

◆ Step 1 - Importing the libraries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

◆ Step 2 - Uploading the dataset

```
from google.colab import files
uploaded = files.upload()

Choose Files Titanic-Dataset.csv
Titanic-Dataset.csv(text/csv) - 61194 bytes, last modified: 2/12/2026 - 100% done
Saving Titanic-Dataset.csv to Titanic-Dataset.csv
```

◆ Step 3 - Loading the dataset

```
df = pd.read_csv("/content/Titanic-Dataset.csv")
df.head()
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked	grid icon
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S	
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...)	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	C	
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2.	7.9250	NaN	S	
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	3101282	53.1000	C123	S	

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

◆ Step 4 - Exploring the data in the dataset

```
df.info()
df.describe()
df.isnull().sum()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 12 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  --          --          --    
 0   PassengerId 891 non-null    int64  
 1   Survived     891 non-null    int64  
 2   Pclass       891 non-null    int64  
 3   Name         891 non-null    object 
 4   Sex          891 non-null    object 
 5   Age          714 non-null    float64 
 6   SibSp        891 non-null    int64  
 7   Parch        891 non-null    int64  
 8   Ticket       891 non-null    object 
 9   Fare          891 non-null    float64 
 10  Cabin        204 non-null    object 
 11  Embarked     889 non-null    object 
dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)
memory usage: 83.7+ KB
```

```
0
PassengerId 0
Survived 0
Pclass 0
Name 0
Sex 0
Age 177
SibSp 0
Parch 0
Ticket 0
Fare 0
Cabin 687
Embarked 2
dtype: int64
```

◆ Step 5 - Handling the missing values

```
# Fill missing Age with median
df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].median(), inplace=True)

# Fill missing Embarked with most frequent value
df['Embarked'].fillna(df['Embarked'].mode()[0], inplace=True)

# Drop Cabin column (too many missing values)
if 'Cabin' in df.columns:
    df.drop('Cabin', axis=1, inplace=True)

df.isnull().sum()

/tmp/ipython-input-35445233.py:2: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(va

df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].median(), inplace=True)
/tmp/ipython-input-35445233.py:5: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always
For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(va

df['Embarked'].fillna(df['Embarked'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

	0
PassengerId	0
Survived	0
Pclass	0
Name	0
Sex	0
Age	0
SibSp	0
Parch	0
Ticket	0
Fare	0
Embarked	0

dtype: int64

◆ Step 6 - Converting categorical → numerical

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder

le = LabelEncoder()

# Convert Sex column
if 'Sex' in df.columns:
    df['Sex'] = le.fit_transform(df['Sex'])

# One-hot encode Embarked
if 'Embarked' in df.columns:
    df = pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['Embarked'])

df.head()
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S	grid
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	1	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	False	False	True	
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	0	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	True	False	False	
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	0	26.0	0	0	STON/O2.	7.9250	False	False	True	

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◆ Step 7 - Feature scaling

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

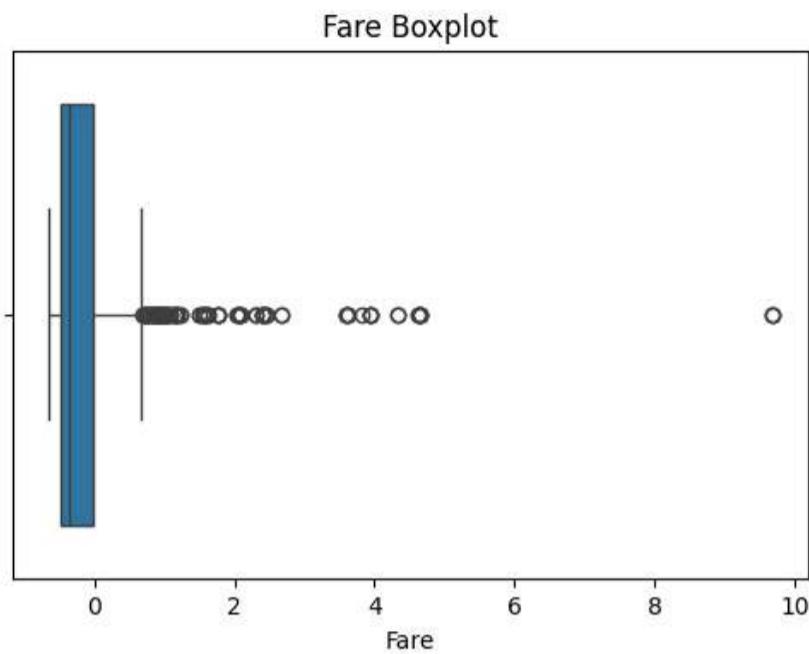
scaler = StandardScaler()

num_cols = ['Age', 'Fare']

for col in num_cols:
    if col in df.columns:
        df[[col]] = scaler.fit_transform(df[[col]])
```

◆ Step 8 - Outlier detection

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.boxplot(x=df['Fare'])
plt.title("Fare Boxplot")
plt.show()
```



◆ Step 9 - Removing Outlier using IQR

```
Q1 = df['Fare'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = df['Fare'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

df = df[(df['Fare'] >= Q1 - 1.5*IQR) & (df['Fare'] <= Q3 + 1.5*IQR)]
```

◆ Step 10 - Final cleaned data

df.head()

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S	grid
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	-0.565736	1	0	A/5 21171	-0.502445	False	False	True	
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	-0.258337	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	-0.488854	False	False	True	
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	0.433312	0	0	373450	-0.486337	False	False	True	

Next steps: [Generate code with df](#) [New interactive sheet](#)

◆ Step 11 - Save cleaned dataset

```
df.to_csv("cleaned_dataset.csv", index=False)
```

◆ Step 12 - Download the cleaned dataset

```
files.download("cleaned_dataset.csv")
```