Feature Engineering for a Building a Machine Learning Model for Recommendation System for Generic Competency Development in Higher Education

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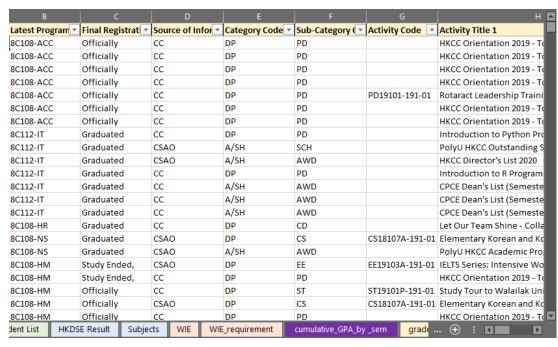
What is Feature Engineering?

- Raw data collected from various sources may not be in the suitable form that is compatible with the specific machine learning algorithm for a certain purpose.
- For machine learning models to produce useful knowledge to inform educators, the algorithms must be provided with relevant data about the students.
- Feature engineering is applied to transform raw input data so that they can be used by machine learning algorithm correctly.

Background

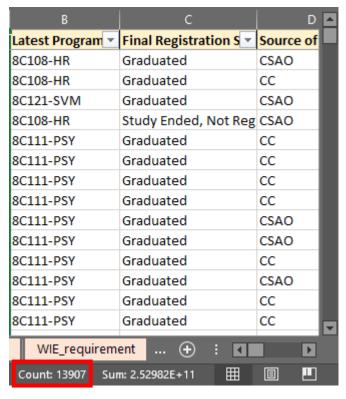
- A education data mining project to find out the associations between student academic performance and
 - participation in various activities
 - demographics
 - academic performance prior to joining the university
- The dataset consists of many worksheets in an Excel workbook.

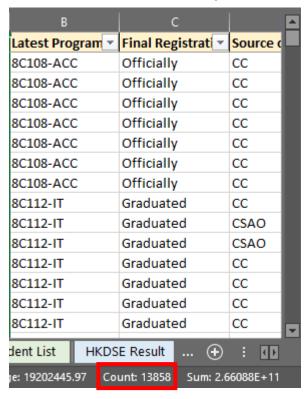
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Background

- Enormous amount of data
- Total of 27763 records, not counting records in other spreadsheets





Background

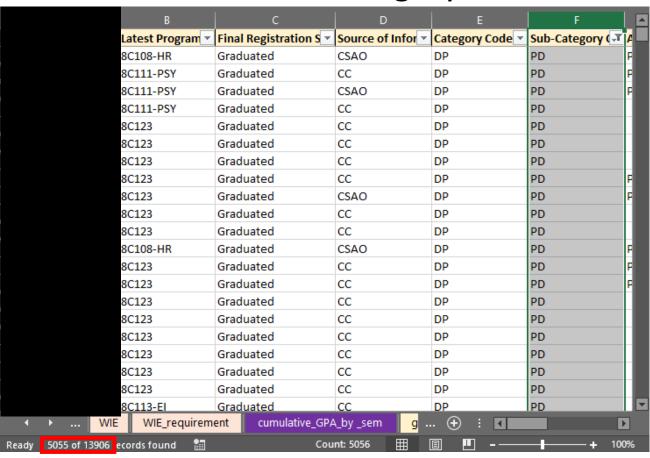
- Not all the features are important or needed to produce an acceptable level of confidence in performing prediction, clustering, regression, etc.
- The more features added to the model, the higher increase in time and complexity of the machine learning algorithms.
 - Ramasubramanian K., Singh A. (2017)
- The act of obtaining features from raw data and converting them into forms appropriate for machine learning models is referred to as feature engineering.
 - Zheng, A., & Casari, A. (2018)
- In other words, feature engineering is an optimization process for raw data to make them fit in the machine learning algorithms.

Challenges

- Total duration of participation is recorded in hours, days, weeks, months, and years.
- No record of total number of activities a student joined.
- Orientation-related activities make up a big proportion of one subcategory activities, i.e. "PD" activities.
- Number ranges can only be stored as text which is hard to be used by Python.
- Recording student's GPA by year is confusing, making data preprocessing and analysis clumsy.

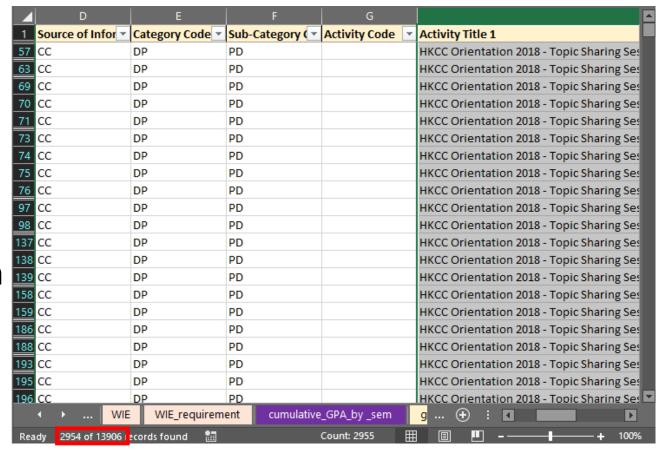
Challenges (Orientation-related activities)

• There are 5055 records of the sub-category "PD".



Challenges (Orientation-related activities)

- However, over half of them are orientation-related activities, i.e. 2954/5055 records.
- It makes up a big part of data as students may think orientation-related activities are mandatory.
- Making the "PD" sub-category an outstanding target variable.



Challenges (Recording GPA)

- Cumulative GPA was originally recorded by year and then by semester.
- It is not ideal as it creates confusion in the data preprocessing and analysis processes.
- A more proper way to record cumulative GPA is to record from a student's perspective.
- Normally, a student will study for 2 years in either HKCC or SPEED. Therefore, the student will study for a total of 4 semesters, without considering the year.

Solutions

- Unify all duration units to better represents the total duration of participation of one activity.
- Calculate the total number of activities a student joined, i.e. one-off and non-one-off activities.
- Separate the total number of orientation-related activities joined.
- Convert categorical data to be represented as integers for Python to understand.
- Record GPA from students' perspective, meaning recording GPA by semester 1 to 4 as a student normally studies for 4 semesters in total.

Results

- Duration units are unified as hours.
- The total number of activities a student joined is calculated at the preprocessing phase.
- The total number of orientation-related activities joined was calculated separately.
- Integers were used to represents categorical data so Python can completely understand.
- GPA is recorded by semester rather than by year and semester, making it easier to process future data.

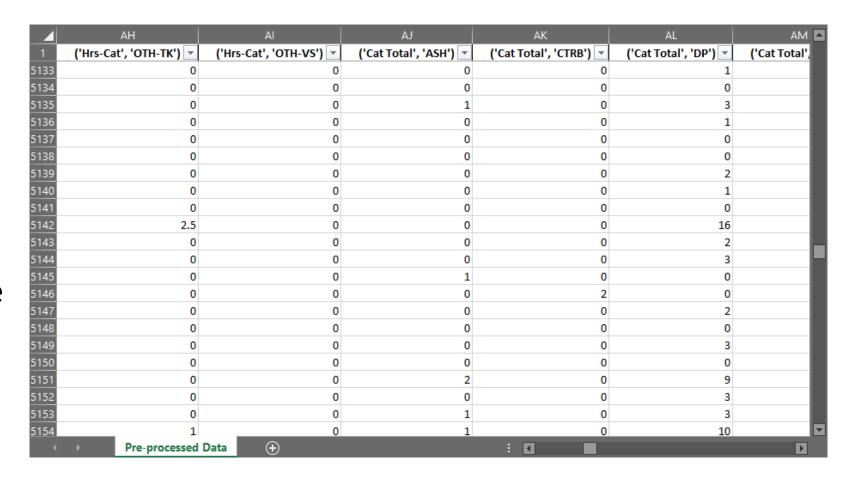
Results

- The dataset contains the following features after preprocessing:
 - Programme
 - Gender
 - Highest Qualification
 - P Score
 - ENG
 - CHI
 - MATH
 - MATH_EXT_1_STA

- MATH_EXT_2_ALGE
- LIB_STUDY
- CumlGPA Semester 1
- CumlGPA Semester 2
- CumlGPA Semester 3
- CumlGPA Semester 4
- And many more

Results

- There are many zeros in the preprocessed dataset.
- It is normal as no students took part in that category of activity.
- It is also to show there are no records for those features.
- Truly represents the real-world situation.

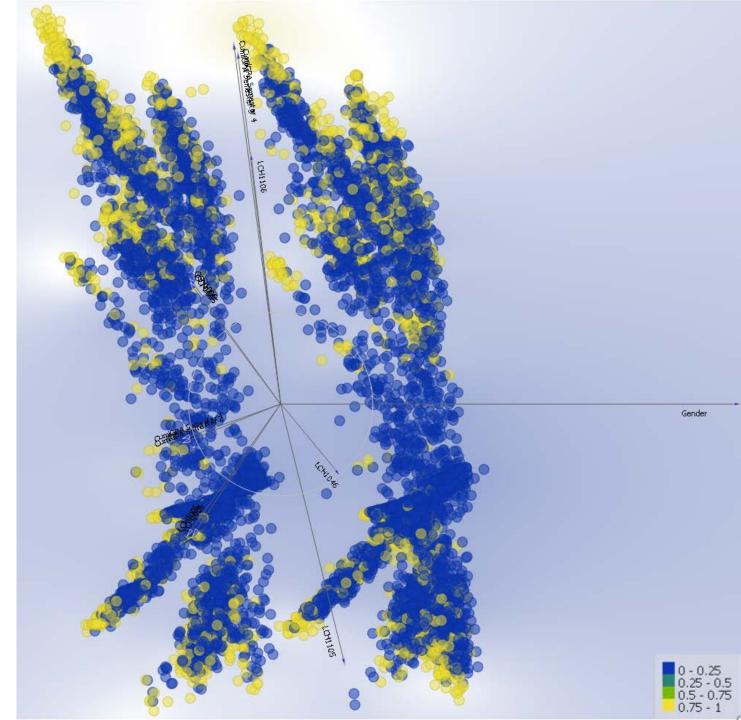


Discussion

- After feature engineering, the data is ready to be processed by machine learning algorithms.
- The results will be applied to machine learning models.
- By implementing the solutions, we can have better understanding of the data.
- Sometimes we can even get more insights of the data.
 - Students join more one-off activities than non-one-off activities (Long-term activities).
 - Almost half of the students took part in orientation-related activities.

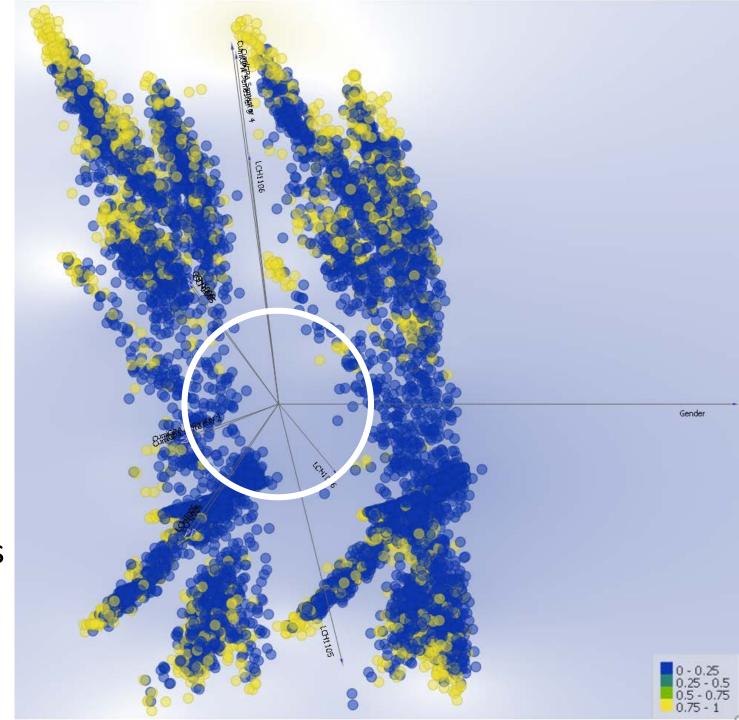
Progress

- This is a graph about principal component in AWD, meaning getting an award.
- The longer the arrow, the higher the chance of it being a principal component.
- As language subjects are the main target of the research at the current stage, the focus will be on language subjects.
- Since cumulative GPA and Gender are not language subjects, they are ignored for now. However, they are still promising principal components.



Progress

- Aside from cumulative GPA, LCH1106, LCH1005 and LCH1006 are possible principal components, which are language subjects.
- The white circle in the graph hides some features that are not as significant as others.



Next Step

- The research will be focusing on communication skills first.
- Duplicated subjects are found after updating the school curriculum.
 As such, subject mapping need to be done to remove duplicated old subjects.
- Activities will be recorded by sub-theme with total hours to better reflect the improvements that students can achieve.
- Self-reporting rating will be added to the dataset to record student's self-perception.

References

- Ramasubramanian K., Singh A. (2017) Feature Engineering. In: Machine Learning Using R. Apress, Berkeley, CA. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4842-2334-5
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- Zheng, A., & Casari, A. (2018). Feature engineering for machine learning: principles and techniques for data scientists. " O'Reilly Media, Inc.".

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