Titanic - Aprendizado com o desastre

Contexto

O mais famoso desastre marítimo da história está relatado em tabelas de dados contendo diversas informações sobre os passageiros, inclusive quem sobreviveu ou não ao desastre.

Conteúdo

O seguinte dicionário de dados pode ser usado para melhor entendimento dos atributos.

| Variável | Definição | Chave | | |
|----------|-----------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| survival | Sobrevivente (classe) | 0 = Não, 1 = Sim | | |
| pclass | Classe do bilhete | 1 = 1a, 2 = 2a, 3 = 3a | | |
| sex | Sexo | | | |

|Age| Idade em anos |sibsp| # irmãos ou companheiros no Titanic | |parch| # pais ou filhos no Titanic | |ticket| Número do bilhete |fare| Tarifa cobrada | | |cabin| Número da cabine | | |embarked| Porto de embarque| C = Cherbourg, Q = Queenstown, S = Southampton|

```
In []: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sea
import tensorflow as ts
import chart_studio.plotly as py
import plotly.figure_factory as ff
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
2023-07-04 20:35:58.923348: I tensorflow/tsl/cuda/cudart_stub.cc:28] Could not find cuda drivers on your machine, GPU will not be used.
2023-07-04 20:35:58.965388: I tensorflow/tsl/cuda/cudart_stub.cc:28] Could not find cuda drivers on your machine, GPU will not be used.
2023-07-04 20:35:58.966098: I tensorflow/core/platform/cpu_feature_guard.cc:182] This TensorFlow binary is optimized to use available CPU instructions in performance-critical operations.
To enable the following instructions: AVX2 FMA, in other operations, rebuild TensorFlow with the appropriate compiler flags.
2023-07-04 20:35:59.823503: W tensorflow/compiler/tf2tensorrt/utils/py utils.cc:38] TF-TRT Warning: Could not find TensorRT
```

```
In [ ]: df = pd.read_csv(r'dados/titanic.csv',sep=',')
```

Grafico de correlação de atributos usando o seaborn

- Removi certos atributos que não me dariam uma correlação alta , e também alguns já mostra que não tem nenhuma como PassegnerID
 - PassegnerID Primary key : atributo que não repetição

```
In [ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
    sea.heatmap((df.drop(columns=['PassengerId','Name','Ticket','Cabin','Embarked','Sex'])).corr(),annot=True)
```

Out[]: <Axes: >



Usando a biblioteca plotly para mostrar um tabela com da descrição dos dados

```
In [ ]: df.describe()
```

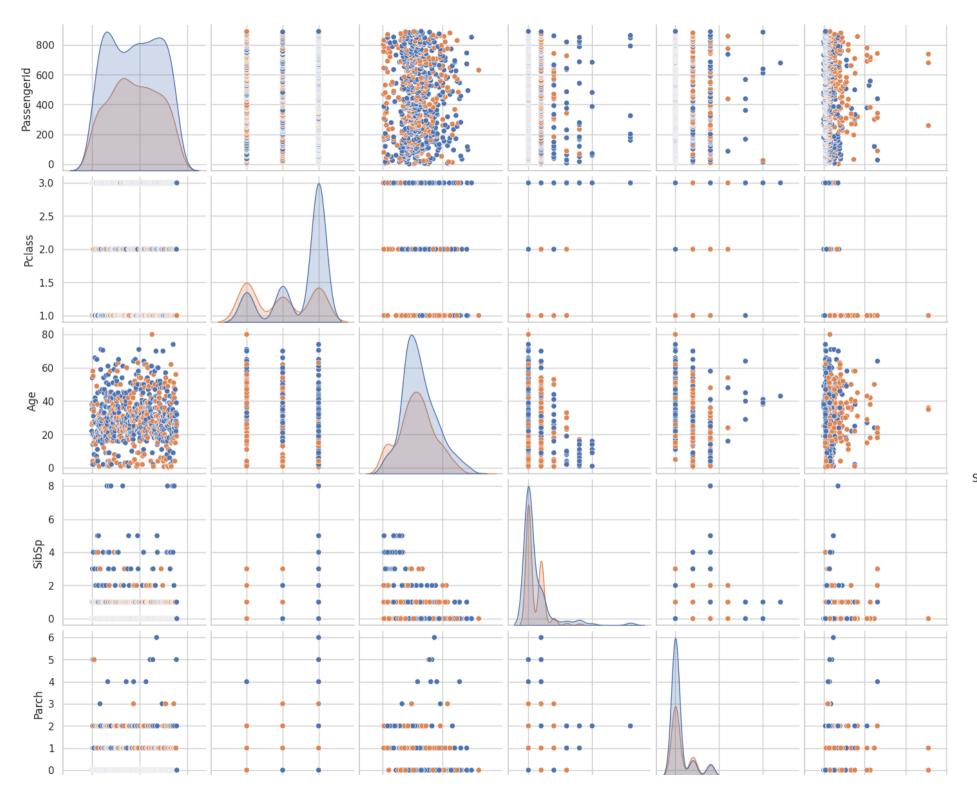
Out[]:

| | Passengerld | 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 | 0.000000 | 14.454200 |
| 75% | 668.500000 | 1.000000 | 3.000000 | 38.000000 | 1.000000 | 0.000000 | 31.000000 |
| max | 891.000000 | 1.000000 | 3.000000 | 80.000000 | 8.000000 | 6.000000 | 512.329200 |

Usei pairplot para ver relacao|associcao| em relação a Survived

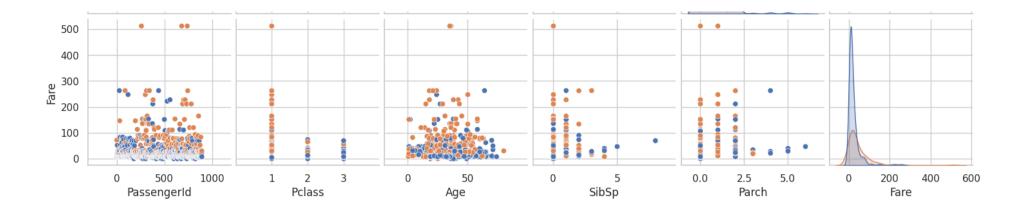
```
In [ ]: sea.set_theme(style="whitegrid")
    sea.pairplot(df,hue='Survived')
```

Out[]: <seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x7f445f739290>



Survived

01



Tratamento de dados

Irei converter para valores binario Embarked e Pclass

- Usando o get dummies e colocando o prefixo = embarked {nome || numero} e definindo o tipo de valor
- Adciono o dummies embarked e dummies pclass ao dados mas antes removo os Embarked e Pclass
- Removo valores NaN no df

Classificador

Escolhi alguns classficadores e comparei suas acuracias

- knn
- · Regressao Logistica
- Decision Tree
- Naive bayes

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.metrics
                                     import confusion matrix,ConfusionMatrixDisplay,accuracy score,classification report,roc auc score,
        from sklearn.preprocessing
                                     import LabelBinarizer,LabelEncoder
        from sklearn.model selection import train test split
        from sklearn.linear model
                                     import LogisticRegression
        from sklearn.naive bayes
                                     import GaussianNB
        from sklearn.tree
                                     import DecisionTreeClassifier
        from sklearn.neighbors
                                     import KNeighborsClassifier
In [ ]: df['Sex'] = LabelBinarizer().fit transform(df['Sex'])
In [ ]: Y = df['Survived'].values
        X = df[['Sex','Age','SibSp','Parch','Fare','Embarked C','Embarked Q','Embarked S','Pclass 1','Pclass 2','Pclass 3']].values
    ]: x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(X, Y, test size=0.3, random state=0)
```

Regressão Logistica

```
In [ ]: regressaoLo = LogisticRegression(random_state=0,max_iter=100)
y_pred = regressaoLo.fit(x_train,y_train).predict(x_test)
```

```
/home/mateus/MEGA/Matérias UFC CD/Introdução a Mineração de Dados/venv/lib/python3.11/site-packages/sklearn/linear_model/_logist
ic.py:458: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.

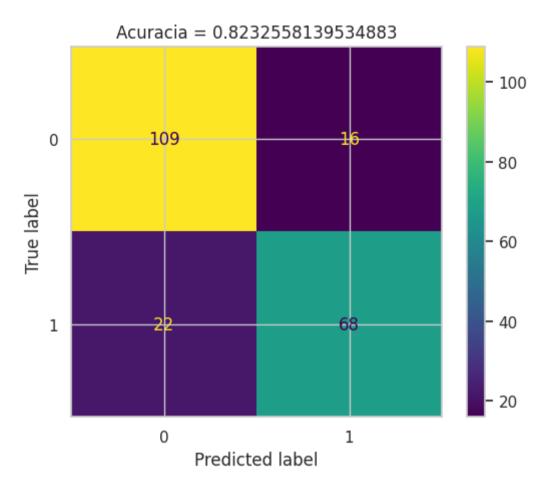
Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html
Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
    https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression
    n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(

In []: regressaoLoAcuracia = accuracy_score(y_test,y_pred)

In []: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_pred)

ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm,display_labels=regressaoLo.classes_).plot()
    plt.title(f"Acuracia = {regressaoLoAcuracia}")

Out[]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Acuracia = 0.8232558139534883')
```

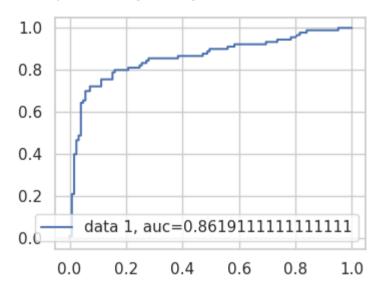


```
In [ ]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))
                     precision
                                  recall f1-score
                                                     support
                  0
                          0.83
                                    0.87
                                              0.85
                                                         125
                         0.81
                  1
                                    0.76
                                              0.78
                                                          90
                                              0.82
                                                         215
          accuracy
         macro avg
                         0.82
                                    0.81
                                              0.82
                                                         215
                         0.82
      weighted avg
                                    0.82
                                              0.82
                                                         215
```

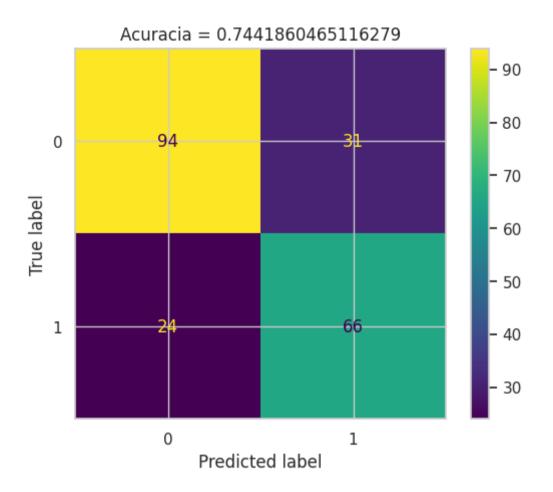
```
In []: plt.figure(figsize=(4,3))
    y_pred_prob = regressaoLo.predict_proba(x_test)[::,1]
    fpr, tpr, null = roc_curve(y_test, y_pred_prob)
    auc = roc_auc_score(y_test,y_pred_prob)
```

```
plt.plot(fpr,tpr,label="data 1, auc="+str(auc))
plt.legend(loc=4)
```

Out[]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f44528b7c10>



Arvore de decisão



| <pre>In []: print(classification_report(y_test,y_predTree))</pre> | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | precision | recall | f1-score | support | |
| | | 0 1 | 0.80 0.68 | 0.75 0.73 | 0.77 0.71 | 125 90 | |
| W | accuı macro veighted | avg | 0.74 0.75 | 0.74 0.74 | 0.74 0.74 0.75 | 215 215 215 | |

Naive bayes

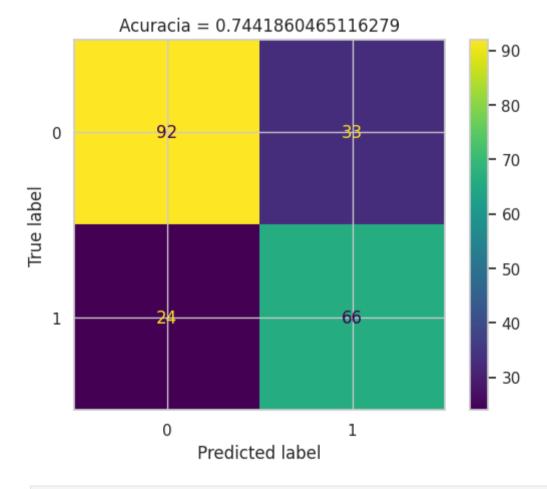
```
In [ ]: y_predBayes = GaussianNB().fit(x_train,y_train).predict(x_test)

In [ ]: bayesAcuracia = accuracy_score(y_test,y_predBayes)

In [ ]: cm = confusion_matrix(y_test,y_predBayes)

ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm,display_labels=regressaoLo.classes_).plot()
    plt.title(f"Acuracia = {treeAcuracia}")
```

Out[]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Acuracia = 0.7441860465116279')



In []: print(classification_report(y_test,y_predBayes))

| | precision | recall | f1-score | support |
|--------------|-----------|--------|----------|---------|
| 0 | 0.79 | 0.74 | 0.76 | 125 |
| 1 | 0.67 | 0.73 | 0.70 | 90 |
| accuracy | | | 0.73 | 215 |
| macro avg | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 215 |
| weighted avg | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.74 | 215 |

KNN

```
In [ ]: y predKnn = KNeighborsClassifier().fit(x train,y train).predict(x test)
    |: knnAcuracia = accuracy score(y test,y predKnn)
In [ ]: print(classification_report(y_test,y_predKnn))
                    precision
                                  recall f1-score
                                                    support
                         0.68
                                   0.74
                                             0.71
                                                         125
                  0
                  1
                         0.59
                                   0.52
                                             0.56
                                                         90
          accuracy
                                             0.65
                                                         215
                         0.64
                                   0.63
                                             0.63
                                                         215
         macro avg
                         0.65
                                   0.65
                                             0.65
                                                         215
      weighted avg
```

Comparando classificadores

```
In [ ]: pd.DataFrame({
    'regressao Logistica':[regressaoLoAcuracia],
    'Arvores de Decisão ':[treeAcuracia],
    'Naives bayes' :[bayesAcuracia],
    'KNN' :[knnAcuracia]
},index=['accuracy_score'])
```

```
        Out[]:
        regressao Logistica
        Arvores de Decisão
        Naives bayes
        KNN

        accuracy_score
        0.823256
        0.744186
        0.734884
        0.651163
```

Regressão logistica obteve melhor resultado

Redes neurais

Testei varias redes. O que mais obtive resultado bom foi usando essa rede

```
In []: ann = ts.keras.models.Sequential()

In []: ann.add(ts.keras.layers.Platten())
    ann.add(ts.keras.layers.Dense(units= 12,activation='relu'))
    ann.add(ts.keras.layers.Dense(units= 12,activation='relu'))
    ann.add(ts.keras.layers.Dense(units= 8,activation='relu'))
    ann.add(ts.keras.layers.Dense(units= 8,activation='relu'))
    ann.add(ts.keras.layers.Dense(units= 1,activation='sigmoid'))

In []: ann.compile(optimizer = 'adam', loss = 'binary_crossentropy', metrics = ['accuracy'])

In []: treino = ann.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size = 64 ,epochs = 100)
```

```
Epoch 1/100
Epoch 2/100
Epoch 3/100
Epoch 4/100
Epoch 5/100
Epoch 6/100
Epoch 7/100
Epoch 8/100
Epoch 9/100
Epoch 10/100
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
Epoch 21/100
Epoch 22/100
```

```
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
Epoch 32/100
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
Epoch 37/100
Epoch 38/100
Epoch 39/100
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
Epoch 44/100
```

```
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
Epoch 50/100
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
```

```
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
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Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
Epoch 77/100
Epoch 78/100
Epoch 79/100
Epoch 80/100
Epoch 81/100
Epoch 82/100
Epoch 83/100
Epoch 84/100
Epoch 85/100
Epoch 86/100
Epoch 87/100
Epoch 88/100
```

```
Epoch 89/100
  Epoch 90/100
  Epoch 91/100
  Epoch 92/100
  Epoch 93/100
  Epoch 94/100
  Epoch 95/100
  Epoch 96/100
  Epoch 97/100
  Epoch 98/100
  Epoch 99/100
  Epoch 100/100
  In []: v \text{ pred} = ((ann.predict(x test)>0.5)*1).T[0]
  7/7 [=======] - 0s 2ms/step
In [ ]: cm = confusion matrix(y test,y pred)
  ConfusionMatrixDisplay(cm,display labels=regressaoLo.classes ).plot()
  plt.title(f"Acuracia = {accuracy score(y test,y pred)}")
Out[]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Acuracia = 0.8')
```

