**Answer**

**1. Is it possible to use same meta store by multiple users in case of embedded Hive, if no then why?**

Ans: No, it is not possible to use metastore in sharing mode. It is recommended to use standalone "real" database like MySQL or PostGresSQL.

**2. What is SerDe in Hive?**

A **SerDe** is a combination of a Serializer and a Deserializer (hence, Ser-De). The Deserializer interface takes a string or binary representation of a record, and translates it into a Java object that **Hive** can manipulate. A SerDe allows Hive to read in data from a table, and write it back out to HDFS in any custom format. Anyone can write their own SerDe for their own data format. An important concept behind Hive is that it DOES NOT owns the Hadoop File System (HDFS) format that data is stored in. Users are able to write files to HDFS with whatever tools/mechanism takes their fancy("CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE" or "LOAD DATA INPATH," ) and use Hive to correctly "parse" that file format in a way that can be used by Hive. A SerDe is a powerful (and customizable) mechanism that Hive uses to "parse" data stored in HDFS to be used by Hive.

**3. What is the functionality of query processor in Apache Hive?**

Ans: This component implements the processing framework for converting SQL to a graph of map/reduce jobs and the execution time framework to run those jobs in the order of dependencies.

**4. How can Hive avoid MapReduce?**

Ans: If we set the property hive.exec.mode.local.auto to true then hive will avoid mapreduce to fetch query results.

**5. What are the types of table in Hive?**

Ans: There are two type of table: - i) Internal Table ii) External Table

**6. Does Hive support record level insert, delete or update?**

Ans: Hive does not provide record-level update, insert, or delete.

**7. What is the binary storage formats supported in Hive?**

### Ans: Sequence file: Hadoop saves its data internally in flat sequence files, which is a binary storage format for key value pairs.

RCFile : RCFile splits data horizontally into row groups. For example, rows 1 to 100 are stored in one group and rows 101 to 200 in the next and so on.

**8. What is the difference between external table and internal table in Hive?**

Ans: If you have a partitioned table, the partitions are stored in the database (this allows hive to use lists of partitions without going to the file-system and finding them, etc). These sorts of things are the 'metadata'.

When you drop an internal table, it drops the data, and it also drops the metadata.

When you drop an external table, it only drops the meta data. That means hive is ignorant of that data now. It does not touch the data itself.