

Hiring Process Analysis

Description:

Hiring process in a company is a stage of finding right employee to the company. In this I'll show you how the data analyst manage the data of employees.

Approach:

- 1) Create a database, If the dataset is already provided import the dataset to MYSQL workbench.
- 2) Analyse the data with given information.
- 3) Fetch the data using SQL queries.

Tech-stack used:

- 1) MYSQL – Software to manipulate the database.
- 2) Microsoft Excel – Helps to analyse the data set.

Insights:

Data Analytics Tasks:

A. Hiring Analysis: The hiring process involves bringing new individuals into the organization for various roles.

Your Task: Determine the gender distribution of hires. How many males and females have been hired by the company?

B. Salary Analysis: The average salary is calculated by adding up the salaries of a group of employees and then dividing the total by the number of employees.

Your Task: What is the average salary offered by this company? Use Excel functions to calculate this.

C. Salary Distribution: Class intervals represent ranges of values, in this case, salary ranges. The class interval is the difference between the upper and lower limits of a class.

Your Task: Create class intervals for the salaries in the company. This will help you understand the salary distribution.

D. Departmental Analysis: Visualizing data through charts and plots is a crucial part of data analysis.

Your Task: Use a pie chart, bar graph, or any other suitable visualization to show the proportion of people working in different departments.

E. Position Tier Analysis: Different positions within a company often have different tiers or levels.

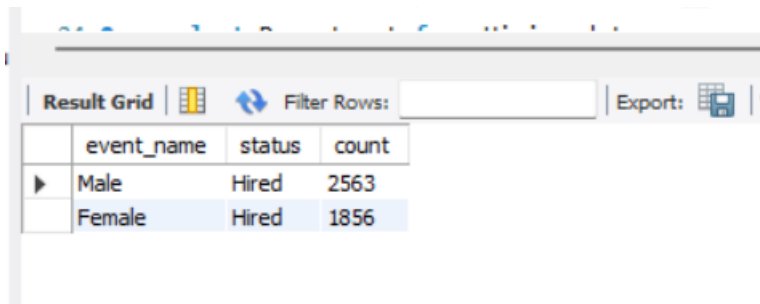
Your Task: Use a chart or graph to represent the different position tiers within the company. This will help you understand the distribution of positions across different tiers.

Answers:

1) Hiring Analysis:

Query:

```
SELECT event_name, Status status, count(event_name) count  
FROM Hiring_data WHERE Status ='hired'  
AND event_name IN ('male','female') GROUP BY event_name;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains three columns: 'event_name', 'status', and 'count'. There are two rows of data: 'Male' with status 'Hired' and count '2563', and 'Female' with status 'Hired' and count '1856'. The 'Female' row is highlighted in blue. Above the grid, there is a 'Filter Rows:' field and an 'Export:' button.

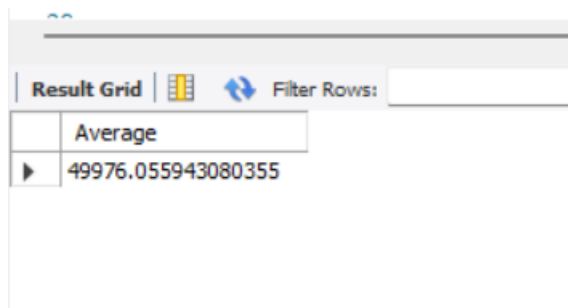
event_name	status	count
Male	Hired	2563
Female	Hired	1856

2) Salary Analysis:

Average salary = sum of all employees salary / total no. of employees. (or) use Average function.

Query:

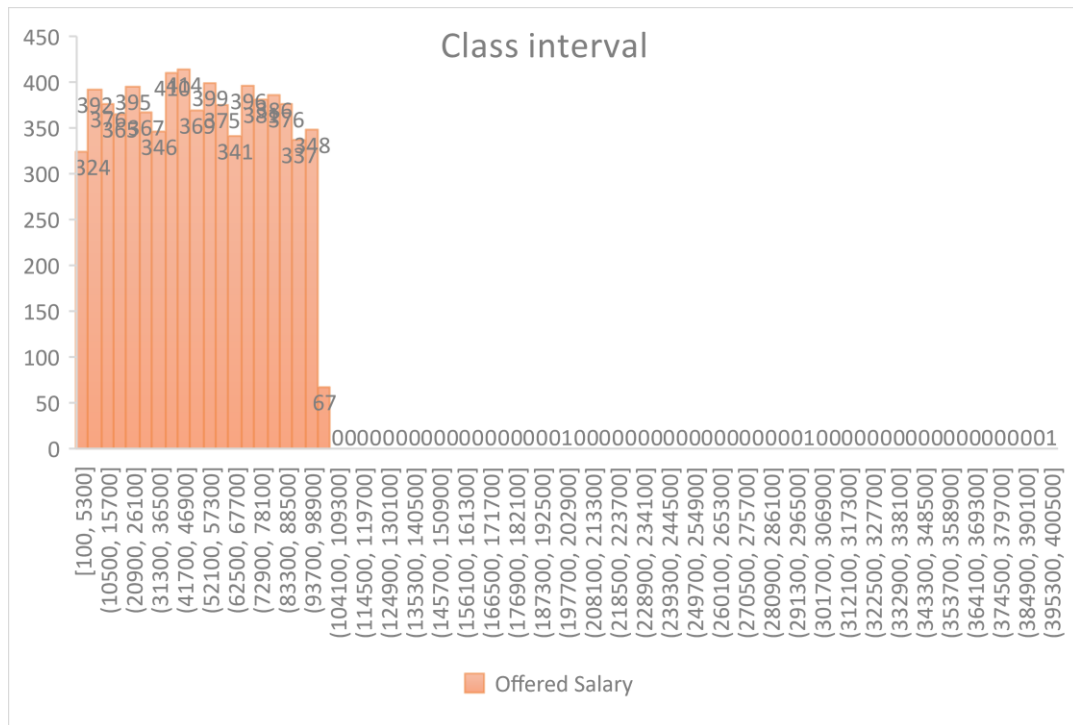
```
SELECT AVG(Offered_salary) Average FROM Hiring_data;
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' tab. The grid contains two columns: 'Average' and a numerical value '49976.055943080355'. The numerical value is highlighted in blue. Above the grid, there is a 'Filter Rows:' field.

Average
49976.055943080355

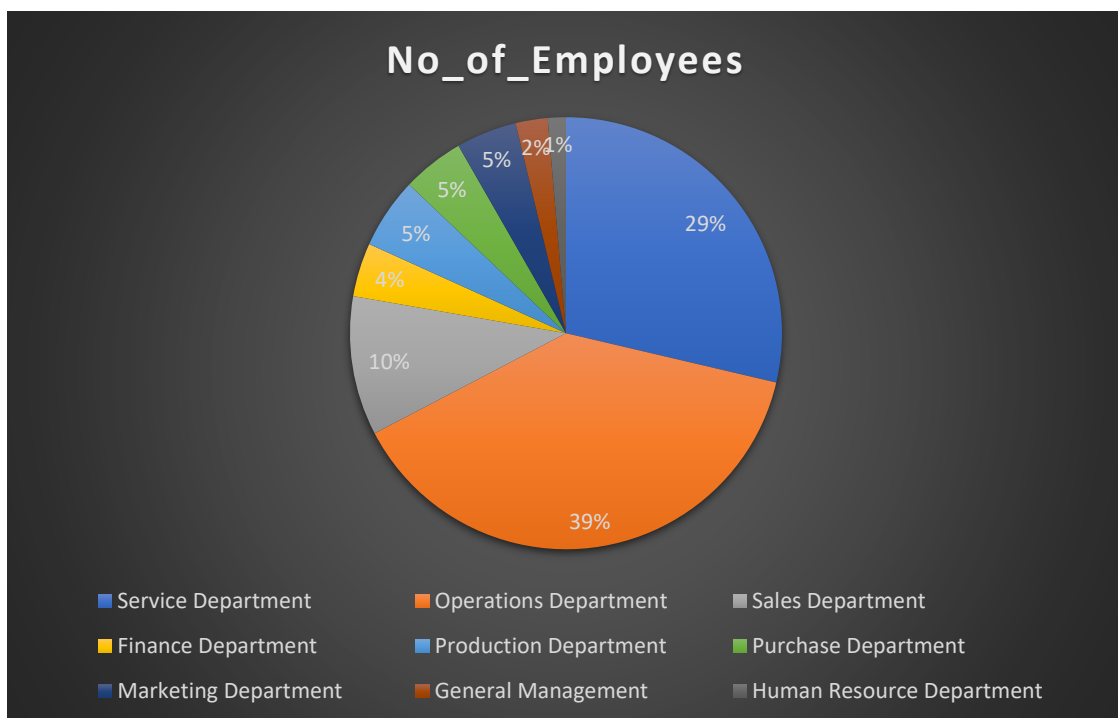
3) Salary Distribution:



4) Departmental Analysis:

Query:

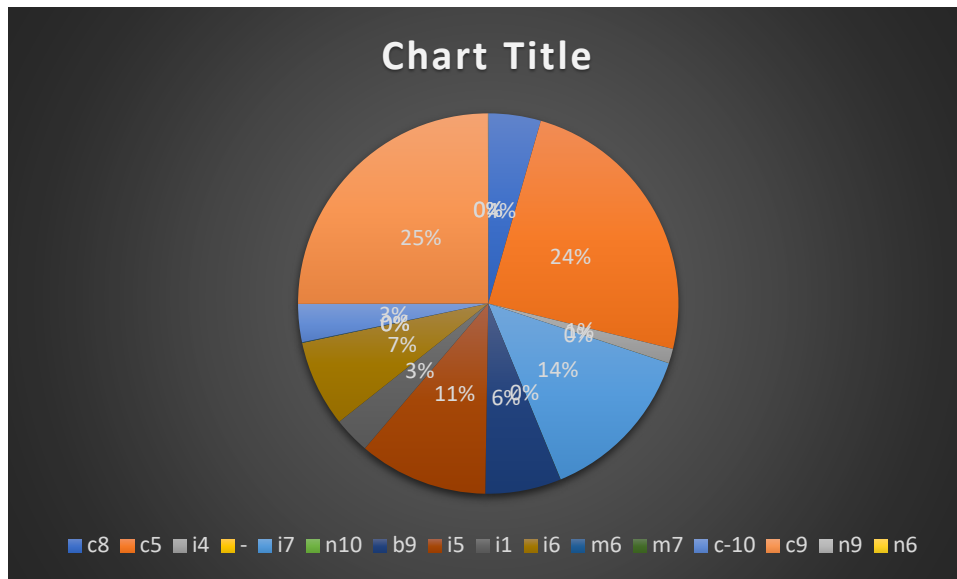
```
SELECT Department, COUNT(Department) No_of_Employees
FROM Hiring_data GROUP BY Department;
```



5) Position Tier Analysis:

Query:

```
SELECT Post_name, COUNT(Post_name) count FROM  
Hiring_data GROUP BY Post_name;
```



Link of excel sheet: [Hiring Statistics.xlsx.csv](#)