In [1]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

test_data = pd.read_csv("test.csv")
df_test_data = pd.DataFrame(test_data)
df_test_data
```

Out[1]:

	Passengerld	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cal
0	892	3	Kelly, Mr. James	male	34.5	0	0	330911	7.8292	N
1	893	3	Wilkes, Mrs. James (Ellen Needs)	female	47.0	1	0	363272	7.0000	N
2	894	2	Myles, Mr. Thomas Francis	male	62.0	0	0	240276	9.6875	N
3	895	3	Wirz, Mr. Albert	male	27.0	0	0	315154	8.6625	N
4	896	3	Hirvonen, Mrs. Alexander (Helga E Lindqvist)	female	22.0	1	1	3101298	12.2875	N
413	1305	3	Spector, Mr. Woolf	male	NaN	0	0	A.5. 3236	8.0500	N
414	1306	1	Oliva y Ocana, Dona. Fermina	female	39.0	0	0	PC 17758	108.9000	C 1
415	1307	3	Saether, Mr. Simon Sivertsen	male	38.5	0	0	SOTON/O.Q. 3101262	7.2500	N
416	1308	3	Ware, Mr. Frederick	male	NaN	0	0	359309	8.0500	N
417	1309	3	Peter, Master. Michael J	male	NaN	1	1	2668	22.3583	N

418 rows × 11 columns

→

A) number of rows in training and test sets

In [2]:

```
#A) number of rows in training and test sets
print(df_test_data.count())
print("\nNumber of Rows: ",df_test_data.shape)
```

PassengerId 418 Pclass 418 Name 418 418 Sex 332 Age SibSp 418 418 Parch Ticket 418 Fare 417 Cabin 91 Embarked 418 dtype: int64

Number of Rows: (418, 11)

In [3]:

```
# display the structure of the dataset along with the datatypes of the fields df_test_data.dtypes
```

Out[3]:

PassengerId int64 Pclass int64 object Name Sex object float64 Age SibSp int64 Parch int64 object Ticket float64 Fare Cabin object object Embarked dtype: object

In [4]:

```
train_data = pd.read_csv("train.csv")
df_train_data = pd.DataFrame(train_data)
df_train_data
```

Out[4]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fa
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.25
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.28
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.92
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.10
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.05
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.00
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.00
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.45
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.00
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.75
891 r	ows × 12 colu	mns								
4										•

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In [5]:

```
#A) number of rows in training and test sets
print(df_train_data.count())
print("\nNumber of Rows: ",df_train_data.shape)
```

PassengerId 891 891 Survived Pclass 891 891 Name 891 Sex Age 714 SibSp 891 Parch 891 Ticket 891 Fare 891 Cabin 204 Embarked 889 dtype: int64

Number of Rows: (891, 12)

In [6]:

display the structure of the dataset along with the datatypes of the fields df_train_data.dtypes

Out[6]:

PassengerId	int64
Survived	int64
Pclass	int64
Name	object
Sex	object
Age	float64
SibSp	int64
Parch	int64
Ticket	object
Fare	float64
Cabin	object
Embarked	object
dtype: object	

#Data Cleaning: #1. Analyse the data and identify which columns are not relevant for survivor prediction task. Drop those columns from the dataframes. #2. Check how many columns have missing values in them (NA) and how many have NaN values. Logically impute the dataset. #3. Identify any categorical valued columns (non-numeric) and convert them to numeric.

PassengerID is not relevent ticket is not relevent

In [7]:

Ticket column has been drop
df_train_data

Out[7]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fa
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.25
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.28
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.92
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.10
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.05
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.00
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.00
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.45
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.00
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.75
891 rd	ows × 12 colu	mns								

In [8]:

df_train_data.drop("PassengerId", inplace=True,axis=1)

In [9]:

passengerID has been drop
df_train_data

Out[9]:

	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Er
0	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	
1	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	
2	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	
3	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	
4	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	
886	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	
887	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	
888	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN	
889	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	
890	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	

891 rows × 11 columns

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In [10]:

Removing NAN values from Age Column

df_train_data.dropna(subset=["Age"])

Out[10]:

	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	En
0	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	
1	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	
2	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	
3	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	
4	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	
885	0	3	Rice, Mrs. William (Margaret Norton)	female	39.0	0	5	382652	29.1250	NaN	
886	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	
887	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	
889	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	
890	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	

714 rows × 11 columns

◀

In [11]:

```
# Age Converted from float to int
# df_train_data['Age'] = df_train_data['Age'].fillna(0).astype(float)
df_train_data
```

Out[11]:

	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Er
0	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	
1	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	
2	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	
3	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	
4	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	
886	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	NaN	
887	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	B42	
888	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	NaN	
889	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	C148	
890	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	NaN	

891 rows × 11 columns

4

```
In [12]:
```

```
df_train_data['Age'].dtypes

Out[12]:
dtype('float64')

In [13]:
df_train_data['Age'].shape

Out[13]:
```

(891,)

1. Show how many passengers were male and female and plot using matplotlib. On the same plot depict the people who survived and who died. Make accurate axis and legend. Save the plot in a png file.

In [14]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [15]:

```
gender = df_train_data["Sex"].tolist()

total_male = gender.count("male")

total_female = gender.count("female")

print("total Male : ",total_male)
print("total Female : ",total_female)
```

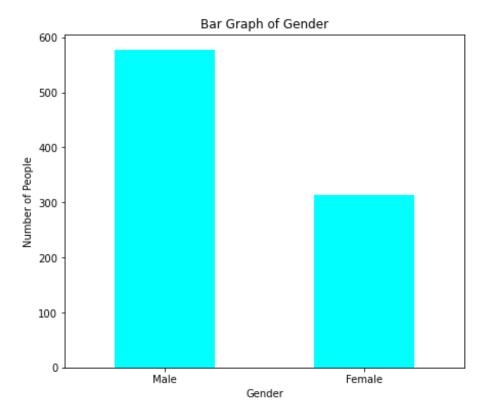
total Male : 577
total Female : 314

In [16]:

```
gender_count = df_train_data['Sex'].value_counts()
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 6))
ax = gender_count.plot(kind='bar', rot=0, color="cyan")
ax.set_title("Bar Graph of Gender", y = 1)
ax.set_xlabel('Gender')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of People')
ax.set_xticklabels(('Male', 'Female'))
```

Out[16]:

[Text(0, 0, 'Male'), Text(1, 0, 'Female')]

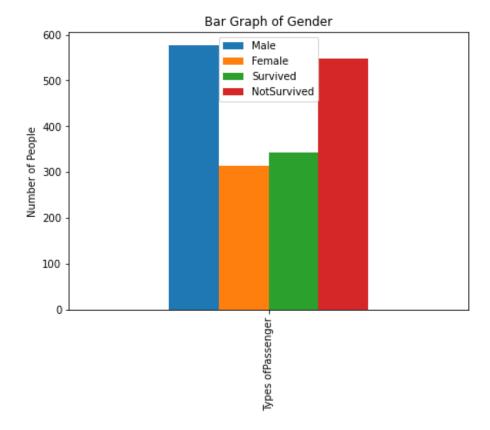


In [17]:

```
#1. Show how many passengers were male and female and plot using matplotlib. On the same if
# the people who survived and who died. Make accurate axis and legend. Save the plot in a

male=len(df_train_data.query("Sex == 'male'"))
female=len(df_train_data.query("Sex != 'male'"))
Survived=len(df_train_data.query("Survived == 1"))
notSurvived=len(df_train_data.query("Survived == 0"))
df = pd.DataFrame({'Male': male, 'Female': female, 'Survived':Survived, 'NotSurvived':notSu
ax = df.plot.bar(figsize=(7,5),rot=plt.savefig("Q1.png"))
ax.set_title("Bar Graph of Gender", y = 1)
ax.set_ylabel('Number of People')
plt.show()
```

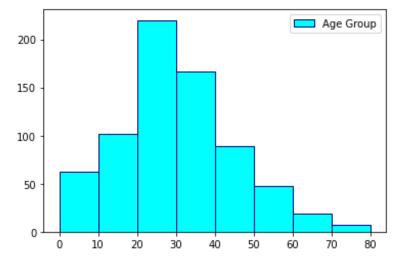
<Figure size 432x288 with 0 Axes>



Q.2 - Show the histogram of the count of passengers who died (according to their age). Age ranges should be <10, 10 to <20, 20 to <30 and so on. How many minor children died and how many of them survived (<16 years). Create a separate plot for the passengers who survived.

In [18]:

```
age=df_train_data['Age']
plt.hist(age,bins=[0,10,20,30,40,50,60,70,80],edgecolor="navy",label='Age Group',color =
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel="Age Group"
plt.ylabel="Number of Passengar"
plt.savefig("Ques2-P-1.png")
plt.show()
```



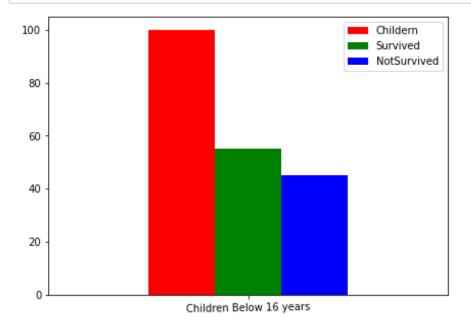
In [19]:

```
#How many minor children died and how many of them survived (<16 years). Create a separate
childAge=pd.DataFrame(df_train_data.query("Age <= 16"))
child=len(childAge)
Survived=len(childAge.query("Survived == 1"))
notSurvived=len(childAge.query("Survived == 0 "))
print("Number of children below 16 years - " , child )
print("total survived - " , Survived)
print("total Deaths - " ,notSurvived)</pre>
```

```
Number of children below 16 years - 100 total survived - 55 total Deaths - 45
```

In [20]:

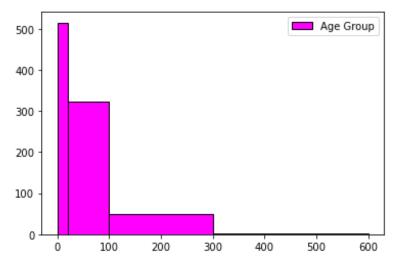
```
df = pd.DataFrame({'Childern': child, 'Survived': Survived, 'NotSurvived':notSurvived},ind
ax = df.plot.bar(figsize=(7,5),rot=1,color='rgb')
```



3. Show the distribution on the count of passengers who died (according to the fare they paid). Choose fare ranges such that the mean lies in the middle range. Give the percentage of passengers who survived as had paid more than \$100. Justify if there was any bias in the rescue operation towards the rich (Yes/No/not enough evidence).

In [22]:

```
df_train_data['Fare'].mean()
fare=df_train_data['Fare']
plt.hist(fare,bins=[0,20,100,300,600],edgecolor="black",label='Age Group',color='fuchsia'
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel="Age Group"
plt.ylabel="Number of Passengar"
plt.savefig("Q2a.png")
plt.show()
```

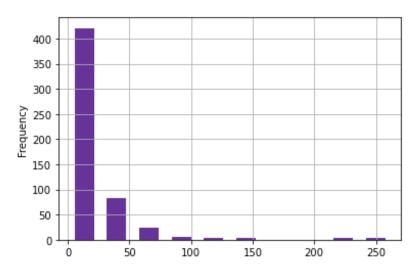


In [23]:

```
pd = df_train_data.query("Survived == 0")
#Survived = 0 represents the people who died.
pd=pd[['Fare','Survived']].copy()
pd
pd['Fare'].plot.hist(grid=True, rwidth = 0.6, color='rebeccapurple')
```

Out[23]:

<AxesSubplot:ylabel='Frequency'>



```
In [24]:
```

```
morefare = df_train_data.query('Fare>=100')
moreandsur = df_train_data.query('Survived ==1 and Fare>=100')
percentage= (len(moreandsur)/len(morefare))*100
print(percentage," % of the passengers survived after paying more than 100$.")
print("its looking biased. ")
```

73.58490566037736 % of the passengers survived after paying more than 100 \$. its looking biased.

5. Find the number of passengers who were married

In [25]:

```
import re
count=0
for i in df_train_data['Name']:
    if(re.findall("Mrs", i)):
        count=count+1
print("The Number of married couples were:",count)
```

The Number of married couples were: 129

In []: