

A. Basic Queries (Beginner Level)



1. View all records:

SELECT * FROM bank.bank;

Result Grid																	Filter Rows:		Export:		Wrap Cell Content:		Fetch rows:	
age	job	marital	education	default	balance	housing	loan	contact	day	month	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	poutcome	y								
30	unemployed	married	primary	no	1787	no	no	cellular	19	oct	79	1	-1	0	unknown	no								
33	services	married	secondary	no	4789	yes	yes	cellular	11	may	220	1	339	4	failure	no								
35	management	single	tertiary	no	1350	yes	no	cellular	16	apr	185	1	330	1	failure	no								
30	management	married	tertiary	no	1476	yes	yes	unknown	3	jun	199	4	-1	0	unknown	no								
59	blue-collar	married	secondary	no	0	yes	no	unknown	5	may	226	1	-1	0	unknown	no								
35	management	single	tertiary	no	747	no	no	cellular	23	feb	141	2	176	3	failure	no								
36	self-employed	married	tertiary	no	307	yes	no	cellular	14	may	341	1	330	2	other	no								
39	technician	married	secondary	no	147	yes	no	cellular	6	may	151	2	-1	0	unknown	no								
41	entrepreneur	married	tertiary	no	221	yes	no	unknown	14	may	57	2	-1	0	unknown	no								
43	services	married	primary	no	-88	yes	yes	cellular	17	apr	313	1	147	2	failure	no								
39	services	married	secondary	no	9374	yes	no	unknown	20	may	273	1	-1	0	unknown	no								
43	admin.	married	secondary	no	264	yes	no	cellular	17	apr	113	2	-1	0	unknown	no								





2. Select specific columns (e.g., age, job, and balance):

SELECT age, job, balance FROM bank.bank;

Result Grid			 Filter Rows:
	age	job	balance
▶	30	unemployed	1787
	33	services	4789
	35	management	1350
	30	management	1476
	59	blue-collar	0
	35	management	747
	36	self-employed	307
	39	technician	147
	41	entrepreneur	221
	43	services	-88
	39	services	9374
	43	admin.	264

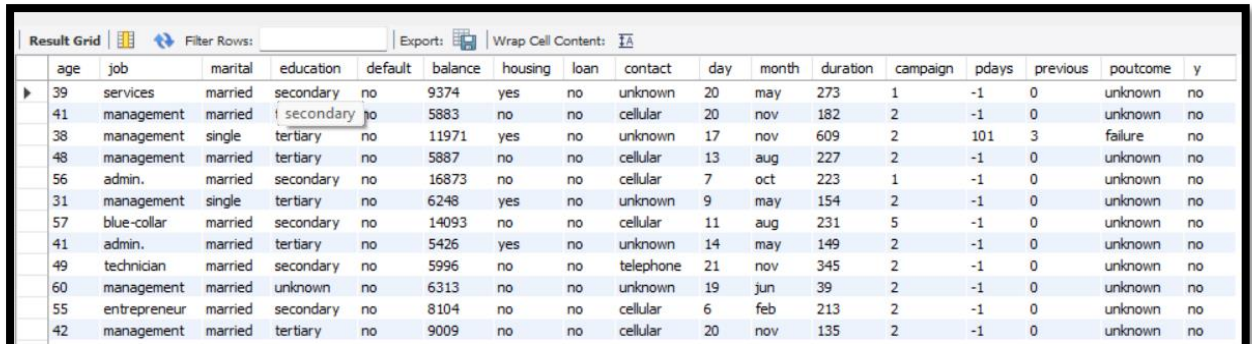
3. Filter clients who are married:

SELECT * FROM bank.bank WHERE marital = 'married';

Result Grid		 Filter Rows:	Exports:  Wrap Cell Content: 		Fetch rows: 											
age	job	marital	education	default	balance	housing	loan	contact	day	month	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	poutcome	y
30	unemployed	married	primary	no	1787	no	no	cellular	19	oct	79	1	-1	0	unknown	no
33	services	married	secondary	no	4789	yes	yes	cellular	11	may	220	1	339	4	failure	no
30	management	married	tertiary	no	1476	yes	yes	unknown	3	jun	199	4	-1	0	unknown	no
59	blue-collar	married	secondary	no	0	yes	no	unknown	5	may	226	1	-1	0	unknown	no
36	self-employed	married	tertiary	no	307	yes	no	cellular	14	may	341	1	330	2	other	no
39	technician	married	secondary	no	147	yes	no	cellular	6	may	151	2	-1	0	unknown	no
41	entrepreneur	married	tertiary	no	221	yes	no	unknown	14	may	57	2	-1	0	unknown	no
43	services	married	primary	no	-88	yes	yes	cellular	17	apr	313	1	147	2	failure	no
39	services	married	secondary	no	9374	yes	no	unknown	20	may	273	1	-1	0	unknown	no
43	admin.	married	secondary	no	264	yes	no	cellular	17	apr	113	2	-1	0	unknown	no
36	technician	married	tertiary	no	1109	no	no	cellular	13	aug	328	2	-1	0	unknown	no
31	blue-collar	married	secondary	no	360	yes	yes	cellular	29	jan	89	1	241	1	failure	no

4. Filter clients with a balance greater than 5000:

```
SELECT * FROM bank.bank WHERE balance > 5000;
```



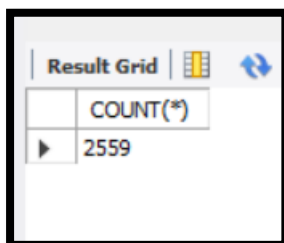
The screenshot shows a database result grid with 18 columns: age, job, marital, education, default, balance, housing, loan, contact, day, month, duration, campaign, pdays, previous, poutcome, and y. The grid displays 10 rows of data, all of which have a balance greater than 5000. The rows are as follows:

	age	job	marital	education	default	balance	housing	loan	contact	day	month	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	poutcome	y
▶	39	services	married	secondary	no	9374	yes	no	unknown	20	may	273	1	-1	0	unknown	no
	41	management	married	secondary	no	5883	no	no	cellular	20	nov	182	2	-1	0	unknown	no
	38	management	single	tertiary	no	11971	yes	no	unknown	17	nov	609	2	101	3	failure	no
	48	management	married	tertiary	no	5887	no	no	cellular	13	aug	227	2	-1	0	unknown	no
	56	admin.	married	secondary	no	16873	no	no	cellular	7	oct	223	1	-1	0	unknown	no
	31	management	single	tertiary	no	6248	yes	no	unknown	9	may	154	2	-1	0	unknown	no
	57	blue-collar	married	secondary	no	14093	no	no	cellular	11	aug	231	5	-1	0	unknown	no
	41	admin.	married	tertiary	no	5426	yes	no	unknown	14	may	149	2	-1	0	unknown	no
	49	technician	married	secondary	no	5996	no	no	telephone	21	nov	345	2	-1	0	unknown	no
	60	management	married	unknown	no	6313	no	no	unknown	19	jun	39	2	-1	0	unknown	no
	55	entrepreneur	married	secondary	no	8104	no	no	cellular	6	feb	213	2	-1	0	unknown	no
	42	management	married	tertiary	no	9009	no	no	cellular	20	nov	135	2	-1	0	unknown	no

B. Intermediate Queries:

1. Count the number of clients with a housing loan:

```
SELECT COUNT(*)  
FROM bank.bank  
WHERE housing = 'yes';
```

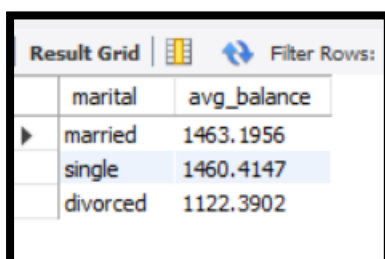


The screenshot shows a database result grid with 2 columns: COUNT(*). The grid displays 1 row of data with the value 2559.

	COUNT(*)
▶	2559

2. Find the average balance of clients based on marital status:

```
SELECT marital, AVG(balance) AS avg_balance  
FROM bank.bank  
GROUP BY marital;
```

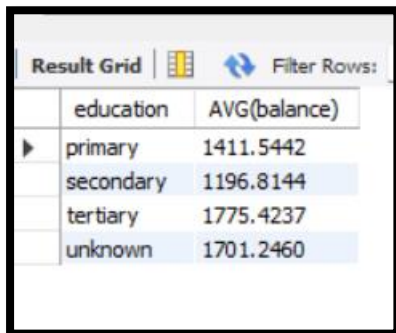


The screenshot shows a database result grid with 2 columns: marital and avg_balance. The grid displays 3 rows of data, one for each marital status: married, single, and divorced.

	marital	avg_balance
▶	married	1463.1956
	single	1460.4147
	divorced	1122.3902

3. Find the average balance of customers for each education level:

```
SELECT education, AVG(balance)
FROM bank.bank
GROUP BY education;
```

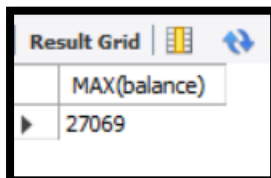


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains two columns: 'education' and 'AVG(balance)'. There are four rows of data, each with a small expand/collapse icon to the left of the 'education' column.

	education	AVG(balance)
▶	primary	1411.5442
	secondary	1196.8144
	tertiary	1775.4237
	unknown	1701.2460

4. Find the maximum balance among customers with personal loans:

```
SELECT MAX(balance)
FROM bank.bank
WHERE loan = 'yes'
```

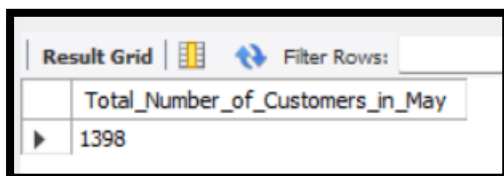


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains two columns: 'MAX(balance)' and a single data row with the value 27069. There is a small expand/collapse icon to the left of the 'MAX(balance)' column.

	MAX(balance)
▶	27069

5. Find the number of customers contacted in May:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) as Total_Number_of_Customers_in_May
FROM bank.bank
WHERE month = 'may';
```



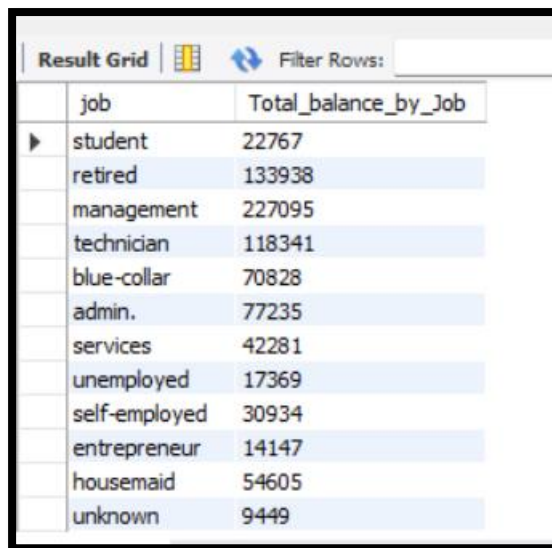
The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains two columns: 'Total_Number_of_Customers_in_May' and a single data row with the value 1398. There is a small expand/collapse icon to the left of the 'Total_Number_of_Customers_in_May' column.

	Total_Number_of_Customers_in_May
▶	1398

C. Advanced:

1. Find the total balance of customers who subscribed to a term deposit (y = 'yes'), grouped by job type:

```
SELECT job, SUM(balance) as Total_balance_by_Job
FROM bank.bank
WHERE y = 'yes'
GROUP BY job;
```

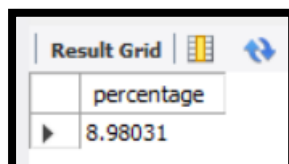


The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains two columns: 'job' and 'Total_balance_by_Job'. The data is as follows:

job	Total_balance_by_Job
student	22767
retired	133938
management	227095
technician	118341
blue-collar	70828
admin.	77235
services	42281
unemployed	17369
self-employed	30934
entrepreneur	14147
housemaid	54605
unknown	9449

2. Calculate the percentage of customers who have a personal loan and housing loan:

```
SELECT (COUNT(*) * 100.0 / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM bank.bank)) AS percentage
FROM bank.bank
WHERE loan = 'yes' AND housing = 'yes';
```



The screenshot shows a 'Result Grid' window with a 'Filter Rows' button. The grid contains one column: 'percentage'. The data is as follows:

percentage
8.98031

3. Identify the customers with the longest duration of last contact who subscribed to a term deposit:

```
SELECT *
FROM bank.bank
WHERE y = 'yes'
ORDER BY duration DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

age	job	marital	education	default	balance	housing	loan	contact	day	month	duration	campaign	pdays	previous	outcome	y
36	entrepreneur	married	tertiary	no	3057	no	no	unknown	16	jun	2769	4	-1	0	unknown	yes
47	blue-collar	divorced	primary	no	126	yes	no	unknown	3	jun	2456	2	-1	0	unknown	yes
43	management	divorced	tertiary	no	388	yes	no	unknown	8	may	2087	2	-1	0	unknown	yes
54	technician	married	secondary	no	-315	no	yes	cellular	10	jul	2029	1	-1	0	unknown	yes
49	services	married	secondary	no	320	no	no	telephone	9	feb	1971	4	-1	0	unknown	yes
34	self-employed	single	tertiary	no	462	no	no	cellular	21	aug	1877	3	-1	0	unknown	yes
44	technician	single	secondary	no	244	yes	no	cellular	12	aug	1735	4	-1	0	unknown	yes
43	technician	married	secondary	no	3285	yes	no	unknown	13	may	1721	2	-1	0	unknown	yes
29	management	married	tertiary	no	199	yes	yes	unknown	7	may	1689	4	-1	0	unknown	yes
29	blue-collar	single	secondary	no	908	yes	no	unknown	20	jun	1663	1	-1	0	unknown	yes

4. Find the relationship between education and the number of previous contacts in the previous campaign:

```
SELECT education, AVG(previous)
FROM bank.bank
GROUP BY education
ORDER BY AVG(previous) DESC;
```

education	AVG(previous)
tertiary	0.6126
secondary	0.5286
unknown	0.5080
primary	0.4602