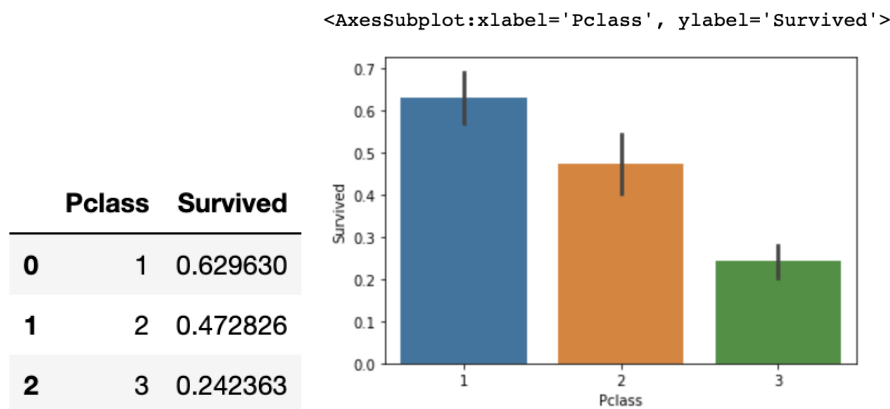
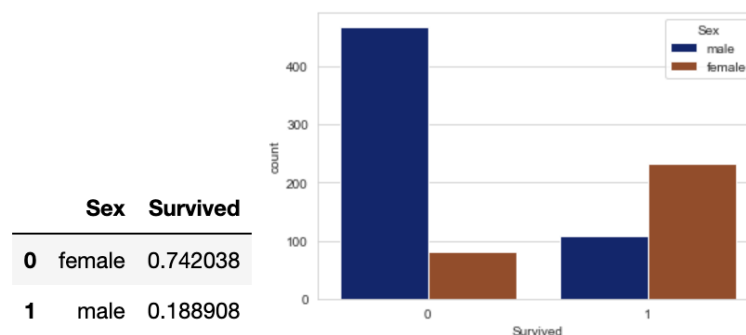


Hypothesis 1: Determine if the survival rate is associated to the class of passenger.



According to these two figures, there is an association between the class of the passenger and the survival rate. It can be seen that Class 1 passengers had the highest survival rate of 62.9630%, and it decreases as the class gets lower. Class 2 passengers had a 47.2826% survival rate, while Class 3 passengers had the lowest survival rate of only 24.2363%.

Hypothesis 2: Determine if the survival rate is associated to the gender.

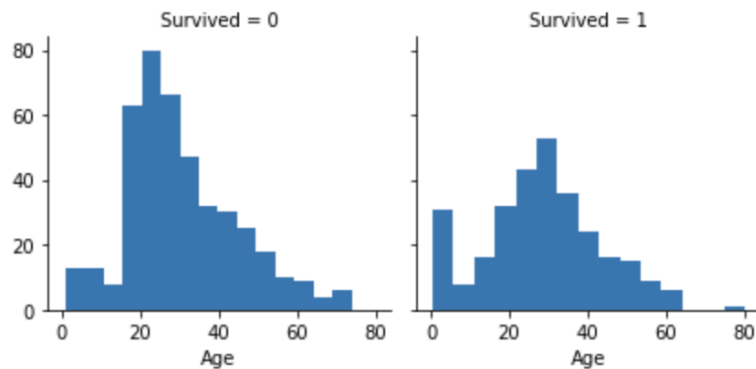


According to these two figures, female passengers had a significantly higher survival rate compared to males. Females had a 74.2038% survival rate while males only had a 18.8908% survival rate.

Survived		
Pclass	Sex	
1	female	0.968085
	male	0.368852
2	female	0.921053
	male	0.157407
3	female	0.500000
	male	0.135447

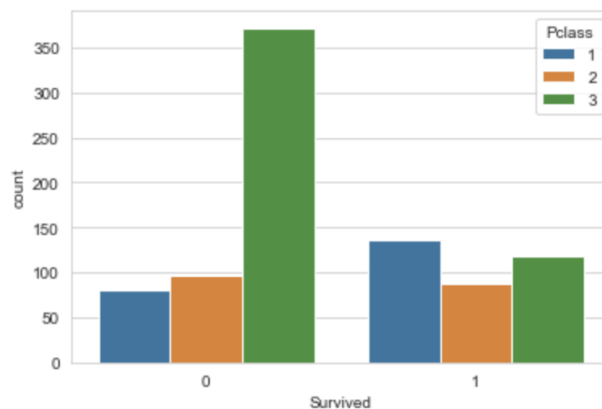
From this table, we can see the relation between gender and survival rate, while taking into account the class of the passenger. It can be inferred that females from both Class 1 and 2 have significantly high survival rates (96.8% and 92.1%, respectively), while males from classes 2 and 3 only have a 15.7% and 13.5% survival rate, respectively.

Hypothesis 3: Determine if the survival rate is associated to the age.



This figure shows the relationship between survival rate and age. As seen from the graph of survivors, the bars of the histogram decrease after a certain point (Age = 30). However, it is noticeable that the graph increases as well from Age=0 to Age=30. This means that the chances of survival drops as age increases for passengers older than 30.

Hypothesis 4: Relation between passengers who DID NOT survive and class of the passenger.



From the above figure, it can be inferred that there is a relation between passengers who did not survive and their respective classes. Most of the passengers who did not survive are those classified under Class 3.