**Problem Statement (IBM)**

You are given two tables:

**1. wallets**

| **Column** | **Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | INT | Wallet ID |
| transaction\_id | INT | References transactions.id |

**2. transactions**

| **Column** | **Type** | **Description** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| id | INT | Transaction ID |
| amount | FLOAT | Amount of the transaction |

Each wallet (id in the wallets table) may be associated with **multiple transactions** (through the transaction\_id column).

**❓ Your Task:**

**Write an SQL query to:**

1. Join the wallets and transactions tables using transaction\_id.
2. Group the results by wallet (wallets.id).
3. Calculate the **total transaction amount** per wallet.
4. Return only those wallets that:
   * Have **more than one transaction**.
   * Have a **total transaction amount greater than 10**.

**✅ Expected Output (Sample):**

| **wallet\_id** | **total\_amount** |
| --- | --- |
| 2 | 16.32 |
| 7 | 24.52 |

**✅ Final SQL Query:**

**SELECT**

**w.id AS wallet\_id,**

**ROUND(SUM(t.amount), 2) AS total\_amount**

**FROM**

**wallets w**

**JOIN**

**transactions t**

**ON w.transaction\_id = t.id**

**GROUP BY**

**w.id**

**HAVING**

**COUNT(t.id) > 1 AND**

**SUM(t.amount) > 10;**