HIVE CASE STUDY

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Problem Statement

With online sales gaining popularity, tech companies are exploring ways to improve their sales by analysing customer behaviour and gaining insights about product trends.

Furthermore, the websites make it easier for customers to find the products they require without much scavenging. Needless to say, the role of big data analysts is among the most sought-after job profiles of this decade. Therefore, as part of this assignment, we will be challenging you, as a big data analyst, to extract data and gather insights from a real-life data set of an e-commerce company.

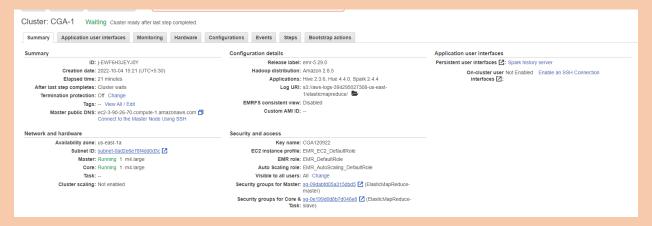
Data for the case study is in the link given below.

https://e-commerce-events-ml.

We login to Nuvepro dashboard, go to the console and then to EMR home page \rightarrow Click on Create Cluster \rightarrow select release EMR 5.29.0 and select required service for the case study.

1) Launching an EMR cluster that utilizes Hive services

Clone Terminate AWS CLI export	available for this account when using this release of EMR.	
Cluster: CGA-1 Starting Configuring cluster software		
Summary Application user interfaces Monitoring Hardware C	configurations Events Steps Bootstrap actions	
Summary	Configuration details	Application user interfaces
ID: J-EWF6H3JEYJ0Y	Release label: emr-5.29.0	Persistent user interfaces <a>[Z]:
Creation date: 2022-10-04 15:21 (UTC+5:30)	Hadoop distribution: Amazon 2.8.5	On-cluster user Not Enabled
Elapsed time: 2 minutes	Applications: Hive 2.3.6, Hue 4.4.0, Spark 2.4.4	interfaces ☑:
After last step completes: Cluster waits	Log URI: s3://aws-logs-394295027308-us-east-	
Termination protection: Off Change	1/elasticmapreduce/	
Tags: View All / Edit	EMRFS consistent view: Disabled	
Master public DNS: ec2-3-90-26-70.compute-1.amazonaws.com Connect to the Master Node Using SSH	Custom AMI ID:	
Network and hardware	Security and access	
Availability zone: us-east-1a	Key name: CGA120922	
Subnet ID: subnet-0ad2e6e78f4dd0d3c 🔀	EC2 instance profile: EMR_EC2_DefaultRole	
Master: Bootstrapping 1 m4.large	EMR role: EMR_DefaultRole	
Core: Provisioning 1 m4.large	Auto Scaling role: EMR_AutoScaling_DefaultRole	
Task:	Visible to all users: All Change	
Cluster scaling: Not enabled	Security groups for Master: sg-09dabfd05a315dbd5 M (ElasticMapReducemaster)	
	Security groups for Core & sg-0e199d0d8b7d046e8 (ElasticMapReduce-	



2) Launch an EMR Cluster and connect to master node through SSH

```
Using username "hadoop".
  Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
Last login: Tue Oct 4 10:16:28 2022
               Amazon Linux AMI
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2018.03-release-notes/
65 package(s) needed for security, out of 93 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMMM
                              M::::::M R:::::::::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEEE:::E M::::::::M
                           M::::::: M R:::::RRRRRR:::::R
 E::::E EEEEE M:::::::M
                           E::::E
               R::::R
 E:::::EEEEEEEEE M::::M M:::M M:::M M::::M R:::RRRRRR::::R
 M:::::M M:::::M R:::RRRRRR::::R
 E:::::EEEEEEEEEE M:::::M
                              M::::M R:::R R::::R
M::::M R:::R R::::R
M::::M R:::R R::::R
 E::::E
               M:::::M
       EEEEE M::::M
 E::::E
                        MMM
EE:::::EEEEEEEE::::E M:::::M
M:::::M RR::::R
                                              R::::R
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMM
                              MMMMMM RRRRRR
                                              RRRRRR
[hadoop@ip-10-0-15-91 ~]$
```

3) Creating a folder "hivecasestudy "on the Hadoop file system

```
[hadoop@ip-10-0-15-91 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user

Found 8 items

drwxrwxrwx - hadoop hadoop 0 2022-10-04 10:59 /user/hadoop

drwxr-xr-x - mapred mapred 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/history

drwxrwxrwx - hdfs hadoop 0 2022-10-04 11:01 /user/hive

drwxrwxrwx - hue hue 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/hue

drwxrwxrwx - livy livy 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/livy

drwxrwxrwx - oozie oozie 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/oozie

drwxrwxrwx - root hadoop 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/root

drwxrwxrwx - spark spark 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/root

drwxrwxrwx - spark spark 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/spark

[hadoop@ip-10-0-15-91 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hive

Found 2 items

drwxr-xr-x - hadoop hadoop 0 2022-10-04 11:01 /user/hive/hivecasestudy

drwxrwxrwt - hdfs hadoop 0 2022-10-04 09:58 /user/hive/warehouse

[hadoop@ip-10-0-15-91 ~]$ hadoop fs -mkdir /user/hive/hivecasestudy

mkdir: `/user/hive/hivecasestudy': File exists
```

4) Moving the data from S3 bucket into the HDFS

hadoop distcp 's3://e-commerce-events-ml/*' '/user/hive/hivecasestudy/'

```
madir: '/seer/hive/hivecamentody': File exists
handop@tp-10-0-15-9: -16 hadoop distop '031//0-commerce-events-ml.'' '/user/hive/hivecamentody'
22/10/04 11:19:12 NND tools.Distop: Input options: Distopoptions[atemiccommit-false, symcPoider-false, deleteMissing-false, ignoreFailures-false, organization of the commerce of the commerce
```

```
File System Counters

FILE: Number of bytes read=0
FILE: Number of bytes written=345574
FILE: Number of read operations=0
FILE: Number of large read operations=0
FILE: Number of large read operations=0
HDFS: Number of bytes written=1028381690
HDFS: Number of bytes written=1028381690
HDFS: Number of read operations=26
HDFS: Number of read operations=8
S3: Number of bytes read=1028381690
S3: Number of bytes read=1028381690
S3: Number of bytes written=0
S3: Number of bytes written=0
S3: Number of system triten=0
S3: Number of large read operations=0
Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=2130720
Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=2130720
Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=0
Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=66585
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=66585
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=66183040
Map-Reduce Framework
Map input records=2
Map output records=0
Input split bytes=274
Spilled Records=0
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=0
GC time elapsed (ms)=1365
CFU time spent (ms)=43910
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=1095065600
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=6592835584
Total counters
Bytes Read=626
File Output Format Counters
Bytes Read=626
File output Format Counters
Bytes Repected=1028381690
Bytes Expected=1028381690
Files Copied=2
```

5) Checking if the files are correctly imported to HDFS

hadoop fs -ls/user/hive/hivecasestudy/

```
The According to the Command of the
```

We can confirm the databases were loaded successfully.

6) Changing cmd to the hive

```
[hadoop@ip-10-0-15-91 ~]$ hive
Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j2.properties Async: false
```

Create database if not exists casestudy;

```
hive> create databases if not exists casestudy ;
NoViableAltException(79@[846:1: ddlStatement : ( createDatabaseStatement | switchDatabaseStatement | d
Statement | metastoreCheck | createViewStatement | createMaterializedViewStatement | dropViewStatement
ropFunctionStatement | reloadFunctionStatement | dropMacroStatement | analyzeStatement | lockStatement
ges | ( revokePrivileges )=> revokePrivileges | showGrants | showRoleGrants | showRolePrincipals | show
        at org.antlr.runtime.DFA.noViableAlt(DFA.java:158)
        at org.antlr.runtime.DFA.predict(DFA.java:116)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.parse.HiveParser.ddlStatement(HiveParser.java:3757)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.parse.HiveParser.execStatement(HiveParser.java:2382)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.parse.HiveParser.statement(HiveParser.java:1333)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.parse.ParseDriver.parse(ParseDriver.java:208)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.parse.ParseUtils.parse(ParseUtils.java:77)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.parse.ParseUtils.parse(ParseUtils.java:70)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.Driver.compile(Driver.java:468)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.Driver.compileInternal(Driver.java:1317)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.Driver.runInternal(Driver.java:1457)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.Driver.run(Driver.java:1237) at org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.Driver.run(Driver.java:1227)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.processLocalCmd(CliDriver.java:233)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.processCmd(CliDriver.java:184)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.processLine(CliDriver.java:403)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.executeDriver(CliDriver.java:821)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.run(CliDriver.java:759)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.main(CliDriver.java:686)
        at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
        at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:62)
        at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.java:43)
        at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:498)
        at org.apache.hadoop.util.RunJar.run(RunJar.java:239)
        at org.apache.hadoop.util.RunJar.main(RunJar.java:153)
FAILED: ParseException line 1:7 cannot recognize input near 'create' 'databases' 'if' in ddl statement
hive> create database if not exists casestudy;
Time taken: 0.608 seconds
```

8) Checking data base

```
hive> show databases;

OK

casestudy

default

Time taken: 0.276 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)

hive> use casestudy;

OK

Time taken: 0.074 seconds
```

9) Creating an External Table, comm:

hive> create table if not exists comm (event_time timestamp, event_type string, product_id string, category_id string, ctaegory_code string, brand string, price decimal (10,2),user_id bigint, user_session string) row format serde 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' stored as textfile location '/user/hive/hivecasestudy/' tblproperties ("skip.header.line.count" = "1");

10) hive> select * from comm limit 5; query to view the dataset

```
hive> select * from comm limit 5 ;

OK

2019-11-01 00:00:02 UTC view 5802432 1487580009286598681 0.32 562076640 09fafd6c-6c99-46b1-834f-33527f4de241
2019-11-01 00:00:09 UTC cart 5844397 1487580006317032337 2.38 553329724 2067216c-31b5-455d-alcc-af0575a34ffb
2019-11-01 00:00:10 UTC view 5837616 1783999064103190764 pnb 22:22 556138645 57ed222e-a54a-4907-9944-5a075c2d7f4f
2019-11-01 00:00:24 UTC remove from cart 5876812 14875800100293687 jessnail 3.16 564506666 186c1951-8052-4b57-adce-dd9644b1d5f7
2019-11-01 00:00:24 UTC remove from cart 5826182 1487580007483048900 3.33 553329724 2067216c-31b5-455d-alcc-af0575a34ffb
Time taken: 3.323 seconds, Petched: 5 row(s)
```

We are required to provide answers to the questions given below:

Q.1 Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October.

hive> select month(event_time) as month, sum(price) as total_price from comm where event_type ='purchase' and month(event_time)=10 group by month(event_time);

Total revenue generated due to purchases made in October 1211538.429

Here the query takes 62.642 seconds which can be optimized by creating dynamic partition and then compare the execution time.

Dynamic Partitioning and Bucketing:

```
hive> set hive.vectorized.execution.enabled =true;
hive> set hive.vectorized.execution.mode = nonstrict;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode = true;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode = true;
hive> set hive.vectorized.execution.enabled =true;
hive> set hive.vectorized.execution.enabled;
hive.vectorized.execution.enabled=true
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode = nonstrict;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode = true;
```

<u>Creating a table by name comm_part to store the dataset which we partitioned by using 'month int'and clustered by 'event_type'.</u>

hive> create table if not exists comm_part (event_time timestamp, event_type string, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, price float ,user_id bigint, user_session string)partitioned by (month int) clustered by (event_type) into 4 buckets row format serde 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' stored as textfile;

hive create table if not exists come part (event time timestamp, event type string , product id string, category_id string , category_code string, brand string, price float ,user_id bigint, user_session string) partitioned by thin intl clustered by (event_type) into 4 backets row format seried 'open_selench_adopo_nive_varied'.open_code* victored as tentfile ;

Loading the data into the new table:

hive> insert into table comm_part partition (month) select cast (replace(event_time ,'UTC',") as timestamp) , event_type , product_id , category_id , ctaegory_code , brand , price , user_id ,user_session , month(cast(replace(event_time , 'UTC', ") as timestamp)) from comm ;

Checking partition database

select * from comm_part limit 5;

Now executing the same Q1 in the partition database:

hive> select month , sum(price) as total_price from comm_part where event_type ='purchase' and month =10 group by month ;

We can notice how the time taken reduced drastically due to partitioning and bucketing. Now it took only 46 sec.

The total sales in the month of October is 1211538.42

Q-2. Write a query to yield the total sum of purchases per month in a single output.

hive> select month , sum(price) as total_price from comm_part where event_type ='purchase' group by month ;

Total revenue generated due to purchases made in October is 1211538.429

Total revenue generated due to purchases made in November is 1531016.899

Q-3. Write a query to find the change in revenue generated due to purchases from October to November.

hive> select month, sum(price) as total_price, sum(price)-lag(sum(price)) over (order by month) from comm_part where event_type ='purchase' group by month;

We can see the difference in the revenue is 319478.47

Q-4. Find distinct categories of products. Categories with null category code can be ignored.

hive> select distinct(category_code) from comm_part where category_code is not null;

```
hive> select distinct(category_code) from comm_part where category_code is not null;
Query ID = hadoop_20221004121249_9299fd23-9542-4530-a8fc-0c0e545f36d8
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1664877578682 0005)
        VERTICES
                        MODE
                                     STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
                                  SUCCEEDED
Map 1 ..... container
Reducer 2 ..... container
                                  SUCCEEDED
OK
accessories.cosmetic bag
stationery.cartrige
accessories.bag
appliances.environment.vacuum
furniture.living_room.chair
sport.diving
appliances.personal.hair cutter
appliances.environment.air conditioner
apparel.glove
furniture.bathroom.bath
furniture.living room.cabinet
Time taken: 71.4\overline{3}9 seconds, Fetched: 12 row(s)
```

We can see the distinct categories are Furniture, Appliances, Accessories, Apparel, Sport, Stationery

Q-5. Find the total number of products available under each category.

hive> select category_code , count(product_id) as Product_count from comm_part where category_code is not null group by category_code ;

The total number of products under each category is as follows:

Category	Sub-category	Number of Sub-Category	Number of Category
Appliances	vacuum	59761	61736
	hair_cutter	1643	
	air_conditioner	332	
Stationery		26722	26722
Furniture	chair	308	23604
	bath	9857	
	room.cabinet	13439	
Apparel		18232	18232
Accessories	bag	11681	12929
	cosmetic_bag	1248	
Sport	Sport	2	2

Appliances 61736, Stationery 26722, Furniture 23604, Apparel 18232, Accessories 12929, Sport 2

Q-6. Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

hive> select brand , sum(price) as total_sales from comm_part where event_type ='purchase' group by brand order by total_sales desc;

We can see that Runail is the brand with the maximum sales for oct and nov. Total sales is 148297.94

Q-7. Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

hive> WITH monthly_sales AS (select brand, sum(CASE WHEN month(event_time)='10' then price else 0 end) as oct_rev,sum(CASE WHEN month(event_time)='11' then price else 0 end) as nov_rev from comm_part where event_type ='purchase' group by brand) select brand,nov_rev,oct_rev,(nov_rev-oct_rev) as inc_sales from monthly_sales where (nov_rev-oct_rev)>0 order by inc_sales desc

```
hive> WITH monthly_sales AS (select brand , sum(CASE WHEN month(event time)='10' then price else 0 end) as oct_rev,sum(CASE WHEN month(event time)='11' group by brand ) solect brand, not_rev,oct_rev) as inc_sales from monthly_sales where (nov_rev-oct_rev)>0 order by inc_sale5 descriptions are presented by the control of the control of
```

```
77.47 68.5700000000000
68.2499999999999
 egomania
                  146.040000000000002
         367.62 299.37000000000006 68.

orium 312.52 246.499999999999994
351.21 288.02 63.19
61.289999999999999999 0.0 61.
  cutrin 367.62
 laboratorium
                                                   66.02000000000004
 inm
 dewal
                 109.33 49.21999999999999
0.0 59.45
 marutaka-foot
kares 59.45
                                                  60.11000000000001
                                           679.229999999998
                                                                   57.62000000000012
                                          57.25000000000001
155.33000000000004
57.0499999999998
9.63999999999958
                                                           8.330000000000354
                              5.71 4.57000000000001
1376.340000000001 4.30000000000182
       ganic 3.1 0.0
102.6099999999999
                                  3.1
100.91999999999999
                                                           1.6900000000000261
 cosima 20.93 20.229999999999999 0.70000
ovale 3.1 2.54 0.56
Time taken: 88.032 seconds, Fetched: 161 row(s)
                                          0.7000000000000028
```

From the output we can see that 161 brand were able to increase their sales from the month of October to November

Q-8. Your company wants to reward the top 10 users of its website with a Golden Customer plan. Write a query to generate a list of top 10 users who spend the most.

hive> select user_id , sum(price)as total_spent from comm_part where event_type='purchase' group by user_id order by total_spent desc limit 10;

We can see the top 10 users id with total purchases in the output who can be included in the Gold Plan.

Finishing Up

Once we are done, we can drop the databases, quit the hive and then terminate the EMR cluster.