" "Banking Insights System for Loan Management and Data **Analytics**"

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1. Introduction:

The banking industry faces numerous challenges in managing and analyzing large volumes of data. This project focuses on addressing issues related to loan management, customer insights, and compliance reporting.

2. Objectives:

- Automate loan tracking and repayment analysis.
- Provide real-time updates on account balances.
- Support regulatory reporting and fraud prevention.

3. Tools and Technologies:

The project uses the following tools:

- SQL
- Database Management System (MySQL)

4. Database Design:

The database includes the following key tables:

- Customers: Stores customer details.
- Loans: Tracks loan information including amounts, interest rates, and statuses.
- Transactions: Records loan-related transactions.

Tables:

Customers:

- Fields: CustomerID (PK), Name, Email,
 Phone, Address, CreatedAt.
- Purpose: Store customer details.

Loans:

- Fields: LoanID (PK), CustomerID (FK),
 LoanAmount, InterestRate, StartDate, EndDate,
 Status.
- Purpose: Track loans issued to customers.

Transactions:

- Fields: TransactionID (PK), LoanID (FK),
 TransactionType, Amount, TransactionDate.
- Purpose: Record all loan-related transactions.

5. Queries and Functionalities:

The project implements the following SQL queries:

- 1. Overdue Loan Identification
- 2. Interest Calculation for Active Loans
- 3. Transaction History for Loans
- 4. Loan Segmentation by Status (e.g., Active, Overdue, Paid).

problems faced in banking:

1. Fraud Detection

- Problem: Identifying fraudulent transactions among millions of records.
- SQL Tasks:
 - Write queries to detect unusual transaction patterns.
 - Use conditions to identify transactions exceeding certain thresholds.

2. Customer Segmentation

• **Problem**: Categorizing customers based on account balances, transactions, or loan repayments.

SQL Tasks:

 Create reports grouping customers by income level or spending habits.

3. Loan Management

 Problem: Tracking overdue loans or calculating interest on active loans.

SQL Tasks:

 Query overdue payments or generate monthly repayment schedules.

4. Account Balances and Transactions

• **Problem**: Managing real-time updates to balances after deposits, withdrawals, or transfers.

• SQL Tasks:

- Automate balance updates using triggers.
- Example:

5. Regulatory Reporting

 Problem: Generating reports for compliance with financial regulations.

• SQL Tasks:

 Aggregate data to show transaction volumes or customer account details.

6. Customer Support Insights

- Problem: Resolving customer complaints and tracking service requests.
- SQL Tasks:
 - Store and query support tickets for analysis.
 - Example:

7. ATM Management

- Problem: Ensuring ATMs have sufficient cash and analyzing withdrawal patterns.
- SQL Tasks:
 - Track ATM transactions and calculate cash levels.

8. Data Security and Privacy

 Problem: Preventing unauthorized access and masking sensitive data.

• SQL Tasks:

- Use views or restricted access queries for secure reporting.
- Example:

9. Revenue Analysis

 Problem: Analyzing interest income or fees collected from services.

• SQL Tasks:

 Write queries to calculate monthly or annual revenue.

10. Cross-Selling Opportunities

• **Problem**: Identifying customers for targeted offers (e.g., loans, credit cards).

SQL Tasks:

 Query customers with specific criteria for marketing campaigns.

common fraud cases:

1. Unusual Transaction Amounts

 Case: Transactions with unusually high amounts compared to the customer's regular activity.

Example:

 A customer with an average transaction of ₹10,000 suddenly transfers ₹10,00,000.

2. Multiple Transactions in Short Time

• **Case**: Multiple transactions within a short period, often just below the limit requiring extra verification.

• Example:

 Several transfers of ₹49,999 in one hour to avoid ₹50,000 limits.

3. Location-Based Fraud

• Case: Transactions from geographically distant locations in a short time (impossible travel).

• Example:

 A card used in Delhi at 10 AM and in New York at 11 AM.

4. Suspicious Merchant Activity

Case: Repeated payments to unknown or flagged merchants.

• Example:

 Large payments to a newly registered business with no history.

5. Account Takeover

Case: Transactions from new or unverified devices or IP addresses.

• Example:

 A login from an unusual location followed by large withdrawals.

6. Dormant Account Activity

 Case: Transactions from accounts that were inactive for a long time.

• Example:

 An account with no activity for 2 years suddenly transfers funds.

7. ATM Skimming

• Case: Withdrawals from multiple ATMs in different locations using the same card details.

• Example:

₹5,000 withdrawn from three different ATMs within minutes.

8. High-Frequency Transactions

Case: Large numbers of small transactions to avoid detection.

• Example:

o 100 transactions of ₹500 each in a single day.

9. Reversal Abuse

 Case: Requesting multiple transaction reversals or chargebacks to exploit the system.

• Example:

 A customer disputes legitimate transactions frequently.

10. Mismatched Account Holder Details

• Case: Payments or transfers to accounts with mismatched beneficiary details.

• Example:

 A corporate account transferring money to a personal account with no business link.

6. Implementation:

- 1. Set up the database schema as provided in the SQL script.
- 2. Populate tables with sample data.
- 3. Execute queries to analyze loan performance and detect issues.

7. Outputs:

Screenshots of executed queries and their results can be attached here.

8. Conclusion:

This project demonstrates the application of SQL in managing and analyzing banking data. It provides actionable insights for loan management and supports efficient decisionmaking.

9. References:

- 1. SQL Documentation.
- 2. Online Tutorials on Banking Systems and SQL
- 3. Academic References on Database Management.