Explain the working of below pig script commands with an example:

1. **LOAD:**

To load the data either from local filesystem or Hadoop filesystem.

**Syntax:**

LOAD ‘path\_of\_data’ [USING function] [AS schema];

**Where**;

path\_of\_data : file/directory name in single quotes.

USING: is the keyword.

function: If you choose to omit this, default load function PigStorage() is used.

AS : is the keyword

schema: schema of your data along with data type.

**Eg:**

A = LOAD ‘/home/acadgild/pig/employee\_details.txt’ USING PigStorage(‘,’) AS (id:int, name:chararray, salary:int, ratings:int);

1. **STORE**

Stores and saves the data into a filesystem.

**Syntax:**

STORE alias INTO ‘directory’ [USING function]

**Where;**

STORE: is a keyword

alias: is the relation which you want to store.

INTO: is the keyword

directory : name of directory where you want to store your result.

1. **DUMP**

Displays the output.

**Syntax**

Dump A;

**Where**

A is a file.

1. **FOREACH**

it generates data transformations based on desired columns of data.

**Syntax:**

alias = FOREACH alias GENERATE {expression | field};

**Where;**

alias : is the relation

FOREACH : is the keyword

GENERATE : is the keyword

**Ex:**

Result = FOREACH Grouped GENERATE group,COUNT(A.ratings);

1. **FILTER**

Filters a relation based on certain condition.

**Syntax:**

alias = FILTER alias BY expression;

**Where;**

alias : is the relation

FILTER : is the keyword

BY : is the keyword

expression : condition on which filter will be performed.

**Ex**:

Filtered = FILTER A BY ratings >= 4;

1. **GROUP BY**

Groups the data based on one or multiple fields. It groups together tuples that have the same group key (key field). The key field will be a tuple if the group key has more than one field, otherwise it will be the same type as that of the group key.

**Syntax:**

alias = GROUP alias {ALL | BY field};

**Where;**

alias : is the relation

GROUP : is the keyword

ALL : keyword. Use ALL if you want all tuples to go to a single group

BY : keyword

Field : field name on which you want to group your data.

**Ex:**

Grouped = GROUP A BY ratings;

1. **ORDER BY**

Sorts a relation based on single or multiple fields.

**Syntax:**

alias = ORDER alias BY {field\_name [ASC | DESC]

**Where;**

alias : is the relation

ORDER : is the keyword.

BY : is the keyword.

field\_name : column on which you want to sort the relation.

ASC : sort in ascending order

DESC : sort in descending order.

**Eg:**

Sorted = ORDER A by ratings DESC;

1. **DESCRIBE**

The describe operator is used to view the schema of a relation.

**Syntax**

grunt> Describe Relation\_name