

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = sns.load_dataset("titanic")
df.head()
```

```
Out[1]:
```

	survived	pclass	sex	age	sibsp	parch	fare	embarked	class	who	adult_m
0	0	3	male	22.0	1	0	7.2500	S	Third	man	T
1	1	1	female	38.0	1	0	71.2833	C	First	woman	Fa
2	1	3	female	26.0	0	0	7.9250	S	Third	woman	Fa
3	1	1	female	35.0	1	0	53.1000	S	First	woman	Fa
4	0	3	male	35.0	0	0	8.0500	S	Third	man	T

```
In [2]: df.shape
```

```
Out[2]: (891, 15)
```

```
In [3]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   survived        891 non-null    int64
1   pclass          891 non-null    int64
2   sex             891 non-null    str
3   age             714 non-null    float64
4   sibsp           891 non-null    int64
5   parch           891 non-null    int64
6   fare            891 non-null    float64
7   embarked        889 non-null    str
8   class           891 non-null    category
9   who             891 non-null    str
10  adult_male      891 non-null    bool
11  deck            203 non-null    category
12  embark_town     889 non-null    str
13  alive           891 non-null    str
14  alone           891 non-null    bool
dtypes: bool(2), category(2), float64(2), int64(4), str(5)
memory usage: 80.7 KB
```

```
In [4]: df.describe()
```

Out[4]:

	survived	pclass	age	sibsp	parch	fare
<b>count</b>	891.000000	891.000000	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000
<b>mean</b>	0.383838	2.308642	29.699118	0.523008	0.381594	32.204208
<b>std</b>	0.486592	0.836071	14.526497	1.102743	0.806057	49.693429
<b>min</b>	0.000000	1.000000	0.420000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
<b>25%</b>	0.000000	2.000000	20.125000	0.000000	0.000000	7.910400
<b>50%</b>	0.000000	3.000000	28.000000	0.000000	0.000000	14.454200
<b>75%</b>	1.000000	3.000000	38.000000	1.000000	0.000000	31.000000
<b>max</b>	1.000000	3.000000	80.000000	8.000000	6.000000	512.329200

In [5]: `df.isnull().sum()`

Out[5]:

```

survived      0
pclass        0
sex           0
age          177
sibsp         0
parch         0
fare          0
embarked      2
class         0
who           0
adult_male    0
deck        688
embark_town   2
alive         0
alone         0
dtype: int64

```

In [10]: `df['age'] = df['age'].fillna(df['age'].median())`

In [11]: `df['embarked'] = df['embarked'].fillna(df['embarked'].mode()[0])`

In [14]: `df.drop('deck', axis=1, inplace=True, errors='ignore')`

In [15]: `df.isnull().sum()`

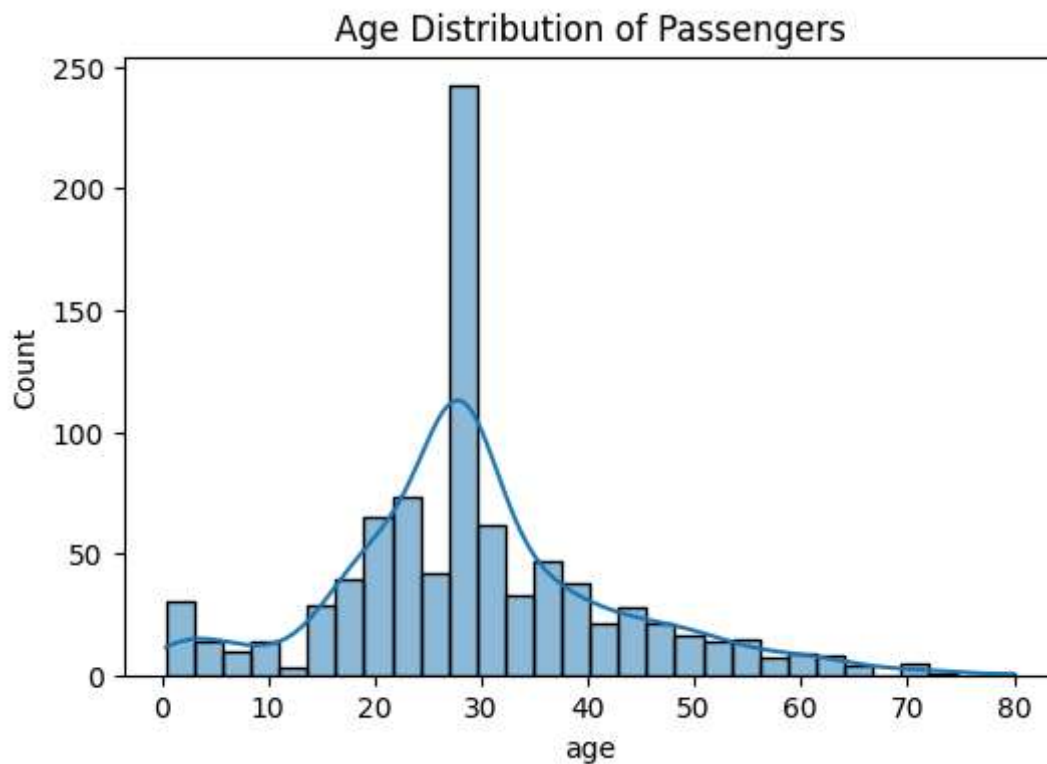
```
Out[15]: survived      0
         pclass        0
         sex           0
         age           0
         sibsp         0
         parch         0
         fare          0
         embarked      0
         class         0
         who           0
         adult_male    0
         embark_town   2
         alive         0
         alone         0
         dtype: int64
```

```
In [16]: df['embark_town'] = df['embark_town'].fillna(df['embark_town'].mode()[0])
```

```
In [17]: df.isnull().sum()
```

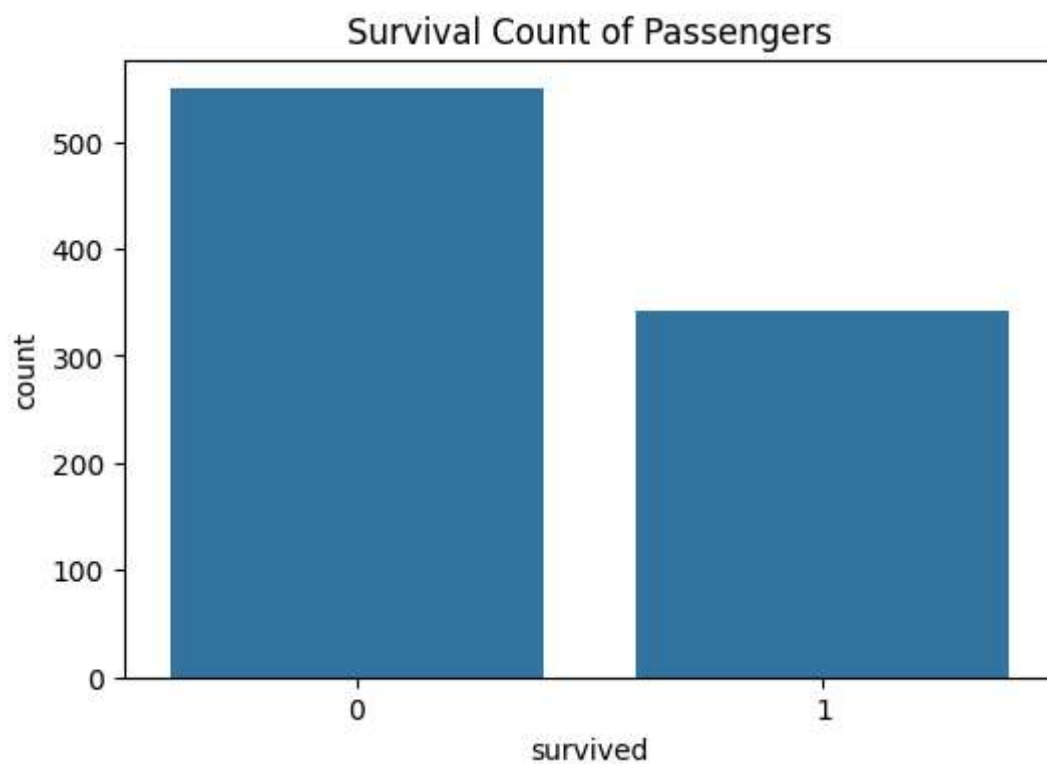
```
Out[17]: survived      0
         pclass        0
         sex           0
         age           0
         sibsp         0
         parch         0
         fare          0
         embarked      0
         class         0
         who           0
         adult_male    0
         embark_town   0
         alive         0
         alone         0
         dtype: int64
```

```
In [18]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
         sns.histplot(df['age'], bins=30, kde=True)
         plt.title("Age Distribution of Passengers")
         plt.show()
```



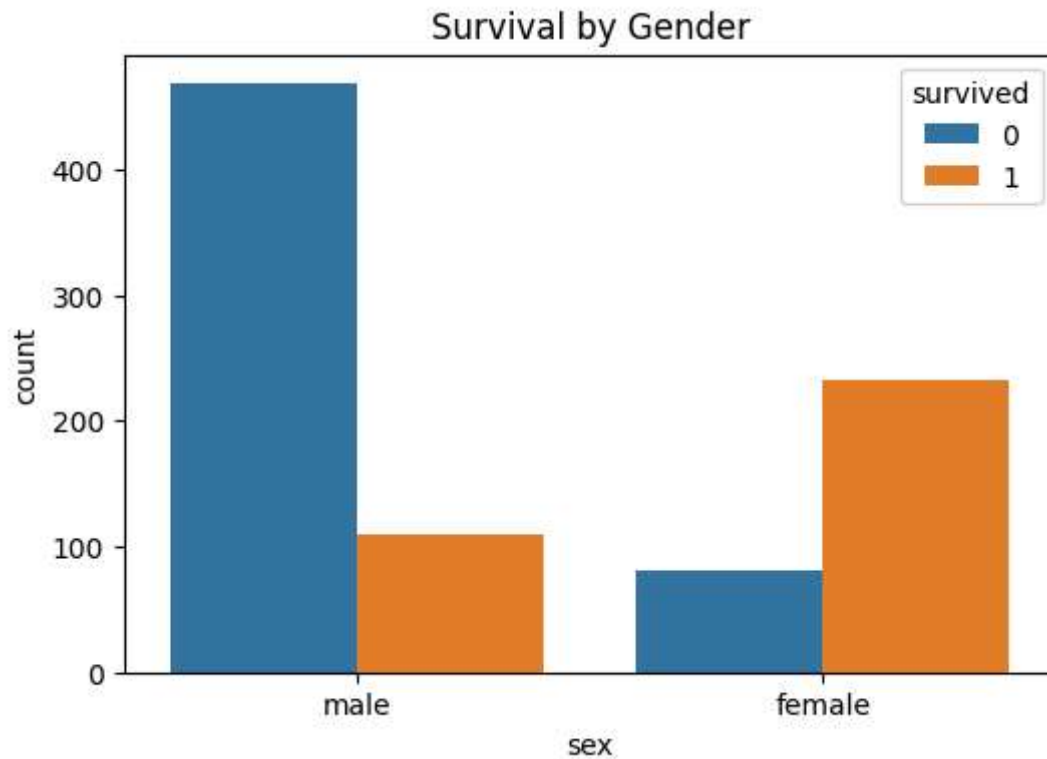
Observation: Most passengers are between 20–40 years of age. The age distribution is slightly right-skewed with fewer elderly passengers.

```
In [19]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.countplot(x='survived', data=df)
plt.title("Survival Count of Passengers")
plt.show()
```



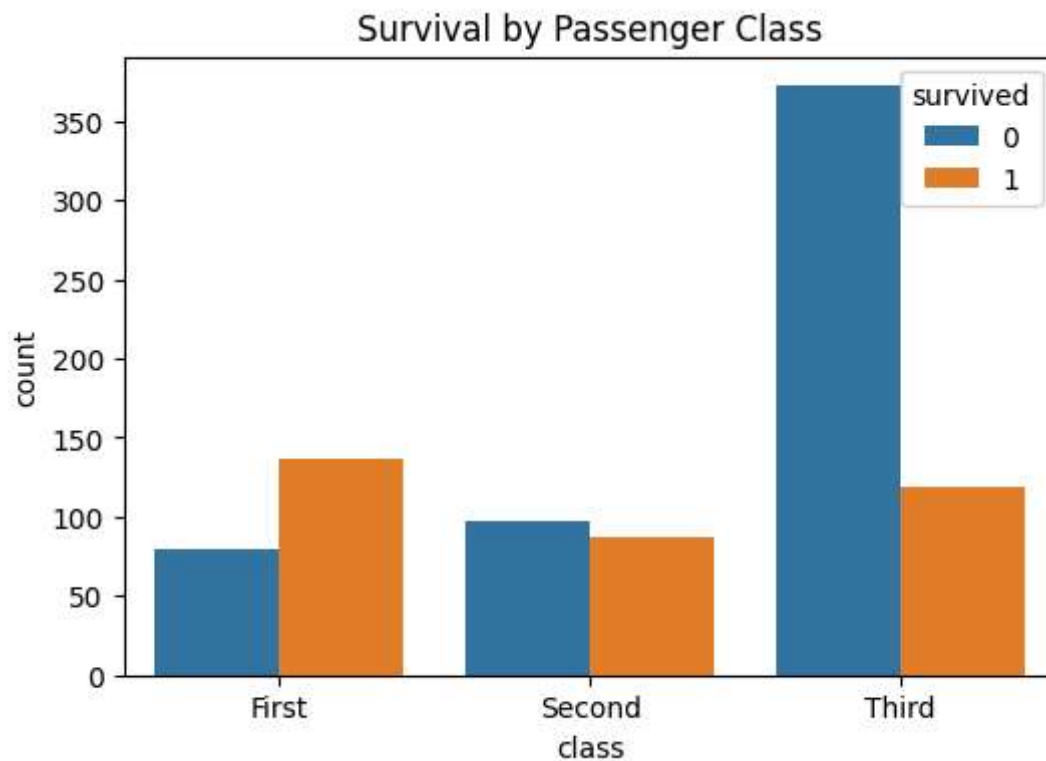
Observation: The number of passengers who did not survive is greater than those who survived. This indicates that the survival rate in the Titanic disaster was relatively low.

```
In [20]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.countplot(x='sex', hue='survived', data=df)
plt.title("Survival by Gender")
plt.show()
```



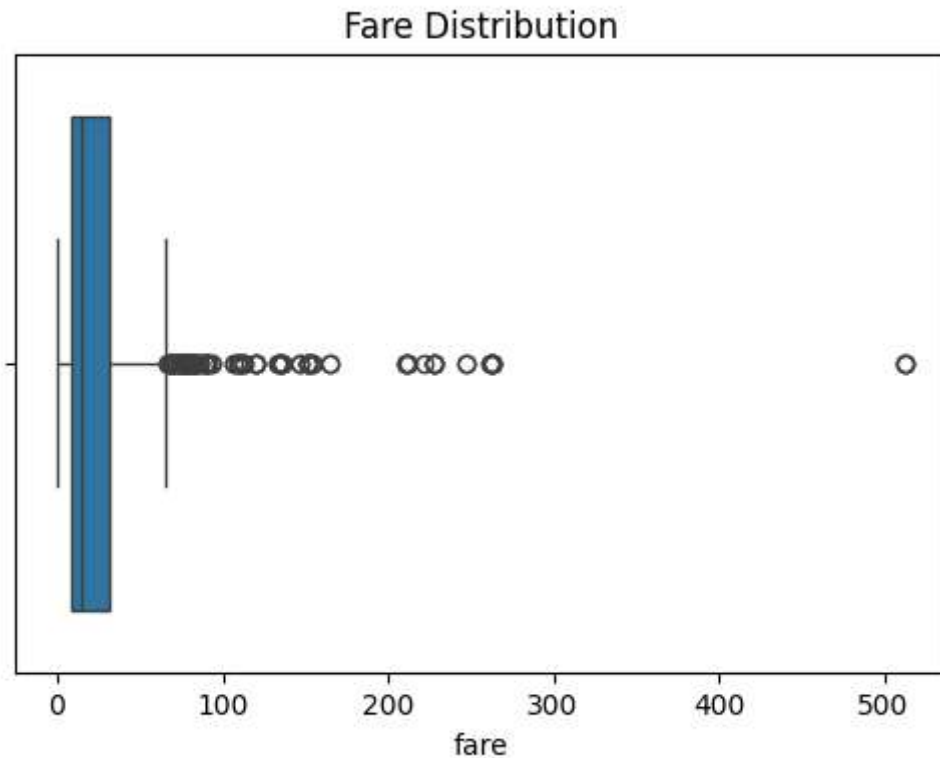
Observation: Female passengers had a significantly higher survival rate compared to male passengers. This suggests that gender played an important role in survival during the disaster.

```
In [21]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.countplot(x='class', hue='survived', data=df)
plt.title("Survival by Passenger Class")
plt.show()
```



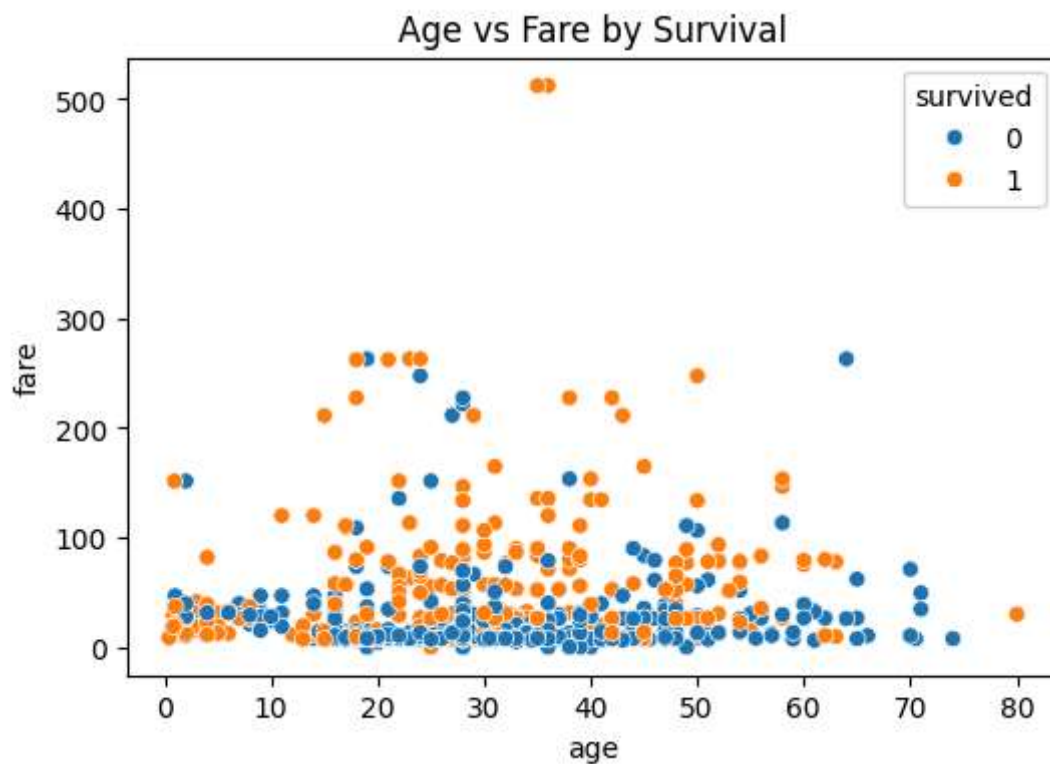
Observation: Passengers travelling in First Class had a higher survival rate compared to those in Second and Third Class. Most of the Third Class passengers did not survive. This indicates that passenger class had a strong impact on survival.

```
In [22]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.boxplot(x=df['fare'])
plt.title("Fare Distribution")
plt.show()
```



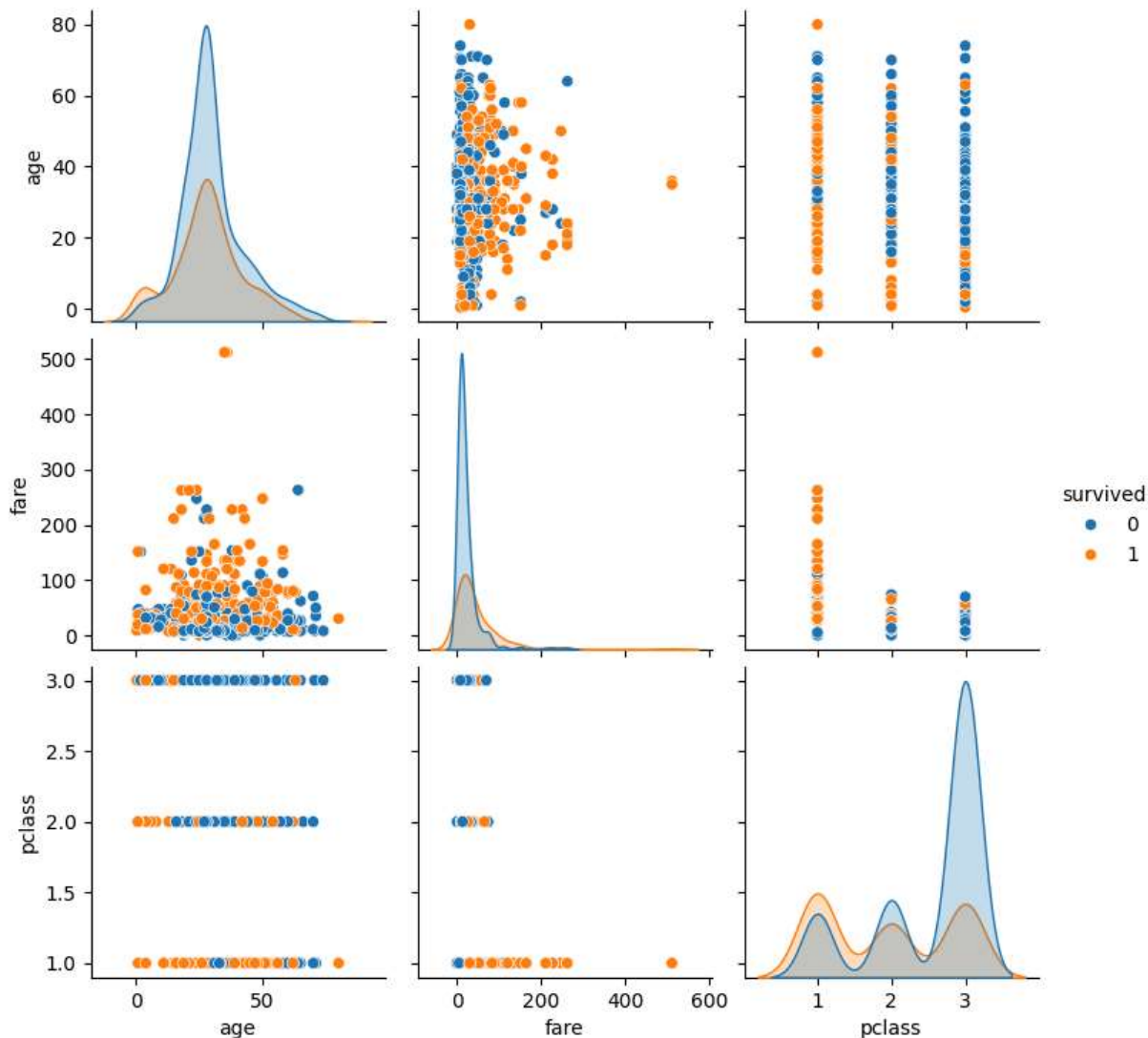
Observation: The fare distribution is highly skewed with several outliers. Some passengers paid significantly higher fares compared to others.

```
In [23]: plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.scatterplot(x='age', y='fare', hue='survived', data=df)
plt.title("Age vs Fare by Survival")
plt.show()
```



Observation: Passengers who paid higher fares had a better chance of survival. There is no strong relationship between age and fare. Survivors are more concentrated among passengers who paid higher fares.

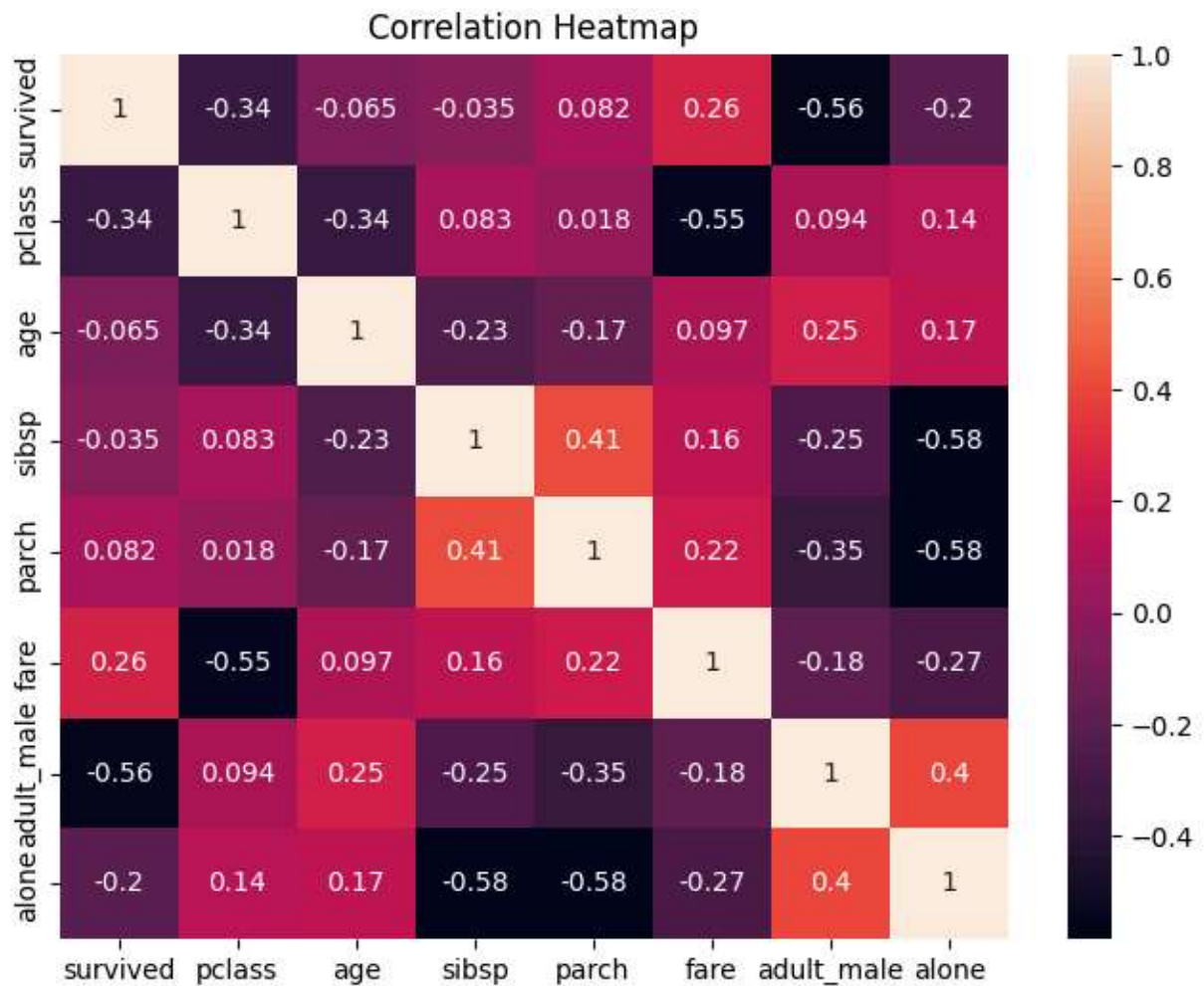
```
In [25]: sns.pairplot(df[['age', 'fare', 'pclass', 'survived']], hue='survived')
plt.show()
```



Observation: Fare and passenger class show some correlation with survival. Higher fare and lower passenger class number (First Class) are associated with better survival chances. Age does not show a strong impact on survival.

```
In [27]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(numeric_only=True), annot=True)
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
plt.show()
```





Observation: Fare shows a positive correlation with survival. Passenger class is negatively correlated with survival. Age has a weak correlation with survival. Higher fare-paying passengers had a better chance of survival.

#### Key Findings:

1. Female passengers had a higher survival rate compared to male passengers.
2. First Class passengers were more likely to survive than Second and Third Class passengers.
3. Passengers who paid higher fares had better survival chances.
4. Age did not have a strong impact on survival.
5. Most passengers were between 20–40 years of age.
6. Fare distribution contains several outliers.

In [ ]: