Miguel_Diaz_ClassWork_Sesson_8

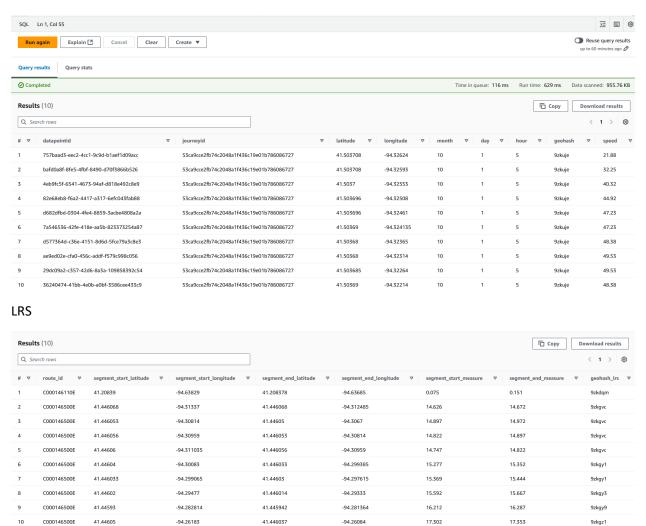
Cloud Computing

Athena SQL

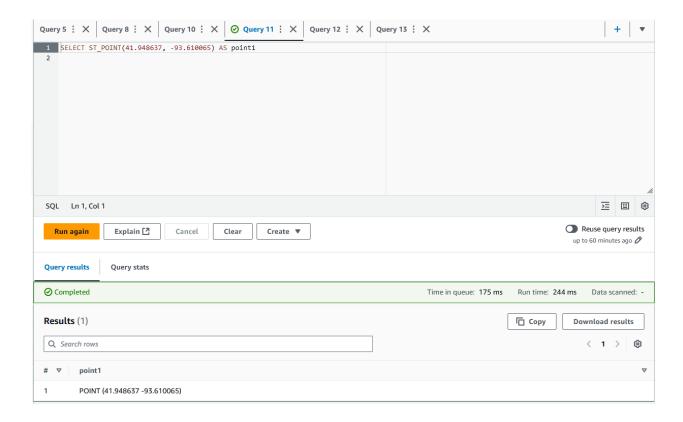
1- Creating tables:

```
1 CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `aiml class`.`LRS miguel data` (
       `route_id` varchar(50), `segment_start_latitude` float,
       `segment_start_longitude` float, `segment_end_latitude` float,
       `segment_end_longitude` float, `segment_start_measure` float,
       `segment end measure` float, `geohash lrs` varchar(10)
2 )
3 ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.lazy.LazySimpleSerDe'
4 WITH SERDEPROPERTIES ('field.delim' = ',')
5 STORED AS INPUTFORMAT 'org.apache.hadoop.mapred.TextInputFormat'
       OUTPUTFORMAT 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io
       .HiveIgnoreKeyTextOutputFormat'
6 LOCATION 's3://reactorlab/Miguel/LRS data/'
7 TBLPROPERTIES ( classification = 'csv')
1 CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `aiml class`.`Miguel gps data` (
       `datapointid` varchar(50), `journeyid` varchar(50), `latitude`
       float, `longitude` float, `month` int, `day` int, `hour` int,
       'geohash' varchar(10), 'speed' float
2 ) COMMENT "Miguel data class SQL AWS"
3 ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.lazy.LazySimpleSerDe'
4 WITH SERDEPROPERTIES ('field.delim' = ',')
5 STORED AS INPUTFORMAT 'org.apache.hadoop.mapred.TextInputFormat'
       OUTPUTFORMAT 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io
        .HiveIgnoreKeyTextOutputFormat'
6 LOCATION 's3://reactorlab/Miguel/GPS data/'
7 TBLPROPERTIES (('classification' = 'csv'))
```

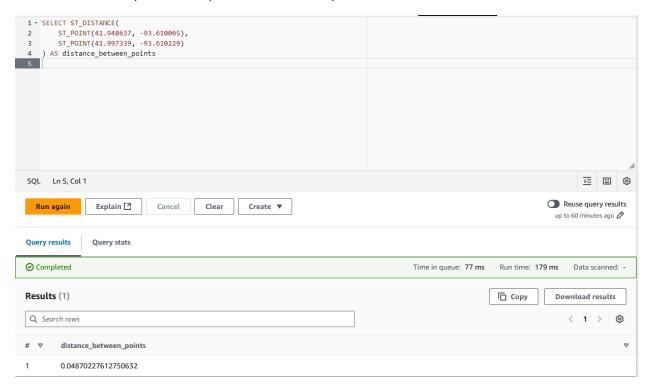
GPS



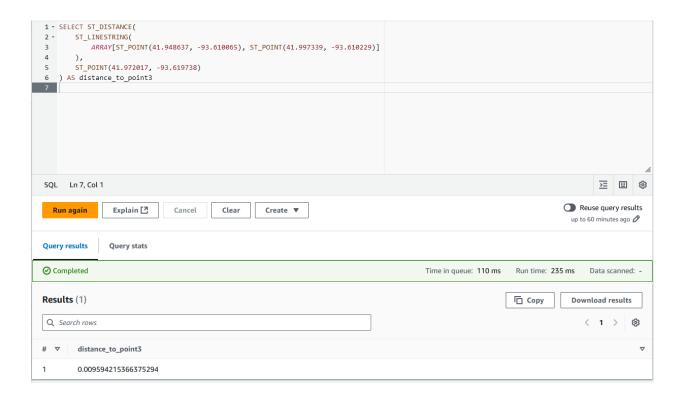
1.Make point feature from Point 1: 41.948637, -93.610065using ST_POINT



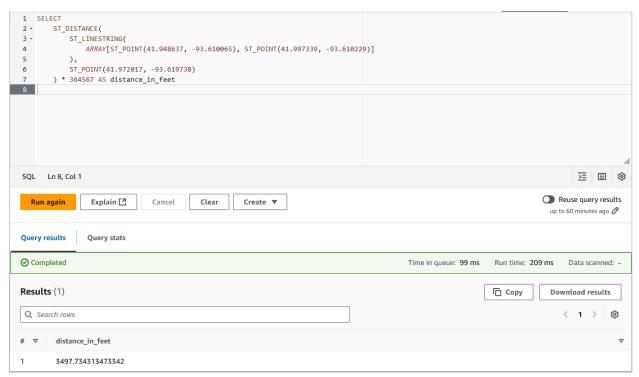
- 2.Find distance (ST_DISTANEC) between points below: (Ans: 0.048702)
- •Point 1: 41.948637, -93.610065, Point 2: 41.997339, -93.610229



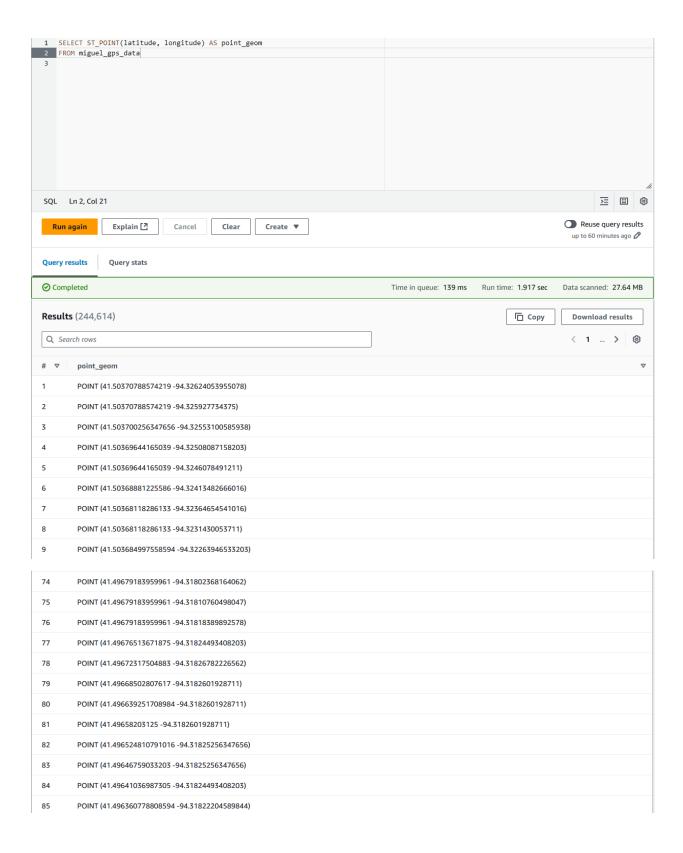
3.Create a line string (ST_LINESTRING) from above points and calculate distance from Point 3: 41.972017, -93.619738 (Ans: 0.0095942)



4.Get it in feet by multiplying 364567 (Ans: 3497.7 ft)

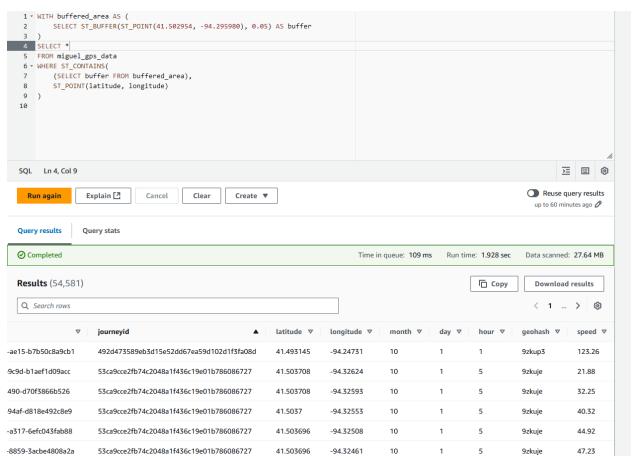


5. Make point geometry from latitude and longitude in gps_data table



```
85
         POINT (41.496360778808594 -94.31822204589844)
86
         POINT (41.496337890625 -94.31818389892578)
87
         POINT (41.496334075927734 -94.31816101074219)
88
         POINT (41.496334075927734 -94.31814575195312)
89
         POINT (41.496341705322266 -94.31812286376953)
90
         POINT (41.49634552001953 -94.318115234375)
         POINT (41.49634552001953 -94.318115234375)
91
92
         POINT (41.49634552001953 -94.318115234375)
93
         POINT (41.49314498901367 -94.24730682373047)
94
         POINT (41,493186950683594 -94,24610137939453)
         POINT (41.49323272705078 -94.24488830566406)
95
96
         POINT (41.4932746887207 -94.24365997314453)
97
         POINT (41.49332046508789 -94.24241638183594)
98
         POINT (41.300865173339844 -94.35681915283203)
99
         POINT (41,30038833618164 -94,35682678222656)
100
         POINT (41.29983139038086 -94.35682678222656)
```

6.Create a buffer (ST_BUFFER) around 41.502954, -94.295980 for 0.05 units and filter all datapoints (ST_CONTAINS) from gps_data within the buffer (Ans: 54,581 rows)

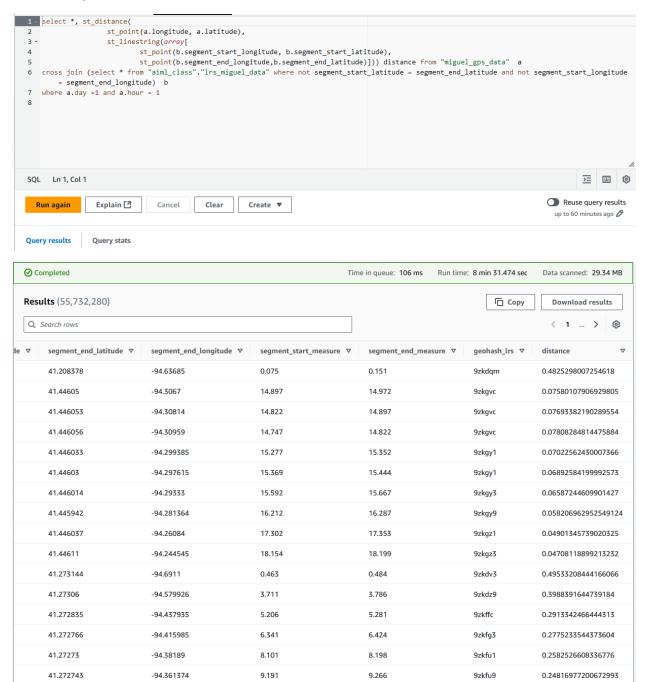


Part 7:

Objective: Assign all points to nearest route_id

Logic:

•Find distance from each point in gps_data to all line strings in the lrs_data (start coordinates and end coordinates)



•Filter the nearest one for each point through a nested query

Column rn, created to filter, based on requested criteria.

