Titanic-Survival-1912-Statistic

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```
library(titanic)
## Warning: package 'titanic' was built under R version 4.2.2
library(dplyr)
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##
      filter, lag
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
      intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
##
library(tidyverse)
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.2 --
## v ggplot2 3.3.6 v purrr 0.3.4
## v tibble 3.1.8 v stringr 1.4.1
## v tidyr 1.2.1 v forcats 0.5.2
## v readr
          2.1.2
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag() masks stats::lag()
library(psych)
## Warning: package 'psych' was built under R version 4.2.2
## Attaching package: 'psych'
## The following objects are masked from 'package:ggplot2':
##
      %+%, alpha
##
```

library(Amelia) ## Warning: package 'Amelia' was built under R version 4.2.2 ## Loading required package: Rcpp ## ## ## ## Amelia II: Multiple Imputation ## ## (Version 1.8.1, built: 2022-11-18) ## ## Copyright (C) 2005-2023 James Honaker, Gary King and Matthew Blackwell ## ## Refer to http://gking.harvard.edu/amelia/ for more information ##

library(ggplot2)

View dataframe

First, lets view the dataset.

glimpse(titanic_train)

```
## Rows: 891
## Columns: 12
## $ PassengerId <int> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,~
## $ Survived <int> 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1~
## $ Pclass
                                                   <int> 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3~
                                                   <chr> "Braund, Mr. Owen Harris", "Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Fl~
## $ Name
                                                   <chr> "male", "female", "female", "female", "male", "male
## $ Sex
## $ Age
                                                   <dbl> 22, 38, 26, 35, 35, NA, 54, 2, 27, 14, 4, 58, 20, 39, 14, ~
## $ SibSp
                                                   <int> 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4, 0, 1, 0~
                                                   <int> 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 5, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0~
## $ Parch
                                                   <chr> "A/5 21171", "PC 17599", "STON/O2. 3101282", "113803", "37~
## $ Ticket
## $ Fare
                                                   <dbl> 7.2500, 71.2833, 7.9250, 53.1000, 8.0500, 8.4583, 51.8625,~
                                                   <chr> "", "C85", "", "C123", "", "E46", "", "", "", "G6", "C~
## $ Cabin
                                                   <chr> "S", "C", "S", "S", "S", "Q", "S", "S", "S", "C", "S", "S"~
## $ Embarked
```

The dataset contains information about 891 passengers and 12 columns.

Drop NA

Count total missing values

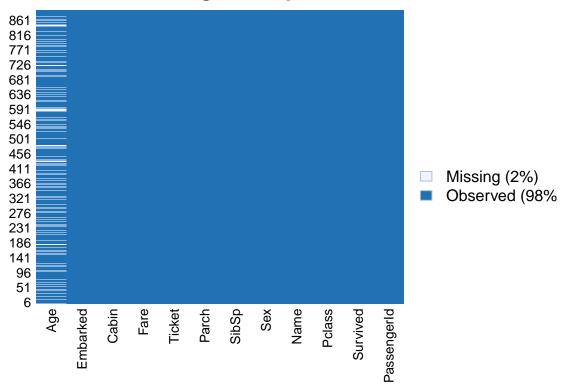
```
sum(is.na(titanic_train))
```

[1] 177

Plot missing map

missmap(titanic_train)

Missingness Map



Drop na

```
titanic_df <- na.omit(titanic_train)</pre>
```

Visualizing Data

\$ Ticket

Check the structure of the data

: chr

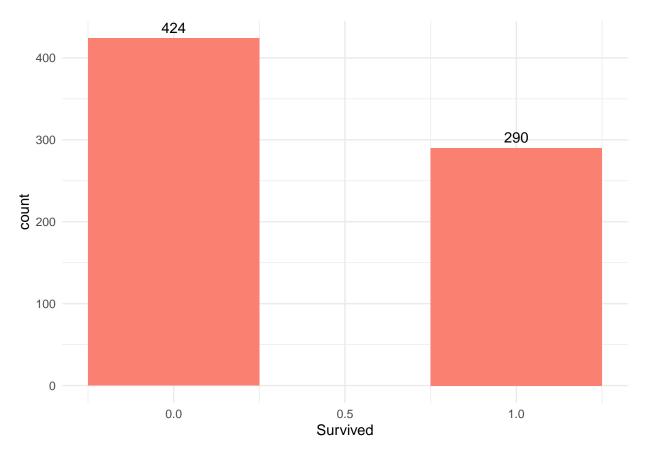
```
str(titanic_df)
                   714 obs. of 12 variables:
## 'data.frame':
  $ PassengerId: int 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 11 ...
   $ Survived : int
                       0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 ...
   $ Pclass
                       3 1 3 1 3 1 3 3 2 3 ...
##
                : int
                       "Braund, Mr. Owen Harris" "Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Thayer)"
  $ Name
                : chr
   $ Sex
                       "male" "female" "female" ...
##
                : chr
##
   $ Age
                : num
                       22 38 26 35 35 54 2 27 14 4 ...
                       1 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 1 ...
##
  $ SibSp
                : int
  $ Parch
                       0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 ...
                : int
```

"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" ...
## - attr(*, "na.action") = 'omit' Named int [1:177] 6 18 20 27 29 30 32 33 37 43 ...
## ..- attr(*, "names") = chr [1:177] "6" "18" "20" "27" ...
```

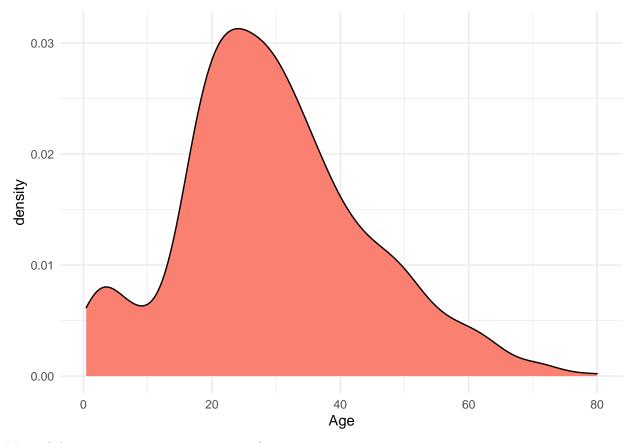
Survived count

```
ggplot(titanic_df, aes(x = Survived)) +
    geom_bar(width=0.5, fill = "salmon") +
    geom_text(stat='count', aes(label=stat(count)), vjust=-0.5) +
    theme_minimal()
```



Age Density

```
ggplot(titanic_df, aes(x = Age)) +
    geom_density(fill="salmon")+
    theme_minimal()
```



Most of the passengers were in age group of 20 to 40.

Split Data

```
set.seed(42)

n <- nrow(titanic_df)
id <- sample(1:n, size= n*0.7)
train_data <- titanic_df[id, ]
test_data <- titanic_df[-id, ]</pre>
```

Create model

```
model <- glm(Survived ~ Pclass + Age + Sex + SibSp, data = train_data, family = "binomial")
summary(model)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = Survived ~ Pclass + Age + Sex + SibSp, family = "binomial",
## data = train_data)
##</pre>
```

```
## Deviance Residuals:
##
      Min 1Q Median
                                 30
                                         Max
## -2.9097 -0.6223 -0.3378 0.6033
                                      2.4133
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 6.21585
                       0.69789 8.907 < 2e-16 ***
                         0.17867 -8.349 < 2e-16 ***
## Pclass
             -1.49165
## Age
              -0.05004
                         0.01031 -4.851 1.23e-06 ***
## Sexmale
             -2.82454
                         0.27045 -10.444 < 2e-16 ***
## SibSp
              -0.40560
                         0.15504 -2.616 0.00889 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##
      Null deviance: 673.56 on 498 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 424.77 on 494 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 434.77
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
```

Train Data

```
train_prob_su <- predict(model,type = "response")
train_data$pred_su <- ifelse(train_prob_su >= 0.5,1,0)
```

Confuionmetric

Model evaluation

```
train_a <- (conM[1,1] + conM[2,2])/ sum(conM)
train_p <- conM[2,2] / (conM[2,2] + conM[2,1])
train_r <- conM[2,2]/(conM[1,2]+conM[2,2])
cat("Acculacy:",train_a,"\nPrecision:",train_p,"\nRecall",train_r)</pre>
```

```
## Acculacy: 0.8136273
## Precision: 0.7853403
## Recall 0.7425743
```

Train F1

```
Train_f1 <- 2*((train_p*train_r)/(train_p+train_r))
cat("Train F1 :", Train_f1)
## Train F1 : 0.7633588</pre>
```

Test Data

```
test_prob_su <- predict(model, newdata = test_data, type = "response")
test_data$pred_su <- ifelse(test_prob_su >= 0.5,1,0)
```

Confuionmetric

Model evaluation

```
test_a <- (conM1[1,1] + conM1[2,2])/ sum(conM1)
test_p <- conM1[2,2] / (conM1[2,2] + conM1[2,1])
test_r <- conM1[2,2]/(conM1[1,2]+conM1[2,2])

cat("Acculacy:",test_a,"\nPrecision:",test_p,"\nRecall",test_r)

## Acculacy: 0.8
## Precision: 0.7848101
## Recall 0.7045455</pre>
```

Test F1

```
Test_f1 <- 2*((test_p*test_r)/(test_p+test_r))
cat("Train F1 : ", Test_f1)
## Train F1 : 0.742515</pre>
```

Plot model

```
sum_model <- data.frame(
    Type = c('Train', 'Test'),
    Accuracy = c(train_a, test_a),
    Precision = c(train_p, test_p),
    Recall = c(train_r, test_r),
    F1_Score = c(Train_f1, Test_f1))</pre>
```

Turn to data for plot

Plot data

Train & Test Model Evaluation

0.85

0.80

Type

0.75

0.70

0.65

Accuracy

F1_Score

Precision

Recall

Model Evaluation

Source: titanic from titanic package