

# Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning for Predicting Individual Differences and Learning Paths in Education

Songkai Wu\*

*Singapore Management University, 81 Victoria Street, Singapore*

*\*Corresponding Author*

**Abstract:** This study explores the application of big data analytics and machine learning in identifying individual learner differences and predicting learning paths within the educational sector. As education becomes increasingly digitized, personalized learning has emerged as a key strategy for enhancing educational quality. The rapid advancement of big data analytics and machine learning offers new tools and methods that provide precise identification of individual learner differences and predict learning trajectories. Employing a literature review and theoretical analysis, this study systematically examines the current status of these technologies in education. It focuses on their theoretical foundations and mechanisms for identifying learner differences and predicting learning paths. Through an in-depth analysis of relevant literature, the study summarizes the principal application scenarios and technical methods of these technologies in education and discusses their advantages and challenges in personalized learning. Findings indicate that big data analytics and machine learning can process and analyze massive volumes of educational data to precisely identify learners' styles, interests, and capability differences, thereby providing a scientific basis for personalized teaching. Moreover, these technologies can predict future learning trajectories by analyzing historical learning data, aiding educators in developing more effective teaching strategies. In conclusion, while big data analytics and machine learning hold great potential in education, they also face challenges related to data privacy and technical complexity, necessitating further research and practical exploration.

**Keywords:** Big Data Analytics; Machine

**Learning; Education; Individual Differences; Learning Path Prediction**

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Research Background

With the rapid development of information technology, education is undergoing a digital transformation. The emergence of big data analytics and machine learning has introduced new tools and methodologies for educational research and practice. Traditional educational models often fail to meet the demands for personalized learning. However, big data and machine learning enable precise identification of individual learner differences and prediction of learning paths, providing a scientific basis for personalized instruction. In recent years, an increasing number of studies have focused on applying these technologies in education to enhance quality and efficiency. In the educational sector, the application of big data and machine learning holds significant potential and advantages. Big data enables educational institutions to better understand student learning behaviors and habits, assisting teachers in accurately determining student learning needs and providing personalized instructional plans. Moreover, machine learning can build intelligent tutoring systems to monitor students' learning processes in real-time and offer personalized guidance, thus improving teaching outcomes. Applications of educational big data analysis include personalized learning path recommendations, learning outcome assessments, intelligent tutoring, and educational decision support. By analyzing student data, systems can customize learning paths and provide personalized resources and guidance, optimally fulfilling student learning needs. Additionally, integrating big data and machine learning allows educational institutions to assess teaching effectiveness, optimize instructional

content and methods, and continually improve teaching processes. the application of artificial intelligence in education is also gaining attention. Leading universities, such as Tsinghua University, are exploring new models of AI-powered instruction, promoting transformation and innovation in higher education through AI-assisted teaching. With AI technology, teachers can offer more personalized guidance and precise teaching support, achieving intelligent and personalized teaching processes. the deepening and expanding applications of big data and machine learning in education provide new avenues and possibilities for enhancing educational quality and teaching efficiency. As technology continues to advance, the educational sector is expected to embrace more intelligent and personalized teaching models, offering each student a higher quality and more effective learning experience. [1-8]

### **1.2 Research Objectives and Significance**

This study aims to explore the application of big data analysis and machine learning in predicting individual learner differences and learning paths in education. By systematically reviewing relevant literature, this research analyzes the theoretical foundations and mechanisms of these technologies in recognizing learner differences and predicting learning paths, summarizing their primary applications and technical methods in education, and discussing their advantages and challenges in personalized learning. the findings will provide theoretical support and practical guidance for educators and researchers, promoting the widespread application of big data and machine learning in education to enhance educational quality and efficiency.

### **1.3 Research Methods**

This study employs a literature review and theoretical analysis approach. Initially, it involves a systematic review of relevant domestic and international literature to assess the current state of big data and machine learning applications in education, focusing on their theoretical foundations and mechanisms for identifying learner differences and predicting learning paths. Subsequently, through an in-depth analysis of the literature, this research summarizes the main application

scenarios and technical methods of these technologies in education, exploring their advantages and challenges in personalized learning. Finally, combining the research findings, future research directions and application recommendations are proposed.

## **2. Current Applications of Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning in Education**

### **2.1 Applications of Big Data Analysis in Education**

Big Data Analysis involves collecting, storing, processing, and analyzing vast quantities of data to extract valuable information and knowledge. In the educational field, big data mainly encompasses student learning behavior data, academic performance data, and online learning platform data. Analysis of such data can reveal patterns, interests, and difficulties in student learning, providing a scientific basis for personalized instruction. For example, analyzing students' online learning behaviors can help in discerning learning habits and preferences, offering personalized instructional recommendations to teachers. Additionally, analyzing academic performance data can identify students' knowledge mastery and learning challenges, suggesting targeted tutoring strategies.

### **2.2 Applications of Machine Learning in Education**

Machine learning, a significant branch of artificial intelligence, involves training and learning from data through algorithms and models to predict and categorize new data. In education, machine learning applications include identifying individual learner differences, predicting learning paths, and evaluating learning outcomes. For instance, machine learning algorithms analyzing student learning behavior data can identify differences in learning styles, interests, and abilities, providing a scientific basis for personalized instruction. Furthermore, these algorithms can predict future learning trajectories using students' historical data, helping teachers to formulate more effective teaching strategies.

### **2.3 Main Achievements and Limitations of Existing Research**

Existing studies have achieved certain results in applying big data analysis and machine

learning in education, such as identifying individual student differences and predicting learning paths. However, there are shortcomings as well. First, most studies focus on the technical aspects, lacking in-depth research into educational practice. Second, they tend to be based on small-scale datasets without validation on a larger scale. Additionally, challenges remain in data privacy protection and the complexity of the technologies.

### 3. Theoretical Foundations for Individual Learner Differences

#### 3.1 Concepts and Classifications of Individual Differences

Individual differences encompass the diverse array of unique psychological, behavioral, and ability characteristics exhibited by each person. In the context of education, these differences manifest primarily in three key areas: learning styles, interests, and abilities.

**Learning Style Differences:** These are the variations in the methods and preferences that students employ in their learning processes. For example, some students may prefer visual learning aids, such as charts and images, while others might find auditory information, like lectures, more effective.

**Interest Differences:** This refers to the degree of enthusiasm and engagement that students show towards different subjects and topics. Interest levels can significantly influence motivation and the depth of learning that occurs.

**Ability Differences:** These differences are seen in the varying capacities of students to acquire and apply knowledge. They can range from cognitive abilities, such as problem-solving and critical thinking, to specific talents in areas like mathematics or arts.

#### 3.2 The Importance of Individual Differences in Education

Understanding and addressing individual differences in the learning environment is crucial for several reasons:

**Personalization of Education:** By recognizing the unique needs and preferences of each student, educators can tailor their teaching methods and materials, thereby enhancing learning efficiency and engagement.

**Educational Equity:** Acknowledging individual

differences plays a vital role in ensuring that every student has access to the resources and opportunities needed to succeed. This approach helps level the playing field, especially for those who might be at a disadvantage due to their initial ability levels or learning styles.

**Maximizing Potential:** When educational strategies are aligned with individual differences, students are more likely to excel and achieve their fullest potential. This alignment supports not only academic success but also personal growth and satisfaction.

#### 3.3 Theoretical Basis for Identifying Individual Differences through Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning

The integration of Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning technologies into education provides a robust framework for identifying and understanding individual learner differences at scale.

**Big Data Analysis:** By aggregating and analyzing large datasets of student learning behaviors and performance, big data techniques can uncover underlying patterns and trends. These insights help educators identify common challenges and opportunities for intervention, as well as nuanced differences in how students learn and progress.

**Machine Learning:** Machine learning algorithms excel in recognizing complex patterns in data that might not be evident to human observers. These algorithms can categorize students based on learning behaviors, predict future performance, and suggest personalized learning paths. For instance, clustering algorithms can group students with similar learning styles or needs, while predictive models can forecast academic outcomes based on historical data.

**Implementation and Impact:** In practice, these technologies enable the creation of adaptive learning systems that respond in real-time to the needs of individual students. Such systems can adjust the difficulty level of tasks, recommend resources, and provide feedback that is optimally timed and contextually relevant.

In summary, the theoretical foundation for applying Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning to identify individual learner differences is grounded in the capability of these technologies to process vast amounts of data and reveal insights that are critical for

personalized education. This approach not only supports the effective implementation of educational strategies but also plays a crucial role in fostering an equitable and responsive learning environment.

#### **4. Theoretical Foundations for Learning Path Prediction**

##### **4.1 Definition and Classification of Learning Paths**

Learning paths are essential constructs within the educational process, guiding the journey a student takes through a curriculum. At their core, learning paths are structured yet flexible roadmaps designed to facilitate effective learning by navigating through various knowledge points and associated activities. These paths serve not just as a sequence of study but as a strategic framework that can greatly influence a student's educational development.

###### **Definition of Learning Paths**

A learning path is a curated outline of specific knowledge points, resources, and activities that are strategically arranged to lead students towards achieving defined learning objectives. It includes both the content that needs to be learned and the methodologies through which the content is delivered, providing a structured approach to education.

These paths are designed to ensure that learners absorb material in a logical order, building upon previous knowledge to master more complex concepts.

###### **Classification of Learning Paths**

Learning paths can generally be divided into two main types:

###### **Fixed Learning Paths:**

These are pre-designed sequences that all learners follow, regardless of their individual progress or abilities.

Fixed paths are common in traditional education systems where a standard curriculum is to be covered within a certain timeframe.

The primary advantage of this approach is the uniformity it provides, ensuring all students receive the same foundational knowledge.

###### **Dynamic Learning Paths:**

Dynamic learning paths are personalized and adjust to a learner's individual performance, preferences, and needs.

They utilize real-time feedback on a student's performance to adapt the sequence and

combination of learning activities.

This approach is more flexible and can accommodate different learning speeds and styles, providing a more personalized education.

Dynamic paths often employ artificial intelligence and machine learning to analyze ongoing performance data and to optimize the learning trajectory accordingly.

In practice, learning paths often represent a blend of both fixed and dynamic elements. Even within a fixed curriculum, there can be room for dynamic adjustment, such as the opportunity for extra practice or advanced topics for students who progress at different paces. Conversely, a fundamentally dynamic path may still adhere to certain fixed milestones or assessment points that every learner must satisfy.

The choice between fixed and dynamic paths can significantly impact educational outcomes. While fixed paths offer structure and simplicity, dynamic paths cater to the individual, potentially leading to more effective and engaging learning experiences. As educational technology advances, the trend is increasingly towards personalization, suggesting that dynamic learning paths will play a pivotal role in the future of education.

##### **4.2 Significance of Learning Path Prediction**

The ability to predict learning paths is a transformative tool in the field of education, offering numerous benefits that enhance both teaching and learning processes. Here are the key significances of learning path prediction:

###### **Enhancing Teaching Strategies:**

**Personalized Instruction:** By predicting the learning paths of students, educators can tailor their teaching approaches to meet the specific needs of each learner. This personalization can involve adjusting the pace of instruction, modifying the complexity of content, or using different teaching methods that align with individual learning styles.

**Real-Time Adaptation:** Predictive models can provide teachers with real-time insights into how students are likely to progress. This enables teachers to intervene promptly, offering additional support or enrichment activities where needed, which can prevent learning gaps and accelerate progress.

**Resource Allocation:** Understanding potential learning paths helps in efficient allocation of

educational resources, ensuring that support is directed where it is most needed and that all students have equal opportunities to succeed.

**Optimizing Student Learning Plans:**

**Self-Directed Learning:** Predicted learning paths empower students to take a more active role in their education. They can use these predictions to set realistic goals, plan their study schedules, and choose appropriate resources, fostering a sense of autonomy and responsibility.

**Improved Learning Efficiency:** By aligning their efforts with predicted paths, students can focus on areas where they are likely to face challenges, thereby optimizing their study time and enhancing their overall learning efficiency.

**Motivation and Engagement:** Knowing their predicted learning paths can motivate students by providing a clear roadmap of their educational journey. This clarity can increase engagement as students can visualize their progress and the steps needed to achieve their academic goals.

**Facilitating Educational Equity:**

**Inclusive Education:** Predictive tools can help identify students who may require additional support, ensuring that interventions are targeted and timely, thus promoting equity in education.

**Data-Driven Decisions:** Learning path prediction relies on data analysis, which can help educators make informed decisions about curriculum design, resource allocation, and policy-making, all aimed at creating a more equitable learning environment.

**Supporting Continuous Improvement:**

**Feedback Loop:** Predictive models can be integrated into a continuous feedback loop, where data from actual learning outcomes is used to refine predictions, leading to more accurate forecasts over time.

**Research and Development:** The insights gained from learning path prediction can inform educational research and development, leading to innovations in teaching methods, curriculum design, and educational technology. In conclusion, the significance of learning path prediction lies in its potential to transform education by making it more responsive, personalized, and effective. By leveraging predictive analytics, educators and students can work together to create learning environments that are not only challenging and engaging but also equitable and inclusive.

### **4.3 Application Theory of Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning in Learning Path Prediction**

Big data analysis and machine learning can predict students' future learning paths by analyzing their historical learning data. Big data analysis primarily involves statistical analysis of students' learning behavior data and academic performance data to discover learning patterns and challenges, thereby predicting students' learning paths. Machine learning, through algorithms and models, trains on students' historical learning data to predict learning paths.

## **5. Applications of Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning in Identifying Learner Individual Differences**

### **5.1 Data Collection and Preprocessing**

In identifying learner individual differences, data collection and preprocessing are prerequisites for realizing precise education and personalized learning. Accurate data collection and preprocessing not only help educators understand learners' specific needs but also provide high-quality data for training machine learning models. Data collection, the foundation of identifying individual differences, involves gathering multi-source data in education. Learning behavior data can be collected from students' classroom participation, assignment completion status, and interactions on online learning platforms. Regular exams and quizzes reflect students' learning outcomes and also indicate their strengths and weaknesses in different subjects. In digital teaching, data such as clickstreams on online platforms, participation in discussion forums, and online test results are crucial sources for analyzing learner differences. Data preprocessing, a key step to ensure data usability for analysis, includes removing erroneous data entries, handling missing values, identifying and addressing outliers to improve the overall data quality, converting data into formats suitable for analysis, and normalizing features to compare and analyze them on the same scale, avoiding undue influence of features with large value ranges. These steps ensure accurate and consistent data before analysis and modeling, crucial for subsequent big data analysis and machine learning, as

these advanced technologies rely on high-quality data inputs to effectively identify learner individual differences and provide personalized learning recommendations and interventions.

## 5.2 Individual Difference Identification Models

In education, individual difference identification models play a crucial role in helping educators better understand each student's unique needs and potential. These models typically utilize big data analysis and machine learning algorithms to extract valuable information from rich data, accurately identifying students' personalized characteristics. Decision Trees, Support Vector Machines (SVM), and Neural Networks, especially deep learning models, are widely applied due to their strong feature extraction capabilities, suitable for complex pattern recognition, including analyzing vast quantities of student interaction data to understand students' learning behaviors and styles more effectively. Practical applications of these models, such as analyzing student interaction data on online learning platforms with neural networks, predicting students' learning outcomes, and recommending resources matching their learning styles, demonstrate the models' effectiveness in personalized education, providing a basis for designing individualized learning paths and instructional content to enhance learning efficiency and effectiveness. Through ongoing iteration and optimization, these models aim to serve the educational field better, achieving genuine educational equity and efficiency.

## 5.3 Case Study Analysis

Case study analysis holds a pivotal role in individual difference identification research, validating the effectiveness of models and providing insights to guide the improvement of actual educational practices. By examining real educational data, researchers can gain insights into the relationships between students' learning behaviors, preferences, and performance, offering a solid foundation for the implementation of personalized teaching.

Steps for case study analysis in practice may include:

**Data Collection:** Select one or several online learning platforms and collect students'

learning behavior data, such as login frequency, study duration, and interaction counts.

**Data Preprocessing:** Clean and process this data to ensure quality and consistency.

**Model Application:** Apply machine learning models like decision trees, SVM, or neural networks to identify students' learning styles and interests based on learning behavior data.

**Result Analysis:** Analyze the results produced by the models to verify their accuracy and reliability, exploring the relationships between learning behaviors and learning styles or interests.

**Practical Application:** Based on the analysis, design personalized learning paths and instructional content for students to enhance learning efficiency and outcomes.

For example, an online learning platform collected extensive data on student learning behaviors, including video viewing habits, course completion rates, and frequency of discussion interaction. By applying neural network models to this data, researchers categorized students' learning styles into three general types: autonomous learners, interactive learners, and hybrid learners. Autonomous learners prefer to complete tasks independently, frequently watch instructional videos, and seldom participate in online discussions. Interactive learners enjoy communicating with others, engaging more in discussion boards and group activities. Hybrid learners alternate between these styles, adjusting their learning strategies according to the content and personal mood.

Based on these findings, the online platform designed different learning paths and resources for various learner types, significantly increasing engagement and course completion rates. Through detailed analysis of actual educational data, individual difference identification models not only accurately depict learners' characteristics but also offer practical guidance for educators. This data-driven personalized teaching approach can effectively enhance learning efficiency and outcomes, representing an important direction in the evolution of modern educational technology.

## 6. Applications of Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning in Predicting Learning Paths

### 6.1 Learning Path Prediction Models

Learning path prediction models provide educators with powerful tools to scientifically understand and forecast students' learning trajectories. These models analyze vast amounts of learning data to identify patterns and trends in the learning process, which are used to predict future student behaviors and academic progression. Here are some commonly used machine learning algorithms in learning path prediction:

**Markov Chains:** This state transition model is ideal for predicting the probability of a student moving from one learning state to another, helping educators understand transition patterns in students' learning processes.

**Bayesian Networks:** As probabilistic graphical models that handle uncertain reasoning, these networks calculate conditional probabilities between variables to predict possible learning paths students might choose.

**Deep Learning:** Particularly Recurrent Neural Networks (RNN) and Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTM), are well-suited for analyzing sequential data and predicting future learning paths due to their excellent capabilities in handling time series data.

### 6.2 Analysis and Application of Prediction Results

The results from learning path predictions provide substantial support for personalized learning. By analyzing these results, educators can better understand students' learning needs and potential challenges, allowing for timely adjustments in teaching strategies and resource allocation to enhance educational outcomes.

**Identifying Learning Patterns:** Educators can use prediction models to recognize common patterns in the learning process, such as which course contents are likely to cause learning obstacles, and where students typically need more support along their learning paths.

**Identifying Learning Challenges:** Prediction models can help pinpoint specific difficulties that individual students or certain groups may encounter during their learning processes, providing a basis for timely intervention.

**Formulating Teaching Strategies:** Based on predicted learning paths, educators can tailor learning plans for each student, including selecting appropriate course content, recommending personalized learning resources, and scheduling timely assessments.

For instance, on an online learning platform, data scientists employed deep learning models to analyze students' historical learning data. These models successfully predicted students' learning paths in mathematics, including their pace of learning on specific topics and potential challenges they might face. Based on these predictions, the platform recommended personalized learning materials and exercises to each student and alerted teachers to students who might need additional tutoring. By the end of the term, students who participated in the personalized learning plans showed significant improvement in their mathematics grades, validating the effectiveness of the learning path prediction models.

### 6.3 Case Study Analysis

Case study analysis plays a crucial role in the research of learning path predictions, not only validating the predictive power of models but also providing practical guidance for educational practice improvement. By examining actual educational data, researchers can assess the accuracy and reliability of models and use these insights to optimize teaching strategies and enhance students' learning experiences. Steps in case study analysis might include:

**Data Collection:** Collect historical learning data from students on online platforms, including study times, grades, and interaction records.

**Data Preprocessing:** Clean and standardize data to ensure quality and consistency, preparing it for model analysis.

**Model Application:** Apply machine learning models such as Markov Chains, Bayesian Networks, or deep learning to analyze students' historical data and predict future learning paths.

**Result Analysis:** Evaluate the model's predictive results, check their accuracy and reliability, and analyze how well the predictions match actual learning paths.

**Practical Application:** Based on the predictions, devise personalized learning plans for students and adjust teaching resources and strategies to support their learning needs.

In a large online learning platform, researchers utilized deep learning models to analyze the historical learning data of thousands of students. The models predicted the learning paths students were likely to choose in the upcoming semester, including courses they

might be interested in and potential challenges they could face.

## 7. Challenges and Strategies for Big Data Analysis and Machine Learning in Education

### 7.1 Data Privacy and Security Issues

Data privacy and security are among the most critical challenges when applying big data and machine learning in education. Students' learning data may include personal information such as preferences and behavioral habits, the exposure of which can have long-term negative effects.

**Encrypted Storage:** Encrypt educational data to ensure its security during storage and transmission.

**Access Control:** Strictly limit access to educational data, allowing only authorized individuals and programs to access relevant information.

**Anonymization:** When processing learning data, remove or anonymize information that can identify individuals to protect student privacy.

**Legal Compliance:** Strictly adhere to data protection laws and regulations, such as GDPR, to ensure the legality of data processing activities.

### 7.2 Technical Complexity and Implementation Challenges

The complexity of big data and machine learning technologies and their application in education pose significant challenges for educational institutions. This requires not only technological knowledge among educators but also the capability within institutions to handle complex data and implement sophisticated machine learning models.

**Technical Training:** Organize regular technical training and workshops to enhance educators' knowledge and skills in big data and machine learning.

**Professional Support:** Establish a multidisciplinary support team including data scientists, educational experts, and technical support personnel to provide necessary expertise and technical assistance.

**Partnerships:** Form collaborations with technology companies and higher education institutions to share resources and expertise, jointly addressing the challenges of

technological implementation.

### 7.3 Acceptance and Adaptability Among Educators

Despite the potential of big data and machine learning to transform the education sector, the varying levels of acceptance and adaptability among educators can hinder the effective application of these technologies.

**Awareness Raising:** Increase educators' awareness of the value of big data and machine learning in education through workshops, lectures, and sharing success stories.

**Participation in Design:** Encourage educators to participate in the design and implementation processes of technological solutions, making them part of the change rather than just passive recipients.

**Personalized Training:** Provide personalized technical training and support, considering the diverse technological backgrounds and needs of educators, to make training more relevant.

These strategies not only address the challenges posed by the application of big data and machine learning in education but also maximize the potential of these technologies, promoting personalized and efficient education.

## 8. Conclusion and Future Outlook

### 8.1 Study Summary

This study systematically reviews the current application of big data analysis and machine learning in education through literature review and theoretical analysis. It focuses on the theoretical foundations and mechanisms of these technologies in identifying learner individual differences and predicting learning paths. The results indicate that big data analysis and machine learning can precisely identify individual differences among students and predict their learning paths, providing a scientific basis for personalized teaching.

### 8.2 Future Research Directions

Future research could further explore the application of big data analysis and machine learning in education, particularly in validating and applying these technologies to large-scale datasets. Additionally, future studies should investigate new applications and technological approaches for big data and machine learning in education, promoting their widespread use in the sector.



### 8.3 Application Prospects and Recommendations

The application of big data analysis and machine learning in education has vast potential but also faces challenges such as data privacy protection and technical complexity. To promote their broad application in education, it is crucial to enhance technical training and professional support, improving educators' technical proficiency and application capabilities. Furthermore, strengthening data privacy measures to ensure the security and privacy of data is essential. Through these efforts, the widespread application of big data analysis and machine learning can be promoted in education, enhancing the quality and efficiency of educational outcomes.

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