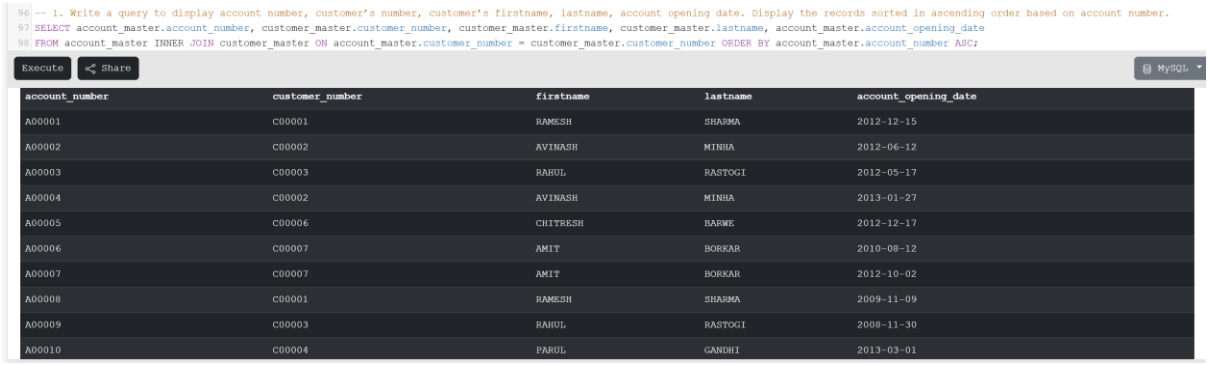
Week2-Assessment

1. Write a query to display account number, customer's number, customer's firstname, lastname, account opening date. Display the records sorted in ascending order based on account number.

SQL Statement: SELECT account_master.account_number, customer_master.customer_number, customer_master.firstname, customer_master.lastname, account_master.account_opening_date

FROM account_master INNER JOIN customer_master ON account_master.customer_number = customer_master.customer_number ORDER BY account_master.account_number ASC;

Output:



```
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FROM account_master INNER JOIN customer_master ON account_master.customer_number = customer_master.customer_number ORDER BY account_master.account_number ASC;
```

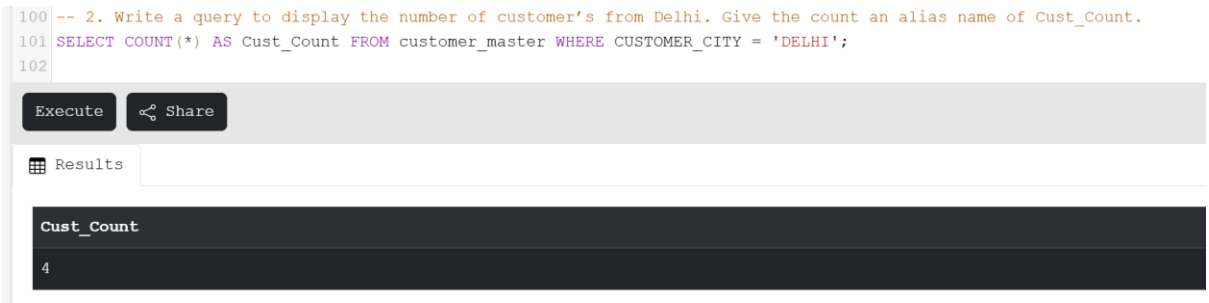
Execute | Share | MySQL

account_number	customer_number	firstname	lastname	account_opening_date
A00001	C00001	RAMESH	SHARMA	2012-12-15
A00002	C00002	AVINASH	MINHA	2012-06-12
A00003	C00003	RAHUL	RASTOGI	2012-05-17
A00004	C00002	AVINASH	MINHA	2013-01-27
A00005	C00006	CHITRESH	BARWE	2012-12-17
A00006	C00007	AMIT	BORKAR	2010-08-12
A00007	C00007	AMIT	BORKAR	2012-10-02
A00008	C00001	RAMESH	SHARMA	2009-11-09
A00009	C00003	RAHUL	RASTOGI	2008-11-30
A00010	C00004	PARUL	GANDHI	2013-03-01

2. Write a query to display the number of customer's from Delhi. Give the count an alias name of Cust_Count.

SQL Statement: SELECT COUNT(*) AS Cust_Count FROM customer_master WHERE CUSTOMER_CITY = 'DELHI';

Output:



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SELECT COUNT(*) AS Cust_Count FROM customer_master WHERE CUSTOMER_CITY = 'DELHI';
```

Execute | Share

Results

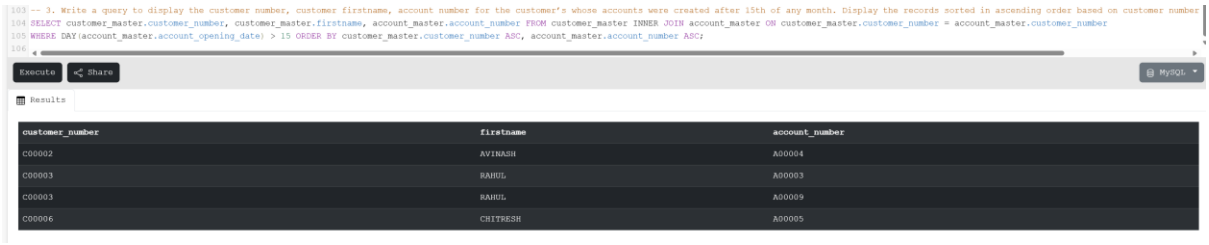
Cust_Count
4

3. Write a query to display the customer number, customer firstname, account number for the customer's whose accounts were created after 15th of any month. Display the records sorted in ascending order based on customer number and then by account number.

SQL Statement: SELECT customer_master.customer_number, customer_master.firstname, account_master.account_number FROM customer_master INNER JOIN account_master ON customer_master.customer_number = account_master.customer_number

WHERE DAY(account_master.account_opening_date) > 15 ORDER BY customer_master.customer_number ASC, account_master.account_number ASC;

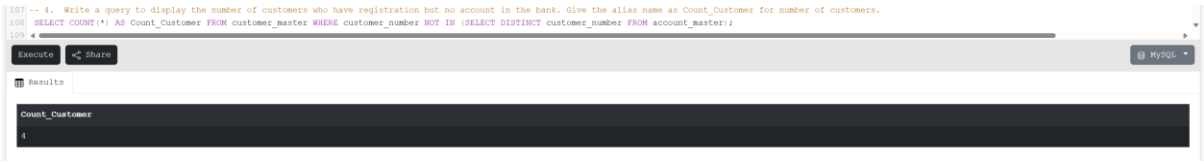
Output:



4. Write a query to display the number of customers who have registration but no account in the bank. Give the alias name as Count_Customer for number of customers.

SQL Statement: SELECT COUNT(*) AS Count_Customer FROM customer_master WHERE customer_number NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT customer_number FROM account_master);

Output:



5. Write a query to display the total number of withdrawals and total number of deposits being done by customer whose customer number ends with 001. The query should display transaction type and the number of transactions. Give an alias name as Trans_Count for number of transactions. Display the records sorted in ascending order based on transaction type.

SQL Statement: SELECT transaction_type, COUNT(*) AS Trans_Count FROM transaction_details WHERE account_number IN (SELECT account_number FROM account_master WHERE customer_number LIKE '%001')GROUP BY transaction_type ORDER BY transaction_type ASC;

Output: