CREATE TABLE EmployeeResignations (

EmployeeID INT PRIMARY KEY,

Name VARCHAR(100),

Gender VARCHAR(10),

Age INT,

Department VARCHAR(50),

JobRole VARCHAR(50),

DateOfJoining DATE,

DateOfExit DATE,

PerformanceRating INT,

ResignationReason VARCHAR(100),

LastWorkingLocation VARCHAR(50)

);

INSERT INTO EmployeeResignations VALUES

(1, 'Sneha Sharma', 'Female', 37, 'HR', 'HR Specialist', '2007-04-20', '2023-06-23', 5, 'Better Opportunity', 'Chennai'),

(2, 'Ravi Sharma', 'Male', 27, 'HR', 'HR Specialist', '2016-05-02', '2024-01-31', 1, 'Work-life Balance', 'Hyderabad'),

(3, 'Vikas Singh', 'Male', 50, 'Marketing', 'SEO Specialist', '2005-02-23', '2023-03-02', 2, 'Retirement', 'Bangalore'),

(4, 'John Patel', 'Male', 43, 'Sales', 'Sales Executive', '2013-07-10', '2015-08-10', 3, 'Low Job Satisfaction', 'Chennai'),

(5, 'John Sharma', 'Female', 56, 'Sales', 'Sales Manager', '2006-10-08', '2020-02-24', 3, 'Work-life Balance', 'Kolkata');

1. Department and Job Role with Highest Resignations

SELECT Department, JobRole, COUNT(*) AS ResignationCount

FROM EmployeeResignations

GROUP BY Department, JobRole

ORDER BY ResignationCount DESC;

```
26
27  1. Department and Job Role with Highest Resignations
28  SELECT Department, JobRole, COUNT(*) AS ResignationCount
29  FROM EmployeeResignations
30  GROUP BY Department, JobRole
31  ORDER BY ResignationCount DESC;
32
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Department	JobRole	ResignationCount
HR	HR Specialist	2
Marketing	SEO Specialist	1
Sales	Sales Executive	1
Sales	Sales Manager	1

2. Average Age and Tenure at Resignation

SELECT AVG(Age) AS AvgAge, AVG(DATEDIFF(DateOfExit, DateOfJoining)/365.25) AS AvgTenure
FROM EmployeeResignations;

```
33  2. Average Age and Tenure at Resignation
34  SELECT
35   AVG(Age) AS AvgAge,
36   AVG(DATEDIFF(DateOfExit, DateOfJoining)/365.25) AS AvgTenure
37  FROM EmployeeResignations;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

AvgAge	AvgTenure
42.6000	11.48090349

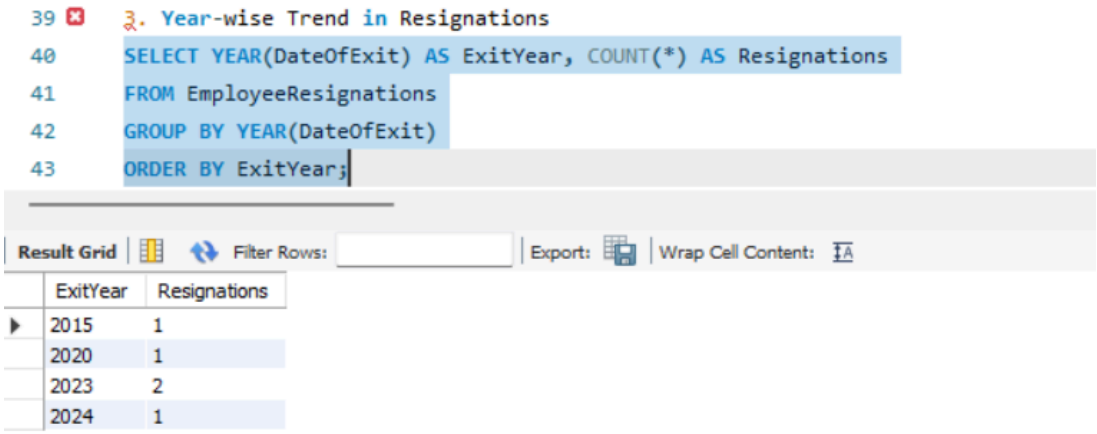
3. Year-wise Trend in Resignations

SELECT YEAR(DateOfExit) AS ExitYear,

COUNT(*) AS Resignations FROM EmployeeResignations

GROUP BY YEAR(DateOfExit)

ORDER BY ExitYear;



```
3. Year-wise Trend in Resignations
SELECT YEAR(DateOfExit) AS ExitYear, COUNT(*) AS Resignations
FROM EmployeeResignations
GROUP BY YEAR(DateOfExit)
ORDER BY ExitYear;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

ExitYear	Resignations
2015	1
2020	1
2023	2
2024	1

4. Most Common Resignation Reasons

SELECT ResignationReason, COUNT(*) AS Count

FROM EmployeeResignations

GROUP BY ResignationReason

ORDER BY Count DESC

```sql
4. Most Common Resignation Reasons
SELECT ResignationReason, COUNT(*) AS Count
FROM EmployeeResignations
GROUP BY ResignationReason
ORDER BY Count DESC;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

ResignationReason	Count
Work-life Balance	2
Better Opportunity	1
Retirement	1
Low Job Satisfaction	1

5. Gender and Department-wise Resignation Split

SELECT Department, Gender, COUNT(*) AS ResignationCount

FROM EmployeeResignations

GROUP BY Department, Gender

ORDER BY Department, Gender;

```sql
5. Gender and Department-wise Resignation Split
SELECT Department, Gender, COUNT(*) AS ResignationCount
FROM EmployeeResignations
GROUP BY Department, Gender
ORDER BY Department, Gender;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

Department	Gender	ResignationCount
HR	Female	1
HR	Male	1
Marketing	Male	1
Sales	Female	1
Sales	Male	1

6. Performance Rating at Exit Distribution

SELECT PerformanceRating, COUNT(*) AS EmployeesExited

FROM EmployeeResignations

GROUP BY PerformanceRating

ORDER BY PerformanceRating;

```
57  6. Performance Rating at Exit Distribution
58  SELECT PerformanceRating, COUNT(*) AS EmployeesExited
59  FROM EmployeeResignations
60  GROUP BY PerformanceRating
61  ORDER BY PerformanceRating;
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content:

PerformanceRating	EmployeesExited
1	1
2	1
3	2
5	1