

1 Example Report: Analysis of Data Scientists Salaries

This example uses open data from Kaggle (<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/vladimirmijatovic/data-scientists-salaries-worldwide-annual-survey>) currently only one data source but later on I will expand the data sources from other datasets as well this dataset is an open source and public in kaggle vladimirmijatovic is the author of dataset which is collected from Reddit opensource data.

1.1 Main Question

Dive into the various compensation possibilities - and use it to prepare to negotiate when the time is right! ## Description Every year there is an annual thread on Salaries in Data Science on Reddit. Data scientists from all over the world self-report their own salaries, bonuses and other compensation. Some of the salaries are insanely high!

1.2 About Data

data contains 14 columns and 55 rows including Index(['date', 'title', 'location', 'salary', 'company_industry', 'education', 'prior_experience', 'bonus', 'stocks', 'total_comp', 'additional_benefits', 'tenure_length_period', 'tenure_length_period_units', 'survey_year'], dtype='object') initially the data is dirty have to calculate the missing values first so here in picture of missing values we can see.

1.3 Data cleaning

1.3.1 Cleaning and Conversion Functions:

1.3.2 convert_salary:

This function takes a salary value as input, removes any non-numeric characters except for decimal points and 'k' (for thousands), and converts it to a numeric value. It also handles 'k' suffix by multiplying the numeric value by 1000 if present. ### Data Imputation: Missing values in columns like 'salary', 'total_comp', 'bonus', 'stocks', and 'tenure_length_period' are filled: 'salary', 'total_comp': Filled with the median value of their respective columns. 'bonus', 'stocks': Filled with 0. 'title', 'location', 'company_industry', 'education': Filled with the mode (most frequent value) of their respective columns. 'prior_experience': Filled with 'Unknown'. ### Normalization:

The salary, bonus, stocks, and total_comp columns are normalized using StandardScaler from sklearn.preprocessing. This step standardizes the features by removing the mean and scaling to unit variance.

1.3.3 Handling Outliers:

Outliers are handled by capping the values at the 99th percentile using a lambda function.

1.3.4 Final Output:

The DataFrame df is displayed with the cleaned and preprocessed data.

1.4 Visualization Using histograms

Histogram indicates The salary, bonus, stocks, and total compensation distributions are right-skewed, indicating that most data scientists earn lower amounts, with fewer receiving high compensation. Tenure length periods are varied, suggesting common employment durations. Recent survey years reflect current trends, and 'Data Scientist' is the predominant job title. Key hubs for data science jobs are highlighted in location data. The technology sector is the leading industry, and many data scientists hold advanced degrees. Diverse prior experiences are common pathways into data science. Companies offer a range of additional benefits, and different units measure tenure length, reflecting varied standards across industries

1.5 correlation using scater plot

Correlation between Tenure Length Period and Salary: -0.059131160687359255

The plot shows that there is no significant linear relationship between tenure length period and salary. The correlation is weak and slightly negative, indicating that other variables likely have a more substantial impact on salary levels for data scientists.

This kind of analysis is crucial because it helps identify which factors truly influence salary, guiding more targeted investigations and decisions.



