Please note that you should use the provided SQL queries as a guideline for how you could have structured your SQL statements.

You may have written them differently, with the same result, which is fine! Also, depending on what database you're writing the SQL for, they may accept different styles of SQL queries.

The main thing is that you understand how to structure a SQL query!

1. A simple Where condition will do the job here.
2. Use the provided user_id in a Where condition and Count all rows to give a single number.
3. Use Count and Distinct on the device column with a Where condition for the user_id.
4. This scenario asked for all transactions for this user. Therefore, the Where condition should be for the sender_id Or the recipient_id.
5. Same as scenario four, but we add a second Where condition with And. We filter by dates outside of a 30-day window. The dates may vary based on when you complete this task.
6. Same as scenario four, but with a second Where condition using And. This time, we want to filter by status = 'FAILED'.
7. Finally, we need to use a Count Aggregation, a Join, a Group By and an Order By. To add the email column to the transaction table, we must use a Join. Once we have the additional columns, we can return the email and a Count of all columns after grouping by the email from the user table. Finally, we should order by the count in descending order.