## Task 2: Advanced Data Analysis

## Step 1: Create the Database

Query:

CREATE DATABASE AdvancedAnalysisDB;

Explanation:

This query creates a new database named 'AdvancedAnalysisDB'.

#### Output:



## Step 2: Use the Created Database

Query:

USE AdvancedAnalysisDB;

Explanation:

Switches the active database context to 'AdvancedAnalysisDB'.



## Step 3: Create the Employees Table

Query:

```
CREATE TABLE Employees (
EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,
Name VARCHAR(100),
DepartmentID INT
);
```

#### **Explanation:**

Creates a table named 'Employees' with columns for Employee ID, Name, and Department ID.

#### Output:



### Step 4: Insert Data into Employees Table

Query:

INSERT INTO Employees (EmployeeID, Name, DepartmentID) VALUES

```
(1, 'Riya', 201),
```

- (2, 'Pratik', 202),
- (3, 'Shravani', 203),
- (4, 'Kartik', 204),
- (5, 'Pratiksha', NULL);

#### Explanation:

Populates the 'Employees' table with sample data.



## Step 5: Create the Departments Table

Query:

#### **CREATE TABLE Departments (**

DepartmentID INT PRIMARY KEY, DepartmentName VARCHAR(100));

#### **Explanation:**

Creates a table named 'Departments' with columns for Department ID and Department Name.

#### Output:



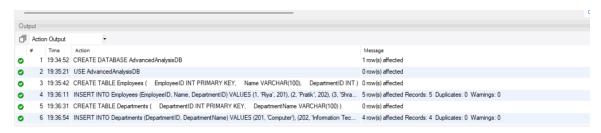
## Step 6: Insert Data into Departments Table

Query:

INSERT INTO Departments (DepartmentID, DepartmentName) VALUES (201, 'Computer'),(202, 'Information Technology'), (203, 'Electrical'),(205, 'Mechanical');

#### **Explanation:**

Populates the 'Departments' table with sample data.



### Step 7: Create the Salaries Table

Query:

```
CREATE TABLE Salaries (
EmployeeID INT,Salary INT,Bonus INT,
FOREIGN KEY (EmployeeID) REFERENCES Employees(EmployeeID)
);
```

#### **Explanation:**

Creates a 'Salaries' table with columns for Employee ID, Salary, and Bonus. It references 'EmployeeID' from the 'Employees' table.

#### Output:



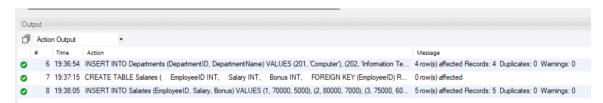
## Step 8: Insert Data into Salaries Table

Query:

```
INSERT INTO Salaries (EmployeeID, Salary, Bonus) VALUES (1,70000, 5000),(2,80000,7000), (3,75000,6000),(4,72000,5500), (5,68000,4000);
```

#### **Explanation:**

Populates the 'Salaries' table with salary and bonus information.



# Step 9: Subquery - Employees Earning Above Average Salary

Query:

SELECT Name, Salary FROM Employees

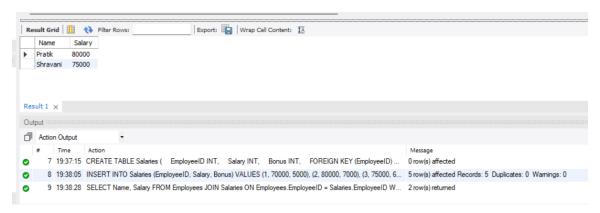
JOIN Salaries ON Employees.EmployeeID = Salaries.EmployeeID

WHERE Salary > (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM Salaries);

#### **Explanation:**

This query identifies employees whose salary exceeds the average salary.

#### Output:



## Step 10: CTE - Total Compensation and Rank Query:

```
WITH Compensation AS (

SELECT

Employees.Name,

Salaries.Salary, Salaries.Bonus,

(Salaries.Salary + Salaries.Bonus) AS TotalCompensation

FROM Employees

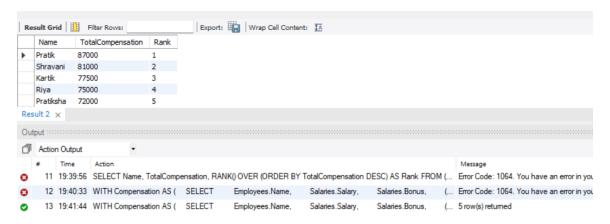
JOIN Salaries ON Employees.EmployeeID = Salaries.EmployeeID
```

SELECT Name, TotalCompensation, RANK() OVER (ORDER BY TotalCompensation DESC) AS `Rank`

#### FROM Compensation; Explanation:

This query calculates total compensation (salary + bonus) for each employee and ranks them.

#### Output:



## Step 11: Window Function - Average Salary and Deviation Query:

#### **SELECT**

Employees.Name,

Departments.DepartmentName,

Salaries.Salary,

AVG(Salaries.Salary) OVER (PARTITION BY Departments.DepartmentName) AS

AvgSalary,

Salaries.Salary - AVG(Salaries.Salary) OVER (PARTITION BY

Departments.DepartmentName) AS Deviation

**FROM Employees** 

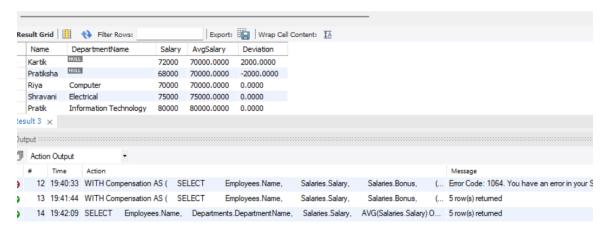
LEFT JOIN Salaries ON Employees. EmployeeID = Salaries. EmployeeID

LEFT JOIN Departments ON Employees.DepartmentID = Departments.DepartmentID;

#### Explanation:

This query calculates the average salary per department and shows how each employee's salary deviates from the average.

#### Output:



## Step 12: Drop Tables and Database

Query:

DROP TABLE Salaries;

DROP TABLE Employees;

**DROP TABLE Departments**;

DROP DATABASE AdvancedAnalysisDB;

