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Data and Database Managment with SQL
Assignment - Banking Database
                          Banking DDL
    CREATE TABLE branch (
            branch name
                            VARCHAR(100),
                           VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
            branch_city
                          NUMERIC(14,2) CHECK (assets>=0.00),
            assets
            CONSTRAINT branch_pkey PRIMARY KEY (branch_name)
    );
    CREATE TABLE customer (
            cust_ID
                            VARCHAR(10),
            customer_name VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,
            customer_street VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
            customer_city VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
            CONSTRAINT customer_pkey PRIMARY KEY (cust_ID)
    );
    CREATE TABLE account (
            account number VARCHAR(15),
            branch_name
                           VARCHAR(100),
                           NUMERIC(14,2) CHECK (balance>=0.00),
            CONSTRAINT account_pkey PRIMARY KEY (account_number),
            CONSTRAINT account_fkey FOREIGN KEY (branch_name) REFERENCES branch (branch_name)
                    ON DELETE SET NULL
                    ON UPDATE CASCADE
    );
    CREATE TABLE depositor (
                            VARCHAR(10),
            cust_ID
            account_number VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
            CONSTRAINT depositor_pkey PRIMARY KEY (cust_ID, account_number),
            CONSTRAINT depositor_fkey FOREIGN KEY (cust_ID) REFERENCES customer (cust_ID)
                                        -- Foreign key constraints only on cust_ID
                    ON DELETE CASCADE
                                           -- and not on account_number
                    ON UPDATE CASCADE
    );
    CREATE TABLE loan (
                            VARCHAR(15),
            loan_number
                            VARCHAR(100),
            branch name
            amount
                           NUMERIC(14,2) CHECK (amount>=0.00),
            CONSTRAINT loan_pkey PRIMARY KEY (loan_number),
            CONSTRAINT loan_fkey FOREIGN KEY (branch_name) REFERENCES branch (branch_name)
                    ON DELETE SET NULL
                    ON UPDATE CASCADE
    );
    CREATE TABLE borrower (
            cust ID
                            VARCHAR(10),
                           VARCHAR(15) NOT NULL,
            loan_number
            CONSTRAINT borrower_pkey PRIMARY KEY (cust_ID, loan_number),
            CONSTRAINT borrower_fkey_1 FOREIGN KEY (cust_ID) REFERENCES customer (cust_ID)
                    ON DELETE CASCADE
                    ON UPDATE CASCADE,
            CONSTRAINT borrower_fkey_2 FOREIGN KEY (loan_number) REFERENCES loan (loan_number)
                    ON DELETE CASCADE
                    ON UPDATE CASCADE
    );
```

```
SQL function that accepts a principal mortgage amount (P), an annual percentage */
/*
        rate (APR), and the number of years a mortgage will be paid back over. Calculate the */
/*
        associated monthly mortgage payment (A).
        CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Nguyen_27_monthlyPayment (P NUMERIC(9,2), APR NUMERIC(8,6), years NUMERIC(3,0))
        RETURNS NUMERIC
        LANGUAGE plpgsql
        AS
        $$
                DECLARE
                        i NUMERIC(8,7);
                        n NUMERIC(5,0);
                        temp1 NUMERIC(17,15);
                        A NUMERIC(8,2);
                BEGIN
                        -- Calculate interest rate 'i'
                        i := (Nguyen_27_monthlyPayment.APR/12);
                        -- Calculate number of mortgage payments 'n'
                        n := (Nguyen_27_monthlyPayment.years * 12);
                        -- Calculate the 'i' plus 1. Take that result
                        -- to the power of 'n'. Then 1 is subtracted from that total.
                        temp1 := (POWER((1+i),n)) - 1;
                        -- Calculate the monthly mortgage payment 'A'
                        A := Nguyen_27_monthlyPayment.P * (i + (i/temp1));
                        -- Return the montly mortgage payment 'A'
                        RETURN A;
                END;
        $$;
        /* Call function Nguyen_27_monthlyPayment() using the following SELECT statment: */
        SELECT Nguyen_27_monthlyPayment(250000,0.04125,30);
       A query to find the cust_ID and customer_name of each customer at the bank who
                                                                                               */
/*
       only has a loan at the bank, and no account.
        SELECT cust ID, customer name
        FROM depositor NATURAL RIGHT OUTER JOIN borrower NATURAL FULL OUTER JOIN customer
        WHERE loan_number IS NOT NULL AND account_number IS NULL;
       A query to find the cust_ID and customer_name of each customer who lives on the */
/*
        same street and in the same city as customer '12345'. Customer '12345' included in
/*
       query results.
        SELECT b.cust_ID, b.customer_name,
        FROM customer AS a, customer AS b \,
        WHERE a.cust ID = '12345'
                AND a.customer_street = b.customer_street
                AND a.customer_city = b.customer_city;
```

```
A guery to find the name of each branch that has at least one customer who has an
account in the bank and who lives in "Harrison".
SELECT branch_name
FROM depositor NATURAL JOIN customer NATURAL JOIN account
WHERE customer_city='Harrison'
GROUP BY branch_name
HAVING COUNT(branch_name) >= 1;
Query to find each customer who has an account at every branch located in Brooklyn. */
-- SELECT values from customer_name attribute/column
SELECT customer_name
 -- INNER JOIN customer, depositor, account, and branch alias 'b' relations/tables
FROM customer NATURAL JOIN depositor NATURAL JOIN account NATURAL JOIN branch AS b
-- WHERE values from branch_city attribute/column equals to 'Brooklyn'
WHERE b.branch_city = 'Brooklyn'
-- GROUP values in customer_name attribute/column
GROUP BY customer_name
-- HAVING number of branch located in 'Brooklyn' equals to every branch located in 'Brooklyn'
HAVTNG
        COUNT(DISTINCT b.branch_name) = (SELECT COUNT(branch_name)
                FROM branch
                       WHERE branch_city = 'Brooklyn');
A SQL trigger to carry out the following action: If an account is deleted, a trigger
delete the dependent tuple(s) from the depositor table for every owner of the deleted
account. Note that there may be jointly-owned bank accounts. In other words, a trigger */
that performs the exact action of an ON DELETE CASCADE clause of a FOREIGN KEY
CONSTRAINT. Below are both trigger function definition, and your trigger definition.
-- Trigger function definition.
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION Nguyen_27_bankTriggerFunction()
RETURNS TRIGGER
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS
$$
        BEGIN
                DELETE FROM depositor
                WHERE account_number = OLD.account_number;
                RETURN NULL;
        END;
$$;
-- Trigger definition.
CREATE TRIGGER Nguyen_27_bankTrigger
AFTER DELETE ON account
FOR EACH ROW
EXECUTE PROCEDURE Nguyen_27_bankTriggerFunction();
-- Invoke the trigger and trigger function using the following DELETE statement on account:
-- The DELETE statement on account relation will trigger the same action that is accomplished
-- by the ON DELETE CASCADE on foreign key constraint account_number in depositor relation.
DELETE FROM account WHERE account_number = '774436581';
```

```
A procedure that accepts an instructor ID as input, calculates the total number of
course sections taught by that instructor, and adds a tuple to he instructor_course_nums*/
table consisting of the instructors ID number, name, and total courses taught - call
theseattributes: ID, name, and tot_courses. If the instructor already has an entry in
                                                                                        */
the table, procedure makes sure the total number of courses taught in the
                                                                                         */
instructor_course_nums table is up-to-date.
CREATE TABLE instructor_course_nums
        ID
                        VARCHAR(35),
                        VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
        name
                       INTEGER.
        tot courses
        CONSTRAINT instructor_course_nums_pkey PRIMARY KEY (ID)
);
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE Nguyen_27_insCourseNumsProc(ID VARCHAR(35))
LANGUAGE plpgsql
AS
$$
        DECLARE
                numOfCoursesTaught INTEGER;
                nameOfInstructor VARCHAR(50);
        BEGIN
                -- Number of courses taught
                SELECT COUNT(teaches.ID) INTO numOfCoursesTaught
                -- from teaches relation
                FROM teaches
                -- specified by the input instructor ID
                WHERE teaches.ID = Nguyen_27_insCourseNumsProc.ID;
                -- Name of instructor
                SELECT name INTO nameOfInstructor
                -- from instructor relation
                FROM instructor
                -- specified by input instructor ID
                WHERE instructor.ID = Nguyen_27_insCourseNumsProc.ID;
                -- Insert into instructor_course_nums
                INSERT INTO instructor_course_nums
                -- the specified instructor ID, instructor's name,
                -- and number of courses taught by that instructor
                VALUES(Nguyen_27_insCourseNumsProc.ID, nameOfInstructor, numOfCoursesTaught)
                -- If instructor already exist
                ON CONFLICT ON CONSTRAINT instructor course nums pkey
                -- then update, instead of insert, the number of courses taught by the instructor
                DO UPDATE SET tot courses = numOfCoursesTaught;
        END;
$$;
-- Call procedure Nguyen_27_insCourseNumsProc() using the following CALL statement:
-- '83821' is instructor ID from teaches relation in university small database provided by Dr. Morabito.
CALL Nguyen_27_insCourseNumsProc('83821');
```