**Answer1 :**

* Hive is best suited for Data Warehousing applications where data is structured, static and formatted.
* Hive is designed for easy and effective data aggregation, ad-hoc querying and analysis of huge volumes of data.
* Hive is best suited when we are getting static data instead of dynamic data.
* Hive is suited when application have high latency.
* It is meant to be used to process batch jobs on huge data which is immutable.
* Hive can’t be use for transactional data.
* Hive is not meant to be connected with systems which needs interactive processing.

**Answer2:**

* Hive is well suited for Data Warehouse oriented project.
* Hive is used to process structured data in form of tables.

**Answer3:**

The metastore stores metadata such as table schema and partition information that we specify when we run commands such as create table x..., or alter table y..., etc. Because multiple users and systems are likely to need concurrent access to the metastore, the default embedded database is not suitable for production.

**Answer4:**

ORC stands for optimised row columnar. ORC stores collections of rows in one file and within the collection the row data is stored in a columnar format. This allows parallel processing of row collections across a cluster. Each file with the columnar layout is optimised for compression and skipping of data/columns to reduce read and decompression load.

**Answer5:**

HiveServer is an optional service that allows a remote client to submit requests to Hive, using a variety of programming languages, and retrieve results. HiveServer is built on Apache Thrift therefore it is sometimes called the Thrift server.

Jdbc driver :It a software component enabling Java application to interact with a database.

ODBC Driver: OBDC driver accomplishes DBMS independence by using an ODBC driver as a translational layer between the application and DBMS*.*

**Answer6:**

Partitioning provide an efficient way of storing data in hive directory. Partitioning need to done on columns which are frequently used in where clause. Query performance is improved by using partitioning since when a select query with where is executed only a subdirectory corresponding to that partition will be scanned and output is returned.

**Answer7:**

Bucketing is the way to segment large data sets of data to optimize query performance. Bucketing is performed by finding a hash for the field value and then distribute across buckets. Each bucket can contains multiple keys restricting single key to one partition.

**Answer8:**

Static portioning refers to defining partition during table create statement. In this type of partitioning, data can be loaded only particular to that partition value. While in case of dynamic partitioning, partitions are created on the fly based on the different types of values present in input data*.*