Chapter 5 Assignment - SQL Insight Generation

Instructions

1. You can take help from the lecture notes to revise the concepts that we have covered 2. Choose the best suitable answer and submit the word document

3. You have been provided a csv file named “Top 2000 Universities of the World.csv”, this is your dataset for this assignment.

4. For these questions, you need to work on Google BigQuery and answer the questions in this document.

5. To get started with the assignment, you need to create a database and dataset in Google BigQuery using the csv file provided to you as a dataset. (You can take help from the Hands On exercise video from lectures)

6. For each question, apart from answering the questions, please also paste a screenshot of the SQL with the SQL output, as a proof of your work.

7. Please submit the assignment through TalentLabs Learning System. You will need to submit this word document.

**Question 1 (3 point):**

If you recall the SQL hands-on analysis video, you should remember that we need to create a table schema when we set up the data table before working on BigQuery.

What are the data types in your schema?

Types of all columns (2 points for the answers)

SQL Query (1 point for the SQL query):

SELECT column\_name, data\_type FROM `striking-arbor-398510.university`.INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS;

**Question 2 (6 points):**

Data aggregation can help us in understanding how different groups of data compare to each other. In this exercise, we would like to understand which country is having the best ranking in terms of quality education.

To achieve this, we can calculate the average”quality education” ranking of each country, and see which country is having the best or worst average ranking.

(Hint: you can do a group by, and you should ignore countries with no data on quality education ranking)

Top 3 countries in terms of quality education (2 points)

Last 3 countries in terms of quality education (2 points)

SQL Query (2 points)

(i) Top 3 countries in terms of quality education:

SELECT country, ROUND(AVG(quality\_of\_education\_rank),1) AS

average\_quality\_education

FROM `striking-arbor-398510.university.student`

GROUP BY country

ORDER BY average\_quality\_education DESC

LIMIT 3;

(ii) Last 3 countries in terms of quality education:

SELECT country, ROUND(AVG(quality\_of\_education\_rank),1) AS

average\_quality\_education

FROM `striking-arbor-398510.university.student`

GROUP BY country

ORDER BY average\_quality\_education ASC

LIMIT 3;

**Question 3 (7 points):**

In this dataset, there is a column named “National Ranking”, which shows the ranking of the universities within their own country. This can help us in identifying the best university in each of the countries.

Let’s try to find out the top universities of the countries listed below:

**Country**

India

Denmark

Malaysia

Indonesia

Vietnam

**Best University (2.5 points)**

68

7

8

2

5

SQL Query (2 points):

SELECT country, MAX(national\_rank) as top\_national\_rank

FROM ` striking-arbor-398510.university.student`

WHERE country IN ('India', 'Denmark', 'Malaysia', 'Indonesia', 'Vietnam')

GROUP BY country;

**Question 4 (5 points):**

Data Summaries like mean, mode and media are great ways of summarising large datasets and generating insights.

In this question, we would like to do some analysis for universities in the UK. In order to do that, 1. you need to make a sub table for United Kingdom Institutions

2. summarise the column of interest using measures of location which should include Mean, Mode and Median.

Let’s try to answer the following:

In terms of UK universities research performance ranking:

Mean (1 point) 775.9

Median (1 point) 707

Although the UK got really good university (e.g. Oxford University and Cambridge University), why is the mean ranking in research performance still bad? (1 point)

Mean (775.9) > Median (707). This suggests that there are some universities with very high research performance rankings that are pushing the mean ranking up.

SQL Query: (2 points)

- Create sub table for United Kingdom institution

CREATE TABLE `striking-arbor-398510.university.student\_uk` AS ( SELECT \* FROM `striking-arbor-398510.university.student` WHERE country = "United Kingdom");

- Mean: SELECT

ROUND(AVG(research\_performance\_rank),1) as mean\_score, FROM `striking-arbor-398510.university.student\_uk`

- Median: SELECT

PERCENTILE\_CONT(research\_performance\_rank, 0.5) OVER(PARTITION BY country) as median\_score,

FROM `striking-arbor-398510.university.student\_uk` LIMIT 1;