IS 6850-090 - Assignment 2  
Load a CSV / Create a Date Dimension

**Question1 :**

DateKey - date as an integer. Format = yyyymmdd \*  
Date - The calendar date. Format - yyyy-mm-dd  
Year - The calendar year. Example - 2022  
Month - The calendar month number. Example - 6  
Quarter - The calendar quarter number. Example - 2  
Day of Week - The integer day of the week. Example - 24  
ISO week - The integer number for the week. Example - 26  
DayName - The English day of the week. Example - Wednesday  
MonthName - The calendar month. Example - June  
IsWeekend - Is the date a weekday or weekend? Example - 0 (no) or 1 (yes)  
Time range for the date dimension: 1/1/2010 to 1/1/2030.  
2

\*y = year  
m = month  
d = day

Submit a screenshot of the BigQuery table preview for the eruptions table.

Your Answer:

![Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence]()

**Question2 :**

CREATE a table in BigQuery using the query you wrote in #1  
We will use the date dimension table in future assignments. It’s best to create a table  
from this query. You can find instructions on how to do this in the links below.  
Note - you’ll need to first create a dataset in BigQuery. Think of a dataset like a schema  
or a database in similar data warehouses. Read more below. A table can be created  
within a dataset.  
Here’s what the final date dimension table should look like.Submit the total eruption time in hours and the query that you used to get this result.

Your Answer:

Query :

SELECT SUM(Eruption\_length\_\_mins\_ / 60)

 FROM  `anusha-345017.assignment1.faithful\_ass2`

Total - 15.81![Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated]()

**Question 3**

CREATE a table in BigQuery using the query you wrote in #1  
We will use the date dimension table in future assignments. It’s best to create a table  
from this query. You can find instructions on how to do this in the links below.  
Note - you’ll need to first create a dataset in BigQuery. Think of a dataset like a schema  
or a database in similar data warehouses. Read more below. A table can be created  
within a dataset.  
Here’s what the final date dimension table should look like.

Submit the query that you used to create your date dimension table.

Your Answer:

SELECT

  FORMAT\_DATE('%Y%m%d', date) as DateKey,

  FORMAT\_DATE('%Y-%m-%d', date) as Date,

  EXTRACT(YEAR FROM date) AS Year,

  EXTRACT(MONTH FROM date) AS Month,

  FORMAT\_DATE('%Q', date) as Quarter,

  FORMAT\_DATE('%w', date) AS DayOfWeek,

  EXTRACT(ISOWEEK FROM date) AS ISOWeek,

  FORMAT\_DATE('%a', date) AS DayName,

  FORMAT\_DATE('%B', date) as MonthName,

    (CASE WHEN FORMAT\_DATE('%A', date) IN ('Sunday', 'Saturday') THEN 1 ELSE 0 END) AS IsWeekend,

  FROM (

  SELECT

    \*

  FROM

    UNNEST(GENERATE\_DATE\_ARRAY('2010-01-01', '2030-01-01', INTERVAL 1 DAY)) AS Date )

For the line 2, your date field should already be in a DATE() format, no need to reformat it. In your FROM clause, no need to do a subquery, it is already inherent.

A screenshot of the final table in BigQuery. (Select your project, dataset and table from  
the left panel in the big query console. Select the preview tab. This will show you several  
rows of data.)Upload a screenshot of the preview of your date dimensions table.

![Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated]()