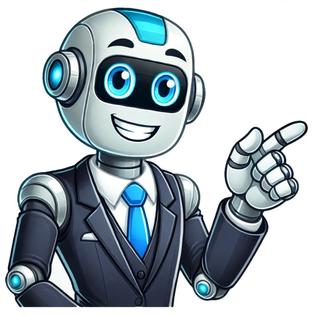
I'm not a robot



Hi, Can somebody please confirm if I'm using the word query correctly? 1) I will query them about all the necessary details 2) I will call them and query the details. I don't think so: the object of the verb query is usually a specific possible or apparent error: not something as general as details, and not the person who might be able to resolve the doubt such as them. I queried the figure in box H8 of the spreadsheet, because it was different from the figure provided last month. I understand your meaning in both cases, however I personally would never use "query" in either of those ways, and am so positive if it is grammatically correct. The word "query" is fairly rare, even as a noun; and as a verb, even more so. I see it in journalistic writing, instead of "question", as if to save ink. I do not hear it in speech. I use the word in speech but only because I study computer engineering and it is a technical term used to describe how computer systems interact with each other. Outside of that I agree, the word is very rare and almost nonexistent in speech. Perhaps it's less unusual in BE. I'm happy to use it in the same way as teddy (post #2): A: I received a whopping great electricity bill this quarter; I'm sure it can't be right. - B: Aren't you going to query it? We use the word "query" endlessly in my workplace. - Person A at the bottom of the heap (me) drafts a letter/paper and submits it to person B further up the food chain. Person B queries a number of points and sends it back to person A. Person A checks (researches) those points, changes some of the draft, and sends it back up to person B. - Person B changes a load of things and submits the draft to person C further up the food chain. Person C queries a number of points and sends it back to person B. Person B checks (researches) those points, often in consultation with person A, rewrites some of the draft, and sends it back up to person C. - And so on... - By the time the letter reaches person F it is often an unstructured mishmash. Chạy truy vấn bằng Ngôn ngữ truy vấn của API Google Visualization trên nhiều dữ liệu. Vi dụ mẫu QUERY(A2:E6;"select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6;F2;FALSE) Cú pháp QUERY(dữ_liệu; truy_vấn; [tiêu_đề]) dữ_liệu – Dải ô thực hiện truy vấn. Mỗi cột của dữ liệu chỉ được chứa giá trị boolean, số học (kể cả loại ngày/tháng) hoặc chuỗi. Trong trường hợp loại dữ liệu hỗn hợp trong một cột, loại dữ liệu đa số sẽ quyết định loại dữ liệu của cột nhằm mục đích truy vấn. Loại dữ liệu thiểu số được xem là giá trị rỗng. truy_vấn – Truy vấn cần thực hiện, được viết bằng Ngôn ngữ truy vấn của API Google Visualization. tiêu_đề – [KHÔNG BẮT BUỘC] – Số hàng tiêu đề ở phía trên dữ_liệu. Nếu tiêu đề bị bỏ qua hoặc được thiết lập là -1, giá trị được đoán dựa vào nội dung của dữ_liệu. Vi du Tao bản sao Lưu ý: Mỗi vi du nằm trong một tab riêng. Dữ liệu mẫu Select và where Trả về các hàng khớp với điều kiện xác định bằng cách sử dụng mệnh đề Select và Where. Group by Tổng hợp giá trị Tiến hương qua các hàng bằng cách sử dụng mệnh đề Select và Group by. Pivot Biến đổi các giá trị riêng biệt trong cột thành cột mới. Order by Tổng hợp các giá trị Phòng ban qua các hàng và sắp xếp theo giá trị tối đa của Tiến hương. Tiêu đề Chỉ định số hương hàng tiêu đề trong dải ô giá trị đầu vào, cho phép biến đổi giá trị đầu vào là dải các hàng có nhiều tiêu đề thành giá trị đầu vào có tiêu đề nằm trên một hàng. Đăng lên cộng đồng trợ giúp Nhận câu trả lời từ các thành viên cộng đồng Se vuoi eseguire analisi più complesse (ad esempio unire i dati di più tabelle BigQuery), puoi scrivere una query personalizzata. Importante: Apri un foglio di lavoro in Fogli Google sul computer. Nel menu in alto, fai clic su Dati Connettori di dati Connetti a BigQuery. Selezionа un progetto. Fai clic su Query salvate ed editor di query. Inserisci una query. Per visualizzare l'anteprima della quantità di dati analizzati dalla query, fai clic su Anteprima dei risultati in basso a destra nell'editor. Fai clic su Inserisci risultati. Suggerimenti: Se sei uno sviluppatore, scopri come utilizzare Apps Script con Fogli connessi. Per trovare determinate nuove query salvate, abilita l'API Dataform. Scopri di più sull'API Dataform. Convalida i tipi di dati tra i dati di BigQuery e Fogli per l'analisi. Utilizzare le query salvate in Fogli connessi Per creare query in Fogli connessi, puoi accedere alle query salvate dai progetti BigQuery. Scopri di più sulle query salvate. Apri un foglio di lavoro in Fogli Google sul computer. Nel menu, nella parte superiore del foglio di lavoro, fai clic su Dati Connettori dati Connetti a BigQuery. Seleziona un progetto. Fai clic su Query salvate ed editor di queryQuery salvate di BigQuery. Seleziona un progetto una query salvata. Fai clic su Connetti. Per modificare una query salvata, aggiornala direttamente in BigQuery. La query aggiornata viene visualizzata in Fogli connessi entro 5 minuti. Per mantenere aggiornate le query salvate ogni volta che le aggiorni in BigQuery: Nel foglio connesso, sincronizza le query salvate tramite Sincronizza da BigQuery. Nell'editor di BigQuery, fai clic su Connetti. Scopri di più sulle query salvate. Quando si verifica un errore a causa di una query salvata modificata o eliminata, puoi aggiornare la connessione dalla finestra di dialogo di errore o dall'editor BigQuery. In alto a destra nel foglio di anteprima, apri Impostazioni di connessione. Per aggiornare la connessione, fai clic su Sincronizza da BigQuery Connetti. Per aggiornare la connessione nei seguenti casi: Query modificata: fai clic su Visualizza errore Sincronizza query salvata. In alternativa, puoi aprire l'editor di query. Fai clic su Modifica Sincronizza query salvata Connetti. Query eliminata: fai clic su Visualizza errore Utilizza come query personalizzata. Oppure: Per aprire l'editor query, fai clic su Modifica. Passa a un'altra query o scollega quella esistente. Fai clic su Connetti. Aggiungere parametri alla query Per utilizzare il valore di una cella in una query, imposta un parametro. Sul lato destro dell'editor query, fai clic su Parametri Aggiungi. Inserisci il nome di un parametro e la cella a cui vuoi fare riferimento. Fai clic su Aggiungi. Confrontare i dati in Fogli e BigQuery Per confrontare i dati, potrebbe essere necessario modificare il tipo di dati. Ad esempio, se una colonna di BigQuery contiene dati di tipo stringa, la stessa colonna in Fogli deve contenere testo normale per poter fare un confronto corretto. Se il tipo di dati nel foglio di lavoro è diverso da quello in BigQuery, puoi: Cambiare la formattazione dei dati in Fogli. Ad esempio, i dati in formato numerico potrebbero essere cambiati in testo normale. Trasmettere il valore in una query. Ad esempio: WHERE zip_code = CAST(@ZIP AS string). Esempi di query Query semplice: SELECT word, SUM(word_count) AS word_count FROM `bigquery-public-data.samples.shakespeare` WHERE word IN ('me', 'I', 'you') GROUP BY word; Query con parametri: SELECT SUM(kw_total) FROM `bigquery-public-data.sunroof_solar.solar_potential_by_censustract` WHERE state_name = @STATENAME; Argomento successivo: Risolvere i problemi relativi ai dati BigQuery in Fogli Risorse correlate Ejecuta una consulta sobre los datos con el lenguaje de consultas de la API de visualización 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 hará la consulta. Cada columna de datos solo puede contener valores booleanos, numéricos (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 estén en minoría se consideran valores nulos. query: Consulta que se va a hacer, escrita en el lenguaje de consultas de la API de visualización de Google. encabezados [OPCIONAL]: Número 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 copia Nota: Cada ejemplo está en su propia pestaña. Datos de ejemplo Seleccionar y donde Muestra las filas que coinciden con la condición especificada por las cláusulas Seleccionar y Donde. Agrupar por Agrega los valores de Salario de todas las filas mediante las cláusulas 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 máximo de Salario. Encabezados Especifica el número 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. Выполняет запросы на базе языка запросов API визуализации Google. Пример использования QUERY(A2:E6; "select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6; F2; ЛОЖЬ) Синтаксис QUERY(данные; запрос; [заголовки]) данные – диапазон ячеек, для которого нужно выполнить запрос. Каждый столбец данных может содержать только логические, числовые (включая типы дата/время) или строковые значения. Если в столбце содержатся данные разных типов, преобладающий тип данных определяет тип всего столбца для целей запросов. Остальные типы данных считаются нулевыми. запрос – запрос на выполнение, записанный на языке запросов API визуализации Google. Значение параметра запрос должно быть заключено в кавычки или представлять собой ссылку на ячейку, содержащую соответствующий текст. На странице можно получить более подробную информацию о языке запросов. заголовки – [НЕОБЯЗАТЕЛЬНО] – количество заголовочных строк в верхней части раздела данных. В случае, если параметр опущен или равен -1, его значение вычисляется автоматически в зависимости от содержимого данных. Примеры Пример данных. Возвращает строки, удовлетворяющие заданному условию, используя операторы Select и Where. Суммирует значения Заработной платы во всех строках, используя операторы Select и Group by. Находит различающиеся значения в столбцах и переносит их в новые столбцы. Суммирует значения Отдел во всех строках и сортирует их по максимальному значению Заработной платы. Определяет количество заголовочных строк во входном диапазоне, после чего преобразует заголовок из нескольких строк в однострочный. Опубликовать на справочном форуме Получите ответы от участников сообщества Good afternoon all, I was wondering if I could use the following prepositions or prepositional phrases with "query" I have a question in this matter I have a question on this matter I have a question regarding / with regard to / concerning / other similar expressions Thanks in advance I have a question in this matter I have a question on this matter--maybe but there are better options I have a question about this matter I have a question regarding / with regard to / concerning / other similar expressions Hello, Many thanks for your prompt answers. Could you use the same rule with "Query"? Thanks again. Irland5, ya que estamos en el foro español-inglés y no en el foro de English Only, ¿cómo dirías "query on" o "question on" en español? 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 Hi All What is the difference between the question and query. Can we use it interchangeably? Regards emailtome. Query is related to inquiry, and the two have very similar meanings, but they're generally used differently. In most cases you would do better to use "question," though it's really a matter of preference. The more specialized meaning that query has come to have is in the field of publishing. If you want to propose an idea for an article or book to an editor, the initial contact is called a "query." In some cases, I should add, "queried" is more diplomatic than "questioned." "We questioned him about his absence" has a slight connotation of interrogation, while "We queried his absence" sounds a bit more polite, as in "We inquired into his absence." This is an interesting question, or is it a query? No, what I see in the first post is a question. It is the putting into a sentence of the uncertainty in emailtome's mind about the use of query/question. Emailtome has a query, so asks a question. Is the query the concept or uncertainty and the question the expression of the query? I really don't know. Must wander off to look it up Back - The Concise OED includes question as the first definition of query. I was being too narrow in my use of question. I think one can have a question in one's mind, but it would be odd, wouldn't it, to talk of a query in someone's mind? This seems to go against Panj.'s interesting speculation. Very interesting question (no pun intended!). Think that they very often are interchangeable but the above posts show that this is not always the case. I would never have written "very interesting query". Hmmm, like the others I don't think I know of a rule to differentiate them, but I do agree with the "interrogation" aspect of "to question". I have noticed that in the business context people tend to talk of "queries" rather than "questions" when discussing someone's actions. I think that if you are trying to extend your knowledge on a subsome data or subject but have no intention on actually suggesting that that data might be incorrect then "question" is fine - I have a few questions for you on the year-end numbers: Why did sales double? Who is the largest debtor? (purely asking for fact). If you mean to suggest the data might not be completely good then "query" is better: I have some queries on the year-end numbers: Sales have doubled - are you sure that you have taken off discounts? We have received a cheque this morning - should ABCco still be down as owing us £100k ?". That said, you could swap question/query in the above examples... In some cases, I should add, "queried" is more diplomatic than "questioned." "We questioned him about his absence" has a slight connotation of interrogation, while "We queried his absence" sounds a bit more polite, as in "We inquired into his absence." Based on what you said, if I have the sentence "The police .... me about my unpaid road tax", which one I'm supposed to use? I've looked up the meaning of both verbs and I'd use "to query". I wonder if that's correct... I'd use questioned. While query and question have similar meanings, there's a connotation of delicacy and diplomacy to query that makes it sound out of place when talking about being questioned by the police. Let me put it this way: You will seldom go wrong with question because that's the ordinary, everyday verb. If you aren't sure whether to use question or query, it's usually best to just use question. "The police .... me about my unpaid road tax" - "questioned" in the sense of "interviewed", "interrogated", "asked me questions", etc. The use of query would be "The police queried my unpaid road tax." "Excuse me sir, why is your road tax unpaid?" - This is a query. It is indirect and offers you an opportunity to develop the subject further. "You have paid your road tax, have you?" - This is a question. The answer is 'Yes' or 'No'. The answer will lead to a further question, etc, which will then lead to a conclusion. Thank you so much Based on what you said, if I have the sentence "The police .... me about my unpaid road tax", which one I'm supposed to use? I've looked up the meaning of both verbs and I'd use "to query". I wonder if that's correct... It depends how aggressive they were, Nicopedia. If they talked to you as though you'd committed a crime, then say they questioned you. If they talked to you as though they needed to check that everything was in order, then they asked you about your unpaid road tax. They didn't query you, though they may have queried the validity of your road tax. If you have any queries aboutyour treatment, the doctor will answer them. If you have any questions aboutyour treatment, the doctor will answer them. What's the difference between query and question in meaning? I know two differences I have learned and seem correct.Are these correct? ●a query is often a written form of asking a question.We send a query to get information. ●We ask a question both unofficially and officially. I think the first one would be asked at a presentation. The other one you would be asked, say, at a testing for coronavirus, with lots of people having questions. Because a testing for coronavirus isn't really a situation where you regularly ask questions, while a presentation is a situation you somewhat officially ask questions? Well, I guess. Although if you proved positive, I bet you would ask a lot of things. Queries, as you said, are more official things you would find written. Well, I guess. Although if you proved positive, I bet you would ask a lot of things. These queries??I thought asking a question to a doctor after the test was done was unofficial so they were queries.I'm getting confused. To be clear: Questions and queries are the same thing, but queries are a lot more formal, and can also be written. Google Visualization API のクエリ言語を使用して、データ全体に対するクエリを実行します。 使用例 QUERY(A2:E6,"select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6,F2,FALSE) 構文 QUERY(データ, クエリ, [見出し]) データ - クエリを実行するセルの範囲です。 データの各列に指定できるのは、ブール値、数値（日付/時刻など）、文字列の値のみです。 1 つの列に異なる種類のデータが含まれている場合は、その列に大多数含まれる種類のデータをクエリに使用します。小数の種類のデータは NULL 値とみなされます。 クエリ - Google Visualization API のクエリ言語で記述された、実行対象のクエリです。 クエリの値は二重引用符で囲むか、適切なテキストを含むセルへの参照にする必要があります。 クエリ言語について詳しくは、 をご覧ください。 見出し - [省略可] - データの上部にある見出し行の数です。 省略した場合や -1 と指定した場合は、データの内容に基づいて推測されます。 サンプル サンプル データです。 Select や Where 節を使用して指定した条件に一致する行を返します。 Select や Group by 節を使用して範囲内の行から Salary 値を集計します。 列内の固有の値を新しい列に変換します。 範囲内の行の dept 値を集計し、Salary の最大値で並べ替えます。 入力範囲内の見出し行の数を指定します。 ヘルプ コミュニティに投稿する コミュニティ メンバーから回答を得る 最初の見出し行の範囲値を 1 行の見出しの入力値に変換できます。 Google Visualization API Query Language を使用して、データ全体に対するクエリを実行します。 使用例 QUERY(A2:E6,"select avg(A) pivot B") QUERY(A2:E6,F2,FALSE) 構文 QUERY(data, query, [headers]) data - [illegible] Salary عبارتي Select وGroup by. Pivot لتجميع قيم Salary عبر الصفوف باستخدام Order by. لتحويل القيم المميزة في الأعمدة إلى أعمدة جديدة Dept لتجميع قيم عبر الصفوف وترتيبها حسب الحد الأقصى لقيمة [illegible] الحصول على إجابات من أعضاء المبتدئ Salary. Headers [illegible] 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 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 the Google BigQuery API in 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.

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