

BigQuery Exercise -Solutions

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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

Open in

Job information

Results

Visualisation

JSON

Execution details

Execution graph

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

Open in

Job information

Results

Visualisation

JSON

Execution details

Execution graph

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.

Using on-demand processing quota

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	CUST312	22	Youth		

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`;
91
92
```

✓ 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	