

Banking System

| Name | Questions Assigned |
|--|---|
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TASK 1: Database Design (Normalisation):

1. Create the database named "HMBank"

QUERY: CREATE DATABASE HMBank;
USE HMBank;

2. Define the schema for the Customers, Accounts, and Transactions tables based on the provided schema.

QUERY:

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
    customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    full_name VARCHAR(100),  
    DOB DATE,  
    contact_info VARCHAR(255),  
    address VARCHAR(255)  
);  
CREATE TABLE Accounts (  
    account_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    customer_id INT,  
    full_name VARCHAR(100),  
    account_type VARCHAR(20),  
    balance DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    DOB DATE,  
    contact_info VARCHAR(255),  
    address VARCHAR(255),  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customers(customer_id)  
);  
CREATE TABLE Transactions (  
    transaction_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    account_id INT,  
    full_name VARCHAR(100),  
    transaction_type VARCHAR(20),  
    amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    transaction_date DATE,  
    account_type VARCHAR(20),  
    balance DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    DOB DATE,  
    contact_info VARCHAR(255),  
    address VARCHAR(255),  
    FOREIGN KEY (account_id) REFERENCES Accounts(account_id)  
);
```

Output for 1 and 2:
(Tables created in such a way that it is not in normal form)

```

1 • create database HMBank;
2 • use HMBank;
3 • CREATE TABLE Customers (
4     customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
5     full_name VARCHAR(100),
6     DOB DATE,
7     contact_info VARCHAR(255),
8     address VARCHAR(255)
9 );
10 • CREATE TABLE Accounts (
11     account_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
12     customer_id INT,
13     full_name VARCHAR(100),
14     account_type VARCHAR(20),
15     balance DECIMAL(10, 2),
16     DOB DATE,
17     contact_info VARCHAR(255),
18     address VARCHAR(255),
19     FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customers(customer_id)
20 );

```

Output: Action Output

Tables not in normal form

```

13 • select * from Customers;
16 • select * from Accounts;
17 • select * from Transactions;
18 •

```

Result Grid

| transaction_id | account_id | full_name | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date | account_type | balance | DOB | contact_info | address |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1001 | 1 | John Doe | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-05 | savings | 1000.00 | 1990-01-01 | 1234567890 | 123 Main St |
| 1002 | 2 | John Doe | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-02-10 | current | 500.00 | 1990-01-01 | 1234567890 | 123 Main St |
| 1003 | 3 | Jane Smith | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-03-15 | savings | 2000.00 | 1985-05-15 | 9876543210 | 456 Oak Ave |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

3. Perform the first three normal forms (1NF, 2NF, 3NF) analysis on the above tables.

QUERY FOR TABLES TO BE IN NORMAL FORM:

```

CREATE TABLE Customers (
    customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    first_name VARCHAR(50),
    last_name VARCHAR(50),
    DOB DATE,
    email VARCHAR(100),
    phone_number VARCHAR(15),
    address VARCHAR(255)
);

CREATE TABLE accounts (
    account_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
    customer_id INT,
    account_type VARCHAR(20),
    balance DECIMAL(10, 2)
);

```

```
CREATE TABLE transactions (
  transaction_id INT PRIMARY KEY,
  account_id INT,
  transaction_type VARCHAR(20),
  amount DECIMAL(10, 2),
  transaction_date DATE
);
```

INSERTING 20 VALUES IN EACH TABLE

1NF,2NF And 3NF Normalisation (Customers Table Output)

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| ▶ | 1 | John | Doe | 1990-05-15 | john.doe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 123 Main St |
| | 2 | Jane | Smith | 1985-08-22 | jane.smith@example.com | 987-654-3210 | 456 Oak Ave |
| | 3 | Bob | Johnson | 1978-12-10 | bob.johnson@example.com | 555-123-4567 | 789 Pine Ln |
| | 4 | Alice | Williams | 1992-03-18 | alice.williams@example.com | 222-333-4444 | 567 Elm St |
| | 5 | Charlie | Brown | 1980-09-05 | charlie.brown@example.com | 999-888-7777 | 890 Maple Ave |
| | 6 | Eva | Davis | 1995-11-30 | eva.davis@example.com | 777-666-5555 | 901 Cedar Ln |
| | 7 | Frank | Miller | 1987-07-12 | frank.miller@example.com | 444-555-6666 | 345 Birch St |
| | 8 | Grace | Taylor | 1983-01-25 | grace.taylor@example.com | 666-777-8888 | 678 Pine Ave |
| | 9 | Harry | Smith | 1975-06-08 | harry.smith@example.com | 111-222-3333 | 234 Oak Ln |
| | 10 | Ivy | Anderson | 1998-04-20 | ivy.anderson@example.com | 333-444-5555 | 789 Birch Ave |
| | 11 | Jack | Martin | 1989-02-14 | jack.martin@example.com | 777-888-9999 | 567 Maple St |
| | 12 | Katherine | Jones | 1970-10-28 | katherine.jones@example.c... | 222-333-4444 | 901 Cedar Ave |
| | 13 | Leo | Garcia | 1993-07-03 | leo.garcia@example.com | 555-666-7777 | 345 Pine Ln |
| | 14 | Mia | Brown | 1982-04-15 | mia.brown@example.com | 999-888-7777 | 678 Elm Ave |
| | 15 | Nathan | Anderson | 1973-09-22 | nathan.anderson@example... | 666-555-4444 | 890 Cedar St |
| | 16 | Olivia | Taylor | 1996-12-05 | olivia.taylor@example.com | 444-333-2222 | 123 Birch Ave |
| | 17 | Paul | Miller | 1984-05-18 | paul.miller@example.com | 111-222-3333 | 456 Pine Ln |
| | 18 | Quinn | Smith | 1977-08-11 | quinn.smith@example.com | 888-999-0000 | 789 Maple St |
| | 19 | Rachel | Davis | 1991-02-28 | rachel.davis@example.com | 222-111-0000 | 901 Elm Ave |
| | 20 | Samuel | Johnson | 1986-06-14 | samuel.johnson@example.c... | 777-666-5555 | 345 Cedar Ln |

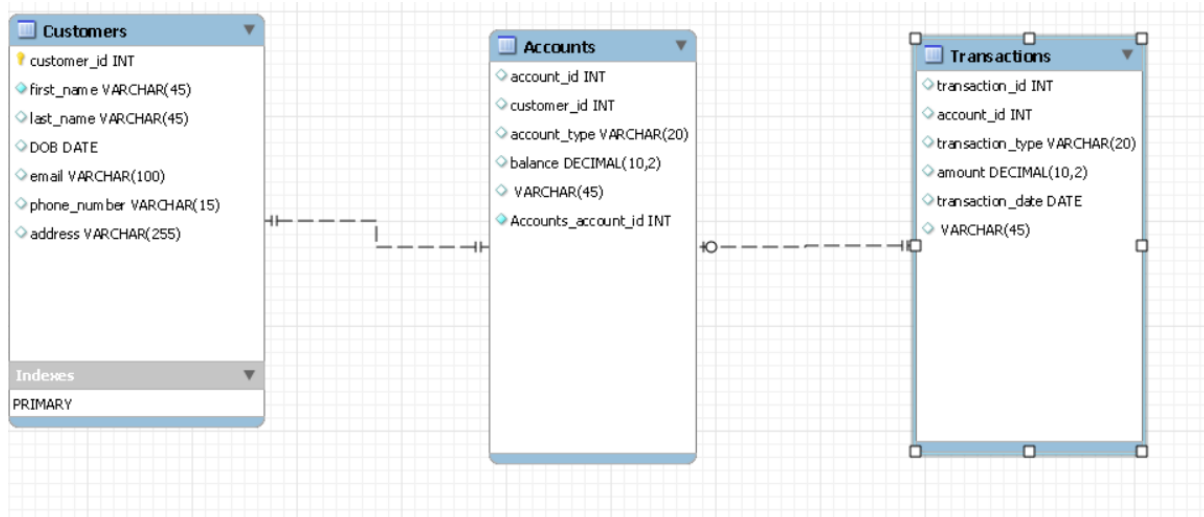
1NF,2NF And 3NF Normalisation (Accounts Table Output)

| Result Grid | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| | account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
| ▶ | 1 | 101 | savings | 1500.00 |
| | 2 | 102 | current | 500.00 |
| | 3 | 103 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 4 | 104 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 5 | 105 | current | 1000.00 |
| | 6 | 106 | savings | 2500.00 |
| | 7 | 107 | savings | 1800.00 |
| | 8 | 108 | current | 700.00 |
| | 9 | 109 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 10 | 110 | savings | 3000.00 |
| | 11 | 111 | current | 1200.00 |
| | 12 | 112 | savings | 2200.00 |
| | 13 | 113 | current | 800.00 |
| | 14 | 114 | savings | 2700.00 |
| | 15 | 115 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 16 | 116 | savings | 3200.00 |
| | 17 | 117 | current | 1500.00 |
| | 18 | 118 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 19 | 119 | current | 900.00 |
| | 20 | 120 | savings | 3500.00 |

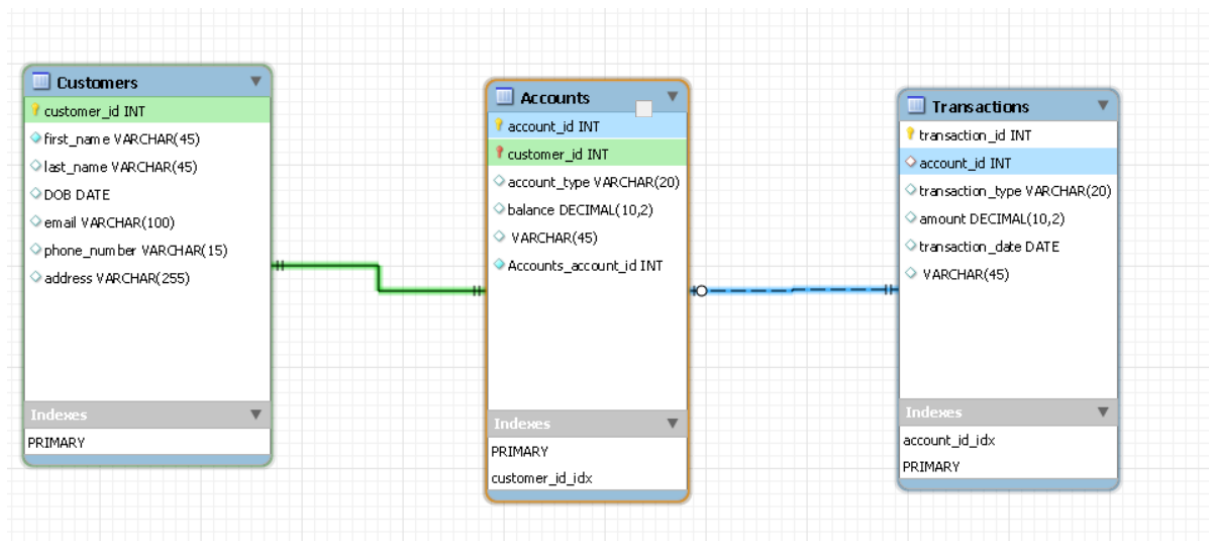
1NF,2NF And 3NF Normalisation(Transactions Table Output)

| | transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
|---|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 |
| | 2 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 |
| | 3 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 |
| | 4 | 4 | deposit | 300.00 | 2023-01-04 |
| | 5 | 5 | withdrawal | 150.00 | 2023-01-05 |
| | 6 | 6 | transfer | 700.00 | 2023-01-06 |
| | 7 | 7 | deposit | 800.00 | 2023-01-07 |
| | 8 | 8 | withdrawal | 400.00 | 2023-01-08 |
| | 9 | 9 | transfer | 2000.00 | 2023-01-09 |
| | 10 | 10 | deposit | 1000.00 | 2023-01-10 |
| | 11 | 11 | withdrawal | 500.00 | 2023-01-11 |
| | 12 | 12 | transfer | 1200.00 | 2023-01-12 |
| | 13 | 13 | deposit | 600.00 | 2023-01-13 |
| | 14 | 14 | withdrawal | 300.00 | 2023-01-14 |
| | 15 | 15 | transfer | 1500.00 | 2023-01-15 |
| | 16 | 16 | deposit | 2000.00 | 2023-01-16 |
| | 17 | 17 | withdrawal | 700.00 | 2023-01-17 |
| | 18 | 18 | transfer | 800.00 | 2023-01-18 |
| | 19 | 19 | deposit | 1200.00 | 2023-01-19 |
| | 20 | 20 | withdrawal | 500.00 | 2023-01-20 |

4. Create an ERD (Entity Relationship Diagram) for the database.



5. Create appropriate Primary Key and Foreign Key constraints for referential integrity.



Task 2: Data Definition Language (DDL):

1. Write SQL scripts to create the mentioned tables with appropriate data types, constraints, and relationships.

- Customers
- Accounts
- Transactions

Query-

-- Customers Table

```
CREATE TABLE Customers (  
    customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    first_name VARCHAR(50),  
    last_name VARCHAR(50),  
    DOB DATE,  
    email VARCHAR(100),  
    phone_number VARCHAR(15),  
    address VARCHAR(255)  
);
```

-- Accounts Table

```
CREATE TABLE Accounts (  
    account_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    customer_id INT,  
    account_type VARCHAR(20),  
    balance DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    FOREIGN KEY (customer_id) REFERENCES Customers(customer_id)  
);
```

-- Transactions Table

```
CREATE TABLE Transactions (  
    transaction_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
    account_id INT,  
    transaction_type VARCHAR(20),  
    amount DECIMAL(10, 2),  
    transaction_date DATE,  
    FOREIGN KEY (account_id) REFERENCES Accounts(account_id)  
);
```

Output

| Output | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---|-------------------|--|
| Action Output | | | | |
| # | Time | Action | Message | |
| ✓ 19 | 11:16:06 | CREATE TABLE Customers (customer_id INT PRIMARY KEY, first_name VARCHAR(5... | 0 row(s) affected | |
| ✓ 20 | 11:16:06 | CREATE TABLE Accounts (account_id INT PRIMARY KEY, customer_id INT, acco... | 0 row(s) affected | |
| ✓ 21 | 11:16:06 | CREATE TABLE Transactions (transaction_id INT PRIMARY KEY, account_id INT, ... | 0 row(s) affected | |

Task 3: Data Manipulation Language (DML):

1. Insert at least 10 sample records into each of the following tables.

- **Customers**
- **Accounts**
- **Transactions**

Query-

Inserting records into the Customers table

```
INSERT INTO Customers (customer_id, first_name, last_name, DOB, email,
phone_number, address) VALUES
(1, 'John', 'Doe', '1990-05-15', 'john.doe@example.com', '123-456-7890', '123 Main St'),
(2, 'Jane', 'Smith', '1985-08-22', 'jane.smith@example.com', '987-654-3210', '456 Oak Ave'),
(3, 'Bob', 'Johnson', '1978-12-10', 'bob.johnson@example.com', '555-123-4567', '789 Pine Ln'),
(4, 'Alice', 'Williams', '1992-03-18', 'alice.williams@example.com', '222-333-4444', '567 Elm St'),
(5, 'Charlie', 'Brown', '1980-09-05', 'charlie.brown@example.com', '999-888-7777', '890 Maple Ave'),
(6, 'Eva', 'Davis', '1995-11-30', 'eva.davis@example.com', '777-666-5555', '901 Cedar Ln'),
(7, 'Frank', 'Miller', '1987-07-12', 'frank.miller@example.com', '444-555-6666', '345 Birch St'),
(8, 'Grace', 'Taylor', '1983-01-25', 'grace.taylor@example.com', '666-777-8888', '678 Pine Ave'),
(9, 'Harry', 'Smith', '1975-06-08', 'harry.smith@example.com', '111-222-3333', '234 Oak Ln'),
(10, 'Ivy', 'Anderson', '1998-04-20', 'ivy.anderson@example.com', '333-444-5555', '789 Birch Ave'),
(11, 'Jack', 'Martin', '1989-02-14', 'jack.martin@example.com', '777-888-9999', '567 Maple St'),
(12, 'Katherine', 'Jones', '1970-10-28', 'katherine.jones@example.com', '222-333-4444', '901 Cedar Ave'),
(13, 'Leo', 'Garcia', '1993-07-03', 'leo.garcia@example.com', '555-666-7777', '345 Pine Ln'),
(14, 'Mia', 'Brown', '1982-04-15', 'mia.brown@example.com', '999-888-7777', '678 Elm Ave'),
(15, 'Nathan', 'Anderson', '1973-09-22', 'nathan.anderson@example.com', '666-555-4444', '890 Cedar St'),
(16, 'Olivia', 'Taylor', '1996-12-05', 'olivia.taylor@example.com', '444-333-2222', '123 Birch Ave'),
(17, 'Paul', 'Miller', '1984-05-18', 'paul.miller@example.com', '111-222-3333', '456 Pine Ln'),
(18, 'Quinn', 'Smith', '1977-08-11', 'quinn.smith@example.com', '888-999-0000', '789 Maple St'),
(19, 'Rachel', 'Davis', '1991-02-28', 'rachel.davis@example.com', '222-111-0000', '901 Elm Ave'),
(20, 'Samuel', 'Johnson', '1986-06-14', 'samuel.johnson@example.com', '777-666-5555', '345 Cedar Ln');
```


Inserting records into the accounts table

```
INSERT INTO accounts (account_id, customer_id, account_type, balance) VALUES
(1, 1, 'savings', 1500.00),
(2, 2, 'current', 500.00),
(3, 3, 'savings', 2000.00),
(4, 4, 'zero_balance', 0.00),
(5, 5, 'current', 1000.00),
(6, 6, 'savings', 2500.00),
(7, 7, 'savings', 1800.00),
(8, 8, 'current', 700.00),
(9, 9, 'zero_balance', 0.00),
(10, 10, 'savings', 3000.00),
(11, 11, 'current', 1200.00),
(12, 12, 'savings', 2200.00),
(13, 13, 'current', 800.00),
(14, 14, 'savings', 2700.00),
(15, 15, 'zero_balance', 0.00),
(16, 16, 'savings', 3200.00),
(17, 17, 'current', 1500.00),
(18, 18, 'savings', 2000.00),
(19, 19, 'current', 900.00),
(20, 20, 'savings', 3500.00);
```

Inserting records into the transactions table

```
INSERT INTO transactions (transaction_id, account_id, transaction_type, amount,
transaction_date) VALUES
(1, 1, 'deposit', 500.00, '2023-01-01'),
(2, 2, 'withdrawal', 200.00, '2023-01-02'),
(3, 3, 'transfer', 1000.00, '2023-01-03'),
(4, 4, 'deposit', 300.00, '2023-01-04'),
(5, 5, 'withdrawal', 150.00, '2023-01-05'),
(6, 6, 'transfer', 700.00, '2023-01-06'),
(7, 7, 'deposit', 800.00, '2023-01-07'),
(8, 8, 'withdrawal', 400.00, '2023-01-08'),
(9, 9, 'transfer', 2000.00, '2023-01-09'),
(10, 10, 'deposit', 1000.00, '2023-01-10'),
(11, 11, 'withdrawal', 500.00, '2023-01-11'),
(12, 12, 'transfer', 1200.00, '2023-01-12'),
(13, 13, 'deposit', 600.00, '2023-01-13'),
(14, 14, 'withdrawal', 300.00, '2023-01-14'),
(15, 15, 'transfer', 1500.00, '2023-01-15'),
(16, 16, 'deposit', 2000.00, '2023-01-16'),
(17, 17, 'withdrawal', 700.00, '2023-01-17'),
(18, 18, 'transfer', 800.00, '2023-01-18'),
(19, 19, 'deposit', 1200.00, '2023-01-19'),
(20, 20, 'withdrawal', 500.00, '2023-01-20');
```

Output

| Output | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---|--|--|
| Action Output | | | | |
| # | Time | Action | Message | |
| ✓ 22 | 11:25:00 | INSERT INTO Customers (customer_id, first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, ... | 20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0 | |
| ✓ 23 | 11:25:32 | INSERT INTO accounts (account_id, customer_id, account_type, balance) VALUES (1, 1, '... | 20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0 | |
| ✓ 24 | 11:26:16 | select * from transactions LIMIT 0, 1000 | 0 row(s) returned | |
| ✓ 25 | 11:26:40 | INSERT INTO transactions (transaction_id, account_id, transaction_type, amount, transactio... | 20 row(s) affected Records: 20 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0 | |

2. Write SQL queries for the following tasks:

1. Write a SQL query to retrieve the name, account type and email of all customers.

```
635 -- Question 1
636 • select customers.first_name, customers.last_name, accounts.account_type, customers.email from customers
637 inner join accounts on customers.customer_id=accounts.customer_id ;
638
639 -- Question 2
```

| first_name | last_name | account_type | email |
|------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| John | Doe | savings | john.doe@example.com |
| Jane | Smith | current | jane.smith@example.com |
| Bob | Johnson | savings | bob.johnson@example.com |
| Alice | Williams | zero_balance | alice.williams@example.com |
| Charlie | Brown | current | charlie.brown@example.com |

2. Write a SQL query to list all transaction corresponding customers.

```
640 • SELECT
641     Transactions.transaction_id,
642     Customers.first_name,
643     Customers.last_name,
644     Transactions.transaction_type,
645     Transactions.amount,
646     Transactions.transaction_date
647 FROM
648     Transactions
649 JOIN
650     Accounts ON Transactions.account_id = Accounts.account_id
651 JOIN
652     Customers ON Accounts.customer_id = Customers.customer_id;
653
654
655 -- Question 3 Write a SQL query to increase the balance of a specific account by a certain amount
```

| transaction_id | first_name | last_name | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
|----------------|------------|-----------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| 1 | John | Doe | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 |
| 3 | Bob | Johnson | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 |
| 4 | Alice | Williams | deposit | 300.00 | 2023-01-04 |
| 5 | Charlie | Brown | withdrawal | 150.00 | 2023-01-05 |

3. Write a SQL query to increase the balance of a specific account by a certain amount.

| | account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | savings | 1500.00 |
| | 2 | 2 | current | 500.00 |
| | 3 | 3 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 4 | 4 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 5 | 5 | current | 1000.00 |
| | 6 | 6 | savings | 2500.00 |

```
660 -- Question 3 Write a SQL query to increase the balance of a specific account by a certain amount.
661 • UPDATE Accounts
662   SET balance = balance + 500.00
663   WHERE account_id = 1;
664
665 • select * from accounts;
```

| | account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 2 | 2 | current | 500.00 |
| | 3 | 3 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 4 | 4 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 5 | 5 | current | 1000.00 |
| | 6 | 6 | savings | 2500.00 |

4. Write a SQL query to Combine first and last names of customers as a full_name.

```
667 -- Question 4 Write a SQL query to Combine first and last names of customers as a full_name.
668 • SELECT
669   CONCAT(first_name, ' ', last_name) AS full_name
670   FROM
671   Customers;
```

| | full_name |
|---|----------------|
| ▶ | John Doe |
| | Jane Smith |
| | Bob Johnson |
| | Alice Williams |
| | Charlie Brown |
| | Eva Davis |

5. Write a SQL query to remove accounts with a balance of zero where the account type is savings.

```
673 -- Question 5 Write a SQL query to remove accounts with a balance of zero where the account type is savings.
674 • Delete FROM accounts
675   WHERE balance = 0 AND account_type = 'savings';
676
677 • select * from accounts;
```

| | account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 2 | 2 | current | 500.00 |
| | 3 | 3 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 4 | 4 | current | 0.00 |
| | 5 | 5 | current | 1000.00 |
| | 6 | 6 | savings | 2500.00 |

6. Write a SQL query to Find customers living in a specific city.

```
683 -- Question 6 Write a SQL query to Find customers living in a specific city.
684 • SELECT * FROM Customers1
685 WHERE city = 'Mumbai';
686
```

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address | city |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| ▶ | 1 | John | Doe | 1990-05-15 | john.doe@example.com | 1234567890 | 123 Main St | Mumbai |
| | 19 | Rachel | Ward | 1988-06-23 | rachel.ward@example.com | 3456789012 | 1616 Elm St | Mumbai |
| * | | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

7: Write a SQL query to Get the account balance for a specific account.

Query: select balance from accounts where account_id = 9;

Output:

```
427 (20, 20, 'withdrawal', 500.00, '2023-01-20');
428 • select *from transactions;
429
430 -- 7. Write a SQL query to Get the account balance for a specific account.
431 • select balance from accounts where account_id = 8;
432
```

| | balance |
|---|---------|
| ▶ | 700.00 |

accounts 27 x

Output

Action Output

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|------|----------|---|--------------------|
| ✓ 59 | 12:01:22 | select *from Customers1 where city <> 'Mumbai' LIMIT 0, 1000 | 18 row(s) returned |
| ✓ 60 | 12:06:10 | select balance from accounts where account_id = 9 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned |
| ✓ 61 | 12:06:20 | select balance from accounts where account_id = 8 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned |

8. Write a SQL query to List all current accounts with a balance greater than \$1,000.

Query: select account_id, customer_id, account_type, balance from accounts
where account_type = 'current' AND balance > 1000.00;

Output:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane contains a SQL query: `-- 8. Write a SQL query to List all current accounts with a balance greater than $1,000.`
`select account_id, customer_id, account_type, balance from accounts`
`where account_type = 'current' AND balance > 1000.00;`
The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with the following data:

| account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 11 | 11 | current | 1200.00 |
| 17 | 17 | current | 1500.00 |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

Below the result grid, the 'Action Output' pane shows the execution log:

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|--|-------------------|
| 60 | 12:06:10 | select balance from accounts where account_id = 9 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned |
| 61 | 12:06:20 | select balance from accounts where account_id = 8 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned |
| 62 | 12:10:16 | select account_id, customer_id, account_type, balance from accounts where account_type = 'current' AND ba... | 2 row(s) returned |

9. Write a SQL query to Retrieve all transactions for a specific account.

Query: select * from transactions where account_id=19;

Output:

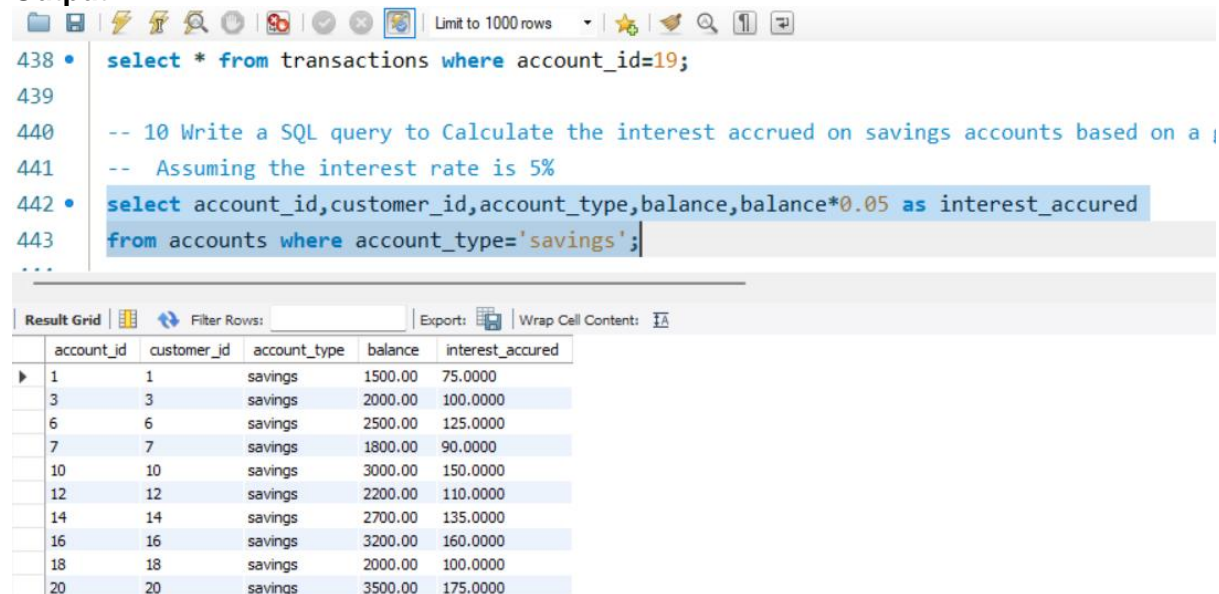
The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane contains a SQL query: `-- 9. Write a SQL query to Retrieve all transactions for a specific account.`
`select * from transactions where account_id=19;`
The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with the following data:

| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| 19 | 19 | deposit | 1200.00 | 2023-01-19 |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

10. Write a SQL query to Calculate the interest accrued on savings accounts based on a given interest rate.

Query: select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 interest_accrued from accounts where account_type='savings';

Output:

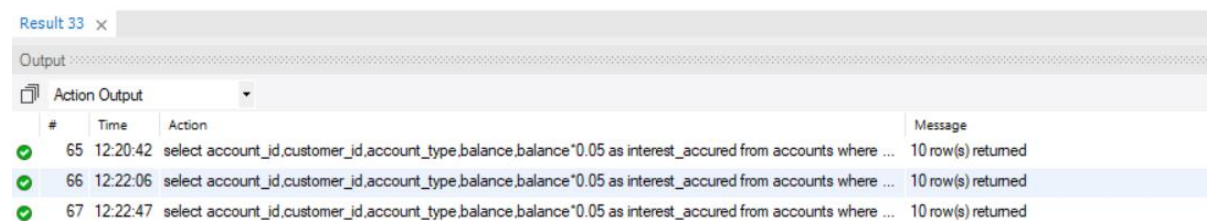


The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top toolbar includes icons for file operations, execution, and settings, along with a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
438 • select * from transactions where account_id=19;
439
440 -- 10 Write a SQL query to Calculate the interest accrued on savings accounts based on a
441 -- Assuming the interest rate is 5%
442 • select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 as interest_accrued
443 from accounts where account_type='savings';
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' tab, which displays the following data:

| | account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance | interest_accrued |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | savings | 1500.00 | 75.0000 |
| | 3 | 3 | savings | 2000.00 | 100.0000 |
| | 6 | 6 | savings | 2500.00 | 125.0000 |
| | 7 | 7 | savings | 1800.00 | 90.0000 |
| | 10 | 10 | savings | 3000.00 | 150.0000 |
| | 12 | 12 | savings | 2200.00 | 110.0000 |
| | 14 | 14 | savings | 2700.00 | 135.0000 |
| | 16 | 16 | savings | 3200.00 | 160.0000 |
| | 18 | 18 | savings | 2000.00 | 100.0000 |
| | 20 | 20 | savings | 3500.00 | 175.0000 |



The screenshot shows the 'Action Output' window with the following logs:

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|------|----------|---|--------------------|
| ✓ 65 | 12:20:42 | select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 as interest_accrued from accounts where ... | 10 row(s) returned |
| ✓ 66 | 12:22:06 | select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 as interest_accrued from accounts where ... | 10 row(s) returned |
| ✓ 67 | 12:22:47 | select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 as interest_accrued from accounts where ... | 10 row(s) returned |

11. Write a SQL query to Identify accounts where the balance is less than a specified overdraft limit.

Query: select * from accounts where balance< 500;

Output:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane displays a SQL query with line numbers 443 to 448. The query is:

```
443 from accounts where account_type='savings';
444
445 -- 11 . Write a SQL query to Identify accounts where the balance is less than a specified overdraft limit.
446 -- assuming overdraft limit is 500$
447 • select * from accounts where balance< 500;
448
```

The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with a table of results:

| account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 4 | 4 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 9 | 9 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 15 | 15 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| * TOTAL | * TOTAL | * TOTAL | * TOTAL |

Below the result grid, there is an 'Output' section with a table of action messages:

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|---|--------------------|
| 66 | 12:22:06 | select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 as interest_accured from accounts where ... | 10 row(s) returned |
| 67 | 12:22:47 | select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 as interest_accured from accounts where ... | 10 row(s) returned |
| 68 | 12:24:17 | select * from accounts where balance< 500 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned |

12. Write a SQL query to Find customers not living in a specific city.

Query: select *from Customers1 where city <> 'Mumbai';

Output:

The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. Below the toolbar, the SQL editor contains the following code:

```
448
449 -- 12 Write a SQL query to Find customers not living in a specific city.
450 • select *from Customers1 where city <> 'Mumbai';
451
```

Below the editor is the 'Result Grid' tab, which displays a table with 8 columns: customer_id, first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, address, and city. The table contains 20 rows of customer data. Below the result grid, there's a tab labeled 'Customers1 35 x'. At the bottom, the 'Output' tab is active, showing a log of actions and their results:

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|---|--------------------|
| 67 | 12:22:47 | select account_id,customer_id,account_type,balance,balance*0.05 as interest_accured from accounts where ... | 10 row(s) returned |
| 68 | 12:24:17 | select * from accounts where balance< 500 LIMIT 0, 1000 | 3 row(s) returned |
| 69 | 12:25:47 | select *from Customers1 where city <> 'Mumbai' LIMIT 0, 1000 | 18 row(s) returned |

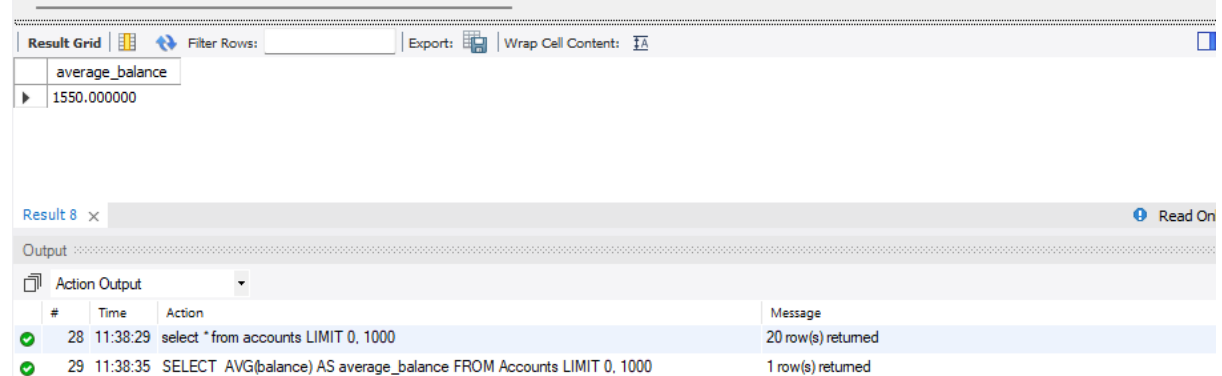
Task 4: Aggregate functions, GroupBy and Joins:

1. Write a SQL query to Find the average account balance for all customers.

Query- `SELECT AVG(balance) AS average_balance FROM Accounts;`

Output

```
114 -- 1. average account balance for all customers
115 • SELECT AVG(balance) AS average_balance FROM Accounts;
116
```



| average_balance |
|-----------------|
| 1550.000000 |

Result 8 x Read On

Output

Action Output

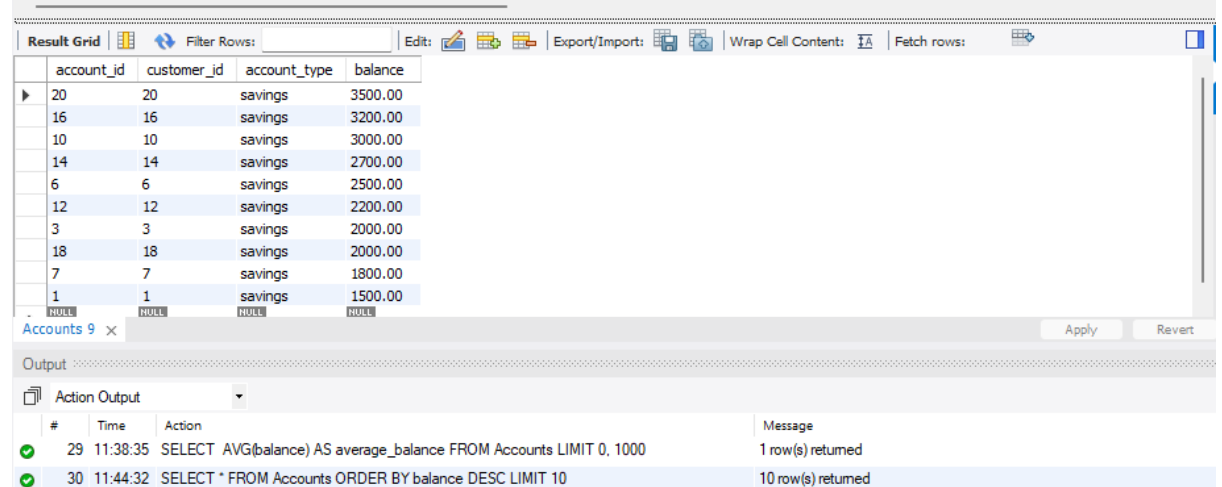
| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|--|--------------------|
| 28 | 11:38:29 | select * from accounts LIMIT 0, 1000 | 20 row(s) returned |
| 29 | 11:38:35 | SELECT AVG(balance) AS average_balance FROM Accounts LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned |

2. Write a SQL query to Retrieve the top 10 highest account balances.

Query- `SELECT * FROM Accounts ORDER BY balance DESC LIMIT 10;`

Output

```
117 -- 2. retrieve the top 10 highest account balances
118 • SELECT * FROM Accounts ORDER BY balance DESC LIMIT 10;
119
```



| account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 20 | 20 | savings | 3500.00 |
| 16 | 16 | savings | 3200.00 |
| 10 | 10 | savings | 3000.00 |
| 14 | 14 | savings | 2700.00 |
| 6 | 6 | savings | 2500.00 |
| 12 | 12 | savings | 2200.00 |
| 3 | 3 | savings | 2000.00 |
| 18 | 18 | savings | 2000.00 |
| 7 | 7 | savings | 1800.00 |
| 1 | 1 | savings | 1500.00 |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

Accounts 9 x Apply Revert

Output

Action Output

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|--|--------------------|
| 29 | 11:38:35 | SELECT AVG(balance) AS average_balance FROM Accounts LIMIT 0, 1000 | 1 row(s) returned |
| 30 | 11:44:32 | SELECT * FROM Accounts ORDER BY balance DESC LIMIT 10 | 10 row(s) returned |

3. Write a SQL query to Calculate Total Deposits for All Customers on a specific date.

Query-

```
SELECT
  c.customer_id,
  c.first_name,
  c.last_name,
  t.transaction_date,
  SUM(t.amount) AS total_deposits
FROM
  Customers c
JOIN
  Accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
JOIN
  Transactions t ON a.account_id = t.account_id
WHERE
  t.transaction_type = 'deposit'
  AND t.transaction_date = '2023-01-10'
GROUP BY
  c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name;
```

Output

| customer_id | first_name | last_name | transaction_date | total_deposits |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------------|----------------|
| 10 | Ivy | Anderson | 2023-01-10 | 1000.00 |

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|---|-------------------|
| 45 | 12:06:58 | SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, SUM(t.amount) AS total_depo... | 1 row(s) returned |
| 46 | 12:07:51 | SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, t.transaction_date, SUM(t.a... | 1 row(s) returned |

4. Write a SQL query to Find the Oldest and Newest Customers.

a. Find the oldest customer

Query- `SELECT * FROM customers LIMIT 1;`

Output

```
139 -- 4. a)find oldest customer
140 • SELECT * FROM customers LIMIT 1;
141
```

| customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | John | Doe | 1990-05-15 | john.doe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 123 Main St |
| * | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|---------------------------------|---|
| 49 | 12:49:58 | SELECT * FROM customer LIMIT 1 | Error Code: 1146. Table 'hmbank.customer' doesn't exist |
| 50 | 12:50:17 | SELECT * FROM customers LIMIT 1 | 1 row(s) returned |

b. Find the newest customer

Query- SELECT * FROM customers ORDER BY customer_id DESC LIMIT 1;

Output

```
142  -- 4. b)find newest customer
143  •  SELECT * FROM customers ORDER BY customer_id DESC LIMIT 1;
```

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ▶ | 20 | Samuel | Johnson | 1986-06-14 | samuel.johnson@example.com | 777-666-5555 | 345 Cedar Ln |
| * | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

customers 22 x Apply

Output

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|---|-------------------|
| 50 | 12:50:17 | SELECT * FROM customers LIMIT 1 | 1 row(s) returned |
| 51 | 12:54:08 | SELECT * FROM customers ORDER BY customer_id DESC LIMIT 1 | 1 row(s) returned |

5. Write a SQL query to Retrieve transaction details along with the account type.

Query-

```
SELECT
    t.transaction_id,
    t.account_id,
    t.transaction_type,
    t.amount,
    t.transaction_date,
    a.account_type
FROM
    Transactions t
JOIN
    Accounts a ON t.account_id = a.account_id;
```

Output-

| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date | account_type |
|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 | savings |
| 2 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 | current |
| 3 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 | savings |
| 4 | 4 | deposit | 300.00 | 2023-01-04 | zero_balance |
| 5 | 5 | withdrawal | 150.00 | 2023-01-05 | current |
| 6 | 6 | transfer | 700.00 | 2023-01-06 | savings |
| 7 | 7 | deposit | 800.00 | 2023-01-07 | savings |
| 8 | 8 | withdrawal | 400.00 | 2023-01-08 | current |
| 9 | 9 | transfer | 2000.00 | 2023-01-09 | zero_balance |
| 10 | 10 | deposit | 1000.00 | 2023-01-10 | savings |
| 11 | 11 | withdrawal | 500.00 | 2023-01-11 | current |
| 12 | 12 | transfer | 1200.00 | 2023-01-12 | savings |
| 13 | 13 | deposit | 600.00 | 2023-01-13 | current |
| 14 | 14 | withdrawal | 300.00 | 2023-01-14 | savings |
| 15 | 15 | transfer | 1500.00 | 2023-01-15 | zero_balance |

Result 19 ×

Output

Action Output

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|---|--------------------|
| 46 | 12:07:51 | SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, t.transaction_date, SUM(t.a... | 1 row(s) returned |
| 47 | 12:21:38 | SELECT t.transaction_id, t.account_id, t.transaction_type, t.amount, t.transacti... | 20 row(s) returned |

6. Write a SQL query to Get a list of customers along with their account details.

Query-

SELECT

c.customer_id,
c.first_name,
c.last_name,
c.DOB,
c.email,
c.phone_number,
c.address,
a.account_id,
a.account_type,
a.balance

FROM

Customers c

JOIN Accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id;

Output

| customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address | account_id | account_type | balance |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------|
| 1 | John | Doe | 1990-05-15 | john.doe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 123 Main St | 1 | savings | 1500.00 |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | 1985-08-22 | jane.smith@example.com | 987-654-3210 | 456 Oak Ave | 2 | current | 500.00 |
| 3 | Bob | Johnson | 1978-12-10 | bob.johnson@example.com | 555-123-4567 | 789 Pine Ln | 3 | savings | 2000.00 |
| 4 | Alice | Williams | 1992-03-18 | alice.williams@example.com | 222-333-4444 | 567 Elm St | 4 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 5 | Charlie | Brown | 1980-09-05 | charlie.brown@example.com | 999-888-7777 | 890 Maple Ave | 5 | current | 1000.00 |
| 6 | Eva | Davis | 1995-11-30 | eva.davis@example.com | 777-666-5555 | 901 Cedar Ln | 6 | savings | 2500.00 |
| 7 | Frank | Miller | 1987-07-12 | frank.miller@example.com | 444-555-6666 | 345 Birch St | 7 | savings | 1800.00 |
| 8 | Grace | Taylor | 1983-01-25 | grace.taylor@example.com | 666-777-8888 | 678 Pine Ave | 8 | current | 700.00 |
| 9 | Harry | Smith | 1975-06-08 | harry.smith@example.com | 111-222-3333 | 234 Oak Ln | 9 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 10 | Ivy | Anderson | 1998-04-20 | ivy.anderson@example.com | 333-444-5555 | 789 Birch Ave | 10 | savings | 3000.00 |
| 11 | Jack | Martin | 1989-02-14 | jack.martin@example.com | 777-888-9999 | 567 Maple St | 11 | current | 1200.00 |
| 12 | Katherine | Jones | 1970-10-28 | katherine.jones@example.c... | 222-333-4444 | 901 Cedar Ave | 12 | savings | 2200.00 |
| 13 | Leo | Garcia | 1993-07-03 | leo.garcia@example.com | 555-666-7777 | 345 Pine Ln | 13 | current | 800.00 |

Result 20 ×

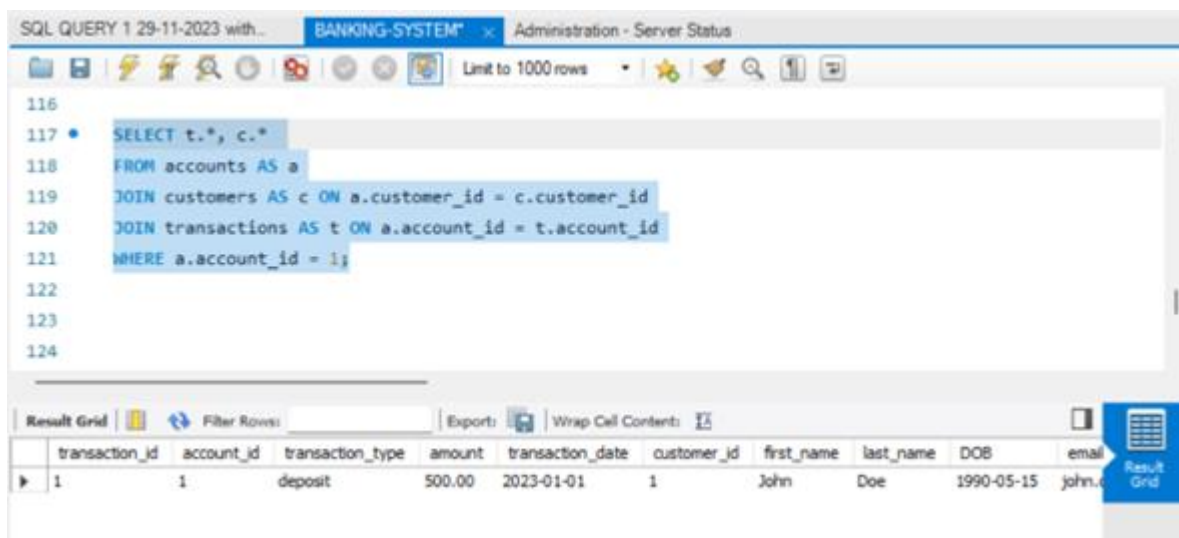
Output

Action Output

| # | Time | Action | Message |
|----|----------|---|--------------------|
| 47 | 12:21:38 | SELECT t.transaction_id, t.account_id, t.transaction_type, t.amount, t.transacti... | 20 row(s) returned |
| 48 | 12:28:26 | SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, c.DOB, c.email, c.phone_... | 20 row(s) returned |

7. Write a SQL query to Retrieve transaction details along with customer information for a specific account.

```
SELECT t.*, c.*  
  
FROM accounts AS a  
  
JOIN customers AS c ON a.customer_id = c.customer_id  
  
JOIN transactions AS t ON a.account_id = t.account_id  
  
WHERE a.account_id = 1;
```



8. Write a SQL query to Identify customers who have more than one account.

```
insert into accounts values(21,20,'current',1000);  
  
SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name  
  
FROM customers AS c  
  
JOIN accounts AS a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id  
  
GROUP BY a.customer_id HAVING COUNT(a.account_id) > 1;
```

SQL QUERY 1 29-11-2023 with... **BANKING-SYSTEM*** Administration - Server Status

Limit to 1000 rows

```

132 • SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name
133 FROM customers AS c
134 JOIN accounts AS a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
135 GROUP BY a.customer_id
136 HAVING COUNT(a.account_id) > 1;
137 • select * from accounts;
138

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

| customer_id | first_name |
|-------------|------------|
| 20 | Samuel |

Result Grid

9. Write a SQL query to Calculate the difference in transaction amounts between deposits and withdrawals.

SELECT SUM(CASE WHEN transaction_type = 'deposit' THEN amount ELSE -amount END) AS net_amount FROM transactions WHERE transaction_type IN ('deposit', 'withdrawal');

SQL QUERY 1 29-11-2023 with... **BANKING-SYSTEM*** Administration - Server Status

Limit to 1000 rows

```

144 -- 9.----Write a SQL query to Calculate the difference in transaction amounts between deposits and wit
145
146 • SELECT SUM(CASE WHEN transaction_type = 'deposit' THEN amount ELSE -amount END) AS net_amount
147 FROM transactions
148 WHERE transaction_type IN ('deposit', 'withdrawal');
149
150
151

```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

| net_amount |
|------------|
| 3650.00 |

Result Grid

Form Editor

Result 26 x Read Only

10. Write a SQL query to Calculate the average daily balance for each account over a specified period.

```

SELECT
    account_id,
    AVG(updated_balance) AS average_updated_balance
FROM (
    SELECT
        Transactions.account_id,

```

```

Transactions.transaction_type,

Accounts.balance,

Transactions.amount,

Transactions.transaction_date,

CASE

    WHEN Transactions.transaction_type = 'Deposit' THEN Accounts.balance +
Transactions.amount

    ELSE Accounts.balance - Transactions.amount

END AS updated_balance

FROM

    Transactions

JOIN

    Accounts ON Transactions.account_id = Accounts.account_id

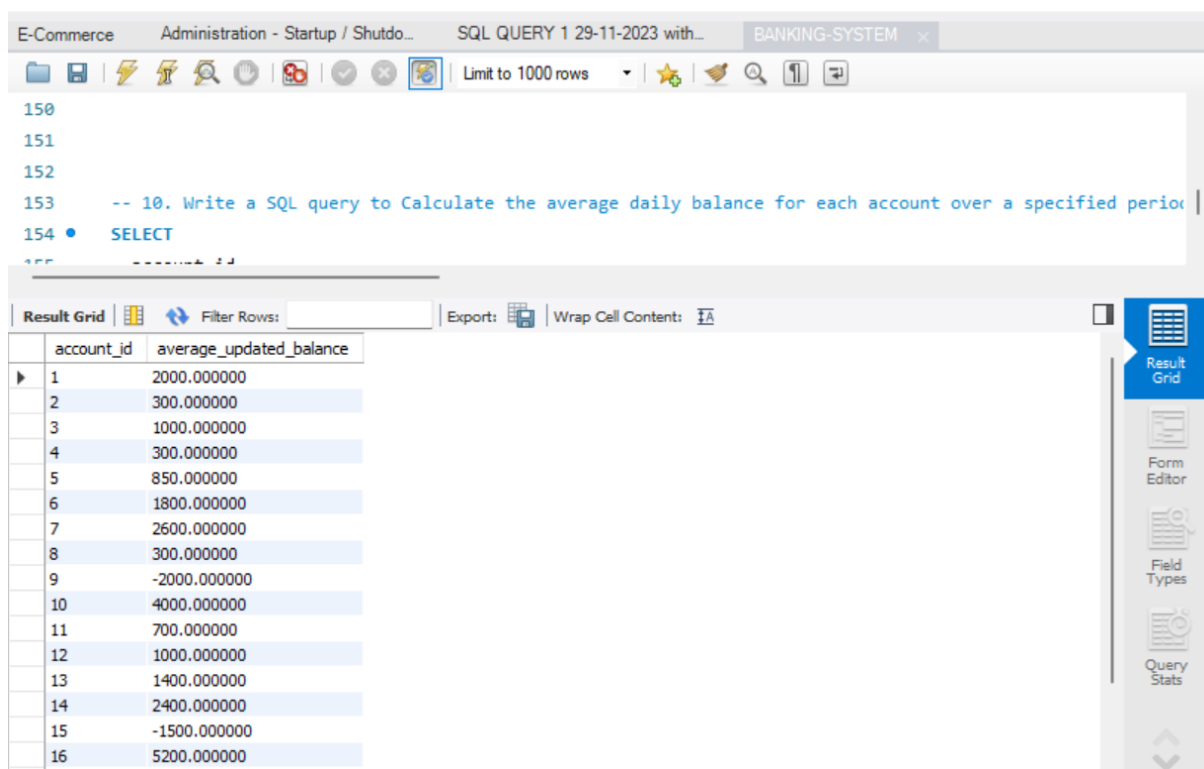
WHERE

    Transactions.transaction_date BETWEEN '2023-01-01' AND '2023-01-20'

) AS updated_balances

GROUP BY account_id;

```



The screenshot shows a database management tool interface. At the top, there are tabs for 'E-Commerce', 'Administration - Startup / Shutdo...', 'SQL QUERY 1 29-11-2023 with...', and 'BANKING-SYSTEM'. Below the tabs is a toolbar with various icons and a 'Limit to 1000 rows' dropdown. The main area displays a SQL query starting with 'SELECT' and 'FROM'. Below the query, there is a 'Result Grid' section showing a table with two columns: 'account_id' and 'average_updated_balance'. The table contains 16 rows of data. On the right side of the interface, there is a vertical toolbar with icons for 'Result Grid', 'Form Editor', 'Field Types', and 'Query Stats'.

| account_id | average_updated_balance |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2000.000000 |
| 2 | 300.000000 |
| 3 | 1000.000000 |
| 4 | 300.000000 |
| 5 | 850.000000 |
| 6 | 1800.000000 |
| 7 | 2600.000000 |
| 8 | 300.000000 |
| 9 | -2000.000000 |
| 10 | 4000.000000 |
| 11 | 700.000000 |
| 12 | 1000.000000 |
| 13 | 1400.000000 |
| 14 | 2400.000000 |
| 15 | -1500.000000 |
| 16 | 5200.000000 |

E-Commerce Administration - Startup / Shutdo... SQL QUERY 1 29-11-2023 with... BANKING-SYSTEM

Limit to 1000 rows

```

150
151
152
153 -- 10. Write a SQL query to Calculate the average daily balance for each account over a specified period
154 • SELECT
155

```

Result Grid

| account_id | average_updated_balance |
|------------|-------------------------|
| 5 | 850.000000 |
| 6 | 1800.000000 |
| 7 | 2600.000000 |
| 8 | 300.000000 |
| 9 | -2000.000000 |
| 10 | 4000.000000 |
| 11 | 700.000000 |
| 12 | 1000.000000 |
| 13 | 1400.000000 |
| 14 | 2400.000000 |
| 15 | -1500.000000 |
| 16 | 5200.000000 |
| 17 | 800.000000 |
| 18 | 1200.000000 |
| 19 | 2100.000000 |
| 20 | 3000.000000 |

Result Grid
Form Editor
Field Types
Query Stats

11. Calculate the total balance for each account type.

select sum(balance) as total_balance, account_type from accounts group by account_type;

SQL QUERY 1 29-11-2023 with... BANKING-SYSTEM Administration - Server Status

Limit to 1000 rows

```

162
163 -- 11.-----Calculate the total balance for each account type.-----
164
165
166 • select sum(balance) as total_balance, account_type from accounts group by account_type;
167
168
169
170

```

Result Grid

| total_balance | account_type |
|---------------|--------------|
| 24400.00 | savings |
| 7600.00 | current |
| 0.00 | zero_balance |

Result Grid
Form Editor
Field Types

Result 29 x Read Only

12. Identify accounts with the highest number of transactions ordered by descending order.

insert into transactions values (21,1,'withdrawal',200.00,'2023-05-01');

insert into transactions values (22,1,'deposit',2000.00,'2023-06-03');

insert into transactions values (23,1,'deposit',7000.00,'2023-07-04');

insert into transactions values (24,3,'transfer',5000.00,'2023-09-03');

insert into transactions values (25,7,'transfer',3000.00,'2023-10-06');

insert into transactions values (26,7,'withdrawal',1500.00,'2023-10-07');

delete from transactions value where transaction_id='21';

select * from transactions;

SELECT account_id

FROM transactions

GROUP BY account_id

ORDER BY COUNT(transaction_id) DESC;

The screenshot shows a SQL query editor window titled "SQL QUERY 1 29-11-2023 with...". The query is as follows:

```
181 SELECT account_id
182 FROM transactions
183 GROUP BY account_id
184 ORDER BY COUNT(transaction_id) DESC;
185
```

The results are displayed in a table with the following columns and rows:

| account_id |
|------------|
| 1 |
| 7 |
| 3 |
| 2 |
| 4 |
| 5 |
| 6 |
| 8 |
| 9 |
| 10 |
| 11 |
| 12 |
| 13 |
| 14 |
| 15 |

The interface includes a toolbar with icons for file operations, a "Limit to 1000 rows" dropdown, and a "Filter Rows" input field. The bottom status bar shows "transactions 41" and "Read Only".

13. List customers with high aggregate account balances, along with their account types.

Query:

```
SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_type, a.balance
FROM Customers c
JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
WHERE a.balance >= 2000;
```

Output:

```
313
314 • SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, a.account_type, a.balance
315 FROM Customers c
316 JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
317 WHERE a.balance >= 2000;
318
319
320
```

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | account_type | balance |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|---------|
| ▶ | 3 | Bob | Johnson | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 6 | Eva | Davis | savings | 2500.00 |
| | 10 | Ivy | Anderson | savings | 3000.00 |
| | 12 | Katherine | Jones | savings | 2200.00 |
| | 14 | Mia | Brown | savings | 2700.00 |
| | 16 | Olivia | Taylor | savings | 3200.00 |
| | 18 | Quinn | Smith | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 20 | Samuel | Johnson | savings | 3500.00 |

14. Identify and list duplicate transactions based on transaction amount, date, and account.

Table Used:

```
323 • SELECT * FROM transactions;
```

| | transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
|---|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 |
| | 2 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 |
| | 3 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 |
| | 4 | 4 | deposit | 300.00 | 2023-01-04 |
| | 5 | 5 | withdrawal | 150.00 | 2023-01-05 |
| | 6 | 6 | transfer | 700.00 | 2023-01-06 |
| | 7 | 7 | deposit | 800.00 | 2023-01-07 |
| | 8 | 8 | withdrawal | 400.00 | 2023-01-08 |
| | 9 | 9 | transfer | 2000.00 | 2023-01-09 |
| | 10 | 10 | deposit | 1000.00 | 2023-01-10 |
| | 11 | 11 | withdrawal | 500.00 | 2023-01-11 |
| | 12 | 12 | transfer | 1200.00 | 2023-01-12 |
| | 13 | 13 | deposit | 600.00 | 2023-01-13 |
| | 14 | 14 | withdrawal | 300.00 | 2023-01-14 |
| | 15 | 15 | transfer | 1500.00 | 2023-01-15 |
| | 16 | 16 | deposit | 2000.00 | 2023-01-16 |
| | 17 | 17 | withdrawal | 700.00 | 2023-01-17 |

| | | | | |
|----|------|------------|---------|------------|
| 18 | 18 | transfer | 800.00 | 2023-01-18 |
| 19 | 19 | deposit | 1200.00 | 2023-01-19 |
| 20 | 20 | withdrawal | 500.00 | 2023-01-20 |
| 21 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 |
| 22 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 |
| 23 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 |
| * | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

transactions 11 x

Query:

```
SELECT *
FROM transactions t1
JOIN transactions t2 ON t1.amount = t2.amount
                     AND t1.transaction_date = t2.transaction_date
                     AND t1.account_id = t2.account_id
                     AND t1.transaction_id <> t2.transaction_id
ORDER BY t1.account_id, t1.transaction_id;
```

Output:

```

325 • SELECT *
326 FROM transactions t1
327 JOIN transactions t2 ON t1.amount = t2.amount
328                     AND t1.transaction_date = t2.transaction_date
329                     AND t1.account_id = t2.account_id
330                     AND t1.transaction_id <> t2.transaction_id
331 ORDER BY t1.account_id, t1.transaction_id;

```

| | transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date | transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date |
|---|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------------|---------|------------------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 | 21 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 |
| | 21 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 | 1 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 |
| | 2 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 | 22 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 |
| | 22 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 | 2 | 2 | withdrawal | 200.00 | 2023-01-02 |
| | 3 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 | 23 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 |
| | 23 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 | 3 | 3 | transfer | 1000.00 | 2023-01-03 |

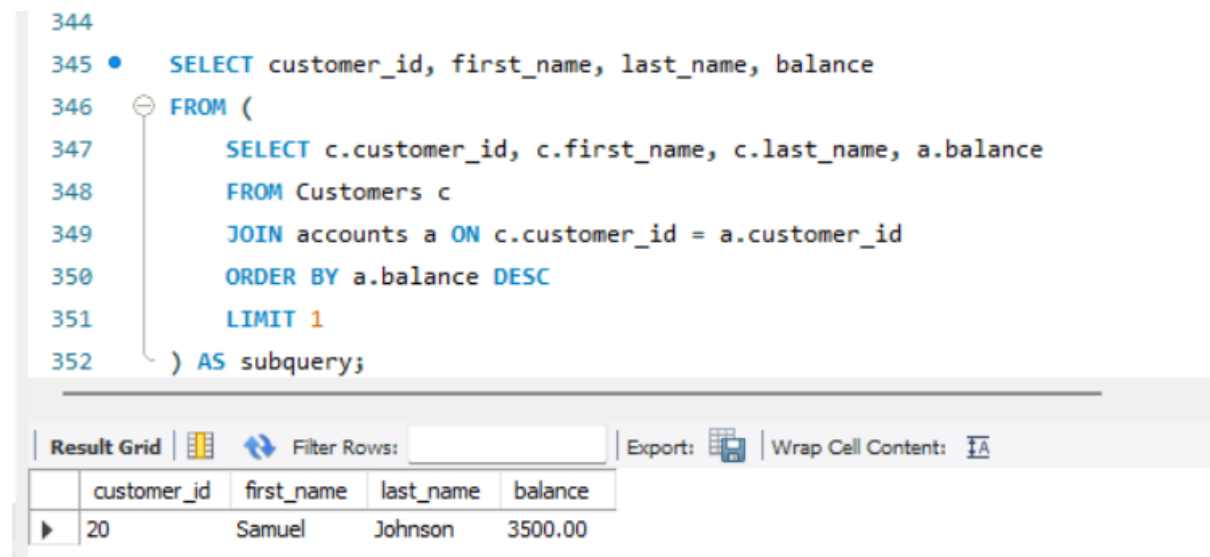
Task 5: Subquery

1. Retrieve the customer(s) with the highest account balance.

Query:

```
SELECT customer_id, first_name, last_name, balance
FROM (
    SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, a.balance
    FROM Customers c
    JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
    ORDER BY a.balance DESC
    LIMIT 1
) AS subquery;
```

Output:



The screenshot shows a SQL IDE interface. The top pane displays the SQL query from line 344 to 352. The bottom pane shows the 'Result Grid' with a single row of data. The interface includes a 'Filter Rows' field, an 'Export' button, and a 'Wrap Cell Content' checkbox.

```
344
345 • SELECT customer_id, first_name, last_name, balance
346 FROM (
347     SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name, a.balance
348     FROM Customers c
349     JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
350     ORDER BY a.balance DESC
351     LIMIT 1
352 ) AS subquery;
```

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | balance |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|---------|
| ▶ | 20 | Samuel | Johnson | 3500.00 |

2. Calculate the average account balance for customers who have more than one account.

Table used: Modified Accounts Table

354 • `SELECT * FROM accounts;`

| | account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|---|------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| ▶ | 1 | 1 | savings | 1500.00 |
| | 2 | 2 | current | 500.00 |
| | 3 | 3 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 4 | 4 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 5 | 5 | current | 1000.00 |
| | 6 | 6 | savings | 2500.00 |
| | 7 | 7 | savings | 1800.00 |
| | 8 | 8 | current | 700.00 |
| | 9 | 9 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 10 | 10 | savings | 3000.00 |
| | 11 | 11 | current | 1200.00 |
| | 12 | 12 | savings | 2200.00 |
| | 13 | 13 | current | 800.00 |
| | 14 | 14 | savings | 2700.00 |
| | 15 | 15 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| | 16 | 16 | savings | 3200.00 |
| | 17 | 17 | current | 1500.00 |
| | 18 | 18 | savings | 2000.00 |
| | 19 | 19 | current | 900.00 |
| | 20 | 20 | savings | 3500.00 |
| | 21 | 1 | current | 500.00 |
| | 22 | 2 | savings | 1500.00 |
| | 23 | 3 | current | 2500.00 |
| * | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

Query:

```
SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name,
       AVG(a.balance) as average_balance
FROM Customers c
JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
WHERE c.customer_id IN
      (SELECT customer_id FROM accounts GROUP BY customer_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 1)
GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name;
```

Output:

356 • `SELECT c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name,`
 357 `AVG(a.balance) as average_balance`
 358 `FROM Customers c`
 359 `JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id`
 360 `WHERE c.customer_id IN`
 361 `(SELECT customer_id FROM accounts GROUP BY customer_id HAVING COUNT(*) > 1)`
 362 `GROUP BY c.customer_id, c.first_name, c.last_name;`
 363
 364

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | average_balance |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|
| ▶ | 1 | John | Doe | 1000.000000 |
| | 2 | Jane | Smith | 1000.000000 |
| | 3 | Bob | Johnson | 2250.000000 |

[illegible]

Accounts Table:

```
354 • SELECT * FROM accounts;
355 • SELECT * FROM customers;
```

| Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Edit: | Export/Import: | Wrap |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|------|
| account_id | customer_id | account_type | balance | |
| 13 | 13 | current | 800.00 | |
| 14 | 14 | savings | 2700.00 | |
| 15 | 15 | zero_balance | 0.00 | |
| 16 | 16 | savings | 3200.00 | |
| 17 | 17 | current | 1500.00 | |
| 18 | 18 | savings | 2000.00 | |
| 19 | 19 | current | 900.00 | |
| 20 | 20 | savings | 3500.00 | |
| 21 | 30 | current | 2500.00 | |
| NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | |

Query:

```
SELECT customer_id, first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, address
FROM Customers
WHERE customer_id NOT IN (
    SELECT c.customer_id
    FROM Customers c
    LEFT JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
    LEFT JOIN transactions t ON a.account_id = t.account_id
    WHERE t.transaction_id IS NOT NULL
);
```




Output:



400 •
401
402
403
404
405
406
407
408


```
SELECT customer_id, first_name, last_name, DOB, email, phone_number, address
FROM Customers
WHERE customer_id NOT IN (
    SELECT c.customer_id
    FROM Customers c
    LEFT JOIN accounts a ON c.customer_id = a.customer_id
    LEFT JOIN transactions t ON a.account_id = t.account_id
    WHERE t.transaction_id IS NOT NULL
);
```

Result Grid

Filter Rows:

Edit:   

Export/Import:  

Wrap Cell Content: 

| | customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| ▶ | 30 | Neeru | Rao | 1992-05-16 | neeru.rao@example.com | 127-756-0890 | 123 Beside St |
| • | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL | NULL |

5. Calculate the total balance of accounts with no recorded transactions

QUERY:

```
SELECT accounts.BALANCE , transactions.ACCOUNT_ID
FROM accounts,transactions
where accounts.account_id = transactions.account_id
AND
transactions.transaction_type is null
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. On the left, the 'Schemas' tab is active, showing a tree view with 'sakila', 'sys', and 'world' schemas. The 'hexa' schema is selected. The main editor displays a SQL query with line numbers 105 to 114. The query is a subquery for Task 5, calculating the total balance of accounts with no recorded transactions. The result grid at the bottom shows two columns: 'BALANCE' and 'ACCOUNT_ID'.

```
105
106      --TASK 5 : SUBQUERY
107      --5) Calculate the total balance of accounts with no recorded transactions
108
109      SELECT accounts.BALANCE , transactions.ACCOUNT_ID
110      FROM accounts,transactions
111      where accounts.account_id = transactions.account_id
112      AND
113      transactions.transaction_type is null
114
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

| BALANCE | ACCOUNT_ID |
|---------|------------|
|---------|------------|

Schema: hexa

6. Retrieve transactions for accounts with the lowest balance

QUERY:

```
select transactions.transaction_id
,accounts.account_id,transactions.transaction_type,transactions.transaction_date,accounts.
customer_id,accounts.account_type,accounts.balance
from accounts
INNER JOIN TRANSACTIONS
ON (accounts.account_id=transactions.account_id )
WHERE accounts.account_id in
(select accounts.account_id from accounts where accounts.balance=0)
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' tab is active, showing a tree view with 'hexa', 'project', 'sakila', 'sys', and 'world' schemas. The 'hexa' schema is selected. The main editor displays a SQL query with line numbers 113 to 125. The query is a subquery for Task 6, retrieving transactions for accounts with the lowest balance. The result grid at the bottom shows columns: 'transaction_id', 'account_id', 'transaction_type', 'transaction_date', 'customer_id', 'account_type', and 'balance'.

```
113      transactions.transaction_type is null
114
115      -----
116      --6)Retrieve transactions for accounts with the lowest balance
117      select transactions.transaction_id ,accounts.account_id,transactions.transaction_type,transactions.transaction_date,accounts.customer_id,accounts.account_type,accounts.balance
118      from accounts
119      INNER JOIN TRANSACTIONS
120      ON (accounts.account_id=transactions.account_id )
121      WHERE accounts.account_id in
122      (select accounts.account_id from accounts where accounts.balance=0)
123
124
125
```

Result Grid | Filter Rows: | Export: | Wrap Cell Content: |

| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | transaction_date | customer_id | account_type | balance |
|----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|---------|
| 4 | 4 | deposit | 2023-01-04 | 4 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 9 | 9 | transfer | 2023-01-09 | 9 | zero_balance | 0.00 |
| 15 | 15 | transfer | 2023-01-15 | 15 | zero_balance | 0.00 |

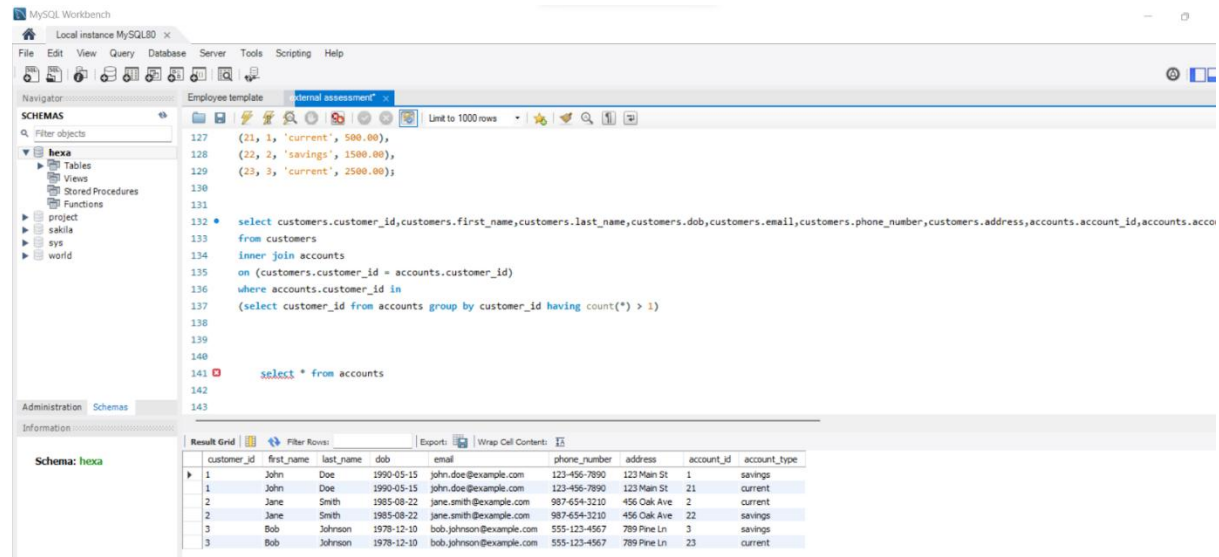
Schema: hexa

7. Identify customers who have accounts of multiple types

QUERY:

```
select
customers.customer_id,customers.first_name,customers.last_name,customers.dob,customers.email,customers.phone_number,customers.address,accounts.account_id,accounts.account_type
from customers
inner join accounts
on (customers.customer_id = accounts.customer_id)
where accounts.customer_id in
(select customer_id from accounts group by customer_id having count(*) > 1)
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
127 (21, 1, 'current', 500.00),
128 (22, 2, 'savings', 1500.00),
129 (23, 3, 'current', 2500.00);
130
131
132 * select customers.customer_id,customers.first_name,customers.last_name,customers.dob,customers.email,customers.phone_number,customers.address,accounts.account_id,accounts.account_type
133 from customers
134 inner join accounts
135 on (customers.customer_id = accounts.customer_id)
136 where accounts.customer_id in
137 (select customer_id from accounts group by customer_id having count(*) > 1)
138
139
140
141 select * from accounts
142
143
```

The Results Grid shows the following data:

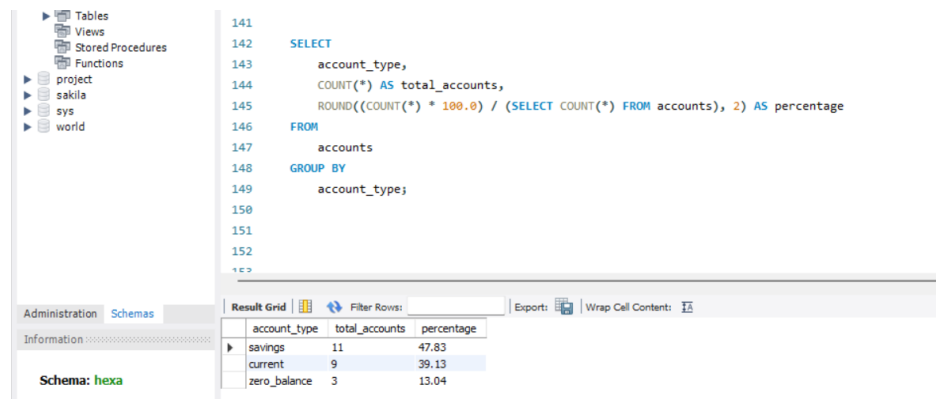
| customer_id | first_name | last_name | dob | email | phone_number | address | account_id | account_type |
|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | John | Doe | 1990-05-15 | john.doe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 123 Main St | 1 | savings |
| 1 | John | Doe | 1990-05-15 | john.doe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 123 Main St | 21 | current |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | 1985-08-22 | jane.smith@example.com | 987-654-3210 | 456 Oak Ave | 2 | current |
| 2 | Jane | Smith | 1985-08-22 | jane.smith@example.com | 987-654-3210 | 456 Oak Ave | 22 | savings |
| 3 | Bob | Johnson | 1978-12-10 | bob.johnson@example.com | 555-123-4567 | 789 Pine Ln | 3 | savings |
| 3 | Bob | Johnson | 1978-12-10 | bob.johnson@example.com | 555-123-4567 | 789 Pine Ln | 23 | current |

8. Calculate the percentage of each account type out of the total number of accounts

QUERY:

```
SELECT
    account_type,
    COUNT(*) AS total_accounts,
    ROUND((COUNT(*) * 100.0) / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM accounts), 2) AS percentage
FROM
    accounts
GROUP BY
    account_type;
```

OUTPUT:



The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
141
142 SELECT
143     account_type,
144     COUNT(*) AS total_accounts,
145     ROUND((COUNT(*) * 100.0) / (SELECT COUNT(*) FROM accounts), 2) AS percentage
146 FROM
147     accounts
148 GROUP BY
149     account_type;
150
151
152
```

The Results Grid shows the following data:

| account_type | total_accounts | percentage |
|--------------|----------------|------------|
| savings | 11 | 47.83 |
| current | 9 | 39.13 |
| zero_balance | 3 | 13.04 |

9. Retrieve all transactions for a customer with a given customer_id.

QUERY:

```
select * from transactions
      inner join customers on customers.customer_id=transactions.account_id
      where customers.customer_id=1;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' pane on the left lists 'hexa' as the selected schema. The main editor displays a SQL query that joins the 'accounts' and 'customers' tables to find transactions for customer_id 1. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows a single transaction record.

```
157 where accounts.account_id in
158
159 select accounts.account_id
160 from accounts
161 inner join customers
162 on (accounts.customer_id=customers.customer_id)
163 where customers.customer_id in
164      (select customers.customer_id from customers where customers.customer_id=1)
165
166
167 select * from transactions
168 inner join customers on customers.customer_id=transactions.account_id
169 where customers.customer_id=1;
170
171 -----
172
173
174
```

| transaction_id | account_id | transaction_type | amount | transaction_date | customer_id | first_name | last_name | DOB | email | phone_number | address |
|----------------|------------|------------------|--------|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1 | deposit | 500.00 | 2023-01-01 | 1 | John | Doe | 1990-05-15 | john.doe@example.com | 123-456-7890 | 123 Main St |

10. Calculate the total balance for each account type, including a subquery within the SELECT clause.

QUERY:

```
SELECT
      account_type,
      (SELECT SUM(balance)
      FROM accounts a
      WHERE a.account_type = accounts.account_type
      ) AS total_balance
FROM accounts
GROUP BY Account_type;
```

OUTPUT:

The screenshot shows the MySQL Workbench interface. The 'Schemas' pane on the left lists 'hexa' as the selected schema. The main editor displays a SQL query that calculates the total balance for each account type using a subquery. The 'Result Grid' at the bottom shows the output of the query.

```
174 SELECT
175      account_type,
176      (SELECT SUM(balance)
177      FROM accounts a
178      WHERE a.account_type = accounts.account_type
179      ) AS total_balance
180 FROM
181      accounts
182 GROUP BY
183      account_type;
184
185
186
```

| account_type | total_balance |
|--------------|---------------|
| savings | 25900.00 |
| current | 9600.00 |
| zero_balance | 0.00 |

