

Data Ingestion Using Scoop And Data Analysis Using Hive

DATA INGESTION FROM RDS TO HDFS USING SGOOP

1. Sqoop import command ([See, sqoop/importFromRDSToHDFS.sqoop](#))

Note

- ✓ The table **Key_indicator_districtwise** available in RDS has some **NULL** values in some of the columns.
- ✓ Using the scoop command, the **NULL** values are replaced with **NA** for all String based columns and **\N** for all non-string based columns while importing data into HDFS.
- ✓ This is to make sure the **NULL** value is not written to the HDFS data.

2. Command to see the list of imported data ([See, hdfs/viewData.hdfs](#))

EXTERNAL TABLE CREATION IN HIVE AND LOADING INGESTED DATA

1. Command to create the external table ([See, hive/createHiveTable.hql](#))

Note

✓ A database named

India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB is created. All the tables pertaining to this project will be created in this database.

✓ An external table named **IAHS_2012_13** is created with 645 columns. This table will be used as a master repository of data.

2. Command to load the ingested data into the external table ([See, hive/loadDataInHiveTable.hql](#))

3. Queries to verify that the ingestion is correctly accomplished

3.1 Query to count the total number of rows of data fetched from RDS using MySQL Workbench and from Hive using Hue

MySQL Workbench ([See, sql/verificationQuery1.sql](#))

Hue ([See, hive/verificationQuery1.hql](#))

3.2 Query to select the top 10 rows and first 8 columns of the data fetched from RDS using MySQL Workbench and from Hive using Hue

MySQL Workbench ([See, sql/verificationQuery2.sql](#))

Hue ([See, hive/verificationQuery2.hql](#))

Note

- ✓ The above listed 02 queries and their results across the RDBMS table **Key_indicator_districtwise** and the HIVE table **IAHS_2012_13** should show that the data is correctly imported from RDS to HDFS using sqoop.
- ✓ Later, the same imported data is correctly ingested into the HIVE table **IAHS_2012_13**.

SUBSET SCHEMA CREATION IN HIVE TO SUPPORT ANALYSIS

1. Columns used in the subset schema

ID

State_Name

State_District_Name

AA_Households_Total

AA_Population_Total

CC_Sex_Ratio_All_Ages_Total

LL_Total_Fertility_Rate_Total

YY_Under_Five_Mortality_Rate_U5MR_Total_Person

2. Storage format used [Benchmark the performance before finalizing the storage format to be used. Create one schema using default format and one in any other format such as ORC for the columns to be used. Insert data into both the tables created. Compare the runtimes of the following queries and decide which format to be used.

✓ *select count(*) from <Table Name>;*

✓ *select State_Name, count(*) from <Table Name> group by State_Name;*

✓ *select * from <Table Name> where State_Name = 'Uttar Pradesh';]*

Note

In point **03** below,

✓ A subset table named **IAHS_2012_13_TEXT** is created with default TEXT format.

✓ The subset table contains selected **08** columns.

✓ The data is ingested into this table from the master table **IAHS_2012_13**

In point **04** below,

✓ A subset table named **IAHS_2012_13_ORC** is created with ORC format.

✓ The subset table contains selected **08** columns.

✓ The data is ingested into this table from the master table **IAHS_2012_13**

In point **05** below,

- ✓ **03** sets of queries are executed against both the tables (reference, point 3 and 4) and their execution time is noted.
- ✓ On examining the execution time for all the **03** set of queries, it is observed that the queries executed on the table with ORC format has lower execution time in comparison to the execution time of queries executed on the table with default TEXT format.
- ✓ The difference in execution time of queries is marginal as the data set is small in size.
- ✓ The difference in execution time will increase for a voluminous production size data set.
- ✓ Based on the benchmarking performed for all the **03** queries, I have chosen the ORC format to be used for this project.
- ✓ Additionally, I have also used the compression algorithm SNAPPY with the ORC format as opposed to the non-compressed way of storing data with the default TEXT format.
The data stored in compressed format saves on disk space which is again helpful when the size of the data set is voluminous.

3. Create and insert command for the default format (*See, [hive/createAndInsertDefaultFormat.hql](#)*)
4. Create and insert command for the formats such as ORC (*See, [hive/createAndInsertORCFormat.hql](#)*)
5. Screenshot of runtimes against each query given above for the default format as well as for the formats such as ORC

TEXT FORMAT

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_text;
```

Time Taken: **66.117 seconds**

The screenshot displays the Hue web interface in a Google Chrome browser. The browser's address bar shows the URL: `ec2-18-219-254-57.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:8888/hue/editor?editor=389#id=application_1532250460919_0001`. A notification at the top states: "You are accessing a non-optimized Hue, please switch to one of the available addresses: <http://ip-10-0-0-140.us-east-2.compute.internal:8889>".

The Hue interface includes a top navigation bar with the Hue logo, a "Query" dropdown, and a search bar. Below this, the main workspace is divided into several panels:

- Left Panel:** A sidebar showing a tree view of databases and tables. The selected database is `india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db`, and the selected table is `iahs_2012_13_text`.
- Center Panel:** The SQL editor contains the query: `SELECT COUNT(*) FROM India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_text;`. Below the editor, the execution log shows: `INFO : Completed executing command(queryId=hive_20180722183939_a6580e40-d1fe-40ff-803e-717417f09e9b); Time taken: 66.117 seconds` and `INFO : OK`. The results section shows a single row with the value `284`.
- Right Panel:** A "Tables" section listing the columns and data types for the selected table: `india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db.iahs_2012_13_text`. The columns listed are: `id` (smallint), `state_name` (string), `state_district_name` (string), `aa_households_total` (double), `aa_population_total` (double), `cc_sex_ratio_all_ages_total` (double), `ll_total_fertility_rate_total` (double), and `yy_under_five_mortality_rate_u5...` (double).

The bottom of the image shows a Linux desktop environment with various application icons in the taskbar.

ORC FORMAT

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_orc;
```

Time Taken: **60.657 seconds**

The screenshot displays the Hue web interface for Hive. The query editor shows the following SQL query:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_orc;
```

The execution log indicates the query was completed successfully with the following details:

```
INFO : Completed executing command(queryId=hive_20180722104141_57762778-0000-4040-a600-61100000-a426); Time taken: 60.567 seconds  
INFO : OK
```

The results table shows a single row with the value 284:

_c0
284

The interface also shows a list of tables on the left and a table schema on the right. The table schema for 'india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db.iahs_2012_13_orc' is as follows:

Table	Column	Type	
india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db.iahs_2012_13_orc	id	smallint	
	state_name	string	
	state_district_name	string	
	aa_households_total	double	
	aa_population_total	double	
	cc_sex_ratio_all_ages_total	double	
	ll_total_fertility_rate_total	double	
	yy_under_five_mortality_rate_u5...	double	

TEXT FORMAT

```
SELECT State_Name, COUNT(*) FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_text GROUP  
BY State_Name;
```

Time Taken: **185.335 seconds**

The screenshot displays the Hue web interface for managing Hive data. The main area shows a Hive query being executed. The query is:

```
SELECT State_Name, COUNT(*) FROM India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_text GROUP BY State_Name;
```

The execution log indicates the query completed successfully, taking 185.335 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with 9 rows (3 visible):

state_name	_c1
1 Assam	23
2 Bihar	37
3 Chhattisgarh	16

The interface also shows a sidebar with a list of tables, including 'iahs_2012_13_text'. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Query', 'Jobs', and 'admin'. The bottom taskbar shows various application icons.

ORC FORMAT

```
SELECT State_Name, COUNT(*) FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_orc GROUP BY  
State_Name;
```

Time Taken: **144.896 seconds**

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface running a Hive query. The query is:

```
SELECT State_Name, COUNT(*) FROM India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_orc GROUP BY State_Name;
```

The execution log shows the query completed successfully in 144.895 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with 9 rows (3 data rows and 6 header rows).

state_name	_c1
1 Assam	23
2 Bihar	37
3 Chhattisgarh	16

The interface also shows a list of tables on the left and a schema overview on the right.

Tables:

- iahs_2012_13
- iahs_2012_13_orc
- iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc
- iahs_2012_13_partitioned_text
- iahs_2012_13_text

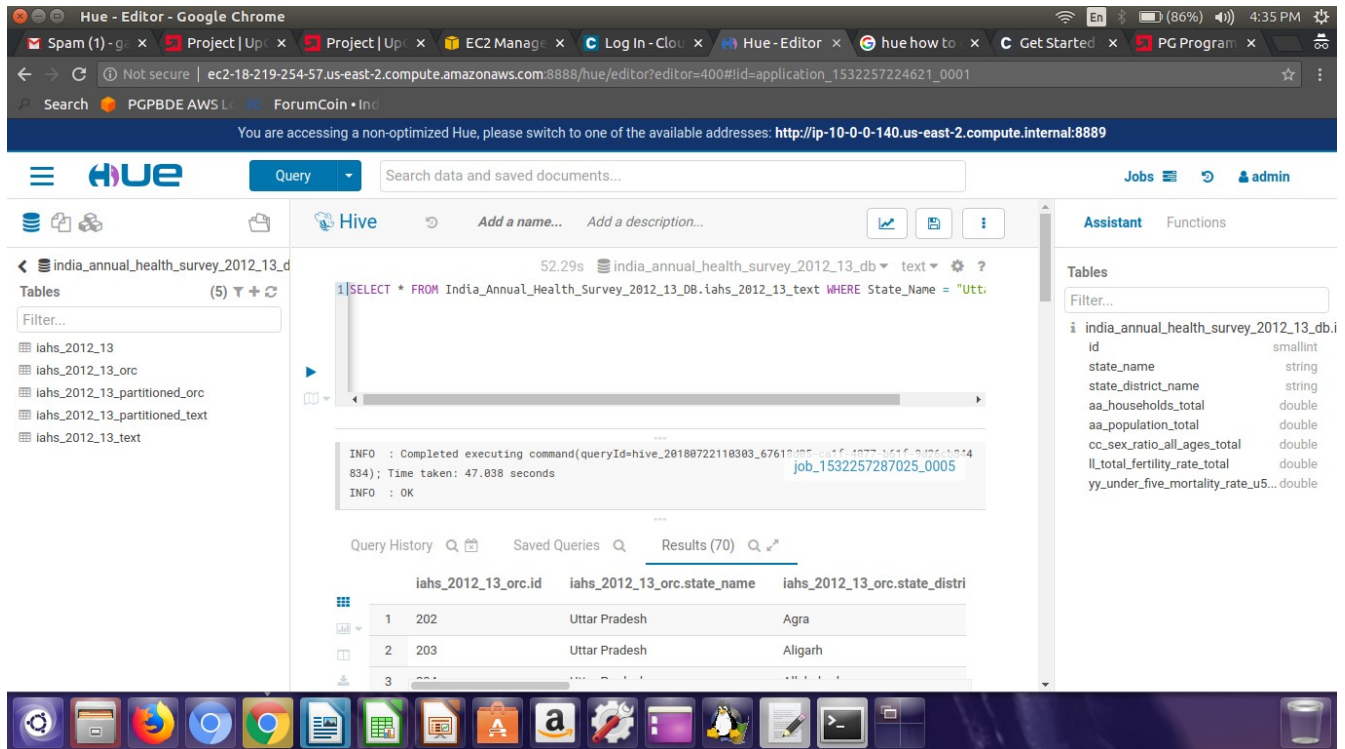
Schema Overview:

Table	Column	Type
india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db.i	id	smallint
	state_name	string
	state_district_name	string
	aa_households_total	double
	aa_population_total	double
	cc_sex_ratio_all_ages_total	double
	ll_total_fertility_rate_total	double
	yy_under_five_mortality_rate_u5...	double

TEXT FORMAT

```
SELECT * FROM
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_text WHERE
State_Name = "Uttar Pradesh";
```

Time Taken: **47.038 seconds**



The screenshot displays the Hue web interface for managing Hive queries. The main query editor shows the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT * FROM India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_text WHERE State_Name = "Uttar Pradesh";
```

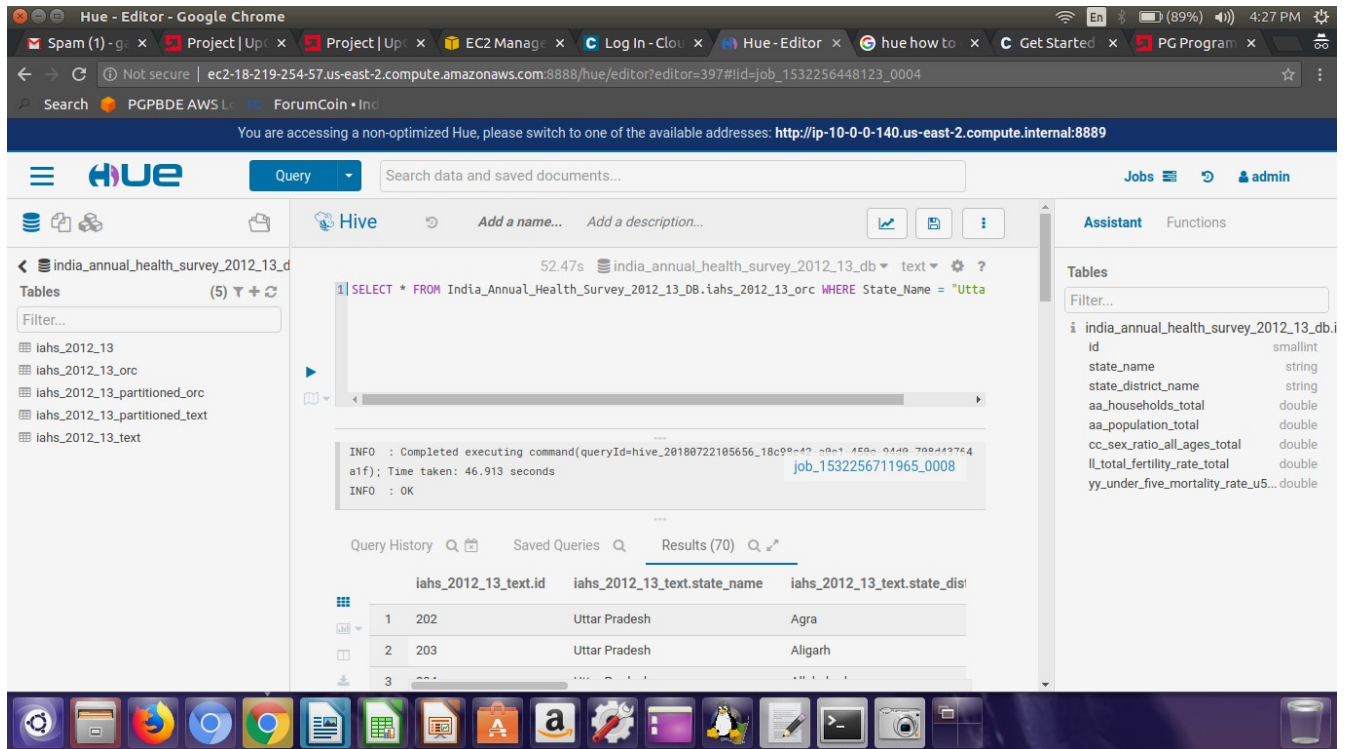
The execution log indicates that the query was completed successfully, taking 47.038 seconds. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: `iahs_2012_13_orc.id`, `iahs_2012_13_orc.state_name`, and `iahs_2012_13_orc.state_distri`.

	iahs_2012_13_orc.id	iahs_2012_13_orc.state_name	iahs_2012_13_orc.state_distri
1	202	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
2	203	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
3

ORC FORMAT

```
SELECT * FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_orc WHERE  
State_Name = "Uttar Pradesh";
```

Time Taken: **46.913 seconds**



The screenshot displays the Hue web interface for Hive. The query editor shows the following SQL query:

```
SELECT * FROM India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_orc WHERE State_Name = "Uttar Pradesh";
```

The execution log indicates the query completed successfully with the following details:

```
INFO : Completed executing command(queryId=hive_20180722105656_18c99e12_0001_4500_0140_7000440764  
a1f); Time taken: 46.913 seconds  
INFO : OK
```

The results table shows the following data:

iahs_2012_13_text.id	iahs_2012_13_text.state_name	iahs_2012_13_text.state_dis
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
2	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
3

6. Create and insert command for the partition table for analyses 1 & 2. The partition table should be created using the table created above. ([See, hive/createAndInsertORCFormatPartitioned.hql](#))

Note

For analyses 1 and 2,

- ✓ A partitioned table named **IAHS_2012_13_PARTITIONED_ORC_FORMAT** is created with ORC format.
- ✓ The data into this table is ingested from the master table **IAHS_2012_13**.
- ✓ This table will be used only for writing queries for analyses 1 and 2.

For analyses 3, 4 and 5, the non-partitioned ORC format table **IAHS_2012_13_ORC** will be used.

QUERY ANALYSIS, RESULT AND CHART

1. State wise child mortality rate

Query

```
SELECT State_Name,  
ROUND(AVG(YY_Under_Five_Mortality_Rate_U5MR_Total_Person),2) AS  
State_Wise_Average_Child_Mortality_Rate  
FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_partitioned_  
orc_format GROUP BY State_Name;
```

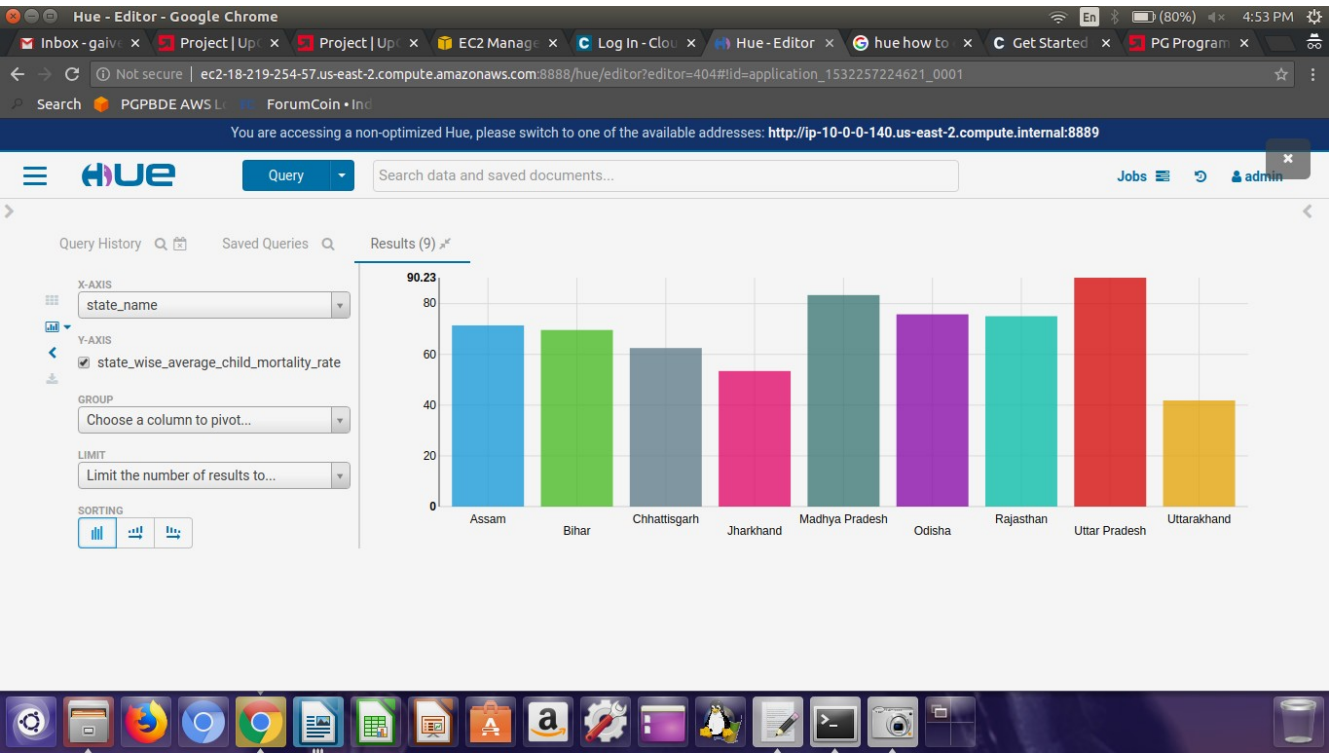
Screenshot of the result

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface in a Google Chrome browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `ec2-18-219-254-57.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com:8888/hue/editor?editor=404#id=application_1532257224621_0001`. The Hue interface includes a top navigation bar with the Hue logo and a search bar. On the left, a sidebar lists tables under the database `india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db`, including `iahs_2012_13`, `iahs_2012_13_orc`, `iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc`, `iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc_format`, `iahs_2012_13_partitioned_text`, and `iahs_2012_13_text`. The main panel shows the execution of a query, with a status bar indicating completion and a time taken of 66.916 seconds. Below the status bar, a table displays the results of the query, showing the state-wise average child mortality rate for various states in India. The table has two columns: `state_name` and `state_wise_average_child_mortality_rate`. The results are as follows:

state_name	state_wise_average_child_mortality_rate
1 Assam	71.43
2 Bihar	69.62
3 Chhattisgarh	62.5
4 Jharkhand	53.44
5 Madhya Pradesh	83.38
6 Odisha	75.8
7 Rajasthan	75.06
8 Uttar Pradesh	90.23
9 Uttarakhand	41.85

On the right side of the interface, there is a sidebar with sections for 'Assistant', 'Functions', and 'Tables'. The 'Tables' section lists the columns and data types for the `india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db.iahs_2012_13` table, including `id` (smallint), `state_district_name` (string), `aa_households_total` (double), `aa_population_total` (double), `cc_sex_ratio_all_ages_total` (double), `ll_total_fertility_rate_total` (double), `yy_under_five_mortality_rate_u5...` (double), and `state_name` (string).

Chart



2. State wise fertility rate

Query

```
SELECT State_Name,  
ROUND(AVG(LL_Total_Fertility_Rate_Total),2) AS  
State_Wise_Average_Fertility_Rate  
FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_partitioned_  
orc_format GROUP BY State_Name;
```

Screenshot of the result

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface in a Google Chrome browser. The top navigation bar includes the Hue logo and a search bar. The main content area displays the query execution results. The query is as follows:

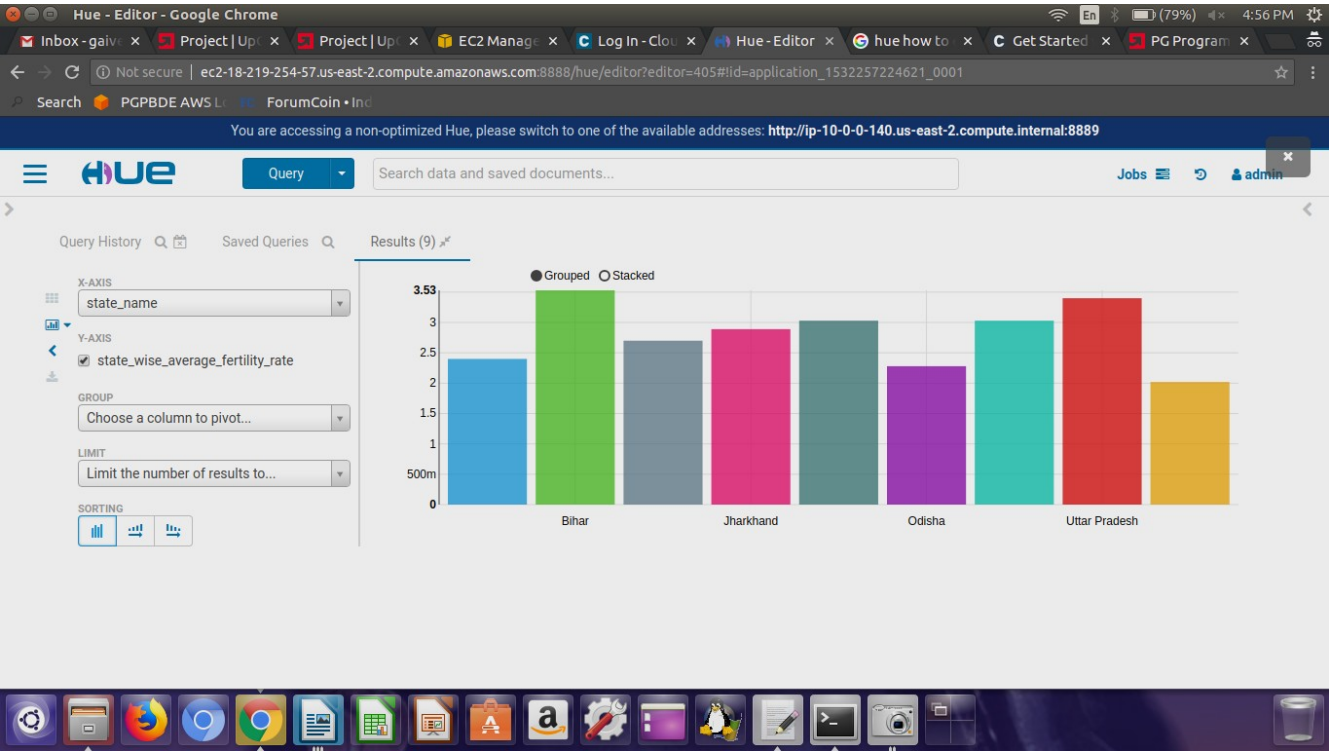
```
SELECT State_Name,  
ROUND(AVG(LL_Total_Fertility_Rate_Total),2) AS  
State_Wise_Average_Fertility_Rate  
FROM  
India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_partitioned_  
orc_format GROUP BY State_Name;
```

The results are shown in a table with 9 rows, representing different states of India. The columns are 'state_name' and 'state_wise_average_fertility_rate'.

state_name	state_wise_average_fertility_rate
1 Assam	2.4
2 Bihar	3.53
3 Chhattisgarh	2.7
4 Jharkhand	2.89
5 Madhya Pradesh	3.03
6 Odisha	2.28
7 Rajasthan	3.03
8 Uttar Pradesh	3.4
9 Uttarakhand	2.02

The interface also shows a sidebar on the left with a list of tables, including 'iahs_2012_13', 'iahs_2012_13_orc', 'iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc', 'iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc_format', 'iahs_2012_13_partitioned_text', and 'iahs_2012_13_text'. The right-hand panel shows the details of the selected table, 'iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc', including its columns and data types.

Chart



3. Does high fertility correlate with high child mortality?

Query

```
SELECT State_Name,  
CORR(YY_Under_Five_Mortality_Rate_U5MR_Total_Person,  
LL_Total_Fertility_Rate_Total)  
FROM India_Annual_Health_Survey_2012_13_DB.iahs_2012_13_orc  
GROUP BY State_Name;
```

Screenshot of the result

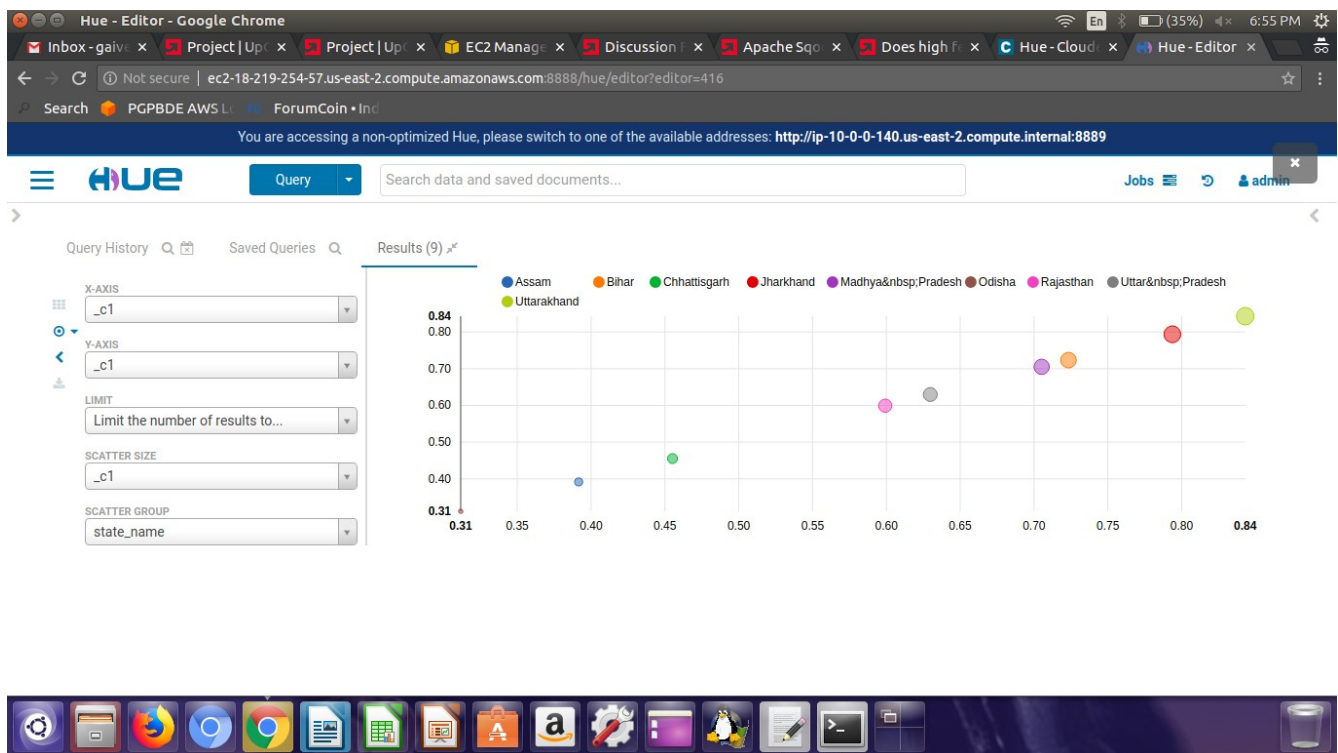
The screenshot shows the Hue web interface in a Google Chrome browser. The browser's address bar displays the URL: `http://ip-10-0-0-140.us-east-2.compute.internal:8889`. A notification banner at the top of the Hue interface states: "You are accessing a non-optimized Hue, please switch to one of the available addresses: <http://ip-10-0-0-140.us-east-2.compute.internal:8889>".

The main interface is divided into several sections:

- Left Panel:** Displays a tree view of the database schema under the name `India_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db`. It lists several tables, including `iahs_2012_13`, `iahs_2012_13_orc`, `iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc`, `iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc_format`, `iahs_2012_13_partitioned_text`, and `iahs_2012_13_text`.
- Top Center:** A "Query" dropdown menu and a search bar labeled "Search data and saved documents...".
- Center Panel:** Shows the execution status of the query. It includes a log entry: "INFO : Completed executing command(queryId=hive_20180722112727_587e... job_1532258643342_0010 3d1); Time taken: 195.745 seconds" and "INFO : OK". Below this, a "Query History" section shows the executed query, and a "Results (9)" section displays a table with 9 rows of data.
- Right Panel:** Contains an "Assistant" section with "Tables" and "Functions" tabs. The "Tables" tab is active, showing a list of tables and their columns with data types. The table `india_annual_health_survey_2012_13_db.iahs_2012_13` is selected, showing columns like `id` (smallint), `state_name` (string), `state_district_name` (string), `aa_households_total` (double), `aa_population_total` (double), `cc_sex_ratio_all_ages_total` (double), `ll_total_fertility_rate_total` (double), and `yy_under_five_mortality_rate_u5...` (double).

The bottom of the image shows a Linux desktop environment with various application icons in the taskbar, including a terminal, file manager, and web browser.

Chart



Note

- ✓ Based on the analysis of the output, we see a positive slope in the scatter plot above as all the correlation co-efficient lie in the range of 0.3 to 0.8

4. Find top 2 districts per state with the highest population per household

Query

```
SELECT
tmp_table.State_Name,
tmp_table.State_district_name,
tmp_table.Population_Per_House_Hold
FROM (
SELECT
State_Name,
State_district_name,
(AA_Population_Total/AA_Households_Total) AS
Population_Per_House_Hold,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY State_Name ORDER BY
(AA_Population_Total/AA_Households_Total) DESC) AS Rank
FROM iahs_2012_13_orc
) tmp_table WHERE Rank < 3;
```

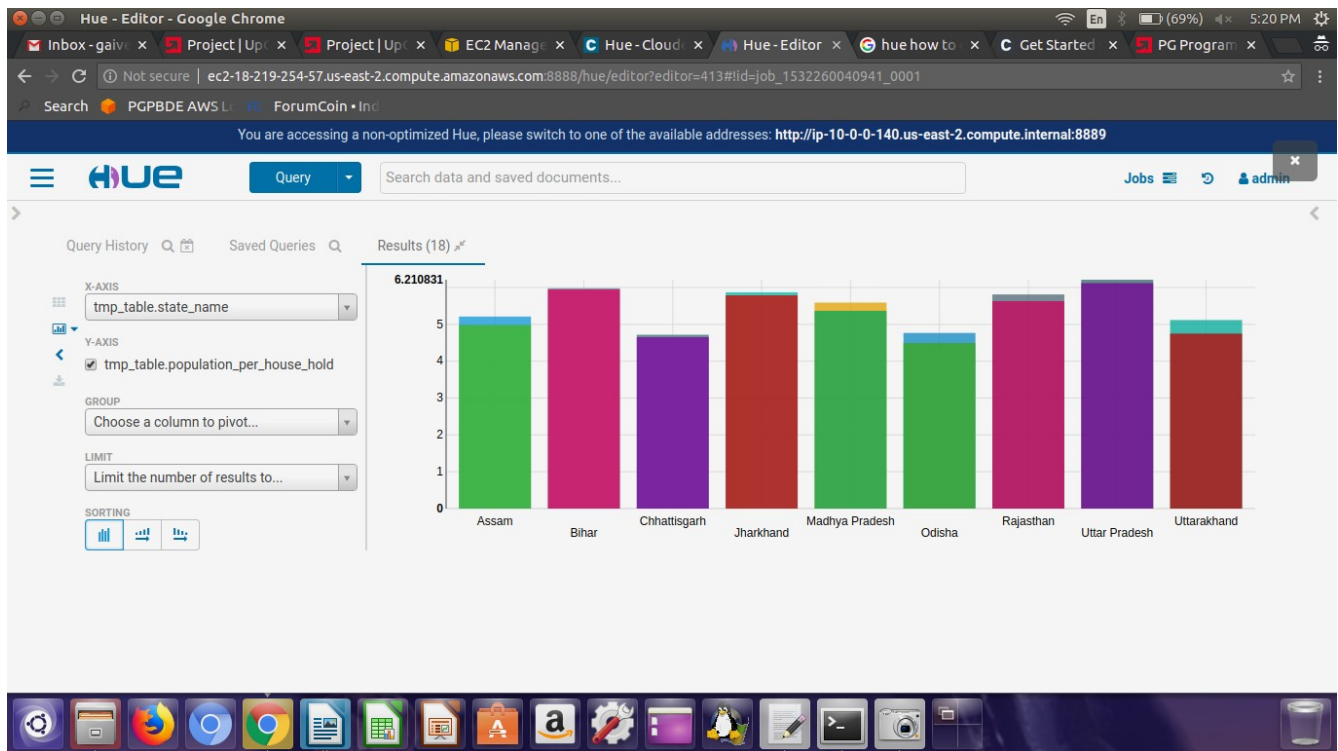
Screenshot of the result

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface in a Google Chrome browser. The main query results table displays the top 2 districts per state based on population per household. The table has three columns: rank, state name, district name, and population per household.

	tmp_table.state_name	tmp_table.state_district_name	tmp_table.population_per_hh
1	Assam	Dhemaji	5.2103445894620535
2	Assam	Marigaon	4.978445126406547
3	Bihar	Gopalganj	5.979195301761839
4	Bihar	Nawada	5.944978455419291
5	Chhattisgarh	Durg	4.716408016844732
6	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	4.651162790697675
7	Jharkhand	Kodarma	5.868167462952465
8	Jharkhand	Giridih	5.787106964805766
9	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	5.5903925014645575
10	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	5.366774132372464
11	Odisha	Bhadrak	4.765950743055191
12	Odisha	Jajapur	4.494145867839397
13	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	5.810972222222222
14	Rajasthan	Barmer	5.629192111322455

The interface also shows a sidebar with a list of tables, including 'iahs_2012_13', 'iahs_2012_13_orc', and 'iahs_2012_13_partitioned_orc'. The top navigation bar includes a search bar and a 'Query' button.

Chart



5. Find top 2 districts per state with the lowest sex ratios

Query

```
SELECT
tmp_table.State_Name,
tmp_table.State_district_name,
tmp_table.CC_Sex_Ratio_All_Ages_Total
FROM (
SELECT
State_Name,
State_district_name,
CC_Sex_Ratio_All_Ages_Total,
RANK() OVER (PARTITION BY State_Name ORDER BY
CC_Sex_Ratio_All_Ages_Total ASC) AS Rank
FROM iahs_2012_13_orc
) tmp_table WHERE Rank < 3;
```

Screenshot of the result

The screenshot shows the Hue web interface with a query editor and a results table. The query is a SQL statement that ranks districts by sex ratio within each state. The results table displays the following data:

	tmp_table.state_name	tmp_table.state_district_name	tmp_table.cc_sex_ratio_all_a
1	Assam	Kamrup	925
2	Assam	North Cachar Hills	941
3	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	894
4	Bihar	Khagaria	900
5	Chhattisgarh	Koriya	937.3
6	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	948.43
7	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	913
8	Jharkhand	Bokaro	917
9	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	833.13
10	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	852.12
11	Odisha	Sonapur	941
12	Odisha	Jharsuguda	944
13	Rajasthan	Karauli	837
14	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur	838

Chart

