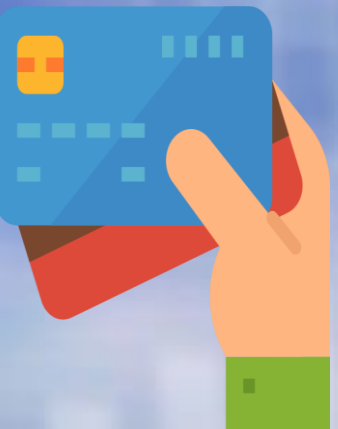




BANKING DATA ANALYSIS IN SQL



DATA SET DESCRIPTION:

Customers Table

- **customer_id**: INT (Primary Key)
- **first_name**: VARCHAR(50)
- **last_name**: VARCHAR(50)
- **date_of_birth**: DATE
- **email**: VARCHAR(100)
- **phone**: BIGINT
- **address**: VARCHAR(255)
- **city**: VARCHAR(50)
- **state**: VARCHAR(50)
- **zip_code**: INT
- **created_at**: TIMESTAMP

Accounts Table

- **account_number**: BIGINT (Primary Key)
- **customer_id**: INT (Foreign Key referencing Customers.customer_id)
- **account_type**: ENUM("Savings", "Current", "Salary", "OverDraft")
- **balance**: DECIMAL(15, 2)
- **branch_id**: INT (Foreign Key referencing Branches.branch_id)
- **created_at**: TIMESTAMP

Transactions Table

- **transaction_id**: INT (Primary Key)
- **account_number**: BIGINT (Foreign Key referencing Accounts.account_number)
- **transaction_type**: ENUM("Deposit", "Withdrawal", "Transfer")
- **amount**: DECIMAL(15, 2)
- **transaction_date**: TIMESTAMP

Branches Table

- **branch_id**: INT (Primary Key)
- **branch_name**: VARCHAR(50)
- **branch_address**: VARCHAR(255)
- **branch_location**: ENUM("Rural", "Urban")
- **city**: VARCHAR(50)
- **state**: VARCHAR(50)
- **zip_code**: INT
- **phone**: BIGINT
- **manager_id**: INT (Foreign Key referencing Employees.employee_id)

1: Identify customers who haven't made transactions in the last year and suggest strategies to re-engage them.

Reasons for Inactivity:

- Convenience Issues
- Shift in Preferences

Here are some reactivation strategies based on the customer's region:









- Targeted Promotions: Offer location-specific discounts or deals relevant to their area.
- Local Events: If your business has a regional presence, invite them to local events or promotions.
- Personalized Emails: Use the customer's email address for personalized reactivation emails highlighting products or services relevant to their past purchases

```
6 • SELECT DISTINCT(c.customer_id)
7 FROM customers AS c
8 JOIN accounts AS A
9 ON c.customer_id=A.customer_id
10 JOIN transactions AS T
11 ON A.account_number=T.account_number
12 WHERE YEAR(transaction_date)<>2023
13 ORDER BY c.customer_id;
14
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	customer_id	
▶	1	
	2	
	3	
	5	
	6	
	7	
	8	
	9	
	10	
	11	
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	17	
	18	
	19	
	...	
Result 98		×

2: Summarize the total transaction amount per account per month.

```
16 • SELECT T.account_number, MONTH(t.transaction_date) AS Months,  
17 ROUND(SUM(t.amount),2) AS total_amount  
18 FROM accounts AS A  
19 JOIN transactions AS T  
20 ON A.account_number=T.account_number  
21 GROUP BY t.account_number, Months  
22 ORDER BY t.account_number, Months;  
23
```

Result Grid				Filter Rows: <input type="text"/>	Export: 	Wrap Cell Content: 	Fetch rows:
	account_number	Months	total_amount				
▶	1012982863	1	3510.6				
	1012982863	2	745.36				
	1012982863	4	3636.29				
	1012982863	5	16998.37				
	1012982863	7	162.98				
	1012982863	10	9445.09				
	1012982863	12	6419.55				
	1013036421	1	5137.06				
	1013036421	2	3363.92				
	1013036421	3	3093.25				
	1013036421	4	2080.01				
	1013036421	5	7530.37				
	1013036421	8	8473.86				
	1013036421	10	340.31				
	1013036421	12	17474.3				
	1014303562	1	1655.53				
	1014303562	3	3067.54				
	1014303562	4	3494.67				
	1014303562	5	5814.86				
Result 99 							
Output							
 Action Output 							
#	Time	Action	Message				
	195 21:33:58	SELECT DISTINCT(c...	88 row(s) returned				

3: Rank branches based on the total amount of deposits made in the last quarter.

```
25 • SELECT
26   b.branch_id, ROUND(SUM(CASE WHEN t.transaction_type = 'deposit' THEN t.amount ELSE 0 END),2) AS totaldeposit,
27   DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(CASE WHEN t.transaction_type = 'deposit' THEN t.amount ELSE 0 END)DESC) AS branch_rank
28   FROM Transactions AS t
29   JOIN Accounts AS a
30     ON t.account_number=a.account_number
31   JOIN branches AS b
32     ON b.branch_id=a.branch_id
33   WHERE t.transaction_date>= DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 3 MONTH)
34   GROUP BY b.branch_id
35   ORDER BY totaldeposit DESC;
36
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export:

	branch_id	totaldeposit	branch_rank
▶	27	23688.58	1
	14	18448.58	2
	29	16348.46	3
	32	16109.1	4
	17	12548.97	5
	2	11969.37	6
	9	10734.42	7
	12	10616.46	8
	31	8691.64	9
	5	8457.83	10
	18	8004.05	11
	20	7549.68	12
	6	6482.05	13
	25	6249.19	14
	10	6102.35	15
	28	6033.37	16
	30	5833.83	17
	22	4955.47	18
	19	4709.63	19

Result 102 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 201	21:43:36	SELECT b.branch_id,...	34 row(s) returned

4: Find the name of the customer who has deposited the highest amount.

```
37 • SELECT c.customer_id, concat(c.first_name, " ", c.Last_name)
38 AS customer_name,
39 MAX(CASE WHEN t.transaction_type = 'deposit' THEN t.amount ELSE 0 END)
40 AS maximum_deposit
41 FROM customers AS c
42 JOIN accounts AS A
43 ON c.customer_id=A.customer_id
44 JOIN transactions AS T
45 ON t.account_number=a.account_number
46 GROUP BY customer_id, customer_name
47 ORDER BY maximum_deposit DESC LIMIT 1;
48
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: Export:

	customer_id	customer_name	maximum_deposit
▶	15	Gokul Sengupta	4990.4

Result 104 x

Output

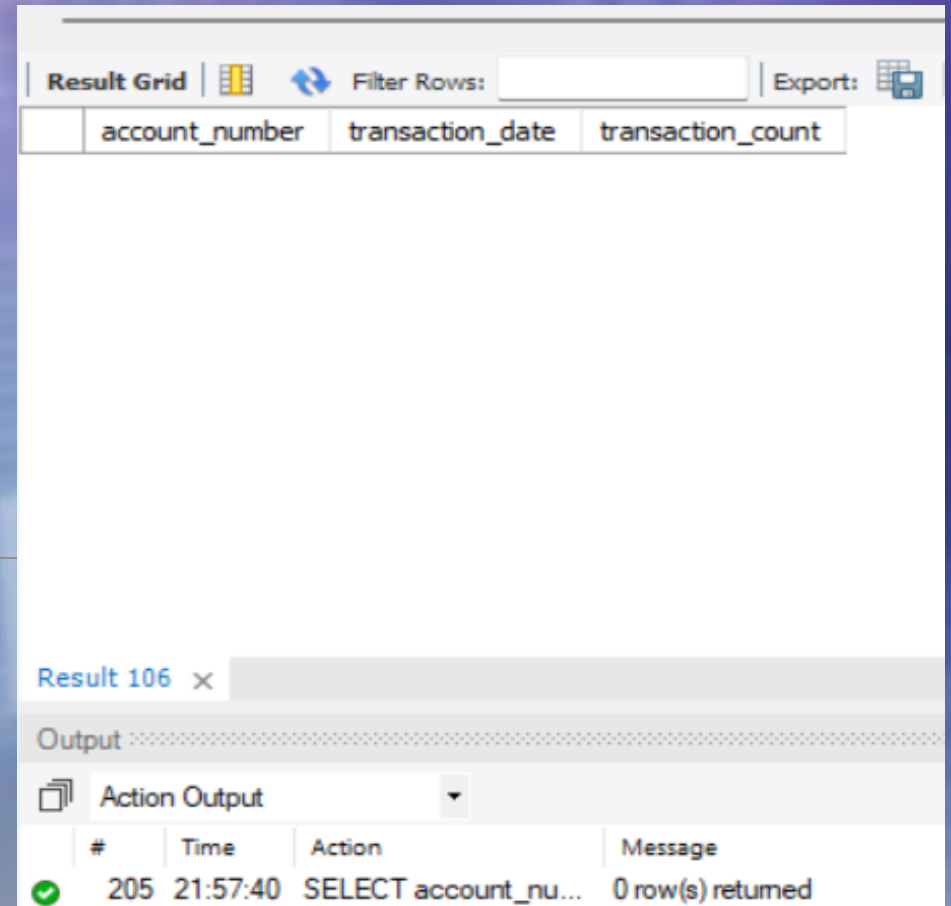
Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 203	21:51:39	SELECT c.customer_j...	1 row(s) returned

5: Identify any accounts that have made more than two transactions in a single day, which could indicate fraudulent activity. How

No account found who have made more than two transaction in a single day

```
50
51 • SELECT account_number,
52     DATE(transaction_date) AS transaction_date,
53     COUNT(transaction_id) AS transaction_count
54 FROM Transactions
55 GROUP BY account_number, DATE(transaction_date)
56 HAVING COUNT(transaction_date) >2;
57
```



The screenshot shows a database interface with a 'Result Grid' at the top. Below the grid, there are three columns: 'account_number', 'transaction_date', and 'transaction_count'. The grid itself is empty. At the bottom, there is a 'Result 106' tab and an 'Output' section. The 'Output' section shows a table with four columns: '#', 'Time', 'Action', and 'Message'. The first row of the output table shows a green checkmark in the '#' column, the number '205' in the 'Time' column, the time '21:57:40' in the 'Action' column, and the message 'SELECT account_nu... 0 row(s) returned' in the 'Message' column.

account_number	transaction_date	transaction_count
----------------	------------------	-------------------

#	Time	Action	Message
✓	205	21:57:40	SELECT account_nu... 0 row(s) returned

6: Calculate the average number of transactions per customer per account per month over the last year.

```
61
62 • SELECT a.customer_id, a.account_number,
63 YEAR(t.transaction_date) AS transaction_year,
64 MONTH(t.transaction_date) AS transaction_month,
65 COUNT(t.transaction_id) AS transaction_count,
66 COUNT(t.transaction_id) / 12 AS avg_transactions_per_month_last_year
67 FROM transactions t
68 JOIN accounts a ON t.account_number = a.account_number
69 WHERE t.transaction_date >= DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 YEAR)
70 GROUP BY a.customer_id, a.account_number, transaction_year, transaction_month
71 ORDER BY a.customer_id, a.account_number, transaction_year, transaction_month;
72
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

	customer_id	account_number	transaction_year	transaction_month	transaction_count	avg_transactions_per_month_last_year
▶	1	1032168449	2023	8	1	0.0833
	1	1032168449	2023	9	1	0.0833
	1	1032168449	2023	10	2	0.1667
	1	1032168449	2024	2	1	0.0833
	1	1032168449	2024	3	1	0.0833
	1	1032168449	2024	4	1	0.0833
	1	1032168449	2024	6	1	0.0833
	1	1053739522	2023	7	1	0.0833
	1	1053739522	2023	11	1	0.0833
	1	1053739522	2024	2	2	0.1667
	2	1076633469	2023	8	1	0.0833
	2	1076633469	2023	9	1	0.0833
	2	1076633469	2024	4	3	0.2500
	3	1014303562	2023	11	2	0.1667
	3	1014303562	2024	1	1	0.0833
	3	1014303562	2024	4	1	0.0833

Result 108 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 207	22:01:03	SELECT a.customer_j...	819 row(s) returned

7: Write a query to find the daily transaction volume (total amount of all transactions) for the past month.

```
76
77 • SELECT DATE(transaction_date) AS dates,
78      ROUND(SUM(amount),2) AS transaction_volume
79 FROM transactions
80 WHERE transaction_date>=DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 month)
81 GROUP BY dates
82 ORDER BY dates;
83
```

Result Grid

Filter Rows: Export:

	dates	transaction_volume
▶	2024-06-11	7513.08
	2024-06-12	19277.54
	2024-06-14	14557.73
	2024-06-15	8140.17
	2024-06-16	4627.48
	2024-06-17	7027.12
	2024-06-18	9822.37
	2024-06-19	1134.2
	2024-06-20	14478.25
	2024-06-21	8019.87
	2024-06-22	4839.31
	2024-06-23	1212.67
	2024-06-24	6299.43
	2024-06-25	13606.42
	2024-06-26	2701.95
	2024-06-27	15909.99
	2024-06-28	4933.52

Result 110 x

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 209	22:08:09	SELECT DATE(transa...	27 row(s) returned

8: Calculate the total transaction amount performed by each age group in the past year.
(Age groups: 0-17, 18-30, 31-60, 60+)

```
87 • SELECT
88 CASE WHEN TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR,date_of_birth,CURRENT_DATE())<=17 THEN "0-17"
89      WHEN TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR,date_of_birth,CURRENT_DATE()) BETWEEN 18 AND 30 THEN "18-30"
90      WHEN TIMESTAMPDIFF(YEAR,date_of_birth,CURRENT_DATE()) BETWEEN 31 AND 60 THEN "31-60"
91      ELSE "60+" END AS Age_group,
92      ROUND(SUM(t.amount),2) AS total_transaction_amount
93 FROM Customers AS c
94 JOIN Accounts AS a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
95 JOIN Transactions AS t ON a.account_number = t.account_number
96 WHERE t.transaction_date >= DATE_SUB(CURRENT_DATE(), INTERVAL 1 YEAR)
97 GROUP BY Age_group
98 ORDER BY AGE_group;
99
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:	Export:
	Age_group	total_transaction_amount	
▶	18-30	520538.68	
	31-60	1166461.8	
	60+	1031761.96	

Result 112 x



Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 211	22:11:11	SELECT CASE WHE...	3 row(s) returned

9: Find the branch with the highest average account balance.


```
105 • SELECT branch_id, AVG(balance) AS average_balance
106 FROM accounts
107 GROUP BY Branch_id
108 ORDER BY average_balance DESC limit 1;
109
```

Result Grid  Filter Rows: Export: 

	Age_group	total_transaction_amount
▶	18-30	520538.68
	31-60	1166461.8
	60+	1031761.96

Result 112 x

Output

 Action Output ▼

	#	Time	Action	Message
✓	211	22:11:11	SELECT CASE WHE...	3 row(s) returned

10: Calculate the average balance per customer at the end of each month in the last year.

```
112
113 • SELECT
114     c.customer_id,
115     YEAR(t.transaction_date) AS year,
116     MONTH(t.transaction_date) AS month,
117     ROUND(AVG(a.balance), 3) AS avg_balance_per_customer
118 FROM accounts as a
119 INNER JOIN customers c ON a.customer_id = c.customer_id
120 INNER JOIN transactions t ON t.account_number = a.account_number
121 WHERE
122     t.transaction_date >= DATE_SUB(CURDATE(), INTERVAL 1 YEAR) -- > 2023-7-11
123     AND t.transaction_date = (
124         SELECT MAX(t2.transaction_date)
125         FROM transactions t2
126         WHERE t2.account_number = t.account_number
127         AND YEAR(t2.transaction_date) = YEAR(t.transaction_date)
128         AND MONTH(t2.transaction_date) = MONTH(t.transaction_date))
129 GROUP BY
130     c.customer_id,
131     YEAR(t.transaction_date),
132     MONTH(t.transaction_date)
133 order by MONTH(t.transaction_date), YEAR(t.transaction_date);
134
```

Result Grid					Filter Rows:	Export:
	customer_id	year	month	avg_balance_per_customer		
▶	25	2024	1	4588.59		
	87	2024	1	7024.7		
	64	2024	1	5551.215		
	59	2024	1	7095.29		
	13	2024	1	6622.175		
	37	2024	1	3034.67		
	48	2024	1	8142.66		
	60	2024	1	8333.12		
	53	2024	1	5433.47		
	19	2024	1	5919.6		
	56	2024	1	8456.54		
	41	2024	1	4226.905		
	16	2024	1	7032.18		
	89	2024	1	4543.66		
	68	2024	1	3267.93		
	14	2024	1	9970.33		
	79	2024	1	6603.365		
	99	2024	1	6145.61		
	94	2024	1	7218.86		

Result 116 ×

Output

Action Output

#	Time	Action	Message
✓ 215	22:18:10	SELECT	c.custom... 625 row(s) returned