# Data Base Management Systems LAB 4

Name: Anuvind MP

Roll no: AM.EN.U4AIE22010

#### Question 1

#### DESCRIPTION:

The following relations keep track of a banking enterprise. Create the tables with proper primary key and references.

- 1. BRANCH (branch-name: varchar(10), branch-city:varchar(10), assets:numeric(8,2))
- 2. ACCOUNT (accno:int, branch-name:varchar(10), balance:numeric(8,2))
- 3. CUSTOMER (customer-no: varchar(5), customer-name:varcha1), customer-street:varchar(15), customer-city:varchar(10))
- 4. LOAN (loan-number:int, branch-name:varchar(10), amount:numeric(8,2))
- 5. DEPOSITOR (customer-no:varchar(5), accno:int)
- 6. BORROWER (customer-no:varchar(5), loan-number:int)

```
CREATE TABLE BRANCH (

branch_name VARCHAR(10) PRIMARY KEY,

branch_city VARCHAR(10),

assets NUMERIC(8,2)
);

CREATE TABLE ACCOUNT (

accno INT PRIMARY KEY,

branch_name VARCHAR(10),

balance NUMERIC(8,2),

FOREIGN KEY (branch_name) REFERENCES BRANCH(branch_name)
);

CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER (

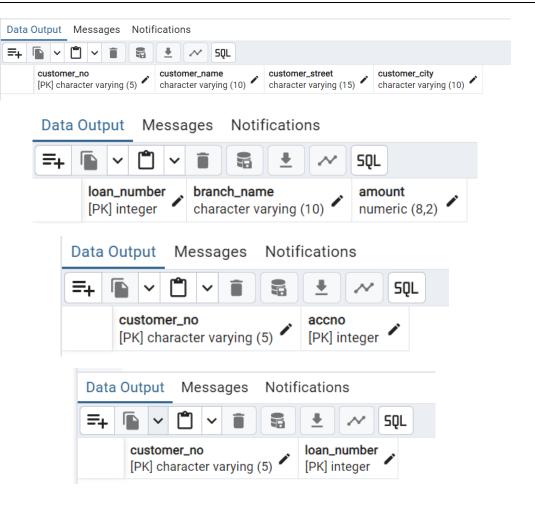
customer_no VARCHAR(5) PRIMARY KEY,

customer_name VARCHAR(10),
```

```
customer_street VARCHAR(15),
    customer_city VARCHAR(10)
);
CREATE TABLE LOAN (
    loan_number INT PRIMARY KEY,
    branch_name VARCHAR(10),
    amount NUMERIC(8,2),
    FOREIGN KEY (branch_name) REFERENCES BRANCH(branch_name)
);
CREATE TABLE DEPOSITOR (
    customer_no VARCHAR(5),
    accno INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (customer_no, accno),
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_no) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(customer_no),
    FOREIGN KEY (accno) REFERENCES ACCOUNT(accno)
);
CREATE TABLE BORROWER (
    customer_no VARCHAR(5),
    loan_number INT,
    PRIMARY KEY (customer_no, loan_number),
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_no) REFERENCES CUSTOMER(customer_no),
    FOREIGN KEY (loan_number) REFERENCES LOAN(loan_number)
);
                  Data Output Messages Notifications

✓ SQL

                                         branch_city
                                                         assets
                       [PK] character varying (10)
                                                         numeric (8,2)
                                        character varying (10)
                  Data Output Messages Notifications
                  =+
                                                       SQL
                        accno
                                    branch_name
                                                       balance
                                    character varying (10)
                                                       numeric (8,2)
```



### Queries:

Enter at least three tuples for each relation and write each of the following queries in SQL.

```
INSERT INTO BRANCH (branch_name, branch_city, assets)
VALUES

('Main', 'NewYork', 100000.00),

('West', 'LosAngeles', 75000.50),

('East', 'Boston', 50000.75),

('Kollam', 'Kerala', 80000.00);

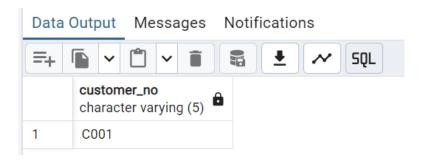
INSERT INTO ACCOUNT (accno, branch_name, balance)
VALUES

(1001, 'Main', 2000.00),
(1002, 'Main', 3500.25),
(1003, 'West', 1500.75),
(1004, 'East', 4500.50),
(1005, 'Kollam', 12000.00),
(1006, 'Kollam', 18000.00);
```

```
INSERT INTO CUSTOMER (customer_no, customer_name, customer_street, customer_city)
VALUES
('C001', 'John Doe', '1st Ave', 'NewYork'),
('C002', 'Jane Smith', 'Sunset Blvd', 'LosAngeles'),
('C003', 'Sam Wilson', 'Park St', 'Boston'),
('C004', 'Alan Brown', 'MG Road', 'Kerala');
INSERT INTO LOAN (loan_number, branch_name, amount)
VALUES
(2001, 'Main', 5000.00),
(2002, 'West', 8000.50),
(2003, 'East', 3000.25),
(2004, 'Kollam', 15000.75);
INSERT INTO DEPOSITOR (customer_no, accno)
VALUES
('C001', 1001),
('C001', 1002),
('C002', 1003),
('C003', 1004),
('C004', 1005),
('C004', 1006);
INSERT INTO BORROWER (customer_no, loan_number)
VALUES
('C001', 2001),
('C002', 2002),
('C003', 2003),
('C004', 2004);
```

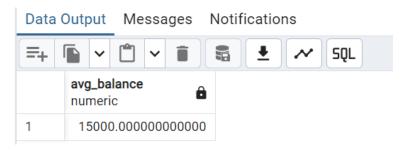
1. Find all the customers who have at least two accounts at the 'Main' branch.

select customer\_no from account where branch\_name = 'Main' group by customer\_no
having count(accno)>=2



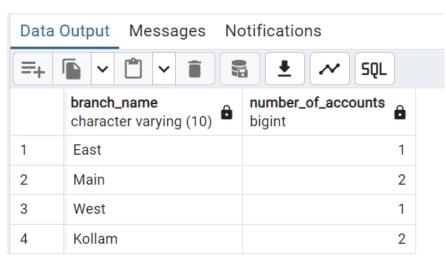
Find the average account balance at the 'Kollam' branch.

SELECT AVG(balance) AS avg\_balance FROM ACCOUNT WHERE branch\_name = 'Kollam';



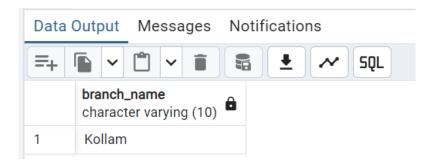
3. Find the number of depositors for each branch.

SELECT branch\_name, COUNT(accno) AS number\_of\_accounts FROM ACCOUNT GROUP BY branch\_name;



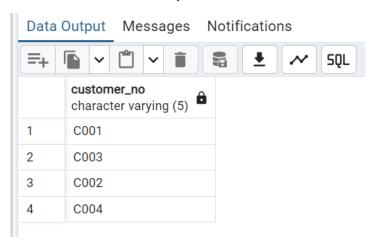
4. Find the names of all branches where the average account balance is more than RS. 1,2000.

SELECT branch\_name FROM ACCOUNT GROUP BY branch\_name HAVING AVG(balance) > 12000;



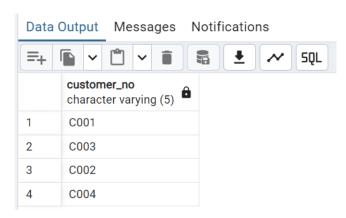
5. Find all customers who have a loan, an account, or both.

SELECT DISTINCT customer\_no FROM (SELECT customer\_no FROM DEPOSITOR UNION SELECT customer\_no FROM BORROWER) AS customers;



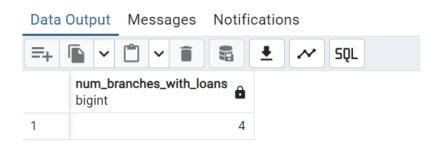
6. Find all customers who have both a loan and an account.

SELECT customer\_no FROM DEPOSITOR INTERSECT SELECT customer\_no FROM BORROWER;



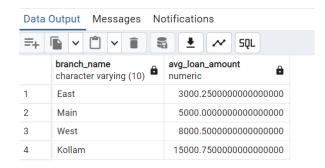
7. Find the number of branches that currently have loans.

SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT branch\_name) AS num\_branches\_with\_loans FROM LOAN;



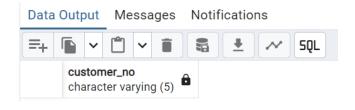
# 8. Find the average loan amount for each branch.

SELECT branch\_name, AVG(amount) AS avg\_loan\_amount FROM LOAN GROUP BY branch\_name;



## 9. Find all customers with more than one loan.

SELECT customer\_no FROM BORROWER GROUP BY customer\_no HAVING COUNT(loan\_number) >
1;



## 10. Find the total of all loan amounts

SELECT SUM(amount) AS total\_loan\_amount FROM LOAN;

