

ASSIGNMENT 3 – SQL & OOPS BANKING SYSTEM

Tasks 1: Database Design:

1. Create the database named "HMBank"

create database HMBank;

```
mysql> create database HMBank;  
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)
```

2. Define the schema for the Customers, Accounts, and Transactions tables based on the provided schema.

Customers:

- customer_id (Primary Key)
- first_name
- last_name
- DOB (Date of Birth)
- email
- phone_number
- address

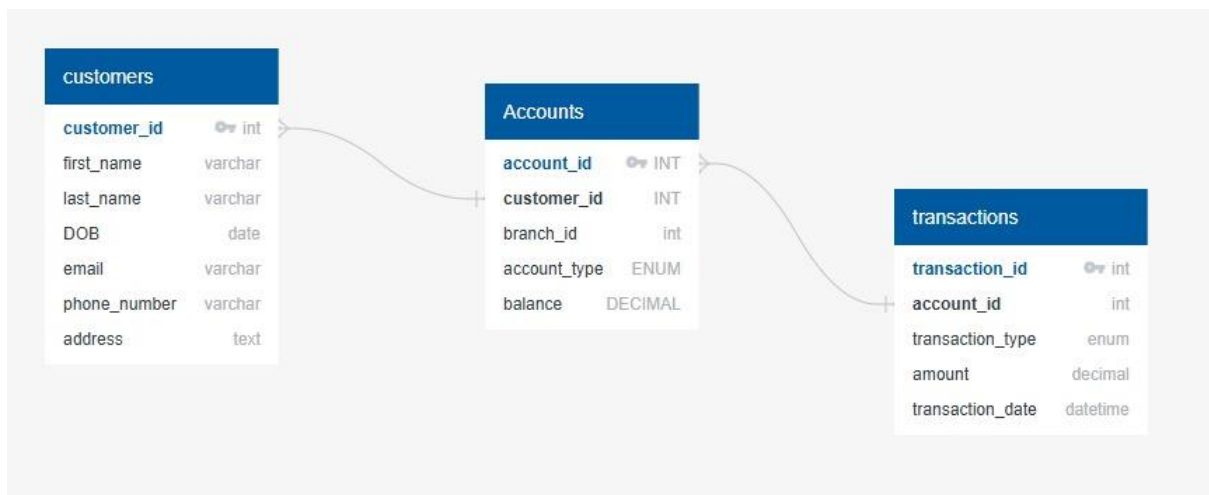
Accounts:

- account_id (Primary Key)
- customer_id (Foreign Key referencing Customers)
- account_type (e.g., savings, current, zero_balance)
- balance

Transactions:

- transaction_id (Primary Key)
- account_id (Foreign Key referencing Accounts)
- transaction_type (e.g., deposit, withdrawal, transfer)
- amount
- transaction_date

3. Create an ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram) for the database.



Entities and Attributes:

- **Customers:**
 - Attributes: customer_id (PK), first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, address
- **Accounts:**
 - Attributes: account_id (PK), customer_id (FK), account_type, balance
- **Transactions:**
 - Attributes: transaction_id (PK), account_id (FK), transaction_type, amount, transaction_date

Relationships:

- **Customers to Accounts:** One-to-Many
 - One customer can have multiple accounts.

- customer_id in Accounts is a foreign key referencing customer_id in Customers.
- **Accounts to Transactions: One-to-Many**
 - One account can have multiple transactions.
 - account_id in Transactions is a foreign key referencing account_id in Accounts.

Customers: Identified by customer_id, contains customer details.

Accounts: Identified by account_id, linked to Customers via customer_id, specifies account type and balance.

Transactions: Identified by transaction_id, linked to Accounts via account_id, records transaction details.

4. Create appropriate Primary Key and Foreign Key constraints for referential integrity

Primary Keys:

- customer_id in Customers
- account_id in Accounts
- transaction_id in Transactions

Foreign Keys:

- customer_id in Accounts references customer_id in Customers.
- account_id in Transactions references account_id in Accounts.

Additional Constraints:

- email in Customers should be unique to prevent duplicate customer accounts.
- first_name and last_name in Customers are typically required (NOT NULL).
- account_type in Accounts should be restricted to valid types (e.g., 'savings', 'current', 'zero_balance').
- balance in Accounts should be non-negative (enforced via CHECK or application logic).
- transaction_type in Transactions should be restricted to valid types (e.g., 'deposit', 'withdrawal', 'transfer').

- amount in Transactions should be positive (enforced via CHECK or application logic).

5. Write SQL scripts to create the mentioned tables with appropriate data types, constraints, and relationships.

- Customers
- Accounts
- Transactions

• Customers :

```
create table customers (customer_id int primary key auto_increment,  
    first_name varchar(30) not null,  
    last_name varchar(30) not null,  
    DOB date,  
    email varchar(40) unique not null,  
    phone_number varchar(20),  
    address text  
);
```

```
Database changed  
mysql> create table customers (customer_id int primary key auto_increment,  
    -> first_name varchar(30) not null,  
    -> last_name varchar(30) not null,  
    -> DOB date,  
    -> email varchar(40) unique not null,  
    -> phone_number varchar(20),  
    -> address text  
    -> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.24 sec)
```

• Accounts:

```
create table accounts (  
    account_id int primary key auto_increment,  
    customer_id int not null,  
    account_type enum('savings', 'current', 'zero_balance') not null,
```

balance decimal(15, 2) not null default 0.00,
foreign key (customer_id) references customers(customer_id) on delete cascade,
constraint chk_balance check (balance >= 0)
);

```
mysql> create table accounts (  
->     account_id int primary key auto_increment,  
->     customer_id int not null,  
->     account_type enum('savings', 'current', 'zero_balance') not null,  
->     balance decimal(15, 2) not null default 0.00,  
->     foreign key (customer_id) references customers(customer_id) on delete cascade,  
->     constraint chk_balance check (balance >= 0)  
-> );  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
```

• Transactions

create table transactions (transaction_id int primary key auto_increment, account_id int not null,
-> transaction_type enum('deposit', 'withdrawal', 'transfer') not null, amount decimal(15,2) not null,
-> transaction_date datetime not null default current_timestamp,
-> foreign key (account_id) references accounts(account_id) on delete cascade,constraint chk_amount check (amount>0));

```
mysql> create table transactions ( transaction_id int primary key auto_increment, account_id int not null,  
-> transaction_type enum('deposit', 'withdrawal', 'transfer') not null, amount decimal(15,2) not null,  
-> transaction_date datetime not null default current_timestamp,  
-> foreign key (account_id) references accounts(account_id) on delete cascade,constraint chk_amount check (amount>0));  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
```

Tasks 2: Select, Where, Between, AND, LIKE:

1. Insert at least 10 sample records into each of the following tables.

- Customers
- Accounts
- Transactions

• Customers

insert into customers (first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, address) values('Ibrahim','Sheriff','2000-01-01','sheriff@gmail.com','+91-1234567890','123 main madurai'),

('Hari','Sudhan','2002-06-07','haris@gmail.com','+91-7865458965','12 west madurai'),

('Sheryl','Madina','1999-04-23','madinasheryl@gmail.com','+91-7854278546','123 main coimbatore'),

('Umar','Sheriff','1979-04-23','umar@gmail.com','+91-8627496874','74 east madurai'),

('David','Westly','1981-09-12','wdavid@gmail.com','+91-9834765430','11 cross street chennai'),

('Margaret','Stones','1997-11-06','mstone@gmail.com','+91-8753685935','10 main trichy'),

('Mohan','Prasath','2001-09-12','prasath@gmail.com','+91-9876543210','107 simakkal madurai'),

('Fasila','Wahed','1991-10-10','wahedfasila@gmail.com','+91-8976548576','31 main banglore'),

('Mahath','Mithun','2000-12-19','mahathmithun@gmail.com','+91-7865436786','89 eggmore chennai'),

('Sanjay','Kanna','2003-08-29','skanna@gmail.com','+91-9878987898','45 west thiruvananthapuram');

```
insert into customers (first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, address) values('Ibrahim','Sheriff','2000-01-01','sheriff@gmail.com','+91-1234567890','123 main madurai');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> insert into customers (first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, address) values ('Hari','Sudhan','2002-06-07','haris@gmail.com','+91-7865458965','12 west madurai'),('Sheryl','Madina','1999-04-23','madinasheryl@gmail.com','+91-7854278546','123 main coimbatore'),('Umar','Sheriff','1979-04-23','umar@gmail.com','+91-8627496874','74 east madurai'),('David','Westly','1981-09-12','wdavid@gmail.com','+91-9834765430','11 cross street chennai'),('Margaret','Stones','1997-11-06','mstone@gmail.com','+91-8753685935','10 main trichy'),('Mohan','Prasath','2001-09-12','prasath@gmail.com','+91-9876543210','107 simakkal madurai'),('Fasila','Wahed','1991-10-10','wahedfasila@gmail.com','+91-8976548576','31 main banglore'),('Mahath','Mithun','2000-12-19','mahathmithun@gmail.com','+91-7865436786','89 eggmore chennai'),('Sanjay','Kanna','2003-08-29','skanna@gmail.com','+91-9878987898','45 west thiruvananthapuram');
Query OK, 9 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 9 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from customers;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | Ibrahim | Sheriff | 2000-01-01 | sheriff@gmail.com | +91-1234567890 | 123 main madurai |
| 2 | Hari | Sudhan | 2002-06-07 | haris@gmail.com | +91-7865458965 | 12 west madurai |
| 3 | Sheryl | Madina | 1999-04-23 | madinasheryl@gmail.com | +91-7854278546 | 123 main coimbatore |
| 4 | Umar | Sheriff | 1979-04-23 | umar@gmail.com | +91-8627496874 | 74 east madurai |
| 5 | David | Westly | 1981-09-12 | wdavid@gmail.com | +91-9834765430 | 11 cross street chennai |
| 6 | Margaret | Stones | 1997-11-06 | mstone@gmail.com | +91-8753685935 | 10 main trichy |
| 7 | Mohan | Prasath | 2001-09-12 | prasath@gmail.com | +91-9876543210 | 107 simakkal madurai |
| 8 | Fasila | Wahed | 1991-10-10 | wahedfasila@gmail.com | +91-8976548576 | 31 main banglore |
| 9 | Mahath | Mithun | 2000-12-19 | mahathmithun@gmail.com | +91-7865436786 | 89 eggmore chennai |
| 10 | Sanjay | Kanna | 2003-08-29 | skanna@gmail.com | +91-9878987898 | 45 west thiruvananthapuram |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

- **Accounts**

insert into accounts (customer_id, account_type, balance) values

(1,'savings',8000.00),
(1,'current',2000),
(2,'savings',6000),
(3,'zero_balance',0.00),
(4,'current',3000),
(5,'savings',5000),
(6,'zero_balance',0.00),
(7,'savings',700),
(8,'current',7000),
(9,'savings',4000);

```
mysql> insert into accounts (customer_id, account_type, balance) values (1,'savings',8000.00),(1,'current',2000),(2,'savings',6000),(3,'zero_balance',0.00),(4,'current',3000),(5,'savings',5000),(6,'zero_balance',0.00),(7,'savings',700),(8,'current',7000),(9,'savings',4000);
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.03 sec)
Records: 10  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from accounts;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | savings | 8000.00 |
| 2 | 1 | current | 2000.00 |
| 3 | 2 | savings | 6000.00 |
| 4 | 3 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 5 | 4 | current | 3000.00 |
| 6 | 5 | savings | 5000.00 |
| 7 | 6 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 8 | 7 | savings | 700.00 |
| 9 | 8 | current | 7000.00 |
| 10 | 9 | savings | 4000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

• Transactions

insert into transactions (account_id, transaction_type, amount, transaction_date) values (1,'withdrawal',2000,'2025-01-01 10:00:00'),

- > (2,'deposit',3000,'2025-01-02 11:00:00'),
- > (3,'deposit',3000,'2025-01-03 12:00:00'),
- > (4,'deposit',7000,'2025-01-04 13:00:00'),
- > (5,'withdrawal',1000,'2025-01-05 14:00:00'),
- > (6,'withdrawal',2000,'2025-01-06 15:00:00'),
- > (7,'deposit',500,'2025-01-07 16:00:00'),
- > (8,'transfer',300,'2025-01-08 17:00:00'),
- > (9,'deposit',1000,'2025-01-01 10:00:00'),
- > (10,'withdrawal',3000,'2025-01-10 19:00:00');

```
mysql> insert into transactions (account_id, transaction_type, amount, transaction_date) values (1,'withdrawal',2000,'2025-01-01 10:00:00'),
-> (2,'deposit',3000,'2025-01-02 11:00:00'),
-> (3,'deposit',3000,'2025-01-03 12:00:00'),
-> (4,'deposit',7000,'2025-01-04 13:00:00'),
-> (5,'withdrawal',1000,'2025-01-05 14:00:00'),
-> (6,'withdrawal',2000,'2025-01-06 15:00:00'),
-> (7,'deposit',500,'2025-01-07 16:00:00'),
-> (8,'transfer',300,'2025-01-08 17:00:00'),
-> (9,'deposit',1000,'2025-01-01 10:00:00'),
-> (10,'withdrawal',3000,'2025-01-10 19:00:00');
Query OK, 10 rows affected (0.02 sec)
Records: 10 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from transactions;
```

transaction_id	account_id	transaction_type	amount	transaction_date
1	1	withdrawal	2000.00	2025-01-01 10:00:00
2	2	deposit	3000.00	2025-01-02 11:00:00
3	3	deposit	3000.00	2025-01-03 12:00:00
4	4	deposit	7000.00	2025-01-04 13:00:00
5	5	withdrawal	1000.00	2025-01-05 14:00:00
6	6	withdrawal	2000.00	2025-01-06 15:00:00
7	7	deposit	500.00	2025-01-07 16:00:00
8	8	transfer	300.00	2025-01-08 17:00:00
9	9	deposit	1000.00	2025-01-01 10:00:00
10	10	withdrawal	3000.00	2025-01-10 19:00:00

2. Write SQL queries for the following tasks:

1. Write a SQL query to retrieve the name, account type and email of all customers.

select first_name, last_name, account_type, email from customers, accounts where customers.customer_id = accounts.customer_id;

```
mysql> select first_name, last_name, account_type, email from customers, accounts where customers.customer_id = accounts.customer_id;
```

first_name	last_name	account_type	email
Ibrahim	Sheriff	savings	sheriff@gmail.com
Ibrahim	Sheriff	current	sheriff@gmail.com
Hari	Sudhan	savings	haris@gmail.com
Sheryl	Madina	zero_balance	madinasheryl@gmail.com
Umar	Sheriff	current	umar@gmail.com
David	Westly	savings	wdavid@gmail.com
Margeret	Stones	zero_balance	mstone@gmail.com
Mohan	Prasath	savings	prasath@gmail.com
Fasila	Wahed	current	wahedfasila@gmail.com
Mahath	Mithun	savings	mahathmithun@gmail.com

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

2. Write a SQL query to list all transaction corresponding customer.

select transactions.* from customers, accounts, transactions where customers.customer_id = accounts.customer_id and accounts.account_id = transactions.account_id;

```
mysql> select transactions.* from customers, accounts, transactions where customers.customer_id = accounts.customer_id and accounts.account_id = transactions.account_id;
```

transaction_id	account_id	transaction_type	amount	transaction_date
3	3	deposit	3000.00	2025-01-03 12:00:00
4	4	deposit	7000.00	2025-01-04 13:00:00
10	10	withdrawal	3000.00	2025-01-10 10:00:00
7	7	deposit	500.00	2025-01-07 16:00:00
8	8	transfer	300.00	2025-01-08 17:00:00
1	1	withdrawal	2000.00	2025-01-01 10:00:00
2	2	deposit	3000.00	2025-01-02 11:00:00
5	5	withdrawal	1000.00	2025-01-05 14:00:00
9	9	deposit	1000.00	2025-01-01 10:00:00
6	6	withdrawal	2000.00	2025-01-06 15:00:00

10 rows in set (0.00 sec)

3. Write a SQL query to increase the balance of a specific account by a certain amount.

Update accounts set balance = balance + 20000 where account_id = 2;

```
mysql> update accounts set balance = balance + 20000 where account_id = 2;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1  Changed: 1  Warnings: 0

mysql> select * from accounts;
```

account_id	customer_id	account_type	balance
1	1	savings	8000.00
2	1	current	22000.00
3	2	savings	6000.00
4	3	zero_balance	0.00
5	4	current	3000.00
6	5	savings	5000.00
7	6	zero_balance	0.00
8	7	savings	700.00
9	8	current	7000.00
10	9	savings	4000.00

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4. Write a SQL query to Combine first and last names of customers as a full_name.

select concat(first_name,' ',last_name) from customers as full_name;

```
mysql> select concat(first_name,' ',last_name) from customers as full_name;
```

concat(first_name,' ',last_name)
Ibrahim Sheriff
Hari Sudhan
Sheryl Madina
Umar Sheriff
David Westly
Margeret Stones
Mohan Prasath
Fasila Wahed
Mahath Mithun
Sanjay Kanna

```
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Write a SQL query to remove accounts with a balance of zero where the account type is savings.

delete from accounts where balance<1;

```
mysql> delete from accounts where balance<1;  
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> SELECT * FROM Accounts;
```

account_id	customer_id	account_type	balance
1	1	savings	8000.00
2	1	current	22000.00
3	2	savings	6000.00
5	4	current	3000.00
6	5	savings	5000.00
8	7	savings	700.00
9	8	current	7000.00
10	9	savings	4000.00

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

6. Write a SQL query to Find customers living in a specific city.

```
select * from customers where address like '%madurai%';
```

```
mysql> select * from customers where address like '%madurai%';
```

customer_id	first_name	last_name	DOB	email	phone_number	address
1	Ibrahim	Sheriff	2000-01-01	sheriff@gmail.com	+91-1234567890	123 main madurai
2	Hari	Sudhan	2002-06-07	haris@gmail.com	+91-7865458965	12 west madurai
4	Umar	Sheriff	1979-04-23	umar@gmail.com	+91-8627496874	74 east madurai
7	Mohan	Prasath	2001-09-12	prasath@gmail.com	+91-9876543210	107 simakkal madurai

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7. Write a SQL query to Get the account balance for a specific account.

```
select balance from accounts where account_id = 1;
```

```
mysql> select balance from accounts where account_id = 1;
```

balance
8000.00

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

8. Write a SQL query to List all current accounts with a balance greater than \$1,000.

```
select * from accounts where account_type = 'current' and balance > 1000;
```

```
mysql> select * from accounts where account_type = 'current' and balance > 1000;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|          2 |           1 | current      | 22000.00 |
|          5 |           4 | current      | 3000.00  |
|          9 |           8 | current      | 7000.00  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

9. Write a SQL query to Retrieve all transactions for a specific account.

```
select * from transactions where account_id = 1;
```

```
mysql> select * from transactions where account_id = 1;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|              1 |          1 | withdrawal      | 2000.00 | 2025-01-01 10:00:00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Write a SQL query to Calculate the interest accrued on savings accounts based on a given interest rate.

```
select account_id, balance * 0.05 as interest from accounts where account_type = 'savings';
```

```
mysql> select account_id, balance * 0.05 as interest from accounts where account_type = 'savings';
+-----+-----+
| account_id | interest |
+-----+-----+
|          1 | 400.0000 |
|          3 | 300.0000 |
|          6 | 250.0000 |
|          8 | 35.0000  |
|         10 | 200.0000 |
+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

11. Write a SQL query to Identify accounts where the balance is less than a specified overdraft limit.

select * from accounts where balance <5000;

```
mysql> select * from accounts where balance <5000;
```

account_id	customer_id	account_type	balance
5	4	current	3000.00
8	7	savings	700.00
10	9	savings	4000.00

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

12. Write a SQL query to Find customers not living in a specific city.

select * from customers where address not like '%madurai%';

```
mysql> select * from customers where address not like '%madurai%';
```

customer_id	first_name	last_name	DOB	email	phone_number	address
3	Sheryl	Madina	1999-04-23	madinasheryl@gmail.com	+91-7854278546	123 main coimbatore
5	David	Westly	1981-09-12	wdavid@gmail.com	+91-9834765430	11 cross street chennai
6	Margeret	Stones	1997-11-06	mstone@gmail.com	+91-8753685935	10 main trichy
8	Fasila	Wahed	1991-10-10	wahedfasila@gmail.com	+91-8976548576	31 main banglore
9	Mahath	Mithun	2000-12-19	mahathmithun@gmail.com	+91-7865436786	89 eggmore chennai
10	Sanjay	Kanna	2003-08-29	skanna@gmail.com	+91-9878987898	45 west thiruvananthapuram

6 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Tasks 3: Aggregate functions, Having, Order By, GroupBy and Joins:

1. Write a SQL query to Find the average account balance for all customers.

```
select avg(balance) as avg_balance from accounts;
```

```
mysql> select avg(balance) as avg_balance from accounts;
+-----+
| avg_balance |
+-----+
| 6962.500000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

2. Write a SQL query to Retrieve the top 10 highest account balances.

```
select account_id, balance from accounts order by balance desc;
```

```
mysql> select account_id, balance from accounts order by balance desc;
+-----+-----+
| account_id | balance |
+-----+-----+
|          2 | 22000.00 |
|          1 |  8000.00 |
|          9 |  7000.00 |
|          3 |  6000.00 |
|          6 |  5000.00 |
|         10 |  4000.00 |
|          5 |  3000.00 |
|          8 |   700.00 |
+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

3. Write a SQL query to Calculate Total Deposits for All Customers in specific date.

```
select sum(amount) as total_deposits from transactions where transaction_date = '2025-01-01 10:00:00' and transaction_type = 'deposit';
```

```
mysql> select sum(amount) as total_deposits from transactions where transaction_date = '2025-01-01 10:00:00' and transaction_type = 'deposit';
+-----+
| total_deposits |
+-----+
|          1000.00 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

4. Write a SQL query to Find the Oldest and Newest Customers.

(select first_name, last_name, DOB, 'oldest' as old_or_new from customers where dob = (select min(dob) from customers)) union (select first_name, last_name, DOB, 'newest' as old_or_new from customers where dob = (select max(dob) from customers));

```
mysql> (select first_name, last_name, DOB, 'oldest' as old_or_new from customers where dob = (select min(dob) from customers)) union (select first_name, last_name, DOB, 'newest' as old_or_new from customers where dob = (select max(dob) from customers));
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| first_name | last_name | DOB       | old_or_new |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Umar       | Sheriff   | 1979-04-23 | oldest     |
| Sanjay     | Kanna    | 2003-08-29 | newest      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Write a SQL query to Retrieve transaction details along with the account type.

select t.*, a.account_type from transactions t, accounts a where t.account_id = a.account_id;

```
mysql> select t.*, a.account_type from transactions t, accounts a where t.account_id = a.account_id;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date | account_type |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1              | 1          | withdrawal      | 2000.00 | 2025-01-01 10:00:00 | savings      |
| 2              | 2          | deposit         | 3000.00 | 2025-01-02 11:00:00 | current      |
| 3              | 3          | deposit         | 3000.00 | 2025-01-03 12:00:00 | savings      |
| 5              | 5          | withdrawal      | 1000.00 | 2025-01-05 14:00:00 | current      |
| 6              | 6          | withdrawal      | 2000.00 | 2025-01-06 15:00:00 | savings      |
| 8              | 8          | transfer        | 300.00  | 2025-01-08 17:00:00 | savings      |
| 9              | 9          | deposit         | 1000.00 | 2025-01-01 10:00:00 | current      |
| 10             | 10         | withdrawal      | 3000.00 | 2025-01-10 19:00:00 | savings      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Write a SQL query to Get a list of customers along with their account details.

select c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_id, a.account_type, a.balance from customers c, accounts a where c.customer_id = a.customer_id order by account_type;

```
mysql> select c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_id, a.account_type, a.balance from customers c, accounts a where c.customer_id = a.customer_id order by account_type;
```

first_name	last_name	account_id	account_type	balance
Ibrahim	Sheriff	1	savings	8000.00
Hari	Sudhan	3	savings	6000.00
David	Westly	6	savings	5000.00
Mohan	Prasath	8	savings	700.00
Mahath	Mithun	10	savings	4000.00
Ibrahim	Sheriff	2	current	22000.00
Umar	Sheriff	5	current	3000.00
Fasila	Wahed	9	current	7000.00

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

7. Write a SQL query to Retrieve transaction details along with customer information for a specific account.

select a.account_id, count(t.transaction_id) from accounts a, transactions t where a.account_id = t.account_id and a.account_id = 1 group by a.account_id;

```
mysql> select a.account_id, count(t.transaction_id) from accounts a, transactions t where a.account_id = t.account_id and a.account_id = 1 group by a.account_id;
```

account_id	count(t.transaction_id)
1	2

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

8. Write a SQL query to Identify customers who have more than one account.

select c.*, count(a.account_id) as count_of_acc from customers c join accounts a on c.customer_id = a.customer_id group by c.customer_id having count(a.account_id)>1 ;

```
mysql> select c.*, count(a.account_id) as count_of_acc from customers c join accounts a on c.customer_id = a.customer_id group by c.customer_id having count(a.account_id)>1 ;
```

customer_id	first_name	last_name	DOB	email	phone_number	address	count_of_acc
1	Ibrahim	Sheriff	2000-01-01	sheriff@gmail.com	+91-1234567890	123 main madurai	2

1 row in set (0.01 sec)

9. Write a SQL query to Calculate the difference in transaction amounts between deposits and withdrawals.

select sum(case when transaction_type = 'deposit' then amount else 0 end) as total_deposit ,
sum(case when transaction_type='withdrawal' then amount else 0 end) as total_withdrawal,
sum(case when transaction_type = 'deposit' then amount else 0 end) - sum(case when
transaction_type='withdrawal' then amount else 0 end) as difference from transactions ;


```
mysql> select sum(case when transaction_type = 'deposit' then amount else 0 end) as total_deposit , sum(case when transaction_type='withdrawal' then amount else 0 end) as total_withdrawal, sum(case when transaction_type = 'deposit' then amount else 0 end) - sum(case when transaction_type='withdrawal' then amount else 0 end) as difference from transactions ;
```

total_deposit	total_withdrawal	difference
7000.00	8000.00	-1000.00

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Write a SQL query to Calculate the average daily balance for each account over a specified period.

select a.account_id, avg(a.balance) as average from accounts a, transactions where transaction_date between '2025-01-01 10:00:00' and '2025-01-10 19:00:00' group by a.account_id;

```
mysql> select a.account_id, avg(a.balance) as average from accounts a, transactions where transaction_date between '2025-01-01 10:00:00' and '2025-01-10 19:00:00' group by a.account_id;
```

account_id	average
1	8000.000000
2	22000.000000
3	6000.000000
5	3000.000000
6	5000.000000
8	700.000000
9	7000.000000
10	4000.000000

```
8 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

11. Calculate the total balance for each account type.

select account_type, sum(balance) as total_balance from accounts group by account_type;

```
mysql> select account_type, sum(balance) as total_balance from accounts group by account_type;
```

account_type	total_balance
savings	23700.00
current	32000.00

```
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

12. Identify accounts with the highest number of transactions order by descending order.

select account_id, count(*) as total_count from transactions group by account_id order by total_count desc;

```
mysql> select account_id, count(*) as total_count from transactions group by account_id order by total_count desc;
```

account_id	total_count
1	2
2	1
3	1
5	1
6	1
8	1
9	1
10	1

```
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

13. List customers with high aggregate account balances, along with their account types.

select c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_type, sum(a.balance) as total_balance from customers c, accounts a where c.customer_id = a.customer_id group by a.account_id having sum(a.balance)>5000;

```
mysql> select c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_type, sum(a.balance) as total_balance from customers c, accounts a where c.customer_id = a.customer_id group by a.account_id having sum(a.balance)>5000;
```

first_name	last_name	account_type	total_balance
Ibrahim	Sheriff	savings	8000.00
Ibrahim	Sheriff	current	22000.00
Hari	Sudhan	savings	6000.00
Fasila	Wahed	current	7000.00

```
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

14. Identify and list duplicate transactions based on transaction amount, date, and account

select t.account_id, t.amount, t.transaction_date, count(*) as duplicate_count from transactions t group by t.account_id, t.amount, t.transaction_date having count(*)>1;

```
mysql> select t.account_id, t.amount, t.transaction_date, count(*) as duplicate_count from transactions t group by t.account_id, t.amount, t.transaction_date having count(*)>1;
```

Empty set (0.00 sec)

Tasks 4: Subquery and its type:

Accounts table updated : (updated to use branch_id)

alter table accounts add branch_id int;

account_id	customer_id	account_type	balance	branch_id
1	1	savings	8000.00	1
2	1	current	22000.00	2
3	2	savings	6000.00	1
5	4	current	3000.00	1
6	5	savings	5000.00	2
8	7	savings	700.00	3
9	8	current	7000.00	3
10	9	savings	4000.00	3

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

1. Retrieve the customer(s) with the highest account balance.

select c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_type, a.balance from customers c, accounts a where c.customer_id = a.customer_id and balance = (select max(balance) from accounts);

```
mysql> select c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_type, a.balance from customers c, accounts a where c.c
ustomer_id = a.customer_id and balance = (select max(balance) from accounts);
```

customer_id	first_name	last_name	account_type	balance
1	Ibrahim	Sheriff	current	22000.00

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

2. Calculate the average account balance for customers who have more than one account.

select avg(balance) as avg_balance from accounts where customer_id in (select customer_id from accounts group by customer_id having count(*)>1);

```
mysql> select avg(balance) as avg_balance from accounts where customer_id in (select customer_id from accounts group by customer_id having count(*)>1);
+-----+
| avg_balance |
+-----+
| 15000.000000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

3. Retrieve accounts with transactions whose amounts exceed the average transaction amount.

select * from transactions t where t.amount > (select avg(t.amount) from transactions t);

```
mysql> select * from transactions t where t.amount > (select avg(t.amount) from transactions t);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | withdrawal | 2000.00 | 2025-01-01 10:00:00 |
| 2 | 2 | deposit | 3000.00 | 2025-01-02 11:00:00 |
| 3 | 3 | deposit | 3000.00 | 2025-01-03 12:00:00 |
| 6 | 6 | withdrawal | 2000.00 | 2025-01-06 15:00:00 |
| 10 | 10 | withdrawal | 3000.00 | 2025-01-10 19:00:00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
5 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

4. Identify customers who have no recorded transactions.

select c.* from customers c where customer_id not in (select a.customer_id from accounts a join transactions t on a.account_id = t.account_id);

```
mysql> select c.* from customers c where customer_id not in (select a.customer_id from accounts a join transactions t on a.account_id = t.account_id);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 3 | Sheryl | Madina | 1999-04-23 | madinasheryl@gmail.com | +91-7854278546 | 123 main coimbatore |
| 6 | Margeret | Stones | 1997-11-06 | mstone@gmail.com | +91-8753685935 | 10 main trichy |
| 10 | Sanjay | Kanna | 2003-08-29 | skanna@gmail.com | +91-9878987898 | 45 west thiruvananthapuram |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

5. Calculate the total balance of accounts with no recorded transactions.

select sum(balance) as total_balance from accounts where account_id not in(select distinct account_id from transactions);

```
mysql> select sum(balance) as total_balance from accounts where account_id not in(select distinct account_id from transactions);
+-----+
| total_balance |
+-----+
|          NULL |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

6. Retrieve transactions for accounts with the lowest balance.

select * from transactions where account_id in(select account_id from accounts where balance = (select min(balance) from accounts));

```
mysql> select * from transactions where account_id in(select account_id from accounts where balance = (select min(balance) from accounts));
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|              8 |          8 | transfer        | 300.00 | 2025-01-08 17:00:00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

7. Identify customers who have accounts of multiple types.

select customer_id, first_name, last_name from customers where customer_id = (select customer_id from accounts group by customer_id having count(distinct account_type)>1);

```
mysql> select customer_id, first_name, last_name from customers where customer_id = (select customer_id from accounts group by customer_id having count(distinct account_type)>1);
+-----+-----+-----+
| customer_id | first_name | last_name |
+-----+-----+-----+
|           1 | Ibrahim   | Sheriff   |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

8. Calculate the percentage of each account type out of the total number of accounts.

select count(*) * 100 / (select count(*) from accounts) as percentage from accounts group by account_type;

```
mysql> select count(*) * 100 / (select count(*) from accounts) as percentage from accounts group by account_type;
+-----+
| percentage |
+-----+
| 62.5000 |
| 37.5000 |
+-----+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

9. Retrieve all transactions for a customer with a given customer_id.

select * from transactions where account_id in(select account_id from accounts where customer_id = 1);

```
mysql> select * from transactions where account_id in(select account_id from accounts where customer_id = 1);
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | withdrawal | 2000.00 | 2025-01-01 10:00:00 |
| 11 | 1 | withdrawal | 500.00 | 2025-01-03 12:00:00 |
| 2 | 2 | deposit | 3000.00 | 2025-01-02 11:00:00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

10. Calculate the total balance for each account type, including a subquery within the SELECT clause.

select distinct account_type,(select sum(balance) from accounts as a2 where a2.account_type = a1.account_type) as total_balance from accounts a1;

```
mysql> select distinct account_type,(select sum(balance) from accounts as a2 where a2.account_type = a1.account_type) as total_balance from accounts a1;
+-----+-----+
| account_type | total_balance |
+-----+-----+
| savings | 23700.00 |
| current | 32000.00 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```