BIG DATA – INTCDB22DW143

INTERNSHIP PROJECT

RETAIL INDUSTRY

SUBMITTED BY:

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- **Introduction**

We define the scope and objectives, and relate them to the requirements of Retail Industry. This is a good test case to see how we can manage huge amount of data using bigdata tools and techniques. The following are the tables in this proposed system - Sales, Customers and Branch.

- **Scope of the system**

The scope of the system is explained through its modules as follows

· Sales – This table is to display and sale of new or used goods to consumers for personal or household consumption. The retail trade division includes motor vehicle retail, fuel retailing, food retailing, and other forms of store-based retail. This table also includes sales unit and sales amount.

· Customer –This table is to find the loyal customers of the retail industry. Based on the sales which are given by the customers from the specific locations. Dimension Customer Master which has the product history is to find the customer loyalty.

· Branch– This table is to find the branch which is giving high profitable revenue in the retail industry. This table includes branch details as branch address, branch location, branch manager.

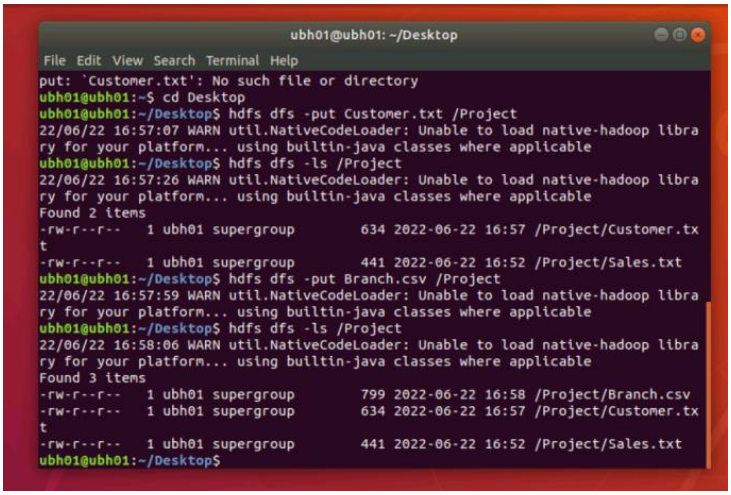
- **Objective**

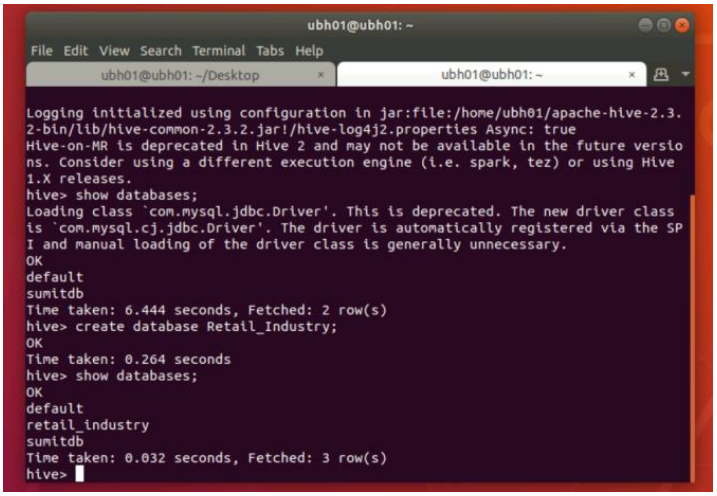
This system is developed to manage the activities like finding the yearly sales revenue, sales customer, sales region, customer loyalty, how many female and male customers are there and how many units have been sold per branch and many more using hive.

- **Procedure**

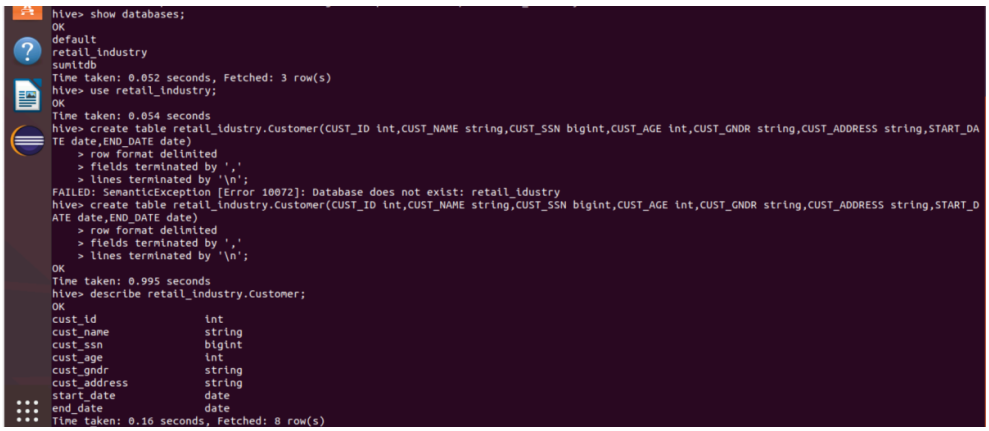
Step 1: Start your Hadoop Daemon

Step 2: Launch hive from terminal

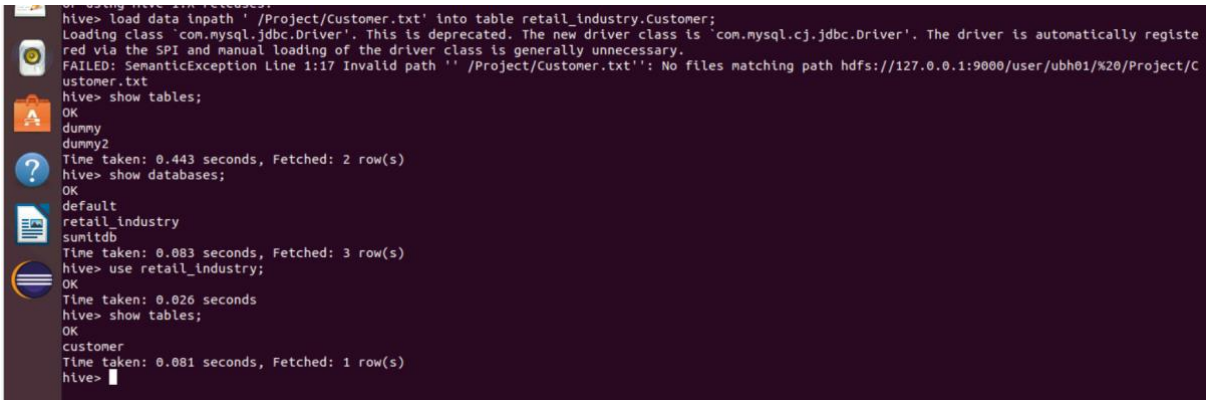


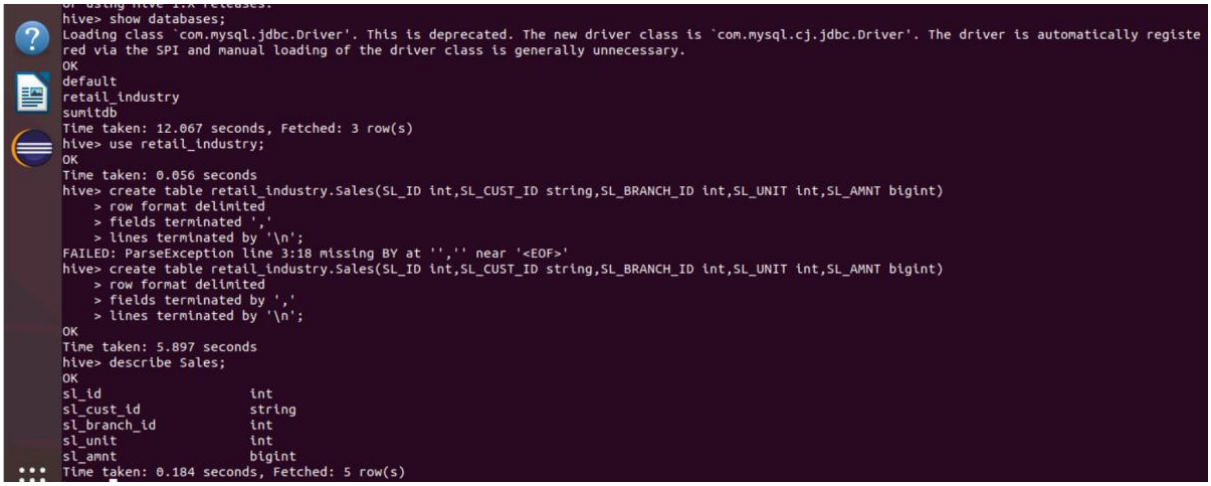


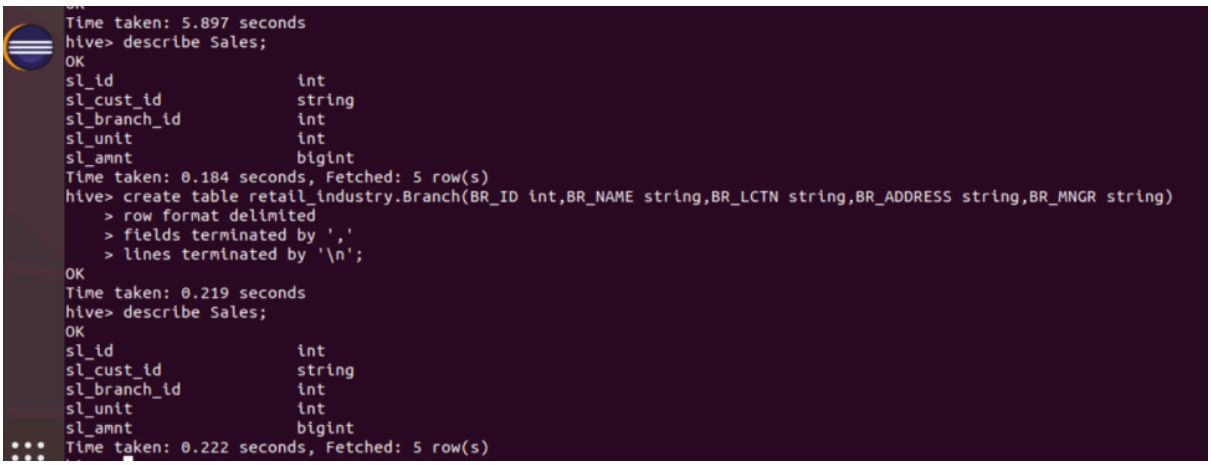
Step 3: To insert data into the table let's create a table



Step 4: Hive provides us the functionality to load pre-created table entities either from our local file system or from HDFS. The LOAD DATA statement is used to load data into the hive table.







```
hive> describe sales;
OK
sl_id                   int
sl_cust_id              string
sl_branch_id            int
sl_unit                 int
sl_amnt                 bigint
Time taken: 0.14 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
hive> load data inpath '/Project/Branch.csv' into table retail_industry.Branch;
Loading data to table retail_industry.branch
OK
Time taken: 0.87 seconds
hive> describe Branch;
OK
br_id                   int
br_name                 string
br_lctn                 string
br_address              string
br_mngr                 string
Time taken: 0.13 seconds, Fetched: 5 row(s)
```

```
hive> show tables;
OK
branch
customer
sales
Time taken: 0.073 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive> select * from customer;
OK
Time taken: 1.533 seconds
hive> load data local inpath 'Customer.txt' into table customer;
Loading data to table retail_industry.customer
OK
Time taken: 1.881 seconds
hive> select * from cutomer;
FAILED: SemanticException [Error 10001]: Line 1:14 Table not found 'cutomer'
hive> select * from customer;
OK
1001    Abhirup 78961245        24      M       Kolkata 2022-02-12      2022-05-25
1002    Rahul   56783452        21      M       Mumbai  2022-02-09      2022-06-30
1003    Himanshi        16239876        34      F       Kolkata 2022-03-23      2022-05-30
1004    Ujjwal  15613196        54      M       Durgapur        2022-02-25      2022-06-09
1005    Gopal   76589875        45      M       Dhanbad 2022-01-02      2022-04-12
1006    Arjun   76980913        43      M       Koderma 2022-03-06      2022-07-03
1007    Bobby   56453423        51      M       Patna   2022-03-14      2022-05-17
1008    Neha    90897867        14      F       Barakpore       2022-03-20      2022-04-23
1009    Shirsha 98760032        16      F       Kolkata 2022-01-28      2022-05-27
1010    Danish  88776543        35      M       Bokaro  2022-02-08      2022-06-23
Time taken: 0.342 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
hive>
```

```
Time taken: 0.409 seconds
hive> load data local inpath 'Branch.csv' into table branch;
Loading data to table retail_industry.branch
OK
Time taken: 0.72 seconds
hive> select * from branch;
OK
Future Retail Ltd       Chennai Madipakkam      Bharathi
Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd     Hyderabad       Mallapur        Blessy
Trent Ltd       Coimbatore      Neelambur       Rashid
Spencers Retail Ltd     Guntur  JubileeHills    Atreyee
Future Lifestyle Fashions Ltd   Bangalore       Hebbal  Muskan
Shoppers Stop Ltd       Chennai Tambaram        Ramya
Competent Automobiles Company Ltd       Coimbatore      Karamadai       Dinesh
V-mart Retail Ltd       Chennai Perambur        PavanKumar
Aditya Vision Ltd       Nellore Tirupathy       Sravan
Intrasoft Technologies Ltd      Pune    Alandi  Yukti
V2 Retail Ltd   Mysuru  Bannur  Ram
Osia Hyper Retail Ltd   Tirupathi       Perur   Sundhar
Radhika Jeweltech Ltd   Shivamoga       Adagadi SaiCharan
Aditya Consumer Marketing Ltd   Kozhikode       Beypore Sagnik
Avenue Supermarts Ltd   Chennai Porur   Pranit
```

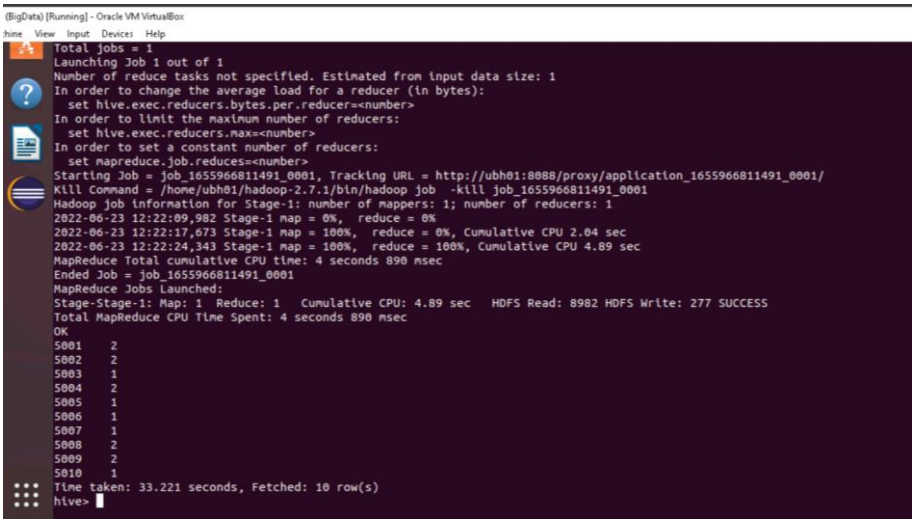
```
OK
Time taken: 0.223 seconds
hive> load data local inpath 'Sales.txt' into table sales;
Loading data to table retail_industry.sales
OK
Time taken: 1.123 seconds
hive> select * from sales;
OK
3001    1001    5001    50      45000
3002    1002    5002    120     360000
3003    1003    5003    32      6500
3004    1004    5004    45      78000
3005    1005    5005    250     4500000
3006    1006    5006    140     980000
3007    1007    5007    78      5600
3008    1008    5008    95      17800
3009    1009    5009    47      1240
3010    1010    5010    200     15000
3011    1003    5004    44      3600
3012    1006    5002    87      45000
3013    1010    5008    69      7812
3014    1001    5009    154     780000
3015    1007    5001    300     9900000
Time taken: 0.294 seconds, Fetched: 15 row(s)
hive>
```

Step 6: Writing queries to analyse the data present in sales, customer and branch files.

SALES.TXT

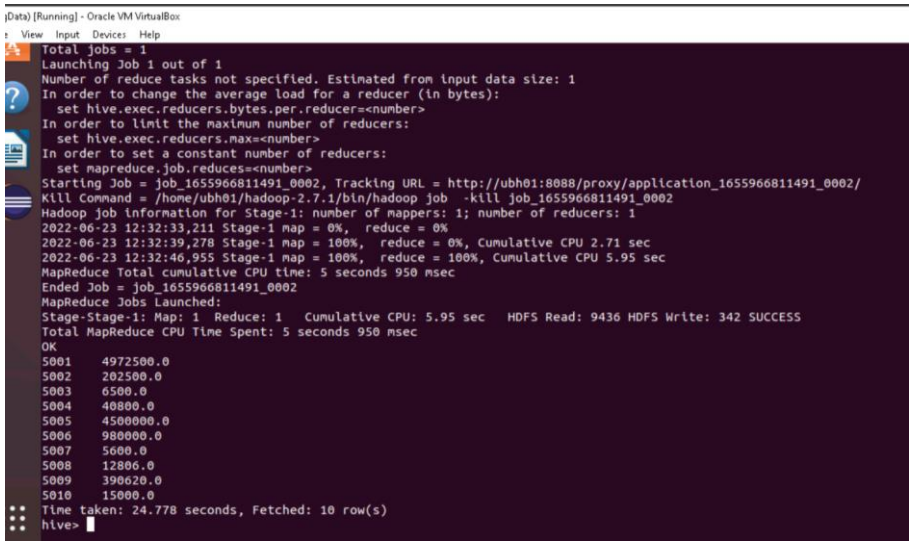
- **How many units have been sold per branch?**

Select SL_BRANCH_ID , count(SL_UNIT) as no_of_units from sales group by SL_BRANCH_ID;



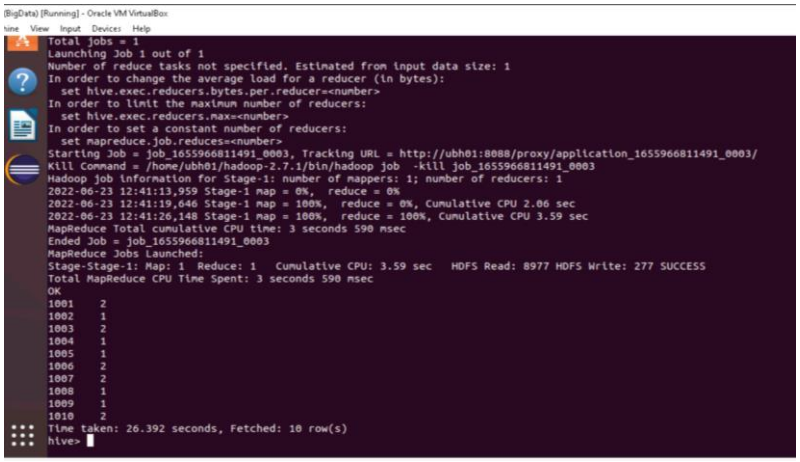
- **Average sales amount per branch**

Select SL_BRANCH_ID,avg(SL_AMNT) from sales group by SL_BRANCH_ID;



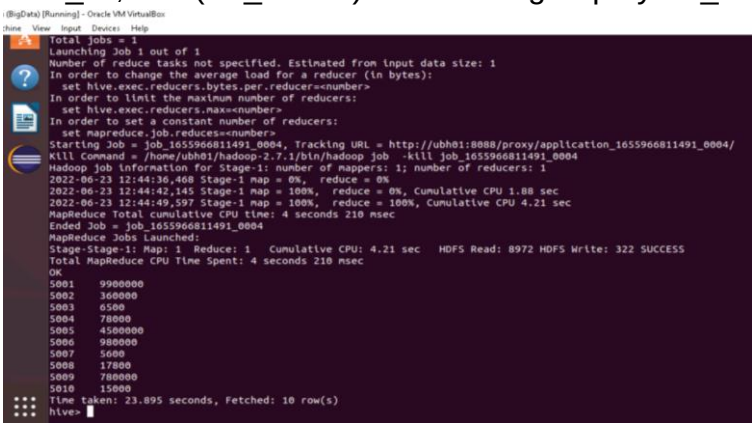
- **Total units bought by each customer.**

Select SL_CUST_ID , count(SL_UNIT) as no_of_units from sales group by SL_CUST_ID;

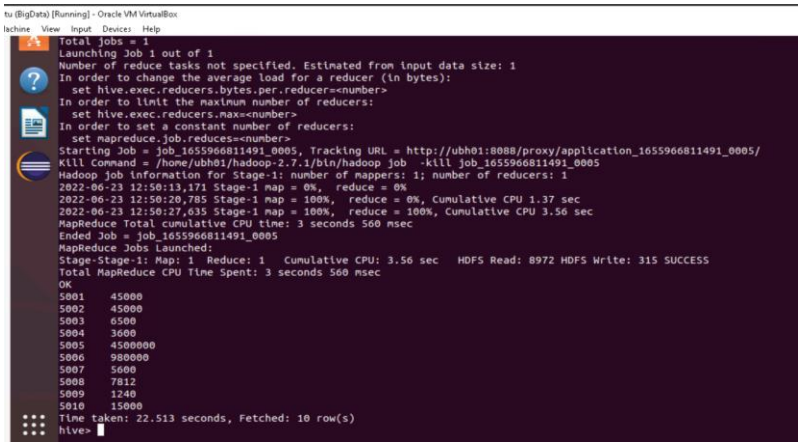


- **Maximum sales in a particular branch.**

Select SL_BRANCH_ID, max(SL_AMNT) from sales group by SL_BRANCH_ID;

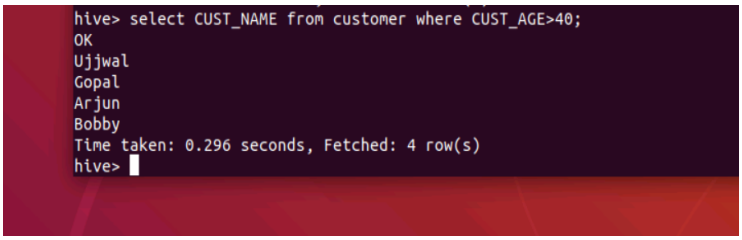


- **Minimum sales in a particular branch**.
  Select SL_BRANCH_ID, min(SL_AMNT) from sales group by SL_BRANCH_ID;

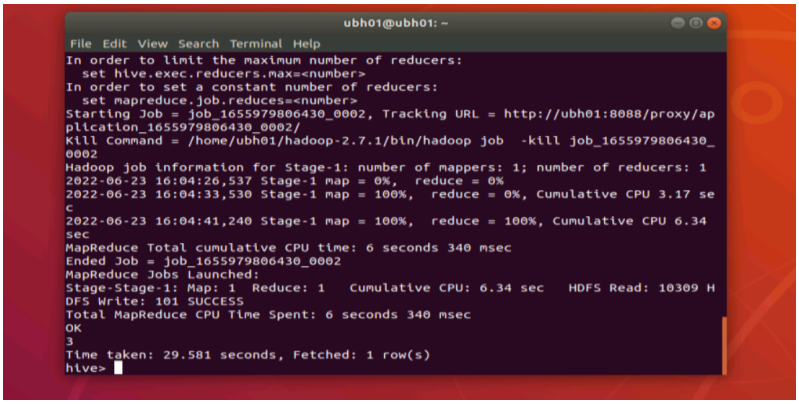


CUSTOMER.TXT

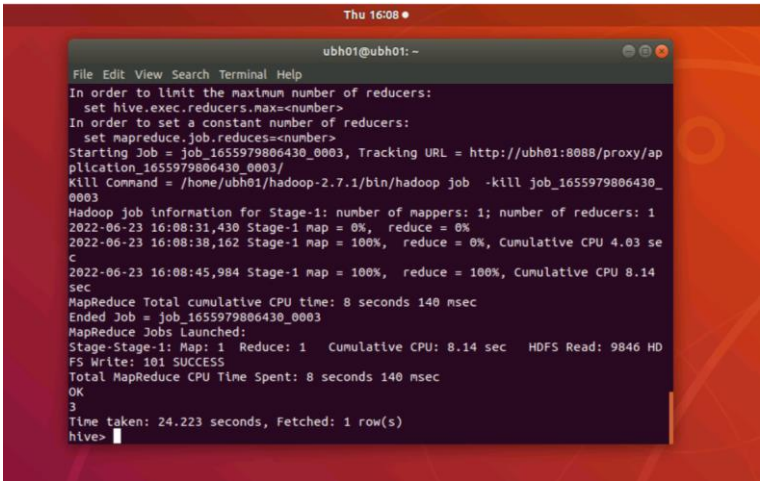
- **Display the customer names who are above 40?**
  Select CUST_NAME from customer where CUST_AGE>40;



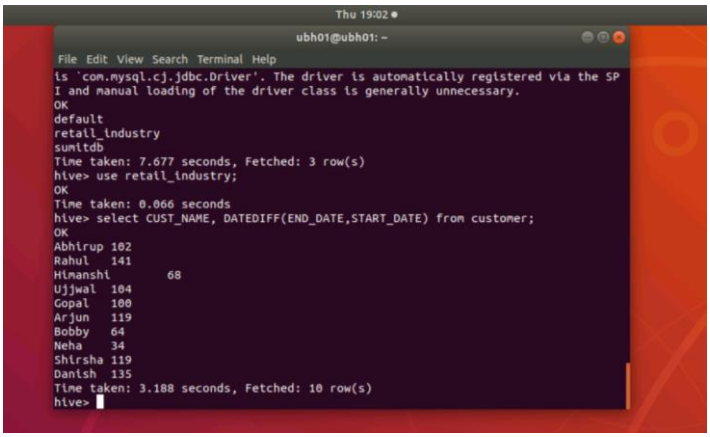
- **How many customers are there from a particular city(Kolkata).**
  Select count(CUST_NAME) from customer where CUST_ADDRESS = 'Kolkata';



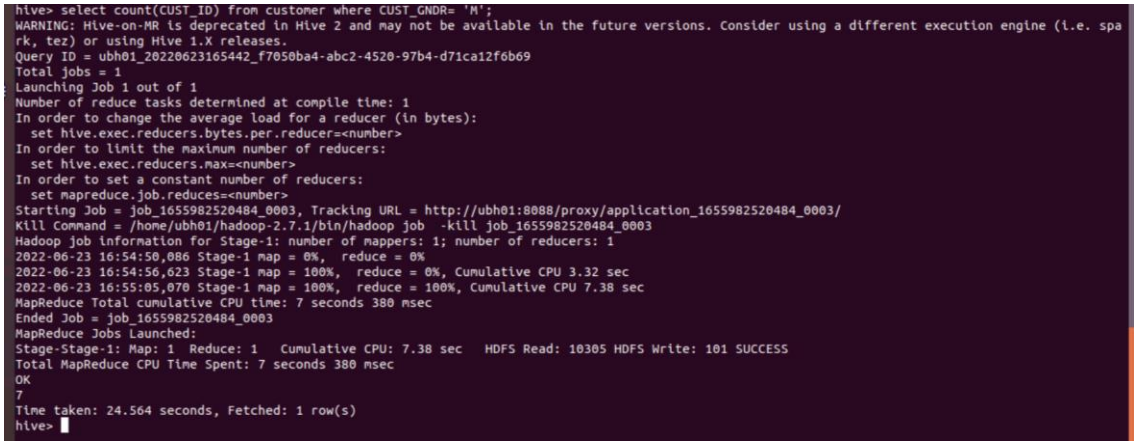
- **How many female customers are there**?
  Select count(cust_id) as female_customers from customer where cust_gndr='F';



- **Display customer names and loyalty of customers in number of days from the customer table**.
  Select CUST_NAME, DATEDIFF(END_DATE,START_DATE) from customer;

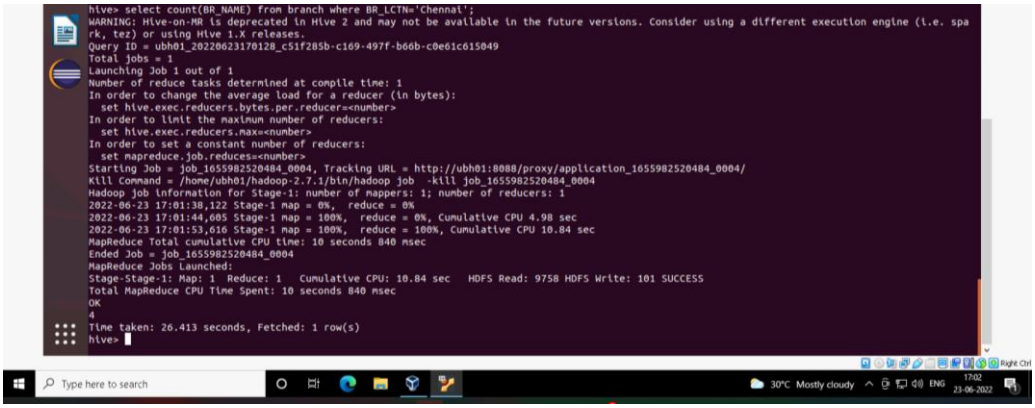


- **How many male customers are there?**
  Select count(cust_id) as male_customers from customer where cust_gndr='M';



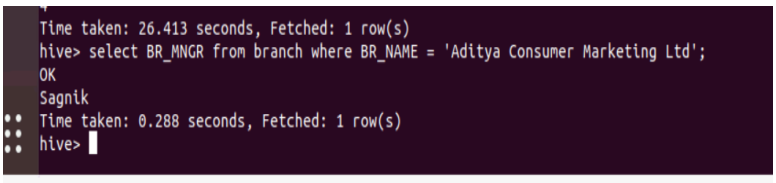
BRANCH.CSV

- **How many branches are there in a particular city?**
  Select count(BR_NAME) from branch where BR_LCTN = ‘Chennai’;



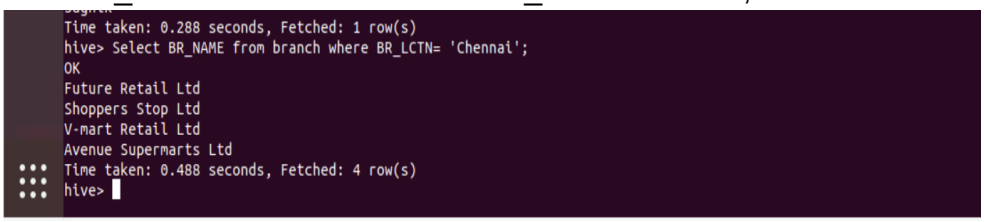
- **Who is the manager of Aditya Consumer Marketing Ltd.**

Select br_mgnr from branch where br_name='Aditya Consumer Marketing Ltd';



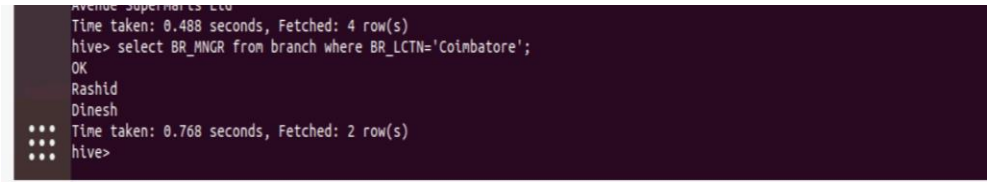
- **Display all the branches in particular city**

Select br_name from branch where br_lctn='Chennai';



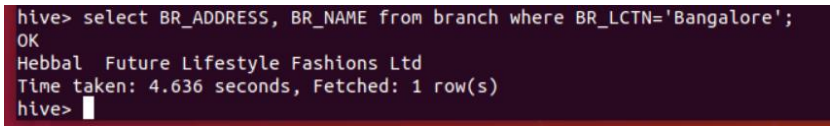
- **Display the names of all the managers in Coimbatore**.

Select br_mgnr from branch where br_lctn='Coimbatore';



- **Display the branch location and branch name of a branch in that particular city**.

Select br_address, br_name from branch where br_lctn='Bangalore';



Conclusion

Finally we will make our own review and conclusion on Hive, based on our project.

Hadoop is a flexible and open source implementation for analyzing large datasets using map-reduce, but relatively difficult to implement and programming.

As a result, Hive provides easy to use platform for the users who are comfortable in SQL language for map-reduce programming. The performance discrepancies between Hive and conventional SQL rely on the difference between single node operation and distributed framework. In real word experient, how difficult reduce tasks performs on a query determines the performance of the distributed framework (Hive), which can also been seen as large context switch overhead.