

In [1]:

```
##Titanic Survival Predictions
```

In [2]:

```
###Import Necessary Libraries
```

In [3]:

```
#data analysis libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

#visualization libraries
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
%matplotlib inline

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

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\pandas\compat\\_optional.py:138: UserWarning: Pandas requires version '2.7.0' or newer of 'numexpr' (version '2.6.9' currently installed).  
warnings.warn(msg, UserWarning)

In [4]:

```
###Read in and Explore the Data
```

In [8]:

```
#import train and test CSV files
train = pd.read_csv("train.csv")
test = pd.read_csv("test.csv")

#take a look at the training data
train.describe(include="all")
```

Out[8]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch
count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891	891	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	891	2	NaN	NaN	1
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	NaN	NaN	1
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	1	577	NaN	NaN	1
mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	NaN	NaN	29.699118	0.523008	0.381000
std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	NaN	NaN	14.526497	1.102743	0.806000
min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	NaN	NaN	0.420000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	NaN	NaN	20.125000	0.000000	0.000000
50%	446.000000	0.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	28.000000	0.000000	0.000000
75%	668.500000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	38.000000	1.000000	0.000000
max	891.000000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	80.000000	8.000000	6.000000

In [9]:

```
###Data Analysis
```

In [10]:

```
#get a list of the features within the dataset
print(train.columns)
```

```
Index(['PassengerId', 'Survived', 'Pclass', 'Name', 'Sex', 'Age', 'SibSp', 'Parch', 'Ticket', 'Fare', 'Cabin', 'Embarked'],
      dtype='object')
```

In [11]:

```
#see a sample of the dataset to get an idea of the variables
train.sample(5)
```

Out[11]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare
814	815	0	3	Tomlin, Mr. Ernest Portage	male	30.5	0	0	364499	8.0500
178	179	0	2	Hale, Mr. Reginald	male	30.0	0	0	250653	13.0000
638	639	0	3	Panula, Mrs. Juha (Maria Emilia Ojala)	female	41.0	0	5	3101295	39.6875
240	241	0	3	Zabour, Miss. Thamine	female	NaN	1	0	2665	14.4542
151	152	1	1	Pears, Mrs. Thomas (Edith Wearne)	female	22.0	1	0	113776	66.6000



In [12]:

```
#see a summary of the training dataset
train.describe(include = "all")
```

Out[12]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Par
count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891	891	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	891	2	NaN	NaN	1
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	NaN	NaN	1
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	1	577	NaN	NaN	1
mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	NaN	NaN	29.699118	0.523008	0.381
std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	NaN	NaN	14.526497	1.102743	0.806
min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	NaN	NaN	0.420000	0.000000	0.000
25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	NaN	NaN	20.125000	0.000000	0.000
50%	446.000000	0.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	28.000000	0.000000	0.000
75%	668.500000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	38.000000	1.000000	0.000
max	891.000000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	80.000000	8.000000	6.000

In [13]:

```
##Some Observations:
#There are a total of 891 passengers in our training set.
#The Age feature is missing approximately 19.8% of its values. I'm guessing that the Age feature is pretty important to survival, so we should probably attempt to fill these gaps.
#The Cabin feature is missing approximately 77.1% of its values. Since so much of the feature is missing, it would be hard to fill in the missing values. We'll probably drop these values from our dataset.
#The Embarked feature is missing 0.22% of its values, which should be relatively harmless.
```

In [14]:

```
#check for any other unusable values  
print(pd.isnull(train).sum())
```

```
PassengerId      0  
Survived          0  
Pclass           0  
Name             0  
Sex              0  
Age             177  
SibSp            0  
Parch            0  
Ticket           0  
Fare             0  
Cabin           687  
Embarked         2  
dtype: int64
```

In [15]:

```
# Some Predictions:  
#Sex: Females are more likely to survive.  
#SibSp/Parch: People traveling alone are more likely to survive.  
#Age: Young children are more likely to survive.
```

In [16]:

```
# Data Visualization  
# It's time to visualize our data so we can see whether our predictions were accurate!
```

In [17]:

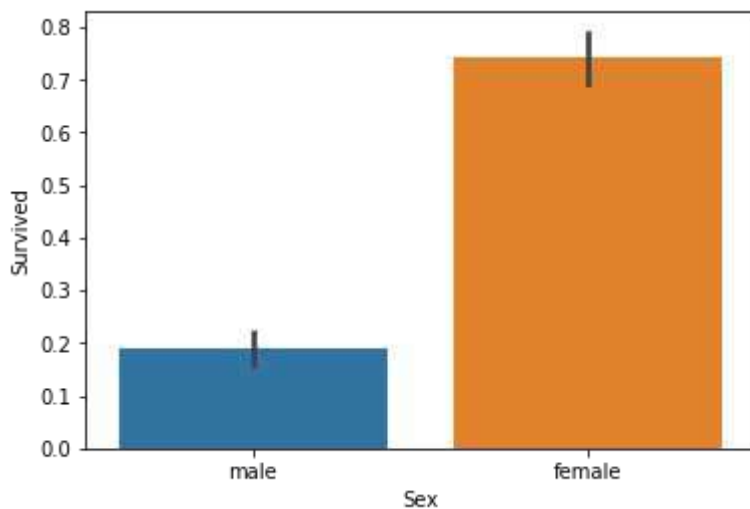
```
#SEX Feature
#draw a bar plot of survival by sex
sns.barplot(x="Sex", y="Survived", data=train)

#print percentages of females vs. males that survive
print("Percentage of females who survived:", train["Survived"][train["Sex"] == 'female']
      ].value_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)

print("Percentage of males who survived:", train["Survived"][train["Sex"] == 'male'].va
      lue_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)
```

Percentage of females who survived: 74.20382165605095

Percentage of males who survived: 18.890814558058924



In [18]:

```
#Pclass
#draw a bar plot of survival by Pclass
sns.barplot(x="Pclass", y="Survived", data=train)

#print percentage of people by Pclass that survived
print("Percentage of Pclass = 1 who survived:", train["Survived"][train["Pclass"] == 1]
.value_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)

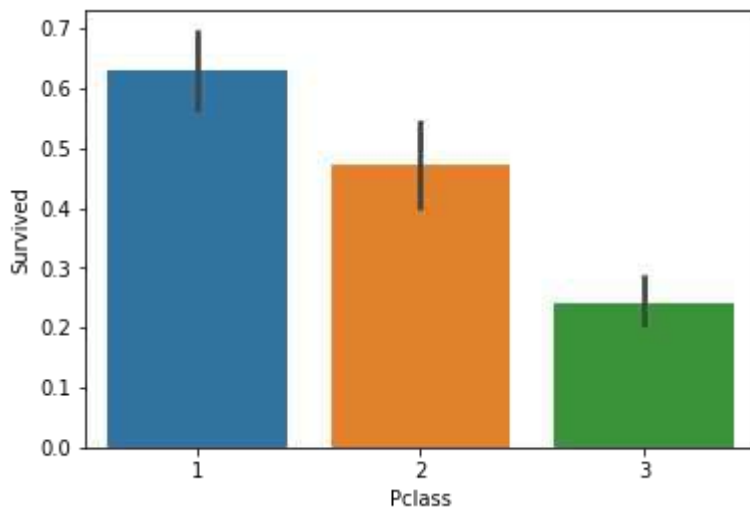
print("Percentage of Pclass = 2 who survived:", train["Survived"][train["Pclass"] == 2]
.value_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)

print("Percentage of Pclass = 3 who survived:", train["Survived"][train["Pclass"] == 3]
.value_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)
```

Percentage of Pclass = 1 who survived: 62.96296296296296

Percentage of Pclass = 2 who survived: 47.28260869565217

Percentage of Pclass = 3 who survived: 24.236252545824847



In [19]:

```
#SibSp Feature
#draw a bar plot for SibSp vs. survival
sns.barplot(x="SibSp", y="Survived", data=train)

#I won't be printing individual percent values for all of these.
print("Percentage of SibSp = 0 who survived:", train["Survived"][train["SibSp"] == 0].value_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)

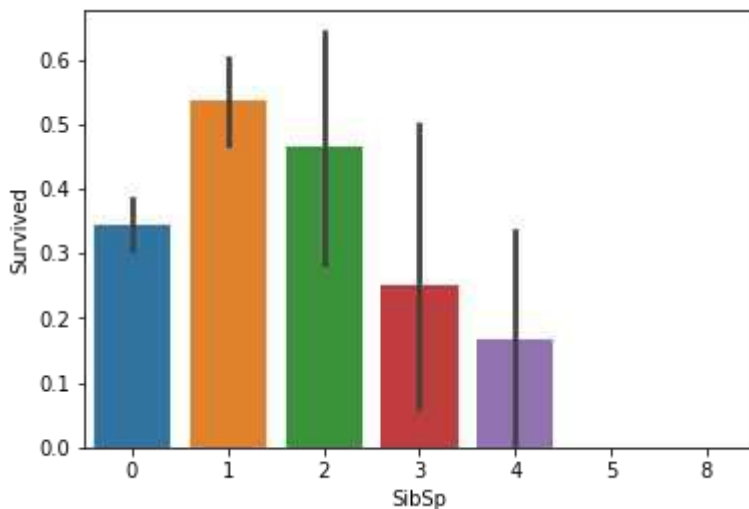
print("Percentage of SibSp = 1 who survived:", train["Survived"][train["SibSp"] == 1].value_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)

print("Percentage of SibSp = 2 who survived:", train["Survived"][train["SibSp"] == 2].value_counts(normalize = True)[1]*100)
```

Percentage of SibSp = 0 who survived: 34.53947368421053

Percentage of SibSp = 1 who survived: 53.588516746411486

Percentage of SibSp = 2 who survived: 46.42857142857143

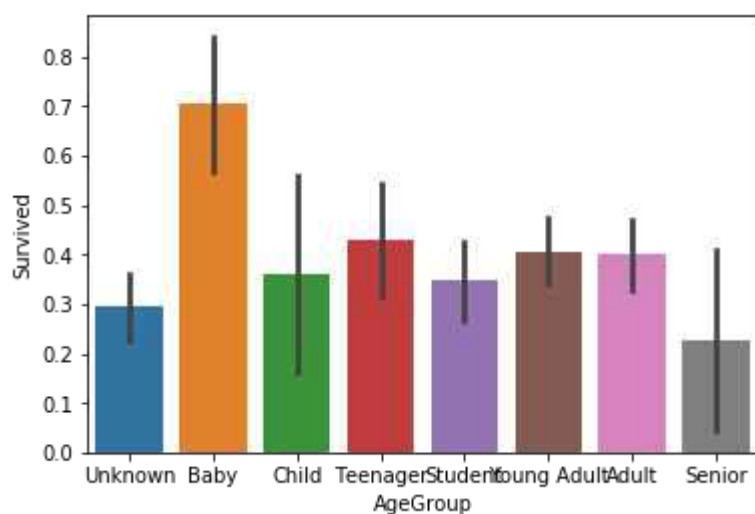




In [21]:

```
#Age Feature
#sort the ages into logical categories
train["Age"] = train["Age"].fillna(-0.5)
test["Age"] = test["Age"].fillna(-0.5)
bins = [-1, 0, 5, 12, 18, 24, 35, 60, np.inf]
labels = ['Unknown', 'Baby', 'Child', 'Teenager', 'Student', 'Young Adult', 'Adult', 'Senior']
train['AgeGroup'] = pd.cut(train["Age"], bins, labels = labels)
test['AgeGroup'] = pd.cut(test["Age"], bins, labels = labels)

#draw a bar plot of Age vs. survival
sns.barplot(x="AgeGroup", y="Survived", data=train)
plt.show()
```



In [22]:

```
#Babies are more likely to survive than any other age group.
#People with a recorded Cabin number are, in fact, more likely to survive. (66.6% vs 29.9%)
```

In [23]:

```
###Cleaning Data
```

In [24]:

```
# Looking at the Test Data
```

In [25]:

```
test.describe(include="all")
```

Out[25]:

	PassengerId	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket
<b>count</b>	418.000000	418.000000	418	418	418.000000	418.000000	418.000000	418
<b>unique</b>	NaN	NaN	418	2	NaN	NaN	NaN	363
<b>top</b>	NaN	NaN	Kelly, Mr. James	male	NaN	NaN	NaN	PC 17608
<b>freq</b>	NaN	NaN	1	266	NaN	NaN	NaN	5
<b>mean</b>	1100.500000	2.265550	NaN	NaN	23.941388	0.447368	0.392344	NaN
<b>std</b>	120.810458	0.841838	NaN	NaN	17.741080	0.896760	0.981429	NaN
<b>min</b>	892.000000	1.000000	NaN	NaN	-0.500000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN
<b>25%</b>	996.250000	1.000000	NaN	NaN	9.000000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN
<b>50%</b>	1100.500000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	24.000000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN
<b>75%</b>	1204.750000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	35.750000	1.000000	0.000000	NaN
<b>max</b>	1309.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	76.000000	8.000000	9.000000	NaN

In [26]:

```
#We have a total of 418 passengers.
#1 value from the Fare feature is missing.
#Around 20.5% of the Age feature is missing, we will need to fill that in.
```

In [27]:

```
#Cabin Feature
#we'll start off by dropping the Cabin feature since not a lot more useful information
can be extracted from it.
train = train.drop(['Cabin'], axis = 1)
test = test.drop(['Cabin'], axis = 1)
```

In [28]:

```
#Ticket Feature
#we can also drop the Ticket feature since it's unlikely to yield any useful information
train = train.drop(['Ticket'], axis = 1)
test = test.drop(['Ticket'], axis = 1)
```

In [29]:

```
#Embarked Feature  
#now we need to fill in the missing values in the Embarked feature  
print("Number of people embarking in Southampton (S):")  
southampton = train[train["Embarked"] == "S"].shape[0]  
print(southampton)  
  
print("Number of people embarking in Cherbourg (C):")  
cherbourg = train[train["Embarked"] == "C"].shape[0]  
print(cherbourg)  
  
print("Number of people embarking in Queenstown (Q):")  
queenstown = train[train["Embarked"] == "Q"].shape[0]  
print(queenstown)
```

```
Number of people embarking in Southampton (S):  
644  
Number of people embarking in Cherbourg (C):  
168  
Number of people embarking in Queenstown (Q):  
77
```

In [30]:

```
#replacing the missing values in the Embarked feature with S  
train = train.fillna({"Embarked": "S"})
```

In [31]:

```
#Age Feature  
#Next we'll fill in the missing values in the Age feature. Since a higher percentage of  
values are missing, it would be illogical to fill all of them with the same value (as w  
e did with Embarked). Instead, let's try to find a way to predict the missing ages.
```

In [32]:

```
#create a combined group of both datasets
combine = [train, test]

#extract a title for each Name in the train and test datasets
for dataset in combine:
    dataset['Title'] = dataset.Name.str.extract(' ([A-Za-z]+)\.', expand=False)

pd.crosstab(train['Title'], train['Sex'])
```

Out[32]:

Sex	female	male
Title		
Capt	0	1
Col	0	2
Countess	1	0
Don	0	1
Dr	1	6
Jonkheer	0	1
Lady	1	0
Major	0	2
Master	0	40
Miss	182	0
Mlle	2	0
Mme	1	0
Mr	0	517
Mrs	125	0
Ms	1	0
Rev	0	6
Sir	0	1

In [33]:

```
#replace various titles with more common names
for dataset in combine:
    dataset['Title'] = dataset['Title'].replace(['Lady', 'Capt', 'Col',
        'Don', 'Dr', 'Major', 'Rev', 'Jonkheer', 'Dona'], 'Rare')

    dataset['Title'] = dataset['Title'].replace(['Countess', 'Lady', 'Sir'], 'Royal')
    dataset['Title'] = dataset['Title'].replace('Mlle', 'Miss')
    dataset['Title'] = dataset['Title'].replace('Ms', 'Miss')
    dataset['Title'] = dataset['Title'].replace('Mme', 'Mrs')

train[['Title', 'Survived']].groupby(['Title'], as_index=False).mean()
```

Out[33]:

	Title	Survived
0	Master	0.575000
1	Miss	0.702703
2	Mr	0.156673
3	Mrs	0.793651
4	Rare	0.285714
5	Royal	1.000000

In [34]:

```
#map each of the title groups to a numerical value
title_mapping = {"Mr": 1, "Miss": 2, "Mrs": 3, "Master": 4, "Royal": 5, "Rare": 6}
for dataset in combine:
    dataset['Title'] = dataset['Title'].map(title_mapping)
    dataset['Title'] = dataset['Title'].fillna(0)

train.head()
```

Out[34]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Embarked
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	7.2500	S
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	female	38.0	1	0	71.2833	C
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	7.9250	S
3	4	1	1	Futelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	53.1000	S
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	8.0500	S



In [35]:

```
# fill missing age with mode age group for each title
mr_age = train[train["Title"] == 1]["AgeGroup"].mode() #Young Adult
miss_age = train[train["Title"] == 2]["AgeGroup"].mode() #Student
mrs_age = train[train["Title"] == 3]["AgeGroup"].mode() #Adult
master_age = train[train["Title"] == 4]["AgeGroup"].mode() #Baby
royal_age = train[train["Title"] == 5]["AgeGroup"].mode() #Adult
rare_age = train[train["Title"] == 6]["AgeGroup"].mode() #Adult

age_title_mapping = {1: "Young Adult", 2: "Student", 3: "Adult", 4: "Baby", 5: "Adult",
6: "Adult"}

#I tried to get this code to work with using .map(), but couldn't.
#I've put down a less elegant, temporary solution for now.
#train = train.fillna({"Age": train["Title"].map(age_title_mapping)})
#test = test.fillna({"Age": test["Title"].map(age_title_mapping)})

for x in range(len(train["AgeGroup"])):
    if train["AgeGroup"][x] == "Unknown":
        train["AgeGroup"][x] = age_title_mapping[train["Title"][x]]

for x in range(len(test["AgeGroup"])):
    if test["AgeGroup"][x] == "Unknown":
        test["AgeGroup"][x] = age_title_mapping[test["Title"][x]]
```

In [36]:

```
#map each Age value to a numerical value
age_mapping = {'Baby': 1, 'Child': 2, 'Teenager': 3, 'Student': 4, 'Young Adult': 5, 'A
dult': 6, 'Senior': 7}
train['AgeGroup'] = train['AgeGroup'].map(age_mapping)
test['AgeGroup'] = test['AgeGroup'].map(age_mapping)

train.head()

#dropping the Age feature for now, might change
train = train.drop(['Age'], axis = 1)
test = test.drop(['Age'], axis = 1)
```

In [37]:

```
#Name Feature
#drop the name feature since it contains no more useful information.
train = train.drop(['Name'], axis = 1)
test = test.drop(['Name'], axis = 1)
```

In [38]:

```
#Sex Feature
#map each Sex value to a numerical value
sex_mapping = {"male": 0, "female": 1}
train['Sex'] = train['Sex'].map(sex_mapping)
test['Sex'] = test['Sex'].map(sex_mapping)

train.head()
```

Out[38]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Sex	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Embarked	AgeGroup	Title
0	1	0	3	0	1	0	7.2500	S	4.0	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	0	71.2833	C	6.0	3
2	3	1	3	1	0	0	7.9250	S	5.0	2
3	4	1	1	1	1	0	53.1000	S	5.0	3
4	5	0	3	0	0	0	8.0500	S	5.0	1

In [39]:

```
#Embarked Feature
#map each Embarked value to a numerical value
embarked_mapping = {"S": 1, "C": 2, "Q": 3}
train['Embarked'] = train['Embarked'].map(embarked_mapping)
test['Embarked'] = test['Embarked'].map(embarked_mapping)

train.head()
```

Out[39]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Sex	SibSp	Parch	Fare	Embarked	AgeGroup	Title
0	1	0	3	0	1	0	7.2500	1	4.0	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	0	71.2833	2	6.0	3
2	3	1	3	1	0	0	7.9250	1	5.0	2
3	4	1	1	1	1	0	53.1000	1	5.0	3
4	5	0	3	0	0	0	8.0500	1	5.0	1



In [40]:

```

#Fare Feature
#fill in missing Fare value in test set based on mean fare for that Pclass
for x in range(len(test["Fare"])):
    if pd.isnull(test["Fare"][x]):
        pclass = test["Pclass"][x] #Pclass = 3
        test["Fare"][x] = round(train[train["Pclass"] == pclass]["Fare"].mean(), 4)

#map Fare values into groups of numerical values
train['FareBand'] = pd.qcut(train['Fare'], 4, labels = [1, 2, 3, 4])
test['FareBand'] = pd.qcut(test['Fare'], 4, labels = [1, 2, 3, 4])

#drop Fare values
train = train.drop(['Fare'], axis = 1)
test = test.drop(['Fare'], axis = 1)

```

In [41]:

```

#check train data
train.head()

```

Out[41]:

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Sex	SibSp	Parch	Embarked	AgeGroup	Title	FareBand
0	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	4.0	1	1
1	2	1	1	1	1	0	2	6.0	3	4
2	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	5.0	2	2
3	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	5.0	3	4
4	5	0	3	0	0	0	1	5.0	1	2

In [42]:

```

#check test data
test.head()

```

Out[42]:

	PassengerId	Pclass	Sex	SibSp	Parch	Embarked	AgeGroup	Title	FareBand
0	892	3	0	0	0	3	5.0	1	1
1	893	3	1	1	0	1	6.0	3	1
2	894	2	0	0	0	3	7.0	1	2
3	895	3	0	0	0	1	5.0	1	2
4	896	3	1	1	1	1	4.0	3	2

In [43]:

```

# Splitting the Training Data

```

In [44]:

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

predictors = train.drop(['Survived', 'PassengerId'], axis=1)
target = train["Survived"]
x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val = train_test_split(predictors, target, test_size = 0.22,
random_state = 0)
```

In [45]:

```
###Choosing the Best Model
```

In [46]:

```
# Logistic Regression
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score

logreg = LogisticRegression()
logreg.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = logreg.predict(x_val)
acc_logreg = round(accuracy_score(y_pred, y_val) * 100, 2)
print(acc_logreg)
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\least\_angle.py:35: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\least\_angle.py:597: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, copy\_X=True, fit\_path=True,

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\least\_angle.py:836: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, copy\_X=True, fit\_path=True,

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\least\_angle.py:862: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, positive=False):

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\least\_angle.py:1097: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

max\_n\_alphas=1000, n\_jobs=None, eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\least\_angle.py:1344: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

max\_n\_alphas=1000, n\_jobs=None, eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\least\_angle.py:1480: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, copy\_X=True, positive=False):

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear\_model\randomized\_l1.py:152: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.

```
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
precompute=False, eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps,
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\ransac.py:320: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
eps=np.finfo(np.float).eps, random_state=None,
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\ransac.py:580: DeprecationWarning: `np.float` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `float`. To silence this warning, use `float` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.float64` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
eps=4 * np.finfo(np.float).eps, n_jobs=None,
```

79.7

```
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\linear_model\base.py:283: DeprecationWarning: `np.int` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `int`. To silence this warning, use `int` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. When replacing `np.int`, you may wish to use e.g. `np.int64` or `np.int32` to specify the precision. If you wish to review your current use, check the release note link for additional information.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
indices = (scores > 0).astype(np.int)
```

In [47]:

```
# Random Forest
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

randomforest = RandomForestClassifier()
randomforest.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = randomforest.predict(x_val)
acc_randomforest = round(accuracy_score(y_pred, y_val) * 100, 2)
print(acc_randomforest)
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient\_boosting.py:34: DeprecationWarning: `np.bool` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `bool`. To silence this warning, use `bool` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.bool\_` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

```
from ._gradient_boosting import predict_stages
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient\_boosting.py:34: DeprecationWarning: `np.bool` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `bool`. To silence this warning, use `bool` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar type, use `np.bool\_` here.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

```
from ._gradient_boosting import predict_stages
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\forest.py:487: DeprecationWarning: `np.int` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `int`. To silence this warning, use `int` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. When replacing `np.int`, you may wish to use e.g. `np.int64` or `np.int32` to specify the precision. If you wish to review your current use, check the release note link for additional information.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

```
y_store_unique_indices = np.zeros(y.shape, dtype=np.int)
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\tree\tree.py:149: DeprecationWarning: `np.int` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `int`. To silence this warning, use `int` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. When replacing `np.int`, you may wish to use e.g. `np.int64` or `np.int32` to specify the precision. If you wish to review your current use, check the release note link for additional information.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

```
y_encoded = np.zeros(y.shape, dtype=np.int)
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\tree\tree.py:149: DeprecationWarning: `np.int` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `int`. To silence this warning, use `int` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. When replacing `np.int`, you may wish to use e.g. `np.int64` or `np.int32` to specify the precision. If you wish to review your current use, check the release note link for additional information.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

```
y_encoded = np.zeros(y.shape, dtype=np.int)
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\tree\tree.py:149: DeprecationWarning: `np.int` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `int`. To silence this warning, use `int` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. When replacing `np.int`, you may wish to use e.g. `np.int64` or `np.int32` to specify the precision. If you wish to review your current use, check the release note link for additional information.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

```
y_encoded = np.zeros(y.shape, dtype=np.int)
```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\tree\tree.py:149: DeprecationWarning: `np.int` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `int`. To silence this warning, use `int` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. When replacing `np.int`, you may wish to use e.g. `np.int64` or `np.int32` to specify the precision. If you wish to review your current use, check the release note link for additional information.

Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: <https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations>

```
y_encoded = np.zeros(y.shape, dtype=np.int)
```

```

G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\tree\tree.py:149: DeprecationWarnin
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Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    y_encoded = np.zeros(y.shape, dtype=np.int)
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\tree\tree.py:149: DeprecationWarnin
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G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\tree\tree.py:149: DeprecationWarnin
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check the release note link for additional information.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
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check the release note link for additional information.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    y_encoded = np.zeros(y.shape, dtype=np.int)

```

84.77



```
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\base.py:158: DeprecationWarning: `np.int` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `int`. To silence this warning, use `int` by itself. Doing this will not modify any behavior and is safe. When replacing `np.int`, you may wish to use e.g. `np.int64` or `np.int32` to specify the precision. If you wish to review your current use, check the release note link for additional information.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
dtype=np.int)
```

In [48]:

```
# Gradient Boosting Classifier
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingClassifier

gbk = GradientBoostingClassifier()
gbk.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = gbk.predict(x_val)
acc_gbk = round(accuracy_score(y_pred, y_val) * 100, 2)
print(acc_gbk)
```

```
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient_boosting.py:1302:
DeprecationWarning: `np.object` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `obj
ect`. To silence this warning, use `object` by itself. Doing this will not
modify any behavior and is safe.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    dtype=np.object)
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient_boosting.py:1489:
DeprecationWarning: `np.bool` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `bool
`. To silence this warning, use `bool` by itself. Doing this will not modi
fy any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar t
ype, use `np.bool_` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    sample_mask = np.ones((n_samples, ), dtype=np.bool)
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient_boosting.py:1162:
DeprecationWarning: `np.bool` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `bool
`. To silence this warning, use `bool` by itself. Doing this will not modi
fy any behavior and is safe. If you specifically wanted the numpy scalar t
ype, use `np.bool_` here.
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    assert sample_mask.dtype == np.bool
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient_boosting.py:1162:
DeprecationWarning: `np.bool` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `bool
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G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient_boosting.py:1162:
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Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
    assert sample_mask.dtype == np.bool
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient_boosting.py:1162:
DeprecationWarning: `np.bool` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `bool
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Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.or
```

```
g/devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
assert sample_mask.dtype == np.bool
G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient_boosting.py:1162:
DeprecationWarning: `np.bool` is a deprecated alias for the builtin `bool`
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assert sample_mask.dtype == np.bool
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G:\Anaconda\lib\site-packages\sklearn\ensemble\gradient\_boosting.py:1162:

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use `np.bool_` here.
```

```
Deprecated in NumPy 1.20; for more details and guidance: https://numpy.org/
devdocs/release/1.20.0-notes.html#deprecations
```

```
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```

```
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83.25

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In [49]:

```
models = pd.DataFrame({
    'Model': ['Logistic Regression',
              'Random Forest', 'Gradient Boosting Classifier'],
    'Score': [acc_logreg,
              acc_randomforest, acc_gbk]})
models.sort_values(by='Score', ascending=False)
```

Out[49]:

	Model	Score
1	Random Forest	84.77
2	Gradient Boosting Classifier	83.25
0	Logistic Regression	79.70

In [50]:

```
#Creating Submission File
```



In [52]:

```
#set ids as PassengerId and predict survival
ids = test['PassengerId']
predictions = gbk.predict(test.drop('PassengerId', axis=1))

#set the output as a dataframe and convert to csv file named submission.csv
output = pd.DataFrame({ 'PassengerId' : ids, 'Survived': predictions })
output.to_csv('submission.csv', index=False)
```

In [ ]: