



INNOVATION. AUTOMATION. ANALYTICS

PROJECT ON

EDA Project - AMCAT Data Analysis

by: Rayapudi Gautam Kumar

About me

- My name is Gautam, I've pursued my bachelor's in EEE(Electrical and Electronics Engineering) and am a recent graduate and am driven towards tech-industry.
- Since I am from an electrical background, I am good in Math and with my interest in coding I thought data field would be perfect for a guy like me.
- I don't have any prior work experience as of now and am looking for opportunities where I can best implement my skills. Internships like the one Innomatics is providing are an immense help to the people who are seeking to upskill their career and knowledge
- My LinkedIn Profile ID: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/gautamrayapudi>
- My Github Profile ID: <https://github.com/GautamRayapudi>

Agenda

Business Problem

- AMCAT (Aspiring Minds Computer Adaptive Test) is an employability assessment test used by companies to evaluate the job-readiness of candidates. The test assesses various skills such as aptitude, technical knowledge, and communication skills. Here we test the employability and various factors effecting the recruitment.

Objective of the Project

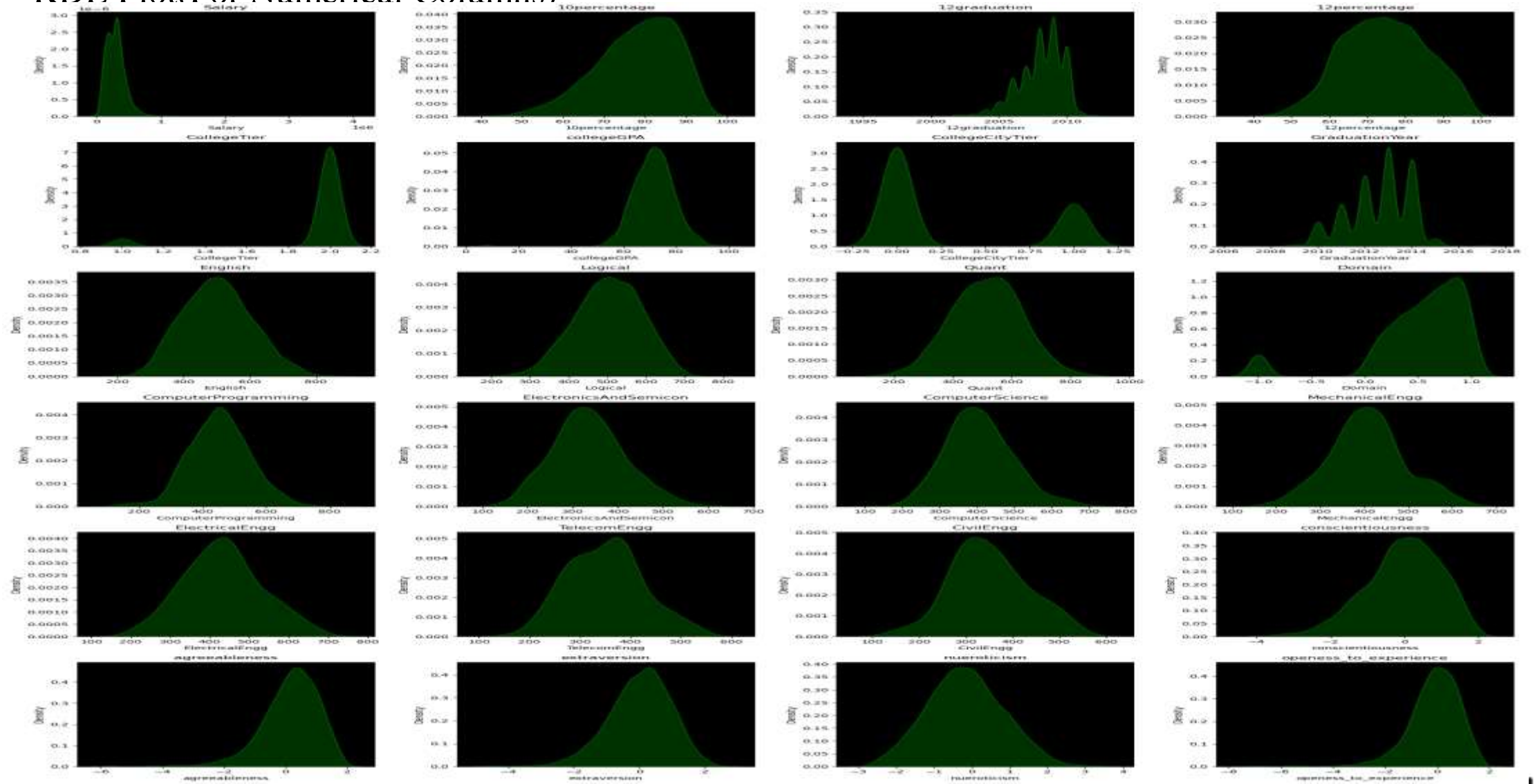
- The main objective of this project is to assess the various factors affecting the employability of the candidates through AMCAT exam 2015

Exploratory Data Analysis:

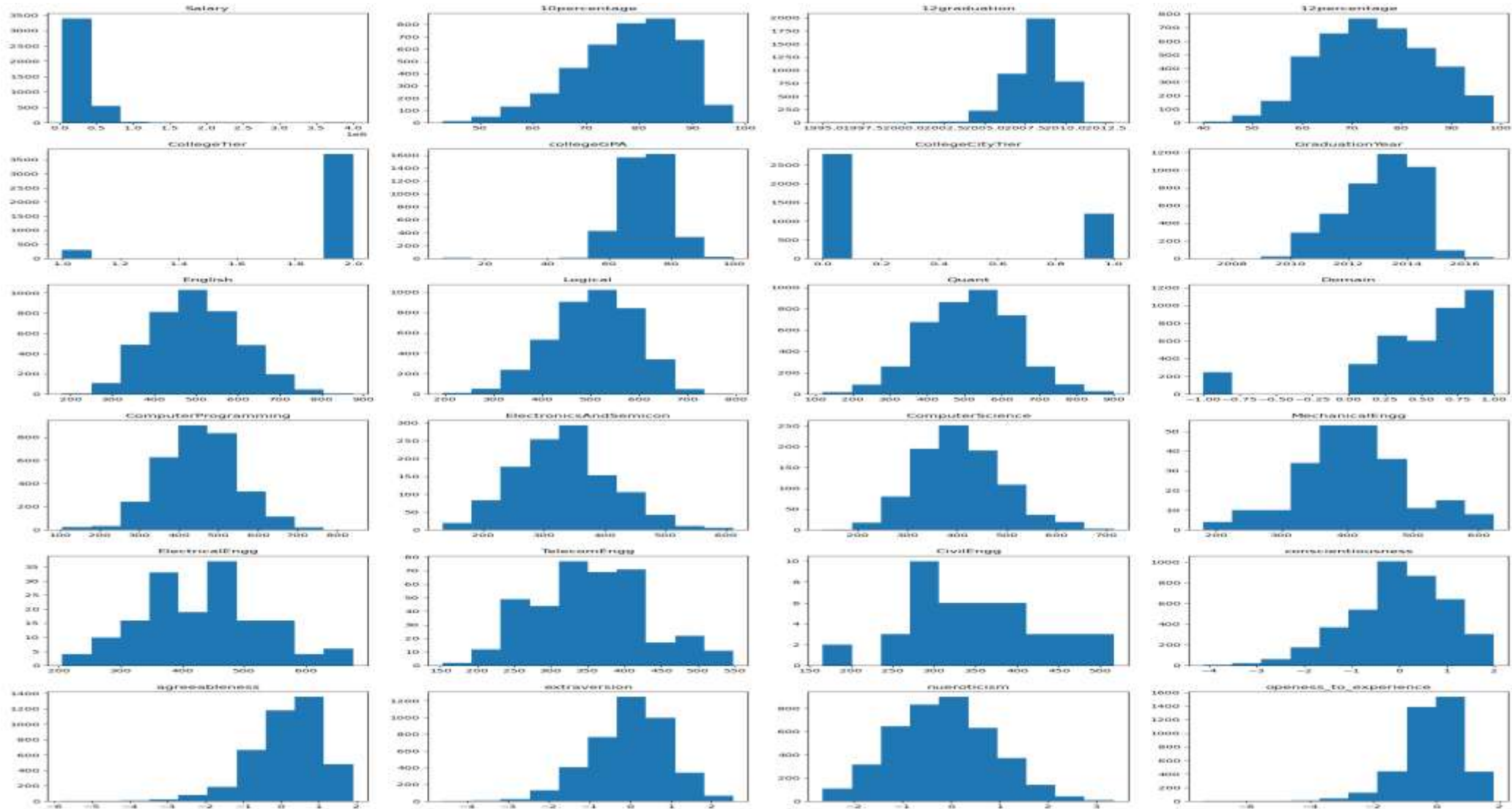
- *Data Cleaning Steps:*
 - Removed the outliers selectively based on the effect it had on the analysis.
 - Looked for duplicates and null values if available.
 - Corrected the datatypes of the columns and typecasted if needed.
 - Extracted the values with correct spelling and no repetition using fuzzywuzzy.
- *Data Manipulation Steps:*
 - Created new columns to make our analysis more accurate and expansive.
 - While plotting, I dropped columns which had no relevance or dependency with the analysis like ID, CollegeID, and CollegeCityID.
 - I needed to merge some dataframes to get some of the plots in a personalized way.

Univariate Analysis Steps

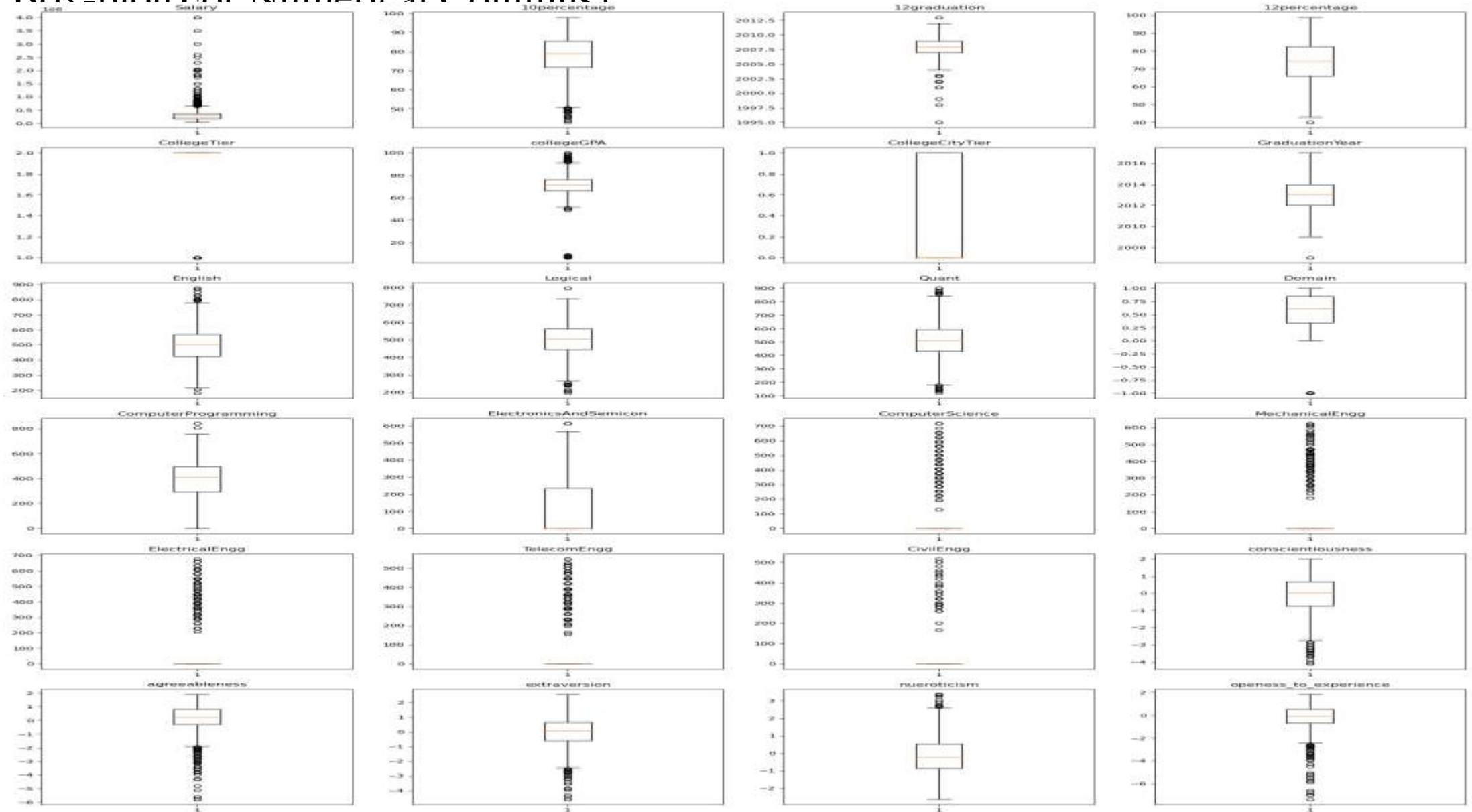
KDE Plot(For Numerical Columns)



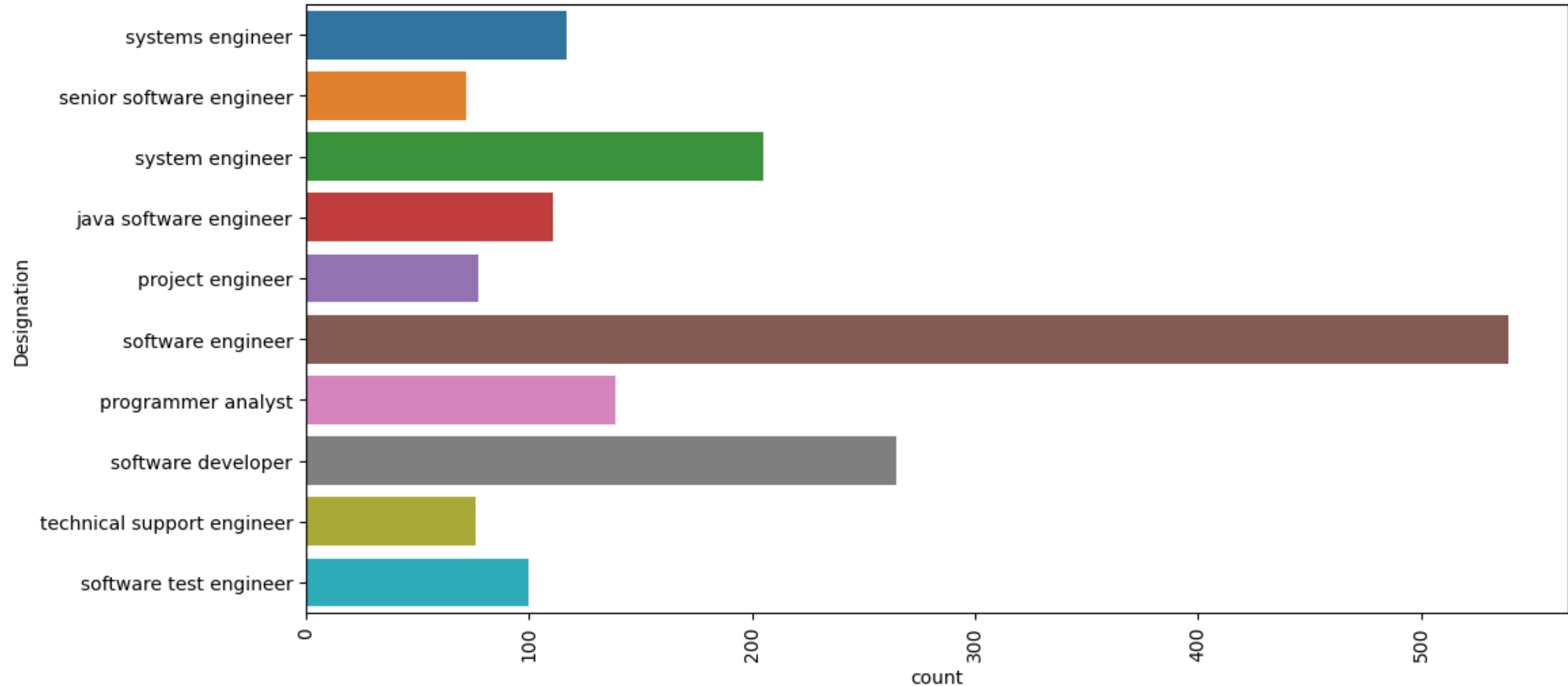
Hist Plot(For Numerical Columns)



Box-plot(For Numerical Columns)

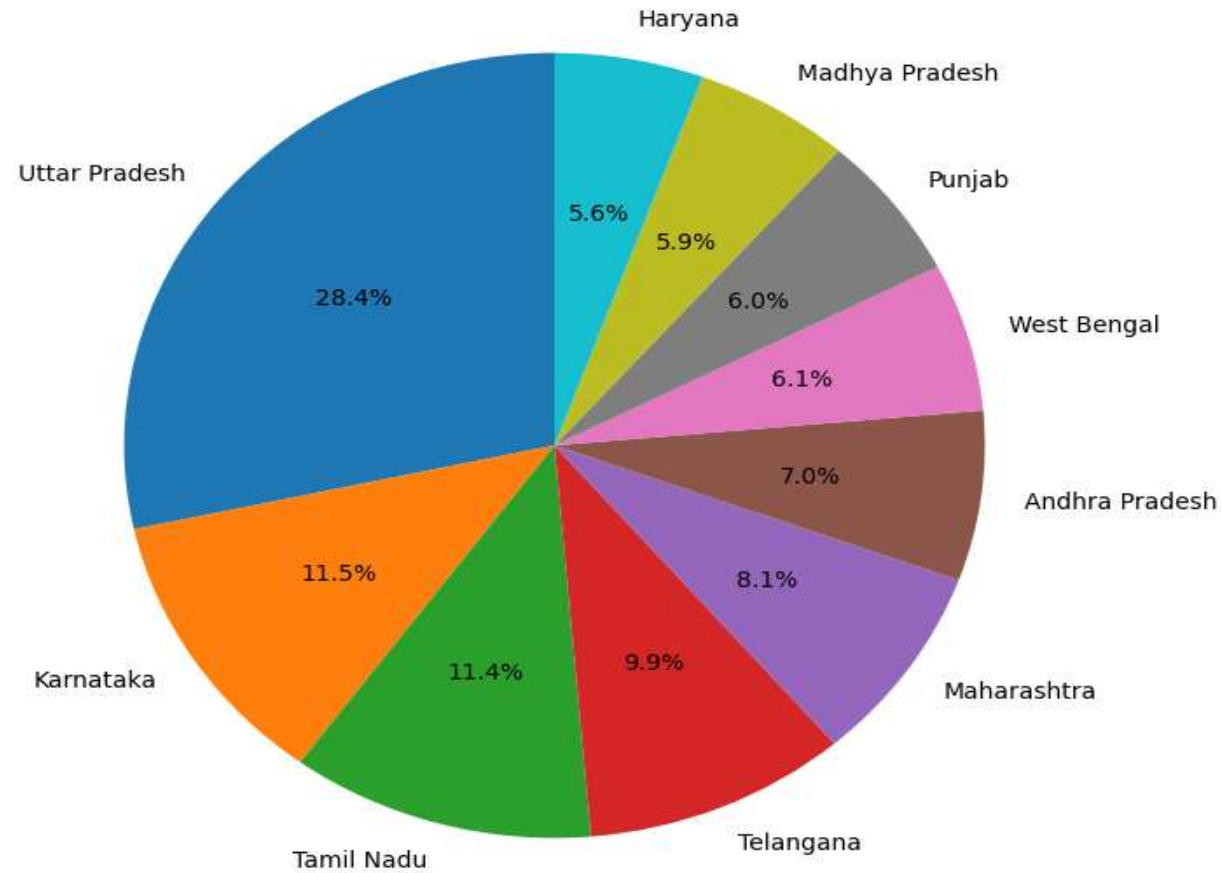


- Similarly we can do the plots for categorical columns also...

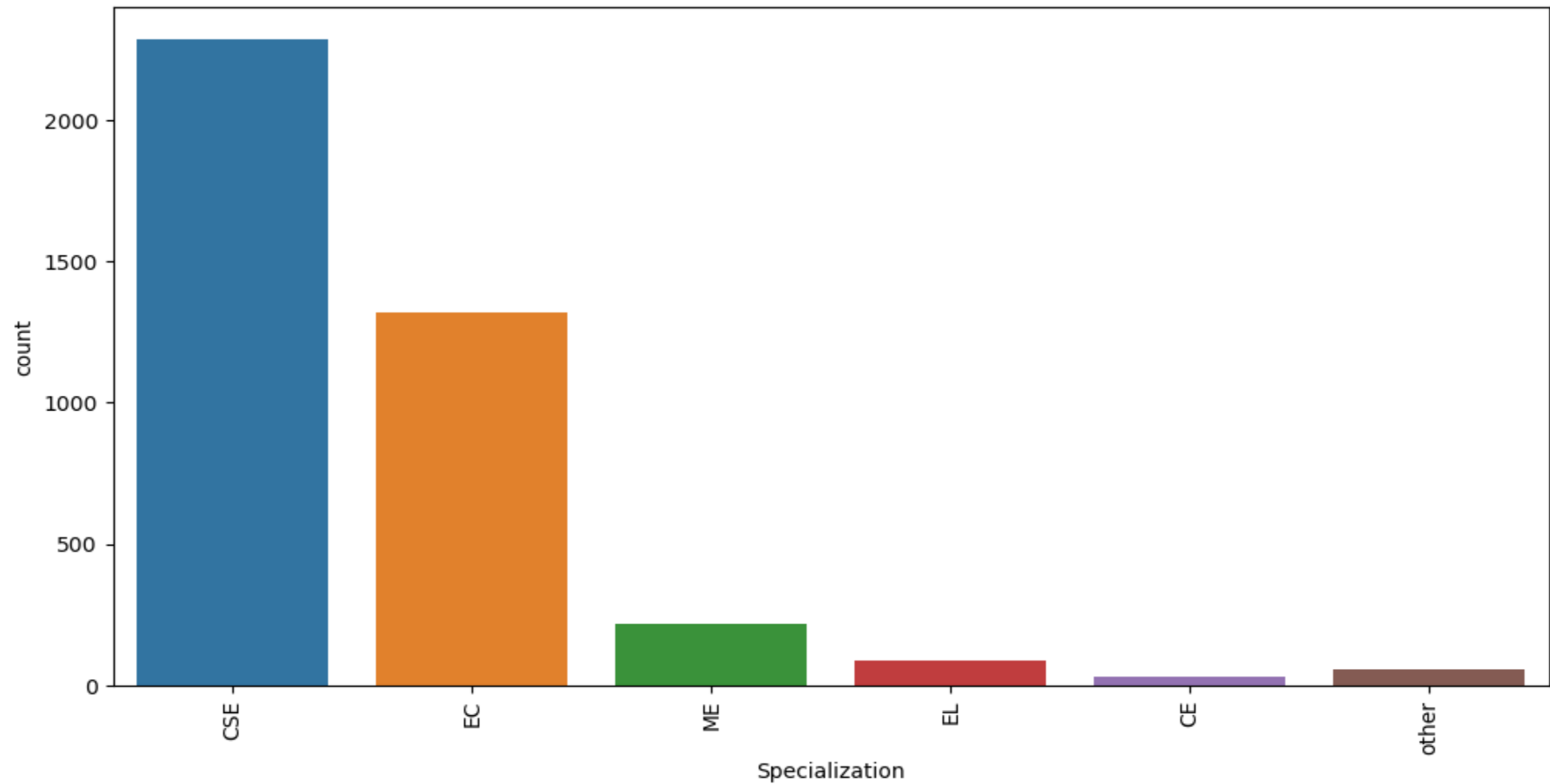


- Observations: Most of the applicants for AMCAT 2015 are working as Software Engineer.

Top 10 States who have appeared in AMCAT exam

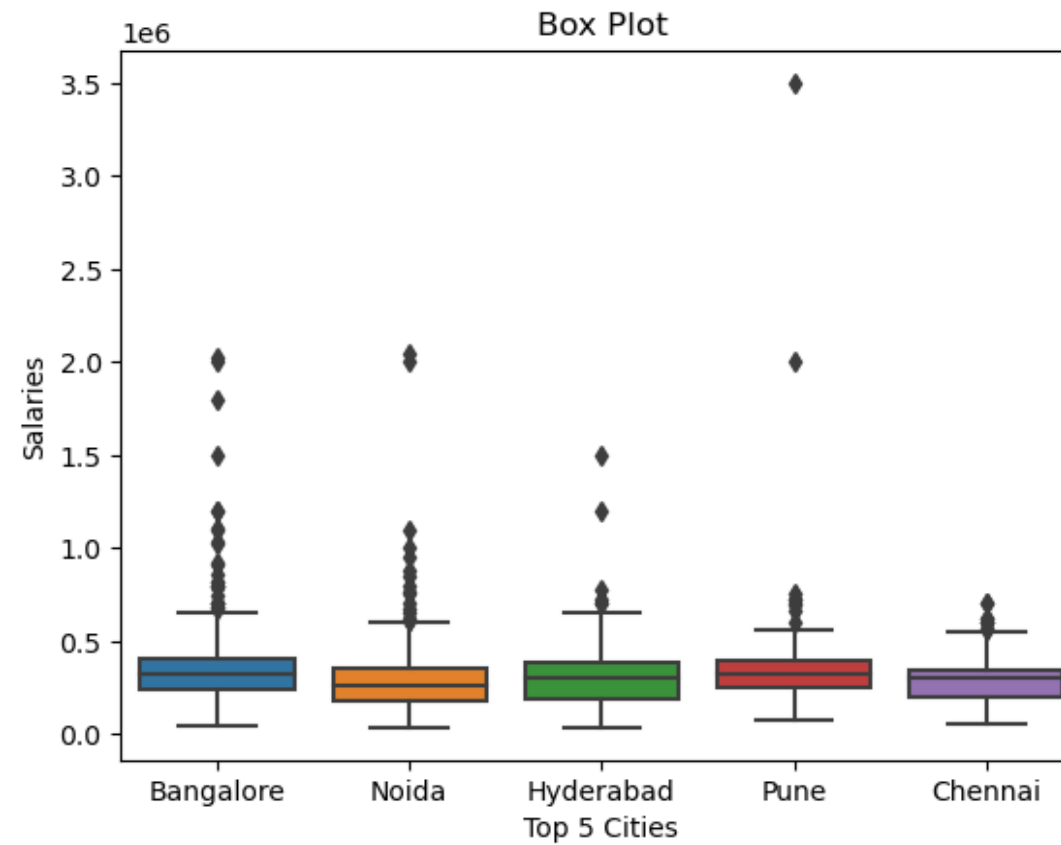


- Observations: Most of the people who have appeared for AMCAT-2015 are from Uttar Pradesh

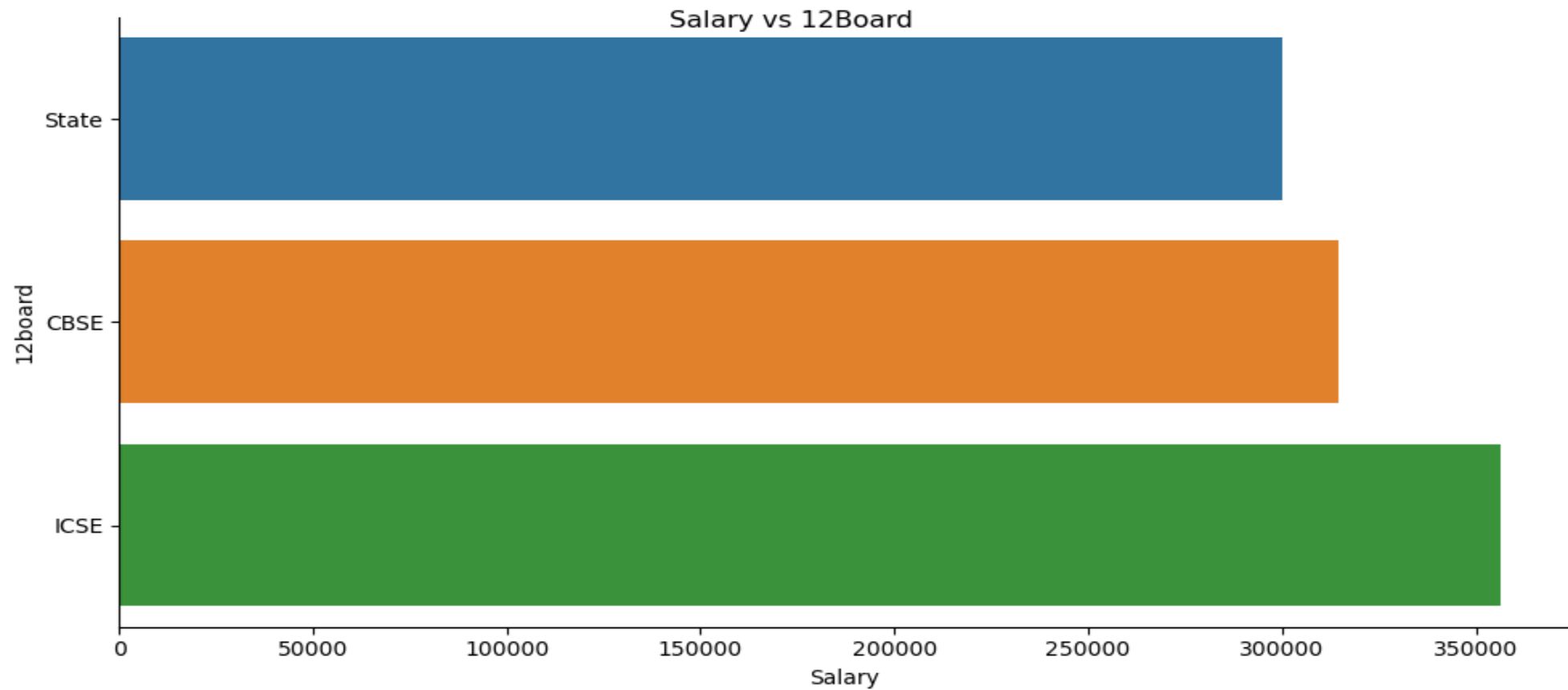


- Observation: Most of the students are from Computer Science background.

Bivariate Analysis Steps



- Observations: Top 5 Cities(based on workforce) and their salaries



- Observations: From this plot we can say that students who have passed out of 12th board of ICSE

THANK
YOU



AMCAT Data Analysis

AMCAT (Aspiring Minds Computer Adaptive Test) is an employability assessment test used by companies to evaluate the job-readiness of candidates. The test assesses various skills such as aptitude, technical knowledge, and communication skills.

In [235]:

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import re
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

In [236]:

```
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\ASUS\Downloads\data.xlsx - Sheet1.csv")
```

In [237]:

```
df.drop('Unnamed: 0',axis=1,inplace=True)
```

In [238]:

```
df.shape
```

Out[238]: (3998, 38)

In [239]:

```
df.head()
```

Out[239]:

	ID	Salary	DOJ	DOL	Designation	JobCity	Gender	DOB	10percentage	10k
0	203097	420000.0	6/1/12 0:00	present	senior quality engineer	Bangalore	f	2/19/90 0:00	84.3	ofsecor educati
1	579905	500000.0	9/1/13 0:00	present	assistant manager	Indore	m	10/4/89 0:00	85.4	
2	810601	325000.0	6/1/14 0:00	present	systems engineer	Chennai	f	8/3/92 0:00	85.0	
3	267447	1100000.0	7/1/11 0:00	present	senior software engineer	Gurgaon	m	12/5/89 0:00	85.6	
4	343523	200000.0	3/1/14 0:00	3/1/15 0:00	get	Manesar	m	2/27/91 0:00	78.0	

In [240]: df.info()

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3998 entries, 0 to 3997
Data columns (total 38 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   ID                                    3998 non-null   int64
1   Salary                              3998 non-null   float64
2   DOJ                                  3998 non-null   object
3   DOL                                  3998 non-null   object
4   Designation                          3998 non-null   object
5   JobCity                              3998 non-null   object
6   Gender                              3998 non-null   object
7   DOB                                  3998 non-null   object
8   10percentage                         3998 non-null   float64
9   10board                              3998 non-null   object
10  12graduation                         3998 non-null   int64
11  12percentage                         3998 non-null   float64
12  12board                              3998 non-null   object
13  CollegeID                           3998 non-null   int64
14  CollegeTier                         3998 non-null   int64
15  Degree                              3998 non-null   object
16  Specialization                      3998 non-null   object
17  collegeGPA                          3998 non-null   float64
18  CollegeCityID                       3998 non-null   int64
19  CollegeCityTier                     3998 non-null   int64
20  CollegeState                        3998 non-null   object
21  GraduationYear                     3998 non-null   int64
22  English                             3998 non-null   int64
23  Logical                             3998 non-null   int64
24  Quant                               3998 non-null   int64
25  Domain                              3998 non-null   float64
26  ComputerProgramming                3998 non-null   int64
27  ElectronicsAndSemicon               3998 non-null   int64
28  ComputerScience                    3998 non-null   int64
29  MechanicalEngg                     3998 non-null   int64
30  ElectricalEngg                     3998 non-null   int64
31  TelecomEngg                        3998 non-null   int64
32  CivilEngg                          3998 non-null   int64
33  conscientiousness                   3998 non-null   float64
34  agreeableness                       3998 non-null   float64
35  extraversion                       3998 non-null   float64
36  nueroticism                         3998 non-null   float64
37  openess_to_experience                3998 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(10), int64(17), object(11)
memory usage: 1.2+ MB
```

In [241]: df.describe(include='object')

Out[241]:

	DOJ	DOL	Designation	JobCity	Gender	DOB	10board	12board	Degree	Speci
count	3998	3998	3998	3998	3998	3998	3998	3998	3998	
unique	81	67	419	339	2	1872	275	340	4	
top	7/1/14 0:00	present	software engineer	Bangalore	m	1/1/91 0:00	cbse	cbse	B.Tech/B.E.	electr comm en
freq	199	1875	539	627	3041	11	1395	1400	3700	

In [242]:

df.describe(include='number')

Out[242]:

		ID	Salary	10percentage	12graduation	12percentage	CollegeID	Colleg
count	3.998000e+03	3.998000e+03	3998.000000	3998.000000	3998.000000	3998.000000	3998.000000	3998.00
mean	6.637945e+05	3.076998e+05	77.925443	2008.087544	74.466366	5156.851426	1.92	
std	3.632182e+05	2.127375e+05	9.850162	1.653599	10.999933	4802.261482	0.26	
min	1.124400e+04	3.500000e+04	43.000000	1995.000000	40.000000	2.000000	1.00	
25%	3.342842e+05	1.800000e+05	71.680000	2007.000000	66.000000	494.000000	2.00	
50%	6.396000e+05	3.000000e+05	79.150000	2008.000000	74.400000	3879.000000	2.00	
75%	9.904800e+05	3.700000e+05	85.670000	2009.000000	82.600000	8818.000000	2.00	
max	1.298275e+06	4.000000e+06	97.760000	2013.000000	98.700000	18409.000000	2.00	

In [243]:

col=list(df.drop(columns=['ID','CollegeID','CollegeCityID'],axis=1).select_dtypes

In [244]:

col

Out[244]:

['Salary',
'10percentage',
'12graduation',
'12percentage',
'CollegeTier',
'collegeGPA',
'CollegeCityTier',
'GraduationYear',
'English',
'Logical',
'Quant',
'Domain',
'ComputerProgramming',
'ElectronicsAndSemicon',
'ComputerScience',
'MechanicalEngg',
'ElectricalEngg',
'TelecomEngg',
'CivilEngg',
'conscientiousness',
'agreeableness',
'extraversion',
'nueroticism',
'openess_to_experience']

In [245]:

pd.set_option('display.max_columns',828)

In [246]:

df.head()

Out[246]:

	ID	Salary	DOJ	DOL	Designation	JobCity	Gender	DOB	10percentage	10k
0	203097	420000.0	6/1/12 0:00	present	senior quality engineer	Bangalore	f	2/19/90 0:00	84.3	ofsecor educati
1	579905	500000.0	9/1/13 0:00	present	assistant manager	Indore	m	10/4/89 0:00	85.4	
2	810601	325000.0	6/1/14 0:00	present	systems engineer	Chennai	f	8/3/92 0:00	85.0	
3	267447	1100000.0	7/1/11 0:00	present	senior software engineer	Gurgaon	m	12/5/89 0:00	85.6	
4	343523	200000.0	3/1/14 0:00	3/1/15 0:00	get	Manesar	m	2/27/91 0:00	78.0	

In [247]:

out_dict={}
for i in col:
 Q1 = df[i].quantile(0.05)
 Q3 = df[i].quantile(0.95)
 IQR = Q3 - Q1
 lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
 upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
 outliers = df[(df[i] < lower_bound) | (df[i] > upper_bound)]
 out_dict[i]=outliers

In [248]:

len_out={}
for i in col:
 Q1 = df[i].quantile(0.05)
 Q3 = df[i].quantile(0.95)
 IQR = Q3 - Q1
 lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
 upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR
 outliers = df[(df[i] < lower_bound) | (df[i] > upper_bound)]
 len_out[i]=len(outliers)

In [249]: len_out

```
Out[249]: {'Salary': 23,
           '10percentage': 0,
           '12graduation': 1,
           '12percentage': 0,
           'CollegeTier': 0,
           'collegeGPA': 12,
           'CollegeCityTier': 0,
           'GraduationYear': 1,
           'English': 0,
           'Logical': 0,
           'Quant': 0,
           'Domain': 0,
           'ComputerProgramming': 0,
           'ElectronicsAndSemicon': 0,
           'ComputerScience': 0,
           'MechanicalEngg': 0,
           'ElectricalEngg': 161,
           'TelecomEngg': 0,
           'CivilEngg': 42,
           'conscientiousness': 0,
           'agreeableness': 0,
           'extraversion': 0,
           'nueroticism': 0,
           'openess_to_experience': 7}
```

In [250]: out_dict['collegeGPA']

Out[250]:

	ID	Salary	DOJ	DOL	Designation	JobCity	Gender	DOB	10percentage
7	912934	400000.0	7/1/14 0:00	7/1/15 0:00	mechanical engineer	Bangalore	m	5/27/92 0:00	92.00
138	964319	195000.0	10/1/14 0:00	1/1/15 0:00	business development managerde	coimbatore	m	5/4/91 0:00	79.60
788	249853	180000.0	5/1/12 0:00	6/1/13 0:00	electrical project engineer	Jowai	m	1/12/89 0:00	66.50
1419	1262900	180000.0	10/1/14 0:00	4/1/15 0:00	java software engineer	Chennai	m	6/14/93 0:00	58.90
1439	299447	360000.0	8/1/11 0:00	present	assistant professor	AM	m	12/11/88 0:00	73.06
1767	813008	180000.0	6/1/14 0:00	8/1/14 0:00	it technician	Bhopal	m	9/21/92 0:00	69.00
2151	262814	145000.0	2/1/12 0:00	4/1/13 0:00	web developer	New Delhi	m	6/18/88 0:00	61.30
2229	868740	240000.0	1/1/15 0:00	4/1/15 0:00	product development engineer	Chennai	m	5/1/92 0:00	94.40
2293	407736	490000.0	10/1/12 0:00	12/1/14 0:00	software engineer	-1	f	3/18/90 0:00	89.60
2662	240465	470000.0	7/1/11 0:00	3/1/15 0:00	systems engineer	Kolkata	m	2/15/90 0:00	77.38
2691	385442	820000.0	7/1/14 0:00	3/1/15 0:00	software engineer	New Delhi	m	10/28/90 0:00	81.20
3308	287976	250000.0	8/1/11 0:00	11/1/12 0:00	engineer	Aurangabad	m	6/7/85 0:00	63.20

In [251]: repl=['ComputerProgramming','ElectronicsAndSemicon','ComputerScience','Mechanical

In [252]: for i in repl:
df[i]=df[i].replace(-1,np.nan)

In [253]: out_dict['GraduationYear']['GraduationYear'].iloc[0]

Out[253]: 0

In [254]: df=df[df['GraduationYear']>0]

In [255]: len(df[df['collegeGPA']<=10])

Out[255]: 12

```
In [256]: len(df[df['collegeGPA']>10])
```

```
Out[256]: 3985
```

```
In [257]: #df=df[df['collegeGPA']>10]
```

```
In [258]: out_dict['12graduation']
```

```
Out[258]:
```

	ID	Salary	DOJ	DOL	Designation	JobCity	Gender	DOB	10percentage	10boar
59	536053	120000.0	9/1/09 0:00	4/1/13 0:00	software engineer	Bangalore	m	10/30/77 0:00	72.0	cbs

```
In [259]: len(col)
```

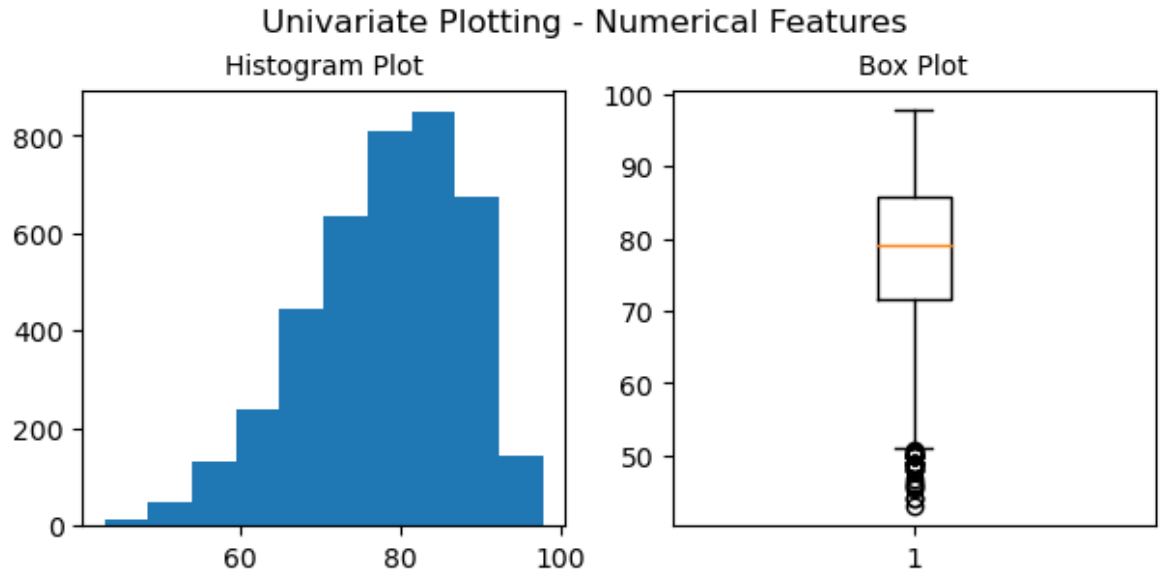
```
Out[259]: 24
```

```
In [260]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(6, 3), layout="constrained")
fig.suptitle("Univariate Plotting - Numerical Features")

axs[0].hist(df["10percentage"])
axs[0].set_title("Histogram Plot", fontsize="medium")

axs[1].boxplot(df["10percentage"])
axs[1].set_title("Box Plot", fontsize="medium")

plt.show()
```



```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [267]: df['JobCity'].replace({'Vizag':'Visakhapatnam','VIZAG':'Visakhapatnam','vizag':'V
```

```
In [268]: #!pip install fuzzywuzzy
```

```
In [269]: from fuzzywuzzy import process

def correct_spelling_errors(target_word, choices=[ 'Bangalore', 'Indore', 'Chennai'
                                                    'Hyderabad', 'Noida', 'Kolkata',
                                                    'Bhubaneswar', 'Mumbai', 'New De
                                                    'Mangalore', 'Rewari', 'Ghaziaba
                                                    'Jaipur', 'Thane', 'Maharajganj'
                                                    'Coimbatore', 'Dhanbad', 'Luckno
                                                    'Nagpur', 'Bhagalpur', 'New Delh
                                                    'Bankura', 'Kanpur', 'Vijayawada
                                                    'Bhopal', 'Faridabad', 'Jodhpur'
                                                    'Haridwar', 'Raigarh', 'Visakhap
                                                    'Belgaum', 'Dehradun', 'Rudrapur
                                                    'Hissar', 'Ranchi', 'Madurai', '
                                                    'Jagdalpur', 'Angul', 'Baroda',
                                                    'Neemrana', 'Tirupati', 'Calicut
                                                    'Gagret', 'Indirapuram, Ghaziaba
                                                    'Hospet', 'Miryalaguda', 'Dharuh
                                                    'Agra', 'Trichy', 'Kudankulam ,
                                                    'Sadulpur', 'Bikaner', 'Vadodara
                                                    'Tirunelveli', 'Ernakulam', 'Bi
                                                    'Patna', 'Salem', 'Technopark, Thi
                                                    'Shimla', 'Jammu', 'Shahdol', 'Mu
                                                    'Ratnagiri', 'Jhajjar', 'Gulbarg
                                                    'Odisha', 'Kharagpur', 'Navi Mum
                                                    'Karnal', 'London', 'Kota', 'Badd
                                                    'Rayagada, Odisha', 'Kakinada',
                                                    'Sahibabad', 'Howrah', 'Trichur'
                                                    'Delhi/NCR', 'Jalandhar', 'Manes
                                                    'Phagwara', 'Baripada', 'Yamunan
                                                    'Latur', 'Mainpuri', 'Rae Bareli
                                                    'Karad', 'Rajpura', 'Haryana'],
    match, score = process.extractOne(target_word, choices)
    if score >= threshold:
        return match
    else:
        return target_word
```

```
In [270]: df['JobCity']=df['JobCity'].apply(correct_spelling_errors)
```

```
In [271]: df['JobCity'].unique()
```

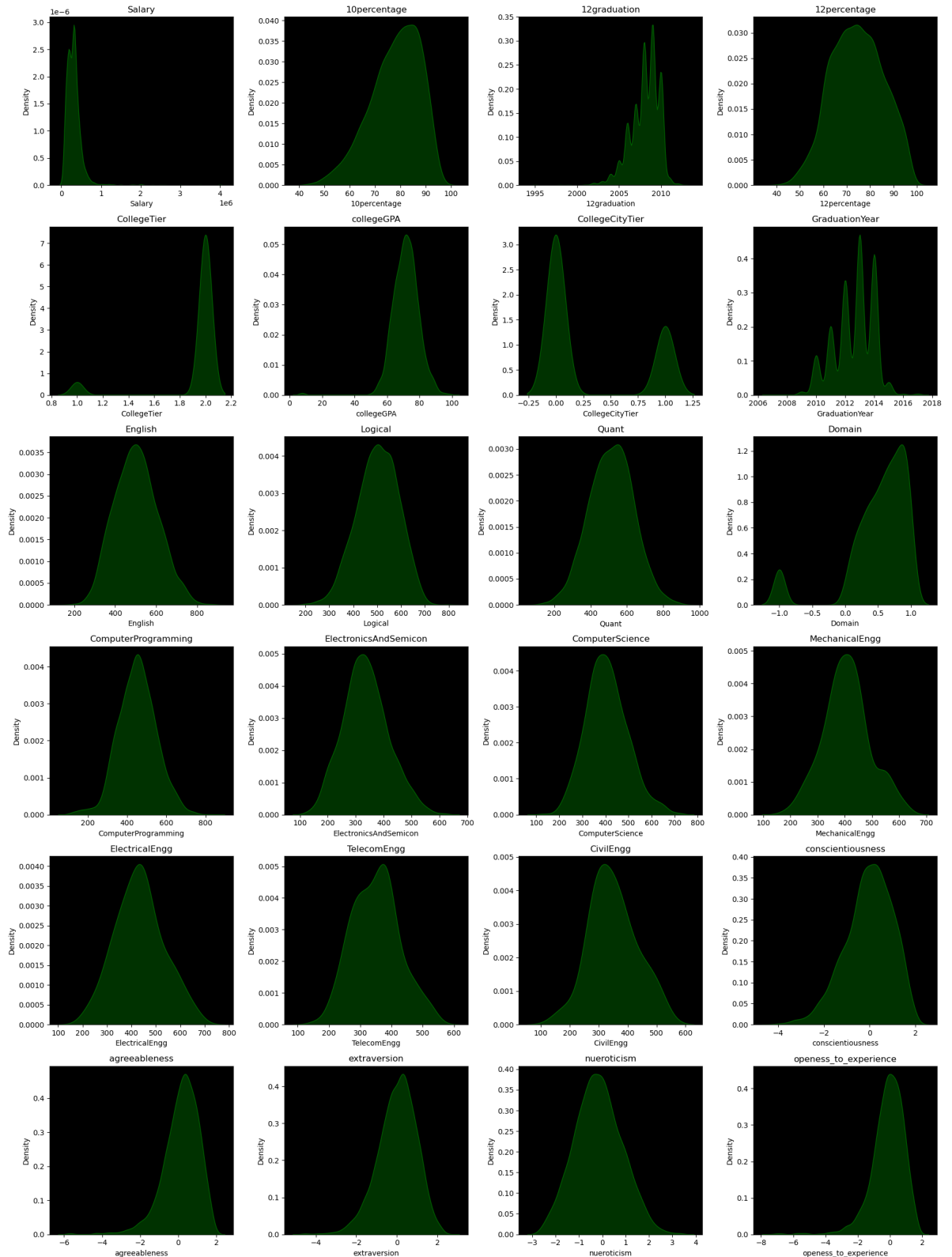
```
Out[271]: array(['Bangalore', 'Indore', 'Chennai', 'Gurgaon', 'Manesar',
        'Hyderabad', 'Noida', 'Kolkata', 'Pune', '-1', 'Mohali', 'Jhansi',
        'New Delhi', 'Bhubaneswar', 'Mumbai', 'Mangalore', 'Rewari',
        'Ghaziabad', 'Bhiwadi', 'Mysore', 'Rajkot', 'Jaipur', 'Thane',
        'Maharajganj', 'Thiruvananthapuram', 'Panchkula', 'Coimbatore',
        'Dhanbad', 'Lucknow', 'Gandhinagar', 'Una', 'Daman and Diu',
        'Visakhapatnam', 'Nagpur', 'Bhagalpur', 'New Delhi/Jaisalmer',
        'Ahmedabad', 'Kochi/Cochin', 'Bankura', 'Kanpur', 'Vijayawada',
        'Beawar', 'Alwar', 'Siliguri', 'Raipur', 'Bhopal', 'Faridabad',
        'Jodhpur', 'Udaipur', 'Muzaffarpur', 'Bulandshahar', 'Haridwar',
        'Raigarh', 'Jabalpur', 'Unnao', 'Aurangabad', 'Belgaum',
        'Dehradun', 'Rudrapur', 'Jamshedpur', 'Dharamshala', 'Hissar',
        'Ranchi', 'Madurai', 'Chandigarh', 'Australia', 'Cheyyar',
        'Sonipat', 'Nagari', 'Jagdalpur', 'Angul', 'Baroda', 'Ariyalur',
        'Jowai', 'Kochi/Cochin, Chennai and Coimbatore', 'Neemrana',
        'Tirupati', 'Calicut', 'Dubai', 'bengaluru', 'Ahmednagar',
        'Nashik', 'Bellary', 'Ludhiana', 'Muzaffarnagar', 'Gagret',
        'Indirapuram, Ghaziabad', 'Gwalior', 'Chennai & Mumbai',
        'Rajasthan', 'Bareilly', 'Hospet', 'Miryalaguda', 'Dharuhera',
        'Meerut', 'Ganjam', 'Hubli', 'Agra', 'Trichy',
        'Kudankulam', 'Tarapur', 'Ongole', 'Sambalpur', 'Pondicherry',
        'Bundi', 'N/A', 'Bikaner', 'Vadodara', 'India', 'Asansol',
        'Tirunelveli', 'Ernakulam', 'Bilaspur', 'Chandrapur', 'Nanded',
        'Dharmapuri', 'Vandavasi', 'Rohtak', 'trivandrum', 'Patna',
        'Salem', 'Technopark, Thiruvananthapuram', 'Bharuch', 'Tornagallu',
        'Jaspur', 'Burdwan', 'Shimla', 'Jammu', 'Shahdol', 'Muvattupuzha',
        'Al Jubail', 'Kalmar, Sweden', 'Secunderabad', 'Ratnagiri',
        'Jhajjar', 'Gulbarga', 'Nalagarh', 'Jeddah', 'Jamnagar', 'Gonda',
        'Odisha', 'Kharagpur', 'Navi Mumbai', 'Hyderabad', 'Joshimath',
        'Bathinda', 'Johannesburg', 'Kala Amb', 'Karnal', 'London', 'Kota',
        'Baddi', 'Mettur', 'Durgapur', 'Surat', 'Kurnool', 'Kolhapur',
        'Bhilai', 'Bahadurgarh', 'Rayagada, Odisha', 'Kakinada',
        'Varanasi', 'Nellore', 'Sahibabad', 'Howrah', 'Trichur', 'Ambala',
        'Khopoli', 'Kerala', 'Roorkee', 'Allahabad', 'Delhi/NCR',
        'Jalandhar', 'Vapi', 'Pilani', 'Ras Al Khaimah', 'Bihar',
        'Singaruli', 'Phagwara', 'Baripada', 'Yamunanagar', 'Shahibabad',
        'Sampla', 'Guwahati', 'Rourkela', 'Vellore', 'Dausa', 'Latur',
        'Mainpuri', 'Dammam', 'Haldia', 'Rae Bareilly', 'Patiala',
        'Gorakhpur', 'Karad', 'Rajpura', 'Haryana'], dtype=object)
```

Univariate Analysis

For Numerical Columns

KDE

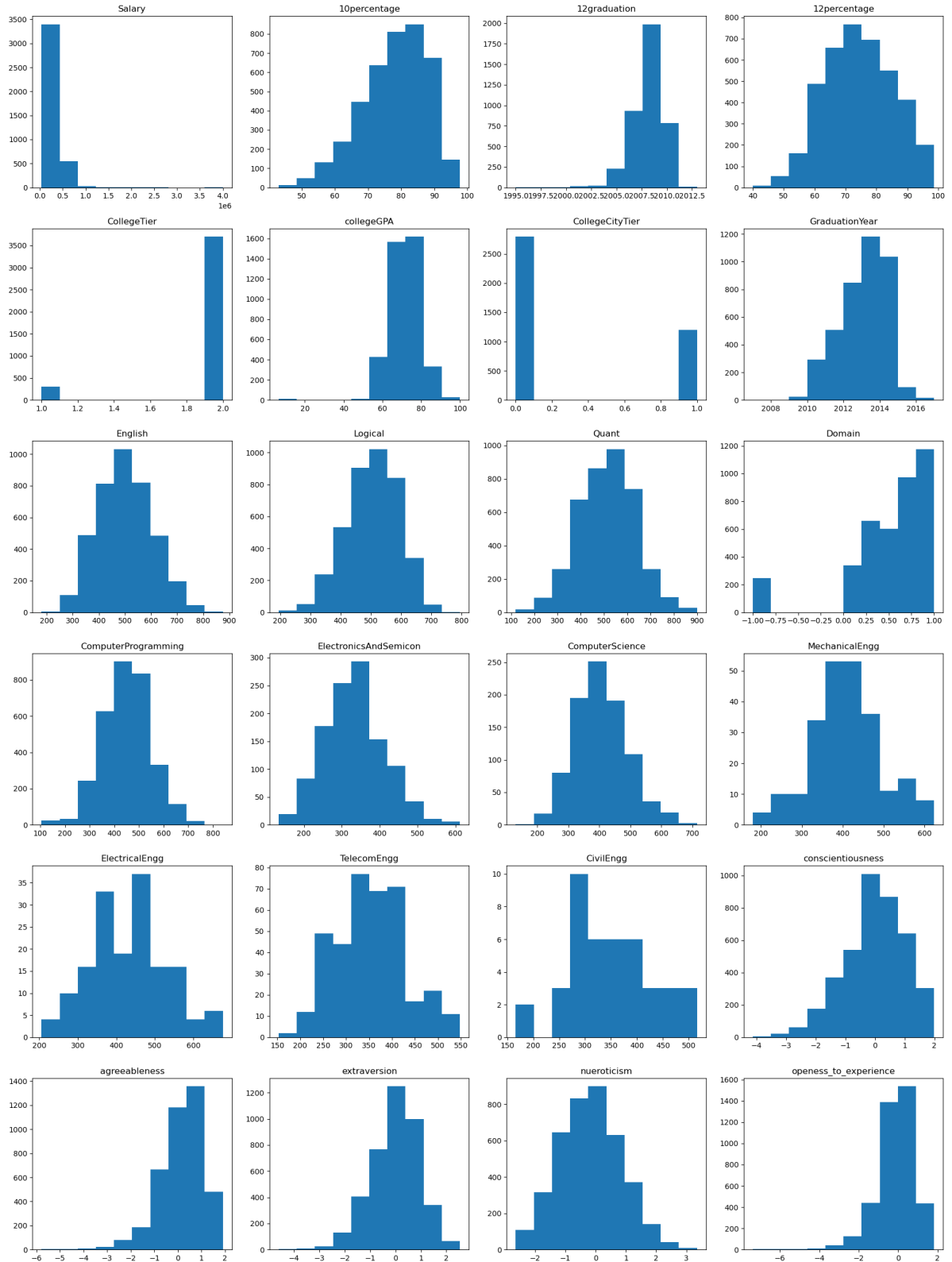

```
In [272]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(6, 4, figsize=(18, 24))
axes = axes.flatten()
for i, column in enumerate(col):
    sns.kdeplot(data=df[column], ax=axes[i], label=column, fill=True, color='darkg')
    axes[i].set_title(column) # Set subplot title
    axes[i].set_facecolor('black')
for ax in axes[len(col):]:
    ax.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



- These are the KDE(Kernel Density Estimation) plots for numerical columns
- We can see the trends for different columns.

Histograms

```
In [273]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(6, 4, figsize=(18, 24))
axes = axes.flatten()
for i, column in enumerate(col):
    axes[i].hist(df[column], bins=10)
    axes[i].set_title(column)
for ax in axes[len(col):]:
    ax.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



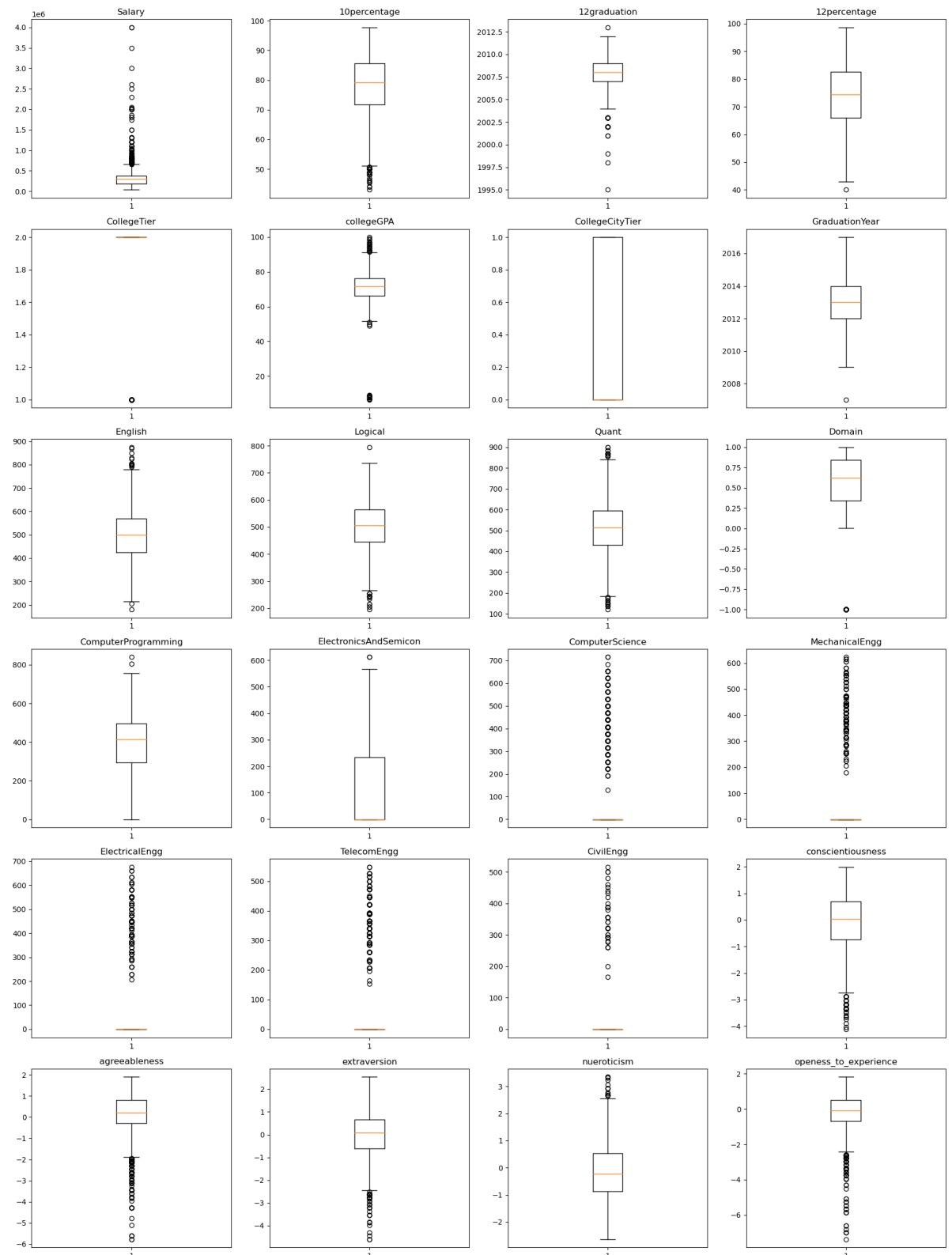
- These are the Histogram plots for Numerical columns

Box-Plots

```

In [274]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(6, 4, figsize=(18, 24))
df_filled = df.fillna(-1)
axes = axes.flatten()
for i, column in enumerate(col):
    axes[i].boxplot(df_filled[column])
    axes[i].set_title(column)
for ax in axes[len(col):]:
    ax.axis('off')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()

```



- These are the box plots representing the data and outliers(if available even after cleaning).

For Categorical columns

In [275]: `pd.Timestamp.now()`

Out[275]: `Timestamp('2024-02-23 09:58:31.864478')`

In [276]: `import warnings`
`warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")`

`from datetime import datetime`
`datetime.now()`

Out[276]: `datetime.datetime(2024, 2, 23, 9, 58, 31, 887822)`

In [277]: `df['DOJ']=pd.to_datetime(df['DOJ'])`

In [278]: `df['DOB']=pd.to_datetime(df['DOB'])`

In [279]: `df['DOL']=df['DOL'].replace('present',pd.Timestamp.now())`

In [280]: `df['DOL']=pd.to_datetime(df['DOL'])`

In [281]: `df['JobCity'].value_counts(dropna=False)`

Out[281]:

Bangalore	685
-1	461
Noida	420
Hyderabad	370
Pune	328
...	
Nanded	1
New Delhi/Jaisalmer	1
Bankura	1
Ernakulam	1
Haryana	1

Name: JobCity, Length: 195, dtype: int64

In [282]: `df['JobCity']=df['JobCity'].replace('-1','N/A')#.value_counts(dropna=False)`

In [283]: `df['JobCity'].value_counts(dropna=False)`

Out[283]:

Bangalore	685
N/A	462
Noida	420
Hyderabad	370
Pune	328
...	
Dharmapuri	1
Nanded	1
New Delhi/Jaisalmer	1
Bankura	1
Haryana	1

Name: JobCity, Length: 194, dtype: int64

In [284]: `df['10board'].unique()`

```
'karnataka secondary education examination board', 'delhi board',
'mirza ahmed ali baig', 'jseb', 'bse, odisha', 'bihar board',
'maharashtra state(latur board)', 'rajasthan board', 'mpboard',
'upbhsie', 'secondary board of rajasthan',
'tamilnadu matriculation board', 'jharkhand secondary board',
'board of secondary education, andhara pradesh', 'up baord',
'state', 'board of intermediate education',
'state board of secondary education, andhra pradesh',
'up board , allahabad',
'stjosephs girls higher sec school, dindigul', 'maharashtra board',
'education board of kerala', 'board of ssc',
'maharashtra state board pune',
'board of school education harayana',
'secondary school cerfificate', 'maharashtra sate board', 'ksseb',
'bihar examination board, patna', 'latur',
'board of secondary education, rajasthan', 'state borad hp',
'cluny', 'bsepatna', 'up borad', 'ssc board of andrapradesh',
'matric', 'bse, orissa', 'ssc-andhra pradesh', 'mp',
'karnataka education board', 'mhsbse',
'karnataka sslc board bangalore', 'karnataka', 'u n'
```

In [285]: `df['10board']=df['10board'].replace('0', 'N/A')`

In [286]: `df['12board'].unique()`

Out[286]: array(['board of intermediate education, ap', 'cbse', 'state board',
'mp board', 'isc', 'icse', 'karnataka pre university board', 'up',
'p u board, karnataka', 'dept of pre-university education', 'bie',
'kerala state hse board', 'up board', '0', 'bseb', 'chse', 'puc',
' upboard',
'state board of intermediate education, andhra pradesh',
'karnataka state board',
'west bengal state council of technical education', 'wbchse',
'maharashtra state board', 'ssc', 'isc board',
'sda matric higher secondary school', 'uttar pradesh board', 'ibe',
'chsc', 'board of intermediate', 'isce', 'upboard', 'sbtet',
'hisher seconadry examination(state board)', 'pre university',
'borad of intermediate', 'j & k board',
'intermediate board of andhra pardesh', 'rbse',
'central board of secondary education', 'jkbse', 'hbse',
'board of intermediate education', 'state', 'ms board', 'pue',
'intermediate state board', 'stateboard', 'hsc',
'electronincs and communication(dote)', 'karnataka pu board',
'government polytechnic mumbai , mumbai board', 'pu board',
'board of intermediate education', 'bihar', 'andhra board']

In [287]: `df['12board']=df['12board'].replace('0', 'N/A')`


```
In [288]: df['Designation'].value_counts(dropna=False)
```

```
Out[288]: software engineer      539
software developer      265
system engineer        205
programmer analyst     139
systems engineer       117
...
cad drafter            1
noc engineer           1
human resources intern  1
senior quality assurance engineer  1
jr. software developer  1
Name: Designation, Length: 419, dtype: int64
```

```
In [289]: board10=list(df['10board'].unique())
```

```
In [290]: board12=list(df['12board'].unique())
```

```
In [291]: state_10=[]
cbse_10=[]
icse_10=[]
for i in board10:
    if i in ('cbse','cbse[gulf_zone]','cbse ','cbse ','new delhi','board of second
        cbse_10.append(i)
    elif i in ('icse','icse board','cicse'):
        icse_10.append(i)
    else:
        state_10.append(i)
```

```
In [292]: for i in state_10:
df['10board'].replace(i,'State',inplace=True)
for i in cbse_10:
df['10board'].replace(i,'CBSE',inplace=True)
for i in icse_10:
df['10board'].replace(i,'ICSE',inplace=True)
```

```
In [293]: state_12=[]
cbse_12=[]
icse_12=[]
for i in board12:
    if i in ('cbse','cbse ','cbse ','new delhi','cbse board','bice'):
        cbse_12.append(i)
    elif i in ('icse','icse board','cicse','icse','isc'):
        icse_12.append(i)
    else:
        state_12.append(i)
```

```
In [294]: for i in state_12:
df['12board'].replace(i,'State',inplace=True)
for i in cbse_12:
df['12board'].replace(i,'CBSE',inplace=True)
for i in icse_12:
df['12board'].replace(i,'ICSE',inplace=True)
```

```
In [295]: df['10board'].value_counts()
```

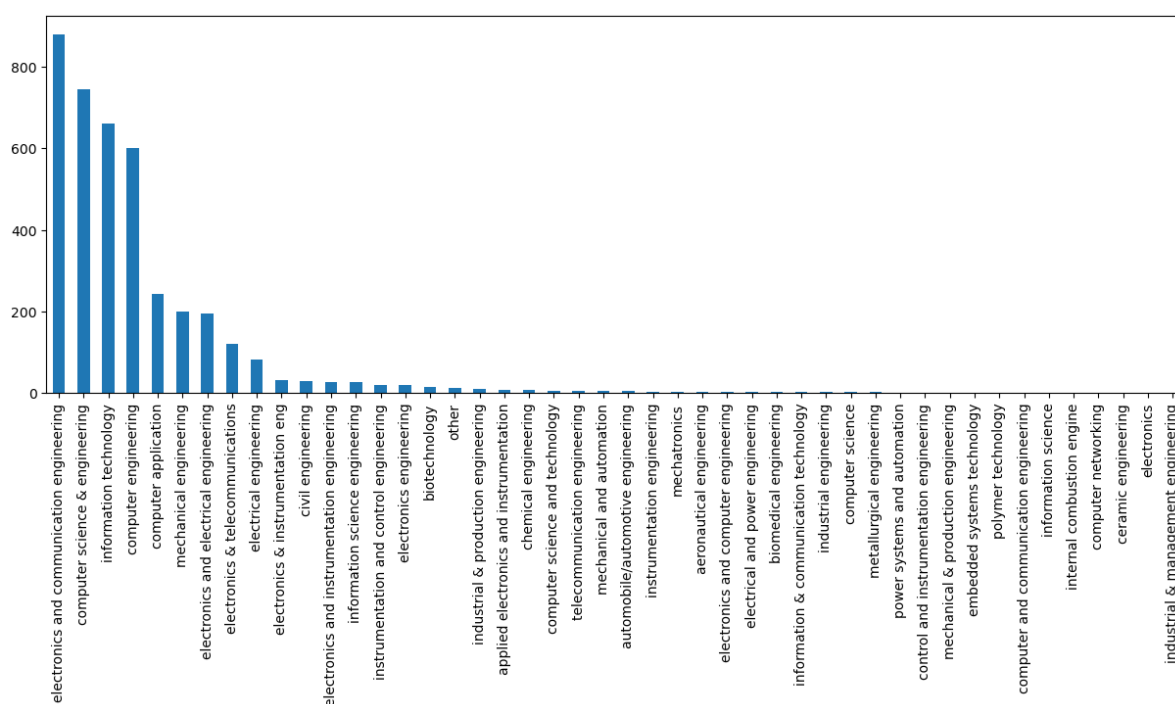
```
Out[295]: State      2298
          CBSE       1416
          ICSE        283
          Name: 10board, dtype: int64
```

```
In [296]: df['12board'].value_counts()
```

```
Out[296]: State      2419
          CBSE       1402
          ICSE        176
          Name: 12board, dtype: int64
```

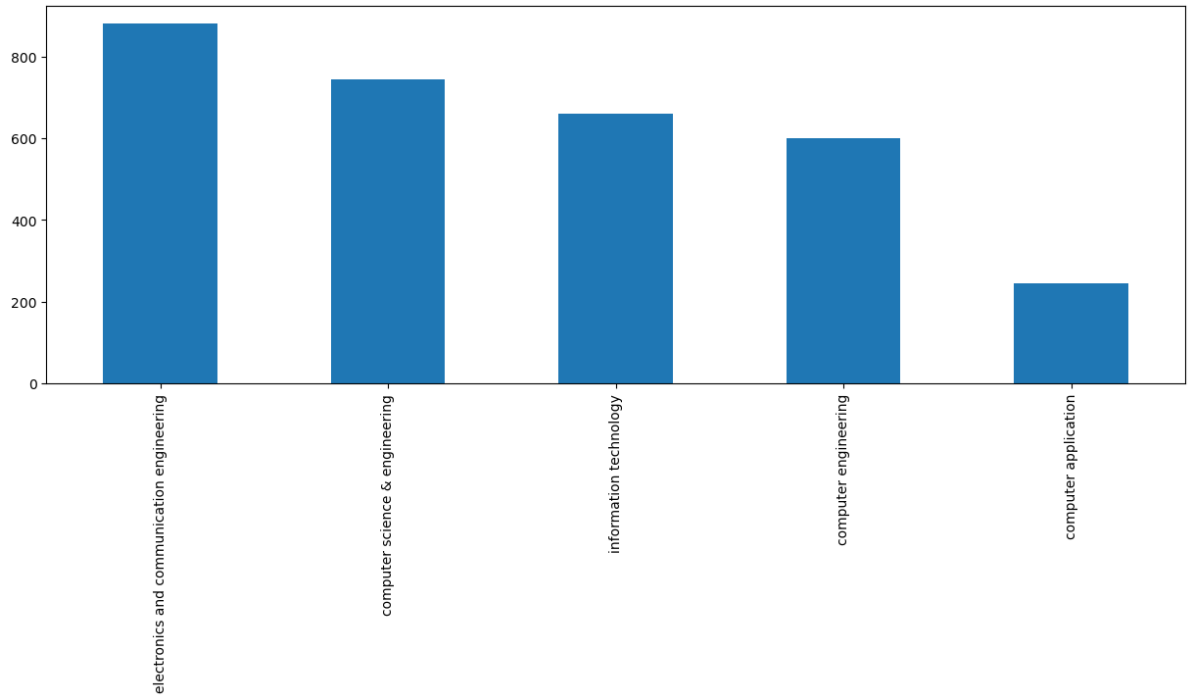
```
In [298]: specialization_freq = df['Specialization'].value_counts()
          specialization_freq.plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,5))
```

```
Out[298]: <Axes: >
```



```
In [299]: specialization_freq[0:5].plot(kind='bar', figsize=(15,5))
```

```
Out[299]: <Axes: >
```



```
In [359]: specialization_map = \
{
    'electronics and communication engineering' : 'EC',
    'computer science & engineering' : 'CSE',
    'information technology' : 'CSE' ,
    'computer engineering' : 'CSE',
    'computer application' : 'CSE',
    'mechanical engineering' : 'ME',
    'electronics and electrical engineering' : 'EC',
    'electronics & telecommunications' : 'EC',
    'electrical engineering' : 'EL',
    'electronics & instrumentation eng' : 'EC',
    'civil engineering' : 'CE',
    'electronics and instrumentation engineering' : 'EC',
    'information science engineering' : 'CSE',
    'instrumentation and control engineering' : 'EC',
    'electronics engineering' : 'EC',
    'biotechnology' : 'other',
    'other' : 'other',
    'industrial & production engineering' : 'other',
    'chemical engineering' : 'other',
    'applied electronics and instrumentation' : 'EC',
    'computer science and technology' : 'CSE',
    'telecommunication engineering' : 'EC',
    'mechanical and automation' : 'ME',
    'automobile/automotive engineering' : 'ME',
    'instrumentation engineering' : 'EC',
    'mechatronics' : 'ME',
    'electronics and computer engineering' : 'CSE',
    'aeronautical engineering' : 'ME',
    'computer science' : 'CSE',
    'metallurgical engineering' : 'other',
    'biomedical engineering' : 'other',
    'industrial engineering' : 'other',
    'information & communication technology' : 'EC',
    'electrical and power engineering' : 'EL',
    'industrial & management engineering' : 'other',
    'computer networking' : 'CSE',
    'embedded systems technology' : 'EC',
    'power systems and automation' : 'EL',
    'computer and communication engineering' : 'CSE',
    'information science' : 'CSE',
    'internal combustion engine' : 'ME',
    'ceramic engineering' : 'other',
    'mechanical & production engineering' : 'ME',
    'control and instrumentation engineering' : 'EC',
    'polymer technology' : 'other',
    'electronics' : 'EC'}
```

```
In [360]: df['Specialization'] = df['Specialization'].map(specialization_map)
```

```
In [300]: df['DOJ']=pd.to_datetime(df['DOJ']).dt.date
df['DOL']=pd.to_datetime(df['DOL']).dt.date
```

```
In [301]: df['DOJ']=pd.to_datetime(df['DOJ'])
df['DOL']=pd.to_datetime(df['DOL'])
```

```
In [302]: df['Age']=df['DOJ']-df['DOB']
```

```
In [303]: df['Age']=(df['Age']//365).astype('str')
```

```
In [304]: df['Age']=df['Age'].apply(lambda x: int(re.findall(r'[0-9]+',x)[0]))
```

```
In [305]: df['Age']
```

```
Out[305]: 0      22
1      23
2      21
3      21
4      23
..
3993   24
3994   20
3995   22
3996   22
3997   21
Name: Age, Length: 3997, dtype: int64
```

```
In [306]: df['Experience']=((df['DOL'].dt.date-df['DOJ'].dt.date)//365).astype('str')
```

```
In [307]: df['Experience']=df['Experience'].apply(lambda x: int(re.findall(r'[0-9]+',x)[0]))
```

```
In [308]: df.head()
```

```
Out[308]:
```

	ID	Salary	DOJ	DOL	Designation	JobCity	Gender	DOB	10percentage	10board
0	203097	420000.0	2012-06-01	2024-02-23	senior quality engineer	Bangalore	f	1990-02-19	84.3	State
1	579905	500000.0	2013-09-01	2024-02-23	assistant manager	Indore	m	1989-10-04	85.4	CBSE
2	810601	325000.0	2014-06-01	2024-02-23	systems engineer	Chennai	f	1992-08-03	85.0	CBSE
3	267447	1100000.0	2011-07-01	2024-02-23	senior software engineer	Gurgaon	m	1989-12-05	85.6	CBSE
4	343523	200000.0	2014-03-01	2015-03-01	get	Manesar	m	1991-02-27	78.0	CBSE

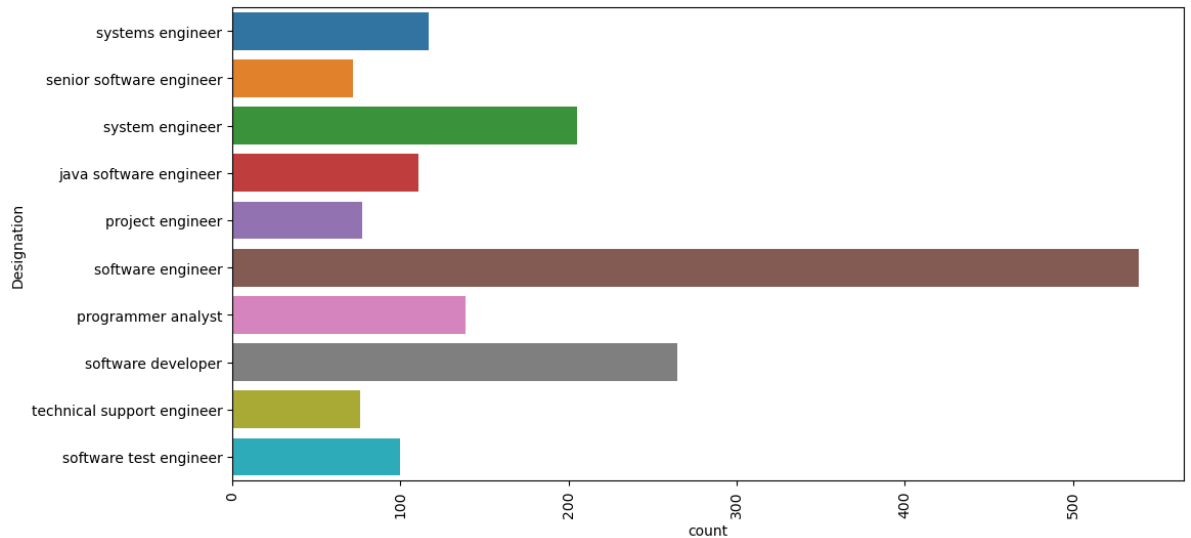
```
In [309]: cat=list(df.select_dtypes(include=['category','object']).columns) ## We are not c
```

```
In [310]: cat
```

```
Out[310]: ['Designation',
'JobCity',
'Gender',
'10board',
'12board',
'Degree',
'Specialization',
'CollegeState']
```

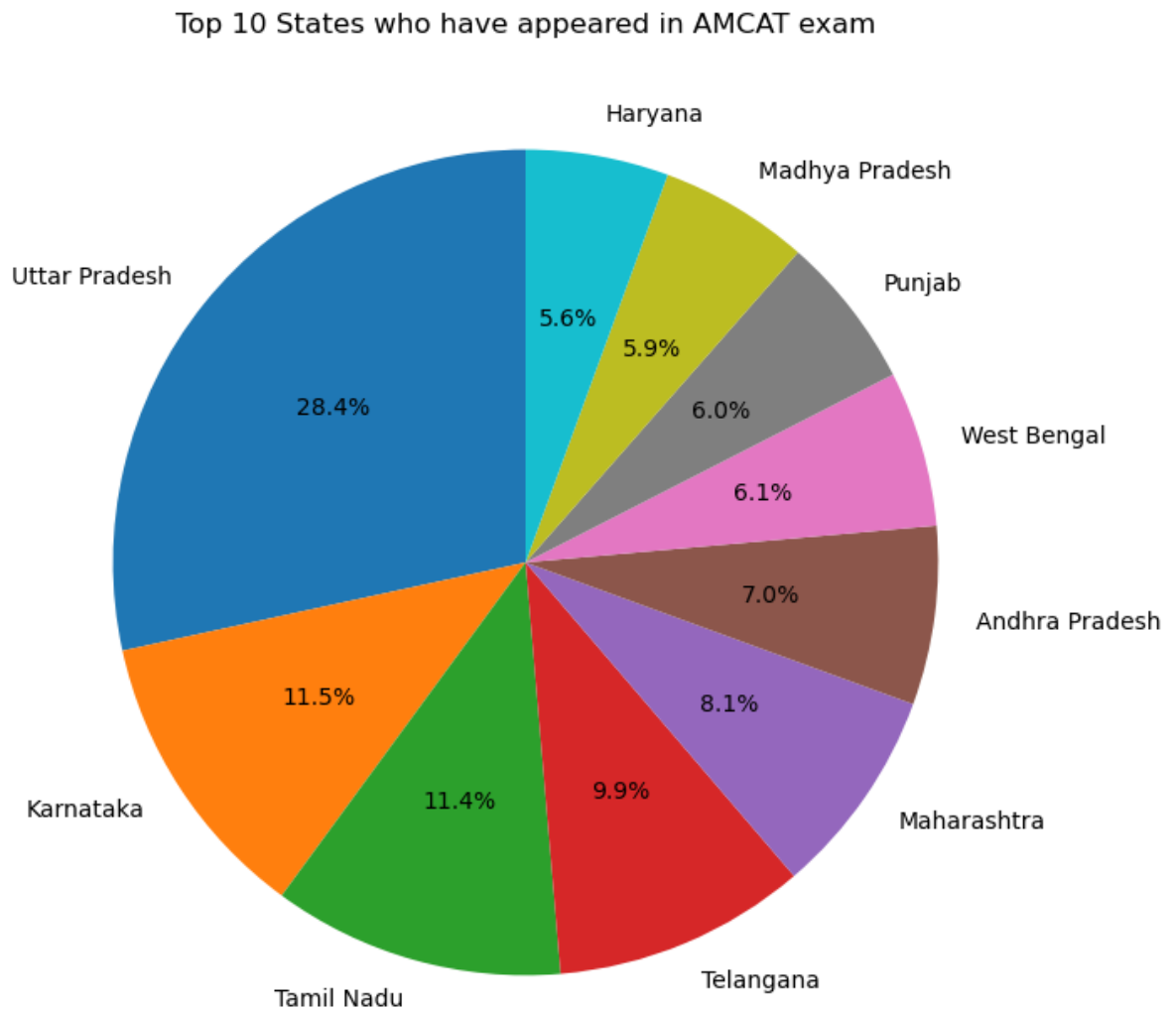
In []:

```
In [128]: top_values = df['Designation'].value_counts().nlargest(10).index
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.countplot(y='Designation', data=df[df['Designation'].isin(top_values)])
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



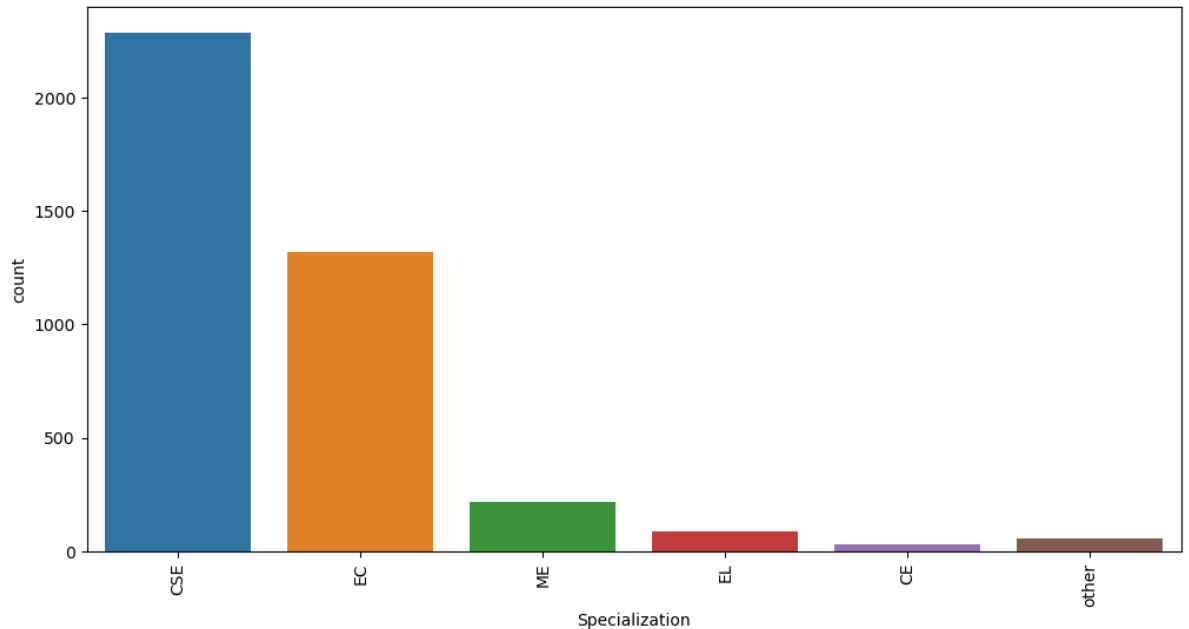
Observations: Most of the applicants for AMCAT 2015 are working as Software Engineer.

```
In [131]: top_values = df['CollegeState'].value_counts().nlargest(10)
plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.pie(top_values, labels=top_values.index, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90)
plt.title('Top 10 States who have appeared in AMCAT exam')
plt.show()
```



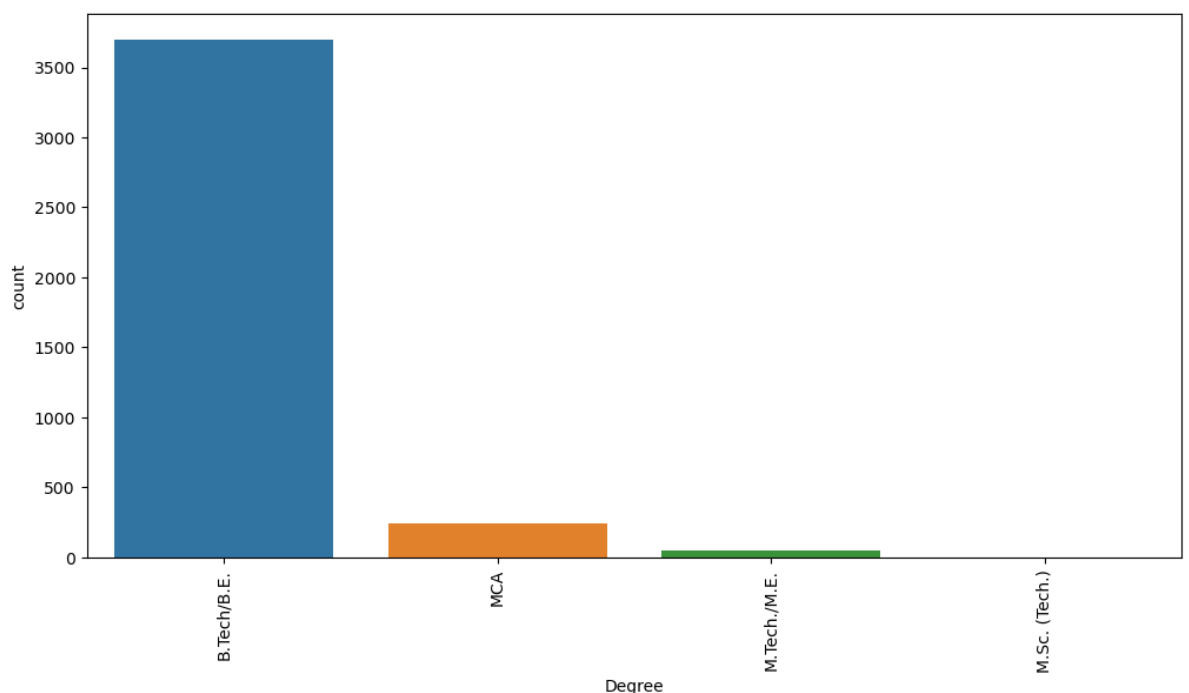
Observations: Most of the people who have appeared for AMCAT-2015 are from Uttar Pradesh

```
In [387]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6)) # Adjust the figure size
sns.countplot(x='Specialization', data=df)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



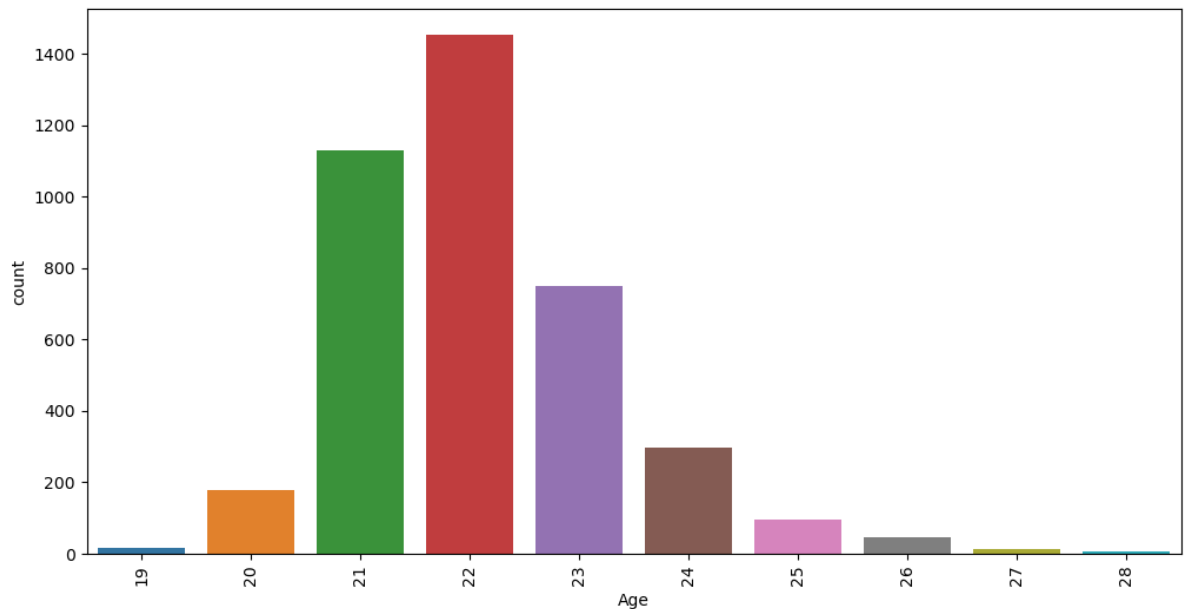
Observations: Most of the students are from Computer Science background.

```
In [132]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6)) # Adjust the figure size
sns.countplot(x='Degree', data=df)
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



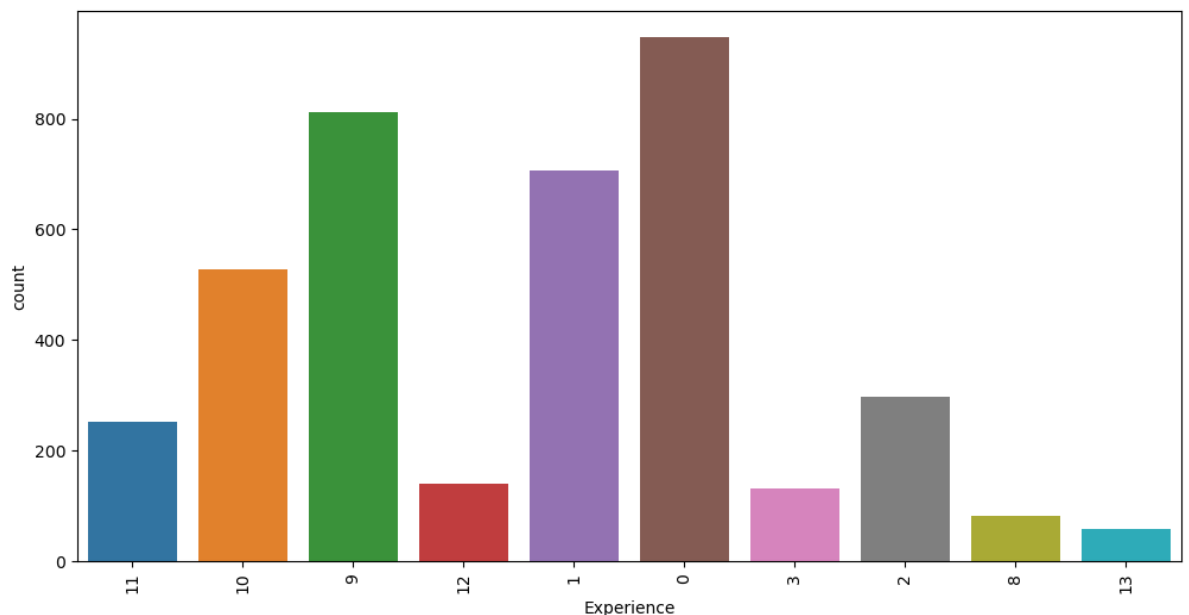
Observations: B.Tech/B.E students have predominantly appeared for AMCAT exam.

```
In [152]: top_values = df['Age'].value_counts().nlargest(10).index
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Age', data=df[df['Age'].isin(top_values)])
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



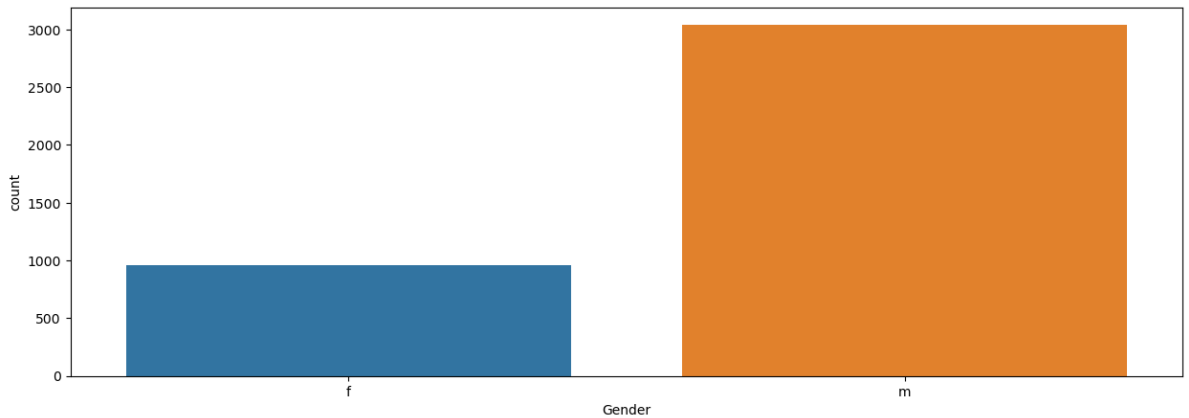
Observations: Most of the working professionals are of age nearly 22 years.

```
In [157]: top_values = df['Experience'].value_counts().nlargest(10).index
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Experience', data=df[df['Experience'].isin(top_values)])
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



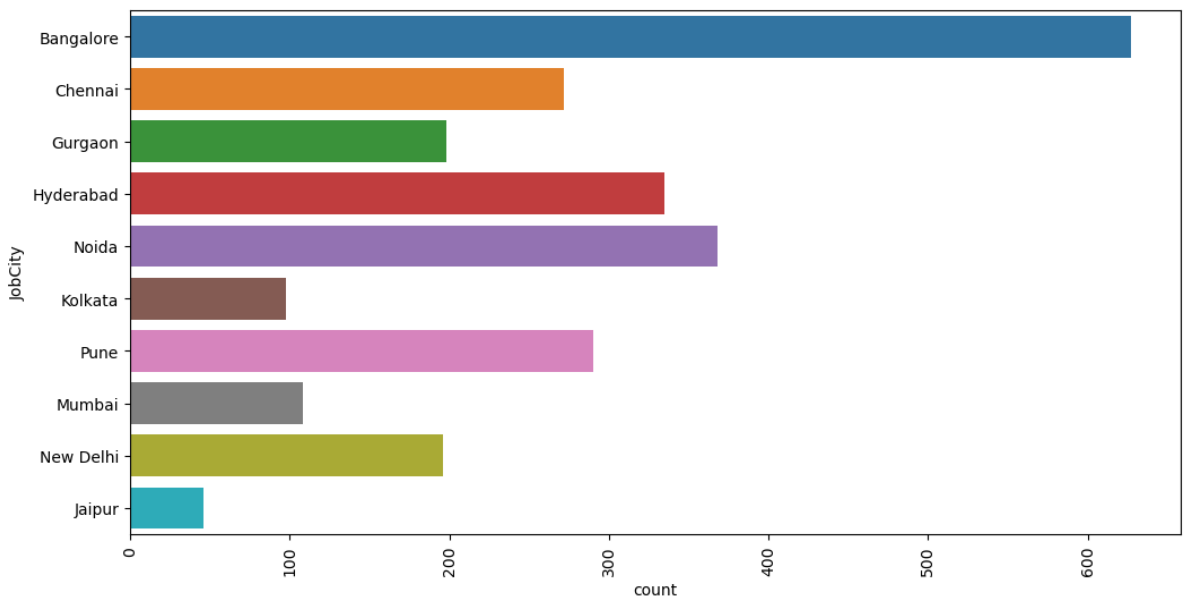
Observations: From this bar plot we can infer that most of the job-holders are freshers with 0 years of experience.

```
In [166]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))
sns.countplot(data=df, x='Gender')
plt.show()
```



Observations: Males have majorly appeared for the AMCAT exam.

```
In [139]: top_values = df.loc[df['JobCity'] != 'N/A', 'JobCity'].value_counts().nlargest(10).i
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.countplot(y='JobCity', data=df[df['JobCity'].isin(top_values)])
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```



Observations: We can say that most of the job-holders are from Bangalore.

In []:

Bivariate & Multivariate Analysis

In [158]:

df.groupby('Gender')['conscientiousness', 'agreeableness', 'extraversion', 'nuerot

Out[158]:

	conscientiousness	agreeableness	extraversion	nueroticism	openess_to_experience
Gender					
f	0.121034	0.292444	0.012173	-0.179358	0.038246
m	-0.088228	0.100475	-0.000101	-0.165719	-0.193264

- Observations: From this we can say that, females are overall having a better personality traits compared to males i.e.,'conscientiousness', 'agreeableness', 'extraversion','nueroticism', 'openess_to_experience'

In [159]:

pd.DataFrame(df.groupby('Gender')['Salary'].mean())

Out[159]:

	Salary
Gender	
f	294937.304075
m	311711.842105

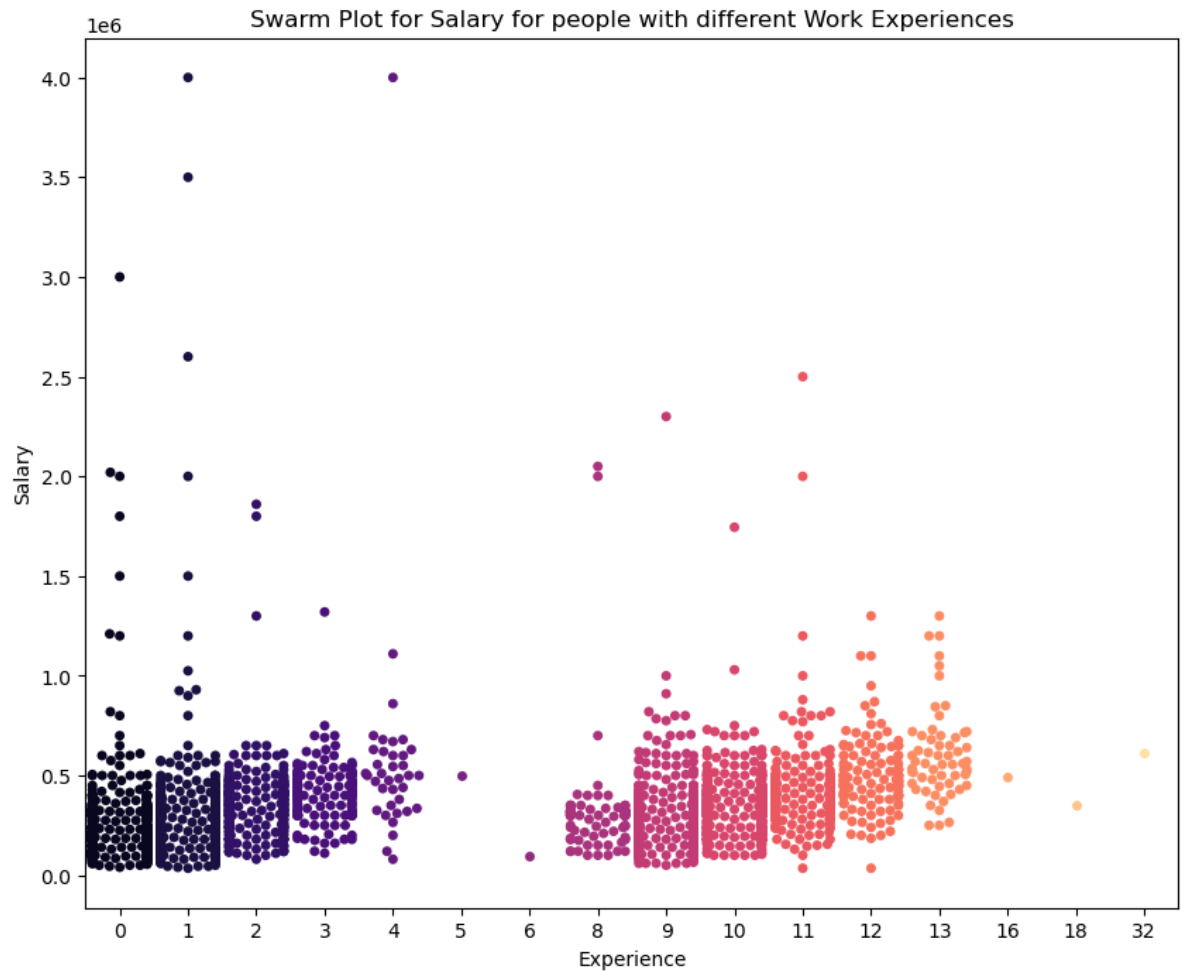
- We can infer from this that Males are having a better salary-pay then females on an average

In []:

```
In [326]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))

sns.swarmplot(x="Experience", y="Salary", data=df,palette='magma')

plt.title('Swarm Plot for Salary for people with different Work Experiences')
plt.xlabel('Experience')
plt.ylabel('Salary')
plt.show()
```

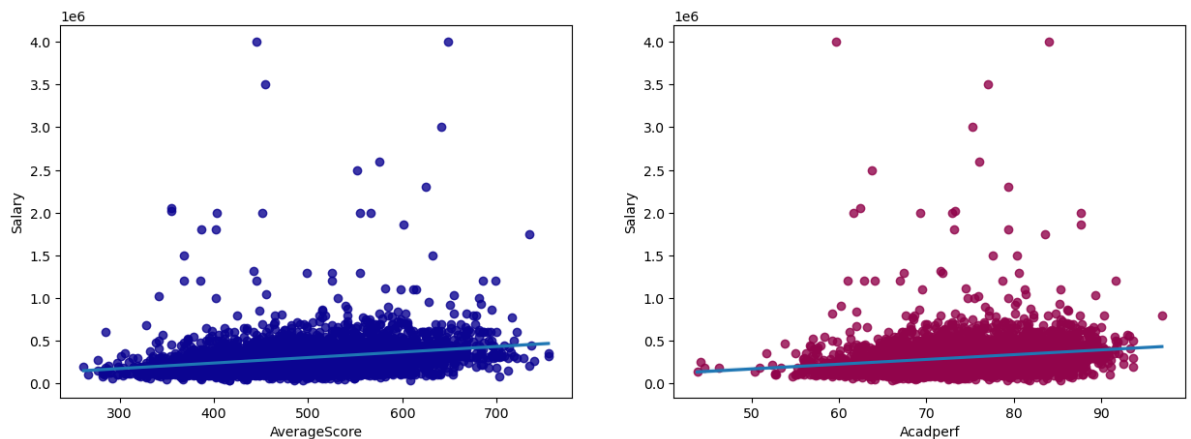


Observations: This plot represents the salaries of different experienced people

```
In [355]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 5))

# Calculate Average Score and Academic Performance
df['AverageScore'] = (df['Logical'] + df['Quant'] + df['English']) / 3
df['Acadperf'] = (df['10percentage'] + df['12percentage'] + df['collegeGPA']) / 3

# Plotting the regression plots with color
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
sns.regplot(x='AverageScore', y='Salary', data=df, scatter_kws={"color": "#0b0491"})
plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
sns.regplot(x='Acadperf', y='Salary', data=df, scatter_kws={"color": "#91044b"})
plt.show()
```



Observation: From this we can say that there is some positive correlation between Average Score and Acadperf

In []:

```
In [341]: box_city=df[df['JobCity']!='N/A']['JobCity'].value_counts(ascending=False)[0:5].r
```

```
In [345]: box_city.rename({'index':'JobCity','JobCity':'Count'},inplace=True,axis=1)
```

```
In [346]: box_city
```

Out[346]:

	JobCity	Count
0	Bangalore	685
1	Noida	420
2	Hyderabad	370
3	Pune	328
4	Chennai	313

```
In [348]: df_box=pd.merge(box_city,df,on='JobCity',how='inner')
```

In [351]:

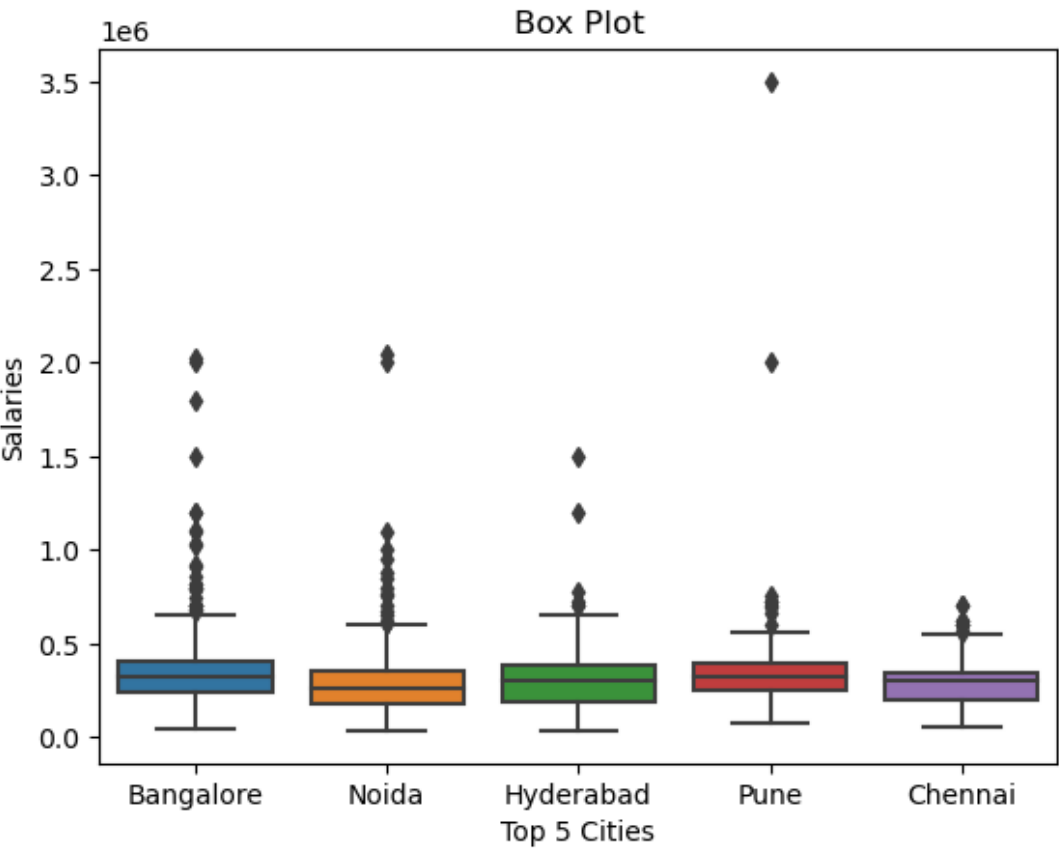
df_box.head()

Out[351]:

	JobCity	Count	ID	Salary	DOJ	DOL	Designation	Gender	DOB	10percentage	10
0	Bangalore	685	203097	420000.0	2012-06-01	2024-02-23	senior quality engineer	f	1990-02-19	84.30	
1	Bangalore	685	947847	300000.0	2014-08-01	2015-05-01	java software engineer	m	1993-02-01	86.08	
2	Bangalore	685	912934	400000.0	2014-07-01	2015-07-01	mechanical engineer	m	1992-05-27	92.00	
3	Bangalore	685	87291	600000.0	2011-04-01	2015-04-01	senior php developer	m	1989-06-24	88.60	
4	Bangalore	685	1279958	300000.0	2013-07-01	2024-02-23	java software engineer	m	1992-07-02	81.20	

In [352]:

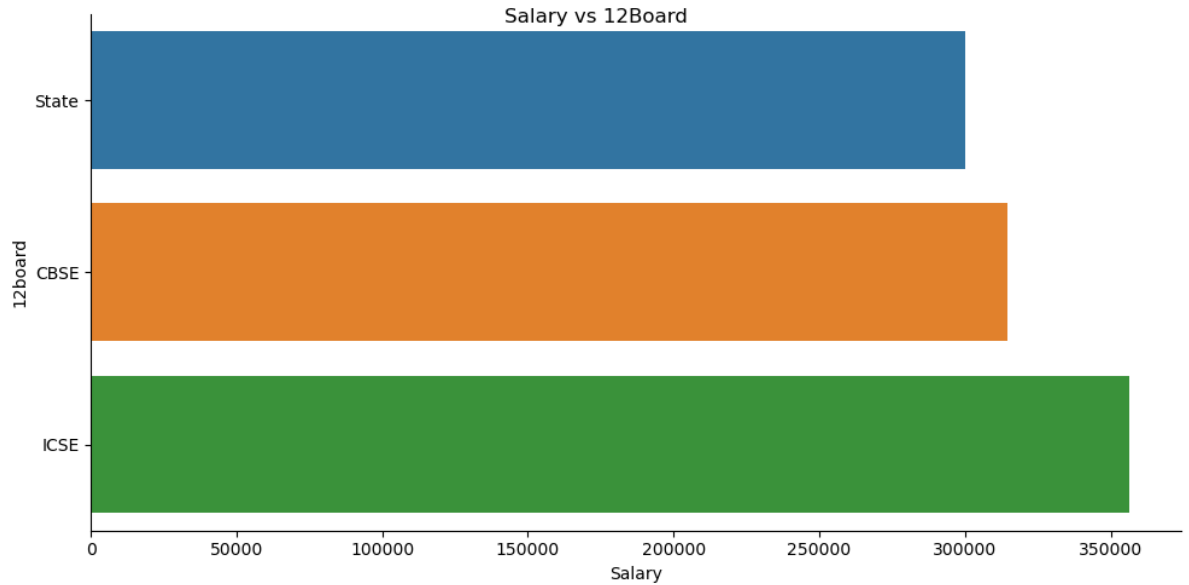
sns.boxplot(x='JobCity', y='Salary', data=df_box)
plt.xlabel('Top 5 Cities')
plt.ylabel('Salaries')
plt.title('Box Plot')
plt.show()



Observations: Top 5 Cities(based on workforce) and their salaries

In []:

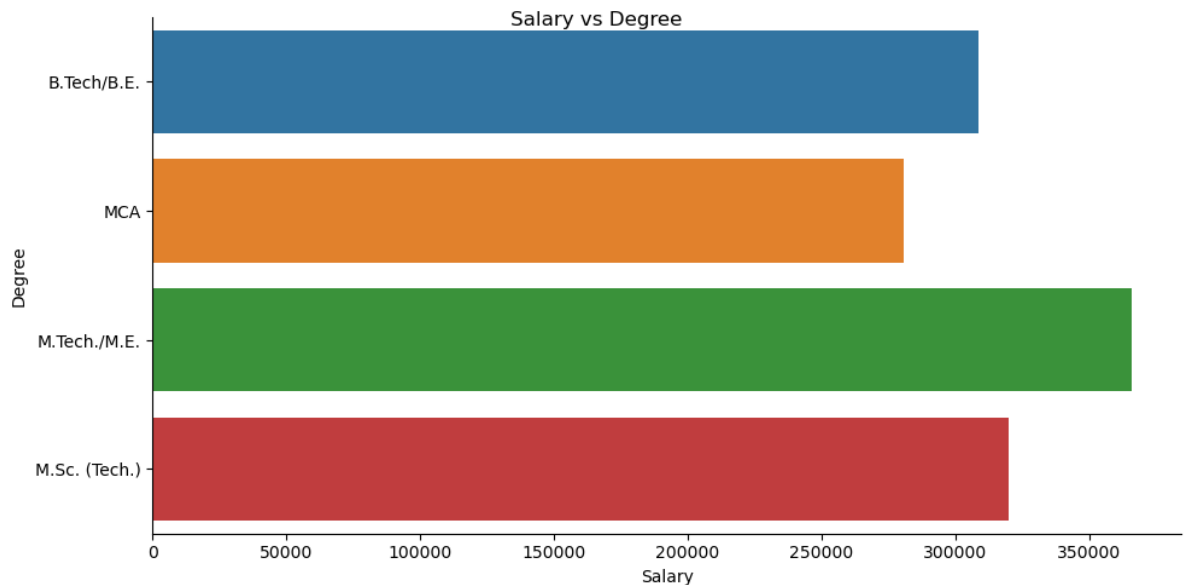
```
In [165]: sns.catplot(x='Salary', y='12board', kind='bar', data=df, ci=None, height=5, aspect=4,
plt.suptitle('Salary vs 12Board')
plt.show())
```



Observations: From this plot we can say that students who have passed out of 12th board of ICSE

In []:

```
In [61]: sns.catplot(x='Salary', y='Degree', kind='bar', data=df, ci=None, height=5, aspect=4,
plt.suptitle('Salary vs Degree')
plt.show())
```



Observations: We can observe that, M.Tech/M.E graduates have a higher salary

In []:

Research Questions

1. Times of India article dated Jan 18, 2019 states that “After doing your Computer Science Engineering if you take up jobs as a Programming Analyst, Software Engineer, Hardware Engineer and Associate Engineer you can earn up to 2.5-3 lakhs as a fresh graduate.” Test this claim with the data given to you

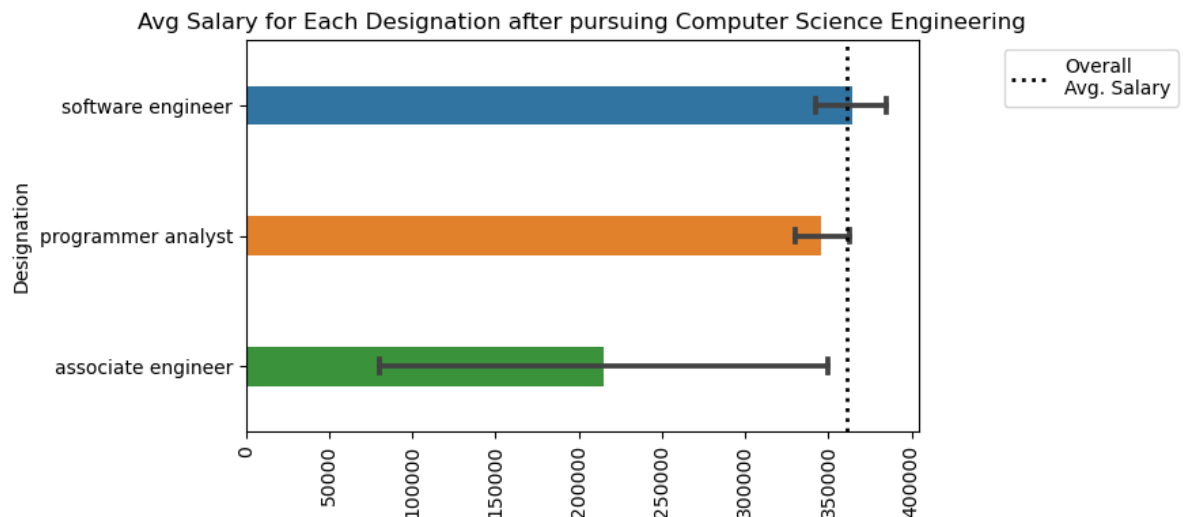
```
In [369]: df['Designation'] = df['Designation'].replace([
    'programmer analyst trainee', 'programmer analyst'
], 'programmer analyst'
)

df['Designation'] = df['Designation'].replace([
    'software eng', 'software engg', 'software engineer', 'software engineere', '
], 'software engineer'
)
```

```
In [370]: df2 = df[(df["Designation"].isin(["programmer analyst", "software engineer", "har
    (df["Specialization"].isin(["CSE"])) & (df['DOJ'].dt.year==df['Gr
```

```
In [371]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 4))
sns.barplot(x='Salary', y='Designation',
            data=df2,
            capsize=0.1,
            width=0.3,
            ax=ax)
ax.axvline(df2['Salary'].mean(), color='k',
           linestyle=':',
           linewidth=2, label='Overall\nAvg. Salary')
ax.set_title('Avg Salary for Each Designation after pursuing Computer Science Eng
ax.legend(loc='upper right', bbox_to_anchor=(1.4, 1))
ax.set_xlabel('')
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=90)

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
In [372]: df2['Salary'].nunique()
```

```
Out[372]: 83
```

```
In [373]: from scipy import stats as st
popmean = 250000 + 300000 / 2
pv = st.ttest_1samp(df2['Salary'], popmean=popmean)[1]
alpha = 0.05
if pv < alpha:
    print('We reject the null hypothesis and Average salary is not equal to 250k')
else:
    print('We fail to reject null hypothesis and Average salary is equal to 250k')
```

We reject the null hypothesis and Average salary is not equal to 250k

Therefore we can say that the claim Times of India making is not correct

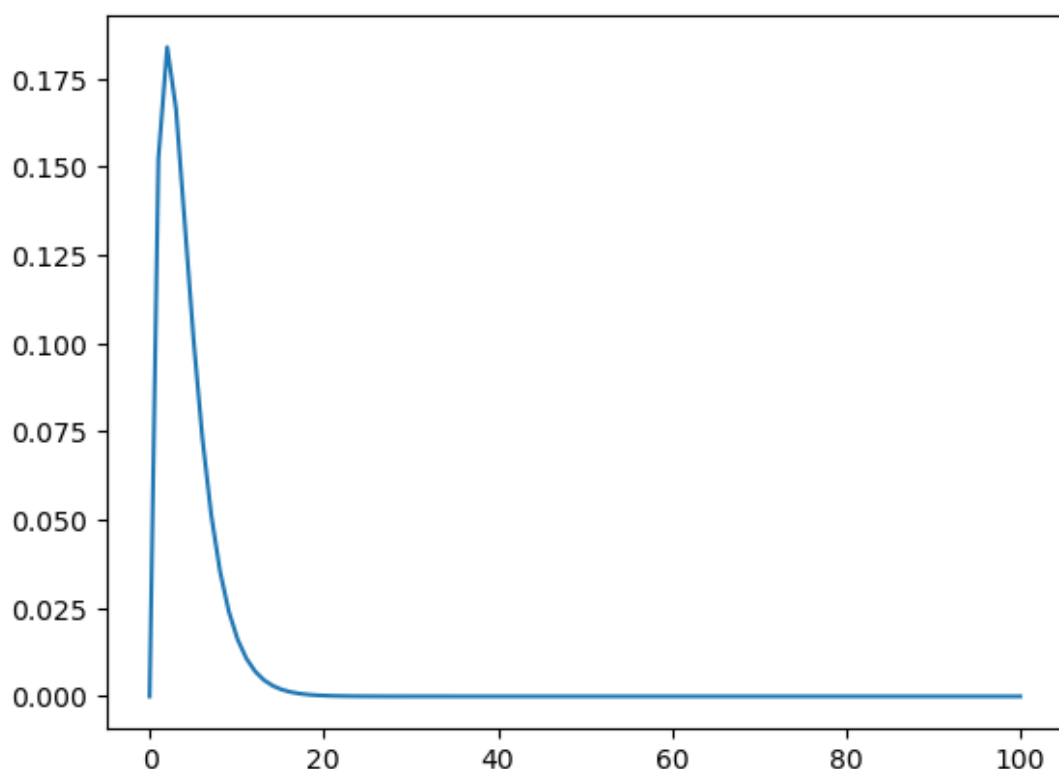
```
In [ ]:
```

2. Is there a relationship between gender and specialization? (i.e. Does the preference of Specialisation depend on the Gender?)

```
In [374]: from scipy.stats import chi2
from scipy.stats import chi2_contingency
```

```
In [375]: x = np.linspace(0, 100, 100)
y = chi2.pdf(x, df = 4)
plt.plot(x, y)
```

```
Out[375]: [ <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x213616df210>]
```



```
In [376]: obsr = pd.crosstab(df.Specialization,df.Gender)
obsr
```

Out[376]:

	Gender	f	m
Specialization			
CE		6	23
CSE		601	1688
EC		306	1013
EL		17	68
ME		12	207
other		15	41

```
In [377]: chi2_statistic, chi2_p_value, chi2_dof, chi2_expected = chi2_contingency(obsr)

print("Statistic          :", chi2_statistic)
print('')
print("p value            :", chi2_p_value)
print('')
print("Degrees of freedom   :", chi2_dof)
print('')
print("Expected frequencies array:\n", chi2_expected)
```

Statistic : 49.26560031142505

p value : 1.9584544175343366e-09

Degrees of freedom : 5

Expected frequencies array:

```
[[ 6.94345759 22.05654241]
 [548.05429072 1740.94570928]
 [315.8076057 1003.1923943 ]
 [ 20.35151364  64.64848636]
 [ 52.43507631 166.56492369]
 [ 13.40805604  42.59194396]]
```

```
In [378]: confidence_level = 0.95
alpha = 1 - confidence_level

chi2_critical = chi2.ppf(1 - alpha, chi2_dof)

chi2_critical
```

Out[378]: 11.070497693516351

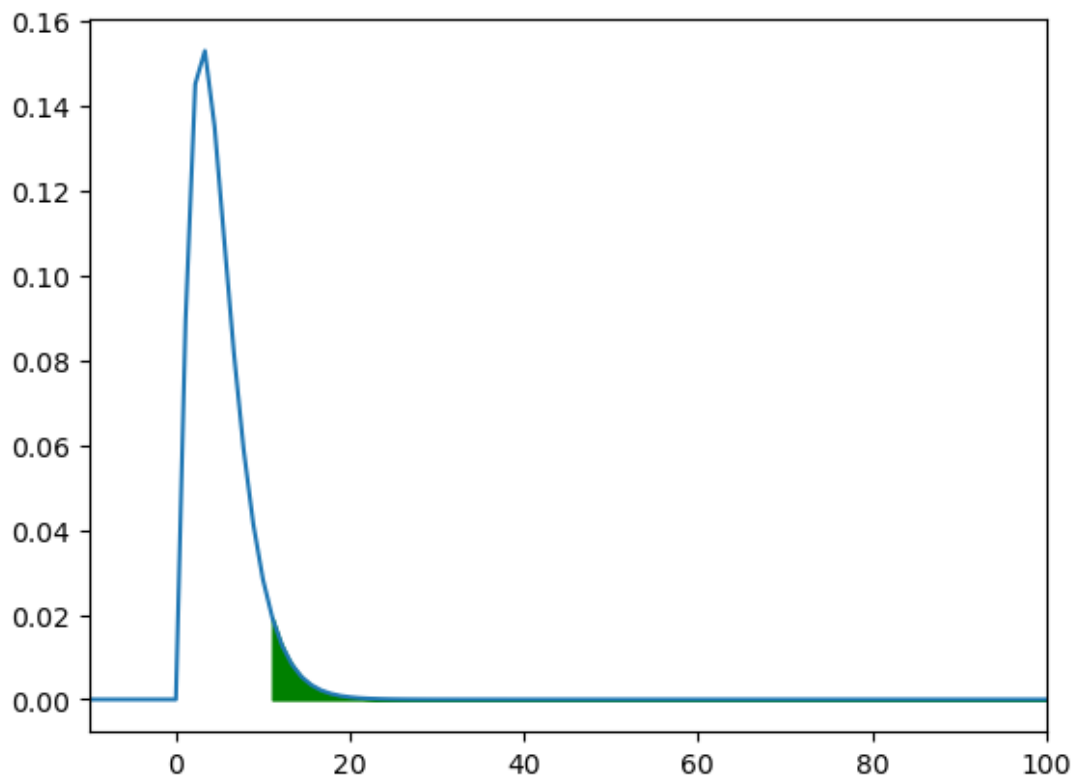
```
In [379]: x_min = -10
x_max = 100

x = np.linspace(x_min, x_max, 100)
y = chi2.pdf(x, chi2_dof)
plt.xlim(x_min, x_max)
plt.plot(x, y)

chi2_critical_right = chi2_critical

x1 = np.linspace(chi2_critical_right, x_max, 100)
y1 = chi2.pdf(x1, chi2_dof)
plt.fill_between(x1, y1, color='green')
```

Out[379]: <matplotlib.collections.PolyCollection at 0x21361a482d0>



```
In [380]: if(chi2_statistic > chi2_critical):
            print("There is not enough evidence to reject the Null Hypothesis")
        else:
            print("There is sufficient evidence to reject the Null Hypothesis")
```

There is not enough evidence to reject the Null Hypothesis

```
In [381]: if(chi2_p_value < alpha):
            print("There is not enough evidence to reject the Null Hypothesis")
        else:
            print("There is sufficient evidence to reject the Null Hypothesis")
```

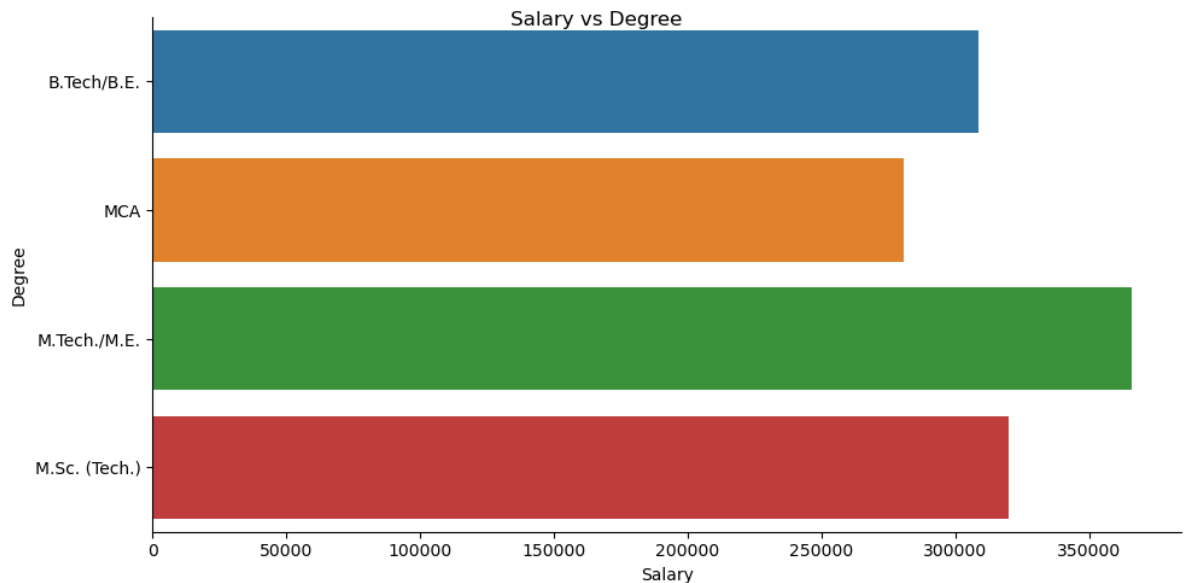
There is not enough evidence to reject the Null Hypothesis

There is no enough evidence to say that Gender and specialization are related

Creating a research question

Is there any relation between the Degree and Salary

```
In [386]: sns.catplot(x='Salary', y='Degree', kind='bar', data=df, ci=None, height=5, aspect=4,
plt.suptitle('Salary vs Degree')
plt.show())
```



We can say from this plot that M.Tech/M.E students had a higher pay

Conclusion

Data Understanding:

The dataset encompasses the employment outcomes of engineering graduates, focusing on target variable Salary. Additionally, it includes standardized scores in three distinct areas: cognitive skills, technical skills, and personality skills.

Data Manipulation:

Upon initial observation, the dataset consists of 4000 rows and 40 columns. The dataset exhibits numerous duplicate values, necessitating data manipulation. Initially, we remove redundant rows and columns. Subsequently, we assess for the presence of any missing values (NaN). Following data cleaning, we proceed with visualization. Data Visualization:

Univariate Analysis:

Univariate analysis encompasses various plots, including Cumulative Distribution Functions (CDF), Histograms, Box Plots, and Summary Plots. These visualizations illustrate probability and frequency distributions.

Bivariate Analysis:

Bivariate analysis comprises Scatterplots, Barplots, Crosstabs, Pivot tables, pie charts. This analysis helps in comparing percentages across different variables. Additionally, it aids in identifying

In []: