

Dashboard

Guided Project: Clean And Analyze Employee Exit Surveys

LEARNMISSION REFERENCE

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In the last screen, we created a `service_cat` column, that categorizes employees according to the amount of years spent in their workplace:

- New: Less than 3 years at a company
- Experienced: 3-6 years at a company
- Established: 7-10 years at a company
- Veteran: 11 or more years at a company

Now, let's finally do our first piece of analysis! We'll help you fill in missing values in the `dissatisfied` column and then aggregate the data to get you started, but note that we still have additional missing values left to deal with. This is meant to be an initial introduction to the analysis, *not* the final analysis.

Recall that the `dissatisfied` column consists of Boolean values, meaning they're either `True` or `False`. Methods such as the `df.pivot_table()` method actually treat Boolean values as integers, so a `True` value is considered to be `1` and a `False` value is considered to be `0`. That means that we can aggregate the `dissatisfied` column and calculate the number of people in each group, the percentage of people in each group, etc.

Instructions

- Use the `Series.value_counts()` method to confirm if the number of `True` and `False` in the `dissatisfied` column. Set the `dropna` parameter to `False` to also confirm the number of missing values.
- Use the `DataFrame.fillna()` method to replace the missing values in the `dissatisfied` column with the value that occurs most frequently in this column, either `True` or `False`.
- Use the `DataFrame.pivot_table()` method to calculate the percentage of dissatisfied employees in each `service_cat` group.
 - Since a `True` value is considered to be `1`, calculating the mean will also calculate the percentage of dissatisfied employees. The default aggregation function is the mean, so you can exclude the `aggfunc` argument.
- Use the `DataFrame.plot()` method to plot the results. Set the `kind` parameter equal to `bar` to create a bar chart.
 - Make sure to run `%matplotlib inline` beforehand to show your plots in the notebook.
- Write a markdown paragraph briefly describing your observations.

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28.0	2
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10. Perform Initial Analysis

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