**Data Analysis**

There were 6 total tables included in the CSV dataset:

* departments
* dept\_emp
* dept\_manager
* employees
* salaries
* titles

It was found that there are really two "main" tables: *departments* and *employees*. The other tables relate to these two tables. As such, *departments* have the *dept\_no* **primary key** while *employees* holds the *emp\_no* **primary key** and the other three tables have at least one of those two fields as **foreign keys** except for the titles table.

**Relationships**

* **departments 1-to-many to dept\_emp**: employees can belong to more than one department over time (for example, switching departments)
* **departments many-to-many to dept\_manager**: departments can multiple managers assigned to them over time. Managers can (theoretically at least) manage multiple departments over time
* **employees many-to-many to titles**: employees can have more than one title as they may be promoted. One title can have many employees assigned with the same title. Therefore, a many-to-many relationship. With this database, it shows that the emp\_title\_id that relates to the employees.
* **employees many-to-many to salaries**: mirror of previous relationship. Because employees can have more than one title as they get promoted, they may have more than one salary level. One salary level can have many employees as multiple employees can make the same salary. Therefore, a many-to-many relationship
* **employees many-to-1 to dept\_emp**: a department can contain multiple employees
* **employees many-to-1 to dept\_manager**: a manager can have many employees under his/her team