

Title Page

Problem Statement:

Employee Salary Analysis using Python

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Introduction

Employee salary analysis is crucial for organizations to ensure fair compensation, identify salary trends, and make data-driven decisions. This project aims to analyze employee salary data using Python to gain insights into salary distribution, trends, and influencing factors such as experience, education, and job role. By leveraging Python libraries such as Pandas, NumPy, and Matplotlib, we will perform data cleaning, visualization, and statistical analysis to extract meaningful insights.

The results of this analysis can help businesses optimize salary structures, promote pay equity, and improve employee satisfaction.

Additionally, it can assist job seekers in understanding industry salary trends and making informed career decisions.

Methodology

Brief Description of Code

This Python script analyzes employee salary data using Pandas, Matplotlib, and Seaborn. The following steps are performed:

- 1. **Loading the Dataset**: The CSV file containing employee salary data is loaded using Pandas.
- 2. **Descriptive Statistics**: The script prints summary statistics of the salary column, including mean, standard deviation, min/max, and quartiles.
- 3. **Histogram Visualization**: A histogram is plotted to display the salary distribution, including a kernel density estimate.
- 4. **Boxplot for Outliers**: A boxplot is generated to identify outliers in the salary data.
- 5. **Experience vs. Salary Correlation**: If an 'Experience' column exists, a scatter plot is created to visualize the relationship between experience and salary, and the correlation coefficient is calculated.

These steps help in understanding salary trends, distribution, and potential influencing factors.

Code

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
# Load dataset (Replace 'employee_salaries.csv' with your
actual file)
df = pd.read_csv('/content/employee_data.csv')
# Display basic salary statistics
print("Salary Statistics:")
print(df['Salary'].describe()) # Provides count, mean, std,
min, max, and quartiles
# Histogram of salary distribution
plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
sns.histplot(df['Salary'], bins=20, kde=True) # kde=True adds
a kernel density estimate
plt.title('Salary Distribution')
plt.xlabel('Salary')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

```
# Boxplot to detect outliers in salary data
plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.boxplot(x=df['Salary'])
plt.title('Salary Boxplot')
plt.show()
# Check correlation with experience (if the column exists in
the dataset)
if 'Experience' in df.columns:
  plt.figure(figsize=(8,5))
  sns.scatterplot(x=df['Experience'], y=df['Salary']) # Scatter
plot for Experience vs. Salary
  plt.title('Experience vs. Salary')
  plt.xlabel('Years of Experience')
  plt.ylabel('Salary')
  plt.show()
  # Calculate and display correlation coefficient between
Experience and Salary
  correlation = df[['Experience', 'Salary']].corr().iloc[0,1]
  print(f'Correlation between Experience and Salary:
{correlation:.2f}')
```

OUTPUT





