# **Employee Performance Mapping - SQL Project Submission**

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Course Name: Data Acquisition and Manipulation using SQL

Project Name: Employee Performance Mapping

# **Database Setup**

#### Task #1

Created Database, Make Database Active, Created Tables & Imported Data

CREATE DATABASE IF NOT EXISTS employee; USE employee;

## **Created Tables:**

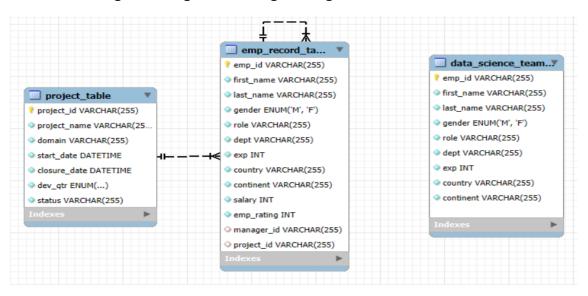
```
CREATE TABLE project table (
      project_id VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
 project_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 domain VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 start_date DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
 closure_date DATETIME NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
 dev_qtr ENUM("Q1", "Q2", "Q3", "Q4") NOT NULL,
 status VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
 CONSTRAINT project_table_project_name_unique UNIQUE(project_name)
);
CREATE TABLE emp_record_table (
      emp_id VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
      first_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      last name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
       gender ENUM('M', 'F') NOT NULL,
      role VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      dept VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      exp INT NOT NULL,
      country VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      continent VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      salary INT NOT NULL,
      emp_rating INT NOT NULL,
      manager id VARCHAR(255),
      project_id VARCHAR(255),
      CONSTRAINT emp record table exp check CHECK(exp >= 0),
      CONSTRAINT emp_record_table_salary_check CHECK(salary > 2500),
```

```
CONSTRAINT emp_record_table_emp_rating_check CHECK(emp_rating
BETWEEN 1 AND 5),
      CONSTRAINT emp_record_table_project_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(project_id)
REFERENCES project_table(project_id) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,
      CONSTRAINT emp_record_table_manager_id_fk FOREIGN KEY(manager_id)
REFERENCES emp_record_table(emp_id)
);
CREATE TABLE data_science_team (
      emp_id VARCHAR(255) PRIMARY KEY,
      first_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      last_name VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      gender ENUM('M', 'F') NOT NULL,
      role VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      dept VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      exp INT NOT NULL,
      country VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      continent VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
      CONSTRAINT data_science_team_exp_check CHECK(exp >= 0)
);
```

# **Imported Tables After Data Cleaning**

emp\_record\_table.csv proj\_table.csv data\_science\_team.csv

Task #2
Created ER Diagram Using Reverse Engineering



# **SQL Queries & Outputs**

This section includes the required queries along with the corresponding screenshots of the outputs.

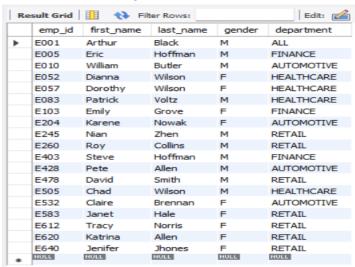
#### Task #3

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.

# Query

SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, gender, dept AS department FROM emp\_record\_table;

## **Screenshot of Output**



#### Task #4

Write a query to fetch EMP\_ID, FIRST\_NAME, LAST\_NAME, GENDER, DEPARTMENT, and EMP\_RATING if the EMP\_RATING is:

Less than two

Greater than four

Between two and four

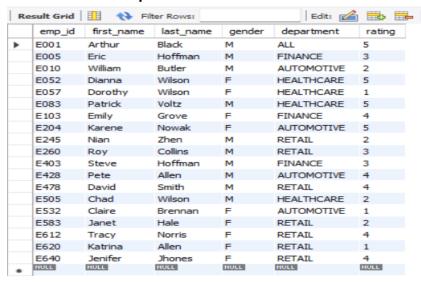
# Query

SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, gender, dept AS department, emp\_rating AS rating

FROM emp\_record\_table

WHERE emp rating < 2 OR emp rating > 4 OR emp rating BETWEEN 2 AND 4;

## **Screenshot of Output**



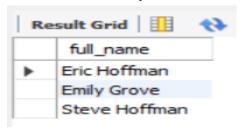
## Task #5

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.

# Query

SELECT CONCAT\_WS(' ', first\_name, last\_name) full\_name FROM emp\_record\_table WHERE dept = 'FINANCE';

# **Screenshot of Output**



#### Task #6

Write a query to list only those employees who have someone reporting to them. Also, show the number of reporters (including the President).

## Query

# **Screenshot of Output**



#### Task #7

Write a query to list down all the employees from the healthcare and finance departments using union. Take data from the employee record table.

## Query

SELECT \* FROM emp\_record\_table WHERE dept = 'healthcare' UNION

SELECT \* FROM emp\_record\_table WHERE dept = 'finance';

# **Screenshot of Output**



#### Task #8

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.

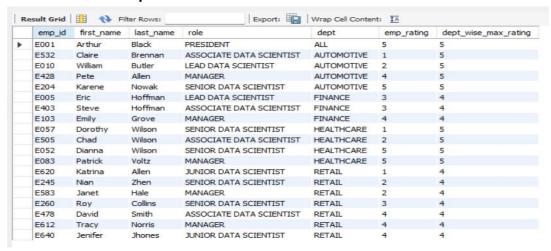
# Query

```
SELECT e.EMP_ID, e.FIRST_NAME, e.LAST_NAME, e.ROLE, e.DEPT, e.EMP_RATING, d.Max_Dept_Rating
FROM emp_record_table e

JOIN (
    SELECT DEPT, MAX(EMP_RATING) AS Max_Dept_Rating
    FROM emp_record_table
    GROUP BY DEPT
) d
ON e.DEPT = d.DEPT;
```

#### OR

## **Screenshot of Output**



#### Task #9

Write a query to calculate the minimum and the maximum salary of the employees in each role. Take data from the employee record table.

# Query

SELECT role,

max(salary) role\_wise\_max\_salary, min(salary) rolw\_wise\_min\_salary

FROM emp\_record\_table GROUP BY role;

## OR

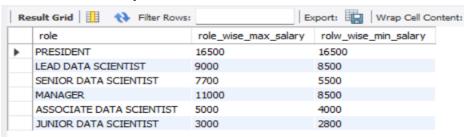
SELECT role,

max(salary) OVER w role\_wise\_max\_salary, min(salary) OVER w rolw\_wise\_min\_salary

FROM emp\_record\_table

WINDOW w AS (PARTITION BY role);

# **Screenshot of Output**



#### **Task #10**

Write a query to assign ranks to each employee based on their experience. Take data from the employee record table.

## Query

SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, role, exp,

RANK() OVER(ORDER BY exp DESC) rank\_as\_per\_exp

FROM emp\_record\_table;

## **Screenshot of Output**



#### **Task #11**

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.

## Query

CREATE VIEW employees\_salary\_gt\_6000 AS SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, role, country, salary FROM emp\_record\_table WHERE salary > 6000;

SELECT \* FROM employees\_salary\_gt\_6000;

# **Screenshot of Output**



#### **Task #12**

Write a nested query to find employees with experience of more than ten years. Take data from the employee record table.

## Query

SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, exp FROM emp\_record\_table WHERE exp > (SELECT 10);

# **Screenshot of Output**



#### **Task #13**

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.

# Query

DELIMITER \$\$

CREATE PROCEDURE get\_employees\_with\_exp\_gt\_3()

BEGIN

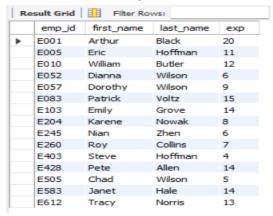
SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, exp
FROM emp\_record\_table
WHERE exp > 3;

END \$\$

DELIMITER;

CALL get\_employees\_with\_exp\_gt\_3();

## **Screenshot of Output**



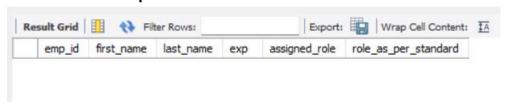
#### **Task #14**

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. The standard being:

```
For an employee with experience less than or equal to 2 years
assign 'JUNIORDATA SCIENTIST',
For an employee with the experience of 2 to 5 years
assign 'ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST',
For an employee with the experience of 5 to 10 years
assign 'SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST',
For an employee with the experience of 10 to 12 years
assign 'LEAD DATA SCIENTIST',
For an employee with the experience of 12 to 16 years
assign 'MANAGER'.
Query
DELIMITER $$
CREATE FUNCTION check_job_profile_standard(exp INT)
RETURNS VARCHAR(255)
DETERMINISTIC
BEGIN
      DECLARE profile VARCHAR(255);
      IF exp <= 2 THEN
             SET profile = 'JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST';
      ELSEIF exp > 2 AND exp <= 5 THEN
             SET profile = 'ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST';
      ELSEIF exp > 5 AND exp <= 10 THEN
             SET profile = 'SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST';
      ELSEIF exp > 10 AND exp <= 12 THEN
             SET profile = 'LEAD DATA SCIENTIST';
      ELSEIF exp > 12 AND exp <= 16 THEN
             SET profile = 'MANAGER';
      ELSE
             SET profile = 'UNKNOWN ROLE';
      END IF;
      RETURN profile;
END $$
DELIMITER;
```

SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, exp, role assigned\_role, check\_job\_profile\_standard(exp) role\_as\_per\_standard FROM data\_science\_team
WHERE role != check\_job\_profile\_standard(exp);

# **Screenshot of Output**



#### **Task #15**

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.

# **Query for Creating Index**

CREATE INDEX idx\_first\_name ON emp\_record\_table(first\_name);

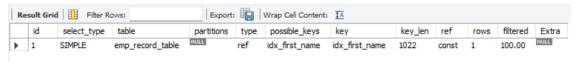
# Query for Searching 'Eric'

SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, role, dept, country, salary FROM emp\_record\_table WHERE first\_name = 'eric';

#### **Execution Plan Check**

EXPLAIN SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, role, dept, country, salary FROM emp\_record\_table WHERE first\_name = 'eric';

#### **Screenshot of Output**



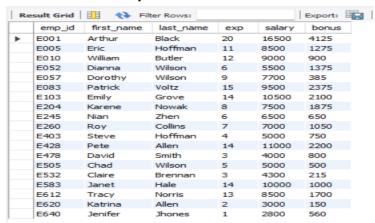
#### Task #16

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).

## Query

SELECT emp\_id, first\_name, last\_name, exp, salary, round(((5/100) \* salary) \* emp\_rating) AS bonus FROM emp\_record\_table;

## **Screenshot of Output**



#### **Task #17**

Write a query to calculate the average salary distribution based on the continent and country. Take data from the employee record table.

## Query

SELECT continent, ncountry,

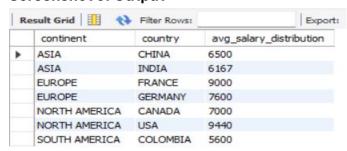
ROUND(AVG(salary)) avg\_salary\_distribution

FROM emp\_record\_table

**GROUP BY continent, country** 

ORDER BY continent, country;

# **Screenshot of Output**



## **Performance Optimization**

Use of Indexing: Improved search performance for employee names.

Use of Views: Ensured filtered data retrieval without duplicating data.

Use of Stored Functions: Automated job title assignments based on experience.

## Conclusion

This project helped in applying SQL techniques like joins, subqueries, indexing, views, and functions to analyze employee performance efficiently. The optimization techniques ensured better query performance.