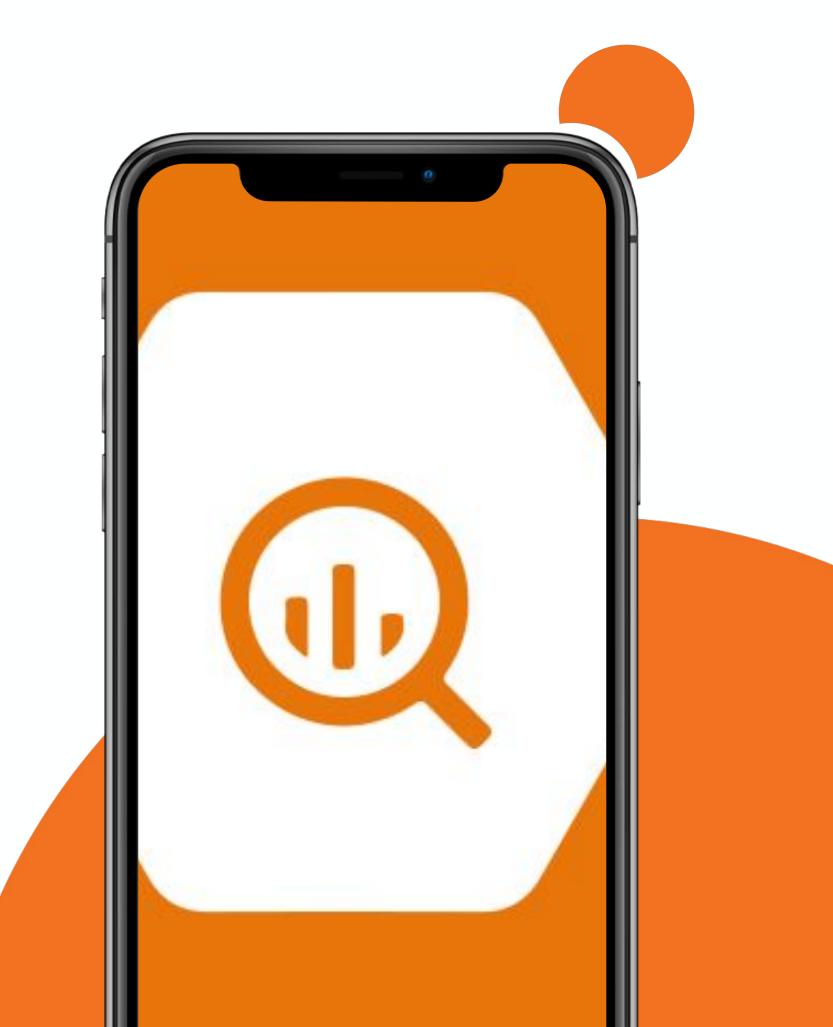
Building Data
Warehouse Using
Google Big Query
By Aditya Virgiansyah

Overview

- Data Warehouse Working
- Getting Started with Google Big
 Query
- Advantages of using Google Big
 Query
- Big Query Use Case Scenarios
- Building Data Warehouse in Big
 Query for E-commerce Scenario



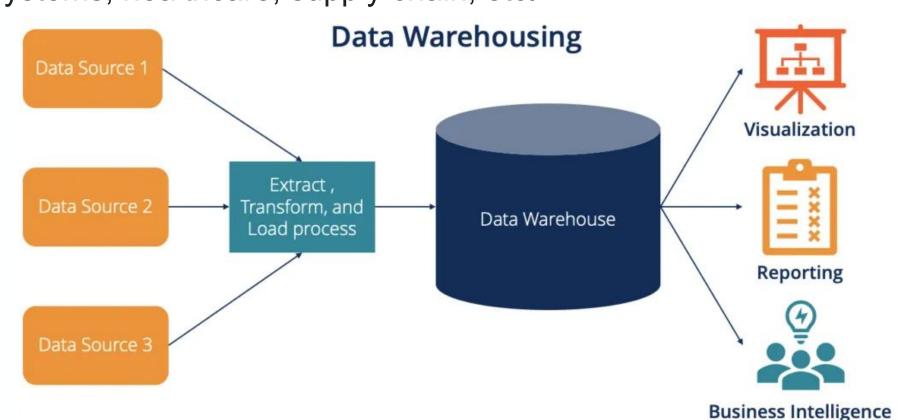
Data Warehouse Working

Briefly of the data warehouse



A data warehouse becomes your central hub, gathering info from various sources to create a reliable space for business insights. Picture this: data flows in regularly, maybe every hour or day, from different apps and systems. Once it's in, things get processed to match the existing data format in the warehouse.

The processed data is stored in the data warehouses and later used by the organizations for effective decision-making. The data processing procedure depends upon the data format. The data could be unstructured, semi-structured, or structured based on the source from which it is coming such as transaction processing systems, healthcare, supply chain, etc.



Source:

https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/b usiness-intelligence/data-warehousing/

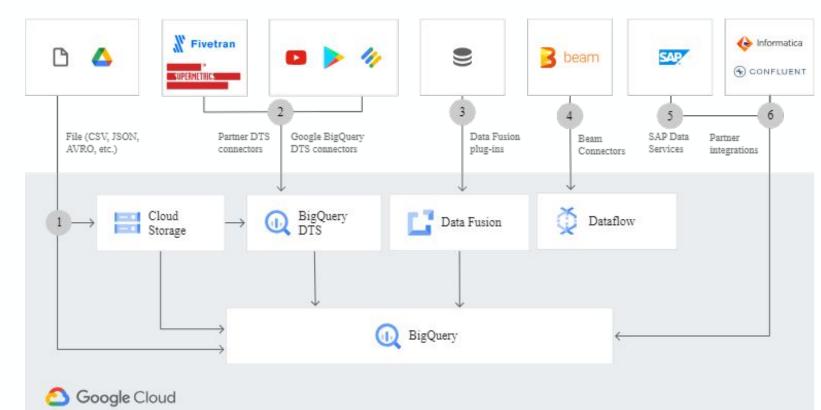
Getting Started with Google Big Query

In the realm of Google Cloud Platform, you're equipped with the dynamic capabilities of BigQuery. This fully managed, serverless Platform as a Service (PaaS) is not just a data warehouse; it's a centralized hub that effortlessly pulls in data from diverse sources like Cloud Storage, Cloud SQL, Amazon S3, Azure Blob Storage, and more.

With features like federated queries, you can directly analyze external data within BigQuery without the need for importing, while its robust SQL query engine and built-in machine learning capabilities make data analysis a seamless experience. BigQuery isn't just about creating a data warehouse; it's about crafting a highly scalable solution that offers prescriptive and descriptive analysis, serves as a powerful data storage solution, and acts as a centralized resource for managing both your data and computing needs efficiently. Discover the possibilities and scalability of Google BigQuery for a transformative data management experience.



using Google Cloud, think of Identity and Access Management (IAM) as your security guard. It helps keep your data safe and in check. In BigQuery, the jobs that do things like exporting or loading data follow specific rules (roles) to make sure only the right folks can do certain tasks. Plus, in BigQuery, storage and computing are like two best friends who work together but have their own space. This makes it super flexible when you're setting up a big data warehouse. It's all about keeping things secure, organized, and easy to manage!



Source: https://cloud.google.com/bigquery

Advantages of using Google Big Query



01

Enhanced business intelligence capabilities

02

Data consistency and enhanced data quality

03

Security

04

Disaster recovery & fault tolerance



Big Query Use Case Scenarios





E-commerce recommendation system



Migrating data warehouses



Supply chain analytics





Building Data Warehouse in Big Query for E-commerce Scenario



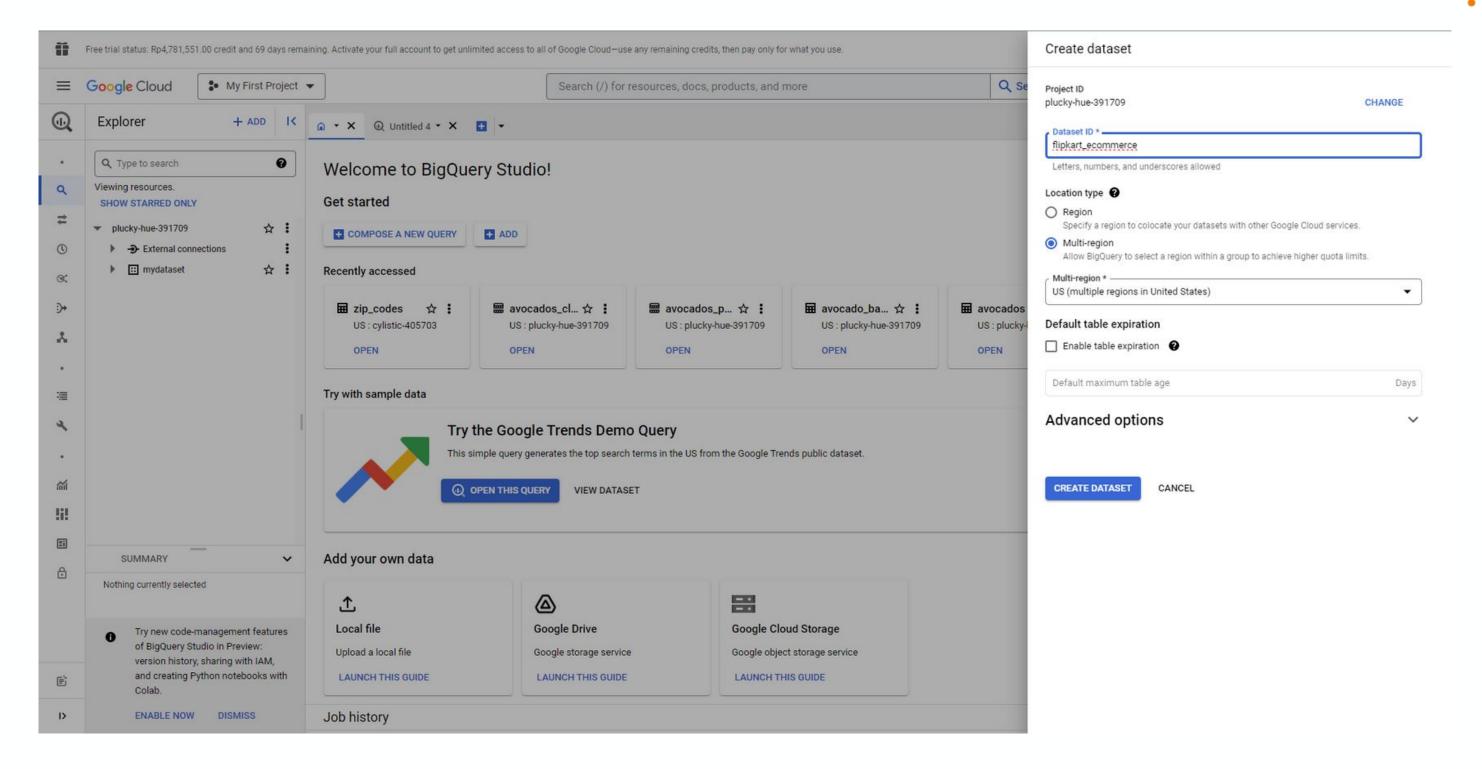


Case

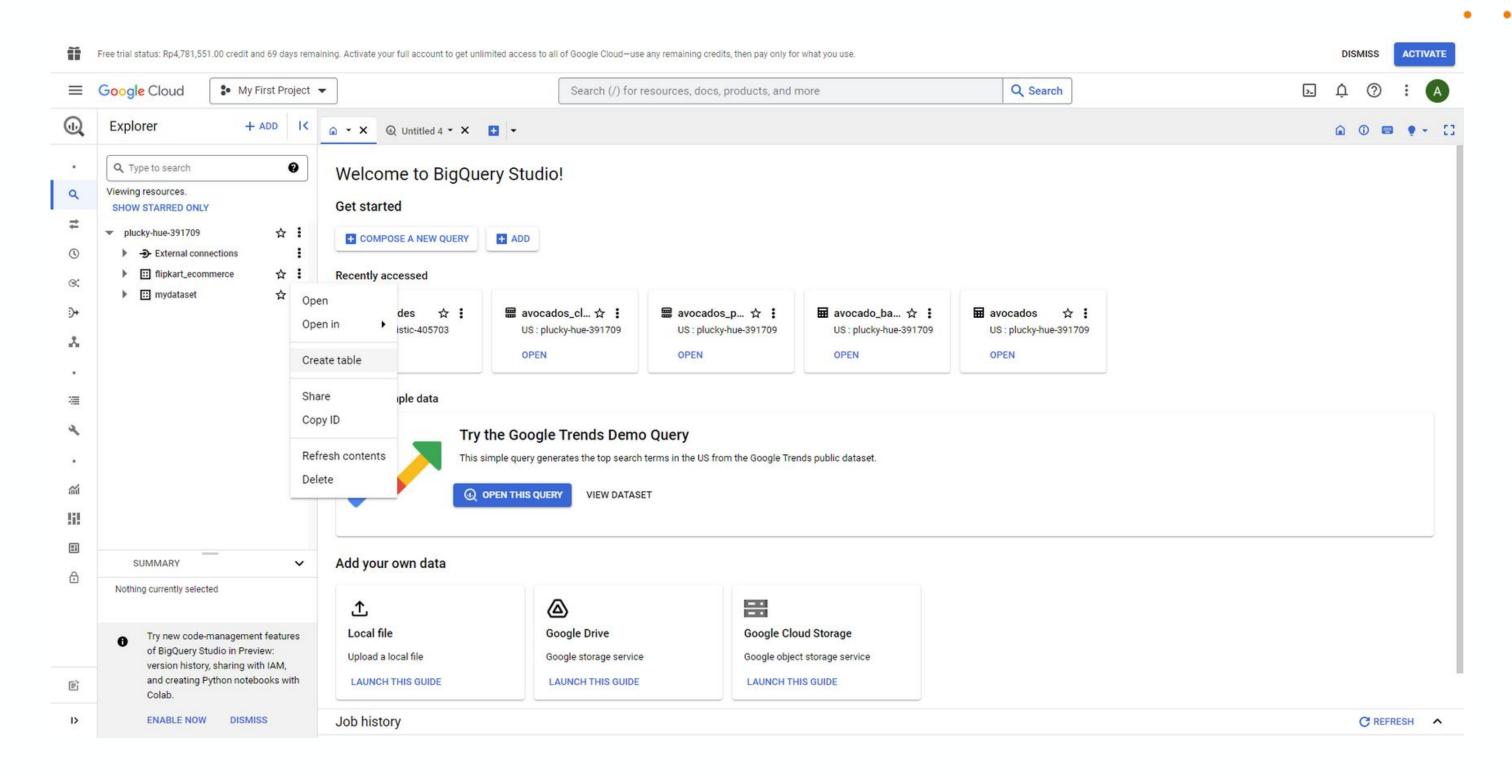
We are assuming that we have an e-commerce company that stores data from two different sources, i.e., mobile data and mobile brands scraped data from Flipkart, based on the type of details the company needs to store for performing peer performance analysis.

link dataset:

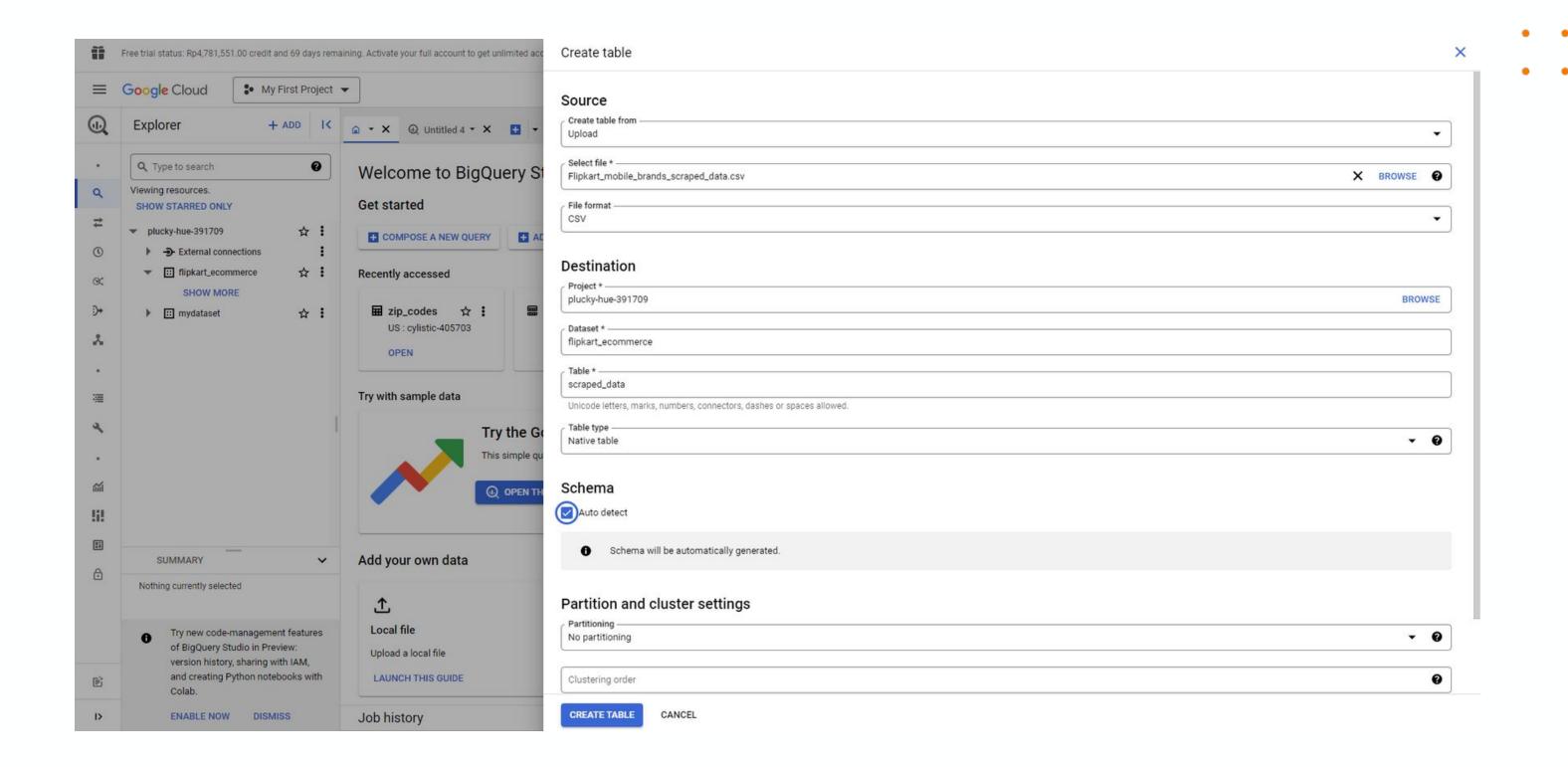
https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/devsubhash/flipkart-mobiles-dataset



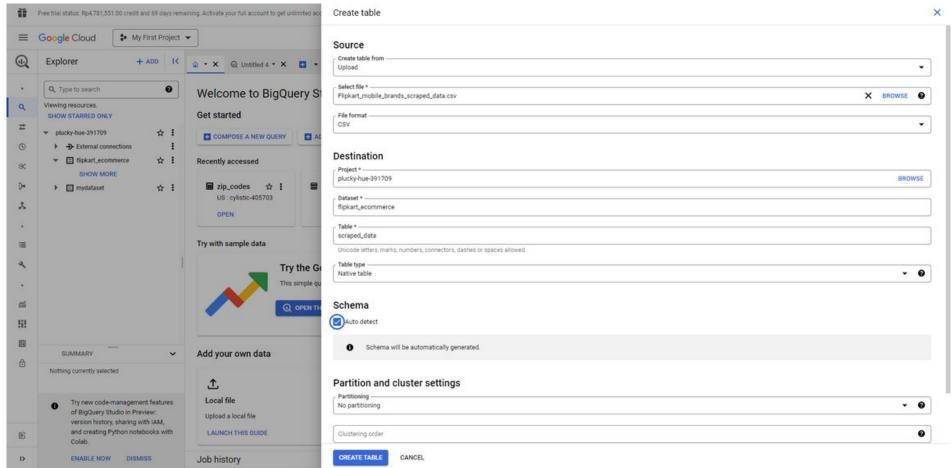
Create new project in bigquery (GCP)

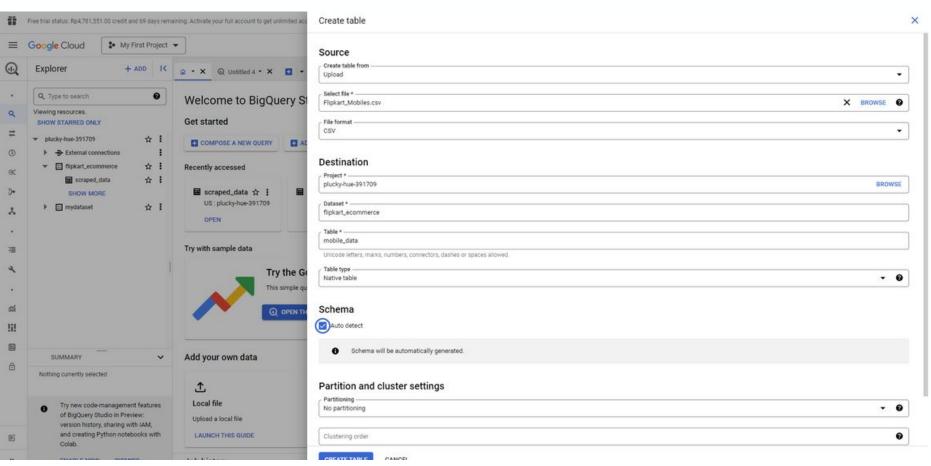


Create new dataset in bigquery (GCP)



Click Resource-> Big Query-> ProjectName -> Create dataset.

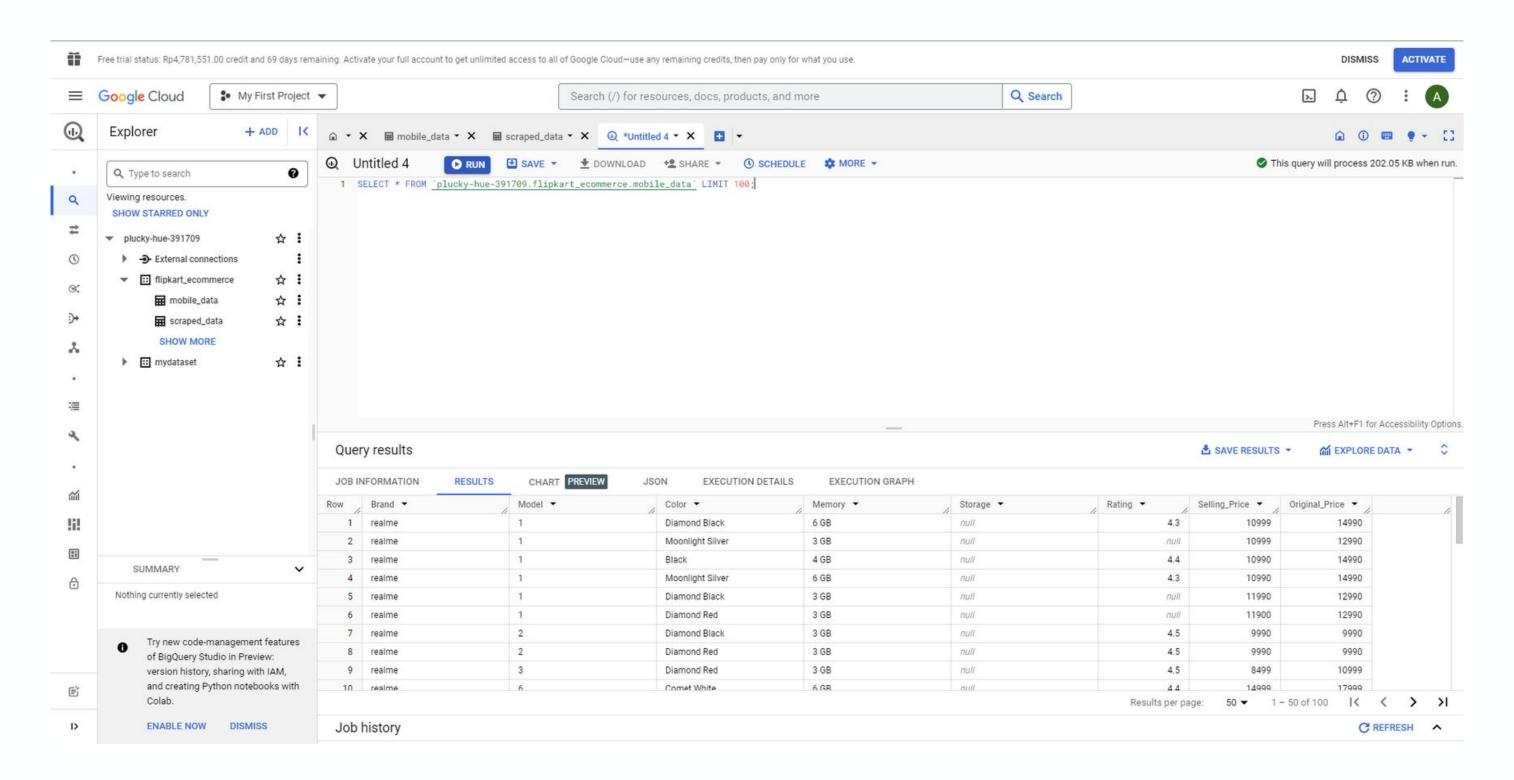




Creating tables inside the dataset in Big Query

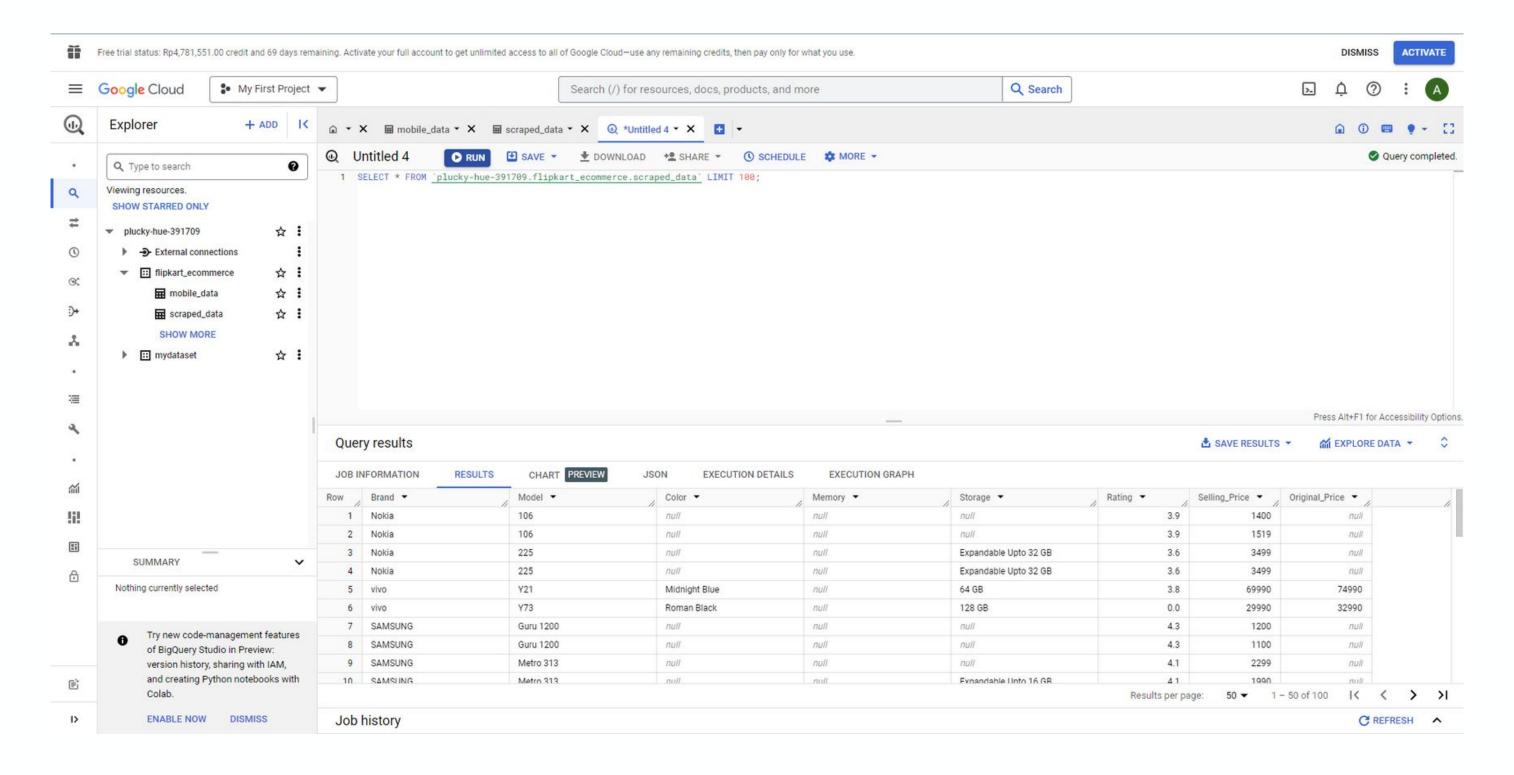


Analyzing data format and schema of imported tables



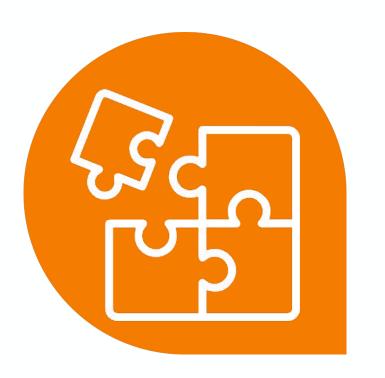
See 100 records from the mobile_data table

• • • •

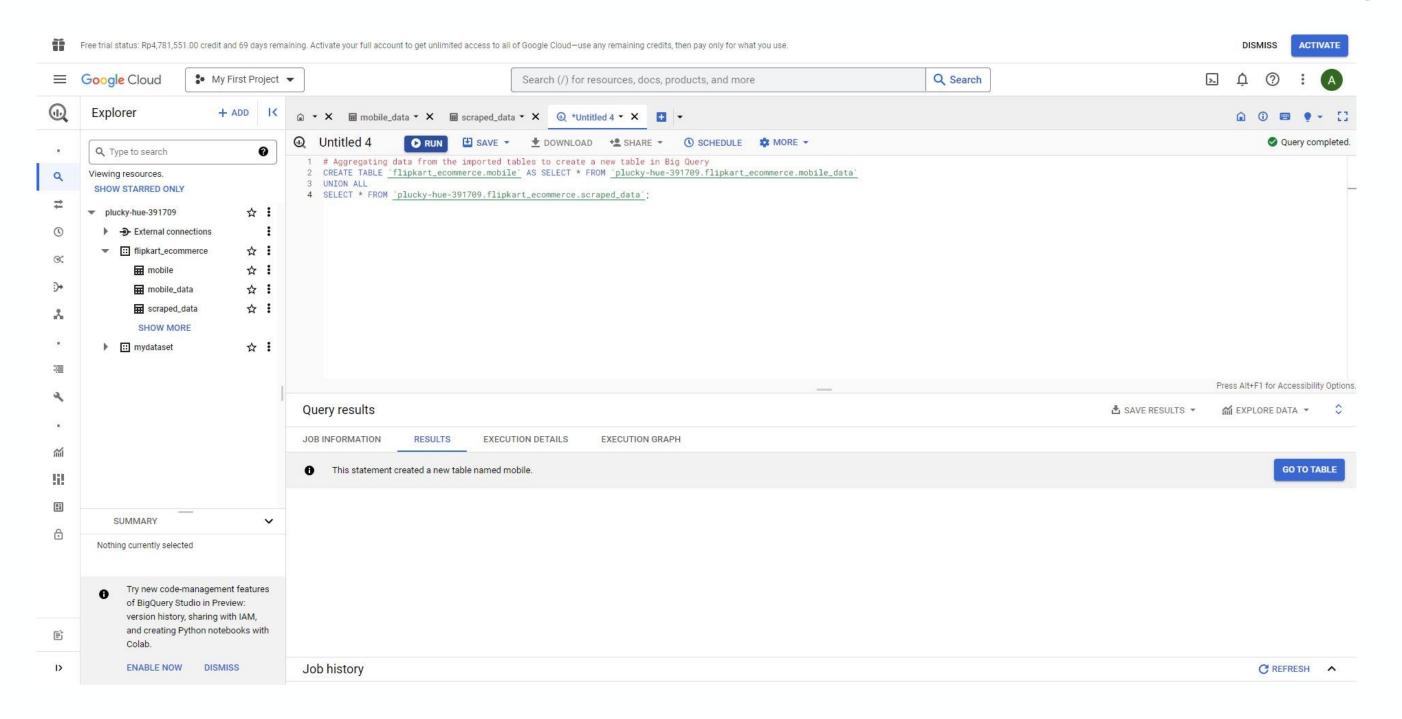


See 100 records from the scraped_data table

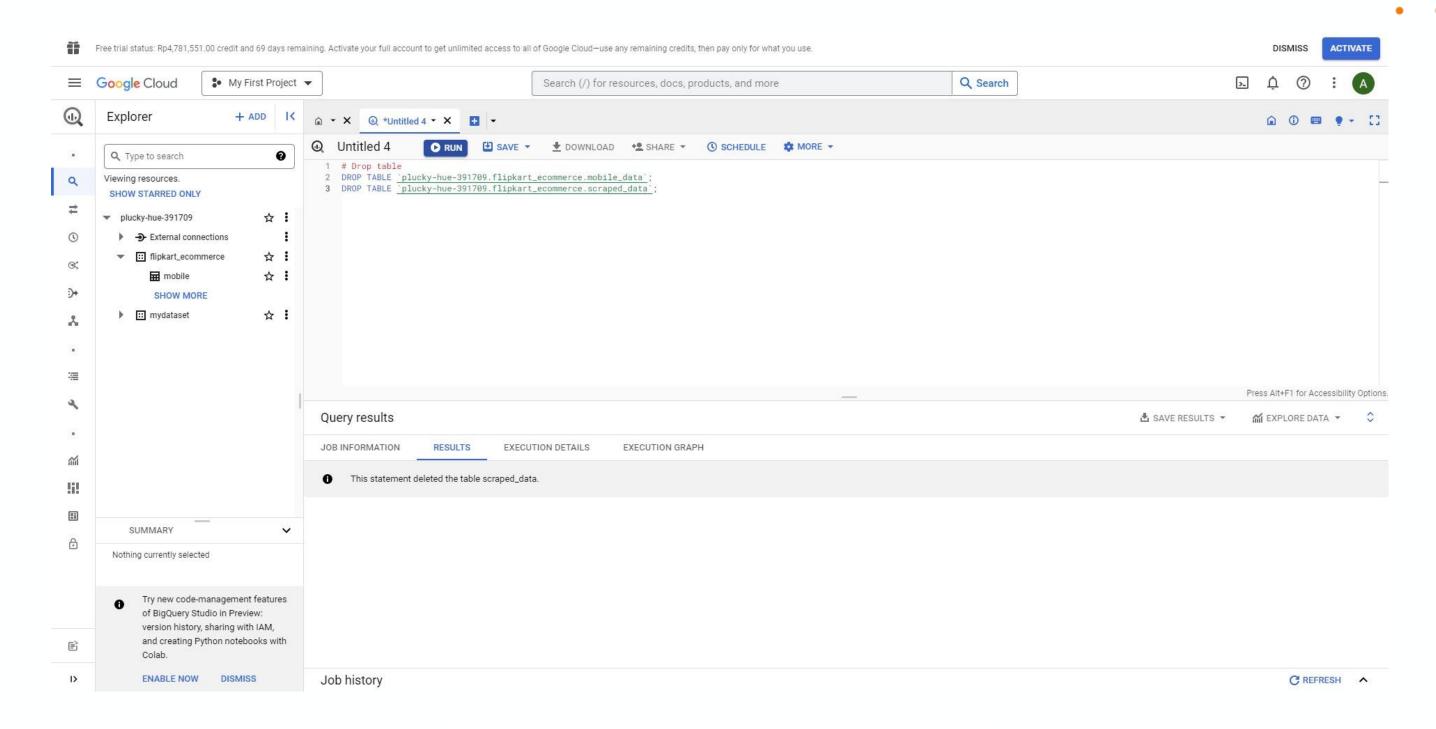
From the schema, we can see that the tables mobile_data and scraped_data have the same data schema, i.e., both have the fields Brand, Model, Color, Memory, Storage, Rating, Selling_Price, and Original_Price



Aggregating from imported tables



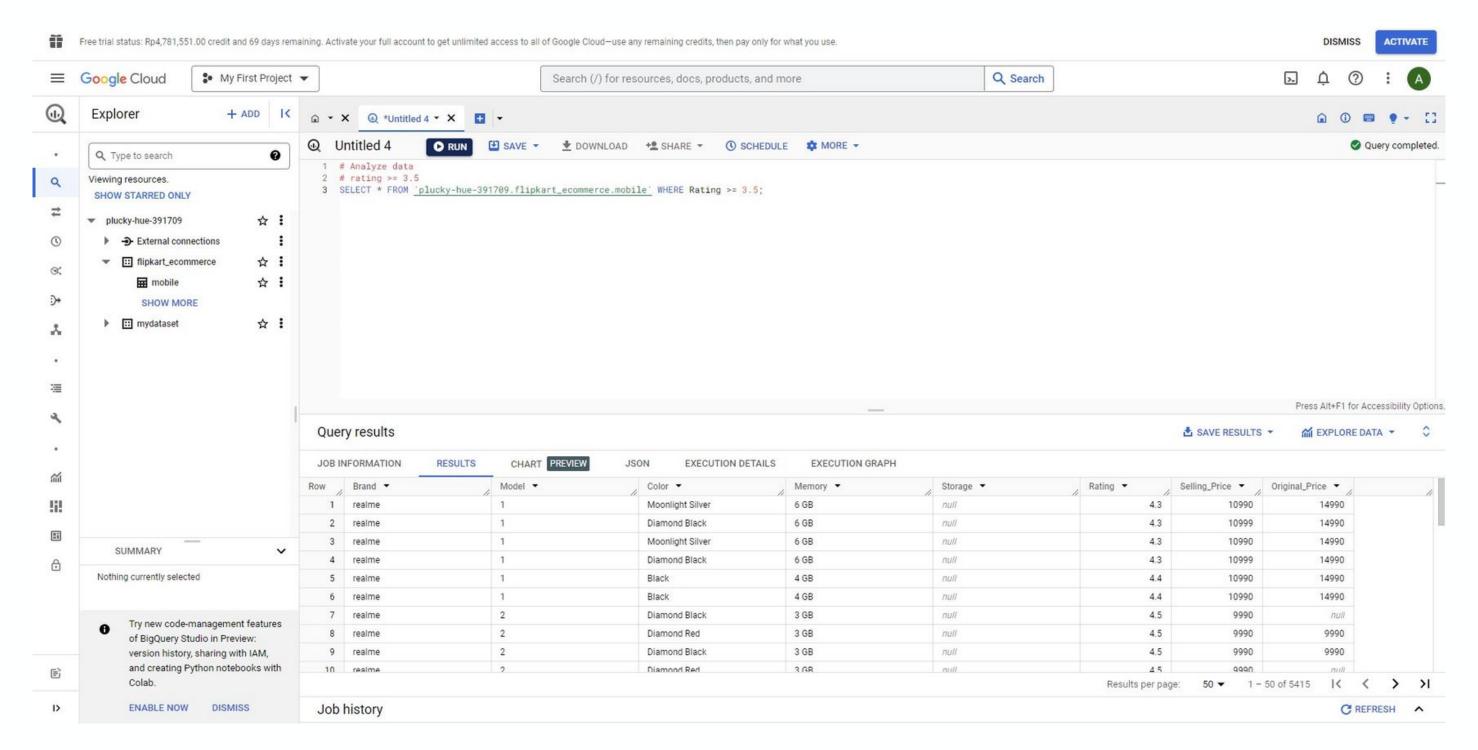
Perform data aggregation by creating a new table by performing the *UNION operation*



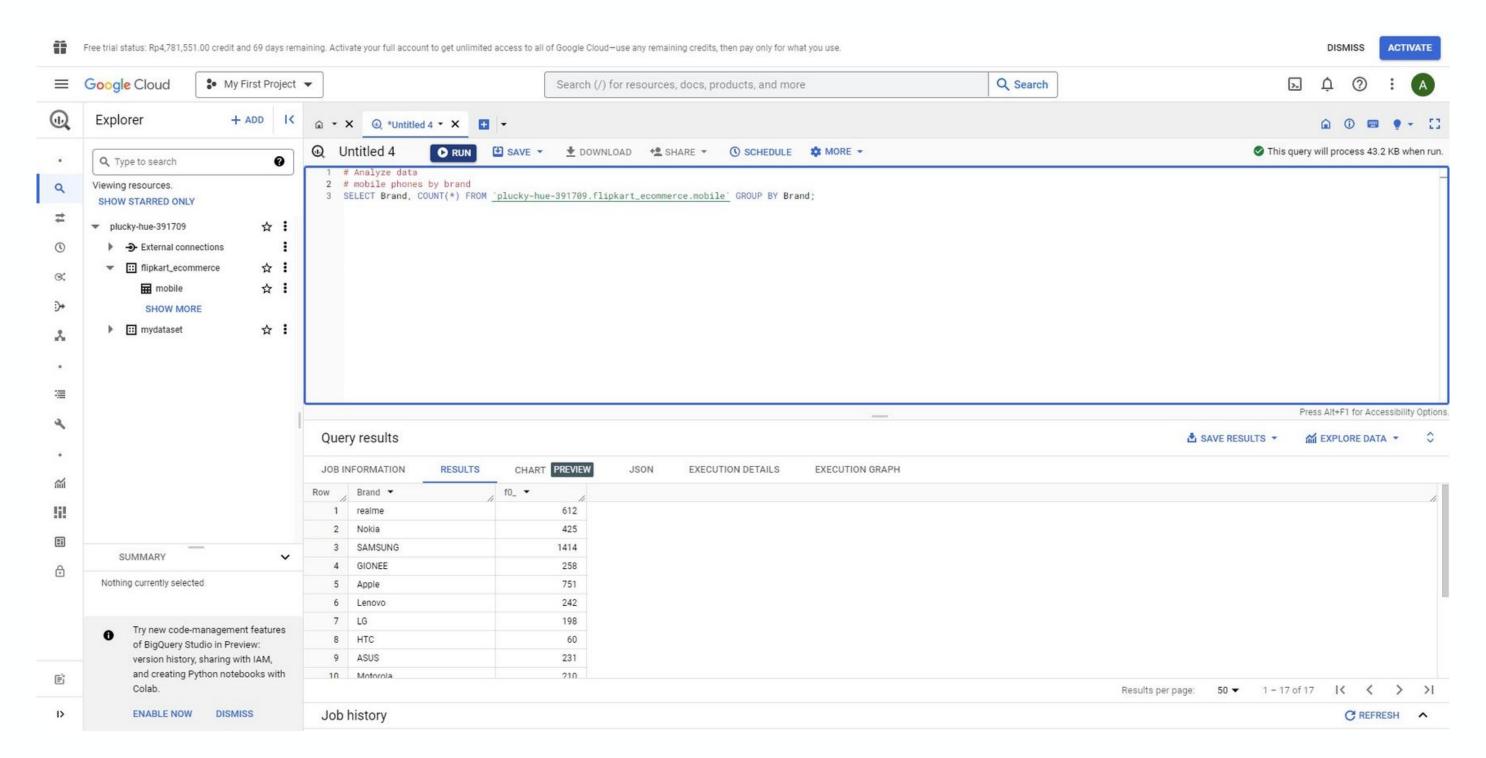
Delete the *mobile_data* and scraped_data tables to avoid data redundancy



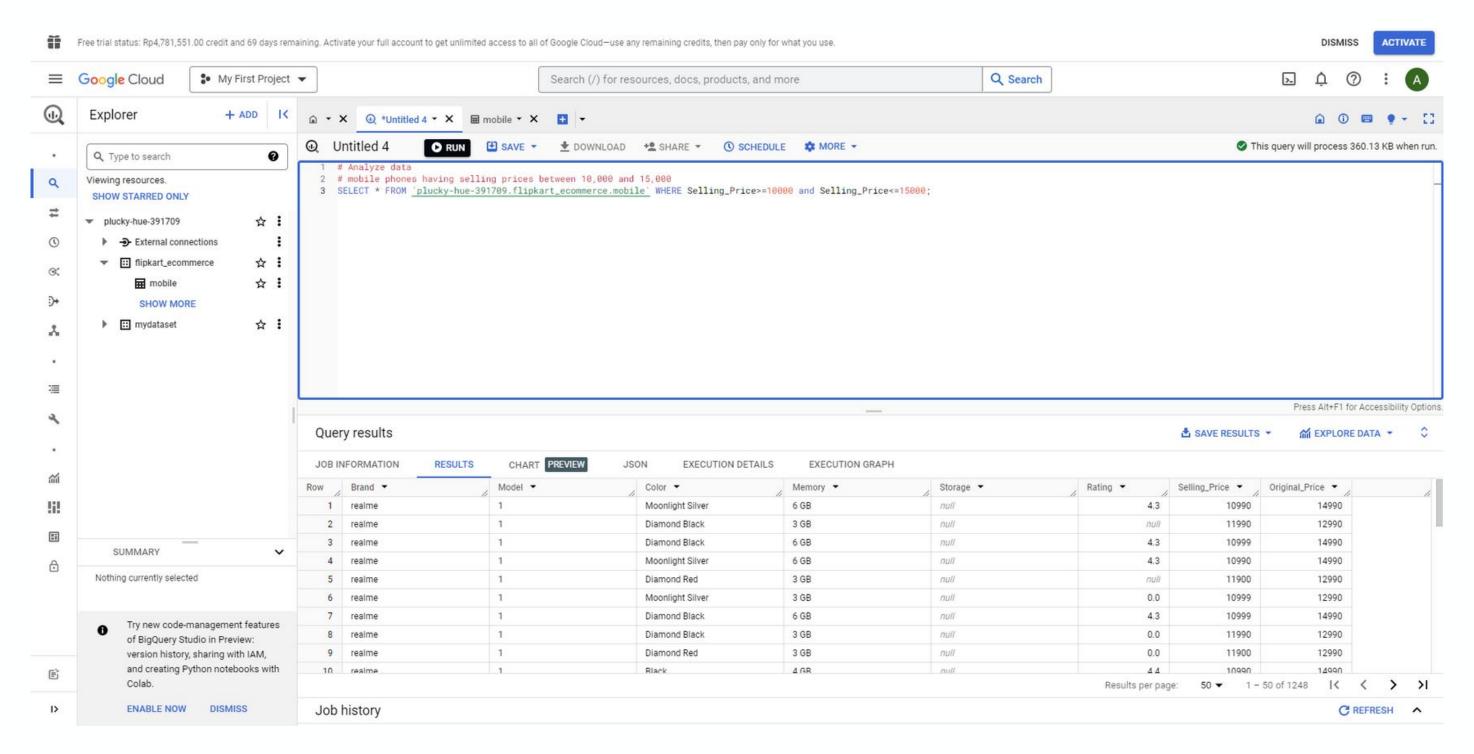
Getting useful insights



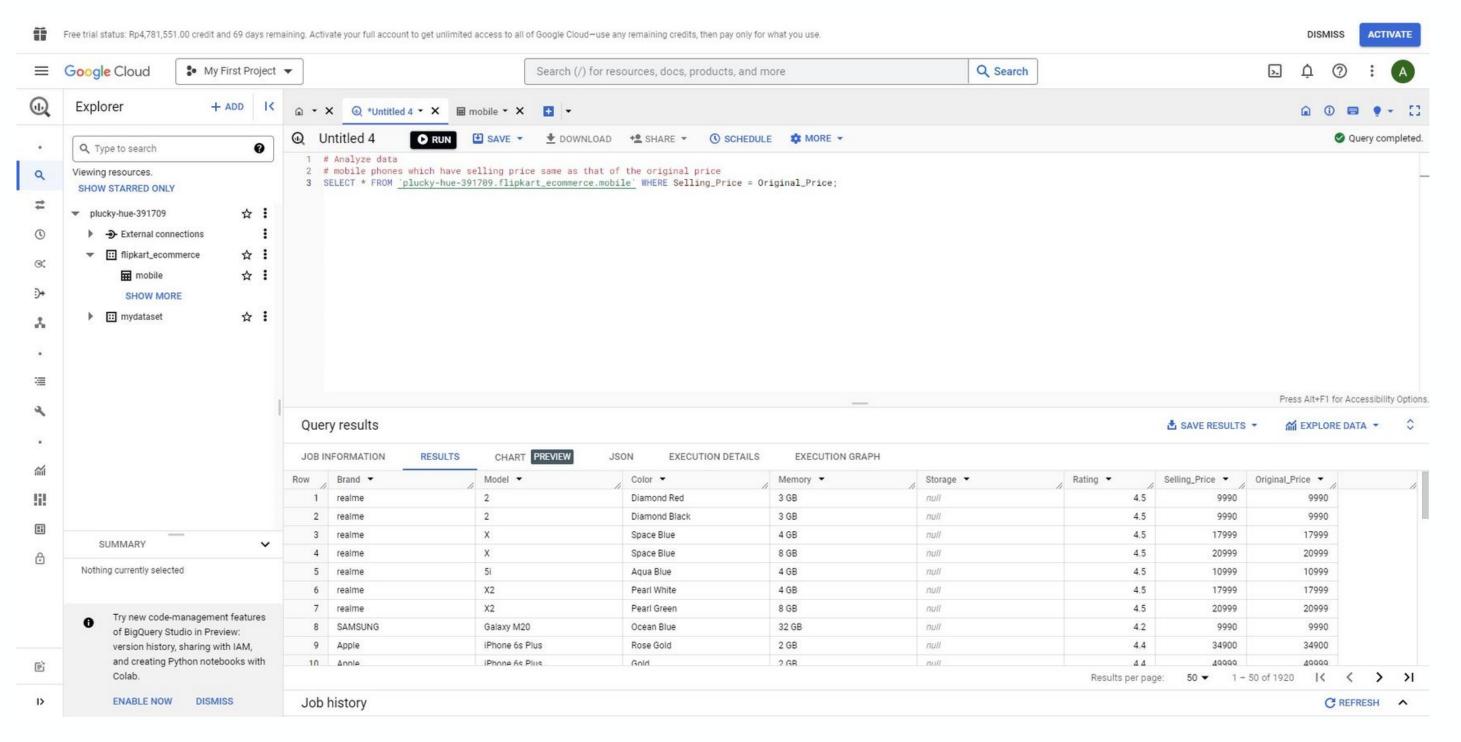
mobile phones with Rating greater than or equal to 3.5



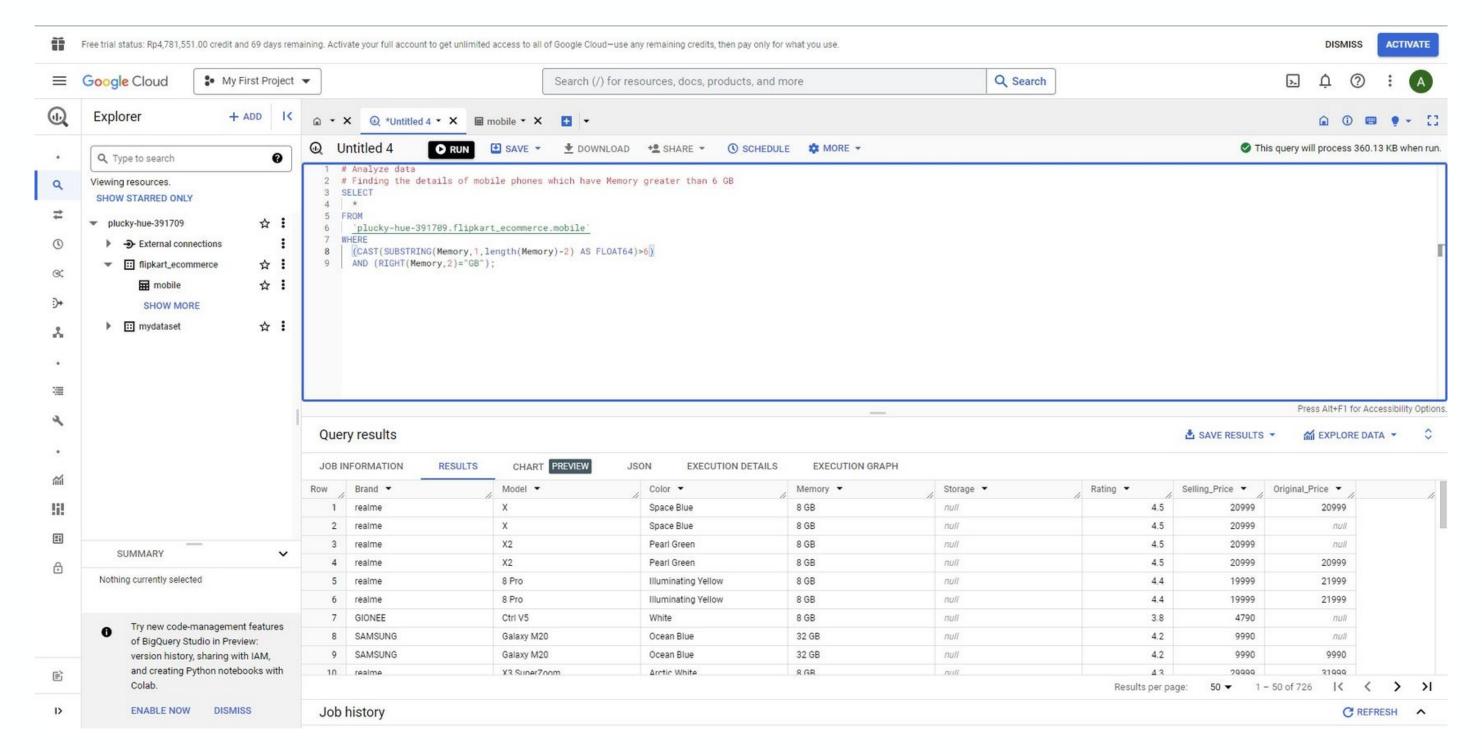
mobile phones by brand



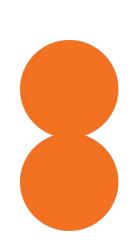
mobile phones who has selling price between 10,000 and 15,000



mobile phones who has selling price same as original price



mobile phones who has memory more than 6GB



GOT QUESTIONS? Reach out.

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