

# QLabs Overview

BA770 Lab Session

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- You may follow the bullet points in this slides to review a QLab after you complete it.
- Key takeaways are marked with an asterisk before index.

- a) Gain an overall understanding of Qwiklabs platform and identify key features of a lab environment.
- b) Access the GCP console with (temporary) specific credentials.
- ★ c) Know the definition of GCP projects.
- ★ d) Use the GCP navigation menu to identify types of GCP services.
  - e) Learn about primitive roles and use the Cloud IAM service to inspect actions available to specific users.
- ★ f) Learn basic Cloud Shell commands; run commands like touch, nano, and cat to create, edit, and output the content of files.
- g) Learn about the API library and examine its chief features.

- a) Make sure you're using the temporary account to log in!
- b) If you find something wrong or you get stuck in a session, don't be nervous - end the current session and open a new one. Redoing a lab will not influence your QLab grades.
- c) Be careful with all keyboard and/or mouse operations when you are on the lab page. Do not click the End Lab button until you have completed all the tasks.
- d) Learn more about applications provided by GCP, including virtual machine, storage, database, etc.

- a) Gain an understanding of Google Cloud Shell, including definition, function, feature, etc.
- ★ b) Be familiar with **cd** command and **vi** editor.
- c) Use gcloud commands to view configurations.
- ★ d) Use gsutil commands to manage Cloud Storage resources; know how to create a bucket and copy an existing file to a bucket.

- a) Bucket names are universally unique, so avoid using names like 'my\_bucket' 'test\_bucket'; otherwise you may receive 'ServiceException: 409 Bucket xxx already exists'.
- b) You may use '**Ctrl+C**' to exit the current command.
- c) Find **vi** documentation [here](#).
- d) Refer to documentation (you could just google it) to know more about **gcloud** and **gsutil** commands.

# Lecture1, QLabC\*

## Creating a Virtual Machine

- ★ a) Create a virtual machine with 1) the GCP Console, 2) **gcloud** command line.
- b) Check existing instances in Navigation menu - Compute Engine - VM instances.
- ★ c) Access the virtual machine by 1) launching a SSH client directly from browser, or 2) SSH'ing into the instance using gcloud.

- a) Be aware of the window you're typing in:
  - When you are SSH'ing into an instance with a prompt window, make sure you execute the commands in this window.
  - If you are using **gcloud** commands, make sure the commands are running in the Cloud Shell.
- b) If you get root access to your instance by mistake, press '**Ctrl+D**' to exit root user.
- c) Learn more about SSH [here](#).
- d) Learn more about **sudo** command [here](#).
- e) Learn more about commonly used commands in GCP [here](#).



- ★ a) Understand the relationship among project, database, and table.
- ★ b) Get familiar with BigQuery console, e.g. loading databases and tables into BigQuery.
- ★ c) Use SELECT, FROM, WHERE, COUNT, GROUP BY, AS, and ORDER BY keywords to fetch meaningful data from datasets.
  - d) Export query results to local repository and upload them to Cloud Storage bucket.
  - e) Create a new Cloud SQL instance and load files from Cloud Storage bucket as new tables.
- ★ f) Know basic knowledge of keywords CREATE, DELETE, INSERT INTO, and UNION. Be able to run queries in Cloud SQL using Cloud Shell.

## Lecture2, QLabD, Tips

- a) Make sure you have switched to the temporary account, and you are under the temporary project. Double check from time to time.
- b) Leave enough time for file importing, instance creation and connecting, etc. You are strongly advised to read all instructions before starting the lab.
- c) In Query editor, you could press '**Ctrl+Enter**' instead of clicking '**run**'.
- d) Remember to rename the two csv documents.
- e) After you enter '**gcloud sql connect qwiklabs-demo --user=root**' in Cloud Shell and wait for a while, you will see '**Connecting to database with SQL user [root]. Enter password:**'. Be aware that there's no flash cursor when you are typing. Enter your password and press 'Enter'.
- f) When you are running SQL queries using Cloud Shell Command Line, remember to end each query with a semicolon ';'.
- g) When importing files to tables in SQL instance, click Browse, and then double click the bucket name to find your files.

## Lecture2, QLabD, SQL Keywords/Functions Summary

- **SELECT**: Specify the fields you want to pull from the dataset.
- **FROM**: Specify what table or tables to pull data from.
- **GROUP BY**: Aggregate result-set rows that share common criteria and return all of the unique entries found for such criteria.
- **COUNT**: Return the number of rows that share the same criteria.
- **AS**: Create an alias of a table or column.
- **ORDER BY**: Sort the returned data from a query in ascending or descending order based on a specified criteria or column value.
- **CREATE**: Create new databases or tables.
- **DELETE**: Delete existing databases or tables.
- **INSERT INTO**: Insert values into tables.
- **UNION**: Combine the output of two or more queries into a result set.

- ★ a) Query a public dataset using aggregation functions.
- ★ b) Create a dataset in your project and load the data into a table.
  - c) Query your own table using GROUP BY and ORDER BY keywords.

- a) After you click '**VIEW DATASET**', make sure you are still using the temporary google account and under the temporary project.
- b) '**CREATE DATASET**' button is in blue font, right under the green check mark icon if your Query editor is not hidden. '**CREATE TABLE**' button is in a similar place.

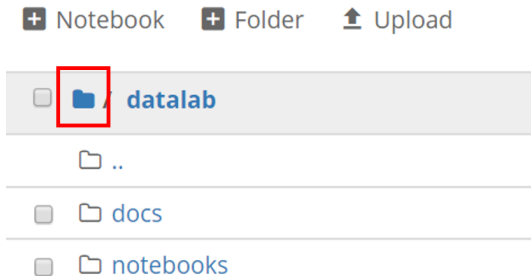
- ★ a) Launch Cloud Datalab with Cloud Shell command.
- ★ b) Enable BigQuery client in Datalab notebook, execute SQL queries, and generate pandas dataframes.
- c) Create charts in Datalab.

- a) Be patient when waiting for the Datalab instance to launch.  
Remember to check the progress and to press Enter when responses are required.
- b) BigQuery result that you may refer to:

Row	plurality	num_babies	ave_weight
1	2	507706	5.16662858551256
2	3	27697	3.7188113817178317
3	5	325	2.625698693765901
4	1	15736332	7.336915793502335
5	4	1846	2.842509406912898

## Lecture3, QLabF, Tips

- c) A convenient way to open Datalab is to click the link 'http://localhost:8081/'. You can find the link in the output, right after 'Waiting for Datalab to be reachable at'. In this way you don't need to change port manually.
- d) If you meet an error saying 'Creating Notebook Failed', click the solid folder icon to enter folder 'datalab' again, and then try starting a new notebook again.





- e) If you happen to lose connection to your Datalab instance (for example the error below):

**Error: Could not connect to Cloud Shell on port 8081.**

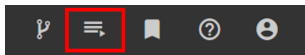
Ensure your server is listening on port 8081 and try again.

Dont worry, enter the following command in Cloud Shell:

**datalab connect babyweight**

Press Enter and wait for a short moment, and then you'll be able to open Datalab again.

- f) In case you meet errors when running cells in the notebook, shutdown the notebook by clicking Running Sessions in the upper right corner and open it again.



- g) You may use the following command in Cloud Shell to remove the passphrase of the SSH key:

```
rm .ssh/google_compute_engine*
```

You may press '**Tab**' to autocomplete the command.

- h) Here is a cheat sheet of Notebook shortcuts. You may use these shortcuts to improve efficiency.
- i) Download the notebooks in your datalab instance to your laptop from time to time, in case you may lose the instance by accident.
- j) Use CAST, CONCAT and EXTRACT functions to create and manipulate SQL timestamps.

# Lecture3, QLabG

## Weather Data in BigQuery

- a) Get a sense of GCP's great benefits for big data processing.
- ★ b) Combine and run analytics on multiple datasets.
- ★ c) Understand nested query statements with multiple functions; get familiar with table and column alias.

- a) COUNT(1): equivalent to COUNT(\*), which returns all rows whether they are null or not null.  
COUNT(Column): return all non-null rows.
- b) Default JOIN type in BigQuery: INNER JOIN
- c) Documentation for reference:
  - 1) JOIN
  - 2) Aggregate functions (e.g. AVG)
  - 3) Date functions (e.g. DATE)
  - 4) Mathematical functions (e.g. ABS)
  - 5) Statistical Aggregate Functions (e.g. CORR)
  - 6) Subquery

- a) Review how to view a table's basic information with Schema, Details, Preview panels.
- b) Write and execute queries using WHERE, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY to answer specific questions.