

Big Data for Managers & Analytics

Submitted To:

Prof. Amarnath Mitra

Report on Project on Database Management using MySQL

Topic: Financial Database

Submitted by:

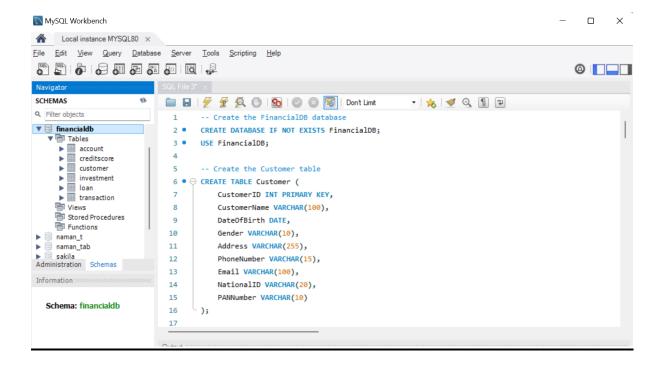
Naman Agarawal (064030)

Database

This schema "the FinancialDB" database is to maintain a comprehensive and organized repository of financial data for customers, including their accounts, credit scores, investments, loans, and transaction histories. This database aims to facilitate efficient management, analysis, and reporting of financial information, enabling better decision-making and customer service for financial institutions.

Description of Each Table in FinancialDB

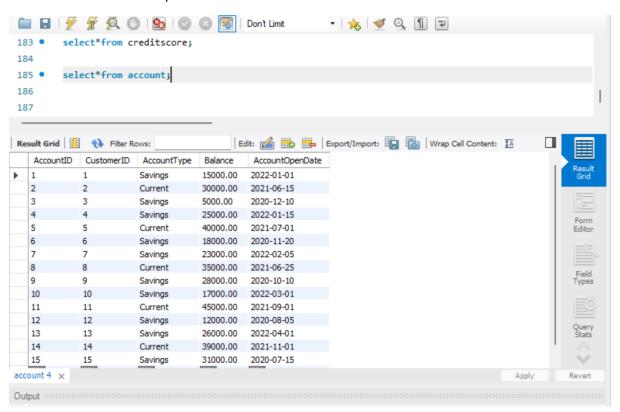
- 1. **Account**: Stores detailed information about each customer's bank account, including account type, balance, and associated customer ID.
- 2. **CreditScore**: Records the credit scores of customers, tracking their financial reliability and risk profile over time.
- 3. **Customer**: Contains personal and contact information for each customer, serving as the central entity to which all financial activities are linked.
- 4. **Investment**: Holds data related to customer investments, including types of investments, amounts invested, and performance metrics.
- 5. **Loan**: Tracks information about loans taken by customers, including loan amount, interest rate, payment schedule, and status.
- 6. **Transaction**: Captures the details of all financial transactions, such as deposits, withdrawals, and transfers, for each customer account.



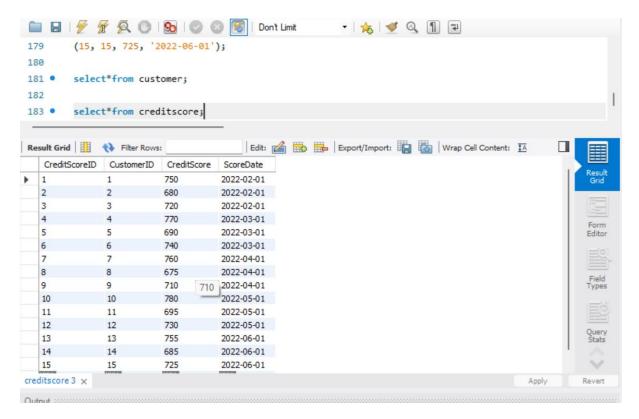
Tables

The database consists of six tables, each serving a specific role and these tables are interconnected, with **Account** being the central entity, linking to **Credit Score**, **Customer**, **Investment**, **Loan**, and **Transaction**.

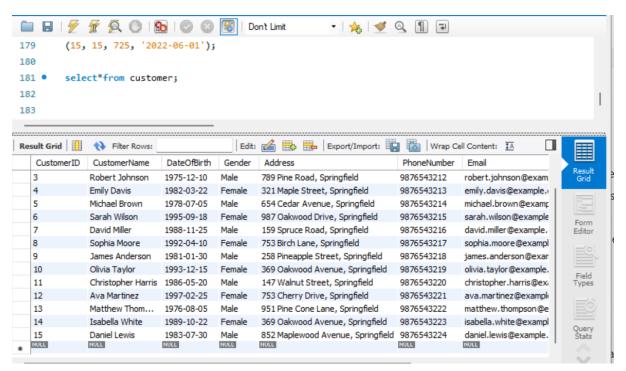
• **Account:** This table stores information about each customer's bank account, including details like account number, type of account (savings, checking, etc.), current balance, and the date the account was opened.



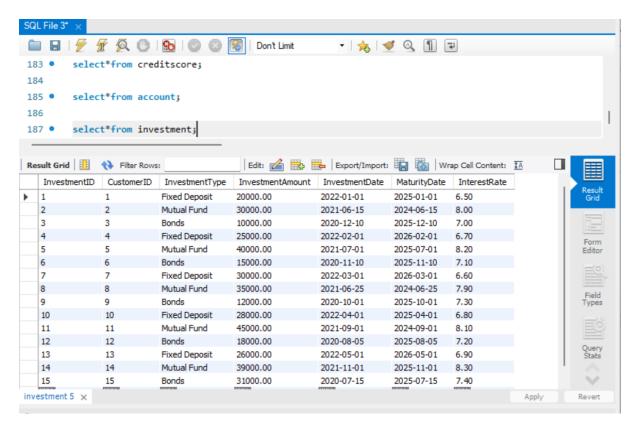
CreditScore: This table maintains a record of the customers' credit scores, along with the
date when each score was recorded, helping to assess creditworthiness and track changes
over time.



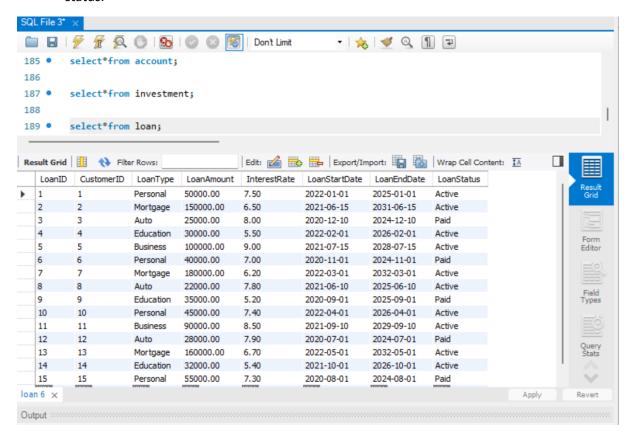
• **Customer:** This table contains key personal information for each customer, such as name, address, contact details, and customer ID, which uniquely identifies each customer across the database.



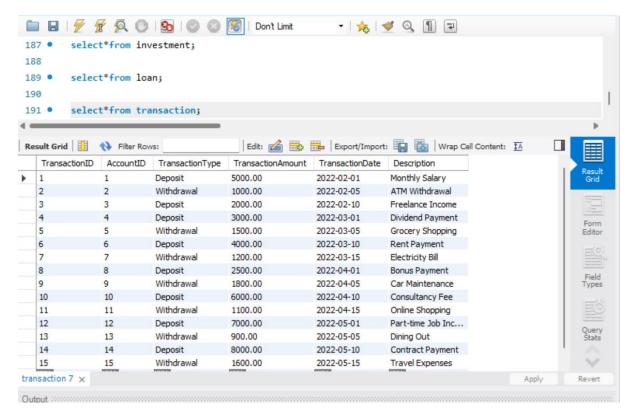
• **Investment:** This table records customer investment activities, including details of the types of investments (stocks, bonds, mutual funds), investment dates, amounts, and current value of investments.



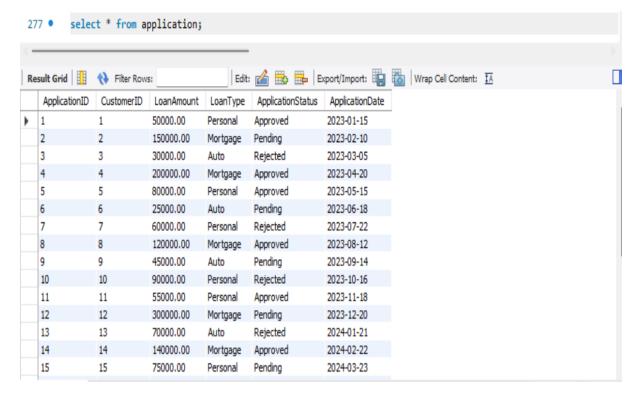
 Loan: This table holds data on loans issued to customers, including loan type (personal, home, auto, etc.), principal amount, interest rate, repayment schedule, and current loan status.



• **Transaction:** This table logs all financial transactions made by customers, such as deposits, withdrawals, transfers, and payments, including transaction dates, amounts, and associated account numbers.



1. Application Table: Records each loan application, detailing the amount requested, type of loan, status, and the date it was submitted.



Stress Testing

Stress testing of database using the CRUD operations:

Create: Used to insert new records.
Read: Used to retrieve and view data.
Update: Used to modify existing data.

• **Delete:** Used to remove data.

Create Operation:

Inserting into Account Table:

INSERT INTO Account (AccountID, CustomerID, AccountType, Balance, AccountOpenDate)

VALUES

(1, 1, 'Savings', 15000.00, '2022-01-01'),

```
□ □ □ | \( \frac{\partial}{p} \) \( \frac{p}{p} \) \( \frac{p} \) \( \frac{p}{p} \) \( \frac{p} \) \( \frac{p}{p} \) \( \frac{p} \) \( \frac{p}{p} \) \( \frac{
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            • | 🌟 | 🥩 🔍 👖 🖘
                              INSERT INTO Account (AccountID, CustomerID, AccountType, Balance, AccountOpenDate) VALUES
                                (1, 1, 'Savings', 15000.00, '2022-01-01'),
    93
                                 (2, 2, 'Current', 30000.00, '2021-06-15'),
    94
                                (3, 3, 'Savings', 5000.00, '2020-12-10'),
    95
                                (4, 4, 'Savings', 25000.00, '2022-01-15'),
                                 (5, 5, 'Current', 40000.00, '2021-07-01'),
    97
                                 (6, 6, 'Savings', 18000.00, '2020-11-20'),
    98
                              (7, 7, 'Savings', 23000.00, '2022-02-05'),
    99
100 (8, 8, 'Current', 35000.00, '2021-06-25'),
                              (9, 9, 'Savings', 28000.00, '2020-10-10'),
101
                                 (10, 10, 'Savings', 17000.00, '2022-03-01'),
```

Inserting into Credit Score Table:

INSERT INTO CreditScore (CreditScoreID, CustomerID, CreditScore, ScoreDate)

VALUES

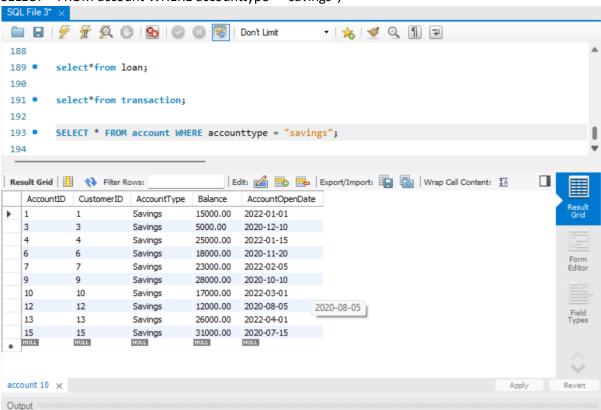
(1, 1, 750, '2022-02-01'),

```
🚞 🖥 | 🚰 💯 👰 🔘 | 🟡 | ⊘ 🚳 | ⊗ lont Limit 🔻 | 🚖 | 🥩 ℚ ¶ 🖃
        INSERT INTO CreditScore (CreditScoreID, CustomerID, CreditScore, ScoreDate) VALUES
        (1, 1, 750, '2022-02-01'),
165
       (2, 2, 680, '2022-02-01'),
166
167
       (3, 3, 720, '2022-02-01'),
        (4, 4, 770, '2022-03-01'),
168
       (5, 5, 690, '2022-03-01'),
169
       (6, 6, 740, '2022-03-01'),
170
       (7, 7, 760, '2022-04-01'),
171
       (8, 8, 675, '2022-04-01'),
172
       (9, 9, 710, '2022-04-01'),
173
       (10, 10, 780, '2022-05-01'),
174
```

Read (Select) Operation: -

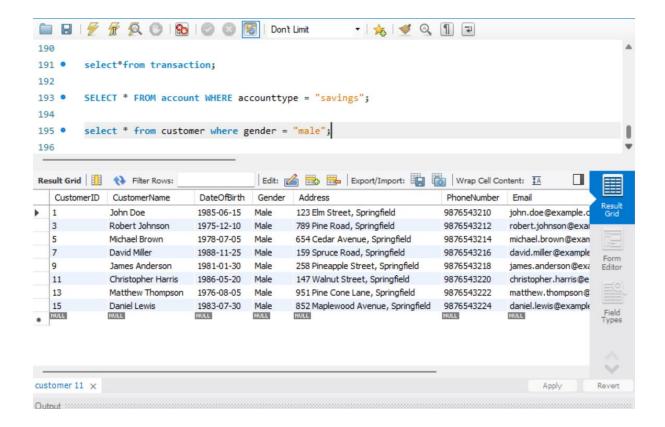
Retrieving from Account Table where account type is Savings:

SELECT * FROM account WHERE accounttype = "savings";



Retrieving from Customer where gender is Male:

select * from customer where gender = "male";



Update Operation:

Updating From Customer Table:

UPDATE Customer

SET Email = 'newemail@example.com',

PhoneNumber = '123-456-7890'

WHERE CustomerID = 1;

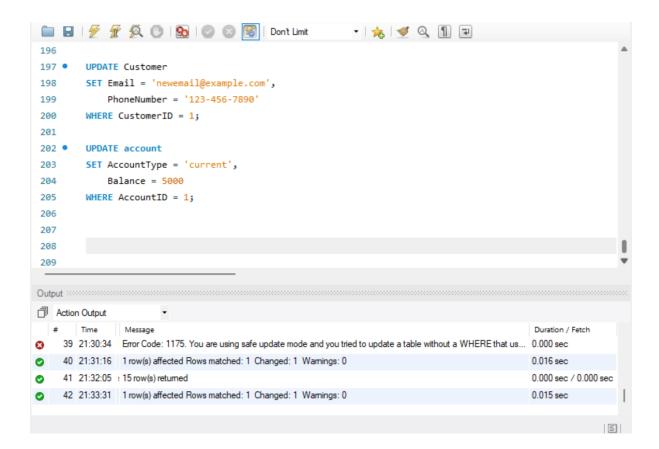
Updating From Account Table:

UPDATE account

SET AccountType = 'current',

Balance = 5000

WHERE AccountID = 1;



Delete Operation:

Deleting from Loan Table:

Delete from Loan where LoanId = 1;

Deleting From Application Table:

Delete from Application where Applicationid = 1;

```
Where applicationid = "10";
299
 300
 301
 302
 303
 304 • Delete from Loan where LoanId = 1;
 305 • Delete from Application where Applicationid = 1;
 306
 307
 308
 309
 310
 311
312
 313
                                                                                                                                            Context Help Snippets
Output :::
Action Output
# Time Action

3 03:01:48 Delete from Application where Applicationid = 10
                                                                                       Error Code: 1451. Cannot delete or update a parent row: a foreign key constraint fails ... 0.016 sec
                                                                                                                                                            0.000 sec
54 03:02:00 Delete from Loan where LoanId = 1
                                                                                       0 row(s) affected
55 03:02:00 Delete from Application where Applicationid = 1
                                                                                       1 row(s) affected
                                                                                                                                                             0.000 sec
```