

Task 3

The dataset used here is bankmarketing.csv

1. SELECT

To select specific columns, like age, job, and y:

```
SELECT age, job, y
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank` LIMIT 10
```

age	job	y
56	housemaid	FALSE
57	services	FALSE
37	services	FALSE
40	admin.	FALSE
56	services	FALSE
45	services	FALSE
59	admin.	FALSE
41	blue-collar	FALSE
24	technician	FALSE
25	services	FALSE

2. WHERE

```
SELECT age, job, y
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE age > 40
LIMIT 20;
```

age	job	y
56	housemaid	FALSE
57	services	FALSE
56	services	FALSE
45	services	FALSE
59	admin.	FALSE
41	blue-collar	FALSE
41	blue-collar	FALSE
57	housemaid	FALSE
54	retired	FALSE
46	blue-collar	FALSE

50	blue-collar	FALSE
55	blue-collar	FALSE
55	retired	FALSE
41	technician	FALSE
59	technician	FALSE
54	technician	FALSE
55	unknown	FALSE
46	admin.	FALSE
59	technician	FALSE

3. ORDER BY

To sort results — e.g., oldest to youngest:

```
SELECT age, job, y
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
ORDER BY age DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Row	age	job	y
1	98	retired	true
2	98	retired	true
3	95	retired	false
4	94	retired	false
5	92	retired	false
6	92	retired	true
7	92	retired	true
8	92	retired	true
9	91	retired	false
10	91	retired	false

4. GROUP BY

To group by a category in terms of job.

```
1 services3969
```

1 retired 1720

age	job	marital	education	default	housing	loan	contact	month	day_of_week	
	duration		campaign	pdays	previous		poutcome		emp_var_rate	
	cons_price_idx		cons_conf_idx	euribor3m		nr_employed				
1	54 mon 5191.0	retired 174 1	married 1 999	basic.9 0	unknown nonexistent	yes 1.1	yes 1.1	telephone 93.994	may -36.4	4.857
2	55 mon 5191.0	retired 342 1	single 1 999	high.school 0	no nonexistent	yes 1.1	no 1.1	telephone 93.994	may -36.4	4.857
3	60 telephone 93.994	retired may -36.4	divorced mon 4.857	university.degree 514	1 999	unknown 0	no nonexistent	no 1.1	no 1.1	
4	56 2	retired 999	married 0	basic.4 nonexistent	no 1.1	yes 93.994	no -36.4	telephone 4.857	may 5191.0	mon 102
5	54 mon 5191.0	retired 130 1	married 1 999	high.school 0	unknown nonexistent	no 1.1	no 93.994	no -36.4	telephone 4.857	may 5191.0

6	57	retired	married	unknown	unknown	no	no	telephone	may
	mon	611	2	999	0	nonexistent	1.1	93.994 -36.4	4.857
		5191.0							
7	58	retired	married	university.degree	no	no	no	telephone	may
	mon	132	1	999	0	nonexistent	1.1	93.994 -36.4	4.857
		5191.0							
8	43	retired	married	basic.4y	unknown	no	no	telephone	may
	mon	410	3	999	0	nonexistent	1.1	93.994 -36.4	4.857
		5191.0							
9	57	retired	married	high.school	no	no	no	telephone	may
	mon	238	2	999	0	nonexistent	1.1	93.994 -36.4	4.857
		5191.0							
10	51	retired	married	professional.course	no	no	no	telephone	may
	mon	118	3	999	0	nonexistent	1.1	93.994 -36.4	4.857
		5191.0							

1. SELECT + WHERE

all clients who are married and have a housing loan.

```
SELECT age, job, marital, housing
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE marital = 'married' AND housing = 'yes'
LIMIT 20;
```

age	job	marital	housing
24	blue-collar	married	yes
25	blue-collar	married	yes
25	admin.	married	yes
24	blue-collar	married	yes
25	blue-collar	married	yes
25	services	married	yes
23	blue-collar	married	yes
24	admin.	married	yes
25	admin.	married	yes
25	services	married	yes
24	blue-collar	married	yes
25	blue-collar	married	yes
25	housemaid	married	yes
23	services	married	yes
	self-		
25	employed	married	yes
25	blue-collar	married	yes
24	services	married	yes

25	blue-collar	married	yes
24	admin.	married	yes

2. SELECT + ORDER BY

List the top 10 oldest clients:

```
SELECT age, job, education
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
ORDER BY age DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

Row	age	job	education
1	98	retired	basic.4y
2	98	retired	basic.4y
3	95	retired	basic.6y
4	94	retired	basic.9y
5	92	retired	unknown
6	92	retired	unknown
7	92	retired	unknown
8	92	retired	unknown
9	91	retired	university.degree
10	91	retired	university.degree

```
SELECT marital, COUNT(*) AS total_clients
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
GROUP BY marital;
```

Row	marital	total_clients
1	married	24928
2	single	11568
3	divorced	4612
4	unknown	80

```
SELECT age, job, education
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE age < 30 AND job = 'student'
ORDER BY age
```

```
limit 20;
```

Row	age	job	education
1	17	student	basic.9y
2	17	student	basic.9y
3	17	student	basic.9y
4	17	student	unknown
5	17	student	unknown
6	18	student	unknown
7	18	student	unknown
8	18	student	unknown
9	18	student	basic.6y
10	18	student	high.school
11	18	student	unknown
12	18	student	unknown

```
SELECT education, AVG(age) AS avg_age
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
GROUP BY education
ORDER BY avg_age DESC;
```

Row	education	avg_age
1	illiterate	48.499999999999993
2	basic.4y	47.596503831417536
3	unknown	43.481224725592185
4	basic.6y	40.448952879581235
5	professional.course	40.080106809078835
6	basic.9y	39.061207609594724
7	university.degree	38.879191321498908
8	high.school	37.998213347346251

```
SELECT job, COUNT(*) AS yes_count
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE job = 'retired'
GROUP BY job
HAVING COUNT(*) > 100
ORDER BY yes_count DESC;
```

Row	job	yes_count
1	retired	1720

```
SELECT age, job, marital, y
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE age BETWEEN 30 AND 40
limit 20;
```

Row	age	job	marital	y
1	37	services	married	false
2	40	admin.	married	false
3	35	blue-collar	married	false
4	35	blue-collar	married	false
5	39	management	single	false
6	30	unemployed	married	false
7	37	admin.	Married	false
8	35	technician	married	false
9	39	self-employed	married	false
10	34	services	married	false
11	32	entrepreneur	married	false
12	38	admin.	Single	false
13	40	blue-collar	married	false
14	35	admin.	Married	false
15	39	housemaid	married	false
16	37	admin.	married	false
17	33	admin.	married	false
18	37	admin.	married	false
19	33	services	married	false
20	38	admin.	married	false

```
SELECT education, AVG(campaign) AS avg_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
GROUP BY education
ORDER BY avg_campaign DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

Row	education	avg_campaign
1	basic.4y	2.6005747126436773
2	unknown	2.5961871750433283
3	professional.course	2.5861148197596906
4	high.school	2.5685759327377857
5	university.degree	2.5635272846811312

```
SELECT job, COUNT(*) AS married_yes
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE job = 'blue-collar' AND marital = 'married'
GROUP BY job
HAVING married_yes > 50
ORDER BY married_yes DESC;
```

Row	job	married_ yes
1	blue-collar	6687

```
SELECT job, COUNT(*) AS married_yes
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE housing = 'no' AND marital = 'married'
GROUP BY job
HAVING married_yes > 50
ORDER BY married_yes DESC;
```

Row	job	married_yes
1	blue-collar	3119
2	admin.	2336
3	technician	1663
4	services	1062
5	management	970

6	retired	601
7	entrepreneur	458
8	self-employed	411
9	housemaid	364
10	unemployed	267

```
SELECT job, COUNT(*) AS married_yes
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE housing = 'no' AND contact = 'cellular'
GROUP BY job
HAVING married_yes > 50
ORDER BY married_yes DESC;
```

Row	job	married_yes
1	admin.	2996
2	blue-collar	2170
3	technician	1925
4	services	981
5	management	849
6	retired	543
7	self-employed	390
8	entrepreneur	344
9	student	282
10	housemaid	276

```
SELECT age, job, campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE campaign > (
    SELECT AVG(campaign)
    FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
)
LIMIT 10;
```

Row	age	job	campaign
1	49	blue-collar	3
2	42	blue-collar	3
3	43	services	3
4	36	admin.	3
5	40	services	3
6	43	retired	3
7	43	management	3
8	36	technician	3
9	53	services	3
10	43	admin.	3

```
SELECT *
FROM (
    SELECT job, AVG(campaign) AS avg_campaign
    FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
    GROUP BY job
) AS job_balances
WHERE avg_campaign > 2.6005747126436773;
```

Row	job	avg_campaign
1	housemaid	2.6396226415094359
2	admin.	2.6234887737478316
3	self-employed	2.660802251935253
4	unknown	2.6484848484848476


```

SELECT age, education, campaign
FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank AS b1
WHERE campaign > (
    SELECT AVG(campaign)
    FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank AS b2
    WHERE b1.education = b2.education
)
LIMIT 20;

```

Row	age	education	campaign
1	49	basic.4y	3
2	42	basic.9y	3
3	43	high.school	3
4	36	university.degree	3
5	40	high.school	3
6	43	basic.4y	3
7	43	university.degree	3
8	36	professional.course	3
9	53	high.school	3
10	43	basic.9y	3
11	40	basic.4y	3
12	47	basic.9y	4
13	51	professional.course	3
14	56	basic.4y	3
15	53	basic.9y	3
16	39	basic.9y	3
17	35	high.school	3
18	38	unknown	4
19	42	university.degree	3
20	54	university.degree	3

```

SELECT
    age,
    job,
    campaign,
    (SELECT AVG(campaign) FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank ) AS
overall_avg_balance
FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank
LIMIT 20;

```

Row	age	job	campaign	overall_avg_balance
1	56	housemaid	1	2.5675925026706832
2	57	services	1	2.5675925026706832
3	37	services	1	2.5675925026706832
4	40	admin. 1	2.5675925026706832	
5	56	services	1	2.5675925026706832
6	45	services	1	2.5675925026706832
7	59	admin. 1	2.5675925026706832	
8	41	blue-collar	1	2.5675925026706832
9	24	technician	1	2.5675925026706832
10	25	services	1	2.5675925026706832
11	41	blue-collar	1	2.5675925026706832
12	25	services	1	2.5675925026706832
13	29	blue-collar	1	2.5675925026706832
14	57	housemaid	1	2.5675925026706832
15	35	blue-collar	1	2.5675925026706832
16	54	retired1	2.5675925026706832	
17	35	blue-collar	1	2.5675925026706832
18	46	blue-collar	1	2.5675925026706832

19	50	blue-collar	1	2.5675925026706832
20	39	management	1	2.5675925026706832

```

SELECT job, age
FROM (
  SELECT job, COUNT(*) AS age
  FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
  WHERE job = 'retired'
  GROUP BY job
  ORDER BY age DESC
  LIMIT 3

```

```

);
Row    job      age

1      retired  1720

```

```

SELECT AVG(campaign) AS avg_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank` ;

```

```

Row      avg_campaign

1        2.5675925026706832

```

```

SELECT AVG(pdays) AS avg_pdays
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank` ;

```

```

Row    avg_pdays

1      962.47545401573279

```

```

SELECT SUM(campaign) AS total_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank` ;

```

```

Row    total_campaign

1      105754

```

```

SELECT SUM(pdays) AS total_pdays
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank` ;

```

```

Row    total_pdays

1      39642439

```

```

SELECT education, AVG(campaign) AS avg_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
GROUP BY education
ORDER BY avg_campaign DESC;

```

Row	education	avg_campaign
1	basic.4y	2.6005747126436773
2	unknown	2.5961871750433283
3	professional.course	2.5861148197596906
4	high.school	2.5685759327377857
5	university.degree	2.5635272846811312
6	basic.6y	2.5562827225130871
7	basic.9y	2.5323407775020792
8	illiterate	2.2777777777777777

```
SELECT marital, SUM(campaign) AS total_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
GROUP BY marital
ORDER BY total_campaign DESC;
```

Row	marital	total_campaign
1	married	64135
2	single	29311
3	divorced	12053
4	unknown	255

```
SELECT
  AVG(age) AS avg_age,
  SUM(campaign) AS total_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE education = 'basic.6y';
```

Row	avg_age	total_campaign
1	40.448952879581235	5859

```
SELECT
  AVG(age) AS avg_age,
  SUM(campaign) AS total_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE day_of_week = 'mon';
```

Row	avg_age	total_campaign
1	40.4124970636601	22526

```
SELECT
  AVG(age) AS avg_age,
  SUM(campaign) AS total_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE month = 'may';
```

Row	avg_age	total_campaign
1	39.031084319848929	33593

```
SELECT job, SUM(campaign) AS total_campaign
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
GROUP BY job
HAVING total_campaign > 2.2344
ORDER BY total_campaign DESC;
```

Row	job	total_campaign
1	admin.	27342
2	blue-collar	23676

3	technician	17379
4	services	10271
5	management	7240
6	retired	4260
7	self-employed	3781
8	entrepreneur	3692
9	housemaid	2798
10	unemployed	2600
11	student	1841
12	unknown	874

Creating views in BigQuery is a great way to save reusable queries for reporting and analysis. A view is like a virtual table that stores a query.

1. View: Average Campaign by Job

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mydataset.view_avg_campaign_by_job AS

SELECT job, AVG(campaign) AS avg_campaign

FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`

GROUP BY job

ORDER BY avg_campaign DESC;
```

2. View: Subscriber Summary by Education

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mydataset.view_subscribers_by_education AS

SELECT education, COUNT(*) AS total_subscribers

FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`

WHERE y = 'yes'

GROUP BY education

ORDER BY total_subscribers DESC;
```

3. View: Campaign Contact Stats by Marital Status

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mydataset.view_campaign_stats_by_marital AS
SELECT
  marital,
  COUNT(*) AS total_clients,
  SUM(campaign) AS total_contacts,
  AVG(campaign) AS avg_contacts_per_client
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
GROUP BY marital
ORDER BY total_contacts DESC;
```

4.View: High Campaign Clients Over 50

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mydataset.view_high_campaign_seniors AS
SELECT age, job, campaign, y
FROM `imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank`
WHERE age > 50 AND campaign > 2.2345
ORDER BY campaign DESC;
```

5. View: Subscription Rate by Job

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW mydataset.view_subscription_rate_by_job AS
SELECT
  job,
  COUNT(*) AS total_clients,
  SUM(CASE WHEN y = 'yes' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS total_yes,
  ROUND(100 * SUM(CASE WHEN y = 'yes' THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) / COUNT(*), 2) AS subscription_rate
FROM mydataset.bankmarketing
GROUP BY job
ORDER BY subscription_rate DESC;
```

BigQuery doesn't use traditional indexes like in MySQL or PostgreSQL, it has optimization strategies that simulate index-like performance. Here's what you can do to optimize your queries in BigQuery:

1. Use Partitioning

If your table has a date, timestamp, or even integer column, you can partition the table. This reduces the amount of scanned data.

If your table has a column `contact_date`, you can partition on it like this:

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE imposing-vista-45600
p4.bankmarketing.bankmarketing_partitioned
PARTITION BY DATE(contact_date)
AS SELECT * FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank;
```

2. Use Clustering

Clustering sorts your data physically on disk. Good for repeated filtering, joining, or grouping by a specific column like `job`, `y`, `education`, etc.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing _clustered
PARTITION BY DATE(contact_date)
CLUSTER BY job, y
AS SELECT * FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank;
```

3. Only Select Needed Columns

Instead of SELECT *, specify the exact columns. This reduces scanned data.

```
SELECT * FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank;
SELECT age, job, y FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank ;
```

4. Use Filters Early (WHERE clause)

Apply filters as early as possible to reduce the rows being processed.

```
SELECT job, COUNT(*)
FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank
WHERE y = 'yes'
GROUP BY job;
```

5. Materialize Heavy Queries (materialized views or temp tables)

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank
_avg_balance_by_job AS
SELECT job, AVG(campaign) AS avg_campaign
FROM imposing-vista-456007-p4.bankmarketing.bank
GROUP BY job;
```

In BigQuery, you can use JOIN operations like INNER JOIN, LEFT JOIN, and RIGHT JOIN to combine rows from two or more tables based on related columns.

1. INNER JOIN

Returns only rows that have matching values in both tables.

```
SELECT a.*, b.job
FROM `project.dataset.bank_marketing` a
INNER JOIN `project.dataset.other_table` b
ON a.id = b.id
```

2. LEFT JOIN

Returns all rows from the left table, and the matched rows from the right table. If no match, returns NULL on the right.

```
SELECT a.*, b.job  
  
FROM `project.dataset.bank_marketing` a  
  
LEFT JOIN `project.dataset.other_table` b  
  
ON a.id = b.id
```

3. RIGHT JOIN

Returns all rows from the right table, and the matched rows from the left table. If no match, returns NULL on the left.

```
SELECT a.*, b.job  
  
FROM `project.dataset.bank_marketing` a  
  
RIGHT JOIN `project.dataset.other_table` b  
  
ON a.id = b.id
```

