# Assessment 4: Managing data with Hive and Pig in Hadoop MA5831 – Advanced Data Processing and Analysis using SAS 13848336 Nikki Fitzherbert

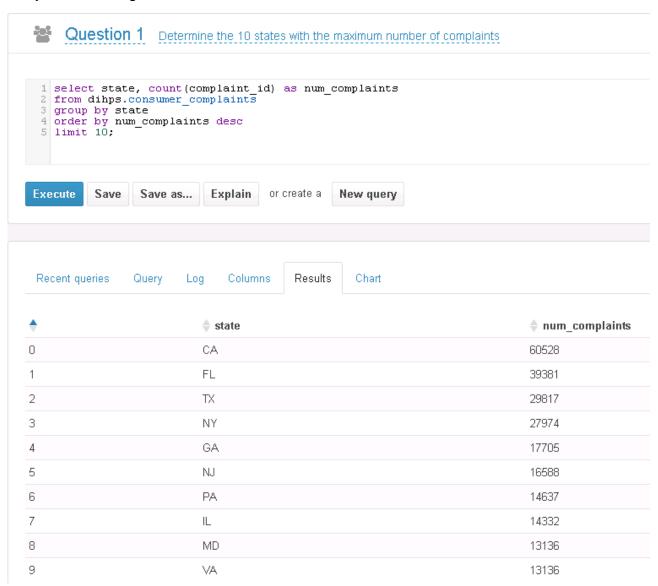
#### Reporting and Coding Tasks - Hive Queries

#### Question 1

The following image extract from the Hive query editor in Hue presents the code used to determine the 10 states with the maximum number of complaints (that is, the top 10 states by total number of complaints).

The *state* field was selected from the *consumer\_complaints* table along with a new field called *num\_complaints* that counted all the complaints using the *complaint\_id* field. The complaints were then grouped into their respective states and counted up before being ordered by *num\_complaints* in descending order. Finally, the number of rows of output was limited to 10 rows.

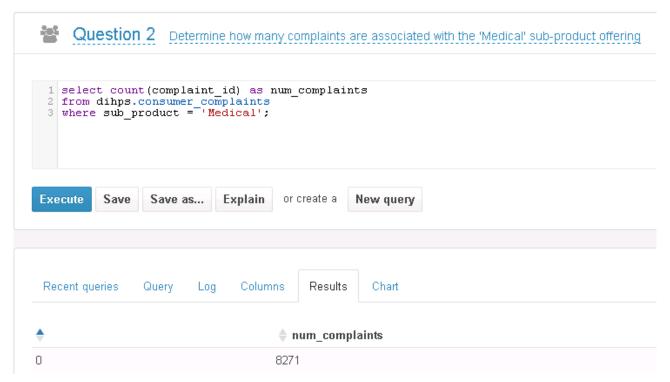
The output indicates that the 10 states with the most complaints were (in descending order) California, Florida, Texas, New York, Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Maryland and Virginia.



The following image extract from the Hive query editor in Hue presents the code used to determine how many complaints were associated with the "Medical" sub-product offering.

A new field called *num\_complaints* was created that counted all the complaints using the *complaint\_id* field. No other fields apart from this one were selected from the *consumer\_complaints* table. Initial exploration of the data had indicated that there was only one sub-product offering containing the word "medical", so it was appropriate to limit the results using a simple WHERE statement and the desired sub-product name.

The output indicates that there were 8,271 complaints associated with the "Medical" sub-product offering.

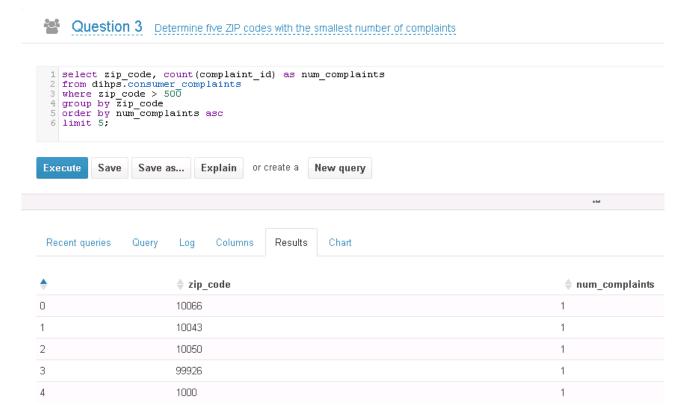


The following image extract from the Hive query editor in Hue presents the code used to identify five ZIP codes with the smallest number of complaints.

The *zip\_code* field was selected from the *consumer\_complaints* table along with a new field called *num\_complaints* that counted all the complaints using the *complaint\_id* field. Initial exploration of the data had revealed that there were data quality issues, so the results were explicitly limited to those where the value of *zip\_code* was greater than 500 using a WHERE statement. Further detail about the identified data quality issues are discussed further in the following paragraph. The results were grouped by *zip\_code*, ordered by *num\_complaints* in ascending order to ensure zip codes with the lowest number of complaints were listed first in the output, and finally limited to five rows of output.

Initial querying of the *consumer\_complaints* data had revealed that there were unexpected values in the zip code field. In particular, there were zip code values in the range of 200 to 499, which are not currently in use by the United States Postal Service. All US states, international territories and military bases have a zip code of 500 or higher, which is why that value was chosen for the WHERE clause condition. The exploration also identified that there were instances where a record's state value did not match its zip code value and vice versa. For example, zip codes in the state of California start with the number 9, but there was at least one record with a different value. This particular issue had implications for the results of all queries involving the state and/or zip code fields, but was ignored for now as rectifying data quality issues was outside the scope of this exercise.

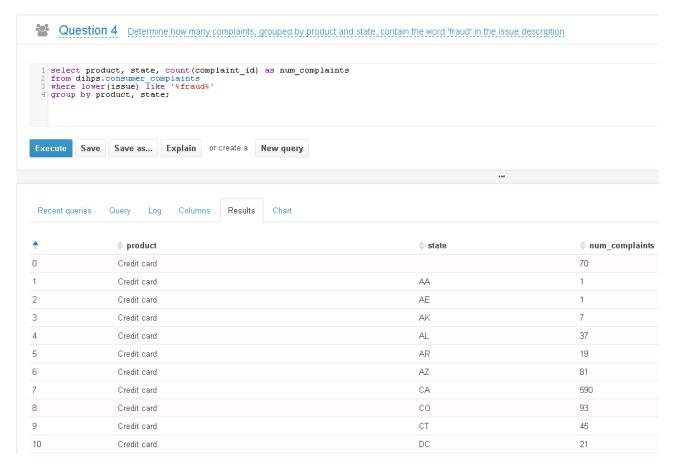
The final notable observation was that there were more than five unique zip codes for which there was only a single complaint (6,190 to be exact), so the output presented was only one of many possible valid solutions.



The following image extract from the Hive query editor in Hue presents the code used to determine how many complaints, grouped by product and state, were associated with the word "fraud" in the issue description.

The *product* and *state* fields were selected from the *consumer\_complaints* table along with a new field called *num\_complaints* that counted all the complaints using the *complaint\_id* field. The results were limited to those where *issue* contained the word "fraud" in any position within the row. Also, the string function lower() was used in the WHERE statement to captured any variation in capitalisation of the word "fraud" within the field. The WHERE statement contained these additions because the description of the *issue* field – 'primary reason that the customer filed the complaint, such as checking (cheque) account charges' – suggested that it might have contained free text and therefore "fraud" might have appeared in a number of different forms within the field values. Finally, the results were grouped by *product* and *state*.

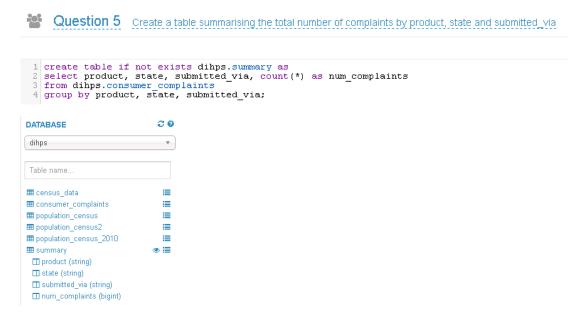
There were too many unique combinations of *product* and *state* for the entire output to be displayed here. Instead, the image extract shows the first 11 rows, which are all from the "credit card" product offering. It indicates for example that there were 590 complaints recorded against the state of California, only a single complaint each originated from military bases located in Europe, the Middle East or Canada (AE) and military bases located in the United States (AA), and there were 70 credit card complaints for which no state code had been recorded.



Data sample for summary

The following image extract from the Hive query editor in Hue presents the code used to create a new table that summarised the total number of complaints by product, state and submitted\_via.

The first line of code created a new Hive table in the *DIHPS* database called *summary*. The 'if not exists' option was not strictly necessary in this case as a quick visual perusal of the tables already in that database had verified that no other table with the same name already existed. The option is usually included in a CREATE TABLE statement to ensure that a pre-existing table with the same name is not overwritten, which is particularly useful if it contains the output of a different query. The table was then populated with *consumer\_complaints* data as follows: First, the *product*, *state* and *submitted\_via* fields were selected along with a new field called *num\_complaints* that counted up all the complaints. Second, the complaints were grouped according to product offering type, state and how each was submitted.



As with the previous query, there were too many unique combinations of *product*, *state* and *submitted\_via* for the entire output to be displayed here. Instead, the image extract shows the first 13 rows, which are all from the "bank account or service" product offering, but different states and the full list of possible values for *submitted\_via*. It indicates for example that there were three complaints associated with a bank account or service product that were submitted over the phone and originated from a military base located in the United States (AA).

		submitted_via	• num_complaints
0 Bank account or service		Email	8
1 Bank account or service		Fax	32
2 Bank account or service		Phone	232
3 Bank account or service		Postal mail	40
4 Bank account or service		Referral	413
5 Bank account or service		Web	211
6 Bank account or service	AA	Phone	3
7 Bank account or service	AA	Web	1
8 Bank account or service	AE	Fax	1
9 Bank account or service	AE	Phone	1
10 Bank account or service	AE	Postal mail	1
11 Bank account or service	AE	Referral	7
12 Bank account or service	AE	Web	9

#### Reporting and Coding Tasks - Pig Latin scripts

#### Question 6

The following image extract from the Pig query editor in Hue presents the code used to create two separate tables called *web\_results* and *other\_results*, which separated the consumer complaints according to whether they were submitted via the web or any other method.

The same script was also used to verify that 254,550 complaint records had been submitted via a web submission form (the contents of *web\_results*) and 154,850 complaint records had been submitted by phone, postal mail, referral, fax or email (the contents of *other\_results*).

# Question 6 - Number of complaints submitted via web vs other methods

```
1 -- load consumer complaints text file from HDFS location using a tab as a delimiter 2 T = LOAD '/user/student/DIHPS/consumer/consumer_complaints.txt' using PigStorage('\t') AS
 4 -- define scheme to be used to read the text file
5 complaint_id:chararray,
    product: chararray,
  7 sub_product:chararray,
 8 issue:chararray,
  9 sub issue:chararray,
10 state:chararray,
11 zip code:chararray,
12 submitted via:chararray,
date_received:chararray,
date_sent_to_compant:chararray,
company_response:chararray,
timely_response:chararray,
consumer_disputed:chararray
18);
--filter rows of file to include only those where lower-case submitted via equals 'web'

T WEB = FILTER T BY LOWER(submitted via) == 'web';

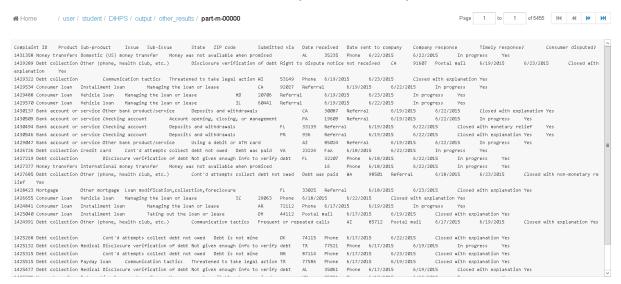
-- filter rows of ffile to include only those where lower-case submitted via does not equal 'web'

T_NWEB = FILTER T BY LOWER(submitted via) != 'web';
25 -- store the results in two separate tables in the HDFS DIHPS output folder
26 -- web results table
27 STORE T_WEB INTO '/user/student/DIHPS/output/web_results';
28 -- non-web results table
29 STORE T_NWEB INTO '/user/student/DIHPS/output/other_results';
31 -- verify the number of rows written to each table
32 -- group the results together
33 T_WEB_GRP = GROUP T_WEB ALL;
34 T_NWEB_GRP = GROUP T_NWEB ALL;
36 -- count the number of rows in the files
37 T WEB COUNT = FOREACH T WEB GRP GENERATE COUNT(T WEB) AS num complaints;
38 T NWEB COUNT = FOREACH T NWEB GRP GENERATE COUNT(T NWEB) AS num complaints;
40 -- store the results in two separate tables in the HDFS DIHPS output folder
41 -- web results table count
42 STORE T_WEB_COUNT INTO '/user/student/DIHPS/output/web_results_count';
43 -- non-web results table count
44 STORE T_NWEB_COUNT INTO '/user/student/DIHPS/output/other_results_count';
```

This image extract displays part of the contents of the new *web\_results* table, and confirms that only complaints submitted via the web were copied across.



Similarly, this image extract displays part of the contents of the new *other\_results* table, and confirms that no web-submitted complaints were copied across.



The following image extracts display the number of rows written to the *web\_results* and *other\_results* tables respectively. Note that the header row containing field names was also copied across into the latter table, which meant that the count was out by one.

```
Home / user / student / DIHPS / output / web_results_count / part-r-00000

254550
Home / user / student / DIHPS / output / other_results_count / part-r-00000

154851
```

The following image extract from the Pig query editor in Hue presents the code used to create a table called *max\_complaints* that listed the 10 states with the maximum number of complaints.

# Question 7 - Top 10 states with the maximum number of complaints

```
1 -- load consumer complaints text file from HDFS location using a tab as a delimiter
2 T = LOAD '/user/student/DIHPS/consumer/consumer complaints.txt' using PigStorage('\t') AS
 4 -- define schema to be used to read the text file
 5 complaint id:chararray,
 6 product: chararray,
   sub_product:chararray,
 8 issue:chararray,
 9 sub issue:chararray,
10 state:chararray,
11 zip_code:chararray,
12 submitted_via:chararray,
13 date_received:chararray,
14 date_sent_to_company:chararray,
15 company response: chararray,
16 timely_response:chararray,
17 consumer_disputed:chararray
18 );
20 -- group rows of file by state field
21 TO = GROUP T BY state;
       count the number of rows of data in each group
23 T GRP = FOREACH TO GENERATE group, COUNT(T) AS state count;
24 -- order the groups by the state counts in descending order
25 T_GRP2 = ORDER T_GRP BY state_count DESC;
        limit the number of rows of output to 10
27 T LIM = LIMIT T GRP2 10;
29 -- store the results in a table called 'max complaints' in the HDFS DIHPS folder
30 STORE T_LIM INTO '/user/student/DIHPS/output/max_complaints';
```

The output indicates that the 10 states with the most complaints were (in descending order) California, Florida, Texas, New York, Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Virginia and Maryland.

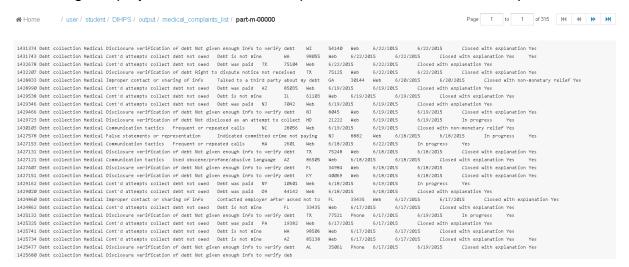
Home / user / student / DIHPS / output / max\_complaints / part-r-00000

```
60528
FL
        39381
TX.
        29817
        27974
GA
        17705
ND.
        16588
РΑ
        14637
ΙL
        14332
٧A
        13136
MD
        13136
```

The following image extract from the Pig query editor in Hue presents the code used to create a table called *medical\_complaints\_list* that contained all complaints associated with the "Medical" sub-product offering. The same script was used to create a table called *medical\_complaints\_total* that calculated and output the total number of consumer complaints associated with the "Medical" sub-product offering.

Question 8 - Complaints associated with the 'Medical' sub-product offering

This image displays an extract of the output from the new *medical\_complaints\_list* table.



The output from the second part of the script indicated that there were 8,271 complaints associated with the "Medical" sub-product offering.

```
# Home / user / student / DIHPS / output / medical_complaints_total / part-r-00000
```

The following image extract from the Pig query editor in Hue presents the code used to create a table called *least\_complaints* that listed five zip codes with the smallest number of complaints.

## Question 9 - Five zip codes with the least number of complaints

```
1 -- load consumer_complaints text file from HDFS location using a tab as a delimiter
2 T = LOAD '/user/student/DIHPS/consumer/consumer_complaints.txt' using PigStorage('\t') AS
 \begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} -- define schema to be used to read the text file
 5 complaint id:chararray,
 6 product: chararray,
 7 sub product:chararray,
 8 issue:chararray,
 9 sub issue:chararrav,
10 state:chararray,
11 zip code:chararray,
12 submitted via:chararray,
13 date_received:chararray,
14 date_sent_to_company:chararray,
15 company response:chararray,
16 timely_response:chararray,
17 consumer_disputed:chararray
18);
20 -- group rows of file by zip code field
21 TO = GROUP T BY zip_code;
    -- count the number of rows of data in each group
23 T GRP = FOREACH TO GENERATE group, COUNT(T) AS zip count;
T_GRP2 = ORDER T GRP BY zip_count ASC;
T_GRP2 = ORDER T_GRP BY zip_count ASC;
T_LIM = LIMIT T_GRP2 5;
-- store the results in a table called 'least complaints' in the HDFS DIHPS folder
STORE T_LIM INTO '/user/student/DIHPS/output/Teast_complaints';
```

This image displays the output from the new *least\_complaints* table. Recall from question three that since there are 6,190 valid and unique zip codes with a single complaint, the output represents only one of many possible valid solutions.

```
Home / user / student / DIHPS / output / least_complaints / part-r-00000
```

```
61235 1
74818 1
26337 1
74821 1
```

The following image extract from the Pig query editor in Hue presents the code used to create a table called *id\_theft\_complaints* that listed all complaints associated with identity theft issues grouped by the product and state fields.

#### Question 10 - Complaints associated with identity theft

This image displays an extract of the output from the new id\_theft\_complaints table.



The following image extract from the Pig query editor in Hue presents the code used to create a table called *complaint\_summary* that summarised the complaints by product, sub-product and state.

### Question 11 - Number of complaints grouped by product, sub-product and state

```
-- load consumer complaints text file from HDFS location using a tab as a delimiter

T = LOAD '/user/student/DIHPS/consumer_complaints.txt' using PigStorage('\t') AS

(
-- define schema to be used to read the text file

complaint id:chararray,

product:chararray,

sub product:chararray,

sub product:chararray,

sub issue:chararray,

sub issue:chararray,

sub-issue:chararray,

sub-issue:chararray,

sub-issue:chararray,

sub-issue:chararray,

date-chararray,

tip code:chararray,

date-received:chararray,

toompany response:chararray,

timely_response:chararray,

timely_response:chararray,

consumer_disputed:chararray,

product, sub-product and state fields

T GRP = GROUP T BY (product, sub-product and state fields

T GRP = GROUP T BY (product, sub-product, state);

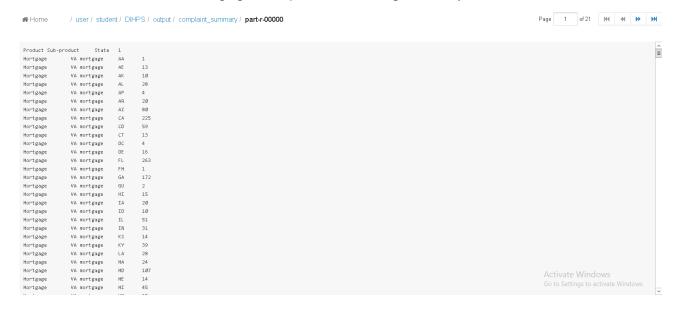
- flatten each group and count the number of rows

T SUMMARY = FOREACH T GRP GENERATE FLATTEN(group), COUNT(T) AS num_complaints;

- store the result in a table called 'complaint summary' in the HDFS DIHPS folder

STORE T_SUMMARY INTO '/user/student/DIHPS/output/complaint_summary';
```

This image displays an extract of the output from the new *complaint\_summary* table as there were too many possible combinations of the three fields to be able to display the entire table. It indicates, for example, that there were 51 complaints from Illanois associated with the VA mortgage sub-product offering and only two from Guam.



Total word count: 1,640 words