



## Solving analytical queries on Redshift Cluster

Here, you have to write the query used for solving the question and the screenshots of the table which is outputted after the query is run on the AWS Redshift Query editor UI.

#### 1. Top 10 ATMs where most transactions are in the 'inactive' state

SELECT a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location,

Count(trans\_id) AS total\_transaction\_count,

Sum(CASE WHEN atm\_status = 'Inactive' THEN 1 ELSE 0 end) AS

inactive\_count,

(inactive\_count/total\_transaction\_count)\*100 AS count\_percent

FROM danish\_danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_atm a, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_lo cation l

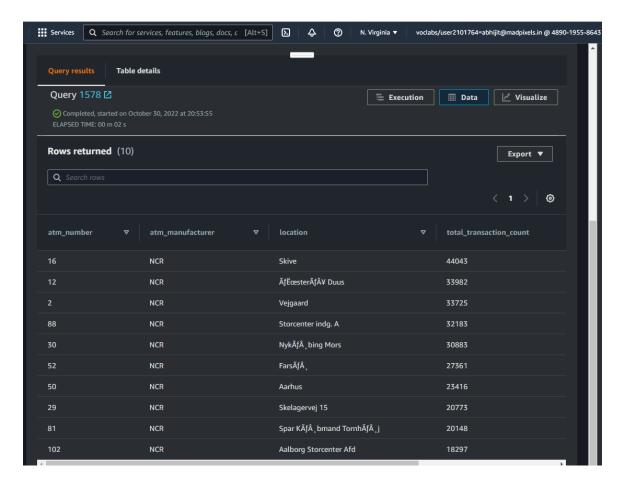
WHERE f.atm id = a.atm id AND a.atm location id = l.location id

GROUP BY a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, I.location

HAVING count percent > 50

ORDER BY inactive\_count DESC

LIMIT 10;

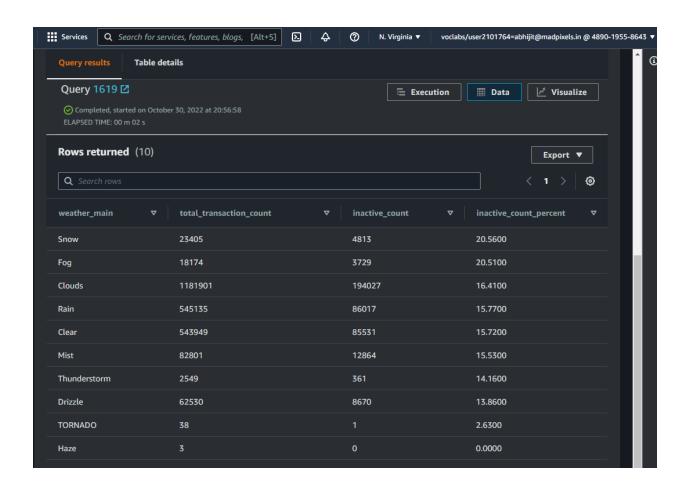






# 2. Number of ATM failures corresponding to the different weather conditions recorded at the time of the transactions

SELECT f.weather\_main,
Count(trans\_id) AS total\_transaction\_count,
Sum(CASE WHEN atm\_status = 'Inactive' THEN 1 ELSE 0 end) AS inactive\_count,
CASE WHEN Coalesce(inactive\_count, 0) = 0 THEN 0.0000
ELSE trunc((cast(inactive\_count AS
numeric(10,4))/total\_transaction\_count)\*100, 2)
end AS inactive\_count\_percent
FROM danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f
WHERE f.weather\_main != "
GROUP BY f.weather\_main
ORDER BY inactive\_count\_percent DESC
LIMIT 10;

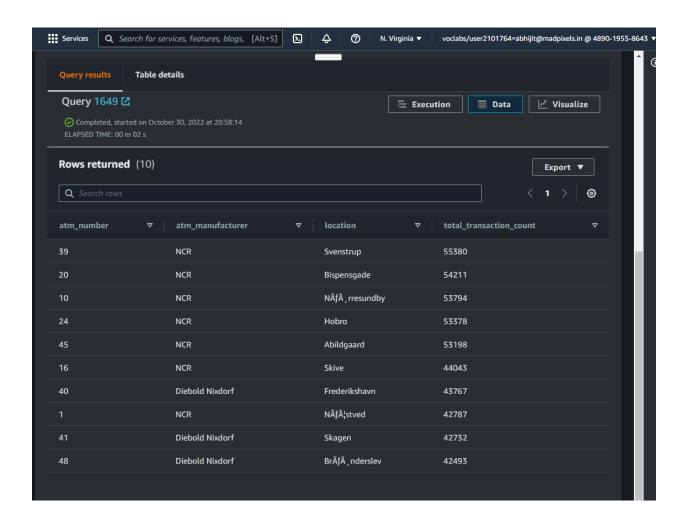






## 3. Top 10 ATMs with the most number of transactions throughout the year

SELECT a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, I.location,
Count(trans\_id) AS total\_transaction\_count
FROM danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_atm a, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_location I
WHERE f.atm\_id = a.atm\_id AND a.atm\_location\_id = I.location\_id
GROUP BY a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, I.location
ORDER BY total\_transaction\_count DESC
LIMIT 10;







## 4. Number of overall ATM transactions going inactive per month for each month

SELECT d.year, d.month,

Count(trans\_id) AS total\_transaction\_count,

Sum(CASE WHEN atm\_status = 'Inactive' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS inactive\_count,

CASE WHEN COALESCE(inactive\_count, 0) = 0 THEN 0.0000

ELSE Trunc((Cast(inactive\_count AS

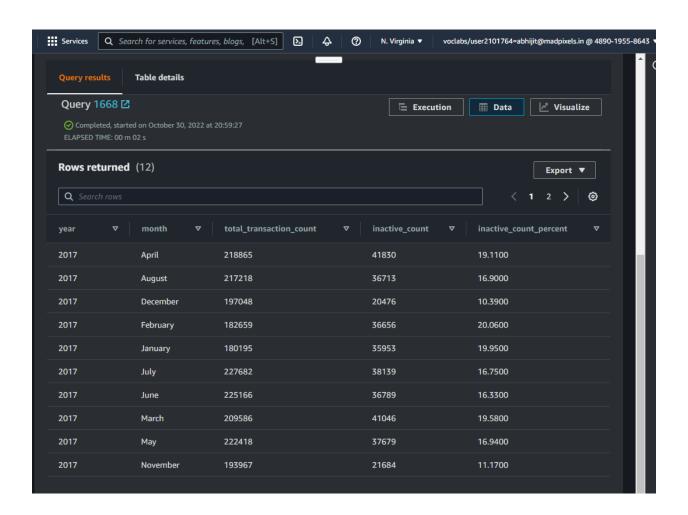
NUMERIC(10,4))/total\_transaction\_count)\*100, 2)

END AS inactive\_count\_percent

FROM danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f INNER JOIN danish\_atm\_data.dim\_date d ON f.date\_id = d.date\_id

GROUP BY d.year, d.month

ORDER BY d.year, d.month

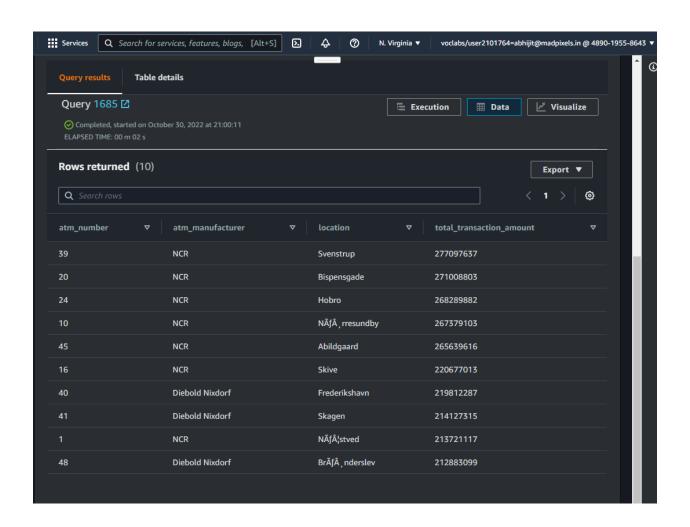






## 5. Top 10 ATMs with the highest total withdrawn amount throughout the year

SELECT a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location, Sum(transaction\_amount) AS total\_transaction\_amount FROM danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_atm a, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_location l WHERE f.atm\_id = a.atm\_id AND a.atm\_location\_id = l.location\_id GROUP BY a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location ORDER BY total\_transaction\_amount DESC LIMIT 10;

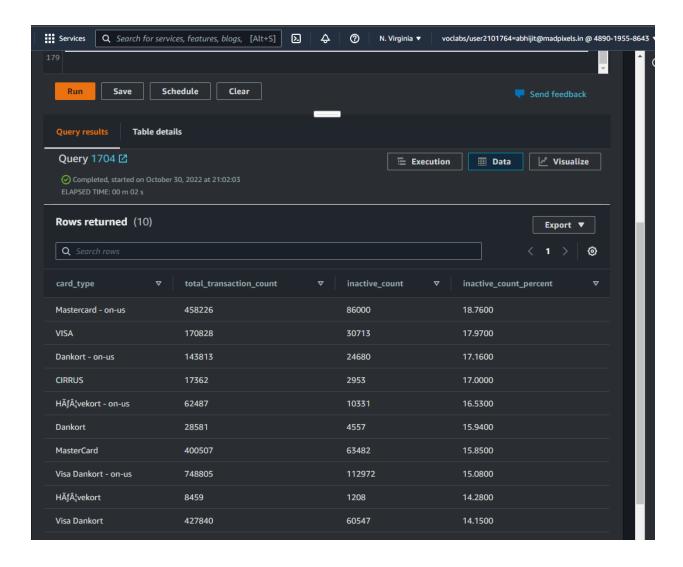






## 6. Number of failed ATM transactions across various card types

SELECT ct.card\_type,
Count(trans\_id) AS total\_transaction\_count,
Sum(CASE WHEN atm\_status = 'Inactive' THEN 1 ELSE 0 end) AS inactive\_count,
CASE WHEN Coalesce(inactive\_count, 0) = 0 THEN 0.0000
ELSE trunc((cast(inactive\_count AS
numeric(10,4))/total\_transaction\_count)\*100, 2)
end AS inactive\_count\_percent
FROM danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_card\_type ct
WHERE f.card\_type\_id = ct.card\_type\_id
GROUP BY ct.card\_type
ORDER BY inactive\_count\_percent DESC
LIMIT 10;







7. Number of transactions happening on an ATM on weekdays and on weekends throughout the year. Order this by the ATM\_number, ATM\_manufacturer, location, weekend\_flag and then total\_transaction\_count

SELECT a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location, CASE WHEN d.weekday IN ('Saturday', 'Sunday') THEN 1 ELSE 0 end AS weekend\_flag,

Count(trans\_id) AS total\_transaction\_count

FROM danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_atm a, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_location l, danish\_atm\_data.dim\_date d

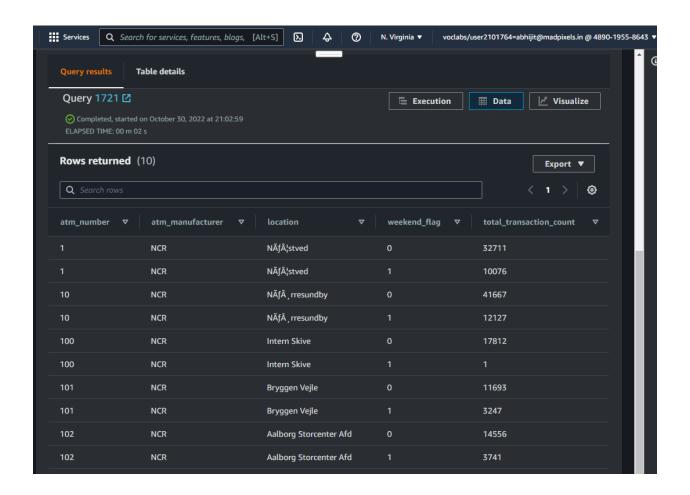
WHERE f.atm\_id = a.atm\_id AND a.atm\_location\_id = I.location\_id AND f.date\_id = d.date\_id

GROUP BY a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location, weekend\_flag

ORDER BY a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location, weekend\_flag,

total\_transaction\_count

LIMIT 10;







### 8. Most active day in each ATMs from location "Vejgaard"

SELECT a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location, d.weekday,

Count(trans\_id) AS total\_transaction\_count

FROM danish\_atm\_data.fact\_atm\_trans f INNER JOIN danish\_atm\_data.dim\_atm a ON f.atm\_id = a.atm\_id

INNER JOIN danish\_atm\_data.dim\_location I ON a.atm\_location\_id = I.location\_id

INNER JOIN danish atm data.dim date d ON f.date id = d.date id

WHERE I.location = 'Vejgaard' AND d.weekday IN

( SELECT d.weekday

FROM danish atm data.fact atm trans f INNER JOIN danish atm data.dim date d

ON f.date id = d.date id

INNER JOIN danish\_atm\_data.dim\_location I ON f.weather\_loc\_id = I.location\_id

WHERE I.location = 'Vejgaard'

GROUP BY d.weekday

ORDER BY Count(f.trans\_id) DESC

LIMIT 1)

GROUP BY a.atm\_number, a.atm\_manufacturer, l.location, d.weekday

ORDER BY total\_transaction\_count;

