

Group Number = 9

Assignment = 5

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```
In [3]: import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")
print(df)
```

	Age	Cabin	Embarked	Fare	
0	22.0	NaN	S	7.2500	
1	38.0	C85	C	71.2833	
2	26.0	NaN	S	7.9250	
3	35.0	C123	S	53.1000	
4	35.0	NaN	S	8.0500	
..	...	...	...	...	
886	27.0	NaN	S	13.0000	
887	19.0	B42	S	30.0000	
888	22.0	NaN	S	23.4500	
889	26.0	C148	C	30.0000	
890	32.0	NaN	Q	7.7500	

	Name	Parch	PassengerId	
0	Braund, Mr. Owen Harris	0	1	
1	Cumings, Mrs. John Bradley (Florence Briggs Th...	0	2	
2	Heikkinen, Miss. Laina	0	3	
3	Futrelle, Mrs. Jacques Heath (Lily May Peel)	0	4	
4	Allen, Mr. William Henry	0	5	
..	...	...	...	
886	Montvila, Rev. Juozas	0	887	
887	Graham, Miss. Margaret Edith	0	888	
888	Johnston, Miss. Catherine Helen "Carrie"	2	889	
889	Behr, Mr. Karl Howell	0	890	
890	Dooley, Mr. Patrick	0	891	

	Pclass	Sex	SibSp	Survived	Ticket	Title	Family_Size
0	3	male	1	0.0	A/5 21171	Mr	1

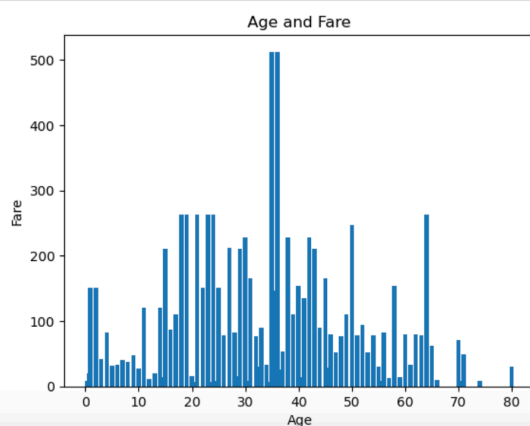
```
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Sample data
x = df["Age"]
y = df["Fare"]

# Create a bar plot
plt.bar(x, y)

# Customize the plot
plt.title("Age and Fare")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Fare")

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



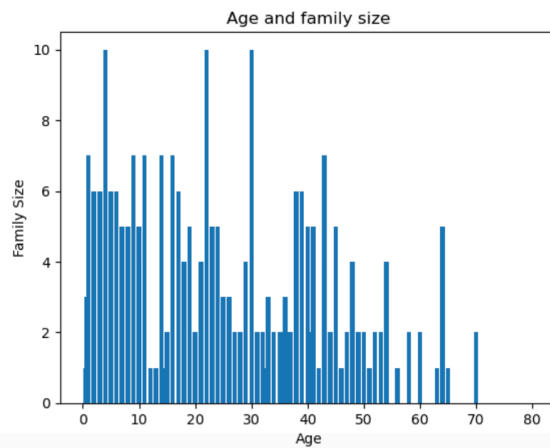
```
In [3]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Sample data
x = df["Age"]
y = df["Family_Size"]

# Create a bar plot
plt.bar(x, y)

# Customize the plot
plt.title("Age and family size")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Family Size")

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



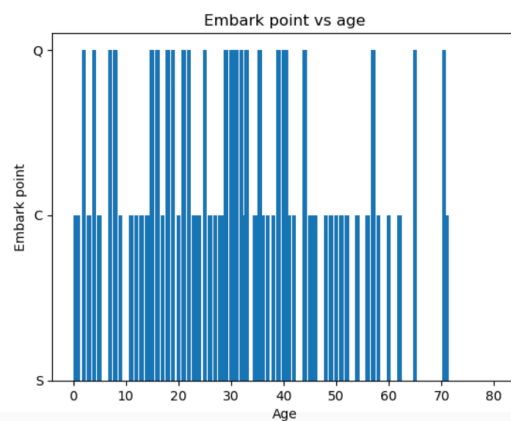
```
In [4]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Sample data
x = df["Age"]
y = df["Embarked"]

# Create a bar plot
plt.bar(x, y)

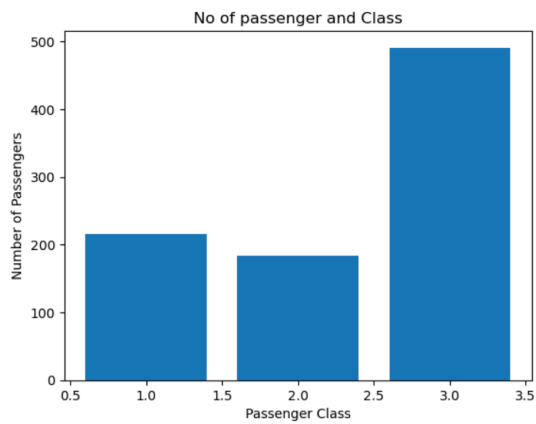
# Customize the plot
plt.title("Embark point vs age")
plt.xlabel("Age")
plt.ylabel("Embark point")

# Display the plot
plt.show()
```



```
In [5]: # Count the number of passengers in each class
passenger_counts = df['Pclass'].value_counts()

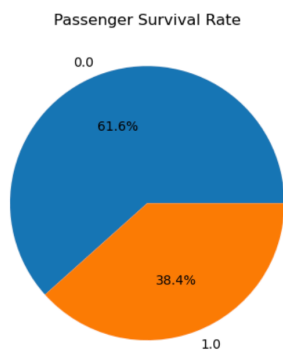
# Create a bar chart
plt.bar(passenger_counts.index, passenger_counts.values)
plt.xlabel('Passenger Class')
plt.ylabel('Number of Passengers')
plt.title('No of passenger and Class')
plt.show()
```



```
In [6]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Count the number of survivors and non-survivors
survivor = df['Survived'].value_counts()

# Create a pie chart
plt.pie(survivor.values, labels=survivor.index, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Passenger Survival Rate')
plt.show()
```

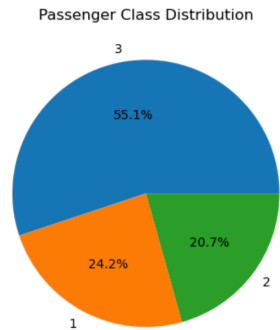


```
In [9]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")

class_counts = df['Pclass'].value_counts()

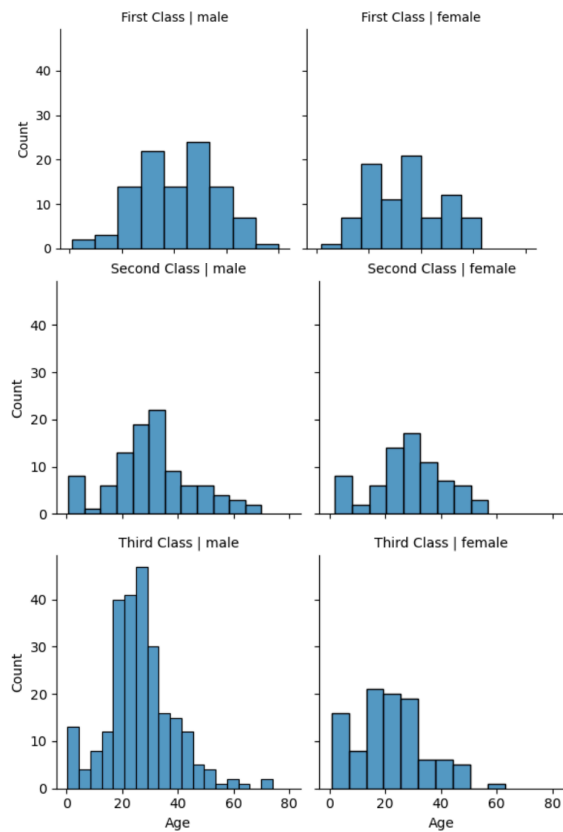
plt.pie(class_counts, labels=class_counts.index, autopct='%1.1f%%')
plt.title('Passenger Class Distribution')
plt.show()
```



```
In [8]: import seaborn as sns

# Load the example Titanic dataset
titanic = sns.load_dataset('titanic')
# Create a FacetGrid with two categorical variables: class and sex
grid = sns.FacetGrid(titanic, row='class', col='sex')
# Map a plot type to the grid using the desired variable: age
grid.map(sns.histplot, 'age')
# Set common labels for y-axis and x-axis
grid.set_axis_labels('Age', 'Count')

grid.set_titles(row_template='{row_name} Class', col_template='{col_name}')
plt.show() # Show the plot
```

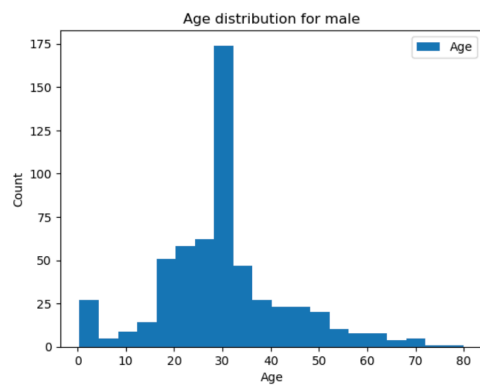
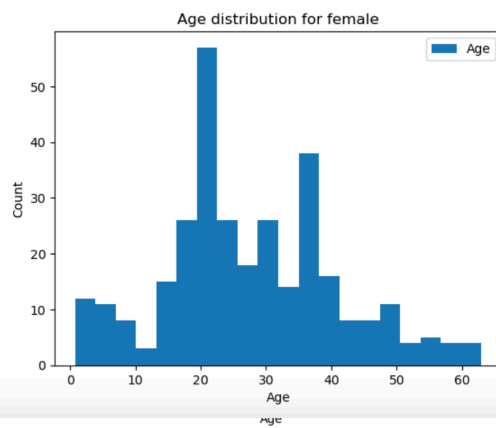


```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Read the Titanic dataset
df = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")

# Group the data by a column (e.g., 'Sex')
grouped_data = df.groupby('Sex')

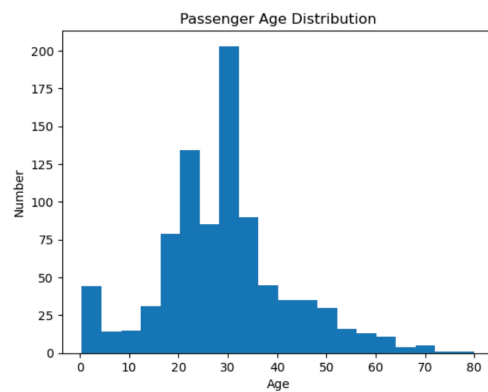
# Plotting for each group
for group_name, group_data in grouped_data:
    plt.figure()
    group_data['Age'].plot(kind='hist', bins=20)
    plt.title(f"Age distribution for {group_name}")
    plt.xlabel('Age')
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



```
In [5]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")
age_data = df['Age']

plt.hist(age_data, bins=20)
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Number')
plt.title('Passenger Age Distribution')
plt.show()
```

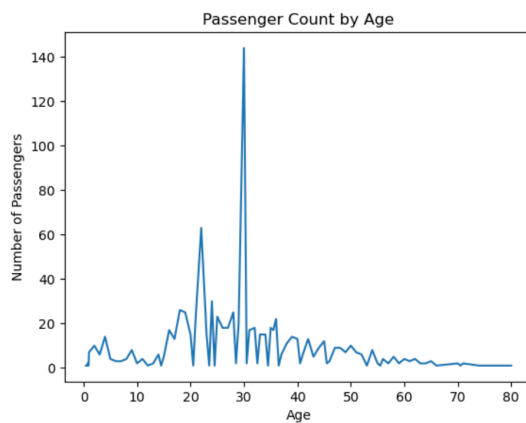


```
In [8]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")

# Group the data by age and count the number of passengers in each age group
age = df['Age'].value_counts().sort_index()

# Create a line graph
plt.plot(age.index, age.values)
plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.ylabel('Number of Passengers')
plt.title('Passenger Count by Age')
plt.show()
```

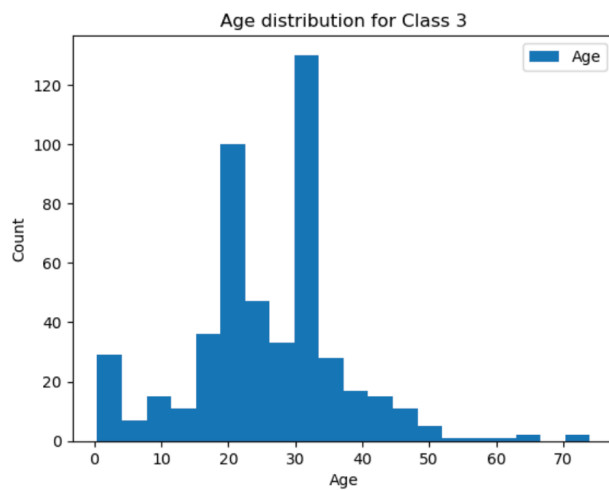
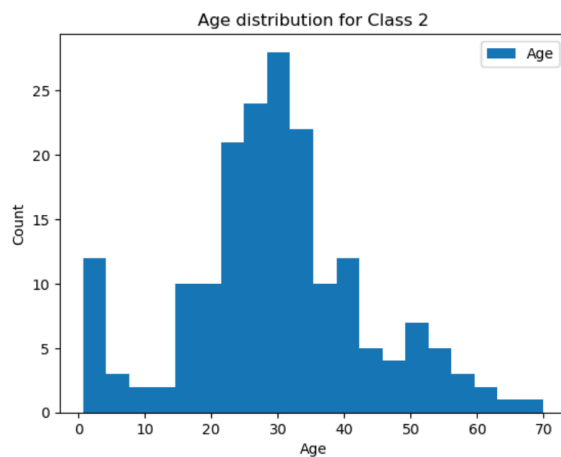
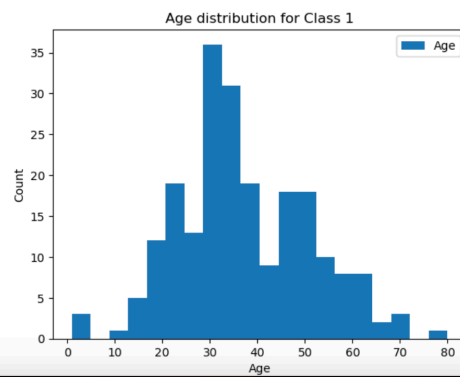


```
In [36]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Read the Titanic dataset
df = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")

# Group the data by a column (e.g., 'Pclass')
grouped_data = df.groupby('Pclass')

# Plotting for each group
for group_name, group_data in grouped_data:
    plt.figure()
    group_data['Age'].plot(kind='hist', bins=20)
    plt.title(f'Age distribution for Class {group_name}')
    plt.xlabel('Age')
    plt.ylabel('Count')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
```



```

In [37]: #Panel Plot

import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Read the Titanic dataset
df = pd.read_csv("titanic.csv")

# Create a FacetGrid object with multiple panels
g = sns.FacetGrid(df, col='Sex', row='Pclass', height=4, aspect=1.5)

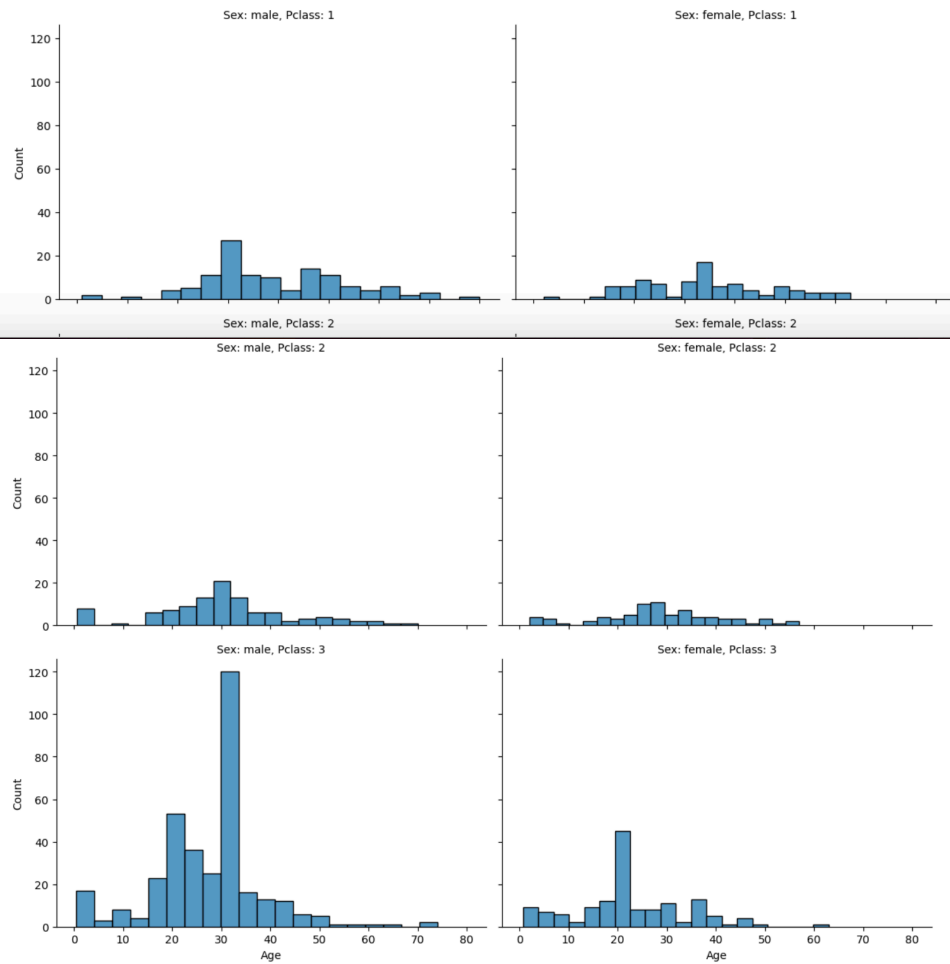
# Specify the type of plot for each panel
g.map(sns.histplot, 'Age', bins=20)

# Add labels and titles to the plot
g.set_axis_labels('Age', 'Count')
g.set_titles('Sex: {col_name}, Pclass: {row_name}')

# Adjust the plot layout
plt.tight_layout()

# Show the panel graph
plt.show()

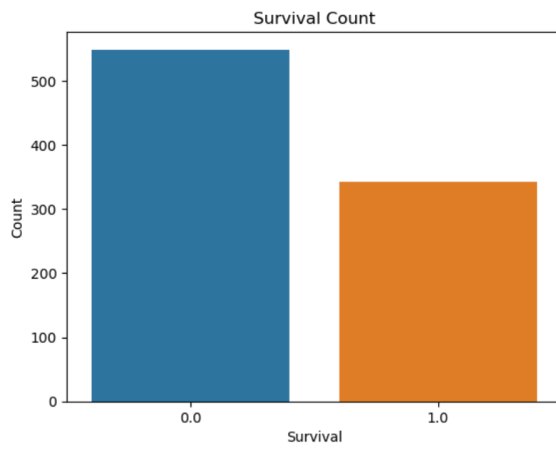
```





```
In [39]: import seaborn as sns

sns.countplot(data=df, x='Survived')
plt.xlabel('Survival')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Survival Count')
plt.show()
```



```
In [44]: import seaborn as sns

sns.countplot(data=df, x='Embarked', hue='Survived')
plt.xlabel('Embarked')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Embarked and Survival')
plt.show()
```

