

Factors Influencing Salaries of Data Science Roles

Data Exploration

Dataset Overview

```
import pandas as pd

salaries_data_frame = pd.read_csv("data/jobs_salaries_2023.csv")
print(salaries_data_frame.shape)
```

```
(1500, 11)
```

```
column_types = salaries_data_frame.dtypes
print(column_types)
```

```
work_year          int64
experience_level    object
employment_type     object
job_title           object
salary             float64
salary_currency     object
salary_in_usd       float64
employee_residence  object
remote_ratio        int64
company_location    object
company_size        object
dtype: object
```

Work Year

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Count occurrences of each work_year and sort by year
work_year_counts =
salaries_data_frame["work_year"].value_counts().sort_index()

# Calculate percentages
work_year_percent = (work_year_counts / work_year_counts.sum()) *
```

```

100).round(2)

# Calculate mean and median salary per year
mean_salary = salaries_data_frame.groupby("work_year")
["salary_in_usd"].mean().round(2)
median_salary = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby("work_year")
    ["salary_in_usd"].median().round(2)
)

# Combine into one DataFrame for display
result = pd.DataFrame(
    {
        "count": work_year_counts,
        "percentage": work_year_percent,
        "mean_salary": mean_salary,
        "median_salary": median_salary,
    }
)

print(result)

```

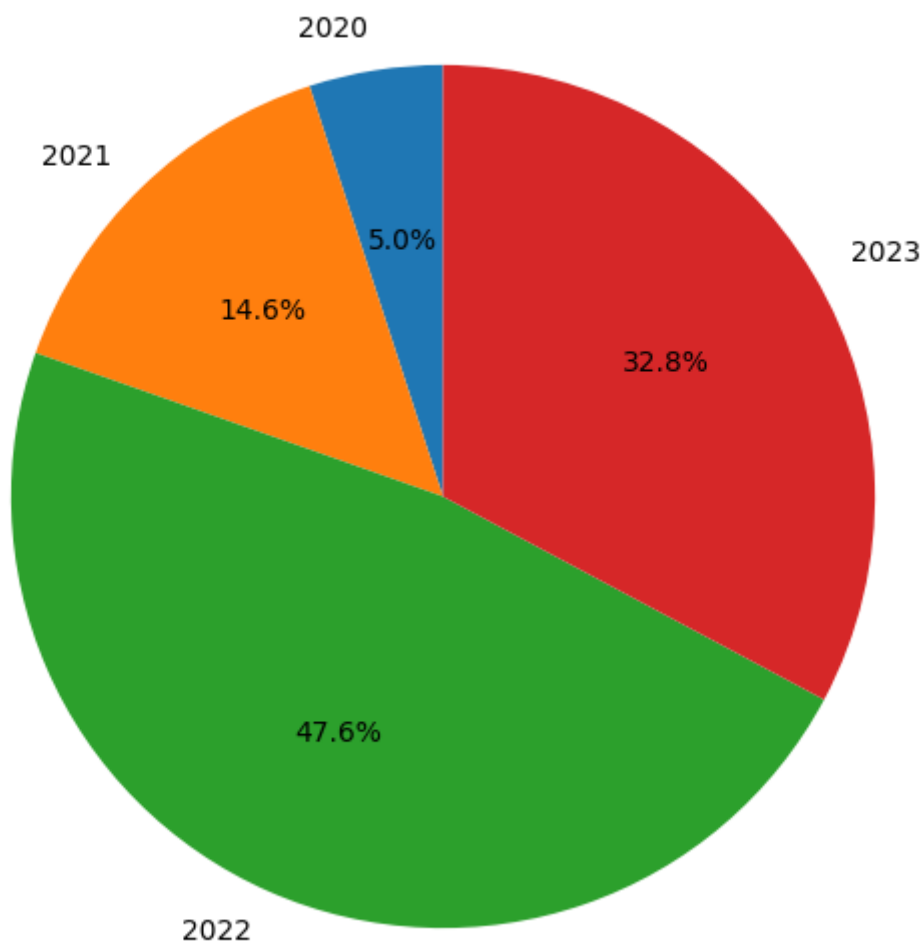
	count	percentage	mean_salary	median_salary
work_year				
2020	75	5.0	92266.67	72000.0
2021	219	14.6	95977.39	82500.0
2022	714	47.6	129573.32	130000.0
2023	492	32.8	154600.18	148500.0

```

# --- Pie Chart ---
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 7))
plt.pie(
    work_year_counts, labels=work_year_counts.index, autopct="%1.1f%%",
    startangle=90
)
plt.title("Distribution of Records by Work Year")
plt.show()

```

Distribution of Records by Work Year



Employment Type

```
import pandas as pd

# Define custom order
order = ["FL", "CT", "PT", "FT"]

# Count occurrences of each employment_type
employment_type_counts =
salaries_data_frame["employment_type"].value_counts()

# Reorder according to the custom order
employment_type_counts = employment_type_counts.reindex(order)

# Calculate percentages
employment_type_percent = (
    employment_type_counts / employment_type_counts.sum() * 100
).round(2)

# Calculate mean and median salary per employment_type
mean_salary = (
```

```

        salaries_data_frame.groupby("employment_type")["salary_in_usd"]
        .mean()
        .round(2)
        .reindex(order)
    )
    median_salary = (
        salaries_data_frame.groupby("employment_type")["salary_in_usd"]
        .median()
        .round(2)
        .reindex(order)
    )

# Combine into one DataFrame
result = pd.DataFrame(
    {
        "count": employment_type_counts,
        "percentage": employment_type_percent,
        "mean_salary": mean_salary,
        "median_salary": median_salary,
    }
)

print(result)

```

	count	percentage	mean_salary	median_salary
employment_type				
FL	6	0.4	45420.50	40261.5
CT	9	0.6	116052.11	60000.0
PT	12	0.8	38112.83	20371.0
FT	1473	98.2	132134.13	130000.0

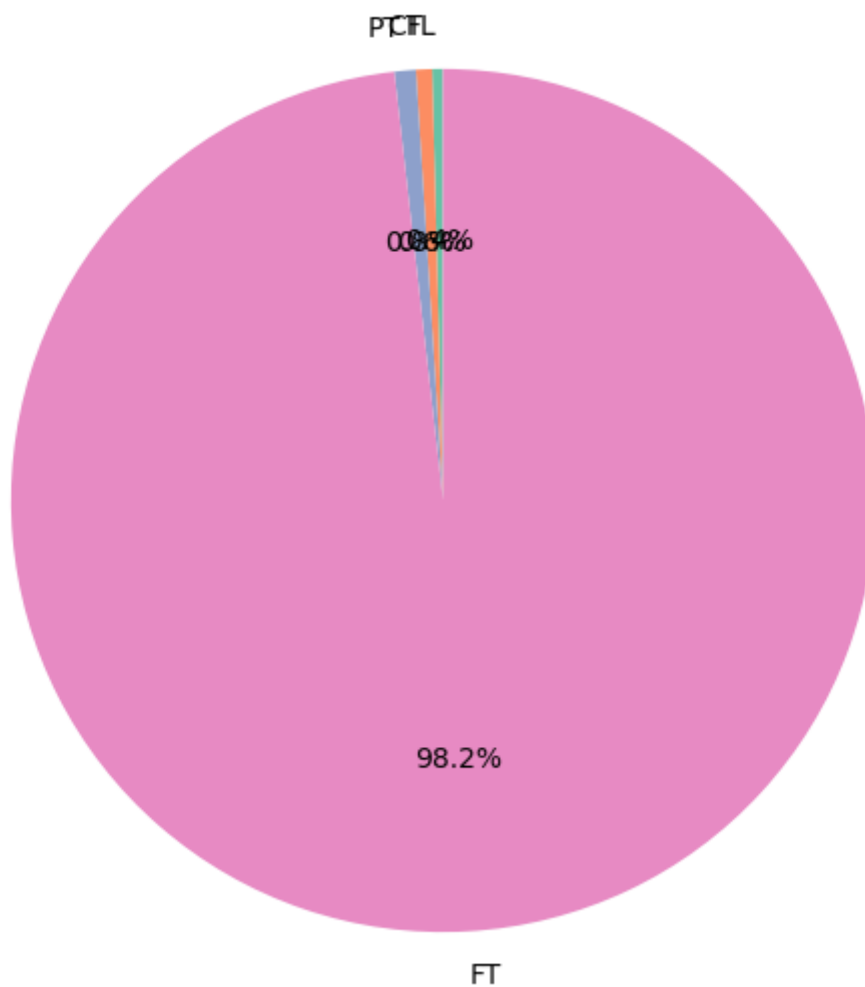
```

# --- Pie Chart ---
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(7, 7))
plt.pie(
    employment_type_counts,
    labels=employment_type_counts.index,
    autopct="%1.1f%%",
    startangle=90,
    colors=["#66c2a5", "#fc8d62", "#8da0cb", "#e78ac3"],
)
plt.title("Distribution of Employment Types")
plt.show()

```

Distribution of Employment Types



Salary

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

salary_in_usd_series = salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"]

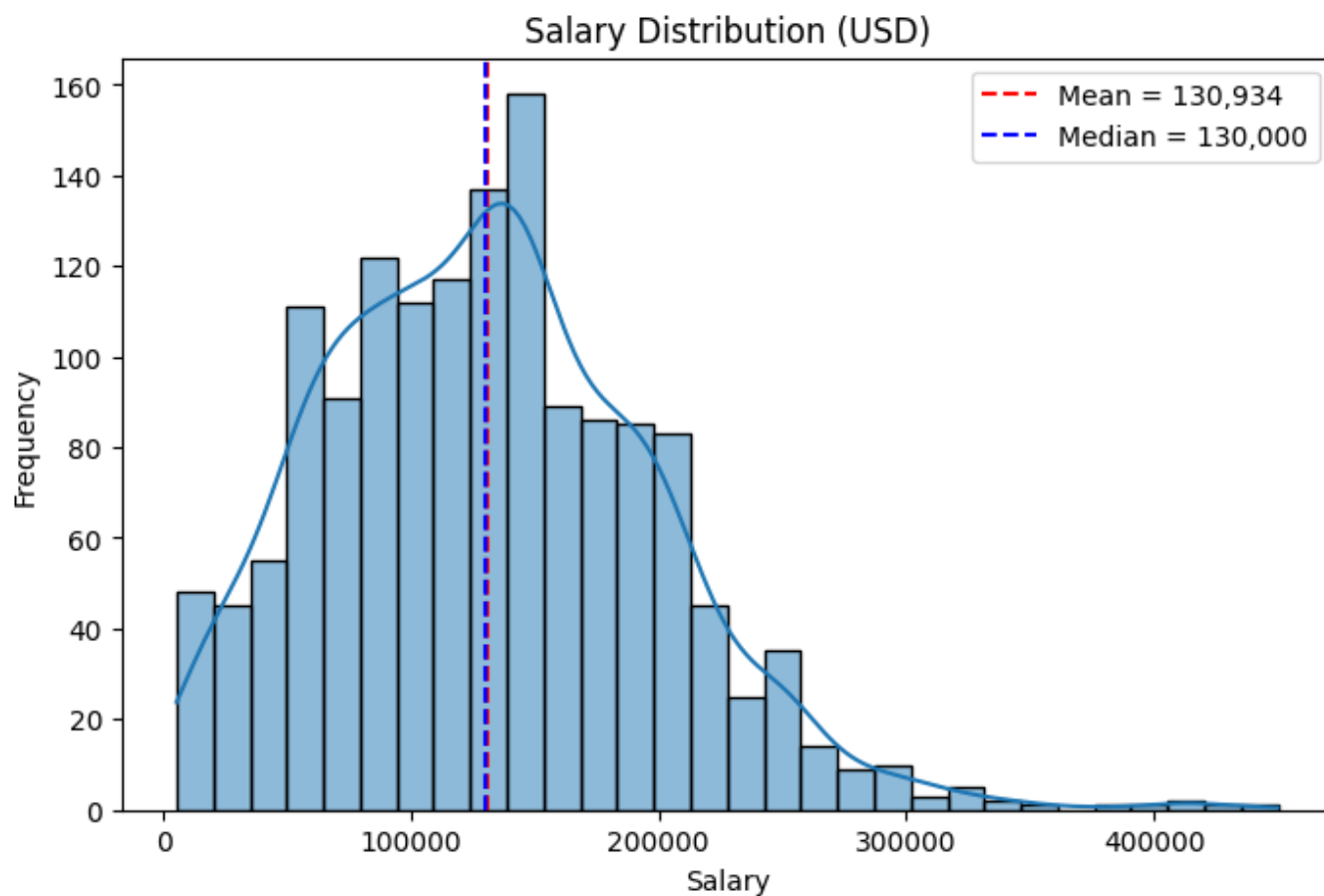
# --- 1. Descriptive statistics ---
mean_salary = salary_in_usd_series.mean()
median_salary = salary_in_usd_series.median()
min_salary = salary_in_usd_series.min()
max_salary = salary_in_usd_series.max()

print(f"Salary ranges from ${min_salary:,.0f} to ${max_salary:,.0f}")
print(f"Mean salary: ${mean_salary:,.0f}")
print(f"Median salary: ${median_salary:,.0f}")
```

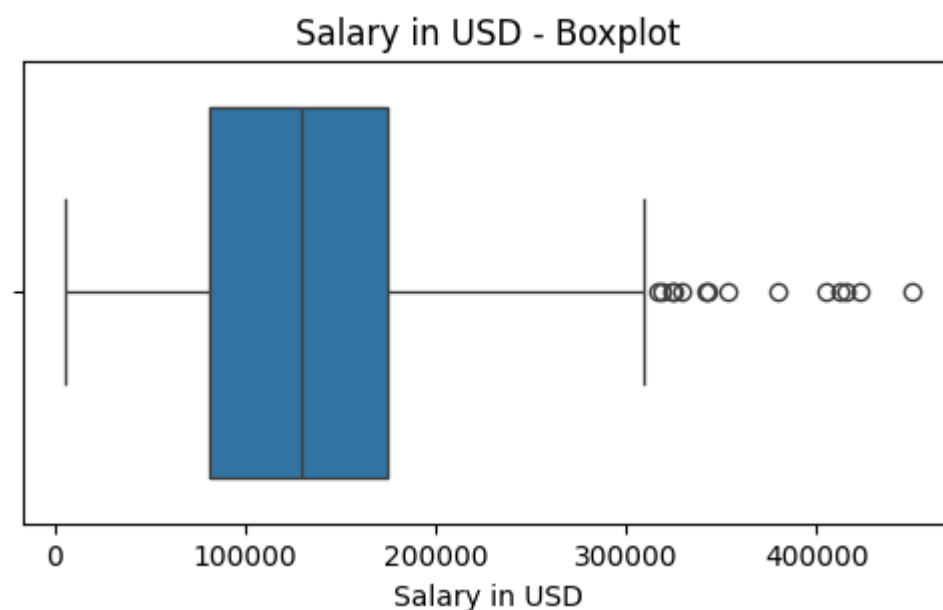
```
# Skew check
skewness = salary_in_usd_series.skew()
print(f"Skewness: {skewness:.2f}")
```

Salary ranges from \$5,409 to \$450,000
Mean salary: \$130,934
Median salary: \$130,000
Skewness: 0.59

```
# --- 2. Histogram ---
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.histplot(salary_in_usd_series, bins=30, kde=True)
plt.axvline(
    mean_salary, color="red", linestyle="--", label=f"Mean =
{mean_salary:,.0f}"
)
plt.axvline(
    median_salary, color="blue", linestyle="--", label=f"Median =
{median_salary:,.0f}"
)
plt.title("Salary Distribution (USD)")
plt.xlabel("Salary")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
# --- 3. Boxplot (to reveal outliers) ---  
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 3))  
sns.boxplot(x=salary_in_usd_series)  
plt.title("Salary in USD - Boxplot")  
plt.xlabel("Salary in USD")  
plt.show()
```



Experience Level (with Salary)

```

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

# =====
# Preprocessing
# =====
experience_level_order = ["EN", "MI", "SE", "EX"]
salaries_data_frame["experience_level"] = pd.Categorical(
    salaries_data_frame["experience_level"],
    categories=experience_level_order,
    ordered=True,
)

# =====
# Counts and Percentages
# =====
experience_level_counts = (
    salaries_data_frame["experience_level"].value_counts().sort_index()
)
experience_level_percent = (
    experience_level_counts / experience_level_counts.sum() * 100
).round(1)

result = pd.DataFrame(
    {"count": experience_level_counts, "percentage":
experience_level_percent}
)

# =====
# Mean and Median Salaries
# =====
summary_table = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby("experience_level")["salary_in_usd"]
    .agg(Mean="mean", Median="median")
    .round(0)
)

# =====
# Combine Tables
# =====
combined_table = result.join(summary_table)
print("Experience Level Summary:")
print(combined_table)

```

Experience Level Summary:

experience_level	count	percentage	Mean	Median
EN	167	11.1	69627.0	60000.0
MI	353	23.5	95473.0	84053.0

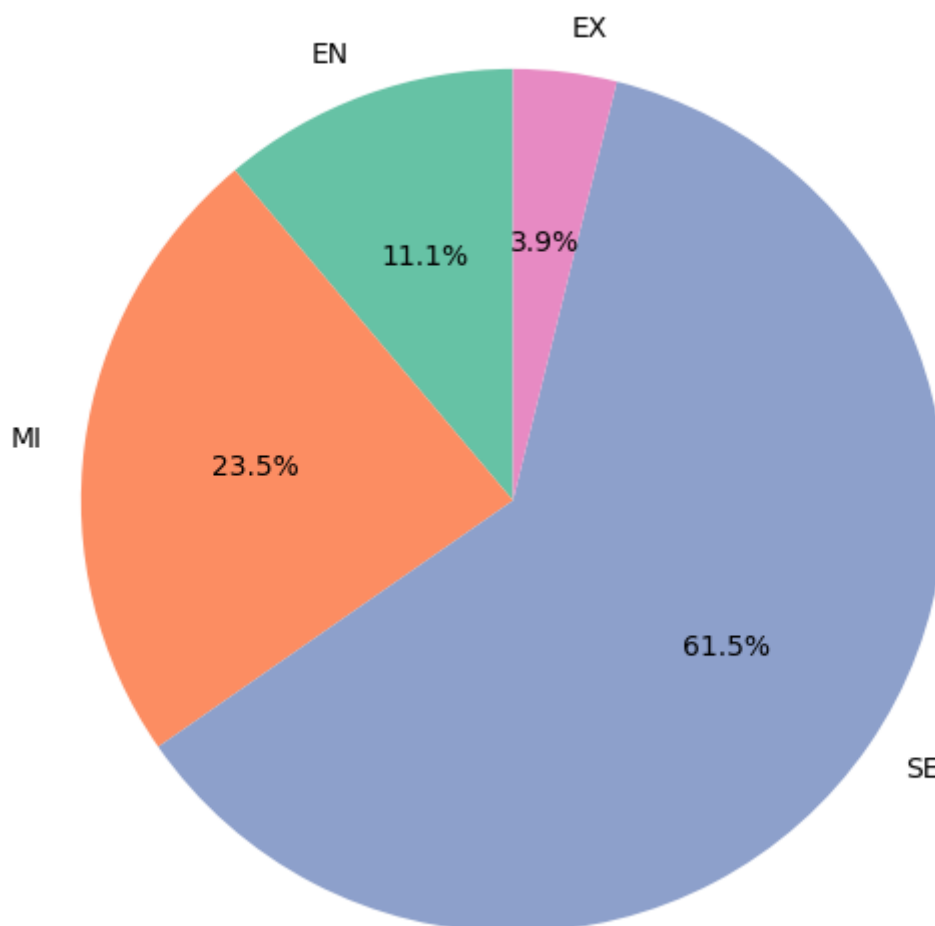
SE	922	61.5	151640.0	145000.0
EX	58	3.9	192463.0	188518.0

```
/var/folders/jh/z981c7zj0vz0gmyfc8mhdxd0000gn/T/ipykernel_67267/674642401
.py:33: FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and
will be changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False
to retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default
and silence this warning.
```

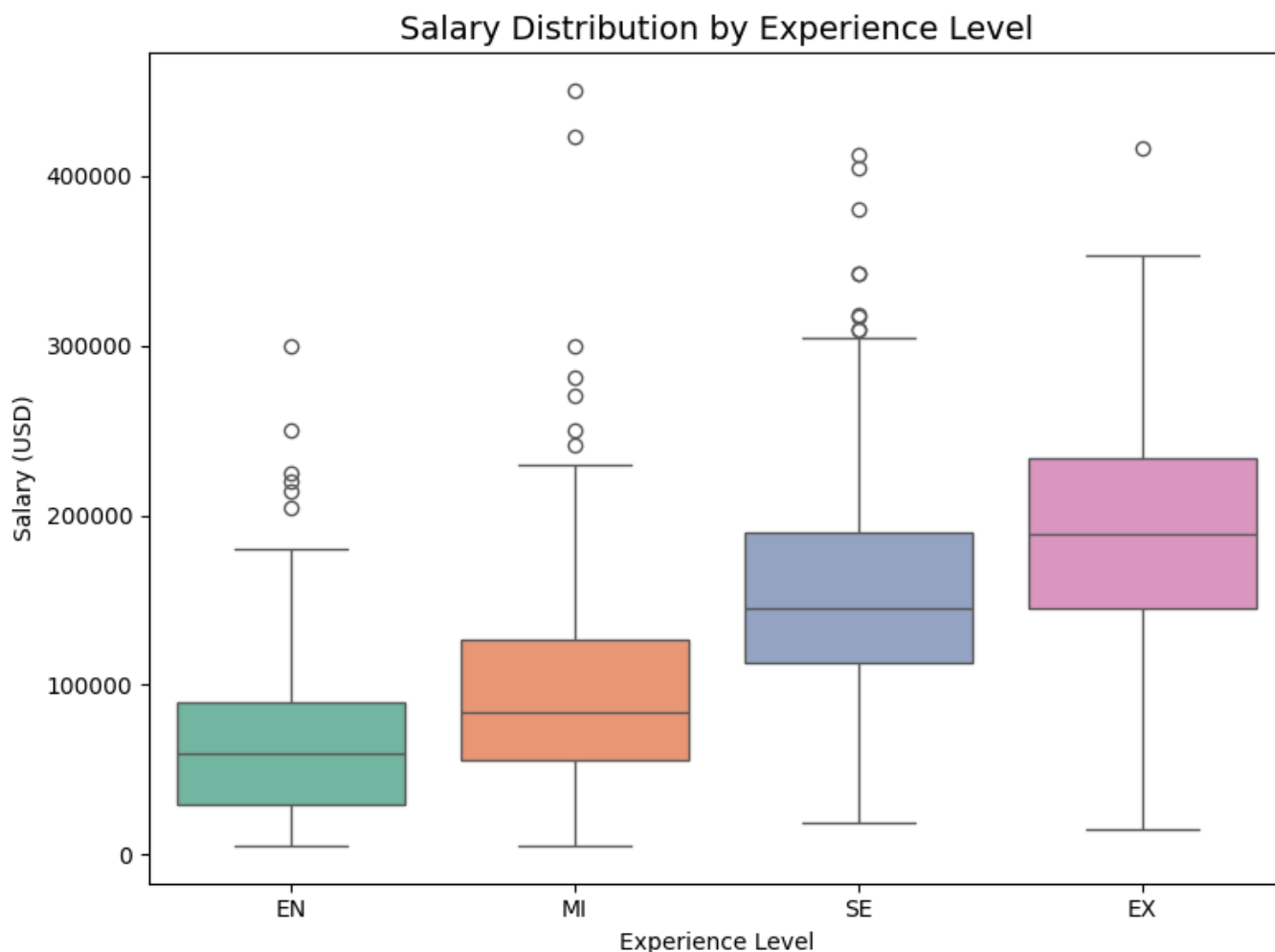
```
salaries_data_frame.groupby("experience_level")["salary_in_usd"]
```

```
# =====
# Pie Chart
# =====
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 7))
plt.pie(
    experience_level_counts,
    labels=experience_level_counts.index,
    autopct="%1.1f%%",
    startangle=90,
    colors=["#66c2a5", "#fc8d62", "#8da0cb", "#e78ac3"],
)
plt.title("Distribution of Experience Levels")
plt.show()
```

Distribution of Experience Levels



```
# =====  
# Boxplot  
# =====  
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))  
sns.boxplot(  
    data=salaries_data_frame,  
    x="experience_level",  
    y="salary_in_usd",  
    order=experience_level_order,  
    palette="Set2",  
    hue="experience_level",  
    legend=False,  
)  
plt.title("Salary Distribution by Experience Level", fontsize=14)  
plt.ylabel("Salary (USD)")  
plt.xlabel("Experience Level")  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



Job Title (with Salary)

```
import pandas as pd

# =====
# Job title counts & percentages
# =====
job_counts = salaries_data_frame["job_title"].value_counts()
total_jobs = job_counts.sum()

# DataFrame with count and percentage
all_job_titles = job_counts.to_frame("count").reset_index()
all_job_titles.columns = ["job_title", "count"]
all_job_titles["percentage"] = (all_job_titles["count"] / total_jobs *
100).round(2)

# Add accumulated count and percentage
all_job_titles["accumulated_count"] = all_job_titles["count"].cumsum()
all_job_titles["accumulated_percentage"] = (
    all_job_titles["accumulated_count"] / total_jobs * 100
).round(2)

# =====
# Mean and median salary
```

```
# =====
salary_summary = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby("job_title")["salary_in_usd"]
    .agg(Mean="mean", Median="median")
    .round(0)
    .reset_index()
)

# =====
# Combine tables
# =====
all_job_titles = all_job_titles.merge(salary_summary, on="job_title",
how="left")

# Print summary
print(f"Number of unique job titles: {len(all_job_titles)}")
print("\nAll job titles with accumulation, mean & median salary:")
print(all_job_titles.to_string(index=False, line_width=10000))
```

Number of unique job titles: 69

All job titles with accumulation, mean & median salary:

	job_title	count	percentage	Mean	Median
	Data Engineer	366			24.40
366		24.40	131523.0	130000.0	
	Data Scientist	360			24.00
726		48.40	135659.0	141300.0	
	Data Analyst	210			14.00
936		62.40	100195.0	100000.0	
	Machine Learning Engineer	106			7.07
1042		69.47	145421.0	141942.0	
	Analytics Engineer	53			3.53
1095		73.00	159451.0	152700.0	
	Data Architect	39			2.60
1134		75.60	165886.0	167500.0	
	Applied Scientist	30			2.00
1164		77.60	189030.0	184000.0	
	Data Science Manager	29			1.93
1193		79.53	177154.0	175100.0	
	Research Scientist	27			1.80
1220		81.33	127143.0	102772.0	
	Machine Learning Scientist	17			1.13
1237		82.47	164900.0	180000.0	
	Research Engineer	14			0.93
1251		83.40	184365.0	179500.0	
	Computer Vision Engineer	12			0.80
1263		84.20	139076.0	147500.0	
	ML Engineer	12			0.80
1275		85.00	114463.0	80682.0	

	Data Analytics Manager	11	0.73
1286	85.73 133176.0 140000.0		
	BI Data Analyst	10	0.67
1296	86.40 56665.0 51900.0		
	AI Scientist	10	0.67
1306	87.07 89447.0 50448.0		
	Director of Data Science	10	0.67
1316	87.73 202086.0 180018.0		
	Business Data Analyst	10	0.67
1326	88.40 80750.0 84566.0		
	Applied Machine Learning Scientist	9	0.60
1335	89.00 114501.0 75000.0		
	Big Data Engineer	9	0.60
1344	89.60 51565.0 48289.0		
	ETL Developer	8	0.53
1352	90.13 125192.0 93635.0		
	Data Manager	8	0.53
1360	90.67 124000.0 117500.0		
	Principal Data Scientist	8	0.53
1368	91.20 198171.0 164630.0		
	Applied Data Scientist	8	0.53
1376	91.73 127158.0 89178.0		
	Head of Data	7	0.47
1383	92.20 199780.0 230000.0		
	Data Science Consultant	7	0.47
1390	92.67 69421.0 76833.0		
	Data Specialist	7	0.47
1397	93.13 130000.0 130000.0		
	Data Operations Engineer	6	0.40
1403	93.53 80000.0 80000.0		
	AI Developer	6	0.40
1409	93.93 169670.0 154000.0		
	Lead Data Engineer	6	0.40
1415	94.33 139230.0 120111.0		
	Lead Data Scientist	5	0.33
1420	94.67 87416.0 61566.0		
	Machine Learning Infrastructure Engineer	5	0.33
1425	95.00 127133.0 148800.0		
	Machine Learning Developer	5	0.33
1430	95.33 89726.0 76814.0		
	Data Quality Analyst	5	0.33
1435	95.67 92000.0 100000.0		
	Business Intelligence Engineer	4	0.27
1439	95.93 174150.0 171150.0		
	Computer Vision Software Engineer	4	0.27
1443	96.20 83705.0 82873.0		
	Head of Data Science	4	0.27
1447	96.47 146719.0 138938.0		
	Data Analytics Engineer	4	0.27
1451	96.73 64799.0 64598.0		
	Lead Data Analyst	4	0.27

1455	97.00	86152.0	77500.0		
	Product Data Analyst	3	0.20		
1458	97.20	55357.0	20000.0		
	Data Science Engineer	3	0.20		
1461	97.40	75803.0	60000.0		
	Principal Data Engineer	2	0.13		
1463	97.53	192500.0	192500.0		
	Lead Machine Learning Engineer	2	0.13		
1465	97.67	89720.0	89720.0		
	Cloud Data Engineer	2	0.13		
1467	97.80	124647.0	124647.0		
	Principal Data Analyst	2	0.13		
1469	97.93	122500.0	122500.0		
	ETL Engineer	2	0.13		
1471	98.07	71394.0	71394.0		
	Data Operations Analyst	2	0.13		
1473	98.20	73500.0	73500.0		
	Financial Data Analyst	2	0.13		
1475	98.33	87500.0	87500.0		
	Data Modeler	2	0.13		
1477	98.47	118900.0	118900.0		
	Machine Learning Research Engineer	2	0.13		
1479	98.60	16086.0	16086.0		
	Data Strategist	2	0.13		
1481	98.73	81000.0	81000.0		
	MLOps Engineer	2	0.13		
1483	98.87	129000.0	129000.0		
	Data DevOps Engineer	1	0.07		
1484	98.93	53654.0	53654.0		
	BI Data Engineer	1	0.07		
1485	99.00	60000.0	60000.0		
	Staff Data Scientist	1	0.07		
1486	99.07	105000.0	105000.0		
	Big Data Architect	1	0.07		
1487	99.13	99703.0	99703.0		
	Staff Data Analyst	1	0.07		
1488	99.20	15000.0	15000.0		
	Marketing Data Analyst	1	0.07		
1489	99.27	88654.0	88654.0		
	3D Computer Vision Researcher	1	0.07		
1490	99.33	5409.0	5409.0		
	Machine Learning Researcher	1	0.07		
1491	99.40	50000.0	50000.0		
	Machine Learning Manager	1	0.07		
1492	99.47	117104.0	117104.0		
	Applied Machine Learning Engineer	1	0.07		
1493	99.53	69751.0	69751.0		
	Data Analytics Lead	1	0.07		
1494	99.60	405000.0	405000.0		
	Compliance Data Analyst	1	0.07		
1495	99.67	30000.0	30000.0		

	Data Analytics Consultant	1	0.07
1496	99.73 113000.0 113000.0		
	Head of Machine Learning	1	0.07
1497	99.80 76309.0 76309.0		
	NLP Engineer	1	0.07
1498	99.87 60000.0 60000.0		
	Cloud Data Architect	1	0.07
1499	99.93 250000.0 250000.0		
	Finance Data Analyst	1	0.07
1500	100.00 61896.0 61896.0		

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

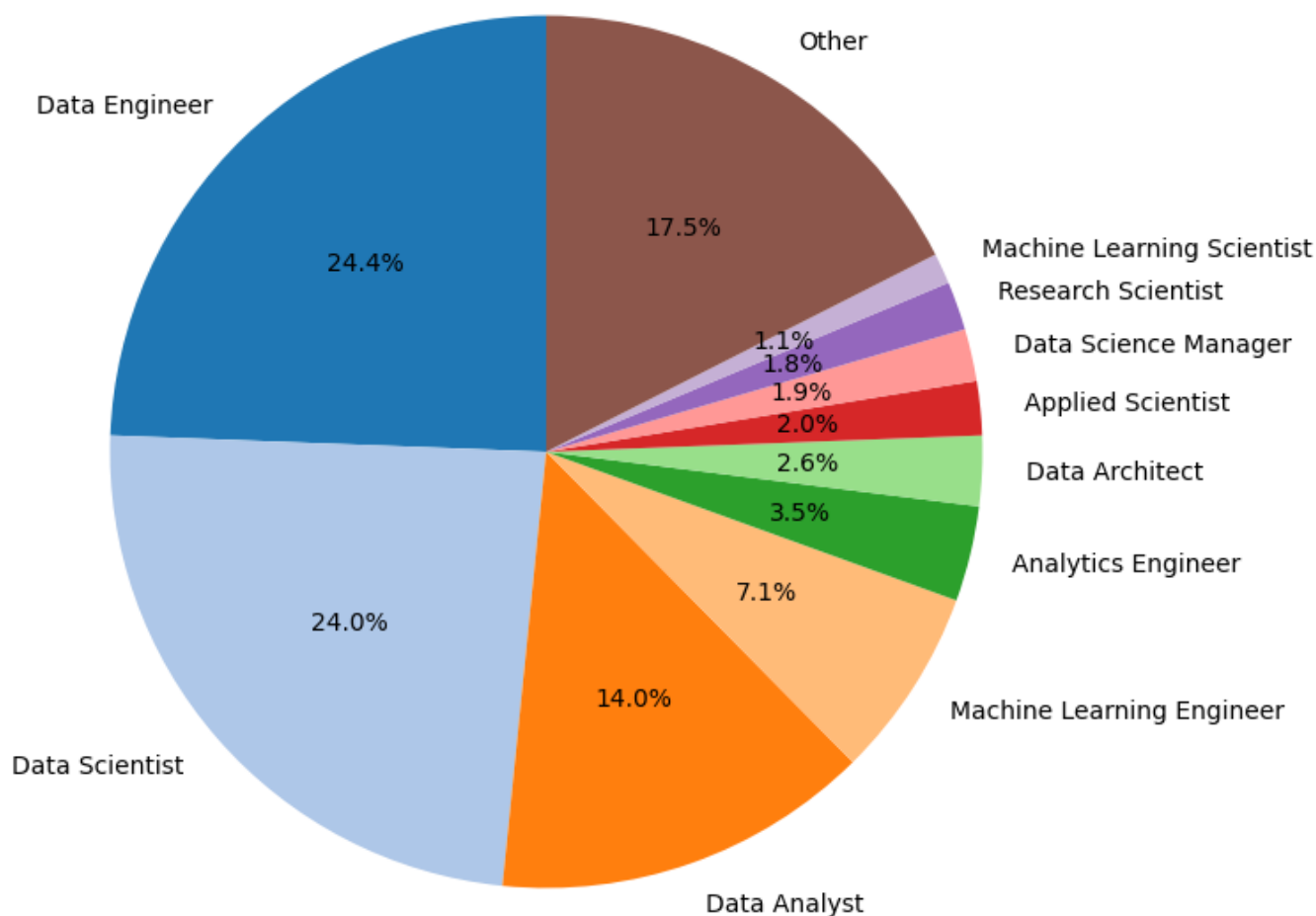
# Count all job titles and calculate percentages
job_counts = salaries_data_frame["job_title"].value_counts()
total_jobs = job_counts.sum()

# Keep top 10 job titles and group the rest as 'Other'
top_n = 10
top_jobs = job_counts.head(top_n)
other_count = total_jobs - top_jobs.sum()

# Use pd.concat to combine top jobs and 'Other'
job_counts_for_pie = pd.concat([top_jobs, pd.Series({"Other":
other_count})])

# Pie Chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(
    job_counts_for_pie,
    labels=job_counts_for_pie.index,
    autopct="%1.1f%%",
    startangle=90,
    colors=plt.cm.tab20.colors # color map for slices
)
plt.title(f"Top {top_n} Job Titles Distribution")
plt.show()
```

Top 10 Job Titles Distribution



Company Location

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# =====
# Count company locations
# =====
location_counts = salaries_data_frame["company_location"].value_counts()
total_locations = location_counts.sum()

# Create DataFrame with count and percentage
all_locations = location_counts.to_frame("count").reset_index()
all_locations.columns = ["company_location", "count"]
all_locations["percentage"] = (all_locations["count"] / total_locations *
100).round(2)

# Add accumulated count and percentage
all_locations["accumulated_count"] = all_locations["count"].cumsum()
all_locations["accumulated_percentage"] = (
```



```

    all_locations["accumulated_count"] / total_locations * 100
).round(2)

# =====
# Mean and Median Salaries
# =====
salary_summary = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby("company_location")["salary_in_usd"]
    .agg(Mean="mean", Median="median")
    .round(0)
    .reset_index()
)

# Merge with main table
all_locations = all_locations.merge(salary_summary, on="company_location",
how="left")

# =====
# Print summary
# =====
print(f"Number of unique company locations: {len(all_locations)}")

```

Number of unique company locations: 58

```

pd.set_option("display.max_rows", None) # Show all rows in output
print("\nAll company locations with salary stats:")
print(all_locations.to_string(index=False, line_width=10000))

```

```

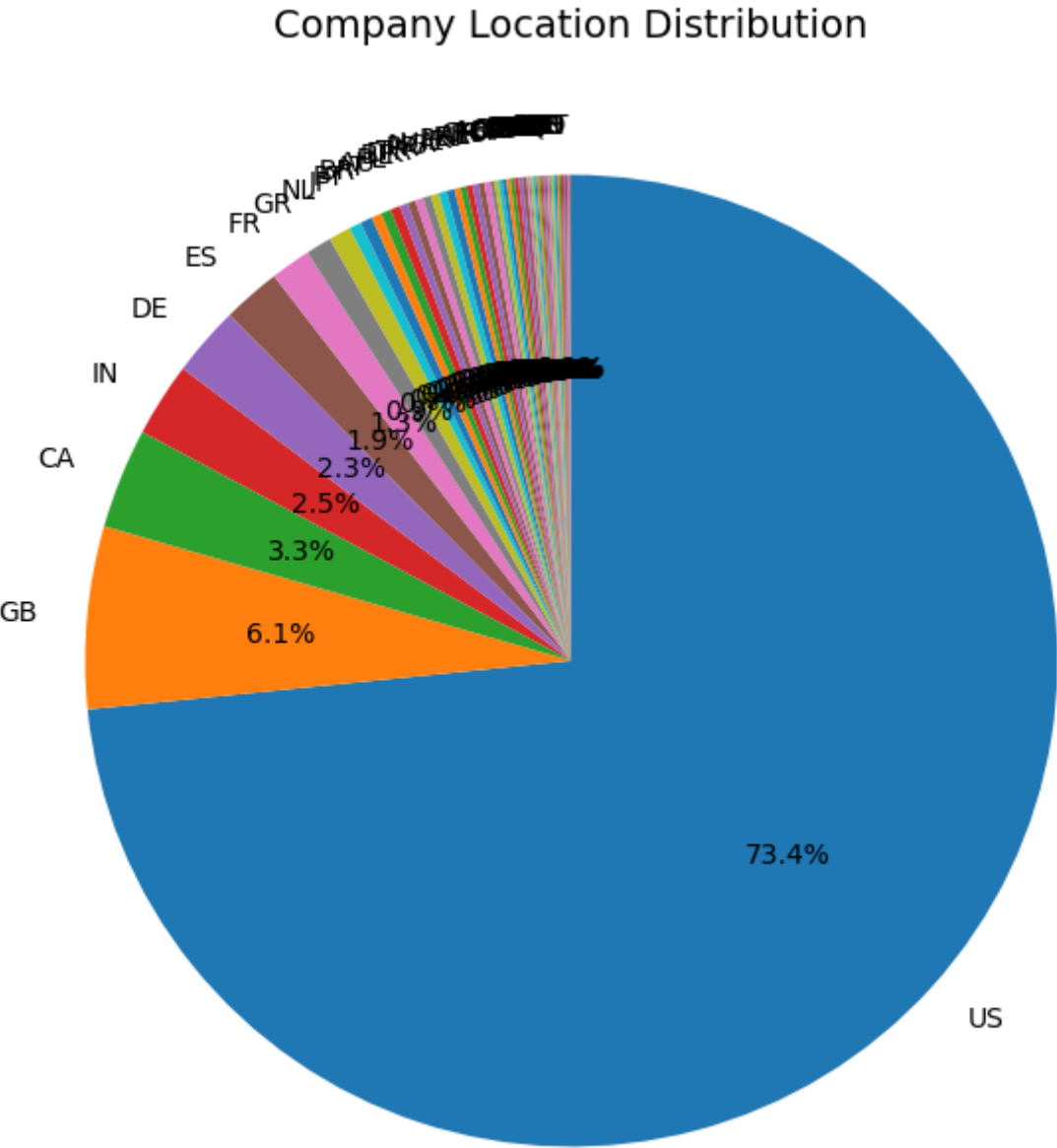
All company locations with salary stats:
company_location  count  percentage  accumulated_count
accumulated_percentage  Mean  Median
US      1101      73.40      1101
73.40 152070.0 145000.0
GB       91       6.07      1192
79.47  83555.0  80036.0
CA       50       3.33      1242
82.80 117373.0  97908.0
IN       37       2.47      1279
85.27  33720.0  20670.0
DE       35       2.33      1314
87.60  86249.0  76833.0
ES       29       1.93      1343
89.53  50044.0  47282.0
FR       20       1.33      1363
90.87  61112.0  55196.0
GR       13       0.87      1376

```

91.73	54786.0	52533.0		
	NL	11	0.73	1387
92.47	71873.0	69741.0		
	JP	6	0.40	1393
92.87	114127.0	75682.0		
	PT	6	0.40	1399
93.27	40065.0	40062.0		
	BR	5	0.33	1404
93.60	13975.0	12901.0		
	AT	5	0.33	1409
93.93	67765.0	61989.0		
	AU	5	0.33	1414
94.27	100834.0	83864.0		
	PL	4	0.27	1418
94.53	65587.0	40103.0		
	BE	4	0.27	1422
94.80	76865.0	83398.0		
	DK	4	0.27	1426
95.07	45558.0	37252.0		
	TR	4	0.27	1430
95.33	21322.0	22586.0		
	PR	4	0.27	1434
95.60	167500.0	167500.0		
	NG	4	0.27	1438
95.87	47500.0	40000.0		
	UA	4	0.27	1442
96.13	57850.0	55000.0		
	IE	3	0.20	1445
96.33	117764.0	113750.0		
	PK	3	0.20	1448
96.53	13333.0	12000.0		
	FI	3	0.20	1451
96.73	68793.0	68318.0		
	LU	3	0.20	1454
96.93	43943.0	59102.0		
	AE	3	0.20	1457
97.13	100000.0	115000.0		
	CH	3	0.20	1460
97.33	60940.0	56536.0		
	IT	2	0.13	1462
97.47	36366.0	36366.0		
	RU	2	0.13	1464
97.60	157500.0	157500.0		
	SI	2	0.13	1466
97.73	63831.0	63831.0		
	MX	2	0.13	1468
97.87	46756.0	46756.0		
	CF	2	0.13	1470
98.00	48609.0	48609.0		
	CZ	2	0.13	1472
98.13	50234.0	50234.0		

	SG	2	0.13	1474
98.27	77276.0	77276.0		
	ID	2	0.13	1476
98.40	34208.0	34208.0		
	AS	2	0.13	1478
98.53	34026.0	34026.0		
	CO	1	0.07	1479
98.60	21844.0	21844.0		
	HU	1	0.07	1480
98.67	35735.0	35735.0		
	KE	1	0.07	1481
98.73	9272.0	9272.0		
	TH	1	0.07	1482
98.80	15000.0	15000.0		
	NZ	1	0.07	1483
98.87	125000.0	125000.0		
	CL	1	0.07	1484
98.93	40038.0	40038.0		
	MD	1	0.07	1485
99.00	18000.0	18000.0		
	HR	1	0.07	1486
99.07	45618.0	45618.0		
	IL	1	0.07	1487
99.13	119059.0	119059.0		
	CN	1	0.07	1488
99.20	100000.0	100000.0		
	EE	1	0.07	1489
99.27	31520.0	31520.0		
	IQ	1	0.07	1490
99.33	100000.0	100000.0		
	RO	1	0.07	1491
99.40	60000.0	60000.0		
	DZ	1	0.07	1492
99.47	100000.0	100000.0		
	HN	1	0.07	1493
99.53	20000.0	20000.0		
	HK	1	0.07	1494
99.60	65062.0	65062.0		
	MY	1	0.07	1495
99.67	40000.0	40000.0		
	EG	1	0.07	1496
99.73	22800.0	22800.0		
	AR	1	0.07	1497
99.80	50000.0	50000.0		
	PH	1	0.07	1498
99.87	50000.0	50000.0		
	BO	1	0.07	1499
99.93	7500.0	7500.0		
	MT	1	0.07	1500
100.00	28369.0	28369.0		

```
# =====  
# Pie Chart  
# =====  
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))  
plt.pie(  
    all_locations["count"],  
    labels=all_locations["company_location"], # now from column  
    autopct="%1.1f%%",  
    startangle=90,  
    counterclock=False,  
)  
plt.title("Company Location Distribution", fontsize=14)  
plt.show()
```



```

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# =====
# Count company locations
# =====
location_counts = salaries_data_frame["employee_residence"].value_counts()
total_locations = location_counts.sum()

# Create DataFrame with count and percentage
all_locations = location_counts.to_frame("count").reset_index()
all_locations.columns = ["employee_residence", "count"]
all_locations["percentage"] = (all_locations["count"] / total_locations *
100).round(2)

# Add accumulated count and percentage
all_locations["accumulated_count"] = all_locations["count"].cumsum()
all_locations["accumulated_percentage"] = (
    all_locations["accumulated_count"] / total_locations * 100
).round(2)

# =====
# Mean and Median Salaries
# =====
salary_summary = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby("employee_residence")["salary_in_usd"]
    .agg(Mean="mean", Median="median")
    .round(0)
    .reset_index()
)

# Merge with main table
all_locations = all_locations.merge(salary_summary,
on="employee_residence", how="left")

# =====
# Print summary
# =====
print(f"Number of unique company locations: {len(all_locations)}")

```

Number of unique company locations: 61

```

pd.set_option("display.max_rows", None) # Show all rows in output
print("\nAll company locations with salary stats:")
print(all_locations.to_string(index=False, line_width=10000))

```

All company locations with salary stats:

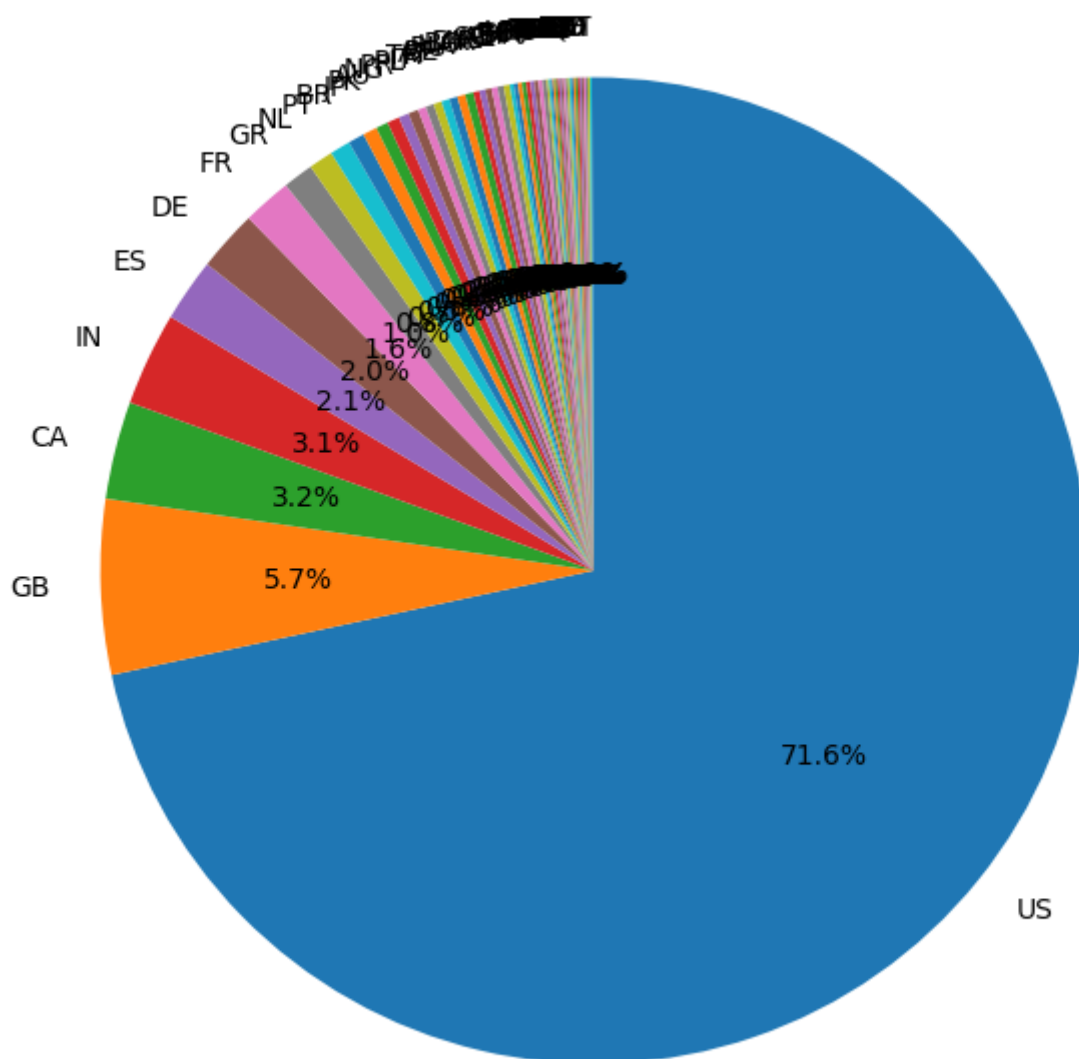
employee_residence	count	percentage	accumulated_count
accumulated_percentage	Mean	Median	
US	1074	71.60	1074
71.60 153964.0	145000.0		
GB	86	5.73	1160
77.33 83552.0	80036.0		
CA	48	3.20	1208
80.53 118217.0	99852.0		
IN	46	3.07	1254
83.60 41481.0	22124.0		
ES	31	2.07	1285
85.67 58777.0	48289.0		
DE	30	2.00	1315
87.67 91712.0	78015.0		
FR	24	1.60	1339
89.27 54593.0	55196.0		
GR	15	1.00	1354
90.27 57953.0	52533.0		
NL	12	0.80	1366
91.07 72966.0	71644.0		
PT	10	0.67	1376
91.73 48791.0	40850.0		
BR	8	0.53	1384
92.27 42735.0	15904.0		
JP	7	0.47	1391
92.73 103538.0	74000.0		
PK	6	0.40	1397
93.13 27036.0	16000.0		
AU	6	0.40	1403
93.53 95414.0	83518.0		
NG	5	0.33	1408
93.87 41000.0	30000.0		
PR	5	0.33	1413
94.20 166000.0	160000.0		
PL	4	0.27	1417
94.47 55682.0	40103.0		
IT	4	0.27	1421
94.73 61600.0	36366.0		
TR	4	0.27	1425
95.00 21322.0	22586.0		
AT	4	0.27	1429
95.27 69339.0	68060.0		
BE	4	0.27	1433
95.53 76865.0	83398.0		
RU	4	0.27	1437
95.80 105750.0	72500.0		
UA	4	0.27	1441
96.07 57850.0	55000.0		
BO	3	0.20	1444

96.27	52500.0	75000.0			
		DK	3	0.20	1447
96.47	31193.0	28609.0			
		AR	3	0.20	1450
96.67	52667.0	50000.0			
		IE	3	0.20	1453
96.87	117764.0	113750.0			
		SG	3	0.20	1456
97.07	91203.0	89294.0			
		AE	3	0.20	1459
97.27	100000.0	115000.0			
		SI	2	0.13	1461
97.40	63831.0	63831.0			
		CH	2	0.13	1463
97.53	88469.0	88469.0			
		CF	2	0.13	1465
97.67	48609.0	48609.0			
		RO	2	0.13	1467
97.80	51419.0	51419.0			
		HK	2	0.13	1469
97.93	65542.0	65542.0			
		VN	2	0.13	1471
98.07	44200.0	44200.0			
		FI	2	0.13	1473
98.20	69030.0	69030.0			
		PH	2	0.13	1475
98.33	47880.0	47880.0			
		HU	2	0.13	1477
98.47	35997.0	35997.0			
		RS	1	0.07	1478
98.53	25532.0	25532.0			
		JE	1	0.07	1479
98.60	100000.0	100000.0			
		KE	1	0.07	1480
98.67	9272.0	9272.0			
		LU	1	0.07	1481
98.73	59102.0	59102.0			
		CO	1	0.07	1482
98.80	21844.0	21844.0			
		NZ	1	0.07	1483
98.87	125000.0	125000.0			
		CL	1	0.07	1484
98.93	40038.0	40038.0			
		MD	1	0.07	1485
99.00	18000.0	18000.0			
		HR	1	0.07	1486
99.07	45618.0	45618.0			
		MX	1	0.07	1487
99.13	33511.0	33511.0			
		EG	1	0.07	1488
99.20	22800.0	22800.0			

		BG	1	0.07	1489
99.27	80000.0	80000.0			
		IQ	1	0.07	1490
99.33	100000.0	100000.0			
		DZ	1	0.07	1491
99.40	100000.0	100000.0			
		CZ	1	0.07	1492
99.47	69999.0	69999.0			
		TN	1	0.07	1493
99.53	30469.0	30469.0			
		HN	1	0.07	1494
99.60	20000.0	20000.0			
		EE	1	0.07	1495
99.67	31520.0	31520.0			
		MY	1	0.07	1496
99.73	200000.0	200000.0			
		ID	1	0.07	1497
99.80	15000.0	15000.0			
		DO	1	0.07	1498
99.87	110000.0	110000.0			
		TH	1	0.07	1499
99.93	15000.0	15000.0			
		MT	1	0.07	1500
100.00	28369.0	28369.0			

```
# =====
# Pie Chart
# =====
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(
    all_locations["count"],
    labels=all_locations["employee_residence"], # now from column
    autopct="%1.1f%%",
    startangle=90,
    counterclock=False,
)
plt.title("Company Location Distribution", fontsize=14)
plt.show()
```


Company Location Distribution



Remote Ratio (with Salary)

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# =====
# Define custom order
# =====
order = [0, 50, 100]

# Count occurrences of each remote_ratio
remote_ratio_counts = salaries_data_frame["remote_ratio"].value_counts()

# Reorder according to the custom order
remote_ratio_counts = remote_ratio_counts.reindex(order)
```

```
# Calculate percentages
remote_ratio_percent = (remote_ratio_counts / remote_ratio_counts.sum() *
100).round(2)

# =====
# Mean and Median Salaries
# =====
salary_summary = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby("remote_ratio")["salary_in_usd"]
    .agg(Mean="mean", Median="median")
    .round(0)
    .reindex(order)
)

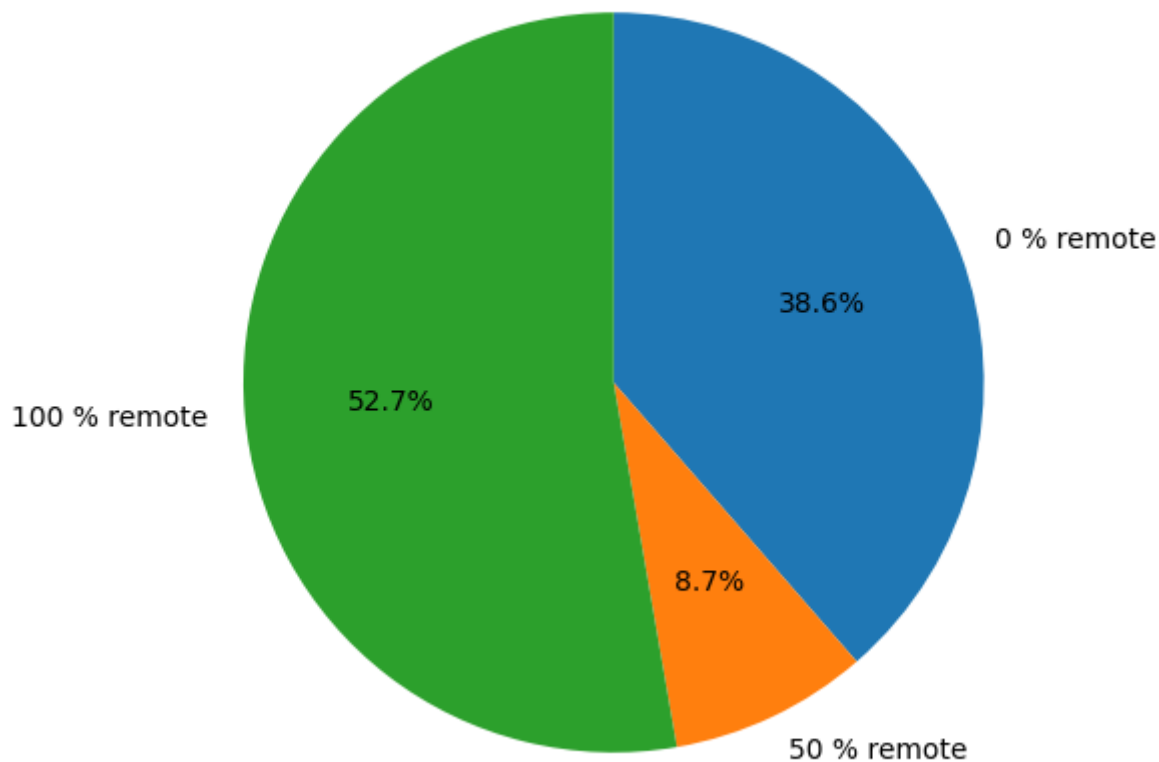
# =====
# Combine into one DataFrame
# =====
result = pd.DataFrame(
    {
        "count": remote_ratio_counts,
        "percentage": remote_ratio_percent,
        "Mean": salary_summary["Mean"],
        "Median": salary_summary["Median"],
    }
)

print("Remote Work Ratio Summary:")
print(result)
```

```
Remote Work Ratio Summary:
      count  percentage      Mean      Median
remote_ratio
0          579        38.60  143867.0  139430.0
50         130         8.67   81360.0   65135.0
100        791        52.73  129658.0  131050.0
```

```
# =====
# Draw Pie Chart
# =====
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(
    result["count"],
    labels=result.index.astype(str) + " % remote",
    autopct="%1.1f%%",
    startangle=90,
    counterclock=False,
)
plt.title("Remote Work Ratio Distribution", fontsize=14)
plt.show()
```

Remote Work Ratio Distribution



Company Size (with Salary)

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# =====
# Define custom order
# =====
order = ["S", "M", "L"]

# Count occurrences of each company_size
company_size_counts = salaries_data_frame["company_size"].value_counts()

# Reorder according to the custom order
company_size_counts = company_size_counts.reindex(order)

# Calculate percentages
company_size_percent = (company_size_counts / company_size_counts.sum() *
100).round(2)

# =====
# Mean and Median Salaries
# =====
```

```

salary_summary = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby("company_size")["salary_in_usd"]
    .agg(Mean="mean", Median="median")
    .round(0)
    .reindex(order)
)

# =====
# Combine into one DataFrame
# =====
result = pd.DataFrame(
    {
        "count": company_size_counts,
        "percentage": company_size_percent,
        "Mean": salary_summary["Mean"],
        "Median": salary_summary["Median"],
    }
)

print("Company Size Summary:")
print(result)

```

```

Company Size Summary:

```

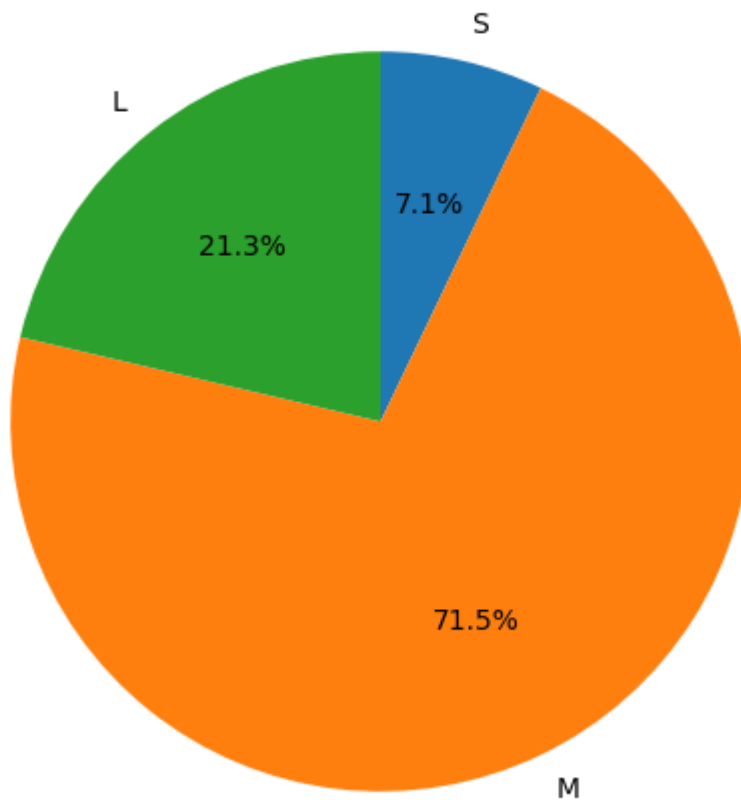
	count	percentage	Mean	Median
company_size				
S	107	7.13	77723.0	61566.0
M	1073	71.53	139114.0	137270.0
L	320	21.33	121396.0	112300.0

```

# =====
# Pie chart visualization
# =====
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.pie(
    company_size_counts,
    labels=order,
    autopct="%1.1f%%",
    startangle=90,
    counterclock=False,
)
plt.title("Distribution of Company Size")
plt.show()

```

Distribution of Company Size



Data Preparation and Model Training

Handling Data Issues

Missing Values Issues

```
# Drop rows with any missing values
salaries_data_frame = salaries_data_frame.dropna()
salaries_data_frame.shape
```

```
(1494, 11)
```

Employment Type Filter

```
# Keep only full-time employees
salaries_data_frame =
salaries_data_frame[salaries_data_frame["employment_type"] == "FT"] #
assuming "FT" is the code for full-time
salaries_data_frame.shape
```

```
(1467, 11)
```

Job Titles Filter

```
# ===== FILTER OUT JOB TITLES WITH FEWER THAN 100 RECORDS =====  
threshold = 100  
job_counts = salaries_data_frame["job_title"].value_counts()  
salaries_data_frame =  
salaries_data_frame[salaries_data_frame["job_title"].isin(job_counts[job_c  
ounts >= threshold].index)]  
salaries_data_frame.shape
```

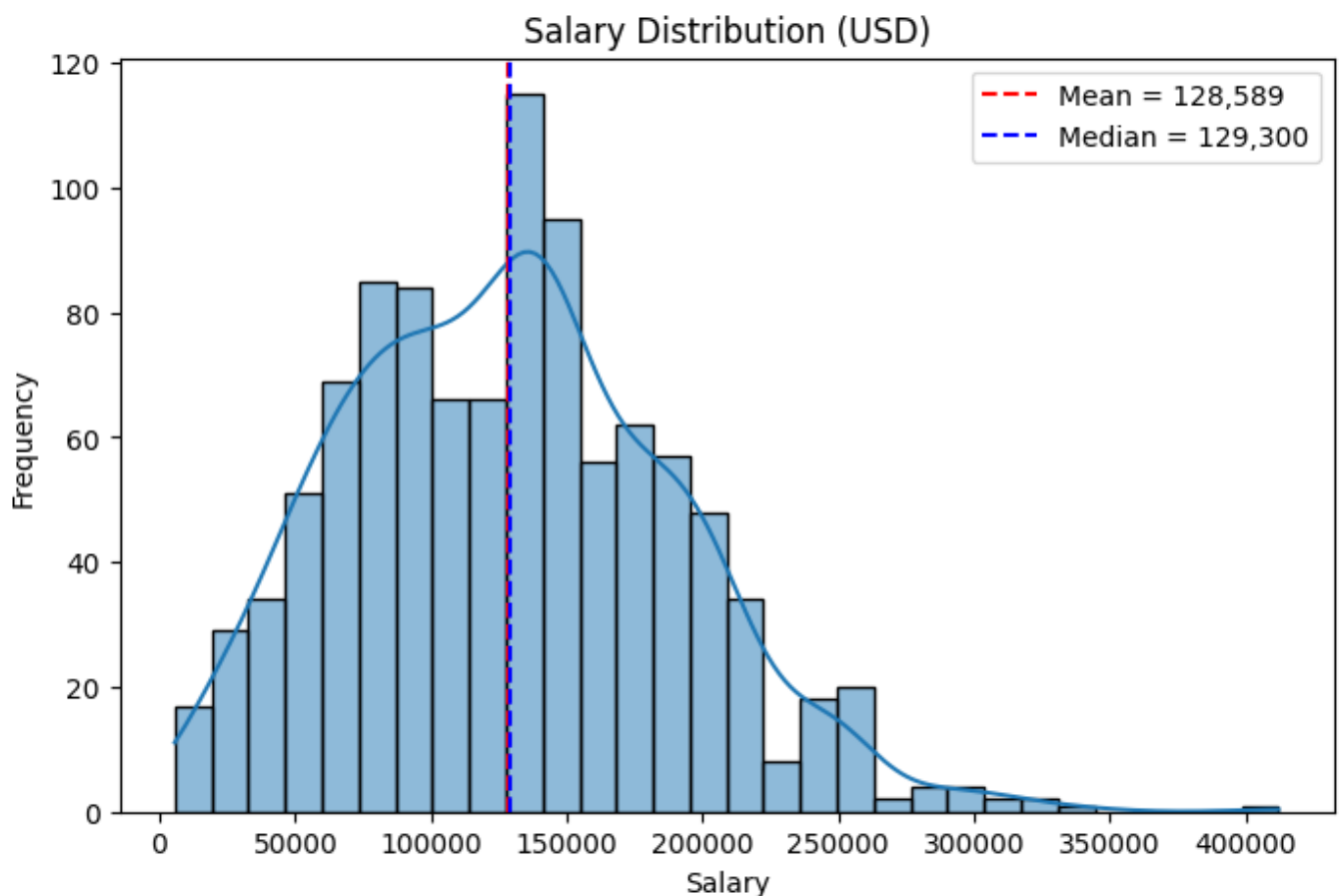
```
(1030, 11)
```

Salary Distribution after Filter

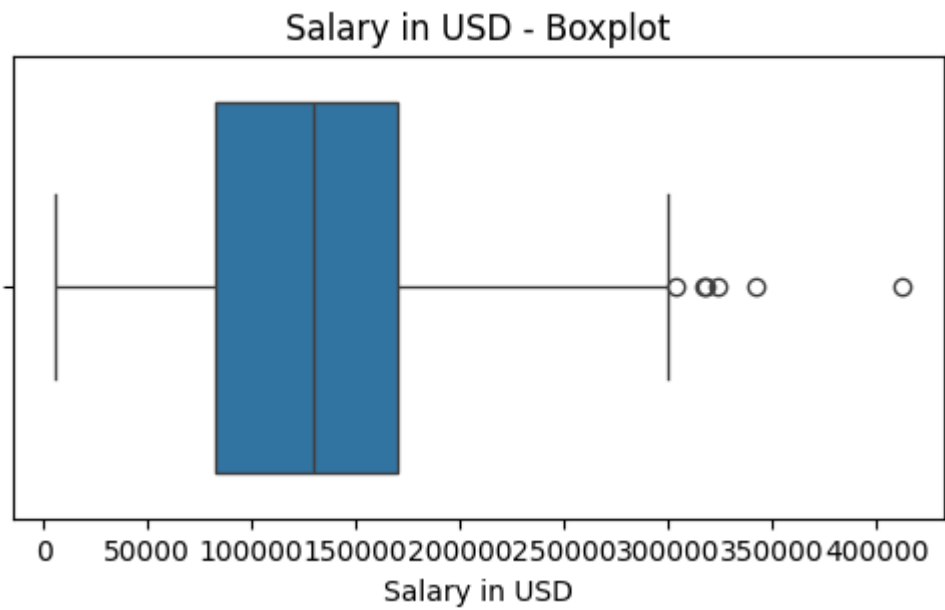
```
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
  
# --- 1. Descriptive statistics ---  
salary_in_usd_series = salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"]  
  
mean_salary = salary_in_usd_series.mean()  
median_salary = salary_in_usd_series.median()  
min_salary = salary_in_usd_series.min()  
max_salary = salary_in_usd_series.max()  
  
print(f"Salary ranges from ${min_salary:,.0f} to ${max_salary:,.0f}")  
print(f"Mean salary: ${mean_salary:,.0f}")  
print(f"Median salary: ${median_salary:,.0f}")  
  
# Skew check  
skewness = salary_in_usd_series.skew()  
print(f"Skewness: {skewness:.2f}")
```

```
Salary ranges from $5,679 to $412,000  
Mean salary: $128,589  
Median salary: $129,300  
Skewness: 0.43
```

```
# --- 2. Histogram ---
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.histplot(salary_in_usd_series, bins=30, kde=True)
plt.axvline(
    mean_salary, color="red", linestyle="--", label=f"Mean = {mean_salary:,.0f}"
)
plt.axvline(
    median_salary, color="blue", linestyle="--", label=f"Median = {median_salary:,.0f}"
)
plt.title("Salary Distribution (USD)")
plt.xlabel("Salary")
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
# --- 3. Boxplot (to reveal outliers) ---
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 3))
sns.boxplot(x=salary_in_usd_series)
plt.title("Salary in USD - Boxplot")
plt.xlabel("Salary in USD")
plt.show()
```



```
# --- 4. Identify outliers using IQR rule ---
Q1 = salary_in_usd_series.quantile(0.25)
Q3 = salary_in_usd_series.quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

outliers = salaries_data_frame[
    (salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"] < lower_bound)
    | (salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"] > upper_bound)
]

print(f"\nNumber of outliers: {len(outliers)}")
print("Outlier rows:")
print(outliers.sort_values("salary_in_usd").to_string(index=False,
line_width=10000))
```

Number of outliers: 6

Outlier rows:

work_year	experience_level	employment_type	job_title	salary	salary_currency	salary_in_usd	employee_residence	remote_ratio	company_location	company_size
2023		SE	FT Machine Learning Engineer	304000.0	USD	304000.0	US	100	US	M
2023		SE	FT Data Scientist	317070.0	USD	317070.0	US	0	US	M
2023		SE	FT Machine Learning Engineer	318300.0	USD	318300.0	US	100	US	M

Year	Job Title	Salary (USD)	Experience	Education	Location	Count
2022	Data Engineer	324000.0	EX	FT	US	100
2023	Machine Learning Engineer	342300.0	SE	FT	US	0
2020	Data Scientist	412000.0	SE	FT	US	100

```
# --- 5. Remove outliers ---
print(f"\nData shape before removing outliers: {salaries_data_frame.shape}")

salaries_data_frame = salaries_data_frame[
    (salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"] >= lower_bound)
    & (salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"] <= upper_bound)
].copy()

print(f"Data shape after removing outliers: {salaries_data_frame.shape}")
```

Data shape before removing outliers: (1030, 11)
 Data shape after removing outliers: (1024, 11)

Model Training and Performance (Supervised Learning)

First Try

```
# =====
# 1. Import libraries
# =====
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from lightgbm import LGBMRegressor
from catboost import CatBoostRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor,
GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import root_mean_squared_error, r2_score,
mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder
```

```

print(salaries_data_frame.shape)

# =====
# 2. Define features & target
# =====
categorical_cols_1 = [
    "experience_level",
    "job_title",
    "employee_residence",
    "company_location",
    "company_size",
]
numeric_cols_1 = ["work_year", "remote_ratio"]
features = categorical_cols_1 + numeric_cols_1

X_1 = salaries_data_frame[features]
X_1.shape

y_1 = salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"]
y_1.shape

# =====
# 3. Split dataset
# =====
X_train_1, X_test_1, y_train_1, y_test_1 = train_test_split(
    X_1, y_1, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)

# =====
# 4. Preprocess features
# =====
preprocessor_1 = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[
        ("cat", OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown="ignore"),
categorical_cols_1),
        ("num", StandardScaler(), numeric_cols_1),
    ]
)

X_train_processed = preprocessor_1.fit_transform(X_train_1)
X_test_processed = preprocessor_1.transform(X_test_1)

# =====
# 5. Define models_1
# =====
models_1 = {
    "LinearRegression": LinearRegression(),
    "RandomForest": RandomForestRegressor(
        n_estimators=500,
        max_depth=10,
        min_samples_leaf=2,
        max_features="sqrt",
        random_state=42,
        n_jobs=-1,
    )
}

```

```

),
"GradientBoosting": GradientBoostingRegressor(
    n_estimators=500, learning_rate=0.05, max_depth=5, random_state=42
),
"XGBoost": XGBRegressor(
    n_estimators=500,
    learning_rate=0.05,
    max_depth=6,
    subsample=0.8,
    colsample_bytree=0.8,
    random_state=42,
),
"LightGBM": LGBMRegressor(
    n_estimators=500,
    learning_rate=0.05,
    max_depth=-1,
    num_leaves=31,
    subsample=0.8,
    colsample_bytree=0.8,
    random_state=42,
    verbose=-1,
),
"CatBoost": CatBoostRegressor(
    iterations=500, learning_rate=0.05, depth=6, random_state=42,
verbose=0
),
}
# =====
# 6. Train & evaluate
# =====
results_1 = {}
true_avg_salary_1 = y_test_1.mean() # True average salary

for name, model in models_1.items():
    model.fit(X_train_processed, y_train_1)
    y_pred_1 = model.predict(X_test_processed)

    r2_1 = r2_score(y_test_1, y_pred_1)
    mae_1 = mean_absolute_error(y_test_1, y_pred_1)
    rmse_1 = root_mean_squared_error(y_test_1, y_pred_1)
    pred_avg_salary_1 = y_pred_1.mean() # Predicted average salary

    results_1[name] = {
        "R²": r2_1,
        "MAE": mae_1,
        "RMSE": rmse_1,
        "Predicted Avg Salary": pred_avg_salary_1,
        "True Avg Salary": true_avg_salary_1,
        "MAE % of Avg": (mae_1 / true_avg_salary_1) * 100,
        "RMSE % of Avg": (rmse_1 / true_avg_salary_1) * 100,
    }

# Convert to DataFrame for easy comparison
results_1_df = pd.DataFrame(results_1).T

```

```
results_1_df = results_1_df.sort_values(by="R²", ascending=False)

print(results_1_df.to_string(line_width=10000))
print("\nBest model based on R² (first try):", results_1_df.index[0])
```

```
(1024, 11)
```

		R²	MAE	RMSE	Predicted Avg
Salary	True Avg	Salary	MAE % of Avg	RMSE % of Avg	
LinearRegression	0.629053	27303.373122	35368.517685		
120906.412330	123309.063415	22.142227	28.682821		
CatBoost	0.616604	28005.258412	35957.105376		
122872.555382	123309.063415	22.711436	29.160148		
RandomForest	0.606062	29080.926635	36448.131228		
124015.973678	123309.063415	23.583771	29.558355		
LightGBM	0.592627	29326.523212	37064.429899		
122512.490878	123309.063415	23.782942	30.058155		
GradientBoosting	0.588988	28621.231316	37229.615673		
123475.372894	123309.063415	23.210971	30.192116		
XGBoost	0.568748	29118.501412	38135.275702		
123119.304688	123309.063415	23.614243	30.926580		

Best model based on R² (first try): LinearRegression

```
/opt/homebrew/lib/python3.13/site-
packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:2739: UserWarning: X does not have
valid feature names, but LGBMRegressor was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn(
```

Linear Regression

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Fit Linear Regression only
lin_model = LinearRegression()
lin_model.fit(X_train_processed, y_train)

# Predictions
y_pred_lin = lin_model.predict(X_test_processed)

# Evaluation
rmse = root_mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_lin)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_lin)

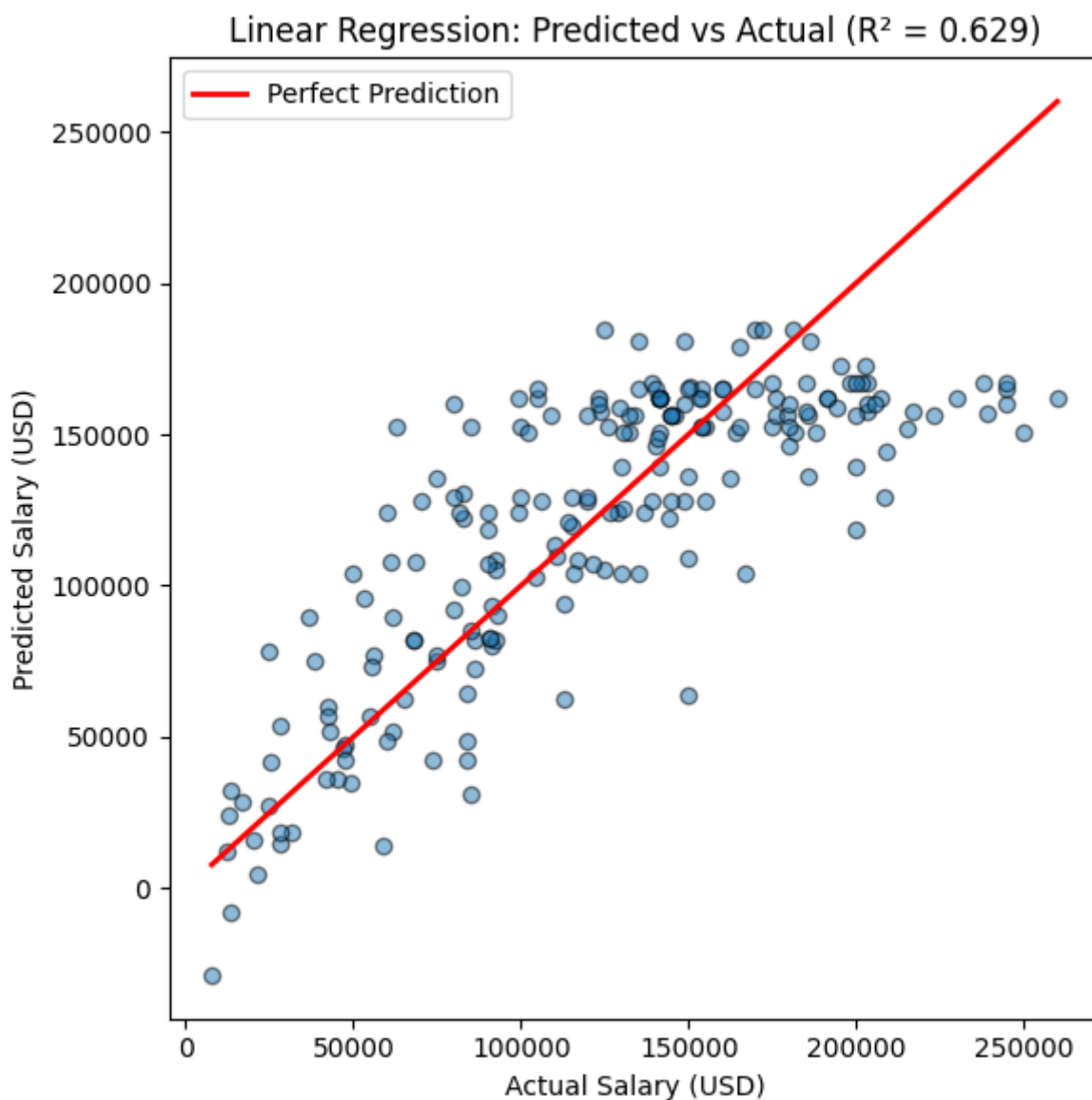
print(f"Linear Regression → RMSE: {rmse:.2f}, R²: {r2:.3f}")

# ===== Plot Predicted vs Actual =====
plt.figure(figsize=(6,6))
```

```
plt.scatter(y_test, y_pred_lin, alpha=0.5, edgecolor="k")
plt.plot([y_test.min(), y_test.max()], [y_test.min(), y_test.max()],
         color="red", linewidth=2, label="Perfect Prediction")

plt.xlabel("Actual Salary (USD)")
plt.ylabel("Predicted Salary (USD)")
plt.title(f"Linear Regression: Predicted vs Actual (R² = {r2:.3f})")
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

Linear Regression → RMSE: 35368.52, R²: 0.629



Features Importance

```
# =====
# 7. Aggregate feature importances by original feature (LinearRegression)
# =====

# Get coefficients from LinearRegression
linreg_coefs = models_1["LinearRegression"].coef_

# Use same OHE feature names as before
ohe = preprocessor_1.named_transformers_["cat"]
ohe_features = ohe.get_feature_names_out(categorical_cols_1)
all_features = list(ohe_features) + numeric_cols_1

# Map back to original columns
def map_to_original(feature_name):
    for col in categorical_cols_1:
        if feature_name.startswith(col + "_"):
            return col
    if feature_name in numeric_cols_1:
        return feature_name
    return feature_name

original_features = [map_to_original(f) for f in all_features]

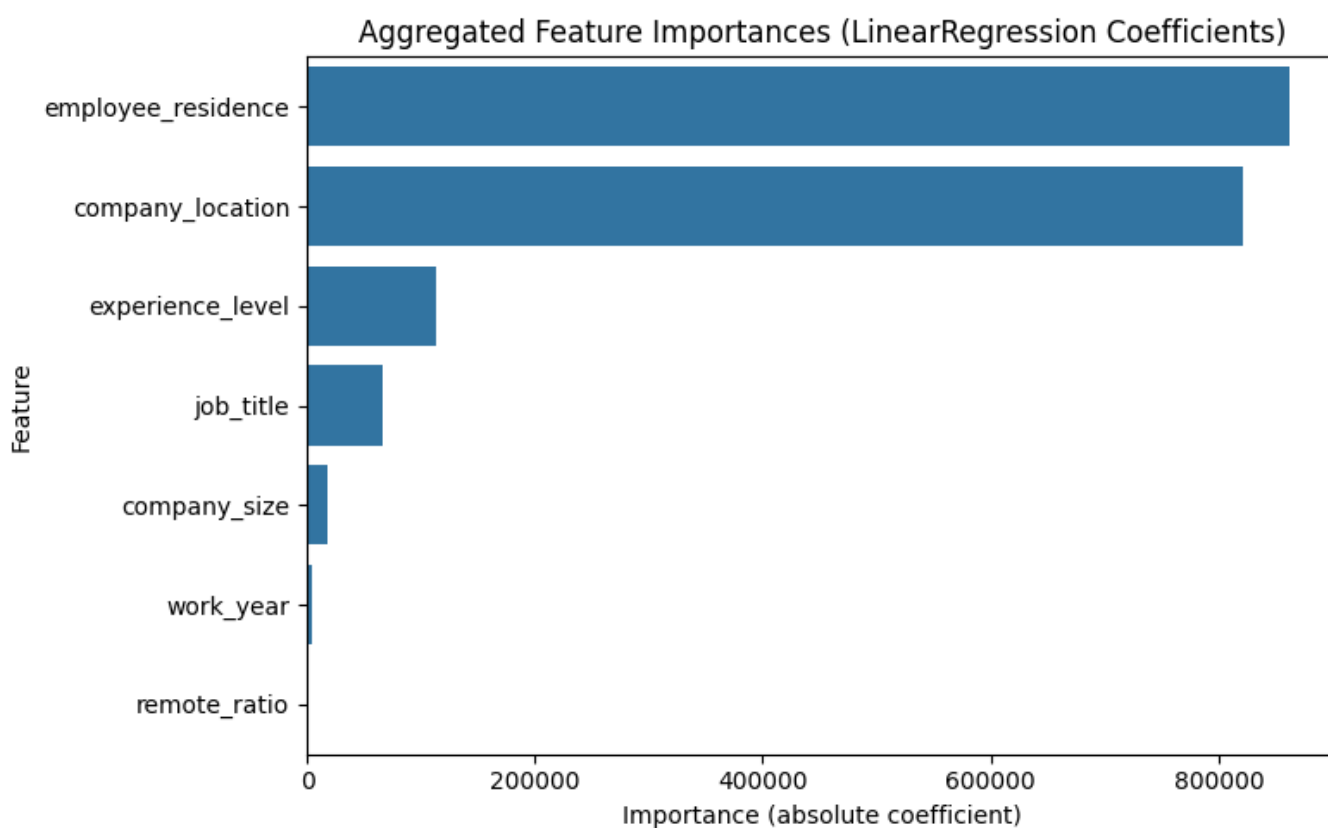
# Aggregate absolute coefficients as importance
feature_importance_salaries_data_frame = (
    pd.DataFrame({"feature": original_features, "importance":
abs(linreg_coefs)})
    .groupby("feature")
    .sum()
    .sort_values(by="importance", ascending=False)
    .reset_index()
)

print("\n=== Aggregated Feature Importances (LinearRegression
coefficients) ===")
print(feature_importance_salaries_data_frame)
```

```
=== Aggregated Feature Importances (LinearRegression coefficients) ===
```

	feature	importance
0	employee_residence	861523.318181
1	company_location	821887.349490
2	experience_level	113766.160440
3	job_title	65834.525101
4	company_size	18510.995165
5	work_year	4035.817322
6	remote_ratio	871.710623

```
# =====
# 8. Visualize aggregated feature importances
# =====
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 5))
sns.barplot(x="importance", y="feature",
data=feature_importance_salaries_data_frame)
plt.title("Aggregated Feature Importances (LinearRegression Coefficients)")
plt.xlabel("Importance (absolute coefficient)")
plt.ylabel("Feature")
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Second Training (Removing Work Year, Company Size and Remote Ratio)

```
# =====
# 1. Import libraries
# =====
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from lightgbm import LGBMRegressor
from catboost import CatBoostRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor,
GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import root_mean_squared_error, r2_score,
```

```

mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder

print(salaries_data_frame.shape)

# =====
# 2. Define features & target
# =====
features_2 = ["experience_level", "job_title", "employee_residence",
"company_location"]

X = salaries_data_frame[features_2]
X.shape

y = salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"]
y.shape

# =====
# 3. Split dataset
# =====
X_train_2, X_test_2, y_train_2, y_test_2 = train_test_split(
    X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
)

# =====
# 4. Preprocess features
# =====
preprocessor_2 = ColumnTransformer(
    transformers=[("cat", OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown="ignore"),
features_2)]
)

X_train_processed_2 = preprocessor_2.fit_transform(X_train_2)
X_test_processed_2 = preprocessor_2.transform(X_test_2)

# =====
# 5. Define models_2
# =====
models_2 = {
    "LinearRegression": LinearRegression(),
    "RandomForest": RandomForestRegressor(
        n_estimators=500,
        max_depth=10,
        min_samples_leaf=2,
        max_features="sqrt",
        random_state=42,
        n_jobs=-1,
    ),
    "GradientBoosting": GradientBoostingRegressor(
        n_estimators=500, learning_rate=0.05, max_depth=5, random_state=42
    ),
    "XGBoost": XGBRegressor(
        n_estimators=500,

```



```

        learning_rate=0.05,
        max_depth=6,
        subsample=0.8,
        colsample_bytree=0.8,
        random_state=42,
    ),
    "LightGBM": LGBMRegressor(
        n_estimators=500,
        learning_rate=0.05,
        max_depth=-1,
        num_leaves=31,
        subsample=0.8,
        colsample_bytree=0.8,
        random_state=42,
        verbose=-1,
    ),
    "CatBoost": CatBoostRegressor(
        iterations=500, learning_rate=0.05, depth=6, random_state=42,
        verbose=0
    ),
}

# =====
# 6. Train & evaluate
# =====
results_2 = {}
true_avg_salary = y_test_2.mean() # True average salary

for name, model in models_2.items():
    model.fit(X_train_processed_2, y_train_2)
    y_pred_2 = model.predict(X_test_processed_2)

    rmse_2 = root_mean_squared_error(y_test_2, y_pred_2)
    mae_2 = mean_absolute_error(y_test_2, y_pred_2)
    r2_2 = r2_score(y_test_2, y_pred_2)
    pred_avg_salary_2 = y_pred_2.mean() # Predicted average salary

    results_2[name] = {
        "R²": r2_2,
        "MAE": mae_2,
        "RMSE": rmse_2,
        "Predicted Avg Salary": pred_avg_salary_2,
    }

# Convert to DataFrame for easy comparison
results_df_2 = pd.DataFrame(results_2).T
results_df_2 = results_df_2.sort_values(by="R²", ascending=False)

print(results_df_2)
print("\nBest model based on R²:", results_df_2.index[0])

```

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	R ²	MAE	RMSE	Predicted Avg
Salary				
LinearRegression	0.627127	27612.691817	35460.262713	120270.467793
CatBoost	0.615005	28061.036067	36032.043269	122543.885647
GradientBoosting	0.609749	27990.598879	36277.145824	123513.312532
XGBoost	0.601621	28507.822847	36652.996185	123548.078125
RandomForest	0.599430	29243.640004	36753.630485	123197.168178
LightGBM	0.588351	29757.696103	37258.456403	122402.832104

Best model based on R²: LinearRegression

```
/opt/homebrew/lib/python3.13/site-
packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:2739: UserWarning: X does not have
valid feature names, but LGBMRegressor was fitted with feature names
warnings.warn(
```

Third Choice (Add Work Year Again)

```
# =====
# 1. Import libraries
# =====
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from lightgbm import LGBMRegressor
from catboost import CatBoostRegressor
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor,
GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import root_mean_squared_error, r2_score,
mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, OneHotEncoder

print(salaries_data_frame.shape)

# =====
# 2. Define features & target
# =====
categorical_cols_3 = [
    "experience_level",
```

```

        "job_title",
        "employee_residence",
        "company_location",
    ]
    numeric_cols_3 = ["work_year", "remote_ratio"]
    features = categorical_cols_3 + numeric_cols_3

    X_3 = salaries_data_frame[features]
    X_3.shape

    y_3 = salaries_data_frame["salary_in_usd"]
    y_3.shape

    # =====
    # 3. Split dataset
    # =====
    X_train_3, X_test_3, y_train_3, y_test_3 = train_test_split(
        X_3, y_3, test_size=0.2, random_state=42
    )

    # =====
    # 4. Preprocess features
    # =====
    preprocessor_3 = ColumnTransformer(
        transformers=[
            ("cat", OneHotEncoder(handle_unknown="ignore"),
            categorical_cols_3),
            ("num", StandardScaler(), numeric_cols_3),
        ],
    )

    X_train_processed = preprocessor_3.fit_transform(X_train_3)
    X_test_processed = preprocessor_3.transform(X_test_3)

    # =====
    # 5. Define models_1
    # =====
    models_3 = {
        "LinearRegression": LinearRegression(),
        "RandomForest": RandomForestRegressor(
            n_estimators=500,
            max_depth=10,
            min_samples_leaf=2,
            max_features="sqrt",
            random_state=42,
            n_jobs=-1,
        ),
        "GradientBoosting": GradientBoostingRegressor(
            n_estimators=500, learning_rate=0.05, max_depth=5, random_state=42
        ),
        "XGBoost": XGBRegressor(
            n_estimators=500,
            learning_rate=0.05,
            max_depth=6,
    
```

```

        subsample=0.8,
        colsample_bytree=0.8,
        random_state=42,
    ),
    "LightGBM": LGBMRegressor(
        n_estimators=500,
        learning_rate=0.05,
        max_depth=-1,
        num_leaves=31,
        subsample=0.8,
        colsample_bytree=0.8,
        random_state=42,
        verbose=-1,
    ),
    "CatBoost": CatBoostRegressor(
        iterations=500, learning_rate=0.05, depth=6, random_state=42,
        verbose=0
    ),
}
# =====
# 6. Train & evaluate
# =====
results_3 = {}
true_avg_salary_3 = y_test_3.mean() # True average salary

for name, model in models_3.items():
    model.fit(X_train_processed, y_train_3)
    y_pred_3 = model.predict(X_test_processed)

    r2_3 = r2_score(y_test_3, y_pred_3)
    mae_3 = mean_absolute_error(y_test_3, y_pred_3)
    rmse_3 = root_mean_squared_error(y_test_3, y_pred_3)
    pred_avg_salary_3 = y_pred_3.mean() # Predicted average salary

    results_3[name] = {
        "R²": r2_3,
        "MAE": mae_3,
        "RMSE": rmse_3,
        "Predicted Avg Salary": pred_avg_salary_3,
        "True Avg Salary": true_avg_salary_3,
        "MAE % of Avg": (mae_3 / true_avg_salary_3) * 100,
        "RMSE % of Avg": (rmse_3 / true_avg_salary_3) * 100,
    }

# Convert to DataFrame for easy comparison
results_3_df = pd.DataFrame(results_3).T
results_3_df = results_3_df.sort_values(by="R²", ascending=False)

print(results_3_df.to_string(line_width=10000))
print("\nBest model based on R² (third try):", results_3_df.index[0])

```

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Group Employees by Job Title, Experience Level, Employee Residence, Company Location

```
import pandas as pd

# Group by multiple columns
grouped = (
    salaries_data_frame.groupby(
        ["job_title", "experience_level", "employee_residence",
        "company_location"]
    )["salary_in_usd"]
    .agg(count="count", mean_salary="mean", median_salary="median")
    .reset_index()
)

# Round salaries
grouped["mean_salary"] = grouped["mean_salary"].round(0)
grouped["median_salary"] = grouped["median_salary"].round(0)

# Add percentage column
total_count = grouped["count"].sum()
grouped["percentage"] = (grouped["count"] / total_count * 100).round(2)

# Remove rows with count = 0 (safety check)
grouped = grouped[grouped["count"] > 0]

# Sort by count (descending)
grouped = grouped.sort_values(by="count", ascending=False)

# Reorder columns
grouped = grouped[
    [
        "job_title",
        "experience_level",
        "employee_residence",
        "company_location",
        "count",
        "percentage",
        "mean_salary",
        "median_salary",
    ]
]

# Show result
print(grouped.to_string(index=False, line_width=10000))
```

		job_title	experience_level	employee_residence	company_location	count	percentage	mean_salary	median_salary
		Data Engineer		SE	US				
US	216		21.09	154309.0				150000.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	US				
US	212		20.70	165500.0				160000.0	
		Data Analyst		SE	US				
US	114		11.13	121276.0				115467.0	
		Machine Learning Engineer		SE	US				
US	52		5.08	177997.0				183000.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	US				
US	35		3.42	117558.0				110000.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	US				
US	29		2.83	109606.0				110000.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	US				
US	28		2.73	129219.0				130000.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	GB				
GB	27		2.64	84430.0				82528.0	
		Data Engineer		EN	US				
US	16		1.56	82625.0				82500.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	GB				
GB	16		1.56	86411.0				78497.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	US				
US	15		1.46	74620.0				72000.0	
		Data Engineer		EX	US				
US	13		1.27	206038.0				207000.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	US				
US	11		1.07	89355.0				90000.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	CA				
CA	10		0.98	169443.0				175500.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	GB				
GB	9		0.88	50965.0				49253.0	
		Machine Learning Engineer		EN	US				
US	8		0.78	137635.0				131500.0	
		Machine Learning Engineer		MI	US				
US	7		0.68	203479.0				193900.0	
		Data Analyst		SE	CA				
CA	7		0.68	109198.0				130000.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	GR				
GR	6		0.59	70920.0				73546.0	
		Data Engineer		SE	GB				
GB	6		0.59	88682.0				89281.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	ES				
ES	6		0.59	70920.0				73546.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	ES				
ES	6		0.59	43460.0				43460.0	
		Data Engineer		EN	IN				
IN	5		0.49	19215.0				17022.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	IN				
IN	5		0.49	26236.0				30523.0	

		Data Scientist		MI	DE
DE	5	0.49	82179.0	88654.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	FR
FR	4	0.39	44382.0	44781.0	
		Data Scientist		EX	US
US	4	0.39	197188.0	192500.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	IN
IN	4	0.39	24712.0	25646.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	NL
NL	4	0.39	83265.0	81426.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	CA
CA	3	0.29	53221.0	52000.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	GB
GB	3	0.29	112461.0	116976.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	GR
GR	3	0.29	31182.0	31520.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				EN	GB
GB	3	0.29	40168.0	35093.0	
		Data Engineer		EN	GB
GB	3	0.29	45913.0	45390.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	ES
ES	3	0.29	41137.0	38776.0	
		Data Engineer		SE	PR
PR	2	0.20	167500.0	167500.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	CA
CA	2	0.20	71686.0	71686.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	ES
ES	2	0.20	36773.0	36773.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	CA
CA	2	0.20	80000.0	80000.0	
		Data Analyst		EX	US
US	2	0.20	120000.0	120000.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	IN
IN	2	0.20	45304.0	45304.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	PR
PR	2	0.20	167500.0	167500.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	BE
BE	2	0.20	68030.0	68030.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	CA
CA	2	0.20	51417.0	51417.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	DE
DE	2	0.20	55997.0	55997.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	FR
FR	2	0.20	43735.0	43735.0	
		Data Engineer		SE	CA
CA	2	0.20	161600.0	161600.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	TR
TR	2	0.20	20060.0	20060.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	DE
DE	2	0.20	62484.0	62484.0	
		Data Analyst		SE	CF

CF	2	0.20	48609.0	48609.0	
		Data Analyst		SE	GB
GB	2	0.20	73880.0	73880.0	
		Data Analyst		SE	ES
ES	2	0.20	43602.0	43602.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	AE
AE	2	0.20	92500.0	92500.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	FR
FR	2	0.20	65438.0	65438.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	IE
IE	2	0.20	142500.0	142500.0	
		Data Engineer		EN	PK
DE	2	0.20	55108.0	55108.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	FR
FR	2	0.20	67640.0	67640.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	CA
CA	2	0.20	105000.0	105000.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	GB
GB	2	0.20	104663.0	104663.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	TR
TR	1	0.10	20171.0	20171.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	TR
TR	1	0.10	25000.0	25000.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	BR
US	1	0.10	100000.0	100000.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				EN	CH
CH	1	0.10	56536.0	56536.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	ES
GB	1	0.10	88256.0	88256.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	GR
US	1	0.10	68428.0	68428.0	
		Data Scientist		SE	AT
AT	1	0.10	91237.0	91237.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	FR
DE	1	0.10	84053.0	84053.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				EN	CO
CO	1	0.10	21844.0	21844.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				EN	DE
DE	1	0.10	24823.0	24823.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	PT
US	1	0.10	150000.0	150000.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	NL
NL	1	0.10	59888.0	59888.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	IE
IE	1	0.10	68293.0	68293.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	HR
HR	1	0.10	45618.0	45618.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	FI
FI	1	0.10	63040.0	63040.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				SE	DE
DE	1	0.10	94564.0	94564.0	

Machine Learning Engineer				SE	BE
BE	1	0.10	82744.0	82744.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	SI
SI	1	0.10	24823.0	24823.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	PL
PL	1	0.10	46597.0	46597.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	NL
NL	1	0.10	96578.0	96578.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	JP
JP	1	0.10	74000.0	74000.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	IT
IT	1	0.10	51064.0	51064.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	IN
IN	1	0.10	20984.0	20984.0	
Data Scientist				MI	RU
US	1	0.10	48000.0	48000.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	ES
ES	1	0.10	47282.0	47282.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	BE
BE	1	0.10	88654.0	88654.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				MI	AU
AU	1	0.10	83864.0	83864.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				EN	NL
DE	1	0.10	85000.0	85000.0	
Machine Learning Engineer				EN	IN
IN	1	0.10	20000.0	20000.0	
Data Scientist				MI	SG
IL	1	0.10	119059.0	119059.0	
Data Analyst				EN	AR
AR	1	0.10	50000.0	50000.0	
Data Scientist				MI	RS
DE	1	0.10	25532.0	25532.0	
Data Analyst				SE	DE
DE	1	0.10	63831.0	63831.0	
Data Engineer				MI	NL
NL	1	0.10	45391.0	45391.0	
Data Engineer				MI	MT
MT	1	0.10	28369.0	28369.0	
Data Engineer				MI	HK
GB	1	0.10	66022.0	66022.0	
Data Engineer				MI	ES
US	1	0.10	130800.0	130800.0	
Data Engineer				MI	AT
AT	1	0.10	74130.0	74130.0	
Data Engineer				EN	NL
NL	1	0.10	59888.0	59888.0	
Data Engineer				EN	JP
JP	1	0.10	41689.0	41689.0	
Data Engineer				EN	DE
DE	1	0.10	65013.0	65013.0	
Data Analyst				SE	PH

PH	1	0.10	50000.0	50000.0	
		Data Analyst		SE	BG
US	1	0.10	80000.0	80000.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	RO
US	1	0.10	26005.0	26005.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	SG
SG	1	0.10	65257.0	65257.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	PK
PK	1	0.10	8000.0	8000.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	IN
IN	1	0.10	5723.0	5723.0	
		Data Analyst		MI	FR
FR	1	0.10	46759.0	46759.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	PT
PT	1	0.10	22809.0	22809.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	NG
NG	1	0.10	10000.0	10000.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	IN
IN	1	0.10	6072.0	6072.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	ID
ID	1	0.10	15000.0	15000.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	FR
IN	1	0.10	6359.0	6359.0	
		Data Engineer		MI	PL
PL	1	0.10	28476.0	28476.0	
		Data Engineer		SE	ES
US	1	0.10	193000.0	193000.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	PL
PL	1	0.10	33609.0	33609.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	CL
CL	1	0.10	40038.0	40038.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	PH
US	1	0.10	45760.0	45760.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	NG
NG	1	0.10	50000.0	50000.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	IN
US	1	0.10	5679.0	5679.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	IN
ID	1	0.10	53416.0	53416.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	HU
HU	1	0.10	35735.0	35735.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	HK
HK	1	0.10	65062.0	65062.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	FR
LU	1	0.10	62726.0	62726.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	FR
FR	1	0.10	42197.0	42197.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	DE
AT	1	0.10	61467.0	61467.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	CH
CH	1	0.10	120402.0	120402.0	

		Data Engineer		SE	GR
GR	1	0.10	47899.0	47899.0	
		Data Scientist		MI	BR
BR	1	0.10	12901.0	12901.0	
		Data Analyst		EN	BR
BR	1	0.10	7799.0	7799.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	UA
UA	1	0.10	13400.0	13400.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	JP
MY	1	0.10	40000.0	40000.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	ES
ES	1	0.10	31520.0	31520.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	AU
AU	1	0.10	83171.0	83171.0	
		Data Engineer		EX	ES
ES	1	0.10	79833.0	79833.0	
		Data Engineer		SE	RO
GB	1	0.10	76833.0	76833.0	
		Data Engineer		SE	MX
MX	1	0.10	33511.0	33511.0	
		Data Scientist		EN	US
DE	1	0.10	50000.0	50000.0	

```
/var/folders/jh/z981c7zj0vz0gmyfc8mhdxd0000gn/T/ipykernel_67267/346195264
2.py:5: FutureWarning: The default of observed=False is deprecated and
will be changed to True in a future version of pandas. Pass observed=False
to retain current behavior or observed=True to adopt the future default
and silence this warning.
```

```
salaries_data_frame.groupby(
```

```
# 1. Create new samples with STRING values and updated realistic salary
fields
```

```
new_samples = pd.DataFrame(
    [
        {
            "work_year": 2023,
            "experience_level": "SE",
            "employment_type": "FT",
            "job_title": "Data Scientist",
            "employee_residence": "US", ## United States
            "company_location": "US", ## United States
            "company_size": "M",
            "remote_ratio": 100,
            "salary": 160000,
            "salary_currency": "USD",
            "salary_in_usd": 160000,
        },
        {
            "work_year": 2023,
```

```

        "experience_level": "MI",
        "employment_type": "FT",
        "job_title": "Data Engineer",
        "employee_residence": "GB", ## United Kingdom
        "company_location": "GB", ## United Kingdom
        "company_size": "L",
        "remote_ratio": 50,
        "salary": 82528.0,
        "salary_currency": "USD",
        "salary_in_usd": 82528.0,
    },
    {
        "work_year": 2023,
        "experience_level": "EN",
        "employment_type": "FT",
        "job_title": "Data Analyst",
        "employee_residence": "BR", ## Brazil
        "company_location": "BR", ## Brazil
        "company_size": "S",
        "remote_ratio": 0,
        "salary": 8000,
        "salary_currency": "USD",
        "salary_in_usd": 8000,
    },
]
)

# 2. Drop target columns (keep only features the model expects)
X_new = new_samples.drop(columns=["salary", "salary_currency",
"salary_in_usd"])

# 3. Apply the SAME preprocessing pipeline you used for training
X_new_processed = preprocessor_3.transform(X_new)

# 4. Predict using the trained model
predictions = models_3["LinearRegression"].predict(X_new_processed)

# 5. Attach predictions back
new_samples["predicted_salary_usd"] = predictions.round(2)
import numpy as np

# 6. Compute error percentage
new_samples["error_percentage"] = (
    (new_samples["predicted_salary_usd"] - new_samples["salary_in_usd"])
    / new_samples["salary_in_usd"]
    * 100
).round(2)

# 7. Add comment about acceptability (e.g., <20% is okay in salary
prediction)
new_samples["comment"] = np.where(
    new_samples["error_percentage"].abs() <= 20, "✅ Acceptable", "⚠ High
Error"
)

```

```
# 8. Print results clearly
print(new_samples.to_string(index=False, line_width=10000))
```

work_year	experience_level	employment_type	job_title	employee_residence	company_location	company_size	remote_ratio	salary	salary_currency	salary_in_usd	predicted_salary_usd	error_percentage	comment
2023	SE	FT	Data Scientist	US	US	M	100	160000.0	USD	160000.0	167389.26	4.62	✅ Acceptable
2023	MI	FT	Data Engineer	GB	GB	L	50	82528.0	USD	82528.0	87356.71	5.85	✅ Acceptable
2023	EN	FT	Data Analyst	BR	BR	S	0	8000.0	USD	8000.0	-14442.74	-280.53	⚠ High Error