

# AWS ATHENA SCRIPTS

An addendum to Analysis of Medical Analysis



UNIVERSITY OF SALFORD  
Big Data Tools & Techniques

## Query 1 – Create database

```
-- DROP DATABASE coviddata CASCADE;
```

```
-- To create a CORD19 based database
```

```
CREATE DATABASE coviddb28;
```

## Query 2 – Create CORD19 data table

-- To create a table for July dataset - CORD19 metadata

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS coviddb28.c19_2020_07_01 (  
  `cord_uid` string,  
  `sha` string,  
  `source_x` string,  
  `title` string,  
  `doi` string,  
  `pmcid` string,  
  `pubmed_id` string,  
  `license` string,  
  `abstract` string,  
  `publish_time` string,  
  `authors` string,  
  `journal` string,  
  `Microsoft_Academic_Paper_ID` string,  
  `WHO_#Covidence` string,  
  `arxiv_id` string,  
  `has_pdf_parse` string,  
  `has_pmc_xml_parse` string,  
  `full_text_file` string,  
  `url` string  
)  
  
ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'  
  
WITH SERDEPROPERTIES ("skip.header.line.count"="1", "separatorChar" = ",", "escapeChar" = "\"",  
  "quoteChar" = "\"")  
  
LOCATION 's3://jonnavittula.inputs-bucket/Prd1/'  
  
-- Drop the table c19_2020_07_01 if necessary  
  
-- DROP TABLE coviddb28.c19_2020_07_01
```

## Query 3 – Create Scimago data table

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS coviddb28.scimagojr19 (  
  Rank INT,  
  Sourceid STRING,  
  Title STRING,  
  Type STRING,  
  Issn STRING,  
  SJR STRING,  
  `SJR_Best_Quartile` STRING,  
  `H_index` INT,  
  `Total_Docs.(2019)` STRING,  
  `Total_Docs.(3years)` STRING,  
  `Total_Refs.` STRING,  
  `Total_Cites(3years)` STRING,  
  `Cites/Doc.(2years)` STRING,  
  `Ref./Doc.` STRING,  
  `Country` STRING,  
  Region STRING,  
  Publisher STRING,  
  Coverage STRING,  
  Categories STRING  
)  
  
ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'  
WITH SERDEPROPERTIES ("skip.header.line.count" = "1", "separatorChar" = "\073")  
LOCATION 's3://jonnavittula.inputs-bucket/SJR/'
```

## Query 4 – Create Views to clean Authors

```
DROP VIEW IF EXISTS Authors_list ;
```

```
-- View 1 - Authors split on ";"
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW Authors_Raw AS
```

```
SELECT journal, SPLIT(REPLACE(authors, ',', '|'), ';') as authors_raw
```

```
FROM "covidb28"."c19_2020_07_01" ;
```

```
-- View 2 - Authors Exploded View
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW Authors_Cleaned AS
```

```
WITH dataset AS
```

```
(
```

```
  SELECT journal, authors_raw FROM "covidb28"."Authors_Raw"
```

```
)
```

```
SELECT journal,
```

```
  REPLACE(TRIM(Author_Piped), '|', ',') as Author
```

```
FROM dataset
```

```
CROSS JOIN UNNEST(authors_raw) as t(Author_Piped)
```

```
;
```

## Query 5 – Task 1 – View (refer in AWS Athena)

-- Task 1. Find the 5 most common journals, list them along with their frequencies.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cord19_task1 AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    journal AS Journal,
```

```
    count(journal) AS Frequency
```

```
FROM
```

```
    "coviddb28"."c19_2020_07_01"
```

```
WHERE
```

```
    length(journal) > 0
```

```
GROUP BY
```

```
    journal
```

```
ORDER BY
```

```
    Frequency DESC
```

```
LIMIT
```

```
    5
```

## Query 6 – Task 2 – View (refer in AWS Athena)

-- Task 2. The top 5 average abstract lengths (number of words) per journal.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cord19_task2 AS
SELECT
  journal AS Journal,
  ROUND(
    AVG(
      LENGTH(abstract) - LENGTH(REPLACE(abstract, ' ', '')) + 1
    ),1) AS Average_Abstract_Lengths
FROM
  "coviddb28"."c19_2020_07_01"
WHERE
  abstract <> ''
GROUP BY
  journal
ORDER BY
  Average_Abstract_Lengths DESC
LIMIT
  5
```

## Query 7 - Task 3 – View (refer in AWS Athena)

-- Task 3. Titles of the 5 papers with the highest numbers of authors. Both the numbers of authors and the

-- corresponding titles need to be output.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cord19_task3 AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    title as Title,
```

```
    SUM(length(authors) - LENGTH(REPLACE(authors, ';', '')) +1 ) AS Num_of_Authors
```

```
FROM
```

```
    "covidb28"."c19_2020_07_01"
```

```
GROUP BY
```

```
    title
```

```
ORDER BY
```

```
    Num_of_Authors DESC
```

```
LIMIT
```

```
    5
```



## Query 8 – Task 4 – View (refer in AWS Athena)

-- Task 4. The top 5 most prolific authors along with the number of papers they have contributed to.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cord19_task4 AS
SELECT author as Author,
       COUNT(journal) as Num_of_Papers
FROM "covidb28"."authors_cleaned"
WHERE author <> '' AND SUBSTR(author,2,3) <> '039'
GROUP BY author
ORDER BY Num_of_Papers DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

## Query 9 – Task 5 – View (refer in AWS Athena)

-- Task 5. If an author's H index is computed by summing all the H indexes of the journals they've published

-- in (as included in the scimagojr dataset), list the 5 people with the top author H index values.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cord19_task5 AS
```

```
SELECT author,
```

```
       SUM(H_index) as Total_H_Index
```

```
FROM coviddb28.authors_cleaned as C
```

```
JOIN coviddb28.scimagojr19 as S
```

```
ON C.journal = S.Title
```

```
WHERE length(author) > 0
```

```
GROUP BY author
```

```
ORDER BY Total_H_Index DESC
```

```
LIMIT 5
```

## Query 10 – Task 6 – View (refer in AWS Athena)

-- Task 6. Plot the number of papers per month since 2020-01. You need to include your visualization as well

-- as a table of the values you have plotted for each month.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW cord19_task6 AS
SELECT
    SUBSTR(publish_time, 1, 7) as Year_Month,
    COUNT(*) as Published_Count
FROM
    "covidb28"."c19_2020_07_01"
WHERE
    publish_time LIKE '2020%' AND publish_time <> '2020'
GROUP BY
    SUBSTR(publish_time, 1, 7)
ORDER BY
    SUBSTR(publish_time, 1, 7) ASC
```