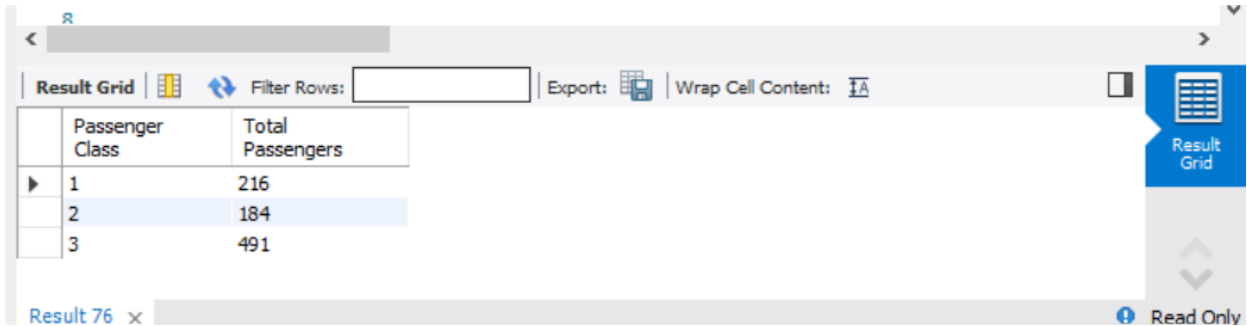


HOW MANY PASSENGERS WERE THERE IN EACH CLASS

```
SELECT Pclass, COUNT(*) FROM titanic AS Total Passengers
```

```
GROUP BY Pclass
```

```
ORDER BY Pclass;
```



The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with the following data:

	Passenger Class	Total Passengers
▶	1	216
	2	184
	3	491

The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The result is labeled 'Result 76' and is in 'Read Only' mode.

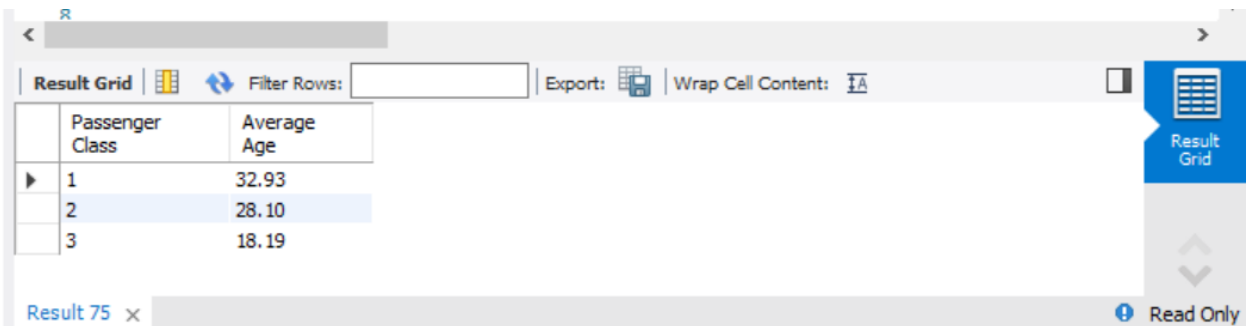
WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE AGE OF PASSENGERS IN EACH CLASS

```
SELECT Pclass as "Passenger Class", ROUND(avg(Age), 2) as "Average Age"
```

```
FROM titanic
```

```
GROUP BY Pclass
```

```
ORDER BY Pclass;
```



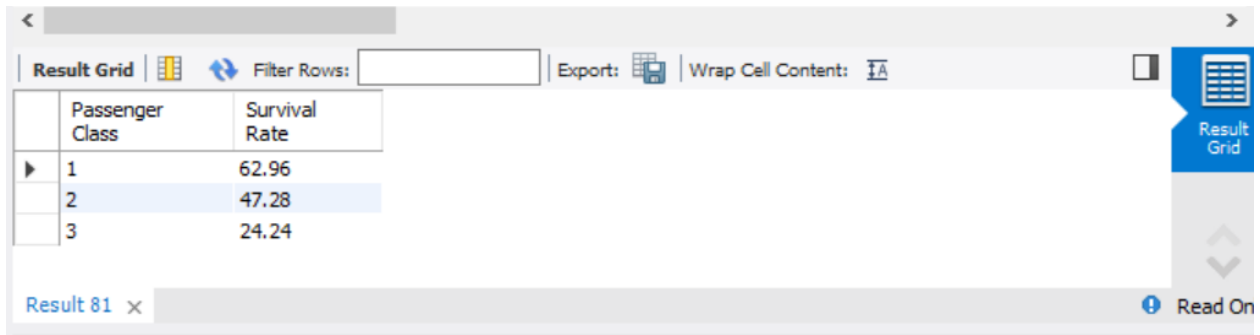
The screenshot shows a SQL query result grid with the following data:

	Passenger Class	Average Age
▶	1	32.93
	2	28.10
	3	18.19

The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The result is labeled 'Result 75' and is in 'Read Only' mode.

WHAT WAS THE SURVIVAL RATE FOR EACH CLASS

```
SELECT Pclass as "Passenger Class",  
ROUND((SUM(survived)/COUNT(survived)*100),2) as "Survival Rate"  
FROM titanic  
GROUP BY Pclass  
ORDER BY Pclass;
```



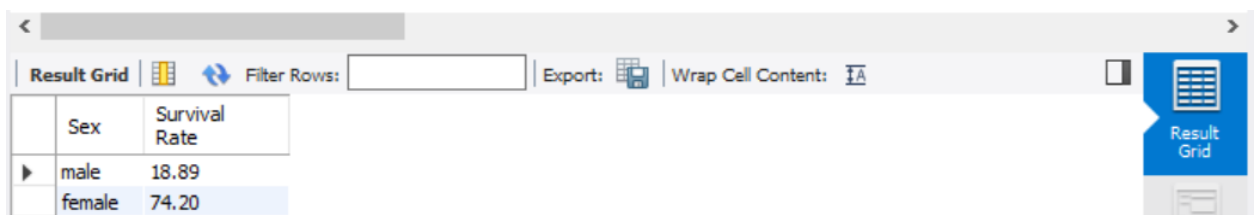
	Passenger Class	Survival Rate
▶	1	62.96
	2	47.28
	3	24.24

Result 81 x

Read On

WHAT WAS THE SURVIVAL RATE BY GENDER

```
SELECT Sex, ROUND((SUM(Survived)/COUNT(*)*100) ,2) AS "Survival Rate"  
FROM titanic  
GROUP BY Sex;
```



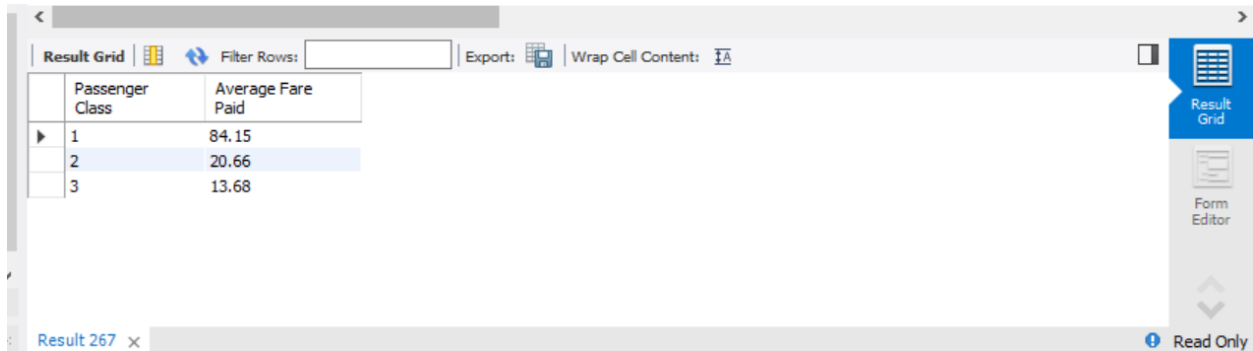
	Sex	Survival Rate
▶	male	18.89
	female	74.20

Result Grid

Read On

WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE FARE PAID BY PASSENGERS IN EACH CLASS

```
SELECT Pclass as "Passenger Class", ROUND(AVG(Fare),2) as "Average Fare Paid"
FROM titanic
GROUP BY Pclass
ORDER BY Pclass;
```



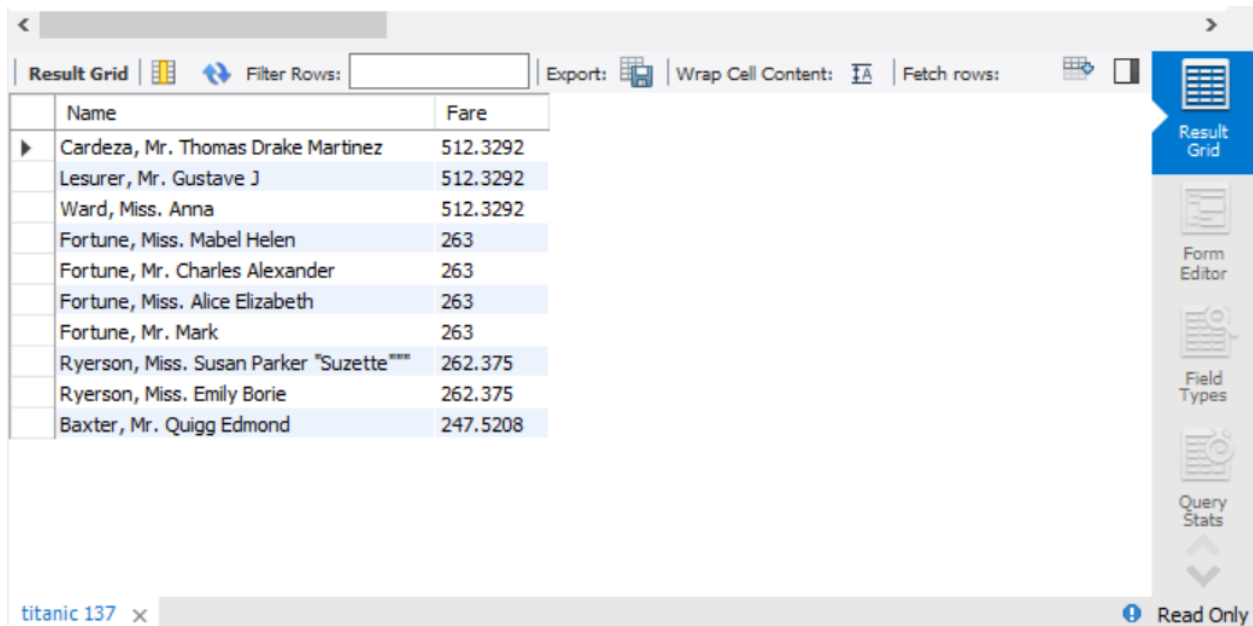
The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the results of a query showing the average fare paid by passengers in each class. The columns are 'Passenger Class' and 'Average Fare Paid'. The data is as follows:

Passenger Class	Average Fare Paid
1	84.15
2	20.66
3	13.68

The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' option. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Result 267' and 'Read Only'.

IDENTIFY THE 10 PASSENGERS WHO PAID THE HIGHEST FARES

```
SELECT Name, Fare FROM titanic
ORDER BY FARE DESC
LIMIT 10;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the results of a query showing the top 10 passengers by fare. The columns are 'Name' and 'Fare'. The data is as follows:

Name	Fare
Cardeza, Mr. Thomas Drake Martinez	512.3292
Lesurer, Mr. Gustave J	512.3292
Ward, Miss. Anna	512.3292
Fortune, Miss. Mabel Helen	263
Fortune, Mr. Charles Alexander	263
Fortune, Miss. Alice Elizabeth	263
Fortune, Mr. Mark	263
Ryerson, Miss. Susan Parker "Suzette"	262.375
Ryerson, Miss. Emily Borie	262.375
Baxter, Mr. Quigg Edmond	247.5208

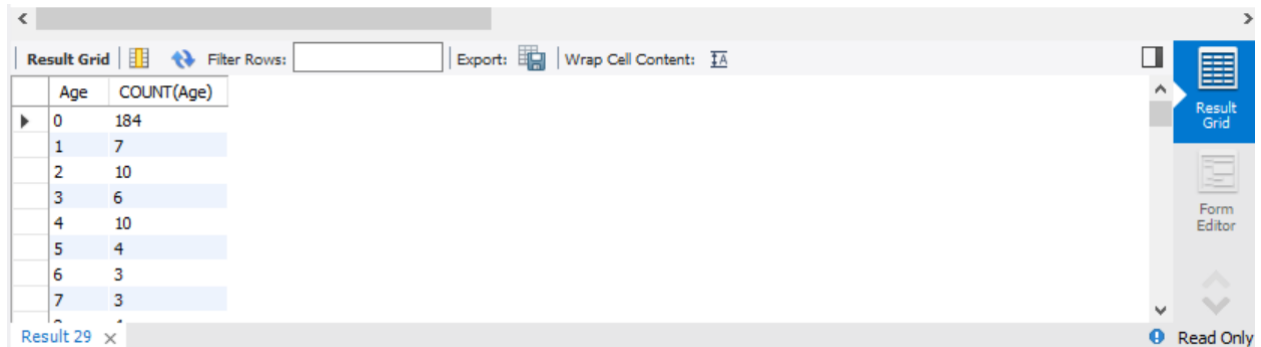
The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' field, an 'Export' button, a 'Wrap Cell Content' option, and a 'Fetch rows' button. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'titanic 137' and 'Read Only'.

WHAT WAS THE DISTRIBUTION OF PASSENGER AGES

SELECT Age, COUNT(Age) FROM titanic

GROUP BY Age

ORDER BY Age;



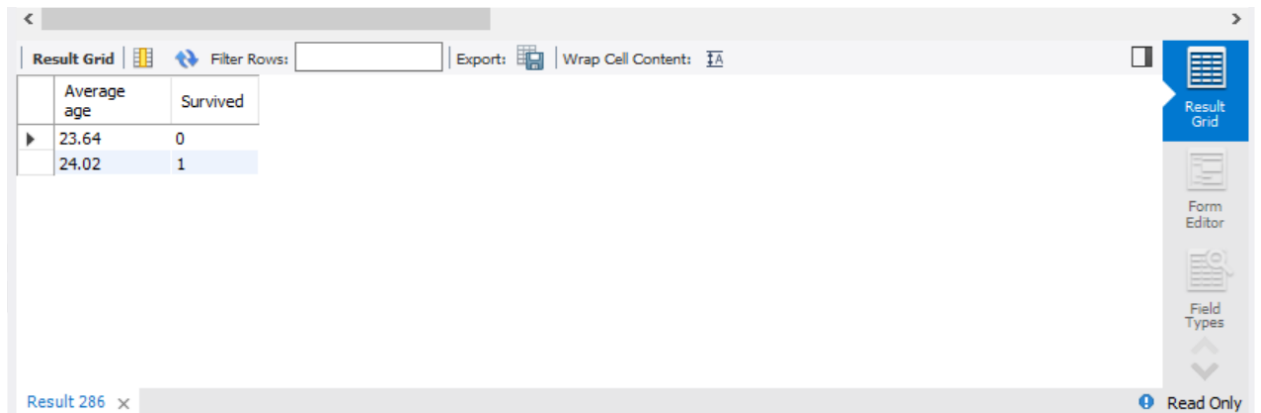
The screenshot shows a software interface with a top toolbar containing 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The main area displays a table with two columns: 'Age' and 'COUNT(Age)'. The table lists age groups from 0 to 7 with their respective counts. A right-hand sidebar includes buttons for 'Result Grid', 'Form Editor', and 'Field Types'. The bottom status bar indicates 'Result 29' and 'Read Only'.

Age	COUNT(Age)
0	184
1	7
2	10
3	6
4	10
5	4
6	3
7	3

WHAT WAS THE AVERAGE AGE OF SURVIVORS VS NON-SURVIVORS

SELECT ROUND(AVG(Age), 2) as "Average age", Survived FROM titanic

GROUP BY Survived;



The screenshot shows the same software interface as the first image. The main table has two columns: 'Average age' and 'Survived'. It displays the average age for non-survivors (0) and survivors (1). The right-hand sidebar and bottom status bar are identical to the first image.

Average age	Survived
23.64	0
24.02	1

HOW MANY CHILDREN AGE 18 BELOW WERE THERE ONBOARD AND WHAT WAS THE SURVIVAL RATE

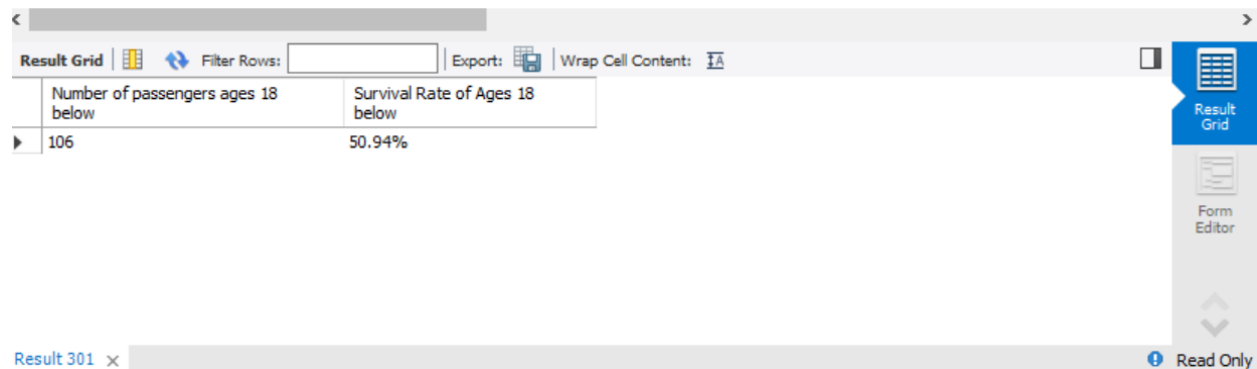
SELECT

COUNT(Age) AS "Number of passengers ages 18 below ",

CONCAT(ROUND((SUM(Survived)/COUNT(*)*100), 2), "%") AS "Survival Rate of Ages 18 below"

FROM titanic

WHERE Age < 18 and Age > 0 ;



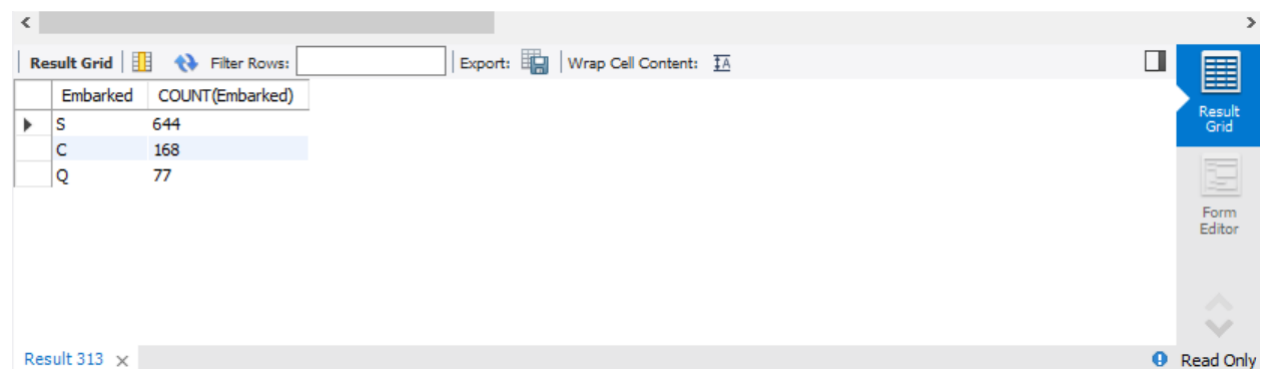
Number of passengers ages 18 below	Survival Rate of Ages 18 below
106	50.94%

HOW MANY PASSENGERS EMBARKED FROM EACH PORT (C, Q, S)

SELECT Embarked, COUNT(Embarked) FROM titanic

WHERE Embarked != ""

GROUP BY Embarked;



Embarked	COUNT(Embarked)
S	644
C	168
Q	77

WHAT WAS THE SURVIVAL RATE FOR PASSENGERS EMBARKED FROM EACH PORT

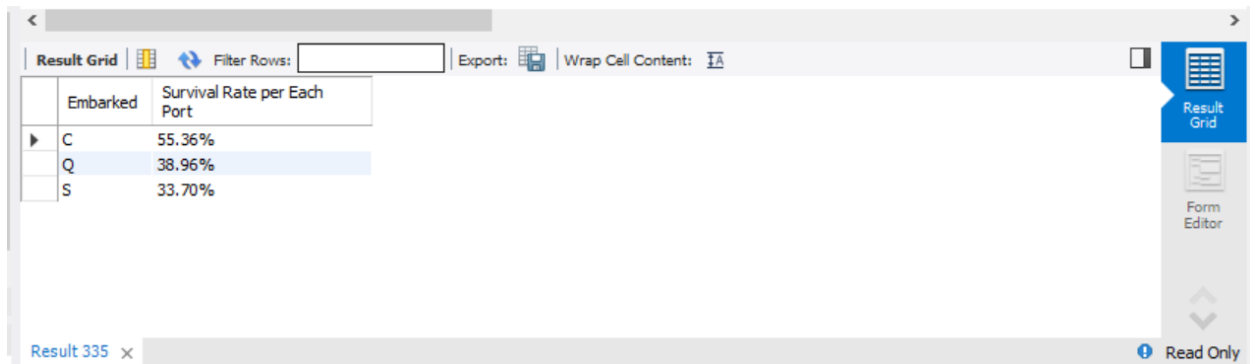
SELECT Embarked, CONCAT(ROUND((SUM(Survived)/COUNT(*)*100), 2), "%") as "Survival Rate per Each Port"

FROM titanic

WHERE Embarked != ""

GROUP BY Embarked

ORDER BY Embarked;



The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

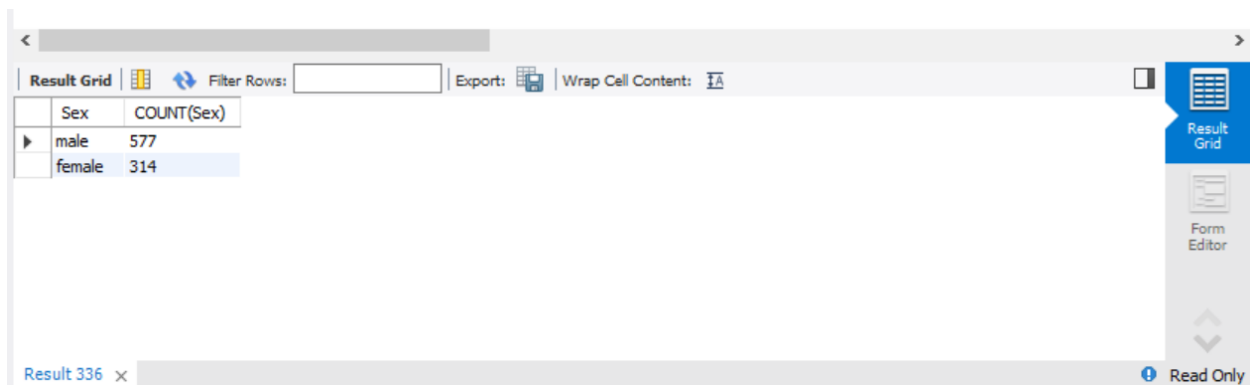
Embarked	Survival Rate per Each Port
C	55.36%
Q	38.96%
S	33.70%

The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The bottom status bar indicates 'Result 335' and 'Read Only'.

WHAT WAS THE DISTRIBUTION OF MALE AND FEMALE PASSENGERS ACROSS DIFFERENT CLASSES

SELECT Sex, COUNT(Sex) FROM titanic

GROUP BY Sex;



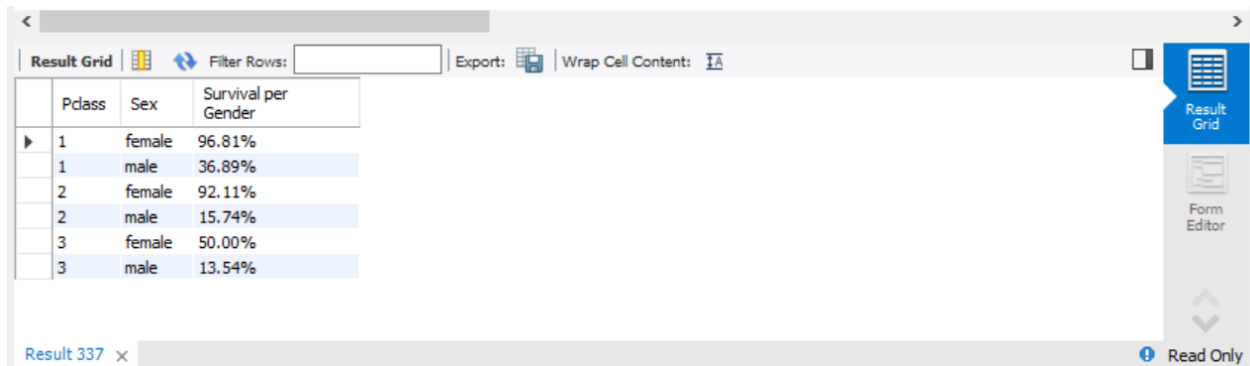
The screenshot shows a database query result grid with the following data:

Sex	COUNT(Sex)
male	577
female	314

The interface includes a toolbar with options like 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The bottom status bar indicates 'Result 336' and 'Read Only'.

COMPARE THE SURVIVAL RATE OF MALES AND FEMALES WITHIN EACH CLASS

```
SELECT Pclass, Sex, CONCAT(ROUND((SUM(Survived))/COUNT(*)*100), 2), "%") AS "Survival per Gender"
FROM titanic
GROUP BY Pclass, Sex
ORDER BY Pclass, Sex;
```



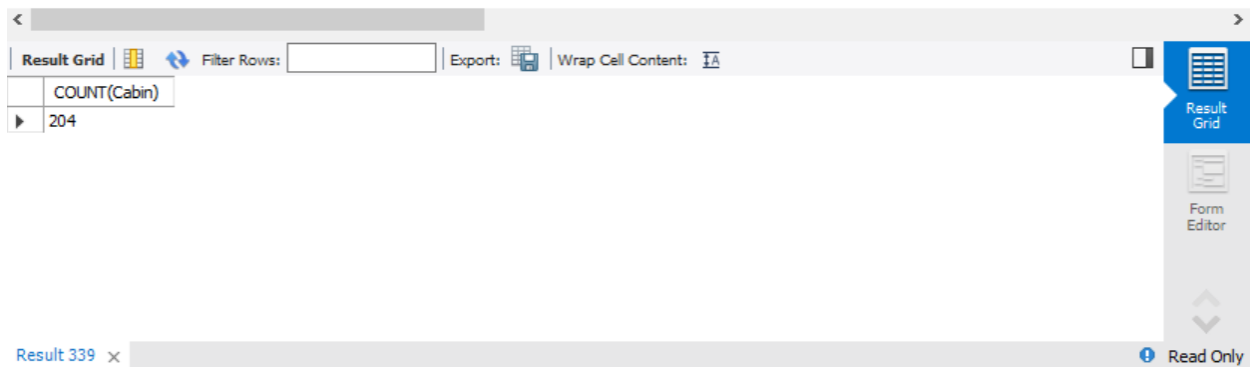
The screenshot shows a software interface with a 'Result Grid' tab selected. The grid displays the results of a SQL query. The columns are 'Pclass', 'Sex', and 'Survival per Gender'. The data is grouped by 'Pclass' and 'Sex'. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' field, 'Export' and 'Wrap Cell Content' buttons, and a 'Read Only' status indicator.

	Pclass	Sex	Survival per Gender
▶	1	female	96.81%
	1	male	36.89%
	2	female	92.11%
	2	male	15.74%
	3	female	50.00%
	3	male	13.54%

Result 337 x Read Only

HOW MANY PASSENGERS HAD CABIN INFORMATION RECORDED

```
SELECT COUNT(Cabin) FROM titanic
WHERE Cabin != "";
```



The screenshot shows the same software interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid displays the result of a SQL query. The column is 'COUNT(Cabin)'. The result is 204. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' field, 'Export' and 'Wrap Cell Content' buttons, and a 'Read Only' status indicator.

	COUNT(Cabin)
▶	204

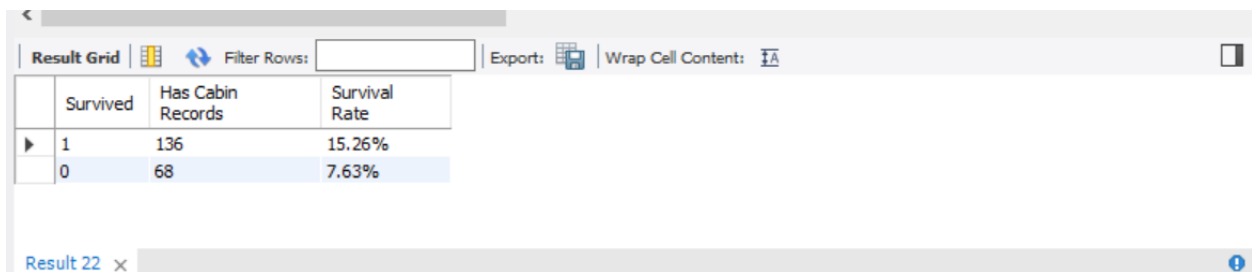
Result 339 x Read Only

WAS THERE A DIFFERENCE IN SURVIVAL RATES BETWEEN PASSENGERS WITH AND WITHOUT RECORDED CABIN INFORMATION - YES

```
SELECT Survived,  
        COUNT(Cabin) as "Has Cabin Records",  
        CONCAT(ROUND(((COUNT(Cabin)/891)*100),2), "%") as "Survival Rate" FROM titanic  
WHERE Cabin != ""
```

GROUP BY Survived

ORDER BY Survived DESC;

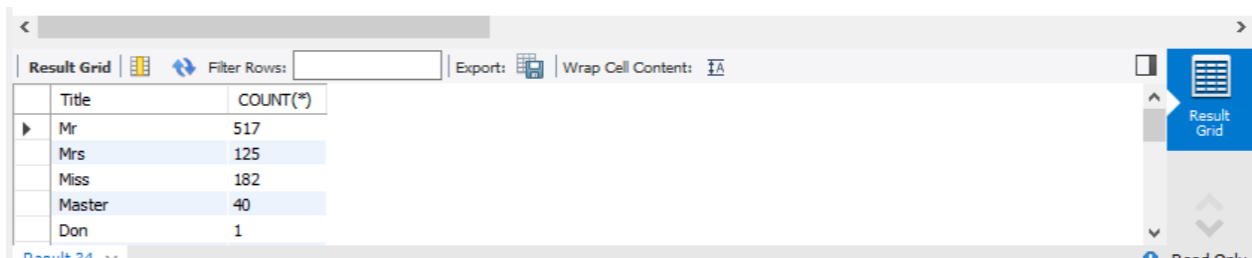


	Survived	Has Cabin Records	Survival Rate
▶	1	136	15.26%
	0	68	7.63%

EXTRACT TITLES FROM PASSENGER NAME AND COUNT THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WITH EACH TITLE

```
SELECT SUBSTRING_INDEX(SUBSTRING_INDEX(Name, ',', -1), '.', 1) as "Title",  
        COUNT(*) FROM titanic
```

GROUP BY Title;



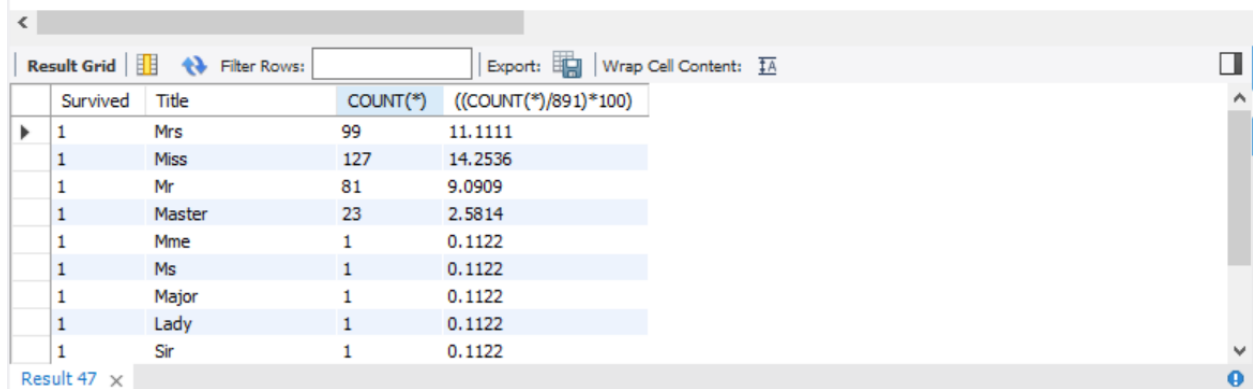
	Title	COUNT(*)
▶	Mr	517
	Mrs	125
	Miss	182
	Master	40
	Don	1

COMPARE THE SURVIVAL RATES FOR DIFFERENT TITLES

```
SELECT Survived, SUBSTRING_INDEX(SUBSTRING_INDEX(Name, ',', -1), '.', 1) as "Title",  
COUNT(*), ((COUNT(*)/891)*100) FROM titanic
```

WHERE Survived = 1

GROUP BY Survived, Title;



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. The grid has a toolbar at the top with options like 'Result Grid', 'Filter Rows', 'Export', and 'Wrap Cell Content'. The data is presented in a table with the following columns: Survived, Title, COUNT(*), and ((COUNT(*)/891)*100). The data is filtered for Survived = 1 and grouped by Title. The results are as follows:

Survived	Title	COUNT(*)	((COUNT(*)/891)*100)
1	Mrs	99	11.1111
1	Miss	127	14.2536
1	Mr	81	9.0909
1	Master	23	2.5814
1	Mme	1	0.1122
1	Ms	1	0.1122
1	Major	1	0.1122
1	Lady	1	0.1122
1	Sir	1	0.1122

Result 47 x