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● PS C:\Users\Lenovo\Documents\Study\Maths\project\Employees Performance> & C:/Python314/python.exe "c:/Users/Lenovo/Documents/Study/Maths/pro
ject/Employees Performance/Employees.py"
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Dataset Loaded Successfully
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	Employee_ID	Department	Age	Salary	Projects_Completed	Working_Hours	Performance_Score	Promotion_Status
0	100001	Support	59	70621	5	175	99	Yes
1	100002	Sales	47	30892	20	144	100	Yes
2	100003	Marketing	46	96733	1	168	98	Yes
3	100004	Support	34	98586	18	175	100	Yes
4	100005	IT	37	56142	15	184	100	Yes

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STEP 1: CENTRAL TENDENCY & DISPERSION

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Mean Salary    : 69731.02
Median Salary  : 70121.50
Mode Salary    : 89110.00
Variance (Projects Completed): 47.84
Standard Deviation (Projects Completed): 6.92
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STEP 2: PROBABILITY

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Probability of Promotion: 0.95
Conditional Probability (Promotion | Performance > 80): 1.00
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STEP 3: DISTRIBUTIONS & VISUALIZATIONS

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Salary Skewness : -0.01
Salary Kurtosis  : -1.21
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Salary and Performance Data

STEP 4: LINEAR ALGEBRA

Vector 1 (Employee 1): [np.int64(5) np.int64(175)]
Vector 2 (Employee 2): [np.int64(20) np.int64(144)]
Dot Product : 25300.00
Norm of Vector 1 : 175.07
Norm of Vector 2 : 145.38
Angle Between Vectors : 6.27 degrees

KEY INSIGHTS

1. Employees with Performance_Score > 80 have higher promotion probability.
2. Salary distribution shows skewness, indicating unequal pay structure.
3. Projects Completed and Working Hours show measurable work intensity.
4. Linear algebra helps compare employee work patterns mathematically.

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