In [1]: #Importing the Dependencies

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

#Data Collection

data=pd.read_csv("E:\Data Science\Titanicdataset.csv")

data

Out[1]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	С
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	(
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	
886	887	0	2	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	male	27.0	0	0	211536	13.0000	
887	888	1	1	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	female	19.0	0	0	112053	30.0000	
888	889	0	3	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	female	NaN	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	
889	890	1	1	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	male	26.0	0	0	111369	30.0000	(
890	891	0	3	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	male	32.0	0	0	370376	7.7500	

891 rows × 12 columns

In [2]: #Data processing
data.head()

Out[2]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cab
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	Na
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C{
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	Na
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C12
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	Na
4											

In [3]: data.describe()

Out[3]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare
count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000
mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	29.699118	0.523008	0.381594	32.204208
std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	14.526497	1.102743	0.806057	49.693429
min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	0.420000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	20.125000	0.000000	0.000000	7.910400
50%	446.000000	0.000000	3.000000	28.000000	0.000000	0.000000	14.454200
75%	668.500000	1.000000	3.000000	38.000000	1.000000	0.000000	31.000000
max	891.000000	1.000000	3.000000	80.000000	8.000000	6.000000	512.329200

```
In [4]: data.info()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
        Data columns (total 12 columns):
                         Non-Null Count Dtype
            Column
        ---
            _____
                         -----
        0
            PassengerId 891 non-null
                                        int64
            Survived
         1
                        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
                       891 non-null
         6
                                        int64
            SibSp
        7
                                        int64
            Parch
                       891 non-null
        8
                       891 non-null
                                        object
            Ticket
                        891 non-null
        9
            Fare
                                        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
In [5]: #print the Nullvalues in each column
       data.isnull().sum()
Out[5]: 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
In [6]: #Handle the Null values
       data["Age"].fillna(data["Age"].mean(skipna=True),inplace=True)
       data.isnull().sum()
Out[6]: PassengerId
                        0
        Survived
                        0
        Pclass
                        0
        Name
                        0
        Sex
                        0
        Age
                        0
        SibSp
                        0
                        0
        Parch
        Ticket
                        0
        Fare
                        0
        Cabin
                      687
        Embarked
                        2
```

dtype: int64

In [7]: #Drop the Cabin column data=data.drop(columns='Cabin',axis=1) data.isnull().sum()

Out[7]: PassengerId Survived 0 Pclass 0 Name 0 Sex 0 Age 0 0 SibSp Parch 0 Ticket 0 Fare 0 Embarked dtype: int64

In [29]: data.tail()

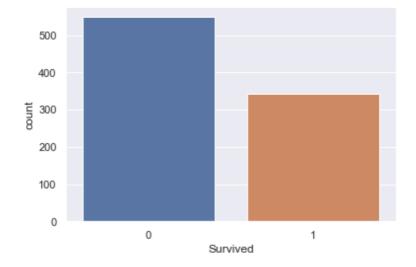
Out[29]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Embarked
886	887	0	2	0	27.000000	0	0	211536	13.00	0
887	888	1	1	1	19.000000	0	0	112053	30.00	0
888	889	0	3	1	29.699118	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.45	0
889	890	1	1	0	26.000000	0	0	111369	30.00	1
890	891	0	3	0	32.000000	0	0	370376	7.75	2

In [30]: import seaborn as sns
sns.countplot(data['Survived'])
#0-Not Survived;1-Survived

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWa
rning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the
only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments wit
hout an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
 warnings.warn(

Out[30]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Survived', ylabel='count'>



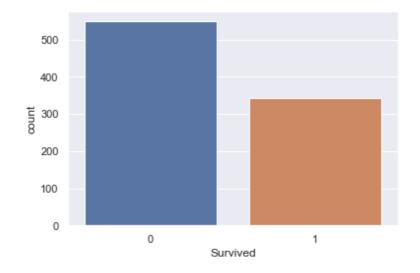
```
#Converting categorical into numerical value
In [10]:
         print(data['Embarked'].mode())
              S
         Name: Embarked, dtype: object
In [11]: data['Embarked'].fillna(data['Embarked'].mode()[0],inplace=True)
In [12]: data.isnull().sum()
Out[12]: PassengerId
         Survived
                        0
         Pclass
                        0
         Name
         Sex
                        0
         Age
                        0
         SibSp
         Parch
                        0
         Ticket
                        0
         Fare
                        0
         Embarked
         dtype: int64
In [13]: data['Survived'].value_counts()
Out[13]: 0
              549
              342
         Name: Survived, dtype: int64
In [14]: #Data Visualization
         sns.set()
```

sns.set()
sns.countplot('Survived',data=data)
C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWa

rning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments wit hout an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[14]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Survived', ylabel='count'>

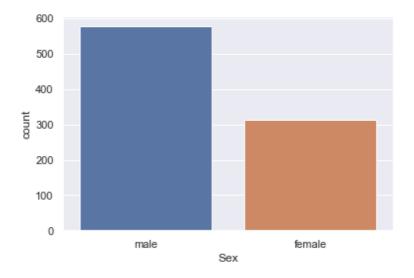


In [15]: sns.countplot('Sex',data=data)

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWa rning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments wit hout an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.

warnings.warn(

Out[15]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Sex', ylabel='count'>



In [16]: data['Sex'].value_counts()

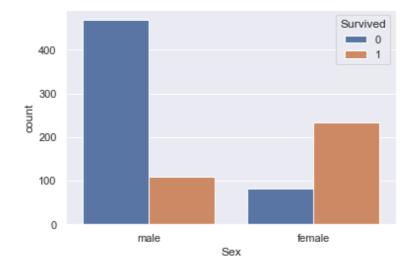
Out[16]: male 577 female 314

Name: Sex, dtype: int64

In [17]: sns.countplot('Sex',hue='Survived',data=data)
#0-Not Survived;1-Survived

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn_decorators.py:36: FutureWa
rning: Pass the following variable as a keyword arg: x. From version 0.12, the
only valid positional argument will be `data`, and passing other arguments wit
hout an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
 warnings.warn(

Out[17]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='Sex', ylabel='count'>



In [18]: data=data.drop('Name',axis=1)
data

Out[18]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Embark
0	1	0	3	male	22.000000	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	
1	2	1	1	female	38.000000	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	
2	3	1	3	female	26.000000	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	
3	4	1	1	female	35.000000	1	0	113803	53.1000	
4	5	0	3	male	35.000000	0	0	373450	8.0500	
886	887	0	2	male	27.000000	0	0	211536	13.0000	
887	888	1	1	female	19.000000	0	0	112053	30.0000	
888	889	0	3	female	29.699118	1	2	W./C. 6607	23.4500	
889	890	1	1	male	26.000000	0	0	111369	30.0000	
890	891	0	3	male	32.000000	0	0	370376	7.7500	

891 rows × 10 columns

In [19]: data['Embarked'].value_counts()

Out[19]: S 646 C 168 Q 77

Name: Embarked, dtype: int64

In [20]: data.replace({'Sex':{'male':0,'female':1},'Embarked':{'S':0,'C':1,'Q':2}
}},inplace=True)

In [21]: data.head()

Out[21]:

	Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Embarked
0	1	0	3	0	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	0
1	2	1	1	1	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	1
2	3	1	3	1	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	0
3	4	1	1	1	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	0
4	5	0	3	0	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	0

```
#Training the data by using different models
In [22]:
        from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
        X=data.drop(columns=['PassengerId','Ticket','Survived'],axis=1)
        Y=data['Survived']
         print(X)
         print(Y)
        X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test=train_test_split(X,Y,test_size=0.2,random_state=4
             Pclass Sex
                                Age SibSp Parch
                                                     Fare Embarked
                     0 22.000000
         0
                  3
                                        1
                                               0
                                                   7.2500
                                               0 71.2833
                                                                 1
         1
                  1
                       1 38.000000
                                        1
                  3
         2
                      1 26.000000
                                        0
                                             0 7.9250
                                                                 0
         3
                  1
                      1 35.000000
                                       1
                                             0 53.1000
                                                                 0
                  3
                      0 35.000000
                                       0
         4
                                              0
                                                 8.0500
                                                                 0
                                       . . .
         . .
                 ... ...
                                . . .
                                             . . .
                                                      . . .
                                                                . . .
         886
                2 0 27.000000
                                      0 0 13.0000
                                                                 0
         887
                 1 1 19.000000
                                       0
                                             0 30.0000
                                                                 0
                                              2 23.4500
                      1 29.699118
                                       1
                  3
                                                                 0
         888
         889
                  1
                       0 26.000000
                                       0
                                             0 30.0000
                                                                 1
                  3 0 32.000000 0 0 7.7500
         890
         [891 rows x 7 columns]
         0
               0
         1
               1
         2
               1
         3
               1
         4
               0
         886
               0
         887
               1
         888
               0
         889
               1
         890
         Name: Survived, Length: 891, dtype: int64
In [23]: # LogisticRegression()
        from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
        model=LogisticRegression()
         model.fit(X_train,Y_train)
         C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.py:8
         14: ConvergenceWarning: lbfgs failed to converge (status=1):
         STOP: TOTAL NO. of ITERATIONS REACHED LIMIT.
         Increase the number of iterations (max_iter) or scale the data as shown in:
             https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html (https://scikit
         -learn.org/stable/modules/preprocessing.html)
         Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:
            https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regress
         ion (https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regres
         sion)
           n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result(
Out[23]: LogisticRegression()
In [24]: | lr=model.score(X_test,Y_test)*100
         print("Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using Logistic Regression is",lr
```

Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using Logistic Regression is 79.888268 15642457

In [25]: #LinearRegression() from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression model1=LinearRegression() model1.fit(X_train,Y_train) lr1=model1.score(X_test,Y_test)*100 print("Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using Linear Regression is",lr1)

Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using Linear Regression is 44.49047661 8016515

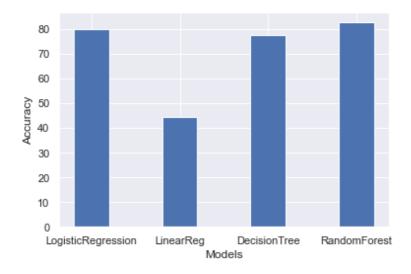
In [26]: #DecisionTreeClassifier() from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier f1=DecisionTreeClassifier() f1.fit(X_train,Y_train) l1=f1.score(X_test,Y_test)*100 print("Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using DecisionTreeClassifier is"

Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using DecisionTreeClassifier is 77.653 6312849162

```
In [33]: #RandomForestClassifier()
    from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
    f11=RandomForestClassifier()
    f11.fit(X_train,Y_train)
    l11=f11.score(X_test,Y_test)*100
    print("Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using RandomForestClassifier is"

#Variations among different model
S=["LogisticRegression","LinearReg","DecisionTree","RandomForest"]
T=[lr,lr1,l1,l11]
    plt.bar(S,T,width=0.4)
    plt.xlabel("Models")
    plt.ylabel("Accuracy")
    plt.show()
```

Accuracy of Titanic Survival Prediction using RandomForestClassifier is 82.681 56424581005



```
In [28]: #Testing the data
         a1=eval(input())
         a2=eval(input())
         a3=eval(input())
         a4=eval(input())
         a5=eval(input())
         a6=eval(input())
         a7=eval(input())
         a={'Pclass':[a1],
             'Sex':[a2],
            'Age':[a3],
            'SibSp':[a4],
            'Parch':[a5],
             'Fare':[a6],
             'Embarked':[a7]
           }
         res=f11.predict(pd.DataFrame(a))
         if res:
             print("The person can survive in titanic")
         else:
             print("The person cannot survive in titanic")
         3
         0
         32
         1
         0
         40
         1
         The person cannot survive in titanic
In [ ]:
In [ ]:
```