Data Manipulation with SQL (September 28, 2021)

1) List the branch names of all branches that gave loan.
2) List the names of all branches in the loan without repetition.
3) List all details of loan by increasing the amount multiplied by 500 of each loan.
4) Find all loan number for loans made at the “S street” branch with loan amounts greater than Rs. 1,200.
5) Find the loan number of those loans with loan amounts between Rs. 900 and Rs. 1600.
6) Find the name, loan number and loan amount of all customers having a loan at the “S street” branch.
7) Find the Cartesian product of borrower and loan.
8) Find the name, loan number and loan amount of all customers having a loan at the “S street” branch.
9) Find the name, loan number and loan amount of all customers (rename the column name loan_number as loan_id). Order by name.
10) Find the customer names and their loan numbers for all customers having a loan at some branch.
11) Find the names of all branches that have greater assets than some branch located in Hyderabad.
12) Find the names of all customers whose street includes the substring “Street”.
13) List in alphabetic order the names of all customers having a loan in “S Street” branch. Arrange in the order of descending loan amount within customer names.
14) Find bank accounts with a balance under Rs. 700 order by increasing bank balance.
15) Get the accounts with their balance updated in the year 2012. Display them by decreasing order of balance.
16) Retrieve a list of all bank branch details, ordered by branch city, with each city’s branches listed in reverse order of holdings.
17) Find all customers who have a loan, an account, or both.
18) Find all customers who have both a loan and an account.
19) Find the average account balance at the “S Street” branch.

20) Find the number of depositors for each branch.

21) Find the name of customers from Patna city with balance along with the name of day and month on which the account is updated.

22) Find the names of all branches where the average account balance is more than Rs. 600.

23) Find all branches that have greater assets than some branch located in Delhi.

24) Increase all accounts with balances over Rs. 500 by 10%, all other accounts receive 5%. (execute two update statements)

25) Add a new attribute “country” to table branch.

26) Change the domain of the “branch_city” attribute of the branch table to varchar(30).

27) Make the “branch_city” of the branch table has a default value of ‘Mumbai’.

Remember:

Function Name	**Action**
YEAR	Fetches the numeric value of year from date.
DAYNAME	Determines day of a date.
MONTHNAME	Determines month of a date.
DAYOFYEAR	Calculates what day of the year it is.
DATEDIFF	Calculates difference in days between two dates or timestamps.