Module Review

TOTAL POINTS 5

1.Question 1
Which of the below are the core services that make up BigQuery? (choose the correct 2)

1 point

- [x] Query service
- [x] Storage service
- [x] Data Optimization service
- [ ] Machine Learning service

2.Question 2
You want to know how many rows are in the BigQuery Public Dataset on San Francisco Bike Shares. What could you do?

1 point

- [x] # Run the below query:

SELECT

COUNT(*) AS total_trips

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.san_francisco_bikeshare.bikeshare_trips`

- [x] In the BigQuery Web UI, find the table and click the details tab and view the rows.
- [ ] # Run the below query:

SELECT

SUM(*) AS total_trips

FROM

`bigquery-public-data.san_francisco_bikeshare.bikeshare_trips`

3.Question 3
True or False: You can query a Google Spreadsheet directly from BigQuery without loading it in first.

1 point

True

False

4.Question 4
You have a taxi service data schema that has three columns:

- ride_id
- ride_timestamp
- ride_status

You want to use BigQuery for reporting but you don't want to split your table into multiple sub-tables. What native features of BigQuery data types should you explore? (check all that apply)

1 point

Consider renaming the ride_id column to 'label' so you can use it in a **BigQuery ML model** to predict the ride_id of the next ride.

Consider making ride_timestamp an **ARRAY** of timestamp values so each ride_id row in your table could still be unique and easy to report off of.

Consider adding lat / long geographic data points as new columns and using **GIS Functions** to quickly plot the distances your fleet has travelled.

5.Question 5
Complete the following

In ML, a row of data is called a(n) _____ and a column of data is called a(n) _____. We mark one or more columns as _____ which we know for historical data and are trying to predict for future data.

1 point

1. labels
2. instance or observation
3. feature

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2. labels
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1. instance or observation
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