

# INTERNSHIP PROJECT

## EMPLOYEE SALARY PREDICTION

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# Overview

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# Problem Statement

In most organizations, salary prediction is still a manual process. This makes it time-consuming and sometimes unfair because it depends on subjective decisions. To solve this issue, I developed a system that can automatically predict the salary of an employee. The system uses two inputs, which are years of experience and job rate, and provides the output as the estimated salary. This makes the process faster, more reliable, and data-driven.

# System Development Approach

## Hardware Requirement

- Normal laptop with 4 GB RAM
- Internet connection
- Libraries Used: NumPy, Pandas, scikit-learn, Joblib, Streamlit

## Software Requirements:

- Python 3.8+
- Jupyter Notebook / VS Code
- Streamlit for web app

# Workflow

- Collect dataset with Years of Experience, Job Rate, and Salary
  - Clean and prepare the data
  - Train a Linear Regression model
  - Save the trained model using Joblib
  - Build a Streamlit app with input fields
  - Predict and display salary when button is pressed

# Algorithm (Linear Regression).

The algorithm used is Linear Regression. It is simple and effective for predicting numbers. Linear Regression works by finding a straight-line relationship between input and output. In this project, the inputs are years of experience and job

# Deployment (Streamlit App)

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The app was created using Streamlit. Users can enter years of experience and job rate in the app. When the prediction button is pressed, the saved model runs in the background and the predicted salary is displayed instantly. The app is easy to use and can run both locally and online.

# RESULT

analysis.ipynb

Generate + Code + Markdown | Run All Clear All Outputs Outline ... Select Kernel

```
import pandas as pd
```

[3] Python

```
data = pd.read_excel("Employees.xlsx")
```

[3] Python

```
data.head(3)
```

[3] Python

...

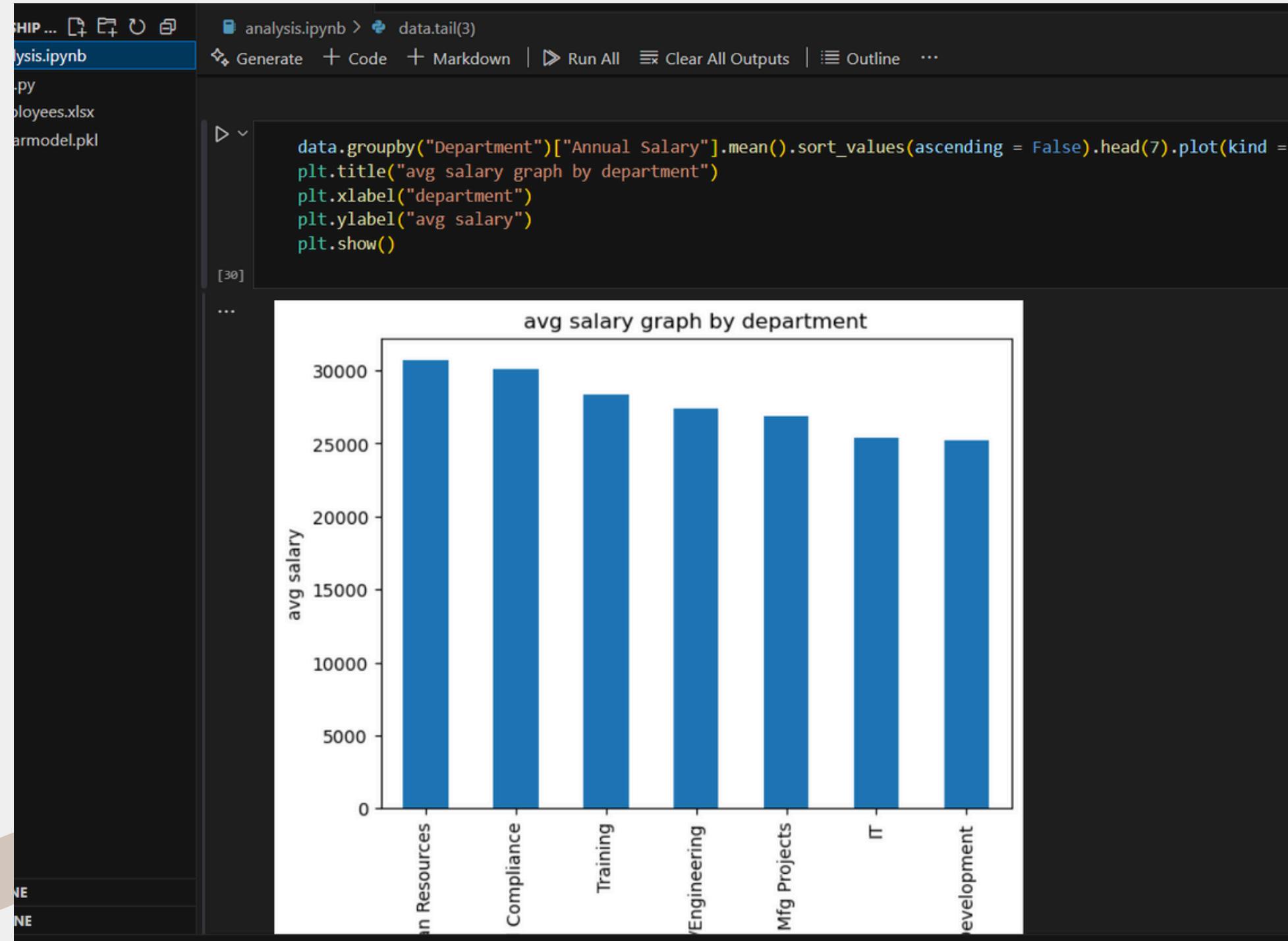
No	First Name	Last Name	Gender	Start Date	Years	Department	Country	Center	Monthly Salary	Annual Salary	Job Rate	Sick Leaves	Unpaid Leaves	Overtime Hours	
0	1	Ghadir	Hmshw	Male	2018-04-04	2	Quality Control	Egypt	West	1560	18720	3.0	1	0	183
1	2	Omar	Hishan	Male	2020-05-21	0	Quality Control	Saudi Arabia	West	3247	38964	1.0	0	5	198
2	3	Ailya	Sharaf	Female	2017-09-28	3	Major Mfg Projects	Saudi Arabia	West	2506	30072	2.0	0	3	192

[5] Python

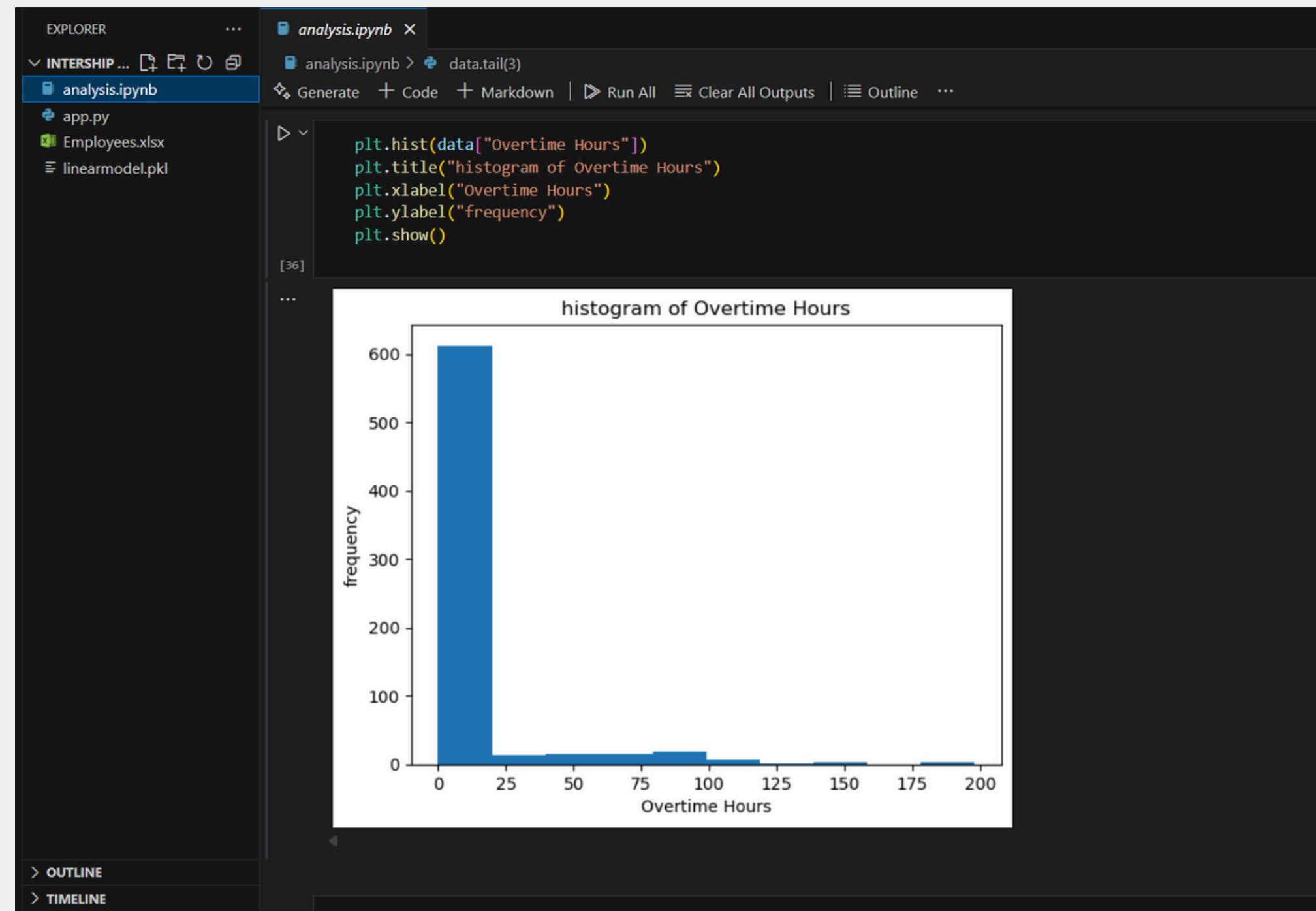
```
data.tail(3)
```

[5] Python

# RESULT



# RESULT



The image shows a Jupyter Notebook interface with a dark theme. The left sidebar lists files: 'analysis.ipynb' (selected), 'app.py', 'Employees.xlsx', and 'linearmodel.pkl'. The right pane displays a code cell and its output. The code cell contains:

```
plt.hist(data["Overtime Hours"])
plt.title("histogram of Overtime Hours")
plt.xlabel("Overtime Hours")
plt.ylabel("frequency")
plt.show()
```

[36]

The output is a histogram titled "histogram of Overtime Hours". The x-axis is labeled "Overtime Hours" and ranges from 0 to 200 with major ticks every 25 units. The y-axis is labeled "frequency" and ranges from 0 to 600 with major ticks every 100 units. The distribution is highly right-skewed, with the highest frequency in the first bin (0-25 hours) at approximately 620.

# RESULT



The image shows a screenshot of a code editor interface, likely Visual Studio Code, displaying a Python file named `app.py`. The code is for a Streamlit application to predict salaries based on years of experience and job rate.

```
EXPLORER    ...    app.py    X
INTERNSHIP PROJECT
analysis.ipynb
app.py
Employees.xlsx
linearmodel.pkl

app.py > ...
1 import streamlit as st
2 import joblib
3 import numpy as np
4
5 st.title("Salary Prediction App")
6 st.divider()
7 st.write("with this app, you can get estimations of salaries of the company employees")
8 years = st.number_input("enter years", value=1, step=1, min_value=0)
9 jobrate = st.number_input("enter jobrate", value=3.5, step=0.5, min_value=0.0)
10 x = [years, jobrate]
11 model = joblib.load("linearmodel.pkl")
12 st.divider()
13 predict = st.button("press the button for prediction")
14 st.divider()
15 if predict:
16     st.balloons()
17     x1 = np.array([x])
18     prediction = model.predict(x1)
19     st.write(f"Salary prediction is {prediction}")
20
21
22
23
24
25 else:
26     "press button for app to make prediction"
```

The Explorer sidebar on the left lists files: `analysis.ipynb`, `app.py` (which is selected), `Employees.xlsx`, and `linearmodel.pkl`.

The bottom navigation bar includes buttons for `OUTLINE` and `TIMELINE`.

# RESULT

## Salary Prediction App

with this app, you can get estimations of salaries of the company employess

enter years

1

-

+

enter jobrate

3.50

-

+

press the button for prediction

press button for app to make prediction

# RESULT

## Salary Prediction App

with this app, you can get estimations of salaries of the company employees

enter years

9

-

+

enter jobrate

5.50

-

+

press the button for prediction

Salary prediction is [20958.35993995]

# RESULT

The website gives correct predictions for given inputs. For example, if the input is 9 years of experience and a job rate of 5.5, the system shows the salary instantly. The predictions are realistic and useful for HR professionals as well as job seekers.

# Conclusion

This project proves that machine learning can be applied in HR systems to make salary prediction simple and fast. By combining Python, Linear Regression, and Streamlit, I created a working system that is user-friendly and practical.

<https://github.com/payalbajantri/internship.git>

# Future Scope

- Add more features such as education, job role, and location
- Use advanced algorithms to improve accuracy
  - Deploy the app on cloud for global use
  - Extend into a full HR analytics dashboard

Thank You So Much