**Using tidy with a new titanic data set (train.csv)**

1. Read the dataset (‘train.csv’), into a passengers dataframe. Check out the first several observations of your dataframe passengers.
2. Obtain a summary of the dataframe passengers.
3. Now obtain a new summary but using drop\_na(), i.e no NA’s should be in the summary.
4. Get only the passengers that are male (use filter)
5. Re-arrange your passenger by the Fare paid (increasing), use arrange
6. Try re-arranging the passenger by decreasing Fare.
7. Make a new variable FamSize, in passengers dataframe, by adding the variable Parch (which is the number of parents and children) with SibSp (which is the number of siblings and spouses).
8. Now that you have your extra variable, you can ask other questions, such as "Is it possible that larger family have a lower rate of survival?". To test this hypothesis, arrange the new dataframe in step 8 by decreasing FamSize.
9. However, as zeroes and ones don't often say a great deal, create new data frame by mutating the values of the Survived variable to strings No and Yes.
10. Create a barplot of Sex to see how many males and females were recorded aboard the Titanic.
11. Create a scatterplot of Fare vs age (any correlation between the two?)
12. Modify the previous plot and color each point by Sex, to see any correlations between Sex, Age and Fare.
13. Visualizing three variables (two numeric ones, Age and Fare, and one categorical one, Sex) on one plot is pretty cool, but what if you wanted to throw the Survived variable into the mix to see if there are any apparent trends? You can do this with faceting, which is a way to produce multiple plots simultaneously (use facet\_grid()).
14. Use the summarise() verb to find out the mean fare paid
15. Use filter() and summarise() verbs to find out the mean fare paid among men.
16. Use the filter() and summarise() verbs to find out the mean fare paid among women and how many women survived.
17. Use the group\_by() and summarise() verbs to find the mean fare and number of survivors as a function of sex:.