**REPORT**

**TITANIC SURVIVAL PREDICTION**

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**COURSE NAME:**

MACHINE LEARNING FOUNDATION (INT 247)

**SUBMITTED TO:**

DR. Sagar Pande

**SUBMITTED BY:**

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School : School of Computer Science and Engineering

Name of the University : Lovely Professional University

Date Of Submission : 29th MARCH 2022

**DECLARATION**

I, MAYARA KARTHIK of 6th Semester certify that the project report entitled of **-“TITANIC SURVIVAL PREDICTATION”,** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award ofthe Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering and submitted to the Department of Computer Engineering and Applications of Lovely Professional University, Punjab, has been prepared by me and is my personal and authentic work under the guidance of Dr. Sagar Pande.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

For students, preparation of the project report is great challenge, As it requires in-depth knowledge of a particular field of engineering and the recent advancements. This requires immense guidance and help from experienced person in that field.

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to all those who gave me the possibility to complete this report. Special thanks is due to my supervisor Dr. Sagar Pande whose help, stimulating suggestions and encouragement helped me in all time of fabrication process and in writing this report. I also sincerely thanks for the time spent proofreading and correcting my many mistakes.

Many thanks go to the lecturer who have given his full effort in guiding me and achieving the goal as well as his encouragement to maintain our progress in track. My profound thanks go to all classmates, especially to my friends for spending their time in helping and giving support whenever I need it in fabricating my project.

DATE:29TH MARCH 2022

**MAYARA KARTHIK.**

**ABSTRACT**

The Titanic incident has led the scientist and investigators to comprehend what can have prompted the survival of a few travelers and death of the rest. The sinking of the RMS Titanic caused the death of thousands of passengers and crew is one of the deadliest maritime disasters in history. One of the reasons that the shipwreck led to such loss of life was that there were not enough lifeboats for the passengers and crew. The interesting observation which comes out from the sinking is that some people were more likely to survive than others, like women, children were the one who got the priority to rescue. The objective is to first explore hidden or previously unknown information by applying exploratory data analytics on available dataset and then apply different machine learning models to complete the analysis of what sorts of people were likely to survive. After this the results of applying machine models are compared and analyzed on the basis of accuracy. Many machine learning algorithms contributed in predicting the survival rate of passengers. In addition to the this, a dataset of 891 rows which includes the attributes namely Age, PassengerID, Sex, Name, Embarked, Fare etc. has been used. In this paper, survival of passengers is figured out using various machine learning techniques namely decision tree, logistic regression and linear SVM. The main focus of this work is to differentiate between the three different machine learning algorithms to analyze the survival rate of traveller based on the accuracy.

**INTRODUCTION**

The most infamous disaster which occurred over a century ago on April 15, 1912, that is well known as sinking of “The Titanic”. The collision with the iceberg ripped off many parts of the Titanic. Many classes of people of all ages and gender where present on that fateful night, but the bad luck was that there were only few life boats to rescue. The dead included a large number of men whose place was given to the many women and children on board. The men travelling in second class were dead on the vine. Machine learning algorithms are applied to make a prediction for passengers survived after sinking of Titanic.

Different features like name, title, age, sex, class will be used to make the predictions. Predictive analysis is a procedure that includes the utilization of computational methods to find out the important and useful patterns in large data. Using machine learning algorithms, survival is predicted on different combinations of features. The target is to perform exploratory data analytics on the available dataset and to understand the effect of every field on the survival of passengers by applying analytics between every field of the dataset with the “Survival” field. Different algorithms are compared based on their accuracy and therefore the best performing model is recommended for predictions.

The predictions are done for newer data sets by applying machine learning algorithm. The data analysis will be done on applied algorithms and accuracy will be checked. Different algorithms are compared on the basis of accuracy and the best performing model is suggested for predictions.

Machine learning algorithms are applied to make a prediction which passengers survived at the time of sinking the Titanic. Features like ticket fare, age, sex, class will be used to make the predictions. Predictive analysis is a procedure that incorporates the use of computational methods to determine important and useful patterns in large data. Using the machine learning algorithms, survival is predicted on different combinations of features.

**WORK & IMPLEMENTATION**

**DATA DESCRIPTION:**

1. survival : Survival of passenger (0 = No; 1 = Yes)

2. pclass : Passenger Class (1=First, 2=Second,3=Third)

3. name : Name

4. sex : Sex (Male/Female)

5. age : Age of passengers in years

6. sibsp : number of siblings and spouses traveling

7. parch : number of parents and children traveling

8. ticket : Ticket Number

9. fare : Passenger Fare

10. cabin : Cabin number

11. Embarked : Port of Embarkation

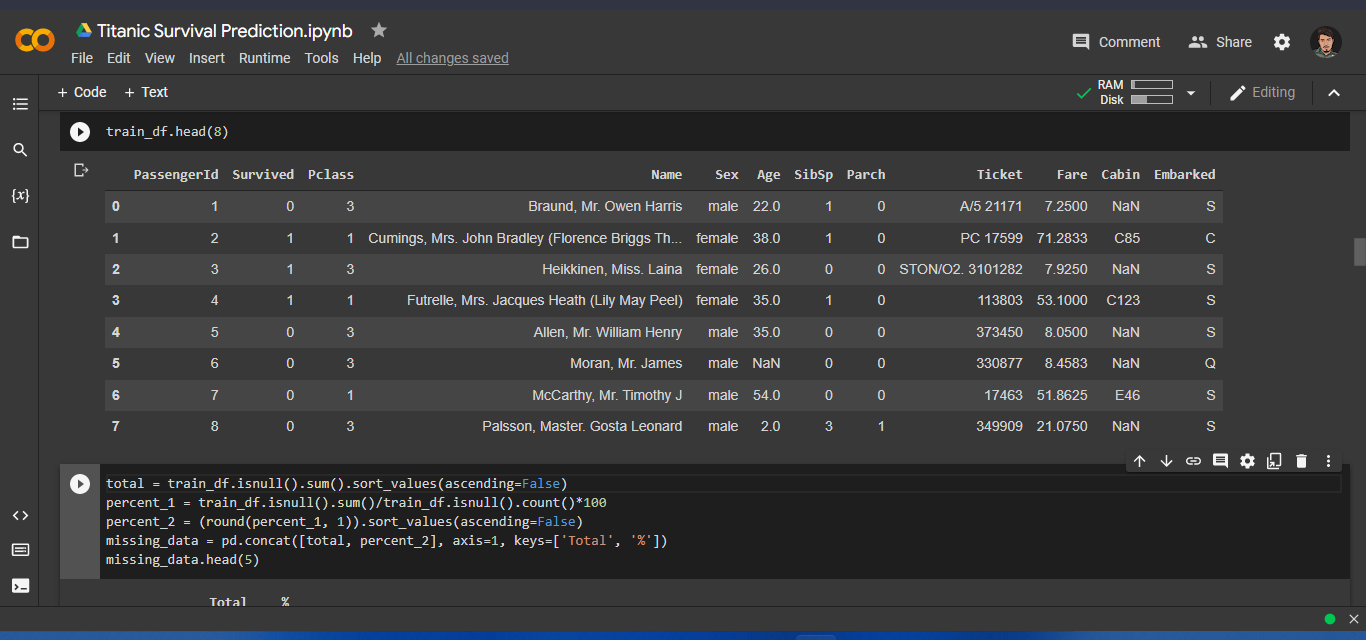
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There were also a few children who travelled solely with a nursemaid, so for them parch=0. After importing the packages and libraries to make writing the program simpler, the data from the seaborn package in needed to be loaded and thereby few rows are to be printed.



The data was then required to be analyzed by receiving counts

of it. Following the receipt of a count of the dataset’s rows

and column, it is helpful to keep a record of every rows of the

passengers who were aboard the ship. On the other hand, the

columns are regarded as every commuter’s assigned data.

Theoretically, there were 891 passengers/rows and 15 data

points/columns in the data set. Meanwhile, statistics like mean,

count, standard deviation, etc. was received on the dataset.

Ensuing this, the maximum ticket fare that a passenger likely

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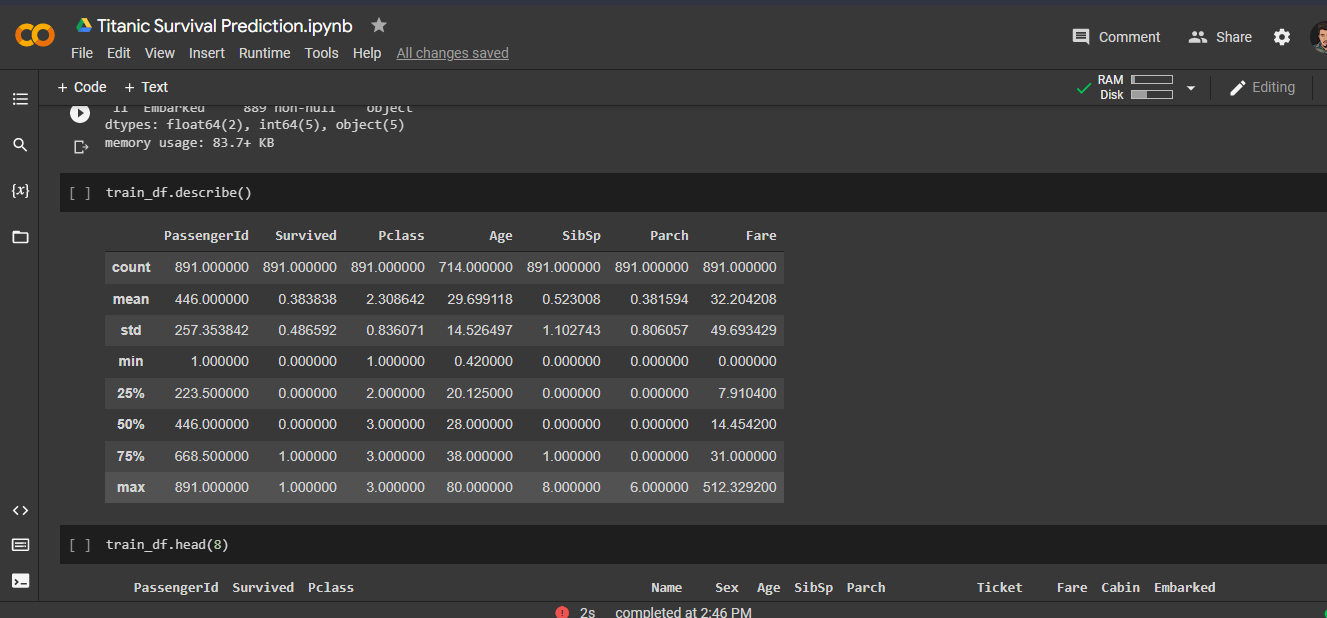
paid for the ticket was around 512.33-pound sterling while the

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The data was then required to be analyzed by receiving counts of it. Following the receipt of a count of the dataset’s rows and column, it is helpful to keep a record of every row.

**DATA CLEANING**

Before applying any type of data analytics on the dataset, the data is first cleaned. There are some missing values in the dataset which needs to be handled. In attributes like Age, Cabin and Embarked, missing values are replaced with random sample from existing age. The data is first cleaned before implementing some form of data analytics on the dataset. Here, it needs to be analyzed. It is also seen that there are a few absent data values for the column: age as it is smaller than 891. Absent values are restored with arbitrary samples. Present age inside attributes such as Age, Cabin and Embarked. In this data set, the mean age of all the passengers is 29.699 wherein the oldest passenger is 80 years old and the youngest is only 0.42 years.

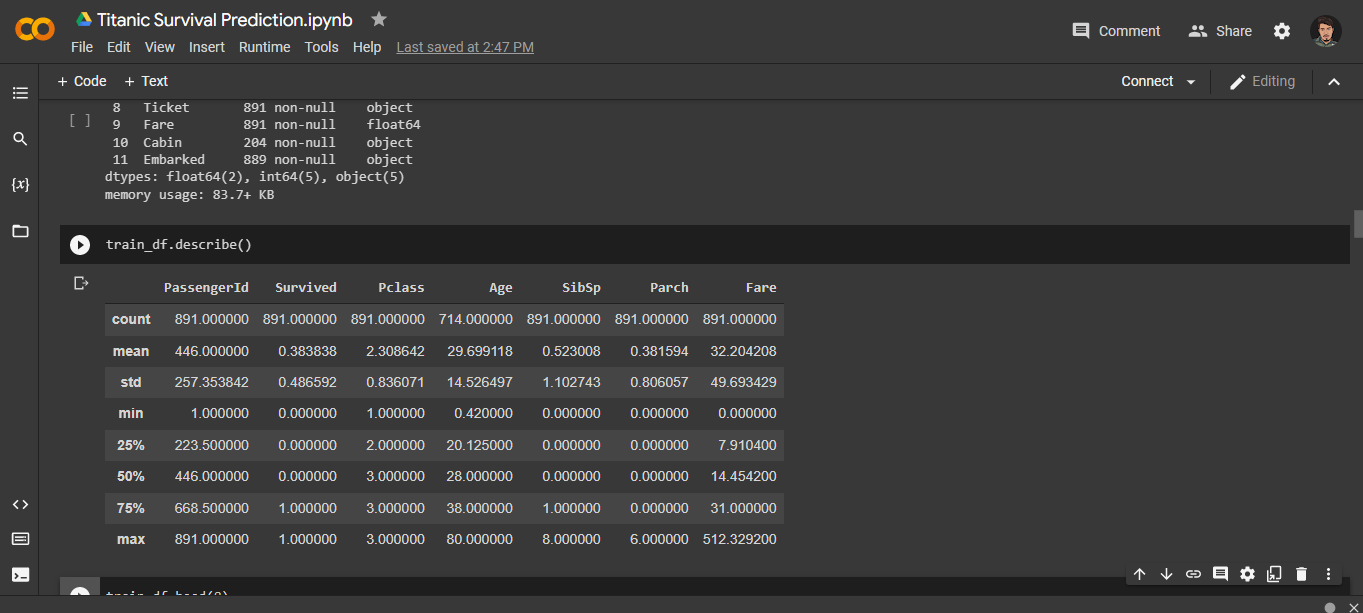


**PROCESS FLOW:**

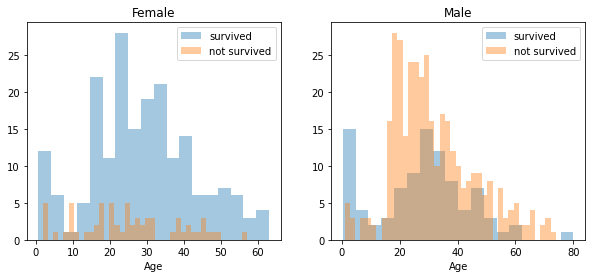
**EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS:**

We are going to perform exploratory data analysis for our problem in the first stage. In exploratory data analysis dataset is explored to figure out the features which would influence the survival rate. The data is deeply analysed by finding a relationship between each attribute and survival.

**Explore and Visualize Dataset:**

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**Sex and Age:**

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the probability of survival is higher between

ages 18 and 30. Women’s survival percentage is slightly

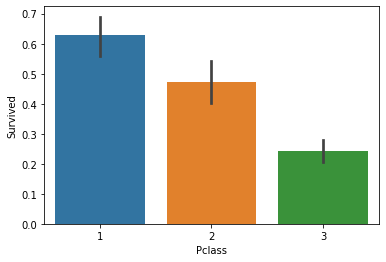
higher in between ages 14 and 40. Between ages 5 to 18, the

likelihood for survival is very low for men but that is not

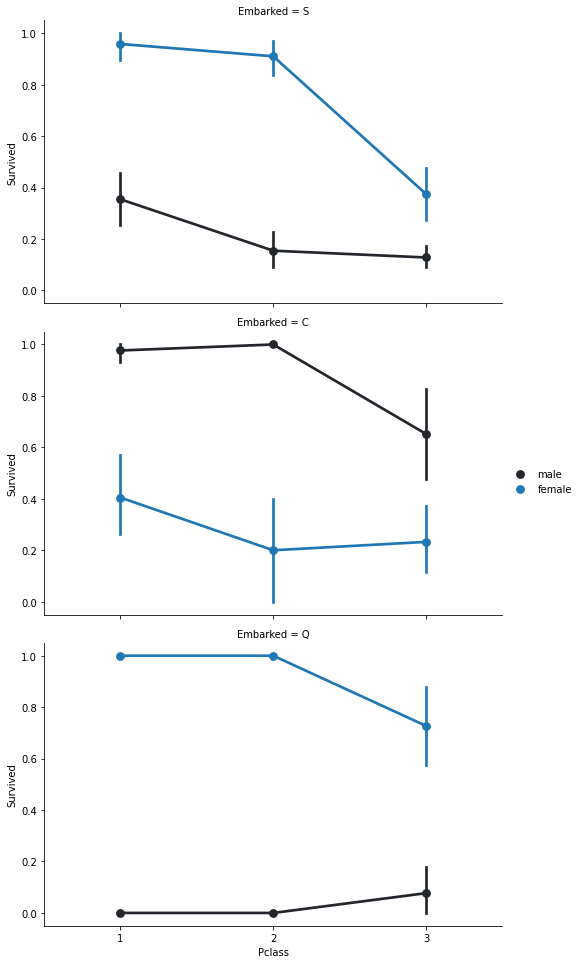
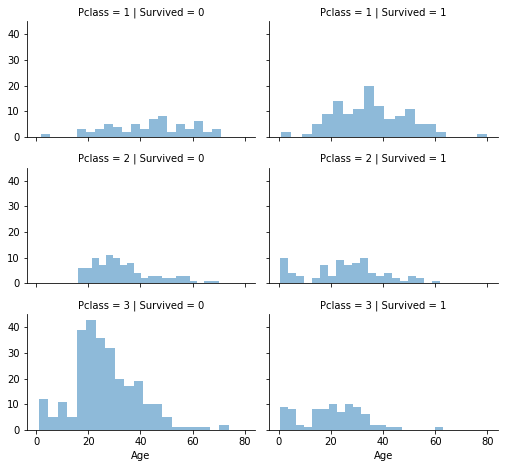
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The probability of survival is higher between ages 18 and 30. Women’s survival percentage is slightly higher in between ages 14 and 40. Between ages 5 to 18, the likelihood for survival is very low for men but that is not necessarily true for women. Babies and toddlers are however just a bit more likely to survive.

****

Depending on the gender, embarked seems to be associated with survival. Women have a greater chance of survival at ports Q and S. Whereas port C has seen more men surviving but low likelihood at ports Q or S. Even Pclass is correlated to survival rates.

****

It is observed that Pclass is massively contributing to an

individual’s chance to survival. In class 1, a person’s chance is

remarkably higher than the other two classes. Pclass 3 being

the last, the survival rates are the lowest.

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**METHODOLOGY**

**Feature Engineering**

The majorly significant aspect of data analytics is feature

engineering. It acts towards choosing characteristics

implemented during training and therefore during predictions.

Domain awareness is used in feature engineering to identify

aspects in the data set that assist in creating a model for

machine learning. When it comes to modelling, it assists in

interpreting the data collection. A bad selection of features

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Using the age of a person, their sex, title, cabin number, Pclass, place of embarkation, fare and size of family which includes both parch as well as sibsp, the following features on the exploratory study is done. The survival column is selected as the reaction column. Such characteristics are chosen because their ideals have an effect on the survival rate. If wrong features are chosen, bad predictions may be generated. Thus, in creating an effective predictive model, function engineering works as a backbone.

**Machine Learning Models**

Various machine learning models are implemented to validate and predict survival.

**STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT:**

Stochastic gradient descent is a method to find the optimal parameter configuration for a machine learning algorithm. It iteratively makes small adjustments to a machine learning network configuration to decrease the error of the network. Error functions are rarely as simple as a typical parabola. Stochastic gradient descent attempts to find the global minimum by adjusting the configuration of the network after each training point

**Logistic Regression:**

Logistic regression is the technique which works best when dependent variable is binary or categorical. The data description and explaining the relationship between one dependent binary variable and one or more nominal, ordinal, interval or ratio-level independent variables is done with the help of logistic regression. It is used to solve binary classification problem, some of the real life examples are spam detection- predicting if an email is spam or not, health-Predicting if a given mass of tissue is malignant, marketing- predicting if a given user will buy an insurance product or not.

**Random Forest Classifier:**

This algorithm is specifically used for supervised

classification. Here, the classifier generates forests with a

huge number of trees. With an increase number of trees in the

forest, more reliable can the expected outcomes be[10]. For

both classification and regression problems, the Random

Forest Algorithm may be used for e.g. In order to construct a

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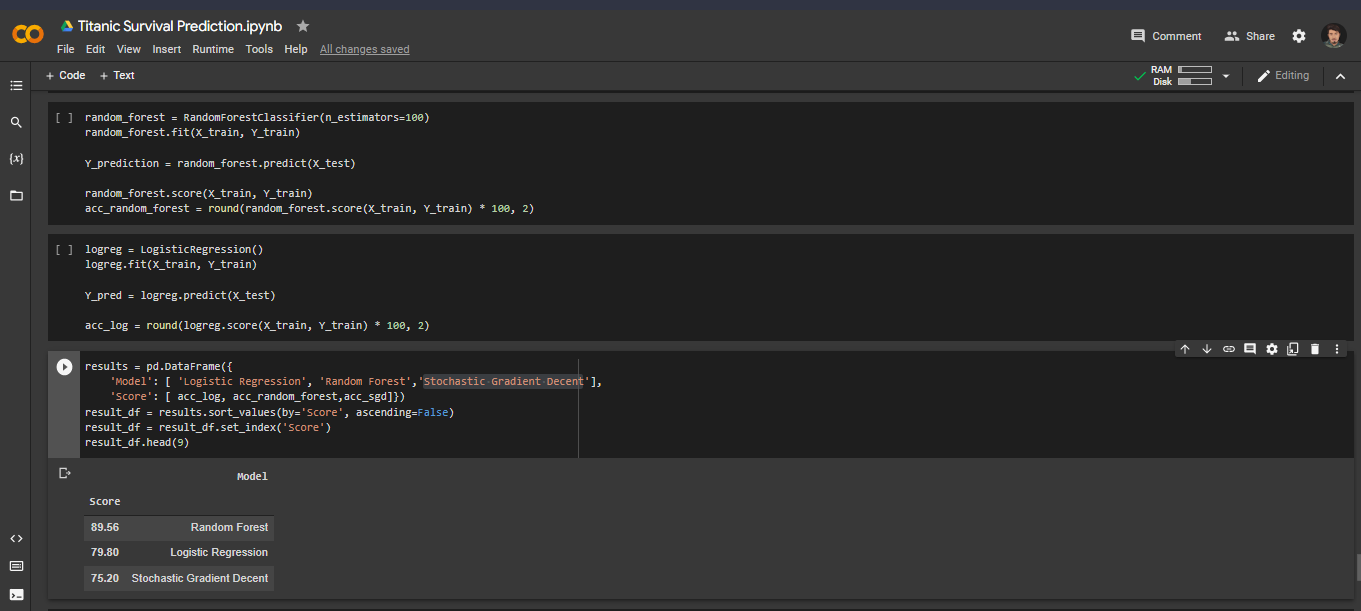
classification problems put in use of this. Ideal for input and

output variables, both categorical and continuous. A split

point variable and a single input variable (x) are represented

by any root node. For leaf nodes, the dependent variable (y) is

present

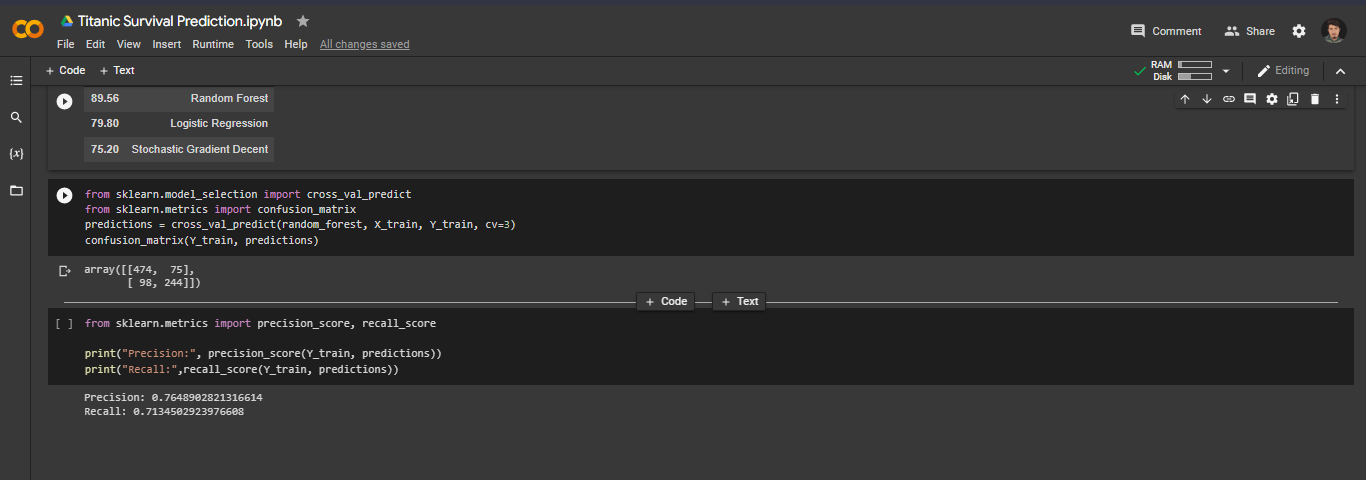
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**CONFUSION MATRIX:**

A Confusion matrix is an N x N matrix used for evaluating the performance of a classification model, where N is the number of target classes. A confusion matrix is a table layout that allows to visualize the correctness and the performance of an algorithm. A confusion matrix is a method to verify how accurately the classification model works.

**PREDICTION:**

Here we can choose any of the models to predict survival of test sample. Since we have evaluated all models by using confusion matrix.



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**CONCLUSION:**

In order to further improve the overall result, an extensive

hyperparameter should be tuned on several machine learning

models. It is possible to further improve it by doing ensemble

learning. This research paper began with data exploration, and

subsequently led to checking about absent data and learning

what features are important. At the arrival of the data pre-

processing portion, missing values were computed and

converted features into numeric ones. Later a few more

features were created. 8 different machine learning models

were also simultaneously trained thereby and applied cross

validation onto the chosen Random Forest model. Finally, the

confusion matrix was looked into and evaluated as well as the

f-score, computer model’s precision and recall. When

attempting data analysis, data cleaning is the first and

foremost step. Exploratory data analytics allows one to

recognize the dataset and the dependency linking

characteristics. EDA is implemented in order to find out the

connection between the features of the dataset. This is

achieved with the use of different graphical techniques. Some

conclusions are drawn by applying EDA and the facts are

discovered

In order to further improve the overall result, an extensive hyperparameter should be tuned on several machine learning models. It is possible to further improve it by doing ensemble learning. This research paper began with data exploration, and subsequently led to checking about absent data and learning what features are important. At the arrival of the data pre-processing portion, missing values were computed and converted features into numeric ones. It would be interesting to play more with dataset and introducing more attributes which might lead to better results. Various other machine learning techniques like Naive Bayes, K-NN classification can be used to solve the problem. Later a few more features were created. 8 different machine learning models were also simultaneously trained thereby and applied cross validation onto the chosen Random Forest model.

Finally, the confusion matrix was looked into and evaluated as well as the f-score, computer model’s precision and recall. When attempting data analysis, data cleaning is the first and foremost step. Exploratory data analytics allows one to recognize the dataset and the dependency linking characteristics. EDA is implemented in order to find out the connection between the features of the dataset. This is achieved with the use of different graphical techniques. Some conclusions are drawn by applying EDA and the facts are discovered. Data cleaning is the first step while performing data analysis. Exploratory data analytics helps one to understand the dataset and dependency among the attributes. EDA is used to figure out the relationship between the features of the dataset. This is done by using various graphical techniques. The one used above is histograms. By applying EDA some conclusions are drawn and facts are found. There is high influence of age on survival. We can see from table-2 that as age increases survival decreases. It can be seen that survival rate of female is very high and survival rate of male is very low.

Using the age of a person, their sex, title, cabin number,

Pclass, place of embarkation, fare and size of family which

includes both parch as well as sibsp, the following features on

the exploratory study is done. The survival column is selected

as the reaction column. Such characteristics are chosen

because their ideals have an effect on the survival rate. If

wrong features are chosen, bad predictions may be generated.

Thus, in creating an effective predictive model, function

engineering works as a backbone

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