# Capstone Project – Mid submission

(HQL Tasks)

## 1. <u>Creation of Hive Tables.</u>

Below are the queries used for creation and insertion of data for 6 tables :

#### a. Train table

```
create table train
(
    device_id string,
    gender string,
    age int,
    group_train string
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
load data inpath '/user/hadoop/mlctest/train/' into table train;
```

## b. Brand Device Table

```
create table brand_device
(
device_id string,
phone_brand string,
device_model string
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
```

load data inpath '/user/hadoop/mlctest/brand\_device/' into table brand\_device;

# c. Events Table

```
create table events
(
    event_id int,
    device_id string,
    event_timestamp timestamp,
longitude string,
```

```
latitude string
   ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
   FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
   LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
   load data inpath '/user/hadoop/mlctest/events/' into table events;
d. App Events Table
   create table app_events
    event_id int,
    app_id string,
    is_installed int,
    is_active int
    ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
   FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
   LINES TERMINATED BY '\n';
   load data inpath '/user/hadoop/mlctest/app_events/' into table app_events;
e. App Labels Table
   create table app_labels
    app_id string,
    label_id string
   ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
    FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
   LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
   tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");
   load data inpath '/home/hadoop/app_labels_new.txt' into table app_labels;
f. Label Categories Table
   create table label_categories
    label_id string,
    category string
```

```
)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
LINES TERMINATED BY '\n'
tblproperties("skip.header.line.count"="1");
load data inpath '/home/hadoop/label categories.csv' into table label categories;
```

# 2. HQL Tasks Result:

Before performing the HQL tasks, the table 'brand\_device' had duplicate values. All the duplicate rows were removed using the following HQL query.

insert overwrite table brand\_device select distinct \* from brand\_device;

The above statement will overwrite the existing table replacing it with the distinct rows.

The following devices had two brand names for the same device ID. Those were removed explicitly using the below mentioned command.

```
"-3004353610608670000

-5269721363279120000

-6590454305031520000

-7059081542575370000

-7297178577997110000

1186608308763910000

5245428108336910000"
```

## **HQL Statement:**

insert overwrite table brand\_device select \* from brand\_device where device\_id not in ('-3004353610608670000','-5269721363279120000', '-6590454305031520000', '-7059081542575370000', '-7297178577997110000', '1186608308763910000', '5245428108336910000');

Below are the output and Hive query for all the HQL tasks:

a. The 10 most popular brands and the percentage of the respective Male and Female owners of these brands [Handle the device id duplicates from brand device table].

Query:

```
with brand_count as (select phone_brand,count(*) brand_cnt from brand_device a inner join train b on a.device_id = b.device_id group by phone_brand order by brand_cnt desc limit 10 )
select b.phone_brand,
brand_gender.gender,b.brand_cnt,brand_gender.gender_count,
(brand_gender.gender_count/b.brand_cnt ) * 100 gender_percentage from (
select phone_brand, gender, count(*) gender_count from
(select a.device_id, a.gender, b.phone_brand from train a inner join brand_device b on a.device_id= b.device_id ) temp group by phone_brand, gender
) brand_gender inner join brand_count b on brand_gender.phone_brand = b.phone_brand
order by brand cnt desc, gender count desc;
```

```
hive> with brand_count as (select phone_brand,count(*) brand_cnt from brand_devi
ce a inner join train b on a.device_id = b.device_id group by phone_brand order
by brand_cnt desc limit 10 )
    > select b.phone_brand, brand_gender.gender,b.brand_cnt,brand_gender.gender_
count, (brand gender.gender count/b.brand cnt ) * 100 gender percentage from (
    > select phone_brand, gender, count(*) gender_count from
    > (select a.device_id, a.gender, b.phone_brand from train a inner join brand
 device b on a device id = b device id ) temp group by phone brand, gender
    > ) brand gender inner join brand count b on brand gender.phone brand = b.ph
one brand
    > order by brand_cnt desc, gender_count desc;
No Stats for default@train, Columns: device_id, gender
No Stats for default@brand_device, Columns: device_id, phone_brand
No Stats for default@brand_device, Columns: device_id, phone_brand
No Stats for default@train, Columns: device_id, phone_brand Query ID = hadoop_20210111122820_0b3fba24-002c-4a0c-a0c5-78b13c118eba Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1610340234319
 0010)
```

```
brand_gender.gender b.brand_c
17299 11381 65.78993005376034
                                                                         brand_gender.gender_count
                                                                                                                   gender_percentage
                    17299
17299
                                         34.21006994623967
60.26775916306973
                              8238
5431
samsung M
                                         39.73224083693028
67.25308641975309
samsung F
Huawei
                                         32.74691358024691
Huawei
                              4244
                                         55.54210617326647
                                         44.45789382673353
                                          52.9714387085329
Meizu
Coolpad M
                                          32.315064390536094
                                         66.81531029357116
33.18468970642884
lenovo
                                         64.20302760463046
35.79697239536955
Gionee
Gionee
                                         68.41066140177689
'ime taken: 32.549 seconds, Fetched: 20 row(s)
```

b. The 10 most popular brands for Male and Female? [Handle the device id duplicates from the brand\_device data set.]

## Query:

(select phone\_brand, 'Female' gender, count(\*) gender\_count from

(select a.device\_id, a.gender, b.phone\_brand from train a inner join brand\_device b on a.device\_id= b.device\_id where a.gender = 'F') temp group by phone\_brand order by gender\_count desc limit 10)

union all

(select phone\_brand, 'Male' gender, count(\*) gender\_count from

(select a.device\_id, a.gender, b.phone\_brand from train a inner join brand\_device b on a.device\_id= b.device\_id where a.gender = 'M') temp group by phone\_brand order by gender\_count desc limit 10 );

```
ul.phone brand ul.gender
                           ul.gender count
Xiaomi
       Female
              5918
samsung Female
              5431
Huawei Female 4244
vivo
      Female 2651
OPPO
       Female 2571
       Female 1302
Meizu
Coolpad Female 1079
lenovo Female 893
Gionee Female 402
HTC
      Female
              320
Xiaomi Male
              11381
Huawei Male
              8716
samsung Male
              8238
Meizu
      Male
              3396
OPPO
       Male
              3212
              2986
vivo
      Male
              2260
Coolpad Male
              1798
lenovo Male
Gionee Male
              721
HTC
      Male 693
Time taken: 32.82 seconds, Fetched: 20 row(s)
hive>
```

c. The count and percentage analysis of the Gender in the train data set

# Query:

```
WITH gender_part AS (select gender, count(*) gender_count from train group by gender)
```

```
select gender, gender_count, gender_count/ (sum(gender_count) over ())
gender_percentage from gender_part;
```

d. The top mobile phone brands offering the highest number of models [Provide details about the top three brands.]

#### Query:

```
select phone_brand, count(*) num_of_models from (
select distinct phone_brand, device_model from brand_device ) dist_brand_model
group by phone_brand order by num_of_models desc limit 3
.
```

```
phone_brand num_of_models
lenovo 194
samsung 163
Huawei 145
Time taken: 7.107 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive>
```

e. The average number of events per device id [Applicable to the device\_id column from the train table, which has at least one associated event in the event table]

# Query:

```
select avg(event_count) avg_device_event_count from (select a.device id, count(*) event count from events a inner join train b on
```

a.device id = b.device id group by a.device id ) temp;

# Screenshot:

```
avg_device_event_count
52.14920634920635
Time taken: 51.069 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
```

f. Whether the count and percentage of the device\_id column in the train table have corresponding events data available

### Query:

with train count as (select count(\*) cnt, 1 dummy from train),

train\_event\_count as (select count(distinct a.device\_id) cnt, 1 dummy from events a inner join train b on a.device\_id = b.device\_id)

select a.cnt Train\_Count, b.cnt Events\_Count, (b.cnt/a.cnt) \* 100 Percentage from train\_count a inner join train\_event\_count b on a.dummy= b.dummy;

```
train_count events_count percentage 74645 23310 31.227811641771048
Time taken: 105.578 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s) hive>
```