1. **Is it possible to use same metastore by multiple users in case of embedded Hive, if no then why?**

No, it is not possible to use metastore in sharing mode. It is recommended to use standalone "real" database like MySQL or PostGresSQL.

1. **What is SerDe in Hive?**

A SerDe is a short name for a Serializer Deserializer. Hive uses SerDe (and FileFormat) to read and write data from tables. An important concept behind Hive is that it DOES NOT owns the Hadoop File System (HDFS) format that data is stored in. Users are able to write files to HDFS with whatever tools/mechanism takes their fancy("CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE" or "LOAD DATA INPATH," ) and use Hive to correctly "parse" that file format in a way that can be used by Hive. A SerDe is a powerful (and customizable) mechanism that Hive uses to "parse" data stored in HDFS to be used by Hive.

1. **What is the functionality of query processor in Apache Hive?**

This component implements the processing framework for converting SQL to a graph of map/reduce jobs and the execution time framework to run those jobs in the order of dependencies.

1. **How can Hive avoid MapReduce?**
2. **What are the types of table in Hive?**

There are two types of tables are there in Hive

* External Table
* Managed Table

1. **Does Hive support record level insert, delete or update?**

Hive does not provide record-level update, insert, or delete. Henceforth, Hive does not provide transactions too. However, users can go with CASE statements and built in functions of Hive to satisfy the above DML operations. Thus, a complex update query in a RDBMS may need many lines of code in Hive.

1. **What are the binary storage formats supported in Hive?**

It can support Binary data files stored in RCFile and SequenceFile formats containing data serialized in Binary JSON, Avro, ProtoBuf and other binary formats

1. **What is the difference between external table and internal table in Hive?**

**Internal Table**

Internal table are like normal database table where data can be stored and queried on. On dropping these tables the data stored in them also gets deleted and data is lost forever. So one should be careful while using internal tables as one drop command can destroy the whole data. Open new terminal and fire up hive by just typing hive. Create table on weather data.

**External Table**

ROW FORMAT should have delimiters used to terminate the fields and lines like in the above example the fields are terminated with comma (“,”). The default location of Hive table is overwritten by using LOCATION. So the data now is stored in data/weatherext folder inside hive.