Predicting Survival on the Titanic Using a Decision Tree



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Overview

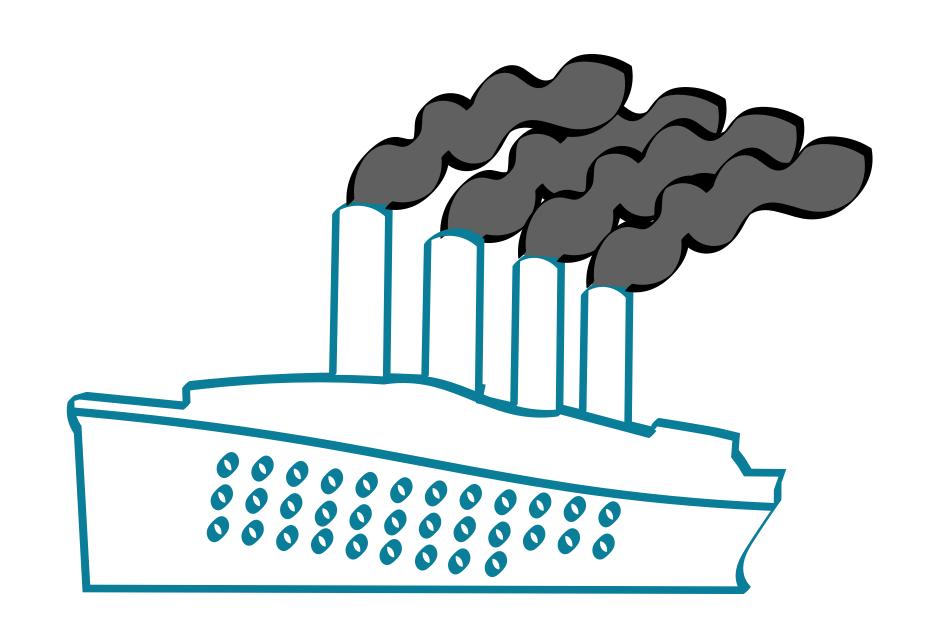
Recognize that predicting survival on the Titanic is a classification problem

Select relevant features

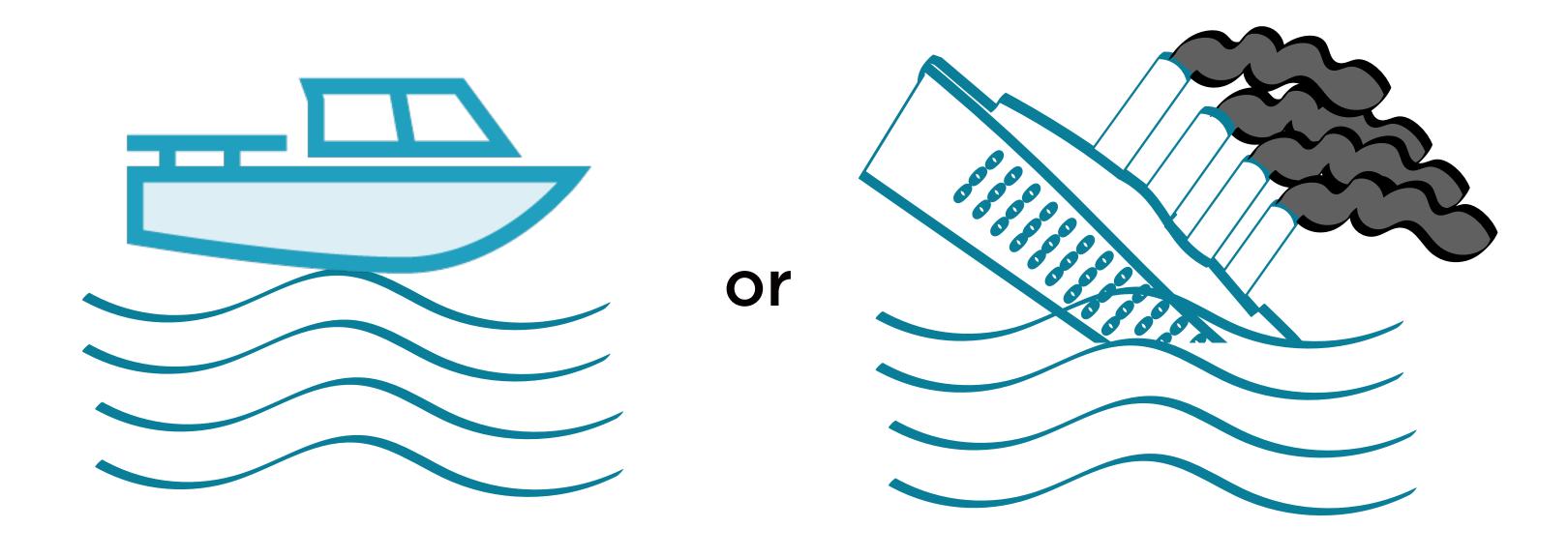
Build a decision tree

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

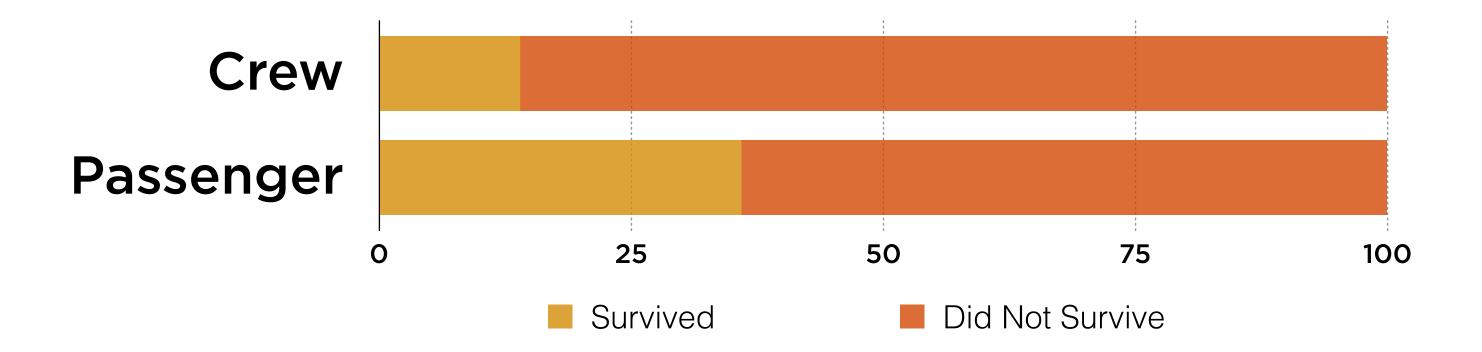
Age, Passenger class, Gender etc

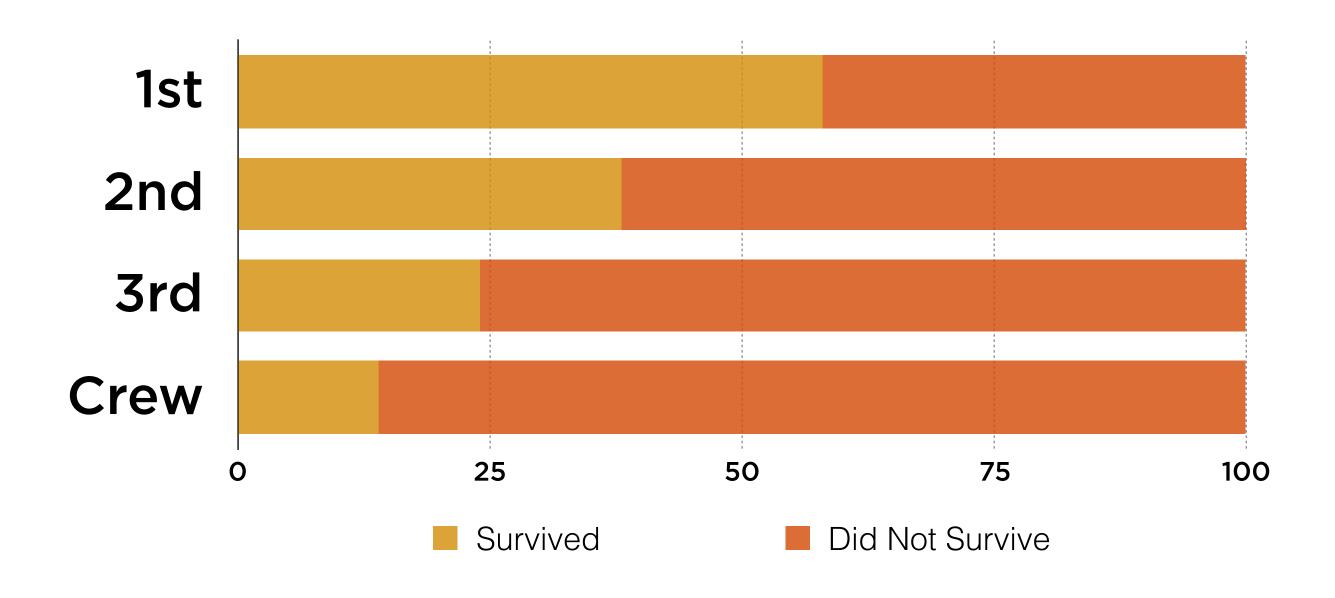
Download a dataset with details of the Titanic's passengers and crew

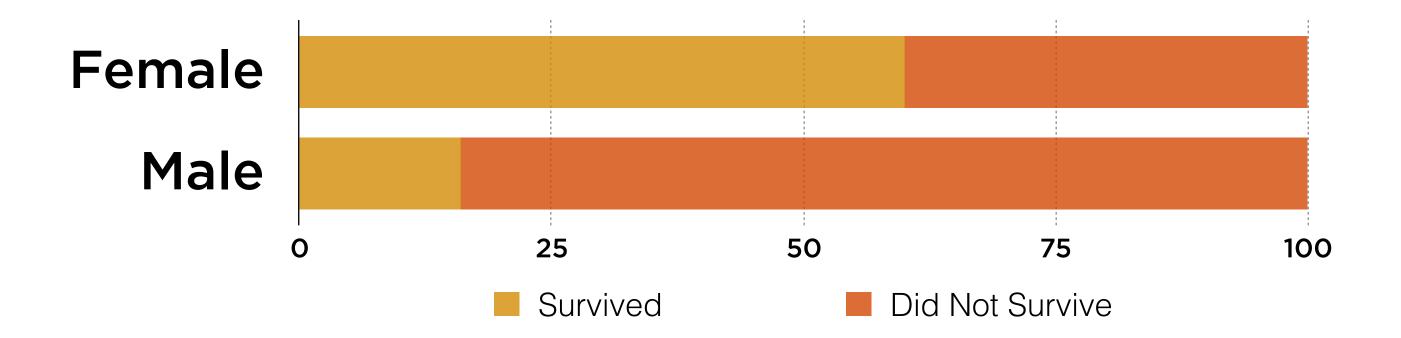
Extract relevant features from the dataset

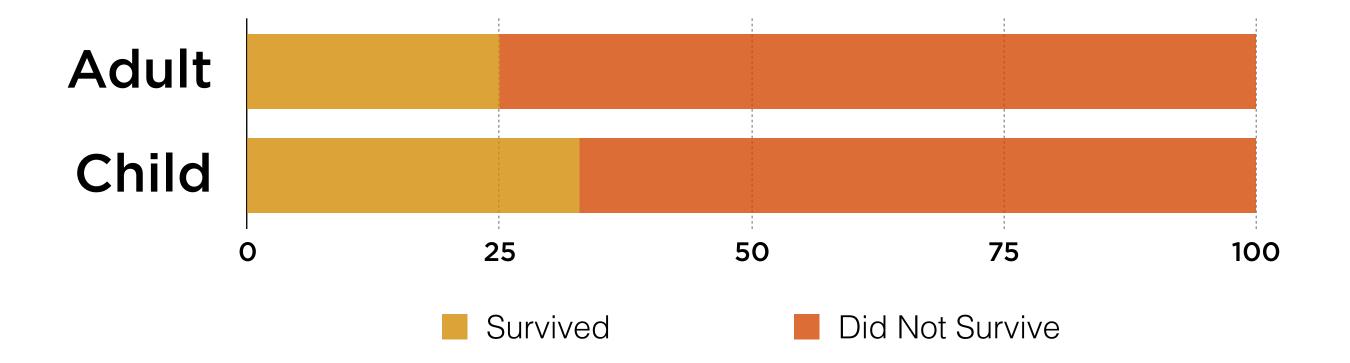
Summarize survival rate by different features

Check which features might be more important than others











Build a decision tree

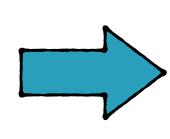
Visualize the decision tree using Graphviz

Understand the different parameters used to control the decision tree

Building a Decision Tree

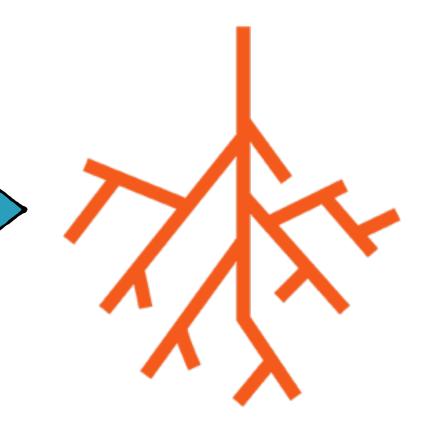
Training Data

Features Label



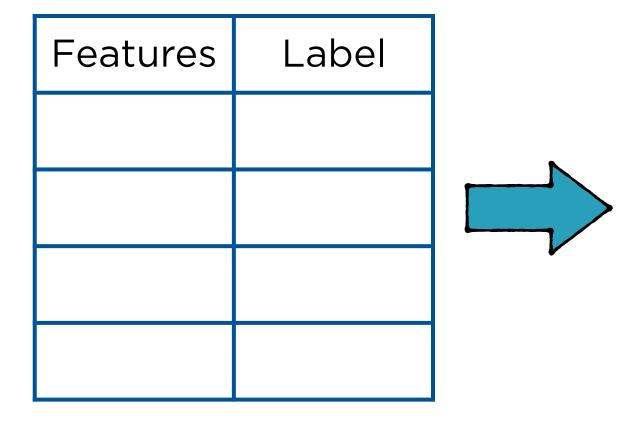
Machine Learning Algorithm





1. Split the Training Data

Training Data



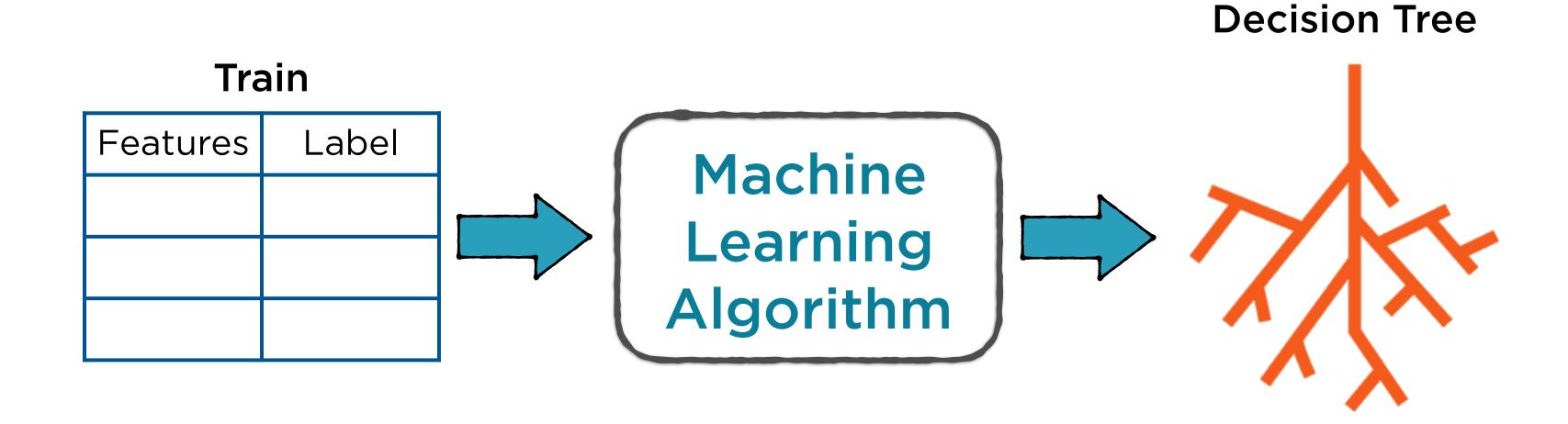
Train

Features	Label

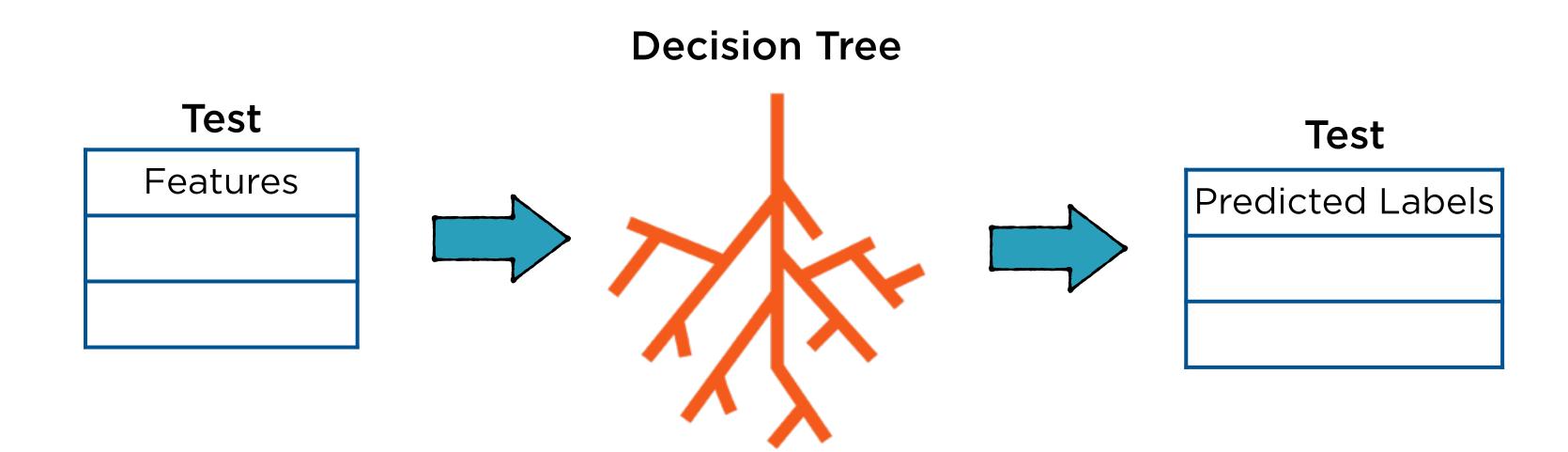
Test

Features	Label

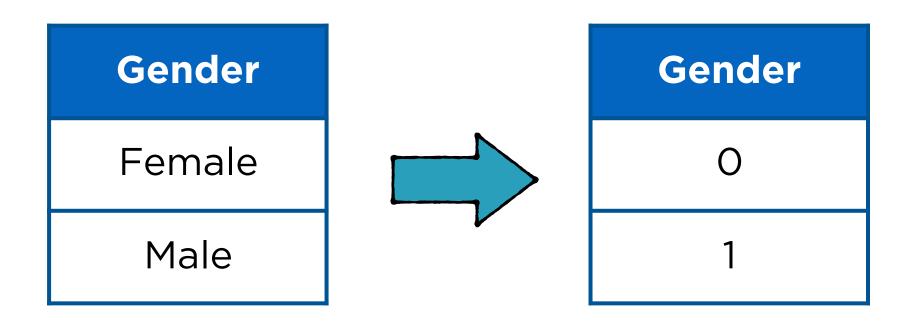
2. Build the Decision Tree



3. Test the Decision Tree



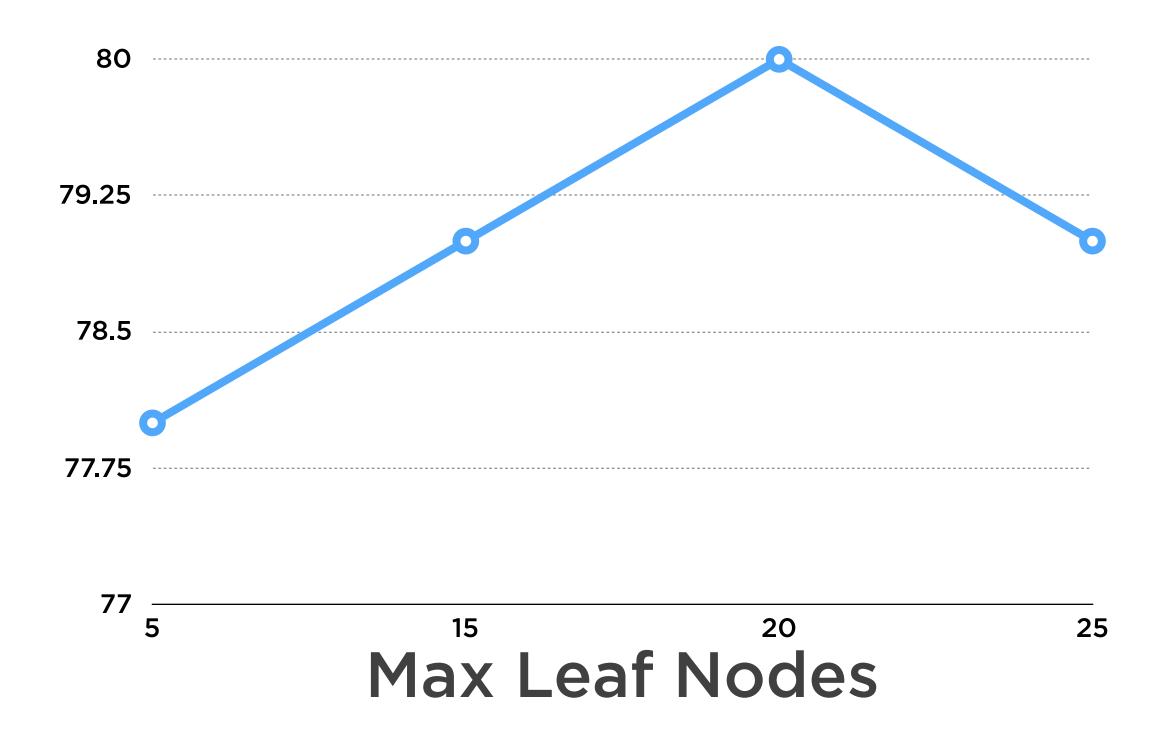
Map Categories to Numbers



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