Name:- Harsh sinha Reg. No:- 21BLC1419 Assignment:- 3

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import pandas as pd
       import numpy as np
       import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
       import seaborn as sns
       from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
       from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, LabelEncoder
       titanic_df = pd.read_csv('/Titanic-Dataset.csv')
      # Let's check for missing values in the dataset
print(titanic_df.isnull().sum())
       # 4. Data Visualization
       sns.histplot(data=titanic_df, x='Age', bins=20, kde=True)
      plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Count')
       plt.title('Age Distribution')
      plt.show()
       # 5. Outlier Detection
      \# You can use box plots or other visualization methods to identify outliers sns.boxplot(data=titanic_df, x='Fare')
       plt.xlabel('Fare')
       plt.show()
       # 6. Splitting Dependent and Independent Variables
       X = titanic_df.drop('Survived', axis=1)
      y = titanic_df['Survived']
# 7. Encoding Categorical Variables
# You can use Label Encoding or One-Hot Encoding for categorical variables
# For example, let's label encode 'Sex' and 'Embarked' columns
label_encoder = LabelEncoder()
X['Sex'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(X['Sex'])
X['Embarked'] = label_encoder.fit_transform(X['Embarked'])
# Standardize numerical features (e.g., 'Age' and 'Fare') to have mean=0 and std=1
scaler = StandardScaler()
X[['Age', 'Fare']] = scaler.fit_transform(X[['Age', 'Fare']])
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# Now you have preprocessed data ready for machine learning modeling.
# X_train, X_test are your independent variables, and y_train, y_test are your target variables.
```

