**HIVE DATA MANIPULATIONS**

* Loading files into tables
* Loading data into a Hive table is one of the variants of inserting data into a Hive table. In this method, the entire file is copied/moved to a directory that corresponds to Hive tables. If the table is partitioned, then data is loaded into partitions one at a time. The general syntax of loading the data into a table is as follows:

LOAD DATA [LOCAL] INPATH 'filepath' [OVERWRITE] INTO TABLE tablename [PARTITION (partcol1=val1, partcol2=val2 ...)]

Where:

* [LOCAL]: This is an optional clause. If this clause is specified, the preceding command will look for the file in the local filesystem. The command will follow the file path in the local filesystem.
* FILEPATH: This is the path where files reside either in the local filesystem or HDFS.
* [OVERWRITE]: Is an optional clause. If this clause is specified, the data in the table or partition is deleted and new data is loaded based on the file path in the statement.
* tablename: This is the name of the table.
* [PARTITION (partcol1=val1, partcol2=val2 ...)]: This is an optional clause for partitioned tables.
* Inserting data into Hive tables from queries

This is another variant of inserting data into a Hive table. Data can be appended into a Hive table that already contains data. Data can also be overwritten in the Hive table. Data can also be inserted into multiple tables through a single statement only. The general format of inserting data into a table from queries is as follows:

INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE tablename [PARTITION (partcol1=val1, partcol2=val2 ...) [IF NOT EXISTS]] select select\_statement FROM from\_statement;

* Inserting data into dynamic partitions
* Writing data into files from queries
* Enabling transactions in Hive
* Inserting values into tables from SQL
* Updating data
* Deleting data