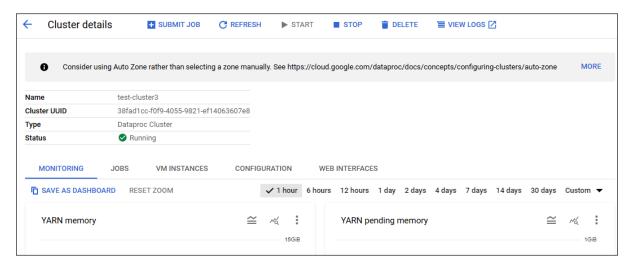
Hadoop Assignment

Task 1: Data Ingestion into HDFS

1. The Cluster is created with 1 master node and 2 worker nodes



2. The given dataset (transactions.csv) is uploaded to HDFS.

Command: hdfs dfs-put Transactions.csv/user/mounika-de

- 3. The data is available in HDFS and it is accessible
- i. hdfs dfs -ls /user/mounika

```
loka mounika@test-cluster3-m:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/mounika
Found 7 items
                                              0 2025-02-16 05:45 /user/mounika/ExportedData
drwxr-xr-x
            loka_mounika hadoop
                                         216974 2025-02-11 21:54 /user/mounika/Transactions.csv
0 2025-02-15 00:54 /user/mounika/avro
             2 loka mounika hadoop
-rw-r--r--
             - loka_mounika hadoop
drwxr-xr-x
drwxr-xr-x
            - loka mounika hadoop
                                              0 2025-02-14 19:19 /user/mounika/csv
                                              0 2025-02-14 19:48 /user/mounika/externaltable
             - loka_mounika hadoop
drwxr-xr-x
drwxr-xr-x
             - loka mounika hadoop
                                              0 2025-02-15 00:57 /user/mounika/orc
             - loka mounika hadoop
                                              0 2025-02-15 00:53 /user/mounika/parquet
drwxr-xr-x
```

ii. hadoop fs -head /user/mounika-de/Transactions.csv

```
loka mounika@test-cluster3-m:~$ hadoop fs -head /user/mounika/Transactions.csv
transaction id, user id, amount, transaction date, transaction type
TXN000001, U0440, 651.22, 2025-01-06, deposit
TXN000002, U0367, 727.29, 2025-01-23, withdrawal
TXN000003, U0233, 262.94, 2025-01-07, refund
TXN000004, U0139, 269.5, 2025-02-04, refund
TXN000005, U0086, 552.44, 2025-02-02, purchase
TXN000006, U0200, 363.37, 2025-01-06, withdrawal
TXN000007, U0017, 238.59, 2025-02-05, refund
TXN000008, U0226, 135.88, 2025-01-13, refund
TXN000009, U0090, 196.56, 2025-01-08, subscription
TXN000010, U0407, 449.26, 2025-01-28, refund
TXN000011, U0229, 363.51, 2025-02-02, withdrawal
TXN000012, U0349, 133.6, 2025-01-19, deposit
TXN000013,U0290,612.98,2025-01-11,withdrawal
TXN000014, U0152, 916.83, 2025-01-28, purchase
TXN000015, U0087, 417.06, 2025-01-24, purchase
TXN000016, U0150, 626.93, 2025-01-13, purchase
TXN000017, U0063, 941.1, 2025-01-19, withdrawal
TXN000018, U0342, 289.85, 2025-01-11, subscription
TXN000019, U0453, 14.31, 2025-01-01, deposit
TXN000020, U0339, 314.36, 2025-01-05, deposit
TXN000021,U0396,734.01,2025-02-04,refund
TXN000022, U0423, 559.32, 2025-01-11, deposit
```

Task 2: Creating Hive Tables

1. External hive table

create external table extern_txns (transaction_id string, user_id string, amount int, transaction_date int, transaction_type string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' STORED AS TEXTFILE LOCATION '/user/mounika-de/tabledata/' tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");

2. Internal hive table:

creating table:

create table internal_txns(transaction_id string, user_id string, amount float, transaction_date DATE, transaction_type string) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");

Loading data from local to hadoop default location:

hadoop fs -put /home/loka_mounika/Transactions_New.csv /user/hive/warehouse/mounika de.db/internal txns/

Verifying the data:

hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/warehouse/mounika de.db/internal txns

```
loka_mounika@test-cluster3-m:~$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/warehouse/mounika_de.db/internal_txns
Found 1 items
-rw-r--r-- 2 loka_mounika hadoop 216974 2025-02-15 00:09 /user/hive/warehouse/mounika_de.db/internal_txns/Transactions_New.csv
```

--->Observation:

- 1. External table will create on top of the path we have specified where as internal table creates on hive default location.
- 2. external table will read the data automatically from the location

Task 3: Data Analysis Using Hive

a. On Managed Table

1. Count the total number of transactions.

Query:

select count(t.transaction id) from internal txns t;

There are total 5000 transactions.

Time taken: 7.85 seconds

2. Find the total transaction amount grouped by transaction type.

Query:

select sum(internal_txns.amount) as Total_Amount, internal_txns.transaction_type from internal_txns Group By internal_txns.transaction_type;

3. Identify the user who has spent the highest amount.

Query:

SELECT t.transaction_id, SUM(t.amount) AS TotalSpent FROM internal_txns t GROUP BY t.transaction id ORDER BY TotalSpent DESC LIMIT 1;

Here, the user with the transaction id TXN004453 has spent the maximum amount which is 1000.

Time taken 8.433 sec

4. Retrieve all transactions from the last 7 days.

Query:

select * from internal_txns t where to_date(t.transaction_date) >= date_sub(current_date, 7)
and to_date(t.transaction_date) < current_date;</pre>

<no records found for recent 7 days, so gave 11 days to fetch some records>

There are total 144 transactions happened in the last 11 days

b. On External Hive Table:

1. Count the total number of transactions.

Query:

select count(e.transaction id) from external txns e;

There are total 5000 transactions

Time taken: 7.693 sec

2. Find the total transaction amount grouped by transaction type.

Query:

select sum(e.amount) as Total_Amount, e.transaction_type from external_txns e Group By e.transaction_type;

3. Identify the user who has spent the highest amount.

Query:

SELECT e.transaction_id, SUM(e.amount) AS TotalSpent FROM external_txns e GROUP BY e.transaction id ORDER BY TotalSpent DESC LIMIT 1;

The user with the transaction id TXN004453 has spent the max amount whih is 1000

4. Retrieve all transactions from the last 7 days.

Query: select * from external_txns e where to_date(e.transaction_date) >=
date_sub(current_date, 11) and to_date(e.transaction_date) < current_date;</pre>

--->Observation:

Both external and managed tables are giving the same data but external table performs better
as it reads data directly from HDFS, whereas internal table reads data from Hive's internal
storage hence, it takes more time.

Task 4: Performance Optimization

1. Create a partitioned external hive table based on the transaction type column.

Query:

create external table partitioned_txns (transaction_id string, user_id string, amount DOUBLE, transaction_date DATE) PARTITIONED BY(transaction_type string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' STORED AS TEXTFILE LOCATION '/user/hive/warehouse/partitioned txns/' tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");

2. Load data into the partitioned table from non-partitioned table.

Query:

INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE partitioned_txns PARTITION(transaction_type) SELECT transaction_id,user_id,amount,transaction_date,transaction_type FROM mounika de.external txns;

```
hive> select * from partitioned txns limit 5;
OK
TXN000001
               U0440
                     651.219970703125
                                              2025-01-06
                                                             deposit
               U0349 133.60000610351562
                                             2025-01-19
TXN000012
                                                             deposit
TXN000019
               U0453 14.3100004196167
                                             2025-01-01
                                                             deposit
TXN000020
               U0339 314.3599853515625
                                              2025-01-05
                                                             deposit
TXN000022
               U0423 559.3200073242188
                                              2025-01-11
                                                             deposit
Time taken: 0.152 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
```

3. verifying the data:

hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/warehouse/partitioned txns/

```
loka mounika@test-cluster3-m:-$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/hive/warehouse/partitioned_txns

Found 5 items
drwxr-xr-x - loka_mounika hadoop d
```

4. Test the query performance on partitioned and non-partitioned tables.

i. non-partitoned table

Query:

SELECT * from internal txns WHERE transaction type='deposit';

Time taken: 8.749 seconds, Fetched: 1030 row(s)

ii. partitoned table

Query:

SELECT * from partitioned txns WHERE transaction type='deposit';

Time taken: 0.205 seconds, Fetched: 1030 row(s)

--->Observation:

Partitioned tables are significantly faster due to its ability to scan purticular row based on the query and whereas non-partitioned tables are slower as it scans entire table to fetch the data.

Task 5: Data Storage Format Comparison

1. external Hive tables that store the same raw data but in different formats:

- Avro Format:

create external table external_avro(transaction_id string, user_id string, amount DOUBLE, transaction_date DATE, transaction_type string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' STORED AS AVRO LOCATION '/user/mounika/avro/';

Loading Data to Table: insert overwrite table external_avro select * from internal_txns;

```
hive> select * from external avro limit 5;
OK
TXN000001
                        651.22
                U0440
                                2025-01-06
                                                 deposit
TXN000002
                T0367
                        727.29
                                2025-01-23
                                                 withdrawal
TXN000003
                        262.94
                U0233
                                2025-01-07
                                                 refund
                        269.5
                                2025-02-04
TXN000004
                U0139
                                                 refund
TXN000005
                00086
                        552.44
                                2025-02-02
                                                 purchase
Time taken: 0.215 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
```

- ORC Format:

Command: create external table external_orc(transaction_id string, user_id string, amount DOUBLE, transaction_date DATE, transaction_type string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' STORED AS orc LOCATION '/user/mounika/orc/';

Loading Data to Table:

Command: insert overwrite table external_orc select * from internal_txns;

```
hive> select * from external orc limit 5;
OK
                        651.22
TXN000001
                U0440
                                2025-01-06
                                                 deposit
                        727.29
                                                 withdrawal
TXN000002
                U0367
                                2025-01-23
                        262.94
                                                 refund
TXN000003
                U0233
                                2025-01-07
TXN000004
                T0139
                        269.5
                                2025-02-04
                                                 refund
TXN000005
                T0086
                        552.44
                                2025-02-02
                                                 purchase
Time taken: 0.14 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
```

- Parquet Format:

Command:

create external table external_parquet(transaction_id string, user_id string, amount DOUBLE, transaction_date DATE, transaction_type string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' STORED AS parquet LOCATION '/user/mounika/parquet/';

Loading Data to Table:

Command:

insert overwrite table external_parquet select * from internal_txns;

```
hive> select * from external parquet limit 5;
OK
                         651.22
                                                 deposit
TXN000001
                U0440
                                 2025-01-06
TXN000002
                U0367
                        727.29
                                2025-01-23
                                                 withdrawal
TXN000003
                U0233
                        262.94
                                 2025-01-07
                                                 refund
TXN000004
                U0139
                        269.5
                                 2025-02-04
                                                 refund
TXN000005
                T0086
                        552.44
                                 2025-02-02
                                                 purchase
Time taken: 0.145 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
```

2. Run a simple GROUP BY query on each table create above

- AVRO Table:

Query: select sum(external_avro.amount) as Total_Amount,external_avro.transaction_type from external_avro Group By external_avro.transaction_type;

- ORC Table:

Query: select sum(external_orc.amount) as Total_Amount,external_orc.transaction_type from external_orc Group By external_orc.transaction_type;

- Parquet Table:

Query: select sum(external_parquet.amount) as Total_Amount,external_parquet.transaction_type from external_parquet Group By external_parquet.transaction_type;

3. Compare query execution times across different data formats.

Query:

- AVRO: Time taken: 9 sec, fetched: 5 row(s)

- ORC: Time taken: 7.811 sec, fetched: 5 row(s)

- Parquet: Time taken: 8.814 sec, fetched: 5 row(s)

- CSV: Time taken: 8.34 sec, fetched: 5 row(s)

4. Analyze and document the differences in performance.

- Parquet: Time taken: 0.662 sec

· Paquet is a columnar format in which all the values of single columns are stored together.

- Columnar file formats offer high performance by enabling better compression and faster retrieval of data.
- · Parquet is more useful for query-intensive workloads.
- · Parquet is ideal for large-scale analytics and has efficient compression capabilities.
- AVRO: Time taken: 0.771 sec
 - Row-oriented storage
 - · Supports multiple compression techniques but may not be as efficient as parquet.
 - · Avro provides faster writes and slower reads
- ORC: Time taken: 8.093 sec
 - · ORC is column-oriented and suitable for write intensive tasks.
 - This is similar to Parquet but have less community support and this might be very challenging to get assistance when issues arise.
- CSV: Time taken: 8.34 sec
 - · Easy to understand and editable in any text editors.
 - · This is not suitable for partitioned data storage and can not store large datasets.

Overall, the performance of parquet is best than other data formats followed by ORC, AVRO and finally CSV.

--->Observation:

Bonus Task (Optional)

Export the processed data from Hive to HDFS for further analysis

Step #1: Create a temporary table in Hive

create table export_temp(transaction_id string, user_id string, amount DOUBLE, transaction_date DATE, transaction_type string)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

STORED AS TEXTFILE;

Step #2: Load exported table data to temporary table in Hive

INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE export temp SELECT * FROM external avro;

Step #3: Create a directory in HDFS

Command: hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/mounika/ExportedData

Step #4: Export Hive temporary table data to csv in HDFS - execute below command in HDFS

hdfs dfs -cp /user/hive/warehouse/mounika_de.db/export_temp/* /user/mounika/ExportedData/

```
loka mounika@test-cluster3-m:~$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/mounika/ExportedData/
Found 1 items
-rw-r--r- 2 loka_mounika hadoop 270785 2025-02-16 05:45 /user/mounika/ExportedData/000000_0
```

--->Observation:

Data is suvccessfully transferred to HDFS from hive and can be used for further analysis.