Querying Partitioned Table

- Now, when we query the partition table based on the partition values, then only the records in that particular partition are scanned.
 - For example, if we query the table and count the records where the department is "radiotherapy"
 - select count(*) from cases_part where department='radiotherapy';
 - In this case, only the records from the radiotherapy directory were scanned.
- Since we have another partition within this directory, we can include that in the
 WHERE clause as well to further reduce the number of records to be scanned.
 - select count(*) from cases_part where department='radiotherapy' and severity_of_illness='Extreme';
- To prevent from accidentally running a query that scans all the records in the entire table without mentioning the partitions, we can run Hive in "strict" mode
 - set hive.mapred.mode=strict;
 - This will now throw an error
 - select count(*) from cases_part;
 - Hive's strict mode prevents querying on partitioned tables without using a
 WHERE clause that filters on the partitions. The above query will run fine
 with WHERE clause
 - select count(*) from cases_part where department='radiotherapy';



- We can turn off the strict mode as follows
 - set hive.mapred.mode=nonstrict;
- Create a non-partitioned managed table with the same cases data and see the difference in the querying.
 - create table cases_non_part(Case_Id int, Hospital_Code int, Patient_Id int, Ward_Type char(1), Ward_Facility_Code char(1), Bed_Grade int,
 Type_of_Admission string, Visitors_with_Patient int, Age_Group string,
 Admission_Deposit float, Stay string, Department string,
 Severity_of_Illness string)
 row format delimited
 fields terminated by '\$'
 TBLPROPERTIES ("serialization.null.format"="");
- Let's put the data in HDFS -
 - hdfs dfs -put /home/itv180149/Hive/Partitions/Hospital_Data/case.txt
 /user/itv180149
- Let's load data into this non-partitioned Hive table -
 - load data inpath "/user/itv180149/case.txt" into table cases_non_part;
- Count the number of records that belong to the 'radiotherapy' or 'anesthesia'
 departments in the non-partitioned and the partitioned tables
 - o Running the query on the non-partitioned table
 - select count(*) from cases_non_part where department in ('radiotherapy', 'anesthesia');



- $\circ\quad$ Running the query on the partitioned table
 - select count(*) from cases_part where department in ('radiotherapy', 'anesthesia');