

Predicting Students Performance and Review on EDM: Machine Learning Theory

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Abstract— Machine Learning is a field of artificial intelligence that can use past information for the future purpose. Machine learning is similar to data mining in the way that both are looking for the pattern. Machine learning can detect a pattern in data and adjust the action. Machine learning is a field that is used in every system. Machine learning is used in the educational system, pattern recognition, Games, Industries, Social media services, online customer support, Product Recommendation Etc. In the education system, its importance becomes more because of the future of the students. There is a huge amount of data in higher education because nowadays every student is looking for higher education, so there is more need for machine learning methods in the education system. Many methods are there for the analysis of the students' performance. Hidden information is carried out with the use of data mining, which will help in the analysis of students' information. There is a huge amount of data in education and all the data are useful for students as well as for teachers. With the growth of institute, it becomes more importance of machine learning technology in the educational field. Clustering is one of the basic techniques often used in analysing data sets. Many clustering techniques are there but modified K-means is one of most efficient and used method. Classification techniques are also there and the most popular is the decision tree. A decision tree is also a method used for analysis of the students' performance but compared to modified K-means, it is less stable. The unsupervised algorithm is discussed. These make use of cluster analysis to segment students into groups according to their characteristics. Elbow method is there to determine the cluster size; it will help in the optimal solution. Elbow method looks over the arm and elbow point is there. With the help of machine learning concept, it is easy to improve the result and future of students. It is not only useful for students but also for teacher and institute to improve their result.

Keywords: Data mining, EDM, K-means, Decision Tree, Students data

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is very important for student's life. Higher education institute are focus on analysis of every objects because of private participation. Data mining techniques is applied in many fields like marketing, medicine, fraud detection, web, and engineering and in the field if education it becomes more useful. The main aim of data mining is to know hidden information from large set of data. There are many method of machine learning which is used to predict students' performance. Clustering is a method which is more efficient as compare to other method, and K-means is one of them. Data mining provides various methods analysis; these include classification, association, k-means, decision tree, regression, time series, neural network, etc.

Application of data mining in the educational system is directly help to analysis of participants in the education system. The students also recommend many activities and task [2].Data mining is also used to show how students use material of particular course. In teaching environment trainer are able to obtain feedback on students [6]

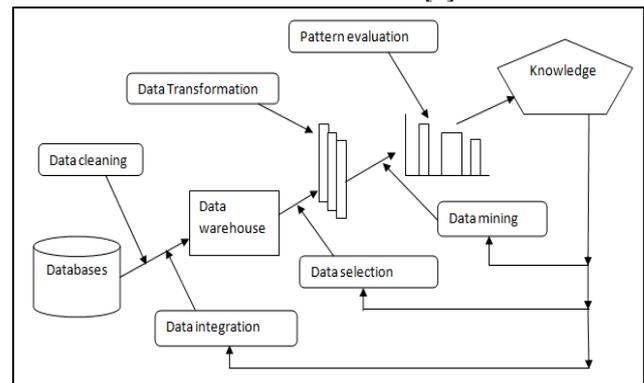


Fig. 1: Data mining Process

II. RELATED WORK

Fatma Chiheb[1]-In these paper it discuss the case of Algerian university. They used the decision tree method to predict the performance of students. They used j48 algorithm for it. They applied j48 to weka to the data and obtain the decision tree. They follow the CRISP-DM method. They have the data set and for prediction they used the previous result for e.g. the result of student in five semesters and six semesters is based on the one, two three, four semester result. Md.Hedayetul Islam Shovon[2]-Data clustering techniques i.e. K-means is applied. Data clustering is process of extracting unknown, hidden patterns from large data set. In this model they use internal and external assessment for prediction. This model helps to weak students to identify their score before the exam. Graph shows the relationship between GPA and attendance and also number of students and percentage of student regarding to GPA. And from it they show the percentage of students getting high, medium, and low gpa.

M.Durairaj[3]-Educational details and performance is based upon various factors like personal details, social etc. WEKA toolkit is used they collect the data set of college students real time data that describe the relationship between learning behavior of students and their academic performance, the data set contain students detail of different subject marks in semester which is subjected to the data mining process. In these K-means clustering is used and from the total number of 300 student record dataset, they choose 38 students record for our analysis .The confusion matrix is there to shows pass, fail, and absence for the exam. They compare the weighted average for decision tree and navie bayes techniques.

Mr. Shashikant Pradip Borgavakar[4]-Here the data clustering is used as k-means clustering to evaluate students' performance. Their performance is evaluated on the basis of class test, mid test, and final test. In their model they measured by internal and external assessment, in which they take class test marks, lab performance, quiz etc. and final grade of students is predicted. They generate the graph which shows the percentage of students getting high, medium, low gpa.

Edin Osmanbegovic[5]-In these paper supervised data mining algorithm were applied. Different method of data mining was compared. The data were collected from the survey conducted during the summer semester at the University of Tuzla. Many variable like Gender, GPA, Scholarships, High school, Entrance Exam, Grade, etc. are taken for the performance. Naive Bayes algorithm, multilayer Perceptron, J48 issued. The result indicates that the naïve Bayes classifier outperforms in predication decision tree and neural network method. These will help the student for future.

Qasem A. Al-Radelideh[6]-The title of the paper is "Mining student data using decision tree". They use data mining process for student performance in university courses to help the higher education management. Many factors affect the performance. They use classification technique for building the reliable classification model, the CRISP-DM (cross-industry standard process for data mining) is adopted. These method consist of five steps i.e. collecting the relevant features of the problem, Preparing the data, Building the classification model, Evaluating the model and finally future prediction. The data were collected in table in proper format, the classification model were building using the decision tree method. Many rules were applied. The WEKA toolkit is used. Different classification methods were used like ID3, C4.5 and naïve Bayes and accuracy were in the table as result.

J.K. Jothi Kalpana[7]-"Intellectual performance analysis of students by using data mining techniques" This paper focus on the prediction of school in different level such as primary, secondary, higher level. Clustering method such as centroid based distribution based and density based clustering are used. The data were collected from Villupuram College. There method used for improving the performance as the students.

Cristobal Romero[8]-"Educational data mining; A Review of the state of the art". EDM i.e. educational data mining is emerging discipline. EDM process converts raw data coming from educational system into useful information. DM techniques are used i.e. association rule mining for selecting weak students. Several classification algorithms were applied in order to group students. EDM tools were designed for educators.

Romero[9]-"Educational data mining survey from 1995 to 2005" There is also web-based education in the computer aided instruction in the specific location. Web based education is so popular now a days that predication its level is also become useful. Data processing is done for transform the original data into suitable shape. Web mining is there for extract knowledge from the web. Clustering, classification is used. In these it says that the predication of performance in e-learning is also so important.

S. Kotsiantis[10]-"Predicating students' performance in distance learning using machine learning techniques" Many university are giving distance learning

education so predicating performance of students in that become so important. Machine learning algorithm is so effective for many types of learning tasks. This paper Use ML techniques to predict students' performance in distance learning system. Set of rules are planned. Decision tree are used, ANN is also inductive learning based on computational models. Set of attribute are taken and divided into groups. There is ANOVA test result. It showed that best algorithm is naïve Bayes with 66.49% accuracy in the data it taken.

Pooja Thakar[11]-"Performance analysis and prediction in education data mining: A Research Travelogues" Lots of data is collected in educational databases. In order to get benefits from such big data tools are required. University produces lots of students and its performance predication is important. Set of weak students are taken and predication with data mining techniques is used. This paper says that many models are required for an instruction.

V. Shanmugarajeshwari[12]-"Analysis of students' performance evaluation using classification techniques" The author used the classification techniques for predication of student's performance in education system. The data is collected and preparation is done the preprocessing for checking. It calculates the entropy, Info Gain, Ratio then the information gain for evaluating of these. Classification technique is used. Decision tree is build and finally gain ratio is evaluated.

Mashaal A[13]-These researches has applied decision tree for predicting students final GPA. It used WEKA toolkit. It collect the data from C.s. College at king save university in the year 2012 were collected from the institute. Each student record with different attributes, Student name, student id, final GPA, semester of graduation etc. It is important to improve the final GPA of the student.

Ben Daniel[14]-It applied big data analysis in higher education. KDD is an interdisciplinary area focusing on method for identifying and extracting pattern from large data sets. Big data help provide insight to support students learning needs.

Tismy Devasaia[15]-It used classification technique to predict the student performance. Naive theorem is used various information like group action, class text, semester and assignment marks were collected from the students previous information to predict performance of the student.

Ryan S.J.D. Baker[16]-"The state of educational data mining in 2009: A review and future vision" In these paper author review the trend in 2009 in field of educational data mining. The year 2009 finds research communizing of EDM and these moment in EDM bring unique opportunity. EDM categories in web mining, Statistics and Visualization, Clustering, Relationship mining i.e. Association rule mining and causal data mining. There are many application of edm. These papers discuss about the EDM.

III. MACHINE LEARNING

It is the branch of science that works with the system in such that they automatically learn. It means that recognizing and understanding the input data and moving decision on the support data.

The name machine learning was come in 1959 by Arthur Samuel. They evolved from the study of pattern, AI, computational theory. Machine learning constructs the algorithm that can learn and make predictions. Machine learning closely related to statistics which help in prediction. It is very difficult to take the division for their problem and algorithm is developed. There algorithm are based like statics logic etc.

A. Application of Machine Learning:

- Vision processing.
- Language processing.
- Forecasting.
- Pattern recognition.
- Games.
- Data mining.
- Robotics.
- Expert system.

B. Types of Machine Learning:

1) Supervised Learning:

In there is desired input with desired output. In addition to take feedback about the accuracy of predication. It can be apply what are learned in the past to the new set of data using the suitable example to feedback future events.

There are known training data set and starting from the analysis; the learning algorithm produces as function to make prediction about the output. The system is able to provide targets from any new input. The learning algorithm can also compare its output and find error in order to modify the model.

2) Unsupervised Learning:

In these we do not have any target to predict. It is used for clustering in different groups. It is used when the information used to train is neither classified nor solved.

It studies how systems can information function to describe hidden structure from unlabeled data. It examples positive data and can draw information from data set to describe hidden structure.

3) Semi-Supervised M.L.:

It is between supervised and unsupervised learning. It means it used both labeled and unlabeled data for training. It can be said that it used small amount of labeled data and the large amount of unlabeled data. The system in there is for learning accuracy.

IV. EXISTING SYSTEM

There are huge amount of data produced in educational system. These can be exploited in order to extract the useful knowledge. In today's system lots of technique is used to predict the students' performance. There is a case of Algerian university in which student's performance is predicting using decision tree. Decision tree is build using the J48 algorithm. There is the huge amount of data in the educational system in the existing system they predict the performance on the basic of previous semester result. The J48 algorithm is used which is very hard to build because of its splitting. Weka toolkit is used and crisp-dm model is applied.

V. PROBLEM STATEMENT

There is problem that, there is huge amount of data in the educational system, For predicting the students' performance there should be method which is more efficient and produced useful result. Decision tree is a classification technique which is less efficient as compare to clustering techniques J48 is a decision tree algorithm which is used for predicting student performance but it is less efficient as compare to k-means clustering techniques. Decision trees examine only a single field at a time, leading to rectangular classification boxes. This may not deal well with the actual distribution of data in the decision space.

A. Disadvantages of Decision Trees:

- They are not stable; it means that small change in the data may lead to a large change in the structure of the optimal decision tree.
- They are often relatively inaccurate. Many other algorithms perform better with similar data.
- Data which have categorical variables with number of levels and when levels are different, the information gain in decision trees is in favor of attributes with more levels.
- Calculations can get very complex, mainly if many values are uncertain or if many outcomes are linked.

VI. PROPOSED WORK

Prediction of students' performance can be done using Machine Learning algorithm. Clustering is a technology in which there is cluster with group of similar data. Modified K means algorithm is used to predict the performance of students. Modified K means is an unsupervised machine learning algorithm. K means clustering set the partition of n observations into k clusters in which each observations belongs to cluster with nearest mean. Elbow point method is used for the cluster size. Cluster is measured with the mean value of the objects in a cluster, which can be viewed as the cluster centroid. The idea is to define K centers and one for each cluster. These centers should be placed I proper way because different location give different result. So better choice is to place them far away from each other. The next step is to take each point which belong to given data set and associate it to the nearest center. When there is no point, the first step is completed and an early group is done. And we again need to re-calculate k new centroids. Now we have these k new centroids, a new work has to be done between the same data set points and the nearest new center. A loop has been generated. From result of the loop it may notice that the k centers change their location step by step until no more changes are done.

A. Modified K means Algorithm

- 1) Step 1- Select the centers cluster 'K' by the Elbow method
- 2) Step 2- Take the centroid i.e. mean value based on centers cluster by elbow method.
- 3) Step 3- Calculate the distance among each data point and the centroid (mean value).
- 4) Step 4- Assign each data item to a cluster whose distance is minimum.
- 5) Step 5- Recalculate the new mean.

- 6) Step 6- Recalculate the distance among each data point and new meanvalue.
- 7) Step 7- If no data point was moved then STOP, otherwise repeat the step until the convergence is met.

B. Advantages of K-means Algorithm

- Easy to implement.
- With a large number of variables, K-Means may be faster as compare to other techniques.
- K-Means may produce higher clusters than other clustering techniques.
- An instance can change cluster (move to another cluster) when the centroids are recomputed.

VII. CONCLUSION

Machine learning is very emerging technology that every place it used. Now days in bank, labs, telecom, industrial each and every place machine learning is used. Data mining is part of it which helps in prediction, future prediction is very important in many place which help so much. Many algorithm is build and more and more research is going on every technology used the concept of it. We survey many papers for prediction of students' performance .On comparing decision tree and k means it is seen that k means is more efficient as compare to decision tree. Students performance is so important for their future it not only help student but also help teachers institute parents. Many big institutes used the concept of AI for prediction.

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