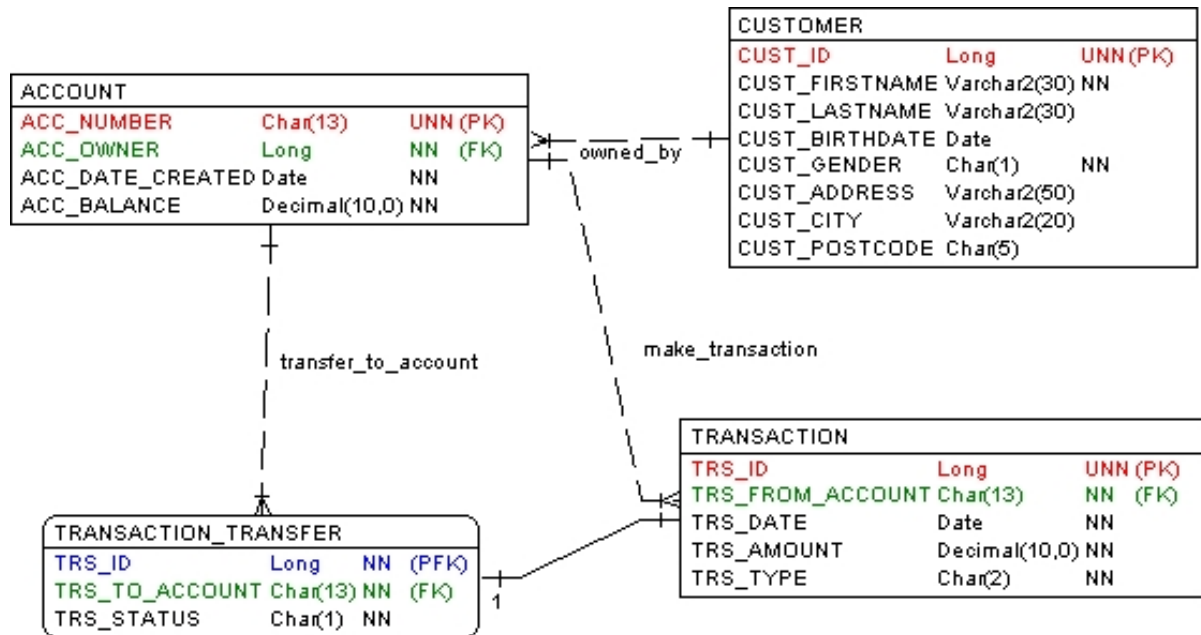


Structured Query Language (SQL)



Note:

UNN : Unique, Not Null
PK : Primary Key
FK : Foreign Key
NN : Not Null

Table description:

1. CUSTOMER: contains all bank customer data
The column CUST_GENDER is set to 1 for male and 2 for female.
2. ACCOUNT: contains all customer accounts

The column ACC_OWNER is the Foreign Key which refers to the column CUST_ID of the table CUSTOMER.

3. TRANSACTION: records all transactions.

The column TRS_TYPE contains the transaction type with possible values:

- DB: for debit transaction.
- CR: for credit transaction.
- TF: for money transfer. The column TRS_FROM_ACCOUNT contains the source account.

4. TRANSACTION_TRANSFER: contains additional information if the transaction is money transfer.

The column TRS_STATUS contains one of the following values:

- 0: if transaction is not executed yet
- 1: if transaction is executed successfully
- 1: if transaction is failed (e.g. the balance of source account (TRS_FROM_ACCOUNT) is not available)

Questions

Create SQL queries for the following requirements:

Data dummy insert sql customer : on folder Document -> dummy_customer.sql

Data dummy insert sql account : on folder Document -> dummy_account.sql

Data dummy insert sql transaction: on folder Document -> dummy_transaction.sql

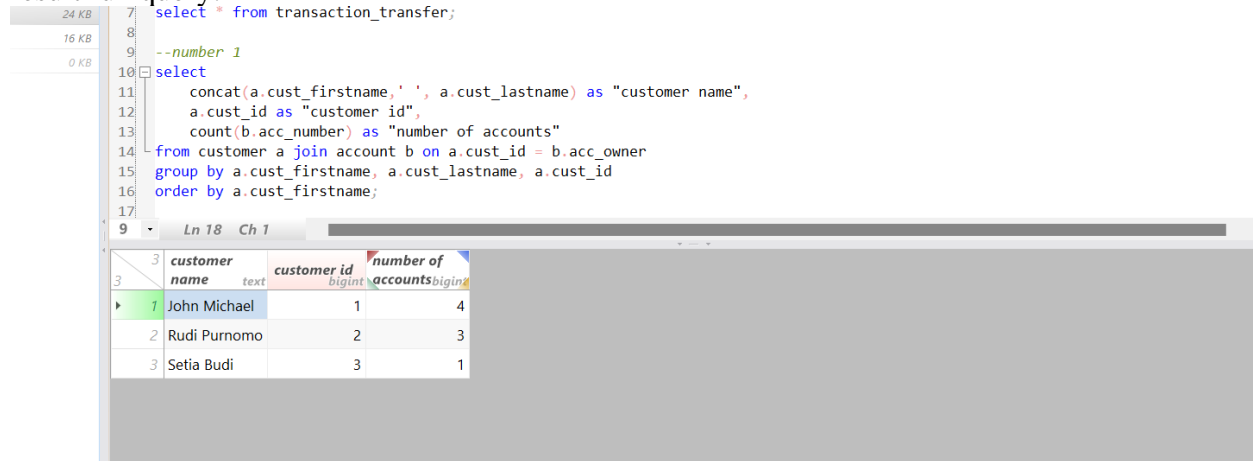
Data dummy insert sql transaction_transfer : on folder Document -> dummy_transaction_transfer.sql

1. Recapitulation of number of accounts owned by every customer.

Answer:

```
select
  concat(a.cust_firstname, ' ', a.cust_lastname) as "customer name",
  a.cust_id as "customer id",
  count(b.acc_number) as "number of accounts"
from customer a join account b on a.cust_id = b.acc_owner
group by a.cust_firstname, a.cust_lastname, a.cust_id
order by a.cust_firstname;
```

result run query:



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with a query window and a results window. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```
select * from transaction_transfer;

--number 1

select
  concat(a.cust_firstname, ' ', a.cust_lastname) as "customer name",
  a.cust_id as "customer id",
  count(b.acc_number) as "number of accounts"
from customer a join account b on a.cust_id = b.acc_owner
group by a.cust_firstname, a.cust_lastname, a.cust_id
order by a.cust_firstname;
```

The results window displays the output of the query, showing a table with three columns: customer name, customer id, and number of accounts. The data is as follows:

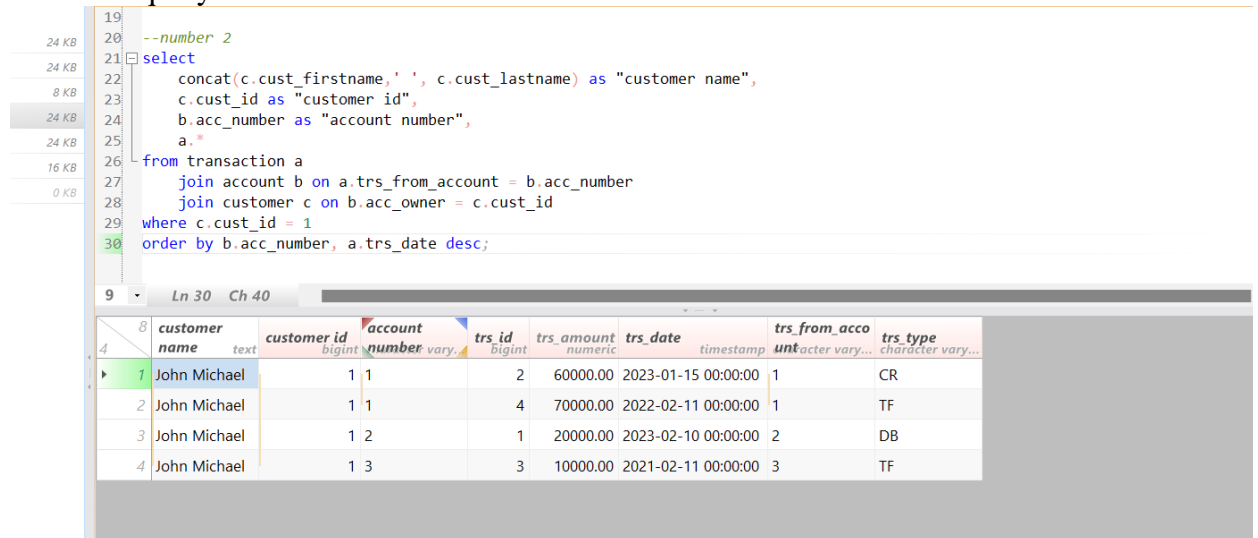
customer name	customer id	number of accounts
John Michael	1	4
Rudi Purnomo	2	3
Setia Budi	3	1

2. All transactions created by John Michael sorted by account number and transaction date

Answer:

```
select
  concat(c.cust_firstname, ' ', c.cust_lastname) as "customer name",
  c.cust_id as "customer id",
  b.acc_number as "account number",
  a.*
from transaction a
  join account b on a.trs_from_account = b.acc_number
  join customer c on b.acc_owner = c.cust_id
where c.cust_id = 1
order by b.acc_number, a.trs_date desc;
```

result run query:



19
20 --number 2
21 select
22 concat(c.cust_firstname, ' ', c.cust_lastname) as "customer name",
23 c.cust_id as "customer id",
24 b.acc_number as "account number",
25 a.*
26 from transaction a
27 join account b on a.trs_from_account = b.acc_number
28 join customer c on b.acc_owner = c.cust_id
29 where c.cust_id = 1
30 order by b.acc_number, a.trs_date desc;

	customer name	customer id	account number	trs_id	trs_amount	trs_date	trs_from_account	trs_type
1	John Michael	1	1	2	60000.00	2023-01-15 00:00:00	1	CR
2	John Michael	1	1	4	70000.00	2022-02-11 00:00:00	1	TF
3	John Michael	1	2	1	20000.00	2023-02-10 00:00:00	2	DB
4	John Michael	1	3	3	10000.00	2021-02-11 00:00:00	3	TF