

Data Refinery Lab

This lab will introduce the Data Refinery tool included with Watson Studio. Data Refinery is a self-service capability used to cleanse and shape tabular data. Cleansing the data consists of fixing or removing data that is incorrect, incomplete, improperly formatted, or duplicated. Shaping the data consists of customizing it by filtering, sorting, combining or removing columns, and performing other operations to transform the data into the appropriate format for analysis.

You create a *Data Refinery flow* as a set of ordered operations on data. Data Refinery includes a graphical interface to profile your data to validate it and over 20 customizable charts that give perspective and insights into your data. When you save the refined data set, you typically load it to a different location than where you read it from. In this way, your source data remains untouched by the refinement process.

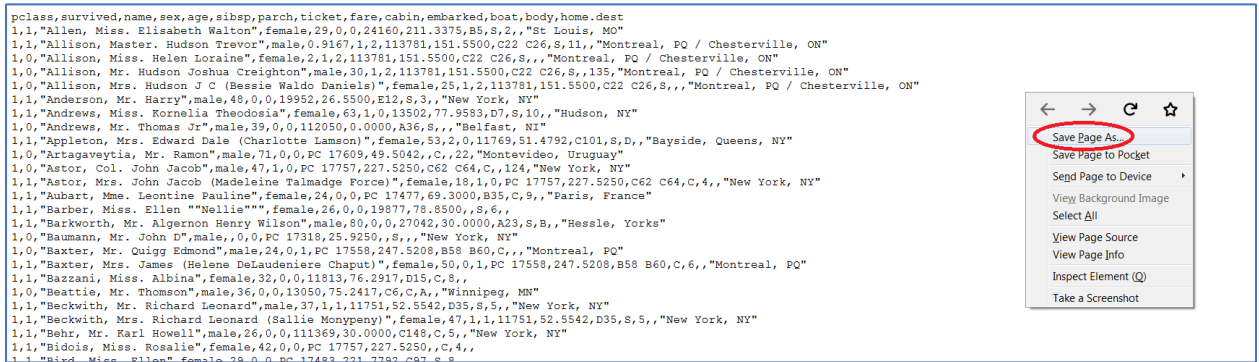
As you interact with the Data Refinery tool, it will perform the ordered operations on a subset of the data. When you are satisfied with the flow of operations, you save the Data Refinery flow and then run a job to apply the series of operations on the entire dataset.

This lab will use the Titanic data set to demonstrate data profiling, data visualization, and data preparation capabilities of the Data Refinery tool. The lab consists of the following steps:

1. Use the Data Refinery Tool to:
 - a. Profile the data to help determine missing values
 - b. Visualize the data to gain a better understanding
 - c. Prepare the data for modeling
 - d. Run the sequence of data preparation operations on the entire data set.

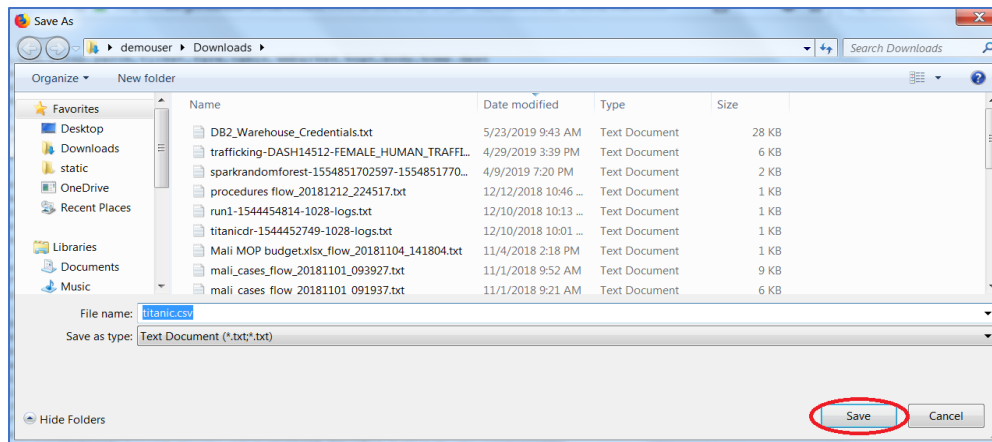
Step 1: Adding a Data Asset to the Watson Studio Labs project

1. Download the Titanic data file from the following location by clicking [here](#).
2. Right-click on the screen and click on **Save Page As ...**

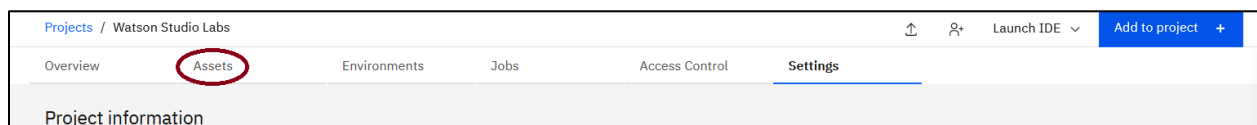


The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a CSV file of the Titanic dataset. The data is presented in a table with columns: pclass, survived, name, sex, age, sibsp, parch, ticket, fare, cabin, embarked, boat, body, home.dest. The first few rows of data are visible, including passengers like Allen, Miss. Elisabeth Walton and Allison, Master. Hudson Trevor. A right-click context menu is open over the data, and the 'Save Page As...' option is highlighted with a red circle. Other menu options include 'Save Page to Pocket', 'Send Page to Device', 'View Background Image', 'Select All', 'View Page Source', 'View Page Info', 'Inspect Element (Q)', and 'Take Screenshot'.

3. Click on **Save** to save the titanic.csv file (Note, if the file shown is titanic.csv.txt, remove the .txt).




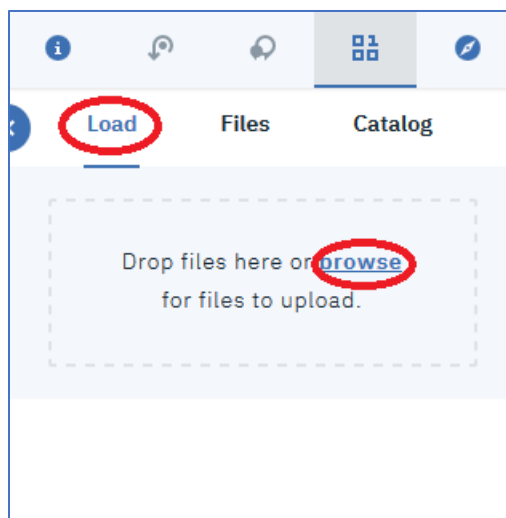
4. Go back to your Watson Studio Labs project. Click on the **Assets** tab.



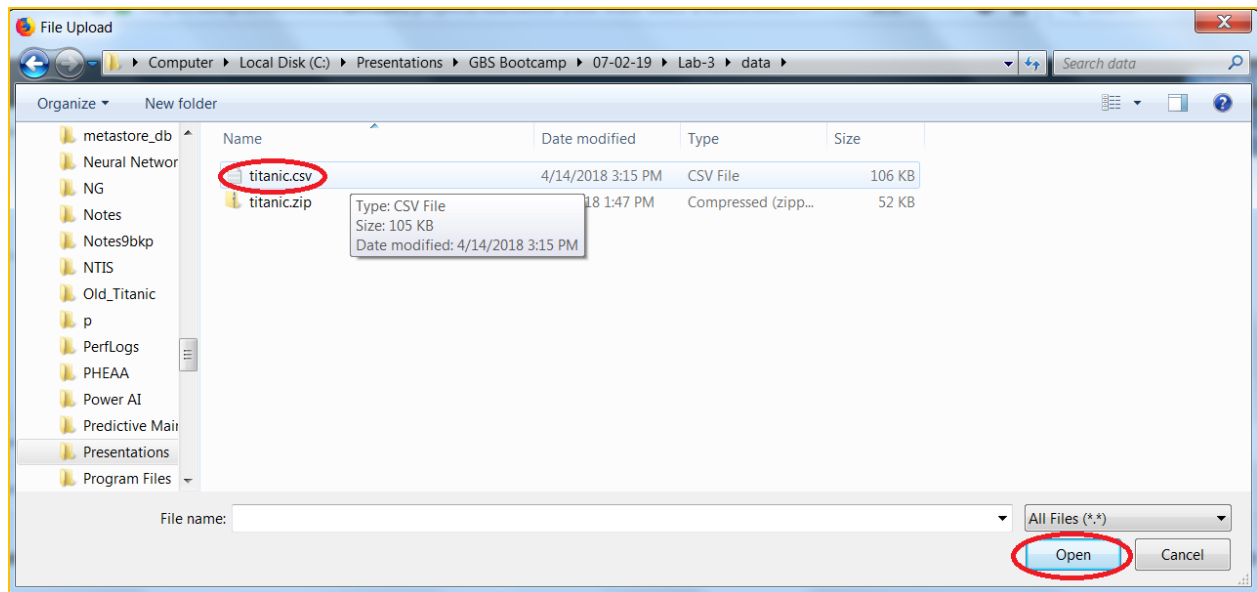
5. Click on the  icon.



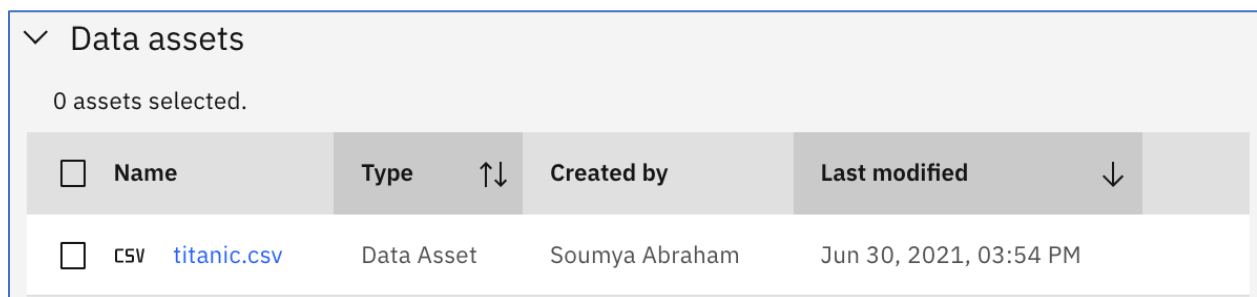
6. Click on the **Load** tab and then click on **browse**. If you don't see the **Load** tab, click on the  icon again.



7. Go to the folder where the titanic.csv file is stored. Select the titanic.csv file and then click **Open**.

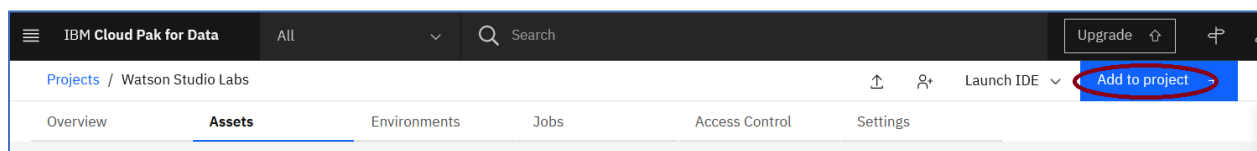


8. The file is now added as a Data Asset.

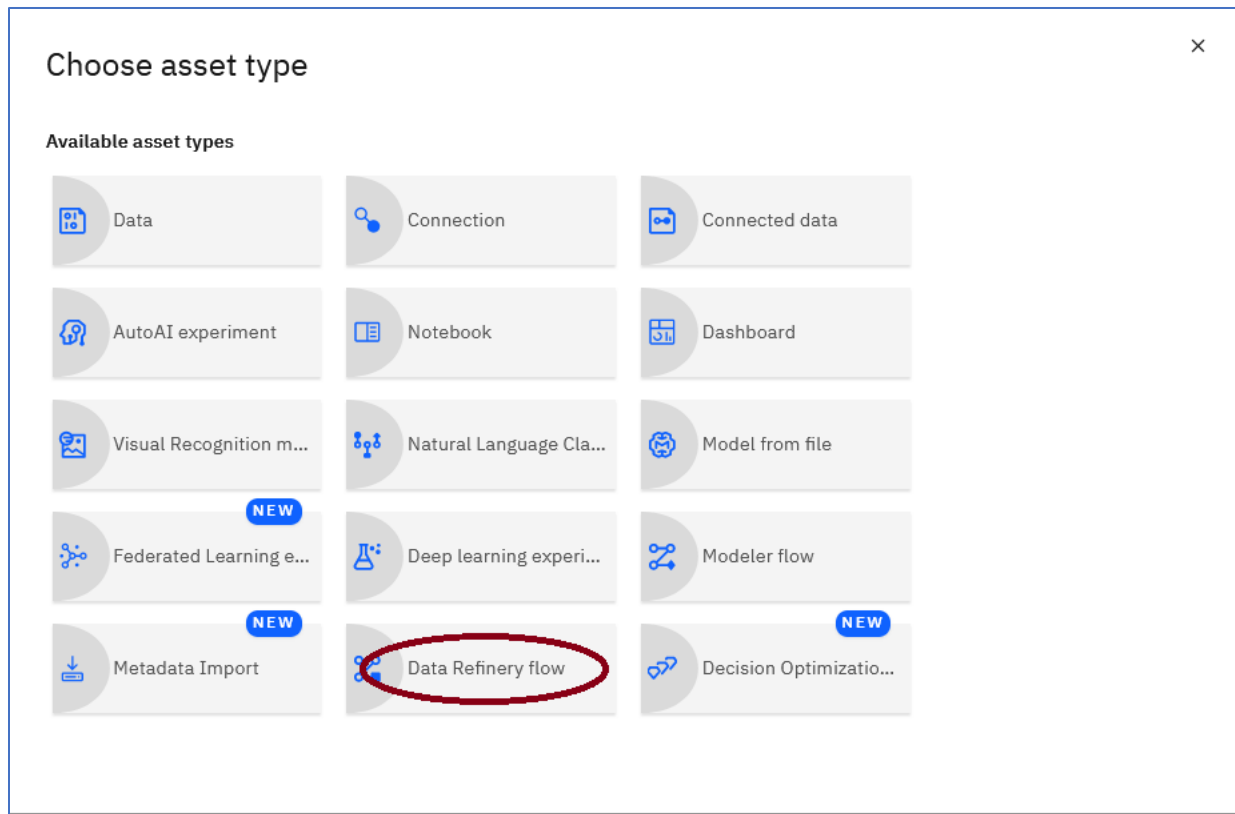


Step 2: Profile the data to help determine missing values.

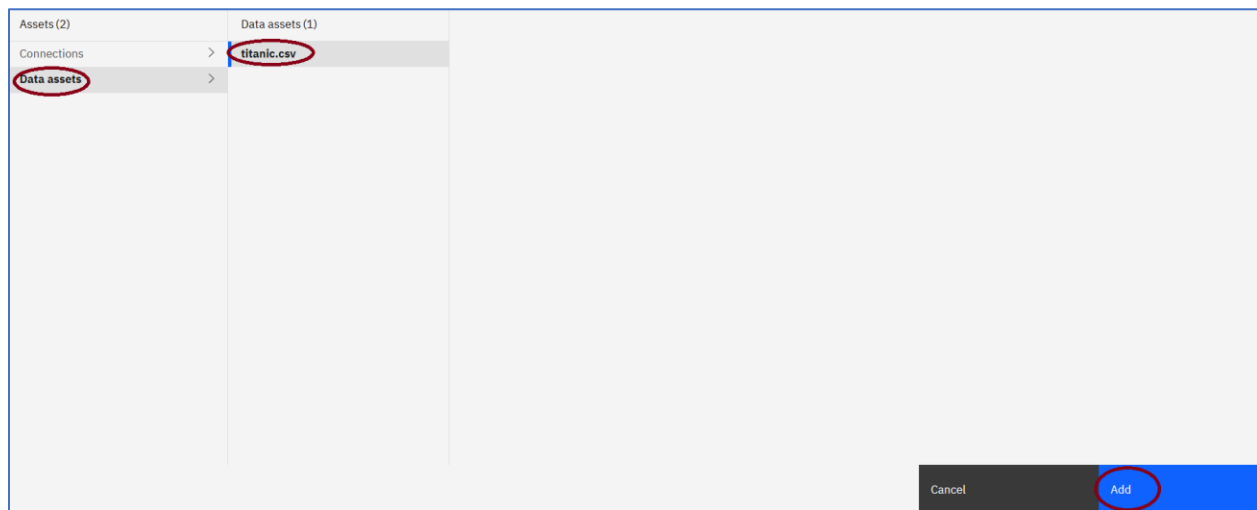
1. Add a Data Flow by clicking on **Add to project**.



2. Click **Data Refinery flow**.



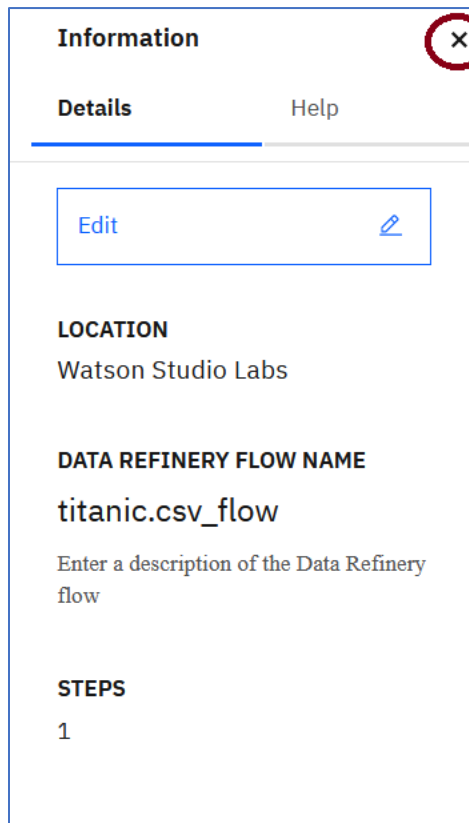
3. Select **Data assets**, and then **titanic.csv** and then click on **Add**.



4. The Data Refinery panel will display the Titanic data set. Wait for the **Previewing first 50 rows** message to disappear.



5. Close the **Information** panel by clicking **x**.



6. Click on the **Profile** tab.

My Projects / Watson Studio Labs / titanic.csv / Data Refinery

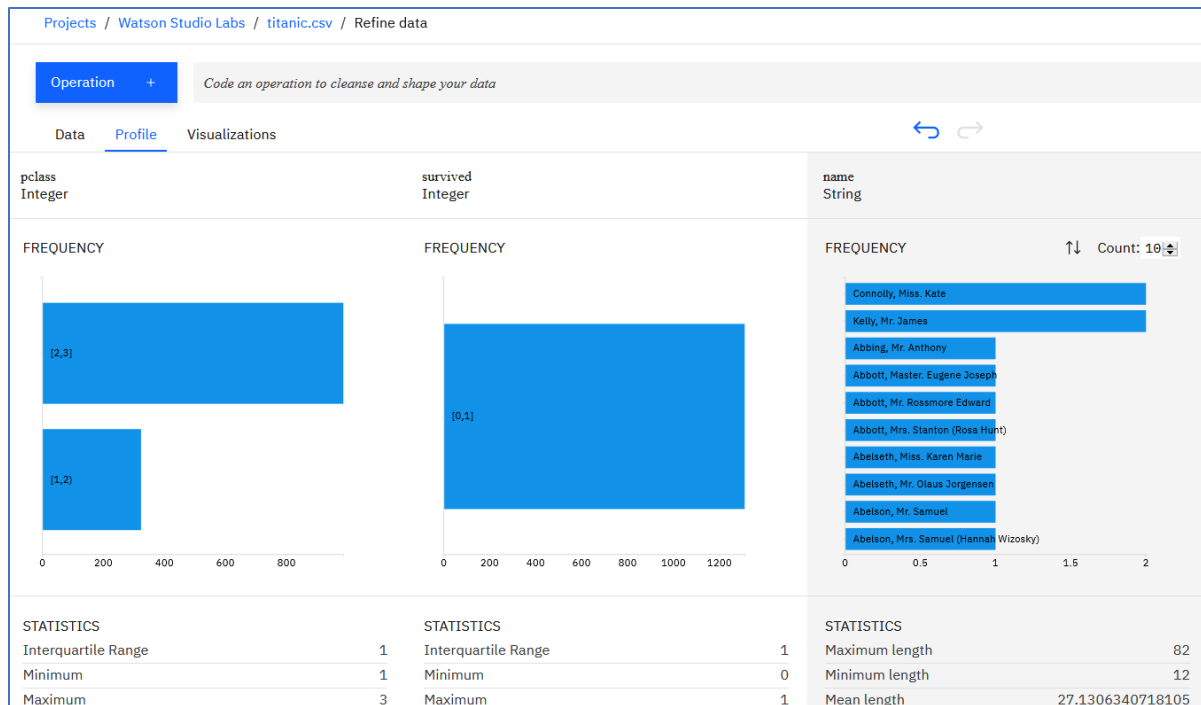
+ Operation Code an operation to cleanse and shape your data

Data Profile Visualizations Steps

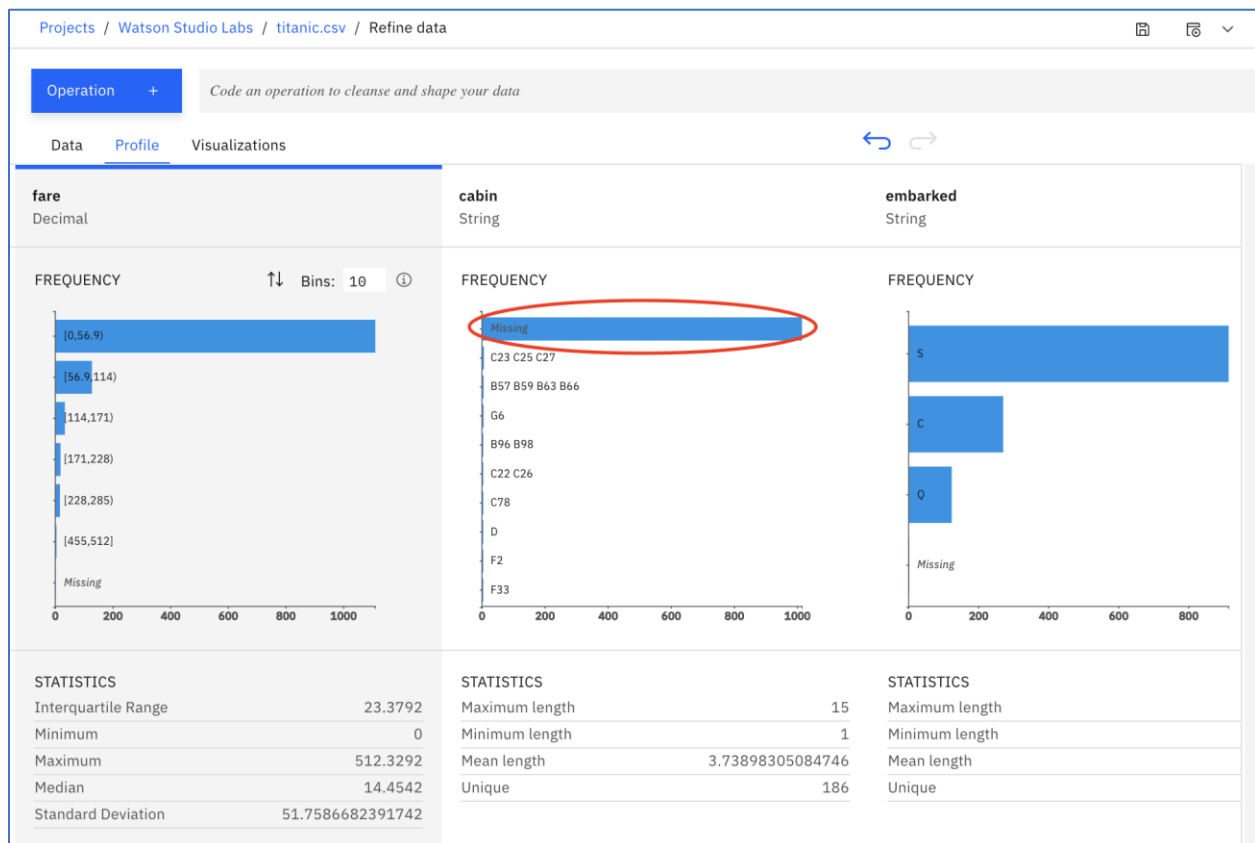
	pclass String	survived String	name String	sex String	age String	sibsp String
1	1	1	Allen, Miss. Elisabeth Walton	female	29	0
2	1	1	Allison, Master. Hudson Trevor	male	0.9167	1
3	1	0	Allison, Miss. Helen Loraine	female	2	1
4	1	0	Allison, Mr. Hudson Joshua Creighton	male	30	1
5	1	0	Allison, Mrs. Hudson J C (Bessie Waldo Daniels)	female	25	1
6	1	1	Anderson, Mr. Harry	male	48	0
7	1	1	Andrews, Miss. Kornelia Theodosia	female	63	1
8	1	0	Andrews, Mr. Thomas Jr	male	39	0
9	1	1	Appleton, Mrs. Edward Dale (Charlotte Lamson)	female	53	2
10	1	0	Artagaveytia, Mr. Ramon	male	71	0
11	1	0	Astor, Col. John Jacob	male	47	1

SOURCE FILE: titanic.csv SAMPLE SIZE: First 1000 rows

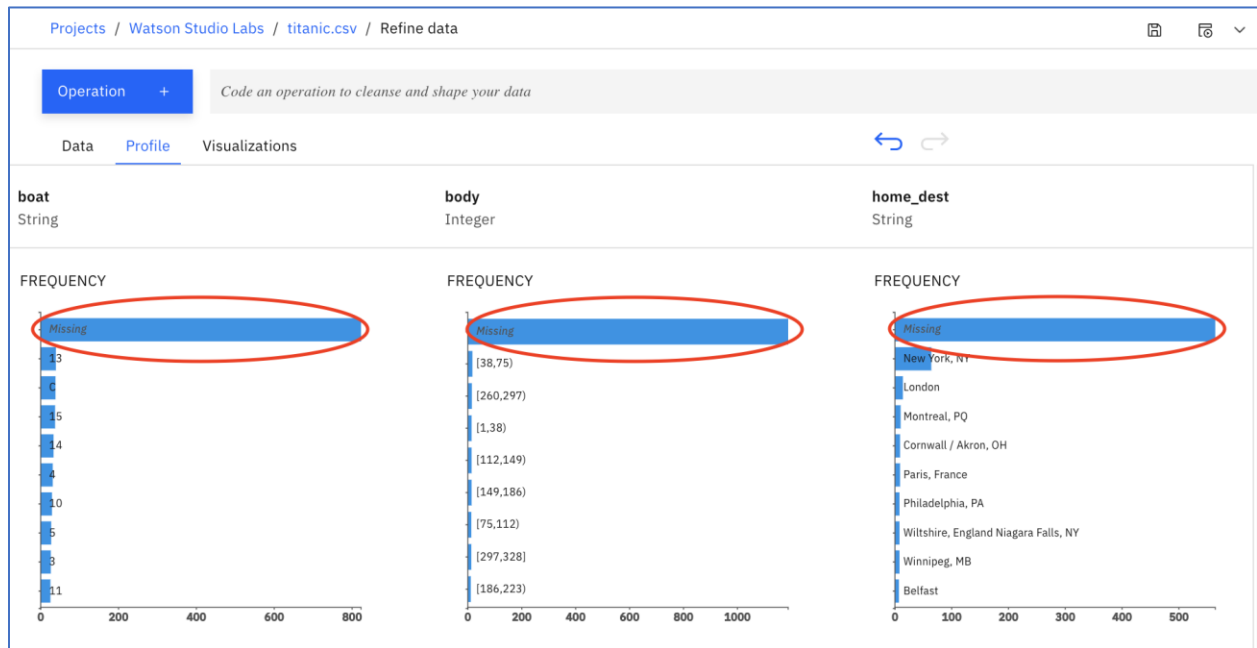
7. The Profile panel displays the counts of the top 10 count values for each categorical column, and a histogram for numerical data. You can also switch to sort from the bottom.



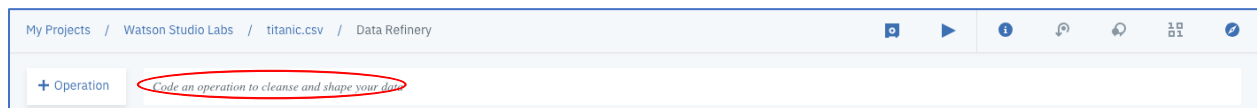
- Scroll to the right to view the cabin column. Note that the cabin column has many missing values and should be removed as part of the data preparation step.



9. In a similar fashion, scroll to the right to examine the boat, body, and home_dest columns. These also have many missing values and should be removed as part of the data preparation step.

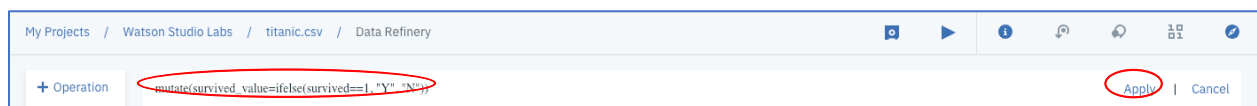


10. Age and Embarked also have missing values. Embarked has very few missing values. Age has over 200 missing values, but we will keep that column in the analysis. As part of data preparation, we will remove the rows that contain the missing age and embarked values.
11. Click on the **Data** tab. We will add columns that contain more readable values for the survived and pclass columns. The column survived_value will contain a “Y” or “N”. The pclass_value column will contain “first”, “second”, or “third”. We will use the mutate (R dplyr function) and ifelse functions to do the conversion. (Note, we could also use a Conditional Replace which would not require coding). Click on the **Code an operation to cleanse and shape your data.**

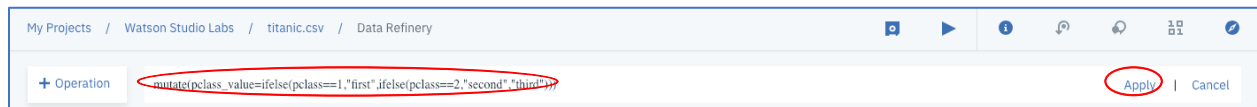


12. Copy and paste the following:
- ```
mutate(survived_value=ifelse(survived==1, "Y", "N"))
```

and then click Apply. If you scroll to the right, you should see the new column “survived\_value”.



13. Copy and paste the following to create pclass\_value,  
mutate(pclass\_value=ifelse(pclass==1,"first",ifelse(pclass==2,"second","third")))



14. The survived\_value and pclass\_value columns are shown below. Notice that the **Steps** panel will contain a running list of the transformations. The first transformation in the list is applied by default by the Data Refinery tool to infer data types.

The screenshot shows the Data Refinery interface with the 'Data' tab selected. The table displays passenger data with columns: embarked, boat, body, home\_dest, survived\_value, and pclass\_value. The 'Steps' panel on the right shows the transformations applied to the data.

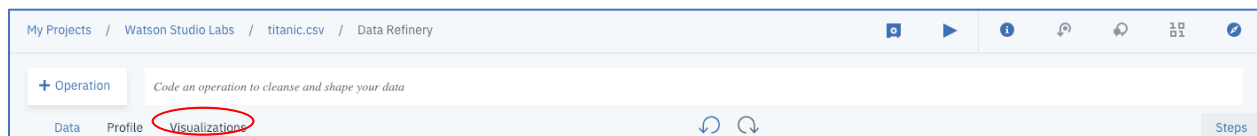
|      | embarked | boat   | body    | home_dest | survived_value | pclass_value |
|------|----------|--------|---------|-----------|----------------|--------------|
|      | String   | String | Integer | String    | String         | String       |
| 1294 | S        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1295 | S        |        | 14      |           | N              | third        |
| 1296 | S        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1297 | S        |        | 131     |           | N              | third        |
| 1298 | S        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1299 | S        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1300 | C        | C      | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1301 | C        |        | NA      |           | Y              | third        |
| 1302 | C        |        | 312     |           | N              | third        |
| 1303 | C        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1304 | C        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1305 | C        |        | 328     |           | N              | third        |
| 1306 | C        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1307 | C        |        | 304     |           | N              | third        |
| 1308 | C        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |
| 1309 | S        |        | NA      |           | N              | third        |

The 'Steps' panel on the right shows the following transformations:

- Data Source: titanic.csv
- Convert column type: AUTOMATIC. Automatically converted one or more columns to inferred data types. Strings that are converted to decimal use a dot (.) for the decimal symbol.
- Custom code: mutate(survived\_value=ifelse(survived==1,"Y", "N"))
- Custom code: JUST ADDED. mutate(pclass\_value=ifelse(pclass==1,"first",ifelse(pclass==2,"second","third")))

## Step 3: Visualize the data to get a better understanding

1. Click on the **Visualizations** tab.



2. Let's take a look at the breakdown of passengers by passenger class. We will use our new pclass\_value field. Select the **Bar Chart Type**.



Visualizations

DETAILS CHART TYPES Scatter plot Line Multi-series Histogram Q-Q plot Pie **Bar** Parallel Relationship Box plot ACTIONS

Choose a chart above or select columns below, and then choose a chart. If you select columns, suggested charts will be indicated with a dot next to the chart name.

COLUMNS TO VISUALIZE Clear

Select column

+ Add column

SELECTED COLUMNS 0

Visualize data

3. In the **Category** required field, select **pclass\_value**.

Visualizations

DETAILS Bar chart

Category \*

embarked  
boat  
home.dest  
survived\_value  
**pclass\_value**

Ascending  
Descending

Summary

Count  
Sum  
Mean  
Maximum  
Minimum

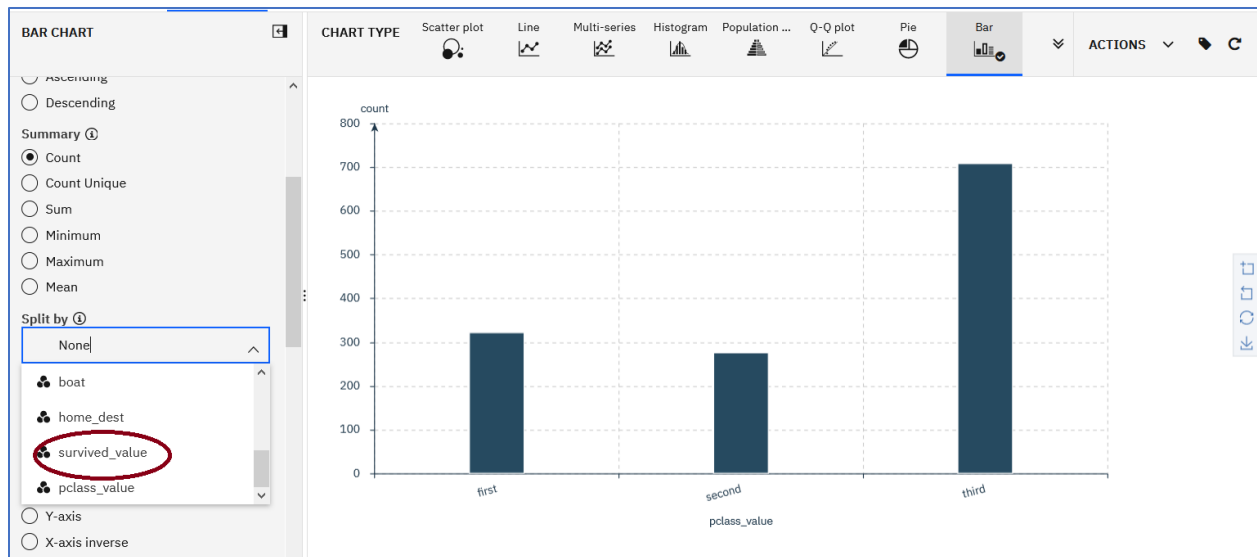
Split by

Transpose

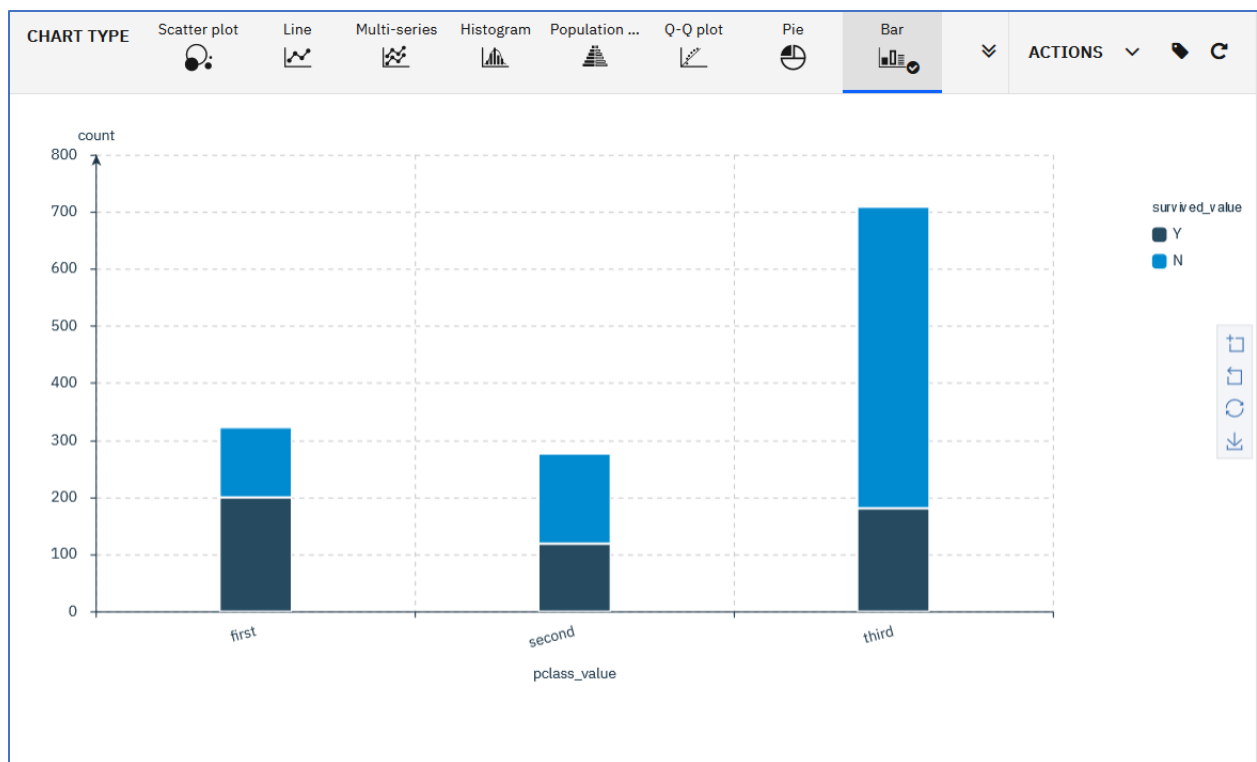
Start by adding columns

Add the columns you want to see in the visualization.

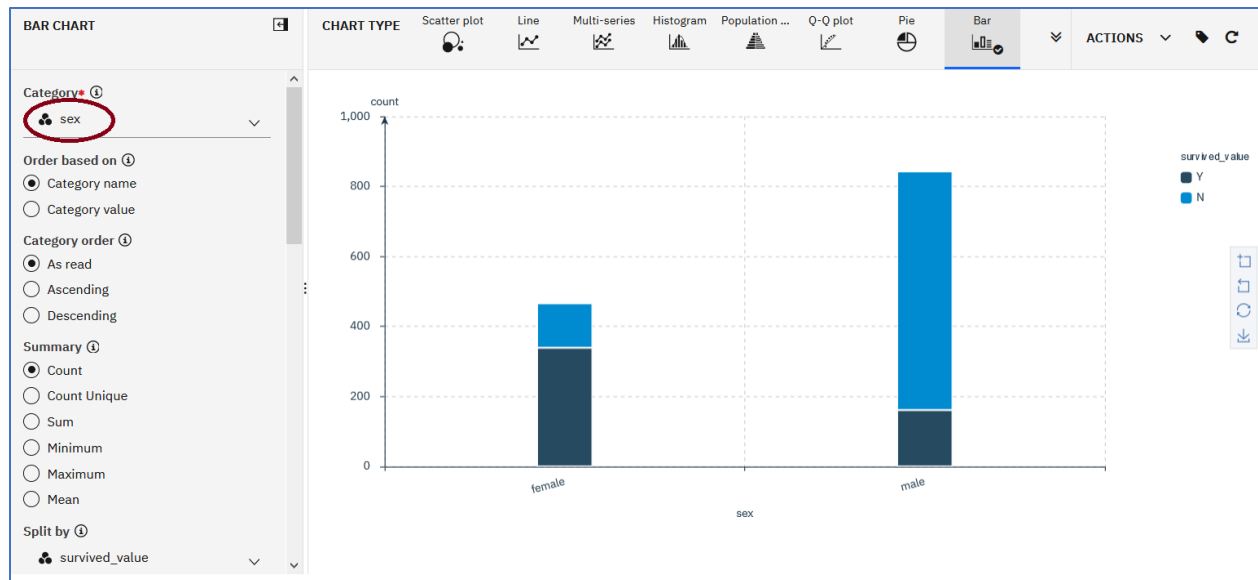
4. In the **Split by** field, select **survived\_value**.



5. Select **Stacked** if not already selected. The percentage of survivor is the greatest in first-class, followed by second-class, and then third-class passengers.



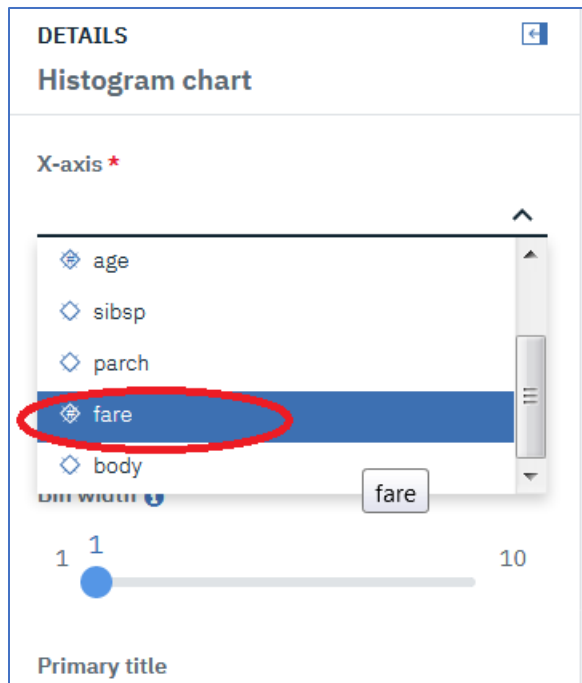
6. Change the **Category** to **sex**. We can see that survivorship for females is significantly greater than for males.



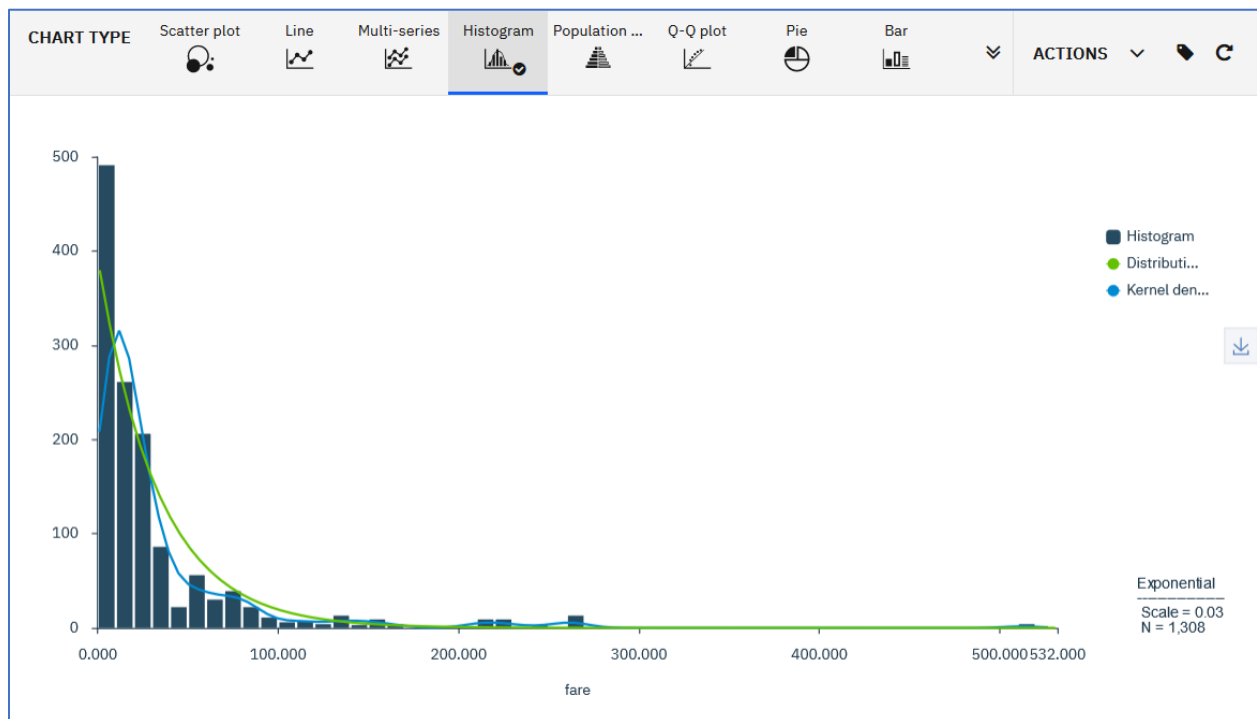
7. Click on the **Histogram** Chart Type.



8. Select **fare** for the X-axis. Select **None** for the Split by.



9. The result is shown below. Note that it is highly skewed which affects the performance of some machine learning algorithms. One way to deal with this is to apply a logarithmic transformation. We will do that as part of data preparation.



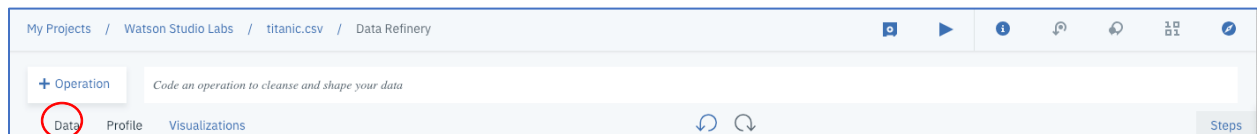
Step 4: Prepare the data for modeling

Based on the data analysis, we need to do the following to prepare the data for modeling.

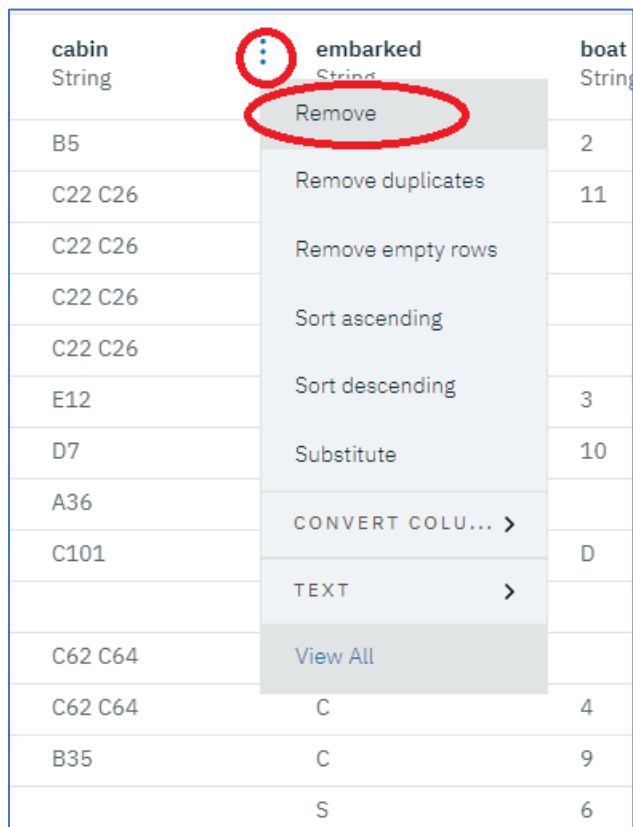
1. Remove columns cabin, boat, body, home.dest
2. Remove rows with missing values of age and embarked.
3. Create a new column(log\_fare) that is the logarithm of the fare column

We will also bin the age, and log\_fare fields.

1. Return to the Data panel by clicking on the **Data** tab



2. Remove the **cabin** column by selecting on the vertical ellipse adjacent to the cabin column and then clicking on **Remove**.

A screenshot of the Data Refinery interface showing a data table with columns 'cabin', 'embarked', and 'boat'. The 'cabin' column is highlighted with a red circle, and a vertical ellipse next to it is also circled in red. A context menu is open over the 'cabin' column, with the 'Remove' option selected and circled in red. The menu also includes options like 'Remove duplicates', 'Remove empty rows', 'Sort ascending', 'Sort descending', 'Substitute', 'CONVERT COLU...', 'TEXT', and 'View All'. The data table shows various cabin numbers and their corresponding embarked status and boat numbers.

| cabin   | embarked | boat   |
|---------|----------|--------|
| B5      | String   | String |
| B5      |          | 2      |
| C22 C26 |          | 11     |
| C22 C26 |          |        |
| C22 C26 |          |        |
| C22 C26 |          |        |
| E12     |          | 3      |
| D7      |          | 10     |
| A36     |          |        |
| C101    |          | D      |
|         |          |        |
| C62 C64 |          |        |
| C62 C64 | C        | 4      |
| B35     | C        | 9      |
|         | S        | 6      |

3. Remove the **boat**, **body**, and **home.dest** columns in a similar manner by selecting on the vertical ellipse adjacent to the column and clicking on **Remove**. Notice the STEPS panel on the right-hand side that provides a running list of the data operations.

6 STEPS

Data Source : titanic.csv

Custom code

```
mutate(survived_value =
 ifelse(survived==1,"Y","N"))
```

Custom code

```
mutate(pclass_value =
 ifelse(pclass==1,"first",ifelse(pclass==
 2,"second","third")))
```

Remove

Removed cabin

Remove

Removed boat

Remove

Removed body

Remove JUST ADDED

Removed home.dest

- For the **age** and **embarked** columns, click on the vertical ellipse adjacent to the columns, and click on **Remove empty rows**.

| embarked | survived_value | pclass |
|----------|----------------|--------|
| String   | String         | String |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |
| C        |                | first  |
| C        |                | first  |
| C        |                | first  |
| S        |                | first  |

- If the fare column is String, convert the **fare** column from a String to a Decimal by clicking on the vertical ellipse adjacent to the column, click on **Convert Column**, and then click on **Decimal**.

| fare     | embarked | survive | 6 STEPS      |
|----------|----------|---------|--------------|
| String   | String   | String  |              |
| 211.3375 |          | Y       | Data Sour    |
| 151.5500 |          | Y       | Custom co    |
| 151.5500 |          | N       | mutate(sur   |
| 151.5500 |          | N       | ifelse(survi |
| 151.5500 |          | N       | Custom co    |
| 26.5500  |          | Y       | mutate(pcl   |
| 77.9583  |          | Y       | ifelse(pclas |
| 0.0000   |          | N       | d"           |
| 51.4792  |          |         |              |
| 49.5042  |          |         |              |
| 227.5250 |          |         |              |
| 227.5250 |          |         | d c          |
| 69.3000  |          |         |              |
| 78.8500  |          |         |              |
| 30.0000  |          |         | d b          |

6. Create a new column that is the log to the base 10 of the fare by clicking into the **Code** an operation to cleanse and shape your data, and entering

```
mutate(log_fare=log10(fare))
```

then click **Apply**.

|             |                              |       |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------|
| + Operation | mutate(log_fare=log10(fare)) | Apply |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------|

7. Convert the **age** from Decimal to Integer by clicking on the vertical ellipse adjacent to the age column, clicking on **Convert Column**, and clicking on **Integer**.

| age     | sibsp  | parch  | ticket |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Integer | String | String | String |
| 29      |        | 0      | 24160  |
| 0       |        | 2      | 11378  |
| 2       |        | 2      | 11378  |
| 30      |        | 2      | 11378  |
| 25      |        | 2      | 11378  |
| 48      |        | 0      | 19952  |
| 63      |        | 0      | 13502  |
| 39      |        | 0      | 11205  |
| 53      |        |        | 11769  |
| 71      |        |        | PC 176 |
| 47      | 1      |        | PC 177 |
| 18      | 1      |        | PC 177 |
| 24      | 0      |        | PC 174 |
| 26      | 0      | 0      | 19877  |

8. Bin the **age** column into the following bins by clicking into the **Code** an operation to cleanse and shape your data, and copying and pasting the following

```
mutate(age_bin=ifelse(age<6,0,ifelse(age<12,1,ifelse(age<18,2,ifelse(age<40,3,ifelse(age<65,4,ifelse(age<80,5,6)))))))
```

and then click **Apply**. Note, if this fails, it's because a line break has been inserted.

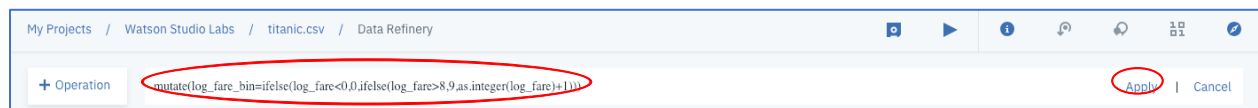
| Bin | Age Range |
|-----|-----------|
| 0   | 0-5       |
| 1   | 6-11      |
| 2   | 12-17     |
| 3   | 18-39     |
| 4   | 40-64     |
| 5   | 65-79     |
| 6   | Over 79   |
|     |           |



9. Bin the **log\_fare** column, by clicking into the **Code an operation to cleanse and shape your data**, and copying and pasting the following

```
mutate(log_fare_bin=ifelse(log_fare<0,0,ifelse(log_fare>8,9,as.integer(log_fare)+1)))
```

and then clicking **Apply**.



10. Now we will drop the **age**, **fare**, and **log\_fare** columns as they are no longer needed for modeling purposes. Select the vertical ellipse adjacent to the column and click on **Remove** as shown below.




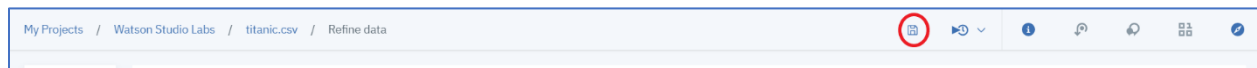
| age     | sibsp  |                   |  |
|---------|--------|-------------------|--|
| Integer | String |                   |  |
| 29      |        | Remove            |  |
| 0       |        | Remove duplicates |  |
| 2       |        | Remove empty rows |  |
| 30      |        | Sort ascending    |  |
| 25      |        | Sort descending   |  |
| 48      |        | Substitute        |  |
| 63      |        | CONVERT COLU... > |  |
| 39      |        |                   |  |
| 53      |        | View All          |  |

| fare     | embarked |                   |  |
|----------|----------|-------------------|--|
| Decimal  | String   |                   |  |
| 211.3375 |          | Remove            |  |
| 151.55   |          | Remove duplicates |  |
| 151.55   |          | Remove empty rows |  |
| 151.55   |          | Sort ascending    |  |
| 151.55   |          | Sort descending   |  |
| 26.55    |          | Substitute        |  |
| 77.9583  |          | CONVERT COLU... > |  |
| 0        |          |                   |  |
| 51.4792  |          | View All          |  |
| 49.5042  |          |                   |  |
| 227.525  | C        |                   |  |
| 227.525  | C        |                   |  |




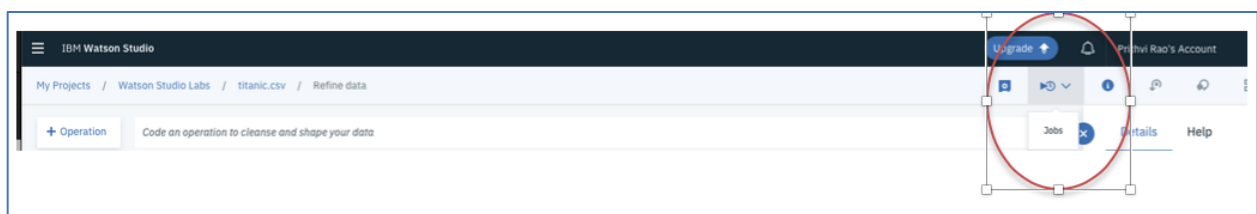
| log_fare<br>Decimal | age_bin<br>Decimal |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 2.32497656566603    |                    |
| 2.18055594070364    |                    |
| 2.18055594070364    |                    |
| 2.18055594070364    |                    |
| 2.18055594070364    |                    |
| 1.42406452541749    |                    |
| 1.89186236009324    |                    |
| -Inf                |                    |
| 1.71163178923691    |                    |
| 1.69464204659912    |                    |
| 2.35702912303943    | 4                  |
| 2.35702912303943    | 3                  |
| 1.84073323461181    | 3                  |

11. Save the Data Flow by clicking on the Save Data Flow icon .

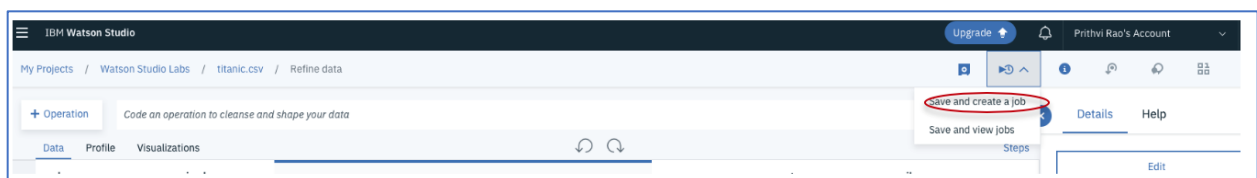


Step 5: Run the sequence of Data Flow operations on the entire data set.

1. When users are interacting with the Data Refinery tool, the operations are applied to a subset of the data set to facilitate faster response times. To run the data operations on the entire data set, the user selects the **Jobs** icon .



2. Selecting the **Jobs** icon, results in a drop down, select **Save and create a job**



3. This action results in the following page display. Fill in the **Name**, for example **titantic\_refinery\_flow**, and click on the **Next** button.

**Define details**

Associated asset  
📁 titanic.csv\_flow (16 Steps)

Name

Description (optional)

[Cancel](#) [Next](#)

4. Keep the default Runtime, by clicking the **Next** button on the **Configure** panel.

**Configure**

Data assets

| Input                          | Output                                |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| titanic.csv <small>CSV</small> | titanic_csv_shaped <small>CSV</small> |

Environment

[Cancel](#) [Back](#) [Next](#)

5. A schedule can be set up if the transformation process needs to run on a scheduled basis. We will run the job immediately. So click the **Next** button on the **Schedule** panel.

**Schedule**

☐ Schedule off

[Cancel](#) [Back](#) [Next](#)

6. Review the job parameters, and then click **Create and run**.

**Review and create**

[Details](#) [Data assets](#) [Configuration](#)

Associated asset  
titanic.csv\_flow (16 Steps)

Name  
titanic\_refinery\_flow

Description  
[Add Description](#)

Schedule [Schedule](#)

**Scheduled to run**  
No schedule created

**Input**

titanic.csv CSV

→

**Output**

titanic\_csv\_shaped CSV

Environment:  
Default Data Refinery XS

[Cancel](#) [Back](#) [Create](#) [Create and run](#)

7. The display returns to the Data Refinery view and a status message is displayed that the job is submitted. Click on the **job details** link.

Projects / Watson Studio Labs / titanic.csv\_flow

Operation + Code an operation to cleanse and shape your data

The job was successfully created. See job details.

|    | pclass<br>Integer | survived<br>Integer | name<br>String                                    | sex<br>String | sibsp<br>Integer | parch<br>Integer | ticket<br>String |
|----|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1  | 1                 | 1                   | Allen, Miss. Elisabeth Walton                     | female        | 0                | 0                | 24160            |
| 2  | 1                 | 1                   | Allison, Master. Hudson Trevor                    | male          | 1                | 2                | 113781           |
| 3  | 1                 | 0                   | Allison, Miss. Helen Loraine                      | female        | 1                | 2                | 113781           |
| 4  | 1                 | 0                   | Allison, Mr. Hudson Joshua Creighton              | male          | 1                | 2                | 113781           |
| 5  | 1                 | 0                   | Allison, Mrs. Hudson J C (Bessie Waldo Daniels)   | female        | 1                | 2                | 113781           |
| 6  | 1                 | 1                   | Anderson, Mr. Harry                               | male          | 0                | 0                | 19952            |
| 7  | 1                 | 1                   | Andrews, Miss. Kornelia Theodosia                 | female        | 1                | 0                | 13502            |
| 8  | 1                 | 0                   | Andrews, Mr. Thomas Jr                            | male          | 0                | 0                | 112050           |
| 9  | 1                 | 1                   | Appleton, Mrs. Edward Dale (Charlotte Lamson)     | female        | 2                | 0                | 11769            |
| 10 | 1                 | 0                   | Artagaveytia, Mr. Ramon                           | male          | 0                | 0                | PC 17609         |
| 11 | 1                 | 0                   | Astor, Col. John Jacob                            | male          | 1                | 0                | PC 17757         |
| 12 | 1                 | 1                   | Astor, Mrs. John Jacob (Madeleine Talmadge Force) | female        | 1                | 0                | PC 17757         |
| 13 | 1                 | 1                   | Aubart, Mme. Leontine Pauline                     | female        | 0                | 0                | PC 17477         |

8. The status of the job will go from **Running** to **Completed**.

titanic\_refinery\_flow

No description

Runs (1)

| Start time              | Status  | Duration | Started by  | Action |
|-------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|--------|
| Mar 19, 2021 9:36:37 PM | Running | ---      | Mathias Doe |        |

titanic\_refinery\_flow

No description

Runs (1)

| Start time              | Status    | Duration   | Started by  | Action |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Mar 19, 2021 9:36:37 PM | Completed | 22 seconds | Mathias Doe |        |

9. The output of the Data Refinery process is listed in the Data Assets. Click on **Watson Studio Labs**

|                       |                    |                       |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| My projects           | Watson Studio Labs | titanic_refinery_flow |
| titanic_refinery_flow |                    |                       |
| No description        |                    |                       |

10. Click on **titanic\_csv\_shaped** to view the asset contents.

Data assets
0 assets selected.

| <input type="checkbox"/> | Name                            | Type       | Created by     | Last modified          | ↓ |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | CSV <b>titanic_csv_shaped</b>   | Data Asset | Soumya Abraham | Jun 30, 2021, 04:17 PM |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | CSV <a href="#">titanic.csv</a> | Data Asset | Soumya Abraham | Jun 30, 2021, 03:54 PM |   |

11. The asset contents are displayed below. Review to confirm that the data transformations specified have been applied to all the data.

Projects / Watson Studio Labs / titanic\_csv\_shaped

Preview
Profile
Activities

Schema: 12 Columns
Preview: First 1000 rows

Last refresh: 4 minutes ago
Refine

| pclass<br>String | survived<br>String | name<br>String      | sex<br>String | sibsp<br>String | parch<br>String | ticket<br>String | embarked<br>String | survived_v...<br>String | pclass_va...<br>String |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1                | 1                  | Allen, Miss. Elisai | female        | 0               | 0               | 24160            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Allison, Master. H  | male          | 1               | 2               | 113781           | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Allison, Miss. Hel  | female        | 1               | 2               | 113781           | S                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Allison, Mr. Huds   | male          | 1               | 2               | 113781           | S                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Allison, Mrs. Hud   | female        | 1               | 2               | 113781           | S                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Anderson, Mr. Ha    | male          | 0               | 0               | 19952            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Andrews, Miss. K    | female        | 1               | 0               | 13502            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Andrews, Mr. Thc    | male          | 0               | 0               | 112050           | S                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Appleton, Mrs. Ei   | female        | 2               | 0               | 11769            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Artagaveytia, Mr.   | male          | 0               | 0               | PC 17609         | C                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Astor, Col. John    | male          | 1               | 0               | PC 17757         | C                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Astor, Mrs. John    | female        | 1               | 0               | PC 17757         | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Aubart, Mme. Lei    | female        | 0               | 0               | PC 17477         | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Barber, Miss. Elle  | female        | 0               | 0               | 19877            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Barkworth, Mr. Al   | male          | 0               | 0               | 27042            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Baxter, Mr. Quigg   | male          | 0               | 1               | PC 17558         | C                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Baxter, Mrs. Jam    | female        | 0               | 1               | PC 17558         | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Bazzani, Miss. All  | female        | 0               | 0               | 11813            | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Beattie, Mr. Thon   | male          | 0               | 0               | 13050            | C                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Beckwith, Mr. Ric   | male          | 1               | 1               | 11751            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Beckwith, Mrs. R    | female        | 1               | 1               | 11751            | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Behr, Mr. Karl Hor  | male          | 0               | 0               | 111369           | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Bidois, Miss. Ros   | female        | 0               | 0               | PC 17757         | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Bird, Miss. Ellen   | female        | 0               | 0               | PC 17483         | S                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 0                  | Birnbaum, Mr. Ja    | male          | 0               | 0               | 13905            | C                  | N                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Bishop, Mr. Dicki   | male          | 1               | 0               | 11967            | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Bishop, Mrs. Dick   | female        | 1               | 0               | 11967            | C                  | Y                       | first                  |
| 1                | 1                  | Bissette, Miss. Ar  | female        | 0               | 0               | PC 17760         | S                  | Y                       | first                  |

**You have completed the Lab !!!**

- ✓ Profiled the data to help determine missing values
- ✓ Visualized the data to gain a better understanding
- ✓ Prepared the data for modeling
- ✓ Ran the sequence of data preparation operations on the entire data set.
- ✓ Verified the output data asset.