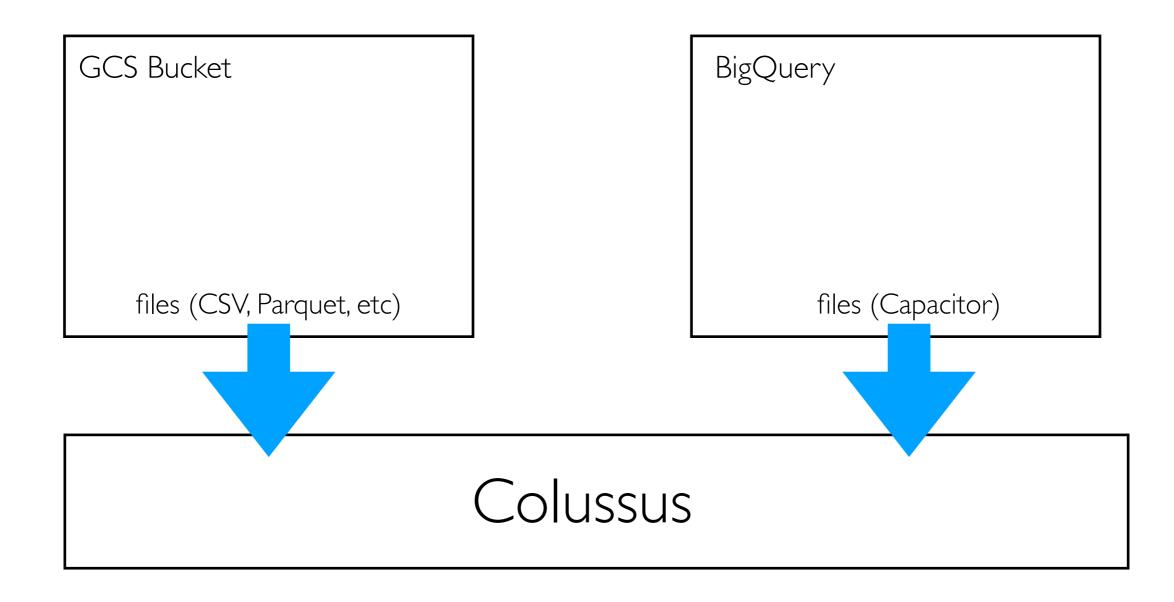
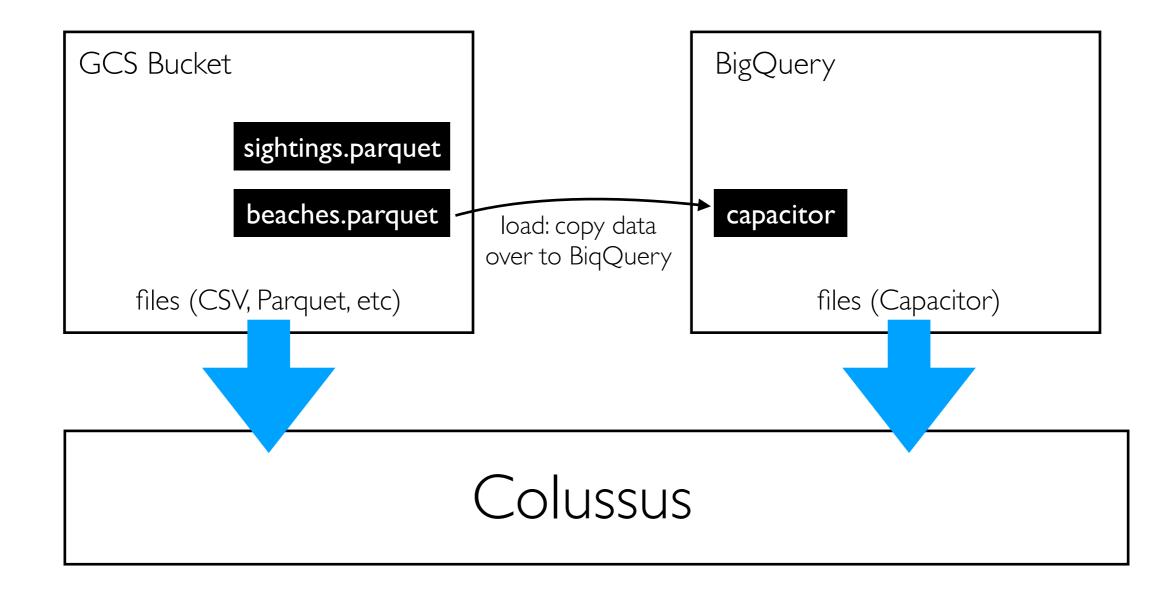
[544] BigQuery: Data Sources and Geographic Data

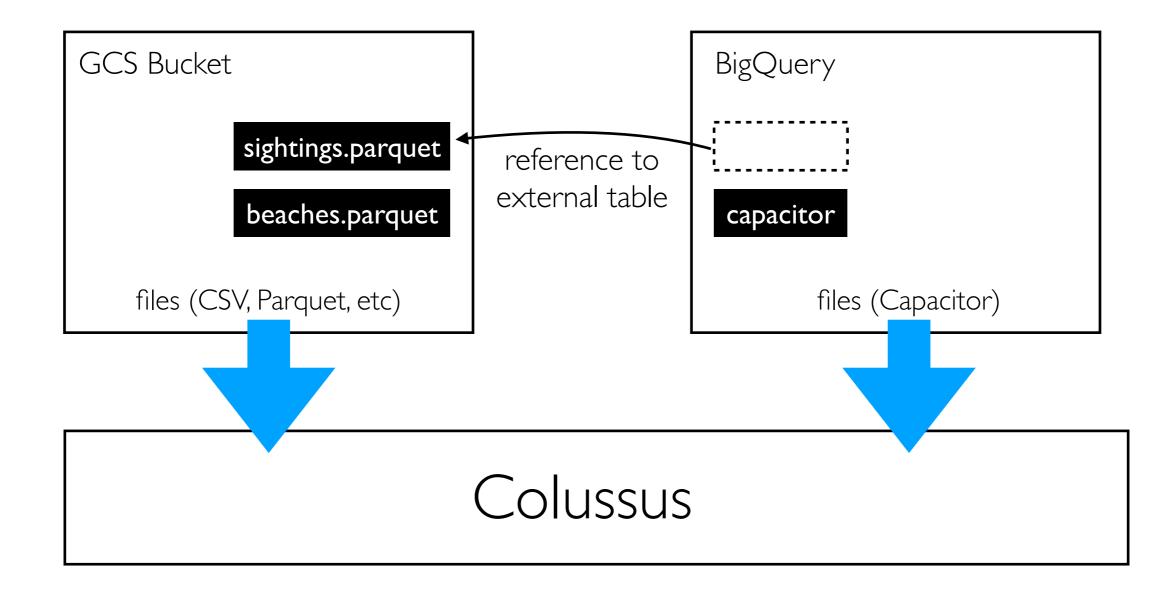
Tyler Caraza-Harter

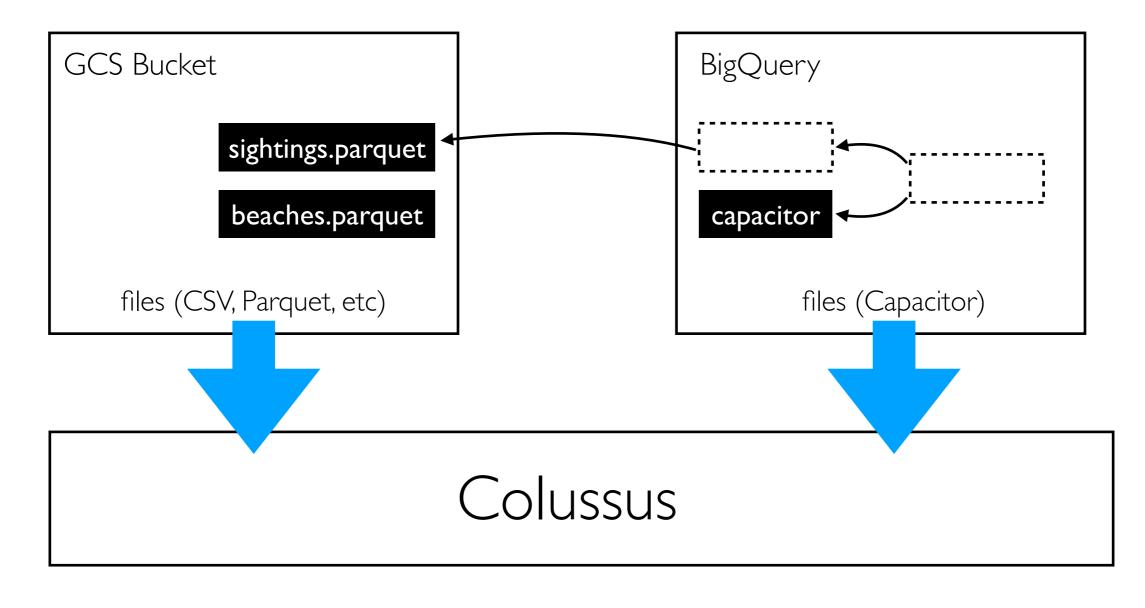
Learning Objectives

- interact with a GCS bucket
- write load queries to bring data from various sources into BigQuery
- create Dataform pipelines to populate BigQuery datasets:
- perform spatial operations on geographic data



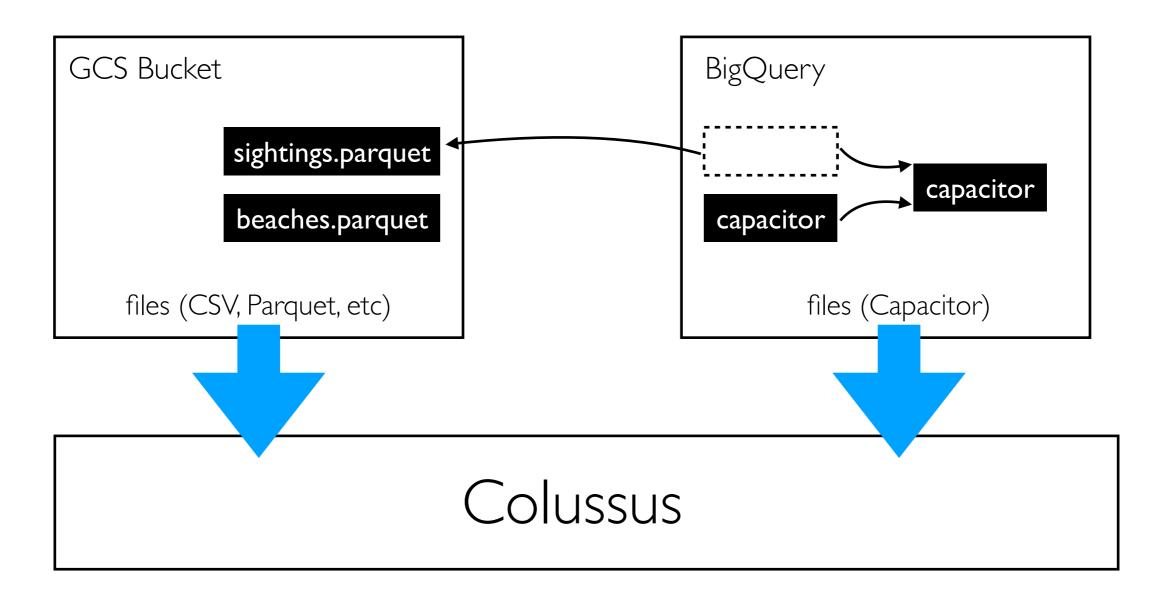






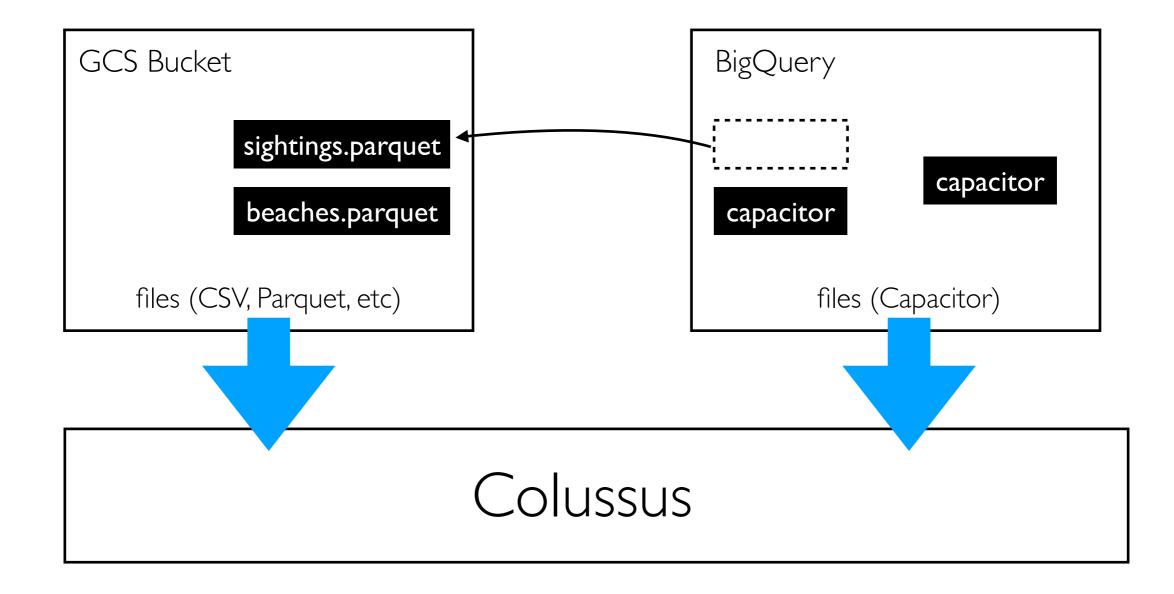
```
CREATE VIEW beach_animals
AS
SELECT s.*
FROM sightings s
JOIN beaches b ON s.beach_id = b.beach_id
ON b.name = "Bernies Beach";
```

Using a Standard Table as a Materialized "View"



```
CREATE TABLE beach_animals
AS
SELECT s.*
FROM sightings s
JOIN beaches b ON s.beach_id = b.beach_id
ON b.name = "Bernies Beach";
```

Performance



which approach will give us better performance and lower cost when querying beach_animals?

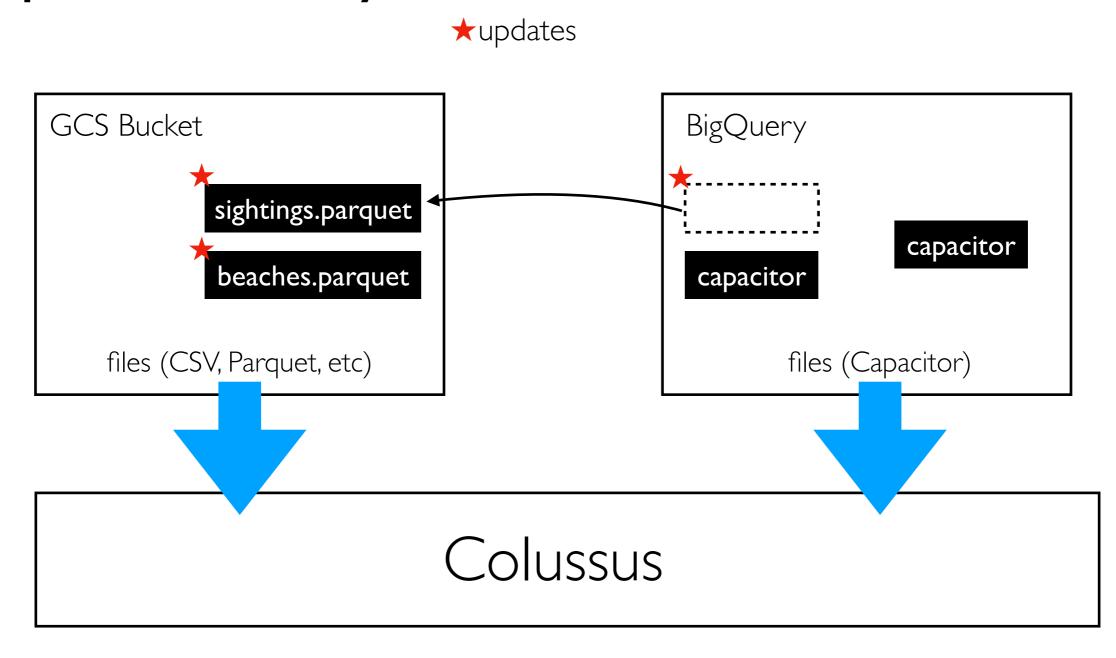
```
CREATE VIEW beach_animals

AS

CREATE TABLE beach_animals

AS
```

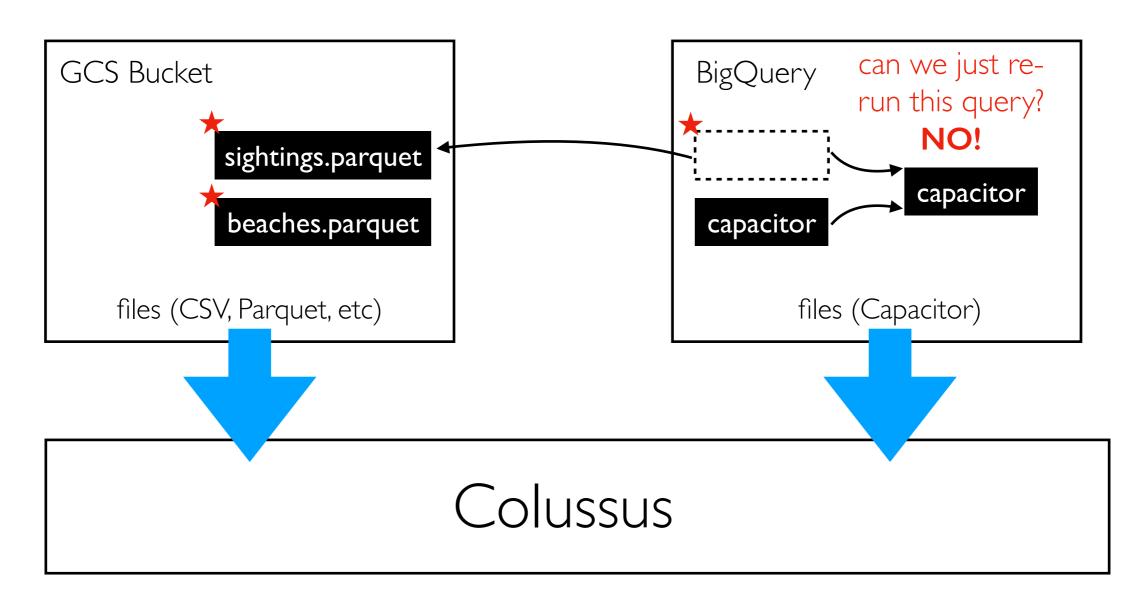
Update Visibility



even though tables usually give the best performance and lowest cost, up-stream updates aren't immediately reflected (like they are with external tables and views)

Refreshing Materialized Data

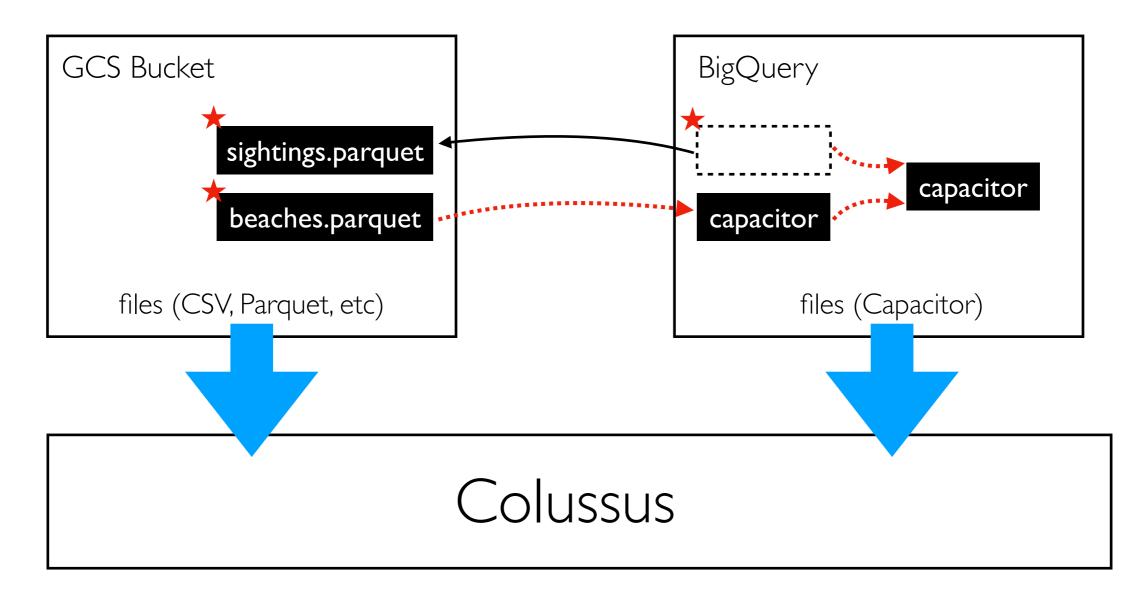
★updates



```
CREATE TABLE beach_animals
AS
SELECT s.*
FROM sightings s
JOIN beaches b ON s.beach_id = b.beach_id
ON b.name = "Bernies Beach";
```

Dependency DAGs (Directed Acyclic Graphs)





we want to keep track of the graph of data dependencies so we can re-run the necessary operations in order to update a specific data resource

Dataform

Key features

- version control on pipeline/DAG code (integrates with Git)
- adds syntax to SQL for specifying references to data objects
- infers DAG structure, enabling runs with dependencies
- scheduler integration

our focus

Cost

 free, because you end up paying for BigQuery when you use Dataform Demos...