## Task 1

Create a database named 'custom'.

Create a table named temperature\_data inside custom having below fields:

- 1. date (mm-dd-yyyy)format
- 2. zipcode
- 3. temperature

Thetablewillbeloadedfromcomma-delimitedfile.

Loadthedataset.txt(whichis','delimited)inthetable.

## Input-

```
[acadgild@192 ~]$ cat /home/acadgild/Desktop/Assignment8/dataset_Session\ 14.txt
10-01-1990, 123112, 10
14-02-1991,283901,11
10-03-1990,381920,15
10-01-1991,302918,22
12-02-1990,384902,9
10-01-1991,123112,11
14-02-1990,283901,12
10-03-1991,381920,16
10-01-1990,302918,23
12-02-1991,384902,10
10-01-1993,123112,11
14-02-1994,283901,12
10-03-1993,381920,16
10-01-1994,302918,23
12-02-1991,384902,10
10-01-1991,123112,11
14-02-1990,283901,12
10-03-1991,381920,16
10-01-1990,302918,23
12-02-1991,384902,10[acadgild@192 ~]$
```

TheprovidedInputisinDD-MM-YYYYformatbutthetablewhichneedtobecreatedshouldhave field as "MM-DD-YYYY"format.

So, to achieve this we have to use from\_unixtime function.

We have to create a temporary table to stored at a from text in put file and then we will insert this data to temperature - data table from temporary table using from unix time function.

Creatingtempotbltableincustomdatabase.

Commands-

1. To create database.

Create databasecustom:

```
hive> show databases;

OK
default
simplidb
Time taken: 6.379 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
hive> create database custom;

OK
Time taken: 0.218 seconds
hive> show databases;

OK
custom
default
simplidb
Time taken: 0.042 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive>
```

Wehavecreated at emporary table first and load data from dataset. txt file into this temporary table. Then we have inserted data into 'temperature\_data' table from this temporary table using insert into select statement.

temporarytablecreated:

#### Command-

Createtabletemporary(tdatestring,zipcodeint,temperatureint)rowformatdelimitedfields terminated by',';

```
hive> Create table temporary (tdate string, zipcode int, temperature int) row format delimited fields terminated by ',';
OK
Time taken: 1.103 seconds
hive> select * from temporary;
OK
Time taken: 2.842 seconds
hive> ■
```

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# Loading Data from Input dataset into the temporary table:

## LOAD DATA LOCALINPATH

'/home/acadgild/Desktop/Assignment8/Dataset\_Session14.txtinto tabletemporary;

Command-

insert into table temperature\_data select from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(tdate, 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 'mm-ddyyyy'),zipcode,temperature from temporary;

```
hive> insert into table temperature data select from unixtime(unix_timestamp(tdate, 'dd-mm-yyyy'), 'mm-dd-yyyy'), zipcode,temperature from temporary;
WARNING: Hive-on-MR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or u
sing Hive 1.X releases.

Query ID = acadgild_20180808012806_aff32216-a0a1-4f86-9ba1-7a45ffffblbb
Total jobs = 3
Launching Job 1 out of 3
Number of reduce tasks is set to 0 since there's no reduce operator
Starting Job = job | 1533665221456_0001, Tracking URL = http://192.168.0.11:8088/proxy/application_1533665221456_0001/
Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0001
Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job_1533665221456_0001
Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop
```

## After converting date to 'MM-DD-YYYY' format -

```
hive> select * from temperature data;
0K
01-10-1990
                 123112
                         10
02-14-1991
                 283901
                          11
03-10-1990
                         15
                 381920
01-10-1991
                 302918
                         22
02-12-1990
                 384902
                         9
01-10-1991
                 123112
                         11
02-14-1990
                 283901
                          12
03-10-1991
                 381920
                         16
01-10-1990
                 302918
                         23
02-12-1991
                 384902
                         10
01-10-1993
                 123112
                         11
                          12
02-14-1994
                 283901
03-10-1993
                 381920
                         16
01-10-1994
                 302918
                         23
02-12-1991
                 384902
                         10
01-10-1991
                 123112
                         11
02-14-1990
                 283901
                         12
03-10-1991
                 381920
                         16
01-10-1990
                 302918
                         23
02-12-1991
                 384902
                         10
Time taken: 0.193 seconds, Fetched: 20 row(s)
hive>
```

# Task 2

1. Fetchdateandtemperaturefromtemperature\_datawherezipcodeis greaterthan300000andlessthan39999.

Setting column header to TRUE so that we can have column headers along with output.

# hive> sethive.cli.print.header=true;

```
hive> select date_val, temperature from temperature_data where zipcode > 300000 and zipcode <399999;
date val
                  temperature
03-10-1990
01-10-1991
                  22
                  9
16
23
10
16
23
10
02-12-1990
03-10-1991
01-10-1990
92-12-1991
03-10-1993
91-10-1994
 2-12-1991
3-10-1991
01-10-1990
02-12-1991
                  23
                  10
Time taken: 3.055 seconds, Fetched: 12 row(s) hive> ■
```

2. Calculatemaximumtemperaturecorrespondingtoeveryyearfrom temperature\_data table.

Wehaveusedbelowselectquerybyusingmax\_tempandyearascolumnaliasfortable:

OutputshowsMaximumtemperaturecorrespondingtoeveryyear.

select max(temperature) max\_temp, date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val,'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy') year from temperature\_data group by date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy');

```
lives select max(temperature) max_temp, date format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(date_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'), 'yyyy-mm-dd'), 'yyyy') year from temperature_data group by date format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(date_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'), 'yyyy-mm-dd'), 'yyyy');

WARNING: Hive on-MF is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or u sing Hive 1.X releases.

Query ID = acadgild_20180808033047_60f9a46d-77a8-4f3a-bf86-043e4256f1c4
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Estimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
    set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=mumber>
    In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
    set hive.exec.reducers.max=number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
    set mapreduce.job.reduces=enumber>
Starting Job = job. Is33655221456_0002, Tracking URL = http://j92.168.0.11:8088/proxy/application 1533665221456_0002/

Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadopy/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0002/

Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadopy/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0002/

Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadopy/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0002/

Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadopy/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0002

Balle 80-80 80:331:06.177 Stage-1 nap = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 2.65 sec

2018-80-80 80:331:06.177 Stage-1 nap = 100%, reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 5.27 sec

MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 5 seconds 270 msec

Ended Job = job_153365221456_0002

Kape-Stage-1: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 5.27 sec HDFS Read: 9757 HDFS Write: 167 SUCCESS

Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 5 seconds 270 msec

Balle Release Substantial Release Substant
```

# 3. Calculate maximum temperature from temperature\_data table corresponding to those years which have at least 2 entries in the table.

Wehaveusedbelowselectquerybyusingmax\_tempandyearascolumnaliasandcount functionforeachyearfortable:

OutputshowsMaximumtemperaturecorresponding to everyy earhaving count of rows for each year as at least 2.

# Query is-

select max(temperature) max\_temp, date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val,'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy') year from temperature\_data group by date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy') having count(date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy')) >= 2;

```
hive> select max(temperature) max_temp, date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp(date_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'), 'yyyy-mm-dd'), 'yyyy') par from temperature_data_group
by_date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'), 'yyyy-mm-dd'), 'yyyy') having_count(date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd
yyyy'), 'yyyy') having_count(date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd
yyyy'), 'yyyyy') having_count(date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd
yyyy'), 'yyyyy') having_count(date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd
yyy'], 'yyyyy') having_count(date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd
yyyy', 'yyyyy') having_count(date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd
yyy', 'yyyy', 'yyyy', 'yyyy', 'yyyy', 'yyyymm-dd'), 'yyyy', 'yyyymm-dd'), 'yyyy', 'yyymm-dd'), 'yyyy'
having_count(date_format(from_unixtime(unix_timestamp[date_val, 'mm-dd
yyy', 'yyyy', 'yyy', 'yyy', 'yyyy', 'yyy', 'yyyy', 'yyyy', 'yyyy', 'yyy', 'yyyy', 'yyyyma', 'yyyy', 'yyyma', 'yyyy', 'yyyyma', 'yyyy', 'yyyy', 'yyy', 'yyy',
```

4. Createaviewonthetopoflastquery, nameittemperature\_data\_vw.

## Query is-

create view temperature\_data\_vw as select max(temperature) max\_temp, date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val,'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy') year from temperature\_data group by date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy') having count(date\_format(from\_unixtime(unix\_timestamp(date\_val, 'mm-dd-yyyy'),'yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy')) >= 2;

select \* from temperature data vw;

```
hive> select + from temperature_data_vw;

WARNING: Hive-on-PK is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or u sing Hive 1. X releases.

Guery ID = acadgitd_201808080835117_fe1985da-cffb-4176-a17c-10ea54eeb80c
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
    set hive-exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=sammber>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
    set hive-exec.reducers.max=cnumber>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
    set hive-exec.reduces=number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
    set mapreduce.job.reduces=enumber>
Starting Job = job 1533665221456_0005, Tracking URL = http://192.168.0.11:8088/proxy/application 1533665221456_0005/
Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadopop/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0005
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers: 1
2018-08-08 03:51:16,0141 Stage-1: map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 4.19 sec
2018-08-08 03:51:16,0141 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 4.19 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 8 seconds 700 msec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 8 seconds 700 msec
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-1: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 8.7 sec HDFS Read: 10738 HDFS Write: 167 SUCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 8 seconds 700 msec

(K
Memperature data_vw.max_temp temperature_data_vw.year
23 1990
23 1994
Time taken: 35.069 seconds, Fetched: 4 row(s)
https://www.seconds.com/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/seconds/second
```

5. Exportcontentsfromtemperature\_data\_vwtoafileinlocalfile system, such that each field is '| 'delimited.

### Query is-

insert overwrite local directory 'home/acadgild/Desktop/Assignment8/taskexpo' row format delimited fields terminated by '|' select \* from temperature\_data\_vw;

## HIVFBASICS

```
hive> insert overwrite local directory 'home/acadgild/Desktop/Assignment8/taskexpo' row format delimited fields terminated by '|' select * from temperature_dat a_vw;
a_vw;
MARNING: Hive-on-MR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or u sing Hive 1.X releases.

Query ID = acadgild_20180808035938_1f7f80f3-6a93-4155-906f-b6fbe677d54a
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Number of reduce tasks not specified. Estimated from input data size: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
    set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducers=number>
In order to to Limit the maximum number of reducers:
    set hive.exec.reducers.max=cumbber>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
    set hive.exec.reduces=enumber>
Starting Job = job 1533665221456_0006, Tracking URL = http://192.168.0.11:8088/proxy/application_1533665221456_0006/
Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0006/
Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1533665221456_0006/
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of nappers: 1; number of reducers: 1
2018-08-08 03:59:95.95 Stage-1: map = 0%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 4.64 sec
2018-08-08 03:59:95.95 248 Stage-1: map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 9.49 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 9 seconds 490 msec
Ended Job = job 1533665221456_0006

MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 9 seconds 490 msec

OK

Emperature_data_vw.max_temp

Time taken: 35.374 seconds

Time taken: 35.374 seconds

Time taken: 35.374 seconds
```

 $\label{lem:convex} Directory is created and the data is exported from view table to the {\bf task expo} directory under 000000 \ 0.$ 

```
[acadgild@192 ~]$ ls -l /home/acadgild/Desktop/Assignment8/taskexpo
total 4
-rw-r--r--. 1 acadgild acadgild 32 Aug 8 04:10 0000000 0
[acadgild@192 ~]$ cat /home/acadgild/Desktop/Assignment8/taskexpo/0000000_0
23|1990
22|1991
16|1993
23|1994
[acadgild@192 ~]$ |
```