Project: Data Wrangling Exercise 2: Dealing with missing values

https://www.springboard.com/assets/assets/icon-clock.13397d8ee8aa861b48ee7037f14eebaa.png2 - 3 Hours

In this exercise, you'll work with one of the most popular starter data sets in data science, the Titanic data set. This is a data set that records various attributes of passengers on the Titanic, including who survived and who didn’t.

**Getting started**

* Read the [description of the data set](https://www.kaggle.com/c/titanic/data)on the Kaggle website.
* Download the data as [an excel file here](http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/wiki/pub/Main/DataSets/titanic3.xls).

**Exercise**

Using R, you’ll be handling missing values in this data set, and creating a new data set. Specifically, these are the tasks you need to do:

**0: Load the data in RStudio**

Save the data set as a CSV file called *titanic\_original.csv* and load it in RStudio into a data frame.

> library(readr)

> titanic\_original <- read\_csv("titanic original.csv")

Parsed with column specification:

cols(

pclass = col\_integer(),

survived = col\_integer(),

name = col\_character(),

sex = col\_character(),

age = col\_double(),

sibsp = col\_integer(),

parch = col\_integer(),

ticket = col\_character(),

fare = col\_double(),

cabin = col\_character(),

embarked = col\_character(),

boat = col\_character(),

body = col\_integer(),

home.dest = col\_character()

)

> View(titanic\_original)

>library(dplyr)

**1: Port of embarkation**

The *embarked* column has some missing values, which are known to correspond to passengers who actually embarked at Southampton. Find the missing values and replace them with *S*. (*Caution****:****Sometimes a missing value might be read into R as a blank or empty string.*)

> newdata<-read.csv("titanic original.csv", header=T)

> newdata <-titanic\_original

> newdata$embarked[is.na(newdata$embarked)]<-"S"

> View(newdata)

> #newdata$embarked[is.na(newdata$embarked)]<-"S" to change the NA value to "S"

**2: Age**

You’ll notice that a lot of the values in the *Age* column are missing. While there are many ways to fill these missing values, using the mean or median of the rest of the values is quite common in such cases.

1. Calculate the mean of the *Age* column and use that value to populate the missing values
2. Think about other ways you could have populated the missing values in the age column. Why would you pick any of those over the mean (or not)?

>install.packages("mice")

> library (mice)

Loading required package: lattice

Attaching package: ‘mice’

The following objects are masked from ‘package:base’:

cbind, rbind

> mean(newdata$age)

[1] NA

> ?mean

> mean(newdata$age, trim=0,na.rm = TRUE)

[1] 30.14785

> newdata$age[is.na(newdata$age)]<-mean(newdata$age, trim=0,na.rm = TRUE)

> View(newdata$age)

\*?? When averaging *Age* column In the original Excel, the sum of avg showing different then in R. Excel avg is 29.000s and R avg is 30.000s??\*

**3: Lifeboat**

You’re interested in looking at the distribution of passengers in different lifeboats, but as we know, many passengers did not make it to a boat :-( This means that there are a lot of missing values in the *boat* column. Fill these empty slots with a dummy value e.g. the string '*None' or 'NA'*

> newdata$boat[is.na(newdata$boat)]<- "None"

> View(newdata)

**4: Cabin**

You notice that many passengers don’t have a cabin number associated with them.

* Does it make sense to fill missing cabin numbers with a value?
* What does a missing value here mean?

You have a hunch that the fact that the cabin number is missing might be a useful indicator of survival. Create a new column *has\_cabin\_number* which has *1* if there is a cabin number, and *0* otherwise.

> newdata$cabin[is.na(newdata$cabin)]<- "None"

> View(newdata)

> newdata <- mutate(newdata, has\_cabin\_number = ifelse(cabin == "None", 0,1))

**5: Submit the project on Github**

Include your code, the original data as a CSV file *titanic\_original.csv*, and the cleaned up data as a CSV file called *titanic\_clean.csv*.

* write.csv(newdata, "titanic\_clean.csv")