

```
In [1]: # Part 1 - Import Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# Set seaborn style for better visuals
sns.set(style="whitegrid")
```

```
In [2]: # Part 2 - Load Titanic datasets
train_df = pd.read_csv(r"D:\Elevate Labs\titanic\train.csv")
test_df = pd.read_csv(r"D:\Elevate Labs\titanic\test.csv")
gender_submission_df = pd.read_csv(r"D:\Elevate Labs\titanic\gender_submission.csv")

# Make a working copy from train data
df = train_df.copy()
```

```
In [3]: # Part 3 - View first rows
df.head()
```

```
Out[3]:
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare
0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.25
1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...)	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.28
2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.92
3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.10
4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.05

```
In [4]: # Dataset Info
df.info()
```

```
<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
```

```
In [5]: # Dataset Description
df.describe(include="all")
```

```
Out[5]:
```

	PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	
count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891	891	714.000000	891.000000	89
unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	891	2	NaN	NaN	
top	NaN	NaN	NaN	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	NaN	NaN	
freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	1	577	NaN	NaN	
mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	NaN	NaN	29.699118	0.523008	
std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	NaN	NaN	14.526497	1.102743	
min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	NaN	NaN	0.420000	0.000000	
25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	NaN	NaN	20.125000	0.000000	
50%	446.000000	0.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	28.000000	0.000000	
75%	668.500000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	38.000000	1.000000	
max	891.000000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	80.000000	8.000000	

```
In [6]: # Value counts for categorical columns
print("Sex counts:\n", df['Sex'].value_counts())
print("\nEmbarked counts:\n", df['Embarked'].value_counts())
```

Sex counts:

Sex

male 577

female 314

Name: count, dtype: int64

Embarked counts:

Embarked

S 644

C 168

Q 77

Name: count, dtype: int64

```
In [7]: # Check missing values
df.isnull().sum()
```

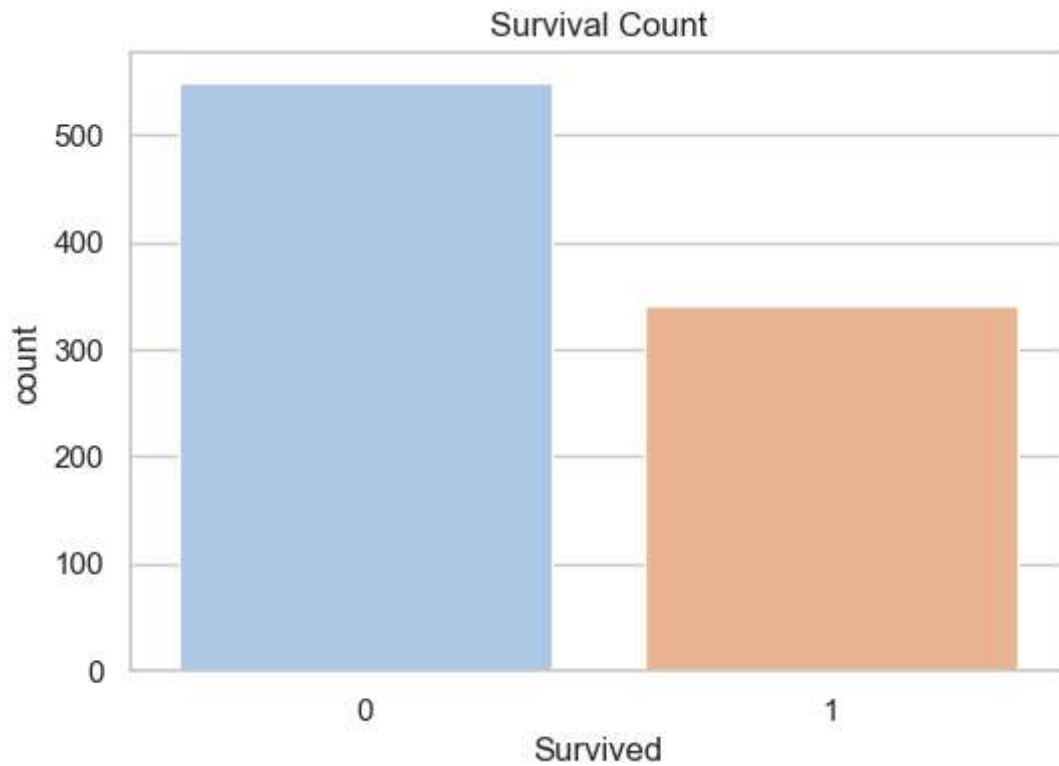
```
Out[7]: PassengerId      0
Survived              0
Pclass               0
Name                 0
Sex                  0
Age                 177
SibSp               0
Parch               0
Ticket              0
Fare                0
Cabin              687
Embarked            2
dtype: int64
```

```
In [8]: # Survival Count Plot
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Survived', palette='pastel')
plt.title('Survival Count')
plt.show()
```

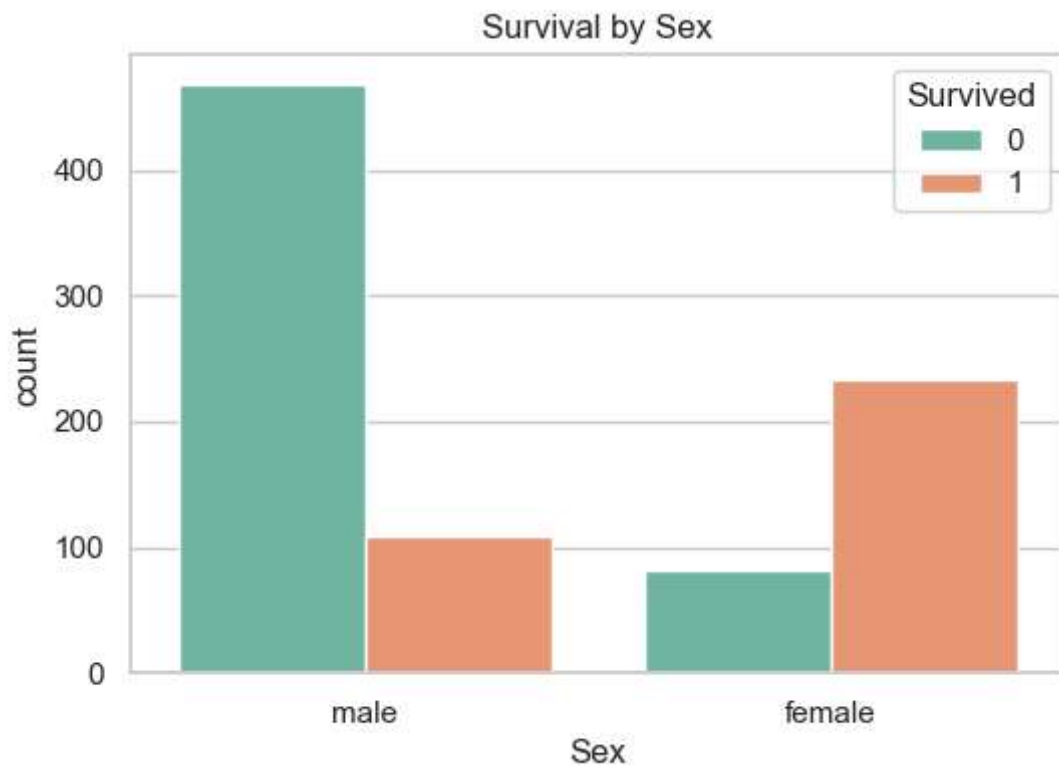
C:\Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18532\331093014.py:3: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

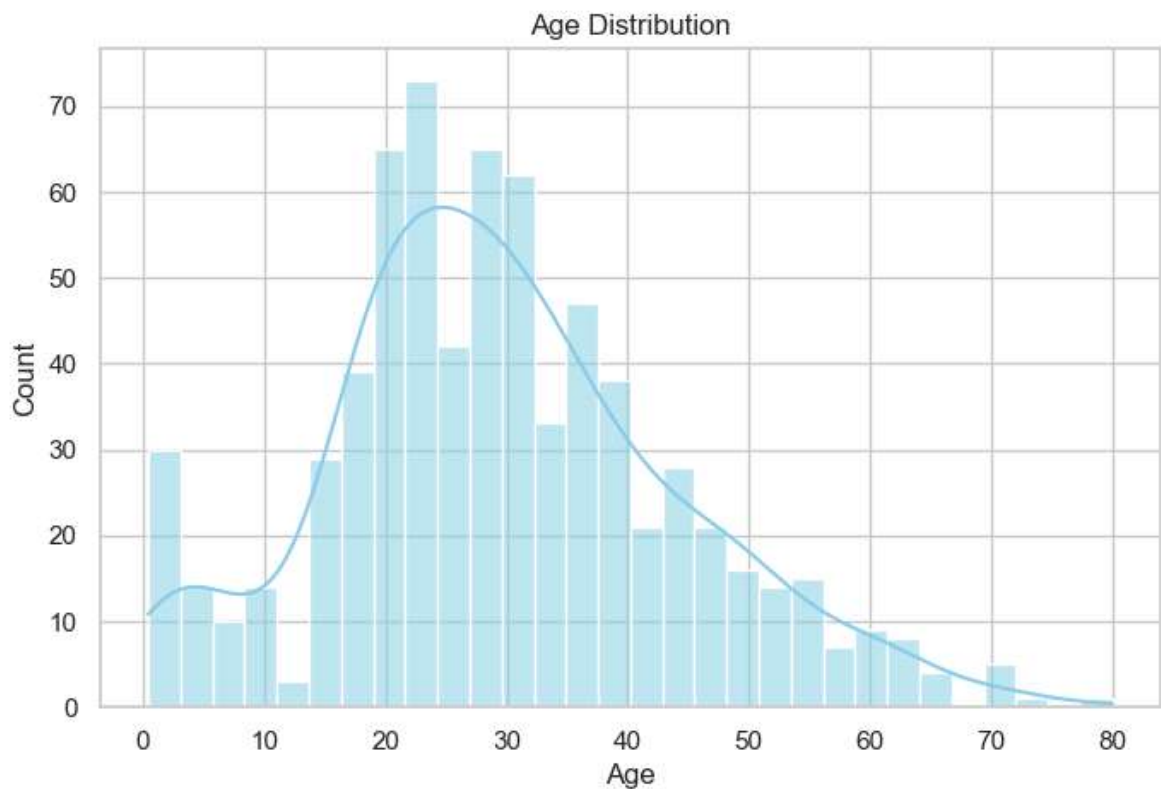
```
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Survived', palette='pastel')
```



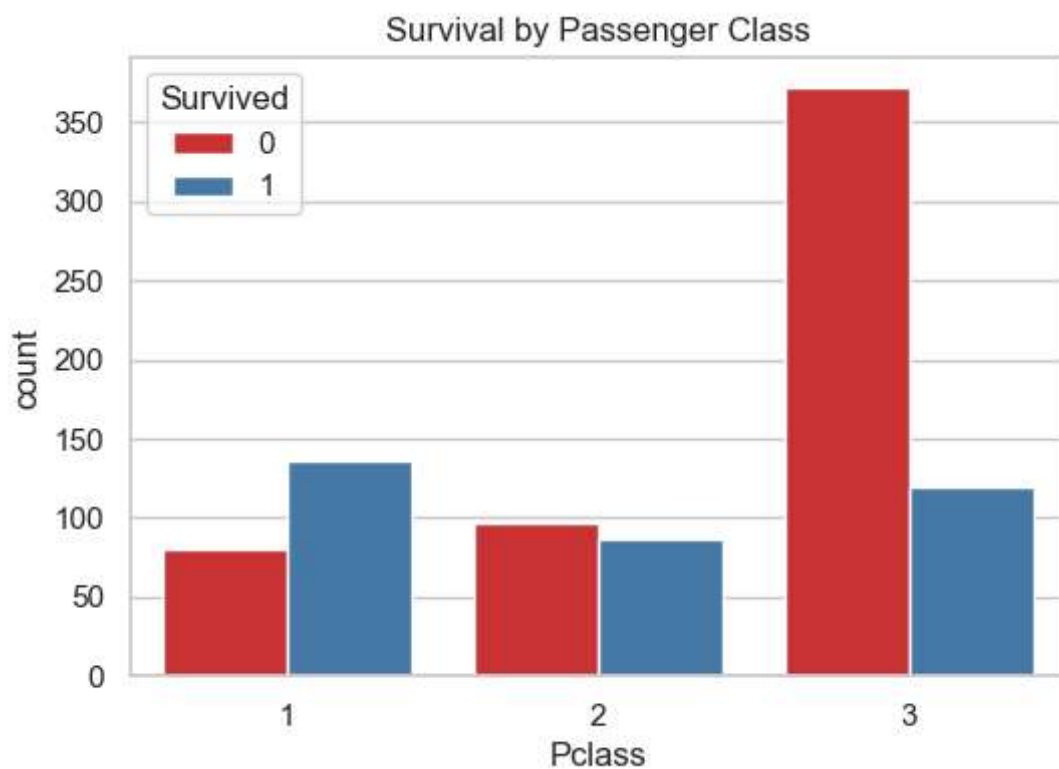
```
In [9]: # Survival by Sex
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Sex', hue='Survived', palette='Set2')
plt.title('Survival by Sex')
plt.show()
```



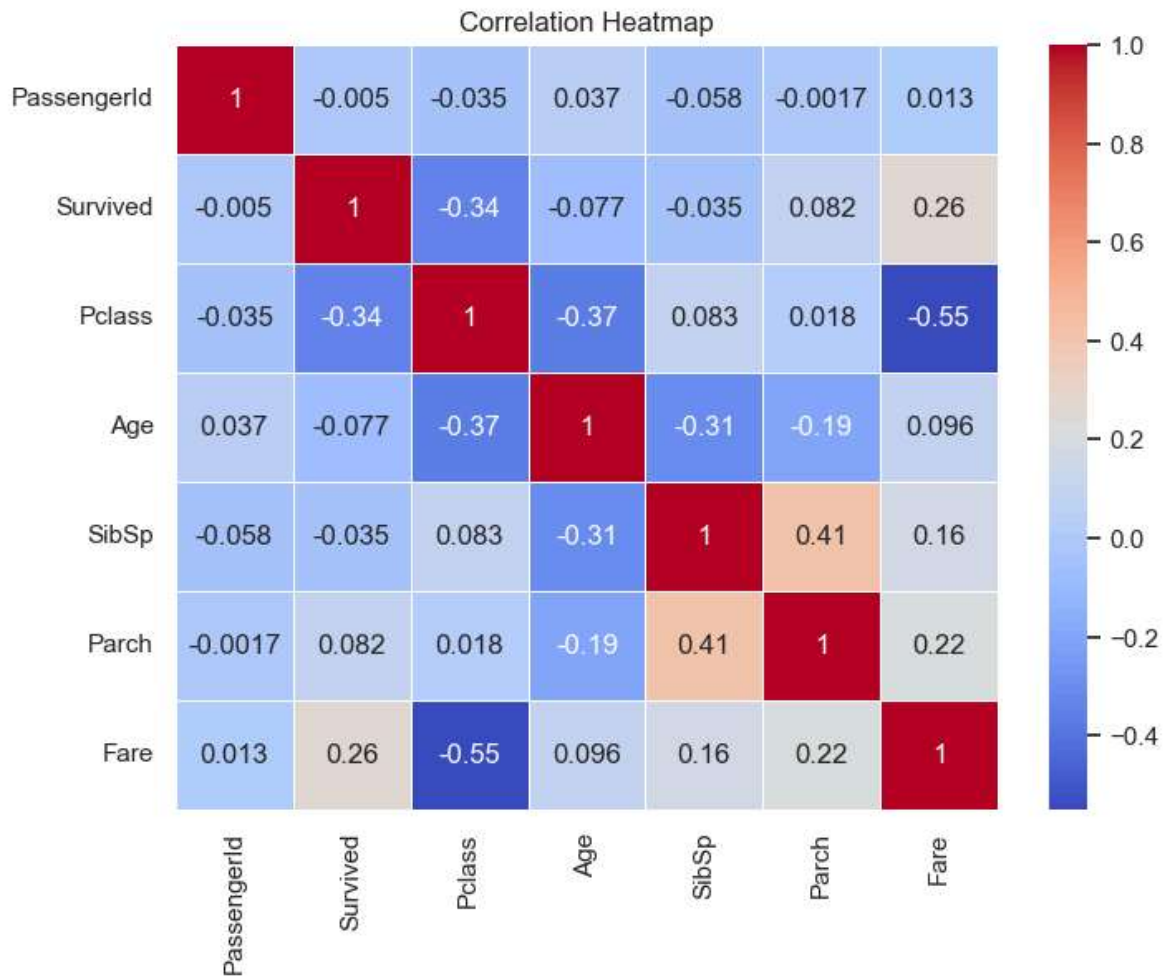
```
In [10]: # Age Distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.histplot(df['Age'].dropna(), bins=30, kde=True, color='skyblue')
plt.title('Age Distribution')
plt.show()
```



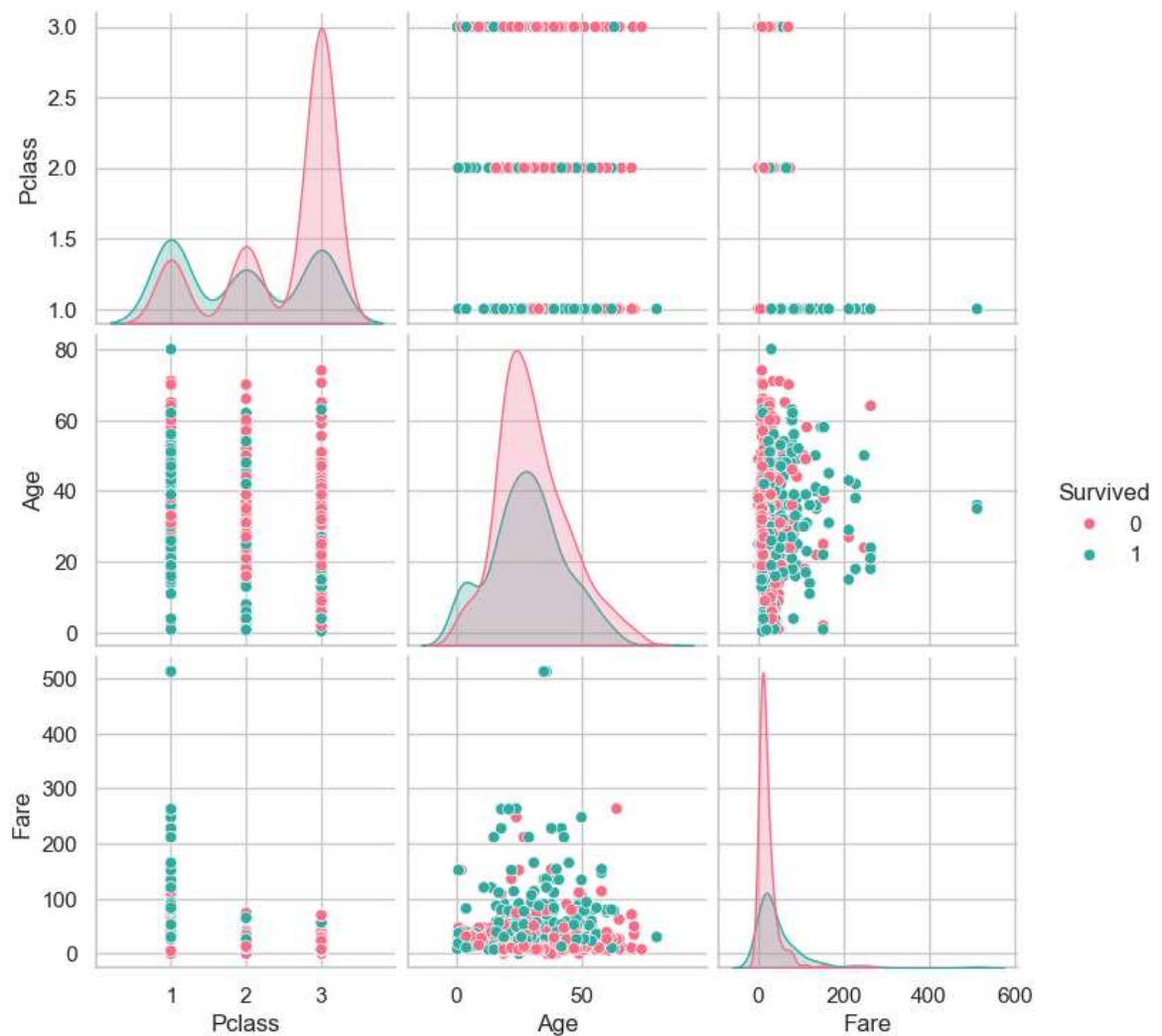
```
In [11]: # Survival by Passenger Class
plt.figure(figsize=(6,4))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Pclass', hue='Survived', palette='Set1')
plt.title('Survival by Passenger Class')
plt.show()
```



```
In [12]: # Correlation Heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(8,6))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(numeric_only=True), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', linewidths=)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



```
In [13]: # Pairplot for some features
sns.pairplot(df[['Survived', 'Pclass', 'Age', 'Fare']], hue='Survived', palette='h
plt.show()
```

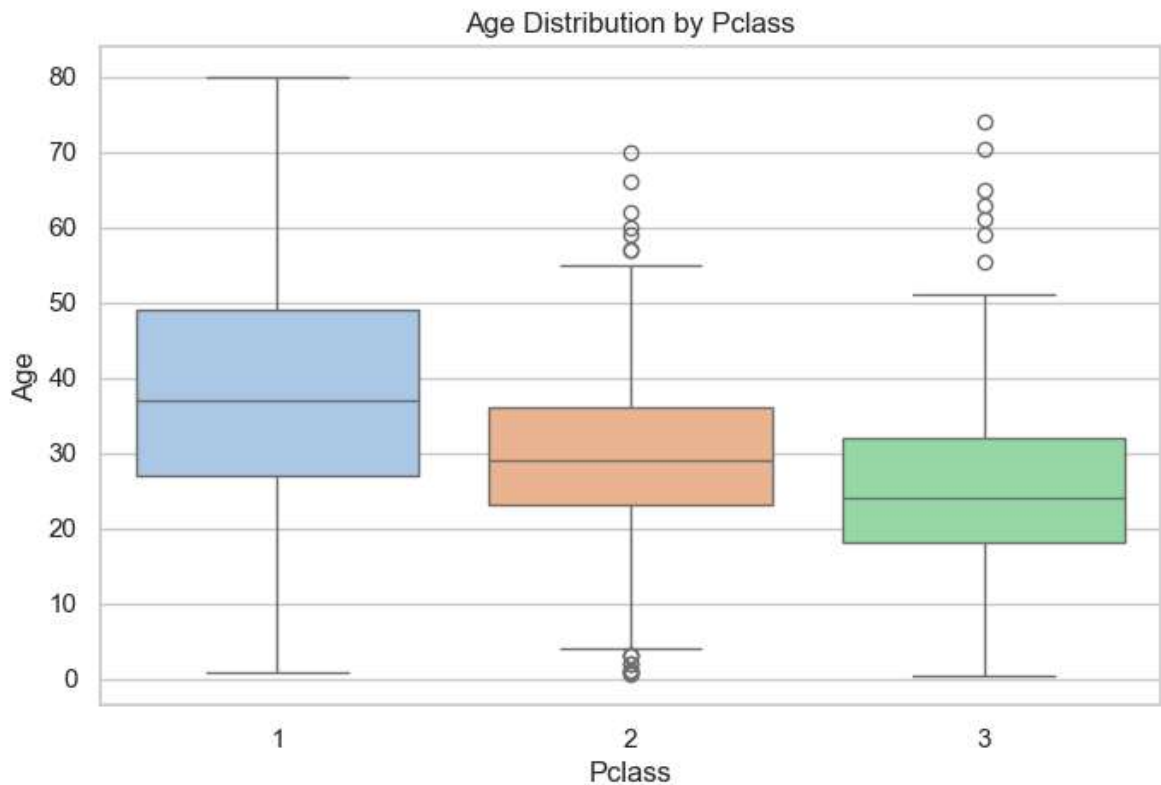


```
In [14]: # Age vs Pclass
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='Pclass', y='Age', palette='pastel')
plt.title('Age Distribution by Pclass')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\Administrator\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_18532\189395899.py:3: FutureWarning:

Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.boxplot(data=df, x='Pclass', y='Age', palette='pastel')
```



```
In [15]: # Key Observations
observations = """
1. Females had a higher survival rate compared to males.
2. Passengers in 1st class were more likely to survive than those in 3rd class.
3. Younger passengers tended to survive more, but there were exceptions.
4. Fare is negatively correlated with Pclass.
5. Missing values mainly in Age, Cabin, and Embarked.
"""
print(observations)
```

1. Females had a higher survival rate compared to males.
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5. Missing values mainly in Age, Cabin, and Embarked.

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