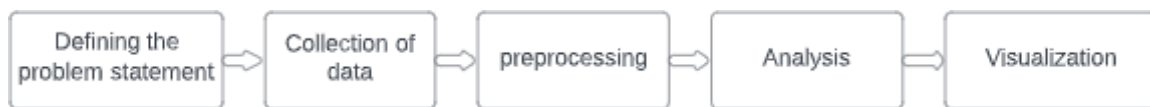


## Assignment No. 2.2

**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         Q
2 363272  7.0000      S         S
3 240276  9.6875      Q         Q
4 315154  8.6625      S         S
5 3101298 12.2875      S         S
6    7538  9.2250      S         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" "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" "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
Mean   :1100.5   Mean   :2.266
3rd Qu.:1204.8   3rd Qu.:3.000
Max.   :1309.0   Max.   :3.000
  NA's :86

  Fare      Cabin      Embarked
Min.   : 0.000   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,]

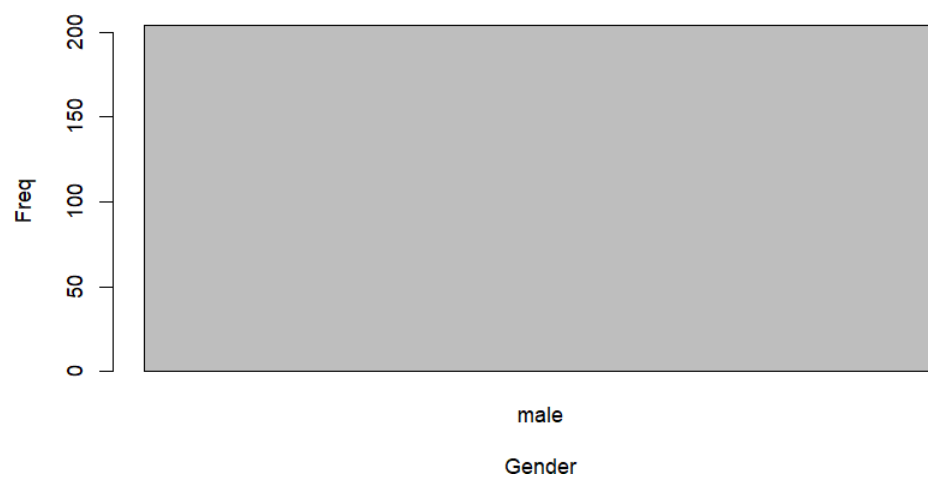
nslist = dropnull\_titanic[dropnull\_titanic\$Survived==0,]

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://fuelconomy.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

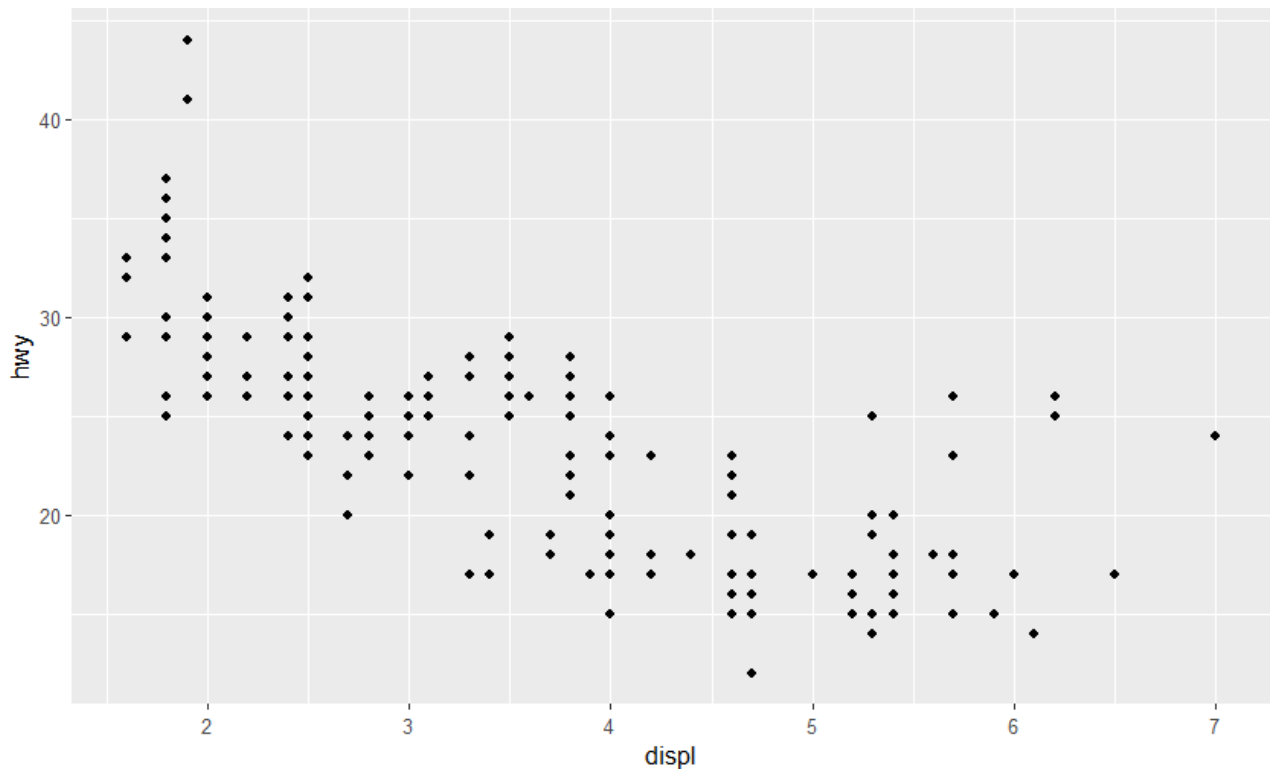
`year`

year of manufacture

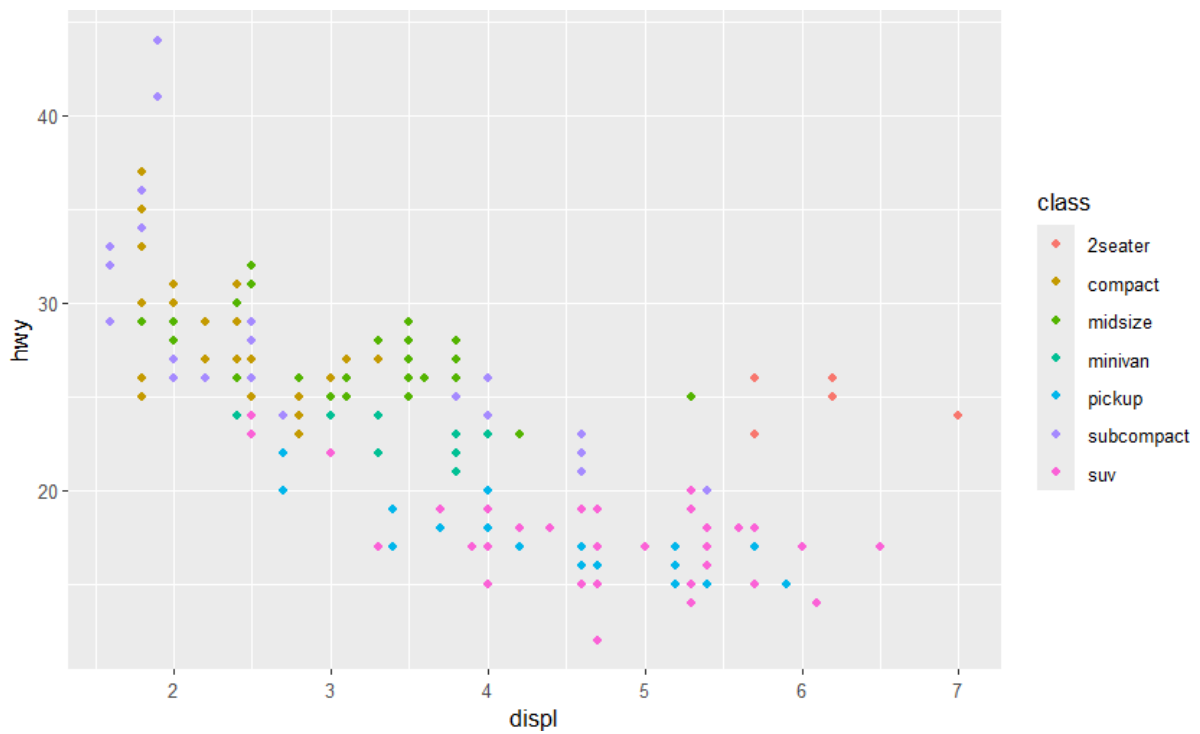
`cyl`

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))
```

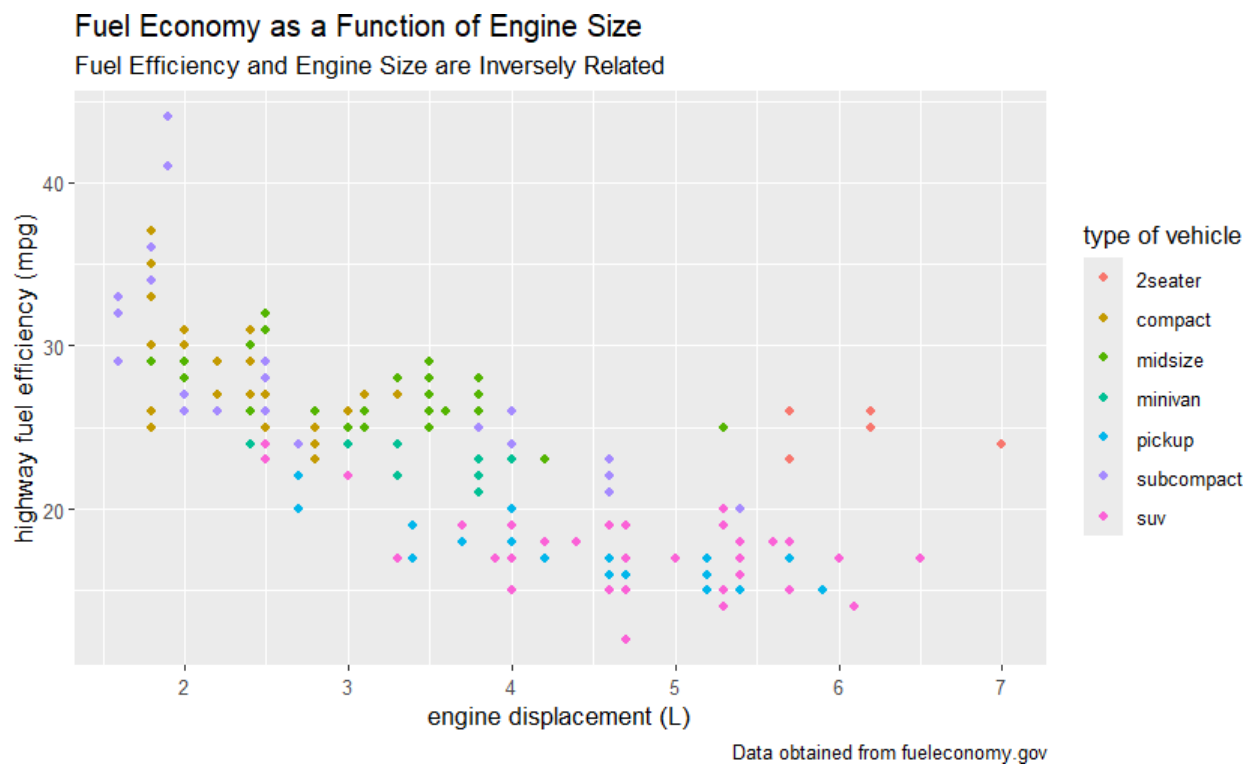


```
ggplot(mpg) +  
  geom_point(mapping = aes(x = displ, y = hwy, color = class)) +
```

```

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.