```
create external table stu_external(id int,name string)
partitioned by (month string, day string)
row format delimited fields terminated by '\t'
location '/student';
load data local inpath '/home/centos/hiveSource/student.txt' into table
stu_external partition(month='201708',day='12');
desc formatted stu_external;
where子句 紧跟from 子句, where子句中不能使用字段别名
group by 后面的查询字段要和 from 前面的查询字段保持一致
给表起别名 提高查询效率
计算emp表每个部门的平均工资:
select e.ename, e.deptno, avg(e.sal) from emp e group by e.ename, e.deptno;
计算emp每个部门中每个岗位的最高薪水:
select e.job,e.deptno,max(e.sal)from emp e group by e.deptno,e.job;
where后面不能跟分组函数,having后面可以跟分组函数
having 只能用于分组查询的条件语句
having 条件里用到了 前面表里的字段,需要给这个字段起别名
求每个部门的平均工资:
select e.deptno,avg(sal) avg_sal from emp e group by e.deptno;
求每个部门的平均薪水大于2000的部门:
select e.deptno,avg(e.sal) avg_sal from emp e group by e.deptno having
avg_sal>2000;
根据员工表和部门表中的部门编号相等,查询员工编号、员工名称和部门名称;
```

select e.deptno, e. ename, e. empno, d. deptno, d. dname

```
from emp e join dept d on e.deptno = d.deptno;
左外连接
select e.deptno,e.ename,d.deptno from emp e left join dept d on e.deptno =
d.deptno;
多表连接
select e.ename,d.dname,l.loc_name
from emp e
join dept d
on d.deptno = e.deptno
join location l
on d.loc = l.loc;
Hive会对每对JOIN连接对象启动一个MapReduce任务
优化: 当对3个或者更多表进行join连接时,
如果每个on子句都使用相同的连接键的话,
那么只会产生一个MapReduce job。
注意: join 中是不支持or的
无论多少个子句order by(全局排序,只有一个Reducer) 子句一定要在SELECT语句的结尾
按照部门和工资升序排序:
select e.ename, e.deptno, e.sal from emp e order by e.deptno, e.sal asc;
distribute by:分区排序 ,控制某个特定行应该到哪个reducer,结合sort by(每个mapreduce 内
部排序)使用
distribute by 子句要写在sort by 子句之前
求出不同部门男女各多少人:
select dept_id,
sum(case sex when '男' then 1 else 0 end) maleCount,
```

sum(case sex when '女' then 1 else 0 end) femaleCount

```
from emp_sex group by dept_id;
行转列:
要求把星座和血型一样的人归类到一起:
select t1.baseinfo,concat_ws('|',collect_set(t1.name)) from
(select name,concat(constellation,',',blood_type) baseinfo from person_info)
t1
group by t1.baseinfo;
列转行:
select movie, category_info
from movie_info
lateral view explode(category) tbl_tmp as category_info;
查询在2017年4月份购买过的顾客及总人数:
区别两种写法:
这个sql统计的是按名字分组后,每个名字出现几次
select name,count(*) from business
where substring(orderdate,1,7) = '2017-04'
group by name;
(这个sql 统计的是按名字分组后,不同名字的个数)
select name,count(*) over() from business
where substring(orderdate, 1,7) = '2017-04'
group by name;
查询顾客的购买明细及月购买总额:
select b.name,b.cost,b.orderdate,
sum(b.cost) over(partition by month(b.orderdate)) from business b;
根据上述的场景,将每个顾客的cost按照日期进行累加
select b.name, b.cost, b.orderdate,
```

```
sum(b.cost) over(partition by name order by orderdate) from business b;
或者可以这样写:
select b.name,b.orderdate,b.cost,sum(b.cost)
over(partition by name rows between unbounded preceding and current row)
from business b;
查询每个顾客上次的购买时间:
select b.name,b.orderdate,b.cost,lag(b.orderdate,1,-1)
over(partition by b.name order by b.orderdate)
from business b;
查询前20%时间的订单信息:
ntile(5):会给给每一条数据后面添加一个组的编号:
select * from
(select b.name, b.cost, b.orderdate, ntile(5) over(order by b.orderdate) num
from business b) t1 where t1.num = 1;
rank()排序相同时会重复,总数不会变
dense_rank() 排序相同时会重复, 总数会减少
row_number() 会根据顺序计算
core dense_rank rank row_number
100 1 1 1
99 2 2 2
99 2 2 3
98 3 4 4
96 4 5 5
96 4 5 6
95 5 7 7
计算每门学科成绩排名:
select name, subject,
```

```
score,
```

```
rank() over(partition by subject order by score desc) rank1,
dense_rank() over(partition by subject order by score desc) rank2,
row_number() over(partition by subject order by score desc) rank3
from score
```

统计视频观看数Top10:

使用order by按照views字段做一个全局排序即可,同时我们设置只显示前10条。
select videoId,uploader,age,category,length,views,rate,ratings,comments
from gulivideo_orc
order by views
desc limit 10;

统计视频类别热度Top10:

思路:

- 1) 即统计每个类别有多少个视频,显示出包含视频最多的前10个类别。
- 2) 我们需要按照类别group by聚合, 然后count组内的videoId个数即可。
- 3) 因为当前表结构为:一个视频对应一个或多个类别。所以如果要group by类别,需要先将类别进行列转行(展开),然后再进行count即可。
- 4) 最后按照热度排序,显示前10条。

```
select category_name , count(t1.videoId) as hot
from (select videoId,category_name from
gulivideo_orc lateral view explode(category) t_catetory as category_name) t1
group by t1.category_name
order by hot
desc limit 10;
```

统计出视频观看数最高的20个视频的所属类别以及类别包含Top20视频的个数:

思路:

- 1) 先找到观看数最高的20个视频所属条目的所有信息,降序排列
- 2) 把这20条信息中的category分裂出来(列转行)
- 3) 最后查询视频分类名称和该分类下有多少个Top20的视频

select

```
category_name as category,
count(t2.videoId) as hot_with_views
from (select videoId, category_name from
(select * from qulivideo_orc order by views desc limit 20) t1 lateral view
explode(category) t_catetory as category_name) t2
group by category_name
order by hot_with_views
desc;
统计视频观看数Top50所关联视频的所属类别排序:
1) 查询出观看数最多的前50个视频的所有信息(当然包含了每个视频对应的关联视频),记为临时表t1
2)将找到的50条视频信息的相关视频relatedId列转行,记为临时表t2
3)将相关视频的id和gulivideo_orc表进行inner join操作
4)得到两列数据,一列是category,一列是之前查询出来的相关视频id
5)按照视频类别进行分组,统计每组视频个数,然后排行
select category_name as category, count(t5.videoId) as hot
from (select videoId, category_name
from (select distinct(t2.videoId), t3.category
from (select explode(relatedId) as videoId
from (select *
from gulivideo_orc order by views desc limit 50) t1) t2 inner join
gulivideo_orc t3 on t2.videoId = t3.videoId) t4 lateral view
explode(category) t_catetory as category_name) t5
group by
category_name
order by
hot
desc;
```

统计每个类别视频观看数Top10:

- 1) 先得到categoryId展开的表数据
- 2)子查询按照categoryId进行分区,然后分区内排序,并生成递增数字,该递增数字这一列起名为rank列

```
3) 通过子查询产生的临时表,查询rank值小于等于10的数据行即可。
select t1.*
from (select videoId, categoryId, views, row_number() over(partition by
categoryId order by views desc)
rank from gulivideo_category) t1
where rank <= 10;
统计每个类别中视频流量Top10,以Music为例:
1) 创建视频类别展开表(category Id列转行后的表)
2)按照ratings排序即可
select videoId, views, ratings
from gulivideo_category
where categoryId = "Music"
order by ratings
desc limit 10;
统计上传视频最多的用户Top10以及他们上传的观看次数在前20的视频:
1) 先找到上传视频最多的10个用户的用户信息
2)通过uploader字段与gulivideo_orc表进行join,得到的信息按照views观看次数进行排序即可。
select t2.videoId,t2.views,t2.ratings,t1.videos,t1.friends
from (select * from gulivideo_user_orc order by videos desc limit 10) t1
join gulivideo_orc t2
on t1.uploader = t2.uploader
order by views desc
limit 20;
背景说明:
以下表记录了用户每天的蚂蚁森林低碳生活领取的记录流水。
table_name: user_low_carbon
seq (key) user_id data_dt low_carbon
流水号
         用户
                日期
                        减少碳排放 (g)
```

xxxxx01	u_001	2017/1/1	10
xxxxx02	u_001	2017/1/2	150
xxxxx03	u_001	2017/1/2	110
xxxxx04	u_001	2017/1/2	10
xxxxx05	u_001	2017/1/4	50
xxxxx06	u_001	2017/1/4	10
xxxxx07	u_001	2017/1/6	45
80xxxxx	u_001	2017/1/6	90
xxxxx09	u_002	2017/1/1	10
xxxxx10	u_002	2017/1/2	150
xxxxx11	u_002	2017/1/2	70
xxxxx12	u_002	2017/1/3	30
xxxxx13	u_002	2017/1/3	80
xxxxx14	u_002	2017/1/4	150
xxxxx14	u_002	2017/1/5	101
xxxxx15	u_002	2017/1/6	68
xxxxx16	u_002	2017/1/6	120

蚂蚁森林植物换购表,用于记录申领环保植物所需要减少的碳排放量

table_name: plant_carbon

plant_id plant_name low_carbon

植物编号 植物名 换购植物所需要的碳 p001 梭梭树 17900 p002 沙柳 19680 p003 樟子树 146210 p004 胡杨 215680

----题目

1、蚂蚁森林植物申领统计

得到的统计结果如下表样式:

问题:假设2017年1月1日开始记录低碳数据(user_low_carbon),假设2017年10月1日之前满足申领条件的用户都申领了一颗p004-胡杨,

剩余的能量全部用来领取"p002-沙柳"。

统计在10月1日累计申领"p002-沙柳" 排名前10的用户信息;以及他比后一名多领了几颗沙柳。

```
user_id plant_count less_count(比后一名多领了几颗沙柳)
u_101
        1000
                     100
                     400
u_088
        900
u_103
        500
1.按照用户ID进行能量累加
select user_id,sum(low_carbon) low_carbon_sum
from user_low_carbon
group by user_id
where data_dt<=2017/10/1
order by low_carbon_sum
desc limit 11;
2.
select user_id,sum(low_carbon) over(partitions by user_id) low_carbon_sum
from user_low_carbon where data_dt<2017/10/1;t1
select low_carbon from plant_carbon where plant_id='p004';t2
select low_carbon from plant_carbon where plant_id='p002';t3
select user_id,
(low_carbon_sum-t2.low_carbon)\t3.low_carbon over(partitions by user_id)
plant_count,
from t1, t2, t3
sort by plant_count
DESC limit 10;t4
select user_id,plant_count,plant_count-lead(plant_count) from t4;
最终SQL:
SELECT
user_id,
plant_count,
plant_count - lead (plant_count,1)
FROM
SELECT
```

```
user_id,
(
low_carbon_sum - t2.low_carbon
) \ t3.low_carbon over (PARTITIONS BY user_id) plant_count,
```

```
FROM
        (
            SELECT
                user_id,
                sum(low_carbon) over (PARTITIONS BY user_id) low_carbon_sum
            FROM
               user_low_carbon
            WHERE
                data_dt < 2017 / 10 / 1
        ) t1,
        (
            SELECT
               low_carbon
            FROM
                plant_carbon
            WHERE
               plant_id = 'p004'
        ) t2,
        (
            SELECT
                low_carbon
            FROM
                plant_carbon
            WHERE
                plant_id = 'p002'
        ) t3 sort BY plant_count DESC
    LIMIT 10
);
```

2、蚂蚁森林低碳用户排名分析

问题: 查询user_low_carbon表中每日流水记录,条件为: 用户在2017年,连续三天(或以上)的天数里,

```
每天减少碳排放(low_carbon)都超过100g的用户低碳流水。
需要查询返回满足以上条件的user_low_carbon表中的记录流水。
例如用户u_002符合条件的记录如下,因为2017/1/2~2017/1/5连续四天的碳排放量之和都大于等于
100g:
seq (key) user_id data_dt low_carbon
xxxxx10
         u_002 2017/1/2 150
xxxxx11
         u_002 2017/1/2 70
xxxxx12
         u_002 2017/1/3 30
xxxxx13 u_002 2017/1/3 80
xxxxx14 u_002 2017/1/4 150
xxxxx14 u_002 2017/1/5 101
1.
select user_id,data_dt,sum(low_carbon) over(PARTITION BY user_id,data_dt)
low_carbon_sum
from user_low_carbon
where low_carbon_sum>100 and substring(data_dt,1,4)='2017';
select user_id,sum(low_carbon) over(PARTITION by user_id,data_dt order by
data_dt) low_carbon_sum from user_low_carbon
having low_carbon_sum>100;t1
Mapper:
String[] split = value.toString().split("\t");
String user_id = split[0];
String date = split[1];
String low_carbon_sum = split[2];
k.set(user_id);
v.set(date + "\t" + low_carbon_sum);
context.write(k, v);
Reducer:
```

int date1 = 0;

```
int date2;
for (Text value : values) {
String[] split = value.toString().split("\t");
String dataStr = split[0];
date2 = Integer.parseInt(dataStr);
if (date2 - date1 <= 1 && date1 == 0) {
list.add(value.toString());
date1 = Integer.parseInt(dataStr);
} else {
if (list.size() >= 3) {
for (String s : list) {
v.set(s);
context.write(key, v);
}
date1 = 0:
list.clear();
}
}
}
备注: 统计方法不限于sql、procedure、python, java等
sql:思想技巧总结:
当需求中设计关键词"每个"时 考虑用group by 和"聚合函数" + over(partition by xxx
order by xxx), 选哪个就要看
限制条件是不是 聚合函数,如果不是聚合函数 就用group by、如果是 选择后者
当需求中涉及关键词"类别" 首先看后面的条件和类别是否存在一对多的关系,考虑是否可用laternal
explode()
当需求中涉及关键词"前20、后20"就要用order by xxx desc/asc limit count
涉及到两个表或者多个表的的时候 就要用join on
设计到排名问题 可以考虑 rank() + over()。。。。。或者order by xxx desc/asc limit
```

count

怎么写sql呢,先根据需求,想像出要出的表结构,在结合知识写语句