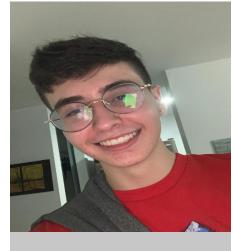
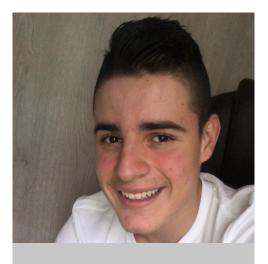


Team Presentation





Santiago Ochoa



Miguel Angel Zapata



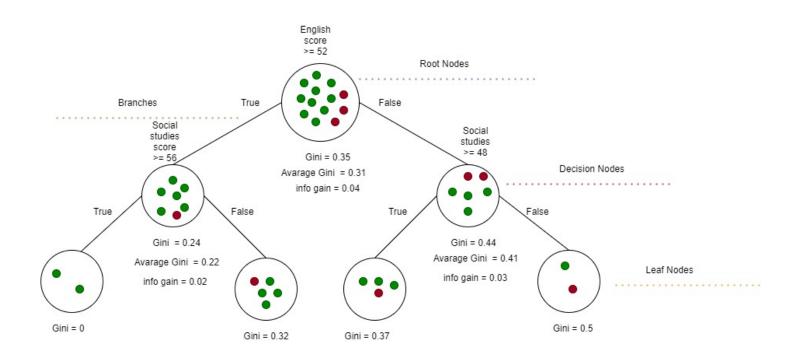
Miguel Correa



Mauricio Toro

Algorithm Design





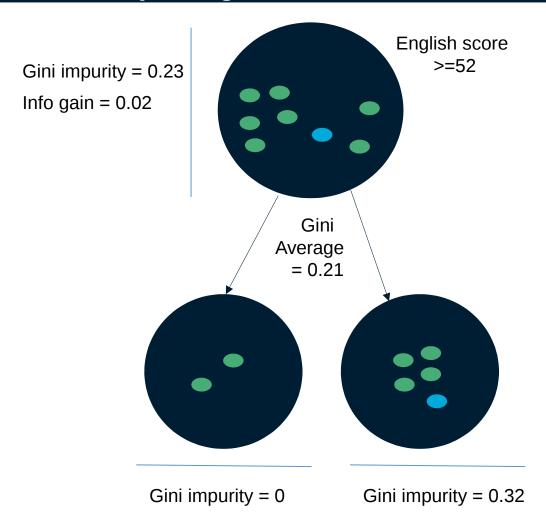


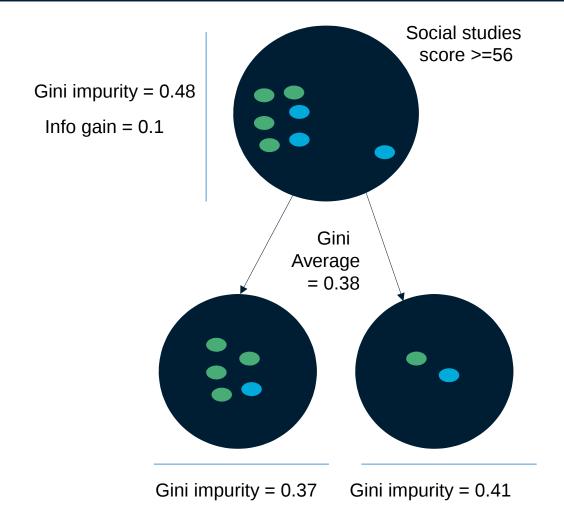
To build a binary tree the algorithm implemented was CART. In this example, we show a model to predict the academic success as the probability that a student must get a score above the average in the Saber pro.



Node Splitting









Algorithm Complexity



	Time Complexity	Memory Complexity
Training the model	O(N ² *M*2 ^M)	O(N*M*2 ^M)
Testing the Model	O(N*M)	O(1)

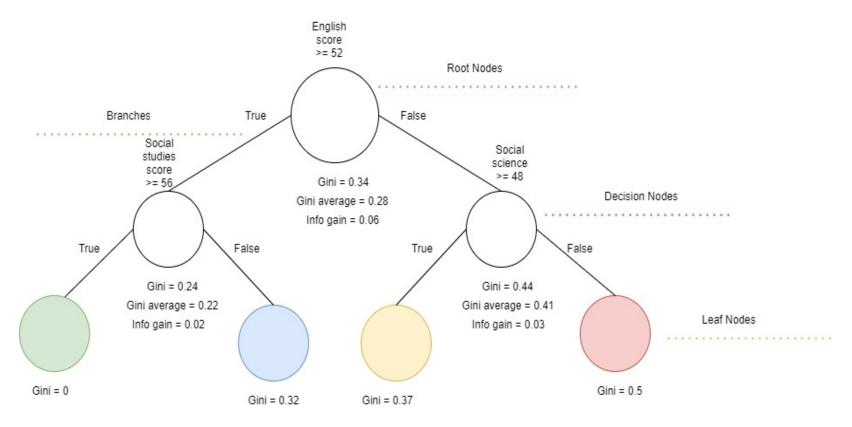
The variable N represents the number of rows and M represents the number of columns of a matrix which contains the training dataset to build the tree.





Decision-Tree Model





Most Relevant Features



Social Studies



English



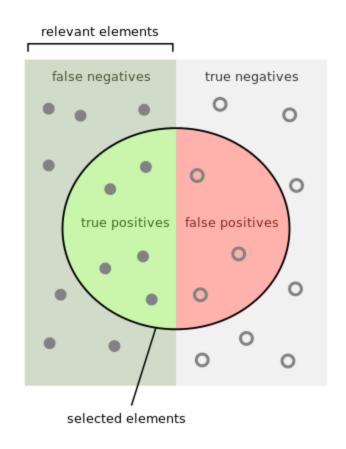
Science

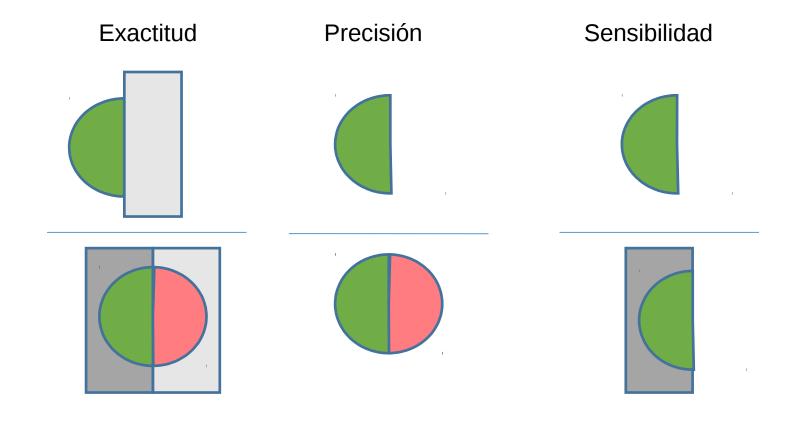
A binary decision tree to predict Saber Pro scores based on the results of Saber 11. Green nodes represent those with a high probability of success, blue ones a medium probability, violet a probability between medium and low and the red ones a low probability of success.



Evaluation Metrics







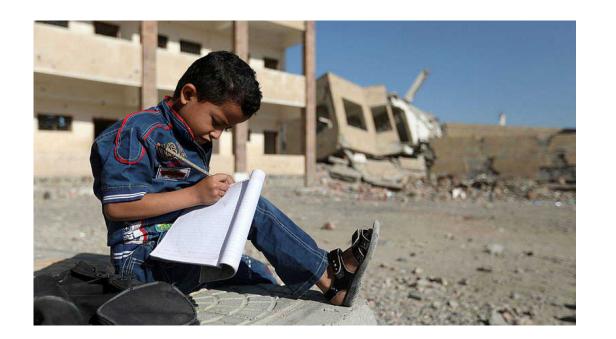


Evaluation Metrics



	Training data set	Testing data set
Accuracy	0.78	0.77
Precision	0.75	0.76
Recall	0.8	0.79

Evaluation metrics using a training dataset of 135,000 students and test dataset of 45,000 students.





Time and Memory Consumption



