Q1-We can tell from this graph that people tend to leave between the 0th and 12th years of work. Among them, the first 2-3 years are the peak period of resignation. The number of quits is relatively small if people have worked for more than 15 years.

Q2- From the skimmed data, age is closer to normal distribution. Years at company, monthly income and years since last promotions are all right skewed.

Q3- Job Satisfaction: Over 60% of the sample have either a job satisfaction of very high or high while 20% have a job satisfaction of medium and low respectively.

Work Life Balance: While 60% have a "better" work-life balance 23% have a "good" work-life balance, 10% have the "best" work-life balance and only 5% have a "bad" work-life balance.

Q5 - Plot a boxplot of income vs job role. Make sure the highest-paid job roles appear first.

It can be observed that the median monthly income of a Manager is the highest while that of a Sales Representative is the lowest. Managers are closely followed by Research directors and then there is a large income gap between Research Directors and Healthcare Representative.

We also observe that job roles with lower monthly income have less spread as the data is more concentrated towards the median and the interquartile range is low. On the other hand, job roles with higher monthly income have more spread out values and the interquartile range is high.

Q6 - Since wages of employees within each educational category tend to be right-skewed with quite a number of outliers, median would be a better statistical metric to summarize the overall picture. We can generally interpret the graph as higher levels of education yielding higher wages.

Q7 - As what have been interpreted before, people are more likely to have higher monthly wages if they have been educated for a longer period. Besides, all these five density plots are right-skewed, so there are other factors that help to differentiate earnings between people having similar education backgrounds. The plot also looks better when we use the economist graph

Q8 - Income vs. Age: Overall there is an increase in income with older age. Managers and Research Directors display the highest income, however, there is only data for older age implying that these are more senior positions. Interestingly there are also quite a few positions where towards older age the monthly income is declining again. "Human Resources" has the greatest variability while "Research Assistant" and "Sales Representatives" show a more narrow distribution.