SELECT

Date,

Region,

Small\_Bags,

Large\_Bags,

XLarge\_Bags,

Total\_Bags,

(Small\_Bags + Large\_Bags + XLarge\_Bags) AS Total\_Bags\_Calc

FROM

`my-data-project-35787.avocado\_data.avocado\_prices`

SELECT

Date,

Region,

Total\_Bags,

Small\_Bags,

(Small\_Bags / Total\_Bags) \* 100 AS Small\_Bags\_Percent

FROM

`my-data-project-35787.avocado\_data.avocado\_prices`

WHERE

Total\_Bags <> 0

Or

SELECT

Date,

Region,

Total\_Bags,

Small\_Bags,

(Small\_Bags / Total\_Bags) \* 100 AS Small\_Bags\_Percent

FROM

`my-data-project-35787.avocado\_data.avocado\_prices`

WHERE

Total\_Bags != 0

GROUP BY: A command that groups rows that have the same values from a table into summary rows.

SELECT

FROM

WHERE

GROUP BY

EXTRACT: Lets us pull one part of a given date to use

SELECT

EXTRACT(YEAR FROM starttime) AS year,

COUNT(\*) AS number\_of\_rides

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.new\_york\_citibike.citibike\_trips`

GROUP BY

year

ORDER BY

year;

To arrange in descending order:

SELECT

EXTRACT(YEAR FROM starttime) AS year,

COUNT(\*) AS number\_of\_rides

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.new\_york\_citibike.citibike\_trips`

GROUP BY

year

ORDER BY

year DESC;

SELECT

station\_name,

ridership\_2013,

ridership\_2014,

ridership\_2014-ridership\_2013 AS change\_2014\_raw

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.new\_york\_subway.subway\_ridership\_2013\_present`

LIMIT 1000

SELECT

station\_name,

ridership\_2013,

ridership\_2014,

ridership\_2015,

ridership\_2016,

(ridership\_2013 + ridership\_2014 + ridership\_2015 + ridership\_2016) / 4 AS average

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.new\_york\_subway.subway\_ridership\_2013\_present`

LIMIT 1000

SELECT

station\_name,

(ridership\_2016 + ridership\_2017 + ridership\_2018) / 3 AS average

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.new\_york\_subway.subway\_ridership\_2013\_present`

LIMIT 1000

SELECT

MIN(Date) AS min\_date,

MAX(Date) AS max\_date

FROM

`my-data-project-35787.sales.sales\_info`

SELECT

EXTRACT(YEAR FROM date) AS Year,

EXTRACT(MONTH FROM date) AS Month,

ProductId,

ROUND(MAX(UnitPrice),2) AS UnitPrice,

SUM(Quantity) AS UnitsSold

FROM

`my-data-project-35787.sales.sales\_info`GROUP BY

Year,

Month,

ProductId

ORDER BY

Year,

Month,

ProductId;

The WITH clause is a type of temporary table that you can query from multiple times.

WITH trips\_over\_1\_hr AS

(SELECT \*

FROM `bigquery-public-data.new\_york\_citibike.citibike\_trips`

WHERE

tripduration >= 60)

## Count how many trips are 60+ minutes long

SELECT

COUNT(\*) AS cnt

FROM

trips\_over\_1\_hr

Calculating longest used bike using temporary table

WITH

longest\_used\_bike AS (

SELECT

bikeid,

SUM(duration\_minutes) AS trip\_duration

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.austin\_bikeshare.bikeshare\_trips`

GROUP BY

bikeid

ORDER BY

trip\_duration DESC

LIMIT 1)

SELECT \* FROM longest\_used\_bike;

## Find the station at which longest bikeshare ride started

SELECT

trips.start\_station\_id,

COUNT(\*) AS trip\_ct

FROM

longest\_used\_bike AS longest

INNER JOIN

`bigquery-public-data.austin\_bikeshare.bikeshare\_trips` AS trips

ON longest.bikeid = trips.bikeid

GROUP BY

trips.start\_station\_id

ORDER BY

trip\_ct DESC

LIMIT 1

BigQuery doesn’t currently recognize the SELECT INTO command.

SELECT

\*

INTO

AfricaSales

FROM

GlobalSales

WHERE

Region = “Africa”;