

Click to verify



API Google. QUERY(A2:E6: "select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6: F2:) QUERY(: [] . . . (/) API Google. . . . [] . . . -1. Select Where. . Select Group by. Use Cloud BigQuery to run super-fast, SQL-like queries against append-only tables. BigQuery makes it easy to: Control who can view and query your data. Use a variety of third-party tools to access data on BigQuery, such as tools that load or visualize your data. Use datasets to organize and control access to tables, and construct jobs for BigQuery to execute (load, export, query, or copy data). Find BigQuery in the left side menu of the Google Cloud Platform Console, under Big Data.Get started Open your project in the console. If you're new to the console, you may need to sign up for a Google account, access the console, and create a project. Find BigQuery in the left side menu of the console, under Big Data. Note these two requirements: BigQuery API: New projects automatically enable the BigQuery API. If an existing project doesn't have BigQuery enabled, open the left side menu, click APIs & services, and then find and enable the BigQuery API. Billing: BigQuery offers a free tier for queries, but you must enable billing to use other operations. Try any of these quickstarts to learn how to query, load, and export data in BigQuery. See developer resources below for more information on loading, querying, and exporting data, as well as access control, API use, and other tools and solutions. Developer resources Load, query, and export data Load data: Learn how to prepare data for BigQuery, bulk load data with a job, or stream records into BigQuery individually. Query data: Learn to run synchronous and asynchronous queries from the BigQuery API. Export data: Learn to export data from BigQuery into several formats. BigQuery can export up to 1 GB of data per file, and supports exporting to multiple files. BigQuery API BigQuery client libraries: Check out helper libraries, samples, and scripts that you can use to access theGoogle BigQuery APIin different languages. Tools and solutions Support Support overview: Learn where to ask questions, get a support package, and file bugs. Troubleshoot: Learn to troubleshoot HTTP error codes or job errors when working with BigQuery. Launch checklist: Review recommended activities to complete before launching a commercial application that uses BigQuery. Runs a Google Visualization API Query Language query across data. Sample Usage QUERY(A2:E6,"select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6,F2,FALSE) Syntax QUERY(data, query, [headers]) data - The range of cells to perform the query on. Each column of data can only hold boolean, numeric (including date/time types) or string values. In case of mixed data types in a single column, the majority data type determines the data type of the column for query purposes. Minority data types are considered null values. query - The query to perform, written in the Google Visualization API Query Language. headers - [OPTIONAL] - The number of header rows at the top of data. If omitted or set to -1, the value is guessed based on the content of data. Examples Make a copyNote: Each example is in its own tab. Sample data Select & where Returns rows that match the specified condition using Select and Where clauses. QUERY can accept either "Col" notation or "A, B" notation. Group by Aggregates Salary values across rows using Select and Group by clauses. Pivot Transforms distinct values in columns into new columns. Order by Aggregates Dept values across rows and sorts by the maximum value of Salary. Headers Specifies the number of header rows in the input range, which enables transformation of multi-header rows range input to be transformed to a single row header input. Post to the help community Get answers from community members Google Visualization API Query Language QUERY(A2:E6,"select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6,F2,FALSE) QUERY(data, query, [headers]) data - data (/) query - Google Visualization API headers - [] - data -1 data : Select where Select Where Group by Salary Select Group by Pivot Order by Dept Salary Headers Good afternoon all, I was wondering if I could use the following prepositions or prepositional phrases with "query" I have a question in this matterI have a question on this matterI have a question about this matterI have a question regarding / with regard to / concerning / other similar expressionsHello, Many thanks for your prompt answers. Could you use the same rule with "Query"?Thanks again. Irland5, ya que estamos en el foro espaol-ingls y no en el foro de English Only, cmo diras "query on" o "question on" en espaol? Many thanks for your help. I would personally say " consulta sobre " " pregunta sobre " I would also use " acerca de " instead of sobre with the same meaning.Thanks Ejecuta una consulta sobre los datos con el lenguaje de consultas de la API de visualizacin de Google. Ejemplo de uso QUERY(A2:E6,"select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6,F2,FALSO) Sintaxis QUERY(datos, consulta, [encabezados]) datos: Rango de celdas en el que se har la consulta. Cada columna de datos solo puede contener valores booleanos, numricos (incluidos los tipos de fecha y hora) o de string. En el caso de que una sola columna contenga datos mezclados, el tipo de dato mayoritario determina el tipo de datos de la columna para la consulta. Los tipos de datos de los valores que estn en menor se consideran valores nulos. query: Consulta que se va a hacer, escrita en el lenguaje de consultas de la API de visualizacin de Google. encabezados [OPCIONAL]: Nmero de filas de encabezado situadas encima de los datos. Si se omite o se establece en -1, el valor se estima sobre la base del contenido de datos. Ejemplos Crear una copiaNota: Cada ejemplo est en su propia pestaa. Datos de ejemplo Seleccionar y donde Muestra las filas que coinciden con la condicin especificada por las clusulas Seleccionar y Donde. Agrupar por Agrega los valores de Salario de todas las filas mediante las clusulas Seleccionar y Agrupar por. Dinamizar Transforma valores distintos de columnas en columnas nuevas. Ordenar por Agrega los valores de Dpto. de todas las filas y los ordena por el valor mximo de Salario. Encabezados Especifica el nmero de filas del encabezado en el rango de entrada, lo que permite transformar un rango de entrada con un encabezado compuesto por varias filas en una entrada con un encabezado de una sola fila.

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