

IBM Data Analyst Capstone Project

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OUTLINE



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- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results
 - Visualization Charts
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- Discussion
 - Findings & Implications
- Conclusion
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



- Data contextualization and analysis goal.
- Methodology Description
 - Data gathering
 - Data analysis
 - Data visualizations
- Results presentation supported with graphs and trends
- Discussion of overall findings and implications regarding the results previously exposed
- Final conclusions of the carried out research

INTRODUCTION



- This presentation report uses data analytics to highlight current and projected trends in the need for skills related to programming languages, databases, platforms and web frames.
- The target audience for this research are IT professionals, HR managers, and anybody else with an interest in the IT sector who wants to learn about the top on-demand IT skills in their respective sectors that will also still be relevant in the future
- The following inquiries were investigated using the data:
 - Which programming languages are most in demand today?
 - What are the most in-demand database skills?
 - What popular IDEs or Web frames are there?

METHODOLOGY



- Collect survey data & explore its content by
 - Web Scraping
 - API
 - Request Library
- Data Wrangling
- Exploratory data analysis
 - Analyzing data distribution
 - Handling outliers
 - Correlations
- Data Visualization
 - Create visualizations using the developer survey data
 - Highlight the distribution of data, relationships between data, the composition of data, and comparison of data.

RESULTS



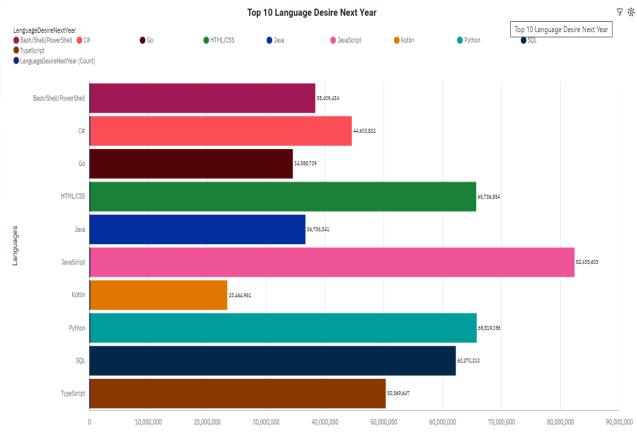
PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE TRENDS

Current Year

7 . Top 10 Language Worked with LanguageWorkedWith 57,976,092 Bash/Shell/PowerShell 53 376 993 HTML/CSS 97,521,608 55,836,723 108,371,442 36,438,296 56,108,957 Python 40 230 558 200,000,000

Number of Respondents

Next Year



Number of Respondents







PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE TRENDS - FINDINGS & IMPLICATIONS

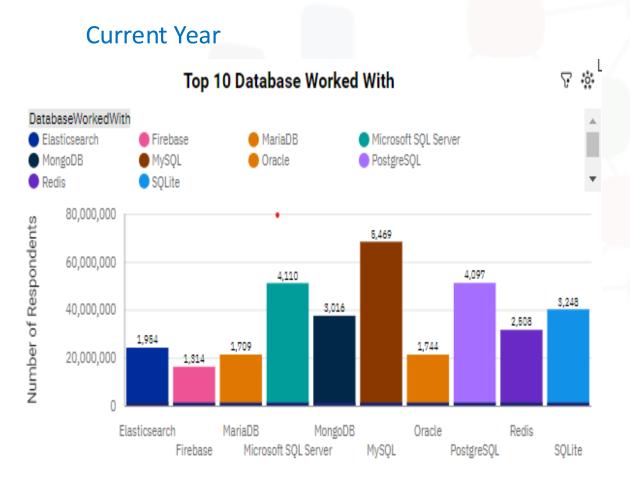
Findings

- Javascript, HTML/CSS, SQL, Shell languages and Python are the most used languages currently.
 JavaScript seems to keep as leading language.
- Javascript, HTML/CSS, Python, SQL, and Typescript will be the most used languages next year and future years. Great interest in Typescript
- Python will have more demand than SQL for next year.

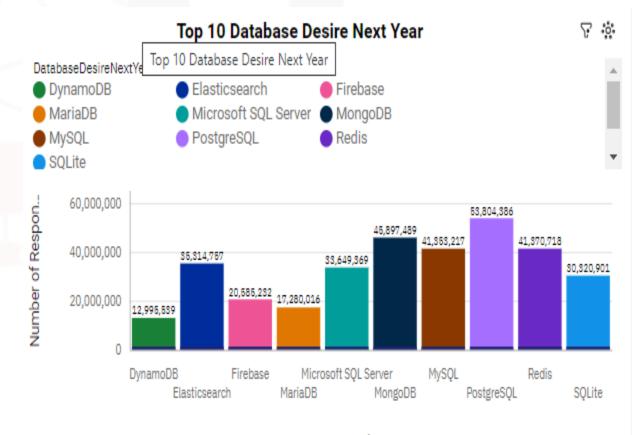
Implications

- Javascript and HTML are used for web development as a tech skill has the highest demand, especially as Typescript is getting viral. Possible developers migration from JavaScript to Typescript
- Python is gaining more and more traction due to the increase in demand for AI and ML skills.
- SQL is the still the most relevant language for data professionals. It is important for aspiring data analysts, scientists, business analysts etc to have SQL skills.

DATABASE TRENDS



Next Year



Databases

Databases

IBM Developer



DATABASE TRENDS - FINDINGS & IMPLICATIONS

Findings

- MySQL, Microsoft SQL server, PostgreSQL SQL, SQLite and MongoDB are the top 5 most used databases at the moment. MySQL as most used database
- However, PostgreSQL SQL, MongoDB, Redis, MySQL and Elastic sense are projected to become more popular in the future.
- Redis and Elastic sense are relatively new tools and are set to gain more traction in the IT space.

Implications

- SQL is still a top tool to watch out for in data specialists.
- Companies still prefer Open source databases.
- Oracle SQL was not among the top 5. It is losing relevance as time passes.
- PostgreSQL and MongoDB establishment in the market

DASHBOARD



link IBM Cognos Analytics Dashboard Module:

https://us3.ca.analytics.ibm.com/bi/?perspective=dashboa rd&pathRef=.my folders%2Fm5 survey tech%2Bdashboar d&action=view&mode=dashboard&subView=model00000 <u>19133ec2664 00000002</u>

Git Hub link for cognos analystics dashboard pdf graphs

https://github.com/Keerthi-KataKam/IBM-Data-Analyst-Capstone-

Project/blob/main/m5 survey tech%20dashboard.pdf

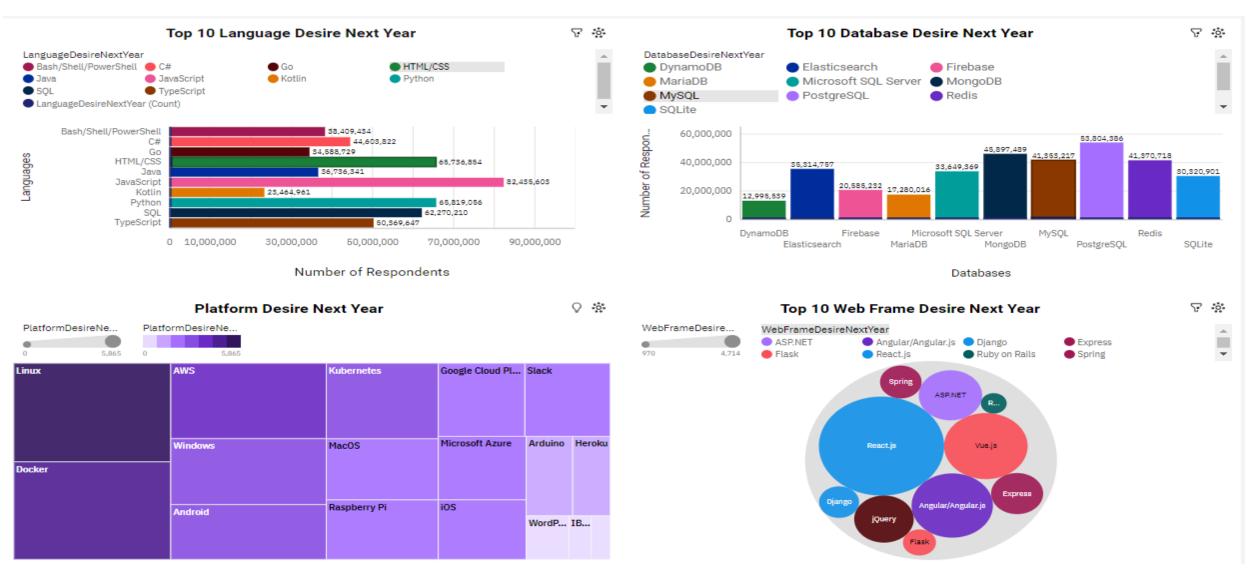
DASHBOARD TAB 1







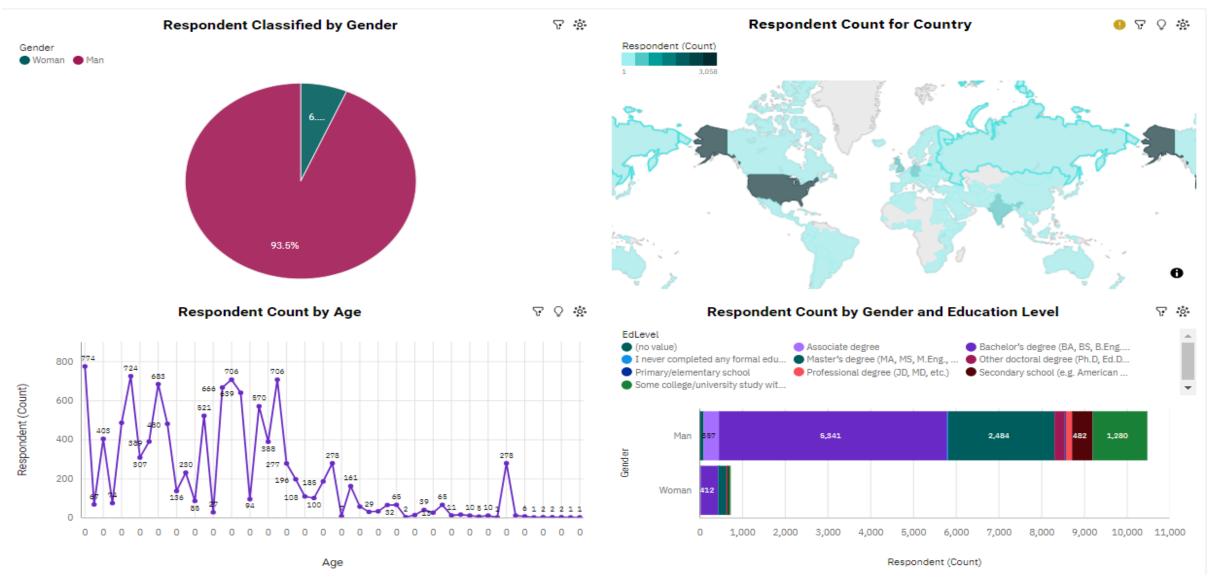
DASHBOARD TAB 2



IBM **Developer**



DASHBOARD TAB 3



DISCUSSION



- Up skilling in the Technology sector.
- How do we close the wide gender gap in the Technology sector?
- Is completing a masters or doctorate degree really a requirement?
- The increasing demand for mobile development as Kotlin is getting popular.
- More tech education, access and development in less developed regions in South east Asia, South America, Africa and some parts of Europe.
- How relevant will Oracle SQL still be in the future?

OVERALL FINDINGS & IMPLICATIONS

Findings

- Web development languages are the most popular and on-demand tools in the IT field currently
- Over 90% young male Developers. The Tech sector is filled with majorly young people under 40 years of age.
- Developers mostly located in developed countries
- Most people in the IT field have a Bachelors' degree.

Implications

- It is important for data professionals to develop proficiency in NoSQL in addition to SQL databases.
- Web development is still a very lucrative skill.
- Young developers without postgrad studies are there
- Less developed countries need more access to tech training and education



CONCLUSION



- Developers are people with very marked characteristics.
- A good idea of popularity trends of different tools, platforms and languages can be obtained.
- It is expedient to stay updated in the Tech sector as the trends keep changing over time.
- There is a job to be done to spread accessibility of this labor market to countries in development

APPENDIX

Plot the distribution curve for the column ConvertedComp.

```
# your code goes here
import seaborn as sns
sns.displot(df['ConvertedComp'], kde = True)
<seaborn.axisgrid.FacetGrid at 0x20e010c32c0>
   800
  700
   600
   500
Count
  400
   300
   200
  100
              0.25
                     0.50
                           0.75 1.00 1.25
                                               1.50 1.75
                                                             1e6
                            ConvertedComp
```

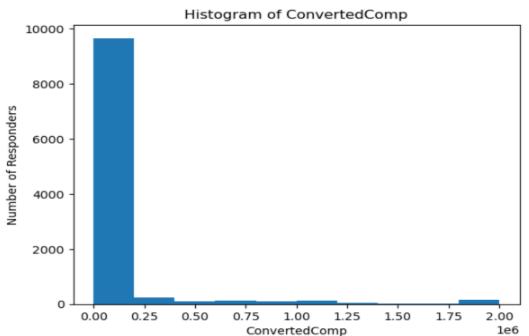
Plot a histogram of the column Age .

```
# your code goes here
plt.hist(df['Age'])
(array([2.094e+03, 5.337e+03, 2.557e+03, 8.420e+02, 2.250e+02, 4.900e+01,
       6.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 0.000e+00, 1.000e+00]),
array([16., 24.3, 32.6, 40.9, 49.2, 57.5, 65.8, 74.1, 82.4, 90.7, 99.]),
<BarContainer object of 10 artists>)
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
           20
                                         60
                                                        80
                                                                       100
```

APPENDIX

Plot the histogram for the column ConvertedComp .

```
# your code goes here
import matplotlib as mpl
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.hist(df['ConvertedComp'])
plt.title('Histogram of ConvertedComp')
plt.xlabel('ConvertedComp')
plt.ylabel('Number of Responders')
plt.show()
```



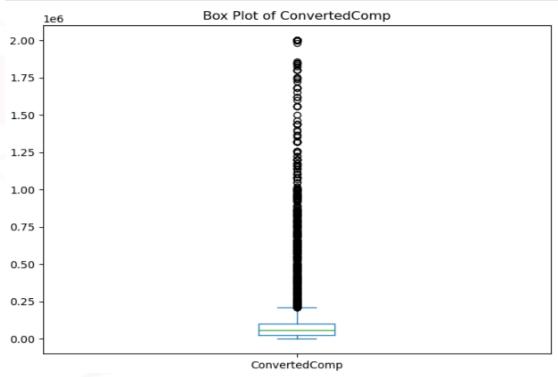
Finding outliers

Find out if outliers exist in the column ConvertedComp using a box plot?

```
# your code goes here

df_cv = pd.DataFrame(data=df['ConvertedComp'])

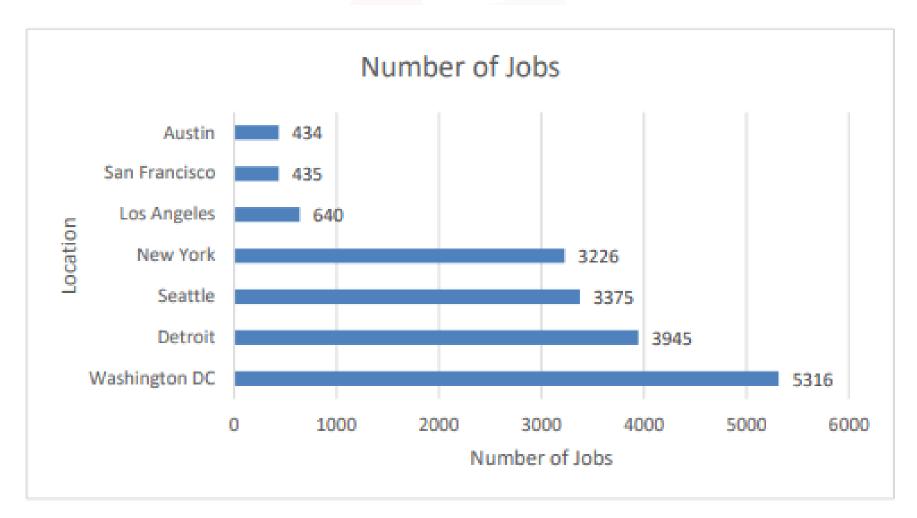
df_cv.plot(kind='box', figsize=(8,6), title = 'Box Plot of ConvertedComp')
plt.show()
```







JOB POSTINGS



POPULAR LANGUAGES

