Data Professionals Survey Analysis

Power bi and Sql Project Report

select * from data_professionals_survey;

Unique_ID	Job_Profile	Career_Switch	Min_sal	Max_sal	Avg_Salary (USD)	Industry	Programming_Language	Rating_salary	Rating_work_life_bal	Rating_Coworkers
62a33b3db4da29969c62df3d	data analyst	Yes	106	125	116	healthcare	Python	9	9	7
62a33ba1bae91e4b8b82e35c	data analyst	No	41	65	53	finance	R	1	2	5
62a33c2cbc6861bf3176bec1	data engineer	No	0	40	20	clean energy	Python	0	8	7
62a33c8624a26260273822f9	analytics consultant	Yes	150	225	188	finance	R	10	6	7
62a33c91f3072dd892621e03	data analyst	Yes	41	65	53	healthcare	R	1	4	4
62a33cb6cf25554317300177	data analyst	Yes	0	40	20	coworking space	Python	2	3	3
62a33cb72e54c9003e531c65	data scientist	Yes	0	40	20	finance	Python	0	6	6
62a33cd30f8c8599d5af0f8f	data engineer	Yes	125	150	138	retail	Other:SQL	10	5	5
62a33cd3cf25554317300 1d9	data analyst	Yes	86	105	96	healthcare	R	4	4	4
62a33cd8bc6861bf3176c05f	data analyst	Yes	41	65	53	telecommunication	Python	2	0	3
62a33ce918134ddc75ce8c30	data analyst	Yes	66	85	76	logistics	Python	10	10	8

1) No. and Percentage of Career Switches by job profile

```
select Job_Profile, count(Career_Switch) as Switched_Career
from data_professionals_survey
where Career_Switch = 'Yes'
group by Job_Profile
order by count(Career_Switch) desc;
```

Job_Profile	Switched_Career
data analyst	240
student/looking/none	40
data engineer	22
data scientist	19
database developer	5
business analyst	5
analytics engineer	2
data architect	2
analytics consultant	1
manager, business intelligence develop	1
business intelligence consultant	1
research analyst	1
insights analyst	1

```
select Job_Profile, count(Job_Profile) as num_of_people ,
sum(case when Career_Switch = 'Yes' then 1 else 0 end) as switched,
100 * sum(case when Career_Switch = 'Yes' then 1 else 0 end) / count(*) as
percent_switched
from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile ;
```

Job_Profile	num_of_people	switched	percent_switched
data analyst	370	240	64.8649
data engineer	38	22	57.8947
analytics consultant	1	1	100.0000
data scientist	25	19	76.0000
student/looking/none	84	40	47.6190
fp&a analyst	1	0	0.0000
bi developer	1	0	0.0000
manager, business intelligence develop	1	1	100.0000
business analyst	9	5	55.5556
business intelligence consultant	1	1	100.0000
sr. supply chain analyst	1	0	0.0000
director of data analytics	1	0	0.0000
learning management specialist	1	0	0.0000

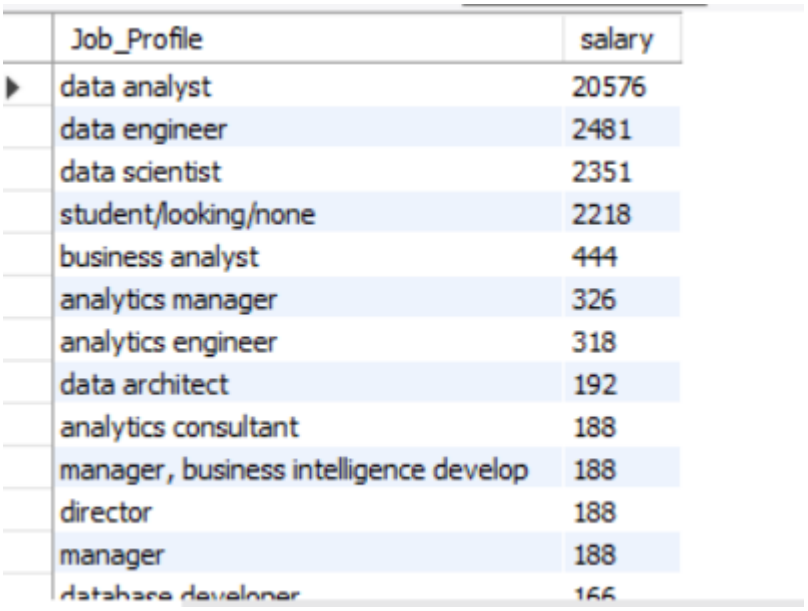
2) Most Common factors for career switch

```
select Switch_factor, count(Switch_factor) as count from
data_professionals_survey
group by Switch_factor
order by count desc;
```

Switch_factor	count
Better Salary	293
Remote Work	121
Good Work/Life Balance	112
Good Culture	53
Responsibilities	1
Development	1
Strong organizational data strategy, high-perfo...	1
Currently very happy with where I am.	1
My passion is to become a Data analyst	1
Different job title, either product owner or cons...	1
Opportunity for advancement	1
Want to move from Australia to Canada, so pos...	1
All of the options are important to me when look...	1

3) Sum of Salary by Job profile (it is affected by the no. of records per category)

```
select Job_Profile, sum(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) as salary
from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile
order by salary desc;
```



Job_Profile	salary
data analyst	20576
data engineer	2481
data scientist	2351
student/looking/none	2218
business analyst	444
analytics manager	326
analytics engineer	318
data architect	192
analytics consultant	188
manager, business intelligence develop	188
director	188
manager	188
database developer	166

4) Average salary by job profile

```
select Job_Profile, avg(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) as avg_salary
from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile
order by avg_salary desc;
```

Job_Profile	avg_salary
analytics consultant	188.0000
manager, business intelligence develop	188.0000
manager	188.0000
director	188.0000
analytics manager	163.0000
manager of a team of data analysts	138.0000
bi manager	116.0000
sr. supply chain analyst	96.0000
director of data analytics	96.0000
jr. data scientist	96.0000
does a social media analyst count?	96.0000
software engineer	96.0000
software engineer, ai	96.0000

5) Showing average salary by job profile with the proportion of each job profile in the data

```
SELECT
    Job_Profile,
    COUNT(*) AS Num_Records,
    AVG(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) AS Avg_Salary,
    COUNT(*) / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM data_professionals_survey) AS
Proportion
FROM
    data_professionals_survey
GROUP BY
    Job_Profile
ORDER BY
    Proportion DESC;
```

Job_Profile	Num_Records	Avg_Salary	Proportion
data analyst	370	55.6108	0.6046
student/looking/none	84	26.4048	0.1373
data engineer	38	65.2895	0.0621
data scientist	25	94.0400	0.0408
business analyst	9	49.3333	0.0147
database developer	5	33.2000	0.0082
analytics engineer	4	79.5000	0.0065
data architect	3	64.0000	0.0049
other (please specify)	2	68.0000	0.0033
analytics manager	2	163.0000	0.0033
data manager	2	64.5000	0.0033
fp&a analyst	1	53.0000	0.0016
bi developer	1	20.0000	0.0016

6) Salary by country of residence and no. of records of that country in the data

```
select Country_of_residence, avg(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) as avg_sal, count(*)
from data_professionals_survey
group by Country_of_residence
order by count(*) desc;
```

Country_of_residence	avg_sal	count(*)
United States	78.9419	258
India	30.0435	69
United Kingdom	45.8684	38
Canada	68.0313	32
Nigeria	22.0741	27
Germany	48.2857	14
Spain	23.6667	9
Australia	65.2500	8
Costa Rica	20.0000	8
Egypt	24.7143	7
Kenya	24.7143	7
Argentina	20.0000	6
Poland	25.5000	6

7) Average salary by industry

– count of each industry

```
update data_professionals_survey
set Industry = 'other'
where Industry in (
select Industry from (
```

```
select Industry, count(*) from data_professionals_survey
group by Industry
having count(*) < 5
) as subquery
);
```

```
select distinct Industry , count(*)
from data_professionals_survey
group by Industry
order by count(*) desc;
```

Industry	count(*)
tech	145
other	144
finance	93
healthcare	82
education	38
telecommunication	22
retail	15
construction	14
real estate	13
automotive	8
consulting	8
manufacturing	7

```
select Industry, avg(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) as avg_sal ,
count(*) as no_of_records_per_industry
from data_professionals_survey
group by Industry
order by avg_sal desc;
```

Industry	avg_sal	no_of_records_per_industry
retail	86.9333	15
energy	76.2000	5
healthcare	64.4146	82
automotive	63.3750	8
marketing	60.6667	6
finance	57.7097	93
consulting	55.8750	8
real estate	55.7692	13
insurance	55.6000	5
education	55.2105	38
agriculture	53.0000	7
other	50.8681	144

8) average salary by programming language

– cleaning prog lang column

```
update data_professionals_survey
set cleaned_Prog_lang =
case
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%python%" then 'Python'
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%sql%" then 'SQL'
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%excel%" then 'Excel'
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%javascript%" then 'Javascript'
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%c/c++%" then 'c/c++'
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%dax%" then 'DAX'
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%r" then 'DAX'
when lower(Programming_Language) like "%dont%" or lower(Programming_language)
like "%don't%" or lower(Programming_language)
like "%don't know%" or lower(Programming_language)
like "%do not%" or lower(Programming_language)
like "%know any%" or lower(Programming_language)
like "%none%" or lower(Programming_language)
like "%na%" then 'None'
else 'other'
end;

select cleaned_Prog_lang, count(*)
from data_professionals_survey
group by cleaned_Prog_lang
order by count(*) desc ;
```

cleaned_Prog_lang	count(*)
Python	409
R	106
SQL	49
other	14
None	13
c/c++	7
Javascript	6
DAX	5
Excel	3

```
select cleaned_Prog_lang, count(*), avg(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) as avg_salary
from data_professionals_survey
group by cleaned_Prog_lang
order by avg_salary desc ;
```

cleaned_Prog_lang	count(*)	avg_salary
other	14	78.7857
DAX	5	74.2000
SQL	49	71.6122
None	13	64.1538
R	106	55.9434
Python	409	51.0073
Javascript	6	49.1667
Excel	3	42.0000
c/c++	7	38.8571

```
select Job_Profile, cleaned_Prog_lang, avg(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) as avg_salary, count(*)
from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile, cleaned_Prog_lang
order by avg_salary desc ;
```

Job_Profile	cleaned_Prog_lang	avg_salary	count(*)
analytics consultant	R	188.0000	1
manager, business intelligence develop	Python	188.0000	1
analytics manager	R	188.0000	1
manager	Python	188.0000	1
director	None	188.0000	1
data engineer	SQL	142.6000	5
manager of a team of data analysts	SQL	138.0000	1
analytics manager	Python	138.0000	1
data scientist	R	121.5000	4
other (please specify)	other	116.0000	1

// Popular languages among different job profiles

```
select Job_Profile, cleaned_Prog_lang, avg(`Avg_Salary (USD)`) as avg_salary, count(*)
from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile, cleaned_Prog_lang
order by Job_Profile, cleaned_Prog_lang;
```

Job_Profile	cleaned_Prog_lang	avg_salary	count(*)
consultant	Python	20.0000	1
continuous quality improvement s...	DAX	53.0000	1
data analyst	c/c++	33.2000	5
data analyst	DAX	88.3333	3
data analyst	Excel	36.5000	2
data analyst	None	50.4444	9
data analyst	other	81.8000	10
data analyst	Python	52.3065	248
data analyst	R	58.9688	64
data analyst	SQL	70.8276	29

Job_Profile	cleaned_Prog_lang	avg_salary	count(*)
data engineer	Javascript	74.5000	2
data engineer	Python	51.8276	29
data engineer	R	58.0000	2
data engineer	SQL	142.6000	5
data integrity	R	20.0000	1
data manager	R	64.5000	2
data scientist	Python	87.4500	20
data scientist	R	121.5000	4
data scientist	SQL	116.0000	1
data scientist intern	R	20.0000	1

9) comparisons of ratings on various factors

– on salary

```
select Rating_salary,
100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey) as percentage_votes,
sum(100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey))
over (order by percentage_votes desc, Rating_salary desc) as cumulative_votes
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating_salary
order by count(*) desc , Rating_salary desc;
```

Rating_salary	percentage_votes	cumulative_votes
3	14.0523	14.0523
4	12.0915	26.1438
5	11.6013	37.7451
0	11.6013	49.3464
7	10.2941	59.6405
8	8.9869	68.6275
2	8.9869	77.6144
6	8.8235	86.4379
1	7.3529	93.7908
10	3.2680	97.0588

– on work - life balance

```
select Rating_work_life_bal,
100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey) as percentage_votes,
sum(100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey))
over (order by count(*) desc, Rating_work_life_bal desc) as cumulative_votes
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating_work_life_bal
order by count(*) desc , Rating_work_life_bal desc;
```

Rating_work_life_bal	percentage_votes	cumulative_votes
6	14.3791	14.3791
5	13.5621	27.9412
7	11.6013	39.5425
8	11.4379	50.9804
10	10.6209	61.6013
4	8.9869	70.5882
9	7.6797	78.2680

– on upward mobility

```
select Rating_Upward_mobility,
100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey) as percentage_votes,
sum(100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey))
over (order by count(*) desc, Rating_Upward_mobility desc) as cumulative_votes
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating_Upward_mobility
order by count(*) desc , Rating_Upward_mobility desc;
```

Rating_Upward_mobility	percentage_votes	cumulative_votes
5	14.8693	14.8693
4	12.2549	27.1242
7	11.2745	38.3987
0	11.2745	49.6732
6	10.7843	60.4575
3	9.6405	70.0980

– on coworkers

```
select Rating_Coworkers,
100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey) as percentage_votes,
sum(100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey))
over (order by count(*) desc, Rating_Coworkers desc) as cumulative_votes
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating_Coworkers
order by count(*) desc , Rating_Coworkers desc;
```

Rating_Coworkers	percentage_votes	cumulative_votes
5	15.0327	15.0327
7	12.5817	27.6144
6	12.2549	39.8693
8	11.7647	51.6340
10	10.4575	62.0915
4	9.9673	72.0588
9	8.4967	80.5556
3	7.3529	87.9085

– on management

```
select Rating_Management,
100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey) as percentage_votes,
sum(100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey))
over (order by count(*) desc, Rating_Management desc) as cumulative_votes
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating_Management
```

order by count(*) desc , Rating_Management desc;

Rating_Management	percentage_votes	cumulative_votes
5	17.4837	17.4837
6	13.0719	30.5556
7	12.7451	43.3007
4	9.3137	52.6144
8	9.1503	61.7647
3	7.6797	69.4444
10	7.3529	76.7974

– on skill growth

```
select Rating_skill_growth,
100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey) as percentage_votes,
sum(100 * count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey))
over (order by count(*) desc, Rating_skill_growth desc) as cumulative_votes
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating_skill_growth
order by count(*) desc , Rating_skill_growth desc;
```

Rating_skill_growth	percentage_votes	cumulative_votes
10	13.2353	13.2353
6	12.9085	26.1438
7	10.9477	37.0915
4	10.7843	47.8758
8	8.8235	56.6993
5	8.6601	65.3595
3	8.6601	74.0196
9	8.0065	82.0261

– side by side percentage of each rating comparison on various factors (pivoting the info)

```
select Rating,
sum(case when factor = 'coworkers' then percentage else 0 end) as coworkers,
sum(case when factor = 'salary' then percentage else 0 end) as salary,
sum(case when factor = 'management' then percentage else 0 end) as management,
sum(case when factor = 'Skills_Growth' then percentage else 0 end) as skills_growth,
sum(case when factor = 'upward-mobility' then percentage else 0 end) as upward_mobility,
sum(case when factor = 'work-life-balance' then percentage else 0 end) as
work_life_balance
from
(
select 'coworkers' as factor,
Rating_Coworkers as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
```

```
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'salary' as factor,
Rating_salary as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'work-life-balance' as factor,
Rating_work_life_bal as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'management' as factor,
Rating_Management as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'Skills_Growth' as factor,
Rating_skill_growth as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'upward-mobility' as factor,
Rating_Upward_mobility as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from
data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
) ratings
group by Rating
order by Rating desc;
```

Rating	coworkers	salary	management	skills_growth	upward_mobility	work_life_balance
10	0.1046	0.0327	0.0735	0.1324	0.0507	0.1062
9	0.0850	0.0294	0.0605	0.0801	0.0425	0.0768
8	0.1176	0.0899	0.0915	0.0882	0.0882	0.1144
7	0.1258	0.1029	0.1275	0.1095	0.1127	0.1160
6	0.1225	0.0882	0.1307	0.1291	0.1078	0.1438
5	0.1503	0.1160	0.1748	0.0866	0.1487	0.1356
4	0.0997	0.1209	0.0931	0.1078	0.1225	0.0899
3	0.0735	0.1405	0.0768	0.0866	0.0964	0.0735
2	0.0425	0.0899	0.0539	0.0654	0.0719	0.0556
1	0.0359	0.0735	0.0539	0.0490	0.0458	0.0425
0	0.0425	0.1160	0.0637	0.0654	0.1127	0.0458

– Viewing the max and min rating for each of the factors in tha dataset
Along with the proportion with which the rating was achieved

```
with ratings as (
select 'coworkers' as factor,
Rating_Coworkers as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'salary' as factor,
Rating_salary as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'work-life-balance' as factor,
Rating_work_life_bal as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'management' as factor,
Rating_Management as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'Skills_Growth' as factor,
Rating_skill_growth as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
```

```
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'upward-mobility' as factor,
Rating_Upward_mobility as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from
data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
) select factor, Rating, percentage from ratings
where percentage = (select max(percentage) from ratings r2 where
r2.factor = ratings.factor) or
percentage = (select min(percentage) from ratings r2 where
r2.factor = ratings.factor)
order by factor, percentage desc;
```

factor	Rating	percentage
coworkers	5	0.1503
coworkers	1	0.0359
management	5	0.1748
management	2	0.0539
management	1	0.0539
salary	3	0.1405
salary	9	0.0294
Skills_Growth	10	0.1324
Skills_Growth	1	0.0490
upward-mobility	5	0.1487
upward-mobility	9	0.0425
work-life-balance	6	0.1438
work-life-balance	1	0.0425

– What are the top-rated and lowest-rated factors (e.g., salary, work-life balance)? Taken out according to its percentage in the data

```
with ratings as (
select 'coworkers' as factor,
Rating_Coworkers as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'salary' as factor,
Rating_salary as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
```

```
group by Rating
union
select 'work-life-balance' as factor,
Rating_work_life_bal as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'management' as factor,
Rating_Management as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'Skills_Growth' as factor,
Rating_skill_growth as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
union
select 'upward-mobility' as factor,
Rating_Upward_mobility as Rating, count(*)/(select count(*) from
data_professionals_survey)
as percentage
from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating
)
select factor, max(Rating)from ratings
where
percentage = (select max(percentage) from ratings r2 where
r2.factor = ratings.factor)
group by factor
order by max(Rating) desc;
```

factor	max(Rating)
Skills_Growth	10
work-life-balance	6
coworkers	5
management	5
upward-mobility	5
salary	3

10) Which job profiles report the highest satisfaction levels?

```
select Job_Profile, round(avg(Rating_salary), 2) as avg_sal_rating,
round(avg(Rating_Management), 2) as avg_rating_management,
round(avg(Rating_skill_growth), 2) as avg_rating_skill_growth,
round(avg(Rating_work_life_bal), 2) as avg_rating_work_life_bal,
round(avg(Rating_Upward_mobility), 2) as avg_rating_upward_mobility,
```

round(avg(Rating_Coworkers), 2) as avg_rating_coworkers
from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile;

Job_Profile	avg_sal_rating	avg_rating_management	avg_rating_skill_growth	avg_rating_work_life_bal	avg_rating_upward_mobility	avg_rating_coworkers
data analyst	4.53	5.60	5.89	6.02	5.01	6.09
data engineer	4.34	5.24	6.45	5.92	5.16	5.92
analytics consultant	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.00	7.00	7.00
data scientist	5.68	6.12	6.84	6.12	5.56	6.76
student/looking/none	2.54	3.64	3.95	4.12	3.11	4.29
fp&a analyst	5.00	8.00	7.00	10.00	8.00	8.00
bi developer	2.00	7.00	6.00	9.00	5.00	7.00
manager, business intelligence develop	10.00	8.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	9.00
business analyst	4.56	6.89	5.67	6.44	5.67	6.89
business intelligence consultant	6.00	3.00	8.00	7.00	9.00	4.00
sr. supply chain analyst	4.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	5.00	3.00
director of data analytics	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

11) What is the demographic distribution (gender, ethnicity, age) across industries and roles?

select Job_Profile, round(avg(age),2) as avg_age from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile
order by avg(age) desc;

Job_Profile	avg_age
business analys	60.00
director	58.00
manager of a team of data analysts	52.00
learning management specialist	51.00
sales & marketing	48.00
manager	43.00
pmo	43.00
does a social media analyst count?	42.00
educator	42.00
driver	42.00
teacher	42.00
software engineer, ai	40.00

select Gender, count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage_share_in_data
from data_professionals_survey
group by Gender;

Gender	percentage_share_in_data
Male	0.7435
Female	0.2565

select Job_Profile, Gender, count(*)
as count from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile, Gender
order by Job_Profile, count desc;

Job_Profile	Gender	count
business intelligence analyst	Male	1
business intelligence consultant	Male	1
business intelligence developer	Male	1
business intelligence engineer	Male	1
consultant	Male	1
continuous quality improvement s...	Male	1
data analyst	Male	271
data analyst	Female	99
data architect	Male	2
data architect	Female	1
data coordinator	Female	1
data engineer	Male	34

```
select Rating_skill_growth , avg(Age) from data_professionals_survey
group by Rating_skill_growth
order by Rating_skill_growth desc;
```

Rating_skill_growth	avg(Age)
10	29.0988
9	29.7551
8	29.2222
7	30.4627
6	30.4937
5	29.2264
4	31.2576
3	30.0755
2	29.5250
1	28.6000
0	29.6500

12) Which factors contribute to finding a job being "Very Easy" or "Very Difficult"?

```
select Difficulty_getting_job , count(*)/(select count(*) from data_professionals_survey)
as percentage_share_in_data
from data_professionals_survey
group by Difficulty_getting_job
order by percentage_share_in_data desc;
```

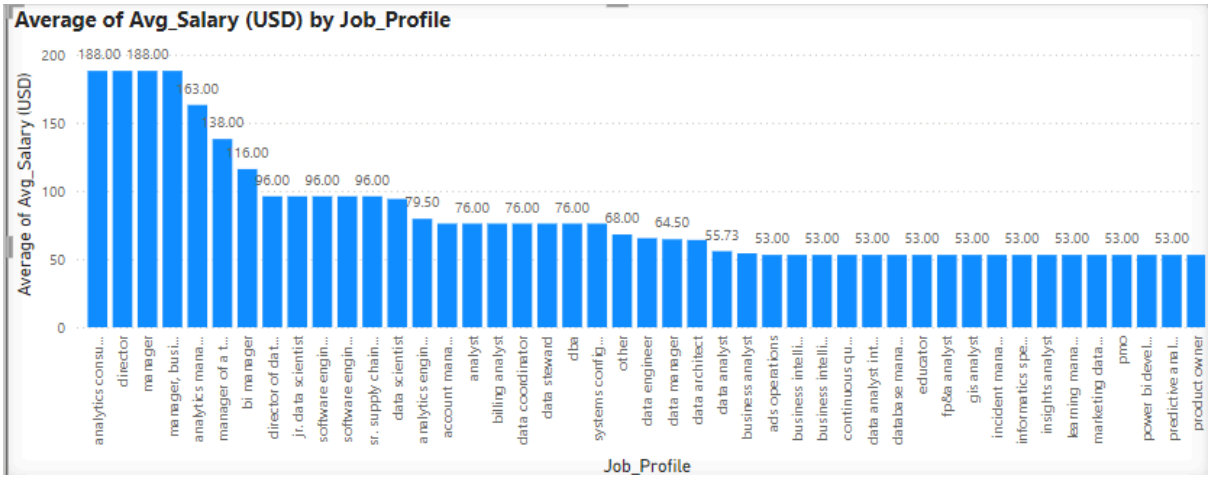
Difficulty_getting_job	percentage_share_in_data
Neither easy nor difficult	0.4314
Difficult	0.2484
Easy	0.2108
Very Difficult	0.0703
Very Easy	0.0392

```
select Job_Profile, Difficulty_getting_job , count(*)/(select count(*) from
data_professionals_survey)
as percentage_share_in_data
from data_professionals_survey
group by Job_Profile, Difficulty_getting_job
order by Job_Profile, percentage_share_in_data desc;
```

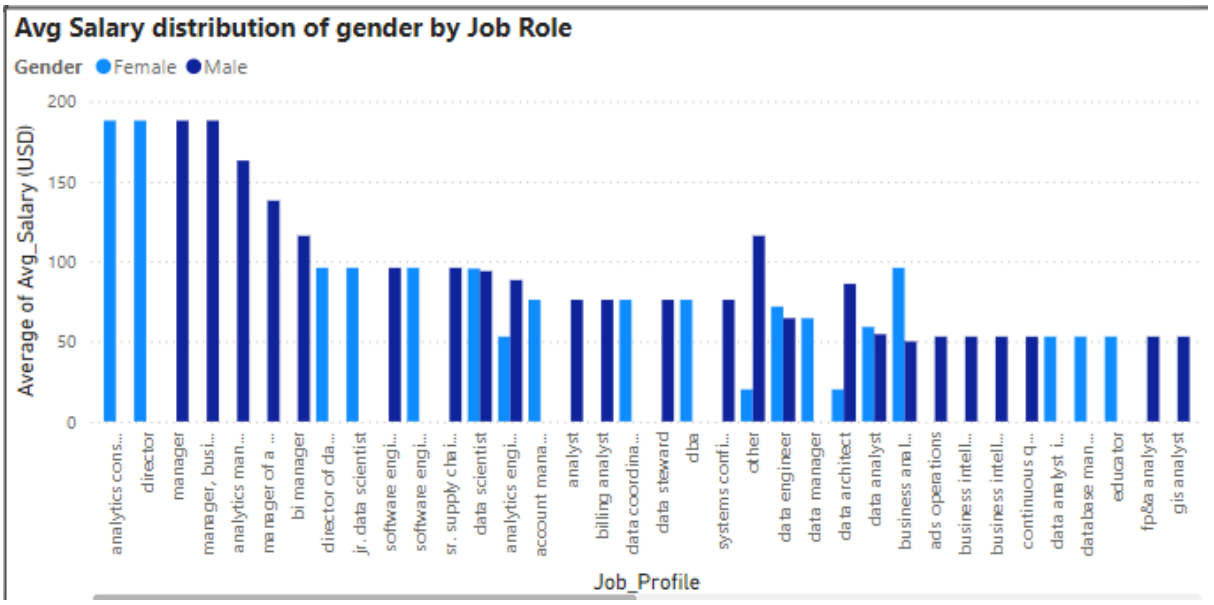
Job_Profile	Difficulty_getting_job	percentage_share_in_data
data analyst	Neither easy nor difficult	0.2631
data analyst	Easy	0.1422
data analyst	Difficult	0.1389
data analyst	Very Difficult	0.0376
data analyst	Very Easy	0.0229
data architect	Neither easy nor difficult	0.0016
data architect	Difficult	0.0016
data architect	Very Difficult	0.0016
data coordinator	Easy	0.0016
data engineer	Neither easy nor difficult	0.0327
data engineer	Easy	0.0147
data engineer	Difficult	0.0114
data integrity	Neither easy nor difficult	0.0016
data manager	Easy	0.0033
data scientist	Difficult	0.0163
data scientist	Neither easy nor difficult	0.0147
data scientist	Easy	0.0082
data scientist	Very Easy	0.0016
data scientist intern	Difficult	0.0016
data steward	Neither easy nor difficult	0.0016
database developer	Difficult	0.0049
database developer	Easy	0.0033
database manager	Easy	0.0016
dba	Neither easy nor difficult	0.0016

Insights from the above analysis

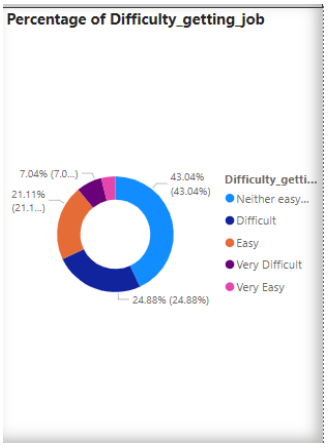
- People holding managing posts are getting better salaries than other profiles including analysts and scientists



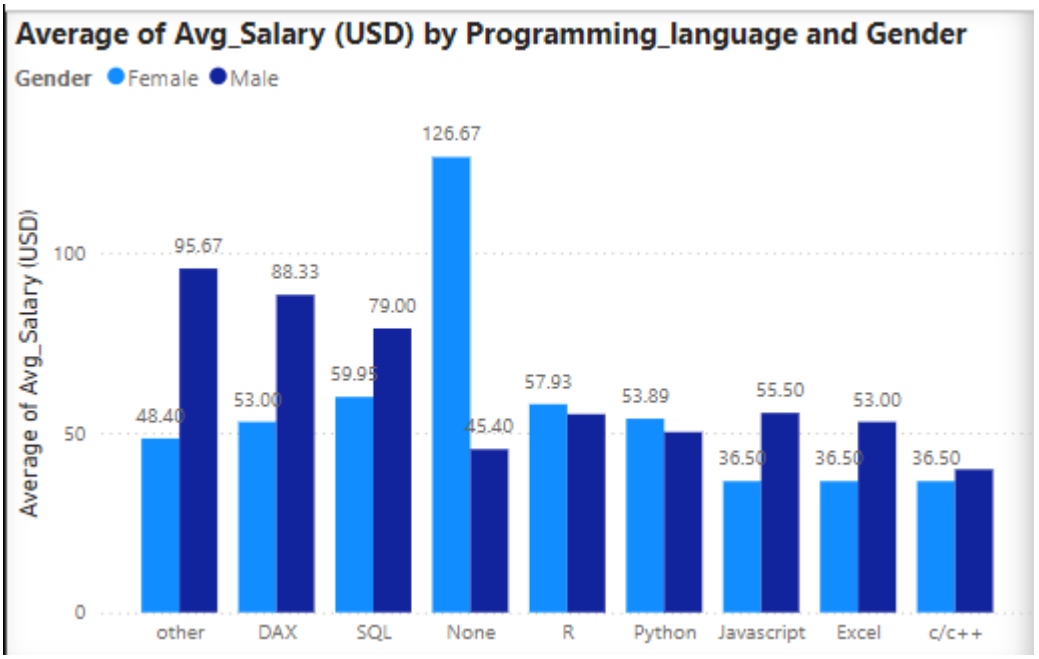
- Females are getting salary as per the males - no bias trend shown in the data



- Most people found it neither easy nor difficult to land their job.

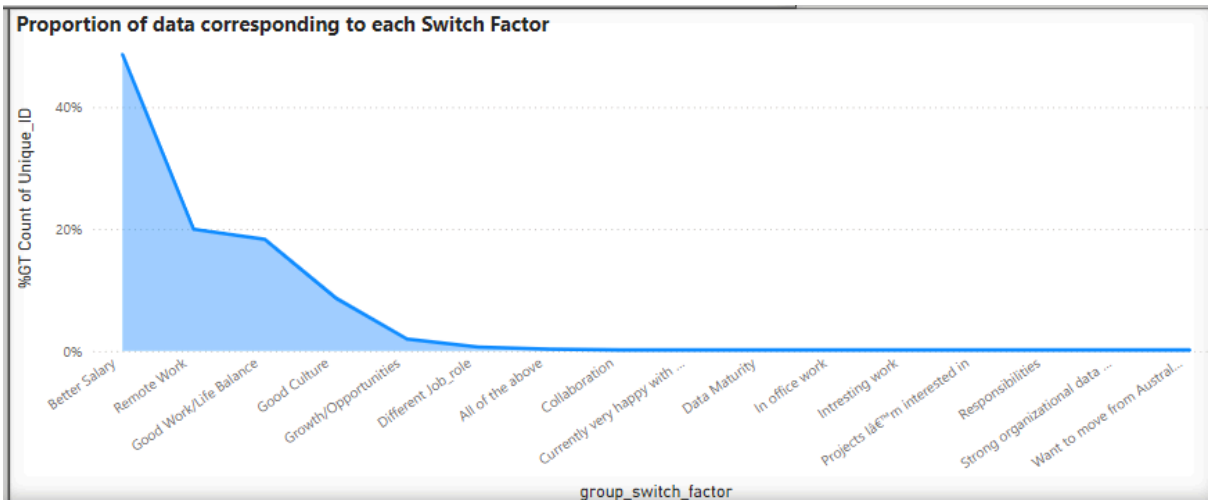


- People not using any programming language may be using some analysis tools , and DAX, SQL are getting more salary than Python users from the data.
  Still a strong conclusion on this fact can't be made because the no. of python users is much more than the the two categories in the data

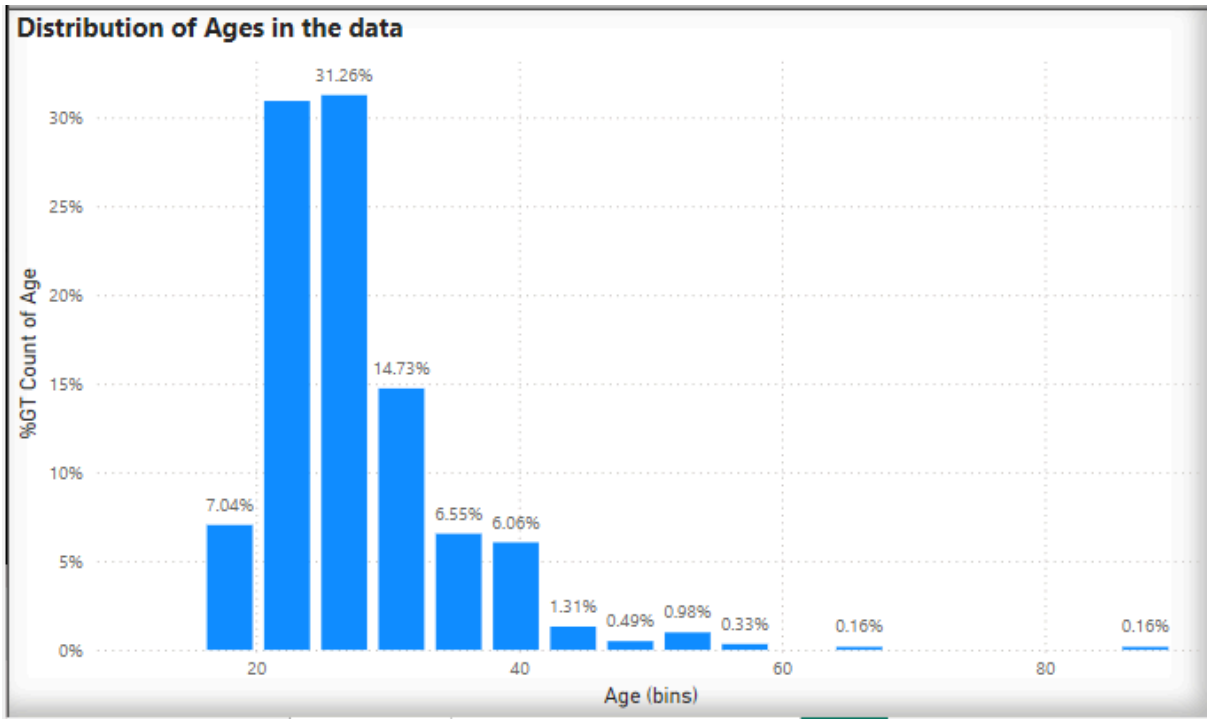


- Average rating to all the factors is found to be around 5 i.e. 50 percent satisfaction level overall, with the least satisfying factor being salary

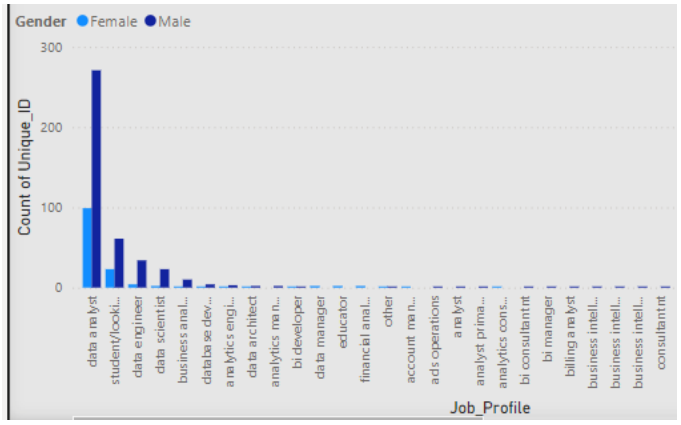
- We can say mostly people switched in search of better salary



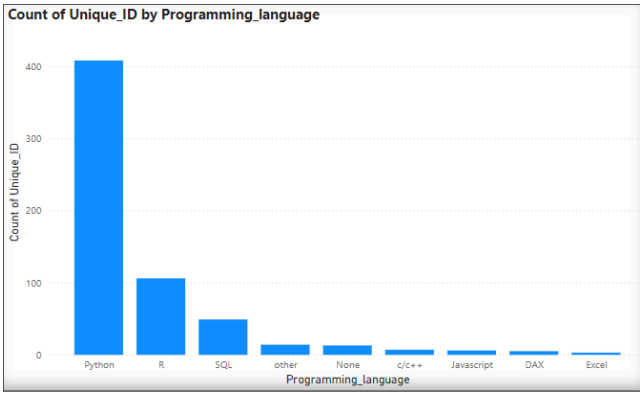
- Mostly people are from the 20-40 age group.



- Most common profile being Data Analyst.



- Most popular language of choice in the data is Python.



- People who did Phd and masters are the most well paid off.