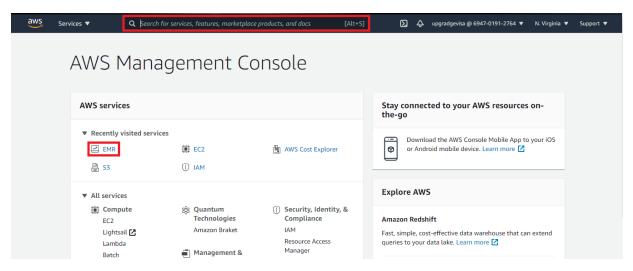
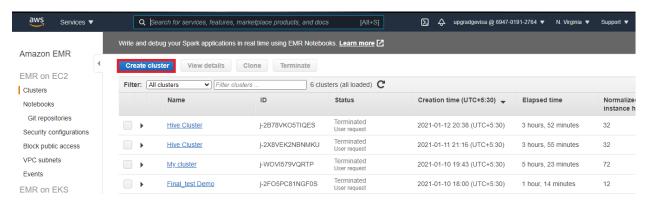
Case Study Report

CLUSTER CREATION:

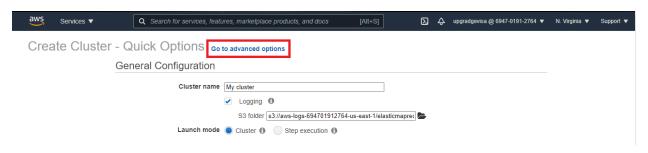
Step 1: Open the AWS console and either search for EMR in the search tab or click on the EMR button highlighted which is in the recently used tab.



Step 2: In Amazon EMR home page click on create cluster button.



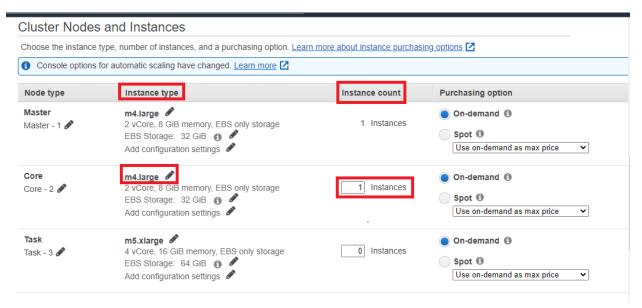
Step 3: Then click on 'Go to advanced options' in the next page



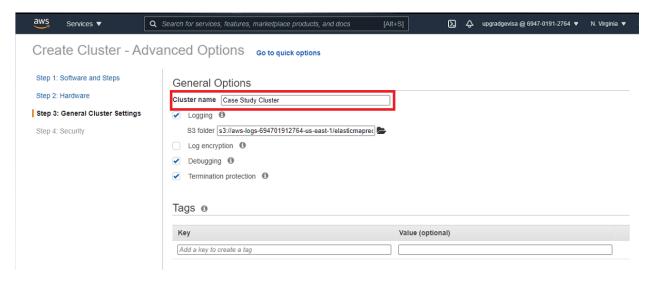
Step 4: In software configuration page we have to select all the required services needed to complete this analysis. We are selecting emr-5.29.0 release as per the instruction with required services.

Step 1: Software and Steps	Software Configuration		
Step 2: Hardware	Release emr-5.29.0	▼ 0	
Step 3: General Cluster Settings	✓ Hadoop 2.8.5	Zeppelin 0.8.2	Livy 0.6.0
Step 4: Security	JupyterHub 1.0.0	Tez 0.9.2	Flink 1.9.1
otop i. oodaniy	Ganglia 3.7.2	HBase 1.4.10	✓ Pig 0.17.0
	✓ Hive 2.3.6	Presto 0.227	ZooKeeper 3.4.14
	MXNet 1.5.1	Sqoop 1.4.7	Mahout 0.13.0
	✓ Hue 4.4.0	Phoenix 4.14.3	Oozie 5.1.0
	Spark 2.4.4	HCatalog 2.3.6	TensorFlow 1.14.0
	Multiple master nodes (optional)		
	Use multiple master nodes to improve cluster availability. Learn more		
	AWS Glue Data Catalog settings (optional)		
	Use for Hive table metadata 0		
	Edit software settings		
	● Enter configuration		
	classification=config-file-name,properties=[myKey1=myValue1,myKey2=myValue2]		

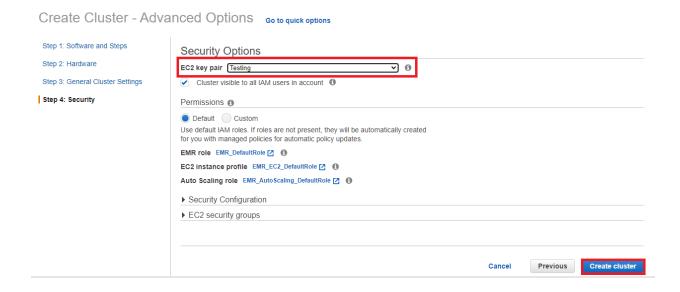
Step 5: Then we will proceed to next page in this we have to specify the required configuration needed for the cluster. Here we have to select the instance type and instance count for master and core node. We have selected instance type as m4.large and 1 instance count for both master and core node as we need a 2-node cluster for the analysis



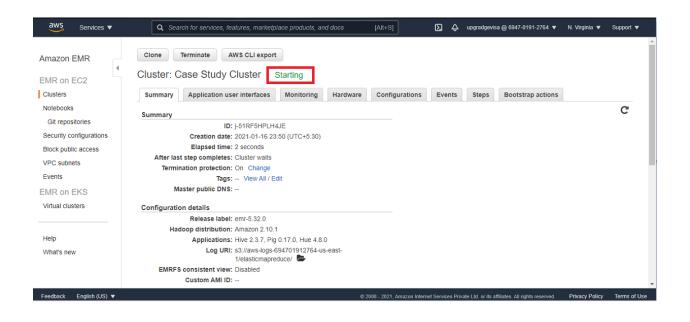
Step 6: Here we have given the name of the cluster.

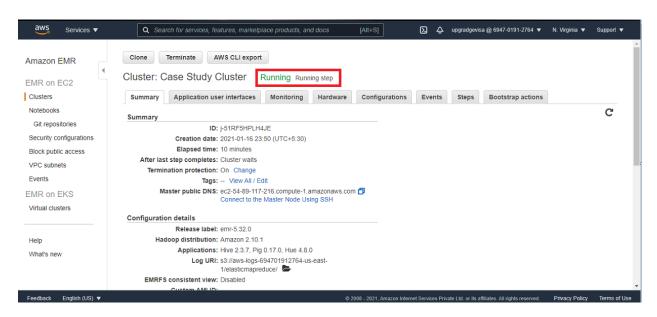


Step 7: We have selected the created EC2 key pair and then click on the create cluster option.

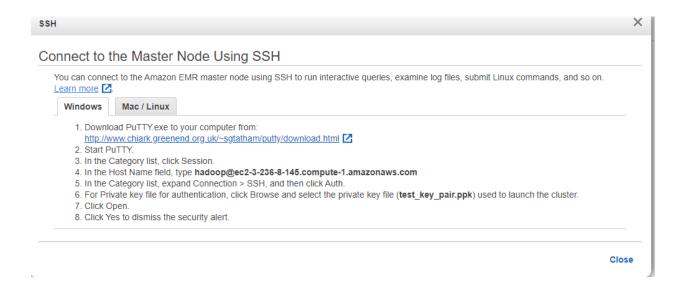


Step 8: Then cluster has been created and will be in the "Starting" state and will change to "Running" state after sometime.

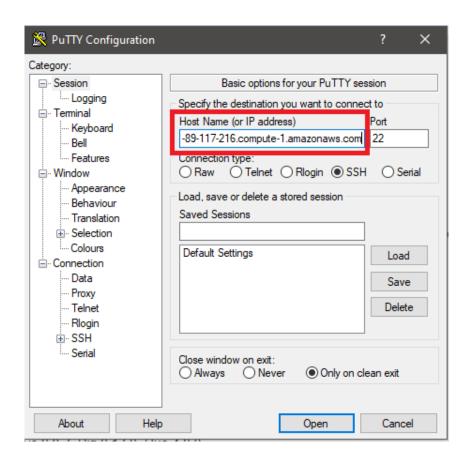


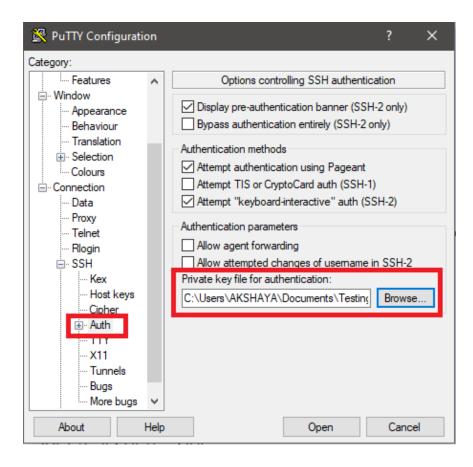


Step 9: Once cluster in running state we have to click on Master public DNS.



Step 10: We have to open the putty configuration and then give the host name(master node DNS) and then browse to the private key file location by clicking on Connection \rightarrow SSH \rightarrow Auth.





Step 11: Then EMR command line interface will be open and login as Hadoop.

```
Using username "hadoop".
  Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Last login: Sun Jan 17 06:20:14 2021
                  Amazon Linux AMI
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2018.03-release-notes/
58 package(s) needed for security, out of 98 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMM
                                  M::::::: M R:::::::::::::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEEE:::E M:::::::M
                               M:::::::M R:::::RRRRRR:::::R
          EEEEE M:::::::M
                               M:::::::: M RR::::R
                                                     R::::R
 \texttt{E:::::EEEEEEEEE} \qquad \texttt{M:::::M} \qquad \texttt{M:::::M} \qquad \texttt{M:::::M} \qquad \texttt{R::::RRRRRR:::::R}
                                   M:::::M
M:::::M
             EEEEE M::::M
                            MMM
                                            R:::R
                                                      R::::R
EE::::EEEEEEEE::::E M:::::M
                                   M:::::M
M:::::M RR::::R
                                                      R::::R
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMM
                                   MMMMMM RRRRRRR
                                                      RRRRRR
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$ [pfd
```

Step 12: Copying the data into HDFS

a. Creating a directory in HDFS.

Command: hadoop fs -mkdir /user/hive/demo

b. To access the public s3 bucket.

Command: aws s3 ls e-commerce-events-ml

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$ aws s3 ls e-commerce-events-ml
2020-03-17 l1:47:09 545839412 2019-Nov.csv
2020-03-17 l1:37:31 482542278 2019-Oct.csv
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$
```

c. Checking the available directory.

Command: hadoop fs -ls /user/hive

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hive

Found 2 items

drwxr-xr-x - hadoop hadoop 0 2021-01-17 05:28 /user/hive/demo
drwxrwxrwt - hdfs hadoop 0 2021-01-17 05:48 /user/hive/warehouse
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$
```

d. Loading the s3 public data set to created directory "Demo" in hadoop.

Command: hadoop distcp 's3://e-commerce-events-ml/*' '/user/hive/demo/'

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$ hadoop distop 's3://e-commerce-events-ml/*' '/user/hive/demo/'
21/01/17 06:45:28 INFO tools.DistOp: Input Options: DistOpOptions(atomicCommunit-false, symcFolder=false, deleteMissing=false, ignoreFailures=false, overwrite=false, skip
CCC-false, blocking=true, numListatusuThread=90, maxMapp=20, mapBandwidth=100, sslConfigurationFile='null', copyStrategy='uniformmize', preserveStatus=[], preserveStatu
```

```
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=26303488

Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=2

Map output records=2

Input split bytes=272

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=772

CPU time spent (ms)=12070

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=679112704

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=6539542528

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=548929536

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=626

File Output Format Counters

Bytes M:ttten=90

DistCp Counters

Bytes Skipped=1028381690

Files Skipped=1028381690

Files Skipped=2
```

e. After loading the data set we have used below command to check the data set file in the hadoop directory.

Command: hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/demo/

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/demo/
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop 545839412 2021-01-17 05:28 /user/hive/demo/2019-Nov.csv
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop hadoop _482542278 2021-01-17 05:28 /user/hive/demo/2019-Oct.csv
```

f. We have used below command to check the saved data set in the hadoop directory.

Command: hadoop fs -cat /user/hive/demo/2019-oct.csv | head

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$ hadoop fs -cat /user/hive/demo/2019-oct.csv | head

cat: `/user/hive/demo/2019-oct.csv': No such file or directory
[hadoop@ip-172-31-68-214 ~]$ hadoop fs -cat /user/hive/demo/2019-Oct.csv | head

event time, event type, product id, category id, category code, brand, price, user id, user session

2019-10-01 00:00:00 UTC, cart, 5773203, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885

2019-10-01 00:00:03 UTC, cart, 5773353, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885

2019-10-01 00:00:07 UTC, cart, 5881588, 2151191071051219817, loverly, 13.48, 429681830, 498e8d843-adf3-428b-a2c3-fe8bc6a307c9

2019-10-01 00:00:07 UTC, cart, 5723490, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885

2019-10-01 00:00:15 UTC, cart, 5881449, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885

2019-10-01 00:00:15 UTC, cart, 5881449, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 430174032, 736de1e7-66te-43f4-8930-d32b945af04f

2019-10-01 00:00:19 UTC, cart, 587269, 1487580008246412266, kapous, 4.75, 377667011, 81326ac6-daa4-4f0a-b488-fd0956a78733

2019-10-01 00:00:24 UTC, cart, 583989, 1487580009445982239, , , 0.56, 467916806, 2f5b5546-b3cb-9ee7-7ecd-84276f8ef486

2019-10-01 00:00:25 UTC, cart, 5698989, 1487580006317032337, , 1.27, 385985999, d30965e8-1101-44ab-b45d-cclbb9fae694

cat: Unable to write to output stream.
```

g. After moving the data to the directory we create the base table and check for the data in the table.

Command:

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS base_table (event_time string, event_type string, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, price float, user_id int, user_session string)

ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'

STORED AS TEXTFILE

LOCATION '/user/hive/demo/'

tblproperties('ship.header.line.count'='1');

h. Once the base table is created, we need to optimize the table for quick query result through partitioning and bucketing.

```
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition=true;
hive> set hive.enforce.bucketing=true ;
hive>
```

Command:

create table if not exists base_bucket (event_time string, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string,

brand string, price float, user_id bigint , user_session string)

partitioned by (event_type string)

clustered by (category_code) into 13 buckets

ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'

STORED AS TEXTFILE

LOCATION '/user/hive/demo/'

tblproperties('ship.header.line.count'='1');

```
hive> create table if not exists base_bucket (event_time string, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string, 
> brand string, price float, user_id bigint, user_session string)
> partitioned by (event_type string)
> clustered by (category_code) into 13 buckets
> ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'
> STORED AS TEXTFILE
> LOCATION '/user/hive/demo/'
> tblproperties('ship.header.line.count'='l');
OK
Time taken: 0.084 seconds
```

i. Once the table is created check for the created tables.

Command: show tables;

```
hive> show tables ;

OK

base_bucket

base_table

Time taken: 0.114 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)

hive>
```

Step 13: Query Analysis:

1. Find the revenue generated due to purchases made in October

Code:

SELECT SUM(price) as total_revenue from base_table WHERE month(event_time)=10 and event_type = 'purchase';

Inference: From the query we get to know that the total revenue of the October month is found to be 1211538.429999982

2. Write a query to yield the total sum of the purchases per month in a single output

Code:

SELECT SUM(CASE WHEN MONTH(event_time) = '10'THEN price else 0 end) AS Oct_purchase,
SUM(CASE WHEN MONTH(event_time) = '11'THEN price else 0 end) AS Nov_purchase
FROM base_table

WHERE event_type = 'purchase';

```
hive> SELECT SUM( CASE WHEN MONTH(event time) = '10'THEN price else 0 end) AS Oct purchase,
    > SUM( CASE WHEN MONTH(event time) = 'll'THEN price else 0 end) AS Nov purchase
    > FROM base_table
    > WHERE event_type = 'purchase';
Query ID = hadoop_20210116200558_c933655a-af98-4e13-8e7e-36bc1043d83a
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Tez session was closed. Reopening...
Session re-established.
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1610821674229_0009)
       VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container SUCCEEDED
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED
oct_purchase
              nov_purchase
1211538.429999982
                    1531016.8999999657
Time taken: 73.071 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

Inference: From the query we get to know the revenue generated at the end of October and November month. It is seen that the revenue of November month is higher than that of the October month.

3. Write a query to find the change in revenue generated due to purchases from October to November.

Code:

```
WITH diff_revenue AS
```

(SELECT

SUM(case when MONTH(event_time) = '10' then price else 0 end) AS Oct_purchase,
SUM(case when MONTH(event_time) = '11' then price else 0 end) AS Nov_purchase
FROM base_table
WHERE event_type= 'purchase'
) SELECT (Nov_purchase - Oct_purchase) as difference_revenue FROM diff_revenue;

```
WITH diff revenue AS
      (SELECT
      SUM(case when MONTH(event_time) = '10' then price else 0 end) AS Oct_purchase,
       SUM(case when MONTH(event time) = '11' then price else 0 end) AS Nov purchase
        FROM base table
      WHERE event_type= 'purchase'
       ) SELECT (Nov purchase - Oct purchase ) as difference revenue FROM diff revenue ;
Query ID = hadoop_20210116201703_8df60aab-05e8-4528-b3f0-ca44657c7abl
Total jobs = 1
aunching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1610821674229 0009)
       VERTICES MODE
                                STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 8
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 1
ERTICES: 02/02 [==
                                          ==>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 67.97 s
OK
difference revenue
319478.4699999837
Time taken: 68.469 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

Inference: From the query it is seen that the difference in revenue between October and November month is 319478.4999 which means the revenue of November month is higher than October.

4. Find the distinct categories of products. Categories with null value can be ignored.

Code:

SELECT distinct(category_code) as Category_codes FROM base_table WHERE category_code !=";

Note: There are two screenshots of the same query from both the base table and the bucketed table. When compared the bucketed table takes less time to query the result than the base table. This is the use of partitioning and bucketing the data. **Bucketed table reduces the query time when compared to the base table.**

```
hive> SELECT distinct(category_code) as Category_codes FROM base_table WHERE category_code !=''
Query ID = hadoop 20210117204007 b05c7c32-40e3-4d41-a720-alffaf7c6d78
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1610909210361_0011)
         VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

        Map 1 ...... container
        SUCCEEDED
        8
        8
        0
        0
        0
        0

        Reducer 2 ..... container
        SUCCEEDED
        1
        1
        0
        0
        0
        0

OK
accessories.bag
accessories.cosmetic bag
apparel.glove
appliances.environment.air_conditioner
appliances.environment.vacuum
appliances.personal.hair cutter
category_code
furniture.bathroom.bath
furniture.living room.cabinet
furniture.living_room.chair
sport.diving
stationery.cartrige
Time taken: 61.529 seconds, Fetched: 12 row(s)
```

```
hive> SELECT distinct(category_code) as Category_codes FROM base_bucket WHERE category_code !=''
Query ID = hadoop 20210117203845 354d4648-b360-4c51-8eb4-76d9780b23e3
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1610909210361_0011)
         VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

        Map 1 ...... container
        SUCCEEDED
        6
        6
        0
        0
        0
        0

        Reducer 2 ..... container
        SUCCEEDED
        1
        1
        0
        0
        0
        0

                                                 ===>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 58.83 s
OK
accessories.bag
accessories.cosmetic bag
apparel.glove
appliances.environment.air conditioner
appliances.environment.vacuum
appliances.personal.hair_cutter
category_code
furniture.bathroom.bath
furniture.living room.cabinet
furniture.living_room.chair
sport.diving
stationery.cartrige
Time taken: 59.439 seconds, Fetched: 12 row(s)
```

Inference: From the query it is seen that there are 12 different categories available in the dataset which includes different categories as accessories, apparels, appliances, furniture, sports and stationery.

5. Find the total number of products available in each category.

Code:

SELECT category_code, count(product_id) as number_of_products FROM base_table WHERE category_code !='' GROUP BY category_code;

Inference: From the query it is seen that a lot of products are available in the category environmental appliance vacuum. And the least number of products are available in the category sports diving.

6. Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

Code:

SELECT brand,sum(price) as total_price from base_table where brand !="
and event_type ='purchase'
group by brand order by total_price desc limit 1;

Inference: From the query it is seen that the brand having highest sales with 148297.93999 is Runail.

7. Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

Code:

WITH diff_revenue AS

(SELECT brand, SUM(case when MONTH(event time) = '10' then price else 0 end) AS Oct purchase,

SUM(case when MONTH(event_time) = '11' then price else 0 end) AS Nov_purchase

FROM base_bucket WHERE event_type= 'purchase'

group by brand)

SELECT brand FROM diff_revenue WHERE (Nov_purchase - Oct_purchase) > 0;

```
> (SELECT
    > brand, SUM(case when MONTH(event_time) = '10' then price else 0 end) AS Oct_purchase,
    > SUM(case when MONTH(event time) = 'll' then price else 0 end) AS Nov purchase
   > FROM base_table
    > WHERE event_type= 'purchase'
    > group by brand
   > ) SELECT brand FROM diff_revenue
   > WHERE (Nov_purchase - Oct_purchase)>0 ;
Query ID = hadoop_20210117145952_ede086a6-7b5e-4f95-b719-adc6645d8ec0
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Tez session was closed. Reopening...
Session re-established.
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1610890495031 0007)
                    MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
        VERTICES
Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 8
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 6
Reducer 2 ..... container
OK
bioagua
blixz
carmex
concept
egomania
ellips
freshbubble
haruyama
helloganic
insight
jaguar
```

Inference: From the query we get nearly 161 out of 234 brands whose sales got increased from October to November month.

8. Your Company wants to reward the top 10 users in its website with a Golden Customer plan. Write a query to generate a list of top 10 users who spent the most.

Code:

```
With golden_customer AS
(SELECT user_id,SUM(price) AS total_price
FROM base_table
WHERE event_type = "purchase"
GROUP BY user_id
ORDER BY total_price DESC
LIMIT 10) SELECT user_id from golden_customer;
```

```
hive> With Golden_customer AS

> (SELECT user_id, SUM(price) AS total_price
> FROM base_table
> WHERE event_type = "purchase"
> GROUP BY user_id
> ORDER BY total_price DESC
> LIMIT 10)
> SELECT user_id from golden_customer;

Query ID = hadoop_20210118135902_0a166576-bf0a-4eb0-ac92-b428c7868143
Total_jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1610977347656_0003)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 8 8 8 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 3 3 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 3 .... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
VERTICES: 03/03 [============>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 68.39 s
```

```
OK

557790271

150318419

562167663

531900924

557850743

522130011

561592095

431950134

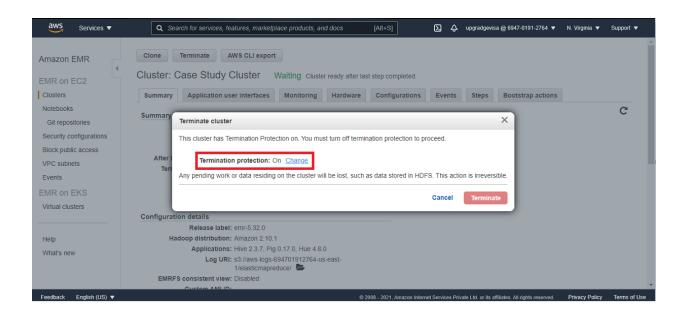
566576008

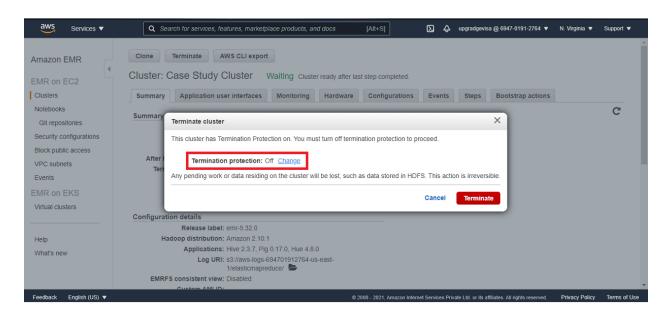
521347209

Time taken: 73.572 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
```

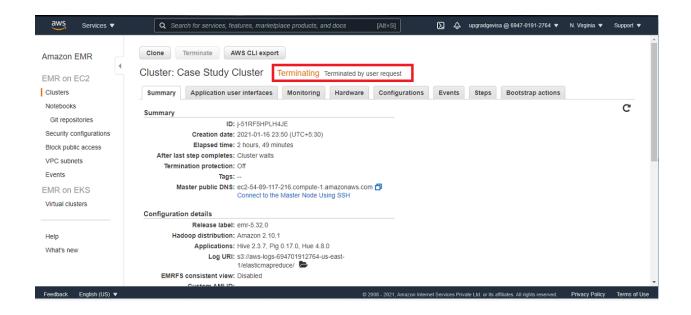
Inference: From the query we are able to find the top 10 users who have spent the most on purchasing the goods in the e-commerce website.

Step 14: Once the analysis is done, we can terminate the cluster by changing the Termination protection from **ON** to **OFF** and then click on the terminate button.





Step 15: Once we click on the terminate button the status of the cluster changes to terminating and then the cluster is terminated.



Step 16: Once the cluster is terminated, we can see the status of the cluster in the EMR Cluster Home.

