```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
    import numpy as np
    import seaborn as sns
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    %matplotlib inline
In [2]: df = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
    df.head()
```

```
FileNotFoundError
                                          Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_12516\189615863.py in <module>
----> 1 df = pd.read csv('train.csv')
      2 df.head()
c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\util\_decorators.py in wrapper(*args,
**kwargs)
                            stacklevel=stacklevel,
    309
    310
--> 311
                    return func(*args, **kwargs)
    312
    313
                return wrapper
c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\io\parsers\readers.py in read csv(fil
epath_or_buffer, sep, delimiter, header, names, index_col, usecols, squeeze, prefix, mangle_dupe_cols, dtype, engine,
converters, true_values, false_values, skipinitialspace, skiprows, skipfooter, nrows, na_values, keep_default_na, na_f
ilter, verbose, skip_blank_lines, parse_dates, infer_datetime_format, keep_date_col, date_parser, dayfirst, cache_date
s, iterator, chunksize, compression, thousands, decimal, lineterminator, quotechar, quoting, doublequote, escapechar,
comment, encoding, encoding errors, dialect, error bad lines, warn bad lines, on bad lines, delim whitespace, low memo
ry, memory map, float precision, storage options)
    584
            kwds.update(kwds defaults)
    585
--> 586
            return read(filepath or buffer, kwds)
    587
    588
c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\io\parsers\readers.py in read(filepa
th or buffer, kwds)
   480
    481
            # Create the parser.
--> 482
           parser = TextFileReader(filepath or buffer, **kwds)
    483
    484
            if chunksize or iterator:
c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\io\parsers\readers.py in init (sel
f, f, engine, **kwds)
    809
                    self.options["has index names"] = kwds["has index names"]
    810
--> 811
                self. engine = self. make engine(self.engine)
    812
    813
            def close(self):
```

```
c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\io\parsers\readers.py in make engine
        (self, engine)
           1038
           1039
                        # error: Too many arguments for "ParserBase"
                        return mapping[engine](self.f, **self.options) # type: ignore[call-arg]
        -> 1040
           1041
           1042
                    def _failover_to_python(self):
        c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\io\parsers\c_parser_wrapper.py in i
        nit (self, src, **kwds)
             49
             50
                       # open handles
                       self. open handles(src, kwds)
        ---> 51
                        assert self.handles is not None
             52
             53
        c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\io\parsers\base_parser.py in open ha
        ndles(self, src, kwds)
           227
                           memory_map=kwds.get("memory_map", False),
                           storage options=kwds.get("storage options", None),
            228
                           errors=kwds.get("encoding_errors", "strict"),
        --> 229
                       )
            230
            231
        c:\users\shravya\appdata\local\programs\python\python37\lib\site-packages\pandas\io\common.py in get handle(path or bu
        f, mode, encoding, compression, memory map, is text, errors, storage options)
            705
                                encoding=ioargs.encoding,
            706
                                errors=errors,
                                newline="",
        --> 707
           708
           709
                        else:
       FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'train.csv'
In [3]: import os
         os.getcwd()
Out[3]: 'C:\\Users\\Shravya'
In [11]: | df = pd.read excel(r'C:\Users\Shravya\titanic (2)\train.xlsx')
```

df.head()

Out[11]:		PassengerId	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	Embarked
	0	1	0	3	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	22.0	1	0	A/5 21171	7.2500	NaN	S
	1	2	1	1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th	female	38.0	1	0	PC 17599	71.2833	C85	С
	2	3	1	3	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	female	26.0	0	0	STON/O2. 3101282	7.9250	NaN	S
	3	4	1	1	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	female	35.0	1	0	113803	53.1000	C123	S
	4	5	0	3	Allen, Mr. William Henry	male	35.0	0	0	373450	8.0500	NaN	S
In [12]:	<pre># Shape and column names print("Shape:", df.shape) print("Columns:", df.columns)</pre>												
	<pre># Dataset info and summary df.info() df.describe(include='all')</pre>												

```
Shape: (891, 12)
Columns: Index(['PassengerId', 'Survived', 'Pclass', 'Name', 'Sex', 'Age', 'SibSp',
       'Parch', 'Ticket', 'Fare', 'Cabin', 'Embarked'],
      dtype='object')
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890
Data columns (total 12 columns):
                 Non-Null Count Dtype
    Column
                 -----
 0
    PassengerId 891 non-null
                                 int64
                 891 non-null
 1
    Survived
                                 int64
    Pclass
                                 int64
                 891 non-null
                 891 non-null
                                 object
 3
    Name
    Sex
                 891 non-null
 4
                                 object
 5
                 714 non-null
                                 float64
    Age
                 891 non-null
 6
    SibSp
                                 int64
                                 int64
 7
    Parch
                 891 non-null
 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

Out[12]:		Passengerld	Survived	Pclass	Name	Sex	Age	SibSp	Parch	Ticket	Fare	Cabin	ı
	count	891.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891	891	714.000000	891.000000	891.000000	891.0	891.000000	204	
	unique	NaN	NaN	NaN	891	2	NaN	NaN	NaN	681.0	NaN	147	
	top	NaN	NaN	NaN	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	male	NaN	NaN	NaN	347082.0	NaN	B96 B98	
	freq	NaN	NaN	NaN	1	577	NaN	NaN	NaN	7.0	NaN	4	
	mean	446.000000	0.383838	2.308642	NaN	NaN	29.699118	0.523008	0.381594	NaN	32.204208	NaN	
	std	257.353842	0.486592	0.836071	NaN	NaN	14.526497	1.102743	0.806057	NaN	49.693429	NaN	
	min	1.000000	0.000000	1.000000	NaN	NaN	0.420000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN	0.000000	NaN	
	25%	223.500000	0.000000	2.000000	NaN	NaN	20.125000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN	7.910400	NaN	
	50%	446.000000	0.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	28.000000	0.000000	0.000000	NaN	14.454200	NaN	
	75%	668.500000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	38.000000	1.000000	0.000000	NaN	31.000000	NaN	
	max	891.000000	1.000000	3.000000	NaN	NaN	80.000000	8.000000	6.000000	NaN	512.329200	NaN	
n [13]:	<pre>df.isnull().sum()</pre>												

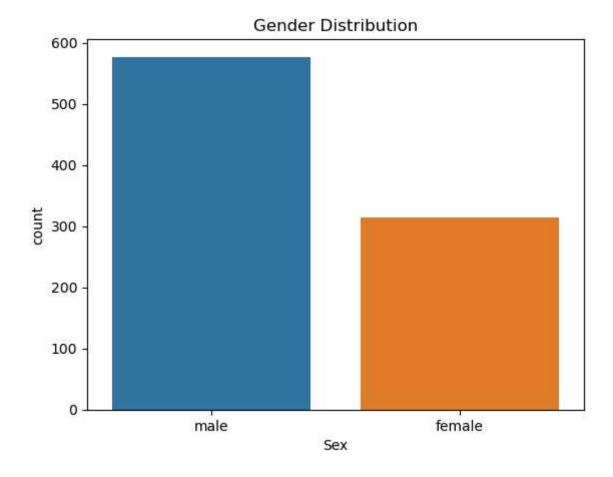
Out[13]: PassengerId 0 Survived 0 Pclass 0 Name 0 Sex 0 Age 177 SibSp 0 Parch 0 Ticket 0 Fare 0 Cabin 687

Embarked

dtype: int64

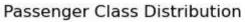
2

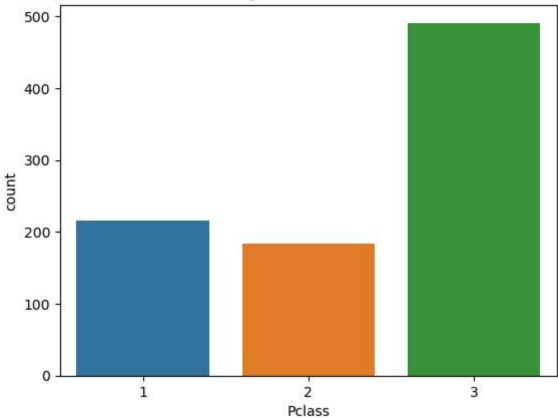
```
In [14]: # Fill Age with median (numeric and skewed)
         df['Age'].fillna(df['Age'].median(), inplace=True)
         # Fill Embarked with mode (categorical)
         df['Embarked'].fillna(df['Embarked'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
         # Drop Cabin (too many missing values)
         df.drop('Cabin', axis=1, inplace=True)
         # Re-check missing values
         df.isnull().sum()
Out[14]: PassengerId
                        0
         Survived
                        0
         Pclass
                        0
         Name
                        0
         Sex
                        0
         Age
         SibSp
                        0
         Parch
         Ticket
                        0
         Fare
                        0
         Embarked
                        0
         dtype: int64
In [16]: # Gender Distribution
         sns.countplot(x='Sex', data=df)
         plt.title("Gender Distribution")
         plt.show()
```



• There were more male passengers (~65%) than female passengers (~35%) on board the Titanic.

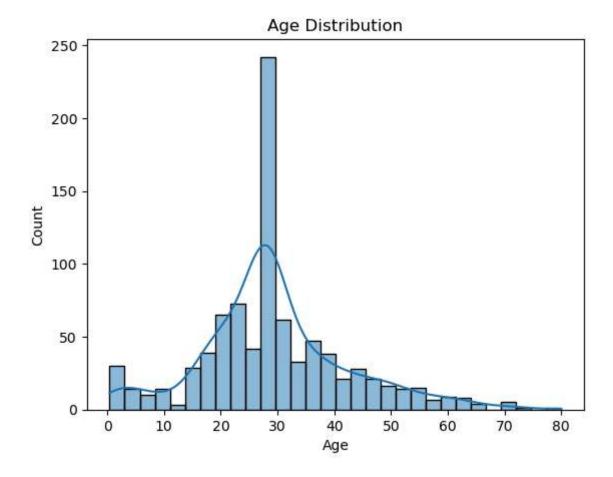
```
In [20]: sns.countplot(x='Pclass', data=df)
    plt.title("Passenger Class Distribution")
    plt.show()
```





- Most passengers were in 3rd class, followed by 1st and then 2nd class.
- This indicates more lower-income passengers on the Titanic.

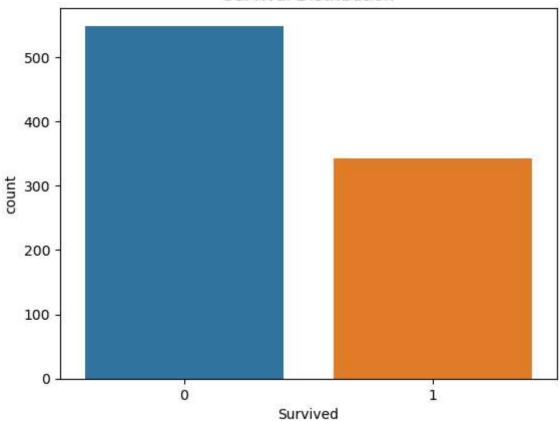
```
In [21]: sns.histplot(df['Age'], kde=True)
    plt.title("Age Distribution")
    plt.show()
```



- Most passengers were aged between 20 to 40.
- There were also children and elderly passengers, but in smaller numbers.

```
In [22]: sns.countplot(x='Survived', data=df)
plt.title("Survival Distribution")
plt.show()
```

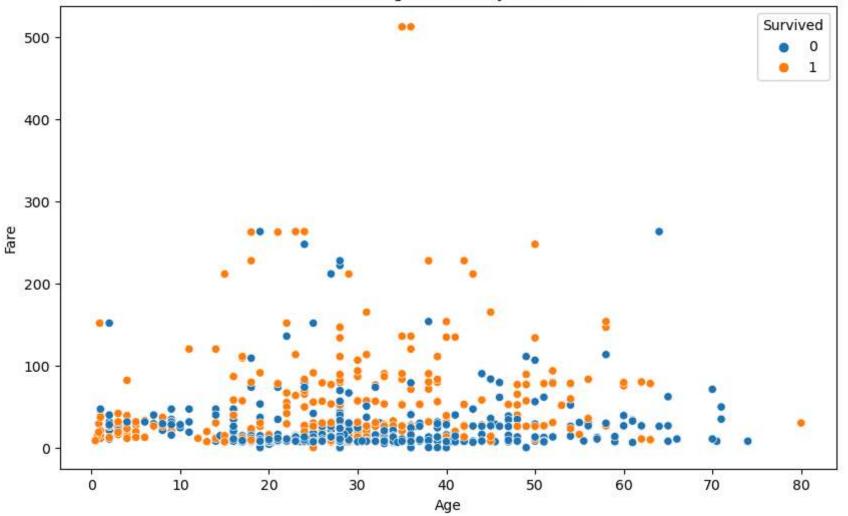
Survival Distribution



- Around 38% of the passengers survived, while 62% did not.
- More people died than survived.

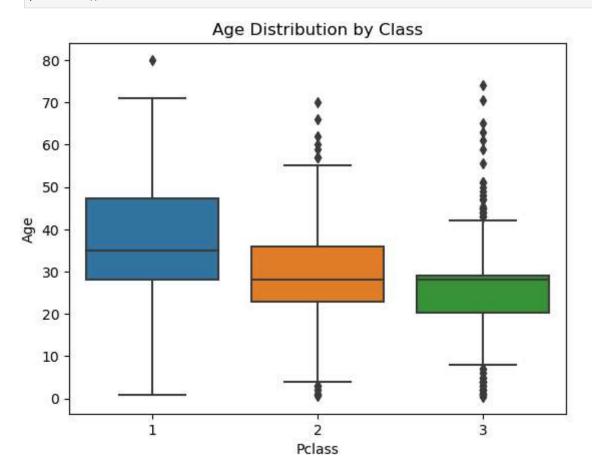
```
In [23]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
    sns.scatterplot(x='Age', y='Fare', hue='Survived', data=df)
    plt.title("Fare vs Age colored by Survival")
    plt.xlabel("Age")
    plt.ylabel("Fare")
    plt.show()
```

Fare vs Age colored by Survival



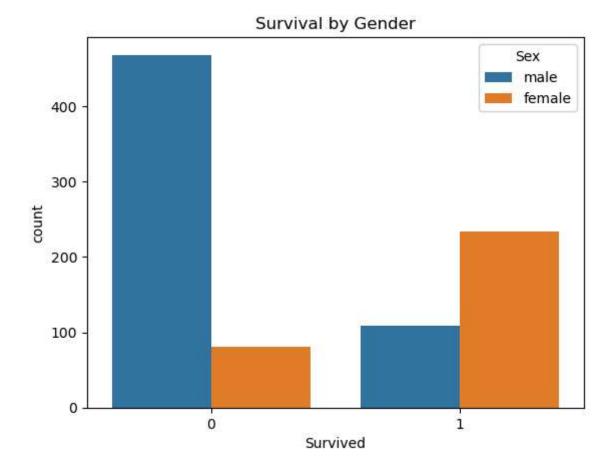
- Passengers who paid higher fares had higher survival rates.
- Many low-fare passengers (likely 3rd class) did not survive.
- Younger passengers had varied survival, but more survivors appear at higher fares.

```
In [24]: sns.boxplot(x='Pclass', y='Age', data=df)
    plt.title("Age Distribution by Class")
    plt.show()
```



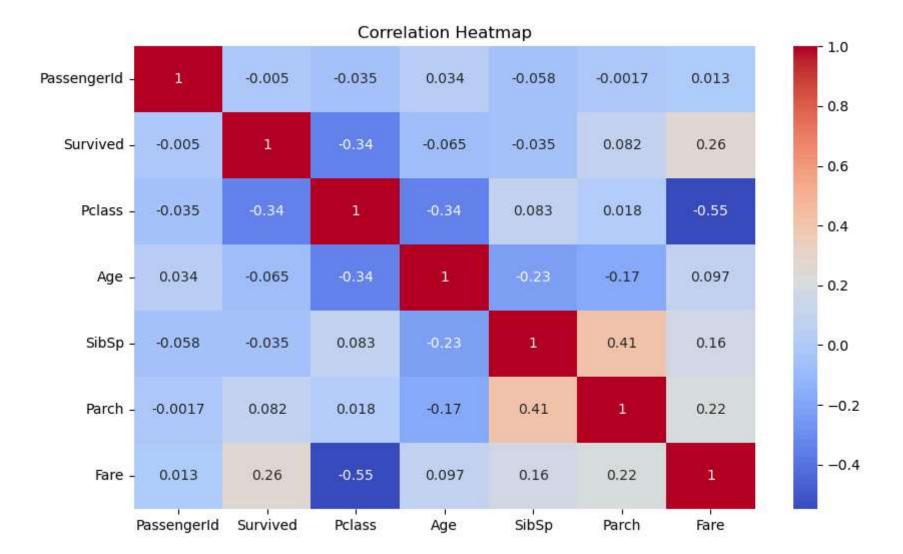
- 1st class passengers were generally older.
- 3rd class had more younger passengers and children.

```
In [26]: sns.countplot(x='Survived', hue='Sex', data=df)
    plt.title("Survival by Gender")
    plt.show()
```



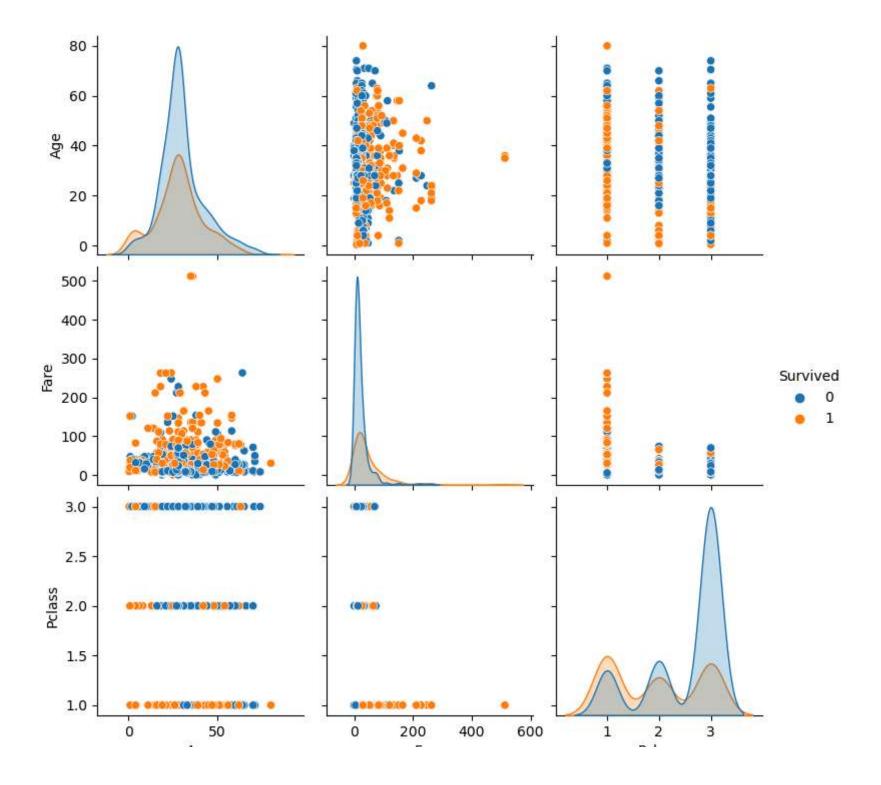
- Most of the survivors were females.
- A large number of males did not survive.
- "Women and children first" seems to have been followed.

```
In [31]: plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
    sns.heatmap(df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
    plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
    plt.show()
```



- Survived has a positive correlation with Fare and Pclass.
- Age and number of siblings/parents had weak or no correlation with survival.

```
In [32]: sns.pairplot(df[['Survived', 'Age', 'Fare', 'Pclass']], hue='Survived')
plt.show()
```



- Surviving passengers generally had higher fares and were more from 1st class.
- Clusters show that 3rd class passengers had lower chances of survival.

★ Final Summary:

- Females had a significantly higher survival rate than males.
- 1st class passengers were more likely to survive than those in 2nd or 3rd class.
- Passengers who paid a higher fare had better survival chances.
- Younger passengers had slightly higher survival rates.
- The dataset clearly shows the effect of gender, class, and fare on survival outcomes.