1. Retrieve all columns from the dataset.
2. Select only EmpID, Age, Department, and MonthlyIncome.
3. Count the number of employees in the dataset.
4. Find the distinct job roles available in the company.
5. Retrieve employees whose age is greater than 40.
6. Get employees working in the "Sales" department.
7. Count the number of employees in each department.
8. Retrieve employees who have a monthly income greater than 5000 and work in the "Research & Development" department.
9. Find employees whose job satisfaction score is 4.
10. List employees who work overtime (OverTime = 'Yes').
11. Find employees who have worked at the company for more than 10 years.
12. Select employees who have a performance rating of 3 or higher.
13. Retrieve employees who travel frequently (BusinessTravel = 'Travel\_Frequently').
14. Find employees who are in the "Married" category (MaritalStatus = 'Married').
15. Count how many employees have stock options (StockOptionLevel > 0).
16. Intermediate Level:
17. Find the average monthly income of employees in each department.
18. Get the top 5 employees with the highest monthly income.
19. Find the number of employees grouped by job role.
20. Find the employee with the maximum YearsAtCompany.
21. Get the average age of employees in each education field.
22. Retrieve employees who joined in the last 5 years (YearsAtCompany <= 5).
23. Count employees who have had a salary hike of more than 15%.
24. Get the minimum, maximum, and average DailyRate of employees.
25. Find the percentage of employees who left (Attrition = 'Yes').
26. Retrieve the employees who have worked for more than 3 companies (NumCompaniesWorked > 3).
27. Find employees who have been promoted in the last 2 years (YearsSinceLastPromotion <= 2).
28. Retrieve employees who have the highest work-life balance (WorkLifeBalance = 4).
29. Rank employees by MonthlyIncome within their department.
30. Find employees who have spent more time with their current manager than their years at the company (YearsWithCurrManager > YearsAtCompany).
31. Get the employees who are the youngest and oldest in the dataset.