# **BigQuery in Action**

Learn How to Use Google Cloud BigQuery for Data Analytics and Data Warehousing



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## Audience Poll Question

What is your experience level with databases and SQL? (Single response)

- Expert level understanding of databases and SQL
- Experienced with databases and SQL
- Limited experience with SQL





#### **Lesson 1: Overview of BigQuery**

- Understand the advantages of serverless data warehousing
- Become familiar with the BigQuery Console
- Know key BigQuery concepts, including Projects, Datasets, and Tables
- Know how to view a schema structure and understand the structures and data types used in a table
- •Know the role of Jobs in BigQuery

# BigQuery

- Serverless, petabyte scale data warehouse
- Uses SQL but is not a relational database
- Analytical database
- Other features
  - Machine learning
  - BI Engine
  - GIS
  - BigQuery Omni



# Organizational Structure

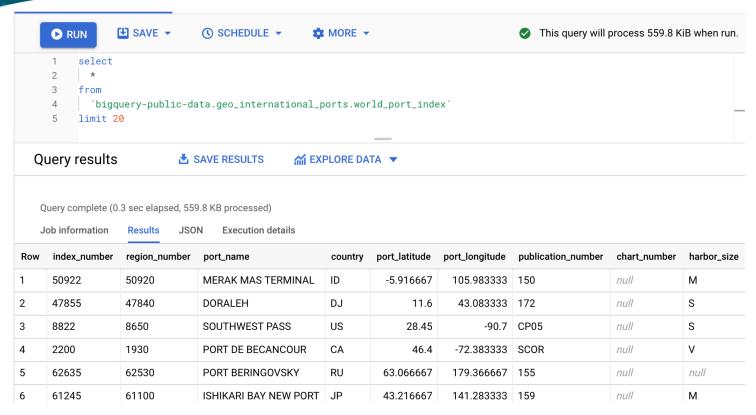
- Projects
- Datasets

Tables and Views

Rows and Columns

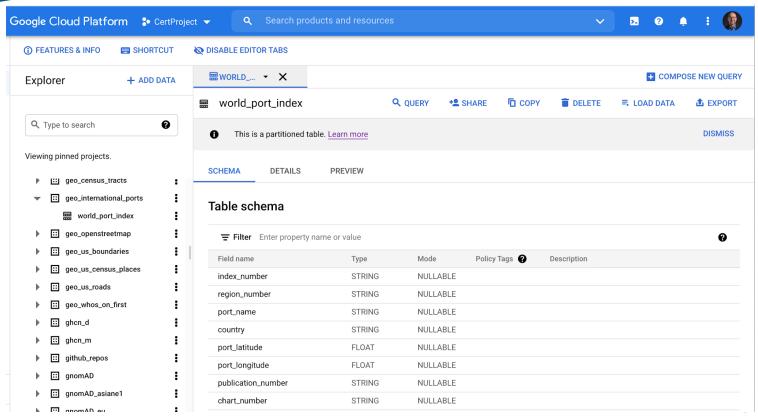


## Query Interface





#### Schemas





## Federated Data

- Federated query
  - Bigtable
  - Cloud SQL
  - Cloud Storage
    - Parquet
    - ORC
  - Google Drive
    - CSV
    - JSON
    - Avro
    - Sheets









# Lesson 2: Creating Tables, Loading Data, and Linking Datasets

- Create tables in BigQuery
- Load data into BigQuery tables
- Preview data in a BigQuery table
- Link data from data Analytics Hub

#### **Lesson 2: Exercise**



- Login to your Google Cloud account
- Open the BigQuery console
- Verify you are using the project you want to use
- Use the Add Data option to link the NYC Citi Bike Trips dataset
- Preview data in each of the tables in the dataset

### **Lesson 3: Querying Data in BigQuery**



- Use basic select statements
- Join tables in BigQuery
- Use aggregate functions such as MIN, MAX, and SUM
- Group rows
- Filter results using WHERE and HAVING

## **Lesson 3: Querying Data in BigQuery**



- Write a query to return the station ID and name of stations that have more than 70 bikes available.
- Modify the above query to join the stations table to the trips table. Add trip duration and bike ID columns to the query.
- Finally, modify the query to return the minimum and maximum trip durations.



# Lesson 4: Using Math, Statistics, and Data Conversion Functions in BigQuery

- Use basic math functions
- Use statistical functions
- Use CASTing to convert between data types

#### **Lesson 4: Exercise**



- Write a query to divide trip duration by 60 and round to 2 decimal places
- Write a query to find the standard deviation of trip duration
- Write a query to convert trip duration to a string and append "min" as a suffix.



# Lesson 5: Working with Strings and Regular Expressions

- Apply trimming and padding to strings
- Manipulate strings to create substrings
- Split strings on delimiters
- Matching strings using regular expressions

# **Lesson 5: Exercise**



- Left pad the station ID to 10 characters using a space as a padding character.
- Write a query to return the first 5 characters of the station name
- Write a query to split station name using a space as the delimiter

#### **Lesson 6: Working with Dates and Times**



- Use a variety of date functions
- Use time and timestamp functions

#### **Lesson 6: Exercise**



- Write a query to extract the day of week and day of year from the start time column in the citibikes\_trip table.
- Write a query that returns the start time of a trip and the datetime of one week after the start of the trip.
- Write a query that returns the start time of a trip and the start time truncated to the day interval.

#### **Lesson 7: Working with Arrays and Structs**



- Query arrays
- Unnest arrays
- Query structs
- Query array of structs

## **Lesson 7: Exercises**



- Link the Google Analytics Sample dataset from the Analytics Hub
- Write a query to return the visitor ID, the start time, and the total number of page views.
- Write a query to return the visitor ID, the start time, and the product name of items in the hits structure.

## **Conclusions and Next Steps**

