Objective

SQL: INTERMEDIATE

Cryptocurrency Exchange

Fiddy Cent is a digital currency exchange headquartered in Neo Tokyo. They broker exchanges of Bitcoin, Bitcoin Cash, Ethereum, and Litecoin with fiat currencies in around 50 countries.

Help them analyze their January ledger data using SQL aggregate functions! You are given the `transactions` table, which contains both money-in and money-out transactions.

Let's get started!

If you get stuck during this project or would like to see an experienced developer work through it, click "**Get Help**" to see a **project walkthrough video**.

Tasks **8/8 Complete**

Mark the tasks as complete by checking them off

Write the following queries:

✓ 1. Let's start by checking out the whole `transactions` table:

```
SELECT *
FROM transactions;
```

What are the column names?

Stuck? Get a hint

✓ 2. The `money_in` column records the amount (in USD) the user bought.

What is the total `money_in` in the table?

Stuck? Get a hint

✓ 3. The `money_out` column records the amount (in USD) the user sold.

What is the total `money_out` in the table?

Stuck? Get a hint

✓ 4. It was reported that Bitcoindominates Fiddy Cent's exchange. Let's see if it is true within these dates by answering two questions:

How many `money_in` transactions are in this table?

How many `money_in` transactions are in this table where 'BIT' is the `currency`?

Stuck? Get a hint

✓ 5. What was the largest transaction in this whole table?

Was it `money_in` or `money_out`?

Stuck? Get a hint

✓ 6. What is the average `money_in` in the table for the currency Ethereum ('ETH')?

Stuck? Get a hint

✓ 7. Let's build a ledger for the different dates.

Select `date`, average `money_in`, and average `money_out` from the table.

And group everything by `date`.

Stuck? Get a hint

✓ 8.

To make the previous query easier to read, round the averages to 2 decimal places.

Give the column aliases using `AS` for readability.