

- Copy "TestDataGen.class" file to the /home/Hadoop directory
- Run Java TestDataGen command to generate magic number.
- Magic number is 86649.
- This command also generates two separate files name foodratings86649.txt and foodplaces86649.txt files in /home/Hadoop directory.

```
hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204:~
                                                                                                                  X
This key is not known by any other names
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'ec2-18-118-131-31.us-east-2.compute.amazonaws.com' (ED25519) to the list of k
nown hosts.
                        Amazon Linux 2 AMI
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-2/
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMM
                                              M::::::: M R::::::::::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEEE:::E M:::::::M
                                            M:::::::M R:::::RRRRRR:::::R
                                           M::::::: M RR::::R
                 EEEEE M::::::M
 E::::E
                                                                        R::::R
                        M::::::M:::M
                                         M:::M:::::M
  E::::E
                                                           R:::R
                                                                        R::::R
  E::::EEEEEEEEE
                        \mathsf{M} \colon \colon \colon \colon \colon \mathsf{M} \; \; \mathsf{M} \colon \colon \colon \mathsf{M} \; \; \mathsf{M} \colon \colon \colon \mathsf{M} \; \; \mathsf{M} \colon \colon \colon \mathsf{M}
                                                           R:::RRRRRR::::R
  E::::::E
                        M:::::M M:::M:::M M:::::M
                                                           R:::::::::RR
  E::::EEEEEEEEE
                                                           R:::RRRRRR::::R
  E::::E
                        M:::::M
                                     M:::M
                                               M:::::M
                                                           R:::R
                                                                        R::::R
  E::::E
                 EEEEE M:::::M
                                      MMM
                                                           R:::R
                                                                        R::::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEE::::E M:::::M
                                               M:::::M
                                                           R:::R
                                                                        R::::R
E:::::::::::::::::: M:::::::M
                                               M:::::M RR::::R
                                                                        R::::R
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE MMMMMMM
                                               MMMMMMM RRRRRRR
                                                                        RRRRRR
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$ ls
TestDataGen.class
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$ java TestDataGen
Magic Number = 86649
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$ ls
foodplaces86649.txt foodratings86649.txt TestDataGen.class
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$|
```

```
hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204:~
                                                                                                                   X
               EEEEE M:::::M
                                            M::::M
                                                                   R::::R
 E::::E
                                                       R:::R
EE:::::EEEEEEEE::::E M:::::M
                                            M:::::M
                                                                   R::::R
                                                      R:::R
M:::::M RR::::R
                                                                   R::::R
                                            MMMMMMM RRRRRRR
                                                                   RRRRRR
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$ ls
TestDataGen.class
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$ java TestDataGen
Magic Number = 86649
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$ ls
[hadoop@ip-172-31-42-204 ~]$ hive
ogging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j2.properties Async: false nive> CREATE DATABASE MyDB
    > show databases
    > CREATE DATABASE MyDB;
FAILED: ParseException line 3:0 missing EOF at 'show' near 'MyDB'
hive> CREATE DATABASE MyDB;
Time taken: 0.368 seconds
hive> SHOW DATABASES;\
> SHOW DATABASES;
default
ydb
ime taken: 0.229 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
fucestion line 1:0 character '\' not supported here
mydb
FAILED: ParseException line 1:0 character
hive> SHOW DATABASES;
default
mydb
ime taken: 0.031 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
hive>
```

```
Chalcoping 17(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—16(2)—1
```

```
Observations of the content of the c
```

```
Strong Michael Company of August Michael Micha
```

```
A management (1981-1992) and the seconds, Facches 1990-ranks)

1971 12 2 2 2 2 6 8 1

1972 13 2 3 7 3 1

298 13 2 3 7 3 1

299 13 2 3 7 3 1

299 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

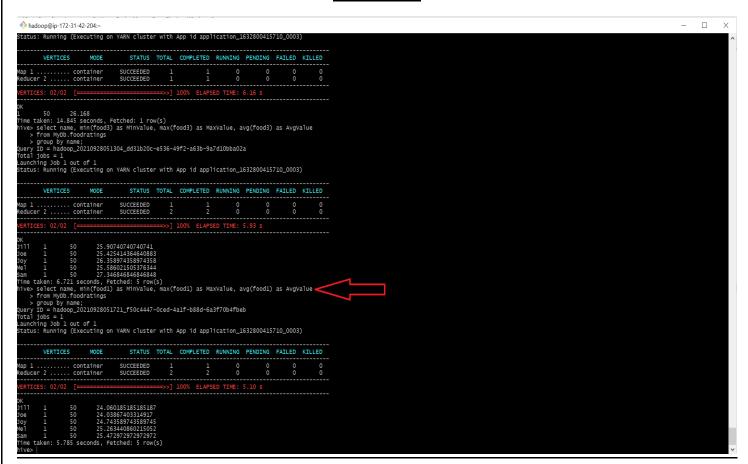
290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

290 13 2 3 7 3 1

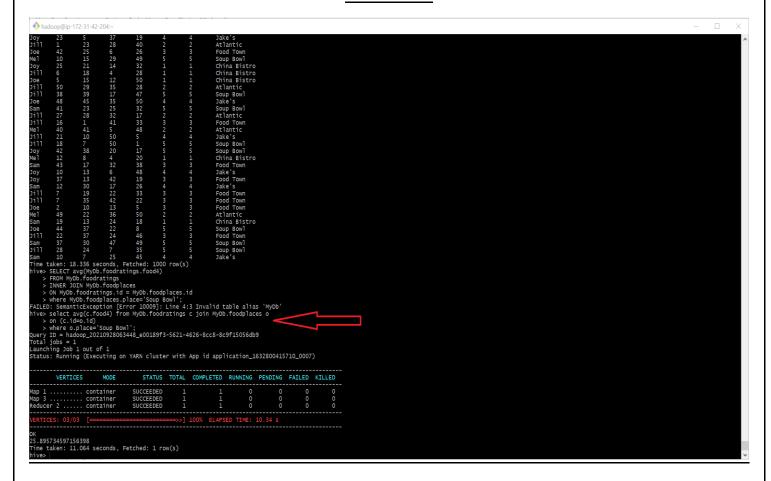
290 13 2 3 7 3
```





- Hive partitions are used to split the larger table into smaller parts just like partition tables in SQL server or any other RDBMS databases.
- Each partition table in the hive is identified by the partition key. It is very easy to do queries on the slices of the data (partition tables).
- But when we divide the table into so many partitions, it immensely affects the performance of the query executions. Now imagine having thousands of queries every day, scanning thousands of partitions per table.

```
| Authors | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,
```



# **Exercise 8**

<u>a)</u>

Column-based storage is most useful when performing analytics queries that require only a subset of columns examined over very large datasets. While if your query require access to all or most of the columns of each row, row-based storage is well-suited.

For Example,

### **EXAMPLE: SAMPLE TRANSACTION DATA**

Customer Name	Product ID	Sale Amount	Transaction Date
Emma	Prod 1	100.00	2018-04-02
Liam	Prod 2	79.99	2018-04-02
Noah	Prod 3	19.99	2018-04-01
Olivia	Prod 2	79.99	2018-04-03

#### **Row-based format**

In a database, this data would be stored by row, as follows

```
Emma, Prod1, 100.00, 2018-04-02;
Liam, Prod2, 79.99, 2018-04-02;
Noah, Prod3, 19.99, 2018-04-01;
Olivia, Prod2, 79.99, 2018-04-03;
```

- To process this data, a computer would read this data from left to right, starting at the first row and then reading each subsequent row.
- Storing data in this format is ideal when you need to access one or more entries and all or many columns for each entry.

#### **Column-based format**

```
Emma, Liam, Noah, Olivia;
Prod1, Prod2, Prod3, Prod2;
100.00, 79.99, 19.99, 79.99;
2018-04-02, 2018-04-02, 2018-04-01, 2018-04-03;
```

- Data is stored sequentially by column, from top to bottom not by row, left to right.
- Having data grouped by column makes it more efficient to easily focus computation on specific columns of data. Reading only relevant columns of data saves compute costs as irrelevant columns are ignored.

# <u>b)</u>

- Splitability means breaking large chunk of data into smaller ones.
- Large-scale parallelization of processing is key to performance. Your choice of the format can critically affect the implementation of the parallelization.
- If the query calculation is concerned with a single column at a time, a column-based format is more suitable.

C)

- Data compression reduces the information and resources needed to store and transmit the data, eventually saving time and money.
- Column-based data can achieve better compression rates than row-based data. Storing values by column, with the same type to each other, allows you to do more efficient compression than rowbased data.
- For example, storing same datatypes in memory provide more efficient compression than storing data of various types next to each other like row-based data.

d)			
<ul> <li>Parquet is used especially when data is column-based and also when we want to analyze wide dataset having many columns.</li> </ul>			
<ul> <li>Each Parquet file contains binary data organized by "row group." For each row group, the data values are organized by column. This is how we can achieve better compression and we can read heavy workloads.</li> </ul>			