

Practical No:- 8

1. Use the inbuilt dataset 'titanic'. The dataset contains 891 rows and contains information about the passengers who boarded the unfortunate Titanic ship. Use the Seaborn library to see if we can find any patterns in the data.

Write a code to check how the price of the ticket (column name: 'fare') for each passenger is distributed by plotting a histogram.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

```
In [3]: df = sns.load_dataset('titanic')
```

Out[3]:

	survived	pclass	sex	age	sibsp	parch	fare	embarked	class	who	adult_male	deck	embark_town	alive	alone
0	0	3	male	22.0	1	0	7.2500	S	Third	man	True	NaN	Southampton	no	False
1	1	1	female	38.0	1	0	71.2833	C	First	woman	False	C	Cherbourg	yes	False
2	1	3	female	26.0	0	0	7.9250	S	Third	woman	False	NaN	Southampton	yes	True
3	1	1	female	35.0	1	0	53.1000	S	First	woman	False	C	Southampton	yes	False
4	0	3	male	35.0	0	0	8.0500	S	Third	man	True	NaN	Southampton	no	True

```
In [4]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 891 entries, 0 to 890 Data
columns (total 15 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   survived    891 non-null      int64
1   pclass      891 non-null      int64
2   sex         891 non-null      object
3   age         714 non-null      float64
4   sibsp       891 non-null      int64
5   parch       891 non-null      int64
6   fare        891 non-null      float64
7   embarked    889 non-null      object
8   class       891 non-null      category
9   who         891 non-null      object
10  adult_male  891 non-null      bool
11  deck        203 non-null      category
12  embark_town 889 non-null      object
13  alive       891 non-null      object
14  alone       891 non-null      bool
dtypes: bool(2), category(2), float64(2), int64(4), object(5) memory usage:
80.7+ KB
```

```
In [5]: df.shape
```

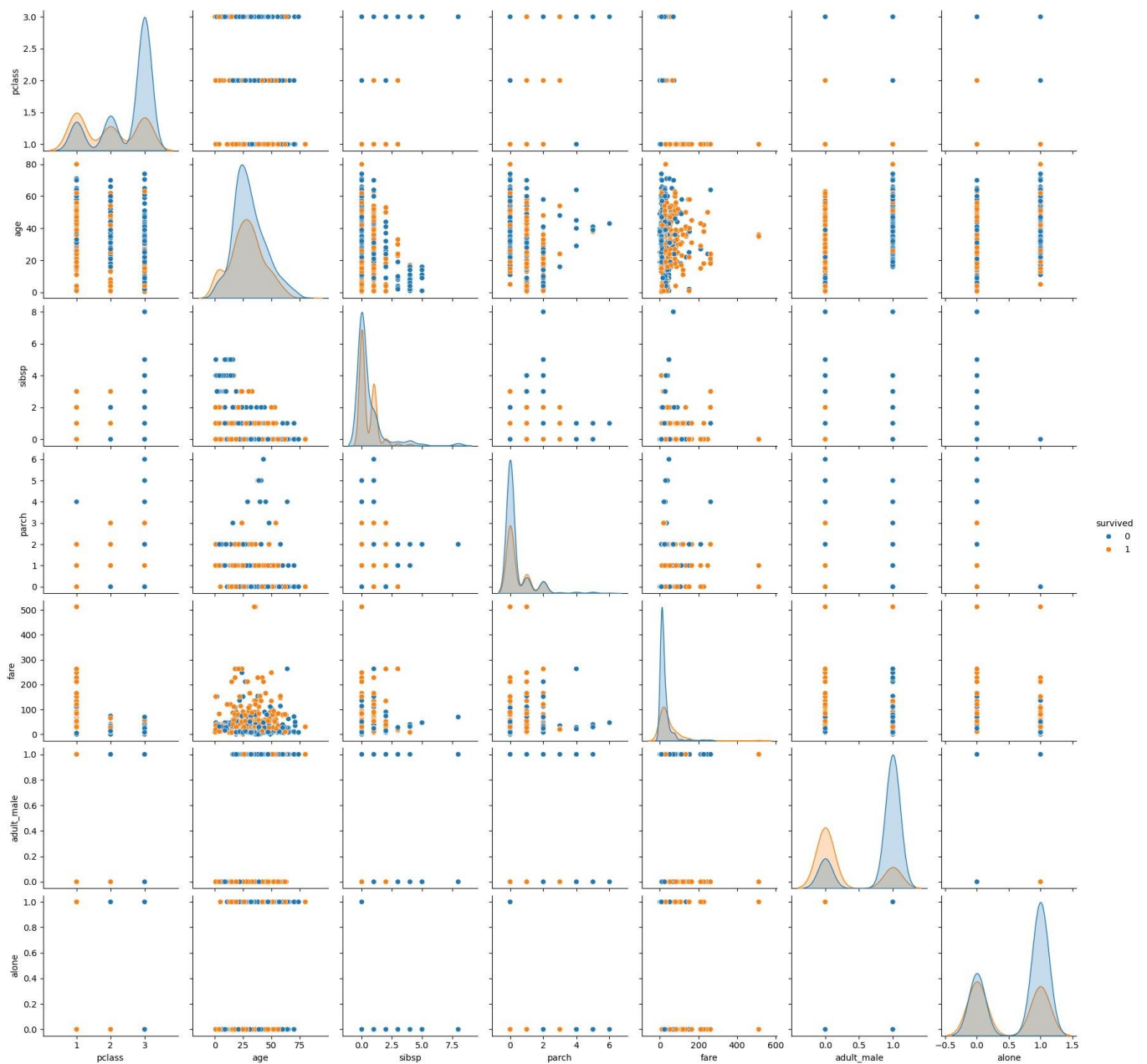
Out[5]: (891, 15)

```
In [6]: df.size
```

Out[6]: 13365

1) Use the inbuilt dataset 'titanic'. The dataset contains 891 rows and contains information about the passengers who boarded the unfortunate Titanic ship. Use the Seaborn library to see if we can find any patterns in the data.

```
In [7]: sns.pairplot(df , hue = 'survived') plt.show()
```



People who paid high fare had slightly more chance of survival also people who were younger had slightly more chance of survival

2) Write a code to check how the price of the ticket (column name: 'fare') for each passenger is distributed by plotting a histogram.

```
In [8]: plt.xlabel('Ticket Fare') plt.ylabel('Frequency')
sns.histplot(df['fare'], kde=True, bins=20)
plt.show()
```

