

1. Data Overview:

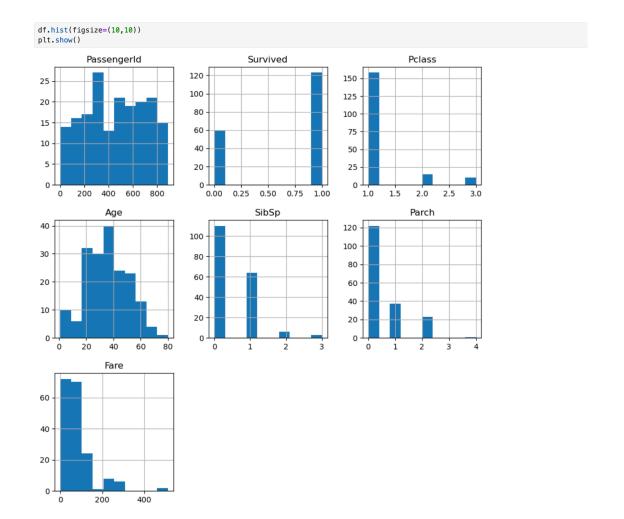
- The dataset contains **891 rows** and **12 columns**.
- Main columns include: Survived, Pclass, Sex, Age, Fare, Embarked, etc.
- There were missing values in Age, Cabin, and Embarked.

2. Univariate Analysis:

- Age Distribution:
 - Most passengers were between 20 to 40 years old.
 - Very few passengers were above 60 years.

• Survival:

• About 38% survived, while 62% did not survive.



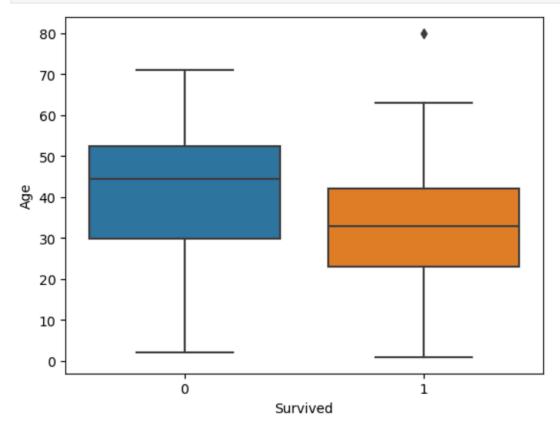
3. Bivariate Analysis:

- Survival by Gender:
 - Females had a much higher survival rate than males.
 - Males had a much lower chance of survival.
- Survival by Passenger Class (Pclass):
 - **1st class passengers** had the highest survival rate.
 - 3rd class passengers had the lowest survival rate.

4. Correlation Analysis:

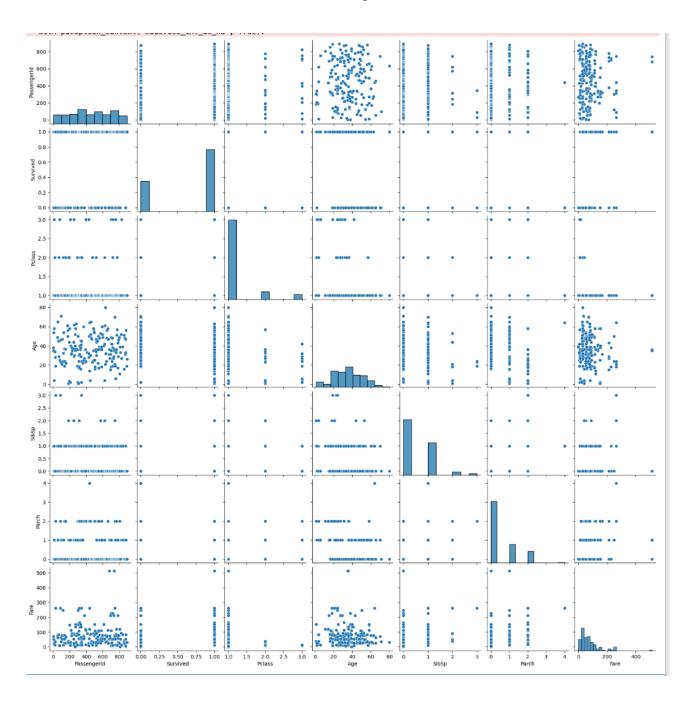
- Fare is positively correlated with Survival (higher Fare → better chance of survival).
- Pclass is negatively correlated with Survival (lower Pclass number → higher survival chance).
- Other features (like Age) show weaker correlation.

```
sns.boxplot(x='Survived', y='Age', data=df)
plt.show()
```



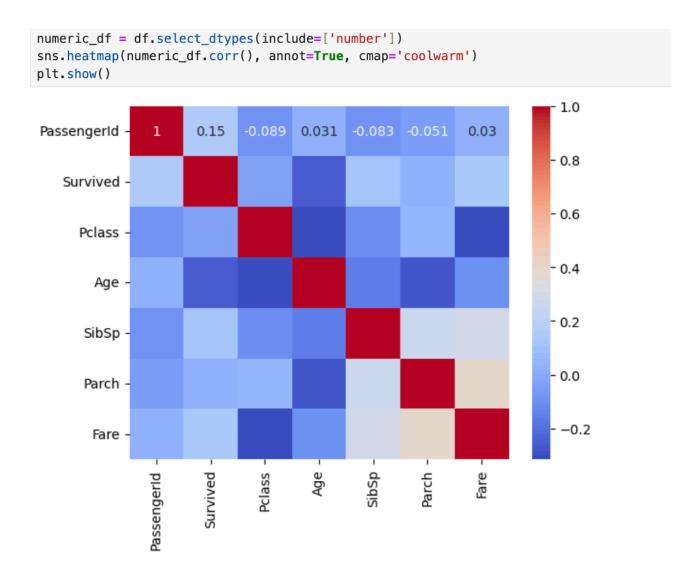
Pairplot Insights:

- Passengers who paid higher Fare and were younger had a slightly better survival probability.
- The 1st class cluster had more survivors compared to 2nd and 3rd classes.



6. Final Summary:

- Women survived more compared to men.
- Younger passengers (especially aged 20–40) survived more.
- **Rich passengers** (high Fare, 1st Class) survived more often.
- Embarkation points (Embarked) could also influence survival slightly, but not very strong.



Conclusion:

Survival on the Titanic was influenced mainly by **gender**, **class**, and **fare** — where **being female**, **in 1st class**, **and paying higher fares** significantly increased survival chances.