

Fundamental Queries

SELECT ColumnFROM TableWHERE Filter

• GROUP BY Aggregating*

HAVING Filtering Aggregates*

ORDER BY ArrangingLIMIT View

Syntax Guide

```
SELECT
   [ALIAS.column]
   , [ALIAS.column2]
   , AGGREGATE_FUNCTION(ALIAS.column3)
FROM
   [table ALIAS]
WHERE
   [column] [operator] [condition]
GROUP BY
   [list of columns without functions]
HAVING
   AGGREGATE_FUNCTION(ALIAS.column3) [operator] [condition]
ORDER BY
   [column] [ASC/DESC]
LIMIT
   [number of rows]
```

^{*} only if there is an aggregate function



I. From the previous question, which regions and month registered an increase of more than 10000?

#	Question/Task	Query/Answer		
1	Which table do I get the data from?	bigquery-public-data.covid19_italy.data_by_region		
2	Which columns do I need to SELECT	Region_name, date, new_total_confirmed_cases		
3	Do I need to aggregate any of the columns in #2? If so, which ones, and which function?	YES, new_total_confirmed_cases, SUM function		
4	Am I getting totals or do I need to aggregate on certain columns? If I'm aggregating on columns, which in #2? (i.e. which columns do not have functions)	SUM(new_total_confirmed_cases) AS monthly_increase_total_confirmed_cases		
5	Do I need to filter out any data BEFORE aggregating (WHERE)? If #5 is so, what filters do I need?	YES, DATE(J.date) BETWEEN DATE('2021-07-01') AND DATE('2021-09-30')		
6	Do I need to filter out any data AFTER aggregating? (HAVING)	YES, SUM(new_total_confirmed_cases > 10000		
7	Do I need to arrange my dataset? Which column? In ascending or descending order?	YES. region_name, date ASC		
8	Do I need to limit the results of my dataset? If so, to how many rows?	No		
9	Show the query to get the data needed. You can type, copy paste, or paste an image.	/*From previous question, which regions and month registered an increase of more than 10000*/ SELECT DATE_TRUNC (J.date, MONTH) AS month ,J.region_name ,SUM (J.new_total_confirmed_cases) AS monthly_increase_total_confirmed_cases FROM bigquery-public- data.covid19_italy.data_by_region J		

```
WHERE
                                                    DATE(J.date) BETWEEN DATE('2021-07-01') AND
                                                    DATE('2021-09-30')
                                                   GROUP BY
                                                    1,2
                                                   HAVING
                                                    SUM(new_total_confirmed_cases)>10000
                                                   ORDER BY
                                                    1,2 ASC;
Show a screenshot of the output. No
need to show everything, just a sample
                                                       2021-07-01 00:00:00 UTC
                                                       2021-07-01 00:00:00 UTC
                                                                             Lombardia
                                                                                                            11145
will do.
                                                       2021-07-01 00:00:00 UTC
                                                                             Sicilia
                                                                                                            11244
                                                       2021-07-01 00:00:00 UTC
                                                                             Veneto
                                                                                                            11160
                                                                                                            14714
                                                                             Campania
                                                       2021-08-01 00:00:00 UTC
                                                                             Emilia-Romagna
                                                                                                            17719
                                                    7 2021-08-01 00:00:00 UTC
                                                                                                            16125
```

II. Which regions have an average fatality rate of less than 5%? Consider only days where total cases > 0, and sort results from highest fatality rate to lowest.

#	Question/Task	Query/Answer			
1	Which table do I get the data from?	bigquery-public-data.covid19_italy.data_by_region			
2	Which columns do I need to SELECT	Date, region_name, deaths, total_confirmed_cases			
3	Do I need to aggregate any of the columns in #2? If so, which ones, and which function?	YES. deaths, total_confirmed_cases. AVG			
4	Am I getting totals or do I need to aggregate on certain columns? If I'm aggregating on columns, which in #2? (i.e. which columns do not have functions)	Deaths/total_confirmed_cases AS fatality_rate, AVG(deaths/total_confirmed_cases) AS average_fatality_rate			

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5	Do I need to filter out any data BEFORE aggregating (WHERE)? If #5 is so, what filters do I need?	total_confirmed_cases > 0		
6	Do I need to filter out any data AFTER aggregating? (HAVING)	YES. AVG(A.deaths/A.total_confirmed_cases) < 0.05		
7	Do I need to arrange my dataset? Which column? In ascending or descending order?	Fatality_rate DESC		
8	Do I need to limit the results of my dataset? If so, to how many rows?	No		
9	Show the query to get the data needed. You can type, copy paste, or paste an image.	<pre>/*Show regions having an average fatality rate of less than 5%. Consider only days where total cases > 0, and sort results from highest fatality rate to lowest*/ SELECT A.date ,A.region_name ,A.deaths ,A.total_confirmed_cases ,A.deaths/A.total_confirmed_cases AS fatality_rate ,AVG(A.deaths/A.total_confirmed_cases) AS average_fatality_rate FROM bigquery-public- data.covid19_italy.data_by_region A WHERE A.total_confirmed_cases > 0 GROUP BY A.date ,A.region_name ,A.deaths ,A.total_confirmed_cases HAVING AVG(A.deaths/A.total_confirmed_cases) < 0.05 ORDER BY fatality_rate DESC;</pre>		



Show a screenshot of the output. No need to show everything, just a sample will do.

w /	date ▼	region_name ▼	deaths ▼	total_confirmed_cases /	fatality_rate ▼	average_fatality_ra
1	2021-03-15 17:00:00 UTC	Valle d'Aosta	417	8341	0.049994005514	0.049994005514
2	2021-02-06 17:00:00 UTC	Lombardia	27395	547970	0.049993612789	0.049993612789
3	2020-03-25 17:00:00 UTC	Lazio	95	1901	0.049973698053	0.049973698053
4	2021-02-08 17:00:00 UTC	Lombardia	27504	550380	0.049972746102	0.049972746102
5	2021-03-16 17:00:00 UTC	Valle d'Aosta	418	8365	0.049970113568	0.049970113568
6	2021-02-07 17:00:00 UTC	Lombardia	27453	549485	0.049961327424	0.049961327424