

DATA TEAM





TABLE OF CONTENTS

01.

DATA EXPLAINED

02.

JOURNEY EXPLAINED

03.

MODELS EXPLAINED

04.

RESULTS EXPLAINED

05.

CLOSING





VALUE COUNTS

Total: 891 Male: 571 Female: 314



Passenger Breakdown

Survived: 342



Survival Breakdown

Male: 109 Female: 314



Survivors Breakdown



COLUMNS DROPPED

Surviv ed	PClass	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Emba rked
LIVE	CLASS	GENDER	AGE	SIBLING OR Spouse	PARENT OR Child	\$	BOARDED At



DATA PROCESSING









Dropping Columns

> 177 Missing Values

Age Missing Values

Missing handful

Feature **Engineering**

MAR, One Hot Encoder, and of values Label Encoder

Passenger ID, Ticket #, Name, Cabin, Fare



Embarked & Gender

Missing Values •

KEY VALUES

PARENT/CHILD Parch.

SIBLING/SPOUSE SibSp

EMBARKED c, Q, s CLASS First, Second, Third

GENDER



64.8%

AGES GROUPED



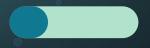
0-18



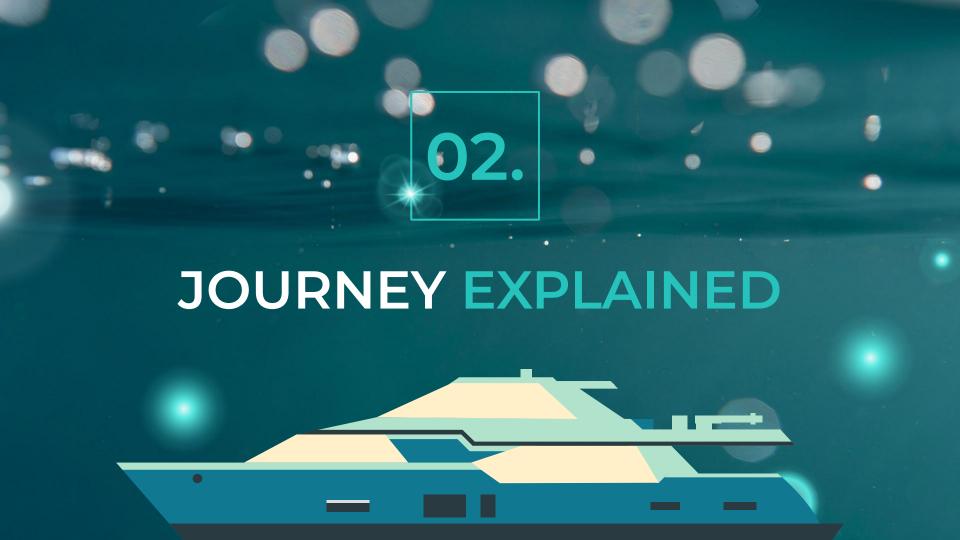
19-30



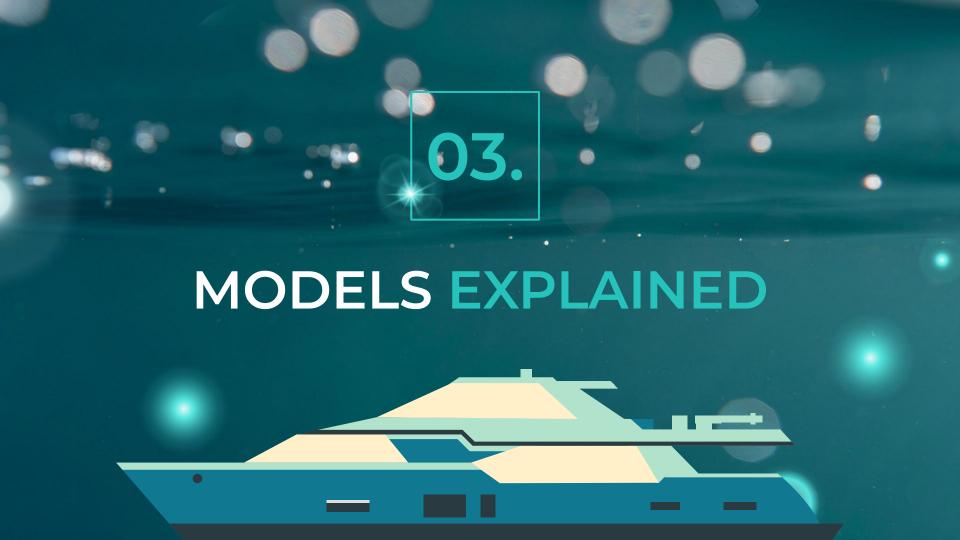
31-50



51 & OLDER







MODEL SELECTION

Logistic Regression

Accuracy Score: 82%

XGBoost

Accuracy Score: 78%

Random Forest

Accuracy Score: 84%

Decision Tree

Accuracy Score: 80%

SVM

• Accuracy Score: 67%

MODEL TESTING

PERFORMANCE MEASURED

Various metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, F1-score, or ROC-AUC are calculated to quantify the model's effectiveness in making predictions.

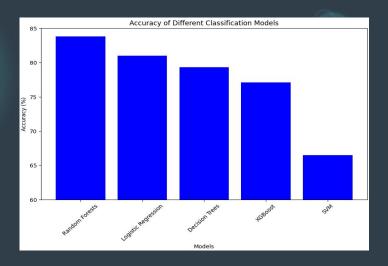
ACCESSES GENERALIZATION

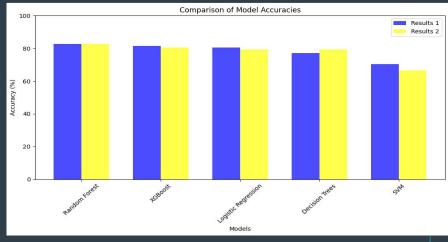
Testing determines how well the model generalizes to new, unseen data, indicating its robustness and ability to perform in real-world applications.

MODEL SELECTION AND REFINEMENT

Testing results help in selecting the best-performing model and identifying areas for improvement through further refinement or tuning.

MODEL EVALUATION







THREE CONCLUSIONS



GENDER

Women had highest chance of survival.



CLASS

Class was the second highest indicator for survival amongst males and females.

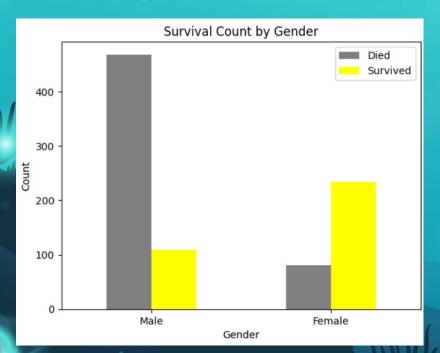


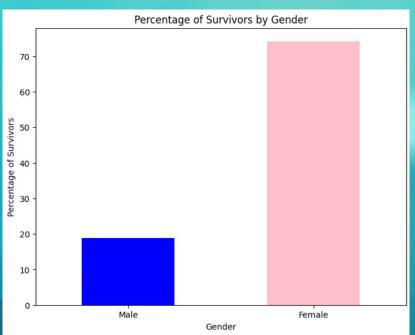
PARENT/CHILD

Missing values in
"Age" row impaired
this conclusion
despite modeling.
Correlation found
between survival age
group.

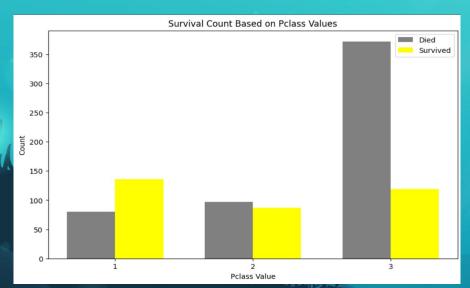


SURVIVAL BY GENDER





SURVIVAL BY CLASS



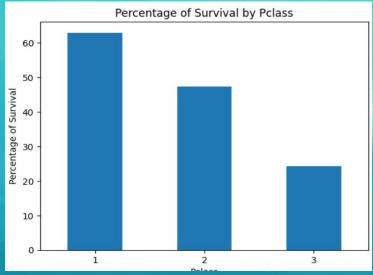
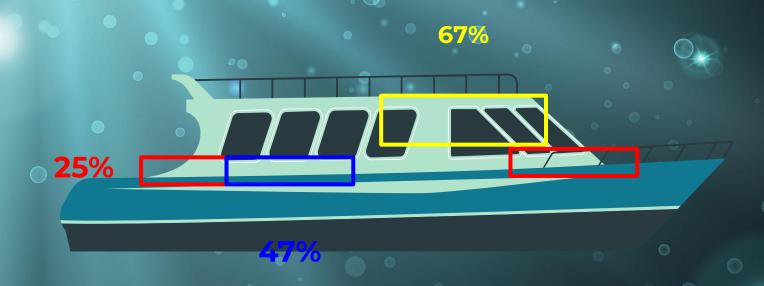


ILLUSTRATION OF LOCATION

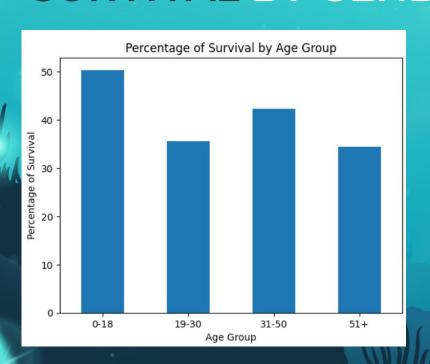


FIRST

SECOND

THIRD

SURVIVAL BY GENDER



- Write
- Bullets
- here



DID YOU KNOW?

COST OF TICKET

The cost of a ticket for the Titanic varied depending on the class of accommodation. A first-class ticket could cost as much as \$4,350 (equivalent to over \$100,000 today), while a third-class ticket could be purchased for around \$30 to \$40.

Legacy: The sinking of the Titanic prompted significant changes to maritime safety regulations, including the implementation of stricter rules regarding the number and capacity of lifeboats, improved wireless communication requirements, and the establishment of an international ice patrol in the North Atlantic.

Lifeboats: Despite being designed to accommodate up to 64 lifeboats, the Titanic carried only 20 lifeboats and four additional collapsible boats. This was insufficient for the number of passengers and crew on board.







Thank You

Q&A

