# Project Part 1 SHRESHTHA JHA

## **Data Cleaning**

In Amazon Review dataset there are many records with multiple reviews by the same customer for the same product. This may cause ambiguity in analysis and accuracy may be less. Hence it is better to filter such records from the dataset. Also previous years data may be less effective due to changing trends. So for analysis, I have included the data after 2005 and the data with product categories as Wireless, Automotive, Music, Digital\_Music\_Purchase, Sports, Toys, Digital\_Video\_Games,Video\_Games have been included in my analysis.

## Sql queries to create hive tables.

```
create database amazon_review;
drop table amazon review.amazon reviews parquet;
```

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE amazon\_review.amazon\_reviews\_parquet( `marketplace` string, `customer\_id` string, `review\_id` string, `product id` string, `product\_parent` string, `product\_title` string, 'star rating' int, `helpful\_votes` int, `total\_votes` int, `vine` string, `verified\_purchase` string, `review\_headline` string, `review\_body` string, `review\_date` DATE, 'year' int) PARTITIONED BY ( `product\_category` string) --ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

```
--STORED AS PARQUET
ROW FORMAT SERDE
'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.parquet.serde.ParquetHiveSerDe'
STORED AS INPUTFORMAT
'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.parquet.MapredParquetInputFormat'
OUTPUTFORMAT
'org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.parquet.MapredParquetOutputFormat'
LOCATION
'hdfs://hive/amazon-reviews-pds/parquet/'
TBLPROPERTIES (
'transient_lastDdlTime'='1583454851');
```

Msck repair table amazon\_review.amazon\_reviews\_parquet;

## Creating temp view to filter data including only required product categories.

```
create view temp
as
select * from amazon_review.amazon_reviews_parquet where review_id in (select review_id from
(select customer_id, product_id,review_id,count(*))
from amazon_review.amazon_reviews_parquet
group by customer_id, product_id,review_id
having count(*)=1) as t) and product_category in
('Wireless','Automotive','Music','Digital_Music_Purchase','Sports','Toys','Digital_Video_Games','Video_G
ames');
```

## Creating table to filter reviews that are reviewed multiple times by same customer for same product.

```
create table amazon_review.filtered_reviews
AS
select t.* from(
select *,row_number() over(partition by customer_id,product_id) as row1 from temp)t where row1=1;
```

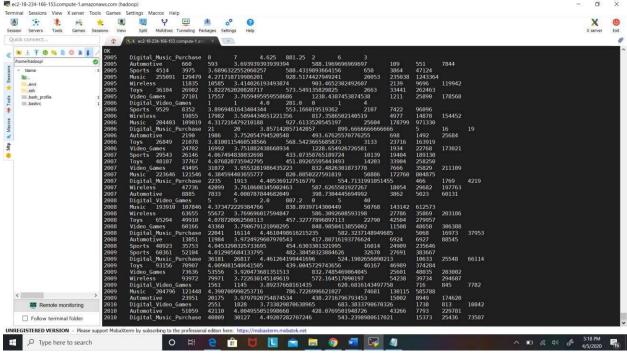
## **Exploratory Analysis.**

1. Explore the dataset and provide basic exploratory analysis over time and per product category

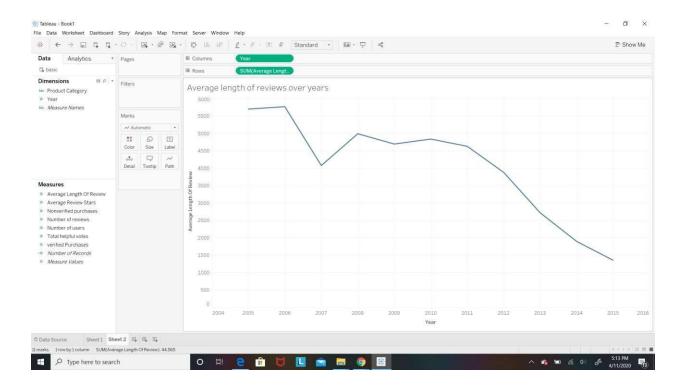
Query-

Select year,product\_category,count(review\_id) as Number\_of\_reviews,count(Distinct(customer\_id)) as Number\_of\_users,avg(star\_rating) as average\_review\_stars,avg(length(review\_body)) as average\_length\_of\_review, sum(case when verified\_purchase='Y' then 1 else 0 end) as verified\_Purchases,

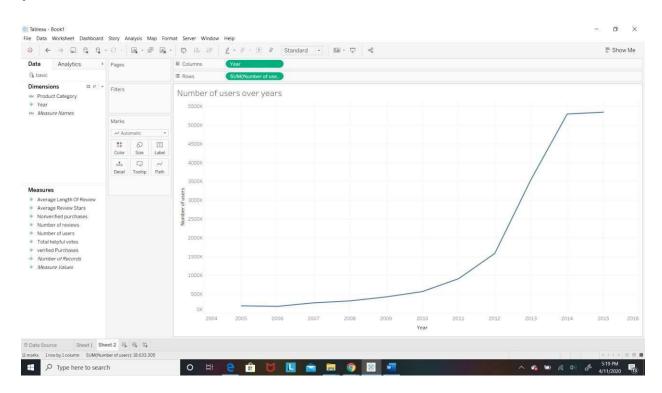
sum(case when verified\_purchase='N' then 1 else 0 end) as Nonverified\_purchases,sum(helpful\_votes) as Total\_helpful\_votes from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where year>=2005 group by year,product\_category order by year;



## **Visualizations**



From this visualization we can infer that average length of reviews has decreased over the years.



We can see that Number of users have increased exponentially over the years.

- 2. Provide detailed analysis of Music/Digital\_Music\_Purchase and Digital\_Video\_Games/Video\_Games over time.
- i Do you see correlation (maybe negative) between the categories over time?

## Correlation for Music/Digital\_Music\_Purchase

## Query-

select corr(Music,Digital\_Music\_Purchase) from (
Select year,sum(case when product\_category='Music' then 1 else 0 end) as Music,
sum(case when product\_category='Digital\_Music\_Purchase' then 1 else 0 end) as
Digital\_Music\_Purchase from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where year>=2005 group by year order
by year)r;

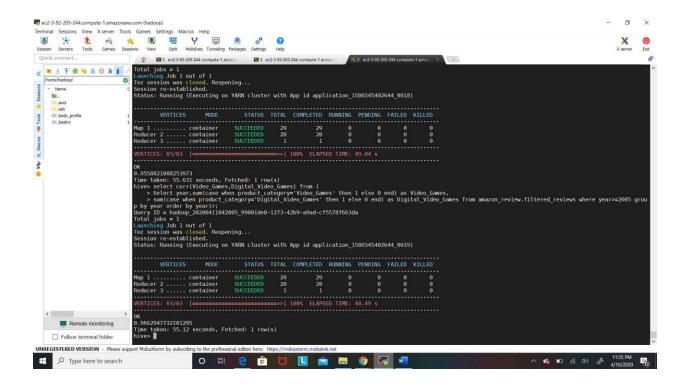
## Correlation between Digital Video Games/Video Games based on count of reviews.

#### Query-

select corr(Video\_Games,Digital\_Video\_Games) from (

Select year,sum(case when product\_category='Video\_Games' then 1 else 0 end) as Video\_Games, sum(case when product\_category='Digital\_Video\_Games' then 1 else 0 end) as Digital\_Video\_Games from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where year>=2005 group by year order by year)r;

## Output-



## ii Are there same users reviewing in both categories?

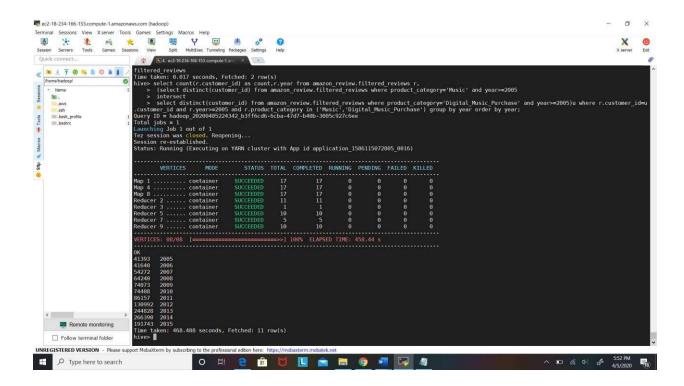
Finding count of users that have given reviews in Music and Digital\_Music\_Purchase category for each year.

## Query-

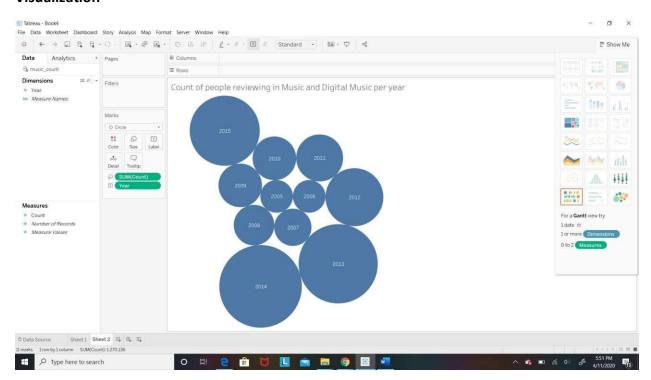
select count(r.customer\_id) as count,r.year from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews r, (select distinct(customer\_id) from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Music' and year>=2005

intersect

select distinct(customer\_id) from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Digital\_Music\_Purchase' and year>=2005)u where r.customer\_id=u.customer\_id and r.year>=2005 and r.product\_category in ('Music','Digital\_Music\_Purchase') group by year order by year;



#### Visualization



From this we can infer that 2014 was the year when there were maximum people who had reviewed in both these categories.

## Total count of people that have reviewed in both these categories( Music/Digital Music Purchase)

#### Query-

select count(r.customer\_id) as count from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews r, (select distinct(customer\_id) from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Music' and year>=2005

intersect

select distinct(customer\_id) from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Digital\_Music\_Purchase' and year>=2005)u where r.customer\_id=u.customer\_id and r.year>=2005 and r.product\_category in ('Music','Digital\_Music\_Purchase');

Finding count of users that have given reviews for Digital\_Video\_Games and Video\_Games category over years.

#### Query-

select count(r.customer\_id) as count,r.year from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews r, (select distinct(customer\_id) from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Digital\_Video\_Games' and year>=2005 intersect select distinct(customer\_id) from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Video\_Games' and year>=2005)u where r.customer\_id=u.customer\_id and r.year>=2005 and r.product\_category in ('Video\_Games','Digital\_Video\_Games') group by year order by year;

## Total Count of people that have reviewed in both these categories.( Digital\_Video\_Games and Video\_Games category)

## Query-

```
select count(r.customer_id) as count from amazon_review.filtered_reviews r, (select distinct(customer_id) from amazon_review.filtered_reviews where product_category='Digital_Video_Games' and year>=2005 intersect select distinct(customer_id) from amazon_review.filtered_reviews where product_category='Video_Games' and year>=2005)u where r.customer_id=u.customer_id and r.year>=2005 and r.product_category in ('Video_Games','Digital_Video_Games');
```

## iii Can you identify similar items in both categories? Do they get same rating?

## For Music/Digital Music Purchase

## Creating view with product\_category music.

```
create view music as
```

select product\_id,round(avg(star\_rating),2) as Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for\_Music\_products from filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Music' and year>=2005 group by product\_id;

## Creating view with product\_category digital\_Music\_Purchase.

```
create view Digital_Music_Purchase as select product_id,round(avg(star_rating),2) as Average_rating_by_customer_for_Digital_Music_purchase_products from filtered_reviews where product category='Digital Music Purchase' and year>=2005 group by product id;
```

To find similar items in both categories and their average rating in respective categories using inner join on product ids from both views generated above.

#### Query-

select

r.product\_id,Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for\_Music\_products,Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for\_Digit al\_Music\_purchase\_products from music r inner join Digital\_Music\_Purchase u on u.product\_id=r.product\_id;

We can see that this product is common in both product categories but it does not get same average ratings.

## For Digital\_Video\_Games/Video\_Games category

## Creating view for Digital Video\_games category.

```
create view Digital_Video_Games as select product_id,round(avg(star_rating),2) as Average_rating_by_customer_for_Digital_Video_Games from filtered_reviews where product_category='Digital_Video_Games' and year>=2005 group by product_id;
```

## Creating view for Video\_games Category

```
create view Video_Games as select product_id,round(avg(star_rating),2) as Average_rating_by_customer_for_Video_Games from filtered_reviews where product_category='Video_Games' and year>=2005 group by product_id;
```

To find similar items in both categories and their average rating in respective categories using inner join on product ids from both views generated above.

#### Query-

#### select

r.product\_id,Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for\_Digital\_Video\_Games,Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for \_Video\_Games from Video\_Games r inner join Digital\_Video\_Games u on u.product\_id=r.product\_id;

```
Time taken: 0.197 seconds
hives select r.product_id.Average_rating_by_customer_for_Digital_Video_Games, Average_rating_by_customer_for_Video_Games from Video_Games r inner join Digital_Video_Games u on u.product_id=r.product_id;
Ouery ID = hadoop_20208406022255_143d4705-5b0e-4e92-afee-f81f3f889ddd
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Tex_session was closed. Reopening...
Session re-established.
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1586115072805_0022)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 .... container SUCCEEDED 17 17 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 ... container SUCCEEDED 17 17 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 3 ... container SUCCEEDED 17 17 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 3 ... container SUCCEEDED 10 10 0 0 0 0
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```

We can see that these products are common in both categories and they do not get same average ratings.

iv. You should cover additional questions and not limit yourself to the above questions

List of customers who have given reviews for products in both Digital\_Video\_Games and Video\_Games category and their ratings in both categories.

## Query-

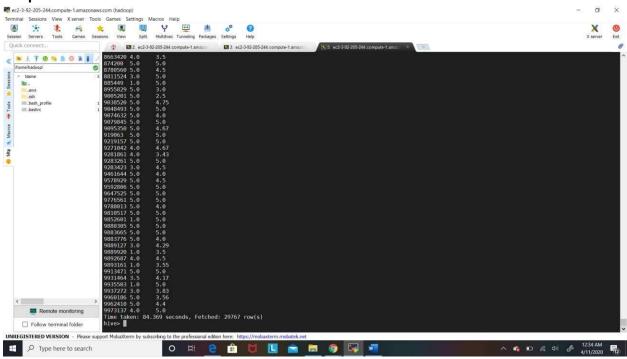
create view video\_games as select customer\_id,product\_category,round(avg(star\_rating),2) as Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for\_video\_games\_products from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Video\_Games' and year>=2005 group by customer\_id,product\_category;

create view Digital\_Video\_Games as select customer\_id,product\_category,round(avg(star\_rating),2) as Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for\_Digital\_video\_games\_products from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews where product\_category='Digital\_Video\_Games' and year>=2005 group by customer\_id,product\_category;

#### select

r.customer\_id,Average\_rating\_by\_customer\_for\_Digital\_video\_games\_products,Average\_ratin g\_by\_customer\_for\_video\_games\_products from Digital\_Video\_Games r inner join video\_games u on u.customer\_id=r.customer\_id;

#### **Output-**



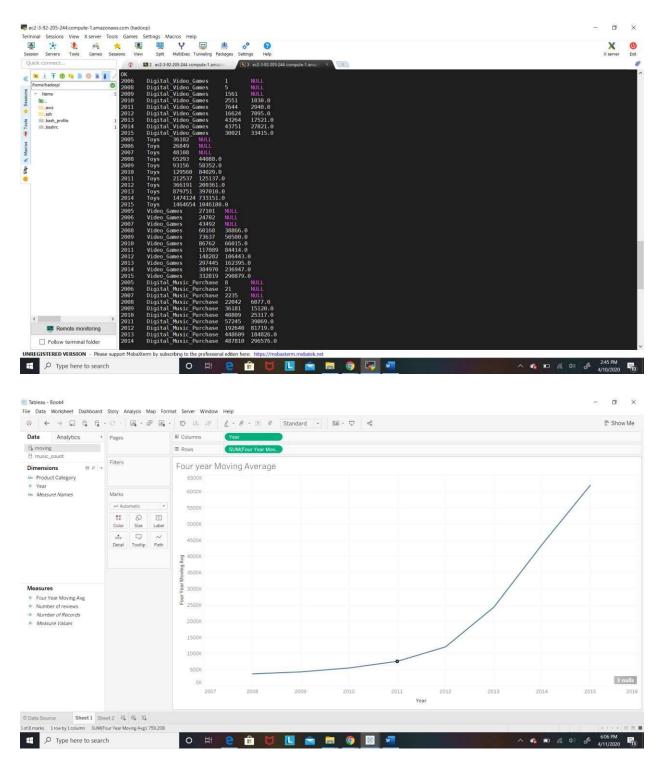
- 3. You should demonstrate your ability to use Hive advanced functions:
- i. Window functions: moving average, rank, aggregation functions using relevant ordering and partitioning

Calculating four year Moving average(current year and previous three years) based on number of reviews per product category over the years.

## Query-

select year,product\_category,Number\_of\_reviews,(case when row\_number() over (Partition by product\_category order by year) > 3
then round(AVG(Number\_of\_reviews) OVER (PARTITION BY product\_category order by year ROWS 3
PRECEDING))
end) as four\_year\_moving\_avg from
(Select year,product\_category,count(review\_id) as Number\_of\_reviews,count(Distinct(customer\_id)) as Number\_of\_users,avg(star\_rating) as average\_review\_stars,avg(length(review\_body)) as average\_length\_of\_review
from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews group by year,product\_category order by product\_category,year) as x where year>=2005;

## **Output-**



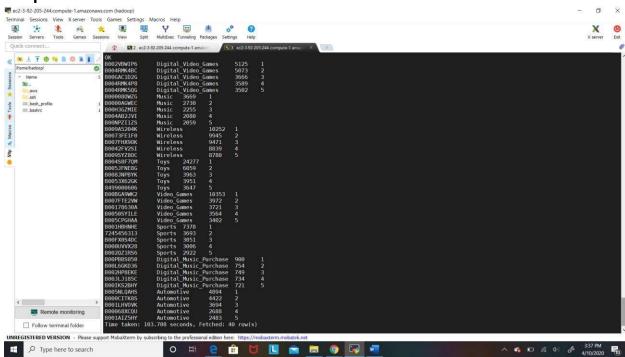
We can infer that Number of reviews are increasing over the years.

## Ranking Top five products in each product categories based on number of reviews per product.

## Query-

select product\_id,product\_category,Number\_of\_reviews,rank from(
select product\_id,product\_category,Number\_of\_reviews,rank() over (Partition by product\_category
order by Number\_of\_reviews desc) as rank from
(Select product\_id,product\_category,count(review\_id) as
Number\_of\_reviews,count(Distinct(customer\_id)) as Number\_of\_users,avg(star\_rating) as
average\_review\_stars,avg(length(review\_body)) as average\_length\_of\_review
from amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews group by product\_category,product\_id)as x)as z where rank<=5;

## **Output-**



Ranking top five products in each category based on Average star rating for each product.

## Query-

```
SELECT v.product_id,
v.product_category,
v.star_rank
FROM
(SELECT z.product_id,
z.product_category,z.avg_rating,
```

```
Row_number()

OVER (partition by z.product_category

ORDER BY z.avg_rating desc) AS star_rank

FROM

(SELECT product_id,
product_category,
avg(star_rating) AS avg_rating

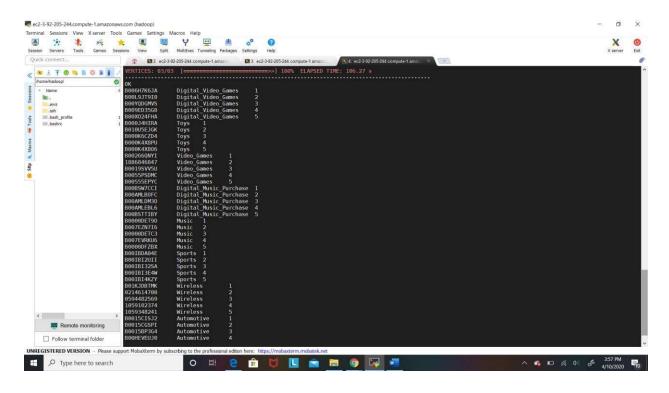
FROM amazon_review.filtered_reviews

WHERE year>= 2005

GROUP BY product_id,product_category)as z)as v

WHERE v.star_rank<=5;
```

## **Output-**



ii. Analytical Aggregate functions: percentile, min, max, average, standard deviation, correlation

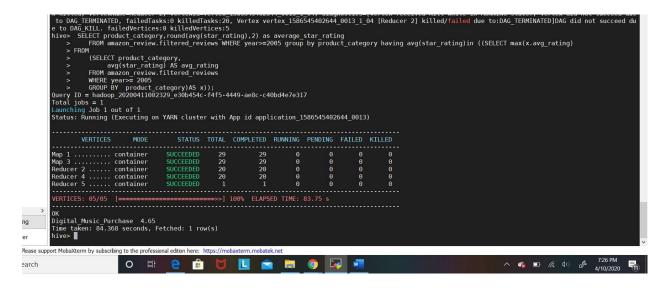
Using Max function to find out category which has got maximum average star rating.

## Query-

SELECT product\_category,round(avg(star\_rating),2) as average\_star\_rating

```
FROM amazon_review.filtered_reviews WHERE year>=2005 group by product_category having avg(star_rating)in ((SELECT max(x.avg_rating))
FROM
(SELECT product_category,
    avg(star_rating) AS avg_rating
FROM amazon_review.filtered_reviews
WHERE year>= 2005
GROUP BY product_category)AS x));
```

## Output-



From this we can infer that **Digital music purchase category** has highest average star rating of **4.65.** 

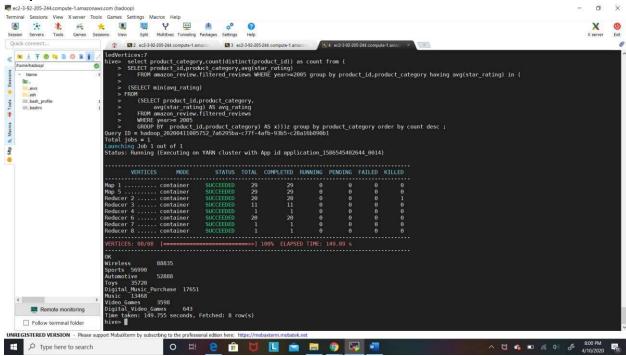
Using Minimum function to find out count of distinct products in each category that have got minimum average star rating.

## Query-

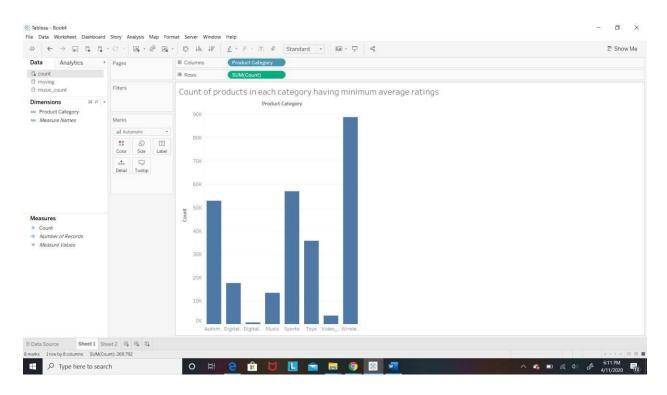
```
select product_category,count(distinct(product_id)) from (
SELECT product_id,product_category,avg(star_rating)
   FROM amazon_review.filtered_reviews WHERE year>=2005 group by product_id,product_category
having avg(star_rating) in (
(SELECT min(avg_rating))
FROM
   (SELECT product_id,product_category,
        avg(star_rating) AS avg_rating
   FROM amazon_review.filtered_reviews
   WHERE year>= 2005
```

GROUP BY product\_id,product\_category) AS x)))z group by product\_category;

## **Output-**



## Visualization



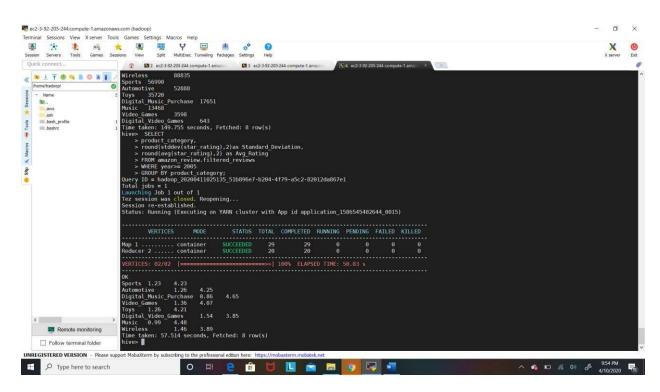
**Interpretation**- we can see that **Wireless category** has highest number of products that have received minimum average ratings.

Calculating Standard Deviation to analyze normal distribution of star rating of product categories.

## Query-

SELECT
product\_category,
round(stddev(star\_rating),2)as Standard\_Deviation,
round(avg(star\_rating),2) as Avg\_Rating
FROM amazon\_review.filtered\_reviews
WHERE year>= 2005
GROUP BY product\_category;

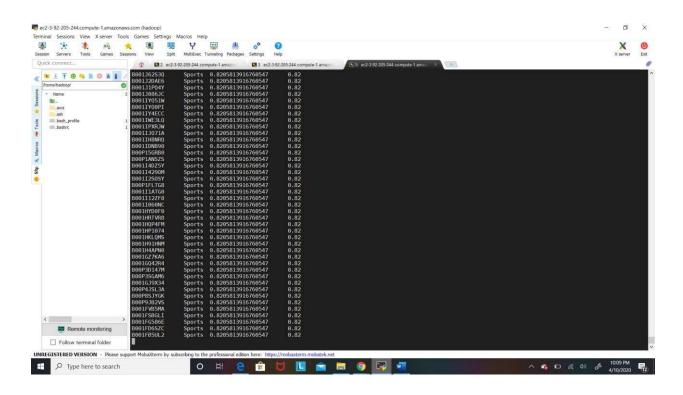
## Output



We can see that Digital Music purchase category has least standard deviation which means it is least spread out in terms of average ratings from the mean.

Products having highest Percentile of star ratings given by customers: Query-

```
SELECT y.product_id,
y.product_category,y.star_rank,
round(y.star_rank,
2) AS Rank_Percentile from
(SELECT x.product_id,
x.product_category,
PERCENT_RANK()
OVER (partition by x.product_category
ORDER BY x.avg_rating desc) AS star_rank
FROM
(SELECT product_id,
product_category,
avg(star_rating) AS avg_rating
FROM amazon_review.filtered_reviews
WHERE year>= 2005
GROUP BY product_id,product_category)as x)as y order by y.star_rank
desc;
```



 $\label{lem:converting-thumbs-up-thumbs-down-to-percentiles-with-skewness-intact-5ee70574a694} \\ References- \underline{https://towardsdatascience.com/converting-thumbs-up-thumbs-down-to-percentiles-with-skewness-intact-5ee70574a694} \\ \\$ 

## https://dzone.com/articles/100-shades-of-grey

Database management lectures and Advanced sql slides and code for Moving average.