

# Apache Hive Subqueries Views & Indexs

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#### IMPORTANT

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## Subqueries in Hive



#### Subqueries

Subqueries are queries which return a result set which are nested within other queries.

Subqueries in Hive can be used:

- FROM clause
- WHERE clause.

Create a table named products inside trendytech database:

```
create table products (
  id string,
  title string,
  cost float
  )
row format delimited
fields terminated by ','
stored as textfile;
```

#### Load data into products table:

load data local inpath
'/home/cloudera/Downloads/products.csv
into table products;

#### Display all records of products table:

select \* from products;

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
hive> select * from products;
OK
iphone7 iPhone 7 950.0
camera_canon Canon 570x 1000.0
washingmachine_samsung Samsung Swift 400.0
tv_vu Vu 56 Inch 600.0
Time taken: 1.863 seconds, Fetched: 4 row(s)
hive>
```

Create another table named freshproducts inside trendytech database:

```
create table freshproducts (
  id string,
  title string,
  cost float
  )
row format delimited
fields terminated by ','
stored as textfile;
```

#### Load data into freshproducts table:

load data local inpath
'/home/cloudera/Downloads/freshproducts.csv
into table freshproducts;

#### Display all records of freshproducts table:

select \* from products;

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
hive> select * from freshproducts;
OK
broccolli Broccoli 5.0
spinach Spinach 7.0
carrot Local Carrots 4.0
potato Idaho Potatoes 4.0
Time taken: 0.112 seconds, Fetched: 4 row(s)
hive>
```

#### Subqueries in the FROM clause:

Display records using Subqueries using FROM clause:

```
select *
   FROM (
   select id as product_id from products
   UNION ALL
   select id as product_id from freshproducts
) t;
```

```
cloudera@quickstart:~
 File Edit View Search Terminal Help
hive> select *
          select id as product id from products
          select id as product id from freshproducts
Query ID = cloudera 20200428064141 944a4a43-e964-4c9f-92dc-4bc958683592
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Number of reduce tasks is set to 0 since there's no reduce operator
iphone7
camera canon
washingmachine samsung
                                      Output of Virtual table t
tv vu
broccolli
spinach
carrot
potato
Time taken: 35.242 seconds, Fetched: 8 row(s)
hive>
```

## One more example of Subqueries using FROM clause:

```
select distinct(t.product_id)
   FROM (
    select product_id from customers
   JOIN
   orders where customers.id=orders.customer_id
   ) t;
```

```
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 5 seconds 970 msec
Ended Job = job 1587914160549 0006
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-2: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 5.97 sec
                                                             HDFS Read: 11845 HDFS Writ
e: 27 SUCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 5 seconds 970 msec
0K
broom
camera
phone
t-shirt
Time taken: 96.684 seconds, Fetched: 4 row(s)
hive>
```

#### Subqueries in the WHERE clause:

Hive Supports two types of Subqueries in WHERE clause:

- IN / NOT IN
- EXISTS / NOT EXISTS



## Subqueries with "IN & NOT IN" in the WHERE clause:

#### Subquery with "IN" clause within WHERE clause:

```
select name from customers
WHERE customers.id IN

(
   select customer_id from orders
);
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

2020-04-28 09:13:21,165 Stage-3 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 3.48 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 3 seconds 480 msec
Ended Job = job 1587914160549 0009
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-3: Map: 1 Cumulative CPU: 3.48 sec HDFS Read: 6513 HDFS Write: 16 SUCCES
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 3 seconds 480 msec

OK
John
Emily
Jane
Time taken: 57.594 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
```

## Subquery with "NOT IN" clause within WHERE clause:

```
select name from customers
WHERE customers.id NOT IN
  (
   select customer_id from orders
);
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

2020-04-28 09:13:21,165 Stage-3 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 3.48 sec

MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 3 seconds 480 msec
Ended Job = job 1587914160549 0009

MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-3: Map: 1 Cumulative CPU: 3.48 sec HDFS Read: 6513 HDFS Write: 16 SUCCES

Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 3 seconds 480 msec

OK
John
Emily
Jane
Time taken: 57.594 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
```

## Subqueries with "EXIST & NOT EXIST" in the WHERE clause:

## Subquery with EXISTS clause within WHERE clause:

```
select id from customers
WHERE EXISTS
(
select customer_id from orders
where orders.customer_id = customers.id
);
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

2020-04-28 08:57:26,174 Stage-3 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 3.67 sec

MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 3 seconds 670 msec
Ended Job = job_1587914160549 0007

MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-3: Map: 1 Cumulative CPU: 3.67 sec HDFS Read: 6303 HDFS Write: 15 SUCCES

Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 3 seconds 670 msec

OK

1111

2222

4444

Time taken: 75.595 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
```

## Subquery with NOT EXISTS clause within WHERE clause:

```
select id from customers
WHERE NOT EXISTS
(
    select customer_id from orders
where orders.customer_id = customers.id
);
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

2020-04-28 69:02:58,706 Stage-3 map = 0%, reduce = 0%

2020-04-28 69:03:23,955 Stage-3 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 5.0 sec

MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 5 seconds 0 msec

Ended Job = job_1587914160549_0008

MapReduce Jobs Launched:

Stage-Stage-3: Map: 1 Cumulative CPU: 5.0 sec HDFS Read: 6650 HDFS Write: 15 SUCCESS

Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 5 seconds 0 msec

OK

33333

5555

6666

Time taken: 73.959 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)

hive>
```

## Views in Hive



#### Views

A view is a virtual table, which provides access to a subset of data from one or more table.

- Stored as a query in Hive's metastore
- Executed when used
- Updated when data in the underlying table changes
- Contains data from single or multiple tables
- Frozen in time, not affected by table changes.

## Before creating a view describe the customers and orders table to display schema informations:

describe customers;

```
Cloudera@quickstart:~

File Edit View Search Terminal Help
hive> Describe customers;

OK
id bigint
name string
address string
Time taken: θ.161 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive>

Cloudera@quickstart:~

- □ ×
```

#### describe orders;

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

hive> Describe orders;
OK
id bigint
product_id string
customer_id duantity int
amount double
Time taken: 0.095 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
```

#### Create a view on customers and orders table:

```
create view customer_purchasess
   as
   select customer_id, product_id, address
   from customers JOIN orders
   where customers.id = orders.customer_id;
```

#### To display the view (virtual) table:

show tables;

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

hive> show tables;

OK
all orders
customer_purchasess

customers
freshproducts
mobilephones
mobilephones
mobilephones_new
orders
orders_no_partition
orders_no_partition1
products

Time taken: 0.497 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
hive>
```

## Describe the view table to display schema informations:

describe customer purchasess;



Note: datatypes are taken from their original tables

## Run describe formatted to display detailed view table informations:

describe formatted customer purchasess;

```
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
hive> describe formatted customer purchasess;
0K
# col name
                         data type
                                                   comment
customer id
                         bigint
product id
                         string
address
                         string
# Detailed Table Information
Database:
                         trendytech
Owner:
                         cloudera
CreateTime:
                         Tue Apr 28 10:04:09 PDT 2020
LastAccessTime:
                         UNKNOWN
Protect Mode:
                         None
                                                   Table type indicates that
Retention:
                                                   it is not a table but a
                         VIRTUAL VIEW
Table Type:
Table Parameters:
                                                   virtual view
                                  1588093449
        transient lastDdlTime
# Storage Information
SerDe Library:
InputFormat:
                         org.apache.hadoop.mapred.TextInputFormat
OutputFormat:
                         org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.io.HiveIgnoreKeyTextOutputFormat
Compressed:
Num Buckets:
                         -1
Bucket Columns:
                         []
Sort Columns:
                         []
# View Information
View Original Text:
                         select customer id, product id, address
   from customers JOIN orders
   where customers.id = orders.customer id
                         select 'orders'.'customer id', 'orders'.'product id', 'custome
View Expanded Text:
rs`. address'
   from `trendytech`.`customers` JOIN `trendytech`.`orders`
where `customers`.`id` = `orders`.`customer id`
Time taken: 0.1 seconds, Fetched: 33 row(s)
hive>
```

#### Run select query to display records of a view:

select \* from customer purchasess;

```
cloudera@quickstart:~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
2020-04-28 10:47:53,800 Stage-3 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 4.53 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 4 seconds 530 msec
Ended Job = job 1587914160549 0013
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
                                                   HDFS Read: 7117 HDFS Write: 73 SUCC
Stage-Stage-3: Map: 1
                      Cumulative CPU: 4.53 sec
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 4 seconds 530 msec
0K
1111
        phone
1111
        camera
               WA
1111
        broom
                WA
2222
        broom
                WA.
4444
        t-shirt CA
Time taken: 69.807 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
hive>
```

Note: It will trigger a MapReduce job because it expands the select operation as a subquery in background.

## **Hive Index**



#### Index

Hive index is used to speed up the performance of queries on certain columns of a table.

Without an index, queries with predicates like 'WHERE tab1.col1 = 10' load the entire table or partition and process all the rows. But if an index exists for col1, then only a portion of the file needs to be loaded and processed.

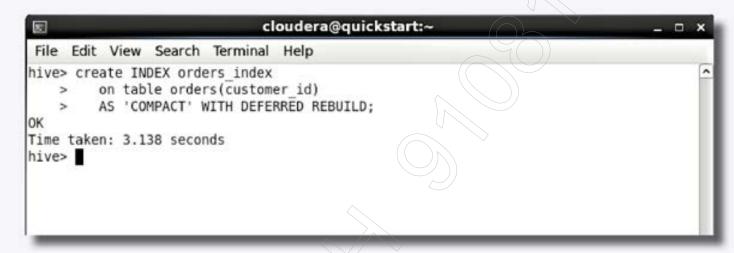
Indexing can be used:

- When the dataset is very large.
- When the query execution is taking more amount of time than expected.
- When a fast query execution is required.

Note: Indexing Is Removed since Hive version 3.0

## Create an Index on customer\_id column of orders table:

```
create INDEX orders_index
  on table orders(customer_id)
  AS 'COMPACT' WITH DEFERRED REBUILD;
```

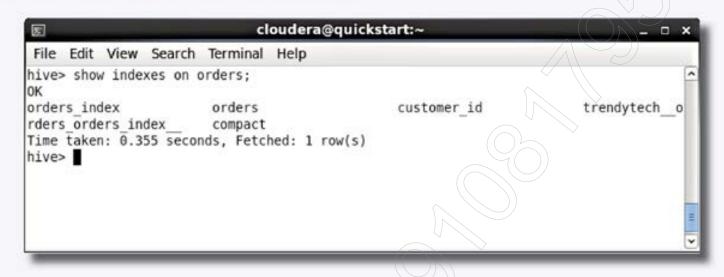


**Note:** Here COMPACT means we are creating a compact index for the table.

The WITH DEFERRED REBUILD statement is because we need to alter the index in later stages using this statement.

#### Show the Index which we have created on orders table:

show indexes on orders;



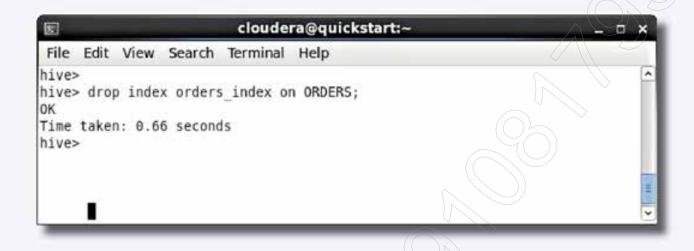
#### Show table display index table:

show tables;



#### **Drop an Index:**

drop index orders index on ORDERS;







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