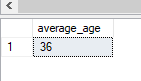
**HR – Analytics SQL Queries**

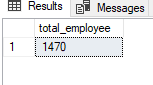
1. use hr;

select \* from hr\_table;

select AVG(Age) as average\_age from hr\_table;

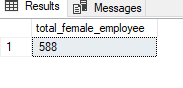


1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as total\_employee from hr\_table;



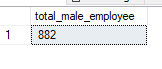
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as total\_female\_employee from hr\_table

where Gender = 'Female';



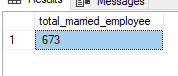
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as total\_male\_employee from hr\_table

where Gender = 'male';



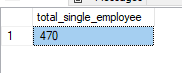
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as total\_married\_employee from hr\_table

where MaritalStatus = 'Married';



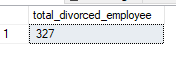
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as total\_single\_employee from hr\_table

where MaritalStatus = 'Single';



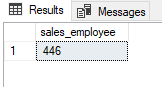
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as total\_divorced\_employee from hr\_table

where MaritalStatus = 'Divorced';



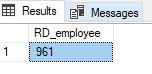
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as sales\_employee from hr\_table

where Department = 'Sales';



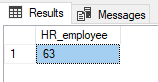
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as RD\_employee from hr\_table

where Department = 'Research & Development';



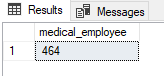
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as HR\_employee from hr\_table

where Department = 'Human Resources';



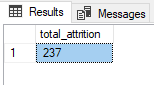
1. select sum(EmployeeCount) as medical\_employee from hr\_table

where EducationField = 'Medical';



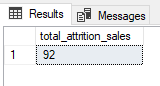
1. select count(Attrition) as total\_attrition from hr\_table

where Attrition = 1;



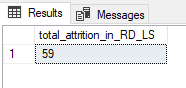
1. select count(Attrition) as total\_attrition\_sales from hr\_table

where Attrition = 1 and Department = 'Sales';

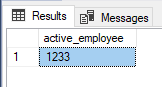


1. select count(Attrition) as total\_attrition\_in\_RD\_LS from hr\_table

where Attrition = 1 and Department = 'Research & Development' and EducationField = 'Life Sciences';

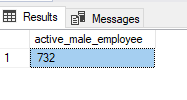


1. select SUM(EmployeeCount) - (select COUNT(Attrition) from hr\_table where Attrition = 1) as active\_employee from hr\_table;



1. select SUM(EmployeeCount) - (select COUNT(Attrition) from hr\_table where Attrition = 1 and Gender = 'Male') as active\_male\_employee from hr\_table

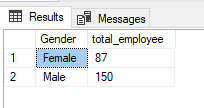
where Gender = 'Male';



1. select Gender, COUNT(Attrition) as total\_employee from hr\_table

where Attrition = 1

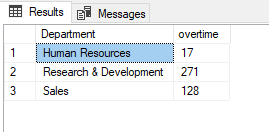
group by Gender;



1. select Department, Count(OverTime) as overtime from hr\_table

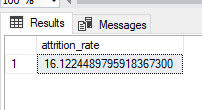
where OverTime = 1

group by Department;



1. select (select COUNT(Attrition) from hr\_table where Attrition = 1) / cast(SUM(EmployeeCount) as numeric)\*100

as attrition\_rate from hr\_table;



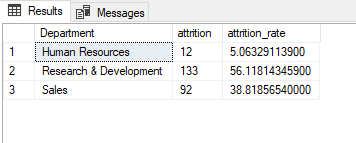
1. select Department, COUNT(Attrition) as attrition,

(cast(count(Attrition) as numeric) / (select Count(Attrition) from hr\_table where Attrition = 1))\*100 as attrition\_rate

from hr\_table

where Attrition = 1

group by Department;



1. select Age, SUM(EmployeeCount) as total\_employee from hr\_table

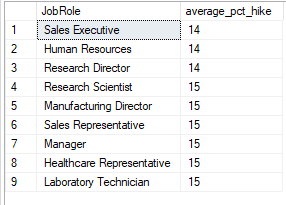
group by Age

order by Age;

1. select JobRole , AVG(PercentSalaryHike) as average\_pct\_hike from hr\_table

group by JobRole

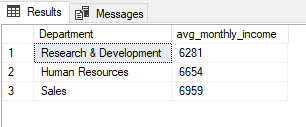
order by average\_pct\_hike;



1. select Department, AVG(MonthlyIncome) avg\_monthly\_income from hr\_table

group by Department

order by avg\_monthly\_income;



1. select BusinessTravel, SUM(EmployeeCount)as employee from hr\_table

group by BusinessTravel;

