

Data Transform Assignment (Human Resources)

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1a) & c)

Schema:

```
CREATE TABLE employee_sales  
(  
  Attrition string,  
  Department string,  
  JobSatisfaction int,  
  MonthlyIncome int  
);
```

✓ Execute Save As Insert UDF Visual Explain

RESULTS LOG VISUAL EXPLAIN TEZ UI

Filter columns x

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employee_sales.attrition employee_sales.department employee_sales.jobssatisfaction employee_sales.monthlyincome

b) Schema to load employee table into new table:

```
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE employee_sales  
SELECT Attrition, Department, JobSatisfaction, MonthlyIncome  
FROM employee;
```

Screenshot showing first 10 rows below

employee_sales.attrition	employee_sales.department	employee_sales.jobssatisfaction	employee_sales.monthlyincome
Yes	Sales	4	5993
No	Research & Development	2	5130
Yes	Research & Development	3	2090
No	Research & Development	3	2909
No	Research & Development	2	3468
No	Research & Development	4	3068
No	Research & Development	1	2670
No	Research & Development	3	2693
No	Research & Development	3	9526
No	Research & Development	3	5237

2) Rounded data in the MonthlyIncome to the nearest 1000 using the following schema:

```
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE employee_sales
SELECT Attrition, Department, JobSatisfaction, ROUND(MonthlyIncome, -3) AS
MonthlyIncome
FROM employee_sales;
```

Filter columns						
employee_sales.attrition	employee_sales.department	employee_sales.jobsatisfaction	employee_sales.monthlyincome			
Yes	Sales	4	6000			
No	Research & Development	2	5000			
Yes	Research & Development	3	2000			
No	Research & Development	3	3000			
No	Research & Development	2	3000			
No	Research & Development	4	3000			
No	Research & Development	1	3000			
No	Research & Development	3	3000			
No	Research & Development	3	10000			
No	Research & Development	3	5000			

3) Filtered to find those in the sales department with schema:

```
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE employee_sales
SELECT *
FROM employee_sales
WHERE Department LIKE "%Sales%";
```

employee_sales.attrition	employee_sales.department	employee_sales.jobsatisfaction	employee_sales.monthlyincome
Yes	Sales	4	6000
No	Sales	4	15000
Yes	Sales	1	3000
No	Sales	2	7000
No	Sales	1	19000
Yes	Sales	4	2000
Yes	Sales	3	3000
No	Sales	4	2000
No	Sales	1	5000
No	Sales	3	9000

4) Ordered the data by jobsatisfaction from highest to lowest with schema:

```
INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE employee_sales
SELECT *
FROM employee_sales
ORDER by JobSatisfaction DESC;
```

employee_sales.attrition	employee_sales.department	employee_sales.jobsatisfaction	employee_sales.monthlyincome
No	Sales	4	5000
No	Sales	4	9000
No	Sales	4	18000
No	Sales	4	10000
No	Sales	4	7000
No	Sales	4	8000
Yes	Sales	4	1000
No	Sales	4	5000
No	Sales	4	7000
No	Sales	4	10000