



Senchola Batch 3 Applicants Details Analysis using SQL

- 1) Created Database **batch3_applicants** by the help of **creating schema** and importing the csv into that database. Table name is created as **batch3** and now checking the data.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'Query 1'. The query contains the following SQL statements:

```
1 • Use batch3_applicants;
2 • Select * From batch3;
3
```

The 'Result Grid' displays the data from the 'batch3' table. The columns are: Full Name, Gender, Qualification, Degree, Pass-Out Year, College Name, and City. The data is as follows:

Full Name	Gender	Qualification	Degree	Pass-Out Year	College Name	City
A AJITHKUMAR	Male	Arts & Science	BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION	2023	D.R.B.C.C.Hindu College	Chennai
A BHARANI DHARAN	Male	Engineering	B.E Electronics and Communication Engineering	2018	Adhiparasakthi Engineering College	Kandipura
A G AATAS	Male	Engineering	B.E Aeronautical Engineering	2021	Mahendra Institute Of Engineering And Technol...	Salem
A. ABINAYA	Female	Arts & Science	B.Sc	2021	Sarah Tucker College	Tirunelveli
A. AKSHAYA ABITHA	Female	Arts & Science	B.Sc Computer Science	2021	St. Xavier'S College	Tirunelveli
A.KANNA KRISHNAN	Male	Arts & Science	M.Sc DATA SCIENCE	2023	The American College	Madurai
A.NANDHINI	Female	Engineering	B.E Electronics and Communication Engineering	2021	Sethu Institute Of Technology	Madurai

- 2) Total rows in this table **batch3** are **1269** rows.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with the 'batch3' table selected in the 'Schema' pane. The 'Output' window displays the results of the query, showing the number of rows returned and the duration of the query.

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
60	18:22:29	Select * From batch3 LIMIT 0, 1000	Error Code: 1146. Table 'batch3_applicants.batch3' doesn't exist	0.000 sec
61	18:23:29	Apply changes to batch3	Changes applied	
62	18:23:39	Apply changes to batch3	No changes detected	
63	18:23:41	Apply changes to batch3	No changes detected	
64	18:23:52	Select * From batch3 LIMIT 0, 1000	1000 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
65	18:24:43	Select * From batch3 LIMIT 0, 2000	1269 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

NOW STARTING THE DATA ANALYSIS BY WRITING QUERIES

I. Total number of Applicants:

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
1 Use batch3_applicants;  
2 Select * From batch3;  
3 SELECT COUNT(*) AS Total_Applicants  
4 FROM batch3;  
5
```

The result grid displays the following data:

Total_Applicants
1269

Total Applicants are 1269.

II. Gender Distribution:

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

```
1 Use batch3_applicants;  
2 Select * From batch3;  
3 SELECT COUNT(*) AS Total_Applicants  
4 FROM batch3;  
5 SELECT gender, COUNT(*) as Gender_distribution  
6 FROM batch3  
7 GROUP BY gender;  
8
```

The result grid displays the following data:

gender	Gender_distribution
Male	919
Female	348
Prefer not to say	2

Male are 919, Female are 348 and prefer not to say 2.

III. Educational Background:

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

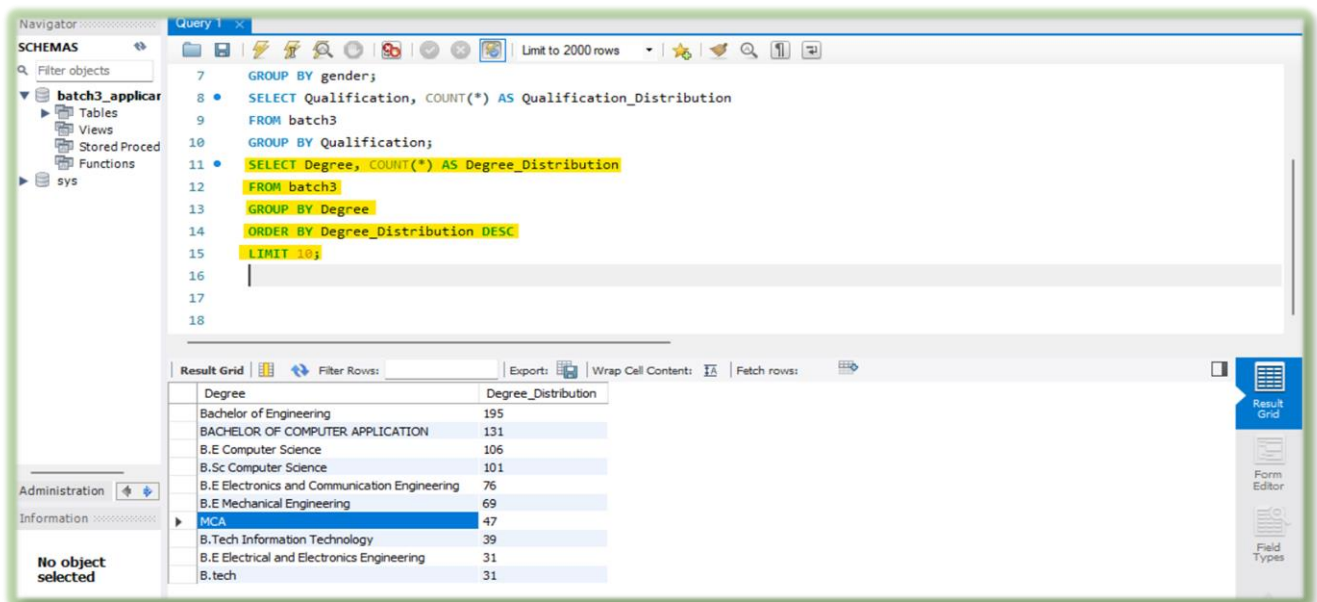
```
4 FROM batch3;  
5 SELECT gender, COUNT(*) as Gender_distribution  
6 FROM batch3  
7 GROUP BY gender;  
8 SELECT Qualification, COUNT(*) AS Qualification_Distribution  
9 FROM batch3  
10 GROUP BY Qualification;  
11  
12
```

The result grid displays the following data:

Qualification	Qualification_Distribution
Arts & Science	549
Engineering	620
Others	59
Diploma	30
HS/HSS	11

Engineering is 620, Arts & Science is 549, Others are 30 and HS/HSS is 11.

IV. Degree Distribution:



Query 1

```

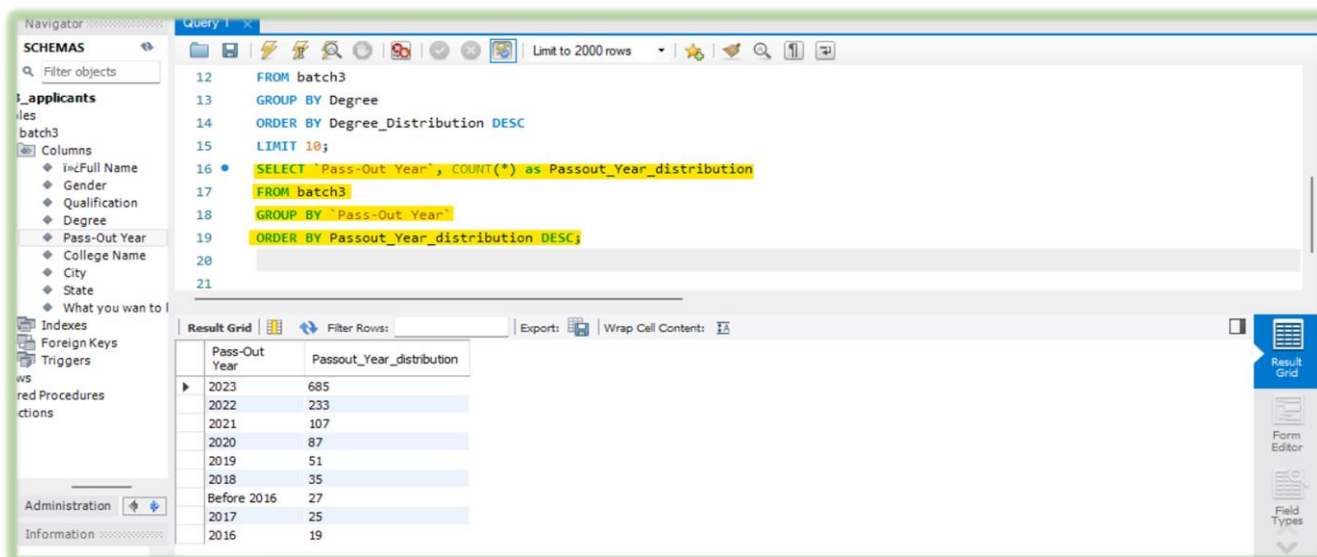
7  GROUP BY gender;
8  • SELECT Qualification, COUNT(*) AS Qualification_Distribution
9  FROM batch3
10 GROUP BY Qualification;
11 • SELECT Degree, COUNT(*) AS Degree_Distribution
12 FROM batch3
13 GROUP BY Degree
14 ORDER BY Degree_Distribution DESC
15 LIMIT 10;
16
17
18

```

Degree	Degree_Distribution
Bachelor of Engineering	195
BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION	131
B.E Computer Science	106
B.Sc Computer Science	101
B.E Electronics and Communication Engineering	76
B.E Mechanical Engineering	69
MCA	47
B.Tech Information Technology	39
B.E Electrical and Electronics Engineering	31
B.tech	31

Bachelor of Engineering tops by 195, Bachelor of Computer Application by 131, B.E Computer Science by 106, B.Sc. Computer Science by 101, B.E ECE by 76, B.E Mech by 69, MCA by 47, B.Tech IT by 39, B.E EEE by 31 and B.Tech 31.

V. Pass-out Year Distribution:



Query 1

```

12 FROM batch3
13 GROUP BY Degree
14 ORDER BY Degree_Distribution DESC
15 LIMIT 10;
16 • SELECT 'Pass-Out Year', COUNT(*) as Passout_Year_distribution
17 FROM batch3
18 GROUP BY 'Pass-Out Year'
19 ORDER BY Passout_Year_distribution DESC;
20
21

```

Pass-Out Year	Passout_Year_distribution
2023	685
2022	233
2021	107
2020	87
2019	51
2018	35
Before 2016	27
2017	25
2016	19

Applicant's major passed out in the year is 2023 by 685, followed by 2022 is 233, 2021 by 107, 2020 by 87 and goes on...

VI. College Distribution:

The screenshot shows a database query editor with a SQL query in the main window and a result grid below it. The query is as follows:

```

18 GROUP BY `Pass-Out Year`
19 ORDER BY Passout_Year_distribution DESC;
20 • SELECT `College Name`, COUNT(*) as College_Distribution
21 FROM batch3
22 GROUP BY `College Name`
23 ORDER BY College_Distribution DESC
24 LIMIT 5;
25
26
27

```

The result grid displays the following data:

College Name	College_Distribution
Pсна College Of Engineering And Technology	16
Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College Of Engineering...	11
Dr.N.G.P Arts And Science College	10
Bannari Amman Institute Of Technology	10
The American College	9

PSNA College of Engineering tops by 16, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan College by 11, Dr. N.G.P Arts and Science College by 10, Bannari Amman Institute by 10 and The American College by 9.

VII. Areas of Interest Distribution:

The screenshot shows a database query editor with a SQL query in the main window and a result grid below it. The query is as follows:

```

23 ORDER BY College_Distribution DESC
24 LIMIT 5;
25 • SELECT `What you want to learn ?`, COUNT(*) as Learning_distribution
26 FROM batch3
27 GROUP BY `What you want to learn ?`
28 ORDER BY Learning_distribution DESC
29 LIMIT 5;
30
31
32

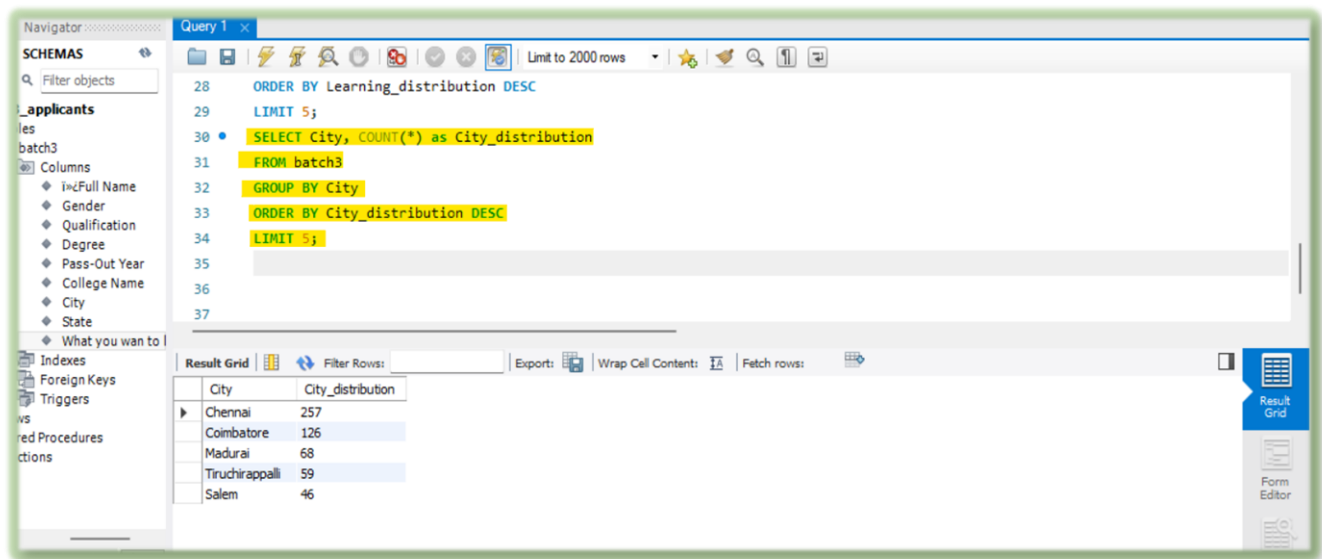
```

The result grid displays the following data:

What you want to learn ?	Learning_distribution
Frontend Development	407
Backend Development	296
Data Analytics	167
Devops(Cloud)	75
Cyber Security	44

Frontend Development tops by 407, Backend Development by 296, Data Analytics by 167, Devops by 75 and Cyber Security by 44.

VIII. City Distribution:



The screenshot displays a SQL query editor with a query window and a result grid. The query is as follows:

```
28 ORDER BY Learning_distribution DESC
29 LIMIT 5;
30 SELECT City, COUNT(*) as City_distribution
31 FROM batch3
32 GROUP BY City
33 ORDER BY City_distribution DESC
34 LIMIT 5;
35
36
37
```

The result grid shows the following data:

City	City_distribution
Chennai	257
Coimbatore	126
Madurai	68
Tiruchirappalli	49
Salem	46

Chennai tops by 257, Coimbatore by 126, Madurai by 68, Tiruchirappalli by 49 and Salem by 46.

So, these are the main insights analysed by querying the dataset. Some recommendations are given below.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. Tailor Communication for Top Qualifications:

- With insights into the top qualifications, tailor communication and program offerings to align with the educational backgrounds that are most prevalent among applicants. Highlighting success stories or opportunities related to these qualifications may attract more candidates.

2. Strengthen Partnerships with Top Colleges:

- Given the notable representation from specific colleges, consider strengthening partnerships with these institutions. Collaborate on events, workshops, or internship programs to further engage students and enhance the pipeline of talent.

3. Diversify Learning Opportunities:

- Understanding the areas of interest can inform the development of learning programs. Consider diversifying learning opportunities to cover a broad spectrum of interests, ensuring that the curriculum aligns with the most popular areas of interest.

4. Regional Targeting in Outreach:

- Tailor outreach efforts and events based on geographical locations with a high number of applicants. This could involve organizing more events, webinars, or networking opportunities in these regions.

5. Consider Industry Trends:

- Stay alongside of industry trends and align learning opportunities with emerging technologies or skills in demand. This ensures that the learning programs remain relevant and attractive to the target audience.

THANK YOU