Objective - The assignment is meant for you to apply learnings of the module on Hive on a real-life dataset. One of the major objectives of this assignment is gaining familiarity with how an analysis works in Hive and how you can gain insights from large datasets.

Problem Statement - New York City is a thriving metropolis and just like most other cities of similar size, one of the biggest problems its residents face is parking. The classic combination of a huge number of cars and a cramped geography is the exact recipe that leads to a large number of parking tickets.

In an attempt to scientifically analyse this phenomenon, the NYC Police Department regularly collects data related to parking tickets. This data is made available by NYC Open Data portal. We will try and perform some analysis on this data.

Download Dataset - https://data.cityofnewyork.us/browse?q=parking+tickets

```
Hive> create table parking_violations_issued (

Summons_Number int,

Plate_ID string,

Registration_State string,

Plate_Type string,

Issue_Date date,

Violation_Code int,

Vehicle_Body_Type string,

Vehicle_Make string,

Issuing_Agency string,

Street_Code1 int,

Street_Code2 int,

Street_Code3 int,

Vehicle_Expiration Date,
```

```
Violation_Location int,
```

Violation_Precinct int,

Issuer_Precinct int,

Issuer_Code int,

Issuer_Command string,

Issuer_Squad string,

Violation_Time int,

Time_First_Observed string,

Violation_County string,

Violation_In_Front_Of_Or_Opposite string,

House_Number string,

Street_Name string,

Intersecting_Street string,

Date_First_Observed int,

Law_Section int,

Sub_Division string,

Violation_Legal_Code string,

Days_Parking_In_Effect string,

From_Hours_In_Effect string,

To_Hours_In_Effect string,

Vehicle_Color string,

Unregistered_Vehicle int,

Vehicle_Year string,

Meter_Number string,

Feet_From_Curb int,

Violation_Post_Code string,

Violation_Description string,

No_Standing_or_Stopping_Violation string,

Hydrant_Violation string,

```
Double_Parking_Violation string)

row format delimited

fields terminated by ','

tblproperties ("skip.header.line.count" = "1");

alter table parking_violations_issued change Summons_Number Summons_Number bigint;

alter table parking_violations_issued change Violation_Time Violation_Time string;

load data local inpath'/home/cloudera/sidd/Challenge/mini_project_2/Parking_Violations_Issued_-
_Fiscal_Year_2017.csv' into table parking_violations_issued;

select * from parking_violations_issued limit 20;
```

```
Note: Consider only the year 2017 for analysis and not the Fiscal year.
for year 2017 only
Hive> create table parking_violations_issued_2017
Summons_Number bigint,Plate_ID string,Registration_State string,Plate_Type string,Issue_Date date,
Violation_Code int, Vehicle_Body_Type string, Vehicle_Make string, Issuing_Agency string,
Street_Code1 int, Street_Code2 int, Street_Code3 int, Vehicle_Expiration Date, Violation_Location int,
Violation_Precinct int,Issuer_Precinct int,Issuer_Code int,Issuer_Command string,Issuer_Squad string,
Violation Time string, Time First Observed string, Violation In Front Of Or Opposite string,
House_Number string, Street_Name string, Intersecting_Street string, Date_First_Observed int,
Law_Section int,Sub_Division string,Violation_Legal_Code string,Days_Parking_In_Effect string,
From_Hours_In_Effect string,To_Hours_In_Effect string,Vehicle_Color string,
Unregistered_Vehicle int, Vehicle_Year string, Meter_Number string, Feet_From_Curb int,
Violation_Post_Code string, Violation_Description string, No_Standing_or_Stopping_Violation string,
Hydrant_Violation string,Double_Parking_Violation string)
COMMENT 'A bucketed sorted parking_violations_issued_2017'
partitioned by (Violation_County string)
CLUSTERED BY (Violation_Code) sorted by (Violation_Code) INTO 8 BUCKETS
row format delimited
fields terminated by ','
tblproperties ("skip.header.line.count" = "1");
To load data into partition and bucket table we need to set few properties to enable bucketing and
Dynamic partition
hive>set hive.exec.dynamic.partition=true;
hive>set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;
```

hive>set hive.enforce.bucketing = true;

Hive> insert into parking_violations_issued_2017 partition(Violation_County) select

Summons_Number,Plate_ID,Registration_State,Plate_Type,Issue_Date,Violation_Code,Vehicle_Body_Type,Vehicle_Make,

Issuing_Agency,Street_Code1,Street_Code2,Street_Code3,Vehicle_Expiration,Violation_Location,Violation_Precinct,

Issuer_Precinct,Issuer_Code,Issuer_Command,Issuer_Squad,Violation_Time,Time_First_Observed,

Violation_In_Front_Of_Or_Opposite,House_Number,Street_Name,Intersecting_Street,Date_First_Observed,Law_Section,

Sub_Division, Violation_Legal_Code, Days_Parking_In_Effect, From_Hours_In_Effect, To_Hours_In_Effect, Vehicle_Color,

Unregistered_Vehicle_Year,Meter_Number,Feet_From_Curb,Violation_Post_Code,Violation_Description,

No_Standing_or_Stopping_Violation,Hydrant_Violation,Double_Parking_Violation,Violation_County from parking_violations_issued where

year(Issue_Date) = '2017';

The analysis can be divided into two parts:

Part-I: Examine the data

1.) Find the total number of tickets for the year.

Hive> select count(distinct summons_number) No_Tickets ,year(issue_date) as year from parking_violations_issued_2017 group by year(issue_date);

```
hive> set hive.cli.print.header = true;
hive> select count(distinct summons number) No Tickets ,year(issue_date) as year from parking_violations_issued_2017 group by year(issue_date);
Query ID = cloudera_20220919211313_46b22b8a-0259-4a14-8691-9bd18ff14f8b

Total jobs = 1
Launching Job | out of 1
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Bstimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
    set hive exec reducers bytes per reducer=cnumber>
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    set hive.exec.reducers.max=cnumber>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
    set may reduce = 0s to the data of the d
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Total number of tickets for the year 2017 are 539901

2.) Find out how many unique states the cars which got parking tickets came from.

Hive> select count(distinct Registration_State) as Reg_state_count from parking_violations_issued_2017;

```
hive> select count(distinct Registration_State) as Reg_state_count from parking_violations_issued_2017;
Query ID = cloudera_20220919211818_dd322532-6a96-46cl-9ece-f8879650ef89
Total jobs = 1

Launching Job 1 out of 1

Number of reduce tasks determined at compile time: 1

In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
    set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
    set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
    set angreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_l663642807450_0008, Tracking URL = http://quickstart.cloudera:8088/proxy/application_1663642807450_0008/
Kill Command = /usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop job - kill job_l663642807450_0008

Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 2; number of reducers: 1
2022-09-19 21:19:13,857 Stage-1 map = 00%, reduce = 0%
2022-09-19 21:19:13,857 Stage-1 map = 50%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 2.16 sec
2022-09-19 21:19:14,944 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 6.95 sec
2022-09-19 21:19:14,944 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 12.79 sec

MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 12 seconds 790 msec
Ended Job = job_l663642807450_0008

MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 12 seconds 790 msec
Ended Job = job_l663642807450_0008

MapReduce GPU Time Spent: 12 seconds 790 msec

Ended Job = job_l663642807450_0008

MapReduce CFU Time Spent: 12 seconds 790 msec

Total MapReduce CFU Time Spent: 12 seconds 790 msec

OK

reg_state_count
63

Time taken: 36.847 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)

hive>
```

Hive> select distinct(Registration_State) as Reg_state from parking_violations_issued_2017;

Hive> SELECT Registration_State,Count(1) as Number_of_Records from parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Registration_State order by Number_of_Records;

```
Parking_violations_issued_2U1/ group by Registration_State order by Number_of_Records;

hivs SELECT Registration_State.count() as Number_of_Records from parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Registration_State order by Number_of_Records desc limit 72 counts are all the selections and selections are all the selections
```

3.) Some parking tickets don't have addresses on them, which is cause for concern. Find out how many such tickets there are(i.e. tickets where either "Street Code 1" or "Street Code 2" or "Street Code 3" is empty)

Hive> select count(distinct summons_number) as No_Tickets_without_address from parking_violations_issued where Street_code1 = 0 or Street_code2 = 0 or Street_code3 = 0;

```
sives SELECT Registration_State_Count(1) as Number_of Records from parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Registration_State_order by Number_of_Records desc limit 5;

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```

Part-II: Aggregation tasks

1.) How often does each violation code occur? (frequency of violation codes - find the top 5)

Hive> select count(Violation_Code) as frequency_of_violation,Violation_Code from parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Violation_Code order by frequency_of_violation desc limit 5;

```
Now select countY(Volation Code) as frequency_of_violation_Violation_Code from parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Violation_Code order by frequency_of_violation desc limit 50 persons 10 to code as common code or code
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2.) How often does each vehicle body type get a parking ticket? How about the vehicle make? (find the top 5 for both)

Hive> select Vehicle_Body_Type,count(summons_number)as frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Vehicle_Body_Type order by frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket desc limit 5; --done

```
Nivos select Whicle Body Types count (numbers and feequency of getting parking ticket from parking violations issued 2017 group by Wehicle Body Type order by frequency of getting parking ticket from parking violations issued 2017 group by Wehicle Body Type order by frequency of getting parking ticket from parking violations in large of the control o
```

Hive> select Vehicle_make,count(summons_number)as frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Vehicle_make order by frequency_of_getting_parking_ticket desc limit 5; --done

```
News select Webbilds aske, count (summen, maner) as frequency_of_getting_jacking_ticked from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Vebicle_make order by frequency_of_getting_jacking_ticked from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Vebicle_make order by frequency_of_getting_jacking_ticked from input data size: 1

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- 3.) A precinct is a police station that has a certain zone of the city under its command. Find the (5 highest) frequencies of:
 - a.) Violating Precincts (this is the precinct of the zone where the violation occurred)

hive> select Violation_Precinct,count(*) as IssuedTicket from challenge.parking_violations_issued group by Violation_Precinct order by IssuedTicket desc limit 6;--correct

```
Survey as elect Wiolation Precinct council of a IssuedTicket form challenge parking violations_issued group by Violation_Precinct order by IssuedTicket desc limit 6; Oberry In = Louders_200209.921959_ab796202-679-6846-9806-6591408173
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b.) Issuer Precincts (this is the precinct that issued the ticket)

Hive> select Issuer_Precinct,count(*) as IssuedTicket from challenge.parking_violations_issued group by Issuer_Precinct order by IssuedTicket desc limit 6;--correct

4.) Find the violation code frequency across 3 precincts which have issued the most number of tickets - do these precinct zones have an exceptionally high frequency of certain violation codes?

select Issuer_Precinct, Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 group by Issuer_Precinct, Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 7;

We will not be considering 0. Therefore 18,19,14 are the three issuer precincts which have the maximum number of violations. Lets analyze the Issuer Precincts one by one.

-- Issuer Precinct 18

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 where Issuer_Precinct=18 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 7;

```
Nives mellect Violation, Code, count(*) as Ticketaisswed from challenge, parking_violations_isswed_2017 where Issuer_Precinct=10 group by Violation_Code order by Ticketaisswed desc limit 77 Cotal pobs = 2

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```

-- Issuer Precinct 19

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 where Issuer_Precinct=19 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 7;

-- Issuer Precinct 14

Hive> select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 where Issuer_Precinct=14 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 7;

-- Common codes accross precincts

Hive> select Issuer_Precinct, Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from challenge.parking_violations_issued_2017 where Issuer_Precinct in (18,19,14)

group by Issuer Precinct, Violation Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 10;

```
Number of reduce tasks not specified, Estimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
set hive.exc.reducers.pytes.per.reducer-cnumber>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
set hive.exc.reducers.max=cnumber>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
set mapreduce.job.reduces=cnumber>
Starting.jobe job.leG6462807450_0054, Tracking URL = http://quickstart.cloudera:8088/proxy/application_1663642807450_0054/
Kill Command = /usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop job -kill job.leG642807450_0054
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```

5.) Find out the properties of parking violations across different times of the day: The Violation Time field is specified in a strange format. Find a way to make this into a time attribute that you can use to divide into groups.

Hive> select from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(regexp_extract(violation_time,'(.*)[A-Z]',1),'HHmm'),"HH:mm") as date_data from parking_violations_issued limit 2;--> converted to time format 01:43

Hive> select from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(concat(violation_time,'M'), 'HHmmaaa'),"HH:mmaaa") as date_data from parking_violations_issued limit 2;--> working 01:43AM

```
hive> select from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(regexp_extract(violation_time,'(.*)[A-Z]',1),'HHmm'),"HH:mm") as date_data from parking_violations_issued limit 2;

OK
date data
01:43
04:00
Time taken: 0.097 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
hive> select from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(concat(violation_time,'M'), 'HHmmaaa'),"HH:mmaaa") as date_data from parking_violations_issued limit 2;

OK
date_data
01:43AM
01:43AM
01:03AM
Time taken: 0.085 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
```

6.) Divide 24 hours into 6 equal discrete bins of time. The intervals you choose are at your discretion. For each of these groups, find the 3 most commonly occurring violations

partitoned view:

hive> create view vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins partitioned on (Violation_Code) as SELECT Summons_Number, Violation_Time, Issuer_Precinct,

case

when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('00','01','02','03','12') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='A' then 1

when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('04','05','06','07') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='A' then 2

when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('08','09','10','11') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='A' then 3

when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('12','00','01','02','03') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='P' then 4

when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('04','05','06','07') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='P' then 5

when substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('08','09','10','11') and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))='P'then 6

else null end as Violation_Time_bin,Violation_Code

from parking_violations_issued_2017

where Violation_Time is not null or (length(Violation_Time)=5 and upper(substring(Violation_Time,-1))in ('A','P')

and substring(Violation_Time,1,2) in ('00','01','02','03','04','05','06','07', '08','09','10','11','12'));

bin1

select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 1 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_code	TicktesIssued
21	3660
40	2584
14	1574

bin2

select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 2 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_code	TicktesIssued
14	7250
40	6403
21	5669

bin3

select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 3 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_code	TicktesIssued
21	59465
36	37767
38	17587

bin4

select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 4 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_code	TicktesIssued
36	28600
38	23877
37	16777

bin5

select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 5 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_code	TicktesIssued
38	10148
14	7609
37	6944

bin6

select Violation_Code,count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Time_bin == 6 group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_code	TicktesIssued
7	2602
40	2159
14	2091

7.) Now, try another direction. For the 3 most commonly occurring violation codes, find the most common times of day (in terms of the bins from the previous part)

Hive> select Violation_Time_bin, count(*) TicketsIssued from vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins where Violation_Code in (21, 37, 38,36)

group by Violation_Time_bin order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_Time_bin	TicketsIssued
3	116785
4	76701
5	18437

- 8.) Let's try and find some seasonality in this data
- a.) First, divide the year into some number of seasons, and find frequencies of tickets for each season. (Hint: A quick Google search reveals the following seasons in NYC: Spring(March, April, March); Summer(June, July, August); Fall(September, October, November); Winter(December, January, February))

partioned view:

Hive> create view vw_tickets_issued_2017_partitioned_bins partitioned on (Violation_Code) as select Issuer_Precinct,

case

when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 03 and 05 then 'spring'
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 06 and 08 then 'summer'
when MONTH(Issue_Date) between 09 and 11 then 'autumn' select
when MONTH(Issue_Date) in (1,2,12) then 'winter'
else 'unknown' end as season, Violation_Code from parking_violations_issued_2017;

Hive> select season, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_issued_2017_partitioned_bins group by season order by TicketsIssued desc;

Season	TicktesIssued
Spring	285875
Winter	169466
Summer	84560
autumn	0

b.) Then, find the 3 most common violations for each of these seasons.

spring season

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_issued_2017_partitioned_bins where

season = 'spring' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation Code	TicketsIssued
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21	40045
36	34354
38	27001

winter season

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_issued_2017_partitioned_bins where

season = 'winter' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_Code	TicketsIssued
21	23684
36	22084
38	18450

summer season

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_issued_2017_partitioned_bins where

season = 'summer' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_Code	TicketsIssued
21	12565
36	9655
38	8331

autumn season

select Violation_Code, count(*) as TicketsIssued from vw_tickets_issued_2017_partitioned_bins where

season = 'autumn' group by Violation_Code order by TicketsIssued desc limit 3;

Violation_Code	TicketsIssued

I have used partionsed and Bucketing on Table - parking_violations_issued_2017 , and partions on views - vw_parking_violations_2017_partitioned_bins partitioned, vw_tickets_issued_2017_bins

That improves query performance.

```
Cloudersa@quickstart -]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/warehouse/challenge.db/
Found 8 tieses
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drwxrwxwx - cloudera supergroup
drwxrwxxwx - cloudera supergr
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Note: Please ensure you make necessary optimizations to your queries like selecting the appropriate table format, using partitioned/bucketed tables. Marks will be awarded for keeping the performance also in mind.