Create tables in Hive and write queries to access the data in the table

AIM:

To create tables in hive and write queries to access the data in the table using Apache Hive and Hadoop.

PROCEDURE:

- 1. Start Hadoop using start-all.sh command
- 2. Run the SQL Server in the Settings in Mac.
- 3. Run hive using the command ./hive
- 4. Create a database and use the database.
- 5. Create a table and define its structure.
- 6. Import the data into the table from HDFS.
- 7. Query the data using SQL commands.

OUTPUT:

```
[hive> create database mim;
OK
Time taken: 0.618 seconds
[hive> show databases;
OK
default
mim
Time taken: 0.223 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
```

```
NISERT INTO employee info VALUES

> (1, *Alice, 30, 'HR. 55000.80)

> (2, *Bob' 25, 'Engineering, '70000.80)

> (3, 'Charlie', 28, 'Marketing', 6000.00)

> (4, 'David', 35, 'Finneer', 80000.00)

> (5, 'Eva', 32, 'HR. 65000.00)

> (6, 'Erain', 29, 'Engineering', 72000.00)

> (7, 'Grace', 31, 'Marketing', 62000.00)

> (8, 'Henry', 40, 'Finneer', 90000.00)

> (8, 'Henry', 40, 'Finneer', 90000.00)

> (9, 'Ivy', 27, 'HR., 88000.00)

> (9, 'Ivy', 27, 'HR., 88000.00)

> (10, 'Sac', 26, 'Engineering', 68000.00)

Number of reduce tasks determined at compile time: 1

In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):

set hive.exc.reducers.bytes.per.reducer-number>

In order to thing the maximum number of reducers:

set hive.exc.reducers.bytes.per.reducer-numbers

In order to sta a constant number of reducers:

set hive.exc.reducers.bytes.per.reducer-numbers

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Stet hive.exc.reducer.bytes.per.reducer-numbers

Stet hive.exc.reducer-number of reducers:

10 order to stat a constant number of reducers:

11 order to stat a constant number of reducers:

12 order to stat
```

```
hive>
    > select * from employee_info;
OK
        Alice
1
                30
                        HR
                                 55000.0
2
        Bob
                25
                        Engineering
                                         70000.0
        Charlie 28
3
                        Marketing
                                         60000.0
        David
4
                35
                        Finance 80000.0
5
        Eva
                32
                        HR
                                 65000.0
6
        Frank
                29
                        Engineering
                                         72000.0
7
        Grace 31
                        Marketing
                                         62000.0
8
        Henry
                40
                        Finance 90000.0
9
                27
        Ivy
                        HR
                                 58000.0
10
        Jack
                26
                        Engineering
                                         68000.0
Time taken: 0.412 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
hive>
```

```
[hive> select *from employee_info where emp_salary > 70000;
OK
4
         David
                 35
                         Finance 80000.0
6
         Frank
                 29
                         Engineering
                                          72000.0
                 40
                         Finance 90000.0
         Henry
Time taken: 0.418 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive>
```

RESULT:

Thus, create tables in Hive and write queries to access the data in the table has been successfully executed.