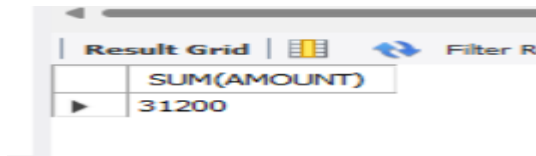


## EXPERIMENT 5

To familiarize with aggregate functions

### 2. List of total deposit

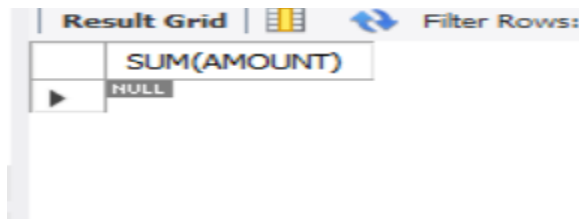
SELECT SUM(AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSITE;



SUM(AMOUNT)
31200

### 3. List total loan taken from KAROLBAGH branch

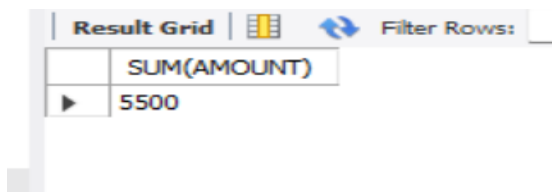
SELECT SUM(AMOUNT) FROM BORROW WHERE BNAME = 'KAROLBAGH';



SUM(AMOUNT)
NULL

### 4. List total deposit of customers having account date later than 1-Jan-96

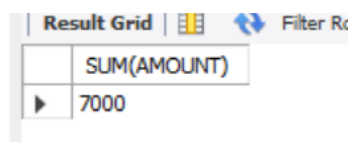
SELECT SUM(AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSITE WHERE ADATE > '1996-01-01';



SUM(AMOUNT)
5500

### 5. List total deposit of customers living in city NAGPUR

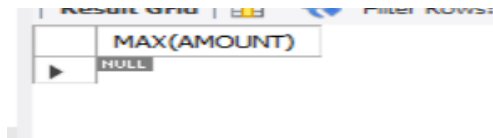
SELECT SUM(AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSITE D, CUSTOMER C WHERE D.CNAME = C.CNAME AND C.CITY = 'NAGPUR';



SUM(AMOUNT)
7000

## 6. List maximum deposit of customer living in Bombay

```
SELECT MAX(AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSITE D, CUSTOMER C WHERE D.CNAME =  
C.CNAME AND C.CITY = 'BOMBAY';
```

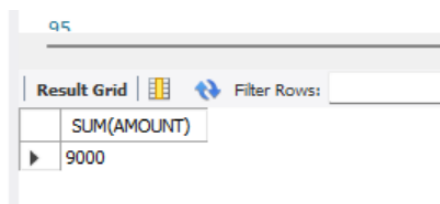


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single row. The first column contains the expression 'MAX(AMOUNT)' and the second column contains the value 'NULL'.

	MAX(AMOUNT)
▶	NULL

## 7. List total deposit of customer having branch in BOMBAY

```
SELECT SUM(AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSITE D, BRANCH B WHERE D.BNAME = B.BNAME  
AND B.CITY = 'BOMBAY';
```

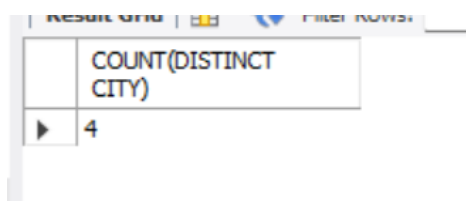


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single row. The first column contains the expression 'SUM(AMOUNT)' and the second column contains the value '9000'.

	SUM(AMOUNT)
▶	9000

## 8. Count total number of branch cities

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT CITY) FROM BRANCH;
```

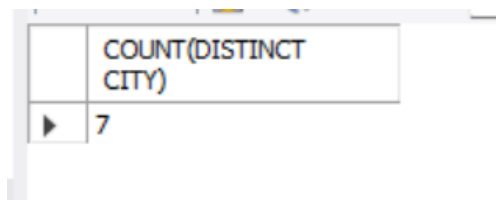


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single row. The first column contains the expression 'COUNT(DISTINCT CITY)' and the second column contains the value '4'.

	COUNT(DISTINCT CITY)
▶	4

## 9. Count total number of customers cities

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT CITY) FROM CUSTOMER;
```



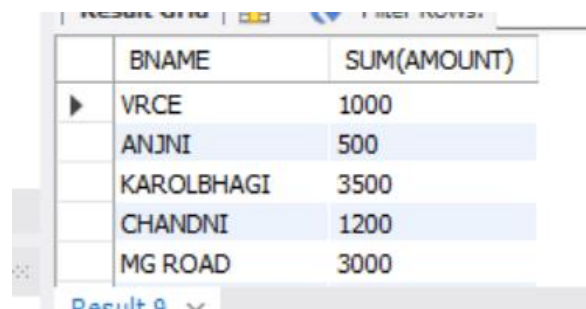
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' with a single row. The first column contains the expression 'COUNT(DISTINCT CITY)' and the second column contains the value '7'.

	COUNT(DISTINCT CITY)
▶	7

## 10. Give branch names and branch

### wise deposit

SELECT BNAME, SUM(AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSITE GROUP BY BNAME;



The screenshot shows a database query result with two columns: BNAME and SUM(AMOUNT). The data is as follows:

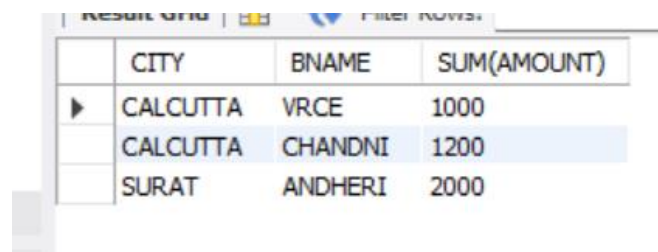
BNAME	SUM(AMOUNT)
VRCE	1000
ANJNI	500
KAROLBHAGI	3500
CHANDNI	1200
MG ROAD	3000

## 11. Give city wise name and branch

### wise deposit

SELECT C.CITY, B.BNAME, SUM(AMOUNT) FROM DEPOSITE D, CUSTOMER C, BRANCH B

WHERE D.CNAME = C.CNAME AND D.BNAME = B.BNAME GROUP BY C.CITY, B.BNAME;



The screenshot shows a database query result with four columns: CITY, BNAME, and SUM(AMOUNT). The data is as follows:

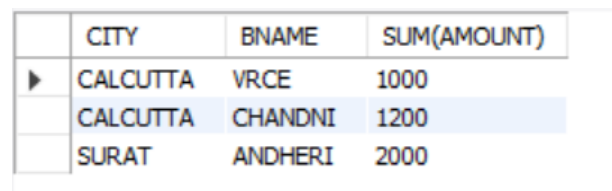
CITY	BNAME	SUM(AMOUNT)
CALCUTTA	VRCE	1000
CALCUTTA	CHANDNI	1200
SURAT	ANDHERI	2000

## 12. Give the branch wise loan of customer living in

### NAGPUR

SELECT BNAME, SUM(AMOUNT) FROM BORROW WHERE CNAME IN

(SELECT CNAME FROM CUSTOMER WHERE CITY = 'NAGPUR') GROUP BY BNAME;

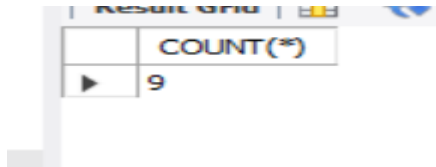


The screenshot shows a database query result with four columns: CITY, BNAME, and SUM(AMOUNT). The data is as follows:

CITY	BNAME	SUM(AMOUNT)
CALCUTTA	VRCE	1000
CALCUTTA	CHANDNI	1200
SURAT	ANDHERI	2000

## 13. Count total number of customers

SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM CUSTOMER;



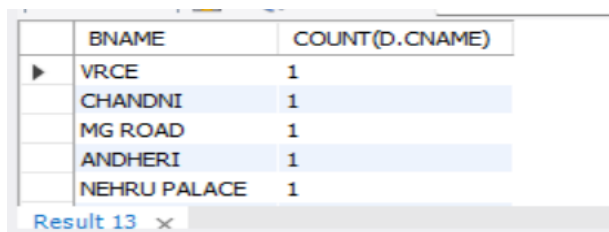
A screenshot of a database result grid. The grid has two columns: the first column is empty, and the second column is labeled 'COUNT(\*)'. The first row of data shows the value '9'.

	COUNT(*)
▶	9

#### 14.Count total number of depositors

branch wise

SELECT B.BNAME, COUNT(D.CNAME) FROM DEPOSITE D, BRANCH B  
WHERE D.BNAME = B.BNAME GROUP BY B.BNAME;



A screenshot of a database result grid. The grid has two columns: 'BNAME' and 'COUNT(D.CNAME)'. There are five rows of data, each with a branch name and a count of 1.

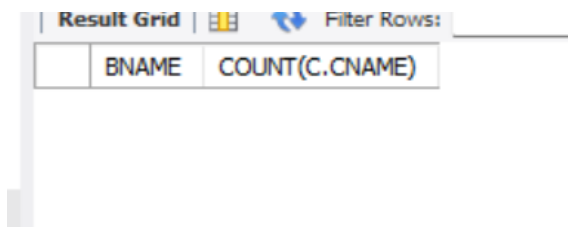
	BNAME	COUNT(D.CNAME)
▶	VRCE	1
	CHANDNI	1
	MG ROAD	1
	ANDHERI	1
	NEHRU PALACE	1

Result 13 x

#### 15.Count total number of depositors

branch wise

SELECT B.BNAME, COUNT(C.CNAME) FROM BORROW B, CUSTOMER C  
WHERE B.CNAME = C.CNAME GROUP BY B.BNAME;



A screenshot of a database result grid. The grid has two columns: 'BNAME' and 'COUNT(C.CNAME)'. The grid is currently empty.

	BNAME	COUNT(C.CNAME)
--	-------	----------------

#### 16.Give maximum loan from branch

VRCE

SELECT MAX(AMOUNT) FROM BORROW WHERE  
BNAME = 'VRCE';

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	MAX(AMOUNT)	
▶	NULL	

### 17. Give the number of customers who are depositors as well as borrowers

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM (SELECT CNAME FROM DEPOSITE
INTERSECT SELECT CNAME FROM BORROW) AS A;
```

Result Grid		Filter Rows:
	COUNT(*)	
▶	0	