

## BigQuery Exercise -Solutions

Sonali Matadin

Question 1: WHERE Clause Q1. Filter all transactions that occurred in the year 2023. Expected output: All columns

Sql query:

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
```

```
WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM Date) = 2023;
```

```
1 SELECT *
2 FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
3 WHERE EXTRACT(YEAR FROM Date) = 2023;
4
```

This query will process 72.69 KB when run.

Using on-demand processing quota

Query results

[Save results](#)

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Row	Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Product Category	Quantity	Price per Unit	Total Amount
1	191	2023-10-18	CUST191	Male	64	Beauty	1	25	25
2	204	2023-09-28	CUST204	Male	39	Beauty	1	25	25
3	230	2023-04-23	CUST230	Male	54	Beauty	1	25	25
4	232	2023-02-06	CUST232	Female	43	Beauty	1	25	25
5	309	2023-12-23	CUST309	Female	26	Beauty	1	25	25
6	310	2023-10-12	CUST310	Female	28	Beauty	1	25	25
7	363	2023-06-03	CUST363	Male	64	Beauty	1	25	25

Question 2: Filtering + Conditions Q2. Display all transactions where the Total Amount is more than the average Total Amount of the entire dataset. Expected output: All columns

Sql query:

```
SELECT *
```

```
FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
```

```
WHERE `Total Amount` > (
```

```
    SELECT AVG(`Total Amount`)
```

```
    FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
```

```
);
```

```
6 SELECT *
7 FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
8 WHERE `Total Amount` > (
9     SELECT AVG(`Total Amount`)
10    FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
11 );
12
```

This script will process 145.38 KB when run.

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Query results

[Save results](#)

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Row	Transaction ID	Date	Customer ID	Gender	Age	Product Category	Quantity	Price per Unit	Total Amount
1	21	2023-01-14	CUST021	Female	50	Beauty	1	500	500
2	28	2023-04-23	CUST028	Female	43	Beauty	1	500	500
3	128	2023-07-05	CUST128	Male	25	Beauty	1	500	500
4	220	2023-03-03	CUST220	Male	64	Beauty	1	500	500
5	238	2023-01-17	CUST238	Female	39	Beauty	1	500	500
6	364	2023-08-23	CUST364	Female	19	Beauty	1	500	500

Question 3: Aggregate Functions Q3. Calculate the total revenue (sum of Total Amount). Expected output:  
Total\_Revenue

Sql query:

SELECT

```
SUM(`Total Amount`) AS Total_Revenue  
FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`;
```

```
14  SELECT  
15  | | SUM(`Total Amount`) AS Total_Revenue  
16  | | FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`;  
17
```

✓ This script will process 153.19 KB when run.

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## Query results

Job information	Results	Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	Execution graph
Row	Total_Revenue				
1	456000				

Question 4: DISTINCT

Q4. Display all distinct Product Categories in the dataset. Expected output: Product\_Category

Sql query:

```
SELECT DISTINCT `Product Category`
```

```
FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`;
```

```
37  SELECT DISTINCT `Product Category`  
38  FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`;  
39
```

✓ This script will process 163.36 KB when run.

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## Query results

Job information	Results	Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	Execution graph
Row	Product Category				
1	Beauty				
2	Clothing				
3	Electronics				

## Question 5: GROUP BY

Q5. For each Product Category, calculate the total quantity sold. Expected output: Product\_Category, Total\_Quantity

Sql query: SELECT

```
'Product Category',
SUM(Quantity) AS Total_Quantity
FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
GROUP BY `Product Category`;
```

```
42  SELECT
43    `Product Category`,
44    SUM(Quantity) AS Total_Quantity
45  FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
46  GROUP BY `Product Category`;
47
```

✓ This script will process 181.34 KB when run.

Using on-demand processing quota

## Query results

Job information		Results	Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	Ex
Row	Product Category	Total_Quantity				
1	Beauty	771				
2	Clothing	894				
3	Electronics	849				

Question 6: CASE Statement Q6. Create a column called Age\_Group that classifies customers as 'Youth' (<30), 'Adult' (30–59), and 'Senior' (60+). Expected output: Customer\_ID, Age, Age\_Group

Sql query:

SELECT

  `Customer ID`,

  Age,

  CASE

    WHEN Age < 30 THEN 'Youth'

    WHEN Age BETWEEN 30 AND 59 THEN 'Adult'

    ELSE 'Senior'

  END AS Age\_Group

FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET`;

```
50  SELECT
51    `Customer ID`,
52    Age,
53    CASE
54      WHEN Age < 30 THEN 'Youth'
55      WHEN Age BETWEEN 30 AND 59 THEN 'Adult'
56      ELSE 'Senior'
57    END AS Age_Group
58  FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`;
59
```

✓ This script will process 197.94 KB when run.

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### Query results

Job information		Results	Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	Execution graph
Row	Customer ID	Age	Age_Group			
1	CUST191	64	Senior			
2	CUST204	39	Adult			
3	CUST230	54	Adult			
4	CUST232	43	Adult			
5	CUST309	26	Youth			
6	CUST309	88	Senior			

Question 7: Conditional Aggregation Q7. For each Gender, count how many high-value transactions occurred (where Total Amount > 500). Expected output: Gender, High\_Value\_Transactions

Sql query:

SELECT

Gender,  
COUNT(\*) AS High\_Value\_Transactions

FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET`

WHERE `Total Amount` > 500

GROUP BY Gender;

```
64  SELECT
65    |   Gender,
66    |   COUNT(*) AS High_Value_Transactions
67  FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
68  WHERE `Total Amount` > 500
69  GROUP BY Gender;
70
71
```

✓ This script will process 212.61 KB when run.

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## Query results

Job information		Results	Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	E
Row	Gender ▾	High_Value_Transactions ▾				
1	Female			155		
2	Male			144		

Question 8: HAVING Clause Q8. For each Product Category, show only those categories where the total revenue exceeds 5,000. Expected output: Product\_Category, Total\_Revenue

Sql query:

SELECT

```
`Product Category`,  
SUM(`Total Amount`) AS Total_Revenue  
FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`  
GROUP BY `Product Category`  
HAVING SUM(`Total Amount`) > 5000;
```

```
73  SELECT  
74    `Product Category`,  
75    SUM(`Total Amount`) AS Total_Revenue  
76  FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`  
77  GROUP BY `Product Category`  
78  HAVING SUM(`Total Amount`) > 5000;  
79  
80
```

 This script will process 230.59 KB when run.

Using on-demand processing quota

## Query results

Job information		Results	Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	
Row	Product Category	Total_Revenue				
1	Beauty	143515				
2	Clothing	155580				
3	Electronics	156905				

Question 9: Calculated Fields Q9. Display a new column called Unit\_Cost\_Category that labels a transaction as: – 'Cheap' if Price per Unit < 50 – 'Moderate' if Price per Unit between 50 and 200 – 'Expensive' if Price per Unit > 200  
Expected output: Transaction\_ID, Price\_per\_Unit, Unit\_Cost\_Category

Sql query:

SELECT

  `Transaction ID`,

  `Price per Unit`,

  CASE

    WHEN `Price per Unit` < 50 THEN 'Cheap'

    WHEN `Price per Unit` BETWEEN 50 AND 200 THEN 'Moderate'

    ELSE 'Expensive'

  END AS Unit\_Cost\_Category

FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET`;

```
82  SELECT
83    `Transaction ID`,
84    `Price per Unit`,
85    CASE
86      WHEN `Price per Unit` < 50 THEN 'Cheap'
87      WHEN `Price per Unit` BETWEEN 50 AND 200 THEN 'Moderate'
88      ELSE 'Expensive'
89    END AS Unit_Cost_Category
90  FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`;
```

 This script will process 246.21 KB when run.

Using on-demand processing quota

## Query results

Job information		Results		Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	Exec
Row	Transaction ID	Price per Unit	Unit_Cost_Category				
1	191	25	Cheap				
2	204	25	Cheap				
3	230	25	Cheap				
4	232	25	Cheap				

Question 10: Combining WHERE + CASE Q10. Display all transactions from customers aged 40 or older and add a column Spending\_Level showing 'High' if Total Amount > 1000, otherwise 'Low'. Expected output: Customer\_ID, Age, Total\_Amount, Spending\_Level

Sql query:

SELECT

'Customer ID',

Age,

'Total Amount',

CASE

WHEN 'Total Amount' > 1000 THEN 'High'

ELSE 'Low'

END AS Spending\_Level

FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET.RETAIL\_SALES\_DATASET`

WHERE Age >= 40;

```
94  SELECT
95    `Customer ID`,
96    Age,
97    `Total Amount`,
98    CASE
99      WHEN `Total Amount` > 1000 THEN 'High'
100     ELSE 'Low'
101   END AS Spending_Level
102  FROM `practical-exercise-big-query.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET.RETAIL_SALES_DATASET`
103 WHERE Age >= 40;
104
105
```

✓ This script will process 270.63 KB when run.

Using on-demand processing quota

### Query results

Job information		Results	Visualisation	JSON	Execution details	Execution graph
Row	Customer ID	Age	Total Amount	Spending_Level		
1	CUST191	64	25	Low		
2	CUST230	54	25	Low		
3	CUST232	43	25	Low		
4	CUST363	64	25	Low		