BigQuery: Qwik Start - Command Line

30 minutesFree

**GSP071**



**Overview**

Storing and querying massive datasets can be time consuming and expensive without the right hardware and infrastructure. BigQuery is a serverless, highly scalable [cloud data warehouse](https://cloud.google.com/solutions/bigquery-data-warehouse) that solves this problem by enabling super-fast SQL queries using the processing power of Google's infrastructure. Simply move your data into BigQuery and let us handle the hard work. You can control access to both the project and your data based on your business needs, such as giving others the ability to view or query your data.

You can access BigQuery by using the [Console](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/quickstarts/quickstart-web-ui), [Web UI](https://console.cloud.google.com/bigquery?utm_source=bqui&utm_medium=link&utm_campaign=classic&project=cloud-solutions-group) or a [command-line tool](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/cli_tool) using a variety of [client libraries](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/reference/libraries) such as Java, .NET, or Python. There are also a variety of [solution providers](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/providers) that you can use to interact with BigQuery.

This hands-on lab shows you how to use bq, the python-based command line tool for BigQuery, to query public tables and load sample data into BigQuery.

**Setup and requirements**

Before you click the Start Lab button

Read these instructions. Labs are timed and you cannot pause them. The timer, which starts when you click **Start Lab**, shows how long Google Cloud resources will be made available to you.

This hands-on lab lets you do the lab activities yourself in a real cloud environment, not in a simulation or demo environment. It does so by giving you new, temporary credentials that you use to sign in and access Google Cloud for the duration of the lab.

To complete this lab, you need:

* Access to a standard internet browser (Chrome browser recommended).

**Note:** Use an Incognito or private browser window to run this lab. This prevents any conflicts between your personal account and the Student account, which may cause extra charges incurred to your personal account.

* Time to complete the lab---remember, once you start, you cannot pause a lab.

**Note:** If you already have your own personal Google Cloud account or project, do not use it for this lab to avoid extra charges to your account.

How to start your lab and sign in to the Google Cloud Console

1. Click the **Start Lab** button. If you need to pay for the lab, a pop-up opens for you to select your payment method. On the left is the **Lab Details** panel with the following:
   * The **Open Google Console** button
   * Time remaining
   * The temporary credentials that you must use for this lab
   * Other information, if needed, to step through this lab
2. Click **Open Google Console**. The lab spins up resources, and then opens another tab that shows the **Sign in** page.

***Tip:*** Arrange the tabs in separate windows, side-by-side.

**Note:**If you see the **Choose an account** dialog, click **Use Another Account**.

1. If necessary, copy the **Username** from the **Lab Details** panel and paste it into the **Sign in** dialog. Click **Next**.
2. Copy the **Password** from the **Lab Details** panel and paste it into the **Welcome** dialog. Click **Next**.

**Important:**You must use the credentials from the left panel. Do not use your Google Cloud Skills Boost credentials.**Note:**Using your own Google Cloud account for this lab may incur extra charges.

1. Click through the subsequent pages:
   * Accept the terms and conditions.
   * Do not add recovery options or two-factor authentication (because this is a temporary account).
   * Do not sign up for free trials.

After a few moments, the Cloud Console opens in this tab.

**Note:** You can view the menu with a list of Google Cloud Products and Services by clicking the **Navigation menu** at the top-left. 

Activate Cloud Shell

Cloud Shell is a virtual machine that is loaded with development tools. It offers a persistent 5GB home directory and runs on the Google Cloud. Cloud Shell provides command-line access to your Google Cloud resources.

1. Click **Activate Cloud Shell** Activate Cloud Shell icon at the top of the Google Cloud console.

When you are connected, you are already authenticated, and the project is set to your **PROJECT\_ID**. The output contains a line that declares the **PROJECT\_ID** for this session:

Your Cloud Platform project in this session is set to YOUR\_PROJECT\_ID

gcloud is the command-line tool for Google Cloud. It comes pre-installed on Cloud Shell and supports tab-completion.

1. (Optional) You can list the active account name with this command:

gcloud auth list

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1. Click **Authorize**.
2. Your output should now look like this:

**Output:**

ACTIVE: \*

ACCOUNT: student-01-xxxxxxxxxxxx@qwiklabs.net

To set the active account, run:

$ gcloud config set account `ACCOUNT`

1. (Optional) You can list the project ID with this command:

gcloud config list project

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**Output:**

[core]

project = <project\_ID>

**Example output:**

[core]

project = qwiklabs-gcp-44776a13dea667a6

**Note:**For full documentation of gcloud, in Google Cloud, refer to [the gcloud CLI overview guide](https://cloud.google.com/sdk/gcloud).

**Task 1. Examine a table**

BigQuery offers a number of [sample tables](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/public-data#sample_tables) that you can run queries against. In this lab, you'll run queries against the shakespeare table, which contains an entry for every word in every play.

To examine the schema of the Shakespeare table in the samples dataset, run:

bq show bigquery-public-data:samples.shakespeare

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In this command you're doing the following:

* bq to invoke the BigQuery command line tool
* show is the action
* Then you're listing the name of the project:public dataset.table in BigQuery that you want to see.

Output:

Last modified Schema Total Rows Total Bytes Expiration Time Partitioning Clustered Fields Labels

----------------- ------------------------------------ ------------ ------------- ------------ ------------------- ------------------ --------

14 Mar 13:16:45 |- word: string (required) 164656 6432064

|- word\_count: integer (required)

|- corpus: string (required)

|- corpus\_date: integer (required)

**Task 2. Run the help command**

When you include a command name with the help commands, you get information about that specific command.

1. For example, the following call to bq help retrieves information about the query command:

bq help query

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1. To see a list of all of the commands bq uses, run just bq help.

**Task 3. Run a query**

Now you'll run a query to see how many times the substring "raisin" appears in Shakespeare's works.

1. To run a query, run the command bq query "[SQL\_STATEMENT]":

* Escape any quotation marks inside the [SQL\_STATEMENT] with a \ mark, or
* Use a different quotation mark type than the surrounding marks ("versus").

1. Run the following standard SQL query in Cloud Shell to count the number of times that the substring "raisin" appears in all of Shakespeare's works:

bq query --use\_legacy\_sql=false \

'SELECT

word,

SUM(word\_count) AS count

FROM

`bigquery-public-data`.samples.shakespeare

WHERE

word LIKE "%raisin%"

GROUP BY

word'

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In this command:

* --use\_legacy\_sql=false makes standard SQL the default query syntax.

Output:

Waiting on job\_e19 ... (0s) Current status: DONE

+---------------+-------+

| word | count |

+---------------+-------+

| praising | 8 |

| Praising | 4 |

| raising | 5 |

| dispraising | 2 |

| dispraisingly | 1 |

| raisins | 1 |

The table demonstrates that although the actual word **raisin** doesn't appear, the letters appear in order in several of Shakespeare's works.

Test completed task

Click **Check my progress** to verify your performed task. If you have successfully run a query against a public dataset, you will see an assessment score.

Assessment Completed!

Run a query (dataset: samples, table: shakespeare, substring: raisin)

Check my progress

*Assessment Completed!*

If you search for a word that isn't in Shakespeare's works, no results are returned.

* Run the following search for "huzzah", returns no matches:

bq query --use\_legacy\_sql=false \

'SELECT

word

FROM

`bigquery-public-data`.samples.shakespeare

WHERE

word = "huzzah"'

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Test completed task

Click **Check my progress** to verify your performed task. If you have successfully run a query against a public dataset, you will see an assessment score.

Assessment Completed!

Run a query (dataset: samples, table: shakespeare, substring: huzzah)

Check my progress

*Assessment Completed!*

**Task 4. Create a new table**

Now create your own table. Every table is stored inside a dataset. A *dataset* is a group of resources, such as tables and views.

**Create a new dataset**

1. Use the bq ls command to list any existing datasets in your project:

bq ls

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You will be brought back to the command line since there aren't any datasets in your project yet.

1. Run bq ls and the bigquery-public-data Project ID to list the datasets in that specific project, followed by a colon (:):

bq ls bigquery-public-data:

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Output:

datasetId

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austin\_311

austin\_bikeshare

austin\_crime

austin\_incidents

austin\_waste

baseball

bitcoin\_blockchain

bls

census\_bureau\_construction

census\_bureau\_international

census\_bureau\_usa

census\_utility

chicago\_crime

...

Now create a dataset. A dataset name can be up to 1,024 characters long, and consist of A-Z, a-z, 0-9, and the underscore, but it cannot start with a number or underscore, or have spaces.

1. Use the bq mk command to create a new dataset named babynames in your project:

bq mk babynames

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Sample output:

Dataset 'qwiklabs-gcp-ba3466847fe3cec0:babynames' successfully created.

Test completed task

Click **Check my progress** to verify your performed task. If you have successfully created a BigQuery dataset named babynames, you will see an assessment score.

Assessment Completed!

Create a new dataset (name: babynames)

Check my progress

*Assessment Completed!*

* Run bq ls to confirm that the dataset now appears as part of your project:

bq ls

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Sample output:

datasetId

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babynames

**Upload the dataset**

Before you can build the table, you need to add the dataset to your project. The custom data file you'll use contains approximately 7 MB of data about popular baby names, provided by the US Social Security Administration.

1. Run this command to add the [baby names zip file](http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/babynames/names.zip) to your project, using the URL for the data file:

curl -LO http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/babynames/names.zip

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1. List the file:

ls

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You can see the name of the file added to your project.

1. Now unzip the file:

unzip names.zip

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1. That's a pretty big list of text files! List the files again:

ls

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The bq load command creates or updates a table and loads data in a single step.

You will use the bq load command to load your source file into a new table called names2010 in the babynames dataset you just created. By default, this runs synchronously, and will take a few seconds to complete.

The bq load arguments you'll be running are:

datasetID: babynames

tableID: names2010

source: yob2010.txt

schema: name:string,gender:string,count:integer

1. Create your table:

bq load babynames.names2010 yob2010.txt name:string,gender:string,count:integer

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Sample output:

Waiting on job\_4f0c0878f6184119abfdae05f5194e65 ... (35s) Current status: DONE

Test completed task

Click **Check my progress** to verify your performed task. If you have successfully loaded data into a dataset table, you will see an assessment score.

Assessment Completed! Table name(s): ["names2010"]

Load the data into a new table

Check my progress

*Assessment Completed! Table name(s): ["names2010"]*

1. Run bq ls and babynames to confirm that the table now appears in your dataset:

bq ls babynames

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Output:

tableId Type

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names2010 TABLE

1. Run bq show and your dataset.table to see the schema:

bq show babynames.names2010

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Output:

Last modified Schema Total Rows Total Bytes Expiration Time Partitioning Clustered Fields Labels

----------------- ------------------- ------------ ------------- ----------------- ------------------- ------------------ --------

13 Aug 14:37:34 |- name: string 34073 654482 12 Oct 14:37:34

|- gender: string

|- count: integer

**Note:**By default, when you load data, BigQuery expects UTF-8 encoded data. If you have data that is in ISO-8859-1 (or Latin-1) encoding and are having problems with your loaded data, you can tell BigQuery to treat your data as Latin-1 explicitly, using the -E flag. Learn more about Character Encodings from the [Introduction to loading data guide](https://cloud.google.com/bigquery/docs/loading-data).

**Task 5. Run queries**

Now you're ready to query the data and return some interesting results.

1. Run the following command to return the top 5 most popular girls names:

bq query "SELECT name,count FROM babynames.names2010 WHERE gender = 'F' ORDER BY count DESC LIMIT 5"

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Output:

Waiting on job\_58c0f5ca52764ef1902eba611b71c651 ... (0s) Current status: DONE

+----------+-------+

| name | count |

+----------+-------+

| Isabella | 22913 |

| Sophia | 20643 |

| Emma | 17345 |

| Olivia | 17028 |

| Ava | 15433 |

+----------+-------+

1. Run the following command to see the top 5 most unusual boys names:

bq query "SELECT name,count FROM babynames.names2010 WHERE gender = 'M' ORDER BY count ASC LIMIT 5"

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**Note:** The minimum count is 5 because the source data omits names with fewer than 5 occurrences.

Output:

Waiting on job\_556ba2e5aad340a7b2818c3e3280b7a3 ... (1s) Current status: DONE

+----------+-------+

| name | count |

+----------+-------+

| Aaqib | 5 |

| Aaidan | 5 |

| Aadhavan | 5 |

| Aarian | 5 |

| Aamarion | 5 |

+----------+-------+

Test completed task

Click **Check my progress** to verify your performed task. If you have successfully a against a custom dataset, you will see an assessment score.

Assessment Completed!

Run queries against your dataset table

Check my progress

*Assessment Completed!*

**Task 6. Test your Understanding**

Below are multiple choice questions to reinforce your understanding of this lab's concepts. Answer them to the best of your abilities.

You can access BigQuery using:

checkBigQuery REST API



GStreamer

checkWeb UI



GLib

checkCommand line tool

Submit

Which CLI tool is used to interact with BigQuery service?



gcloud



gsutil

checkbq



compute

Submit

**Task 7. Clean up**

1. Run the bq rm command to remove the babynames dataset with the -r flag to delete all tables in the dataset:

bq rm -r babynames

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1. Confirm the delete command by typing Y.

Test completed task

Click **Check my progress** to verify your performed task. If you have successfully removed babynames dataset, you will see an assessment score.

It doesn't look like you've completed this step yet. Try again.

Remove the babynames dataset

Check my progress

*It doesn't look like you've completed this step yet. Try again.*

**Congratulations!**

Now you can use the command line with BigQuery to manipulate data.

Finish your quest

This self-paced lab is part of the [BigQuery for Data Warehousing](https://google.qwiklabs.com/quests/68), [NCAA® March Madness®: Bracketology with Google Cloud](https://google.qwiklabs.com/quests/58), [BigQuery Basics for Data Analysts](https://google.qwiklabs.com/quests/69), and [Using the Cloud SDK Command Line](https://google.qwiklabs.com/quests/95) quests. A quest is a series of related labs that form a learning path. Completing a quest earns you a badge to recognize your achievement. You can make your badge or badges public and link to them in your online resume or social media account. Enroll in any quest that contains this lab and get immediate completion credit. See the [Google Cloud Skills Boost catalog](http://cloudskillsboost.google/catalog) to see all available quests.

Next steps / Learn more

This lab is also part of a series of labs called Qwik Starts. These labs are designed to give you a little taste of the many features available with Google Cloud. Search for "Qwik Starts" in the [lab catalog](https://google.qwiklabs.com/catalog) to find the next lab you'd like to take!

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