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#%% md
IMPORTING REQUIRED LIBRARIES
#%%
import pandas as pd
#%%
import numpy as np
#%%
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#%%
import seaborn as sns
#%%
train = pd.read_csv("train.csv")
#%%
test = pd.read_csv("test.csv")
#%% md
#Viewing data and different features

#%%
train.head()
#%% md
train.shape
#%%
train.columns
#%%
train["Sex"].value_counts()
#%% raw
Data Visualization
#%%
#visualizing survivals based on gender
train["Died"] = 1 - train["Survived"]
train.groupby("Sex").agg("sum")[["Survived","Died"]].
plot(kind="bar",figsize=(10,5),stacked=True)
#%%
#Visualizing survivals based on fare
figure = plt.figure(figsize=(16,7))
plt.hist([train[train["Survived"] == 1]["Fare"],train
[train["Survived"] == 0]["Fare"]],stacked=True, bins
 = 50, label = ['Survived','Dead'])
plt.xlabel("Fare")
plt.ylabel("Number of passengers")
plt.legend()
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39 #%% md
40 Processing training data
41
42 #%%
43 #Cleaning the data by removing irrelevant columns
44 df1 = train.drop(["Name","Ticket","Cabin","
   PassengerId","Died"],axis=1)
45 df1.head(100)
46 #%%
47 df1.isnull().sum()
48 #%%
49 #converting the categorical features "sex" and "
   Embarked" into numerical values 0 and 1
50 df1.Sex = df1.Sex.map({"female":0,"male":1})
51 df1.Embarked=df1.Embarked.map({"S":0,"C":1,"Q":2,"nan
   ":"NaN"})
52 df1.head()
53 #%%
54 #mean age of each sex
55 mean_age_men = df1[df1["Sex"]==1]["Age"].mean()
56 mean_age_women = df1[df1["Sex"]==0]["Age"].mean()
57 #%%
58 #Filling all the null values in 'Age' with respective
    mean age
59 df1.loc[(df1.Age.isnull()) & (df1['Sex']==0),'Age']=
   mean_age_women
60 df1.loc[(df1.Age.isnull()) & (df1['Sex']==1),'Age']=
   mean_age_men
61 #%%
62 #let's check for the Null values again now
63 df1.isnull().sum()
64 #%%
65 #since there exist 2 null values in the embarked
   column, let's drop thhose rows containing null values
66 df1.dropna(inplace=True)
67 #%%
68 df1.isnull().sum()
69 #%%
70 #Doing Feature Scaling to standardize the independent
    features present in the data in a fixed range
71 df1.Age = (df1.Age-min(df1.Age))/(max(df1.Age)-min(
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 71 df1.Age))
 72 df1.Fare = (df1.Fare-min(df1.Fare))/(max(df1.Fare)-
    min(df1.Fare))
 73 df1.describe()
 74 #%% md
 75 Creating model
 76
 77 #%%
 78 #Splitting the data for training and testing
 79 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
 80 X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(
 81     df1.drop(['Survived'], axis=1),
 82     df1.Survived,
 83     test_size= 0.2,
 84     random_state=0,
 85     stratify=df1.Survived)
 86 #%% md
 87 Logistic Regression
 88 #%%
 89 from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
 90 lrmod = LogisticRegression()
 91 lrmod.fit(X_train, y_train)
 92 from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
 93 y_predict = lrmod.predict(X_test)
 94 accuracy_score(y_test, y_predict)
 95 #%%
 96 #Confusion Matrix
 97 from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
 98 cma=confusion_matrix(y_test, y_predict)
 99 sns.heatmap(cma,annot=True)
100 #%% md
101 Processing test data
102 #%%
103 #Viewing test data
104 test.head()
105 #%%
106 #Cleaning the data by removing irrelevant columns
107 df2=test.drop(['PassengerId','Name','Ticket','Cabin'
    ], axis=1)
108 df2
109 #%%
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110 #Converting the categorical features 'Sex' and '
    Embarked' into numerical values 0 & 1
111 df2.Sex=df2.Sex.map({'female':0, 'male':1})
112 df2.Embarked=df2.Embarked.map({'S':0, 'C':1, 'Q':2,'
    nan':'NaN'})
113 df2.head()
114 #%%
115 #Let's check for the null values
116 df2.isnull().sum()
117 #%%
118 #Finding mean age
119 mean_age_men2=df2[df2['Sex']==1]['Age'].mean()
120 mean_age_women2=df2[df2['Sex']==0]['Age'].mean()
121 #%%
122 #Filling all the null values in 'Age' and 'Fare'
    with respective mean age and mean fare
123 df2.loc[(df2.Age.isnull()) & (df2['Sex']==0),'Age']=
    mean_age_women2
124 df2.loc[(df2.Age.isnull()) & (df2['Sex']==1),'Age']=
    mean_age_men2
125 df2['Fare']=df2['Fare'].fillna(df2['Fare'].mean())
126 #%%
127 df2.isnull().sum()
128 #%%
129 #Doing Feature Scaling to standardize the
    independent features present in the data in a fixed
    range
130 df2.Age = (df2.Age-min(df2.Age))/(max(df2.Age)-min(
    df2.Age))
131 df2.Fare = (df2.Fare-min(df2.Fare))/(max(df2.Fare)-
    min(df2.Fare))
132 df2.describe()
133 #%% md
134 Prediction
135 #%%
136 prediction = lrmod.predict(df2)
137 prediction
138 #%%
139 prediction
140 #%%
141 submission = pd.DataFrame({"PassengerId": test["
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141 PassengerId"],
142                                "Survived": prediction})
143 submission.to_csv('submission.csv', index=False)
144 #%%
145 prediction_df = pd.read_csv('submission.csv')
146 #%%
147 sns.countplot(x='Survived', data=prediction_df)
148 #%%
149 sns.countplot(x='Survived', data=prediction_df)sns.
    countplot(x='Survived', data=prediction_df)
150 #%%
151
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