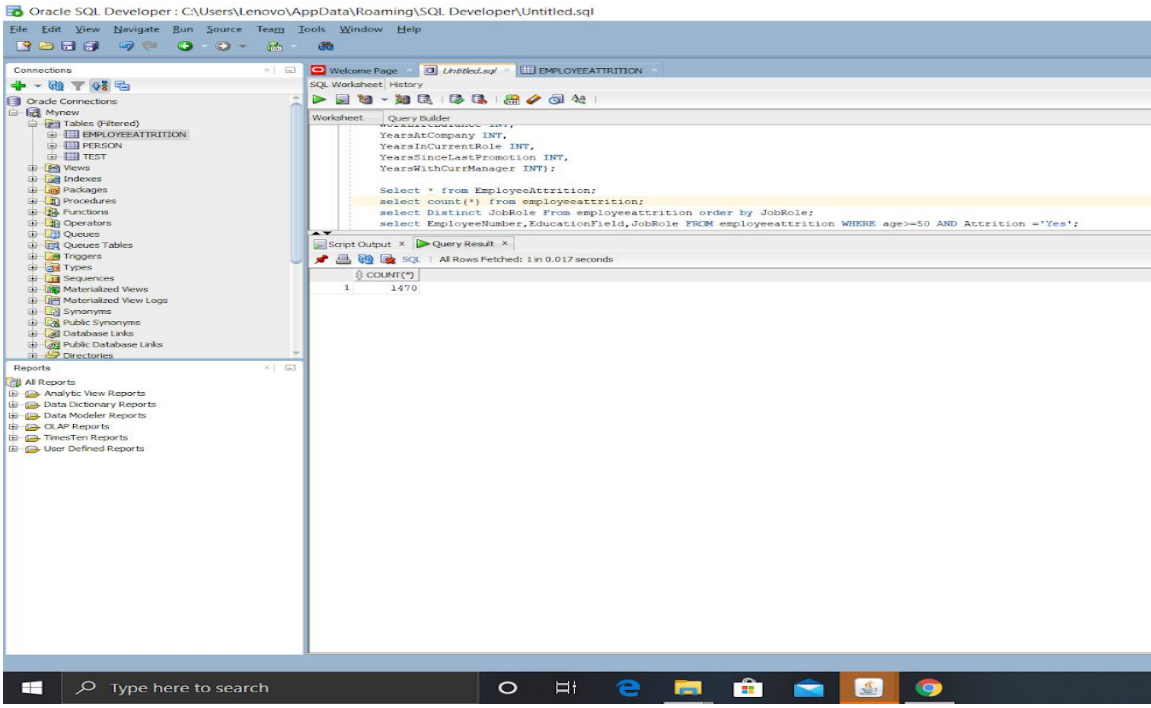
Assignment SQL

```
CREATE TABLE EmployeeAttrition(
        Age INT,
        Attrition varchar(20),
        BusinessTravel varchar(20),
        DailyRate INT,
        Department varchar(255),
        DistanceFromHome INT,
        Education INT,
        EducationField varchar(100),
        EmployeeCount INT,
        EmployeeNumber INT,
        EnvironmentSatisfaction INT,
        Gender varchar(100),
        HourlyRate INT,
        JobInvolvement INT,
        JobLevel INT,
        JobRole varchar(100),
        JobSatisfaction INT,
        MaritalStatus varchar(100),
        MonthlyIncome INT,
        MonthlyRate INT,
        NumCompaniesWorked INT,
        Over18 varchar(3),
        Overtime varchar(10),
        PercentSalaryHike INT,
        PerformanceRating INT,
        RelationshipSatisfaction INT,
        StandardHours INT,
        StockOptionLevel INT,
        TotalWorkingYears INT,
        TrainingTimesLastYear INT,
        WorkLifeBalance INT,
        YearsAtCompany INT,
        YearsInCurrentRole INT,
        YearsSinceLastPromotion INT,
        YearsWithCurrManager INT);
```

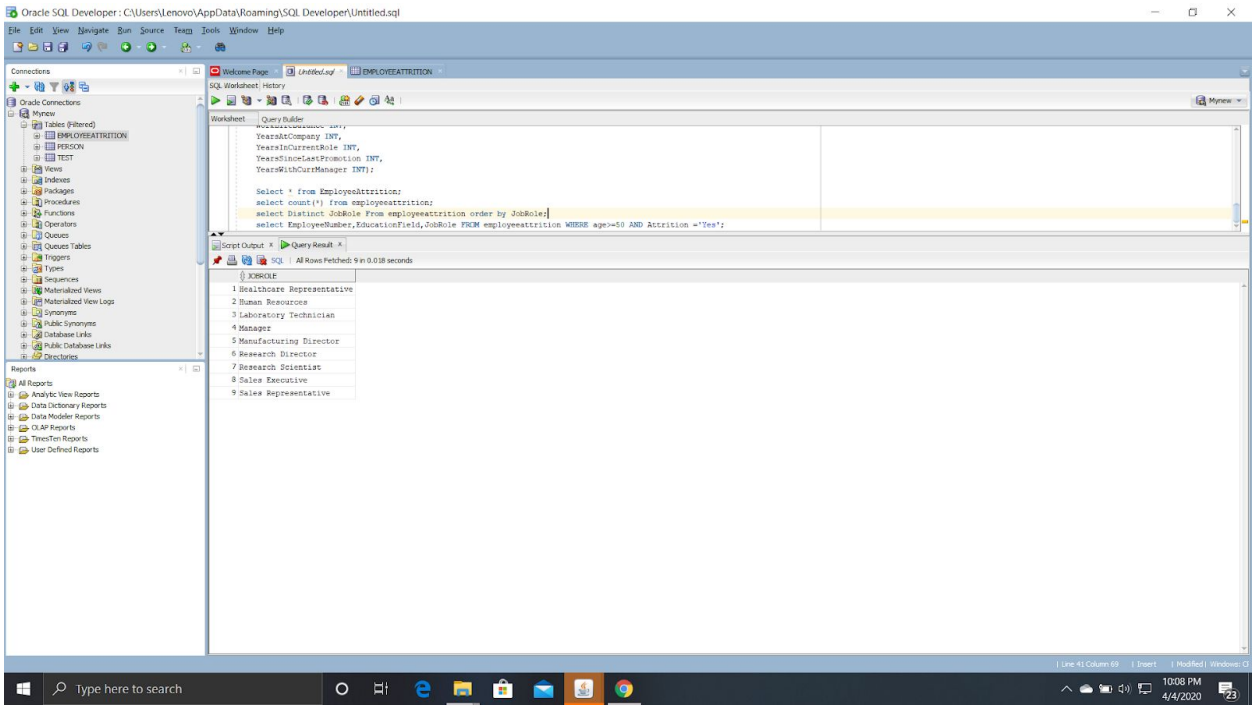
a. Count the total number of records in the table. (5 points)

select count(*) from employeeattrition;



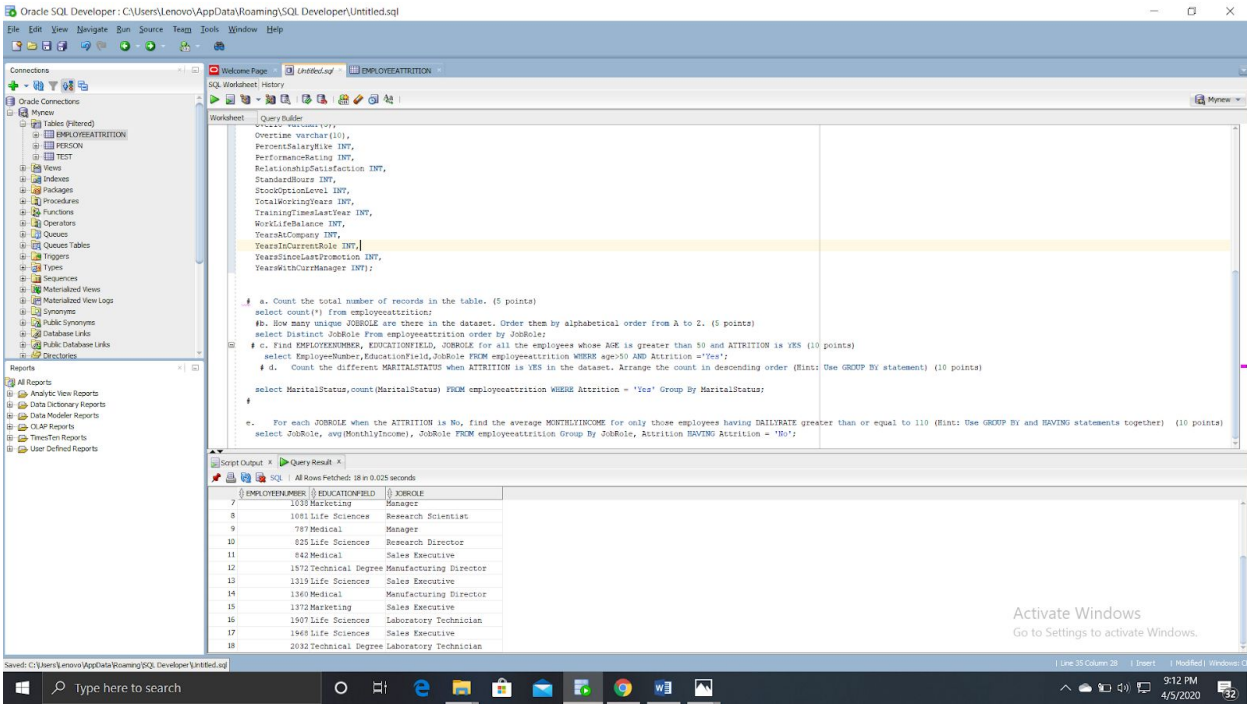
#b. How many unique JOBROLE are there in the dataset. Order them by alphabetical order from A to Z. (5 points)

select Distinct JobRole From employeeattrition order by JobRole;



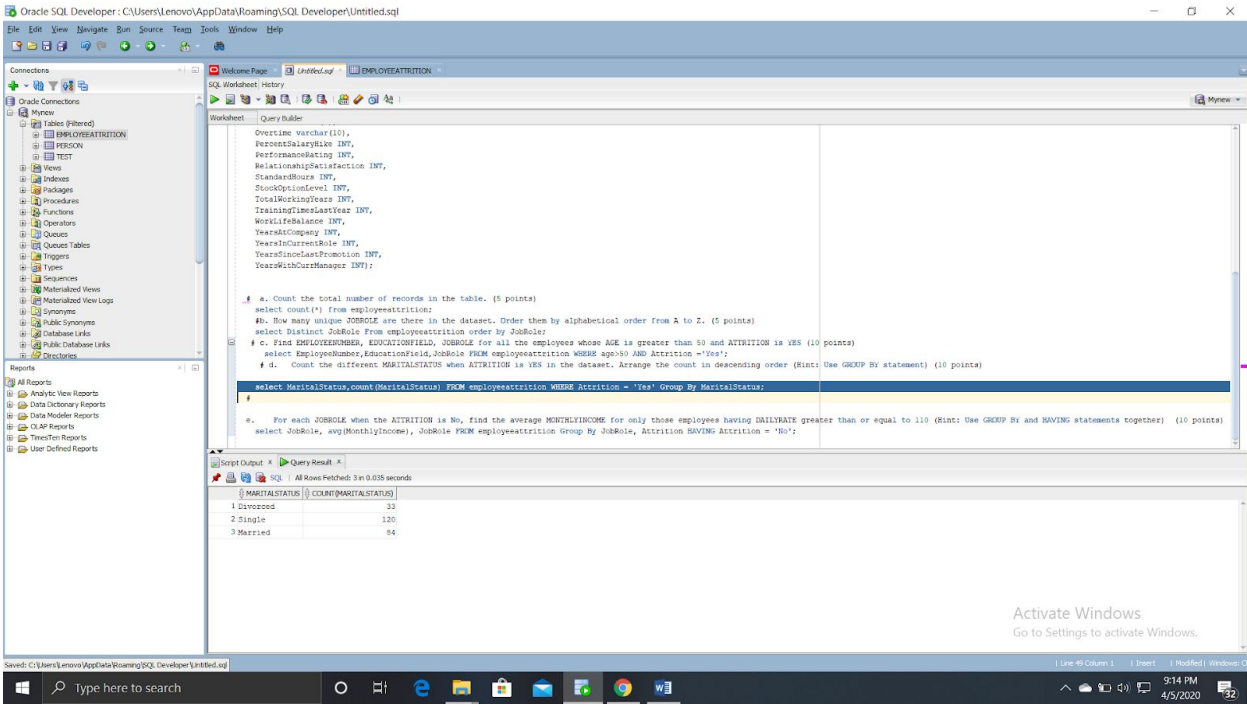
c. Find EMPLOYEENUMBER, EDUCATIONFIELD, JOBROLE for all the employees whose AGE is greater than 50 and ATTRITION is YES (10 points)

```
select EmployeeNumber,EducationField,JobRole FROM employeeattrition WHERE age>50 AND Attrition ='Yes';
```



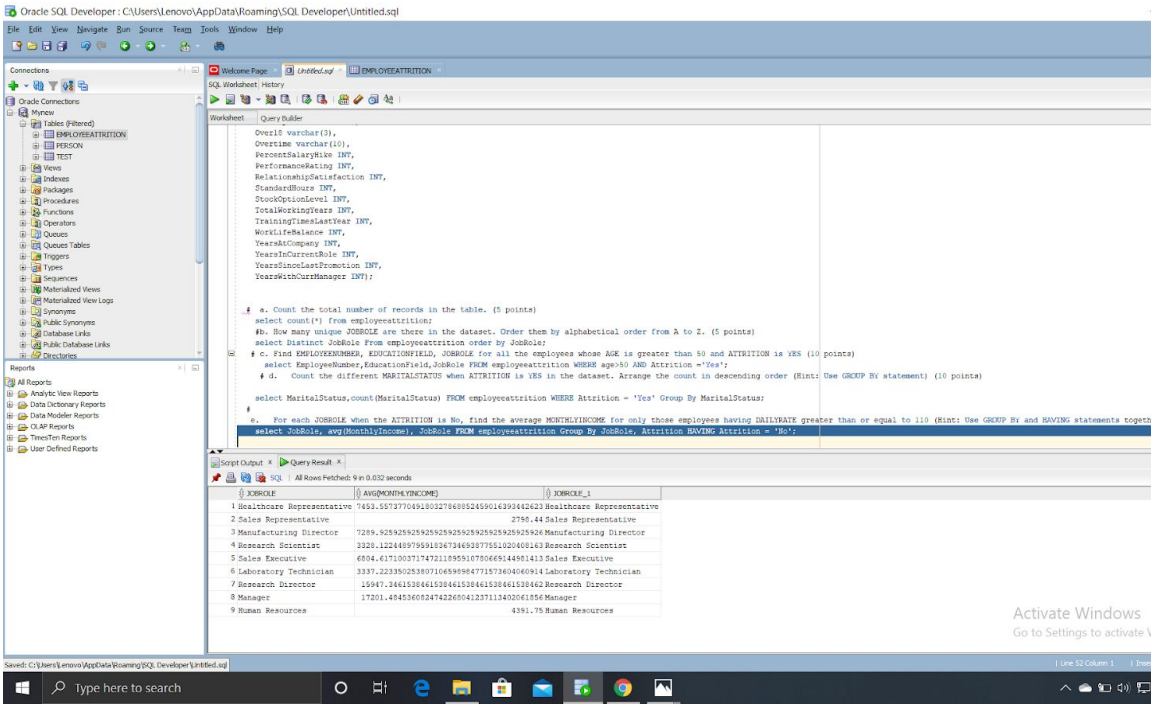
d. Count the different MARITALSTATUS when ATTRITION is YES in the dataset. Arrange the count in descending order (Hint: Use GROUP BY statement) (10 points)

```
select MaritalStatus,count(MaritalStatus) FROM employeeattrition WHERE Attrition = 'Yes' Group By MaritalStatus;
```



e. For each JOBROLE when the ATTRITION is No, find the average MONTHLYINCOME for only those employees having DAILYRATE greater than or equal to 110 (Hint: Use GROUP BY and HAVING statements together) (10 points)

select JobRole, avg(MonthlyIncome), JobRole FROM employeeattrition Group By JobRole, Attrition HAVING Attrition = 'No';


Oracle SQL Developer : C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Roaming\SQL Developer\Untitled.sql
File Edit View Navigate Run Source Team Tools Window Help
Connections
Oracle Connections
Myview
Tables (Filtered)
EMPLOYEEATTRITION
PERSON
TEST
Views
Indexes
Packages
Procedures
Functions
Operators
Queues
Queues Tables
Triggers
Types
Sequences
Materialized Views
Materialized View Logs
Synonyms
Public Synonyms
Database Links
Public Database Links
Directories
Reports
All Reports
Analytic View Reports
Data Dictionary Reports
Data Modeler Reports
OLAP Reports
TimesTen Reports
User Defined Reports
Welcome Page
Untitled.sql
EMPLOYEEATTRITION
SQL Worksheet History
Worksheet
Query Builder
Over18 varchar(3),
Overtime varchar(10),
PercentSalaryHike INT,
PerformanceRating INT,
RelationshipSatisfaction INT,
StandardHours INT,
StockOptionLevel INT,
TotalWorkingYears INT,
TrainingTimesLastYear INT,
WorkLifeBalance INT,
YearsAtCompany INT,
YearsInCurrentRole INT,
YearsSinceLastPromotion INT,
YearsWithCurrManager INT);
# a. Count the total number of records in the table. (5 points)
select count(*) from employeeattrition;
#b. How many unique JOBROLE are there in the dataset. Order them by alphabetical order from A to Z. (5 points)
select Distinct JobRole From employeeattrition order by JobRole;
c. Find EMPLOYEENUMBER, EDUCATIONFIELD, JOBROLE for all the employees whose AGE is greater than 50 and ATTRITION is YES (10 points)
select EmployeeNumber,EducationField,JobRole FROM employeeattrition WHERE age>50 AND Attrition ='Yes';
# d. Count the different MARITALSTATUS when ATTRITION is YES in the dataset. Arrange the count in descending order (Hint: Use GROUP BY statement) (10 points)
select MaritalStatus,count(MaritalStatus) FROM employeeattrition WHERE Attrition = 'Yes' Group By MaritalStatus;
#
e. For each JOBROLE when the ATTRITION is No, find the average MONTHLYINCOME for only those employees having DAILYRATE greater than or equal to 110 (Hint: Use GROUP BY and HAVING statements togeth
select JobRole, avg(MonthlyIncome), JobRole FROM employeeattrition Group By JobRole, Attrition HAVING Attrition = 'No';
Script Output
Query Result
All Rows Fetched: 9 in 0.032 seconds
JOBROLE
AVG(MONTHLYINCOME)
JOBROLE_1
1 Healthcare Representative 7453.557377049180327868852459016393442623 Healthcare Representative
2 Sales Representative 2790.44 Sales Representative
3 Manufacturing Director 7289.925925925925925925925925925926 Manufacturing Director
4 Research Scientist 3328.122448979591836734693877551020408163 Research Scientist
5 Sales Executive 6804.617100371747211895910780669144981413 Sales Executive
6 Laboratory Technician 3337.223350253807106598984771573604060914 Laboratory Technician
7 Research Director 15947.346153846153846153846153846153846 Research Director
8 Manager 17201.484536082474226804123711340206185 Manager
9 Human Resources 4391.75 Human Resources
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate
Saved: C:\Users\Lenovo\AppData\Roaming\SQL Developer\Untitled.sql
Line 52 Column 1
Type here to search