# **Analysis on Big Data by Performance Factors of Creative Education using Semi-structured Data-based Twitter**

Kil-Hong Joo<sup>1</sup>, Ji-Hoon Seo<sup>2</sup> and Nam Hun Park<sup>3\*</sup>

Dept. of Computer Education, Gyeongin National University of Education, Korea Dept. of Computer Science Engineering Incheon University, Korea Dept. of Computer Science, Anyang University, Korea khjoo@ginue.ac.kr, sserz@inu.ac.kr, \*nmhnpark@anyang.ac.kr

### Abstract

As various forms of big data, which includes but not limited to, large volume texts, voice data and videos, are being accumulated whilst the waves of the information age are accelerating progressively, the number of inter-disciplinary analysis solutions with capabilities to use such information is increasing, and accordingly, the developments, such as the drop of costs required for data storage and various Social Network Services, have brought forth the quantitate and qualitative stretch of the data. The phenomenon makes it possible to achieve the types of data usage which were not available in the past, and thus the potential values and leverage of data are on the rise. Studies that that apply such inter-disciplinary analysis system for the improvement of the educational system to suggest future-oriented education system are being carried out at progressive levels. This study has carried out an analysis on big data with Twitter as its subject and suggested, via the natural language process of data and frequency analysis, the quantitative scale indicative of how various issues and performances relating to creative education in South Korea have been handled.

**Keywords**: Creative education, big data, pattern algorithm, association role

# 1. Introduction

As most public institutions of South Korea and its departments have initiated to provide and be equipped with effective systems for information management & analysis and information use in agreement with government 3.0, higher demands for systematic analyses and applications of big data are being made to seek education performance analyses and improvement proposals. The use of digital devices and social networking services has become widespread with the development of informatization, and, as a result, the amount of data being accumulated is increasing. The phenomenon not only enables us to make use of the data, which was not attempted previously, and is enlarging the potential values and leverage of the data. There exist many fields in which these aspects can be applied, and measures apt for carrying out appropriate education can be suggested, if the educational data previously accumulated are properly utilized. Methods that have previously existed were consisted of brainstorming, Delphi, panel of experts and et cetera, whereas, in this study, results of analysis that are based on quantitative data can be suggested by analyzing the big data objectively, for it uses Twitter via online mediums. Therefore, this study, with creative education, one of the country's policies that is being enforced and highlighted, as its keyword, has made discoveries and carried out extensive researches on issues and performances creative education have achieved, if any, by collecting the South Korean Twitter data consisted of data of the past to the present time.

\_

<sup>\*</sup> Corresponding Author

# 2. Related Work

Studies that cover big data of educational information include researches carried out by Jaeyeong Choi (2012), Yongsang Jo et al. (2013) and Wooju Kim (2013). Jaeyeong Choi (2012), in his study, has discussed big data in the Smart Education environment. The study estimates the types and sizes of educational data which can occur within the scope of the Smart Education environment and suggests methods for utilizing big data in the Smart Education environment. By having estimated the educational big data that occurs within the scope of the Smart Education environment, it has estimated that seven million elementary, middle and high school students throughout the county produce 7.0 terabytes of data a day and the sum data per year amounts to 2.56 petabytes. In addition, the study has suggested customized learning support, contents development, improvement of study courses and educational policies, and student guidance as methods for utilizing the educational big data.

The study, by reinterpreting the examples of technical applications in the learning analysis suggested in the policy brief of UNESCO IITE (Institute for Information Technologies in Education) that becomes compatible with the South Korean environment, suggests the possibilities of technical applications of the learning analysis expected as in the following.

First is the learning platform's LMS/VLE Analytics Dashboard. The LMS/VLE Analytics Dashboard, which has been added to the learning platform, is a visualized function that provides the log data to enable individual users or groups to have a more transparent understanding, and there has been a case study at the Arizona State University through which all data available for collection were comprehensively analyzed to get a better understanding of the individual student.

Second is the predictive analytics. Predictive analytics, as a method that analyzes users by using the patterns of users' statistical information, has the advantage of being able to suggest predictive measures at a time desired, which is achieved by analyzing the patterns of the users who are at dangerous or outstanding levels. The Course Signal of Purdue University is one of the works related to this subject.

Third is the Adaptive Learning Analytics. It is a model that provides feedback on a particular subject by measuring the learner's level of understanding and relevant digital resources to the learners. The courses offered by Open Learning Initiative, which were created based on the research findings of Carnegie Mellon University, are one of its related works.

Fourth is the Social Network Analytics. Analysis on the impacts of the learner's personal relationship settings and group's structure on learning in the field of education is required.

Fifth is the Discourse Analytics. Discourse analysis is a model designed for determining the internal stability of the activities and is used for analyzing various factors, including how a teacher corrects essays or debate speeches, how writing and speaking affect learning and how computers recognize an excellent argument.

Sixth is the assessment using Itching the study of Wooju Kim (2013), actual analysis on big data has been carried out by using publicly disclosed educational information and access log data. In this thesis, by exploring the interests of the users by regional groups and schools by analyzing the publicly disclosed educational information and access log data, which are standard and semi-structured data, interests of the users have been discovered.

# 3. Proposed Method

In this thesis, a five-phase process, which includes the collection of semi-structured data, securement and classification of historic data through collection, data preprocessing, natural language processing of the Korean grammar and big data analysis, had been carried out via Twitter as a process for the analyzation of performance factors.

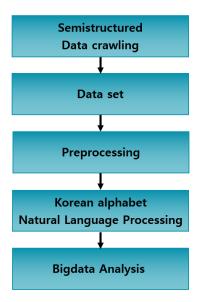


Figure 1. Process of Data Analysis

### 3.1. Collecting Semi-structured Data for Big Data Analysis

Collecting historic data is vital for carrying out a quantitative analysis on the recent analysis of creative education of South Korea. Historic data may have subtle effects on the results of big data analysis based on the amount, cycle and route pursuant to the collection, and the errors of the data being resulted can be applied in a significant way. In this thesis, online media was used as the subject for the collection of historic data and Twitter was selected as the data type. For the data cycle, documents about creative education published in between year 2013 and 2015 through online media were gathered.

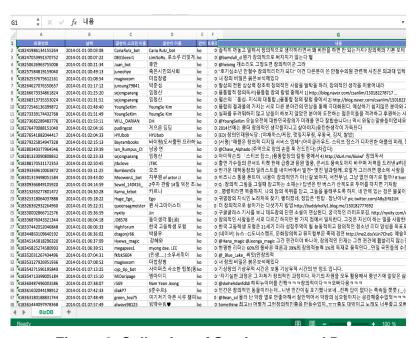


Figure 2. Collection of Semi-structured Data

### 3.2. Preprocessing Procedures for Data Collection

The historic data gathered by media performs the preprocessing process, and morpheme analysis and natural language process methods by decomposition in text mining are required to analyze the semi-structured data on text documents. Unnecessary attribute factors of the data field are removed from the Korean sentences in the preprocessing procedures. For instance, in the case of collecting the historic data of Twitter, the attribute values of excel data are classified into Twitter numbers, date, screen name of the writer, name of the writer, language, number of re-twits and contents, and accordingly, the preprocessing is carried out by extracting the content and date on which the writing was written by the writer. Twitter number & language, twit time stamp and et cetera are removed, for the deduction of multiple twits and promotional twits or unclear twits comprised of symbols other than letters have been suggested. Twit text contents are extracted as a text file separately for twits that do not fall under the category of the above mentioned case.

원본	대상	유형	Null허용	크기	전체 자	소수
트윗번호	트윗번호	nvarchar	V	255		
날짜	날짜	nvarchar	V	255		
글쓴이 스크린 이름	글쓴이 스크린 이름	nvarchar	V	255		
글쓴이 이름	글쓴이 이름	nvarchar	V	255		
언어	언어	nvarchar	V	255		
리트윗갯수	리트윗갯수	float	V			
내용	내용	nvarchar	<b>V</b>	255		

Figure 3. Data Attribute Preprocessing

### 3.3. Preprocessing of Natural Language in Korean Texts

The process for the preprocessing of natural language is carried out on Twitter texts by using the Korean morphological analyzer. The sentences in Twitter texts are mixed with parts of speech, such as subjects, nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, exclamations, etc., and such characteristics are not easy to analyze with the attributes of natural language. A three-phase process by natural language process is carried out to analyze this.

Table 1. The Three Phases of the Execution of Natural Language Preprocessing

Phases	Rules for processing the natural language			
Step 1. Process non-Korean texts	Removal of characters excluding Korean, special symbols, unnecessary blanks, numbers, alphabets, etc.			
Step 2. Filtering of Korean words by parts of speech	Assortment of parts of speeches that do not convert to the subject of analysis of unspecified subjects, meaningless adverbs, exclamations, postpositional particles			
Step 3. Preprocessing of dictionary-based vocabularies	Vocabularies falling under the category of slangs, terminologies related to communications, alien words and et cetera are eliminated as meaningless non-dictionary vocabularies by comparing them to dictionary-based vocabularies.			

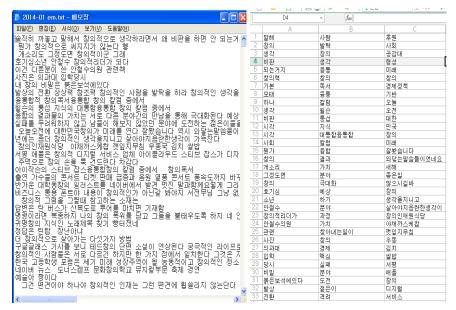


Figure 4. Result of the Execution of non-Korean Processing and Dictionarybased Preprocessing

# 4. Big Data Analysis: The Execution of Collective Examination of Twitter Time Series' Recurrent Entries

Frequent patterns are patterns that occur frequently in data sets. In other words, by analyzing the terminologies and sentences that appear most frequently in Twitter by having them applied to Twitter, most frequently used frequent keywords regarding creative education are extracted. In addition, by reflecting the fact that they are log-like records of short sentences, sentences and keywords in a long-range time period due to the attributes of Twitter, extraction of Twitter keywords and frequency time series analysis are carried out simultaneously for analyzation.

# 4.1. Creation of Time Series Transactions for Twitter

Twitter is comprised of short sentences of unspecified individuals. In order to analyze the vocabularies in the message, it is necessary that vocabularies of the twit irrelevant to vocabularies existing in close proximity to twits made during the same period are classified. Therefore, there is a need to create the transactions by categorizing this into the same group and other group. In this thesis, time series transactions are constructed based on time, ID and et cetera pursuant to Twitter.

**Table 2. Illustration of Time Series Twitter Transaction** 

인재,	교육,	교육혁명,	대통령,	생각,	사람,	창조,	미래,
방법,	혁신,	교육,	목표,	생각,	창조,	상상,	사람,
생각,	창조,	인재,	사람,	경제,	교육,	디자인,	체험,
사람,	생각,	창조,	방법,	가치,	디자인,	비밀,	경제,
사람,	디자인,	생각,	인재,	방법,	가지,	교육,	사업,
생각,	사람,	교육,	세상,	방문,	체험학습,	인간,	가지,
사람,	생각,	체험학습,	방문,	교육,	가지,	체험,	디자인,
사람,	가지,	체험학습,	방문,	생각,	일반,	행동,	디자인,
사람,	디자인,	생각,	교육,	체험학습,	가지,	방과후,	학교,
교육,	사람,	생각,	디자인,	아이디어,	창조,	경기,	체험학습
뉴스,	사람,	생각,	디자인,	교육,	체험학습,	창조,	방문,
사람,	가지,	생각,	체험,	습관,	디자인,	광고,	교육,
최창,	광고,	생각,	모음,	디자인,	교육,	체험,	사람,
광고,	모음,	생각,	교육,	사람,	방문,	체험학습,	디자인,
교육,	이재,	공공,	계획,	시장,	조리,	청렴,	산후,
광고,	모음,	교육,	생각,	디자인,	융합,	사람,	가지,
사람,	가지,	생각,	광고,	모음,	디자인,	교육,	문창,

# 4.2. Analysis of Support and Confidence of Keywords in Twitter

The number of keywords of twits collected from the historic data is enormous, and in order to extract meaningful keywords from them, the three execution phases of frequency analysis, support analysis and confidence analysis must be carried out.

# (i) Frequency Analysis

Frequency analysis, by priority, filters those vocabularies that are twitted in lesser amount. In other words, vocabularies that are not mentioned frequently in the whole data are eliminated, and on the contrary, vocabularies that are mentioned frequently become primary keywords for finding associated words and analyzing their meanings.

#### (ii) Support Analysis

Support analysis, similar to frequency analysis, are used to measure the frequency rate of the vocabularies from the entire twits. In this thesis, the support levels of twits entered by transactions are measured by each twit, while excluding the keywords that are repeated, duplicated and misspelled within a single twit. In addition, it measures the relative support levels between the keywords with support levels by twit as a basis. Only the whole data number ratio was considered in the previously existing data mining method, but since it has the problem of not being able to estimate the whole data number if the target is set to be Twitter, relative support levels of partial twits must be considered. In other words, twits that are related to 'creative education' were set as the target in this thesis, support levels were measured on the basis of twits that have appeared in connection with relevant keywords, and with that measurement as foundation, the validity of keywords are assessed.

# (iii) Confidence analysis

The reliability analysis of twits is carried out through extracting the vocabularies directly relevant with each other and by the measurement of figuring out the relations of the vocabularies.

#### 4.3. Analysis of Valid Twitter Keywords

The analysis of valid keywords is a process for extracting relevant, meaningless and meaningful keywords only amongst vocabularies that haven gone through the preprocessing process. Only the high ranking keywords are refined after frequency, support and reliability are reviewed. Here, the criteria for evaluating the validity of keywords are as the following.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{keyword effectiveness} & \frac{F_{(frequency)}(Keyword)}{Number\ of\ transactions} * \frac{S_{(port)}(Keyword)}{Maximum^{port}\ of\ Keywords} \\ * \textit{Maximum} & C_{(confidence)}(with\ \textit{Other}\ \textit{Keywords}) \end{array}$$

The refinement result of vocabularies used simultaneously with vocabularies relevant to creative education are as the following.



Figure 5. Result of the Refinement of Twitter Keywords

### 4.4. Refinement of Result Keywords

The result keywords are shown by using visualization tools after selecting keywords that are of higher validity in consideration of the semanticity to the related words.

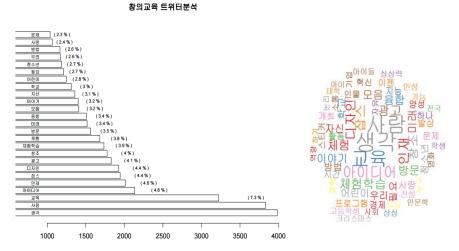


Figure 6. Analysis of Creative Education Twitter

# 5. Performance Evaluation

In this thesis, meaningful keywords that are suggested on Twitter have been extracted and their frequencies have been measured by using the two keywords, 'creative' and 'creative education', and accordingly, how performance and issues of creative education were reflected was analyzed. The analyzation of the measurement on dynamization, issues and performance factors of creative education with Korean Twitter as target, which was carried out with semi structured data written by internet users, has shown that, for the case of keywords related to 'creative', the influences of the word 'education' has increased to a great extent as the significance of creative education policies has been highlighted with the coming of the new administration to power, and the word education, even in year 2014, has continued to show a steady uptrend. However, it has been analyzed that the word 'software' has been highlighted in year 2015 by the spread of software education, which was the objective of the creative human resource education.

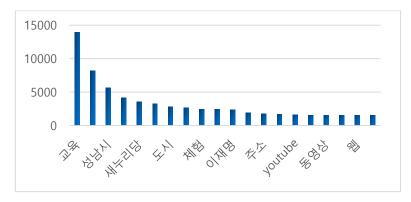


Figure 7. 2013 Creative Keyword Top 20

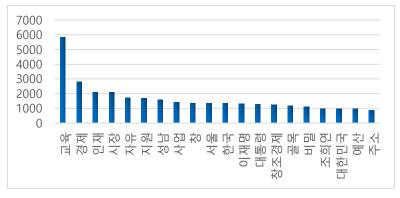


Figure 8. 2014 Creative Keyword Top 20



Figure 9. 2015 Creative Keyword Top 20

Following is the result of the analyzation of keywords of 'creative education'. With regard to the time period, twits that were made between year 2014 and 2015 were collected. The ground for analyzing the keywords of 'creative education' from year 2014 is in the fact that the phrase 'creative education' has not been widely established in South Korea in year 2013 and the deductions can be made from Twitter were minimal, and thus it has been considered as a factor likely to lower the validity of the analysis.

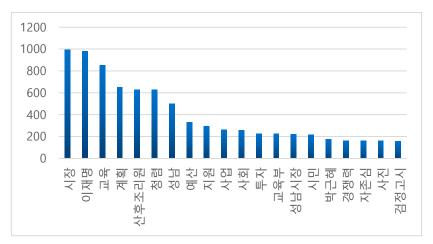


Figure 10. 2014 Creative Education Keyword Top 20

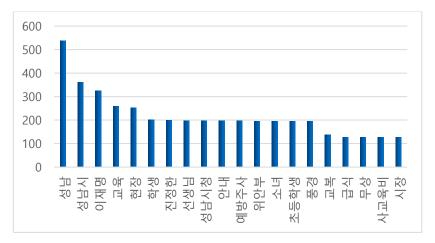


Figure 11. 2015 Creative Education Keyword Top 20

As a result of the analysis made, it has been confirmed that concerns regarding private education expenses and budget on national policies and elementary school students were highlighted as a social issue in South Korea, and, regardless of the fact that notable achievements regarding 'creative education' have not yet been made, it has been analyzed that various areas of education, including but not limited to arts, music and physical education, are conducting the creative education.

### 6. Conclusions

This thesis, on the basis of semi-structured data of Twitter comprised of 140 words, had collected the twit data ranging from year 2013 to 2015 and drawn a conclusion, through big data analyzation, on the measurement and performance factors on the subject of to what degree had creative education permeated the Korean educational system. Despite the fact that the so-called creative education is not yet prevalent in the Korean educational system in a broad perspective, it has been confirmed that it is exercising a huge influence in the

Korean society in general via fragments of their national policies, software education and et cetera. However, there lies a need and challenge of pursuing further extensive studies through various statistical analysis other than the frequency analysis used in this thesis, such as data mining, text mining, opinion mining and et cetera.

# Acknowledgements

This research was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea(NRF) funded by the Ministry of Education, Science Technology(NRF-2014R1A1A1008524).

# References

- [1] Y. Sun and K. Jia, "Research of word sense disambiguation based on mining association rules", Third International Symposium on Intelligent Information Technology Application workshops, NanChang, China, (2009), pp. 86-88.
- [2] M.H. Dunham, "Data Mining: Introductory and Advanced Topics", Pearson Education Inc., (2003).
- [3] C. Tang, and C. Liu, "Method of Chinese grammar rules automatically access based on association rules", Proceedings of the. Computer Science and Computational Technology, vol. 1, (2008), pp. 265-268.
- [4] Y. Xu, Y. Li & G. Shaw, "Reliable representations for association rules", Data & Knowledge Engineering, vol. 70, no. 6, (2011), pp. 555-575.
- [5] Y. S. Chae and K. S. Choi, "The KIBS project: KAIST corpus and part-of-speech and syntactic tagset", Proceedings of workshop on multi-lingual information processing and Asian language processing (MAL'99), serial. 1, (1999), pp. 19–22.
- [6] D.W. Choi and Y.J. Hyun, "Transitive association rule discovery by considering strategic importance", 10th IEEE International Conference on Computer and Information Technology, (2010), pp. 1654-1659.
- [7] D. Jurafsky and J. H. Martin, Speech and Language Processing: An Introduction to Natural Language Processing, Computational Linguistics, and Speech Recognition, Prentice-Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ, (2000).
- [8] I.A. Khan and J.T. Choi. "An application of educational data mining (EDM) technique for scholarship prediction", International Journal of Software Engineering and its Applications, vol.8, no.12, (2014), pp. 31-42.
- [9] B. Pang, L. Lee and S. Vaithyanathan, "Thumbs up?: sentiment classification using machine learning techniques", Proceedings of the ACL-02 Conference on Empirical methods in Natural Language Processing, vol.10, (2002), pp.79-86
- [10] H. Ming, N. Wenying, and L. Xu, "An improved decision tree classification algorithm based on ID3 and the application in score analysis", Chinese Control and Decision Conference (CCDC), (2009), pp. 1876-1879.
- [11] M. Kantardzic, "Data Mining: Concepts, Models, Methods and Algorithms", Wiley-IEEE Press. International Journal of Data Mining & Knowledge Management Process (IJDKP), vol.3, no.5, (2013).





Kil Hong Joo, He received the M.S. and Ph.D. degree in Computer Science from Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, in 2000 and 2004. He is currently a professor of Department of Computer Education at Gyeongin National University of Education, Korea. His current interests include mining data streams, data analysis and smart learning.



**Seo-Ji Hoon**, He received his Bachelor degree in 2008 at Seoul National University of Science and Technology from department of Safety Engineering. He finished his MS and Ph.D. at Incheon National University from Department of Computer Science and Engineering in 2010 and 2015 respectively. His research interest includes Data Mining, Database Management and Sensor Networking.



Nam Hun Park, He received the B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degree in Computer Science from Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea, in 2000, 2002 and 2007. He was a post-Ph.D. at the Department of Computer Science, Worcester Polytech Institute, Worcester, MA. He is currently a professor of Department of Computer Science at Anyang University, Korea. His current interests include mining data streams.

International Journal of Database Theory and Application Vol.10, No.7 (2017)