

Importing librabries

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

loading and veiwing

```
df=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\my_python\Salary_EDA.csv")
df
```

	Age	Gender	Education Level	Job Title \
0	32.0	Male	Bachelor's	Software Engineer
1	28.0	Female	Master's	Data Analyst
2	45.0	Male	PhD	Senior Manager
3	36.0	Female	Bachelor's	Sales Associate
4	36.0	Female	Bachelor's	Sales Associate
...	...	...	...	...
370	35.0	Female	Bachelor's	Senior Marketing Analyst
371	43.0	Male	Master's	Director of Operations
372	29.0	Female	Bachelor's	Junior Project Manager
373	34.0	Male	Bachelor's	Senior Operations Coordinator
374	44.0	Female	PhD	Senior Business Analyst

	Years of Experience	Salary
0	5.0	90000.0
1	3.0	65000.0
2	15.0	150000.0
3	7.0	60000.0
4	7.0	60000.0
...	...	...
370	8.0	85000.0
371	19.0	170000.0
372	2.0	40000.0
373	7.0	90000.0
374	15.0	150000.0

[375 rows x 6 columns]

```
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 375 entries, 0 to 374
```

```
Data columns (total 6 columns):
```

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Age	373 non-null	float64
1	Gender	371 non-null	object

2	Education Level	372	non-null	object
3	Job Title	370	non-null	object
4	Years of Experience	373	non-null	float64
5	Salary	372	non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(3), object(3)  
memory usage: 17.7+ KB

observation/conclusion : info()

1. age ,year of experiance ,& salary is in float datatype
2. gender , education ,job title is in object datatype
3. null values exist because no same non -null values
4. 6-features ,375 rows

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

Age	2
Gender	4
Education Level	3
Job Title	5
Years of Experience	2
Salary	3

dtype: int64

```
df.dropna(inplace=True)
df.isnull().sum()
```

Age	0
Gender	0
Education Level	0
Job Title	0
Years of Experience	0
Salary	0

dtype: int64

conclusion : all null values are dropped .now the features have no null values

summary statistics

```
df.describe()
```

	Age	Years of Experience	Salary
count	366.000000	366.000000	366.000000
mean	37.459016	10.045082	100492.759563
std	6.962303	6.517102	48013.732434
min	23.000000	0.000000	350.000000
25%	32.000000	4.000000	56250.000000
50%	36.000000	9.000000	95000.000000
75%	44.000000	15.000000	140000.000000
max	53.000000	25.000000	250000.000000

```
df.describe(include='all')
```

	Age	Gender	Education Level	Job Title \
count	366.000000	366	366	366
unique	NaN	2	3	169
top	NaN	Male	Bachelor's	Director of Marketing
freq	NaN	189	220	12
mean	37.459016	NaN	NaN	NaN
std	6.962303	NaN	NaN	NaN
min	23.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN
25%	32.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN
50%	36.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN
75%	44.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN
max	53.000000	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Years of Experience	Salary
count	366.000000	366.000000
unique	NaN	NaN
top	NaN	NaN
freq	NaN	NaN
mean	10.045082	100492.759563
std	6.517102	48013.732434
min	0.000000	350.000000
25%	4.000000	56250.000000
50%	9.000000	95000.000000
75%	15.000000	140000.000000
max	25.000000	250000.000000

conclusion

1. age
  - minimum age is 23,maximum age is 53,average age is 37.4
  - majority of age falls between 32-44
  - few entries from 50's
2. gender
  - there are 2 unique values male female
  - among 366 ,189-males,177-females.so we can say male is slightly dominating
3. educational level
  - most of the data concentrates on bachelor's(dominating)
4. job title
  - among 366 ,12 times directoe of marketing is repeated .Other are repeated less than 12 times .which means no job title is dominating in the dataset
5. years of experiance
  - minimum age is 0,maximum age is 25,average age is 10
  - majority of age falls between 4-15
6. salary
  - minimum age is 350,maximum age is 250000,average age is 1lakh

- majority of age falls between 56000-1lakh
- there might be outlier ,min-350,avg-1lakh,there is lot difference (error ,part-time)

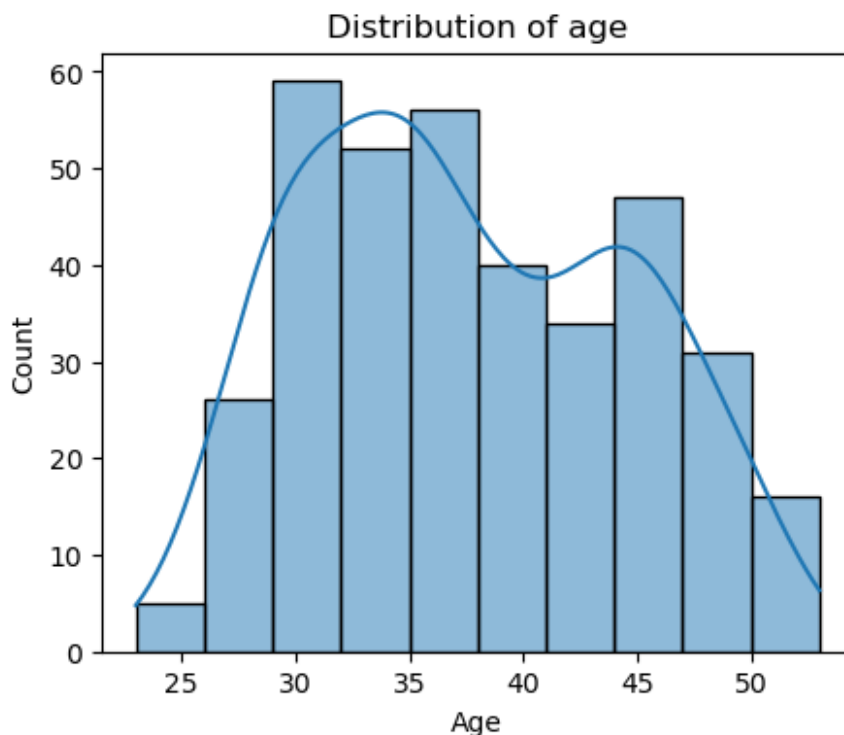
visualization

1.analyze age distribution[histogram]

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.histplot(df['Age'],kde = True ,bins =10)
plt.title('Distribution of age')
plt.show()
```

C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use\_inf\_as\_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.

```
with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```



majority of age is 30-40

average age are fall between is 30-35

minimum age are 25

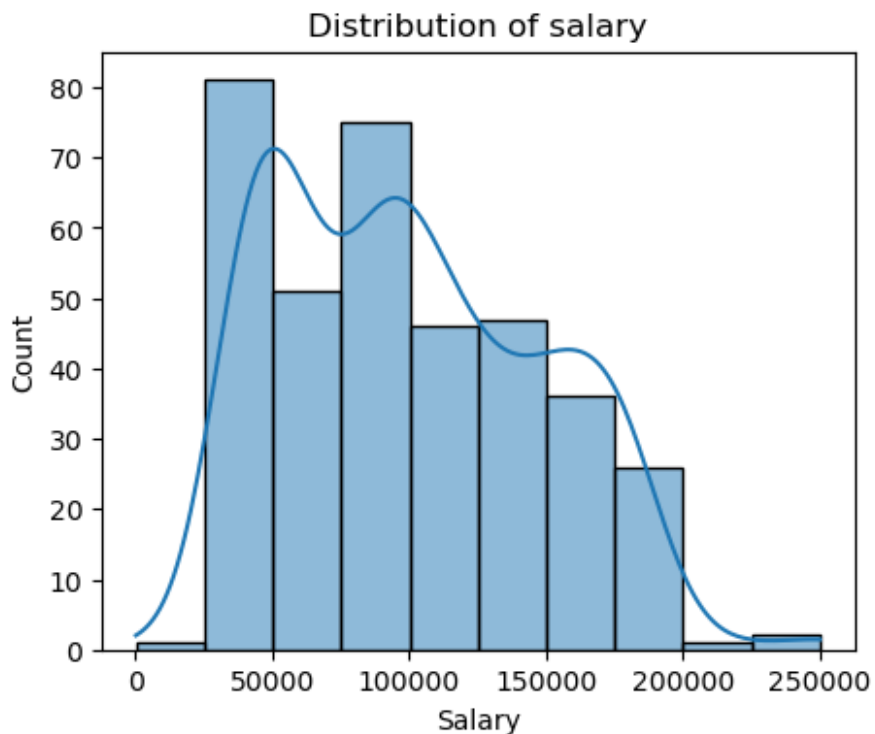
maximum age are 50

there is no outlier in the age data set

analyse the distribution of salary using histogram

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,4))
sns.histplot(df['Salary'],kde = True ,bins =10)
plt.title('Distribution of salary')
plt.show()
```

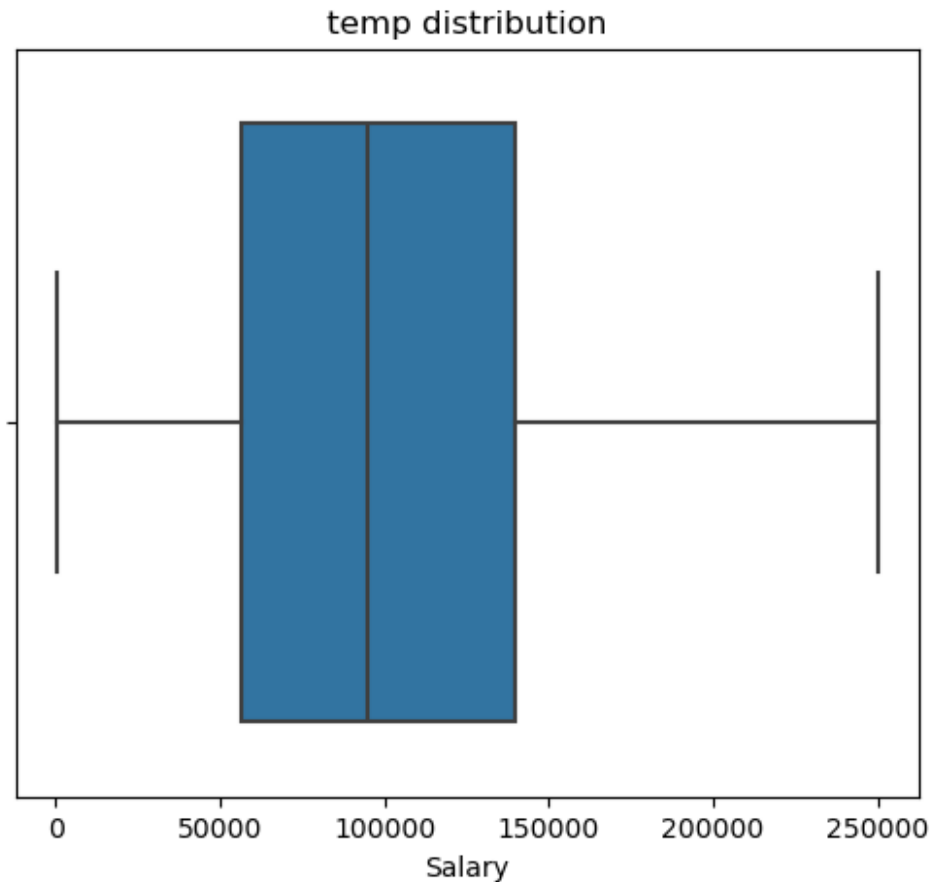
C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\\_oldcore.py:1119: FutureWarning: use\_inf\_as\_na option is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Convert inf values to NaN before operating instead.  
 with pd.option\_context('mode.use\_inf\_as\_na', True):



minimum salary is 0-350 maximum salary is 250000, average salary is 1lakh majority of salary falls between 56000-1lakh there might be outlier, min-350, avg-1lakh, there is lot difference (error, part-time)

analyse salary distribution using boxplot

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))
sns.boxplot(x=df['Salary'])
plt.title('temp distribution')
plt.show()
```



- majority of salary fall between 100000-250000

the large values are towards right

there is no outlier

## find the correlation matrix

```
ndf=df.select_dtypes(include=['number'])
ndf.head()
```

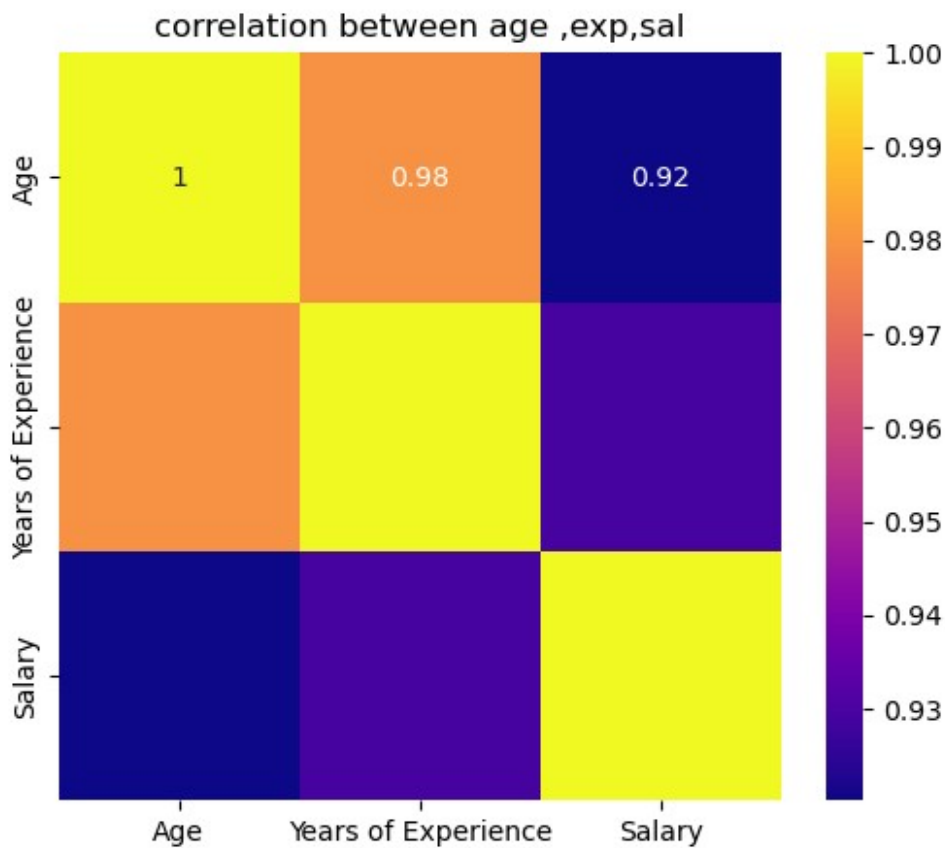
	Age	Years of Experience	Salary
0	32.0	5.0	90000.0
1	28.0	3.0	65000.0
2	45.0	15.0	150000.0
3	36.0	7.0	60000.0
4	36.0	7.0	60000.0

*#step 2: heat map*

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))#rows and column
```

```
sns.heatmap(ndf.corr(),cmap='plasma',annot=True)#color --
plasma,coolwarm
```

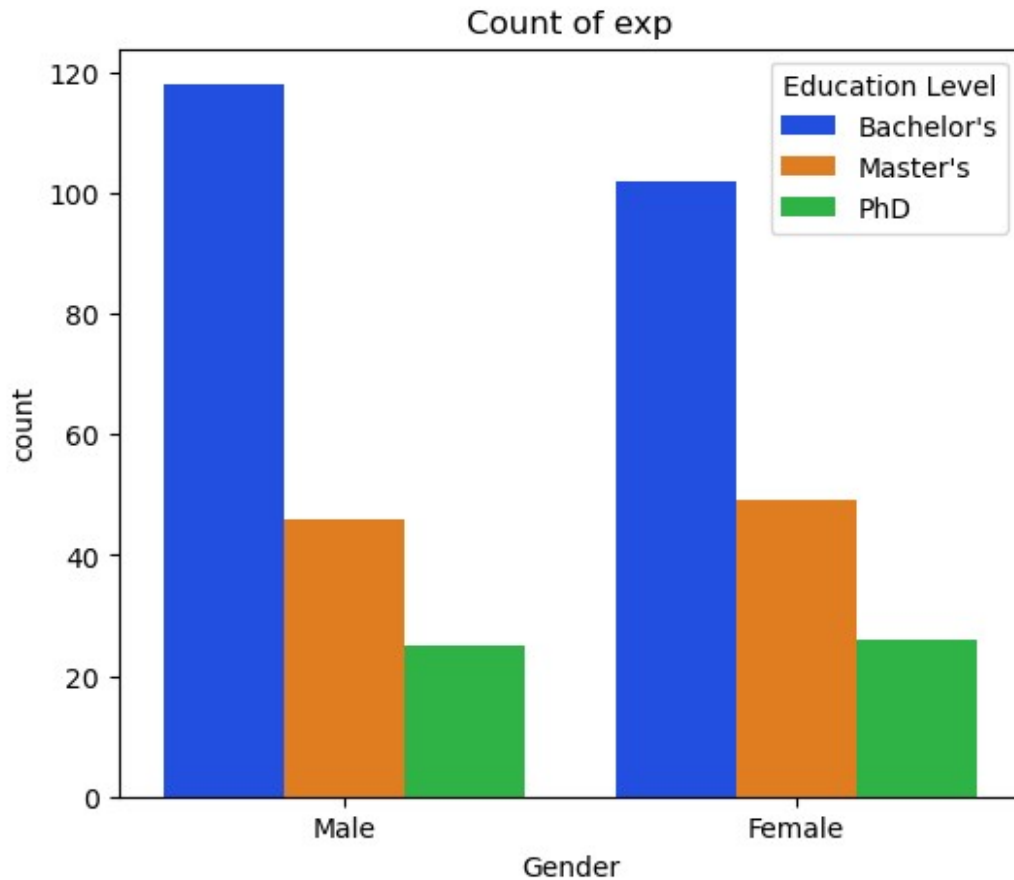
```
plt.title("correlation between age ,exp,sal")
plt.show()
```



- the good correlation between the age and experience
- the poor correlation between the age and salary

draw count plot between education and gender

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6,5))#bright,pastel are the color we can use
sns.countplot(x=df['Gender'],palette='bright',hue=df['Education
Level'])
plt.title('Count of exp')
plt.show()
```



- majority is bachelor dominating and lower is phd
- by taking the girl is low and the male is high(dominating)

construct a pair plot color variation

```
sns.pairplot(df, hue='Education Level')
```

```
C:\ProgramData\anaconda3\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\_oldcore.py:1119:
FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed
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```
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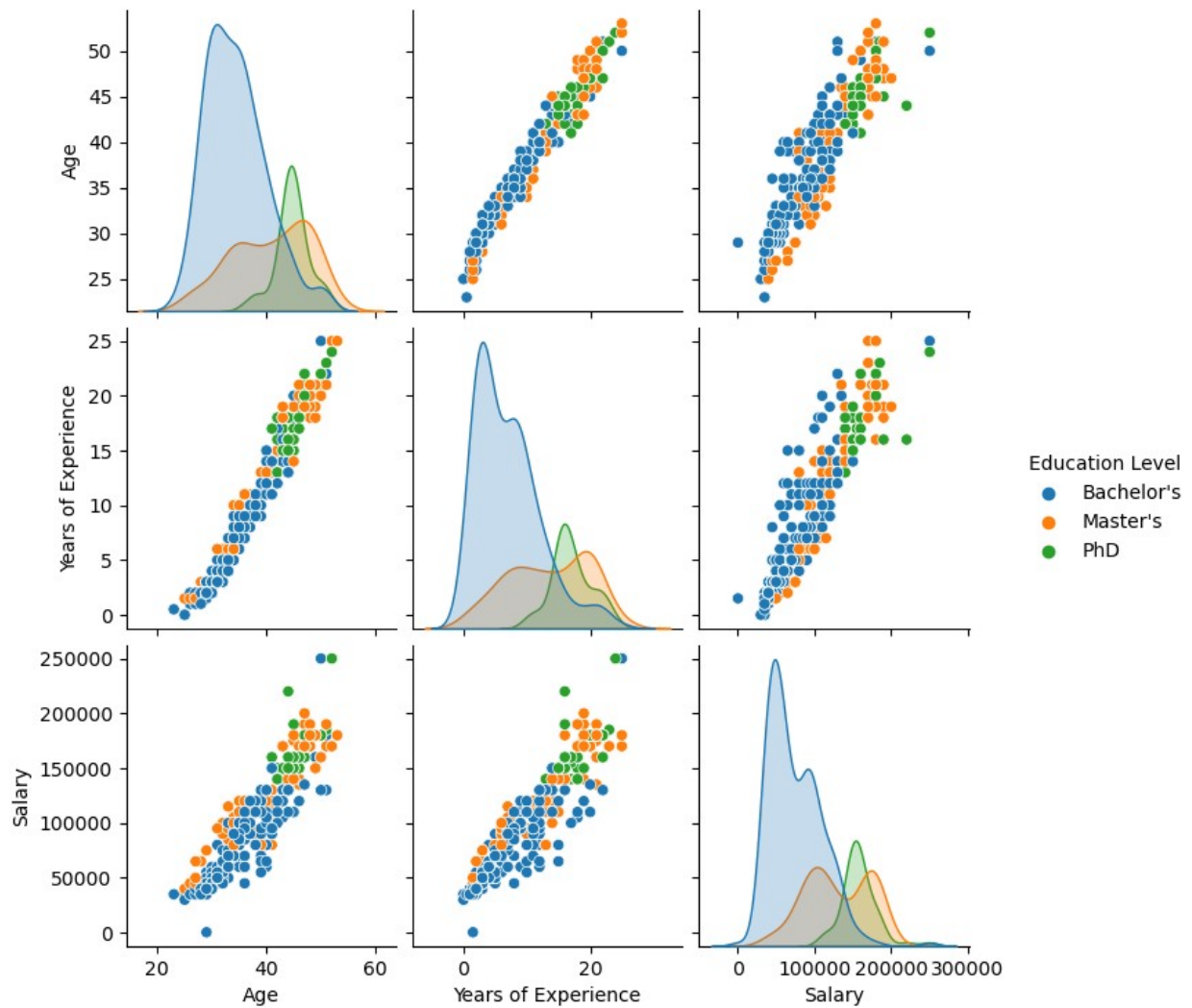
```
with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```

```
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FutureWarning: use_inf_as_na option is deprecated and will be removed
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instead.
```

```
with pd.option_context('mode.use_inf_as_na', True):
```



```
<seaborn.axisgrid.PairGrid at 0x2296b60ff50>
```



min sal- master ,max -bachelor we observed that age increses experiance the pick salary are give two bachelor degree people employee are bachelor degree are consistant in job max year of experiance is bachelor min - masters

group education level and find average salary in every category

filter dataset in which gender is female and education level is masters and find the average salary on that data set

filter data set in experience is more than 20 years and find the avg sal on the data set

```
g1=df.groupby('Education Level')['Salary'].mean()  
g1
```

```
Education Level  
Bachelor's      74683.409091  
Master's       129473.684211  
PhD            157843.137255  
Name: Salary, dtype: float64
```

by analyse this bachelor have average salary 74000 masters have average salary is 120000 phd AVERAGE SALARY IS 150000

```
g1=df[(df['Gender']=='Female')&(df['Education Level']=="Master's")]  
g1['Salary'].mean()
```

```
121020.40816326531
```

```
e=df[df['Years of Experience']>20]  
e['Salary'].mean()
```

```
175892.85714285713
```

aggregation

```
df.groupby('Education Level').agg({'Age': ['count', 'mean']})
```

	Age count	mean
Education Level		
Bachelor's	220	34.368182
Master's	95	40.715789
PhD	51	44.725490

