⊗ databricks Employee_Attrition

(https://databricks.com) Running Spark in SQL.

SELECT * **FROM** employee

	Age 🔷	Attrition	BusinessTravel	DailyRate	Department	DistanceFromHome	Education	EducationField	EmployeeCount	EmployeeNumb
1	41	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1102	Sales	1	2	Life Sciences	1	1
2	49	No	Travel_Frequently	279	Research & Development	8	1	Life Sciences	1	2
3	37	Yes	Travel_Rarely	1373	Research & Development	2	2	Other	1	4
4	33	No	Travel_Frequently	1392	Research & Development	3	4	Life Sciences	1	5
5	27	No	Travel_Rarely	591	Research & Development	2	1	Medical	1	7
6	32	No	Travel_Frequently	1005	Research & Development	2	2	Life Sciences	1	8
7	59	No	Travel Rarely	1324	Research & Development	3	3	Medical	1	10

select sum(EmployeeCount) from employee

Tabl	3
	sum(EmployeeCount)
1	1470
1 row	

Find out attrition division:

select sum(EmployeeCount), attrition from employee group by 2

Table	
sum(EmployeeCount)	▲ attrition ▲
1 1233	No
2 237	Yes

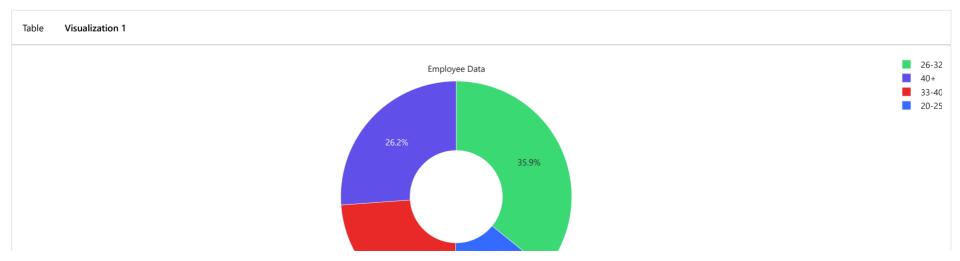
2 rows

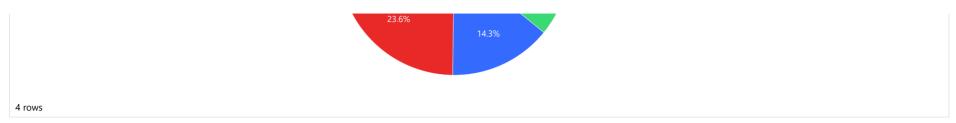
Age analysis- Checking which age group has higher attrition.

select sum(EmployeeCount),Age from employee
where Attrition='Yes'
group by Age

Table		
	sum(EmployeeCount)	Age
1	18	31
2	2	53
3	9	34
4	14	28
5	12	26
6	3	27
7	6	44
39 row	s	

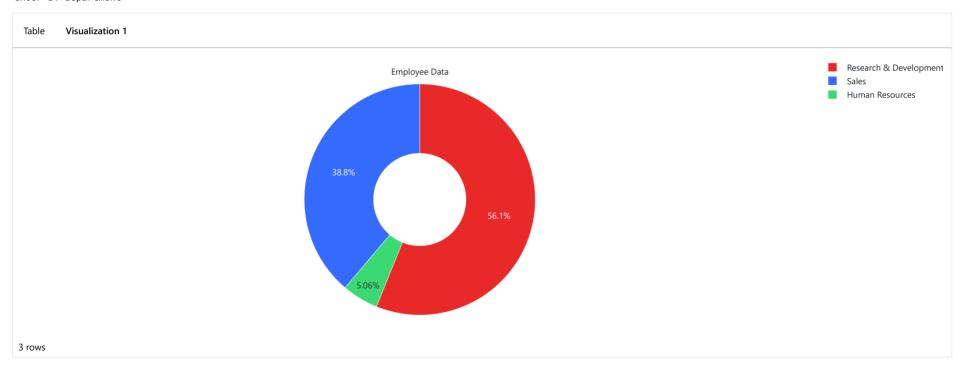
```
select sum(EmployeeCount),
case when age between 20 and 25 then '20-25' when age between 26 and 32 then '26-32' when age between 33 and 40 then '33-40' else '40+' end age_group
from employee
where Attrition='Yes'
group by 2
```





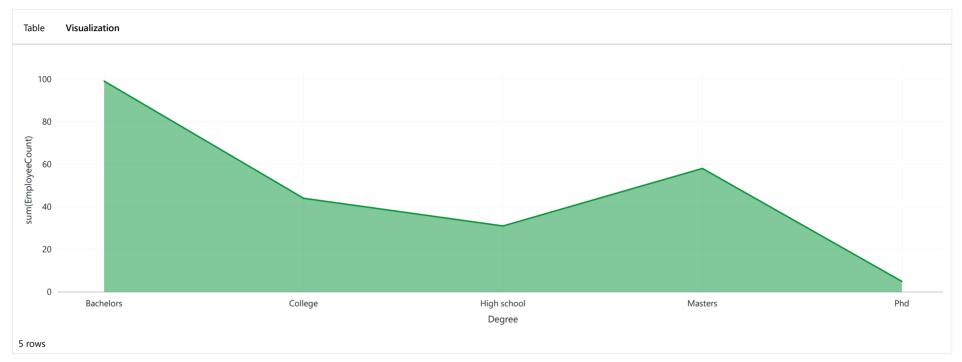
attrition based on departments:

SELECT sum(EmployeeCount),department from employee where attrition='Yes'
GROUP BY department



Attrition based on Education: 1-High School, 2-College, 3-Bachelor, 4-Masters, 5-Phd.

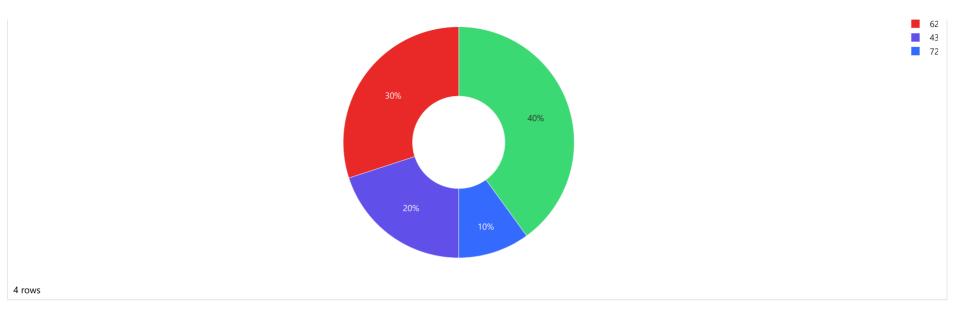
```
SELECT sum(EmployeeCount),
case when Education=1 then 'High school' when Education=2 then 'College' when Education='3' then 'Bachelors' when Education=4 then 'Masters' else 'Phd' end Degree
from employee
where attrition='Yes'
GROUP BY 2
```



Attrition based on team environment: 1-low, 2-medium, 3-satisfied, 4-Very satisfied:

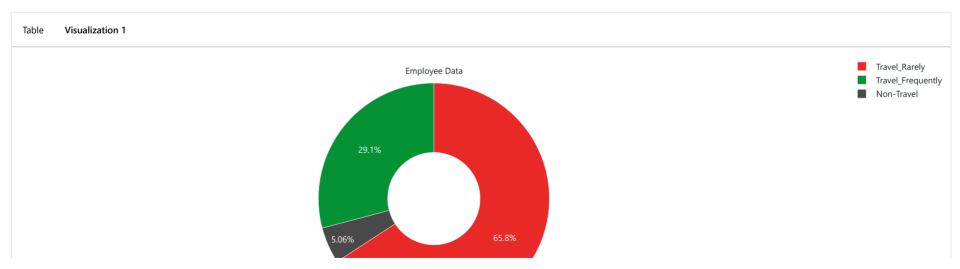
SELECT sum(EmployeeCount), EnvironmentSatisfaction from employee where attrition='Yes' GROUP BY 2





Attrition based on travelling:

SELECT sum(EmployeeCount), BusinessTravel from employee where attrition='Yes' GROUP BY 2





Job Role with the Highest Attrition Rate:

```
SELECT JobRole, (COUNT(*) / SUM(COUNT(*)) OVER ()) AS AttritionRate
FROM employee
WHERE Attrition = 'Yes'
GROUP BY JobRole
ORDER BY AttritionRate DESC
LIMIT 1
```

Table		
	JobRole	AttritionRate
1	Laboratory Technician	0.2616033755274262
row		

Attrition based on Marital Status:

SELECT MaritalStatus, Attrition, COUNT(*) AS Count FROM employee
GROUP BY MaritalStatus, Attrition

	MaritalStatus	Attrition	Count
1	Divorced	Yes	33
2	Married	Yes	84
3	Single	Yes	120
4	Divorced	No	294
5	Single	No	350
6	Married	No	589

6 rows

Average Years at Company for Attrited Employees:

SELECT AVG(YearsAtCompany) AS AvgYearsAtCompany
FROM employee
WHERE Attrition = 'Yes'

Average Monthly Income by Gender:

SELECT Gender, AVG(MonthlyIncome) AS AvgMonthlyIncome FROM employee GROUP BY Gender

Table		
	Gender 	AvgMonthlyIncome
1	Female	6686.566326530612
2	Male	6380.507936507936
rows		'

Distribution of employee tenure among attrited and non-attrited employees:

SELECT
Attrition,
AVG(YearsAtCompany) AS AvgYearsAtCompany,
MEDIAN(YearsAtCompany) AS MedianYearsAtCompany,
MIN(YearsAtCompany) AS MinYearsAtCompany,
MAX(YearsAtCompany) AS MaxYearsAtCompany
FROM employee
GROUP BY Attrition

Attrition		AtCompany MinYearsAtC	Company 📤 MaxYearsAtCompar
1 No 7.36901865369			
	690187 6	0	37
2 Yes 5.13080168776	7637135 3	0	40

Attrition by Work-Life Balance:

Table	Table				
	WorkLifeBalance	Attrition A	Count		
1	3	Yes	127		
2	2	No	286		
3	2	Yes	58		
4	1	No	55		
5	3	No	766		
6	4	No	126		
7	4	Yes	27		
8 rows					