171240510 马宇恒 2019年7月6日

人工智能行业薪资分析

一、洗颗背景

众所周知,发家致富就要做一名程序员,虽然头发掉的多,但是相应也拥有不错的薪资。所以,我马宇恒,家里穷,不怕苦,不怕累,不在乎工作环境,不在乎工作时长,就是要赚钱多,要成为一个程序员!那么程序员的工作具体情况是怎样的呢?什么样的工作条件工资较高?为此,我爬取了拉勾网上有关机器学习的所有招聘信息进行探究。

二、项目概述

项目爬取了机器学习相关的包括深度学习等八种岗位共3600个招聘岗位,包含岗位名称、工作地点、薪资范围、岗位要求、公司情况等信息。本文中所有的代码为蓝色字体,所有的输出结果为绿色字体。爬虫原始数据和清洗后的数据见附录。

三、实现及代码

1. 爬虫

library(stringr)

library(xml2)

library(RSelenium)

library(rvest)

remDr = remoteDriver('localhost',4444L,browserName='chrome')

#url1 <- 'https://www.lagou.com/'

url0 <- 'https://www.lagou.com/zhaopin/jiqixuexi/'

#remDr\$open()

remDr\$navigate(url0)

```
tpage <- remDr$getPageSource()
pageSource <- tpage[[1]]
web <- read_html(pageSource)</pre>
#奇怪的一点是直接浏览网页时,使用safari打开网页有总共300个结果、但是chrome
就有450....
pgcttxt <- web %>% html_nodes('div.item_con_pager') %>%
html_nodes('div')%>%html_nodes('a:nth-child(5)')%>% html_text()
pgct = as.numeric(pgcttxt)
setwd('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop')
name=salary=require=location=time=company=companysituation=companyintro
=tags=NULL
data=data.frame(name,location,salary,require,time,company,companysituation,co
mpanyintro, tags)
for(i in 1:pgct)
url <- paste(url0,i,"/?filterOption=2",sep = ")
web <- read html(url)
name <- c(name, web %>% html nodes('div.position') %>%
      html nodes('div.p top') %>% html nodes('a') %>%
      html nodes('h3') %>%html text())
location <- c(location, web %>% html nodes('div.position') %>%
        html nodes('div.p top') %>% html nodes('a') %>%
        html_nodes('span') %>%html_nodes('em') %>%html_text())
salary <- c(salary, web %>% html nodes('div.position') %>%
       html_nodes('div.p_bot') %>% html_nodes('div') %>%
       html nodes('span') %>%html text())
做简单处理
require<- c(require, web %>% html_nodes(xpath="//li[@class]/div[1]/div[1]/
div[2]/div/text()")
      %>%html_text())
require<-require[require!="\n"]
require<-gsub(" ","",require)
require<-gsub("\n","",require)
```

```
time<- c(time, web %>% html_nodes('div.position') %>%
     html nodes('div.p top') %>% html nodes('span') %>%html text())
time<-time[grepl("[0-9]",time)]
company <- c(company, web %>% html_nodes('div.company') %>%
       html_nodes('div.company_name') %>% html_nodes('a') %>%
       html text())
companysituation <- c(companysituation, web %>% html nodes('div.company')
%>%
           html_nodes('div.industry') %>%
           html text())
companysituation<-gsub("\n","",companysituation)
companysituation<-gsub(" ","",companysituation)
companyintro <- c(companyintro, web %>% html_nodes('div.li_b_r') %>%
         html text())
tags<- c(tags, web %>% html_nodes("div.list_item_bot")
    %>% html nodes("div.li b l")
    %>%html text())
tags<-gsub("\n","/",tags)
tags<-gsub(" ","",tags)
pracdata里
pracdata<-
data.frame(name,location,salary,require,time,company,companysituation,compan
yintro,tags)
print(pracdata)
data<-rbind(data,pracdata)
################
name=salary=require=location=time=company=companysituation=companyintro
=tags=NULL
录的情况
#if(###)login()
#Sys.sleep(5)
#等时间间隔的爬取会被服务器识别并要求登陆,此时需要调用登陆操作函数
```

```
#由于我在实际操作中并没有用到,登陆的操作函数没有附在这
 #而随机时间的爬取并不会被识别, 就无需调用
 x1 < -runif(1,3,10)
 Sys.sleep(x1)
}
remDr$closeWindow()
write.table(data,file='data.txt')
write.csv(data,file='data.csv')
2. 数据清洗
library("lubridate")
library("VIM")
library("mice")
##########简单而笨拙的导入数据
shenduxuexidata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
shenduxuexidata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
jiqixuexidata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
jiqixuexidata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
tuxiangchulidata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
tuxiangchulidata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
tuxiangshibiedata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
tuxiangshibiedata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
yuyinshibiedata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
yuyinshibiedata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
jigishijuedata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
jiqishijuedata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
suanfagongchengshidata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
suanfagongchengshidata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
ziranyuyanchulidata<-read.csv('/Users/mayuheng/Desktop/data/
ziranyuyanchulidata.csv',fileEncoding = "UTF-8",stringsAsFactors=FALSE)
data<-
list(shenduxuexidata=shenduxuexidata,jiqixuexidata=jiqixuexidata,tuxiangchulida
ta=tuxiangchulidata,tuxiangshibiedata=tuxiangshibiedata,yuyinshibiedata=yuyins
hibiedata,
jiqishijuedata=jiqishijuedata,suanfagongchengshidata=suanfagongchengshidata,
ziranyuyanchulidata=ziranyuyanchulidata)
data1<-cbind(belong=rep(names(data[1]),nrow(data[[1]])),data[[1]])
```

```
for(i in 2:8){data1<-
rbind(data1,cbind(belong=rep(names(data[i]),nrow(data[[i]])),data[[i]]))}
data=data1
sorteddata<-list(NULL)
 city<-NULL
 district<-NULL
 lowsalary<-NULL
 highsalary<-NULL
 experience<-NULL
 degree<-NULL
 isday<-NULL
 companyfield<-NULL
 companymembers<-NULL
 companyfinancial<-NULL
 today<-Sys.Date()
 temp<NULL
 index<-NULL
 #####################
  temp<-strsplit(data[[4]],split='.')
  for(i in 1:nrow(data)){
  city<-c(city,temp[[i]][[1]])
  if(length(temp[[i]])==2){
  district<-c(district,temp[[i]][[2]])
  }
  else{
    district<-c(district,"市")
    index<-c(index,i)
  }
  }
  temp<-NULL
 #############处理薪资
 temp<-strsplit(data[[5]],split='-')
 for(j in 1:nrow(data)){
  lowsalary<-c(lowsalary,as.numeric(chartr("K"," ",chartr("k"," ",temp[[j]][[1]]))))
  if(length(temp[[j]])==2){
  highsalary<-c(highsalary,as.numeric(chartr("K"," ",chartr("k"," ",temp[[j]]
[[2]]))))
```

```
}
  else{
    highsalary<-c(highsalary,as.numeric(chartr("K"," ",chartr("k"," ",temp[[j]]
[[1]]))))
   index<-c(index,j)
  }
 ########处理要求
 temp<-strsplit(data[[6]],split='/')
 for(j in 1:nrow(data)){
  experience<-c(experience,temp[[j]][[1]])
  degree<-c(degree,temp[[i]][[2]])
 ########处理公司情况
 temp<-strsplit(data[['companysituation']],split='/')
 for(j in 1:nrow(data)){
  if(length(temp[[j]])==3){
  companyfield<-c(companyfield,temp[[j]][[1]])
  companyfinancial<-c(companyfinancial,temp[[i]][[2]])
  companymembers<-c(companymembers,temp[[j]][[3]])
  else{
    companyfield<-c(companyfield,"blank")
    companyfinancial<-c(companyfinancial,"blank")
    companymembers<-c(companymembers,"blank")
    index<-c(index,j)
  }
 ##########把刚刚得到的向量组成表格
sorteddata<-data.frame(belong=data[['belong']],name=data[['name']],
city=city,district=district,lowsalary=lowsalary,highsalary=highsalary,experience=e
xperience,degree=degree,company=data[['company']],
companyintroduction=data[['companyintro']],companyfield=companyfield,compa
nyfinancial=companyfinancial,
                companymembers=companymembers,tags=data[['tags']])
#########查看缺失值
 aggr(sorteddata, prop=FALSE, numbers=TRUE,plot = TRUE)
 ###############|除缺失值和前面不好处理的数据行
data<-na.omit(sorteddata)
```

```
data<-data[-index,]
########把包含许多文字关键词的内容分开
field<-NULL
tag<-NULL
for(i in 1:nrow(data)){
 field=c(field,strsplit(chartr(", "," ",chartr(","," ",data$companyfield[[i]]))," "))
}
for(i in 1:nrow(data)){
 temp=strsplit(chartr("/"," ",data$tags[[i]])," ")[[1]][c(strsplit(chartr("/","
",data$tags[[i]])," ")[[1]]!="")]
 tag=c(tag,list(temp))
data$companyfield<-field
data$tags<-tag
#########算出平均薪资、默认均匀分布
data$saleray=(data$highsalary+data$lowsalary)/2
3.数据分析
Majorcity<-table(data$city)[table(data$city)>mean(as.vector(table(data$city)))]
```

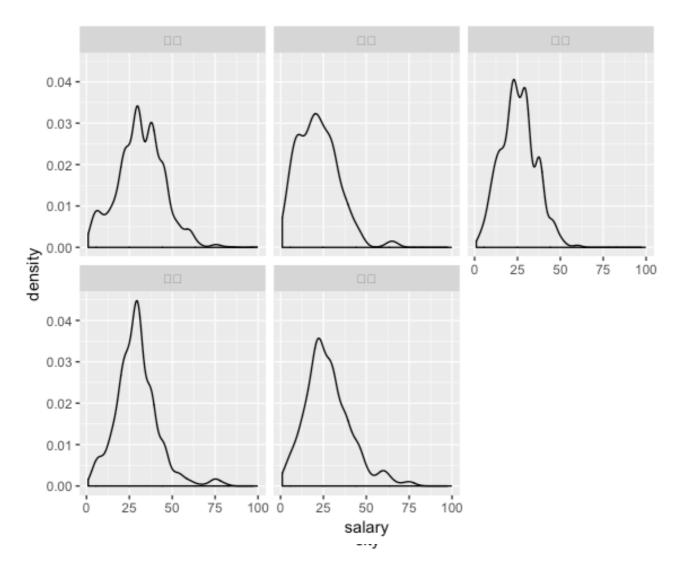
通过罗列出岗位数量大于平均岗位数量的城市,我们发现工作岗位不出意料的集中 在北上广深杭,以北京最为突出。原来如此! 我只能去大城市才有更多的机会呀!

```
majorcity<-table(data$city)[table(data$city)>mean(as.vector(table(data$city)))]
citydata<-data[data[["city"]]%in%names(majorcity),]
ggplot(citydata,aes(x=city,y=salary),position="jitter")+geom_boxplot(notch =
TRUE)+ scale_size_area() +xlab("city")+ stat_summary(fun.y="mean",
geom="point", shape=23, size=3, fill="white")
```

把五个大城市揪出来做箱线图,发现北京不仅量大,而且钱多,真是程序员的天堂! 相比之下,广州和杭州的薪资水平就要稍逊一筹了。上海和深圳水平基本和北京持平。

```
ggplot(citydata,aes(x=salary))+geom_density()
+facet_wrap(vars(citydata$city),nrow=2)
```

同时,通过做密度曲线图,我们发现各个城市的薪资分布都属于高薪岗位少,底层 民工堆积严重的情况。即便如此,作为南京大学的一名毕业生,我相信自己可以脱颖



而出,成为一名优秀的程序员而非代码民工,所以我瞄准了高薪岗位很多的北京! 所以我截取北京的数据,继续探索北京的区域。

beijingdata<-data[as.vector(data[["city"]])=="北京",] beijingdata\$district<-as.character(beijingdata\$district) quantile(as.vector(table(beijingdata\$district)))

去掉了较少的数据点后,我惊讶的发现,留下来的职位基本都位于朝阳区和海淀区,其中朝阳区347个,海淀区756个。

beijingdata<-

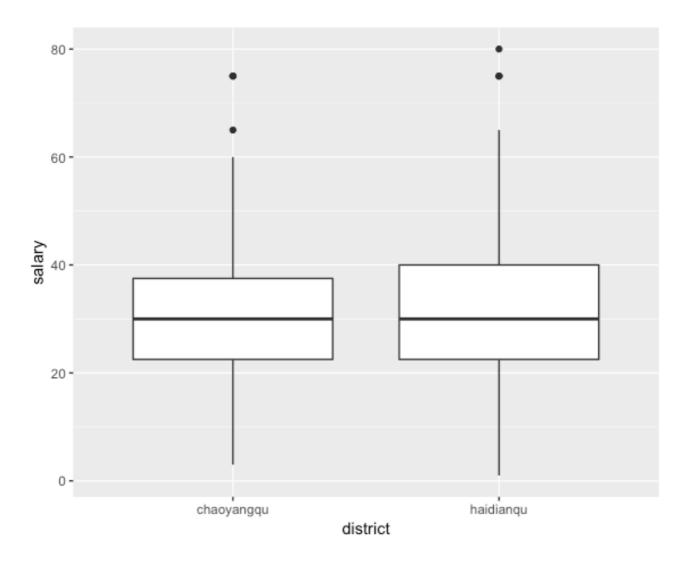
beijingdata\$district%in%names(table(beijingdata\$district) [table(beijingdata\$district)>20]),]

把他们分配到两个区。

beijingdata\$district[beijingdata\$district%in%c("北京大学","上地","五道口","西北旺","西二旗","西三旗","学院路","知春路","中关村","海淀区")]="haidianqu" beijingdata\$district[beijingdata\$district%in%c("大望路","酒仙桥","望京","朝阳区")]="chaoyangqu"

画图查看两者的薪资待遇区别。

ggplot(beijingdata,aes(x=district,y=salary))+geom_boxplot()+scale_size_area()



emmm好像目测没什么区别哦,我们需要用参数检验来试一下。因为是自然统计的数据,我们可以认为他们服从正态分布。

haidian<-beijingdata[beijingdata\$district%in%c("北京大学","上地","五道口","西北旺","西二旗","西三旗","学院路","知春路","中关村","海淀区"),] chaoyang<-beijingdata[beijingdata\$district%in%c("大望路","酒仙桥","望京","朝阳区"),]

t.test(haidian\$salary,chaoyang\$salary)

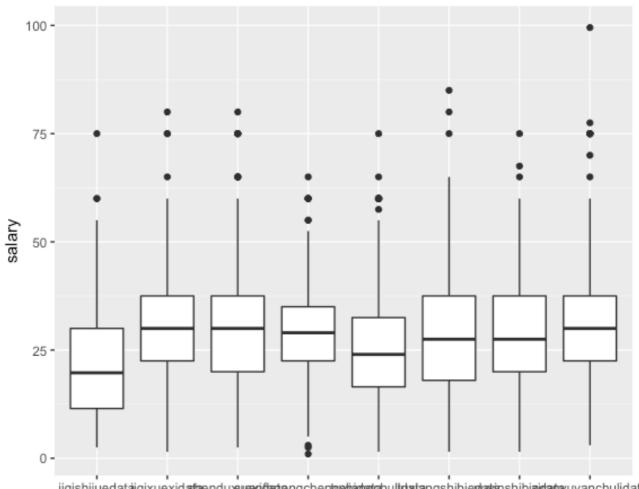
结果如下:

data: haidian\$salary and chaoyang\$salary
t = 1.1602, df = 707.28, p-value = 0.2464
alternative hypothesis: true difference in means is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
-0.6881866 2.6764648

sample estimates: mean of x mean of y 31.55754 30.56340

的确没什么区别。所以最终,我有很大的几率选择去海淀区或者朝阳区就业。于是我决定现在在两个地方各购置一套房产,以备日后需要。决定好了这个,我开始着眼于眼前的事情。作为一名统计专业的学生,我具体应当学习什么方向呢?于是,我把包含机器学习、深度学习八种岗位的薪资做箱线图,惊讶的发现他们有着显著的区别。

ggplot(data,aes(x=data\$belong,y=salary))+geom_boxplot()



jiqishijuedatajiqixuexidadaenduxuuanidadongchentustiadadahultdatangshibieylayanshibizidatayuyanchulidat data\$belong

q<-NULL for(i in 1:8){q<- c(q,quantile(data\$salary[data\$belong==names(table(data\$belong))[i]])[4])}

作为南京大学匡亚明学院的学生,我有信心成为前25%的程序员,于是我找出了八种工作类型的四分位数,发现他们有着显著的差异。

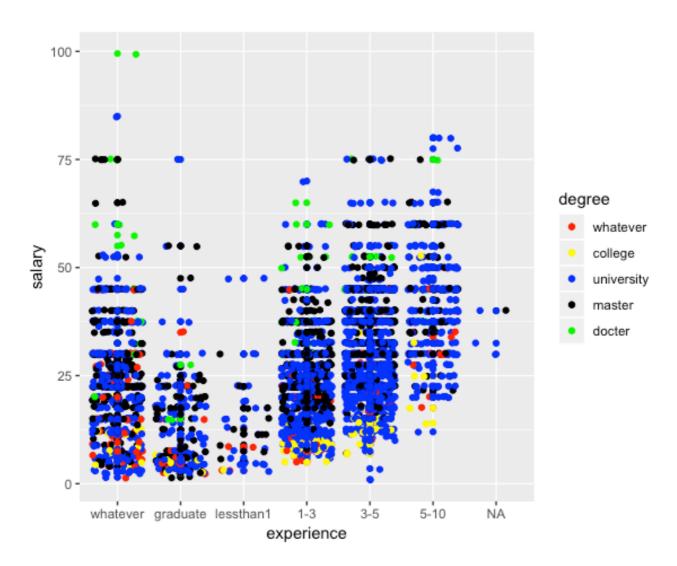
names(q)<-names(table(data\$belong))</pre>

结果显示,做机器学习和图像处理的人工资明显低于其他工作,于是我下定决心,不学机器学习!

jiqishijuedata jiqixuexidata shenduxuexidata suanfagongchengshidata 30.0 37.5 37.5 35.0

tuxiangchulidata tuxiangshibiedata yuyinshibiedata ziranyuyanchulidata 32.5 37.5 37.5

那么我要上学到什么时候,有多少工作经历才可以获得满意的薪资呢? 我将工资和 学历、工作经历的关系做图。



```
data$degree=factor(data$degree,levels = c("不限","大专","本科","硕士","博士"),labels = c("whatever","college","university","master","docter"))
data$experience=factor(data$experience,c("经验不限","经验应届毕业生","经验1年以下","经验1-3年","经验3-5年","经验5-10年","经验十年以上"),labels = c("whatever","graduate","lessthan1","1-3","3-5","5-10","10+"))
ggplot(data,aes(x=experience,y=salary,color=degree))+geom_jitter()
+geom_point()+scale_color_manual(values = c("red", "yellow", "blue","black","green"))
```

从图中我们可以发现,总体来说,随着工作时间的加长,薪资水平越来越高。但工作经历一年以下的薪资甚至不如毕业生,想必是综合了各方面的原因。而就学历来说,随着学历的升高,薪资总体不断升高。值得一提的是,两者的"不限"这个选项中都有一些点也有着很高的薪资,应当是想给更多人尝试的机会。

现在我们把工作时间和学历均转换为可以衡量的数值,为之后的使用服务。工作时间取区间平均值,学历取获得学历需要的时间。考虑到不限的选项会造成一定的干扰,所以不予考虑。

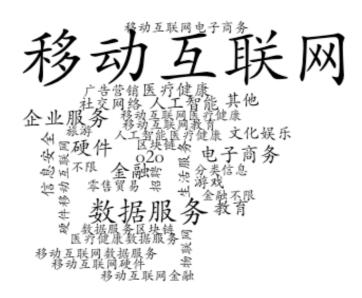
```
data$exp=as.numeric(data$exp)
data$exp[data$experience=="whatever"]=NA
data$exp[data$experience=="graduate"]=0
data$exp[data$experience=="lessthan1"]=0.5
data$exp[data$experience=="1-3"]=2
data$exp[data$experience=="3-5"]=4
data$exp[data$experience=="5-10"]=7.5
data$exp[data$experience=="10+"]=15
data$deg=as.numeric(data$deg)
data$deg[data$degree=="whatever"]=NA
data$deg[data$degree=="college"]=2
data$deg[data$degree=="master"]=6
data$deg[data$degree=="master"]=8
```

现在我们把目光转向公司,我最可能去什么样的公司呢? 什么样的公司会给出比较满意的薪水呢? 首先查看公司的主要领域。

```
for(i in 1:nrow(data)){
  field=c(field,as.vector(strsplit(chartr("、"," ",chartr(",","
",data$companyfield[[i]]))," ")))
}
field<-as.character(field)</pre>
```

wordcloud(words=field)

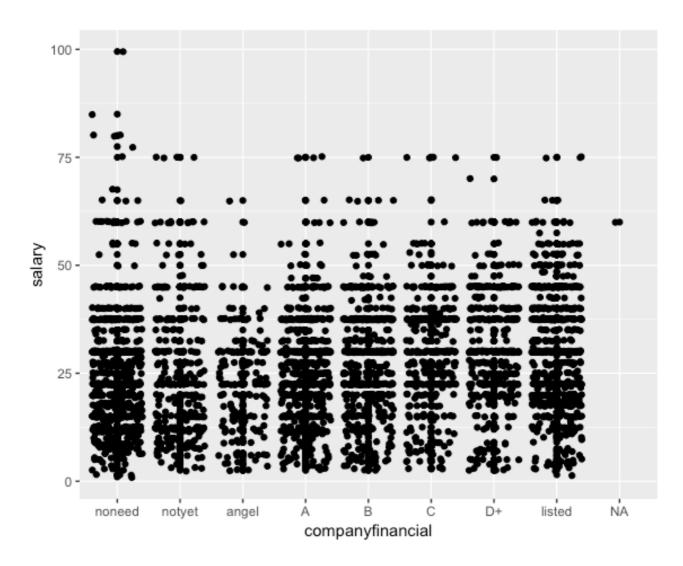
不出意料,业务主要和移动互联网、数据科学相关。那么公司规模呢?



data\$companyfinancial=factor(data\$companyfinancial,levels = c("不需要融资","未融资","天使轮","A轮","B轮","C轮","D轮及以上","上市公司"),labels = c("noneed","notyet","angel","A","B","C","D+","listed"))
ggplot(data,aes(y=salary,x=companyfinancial))+geom_point()+geom_jitter()

做图发现,薪资水平好像确实有一定的趋势随着公司规模上升。所以我们进行数值 化的估计。

data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="不需要融资"]=NA data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="未融资"]=0 data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="天使轮"]=1 data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="A轮"]=2 data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="B轮"]=3



data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="C轮"]=4 data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="D轮及以上"]=5 data\$companyfin[data\$companyfinancial=="上市公司"]=6 cor.test(data\$salary,data\$companyfin)

得到如下结果。

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: data\$salary and data\$companyfin
t = 10.274, df = 3587, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
0.1371063 0.2006741
sample estimates:
cor

发现p值出乎意料的小,两者确实有相关关系。对公司人数,我们使用相同的手法。

Pearson's product-moment correlation

```
data: data$companymem and data$salary
t = 13.31, df = 3587, p-value < 2.2e-16
alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0
95 percent confidence interval:
0.1855395 0.2478992
sample estimates:
cor
0.2169407
```

发现相关性也很充分。最后,我们来看看如何宣传自己的公司薪资水平比较高。

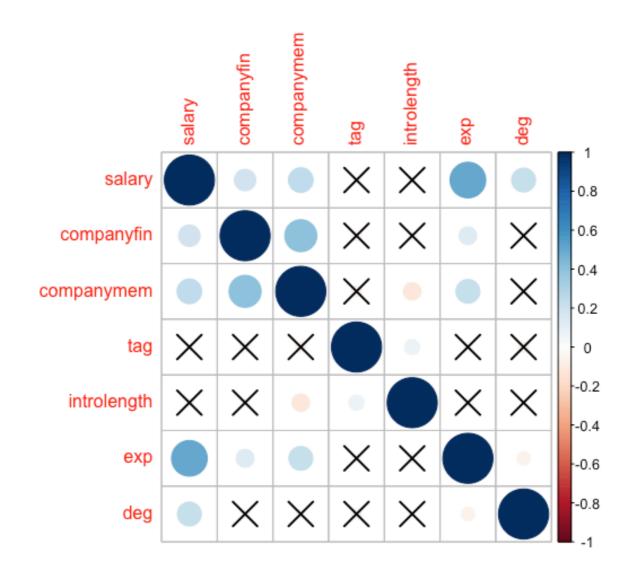
```
data$companyintroduction<-as.character(data$companyintroduction)
data$introlength=nchar(data$companyintroduction)
cor.test(data$salary,data$introlength)
data$tag<-as.numeric(data$tag)
for (i in 1:nrow(data)){data$tag[i]=length(data$tags[[i]])}
cor.test(data$salary,data$tag)
```

大胆猜测,会不会有自我介绍的推荐力度和薪资水平的关系呢?结果显示,tags的标签数量并无太大关系,但是自我介绍的长度的相关性检验却显示,有一定的可能性越能嘴炮的公司薪资水平较低。看来求职的时候不能只听忽悠!

Pearson's product-moment correlation

data: data\$salary and data\$introlength t = -2.005, df = 3588, p-value = 0.04504 alternative hypothesis: true correlation is not equal to 0 95 percent confidence interval: -0.066094240 -0.000740322 sample estimates: cor -0.03345304

最后,我们考察这些变量彼此之间的相关性。



cordata<-

data[c("salary","companyfin","companymem","tag","introlength","exp","deg")] cordata<-na.omit(cordata) confdata<-cor.mtest(cordata) corrplot(cor(cordata),p.mat =confdata\$p,sig.level=0.005)

从图中我们可以得到有用的信息有:

- 1. 公司人数和公司融资规模成正相关。(强)
- 2. 公司越成规模、对工作经历要求越高。(弱)
- 3. 公司越大,越不倾向于多介绍自己。(弱)
- 4. 工作经历和学历有一定的负相关趋势,学历弱则需要强的工作经历弥补。(弱) 最后,我们做薪资关于各项数值的多元线性拟合。

linear<-

Im(salary~companyfin+companymem+tag+introlength+exp+deg,data=cordata) summary(linear)

Residuals:

```
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max 
-30.951 -7.639 -0.635 6.139 59.277
```

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) -0.723696 1.244160 -0.582 0.561
companyfin 0.368103 0.086683 4.247 2.24e-05 ***
companymem 0.001369 0.000212 6.458 1.24e-10 ***
tag 0.137221 0.149179 0.920 0.358
introlength 0.011653 0.037864 0.308 0.758
exp 3.425337 0.108548 31.556 < 2e-16 ***
deg 3.005675 0.176137 17.064 < 2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' '1

Residual standard error: 10.51 on 2872 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.3457, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3443 F-statistic: 252.9 on 6 and 2872 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

显然应当删去一些变量。

step(linear)

```
Start: AIC=13550.17
salary ~ companyfin + companymem + tag + introlength + exp +
  deg
        Df Sum of Sq RSS AIC
- introlength 1
               10 317084 13548
       1
               93 317167 13549
tag
<none>
                  317074 13550
companyfin 1 1991 319064 13566
companymem 1
                  4605 321678 13590
         1 32149 349222 13826
deg
exp
         1 109937 427010 14405
Step: AIC=13548.26
salary ~ companyfin + companymem + tag + exp + deg
       Df Sum of Sq RSS AIC
         1 99 317183 13547
- tag
                 317084 13548
<none>
companyfin 1
                1999 319083 13564
                 4613 321697 13588
companymem 1
       1 32141 349225 13824
deg
exp
         1 109927 427011 14403
Step: AIC=13547.16
salary ~ companyfin + companymem + exp + deg
       Df Sum of Sq RSS AIC
                 317183 13547
<none>
- companyfin 1 1980 319163 13563
```

最终和我们的想法一样,公司是否注重宣传自己和薪资没啥关系,还是要看公司和 个人的实力。所以最终有

linear<-step(linear)
confint(linear,level = 0.95)</pre>

1

deg

exp

- companymem 1 4566 321749 13586

32050 349233 13822

1 110283 427466 14404

2.5 % 97.5 %

(Intercept) -2.0375982884 1.808363859 companyfin 0.1970732754 0.536772052 companymem 0.0009412145 0.001766681 3.2159348262 3.641274413 exp 2.6535753740 3.343620933

linear<-lm(salary~companyfin+companymem+exp+deg,data=cordata) summary(linear)

Coefficients:

deg

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|) (Intercept) -0.1146172 0.9807176 -0.117 0.907 companyfin 0.3669227 0.0866229 4.236 2.35e-05 *** companymem 0.0013539 0.0002105 6.432 1.47e-10 *** 3.4286046 0.1084613 31.611 < 2e-16 *** exp 2.9985982 0.1759611 17.041 < 2e-16 *** deg Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' '1

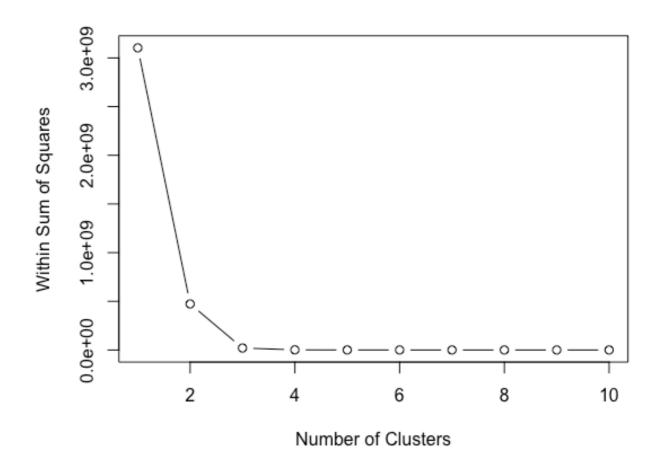
Residual standard error: 10.51 on 2874 degrees of freedom Multiple R-squared: 0.3454, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3445 F-statistic: 379.2 on 4 and 2874 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

p值很小,结果非常可信。R方较小,拟合程度比较差。

最后,我们使用聚类分析来为招聘公司分个类型。(强行使用课上知识,对不住了 老师)。人才的学历和工作经历属于和公司本身不太相关的量,那么直接去除。

```
cordata<-data[c("salary","companyfin","companymem","exp","deg")]
cordata<-na.omit(cordata)
library(plyr)
library(cluster)
library(lattice)
library(graphics)
wss <- numeric(10)
for (k in 1:10) wss[k] <- sum(kmeans(cordata, centers=k, nstart=25)$withinss)
plot(1:10, wss, type="b", xlab="Number of Clusters", ylab="Within Sum of
Squares")
```

做图发现选择三个点为聚类中心比较合适。



km = kmeans(cordata,3, nstart=25) cordata\$type=km\$cluster

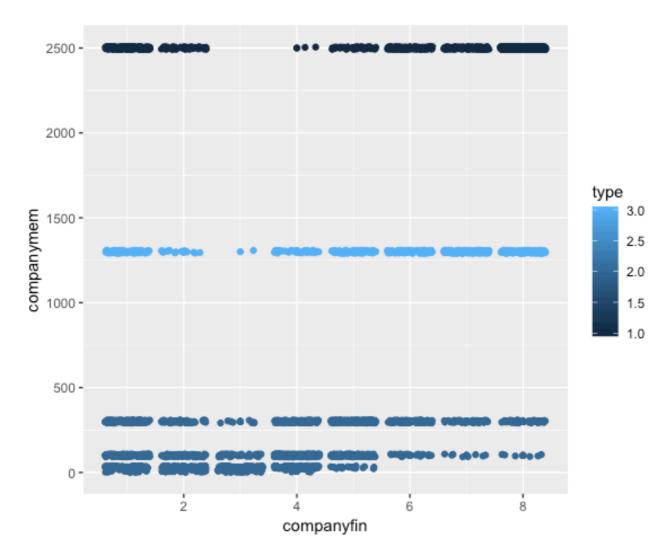
做图观察各个聚类的特点。

ggplot(cordata,aes(x=companyfin,y=companymem,color=type))+geom_point()
+geom_jitter()
ggplot(cordata,aes(x=tag,y=introlength,color=type))+geom_point()+geom_jitter()

可以看出结果直接按照了公司人数进行聚类。的确,这是因为公司人数的绝对值差 异相对于其他三项有着绝对优势,导致度量几乎由公司人数决定。不知道是否有按比 例计算的度量呢?

四、最终结论

通过以上记录的分析,我们得到的可信结论如下。



- 1. 人工智能程序员薪资水平和地区有关,且平均工资最高的城市是北京。
- 2. 人工智能程序员薪资水平和业务方向有关,其中机器学习和图形处理的薪资显著 低于其他方向。
- 3. 人工智能程序员薪资水平和公司规模有关,大公司的薪资水平显著高于小公司。
- 4. 人工智能程序员的薪资水平和求职者经历有关,学历越高,工作经历越丰富,薪 资水平越高。

五、附录

附录一: 爬虫的原始数据(原始数据.zip)

附录二:清理后数据(清洗数据.csv)

附录三:代码打包(代码.zip)