HIVE CASE STUDY

Submission by:

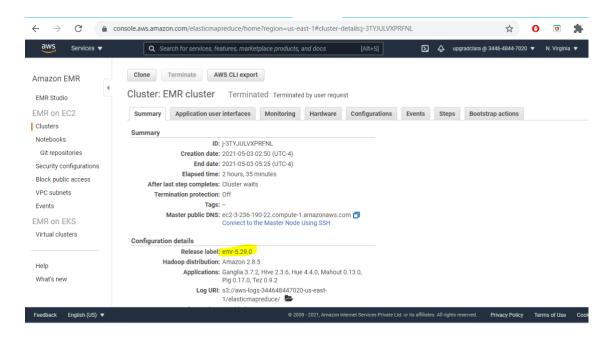
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Steps Followed -

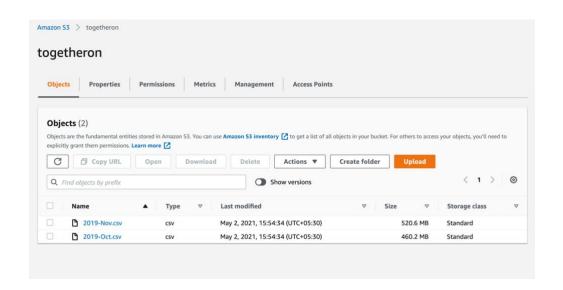
- Copying the data set into the HDFS:
 - o Launch an EMR cluster that utilizes the Hive services, and
 - Move the data from the S3 bucket into the HDFS
- Creating the database and launching Hive queries on your EMR cluster:
 - Create the structure of your database,
 - O Use optimized techniques to run your queries as efficiently as possible
 - Show the improvement of the performance after using optimization on any single query.
 - o Run Hive queries to answer the questions given below.
- Cleaning up
 - o Drop your database, and
 - Terminate your cluster

Step -1

Creating the EMR Cluster –

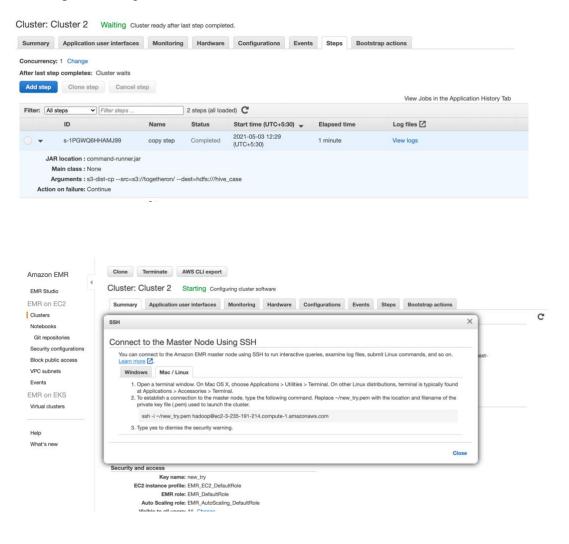


S3 Clusters –



Connecting the EMR Master Node

Included a step of loading the data from s3 here –



```
Lest login: Ned Apr 28 12:00:46 on ttys000
The default interactive shell is now zah.
The under your account to use zah, please run 'chsh = /bin/rsh'.
To update your account to use zah, please run 'chsh = /bin/rsh'.
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The authenticity of nost 'ec2-0-235-191-214.compute-1.mazonase.com (2.25.191-224.compute-1.mazonase.com (2.25.191-224.compute-1.mazonase.
```

Creating a directory and checking the loaded data

```
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-117 home]$ hadoop fs -ls
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-117 home]$ hadoop fs -mkdir hive_case
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-117 home]$ hadoop fs -ls
Found 1 items
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop hdfsadmingroup 0 2021-05-03 06:45 hive_case

[[hadoop@ip-172-31-76-117 /]$ hadoop fs -ls hdfs://hive_case
Found 2 items
-rw-r-r-- 1 hadoop hdfsadmingroup 545839412 2021-05-03 07:00 hdfs://hive_case/2019-Nov.csv
-rw-r-r-- 1 hadoop hdfsadmingroup 482542278 2021-05-03 07:00 hdfs://hive_case/2019-Oct.csv
```

STEP - 2

Connecting to HIVE

```
[[hadoop@ip-172-31-70-53 ~]$ hive

Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j2.properties Async: false
|hive> show databases;
OK
default
Time taken: 0.682 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

Creating a database named – <u>CASE_STUDY</u>

```
hive> create database if not exists case_study;
OK
Time taken: 0.352 seconds
hive> use case_study;
OK
Time taken: 0.058 seconds
```

Creating a table named - **product** and loading the data from hdfs to hive

STEP - 3

Starting with Querying -

Note: They are first performed without any partitioning

Query - 1

• Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October.

Answer - select sum(price) from product where year(event_time)=2019 and month(event_time)=10 and event_type='purchase';

Query - 2

• Write a query to yield the total sum of purchases per month in a single output.

Answer - select month(event_time) , count(event_type) from product where event_type='purchase' and year(event_time)=2019 group by month(event_time);

 Write a query to find the change in revenue generated due to purchases from October to November.

Answer - select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Oct from products where year(event_time)=2019 and month(event_time)=10 and event_type='purchase' MINUS select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Nov from products where year(event_time)=2019 and month(event_time)=11 and event_type='purchase';

Query - 4

• Find distinct categories of products. Categories with null category code can be ignored.

Answer - select distinct(category_code) from products where category_code!="";

```
hive> select distinct(category_code) from products where category_cod
Query ID = hadoop_20210502130310_0f6ec2dd-d20d-4e97-bcb6-7fa65a5bd59d
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1619958074599_0003)
        VERTICES
                      MODE
                                    STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
                                SUCCEEDED
Map 1 ..... container
                                 SUCCEEDED
Reducer 2 ..... container
                                                 >>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 39.92 s
accessories.cosmetic_bag
stationery.cartrige
accessories.bag
appliances.environment.vacuum
furniture.living_room.chair
sport.diving
appliances.personal.hair_cutter
appliances.environment.air_conditioner
apparel.glove
furniture.bathroom.bath
furniture.living room.cabinet
Time taken: 40.66 seconds, Fetched: 11 row(s)
```

• Find the total number of products available under each category.

Answer - select count(product_id) , category_code from product where category_code IS NOT NULL group by category_code;

```
hive> select count(product_id) , category_code from product
> where category_code IS NOT NULL group by category_code;
Query ID = hadoop_20210503142725_3587cf7b-a991-48ca-92a0-5f77f686b487
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1620051294835_0002)
          VERTICES
                            MODE
                                            STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ...... container
Reducer 2 ..... container
                                         SUCCEEDED
                                                                                                                       0
                                        SUCCEEDED
 /ERTICES: 02/02 [====
                               =============>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 30.62 s
OK
8594895
11681 accessories.bag
1248
          accessories.cosmetic_bag
18232
          apparel.glove
332
          appliances.environment.air_conditioner
         appliances.environment.vacuum appliances.personal.hair_cutter
59761
1643
9857
           furniture.bathroom.bath
          furniture.living_room.cabinet furniture.living_room.chair
13439
308
          sport.diving
26722 stationery.cartrige
Time taken: 31.388 seconds, Fetched: 12 row(s)
```

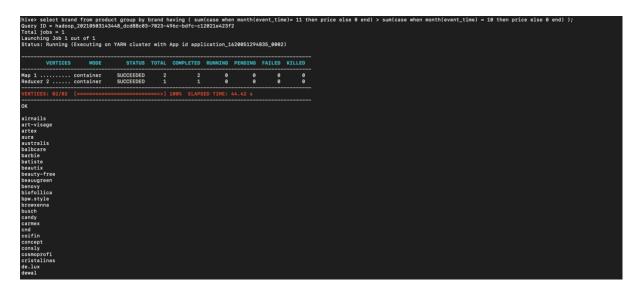
Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

Answer - select brand , sum(price) as sales from product group by brand having brand != "" order by sales desc limit 2;

Query - 7

• Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

Answer - select brand from product group by brand having (sum(case when month(event_time) = 11 then price else 0 end) > sum(case when month(event_time) = 10 then price else 0 end));



```
roubloff
runail
s.care
sanoto
severina
shary
shifei
shik
skinlite
smart
sophin
staleks
strong
swarovski
tazol
tertio
uno
vilenta
vosev
yoko
yu-r
zeitun
Time taken: 45.018 seconds, Fetched: 110 row(s)
```

• Your company wants to reward the top 10 users of its website with a Golden Customer plan. Write a query to generate a list of top 10 users who spend the most.

Answer - select user_id, sum(price) as total from product where event_type='purchase' group by user_id order by total desc limit 10;

Bucketing & Partitioning

Performing all the above queries by partitioning and bucketing

```
[hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;
[hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition=true;
[hive> set hive.enforce.bucketing=true;
```

Product_Bucket1 is used for solving query - 1,2,3,7,8

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS **product_bucket1**(event_time timestamp, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, price float, user_id bigint, user_session string) PARTITIONED BY (event_type string) CLUSTERED BY (price) into 10 buckets

ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' STORED AS TEXTFILE

tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");

insert into table product_bucket1 partition(event_type) select event_time, product_id, category_id, category_code, brand, price, user_id, user_session,event_type from product;

```
hive> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS product_bucket(event_time timestamp, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, price float, user_id bigint, user_session string) PARTITIO NED BY (event_type string) CLUSTERED BY (price) into 18 buckets

> ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org. panche.haddoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'

> STORED AS TEXTFILE

| thipproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");

OK

Time taken: 0.148 seconds

Inive> show tables;

OK

product

product

product
```

Query 1 - Partitioned

• Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October.

select sum(price) from product_bucket1 where year(event_time)=2019 and month(event_time)=10 and event_type='purchase';

Query -2 Partitioned

• Write a query to yield the total sum of purchases per month in a single output.

Answer - select month(event_time), count(event_type) from product_bucket1 where event_type='purchase' and year(event_time)=2019 group by month(event_time);



Query - 3 Partitioned

 Write a query to find the change in revenue generated due to purchases from October to November.

Answer - select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Oct from product_bucket1 where year(event_time)=2019 and month(event_time)=10 and event_type='purchase' MINUS select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Nov from product_bucket1 where year(event_time)=2019 and month(event_time)=11 and event_type='purchase';

```
hive select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Oct from product_bucket1 where year(event_time)=2819 and month(event_time)=18 and event_type="purchase" MINUS select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Nov from product_bucket1 where year(event_time)=2819 and month(event_time)=18 and event_type="purchase" MINUS select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Nov from product_bucket1 where year(event_time)=2819 and month(event_time)=18 and event_type="purchase" MINUS select sum(price) AS Total_Revenue_Nov from product_bucket1 year(event_type="purchase" minus year(event_time)=2819 and event_type="purchase" minus year(event_time)=2819 and event_type="purchase" minus year(event_time)=2819 and month(event_time)=18 and event_type="purchase" minus year(event_time)=2819 and event_time)=2819 an
```

Time_Taken parameter was reduced by a significant amount If we compare the partitioned vs non-partitioned.

Partition by Category Code –

Category_Bucket is used in query for Q - 4,5,6

create table if not exists category_bucket (product_id string , category_id string) partitioned by (category_code string) row format serde 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' stored as textfile;

insert into table category_bucket partition (category_code) select product_id , category_id , category code from product ;

Query - 4

• Find distinct categories of products. Categories with null category code can be ignored.

select distinct(category_code) from category_bucket where category_code!="";

Query - 5

• Find the total number of products available under each category.

select count(product_id), category_code from category_bucket where category_code IS NOT NULL group by category_code;

• Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

select brand , sum(price) as sales from product_bucket1
group by brand having brand != ""
order by sales desc limit 2;

Query - 7

Note: product_bucket1 is used here.

• Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

select brand from product_bucket1 group by brand having (sum(case when month(event_time) = 11 then price else 0 end) > sum(case when month(event_time) = 10 then price else 0 end));

Query – 8 Partitioned

• Your company wants to reward the top 10 users of its website with a Golden Customer plan. Write a query to generate a list of top 10 users who spend the most.

Answer - select user_id, sum(price) as total from product_bucket where event_type='purchase' group by user_id order by total desc limit 10;

Time_Taken Parameter is changed by a major %.

Cleaning Up -

Dropping all the tables and db

```
hive> show tables;

OK
category_bucket
product_bucket1
Time taken: 0.038 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive> drop table category_bucket;

OK
Time taken: 0.237 seconds
hive> drop table product_bucket1;

OK
Time taken: 0.143 seconds
hive> drop table product;

OK
Time taken: 0.193 seconds
hive> drop table product;

OK
Time taken: 0.193 seconds
```

```
[hive> show databases;
OK
case_study
default
Time taken: 0.021 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
[hive> drop database case_study;
OK
Time taken: 0.087 seconds
```