* **THE HIVE ARCHITECTURAL FLOW IS-**

Step 1 : The UI calls the execute interface to the Driver

Step 2 : The Driver creates a session handle for the query and sends the query to the compiler to generate an execution plan

Step 3&4 : The compiler needs the metadata so send a request for getMetaData and receives the sendMetaData request from MetaStore

Step 5 : This metadata is used to typecheck the expressions in the query tree as well as to prune partitions based on query predicates.The plan generated by the compiler is a DAG of stages with each stage being either a map/reduce job, a metadata operation or an operationon HDFS.

Step 6 : The execution engine submits these stages to appropriate components. Once the output is generated, it is written to a temporaryHDFS file though the serializer. For DML operations the final temporary file is moved to the table’s location

Step 7, 8 & 9 : For queries, the contents of the temporary file are read by the execution engine directly from HDFS aspart of the fetch call from the Driver

**● Explain Hive Components in Brief.**

HIVE contains four major components they are: 1. DRIVER : used to intercepts and parse the input . Also checks the syntax of the code. This component implements the notion ofsession handles and provides execute and fetch APIs modelled on JDBC/ODBC interfaces. 2. COMPILER : make execution plane and return it back to the driver. The complier takes the consultation with the metadata.The component that parses the query, does semantic analysis on the different query blocks and query expressions and eventually generates an execution plan with the help of the table and partition metadata looked up from the metastore. 3. METASTORE : an application which stores and manages the data. It also double checks the syntax of the code. This helps the complier in making plans for further execution of the query language. The component that stores all the structure information of the various tables and partitions in the warehouse including column and column type information,the serializers and deserializers necessary to read and write data and the corresponding HDFS files where the data is stored. 4. Execution Engine : The component which executes the execution plan created by the compiler. The plan is a DAG of stages. The execution engine manages the dependencies between these different stages of the plan andexecutes these stages on the appropriate system components.