

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns

titanic_data = pd.read_csv('tested.csv')

titanic_data.describe()
```



1 to 8 of 8 entries

Filter

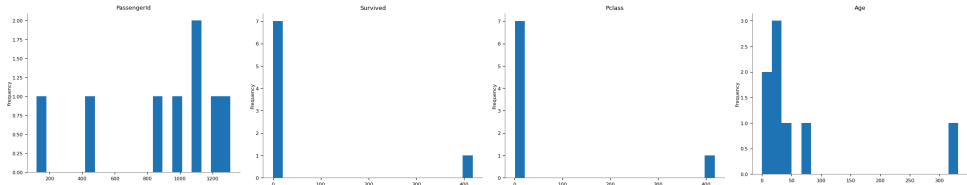
index	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare
count	418.0	418.0	418.0	332.0	418.0	418.0	41
mean	1100.5	0.36363636363636365	2.2655502392344498	30.272590361445783	0.4473684210526316	0.3923444976076555	35.6271884892086
std	120.81045760473994	0.48162214093223055	0.8418375519640519	14.18120923562442	0.8967595611217125	0.9814288785371684	55.907576179973
min	892.0	0.0	1.0	0.17	0.0	0.0	
25%	996.25	0.0	1.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	7.854201958654016
50%	1100.5	0.0	3.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	14.45424
75%	1204.75	1.0	3.0	39.0	1.0	0.0	31.00175495474659
max	1309.0	1.0	3.0	76.0	8.0	9.0	512.3291

Show 25 per page

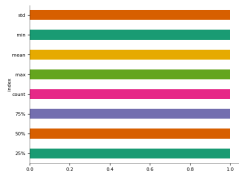


Like what you see? Visit the [data table notebook](#) to learn more about interactive tables.

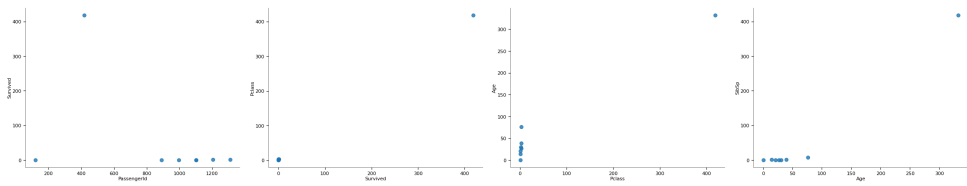
Distributions



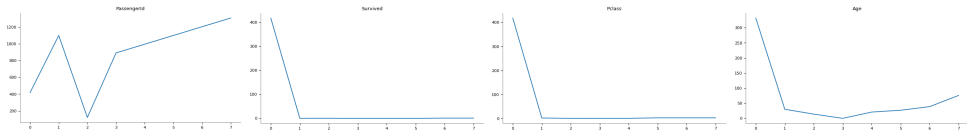
Categorical distributions



2-d distributions



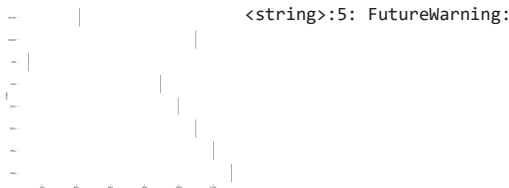
Values



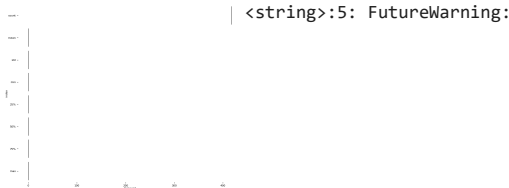
Faceted distributions

<string>:5: FutureWarning:

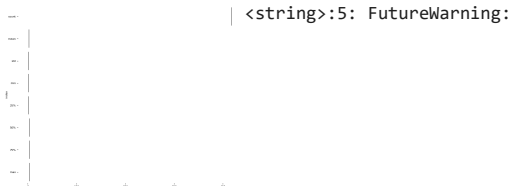
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set `legend` to `True` to show a legend for the faceted distributions.



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Passing `subset` without assigning `nae` is deprecated and will be removed in future. Assign the `y` variable to `nae` and see if

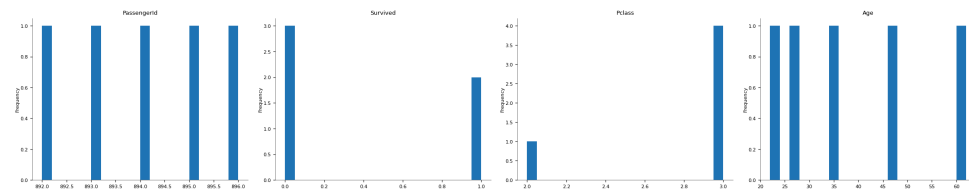


```
titanic_data.head()
```

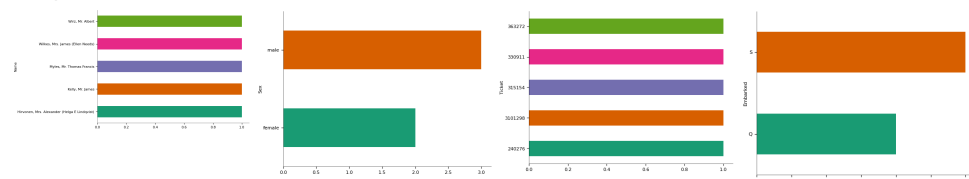


0	892	0	3	Kelly, Mr. James	male	34.5	0	0	330911	7.8292	NaN	Q
1	893	1	3	Wilkes, Mrs. James (Ellen Needs)	female	47.0	1	0	363272	7.0000	NaN	S
2	894	0	2	Myles, Mr. Thomas Francis	male	62.0	0	0	240276	9.6875	NaN	Q
3	895	0	3	Wirz, Mr. Albert	male	27.0	0	0	315154	8.6625	NaN	S
4	896	1	3	Hirvonen, Mrs. Alexander (Helga E Lindqvist)	female	22.0	1	1	3101298	12.2875	NaN	S

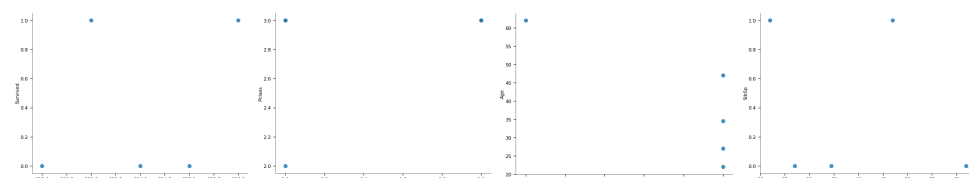
Distributions



Categorical distributions



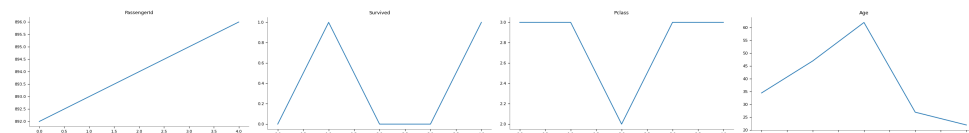
2-d distributions



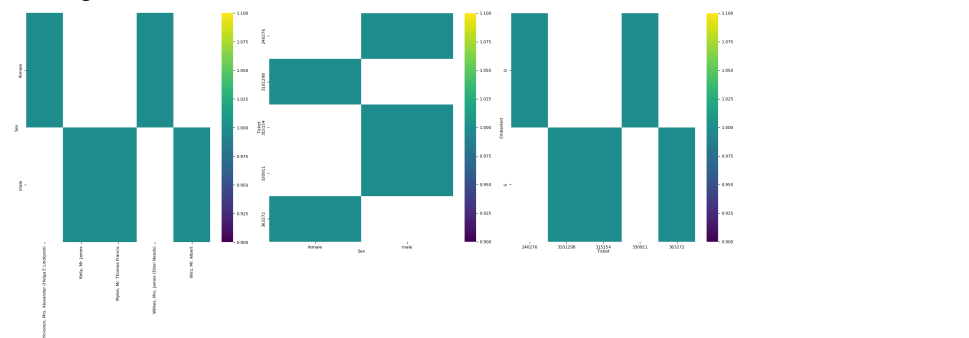
Time series



Values



2-d categorical distributions



Faceted distributions

<string>:5: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set

<string>:5: FutureWarning:



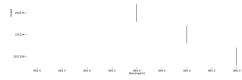
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `y` variable to `hue` and set

<string>:5: FutureWarning:

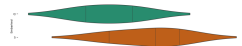


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<string>:5: FutureWarning:



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Next steps:

[Generate code with titanic_data](#)
[View recommended plots](#)
[New interactive sheet](#)

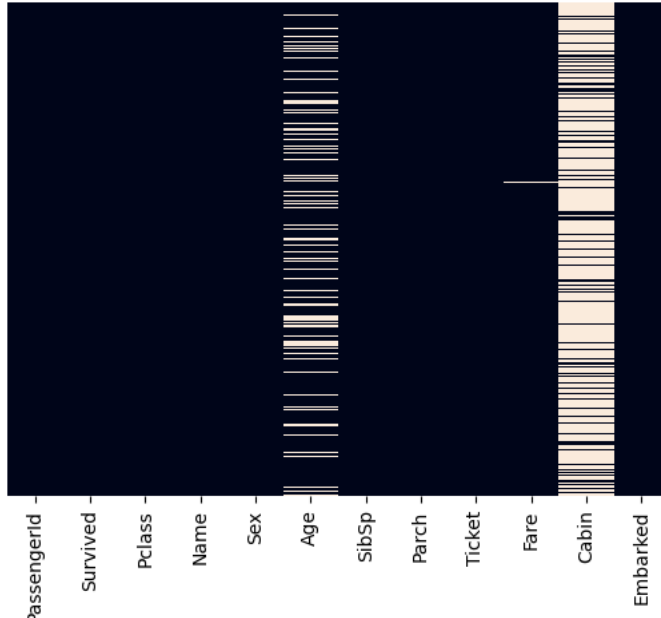
Generate

create a dataframe with 2 columns and 10 rows



Close

```
sns.heatmap(titanic_data.isnull(),yticklabels=False,cbar=False)
plt.show()
```



```
titanic_data.isnull().sum().sort_values(ascending=False)
```



```
0
Sex      87
PassengerId  0
Pclass   0
Survived  0
Name      0
Age       0
SibSp     0
Parch     0
Ticket    0
Fare      0
Embarked_Q  0
Embarked_S  0
```

```
(titanic_data.isnull().sum() / len(titanic_data) * 100 ).sort_values(ascending=False)
```

	0
Sex	100.0
PassengerId	0.0
Pclass	0.0
Survived	0.0
Name	0.0
Age	0.0
SibSp	0.0
Parch	0.0
Ticket	0.0
Fare	0.0
Embarked_Q	0.0
Embarked_S	0.0

dtypes: float64

```
titanic_data.shape
```

```
(418, 12)
```

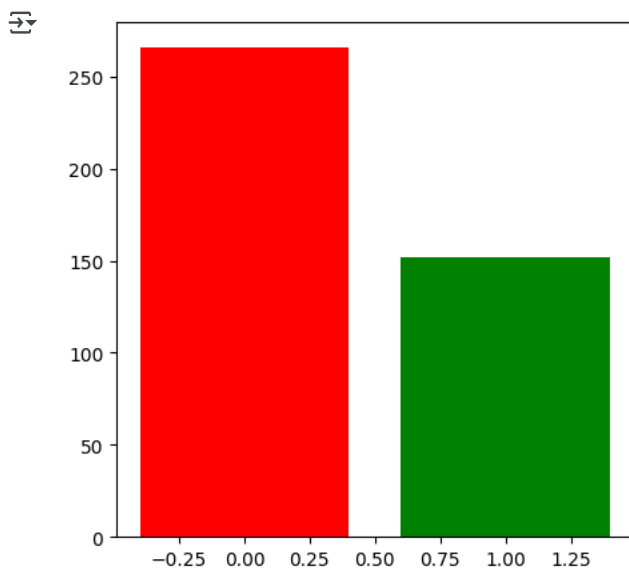
Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
titanic_data['Survived'].value_counts()
```

	count
Survived	
0	266
1	152

dtypes: int64

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.bar(list(titanic_data['Survived'].value_counts().keys()),list(titanic_data['Survived'].value_counts()), color=["r","g"])
plt.show()
```



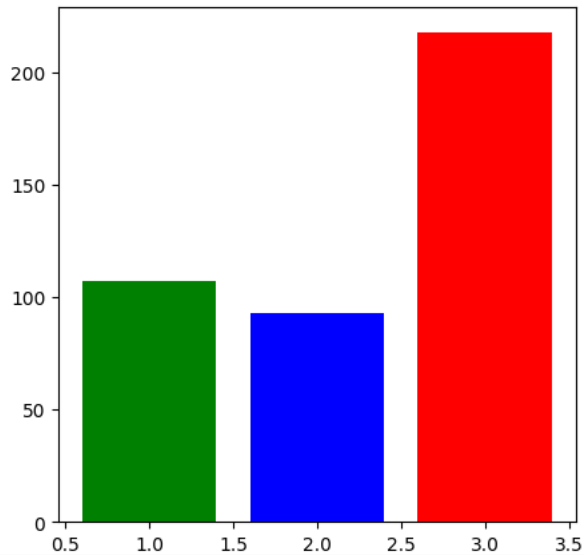
```
titanic_data['Pclass'].value_counts()
```



	count
Pclass	
3	218
1	107
2	93

dtypes: int64

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.bar(list(titanic_data['Pclass'].value_counts().keys()),list(titanic_data['Pclass'].value_counts()), color=["r","g","b"])
plt.show()
```



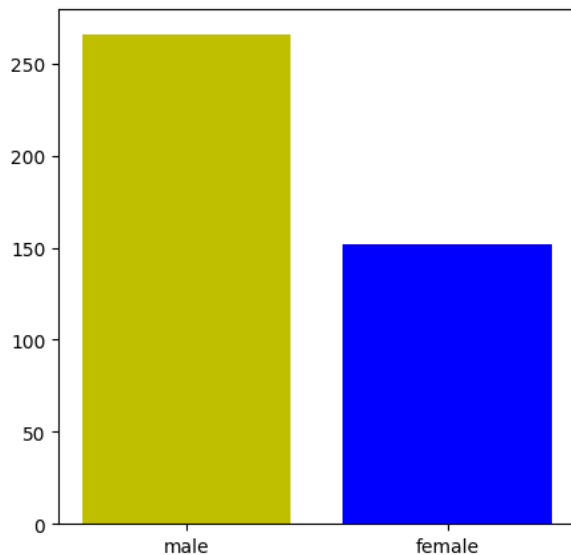
```
titanic_data['Sex'].value_counts()
```



	count
Sex	
male	266
female	152

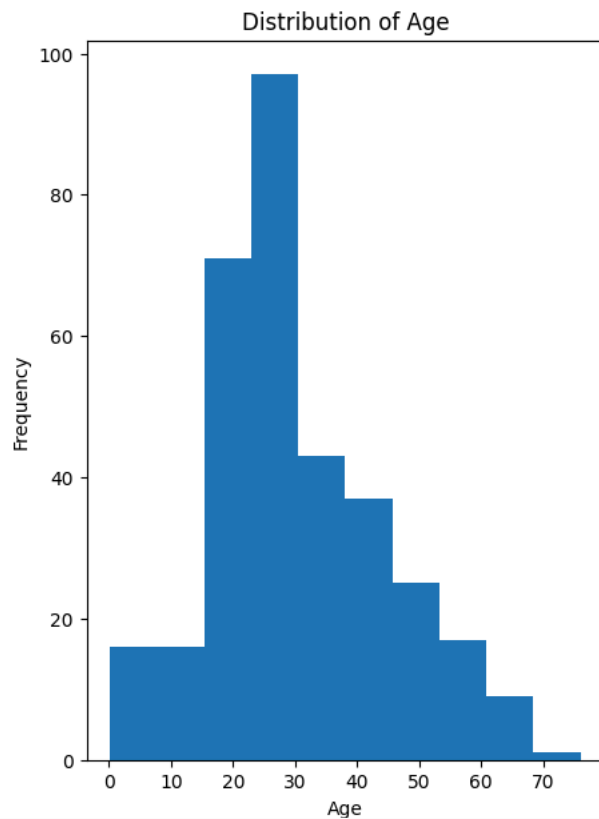
dtypes: int64

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
plt.bar(list(titanic_data['Sex'].value_counts().keys()),list(titanic_data['Sex'].value_counts()), color=["y","b"])
plt.show()
```



```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,7))
plt.hist(titanic_data['Age'])
```

```
plt.title("Distribution of Age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()
```



```
titanic_data['Survived'].isnull()
```



	Survived
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
413	False
414	False
415	False
416	False
417	False

418 rows × 1 columns

```
sum(titanic_data['Survived'].isnull())
```



0

```
titanic_data['Age'].isnull()
```




	Age
0	False
1	False
2	False
3	False
4	False
...	...
413	True
414	False
415	False
416	True
417	True

418 rows × 1 columns

```
sum(titanic_data['Age'].isnull())
```



86

```
#building model
```

```
x_data=titanic_data[['Age']]
y_data=titanic_data[['Survived']]
```

```
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier
```

```
dtc = DecisionTreeClassifier()
```

```
dtc.fit(x_data,y_data)
```



▾ DecisionTreeClassifier ⓘ ?
 DecisionTreeClassifier()

```
# Handling missing values
```

```
titanic_data['Age'].fillna(titanic_data['Age'].median(), inplace=True)
titanic_data['Embarked'].fillna(titanic_data['Embarked'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
titanic_data.drop(columns=['Cabin'], inplace=True) # Dropping Cabin due to too many missing values
```



<ipython-input-42-5c0a890542ab>:2: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col]

```
titanic_data['Age'].fillna(titanic_data['Age'].median(), inplace=True)
<ipython-input-42-5c0a890542ab>:3: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment. The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting
```

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method({col: value}, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col]

```
titanic_data['Embarked'].fillna(titanic_data['Embarked'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
```

Double-click (or enter) to edit

```
# Feature selection and train-test split
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

```
features = ['Pclass', 'Age', 'Fare', 'Sex', 'Embarked_Q', 'Embarked_S']
X = titanic_data[features]
y = titanic_data['Survived']
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```