Exploring BigQuery Information Schema with SQL Queries

In BigQuery, the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` views provide metadata about datasets, tables, columns, and constraints. This article explores a series of SQL queries that help retrieve and analyze metadata in the `bigquery-public-data.new_york_subway` dataset. Each query serves a specific purpose, providing valuable insights into the structure and constraints of the tables within the dataset.

1. Listing All Tables in the Dataset

```
SELECT*
```

FROM bigquery-public-data.new_york_subway.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES;

This query retrieves all tables within the `new_york_subway` dataset. The `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.TABLES` view contains metadata such as table names, creation times, and other relevant details. This query is useful for getting an overview of the dataset's structure.

Result: A list of all tables in the 'new_york_subway' dataset, including their names and additional metadata.

2. Listing All Columns in the Dataset

SELECT*

FROM bigquery-public-data.new_york_subway.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS;

This query retrieves all columns within the `new_york_subway` dataset. The `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS` view provides details about each column, such as column names, data types, and their respective tables. This query helps understand the schema of each table.

Result: A comprehensive list of all columns in the dataset, along with their data types and other metadata.

3. Listing Columns for Specific Tables

SELECT

```
column_name,
data_type
FROM bigquery-public-data.new_york_subway.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
WHERE
table_name IN ('stations','station_entrances');
```

This query retrieves the column names and data types for the `stations` and `station_entrances` tables. By filtering the `INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS` view, it focuses on these two specific tables, providing a detailed schema overview.

Result: A list of columns, including their names and data types, for the 'stations' and 'station_entrances' tables.

3. Finding Common Columns Between Two Tables

```
SELECT column_name
FROM bigquery-public-data.new_york_subway.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
WHERE table_name = 'stations'
AND column_name IN (
    SELECT column_name
    FROM bigquery-public-data.new_york_subway.INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
    WHERE table_name = 'station_entrances'
);
```

This query finds the common column names between the 'stations' and 'station_entrances' tables. It uses a subquery to identify columns that exist in both tables. This query is useful for identifying shared attributes between related tables.

Result: A list of column names that are common to both the 'stations' and 'station_entrances' tables.

4. Comprehensive Side-by-Side Column Comparison

```
SELECT
   t1.column name AS table1 column,
   t2.column name AS table2 column
   `bigquery-public-data.new york subway.INFORMATION SCHEMA.COLUMNS` AS t1
LEFT JOIN
   `bigquery-public-data.new york subway.INFORMATION SCHEMA.COLUMNS` AS t2
   t1.column name = t2.column name
  AND t2.table name = 'station entrances'
WHERE
  t1.table name = 'stations'
UNION ALL
SELECT
   t1.column name AS table1 column,
  t2.column name AS table2 column
   `bigquery-public-data.new_york subway.INFORMATION SCHEMA.COLUMNS` AS t1
RIGHT JOIN
   `bigquery-public-data.new york subway.INFORMATION SCHEMA.COLUMNS` AS t2
   t1.column name = t2.column name
  AND t1.table name = 'stations'
WHERE
  t2.table name = 'station entrances'
```

Description: This query provides a comprehensive side-by-side comparison of columns from the 'stations' and 'station_entrances' tables. It uses a combination of left and right joins to ensure that all columns from both tables are included, even if there is no match in the other table. The 'UNION ALL' combines the results of both joins.

Result: A detailed comparison of columns from both tables, including all columns from `stations` and `station_entrances`, with `NULL` values where there is no match.

Conclusion: These queries leverage BigQuery's `INFORMATION_SCHEMA` views to explore and analyze the metadata of the `new_york_subway` dataset. Whether you're listing all tables and columns, identifying constraints, or comparing schemas, these queries provide a robust toolkit for understanding and managing your dataset's structure.