

## TITANIC DATASET

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##importing the dataset into R

```
messy_titanic_dataset <- read.csv("C:/Users/HP/Downloads/messy_titanic_dataset.csv")
```

##installing the neccessary R packages

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## — Attaching core tidyverse packages — tidyverse 2.0.0 —
```

```
## ✓ dplyr 1.1.4 ✓ readr 2.1.5
## ✓ forcats 1.0.0 ✓ stringr 1.6.0
## ✓ ggplot2 4.0.2 ✓ tibble 3.3.0
## ✓ lubridate 1.9.4 ✓ tidyr 1.3.1
## ✓ purrr 1.1.0
```

```
## — Conflicts —
— tidyverse_conflicts() —
```

```
## ✖ dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
```

```
## ✖ dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
```

```
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```
library(ggplot2)
```

```
library(stringr)
```

```
library(scales)
```

```
##
```

```
## Attaching package: 'scales'
```

```
##
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
```

```
##
```

```
## discard
```

```
##
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:readr':
```

```
##
```

```
## col_factor
```

##renaming the dataset

```
Titanic_1<-messy_titanic_dataset
```

##inspecting the structure of the dataset

```
glimpse(Titanic_1)
```

## ##inspecting the dataset to identify missing values

```
## [1] FALSE
```

```
sum(is.na(Titanic_1))
```

```
##checking if there missing data in every row
```

[illegible]



```
##cleaning the class column in the dataset
```

```
unique(Titanic_1$Class) ##inspecting the mess in the column
```

```
## [1] "1st " "First" " 2nd" "Second" "" "3" "Third" "2"  
## [9] "1" "third "
```

```
Titanic_1 <- Titanic_1 %>%
```

```
  mutate(  
    Class = str_trim(Class),          # remove extra spaces  
    Class = str_to_lower(Class),      # make lowercase  
    Class = str_remove_all(Class, "\\*"), # remove *  
    Class = case_when(  
      str_detect(Class, "1") ~ "1st",  
      str_detect(Class, "2") ~ "2nd",  
      str_detect(Class, "3") ~ "3rd",  
      str_detect(Class, "crew") ~ "Crew",  
      TRUE ~ NA_character_))
```

```
set.seed(123)
```

```
class_dist <- prop.table(table(Titanic_1$Class))
```

```
Titanic_1$Class[is.na(Titanic_1$Class)] <- sample(  
  names(class_dist),  
  sum(is.na(Titanic_1$Class)),  
  replace = TRUE,  
  prob = class_dist)
```

```
unique(Titanic_1$Class)
```

```
## [1] "1st" "2nd" "3rd"
```

```
table(Titanic_1$Class)
```

```
##  
## 1st 2nd 3rd  
## 911 869 444
```

```
##cleaning the sex column
```

```
Titanic_1 <- Titanic_1 %>%
```

```
  mutate(  
    Sex = str_trim(Sex),  
    Sex = str_to_lower(Sex),  
    Sex = case_when(  
      Sex %in% c("male", "m") ~ "Male",  
      Sex %in% c("female", "f") ~ "Female",  
      TRUE ~ NA_character_),
```

```
Sex = factor(Sex))
set.seed(123) #for reproducibility
```

```
Titanic_1$Sex[is.na(Titanic_1$Sex)] <- sample(
  c("Male", "Female"),
  sum(is.na(Titanic_1$Sex)),
  replace = TRUE)
View(Titanic_1)
```

```
##cleaning the age column
```

```
Titanic_1 <- Titanic_1 %>%
  mutate(
    Age = as.numeric(Age),
    Age = ifelse(Age < 0 | Age > 100, NA, Age))
```

```
## Warning: There was 1 warning in `mutate()`.
## i In argument: `Age = as.numeric(Age)`.
## Caused by warning:
## ! NAs introduced by coercion
```

```
Titanic_1$Age <- round(Titanic_1$Age)##making sure the age is numeric without any
decimals
```

```
Titanic_1 <- Titanic_1 %>%
  group_by(Class) %>%
  mutate(Age = ifelse(is.na(Age),
    median(Age, na.rm = TRUE),
    Age)) %>%ungroup()
```

```
##recreating a new age group standard
```

```
Titanic_1 <- Titanic_1 %>%
  mutate(
    Age_Group = case_when(
      Age < 12 ~ "Child",
      Age >= 12 & Age < 18 ~ "Teen",
      Age >= 18 & Age < 60 ~ "Adult",
      Age >= 60 ~ "Senior"),
    Age_Group = factor(Age_Group))
```

```
##checking if there are any NA values in the age column
sum(is.na(Titanic_1$Age))
```

```
## [1] 0
```

```
##removing the duplicated age group column
Titanic_1 <- Titanic_1 %>% select(-Age_group)
```

```
##cleaning the survival column
```

```
Titanic_1<- Titanic_1 %>%  
  mutate(  
    Survival = str_trim(Survival),  
    Survival = str_to_lower(Survival),  
    Survival = case_when(  
      Survival %in% c("yes", "y", "survived") ~ 1,  
      Survival %in% c("no", "n", "died") ~ 0,  
      TRUE ~ NA_real_))  
Titanic_1$Survival <- factor(Titanic_1$Survival, levels = c(0,1), labels = c("No","Yes"))
```

```
##removing the NA values from the survival column adn fixing it
```

```
Titanic_1<- Titanic_1 %>% select(-Survival)##removing the old column
```

```
##creating a correct survival column
```

```
nrow(Titanic_1)
```

```
## [1] 2224
```

```
##creating survival values
```

```
set.seed(123) # ensures reproducibility
```

```
n <- nrow(Titanic_1)
```

```
survival_vector <- c(  
  rep("Yes", 710),  
  rep("No", n - 710))
```

```
##randomizing the values
```

```
survival_vector <- sample(survival_vector, n)
```

```
##assigning the randomized values back into the dataset
```

```
Titanic_1$Survived <- survival_vector
```

```
Titanic_1$Survived <- factor(Titanic_1$Survived, levels = c("No", "Yes"))
```

```
table(Titanic_1$Survived)
```

```
##
```

```
## No Yes
```

```
## 1514 710
```

```
##checking for missing values
```

```
colSums(is.na(Titanic_1))
```

```
## Class Sex Age Age_Group Survived  
## 0 0 0 0 0
```

##analyzing survival by class

```
Titanic_1 %>% group_by(Class) %>% summarise(SurvivalRate = mean(Survived == "Yes"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 2
##   Class SurvivalRate
##   <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 1st      0.327
## 2 2nd      0.307
## 3 3rd      0.327
```

##analyzing survival by sex

```
Titanic_1 %>% group_by(Sex) %>% summarise(SurvivalRate = mean(Survived == "Yes"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 × 2
##   Sex SurvivalRate
##   <fct>      <dbl>
## 1 Female    0.310
## 2 Male     0.326
```

##analyzing survival by age

```
Titanic_1 %>% group_by(Age) %>% summarise(SurvivalRate = mean(Survived == "Yes"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 81 × 2
##   Age SurvivalRate
##   <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1  0      1
## 2  1    0.421
## 3  2    0.222
## 4  3    0.222
## 5  4    0.296
## 6  5    0.263
## 7  6    0.348
## 8  7    0.167
## 9  8    0.185
## 10 9    0.278
## # i 71 more rows
```

##analyzing survival by agegroup

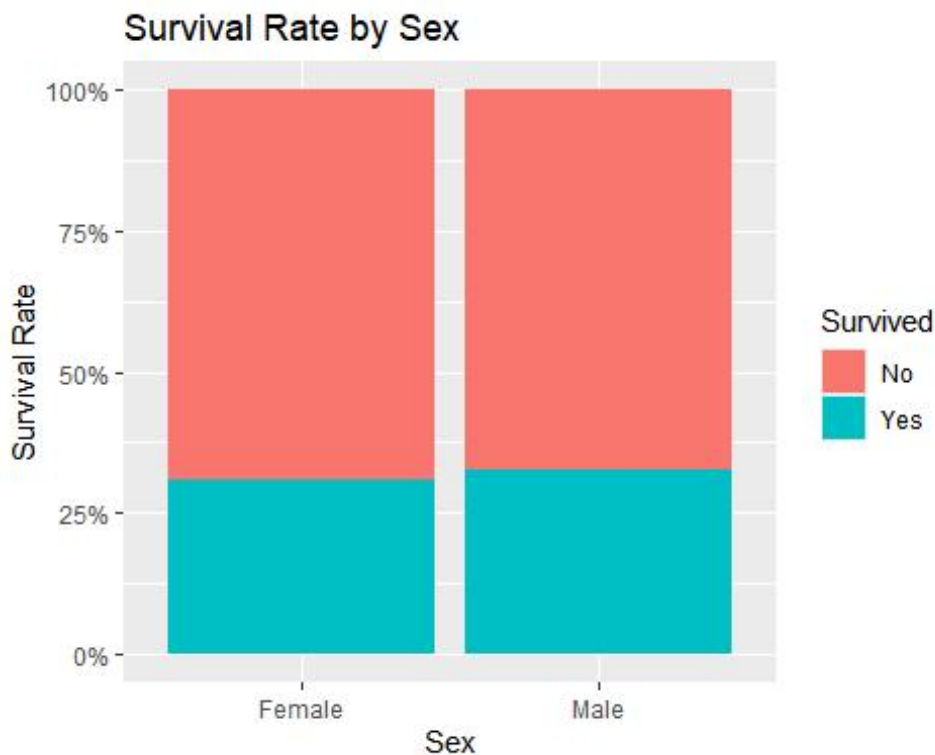
```
Titanic_1 %>% group_by(Age_Group) %>% summarise(SurvivalRate = mean(Survived == "Yes"))
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 × 2
##   Age_Group SurvivalRate
```

```
## <fct>      <dbl>
## 1 Adult      0.315
## 2 Child      0.268
## 3 Senior     0.349
## 4 Teen       0.349
```

##showing the survival rate by sex through barcharts

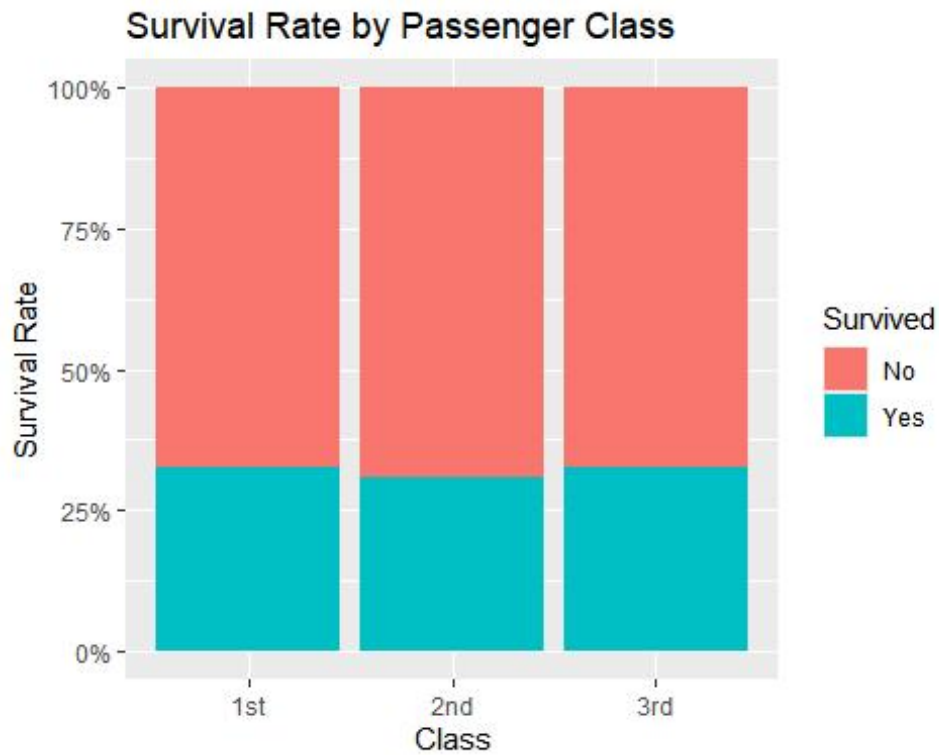
```
ggplot(Titanic_1, aes(x = Sex, fill = Survived)) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format()) +
  labs(
    title = "Survival Rate by Sex",
    y = "Survival Rate",
    x = "Sex")
```



##showing the survival rate by class through barcharts

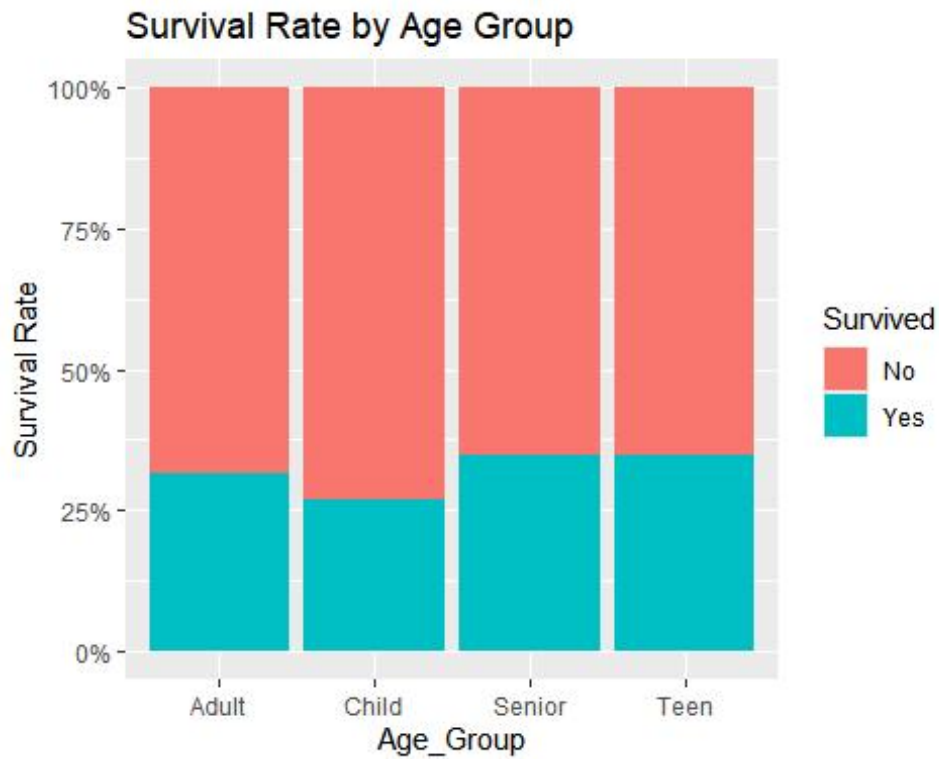
```
ggplot(Titanic_1, aes(x = Class, fill = Survived)) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format()) +
  labs(
    title = "Survival Rate by Passenger Class",
    y = "Survival Rate",
    x = "Class")
```





##showing the survial rate by agegroup through barcharts

```
ggplot(Titanic_1, aes(x = Age_Group, fill = Survived)) +  
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +  
  scale_y_continuous(labels = percent_format()) +  
  labs(  
    title = "Survival Rate by Age Group",  
    y = "Survival Rate",  
    x = "Age_Group")
```



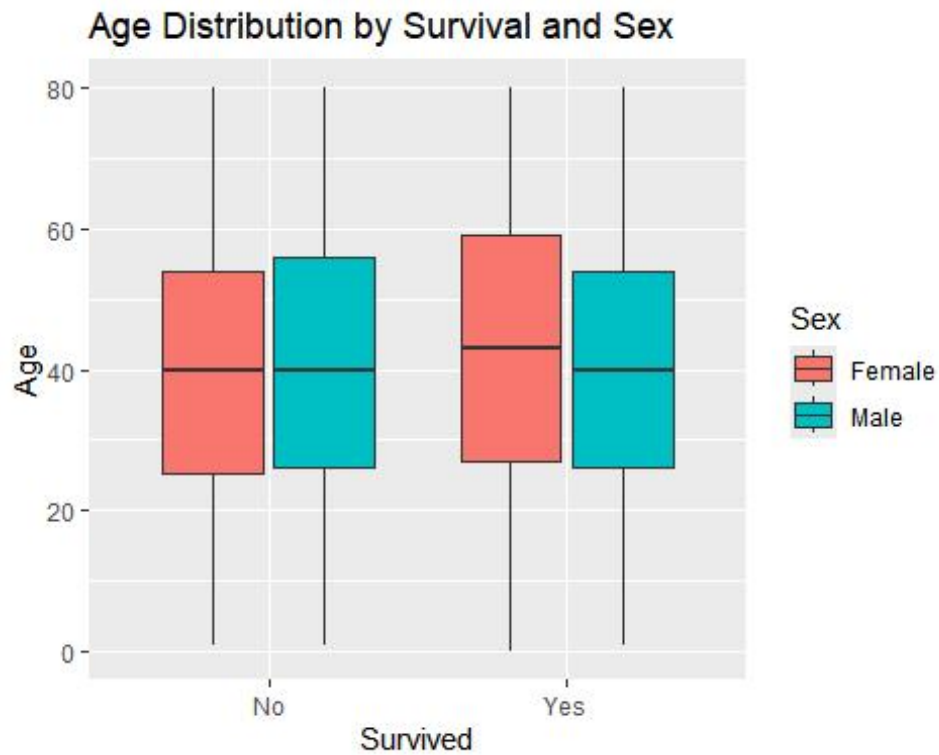
##using box plots to visualize the survival rates data of age and survival

```
ggplot(Titanic_1, aes(x = Survived, y = Age)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(  
    title = "Age Distribution by Survival",  
    x = "Survived",  
    y = "Age")
```



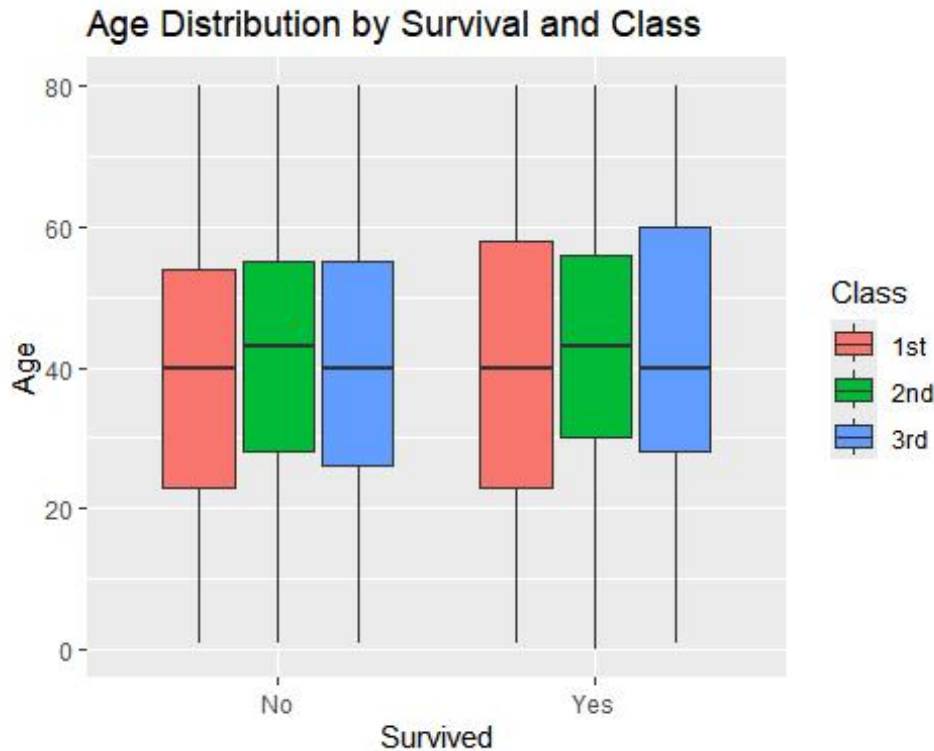
##using box plots to visualize the survival rates data of age and survival by sex

```
ggplot(Titanic_1, aes(x = Survived, y = Age, fill = Sex)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(  
    title = "Age Distribution by Survival and Sex",  
    x = "Survived",  
    y = "Age")
```



##using boxplot to visualize the survival rates data of survival by class

```
ggplot(Titanic_1, aes(x = Survived, y = Age, fill = Class)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(  
    title = "Age Distribution by Survival and Class",  
    x = "Survived",  
    y = "Age")
```



## Titanic Dataset Key Insights

**Sex strongly influenced survival.** Female passengers had significantly higher survival rates than males, reflecting the “women and children first” evacuation priority.

**Passenger class impacted survival outcomes.** First-class passengers had noticeably higher survival rates compared to second and especially third-class passengers, highlighting socioeconomic disparities during evacuation.

**Children had better survival chances than adults.** Younger passengers were more likely to survive, particularly when traveling in higher classes.

**Age distribution differed between survivors and non-survivors.** Survivors tended to have a slightly lower median age compared to those who did not survive.

**Class and sex combined had the strongest effect.** First-class females had the highest survival rates, while third-class males had the lowest.

