Internship program: Soulvibe. Tech



"Employee Data Analysis using SQL"

Batch SVT/DAINT/2025/06/B09

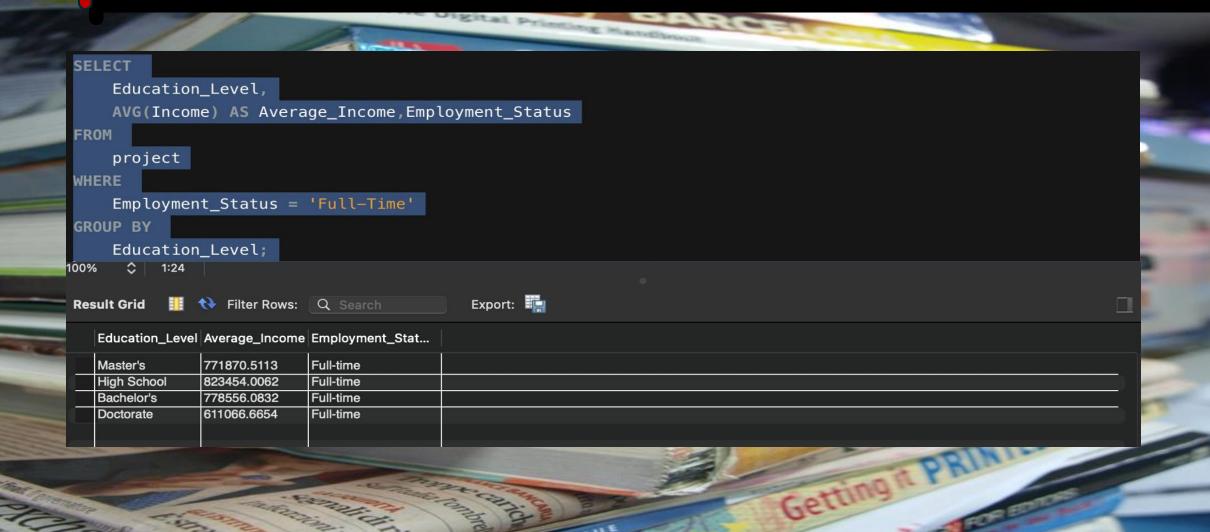






In this task, I was asked to analyze Income of employee data using SQL. The objective was to derive meaningful business insights by writing queries to Age, Education Level, Occupation, Income, Work experience etc., This helps in understanding identify complex relationships, and uncover meaningful insights. I used SQL to explore meaningful insights and complex relationships specific questions about the dataset.

1: Find the average income for each Education Level for those who are employed full-time.



- This query filters the dataset to include only people who are employed full-time.
- Then, it groups them by their education level (like Bachelor's, Master's, etc.).
- It calculates the average income within each of those education levels.

2: Retrieve the top 5 highest earning individuals and their details.



9968165

9922858

17 • select * FROM PROJECT														
18														
	19 LIMIT 5; 20													
Age	Education_Level	Occupation	Numbe	r_of_Depende	Location	Work_Experience	Marital_Stat	Employment_Stat	Household_Siz	re Homeownership_Stat				
24	Bachelor's	Healthcare	4		Urban	30	Married	Part-time	2	Own				
33	Bachelor's	Healthcare	3		Urban	31	Single	Full-time	1	Rent				
66	Master's	Healthcare	3		Rural	48	Married	Full-time	4	Rent				
62	Bachelor's	Others	3		Urban	1	Married	Full-time	1	Own				
57	Bachelor's	Technology	2		Suburban	4	Married	Full-time	7	Own				
	Type_of_Housing Gender Primary_Mode_of_Transportat Income													
Apartment Female				Pu	blic trans		9992571							
Townhouse Male				Du	blic trans		9987395							
10	willouse	•		iviale	Fu	DIIC II AI IS	oit			3301333				

Biking

Public transit

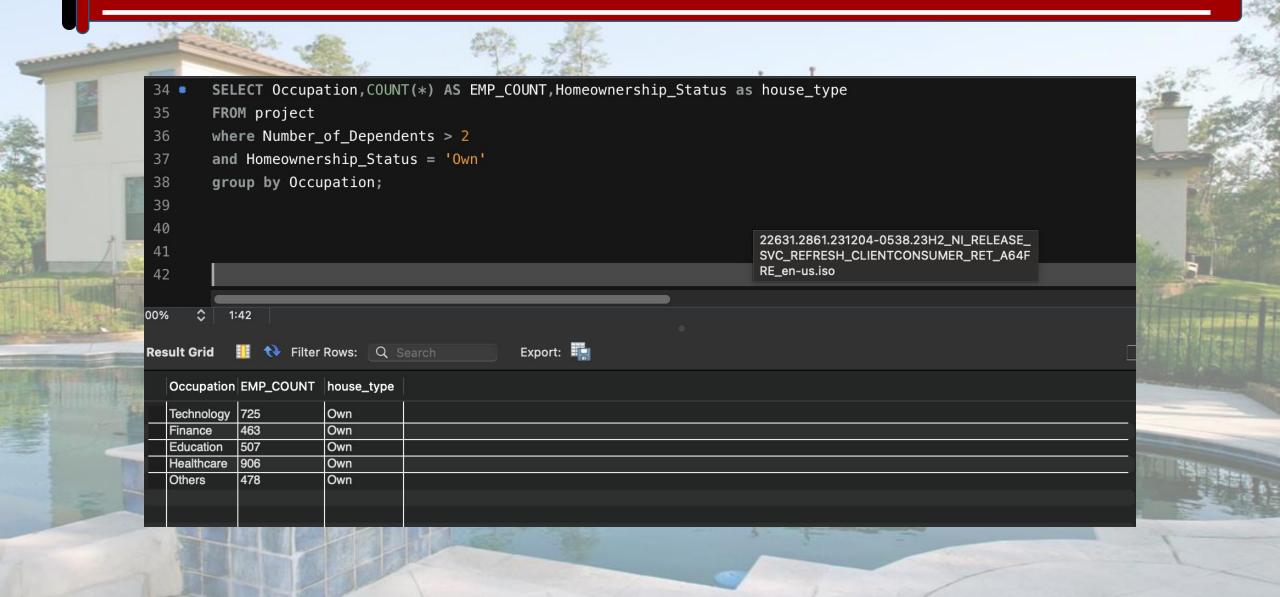
Female

Apartment

Single-family home Male

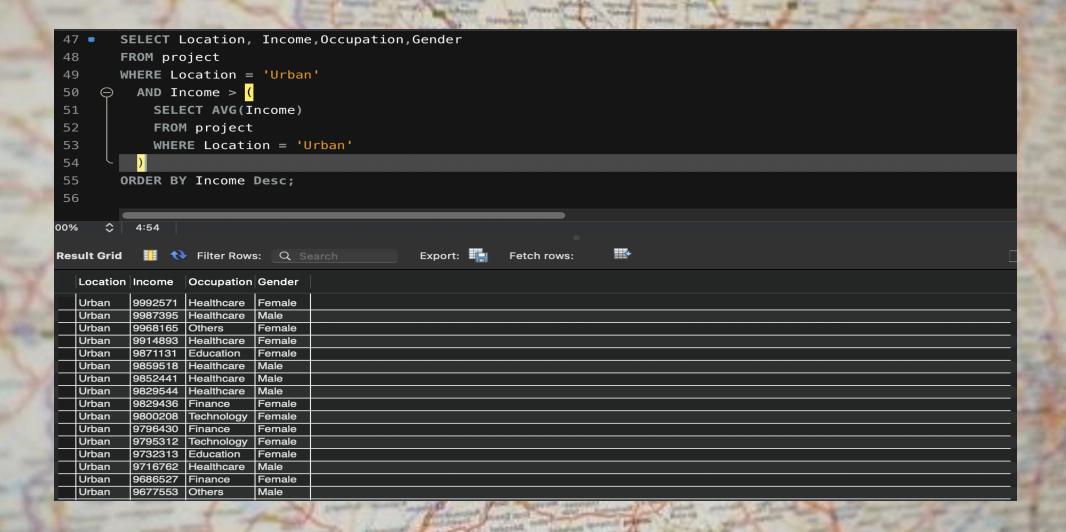
- . Sorts all individuals in descending order based on their income.
- . Picks only the top 5 earners from the sorted list.
- Displays full details for those top 5 highest earning individuals.

3: Count how many people in each Occupation have more than 2 dependents and own a house.



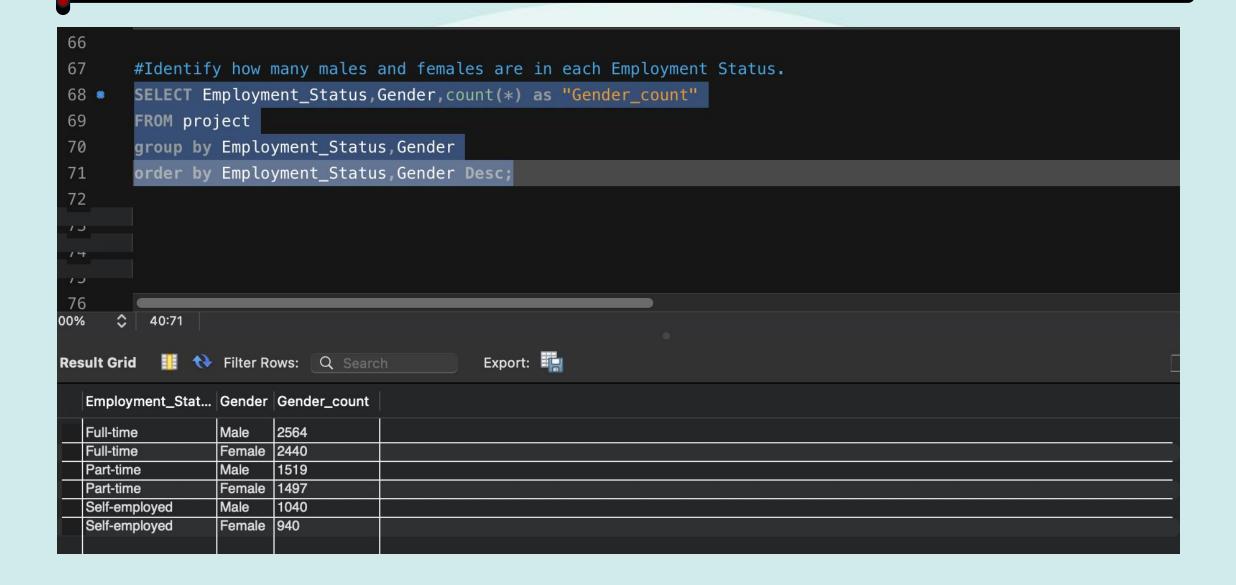
- Filters records to include people with more than 2 dependents and who own a house.
- · Groups the remaining data by occupation type.
- Counts how many individuals match these conditions within each occupation.

4: List all individuals living in Urban locations with an income above the average income.



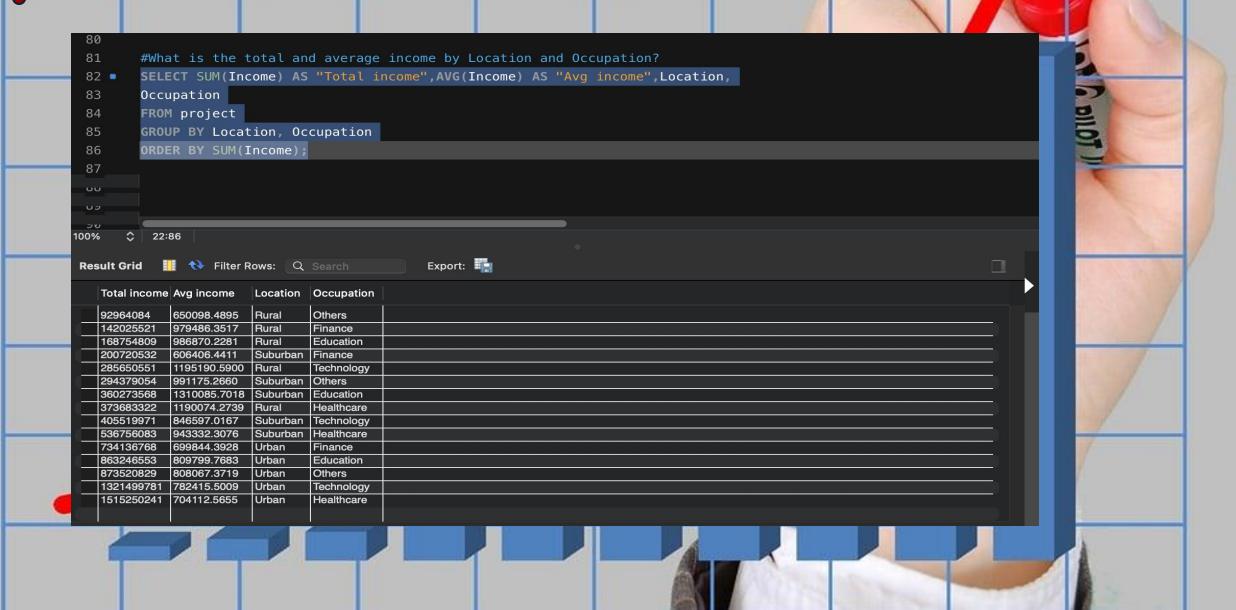
- Calculates the average income across the whole dataset.
- Filters out individuals who live in urban areas.
- . Displays only those urban individuals whose income is above the calculated average.

5: Identify how many males and females are in each Employment Status.



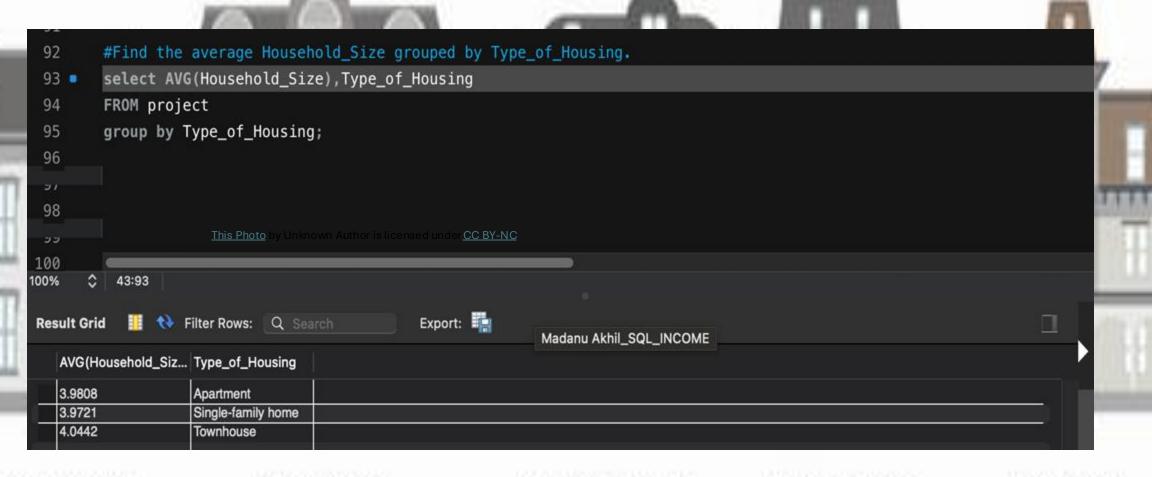
- Groups the data by both gender and employment status.
- Uses a count function to total the number of males and females in each category.
- . Helps to compare gender distribution across employment types.

6: What is the total and average income by Location and Occupation?



- · Groups data by both location and occupation.
- · Calculates total income and average income for each group.
- · Useful for analyzing how earnings vary across different locations and job roles.

7: Find the average Household Size grouped by Type_of_Housing.



SYMMETRICAL

CENTERED WING/GABLE

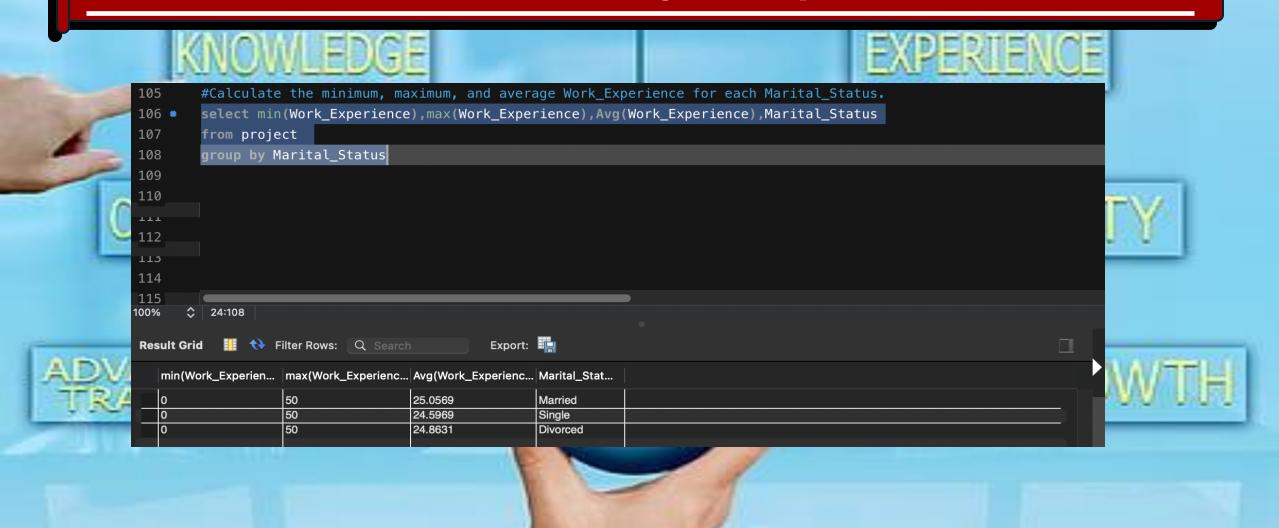
ASYMMETRICAL

TOWN HOUSE

OWERED

- Groups individuals based on the type of housing they live in (e.g., Own, Rent).
- Calculates the average household size for each housing type.
- Helps identify which housing types generally have larger or smaller families.

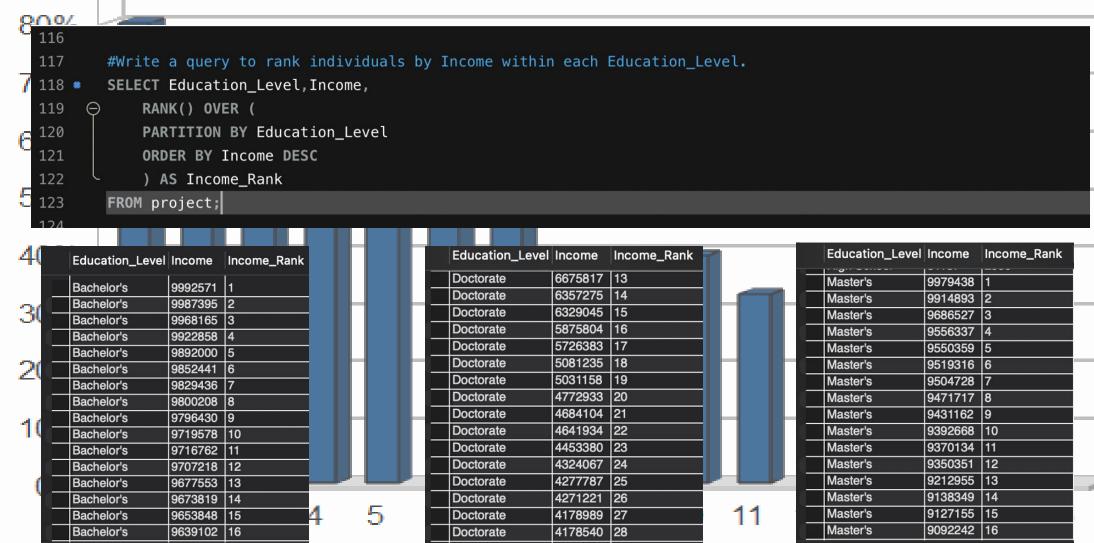
8: Calculate the minimum, maximum, and average Work_Experience for each Marital_Status.



- Groups individuals by marital status (e.g., Single, Married).
- Calculates the minimum, maximum, and average years of work experience in each group.
- Provides insights into the work experience range based on marital status.

% Wins

9: Write a query to rank individuals by Income within each Education_Level.



- Ranks individuals based on income using the RANK() function.
- Restarts the ranking for each education level (partitioning by education level).
- Helps compare who earns more within the same educational background.

10: Find the top 3 Occupation types with the highest average income. #Find the top 3 Occupation types with the highest average income. SELECT Occupation, AVG(Income) AS Highest_Avg_Income FROM project GROUP BY Occupation ORDER BY Highest_Avg_Income DESC LIMIT 3; 9:138 Export: esult Grid No Filter Rows: Q Search Fetch rows: Occupation Highest_Avg_Inco... 920816.7526 Education Technology 836173.7860 828970.3925 Others

- Calculates the average income for each occupation.
- Sorts the results in descending order of average income.
- Displays only the top 3 occupations with the highest earning potential.

11: Use a window function to calculate the cumulative income for each Gender.

#Use a window function to calculate the cumulative income for each Gender SELECT Gender, Income, SUM(Income) OVER (PARTITION BY Gender ORDER BY Income ROWS BETWEEN UNBOUNDED PRECEDING AND CURRENT ROW AS Cumulative_Income FROM project;

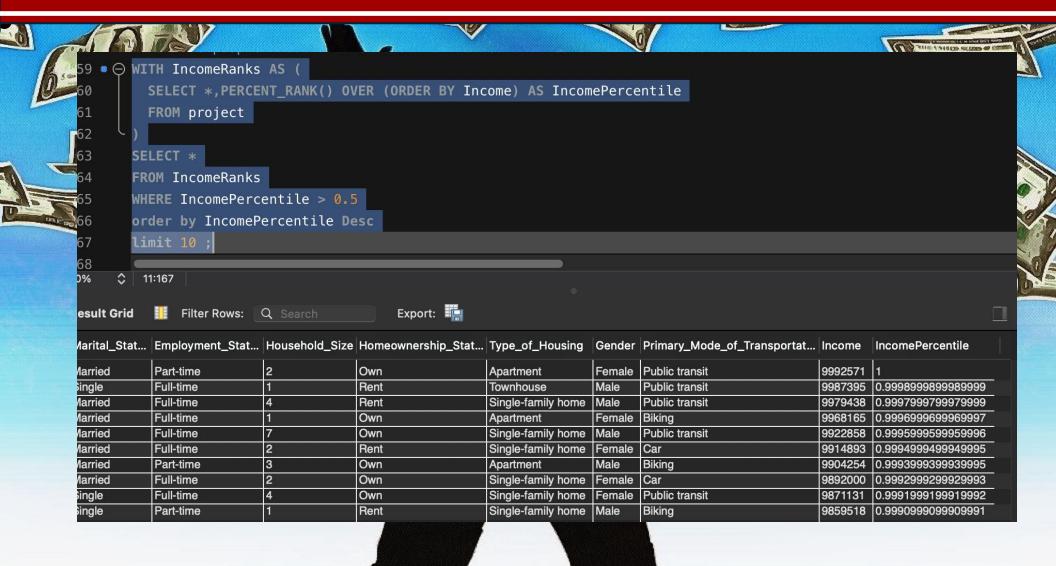
	Gender	Income	Cumulative_Inco	•	Male	33064	828642
Jender III					Male	33104	861746
	Female	31127	31127		Male	33186	894932
	Female	31239	62366		Male	33326	928258
	Female	31276	93642		Male	33338	961596
	Female	31285	124927		Male	33528	995124
	Female	31309	156236		Male	33536	1028660
	Female	31401	187637	3-			
	Female	31623	219260		Male	33732	1062392
	Female	31686	250946	-	Male	33827	1096219
	Female	31707	282653		Male	33920	1130139
	Female	32011	314664		Male	33945	1164084
	Female	32132	346796	1	Male	33945	1198029
	Female	32192	378988	III	Male	34068	1232097
	Female	32230	411218	10	Male	34174	1266271
	Female	32450	443668	1	Male	34310	1300581
	Female	32845	476513		Male	34426	1335007
	Female	32959	509472		Mala	24564	1260571

Uses a window function to compute a running total of income for each gender.

Groups and orders the data so the cumulative income grows line-by-line.

Shows how income adds up within male and female categories.

12: List the people whose income is above the median income for the dataset.



First calculates the median income of the dataset (using window or subquery).

Compares each individual's income to the median value.

Displays only those individuals who earn more than the median.

Conclusion

Through this SQL-based exploration of the Income data table, I gained hands-on experience in extracting, filtering, grouping, and summarizing data effectively. By writing and analyzing 12 different queries, I was able to:

- Understand the average income for each Education Level for those who are employed full-time.
- Analyze income based on criteria such as age, education, gender, employment status etc.,
- Category and Experience Analysis.
- House type and hold size based on Income.

Key Takeaways:

orm deep data analysis with precision.

- Writing queries helped me understand the structure and relationships within the dataset.
- "Exploring data with SQL is a crucial first step that supports deeper analysis and effective visualization in tools like Power BI and Tableau."

