



Choose Files train.csv

- **train.csv**(text/csv) - 61194 bytes, last modified: 6/30/2025 - 100% done

Saving train.csv to train (1).csv

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890

Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	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

dtypes: float64(2), int64(5), object(5)

memory usage: 83.7+ KB

Sex

male 577

female 314

Name: count, dtype: int64

Pclass

3 491

1 216

2 184

Name: count, dtype: int64

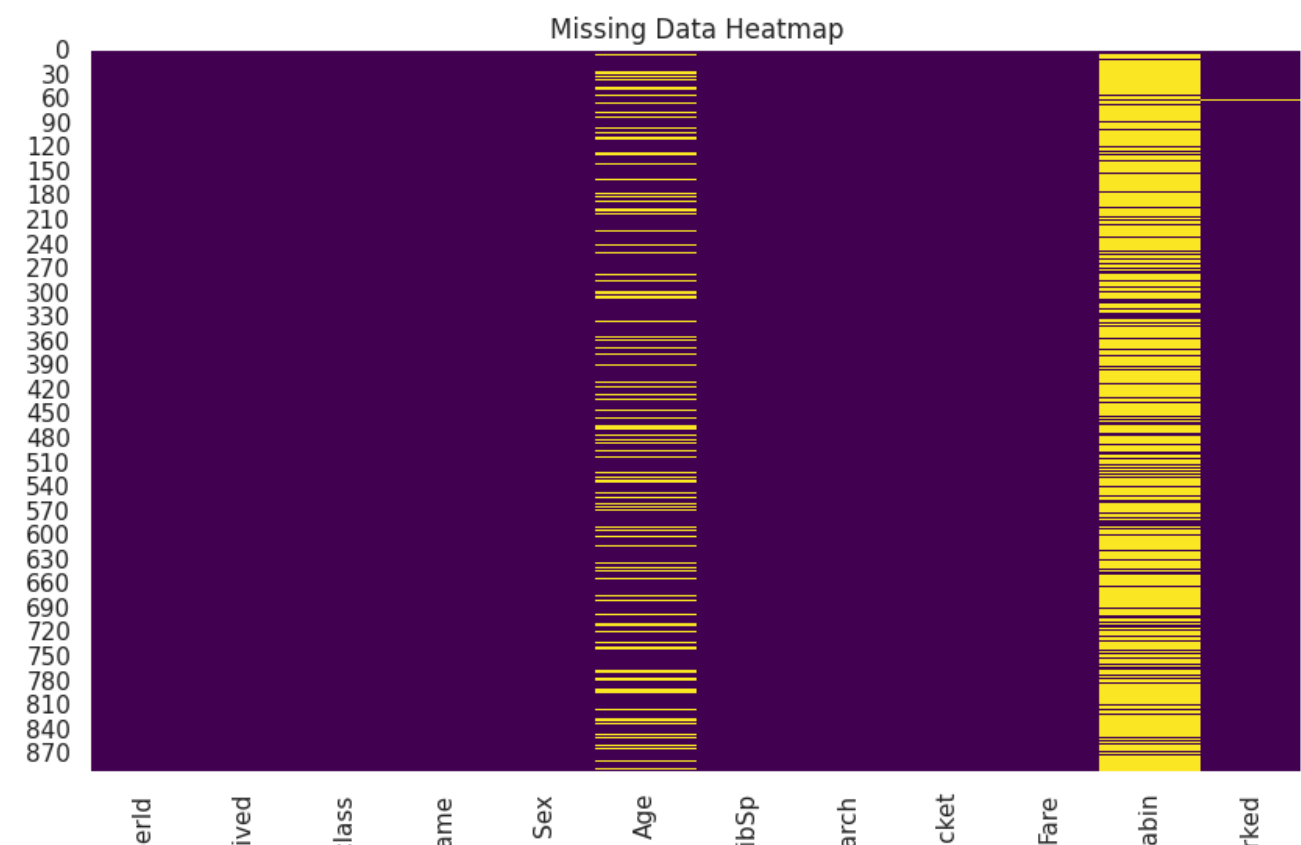
Embarked

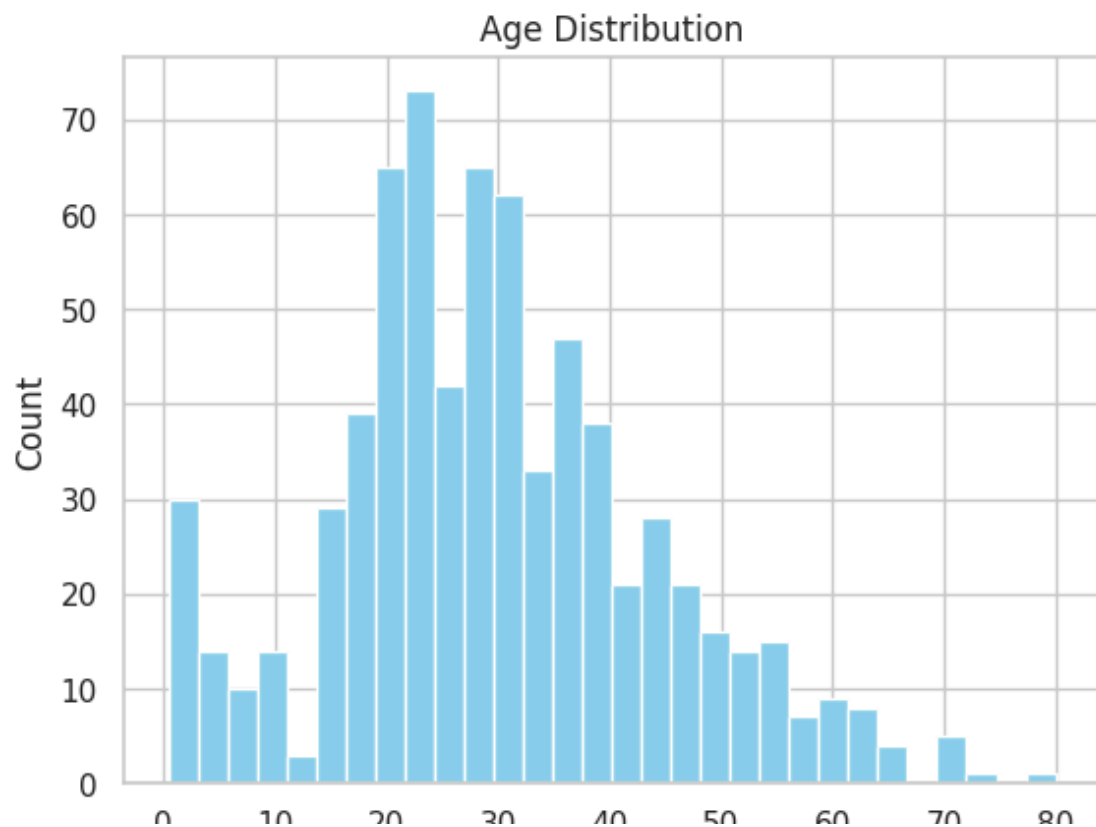
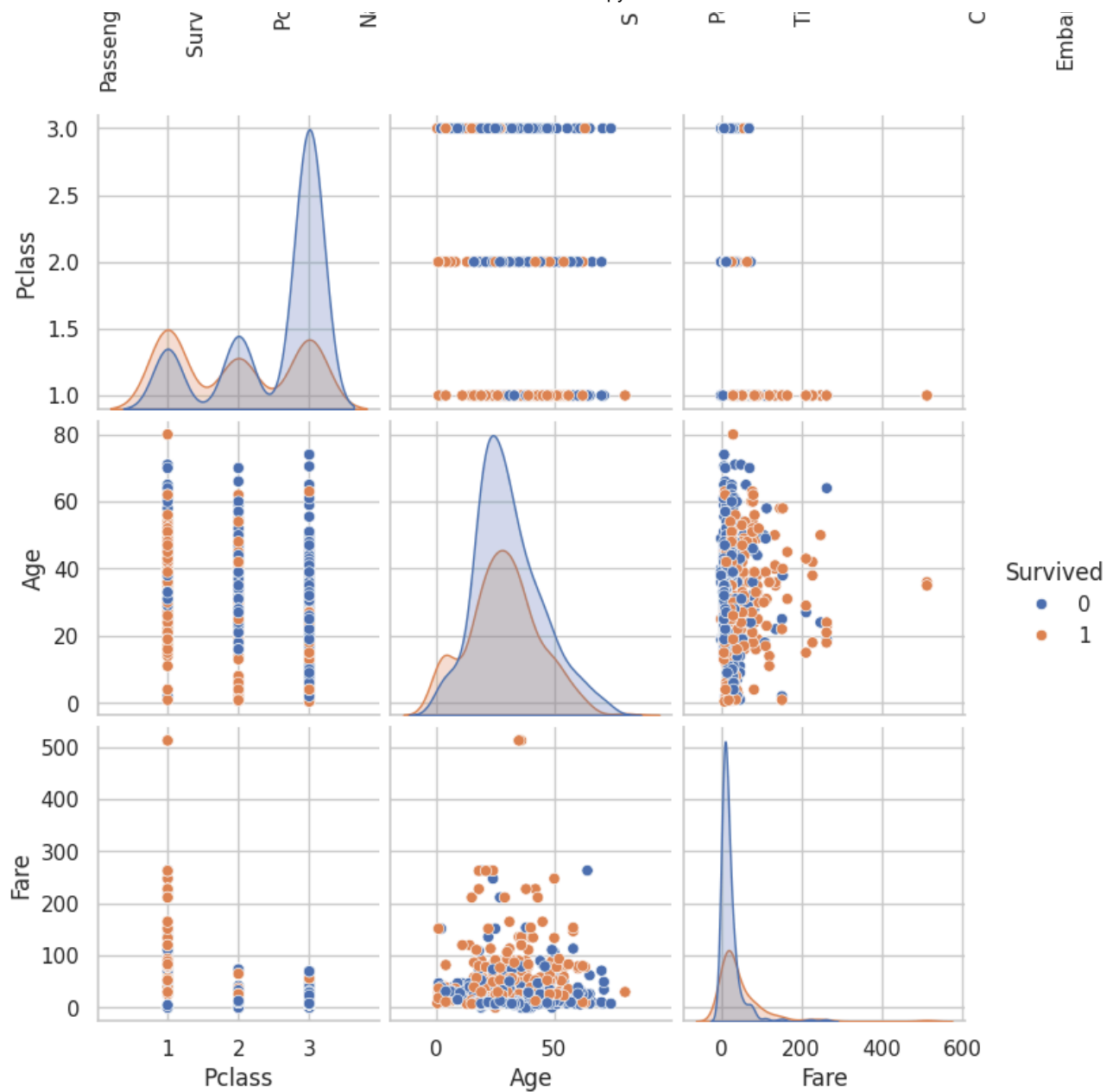
S 644

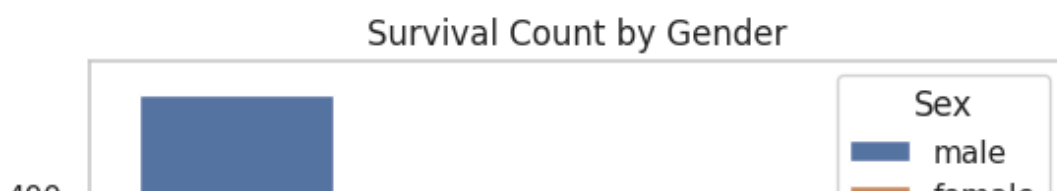
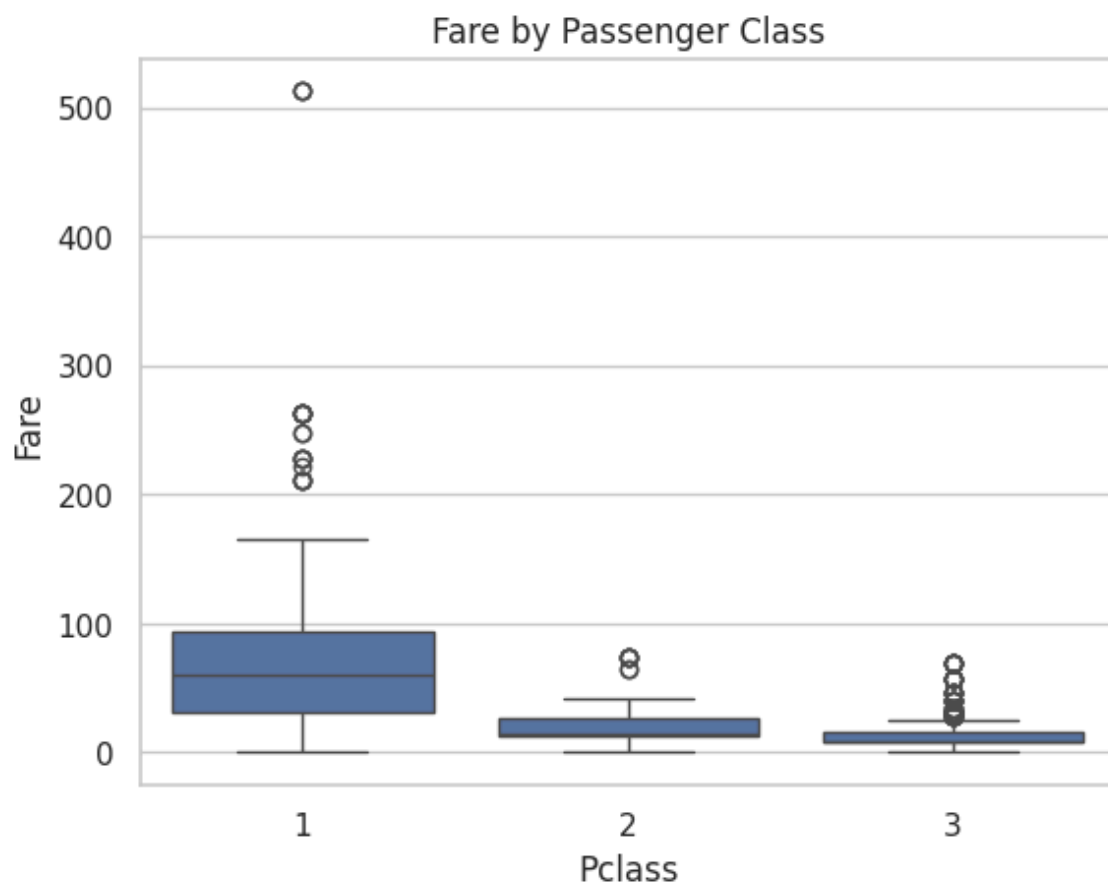
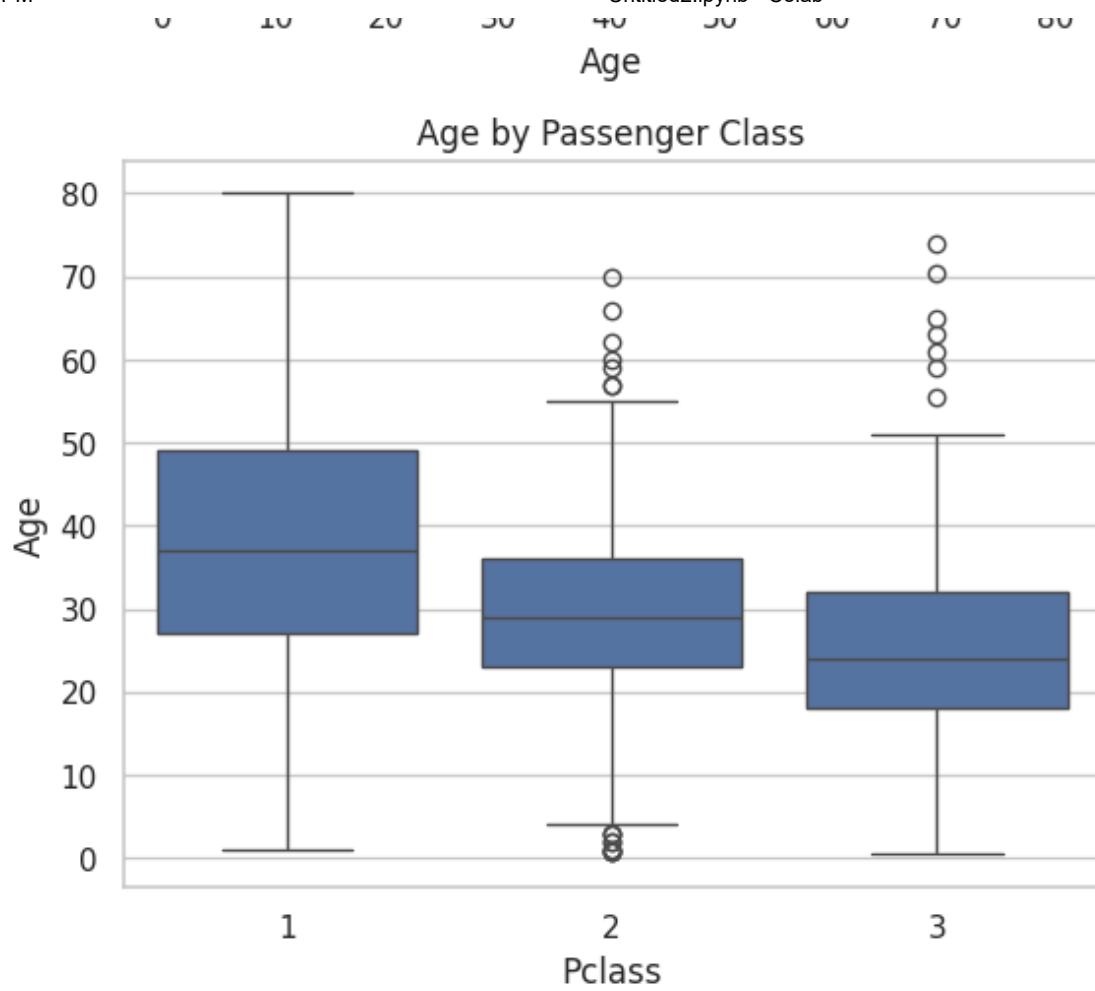
C 168

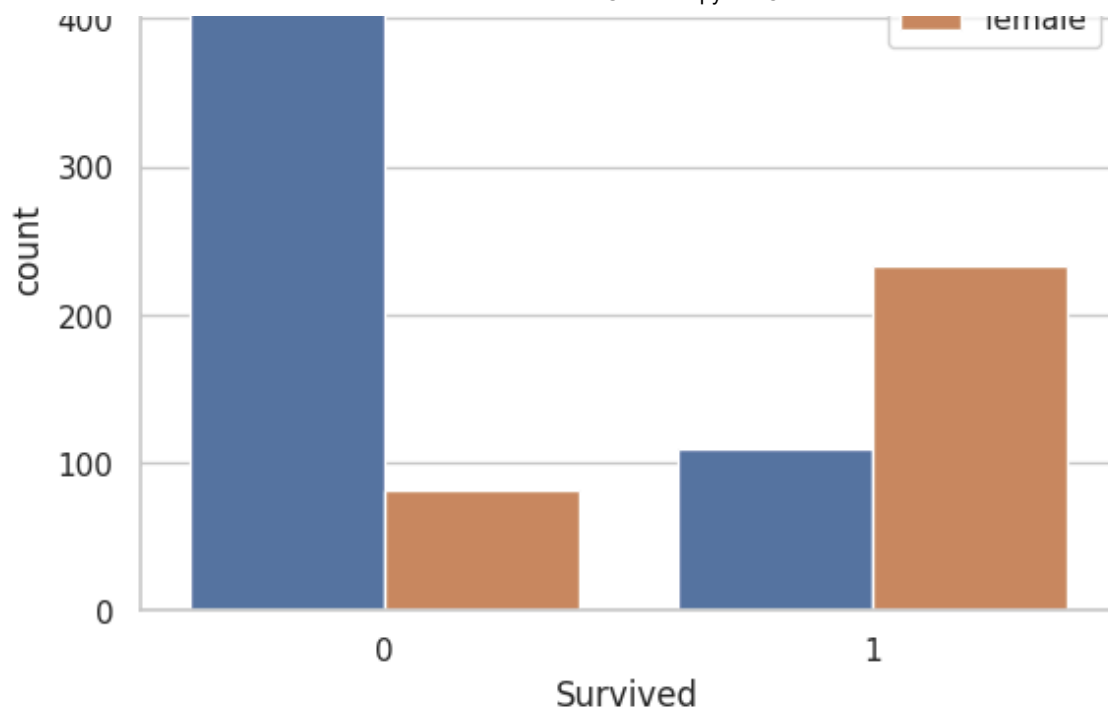
Q 77

Name: count, dtype: int64









## Summary of Findings

- **Data Quality Issues:** Significant missing data in Age, Cabin, and some in Embarked need cleaning.
- **Survival Correlates:** Gender and Passenger Class have strong relationships with survival outcomes. Females and 1st class passengers survived more.
- **Age Trends:** Younger passengers were mostly in 3rd class. Age has right-skewed distribution, impacting modeling.
- **Fare Patterns:** Fare shows strong skew and varies significantly by class, indicating socioeconomic differences.
- **Next Steps:** Impute or drop missing values, encode categorical variables, and use these insights for building predictive models.