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Data Glacier


## 1.) Select a data set to train a model that predicts employee salary.

 ADITYA ATREYA · UPDATED 2 MONTHS AGO

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New Notebook

Download (5 kB)



### Employee Productivity and Satisfaction HR Data

Explore the diverse factors impacting employee performance and satisfaction

[Data Card](#) [Code \(10\)](#) [Discussion \(0\)](#)

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#### About Dataset

This dataset was created to explore the diverse factors impacting employee performance and satisfaction in a typical organization. It spans a variety of fields from personal demographics to performance metrics and job details, offering a comprehensive view into the dynamics of the workplace.

The inspiration behind the creation of this dataset is to provide an accessible resource for those interested in the field of HR analytics. It can be used to derive insights into employee performance, satisfaction, and overall engagement at work. This dataset is particularly useful for tasks such as predicting employee turnover, analyzing employee performance, and understanding the factors that influence job satisfaction.

**Usability** 10.00

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**Expected update frequency**  
Never

**Tags**  
[Tabular](#) [Data Analytics](#) [Data Visualization](#) [People](#) [Employment](#)

## 2.) Download the data set and load it into Visual Studio. Import Python libraries. Fit a linear regression model on the data.

```
employee_salary.py  my_model.py X
my_model.py > ...
1  # Import libraries
2  import pandas as pd
3  import numpy as np
4  import pickle
5  from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
6  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
7
8  # Load model training data
9  data = pd.read_csv("C:/Users/ethan/OneDrive/Documents/Data Glacier/datasets/hr_dashboard_data.csv")
10 data = data.drop(['Name', 'Department', 'Projects Completed', 'Position', 'Joining Date'], axis=1)
11
12 # Assign variables
13 X = data.iloc[:, :5]
14 y = data.iloc[:, -1]
15
16 # Fit a linear regression model with training data
17 LR = LinearRegression()
18 LR.fit(X,y)
```

### 3.) Save model to disk.

```
20 # Save model to disk
21 pickle.dump(LR, open('my_model.pkl', 'wb'))
22 my_model = pickle.load(open('my_model.pkl', 'rb'))
```

### 4.) Deploy model with Flask.

```
employee_salary.py x my_model.py
employee_salary.py > ...
1 import numpy as np
2 from flask import Flask, request, render_template
3 import pickle
4
5 app = Flask(__name__)
6 my_model = pickle.load(open('my_model.pkl', 'rb'))
7
8 @app.route('/')
9 def home():
10     return render_template('my_index.html')
11
12 @app.route('/predict', methods=['POST'])
13 def predict():
14     int_features = [float(x) for x in request.form.values()]
15     final_features = [np.array(int_features)]
16     prediction = my_model.predict(final_features)
17
18     output = round(prediction[0], 2)
19
20     return render_template('my_index.html', prediction_text='Estimated Employee Salary: {}'.format(output))
21
22 if __name__ == "__main__":
23     app.run()
```

### 5.) Locally run the Flask application.

## Predict Employee Salary

Age

Gender (1 for male, 0 for female)

Productivity Rating

Employee Satisfaction Rating

Employer Feedback Score (out of 5)

Predict

**6.) Test a prediction.**

## Predict Employee Salary

21
1
100
85
4.4
Predict

Estimated Employee Salary: \$46273.51