

ADVANCED DBMS LAB**Experiment No.: 4****Aim**

To familiarize with aggregate functions

Name : Susan Sebastian

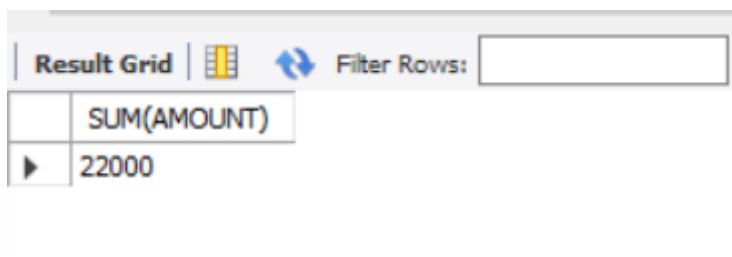
Roll No : 45

Batch : B

Date: 19-04-2022

Commands**1. List total loan.**

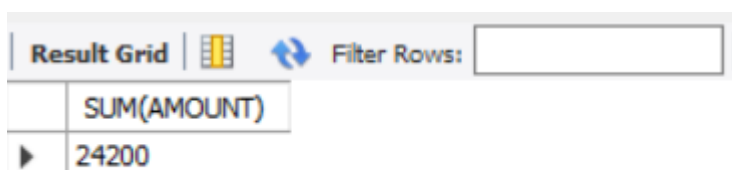
```
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM borrow;
```



	SUM(AMOUNT)
▶	22000

2. List total deposit.

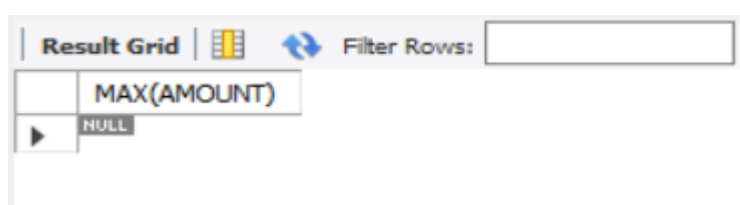
```
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM deposit;
```



	SUM(AMOUNT)
▶	24200

3. List total loan taken from KAROLBAGH branch.

```
SELECT MAX(amount) FROM borrow WHERE b_name ='KAROLBAGH';
```



	MAX(AMOUNT)
▶	NULL

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

```
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM deposit WHERE a_date>'1995-03-01';
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
SUM(AMOUNT)	
▶ 23200	

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

```
SELECT SUM(D1.amount) FROM deposit D1 , customer C1 WHERE C1.CITY = 'NAGPUR' AND C1.c_name = D1.c_name;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
SUM(D1.AMOUNT)	
▶ 4200	

6. List maximum deposit of customer living in Bombay.

```
SELECT MAX(D1.amount) FROM deposit D1 , customer C1 WHERE C1.CITY = 'Bombay' AND C1.c_name = D1.c_name;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
MAX(D1.AMOUNT)	
▶ 5000	

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

```
SELECT SUM(amount) FROM deposit, branch where city='BOMBAY';
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
SUM(AMOUNT)	
▶ 48400	

8. Count total number of branch cities.

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

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
COUNT(DISTINCT(CITY))	
▶ 4	

9. Count total number of customers cities.

```
SELECT count(city) FROM customer;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
count(city)	
10	

10. Give branch names and branch wise deposit.

```
SELECT b_name, SUM(amount) FROM DEPOSIT GROUP BY b_name;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
BNAME	SUM(AMOUNT)
VRCE	1000
ANJNI	500
KAROLBAGH	3500
CHANDNI	1200
MG ROAD	3000
ANDHERI	2000
VIRAR	1000
NEHRU PLACE	5000
POWAI	7000

11. Give city wise name and branch wise deposit.

```
SELECT C1.CITY, SUM(D1.amount) FROM customer C1, DEPOSIT D1
WHERE D1.c_name = C1.c_name GROUP BY C1.city;
```

Result Grid	Filter Rows:
CITY	SUM(D1.AMOUNT)
CALCUTTA	1000
DELHI	500
BARODA	3500
NAGPUR	4200
SURAT	2000
BOMBAY	6000

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

SELECT b_name, SUM(amount) FROM borrow, customer WHERE city = 'NAGPUR' GROUP BY b_name;

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	BNAME	SUM(AMOUNT)	
▶	VRCE	2000	
	AJNI	10000	
	DHARAMPETH	6000	
	ANDHERI	4000	
	VIRAR	16000	
	NEHRU PLACE	6000	

13. Count total number of customers.

SELECT count(c_name) FROM customer;

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	count(cname)		
▶	10		

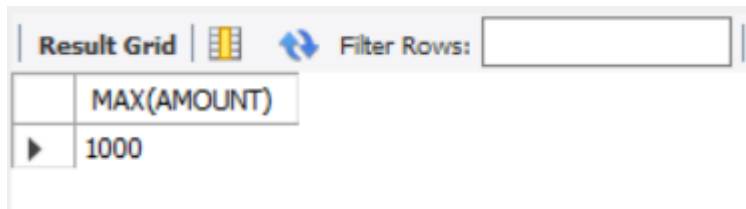
14. Count total number of depositors branch wise.

SELECT b_name, count(*) FROM deposit, customer WHERE deposit.c_name = customer.c_name GROUP BY b_name;

Result Grid			Filter Rows:
	BName	count(*)	
▶	VRCE	1	
	ANJNI	1	
	KAROLBAGH	1	
	CHANDNI	1	
	MG ROAD	1	
	ANDHERI	1	
	VIRAR	1	
	NEHRU PLACE	1	

15. Give maximum loan from branch VRCE.

```
SELECT MAX(amount) FROM borrow WHERE b_name ='VRCE';
```

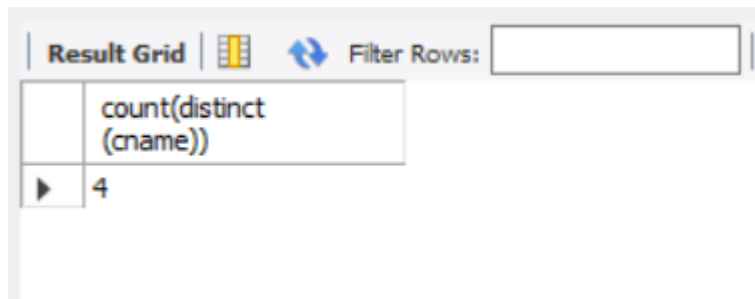


The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a header bar with 'Result Grid', a table icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below this, the query result is displayed in a table with two columns. The first column contains the expression 'MAX(AMOUNT)' and the second column contains the value '1000'.

	MAX(AMOUNT)
▶	1000

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

```
SELECT count(DISTINCT (c_name)) FROM customer WHERE c_name in  
((SELECT c_name deposite)IN (SELECT c_name FROM borrow));
```



The screenshot shows a database query result grid. At the top, there is a header bar with 'Result Grid', a table icon, a refresh icon, and a 'Filter Rows:' input field. Below this, the query result is displayed in a table with two columns. The first column contains the expression 'count(distinct (cname))' and the second column contains the value '4'.

	count(distinct (cname))
▶	4