HIVE ECOMM ASSIGNMENT - Nirakar Padhy

nirakarpadhy001@gmail.com

Launching and connecting to an EMR cluster via SSH: And copying the 2019-Oct.csv and 2019-Nov.csv files to hadoop

```
(base) nirakar@user-ThinkPad-E15-Gen-2:-$ ssh -i ~/nirakar-key-pair.pem hadoop@ec2-35-175-121-255.compute-1.amazonaws.com
The authenticity of host 'ec2-35-175-121-255.compute-1.amazonaws.com (35.175.121.255)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:uUVA0xF1zaKHqXxyqUQn5oz4NXv6lRfJ3yah9APsoh0.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-35-175-121-255.compute-1.amazonaws.com,35.175.121.255' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
         https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2018.03-release-notes/
68 package(s) needed for security, out of 106 available Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
                                                    EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMMM
R::::R
   R:::::::::RR
   E::::EEEEEEEEE M::::M M::::M M::::M
E::::E M::::M M:::M M::::M
E::::E EEEEE M::::M MMM M::::M
                                                                     R:::RRRRRR::::R
  E::::E
                                                                                     R::::R
                                                                     R:::R
                                                                                     R::::R
R:::R
                                                                                     R::::R
                                                        M:::::M RR::::R
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMM
[hadoop@ip-172-31-72-185 ~]$ pwd
 /home/hadoop
/home/hadoop
[hadoop@ip-172-31-72-185 ~]$ aws s3 cp s3://ecommhwdata/2019-Oct.csv .
download: s3://ecommhwdata/2019-Oct.csv to ./2019-Oct.csv
[hadoop@ip-172-31-72-185 ~]$ aws s3 cp s3://ecommhwdata/2019-Nov.csv .
download: s3://ecommhwdata/2019-Nov.csv to ./2019-Nov.csv
[hadoop@ip-172-31-72-185 ~]$ hive
```

Run following Commands on Hadoop EMR:

aws s3 cp <s3_path_to_dataset_bucket> <instance_path_.>

hive # launching hive engine (can also use beeline connector)

Run following Commands on HIVE:

#we could use MR or TEZ exec engine: we use default taz engine

create database ecomm_hw; #creating new database use ecomm hw; #using the created db

#enabling dynamic partition for partitioning table using event_type for query optimisation

set hive.exec.dynamic.parition=true; set hive.exec.dynamic.parition.mode=nonstrict;

#creating two tables for 2019-Oct.csv and 2019-Nov.csv
#can be stored as textfile, parquet or avro format: for simplicity we use textfile

CREATE TABLE table_oct (event_time string, event_type string, product_id

string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, price float,

user_id bigint, user_session string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS

TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY '\n' stored as textfile;

CREATE TABLE table_nov (event_time string, event_type string, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, price float, user_id bigint, user_session string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\n' stored as textfile;

#loading the data from hdfs to hive tables load data local inpath '/home/hadoop/2019-Oct.csv' into table table_oct; load data local inpath '/home/hadoop/2019-Nov.csv' into tabletable nov;

You are required to provide answers to the questions given below.

1. Find the total revenue generated due to the purchases made in October.

select sum(price) from table_oct where event_type = 'purchase';

```
hive> select * from table_oct limit 3;
OK
event_time event_type product_id category_id category_code 2019-10-01 00:00:00 UTC cart 5773203 1487580005134238553 runail 2019-10-01 00:00:03 UTC cart 5773353 1487580005134238553 runail
                                                                                          brand
                                                                      runail 2.62
                                                                                runail 2.62
Time taken: 0.133 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive> select sum(price) from table_oct where event_type = 'purchase';
Query ID = hadoop_20220118110905_ff1c691a-4d43-4db0-9cb2-d86e13babab1
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Tez session was closed. Reopening...
Session re-established.
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1642495356771_0006)
        VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED K
_______
Map 1 ...... containerSUCCEEDED101000Reducer 2 ..... containerSUCCEEDED1100
OK
1211538.4295325726
Time taken: 33.311 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive> Select "October", sum(price) FROM table_oct where event_type = "purchase"
    > UNION ALL
    > Select "November", sum(price) FROM table_nov where event_type = "purchase"
Query ID = hadoop_20220118110954_f2eb49bd-36f7-4f41-bead-9c78303e7876
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1642495356771_0006)
        VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED K

      Map 1 ........... container
      SUCCEEDED
      10
      10
      0
      0
      0

      Map 4 ........ container
      SUCCEEDED
      11
      11
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 2 ..... container
      SUCCEEDED
      1
      1
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 5 ..... container
      SUCCEEDED
      1
      1
      0
      0
      0

OK
October 1211538.4295325726
November 1531016.8991247676
Time taken: 28.911 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
```

2. Write a query to yield the total sum of purchases per month in a single output.

Select "October", sum(price) FROM table_oct where event_type = "purchase" UNION ALL

Select "November", sum(price) FROM table nov where event type = "purchase";

3. Write a query to find the change in the revenue generated due to purchases made from October to November.

SELECT sum(nov_rev-oct_rev) as Difference FROM (

select sum(price) as oct_rev, 0 as nov_rev FROM table_oct where event_type = "purchase" UNION ALL

select 0 as oct_rev, sum(price) as nov_rev FROM table_nov where event_type =
"purchase") unioned;

4. Find distinct categories of products.

select distinct(res.category_code) FROM (select category_code from table_oct UNION ALL select category_code from table_nov) res;

```
Time taken: 28.911 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
hive> select distinct(res.category_code) from
    > select category_code from table_oct
    > UNION ALL
    > select category_code from table_nov
    > ) res;
Query ID = hadoop_20220118111027_975806b5-0ec1-43d7-9fbb-37a4eec3f8a1
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1642495356771_0006)
         VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

      Map 1 ...... container
      SUCCEEDED
      10
      10
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Map 4 ..... container
      SUCCEEDED
      11
      11
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 3 ..... container
      SUCCEEDED
      5
      5
      0
      0
      0

accessories.cosmetic bag
stationery.cartrige
accessories.bag
appliances.environment.vacuum
category_code
furniture.living_room.chair
sport.diving
appliances.personal.hair_cutter
appliances.environment.air_conditioner
apparel.glove
furniture.bathroom.bath
furniture.living_room.cabinet
Time taken: 13.915 seconds, Fetched: 13 row(s)
hive> SELECT unioned.category_code, count(unioned.product_id)
```

5. Find the total number of products available under each category.

```
SELECT unioned.category_code, count(unioned.product_id)
FROM (
SELECT o.category_code, o.product_id FROM table_oct o
UNION ALL
SELECT n.category_code, n.product_id FROM table_nov n
) unioned
GROUP BY unioned.category_code;
```

```
Time taken: 13.915 seconds, Fetched: 13 row(s)
hive> SELECT unioned.category_code, count(unioned.product_id)
    > SELECT o.category_code, o.product_id FROM table_oct o
    > UNION ALL
        SELECT n.category_code, n.product_id FROM table_nov n
    > ) unioned
     > GROUP BY unioned.category_code;
Query ID = hadoop_20220118111203_404a570e-a701-494f-b588-2ea0c856af26
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1642495356771 0006)

      Map 1 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      10
      10
      0
      0
      0

      Map 4 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      11
      11
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 3 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      5
      5
      0
      0
      0

         8594895
accessories.cosmetic_bag
                                      1248
stationery.cartrige 26722
accessories.bag 11681
appliances.environment.vacuum 59761
category_code 2
furniture.living_room.chair
                                      308
sport.diving 2
appliances.personal.hair_cutter 1643
appliances.environment.air_conditioner 332
apparel.glove 18232
furniture.bathroom.bath 9857
furniture.living_room.cabinet 13439
Time taken: 32.22 seconds, Fetched: 13 row(s)
```

6. Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

```
SELECT unioned.brand, sum(unioned.price) as sales
FROM (
    SELECT o.price,o.brand FROM table_oct o where event_type = 'purchase'
    UNION ALL
    SELECT n.price,n.brand FROM table_nov n where event_type = 'purchase'
) unioned
GROUP BY unioned.brand
ORDER BY sales DESC
LIMIT 1;
```

```
SELECT n.price,n.brand FROM table nov n where event type = 'purchase'
      > ) unioned
      > GROUP BY unioned.brand
      > ORDER BY sales DESC
      > LIMIT 1;
Query ID = hadoop_20220118111441_a74582ad-6a4c-41b5-b220-d99a7fc6f946
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1642495356771_0006)
            VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

      Map 1 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      10
      10
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Map 5 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      11
      11
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 3 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      3
      3
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 4 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      1
      1
      0
      0
      0
      0

            1094188.2993474863
Time taken: 30.351 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive> SELECT unioned.brand, sum(unioned.price) as sales
           SELECT o.price,o.brand FROM table oct o where event type = 'purchase'
           SELECT n.price,n.brand FROM table_nov n where event_type = 'purchase'
     > ) unioned
      > GROUP BY unioned.brand
      > ORDER BY sales DESC
      > LIMIT 2;
Query ID = hadoop_20220118111614_a5bb0f73-00d6-4594-a352-9ad5d9e5b2d9
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1642495356771_0006)
            VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

      Map 1 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      10
      10
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Map 5 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      11
      11
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 3 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      3
      3
      0
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 4 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      1
      1
      0
      0
      0
      0

           1094188.2993474863
runail 148297.93996394053
Time taken: 32.727 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
```

7. Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

SELECT oct.brand FROM

(SELECT brand, sum(price) as sales FROM table_oct where event_type = 'purchase' GROUP BY brand) oct

JOIN

(SELECT brand, sum(price) as sales FROM table_nov where event_type = 'purchase' GROUP BY brand) nov

ON oct.brand=nov.brand

WHERE (nov.sales - oct.sales)>0;

```
hive> SELECT oct.brand FROM
       > (SELECT brand, sum(price) as sales FROM table_oct where event_type = 'purchase' GROUP BY brand ) oct
       > (SELECT brand, sum(price) as sales FROM table_nov where event_type = 'purchase' GROUP BY brand) nov
       > ON oct.brand=nov.brand
       > WHERE (nov.sales - oct.sales)>0;
Query ID = hadoop_20220118111736_f6771379-348f-4463-95c6-4e71d81192c6
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1642495356771_0006)

      Map 1 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      10
      10
      0
      0
      0

      Map 4 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      11
      11
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 2 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      1
      1
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 3 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      2
      2
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 5 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      2
      2
      0
      0
      0

                                                                                                                                                          0
                                                                                                                                                          0
OK
art-visage
artex
batiste
beautix
beautyblender
bioaqua
biore
blixz
browxenna
carmex
concept
cutrin
```

8. Your company wants to reward the top 10 users of its website with a Golden Customer plan. Write a query to generate a list of top 10 users who spend the most on purchases.

```
SELECT unioned.user_id,sum(unioned.price) as total_purchase
FROM (
SELECT o.user_id,o.price FROM table_oct o where event_type = 'purchase'
UNION ALL
SELECT n.user_id,n.price FROM table_nov n where event_type = 'purchase'
) unioned
GROUP BY unioned.user_id
ORDER BY total_purchase DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

```
veraclara
vilenta
vu-r
zeitun
Time taken: 32.555 seconds, Fetched: 153 row(s)
hive> SELECT unioned.user id,sum(unioned.price) as total purchase
      > SELECT o.user_id,o.price FROM table_oct o where event_type = 'purchase'
           UNION ALL
             SELECT n.user_id,n.price FROM table_nov n where event_type = 'purchase'
       > ) unioned
       > GROUP BY unioned.user id
       > ORDER BY total purchase DESC
       > LIMIT 10;
Query ID = hadoop_20220118111910_08d7f611-4c1e-4258-91a2-6ea123a1f1c0
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1642495356771_0006)

      Map 1 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      10
      10
      0
      0
      0

      Map 5 ......
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      11
      11
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 3 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      3
      3
      0
      0
      0

      Reducer 4 .....
      container
      SUCCEEDED
      1
      1
      0
      0
      0

557790271
                        2715.8699957430363
5577902/1 2715.8699957430363

150318419 1645.970008611679

562167663 1352.8499938696623

531900924 1329.4499949514866

557850743 1295.4800310581923

522130011 185.3899966478348

561592095 1109.700007289648

431950134 1097.5900000333786

566576008 1056.3600097894669

521347209 1040.9099964797497
Time taken: 33.036 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
hive>
```

OPTIMISATION OF QUERIES:

We can optimize queries by choosing appropriate storage format for tables. Additionally we can use methods such as indexing, partitioning, bucketing, etc. to make our queries faster.

Indexing: When the data set is large in size and a faster query execution is required we can use indexing on columns that are used more frequently. It is wise to use indexing for read-heavy applications, where you need to read the data more frequently and not write heavy-applications.

Hive Partition is a way to organize large tables into smaller logical tables based on values of columns; one logical table (partition) for each distinct value. In Hive, tables are created as a directory on HDFS. A table can have one or more partitions that correspond to a sub-directory for each partition inside a table directory. Hive Bucketing a.k.a (Clustering) is a technique to split the data into more manageable files, (By specifying the number of buckets to create). The value of the bucketing column will be hashed by a user-defined number into buckets. Bucketing can be created on just one column, you can also create bucketing on a partitioned table to further split the data which further improves the query performance of the partitioned table. Each bucket is stored as a file within the table's directory or the partitions directories. Note that partition creates a directory and you can have a partition on one or more columns; these are some of the differences between Hive partition and bucket.

As the size of data increases, partitioning and bucketing yields results much quicker than unoptimised queries.

create table table_oct_part (event_time string, product_id string, category_id string,category_code string,brand string, price float, user_id bigint, user_session string) PARTITIONED BY (event_type string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY '\n' stored as avro;

insert into table table_oct_part partition(event_type) select event_time, event_type, product_id, category_id, category_code, brand, price, user_id, user_session from table_oct;

create table table_nov_part (event_time string, product_id string, category_id string,category_code string,brand string, price float, user_id bigint, user_session string) PARTITIONED BY (event_type string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' LINES TERMINATED BY '\n' stored as avro;

insert into table table_nov_part partition(event_type) select event_time, event_type, product_id, category id, category code, brand, price, user id, user session from table nov;

Optimized Query Q8:

```
SELECT unioned.user_id,sum(unioned.price) as total_purchase
FROM (
    SELECT o.user_id,o.price FROM table_oct_part o where event_type = 'purchase'
    UNION ALL
    SELECT n.user_id,n.price FROM table_nov_part n where event_type = 'purchase'
) unioned
GROUP BY unioned.user_id
ORDER BY total_purchase DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

It takes 21.245 secs to run the above query vis-a-vis 33.036 secs in the previous case!