타이타닉

1. 필요한 Library 호출

```
library('ggplot2')
library('caret')
library('dplyr')
library('randomForest')
library('rpart')
library('rpart.plot')
library('car')
```

2. 데이터 입력

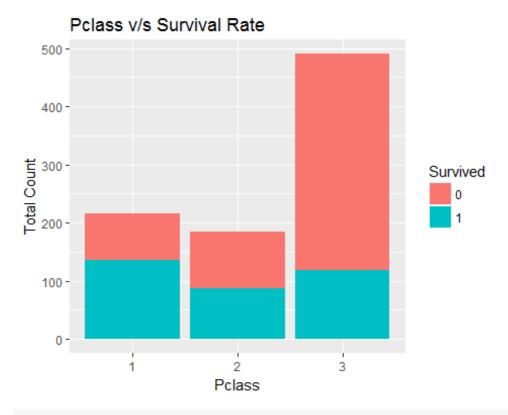
```
train.tit <- read.csv('train.csv', stringsAsFactors = F)</pre>
test.tit <- read.csv('test.csv', stringsAsFactors = F)</pre>
test.tit$Survived <- NA
## train 와 test 데이터 결합
full_titanic <- rbind(train.tit, test.tit)</pre>
## 데이터 구조 확인
str(full titanic)
                  1309 obs. of 12 variables:
## 'data.frame':
## $ PassengerId: int 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
## $ Survived : int 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 ...
## $ Pclass
                : int 3 1 3 1 3 3 1 3 3 2 ...
                : chr "Braund, Mr. Owen Harris" "Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley
## $ Name
(Florence Briggs Thayer)" "Heikkinen, Miss. Laina" "Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques H
eath (Lily May Peel)" ...
                : chr "male" "female" "female" ...
## $ Sex
## $ Age
                : num 22 38 26 35 35 NA 54 2 27 14 ...
## $ SibSp
                : int 1101000301...
## $ 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 ...
## $ Cabin : chr "" "C85" "" "C123" ...
## $ Embarked : chr "S" "C" "S" "S" ...
```

2. 데이터 분석 및 결측치 확인

```
## 결측치 확인
colSums(is.na(full_titanic))
## PassengerId
                 Survived
                              Pclass
                                            Name
                                                        Sex
                                                                    Age
##
                      418
                                               0
                                                          0
                                                                    263
##
        SibSp
                    Parch
                              Ticket
                                            Fare
                                                      Cabin
                                                               Embarked
                                                                      0
##
                                               1
## 결측치 데이터
colSums(full_titanic=='')
## PassengerId
                 Survived
                              Pclass
                                            Name
                                                        Sex
                                                                    Age
##
                       NA
                                                                     NA
##
        SibSp
                              Ticket
                                                      Cabin
                                                               Embarked
                    Parch
                                            Fare
##
            0
                                                       1014
                                                                      2
                                              NA
Age 결측치: 263, Cabin 결측치: 1014, Embarked 결측치: 2
Embarked 의 결측치를 최빈값으로 입력한다.
table(full titanic$Embarked)
##
##
        C
            Q
                S
##
    2 270 123 914
full_titanic$Embarked[full_titanic$Embarked==""]="S"
table(full titanic$Embarked)
##
##
    C
        Q
## 270 123 916
Age 와 Cabin 은 결측치 많아, 분석과정 동안 결측값들을 확인 할 것이다.
### Factor 로 변환 가능한 변수 확인
```

```
apply(full_titanic,2, function(x) length(unique(x)))
                Survived
## PassengerId
                              Pclass
                                                       Sex
                                           Name
                                                                   Age
                                           1307
                                                                    99
##
         1309
                                   3
##
        SibSp
                   Parch
                              Ticket
                                                     Cabin
                                                              Embarked
                                           Fare
##
                                            282
                                                       187
            7
                       8
                                 929
                                                                     3
## 위 변수들 중 "Survived", "Pclass", "Sex", "Embarked"를 Factor 로 변환한다.
cols=c("Survived","Pclass","Sex","Embarked")
for (i in cols){
 full_titanic[,i]=as.factor(full_titanic[,i])
}
타이타닉호 에서 생존자 중 부유층이 가난한 사람들보다 더 많이 살아 남았다. 클라스별
생존자 비율을 그래프로 확인한다.
ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,],aes(x = Pclass,fill=factor(Survived))) +
geom_bar() +
ggtitle("Pclass v/s Survival Rate")+
xlab("Pclass") +
vlab("Total Count") +
labs(fill = "Survived")
```



```
그래프를 보면 1 번째 클라스에 있는 사람들이 3 번째 클라스에 있는 사람들 보다 생존율이 더 높다

## Sex, Pclass, Survived 에 대한 관계를 그래프로 확인한다

ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,], aes(x = Sex, fill = Survived)) +

geom_bar() +

facet_wrap(~Pclass) +

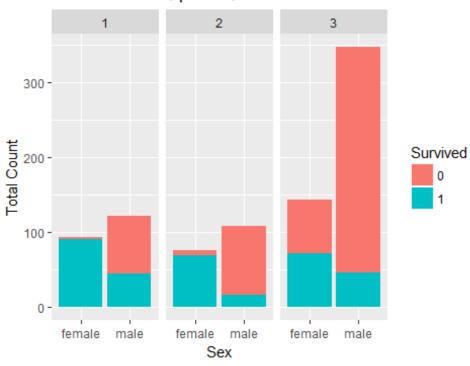
ggtitle("3D view of sex, pclass, and survival") +

xlab("Sex") +

ylab("Total Count") +

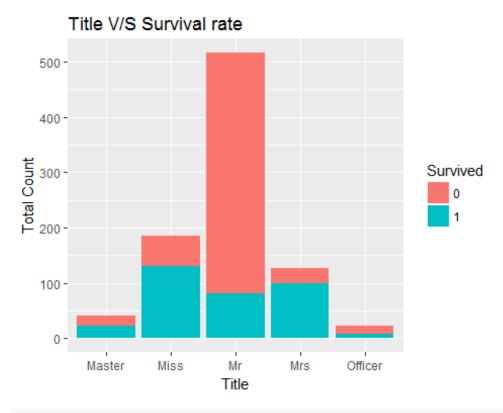
labs(fill = "Survived")
```

3D view of sex, pclass, and survival



```
## Name 컬럼에서 생존율과의 관계를 확인한다.
head(full_titanic$Name)
## [1] "Braund, Mr. Owen Harris"
## [2] "Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Thayer)"
## [3] "Heikkinen, Miss. Laina"
## [4] "Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)"
## [5] "Allen, Mr. William Henry"
## [6] "Moran, Mr. James"
## 정규식을 이용해 Name 에서 title 을 축출한다.
names <- full_titanic$Name</pre>
title <- gsu\overline{b}("^.*, (.*?)\)..*$", "\\1", names)
full_titanic$title <- title</pre>
table(title)
## title
##
           Capt
                          Col
                                       Don
                                                    Dona
                                                                   Dr
                                                                    8
##
                            4
                                         1
                                                       1
##
                                                                 Miss
       Jonkheer
                         Lady
                                     Major
                                                  Master
##
              1
                                         2
                                                      61
                                                                  260
                            1
           Mlle
##
                          Mme
                                        Mr
                                                     Mrs
                                                                   Ms
```

```
##
                                    757
                                                197
                                                               2
##
           Rev
                       Sir the Countess
##
             8
MISS, Mrs, Master, Mr 의 숫자가 많다. 생존율의 오버피팅을 막기 위해 여러 개의 다
른 타이틀을 큰 그룹으로 합친다.
full titanic$title[full titanic$title == 'Mlle']
                                                     <- 'Miss'
                                                     <- 'Miss'
full_titanic$title[full_titanic$title == 'Ms']
full_titanic$title[full_titanic$title == 'Mme']
                                                     <- 'Mrs'
full titanic$title[full titanic$title == 'Lady']
                                                       <- 'Miss'
full titanic$title[full titanic$title == 'Dona']
                                                       <- 'Miss'
작은 데이터를 새로운 변수로 생성하는 것에 대한 우려가 있어, 기존의 변수에 합치는 것
으로 결정한다. 군인, 의사, 일반인 등을 아래 분류로 합친다.
full_titanic$title[full_titanic$title == 'Capt']
                                                     <- 'Officer'
full titanic$title[full titanic$title == 'Col']
                                                    <- 'Officer'
full titanic$title[full titanic$title == 'Major']
                                                 <- 'Officer'
full_titanic$title[full_titanic$title == 'Dr'] <- 'Officer'</pre>
full_titanic$title[full_titanic$title == 'Rev'] <- 'Officer'</pre>
full titanic$title[full titanic$title == 'Don']
                                               <- 'Officer'
full_titanic$title[full_titanic$title == 'Sir']
                                               <- 'Officer'
full_titanic$title[full_titanic$title == 'the Countess']
full titanic$title[full titanic$title == 'Jonkheer'] <- 'Officer'</pre>
## 높은 생존율을 갖는 title 에대한 점검
ggplot(full titanic[1:891,],aes(x = title,fill=factor(Survived))) +
 geom_bar() +
 ggtitle("Title V/S Survival rate")+
 xlab("Title") +
 ylab("Total Count") +
 labs(fill = "Survived")
```

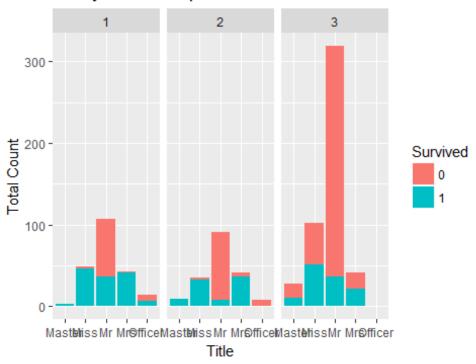


```
위의 그래프를 보면 Mr는 아주 낮은 생존율을 갖는다. 반면, Miss 와 Mrs는 Master 와 Officer 보다 높은 생존율을 갖는다.

### Title, Pclass, Survival 3 변수에 대한 시각화

ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,], aes(x = title, fill = Survived)) + geom_bar() + facet_wrap(~Pclass) + ggtitle("3-way relationship of Title, Pclass, and Survival") + xlab("Title") + ylab("Total Count") + labs(fill = "Survived")
```

3-way relationship of Title, Pclass, and Survival



```
### Sibsp 와 Parch 를 이용해 Family Size 생성하기

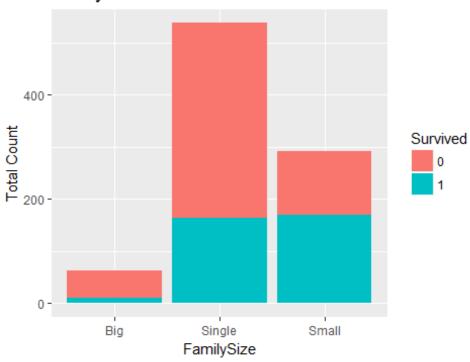
full_titanic$FamilySize <-full_titanic$SibSp + full_titanic$Parch + 1

full_titanic$FamilySized[full_titanic$FamilySize == 1] <- 'Single'
full_titanic$FamilySized[full_titanic$FamilySize < 5 & full_titanic$FamilySize
e >= 2] <- 'Small'
full_titanic$FamilySized[full_titanic$FamilySize >= 5] <- 'Big'

full_titanic$FamilySized=as.factor(full_titanic$FamilySized)

### Family Size 로 생존율 시각화
ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,],aes(x = FamilySized,fill=factor(Survived))) +
    geom_bar() +
    geom_bar() +
    gtitle("Family Size V/S Survival Rate") +
    xlab("FamilySize") +
    ylab("Total Count") +
    labs(fill = "Survived")
```

Family Size V/S Survival Rate



타이타닉에서 많은 가족수를 갖고 있는 사람들은 혼자이거나 작은 가족수를 갖는 사람들보다 생존율이 낮다.

시각화를 통해 대가족의 생존율을 확인한다.

```
ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,], aes(x = FamilySized, fill = Survived)) +
  geom_bar() +
  facet_wrap(~title) +
  ggtitle("3D View of Fmily Size, Title and Survival rate") +
  xlab("family.size") +
  ylab("Total Count") +
  ylim(0,300) +
  labs(fill = "Survived")
```

3D View of Fmily Size, Title and Survival rate



Family Size, Title, Survived 에 대한 그래프이다. 대가족인 경우 생존율이 보다 작은 가족 구성원 보다 훨씬 낮은 것을 알 수 있다.

동일한 Ticket을 가진 승객을 기반으로 한 분석

ticket.unique <- rep(0, nrow(full_titanic))
tickets <- unique(full_titanic\$Ticket)

for (i in 1:length(tickets)) {
 current.ticket <- tickets[i]
 party.indexes <- which(full_titanic\$Ticket == current.ticket)

 for (k in 1:length(party.indexes)) {
 ticket.unique[party.indexes[k]] <- length(party.indexes)
 }
}

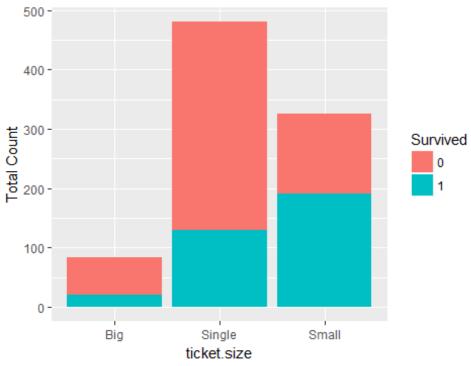
full_titanic\$ticket.unique <- ticket.unique

full_titanic\$ticket.size[full_titanic\$ticket.unique == 1] <- 'Single'
full_titanic\$ticket.size[full_titanic\$ticket.unique < 5 & full_titanic\$ticket.

```
unique>= 2] <- 'Small'
full_titanic$ticket.size[full_titanic$ticket.unique >= 5] <- 'Big'

## 그래프를 통해 Ticket 사이즈를 확인한다.
ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,],aes(x = ticket.size,fill=factor(Survived))) +
    geom_bar() +
    ggtitle("ticket.Size VS Survival")+
    xlab("ticket.size") +
    ylab("Total Count") +
    labs(fill = "Survived")
```

ticket.Size VS Survival



```
## 그래프를 통해 Ticket 와 Title의 규모를 확인한다.

ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,], aes(x = ticket.size, fill = Survived)) +

geom_bar() +

facet_wrap(~title) +

ggtitle("3D View of Ticket, Title and Survival rate") +

xlab("ticket.size") +

ylab("Total Count") +

ylim(0,300) +

labs(fill = "Survived")
```

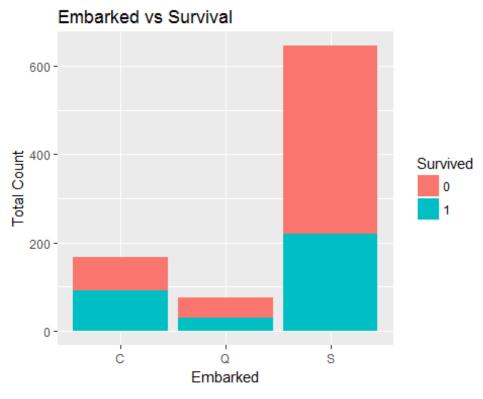
3D View of Ticket, Title and Survival rate



```
Family Size 와 Ticket Size 에 대한 큰 차이점은 없다.

### 승선 위치에 따른 생존율에 관계를 확인한다.

ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,],aes(x = Embarked,fill=factor(Survived))) +
    geom_bar() +
    ggtitle("Embarked vs Survival") +
    xlab("Embarked") +
    ylab("Total Count") +
    labs(fill = "Survived")
```



```
## Pclass 별 Embardedd 위치를 나눈 시각화

ggplot(full_titanic[1:891,], aes(x = Embarked, fill = Survived)) +

geom_bar() +

facet_wrap(~Pclass) +

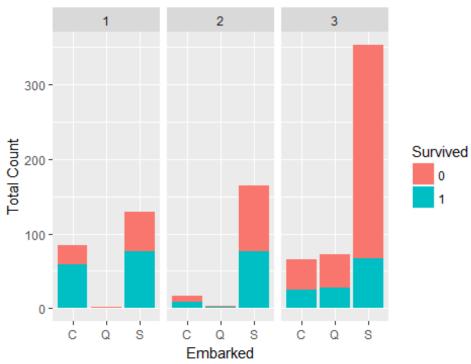
ggtitle("Pclass vs Embarked vs survival") +

xlab("Embarked") +

ylab("Total Count") +

labs(fill = "Survived")
```

Pclass vs Embarked vs survival



Embarked 와 Survived 와의 관계는 별로 없어 보인다.

Cabin 에는 결측값들이 많아 사용하기 좋지 않아 보인다.

Age 를 대신해 Title을 사용한다.

그리고, Fare 와 Pclass 와는 관계가 높음으로 분석대상으로 선정한다.

full_titanic\$ticket.size <- as.factor(full_titanic\$ticket.size)
full_titanic\$title <- as.factor(full_titanic\$title)</pre>

3. 변수 선정

```
## 지금까지 분석한 내용을 바탕으로 모델에 사용할 변수를 정리한다.
##"Pclass", "title", "Sex", "Embarked", "FamilySized", "ticket.size"

## 중복된 변수들은 삭제하고 적당한 형식으로 데이터를 변경한다.

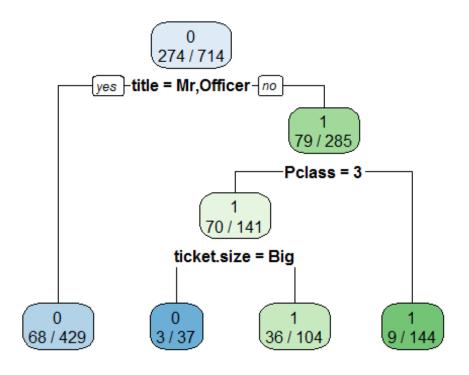
feauter1<-full_titanic[1:891, c("Pclass", "title", "Sex", "Embarked", "FamilySized", "ticket.size")]
```

```
response <- as.factor(train.tit$Survived)</pre>
feauter1$Survived=as.factor(train.tit$Survived)
### 데이터 검증을 위해 원본 데이터에서 20%를 사용하지 않고 남겨둔다.
set.seed(500)
ind=createDataPartition(feauter1$Survived,times=1,p=0.8,list=FALSE)
train val=feauter1[ind,]
test_val=feauter1[-ind,]
#### 원본 training 데이터, train 와 test 데이터의 생존율 비율을 확인한다.
round(prop.table(table(train.tit$Survived)*100),digits = 1)
##
##
    0
       1
## 0.6 0.4
round(prop.table(table(train_val$Survived)*100),digits = 1)
##
##
    0
        1
## 0.6 0.4
round(prop.table(table(test_val$Survived)*100),digits = 1)
##
## 0 1
## 0.6 0.4
4. 모델생성 및 예측
```

```
의사결정 트리 (Decision tree)

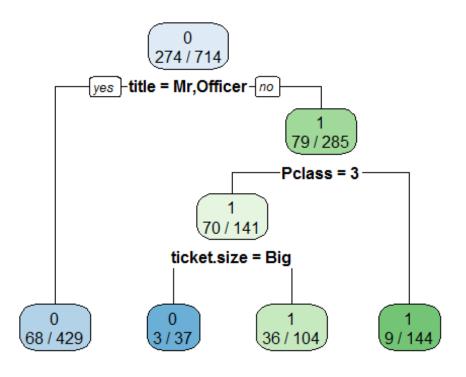
set.seed(1234)
Model_DT=rpart(Survived~.,data=train_val,method="class")

rpart.plot(Model_DT,extra = 3,fallen.leaves = T)
```



```
## Plot 내용을 보면, Single tee 모델에서 Title, Pclass, Ticket.size 변수를 사용
하고 있다. 그외 변수들은 사용하지 않는다.
### train 데이터를 Predict 하고 single tree 의 정확성을 확인한다.
PRE TDT=predict(Model DT,data=train val,type="class")
confusionMatrix(PRE_TDT,train_val$Survived)
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
            Reference
##
## Prediction
               0
                   1
##
           0 395
                  71
##
           1 45 203
##
##
                 Accuracy : 0.8375
##
                   95% CI: (0.8084, 0.8639)
##
      No Information Rate : 0.6162
##
      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : < 2e-16
##
##
                    Kappa : 0.6502
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value: 0.02028
##
##
##
              Sensitivity: 0.8977
##
              Specificity: 0.7409
```

```
Pos Pred Value: 0.8476
##
##
           Neg Pred Value : 0.8185
##
               Prevalence : 0.6162
##
           Detection Rate: 0.5532
##
     Detection Prevalence : 0.6527
##
        Balanced Accuracy : 0.8193
##
         'Positive' Class : 0
##
##
Accuracy 가 0.8375 이다.
그리 나쁜 결과는 아니다. 3 개의 변수만 사용했다.
## Single tree 는 Overfitting 이 발생할 수 있어, '10 fold 알고리즘'을 사용해 검
증한다.
set.seed(1234)
cv.10 <- createMultiFolds(train_val$Survived, k = 10, times = 10)</pre>
# 조절
ctrl <- trainControl(method = "repeatedcv", number = 10, repeats = 10,</pre>
                      index = cv.10)
## 모델생성
Model_CDT <- train(x = train_val[,-7], y = train_val[,7], method = "rpart", t</pre>
uneLength = 30, trControl = ctrl)
Accuracy 가 0.8139 이다. 앞의 Single tree 에서 Overfitting 된 것으로 보인다.
## 중요 변수를 확인한다. Single tree 와 동일한 결과인가?
rpart.plot(Model_CDT$finalModel,extra = 3,fallen.leaves = T)
```

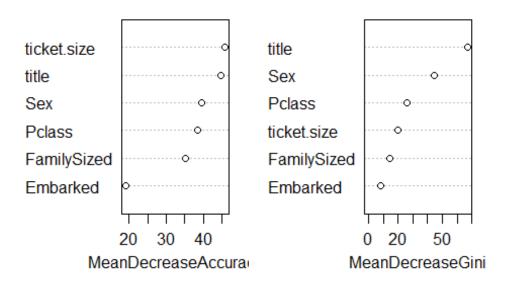


```
사용된 변수에는 차이가 없다.
### test 데이터로 정확성을 확인한다.
PRE_VDTS=predict(Model_CDT$finalModel,newdata=test_val,type="class")
confusionMatrix(PRE_VDTS,test_val$Survived)
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
##
            Reference
## Prediction 0 1
           0 97 20
##
##
           1 12 48
##
##
                 Accuracy : 0.8192
##
                   95% CI: (0.7545, 0.8729)
##
      No Information Rate: 0.6158
      P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 3.784e-09
##
##
##
                    Kappa : 0.6093
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.2159
##
##
##
              Sensitivity: 0.8899
##
              Specificity: 0.7059
##
           Pos Pred Value: 0.8291
           Neg Pred Value: 0.8000
##
```

```
## Prevalence : 0.6158
## Detection Rate : 0.5480
## Detection Prevalence : 0.6610
## Balanced Accuracy : 0.7979
##
## 'Positive' Class : 0
##

Accuracy 가 0.8192 이다.
```

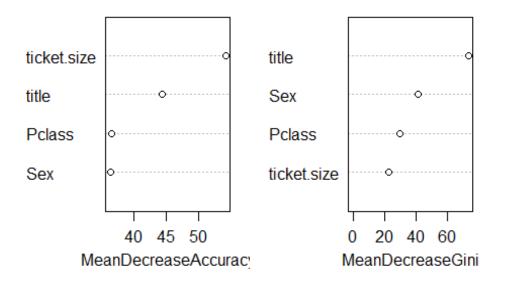
```
랜덤포레스트 (Random Forest)
#install.packages("randomForest")
library(randomForest)
set.seed(1234)
rf.1 <- randomForest(x = train_val[,-7],y=train_val[,7], importance = TRUE, n
tree = 1000)
rf.1
##
## Call:
## randomForest(x = train_val[, -7], y = train_val[, 7], ntree = 1000,
importance = TRUE)
                  Type of random forest: classification
##
                        Number of trees: 1000
##
## No. of variables tried at each split: 2
##
           OOB estimate of error rate: 17.09%
##
## Confusion matrix:
##
       0
          1 class.error
## 0 395 45
              0.1022727
## 1 77 197
               0.2810219
varImpPlot(rf.1)
```



```
랜덤포레스트 accuracy rate 는 82.91 이다. 의사결정 트리 보다 1% 더 낫다.
중복 변수 2개를 삭제하고 모델을 재생성한다.
train_val1=train_val[,-4:-5]
test_val1=test_val[,-4:-5]
set.seed(1234)
rf.2 <- randomForest(x = train_val1[,-5],y=train_val1[,5], importance = TRUE,
ntree = 1000)
rf.2
##
## Call:
## randomForest(x = train_val1[, -5], y = train_val1[, 5], ntree = 1000,
  importance = TRUE)
                 Type of random forest: classification
##
                      Number of trees: 1000
##
## No. of variables tried at each split: 2
##
##
          OOB estimate of error rate: 15.97%
## Confusion matrix:
## 0 1 class.error
```

```
## 0 395 45 0.1022727
## 1 69 205 0.2518248
varImpPlot(rf.2)
```

rf.2



```
## Random Forest
##
## 714 samples
##
     4 predictor
     2 classes: '0', '1'
##
##
## No pre-processing
## Resampling: Cross-Validated (10 fold, repeated 10 times)
## Summary of sample sizes: 642, 643, 643, 643, 643, ...
## Resampling results across tuning parameters:
##
##
     mtry Accuracy
                      Kappa
##
     2
           0.8392390
                     0.6538299
##
     3
           0.8382551 0.6518851
##
           0.8368466 0.6489636
##
## Accuracy was used to select the optimal model using the largest value.
## The final value used for the model was mtry = 2.
교차 검증결과 accuracy rate 는 0.8393 이다.
Test data 를 예측한다.
pr.rf=predict(rf.5,newdata = test_val1)
confusionMatrix(pr.rf,test_val1$Survived)
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
             Reference
##
## Prediction 0 1
            0 97 20
##
##
            1 12 48
##
##
                  Accuracy : 0.8192
##
                    95% CI: (0.7545, 0.8729)
##
       No Information Rate: 0.6158
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 3.784e-09
##
##
##
                     Kappa: 0.6093
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value: 0.2159
##
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.8899
##
               Specificity: 0.7059
##
            Pos Pred Value: 0.8291
            Neg Pred Value: 0.8000
##
                Prevalence: 0.6158
##
##
            Detection Rate: 0.5480
```

```
## Detection Prevalence : 0.6610
## Balanced Accuracy : 0.7979
##
## 'Positive' Class : 0
##
accuracy rate 는 0.8192 로 기대 보다 낮았다.
```

```
서포트 백터 머신(Support Vector Machine)
library(e1071)
set.seed(1274)
liner.tune=tune.svm(Survived~.,data=train_val1,kernel="linear",cost=c(0.01,0.
1,0.2,0.5,0.7,1,2,3,5,10,15,20,50,100))
liner.tune
##
## Parameter tuning of 'svm':
## - sampling method: 10-fold cross validation
##
## - best parameters:
## cost
##
##
## - best performance: 0.1736502
Cost=3 일때, 최고의 성능을 낸다. Accuracy rate 가 82.7 이다.
### 최상의 liner 모델을 생성한다.
best.linear=liner.tune$best.model
## test data 를 이용해 Survival rate 을 예측한다.
best.test=predict(best.linear,newdata=test_val1,type="class")
confusionMatrix(best.test,test_val1$Survived)
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
            Reference
## Prediction 0 1
```

```
##
            0 97 21
            1 12 47
##
##
##
                  Accuracy : 0.8136
##
                    95% CI: (0.7483, 0.8681)
##
       No Information Rate: 0.6158
##
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 1.058e-08
##
##
                     Kappa : 0.5959
##
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.1637
##
##
               Sensitivity: 0.8899
##
               Specificity: 0.6912
##
            Pos Pred Value: 0.8220
##
            Neg Pred Value: 0.7966
##
                Prevalence: 0.6158
##
            Detection Rate: 0.5480
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.6667
##
         Balanced Accuracy: 0.7905
##
          'Positive' Class : 0
##
##
Linear 모델 accuracy 는 0.8136 이다.
```

```
Radial Support vector Machine
set.seed(1274)
rd.poly=tune.svm(Survived~.,data=train_val1,kernel="radial",gamma=seq(0.1,5))
summary(rd.poly)
##
## Parameter tuning of 'svm':
##
## - sampling method: 10-fold cross validation
##
## - best parameters:
##
   gamma
##
      2.1
##
## - best performance: 0.166608
## - Detailed performance results:
```

```
gamma
              error dispersion
## 1
       0.1 0.1680164 0.04245604
## 2
      1.1 0.1680164 0.03983673
## 3
       2.1 0.1666080 0.04166448
## 4
      3.1 0.1666080 0.04166448
## 5
      4.1 0.1666080 0.04166448
best.rd=rd.poly$best.model
Non Linear Kerenel 은 높은 accuracy 를 제공한다.
## test data 예측하기
pre.rd=predict(best.rd, newdata = test_val1)
confusionMatrix(pre.rd,test_val1$Survived)
## Confusion Matrix and Statistics
##
             Reference
##
## Prediction 0 1
##
           0 97 20
##
           1 12 48
##
##
                 Accuracy : 0.8192
                    95% CI: (0.7545, 0.8729)
##
##
       No Information Rate: 0.6158
##
       P-Value [Acc > NIR] : 3.784e-09
##
##
                     Kappa: 0.6093
##
   Mcnemar's Test P-Value : 0.2159
##
##
              Sensitivity: 0.8899
              Specificity: 0.7059
##
            Pos Pred Value: 0.8291
##
##
           Neg Pred Value: 0.8000
                Prevalence: 0.6158
##
##
            Detection Rate: 0.5480
##
      Detection Prevalence: 0.6610
##
         Balanced Accuracy: 0.7979
##
          'Positive' Class: 0
##
##
Non Liner 모델은 사용한 test data 의 accuracy 는 0.81 이다.
```

```
로지스틱 회귀모델 (Logistic Regression)
contrasts(train_val1$Sex)
          male
## female
            0
## male
             1
contrasts(train val1$Pclass)
##
     2 3
## 1 0 0
## 2 1 0
## 3 0 1
## 변수가 어떻게 구성되어 있는지 확인한다.
## 로지스틱 회귀 모델을 실행한다.
log.mod <- glm(Survived ~ ., family = binomial(link=logit),</pre>
               data = train val1)
### summary 확인
summary(log.mod)
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Survived ~ ., family = binomial(link = logit),
       data = train val1)
##
##
## Deviance Residuals:
                     Median
##
       Min
                10
                                  3Q
                                          Max
## -2.4187 -0.5944 -0.3937
                              0.5805
                                       3.0414
##
## Coefficients:
##
                    Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
                                          0.027 0.978428
## (Intercept)
                     16.8752
                               624.0921
## Pclass2
                     -1.1968
                                 0.3129 -3.824 0.000131 ***
                                 0.2721 -7.838 4.58e-15 ***
                     -2.1324
## Pclass3
## titleMiss
                     -16.1021
                               624.0921 -0.026 0.979416
## titleMr
                     -3.7422
                                 0.5216 -7.175 7.24e-13 ***
## titleMrs
                     -16.0186
                               624.0921 -0.026 0.979523
## titleOfficer
                                         -5.090 3.58e-07 ***
                     -4.3752
                                 0.8595
## Sexmale
                     -15.6157
                               624.0919 -0.025 0.980038
                                         5.137 2.79e-07 ***
## ticket.sizeSingle
                      2.0968
                                 0.4082
## ticket.sizeSmall
                                 0.3870
                                         5.260 1.44e-07 ***
                      2.0356
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##
       Null deviance: 950.86 on 713
                                      degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 589.82 on 704
                                      degrees of freedom
## AIC: 609.82
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 13
confint(log.mod)
## Waiting for profiling to be done...
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
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```

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```

```
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
## Warning: glm.fit: fitted probabilities numerically 0 or 1 occurred
##
                          2.5 %
                                    97.5 %
                     -80.363813
## (Intercept)
                                        NA
## Pclass2
                     -1.821261 -0.5924824
## Pclass3
                     -2.676712 -1.6082641
## titleMiss
                             NA 81.1580568
## titleMr
                      -4.806899 -2.7544131
## titleMrs
                             NA 81.2072009
## titleOfficer
                     -6.200669 -2.7777761
## Sexmale
                             NA 81.9299127
## ticket.sizeSingle
                       1.318753 2.9224495
## ticket.sizeSmall
                       1.294852 2.8160324
###train data 예측하기
train.probs <- predict(log.mod, data=train_val1,type = "response")</pre>
table(train_val1$Survived,train.probs>0.5)
##
##
       FALSE TRUE
##
     0
         395
              45
##
    1
          70 204
(395+204)/(395+204+70+45)
## [1] 0.8389356
로지스틱 회귀모델은 train data 에서 accuracy rate 을 0.83 으로 예측했다.
test.probs <- predict(log.mod, newdata=test_val1,type = "response")</pre>
table(test_val1$Survived,test.probs>0.5)
##
##
       FALSE TRUE
##
          97
               12
##
    1
          21
               47
(97+47)/(97+12+21+47)
## [1] 0.8135593
teat data 의 accuracy rate 는 0.8135 이다.
```

여러 모델을 실행한 결과 대부분 결과가 비슷하게 나온 것을 확인할 수 있었다. 모델 선정도 중요하지만 데이터를 이해하고 변수 분석을 통해 좀더 예측 결과에 효과를 줄 수 있도록 결측치 처리 와 기존 변수를 통한 파생변수를 생성이 더 중요함을 느꼈다.