

LAPORAN
RENCANA TUGAS MANDIRI (RTM) Ke-4
MATA KULIAH BIG DATA KELAS B
**“QUERY STATISTIK DESKRIPTIF MENGGUNAKAN HIVE &
QUERY”**



DOSEN PENGAMPU

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SOAL

1. Silakan lakukan analisis pada dataset NOAA menggunakan Hive untuk menjawab pertanyaan:
 - a. Statistika deskriptif (suhu maksimum, minimum, rata-rata, varian, deviasi standar, dan persentil) yang dikelompokkan berdasarkan masing-masing tahun.
 - b. Persentase perubahan rata-rata suhu di antara 2 tahun, misalnya antara tahun 1902-1903
 - c. Selanjutnya, buatlah 3 pertanyaan tambahan analisis berdasarkan dataset NOAA tersebut (3 kolom) dan jawablah menggunakan sintaks query serta tampilkan hasilnya
2. Unduh dataset dummy - Saham dan Harga Sembako (kerjakan keduanya) yang dapat diakses di <https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/182b5TikHcqCe2vAzgfabaNNjAfG5Qh6s?usp=sharing>. Lalu analisislah menggunakan bentuk-bentuk Xquery transformation yang sesuai

JAWABAN

1. Analisis pada dataset NOAA menggunakan Hive

a. Statistika deskriptif

➤ Maximum

Input:

```
SELECT tahun, MAX(suhu) AS suhu_max  
FROM suhutemp  
GROUP BY tahun;
```

Query di atas mengambil data suhu maksimum dari tiap tahun pada tabel **suhutemp** dan mengelompokkannya berdasarkan tahun.

Output:

```
OK  
1901      999  
1902      328  
1903      999  
1904      294  
1905      328  
1906      294  
1907      999  
1908      378  
1909      999  
1910      999  
1911      999  
1912      411  
1913      999  
1914      999  
1915      999  
1916      289  
1917      478  
1918      999  
1919      999  
1920      344  
1921      999  
1922      999  
1923      394  
1924      456  
1925      378  
1926      999  
1927      999  
1928      999  
1929      999  
1930      999  
1931      999  
1932      999  
Time taken: 38.949 seconds, Fetched: 32 row(s)
```

➤ Minimum

Input:

```
SELECT tahun, MIN(suhu) AS suhu_min  
FROM suhutemp  
GROUP BY tahun;
```

Query di atas mengambil data suhu minimum dari tiap tahun pada tabel **suhutemp** dan mengelompokkannya berdasarkan tahun.

Output:

```

OK
1901  0
1902  0
1903  0
1904  0
1905  0
1906  0
1907  0
1908  0
1909  0
1910  0
1911  0
1912  0
1913  0
1914  0
1915  0
1916  0
1917  0
1918  0
1919  0
1920  0
1921  0
1922  0
-----
1923  0
1924  0
1925  0
1926  0
1927  0
1928  0
1929  0
1930  0
1931  0
1932  0
Time taken: 47.221 seconds, Fetched: 32 row(s)

```

➤ Rata-rata

Input:

```

SELECT tahun, AVG(suhu) AS rata_rata_suhu
FROM suhutemp
GROUP BY tahun;

```

Query di atas mengambil data rata-rata suhu dari tiap tahun pada tabel **suhutemp** dan mengelompokkannya berdasarkan tahun.

Output:

```

OK
1901  93.8994668697639
1902  73.78385376999239
1903  78.52105584375954
1904  74.4364934670313
1905  75.15333028501753
1906  83.6172816952868
1907  89.30807248764415
1908  84.8540622627183
1909  91.83727380795139
1910  78.11803921568628
1911  86.5815352425788
1912  92.43987506507028
1913  85.17100753941055
1914  80.78346861781182
1915  91.46176705909247
1916  62.619004111466424
1917  94.20697541452259
1918  86.09712837837837
1919  87.77162268095114
1920  78.20605002908668
1921  84.81994269340974
1922  89.40480274442538
1923  80.92046493404727
-----

```

```

1924      89.57061923583663
1925      87.4282168517309
1926     100.65950269853508
1927     111.78934446354039
1928     117.86021212945336
1929     131.9264331407987
1930     147.69661222020568
1931     160.65097112536066
1932     167.94986493146183
Time taken: 42.104 seconds, Fetched: 32 row(s)

```

➤ Varian

Input:

```

SELECT tahun, VARIANCE(suhu) AS varian_suhu
FROM suhutemp
GROUP BY tahun;

```

Query di atas mengambil data variansi suhu dari tiap tahun pada tabel **suhutemp** dan mengelompokkannya berdasarkan tahun.

Output:

```

OK
1901      4763.648994384471
1902      2952.782069839996
1903      9037.802806575155
1904      2813.311904325309
1905      3649.533264705588
1906      4165.583705727371
1907      4402.526544756256
1908      4209.395103088001
1909      7828.16583295886
1910      4405.390903344865
1911      6511.908057117325
1912      5485.1690815044385
1913      5929.42917542993
1914      4895.375316058272
1915      4994.930673343384
1916      2821.9215392548913
1917      5113.103187478508
1918      6278.702559321321
1919      4649.827645211168
1920      3998.41932349021
1921      4025.389585096988
1922      9609.395425761575
1923      3350.742139629734
1924      4091.520111737748
1925      4591.046414782489
1926      13678.42964755529
1927      24760.95881599549
1928      32968.09223525558
1929      28532.437138069305
1930      35426.33148434418
1931      44478.2234253197
1932      59660.99342985473
Time taken: 42.151 seconds, Fetched: 32 row(s)

```

➤ Deviasi Standar

Input:

```

SELECT tahun, STDDEV(suhu) AS deviasi_standar_suhu
FROM suhutemp
GROUP BY tahun;

```

Query di atas mengambil data deviasi standar suhu dari tiap tahun pada tabel **suhutemp** dan mengelompokkannya berdasarkan tahun.

Output:

```

OK
1901 69.01919294214089
1902 54.339507449368696
1903 95.06735931209595
1904 53.040662744024125
1905 60.41136701569985
1906 64.54133331228424
1907 66.35153762164262
1908 64.87985128749912
1909 88.47692260108768
1910 66.37311883093084
1911 80.69639432538064
1912 74.06192734127595
1913 77.00278680301078
1914 69.96695874524112
1915 70.67482347585585
1916 53.12176144721569
1917 71.50596609709226
1918 79.23826448958432
1919 68.1896447065914
1920 63.233055623544004
1921 63.445957988645645
1922 98.02752381735232
1923 57.8855952688554
1924 63.96499129787909
1925 67.75726097461798
1926 116.95481882998789
1927 157.35615277451177
1928 181.57117677444177
1929 168.9154733530037
1930 188.2188393449077
1931 210.89860934894688
1932 244.25599978271717
Time taken: 49.194 seconds, Fetched: 32 row(s)

```

➤ Persentil

Input:

```

SELECT tahun, PERCENTILE(suhu, 0.75) AS persentil_75
FROM suhutemp
GROUP BY tahun;

```

Query di atas mengambil data persentil ke-75 suhu dari tiap tahun pada tabel **suhutemp** dan mengelompokannya berdasarkan tahun.

Output:

```

OK
1901 144.0
1902 111.0
1903 122.0
1904 117.0
1905 122.0
1906 128.0
1907 133.0
1908 128.0
1909 133.0
1910 122.0
1911 128.0
1912 144.0
1913 128.0
1914 117.0
1915 133.0
1916 89.0
1917 144.0
1918 122.0
1919 128.0
1920 122.0
1921 128.0
1922 128.0
1923 122.0

```

```

1924    133.0
1925    133.0
1926    139.0
1927    128.0
1928    128.0
1929    144.0
1930    156.0
1931    178.0
1932    161.0
Time taken: 43.242 seconds, Fetched: 32 row(s)

```

b. Persentase perubahan rata-rata suhu di antara 2 tahun

Input:

```

SELECT ((rata_rata_suhu_tahun_2 - rata_rata_suhu_tahun_1) /
rata_rata_suhu_tahun_1) * 100 AS persentase_perubahan
FROM
    (SELECT AVG(suhu) AS rata_rata_suhu_tahun_1
    FROM suhutemp
    WHERE tahun = 1926) t1,
    (SELECT AVG(suhu) AS rata_rata_suhu_tahun_2
    FROM suhutemp
    WHERE tahun = 1927) t2;

```

Query di atas menghitung persentase perubahan rata-rata suhu antara tahun 1926 dan 1927 pada tabel **suhutemp** dengan mengambil rata-rata suhu tahun 1 dan tahun 2, kemudian dihitung selisihnya, dibagi dengan rata-rata suhu tahun 1, dan dikalikan 100.

Output:

```

OK
11.056921072159524
Time taken: 135.576 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)

```

c. 3 pertanyaan tambahan analisis

- Berapa jumlah rata-rata suhu tertinggi dalam tiap dekade mulai dari tahun 1910 – 1930?

Input:

```

SELECT CONCAT_WS('-', CAST(FLOOR(tahun/10)*10 AS STRING),
CAST(FLOOR(tahun/10)*10 + 9 AS STRING)) AS dekade, MAX(rata_rata_suhu) AS
max_rata_rata_suhu
FROM (
    SELECT tahun, AVG(suhu) AS rata_rata_suhu
    FROM suhutemp
    WHERE tahun BETWEEN 1910 AND 1930
    GROUP BY tahun
) AS suhu_per_tahun
GROUP BY FLOOR(tahun/10)
ORDER BY dekade ASC;

```

Query di atas mengambil data maksimum rata-rata suhu dari tiap dekade antara tahun 1910 sampai 1930 pada tabel **suhutemp** dengan mengelompokkan rata-rata suhu tiap tahun dalam rentang waktu dekade, dan menyusunnya berdasarkan dekade secara urut dan naik.

Output:

```

OK
1910-1919    94.20697541452259
1920-1929    131.9264331407987
1930-1939    147.69661222020568
Time taken: 130.481 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)

```

- Berapa jumlah hari dengan suhu di atas 30 derajat celcius pada tahun 1915?

Input:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS jumlah_hari
FROM suhutemp
WHERE tahun = 1915 AND suhu > 30;
```

Query di atas mengambil data jumlah hari pada tabel **suhutemp** yang suhu hariannya di atas 30 derajat celcius pada tahun 1915.

Output:

```
OK
6648
Time taken: 45.913 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

- Berapa jumlah hari dengan perubahan suhu lebih dari 10 derajat celcius antara 2 hari berturut-turut pada tahun 1925?

Input:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS jumlah_hari
FROM (
    SELECT *,
           LAG(suhu) OVER (PARTITION BY tahun ORDER BY suhu) AS
suhu_sebelumnya
    FROM suhutemp
    WHERE tahun = 1925
) AS t
WHERE ABS(suhu - suhu_sebelumnya) > 10;
```

Query di atas mengambil data jumlah hari pada tabel **suhutemp** pada tahun 1925, dimana suhu hariannya berubah lebih dari 10 derajat celcius dibandingkan dengan suhu harian sebelumnya pada tiap tahun tersebut.

Output:

```
OK
4
Time taken: 85.7 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

2. Analisis menggunakan bentuk-bentuk Xquery transformation

a) Ganjil

➤ **XQuery Sederhana**

1. Langkah pertama yang dilakukan adalah mengubah file trading1.log dan trading2.log menjadi trading1.txt dan trading2.txt
2. Lalu buka kedua file txt menggunakan fungsi nano dan isinya seperti di bawah ini.


```

GNU nano 2.0.9      File: trading1.txt
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 100, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 102, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 98, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 86, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 108, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 45, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 108, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 77, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 67, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 101, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 45, WLMR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 56, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 73, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 82, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 90, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 34, WLMR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 109, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 99, WLMR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 110, SMN_GRSK
[ Read 20 lines ]

GNU nano 2.0.9      File: trading2.txt
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 66, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, fakarich, 98, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, doni, 93, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, indra, 82, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, indra, 103, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, fakarich, 64, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, doni, 91, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, indra, 71, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, indra, 63, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, doni, 62, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, doni, 32, WLMR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, indra, 33, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, indra, 75, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, fakarich, 87, PTR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, doni, 95, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, doni, 23, WLMR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 104, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 76, WLMR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, doni, 119, SMN_GRSK
[ Read 20 lines ]

```

3. Selanjutnya simpan data di HDFS dengan menggunakan syntax di bawah ini.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal trading1.txt
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal trading2.txt

```

4. Untuk menggabungkan kedua file tersebut, buat file .xq terlebih dahulu dan isi dengan syntax di bawah ini, lalu save **ctrl+s** dan exit **ctrl+x**.

```

GNU nano 2.0.9      File: trading.xq      Modified
import module "oxh:text";
for $line in text:collection ("trading*.txt")
return text:put($line || ",in class")

```

5. Setelah itu ketik perintah ini.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar trading.xq -output ./my
outla -print

```

6. Maka akan muncul output.

```

23/03/25 11:22:18 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "trading.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/myoutla
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 100, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 102, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 98, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 86, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 108, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 45, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 108, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 77, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 67, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 101, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 45, WLMR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 56, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 73, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 82, PTR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 90, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 34, WLMR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 109, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 99, WLMR_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 110, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 88, WLMR_GRSK,in class
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 66, SMN_GRSK,in class
2021-11-10T06:00:00, fakarich, 98, PTR_GRSK,in class

```

➤ XQuery Basic Filtering

1. Membuat direktori bernama **/mydata** pada hadoop filesystem.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop fs -mkdir -p /user/oracle/mydata
```

2. Copy file trading1.log dan trading2.log ke dalam direktori yang sudah dibuat sebelumnya.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal trading1.log /user/oracle/mydata
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal trading2.log /user/oracle/mydata
```

3. Selanjutnya buat file baru **basicfilter.xq** untuk mengetahui berapa kali brian mengunjungi halaman dan isi file dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```

GNU nano 2.0.9                               File: basicfilter.xq
import module "oxh:text";
for $line in
text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*,\s*")
where $split[2] eq "brian"
return text:put($line)

```

4. Untuk menjalankan file XQuery di atas, dapat menggunakan syntax ini.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar basicfilter.xq -output ./mydata/myoutbasicfilter -print
```

5. Jika berhasil, akan menghasilkan output.

```

23/03/25 11:50:26 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "basicfilter.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutbasicfilter"
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 102, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 45, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 90, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 34, WLMR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 66, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 104, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 76, WLMR_GRSK

```

➤ Group by and Aggregation

1. Membuat file XQuery dengan nama **groupaggregation.xq** menggunakan perintah nano. Lalu save dan exit. XQuery ini digunakan untuk mengetahui berapa banyak kunjungan user tiap hari berdasarkan tanggal.

GNU nano 2.0.9

File: groupaggregation.xq

```
import module "oxh:text";
for $line in text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*,\s*")
let $time := xs:dateTime($split[1])
let $day := xs:date($time)
group by $day
return text:put($day || " => " || fn:count($line))
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut dapat menggunakan syntax di bawah ini.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar groupaggregation.xq -output ./mydata/myoutgroupaggregation -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output seperti ini.

```
23/03/25 12:03:36 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "groupaggregation.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutgroupaggregation"
2021-10-28 => 20
2021-11-10 => 20
```

➤ Inner Joins

1. Copy file trader.txt ke dalam direktori hadoop file system.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal trader.txt /user/oracle/mydata
```

2. Membuat file XQuery bernama **innerjoin1.xq** dan **innerjoin2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file dengan syntax di bawah ini.

GNU nano 2.0.9

File: innerjoin1.xq

```
import module "oxh:text";
for $traderLine in text:collection("mydata/trader.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($traderLine, "\s*:\s*")
let $traderId := $userSplit[1]

for $tradingLine in text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
let $tradingSplit := fn:tokenize($tradingLine, "\s*,\s*")
let $tradingTraderId := $tradingSplit[2]
let $tradingPage := concat($tradingSplit[2], "-", $tradingSplit[4])
let $tradingSaham := xs:integer($tradingSplit[3][.castable as xs:integer])

where $tradingTraderId eq $traderId and $tradingSaham gt 70
group by $tradingPage
return text:put($tradingPage || " " || fn:count($tradingLine))
```

GNU nano 2.0.9

File: innerjoin2.xq

```
import module "oxh:text";
for $userLine in text:collection("mydata/trader.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*:\s*")
let $userId := $userSplit[1]

for $visitLine in text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
[$userId eq fn:tokenize(., "\s*,\s*")[2]]

group by $userId
return text:put($userId || " " || fn:count($visitLine))
```

3. Untuk menjalankan file di atas dapat menggunakan syntax seperti gambar di bawah ini.

Innerjoin1

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar innerjoin1.xq -output ./mydata/myoutinnerjoin1 -print
```

Innerjoin2

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar innerjoin2.xq -output ./mydata/myoutinnerjoin2 -print
```

4. Dan jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

Innerjoin1

```
23/03/25 12:44:34 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "innerjoin1.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutinnerjoin1"
brian-PTR_GRSK 1
brian-SMN_GRSK 2
brian-WLMR_GRSK 1
doni-PTR_GRSK 2
doni-SMN_GRSK 5
fakarich-PTR_GRSK 3
fakarich-SMN_GRSK 2
fakarich-WLMR_GRSK 1
indra-PTR_GRSK 5
indra-SMN_GRSK 4
indra-WLMR_GRSK 2
```

Innerjoin2

```
23/03/25 12:50:10 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "innerjoin2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutinnerjoin2"
brian 7
doni 12
fakarich 8
indra 13
```

➤ Left Outer Joins

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **outerjoin.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini. XQuery ini berguna untuk menampilkan dan menghitung user yang mengakses suatu halaman maupun yang tidak.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: outerjoin.xq

import module "oxh:text";

for $userLine in text:collection("mydata/trader.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*:\s*")
let $userId := $userSplit[1]

for $visitLine allowing empty in
text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
[$userId eq fn:tokenize(., "\s*,\s*")[2]]

group by $userId
return text:put($userId || " " || fn:count($visitLine))
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file di atas, dapat menjalankan perintah di bawah ini.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar outerjoin.xq -output ./mydata/myoutouterjoin -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/25 13:01:22 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "outerjoin.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutouterjoin"
brian 7
doni 12
fakarich 8
indra 13
```

➤ Semijoins

1. Buat file XQuery dengan nama **semijoin.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file dengan syntax di bawah ini. File ini berguna untuk menampilkan user siapa saja yang pernah mengakses halaman berdasarkan kecocokan antara id user dan data kunjungan user.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: semijoin.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $userLine in text:collection("mydata/trader.txt")
let $userId := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*:\s*")[1]

where some $visitLine in text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
satisfies $userId eq fn:tokenize($visitLine, "\s*:\s*")[2]

return text:put($userId)
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file di atas, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti biasanya.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar semijoin.xq -output ./mydata/myoutsemijoin -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/25 13:10:27 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "semijoin.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutsemijoin"
brian
doni
fakarich
indra
-
```

➤ Multiple Outputs

1. Membuat file XQuery dengan nama **multiple.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini. File ini berguna untuk melacak user yang memiliki visitcode 401.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: multiple.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $visitLine in text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
let $visitCode := xs:integer(fn:tokenize($visitLine, "\s*:\s*")[4])
return if ($visitCode eq 401) then text:trace($visitLine) else text:put($visitLine)
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti biasanya.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar multiple.xq -output ./mydata/myoutmultiple -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```

23/03/25 13:40:42 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "multiple.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigd
atalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutmultiple"
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 100, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 102, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 98, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 86, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 108, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 45, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 108, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 77, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 67, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 101, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 45, WLMR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 56, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, doni, 73, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 82, PTR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 90, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, brian, 34, WLMR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 109, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, indra, 99, WLMR_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 110, SMN_GRSK
2021-10-28T06:00:00, fakarich, 88, WLMR_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, brian, 66, SMN_GRSK
2021-11-10T06:00:00, fakarich, 98, PTR_GRSK

```

➤ Accessing Auxiliary Input Data

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **accessing.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```

GNU nano 2.0.9 File: accessing.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $visitLine in text:collection("mydata/trading*.log")
let $visitUserId := fn:tokenize($visitLine, "\s*,\s*")[2]

for $userLine in fn:unparsed-text-lines("trader.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*:\s*")
let $userId := $userSplit[1]

where $userId eq $visitUserId

group by $userId
return text:put($userId || " " || fn:count($visitLine))

```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti di bawah ini.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar multiple.xq -output ./mydata/myoutmultip
le -print

```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```

23/03/25 13:49:55 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "accessing.xq". Output path: "hdfs://big
datalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutaccessing"
brian 7
doni 12
fakarich 8
indra 13

```

➤ Calling a Custom Java Function from XQuery

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **calling.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```

GNU nano 2.0.9                                File: calling.xq
import module "oxh:text";

declare %ora-java:binding("java.lang.String#format")
function local:string-format($pattern as xs:string, $data as xs:anyAtomicType*) as
xs:string external;

for $line in text:collection("mydata/trader*.txt")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*:\s*")
return text:put(local:string-format("%s,%s,%s", $split))

```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti biasanya.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar calling.xq -output ./mydata/myoutcalling
-print

```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```

23/03/25 13:58:03 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "calling.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigda
talite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/myoutcalling"
indra,26,Indra Kenz
fakarich,31,Fakar Suhartami
doni,24,Doni Salmanan
brian,27,Brian Edgar Nababan

```

➤ Using User-defined XQuery Library Modules and XML Schemas

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **mytools1.xq** dan **mytools2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano da nisi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.

Mytools1.xq

```

GNU nano 2.0.9                                File: mytools1.xq

module namespace mytools = "urn:mytools";
declare %ora-java:binding("java.lang.String#format")
function mytools:string-format($pattern as xs:string, $data as xs:anyAtomicType*) as
xs:string external;

```

Mytools2.xq

```

GNU nano 2.0.9                                File: mytools2.xq

import module namespace mytools = "urn:mytools" at "mytools1.xq";
import module "oxh:text";

for $line in text:collection("mydata/trader*.txt")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*:\s*")
return text:put(mytools:string-format("%s,%s,%s", $split))

```

2. Buat direktori bernama **mytools** dan copy file **mytools1.xq** dan **mytools2.xq** ke dalam direktori tersebut.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ mkdir mytools
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ mv mytools1.xq mytools2.xq mytools
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ cd mytools
[oracle@bigdatalite mytools]$ ls
mytools1.xq  mytools2.xq

```

3. Untuk menjalankan file-file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax di bawah ini dan tetap berada pada direktori **mytools**.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite mytools]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar -files mytools1.xq mytools2.xq -ou
tput ./mydata/mydata-out -print

```


4. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/25 14:10:05 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "mytools2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigd
atalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata/mydata-out"
indra,26,Indra Kenz
fakarich,31,Fakar Suhartami
doni,24,Doni Salmanan
brian,27,Brian Edgar Nababan _
```

Secara keseluruhan, data XQuery dan output tersimpan di dalam hadoop file system.

| /user/oracle/mydata/ | | | | | | | | Go! |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Permission | Owner | Group | Size | Last Modified | Replication | Block Size | Name | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 14:10:03 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | mydata-out | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 13:49:53 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutaccessing | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 11:50:23 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutbasicfilter | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 13:58:00 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutcalling | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 12:03:34 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutgroupaggregation | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 12:44:32 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutinnerjoin1 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 12:50:08 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutinnerjoin2 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 13:40:40 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutmultiple | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 13:01:20 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutouterjoin | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sat Mar 25 13:10:24 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutsemijoin | |
| -rw-r--r-- | oracle | oracle | 98 B | Sat Mar 25 12:08:25 -0400 2023 | 1 | 64 MB | trader.txt | |
| -rw-r--r-- | oracle | oracle | 860 B | Sat Mar 25 11:34:45 -0400 2023 | 1 | 64 MB | trading1.log | |
| -rw-r--r-- | oracle | oracle | 848 B | Sat Mar 25 11:35:11 -0400 2023 | 1 | 64 MB | trading2.log | |

b) Genap

➤ XQuery Sederhana

- Langkah pertama yang dilakukan adalah mengubah file bahanpokok1.log dan bahanpokok2.log menjadi bahanpokok1.txt dan bahanpokok2.txt
- Lalu buka kedua file txt menggunakan fungsi nano dan isinya seperti di bawah ini.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: bahanpokok1.txt

2021-09-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24000, telur
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50600, minyak_goreng
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7642, pertalite
2021-09-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 12560, pertamax
2021-09-28T06:00:00, sumut, 7633, pertalite
2021-09-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 12450, pertamax
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jateng, 24060, telur
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jatim, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jatim, 7649, pertalite
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jateng, 12460, pertamax
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 23450, telur
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jatim, 50200, minyak_goreng
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7620, pertalite
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 12520, pertamax
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 24020, telur
2021-09-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-09-28T06:00:00, sumut, 7630, pertalite
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jatim, 12600, pertamax
2021-09-28T06:00:00, sumut, 24500, telur

[ Read 20 lines ]
```



```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: bahanpokok2.txt
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50600, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, pertalite, 7632, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7642, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 2455, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 50400, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 7630, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24040, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24050, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 23430, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50100, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 7600, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 12510, pertamax
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24010, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 7630, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 12500, pertamax
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 24500, telur
[ Read 20 lines ]
```

3. Selanjutnya simpan data di HDFS dengan menggunakan syntax di bawah ini.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal bahanpokok1.txt
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal bahanpokok2.txt
```

4. Untuk menggabungkan kedua file tersebut, buat file .xq terlebih dahulu menggunakan perintah nano dan isi dengan syntax di bawah ini, lalu save **ctrl+s** dan exit **ctrl+x**.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: bahanpokok.xq
import module "oxh:text";
for $line in text:collection ("bahanpokok*.txt")
return text:put($line || ",in class")
```

5. Membuat direktori **mydata2** pada hadoop file system untuk menyimpan hasil output.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop fs -mkdir -p /user/mydata2
```

6. Setelah itu ketik perintah ini.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar bahanpokok.xq -output ./mydata2/myou
tbahanpokok -print
```

7. Maka akan muncul output.

```

23/03/26 10:55:20 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "bahanpokok.xq". Output path: "hdfs:
//bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutbahanpokok"
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50600, minyak_goreng,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, pertalite, 7632, pertalite,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7642, pertalite,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 2455, telur,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 50400, minyak_goreng,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 7630, pertalite,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24040, telur,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 50300, minyak_goreng,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24050, telur,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50300, minyak_goreng,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 23430, telur,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50100, minyak_goreng,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 7600, pertalite,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 12510, pertamax,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24010, telur,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 50300, minyak_goreng,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 7630, pertalite,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 12500, pertamax,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 24500, telur,in class
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 50100, minyak_goreng,in class
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24000, telur,in class
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50600, minyak_goreng,in class

```

➤ XQuery Basic Filtering

1. Copy file bahanpokok1.log dan bahanpokok2.log ke dalam direktori yang sudah dibuat sebelumnya.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal bahanpokok1.log /user/oracle/mydata2
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal bahanpokok2.log /user/oracle/mydata2

```

2. Selanjutnya buat file baru **basicfilter2.xq** dan isi file dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```

GNU nano 2.0.9 File: basicfilter2.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $line in
text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*,\s*")
where $split[2] eq "jabar"
return text:put($line)

```

3. Untuk menjalankan file XQuery di atas, dapat menggunakan syntax ini.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar basicfilter2.xq -output ./mydata2/my
outbasicfilter -print

```

4. Jika berhasil, akan menghasilkan output.

```

23/03/26 11:17:58 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "basicfilter2.xq". Output path: "hdf
s://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutbasicfilter"
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7642, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 23430, telur
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7642, pertalite
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 23450, telur
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7620, pertalite
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 12520, pertamax
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jabar, 24020, telur

```

➤ Group by and Aggregation

1. Membuat file XQuery dengan nama **groupaggregation2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano. Lalu save dan exit.

```

GNU nano 2.0.9      File: groupaggregation2.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $line in text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*\s*")
let $time := xs:dateTime($split[1])
let $day := xs:date($time)
group by $day
return text:put($day || " => " || fn:count($line))

```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut dapat menggunakan syntax di bawah ini.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar groupaggregation2.xq -output ./mydata2/myoutgroupaggregation -print

```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output seperti ini.

```

23/03/26 11:29:54 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "groupaggregation2.xq". Output path:
"hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutgroupaggregation"
2021-09-28 => 20
2021-11-28 => 20

```

➤ Inner Joins

1. Copy file provinsi.txt ke dalam direktori hadoop file system.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal provinsi.txt /user/oracle/mydata2

```

2. Membuat file XQuery bernama **innerjoins1.xq** dan **innerjoins2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```

GNU nano 2.0.9      File: innerjoins1.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $traderLine in text:collection("mydata2/provinsi.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($traderLine, "\s*\s*")
let $traderId := $userSplit[1]

for $tradingLine in text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
let $tradingSplit := fn:tokenize($tradingLine, "\s*\s*")
let $tradingTraderId := $tradingSplit[2]
let $tradingPage := concat($tradingSplit[2], "-", $tradingSplit[4])
let $tradingSaham := xs:integer($tradingSplit[3][.castable as xs:integer])

where $tradingTraderId eq $traderId and $tradingSaham gt 70
group by $tradingPage
return text:put($tradingPage || " " || fn:count($tradingLine))

```

```

GNU nano 2.0.9      File: innerjoins2.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $userLine in text:collection("mydata2/provinsi.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*\s*")
let $userId := $userSplit[1]

for $visitLine in text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
[$userId eq fn:tokenize(., "\s*\s*")[2]]

group by $userId
return text:put($userId || " " || fn:count($visitLine))

```

3. Untuk menjalankan file di atas dapat menggunakan syntax seperti gambar di bawah ini.

Innerjoins1

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar innerjoins1.xq -output ./mydata2/myoutinnerjoins1 -print

```

Innerjoins2

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar innerjoins2.xq -output ./mydata2/myoutinnerjoins2 -print
```

4. Dan jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

Innerjoins1

```
23/03/26 11:43:33 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "innerjoins1.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutinnerjoins1"
jabar-pertalite 3
jabar-pertamax 1
jabar-telur 3
jateng-minyak_goreng 4
jateng-pertamax 1
jateng-telur 1
jatim-minyak_goreng 3
jatim-pertalite 2
jatim-pertamax 1
jatim-telur 4
sumbar-minyak_goreng 3
sumbar-pertalite 1
sumbar-pertamax 3
sumbar-telur 1
sumut-minyak_goreng 2
sumut-pertalite 3
sumut-pertamax 1
sumut-telur 2
```

Innerjoins2

```
23/03/26 11:47:05 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "innerjoins2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutinnerjoins2"
jabar 7
jateng 6
jatim 10
sumbar 8
sumut 8
```

➤ Left Outer Joins

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **outerjoin2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: outerjoin2.xq

import module "oxh:text";

for $userLine in text:collection("mydata2/provinsi.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*:\s*")
let $userId := $userSplit[1]

for $visitLine allowing empty in
text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
[$userId eq fn:tokenize(., "\s*,\s*")[2]]

group by $userId
return text:put($userId || " " || fn:count($visitLine))
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file di atas, dapat menjalankan perintah di bawah ini.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar outerjoin2.xq -output ./mydata2/myoutouterjoin2 -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/26 11:54:37 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "outerjoin2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutouterjoin2"
jabar 7
jateng 6
jatim 10
sumbar 8
sumut 8
```

➤ Semijoins

1. Buat file XQuery dengan nama **semijoin2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: semijoin2.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $userLine in text:collection("mydata2/provinsi.txt")
let $userId := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*:\s*")[1]

where some $visitLine in text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
satisfies $userId eq fn:tokenize($visitLine, "\s*,\s*")[2]

return text:put($userId)
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file di atas, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti biasanya.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar semijoin2.xq -output ./mydata2/myoutsemijoin2 -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/26 12:01:01 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "semijoin2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutsemijoin2"
jabar
jateng
jatim
sumbar
sumut
```

➤ Multiple Outputs

1. Membuat file XQuery dengan nama **multiple2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: multiple2.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $visitLine in text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
let $visitCode := xs:integer(fn:tokenize($visitLine, "\s*,\s*")[3])
return if ($visitCode eq 401) then text:trace($visitLine) else text:put($visitLine)
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti biasanya.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar multiple2.xq -output ./mydata2/myoutmultiple2 -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/26 12:15:48 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "multiple2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutmultiple2"
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50600, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, pertalite, 7632, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 7642, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 2455, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 50400, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 7630, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24040, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24050, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jabar, 23430, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50100, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 7600, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 12510, pertamax
2021-11-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24010, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 50300, minyak_goreng
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 7630, pertalite
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumbar, 12500, pertamax
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 24500, telur
2021-11-28T06:00:00, sumut, 50100, minyak_goreng
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jatim, 24000, telur
2021-09-28T06:00:00, jateng, 50600, minyak_goreng
```

➤ Accessing Auxiliary Input Data

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **accessing2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.

```
GNU nano 2.0.9 File: accessing2.xq

import module "oxh:text";
for $visitLine in text:collection("mydata2/bahanpokok*.log")
let $visitUserId := fn:tokenize($visitLine, "\s*,\s*")[2]

for $userLine in fn:unparsed-text-lines("provinsi.txt")
let $userSplit := fn:tokenize($userLine, "\s*:\s*")
let $userId := $userSplit[1]

where $userId eq $visitUserId

group by $userId
return text:put($userId || " " || fn:count($visitLine))
```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti di bawah ini.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar -files provinsi.txt accessing2.xq -o output ./mydata2/myoutaccessing2 -print
```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/26 12:21:39 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "accessing2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutaccessing2"
jabar 7
jateng 6
jatim 10
sumbar 8
sumut 8
```

➤ Calling a Custom Java Function from XQuery

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **calling2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano dan isi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.


```

GNU nano 2.0.9 File: calling2.xq

import module "oxh:text";

declare %ora-java:binding("java.lang.String#format")
function local:string-format($pattern as xs:string, $data as xs:anyAtomicType*) as
xs:string external;

for $line in text:collection("mydata2/provinsi*.txt")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*:\s*")
return text:put(local:string-format("%s,%s,%s", $split))

```

2. Untuk menjalankan file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax seperti biasanya.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar calling2.xq -output ./mydata2/myoutc
alling2 -print

```

3. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```

23/03/26 12:25:32 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "calling2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://
bigdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutcalling2"
sumut,,Sumatera Utara
sumbar,,Sumatera Barat
jabar,,Jawa Barat
jatim,,Jawa Timur
jateng,,Jawa Tengah

```

➤ Using User-defined XQuery Library Modules and XML Schemas

1. Buat file XQuery bernama **mytool1.xq** dan **mytool2.xq** menggunakan perintah nano da nisi file tersebut dengan syntax di bawah ini.

Mytool1.xq

```

GNU nano 2.0.9 File: mytool1.xq

module namespace mytools = "urn:mytools";
declare %ora-java:binding("java.lang.String#format")
function mytools:string-format($pattern as xs:string, $data as xs:anyAtomicType*) as
xs:string external;

```

Mytool2.xq

```

GNU nano 2.0.9 File: mytool2.xq

import module namespace mytools = "urn:mytools" at "mytool1.xq";
import module "oxh:text";

for $line in text:collection("mydata2/provinsi*.txt")
let $split := fn:tokenize($line, "\s*:\s*")
return text:put(mytools:string-format("%s,%s,%s", $split))

```

2. Buat direktori bernama **mytools2** dan copy file **mytool1.xq** dan **mytool2.xq** ke dalam direktori tersebut.

```

[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ mkdir mytools2
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ mv mytool1.xq mytool2.xq mytools2
[oracle@bigdatalite ~]$ cd mytools2
[oracle@bigdatalite mytools2]$ ls
mytool1.xq mytool2.xq

```

3. Untuk menjalankan file-file tersebut, dapat menggunakan syntax di bawah ini dan tetap berada pada direktori **mytools2**.

```
[oracle@bigdatalite mytools2]$ hadoop jar $OXH_HOME/lib/oxh.jar -files mytool1.xq mytool2.xq
-output ./mydata2/myoutmytools2 -print
```

4. Jika berhasil, maka akan muncul output.

```
23/03/26 12:45:35 INFO hadoop.xquery: Finished executing "mytool2.xq". Output path: "hdfs://b
igdatalite.localdomain:8020/user/oracle/mydata2/myoutmytools2"
sumut,,Sumatera Utara
sumbar,,Sumatera Barat
jabar,,Jawa Barat
jatim,,Jawa Timur
jateng,,Jawa Tengah
-
```

Secara keseluruhan, data XQuery dan output tersimpan di dalam hadoop file system.

| /user/oracle/mydata2 | | | | | | | | Go! |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------------------------|-------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Permission | Owner | Group | Size | Last Modified | Replication | Block Size | Name | |
| -rw-r--r-- | oracle | oracle | 916 B | Sun Mar 26 11:10:59 -0400 2023 | 1 | 64 MB | bahanpokok1.log | |
| -rw-r--r-- | oracle | oracle | 926 B | Sun Mar 26 11:11:15 -0400 2023 | 1 | 64 MB | bahanpokok2.log | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 12:21:37 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutaccessing2 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 11:17:55 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutbasicfilter | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 12:25:30 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutcalling2 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 11:29:52 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutgroupaggregation | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 11:43:30 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutinnerjoins1 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 11:47:04 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutinnerjoins2 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 12:10:01 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutmultiple | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 12:15:45 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutmultiple2 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 12:45:33 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutmytools2 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 11:54:36 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutouterjoin2 | |
| drwxr-xr-x | oracle | oracle | 0 B | Sun Mar 26 12:00:58 -0400 2023 | 0 | 0 B | myoutsemijoin2 | |
| -rw-r--r-- | oracle | oracle | 100 B | Sun Mar 26 11:31:53 -0400 2023 | 1 | 64 MB | provinsi.txt | |