Export Channel Services data to BigQuery

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Note: This export is only available for Google Cloud resellers. Google Workspace and Google Voice billing data is not available in the BigQuery export.

This page shows you how to configure a Channel Services export, and also describes the available schema for an export.

Using BigQuery, you can export Channel Services billing data to a specified BigQuery dataset. This data can help you perform a detailed analysis of how your customers or channel partners are using the services you provide.

Exports from Channel Services contain reseller-specific data not otherwise included in Cloud Billing exports. This includes costs, credits, and usage data with your configured repricing rules. These exports also aggregate all information about your customers' parent billing accounts into a single dataset.

However, data from a Channel Services export is compatible with Cloud Billing exports, and you can use queries to join both datasets for analysis.

For information about non-reseller Cloud Billing exports, see setting up Cloud Billing exports to BigQuery.

Before you begin

Before you start exporting Channel Services billing data, you must:

- Set up a project to host your BigQuery dataset.
- Enable the BigQuery Data Transfer Service API on the project.
- Create a dataset for your exported data.

If you already have a project and BigQuery dataset for Cloud Billing data exports, you can reuse that project and dataset for the Channel Services export.

For detailed information on setting up a project and dataset, see Set up Cloud Billing data export to BigQuery.

Permissions required for exports

To enable and configure Channel Services exports, you need the following roles:

- In the Partner Sales console, you must have the Google Cloud Reseller administrator role.

  Learn about assigning roles in the Partner Sales console.
- For BigQuery, `BigQuery User` for the project that contains the target BigQuery dataset.

Select a project and dataset

In the Partner Sales Console, select a project and dataset in BigQuery to store the Channel Services data. Enable billing on the project if not already enabled.

When you select or create a BigQuery dataset for your *detailed usage cost data*, you can use a any supported location for your dataset. The dataset location you select can influence whether the previous month's data is added to the dataset retroactively.

- When you enable the detailed usage cost data export for the *first time*, if you select a dataset configured to use a *multi-region* location, Channel Services data will be available retroactively from the start of the previous month.
- If you enable the detailed usage cost data export and select a dataset that is configured to use a *region* location, your Channel Services data will be available starting from the date when you enabled the export.

To export billing data for multiple Partner Sales Console accounts, follow these steps:

1. On the BigQuery dataset that you want to export your data to, make sure the Billing Administrators for each Partner Sales account have permissions to view the dataset.
2. When you set up the billing data export in each Partner Sales Console account, select the unified dataset.

Configure permissions

The Channel Services data export uses a service account that is owned and managed by Google, and has permission to write billing records to a table. The service account is:

```
cloud-channel-billing-reporting-rebilling@system.gserviceaccount.com
```

Grant this service account the predefined role: `roles/bigquery.dataEditor`

Warning: Removing this service account while billing exports to BigQuery are enabled may result in lost data.

If you do delete your service account, you need to add the service account again or disable and re-enable billing exports to BigQuery. We cannot backfill deleted or exported records if you remove exported data (for example, BigQuery export records) or if you redirect your export to a different dataset.

Enable export

Before you enable the data export, note your fully-qualified dataset ID, which is in the format *PROJECT_NAME*:*DATASET_ID*.

To enable the Channel Services export:

1. In the Partner Sales Console, open the **Billing** page.
2. Select **Customer rebilling**.
3. Enter the fully-qualified dataset ID in the **Rebilling dataset** field.
4. Click **Update**.

After it's set up, the billing export delivers incremental usage data daily. The dataset contains data from when it was first configured to retain data. For more information, see Cloud Billing data tables in BigQuery.

Warning: Do not modify exported data tables.

Modifying these tables can cause data exports to stop. Data added manually is lost until you revert your changes or delete the table. If you want to blend data from previous Cloud Billing exports to BigQuery, we recommend keeping the data in separate tables and using a `UNION` query instead.

To stop exporting rebilling cost data to the dataset, click **Disable billing data export** on the **Customer rebilling** page. To re-enable exporting, follow the previous steps to specify a dataset ID.

Rebilling cost data may be unavailable for the duration it was disabled. If you deleted any exported data during that time, we cannot backfill the deleted records.

Table schema

The following schema describes the data in the BigQuery table.

In your BigQuery dataset, the detailed rebilling export is loaded into a data table named `reseller_billing_detailed_export_v1`.

Field	Type	Description
`billing_account_id`	String	The Cloud Billing account that the usage is associated with. For usage costs generated by a Cloud Bi this is the ID of the subaccount, not the ID of your parent Cloud Billing account.
`payer_billing_account_id`	String	The ID of the your parent Cloud Billing account.
`invoice.month`	String	The year and month (YYYYMM) of the invoice that includes the cost line items. For example: "202101' January, 2021.
`cost_type`	String	This line item's type (regular, tax, adjustment, or rounding error)
`service.id`	String	The ID of the service that the usage is associated with.
`service.description`	String	The Google service that reported the billing data.
`sku.id`	String	The SKU ID of the resource used by the service.
`sku.description`	String	A description of the resource type used by the service. For example, Cloud Storage is of type *Standarc*
`usage_start_time`	Timestamp	The start time of the calculated cost's hourly usage window. The usage and costs for all services are hourly granularity. Long running service usage is spread across multiple hourly windows. For subscri this is the beginning of the billing month.
`usage_end_time`	Timestamp	The end time of the calculated cost's hourly usage window. The usage and costs for all services are di hourly granularity. Long running service usage is spread across multiple hourly windows. For subscri this is the end of the billing month.
`project`	Struct	Information about the Google Cloud project that generated the Cloud Billing data.
`project.number`	String	An internally-generated, anonymized, and unique identifier for the Google Cloud project that generate data.
`project.id`	String	The ID of the Google Cloud project that generated the Cloud Billing data.
`project.name`	String	The name of the Google Cloud project that generated the Cloud Billing data.
`project.labels`	Struct, Repeated	
`project.labels.key`	String	If labels are present, the *key* portion of the key:value pair on the Google Cloud project where the usag more information, see Using Labels.
`project.labels.value`	String	If labels are present, the *value* portion of the key:value pair on the Google Cloud project where the usa more information, see Using Labels.
`project.ancestry_numbers`	String	The resource hierarchy ancestors for the project identified by the `project.id`.
`labels`	Struct, Repeated	
`labels.key`	String	If labels are present, the *key* portion of the key:value pair on the Google Cloud where the usage occur information, see Using Labels.
`labels.value`	String	If labels are present, the *value* portion of the key:value pair on the Google Cloud where the usage occu information, see Using Labels.
`system_labels`	Struct, Repeated	
`system_labels.key`	String	If system labels are present, the *key* portion of the key:value pair on the resource where the usage occ information, see Available system labels.
`system_labels.value`	String	If system labels are present, the *value* portion of the key:value pair on the resource where the usage o information, see Available system labels.
`location.location`	String	Location of usage at the level of a country, region, or zone. Shows `global` for resources with no spec more information, see Regions and Zones.
`location.country`	String	When `location.location` is a country, region, or zone, this field is the country of usage. For examp information, see Regions and Zones.
`location.region`	String	When `location.location` is a country or region, this field is the region of usage. For example, `us-c` more information, see Regions and Zones.
`location.zone`	String	When `location.location` is a zone, this field is the zone of usage. For example, `us-central1-a`. F information, see Regions and Zones.
`resource`	Struct	Describes the structure and value of information relevant to service resources (for example, virtual m SSD) that generate service usage.
`resource.name`	String	A service-specific identifier for the resource that generated relevant usage. Can be user-generated.
`resource.global_name`	String	A globally unique service identifier for the resource that generated relevant usage.
`cost`	Numeric	The cost of usage before any applied credits. To get the total cost including credits, add `credits.am`
`currency`	String	The cost's billing currency. For more information, see Local Currency for Billing and Payments.
`currency_conversion_rate`	Float	The exchange rate from US dollars to the local currency. That is, `cost` ÷ `currency_conversion_ra` in US dollars.
`usage.amount`	Numeric	The quantity of `usage.unit` used. For seat-based usage, this indicates paid seats. For example, con commitments or number of seats paid for flex.
`usage.unit`	String	The base unit for measuring resource usage. For example, the base unit for standard storage is *byte-*
`usage.amount_in_pricing_unit`	Numeric	The quantity of `usage.pricing_unit` usage.
`usage.pricing_unit`	String	The units for measuring resource usage, according to the Cloud Billing Catalog API.
`credits`	Struct, Repeated	Contains fields that describe the structure and value of credits associated with Google Cloud and Go Platform SKUs.
`credits.id`	String	If populated, indicates that a credit is associated with the product SKU. This is either an alphanumeri (*12-b34-c56-d78*), or a description of the credit type (*Committed Usage Discount: CPU*). If the `credit` empty, the product SKU is not associated with a credit.
`credits.full_name`	String	The name of the credit associated with the product SKU. This is a human-readable description of an a `credits.id`. Examples include *Free trial credit* or *Spend-based committed use discount*. `credits.f` are only populated for SKUs with an *alphanumeric* `credits.id`. If the value of `credits.id` is a desc credit type (such as *Committed Usage Discount: CPU*), then the `credits.full_name` field will be em
`credits.type`	String	This field describes the purpose or origin of the `credits.id`. Credit types include: • COMMITTED_USAGE_DISCOUNT: Resource-based committed use contracts purchased for Compu return for deeply discounted prices for VM usage. • COMMITTED_USAGE_DISCOUNT_DOLLAR_BASE: Spend-based committed use contracts purchas exchange for your commitment to spend a minimum amount. • DISCOUNT: The discount credit type is used for credits earned after a contractual spending thresh Note that in the Cloud Billing reports available in the Partner Sales Console, the discount credit typ *Spending based discounts (contractual)*. • FREE_TIER: Some services offer free resource usage up to specified limits. For these services, cred implement the free tier usage. • PROMOTION: The promotion credit type includes Google Cloud Free Trial and marketing campaigr grants to use Google Cloud. When available, promotional credits are considered a form of paymer automatically applied to reduce your total bill. • RESELLER_MARGIN: If you are a reseller, the *reseller margin* credit type indicates the Reseller Prog earned on every eligible line item. • SUBSCRIPTION_BENEFIT: Credits earned by purchasing long-term subscriptions to services in exc discounts. • SUSTAINED_USAGE_DISCOUNT: The sustained use discounts credit type is an automatic discount running specific Compute Engine resources for a significant portion of the billing month.
`credits.name`	String	A description of the credit being applied to the Cloud Billing account.
`credits.amount`	Numeric	The amount of the credit applied to the usage.
`credits.channel_partner_amount`	Numeric	The amount of the credit applied to the usage, after rebilling markups and discounts. Based on the ch `partner_name` and the associated `ChannelPartnerRepricingConfig`. If `credits.type` is RESEI this amount will be zero.
`credits.customer_amount`	Numeric	The amount of the credit applied to the usage, after rebilling markups and discounts. Based on the cu and the associated `CustomerRepricingConfig`. If `credits.type` is RESELLER_MARGIN, this amc
`adjustmentsInfo`	Struct, Repeated	Contains fields that describe the structure and value of an adjustment to cost line items associated w account. These values are only populated if the cost line item was generated for a Cloud Billing modif `adjustmentsInfo` type contains details about the adjustment, whether it was issued for correcting reasons.
`adjustmentsInfo.adjustment_id`	String	If populated, an adjustment is associated with a cost line item. `adjustmentsInfo.adjustments_i` for all the adjustments caused by an issue.
`adjustmentsInfo.adjustment_description`	String	A description of the adjustment and its cause.
`adjustmentsInfo.adjustment_type`	String	The type of adjustment. Includes: • USAGE_CORRECTION: A correction due to incorrect reported usage. • PRICE_CORRECTION: A correction due to incorrect pricing rules. • METADATA_CORRECTION: A correction to fix metadata without changing the cost. • GOODWILL: A credit issued to the customer for goodwill. • SALES_BASED_GOODWILL: A credit issued to the customer for goodwill, as part of a contract. • SLA_VIOLATION: A credit issued to the customer due to a service-level objective (SLO) violation. • BALANCE_TRANSFER: An adjustment to transfer funds from one payment account to another. • ACCOUNT_CLOSURE: An adjustment to bring a closed account to a zero balance. • GENERAL_ADJUSTMENT: A general billing account modification.
`adjustmentsInfo.adjustment_mode`	String	How the adjustment was issued. Includes: • PARTIAL_CORRECTION: The correction partially negates the original usage and cost. • COMPLETE_NEGATION_WITH_REMONETIZATION: The correction fully negates the original usage issues corrected line item(s) with updated usage and cost. • COMPLETE_NEGATION: The correction fully negates the original usage and cost, and no further u remonetized. • MANUAL_ADJUSTMENT: The adjustment is allocated to cost and usage manually.
`export_time`	Timestamp	A processing time associated with an append of billing data. This will always increase with each new `export time` column to understand when the exported billing data was last updated.
`entitlement_name`	String	The resource name of the Cloud Channel API Entitlement. Uses the format: `accounts/{account}/c` `{customer}/entitlements/{entitlement}`
`channel_partner_name`	String	*(Distributors only)* The resource name of the channel partner that is selling to the end customer. Uses `accounts/{account}/channelPartnerLinks/{channelPartner}`.
`channel_partner_cost`	Numeric	*(Distributors only)* The cost to the channel partner, identified by `channel_partner_name`, after appl `ChannelPartnerRepricingConfig`.
`customer_name`	String	The resource name of the reseller's customer who consumed this usage in the format accounts/{account}/customers/{customer}
`customer_cost`	Numeric	The cost to the reseller's customer identified by the `customer_name` column, after applying the `CustomerRepricingConfig`, if one exists.
`cost_at_list`	Numeric	The cost if charged with public pricing.
`customer_repricing_config_name`	String	The resource name of the Cloud Channel API `CustomerRepricingConfig`. Uses the format: `accounts/{account}/customers/{customer}/customerRepricingConfigs/{id}`. **Note:** The first full month of data with this field is January 2023.
`channel_partner_repricing_config_name`	String	(Distributors only) The resource name of the Cloud Channel API `ChannelPartnerRepricingConfi` format: `accounts/{account}/channelPartnerLinks/{channelPartner}/channelPartnerRepricii` **Note:** The first full month of data with this field is January 2023.
`tags`	Struct	Fields that describe the tag, such as key, value, and namespace. **Note:** The first full month of data with these tags is January 2023.
`tags.key`	String	The short name or display name of the key associated with this particular tag.
`tags.value`	String	The resources attached to a tag key. At any given time, exactly one value can be attached to a resour
`tags.inherited`	Boolean	Indicates whether a tag binding is inherited (Tags Inherited = True) or direct/non-inherited (Tags Inhe
`tags.namespace`	String	Represents the resource hierarchy that define tag key and values. Namespace can be combined with value short names to create a globally unique, fully qualified name for the tag key or tag value.
`customer_correlation_id`	String	The external CRM ID for the customer. Populated only if a CRM ID exists for this customer. **Note:** The first full month of data with this field is March 2023.
`price`	Struct	Fields that describe the structure and value related to the prices charged for usage. **Note:** The first full month of data with price fields is May 2023.
`price.effective_price`	Numeric	The price charged for usage of the Google Cloud or Google Maps Platform SKUs and SKU pricing tiers Billing account has custom, contract pricing, this is your billing-account-specific price; otherwise, this the SKU or SKU tier.
`price.tier_start_amount`	Numeric	The lower bound number of units for a SKU's pricing tier. For example, a SKU with three pricing tiers su units, 101-1000 units, and 1001+ units, will display three pricing rows for the SKU, with 0, 101, and 10 `price.tier_start_amount` field representing the starting unit quantity for the SKU's pricing tiers. Learn more about pricing tiers.
`price.unit`	String	The unit of usage in which the pricing is specified and resource usage is measured (such as gibibyte, t year, gibibyte hour, gibibyte month, or count). The value in the `price.unit` field matches the value in `usage.pricing_unit` field.
`price.pricing_unit_quantity`	Numeric	The SKU's pricing tier unit quantity. For example, if the tier price is $1 per 1000000 Bytes, then this col 1000000.