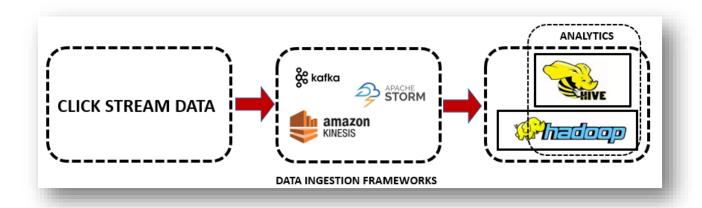
# **HIVE-Case-Study**

## **PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

Using public clickstream data of a cosmetics store dataset, we have to extract some valuable insights which generally data engineers come up within an e-retail company and need to execute queries on some business problems using Hive Query Language (HQL).



<u>Clickstream Data</u>: Data which is collected by tracking our clicks/navigations on the websites and searching for patterns within them. This kind of data is called a clickstream data.

• Ex: E-commerce companies such as Amazon or Flip kart generate clickstream data and give recommendations based on individual's interest.

## **Datasets:**

- https://e-commerce-events-ml.s3.amazonaws.com/2019-Oct.csv
- https://e-commerce-events-ml.s3.amazonaws.com/2019-Nov.csv

EMR Cluster: 5.29.0 release

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

- 1) Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October.
- 2) Write a guery to yield the total sum of purchases per month in a single output.
- 3) Write a query to find the change in revenue generated due to purchases from October to November.
- 4) Find distinct categories of products. Categories with null category code can be ignored.
- 5) Find the total number of products available under each category.
- 6) Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?
- 7) Which brands increased their sales from October to November?
- 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.

# Implementation phase divided into the following parts:

# 1) Copying the data set into the HDFS:

i. Launch an EMR cluster that utilizes the Hive services.

Note: We've used a 2-Node EMR Cluster with both the master and core nodes as M4.large.

ii. Move the data from the S3 bucket into the HDFS.

#### 2019-Oct.csv

[hadoop@ip-172-31-59-180 ~]\$ hadoop distcp s3n://e-commerce-events-m1/2019-Oct.csv /case-study/2019-Oct.csv

## 2019-Nov.csv

iii. Check data location inside Hadoop

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-59-180 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /case-study
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r- 1 hadoop hadoop 545839412 2021-09-05 06:56 /case-study/2019-Nov.csv
-rw-r--r- 1 hadoop hadoop _482542278 2021-09-05 06:55 /case-study/2019-Oct.csv
```

## 2) Creating the database and various tables:

i. Create the structure of database

```
hive> create database if not exists cosmetics;

OK

Time taken: 0.039 seconds
hive> describe database cosmetics;

OK

cosmetics hdfs://ip-172-31-59-180.ec2.internal:8020/user/hive/warehouse/cosmetics.db hadoop USER

Time taken: 0.025 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

ii. Create an external Table **ecommerce** using CSVserde properties.

#### iii. Load data into table

load data inpath 'hdfs:///case-study' into table ecommerce;

iv. Command to check data in the warehouse.

```
hive> [hadoop@ip-172-31-59-180 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/warehouse/cosmetics.db/ecommerce
Found 2 items
-rwxrwxrwt 1 hadoop hadoop 545839412 2021-09-05 06:56 /user/hive/warehouse/cosmetics.db/ecommerce/2019-Nov.csv
-rwxrwxrwt 1 hadoop hadoop 482542278 2021-09-05 06:55 /user/hive/warehouse/cosmetics.db/ecommerce/2019-Oct.csv
```

v. Create table **cosmetic\_data** and insert records from **ecommerce** table.

```
> event_type string,
> product_id string,
> category_id string,
> category_code string,
> brand string,
    > price float,
    > user_id bigint,
     row format delimited fields terminated by '|' lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile;
Time taken: 0.383 seconds
hive> insert into table cosmetic data
   > select event_time, event_type, product_id, category_id, category_code, brand, price, user_id, user_session
   > from ecommerce
Query ID = hadoop_20210905070953_1c3fecd9-9390-4a09-b2c4-375f5b231219
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1630821305393 0011)
        VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container SUCCEEDED
Loading data to table cosmetics.cosmetic data
Time taken: 87.591 seconds
```

- vi. Create dynamic partition table dyn\_cosmetic\_data and insert records from cosmetic\_data
  - Command to set dynamic partition
- ✓ set hive.exec.dynamic.partition=true;
- ✓ set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;

Command to create dynamic partition table and insert records from cosmetic\_data

```
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;
hive> create external table if not exists dyn cosmetic data(
    > create external table
> event_time string,
> product_id string,
> category_id string,
> category_code string,
> brand string,
> price_float
    > price float,
    > user session string )
    > partitioned by (event_type string)
> row format delimited fields terminated by '|' lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile;
Time taken: 0.072 seconds
hive> insert into table dyn_cosmetic_data
    > partition(event_type)
    > select event_time, product_id, category_id, category_code, brand, price, user_id, user_session, event_type
> from cosmetic data;
Query ID = hadoop_20210905072044_ac8cc18c-966b-421d-bf25-3c1de476ee04
Total jobs = 1
Tez session was closed. Reopening...
Session re-established.
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1630821305393 0012)
                                   STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
        VERTICES
                       MODE
Map 1 ..... container SUCCEEDED

Reducer 2 .... container SUCCEEDED
Loading data to table cosmetics.dyn_cosmetic_data partition (event_type=null)
 oaded: 4/4 partitions.
          Time taken to load dynamic partitions: 0.26 seconds
          Time taken for adding to write entity: 0.001 seconds
```

♣ Command to check partition information i.e. check dynamic partitions & their location in HDFS.

```
hive describe extended dyn_commetic_data;

OK

event_time

string

produc_id

string

produc

produc

string

produc

string

event_type

string

event_type

string

produc

f col_name

comment

event_type

string

produc

f col_name

event_type

string

produc

string

string

string

produc

string

produc

string

strin
```

vii. Create bucketed-partitioned table **buck\_cosmetic\_data** based on event type and insert records from cosmetic data table.

```
hive> create table if not exists buck_cosmetic_data(
    > event time string,
    > product id string,
    > category_id string,
    > category_code string,
    > brand string,
    > user_id bigint,
    > user_session string )
    > partitioned by (event_type string)
> clustered by (event_time) into 7 buckets
    > row format delimited fields terminated by '|' lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile;
Time taken: 0.057 seconds
hive> insert into table buck_cosmetic_data
   > partition(event_type)
    > select event_time, product_id, category_id, category_code, brand, price, user_id, user_session, event_type
   > from cosmetic_data;
Query ID = hadoop_20210905080214_99f76f30-418e-4a98-b2f9-d9950867415f
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1630821305393_0015)
        VERTICES
                                 STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container SUCCEEDED
Reducer 2 .... container SUCCEEDED
Loading data to table cosmetics.buck cosmetic data partition (event type=null)
oaded: 4/4 partitions.
        Time taken to load dynamic partitions: 0.227 seconds
         Time taken for adding to write entity: 0.001 seconds
```

Partition description, check 7 buckets and their location inside HDFS

```
hive> describe extended buck_cosmetic_data;

OK

EVENT_TIME

STRING

S
```

# Note: Screenshots of queries of each question along with their outputs are attached below:

- 3) Launching Hive queries on our EMR cluster to answer the questions given below:
  - Used optimized techniques such as partitioned table (based on event\_type) or bucketedpartitioned table (based on event\_time) to run queries as efficiently as possible
  - 1) Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October.

```
Output: Total Revenue: 1211538.43
```

• Without-Partitioned:

```
select round(sum(price),2) as Total_Revenue
from cosmetic_data
where event type='purchase' and event time like '2019-10%';
```

Before Optimization: - Execution Time: 9.995 seconds

```
select round(sum(price),2) as Total_Revenue
from dyn_cosmetic_data
where event type='purchase' and event time like '2019-10%';
```

#### • With Bucketed-Partitioned:

```
select round(sum(price),2) as Total_Revenue
from buck_cosmetic_data
where event type='purchase' and event time like '2019-10%';
```

```
hive> select round(sum(price),2) as Total_Revenue from buck_cosmetic_data where event_type='purchase' and event_time like '2019-10%';

Query ID = hadoop_20210905102737_bclc48f0-7473-40e8-bacf-a2a426b37a66

Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1

Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1630821305393_0022)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 . . . . . . container SUCCEEDED 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0

Reducer 2 . . . . . container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

VERTICES: 02/02 [------>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 2.41 s

OK

total revenue
1211538.43

Time taken: 2.949 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

After Optimization: - Execution Time: 2.949 seconds

## **Optimization Note:**

Here, execution time of the bucketed-partitioned (buck\_cosmetic\_data) table is reduced to 2.949 seconds whereas non-partitioned (cosmetic\_data) table executed the same query in 9.995 seconds and partitioned table (dyn\_cosmetic\_data) executed in 14.106 seconds. Hence, performance improved after using optimization on this query.

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

## • Without-Partitioned:

```
select round(sum(price),2) as total_sum, month(event_time) as month
from cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase'
group by month(event_time);
```

#### Before Optimization: - Execution Time: 11.681 seconds

```
select round(sum(price),2) as total_sum, month(event_time) as month
from dyn_cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase'
group by month(event time);
```

After Optimization: - Execution Time: 2.784 seconds

# • With-Bucketed-Partitioned:

```
select round(sum(price),2) as total_sum, month(event_time) as month
from buck_cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase'
group by month(event_time);
```

After Optimization: - Execution Time: 2.46 seconds

# **Optimization Note:**

Here, execution time of the bucketed-partitioned (buck\_cosmetic\_data) table is reduced to 2.46 seconds whereas non-partitioned (cosmetic\_data) table executed the same query in 11.681 seconds and partitioned table (dyn\_cosmetic\_data) executed in 2.784 seconds. Hence, performance improved after using optimization on this query.

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

```
Output: Net Revenue: 319478.47
```

```
select abs(max(case when month = '10' then Total_Revenue end) -
max(case when month = '11' then Total_Revenue end)) as Net_Revenue

from (
select round(sum(price),2) as Total_Revenue, month(event_time) as month

from dyn_cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase'
group by month(event_time)
) as revenue;
```

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

```
Output: category_code
    accessories.bag
    appliances.environment.vacuum
    appliances.personal.hair_cutter
    sport.diving
    apparel.glove
    furniture.bathroom.bath
    furniture.living_room.cabinet
    stationery.cartrige
    accessories.cosmetic_bag
    appliances.environment.air_conditioner
    furniture.living_room.chair
```

```
select distinct category_code
from cosmetic_data
where category code != '';
```

```
hive> select distinct category_code from cosmetic_data where category_code != '';
Query ID = hadoop_20210905114903_340137b0-f74d-45a7-9f83-fdf487ebf12d
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1630821305393_0025)
      VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
category_code
accessories.bag
appliances.environment.vacuum
appliances.personal.hair_cutter
sport.diving
apparel.glove
furniture.bathroom.bath
furniture.living room.cabinet
stationery.cartrige
accessories.cosmetic bag
appliances.environment.air_conditioner
furniture.living_room.chair
Time taken: 7.561 seconds, Fetched: 11 row(s)
```

# 5) Find the total number of products available under each category.

```
Output: total_products category_code
11681 accessories.bag
59761 appliances.environment.vacuum
1643 appliances.personal.hair_cutter
2 sport.diving
18232 apparel.glove
9857 furniture.bathroom.bath
13439 furniture.living_room.cabinet
26722 stationery.cartrige
1248 accessories.cosmetic_bag
332 appliances.environment.air_conditioner
308 furniture.living_room.chair
```

```
select count(product_id) as total_products, category_code
from cosmetic_data
where category_code!= ''
group by category code;
```

#### 6) Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

Output: Brand: Runail

```
with max_sales as (
select brand, sum(price) as total_sales from dyn_cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase' and brand!=''
group by brand
order by total_sales desc
)
select brand from max_sales limit 1;
```

## 7) Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

 $\underline{\text{Note}} : 152 \text{ brands}$  increased their sales from October to November which are attached below in snapshot.

```
with sales_oct as (
select brand, round(sum(price),2) as oct_sales from dyn_cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase' and brand!='' and month(event_time)='10'
group by brand
),
sales_nov as(
select brand, round(sum(price),2) as nov_sales from dyn_cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase' and brand!='' and month(event_time)='11'
group by brand
)
select b.brand from sales_oct a, sales_nov b
where a.brand = b.brand and round((nov_sales-oct_sales),2)>0;
```

```
hive> with sales oct as (
    > select brand, round(sum(price),2) as oct sales from dyn cosmetic data
    > where event type='purchase' and brand!='' and month(event time)=10' group by brand
    > sales nov as(
    > select brand, round(sum(price),2) as nov_sales from dyn_cosmetic_data
    > where event_type='purchase' and brand!='' and month(event_time)='ll' group by brand
    > select b.brand
    > from sales_oct a, sales_nov b
    > where a.brand = b.brand and round((nov sales-oct sales),2)>0;
Query ID = hadoop 20210905182139 c0f71805-3eea-4440-8a8b-639f917e200f
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1630821305393 0030)
        VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container SUCCEEDED
Map 4 .... container SUCCEEDED
Reducer 2 .... container SUCCEEDED 2
Reducer 3 .... container SUCCEEDED 1
Reducer 5 .... container SUCCEEDED 1
OK
b.brand
airnails
art-visage
artex
aura
balbcare
batiste
beautix
beauty-free
beautyblender
beauugreen
benovy
bioaqua
biore
blixz
bluesky
```

bodyton bpw.style browxenna candy carmex chi coifin concept cosima cosmoprofi cristalinas cutrin de.lux deoproce depilflax dizao domix ecocraft ecolab egomania elizavecca ellips elskin enjoy entity eos estel estelare f.o.x farmavita farmona fedua finish fly foamie freedecor freshbubble gehwol glysolid godefroy grace grattol greymy happyfons

haruyama igrobeauty ingarden inm insight irisk italwax jaguar jas jessnail joico kaaral kamill kapous kaypro keen kerasys kims kinetics kiss kocostar koelcia koelf konad kosmekka laboratorium lador ladvkin latinoil levissime levrana lianail likato limoni lovely lowence mane marathon markell marutaka-foot masura matrix

mavala

metzger

milv miskin missha moyou nagaraku nefertiti neoleor nirvel nitrile oniq orly osmo ovale plazan polarus profepil profhenna protokeratin provoc rasyan refectocil rosi roubloff runail s.care sanoto severina sharv shik skinity skinlite smart soleo solomeya sophin staleks strong supertan swarovski tertio treaclemoon trind uno uskusi

```
veraclara
vilenta
yoko
yu-r
zeitun
Time taken: 5.587 seconds, Fetched: 152 row(s)
```

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.

# • <u>With-Partitioned</u>:

```
select user_id as Top10_user_ids from
(
select user_id, round(sum(price),2) as spend_amount
from dyn_cosmetic_data
where event_type='purchase'
group by user_id
order by spend_amount desc limit 10
) as top_users;
```

.....