# Project 1

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Which English wikipedia article got the most traffic on October 20?

Prerequisites: Hourly data for October 20th loaded into tables.

Assumptions: Data analyzed involves only desktop data 'en' tag. Mobile views are not included. Page title 'Main\_Page' and 'Special:Search' can be ignored

Data from all hourly tables are UNION ALL'd into one table

Next a query is ran on that table to sum the views for the day

```
SELECT s.page_title, MAX(s.view_sum)
FROM(
SELECT page_title, sum(count_views)
view_sum
FROM ENWIKI
WHERE page_title != 'Main_Page' AND
page_title != 'Special:Search'
GROUP BY page_title)s
GROUP BY s.page_title
ORDER BY MAX(s.view_sum) DESC
LIMIT 1
```

```
Output where c1 is the sum of views +-----+ | s.page_title | _c1 | +-----+ | Bible | 148726 | +-----+
```

What English wikipedia article has the largest fraction of its readers follow an internal link to another wikipedia article?

Prerequisites: Clickstream data loaded into a table named oct\_clickstream, View count data from Q1.

Assumptions: View data from october 20th is an accurate representation of normal viewing patterns. Page title 'Main\_Page' and 'Special:Search' can be ignored

Only select data from rows with type 'link'

Divide count of links by total views to get a weight value

The greater the weight value the more likely a user will click on an internal link to another page.

SELECT \* FROM CLICKRATIO ORDER BY click\_ratio DESC LIMIT 5;

What series of wikipedia articles, starting with Hotel California, keeps the largest fraction of its readers clicking on internal links?

Prerequisites: Clickstream data loaded into a table named oct\_clickstream

Assumptions: Click ratio data from Q2 is valid.

Join the clickstream and ratio data to generate a table of weights moving from one page to another

CREATE TABLE PATHWEIGHT
AS SELECT oct\_clickstream.prev,
oct\_clickstream.curr, clickratio.click\_ratio
FROM oct\_clickstream
INNER JOIN clickratio ON
oct\_clickstream.curr = clickratio.prev
WHERE oct\_clickstream.type = 'link'

recursive queries are not possible in hive

Adds up the click ratio values to find the largest

```
SELECT path, (t1.newratio + t0.click_ratio) newratio FROM PATHWEIGHT t0
```

**INNER JOIN** 

(SELECT CONCAT (t3.path, "/", t2.curr) path, (t2.curr) currentpage, (t3.newratio + t2.clients and table table)

newratio FROM PATHWEIGHT t2

INNER JOIN (SELECT CONCAT(t5.prev,"/", t4.prev, "/", t4.curr) path,

(t4.curr) currentpage, (t4.click\_ratio) newratio

FROM PATHWEIGHT t5 INNER JOIN PATHWEIGHT t4

ON t5.curr = t4.prev

WHERE t5.prev = "Hotel California")t3

ON t3.currentpage = t2.prev)t1 ON t1.currentpage = t0.prev

ORDER BY newratio DESC

LIMIT 1;

```
+------+
| path | newratio |
+-----+
| Hotel_California/Taxi_Driver/Academy_Award_for_Best_Actor/Timothée_Chalamet | 5461.007468817275 |
+------+
```

Find an example of an English wikipedia article that is relatively more popular in the UK. Find the same for the US and Australia.

Prerequisites: Hourly data from October 20th is in tables based on hour

Assumptions: Wikipedia records are on PST, Waking hours are US 6am-10pm, UK 2pm- 6am, Australia 1am - 5pm PST.

Use the hour data and time frames for waking hours to build tables for each region

Sum up view counts for each region table

If the difference is positive the article is more popular in the US, negative UK

```
Select t1.page_title, (t1.view_sum - t2.view_sum)
difference
from USWIKICOUNT t1
INNER JOIN UKWIKICOUNT t2
ON t1.page_title = t2.page_title
ORDER BY ABS(difference) DESC
LIMIT 5;
```

```
+------+

| t1.page_title | difference |
+------+

| Wikipedia:Hauptseite | 39704 |
| Murder_of_Robert_McCartney | 36131
| Moise_Kean | 32003 |
| Sisters_at_Heart | -30661 |
| Wikipédia:Accueil_principal | 24741 |
+-------+
```

```
US vs AU
                                               UK vs AU
                                                   t1.page_title | difference
        t1.page_title
                    | difference |
Moise Kean
                              35847
                                                Wikipedia:Hauptseite
                                                                      1-40282
 Richard Mansfield
                                28085
                                                Murder of Robert McCartney | -33633
                                               | Richard Mansfield | 28788
Sisters at Heart
                               -27360
Sophia Thomalla
                                22774
                                               | Wikipédia: Accueil principal | -26918
Dancing with the Stars (American season 29)
                                               Jeffrey Toobin | 25264
-21740
```

Analyze how many users will see the average vandalized wikipedia page before the offending edit is reversed.

Prerequisites: View count from Q1, revision history loaded into a table named revisionhistory

Assumptions: October 20th data is an accurate representation of normal daily views

Trim data from revisionhistory to get needed fields

Join trimmedrevisionhistory on itself to connect reverter id with reverted edit and calculate uptime of revision in days

Multiply uptime by viewers per day for the page for each reverted edit

Average the values for estimated viewers

CREATE TABLE REVISIONUPTIME
AS SELECT t1.id, t1.page\_title, t1.reverted,
t1.reverter\_id, t1.revisiondate editdate,
t2.revisiondate revertdate,
(((unix\_timestamp(t2.revisiondate) unix\_timestamp(t1.revisiondate))/60)/1440)
uptimeDays, t3.view\_sum
FROM TRIMMEDREVISIONHISTORY t1
INNER JOIN TRIMMEDREVISIONHISTORY t2
ON t2.id = t1.reverter\_id
INNER JOIN ENWIKICOUNT t3
ON t1.page\_title = t3.page\_title

```
SELECT AVG(t1.estimatedviews)
FROM
SELECT id, (uptimedays*view sum)
estimated views FROM REVISIONUPTIME
)t1;
    _c0
 914.4948418680623 |
```

Which page has the most reverted edits in october 2020?

Prerequisites: Same as Q5

Assumptions: Q5 trimmedrevisionhistory is accurate

Use the Trimmedrevisionhistory data from Q5 to find the page with the most unique revision ids that were reverted

SELECT page\_title, COUNT(id)
edit\_count
FROM TRIMMEDREVISIONHISTORY
WHERE reverter\_id IS NOT NULL
GROUP BY page\_title
ORDER BY edit\_count DESC
LIMIT 4;

