

## Assignment No. 2.2

**Aim:** Perform data analysis using R programming

**Data Analysis** is a subset of data analytics, it is a process where the objective has to be made clear, collect the relevant data, preprocess the data, perform analysis(understand the data, explore insights), and then visualize it. The last step visualization is important to make people understand what's happening in the firm.

**Steps involved in data analysis:**



The aim of this practical is to perform data analysis on the Titanic dataset using R to explore and understand the data. The dataset contains information about passengers, including their survival status, age, gender, and other attributes. Initially, the data is loaded, and its structure is examined using functions like head(), View(), and sapply() to identify data types and inspect the first few rows. Data preprocessing steps follow, such as converting categorical variables like Survived and Sex into factors for easier analysis. The dataset is then checked for missing values, and a filtered dataset (dropnull\_titanic) is created by removing rows with missing data.

The analysis is segmented into survival-based groups, dividing passengers into those who survived (slist) and those who did not (nslist). Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) is performed using visualizations such as histograms and bar plots. The histogram provides insights into the age distribution of survivors, while the bar plot examines the gender distribution of non-survivors. These steps offer a deeper understanding of the relationships and trends within the dataset, such as survival rates by age and gender, aiding in the exploration of patterns that might have influenced survival during the Titanic disaster.

**Code and Output:**

```
titanic = read.csv("titanic.csv")
```

```
head(titanic)
```

```
> head(titanic)
   PassengerId Survived Pclass          Name     Sex   Age SibSp Parch
1           892       0     3 Kelly, Mr. James male  34.5     0    0
2           893       1     3 Wilkes, Mrs. James (Ellen Needs) female 47.0     1    0
3           894       0     2 Myles, Mr. Thomas Francis male  62.0     0    0
4           895       0     3 Wirz, Mr. Albert male  27.0     0    0
5           896       1     3 Hirvonen, Mrs. Alexander (Helga E Lindqvist) female 22.0     1    1
6           897       0     3 Svensson, Mr. Johan Cervin male  14.0     0    0
   Ticket   Fare Cabin Embarked
1 330911 7.8292      Q
2 363272 7.0000      S
3 240276 9.6875      Q
4 315154 8.6625      S
5 3101298 12.2875     S
6 7538 9.2250      S
> |
```

```
sapply(titanic, class)
```

```
> sapply(titanic, class)
PassengerId   Survived      Pclass        Name       Sex     Age   SibSp   Parch      Ticket      Fare      Cabin Embarked
"integer" "integer" "integer" "character" "character" "numeric" "integer" "integer" "character" "numeric" "character" "character"
> |
```

```
titanic$Survived=as.factor(titanic $Survived)
```

```
titanic $Sex=as.factor(titanic $Sex)
```

```
sapply(titanic, class)
```

```
summary(titanic)
```

```
> titanic$Survived=as.factor(titanic $Survived)
> titanic $Sex=as.factor(titanic $Sex)
> sapply(titanic, class)
PassengerId   Survived      Pclass        Name       Sex     Age   SibSp   Parch      Ticket      Fare      Cabin Embarked
"integer" "factor" "integer" "character" "factor" "numeric" "integer" "integer" "character" "numeric" "character" "character"
> summary(titanic)
   PassengerId   Survived      Pclass        Name       Sex     Age   SibSp   Parch      Ticket      Fare      Cabin Embarked
Min. : 892.0   0:266   Min. :1.000 Length:418   female:152   Min. : 0.17   Min. :0.0000   Min. :0.0000   Length:418
1st Qu.: 996.2   1:152   1st Qu.:1.000 Class :character male :266   1st Qu.:21.00   1st Qu.:0.0000   1st Qu.:0.0000   Class :character
Median :1100.5   Median :3.000 Mode :character          Median :27.00   Median :0.0000   Median :0.0000   Mode :character
Mean  :1100.5   Mean  :2.266          Mean  :30.27   Mean  :0.4474   Mean  :0.3923
3rd Qu.:1204.8   3rd Qu.:3.000          3rd Qu.:39.00  3rd Qu.:1.0000   3rd Qu.:0.0000
Max. :1309.0   Max. :3.000          Max. :76.00   Max. :8.0000   Max. :9.0000
NA's : 86
   Fare      Cabin Embarked
Min. : 0.000 Length:418   Length:418
1st Qu.: 7.896 Class :character Class :character
Median :14.454 Mode :character Mode :character
Mean  :35.627
3rd Qu.:31.500
Max. :512.329
NA's : 1
> |
```

```
sum(is.na(titanic))
```

```
> sum(is.na(titanic))
[1] 87
```

```
dropnull_titanic = titanic[rowSums(is.na(titanic))<=0,]
```

```
slist = dropnull_titanic[dropnull_titanic$Survived==1,]
```

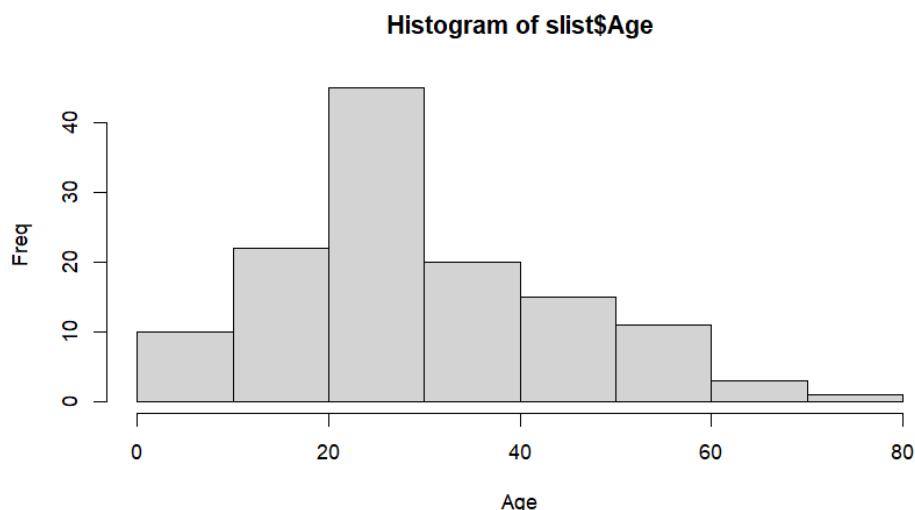
```
nlist = dropnull_titanic[dropnull_titanic$Survived==0,]
```

R | Global Environment

Data

dropnull_titanic	331 obs. of 12 variables
nslist	204 obs. of 12 variables
slist	127 obs. of 12 variables
titanic	418 obs. of 12 variables

```
hist(slist$Age, xlab = "Age", ylab = "Freq")
```



```
barplot(table(nslist$Sex), xlab = "Gender", ylab = "Freq")
```



## **Tidyverse**

```
library(tidyverse)  
View(mpg)  
?mpg
```

# Fuel economy data from 1999 to 2008 for 38 popular models of cars

## Description

This dataset contains a subset of the fuel economy data that the EPA makes available on <https://fueleconomy.gov/>. It contains only models which had a new release every year between 1999 and 2008 - this was used as a proxy for the popularity of the car.

## Usage

```
mpg
```

## Format

A data frame with 234 rows and 11 variables:

manufacturer

  manufacturer name

model

  model name

displ

  engine displacement, in litres

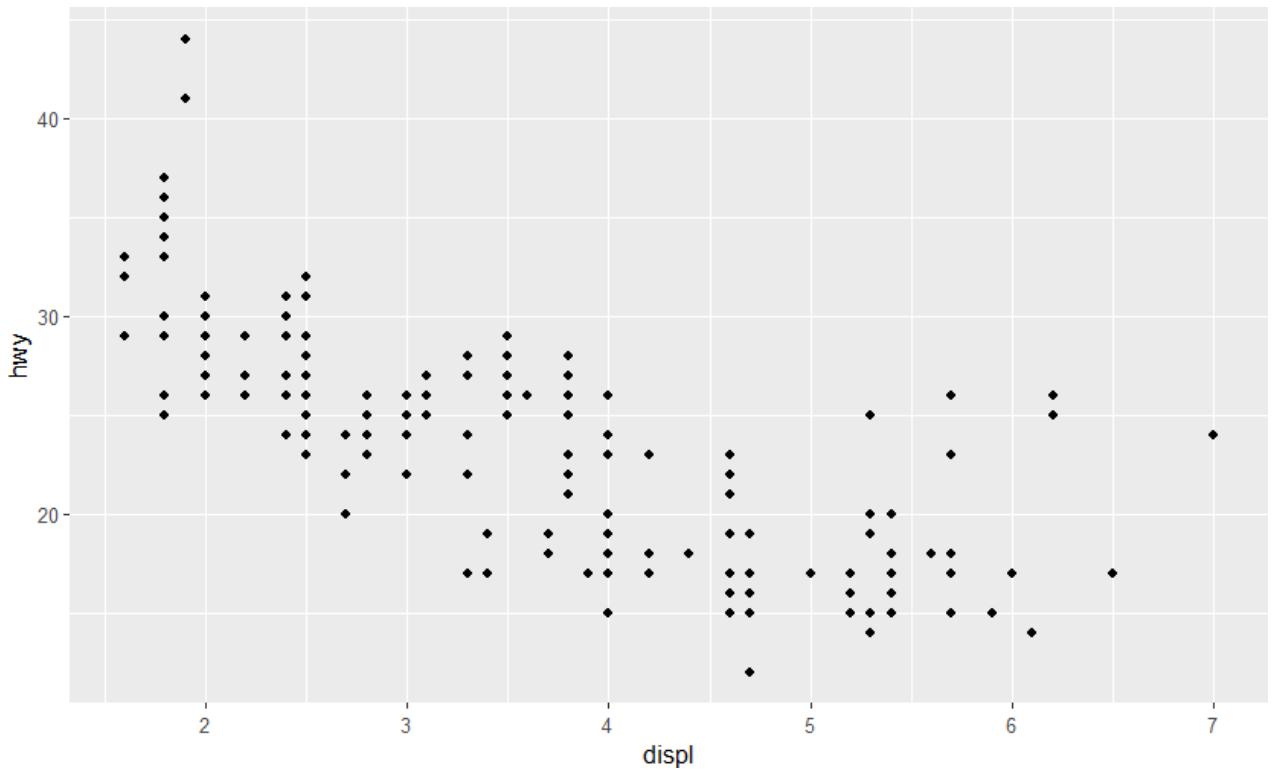
year

  year of manufacture

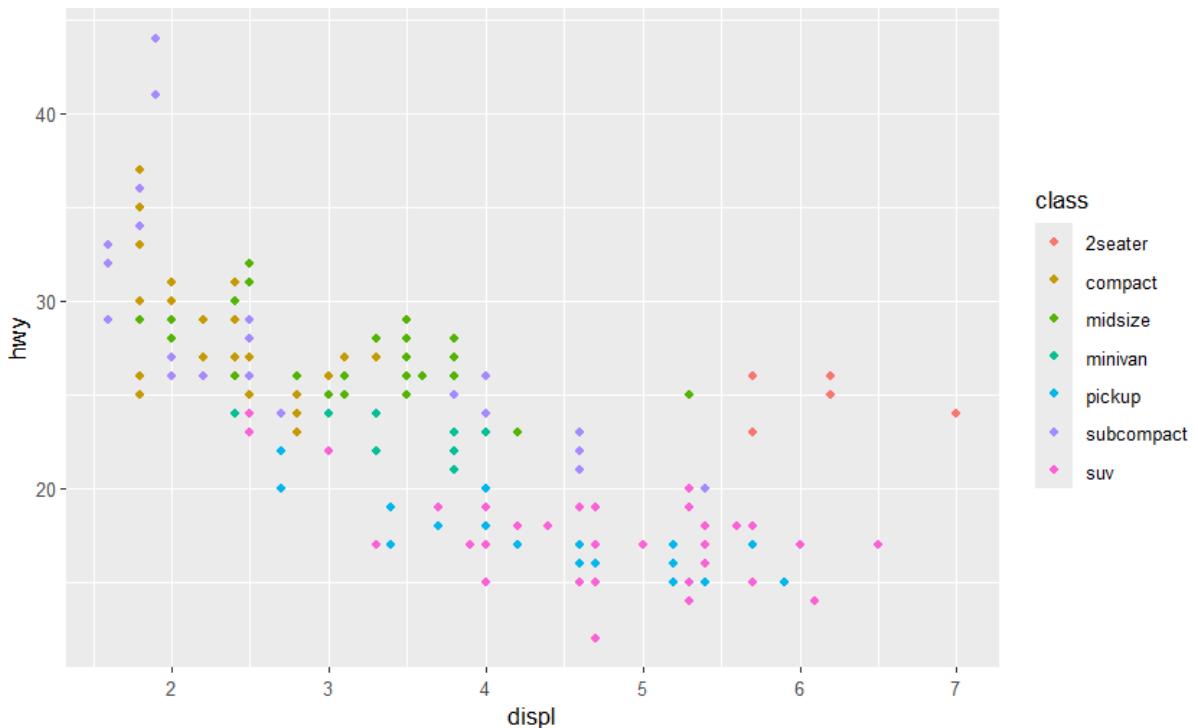
cyl

  number of cylinders

```
ggplot(data = mpg) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy))
```



```
ggplot(data = mpg) + geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, color = class))
```

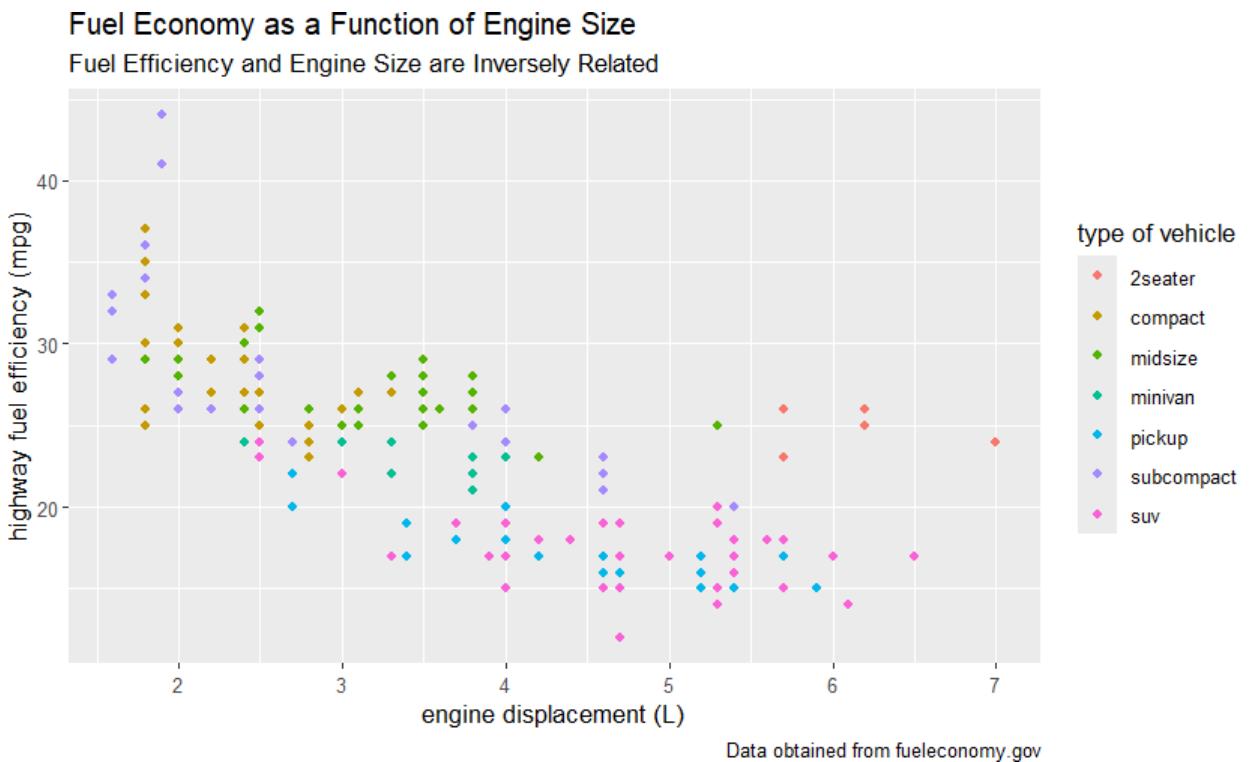


```
ggplot(mpg) +  
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, color = class)) +
```

```

labs(x = "engine displacement (L)",
y = "highway fuel efficiency (mpg)",
color = "type of vehicle",
title = "Fuel Economy as a Function of Engine Size",
subtitle = "Fuel Efficiency and Engine Size are Inversely Related",
caption = "Data obtained from fueleconomy.gov")

```



### Conclusion:

Analyzing the Titanic dataset highlighted survival patterns based on age and gender, demonstrating the value of data cleaning and exploratory analysis.