15/04/2025, 21:37 Notebook

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In [ ]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import seaborn as sns
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        # Display settings
        sns.set(style="whitegrid")
        plt.style.use('ggplot')
        %matplotlib inline
In [ ]: df = pd.read_csv("train.csv") # Update with correct path if needed
        df.head()
In [ ]: # Shape and Data Types
        print("Dataset Shape:", df.shape)
        df.info()
        # Summary statistics
        df.describe()
        # Check missing values
        df.isnull().sum()
In [ ]: # Categorical: Survival Count
        sns.countplot(data=df, x='Survived')
        plt.title('Survival Count')
        plt.show()
        # Categorical: Passenger Class
        sns.countplot(data=df, x='Pclass')
        plt.title('Passenger Class Distribution')
        plt.show()
        # Numerical: Age Distribution
        sns.histplot(data=df, x='Age', kde=True)
        plt.title('Age Distribution')
        plt.show()
        # Fare
        sns.histplot(data=df, x='Fare', kde=True)
        plt.title('Fare Distribution')
        plt.show()
In [ ]: # Survival by Gender
        sns.countplot(data=df, x='Sex', hue='Survived')
        plt.title('Survival by Gender')
        plt.show()
        # Survival by Class
        sns.countplot(data=df, x='Pclass', hue='Survived')
        plt.title('Survival by Passenger Class')
        plt.show()
        # Age vs Survival
        sns.boxplot(data=df, x='Survived', y='Age')
        plt.title('Age vs Survival')
        plt.show()
```

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# Fare vs Survival
        sns.boxplot(data=df, x='Survived', y='Fare')
        plt.title('Fare vs Survival')
        plt.show()
In [ ]: # Correlation Matrix
        plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
        sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=0.5)
        plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
        plt.show()
        # Pairplot
        sns.pairplot(df[['Survived', 'Pclass', 'Age', 'Fare']], hue='Survived')
        plt.show()
In [ ]: # Fill Age with median
        df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].median(), inplace=True)
        # Drop Cabin due to many nulls
        df.drop(columns=['Cabin'], inplace=True)
        # Drop rows with any remaining nulls
        df.dropna(inplace=True)
```

Insights:

- Survival rate was higher among females.
- Younger passengers had a slightly higher survival rate.
- Higher fare and upper-class (Pclass=1) passengers had better survival chances.
- Strong correlation between Pclass and Fare.

These trends suggest socio-economic status played a significant role in survival chances.