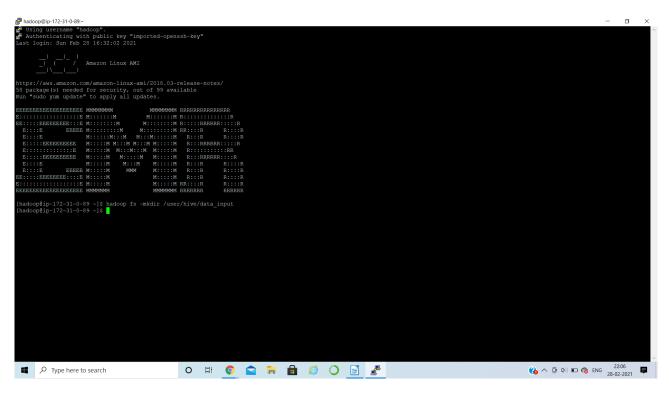
# Assignment : HIVE CASE STUDY Submitted By: Kanika Kathpalia & Gurpreet Kaur

Step by Step Explanation with solved questions snapshots:

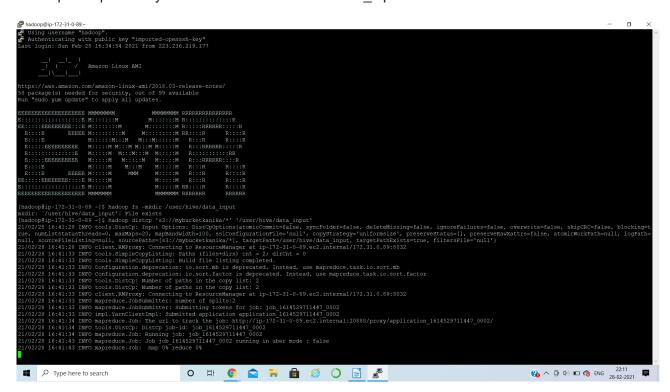
# Creating a directory in HDFS to collect the input data:

hadoop fs -mkdir /user/hive/data\_input



#### Copy data from S3 to HDFS:

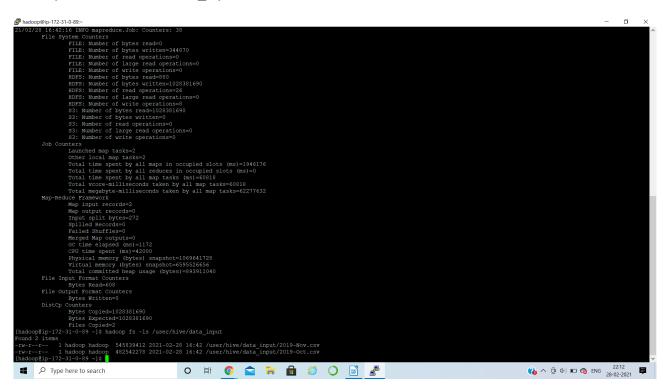
hadoop distcp 's3://mybucketkanika/\*' '/user/hive/data\_input'



```
### According to the content of the
```

## Checking that the data was copied:

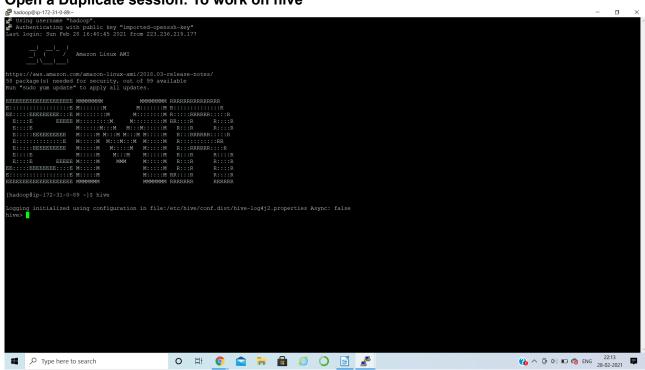
hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/data\_input



```
## Autocoping 17.310-040-

## Autocoping 17.310-
```

## Open a Duplicate session: To work on hive



#### Creating hive table:

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS data\_hive ( event\_time timestamp , event\_type string , product\_id string , category\_id string , category\_code string , brand string , price float , user\_id bigint, user\_session string )

ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' STORED AS TEXTFILE

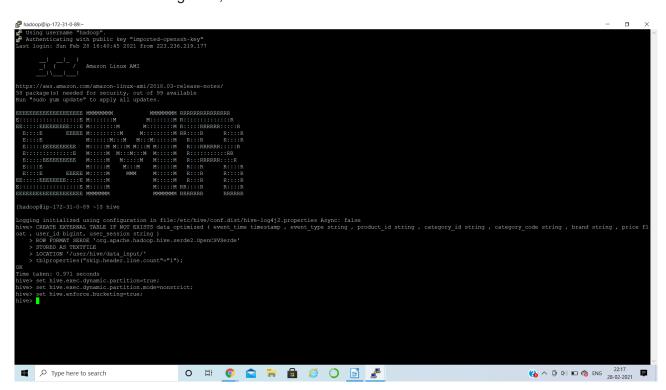
LOCATION '/user/hive/data\_input/'

tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");

```
# District State Part | Properties | Propert
```

# Now enabling dynamic partitioning:

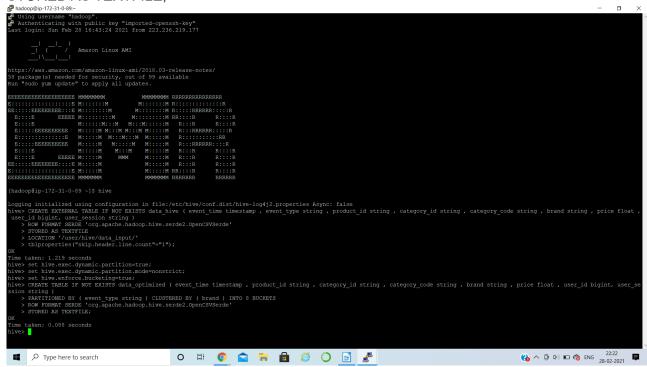
set hive.exec.dynamic.partition=true; set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict; set hive.enforce.bucketing=true;



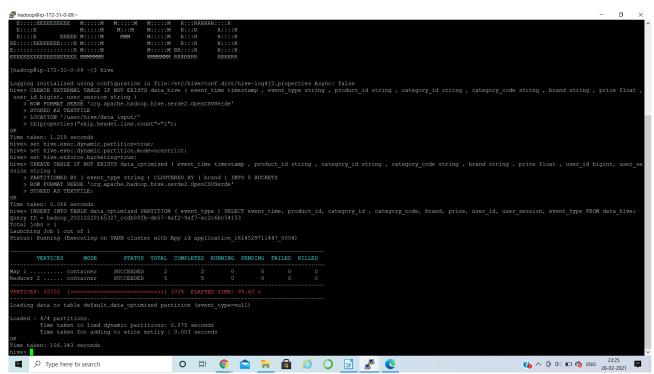
#### Creating optimized table:

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS data\_optimized ( event\_time timestamp , product\_id string , category\_id string , category\_code string , brand string , price float , user\_id bigint, user\_session string )

PARTITIONED BY (event\_type string) CLUSTERED BY (brand) INTO 8 BUCKETS ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' STORED AS TEXTFILE:



INSERT INTO TABLE data\_optimized PARTITION ( event\_type ) SELECT event\_time, product\_id, category id , category code, brand, price, user id, user session, event type FROM data hive;

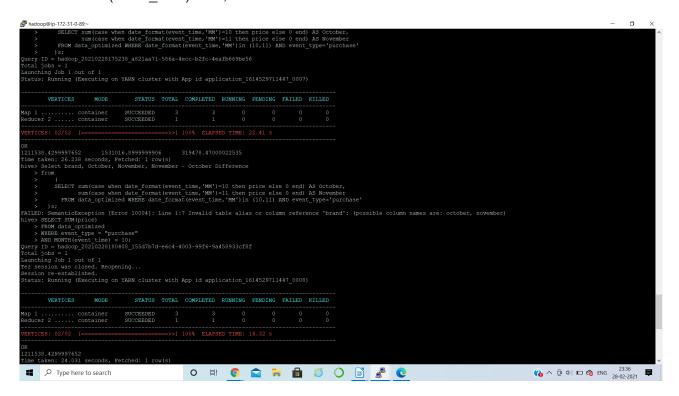


Total 4 Partitioning Done using th Above command.

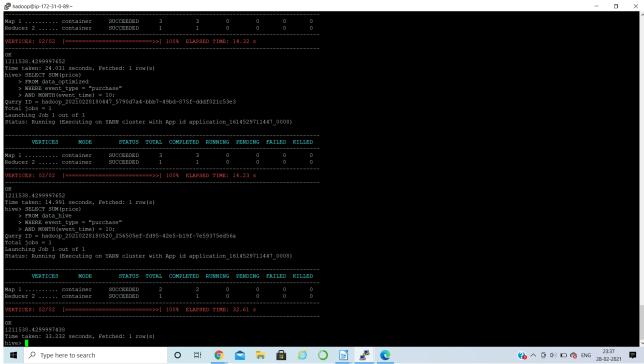
#### **Performance comparison:**

For Instance running the following command using data\_hive Table and data\_optimized Table for comparison:

SELECT SUM(price)
FROM data\_optimized
WHERE event\_type = "purchase"
AND MONTH(event time) = 10;



SELECT SUM(price)
FROM data\_hive
WHERE event\_type = "purchase"
AND MONTH(event\_time) = 10;

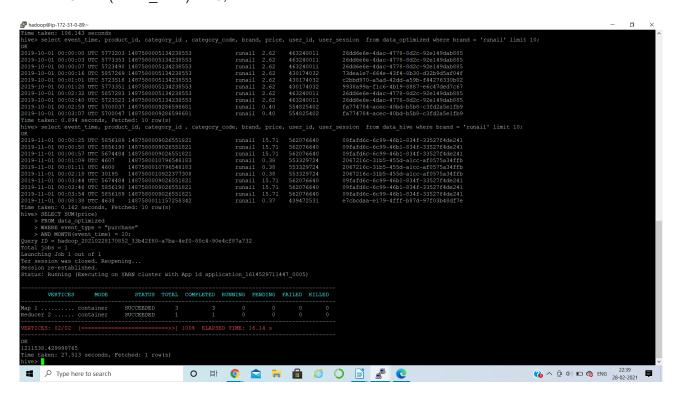


Observation: Clearly the data\_hive table (33.232.secs)took more time to execute the query than the data\_optimized table(24.031 secs).

# **Case Study Questions**

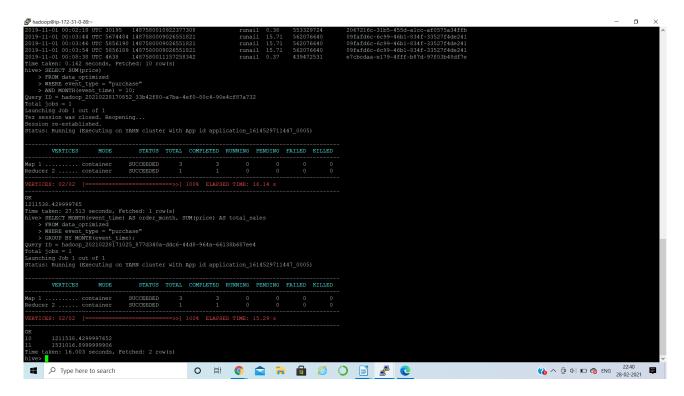
1. Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October.

SELECT SUM(price)
FROM data\_optimized
WHERE event\_type = "purchase"
AND MONTH(event\_time) = 10;



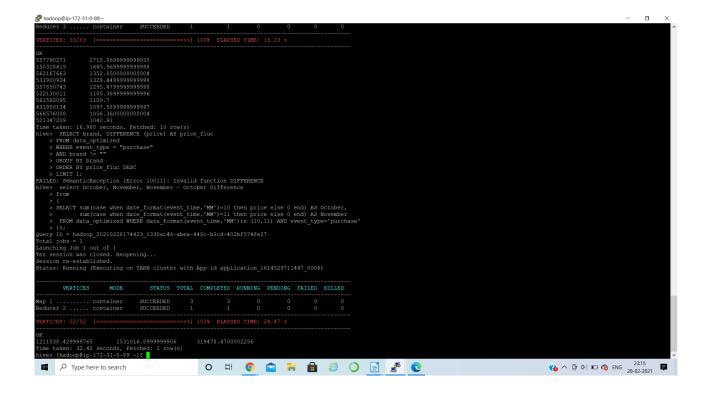
#### 2. Write a query to yield the total sum of purchases per month in a single output.

SELECT MONTH(event\_time) AS order\_month, SUM(price) AS total\_sales FROM data\_optimized WHERE event\_type = "purchase" GROUP BY MONTH(event\_time);



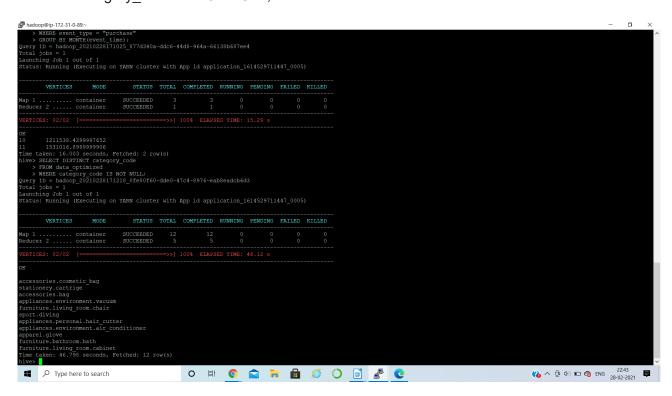
# 3. Write a query to find the change in revenue generated due to purchases from October to November.

```
select October, November, November - October Difference
from
(
SELECT sum(case when date_format(event_time,'MM')=10 then price else 0 end) AS October,
    sum(case when date_format(event_time,'MM')=11 then price else 0 end) AS November
FROM data_optimized WHERE date_format(event_time,'MM')in (10,11) AND
event_type='purchase'
)s;
```



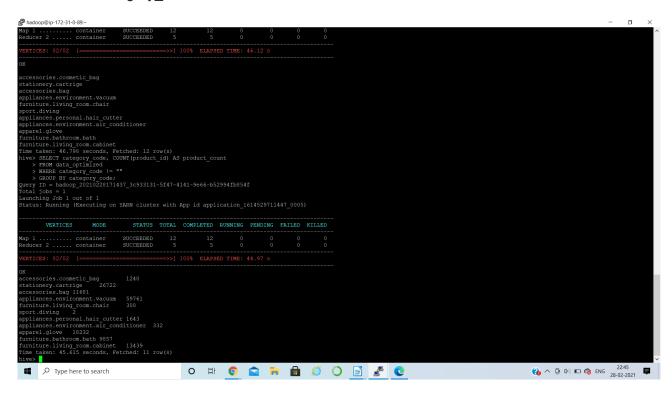
4. Find distinct categories of products. Categories with null category code can be ignored.

SELECT DISTINCT category\_code FROM data\_optimized WHERE category\_code IS NOT NULL;



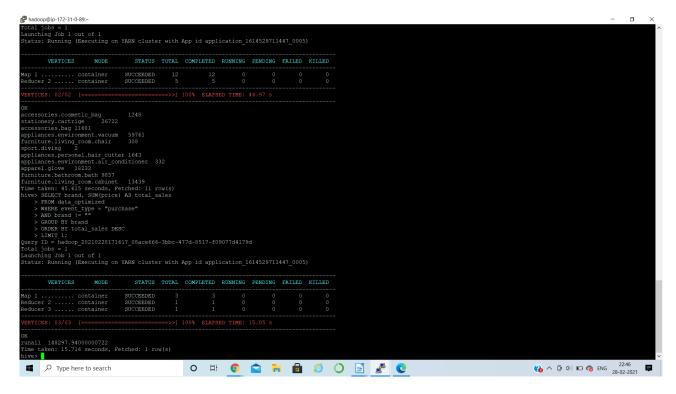
#### 5. Find the total number of products available under each category.

SELECT category\_code, COUNT(product\_id) AS product\_count FROM data\_optimized WHERE category\_code != "" GROUP BY category\_code;



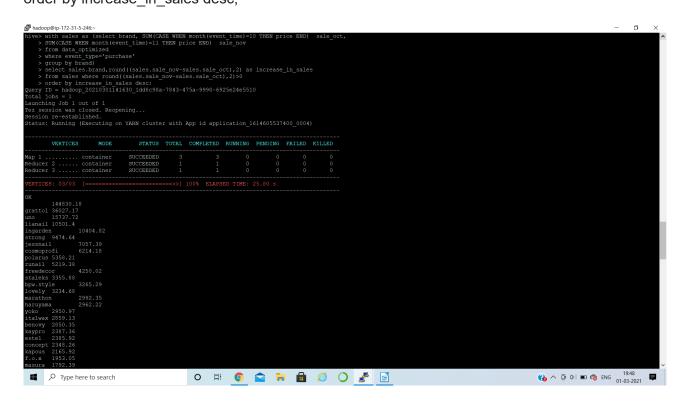
#### 6. Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

SELECT brand, SUM(price) AS total\_sales FROM data\_optimized WHERE event\_type = "purchase" AND brand != "" GROUP BY brand ORDER BY total\_sales DESC LIMIT 1;



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

with sales as (select brand, SUM(CASE WHEN month(event\_time)=10 THEN price END) sale\_oct, SUM(CASE WHEN month(event\_time)=11 THEN price END) sale\_nov from data\_optimized where event\_type='purchase' group by brand) select sales.brand,round((sales.sale\_nov-sales.sale\_oct),2) as increase\_in\_sales from sales where round((sales.sale\_nov-sales.sale\_oct),2)>0 order by increase in sales desc;



```
### Proposed Propose
```

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.

```
SELECT user_id, SUM(price) AS total_spent
FROM data_optimized
WHERE event_type = "purchase"
GROUP BY user_id
ORDER BY total_spent DESC
LIMIT 10;
```

