**Select a New City Using BigQuery**

Key Takeaways

Task 1

**Overview and Import Data Into BigQuery**

* **BigQuery** is a data warehouse on Google Cloud that can be used to query and filter large datasets, aggregate results, and perform complex operations.
* To use BigQuery, go to console.cloud.google.com.
* There are multiple ways to import a dataset into BigQuery, such as uploading a CSV file. A CSV is a delimited text file that uses commas to separate values.

Task 2

**Identify Cities that Match the Temperature Requirements**

* A **SELECT clause** specifies which columns to include in the results.
* A **FROM clause** that tells SQL which table to extract data from.
* A **WHERE clause** specifies the criteria that must be met from within a particular row.
* Here is an example of a SQL statement that includes all three of these clauses:

| **SELECT**  **city\_name,  avg\_temp,  avg\_commute,  happiness\_ranking**  **FROM**  **city\_data.cities**  **WHERE**  **avg\_temp BETWEEN 45 AND 65** |
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Task 3

**Narrow Down Cities Based on Commute Times**

* It’s possible to add more than one condition in a WHERE clause.
* When you add additional criteria in the WHERE clause, they are separated by AND.

For example:

| **WHERE**  **avg\_temp BETWEEN 45 AND 65**  **AND avg\_commute < 60** |
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Task 4

**Narrow Down Results Using Happiness Rankings**

* To further narrow down the cities in your search, add another criterion in your WHERE clause.
* Move the semicolon in your WHERE clause to the very end of your statement.

For example:

| **WHERE**  **avg\_temp BETWEEN 45 AND 65**  **AND avg\_commute < 60**  **AND happiness\_ranking <= 15** |
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Task 5

**(Optional) Analyze Alternative Scenarios**

* Effective data analysts are able to manipulate queries to analyze different parts of a dataset.
* To edit the results of your query, adjust any of the clauses or numbers in your statement. You can also add or remove criteria from your WHERE clause.