```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
# Data Preprocessing and EDA
from sklearn.preprocessing import OrdinalEncoder
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
# Modeling
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
from xgboost import XGBClassifier
from sklearn.utils.class weight import compute sample weight
from sklearn.model selection import RandomizedSearchCV
from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
from sklearn.inspection import permutation importance
from sklearn.metrics import balanced accuracy score, f1 score,
roc auc score, confusion matrix, ConfusionMatrixDisplay
students = pd.read csv('/content/dataset(1).csv')
students.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4424 entries, 0 to 4423
Data columns (total 35 columns):
#
                                                      Non-Null Count
     Column
Dtype
- - -
    Marital status
                                                      4424 non-null
0
int64
                                                      4424 non-null
1
     Application mode
int64
2
     Application order
                                                      4424 non-null
int64
                                                      4424 non-null
3
     Course
int64
                                                      4424 non-null
4
     Daytime/evening attendance
int64
5
     Previous qualification
                                                      4424 non-null
int64
                                                      4424 non-null
6
     Nacionality
int64
7
    Mother's qualification
                                                      4424 non-null
8
     Father's qualification
                                                      4424 non-null
int64
```

9 Mother's occupation int64	4424 non-null
10 Father's occupation	4424 non-null
int64 11 Displaced	4424 non-null
int64	
12 Educational special needs int64	4424 non-null
13 Debtor	4424 non-null
int64	
14 Tuition fees up to date int64	4424 non-null
15 Gender	4424 non-null
int64	
16 Scholarship holder int64	4424 non-null
17 Age at enrollment	4424 non-null
int64	
18 International	4424 non-null
<pre>int64 19 Curricular units 1st sem (credited)</pre>	4424 non-null
int64	7727 HOH HUCC
20 Curricular units 1st sem (enrolled)	4424 non-null
<pre>int64 21 Curricular units 1st sem (evaluations)</pre>	4424 non-null
int64	4424 11011-11011
22 Curricular units 1st sem (approved)	4424 non-null
int64	4424
23 Curricular units 1st sem (grade) float64	4424 non-null
24 Curricular units 1st sem (without evaluations)	4424 non-null
int64	
25 Curricular units 2nd sem (credited) int64	4424 non-null
26 Curricular units 2nd sem (enrolled)	4424 non-null
int64	
27 Curricular units 2nd sem (evaluations)	4424 non-null
<pre>int64 28 Curricular units 2nd sem (approved)</pre>	4424 non-null
int64	1121 Holl Hatt
29 Curricular units 2nd sem (grade)	4424 non-null
float64 30 Curricular units 2nd sem (without evaluations)	4424 non-null
int64	4424 11011-114 (
31 Unemployment rate	4424 non-null
float64	4424 non-null
32 Inflation rate float64	4424 NON-NULL
33 GDP	4424 non-null

```
float64
34 Target
                                                      4424 non-null
object
dtypes: float64(5), int64(29), object(1)
memory usage: 1.2+ MB
# Examine the shape of the DataFrame.
print("Shape of the DataFrame:", df.shape)
# Get a concise summary of the DataFrame.
print("\nDataFrame Info:")
display(df.info())
# Generate descriptive statistics for numerical features.
print("\nDescriptive Statistics for Numerical Features:")
display(df.describe())
# Calculate frequency counts for categorical features.
categorical cols = df.select dtypes(include=['object',
'category']).columns
print("\nFrequency Counts for Categorical Features:")
for col in categorical cols:
    print(f"\nFrequency counts for '{col}':")
    display(df[col].value counts())
# Identify potential outliers (example: using IQR for 'Age at
enrollment')
Q1 = df['Age at enrollment'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['Age at enrollment'].quantile(0.75)
IOR = 03 - 01
lower bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
potential outliers = df[(df['Age at enrollment'] < lower bound) |</pre>
(df['Age at enrollment'] > upper_bound)]
print("\nPotential outliers in 'Age at enrollment':")
display(potential outliers[['Age at enrollment']])
print("\nSummary of observations:")
print("The dataset contains information about student performance and
demographics, with a target variable indicating dropout or graduation.
Some numerical features, such as age at enrollment, show potential
outliers. Further analysis is needed.")
Shape of the DataFrame: (4424, 35)
DataFrame Info:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 4424 entries, 0 to 4423
Data columns (total 35 columns):
```

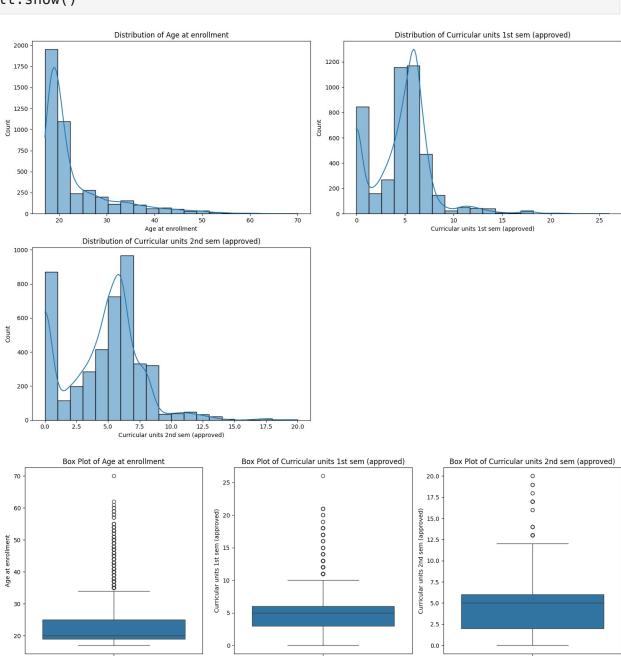
# Column	Non-Null Count
Dtype	
0 Marital status	4424 non-null
0 Marital status int64	4424 Non-Nucc
	4424 non-null
1 Application mode int64	4424 HOH-HULL
2 Application order	4424 non-null
int64	4424 Holl-Hacc
3 Course	4424 non-null
int64	4424 Holl Hacc
4 Daytime/evening attendance	4424 non-null
int64	TIZI Hon hace
5 Previous qualification	4424 non-null
int64	
6 Nacionality	4424 non-null
int64	
7 Mother's qualification	4424 non-null
int64	
8 Father's qualification	4424 non-null
int64	
9 Mother's occupation	4424 non-null
int64	
10 Father's occupation	4424 non-null
int64	
11 Displaced	4424 non-null
int64	
12 Educational special needs	4424 non-null
int64	
13 Debtor	4424 non-null
int64	
14 Tuition fees up to date	4424 non-null
int64	
15 Gender	4424 non-null
int64	4404
16 Scholarship holder	4424 non-null
int64	4424
17 Age at enrollment	4424 non-null
int64	442411
18 International	4424 non-null
<pre>int64 19 Curricular units 1st sem (credited)</pre>	4424 non-null
int64	4424 HOH-HULL
20 Curricular units 1st sem (enrolled)	4424 non-null
int64	4424 Holl-Hacc
21 Curricular units 1st sem (evaluations)	4424 non-null
int64	1127 Hon-Hacc
22 Curricular units 1st sem (approved)	4424 non-null
22 Carried Carraines 250 Som (approved)	Hon hace

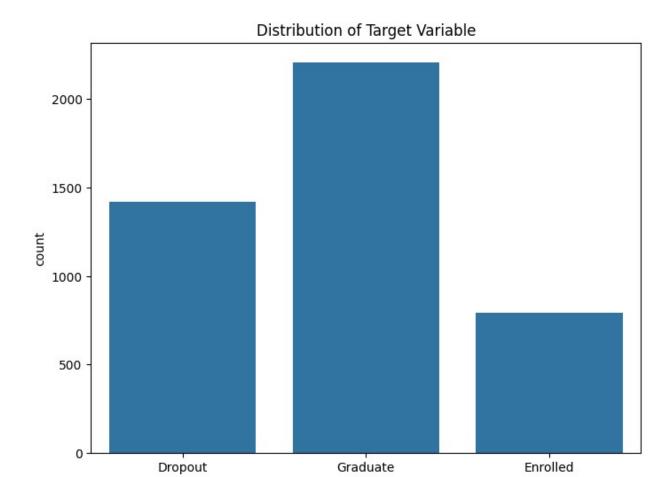
```
int64
23 Curricular units 1st sem (grade)
                                                     4424 non-null
float64
24 Curricular units 1st sem (without evaluations)
                                                     4424 non-null
int64
25 Curricular units 2nd sem (credited)
                                                     4424 non-null
int64
26 Curricular units 2nd sem (enrolled)
                                                     4424 non-null
int64
27 Curricular units 2nd sem (evaluations)
                                                     4424 non-null
int64
28 Curricular units 2nd sem (approved)
                                                     4424 non-null
int64
29 Curricular units 2nd sem (grade)
                                                     4424 non-null
float64
30 Curricular units 2nd sem (without evaluations) 4424 non-null
int64
31 Unemployment rate
                                                     4424 non-null
float64
32 Inflation rate
                                                     4424 non-null
float64
33 GDP
                                                     4424 non-null
float64
                                                     4424 non-null
34 Target
object
dtypes: float64(5), int64(29), object(1)
memory usage: 1.2+ MB
None
Descriptive Statistics for Numerical Features:
{"type": "dataframe"}
Frequency Counts for Categorical Features:
Frequency counts for 'Target':
Target
            2209
Graduate
Dropout
           1421
Enrolled
            794
Name: count, dtype: int64
Potential outliers in 'Age at enrollment':
{"summary":"{\n \"name\": \"print(\\\"The dataset contains
information about student performance and demographics, with a target
```

```
variable indicating dropout or graduation\",\n \"rows\": 441,\n
\"fields\": [\n \"column\": \"Age at enrollment\",\n
\"properties\": {\n \"dtype\": \"number\",\n \"std\":
6,\n \"min\": 35,\n \"max\": 70,\n \"num_unique_values\": 28,\n \"samples\": [\n 47,\r 59,\n 36\n ],\n \"semantic_type\": \"\",\n \"description\": \"\"\n }\n ]\n}","type":"dataframe"}
                                                                   47,\n
Summary of observations:
The dataset contains information about student performance and
demographics, with a target variable indicating dropout or graduation.
Some numerical features, such as age at enrollment, show potential
outliers. Further analysis is needed.
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# Histograms for numerical features
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 10))
numerical features = ['Age at enrollment', 'Curricular units 1st sem
(approved)', 'Curricular units 2nd sem (approved)']
for i, col in enumerate(numerical features):
    plt.subplot(2, 2, i + 1)
    sns.histplot(df[col], bins=20, kde=True)
    plt.title(f'Distribution of {col}')
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
# Box plots for numerical features
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
for i, col in enumerate(numerical features):
  plt.subplot(1, 3, i + 1)
  sns.boxplot(y=df[col])
  plt.title(f'Box Plot of {col}')
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
# Bar chart for 'Target'
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Target', data=df)
plt.title('Distribution of Target Variable')
plt.show()
# Scatter plots for numerical features
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
```

```
sns.scatterplot(x='Curricular units 1st sem (approved)', y='Curricular
units 2nd sem (approved)', hue='Target', data=df)
plt.title('Relationship between Curricular Units Approved in 1st and
2nd Semesters')
plt.show()

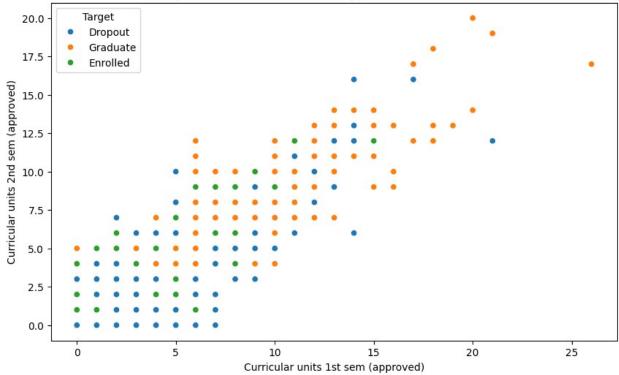
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x='Age at enrollment', y='Curricular units 1st sem
(approved)', hue='Target', data=df)
plt.title('Relationship between Age at Enrollment and Curricular Units
Approved in 1st Semester')
plt.show()
```

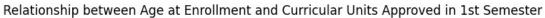


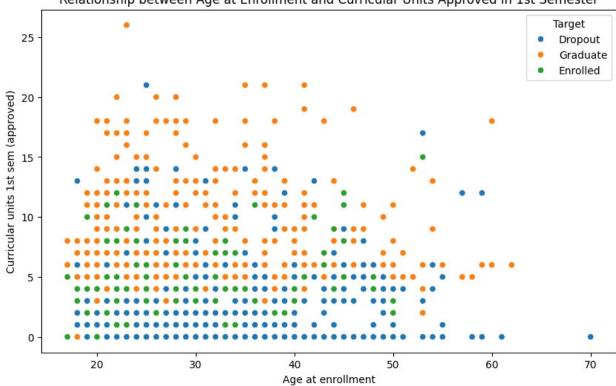


Target

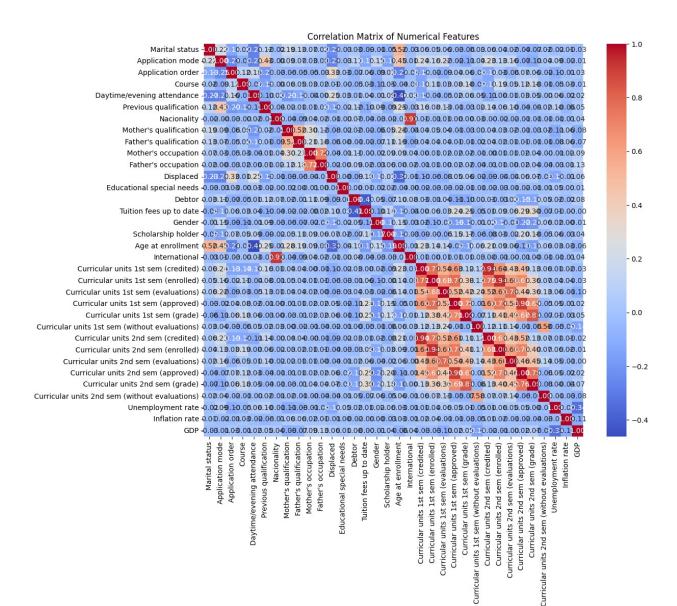




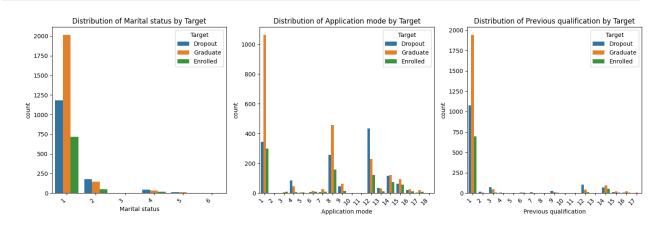




```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import pandas as pd
# Correlation Analysis
numerical features = df.select dtypes(include=['number']).columns
correlation matrix = df[numerical features].corr()
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 10))
sns.heatmap(correlation matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm',
fmt=".2f")
plt.title('Correlation Matrix of Numerical Features')
plt.show()
# Grouped Analysis
grouped data = df.groupby('Target')[numerical features].agg(['mean',
'median', 'std'])
display(grouped data)
# Categorical Feature Analysis
categorical cols = ['Marital status', 'Application mode', 'Previous
qualification'] # Example categorical features
plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
for i, col in enumerate(categorical cols):
    plt.subplot(1, len(categorical cols), i + 1)
    sns.countplot(x=col, hue='Target', data=df)
    plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
    plt.title(f'Distribution of {col} by Target')
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
# Additional Analysis (example: Unemployment rate vs. Dropout rate)
# Create a new column indicating whether a student dropped out or not
df['Dropped Out'] = df['Target'] == 'Dropout'
# Calculate the mean unemployment rate for each group
unemployment by dropout = df.groupby('Dropped Out')['Unemployment
rate'].mean()
print(unemployment by dropout)
```



{"type":"dataframe","variable name":"grouped data"}



```
Dropped Out
False
        11.542358
True
         11.616397
Name: Unemployment rate, dtype: float64
import scipy.stats as stats
from scipy.stats import chi2 contingency
# Additional Analysis: Unemployment Rate and Dropout Rate (already
done in the previous step)
# Additional Analysis: Qualification and Final Result
# Example: 'Previous qualification' vs 'Target'
contingency table = pd.crosstab(df['Previous qualification'],
df['Target'])
chi2, p, dof, expected = chi2 contingency(contingency table)
print(f"\nChi-squared test for 'Previous qualification' vs 'Target':")
print(f"Chi2 statistic: {chi2}")
print(f"P-value: {p}")
print(f"Degrees of freedom: {dof}")
#More detailed analysis on previous qualification
qualifications_dropout_rates = df.groupby('Previous qualification')
['Dropped Out'].mean()
print("\nDropout rates by previous qualification:\n",
qualifications dropout rates)
# Further analysis can be performed based on the above results.
# Example: Plot a bar chart of dropout rates by previous
qualification.
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
qualifications dropout rates.plot(kind='bar')
plt.title('Dropout Rates by Previous Qualification')
plt.xlabel('Previous Qualification')
plt.ylabel('Dropout Rate')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.tight layout()
plt.show()
Chi-squared test for 'Previous qualification' vs 'Target':
Chi2 statistic: 219.68070897587953
P-value: 7.160305160682533e-30
Degrees of freedom: 32
Dropout rates by previous qualification:
Previous qualification
      0.290019
1
      0.695652
```

```
3
4
      0.595238
      0.500000
5
      1.000000
6
      0.437500
7
      1.000000
8
      0.750000
9
      0.577778
10
      1.000000
11
      0.500000
12
      0.641975
13
      0.428571
14
      0.315068
15
      0.350000
      0.166667
16
17
      0.333333
Name: Dropped_Out, dtype: float64
```

