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## Study and Analysis of K-Means Clustering Algorithm Using Rapidminer

### A CASE STUDY ON STUDENTS' EXAM RESULT

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**Abstract**  
Institution is a place where teacher explains and student just understands and learns the lesson. Every student has his own definition for teachers and courses and there are many different ways for increasing knowledge. The educational course educates the performance of student. In this case study, knowledge of data mining is combined with educational strategies to improve students' performance. Generally, data mining concentrates on data to knowledge discovery in the process of analyzing data from different perspectives and summarizing it into useful information. Data mining software is one of a number of analytical tools for data. It allows users to analyze data from many different dimensions or angles, categorize it, and summarize the relationships identified. Technically, data mining is the process of finding correlations or patterns among dozens of fields in large related databases. Cluster analysis or clustering is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a cluster) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters). This paper describes the use of clustering data mining technique to improve the efficiency of academic performance in the educational institution. In this project, a live experiment was conducted on students. By conducting an analysis of computer usage using Rapidminer. This data analyzing tool can generate using Rapidminer/Clustering Software and data by performing clustering on the data. This method helps to identify the students who need special advising or counseling by the teacher to give high quality of education.

**Keywords:** Data mining, Clustering, k-means, Moodle, Rapidminer, LMS (Learning Management System)

**1. Introduction**  
Data mining, also called knowledge discovery in databases, is computer science in the process of discovering interesting and useful patterns and relationships in large volumes of data. The field overlaps with statistics and artificial intelligence such as neural networks and machine learning with database management to analyze large digital collections, known as data sets. Data mining is widely used in business (marketing, banking, retail), science (research, taxonomy, medicine), and government (security, detection of criminals, and terrorism). The process extracts high quality of information that can be used to draw conclusions based on relationships or patterns within the data. In data mining Clustering learning is a popular and well established way of discovering interesting results among huge database. Cluster analysis or clustering is the task of grouping a set of objects in such a way that objects in the same group (called a cluster) are more similar (in some sense or another) to each other than to those in other groups (clusters). It is a main task of exploratory data mining, and a common technique for statistical data analysis, used in many fields, including machine learning, pattern recognition, image analysis, information retrieval, and bioinformatics. Cluster analysis itself is not one specific algorithm, but the general task to be solved. It can be achieved by various algorithms that differ significantly in their notion of what constitutes a cluster and how to efficiently find them. Popular notions of clusters include groups with small internal variance among the cluster members, dense areas of the data space, intervals or particular statistical distributions. Clustering can therefore be formalized as a multi-objective optimization problem. The optimization, clustering, objective and parameter settings (including values such as the distance function to use, a cluster threshold or the number of clusters) are dependent on the individual data set and intended use of the results. Cluster analysis is such as an automatic task, but an iterative process of knowledge discovery or interactive multi-objective optimization that involves trial and failure. It will often be necessary to modify data pre-processing and model parameters until the result achieves the desired properties. There are many types of clustering techniques.

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