**HiveQL::**

**create external table:-**

hive> create external table cse\_employees (Id int, Name string , Salary float, Designation string, Department string) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' location '/HiveDirectory';

hive> insert into table cse\_employees VALUES ('11',"John",'70000',"Manager","Development");

hive> insert into table cse\_employees VALUES ('12',"Robert",'80000',"Project Manager","AWS");

hive> insert into table cse\_employees VALUES ('13',"Catherine",'90000',"Test Lead","Testing");

hive> select \* from cse\_employees;

### JDBC Program

The JDBC program to apply where clause for the given example is as follows.

import java.sql.SQLException;

import java.sql.Connection;

import java.sql.ResultSet;

import java.sql.Statement;

import java.sql.DriverManager;

public class HiveQLWhere {

private static String driverName = "org.apache.hadoop.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver";

public static void main(String[] args) throws SQLException {

// Register driver and create driver instance

Class.forName(driverName);

// get connection

Connection con = DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:hive://localhost:10000/userdb", "", "");

// create statement

Statement stmt = con.createStatement();

// execute statement

Resultset res = stmt.executeQuery("SELECT \* FROM employee WHERE salary>30000;");

System.out.println("Result:");

System.out.println(" ID \t Name \t Salary \t Designation \t Dept ");

while (res.next()) {

System.out.println(res.getInt(1) + " " + res.getString(2) + " " + res.getDouble(3) + " " + res.getString(4) + " " + res.getString(5));

}

con.close();

}

}

Save the program in a file named HiveQLWhere.java. Use the following commands to compile and execute this program.

$ javac HiveQLWhere.java

$ java HiveQLWhere