

## Table types and its Usage:

Coming to **Tables** it's just like the way that we create in traditional Relational Databases. The functionalities such as filtering, joins can be performed on the tables.

Hive deals with two types of table structures like **Internal and External** tables depending on the loading and design of schema in Hive.

### Internal tables

- Internal Table is tightly coupled in nature. In this type of table, first we have to create table and load the data.
- We can call this one as **data on schema**.
- By dropping this table, both data and schema will be removed.
- The stored location of this table will be at /user/hive/warehouse.

### When to Choose Internal Table?

- If the processing data available in local file system
- If we want Hive to manage the complete lifecycle of data including the deletion

### External tables

- External Table is loosely coupled in nature. Data will be available in HDFS. The table is going to create on HDFS data.
- In other way, we can say like its creating **schema on data**.
- At the time of dropping the table it drops only schema, the data will be still available in HDFS as before.
- External tables provide an option to create multiple schemas for the data stored in HDFS instead of deleting the data every time whenever schema updates

### When to Choose External Table?

- If processing data available in HDFS
- Useful when the files are being used outside of Hive

## Difference between Internal Vs External tables

Feature	Internal	External
Schema	Data on Schema	Schema on Data
Storage Location	/usr/hive/warehouse	HDFS location
Data availability	Within local file system	Within HDFS

Delete Table

Loss of table and data

Data can be recovered from HDFS

**Web Link:** <https://www.guru99.com/hive-create-alter-drop-table.html>