# Titanic Data Analysis (Homework1)

## I-Hsuan Wu

## 2025-02-27

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□ 作業 GitHub 連結: Statistical-Consulting_HW1	
1. 讀取 Titanic 數據集,並查看數據結構	

# df <- read.csv("C:/Users/user/Desktop/ /HW1/titanic.csv")</pre>

下表顯示了 Titanic 數據集的結構和基本統計資訊,包括變數的類型與連續型變數的數值分布。

str(df)

```
'data.frame': 891 obs. of 12 variables:
$ PassengerId: int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
$ Survived : int 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 ...
           : int 3 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 2 ...
$ Name
                   "Braund, Mr. Owen Harris" "Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Thayer)" "He
            : chr
$ Sex
                  "male" "female" "female" "female" ...
            : chr
$ Age
            : num 22 38 26 35 35 NA 54 2 27 14 ...
            : int 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1 ...
$ SibSp
$ Parch
            : int 000000120 ...
$ Ticket
            : chr "A/5 21171" "PC 17599" "STON/O2. 3101282" "113803" ...
$ Fare
             : num 7.25 71.28 7.92 53.1 8.05 ...
            : chr
                   "" "C85" "" "C123" ...
$ Cabin
$ Embarked : chr "S" "C" "S" "S" ...
```

#### summary(df)

```
PassengerId
                 Survived
                                 Pclass
                                               Name
Min. : 1.0 Min. :0.0000
                             Min. :1.000
                                          Length:891
1st Qu.:223.5 1st Qu.:0.0000
                             1st Qu.:2.000
                                           Class :character
Median: 446.0 Median: 0.0000
                                           Mode :character
                             Median :3.000
Mean :446.0 Mean :0.3838
                             Mean :2.309
3rd Qu.:668.5 3rd Qu.:1.0000
                             3rd Qu.:3.000
Max. :891.0 Max. :1.0000
                             Max. :3.000
                                   SibSp
                                                 Parch
   Sex
                     Age
Length:891
                Min. : 0.42 Min. :0.000
                                             Min. :0.0000
Class : character
                1st Qu.:20.12 1st Qu.:0.000
                                             1st Qu.:0.0000
                Median :28.00 Median :0.000
Mode :character
                                             Median :0.0000
                Mean :29.70 Mean :0.523
                                             Mean :0.3816
                 3rd Qu.:38.00
                               3rd Qu.:1.000
                                             3rd Qu.:0.0000
                Max.
                       :80.00
                               Max. :8.000
                                             Max. :6.0000
                 NA's
                      :177
  Ticket
                     Fare
                                   Cabin
                                                   Embarked
Length:891
                Min. : 0.00
                               Length:891
                                                 Length:891
                1st Qu.: 7.91
Class : character
                                Class :character Class :character
Mode :character
                Median : 14.45
                                Mode :character
                                                Mode :character
                 Mean : 32.20
                 3rd Qu.: 31.00
                 Max. :512.33
```

下面顯示了各類別變數的類別分布情況,例如生還人數、不同艙等乘客比例、性別比例等,以瞭解乘客的基本分佈。

```
table(df$Survived)
```

0 1 549 342

table(df\$Pclass)

```
1 2 3
216 184 491
```

#### table(df\$Sex)

```
female male 314 577
```

#### table(df\$Embarked)

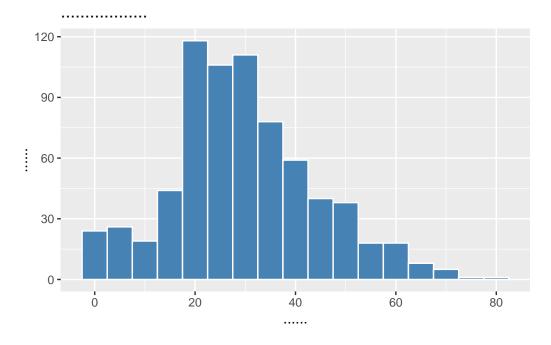
```
C Q S
2 168 77 644
```

# 2.視覺化

# 2.1乘客人口統計分析

#### 2.1.1 乘客年齡分布

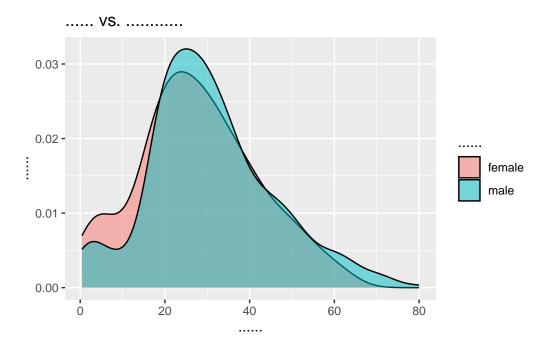
```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Age)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 5, fill = "steelblue", color = "white") +
  labs(title = " ", x = " ", y = " ")
```



大部分乘客的年齡集中在20-30歲之間,表示該年齡層佔多數。

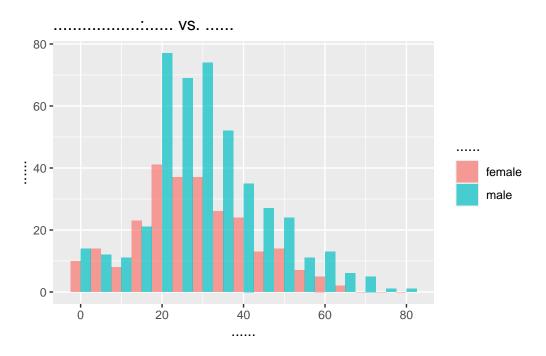
#### 2.1.2 年齡與性別的關聯性

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Age, fill = Sex)) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.5) +
  labs(title = " vs. ", x = " ", y = " ", fill = " ")
```



#### 此圖顯示男性與女性的年齡分布。若女性年齡整體較小,則可能影響其生存率較高的結果。

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Age, fill = Sex)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 5, position = "dodge", alpha = 0.7) +
  labs(title = " vs. ", x = " ", y = " ", fill = " ")
```

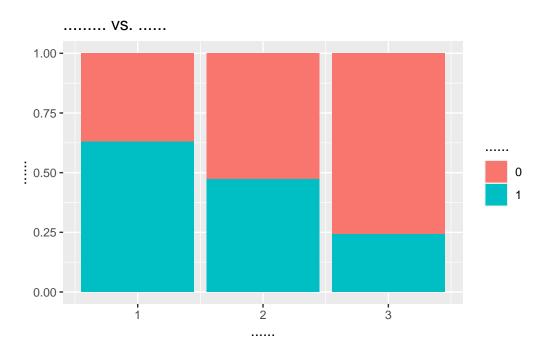


此圖比較不同年齡層的男女乘客人數·在20歲以後·男性的人數明顯高於女性·且在65歲以上·幾乎沒有女性。。

### 2.2 生存率分析

#### 2.2.1 艙等與生存率

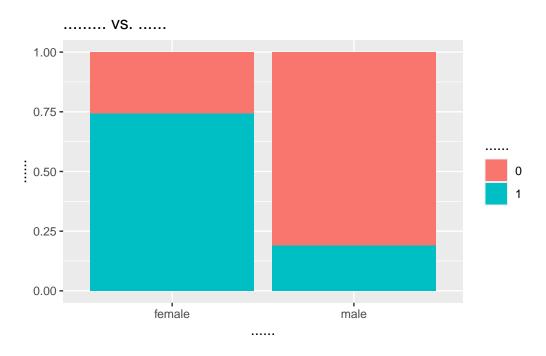
```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Pclass, fill = as.factor(Survived))) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +
  labs(title = " vs. ", y = " ", x = " ", fill = " ")
```



一等艙乘客的生存率最高,而三等艙的生存率最低,顯示艙等與生存機率有顯著關聯。

#### 2.2.2 性別與生存率

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Sex, fill = as.factor(Survived))) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +
  labs(title = " vs. ", y = " ", x = " ", fill = " ")
```

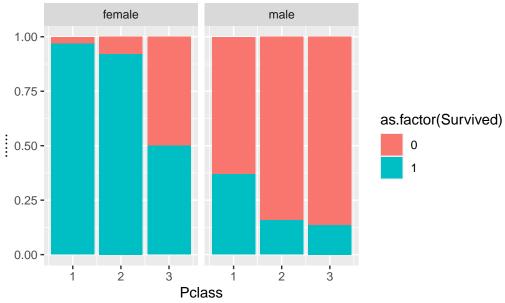


女性的生存率明顯高於男性。

#### 2.2.3 艙等、性別與生存率

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Pclass, fill = as.factor(Survived))) +
geom_bar(position = "fill") +
facet_wrap(~Sex) +
labs(title = " vs. vs. ", y = " ")
```

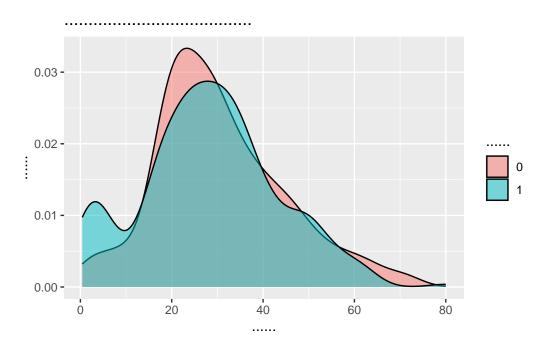
# ...... VS. ..... VS. .....



不同性別與艙等的生存率顯示:女性在所有艙等的生存率都明顯高於男性·特別是一等艙女性生存率最高· 而三等艙男性生存率最低。

#### 2.2.4 年齡與生存率

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Age, fill = as.factor(Survived))) +
  geom_density(alpha = 0.5) +
  labs(title = " ", x = " ", y = " ", fill = " ")
```

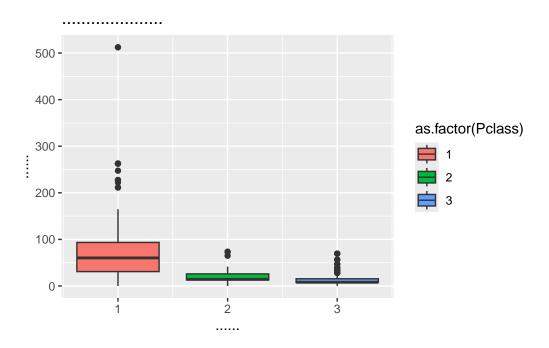


年齡與生存率的關聯顯示:年齡較小的乘客生存率較高,而年齡較大的乘客生存率則較低。

# 2.3 其他影響因素

#### 2.3.1 艙等與票價分布

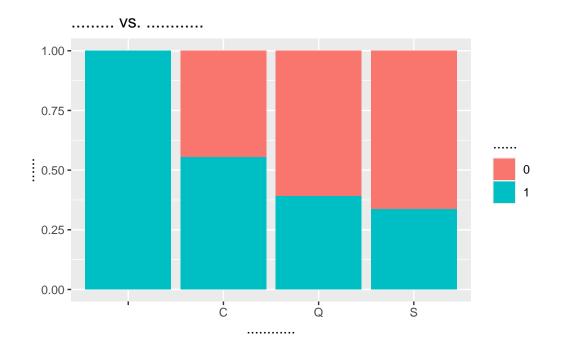
```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Pclass, y = Fare, fill = as.factor(Pclass))) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  labs(title = " ", x = " ", y = " ")
```



票價的箱型圖顯示,一等艙的票價高於二、三等艙,顯示艙等與票價之間的差異。

#### 2.3.2 登船港口與生存率

```
ggplot(df, aes(x = Embarked, fill = as.factor(Survived))) +
  geom_bar(position = "fill") +
  labs(title = " vs. ", y = " ", x = " ", fill = " ")
```



從登船港口來看,從C港(Cherbourg)登船的乘客生存率最高。(因為未知的登船口資料從前面的類別結構來看只有兩筆,所以先忽略)

# 3. 統計描述與結論

- 年齡分布:大多數乘客年齡集中在20-30歲,且65歲以上幾乎都是男性乘客,孩童的生存率較高。
- 性別影響:女性的生存率顯著高於男性。
- 艙等影響:一等艙乘客的生存率遠高於二、三等艙。
- 票價與艙等:一等艙的票價高於二、三等艙。
- 登船港口影響: C港 (Cherbourg) 登船的乘客生存率最高。

以上結果顯示 Titanic 事故的生存機率可能受到多種因素影響,包括性別、艙等、年齡、票價與登船港口等。