## **Topic: Data Visualisation using Al**

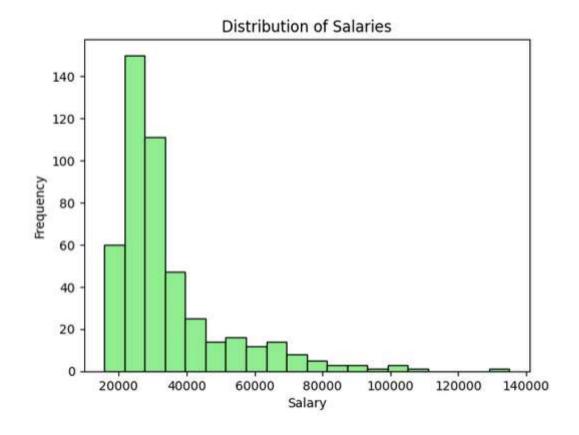
1) Generate a histogram using any library to visualize the distribution of salaries among employees in the dataset.

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd

df = pd.read\_csv(r'C:\Users\dubey\Downloads\Employee data.csv')

plt.hist(df['salary'], bins=20, color='lightgreen', edgecolor='black')

plt.title('Distribution of Salaries')
plt.xlabel('Salary')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()



2) Generate a bar plot to compare the average salary of male and female employees using any library.

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd

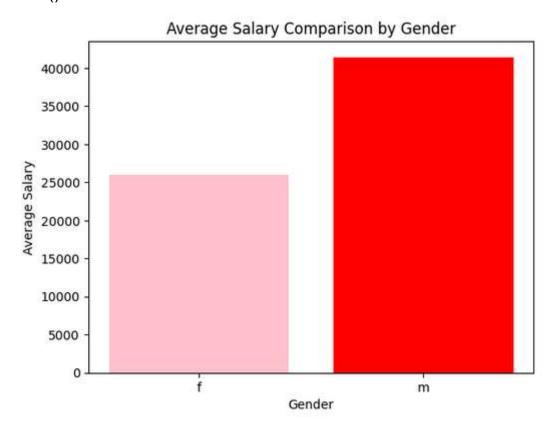
df = pd.read\_csv(r'C:\Users\dubey\Downloads\Employee data.csv')

gender salary avg = df.groupby('gender')['salary'].mean()

plt.bar(gender\_salary\_avg.index, gender\_salary\_avg, color=['pink', 'red'])

plt.title('Average Salary Comparison by Gender') plt.xlabel('Gender') plt.ylabel('Average Salary')

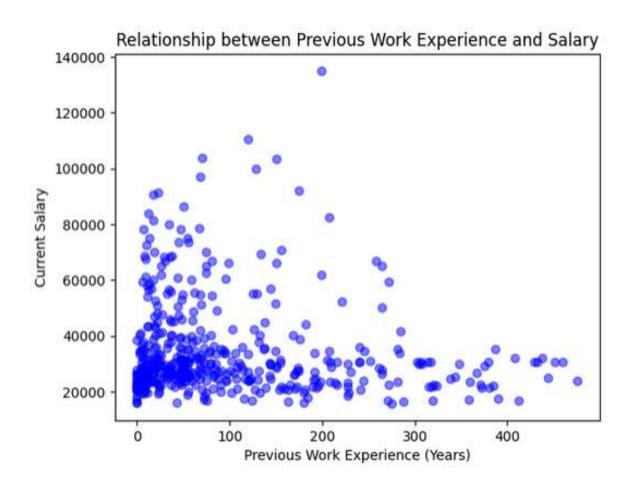
plt.show()



3) Create a scatter plot using any library to illustrate the relationship between previous work experience (prevexp) and the current salary of employees.

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

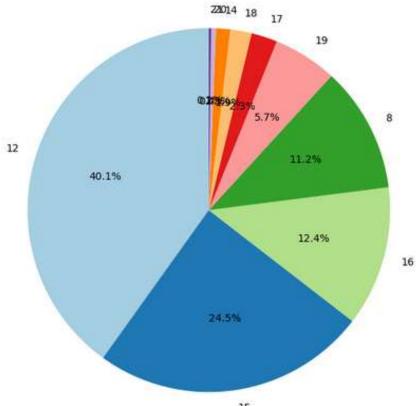
df = pd.read\_csv(r'C:\Users\dubey\Downloads\Employee data.csv')
plt.scatter(df['prevexp'], df['salary'], color='blue', alpha=0.5
plt.title('Relationship between Previous Work Experience and Salary')
plt.xlabel('Previous Work Experience (Years)')
plt.ylabel('Current Salary'
plt.show()



4)Generate a pie chart to visualize the distribution of educational backgrounds among employees.

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import pandas as pd df = pd.read csv(r'C:\Users\dubey\Downloads\Employee data.csv') education distribution = df['educ'].value counts() plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8)) plt.pie(education distribution, labels=education distribution.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90, colors=plt.cm.Paired.colors) plt.title('Distribution of Educational Backgrounds Among Employees') plt.show()

#### Distribution of Educational Backgrounds Among Employees



5) Use any AI library such as sweetviz or dtale to generate the summary of the data.

import sweetviz as sv

import pandas as pd

# Replace 'your data.csv' with the actual file path

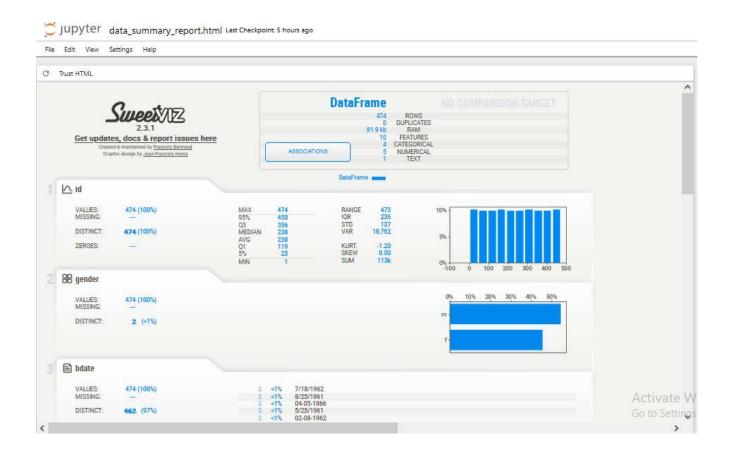
df = pd.read csv(r'C:\Users\dubey\Downloads\Employee data.csv')

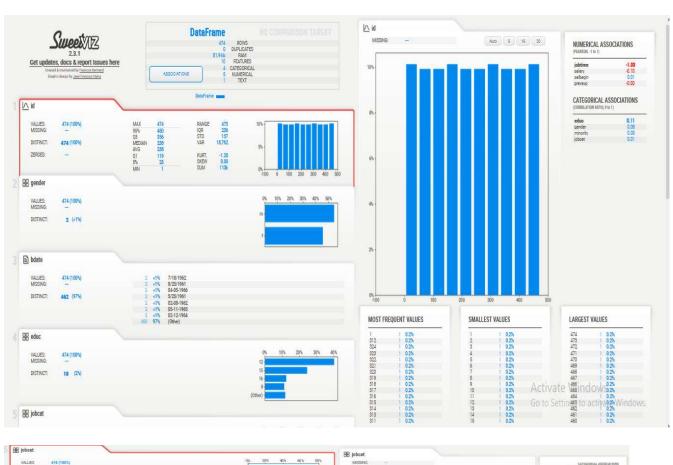
# Generate the summary report using sweetviz

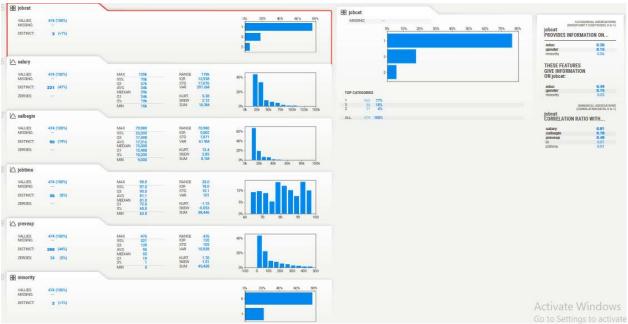
report = sv.analyze(df)

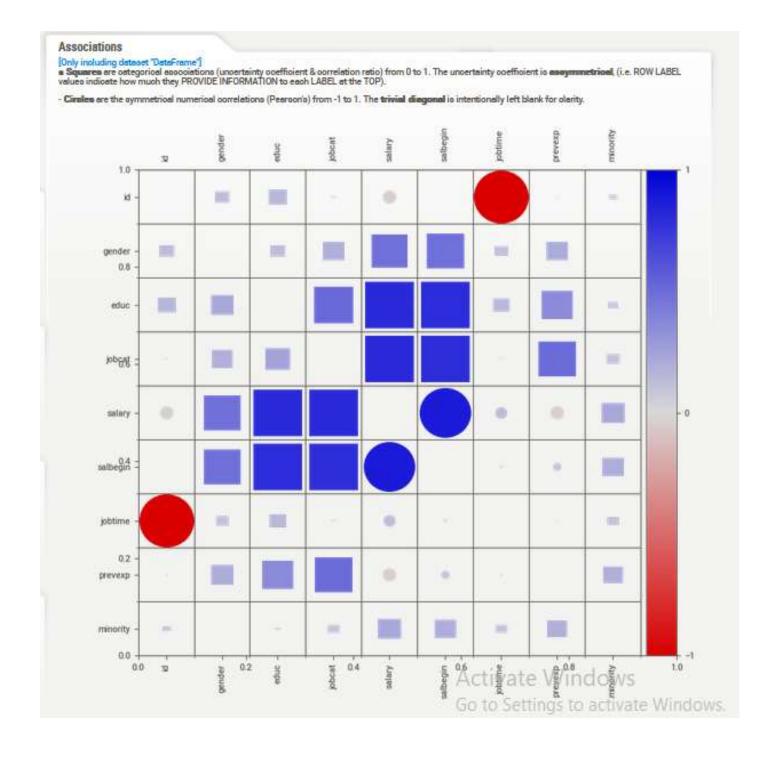
# Save the report to an HTML file

report.show html('data summary report.html')









# used dtale to generate the summary of the data.

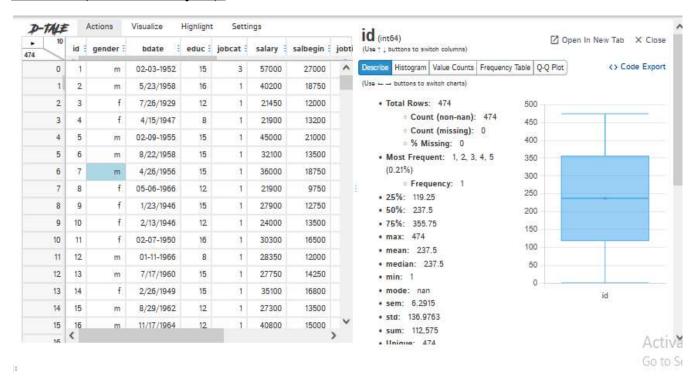
# import dtale

### # Launch D-Tale web interface

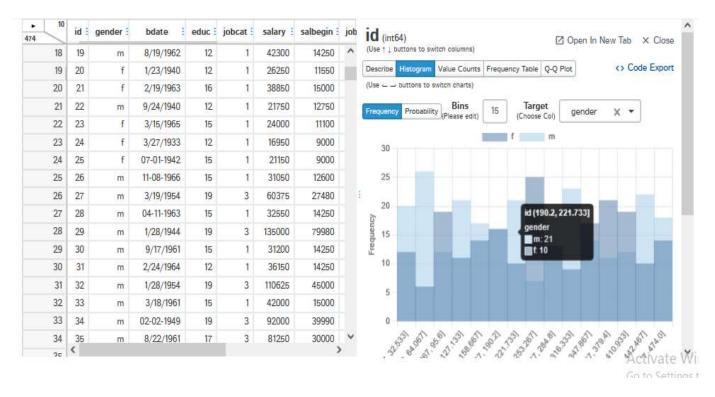
# dtale.show(df)

10	id :	gender :	bdate :	educ :	jobcat :	salary :	salbegin :	jobtime :	prevexp	minority
0	1	m	02-03-1952	15	3	57000	27000	98	144	0
1	2	m	5/23/1958	16	1	40200	18750	98	36	0
2	3	f	7/26/1929	12	1	21450	12000	98	381	0
3	4	f	4/15/1947	8	1	21900	13200	98	190	0
4	5	m	02-09-1955	15	1	45000	21000	98	138	0
5	6	m	8/22/1958	15	1	32100	13500	98	67	0
6	7	m	4/26/1956	15	1	36000	18750	98	114	0
7	8	f	05-06-1966	12	1	21900	9750	98	0	0
8	9	f	1/23/1946	15	1	27900	12750	98	115	0
9	10	f	2/13/1946	12	1	24000	13500	98	244	0
10	11	f	02-07-1950	16	7	30300	16500	98	143	0
11	12	m	01-11-1966	8	1	28350	12000	98	26	1
12	13	m	7/17/1960	15	1	27750	14250	98	34	1
13	14	f	2/26/1949	15	1	35100	16800	98	137	1
14	15	m	8/29/1962	12	1	27300	13500	97	66	0
15	16	m	11/17/1964	12	1	40800	15000	97	24	0
16	17	m	7/18/1962	15	1	46000	14250	97	48	0
17	18	m	3/20/1956	16	3	103750	27510	97	70	0
18	19	m	8/19/1962	12	1	42300	14250	97	103	0
19	20	f	1/23/1940	12	1	26250	11550	97	48	0
20	21	f	2/19/1963	16	1	38850	15000	97	17	0
21	22	m	9/24/1940	12	1	21750	12750	97	315	1

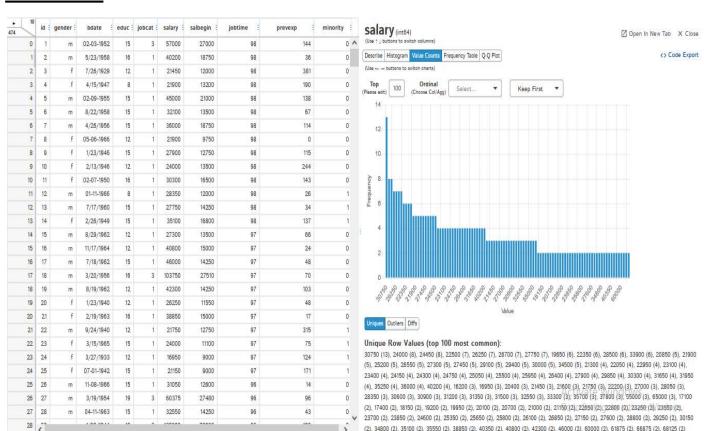
#### Describe (column analysis):



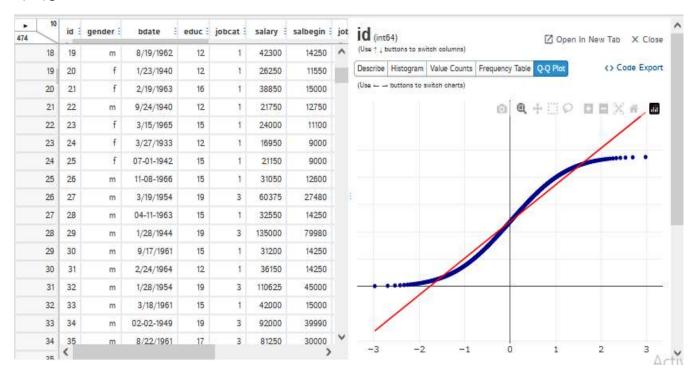
#### Histogram:



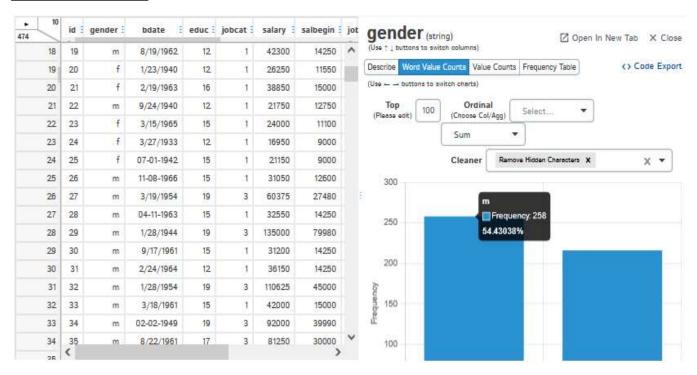
#### Value Count:



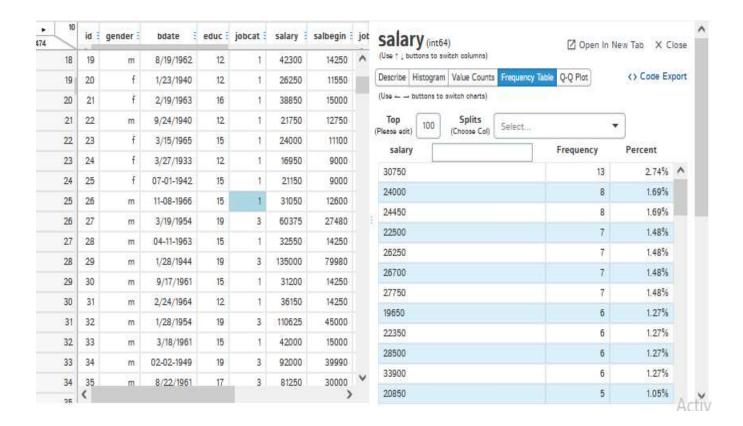
### Q-Q plot:



#### Word value count:



#### Frequency table:



D	TALE	A	ctions	Visualize F	lighlight	Settin	gs				
74	10	id :	gender :	bdate	educ :	jobcat :	salary :	salbegin :	jobtime :	prevexp	minority
	448	449	m	01-02-1966	16	3	70000	21750	65	19	0
	449	450	m	7/21/1954	19	3	55000	34980	65	129	0
	450	451	m	7/19/1969	15	1	28500	14250	65	20	0
	451	452	m	8/13/1953	12	1	28800	18000	65	210	0
	452	453	m	08-07-1930	15	1	24450	15750	65	338	0
	453	454	m	7/28/1965	19	3	90625	31250	65	18	0
	454	455	m	1/17/1964	16	3	43650	19500	65	19	0
	455	456	m	10/17/1959	19	3	75000	42510	65	54	0
	456	457	m	5/27/1968	15	1	31650	14250	65	10	0
	457	458	m	07-06-1965	19	3	61875	28740	65	26	0
	458	459	f	02-10-1971	12	1	21750	11250	65	0	0
	459	460	f	08-12-1969	12	1	22500	12750	65	24	0
	460	461	f	11-08-1943	8	1	21600	13500	65	173	0
	461	462	f	10/18/1963	16	3	34410	19500	65	79	0
	462	463	f	10/15/1934	15	1	20700	14250	65	241	0
	463	464	m	3/20/1962	19	3	47550	33000	64	27	0
	464	465	m	7/20/1962	12	1	33900	16500	64	106	0
	465	466	f	6/15/1948	12	1	23400	13500	64	198	0
	466	467	f	8/18/1967	16	1	32850	19500	64	20	0
	467	468	f	11/28/1965	16	3	55750	19980	64	36	0
	468	469	f	06-01-1964	15	1	25200	13950	64	57	0
	469	470	m	1/22/1964	12	1	26250	15750	64	69	1
	470	471	m	08-03-1966	15	1	26400	15750	64	32	1
	471	472	m	2/21/1966	15	1	39150	15750	63	46	0
	472	473	f	11/25/1937	12	1	21450	12750	63	139	0

#### **Conclusion:**

In conclusion, the analysis of the employee dataset yielded crucial insights through a variety of visualizations. The histogram uncovered a broad spectrum of salary distributions, aiding in the identification of potential outliers and patterns. Gender-based salary differences were effectively highlighted using a bar plot, shedding light on areas for potential improvement in pay equity. The scatter plot provided a clear representation of the relationship between previous work experience and current salaries, offering valuable information for talent management and compensation strategies.

Furthermore, the distribution of educational backgrounds among employees was succinctly visualized using a pie chart, emphasizing the diverse academic backgrounds within the workforce. Finally, leveraging Al libraries such as sweetviz or dtale proved instrumental in generating concise data summaries, allowing for a quick grasp of key trends and statistical insights. These insights equip decision-makers with the necessary information to address issues related to compensation, diversity, and overall talent management effectively. The comprehensive analysis serves as a foundation for informed decision-making and strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing organizational performance and employee satisfaction.