# Setup Files

## Data Check

[hdfs@big-nn01 /]\$ cd /training/analyst/data/Sample\ Examination/

# Import Test Files

[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/exam
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem1 /user/exam/Problem1
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem2 /user/exam/Problem2
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem3 /user/exam/Problem3
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem4 /user/exam/Problem4
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem5 /user/exam/Problem5
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem6 /user/exam/Problem7
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem8 /user/exam/Problem8
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem9 /user/exam/Problem9
[hdfs@big-nn01 Sample Examination]\$ hdfs dfs -put Problem9 /user/exam/Problem9

# Problem 1

### Instructions

Write a query to compare each active account's balance to the average balance of all active accounts of the same type.

# **Data Description**

The account data exists in the metastore account table in the problem1 database. The amount column gives the account balance. The type column gives the type of account and the status column gives the status of the account.

# **Output Requirements**

- 1. Write the report query in the local file: /home/training/problem1/solution.sql
- 2. Executing the solution.sql script from the hive command-line tools should generate the report output
- 3. Only include accounts for which status is Active
- 4. Create a difference column holding the difference between the account balance (amount) and the average balance for accounts of the same type to the right of all the other columns
- 5. The query should return the following columns from the account table: id, type, status, amount, as well as the difference calculated

## Create Database

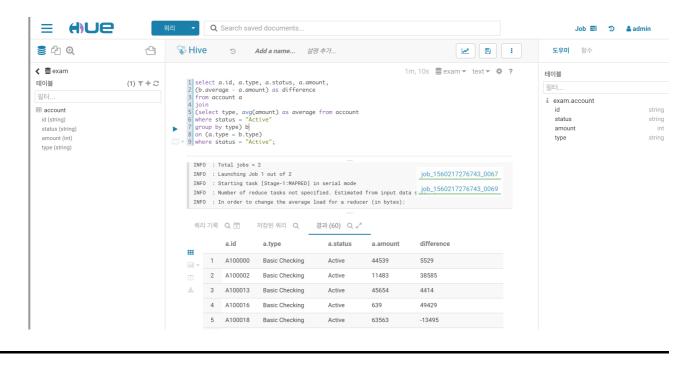
create database exam; usee exam;

Make Table in Hive

create external table account (
id STRING, status STRING, amount INT, type STRING)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LOCATION '/user/exam/Problem1'

### Excute Query

```
select a.id, a.type, a.status, a.amount,
(b.average - a.amount) as difference
from account a
join
(select type, avg(amount) as average from account where status = "Active"
group by type) b
on (a.type = b.type)
where status = "Active";
```



# Problem 2

### Instructions

Create an employee table in the metastore that contains the employee records stored in HDFS.

# Data Description

All of the employee records are stored in the /user/training/problem2/data/employee/ HDFS directory in Parquet file format. The files contain the following columns and types:

# **Output Requirements**

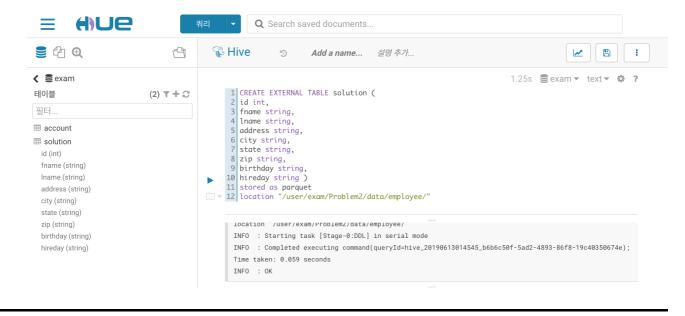
- 1. The table you create should be named solution and stored in the problem2 database
- 2. The table must point to the existing data in HDFS
- Make Table

# CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE solution (

id int, fname string, Iname string, address string, city string, state string, zip string, birthday string, hireday string)

stored as parquet

location "/user/exam/Problem2/data/employee/"



# Problem 3

### Instructions

Generate a table that contains all customers who have negative account balances.

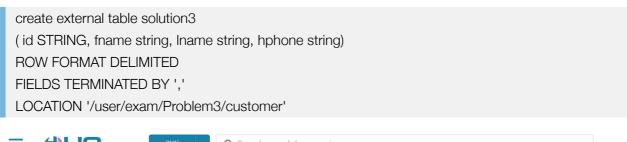
# Data Description

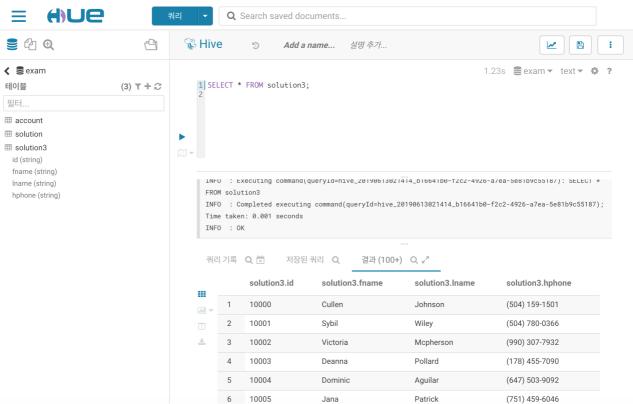
The customer records are stored in the customer table in the problem3 database. The account records are stored in the account table in the problem3 database. The account records contain a field called amount that may be negative. The custid field is a foreign key into the customer table.

# **Output Requirements**

- 1. Create a metastore table named solution stored in the problem3 database that contains the customer records that match the criteria
- 2. Each solution record should contain the Customer ID, first name, last name, and home phone of the customer
- 3. Maintain the same column names and datatypes in the new table as the fields from the customer table

#### Make Table





# Problem 4

### Instructions

LoudAcre Mobile has merged with another company located in California. Each company has a list of customers in different formats. Combine the two customer lists into a single dataset using an identical schema.

# Data Description

The original customer data exists in the HDFS directory /user/training/problem4/data/employee1/. It contains expanded, nine-digit zip codes. The new files are in the HDFS directory

/user/training/problem4/data/employee2/. It contains last names before first names, both using all capital letters.

# Output Requirements

- 1. Combine these files into a single tab-delimited dataset and stored in the HDFS directory /user/training/problem4/solution/
- 2. Each record should be in the following format:
- 3. Only include customers whose state is 'CA'

### **Excute on PIG**

employee1 = LOAD '/user/training/problem4/data/employee1' AS (customerID:Int, fname:chararray, lname:chararray, address:chararray, city:chararray, state:chararray, zip: chararray);

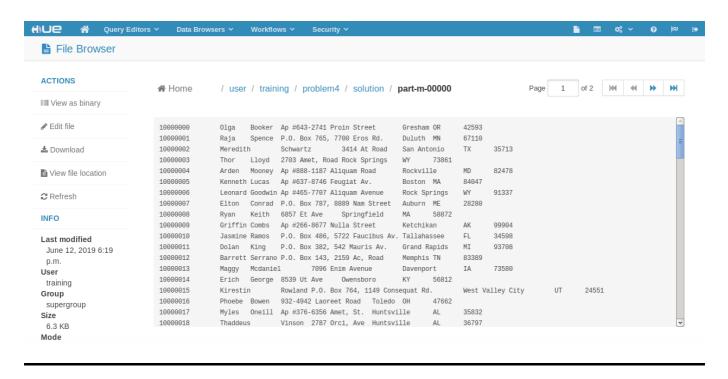
e1 = FOREACH employee1 GENERATE customerID, fname, lname, address, city, state, SUBSTRING(zip,0,5);

employee2 = LOAD '/user/training/problem4/data/employee2' USING PigStorage(',') AS (customerID:Int, junk:Int, Iname:chararray, fname:chararray, address:chararray, city:chararray, state:chararray, zip: chararray);

e2 = FOREACH employee2 GENERATE customerID, UCFIRST(LOWER(fname)), UCFIRST(LOWER(Iname)), address, city, state, zip;

both = UNION e1, e2;

STORE both INTO '/user/training/problem4/solution/'



# Problem 5

#### Instructions

The bank is making a Facebook group for the Palo Alto, CA branch. Generate a script that outputs the customers and employees who live in Palo Alto, CA.

## Data Description

The employee records are stored in the employee metastore table in the problem5 database, The customer records are stored in the customer metastore table in the problem5 database.

# **Output Requirements**

- 1. Write the report query in the local file /home/training/problem5/solution.sql
- 2. Executing the solution.sql script from the hive command-line tools should generate the report output
- 3. The report should contain first name, last name, city, and state with a tab as the delimiter between fields
- 4. Only output records that have a city value of 'Palo Alto' and state value of 'CA'
- 5. Duplicate records (if any) should be included

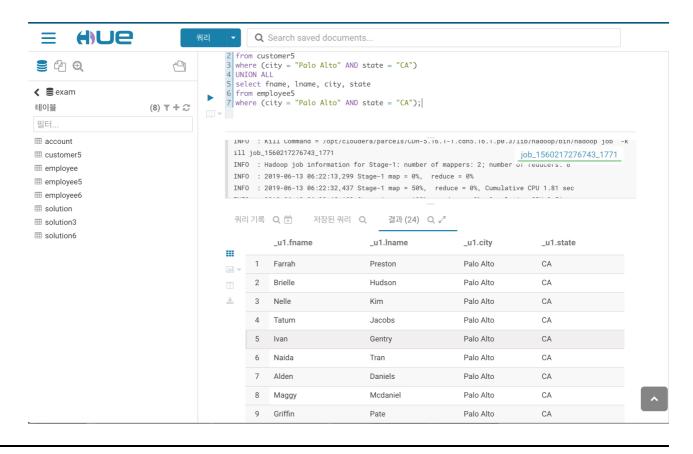
## Make Table

create external table customer5 (id int, fname string, lname string, address string, city string, state string, zip string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' LOCATION "/user/exam/Problem5/customer";

create external table employee5 (id int, fname string, lname string, address string, city string, state string, zip string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' LOCATION "/user/exam/Problem5/employee";

### • Excute Query

select fname, Iname, city, state from customer5 where (city = "Palo Alto" AND state = "CA") UNION ALL select fname, Iname, city, state from employee5 where (city = "Palo Alto" AND state = "CA");



# Problem 6

### Instructions

There are privacy concerns about the employee data that is stored on the cluster. Your task is to remove any age information from the employee data by creating a new table for the data analysts to query against.

## **Data Description**

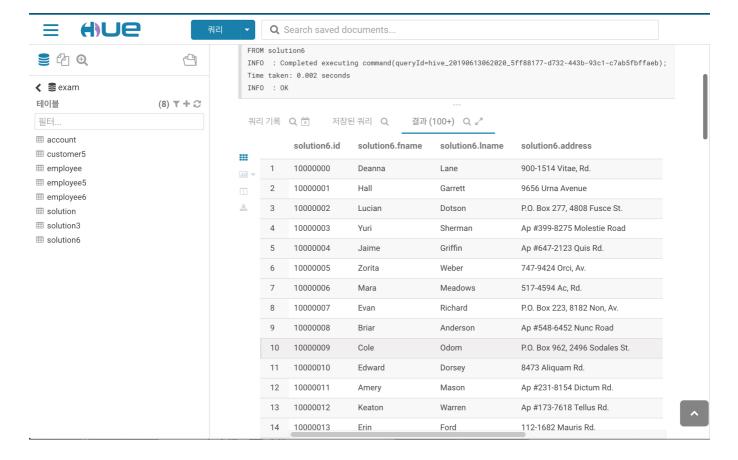
All of the employee records are stored in the employee metastore table in the problem6 database.

# Output Requirements

- 1. Create a new table named solution stored in the problem6 database with the same file format as the employee table
- 2. Maintain the same column names and datatypes in the new table
- 3. The birthday field in the solution table should be truncated to only contain month/day instead of the current month/day/year data that is in the employee table

create external table employee6 (id int, fname string, lname string, address string, city string, state string, zip string, birthday string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' LOCATION "/user/exam/Problem6/employee";

create table solution6 as select id, fname, lname, address, city, state, zip, substr(birthday,1,5) from employee6;



# Problem 7

### Instructions

Generate a report that contains all of the Seattle employee names in sorted order.

# Data Description

The employee records are stored in the employee table in the problem7 database.

# **Output Requirements**

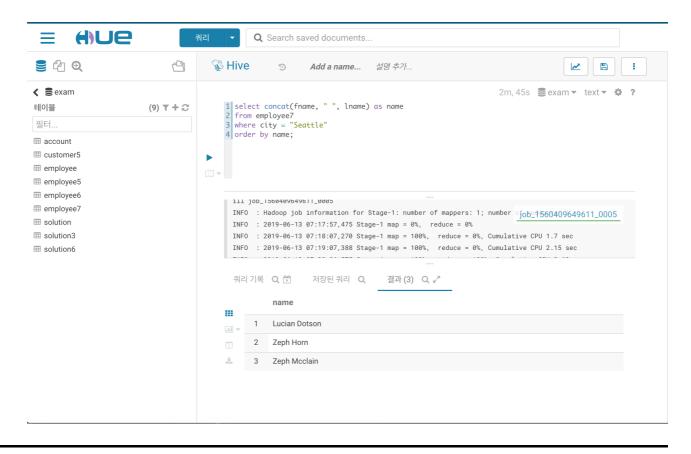
- 1. Write the report query in the local file /home/training/problem7/solution.sql
- 2. Executing the solution.sql script from the hive command-line tools should generate the report output
- 3. The employee names should be printed out as the first name, a space, and the last name
- 4. The output should be sorted by first name and then by last name and should only contain employees whose city is 'Seattle'
- 5. Duplicate names should be included (if any)

#### Make Table

create external table employee7 (id int, fname string, lname string, address string, city string, state string, zip string, birthday string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' LOCATION "/user/exam/Problem7/employee";

• Excute Query

select concat(fname, " ", Iname) as name from employee7 where city = "Seattle" order by name;



# Problem 8

## Instructions

Use Sqoop to export customer data from HDFS into a MySQL database table. Place the data in the solution table in MySQL, which has been created and is currently empty.

# Data Description

The data files are in the HDFS directory /user/training/problem8/data/customer/. MySQL database information:

1. Installation: localhost

2. Database name: problem8 I Table name: solution

3. Username: cloudera4. Password: cloudera

# **Output Requirements**

- 1. Export all of the customer data from HDFS into the MySQL solution table
- 2. The solution table already exists in the MySQL database but currently has no rows

### sqoop export

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/problem8
- --username cloudera
- --password cloudera
- --table solution
- --input-fields-terminated-by '\t'
- --export-dir hdfs://localhost:8020/user/training/problem8/data/customer

id	fname	lname	address	city	state	zip	birthday	
10000000	Deanna	Lane	900-1514 Vitae, Rd.	Lafayette	LA	97827	08/31/2016	
10000001	Hall	Garrett	9656 Urna Avenue	Tucson	AZ	86511	08/24/2016	
10000002	Lucian	Dotson	P.O. Box 277, 4808 Fusce St.	Seattle	WA	57731	08/12/2016	
10000003	Yuri	Sherman	Ap #399-8275 Molestie Road	Kapolei	HI	16943	08/26/2016	
10000004	Jaime	Griffin	Ap #647-2123 Quis Rd.	Madison	WI	51394	08/13/2016	
10000005	Zorita	Weber	747-9424 Orci, Av.	Hattiesburg	MS	90262	08/09/2016	
10000006	Mara	Meadows	517-4594 Ac, Rd.	Huntsville	AL	35374	08/11/2016	
10000007	Evan	Richard	P.O. Box 223, 8182 Non, Av.	College	AK	99682	08/25/2016	
10000008	Briar	Anderson	Ap #548-6452 Nunc Road	Cleveland	OH	90704	08/18/2016	
10000009	Cole	Odom	P.O. Box 962, 2496 Sodales St.	Boston	MA	27282	08/21/2016	
10000010	Edward	Dorsey	8473 Aliquam Rd.	Montgomery	AL	36204	08/13/2016	
10000011	Amery	Mason	Ap #231-8154 Dictum Rd.	Memphis	j TN	58035	08/09/2016	
10000012	Keaton	Warren	Ap #173-7618 Tellus Rd.	Tallahassee	FL	19431	08/20/2016	
10000013	Erin	Ford	112-1682 Mauris Rd.	Nashville	j TN	51731	08/26/2016	
10000014	Madison	Oconnor	2326 Velit Rd.	Dover	DE	93480	08/19/2016	
10000015	Baker	Hodges	P.O. Box 932, 4163 Cursus Rd.	Salem	OR	16709	08/25/2016	
10000016	Leo	Kane	Ap #832-2102 Malesuada Rd.	Glendale	i AZ	86065	08/14/2016	
10000017	Kyra	Hays	P.O. Box 311, 5471 Faucibus Road	Springfield	IL	10229	08/21/2016	
10000018	Wallace	Saunders	Ap #462-9715 Massa. Road	Nampa	ID	46348	08/16/2016	
10000019	Anjolie	Whitaker	7004 Dis St.	Bloomington	MN	69004	08/13/2016	
10000020	Price	Washington	911-5979 Non, Ave	Bloomington	j MN	14550	08/11/2016	
10000021	Zeph	Mcclain	Ap #248-9912 Elementum, St.	Seattle	. WA	52142	08/25/2016	
10000022	Sopoline	Hall	P.O. Box 860, 8554 Sed Street	Provo	j UT	28779	08/20/2016	
10000023	Riley	Mcfadden	539-6573 Vitae, Avenue	Toledo	ј он	24078	08/08/2016	
10000024	Kareem	Houston	P.O. Box 522, 594 Ligula. St.	Tucson	i AZ	86555	08/12/2016	
10000025	Fatima	Rowe	515-1899 Duis St.	Oklahoma City	і ок	66663	08/21/2016	
10000026	Fallon	Middleton	4272 Sed Ave	l Fort Smith	i ar	71864	08/27/2016	

# Problem 9

### Instructions

Your company is being acquired by another company. To prepare for this acquisition, update the customer records to guarantee there will be no duplicate IDs with their existing customer IDs.

## Data Description

The customer records are stored in the customer table in the problem9 database. The id column is a unique identifier for that record.

# **Output Requirements**

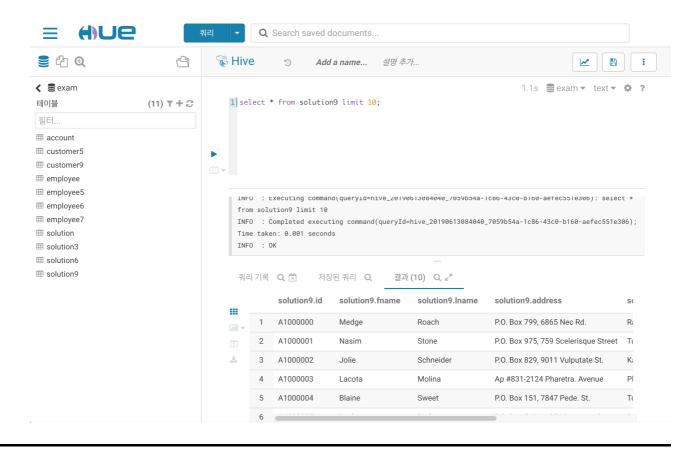
- 1. Create a new table named solution stored in the problem9 database
- 2. Maintain the same column names and datatypes as the customer table, except store the id as a string
- 3. The solution table should have all of the data from the customer table, with the addition of the letter 'A' to the existing id values to make them unique

#### Make Table

create external table customer9 (id int, fname string, lname string, address string, city string, state string, zip string, birthday string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' LOCATION "/user/exam/Problem9/customer";

## • Excute Query

create table solution9 as select concat("A", cast(id as string)) as id, fname, lname, address, city, state, zip, birthday from customer9;



# Problem 10

### Instructions

Your boss needs specialized reports using the billing data and is constantly asking for help to write SQL queries. Create a database view in the metastore so that your boss has customer and billing data joined.

# **Data Description**

The customer data exists in the customer metasore table in the problem10 database. The billing data exists in the billing metastore table in the problem10 database. The id column is a foreign key into which customer has the charge.

## **Output Requirements**

- 1. Create a new view named solution stored in the problem10 database
- 2. The new view should maintain the same column datatypes as the source tables
- 3. Do not return customer records that have no billing data, or billing records that have no matching customer
- 4. The new view should contain the following columns
- 5. The billdate column should only contain the date field and no time information

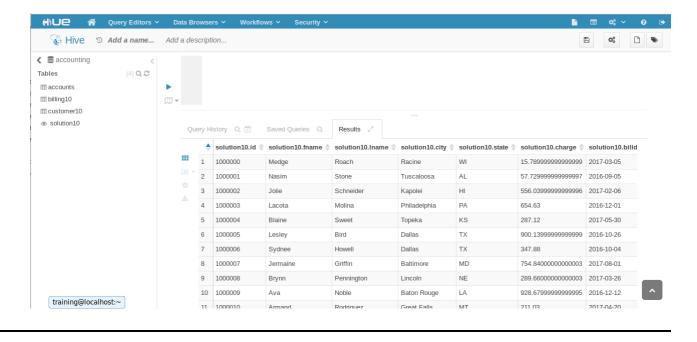
### Make Table

create external table customer10 (id int, fname string, lname string, address string, city string, state string, zip string, birthday string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' LOCATION "/user/exam/Problem9/customer";

create external table billing10 ( id int, charge double, tstamp string) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' LOCATION "/user/exam/Problem10/billing";

#### Make View

create view solution as select c.id as id, c.fname as fname, c.lname as lname, c.city as city, c.state as state, b.charge as charge, SUBSTR(b.tstamp,0,10) as billdate from customer c join billing b on (c.id = b.id);



# Problem 11

### Instructions

Several analysis questions are described below and you will need to write the SQL code to answer them. You can use whichever tool you prefer – Impala or Hive – using whichever method you like best, including shell, script, or the Hue Query Editor, to run your queries.

# Data Description

Using default database from the metastore for these queries.

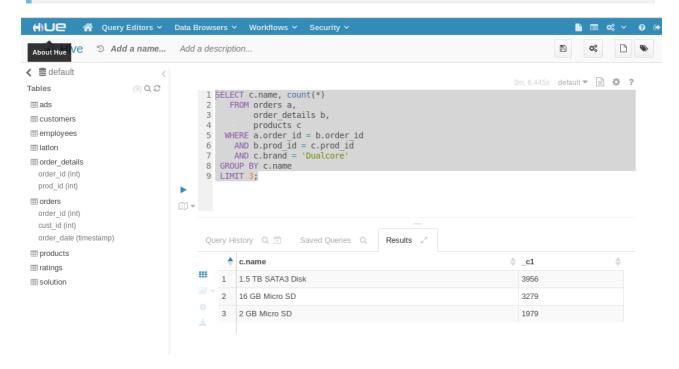
# **Output Requirements**

- 1. Write the report query in the local file /home/training/problem11/solution.sql
- 2. Executing the solution.sql script from the hive command-line tools should generate

## the report output

a. Which top three products has Dualcore sold more of than any other? Hint: Remember that if you use a
GROUP BY clause, you must group by all fields listed in the SELECT clause that are not part of an
aggregate function.

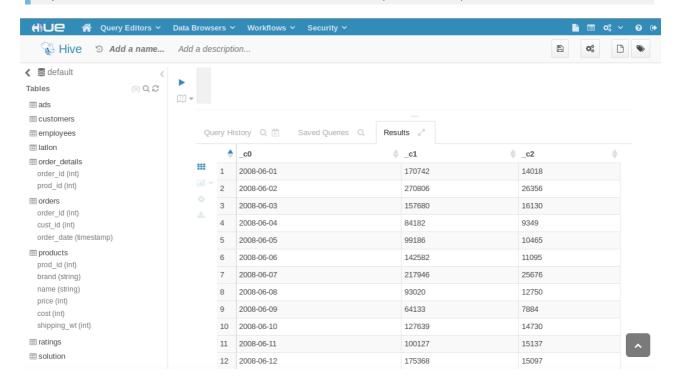
SELECT c.name, count(\*) FROM orders a, order\_details b, products c WHERE a.order\_id = b.order\_id AND b.prod\_id = c.prod\_id AND c.brand = 'Dualcore' GROUP BY c.name LIMIT 3;



 b. Calculating Revenue and Profit – write a query to show Dualcore's revenue (total price of products sold) and profit (price minus cost) by date. Hint: The order\_date column in the orders table is of type TIMESTAMP. Use the function to\_date to get just the date portion of the value.

SELECT to\_date(a.order\_date), sum(c.price), sum(c.price - c.cost)

FROM orders a, order\_details b, products c WHERE a.order\_id = b.order\_id AND b.prod\_id = c.prod\_id AND c.brand = 'Dualcore' GROUP BY to\_date(a.order\_date);



• c. Calculating the order Total – Which ten orders had the highest total dollar amounts?

SELECT a.order\_id, SUM(c.price) as Total FROM orders a, order\_details b, products c WHERE a.order\_id = b.order\_id AND b.prod\_id = c.prod\_id GROUP BY a.order\_id ORDER BY total desc LIMIT 10;

