

# 第 11 章 Hive 实战

### 11.1 需求描述

统计 Youtube 视频网站的常规指标,各种 TopN 指标:

- --统计视频观看数 Top10
- --统计视频类别热度 Top10
- --统计视频观看数 Top20 所属类别
- --统计视频观看数 Top50 所关联视频的所属类别 Rank
- --统计每个类别中的视频热度 Top10
- --统计每个类别中视频流量 Top10
- --统计上传视频最多的用户 Top10 以及他们上传的视频
- --统计每个类别视频观看数 Top10

#### 11.2 项目

#### 11.2.1 数据结构

#### 1) 视频表

字段	备注	详细描述
video id	视频唯一 id	11 位字符串
uploader	视频上传者	上传视频的用户名 String
age	视频年龄	视频上传日期和 2007 年 2 月
		15 日之间的整数天(Youtube
		的独特设定)
category	视频类别	上传视频指定的视频分类
length	视频长度	整形数字标识的视频长度
views	观看次数	视频被浏览的次数
rate	视频评分	满分5分
ratings	流量	视频的流量,整型数字
conments	评论数	一个视频的整数评论数
related ids	相关视频 id	相关视频的 id,最多 20 个

#### 2) 用户表

字段	备注	字段类型
uploader	上传者用户名	string
videos	上传视频数	int
friends	朋友数量	int

#### 11.2.2 ETL 原始数据

通过观察原始数据形式,可以发现,视频可以有多个所属分类,每个所属分类用&符号分割,且分割的两边有空格字符,同时相关视频也是可以有多个元素,多个相关视频又用"\t"进行分割。为了分析数据时方便对存在多个子元素的数据进行操作,我们首先进行数据重组更多 Java -大数据 -前端 -python 人工智能资料下载,可百度访问:尚硅谷官网



清洗操作。即:将所有的类别用 "&"分割,同时去掉两边空格,多个相关视频 id 也使用 "&"进行分割。

#### 1) ETL 2 ETLUtil

```
public class ETLUtil {
     public static String oriString2ETLString(String ori){
          StringBuilder etlString = new StringBuilder();
          String[] splits = ori.split("\t");
          if(splits.length < 9) return null;
          splits[3] = splits[3].replace(" ", "");
          for(int i = 0; i < splits.length; i++){
               if(i < 9){
                     if(i == splits.length - 1){
                          etlString.append(splits[i]);
                     }else{
                          etlString.append(splits[i] + "\t");
                     }
                }else{
                     if(i == splits.length - 1){
                          etlString.append(splits[i]);
                     }else{
                          etlString.append(splits[i] + "&");
                     }
                }
          return etlString.toString();
     }
```

#### 2) ETL之 Mapper

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.commons.lang.StringUtils;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.NullWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Mapper;
import com.z.youtube.util.ETLUtil;

public class VideoETLMapper extends Mapper<Object, Text, NullWritable, Text>{
    Text text = new Text();

@Override
```



```
protected void map(Object key, Text value, Context context) throws IOException,
InterruptedException {
    String etlString = ETLUtil.oriString2ETLString(value.toString());
    if(StringUtils.isBlank(etlString)) return;
    text.set(etlString);
    context.write(NullWritable.get(), text);
    }
}
```

#### 3) ETL 之 Runner

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.FileSystem;
import org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.NullWritable;
import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.Job;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.input.FileInputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.mapreduce.lib.output.FileOutputFormat;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.Tool;
import org.apache.hadoop.util.ToolRunner;
public class VideoETLRunner implements Tool {
    private Configuration conf = null;
     @Override
     public void setConf(Configuration conf) {
         this.conf = conf;
     }
     @Override
     public Configuration getConf() {
         return this.conf;
     }
     @Override
     public int run(String[] args) throws Exception {
         conf = this.getConf();
         conf.set("inpath", args[0]);
         conf.set("outpath", args[1]);
```



```
Job job = Job.getInstance(conf, "youtube-video-etl");
    job.setJarByClass(VideoETLRunner.class);
    job.setMapperClass(VideoETLMapper.class);
    job.setMapOutputKeyClass(NullWritable.class);
    job.setMapOutputValueClass(Text.class);
    job.setNumReduceTasks(0);
    this.initJobInputPath(job);
    this.initJobOutputPath(job);
    return job.waitForCompletion(true) ? 0 : 1;
}
private void initJobOutputPath(Job job) throws IOException {
    Configuration conf = job.getConfiguration();
    String outPathString = conf.get("outpath");
    FileSystem fs = FileSystem.get(conf);
    Path outPath = new Path(outPathString);
    if(fs.exists(outPath)){
         fs.delete(outPath, true);
    }
    FileOutputFormat.setOutputPath(job, outPath);
}
private void initJobInputPath(Job job) throws IOException {
    Configuration conf = job.getConfiguration();
    String inPathString = conf.get("inpath");
    FileSystem fs = FileSystem.get(conf);
    Path inPath = new Path(inPathString);
    if(fs.exists(inPath)){
         FileInputFormat.addInputPath(job, inPath);
         throw new RuntimeException("HDFS 中该文件目录不存在: " + inPathString);
```



```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    try {
        int resultCode = ToolRunner.run(new VideoETLRunner(), args);
        if(resultCode == 0){
            System.out.println("Success!");
        }else{
            System.out.println("Fail!");
        }
        System.exit(resultCode);
    } catch (Exception e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
```

#### 4) 执行 ETL

```
$ bin/yarn jar ~/softwares/jars/youtube-0.0.1-SNAPSHOT.jar \
com.z.youtube.etl.ETLYoutubeVideosRunner \
/youtube/video/2008/0222 \
/youtube/output/video/2008/0222
```

### 11.3 准备工作

# 11.3.1 创建表

```
创建表: youtube_ori, youtube_user_ori,
创建表: youtube_orc, youtube_user_orc
youtube_ori:
```

```
create table youtube_ori(
    videoId string,
    uploader string,
    age int,
    category array<string>,
    length int,
    views int,
    rate float,
    ratings int,
    comments int,
    relatedId array<string>)
row format delimited
fields terminated by "\t"
collection items terminated by "&"
```



```
stored as textfile;
youtube_user_ori:

create table youtube_user_ori(
    uploader string,
    videos int,
    friends int)
clustered by (uploader) into 24 buckets
row format delimited
fields terminated by "\t"
stored as textfile;

然后把原始数据插入到 orc 表中
youtube_orc:
create table youtube_orc(
    videoId string,
    uploader string,
```

```
youtube_user_orc:
```

stored as orc;

age int,

length int, views int, rate float, ratings int, comments int,

category array<string>,

relatedId array<string>) clustered by (uploader) into 8 buckets

collection items terminated by "&"

row format delimited fields terminated by "\t"

```
create table youtube_user_orc(
    uploader string,
    videos int,
    friends int)
clustered by (uploader) into 24 buckets
row format delimited
fields terminated by "\t"
stored as orc;
```

## 11.3.2 导入 ETL 后的数据

```
youtube_ori:
```

```
load data inpath "/youtube/output/video/2008/0222" into table youtube_ori;
```

youtube\_user\_ori:

load data inpath "/youtube/user/2008/0903" into table youtube\_user\_ori;



### 11.3.3 向 ORC 表插入数据

youtube\_orc:

```
insert into table youtube_orc select * from youtube_ori;
```

youtube\_user\_orc:

```
insert into table youtube_user_orc select * from youtube_user_ori;
```

#### 11.4 业务分析

### 11.4.1 统计视频观看数 Top10

思路:使用 order by 按照 views 字段做一个全局排序即可,同时我们设置只显示前 10 条。最终代码:

```
select
     videoId,
     uploader,
     age,
    category,
    length,
     views,
     rate,
     ratings,
    comments
from
     youtube_orc
order by
     views
desc limit
     10;
```

## 11.4.2 统计视频类别热度 Top10

思路:

- 1) 即统计每个类别有多少个视频,显示出包含视频最多的前 10 个类别。
- 2) 我们需要按照类别 group by 聚合, 然后 count 组内的 videoId 个数即可。
- 3) 因为当前表结构为: 一个视频对应一个或多个类别。所以如果要 group by 类别,需要先将类别进行列转行(展开),然后再进行 count 即可。
- 4) 最后按照热度排序,显示前 10条。最终代码:

```
select
category_name as category,
count(t1.videoId) as hot
from (
select
videoId,
```



```
category_name
from
youtube_orc lateral view explode(category) t_catetory as category_name) t1
group by
t1.category_name
order by
hot
desc limit
10;
```

### 11.4.3 统计出视频观看数最高的 20 个视频的所属类别以及类别包含

### Top20 视频的个数

思路:

- 1) 先找到观看数最高的 20 个视频所属条目的所有信息,降序排列
- 2) 把这 20 条信息中的 category 分裂出来(列转行)
- 3) 最后查询视频分类名称和该分类下有多少个 Top20 的视频 最终代码:

```
select
    category_name as category,
    count(t2.videoId) as hot_with_views
from (
    select
         videoId,
         category_name
    from (
         select
         from
              youtube_orc
         order by
              views
         desc limit
              20) t1 lateral view explode(category) t_catetory as category_name) t2
group by
    category_name
order by
    hot_with_views
```

# 11.4.4 统计视频观看数 Top50 所关联视频的所属类别 Rank

思路:

1) 查询出观看数最多的前 50 个视频的所有信息(当然包含了每个视频对应的关联视频),记为临时表 t1

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```
t1:观看数前 50 的视频
select
 *
from
 youtube_orc
order by
 views
desc limit
 50;
```

2) 将找到的 50 条视频信息的相关视频 relatedId 列转行,记为临时表 t2

```
t2:将相关视频的 id 进行列转行操作
select
explode(relatedId) as videoId
from
t1;
```

3) 将相关视频的 id 和 youtube\_orc 表进行 inner join 操作

```
t5:得到两列数据,一列是 category,一列是之前查询出来的相关视频 id (select distinct(t2.videoId), t3.category from t2 inner join youtube_orc t3 on t2.videoId = t3.videoId) t4 lateral view explode(category) t_catetory as category_name;
```

4) 按照视频类别进行分组,统计每组视频个数,然后排行最终代码:

```
select
    category_name as category,
    count(t5.videoId) as hot
from (
     select
          videoId,
         category_name
    from (
          select
               distinct(t2.videoId),
               t3.category
          from (
               select
                    explode(relatedId) as videoId
               from (
                    select
```



```
from
youtube_orc
order by
views
desc limit
50) t1) t2
inner join
youtube_orc t3 on t2.videoId = t3.videoId) t4 lateral view explode(category)
t_catetory as category_name) t5
group by
category_name
order by
hot
desc;
```

## 11.4.5 统计每个类别中的视频热度 Top10, 以 Music 为例

思路:

- 1) 要想统计 Music 类别中的视频热度 Top10,需要先找到 Music 类别,那么就需要将 category 展开,所以可以创建一张表用于存放 categoryId 展开的数据。
- 2) 向 category 展开的表中插入数据。
- 3) 统计对应类别(Music)中的视频热度。

最终代码:

创建表类别表:

```
create table youtube_category(
    videoId string,
    uploader string,
    age int,
    categoryId string,
    length int,
    views int,
    rate float,
    ratings int,
    comments int,
    relatedId array<string>)

row format delimited
fields terminated by "\t"

collection items terminated by "&"

stored as orc;
```

向类别表中插入数据:

```
insert into table youtube_category
select
videoId,
uploader,
```



```
age,
categoryId,
length,
views,
rate,
ratings,
comments,
relatedId
from
youtube_orc lateral view explode(category) catetory as categoryId;
```

#### 统计 Music 类别的 Top10(也可以统计其他)

```
select
videoId,
views

from
youtube_category
where
categoryId = "Music"
order by
views
desc limit
10;
```

# 11.4.6 统计每个类别中视频流量 Top10,以 Music 为例

思路:

- 1) 创建视频类别展开表(categoryId 列转行后的表)
- 2) 按照 ratings 排序即可

最终代码:

```
select
videoId,
views,
ratings
from
youtube_category
where
categoryId = "Music"
order by
ratings
desc limit
10;
```



# 11.4.7 统计上传视频最多的用户 Top10 以及他们上传的观看次数在

### 前 20 的视频

思路:

1) 先找到上传视频最多的 10 个用户的用户信息

```
select

*

from

youtube_user_orc

order by

videos

desc limit

10;
```

2) 通过 uploader 字段与 youtube\_orc 表进行 join,得到的信息按照 views 观看次数进行排序即可。

最终代码:

```
select
     t2.videoId,
     t2.views,
     t2.ratings,
     t1.videos,
     t1.friends
from (
     select
     from
          youtube_user_orc
     order by
          videos desc
     limit
          10) t1
join
     youtube_orc t2
on
     t1.uploader = t2.uploader
order by
     views desc
limit
     20;
```



# 11.4.8 统计每个类别视频观看数 Top10

思路:

- 1) 先得到 categoryId 展开的表数据
- 2) 子查询按照 categoryId 进行分区,然后分区内排序,并生成递增数字,该递增数字这一列起名为 rank 列
- 3) 通过子查询产生的临时表,查询 rank 值小于等于 10 的数据行即可。 最终代码:

```
select
t1.*
from (
select
videoId,
categoryId,
views,
row_number() over(partition by categoryId order by views desc) rank from
youtube_category) t1
where
rank <= 10;
```