

ScienceQtech Employee Performance Mapping

Introduction:

This project is based on the Employee Performance Mapping case study. The objective is to analyze employee records, project details, and data science team information using SQL queries. The tasks involve creating an ER diagram, writing queries for filtering, aggregation, and ranking, as well as implementing advanced concepts like stored procedures, stored functions, indexing, and views.

The project demonstrates how SQL can be applied in real-world scenarios to generate insights for HR departments, improve employee performance evaluation, and optimize organizational decisions.

Objective: To facilitate a better understanding, managers have provided ratings for each employee which will help the HR department to finalize the employee performance mapping. As a DBA, we should find the maximum salary of the employees and ensure that all jobs are meeting the organization's profile standard. we also need to calculate bonuses to find extra cost for expenses. This will raise the overall performance of the organization by ensuring that all required employees receive training

1. Create a database named *employee*, then import **data_science_team.csv**, **proj_table.csv** and **emp_record_table.csv** into the **employee** database from the given resources.

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHEMAS

Filter objects

employee

Tables

data_science_team

emp_record_table

proj_table

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

sys

Administration Schemas

Information

Schema: employee

SQL Editor

```
1 /*
2 1. Create a database named employee,
3 then import data_science_team.csv, proj_table.csv and emp_record_table.csv
4 into the employee database from the given resources.
5 */
6 CREATE DATABASE employee;
7 USE employee;
8 SELECT * FROM employee.data_science_team;
9 SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table;
10 SELECT * FROM employee.proj_table;
11
```

Results Grid

Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Contents: |

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER	ROLE	DEPT	EXP	COUNTRY	CONTINENT
E005	Eric	Hoffman	M	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	11	USA	NORTH AMERICA
E010	William	Butler	M	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	12	FRANCE	EUROPE
E032	Danna	Wilson	F	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	6	CANADA	NORTH AMERICA
E057	Dorothy	Wilson	F	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	9	USA	NORTH AMERICA
E204	Karene	Nowak	F	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	8	GERMANY	EUROPE
E245	Nian	Zhen	M	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	RETAIL	6	CHINA	ASIA
E260	Roy	Collins	M	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	RETAIL	7	INDIA	ASIA
E403	Steve	Hoffman	M	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	4	USA	NORTH AMERICA
E478	David	Smith	M	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	RETAIL	3	COLOMBIA	SOUTH AMERICA
E505	Chad	Wilson	M	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	5	CANADA	NORTH AMERICA
E532	Claire	Brennan	F	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	3	GERMANY	EUROPE
E620	Katrina	Allen	F	JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST	RETAIL	2	INDIA	ASIA
E640	Jennifer	Jones	F	JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST	RETAIL	1	COLOMBIA	SOUTH AMERICA

data_science_team 1 x emp_record_table 2 proj_table 3

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
32	08:48:05	SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table LIMIT 0, 1000	19 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
33	08:48:05	SELECT * FROM employee.proj_table LIMIT 0, 1000	6 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Object Info Session

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHMAS

Filter objects

▼ employee

- data_science_team
- emp_record_table
- proj_table
- Views
- Stored Procedures
- Functions

▼ sys

Administration Schemas

Information

Schema: employee

Employee Performance Map

data_science_team emp_record_table proj_table

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1  /*
2  1. Create a database named employee,
3  then import data_science_team.csv and emp_record_table.csv
4  into the employee database from the given resources.
5  */
6  CREATE DATABASE employee ;
7  USE employee ;
8  SELECT * FROM employee.data_science_team;
9  SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table;
10 SELECT * FROM employee.proj_table;
11

```

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

Result Grid

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER	ROLE	DEPT	EXP	COUNTRY	CONTINENT	SALARY	EMP_RATING
E001	Arthur	Black	M	PRESIDENT	ALL	20	USA	NORTH AMERICA	16500	5
E005	Eric	Hoffman	M	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	11	USA	NORTH AMERICA	8500	3
E010	William	Butler	M	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	12	FRANCE	EUROPE	9000	2
E052	Dianna	Wilson	F	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	6	CANADA	NORTH AMERICA	5500	5
E057	Dorothy	Wilson	F	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	9	USA	NORTH AMERICA	7700	1
E083	Patrick	Voltz	M	MANAGER	HEALTHCARE	15	USA	NORTH AMERICA	9500	5
E203	Emily	Grove	F	MANAGER	FINANCE	14	CANADA	NORTH AMERICA	10500	4
E204	Karen	Nowak	F	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	8	GERMANY	EUROPE	7500	5
E245	Nian	Zhen	M	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	RETAIL	6	CHINA	ASIA	6500	2
E260	Roy	Collins	M	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	RETAIL	7	INDIA	ASIA	7000	3
E403	Steve	Hoffman	M	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	4	USA	NORTH AMERICA	5000	3
E428	Pete	Allen	M	MANAGER	AUTOMOTIVE	14	GERMANY	EUROPE	11000	4

data_science_team 1 emp_record_table 2 x proj_table 3

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
32	08:48:05	SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table LIMIT 0, 1000	19 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
33	08:48:05	SELECT * FROM employee.proj_table LIMIT 0, 1000	6 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Object Info Session

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHMAS

Filter objects

▼ employee

- data_science_team
- emp_record_table
- proj_table
- Views
- Stored Procedures
- Functions

▼ sys

Administration Schemas

Information

Schema: employee

Employee Performance Map

data_science_team emp_record_table proj_table

Limit to 1000 rows

```

1  /*
2  1. Create a database named employee,
3  then import data_science_team.csv and emp_record_table.csv
4  into the employee database from the given resources.
5  */
6  CREATE DATABASE employee ;
7  USE employee ;
8  SELECT * FROM employee.data_science_team;
9  SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table;
10 SELECT * FROM employee.proj_table;
11

```

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

Result Grid

PROJECT_ID	PROJ_NAME	DOMAIN	START_DATE	CLOSURE_DATE	DEV_QTR	STATUS
P103	Drug Discovery	HEALTHCARE	04-06-2021	6/20/2021	Q1	DONE
P105	Fraud Detection	FINANCE	04-11-2021	6/25/2021	Q1	DONE
P109	Market Basket Analysis	RETAIL	04-12-2021	6/30/2021	Q1	DELAYED
P204	Supply Chain Management	AUTOMOTIVE	07/15/2021	9/28/2021	Q2	WIP
P302	Early Detection of Lung Cancer	HEALTHCARE	10-08-2021	12/18/2021	Q3	YTS
P406	Customer Sentiment Analysis	RETAIL	07-09-2021	9/24/2021	Q2	WIP

data_science_team 1 emp_record_table 2 proj_table 3 x

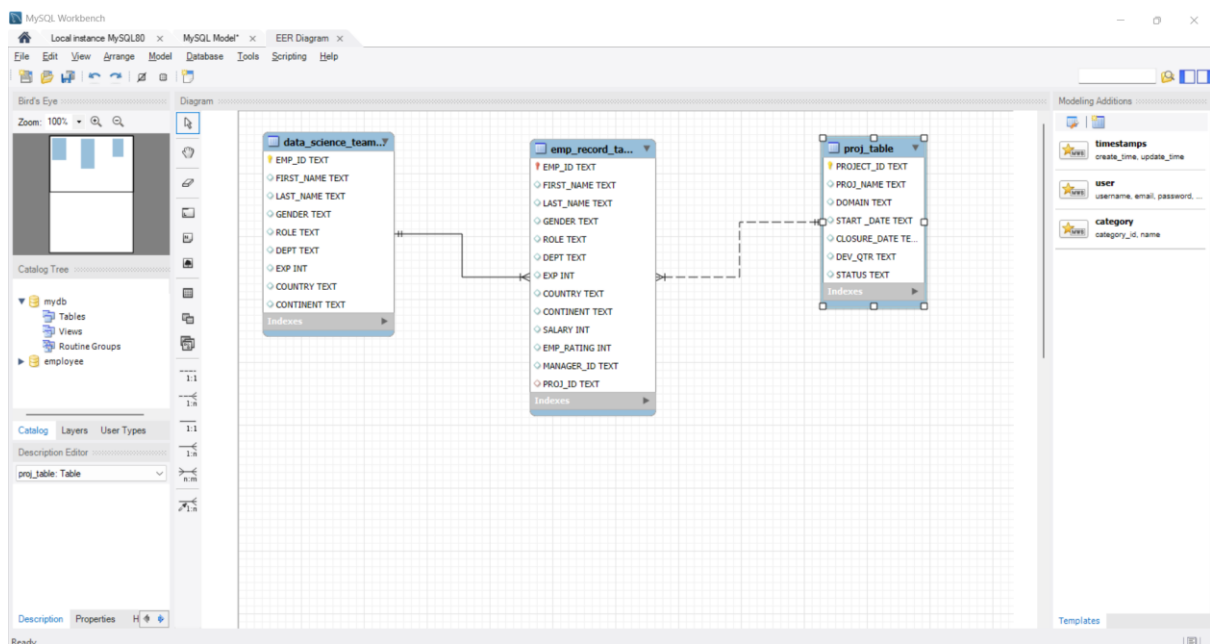
Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
32	08:48:05	SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table LIMIT 0, 1000	19 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
33	08:48:05	SELECT * FROM employee.proj_table LIMIT 0, 1000	6 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Object Info Session

2. Create an ER diagram for the given **employee** database.



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.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface with a SQL query and its results. The query is:

```

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.

SELECT
  EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT
FROM
  emp_record_table
ORDER BY DEPT

```

The results are displayed in a table with columns: EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT. The left sidebar shows the SCHEMAS section with the employee database selected. The right sidebar shows SQL Additions.

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER	DEPT
E001	Arthur	Black	M	ALL
E010	William	Butler	M	AUTOMOTIVE
E024	Karen	Nowak	F	AUTOMOTIVE
E428	Pete	Allen	M	AUTOMOTIVE
E532	Claire	Brennan	F	AUTOMOTIVE
E005	Eric	Hoffman	M	FINANCE
E103	Emily	Grove	F	FINANCE
E403	Steve	Hoffman	M	FINANCE
E052	Dianna	Wilson	F	HEALTHCARE
E057	Dorothy	Wilson	F	HEALTHCARE
E083	Patrick	Voltz	M	HEALTHCARE
E305	Chad	Wilson	M	HEALTHCARE

Output:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
34	08:52:20	SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT FROM emp_record_table L...	19 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
35	08:52:51	SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT FROM emp_record_table ...	19 row(s) returned	0.016 sec / 0.000 sec

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

Less than two:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT
  EMP_ID,
  FIRST_NAME,
  LAST_NAME,
  GENDER,
  DEPT AS 'Department',
  EMP_RATING
FROM
  employee.emp_record_table
WHERE
  EMP_RATING < 2
ORDER BY 1;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER	Department	EMP_RATING
E057	Dorothy	Wilson	F	HEALTHCARE	1
E532	Claire	Brennan	F	AUTOMOTIVE	1
E620	Katrina	Allen	F	RETAIL	1

The bottom panel shows the action output for the query:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	09:24:00	SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT AS 'Department'...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Greater than four:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```
SELECT
  EMP_ID,
  FIRST_NAME,
  LAST_NAME,
  GENDER,
  DEPT AS 'Department',
  EMP_RATING
FROM
  employee.emp_record_table
WHERE
  EMP_RATING > 4
ORDER BY 1;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER	Department	EMP_RATING
E001	Arthur	Black	M	ALL	5
E052	Danna	Wilson	F	HEALTHCARE	5
E083	Patrick	Voltz	M	HEALTHCARE	5
E204	Karene	Nowak	F	AUTOMOTIVE	5

The bottom panel shows the action output for the query:

#	Time	Action	Message	Duration / Fetch
1	09:24:00	SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT AS 'Department'...	3 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
2	09:24:39	SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT AS 'Department'...	4 row(s) returned	0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

Between Two and four:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with the 'employee' database selected. The main editor shows a SQL query: `SELECT EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, DEPT AS 'Department', EMP_RATING FROM employee.emp_record_table WHERE EMP_RATING BETWEEN 2 AND 4 ORDER BY 6;`. The 'Result Grid' shows the results of the query, with columns: EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, Department, EMP_RATING. The 'Output' pane shows the execution log with two successful queries.

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

- 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.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the 'SCHEMAS' tree with the 'employee' database selected. The main editor shows a SQL query: `SELECT EMP_ID, DEPT, CONCAT(TRIM(FIRST_NAME), ' ', TRIM(LAST_NAME)) AS 'Name', GENDER FROM emp_record_table WHERE DEPT = 'Finance' ORDER BY 1;`. The 'Result Grid' shows the results of the query, with columns: EMP_ID, DEPT, Name, GENDER. The 'Output' pane shows the execution log with two successful queries.

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

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

The screenshot shows MySQL Workbench with a query editor containing the following SQL code:

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

SELECT
    e2.EMP_ID 'Manager_IDs',
    e2.FIRST_NAME AS 'Manager_Name',
    COUNT(e1.EMP_ID) AS 'Number_of_Reportees'
FROM
    emp_record_table e1
    INNER JOIN
    emp_record_table e2 ON e1.MANAGER_ID = e2.EMP_ID
GROUP BY 1, 2;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

Manager_IDs	Manager_Name	Number_of_Reportees
E001	Arthur	5
E083	Patrick	3
E103	Emily	2
E426	Pete	3
E583	Janet	3
E612	Tracy	2

The bottom panel shows the execution log with two statements:

- 6 09:41:45 SELECT * FROM emp_record_table e1 inner join emp_record_table e2 LIMIT 0, 1000 361 row(s) returned 0.046 sec / 0.000 sec
- 7 09:44:22 SELECT e2.EMP_ID 'Manager_IDs', e2.FIRST_NAME as 'Manager_Name', count(*) EMP_ID... 6 row(s) returned 0.015 sec / 0.000 sec

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.

The screenshot shows MySQL Workbench with a query editor containing the following SQL code:

```
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.

SELECT
    EMP_ID,
    DEPT AS 'Department',
    UPPER(CONCAT(TRIM(FIRST_NAME), ' ', TRIM(LAST_NAME))) AS 'Name'
FROM
    emp_record_table
WHERE
    dept IN ('Finance', 'Healthcare')
ORDER BY 2;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

EMP_ID	Department	Name
E005	FINANCE	ERIC HOFFMAN
E103	FINANCE	EMILY GROVE
E403	FINANCE	STEVE HOFFMAN
E052	HEALTHCARE	DIANNA WILSON
E057	HEALTHCARE	DOROTHY WILSON
E083	HEALTHCARE	PATRICK VOLTZ
E505	HEALTHCARE	CHAD WILSON

The bottom panel shows the execution log with two statements:

- 6 17:08:12 SELECT EMP_ID, DEPT as 'Department', upper(concat(trim(FIRST_NAME), ' ', trim(LAS... 7 row(s) returned 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec
- 7 17:08:57 SELECT EMP_ID, DEPT AS 'Department', UPPER(CONCAT(TRIM(FIRST_NAME), '...' 7 row(s) returned 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec

- 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.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

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.
*/
SELECT
EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, ROLE, DEPT, EMP_RATING,
MAX(EMP_RATING) OVER (PARTITION BY DEPT) AS 'Maximum_dept_rating'
FROM
emp_record_table;

```

The result grid shows 11 rows of data:

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	ROLE	DEPT	EMP_RATING	Maximum_dept_rating
E001	Arthur	Black	PRESIDENT	ALL	5	5
E010	William	Butler	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	2	5
E024	Karen	Nowak	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	5	5
E426	Pete	Allen	MANAGER	AUTOMOTIVE	4	5
E532	Claire	Brennan	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	AUTOMOTIVE	1	5
E005	Eric	Hoffman	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	3	4
E103	Emily	Grove	MANAGER	FINANCE	4	4
E403	Steve	Hoffman	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	3	4
E052	Danna	Wilson	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	5	5
E057	Dorothy	Wilson	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	1	5
E083	Patrick	Voltz	MANAGER	HEALTHCARE	5	5
E505	Chad	Wilson	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	HEALTHCARE	2	5

The output panel shows the execution time of 17.29.50 and 19 rows returned.

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

Option 1: with Window Function (Preferred if we need employee-level details)

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The SQL editor contains the following query:

```

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.
*/
SELECT EMP_ID, concat(trim(FIRST_NAME), ' ', trim(LAST_NAME)) AS 'NAME', ROLE, SALARY,
MIN(SALARY) OVER (PARTITION BY ROLE) AS 'Dept_Min_salary',
MAX(SALARY) OVER (PARTITION BY ROLE) AS 'Dept_Max_salary'
FROM emp_record_table;

SELECT ROLE, MIN(SALARY) AS 'Dept_Min_salary',
MAX(SALARY) AS 'Dept_Max_salary'
FROM emp_record_table
GROUP BY 1;

```

The result grid shows 25 rows of data:

EMP_ID	NAME	ROLE	SALARY	Dept_Min_salary	Dept_Max_salary
E403	Steve Hoffman	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	5000	4000	5000
E478	David Smith	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	4000	4000	5000
E505	Chad Wilson	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	5000	4000	5000
E532	Claire Brennan	ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	4300	4000	5000
E620	Katrina Allen	JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST	3000	2800	3000
E640	Jennifer Jones	JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST	2800	2800	3000
E005	Eric Hoffman	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	8500	8500	9000
E010	William Butler	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	9000	8500	9000

The output panel shows the execution time of 18.10.45 and 19 rows returned.

Option 2: With Group by (Cleaner, and precise as per the question)

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema, including tables like `data_science_team` and `emp_record_table`. The main editor contains a SQL query (lines 134-146) that calculates the minimum and maximum salary for each role from the `emp_record_table`. The query uses `MIN(SALARY)` and `MAX(SALARY)` with `GROUP BY` on the role.

```
134 /*
135  9. Write a query to calculate the minimum and the maximum salary of the employees in each role.
136  Take data from the employee record table.
137  */
138 SELECT EMP_ID, concat(trim(FIRST_NAME), ' ', trim(LAST_NAME)) AS 'NAME', ROLE, SALARY,
139 MIN(SALARY) OVER (PARTITION BY ROLE) AS 'Dept_Min_salary',
140 MAX(SALARY) OVER (PARTITION BY ROLE) AS 'Dept_Max_salary'
141 FROM emp_record_table ;
142
143 SELECT ROLE, MIN(SALARY) AS 'Dept_Min_salary',
144 MAX(SALARY) AS 'Dept_Max_salary'
145 FROM emp_record_table
146 GROUP BY ;
```

The **Result Grid** shows the output of the query:

ROLE	Dept_Min_salary	Dept_Max_salary
PRESIDENT	16500	16500
LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	8500	9000
SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	5500	7700
MANAGER	8500	11000
ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST	4000	5000
JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST	2800	3000

The **Output** pane shows the execution log with three successful queries.

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

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The left sidebar displays the database schema. The main editor contains a SQL query (lines 149-156) that assigns ranks to each employee based on their experience using the `DENSE_RANK()` function, ordered by experience in descending order.

```
149 /*
150  10. Write a query to assign ranks to each employee based on their experience.
151  Take data from the employee record table.
152  */
153 SELECT EMP_ID, CONCAT(TRIM(FIRST_NAME), ' ', trim(LAST_NAME)) AS 'NAME', EXP,
154 DENSE_RANK () OVER (ORDER BY EXP DESC) as 'Rank_as_per_Exp'
155 FROM emp_record_table ;
156
```

The **Result Grid** shows the output of the query:

EMP_ID	NAME	EXP	Rank_as_per_Exp
E001	Arthur Black	20	1
E083	Patrick Voltz	15	2
E103	Emily Grove	14	3
E428	Pete Allen	14	3
E583	Janet Hale	14	3
E612	Tracy Norris	13	4
E010	William Butler	12	5
E005	Eric Hoffmann	11	6
E057	Dorothy Wilson	9	7
E204	Karene Nowak	8	8
E260	Roy Collins	7	9
E552	Danna Wilson	6	10
E245	Hani Zhen	6	10
E505	Chad Wilson	5	11
E403	Steve Hoffman	4	12

The **Output** pane shows the execution log with one successful query.

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.

MySQL Workbench interface showing the creation of a view named `employee_view AS`. The query is as follows:

```
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.
*/
CREATE VIEW employee.employee_view AS
SELECT
  EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, COUNTRY, SALARY
FROM
  emp_record_table
WHERE
  SALARY > 6000
ORDER BY COUNTRY;
SELECT * FROM employee_view;
```

The result grid displays the following data:

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	COUNTRY	SALARY
E103	Emily	Grove	CANADA	10500
E245	Nian	Zhen	CHINA	6500
E583	Janet	Hale	COLOMBIA	10000
E010	William	Butler	FRANCE	9000
E204	Karene	Novak	GERMANY	7500
E428	Pete	Allen	GERMANY	11000
E260	Roy	Collins	INDIA	7000
E612	Tracy	Norris	INDIA	8500

The output shows the execution of the query, resulting in 12 rows returned.

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

MySQL Workbench interface showing a nested query to find employees with experience of more than ten years. The query is as follows:

```
12. write a nested query to find employees with experience of more than ten years.
Take data from the employee record table.
*/
-- Subquery --
SELECT EMP_ID FROM emp_record_table WHERE EXP > 10;
-- Main Query --
SELECT
  *
FROM
  emp_record_table
WHERE
  EMP_ID IN (SELECT
    EMP_ID
    FROM
      emp_record_table
    WHERE
      EXP > 10);
```

The result grid displays the following data:

EMP_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	GENDER	ROLE	DEPT	EXP	COUNTRY	CONTINENT	SALARY	EMP_RATING
E005	Eric	Hoffman	M	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	11	USA	NORTH AMERICA	8500	3
E010	William	Butler	M	LEAD DATA SCIENTIST	FINANCE	12	FRANCE	EUROPE	9000	2
E083	Patrick	Voltz	M	MANAGER	HEALTHCARE	15	USA	NORTH AMERICA	9500	5
E103	Emily	Grove	F	MANAGER	FINANCE	14	CANADA	NORTH AMERICA	10500	4
E428	Pete	Allen	M	MANAGER	AUTOMOTIVE	14	GERMANY	EUROPE	11000	4
E583	Janet	Hale	F	MANAGER	FINANCE	14	COLOMBIA	NORTH AMERICA	10000	5

The output shows the execution of the query, resulting in 12 rows returned.

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.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' pane on the left shows the 'employee' database. The 'Query' editor in the center contains the following SQL code:

```
119 --
120 --
121 -- 13. Write a query to create a stored procedure to retrieve the details of the employees
122 -- whose experience is more than three years.
123 -- Take data from the employee record table.
124 --
125 --
126 DELIMITER //
127 CREATE PROCEDURE Experienced_emp ()
128 BEGIN
129 SELECT *
130 FROM emp_record_table
131 WHERE EXP > 3 ;
132 END //
133 DELIMITER ;
134 CALL Experienced_emp ;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query, which is a table with 10 columns: EMP_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, GENDER, ROLE, DEPT, EXP, COUNTRY, CONTINENT, SALARY, EMP_RATING. The table contains 10 rows of data.

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

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 'JUNIOR DATA 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'.

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' pane on the left shows the 'employee' database. The 'Query' editor in the center contains the following SQL code:

```
227 --
228 --
229 -- 14. Write a query using stored functions in the project table to check whether the job
230 -- profile assigned to each employee in the data science team matches the
231 -- organization's set standard.
232 --
233 --
234 DELIMITER $$
235 CREATE FUNCTION ASSIGNED_JOB_PROFILES (Exp_in_years INT)
236 RETURNS VARCHAR (50)
237 DETERMINISTIC
238 BEGIN
239 DECLARE job_profile VARCHAR (40) ;
240 IF Exp_in_years <= 2 THEN SET job_profile = 'JUNIOR DATA SCIENTIST';
241 ELSEIF Exp_in_years <= 5 THEN SET job_profile = 'ASSOCIATE DATA SCIENTIST';
242 ELSEIF Exp_in_years <= 10 THEN SET job_profile = 'SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST';
243 ELSEIF Exp_in_years <= 12 THEN SET job_profile = 'LEAD DATA SCIENTIST';
244 ELSE SET job_profile = 'MANAGER';
245 END IF;
246 RETURN job_profile ;
247 END $$
248 DELIMITER ;
249 SELECT EMP_ID,EXP, ASSIGNED_JOB_PROFILES(17)
250 FROM data_science_team ;
```

The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query, which is a table with 3 columns: EMP_ID, EXP, ASSIGNED_JOB_PROFILES(17). The table contains 3 rows of data.

Automatic context help is disabled. Use the toolbar to manually get help for the current caret position or to toggle automatic help.

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.

Performance before Indexing:

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHMAS

Filter objects

employee

Tables

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

ASSIGNED_JOB_PROFILES

sys

Employee Performance Mapping: emp_record_table data_science_team proj_table

Limit to 1000 rows

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

/*

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.

*/

SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table

WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'ERIC';

Visual Explain Display Info Read + Eval cost Overview View Source

Query cost: 2.15

query_block #1

2.15

19 rows

Full Table Scan

emp_record_table

emp_record_table 52 x

Read Only Context Help Snippets

Output

Action Output

Time Action Message Duration / Fetch

4 23:53:07 SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'ERIC' LIMIT 0, 1000 1 row(s) returned 0.016 sec / 0.000 sec

5 23:53:49 EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'ERIC' OK 0.000 sec

Performance after Indexing:

MySQL Workbench

Local instance MySQL80 x

File Edit View Query Database Server Tools Scripting Help

Navigator

SCHMAS

Filter objects

employee

Tables

Views

Stored Procedures

Functions

ASSIGNED_JOB_PROFILES

sys

Employee Performance Mapping: emp_record_table data_science_team proj_table

Limit to 1000 rows

244

245

246

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

255

256

257

258

FROM data_science_team;

/*

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.

*/

SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table

WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'ERIC';

CREATE INDEX idx_firstname ON emp_record_table (FIRST_NAME(10));

SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table

WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'ERIC';

Visual Explain Display Info Read + Eval cost Overview View Source

Query cost: 0.35

query_block #1

0.35

1 row

Non-Unique Key Lookup

emp_record_table

idx_firstname

emp_record_table 53 x

Read Only Context Help Snippets

Output

Action Output

Time Action Message Duration / Fetch

9 00:40:19 SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'ERIC' LIMIT 0, 1000 1 row(s) returned 0.015 sec / 0.000 sec

10 00:40:24 EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM employee.emp_record_table WHERE FIRST_NAME = 'ERIC' OK 0.000 sec

Observation:

Before indexing, the query to find employees with first name *Eric* scanned the entire table, resulting in higher execution cost (2.15).

After creating an index on the **FIRST_NAME** column, the execution plan showed that the query used the index, reducing the query execution time and cost significantly (0.35).

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).

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

```

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).
*/
SELECT
  EMP_ID,
  CONCAT(TRIM(FIRST_NAME), ' ', TRIM(LAST_NAME)) AS NAME,
  SALARY,
  EMP_RATING,
  (SALARY * 0.05 * EMP_RATING) AS BONUS
FROM
  emp_record_table
ORDER BY BONUS DESC;

```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, displaying columns: EMP_ID, NAME, SALARY, EMP_RATING, and BONUS. The results are sorted by BONUS in descending order.

EMP_ID	NAME	SALARY	EMP_RATING	BONUS
E001	Arthur Black	16500	5	4125.00
E083	Patrick Holtz	9500	5	2375.00
E428	Pete Allen	11000	4	2200.00
E103	Emily Grove	10500	4	2100.00
E204	Karen Novak	7500	5	1875.00
E612	Tracy Norris	8500	4	1700.00
E052	Dianna Wilson	5500	5	1375.00
E005	Eric Hoffman	8500	3	1275.00
E260	Roy Collins	7000	3	1050.00

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution details: 1 row(s) returned, Duration: 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec.

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

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

```

17. Write a query to calculate the average salary distribution based on the continent and country.
Take data from the employee record table.
*/
SELECT
  CONTINENT, COUNTRY, ROUND(AVG(SALARY), 2) AS 'Avg_sal'
FROM
  employee.emp_record_table
GROUP BY CONTINENT, COUNTRY
ORDER BY CONTINENT, COUNTRY;

```

The 'Result Grid' shows the output of the query, displaying columns: CONTINENT, COUNTRY, and Avg_sal. The results are grouped by continent and country.

CONTINENT	COUNTRY	Avg_sal
ASIA	CHINA	6500.00
ASIA	INDIA	6166.67
EUROPE	FRANCE	9000.00
EUROPE	GERMANY	7600.00
NORTH AMERICA	CANADA	7000.00
NORTH AMERICA	USA	9440.00
SOUTH AMERICA	COLOMBIA	5600.00

The 'Output' pane at the bottom shows the execution details: 7 row(s) returned, Duration: 0.000 sec / 0.000 sec.

Conclusion:

In this project, the **Employee database** was created and analysed through various SQL queries. The tasks included:

- Designing an ER diagram to represent the database structure.
- Writing queries to fetch and filter employee data.
- Applying aggregation, grouping, and ranking functions.
- Creating views, nested queries, and stored procedures for reusability.
- Implementing stored functions to validate job profiles against company standards.
- Using indexing to improve query performance.
- Calculating salary-based bonuses and analysing salary distributions by country and continent.

Through these implementations, the project demonstrates practical applications of SQL in performance mapping and database optimization.