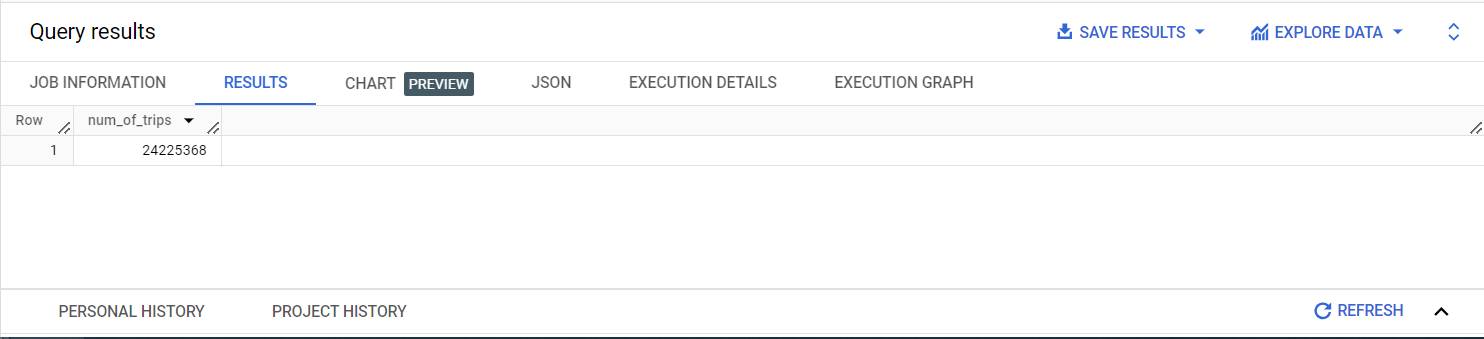
Using BigQuery to query the London Bicycle (Google Data Analytics Certification)

--Number of Bike rides that were greater than 20 minutes

SELECT count(\*) as num\_of\_trips

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

WHERE duration>1200

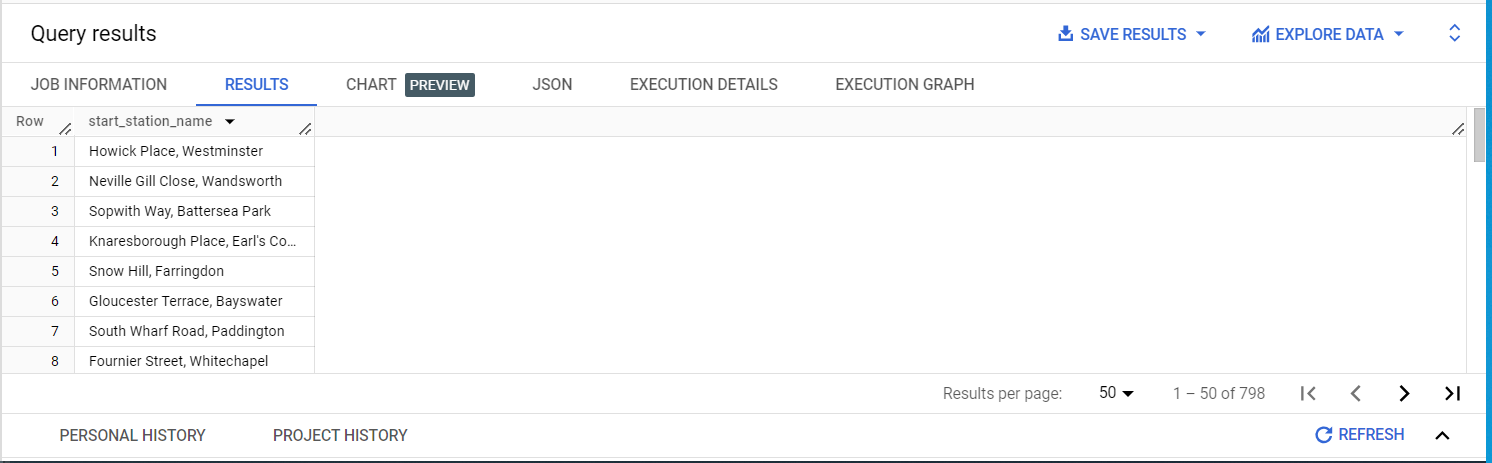


--What are the names of the stations that bike\_id 1710 started from?

SELECT distinct(start\_station\_name )

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

where bike\_id = 1710

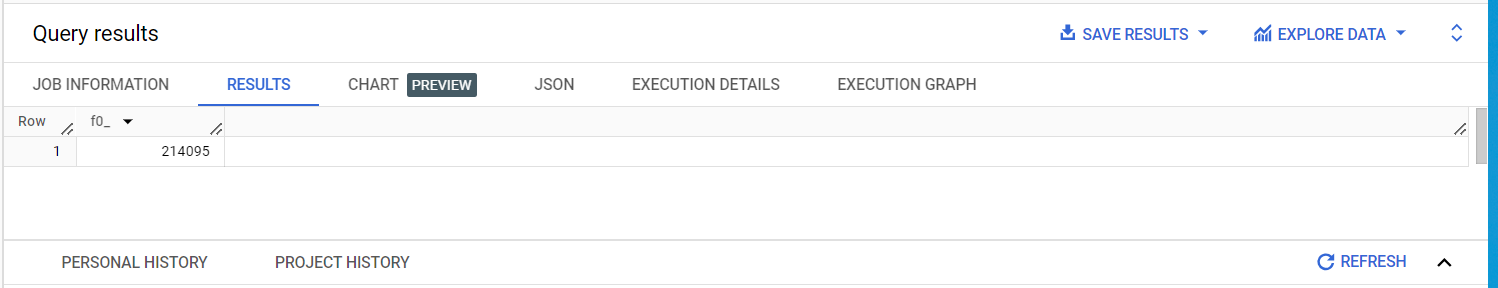


--How many bike\_ids have ended at "Moor Street, Soho"?

SELECT distinct(count(\*))

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

WHERE end\_station\_name = 'Moor Street, Soho'

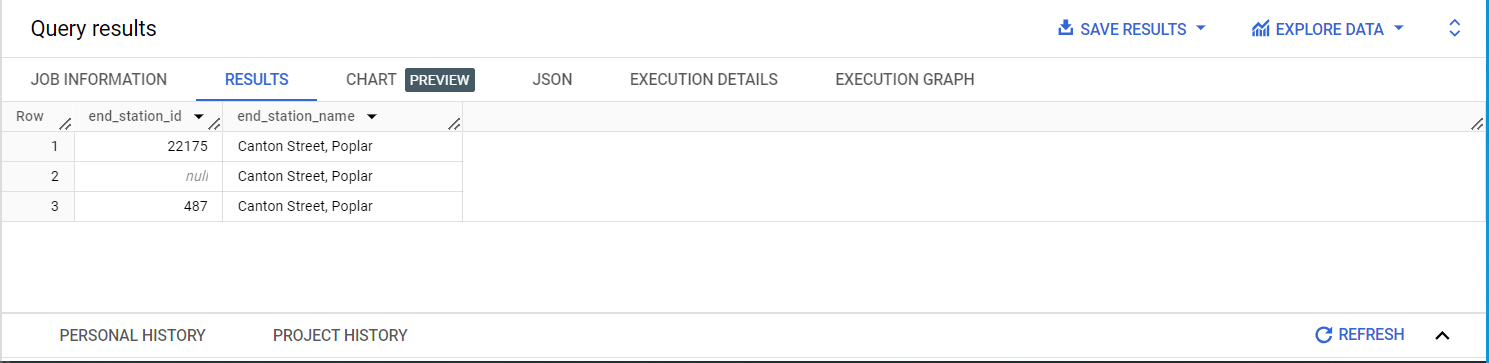


--What is the station\_id for "Canton Street, Poplar"?

SELECT distinct(end\_station\_id), end\_station\_name

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

WHERE end\_station\_name = 'Canton Street, Poplar'



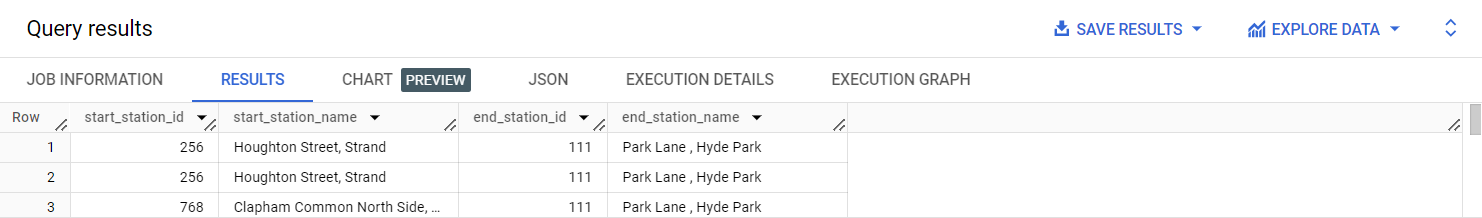
--What is the name of the station whose ID is 111?

Here, I did not know if the station ID was an end\_station\_id or a start\_station\_id. So I first ran the below query

SELECT start\_station\_id, start\_station\_name, end\_station\_id, end\_station\_name

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

WHERE end\_station\_id = 111 or start\_station\_id = 111

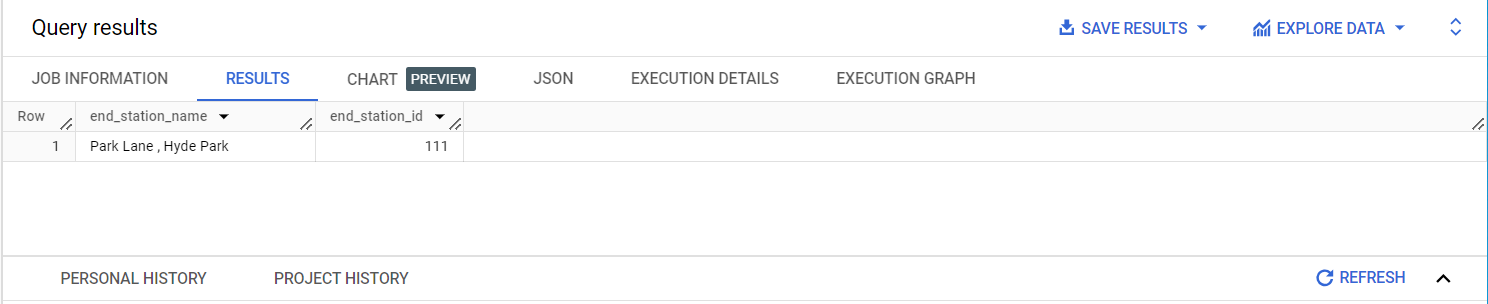


After running this query, I discovered that 111 belongs to the end station set of IDs.

SELECT distinct(end\_station\_name), end\_station\_id

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

WHERE end\_station\_id = 111

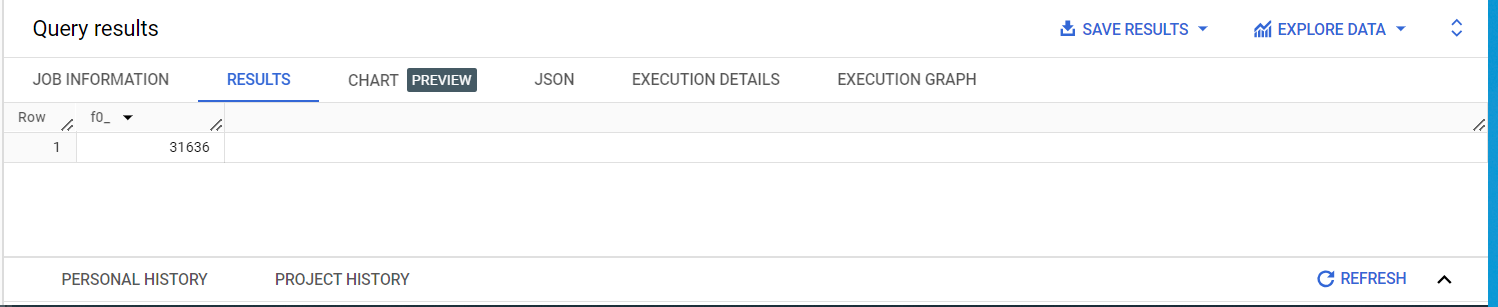


--How many distinct bike\_ids had trip durations greater than 2400 seconds (or 40 minutes)?

SELECT count(distinct(bike\_id))

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

WHERE duration>2400



--At what station did the bike trip with rental\_id 57635395 end?

SELECT end\_station\_name

FROM `bigquery-public-data.london\_bicycles.cycle\_hire`

WHERE rental\_id = 57635395

