

The background is a solid green color with a subtle, intricate pattern of white circuit lines and a faint globe in the center. The globe shows continents and is surrounded by a network of lines, suggesting a global data network or circuitry.

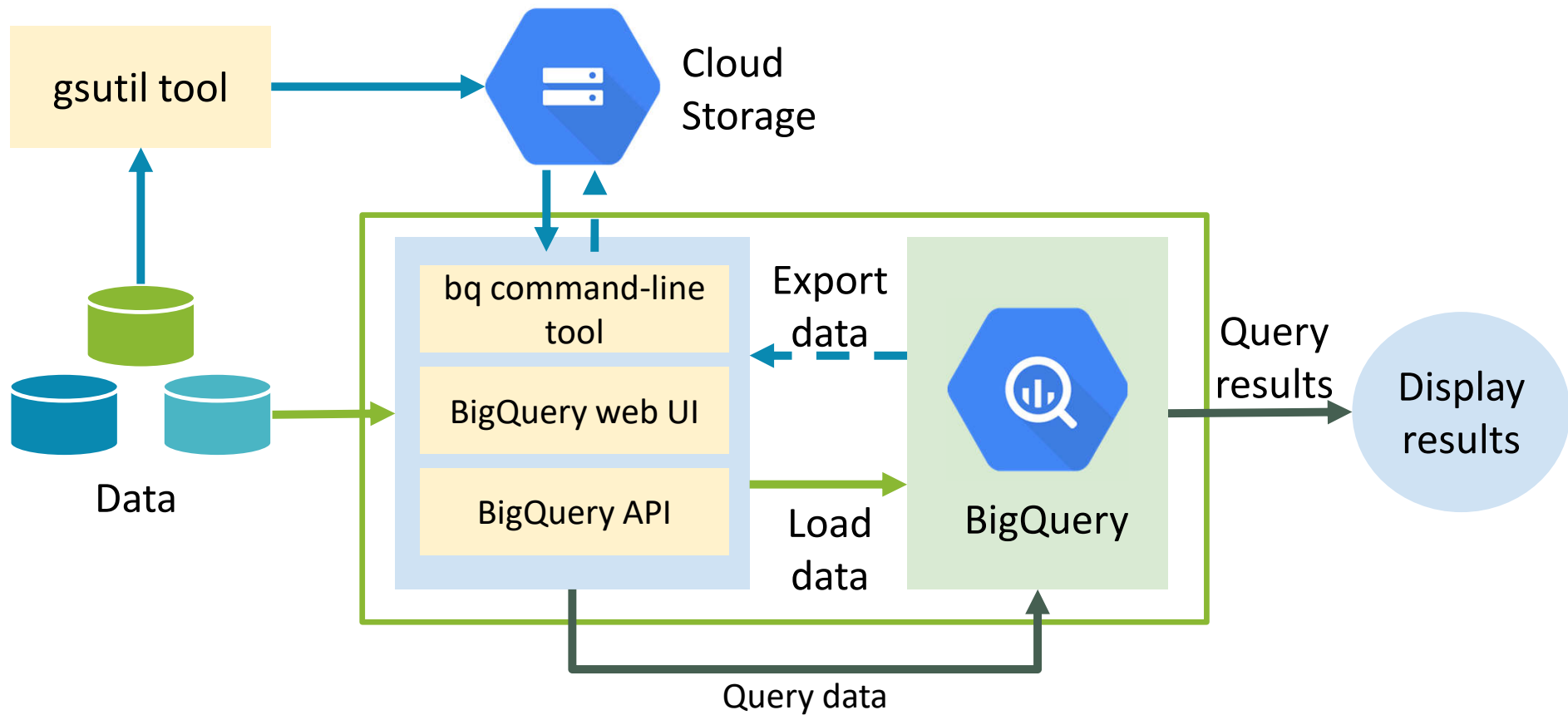
Google Cloud Platform Data Queries with BigQuery

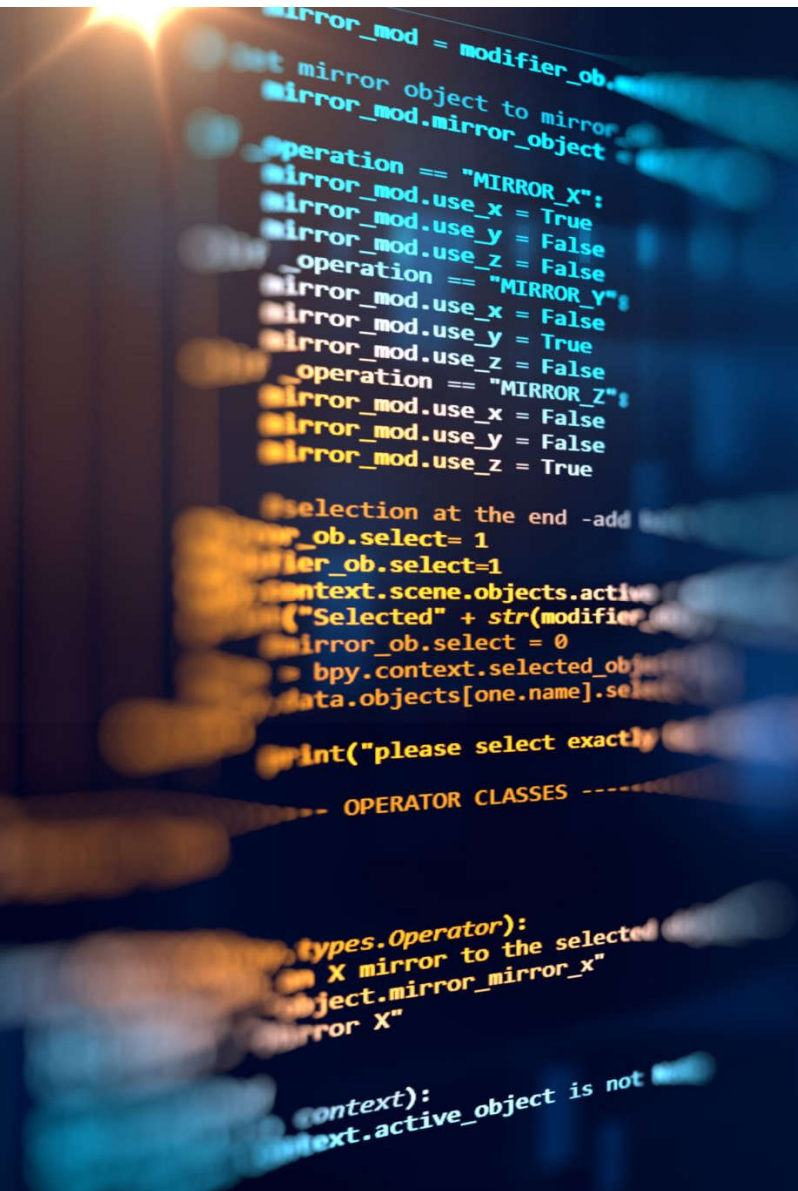
Harvesting, Storing, and Retrieving Data

You Have the Data,
but What Are You
Doing with It?



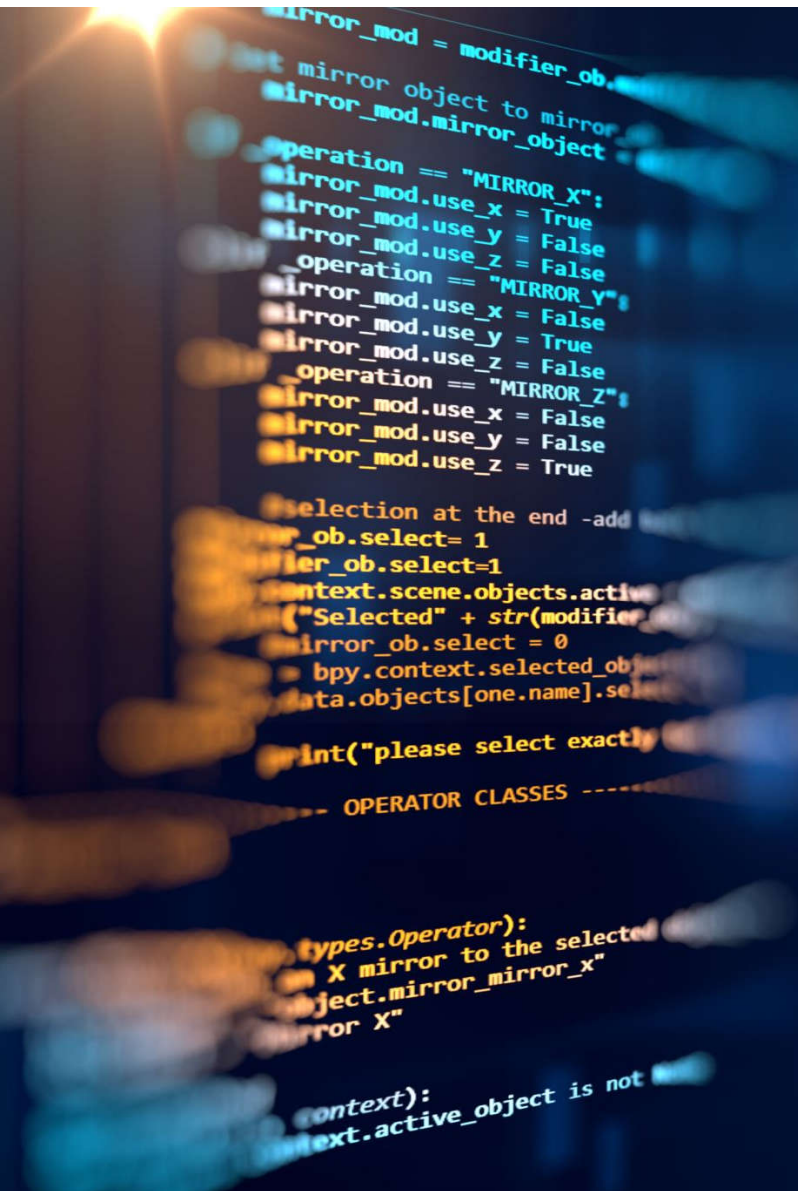
Loading Data into BigQuery





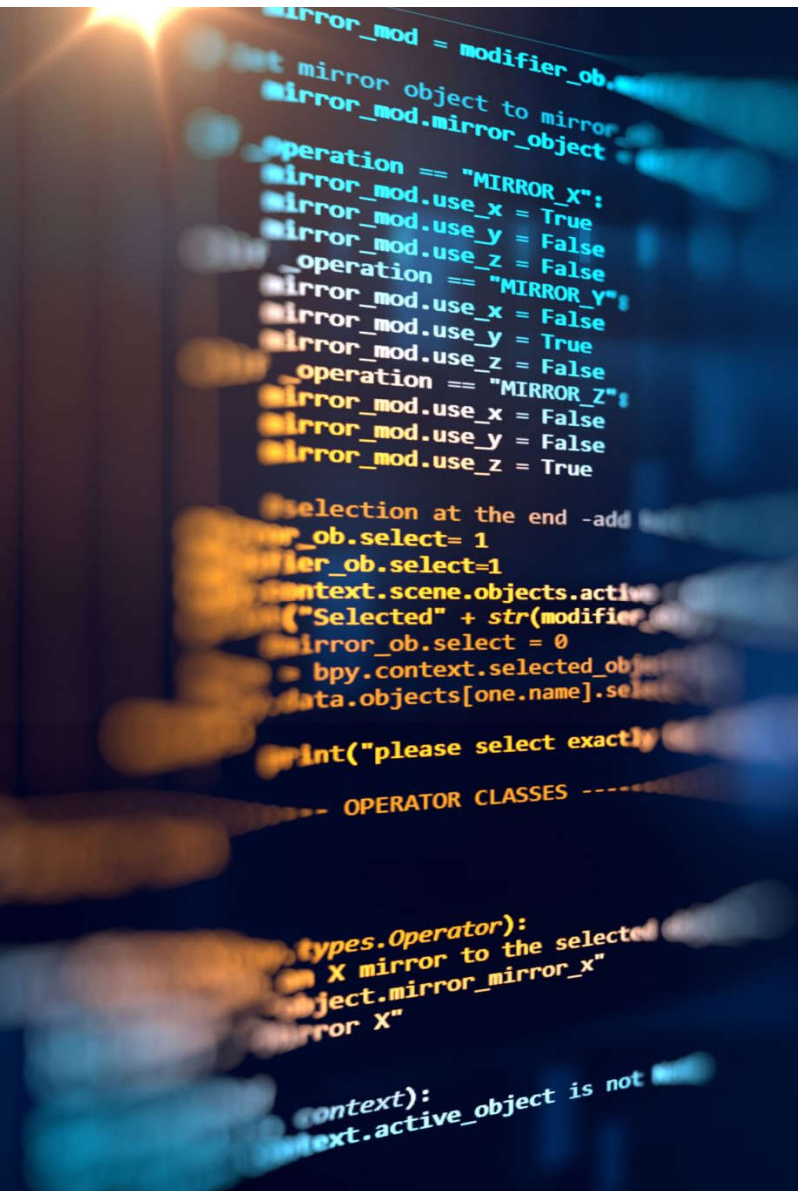
Why do we Use SQL Commands for BigQuery

- High Performance
- High Availability
- Scalability and Flexibility
- Ease of Management



What Can We Use SQL Commands for BigQuery

- Execute queries against a database
- Retrieve data from a database
- Insert records in a database
- Update records in a database
- Delete records from a database
- Create new databases
- Create new tables in a database



Some Basic SQL Commands for BigQuery

- SELECT list
- FROM clause
- JOIN operation
- WHERE clause
- GROUP BY clause
- HAVING clause
- ORDER BY clause

Google BigQuery Basic SQL: Select, From, & Where

- **SELECT**
 - game_clock,
 - points_scored,
 - team_name,
 - event_description
- **FROM**
 - `bigquery-public-data.ncaa_basketball.mbb_pbp_sr`
- **WHERE**
 - season = 2014
 - AND home_name = 'Wildcats'
 - AND away_name = 'Fighting Irish'
 - AND points_scored IS NOT NULL

Google BigQuery Basic SQL: Select, From, & Where

The screenshot displays the Google Cloud Platform BigQuery console interface. At the top, the header shows 'Google Cloud Platform' and the user 'adta5240Boyce'. A search bar is available for finding products and resources. Below the header, a notification banner for 'SANDBOX' suggests setting up billing for a full BigQuery experience. The main interface is divided into three sections: Explorer, Editor, and Query results.

Explorer: This section on the left lists various datasets under the 'ncaa_basketball' project. The datasets include 'mascots', 'mbb_games_sr', 'mbb_historical_teams...', 'mbb_historical_tourna...', 'mbb_pbp_sr', 'mbb_players_games_sr', 'mbb_teams', and 'mbb_teams_games_sr'.

Editor: The central editor shows a SQL query being executed. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT
2   game_clock,
3   points_scored,
4   team_name,
5   event_description
6 FROM
7   `bigquery-public-data.ncaa_basketball.mbb_pbp_sr`
8 WHERE
9   season = 2014
10  AND home_name = 'Wildcats'
```

Query results: The results section on the right shows the output of the query. It indicates that the query is complete, having elapsed 0.8 seconds and processed 391.1 MB of data. Below this, there are tabs for 'Job information', 'Results', 'JSON', and 'Execution details'. The 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 10 rows of data.

Row	game_clock	points_scored	team_name	event_description
1	00:06	1.0	Wildcats	Andrew Harrison makes free throw 2 of 2
2	00:06	1.0	Wildcats	Andrew Harrison makes free throw 1 of 2
3	1:12	2.0	Wildcats	Karl-Anthony Towns makes two point jump shot
4	2:34	3.0	Fighting Irish	Jerian Grant makes three point jump shot (Pat Connaughton assists)
5	3:15	3.0	Wildcats	Aaron Harrison makes three point jump shot (Tyler Ullis assists)
6	3:45	1.0	Fighting Irish	Pat Connaughton makes free throw 1 of 2
7	4:08	1.0	Wildcats	Karl-Anthony Towns makes free throw 1 of 1
8	4:08	2.0	Wildcats	Karl-Anthony Towns makes two point jump shot
9	4:28	1.0	Fighting Irish	Jerian Grant makes free throw 1 of 2
10	5:05	2.0	Wildcats	Aaron Harrison makes two point dunk

Google BigQuery Basic SQL: DISTINCT



SELECT DISTINCT payment_type



FROM `bigquery-public-
data.chicago_taxi_trips.taxi_trips`



ORDER BY payment_type

BigQuery SQL Functions

Function	Function type	Action
CHAR_LENGTH	String	Returns the length of a string
CONCAT	String	Concatenates two or more values into a single string
LOWER	String	Coerces a string to lowercase
TRIM	String	Removes leading and trailing spaces from a string
SUBSTR	String	Returns the string starting from the position specified
SUM	Aggregate	Returns the sum of the input values
AVG	Aggregate	Returns the average of the input values
MIN	Aggregate	Returns the minimum of the input values
MAX	Aggregate	Returns the maximum of the input values

Google BigQuery Functions

```
FUNCTION_NAME (value, <parameter>)
```

```
SELECT MIN (trip_start_timestamp), MAX  
(trip_start_timestamp)  
FROM (bigquery-public-data: Chicago_taxi_trips.taxi_trips)
```

```
SELECT  
EXTRACT(YEAR from MIN(trip_start_timestamp)) as  
minyear,  
EXTRACT (YEAR from MAX(trip_start_timestamp)) as  
maxyear  
FROM `bigquery-public-data.chicago_taxi_trips.taxi_trips`  
LIMIT 1000;
```

Google BigQuery Aggregate Functions: Count

```
SELECT FORMAT_DATE('%Y%m',  
CAST(trip_start_timestamp AS DATE)) as  
trip_year_month, company, count(1) trip_per_month  
FROM `bigquery-public-  
data.chicago_taxi_trips.taxi_trips`  
WHERE company is not null  
AND company != ''  
GROUP BY trip_year_month, company  
ORDER by trip_year_month, company
```

Google BigQuery Aggregate Functions: Count

Job information					Results					JSON					Execution details				
Row	trip_year_month	company			trip_per_month														
1	201301	2767 - Sayed M Badri			321														
2	201301	5437 - Great American Cab Co			96														
3	201301	6743 - Luhak Corp			571														
4	201301	Blue Ribbon Taxi Association Inc.			108082														
5	201301	Chicago Elite Cab Corp.			1														
6	201301	Choice Taxi Association			46441														
7	201301	Dispatch Taxi Affiliation			206410														
8	201301	Northwest Management LLC			69795														
9	201301	Taxi Affiliation Services			439209														
10	201301	Yellow Cab			1														
11	201302	1085 - N and W Cab Co			29														
12	201302	2767 - Sayed M Badri			434														

Google BigQuery Aggregate Functions



Google BigQuery Aggregate
Functions: COUNT



Google BigQuery Aggregate
Functions: AVG



Google BigQuery Aggregate
Functions: SUM

—Google BigQuery Aggregate Functions: Average & Sum

```
SELECT SUBSTR(trip_year_month,1,4) as trip_year, company, AVG(trip_per_month) as  
monthly_average,  
SUM(trip_per_month) as total_trips_year  
FROM ( SELECT FORMAT_DATE('%Y%m', CAST(trip_start_timestamp AS DATE)) as  
trip_year_month, company, count(1) trip_per_month  
FROM `bigquery-public-data.chicago_taxi_trips.taxi_trips`  
WHERE company is not null  
AND company != ''  
GROUP BY trip_year_month, company  
ORDER by trip_year_month, company )  
GROUP BY trip_year, company  
HAVING monthly_average > 100 and total_trips_year > 1500  
ORDER by trip_year, company
```

Google
BigQuery
Aggregate
Functions:
Average & Sum

Row	trip_year	company	monthly_average	total_trips_year
1	2013	1085 - N and W Cab Co	498.3636363636363	5482
2	2013	2192 - Zeymane Corp	441.1	4411
3	2013	2733 - Benny Jona	416.0	3744
4	2013	3319 - C&D Cab Company	594.5	2378
5	2013	3620 - David K. Cab Corp.	220.0	1760
6	2013	3897 - Ilie Malec	321.8888888888889	2897
7	2013	4615 - Tyrone Henderson	215.18181818181816	2367
8	2013	4787 - Reny Cab Co	315.0	3465
9	2013	5 Star Taxi	999.6666666666667	2999
10	2013	5437 - Great American Cab Co	181.25	2175
11	2013	5776 - Mekonen Cab Company	615.0	4920
12	2013	5874 - Sergey Cab Corp.	273.6666666666667	1642
13	2013	6743 - Luhak Corp	520.75	6249
14	2013	American United	11204.714285714286	78433
15	2013	Blue Ribbon Taxi Association Inc.	157949.16666666666	1895390
16	2013	Chicago Elite Cab Corp.	85238.16666666667	1022858

There Are Various Ways That You Can Connect To BigQuery And Analyze The Data



Data Analysis and Visualization Partners

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Google BigQuery Aggregate Functions: Sum Visualization with Explorer

