#importing pandas library

import pandas as pd

#loading data

titanic = pd.read\_csv('C:\\Users\\unic\\Downloads\\train.csv')

# View first five rows of the dataset

titanic.head()

titanic.isnull().sum()

import seaborn as sns

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Countplot

sns.catplot(x ="Sex", hue ="Survived",

kind ="count", data = titanic)

# Group the dataset by Pclass and Survived and then unstack them

group = titanic.groupby(['Pclass', 'Survived'])

pclass\_survived = group.size().unstack()

# Heatmap - Color encoded 2D representation of data.

sns.heatmap(pclass\_survived, annot = True, fmt ="d")

# Violinplot Displays distribution of data

# across all levels of a category.

sns.violinplot(x ="Sex", y ="Age", hue ="Survived",

data = titanic, split = True)

# Adding a column Family\_Size

titanic['Family\_Size'] = 0

titanic['Family\_Size'] = titanic['Parch']+titanic['SibSp']

# Adding a column Alone

titanic['Alone'] = 0

titanic.loc[titanic.Family\_Size == 0, 'Alone'] = 1

# Factorplot for Family\_Size

sns.factorplot(x ='Family\_Size', y ='Survived', data = titanic)

# Factorplot for Alone

sns.factorplot(x ='Alone', y ='Survived', data = titanic)

# Divide Fare into 4 bins

titanic['Fare\_Range'] = pd.qcut(titanic['Fare'], 4)

# Barplot - Shows approximate values based

# on the height of bars.

sns.barplot(x ='Fare\_Range', y ='Survived',

data = titanic)

# Countplot

sns.catplot(x ='Embarked', hue ='Survived',

kind ='count', col ='Pclass', data = titanic)