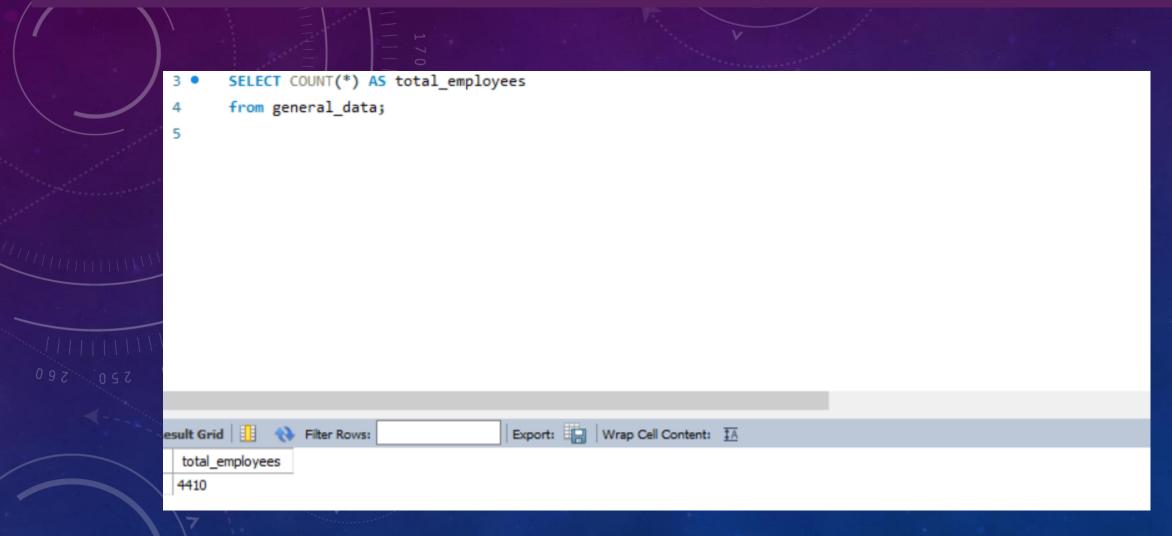
# HR DATA ANALYSIS

In our project, we explored how to use SQL, a powerful tool for managing data in databases. We learned how to write about 20 different types of queries. These queries helped us do things like find specific information, do calculations, and organize data neatly.

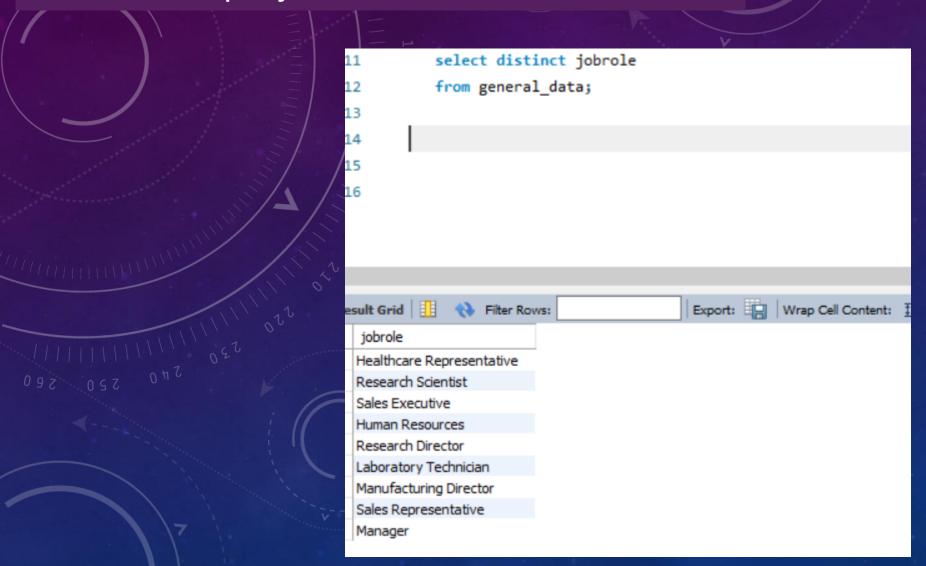
We saw how SQL can be used for simple tasks, like finding a name in a list, to more complex tasks, like analyzing large amounts of data. This project helped us understand how important it is to know SQL in today's world where handling lots of data efficiently is crucial for businesses

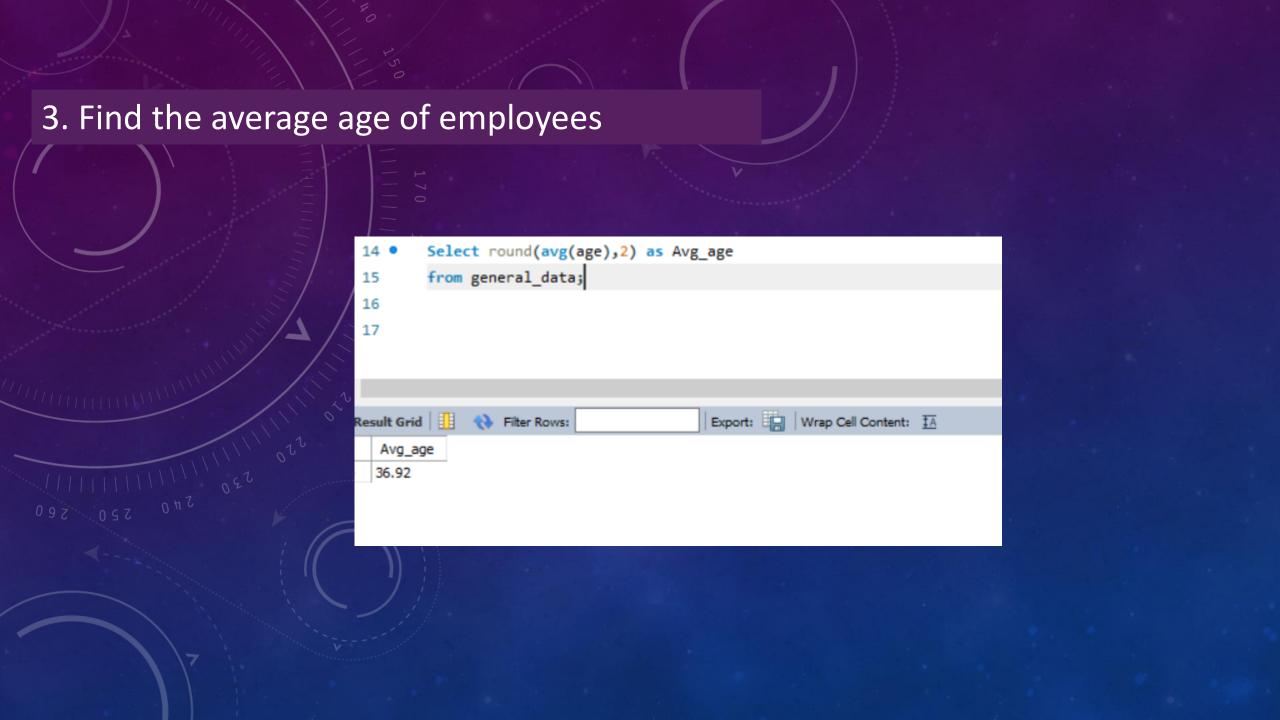
AAKASH SHARMA

## 1. Retrieve the total number of employees in the dataset

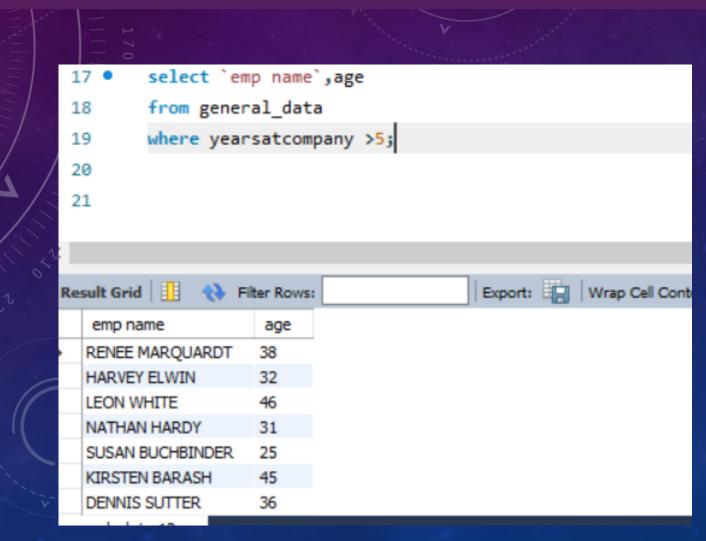


2. List all unique job roles in the dataset.

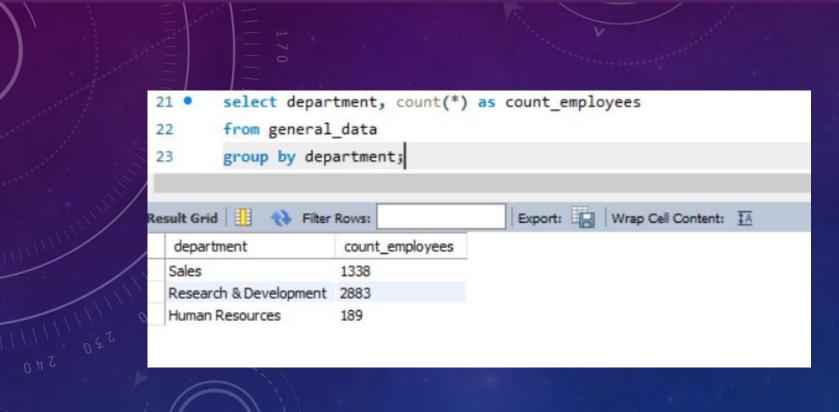




4. Retrieve the names and ages of employees who have worked at the company for more than 5 years.



5. Get a count of employees grouped by their department.



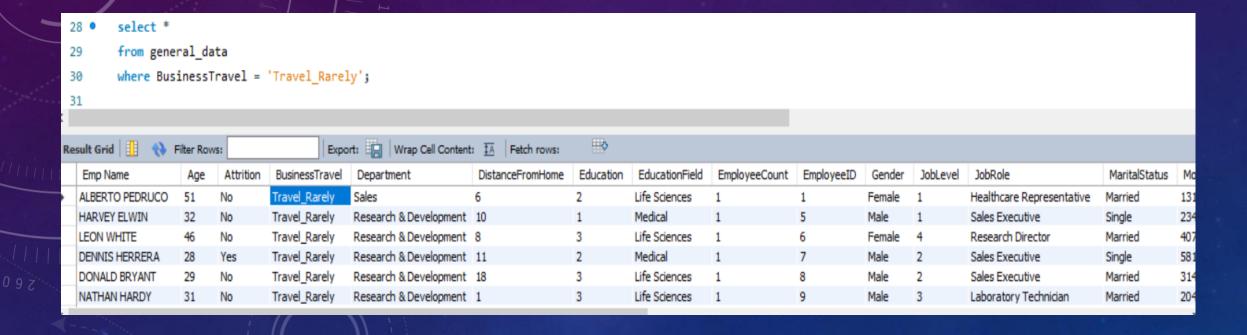
### 6. List employees who have 'High' Job Satisfaction

```
select employeeid
26
         from employee_s
         where jobsatisfaction = 3;
27
28
 29
                                                                                                -0
                                                Export: Wrap Cell Content: $\overline{TA}$
Result Grid
                Filter Rows:
                                                                                 Fetch rows:
   employeeid
employee_s 20 ×
```

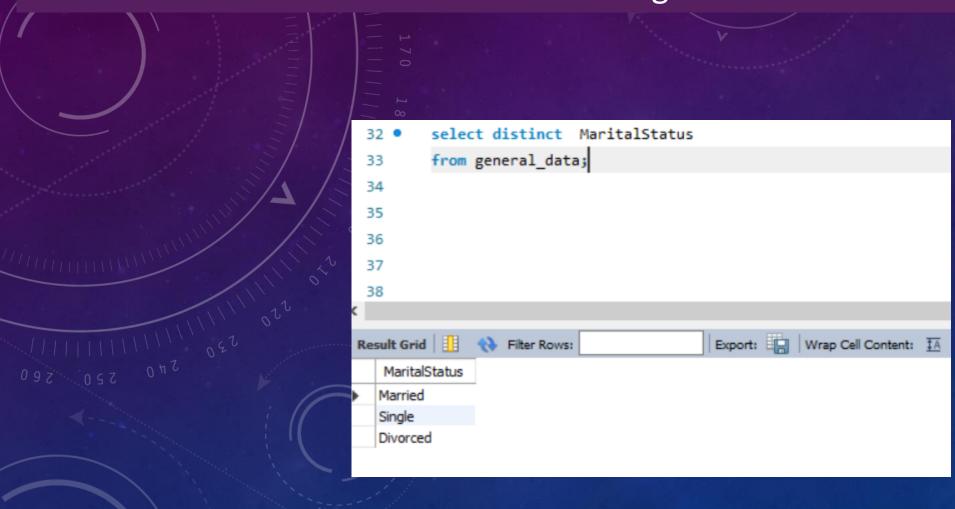
7. Find the highest Monthly Income in the dataset.

```
select max(monthlyincome) as Max_salary
25 •
        from general_data;
26
27
28
29
 30
Result Grid
              Rilter Rows:
   Max_salary
  199990
```

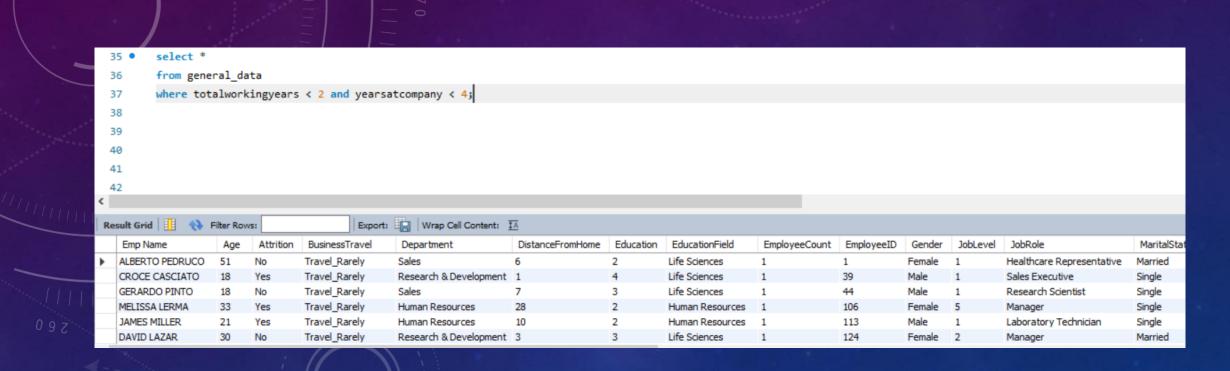
8. List employees who have 'Travel\_Rarely' as their BusinessTravel type.



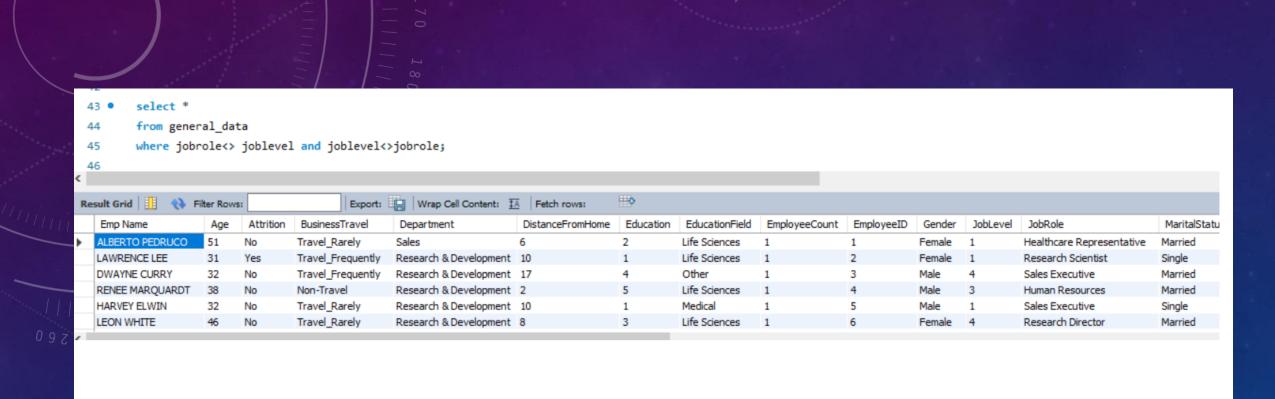
9. Retrieve the distinct MaritalStatus categories in the dataset



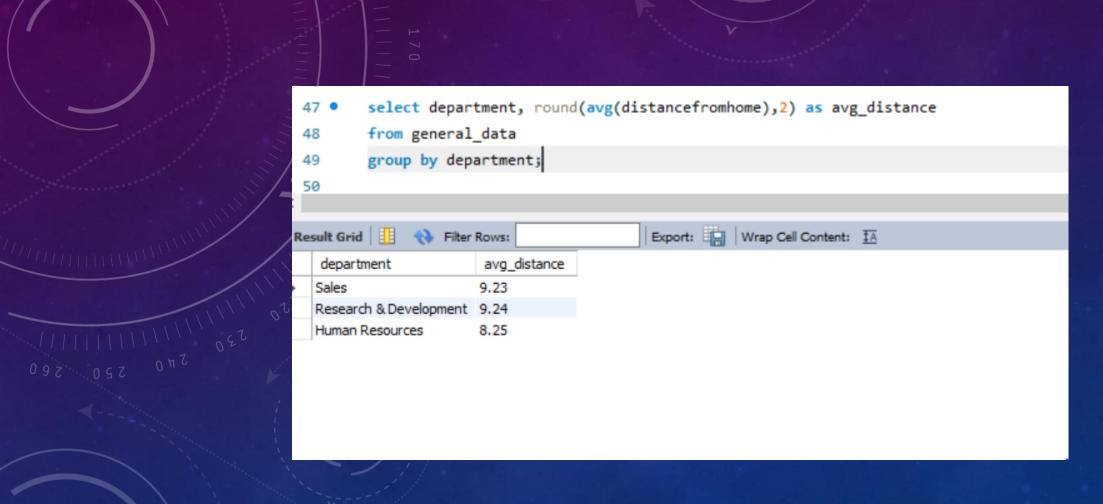
10. Get a list of employees with more than 2 years of work experience but less than 4 years in their current role.



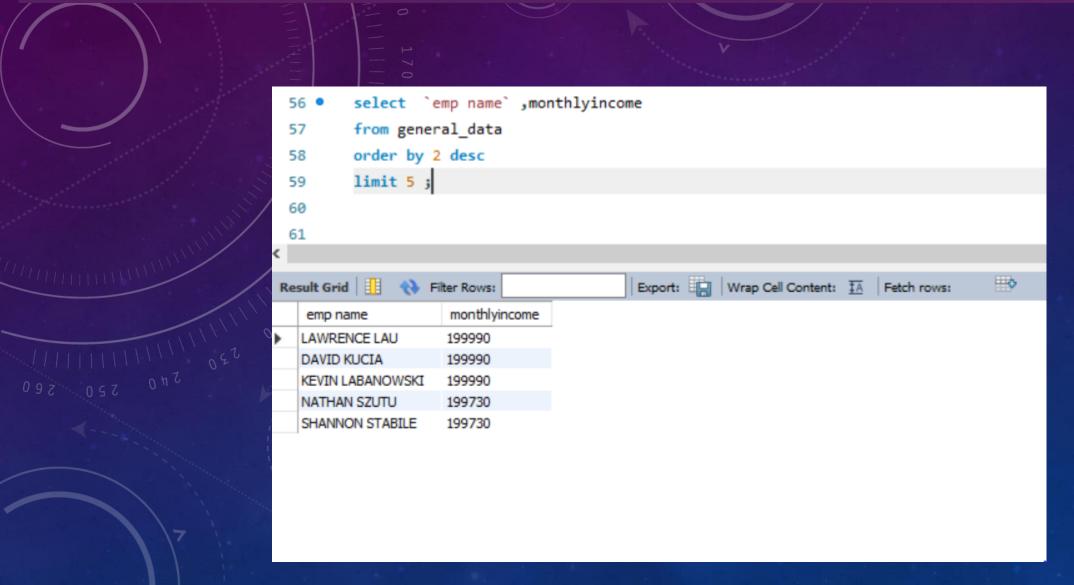
11. List employees who have changed their job roles within the company (JobLevel and JobRole differ from their previous job).



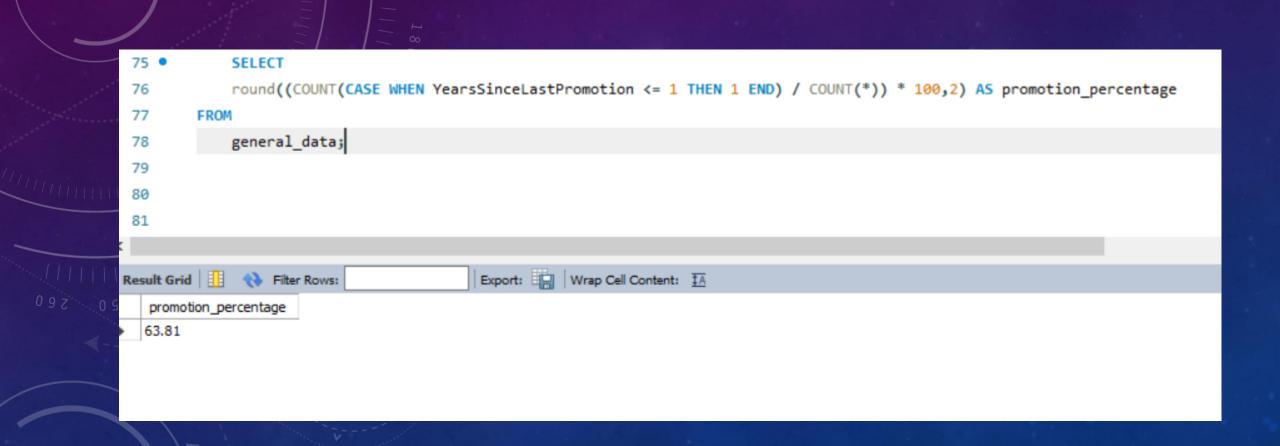
12. Find the average distance from home for employees in each department.



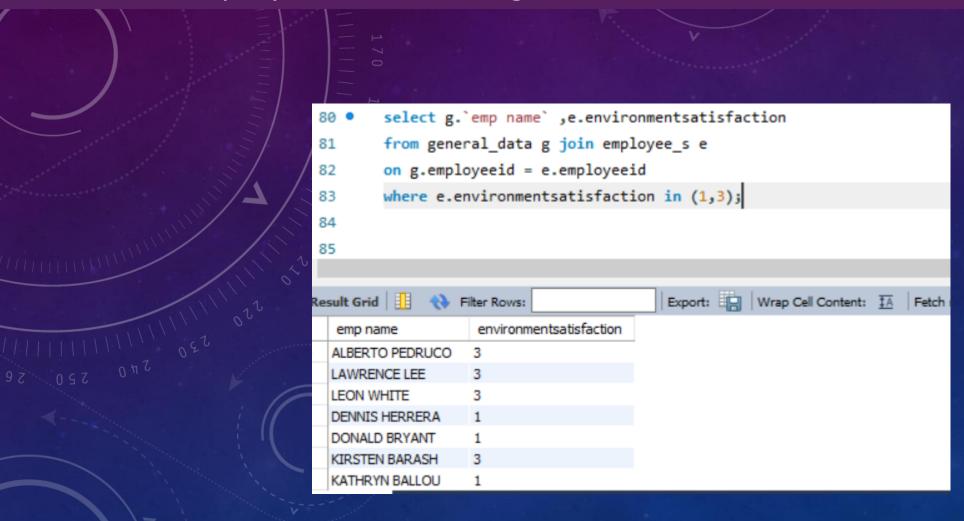
#### 13. Retrieve the top 5 employees with the highest MonthlyIncome.



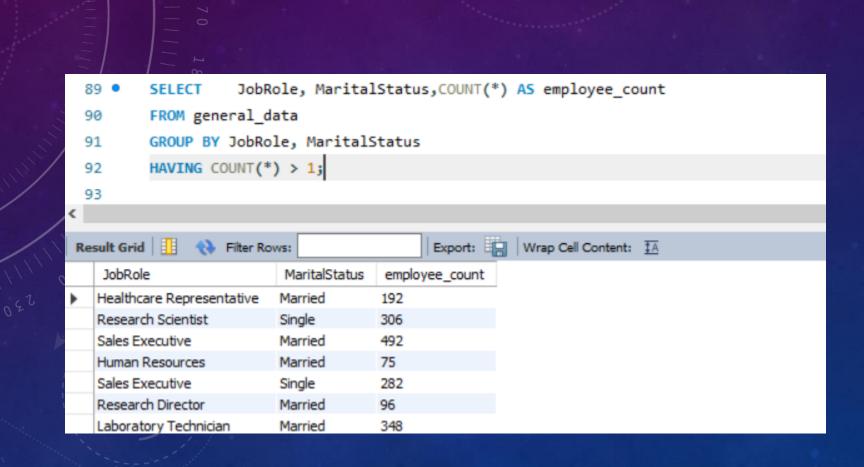
14. Calculate the percentage of employees who have had a promotion in the last year.



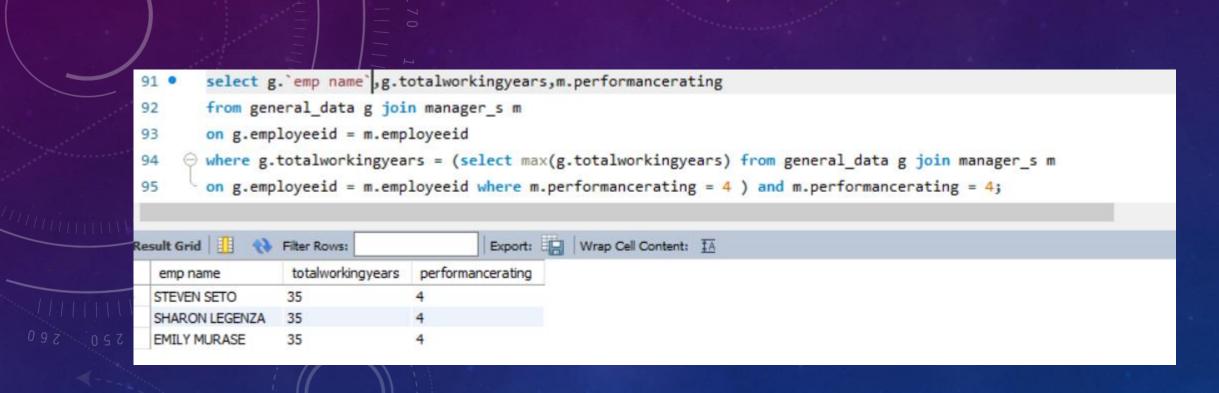
15. List the employees with the highest and lowest EnvironmentSatisfaction.



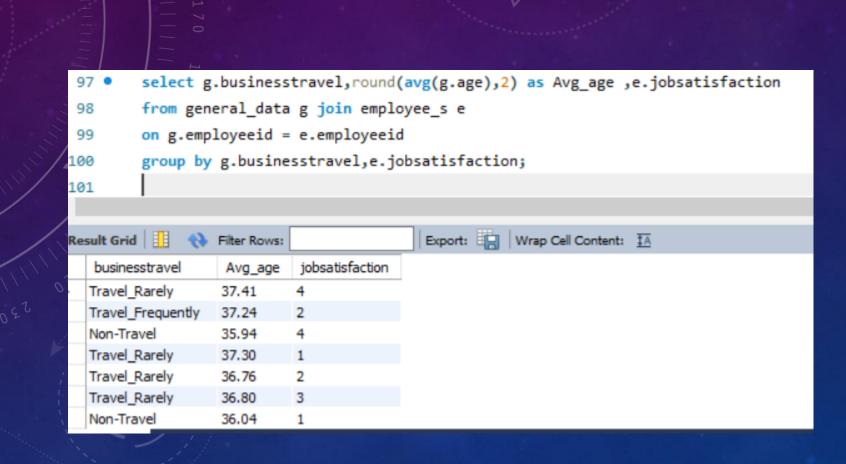
16. Find the employees who have the same JobRole and MaritalStatus.



17. List the employees with the highest TotalWorkingYears who also have a PerformanceRating of 4.



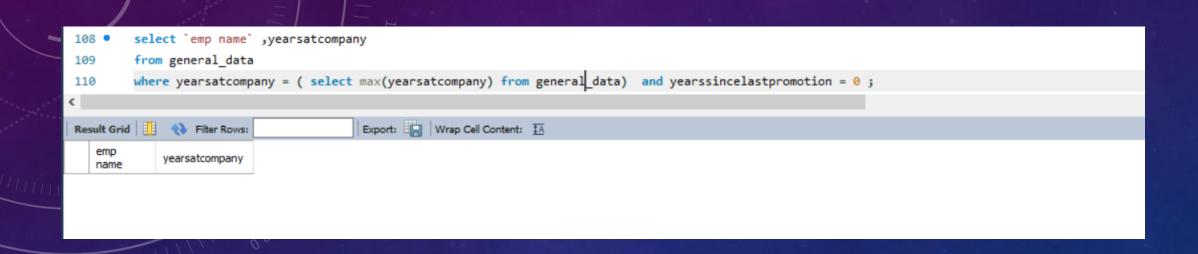
18. Calculate the average Age and JobSatisfaction for each BusinessTravel type.



#### 19. Retrieve the most common EducationField among employees.

```
102 •
         select count(*) as field_count ,educationfield
         from general_data
103
         group by educationfield
104
         order by 1 desc
105
         limit 1;
106
107
108
109
                                            Export: Wrap Cell Content: A Fetch rows:
Result Grid
              Filter Rows:
   field_count
             educationfield
  1818
             Life Sciences
```

20. List the employees who have worked for the company the longest but haven't had a promotion



No employees have worked for the company the longest without having a promotion.