

QLabs Overview

BA770 Lab Session

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August 14, 2019

- 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](#).

Lecture2, QLabD

Introduction to SQL for BigQuery and Cloud SQL

- ★ 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.

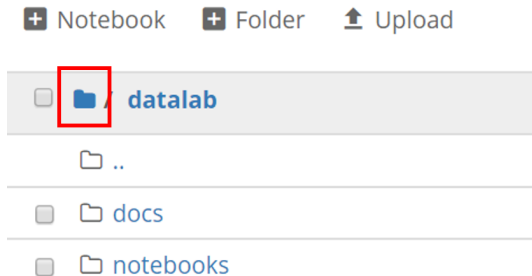
- ★ a) Launch Cloud Datalab with Cloud Shell command.
- ★ b) Enable BigQuery client in Datalab notebook, execute SQL queries, and generate pandas dataframes.
- c) Create charts in Datalab.

- 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.

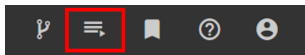
Ensure your server is listening on port 8081 and try again.

Dont worry, enter the following command in Cloud Shell:

datalab connect babyweight

Press Enter and wait for a short moment, and then youll 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.

- a) Use Schema, Details, and Review tabs to get a sense of the dataset.
- ★ b) Detect duplicate records using COUNT, GROUP BY, and HAVING.
- ★ c) Write and execute basic SQL queries on ecommerce data using SELECT, FROM, WHERE, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, and LIMIT.

- a) NoOps: Short for No Operations.
- b) We cannot use an aggregation function within a WHERE clause. We use HAVING clause instead.
- c) GROUP BY 1: group by the first column regardless of what it's called. You may replace 1 with any number n indicating the n-th column. The same with ORDER BY.
- d) We are going to learn more about WITH clause and Common Table Expression soon. For now, you may just get a sense of how WITH clause works.
- e) Selecting aggregation results along with other columns using '**SELECT columns, AVG(column)**' will lead to error. This is because other columns must appear in a GROUP BY clause or be used in an aggregate function.

- a) Look into a public dataset to gain some insights.
- ★ b) Use the BigQuery Query editor and Validator to troubleshoot SQL syntax errors.
- ★ c) Troubleshoot SQL logical errors: use of aggregation functions, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, WHERE vs HAVING.

- a) Legacy SQL vs Standard SQL: Here we talk about the difference in syntax when referencing tables or project names.

Legacy SQL: Use square brackets to start and end the table name, and use a colon (:) to delimit dataset and table names.

Format: [bigquery-public-data:samples:natality]

Standard SQL: Use the backtick character (`) to start and end the table name, and use the period character (.) to delimit dataset and table names.

Format: `bigquery-public-data.samples.natality`

- b) The AS keyword is optional.

- a) Look into a public dataset to gain some insights.
- ★ b) Use the BigQuery Query editor and Validator to troubleshoot SQL syntax errors.
- ★ c) Troubleshoot SQL logical errors: use of aggregation functions, GROUP BY, ORDER BY, WHERE vs HAVING.

- a) In the preview page, change the type of ratio field by selecting **'Numeric'–'Number'–'Percent'**.
- b) **'Reporting tools tray'** is under the menu bar, beginning with the **'Add a page'** button.
- c) Pay attention to the different fields (Data Source, Dimension, Metric, Sort, Filter) in Data tab when you are dragging columns to add them to corresponding fields.
- d) More references:
 - 1) Data Studio Help Center.
 - 2) Tutorial: Create a new report.
 - 3) Connect Data Studio to BigQuery tables.
 - 4) Transform, categorize, and do math with your data.
 - 5) Video: Connect to Your Data.

Lecture5, QLabL*

How to Build a BI Dashboard Using Google Data Studio and BigQuery

- a) Run a simple query against the trees table using SELECT, FROM, WHERE, IS (NOT) NULL, AND/OR, GROUP BY, and ORDER BY.
- ★ b) Create a new scheduled query to update data on a recurring basis.
- c) Play with Data Studio Charts to find out more!

Important note: Save a PDF copy of your final report as the proof of a complete lab in order to get full credit for this Qlab.

- a) **TIMESTAMP_TRUNC**(timestamp_expression, date_part[, time_zone]):

A timestamp function in Standard SQL that truncates a timestamp to the granularity of date_part. Commonly used date_part values include DAY, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER, and YEAR.

- b) **TIMESTAMP_SUB**(timestamp_expression, INTERVAL int64_expression date_part):

A timestamp function that subtracts int64_expression units of date_part from the timestamp, independent of any time zone. Commonly used date_part values include SECOND, MINUTE, and DAY.

- c) **CURRENT_TIMESTAMP**():

Returns the current time in timestamp format.

- d) Find timestamp functions reference [here](#).

Creating Permanent Tables and Access-Controlled Views in BigQuery

- ★ a) Know six rules for creating tables in BigQuery.
- ★ b) Troubleshoot CREATE TABLE statements.
- ★ c) Understand the definition and usage of views, and create views for different cases.

- a) Only one CREATE statement is allowed.
- b) Either the specified column list or inferred columns from a query statement (or both) must be present.
- c) When both the column list and the as query statement clause are present, BigQuery ignores the names in the as query statement clause and matches the columns with the column list by position.
- d) When the as query statement clause is present and the column list is absent, BigQuery determines the column names and types from the as query statement clause.
- e) Column names must be specified either through the column list or as query statement clause.
- f) Duplicate column names are not allowed.

- a) **Before you start writing queries, pin data-to-insights dataset to your project.** You may open [this link](#) in incognito mode, and log in with your temporary account.
- b) Find documentation of STRING_AGG() function [here](#).

- ★ a) Create a dataset and load in a **CSV file** into a new BigQuery table.
- ★ b) Load data from **GCS bucket** to overwrite an existing table.
- ★ c) Save Data to **Google Sheets** and import back to BigQuery.

- a) **SAFE_DIVIDE**(X, Y): Equivalent to the division operator (/), but returns NULL if an error occurs, such as a division by zero error.
- b) **It's good practice to always wrap table names in backticks.**
In this lab, the table name '**ecommerce.products**' contains no special characters nor reserved keywords, so we can safely leave the table name alone. However, if a name contains characters like '-', then omitting backticks would lead to error. A good example can be the dataset '**data-to-insights**' we used before (also in future Lab O); you may keep an eye on this. Also make sure not to mix up backticks with quotes.
- c) If you have problems opening the dropdown menu of 'SAVE RESULTS' button, hide Query editor and then try again.
- d) Reference to the last MCQ [here](#).