Big Data Analytics

SparkSql vs Apache Drill vs HiveQL (Performance Comparison)

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Use Case:

Imagine wanting to get into a music industry and believe that we might have a skill to spot great talent and promote them to become out next star, and for that we need to be familiar with the real music industry facts:

We might want to know:

- 1- Which tracks are the most popular among users?
- 2- Which genre's artist has higher no of followers?
- 3- What kind of songs are getting popular in particular year?
- 4- How the song trend is being changed over the years?
- 5- Which artists gained popularity in a 2021 over a trending genre?

For this purpose, we have used real dataset from the industry Spotify. The dataset has been extracted from their website using Spotify API. Spotify is one of the most popular music streaming platform. The have provided an API for developers to use their database to analyze data and building applications. The developer side can be access through this website [https://developer.spotify.com/].

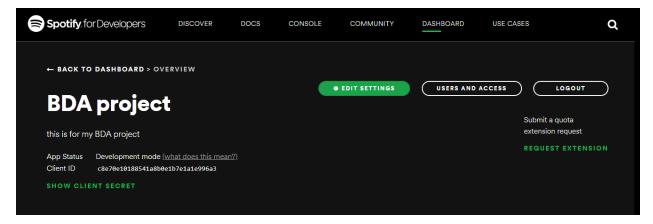


Create & manage your Spotify integrations.

Meet your dashboard. Log in to create new integrations and manage your Spotify credentials. Just connect



Login to the dashboard of "developer.spotify.com". Once logged in, select into create client id and follow the instructions given in the website.



To Access the Spotify's authorized data, we need to create client ID, client secret and Spotify object to access the API.

First install Spotify library in your python environment via **pip install Spotify** command, and run the below command in your python notebook. Use your client id, and secret id from developer credentials website.

```
In [6]: import spotipy from spotipy.oauth2 import SpotifyClientCredentials

In [7]: #Authentication - without user client_credentials_manager = SpotifyClientCredentials( client_id='c8e70e10188541a8b0e1b7e1a1e996a3' client_secret='d4117299084147fb8913643b86c70485') 
sp = spotipy.Spotify(client_credentials_manager = client_credentials_manager)
```

Now search for a particular albums to see what songs are available in it,

We can also search via the artist name:

In our Project, we have extracted data through two ways, by artist and tracks.

In our track data, we have these columns:

This dataset contains 681895 streamed songs from 1995 to 2022. It also contains the metadata about each song and artist

The columns in the tracks included are:

track_id: unique identifier for each track

artists: name of the main artist

name: track name

explicit: true or false if contains explicit content

artist_id : unique identifier for each artist

all_artists: a list of all artist names that appeared on the track

all_artists_ids: a list of all artist ids that appeared on the track

acousticness: confidence measure from 0.0 to 1.0 of whether the track is acoustic. 1.0 represents high confidence the track is acoustic

danceability: describes how suitable a track is for dancing based on a combination of musical elements including tempo, rhythm stability, beat strength, and overall regularity. A value of 0.0 is least danceable and 1.0 is most danceable.

duration: duration of track in milliseconds

energy: measure from 0.0 to 1.0 and represents a perceptual measure of intensity and activity. Typically, energetic tracks feel fast, loud, and noisy.

instrumentalness: Predicts whether a track contains no vocals. "Ooh" and "aah" sounds are treated as instrumental in this context.

key: The estimated overall key of the track. Integers map to pitches using standard Pitch Class notation . E.g. 0 = C, $1 = C / D_b$, 2 = D, and so on. If no key was detected, the value is -1.

liveness: Detects the presence of an audience in the recording. Higher liveness values represent an increased probability that the track was performed live.

loudness: The overall loudness of a track in decibels (dB). Values typical range between -60 and 0 db.

mode: Mode indicates the modality (major or minor) of a track, the type of scale from which its melodic content is derived. Major is represented by 1 and minor is 0.

speechiness: Speechiness detects the presence of spoken words in a track.

tempo: The overall estimated tempo of a track in beats per minute (BPM)

time_signature: An estimated overall time signature of a track. The time signature (meter) is a notational convention to specify how many beats are in each bar (or measure).

valence: A measure from 0.0 to 1.0 describing the musical positiveness conveyed by a track.

release_date : when the album was released

And for artist dataset, it contains the metadata for each artist in track. The dataset includes 1134430 rows and 5 columns included in the dataset are:

```
In [11]: artists.columns
Out[11]: Index(['id', 'followers', 'genres', 'name', 'popularity'], dtype='object')
```

id: unique identifier for each artist

name: artist name

popularity: [0-100] where 100 is the most popular. Score as of updated at date.

followers: total number of spotify followers as of the updated_at date.

genres: artist all genres

The purpose of this project is to compare the performance of all SparkSQL- HiveQL and Apache Drill. For the purpose, we have used Docker multi container environment to setup SparkSQL and HiveQL, and a separate Docker environment for Drill. The dataset file was stored and retrieved from HDFS for analyzing purpose.

Spark-SQL

SparkSQL is a module of spark that is used for structure processing and acts as a distributed SQL query engine.

The step by step process has been shown to configure the Spark and Hive multi container environment.

```
D:\bda_project\spark-setup>git clone https://github.com/Marcel-Jan/docker-hadoop-spark
Cloning into 'docker-hadoop-spark'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 640, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Total 640 (delta 0), reused 2 (delta 0), pack-reused 636
Receiving objects: 100% (640/640), 162.09 KiB | 658.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (283/283), done.
hint: core.useBuiltinFSMonitor=true is deprecated;please set core.fsmonitor=true instead
hint: Disable this message with "git config advice.useCoreFSMonitorConfig false"

D:\bda_project\spark-setup>
```

First clone the project using the above command, and after cloning go into directory and run command,

docker-compose up –d, it will start installing all the required images for this environment. After installing all the images the output should look like this:

```
Creating network "docker-hadoop-spark_default" with the default driver
Creating resourcemanager ... done
Creating namenode ... done
Creating datanode ... done
Creating hive-metastore ... done
Creating historyserver ... done
Creating presto-coordinator ... done
Creating hive-metastore-postgresql ... done
Creating nodemanager ... done
Creating nodemanager ... done
Creating spark-master ... done
Creating spark-master ... done
Creating spark-worker-1 ... done
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark>
```

Run the **docker ps –a**, and the output should look like this. Meaning all the containers are running in a detached mode.

```
De Note project spark-setup\docker-hadoop-sparks
De Note project spark-setup\docker-ha
```

Next step is to store the data into Hadoop file system, for that we first need to copy all the required files into the namenode. This can be achieved via the **docker cp** command shown below

```
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark>docker ps | findstr namenode
d8ca75d55b8b bde2020/hadoop-namenode:2.0.0-hadoop3.2.1-java8 "/entrypoint.sh /runf(ª" 6 hours ago Up 6 hours (healthy) 0.0.0:9870->9870/tcp, 0.0.0:
9010->9090/tcp namenode
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark>docker cp artists.csv d8ca75d55b8b:artists.csv
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark>docker cp tracks.csv d8ca75d55b8b:tracks.csv
```

Now to put the files into hdfs, we need to go into the name-node container, by the **docker execute command** and put the files into hdfs via tha **hdfs dfs –put** command shown below.

```
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark>docker exec -it d8ca75d55b8b bash
root@d8ca75d55b8b:/# hdfs dfs -mkdir /data
root@d8ca75d55b8b:/# hdfs dfs -put artists.csv /data/artists.csv
2022-06-02 11:40:20,056 INFO sasl.SaslDataTransferClient: SASL encryption trust check: localHostTrusted = false, remoteHostTrusted = false
root@d8ca75d55b8b:/# hdfs dfs -put tracks.csv /data/tracks.csv
2022-06-02 11:40:41,007 INFO sasl.SaslDataTransferClient: SASL encryption trust check: localHostTrusted = false, remoteHostTrusted = false
root@d8ca75d55b8b:/# hdfs dfs -ls /data
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r-- 3 root supergroup 59104213 2022-06-02 11:40 /data/artists.csv
-rw-r--r-- 3 root supergroup 124482561 2022-06-02 11:40 /data/tracks.csv
root@d8ca75d55b8b:/#
```

Once the file is loaded into the hdfs, now we can access in hdfs in the spark container. To go into the spark bash, run the command **docker execute**—**it spark-containerID bash** and then run the command to launch the spark:

/spark/bin/spark-shell -master=local spark://spark-master:7077

```
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark\docker ps -a | findstr spark-master

bfdd284f5923 bde2020/spark-master:3.0.0-hadoop3.2 "/bin/bash /master.sh" 4 hours ago Up 4 hours

0.0.0.8080-808080/tcp spark-master

D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark\docker exec -it bfdd284f5923 bash

bash-5.6H fspark/bin/spark-shell -master-local spark://spark-master:7077

22/06/02 09:46:54 WARN NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable

Using Spark's default log4j profile: org/apache/spark/log4j-defaults.properties

Setting default log level to "WARN".

To adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel).

Spark context Web UI available at http://bfdd284f5923:4040

Spark sontext Web UI available as 'sc' (master = local[*], app id = local-1654163236811).

Welcome to

Using Scala version 2.12.10 (OpenDDK 64-Bit Server VM, Java 1.8.0_252)

Type in expressions to have them evaluated.

Type :help for more information.
```

Now we can successfully run our spark queries in Scala.

Spark-Queries:

First we need to load the data from the hdfs that can be accessed through hdfs://namenode:9000/filepath

```
scala> val artists_data = spark.read.format("csv").option("header", "true").load("hdfs://namenode:9000/data/artists.csv")
artists_data: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [id: string, followers: string ... 3 more fields]
scala> val tracks_data = spark.read.format("csv").option("header", "true").load("hdfs://namenode:9000/data/tracks.csv")
tracks_data: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [id: string, name: string ... 20 more fields]
```

After loading the file, printing the schema of both files.

To drop duplicate rows in spark, we can use dropDuplicates() function. In Spark, we would have to create a temporary view of the dataframe, this effectively creates a temporary SQL table from the dataframe, enabling you to make the same queries that you write, if you are using the database like Postgres or MySQL. The below command will create the view if does not already exist or will update the existing view if the underlying data is changed.

```
scala> val artists_data2 = artists_data.dropDuplicates()
artists_data2: org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[org.apache.spark.sql.Row] = [id: string, followers: int ... 3 more fields]
scala> val tracks_data2 = tracks_data.dropDuplicates()
tracks_data2: org.apache.spark.sql.Dataset[org.apache.spark.sql.Row] = [id: string, name: string ... 20 more fields]
scala> artists_data2.createOrReplaceTempView("artists_log_table")
scala> tracks_data2.createOrReplaceTempView("tracks_log_table")
```

1- Select the top 10 artists who has the highest following in desi genre

2- Select the top 20 artists who has the highest no of tracks.

3- Select the top 20 artists who has the highest no of track in 2021

4- Show the artist track with their respective genres and its popularity.

5- Show the top 20 genres which has the highest no of songs recorded in 2000.

```
ike "Mclassick" and Release Year = '2000' group by 1 having count(*) > 10 order by 2000s_classic_genres desc limit 20")

sql: org.apache.spark.sql.DataFrame = [genres: string, 2000s_classic_genres: bigint]

scala> spark.time(sql.show(true))

genres | 2000s_classic_genres|

beatlesque, briti... | 25 |
classic rock, fol... | 25 |
classic rock, fol... | 25 |
classic tailain p... | 22 |
classic thai pop | 15 |
classic triangling... | 16 |
classic triangling... | 15 |
classic israeli p... | 15 |
classic israeli p... | 15 |
classic israeli p... | 15 |
classic invaling... | 16 |
classic invaling... | 18 |
classic invaling... | 18 |
classic invaling... | 19 |
classic invaling... | 18 |
classic invaling... | 19 |
classic invaling... | 19 |
classic invaling... | 10 |
classic invaling... | 11 |
classic greek pop... | 12 |
classic greek pop... | 13 |
classic greek pop... | 14 |
classic greek pop... | 15 |
clas
```

6- On the basis of danceability, show the top 20 hit songs from 20001.

```
cala> val sq1 = spark.sql("Select a.artists, a.name as tracks_name, a.Release_Year , (case when a.danceability > 0.75 then 'hit' else 'flop' end ) as status, b.followe or, beginner from tracks_log_table a inner join artists_log_table bo na.id_artists = b.id where a.Release_Year > 2000 and b.genres is not null') outline of the control of the control
```

7- On the basis of danceability, show the total hit songs in 2012.

8- On the basis of danceability, show the total hit songs for years greater than 2000.

HiveQL:

HiveQL is a SQL like Query language for Hive to analyze and process structured data in a meta-store.

Since, our hive container is already up we can execute the container by running the command

docker execute -it hive-container-image bash

```
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark>docker ps |findstr hive-server

8e9c33b1f082 bde2020/hive:2.3.2-postgresql-metastore "entrypoint.sh /bin/FǪ" 9 minutes ago Up 9

minutes 0.0.0:10000->10000/tcp, 10002/tcp hive-server

D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-hadoop-spark>docker exec -it 8e9c33b1f082 bash

root@8e9c33b1f082:/opt#
```

To launch the hive, run the below give command:

/opt/hive/bin/beeline -u jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000

```
root@8e9c33b1f082:/opt# ls
hadoop-2.7.4 hive
hadoop-2.7.4 hive
root@8e9c33b1f082:/opt# /opt/hive/bin/beeline -u jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/hive/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.6.2.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/hadoop-2.7.4/share/hadoop/common/lib/slF4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.spache.logging.slf4j.Log4jLoggerFactory]
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000
Connected to: Apache Hive (version 2.3.2)
Driver: Hive JDBC (version 2.3.2)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE_READ
Beeline version 2.3.2 by Apache Hive
0: jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000>
```

HiveQL Queries:

For hive, before we load the data from hdfs, we would first have to create the table schema.

In Hive, we have two kind of tables,

- For Internal tables, hives stores data into its warehouse directory of HDFS and it's mainly managed by hive itself.
- For External tables, they are stored outside the warehouse directory of hive.

In this project, we would be creating external tables. Since we have two files, we have created schema structure for both table artists and tracks.

To get the schema of the tables, we use describe commands

1- Show the top 10 artists who has the following in desigenre.

```
8: jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000> Select * From artists_data where genres like '%desi%' and popularity is not null order by followers desc limit 10;
WARNING: Hive-on-HR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or using Hive
1.X releases.

| artists_data.id | artists_data.followers | artists_data.genres | artists_data.name | artists_data.popularity |
| 73MB3mGMqw4H33HECyw4QP | 258106 | desi pop | Zack Knight | 62 |
| 5cBFMcMgcAtG3Y12:P04525 | 198710 | desi hip hop | Raja Kumari | 57 |
| 5V7efr4mqt3RQxkT0Mmh5g | 125184 | desi pop | Faydee | 61 |
| 7n5r126NonT18XW1fQmbuA | 120407 | desi hip hop | Fotty Seven | 53 |
| 87ity1AecUPV2*FC2J2gCHR | 114497 | desi hip hop | IKka | 61 |
| SuemEtEB1C231KM7gebeH | 113125 | desi hip hop | McSTAN | 57 |
| 5gVozagAcRKYCeAVn1C3Nk | 186546 | desi pop | Vilen | 59 |
| 2b480etTb6Ch1eKS3fYpgk | 185392 | desi hip hop | Chandan Shetty | 45 |
| 5VcL57XSTF1hhaka1414gC | 97672 | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop | Muhfaad | 41 |
| 10 rows selected (2.698 seconds) | desi hip hop |
```

2- Show all the top 20 artists who has the highest no of tracks.

```
## display in the content of the con
```

3- Show all the artists who has the highest no of recorded songs in 2021.

4- Show all the artist by their track_name, genres, and its popularity.

```
### Description of the content of th
```

5- Show all the records of 2000 in the Arabic genre.

6- On the basis of danceability, show the total no of hit songs of 2021.

7- Show the no of hit songs after 2000.

8- We can also create a view on hive table with a specific condition, and use it afterwards whenever required.

ApacheDrill:

Drill is the columnar based schema-free SQL query engine that supports complex data queries.

For drill we have a separate compose file that we would compose. First we have created the network of vnet. Then run the docker compose command to install the required images and containers.

```
D:\bda_project\spark-setup>cd docker-apache-drill>docker network create vnet
ee773d4a2b564753a8aa2675b87b87c26b75b8ac25a57b8b011604f50b039

D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-apache-drill>docker network create vnet
ee773d4a2b564753a8aa267b87bac26b1f5b8ac27a8b911604f50b039

D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-apache-drill>docker-compose up -d

ADMRNIAS: The Docker Engine you're using is running in swarm mode

Compose does not use swarm mode to deploy services to multiple nodes in a swarm. All containers will be scheduled on the current node.

To deploy your application across the swarm, use 'docker stack deploy'.

Pulling zookeeper-1 (smizy/zookeeper:3.4-alpine)...
3.4-alpine: pulling from smizy/zookeeper:3.4-alpine uses outdated schemal manifest format. Please upgrade to a schemal image for better future compatibility. More information at 789015475419: Pull complete

3064057c0e0172: Pull complete

3064057c0e0172: Pull complete

306505caeb02: Pull complete

306505caeb02: Pull complete

306505caeb04: Pull complete

306505caeb06: Pull complete

30650
```

Then we have load the data into hdfs.

After loading the file into hdfs, and before going into drill, we need to set it up some configuration in drill browser.

To access the drill browser Web UI and set the configurations, goto https://localhost:59617/storage/dfs and set parameters:

- connection = "hdfs://namenode-1.vnet:8020/"
- enabled = true
- root.location = /user/hdfs

After that we can successfully load the data from hdfs to our drill bash.

Configuration

To launch the drill bash, use command docker exec -it drillbit-1 drill-conf

```
D:\bda_project\spark-setup\docker-apache-drill>docker-compose ps
Name

Command

State

Ports

Adatanode-1

datanode-1

datanode-2

entrypoint.sh datanode

Up 50010/tcp, 50020/tcp, 50075/tcp

datanode-3

entrypoint.sh datanode

Up 50010/tcp, 50020/tcp, 50075/tcp

dotlibit-1

entrypoint.sh drillbit-1

up 9.0.0.0:50017-38047/tcp

Journalnode-1

entrypoint.sh drillbit-1

Up 0.0.0.0:50017-38047/tcp

Journalnode-1

pournalnode-2

entrypoint.sh journalnode

Up 8480/tcp, 8485/tcp

Journalnode-3

entrypoint.sh journalnode

up 8480/tcp, 8485/tcp

Journalnode-2

entrypoint.sh namenode-1

entrypoint.sh namenode-1

entrypoint.sh server 13 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-2

entrypoint.sh -server 2 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

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Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

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entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp

Zookeepen-3

entrypoint.sh -server 3 vnet Up 2181/tcp, 2888/tcp, 3888/tcp
```

Drill Queries:

1- To load the data from hdfs use **dfs.root** before the table path.

```
columns

["id", "name", "popularity", "duration ms.", "explicit", "artists", "id artists", "release date", "danceability", "energy", "key", "loudness", "mode", "speechiness", "acousticness" instrumentalness", "liveness", "acousticness", "acousticness", "instrumentalness", "liveness", "acousticness", "acousticness", "liveness", "acousticness", "liveness", "acousticness", "liveness, "valeness", "acousticness", "liveness", "liveness", "liveness", "liveness", "liveness", "acousticness", "liveness", "acousticness", "liveness", "liveness, "liveness", "liveness, "livenes
```

To access the column fields in the table in drill, we would have to use column no rather than a column name.

2- Show the top 10 artist of desi genre by their highest following.

```
pache drill> Select * From dfs.root. dataset/artists.csv where CAST(columns[2] AS varchar) like "Zdes1%" order by followers desc limit 10;

columns

["7b6Ui73VaBDEf2B9k6nHL8", "701766.0", "desi pop, hindi indie, indian indie, indian rock, new delhi indie, sufi", "The Local Train", "57"] |
["5w]JH6ud777odt215g6507", "211174.0", "desi pop, modern bollywood", "Vishal Mishra", "66"] |
["7rVVV966v4F1175ZwakW71", "1660.0", "desi pip nop, mail pop", "Arivu", "031"] |
["72ZaaTun8590ahoxLlbipo0", "50871.0", "bhangra, desi pop", "8ikram Singh", "29"] |
["4f7KfxeHq9BiylGmyXep6t", "566547.0", "desi pop, pilmi, modern bollywood", "Tanishk Bagchi", "78"] |
["5z1MqxZgG3ooTyK3oqQVpm", "67236.0", "bhangra, classic pakistani pop, desi pop, pakistani pop, sufi", "Abrar-Ul-Haq", "37"] |
["6Mp7FezRXINNC7Thy6Kol8", "26778.0", "desi pop, punjabi pop", "Kamal Khan", "49"] |
["6Mp7FezRXINNC7Thy6Kol8", "26778.0", "desi pop, punjabi pop, unjabi pop, sufi", "Sukshinder Shinda", "41"] |
["7ffrVVecC7Ad2UzQc3034Y4", "165236.0", "desi pop, punjabi hip hop, punjabi pop", "Sultaan", "53"] |

10 rows selected (2.201 seconds)

apache drill>
```

3- Show the artist followers by their genres.

```
apache drill> StiECT columns[0] AS id,
.semicolon> columns[1] AS followers,
.semicolon> columns[2] AS genres
.semicolon> ROM dfs.root 'dataset/artists.csv'
.semicolon> WHERE columns[2] <> 'limit 20;

id followers genres

definition of the columns of the columns
```

4- Show the artist's genre by their popularity.

```
apache drill> SELECT columns[0] AS id,
.semicolon> columns[1] AS popularity
.semicolon> FROM dfs.root. dataset/artists.csv
.semicolon> HERE columns[2] <> 'order by columns[4] desc limit 20;

id | genres | popularity |

id | genres | popularity |

id | genres | popularity |

4q3ewBCX7sLwd24euuV69X | latin, reggaeton, trap latino | 98 |

1Xy04uBuXC1ZmMpatF65PJ | canadian contemporary r&b, canadian pop, pop | 98 |

1Xy04uBuXC1ZmMpatF65PJ | canadian contemporary r&b, canadian pop, pop | 96 |

3NnfpeetUJ14k4DXYWgMUX | k-pop, k-pop boy group | 96 |

4MCSEf4595G0iJ204UntmEMz | chicago rap, melodic rap | 96 |

66CXWjxzNUsdJXJ2JdwvnR | pop, post-teen pop | 95 |

1xyND5WnyZTXMFW5gqLgo5 | latin, reggaeton, reggaeton colombiano, trap latino | 95 |

6M2wZ9GZgrQXHCFfjV46we | dance pop, pop, uk pop | 59 |

7KSRYOAU8weuP03gYRSTW | trap latino | 95 |

7KSRYOAU8weuP03gYRSTW | detroit hip hop, hip hop, rap | 94 |

9YSSIXIMQ[PlqiatW0HITY | rap, slap house | 94 |

118SpTcr7yvPOmcqrbnVXY | latin, puerto rican pop, reggaeton, trap latino | 93 |

94 | duscEVhSyTKSQJze8ZABC | dance pop, pop, post-teen pop | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYTLEVXESH60 | dfw rap, melodic rap, rap | 93 |

4r63FhUTKUYT
```

5- Shown the top 20 artists who has the higher no of tracks recorded.

```
cache drill> SELECT columns[5] AS Artists,
   .semicolon> count(columns[1]) AS no_of_tracks
   .semicolon> FROM dfs.root.`dataset/tracks.csv`
   .semicolon> group by columns[5] order by count(columns[1]) desc limit 20;
                                    no_of_tracks
  Die drei ???
                                      3856
  TKKG Retro-Archiv
                                      2006
  Francisco Canaro
                                      1925
                                      1789
  Lata Mangeshkar
                                      1662
  Johann Sebastian Bach
  Benjamin Blümchen
                                      1485
  Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
                                      1483
  Bibi Blocksberg
                                      1440
   Wiener Philharmoniker
  Giuseppe Verdi
                                      966
  Tintin
                                      919
  S. P. Balasubrahmanyam
Bert-Åke Varg
                                      905
   Tomas Bolme
                                      905
  Bibi und Tina
                                      900
  Ella Fitzgerald
  Ludwig van Beethoven
  Tadeusz Dolega Mostowicz
                                      838
  Fünf Freunde
                                      812
  Georgette Heyer
20 rows selected (2.66 seconds)
```

6- Shown the top 20 artists of 1999 who has the higher no of tracks recorded.

```
ache drill> SELECT columns[5] AS Artists,
.semicolon> count(columns[1]) AS no_of_tracks
  .semicolon> FROM dfs.root.
                                                      where columns[21] =
  .semicolon> group by columns[5] order by count(columns[1]) desc limit 20;
                                    no_of_tracks
             Artists
 Die drei ???
                                    240
  Johann Sebastian Bach
  Bibi und Tina
                                    70
  Philippe Herreweghe
   Collegium Vocale Gent
                                    67
  Fabrizio De André
  Bibi Blocksberg
                                    46
  Los Caminantes
                                    41
  TKKG
 Disney - Der König der Löwen
Alka Yagnik
  Müşfik Kenter
  Notis Sfakianakis
  Udit Narayan
                                     30
  Rabito
                                    29
  Los Hermanos Zuleta
  Jorge Oñate
  Hariharan
   Ian Bostridge
20 rows selected (4.241 seconds)
```

This is an example of inner join in Drill.

```
apache drill> Select * From dfs.root. dataset/tracks.csv' a inner join dfs.root. dataset/artists.csv' b on a.columns[6] = b.columns[9]
.semicolon> limit 5;

columns columns columns columns columns columns[6] = b.columns[6] = b.columns[6] = b.columns[6] |

["07A5yehtSnoedViJAZkNnc","Vivo para Quererte - Remasterizado","0","181640","0","Ignacio Corsini","5LiOoJbxVSAMkBS2fUm3X2","1922-03-21","0.434","0.177","1","-21.18","
1","0.6512","0.994","0.0218","0.212","0.457","130.418","5","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","1922","19
```

7- Show the top 20 classical genres of 1999 which has the highest not of records.

8- Show all the artist, their track name, year, hit/flop status on the basis of danceability, followers and genres.

9- Show all the songs recorded in each year.

10- Show the total no of hit songs in 2004.

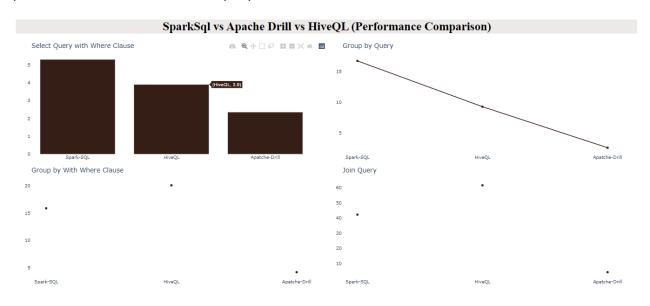
```
apache drill> Select sum(case when columns[8] > 0.75 then 1 else 0 end) as no_of_hit_songs From dfs.root.'dataset/tracks.csv' where CAST(columns[21] AS varchar) = '200';

| no_of_hit_songs |
| 1 foss |
| 1 row selected (1.948 seconds)
apache drill>
```

Comparison:

Throughout this project, we have calculated the time take by each query for SparkSQL, HiveQL and ApacheDrill and that is also represented in the graph.

In the Y-axis, we have seconds and in the X-axis the three SQL based engines, and we have plot their performance on the basis of same query structure.



From the above graph, we can observe that ApacheDrill has proved to be the efficient in all query structure. Drill is a low-latency distributed query engine for large scale datasets. Even thou HiveQL and Sprak performance is also good, but Drill has exceptionally proven to be a best Query engine for our dataset.

