

Business Intelligence and Data Analytics

Assignment 2

Group 51

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Description

The sinking of the Titanic is a well recorded historical event. A ship of great proportions, heralded to be completely unsinkable, sank on its maiden voyage, carrying a large number of passengers. There were not enough safety vessels to save all the passengers. Notoriously, Women and Children were prioritized during the rescue effort, and the dispatching of the safety boats. Since this event occurred, data pertaining to the survival of passengers has been scrapped and analysed many times. This document provides no novel analysis. The goal of this document is to predict the survival rate of any given passenger.

The data we have is incomplete, but sufficient for our amateur purposes. For details pertaining to the attributes of this dataset, see the ***Unmodified Data Table*** included in the following section. Certain fields are missing data, and much of the data provides no value to our analysis.

Data of no use will be discarded. Some data will be aggregated and categorized into new nominal categories. After processing the data, it will be analyzed, visualized and then compared to the findings of data-scientists.

Tables of Attributes

Unmodified (Raw Data)

Name	Type	Description	Relevant
Passenger ID	numeric	Unique identifier	No
Survived	binary	Describes whether survived, or not	Yes
Pclass	Nominal (1-3)	Passenger Class (lower number = higher class)	Yes
Name	string	Full Name and Title	No
Sex	nominal	Male or Female	Yes
Age	numeric	Age in years	Yes
SibSP	numeric	Number of Siblings	Yes
Parch	numeric	Number of Parents	Yes
Ticket	string	Ticket ID	No
Fare	numeric	Cost of Ticket	No
Embark	string	Designates location of embarkment	Yes
Cabin	string	Cabin Given to High Class Passengers	No

Relevant

Name	Reason for Inclusion
Pclass	The passenger class
Sex	Women were prioritized on safety vessels, and so evaluating how much sex impacted survivability is critical.
Embark	Character describing the embarkment location. [C = Cherbourg, Q = Queenstown, S = Southampton]
Survived	Considered for comparison with predicted value.
SibSp	Used to derive Relatives Attribute
Parch	Used to derive Relative attribute
Age	Used to derive age Group Attribute (Warning: Contains missing fields)

Added and Derived

Name	Derived From	Type	Description
Relative	SibSp and Parch	nominal	Categorization by total number of relatives
Age Group	Age	nominal	Categorization by age group

Irrelevant and Removed

Name	Reason for Exclusion
Name	Names don't provide relevant statistical data It is worth noting that the Title included in the name may provide some use, however.
Age	Age has been abstracted to the nominal category "Age Group"
SibSp	Removed after being used to create "Relative"
Parch	Removed after being used to create "Relative"
Ticket	Ticket information is used to designate tickets from each other. They provide no information on survivability.
Fare	The price paid to partake does not inform the treatment of the passenger; it is the passenger class that informs precedence of treatment.
Cabin	If a cabin is reserved for an individual, it is recorded here. While having a cabin correlates with the highest passenger class, this category does not itself inform survivability.
Passenger ID	A unique identifier does not provide information on survivability

Visualizations and Screenshots

Titanic_train_processed.csv

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
1	Survived	Pclass	Sex	Embarked	AgeGroup	Relatives															
2	1	1	female	C	Young Adult	None															
3	1	1	male	C	Young Adult	Low															
4	1	1	male	C	Young Adult	None															
5	0	1	male	S	Young Adult	Average															
6	1	1	female	S	Young Adult	Average															
7	1	1	female	S	Young Adult	Average															
8	0	1	male	S	Senior Adult	Average															
9	1	1	female	C	Young Adult	Average															
10	1	1	female	C	Young Adult	Average															
11	0	1	male	C	Young Adult	Low															
12	1	1	female	C	Senior Adult	Low															
13	1	1	female	C	Young Adult	None															
14	0	1	male	C	NK	None															
15	1	1	female	C	Young Adult	Low															
16	1	1	female	C	Young Adult	None															
17	0	1	male	S	NK	None															
18	0	1	male	C	Young Adult	Low															
19	1	1	female	S	Teen	Low															
20	1	1	female	S	Young Adult	None															
21	1	1	female	S	Young Adult	Low															

View of data after unused attributes have been purged, and new attributes have been included.

Distribution of the Class Attribute (Survived)

Weka Explorer

Preprocess | Classify | Cluster | Associate | Select attributes | Visualize

Open file... Open URL... Open DB... Generate... Undo Edit... Save...

Filter: Choose **None** Apply Stop

Current relation:
Relation: Titanic_train_processed-weka.filter... Attributes: 6
Instances: 889 Sum of weights: 889

Attributes:
All None Invert Pattern

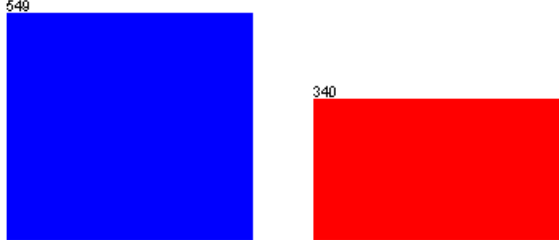
No.	Name
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survived
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Pclass
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Sex
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Embarked
5	<input type="checkbox"/> AgeGroup
6	<input type="checkbox"/> Relatives

Remove

Selected attribute:
Name: Survived Type: Nominal
Missing: 0 (0%) Distinct: 2 Unique: 0 (0%)

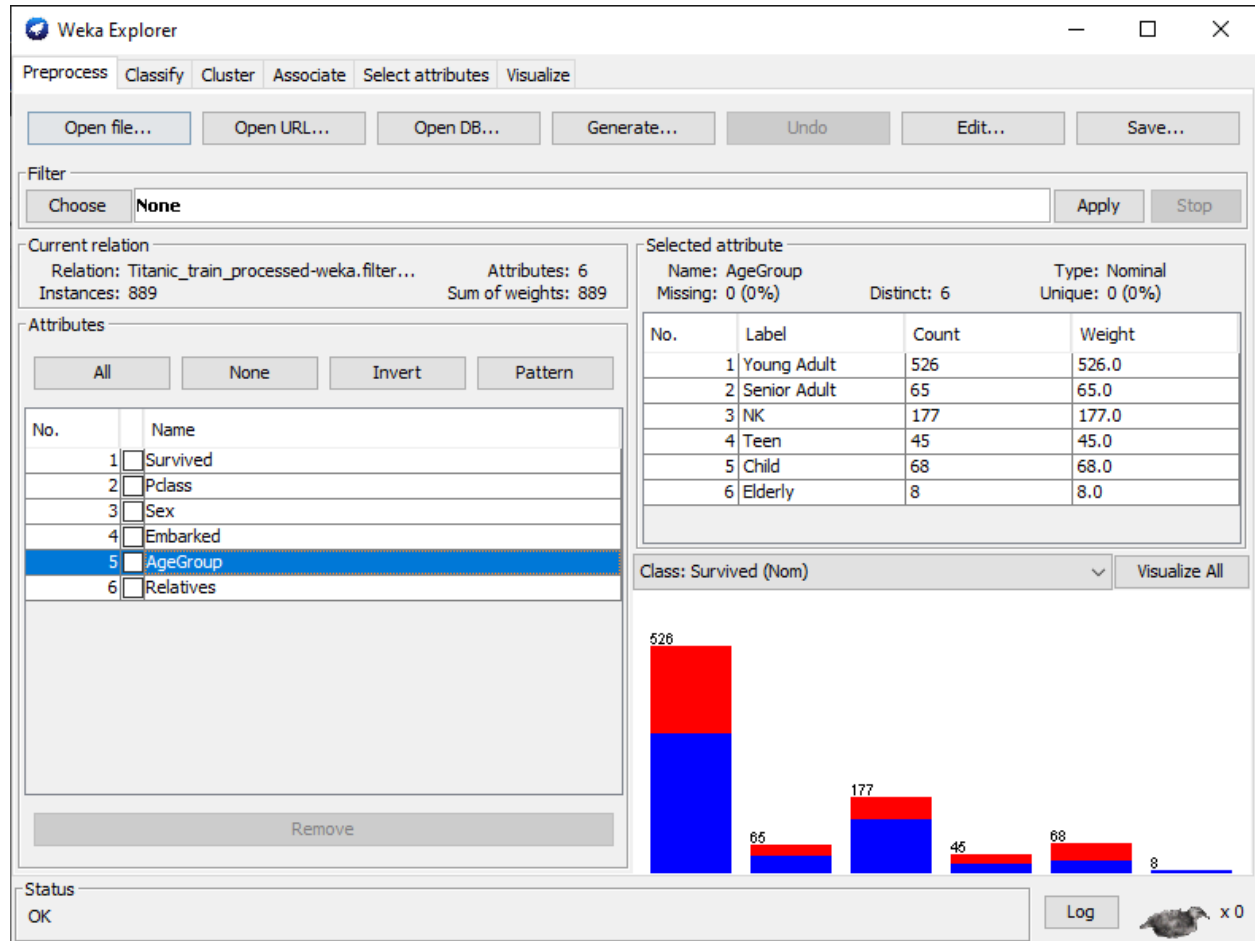
No.	Label	Count	Weight
1	0	549	549.0
2	1	340	340.0

Class: Survived (Nom) Visualize All



Status: OK Log x 0

Distribution of the Age Group Attribute



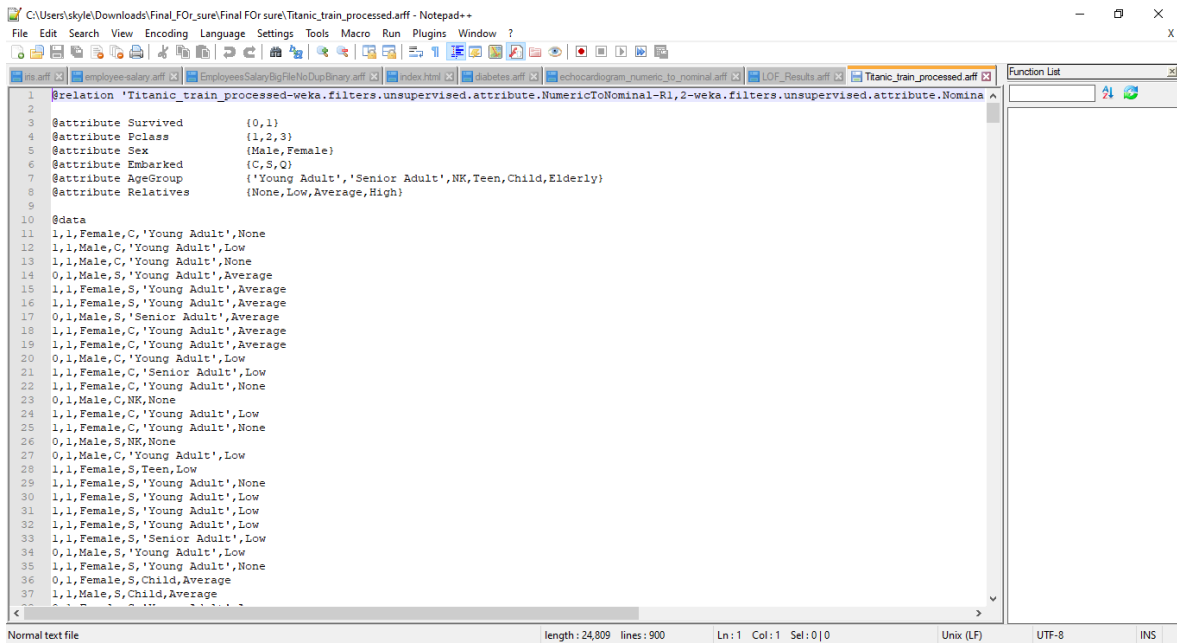
Visualisation of the distribution of data the nominal age categories. Not Known is the 3rd most popular category.

Consider: The majority of the passengers were categorised by age as Young Adults.

Age Group Interpretation

Name	Minimum Age (years)	Maximum Age (years)
Child	0	12
Teen	12+	18
Young Adult	18+	50
Senior Adult	50+	65
Elderly	65+	-
NK (Not Known)	?	?

Titanic_train_processed.arff



```
1 %Relation 'Titanic_train_processed-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.NumericToNominal-R1,2-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.Nomina
2
3 %attribute Survived      {0,1}
4 %attribute Pclass       {1,2,3}
5 %attribute Sex           {Male,Female}
6 %attribute Embarked     {C,S,Q}
7 %attribute AgeGroup     {'Young Adult','Senior Adult','NK,Teen,Child,Elderly}
8 %attribute Relatives     {None,Low,Average,High}
9
10 @data
11 1,1,Female,C,'Young Adult',None
12 1,1,Male,C,'Young Adult',Low
13 1,1,Male,C,'Young Adult',None
14 0,1,Male,S,'Young Adult',Average
15 1,1,Female,S,'Young Adult',Average
16 1,1,Female,S,'Young Adult',Average
17 0,1,Male,S,'Senior Adult',Average
18 1,1,Female,C,'Young Adult',Average
19 1,1,Female,C,'Young Adult',Average
20 0,1,Male,C,'Young Adult',Low
21 1,1,Female,C,'Senior Adult',Low
22 1,1,Female,C,'Young Adult',None
23 0,1,Male,C,NK,None
24 1,1,Female,C,'Young Adult',Low
25 1,1,Female,C,'Young Adult',None
26 0,1,Male,S,NK,None
27 0,1,Male,C,'Young Adult',Low
28 1,1,Female,S,Teen,Low
29 1,1,Female,S,'Young Adult',None
30 1,1,Female,S,'Young Adult',Low
31 1,1,Female,S,'Young Adult',Low
32 1,1,Female,S,'Young Adult',Low
33 1,1,Female,S,'Senior Adult',Low
34 0,1,Male,S,'Young Adult',Low
35 1,1,Female,S,'Young Adult',None
36 0,1,Female,S,Child,Average
37 1,1,Male,S,Child,Average
```

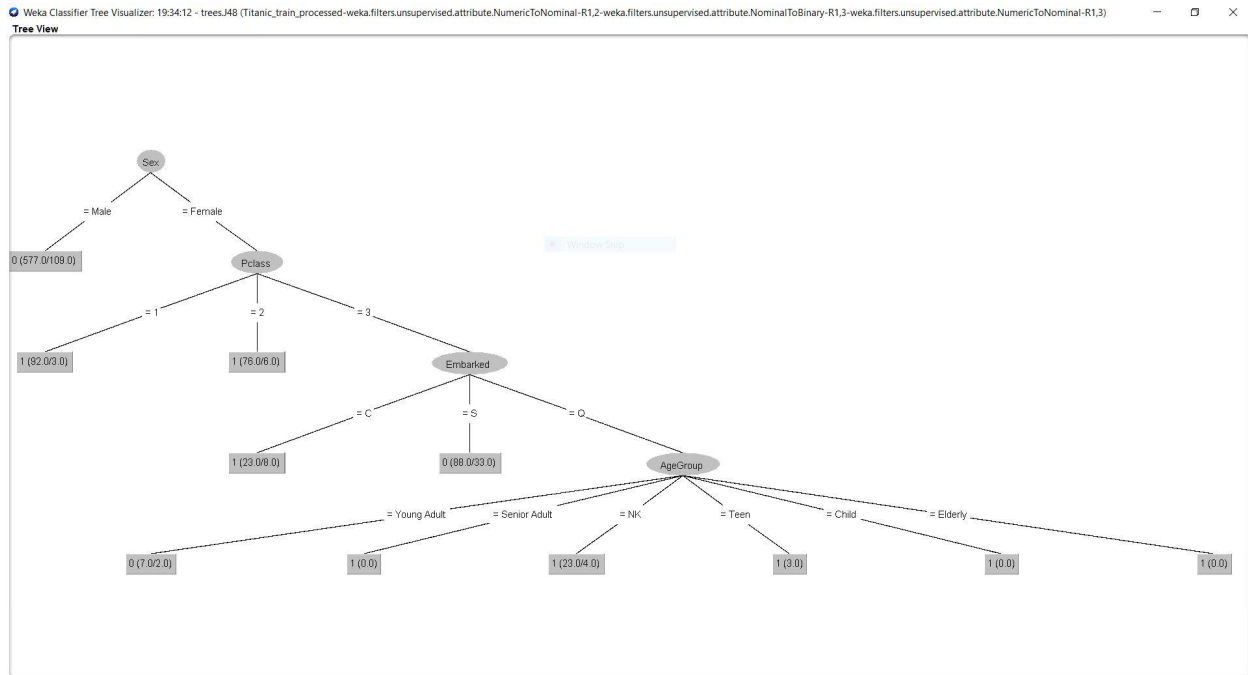
Results

Confusion Matrix

Minimum Number of Objects Equals Two (2)

a	b	<--	classified as
519	30		a = 0
140	200		b = 1

Decision Tree



Interpretation of the Tree

How to read the tree:

- If your Sex is Male,
 - You are predicted to die
- If your Sex is Female,
 - If you are in the Highest Passenger Class,
 - you are predicted to live
 - If you are in the Middle passenger Class,
 - you are predicted to live
 - If you are in the Lowest Passenger Class,
 - If you embarked from C,
 - You are predicted to live
 - If you embarked from S,
 - You are predicted to die
 - If you embarked from Q,
 - If you are a Young Adult,
 - You are predicted to die
 - Otherwise,
 - You are predicted to live

Explanation of Anomalous Results

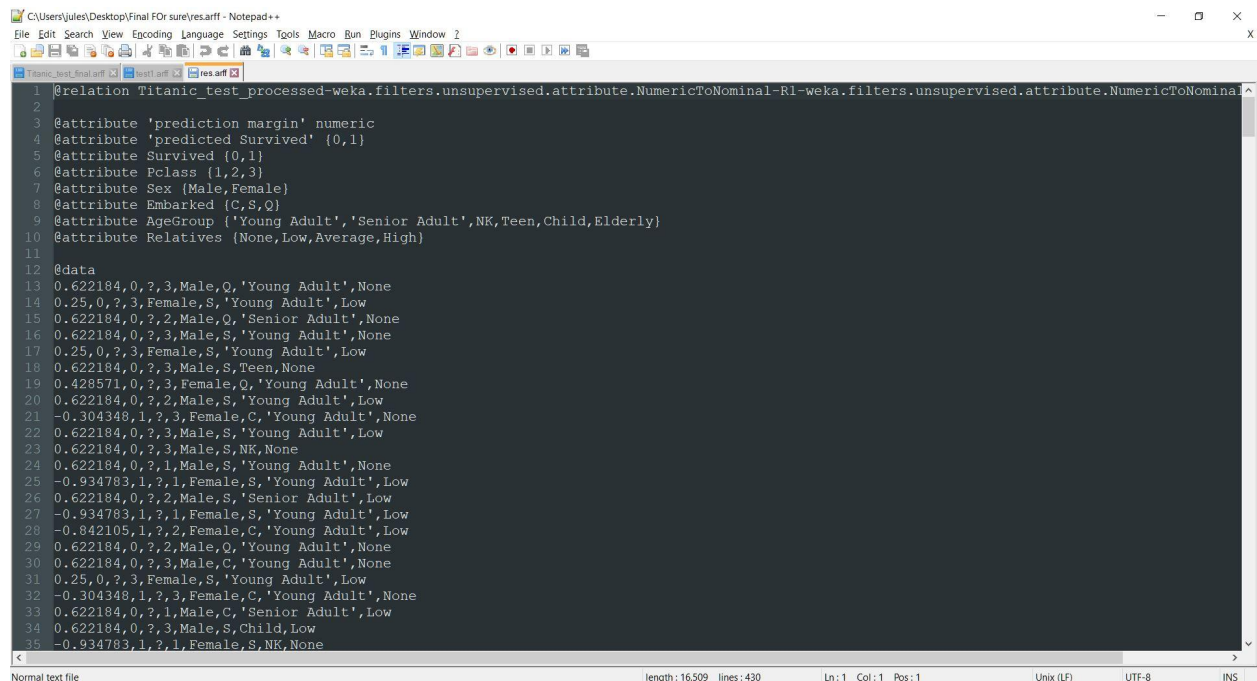
The first step in the classification was done by branching out on the basis of sex. The model predicted all the men to die in the crash, 577 of which were correctly classified and 109 were incorrectly classified. We believe this is due to the sample data which was selected for interpretation.

Since, all men were predicted to die according to the tree, it only branched under the women category. The women category was further classified on the basis of the class that the passengers were travelling in.

We have a high certainty (97%) that all the women in the highest passenger class survived, due to being given precedence during the evacuation. We have a similar certainty (93%) that women in the middle passenger class also survived. In the lowest class, according to our model, the predicted survival rate seems to have depended on the embarkment location.

According to the model, the passengers from Cherbourg had a higher rate of survivability compared to Southampton. For the passengers from Queenstown Age Group was also uniquely a factor.

res.arff



```
1 @relation Titanic_test_processed-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.NumericToNominal-1-weka.filters.unsupervised.attribute.NumericToNominal
2
3 @attribute 'prediction margin' numeric
4 @attribute 'predicted Survived' {0,1}
5 @attribute Survived {0,1}
6 @attribute Pclass {1,2,3}
7 @attribute Sex {Male, Female}
8 @attribute Embarked {C, S, Q}
9 @attribute AgeGroup {'Young Adult', 'Senior Adult', NK, Teen, Child, Elderly}
10 @attribute Relatives {None, Low, Average, High}
11
12 @data
13 0.622184,0,2,3, Male, Q, 'Young Adult', None
14 0.25,0,2,3, Female, S, 'Young Adult', Low
15 0.622184,0,2,2, Male, Q, 'Senior Adult', None
16 0.622184,0,2,3, Male, S, 'Young Adult', None
17 0.25,0,2,3, Female, S, 'Young Adult', Low
18 0.622184,0,2,3, Male, S, Teen, None
19 0.428571,0,2,3, Female, Q, 'Young Adult', None
20 0.622184,0,2,2, Male, S, 'Young Adult', Low
21 -0.304348,1,2,3, Female, C, 'Young Adult', None
22 0.622184,0,2,3, Male, S, 'Young Adult', Low
23 0.622184,0,2,3, Male, S, NK, None
24 0.622184,0,2,1, Male, S, 'Young Adult', None
25 -0.934783,1,2,1, Female, S, 'Young Adult', Low
26 0.622184,0,2,2, Male, S, 'Senior Adult', Low
27 -0.934783,1,2,1, Female, S, 'Young Adult', Low
28 -0.842105,1,2,2, Female, C, 'Young Adult', Low
29 0.622184,0,2,2, Male, Q, 'Young Adult', None
30 0.622184,0,2,3, Male, C, 'Young Adult', None
31 0.25,0,2,3, Female, S, 'Young Adult', Low
32 -0.304348,1,2,3, Female, C, 'Young Adult', None
33 0.622184,0,2,1, Male, C, 'Senior Adult', Low
34 0.622184,0,2,3, Male, S, Child, Low
35 -0.934783,1,2,1, Female, S, NK, None
```

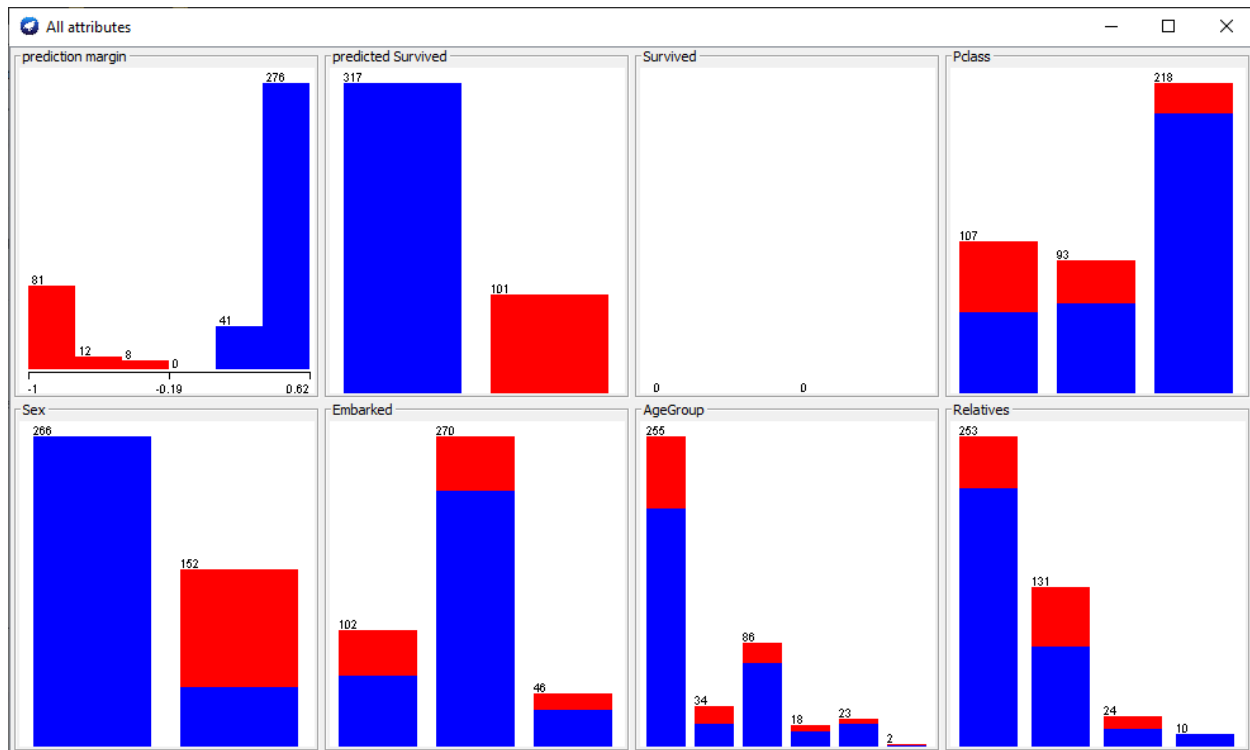
Findings

- a. Total instances in the test file: **418**
- b. Number of persons predicted to survive (1): **101**
- c. Number of persons predicted not to survive (0): **317**
- d. Percentage of predicted survival: **24.162%**

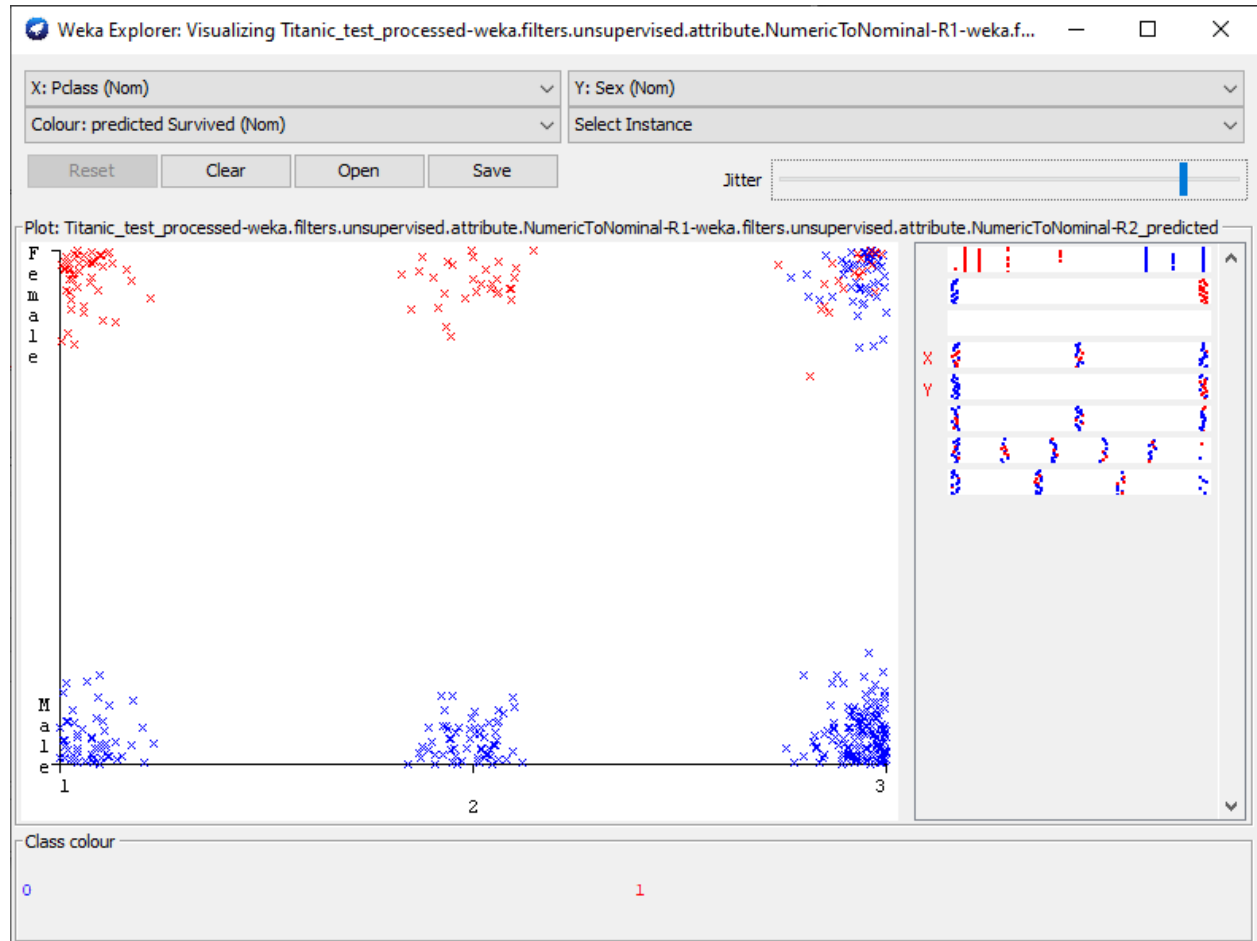
Table of Expectations

	Our Result	Expectation (True Value)
Passengers Survived (%)	24.162	37
First Class Survived (%)	49.504	61
Second Class Survived (%)	29.703	42
Third Class Survived (%)	20.792	24
Male Survived (%)	0	20
Female Survived (%)	100	75

Predicted Survival Rate (Visualized)



Overview of Sex and Class Upon Predicted Survival



*Red means the passenger is predicted to have survived, and Blue predicts the passenger died.
The above graph includes an elevated jitter for easier viewing.*

Summary of Findings

Our resulting predictions suggest that the primary correlation for survival was sex, and the second correlation was class. Reiterated, ***all men were predicted to die irrespective of class, and women were predicted to survive on the basis of their class.***

Discussion

Before we mention differences, we should first mention that the numbers which we present include a certain chance of deviation.

There are many reasons why our results might differ from our expected results.

Our tested dataset is very small, and so the predicted outcome of each passenger has a greater outcome on the numbers as a whole.

If we followed the same procedure as the data scientists that interpreted the data initially, we could isolate the difference in our results as being from the selection of data. We do not know the process which generated the results to which we are comparing.

We also possibly introduced new errors: we aggregated data(See table of Added and Derived Attributes above) to generate new nominal attributes , which could affect the accuracy of our results: in this specific case, all conversions of numeric to nominal lead to a loss of data (see precision).

We are left with the belief that a more accurate model could have been generated using the more specific numeric fields. To test this idea, we suggest a way to solve for the missing age data and include our findings below, in the Additional Analysis Section.

Additional Analysis

Check impact of missing Age values

We noticed that a great deal of our data was missing age data. As previously mentioned in this document, the third most populated age group was Not Known (NK).

To attempt to predict the missing age values, we extracted the titles from the Raw Data Names. Titles imply certain aspects about social status that correlate with age, we used central tendencies to predict numerical missing age data.

We also opted to use the original numeric SibSP and Parch Attributes, in preference to the ordinal Relatives Attribute.

After performing these transformations, we attempted the process of retraining the data based on the populated numeric age attribute, rather than the nominal age-group attribute to see how it would impact our findings.

Findings

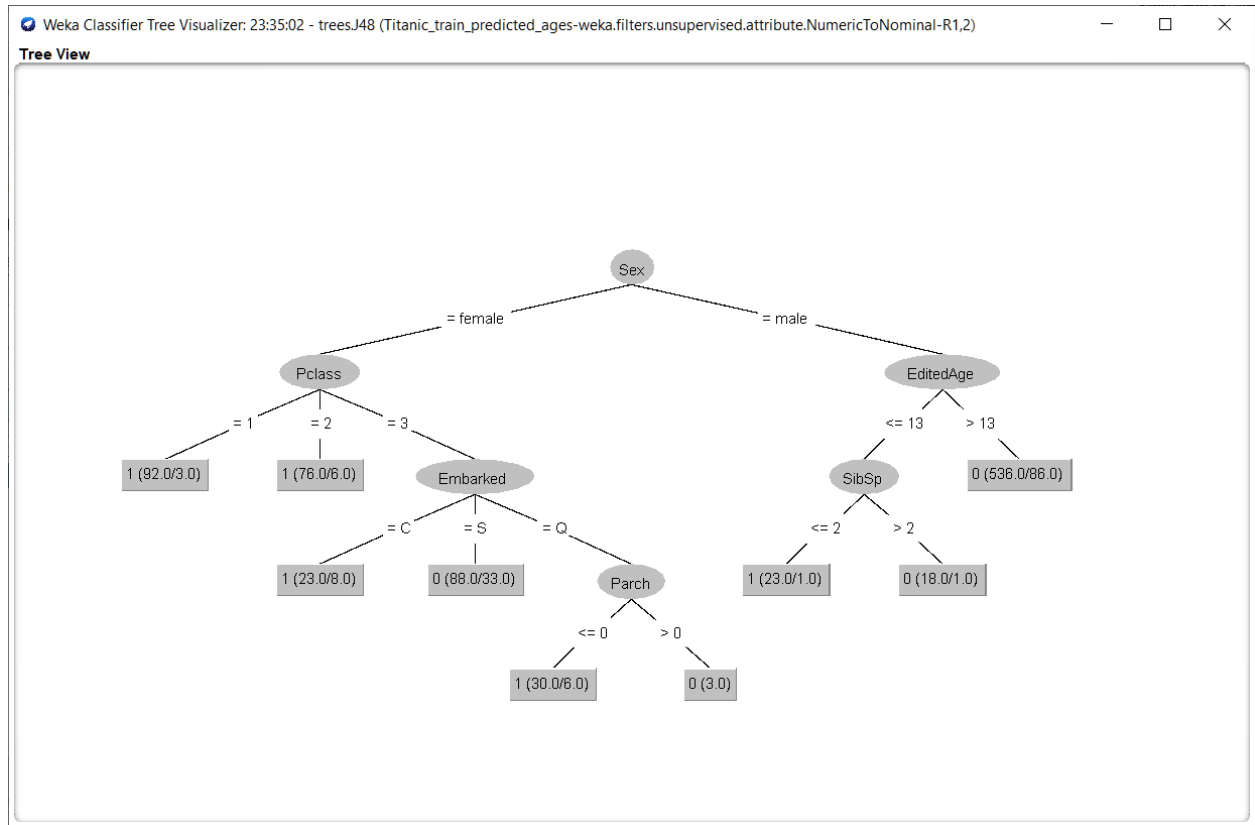
Total instances in the test file:	418
b. Number of persons predicted to survive (1):	127
c. Number of persons predicted not to survive (0):	291
d. Percentage of predicted survival:	30.383%

Table of Expectations

	Our Result	Expectation (True Value)
Passengers Survived (%)	30.383	37
First Class Survived (%)	39.370	61
Second Class Survived (%)	23.622	42
Third Class Survived (%)	24.409	24
Male Survived (%)	12.599	20
Female Survived (%)	87.402	75

Files pertaining to these findings will also be included alongside this document.

Decision Tree for Adjusted Model



Consider that the requirements for predicting life and death in this model are more complex for males than in the previous model.