

# SQL Programming

## Data Retrieval Queries

1. Find “Entry-Level” Job Listings That Require More Than 0 Years of Experience (i.e., jobs that paradoxically require experience even though they are entry-level)

```
MySQL localhost:33060+ ssl employment SQL > SELECT job_id, title, required_experience_years, offered_salary
-> FROM JobListings
-> WHERE required_experience_years > 0;
```

job_id	title	required_experience_years	offered_salary
101	Junior Software Developer	2	50000.00
102	Software Developer	3	60000.00
103	Healthcare Assistant	1	35000.00
104	Financial Analyst	3	45000.00
106	Entry-Level Data Analyst	1	48000.00
108	Full Stack Developer	4	70000.00
109	Medical Receptionist	1	32000.00
110	Lab Technician	2	40000.00
111	Junior Accountant	1	42000.00
113	Solar Technician	2	45000.00
115	Content Developer	1	38000.00
116	Instructional Designer	2	50000.00
117	Marketing Coordinator	1	42000.00
118	Social Media Manager	3	46000.00

14 rows in set (0.0021 sec)

2. Identify Jobs Requiring 3+ Years of Experience (Unrealistic for Youth)

```
MySQL localhost:33060+ ssl employment SQL > SELECT job_id, title, required_experience_years, offered_salary
-> FROM JobListings
-> WHERE required_experience_years >= 3;
```

job_id	title	required_experience_years	offered_salary
102	Software Developer	3	60000.00
104	Financial Analyst	3	45000.00
108	Full Stack Developer	4	70000.00
118	Social Media Manager	3	46000.00

4 rows in set (0.0022 sec)

3. List All Applications by Young Applicants (Age < 30) with Their Job Titles and Offered Salaries

```
MySQL localhost:33060+ ssl employment SQL> SELECT a.applicant_id, a.name, a.age, j.title, j.offered_salary, j.required_experience_years
        -> FROM Applicants a
        -> JOIN Applications ap ON a.applicant_id = ap.applicant_id
        -> JOIN JobListings j ON ap.job_id = j.job_id
        -> WHERE a.age < 30;
```

applicant_id	name	age	title	offered_salary	required_experience_years
201	Alice Johnson	23	Junior Software Developer	50000.00	2
202	Bob Smith	25	Software Developer	60000.00	3
203	Carla Reyes	22	Entry Level Analyst	40000.00	0
204	David Lee	27	Financial Analyst	45000.00	3
205	Ethan Brown	21	Intern Developer	30000.00	0
205	Ethan Brown	21	Full Stack Developer	70000.00	4
206	Fiona Green	24	Healthcare Assistant	35000.00	1
207	George King	28	Entry-Level Financial Consultant	38000.00	0
207	George King	28	Software Developer	60000.00	3
208	Hannah Scott	22	Wind Turbine Assistant	40000.00	0
209	Ian Moore	26	Junior Accountant	42000.00	1
210	Julia Taylor	23	Content Developer	38000.00	1
210	Julia Taylor	23	Lab Technician	40000.00	2
211	Kevin White	29	Marketing Coordinator	42000.00	1
212	Laura Black	21	Instructional Designer	50000.00	2
212	Laura Black	21	Social Media Manager	46000.00	3

6 rows in set (0.0033 sec)

4. Analyze Average Salary by Gender for Youth Applicants (Age < 30) (Assuming that the salary from the job is the main indicator even though multiple applications may exist)

```
MySQL localhost:33060+ ssl employment SQL> SELECT a.gender, AVG(j.offered_salary) AS average_salary
        -> FROM Applicants a
        -> JOIN Applications ap ON a.applicant_id = ap.applicant_id
        -> JOIN JobListings j ON ap.job_id = j.job_id
        -> WHERE a.age < 30;
        -> GROUP BY a.gender;
```

gender	average_salary
Female	42375.000000
Male	48375.000000

2 rows in set (0.0042 sec)

5. Count of Applications by Gender for Entry-Level Jobs Requiring Minimal Experience (0 or 1 year)

```
MySQL localhost:33060+ ssl employment SQL> SELECT a.gender, COUNT(*) AS application_count
        -> FROM Applicants a
        -> JOIN Applications ap ON a.applicant_id = ap.applicant_id
        -> JOIN JobListings j ON ap.job_id = j.job_id
        -> WHERE j.required_experience_years <= 1
        -> GROUP BY a.gender;
```

gender	application_count
Female	4
Male	4

2 rows in set (0.0023 sec)

6. Accepted applications for entry-level jobs where the youth have minimal work experience.

```
MySQL localhost:33060+ ssl employment SQL > SELECT
-> a.applicant_id,
-> a.name,
-> a.age,
-> a.total_experience_years,
-> j.job_id,
-> j.title,
-> j.required_experience_years,
-> j.offered_salary,
-> ap.status
-> FROM Applications ap
-> JOIN Applicants a ON ap.applicant_id = a.applicant_id
-> JOIN JobListings j ON ap.job_id = j.job_id
-> WHERE ap.status = 'Accepted'
-> AND a.total_experience_years BETWEEN 0 AND 1
-> AND j.required_experience_years BETWEEN 0 AND 1;
```

	applicant_id	name	age	total_experience_years	job_id	title
0	203	Carla Reyes	22	0	105	Entry Level Analyst
1	206	Fiona Green	24	1	103	Healthcare Assistant
0	208	Hannah Scott	22	0	114	Wind Turbine Assistant
	211	Kevin White	29	1	117	Marketing Coordinator

## Part 5: Integration and Testing

### Integration: Importing Data into Excel

To ensure that my analysis was both comprehensive and accurate, I carefully integrated the data from my SQL database into Microsoft Excel. Here's how I did it:

#### 1. Data Export from the SQL Database:

- **I executed** several SQL queries to extract the necessary data (e.g., job listings, applicant details, and application outcomes) from my relational database.
- **I exported** the query results to CSV files using my database management tool. This allowed me to work with a clean, flat-file format that could be easily imported into Excel.

#### 2. Importing Data into Excel:

- **I opened** Microsoft Excel and navigated to the **Data** tab, selecting **Get Data > From Text/CSV** to import the CSV files.
- **During the import process**, I verified that each column (dates, numbers, text, etc.) was correctly recognized. I adjusted the data type settings where necessary to ensure that all data was imported accurately.
- **I then loaded** the data into my Excel workbook, which served as the foundation for my pivot tables and dashboard visualizations.

#### 3. Establishing Data Connections and Refresh Settings:

- **I set up connections** between the Excel workbook and the CSV files so that my data remained linked to the source files.

- **I configured** the refresh settings (under **Data > Queries & Connections**) to automatically update the workbook whenever the source data changed, ensuring that my analysis was always current.

## Testing for Data Consistency

After importing the data, I performed several tests to ensure its consistency and accuracy:

### 1. Data Validation Checks:

- **Row Count Comparison:** I compared the number of rows in the imported Excel tables against the row counts from my SQL queries to ensure no data was lost during the export/import process.
- **Field Consistency:** I manually reviewed key columns—such as salary figures, required experience years, and applicant IDs—to confirm that data types and values remained consistent.
- **Sample Verification:** I cross-checked a few sample records between the SQL output and the Excel data to confirm that the export/import process did not introduce any errors.

### 2. Pivot Table and Chart Verification:

- **I created and refreshed pivot tables** in Excel to summarize the data (e.g., counting job listings by experience level, calculating average salaries, etc.).
- **I verified** that the summarized figures matched my expectations and the original SQL query results.
- **I tested** the interactivity of any slicers or filters on my Excel dashboard to ensure they correctly updated the visualizations based on the underlying data.

### 3. User Acceptance Testing (UAT):

- **I invited feedback** from a peer to review both the imported data and the functionality of the Excel dashboard.
- **I simulated various scenarios**, such as adding new job listings or updating applicant data, to ensure that the Excel workbook could accommodate changes and refresh accordingly.

## Documentation

Throughout the integration and testing process, I maintained detailed documentation, including:

- Step-by-step screenshots of the import process in Excel.
- Notes on any data type adjustments made during the import.
- A summary of validation checks and any discrepancies identified, along with their resolutions.