

In [14]: # Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) on Titanic CSV Dataset

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Set visual style
sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# --- Step 1: Read CSV and Create DataFrame ---
df = pd.read_csv('titanic_sample.csv') # Make sure the file is in the same directory
```

In [9]: # --- Step 2: Preview Dataset ---

```
print(" First 5 Rows:")
print(df.head())

print("\n✓ Dataset Shape:", df.shape)
print("\n Column Names:", df.columns.tolist())
```

# --- Step 3: Summary Info ---

```
print("\n Data Types:")
print(df.dtypes)
```

```
print("\n Summary Statistics:")
print(df.describe(include='all'))
```

# --- Step 4: Check Missing Values ---

```
print("\n! Missing Values:")
print(df.isnull().sum())
```

First 5 Rows:

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

	who	adult_male	deck	embark_town	alive	alone
0	man	True	NaN	Southampton	no	False
1	woman	False	C	Cherbourg	yes	False
2	woman	False	NaN	Southampton	yes	True
3	woman	False	C	Southampton	yes	False
4	man	True	NaN	Southampton	no	True

✓ Dataset Shape: (10, 15)

Column Names: ['survived', 'pclass', 'sex', 'age', 'sibsp', 'parch', 'fare', 'embarked', 'class', 'who', 'adult\_male', 'deck', 'embark\_town', 'alive', 'alone']

Data Types:

```
survived      int64
pclass        int64
sex           object
age           float64
sibsp         int64
parch         int64
fare          float64
embarked      object
class         object
who           object
adult_male    bool
deck          object
embark_town   object
alive         object
alone         bool
dtype: object
```

Summary Statistics:

	survived	pclass	sex	age	sibsp	parch	\
count	10.000000	10.000000	10	9.000000	10.000000	10.000000	
unique	NaN	NaN	2	NaN	NaN	NaN	
top	NaN	NaN	male	NaN	NaN	NaN	
freq	NaN	NaN	5	NaN	NaN	NaN	
mean	0.500000	2.300000	NaN	28.111111	0.700000	0.300000	
std	0.527046	0.948683	NaN	14.945271	0.948683	0.674949	
min	0.000000	1.000000	NaN	2.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.000000	1.250000	NaN	22.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
50%	0.500000	3.000000	NaN	27.000000	0.500000	0.000000	
75%	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	35.000000	1.000000	0.000000	
max	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	54.000000	3.000000	2.000000	

	fare	embarked	class	who	adult_male	deck	embark_town	alive	\
count	10.000000	10	10	10	10	3	10	10	
unique	NaN	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	
top	NaN	S	Third	man	False	C	Southampton	no	
freq	NaN	7	6	4	6	2	7	5	
mean	27.020820	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
std	23.601938	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
min	7.250000	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
25%	8.152075	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
50%	16.104150	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
75%	46.414575	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
max	71.283300	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	

	alone
count	10
unique	2
top	False
freq	6
mean	NaN
std	NaN
min	NaN
25%	NaN
50%	NaN
75%	NaN
max	NaN

! Missing Values:

```

survived      0
pclass        0
sex           0
age           1
sibsp         0
parch         0
fare          0
embarked      0
class         0
who           0
adult_male    0
deck          7
embark_town   0
alive         0
alone         0
dtype: int64

```

In [11]: # --- Step 5: Univariate Analysis ---

```

# Survival Count
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
sns.countplot(x='survived', data=df, palette='Set2')
plt.title('Survival Count (0 = No, 1 = Yes)')
plt.xlabel('Survived')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.show()

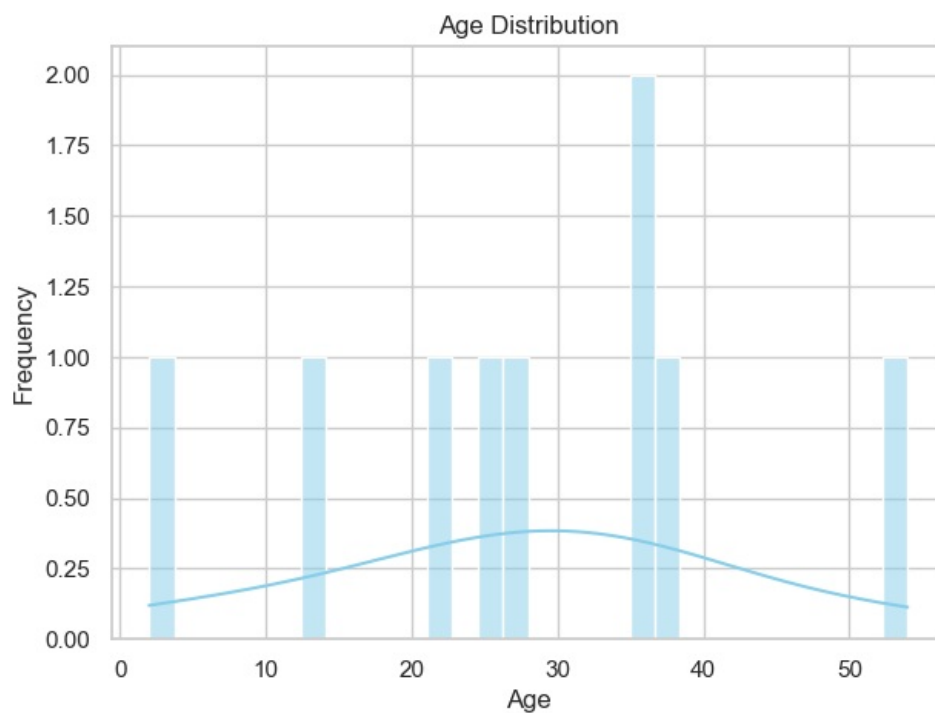
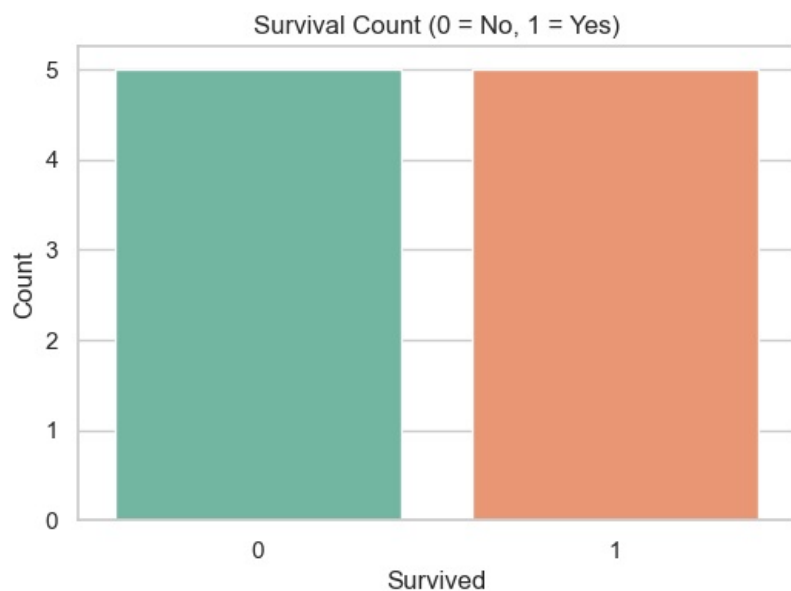
# Age Distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
sns.histplot(df['age'], bins=30, kde=True, color='skyblue')
plt.title('Age Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()

```

C:\Users\ELCOT\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel\_12880\42462311.py:5: 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(x='survived', data=df, palette='Set2')
```

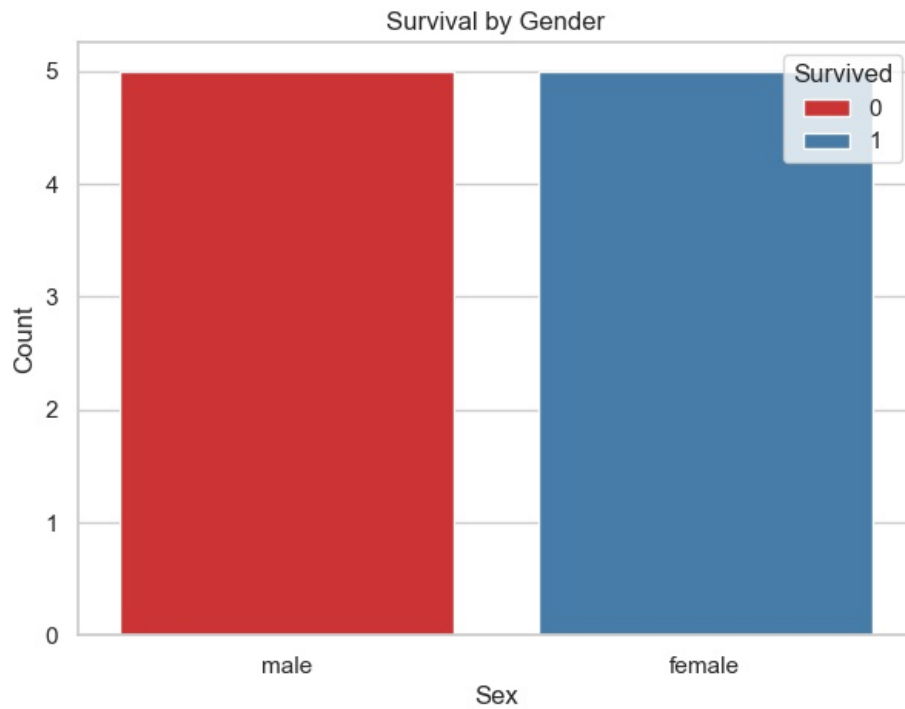


```
In [12]: # --- Step 6: Bivariate Analysis ---

# Survival by Gender
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
sns.countplot(x='sex', hue='survived', data=df, palette='Set1')
plt.title('Survival by Gender')
plt.xlabel('Sex')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.legend(title='Survived')
plt.show()

# Age vs Survival Boxplot
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 5))
sns.boxplot(x='survived', y='age', data=df, palette='pastel')
plt.title('Age Distribution by Survival')
```

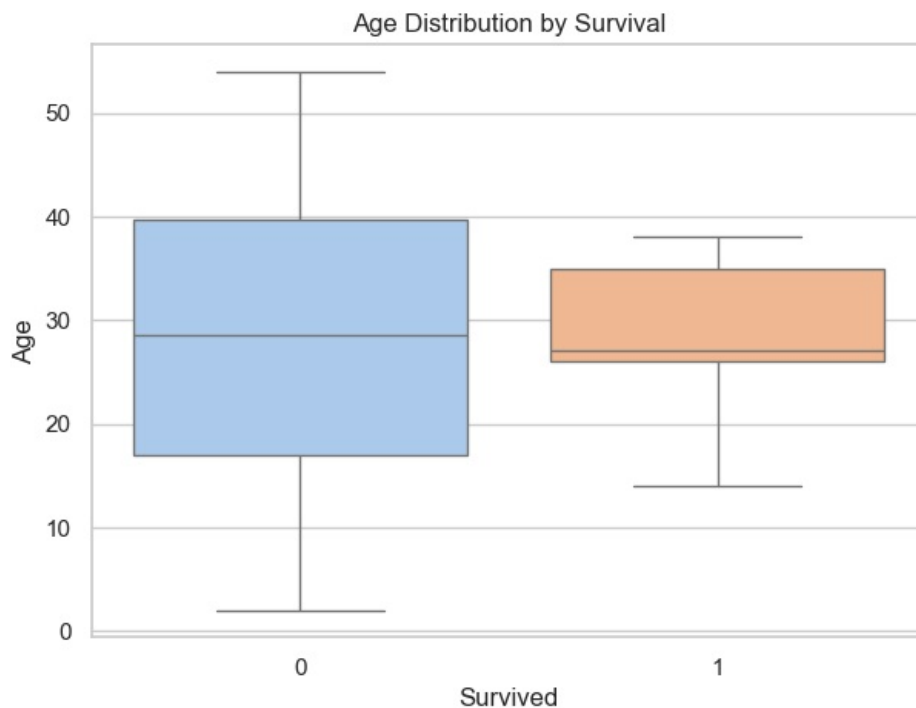
```
plt.xlabel('Survived')
plt.ylabel('Age')
plt.show()
```



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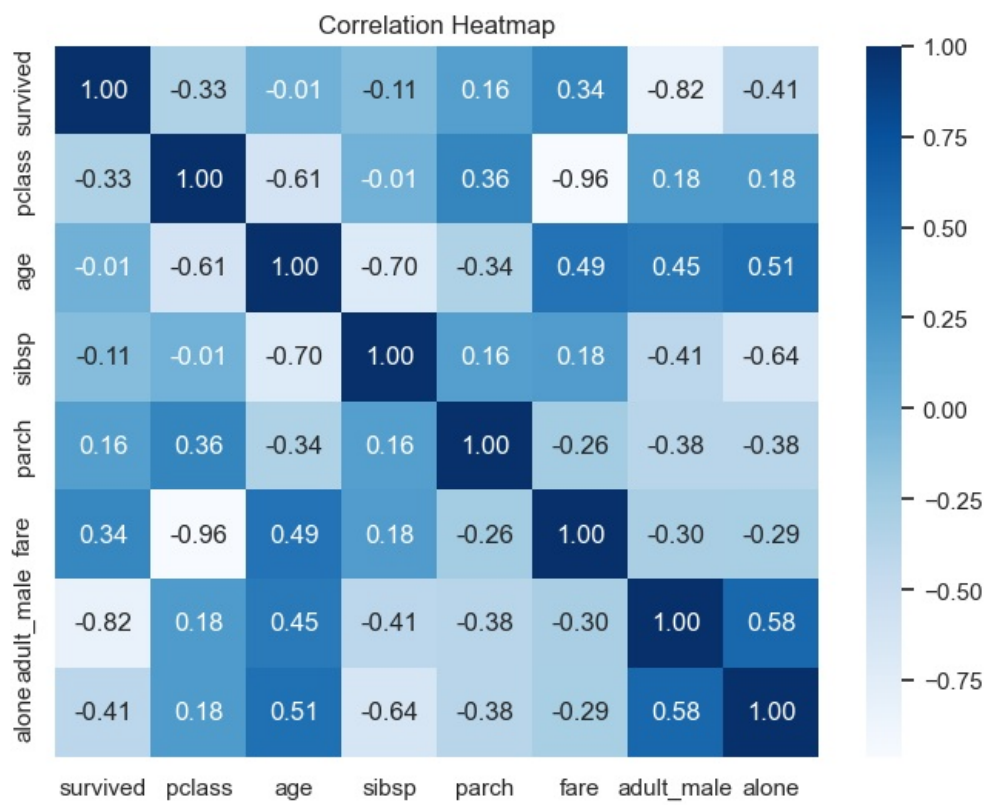
Passing `palette` without assigning `hue` is deprecated and will be removed in v0.14.0. Assign the `x` variable to `hue` and set `legend=False` for the same effect.

```
sns.boxplot(x='survived', y='age', data=df, palette='pastel')
```



In [13]: # --- Step 7: Correlation Heatmap ---

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))
sns.heatmap(df.corr(numeric_only=True), annot=True, cmap='Blues', fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```



In [ ]:

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