

Evaluation of Internet Addiction Disorder among Students

C. Nandhini* and K. Krishnaveni

Department of Computer Science, Sri SRNM College, Sattur, Virudhunagar District - 626203, Tamil Nadu, India;
jerrynannu@gmail.com, kkveni_srnmc@yahoo.co.in

Abstract

Objectives: Internet Addiction Disorder (IAD) is one of the most widely social problems among the young college students. This study tried to evaluate and execute classification algorithms to be used for the analysis of internet addiction and related data. **Methods:** The survey had done with samples of 100 university students of various groups about internet addiction. These samples are classified using some classification algorithms such as Naive Bayes, JRip, ZeroR, J48, RepTree. **Findings:** We identified the people who are addicted in an internet using some classification algorithms. They are experimentally compared based on number of classified instances, time and error rate. To my dataset, JRip concludes that 5 students are highly addicted, 65 students are moderately addicted and remaining 30 students have no internet addiction. JRip shows the best performance when compared to other four algorithms. **Applications/Improvements:** The Internet Addiction data set is analyzed and identifies particular internet addiction disorder affected in students and these are evaluated using brain images of students and identify the defects in the brain using image processing techniques.

Keywords: Data Mining Classification Technique, Classification Algorithms, Internet Addiction Disorder

1. Introduction

Internet Addiction issue, now all the more generally called problematical Internet use (PIU), enthusiastic Internet use, Internet abuse, testing PC use, neurotic PC utilize, or scatter, alludes to exorbitant PC use which intrude with everyday life. Internet need has been called Internet dependence and Internet compulsivity.

1.1 Problems of Internet Users

- Segregation.
- Relationship possessions.
- Social skills.
- Healthiness.
- Every one of these clutters is the symptomatic appearing of internet addiction.

1.2 Types of Internet Addiction

- *Information burden*, an excessive amount of web surfing prompts diminished effectiveness at work and less association with relatives.
- *Compulsions*, An excess of time spent in online exercises, for example, gaming, exchanging of stocks, betting and even barbers regularly prompts overspending and issues at work.
- *Cybersex habit*, Too much surfing of porn locales frequently ruins genuine relationship.
- *Cyber-relationship compulsion*, Extreme utilization of long range interpersonal communication destinations to make connections instead of investing energy with family or companions might wipe out genuine relationships.

*Author for correspondence

1.3 Physical Symptoms for Internet Addiction

In grown-ups, side effects of web addiction might clear in work or in social circumstances

- Weight pick up or misfortune.
- Refuse in physical wellness.
- Carpal tunnel disease.
- Dry eyes.
- Eye pressure.
- Migraine headaches.
- Back aches.
- Refuse in individual hygiene.
- Changes in cerebrum.

1.4 Emotional Symptoms for Internet Addiction

- Thoughts of guilt.
- Nervousness.
- Sadness.
- Untruthfulness.
- Joyful feelings when in front of the computer.
- Incapable to keep schedules.
- No sense of time.
- Defensiveness.
- Avoiding doing work.
- Disturbances.

1.5 Internet Users in India

India will go beyond United States as the second-largest market in the world by December 2014. According to the 'Internet in India 2014' report published by Internet and Mobile Association of India and IMRB International in a huge growth of 32 per cent, the number of **internet users** in India will reach to 302 million by the end of this year. An Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI) and IMRB International released report among the many interesting findings in the 'Internet in India 2015'.

By, India will have 402 million Internet clients by December 2015 and its fanatic base has expanded by 49 for each penny contrasted with a year ago. In October, 317 million Indian clients got to Internet. It is not stunning any longer that versatile is in charge of a major measure of this development. In urban India, the versatile internet client base developed by 65 for every penny over a year

ago to reach 197 million in October 2015. In Rural India, the portable Internet client base is evaluated to reach 87 million by December 2015 and 109 million by June 2016. Online correspondence, open systems administration, and relaxation are the top purposes behind getting to the Internet. Just 24 for each penny of urban clients and 5 for every penny of country clients got to the Internet for web shopping.

Two IA/PIU measures such as Young's Diagnostic Questionnaire and the Compulsive Internet Use Scale are used for identifying the Qualitative method investigation are those who affected in interpersonal and situational triggers of intensive internet use, adverse psychiatric psychosocial etc. It mainly focuses on group discussion for self identifying the internet overusers. Benefits of these two measures are to improve qualitative validity of the results through data triangulation¹.

The theory on internet addiction among 242 MGM Medical college students also finds the occurrence of disorder. Simple random sampling was selected for cross sectional study. Interpersonal interviews were conducted to the students. 'Internet Addiction Test' is taken among these students through questionnaire developed by Dr. Kimberly S. Young in 1998. 164 (67.8%) males and 78 (32.2%) females were participated. on the whole analysis, 23 (9.5%) subjects were identified as internet addicts. From 23(9.5) subjects, 15 (6.1%) were males and 8 (3.3%) were females².

The research is observing the students usage of internet and the impact on their academic success. The survey was conducted at a small private university. The survey was based on Questionnaire which was academic success and Internet addiction. The data was analyzed using SPSS v21. Ordinal scale is used for measuring the academic performance of each student based on their GPA. Here the data conclude that students are advised to limit the usage of internet which does not affect their academic performance³.

To examine Internet Addiction (IA) using Voxel-Based Morphometry (VBM) analysis on high-resolution T1-weighted Structural magnetic resonance images. In adolescents brain Gray Matter Density (GMD) changes due to internet addiction. Using the sample test, the GMD between the test groups are compared. There is some structural changes in brain is detected with lower GMD, but not in white matter⁴.

2. Introduction about Data Mining

Information mining, the taking out of subtle insightful information from incomprehensible databases, is a powerful new development with amazing potential to offer associations some assistance with concentrating on the most critical information in their data dissemination focuses. Data mining gadgets predict future examples and works on, allowing associations to make proactive, learning driven decisions. The motorized, prospective examinations offered by data mining move past the examinations of past events gave by survey mechanical assemblies regular of decision sincerely steady systems. Data mining gadgets can answer places of work that generally were too much, making it difficult to decide. They scour databases for disguised cases, finding farsighted information that authorities may miss in light of the way that it lays outside their cravings.

2.1 Classification Algorithm

Basic principle of Classification is information mining strategy based on machine learning. Classification arranges information into predefined set of classes. Arrangement strategy based on scientific systems, for example, decision trees, rule based induction, straight programming, neural networks and statistics. Basic learning tasks of Classification algorithm involve supervised learning and unsupervised learning. Components of Information Mining include Data type, Application area, Techniques and Task. Calculations needs: 1. Model Representation (discoverable information), 2. Model Assessment (predictive precision of the secondary designs), 3. Inquiry systems. Two search technique: one is parameter (which advance the model assessment criteria) and another is model inquiry (when the structure of the model is obscure) and 4. Learning Bias (feature choice and Pruning).

2.1.1 Naive Bayes

Naive Bayes is one of the machines learning classifier. It is the probabilistic model that classifies problem instance. It is utilized for assigning class labels using particular feature which is independent. Naive Bayes is simple without any iterative parameter estimation suits for very large dataset.

2.1.2 JRip

Repeated Incremental Pruning to Produce Error Reduction (RIPPER) is one of the essential and most famous calculations. Classes are inspected in expanding size and a beginning arrangement of guidelines for the class is created utilizing incremental diminished blunder pruning. In this study, we assessed RIPPER through JRip, an execution of RIPPER in WEKA with the parameters: folds = 10; minNo = 2; enhancements = 2; seed = 1; usePruning = genuine.

2.1.3 ZeroR

It is the easiest system which depends on the recurrence of target. ZeroR is valuable for deciding a pattern execution for other grouping strategies. This method based on frequency of target and it is utilized for only pattern execution⁵.

2.1.4 J48

J48 classifier is one of the decision pruning tree algorithms which build binary tree. The decision tree pruning best suits classification issue. Binary tree relies on each attributes in the database^{6,7}.

2.1.5 RepTree

Reduced Error Pruning Tree ("REPT") build various trees in various iterations and finally selects one of the best. It is also known as decision tree pruning. Pruning based on the mean square error. This uses training, validation and test sets - effective approach if a large amount of data is available.

2.2 Weka

Data mining tool utilized for classification is Waikato Environment for Knowledge Analysis (WEKA) which having group of machine learning algorithms are used for implementing the internet addiction dataset.

Weka website (Latest version 3.6):<http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/>

- <http://www.cs.waikato.ac.nz/ml/weka/WekaManual.html>
- <http://transact.dl.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/weka/WekaManual-3.6.0.pdf>

2.2.1 Data Set

There are 100 numbers of instances and 7 numbers of attributes in dataset had taken from the survey with questionnaire filled out by student of various departments.

3. Testing and Result

In this paper, various classification techniques are compared and analyzed:

3.1 Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

It is the statistical measure which calculates approximately from the average of the absolute magnitude of the individual errors. It has same magnitude but to some extent smaller than the root mean squared error.

3.2 Root Mean-Squared Error (RMSE)

It just the differences between values predicted and the values actually observed. It is used to measure the accuracy. It is small when it is ideal.

3.3 Time

Time to build particular model.

Comparison of various classification algorithms are shown in Table 1. The analysis is done on data set which has 100 instance and 4 attributes. From the table 1, time taken by JRip and J48 classifiers is zero which shows good performance. So, in terms of time taken by the JRip and J48 classifier algorithm is the best performance among all other algorithms.

From Figure 1, it is proved that the accuracy of correctly and incorrectly classified instances of different classification algorithms. Here JRip shows the high accuracy for classification and it also classified the data set in cent percent. ZeroR and RepTree shows the low accuracy and it also classified the data set equally

The time taken for classification of datasets of given five different algorithms shows in Figure 2. JRip has taken less time to reveal the result among other four algorithms.

Table 2 shows error rate comparison of the classifiers. The error rates are used for numeric prediction rather than classification. MAE and RMSE analyzed the various model that shows JRip classifier have minimum error rate and good performance when compared to other algorithms.

Among many classification algorithms have taken, JRip shows the minimum error rate and it shows the good performance among other four algorithms in Figure 3.

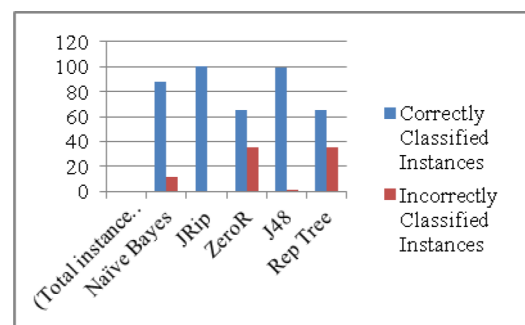


Figure 1. Number of Classified Instances for Data Set.

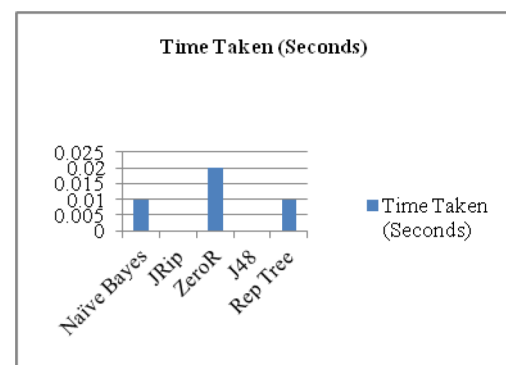


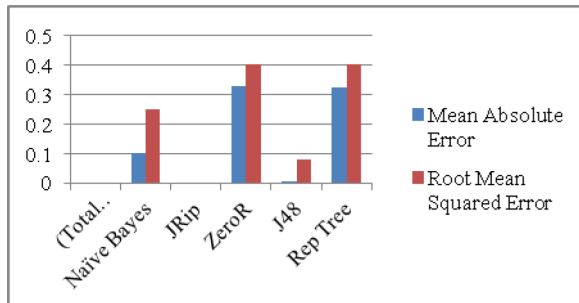
Figure 2. Time Taken Parameter of Datasets.

Table 1. Comparison of the different classifiers

Algorithm (Total instance 100)	Correctly Classified Instances	Incorrectly Classified Instances	Time Taken (Seconds)	Kappa Statistics
Naive Bayes	88	12	0.01	0.749
JRip	100	0	0	1
ZeroR	65	35	0.02	0
J48	99	1	0	0.9796
Rep Tree	65	35	0.01	0

Table 2. Comparison of MAE and RMSE classifiers

Algorithm (Total instance 100)	Mean Absolute Error	Root Mean Squared Error
Naive Bayes	0.1046	0.2506
JRip	0	0
ZeroR	0.3276	0.4026
J48	0.0067	0.0816
Rep Tree	0.3237	0.4026

**Figure 3.** Error Evaluation Parameters for Datasets.

4. Conclusion

The five different classification algorithms are used and experimentally evaluated using WEKA tool for identifying the people who are addicted in an internet. Based on number of attribute classified, time and error rate the classification algorithm is experimentally compared using ten folds cross validation. JRip classifier well suits with taken dataset and perform better than other. Naive Bayes and Rep Tree had average performance. ZeroR algorithm had least performance with dataset. Jrip concludes that

5 students are highly addicted, 65 students are moderately addicted and remaining 30 students have no internet addiction. After analyzing the performance of classifiers with tables and graphs in our study Jrip algorithm is recommended among all five classification algorithms.

5. References

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