Google Cloud Fundamentals: Getting Started with BigQuery

30 minutes

Free

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Overview

In this lab, you load a web server log into a BigQuery table. After loading the data, you query it using the BigQuery web user interface and the BigQuery CLI.

BigQuery helps you perform interactive analysis of petabyte-scale databases, and it enables near-real time analysis of massive datasets. It offers a familiar SQL 2011 query language and functions.

Data stored in BigQuery is highly durable. Google stores your data in a replicated manner by default and at no additional charge for replicas. With BigQuery, you pay only for the resources you use. Data storage in BigQuery is inexpensive. Queries incur charges based on the amount of data they process: when you submit a query, you pay for the compute nodes only for the duration of that query. You don't have to pay to keep a compute cluster up and running.

Using BigQuery involves interacting with a number of Google Cloud Platform resources, including projects (covered elsewhere in this course), datasets, tables, and jobs. This lab introduces you to some of these resources, and this brief introduction summarizes their role in interacting with BigQuery.

Datasets: A dataset is a grouping mechanism that holds zero or more tables. A dataset is the lowest level unit of access control. Datasets are owned by GCP projects. Each dataset can be shared with individual users.

Tables: A table is a row-column structure that contains actual data. Each table has a schema that describes strongly typed columns of values. Each table belongs to a dataset.

Objectives

In this lab, you learn how to perform the following tasks:

Load data from Cloud Storage into BigQuery.

Perform a query on the data in BigQuery.

Task 1: Sign in to the Google Cloud Platform (GCP) Console

For each lab, you get a new GCP project and set of resources for a fixed time at no cost.

Make sure you signed into Qwiklabs using an incognito window.

Note the lab's access time (for example, img/time.png and make sure you can finish in that time block.

There is no pause feature. You can restart if needed, but you have to start at the beginning.

When ready, click img/start\_lab.png.

Note your lab credentials. You will use them to sign in to Cloud Platform Console. img/open\_google\_console.png

Click Open Google Console.

Click Use another account and copy/paste credentials for this lab into the prompts.

If you use other credentials, you'll get errors or incur charges.

Accept the terms and skip the recovery resource page.

Do not click End Lab unless you are finished with the lab or want to restart it. This clears your work and removes the project.

Make a note of whether your assigned region is closer to the United States or to Europe.

Task 2: Load data from Cloud Storage into BigQuery

In the Console, on the Navigation menu (Navigation menu) click BigQuery then click Done.

Create a new dataset within your project by selecting your project in the Resources section, then clicking on CREATE DATASET on the right.

In the Create Dataset dialog, for Dataset ID, type logdata.

For Data location, select the continent closest to the region your project was created in. click Create dataset.

Create a new table in the logdata to store the data from the CSV file.

Click on Create Table. On the Create Table page, in the Source section:

For Create table from, choose select Google Cloud Storage, and in the field, type gs://cloud-training/gcpfci/access\_log.csv.

Verify File format is set to CSV.

Note: When you have created a table previously, the Create from Previous Job option allows you to quickly use your settings to create similar tables.

In the Destination section:

For Dataset name, leave logdata selected.

For Table name, type accesslog.

For Table type, Native table should be selected.

Under Schema section, for Auto detect check the Schema and input Parameters.

Accept the remaining default values and click Create Table.

BigQuery creates a load job to create the table and upload data into the table (this may take a few seconds).

(Optional) To track job progress, click Job History.

When the load job is complete, click logdata > accesslog.

On the table details page, click Details to view the table properties, and then click Preview to view the table data.

Each row in this table logs a hit on a web server. The first field, string\_field\_0, is the IP address of the client. The fourth through ninth fields log the day, month, year, hour, minute, and second at which the hit occurred. In this activity, you will learn about the daily pattern of load on this web server.

Click Check my progress to verify the objective.

Load data from Cloud Storage into BigQuery

Task 3: Perform a query on the data using the BigQuery web UI

In this section of the lab, you use the BigQuery web UI to query the accesslog table you created previously.

In the Query editor window, type (or copy-and-paste) the following query:

Because you told BigQuery to automatically discover the schema when you load the data, the hour of the day during which each web hit arrived is in a field called int\_field\_6.

select int64\_field\_6 as hour, count(\*) as hitcount from logdata.accesslog

group by hour

order by hour

Notice that the Query Validator tells you that the query syntax is valid (indicated by the green check mark) and indicates how much data the query will process. The amount of data processed allows you to determine the price of the query using the Cloud Platform Pricing Calculator.

Click Run and examine the results. At what time of day is the website busiest? When is it least busy?

Task 4: Perform a query on the data using the bq command

In this section of the lab, you use the bq command in Cloud Shell to query the accesslog table you created previously.

On the Google Cloud Platform Console, click Activate Cloud Shell Activate Cloud Shell then click Continue.

At the Cloud Shell prompt, enter this command:

bq query "select string\_field\_10 as request, count(\*) as requestcount from logdata.accesslog group by request order by requestcount desc"

The first time you use the bq command, it caches your Google Cloud Platform credentials, and then asks you to choose your default project. Choose the project that Qwiklabs assigned you to. Its name will look like qwiklabs-gcp- followed by a hexadecimal number.

The bq command then performs the action requested on its command line. What URL offered by this web server was most popular? Which was least popular?

Congratulations!

In this lab, you loaded data stored in Cloud Storage into a table hosted by Google BigQuery. You then queried the data to discover patterns.

End your lab