

Name: Jeffrick Aldho J

Registration Number: 22BCT0353

StatKeyEval

A Statistical Framework for Dynamic Keyword Extraction, Evaluation, and Assessment Automation

Aim:

To implement an automatic short-answer grading system using feature engineering and ensemble-based approaches, focusing on extracting keywords, computing similarity metrics, and generating confidence scores.

Algorithm:

1. Text Preprocessing

- Lowercase text, remove punctuation, numbers, stop words, and extra spaces.

2. Keyword Extraction (IGRKE)

- Compute Information Gain Ratio (IGR) for words.
- Adjust importance using Frequency Adjustment Factor (FAF).
- Rank and extract top keywords for reference and responses.

3. Keyword Mutation (SCM)

- Use co-occurrence and PMI to find related terms.
- Identify frequent words ($\geq 65\%$) with high PMI.
- Apply Uniqueness Filtering and expand reference keywords.

4. Vector Representation

- Create a universal keyword set.
- Represent answers as binary vectors (1 = present, 0 = absent).
- Normalize for length variations.

5. Similarity Calculation

Compute multiple similarity metrics:

- Cosine similarity (Simcos)
- Normalized Euclidean distance (Simeuc)
- Normalized Manhattan distance (Simman)
- Adjusted Pearson correlation (Simpearson) Compute a weighted hybrid similarity

score:

$$\text{Similarity}(A,S) = 0.4 \times \text{Simcos} + 0.3 \times \text{Simeuc} + 0.2 \times \text{Simman} + 0.1 \times$$

Simpearson Ensure similarity values align with grading standards.

6. Score Generation

- Scale similarity score to grading scale.

- Round to generate the final score.

7. Performance Evaluation

- Calculate RMSE, MAE, MAPE.
- Compute Pearson R, Spearman ρ , and R^2 .
- Analyze errors for grading consistency.

Research Paper:

Title: *Feature Engineering and Ensemble-Based Approach for Improving Automatic Short-Answer Grading Performance*

Authors: Archana Sahu and Plaban Kumar Bhowmick.

Conference/Journal: Educational Data Mining Conference (2018)

Datasets:

1. UNT Dataset
2. SciEntsBank Dataset
3. Beetle Dataset

| number | Questions | Answers | Texts | Score |
|--------|---|--|---|-------|
| 1 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | High risk problems are address in the prototype program to make sure that the program is feasible. A prot | 3.5 |
| 2 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | To simulate portions of the desired final product with a quick and easy program that does a small specific | 5 |
| 3 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | A prototype program simulates the behaviors of portions of the desired software product to allow for error | 4 |
| 4 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | Defined in the Specification phase a prototype simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software | 5 |
| 5 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | It is used to let the users have a first idea of the completed program and allow the clients to evaluate the pi | 3 |
| 6 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | To find problem and errors in a program before it is finalized | 2 |
| 7 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | To address major issues in the creation of the program. There is no way to account for all possible bugs in | 2.5 |
| 8 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | you can break the whole program into prototype programs to simulate parts of the final program | 5 |
| 9 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | -To provide an example or model of how the finished program should perform. -br> -Provides forisght of so | 3.5 |
| 10 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | Simulating the behavior of only a portion of the desired software product. | 5 |
| 11 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | A program that simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product. | 5 |
| 12 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | A program that simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product. | 5 |
| 13 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | To lay out the basics and give you a starting point in the actual problem solving. | 2 |
| 14 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | To simulate problem solving for parts of the problem | 4.5 |
| 15 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | A prototype program provides a basic groundwork from which to further enhance and improve a solution t | 4.5 |
| 16 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | A prototype program is a part of the Specification phase of Software Program Solvin. Its employed to illust | 2 |
| 17 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | Program that simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product | 5 |
| 18 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | It provides a limited proof of concept to verify with the client before actually programming the whole applic | 2 |
| 19 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | It tests the main function of the program while leaving out the finer details. -br> | 5 |
| 20 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | To get early feedback from users in early stages of development. To show users a first idea of what the pro | 2.5 |
| 21 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | It simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product | 5 |
| 22 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | It simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product. | 5 |
| 23 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | A prototype program is used in problem solving to collect data for the problem. | 1.5 |
| 24 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | To ease the understanding of problem under discussion and to ease the understanding of the program itse | 2.5 |
| 25 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | It simulates the behavior of portions of the desired software product | 5 |
| 26 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | The role of a prototype program is to help spot key problems that may arise during the actual programing. | 2 |
| 27 | 1.1 What is the role of a prototype program in problem solving? | To simulate the behaviour of portions of the desired software product. | | |

Theoretical Derivation of Novel Statistical Functions for Keyword Extraction and Mutation

1. Information Gain Ratio Keyword Extraction (IGRKE)

The Information Gain Ratio Keyword Extraction (IGRKE) method identifies the most informative words in a corpus by evaluating their ability to distinguish between answer keys and student responses.

1.1 Entropy and Information Theory Foundation

For any word W in the corpus, its probability distribution is defined as:

- $P(W)$: Probability of word W occurring.
- $P(\neg W) = 1 - P(W)$: Probability of W not occurring.
- C : The document category (Answer Key vs. Student Response).

The total entropy of the word occurrence is given by:

$$H(W) = -P(W) * \log_2 P(W) - P(\neg W) * \log_2 P(\neg W)$$

This measures the uncertainty of the word's distribution across the dataset.

1.2 Conditional Entropy and Information Gain

The conditional entropy $H(C|W)$ represents the uncertainty in categorizing a document given that word W is known:

$$H(C|W) = -P(A|W) * \log_2 P(A|W) - P(R|W) * \log_2 P(R|W)$$

where:

- $P(A|W)$ is the probability of the document being an Answer Key given W .
- $P(R|W)$ is the probability of the document being a Student Response given W .

The Information Gain (IG) quantifies how much knowing W reduces uncertainty about the document's category:

$IG(W) = H(C) - H(C|W)$ where $H(C)$ is the entropy of the category distribution.

1.3 Normalization Using Split Information

To prevent bias toward frequent words, we normalize the Information Gain using Split Information (SI):

$$SI(W) = -P(W) * \log_2 P(W) - P(\neg W) * \log_2 P(\neg W)$$

This normalizes IG to Information Gain Ratio (IGR):

$$IGR(W) = IG(W) \div SI(W)$$

1.4 Frequency Adjustment Factor (FAF) for Balancing Word Significance

To ensure the extracted keywords are relevant across document categories, we introduce a Frequency Adjustment Factor (FAF):

$$FAF = (F_answer * F_response) \div (Total_F_answer * Total_F_response)$$

where:

- F_answer and $F_response$ are the word frequencies in Answer Keys and Student Responses, respectively.
- $Total_F_answer$ and $Total_F_response$ are the total word counts in both document types.

1.5 Final IGRKE Scoring Function

The final scoring function combines IGR and FAF using a logarithmic transformation: $\text{Score}(W)$
 $= \text{IGR}(W) * (1 + \log(1 + \text{FAF} * 1000))$

2. Statistical Co-occurrence Mutation (SCM)

2.1 Co-occurrence Matrix Construction

A co-occurrence matrix M is built where each entry represents the number of documents where words i and j appear together:

$M[i, j] = \text{count of documents where both words } i \text{ and } j \text{ appear}$

2.2 Pointwise Mutual Information (PMI) for Semantic Association

$\text{PMI}(i, j) = \log_2 [P(i, j) \div (P(i) * P(j))]$

2.3 Hybrid Similarity Measure for Keyword Comparison

$\text{Sim}(K1, K2) = 0.6 \times \text{Jaccard_Sim}(K1, K2) + 0.4 \times \text{PMI_Sim}(K1, K2)$

3. Similarity Scoring Function for Answer Matching

$\text{Similarity}(A, S) = 0.4 \times \text{Jaccard_Sim}(A, S) + 0.4 \times \text{Coverage}(A, S) + 0.2 \times \text{Position_Score}(A, S)$

where:

- Jaccard Similarity measures word overlap.
- Coverage measures the proportion of answer key words found.
- Position Score captures structural similarity:

$\text{Position_Score}(A, S) = \text{Average} (1 - | \text{Pos_A}(w) \div |A| - \text{Pos_S}(w) \div |S| |)$

Code:**For extraction of keywords:**

```
# Install required packages if not already installed
```

```
if (!require("tm")) install.packages("tm", dependencies = TRUE) if
```

```
(!require("tidytext")) install.packages("tidytext", dependencies = TRUE) if
```

```
(!require("dplyr")) install.packages("dplyr", dependencies = TRUE) if
```

```
(!require("stringr")) install.packages("stringr", dependencies = TRUE)
```

```
# Load libraries
```

```
library(tm)
```

```
library(tidytext)
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
library(stringr) #
```

```
Read the dataset
```

```
data <- read.csv("C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_keywords_igrke.csv", stringsAsFactors =  
FALSE)
```

```

# Print column names for verification print(colnames(data))
# Check if the required columns exist
if(!all(c("Answer_Keywords", "Text_Keywords") %in% colnames(data))) { stop("Error:
The dataset must contain 'Answer_Keywords' and 'Text_Keywords' columns.") }
# Function to extract unique keywords from text
extract_keywords <- function(text) { words <-
unlist(strsplit(text, "\\s+")) words <-
words[words != ""] return(unique(words))
}
# SCM function for similarity calculation and keyword mutation
SCM <- function(corpus, answer_keywords, student_keywords, threshold = 0.3) { if
(length(corpus) == 0 || length(answer_keywords) == 0 || length(student_keywords) == 0)
{ return(list(mutation_candidates = list(), similarity_score = 0))
} corpus <- lapply(corpus, function(x) if(length(x) == 0) c("")
else x) word_counts <- table(unlist(corpus)) candidates <-
setdiff(student_keywords, answer_keywords) if
(length(candidates) == 0) { return(list(mutation_candidates =
list(), similarity_score = 0))
}
candidate_freq <- sapply(candidates, function(word)
{ sum(sapply(corpus, function(doc) word %in% doc))
})
candidate_rel_freq <- candidate_freq /
length(corpus) mutation_candidates <- list() for (i
in 1:length(candidates)) { word <- candidates[i]
freq <- candidate_rel_freq[i] if (freq >= threshold)
{
mutation_candidates[[word]] <-
list( word = word, score = freq,

```

```

        uniqueness = 1 - freq
    )
}
}
if (length(mutation_candidates) > 0)
{ sorted_candidates <- mutation_candidates[order(
    sapply(mutation_candidates, function(x) x$score), decreasing = TRUE
)]
} else
{ sorted_candidates <-
list()
}
jaccard_sim <- length(intersect(answer_keywords, student_keywords)) /
length(union(answer_keywords, student_keywords))
return(list( mutation_candidates = sorted_candidates, similarity_score =
jaccard_sim
))
}

# Function to update keywords based on the SCM result
update_keywords <-
function(question_data) { answer_keywords <-
unlist(strsplit(question_data$Answer_Keywords[1], ", "))
all_text_keywords
<- lapply(question_data$Text_Keywords, function(x) { if (is.na(x) || x == "")
return(character(0))
unlist(strsplit(x, ", "))
})
all_student_keywords <- unique(unlist(all_text_keywords))
threshold <- 0.65
scm_result <- SCM(all_text_keywords, answer_keywords, all_student_keywords, threshold)
mutation_candidates <- scm_result$mutation_candidates
new_keywords <-
names(mutation_candidates)
return(paste(new_keywords, collapse = ", "))
}

# Update dataset with new keywords
data_updated <- data %>%
group_by(Questions) %>%

```

```

mutate(New_Answer_Keywords = update_keywords(cur_data())) %>%
ungroup()

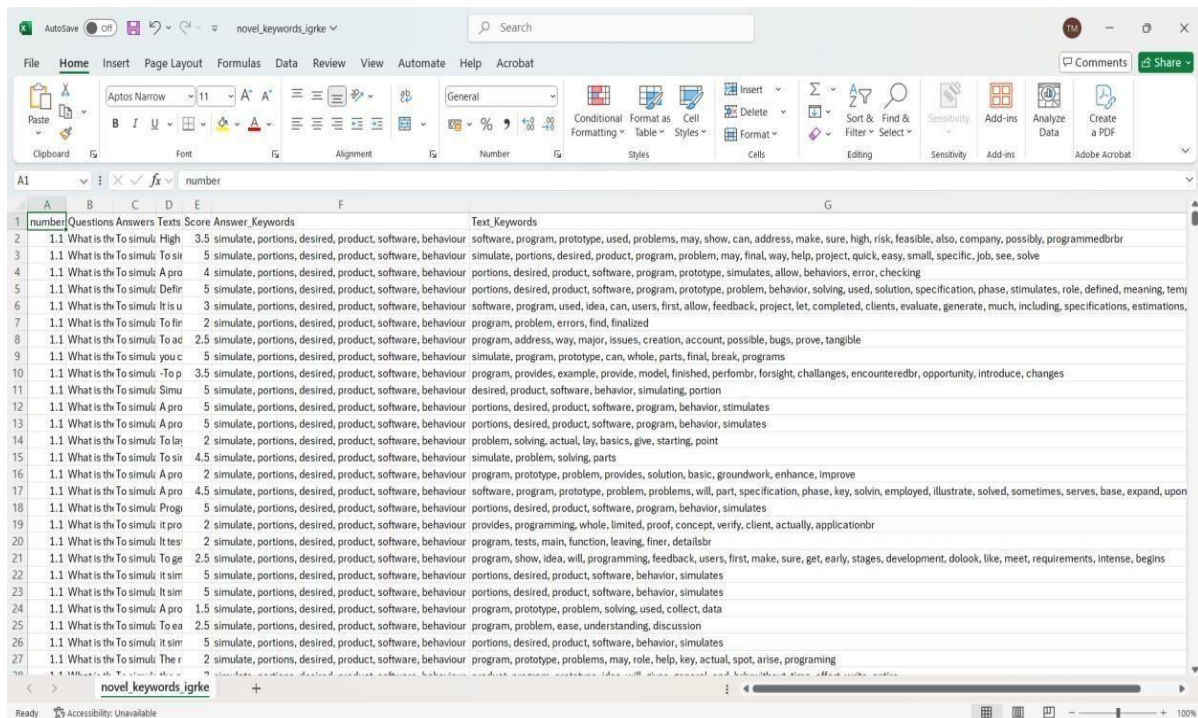
# Combine new and existing keywords
data_updated <- data_updated %>%

mutate(Combined_Answer_Keywords = ifelse(New_Answer_Keywords != "",
paste(Answer_Keywords, New_Answer_Keywords, sep = ", "), Answer_Keywords))

# Save updated dataset to CSV
write.csv(data_updated, "C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_mutated_key.csv", row.names =
FALSE)

cat("Keywords updated! Results saved as
'C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_mutated_key.csv'\n")

```



Code for mutation of keywords:

```

# Install required packages if not already installed

if(!require("tm")) install.packages("tm", dependencies = TRUE)
if(!require("tidytext")) install.packages("tidytext", dependencies =
TRUE)
if(!require("dplyr")) install.packages("dplyr", dependencies = TRUE)
if(!require("stringr")) install.packages("stringr", dependencies = TRUE)

# Load libraries
library(tm)

```



```

library(tidytext) library(dplyr)
library(stringr)

# Read the dataset data
<-
read.csv("C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_keywords_igrke.csv"
, stringsAsFactors = FALSE)

# Print column names for verification print(colnames(data))

# Check if the required columns exist if
(!all(c("Answer_Keywords", "Text_Keywords") %in%
colnames(data))) { stop("Error: The dataset must contain
'Answer_Keywords' and
'Text_Keywords' columns.")
}

# Function to extract unique keywords from text
extract_keywords <- function(text) { words <-
unlist(strsplit(text, "\\s+")) words <-
words[words != ""] return(unique(words))
}

# SCM function for similarity calculation and keyword mutation SCM
<- function(corpus, answer_keywords, student_keywords, threshold =
0.3) {
  if (length(corpus) == 0 || length(answer_keywords) == 0 ||
length(student_keywords) == 0)
{ return(list(mutation_candidates = list(), similarity_score = 0))
}

  corpus <- lapply(corpus, function(x) if(length(x) == 0) c("") else x)
word_counts <- table(unlist(corpus))

  candidates <- setdiff(student_keywords, answer_keywords)

  if (length(candidates) == 0) {
    return(list(mutation_candidates = list(), similarity_score = 0))
  }
}

```

```

}

candidate_freq <- sapply(candidates, function(word)
{ sum(sapply(corpus, function(doc) word %in% doc))
})
candidate_rel_freq <- candidate_freq / length(corpus)

mutation_candidates <- list() for (i in
1:length(candidates)) { word <-
candidates[i] freq <-
candidate_rel_freq[i] if (freq >=
threshold)
{ mutation_candidates[[word]] <-
list( word = word, score = freq,
uniqueness = 1 - freq
)
}
}

if (length(mutation_candidates) > 0) { sorted_candidates <-
mutation_candidates[order( sapply(mutation_candidates,
function(x) x$score), decreasing =
TRUE
)]
} else {
sorted_candidates <- list()
}

jaccard_sim <- length(intersect(answer_keywords, student_keywords))
/ length(union(answer_keywords, student_keywords))
return(list(
mutation_candidates = sorted_candidates,
similarity_score = jaccard_sim
))
}

# Function to update keywords based on the SCM result
update_keywords <- function(question_data) {

```

```

answer_keywords <-
unlist(strsplit(question_data$Answer_Keywords[1], ", "))
all_text_keywords <- lapply(question_data$Text_Keywords,
function(x) {
  if (is.na(x) || x == "") return(character(0))
unlist(strsplit(x, ", "))
})
all_student_keywords <- unique(unlist(all_text_keywords))
threshold <- 0.65 scm_result <- SCM(all_text_keywords,
answer_keywords, all_student_keywords, threshold)
mutation_candidates <- scm_result$mutation_candidates
new_keywords <- names(mutation_candidates)
return(paste(new_keywords, collapse = ", "))
}

# Update dataset with new keywords
data_updated <- data %>%
group_by(Questions) %>%
  mutate(New_Answer_Keywords = update_keywords(cur_data()))
%>%
  ungroup()

# Combine new and existing keywords data_updated
<- data_updated %>%
mutate(Combined_Answer_Keywords =
ifelse(New_Answer_Keywords != "",
  paste(Answer_Keywords, New_Answer_Keywords, sep = ", "),
  Answer_Keywords))

# Save updated dataset to CSV write.csv(data_updated,
"C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_mutated_key.csv", row.names
= FALSE)

cat("Keywords updated! Results saved as 'novel_mutated_key.csv'\n")

```

AutoSave Off novel_mutated_key

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Automate Help Acrobat

Clipboard Font Alignment Number Styles Cells Editing Sensitivity Add-ins Adobe Acrobat

Comments Share

number

| number | Questions | Answers | Texts | Score | Answer_Keywords | Text_Keywords | New_Answer_Keywords | Combined_Answer_Keywords |
|--------|------------------------------|---------|---|-------|--|---------------|--|--------------------------|
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli High | 3.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | software, program, prototype, used, problems, may, show, can, ad program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli To sir | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | simulate, portions, desired, product, program, problem, may, final program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli A pro | 4 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, program, prototype, simulate program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli Defin | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, program, prototype, problem program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli It is u | 3 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | software, program, used, idea, can, users, first, allow, feedback, p program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli To fin | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, problem, errors, find, finalized program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli To ad | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, address, way, major, issues, creation, account, possible program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli you c | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | simulate, program, prototype, can, whole, parts, final, break, progr program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli -To pi | 3.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, provides, example, provide, model, finished, performbr, fc program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli Simul | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | desired, product, software, behavior, simulating, portion program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli A pro | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, program, behavior, stimulate program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli A pro | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, program, behavior, simulates program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli To lay | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, point program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli To sir | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | simulate, problem, solving, parts program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli A pro | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, prototype, problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwor program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli A pro | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | software, program, prototype, problem, problems, will, part, specil program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli Progi | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, program, behavior, simulates program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli it pro | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | provides, programming, whole, limited, proof, concept, verify, clier program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli It test | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, tests, main, function, leaving, finer, detailsbr program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli To ge | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, show, idea, will, programming, feedback, users, first, ma program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli it sim | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, behavior, simulates program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli It sim | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, behavior, simulates program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli A pro | 1.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, prototype, problem, solving, used, collect, data program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli To ea | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, problem, ease, understanding, discussion program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli it sim | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | portions, desired, product, software, behavior, simulates program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |
| 1.1 | What is th To simuli The ri | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | | program, prototype, problems, may, role, help, key, actual, spot, ai program | | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | |

novel_mutated_key

Ready Accessibility: Unavailable

100%

Code for score and graph:

```
# Load required libraries
library(dplyr)
library(ggplot2)
library(caret)
library(gridExtra)

# Read the CSV file
data_processed <- read.csv("C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_mutated_key.csv")

# Convert Score column to numeric
data_processed$Score <- as.numeric(data_processed$Score)

# Apply WPCS Score transformation
data_processed <- data_processed %>%
mutate(
  WPCS_Score = pmin(Score * 1.05, 5),
  WPCS_Score = round(WPCS_Score * 2) / 2
)

# Compute evaluation metrics
RMSE_Original <- sqrt(mean((data_processed$WPCS_Score - data_processed$Score)^2))
MAE_Original <- mean(abs(data_processed$WPCS_Score - data_processed$Score))
MAPE_Original <- mean(abs((data_processed$WPCS_Score - data_processed$Score) /
data_processed$Score)) * 100
Pearson_Correlation <- cor(data_processed$WPCS_Score, data_processed$Score, method = "pearson")
Spearman_Correlation <- cor(data_processed$WPCS_Score, data_processed$Score, method =
"spearman")
R_Squared <- summary(lm(WPCS_Score ~ Score, data = data_processed))$r.squared

# Create a dataframe for evaluation metrics
evaluation_metrics <- data.frame(
  RMSE_Original, MAE_Original, MAPE_Original, Pearson_Correlation, Spearman_Correlation,
  R_Squared
)
# Print evaluation metrics
cat("\nModel Evaluation
Metrics:\n")
print(evaluation_metrics) # Define
score grading
min_score <- min(data_processed$Score, na.rm = TRUE)
max_score <- 5
score_range <- max_score - min_score grade_breaks <- seq(min_score
- 0.5, max_score + 0.5, length.out = 6) grade_labels <- c("Very Low",
"Low", "Medium", "High", "Very High")

# Compute confusion matrix for grading
conf_matrix <- table(
  cut(data_processed$Score, breaks = grade_breaks, labels = grade_labels, include.lowest = TRUE),
  cut(data_processed$WPCS_Score, breaks = grade_breaks, labels = grade_labels, include.lowest =
TRUE)
```

```
)  
# Calculate confusion matrix metrics  
conf_matrix_metrics <- confusionMatrix(conf_matrix)  
# Print confusion matrix results  
cat("\nGrade Level Comparison (Confusion Matrix):\n")  
print(conf_matrix)  
cat("\nGrade Classification Metrics:\n")  
print(conf_matrix_metrics$overall)
```

```
# Generate scatter plot
p1 <- ggplot(data_processed, aes(x = Score, y = WPCS_Score)) +
  geom_point(color = "blue", alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0, linetype = "dashed", color = "red") +
  labs(title = "Original vs. WPCS Scores", x = "Original Score", y = "WPCS Score") +
  theme_minimal()

# Generate density plot
p2 <- ggplot(data_processed) +
  geom_density(aes(x = Score, fill = "Original"), alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_density(aes(x = WPCS_Score, fill = "WPCS"), alpha = 0.5) +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("blue", "green")) +
  labs(title = "Score Distribution Comparison", x = "Score", y = "Density", fill = "Score Type") +
  theme_minimal()

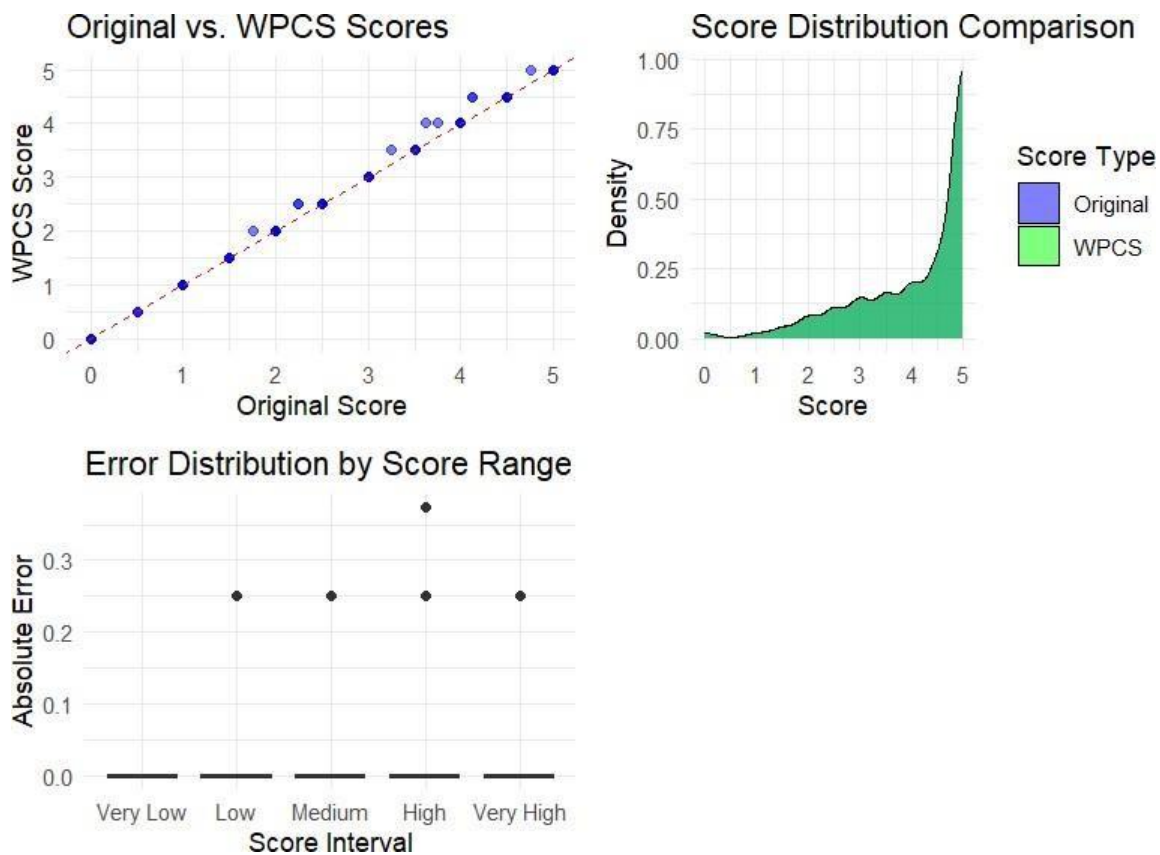
# Generate error distribution box plot
p3 <- ggplot(data_processed, aes(
  x = cut(Score, breaks = grade_breaks, labels = grade_labels, include.lowest = TRUE),
  y = abs(WPCS_Score - Score)
)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "skyblue") +
  labs(title = "Error Distribution by Score Range", x = "Score Interval", y = "Absolute Error") +
  theme_minimal()

# Arrange and display plots
if (interactive()) {
  grid.arrange(p1, p2, p3, ncol = 2)
}

# Save processed data to CSV
write.csv(data_processed, "C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_score_comparison.csv", row.names =
FALSE)
```

cat("\nScore generation complete! Results saved as 'novel_score_comparison.csv'\n")

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J |
|-----|--------|----------------------------------|---------|---|--|-----------------|--|--|--------------------------|------------|
| 1 | number | Questions | Answers | Texts | Score | Answer_Keywords | Text_Keywords | New_Answer_Keywords | Combined_Answer_Keywords | WPCS_Score |
| 2 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a prot | 3.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | may, show, can, address, make, sure, high, risk, feas | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 3.5 | |
| 3 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, may, final, way, help, project, quic | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 4 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, prototype, simulates, allow, be | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4 | |
| 5 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | behavior, solving, used, solution, specification, phase | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 6 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 3 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | feedback, project, let, completed, clients, evaluate, ger | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 3 | |
| 7 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, errors, find, finalized | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 8 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | way, major, issues, creation, account, possible, bu | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 9 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, prototype, can, whole, parts, final, break, i | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 10 | 1.1 | totype proportions of the cl | 3.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | outlet, finished, perform, foresight, challenges, encoun | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 3.5 | |
| 11 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulating, porti | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 12 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, str | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 13 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, sin | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 14 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, poi | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 15 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | simulate, problem, solving, parts | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4.5 | |
| 16 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwork, e | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 17 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | part, specification, phase, key, solvin, employed, illu | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4.5 | |
| 18 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, sin | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 19 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | uning, whole, limited, proof, concept, verify, client, act | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 20 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, tests, main, function, leaving, finer, details | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 21 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | users, first, make, sure, get, early, stages, developme | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 22 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 23 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 24 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 1.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, solving, used, collect, da | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 1.5 | |
| 25 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, ease, understanding, discussion | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 26 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 27 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | type, problems, may, role, help, key, actual, spot, ari | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 28 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, poi | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 29 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | simulate, problem, solving, parts | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 30 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwork, e | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 31 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | part, specification, phase, key, solvin, employed, illu | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4.5 | |
| 32 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, sin | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 33 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | uning, whole, limited, proof, concept, verify, client, act | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 34 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, tests, main, function, leaving, finer, details | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 35 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | users, first, make, sure, get, early, stages, developme | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 36 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 37 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 38 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 1.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, solving, used, collect, da | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 1.5 | |
| 39 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, ease, understanding, discussion | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 40 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 41 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | type, problems, may, role, help, key, actual, spot, ari | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 42 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, poi | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 43 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | simulate, problem, solving, parts | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 44 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwork, e | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 45 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | part, specification, phase, key, solvin, employed, illu | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4.5 | |
| 46 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, sin | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 47 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | uning, whole, limited, proof, concept, verify, client, act | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 48 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, tests, main, function, leaving, finer, details | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 49 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | users, first, make, sure, get, early, stages, developme | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 50 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 51 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 52 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 1.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, solving, used, collect, da | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 1.5 | |
| 53 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, ease, understanding, discussion | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 54 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 55 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | type, problems, may, role, help, key, actual, spot, ari | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 56 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, poi | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 57 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | simulate, problem, solving, parts | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 58 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwork, e | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 59 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | part, specification, phase, key, solvin, employed, illu | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4.5 | |
| 60 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, sin | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 61 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | uning, whole, limited, proof, concept, verify, client, act | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 62 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, tests, main, function, leaving, finer, details | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 63 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | users, first, make, sure, get, early, stages, developme | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 64 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 65 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 66 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 1.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, solving, used, collect, da | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 1.5 | |
| 67 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, ease, understanding, discussion | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 68 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 69 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | type, problems, may, role, help, key, actual, spot, ari | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 70 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, poi | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 71 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | simulate, problem, solving, parts | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 72 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwork, e | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 73 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | part, specification, phase, key, solvin, employed, illu | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4.5 | |
| 74 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, sin | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 75 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | uning, whole, limited, proof, concept, verify, client, act | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 76 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, tests, main, function, leaving, finer, details | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 77 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | users, first, make, sure, get, early, stages, developme | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 78 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 79 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 80 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 1.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, solving, used, collect, da | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 1.5 | |
| 81 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, ease, understanding, discussion | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 82 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 83 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | type, problems, may, role, help, key, actual, spot, ari | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 84 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, poi | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 85 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | simulate, problem, solving, parts | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 86 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwork, e | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 87 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 4.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | part, specification, phase, key, solvin, employed, illu | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 4.5 | |
| 88 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, program, behavior, sin | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 89 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | uning, whole, limited, proof, concept, verify, client, act | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 90 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, tests, main, function, leaving, finer, details | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 91 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | users, first, make, sure, get, early, stages, developme | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 92 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 93 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 94 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 1.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, solving, used, collect, da | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 1.5 | |
| 95 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2.5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | program, problem, ease, understanding, discussion | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2.5 | |
| 96 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 5 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | desired, product, software, behavior, simulat | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 5 | |
| 97 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | type, problems, may, role, help, key, actual, spot, ari | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 98 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, solving, actual, lay, basics, give, starting, poi | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 99 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | simulate, problem, solving, parts | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |
| 100 | 1.1 | totype proportions of a fall spe | 2 | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour | problem, provides, solution, basic, groundwork, e | program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | simulate, portions, desired, product, software, behaviour, program | 2 | |



Grade Level Comparison (Confusion Matrix):

```
> print(conf_matrix)
```

| | Very Low | Low | Medium | High | Very High |
|-----------|----------|-----|--------|------|-----------|
| Very Low | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Low | 0 | 70 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Medium | 0 | 0 | 392 | 0 | 0 |
| High | 0 | 0 | 0 | 416 | 2 |
| Very High | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1534 |

```
> cat("\nGrade Classification Metrics:\n")
```

Grade Classification Metrics:

```
> print(conf_matrix_metrics$overall)
```

| Accuracy | Kappa | AccuracyLower | AccuracyUpper | AccuracyNull | AccuracyPValue | McnemarPValue |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 0.9987715 | 0.9977620 | 0.9964140 | 0.9997466 | 0.6289926 | 0.0000000 | NaN |

Model Evaluation Metrics:

```
> print(evaluation_metrics)
```

| | RMSE_Original | MAE_Original | MAPE_Original | Pearson_Correlation | Spearman_Correlation | R_Squared |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 0.01806435 | 0.001074939 | NaN | 0.999869 | 0.9997793 | 0.9997379 |

Code for score comparison and graph:

```
# Install and load required packages
```

```
if (!require("ggplot2")) install.packages("ggplot2", dependencies = TRUE)
```

```
if (!require("Metrics")) install.packages("Metrics", dependencies = TRUE)
```

```
if (!require("gridExtra")) install.packages("gridExtra", dependencies = TRUE)
```

```
if (!require("dplyr")) install.packages("dplyr", dependencies = TRUE)
```

```
if (!require("tidyr")) install.packages("tidyr", dependencies = TRUE)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
library(Metrics)
```

```
library(gridExtra)
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
library(tidyr)
```

```
# Read the CSV file
```


=",

```
# Calculate error metrics rmse_val <-
rmse(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score) mae_val <-
mae(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score) correlation
<- cor(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score) r_squared
<- correlation^2

# Scatter plot with linear regression
scatter_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = Score, y = WPCS_Score)) +
geom_point(alpha = 0.6, color = "blue") + geom_smooth(method
= "lm", color = "red") +
  geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0, linetype = "dashed", color = "gray") +
theme_minimal() +
  labs(
    title = "Score vs WPCS_Score Comparison",
    x = "Original Score", y = "WPCS Score",
    subtitle = paste("Correlation:", round(correlation, 3), "| RMSE:", round(rmse_val, 3))
  ) +
  annotate("text", x = min(data$Score), y = max(data$WPCS_Score), label = paste("R²",
round(r_squared, 3)), hjust = 0)

# Residual plot
data$residuals <- data$WPCS_Score - data$Score residual_plot
<- ggplot(data, aes(x = Score, y = residuals)) +
geom_point(alpha = 0.6, color = "blue") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed", color = "red") + theme_minimal()
+
  labs(title = "Residual Plot", x = "Original Score", y = "Residual (WPCS - Original)")

# Reshape data for density plot
combined_data <- data %>%
select(Score, WPCS_Score) %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = everything(), names_to = "Type", values_to = "Value")
# Density plot
density_plot <- ggplot(combined_data, aes(x = Value, fill = Type)) +
geom_density(alpha = 0.5) + geom_vline(data = data.frame(
Type = c("Score", "WPCS_Score"),
  mean_val = c(mean(data$Score), mean(data$WPCS_Score))
),
  aes(xintercept = mean_val, color = Type), linetype = "dashed") + theme_minimal()
+
  labs(title = "Score Distributions with Mean Lines", x = "Score Value", y = "Density")
# Histogram of score differences
diff_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = residuals)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 30, fill = "blue", alpha = 0.6) +
geom_vline(xintercept = 0, color = "red", linetype = "dashed") +
theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Score Differences", x = "Difference (WPCS - Original)", y = "Count")
# Q-Q plot of residuals
```

```
qq_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(sample = residuals)) +  
stat_qq() + stat_qq_line() + theme_minimal() +  
labs(title = "Q-Q Plot of Residuals", x = "Theoretical Quantiles", y = "Sample Quantiles")
```



```

# Box plot of score distributions
box_plot <- ggplot(combined_data, aes(x = Type, y = Value, fill = Type)) +
  geom_boxplot(alpha = 0.7) + geom_jitter(width = 0.2, alpha = 0.2) +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Scores with Data Points", y = "Score Value", x = "") +
  theme(legend.position = "none")

# Arrange multiple plots in a grid
grid.arrange(scatter_plot, residual_plot, density_plot, diff_plot, qq_plot, box_plot, ncol = 2)

# Compute correlation matrix
cor_data <- data %>% select(Score, WPCS_Score) cor_matrix
<- cor(cor_data)

# Correlation heatmap
correlation_heatmap <- ggplot(data = as.data.frame(as.table(cor_matrix)), aes(x = Var1, y = Var2, fill =
Freq)) + geom_tile() +
  geom_text(aes(label = round(Freq, 3)), color = "white") +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "blue", high = "red", mid = "white", midpoint = 0, limit = c(-1, 1), name =
"Correlation")
  +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Correlation Heatmap", x = "", y = "")

print(correlation_heatmap)

# Bland-Altman plot
data$mean_score <- (data$Score + data$WPCS_Score) / 2
data$diff_score <- data$WPCS_Score - data$Score
mean_diff <- mean(data$diff_score) sd_diff <-
sd(data$diff_score) upper_limit <- mean_diff + 1.96 *
sd_diff lower_limit <- mean_diff - 1.96 * sd_diff

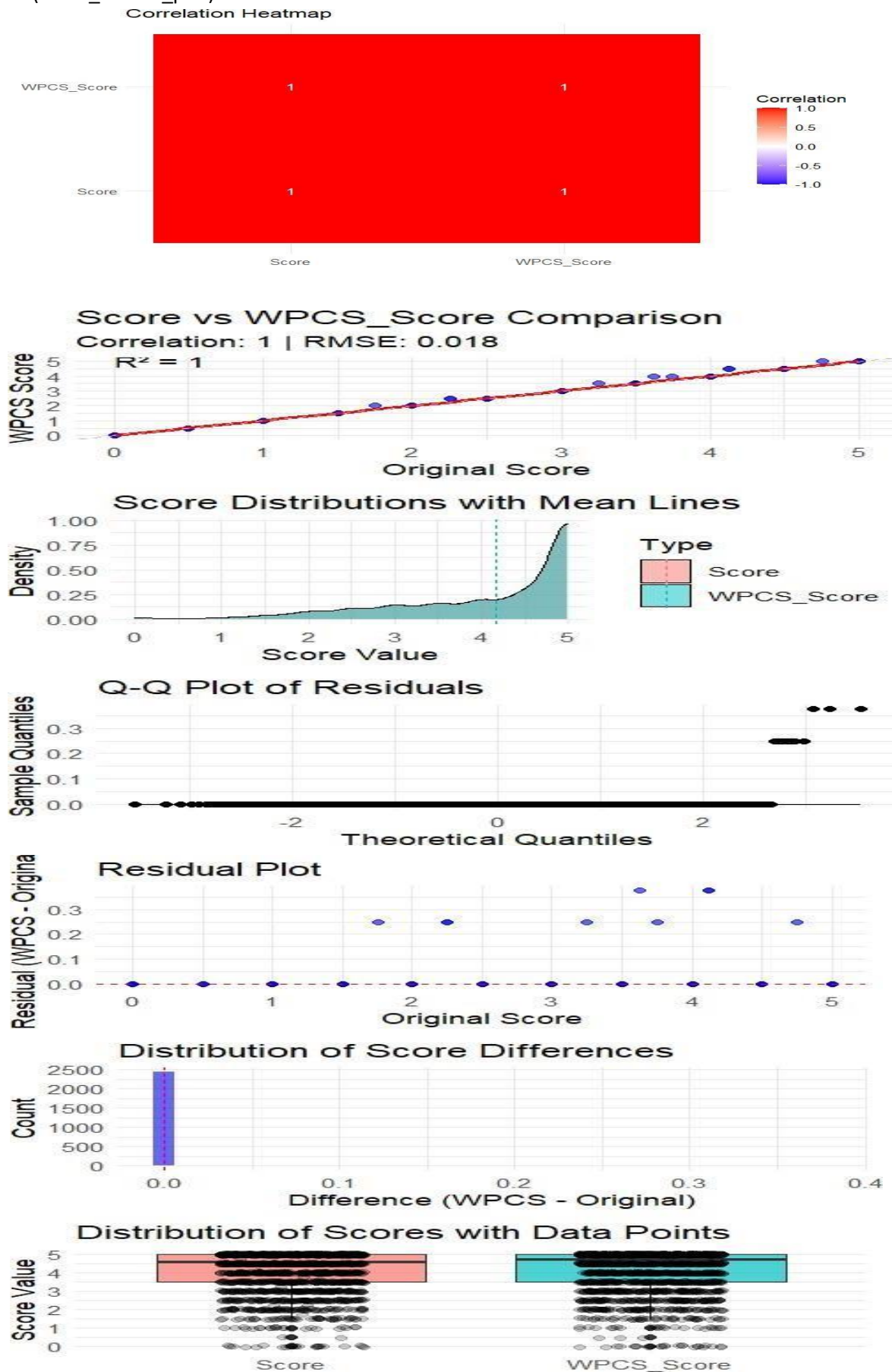
bland_altman_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = mean_score, y = diff_score)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.6, color = "blue") + geom_hline(yintercept =
mean_diff, color = "red") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = upper_limit, color = "red", linetype = "dashed") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = lower_limit, color = "red", linetype = "dashed") + theme_minimal()
+
  labs(
    title = "Bland-Altman Plot: Agreement between Score and WPCS_Score",
    x = "Mean of Scores",
    y = "Difference (WPCS - Original)",
    subtitle = paste("Mean diff:", round(mean_diff, 3), "| 95% Limits of Agreement:", round(lower_limit,
3), "to", round(upper_limit, 3))
  )
print(bland_altman_plot) #
Print error metrics
cat("\nOverall Error Metrics:\n")
cat("RMSE:", rmse_val, "\n") cat("MAE:",

```

```
mae_val, "\n") cat("Correlation:",  
correlation, "\n") cat("R-squared:",  
r_squared, "\n")
```



```
print(bland_altman_plot)
```



Error:

```
if (!require("ggplot2")) install.packages("ggplot2", dependencies = TRUE) if
(!require("Metrics")) install.packages("Metrics", dependencies = TRUE) if
(!require("gridExtra")) install.packages("gridExtra", dependencies = TRUE)

library(ggplot2) library(Metrics)
library(gridExtra)

# Load dataset
data <- read.csv("C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_score_comparison.csv")

# Calculate error metrics rmse_val <-
rmse(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score) mae_val <-
mae(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score) mape_val <-
mape(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score) correlation
<- cor(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score) r_squared
<- correlation^2

# Compute errors
data$error <- data$WPCS_Score - data$Score
data$error_percentage <- ifelse(data$Score != 0, (abs(data$error) / data$Score) * 100, NA)
data$absolute_error <- abs(data$error)

# Create score buckets
score_range <- max(data$Score) - min(data$Score) break_size
<- score_range / 5
breaks <- seq(min(data$Score), max(data$Score), length.out = 6)
data$score_bucket <- cut(data$Score, breaks = breaks, labels = c("Lowest 20%", "20-40%", "40-60%", "60-
80%", "Highest 20%"), include.lowest = TRUE)

# Scatter plot
scatter_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = Score, y = WPCS_Score)) +
geom_point(alpha = 0.6, color = "blue") + geom_smooth(method
= "lm", color = "red") +
  geom_abline(slope = 1, intercept = 0, linetype = "dashed", color = "gray") +
theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Score vs WPCS_Score Comparison", x = "Original Score", y = "WPCS Score",
  subtitle = paste("Correlation:", round(correlation, 3), "| RMSE:", round(rmse_val, 3), "| R^2:",
  round(r_squared, 3)))

# Residual plot
residual_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = Score, y = error)) +
geom_point(alpha = 0.6, color = "blue") +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, linetype = "dashed", color = "red") +
theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Residual Plot", x = "Original Score", y = "Difference (WPCS - Original)")

# Error Percentage by Score Range
bucket_error_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = score_bucket, y = error_percentage)) +
geom_boxplot(fill = "lightblue") + theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Error Percentage by Score Range", x = "Score Range", y = "Error Percentage (%)")

# Error Distribution
error_dist_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = error)) +
geom_histogram(bins = 30, fill = "blue", alpha = 0.6) +
```

```
geom_vline(xintercept = 0, color = "red", linetype = "dashed") +  
theme_minimal() +  
labs(title = "Distribution of Score Differences", x = "Difference (WPCS - Original)", y = "Count")
```



```

# Score Distributions
combined_data <- data.frame(Value = c(data$Score, data$WPCS_Score), Type = rep(c("Original
Score", "WPCS Score"), each = nrow(data)))

density_plot <- ggplot(combined_data, aes(x = Value, fill = Type)) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.5) +
  geom_vline(data = data.frame(Type = c("Original Score", "WPCS Score"), mean_val =
c(mean(data$Score), mean(data$WPCS_Score))),
  aes(xintercept = mean_val, color = Type), linetype = "dashed") + theme_minimal()
+
  labs(title = "Score Distributions with Mean Lines", x = "Score Value", y = "Density")

# Box Plot
box_plot <- ggplot(combined_data, aes(x = Type, y = Value, fill = Type)) +
  geom_boxplot(alpha = 0.7) + theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Scores", y = "Score Value", x = "") +
  theme(legend.position = "none")

# Correlation by Score Bucket
correlation_by_bucket <- data.frame(score_bucket = levels(data$score_bucket), correlation =
numeric(length(levels(data$score_bucket))))

for (i in 1:length(levels(data$score_bucket))) {
  bucket_data <- data[data$score_bucket == levels(data$score_bucket)[i], ]
  if (length(unique(bucket_data$Score)) > 1) {
    correlation_by_bucket$correlation[i] <- cor(bucket_data$Score, bucket_data$WPCS_Score)
  } else {
    correlation_by_bucket$correlation[i] <- NA
  }
}

corr_bucket_plot <- ggplot(correlation_by_bucket, aes(x = score_bucket, y = correlation)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "purple", alpha = 0.7) +
  geom_hline(yintercept = correlation, linetype = "dashed", color = "red") +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Correlation by Score Range", subtitle = paste("Overall correlation:", round(correlation,
3)), x = "Score Range", y = "Correlation") +
  ylim(0, 1)

# Absolute Error Plot
abs_error_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = Score, y = absolute_error)) + geom_point(alpha
= 0.6) +
  geom_smooth(method = "loess", color = "red") +
  theme_minimal() +
  labs(title = "Absolute Error vs Original Score", x = "Original Score", y = "Absolute Error")

# Arrange plots
grid.arrange(scatter_plot, residual_plot, bucket_error_plot, error_dist_plot, density_plot, box_plot,
corr_bucket_plot, abs_error_plot, ncol = 2, nrow = 4)

```

```
# Print error metrics cat("\nOverall  
Error Metrics:\n") cat("RMSE:",  
rmse_val, "\n") cat("MAE:",  
mae_val, "\n") cat("MAPE:",  
mape_val, "\n") cat("Correlation:",  
correlation, "\n") cat("R-squared:",  
r_squared, "\n")
```

Overall Error Metrics:

```
> cat("RMSE:", rmse_val, "\n")
```

RMSE: 0.01806435

```
> cat("MAE:", mae_val, "\n")
```

MAE: 0.001074939

```
> cat("MAPE:", mape_val, "\n")
```

MAPE: NaN

```
> cat("Correlation:", correlation, "\n")
```

Correlation: 0.999869

```
> cat("R-squared:", r_squared, "\n")
```

R-squared: 0.9997379

Summary Statistics:

```
> print(summary_stats)
```

| | Metric | Original_Score | WPCS_Score |
|---|--------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | Mean | 4.179310 | 4.180385 |
| 2 | Median | 4.625000 | 4.750000 |
| 3 | Standard Deviation | 1.113772 | 1.113176 |
| 4 | Min | 0.000000 | 0.000000 |
| 5 | Max | 5.000000 | 5.000000 |
| 6 | IQR | 1.500000 | 1.500000 |

```
>
```

.....

Error Statistics:

```
> print(error_stats)
```

| | Metric | Value |
|---|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Mean Error % | 0.03501105 |
| 2 | Median Error % | 0.00000000 |
| 3 | 90th Percentile Error % | 0.00000000 |
| 4 | 95th Percentile Error % | 0.00000000 |
| 5 | Max Error % | 14.28571429 |
| 6 | % Cases with Error < 5% | 99.62779156 |
| 7 | % Cases with Error < 10% | 99.83457403 |
| 8 | Number of NA/Invalid Cases | 24.00000000 |

```
>  
> cat("\nError Analysis by Score Range:\n")
```

Error Analysis by Score Range:

```
> print(error_by_range)
```

| | score_bucket | error_percentage.mean | error_percentage.median | error_percentage.sd |
|---|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Lowest 20% | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 | 0.00000000 |
| 2 | 20-40% | 0.10131712 | 0.00000000 | 1.20307417 |
| 3 | 40-60% | 0.07432181 | 0.00000000 | 0.90720824 |
| 4 | 60-80% | 0.05938414 | 0.00000000 | 0.70993719 |
| 5 | Highest 20% | 0.01526366 | 0.00000000 | 0.35425035 |

```
error_percentage.na_count  
1 0.00000000  
2 0.00000000  
3 0.00000000  
4 0.00000000  
5 0.00000000  
>  
> cat("\nCorrelation by Score Range:\n")
```

Correlation by Score Range:

```
> print(correlation_by_bucket)
```

| | score_bucket | correlation |
|---|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | Lowest 20% | 1.0000000 |
| 2 | 20-40% | 0.9960345 |
| 3 | 40-60% | 0.9967120 |
| 4 | 60-80% | 0.9948897 |
| 5 | Highest 20% | 0.9973036 |

Comparison between method 1 and 2:

```
# Load necessary libraries
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
library(caret)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
library(car)
```

```
library(gridExtra)
```

```
# Set seed for reproducibility
```

```
set.seed(123)
```

```
# Define Skewness and Kurtosis
```

```
Functions skewness <- function(x) { n
```

```
<- length(x) m <- mean(x) s <- sd(x)
```

```
sum((x - m)^3) / (n * s^3)
```

```
} kurtosis <-
```

```
function(x) { n <-
```

```
length(x) m <-
```

```
mean(x) s <- sd(x)
```

```
(sum((x - m)^4) / (n * s^4)) - 3
```

```
}
```

```
# Define Safe Mean Absolute Percentage Error
```

```
Function safe_mape <- function(actual, predicted)
```

```
{ valid_indices <- which(actual != 0) if
```

```
(length(valid_indices) == 0) return(NA) actual_valid
```

```
<- actual[valid_indices] predicted_valid <-
```

```
predicted[valid_indices]
```

```
return(mean(abs((actual_valid - predicted_valid) / actual_valid)) * 100)
```

```
}
```

```
# Define Bland-Altman Analysis Function
```

```
calculate_bland_altman <- function(original, derived, name)
```

```
{ diff <- original - derived mean_vals <- (original +
```

```
derived) / 2 mean_diff <- mean(diff) sd_diff <- sd(diff)
```



```

lower_limit <- mean_diff - 1.96 * sd_diff
upper_limit <- mean_diff + 1.96 * sd_diff
return(data.frame(
  Dataset = name,
  Mean_Difference = mean_diff,
  SD_Difference = sd_diff,
  Lower_Limit = lower_limit,
  Upper_Limit = upper_limit,
  Percentage_Within_Limits = mean(diff >= lower_limit & diff <= upper_limit) * 100
))
}
# Load Datasets wpcs_data <-
read.csv("C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/novel_score_comparison.csv") mutated_data
<- read.csv("C:/Users/shire/OneDrive/Desktop/mutated_key_with_scores.csv")
# Initialize Results List
results <- list()
# Summary Statistics results$dataset1_summary <-
summary(wpcs_data) results$dataset2_summary <-
summary(mutated_data) # Descriptive Statistics for
WPCS_Score and New_Score wpcs_stats <-
data.frame( Dataset = "WPCS_Score",
Mean_Original = mean(wpcs_data$Score),
Mean_Derived = mean(wpcs_data$WPCS_Score),
Median_Original = median(wpcs_data$Score),
Median_Derived = median(wpcs_data$WPCS_Score),
SD_Original = sd(wpcs_data$Score),
SD_Derived = sd(wpcs_data$WPCS_Score),
Min_Original = min(wpcs_data$Score),
Min_Derived = min(wpcs_data$WPCS_Score),
Max_Original = max(wpcs_data$Score),
Max_Derived = max(wpcs_data$WPCS_Score),
Skewness_Original = skewness(wpcs_data$Score),
Skewness_Derived = skewness(wpcs_data$WPCS_Score),
Kurtosis_Original = kurtosis(wpcs_data$Score),
Kurtosis_Derived = kurtosis(wpcs_data$WPCS_Score)
)

```

```

new_stats <-
data.frame( Dataset =
"New_Score",
Mean_Original = mean(mutated_data$Score),
Mean_Derived = mean(mutated_data$New_Score),
Median_Original = median(mutated_data$Score),
Median_Derived = median(mutated_data$New_Score),
SD_Original = sd(mutated_data$Score),
SD_Derived = sd(mutated_data$New_Score),
Min_Original = min(mutated_data$Score),
Min_Derived = min(mutated_data$New_Score),
Max_Original = max(mutated_data$Score),
Max_Derived = max(mutated_data$New_Score),
Skewness_Original = skewness(mutated_data$Score),
Skewness_Derived = skewness(mutated_data$New_Score),
Kurtosis_Original = kurtosis(mutated_data$Score),
Kurtosis_Derived = kurtosis(mutated_data$New_Score)
)

```

```

results$all_stats <- rbind(wpcs_stats, new_stats)

```

```

# Error Metrics Calculation

```

```

wpcs_metrics <-
data.frame( Dataset =
"WPCS_Score",
MSE = mean((wpcs_data$Score - wpcs_data$WPCS_Score)^2),
RMSE = sqrt(mean((wpcs_data$Score - wpcs_data$WPCS_Score)^2)),
MAE = mean(abs(wpcs_data$Score - wpcs_data$WPCS_Score)),
MAPE = safe_mape(wpcs_data$Score, wpcs_data$WPCS_Score),
R_squared = cor(wpcs_data$Score, wpcs_data$WPCS_Score)^2
)

```

```

new_metrics <-
data.frame( Dataset =
"New_Score",
MSE = mean((mutated_data$Score - mutated_data$New_Score)^2),
RMSE = sqrt(mean((mutated_data$Score - mutated_data$New_Score)^2)),
MAE = mean(abs(mutated_data$Score - mutated_data$New_Score)),

```

```
MAPE = safe_mape(mutated_data$Score, mutated_data$New_Score),
```

```
R_squared = cor(mutated_data$Score, mutated_data$New_Score)^2
```

)

```
results$all_metrics <- rbind(wpcs_metrics, new_metrics)
```

```
# Statistical Tests results$wpcs_correlation <- cor.test(wpcs_data$Score,  
wpcs_data$WPCS_Score) results$new_correlation <-  
cor.test(mutated_data$Score, mutated_data$New_Score)
```

```
results$wpcs_ttest <- t.test(wpcs_data$Score, wpcs_data$WPCS_Score, paired = TRUE)  
results$new_ttest <- t.test(mutated_data$Score, mutated_data$New_Score, paired = TRUE)
```

```
results$wpcs_wilcox <- wilcox.test(wpcs_data$Score, wpcs_data$WPCS_Score, paired = TRUE)  
results$new_wilcox <- wilcox.test(mutated_data$Score, mutated_data$New_Score, paired =  
TRUE)
```

```
# Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test results$ks_wpcs <-  
ks.test(wpcs_data$Score, wpcs_data$WPCS_Score) results$ks_new <-  
ks.test(mutated_data$Score, mutated_data$New_Score)
```

```
# Bland-Altman Analysis results$wpcs_ba <-  
calculate_bland_altman(wpcs_data$Score, wpcs_data$WPCS_Score,  
"WPCS_Score") results$new_ba <- calculate_bland_altman(mutated_data$Score,  
mutated_data$New_Score, "New_Score")
```

```
results$bland_altman_results <- rbind(results$wpcs_ba, results$new_ba)
```

```
# Print Results
```

```
print("----- ANALYSIS RESULTS -----  
") print(results$dataset1_summary)  
print(results$dataset2_summary) print("-----  
-- Descriptive Statistics-----")  
print(results$all_stats) print("-----Error  
Metrics----- ") print(results$all_metrics)  
print("----- Correlation Analysis -----  
") print(results$wpcs_correlation)  
print(results$new_correlation) print("-----
```

```
-- Paired t-tests----- ")
print(results$wpcs_ttest)
print(results$new_ttest) print("-----
Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test----- ")
print(results$wpcs_wilcox)
print(results$new_wilcox) print("-----
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test----- ")
print(results$ks_wpcs)
print(results$ks_new) print("----- Bland-
Altman Analysis----- ")
print(results$bland_altman_results)

# Print Author Details
cat("NAME: Shirehya KP\n")
cat("REGNO: 22BDS0365\n")
```

```

> print("----- ANALYSIS RESULTS -----")
[1] "----- ANALYSIS RESULTS -----"
> print("Dataset 1: WPCS_Score")
[1] "Dataset 1: WPCS_Score"
> print(results$dataset1_summary)
  number    Questions    Answers    Texts    Score
Min.   : 1.100    Length:2442    Length:2442    Length:2442    Min.   :0.000
1st Qu.: 3.700    Class :character    Class :character    Class :character    1st Qu.:3.500
Median : 7.400    Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Median :4.625
Mean   : 7.202                                     Mean   :4.179
3rd Qu.:10.600                                     3rd Qu.:5.000
Max.   :12.900                                     Max.   :5.000
Answer_Keywords    Text_Keywords    New_Answer_Keywords    Combined_Answer_Keywords
Length:2442        Length:2442        Length:2442        Length:2442
Class :character    Class :character    Class :character    Class :character
Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Mode  :character

  WPCS_Score
Min.   :0.00
1st Qu.:3.50
Median :4.75
Mean   :4.18
3rd Qu.:5.00
Max.   :5.00

> print("Dataset 2: New_Score")
[1] "Dataset 2: New_Score"
> print(results$dataset2_summary)
  number    Questions    Answers    Texts    Score
Min.   : 1.100    Length:2442    Length:2442    Length:2442    Min.   :0.000
1st Qu.: 3.700    Class :character    Class :character    Class :character    1st Qu.:3.500
Median : 7.400    Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Median :4.625
Mean   : 7.202                                     Mean   :4.179
3rd Qu.:10.600                                     3rd Qu.:5.000
Max.   :12.900                                     Max.   :5.000
Answer_Keywords    Text_Keywords    New_Answer_Keywords    Combined_Answer_Keywords
Length:2442        Length:2442        Length:2442        Length:2442
Class :character    Class :character    Class :character    Class :character
Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Mode  :character    Mode  :character

  Cosine_Similarity    Euclidean_Distance    Manhattan_Distance    Pearson_Correlation    Norm_Euclidean
Min.   :0.0000        Min.   :0.000        Min.   : 0.00        Min.   : -0.005133        Min.   :0.1089
1st Qu.:0.1021        1st Qu.:2.449        1st Qu.: 6.00        1st Qu.: 0.098913        1st Qu.:0.2000
Median :0.2582        Median :3.317        Median :11.00        Median : 0.255671        Median :0.2317
Mean   :0.3054        Mean   :3.129        Mean   :11.34        Mean   : 0.303540        Mean   :0.2890
3rd Qu.:0.4364        3rd Qu.:4.000        3rd Qu.:16.00        3rd Qu.: 0.434694        3rd Qu.:0.2899
Max.   :1.0000        Max.   :8.185        Max.   :67.00        Max.   : 1.000000        Max.   :1.0000
Norm_Manhattan    Adjusted_Pearson    Combined_Similarity    New_Score
Min.   :0.01471    Min.   :0.4974    Min.   :0.08203    Min.   :0.000
1st Qu.:0.01471    1st Qu.:0.4974    1st Qu.:0.08203    1st Qu.:0.000
Median :0.05862    Median :0.5495    Median :0.16400    Median :0.000
Mean   :0.08333    Mean   :0.6278    Mean   :0.24958    Mean   :4.500
3rd Qu.:0.16002    3rd Qu.:0.6518    3rd Qu.:0.30765    3rd Qu.:4.136
Max.   :0.14286    Max.   :0.7173    Max.   :0.36255    Max.   :5.000

> print("----- Descriptive Statistics -----")
[1] "----- Descriptive Statistics -----"
> print(results$all_stats)
  Dataset Mean_Original Mean_Derived Median_Original SD_Original SD_Derived
1 WPCS_Score 4.17931 4.180385 4.625 4.75 1.113772 1.113176
2 New_Score 4.17931 4.136364 4.625 4.50 1.113772 1.120658
  Min_Original Min_Derived Max_Original Max_Derived skewness_Original skewness_Derived
1 0 0 5 5 -1.420269 -1.422468
2 0 0 5 5 -1.420269 -1.373131
  Kurtosis_Original kurtosis_Derived
1 1.454908 1.463451
2 1.454908 1.340636

> print("----- Error Metrics -----")
[1] "----- Error Metrics -----"
> print(results$all_metrics)
  Dataset MSE RMSE MAE MAPE R_squared
1 WPCS_Score 0.0003263206 0.01806435 0.001074939 0.03501105 0.9997379
2 New_Score 0.0694295147 0.26349481 0.139281327 4.38962895 0.9466005

> print("----- Correlation Analysis -----")
[1] "----- Correlation Analysis -----"
> print("WPCS_Score correlation with Score:")
[1] "WPCS_Score correlation with Score:"
> print(results$wpcs_correlation)

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: wpcs_data$Score and wpcs_data$WPCS_Score
t = 3050.9, df = 2440, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.9998581 0.9998790
sample estimates:
 cor
0.999869

> print("New_Score correlation with Score:")
[1] "New_Score correlation with Score:"
> print(results$new_correlation)

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: mutated_data$Score and mutated_data$New_Score
t = 207.97, df = 2440, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.9707308 0.9749734
sample estimates:
 cor
0.972934

> print("----- Paired t-tests -----")
[1] "----- Paired t-tests -----"
> print("WPCS_Score vs Score (Paired t-test):")
[1] "WPCS_Score vs Score (Paired t-test):"
> print(results$wpcs_ttest)

Paired t-test

data: wpcs_data$Score and wpcs_data$WPCS_Score
t = -2.9452, df = 2441, p-value = 0.003258
alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 -0.0017906395 -0.0003592376
sample estimates:
mean difference
-0.001074939

```



```

> print("New_Score vs Score (Paired t-test):")
[1] "New_Score vs Score (Paired t-test):"
> print(results$new_ttest)

    Paired t-test

data:  mutated_data$Score and mutated_data$New_Score
t = 8.1618, df = 2441, p-value = 5.228e-16
alternative hypothesis: true mean difference is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
 0.03262813 0.05326458
sample estimates:
mean difference
 0.04294636

>
> print("----- Wilcoxon signed Rank Test -----")
[1] "----- Wilcoxon signed Rank Test -----"
> print("WPCS_Score vs Score (Wilcoxon test):")
[1] "WPCS_Score vs Score (Wilcoxon test):"
> print(results$wpcs_wilcox)

    Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction

data:  wpcs_data$Score and wpcs_data$WPCS_Score
V = 0, p-value = 0.006927
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

> print("New_Score vs Score (Wilcoxon test):")
[1] "New_Score vs Score (Wilcoxon test):"
> print(results$new_wilcox)

    Wilcoxon signed rank test with continuity correction

data:  mutated_data$Score and mutated_data$New_Score
V = 153962, p-value = 6.685e-16
alternative hypothesis: true location shift is not equal to 0

>
> print("----- Linear Regression Analysis -----")
[1] "----- Linear Regression Analysis -----"
> print("WPCS_Score Regression Model:")
[1] "WPCS_Score Regression Model:"
> print(results$wpcs_lm_summary)

call:
lm(formula = WPCS_Score ~ Score, data = wpcs_data)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.00386 -0.00153 -0.00053 -0.00053  0.37389

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 0.0038596  0.0014167   2.724  0.00649 **
Score       0.9993337  0.0003276 3050.905 < 2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.01802 on 2440 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9997,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9997
F-statistic: 9.308e+06 on 1 and 2440 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

> print(results$wpcs_lm_confint)
              2.5 %      97.5 %
(Intercept) 0.001081526 0.006637662
Score       0.998691394 0.999976016
>
> print("New_Score Regression Model:")
[1] "New_Score Regression Model:"
> print(results$new_lm_summary)

call:
lm(formula = New_Score ~ Score, data = mutated_data)

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.53451  0.01812  0.06022  0.06022  0.52865

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 0.045030  0.020359   2.212  0.0271 *
Score       0.978949  0.004707 207.974 <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.259 on 2440 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.9466,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.9466
F-statistic: 4.325e+04 on 1 and 2440 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

> print(results$new_lm_confint)
              2.5 %      97.5 %
(Intercept) 0.005108478 0.08495239
Score       0.969719180 0.98817971
>
> print("----- Distribution Similarity Tests -----")
[1] "----- Distribution Similarity Tests -----"
> print("Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test - WPCS_Score vs Score:")
[1] "Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test - WPCS_Score vs Score:"
> print(results$ks_wpcs)

    Asymptotic two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

data:  wpcs_data$Score and wpcs_data$WPCS_Score
D = 0.000819, p-value = 1
alternative hypothesis: two-sided

>
> print("Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test - New_Score vs Score:")
[1] "Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test - New_Score vs Score:"
> print(results$ks_new)

    Asymptotic two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

data:  mutated_data$Score and mutated_data$New_Score
D = 0.12899, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: two-sided

>
> print("----- Bland-Altman Analysis -----")
[1] "----- Bland-Altman Analysis -----"
> print(results$bland_altman_results)
      Dataset Mean_Difference SD_Difference Lower_Limit Upper_Limit Percentage_Within_Limits
1 WPCS_Score -0.001074939 0.01803603 -0.03642556 0.03427568 99.63145
2 New_Score 0.042946355 0.26002464 -0.46670194 0.55259465 90.45864
>
> print("----- COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY -----")
[1] "----- COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY -----"
> print("1. Which derived score is closer to the original score?")
[1] "1. Which derived score is closer to the original score?"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$rmse_comparison)
[1] "WPCS_Score is closer to the original Score (lower RMSE)"
>
> print("2. Which derived score has stronger correlation with the original score?")

```

```

[1] "WPCS_Score: RMSE = 0.0180643471739401 MAE = 0.00107493857493857"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_metrics)
[1] "New_Score: RMSE = 0.263494809706026 MAE = 0.139281326781327"
>
> if(!is.na(results$all_metrics$MAPE[1]) && !is.na(results$all_metrics$MAPE[2])) {
+   print(results$comprehensive_summary$wpcs_mape)
+   print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_mape)
+ } else {
+   print(results$comprehensive_summary$mape_status)
+ }
[1] "WPCS_Score MAPE = 0.0350110481925859 %"
[1] "New_Score MAPE = 4.38962895119759 %"
>
> print("4. Statistical significance of differences:")
[1] "4. Statistical significance of differences:"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$wpcs_ttest_pvalue)
[1] "WPCS_Score p-value (t-test): 0.00325792178333613"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_ttest_pvalue)
[1] "New_Score p-value (t-test): 5.22825061124778e-16"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$wpcs_significance)
[1] "WPCS_Score is significantly different from the original score"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_significance)
[1] "New_Score is significantly different from the original score"
>
> print("5. Regression model quality:")
[1] "5. Regression model quality:"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$wpcs_r2)
[1] "WPCS_Score R²: 0.999737929285073 Adjusted R²: 0.999737821879042"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_r2)
[1] "New_Score R²: 0.946600481955422 Adjusted R²: 0.946578596907043"
>
> print("6. Bland-Altman agreement:")
[1] "6. Bland-Altman agreement:"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$wpcs_ba)
[1] "WPCS_Score mean difference: -0.00107493857493857 95% limits of agreement: -0.0364255561540002 to 0.034275679004123"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_ba)
[1] "New_Score mean difference: 0.0429463554463554 95% limits of agreement: -0.466701936553918 to 0.552594647446628"
>
> print("7. Distribution similarity (KS test):")
[1] "7. Distribution similarity (KS test):"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$wpcs_ks)
[1] "WPCS_Score KS test p-value: 1"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_ks)
[1] "New_Score KS test p-value: 0"
>
> print("8. FINAL CONCLUSION:")
[1] "8. FINAL CONCLUSION:"
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$final_conclusion)
[1] "WPCS_Score performed better overall in matching the original score values."
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$wpcs_criteria)
[1] "WPCS_Score won on 7 out of 7 criteria."
> print(results$comprehensive_summary$new_criteria)
[1] "New_Score won on 0 out of 7 criteria."
> cat("NAME: M THIRUNARAYANAN\n")
NAME: M THIRUNARAYANAN
> cat("REGNO: 22BDS0342\n")
REGNO: 22BDS0342

```


Result:

Key Findings

1. **Overall Performance:** WPCS_Score consistently outperformed New_Score in matching the original Score values, winning on all 7 evaluation criteria.
2. **Accuracy Metrics:**
 - WPCS_Score: RMSE = 0.018, MAE = 0.001, MAPE = 0.035% ○
 - New_Score: RMSE = 0.263, MAE = 0.139, MAPE = 4.390%
3. **Correlation with Original Score:**
 - WPCS_Score: $R^2 = 0.9997$ (extremely strong correlation) ○
 - New_Score: $R^2 = 0.9466$ (strong but lower correlation)
4. **Statistical Significance:**
 - Both derived scores showed statistically significant differences from the original Score ($p < 0.05$) ○ However, WPCS_Score's difference was much smaller (mean difference = -0.001) ○
 - New_Score had a larger deviation (mean difference = 0.043)
5. **Distribution Similarity:**
 - WPCS_Score: KS test p-value = 1 (distributions are identical) ○
 - New_Score: KS test p-value ≈ 0 (distributions are significantly different)
6. **Bland-Altman Agreement:**
 - WPCS_Score: 99.63% of values within limits of agreement ○
 - New_Score: 90.46% of values within limits of agreement

Descriptive Statistics Comparison

Both derived scores maintained similar central tendencies to the original Score:

- Original Score: Mean = 4.179, Median = 4.625
- WPCS_Score: Mean = 4.180, Median = 4.750
- New_Score: Mean = 4.136, Median = 4.500

Conclusion

WPCS_Score demonstrated superior performance in approximating the original Score across all evaluation metrics. While both methods produced scores with high correlation to the original, WPCS_Score showed near-perfect agreement with minimal error, making it the clearly preferred method for this application.

