(In Terminal) -(Method 1) 1]student@Ubantu:~\$ start-dfs.sh 2]student@Ubantu:~\$ start-yarn.sh 3]student@Ubantu:~\$ jps 4]student@Ubantu:~\$ cd /usr/local/hive/bin OR student@Ubantu:~\$ cd ~/Downloads/hive/bin 5] student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive/bin\$ schematool -initSchema -dbType derby student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive/bin\$ cd .. student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive\$ rm -rf metastore_db student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive\$ rm -rf derby.log student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive\$ cd ~/Downloads/hive/bin student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive/bin\$./schematool -initSchema -dbType derby *** schemaTool failed *** student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive/bin\$ rm -rf metastore_db student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive/bin\$ rm -rf derby.log student@Ubantu:~/Downloads/hive/bin\$./schematool -initSchema -dbType derby Initialization script completed 6]hive

RUNNING HiveQL:

Hive>

Method 2:

1] student@Ubantu:~\$ start-all.sh

2]student@Ubantu:~\$ cd /usr/local/hive/bin

OR

student@Ubantu:~\$ cd ~/Downloads/hive/bin

3]hive

OR

./hive

QUERIES:

Write HiveQL for Flight Reservation

- a) Creating, Dropping, and altering tables.
- b) Insert values in tables/ Load the data from flight dataset
- c) Display data from table
- d) Create index.
- e) Join

a) Creating, Dropping, and Altering Tables

Creating a table for flights:

```
CREATE TABLE flight_reservation (
    flight_id STRING,
    flight_name STRING,
    source STRING,
    destination STRING,
    departure_time STRING,
    arrival_time STRING,
    seats_available INT
)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

STORED AS TEXTFILE;
```

Dropping the table:

```
DROP TABLE flight_reservation;

(You can recreate it later after drop for practice.)
```

Altering the table:

Example: Add a new column like price

ALTER TABLE flight_reservation ADD COLUMNS (price DOUBLE);

Example: Change column name (say, from "flight_name" to "airline_name")

ALTER TABLE flight_reservation CHANGE flight_name airline_name STRING;

b) Insert values or Load Data

Method 1: Manually Insert values

INSERT INTO TABLE flight_reservation VALUES

('F001', 'Indigo', 'Pune', 'Delhi', '06:00', '08:00', 120, 4500.00),

('F002', 'SpiceJet', 'Mumbai', 'Bangalore', '09:00', '11:00', 100, 4000.00);

Method 2: Load Data from a Flight Dataset

Suppose you have a CSV file like flights.csv:

Sample flights.csv content:

F001,Indigo,Pune,Delhi,06:00,08:00,120,4500

F002, SpiceJet, Mumbai, Bangalore, 09:00, 11:00, 100, 4000

First, put your CSV file into HDFS:

hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/hive/warehouse/flights

hdfs dfs -put /home/your_username/flights.csv /user/hive/warehouse/flights/

Then load it into the Hive table:

LOAD DATA INPATH '/user/hive/warehouse/flights/flights.csv' INTO TABLE flight_reservation;

c) Display data from table

Simple select:

SELECT * FROM flight_reservation;

Specific columns:

SELECT flight_id, source, destination FROM flight_reservation;

d) Create Index

Hive does **not** support traditional RDBMS indexes directly, but you can create **indexes** using HiveQL like this:

CREATE INDEX idx_source_destination

```
ON TABLE flight_reservation (source, destination)
AS 'COMPACT'
WITH DEFERRED REBUILD;
To rebuild the index:
ALTER INDEX idx_source_destination ON flight_reservation REBUILD;
To show the index:
SHOW INDEX ON flight_reservation;
e) Join
Suppose you have another table airlines:
CREATE TABLE airlines (
  airline_name STRING,
  rating INT
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
STORED AS TEXTFILE;
Insert some sample data:
INSERT INTO TABLE airlines VALUES
('Indigo', 4),
('SpiceJet', 3);
Now JOIN them:
SELECT fr.flight_id, fr.source, fr.destination, al.rating
FROM flight_reservation fr
JOIN airlines al
ON (fr.airline_name = al.airline_name);
```