Titanic Dataset — Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) Report

★ Dataset Information

• Total entries: 891 passengers

• Total features: 15 columns

• Feature types:

- o 4 Integer columns
- o 2 Float columns
- o 5 Object (string) columns
- o 2 Boolean columns
- o 2 Category columns

• Missing data:

- \circ 'Age' \rightarrow missing in several rows
- o 'Embarked' → a few missing values
- o 'Deck' → majority missing

Value Counts for Categorical Features

Sex:

o Male: 577

o Female: 314

• Embarked:

o Southampton (S): 644

o Cherbourg (C): 168

Queenstown (Q): 77

Who:

o Man: 537

o Woman: 271

o Child: 83

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• Embark Town:

o Southampton: 644

o Cherbourg: 168

o Queenstown: 77

Alive:

o No: 549

o Yes: 342

Observations from Visual Analysis

1. Missing Values:

o 'Age', 'Cabin' (Deck), and 'Embarked' columns have missing data.

2. Pairplot Insights:

 Survived passengers were more likely to be from higher classes (lower pclass number) and had higher fares.

3. Correlation Heatmap:

o 'Fare' and 'Pclass' show strong correlations with survival chances.

4. Age Distribution:

Most passengers are between 20 to 40 years old.

5. Fare vs Survival:

Survivors generally paid higher fares.

6. Passenger Class Distribution:

o Most passengers belonged to the 3rd class (lowest ticket class).

7. Survival Rate by Gender:

o Females had a significantly higher survival rate compared to males.

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Summary of Findings

- Younger passengers and passengers who paid higher fares were more likely to survive.
- Gender was a strong predictor of survival; **females** had much higher survival chances than males.
- First-class passengers had better survival outcomes than second- and third-class passengers.
- Columns like 'Age' and 'Cabin' require careful treatment for missing values before proceeding to predictive modeling.

XX Conclusion

This EDA highlights key variables influencing survival on the Titanic.

Handling missing data properly and focusing on critical features like **gender**, **fare**, and **passenger class** will be crucial in any future machine learning modeling.