**ASSIGNMENT 24.1**

**Explain with an example in brief.**

**● Hive Data Definitions**

**● Hive Data Manipulations**

**● HiveQL Manipulations**

**Hive Data Definitions:**

HDL is a subset of Hive SQL statements that describe the data structure in Hive by creating, deleting, or altering schema objects such as databases, tables, views, partitions, and buckets.

* **CREATE - to create objects in the database**

Create  table table\_name (id int, name string);

* **ALTER - alters the structure of the database**

Alter table table\_name add column column\_name;

* **DROP - delete objects from the database**

Drop table table\_name;

* **TRUNCATE - remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed**

Truncate table table\_name;

**Hive Data Manipulations:**

Hive data manipulations commands are used for modifying the values in the table or extracting data from the table.

E.g. LOAD, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

* **Load: loads the data set into the table**

Load data local inpath ‘/path/’ into table\_name;

* **Insert: inserting values int the table**

Insert into table table\_name values(…….);

* **Update: updates the rows in the table**

UPDATE table\_name  
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...  
WHERE condition;

* **Delete: deletes the rows in the table**

DELETE FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition;

● **HiveQL Manipulations**

hiveql manipulations are of three types

1. Select where
2. Select order by /sort by
3. Select group by

Select where is used to filter the dataset with the where clause and apply conditions.

Select \* from table\_name where id=1;

The select order by clause is used to arrange the dataset in the ascending and descending order by one field or multiple fields.

Select \* from table order by id;

Select group by is used to form subsets of the database using different fields of data.

Select dept,count(id) from table\_name group by dept;