In [46]:	<pre>import pandas as pd import seaborn as sns import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import numpy as np %matplotlib inline</pre>
In [47]:	df.head()
Out[47]:	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. 3101282         7.9250         NaN         S           3         4         1         1         Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)         female         35.0         1         0         113803         53.1000         C123         S
In [48]:	4 5 0 3 Allen, Mr. William Henry male 35.0 0 0 373450 8.0500 NaN S  df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe'=""> RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890 Data columns (total 12 columns):</class>
	# Column Non-Null Count Dtype  O PassengerId 891 non-null int64  Survived 891 non-null int64  Polass 891 non-null int64  Name 891 non-null object  Sex 891 non-null object  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)
In [49]: Out[49]:	Pclass 0 Name 0
	Sex 0 Age 177 SibSp 0 Parch 0 Ticket 0 Fare 0 Cabin 687
In [50]:	Embarked 2 dtype: int64  sns.heatmap(df.isnull(),yticklabels=False,cmap='viridis');  ===================================
	Passengerld Survived Pdass Name Sex Age SbSp Parch Ticket Fare Cabin Embarked
	Data Cleaning Few conclusions
In [51]:	
In [52]: In [53]:	<pre>df.drop(columns=['Cabin'],inplace=True)  # Imputing missing values in age with mean of age.  df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].mean(),inplace=True)  # Imputing missing values for embarked</pre>
Out[53]:	C 168 Q 77
In [54]:	Name: Embarked, dtype: int64  # S it is  df['Embarked'].fillna('S', inplace=True)  Changing data type for the following columns.
In [55]:	<pre>df['Pclass']=df['Pclass'].astype('category') df['Sex']=df['Sex'].astype('category') df['Age']=df['Age'].astype('int')</pre>
In [56]:	<pre>df['Embarked']=df['Embarked'].astype('category')  df.info()  <class 'pandas.core.frame.dataframe'=""> RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890 Data columns (total 11 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype</class></pre>
	PassengerId 891 non-null int64  Survived 891 non-null category  Pclass 891 non-null category  Name 891 non-null object  Sex 891 non-null category  Age 891 non-null int32
	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 Embarked 891 non-null category dtypes: category(4), float64(1), int32(1), int64(3), object(2) memory usage: 49.4+ KB
In [57]:	plt.figure(figsize=(6,5)) sns.set_style('darkgrid') sns.countplot(x='Survived', data=df);
	death_percent=round((df['Survived'].value_counts().values[0]/891)*100)  print("Out of 891 {}% people died in the accident".format(death_percent))  Out of 891 62% people died in the accident  500
	400 <del>ti</del> 300
	200 100 0 0 1 Survived
In [58]:	Survival based on male and female.  print((df['Sex'].value_counts()/891)*100)  sns.countplot(df['Sex'])
Out[58]:	male 64.758698 female 35.241302 Name: Sex, dtype: float64 C:\Users\abhishek ambawale\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: 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 without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.  warnings.warn(
Jul[58]:	600 500 400
	200 100 female male
In [59]:	plt.figure(figsize=(6,5)) sns.set_style('darkgrid') sns.countplot(x='Survived', hue='Sex', data=df) plt.legend(fontsize='xx-large');
	female male
	200
	O Survived 1 Survival based on Pclass.
In [60]:	<pre># Pclass column print((df['Pclass'].value_counts()/891)*100) sns.countplot(df['Pclass']) # Conclusion : Pclass 3 was the most crowded class</pre>
	<pre>55.106622 1 24.242424 2 20.650954 Name: Pclass, dtype: float64 C:\Users\abhishek ambawale\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: 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 without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.    warnings.warn(</pre>
Out[60]:	400
	200
In [61]:	plt.figure(figsize=(6,5)) sns.set_style('darkgrid') sns.countplot(x='Survived', hue='Pclass', data=df) plt.legend(fontsize='xx-large');
	350 300 250
	\$\frac{1}{8}\$     200       150     100
	50 0 Survived  1 Countplot of family.
In [62]:	<pre>print(df['SibSp'].value_counts()) sns.countplot(df['SibSp'])  0 608 1 209 2 28</pre>
	4 18 3 16 8 7 5 5 Name: SibSp, dtype: int64 C:\Users\abhishek ambawale\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: 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 without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.
Out[62]:	<pre>warnings.warn( <axessubplot:xlabel='sibsp', ylabel="count">  600 500</axessubplot:xlabel='sibsp',></pre>
	400 <del>100</del> <del>100</del> <del></del>
Tn [62].	O 1 2 3 4 5 8  Survival based on Embarked.  print((df['Embarked'].value_counts()/891)*100)
In [63]:	<pre>sns.countplot(df['Embarked'])  S    72.502806 C    18.855219 Q    8.641975 Name: Embarked, dtype: float64</pre>
Out[63]:	C:\Users\abhishek ambawale\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: 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 without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.  warnings.warn( <axessubplot:xlabel='embarked', ylabel="count">  600</axessubplot:xlabel='embarked',>
	500 400 300 200
In [64]:	
Out[64]:	<pre>pd.crosstab(df['Embarked'], df['Survived']).apply(lambda r: round((r/r.sum())*100,1), axis=1)</pre> C:\Users\abhishek ambawale\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\_decorators.py:36: FutureWarning: 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 without an explicit keyword will result in an error or misinterpretation.     warnings.warn( Survived 0 1
	Embarked  C 44.6 55.4  Q 61.0 39.0  S 66.1 33.9
	400 350 300 \$\frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{2} \f
	150 100 50 0 Survived
In [65]:	<pre># Age column sns.distplot(df['Age']) print(df['Age'].skew()) print(df['Age'].kurt())</pre>
	C:\Users\abhishek ambawale\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2619: FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Pl ease adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).  warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)  0.45956263424701577  0.9865867453652877
	0.08 Age of the state of the st
	0.02 0 20 40 60 80 Age
<pre>In [66]: In [67]: Out[67]:</pre>	<pre>sex = pd.get_dummies(df['Sex'], drop_first=True)  df.head(5)</pre>
	0       1       0       3       Braund, Mr. Owen Harris       male       22       1       0       A/5 21171       7.2500       S         1       2       1       1       Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th female       38       1       0       PC 17599       71.2833       C         2       3       1       3       Heikkinen, Miss. Laina female       26       0       0 STON/O2. 3101282       7.9250       S         3       4       1       1       Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel) female       35       1       0       113803       53.1000       S         4       5       0       3       Allen, Mr. William Henry       male       35       0       0       373450       8.0500       S
<pre>In [68]: In [69]: Out[69]:</pre>	
	0       1       0       3       22       1       0       7.2500         1       2       1       1       38       1       0       71.2833         2       3       1       3       26       0       0       7.9250         3       4       1       1       35       1       0       53.1000         4       5       0       3       35       0       0       8.0500
<pre>In [70]: In [71]: Out[71]:</pre>	
	0       1       0       3       22       1       0       7.2500       1       0       1         1       2       1       1       38       1       0       71.2833       0       0       0         2       3       1       3       26       0       0       7.9250       0       0       1         3       4       1       1       35       1       0       53.1000       0       0       1         4       5       0       3       35       0       8.0500       1       0       1
In [72]: In [73]:	<pre>from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression  x = df.drop(columns= ['Survived', 'PassengerId'], axis=1) x.head()</pre>
Out[73]:	Pclass         Age         SibSp         Parch         Fare         male         Q         S           0         3         22         1         0         7.2500         1         0         1           1         1         38         1         0         71.2833         0         0         0           2         3         26         0         0         7.9250         0         1           3         1         35         1         0         53.1000         0         1
In [74]: Out[74]:	<pre>4  3  35  0  0  8.0500  1  0  1  y = df['Survived'] y.head() 0  0</pre>
Out[74]: In [75]:	1 1 2 1 3 1 4 0 Name: Survived, dtype: category Categories (2, int64): [0, 1]
In [77]:	Model Training and Predicting  1r = LogisticRegression()
In [78]:	<pre>lr.fit(x_train,y_train)  C:\Users\abhishek ambawale\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\_logistic.py:814: 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 Please also refer to the documentation for alternative solver options:</pre>
Out[78]: In [79]: In [80]:	<pre>https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear_model.html#logistic-regression n_iter_i = _check_optimize_result( LogisticRegression()  y_pred = lr.predict(x_test)</pre>
In [80]: In [81]: In [82]: Out[82]:	score
In [83]:	Model Evaluation  from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
In [84]:	print(classification_report(y_test,y_pred))  precision recall f1-score support  0 0.82 0.87 0.84 157 1 0.79 0.73 0.76 111  accuracy 0.81 268
	accuracy 0.81 268 macro avg 0.81 0.80 0.80 268 weighted avg 0.81 0.81 0.81 268