

Data Science Job Analysis – US

Navigating Opportunities in a Growing Field

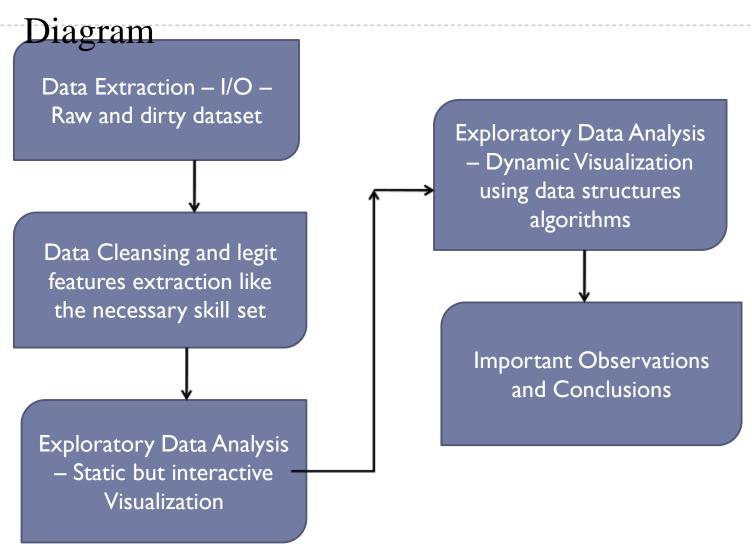
~Pragati Mangalsing Patil 234161019

Motivation

- High Demand
- Continuous Learning
- Innovation and Impact
- Diverse Opportunities
- ▶ Of course, Competitive Salaries ⓒ



Block



Pseudo-Code

- Import required libraries
- 2. Read Data from the .csv file initial data very dirty
- 3. Cleanse the data remove the redundant, null values, replace the anonymous characters/words by appropriate values
- 4. Input choice code to explore various data visualizing techniques
- 5. While(input !=-1):
 - 1. Extraction of skills(words) from the lists of lists and appending to one common list
 - 2. Plot interactive graphs using the libraries against necessary attributes
 - 3. Implement Linear and Binary Search algorithms to visualize the data dynamically
- 6. Output Print observations and conclusions



Code Snippets

```
def read_dataset():

    df = pd.read_csv("jobs.csv", encoding="utf-16").drop(['ID'], axis=1).drop_duplicates()

#Reading the csv file and dropping the duplicates while reading itself for further processing and cleaning!

print("The dimensions of the imported dataset::",df.shape)

return df
```

Cleaning dataset

```
def cleanse dataset(df):
   #The dataset has too many NULL values. Dropping those especially from the very important attributes - Low, Mean and High Salaries,
   #since these are of utmost importance for data professionals like us!!
   df=df.dropna(subset=['Low Salary', 'High Salary', 'Mean Salary'])
   #Mean Salary is very much to be taken care of and we, the data professionals cannot accept salaries in negative!
   #Hence, removing the least significant mean salary values including the negatives.
   main label = 'Mean Salary'
   df[main label] = df[main label]*1e-3
   df = df df main label >0
   df[main label] = df[main label]*1e+3 #Setting back to original decimal places
   df['City'] = (df['City'] + ', ' + df['State'])
   #Filling nan values
   df['Profile'] = df['Profile'].fillna('None')
   df['City'] = df['City'].fillna('Remote')
   df['Remote'] = df['Remote'].fillna('On-Site')
   #The dataset seems to be a bit in spanish, so converting the calendrical spanish values to English...!
   df['Frequency_Salary'] = df['Frequency_Salary'].replace(['año','hora','mes', 'día', 'semana'],['annum','hour','month','day','week'])
   return df
```

Cleaning/extracting the skills from the 'skills' attribute

Interactive plots using plotly and Seaborn \rightarrow

```
dfp = df['Jobs Group'].value counts().head(20).sort values(ascending = True).reset index()
dfl = df['City'].value counts().head(20).sort values(ascending = True).reset index()
dfc = df['Company'].value counts().head(20).sort values(ascending = True).reset index()
fig = go.Figure()
fig.add trace(go.Bar(x = dfp['count'],
                    y = dfp['Jobs Group'],
                    orientation='h',
                    name = 'Job Position',
                    marker = dict(color = 'Green')))
fig.add trace(go.Bar(x = dfl['count'],
                    y = dfl['City'],
                    orientation='h',
                    name = 'Location',
                    marker = dict(color = 'SeaGreen')))
fig.add trace(go.Bar(x = dfc['count'],
                    y = dfc['Company'],
                    orientation='h',
                    name = 'Company',
                    marker = dict(color = 'darkgreen')))
```

Matplotlib to plot line graph(company v/s salary) and implementing linear search visually to highlight the salary paid by the given company name--

```
# Function to perform linear search and visualize the relationship between companies and salaries using a line graph
def linear search and visualize line chart(df,company name):
    df = df.head(30)
   lc = list(df['Company'])
   ls = list(df['High_Salary'])
   fig, ax = plt.subplots()
   ax.plot(lc, ls, marker='o', linestyle='-', color='lightblue')
    ax.set xticks(lc)
    ax.set xticklabels(lc, rotation=35, ha='right',fontsize=7)
    ax.set ylabel('Salary')
    ax.set title('Company vs Salary Visualization - Linear Search')
    ax.grid(True)
   found = False
    for i, name in enumerate(lc):
       if name == company name:
           ax.plot(name, ls[i], marker='o', markersize=8, color='red', label='Found')
           ax.text(name, ls[i] + 2000, f'{ls[i]}', ha='center', va='bottom', color='black')
           ax.vlines(name, 0, ls[i], linestyles='dashed', color='orange', alpha=0.5)
           found = True
       else:
           ax.plot(name, ls[i], marker='o', linestyle='', color='blue')
       #this display.display gives the visual effect/animation to the plot
       plt.show(block=False)
       plt.pause(0.01)
```

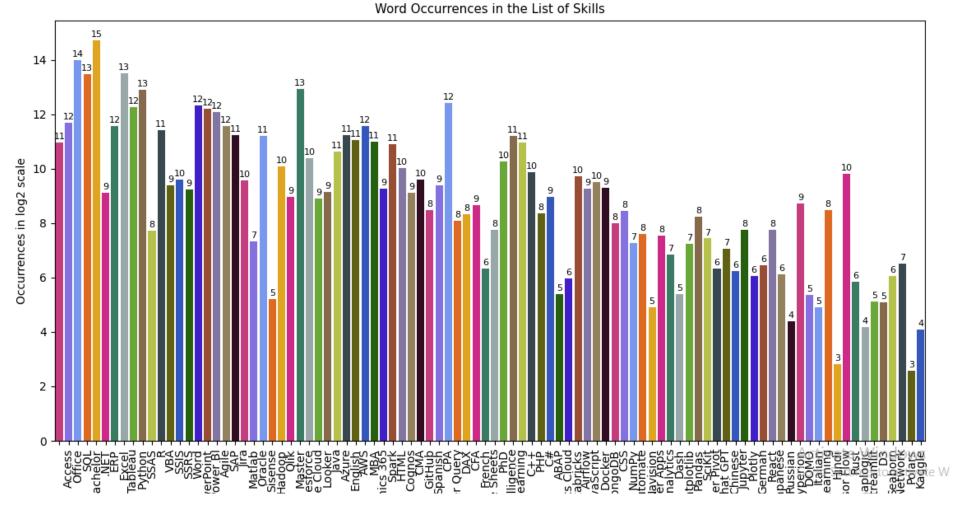
Matplotlib to plot line graph(company v/s salary) and implementing **binary search** visually to highlight the salary paid by the given company name--

Function to perform binary search and visualize the relationship between companies and salaries using a line graph def binary_search_and_visualize_line_chart(df,company_name):

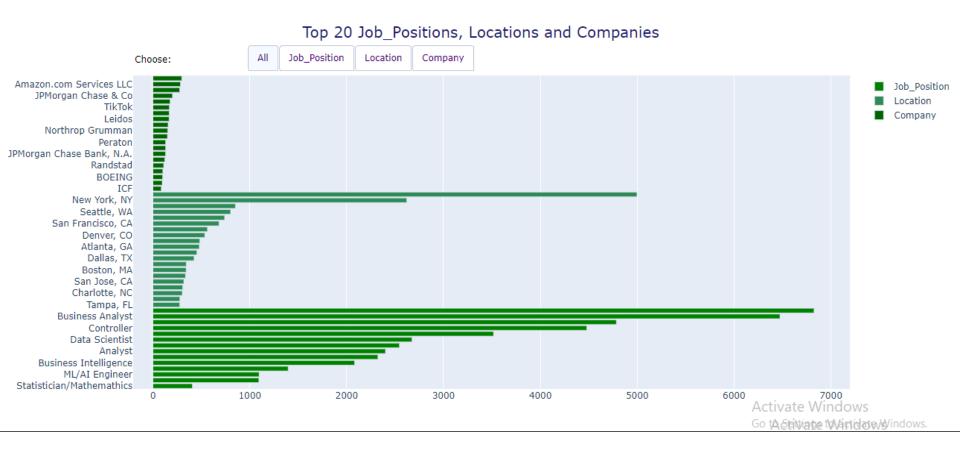
```
left, right = 0, len(lc) - 1
sequence number = 1 # Initialize sequence number
while left <= right:
   mid = (left + right) // 2
   # Highlight the current dot
   ax.plot(lc[mid], ls[mid], marker='o', markersize=10, color='green', label='Current Search')
    ax.text(lc[mid], ls[mid] + 2000, str(sequence number), ha='center', va='top', color='white', fontsize=8)
   if lc[mid] == company name:
        # Highlight the final result with a different color
        ax.plot(lc[mid], ls[mid], marker='D', markersize=10, color='black', label='Final Result')
        ax.text(lc[mid], ls[mid] + 2000, f'{ls[mid]}', ha='center', va='bottom', color='black')
        ax.vlines(lc[mid], 0, ls[mid], linestvles='dashed', color='darkgreen', alpha=0.5)
        found = True
        break
   elif lc[mid] < company name:</pre>
        left = mid + 1
    else:
        right = mid - 1
    # Increment the sequence number for the next iteration
   sequence_number += 1
    plt.show(block=False)
    plt.pause(1.5)
    #display.display(fig)
```

#display.clear output(wait=True)

Results
Skills most required for Data Professionals like us..Excel, Power BI, Office, SQL, Tensor Flow etc..



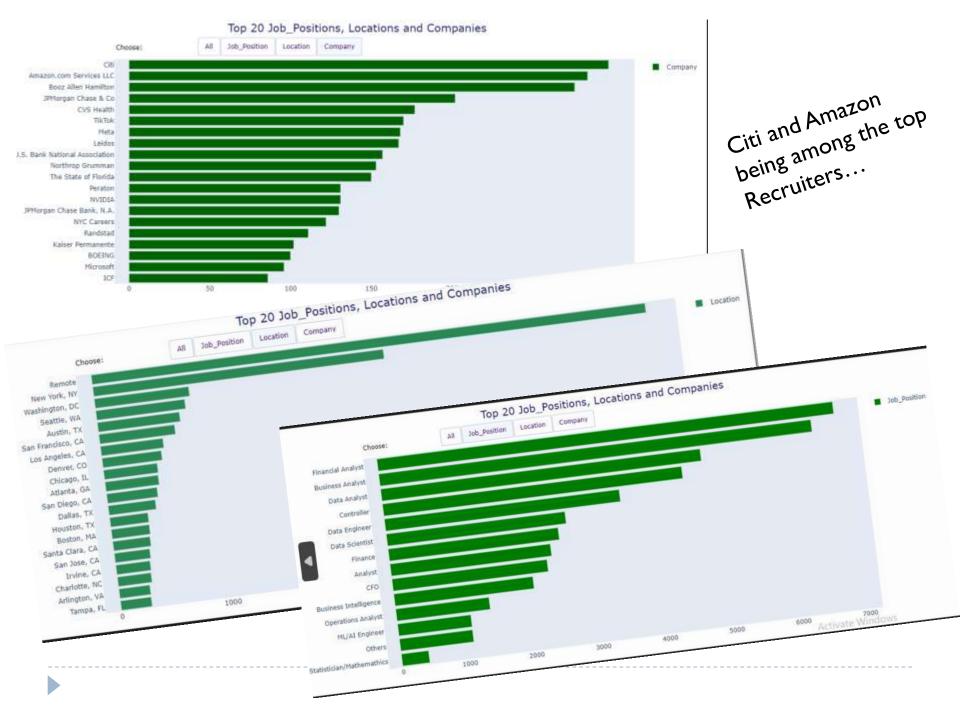
Interactive Plots

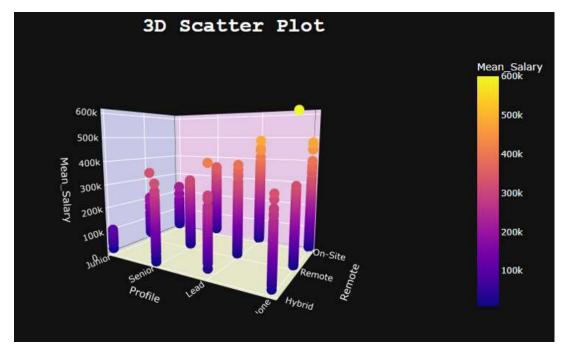


When seen closely i.e tab-wise,

"Financial Analyst, Business Analyst, Data Analyst being the TOP 3 job roles, woahhh!!"
And just look at the location---it's Remote at which the most number of data scientists work from!!
Who doesn't love working remotely, coz I do ©





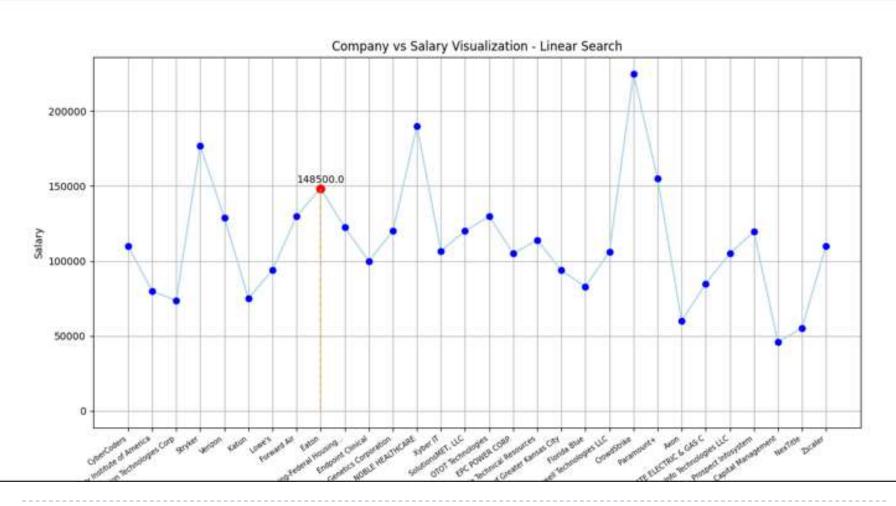


← 3D Scatter using plotly – against Mean Salaries v/s Job Levels v/s Type of mode

SNS Bar Plot→
"Companies prefer hybrid mode of work to get you paid more on average..."

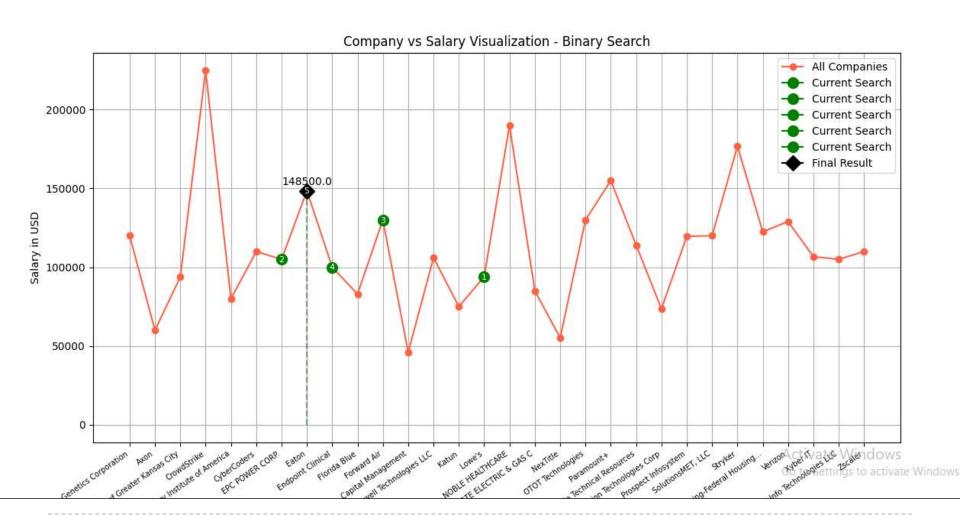


Heart of the project – linear search implementation shown graphically For your dream Company v/s Salary it pays





Heart of the project – Binary search implementation shown graphically For your dream Company v/s Salary it pays



Observations::

Data Science is a great profession to pursue. US offers so many opportunities for data professionals like us with such exciting salaries.

One, who's still thinking, should now finally take the decision to enhance his career in Data Science and GROW!!!

Thank You!!

