# Predicting Survival on the Titanic Using a Decision Tree

#### Overview

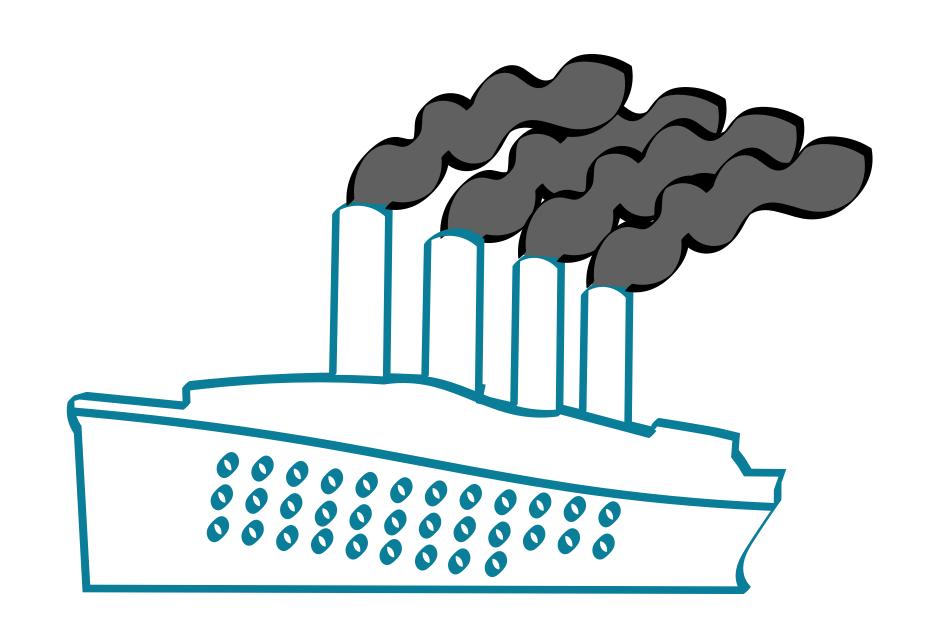
Recognize that predicting survival on the Titanic is a classification problem

Select relevant features

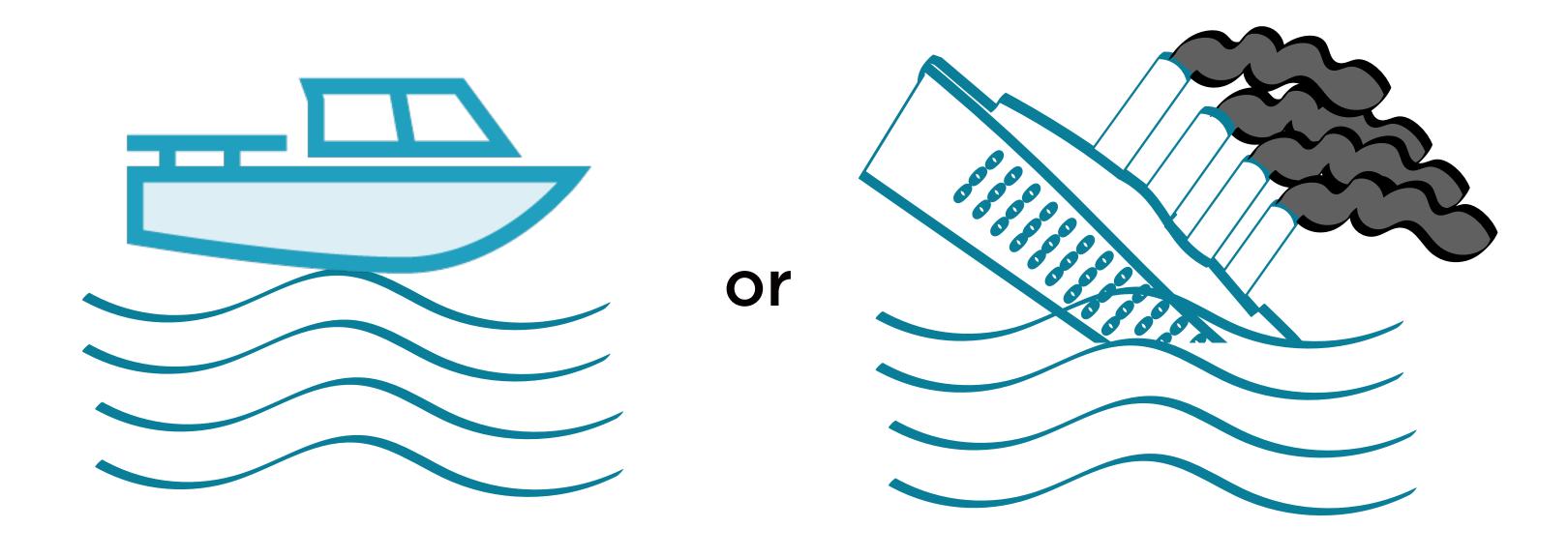
**Build a decision tree** 

Understand the different parameters which can be used to control the tree

- The world's biggest and fastest ocean liner
- Hit an iceberg on it's maiden voyage
- Only 700 of the
   ~2500 passengers
   and crew survived



# Given a passenger/crew member



Passenger

Problem Instance

Survived, Did not survive Labels

# Solve this problem by building a decision tree

Choose attributes/
features which can divide
the passengers into
homogenous subsets

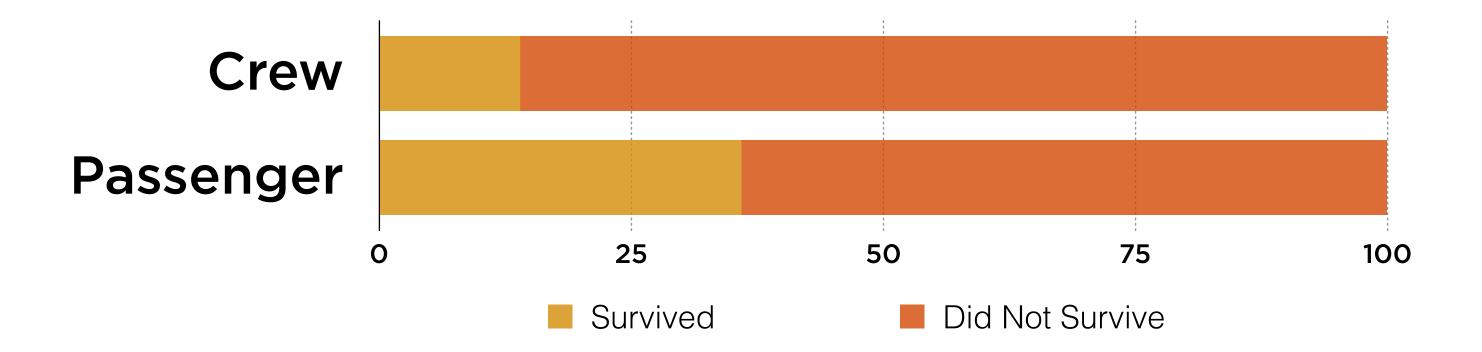
Age, Passenger class, Gender etc

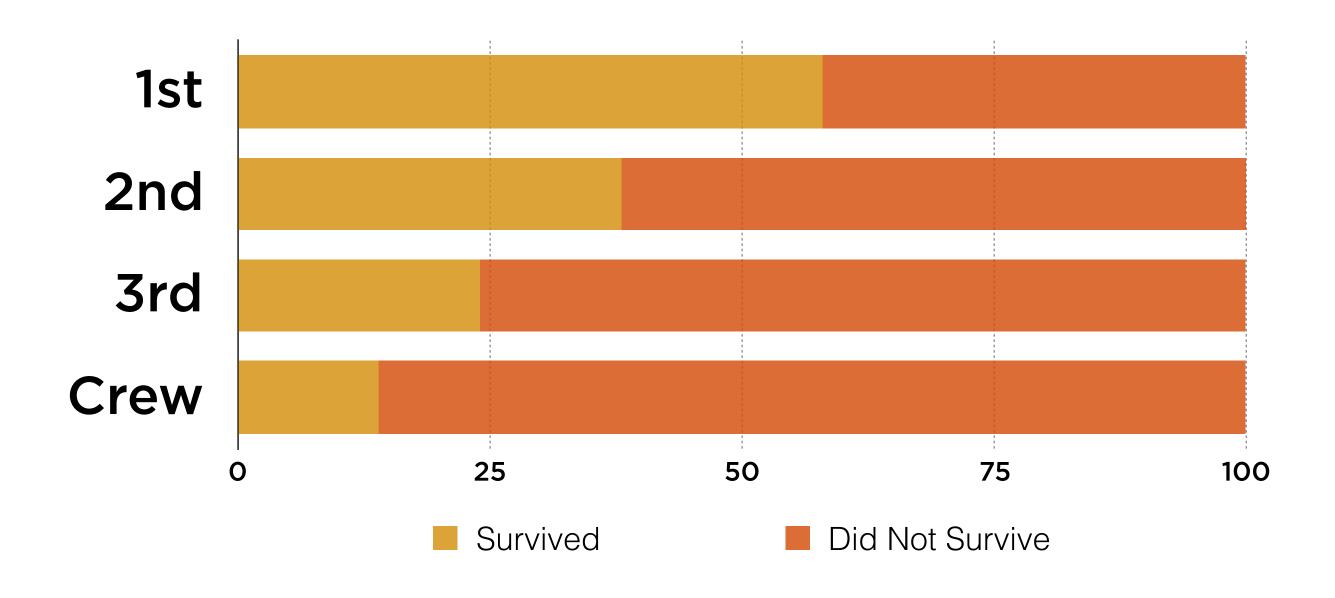
Download a dataset with details of the Titanic's passengers and crew

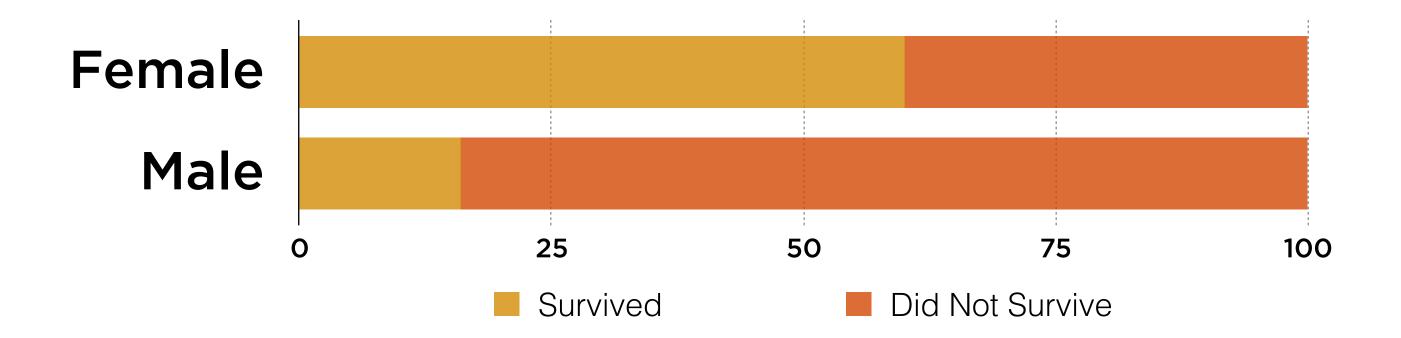
Extract relevant features from the dataset

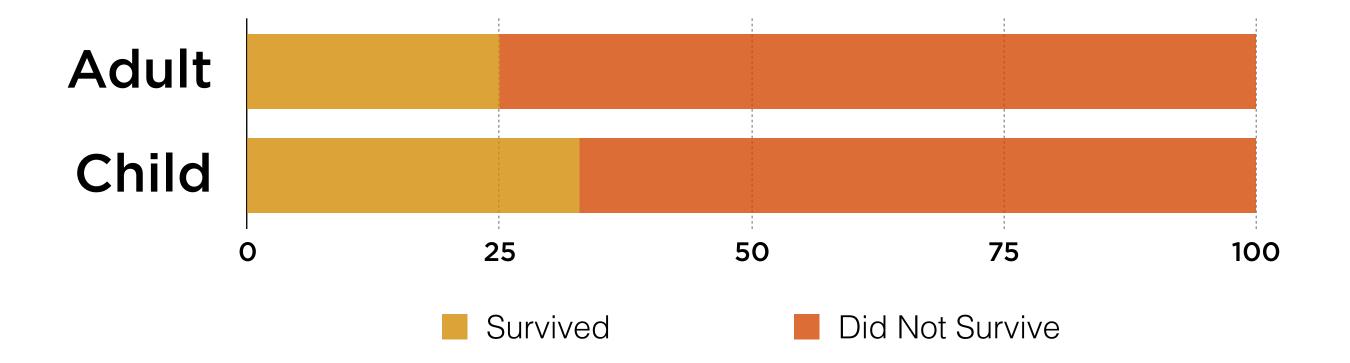
Summarize survival rate by different features

Check which features might be more important than others











#### Build a decision tree

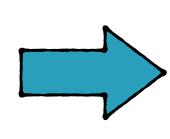
Visualize the decision tree using Graphviz

Understand the different parameters used to control the decision tree

# Building a Decision Tree

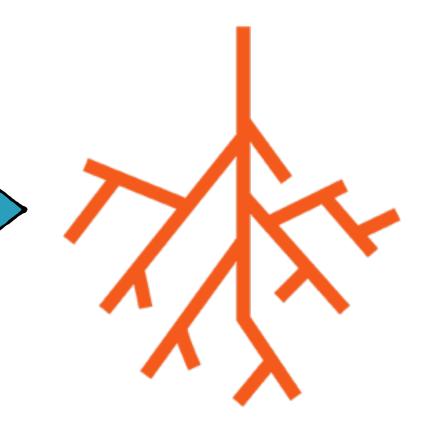
#### **Training Data**

# Features Label



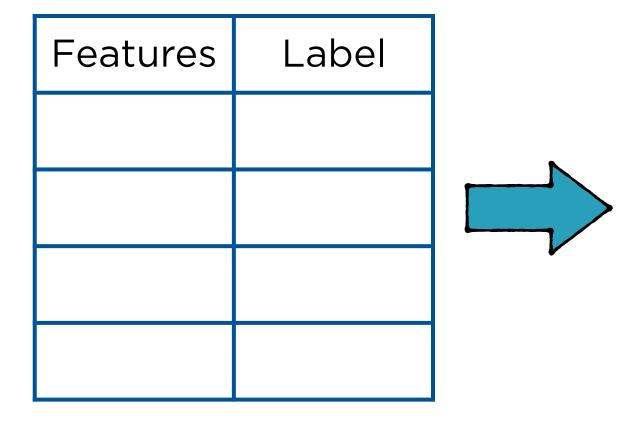
Machine Learning Algorithm





# 1. Split the Training Data

#### **Training Data**



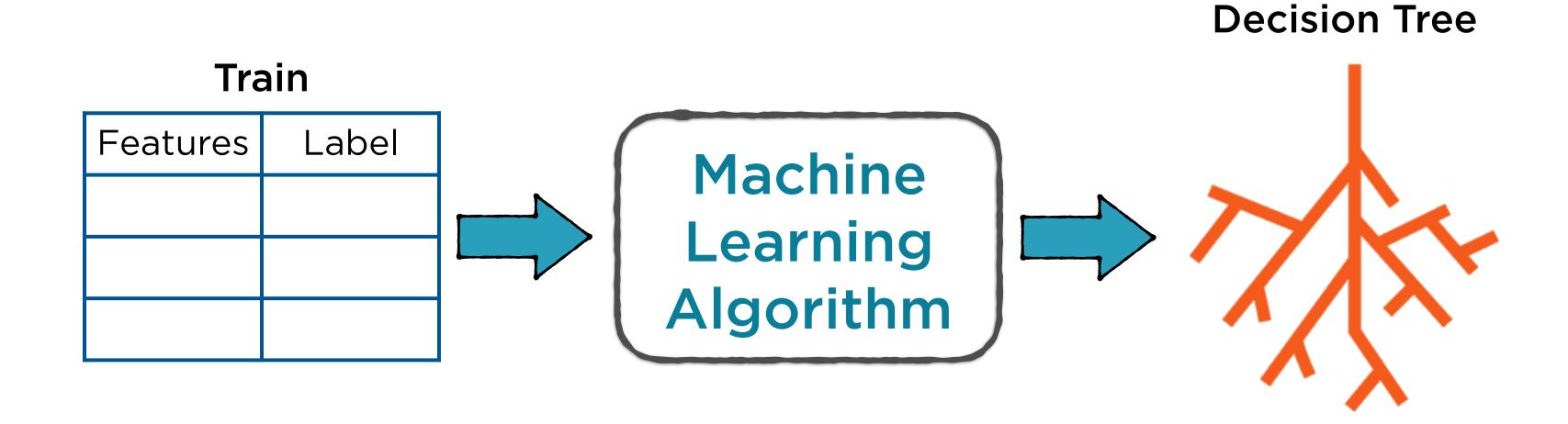
#### **Train**

Features	Label

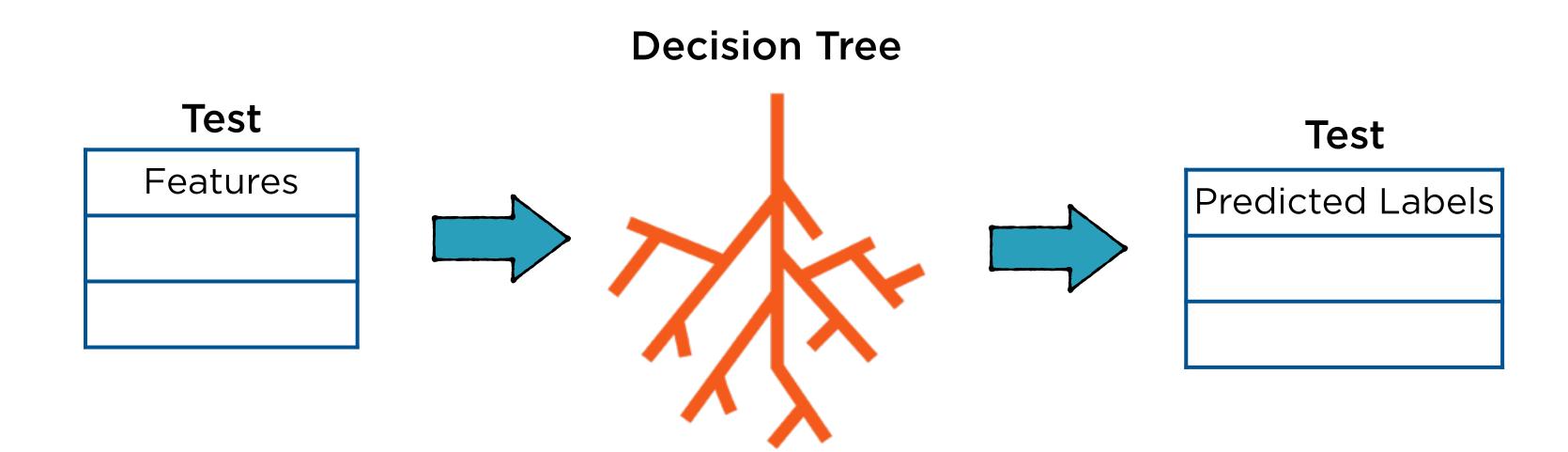
Test

Features	Label

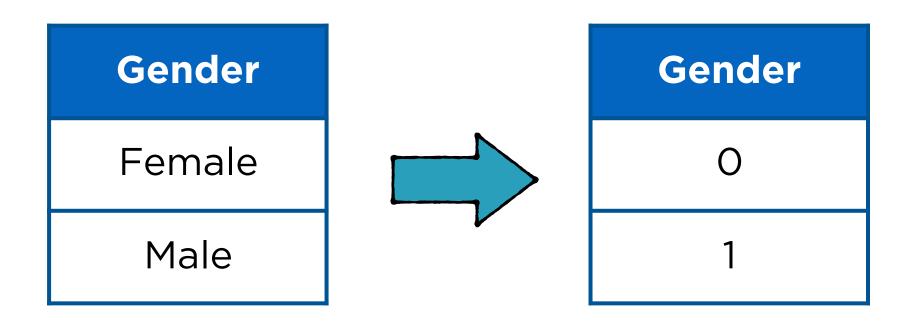
#### 2. Build the Decision Tree



#### 3. Test the Decision Tree



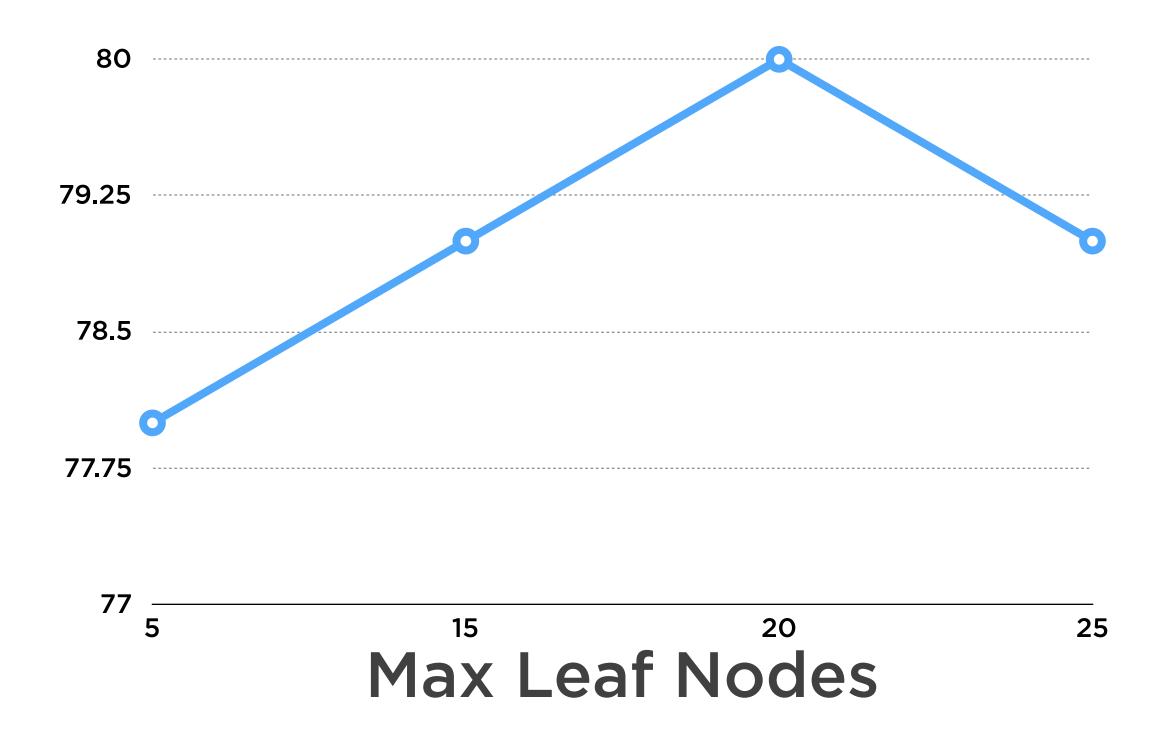
# Map Categories to Numbers



Measure the accuracy of the decision tree

Vary different parameters of the decision tree to check impact on accuracy

# Prediction Accuracy



# Summary

Recognize that predicting survival on the Titanic is a classification problem

Select relevant features

Build a decision tree

Understand the different parameters which can be used to control the tree

Recognize the problem of overfitting