1. Retrieve the total number of customers in the table.

2. List all unique job types available in the dataset.

3. Find the number of customers who are married.

4. Calculate the average balance for customers grouped by their marital status.

5. Retrieve the count of customers who have a loan and live in "New York."

6. Find the top 3 job types with the highest average account balance.

7. Identify the number of customers who have never been contacted (`pdays = -1`) but have a housing loan.

8. Find the percentage of customers with a tertiary education who have a default.

9. Determine the customers whose last contact was more than 6 months ago, based on the `date_of_last_contact` column.

10. Find the total duration of calls for those who have taken both a housing and a personal loan.

11. Retrieve the top 5 states with the highest average balance of customers.

12. Write a query to count the number of customers who have defaulted (`default = 'yes'`) grouped by education level and job type.

13. Find customers who have been contacted more than twice (`campaign > 2`) and have a positive outcome (`poutcome = 'success'`).

14. List all customers whose job is unknown and who have an account balance higher than the average balance of all customers.

15. Identify customers who have not been contacted for over a year based on the `date_of_last_contact` and have previously been contacted more than once (`previous > 1`).

16. Calculate the ratio of customers who have a loan to those who do not, grouped by education level and marital status.

17. Write a query to find the state with the highest proportion of married customers who have taken out a loan.

18. Determine the correlation between account balance and the number of campaigns by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient.

19. For each job category, calculate the percentage of customers who have a housing loan and whose previous outcome was successful (`poutcome = 'success'`).

20. Calculate the total balance for customers grouped by their marital status and default status.

21. Write a query to find customers who have been contacted less than twice (`campaign < 2`) and have a balance greater than the average balance of all customers.

22. Retrieve the list of customers who do not have a housing loan but have a personal loan, ordered by their account balance in descending order.

23. Find the total number of customers who have never been contacted (`pdays = -1`) and have a marital status of "single."

24. Write a query to calculate the total number of contacts made (`campaign`) for customers grouped by their state and job type.

25. Find the percentage of customers in each state who have a positive `poutcome` and have been contacted more than once (`previous > 1`).

26. Identify the top 3 education levels where customers have the highest average duration of contact calls (`duration`).

27. Write a query to calculate the cumulative sum of `balance` for customers, ordered by their `date_of_last_contact`.

28. Create a query that finds customers who have a higher balance than 75% of all other customers in the dataset.

29. Write a query that uses a self-join to find pairs of customers from the same state who have the same job but different marital statuses.

30. Find the average `balance` for customers whose previous outcome (`poutcome`) was successful, and then compare this with the average balance of customers whose `poutcome` was unsuccessful.

31. Write a query to rank customers within each state based on their account balance, with the highest balance ranked first.

32. Identify customers who have been contacted the most number of times (`campaign`) and have a `default = 'yes'`. Then, determine the job category that has the highest number of such customers.