HR Analysis

The HR table is a comprehensive dataset capturing essential employee information within an organization. It includes key attributes such as id, first name, last name, birthdate, gender, race, department, jobtitle, location, hire date, termdate, location city, and location state. These fields cover fundamental employee details, employment history, and demographic information. The table facilitates workforce analysis and management, enabling queries on recruitment patterns, departmental compositions, and employee longevity. The hire date and termdate columns aid in tracking employment durations, supporting tenure-related inquiries. Gender and race columns contribute to diversity assessments. The structure accommodates various SQL queries, allowing for tasks such as calculating average tenure by department, identifying high-tenure individuals, and assessing gender distribution across different locations. Overall, the HR table serves as a valuable resource for human resources professionals and organizational decision-makers to derive insights and make informed workforce-related decisions.

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select * from HR;
Question 1: What is the gender breakdown of employees in the company? --
select count(id) As Gender_count,gender from HR group by gender;
Question 2: List the employees who were hired after '2020-01-01' in descending order of their hire dates --
select id,first_name,last_name, hire_date from HR where hire_date > '2020-01-01';
Question 3: Find the unique job titles available in the HR table --
select distinct jobtitle from HR;
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Question 4: Retrieve the employees who were terminated between '2022-01-01' and
'2023-01-01' --
select id,concat(first_name,' ',last_name)as Full_Name,termdate from HR
where termdate between '2022-01-01' and '2023-01-01';
Question 5: Provide a count of employees for each location state --
select COUNT(id) as Count_of_Emp,location_state from HR
group by location_state
order by Count_of_Emp desc
Question 6: Create a query to display the first and last names, along with their
department names, for all employees. --
select first_name,last_name,concat(first_name,' ',last_name)as Full_Name, department
from HR;
Question 7: Calculate the average tenure (in years) of employees in each department -
select department, AVG(DATEDIFF(YEAR,hire_date,GETDATE())) as average_tenure_years
group by department;
Question 8: Find the total number of male and female employees in each location city
select location city,
       SUM(case when gender = 'Male' then 1 else 0 end) As Male_Count,
         SUM(case when gender = 'Female' then 1 else 0 end) As Female_Count
from HR
group by location_city
```