Objective:

The assignment is meant for you to apply learnings of the module on Hive on a real-life dataset. One of the major objectives of this assignment is gaining familiarity with how an analysis works in Hive and how you can gain insights from large datasets.

Problem Statement:

New York City is a thriving metropolis and just like most other cities of similar size, one of the biggest problems its residents face is parking. The classic combination of a huge number of cars and a cramped geography is the exact recipe that leads to a large number of parking tickets.

In an attempt to scientifically analyze this phenomenon, the NYC Police Department regularly collects data related to parking tickets. This data is made available by NYC Open Data portal. We will try and perform some analysis on this data.

Dataset: https://data.cityofnewyork.us/browse?q=parking+tickets

Step 1: Create a table which stores the above downloaded dataset using the below command.

```
create table parking_violations_details
(
   Summons_Number bigint,
   Plate_ID string,
   Registration_State string,
   Plate_Type string,
   Issue_Date string,
   Violation_Code int,
   Vehicle_Body_Type string,
   Vehicle_Make string,
   Issuing_Agency string,
   Street_Code1 int,
   Street_Code2 int,
   Street_Code3 int,
   Vehicle_Expiration Date,
   Violation_Location int,
   Violation_Precinct int,
   Issuer_Precinct int,
   Issuer_Code int,
   Issuer_Command string,
   Issuer_Squad string,
   Violation_Time string,
   Time_First_Observed string,
```

```
Violation_County string,
   Violation_In_Front_Of_Or_Opposite string,
   House_Number string,
   Street_Name string,
   Intersecting_Street string,
   Date_First_Observed int,
   Law_Section int,
   Sub_Division string,
   Violation_Legal_Code string,
   Days_Parking_In_Effect string,
   From_Hours_In_Effect string,
   To_Hours_In_Effect string,
   Vehicle_Color string,
   Unregistered_Vehicle int,
   Vehicle_Year string,
   Meter_Number string,
   Feet_From_Curb int,
   Violation_Post_Code string,
   Violation_Description string,
   No_Standing_or_Stopping_Violation string,
   Hydrant_Violation string,
   Double_Parking_Violation string
row format delimited
fields terminated by ','
tblproperties ("skip.header.line.count" = "1");
```

```
hive> create table parking_violations_details

> (

> Summon_number bigint,

> Plate ID string,

> Registration state string,

> Plate type string,

> Issue_date string,

> Violation_code int,

> Vehicle_body_type string,

> Vehicle_make string,

> Issuing_agency string,

> Street_codel int,

> Street_code2 int,

> Street_code3 int,

> Vehicle_expiration Date,

> Violation location int,

> Violation precint int,

> Issuer_code int,

> Issuer_command string,

> Violation time string,

> Violation country string,

> Violation_in_front_of_or_opposite string,

> Wordition_in_front_of_or_opposite string,

> Nouse_number string,

> Intersecting Street string,

> Intersecting Street string,

> Date_first_observed int,

> Law section int,

> Sub_division string,

> Violation_legal_code string,

> Days_parking_in_effect string,

> From hours in_effect string,

> To hours in_effect string,

> Vehicle_color string,

> Wehicle_color string,

> Noustanding_or stopping_violation string,

> No standing_or stopping_violation string,

> Hydrant_violation string,

> Double_parking_violation string

> ) row format delimited

> fields terminated by ','

> tblproperties ("skip.header.line.count" = "1");

OK

Time taken: 3.528 seconds
```

Step 2: Load the data into the above table

From local:

load data local inpath '/home/cloudera/hive_project_2/Parking_Violations_Details_2017.csv' into table parking_violations_details;

Step 3: Queries to check if the data is uploaded properly or not

select * from parking_violations_details limit 20;

nive> select OK	* from parking_vi	otat10NS	_uerairs timit 2	υ;																					1
5092469481 S AVE 0	GZH7067 NY 1111 D	PAS T	07-10-2016	7	SUBN	TOYOT	V 2801	θ	0	θ	NULL	NULL E TO STO	0 D AT DEI	0	θ			0143A	BX			ALLERTON AVE (V	√B) @	BARNE	
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AVE θ	1180 B	T	03-09-2017	30	GY	NULL	2010	0	0	0				/IOLATION	0			1211F	DIV.			MD LINDEN BLVD	6 LTM	COLIN	ı
8196557280	GWB7054 NY	PAS	01/18/2017	70	SUBN	TOYOT	T	59590	8590	57790	NULL	109	109	109	364933	T401	J	1217P	Q	F	35-11	Prince St		θ 4	ч
08 j3 4631184358	YYYYYY EXZ9820 NY	PAS	BL 03-02-2017	NULL 36	2015 4DSD	HONDA	0 V	5 8	78A-Re	g. Stick	er Expir NULL	ed (NYS) NULL	Θ	θ	۵			1287P	BK			WB FLATLANDS AV	VE A E	100 S	.
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3 8293544302	YYYYYYY FYP7892 NY	PAS	GY NULL 10-03-2016	2011 14	SUBN	0 TOYOT	19 T	70A - Reg 14380	 Stick 35980 	er Expir 36030	ed (NYS) NULL	61	61	61	357808	T302	0	0814A	К	0	2623	Avenue P		0 4	J
0293344302 08 C	YYYYYY		10-03-2010 WH	NULL	2016	10101	9	CC1		Standing	NULL	01	01	01	33/000	1302	Ų	0014A	N.	U	2023	Avenue P		0 4	1
8525962235	HHM1058 NY	PAS	84/20/2017	21	4DSD	ME/BE	Ť	35720	34020	22828		43	43	43	363937	T201	I	1238P	BX	0	1684	Gleason Ave		θ 4	
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4635298826 PEL ST θ	KKG4708 PA 1180 B	PAS T	86/19/2817	36	SW	CHEVR NULL	V 2802	θ	Θ	0	NULL PHTO S	NULL CHOOL 7N	0 SPEED V	/IOLATION	θ			1107A	BK			SB FLATBUSH AVE	: EXT	@ CHA	1
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	.772 seconds, Fet	ched: 20	row(s)																						
hive>																									

Step 4: Extracting year from issue_date

select year(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(issue_date,'mm/dd/yyyy'), 'yyyy-mm-dd')) as n_year from parking_violations_details limit 100;

```
hive> select year(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(issue_date,'mm/dd/yyyy'), 'yyyy-mm-dd')) as n_year from parking_violations_details limit 10;

NULL

NULL

NULL

2017

NULL

NULL

2016

NULL

NULL

2017

Time taken: 0.197 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
hive> 

*commands (~/Hive-
```

Step 5: Creating table to store only the tickets issued in year 2017

```
create table parking_violations_details_2017
   Summons_Number bigint,
   Plate_ID string,
   Registration_State string,
   Plate_Type string,
   Issue_Date string,
   Violation_Code int,
   Vehicle_Body_Type string,
   Vehicle_Make string,
   Issuing_Agency string,
   Street_Code1 int,
   Street_Code2 int,
   Street_Code3 int,
   Vehicle_Expiration Date,
   Violation_Location int,
   Violation_Precinct int,
   Issuer_Precinct int,
   Issuer_Code int,
   Issuer_Command string,
   Issuer_Squad string,
   Violation_Time string,
   Time_First_Observed string,
   Violation_In_Front_Of_Or_Opposite string,
   House_Number string,
```

```
Intersecting_Street string,
           Date_First_Observed int,
           Law_Section int,
           Sub_Division string,
           Violation_Legal_Code string,
           Days_Parking_In_Effect string,
           From_Hours_In_Effect string,
           To_Hours_In_Effect string,
           Vehicle_Color string,
           Unregistered_Vehicle int,
           Vehicle_Year string,
           Meter_Number string,
           Feet_From_Curb int,
           Violation_Post_Code string,
           Violation_Description string,
           No_Standing_or_Stopping_Violation string,
           Hydrant_Violation string,
           Double_Parking_Violation string
        )
        COMMENT 'A bucketed sorted parking_violations_details_2017'
        partitioned by (Violation_County string)
        CLUSTERED BY (Violation_Code) sorted by (Violation_Code) INTO 8 BUCKETS
        row format delimited
        fields terminated by ','
        tblproperties ("skip.header.line.count" = "1");
Step 6: To load data into partition and bucket table we need to set few properties to enable
bucketing and dynamic partition
        set hive.exec.dynamic.partition=true;
        set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;
        set hive.enforce.bucketing = true;
Step 7: Load data from parking_violations_details to parking_violations_issued_2017
  Insert into parking_violations_details_2017 partition (Violation_County) select
```

Street_Name string,

```
Summons_Number,
Plate_ID,
Registration_State,
Plate_Type,
Issue_Date,
Violation_Code,
Vehicle_Body_Type,
Vehicle_Make,
Issuing_Agency,
Street_Code1,
Street_Code2,
Street_Code3,
Vehicle_Expiration,
Violation_Location,
Violation_Precinct,
Issuer_Precinct,
Issuer_Code,
Issuer_Command,
Issuer_Squad,
Violation_Time,
Time_First_Observed,
Violation_In_Front_Of_Or_Opposite,
House_Number,
Street_Name,
Intersecting_Street,
Date_First_Observed,
Law_Section,
Sub_Division,
Violation_Legal_Code,
Days_Parking_In_Effect,
From_Hours_In_Effect,
To_Hours_In_Effect,
Vehicle_Color,
Unregistered_Vehicle,
```

```
Vehicle_Year,

Meter_Number,

Feet_From_Curb,

Violation_Post_Code,

Violation_Description,

No_Standing_or_Stopping_Violation,

Hydrant_Violation,

Double_Parking_Violation,

Violation_County

from parking_violations_details where

year(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(issue_date,'mm/dd/yyyy'), 'yyyy-mm-dd')) = 2017;
```

The analysis can be divided into two parts:

Part-I: Examine the data

1) Find the total number of tickets for the year.

select count (distinct summons_number) No_Tickets, year(issue_date) as year from parking_violations_details_2017 group by year(issue_date);

2) Find out how many unique states the cars which got parking tickets came from.

select count (distinct Registration_State) as Reg_state_count from parking_violations_details_2017; select distinct (Registration_State) as Reg_state from parking_violations_details_2017;

select Registration_State, Count(1) as Number_of_Records from parking_violations_details_2017 group by Registration_State order by Number_of_Records;

3) Some parking tickets don't have addresses on them, which is cause for concern. Find out how many such tickets there are (i.e. tickets where either "Street Code 1" or "Street Code 2" or "Street Code 3" is empty).

select count (distinct summons_number) as No_Tickets_without_address from parking_violations_details where Street_code1 = 0 or Street_code2 = 0 or Street_code3 = 0;

Part-II: Aggregation tasks

1) How often does each violation code occur? (Frequency of violation codes - find the top 5).

select count (Violation_Code) as frequency_of_violation, Violation_Code from parking_violations_details_2017 group by Violation_Code order by frequency_of_violation desc limit 5;

2) How often does each vehicle body type get a parking ticket? How about the vehicle make? (Find the top 5 for both).

select Vehicle_Body_Type, count (summons_number)as frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket from challenge.parking_violations_details_2017 group by Vehicle_Body_Type order by frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket desc limit 5;

select Vehicle_make, count(summons_number) as frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket from challenge.parking_violations_details_2017 group by Vehicle_make order by frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket desc limit 5;

- 3) A precinct is a police station that has a certain zone of the city under its command. Find the (5 highest) frequencies of:
 - a) Violating Precincts (this is the precinct of the zone where the violation occurred)

select Violation_Precinct, count (*) as IssuedTicket from challenge.parking_violations_details group by Violation_Precinct order by IssuedTicket desc limit 5;

b) Issuer Precincts (this is the precinct that issued the ticket)

select Issuer_Precinct, count (*) as IssuedTicket from challenge.parking_violations_details group by Issuer_Precinct order by IssuedTicket desc limit 5;

4) Find the violation code frequency across 3 precincts which have issued the most number of tickets - do these precinct zones have an exceptionally high frequency of certain violation codes?

select Issuer_Precinct, Violation_Code, count (*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_details_2017 group by Issuer_Precinct, Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 5;

We will not be considering 0. Therefore 18,19,14 are the three issuer precincts which have the maximum number of violations. Let's analyze the Issuer Precincts one by one.

Issuer Precinct 18

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_details_2017 where Issuer_Precinct=18 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 5;

Issuer Precinct 19

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_details_2017 where Issuer_Precinct=19 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 5;

Issuer Precinct 14

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_details_2017 where Issuer_Precinct=14 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 5;

Common codes across precincts

select Issuer_Precinct, Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_details_2017 where Issuer_Precinct in (18,19,14) group by Issuer_Precinct, Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 10;

5) Find out the properties of parking violations across different times of the day: The Violation Time field is specified in a strange format. Find a way to make this into a time attribute that you can use to divide into groups.

select from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(regexp_extract(violation_time,'(.*)[A-Z]',1),'HHmm'),"HH:mm") as date_data from parking_violations_issued limit 2; --> converted to time format 01:43

select from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(concat(violation_time,'M'), 'HHmmaaa'),"HH:mmaaa") as date_data from parking_violations_issued limit 2; --> working 01:43AM

6) Divide 24 hours into 6 equal discrete bins of time. The intervals you choose are at your discretion. For each of these groups, find the 3 most commonly occurring violations

Partitioned view:

create view vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins partitioned on (Violation_Code) as SELECT Summons_Number, Violation_Time, Issuer_Precinct,

```
case
when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('00','01','02','03','12') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='A'
when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('04','05','06','07') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='A' then 2
when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('08','09','10','11') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='A' then 3
when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('12','00','01','02','03') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='P'
then 4
when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('04','05','06','07') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='P' then 5
when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('08','09','10','11') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='P' then 6
else null end as Violation_Time_bin, Violation_Code
from parking_violations_details_2017
where Violation_Time is not null or (length(Violation_Time)=5 and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))in
('A','P') and substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('00','01','02','03','04','05','06','07', '08','09','10','11','12'));
bin1
select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where
Violation_Time_bin == 1 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation code
TicktesIssued
21
3660
40
2584
14
1574
bin2
select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where
Violation_Time_bin == 2 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_code
TicktesIssued
14
7250
40
6403
```

21

5669

select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 3 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_code
TicktesIssued
21
59465
36
37767
38
17587
bin4
select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 4 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_code
TicktesIssued
36
28600
38
23877
37
16777
bin5
select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 5 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_code
TicktesIssued
38
10148
14
7609
37
6944
bin6
select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 6 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

bin3

```
Violation_code
TicktesIssued
7
2602
40
2159
14
2091
7) Now, try another direction. For the 3 most commonly occurring violation codes, find the most
common times of day (in terms of the bins from the previous part)
select Violation_Time_bin, count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins
where Violation_Code in (21, 37, 38,36) group by Violation_Time_bin order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_Time_bin
TicketsIssued
3
116785
4
76701
5
18437
8) Let's try and find some seasonality in this data
   a.) First, divide the year into some number of seasons, and find frequencies of tickets for each
season. (Hint: A quick Google search reveals the following seasons in NYC: Spring(March, April,
March); Summer(June, July, August); Fall(September, October, November); Winter(December,
January, February))
Season Month interval
spring March, April, May
summer June, July, August
autumn September, October, November
winter December, January, February
Normal view:
create view vw_tickets_details_2017_bins as select Violation_Code , Issuer_Precinct,
case
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 03 and 05 then 'spring'
```

```
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 06 and 08 then 'summer'
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 09 and 11 then 'autumn'
when MONTH(Issue_Date) in (1,2,12) then 'winter'
else 'unknown' end as season from parking_violations_details_2017;
Partitioned view:
create view vw_tickets_details_2017_partitioned_bins partitioned on (Violation_Code) as
select Issuer_Precinct,
case
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 03 and 05 then 'spring'
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 06 and 08 then 'summer'
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 09 and 11 then 'autumn' select
when MONTH(Issue_Date) in (1,2,12) then 'winter'
else 'unknown' end as season, Violation_Code from parking_violations_details_2017;
select season, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_details_2017_partitioned_bins group by season
order by TicketsIssued desc;
Season
TicktesIssued
Spring
285875
Winter
169466
Summer
84560
autumn
b) Then, find the 3 most common violations for each of these seasons.
# spring season
select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_details_2017_partitioned_bins where
season = 'spring' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_Code
TicketsIssued
21
40045
36
34354
```

```
38
27001
# winter season
select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_details_2017_partitioned_bins where
season = 'winter' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_Code
TicketsIssued
21
23684
36
22084
38
18450
# summer season
select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_details_2017_partitioned_bins where
season = 'summer' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_Code
TicketsIssued
21
12565
36
9655
38
8331
# autumn season
select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_details_2017_partitioned_bins where
season = 'autumn' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;
Violation_Code
TicketsIssued
```