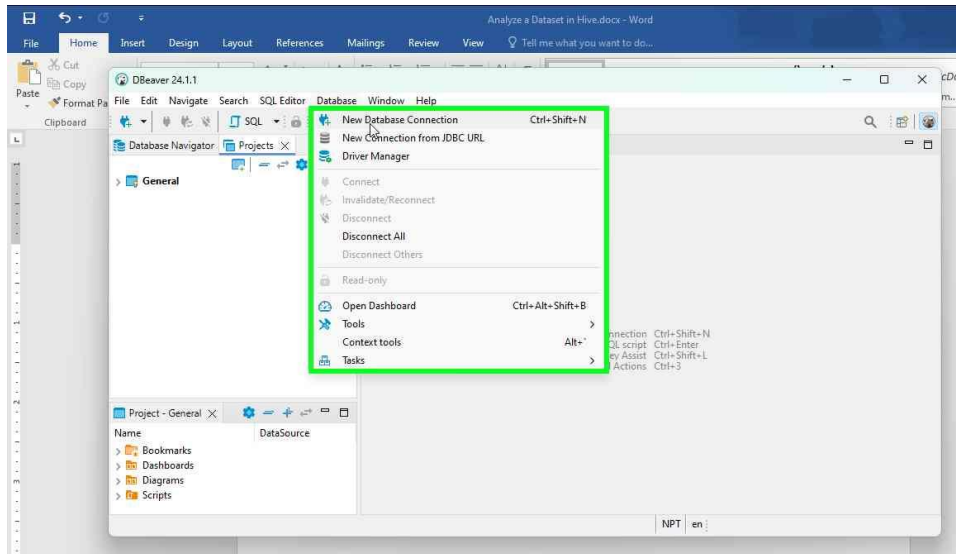


Analyze a Dataset in Hive

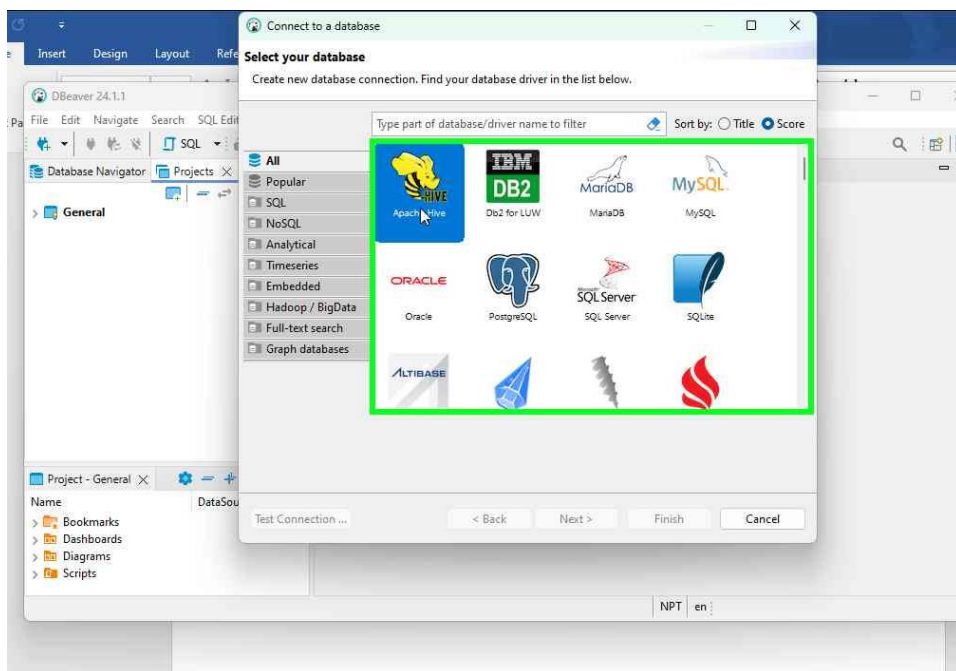


Note: This manual builds up from the previous manual of [Hive Installation](#). Please refer to it before proceeding

1. Download DBeaver from site: <https://dbeaver.io/download/>
2. Open the DBeaver and navigate to Database and click on “New Database Connection”

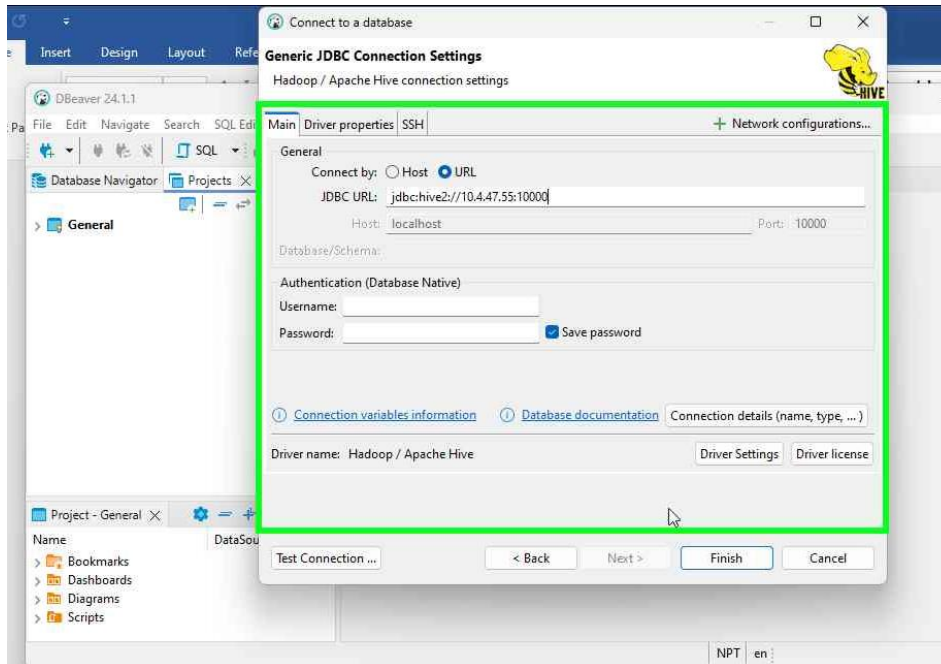


3. Select the Apache Hive as the Database type:

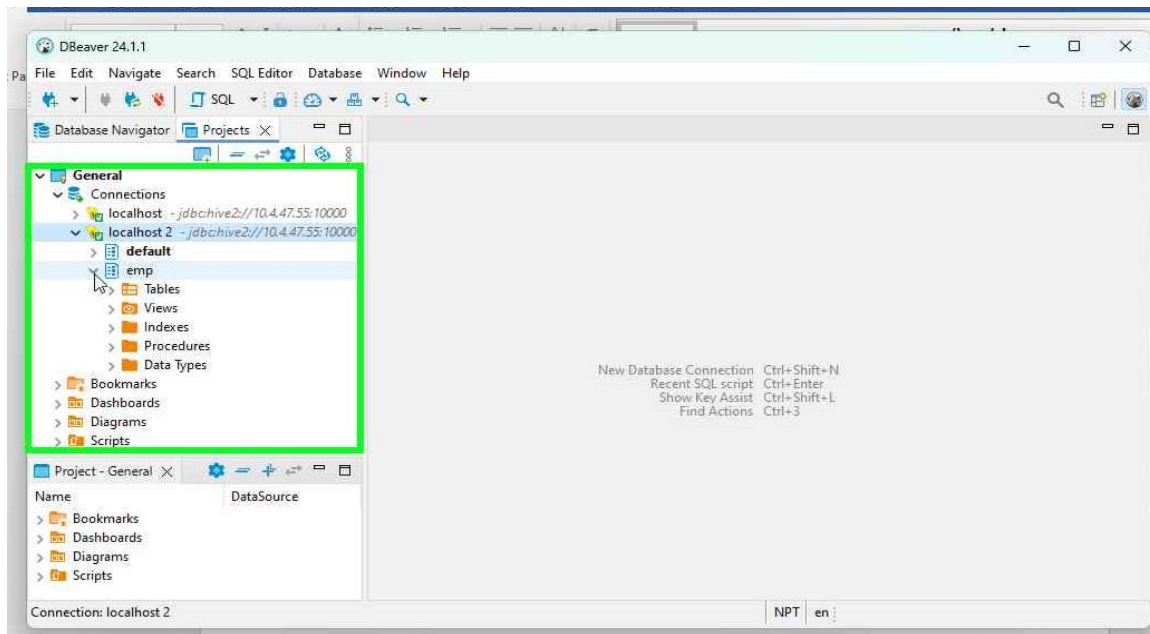


4. Select the “Connect by” option to: URL and enter the URL as shown in the image.

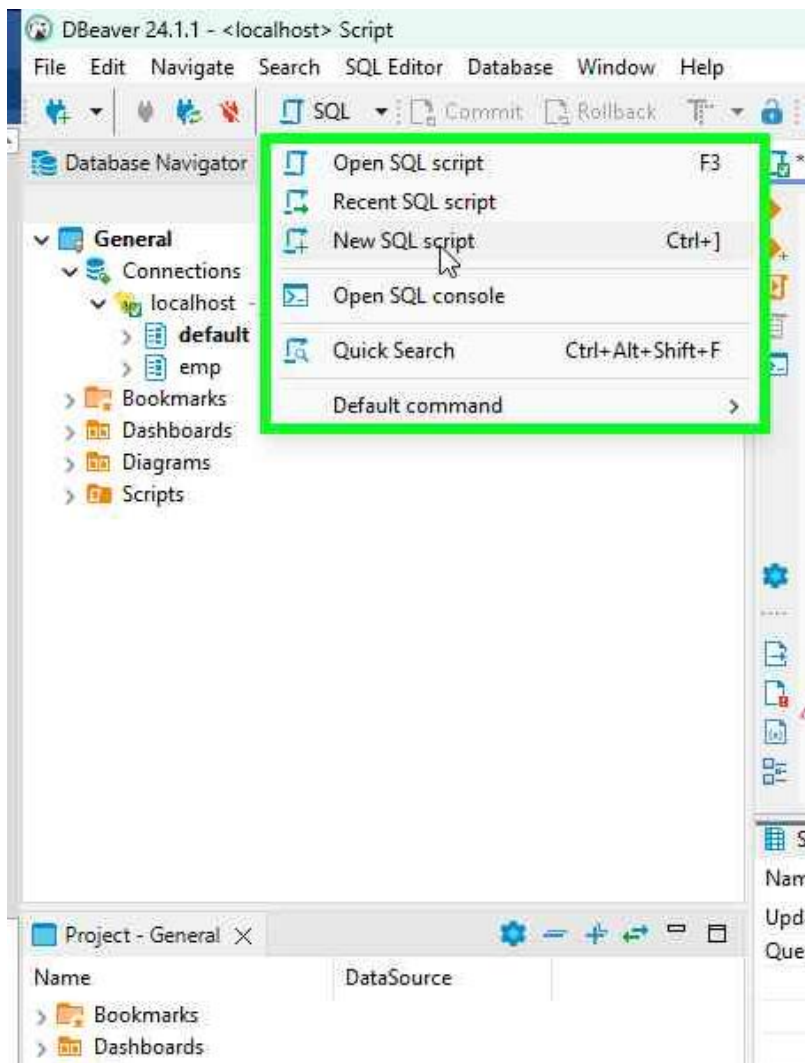
Remember to put the IP of HIVE SERVER instead of the below shown IP 10.4.47.55. The port remains same.



5. You should get the Hive database under your connections.

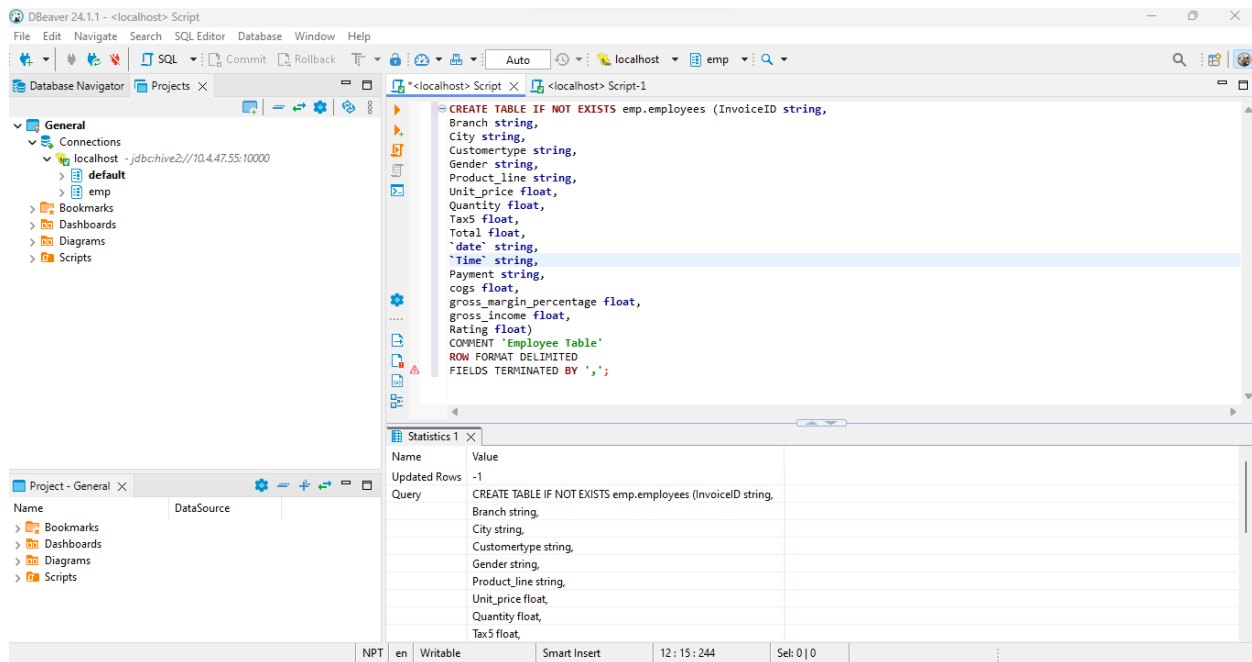


6. Click on new SQL script to open a SQL window.



7. Create a table using following syntax. hit Ctrl+Enter to execute.

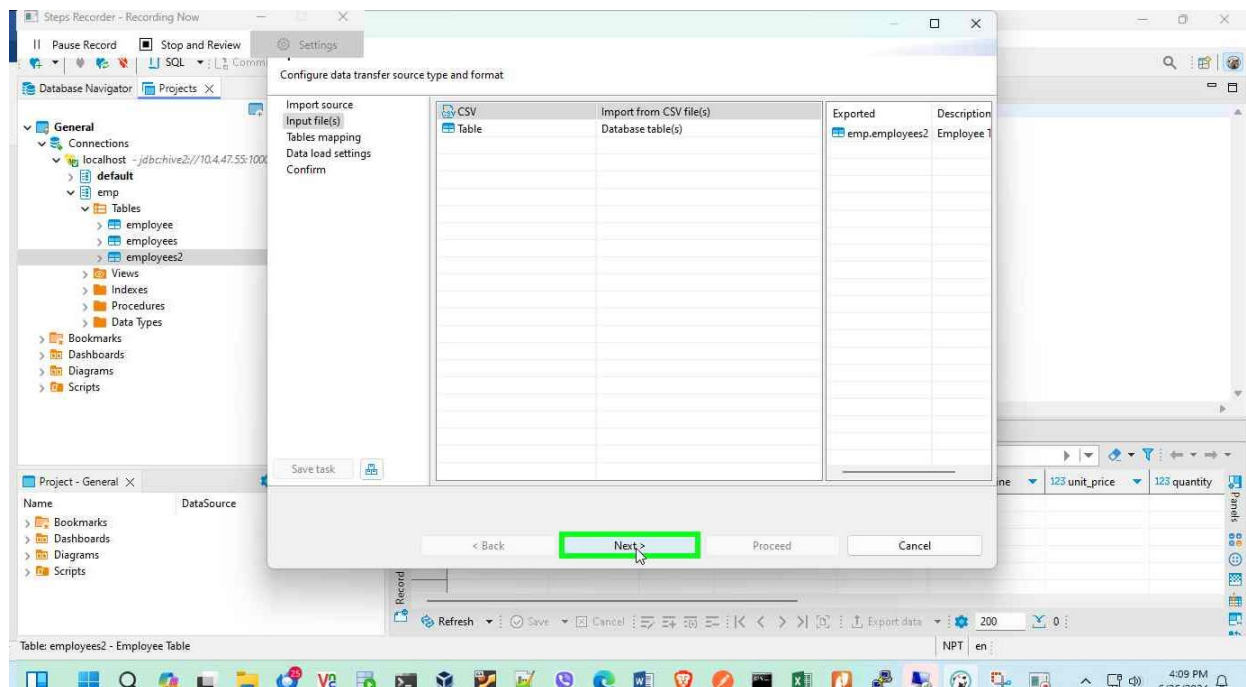
```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS emp.employees (InvoiceID string,  
Branch string,  
City string,  
Customertype string,  
Gender string,  
Product_line string,  
Unit_price float,  
Quantity float,  
Tax5 float,  
Total float,  
`date` string,  
`Time` string,  
Payment string,  
cogs float,  
gross_margin_percentage float,  
gross_income float,  
Rating float)  
COMMENT 'Employee Table'  
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED  
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',';
```



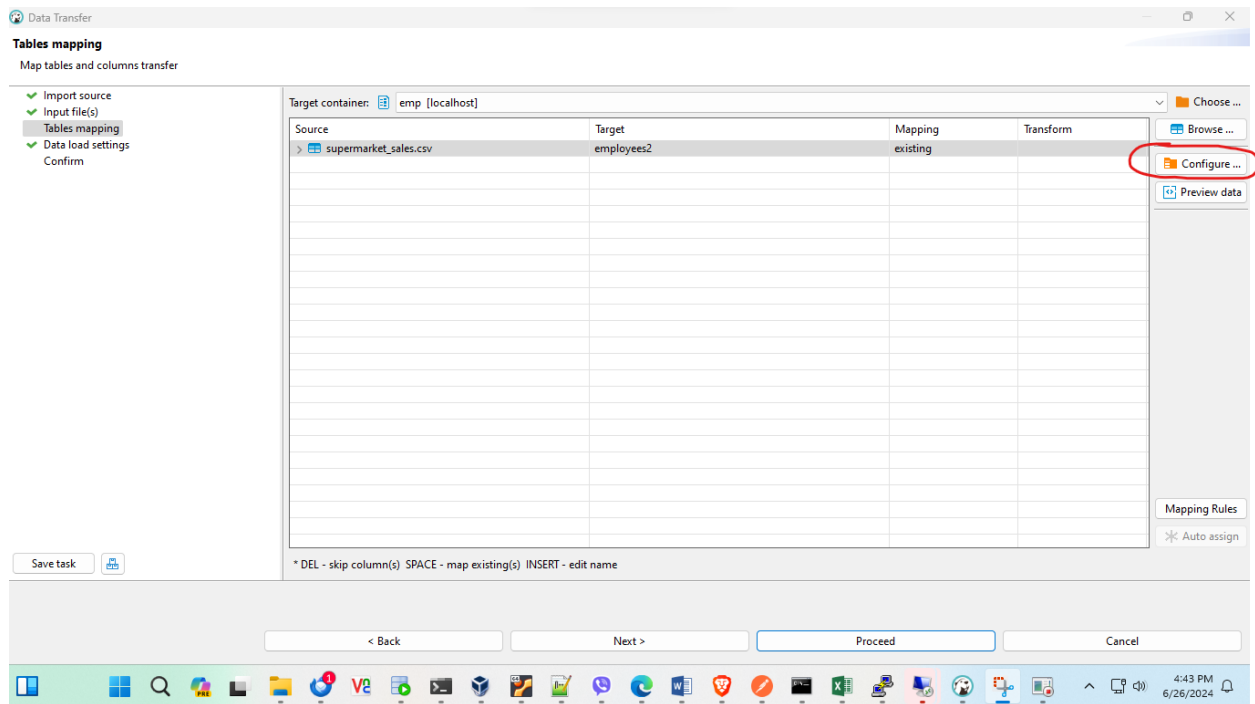
8. Let's download a CSV file which will be inserted to the table.

https://github.com/sersun/supermarket-sales-analysis/blob/main/supermarket_sales.csv

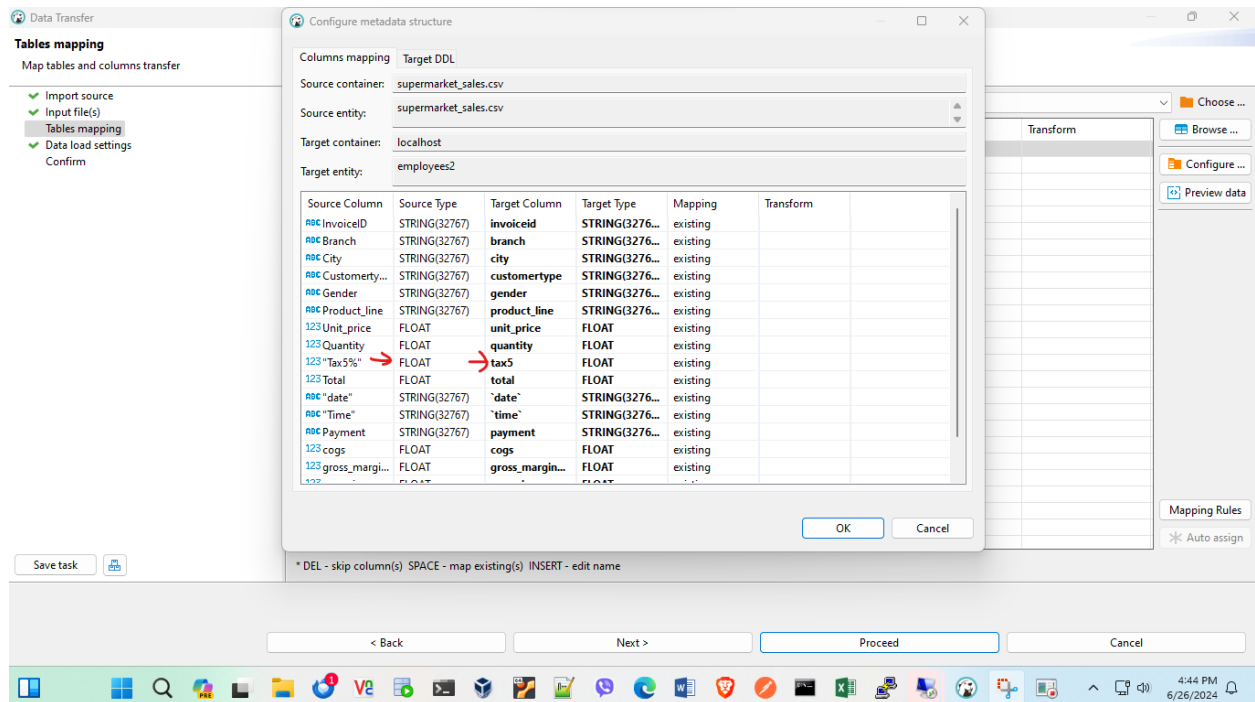
9. Right click on the database table and select import data.



10. Under the “Table Mapping” option, click on configure.



11. Make sure the special characters such as % are removed in the target Column.



12. Click OK, Next, Next and finally Proceed. This will take some time to complete as the data is being transferred from host computer to Virtual Box VM to Hive DB.

13. To do this fast, we can download the CSV file in our LINUX machine first. And then load it to HIVE. Remember you should either import from DBeaver or do this step 13. Don't do both.

a. First open the hive shell in CLI.

```
cd $HIVE_HOME
```

```
bin/beeline -u jdbc:hive2://10.4.47.55:10000 hadoop
```

b. Load data into the HIVE.

```
LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH '/home/hadoop/data.csv' INTO TABLE emp.employees;
```

in above command put the appropriate location of your CSV file. in my case, the I am uploading the file data.csv which is in location /home/hadoop.

Now you can continue over to DBeaver.

14. Examples:

a. Sort by unit_price

```
select * from emp.employees order by unit_price desc;
```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver 24.1.1 interface. The SQL Editor at the top contains the query: `select * from emp.employees order by unit_price desc;`. Below the editor, the 'Results' tab is active, displaying a table with 12 columns: `invoiceid`, `branch`, `city`, `customertype`, `gender`, `product_line`, `unit_price`, `quantity`, `tax5`, `total`, `date`, and `time`. The data is sorted by `unit_price` in descending order. A red arrow points to the `unit_price` column header. The status bar at the bottom indicates '200 row(s) fetched - 26s (0.057s fetch), on 2024-06-27 at 16:16:21'.

invoiceid	branch	city	customertype	gender	product_line	unit_price	quantity	tax5	total	date	time
148-41-7930	C	Naypyitaw	Normal	Male	Health and beauty	99.96	7	34.986	734.706	1/23	
219-22-9386	B	Mandalay	Member	Male	Sports and travel	99.96	9	44.982	944.622	3/9/	
641-62-7288	B	Mandalay	Normal	Male	Home and lifestyle	99.92	6	29.976	629.496	3/24	
437-53-3084	B	Mandalay	Normal	Male	Fashion accessories	99.89	2	9.989	209.769	2/26	
667-92-0055	A	Yangon	Member	Male	Health and beauty	99.83	6	29.949	628.929	3/4/	
702-83-5291	C	Naypyitaw	Member	Male	Fashion accessories	99.82	9	44.919	943.299	3/27	
446-47-6729	C	Naypyitaw	Normal	Male	Fashion accessories	99.82	2	9.982	209.622	1/2/	
471-41-2823	C	Naypyitaw	Normal	Male	Food and beverages	99.79	2	9.979	209.559	3/7/	

b. Selecting only invoiceid, city, product_line, tax5, payment columns

```
select invoiceid, city, product_line, tax5, payment from emp.employees;
```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver SQL Editor interface. The SQL Editor pane contains the following query:

```
select * from emp.employees order by unit_price desc;  
select invoiceid, city, product_line, tax5, payment from emp.employees;
```

The Results pane displays the results of the second query in a grid format. The columns are: invoiceid, city, product_line, tax5, and payment. The results are as follows:

invoiceid	city	product_line	tax5	payment
750-67-8428	Yangon	Health and beauty	26.1415	Ewallet
226-31-3081	Naypyitaw	Electronic accessories	3.82	Cash
631-41-3108	Yangon	Home and lifestyle	16.2155	Credit card
123-19-1176	Yangon	Health and beauty	23.288	Ewallet
373-73-7910	Yangon	Sports and travel	30.2085	Ewallet
699-14-3026	Naypyitaw	Electronic accessories	29.8865	Ewallet
355-53-5943	Yangon	Electronic accessories	20.652	Ewallet
315-22-5665	Naypyitaw	Home and lifestyle	36.78	Ewallet
665-32-9167	Yangon	Health and beauty	3.626	Credit card

c. Count the total entries

```
select count(*) from emp.employees;
```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver SQL Editor interface. The SQL Editor pane contains the following query:

```
select * from emp.employees order by unit_price desc;  
select invoiceid, city, product_line, tax5, payment from emp.employees;  
select count(*) as count from emp.employees;
```

The Results pane displays the results of the third query in a grid format. The columns are: count. The results are as follows:

count
1,001

d. Group by gender, product_line, quantity, total

```
select gender, product_line, quantity, total
from emp.employees where quantity > 5
group by gender,product_line, quantity, total;
```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver SQL Editor interface. The SQL Editor pane contains the following query:

```
select * from emp.employees order by unit_price desc;
select invoiceid, city, product_line, tax5,payment from emp.employees;
select count(*) as count from emp.employees;
select gender, product_line, quantity, total
from emp.employees where quantity > 5
group by gender,product_line, quantity, total;
```

The Results pane displays the output of the last query, showing 9 rows of data. The columns are: gender, product_line, quantity, and total. The data is as follows:

gender	product_line	quantity	total
Female	Electronic accessories	6	78.435
Female	Electronic accessories	6	147.798
Female	Electronic accessories	6	223.587
Female	Electronic accessories	6	416.178
Female	Electronic accessories	6	433.692
Female	Electronic accessories	6	470.673
Female	Electronic accessories	6	478.233
Female	Electronic accessories	6	571.41
Female	Electronic accessories	7	185.367

e. Select using multiple criteria's

```
select gender, product_line, quantity, total
from emp.employees where quantity > 5
and total > 200 and product_line ='Electronic accessories';
```

The screenshot shows the DBeaver SQL Editor interface. The SQL Editor pane contains the following query:

```
select * from emp.employees order by unit_price desc;
select invoiceid, city, product_line, tax5,payment from emp.employees;
select count(*) as count from emp.employees;
select gender, product_line, quantity, total
from emp.employees where quantity > 5
group by gender,product_line, quantity, total;
select gender, product_line, quantity, total
from emp.employees where quantity > 5
and total > 200 and product_line ='Electronic accessories';
```

The Results pane displays the output of the last query, showing 9 rows of data. The columns are: gender, product_line, quantity, and total. The data is as follows:

gender	product_line	quantity	total
Male	Electronic accessories	7	627.6165
Female	Electronic accessories	6	433.692
Female	Electronic accessories	9	575.316
Female	Electronic accessories	8	722.232
Female	Electronic accessories	6	478.233
Female	Electronic accessories	10	437.325
Female	Electronic accessories	9	218.0115
Male	Electronic accessories	10	931.035
Male	Electronic accessories	10	860.685

*** END OF MANUAL ***