

	age_group	class	survived
0	Child	First	0.875000
1	Child	Second	0.793103
2	Child	Third	0.351064
3	Young Adult	First	0.757576
4	Young Adult	Second	0.436170
5	Young Adult	Third	0.232323
6	Adult	First	0.611111
7	Adult	Second	0.382979
8	Adult	Third	0.086207
9	Senior	First	0.214286
10	Senior	Second	0.333333
11	Senior	Third	0.200000

	survived	pclass	sex	age	sibsp	parch	fare	embarked	class
3	1	1	female	35.0	1	0	53.1000	S	First
27	0	1	male	19.0	3	2	263.0000	S	First
34	0	1	male	28.0	1	0	82.1708	C	First
72	0	2	male	21.0	0	0	73.5000	S	Second
74	1	3	male	32.0	0	0	56.4958	S	Third

	who	adult_male	deck	embark_town	alive	alone	age_group
3	woman	False	C	Southampton	yes	False	Young Adult
27	man	True	C	Southampton	no	False	Young Adult
34	man	True	NaN	Cherbourg	no	False	Young Adult
72	man	True	NaN	Southampton	no	True	Young Adult
74	man	True	NaN	Southampton	yes	True	Young Adult

	mean	max	min
class			
First	53.349332	512.3292	0.000
Second	13.001864	73.5000	2.875
Third	7.751575	56.4958	0.000

age_group	Child	Young Adult	Adult	Senior	
sex					
embarked					
female	C	0.800000	1.000000	0.904762	NaN
	Q	0.750000	0.571429	0.000000	NaN
	S	0.613636	0.752688	0.723404	1.000000
male	C	0.500000	0.342105	0.350000	0.000000
	Q	0.000000	0.166667	0.000000	0.000000
	S	0.338983	0.149485	0.168317	0.142857

```
# Import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns

# Load the Titanic dataset from seaborn
titanic = sns.load_dataset('titanic')

# Drop rows with missing values to ensure data integrity
titanic.dropna(subset=['age', 'fare'], inplace=True)

# Create a new column 'age_group' for segmentation
titanic['age_group'] = pd.cut(titanic['age'], bins=[0, 18, 35, 60, 100], labels=['Child', 'Young Adult', 'Adult', 'Senior'])

# Example 1: Using groupby to calculate survival rates by age group and class
grouped_data = titanic.groupby(['age_group', 'class'])['survived'].mean().reset_index()

# Example 2: Optimizing filtering with query
filtered_data = titanic.query("fare > 50 and age_group == 'Young Adult'")

# Example 3: Combining eval and groupby for complex calculations
titanic.eval("fare_per_person = fare / (1 + sibsp + parch)", inplace=True)
fare_stats = titanic.groupby('class')['fare_per_person'].agg(['mean', 'max', 'min'])

# Example 4: Nested groupby to find survival rates across multiple categories
nested_grouped = titanic.groupby(['sex', 'embarked', 'age_group'])['survived'].mean().unstack()

# Display results for validation
print(grouped_data)
print(filtered_data.head())
print(fare_stats)
print(nested_grouped)
```