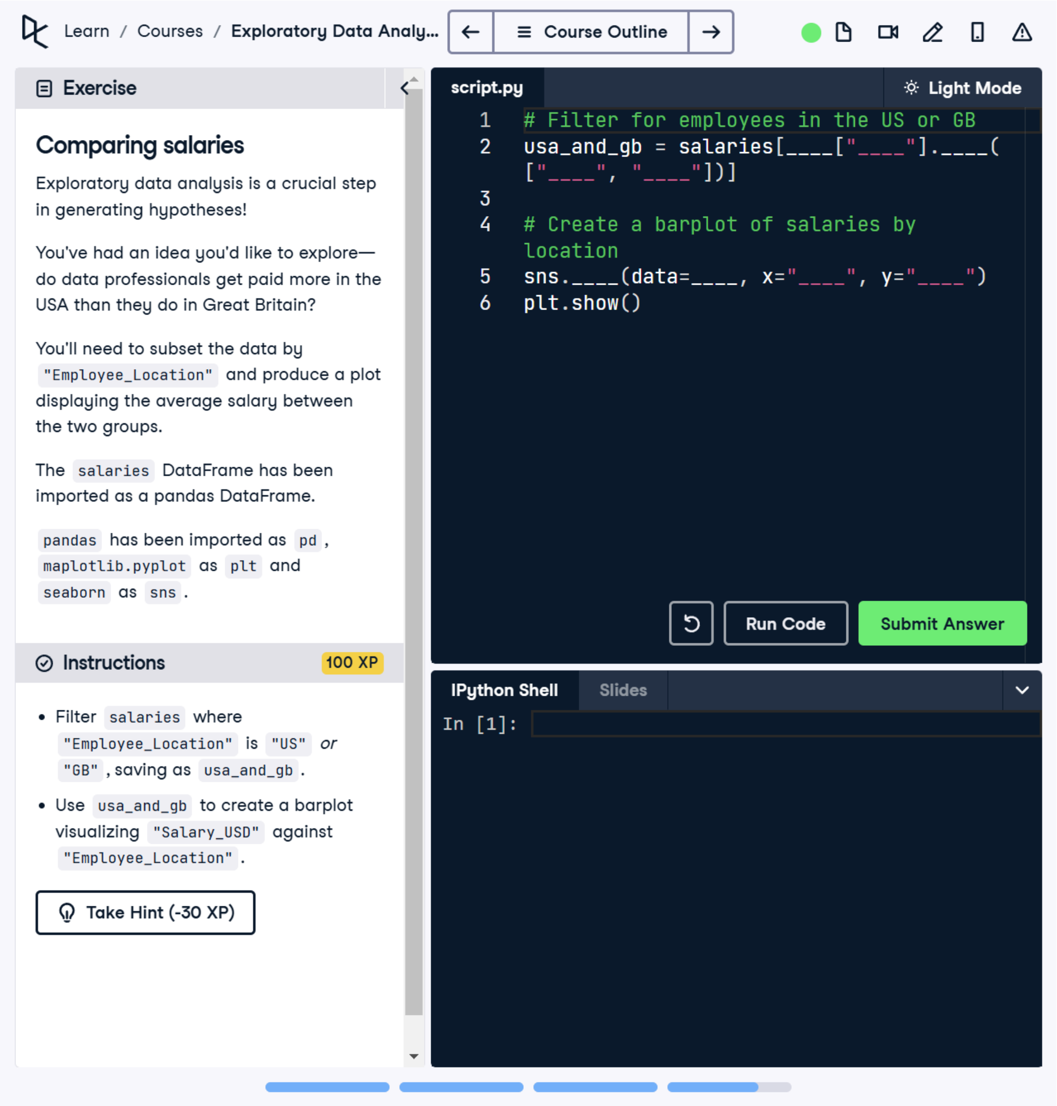
## Comparing Salaries by Company Size and Employment Status

This task involves creating a bar plot to compare salaries across company sizes, factoring in employment status. The goal is to visualize how salaries vary by 'Company_Size' and the influence of 'Employment_Status' on these differences.



### Comparing salaries

Exploratory data analysis is a crucial step in generating hypotheses!

You've had an idea you'd like to explore—do data professionals get paid more in the USA than they do in Great Britain?

You'll need to subset the data by `"Employee_Location"` and produce a plot displaying the average salary between the two groups.

The `salaries` DataFrame has been imported as a pandas DataFrame.

`pandas` has been imported as `pd`, `maplotlib.pyplot` as `plt` and `seaborn` as `sns`.

- Filter `salaries` where `"Employee_Location"` is `"US"` *or* `"GB"`, saving as `usa_and_gb`.
- Use `usa_and_gb` to create a barplot visualizing `"Salary_USD"` against `"Employee_Location"`.

```
# Filter for employees in the US or GB
usa_and_gb = salaries[____["____"].____(["____", "____"])]

# Create a barplot of salaries by location
sns.____(data=____, x="____", y="____")
plt.show()
```

```
In [1]:
```

## Answer

```
# Create a bar plot of salary versus company size, factoring in employment status
sns.barplot(data=salaries, x='Company_Size', y='Salary_USD', hue='Employment_Status')
plt.show()
```

Explanation: This code uses Seaborn's `barplot` to visualize average salaries ('Salary_USD') across different company sizes ('Company_Size'), grouped by employment status ('Employment_Status'). The `hue` parameter splits the data by employment status, enabling a clear comparison within each company size. The `plt.show()` command displays the plot.