# **Assignment 3**

# BY SHREYASI REJA

# **Banking System**

# Tasks 1: Database Design:

 Create the database named "HMBank" QUERY:-

CREATE DATABASE HMBank;

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE HMBank;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> USE HMBank;
Database changed
mysql> |
```

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

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (
```

- -> CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- -> FirstName VARCHAR(50),
- -> LastName VARCHAR(50),
- -> DOB DATE,
- -> Email VARCHAR(100),
- -> PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15),
- -> Address VARCHAR(255)
- ->);

#### Accounts:-

### **CREATE TABLE Accounts (**

- -> AccountID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- -> CustomerID INT,
- -> AccountType VARCHAR(20),
- -> Balance DECIMAL(10, 2),
- -> FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES Customers(CustomerID)

-> );

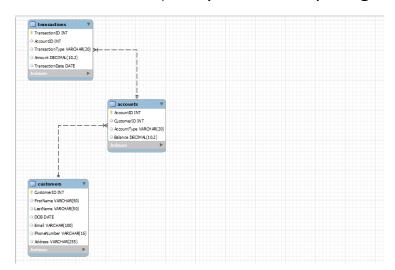
• Transactions:-

# mysql> CREATE TABLE Transactions (

-> TransactionID INT PRIMARY KEY,

- -> AccountID INT,
- -> TransactionType VARCHAR(20),
- -> Amount DECIMAL(10, 2),
- -> TransactionDate DATE,
- -> FOREIGN KEY (AccountID) REFERENCES Accounts(AccountID)
- **->)**;

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



- 6. Write SQL scripts to create the mentioned tables with appropriate data types, constraints, and relationships.
- Customers Accounts Transactions
- Customers:-

# **CREATE TABLE Customers (**

- -> CustomerID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- -> FirstName VARCHAR(50),
- -> LastName VARCHAR(50),
- -> DOB DATE,
- -> Email VARCHAR(100),
- -> PhoneNumber VARCHAR(15),
- -> Address VARCHAR(255)
- ->);

Accounts:-

# **CREATE TABLE Accounts (**

-> AccountID INT PRIMARY KEY,

- -> CustomerID INT,
- -> AccountType VARCHAR(20),
- -> Balance DECIMAL(10, 2),
- -> FOREIGN KEY (CustomerID) REFERENCES

# Customers(CustomerID)

->);

• Transactions:-

## mysql> CREATE TABLE Transactions (

- -> TransactionID INT PRIMARY KEY,
- -> AccountID INT,
- -> TransactionType VARCHAR(20),
- -> Amount DECIMAL(10, 2),
- -> TransactionDate DATE,
- -> FOREIGN KEY (AccountID) REFERENCES Accounts(AccountID)
- ->);

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

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

#### Customers

```
mysql> select * from Customers;
    CustomerID | FirstName | LastName | DOB
                                                                                                                                                      | Email
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | PhoneNumber | Address |
                                    Raj
Rohit
Rahul
Akash
Amit
Arti
Piu
Shreya
Anik
Ayesha
                                                                                                             | 1999-01-15 | rajroy2023@email.com | 1999-01-16 | rohitray2023@email.com | 1999-02-17 | rahulroy2023@email.com | 1999-02-18 | akashdey2023@email.com | 1999-03-19 | amitmishra2023@email.com | 1999-04-20 | artimishra2023@email.com | 1999-04-13 | shreyasen2023@email.com | 1999-06-11 | aniksingh2023@email.com | 1999-09-12 | ayeshasingh2023@email.com | 1999-09-12 | ayeshasingh2023@email.com
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                                                                               Ray
Ray
Roy
Dey
Mishra
Mishra
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 9786457446
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Odisha
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Sen
Singh
Singh
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                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            Bihar
Howrah
Mumbai
Kolkata
                                             Ayesha
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 9786457440
10 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

#### Accounts

```
mysql> select * from Accounts;

| AccountID | CustomerID | AccountType | Balance |
| 101 | 1 | Savings | 5000.00 |
| 102 | 2 | Current | 10000.00 |
| 103 | 3 | Zero Balance | 0.00 |
| 104 | 4 | Savings | 7500.50 |
| 105 | 5 | Current | 12000.75 |
| 106 | 6 | Savings | 3000.25 |
| 107 | 7 | Current | 8000.90 |
| 108 | 8 | Zero Balance | 0.00 |
| 109 | 9 | Savings | 6000.00 |
| 110 | 10 | Current | 9500.80 |
```

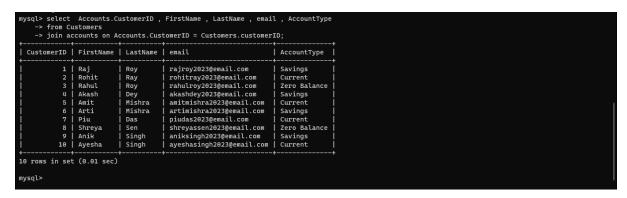
#### **Transactions**

```
| TransactionID | AccountID | TransactionType | Amount | TransactionDate |
| 1001 | 101 | Deposit | 500.00 | 2024-01-16 |
| 1002 | 102 | Withdrawal | 1000.00 | 2024-01-17 |
| 1003 | 103 | Deposit | 250.50 | 2024-01-18 |
| 1094 | 104 | Withdrawal | 100.25 | 2024-01-18 |
| 1095 | 105 | Transfer | 1500.75 | 2024-01-20 |
| 1006 | 106 | Withdrawal | 500.00 | 2024-01-22 |
| 1007 | 107 | Transfer | 800.00 | 2024-01-22 |
| 1008 | 108 | Deposit | 200.00 | 2024-01-22 |
| 1009 | 109 | Withdrawal | 600.00 | 2024-01-25 |
| 1010 | 110 | Withdrawal | 600.00 | 2024-01-25 |
| 1008 | 108 | Deposit | 200.00 | 2024-01-25 |
| 1008 | 108 | Vithdrawal | 600.00 | 2024-01-25 |
| 1008 | 109 | Withdrawal | 600.00 | 2024-01-25 |
| 1008 | 109 | Withdrawal | 600.00 | 2024-01-25 |
| 10 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

- 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 Accounts.CustomerID , FirstName , LastName , email , AccountType

- -> from Customers
- -> join accounts on Accounts.CustomerID =
  Customers.customerID;



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

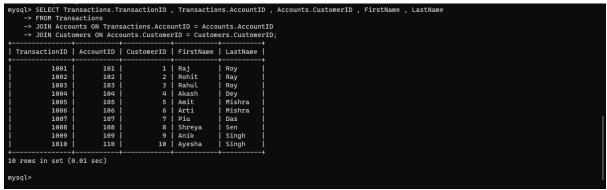
SELECT Transactions.TransactionID , Transactions.AccountID , Accounts.CustomerID , FirstName , LastName

- -> FROM Transactions
- -> JOIN Accounts ON Transactions. AccountID =

#### Accounts.AccountID

-> JOIN Customers ON Accounts.CustomerID =

# Customers.CustomerID;



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

update accounts set Balance = 1.1 \* Balance where AccountType like 'savings';

4. Write a SQL query to Combine first and last names of customers as a full\_name.

SELECT CONCAT(FirstName, '', LastName) AS FullName

-> FROM Customers;

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

**DELETE FROM Accounts** 

WHERE balance = 0 AND account\_type = 'savings';

```
mysql> /*
  /*> DELETE FROM Accounts
  /*> WHERE balance = 0 AND account_type = 'savings';
  /*> */
mysql>
```

- 6. Write a SQL query to Find customers living in a specific city. select CONCAT(FirstName ,' ' , LastName) as fullname , Address
  - -> from Customers where Address like 'Mumbai';

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

SELECT AccountID, Balance

- -> FROM Accounts
- -> WHERE AccountID = 104;

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

select \* from Accounts

- -> where AccountType like 'current'
- -> and Balance > 83124; -- \$1000 is equal to Rs.83124

```
mysql> select * from Accounts
-> where AccountType like 'current'
-> and Balance > 83124 ; -- $1000 is equal to Rs.83124
Empty set (0.01 sec)
mysql>
```

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

select \* from Transactions

-> having AccountID = 105;

```
mysql> select * from Transactions
-> having AccountID = 105;

| TransactionID | AccountID | TransactionType | Amount | TransactionDate |
| 1005 | 105 | Transfer | 1500.75 | 2024-01-20 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

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

SELECT AccountID, Balance as CurrentBalance, (Balance \* 1.04)-Balance AS AccruedInterest,

- -> Balance \* 1.04 as BalanceAfterInterest
- -> FROM Accounts
- -> WHERE AccountType = 'savings';

```
mysql> SELECT AccountID, Balance as CurrentBalance , (Balance * 1.04)- Balance AS AccruedInterest ,
-> Balance * 1.04 as BalanceAfterInterest
-> FROM Accounts
-> WHERE AccountType = 'savings';

| AccountID | CurrentBalance | AccruedInterest | BalanceAfterInterest |
| 101 | 5500.00 | 220.0000 | 5720.0000 |
| 104 | 8250.55 | 330.0220 | 8580.5720 |
| 106 | 3360.28 | 132.0112 | 3432.2912 |
| 109 | 6600.00 | 264.0000 | 6864.0000 |
| 4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

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

SET @overdraftLimit = 50000.00;

**SELECT** \*

- -> FROM Accounts
- -> WHERE balance < @overdraftLimit and AccountType not like
  'ZeroBalance';</pre>

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

#### select \* from Customers

-> where Address not IN('Kolkata','Mumbai','Bihar');



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

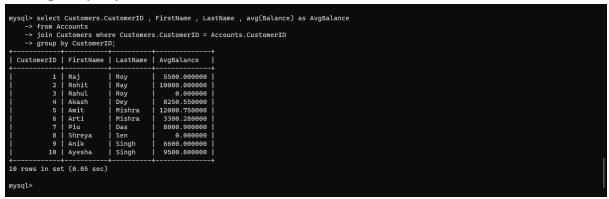
1. Write a SQL query to Find the average account balance for all customers.

select Customers.CustomerID , FirstName , LastName ,
avg(Balance) as AvgBalance

- -> from Accounts
- -> join Customers where Customers.CustomerID =

Accounts.CustomerID

-> group by CustomerID;



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

select \* from Accounts

- -> order by Balance desc
- -> limit 10;

```
mysql> select * from Accounts
-> order by Balance desc
-> limit 10;

| AccountID | CustomerID | AccountType | Balance |
| 105 | 5 | Current | 12000.75 |
| 102 | 2 | Current | 10000.00 |
| 110 | 10 | Current | 9500.80 |
| 110 | 4 | Savings | 8250.55 |
| 107 | 7 | Current | 8000.90 |
| 109 | 9 | Savings | 6600.00 |
| 101 | 1 | Savings | 5500.00 |
| 106 | 6 | Savings | 3300.28 |
| 103 | 3 | Zero Balance | 0.00 |
| 108 | 8 | Zero Balance | 0.00 |
| 109 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

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

select TransactionID, AccountID, sum(Amount) as TotalDeposit

- -> from Transactions
- -> where TransactionType like 'deposit'
- -> and TransactionDate = '24-01-03'
- -> group by TransactionID;

```
mysql> select TransactionID , AccountID , sum(Amount) as TotalDeposit
   -> from Transactions
   -> where TransactionType like 'deposit'
   -> and TransactionDate = '24-01-03'
   -> group by TransactionID;
Empty set (0.05 sec)
mysql>
```

- 4. Write a SQL query to Find the Oldest and Newest Customers. select min(DOB) as OldestCustomer,
  - -> max(DOB) as NewestCustomer
  - -> from Customers;

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

SELECT Transactions.\*, Accounts.AccountType

- -> FROM Transactions
- -> JOIN Accounts ON Transactions.AccountID =
  Accounts.AccountID;

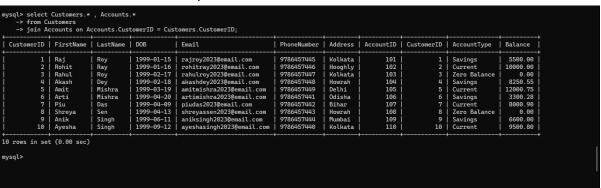
TransactionID		TransactionType			
1001		Deposit		 2024-01-16	Savings
1002	102	Withdrawal	1000.00	2024-01-17	Current
1003	103	Deposit	250.50	2024-01-18	Zero Balance
1004	104	Withdrawal	100.25	2024-01-19	Savings
1005	105	Transfer	1500.75	2024-01-20	Current
1006	106	Withdrawal	500.00	2024-01-21	Savings
1007	107	Transfer	800.90	2024-01-22	Current
1008	108	Deposit	200.00	2024-01-23	Zero Balance
1009	109	Withdrawal	600.00	2024-01-24	Savings
1010	110	Withdrawal	700.80	2024-01-25	Current

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

select Customers.\*, Accounts.\*

- -> from Customers
- -> join Accounts on Accounts.CustomerID =

### Customers.CustomerID;



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

SELECT Transactions.\*, Customers.\*

- -> FROM Transactions
- -> JOIN Accounts ON Transactions. AccountID =

Accounts.AccountID

-> JOIN Customers ON Accounts.CustomerID =

Customers.CustomerID

-> WHERE Accounts.customerID = 4;



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

SELECT CustomerID

- -> FROM Accounts
- -> GROUP BY CustomerID
- -> HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1;

 Write a SQL query to Calculate the difference in transaction amounts between deposits and withdrawals.
 SELECT SUM(CASE WHEN TransactionType = 'deposit' THEN Amount ELSE -Amount END) AS NetTransactionAmount

-> FROM Transactions;

- 10. Write a SQL query to Calculate the average daily balance for each account over a specified period.
  - select Transactions. AccountID, avg(Balance) as DailyAverage
    - -> from Accounts
    - -> join Transactions on Transactions. AccountID =

Accounts.AccountID

- -> where TransactionDate between '2024-01-01' and '2024-01-20'
  - -> group by AccountID;

- 11. Calculate the total balance for each account type. SELECT AccountType, SUM(Balance) AS TotalBalance
  - -> FROM Accounts
  - -> GROUP BY AccountType;

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

SELECT AccountID, COUNT(TransactionID) AS TransactionCount

- -> FROM Transactions
- -> GROUP BY AccountID
- -> ORDER BY TransactionCount DESC;

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

SELECT Customers.CustomerID, SUM(Balance) AS AggregateBalance, GROUP\_CONCAT(AccountType) AS AccountTypes

- -> FROM Customers
- -> JOIN Accounts ON Customers.CustomerID =

Accounts.CustomerID

- -> GROUP BY Customers.CustomerID
- -> HAVING AggregateBalance > 10000;

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

SELECT Amount, TransactionDate, AccountID

- -> FROM Transactions
- -> WHERE (Amount, TransactionDate, AccountID) IN (
- -> SELECT Amount, TransactionDate, AccountID
- -> FROM Transactions
- -> GROUP BY Amount, TransactionDate, AccountID
- -> HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1
- ->);

# Tasks 4: Subquery and its type:

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

```
SELECT *
```

- -> FROM Customers
- -> WHERE CustomerID = (
- -> SELECT CustomerID
- -> FROM Accounts
- -> ORDER BY Balance DESC
- -> LIMIT 1
- ->);

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

SELECT AVG(Balance) AS AvgBalance

- -> FROM Accounts
- -> WHERE CustomerID IN (
- -> SELECT CustomerID
- -> FROM Accounts
- -> GROUP BY CustomerID
- -> HAVING COUNT(\*) > 1
- ->);

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

#### **SELECT** \*

- -> FROM Accounts
- -> WHERE EXISTS (
- -> SELECT 1
- -> FROM Transactions
- -> WHERE Transactions. AccountID = Accounts. AccountID
- -> AND Amount > (SELECT AVG(Amount) FROM

```
Transactions)
```

```
-> );
```

```
mysql> SELECT *
    -> FROM Accounts
    -> WHERE EXISTS (
    -> SELECT 1
    -> FROM Transactions
    -> WHERE Transactions. AccountID = Accounts. AccountID
    -> AND Amount > (SELECT AVG(Amount) FROM Transactions)
    -> );

| AccountID | CustomerID | AccountType | Balance |
    | 102 | 2 | Current | 10000.00 |
    | 105 | 5 | Current | 12000.75 |
    | 107 | 7 | Current | 8000.90 |
    | 110 | 10 | Current | 9500.80 |

4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

- Identify customers who have no recorded transactions.
   SELECT SUM(Balance) AS TotalBalanceNoTransactions
  - -> FROM Accounts
  - -> WHERE NOT EXISTS (
  - -> SELECT 1
  - -> FROM Transactions
  - -> WHERE Transactions. Account ID = Accounts. Account ID
  - ->);

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

**SELECT Transactions.\*** 

- -> FROM Transactions
- -> JOIN Accounts ON Transactions. AccountID =

Accounts.AccountID

-> WHERE Accounts.Balance = (SELECT MIN(Balance)

### FROM Accounts);

```
mysql> SELECT Transactions.*

-> FROM Transactions.
-> JOIN Accounts ON Transactions.AccountID = Accounts.AccountID
-> WHERE Accounts.Balance = (SELECT MIN(Balance) FROM Accounts);

| TransactionID | AccountID | TransactionType | Amount | TransactionDate |
| 1003 | 103 | Deposit | 250.50 | 2024-01-18 |
| 1008 | 108 | Deposit | 200.00 | 2024-01-23 |
| 2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
| mysql>
```

6. Retrieve transactions for accounts with the lowest balance.

**SELECT Customers.\*** 

- -> FROM Customers
- -> WHERE NOT EXISTS (
- -> SELECT 1
- -> FROM Accounts
- -> JOIN Transactions ON Accounts. AccountID =

#### Transactions.AccountID

- -> WHERE Accounts.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID
- ->);

```
mysql> SELECT Customers.*
    -> FROM Customers
    -> WHERE NOT EXISTS (
    -> SELECT 1
    -> FROM Accounts
    -> JOIN Transactions ON Accounts.AccountID = Transactions.AccountID
    -> WHERE Accounts.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID
    -> );
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

7. Identify customers who have accounts of multiple types.

SELECT Customers.\*

- -> FROM Customers
- -> WHERE EXISTS (
- -> SELECT 1
- -> FROM Accounts
- -> WHERE Accounts.CustomerID =

#### Customers.CustomerID

- -> GROUP BY AccountType
- -> HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT AccountType) > 1
- ->);

```
mysql> SELECT Customers.*
   -> FROM Customers
   -> WHERE EXISTS (
   -> SELECT 1
   -> FROM Accounts
   -> WHERE Accounts.CustomerID = Customers.CustomerID
   -> GROUP BY AccountType
   -> HAVING COUNT(DISTINCT AccountType) > 1
   -> );
Empty set (0.00 sec)
mysql>
```

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

SELECT AccountType, COUNT(\*) \* 100.0 / (SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM Accounts) AS Percentage

- -> FROM Accounts
- -> GROUP BY AccountType;

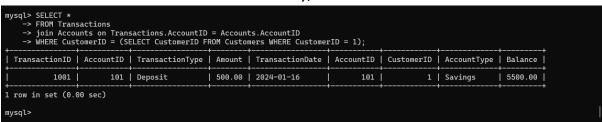
Retrieve all transactions for a customer with a given customer\_id.

**SELECT** \*

- -> FROM Transactions
- -> join Accounts on Transactions. AccountID =

Accounts.AccountID

-> WHERE CustomerID = (SELECT CustomerID FROM Customers WHERE CustomerID = 1);



- Calculate the total balance for each account type, including a subquery within the SELECT clause.
   SELECT AccountType, SUM(Balance) AS TotalBalance
  - -> FROM Accounts
  - -> GROUP BY AccountType,
  - -> (SELECT 1);