Banking Database Management

Course: Database Management 1
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Introduction

Banking database management is essential for efficient handling of customer and transaction data in the system.

We have designed the database to efficiently manage essential operations and ensure data integrity.

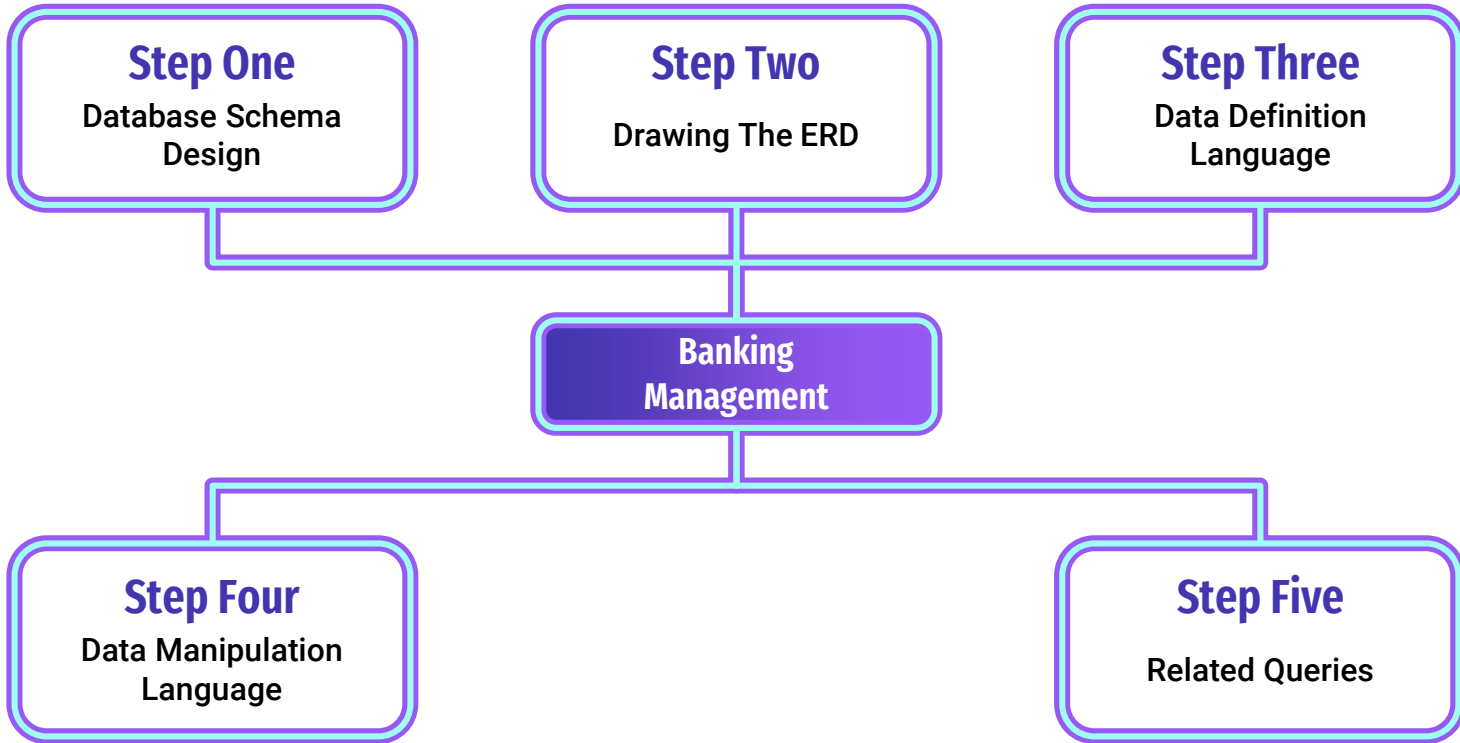It connects core entities such as accounts, customers, employees, branches, loans, and transactions.

The schema supports critical functionalities like account management, loan processing, transaction tracking, and card services.

We have organized the structure to ensure seamless collaboration between various banking operations, enhancing overall efficiency and customer satisfaction.
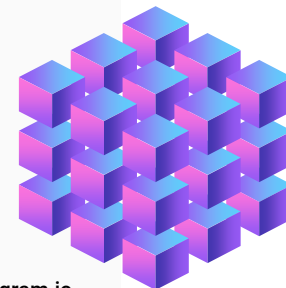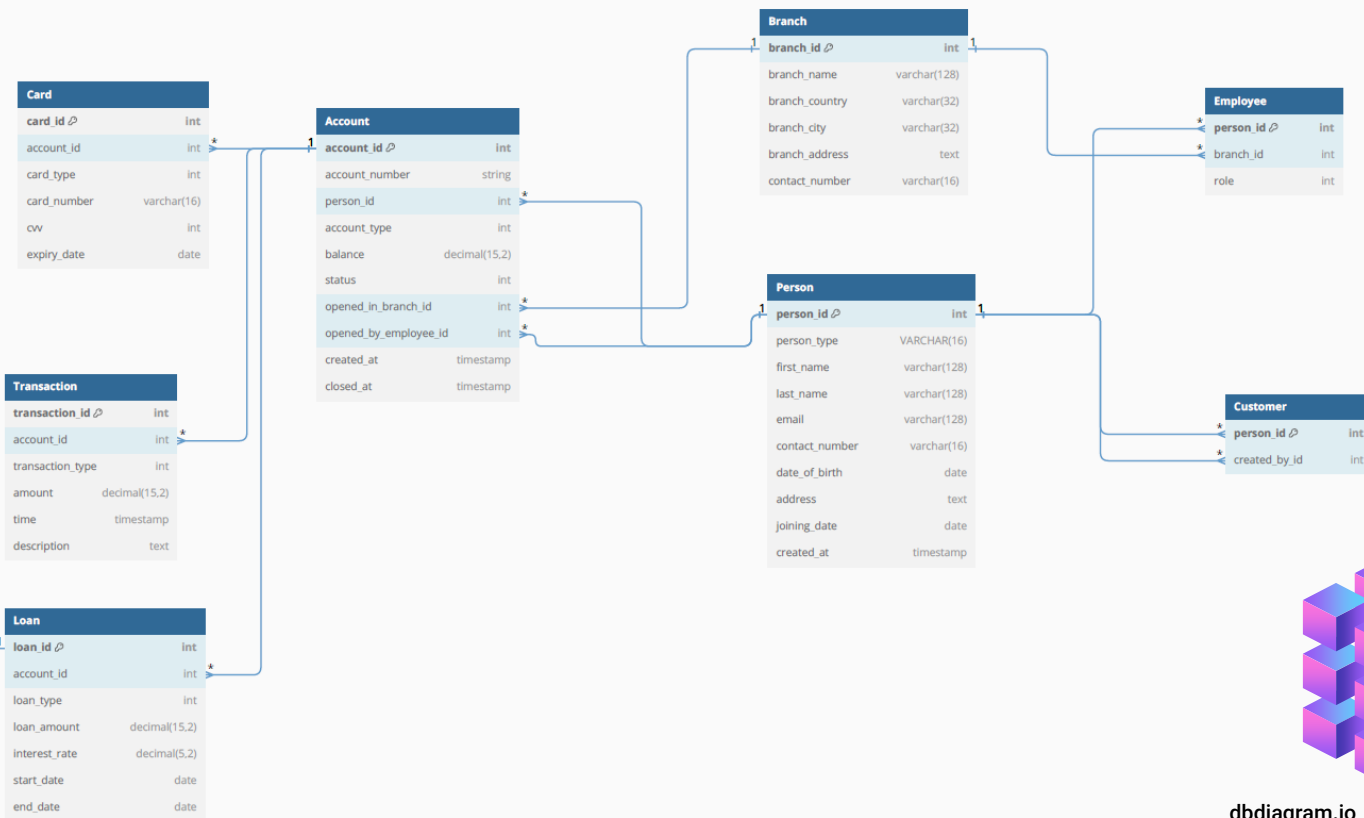
The Database Design and Implementation Steps

Step One
Database Schema Design

Step Two
Drawing The ERD

Step Three
Data Definition Language

Banking Management

Step Four
Data Manipulation Language

Step Five
Related Queries

Step One : Database Schema Design

Card
card_id 🔑	int
account_id	int
card_type	int
card_number	varchar(16)
cvv	int
expiry_date	date

Account
account_id 🔑	int
account_number	string
person_id	int
account_type	int
balance	decimal(15,2)
status	int
opened_in_branch_id	int
opened_by_employee_id	int
created_at	timestamp
closed_at	timestamp

Branch
branch_id 🔑	int
branch_name	varchar(128)
branch_country	varchar(32)
branch_city	varchar(32)
branch_address	text
contact_number	varchar(16)

Employee
person_id 🔑	int
branch_id	int
role	int

Person
person_id 🔑	int
person_type	VARCHAR(16)
first_name	varchar(128)
last_name	varchar(128)
email	varchar(128)
contact_number	varchar(16)
date_of_birth	date
address	text
joining_date	date
created_at	timestamp

Customer
| person_id 🔑 | int |
| created_by_id | int |

Transaction
transaction_id 🔑	int
account_id	int
transaction_type	int
amount	decimal(15,2)
time	timestamp
description	text

Loan
loan_id 🔑	int
account_id	int
loan_type	int
loan_amount	decimal(15,2)
interest_rate	decimal(5,2)
start_date	date
end_date	date

Loan_Payment
| payment_id 🔑 | int |
loan_id	int
amount	decimal(15,2)
paid_at	timestamp

dbdiagram.io

# Step Two : ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram)

ENTITIES :

 - PERSON, CUSTOMERS , ACCOUNTS, TRANSACTIONS, LOANS, LOANS PAYMENT , BRANCHES, EMPLOYEES, CARD .

RELATIONSHIPS :

- PERSON (PARENT) ARE LINKED TO CUSTOMER AND EMPLEYEE
- CUSTOMERS CAN HAVE MULTIPLE ACCOUNTS IN DIFFERENT BRANCHES
- AN ACCOUNT HAS A CARDS
- EACH ACCOUNT CAN HAVE MULTIPLE TRANSACTIONS
- LOANS ARE LINKED TO ACCOUNT AND BRANCHES
- LOAN PAYMENT HAS LINKED TO LOANS
- EMPLOYEES BELONG TO BRANCHES
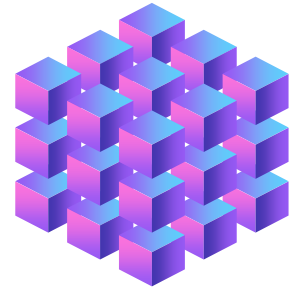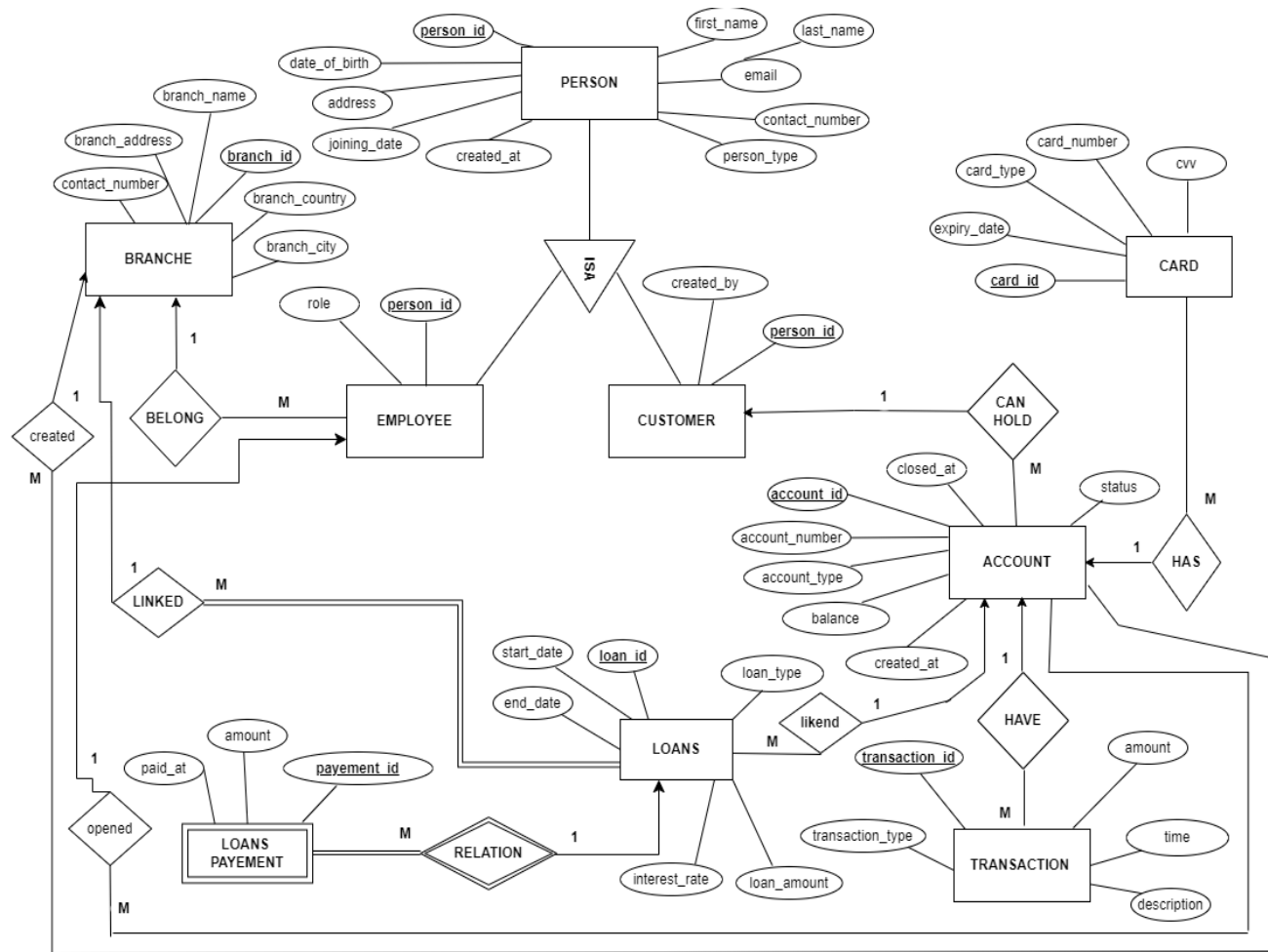
Step Three : Data Definition Language

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Branch` (
  `branch_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `branch_name` varchar(128),
  `branch_country` varchar(32),
  `branch_city` varchar(32),
  `branch_address` text,
  `contact_number` varchar(16)
);
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Person` (
  `person_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `person_type` int,
  `first_name` varchar(128),
  `last_name` varchar(128),
  `email` varchar(128),
  `contact_number` varchar(16),
  `date_of_birth` date,
  `address` text,
  `joining_date` date,
  `created_at` timestamp
);
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Employee` (
  `person_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `branch_id` int,
  `role` int
);
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Customer` (
  `person_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `created_by_id` int
);
```
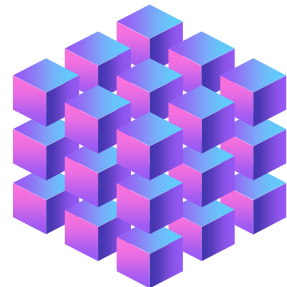
Step Three : Data Definition Language

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Account` (
  `account_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `account_number` varchar(32),
  `person_id` int,
  `account_type` int,
  `balance` decimal(15,2),
  `status` int,
  `opened_in_branch_id` int,
  `opened_by_employee_id` int,
  `created_at` timestamp,
  `closed_at` timestamp
);
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Transaction` (
  `transaction_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `account_id` int,
  `transaction_type` int,
  `amount` decimal(15,2),
  `time` timestamp,
  `description` text
);
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Card` (
  `card_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `account_id` int,
  `card_type` int,
  `card_number` varchar(16),
  `cvv` int,
  `expiry_date` date
);
```
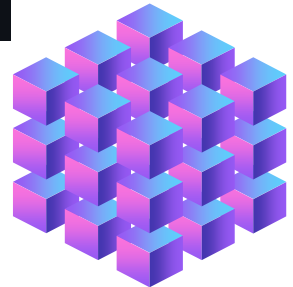
Step Three : Data Definition Language

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Loan` (
  `loan_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `account_id` int,
  `loan_type` int,
  `loan_amount` decimal(15,2),
  `interest_rate` decimal(5,2),
  `start_date` date,
  `end_date` date
);
```

```sql
CREATE TABLE `Loan_Payment` (
  `payment_id` int PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `loan_id` int,
  `amount` decimal(15,2),
  `paid_at` timestamp
);
```
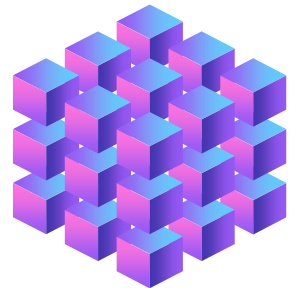
Step Three : Data Definition Language

```sql
ALTER TABLE `Employee` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`person_id`) REFERENCES `Person` (`person_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Customer` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`person_id`) REFERENCES `Person` (`person_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Customer` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`created_by_id`) REFERENCES `Person` (`person_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Employee` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`branch_id`) REFERENCES `Branch` (`branch_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Account` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`person_id`) REFERENCES `Person` (`person_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Account` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`opened_by_employee_id`) REFERENCES `Person` (`person_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Account` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`opened_in_branch_id`) REFERENCES `Branch` (`branch_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Card` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`account_id`) REFERENCES `Account` (`account_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Transaction` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`account_id`) REFERENCES `Account` (`account_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Loan` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`account_id`) REFERENCES `Account` (`account_id`);

ALTER TABLE `Loan_Payment` ADD FOREIGN KEY (`loan_id`) REFERENCES `Loan` (`loan_id`);
```
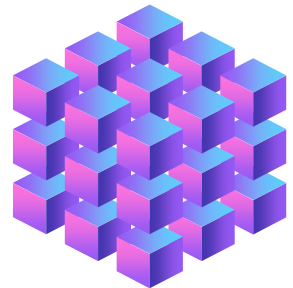
Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE BRANCH

INSERT INTO "Branch" (branch_id, branch_name, branch_country, branch_city, branch_address, contact_number)
    VALUES
- (1, 'Central Branch', 'USA', 'New York', '100 Main Street', '+1-212-555-0101'),
- (2, 'West Branch', 'USA', 'Los Angeles', '200 West Sunset Blvd', '+1-310-555-0102'),
- (3, 'East Branch', 'USA', 'Boston', '300 Commonwealth Ave', '+1-617-555-0103'),
- (4, 'North Branch', 'Canada', 'Toronto', '400 Maple Street', '+1-416-555-0104'),
- (5, 'South Branch', 'USA', 'Miami', '500 Ocean Drive', '+1-305-555-0105'),
- (6, 'London Branch', 'UK', 'London', '600 High Street', '+44-20-555-0106'),
- (7, 'Paris Branch', 'France', 'Paris', '700 Rue de Rivoli', '+33-1-555-0107'),
- (8, 'Berlin Branch', 'Germany', 'Berlin', '800 Unter den Linden', '+49-30-555-0108'),
- (9, 'Tokyo Branch', 'Japan', 'Tokyo', '900 Shibuya Crossing', '+81-3-555-0109'),
- (10, 'Sydney Branch', 'Australia', 'Sydney', '1000 George Street', '+61-2-555-0110');

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE ACCOUNT

INSERT INTO "Account" (account_number, person_id, account_type, balance, status, opened_in_branch_id, opened_by_employee_id, created_at, closed_at)
    VALUES
- ('ACC-1001', 10001, 1, 1000.20, 1, 1, 10005, '2018-12-31', NULL),
- ('ACC-1002', 10009, 2, 2500.50, 1, 9, 10507, '2020-10-07', NULL),
- ('ACC-1003', 10011, 1, 501.00, 1, 3, 10015, '2019-05-10', NULL),
- ('ACC-1004', 10027, 2, 10000.00, 1, 4, 10036, '2021-11-02', NULL),
- ('ACC-1005', 10028, 2, 750.75, 1, 7, 10237, '2024-06-17', NULL),
- ('ACC-1006', 10051, 1, 220.00, 1, 6, 10171, '2023-02-24', NULL),
- ('ACC-1007', 10101, 2, 3000.00, 1, 5, 10109, '2022-09-30', NULL),
- ('ACC-1008', 10189, 1, 400.00, 1, 8, 10251, '2020-08-28', NULL),
- ('ACC-1009', 10194, 2, 9900.99, 1, 2, 10008, '2023-01-13', NULL),
- ('ACC-1010', 10266, 1, 50.00, 1, 10, 10532, '2018-04-16', NULL);

Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE PERSON

INSERT INTO "Person" (person_ID, first_name, last_name, email, contact_number, date_of_birth, address, person_type, joining_date, created_at)
   VALUES
- (10001, 'John', 'Peters', 'john.peters@bankexample.com', '+1-212-555-1001', '1979-04-15', '101 Park Ave, New York, USA', 'Customer', '2008-03-15', NOW()),
- (10005, 'Jane', 'Smith', 'jane.smith@bankexample.com', '+1-310-555-1002', '1982-08-21', '202 West Blvd, Los Angeles, USA', 'Employee', '2009-07-10', NOW()),
- (10008, 'Robert', 'Johnson', 'robert.johnson@bankexample.com', '+1-617-555-1003', '1975-11-30', '303 Beacon St, Boston, USA', 'Employee', '2007-05-25', NOW()),
- (10009, 'Emily', 'Davis', 'emily.davis@bankexample.com', '+1-416-555-1004', '1985-01-05', '404 Maple Rd, Toronto, Canada', 'Customer', '2010-02-14', NOW()),
- (10011, 'Michael', 'Wilson', 'michael.wilson@bankexample.com', '+1-305-555-1005', '1978-06-11', '505 Ocean Dr, Miami, USA', 'Customer', '2006-11-01', NOW()),
- (10015, 'Karen', 'Brown', 'karen.brown@bankexample.com', '+44-20-555-1006', '1980-09-12', '606 Regent St, London, UK', 'Employee', '2011-09-10', NOW()),
- (10027, 'David', 'Jones', 'david.jones@bankexample.com', '+33-1-555-1007', '1977-12-02', '707 Rue Cler, Paris, France', 'Customer', '2005-04-30', NOW()),
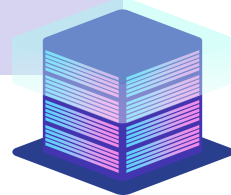
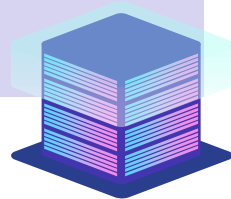# Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

- (10028, 'Linda', 'Garcia', 'linda.garcia@bankexample.com', '+49-30-555-1008', '1983-03-19', '808 Alexanderplatz, Berlin, Germany', 'customer', '2012-12-12', NOW()),
- (10036, 'Mark', 'Miller', 'mark.miller@bankexample.com', '+81-3-555-1009', '1976-10-27', '909 Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan', 'Employee', '2008-08-08', NOW()),
- (10051, 'Patricia', 'Taylor', 'patricia.taylor@bankexample.com', '+61-2-555-1010', '1981-07-16', '1010 Darling St, Sydney, Australia', 'Customer', '2009-04-04', NOW()),
- (10101, 'Alice', 'Anderson', 'alice.anderson@example.com', '+1-212-555-2001', '1990-03-14', '1101 Broadway, New York, USA', 'Customer', '2020-01-10', NOW()),
- (10109, 'Peter', 'Thomas', 'peter.thomas@example.com', '+1-310-555-2002', '1992-05-29', '1202 Vine St, Los Angeles, USA', 'Employee', '2020-02-15', NOW()),
- (10171, 'Susan', 'Jackson', 'susan.jackson@example.com', '+1-617-555-2003', '1988-11-03', '1303 Commonwealth Ave, Boston, USA', 'Employee', '2020-03-20', NOW()),
- (10189, 'Daniel', 'White', 'daniel.white@example.com', '+1-416-555-2004', '1991-09-07', '1404 King St, Toronto, Canada', 'Customer', '2020-04-25', NOW()),
- (10194, 'Sarah', 'Harris', 'sarah.harris@example.com', '+1-305-555-2005', '1989-01-12', '1505 Collins Ave, Miami, USA', 'Customer', '2020-05-30', NOW()),
- (10237, 'Jessica', 'Martin', 'jessica.martin@example.com', '+44-20-555-2006', '1993-07-08', '1606 Baker St, London, UK', 'Employee', '2020-06-05', NOW()),
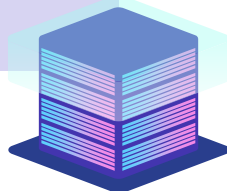
Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

- (10251, 'Thomas', 'Thompson', 'thomas.thompson@example.com', '+33-1-555-2007', '1994-12-19', '1707 Montparnasse, Paris, France', 'Employee', '2020-07-10', NOW()),
- (10266, 'Maria', 'Moore', 'maria.moore@example.com', '+49-30-555-2008', '1996-04-01', '1808 Potsdamer Platz, Berlin, Germany', 'Customer', '2020-08-15', NOW()),
- (10507, 'James', 'Clark', 'james.clark@example.com', '+81-3-555-2009', '1995-02-23', '1909 Ginza, Tokyo, Japan', 'Employee', '2020-09-20', NOW()),
- (10532, 'Laura', 'Lee', 'laura.lee@example.com', '+61-2-555-2010', '1993-06-14', '2010 Circular Quay, Sydney, Australia', 'Employee', '2020-10-10', NOW());

Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

ATTRIBUTE PERSON_TYPE CHANGE FROM INTEGER TO VARCHAR
ALTER TABLE "Person"
ALTER COLUMN person_type
SET DATA TYPE VARCHAR(16);

ENSURE NO DUPLICATE EMAIL IN THE PERSON TABLE
ALTER TABLE "Person"
ADD CONSTRAINT unqiue_email UNIQUE(email);

ENSURE NO DUPLICATE CONTACT_NUMBER IN THE PERSON TABLE
ALTER TABLE "Person"
ADD CONSTRAINT unqiue_contact UNIQUE(contact_number);
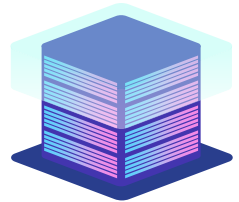
Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE EMPLOYEE

INSERT INTO "Employee" (person_id, branch_id, role)
   VALUES
- (10005, 1, 01),
- (10008, 2, 02),
- (10015, 3, 01),
- (10036, 1, 02),
- (10109, 5, 01),
- (10171, 6, 01),
- (10237, 1, 02),
- (10251, 8, 01),
- (10507, 9, 02),
- (10532, 10, 01);

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE CUSTOMER

INSERT INTO "Customer" (person_id, created_by_id)
   VALUES
- (10001, 10532),
- (10009, 10532),
- (10011, 10532),
- (10027, 10109),
- (10028, 10251),
- (10051, 10532),
- (10101, 10532),
- (10189, 10507),
- (10194, 10015),
- (10266, 10036);
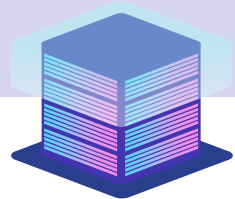
Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE CARD

INSERT INTO "Card" (account_id, card_type, card_number, cvv, expiry_date)
  VALUES
- ('1', 1, '4111111111111111', 123, '2025-12-31'),
- ('2', 1, '5500000000000004', 456, '2025-11-30'),
- ('3', 2, '4111111111111112', 234, '2026-10-31'),
- ('4', 2, '5500000000000005', 567, '2025-09-30'),
- ('5', 1, '4111111111111113', 345, '2026-08-31'),
- ('6', 1, '4111111111111114', 678, '2025-07-31'),
- ('7', 2, '5500000000000006', 789, '2026-06-30'),
- ('8', 1, '4111111111111115', 890, '2025-05-31'),
- ('9', 2, '5500000000000007', 901, '2026-04-30'),
- ('10', 1, '4111111111111116', 321, '2026-03-31');

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE TRANSACTION

INSERT INTO "Transaction" (account_id, transaction_type, amount, time, description)
  VALUES
- ('8', 1, 100.00, ('2024-02-21 09:10:05'), 'Initial Deposit'),
- ('7', 2, 50.00, ('2022-07-18 12:22:41'), 'ATM Withdrawal'),
- ('1', 1, 500.00, ('2024-12-31 11:56:26'), 'ACH Deposit'),
- ('9', 1, 200.00, ('2023-10-27 08:15:03'), 'Check Deposit'),
- ('3', 2, 100.00, ('2024-05-10 07:27:15'), 'Online Purchase'),
- ('2', 1, 300.00, ('2021-12-12 10:48:00'), 'Cash Deposit'),
- ('4', 2, 150.00, ('2022-08-14 11:07:52'), 'Bill Payment'),
- ('5', 3, 1000.00, ('2024-09-09 00:12:38'), 'Wire Transfer In'),
- ('10', 2, 200.00, ('2020-11-01 12:55:11'), 'Debit Card Purchase'),
- ('6',1, 400.00, ('2023-12-07 10:31:22'), 'Mobile Deposit');
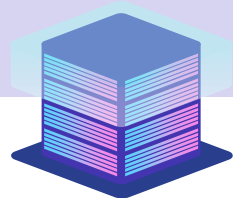
Step Four : Data Manipulation Language

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE LOAN

INSERT INTO "Loan" (account_id, loan_id, loan_type, loan_amount, interest_rate, start_date, end_date)
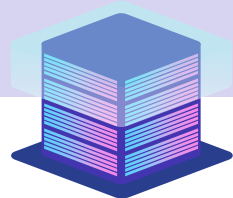 **VALUES**
- ('2', 0290, 1, 5000.00, 5.00, '2024-01-30', '2026-01-29'),
- ('7', 1059, 1, 10000.00, 4.50, '2024-02-19', '2027-02-18'),
- ('4', 0001, 2, 250000.00, 3.25, '2024-03-09', '2030-03-08'),
- ('6', 2832, 1, 2000.00, 6.00, '2024-04-15', '2025-04-14'),
- ('1', 2010, 2, 150000.00, 3.50, '2024-05-08', '2028-05-07'),
- ('3', 4372, 1, 7500.00, 5.25, '2024-06-20', '2027-06-19'),
- ('10', 3904, 2, 300000.00, 3.00, '2024-07-16', '2029-07-15'),
- ('5', 8392, 1, 4000.00, 5.75, '2024-08-31', '2026-08-01'),
- ('8', 2013, 1, 12000.00, 4.75, '2024-09-18', '2026-09-17'),
- ('9', 2387, 2, 200000.00, 3.20, '2024-10-11', '2031-10-10');

INSERT DATA FOR TABLE LOAN_PAYMENT

INSERT INTO "Loan_Payment" (payment_id, amount, paid_at)
  VALUES
- (0290, 500.00, '2024-04-29'),
- (2832, 600.00, '2024-06-14'),
- (2387, 2000.00, '2024-11-10'),
- (1059, 250.00, '2025-12-18'),
- (2010, 1500.00, '2027-12-07'),
- (8392, 750.00, '2026-10-01'),
- (0001, 30000.00, '2028-05-08'),
- (3904, 400.00, '2029-02-15'),
- (2013, 1200.00, '2025-03-17'),
- (4372,2000.00, '2025-01-19');

Sample Tables

Sample Tables

Step Five : Related Queries

Account number of all accounts opened by Laura Lee


```
bank-management/postgres@PostgreSQL 15

Query    Query History

1  SELECT account_number
2  FROM "Account" a
3  JOIN "Person" p ON a.person_id = p.person_id
4  JOIN "Customer" c ON c.person_id = p.person_id
5  WHERE c.created_by_id =
6      (SELECT person_id
7       FROM "Person" p
8       WHERE p.first_name = 'Laura'
9       AND p.last_name = 'Lee');
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	account_number character varying (32)
1	ACC-1001
2	ACC-1002
3	ACC-1003
4	ACC-1006
5	ACC-1007

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Find a person who created an account very close to or on the same day as their birthday

bank-management/postgres@PostgreSQL 15

Query	Query History

```
 1  SELECT
 2      p.first_name || ' ' || p.last_name name,
 3      p.date_of_birth,
 4      a.created_at AS account_creation_date,
 5      ABS(
 6              (EXTRACT(DOY FROM a.created_at) -
 7              EXTRACT(DOY FROM p.date_of_birth))
 8          )
 9      AS days_to_birthday
10  FROM
11      "Person" p
12  JOIN
13      "Account" a ON p.person_id = a.person_id
14  ORDER BY
15      days_to_birthday ASC
16  LIMIT 1;
17
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	name text	date_of_birth date	account_creation_date timestamp without time zone	days_to_birthday numeric
1	Sarah Harris	1989-01-12	2023-01-13 00:00:00	1

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Find out which country has the highest total account balance by grouping accounts by countries


```
bank-management/postgres@PostgreSQL 15
```

Query   Query History

```sql
1  SELECT
2      b.branch_country,
3      SUM(a.balance) AS total_balance
4  FROM
5      "Branch" b
6  JOIN
7      "Account" a ON b.branch_id = a.opened_in_branch_id
8  GROUP BY
9      b.branch_country
10 ORDER BY
11     total_balance DESC;
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	branch_country character varying (32)	total_balance numeric
1	USA	14402.19
2	Canada	10000.00
3	Japan	2500.50
4	France	750.75
5	Germany	400.00
6	UK	220.00
7	Australia	50.00
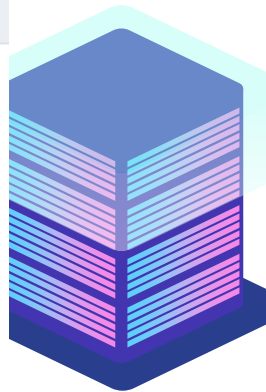
Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Find the number of loans taken and the total loan amount by loan type

Query	Query History

```
1   SELECT
2       "loan_type",
3       COUNT("loan_id") AS loan_count,
4       SUM("loan_amount") AS total_loan_amount
5   FROM
6       "Loan"
7   GROUP BY
8       "loan_type";
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	loan_type integer	loan_count bigint	total_loan_amount numeric
1	2	4	900000.00
2	1	6	40500.00

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

List the shortened version of the account number (first 5 characters), and the formatted balance of all active accounts.

Query | Query History

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

```sql
1   SELECT
2       account_id,
3       SUBSTRING(account_number FROM 1 FOR 5)
4       AS short_account_number,
5
6       TO_CHAR(ROUND(balance, 2), '$99,999.00')
7       AS formatted_balance
8
9   FROM
10      "Account"
11  WHERE
12      status = 1;
13
```

	account_id [PK] integer	short_account_number text	formatted_balance text
1	1	ACC-1	$ 1,000.20
2	2	ACC-1	$ 2,500.50
3	3	ACC-1	$ 501.00
4	4	ACC-1	$ 10,000.00
5	5	ACC-1	$ 750.75
6	6	ACC-1	$ 220.00
7	7	ACC-1	$ 3,000.00
8	8	ACC-1	$ 400.00
9	9	ACC-1	$ 9,900.99
10	10	ACC-1	$ 50.00
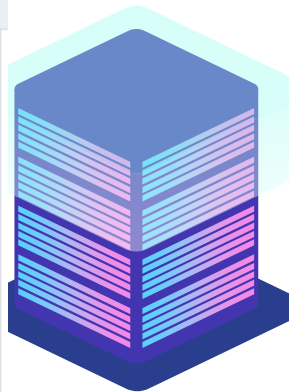
Step Five : Related Queries cont.

List the name of all customers who haven't opened account in New York


```
1  SELECT
2      first_name || ' ' || last_name AS name
3  FROM
4      "Person" p
5  JOIN
6      "Customer" c ON c.person_id = p.person_id
7  JOIN
8      "Branch" b ON b.branch_id = c.created_by_id
9  WHERE
10     b.branch_city <> 'New York';
11
12
13
```

Query	Query History

Data Output	Messages

	name text 🔒
1	Emily Davis
2	Michael Wilson
3	David Jones
4	Linda Garcia
5	Patricia Taylor
6	Alice Anderson
7	Daniel White
8	Sarah Harris
9	Maria Moore
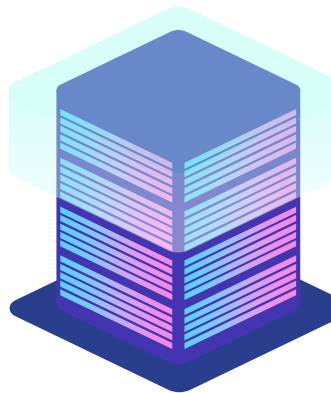
Step Five : Related Queries cont.

List all branches with the number of employees in each branch

```sql
SELECT
    branch_name,
    COUNT(e.person_id) AS employee_count
FROM
    "Branch" b
LEFT JOIN
    "Employee" e ON b.branch_id = e.branch_id
GROUP BY
    branch_name;
```

	branch_name character varying (128)	employee_count bigint
1	Paris Branch	0
2	Tokyo Branch	1
3	North Branch	0
4	Sydney Branch	1
5	Central Branch	3
6	London Branch	1
7	South Branch	1
8	West Branch	1
9	East Branch	1
10	Berlin Branch	1

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Calculate the average account balance by account type

```
1  SELECT
2      account_type,
3      AVG(balance) AS average_balance
4  FROM
5      "Account" a
6  GROUP BY
7      account_type;
8
9
```

Data Output	Messages	Notifications

	account_type integer	average_balance numeric
1	2	5230.448
2	1	434.24

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

List card information of all customers with an outstanding loan above 10000

```sql
1  SELECT c.*
2  FROM "Card" c
3  LEFT JOIN "Account" a ON a.account_id = c.account_id
4  WHERE a.account_id IN (
5      SELECT account_id
6      FROM "Loan"
7      WHERE loan_amount > 10000);
```

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

	card_id [PK] integer	account_id integer	card_type integer	card_number character varying (16)	cvv integer	expiry_date date
1	1	1	1	4111111111111111	123	2025-12-31
2	4	4	2	5500000000000005	567	2025-09-30
3	8	8	1	4111111111111115	890	2025-05-31
4	9	9	2	5500000000000007	901	2026-04-30
5	10	10	1	4111111111111116	321	2026-03-31

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Find the top 5 customers with the highest account balances

```
1  SELECT
2      first_name || ' ' || last_name name,
3      balance
4  FROM "Person" p
5  INNER JOIN
6      "Account" a ON p.person_id = a.person_id
7  ORDER BY balance DESC
8  LIMIT 5;
```

Query   Query History

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	name text	balance numeric (15,2)
1	David Jones	10000
2	Sarah Harris	9900.99
3	Alice Anderson	3000
4	Emily Davis	2500.5
5	John Peters	1000.2

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Display the total loan payments made for each loan.

```sql
SELECT
    l.loan_id,
    SUM(lp.amount) AS "Total Payment"
FROM
    "Loan" l
JOIN
    "Loan_Payment" lp ON l.loan_id = lp.loan_id
GROUP BY
    l.loan_id;
```

Query | Query History

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

	loan_id [PK] integer	Total Payment numeric
1	8392	750
2	2010	1500
3	2387	2000
4	3904	400
5	4372	2000
6	1059	250
7	290	500
8	1	30000
9	2013	1200
10	2832	600

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Find the last transaction of youngest person who withdrew money from an ATM

```sql
 1  SELECT
 2      p.first_name,
 3      p.last_name,
 4      p.date_of_birth,
 5      t.time AS last_withdrawal_time
 6  FROM
 7      "Person" p
 8  JOIN
 9      "Account" a ON p.person_id = a.person_id
10  JOIN
11      "Transaction" t ON a.account_id = t.account_id
12  WHERE
13      t.description = 'ATM Withdrawal'
14  ORDER BY
15      t.time DESC,
16      p.date_of_birth DESC
17  LIMIT 1;
18
```

|	first_name character varying (128)	last_name character varying (128)	date_of_birth date
1	Alice	Anderson	1990-03-14

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Combine Customers and Employees' Emails

Query   Query History

```
1  SELECT email
2  FROM "Person"
3  WHERE person_id IN (SELECT person_id FROM "Customer")
4  UNION
5  SELECT email
6  FROM "Person"
7  WHERE person_id IN (SELECT person_id FROM "Employee");
8
9
```

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	email character varying (128)
1	patricia.taylor@bankexample.com
2	maria.moore@example.com
3	peter.thomas@example.com
4	jane.smith@bankexample.com
5	michael.wilson@bankexample.c...
6	jessica.martin@example.com
7	mark.miller@bankexample.com
8	susan.jackson@example.com
9	james.clark@example.com
10	thomas.thompson@example.com
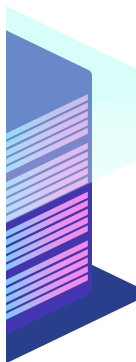
Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Find the name, age, and address of cardholders for the three cards expiring soonest

```
1  SELECT
2      p.first_name || ' ' || p.last_name name,
3      EXTRACT(YEAR FROM
4              AGE(CURRENT_DATE, p.date_of_birth))
5          AS age,
6      p.address,
7      c.card_number,
8      c.expiry_date
9  FROM
10     "Card" c
11 JOIN
12     "Account" a ON c.account_id = a.account_id
13 JOIN
14     "Person" p ON a.person_id = p.person_id
15 ORDER BY
16     c.expiry_date ASC
17 LIMIT 3;
```

Data Output | Messages | Notifications

	name text	age numeric	address text
1	Daniel White	33	1404 King St, Toronto, Canada
2	Patricia Taylor	43	1010 Darling St, Sydney, Australia
3	David Jones	47	707 Rue Cler, Paris, France

Step Five : Related Queries cont.

Group cards by their type and finds the most common transaction type for each card type

```sql
SELECT
    c.card_type,
    t.description,
    COUNT(t.transaction_id) AS transaction_count
FROM
    "Card" c
JOIN
    "Account" a ON c.account_id = a.account_id
JOIN
    "Transaction" t ON a.account_id = t.account_id
GROUP BY
    c.card_type, t.description
ORDER BY
    c.card_type, transaction_count DESC;
```

Query   Query History

Data Output   Messages   Notifications

	card_type integer	description text	transaction_count bigint
1	1	Debit Card Purchase	1
2	1	Mobile Deposit	1
3	1	Wire Transfer In	1
4	1	Initial Deposit	1
5	1	Cash Deposit	1
6	1	ACH Deposit	1
7	2	Online Purchase	1
8	2	ATM Withdrawal	1
9	2	Bill Payment	1
10	2	Check Deposit	1

Thank You For Your Attention.