NYCU 數學建模所洪翊誠 ID：310653005

[1]:
```
import pandas as pd
train_df = pd.read_csv(r'D:\YCHung\Class\資料探勘\DataSet\titanic\train.csv')
test_df = pd.read_csv(r'D:\YCHung\Class\資料探勘\DataSet\titanic\test.csv')

# train_df.head()
print(f'The Training Dataset contains, Rows: {train_df.shape[0]} & Columns: {train_df.shape[1]}')
print(f'The Test Dataset contains, Rows: {test_df.shape[0]} & Columns: {test_df.shape[1]}')
```

```
The Training Dataset contains, Rows: 891 & Columns: 12
The Test Dataset contains, Rows: 418 & Columns: 11
```

瀏覽資料

[2]:
```
train_df.head()
```

[2]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th…	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S

[3]:
```
train_df.describe()
```

[3]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare
count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000
mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	29.699118	0.523008	0.381594	32.204208
std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	14.526497	1.102743	0.806057	49.693429
min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.420000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	20.125000	0.000000	0.000000	7.910400

```
50%     446.000000    0.000000    3.000000   28.000000    0.000000
75%     668.500000    1.000000    3.000000   38.000000    1.000000
max     891.000000    1.000000    3.000000   80.000000    8.000000

            Parch        Fare
count  891.000000  891.000000
mean     0.381594   32.204208
std      0.806057   49.693429
min      0.000000    0.000000
25%      0.000000    7.910400
50%      0.000000   14.454200
75%      0.000000   31.000000
max      6.000000  512.329200
```

檢查缺失值以及觀察欄位型態屬於何種數值型態，或是類別型態

[4]:
```
train_df.info()
print()
print(train_df.isnull().sum())
# numeric_features = train_df.select_dtypes(exclude=['object']).columns
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 12 columns):
 #   Column       Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------       --------------  -----
 0   PassengerId  891 non-null    int64
 1   Survived     891 non-null    int64
 2   Pclass       891 non-null    int64
 3   Name         891 non-null    object
 4   Sex          891 non-null    object
 5   Age          714 non-null    float64
 6   SibSp        891 non-null    int64
 7   Parch        891 non-null    int64
 8   Ticket       891 non-null    object
 9   Fare         891 non-null    float64
 10  Cabin        204 non-null    object
 11  Embarked     889 non-null    object
dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)
memory usage: 83.7+ KB
```

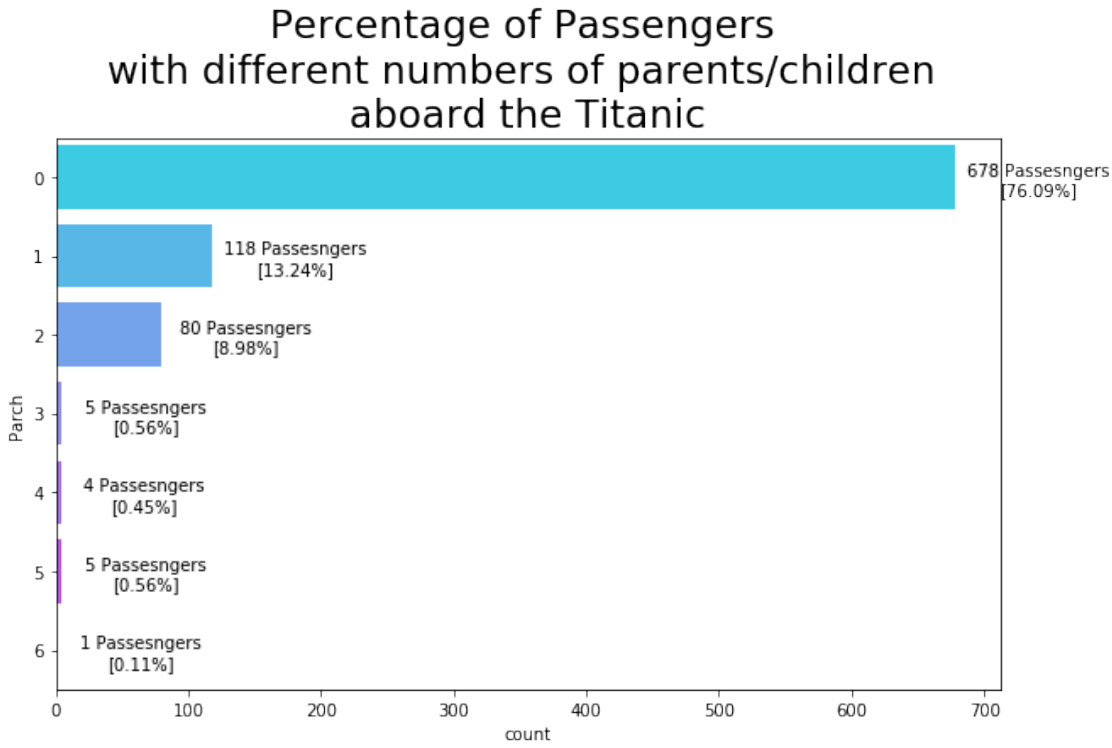
Define : horizontal_bar_plot

Define : bar_plot

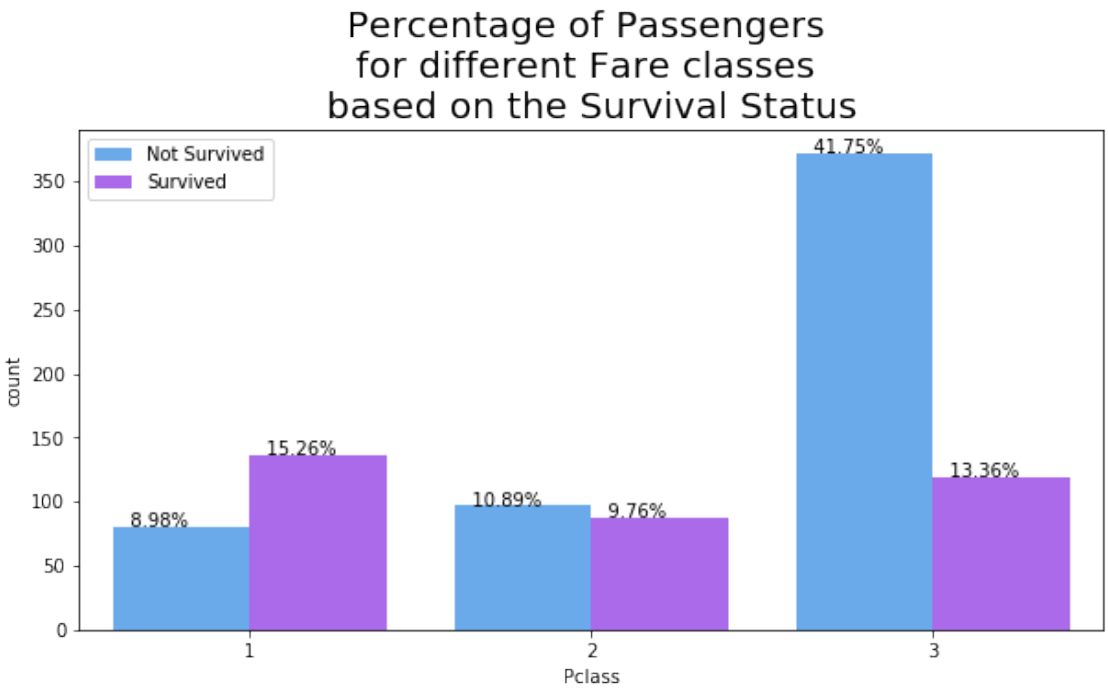
定義繪圖函數，視覺化觀察數據分布挑選可能可幫助分類的類別型特徵

[7]:
```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def horizontal_bar_plot(feature, dataframe, color, title, adjust, figsize,␣
↪hue=None):
    # Create barplot
    plt.figure(figsize=figsize)

    if hue == None:
        ax = sns.countplot(y=feature, data=dataframe, palette=color)
    else:
        ax = sns.countplot(y=feature, data=dataframe, palette=color, hue=hue)

    # Annotate every single Bar with its value, based on it's width
    for p in ax.patches:
        width = p.get_width()
        plt.text(p.get_width()+adjust[0], p.get_y()+adjust[1]*p.get_height(),
              '{} Passesngers\n[{:.2f}%]'.format(int(width), width*100/
↪train_df[feature].shape[0]),
             ha='center', va='center')

    plt.title(title, fontsize=23)
    return None

def bar_plot(attribute, data, color, title, size, space, comparison = None,␣
↪comparison_order=None):
    plt.figure(figsize=size)
    if comparison == None:
        ax = sns.countplot(x = attribute, data = data, palette=color)
    else:
        ax = sns.countplot(x = attribute, hue = comparison,␣
↪hue_order=comparison_order, data = data, palette=color)
    total = len(data)

    for i in ax.patches:
        percentage = ' '*space + '{:.2f}%'.format((i.get_height()/total)*100)
        x = i.get_x()
        y = i.get_height()
        ax.annotate(percentage, (x,y))
    plt.title(title, size = 20)
    return None
```

[8]:
```
numeric_df = train_df[numeric_features]
horizontal_bar_plot('Parch', numeric_df, 'cool',
                    "Percentage of Passengers \nwith different numbers of␣
↪parents/children \naboard the Titanic",
                    (63, 0.55), (10, 6))
```



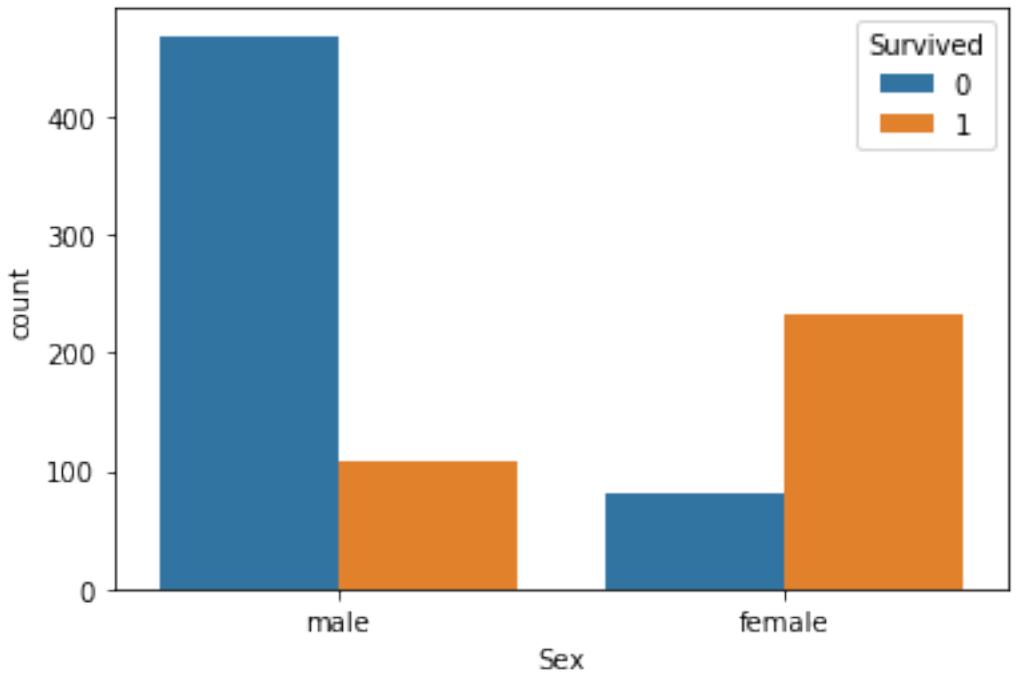
[9]:
```
bar_plot('Pclass', numeric_df, 'cool',
         "Percentage of Passengers \nfor different Fare classes \nbased on the␣
 ↪Survival Status",
         (10, 5), 3, 'Survived')

plt.legend(loc='upper left', labels=['Not Survived', 'Survived']);
```



船上男生女生生還死亡人數統計 & 生存比

[10]:
```
# 船上男生女生生還死亡人數統計 & 生存比
sns.countplot(train_df['Sex'], hue=train_df['Survived'])
display(train_df[['Sex','Survived']].groupby(['Sex'], as_index=False).mean().
 ↪round(3))
```

```
      Sex  Survived
0  female     0.742
1    male     0.189
```



Start Build the model

將乘客 **ID**，姓名，票，船艙挑掉　原因:
ID，沒能給更多資訊純粹編碼計人數用
姓名，沒有特別將稱呼抓出來分析，認為有性別欄位在，姓名資訊量較少 (當然可以針對家族進行分群分析，但認為可能會太多類別)
票，沒有下手的概念，有文字也有代碼參雜，選擇移除
船艙，因為缺失值過多，故拔除，認為 Pclass 可以更有效提供訊息

將留存下來的類別欄位轉換成 one-hot encoding
將剩餘數值型態缺失值用中位數填補

分類器選擇: **RandomForestClassifier**

[11]:
```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
def Prepocessing(df):
    df = df.drop(labels= ['PassengerId', 'Name', 'SibSp', 'Ticket', 'Cabin'],␣
 ↪axis=1)
    df = pd.get_dummies(df)
#     df = df[numeric_features]
    df = df.fillna(df.median())
    df_X = df.drop(labels = ['Survived'], axis = 1)
    df_y = df['Survived']
```

```
    return df_X, df_y

def Training(X,y):
    model = RandomForestClassifier( random_state=2, n_estimators=100,␣
 ↪criterion='gini', min_samples_split=20, oob_score=True)
    model.fit(X,y)
    return model

def TestPrepocessing(df):
    ID = df['PassengerId']
    df = df.drop(labels= ['PassengerId', 'Name', 'SibSp', 'Ticket', 'Cabin'],␣
 ↪axis=1)
    df = pd.get_dummies(df)
    df = df.fillna(df.median())
    return ID, df

def Predict(model, X):
    return model.predict(X)
```

[12]:
```
X, y = Prepocessing(train_df)
model = Training(X, y)
```

[13]:
```
# X = X.fillna(X.mean())
X.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 9 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ------      --------------  -----
 0   Pclass      891 non-null    int64
 1   Age         891 non-null    float64
 2   Parch       891 non-null    int64
 3   Fare        891 non-null    float64
 4   Sex_female  891 non-null    uint8
 5   Sex_male    891 non-null    uint8
 6   Embarked_C  891 non-null    uint8
 7   Embarked_Q  891 non-null    uint8
 8   Embarked_S  891 non-null    uint8
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), uint8(5)
memory usage: 32.3 KB
```

[14]:
```
ID, test = TestPrepocessing(test_df)
Prediction = Predict(model, test)
```

[15]:
```
submission= pd.DataFrame({"PassengerId": ID, "Survived": Prediction})
submission.to_csv("Titanic_data_solution.csv ", index=False)
```

```
print("Your submission was successfully saved!")
```

```
Your submission was successfully saved!
```

My Submission Score Result