1. **Passenger ID:**
   * Calculate the total number of passengers in the dataset.
2. **Survived:**
   * Calculate the survival rate (percentage of passengers who survived).
   * Compare the survival rate between different groups (e.g., male vs. female, different passenger classes).
3. **Pclass (Passenger Class):**
   * Determine the distribution of passengers in each class (1st, 2nd, 3rd).
   * Calculate survival rates for each passenger class.
4. **Name:**
   * Extract and analyze titles (e.g., Mr., Mrs., Miss) from passenger names.
   * Determine if there is any correlation between titles and survival.
5. **Sex:**
   * Calculate the gender distribution of passengers.
   * Compare survival rates between males and females.
6. **Sibsp (Siblings/Spouses Aboard):**
   * Analyze the distribution of the number of siblings/spouses aboard.
   * Calculate survival rates for passengers with different numbers of siblings/spouses.
7. **Parch (Parents/Children Aboard):**
   * Analyze the distribution of the number of parents/children aboard.
   * Calculate survival rates for passengers with different numbers of parents/children.
8. **Ticket:**
   * Identify any patterns or commonalities in ticket numbers.
   * Determine if certain ticket numbers are associated with higher survival rates.
9. **Fare: scatterplot**
   * Analyze the distribution of fares paid by passengers.
     1. Compare the average fare for survivors and non-survivors.
10. **Cabin:**
    * Investigate if there is a pattern in cabin numbers.
    * Determine if passengers with known cabin numbers had higher survival rates.
    * **(Port of Embarkation):**
    * Determine the distribution of passengers who embarked from different ports (C = Cherbourg, Q = Queenstown, S = Southampton).
    * Calculate survival rates for passengers from each port.