Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Report
Dataset: Titanic (from Kaggle)
Objective:
The goal is to explore the Titanic dataset using visual and statistical tools, and draw insights related
to passenger survival.
Tools Used:

- Python
- Pandas
- Matplotlib
- Seaborn
- Jupyter Notebook
1. Data Overview:
- 891 passenger records
- Key features: Pclass, Name, Sex, Age, SibSp, Parch, Ticket, Fare, Cabin, Embarked, Survived
- Target Variable: Survived (0 = No, 1 = Yes)
2. Preprocessing:

- Handled missing values: 'Age' filled with median, 'Embarked' with mode.
- Converted categorical variables (e.g., Sex, Embarked) to numeric using Label Encoding.
- Removed irrelevant features (e.g., Name, Ticket, Cabin) for modeling.
3. Univariate Analysis:
- Age: Majority of passengers were 20-40 years old.
- Sex: About 65% male, 35% female.
- Pclass: Most passengers were in 3rd class.
- Survived: 38.4% survived, 61.6% did not.
4. Bivariate Analysis:
- Gender vs Survival: Females had a significantly higher survival rate.
- Pclass vs Survival: 1st class had highest survival rate.
- Age vs Survival: Children and young adults had better chances.
5. Multivariate Analysis:
- Pairplot to visualize combinations of features.
 Heatmap used to examine correlation. Sex and Pclass had strong correlation with survival.
6. Feature Importance:
- Most important: Sex, Pclass, Age
- Most Important. Gex, i Glass, Age

7. Model Summary:
Model Accuracy (%)
Logistic Regression 81.36
K-Nearest Neighbors (K=3) 81.03
Decision Tree 92.59
Random Forest 92.59
Tuned Decision Tree 86.86
SVM 81.36
SGD 66.32
Perceptron
Naive Bayes 77.20
Stacking (Proposed) **94.17**
8. Conclusions:
- Gender and class played a major role in survival.
- Ensemble models (stacking) performed best.
- Visualization helps identify patterns in survival data effectively.
9. Future Work:
- Use of XGBoost, AdaBoost, deep neural networks.

- Try advanced preprocessing (e.g., feature engineering).

- Validate with cross-validation and more robust tuning.	
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