

✓ Create Database

```
create database Zooplehr;
```

✓ Create Table "Employee personal"

```
USE zooplehr;
```

```
CREATE TABLE employee_personal (  
    ID INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    firstname VARCHAR(20),  
    lastname VARCHAR(20),  
    gender CHAR(1),  
    dob DATE,  
    email VARCHAR(100),  
    phone VARCHAR(20)  
);
```

✓ Create Table "Employee Job"

```
create table employee_job (  
    id int primary key,  
    department varchar(50),  
    job varchar (50),  
    salary int,  
    hiredate date,  
    terminationdate date,  
    foreign key (id) references employee_personal (id)  
);
```

✓ Insert Data into Table "Employee Personal"

```
INSERT INTO employee_personal (id, FirstName, LastName, Gender, dob, Email, Phone) VALUES  
(101, 'Sini', 'Babu', 'F', '1995-07-20', 'sinibabu@gmail.com', '9123456789'),  
(102, 'Anu', 'Joseph', 'F', '1993-05-15', 'anujoseph@gmail.com', '9123456790'),  
(103, 'Deepak', 'Varma', 'M', '1990-03-25', 'deepakvarma@gmail.com', '9123456791'),  
(104, 'Reena', 'Kurian', 'F', '1996-09-10', 'reenakurian@gmail.com', '9123456792'),  
(105, 'Riyas', 'Khan', 'M', '1989-12-30', 'riyaskhan@gmail.com', '9123456793'),  
(106, 'Anjali', 'Menon', 'F', '1994-08-18', 'anjalinmenon@gmail.com', '9123456794'),  
(107, 'Vishnu', 'Das', 'M', '1992-11-05', 'vishnudas@gmail.com', '9123456795'),  
(108, 'Lisha', 'Mathew', 'F', '1991-04-22', 'lishamathew@gmail.com', '9123456796'),  
(109, 'Arjun', 'Nair', 'M', '1997-06-12', 'arjunnair@gmail.com', '9123456797'),  
(110, 'Meera', 'Sasidharan', 'F', '1993-10-28', 'meerasasi@gmail.com', '9123456798'),
```

```
(111, 'Sudeep', 'Krishna', 'M', '1988-02-14', 'sudeepkrishna@gmail.com', '9123456799'),
(112, 'Gayathri', 'Mohan', 'F', '1995-01-09', 'gayathrimohan@gmail.com', '9123456800'),
(113, 'Rahul', 'Pillai', 'M', '1990-07-01', 'rahulpillai@gmail.com', '9123456801'),
(114, 'Neethu', 'John', 'F', '1992-03-17', 'neethujohn@gmail.com', '9123456802'),
(115, 'Jithin', 'Thomas', 'M', '1994-12-05', 'jithinthomas@gmail.com', '9123456803');
```

✧ Insert Data into Table "Employee Job"

```
INSERT INTO employee_job (id, Department, Job, Salary, HireDate, TerminationDate) VALUES
(101, 'HR', 'HR Assistant', 28000, '2020-03-15', NULL),
(102, 'Finance', 'Accountant', 32000, '2019-06-01', NULL),
(103, 'IT', 'Software Engineer', 45000, '2018-11-10', NULL),
(104, 'Marketing', 'Marketing Executive', 30000, '2021-04-05', NULL),
(105, 'Sales', 'Sales Executive', 31000, '2020-02-20', '2023-07-01'),
(106, 'IT', 'UI Designer', 40000, '2019-08-15', NULL),
(107, 'Finance', 'Financial Analyst', 35000, '2017-12-10', NULL),
(108, 'HR', 'Recruiter', 29000, '2022-01-05', NULL),
(109, 'IT', 'Backend Developer', 46000, '2020-06-01', NULL),
(110, 'Marketing', 'Content Strategist', 30500, '2019-05-15', NULL),
(111, 'Sales', 'Sales Manager', 50000, '2016-09-01', '2022-12-31'),
(112, 'Finance', 'Payroll Officer', 34000, '2021-03-18', NULL),
(113, 'IT', 'Data Analyst', 43000, '2020-10-01', NULL),
(114, 'HR', 'HR Manager', 38000, '2018-07-07', '2025-06-08'),
(115, 'Marketing', 'Social Media Manager', 31000, '2023-02-01', '2025-06-09');
```

✧ Data Modifications

Unique for Email

```
alter table employee_personal ADD unique (email);
```

Data Type change of Phone number as INT

```
alter table employee_personal modify phone bigint;
```

Update Salary for an Employee. ID 109 = 12000 amount increase.

```
select *from employee_job where id=109;
```

Check NULL values in TerminationDate of employee_job

```
select * from employee_job
where terminationdate is null;
```

Check NULL values in salary and experience of employee_job

```
select * from employee_job  
where salary is null or experience is null;
```

Rename

```
update employee_personal  
set lastname = "R Menon"  
where id = 106;
```

Add a new column to employee personal table

```
ALTER TABLE employee_job ADD COLUMN experience VARCHAR(255);
```

Adding values into experience column

```
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 101;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 3 WHERE id = 102;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 103;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 3 WHERE id = 104;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 105;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 3 WHERE id = 106;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 107;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 3 WHERE id = 108;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 109;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 3 WHERE id = 110;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 111;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 3 WHERE id = 112;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 113;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 3 WHERE id = 114;  
UPDATE employee_job SET experience = 5 WHERE id = 115;  
select* from employee_job;
```

✓ Join the Tables

```
select * from employee_personal  
right join employee_job  
ON employee_personal.id= employee_job.id;
```

Update Salary

```
UPDATE employee_job  
SET Salary = Salary + 5000
```

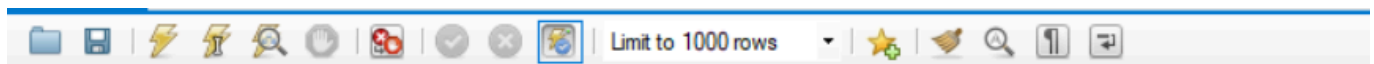
```
WHERE ID = 115;
```

```
SELECT * FROM employee_job WHERE ID = 115;
```

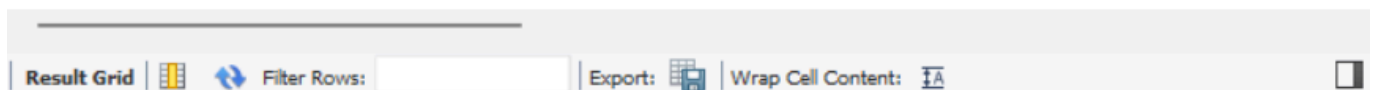
✓ Analysis

1. How many employees are there in total?

```
select count(*) as total_employees  
from employee_personal;
```



```
1 • select count(*) as total_employees  
2   from employee_personal;
```



	total_employees
▶	15

Ans:15

2. What is the headcount of IT department?

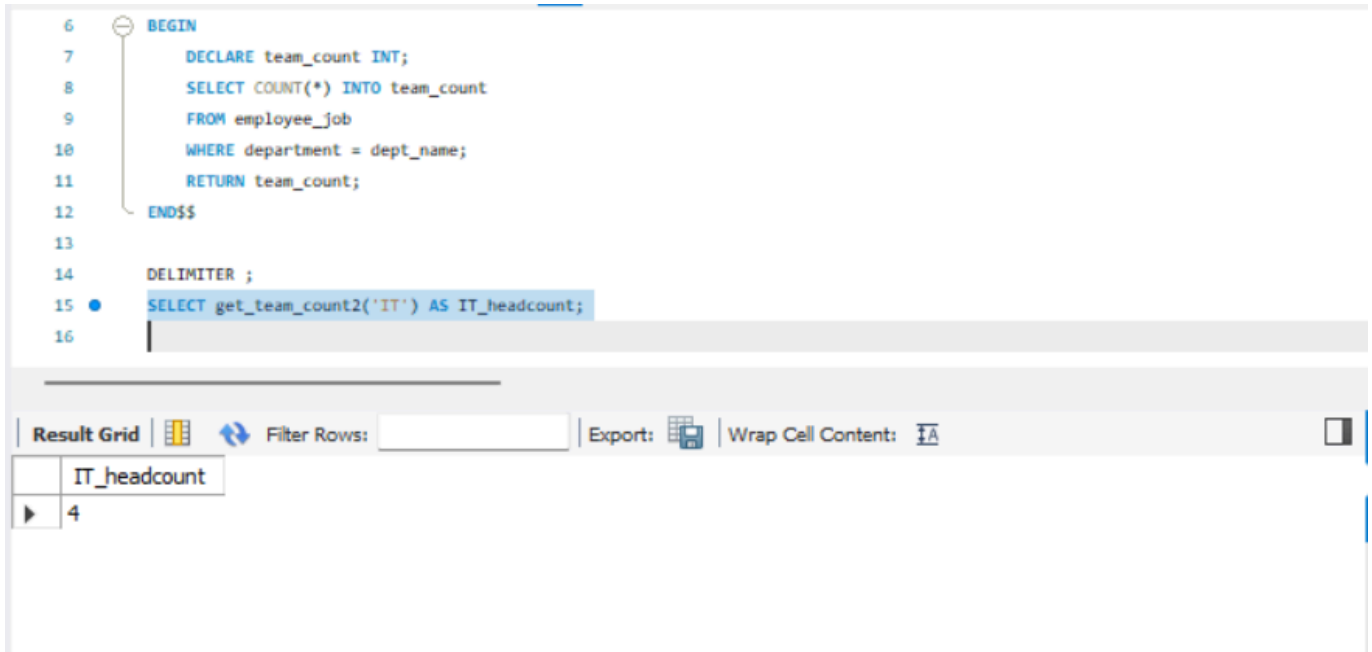
```
DELIMITER $$
```

```
CREATE FUNCTION get_team_count2(dept_name VARCHAR(30))  
RETURNS INT  
DETERMINISTIC  
BEGIN  
    DECLARE team_count INT;  
    SELECT COUNT(*) INTO team_count  
    FROM employee_job
```

```
WHERE department = dept_name;  
RETURN team_count;  
END$$
```

```
DELIMITER ;
```

```
SELECT get_team_count2('IT') AS IT_headcount;
```



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook cell with the following SQL code:

```
6 BEGIN  
7     DECLARE team_count INT;  
8     SELECT COUNT(*) INTO team_count  
9     FROM employee_job  
10    WHERE department = dept_name;  
11    RETURN team_count;  
12 END$$  
13  
14 DELIMITER ;  
15 SELECT get_team_count2('IT') AS IT_headcount;  
16
```

Below the code editor, the 'Result Grid' tab is active, displaying the output of the SQL query:

IT_headcount
4

Ans:

- Finance-3
- HR-3
- IT-4
- Marketing-3
- Sales-2

3. What is the average salary per department?

```
select department, AVG(salary) as averagesalary  
from employee_job  
group by department;
```

```
1 • select department, AVG(salary) as averagesalary
2   from employee_job
3  group by department;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
department	averagesalary		
HR	31666.6667		
Finance	33666.6667		
IT	43500.0000		
Marketing	32166.6667		
Sales	40500.0000		

Ans:

Finance- 33666.6667

HR- 31666.6667

IT- 46500.0000

Marketing- 30500.0000

Sales- 40500.0000

4. What is the gender distribution?

```
select gender, count(*) as genderdistribution
from employee_personal
group by gender;
```

```
1 • select gender, count(*) as genderdistribution
2   from employee_personal
3   group by gender;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	gender	genderdistribution			
▶	F	8			
	M	7			

Female-8

Male-7

5. List top 5 highest-paid employees.

```
select id, salary
from employee_job
order by salary desc
limit 5;
```

```
1 • select id, salary
2   from employee_job
3   order by salary desc
4   limit 5;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Edit:	Export/Import:	Wrap Cell Content:	Fetch
	id	salary					
▶	111	50000					
	109	46000					
	103	45000					
	113	43000					
	106	40000					

109 IT 58000

111 Sales 50000

103 IT 45000

113 IT 43000

106 IT 40000

6. Which departments have more than 1 employee?

```
select department, count(*) as employeecount
from employee_job
group by department
having count(*)>1
order by employeecount desc;
```

```
1 • select department, count(*) as employeecount
2   from employee_job
3   group by department
4   having count(*)>1
5   order by employeecount desc;
```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	department	employeecount			
▶	IT	4			
	HR	3			
	Finance	3			
	Marketing	3			
	Sales	2			

IT 4

HR 3

Marketing 3

Finance 3

Sales 2

7. Who are the employees earning above the average salary?

```
select * from employee_job
where salary > (select avg(salary)
from employee_job);
```



```

1 • select * from employee_job
2   where salary > (select avg(salary)
3   from employee_job);

```

Result Grid							
		Filter Rows:		Edit:		Export/Import:	
	id	department	job	salary	hiredate	terminationdate	experience
▶	103	IT	Software Engineer	45000	2018-11-10	NULL	5
	106	IT	UI Designer	40000	2019-08-15	NULL	3
	109	IT	Backend Developer	46000	2020-06-01	NULL	5
	111	Sales	Sales Manager	50000	2016-09-01	2022-12-31	5
	113	IT	Data Analyst	43000	2020-10-01	NULL	5
	114	HR	HR Manager	38000	2018-07-07	2025-06-08	3

IT 103 Software Engineer 45000

IT 106 UI Designer 40000

IT 109 Backend Developer 58000

Sales 111 Sales Manager 50000

IT 113 Data Analyst 43000

114 HR Manager 38000

8. Number of employees hired each year

```

select year(hiredate) as hiredate,count(*) as hiredemployees
from employee_job
group by year (hiredate)
order by year (hiredate);

```

```

1 • select year(hiredate) as hiredate,count(*) as hiredemployees
2   from employee_job
3   group by year (hiredate)
4   order by year (hiredate);

```

Result Grid			Filter Rows:	Export:	Wrap Cell Content:
	hiredate	hiredemployees			
▶	2016	1			
	2017	1			
	2018	2			
	2019	3			
	2020	4			
	2021	2			
	2022	1			
	2023	1			

Create a full view and Exporting into CSV Filw

```

CREATE VIEW full_employee_view AS
SELECT
    ep.ID,
    ep.firstname,
    ep.lastname,
    ep.gender,
    ep.dob,
    ep.email,
    ep.phone,
    ej.department,
    ej.job,
    ej.salary,
    ej.hiredate,
    ej.terminationdate,
    ej.experience
FROM employee_personal ep
JOIN employee_job ej
    ON ep.ID = ej.id;

select* from full_employee_view;

```

```
1 ● CREATE VIEW full_employee_view AS
2 SELECT
3     ep.ID,
4     ep.firstname,
5     ep.lastname,
6     ep.gender,
7     ep.dob,
8     ep.email,
9     ep.phone,
10    ej.department,
11    ej.job,
12    ej.salary,
13    ej.hiredate,
14    ej.terminationdate,
15    ej.experience
```