Design Personalized E-Learning System

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ABSTRACT

Students' informal conversations on social media like Twitter, Face-book and g+ Share shed light into their academic reaction, excitability, and interest about the learning process. Data from such uninstrumented environments can provide valuable information to inform student learning. judging such data, however, can be challenging. The complexity of students' observations reflected from social media content requires human perception. However, the increasing ratio of data demands automatic data analysis techniques. In this paper, we developed a flow of work to integrate both qualitative analysis and large-scale data mining approach. We highlights on engineering students' Twitter, face-book and g+ share posts to understand issues and problems in their academic experiences. We first conducted a qualitative partition on samples taken from about 30,000 tweets and posts regarding to engineering students' college life and the sectional notes. We found engineering students concurrence problems such as vast study load, lack of social engagement, and notes of particular session or subject. Based on these results, we implemented a multi-label classification algorithm to classify tweets and posts reflecting students' queries. We then used the algorithm to train a detector of student problems from about 40,000 tweets brook at the re-location of Purdue University. This work, for the initially, presents a technique and results that show how informal social media data can provide insights into students' experiences about the educational trouble.

Keyword : - *E-learning, Two-way communication.*

1. Introduction

Automated prediction of trends and behaviors: Mining automates the process of finding predictive information in a large database. Questions that traditionally required extensive hands-onanalysis can now be directly answered from the data. A typical example of a predictive problem is targeted marketing. Our purpose is to achieve deeper and finer understanding of students' experiences especially their learning-related issues and problems.

To determine what student problems a tweet indicates is a more complicated task than to determine the sentiment of a tweet even for a human judge.

Therefore, our study requires a qualitative analysis, and is impossible to do in a fully unsupervised way. Sentiment analysis is, therefore not applicable to our study. In our study, we implemented a multi-label classification model where we allowed one tweet to fall into multiple categories at the same time. Our work extends the scope of data-driven approaches in education such as learning analytics and educational data mining and we have included an blog report for the conversion about notes in the corresponding peoples.(Such as teacher and Students)

Traditionally, educational researchers have been using methods such as surveys, interviews, focus groups, classroom activities to collect data related to students' learning experiences. These methods are usually very time consuming, thus cannot be duplicated or repeated with high frequency. here we have proper utilization of social media for the educational purpose in the notes verification and validation regarding the particular subject or the topic.

2. RELATED WORK

Different methods for accessing social media data has been discovered from last few decades.

These schemes like Face-book, twitter or any other social sites, but these does not provide domain specific data. But these methods have some limitations and drawbacks, so it is not relevant to use in recent technologies. Also these traditional methods have inadequate flexibility, so there is need to strength it's adaptability.

2.1Social Media Data

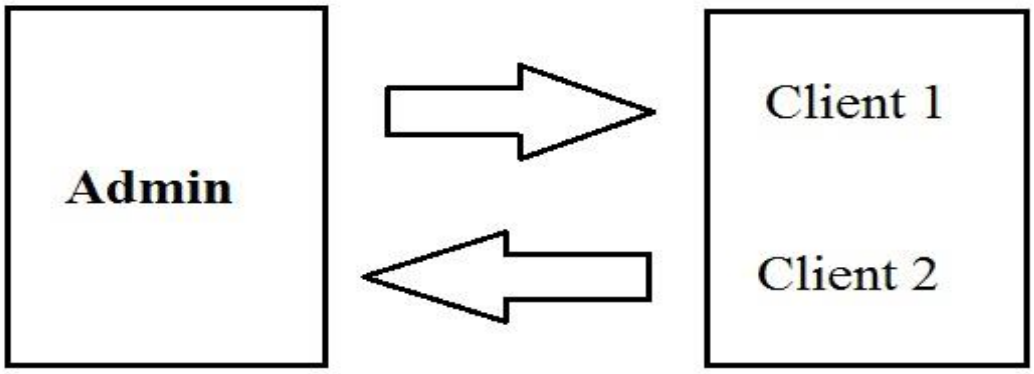
We are using different social medias like face-book, twitter etc. By using different mining methods we mine the data from social media. These studies usually have focus on statistical models and algorithms. They covered many topics including information propagation and diffusion. Among these topics tweet classification is most relevant to our study. There are different classification algorithms used for classify the data. We can use Naïve Bayes and Decision Tree etc.

2.2 Learning Analytics & Educational Data Mining:

Learning analytics and Educational data mining are data-driven approaches used in education.These method analyze data generated using social media to understand students and their learning environment in order to decision-making.

The scope of this approaches are extended by this paper using following aspects-First is that the data which is analyzed using this approaches are structured data having involvement of Administrative data (e.g. Department wise data).

Second is that it also maintain Students activity and performance data.



2.3 Data Collection:

It is challenging to collect social media data related to students experiences because of irregularity of language used.

In case of searching data we started by searching based on different Boolean combinations of possible keywords such as Mechanical Department, Computer Department, Chemical Department, Civil Department etc.

3. ARCHITECTURE:

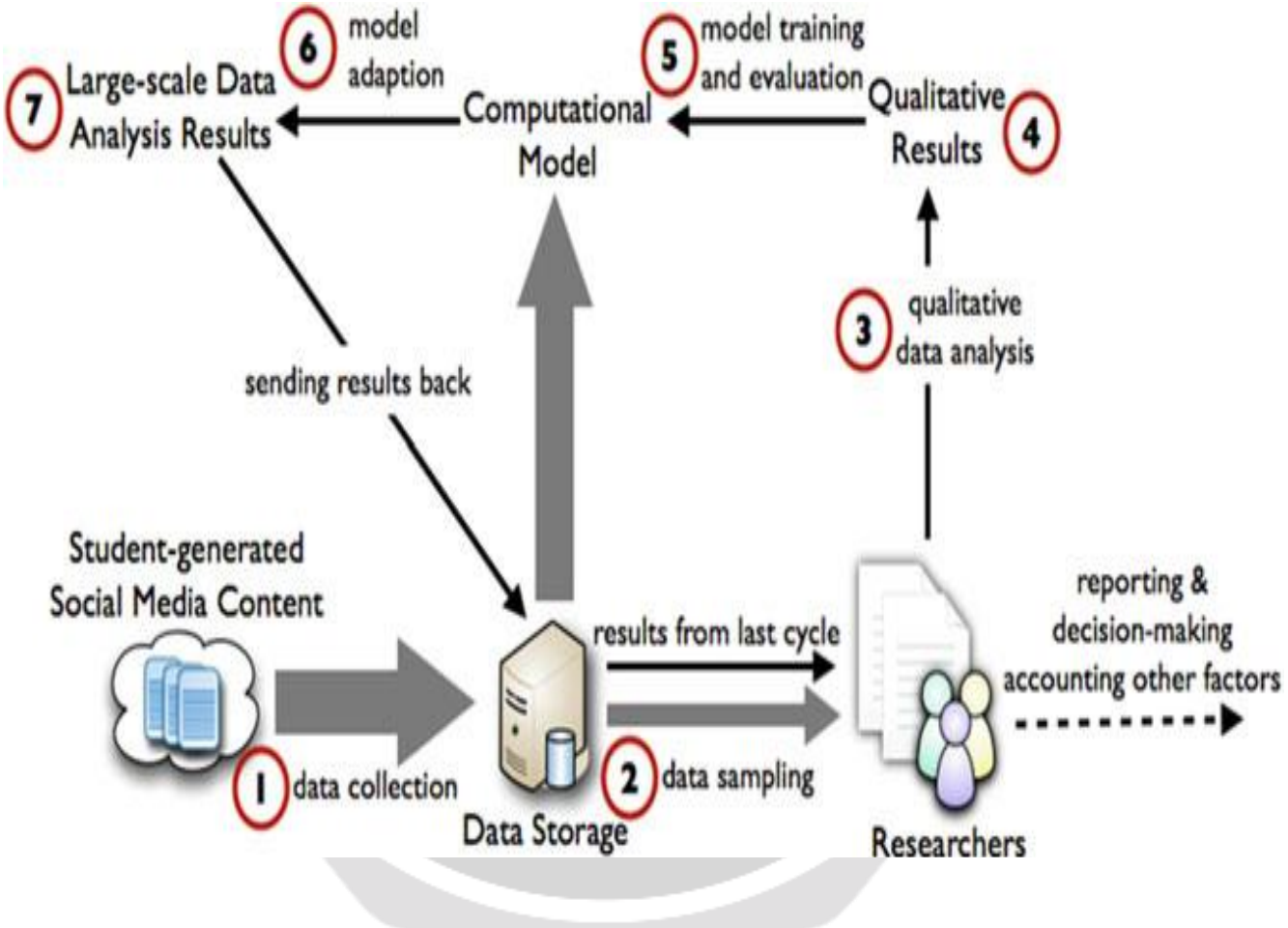


Fig 1: Architecture of System

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM :

Many organization coming with their existing system and led into the marked with the newly proposed system. we have provided many organization with technology as a module. In the existing system there is no any user authentication system. There has been only the read only file format for the students guideline purpose. As there is no any security policies in the outsourced data the data may get stolen by any unauthorized user.

There is no any type of validation and verification of data in the older phenomenon. The feedback of the given data or material cant be given by the students or the user in the existing system. Any type of conformation is not provided in the existing system to the user by the system.

3.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM :

The heretical foundation for the value of informal data on the web can be drawn from Goffman's theory of familiar performance. Even if it is developed to explain face-to-face interactions, Goffman's theory of social performance is widely used to explain conciliate interactions on the web today. One of the most fundamental aspects of this theory is the notion of front-end and back-end of people's social administration. Analyze with the front-end, the relaxing atmosphere of backend usually encourages more spontaneous actions.

Whether a social setting is front-stage or back-stage is a relative matter. For students, analyze with formal classroom horizen, social media is a relative informal and relaxing back-end. When students post content on social media sites, they usually post what they think and feel at that time. In this sense, the data collected from online conversations may be more authentic and unfiltered than responses to formal research mnemonic.

These conversations work as a ambience for students' performance. Many studies show that social media users may vigorously manage their online identity to "look better" than in real life. Other studies show that there is a lack of awareness about management online identity among college students, and that young people usually regard social media as their personal place to hang out with peers externally the sight of parents and teachers . Students' online conversations reveal expression of their experiences that are not easily seen informal classroom sets, thus are usually not documented in educational literature's. The profusion of social media data provides convenience but also presents processes difficulties for analyzing large-scale informal text data. The next partition reviews popular methods used for analyzing Twitter data. The Conversion between the users are through blogs and this helps them to clear their doubts at the time of their study and verifies the notes from teachers. The blog offers them as intermediator for the clarification. The security as the OTP on email will help them in their data secure policy.

3.3 SYSTEM MODEL:

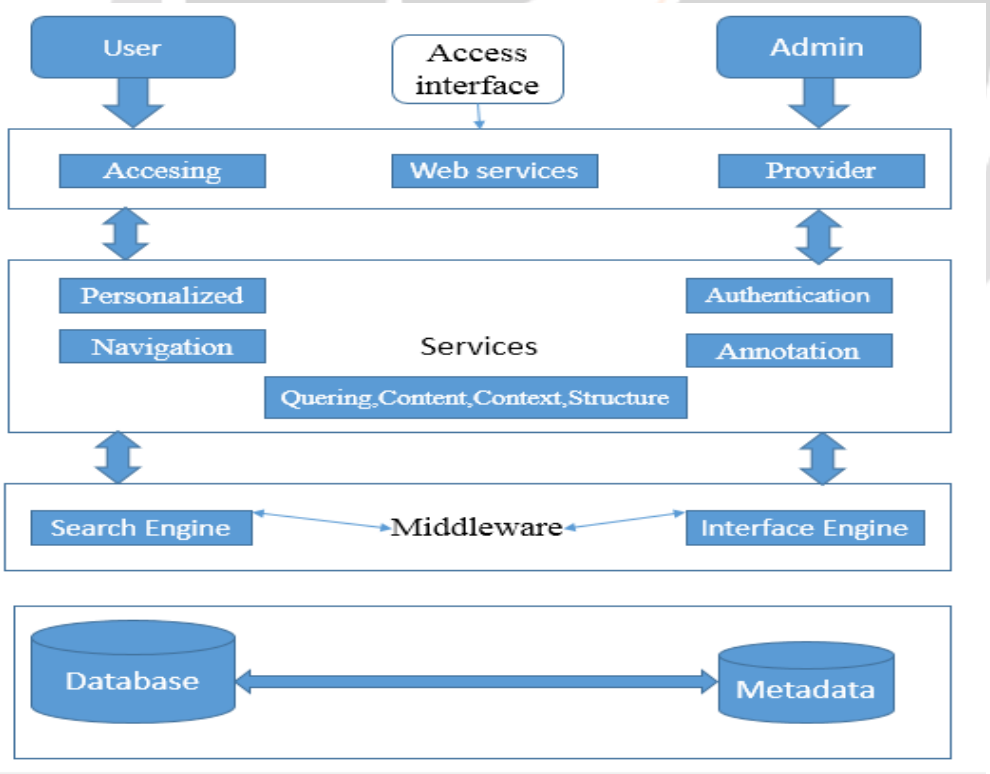


Fig 1: System Model

4. Performance Analysis :

1.Students and teacher can communicate within blogs for Any queries appeared on topic of educational Subject.

2. User can easily access the data that he/she requires on the basis of their domain department or the subject.

3. User can download and verify the data that is send by the teacher and can make a change in the document with an reverification purpose and can sent the feedback on the teachers given notes.

4. On the notes provided by experts the students can give the return feedback on the particular topics.

5.The Security given to the data is of OTP generated to the given email account of the Users or the admin.

5.FUTURE SCOPE

1.Today E-Learning is gaining more and more significance within the real world of higher and technical education so these might be an social medium of the Educational Purpose.

2.The security concern can be done on Mobile network.

3.In future the E-Learning system can be used for the communication between students and experts.

4.the globally access for the notes or the suggested study material can be downloaded or uploaded.

6.CONCLUSION

In this paper, we have identified the security issues in the data discovery and dissemination when used in WSNs, which have not been addressed in previous research. The Communicational medium gets stronger in between the experts and students. The blog report has been introduced in order to get communicated with the author of particular notes. .Thus, we consider how to ensure data confidentiality in the design of this paper. In this project we avoid the centralized approach for distributing the data. It recovers the two drawback of existing system one is base station replaced by multi-owner and feedback. The 2-way communication has been introduced within students and experts. Second is it provides authorization according to privilege.

7. REFERENCES

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