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

from google.colab import files
uploaded=files.upload()

Choose Fi

Choose Files Titanic-Dataset.csv

• **Titanic-Dataset.csv**(text/csv) - 61194 bytes, last modified: 2/25/2025 - 100% done Saving Titanic-Dataset.csv to Titanic-Dataset (1).csv

import io
titanic_df = pd.read_csv((io.BytesIO(uploaded['Titanic-Dataset (1).csv'])))
titanic_df.head(5)

→		PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked	
	0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S	ılı
	1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	С	
	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	
	4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S	

Next steps: Generate cod

Generate code with titanic_df

View recommended plots

New interactive sheet

titanic_df.describe()

_	PassengerId		gerId Survived F		Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	
	count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	ılı
	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	

```
titanic_df.shape
```

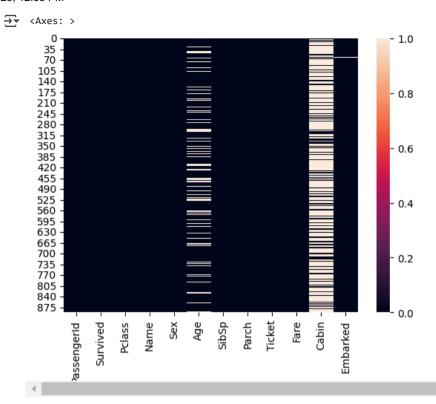
→ (891, 12)

titanic_df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 12 columns):
Column Non-Null Count Dtype

#	COTUMN	Non-Null Count	Dtype						
0	PassengerId	891 non-null	int64						
1	Survived	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						
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						
<pre>dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)</pre>									
memory usage: 83.7+ KB									

sns.heatmap(titanic_df.isnull())



ports = pd.get_dummies(titanic_df.Embarked, prefix='Embarked', dtype=int)
ports.head()

En	barked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S	=
0	0	0	1	11.
1	1	0	0	
2	0	0	1	
3	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	

Next steps: Generate code with ports

View recommended plots

(New interactive sheet

titanic_df = titanic_df.join(ports)

titanic_df.drop(['Embarked'],axis=1, inplace=True)

titanic_df.head()

→	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked_C	Embarked_Q	Embarked_S	
(1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	0	0	1	11.
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	1	0	0	
2	2 3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	0	0	1	
4	A	1	1	Futralla Mre Tacques Heath (Lilv May Peal)	female	35 N	1	Λ	113803	53 1000	C123	Λ	n	1	>

New interactive sheet

titanic_df.Sex= titanic_df.Sex.map({'male':0, 'female':1})

Generate code with titanic_df

titanic_df['Sex']

Next steps:

```
Sex
     0
           0
     3
           1
           0
     886
     887
          1
     888
          1
     889
          0
     890
    891 rows × 1 columns
```

```
Y = titanic_df.Survived.copy()
X = titanic_df.drop(['Survived'], axis = 1)

X.drop(['Cabin', 'Ticket', 'Name', 'PassengerId'], axis = 1, inplace=True)
```

View recommended plots

X.isnull().sum()



X.Age.fillna(X.Age.mean(),inplace=True)

<ipython-input-21-d9dd57ff4da2>:1: FutureWarning: A value is trying to be set on a copy of a DataFrame or Series through chained assignment using an inplace method.
The behavior will change in pandas 3.0. This inplace method will never work because the intermediate object on which we are setting values always behaves as a copy.

For example, when doing 'df[col].method(value, inplace=True)', try using 'df.method($\{col: value\}$, inplace=True)' or df[col] = df[col].method(value) instead, to perform the ope

X.Age.fillna(X.Age.mean(),inplace=True)

X.isnull().values.any()

→ False

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train,X_test,Y_train,Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random_state=7)

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
model = LogisticRegression()

model.fit(X train, Y train)

```
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:
      https://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/linear model.html#logistic-regression
     n iter i = check optimize result(
    ▼ LogisticRegression ① ?
    LogisticRegression()
model.score(X train,Y train)
→ 0.8089887640449438
```

Y_pred_test=model.predict(X_test) Y pred test

 \Rightarrow array([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1])

Y_test

