# Hive Assignment - 1

#### Car Insurance Cold Calls Data Analysis

#### **Problem 1 : Data Loading**

1. Create an external table with the given schema and table should store data as text file from hdfs path.

```
Time taken: 0.475 seconds
hive> create external table car_insurance_data(
      Id INT,
    > Age INT,> Job STRING,> Marital STRING,
    > Education STRING,
    > Default INT,
    > Balance INT,
    > HHInsurance INT,
   > CarLoan INT,
> Communication STRING,
    > LastContactDay INT,
    > LastContactMonth INT,
      NoOfContacts INT,
    > DaysPassed INT,
    > PrevAttempts INT,
    > Outcome STRING,
    > CallStart STRING,
    > CallEnd STRING,
    > CarInsurance INT)
    > row format delimited
    > fields terminated by','
    > stored as textfile
    > location '/tmp/practice/';
oĸ
Time taken: 0.485 seconds
hive> show tables;
OK
car_insurance_data
Time taken: 0.118 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive> select * from car_insurance_data;
```

#### **Problem 2: Data Exploration**

1. How many records are ther in database?

2. How many unique job categories are there?

```
hive> select count(distinct job) from car_insurance_data;
Query ID = miralkunapara2003_20240704163900_076bebd0-31ef-4238-a0dd-ab7719045677
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1720107903874_0004)
       VERTICES
                                STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container SUCCEEDED
                         SUCCEEDED
SUCCEEDED
                                                          0 0
0 0
                                                                                      0
Reducer 2 ..... container
                                                                              0
                                                                                      0
Reducer 3 ..... container
c0
13
Time taken: 10.594 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

3. What is the age distribution of customers in the dataset? Provide a breakdown by age group :18-30,31-45,46-60,61+

4. Count the number of records that have missing values in any fields.

5. Determine the number of unique 'outocme' values and their respective counts .

```
hive> select Outcome,count(*) from car_insurance_data group by Outcome;
Ouery ID = miralkunapara2003_20240704172634_9409a28b-442c-4640-84a2-5b73bffa5c30
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1720107903874_0007)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
VERTICES: 02/02 [ >>> | 100% ELAPSED TIME: 8.32 s

OR

NULL 4001
*Outcome* 1
*failure* 437
*other* 195
*success* 326
*BA 3042
Time taken: 8.809 seconds, Fetched: 6 row(s)
hive>
```

6. Find the number of customers who have both a car loan and home insurance.

## **Problem 3: Aggregations**

1. What is the average, minimum and maximum balance for each job category?

```
hive> select avg (balance), min (balance), max (balance) from car_insurance_data group by job;
Query ID = miral kumpara2003_20240704173815_00440784-3ad9-4e4e-be42-97f7013361a
Total jobs = Total jobs =
```

2. Find the total number of customers with and without car insurance.

3. Count the number of customers for each communication type.

4. Calculate the sum of 'balance' for each 'communication' type

5. Count the number of 'PrevAttemps' for each 'Outcome' type.

6. Calculate the average 'Noofcontacts' for people with and without 'carinsurance'.

```
hive> select carinsurance, avg(noofcontacte), carinsurance from car_insurance_data group by carinsurance;

Query ID = miralkunapara2003_20240705094406_36672b9-331f-44d2-9h49-4alf5a6eblcb

Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1

Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1720171319252_0002)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING FENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

VERTICES: 02/02 [ >>> ] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 10.58 s

OK

NULL, NULL, NULL

0 2.8952420701168613 0
1 2.1770573566084788 1
rime taken: 11.133 seconds, Petched: 3 row(s)
```

### **Problem 4: Partitioning and Bucketing**

1. Create a partitioned table on 'Education' and 'Marital' status . Load data from the original table to this new partitioned table

2. Create bucketed table on 'age', bucketed into 4 groups (as per the age group mentioned above). Load data from orginial table into bucketed table .

- 3. Add an additional partition on 'job' to the partitioned table created earlier and move the data accordingly.
- ➤ Once we created a partitioned table ,after hive does not allow altering the partitioning of existing tables.

- 4. Increase the number of buckets in the bucketed table to 10 and redistribute the data.
- ➤ Once we created a bucketed table ,after hive does not allow altering the bucketing of existing tables.

### **Problem 5 : Optimized join**

1. Join the original table with the partitioned table and find out the average 'Balance' for each 'job' and 'Education' level .

```
New Select C. Job.p. education.avg(c.balance) as total from Car_ingurance.data as c inner join car_ingurance_data_partition as p on c.id =p.id group hy c.joh.p.Education ; Obery 10 = miralkanagara2003_20240705125740_fa8e6968-6db4-4d23-8d18-21354bd271c1
Total jobs = 1
Total jo
```

2. Join the original table with the bucketed table and calculate the total 'noofcontacts' for each 'age' group.

```
| Note | Content | Content
```

3. Join the partitioned table and the bucketed table based on 'id' field and find the total balance for each education level and marital status for each age group.

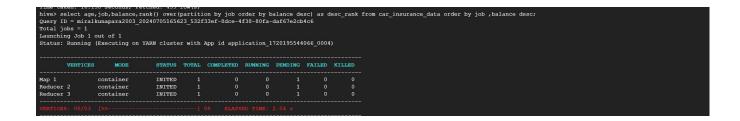
### **Problem 6: Window Function**

1. Calculate the cumulative sum of 'noofcontacts' for each 'job' category ,ordered by 'age'

2. Calculate the running averange of 'balance' for each 'job' category ,order by 'age'.

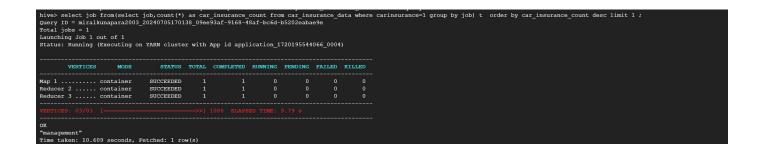
3. For each 'job' category, find the maximum 'Balance' for each 'age' group using window functions.

4. Calculate the rank the 'balance' within each 'job' category, ordered by 'balance' descending.

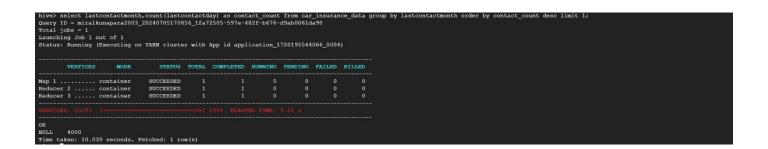


# **Problem 7: Advanced Aggregations**

1. Find the job category with the highest number of car insurance.



2. Which month has been the highest number of last contacts?



3. Calculate the ratio of the number of customers with car insurance to the number of customers without car insurance for each job category.

```
| Niver | Select | 1. job, | 1. car_insurance_count / 12. no. car_insurance_count from car_insurance_counter_count from car_insurance_count from car_insurance_count from c
```

4. Find out the 'job' and 'education' level combination which has the highest number of car insurances.

5. Calculate the average 'noofcontacts' for each 'Outcome' and 'job' combination

6. Determine the month with highest total 'Balance' of customers

## **Problem 8: Complex joins and aggregations**

1. For customer who have both carloan and home insurance ,find out the averange 'balance' for each 'education' level.

2. Identify the top 3 'Communication' types for customers with 'carinsurance', and display their average 'noofcontacts'.

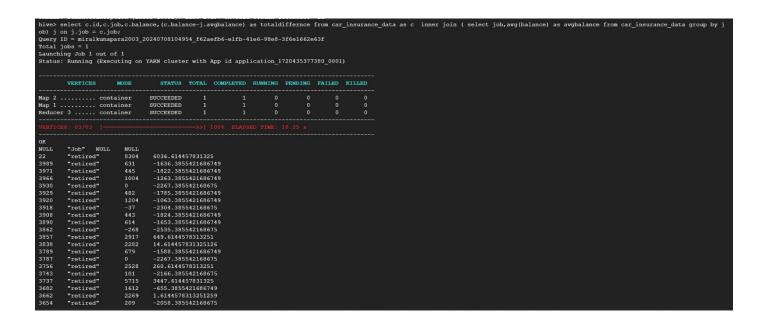
3. For customers who have a car loan ,calculate the average balance for each job category.

4. Identify the top 5 categories that have the most customers with a 'default', and show their average 'balance'.

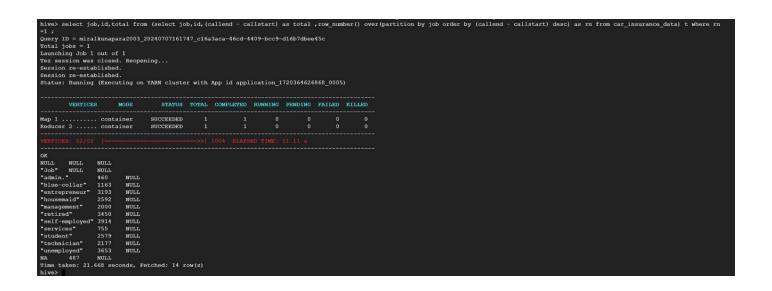
### **Problem 9: Advanced window functions**

1. Calculate the difference in 'noofcontacts' between each customer and the customer with the next highest number of contacts in the same 'Job' category.

2. For each customer ,calculate the difference between their 'balance' and the average 'balance' of their 'job' category.



3. For each 'job' category, find the customer who had the longest call duration .



4. Calculate the moving average of 'noofcontact' within each 'job' category, using a window frame of the current row and the two preceding rows.

### **Problem 10: Performance Tuning**

- 1. Experiment with different file formats(like orc,parquet) and measure their impact on the performance of your Hive queries.
- Create parquet table :

➤ Loading the data into this table :

> Create orc table :

Loading the data into this table :

```
hive> insert overwrite table car_insurance_orc select id,age,job,marital from car_insurance_data;

Query ID = miralkunapara2003_20240709170319_4a0fb763-da93-4a4c-9933-21049f88fbf5
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1720543650061_0002)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 .... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
VERTICES: 02/02 [ >>> ] 1008 ELAPSED TIME: 9.41 s

Loading data to table practice.car_insurance_orc
OK
Time taken: 10.65 seconds
```

Difference between quering all differnet file format and analyse it :

Conclusion: running query on orc and parquet file format 's table is required less time compare to running query on sjoimple created csv table.

- 2. Use different levels of compression and observe their effects on storage and query performance.
- 3. Compare the execution time of join queries with and with out bucketing.
- Joined tables without bucketings

> Joined tables with bucketings

Conclusion: joining bucketed tables requires less time compare to unbucketed table.

- 4. Optimize your Hive queries using different Hive optimization techniques.
- > Setting hive.auto.convert.join = false

```
| New | Set | New | Auto | False | Fal
```

> Setting hive.auto.convert.join = true for map join

3" "10:04:28" 0
134 37 "technician" "divorced" "tertiary" 0 1762 1 0 "cellular" 16 NULL 1 317 1 "failure" "15:20:49" "15:25:5 8" 0 134 37 "technician" "divorced" "tertiary" 0 1762 1 0 "cellular" 16 NULL 1 317 1 "failure" "15:20:4 ""15:25:58" 0
Fime taken: 19.091 seconds, Fetched: 4000 row(s)