

Titanic

NO.

표준은 '당연한 사람들의 생사 정보를 이용하여 생존 여부를 예측하는 것.'

Library

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

```
plt.style.use('seaborn')
```

```
sns.set(font_scale=2.5)
```

```
import missingno as msn
```

```
import warnings
```

```
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
%matplotlib inline
```

1. Dataset 확인

```
df_train = pd.read_csv('.. / ~')
```

```
df_test = pd.read_csv('.. / ~')
```

1.1 Null data 확인

동일하게
df_test도
확인

```
for col in df_train.columns:
```

```
    msg = 'Columns: {>10} | Percentage of NaN value: {:.2f}%'.format(
```

```
        col, 100 * (df_train[col].isnull().sum() /  
                    df_train[col].shape[0])
```

```
    )  
    print(msg)
```

```
msno.matrix(df=df_train.iloc[:, :], figsize=(8,8),
```

```
            color=(.8, .5, .2))
```

for 35 표기 가능

1.2 Target label 확인

: target label의 distribution을 확인 (모델 평가 방법을 정하기 위함.)

```
f, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(18,8))
```

```
df_train['Survived'].value_counts(), plt.pie(explode=[0, 0.1],
```

```
        autopct='%1.1f%%',
```

```
        ax=ax[0],
```

```
        shadow=True)
```



```
ax[0].set_title('Pie plot - Survived')
ax[0].set_ylabel('')
sns.countplot('Survived', data=df_train, ax=ax[1])
ax[1].set_title('Count plot - Survived')
```

plt.show()

2. EDA

: 여러 feature 들을 개별적으로 분석, \rightarrow Insight. 도출
feature 간 상관 관계 확인

2.1 Pclass

- 'Ordinal' type (카테고리이면서 순서가 있음)
- 'Pclass' 와 '생존률' 간의 상관 관계 여부 확인

```
df_train[['Pclass', 'Survived']].groupby(['Pclass'], as_index=False).count()
```

```
df_train
```

```
"
```

```
, sum()
```

(중간 결과 보기)

```
pd.crosstab(df_train['Pclass'], df_train['Survived'], margins=True).
```

```
style.background_gradient(cmap='summer_r')
```

```
df_train[['Pclass', 'Survived']].groupby(['Pclass'], as_index=False).
```

```
mean().sort_values(by='Survived', ascending=False).plot.bar()
```

(+) Count plot (Seaborn)

y-position = 1.02

f, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(18, 8))

df_train['Pclass'].value_counts().plot.bar(color=[, ,],
ax=ax[0])

ax[0].set_title('Num of Passenger by pclass', y=y-position)

ax[0].set_ylabel('Count')

sns.countplot('Pclass', hue='Survived', data=df_train, ax=ax[1])

ax[1].set_title('The num of the survived by pclass', y=y-position)

2.2. Sex

- 성별에 따라 생존률이 어떤 차이를 보이는지 확인.

f, ax = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(18, 8))

df_train[['Sex', 'Survived']].groupby(['Sex'], as_index=False).mean()

plot.bar(ax=ax[0])

sns.countplot('Sex', hue='Survival', data=df_train, ax=ax[1])

ax[0].set_title('The ratio of Survived by Sex')

ax[1].set_title('Sex : Survived vs Dead')

plt.show()

2.3 Pclass & Sex

- 'Pclass'와 'Sex'가 '생존률'과 어떤 상관 관계를 보이는지 확인.

sns.factorplot('Pclass', 'Survived', hue='Sex', data=df_train,

size=6, aspect=1.5)

2.4 Age.

```
print(f'¶ The oldest passenger : {df_train["Age"].max():.1f} \n  

The youngest : { " , min() " } "  

The average of age : " , mean() " ' )
```

kdeplot : 'kernel density estimation'의 약자로,
discrete 한 변수를 continuous 하게 만들어 확률 밀도를 추정.

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1, figsize=(9, 5))
sns.kdeplot(df_train[df_train['Survived']==1]['Age'], ax=ax)
sns.kdeplot(df_train[df_train['Survived']==0]['Age'], ax=ax)
plt.legend(['Survived', 'Dead'])
plt.show()
```

⇒ 'Age'를 Continuous Variables로 변환하여 Density 플롯에서 확률을 정의 (부표)

Age distribution by Pclass

plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a series of notes and rests. The notes are written in a cursive, handwritten style. The staff is filled with musical notation, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The handwriting is somewhat slanted and expressive.

```
for i in df_train['Pclass'].values:
```

```
dt_train['Age'][dt_train['Pclass'] == 1].plot(kind='kde')
```

P/t. x/label ('Age')

Pl. title ('Age distribution within classes')

plc. legend (['1st', '2nd', '3rd'])

?

Survival rate change depending on range of Age.

같이?

cumulate_survival_ratio = []

cumulative

for i in range(1, 80):

한 번은

cumulate_survival_ratio.append(

가 무슨 의미

가 있는가?

↓

idea) Discrete 한 Age의 Survival rate를 구하고, 이를 interpolation한 것을 생화하는 것이 본 취의 더 가깝다고 생각함.