# lr-salary-pred

#### September 12, 2024

## 1 By prisca

```
[2]: # with just the years of experience, i was able to predict the salary of anu
      \rightarrow individual
[2]: import pandas as pd
     import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import seaborn as sns
[3]: df=pd.read_csv(r'C:\Users\USER\Documents\Salary_dataset.csv')
[4]: df.head()
[4]:
        Unnamed: 0 YearsExperience
                                       Salary
                 0
                                 1.2 39344.0
     0
     1
                                 1.4 46206.0
     2
                                 1.6 37732.0
                 3
                                 2.1 43526.0
                                 2.3 39892.0
[5]: df.shape
[5]: (30, 3)
[6]: df.isnull().sum()
[6]: Unnamed: 0
                        0
     YearsExperience
     Salary
                        0
     dtype: int64
[7]: df.duplicated().sum()
[7]: 0
[8]: df.drop(['Unnamed: 0'],axis=1,inplace=True)
```

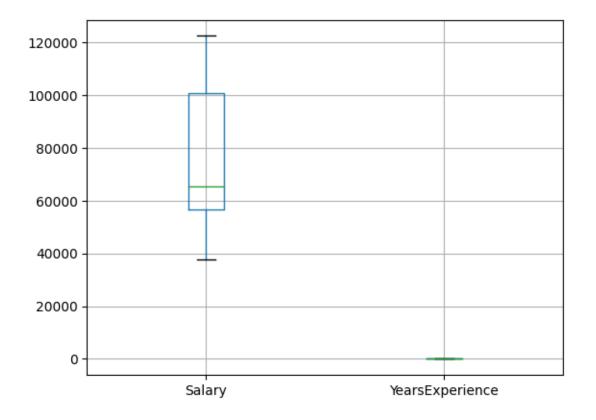
```
[9]: df.head()
```

[9]: YearsExperience Salary
0 1.2 39344.0
1 1.4 46206.0
2 1.6 37732.0
3 2.1 43526.0
4 2.3 39892.0

```
[10]: # no ouliers detected

df.boxplot(column=['Salary', 'YearsExperience'])
```

[10]: <Axes: >



```
[11]: sns.histplot(df['Salary'].unique())
[11]: <Axes: ylabel='Count'>
```

[12]: df['Salary'].value\_counts()

```
[12]: Salary
      39344.0
                  1
      46206.0
                  1
      122392.0
                  1
      112636.0
      116970.0
      105583.0
      109432.0
      113813.0
                  1
      101303.0
      98274.0
                  1
      91739.0
                  1
      93941.0
                  1
      81364.0
                  1
      83089.0
      66030.0
      67939.0
                  1
      61112.0
                  1
      57082.0
                  1
      56958.0
                  1
      55795.0
                  1
      63219.0
      57190.0
      64446.0
                  1
      54446.0
                  1
      60151.0
                  1
      56643.0
                  1
      39892.0
                  1
      43526.0
      37732.0
      121873.0
      Name: count, dtype: int64
[13]: sns.scatterplot(x='Salary',y='YearsExperience',data=df)
[13]: <Axes: xlabel='Salary', ylabel='Count'>
         data splitting
[14]: from sklearn .preprocessing import StandardScaler
      from sklearn .model_selection import train_test_split
[15]: scaler=StandardScaler()
[16]: x=df['YearsExperience']
      y=df[ 'Salary']
```

```
[17]: import numpy as np
      x=np.array(x).reshape(-1,1)
      y=np.array(y).reshape(-1,1)
[18]: x_train,x_test,y_train,y_test=train_test_split(x,y,test_size=0.2,random_state=0)
[19]: x_train=scaler.fit_transform(x_train)
      x_test=scaler.transform(x_test)
        model building
[20]: from sklearn .linear_model import LinearRegression
[21]: model=LinearRegression()
[22]: model.fit(x_train,y_train)
[22]: LinearRegression()
[23]: model.score(x_train,y_train)
[23]: 0.9411949620562127
[24]: ypred=model.predict(x_test)
[25]: from sklearn import metrics
      from sklearn .metrics import r2_score
     4 model evaluation
[26]: r2_score(y_test,ypred)
[26]: 0.988169515729126
[27]: #visualizing the result
[28]: plt.scatter(x_test,y_test, color='green')
      plt.plot(x_test,model.predict(x_test),color='red')
[28]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1c6c8b548e0>]
[29]: #visualizing trained data
[30]: plt.scatter(x_train,y_train)
      plt.plot(x_train, model.predict(x_train), color = 'blue')
```

[30]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1c6c8b583a0>]

### 5 testing the model

```
[31]: #using the years of experience to predict the salary of a person

[32]: model.predict(scaler.transform([[6.0 ]]))

[32]: array([[81725.29239833]])

[42]: model.predict(scaler.transform([[50.0 ]]))

[42]: array([[491478.59797441]])

[34]: model.predict(scaler.transform([[60.0 ]]))

[34]: array([[584604.34924171]])

[35]: # model is doing so good
```

#### 6 saving the model

```
[37]: import joblib
[38]: model_joblib= joblib.dump(model, 'salary_prediction')
[]:
```