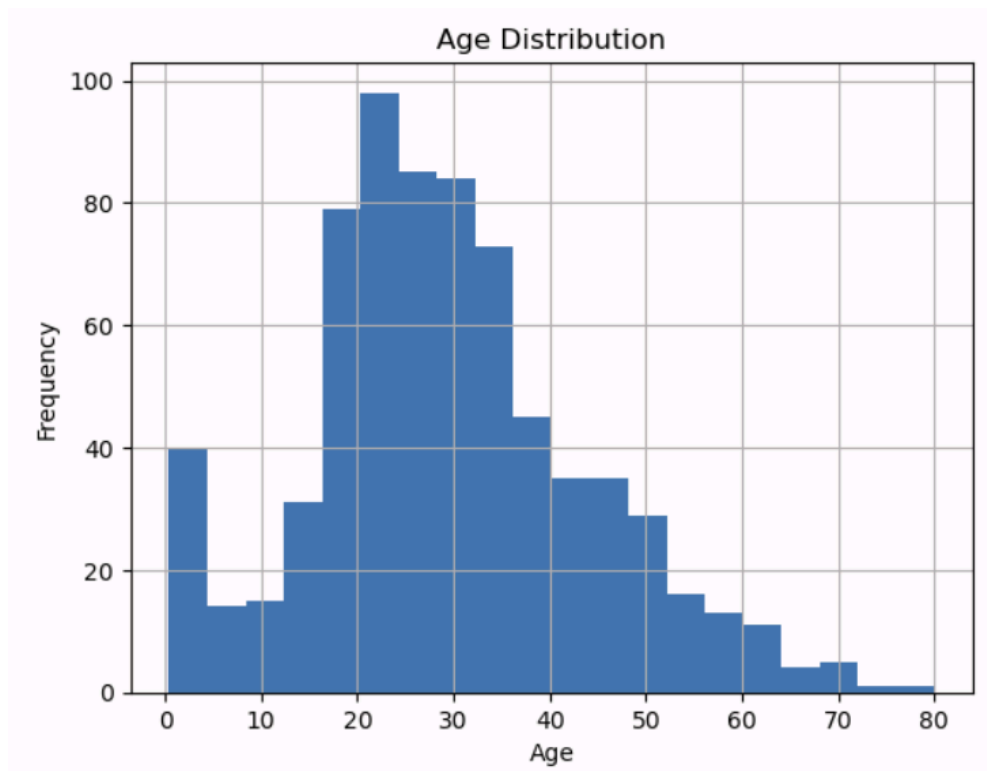


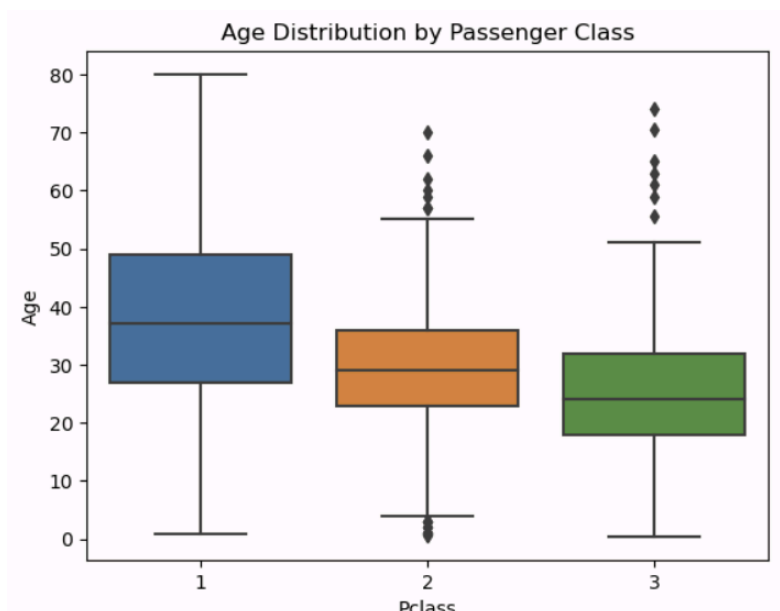
First visual:



Observation:

- **Males** had a **much lower survival rate** compared to females.
- A majority of **males did not survive**, while **most females survived**.
- This suggests a "**women and children first**" evacuation policy was followed during the Titanic disaster.

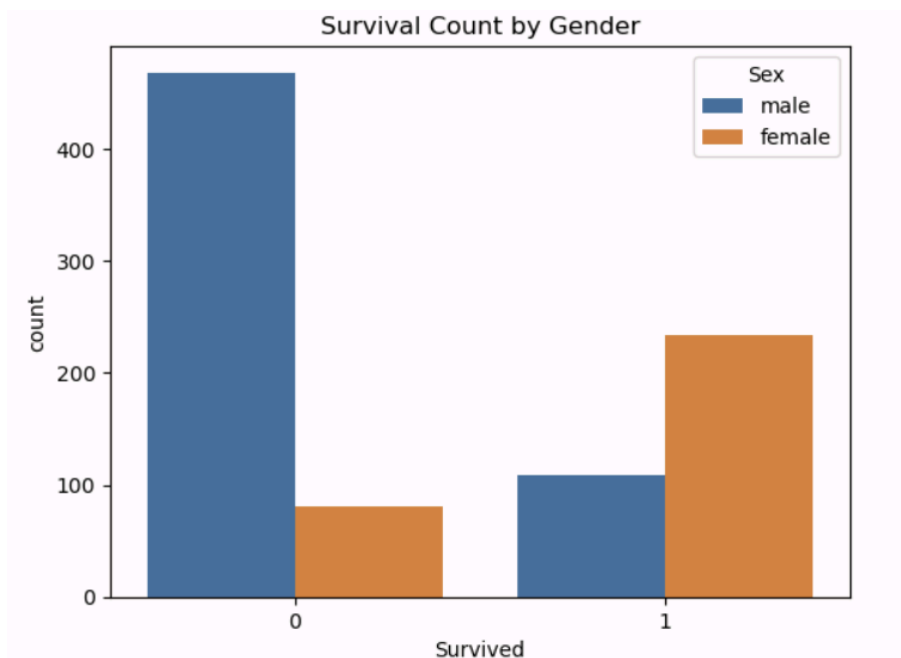
Second visual:



Observation:

- **1st class passengers** were generally older, with a median age of around 37–38 years.
- **2nd class** and **3rd class** passengers were younger on average.
- The **age spread** in all classes shows the presence of both children and older adults.
- Outliers (dots above and below whiskers) are visible in all classes, especially in 2nd and 3rd class.

Third visual:



Observation:

- The **majority of passengers** were in the age range of **20–40 years**.
- There is a noticeable **right skew**, meaning more young passengers were onboard.
- Very few passengers were above 60 years of age, and very young children (under 5) were also fewer.

Summary of Observations from Titanic EDA:

1. Survival Count by Gender:

- A significantly higher number of **females survived** compared to males.
- Most **males did not survive**, suggesting that **gender played a key role** in survival, likely due to the "women and children first" policy during evacuation.

2. Age Distribution by Passenger Class:

- **1st class passengers** tended to be **older**, with a higher median age than those in 2nd and 3rd class.
- **2nd and 3rd class** passengers were generally younger.
- All classes included a wide age range, including children and elderly, with some outliers present.

3. Overall Age Distribution:

- The age distribution was **right-skewed**, with most passengers falling in the **20–40 years** range.
- There were relatively **fewer elderly and very young children** onboard.