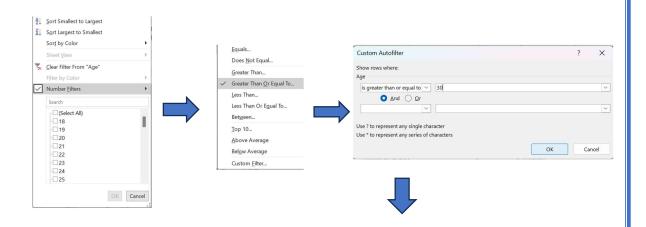


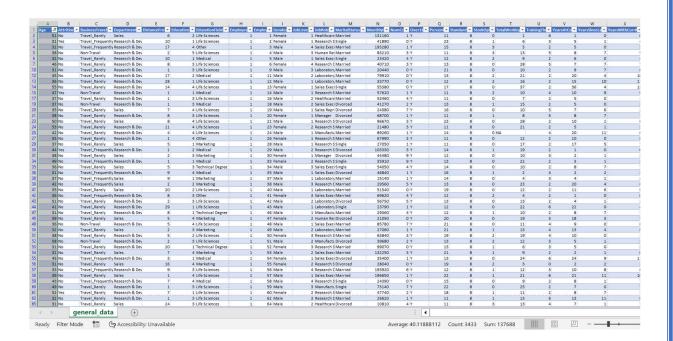


TASK 2 :- HR DATA ANALYSIS USING POWER BI AND MS EXCEL



 Using Excel, how would you filter the dataset to only show employees aged 30 and above? With the help of conditional formatting in excel, help us to sort the data With the help of number filter, we can filter the employees aged 30 and above





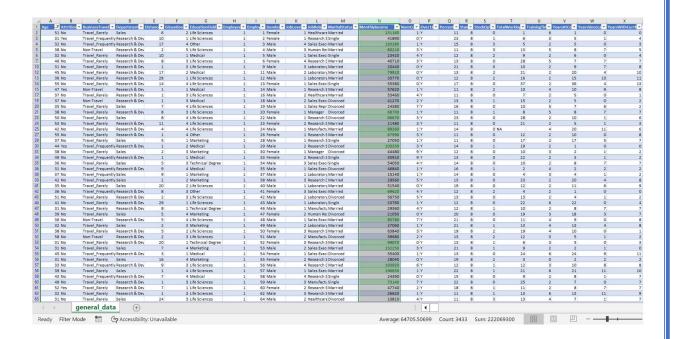


2. Create a pivot table to summarize the average Monthly Income by Job Role

Job Role	•	Average of MonthlyIncome	
Healthcare Representative Laboratory Technician		60983.74046	
		66314.05405	
Manufacturing Director	69183.72414		
Research Director Research Scientist		65473.125	
		64975.68493	
Sales Representative		65370.96386	
Grand Total		65029.31293	

3. Apply conditional formatting to highlight employees with Monthly Income above the company's average income.

- Where Company's average taken as 64.7k
- The values which are formatted to green colour represents the values that are greater than monthly average income of employees





4. Create a bar chart in Excel to visualize the distribution of employee ages

• To visualize 4410 employee ages in Bar chart is not an appropriate/right visual to present the Data, So I'm using an Histogram to observe the distribution of all employee ages.

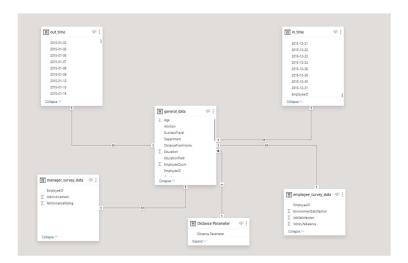


5. Identify and clean any missing or inconsistent data in the "Department" column.

• There are no No Inconsistence or missing values are present inside the Department column



- 6. In Power BI, establish a relationship between the "EmployeeID" in the employee data and the "EmployeeID" in the time tracking data.
 - The relation between general_data (fact table) and time tracking data(in_time & out_time) are 1-1 relationship with employee id as the primary key between the tables.



7. Using DAX, create a calculated column that calculates the average years an employee has spent with their current manager.

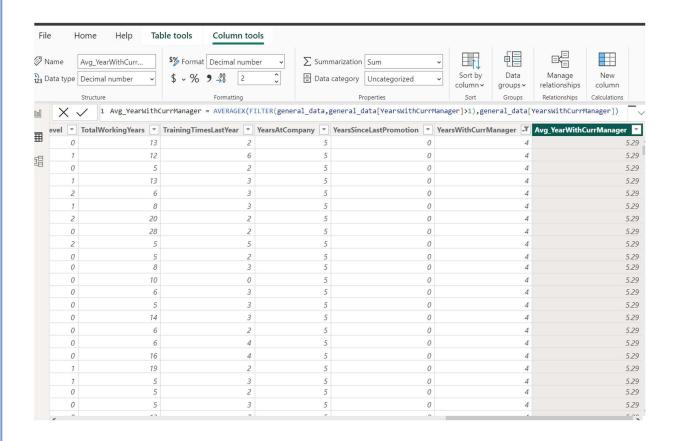
Formula used to calculate Average years employee has spent with their current

Avg_Year_With_Curr_Manager =

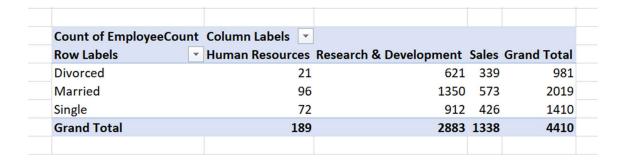
AVERAGEX(FILTER(general_data,general_data[YearsWithCurrManager]>1), general_data[YearsWithCurrManager])

• there are 782 Employees Who doesn't even worked for atleast 1 year with the current manager So by excluding those employees, I've been calculated only for employees who have been worked for atleast 1 year with the current manager





8. Using Excel, create a pivot table that displays the count of employees in each Marital Status category, segmented by Department.



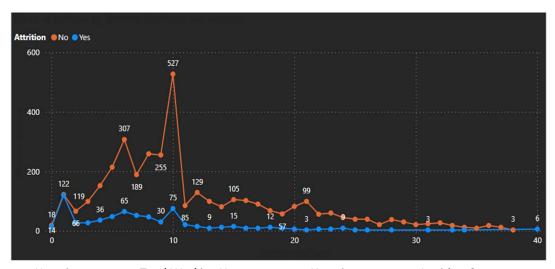


9. Apply conditional formatting to highlight employees with both above-average Monthly Income and above-average Job Satisfaction.





10.In Power BI, create a line chart that visualizes the trend of Employee Attrition over the years



X - axis represents Total Working Years

Y - axis represents Attrition Count



From above Fig

"Yes " Represents that Employee has left the Company in previous year ightarrow Blue line

11.Describe how you would create a star schema for this dataset, explaining the benefits of doing so.

Consider general_data table as an fact table and rest other tables as an Dimension tables, By connecting employee id column of fact table with all the dimension table of primary key(i.e, employee id).

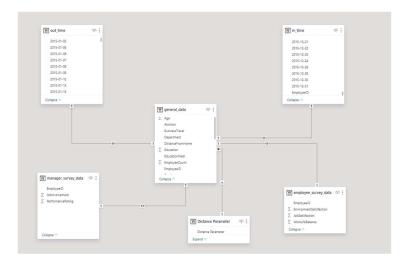
BENEFITS:-

• Simplicity and Ease of Understanding

The star schema's simplicity makes it easy to understand and navigate for analysts and users. With direct links between the fact table and each dimension table, querying and analyzing data becomes more intuitive.

• Improved Query Performance

Query performance tends to be optimized in star schemas, especially with a 1-1 relationship, as it reduces the number of joins required to retrieve information. This streamlined structure generally leads to faster query execution



[&]quot;No" Represents that Employee has not left the Company in previous year → Orange line



12. Using DAX, calculate the rolling 3-month average of Monthly Income for each employee.

From Given Data Source,

Employees having only one Monthly income value. So it's not possible to calculate the

Rolling 3 months average for employees.

Incase, IF we are given with the past 3 months monthly income then average of 3 months can be calculated as follows:

Rolling 3-Month Avg Income =

VAR LastDate = MAX(YourIncomeTable[Date])
RETURN
CALCULATE(AVERAGE(YourIncomeTable[Income]),
FILTER(ALL(YourIncomeTable), YourIncomeTable[Date] <= LastDate &&
YourIncomeTable[Date] >= DATEADD(LastDate, -2, MONTH)))

13.Create a hierarchy in Power BI that allows users to drill down from Department to Job Role to further narrow their analysis.

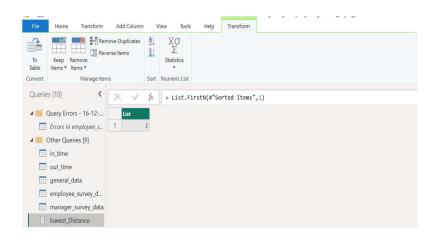
 1^{st} level of Hierarchy in the below matrix table was Department 2^{nd} level of Hierarchy in the below matrix table was Job Role

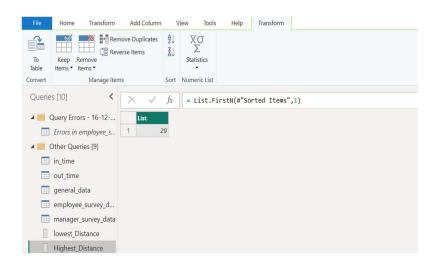
Department		Count of EmployeeID	Average of MonthlyIncome
	Human Resources	187	58101.44
	Healthcare Representative	8	97050.00
	Human Resources	3	20140.00
	Laboratory Technician	38	79142.11
	Manager	9	87603.33
	Manufacturing Director	24	55690.00
	Research Director	3	74460.00
	Research Scientist	36	52776.67
	Sales Executive	54	45062.22
	Sales Representative	12	28255.00
	Research & Development	2865	67223.87
	Healthcare Representative	259	59481.81
	Human Resources	108	64283.89
	Laboratory Technician	491	67514.32
	Manager	206	67942.38
	Manufacturing Director	282	71393.79
	Research Director	153	68191.50
	Research Scientist	561	68071.55
	Sales Executive	628	67617.63
	Sales Representative	177	67140.85
	Sales	1330	61382.71
	Healthcare Representative	122	61911.80
	Human Resources	45	47273.33
	Laboratory Technician	244	61958.36
	Manager	90	50610.00
	Manufacturing Director	123	66965.37
	Research Director	81	60535.56
	Research Scientist	275	60106.11
	Sales Executive	293	63762.49
	Sales Representative	57	69017.89
	Total	4382	65061.70



14. How can you set up parameterized queries in Power BI to allow users to filter data based on the Distance from Home column?

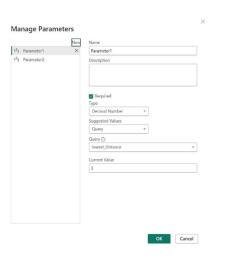
• Firstly we have to create an New Querys in the power query editor as below, which should be the lowest distance value and highest Distance value



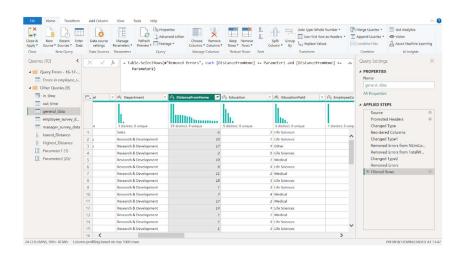


 Then ,We have to set the parameters under manage parameters section by assigning the above created queries to the Parameters





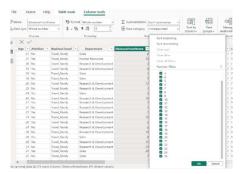
 In next step we have to set the number filter for Distance from home column measure by assigning the created parameters as an range values for the column



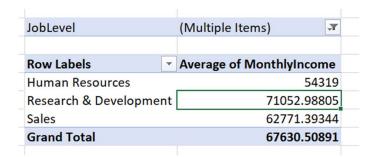
- Save & close the power query editor
- Now, Save the file in type of power BI Desktop type.
- After, user can customise the data according his requirement
- Where I had given the parameter 3 as an lowest distance and 25 as an highest distance from home, So which loads the data only between 3km and 25km distance from home values, which was been depicted in below SS.







15.In Excel, calculate the total Monthly Income for each Department, considering only the employees with a Job Level greater than or equal to 3.



16.Explain how to perform a What-If analysis in Excel to understand the impact of a 10% increase in Percent Salary Hike on Monthly Income.

To understand the impact of a 10% increase in the Percent Salary Hike on monthly income, follow these steps in Excel:



1. Prepare your data:

Ensure your table includes columns for:
 Employee Name: To distinguish individuals.

Current Salary: Monthly salary before the hike.

Percent Salary Hike: Percentage increase applied to the base salary (currently set at 0%).

2. Calculate New Salary:

Insert a new column named "New Salary."
 enter the formula: =Current Salary * 1+Percent Salary Hike/100.

3. Calculate Increased Income:

• Insert another column named "Increased Income." formula: =New Salary - Current Salary.

4. Explore Scenarios:

- Change the value in the "Percent Salary Hike" cell to analyze different scenarios (e.g., 5%, 10%,15%).
- Use Goal Seek to find the salary hike needed to achieve a desired "Increased Income" for a specific employee.

By following these steps, we can effectively perform a What-If analysis in Excel to understand the impact of a 10% increase (or any other percentage) in Percent Salary Hike on monthly income for all the employees. This versatile tool allows to explore different scenarios and gain valuable insights for informed decision-making.

17. Verify if the data adheres to a predefined schema. What actions would you take if you find inconsistencies?

Yes, the data is completely adhere to a predefined schema

if we find any inconsistencies in data , These are Actions that can be performed to address Inconsistencies in data



IDENTIFY INCONSISTENCIES:

Review the predefined schema or data model to understand the expected structure, formats, and data types. Compare the actual data against the predefined schema to identify inconsistencies, such as missing fields, incorrect data types, unexpected values, or structural deviations.

DOCUMENT ISSUES:

Document all inconsistencies, errors, or deviations found in the data. Create a report outlining the specific issues encountered compared to the predefined schema.

DATA CLEANSING:

Perform data cleansing activities to rectify inconsistencies, such as correcting data types, removing duplicates, filling missing values, or transforming data to match the expected format.

NORMALIZATION OR STANDARDIZATION:

Normalize or standardize the data to ensure it adheres to the predefined schema. This might involve reformatting data, restructuring columns, or applying consistent naming conventions.

VALIDATION AND VERIFICATION:

Apply validation checks or scripts to verify the modified data against the predefined schema. Confirm that the inconsistencies have been addressed and the data now aligns with the expected structure.

COMMUNICATE WITH STAKEHOLDERS:

Communicate findings and actions taken to relevant stakeholders, such as data owners, analysts, or decision-makers. Discuss any challenges encountered and proposed solutions.

UPDATE DOCUMENTATION:

Update documentation or data dictionaries to reflect any changes made to accommodate the data inconsistencies. Maintain clear documentation for future reference.

ITERATIVE PROCESS:

Continuous monitoring and refinement are essential. Regularly review and validate data against the predefined schema, as data may evolve or new inconsistencies may arise.