SQL Queries in a Hadoop Cluster (HiveQL)

Data Preparation

1. Add files to Hadoop Cluster (Linux) hadoop fs -put /root/lab/station_data.csv /user/lab/station_dat.csv hadoop fs -put /root/lab/trip_data.csv /user/lab/trip_dat.csv 2. Create database (SQL) create database bikes; use bikes; 4. Create Tables create table bikes.stationtemp (station_id int, name string, lat float, lon float, dockcount int, landmark string, install string) row format delimited fields terminated by ','; load data inpath '/user/lab/station dat' overwrite into table bikes.stationtemp; create table bikes.station as select station_id, name, lat, lon, dockcount, landmark, from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(install, 'M/d/yyyy')) as install_date from bikes.stationtemp; 5. Test if bikes.station exists, then drop temporary table. select * from bikes.station limit 5; drop table bikes.stationtemp; create table bikes.triptemp (trip_id int, duration float, start_date string, start_station string, start_terminal int, end_date string, end_station string, end_terminal int, bike_number int, sub_type string, zip int) row format delimited fields terminated by ','; load data inpath '/user/lab/trip dat.csv' overwrite into table bikes.triptemp;

select trip_id, duration, from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(start_date, 'M/d/yyyy H:m')) as start_date, start_station, start_terminal, from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(end_date, 'M/d/yyyy H:m')) as end_date, end_station, end_terminal, bike_number, sub_type, zip from bikes.triptemp;

6. Test if bikes.trip exists, then drop temp table.

select * from bikes.trip limit 5;
drop table bikes.triptemp;

Find the 'most popular' bike (the bike that has made the highest number of trips)

select bike_number, count(*) as ct from bikes.trip group by bike_number order by ct desc limit 1;

Find the number of trips made by each subscription type

select count(bike_number), sub_type from bikes.trip group by sub_type;

Build a table that shows which stations are connected, and the minimum duration between them.

create table bikes.stationlist as select t.start_terminal, t.end_terminal, min(unix_timestamp(t.end_date) - unix_timestamp(t.start_date)) as min_duration from bikes.trip t

group by start_terminal, end_terminal;

4. Find the number of trips originating from each landmark.

select s.landmark, count(t.trip_id) from bikes.station s, bikes.trip t

where s.station id = t.start terminal group by s.landmark

```
hive> select s.landmark, count(t.trip_id) from bikes.station s, bikes.trip t where s.station_id = t.start_terminal gr oup by s.landmark;

Query ID = root_20200206013439_7999afef-e443-431e-bfac-04feee058f38

Total jobs = 1

Launching Job 1 out of 1

Tez session was closed. Reopening...

Session re-established.

Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1579138049233_0016)

VERTICES STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING FENDING FAILED KILLED

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

Map 2 ...... SUCCEEDED 3 3 0 0 0 0 0

Reducer 3 .... SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

VERTICES: 03/03 [========>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 18.69 s

OK

Mountain View 9999

Falo Alto 3073

Redwood City 2019

San Francisco 321105

San Fancisco 321105

San Jose 17956
```

select s.landmark as strt_landmark, send.landmark as end_landmark, count(t.trip_id) as ct from bikes.trip t join bikes.station s on s.station_id = t.start_terminal join bikes.station send on send.station_id = t.end_terminal where s.landmark <> send.landmark group by s.landmark, send.landmark;