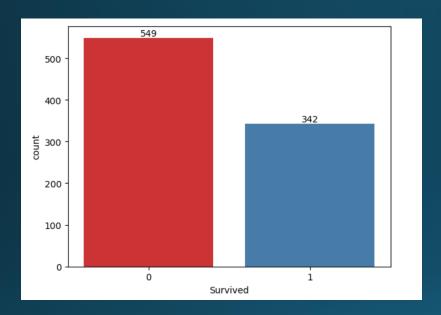
Report on Titanic Disaster Survival Using Logistic Regression

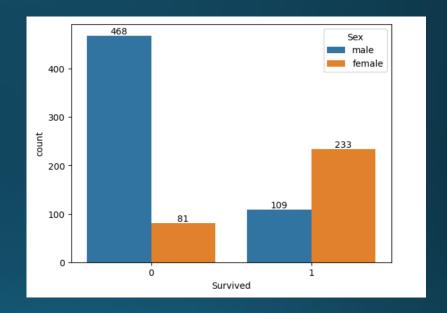
PREPARED BY SHAKIL AHAMMED

Introduction

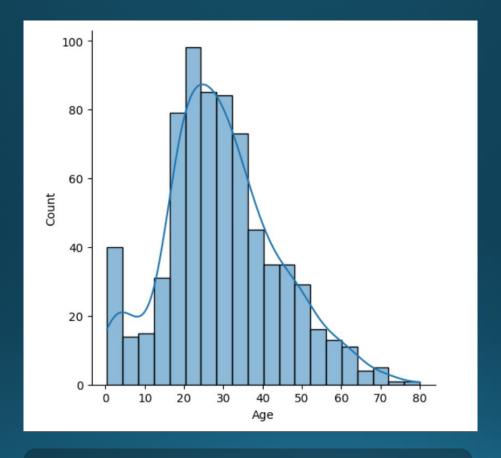
In this project, we will be working with the titanic dataset. Our goal is to train a logistic regression model that will be able to predict the chances of survival in disaster.

Insights





Total survived 549 person and dead 342. Among them male survived 109 and dead 468, female survived 233 and dead 81. Most number of survival is female.



Age distribution of passenger of titanic.

Building a Model

```
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(x, y, test size=0.33, random state=42)
from sklearn.linear model import LogisticRegression
lr=LogisticRegression()
lr.fit(x_train,y_train)
▼ LogisticRegression
LogisticRegression()
predict=lr.predict(x test)
predict
```

At first we divided the dataset into test part and train part using train test split method in scikitlearn library, then we train a logistic regression model.

<pre>lr.score(x_test, y_test)</pre>						
0.7932203389830509						
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report						
<pre>print(classification_report(y_test,predict))</pre>						
		precision	recall	f1-score	support	
	0	0.80	0.86	0.83	175	
	1	0.78	0.69	0.73	120	
accuracy				0.79	295	
macro a	avg	0.79	0.78	0.78	295	
weighted a	avg	0.79	0.79	0.79	295	

Precision: Precision is the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to the total predicted positive observations. It is also called accuracy score. It's a good score(79%). Recall: Recall is the ratio of correctly predicted positive observations to the all observations in actual class F1 score - F1 Score is the weighted average of Precision and Recall.