

ScienceQTech Employee Performance Mapping

ScienceQtech is a startup that works in the Data Science field. ScienceQtech has worked on fraud detection, market basket, self-driving cars, supply chain, algorithmic early detection of lung cancer, customer sentiment, and the drug discovery field. With the annual appraisal cycle around the corner, the HR department has asked you (Junior Database Administrator) to generate reports on employee details, their performance, and on the project that the employees have undertaken, to analyze the employee database and extract specific data based on different requirements.

Objective:

To facilitate a better understanding, managers have provided ratings for each employee which will help the HR department to finalize the employee performance mapping. As a DBA, you should find the maximum salary of the employees and ensure that all jobs are meeting the organization's profile standard. You also need to calculate bonuses to find extra cost for expenses. This will raise the overall performance of the organization by ensuring that all required employees receive training.

Task 1:

Create Database and import tables	
Create a database named employee, then import data_science_team.csv proj_table.csv and emp_record_table.csv into the employee database from the given resources	
SQL Query	Comment
CREATE DATABASE employee;	Create a database
USE DATABASE employee;	Use the created database
Import tables “ emp_record_table.csv ”, “ proj_table.csv ”, “ data_science_team.csv ” using the Table Data Import Wizard.	
Outcome	
Database is created and Tables are imported using “Table Data Import Wizard”	

Task 2:

ER Diagram	
Create an ER diagram for the given employee database	
SQL Query	Comment
Outcome / Conclusion	
ER Diagram is created using www.gliffy.com	

Task 3:

SELECT Statement	
Write a query to fetch EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, and DEPARTMENT from the employee record table, and make a list of employees and details of their department	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT FROM emp_record_table;	Fetch the mentioned columns from the table emp_record_table and display
Outcome / Conclusion	
List with the required columns.	

Task 4:

WHERE Clause	
Write a query to fetch EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPARTMENT, and EMP_RATING if the EMP_RATING is: <ul style="list-style-type: none">less than twogreater than fourbetween two and four	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT, EMP_RATING FROM emp_record_table WHERE EMP_RATING < 2;	Fetch the required columns from emp_record_table for employees having rating less than 2
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT, EMP_RATING FROM emp_record_table WHERE EMP_RATING > 4;	Fetch the required columns from emp_record_table for employees having rating greater than 4
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT, EMP_RATING FROM emp_record_table WHERE EMP_RATING BETWEEN 2 AND 4;	Fetch the required columns from emp_record_table for employees having rating between 2 and 4
Outcome / Conclusion	
Lists containing the required fields	

Task 5:

CONCAT	
Write a query to concatenate the FIRST_NAME and the LAST_NAME of employees in the Finance department from the employee table and then give the resultant column alias as NAME	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT CONCAT(FIRST_NAME, ‘ ’, LAST_NAME) AS NAME FROM emp_record_table WHERE DEPT = “FINANCE”;	Concatenate the First_name and last_name with a space in between for all employees in Finance Department
Outcome / Conclusion	
Column with the name “NAME”, containing the full name of all employees of Finance Department	

Task 6:

COUNT, SELF JOIN and GROUP BY	
Write a query to list only those employees who have someone reporting to them. Also, show the number of reporters (including the President)	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT E.EMP_ID, E.FIRST_NAME, E.LAST_NAME, E.ROLE, COUNT(R.EMP_ID) AS NUMBER_OF_REPORTERS FROM emp_record_table AS E, emp_record_table AS R WHERE E.MANAGER_ID = R.EMP_ID GROUP BY E.EMP_ID;	Fetch the required columns from emp_record_table where the employee is a manager and create a new column containing the count of employees under each manager.
Outcome / Conclusion	
List of all managers along with number of employees reporting to them.	

Task 7:

UNION	
Write a query to list down all the employees from the healthcare and finance departments using union. Take data from the employee record table	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE DEPT = "HEALTHCARE" UNION SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE DEPT = "FINANCE";	Fetch all records from emp_record_table for employees in Healthcare and Finance department
Outcome / Conclusion	
Table containing details of employees of Healthcare and Finance Department	

Task 8:

PARTITION	
Write a query to list down employee details such as EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, DEPARTMENT, and EMP_RATING grouped by dept. Also include the respective employee rating along with the max emp rating for the department	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, DEPT, EMP_RATING, MAX(EMP_RATING) OVER (PARTITION BY ROLE) AS MAX_EMP_RATING FROM emp_record_table;	Fetch the required columns and calculate maximum EMP_RATING for each Role from emp_record_table
Outcome / Conclusion	
Table containing details of employees along with maximum rating in their respective departments	

Task 9:

MIN() & MAX()	
Write a query to calculate the minimum and the maximum salary of the employees in each role. Take data from the employee record table	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT ROLE, MIN(SALARY), MAX(SALARY) FROM emp_record_table GROUP BY ROLE;	Group the data by roles and fetch minimum and maximum salary for each role
Outcome / Conclusion	
Table containing each role and it's minimum and maximum salary.	

Task 10:

RANK()	
Write a query to assign ranks to each employee based on their experience. Take data from the employee record table	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, EXP, RANK() OVER (ORDER BY EXP) AS EXP_RANK FROM emp_record_table;	Fetch the required columns and add a column EXP_RANK containing the rank of employees according to their experience.
Outcome / Conclusion	
Table containing required columns and rank of each employee	

Task 11:

CREATE VIEW	
Write a query to create a view that displays employees in various countries whose salary is more than six thousand. Take data from the employee record table	
SQL Query	Comment
CREATE VIEW emp_salary AS SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, COUNTRY, SALARY FROM emp_record_table WHERE SALARY > 6000;	Create a View containing details of employees having salary more than 6000.
SELECT * FROM emp_salary	Display all the details from the view created above
Outcome / Conclusion	
Table containing required columns for employees having salary more than 6000. The view is save for future use	

Task 12:

NESTED SELECT	
Write a nested query to find employees with experience of more than ten years. Take data from the employee record table	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE EMP_ID IN (SELECT EMP_ID FROM emp_record_table WHERE EXP > 10);	Fetch all details from emp_record_table where the EMP_ID is present in the list of EMP_IDs who have experience more than 10 years
Outcome / Conclusion	
Table containing all details of employees having experience more than 10 years.	

Task 13:

STORED PROCEDURE	
Write a query to create a stored procedure to retrieve the details of the employees whose experience is more than three years. Take data from the employee record table	
SQL Query	Comment
DELIMITER // CREATE PROCEDURE emp_exp() BEGIN SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE EXP > 3; END //	Initialise a delimiter // Create a procedure that fetch all data of employees having experience more than 3 years
DELIMITER ;	Reset Delimiter to ;
Outcome / Conclusion	
Store Procedure is created	

Task 14:

STORED FUNCTION	
Write a query using stored functions in the project table to check whether the job profile assigned to each employee in the data science team matches the organization's set standard	
SQL Query	Comment
<pre> DELIMITER && CREATE FUNCTION check_profile (EXP INT, ROLE VARCHAR(25)) RETURNS VARCHAR(50) DETERMINISTIC BEGIN DECLARE check_status VARCHAR(20); IF (EXP <= 2 AND ROLE = "JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST") THEN SET check_status = "MATCH"; ELSEIF (EXP > 2 AND EXP <= 5 AND ROLE = "ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST") THEN SET check_status = "MATCH"; ELSEIF (EXP > 5 AND EXP <= 10 AND ROLE = "SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST") THEN SET check_status = "MATCH"; ELSEIF (EXP > 10 AND EXP <= 12 AND ROLE = "LEAD DATA SCIENTIST") THEN SET check_status = "MATCH"; ELSEIF (EXP > 12 AND EXP <=16 AND ROLE = "MANAGER") THEN SET check_status = "MATCH"; ELSE SET check_status = "NO MATCH"; END IF; RETURN(check_status) END && </pre>	<p>Initialise a delimiter //</p> <p>Create a function that takes two inputs EXP and ROLE and returns a VARCHAR.</p> <p>Declare a VARCHAR "check_status" and set its value as "MATCH" or "NO MATCH" considering if the conditions are met.</p> <p>Return the variable check_status</p>
DELIMITER ;	Reset Delimiter to ;
<pre> SELECT FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, EXP, check_profile(EXP, ROLE) FROM emp_record_table </pre>	Fetch the required columns and create a new column containing the data returned by above created function.
Outcome / Conclusion	
Store Function is created	

Task 15:

INDEX	
Create an index to improve the cost and performance of the query to find the employee whose FIRST_NAME is 'Eric' in the employee table after checking the execution plan	
SQL Query	Comment
CREATE INDEX ind_first_name ON emp_record_table(FIRST_NAME);	Create an index for FIRST_NAME
SELECT * FROM emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME = "Eric";	Fetch data for employees having first name as Eric
Outcome / Conclusion	
Index is created Data of Eric is displayed	

Task 16:

BONUS CALCULATION	
Write a query to calculate the bonus for all the employees, based on their ratings and salaries (Use the formula: 5% of salary * employee rating)	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SSALARY, EMP_RATING, (SALARY*0.05*EMP_RATING) AS BONUS FROM emp_record_table;	Fetch details of employees and calculate their Bonus and display in a new column
Outcome / Conclusion	
Table containing Employee bonus is displayed	

Task 17:

AVG()	
Write a query to calculate the average salary distribution based on the continent and country. Take data from the employee record table	
SQL Query	Comment
SELECT CONTINENT, AVG(SALARY) AS AVERAGE_SALARY_BY_CONTINENT FROM emp_record_table GROUP BY CONTINENT;	Fetch the continents and average salary in each continent
SELECT COUNTRY, AVG(SALARY) AS AVERAGE_SALARY_BY_COUNTRY FROM emp_record_table GROUP BY COUNTRY;	Fetch the country and average salary in each country
Outcome / Conclusion	
Tables containing continents and average salary in each continent. Tables containing country and average salary in each country.	