Hive analysis

PS: External tables are created, and data is stored in parquet format, so they are faster in accessing

Loading data into external tables from files loaded from RDS

```
Table: app_events
```

Query to create the external table:

```
create external table app_events_stg3(
    event_id bigint,
    app_id bigint,
    is_installed int,
    is_active int
)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
```

Script to load the data into the external table:

load data inpath '/home/hadoop/capstonetelcom/stage/app_events2' into table app_events_stg3;

Query to convert the external table to table in parquet format:

```
create table app_events3
stored as parquet
as
select event_id,app_id,is_installed,is_active from app_events_stg3;
```

.....

Table: brand_device

Query to create the external table:

```
create external table brand_device_stg3(
    device_id bigint,
    phone_brand string,
    device_model string
)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
```

Script to load the data into the external table:

load data inpath '/home/hadoop/capstonetelcom/stage/brand_device' into table brand_device_stg3;

Query to convert the external table to table in parquet format:

create table brand device3

stored as parquet

as

select device_id,phone_brand,device_model from brand_device_stg3;

```
hive> create table brand_device
> stored as parquet
> as
> select device_id, phone brand, device_model from brand_device_stg;
Query ID = hadoop_20221227153056_cda9c532-8a63-4471-b0a9-fc31cb6d04a1
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1672149773056_0009)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

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

VERTICES: 01/01 [===========>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 4.41 s

Moving data to directory hdfs://ha-nn-uri/user/hive/warehouse/brand_device
OK
Time taken: 7.762 seconds
hive> select count(*) from brand_device;
OK
187245
Time taken: 0.402 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
```

Table: events

Query to create the external table:

```
create external table events_stg3 (
  event_id bigint,
  device_id bigint,
```

```
event_timestamp timestamp,
longitude decimal(10,2),
latitude decimal(10,2)
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
```

Script to load the data into the external table:

load data inpath '/home/hadoop/capstonetelcom/stage/events' into table events_stg3;

Query to convert the external table to table in parquet format:

create table events3

stored as parquet

as

select event_id, device_id, event_timestamp, longitude, latitude from events_stg3;

Table: train

Query to create the external table:

```
create external table train_stg3 (

device_id bigint,

gender string,

age int,

group_name string
)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\n';
```

Script to load the data into the external table:

load data inpath '/home/hadoop/capstonetelcom/stage/train' into table train_stg3;

Query to convert the external table to table in parquet format:

create table train3

stored as parquet

as

select device_id, gender, age, group_name from train_stg3;

Loading data into tables from files loaded from S3

File: label_categories.csv

Query to create the external table:

```
create external table label_categories_stg3(
    label_id bigint,
    category string
)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
```

Script to load the data into the external table:

load data local inpath '/home/hadoop/capstonetelcom/stage/labelcategories/label_categories.csv' into table label_categories_stg3;

Query to convert the external table to table in parquet format:

create table label_categories3

stored as parquet

as

select label id, category from label categories stg3;

File: app_labels_new.txt

Query to create the external table:

```
create external table app_labels_stg3(
   app_id bigint,
   label_id bigint
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
```

Script to load the data into the external table:

load data local inpath '/home/hadoop/capstonetelcom/stage/applables/app_labels_new.txt' into table app_labels_stg3;

Query to convert the external table to table in parquet format:

```
create table app_labels3
stored as parquet
```

as

select app_id,label_id from app_labels_stg3;

Hive Analytics report

1. The 10 most popular brands and the percentage of the respective Male and Female owners of these brands [Handle the device id duplicates from brand_device_table.]

```
Query: select phone_brand, ((malecount/totalcount)*100) as male_owner_percentage, ((femalecount/totalcount)*100) as female_owner_percentage from
```

(select count(a.device_id) as cnt1, a.phone_brand, count(case when gender=='M' then 1 end) as malecount, count(case when gender=='F' then 1 end) as femalecount, count(gender) as totalcount

from

```
(Select device_id, count(1) cnt from brand_device3 group by device_id having cnt=1) c, brand_device3 a,
```

train3 b

where

```
a.device_id=b.device_id and
```

a.device_id=c.device_id

group by a.phone_brand

order by cnt1 desc

limit 10) n;

```
Query ID = hadoop 20221230184233 52b3488f-dffb-4c28-a39d-4a38a2d6b114
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1672392463972_0045)
        VERTICES
                      MODE
                                   STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container
Map 5 ..... container
Map 6 ... container
Reducer 2 ... container
Reducer 3 ... container
                                SUCCEEDED
                                SUCCEEDED
Reducer 4 ..... container
                                SUCCEEDED
phone brand
                male_owner_percentage
                                         female owner percentage
Xiaomi 65.78611980071834
                              34.21388019928166
samsung 60.24794600938967
                                 39.75205399061033
Huawei 67.2497871352272
                                 32.75021286477281
OPPO
Meizu
Coolpad 67.58786422349054
                                 32.41213577650946
Gionee 64.26024955436719
                                 35.7397504456328
        68.44708209693373
                                 31.55291790306627
```

2. The 10 most popular brands for Male and Female? [Handle the device id duplicates from the brand_device data set.]

```
Query: with cte as (
  select
    b.gender,
    a.phone_brand,
    count(a.device_id) as c,
    dense_rank() over (partition by b.gender order by count(a.device_id) desc) as dr
  from
    (Select device_id, count(1) cnt from brand_device3 group by device_id having cnt=1) c,
    brand_device3 a,
    train3 b
  where
    a.device_id=b.device_id and
    a.device_id=c.device_id
  group by b.gender, a.phone_brand
)
select *
from cte
where dr <= 10
```

```
cte.phone_brand cte.c 5906 1
cte.gender
                                                  cte.dr
          Xiaomi
          samsung
          Huawei
                              4
5
          vivo
          OPPO
          Meizu
                              .
8
9
          lenovo
          Gionee
          HTC
M
M
M
M
M
                              1
2
3
4
5
          samsung
          Meizu
          Coolpad
Time taken: 22.511 seconds, Fetched: 20 row(s)
```

order by gender, c desc;

3. The count and percentage analysis of the Gender in the train data set

Query: select male as male_count, female as female_count, (male/total)*100 as male_percentage, (female/total)*100 as female_percentage

from(

select COUNT(case when gender=='M' then 1 end) as male,

COUNT(case when gender=='F' then 1 end) as female,

COUNT(gender) as total

from train3) n;

4. The top mobile phone brands offering the highest number of models [Provide details about the top three brands.]

Query: select count(a.device_id) as device_count, a.phone_brand, count(device_model) as model_count

from

(Select device_id, count(1) cnt from brand_device3 group by device_id having cnt=1) c,

brand_device3 a,

train3 b

where

a.device_id=b.device_id and

a.device_id=c.device_id

group by a.phone_brand

order by device_count desc

limit 3;

5. The average number of events per device id [Applicable to the device_id column from the train table, which has at least one associated event in the event table]

```
Query: select (sum(event_count)/count(device_id)) as avg_events_per_device
from
(select
    a.device_id, count(a.event_id) as event_count
from
events3 a,
train3 b
where
a.device_id = b.device_id
```

group by a.device_id) as n;

6. Whether the count and percentage of the device_id column in the train table have corresponding events data available

Query: select count(device_id) from train3;

Yes, the count and percentage of device id column in train table have events data. Below is the query and screenshot

Query: select

count(b.device_id) as device_count, ((count(b.device_id) * 100.0)/74645) as device_percentage

from

events3 a,

train3 b

where

a.device_id = b.device_id

having count(a.event_id) >0;