

Using Support Vector Machines to Classify Student Attentiveness for The Development of Personalized Learning Systems

B Kumar Reddy¹, Anjan Babu G²

¹PG Schplar, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India ²Professor, Department of Computer Science, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

There have been numerous examinations in which specialists have endeavored Article Info to group understudy mindfulness. A large number of these methodologies Volume 4, Issue 10 relied upon a subjective investigation and lacked any quantitative examination. Page Number: 09-14 Thusly, this work is centered around crossing over any barrier among Publication Issue : subjective and quantitative ways to deal with arrange understudy mindfulness. July-2020 Subsequently, this examination applies AI calculations (K-means and SVM) to consequently group understudies as mindful or absentminded utilizing information from a customer RGB-D sensor. Consequences of this exploration can be utilized to improve showing techniques for educators at all levels and can help teachers in actualizing personalized learning systems, which is a National Academy of Engineering Grand Challenge. This exploration applies AI calculations to an instructive setting. Information from these calculations can be utilized by teachers to give significant feedback on the adequacy of their instructional procedures and teaching methods. Teachers can utilize this feedback to improve their instructional methodologies; and understudies will profit by accomplishing improved learning and subject authority. At last, this will bring about the understudies' expanded capacity to accomplish work in their separate territories. Extensively, this work can help advance endeavors in numerous zones of training and guidance. It is normal that improving instructional systems and actualizing personalized learning will help make increasingly skilled, competent, and arranged people accessible for the future workforce. Article History Keywords : Support Vector Machines, K-Means, Kinect, Personalized Learning Published : 20 July 2020 Systems

I. INTRODUCTION

Numerous investigations have been performed to decide the mindfulness of understudies in an

instructional setting. A significant number of these examinations depended on subjective strategies as opposed to a quantitative way to deal with distinguishing and estimating mindfulness [1], [2], [3].

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A few specialists have additionally researched quantitative ways to deal with observing understudy mindfulness. Biometric wristbands are being researched as a pointer of understudy mindfulness [4]. Eye and head present tracking have likewise been utilized to decide understudy mindfulness Facial articulations have been utilized to induce understudy mindfulness for PC network courses [6].

Grouping understudies as mindful or unmindful can be useful to the educator by giving feedback regarding which showing style a specific understudy reacts most well to. There are four learning directions a student will likely fall into: a trailblazer; an implementer; a sustainer; or a safe student [7]. In the event that an educator can order an understudy as mindful or oblivious when the understudy is presented to the related showing styles of every one of these directions, understudies can be isolated into course areas that actualize their ideal learning style or can be relegated web based instructing modules that utilization the showing style a specific understudy will perform ideally with.

Scientists have created personalized e-learning systems dependent on Genetic calculations (GA) and case-based thinking (CBR) [8]. Versatile UIs have likewise been created dependent on personalized learning [9]. These methodologies center around web-based learning settings. The proposed framework right now be applied to online just as study hall instructional settings.

This article portrays a framework that utilizes a business RGB-D camera to screen, check, and record understudy motions, stances, outward appearances, and verbalizations so as to deliver information for deciding understudy mindfulness. AI calculations are then used to group, mark, and characterize the information to arrange resulting understudies as mindful or absentminded. This framework is a basic advance towards building up the proposed personalized learning framework portrayed right now.

II. METHODOLOGY



Fig 1. System Overview

Figure 1 illustrates the system proposed in this article. Figure 1 represents the framework proposed right now. Initial, an RGB-D sensor is utilized to watch a solitary understudy. A calculation that is running continuously then recognizes and checks different practices that demonstrate mindfulness. These information for this understudy is put away into a database.

At the point when each understudy in the investigation has been watched, the information from the database are bunched into two gatherings utilizing the K-means calculation [10]. After the information are bunched and afterward marked as mindful or negligent, the SVM calculation [11] is utilized to make a choice limit for the two gatherings of information.

A. RGB-D Sensor

Right now, RGB-D sensor would be utilized to recognize different understudy practices. We propose the utilization of a Kinect sensor [12] since it is a generally cheap shopper RGB-D sensor with numerous capacities incorporated with its official programming advancement kit (SDK). A case of a Kinect application utilized for this reason for existing is appeared in Figure 2. A calculation that identifies, tallies, and records the occasions an understudy lifts their hand was created utilizing the Kinect sensor and its related SDK.

B. Conduct recognizing Algorithm

There are different practices that show mindfulness; and a considerable lot of these can be naturally watched and recorded utilizing an RGB-D camera. A few instances of these kinds of practices are: inclining forward [13]; speaking to the teacher; hand raising; eyebrow raising/bringing down [14].

C. Database

The information of every understudy is spared into the database independently; since each RGB-D sensor is utilized for one understudy. After every understudy is watched and the instructional meeting is finished, the information is recorded into another line within the database. The quantity of events of each element (for example hand raising or inclining forward) is put away into an alternate segment of that push.

D. Information Clustering

At the point when each understudy in the investigation has been watched, the information is grouped into two bunches utilizing the K-means calculation. The groups of information are named as mindful or distracted relying upon the good ways from the birthplace of the information; the bunch with a centroid nearest to the inception is named negligent and the other group is named mindful. This is done since the entirety of the recorded information show mindful conduct and a lack of these practices brings about the centroid of that bunch being nearer to the beginning of the dataset.

E. Characterization Algorithm

Since the bunches are presently named, an administered learning calculation can be utilized to

make a choice limit. Right now, utilized the support vector machine (SVM) calculation. Six of the information focuses were utilized for preparing and the staying fourteen were utilized for testing.

III. EXPERIMENTS

A. Information Generation

The information utilized right now made by arbitrarily producing information inside a fixed scope of qualities (from zero to twelve); these qualities spoke to the occasions an understudy was watched showing a particular mindfulness conduct. For representation purposes, every theoretical understudy highlights was given just two (mindfulness conduct) each: number of hand raises; and number of times eyebrows were raised. Figure 3 portrays the produced information. Every one of the focuses in the figure speak to a different understudy. Twenty theoretical understudies were utilized right now.

B. K-means Algorithm

The K-means calculation was utilized to bunch the information. Calculation 1 shows the essential technique of the calculation. Right now, calculation combined in four cycles as outlined in Figure 4.

Algorithm 1 K-means Algorithm	
Ran	domly initialize K cluster centroids:
Rep	eat {
fo	or $i = 1$ to m
	$c^{(i)} := index$ (from 1 to K) of cluster centroid closest to $x^{(i)}$
fo	or $k = 1$ to K
	u _k := average (mean) of points assigned to cluster k
}	
note	: m is number of samples

C. Support Vector Machine Algorithm

After the information were bunched and marked utilizing the K-means calculation, they were ordered utilizing the SVM calculation. Calculation 2 delineates the fundamental calculation. The variable Θ speaks to the parameters and f is picked dependent on the sort of kernel work utilized. Right now, Gaussian Kernel was picked.

Algorithm 2 SVM Algorithm

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Predicted Value
Predict "y=1" if \theta^T f \ge 0
Predict "y=0" if \theta^T f < 0
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Training

- $\min_{\theta} C \sum_{i=1}^{m} y^{(i)} cost_1(\theta^T f^{(i)}) + (1 y^{(i)}) cost_0(\theta^T f^{(i)}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{m} (\theta_j^T M \theta_j)$ **f** is a feature vector which is found by choosing a kernel function
 we use a Gaussian Kernel for which:
 - $f_i = exp\left(-\frac{\|x-l^i\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$



Figure 2: Hand Raise Counter Application







Figure 4 : Result of K-means clustering

IV. RESULTS

The information was bunched utilizing the K-means calculation and arranged utilizing the SVM calculation. Figure 5 represents the last arrangement and the related choice limit for the gathering of speculative understudies.

From these outcomes, understudies who were excluded from the underlying preparing or testing set can be watched and consequently named mindful or heedless dependent on the grouping and order of the understudies in a given report. In a true utilization of this framework, more understudies would be considered and the analyst would need to guarantee that the understudies are illustrative of the segment of understudies the individual in question is endeavoring to consequently group [15].

V. CONCLUSION

This examination lays the groundwork for building a framework that can naturally order an understudy as mindful or careless in an instructional setting. Right now, were produced that spoke to understudies' number of hands raises and number of eyebrows raises during an instructional meeting. It was suggested that this information ought to be gathered utilizing a business RGB-D camera, for example, the Kinect sensor. The created information was then bunched into two gatherings and marked as mindful or distracted. This named information were then utilized as preparing and testing information in a directed learning calculation (SVM) to build up a choice limit. This choice limit would then be able to be utilized to naturally characterize resulting understudies as mindful or distracted. Right now, just utilized two highlights, however this idea can be stretched out to numerous extra highlights. The information was constrained right now delineation purposes.

The outcomes from the framework can be utilized to decide the learning style of a specific understudy. A teacher can instruct comparative material with different showing styles and record which specific understudy responds best to a given style. At the point when the ideal training style is found for a particular understudy, that understudy can be put in an instructional setting that only uses that style. This would furnish the understudy with personalized learning and could improve the likelihood of the understudy's study hall achievement.

VI. REFERENCES

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Author



Bavanasi Kumar Reddy, received Bachelor of Computer Science degree from Yogi Vemana University, Kadapa district in the year of 2014-2017. Pursuing Master of Computer Applications from Sri Venkateswara

University, Tirupati in the year of 2017-2020. Research interest in the field of Machine Learning.