**Answer1 :**

No, it is not possible to use metastore in sharing mode. We need to use standalone "real" database like MySQL or PostGresSQL.for multiple user access.

**Answer2:**

A SerDe is a short name for a Serializer Deserializer. Hive uses SerDe (and FileFormat) to read and write data from tables. An important concept behind Hive is that it DOES NOT own the Hadoop File System (HDFS) format that data is stored in. Users are able to write files to HDFS with whatever tools/mechanism takes their fancy("CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE" or "LOAD DATA INPATH," ) and use Hive to correctly "parse" that file format in a way that can be used by Hive. A SerDe is a powerful (and customizable) mechanism that Hive uses to "parse" data stored in HDFS to be used by Hive.

**Answer3:**

This component implements the processing framework for converting SQL to a graph of map/reduce jobs and the execution time framework to run those jobs in the order of dependencies.

**Answer4:**

If we set the property hive.exec.mode.local.auto to true then hive will avoid mapreduce to fetch query results.

**Answer5:**

There are two types of tables in Hive, one is Managed table and second is external table.

**Answer6:**

**Delete**: Delete has been added in Hive version 0.14. Deletes can only be performed on tables that support ACID.

**Update**: Hive doesn’t support update.

**Insert**: Insert are supported in Hive.

**Answer7:**

* OPTIMIZED ROW COLUMNAR FILE
* RECORD COLUMNAR FILE
* SEQUENCE FILE
* TEXTFILE

**Answer8:**

When you drop an external table, the underlying data files stay intact. This is because the user is expected to manage the data files and directories. With a internal table, the underlying directories and data get wiped out when the table is dropped.