The metadata section is correct: 891 rows, 19 columns, Survived = 342 (38.4%). The missingness view immediately flags two issues: Cabin is mostly absent (~77%), while Age has substantial gaps (~20%); *Embarked* has only trivial missingness. Among numerics, Age shows only a weak link to survival—the medians and IQRs for y=0 and y=1 largely overlap, so age alone has limited predictive value. In contrast, Fare and Fare\_per\_person are clearly higher for survivors (boxplots shifted right, larger means, many high-fare outliers in y=1), which is consistent with socio-economic status. Family\_size is slightly larger for survivors, and Is\_alone is lower for survivors, implying that travelling alone is associated with worse outcomes. Parch tilts mildly in favor of survivors, while Sib\_sp looks similar across groups. Overall, wealth/status and not travelling alone correlate positively with survival; raw sibling/spouse counts add little by themselves.

**What’s good**

• Clear separation of metadata → missingness → univariate/bivariate views.

• Useful engineered features (family\_size, is\_alone, fare\_per\_person, title, deck, age\_bin) that explain patterns better than raw fields.

**Constructive tweaks**

• Missingness chart: add % labels on bars; optionally show a small table with counts.

• Age handling: impute by groups (Title×Sex×Pclass) and keep an age\_missing flag.

• Non-linearity: check a U-shape for family\_size (solo is bad, very large families also tend to do worse).

• Interactions to show: heatmaps of survival by, for example, Sex×Pclass and Sex×Age\_bin.

**Conclusion**

The strongest factor associated with dying on the Titanic is **sex**—**men** were far more likely to die than women. Next in importance is **ticket class**: **3rd-class** passengers (especially men) had the highest mortality. Lower **fare**(as a proxy for lower socioeconomic status) and **travelling alone** also increase risk, while **age** has only a weak effect.