# ScienceQtech Employee Performance Mapping

### DESCRIPTION

ScienceQtech is a startup that works in the Data Science field. ScienceQtech has worked on fraud detection, market basket, self-driving cars, supply chain, algorithmic early detection of lung cancer, customer sentiment, and the drug discovery field. With the annual appraisal cycle around the corner, the HR department has asked you (Junior Database Administrator) to generate reports on employee details, their performance, and on the project that the employees have undertaken, to analyze the employee database and extract specific data based on different requirements.

# **Objective:**

To facilitate a better understanding, managers have provided ratings for each employee which will help the HR department to finalize the employee performance mapping. As a DBA, you should find the maximum salary of the employees and ensure that all jobs are meeting the organization's profile standard. You also need to calculate bonuses to find extra cost for expenses. This will raise the overall performance of the organization by ensuring that all required employees receive training.

**Note:** You must download the dataset from the course resource section in LMS and create a table to perform the above objective.

# **Dataset description:**

emp\_record\_table: It contains the information of all the employees.

- EMP\_ID ID of the employee
- FIRST NAME First name of the employee
- LAST\_NAME Last name of the employee
- GENDER Gender of the employee
- ROLE Post of the employee
- DEPT Field of the employee
- EXP Years of experience the employee has
- COUNTRY Country in which the employee is presently living
- CONTINENT Continent in which the country is
- SALARY Salary of the employee
- EMP RATING Performance rating of the employee
- MANAGER\_ID The manager under which the employee is assigned
- PROJ ID The project on which the employee is working or has worked on

**Proj\_table:** It contains information about the projects.

- PROJECT ID ID for the project
- PROJ Name Name of the project
- DOMAIN Field of the project
- START DATE Day the project began
- CLOSURE DATE Day the project was or will be completed
- DEV QTR Quarter in which the project was scheduled
- STATUS Status of the project currently

Data science team: It contains information about all the employees in the Data Science team.

- EMP ID ID of the employee
- FIRST NAME First name of the employee

- LAST\_NAME Last name of the employee
- GENDER Gender of the employee
- ROLE Post of the employee
- DEPT Field of the employee
- EXP Years of experience the employee has
- COUNTRY Country in which the employee is presently living
- CONTINENT Continent in which the country is

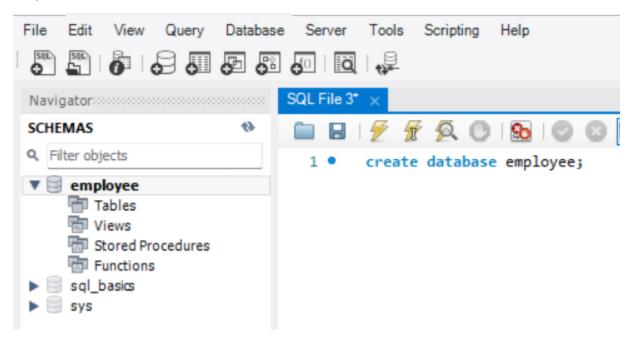
# The tasks to be performed:

1. Create a database named employee, then import data\_science\_team.csv proj\_table.csv and emp\_record\_table.csv into the employee database from the given resources.

# SQL code:

CREATE DATABASE employee;

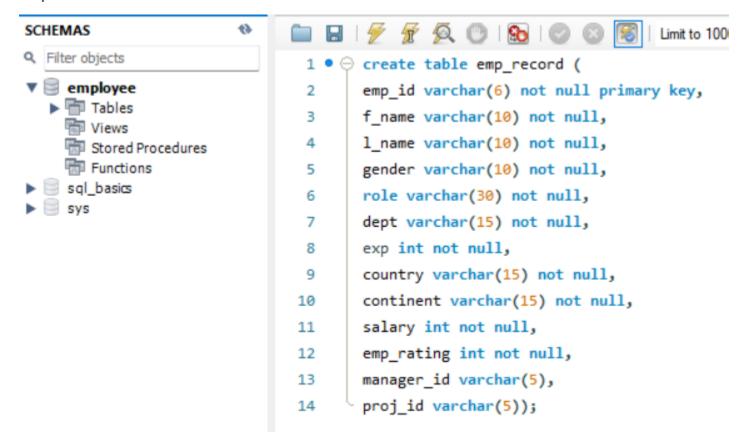
# **Output:**



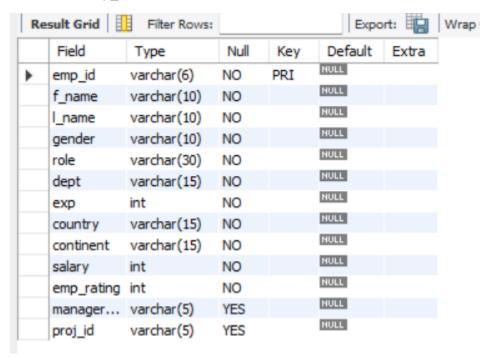
### SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE emp_record (
        emp_id VARCHAR(6) not null PRIMARY KEY,
        f_name VARCHAR(10) not null,
        I_name VARCHAR(10) not null,
        gender VARCHAR(10) not null,
        role VARCHAR(30) not null,
        dept VARCHAR(15) not null,
        exp INT not null,
        country VARCHAR(15) not null,
        continent VARCHAR(15) not null,
        salary INT not null,
        emp_rating INT not null,
        manager_id VARCHAR(5),
        proj_id varchar(5));
```

# **Output:**



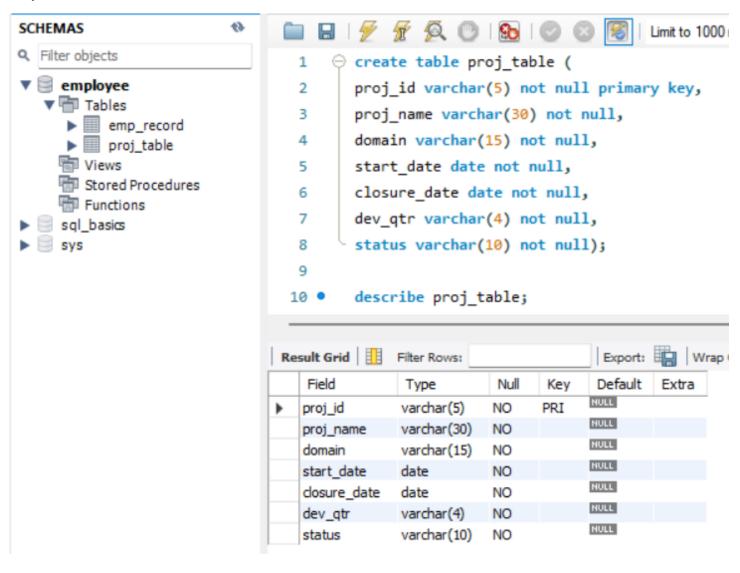
# DESCRIBE emp\_record;



### SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE proj_table (
    proj_id VARCHAR(5) not null PRIMARY KEY,
    proj_name VARCHAR(30) not null,
    domain VARCHAR(15) not null,
    start_date DATE not null,
    closure_date DATE not null,
    dev_qtr VARCHAR(4) not null,
    status VARCHAR(10) not null);
```

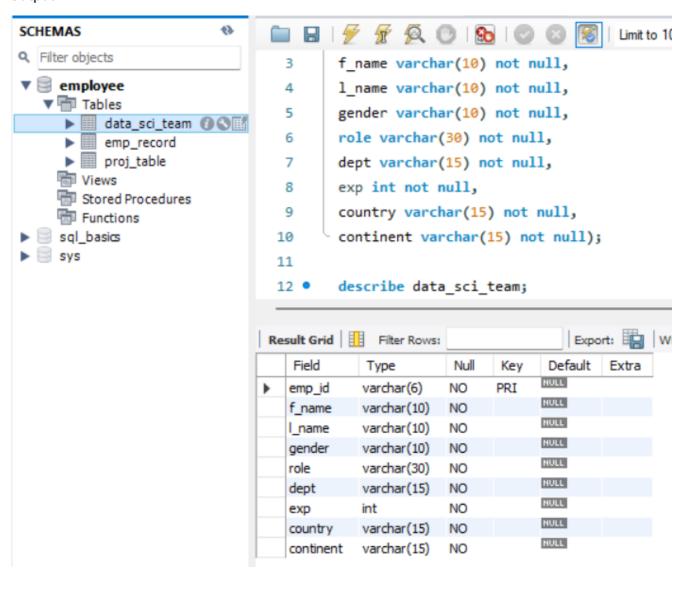
# DESCRIBE proj\_table;



### SQL code:

```
CREATE TABLE data_sci_team (
emp_id VARCHAR(6) not null PRIMARY KEY,
f_name VARCHAR(10) not null,
l_name VARCHAR(10) not null,
gender VARCHAR(10) not null,
role VARCHAR(30) not null,
dept VARCHAR(15) not null,
exp INT not null,
country VARCHAR(15) not null,
continent VARCHAR(15) not null);
```

# DESCRIBE data\_sci\_team;



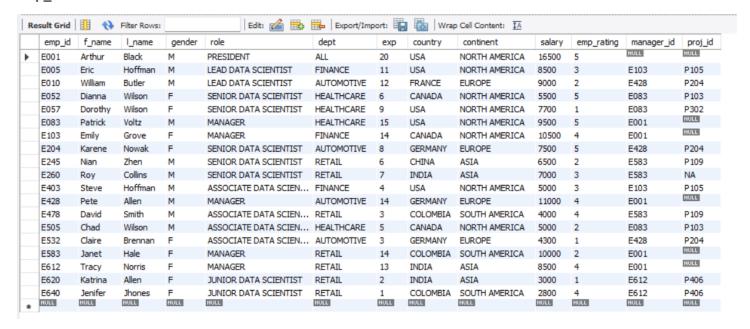
# Import data into tables.

### SQL code:

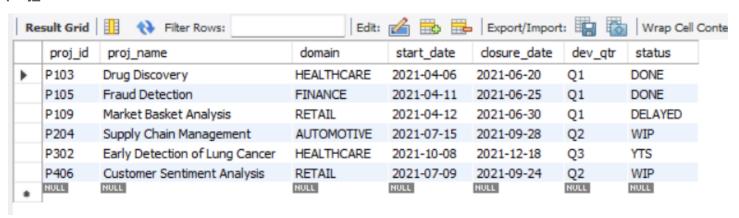
Imported using import function on workbench.

### **Output:**

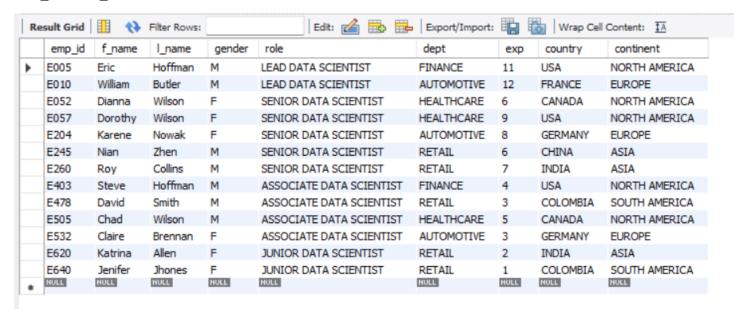
# emp\_record



# proj\_table



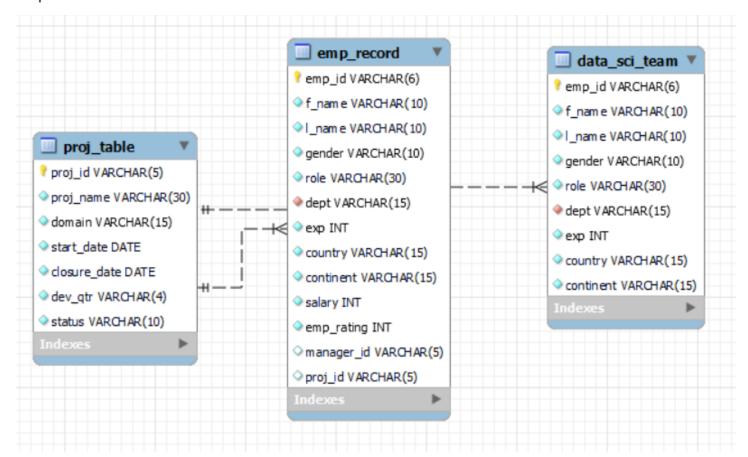
# data science team



2. Create an ER diagram for the given employee database.

### SQL code:

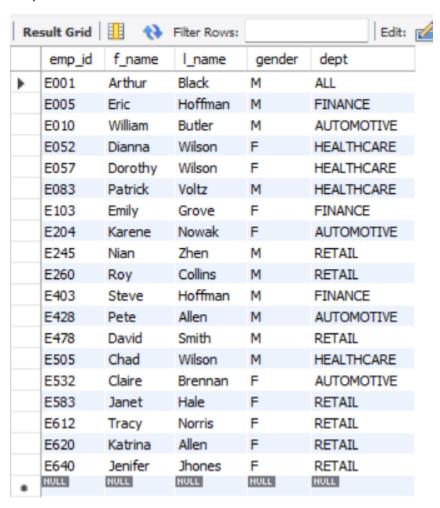
Reverse Engineering of employee database.



3. Write a query to fetch EMP\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, GENDER, and DEPARTMENT from the employee record table, and make a list of employees and details of their department.

# SQL code:

SELECT emp\_id, f\_name, l\_name, gender, dept FROM emp\_record;



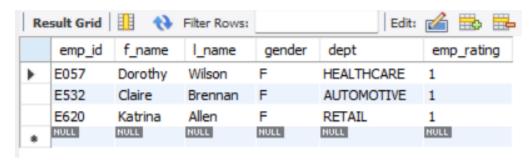
- 4. Write a query to fetch EMP\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, GENDER, DEPARTMENT, and EMP\_RATING if the EMP\_RATING is:
- less than two
- greater than four
- between two and four

# EMP RATING is Less than two

SQL code:

SELECT emp\_id, f\_name, l\_name, gender, dept, emp\_rating FROM emp\_record WHERE emp\_rating < 2;

# **Output:**

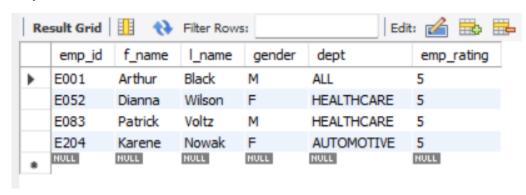


# **EMP RATING** is Greater than four

SQL code:

SELECT emp\_id, f\_name, l\_name, gender, dept, emp\_rating FROM emp\_record WHERE emp\_rating > 4;

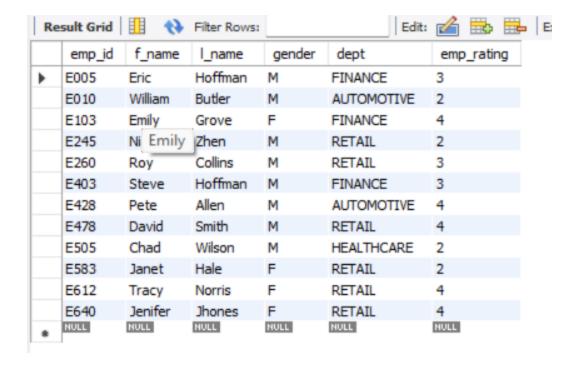
# **Output:**



# **EMP\_RATING** is Between two and four

SQL code:

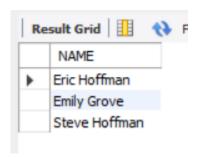
SELECT emp\_id, f\_name, l\_name, gender, dept, emp\_rating FROM emp\_record WHERE emp\_rating BETWEEN 2 AND 4;



5. Write a query to concatenate the FIRST\_NAME and the LAST\_NAME of employees in the Finance department from the employee table and then give the resultant column alias as NAME.

# SQL code:

SELECT CONCAT(f\_name,' ',I\_name) NAME FROM emp\_record WHERE dept = 'FINANCE';

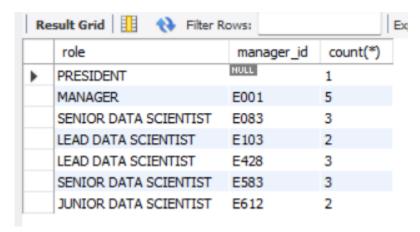


6. Write a query to list only those employees who have someone reporting to them. Also, show the number of reporters (including the President).

### SQL code:

SELECT role, manager\_id, count(\*)
FROM emp\_record
GROUP BY manager\_id
ORDER BY manager\_id;

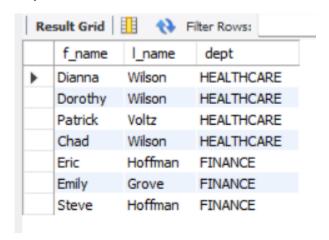
# **Output:**



7. Write a query to list down all the employees from the healthcare and finance departments using union. Take data from the employee record table.

# SQL code:

SELECT f\_name, l\_name, dept FROM emp\_record WHERE dept = 'HEALTHCARE' UNION SELECT f\_name, l\_name, dept FROM emp\_record WHERE dept = 'FINANCE';



8. Write a query to list down employee details such as EMP\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, ROLE, DEPARTMENT, and EMP\_RATING grouped by dept. Also include the respective employee rating along with the max emp rating for the department.

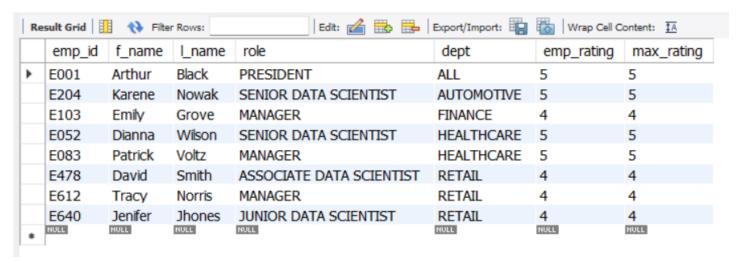
### SQL code:

SELECT emp\_id, f\_name, l\_name, role, dept, emp\_rating, emp\_rating AS max\_rating FROM emp\_record WHERE (dept, emp\_rating)

IN (SELECT dept, MAX(emp\_rating) FROM emp\_record GROUP By dept)

# ORDER BY dept ASC;

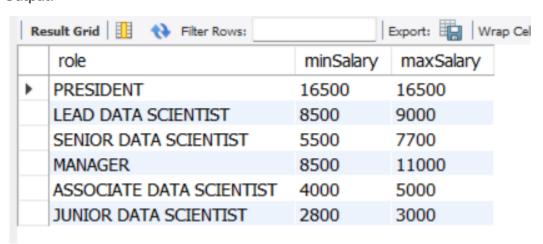
# **Output:**



9. Write a query to calculate the minimum and the maximum salary of the employees in each role. Take data from the employee record table.

### SQL code:

SELECT role, MIN(salary) AS minSalary, MAX(salary) AS maxSalary FROM emp\_record GROUP BY role;

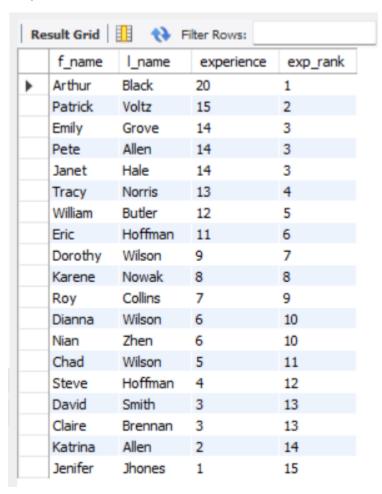


10. Write a query to assign ranks to each employee based on their experience. Take data from the employee record table.

### SQL code:

SELECT f\_name, I\_name, exp as experience, DENSE\_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY exp DESC) exp\_rank FROM emp\_record;

# **Output:**



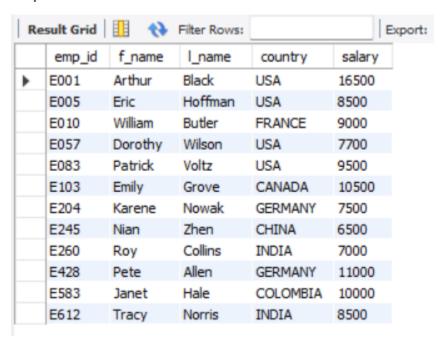
11. Write a query to create a view that displays employees in various countries whose salary is more than six thousand. Take data from the employee record table.

# SQL code:

CREATE VIEW 6K\_salary AS SELECT emp\_id, f\_name, l\_name, country, salary FROM emp\_record WHERE salary > 6000;

SELECT \* FROM 6k\_salary;

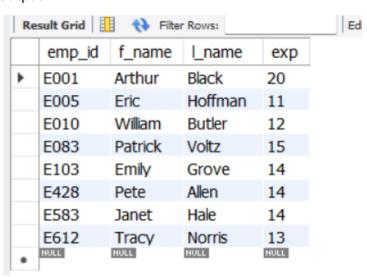
# **Output:**



12. Write a nested query to find employees with experience of more than ten years. Take data from the employee record table.

# SQL code:

```
SELECT emp_id, f_name, l_name, exp
FROM emp_record
WHERE exp IN (
SELECT exp
FROM emp_record
WHERE exp > 10
);
```



13. Write a query to create a stored procedure to retrieve the details of the employees whose experience is more than three years. Take data from the employee record table.

SQL code:

DELIMITER //
CREATE PROCEDURE Employee3()
BEGIN

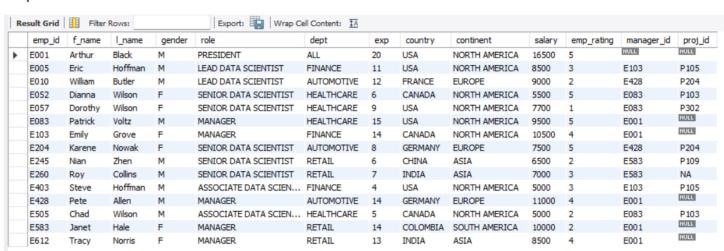
SELECT \* FROM emp\_record WHERE exp > 3;

END //

**DELIMITER**;

CALL Employee3;

# **Output:**



14. Write a query using stored functions in the project table to check whether the job profile assigned to each employee in the data science team matches the organization's set standard.

# The standard being:

For an employee with experience less than or equal to 2 years assign 'JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 2 to 5 years assign 'ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 5 to 10 years assign 'SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 10 to 12 years assign 'LEAD DATA SCIENTIST',

For an employee with the experience of 12 to 16 years assign 'MANAGER'.

# DELIMITER // CREATE PROCEDURE check\_role() BEGIN SELECT \* FROM emp\_record CASE WHEN exp <= 2 THEN SET role = 'JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST'; WHEN exp BETWEEN 3 AND 5 THEN SET role = 'ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST'; WHEN exp BETWEEN 6 AND 10 THEN SET role = 'SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST'; WHEN exp BETWEEN 11 AND 12 THEN SET role = 'LEAD DATA SCIENTIST'; WHEN exp BETWEEN 13 AND 16 THEN SET role = 'MANAGER'; ELSE SET role = 'all good';

**Output:** 

END //

**DELIMITER**;

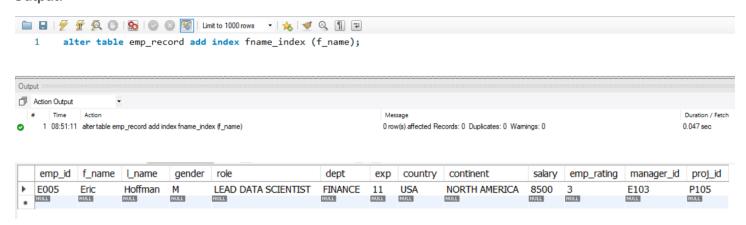
**END CASE:** 

Error Code: 1064. You have an error in your SQL syntax; check the manual that corresponds to your MySQL server version for the right syntax to use near 'CASE WHEN exp <= 2 THEN SET role = 'JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST';
WHEN exp ' at line 4

15. Create an index to improve the cost and performance of the query to find the employee whose FIRST\_NAME is 'Eric' in the employee table after checking the execution plan.

### SQL code:

ALTER TABLE emp\_record ADD INDEX fname\_index (f\_name); SELECT \* FROM emp\_record WHERE f\_name = 'Eric';



16. Write a query to calculate the bonus for all the employees, based on their ratings and salaries (Use the formula: 5% of salary \* employee rating).

# SQL code:

SELECT f\_name, I\_name, salary, ((salary \* .05)\*emp\_rating) AS bonus FROM emp\_record;

	f_name	I_name	salary	bonus
•	Arthur	Black	16500	4125.00
	Eric	Hoffman	8500	1275.00
	William	Butler	9000	900.00
	Dianna	Wilson	5500	1375.00
	Dorothy	Wilson	7700	385.00
	Patrick	Voltz	9500	2375.00
	Emily	Grove	10500	2100.00
	Karene	Nowak	7500	1875.00
	Nian	Zhen	6500	650.00
	Roy	Collins	7000	1050.00
	Steve	Hoffman	5000	750.00
	Pete	Allen	11000	2200.00
	David	Smith	4000	800.00
	Chad	Wilson	5000	500.00
	Claire	Brennan	4300	215.00
	Janet	Hale	10000	1000.00
	Tracy	Norris	8500	1700.00
	Katrina	Allen	3000	150.00
	Jenifer	Jhones	2800	560.00

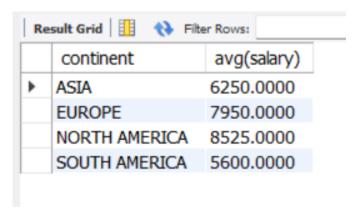
17. Write a query to calculate the average salary distribution based on the continent and country. Take data from the employee record table.

Average salary based on the continent

# SQL code:

SELECT continent, AVG(salary)
FROM emp\_record
GROUP BY continent
ORDER BY continent ASC;

# **Output:**



Average salary based on the country

### SQL code:

SELECT country, AVG(salary)
FROM emp\_record
GROUP BY country
ORDER BY country ASC;

