I'm not a robot

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 about 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, 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 ether of those ways, and am not 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. You can use the address bar (omnibox) to search the web. In some countries, Google Search is Chrome's default search engine. In others, you may be asked to choose your default search engine. You can change your default search engine at any time. If you notice unexpected changes in your search engine, you might have malware. Learn how to remove malware. Set your default search engine On your computer, open Chrome. At the top right, select More Settings. Select Search engine. Next to 'Search engine used in the address bar', select the down arrow . Select a new default search engine. Tips: Manage search engines and site shortcuts You can add, edit or remove site search shortcuts and set a default search engine. In some countries, custom site searches aren't able to be set as default for guest profiles. On your computer, open Chrome. At the top right, select More Settings. On the left, select Search engine Manage search engines and site search. To change site search shortcuts: Add: To the right of 'Site search', select Add. Once you fill in the text fields, select Add. Edit: To the right of a site search shortcut, select Edit . Set as default: To the right of a site search shortcut, select More Make default. Deactivate: To the right of a site search shortcut, select More Deactivate. Delete: To the right of a site search shortcut, select More Delete. Tips: You can set up shortcuts to search specific sites. You can edit or turn off the shortcuts for open tabs, bookmarks and browsing history in site searches. But they can't be deleted. You can't edit, delete or set Gemini as your default search engine. Learn how to use the Gemini web app to get answers in Chrome. When you deactivate a site search shortcut, it moves to the section, 'Inactive shortcuts'. You can also find other suggested sites listed in the section, 'Inactive shortcuts'. To add them to your site search shortcuts, select Activate. For some search sites, the site appears in the 'Inactive shortcuts' section only after you search on that site. Fill in text fields 'Search engine' field Enter a label or name for the search engine. 'Shortcut' field Enter the text shortcut that you want to use for the search engine. You can enter the keyword in your address bar to quickly use the search engine. 'URL with %s in place of query' field Enter the web address for the search engine's results page, and use %s where the query would go. To find and edit the web address of the results page: Go to the search engine that you want to add. Do a search. Copy and paste the web address of the search results page into the URL field. The address for the search results page is different from the website address. For example, if you search for 'soccer', the Google search results URL is . Replace the search term in the URL with %s. For example, if you were using the Google search results URL, your search engine address would be . Related resources Reset Chrome settings to default Remove unwanted ads, pop-ups and malware Post to the Help Community Get answers from community members 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 query "officially", while 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. 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. Are these querries??I thought asking a question to a doctor after the test was done was unofficial so they were questions. 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. 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 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. 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 copy Note: 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 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. Seleziona 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 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

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