Assignment 3

Seha Kotku Kaya

2025-10-20

```
# Installing necessary package(s)
install.packages("ggplot2")
```

```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.5'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
install.packages("ggmosaic")
```

```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.5'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
install.packages("treemapify")
```

```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.5'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(ggmosaic)
library(treemapify)
install.packages("ggplot2")
```

```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.5'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
install.packages("dplyr")
```

```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.5'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
# manipulation operations
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

```
## Installing package into '/cloud/lib/x86_64-pc-linux-gnu-library/4.5'
## (as 'lib' is unspecified)
```

```
## also installing the dependency 'hms'
```

```
library(dplyr)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'dplyr'
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     filter, lag
```

```
## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##     intersect, setdiff, setequal, union
```

```r
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ------------------------ tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v forcats   1.0.1     v stringr   1.5.2
## v lubridate 1.9.4     v tibble    3.3.0
## v purrr     1.1.0     v tidyr     1.3.1
## v readr     2.1.5
```

```
## -- Conflicts ------------------------------------------ tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()    masks stats::lag()
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

Dataset

The `salary` dataset contains information about the average annual salaries of data professionals across different roles and experience levels. It includes numerical data on salaries (`mean_salary`) in Rupees as well as categorical variables describing the job role (`position`) and experience level (`experience`). The experience levels are ordered from Junior → Intermediate → Senior → Executive, reflecting increasing levels of expertise and responsibility. This dataset can be used to explore which positions and experience levels contribute most to overall salary distribution in the data science field.

Source: Kaggle – Data Science Fields Salary Categorization (accessed October 2025).

To load the dataset into your environment, just run the code below:

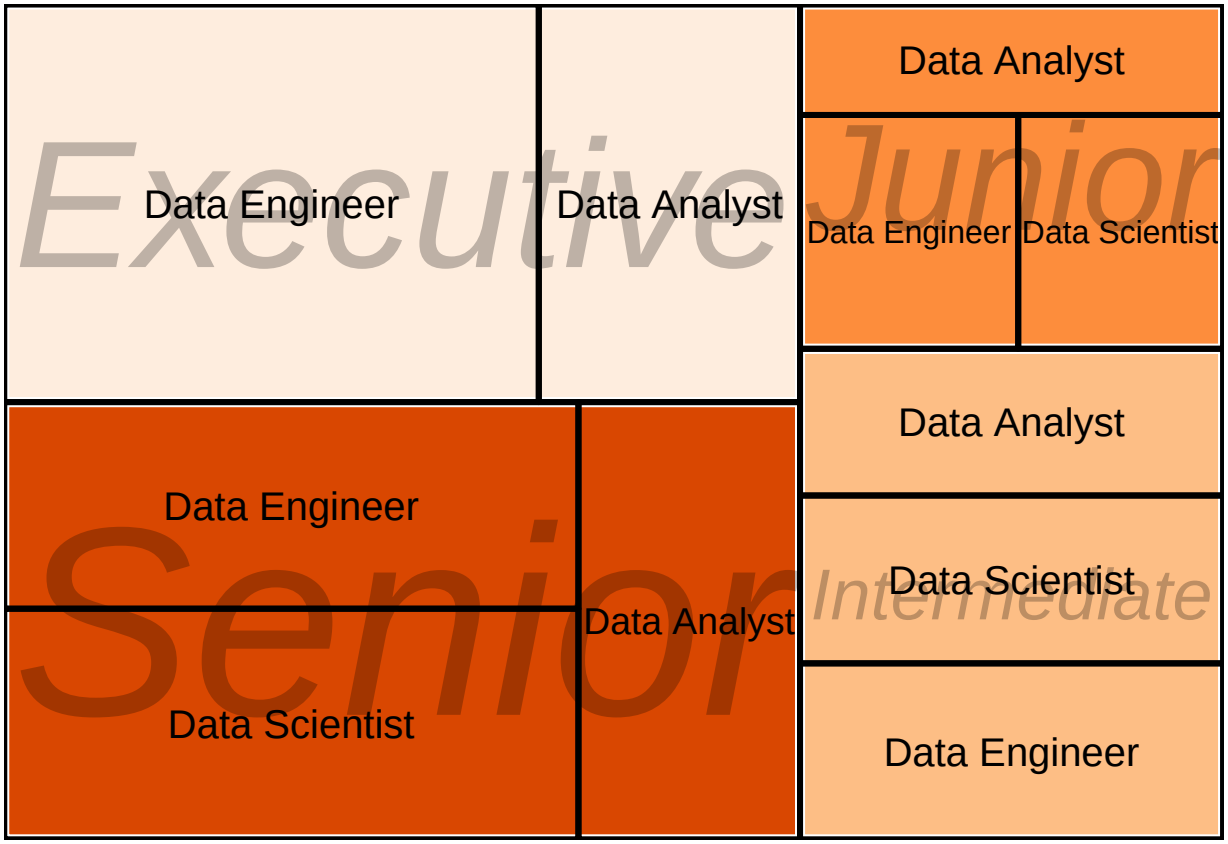
```r
salary <- data.frame(
  position    = c("Data Analyst", "Data Analyst", "Data Analyst", "Data Analyst",
                  "Data Engineer", "Data Engineer", "Data Engineer", "Data Engineer",
                  "Data Scientist", "Data Scientist", "Data Scientist"),
  experience  = c("Junior", "Executive", "Intermediate", "Senior",
                  "Junior", "Executive", "Intermediate", "Senior",
                  "Junior", "Intermediate", "Senior"),
  mean_salary = c(4293623, 9548340, 5705070, 8905628,
                  4689309, 19534312, 6841836, 10903873,
                  4402653, 6527813, 12171827))
```

Drawing a plot for proportion

1. Draw a plot showing the proportion of total mean salaries by experience and position. The plot should clearly display the hierarchical contribution of each job title within its experience level.

```r
ggplot(salary, aes(area = mean_salary,
                   fill = experience,
                   label = position,
                   subgroup = experience,
                   subgroup2 = position)) +
  geom_treemap() +
  geom_treemap_text(colour = "black",
                    place = "centre",
                    size = 15) +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = "Oranges") +
  geom_treemap_subgroup_border(colour = "white",
                               size = 5) +
  geom_treemap_subgroup_text(place = "centre",
```

```
                              grow = TRUE,
                              alpha = 0.25,
                              colour = "black",
                              fontface = "italic") +
  geom_treemap_subgroup2_border(colour = "black",
                                size = 3) +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
```



2. Interpret the plot (30 pts).

According to data set, i used to treemap. Data set is giving to us mean of salary, experience and position. The size of the boxes give the average salary also the lighter color and darker color, higher the salary. The size of the boxes in the chart shows the average salary received.