

# Chances of Survival in the Titanic using ANN

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**Abstract:** *The sinking of the RMS Titanic in 1912 remains a poignant historical event that continues to captivate our collective imagination. In this research paper, we delve into the realm of data-driven analysis by applying Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) to predict the chances of survival for passengers aboard the Titanic. Our study leverages a comprehensive dataset encompassing passenger information, demographics, and cabin class, providing a unique opportunity to explore the complex interplay of factors influencing survival outcomes. Our ANN-based predictive model achieved an accuracy rate of 78%, shedding light on the underlying patterns within the data. However, this paper underscores the multifaceted nature of survival prediction and acknowledges several challenges. These include missing data imputation, feature engineering, and the inherent noise within historical datasets. We further discuss the importance of model evaluation metrics, showcasing not only accuracy but also precision, recall, and F1-score as essential indicators of predictive performance. The research paper meticulously outlines the architecture of the ANN model, emphasizing the key hyperparameters, activation functions, and regularization techniques employed in model development. Additionally, we address ethical considerations related to data handling and potential biases within the dataset. While our achieved accuracy is a notable achievement, this study emphasizes the importance of interpreting the results with due caution. It underscores the need for a holistic perspective that considers the practical implications of false positives and false negatives, especially in the context of a disaster scenario. In conclusion, this research contributes to our understanding of survival prediction in historical events like the Titanic disaster using modern machine learning techniques. It calls for further exploration and refinement of predictive models, with a focus on enhancing the interpretability and generalizability of such models to real-world applications.*

**Keywords:** *Titanic, British passenger, ANN, JNN*

## 1. Introduction:

RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner, operated by the White Star Line, that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on 15 April 1912 after striking an iceberg during her maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York City, United States. Of the estimated 2,224 passengers and crew aboard, more than 1,500 died.[1]. This research will talk about the correlation between the people who survived the tragic accident, and multiple factors that affect their survival, from Age, Gender, social standing and where were they when the iceberg got hit.

## 2. The objectives of the study.

1. To analyze how you would survive if you were in the titanic.
2. To analyze how Social Status, Age and Gender affect your survival rate.

## 3. Literature review

The RMS Titanic is an infamous ship that crashed that caused a big wave around the world. Many lives that were lost on that day are still mentioned in our history books. This Research paper takes into account Age, Gender, Social status into account to analyze who is more likely to survive that day.

Also this research indicates that physical status, and social status are a big part of who survived that day.

Titanic dataset have been acquired from Kaggle [3]

### 3.1 Artificial Neural Network

Adaptive Artificial Neural Network is a non-parametric technique to categorize based on input variables to categorize subjects into Survived or deceased. Classification and prediction of the passenger's condition based on risk factors are an application of artificial neural networks

Furthermore, ANN is an application of Artificial Intelligence. In artificial neural networks is inspired by the diverse structure of the human brain. Billions of nerve cells (neurons) through the communication that with each other (synapses) creates a biological neural

network in the human brain that is devoted to human activities like speaking, reading, comprehension, breathing, face detection, movement, voice recognition, also resolve issues and data storage. Artificial neural networks, in fact, mimic a part of brain jobs [2]

#### 4. Methodology

By looking intensely through literature, a number of factors have been recognized that have an impact on determining passenger’s survival in the subsequent period. These factors were prudently studied and coordinated with an appropriate number for coding the computer within the modeling environment ANN. These factors were categorized as input variables and output variables that reflect some possible levels of passenger.

The data were entered into the JNN tool environment, determined the value of each of the variables using JNN(the most influential factor on diabetes), then the data were trained, validated, and tested.

##### 4.1 Input variables:

No	Attribute Name	Attribute Meaning
1	Pclass	Ticket Class, First class, Economy Class or Crew
2	Sex	Gender of the passenger
3	Age	Age of the passenger
4	SibSp	Number of sibling / spouses aboard
5	Parch	Number of parents / children aboard.
6	Ticket	Ticket number
7	Fare	Fare price
8	Embarked	Passenger Embarking point

##### 4.2 The Output Variable

No.	Output variable	Description
1	Survived “1”	Passenger survived
2	Deceased “0”	Passenger is deceased

##### 4.3 Neural network evaluation

As mentioned above, the purpose of this experiment was to identify whether or not the person has survived. We used Backpropagation algorithm, which provides the ability to perform neural network learning and testing. Our neural network is the front feed network, with one input layer (6 inputs), one hidden layer and one output layer (1 output) as seen in Figure 2. The proposed model is implemented in Just Neural Network (JNN) environment. The dataset for the Passengers of the titanic were gathered from Kaggle which contains 1500 samples with 10 attributes . This model was used to determine the value of each of the variables using JNN which they are the most influential factor on who survived prediction as shown in Figure 3. After training and validating, the network, it was tested using the test data and the following results were obtained. The accuracy of the survival rage predication was (78%). The average error was 0.88. The training cycles (number of epochs) were 100. The training examples were 30. The control parameter values of the model and the detail summary of the proposed model.

	Pclass	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Survived
892	3	male	34.5000	0	0.0000	7.8292	false
893	3	female	47.0000	1	0.0000	7.0000	true
T:2	2	male	62.0000	0	0.0000	9.6875	false
T:3	3	male	27.0000	0	0.0000	8.6625	false
T:4	3	female	22.0000	1	0.0000	12.2875	true
T:5	3	male	14.0000	0	1.0000	9.2250	false
T:6	3	female	30.0000	2	0.0000	7.6292	true
T:7	2	male	26.0000	0	0.0000	29.0000	false
T:8	3	female	18.0000	1	0.0000	7.2292	true
T:9	3	male	21.0000	0	0.0000	24.1500	false
T:10	3	male	45.0000	0	0.0000	7.8958	false
T:11	1	male	46.0000	0	0.0000	26.0000	false
T:12	1	female	23.0000	1	1.0000	82.2667	true
T:13	2	male	63.0000	2	2.0000	26.0000	false
T:14	1	female	47.0000	0	0.0000	61.1750	true
T:15	2	female	24.0000	1	0.0000	27.7208	true
T:16	2	male	34.0000	1	0.0000	12.3500	false
T:17	3	male	21.0000	0	0.0000	7.2250	false
T:18	3	female	27.0000	0	0.0000	7.9250	true
T:19	3	female	45.0000	0	0.0000	7.2250	true
T:20	1	male	55.0000	0	0.0000	59.4000	false
T:21	3	male	9.0000	1	0.0000	3.1708	false
T:22	1	female	33.0000	2	2.0000	31.6833	true
T:23	1	male	21.0000	1	1.0000	61.3792	false
T:24	1	female	48.0000	1	0.0000	262.3750	true
T:25	3	male	50.0000	1	0.0000	14.5000	false
T:26	1	female	22.0000	0	1.0000	61.9792	true
T:27	3	male	22.5000	1	0.0000	7.2250	false
T:28	1	male	41.0000	0	0.0000	30.5000	false
T:29	3	male	45.0000	2	0.0000	21.6792	false
T:30	2	male	24.0000	0	0.0000	26.0000	true

Figure 1: Imported data into JNN environment

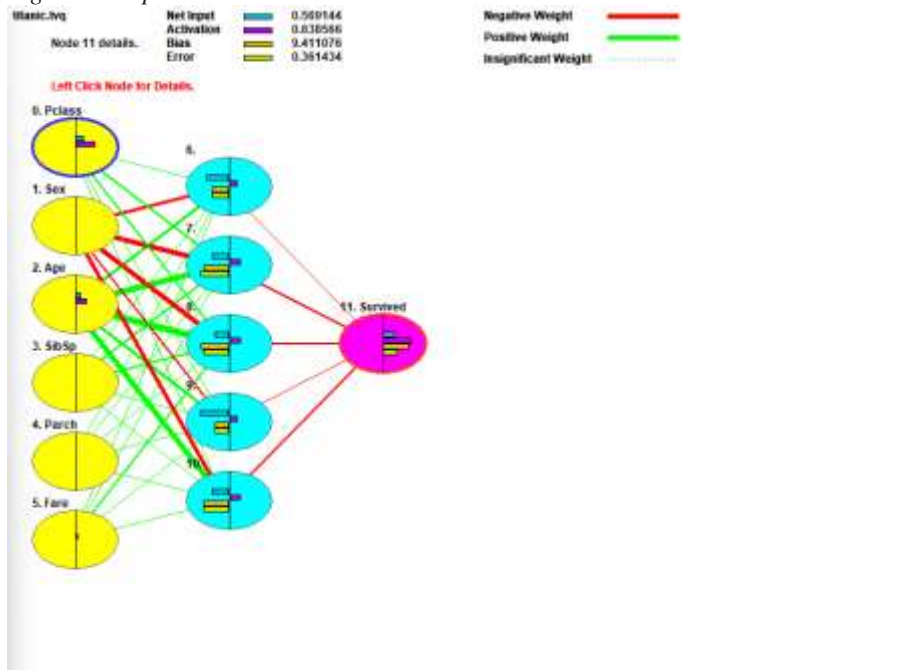


Figure 2: Architecture of ANN Model

titanic.tvq 2039 cycles. Target error 0.0100 Average training error 0.008361

The first 6 of 6 Inputs in descending order.

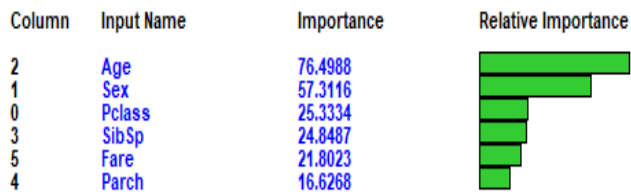


Figure 3: The most influential Features

### Conclusion

In this paper, artificial neural network was used to predict passengers survival on what features affected that result the most In general, artificial neural network is a parallel processing system that is used to detect complex patterns in the data. The aim of this study was to determine the effective variables and their impact on survival rate of the titanic death.count The proposed model was implemented in JNN environment. The diabetes dataset contains 30 samples with 10 attributes. This model was first used to determine the value of each of the variables using JNN (the most influential factor on survival rate). After training, validating, and testing the dataset, we got (78%) accuracy, average error was (0.88), number of epochs was (100), number of training examples was (120), and number of validating examples was (30).

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