# **Hive Case Study**

## **E-Commerce Sales Review**

**Problem Statement:** The tech companies are exploring different ways to improve their sales by analysing customer behaviour and gaining insights about product trends, due to the increasing popularity in online sales. Therefore, as a big data analyst, we are expected to extract data and gather insights from a real-life data set of an e-commerce company.

**Objective:** Need to analyse and gain insights about the clickstream data from a website so that we can extract insights about the customers behaviour.

The steps involved in the entire process are as follows:

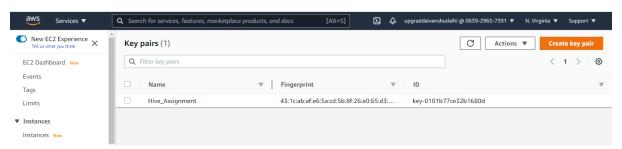
- Copying the data set into the HDFS:
  - Launch an EMR cluster that utilizes the Hive services, and
  - Move the data from the S3 bucket into the HDFS
- Creating the database and launching Hive queries on your EMR cluster:
  - Create the structure of your database,
  - Use optimized techniques to run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

#### Launch the EMR Cluster.

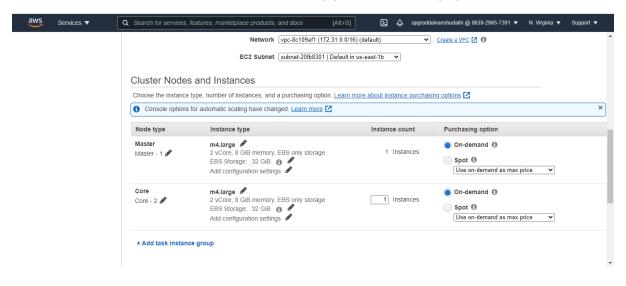
In order to launch an EMR Cluster, the following steps were followed:

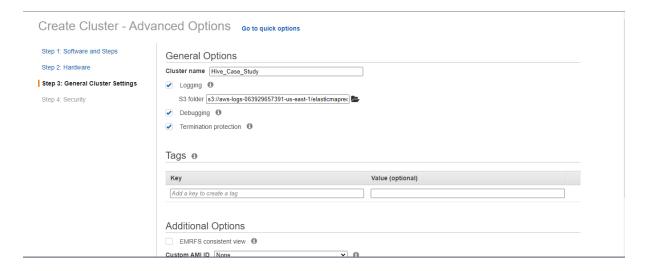
Create a key-pair and download the PEM/ PPK file.

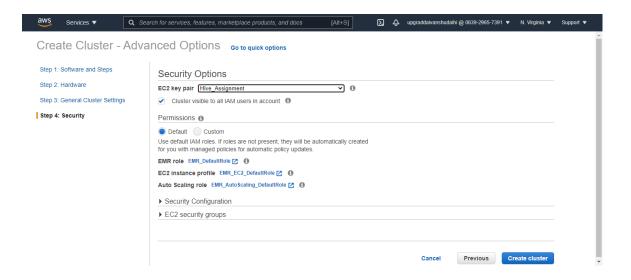
#### Creation of Key Pair:



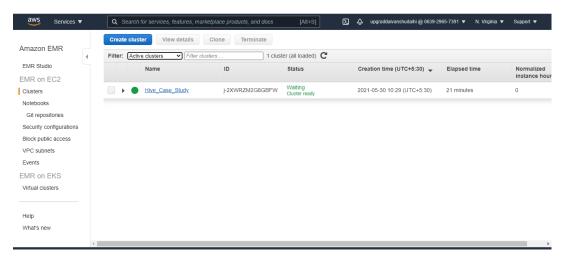
After creation of Key-pair, now we need create an EMR cluster. While creating an EMR cluster need to make sure that we are selecting m4.large Master and Core node of single instances. Also need to select the correct key-pair in the security option





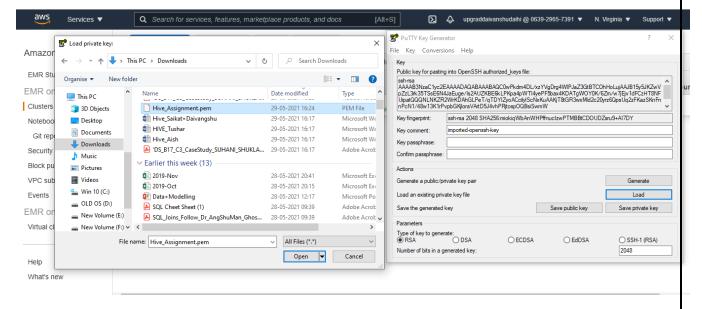


 Now the cluster is created and we are ready to move to the next stage i.e moving data from \$3 to HDFS.

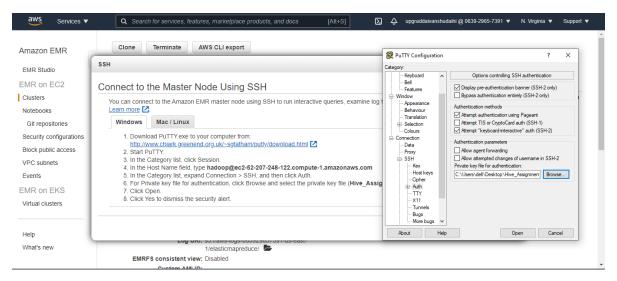


#### Connecting to EMR cluster:

Here need to open PuTTYgen application for windows machine and we have to Load the
previously downloaded .pem Key-pair file and save the private key which is in the extension
.ppk



Once cluster in running state we have to click on Master public DNS. We have to open the putty configuration and then give the host name (master node DNS) and then browse to the private key file location by clicking on Connection  $\rightarrow$  SSH  $\rightarrow$  Auth. Now we need to open Putty and connect to the master node by selecting the .ppk file.



#### Connection to hadoop is successful:

```
Using username "hadoop".
Authenticating with public key "imported-openssh-key"
ast login: Sun May 30 05:30:19 2021
                           Amazon Linux AMI
nttps://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2018.03-release-notes/
60 package(s) needed for security, out of 106 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
                                                    E:::::EEEEEEEEE::E M::::::M
                                                 M::::::M R:::::RRRRRR::::R
                  EEEEE M:::::::M
M:::::M:::M
                                              R::::R
R::::R
                                                                 R:::R R::::I
R:::RRRRRR::::R
R::::::::RR
                          M::::M M:::M M::::M M::::M
M::::M M::::M M::::M
M:::::M M::::M
 E::::EEEEEEEEE
E::::EEEEEEEEEE
                                                                   R:::RRRRRR::::R
                                                     M::::M
M::::M
M::::M
E:::E EEEEE M::::M
EE::::EEEEEEEE:::E M::::M
                                                      M:::::M RR::::R
[hadoop@ip-172-31-90-34 ~]$
```

#### Load the data sets into HDFS from S3:

Create a directory named 'Hive\_assignment' in Hadoop.

Move the data from the s3 buckets to the HDFS using the distributed copy command.

Loading the s3 public data set to created directory "Hive\_assignment" in hadoop . Command: hadoop distcp 's3://e-commerce-events-ml/2019-Oct.csv' / Hive\_assignment /2019-Oct.csv

hadoop distcp 's3://e-commerce-events-ml/2019-Nov.csv'/Hive\_assignment/2019-Nov.csv

[hadoop@ip-172-31-91-114 ~]\$ hadoop distcp s3://e-commerce-events-ml/2019-Oct.cs v /Hive\_assignment/2019-Oct.csv

```
DistCp Counters
Bytes Copied=482542278
Bytes Expected=482542278
Files Copied=1
```

[hadoop@ip-172-31-90-34 ~]\$ hadoop distcp s3://e-commerce-events-ml/2019-Nov.csv /Hive assignment/2019-Nov.csv

```
DistCp Counters
Bytes Copied=545839412
Bytes Expected=545839412
Files Copied=1
```

View the data in HDFS by executing below commands

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-91-114 ~] $ hadoop fs -cat /Hive_assignment/2019-Oct.csv | head
event_time, event_type, product_id, category_id, category_code, brand, price, user_id, user_session
2019-10-01 00:00:00 UTC, cart, 5773203, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885
2019-10-01 00:00:03 UTC, cart, 57831541, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885
2019-10-01 00:00:07 UTC, cart, 5881589, 2151191071051219817, lovely, 13.48, 429681830, 49e8d843-adf3-428b-a2c3-fe8bc6a307c9
2019-10-01 00:00:07 UTC, cart, 5723490, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885
2019-10-01 00:00:15 UTC, cart, 5881449, 1487580005134238553, runail, 2.62, 463240011, 26dd6e6e-4dac-4778-8d2c-92e149dab885
2019-10-01 00:00:16 UTC, cart, 5881449, 1487580013522845895, lovely, 0.56, 429681830, 49e8d843-adf3-428b-a2c3-fe8bc6a307c9
2019-10-01 00:00:16 UTC, cart, 5857269, 1487580008134238553, runail, 2.62, 430174032, 73deale7-664e-4347-6830-a32b9d5af04f
2019-10-01 00:00:19 UTC, cart, 5739055, 1487580008246412266, kapous, 4.75, 377667011, 81326ac6-daa4-4f0a-b488-fd0956a78733
2019-10-01 00:00:24 UTC, cart, 5825598, 1487580009445982239, , , 0.56, 467916806, 2f5b5546-b8cb-9ee7-7ecd-84276f8ef486
2019-10-01 00:00:25 UTC, cart, 5698989, 1487580006317032337, , , 1.27, 385985999, d30965e8-1101-44ab-b45d-cclbb9fae694
```

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-91-114 ~]$ hadoop fs -cat /Hive_assignment/2019-Nov.csv | head
event_time, event_type, product_id, category_id, category_code, brand, price, user_id, user_session
2019-11-01 00:00:02 UTC, view, 5802432, 1487580009286598681,,,0.32,562076640, 09fafd6c-6c99-46b1-834f-33527f4de241
2019-11-01 00:00:09 UTC, cart, 5844397, 1487580006317032337,,2.38,553329724,2067216c-31b5-455d-a1cc-af0575a34ffb
2019-11-01 00:00:11 UTC, cart, 5837166, 1783999064103190764, pnb,22.22,556138645, 57ed222e-a54a-4907-9944-5a875c2d7f4f
2019-11-01 00:00:11 UTC, cart, 5876812,1487580010100293687, jessnail, 3.16,564506666, 186c1951-8052-4b37-adce-dd9644b1d5f7
2019-11-01 00:00:24 UTC, remove_from_cart, 5826182, 1487580007483048900,,,3.33,553329724,2067216c-31b5-455d-a1cc-af0575a34ffb
2019-11-01 00:00:25 UTC, view, 5856189, 1487580009026551821, runail, 15.71,562076640, 09fafd6c-6c99-46b1-834f-33527fdde241
2019-11-01 00:00:32 UTC, view, 5837835, 1933472286753424063,,,3.49,514649199, 432a4e95-375c-4b40-bd36-0fc039e77580
2019-11-01 00:00:33 UTC, remove_from_cart, 5870838, 1487580007675986893,, milv, 0.79, 429913900, 2f0bff3c-252f-4fe6-afcd-5d8a6a92839a
```

- After successfully adding data, it's time to Set the data in Hive
- Launch Hive

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-91-114 ~]$ hive

Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j2.properties Async: false hive> show databases;

OK default

Time taken: 0.652 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

Creating database, creating tables

```
hive> create database if not exists Hive_casestudy;
OK
Time taken: 0.058 seconds
hive> describe database Hive_casestudy;
OK
hive_casestudy
hdfs://ip-172-31-91-114.ec2.internal:8020/user/hive/warehouse/hive_casestudy.db hadoop USER
Time taken: 0.026 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive> use Hive_casestudy;
OK
Time taken: 0.015 seconds
```

• Creating a table from the raw data by taking care of the data dictionary.

```
hive > DESCRIBE Ecom;
OK
event_time
                        string
                                                from deserializer
event_type
                        string
                                                from deserializer
product_id
                        string
                                                from deserializer
category_id
                        string
                                                from deserializer
category_code
                        string
                                                from deserializer
brand
                        string
                                                from deserializer
price
                       string
                                                from deserializer
user_id
                       string
                                                from deserializer
                       string
                                                from deserializer
user_session
Time taken: 0.078 seconds, Fetched: 9 row(s)
```

Loading data from both files into this table.

```
hive> LOAD DATA INPATH '/Hive_assignment/2019-Oct.csv' into table Ecom;
Loading data to table hive_casestudy.ecom

OK
Time taken: 1.786 seconds
hive> LOAD DATA INPATH '/Hive_assignment/2019-Nov.csv' into table Ecom;
Loading data to table hive_casestudy.ecom

OK
Time taken: 0.566 seconds
```

Checking the data after loading them into tables

```
ive> select * from Ecom limit 3;
                                                                                                             09fafd6c-6c99-46b1
                                 5844397 1487580006317032337
                                                                                    2.38
                                                                                                             2067216c-31b5-455c
-a1cc-af0575a34ffb
2019-11-01 00:00:10 UTC view
-9944-5a875c2d7f4f
                                 5837166 1783999064103190764
                                                                                   22.22 556138645
                                                                                                             57ed222e-a54a-4907
nive> select * from Ecom where month(cast(replace(event_time,'UTC','') as timestamp))=10 limit 3;
                                 5773203 1487580005134238553
019-10-01 00:00:00 UTC cart
                                                                                                             26dd6e6e-4dac-4778
-8d2c-92e149dab885
                                 5773353 1487580005134238553
                                                                                                             26dd6e6e-4dac-4778
-8d2c-92e149dab885
                                 5881589 2151191071051219817
                                                                                                             49e8d843-adf3-428b
-a2c3-fe8bc6a307c9
Time taken: 0.648 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
```

Creating table for data analysis with data in proper format.

Inserting data into this table.

Q: Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October. (using the Ecom\_data table )

```
SELECT SUM(price)
```

FROM ecomm data

WHERE MONTH (event time) = 10 AND event type='purchase';

Time taken= 35 seconds.

Once the base table is created, we need to optimize the table for quick query result through partitioning and bucketing. Our optimized table name is Ecom\_data\_part.

Now we will Enabling Dynamic Partitioning and creating a partitioned table with buckets.

```
hive> describe Ecom_data_part;
OK
event_time timestamp
event_type string
product_id string
category_id string
category_code string
brand string
price float
user_id bigint
user_session string
year int
month int

# Partition Information
# col_name data_type comment

year int
month int
```

The new optimised table has been created. We will now insert the data into this table.

We will now test this table by running the same query in this optimised table and note the time taken.

```
SELECT SUM(price) as total_revenue
FROM ecomm data part
```

```
WHERE MONTH (event time) = 10 AND event type='purchase';
```

Time taken= 33.96 seconds.

# col name

event\_type

#### **Enabling Second Approach for Dynamic Partitioning and creating a partitioned table with buckets.**

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS Ecom_data_part2 (
      > category_id string,
> category_code string,
> brand string,
> price float,
      > price froat,
> user_id bigint,
> user_session string )
> PARTITIONED BY (event_type string)
> CLUSTERED BY (category_id) into 5 buckets
> ROW FORMAT SERDE 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde'
      > STORED as TEXTFILE;
 nive> describe Ecom_data_part2;
                                                                               from deserializer
product_id
category_id
                                                                              from deserializer
category_code
brand
                                                                              from deserializer
                                                                              from deserializer
price
user_id
user_session
                                                                               from deserializer
                                       string
                                                                              from deserializer
```

comment

The new optimised table has been created. We will now insert the data into this table.

data type

Time taken: 0.1 seconds, Fetched: 14 row(s)

```
VERTICES: 02/02 [==========>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 213.76 s

Loading data to table hive_casestudy.ecom_data_part2 partition (event_type=null)

Loaded: 4/4 partitions.

Time taken to load dynamic partitions: 0.714 seconds

Time taken for adding to write entity: 0.002 seconds

OK

Time taken: 223.6 seconds
```

We will now test this table by running the same query in this optimised table and note the time taken.

```
SELECT SUM(price) as total_revenue
```

```
FROM ecomm data part2
```

```
WHERE MONTH(event time)=10 AND event type='purchase';
```

Time taken= 26.316 seconds.

• So here we find that By **Partition by** over 'event\_type' and **clustering by** 'category\_id' we get the most optimized output of the query.

#### Q1. Find the total revenue generated due to purchases made in October.

Query: select sum(price) from ecom\_data\_part where month(event\_time)=10 and event\_type='purchase';

Note: The screenshot of the same query from both the base table and the bucketed table. When compared the bucketed table takes less time to query the result than the base table. This is the use of partitioning and bucketing the data

Q2. Write a query to yield the total sum of purchases per month in a single output.

```
hive> select month (event_time), sum(price) from Ecom_data_part2 where year (event_time) = 2019 and event_type='purchase' group by month(event_time);
Query ID = hadoop_20210530174222_15e2c515-e813-440c-8da9-0286eld3a716
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1622369673465_0016)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 ....... container SUCCEEDED 3 3 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0 0

VERTICES: 02/02 [==============>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 25.25 s

OK
10 1211538.4299998898
11 1531016.9
Time taken: 26.1 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
```

Query: select month (event\_time), sum(price) from Ecom\_data\_part2 where year (event\_time)=2019 and event\_type='purchase' group by month(event\_time);

Q3. Write a query to find the change in revenue generated due to purchases from October to

#### November.

Query: select sum (case when month(event\_time)=10 then price else -1\*price end) as change\_in\_revenue from ecom\_data\_part2 where month(event\_time) in (10,11) and event\_type='purchase';

Q4. Find distinct categories of products. Categories with null category code can be ignored.

Result: Total categories: 500 categories

```
hive> select distinct split(category_code,'\\.')[0] as cat from Ecom_data_part2 where split(category_de,'\\.')[0] <> '';
Query ID = hadoop_20210530180655_flaee807-f897-43f0-80d8-068c9ef675d3
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
                                 MODE
                                                   STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
Map 1 ..... container Reducer 2 ..... container
appliances
accessories
sport
stationery
```

Query: select distinct split(category code,'\\.')[0] as cat from Ecom\_data\_part2 where split(category code,'\\.')[0]  $\Leftrightarrow$  '';

Q5. Find the total number of products available under each category.

# ans: 6 products available

```
select split(Category_code,'\\.')[0] as cat, count(product_id) as no_of_products
FROM Ecom_data_part2
       WHERE SPLIT(category_code,'\\.')[0] <> ''
GROUP BY SPLIT(category_code,'\\.')[0]

ORDER BY No_of_products DESC;

ID = hadoop_20210530181540_ea02db9c-8580-499e-9102-999c2bd0d932
Launching Job 1 out of 1
status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application 1622369673465 0019)
                                               STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
                              MODE
Reducer 2 ..... container
Reducer 3 ..... container
appliances
apparel 18232
accessories
```

Query: SELECT SPLIT(category\_code,'\\.')[0] AS cat, COUNT(product\_id) AS No\_of\_products FROM Ecom\_data\_part2 WHERE SPLIT(category\_code, \\.')[0] <> " GROUP BY SPLIT(category\_code, '\\.')[0] ORDER BY No\_of\_products DESC;

#### Q6. Which brand had the maximum sales in October and November combined?

Query: SELECT brand, SUM (price) AS sales FROM ecom\_data\_part2 WHERE BRAND <>" and event\_type='purchase' GROUP BY brand ORDER BY sales DESC LIMIT 1;

#### Q7. Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

```
artex 2730.63999999999994
beautix 10493.949999999986
milv 3904.939999999983
                                                     4327.249999999997
12222.949999999997
                                                                                             1596.609999999997
1729.000000000011
                                                     5642.009999999976
                                                                                             1737.069999999993
1953.0500000000102
14093.080000000078 21
                                                    003 2387.36
3259.969999999992
                                                                                             2850.349999999999
haruyama 9390.69000000014
marathon 7280.74999999997
                                                            12352.90999999999
10273.09999999986
                                                                                                       2962.21999999985
2992.349999999885
ppw.style 11572.150000001808
staleks 8519.730000000023 11:
                                                    308 14837.440000002425
11875.60999999999 335
                                                                                            3265.2900000006175
3355.8799999999756
freedecor 3421.7799999999706
runail 71539.27999999619 767
                                                     7671.800000000216 4250.0200
76758.65999999736 5219.380000001169
                                                                                                         4250.020000000245
polarus 6013.7200000000075 11
cosmoprofi 8322.80999999996
jessnail 26287.84000000013
                                                    11371.930000000013 535
66 14536.98999999998
13 33345.23000000008
                                                                                            5358.210000000055
958 6214.179999999962
iessnail
strong 29196.62999999994
                                                    14 33566.2099999995
16394.240000000194
ingarden 23161.39000000044
lianail 5892.8399999998 16
uno 35302.0300000014 51
                                                                                             15737.719999998757
36027.16999999872
                                                    51039.749999998894
71472.7099999995
619509.2399999899
474679.05999999656 619509.23999998
Time taken: 27.859 seconds, Fetched: 161 row(s)
```

```
Query: WITH Monthly_rev AS (
SELECT brand,
SUM(CASE WHEN date_format(event_time, 'MM')=10 THEN price ELSE 0 END) AS Oct_rev,
SUM(CASE WHEN date_format(event_time, 'MM')=11 THEN price ELSE 0 END) AS Nov_rev
FROM Ecom_data_part2
WHERE event_type='purchase' AND date_format(event_time, 'MM') IN ('10', '11')
GROUP BY brand )
SELECT brand, Oct_rev, Nov_rev, Nov_rev-Oct_rev AS Sales_diff
FROM Monthly_rev
WHERE (Nov_rev - Oct_rev)>0
ORDER BY Sales_diff;
```

So from the above data we can see that there are total of 161 brands increasing from October to November.

Q8. 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.

```
OK
557790271 2715.86999999995
150318419 1645.97
562167663 1352.85
531900924 1329.44999999998
557850743 1295.48
522130011 1185.389999999999
561592095 1109.7000000000003
431950134 1097.58999999997
566576008 1056.360000000006
521347209 1040.91
Time taken: 33.116 seconds, Fetched: 10 row(s)
```

Query: SELECT user\_id, SUM(price) as Total\_Expense

FROM Ecom\_data\_part2

WHERE event\_type='purchase'

GROUP BY user\_id

ORDER BY Total Expense DESC

LIMIT 10;