**ANS-23.2-** FOLLOWING ARE THE SOME OF PRIMARY AND COMPLEX DATA TYPE IN HIVE-

PRIMARY DATA TYPE-

Primary Data Types are further classified into four categories. They are-

• Numeric Types

• String Types

• Date/Time Types

• Miscellaneous Types

**Numeric Data Types-**

Integer type data can be specified using numeric data types, INT. When the data range exceeds the range of INT, you need to use BIGINT and if the data range is smaller than the INT, you use SMALLINT. TINYINT is smaller than SMALLINT.

**Type**  **Example**

TINYINT - 100

SMALLINT - 100,1000

INT - 100,1000,50000

BIGINT - 1000\*10^10

FLOAT - 7800.00

DOUBLE - 970000.00

DECIMAL - DECIMAL(5,2)

**STRING DATA TYPE-**

String type data types can be specified using single quotes (' ') or double quotes (" "). It contains two data types: VARCHAR and CHAR**.**

**TYPE EXAMPLE**

CHAR - "WELCOME"

VARCHAR - "WELCOME TO ACADGILD COGNIZANT"

STRING - "WELCOME TO COGNIZANT"

**Timestamp - "27-05-2017 12:00:00.ffffff"**

**Dates - "27-05-2017"**

**COMPLEX DATA TYPES-**

Complex data types are as follows-

1. ARRAYS

2. MAPS

3. STRUCTS

Arrays-

Arrays in Hive are used the same way they are used in Java.

Syntax: ARRAY<data\_type>

Maps-

Maps in Hive are similar to Java Maps.

Syntax: MAP<primitive\_type, data\_type>

Structs-

Structs in Hive is similar to using complex data with comment.

Syntax: STRUCT<col\_name : data\_type [COMMENT col\_comment], ...>