Q1. Find the number of customers from all cities in “Customer” relation.

Select c\_city, count(customer\_name) “Total no. of customers”from customer group by c\_city;

Q2.Find the total no. of loans from “Loan” relation from each branch.

Select B\_name ,count(l\_number) “No. of loans” from loan group by b\_name;

Q3. Find the total amount of loan from “Loan” relation of each branch which amount is greater than 1200.

Select Branch\_name, SUM(amount)from loan group by branch\_name having SUM(amount)>1200;

Q4. Find the average amount from each branch of “loan” relation.

Select B\_name , AVG(amount) “Average amount” from loan group by b\_name;

Q5. Find the total amount of each branch from “loan” relation.

Select B\_name , SUM(amount) “Total amount” from loan group by b\_name;

Q6. Find the total number of tuples for loan and account relation.

Select count(\*) from loan.

Q7. Find the average account balance of each branch whose average account balance is greater than 500.

Select B\_name , AVG (balance) “Total balance” from account group by b\_name having AVG (balance) >500;

Q8. Find the name of all those customers who has either a loan or an account or both.

(Select C\_name from borrower) union (select c\_name from depositor);

Q9. Find the name of all those customers who has both a loan and an account.

(Select C\_name from borrower) intersect (select c\_name from depositor);

Q10. Find the name of all those customers who has only an account but not any loan.

Select C\_name from depositor where customer\_name NOT IN (select c\_name from borrower);

Q11. Change the column name from “branch\_city” of branch relation to “city”.

ALTER TABLE branch CHANGE COLUMN branch\_city city varchar (30);