



Cost optimization best practices for BigQuery

Google Cost Optimization team

Google Cloud



Google BigQuery: A primer



Google BigQuery

Google Cloud Platform's
enterprise data warehouse
for analytics

Exabyte-scale data
warehousing

Encrypted, durable, **secure**,
And highly available



Fully managed and **serverless**
for maximum agility and scale

Unique

Real-time insights from streaming data

Unique

Built-in **ML and Geospatial** for
predictive insights

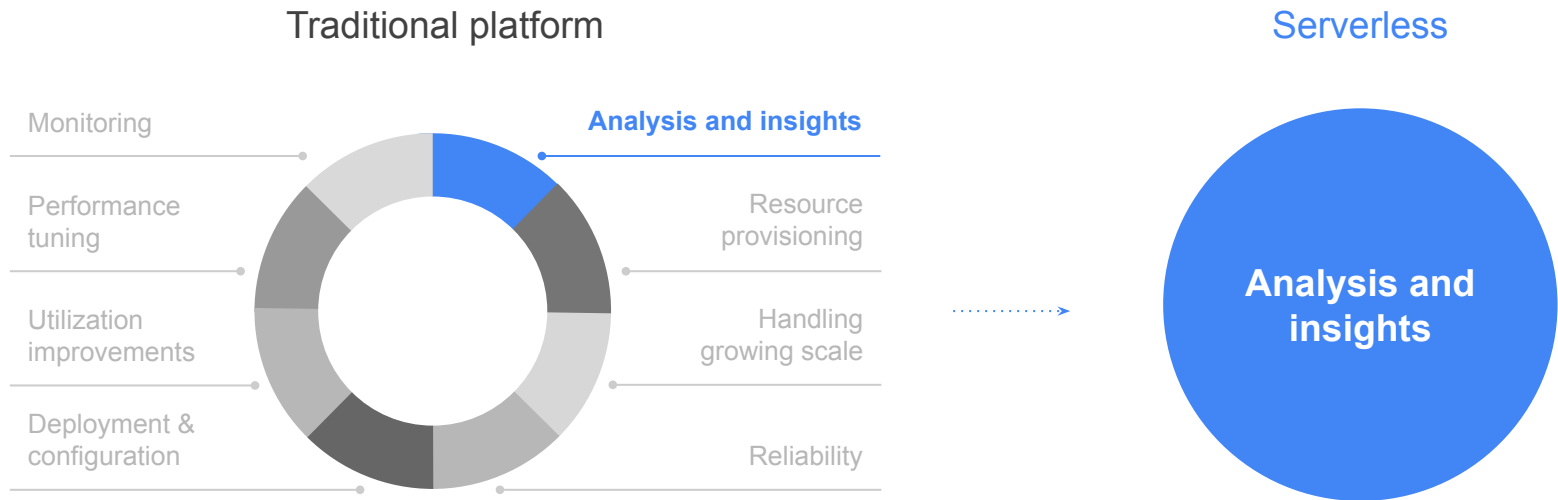
Unique

High-speed, in-memory **BI Engine**
for faster reporting and analysis

Unique

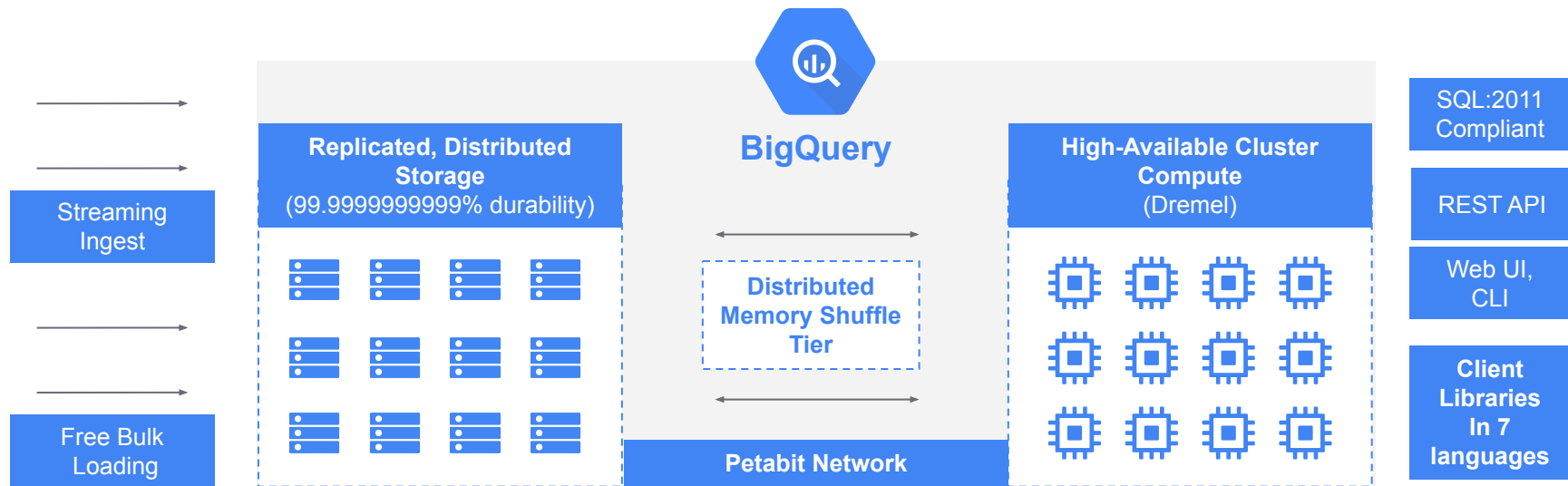
Serverless data analytics

From infrastructure to platform for insights



BigQuery | Architectural Advantage

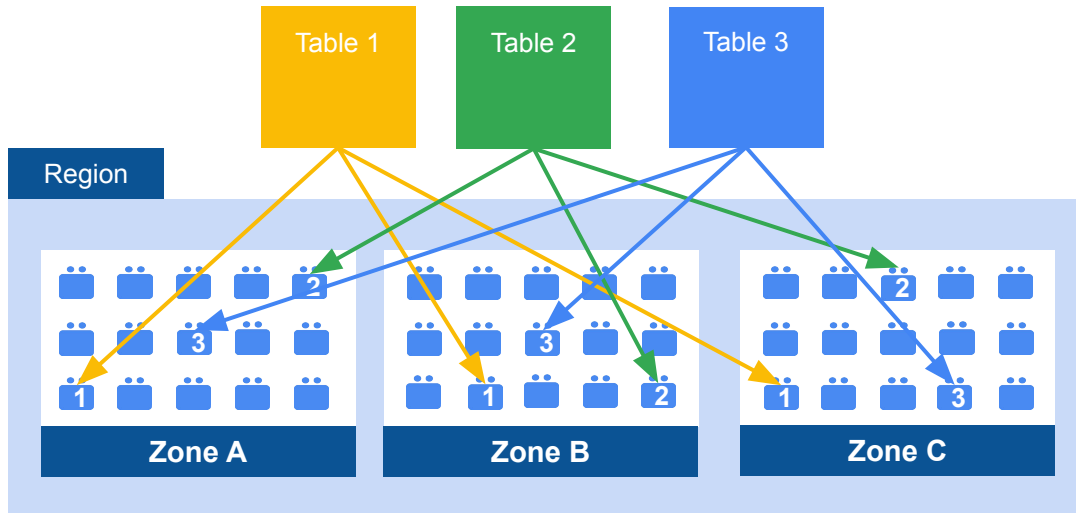
Decoupled storage and compute for maximum flexibility



BigQuery | Managed storage

Durable and persistent storage with automatic backup

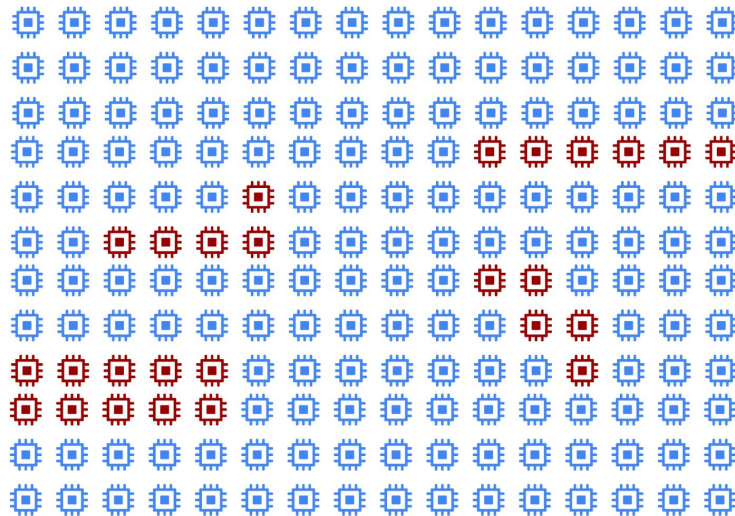
- Tables are stored in optimized columnar format
- Each table is compressed and encrypted on disk
- Storage is durable & each table is replicated across datacenters



BigQuery | Large stateless compute

Modern architecture for scalability and performance

- Superlinear horizontal scalability
- Immune to node/rack downtime
- Seamless maintenance
- Pipelined execution, dynamic work repartitioning, speculative execution



BigQuery Pricing

Query processing

The cost to process queries in BigQuery

- **Ondemand pricing:** You are charged for the number of bytes processed by each query
- **Flat-rate pricing:** you purchase slots, which are virtual CPUs - a dedicated processing capacity that you can use to run queries.

Storage

The cost to store data that you load into BigQuery.

Cost optimization techniques

Query processing

- On-demand pricing
 - Query the data you need
 - Query cost controls
 - Partition and Cluster your tables (includes zero maintenance auto-reclustering)
- Flat-rate pricing

Storage

- Data Retention
- Long term storage
- Avoid duplicate storage - use federated data access model
- Streaming Insert
- Backup and recovery

Demo

Getting Started with BigQuery

Optimize querying



BigQuery OnDemand

On-demand query pricing is as follows:

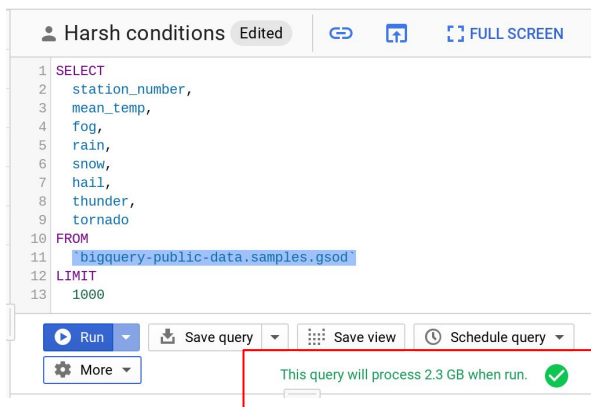
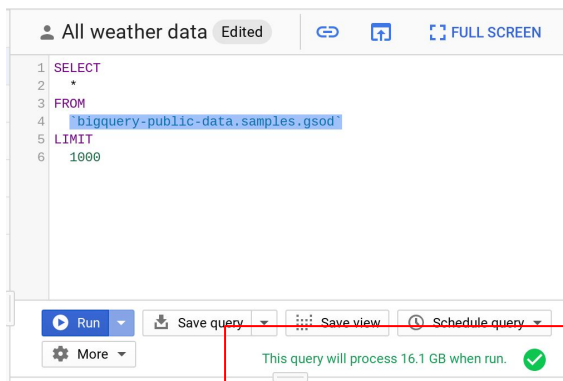
US (multi-region) ▼

Monthly

Operation	Pricing	Details
Queries (on-demand)	\$5.00 per TB	The first 1 TB per month is free.

Query the data you need

- Avoid SELECT *
- Use preview option to explore your data - its free!
- Filter your query as early and as often as possible to improve performance and reduce cost.
- Check how much your query is going to be [charged](#)
- Avoid SQL [anti-patterns](#)



Optimize
querying

1

Query
required data

2

Enforce cost
control

3

Partition and
cluster

4

Flat-rate
pricing

Avoid human errors

- Enforce [MAX limits](#) on bytes processed at query, user and project level.
- Cancelling a query may cost \$
- Use [caching](#) intelligently

Maximum bytes billed ?

100000

Resource management

Job priority ?

☒ Interactive

☐ Batch

Cache preference ?

☒ Use cached results

Additional settings

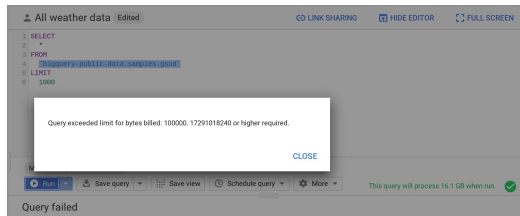
SQL dialect ?

☒ Standard

☐ Legacy

Processing location ?

Auto-select



Optimize querying

1

Query required data

2

Enforce cost control

3

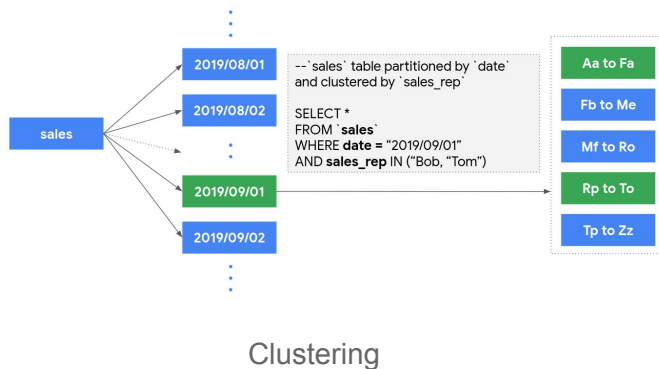
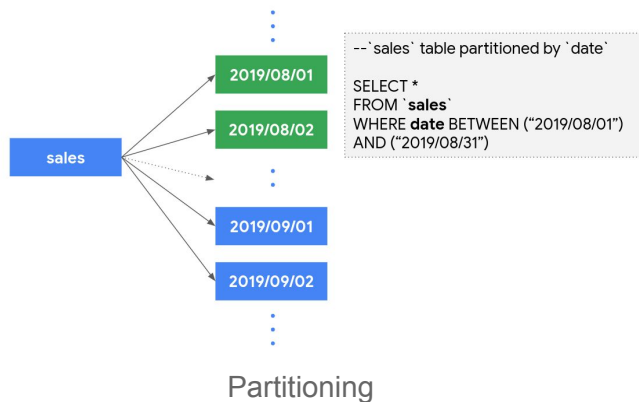
Partition and cluster

4

Flat-rate pricing

Partition & cluster your data

- [Partition](#) your table to reduce the data swept
 - Enable [required partition filter](#)
- [Cluster](#) to further prune your data blocks



Optimize
querying

1

Query required
data

2

Enforce cost
control

3

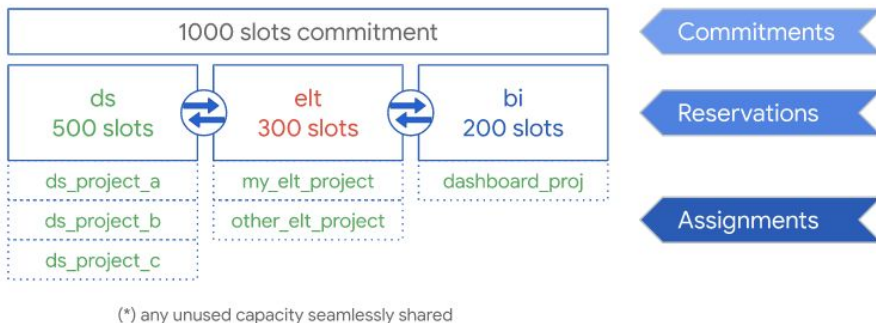
**Partition and
cluster**

4

Flat-rate
pricing

Flat-rate & Reservations

- Think about [flat-rate](#) once your BigQuery processing cost > \$XXX
 - Familiarize with BigQuery cost using our [pricing calculator](#)
- How many slots you should buy? - Visualize [slot utilization](#) in Stackdriver



Optimize
querying

1

Query required
data

2

Enforce cost
control

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Partition and
cluster

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Flat-rate
pricing

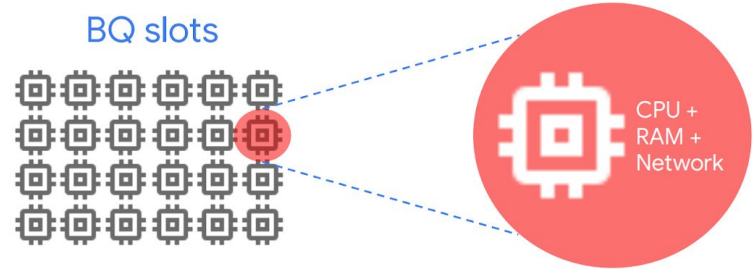
**Let's double
click into
flat-rate**

What are BigQuery Slots?

1 A slot is a CPU

2 When you provision slots you purchase processing capacity. More slots gives you faster queries and/or more concurrency.

3 You can buy slots for seconds (Flex Slots), months, or a year



Query Pricing Options

Ad Hoc

- Perpetual Free Tier
- Pay-as-you-go (On Demand)

Scheduled (NEW 100 Slot Minimum!)

- Flex Slots
 - 60 Second Minimum
- Flat Rate
 - Monthly
 - Annual (15% Discount)

Efficient

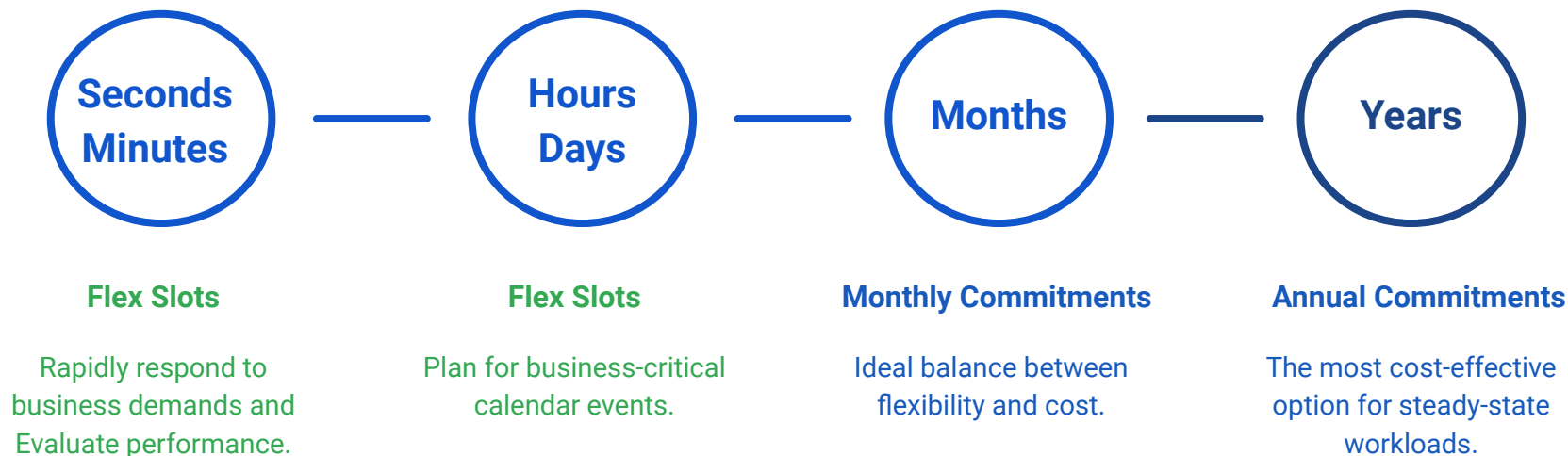
Manage Slots with Reservations API!

Predictable



Google Cloud

BigQuery Commitment Types and Use Cases



BigQuery Compute Pricing Scheme

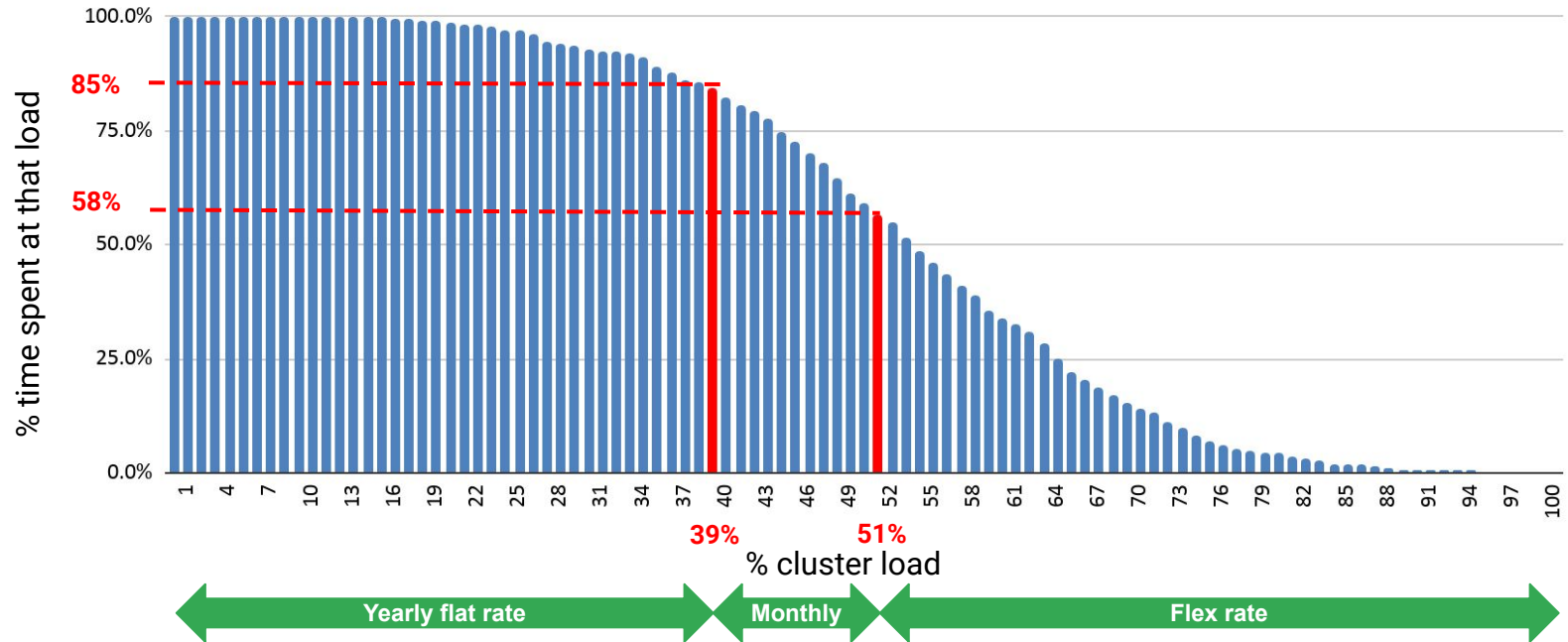
On demand	Pay-as-you-go
2000 slots per project (burstable)	\$5 per processed TB

AND/OR

Commitment	Flex rate	Monthly flat-rate commitment	Yearly flat-rate commitment
Min 100 slots per month	\$ 2920 (\$4/hr) (1 min then by the second)	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,700

- A slot busy for more than 85% (1700/2000) of the year will be the most cost-efficient in **Yearly flat rate**
- A slot busy for less than 58% (1700/2920) of the year will be the most cost-efficient in **Flex rate**
- A slot busy for between 58% and 85% of the year will be the most cost-efficient in **Monthly flat rate**

Cumulated workload distribution over time



Suboptimal BigQuery pricing configuration



BigQuery Slot Recommender ALPHA

- Choose optimal BigQuery billing model based on usage
- Save with monthly & annual slot commitments
- Reserve capacity upfront and run unlimited queries

The screenshot shows the Google Cloud Platform interface with the 'rightsizer-monitoring' dashboard. The 'RECOMMENDATIONS' tab is active, displaying a card titled 'Optimize BigQuery cost'. This card suggests switching to a monthly flat-rate plan to save money, with a 'Cost savings' of \$60,002.92. A blue circle with the number '1' highlights the 'Consider switching to monthly flat rate plan' link. To the right, a 'Billing account' section shows 'Cost savings' and a 'Save money estimate'. A green callout bubble with a blue circle and the number '2' points to the 'Insight' section, which contains a table of usage statistics and a green box stating 'Reduce cost without negatively impacting performance'.

Consider switching to monthly flat rate plan

Feedback?

Refreshed: Apr 21, 2020, 7:06:41 AM

Insight

Based on your past month of BQ analysis spend (\$60,002.92) and usage of BigQuery slots, we estimate you may save money without negatively impacting your performance by switching to a monthly flat-rate commitment.

Amount spent over past 30 days	\$60,002.92
Maximum slot usage over past 30 days	1663
Average slot usage over past 30 days	737.2
Observation start	Mar 22, 2020
Observation end	Apr 21, 2020

VIEW DOCUMENTATION DISMISS CANCEL

Related session: **DA300** - Awesome New Features to Help You Manage BigQuery

Optimizing Storage



How long are you keeping your data?

Create dataset

Dataset ID

staging_dataset_for_weather_data_exploration

Data location (Optional) ?

Default

Default table expiration ?

- ☐ Never
☒ Number of days after table creation:

7

Dataset level

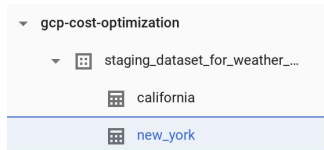


Table info

Table expiration

- ☐ Never
☒ Specify date

2/19/20, 11:30 PM EST

Table level

Similar to dataset-level and table-level, you can also set up expiration at partition-level.
Do checkout our [public documentation](#) for default behaviors.

Optimizing Storage

1 Data Retention

2 Long term storage

3 Avoid duplicate storage

4 Streaming inserts

5 Backup and Recovery

Be wary how you edit your data?

- If your table or partition has not been edited for 90 days, the the storage price drops by 50%.
- Watchout for any [actions](#) that edits your table: Loading into BQ, DML operations, streaming inserts, ..
- For long term archives with access frequency at most once a year - leverage [Coldline or archival class](#) in GCS.

The first 10 GB of storage per month is free.

US (multi-region) Monthly		
Operation	Pricing	Details
Active storage	\$0.020 per GB	The first 10 GB is free each month.
Long-term storage	\$0.010 per GB	The first 10 GB is free each month.

Optimizing Storage

1

Data Retention

2

Long term storage

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Avoid duplicate storage

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Streaming inserts

5

Backup and Recovery

Avoid duplicate copies of data

Leverage BigQuery's [federated data access](#) model for your data stored on:

- Cloud Drive
- Cloud BigTable
- Cloud Storage
- [Cloud SQL](#) (new!)

Use cases:

- Infrequently changing data set
- Querying is less performant - **gotcha!**

Optimizing Storage

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Backup and Recovery

Table Snapshots

- **Table snapshots** - Immutable versions of base tables; they only allow read operations. You must restore the table snapshot to a normal table to perform any mutations to the metadata or data. Useful for logical backups.
- **CLI / API and SQL commands** for creating snapshots at the table. Can be created at any point within 7 day time travel window.
- **Independent of base table** - Table snapshot permissions are independent of the base table. They have their own retention period, description, and labels that are independent of the base tables (even if the base table is deleted).
- **Low Cost** - You do not incur additional storage cost for table snapshots until the base table is modified or deleted (charged for unique bytes).

Optimizing Storage

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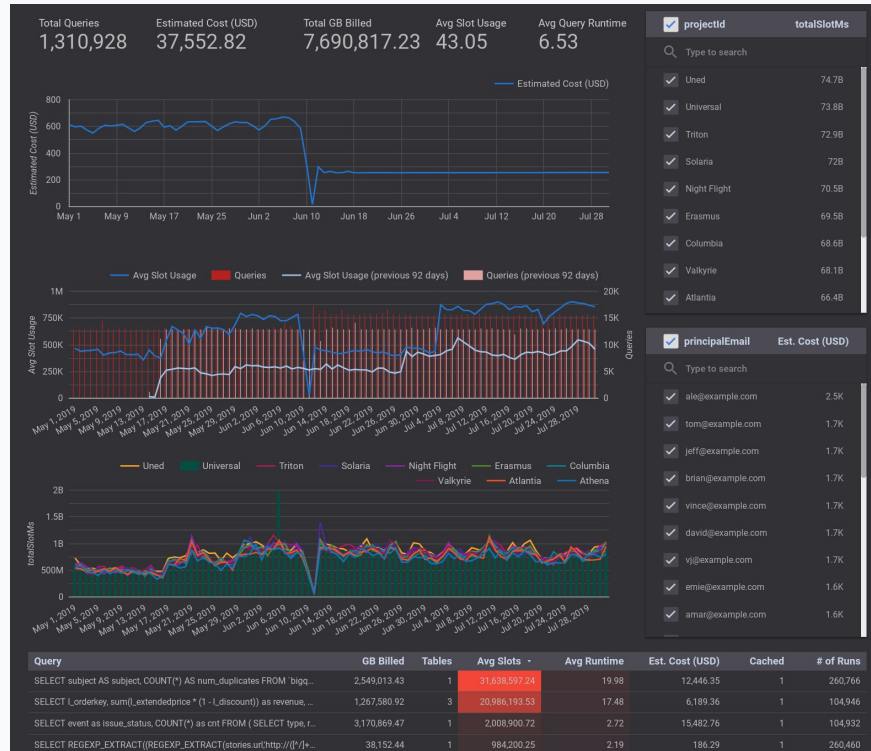
Streaming inserts

5

Backup and Recovery

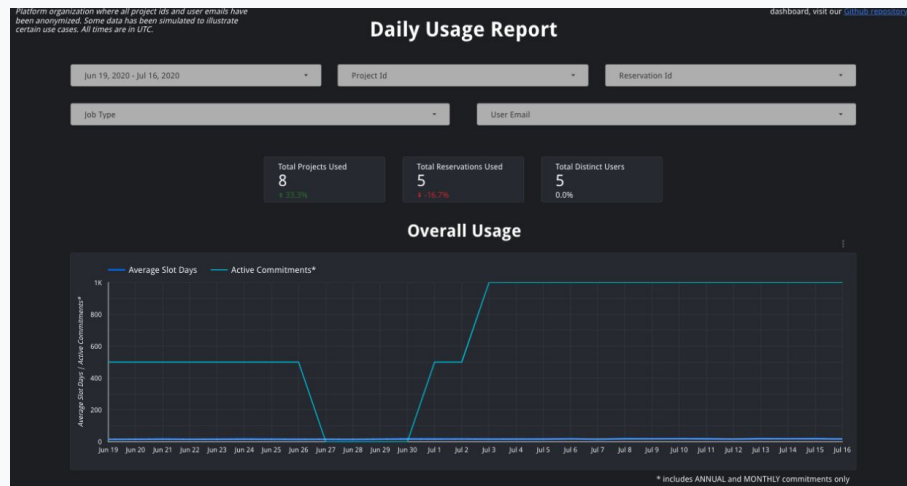
Visualize cost

- Create your own [dashboard](#) ([step by step](#))
- Analyze spending trend & query trend over time
- Breakdown cost per project and per user
- Be proactive about tracking your expensive queries and optimize them



BigQuery System Tables Reports

- Leverage INFORMATION_SCHEMA metadata tables to understand slot utilization across projects, jobs, and reservations
- Create your own [dashboard](#) for sample visualizations and reports
- [Github repository](#) includes sample SQL queries to use as-is or modify



Blogpost

For more details

bit.ly/gcp-co-bq

DATA ANALYTICS

Cost optimization best practices for BigQuery

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Professional Services,
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Professional Services, Staff
Cloud Data Engineer

September 25, 2019

Principles of cost optimization ebook

Learn proven strategies and techniques for compute, storage, network, and data analytics cost optimization on Google Cloud.

DOWNLOAD

Running and managing data warehouses is often frustrating and time-consuming, especially now, where data is everywhere and is in everything we do. Scaling systems to meet hyper data growth has made it increasingly challenging to maintain daily operations. There's also the additional hassle of upgrading your data warehouse with minimal downtime and supporting [ML and AI initiatives](#) to meet business needs. We hear from our [customers](#) that they choose [BigQuery](#), Google Cloud's serverless, enterprise data warehouse, so they can focus on analytics and be more productive instead of managing infrastructure.

Once you're using BigQuery, you'll be able to run blazing fast queries, get real-time insights with streaming and start using advanced and predictive analytics. But that doesn't mean there's no room for further optimizations for your data housed in BigQuery. Since cost is one of the prominent drivers behind technology decisions in this cloud computing era, the natural follow-up questions we hear from our customers are about billing details and how to continually optimize costs.

As [TAMs](#) (Technical Account Managers) here at Google Cloud, we're often the first point of contact. We act as trusted advisors to help steer our customers in the right direction. We've put together this list of actions you can take to help you optimize your costs—and in turn, business outcomes—based on our experiences and product knowledge. One particular benefit of optimizing costs in BigQuery is that because of its serverless

Thank you!

Q & A