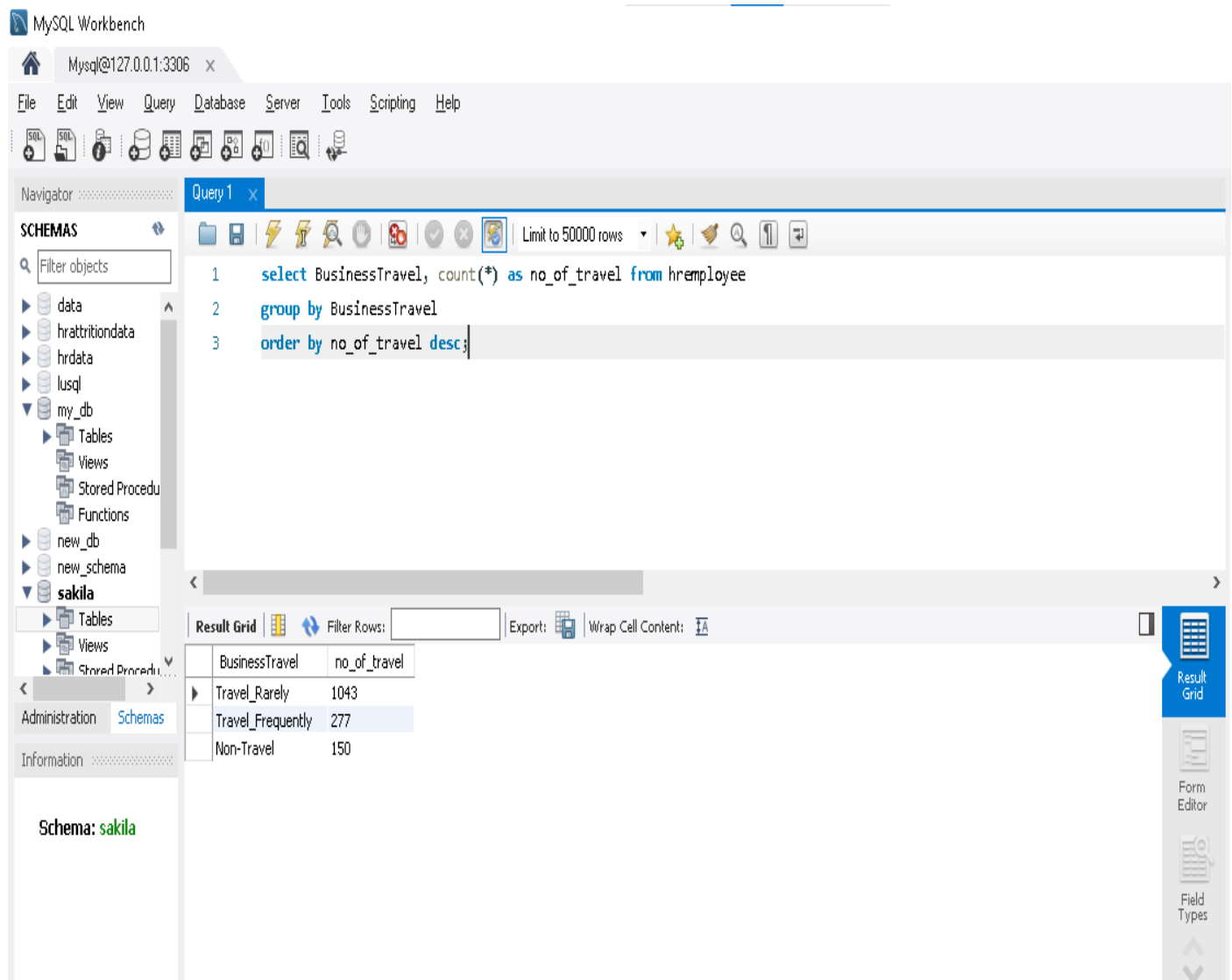


# Project : HR Attrition & Analysis Using MySQL

❖ Find the most common business travel type?



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' panel with a tree view of databases including 'sakila'. The main query editor shows a SQL query to find the most common business travel type. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the query results.

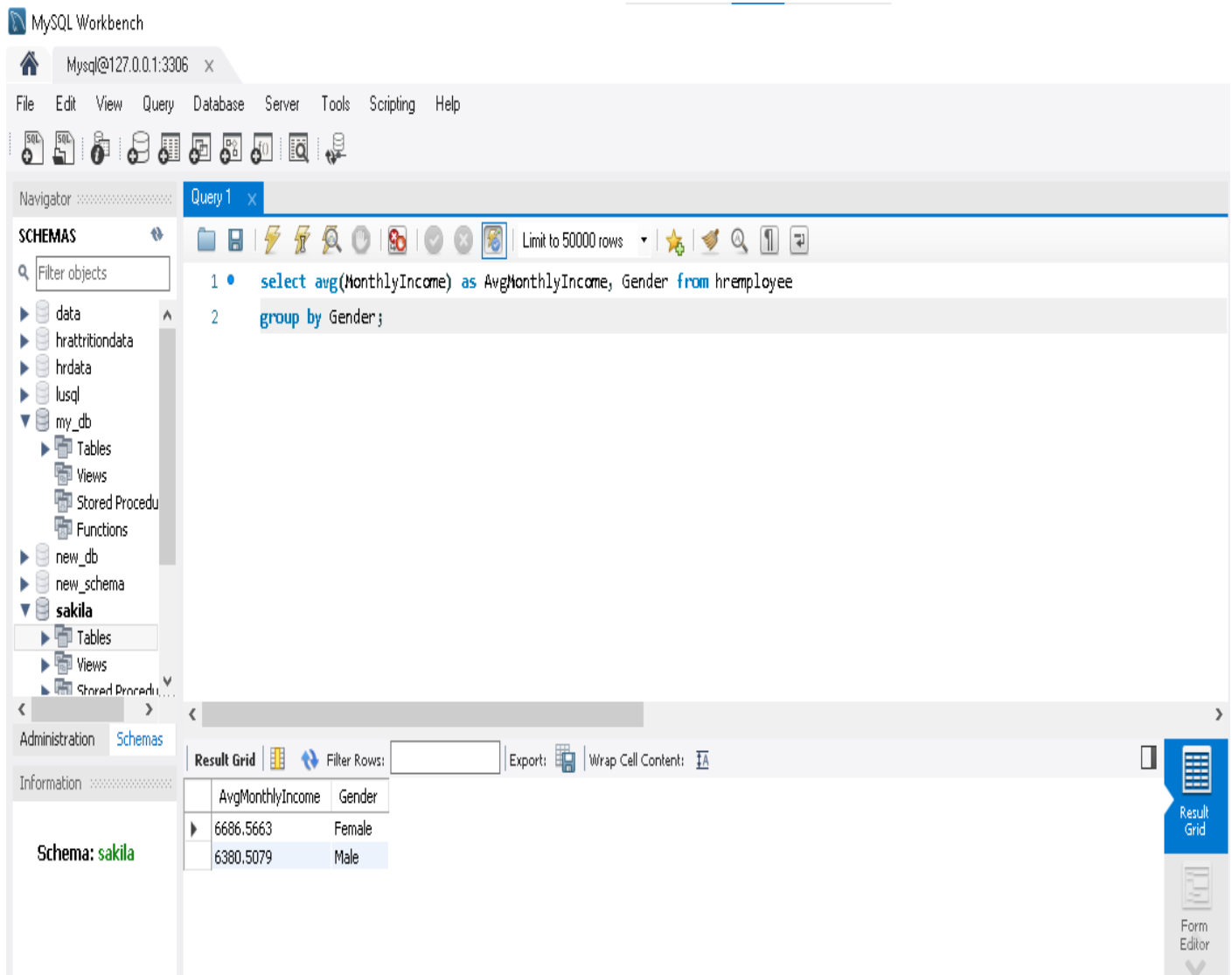
Query 1:

```
1 select BusinessTravel, count(*) as no_of_travel from hremployee
2 group by BusinessTravel
3 order by no_of_travel desc;
```

Result Grid:

BusinessTravel	no_of_travel
Travel_Rarely	1043
Travel_Frequently	277
Non-Travel	150

## ❖ Calculate the average monthly income by gender.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query 1' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
1 • select avg(MonthlyIncome) as AvgMonthlyIncome, Gender from hremployee
2 group by Gender;
```

The 'Navigator' panel on the left shows the 'sakila' database selected. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the query results:

AvgMonthlyIncome	Gender
6686.5663	Female
6380.5079	Male

The 'Information' panel on the left indicates the schema is 'sakila'.

- ❖ Identify the top 5 job roles with the average job satisfaction.

MySQL Workbench

Mysql@127.0.0.1:3306 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator Query 1 x

Limit to 50000 rows

```
1 • select avg(JobSatisfaction) as Avg_Job_Satisfaction, JobRole from hremmployee
2 group by JobRole
3 order by Avg_Job_Satisfaction desc
4 limit 5
```

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

- data
- hrattritiondata
- hrdata
- lusql
- my\_db
  - Tables
  - Views
  - Stored Procedure
  - Functions
- new\_db
- new\_schema
- sakila
  - Tables
  - Views
  - Stored Procedure

Administration Schemas

Information

Schema: sakila

Result Grid

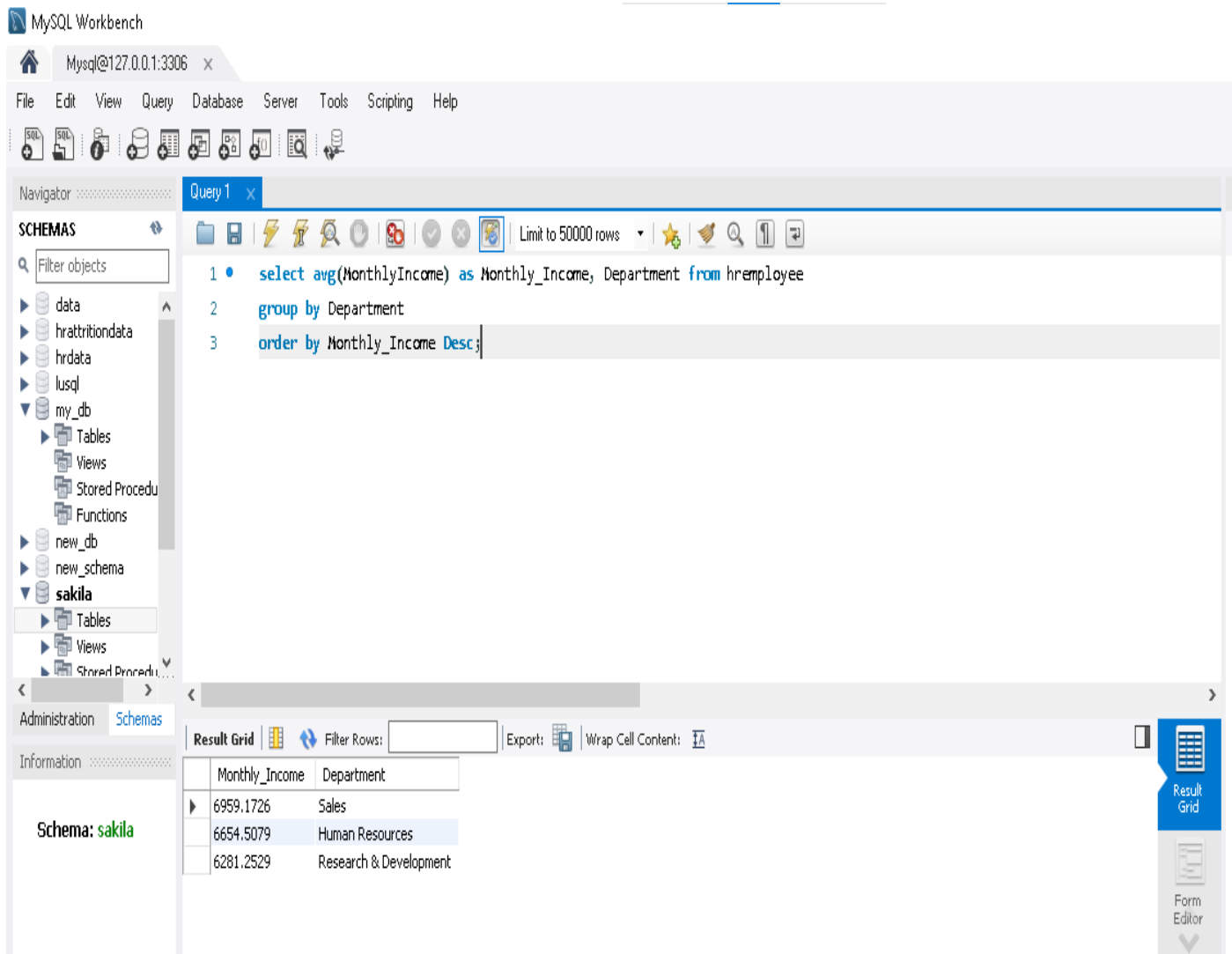
Avg_Job_Satisfaction	JobRole
2.7863	Healthcare Representative
2.7740	Research Scientist
2.7546	Sales Executive
2.7349	Sales Representative
2.7059	Manager

Export: Wrap Cell Content: Fetch rows:

Result Grid

Form Editor

## ❖ Find the department with monthly income.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'SCHEMAS' pane on the left lists databases, with 'sakila' selected. The 'Query' editor in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
1 • select avg(MonthlyIncome) as Monthly_Income, Department from hremmployee
2 group by Department
3 order by Monthly_Income Desc;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the query results:

Monthly_Income	Department
6959.1726	Sales
6654.5079	Human Resources
6281.2529	Research & Development

- ❖ Count the number of employees in each marital status category.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Navigator' pane on the left displays the 'sakila' database schema. The 'Query 1' editor in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
1 • select count(*) No_of_employee, MaritalStatus from hremployee
2 group by MaritalStatus
3 order by No_of_employee desc;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the query results:

No_of_employee	MaritalStatus
673	Married
470	Single
327	Divorced

- ❖ Find the number of employees who didn't undertake business travel.

MySQL Workbench

mysql@127.0.0.1:3306 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

- data
- hrattritiondata
- hrdata
- lusql
- my\_db
  - Tables
  - Views
  - Stored Procedures
  - Functions
- new\_db
- new\_schema
- sakila
  - Tables
  - Views
  - Stored Procedures

Query 1 x

```
1 • select count(Gender) No_of_peoples, BusinessTravel, Gender from hremmployee
2 where BusinessTravel = "Non-Travel"
3 Group by Gender
```

Limit to 50000 rows

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Export:  Wrap Cell Content:

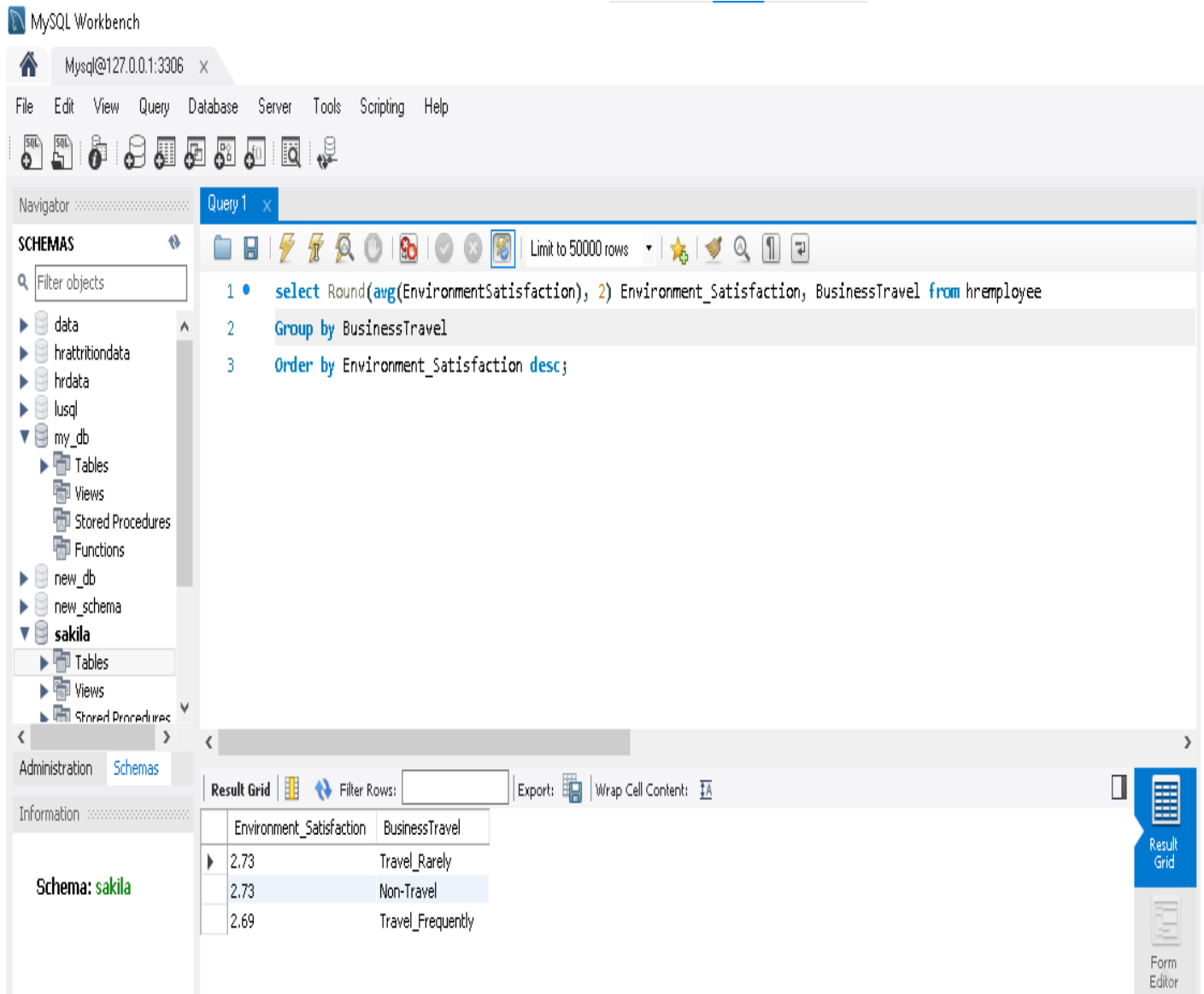
No_of_peoples	BusinessTravel	Gender
101	Non-Travel	Male
49	Non-Travel	Female

Schema: sakila

Result Grid

Form Editor

## ❖ Calculate the average environment satisfaction by business travel.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Query 1' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
1 • select Round(avg(EnvironmentSatisfaction), 2) Environment_Satisfaction, BusinessTravel from hremLOYEE
2 Group by BusinessTravel
3 Order by Environment_Satisfaction desc;
```

The 'Result Grid' is visible at the bottom, showing the results of the query. The results are as follows:

Environment_Satisfaction	BusinessTravel
2.73	Travel_Rarely
2.73	Non-Travel
2.69	Travel_Frequently

The 'Schema: sakila' is selected in the left-hand pane.

## ❖ Find the average monthly income by marital status.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Navigator' pane on the left displays the 'sakila' database schema. The 'Query 1' editor in the center contains the following SQL query:

```
1 • select Round(Avg(MonthlyIncome), 0) Avg_Monthly_Income, MaritalStatus from hremployee
2 Group by MaritalStatus
3 Order by Avg_Monthly_Income desc;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the query results:

Avg_Monthly_Income	MaritalStatus
6794	Married
6786	Divorced
5889	Single



- ❖ Count the number of employees who work overtime and have attrition.

MySQL Workbench

mysql@127.0.0.1:3306 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

- data
- hrattritiondata
- hrdata
- lusql
- my\_db
  - Tables
  - Views
  - Stored Procedures
  - Functions
- new\_db
- new\_schema
- sakila
  - Tables
  - Views
  - Stored Procedures

Administration Schemas

Information

Schema: sakila

Query 1 x

Limit to 50000 rows

```
1 • Select count(*) No_of_employee, OverTime from hremmployee
2 where Attrition = "Yes"
3 Group by OverTime, Attrition
```

Result Grid

No_of_employee	OverTime
127	Yes
110	No

Filter Rows:  Export:  Wrap Cell Content:

Result Grid

Form Editor

## ❖ Find the average percent salary hike by job role.

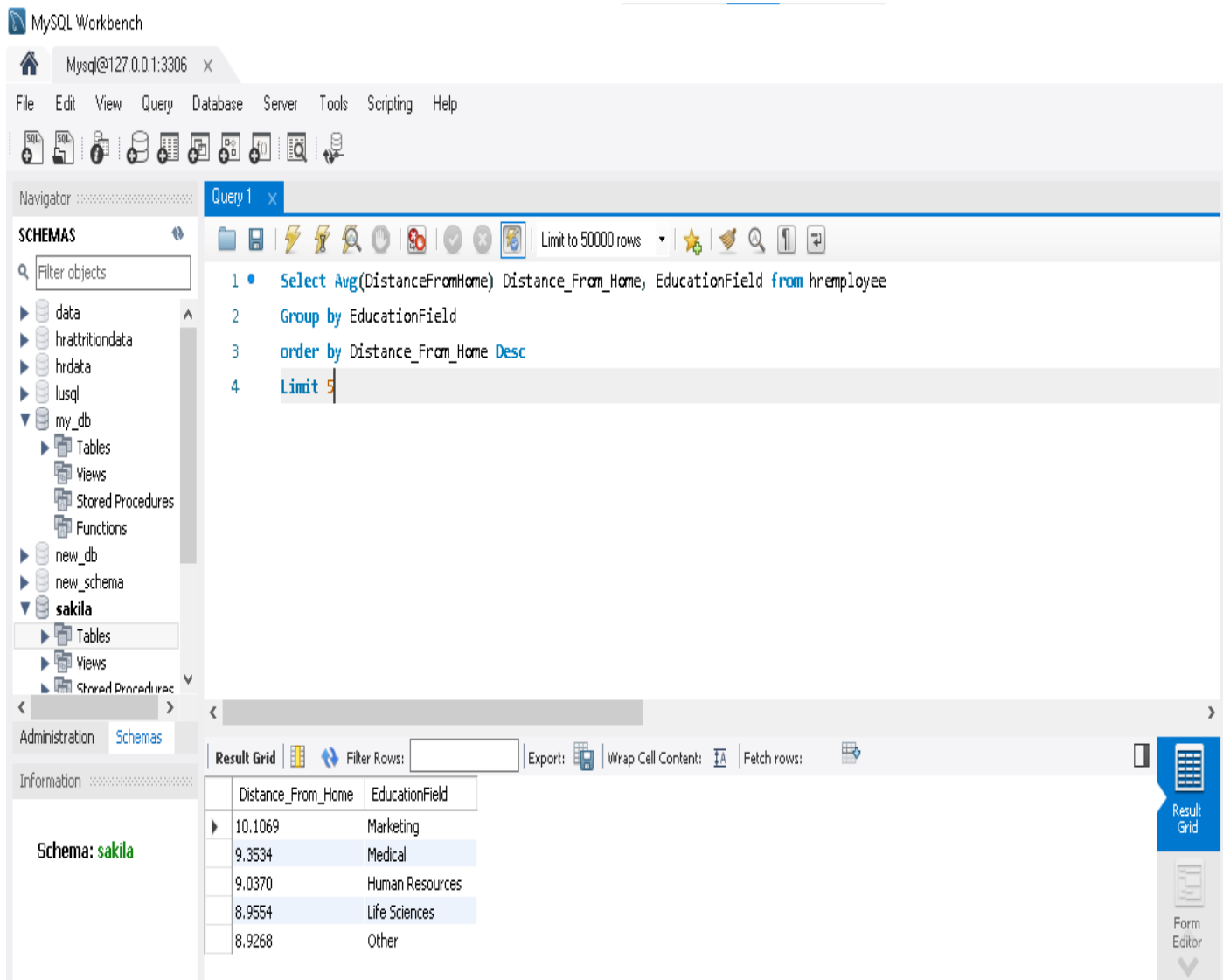
The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with the 'sakila' database selected. The main query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 • select Avg(PercentSalaryHike) Percent_Salary_Hike, JobRole from hremmployee
2 Group by JobRole
3 Order by Percent_Salary_Hike Desc
4 Limit 5
5
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the results of the query:

Percent_Salary_Hike	JobRole
15.6747	Sales Representative
15.5931	Manufacturing Director
15.4504	Healthcare Representative
15.4486	Research Scientist
15.1373	Manager

## ❖ Identify top 5 average distance from home by education field.



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with the 'sakila' database selected. The main query editor shows the following SQL query:

```
1 • Select Avg(DistanceFromHome) Distance_From_Home, EducationField from hremployee
2 Group by EducationField
3 order by Distance_From_Home Desc
4 Limit 5
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom displays the results of the query:

Distance_From_Home	EducationField
10.1069	Marketing
9.3534	Medical
9.0370	Human Resources
8.9554	Life Sciences
8.9268	Other

- ❖ Find the average performance rating whose department is "Research & Development" and Education Field is "Life Sciences".

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Navigator' pane on the left displays the 'sakila' database schema. The 'Query Editor' pane shows a SQL query: `select Avg(PerformanceRating) Performance_rating, MaritalStatus from hremmployee where Department = "Research & Development" And EducationField = "Life Sciences" Group by MaritalStatus`. The 'Result Grid' pane at the bottom displays the results of the query.

Performance_rating	MaritalStatus
3.1795	Married
3.1429	Single
3.1714	Divorced

