

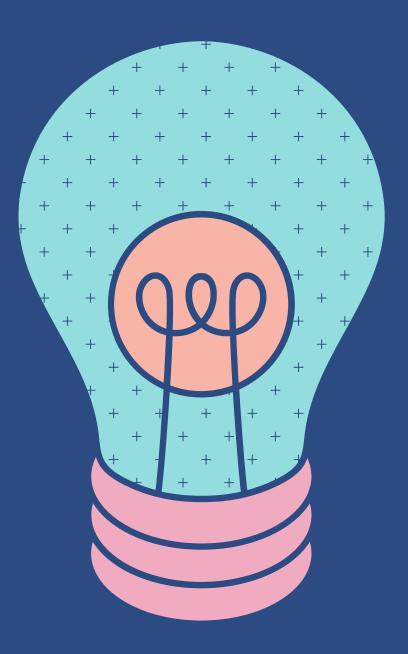
DSI MFM - NOV 6 2021

How to get started with BigQuery

- Freshgradable, Beginnerable -

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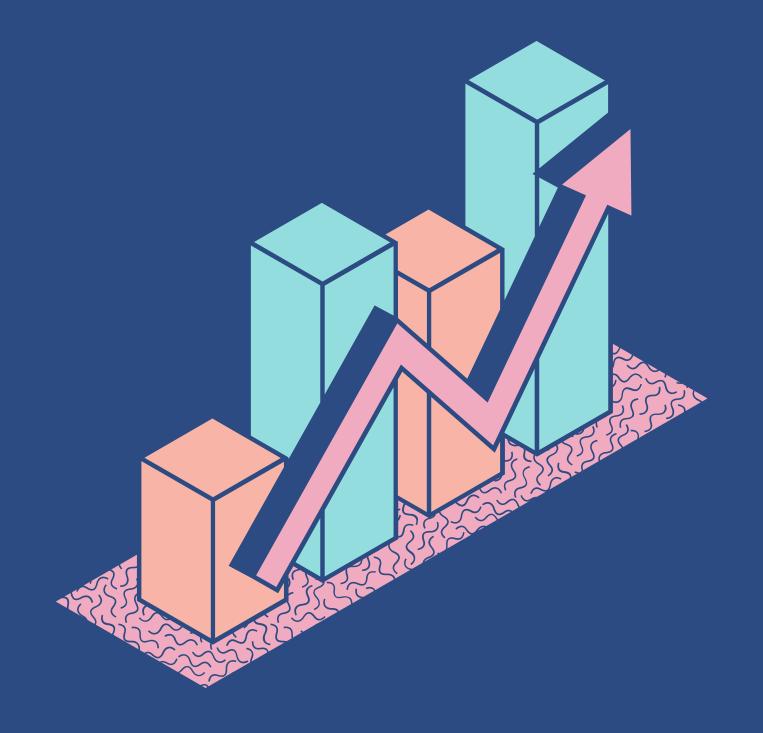
What is BigQuery?

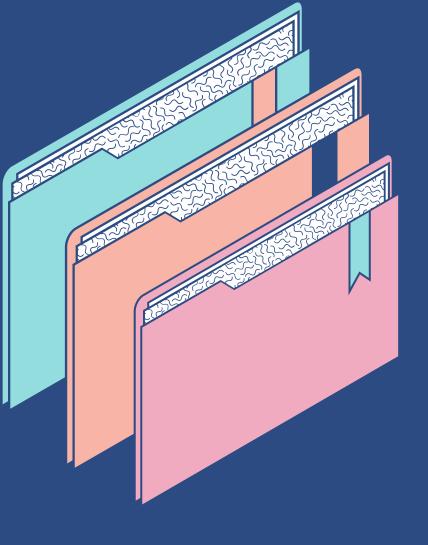


How To Install?



Let's Practice!



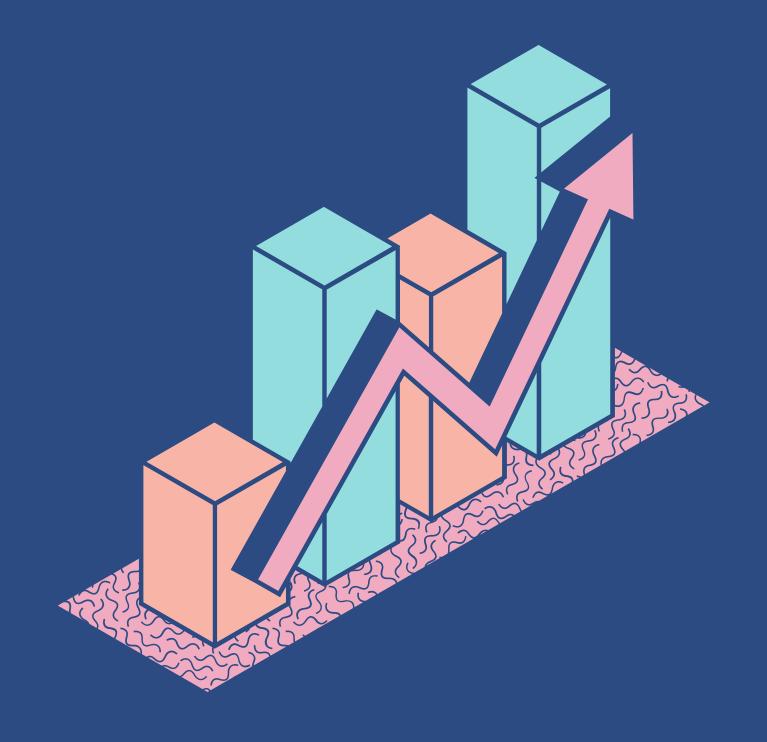


Cases

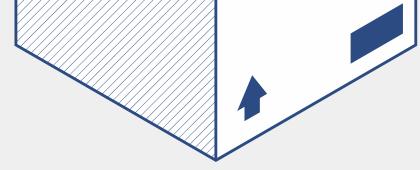
USE SQL LANGUAGE

- What are the top 3 countries with the highest and lowest positive cases?
- What are the 5 countries with the lowest deaths?
- What is the max, min, average of daily cases in Indonesia?
- How many percent of Indonesian people have had +covid?
- How many percent of Indonesian people have been vaccinated?

How To Optimize BigQuery?







Avoid Select *

Best practice: Query only the columns that you need.

- Using SELECT * is the most expensive way to query data.
- Applying a LIMIT clause to a SELECT *
 query does not affect the amount of data
 read. You are billed for reading all bytes
 in the entire table.

Price your queries before running them

Best practice: Before running queries, preview them to estimate costs.



Best practice: If possible, materialize your query results in stages.

If you create a large, multi-stage query, each time you run it, BigQuery reads all the data that is required by the query. You are billed for all the data that is read each time the query is run.

Use Partition Time and Cluster

Best practice: If the table in daily basist, please use the Partition, and cluster as well to optimize the process



BigQuery Shortcut

- Ctrl + Space

 Compose new query | Autocomplete current word.
- Ctrl + Enter

 Run current query.
- Tab

 Autocomplete current word.
- Ctrl

 Highlight table names.
- Ctrl + click on table name
 Open table schema.

- Ctrl + E

 Run query from selection.
- Ctrl + /
 Comment current or selected line(s).
- Ctrl + Shift + F
 Format query
- Alt/Option + drag keyboard on query
 Custom edit query

(on Mac, replace Ctrl with Cmd)

Questions?

Let's Discuss!

