CHAPTER 3

TPCH DATABASE BENCHMARK TEST [APACHE SPARK]

3.1 CONFIGURATION

3.1.1 TPCH Configuration

3.1.1.a Update Compiler, Database and Machine information

```
#################
## CHANGE NAME OF ANSI COMPILER HERE
##################
CC = gcc
# Current values for DATABASE are: INFORMIX, DB2, TDAT (Teradata)
                                   SQLSERVER, SYBASE, ORACLE, VECTORWISE
# Current values for MACHINE are: ATT, DOS, HP, IBM, ICL, MVS,
                                   SGI, SUN, U2200, VMS, LINUX, WIN32
# Current values for WORKLOAD are: TPCH
DATABASE= SQLSERVER
MACHINE = LINUX
WORKLOAD = TPCH
CFLAGS = -g -DDBNAME=\"dss\" -D$(MACHINE) -D$(DATABASE) -D$(WORKLOAD)
-DRNG_TEST -D_FILE_OFFSET_BITS=64
LDFLAGS = -0
# The OBJ, EXE and LIB macros will need to be changed for compilation under
# Windows NT
OBJ = .0
EXE =
LIBS = -1m
# NO CHANGES SHOULD BE NECESSARY BELOW THIS LINE
###############
```

3.1.1.b Update values for SQLSERVER in *tpcd.h* header file.

3.1.1.c Generate Data [100 MB].

```
$ ./dbgen -s 0.1
```

3.1.2 MongoDB Configuration

3.1.2.a Make a directory to store data

```
$ mkdir -p data/db
```

3.1.2.b Run a Mongo instance

```
$ sudo mongod --dbpath ~/data/db
```

3.1.2.c Open Mongo Shell

```
$ mongo
```

3.1.2.d Select Database tpch

```
> use tpch
switched to db tpch
```

3.2 POPULATE DATABASE

3.2.1 Convert Data Tables from TBL to JSON Format

Python Script:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding: utf-8
import pandas as pd
import glob
import time
tbl files = []
for file in glob.glob("*.tbl"):
      tbl_files.append(file)
table col map = {}
table col map['part'] =
['P PARTKEY', 'P NAME', 'P MFGR', 'P BRAND', 'P TYPE', 'P SIZE', 'P CONTAINER', 'P
_RETAILPRICE', 'P_COMMENT']
table_col_map['partsupp'] =
['PS PARTKEY', 'PS SUPPKEY', 'PS AVAILOTY', 'PS SUPPLYCOST', 'PS COMMENT']
table col map['nation'] = ['N NATIONKEY', 'N NAME', 'N REGIONKEY',
'N COMMENT']
table_col_map['orders'] =
['O_ORDERKEY','O_CUSTKEY','O_ORDERSTATUS','O_TOTALPRICE','O_ORDERDATE','O_O
RDERPRIORITY', 'O_CLERK', 'O_SHIPPRIORITY', 'O COMMENT']
table col map['customer'] =
['C_CUSTKEY', 'C_NAME', 'C_ADDRESS', 'C_NATIONKEY', 'C_PHONE', 'C_ACCTBAL', 'C_MK
TSEGMENT', 'C_COMMENT']
table col map['supplier'] =
['S SUPPKEY', 'S NAME', 'S ADDRESS', 'S NATIONKEY', 'S PHONE', 'S ACCTBAL', 'S CO
MMENT']
table col map['lineitem'] =
['L_ORDERKEY', 'L_PARTKEY', 'L_SUPPKEY', 'L_LINENUMBER', 'L_QUANTITY', 'L_EXTEND
EDPRICE', 'L_DISCOUNT', 'L_TAX', 'L_RETURNFLAG', 'L_LINESTATUS', 'L_SHIPDATE', 'L
_COMMITDATE','L_RECEIPTDATE','L_SHIPINSTRUCT','L_SHIPMODE','L_COMMENT']
table col map['region'] = ['R REGIONKEY', 'R NAME', 'R COMMENT']
```

```
def convert_to_json(file_name):
     file name without extension = file name.split('.')[0]
      col = table_col_map[file_name_without_extension]
      col.append('dump')
      df = pd.read_table(file_name, sep='|', header=None)
      df.columns = col
      df.drop('dump', inplace=True, axis=1)
      output_file_name = file_name_without_extension.upper() + '.json'
      df.to json(output file name, orient='records')
strat_time = start_func_time = end_time = time.time()
for file in tbl_files:
      strat_time = time.time()
      convert to json(file)
      end_time = time.time()
      print("Time taken to convert %s table: %.2f s" %(file, end_time -
strat time))
end_time = time.time()
print("Total time taken: %.2f s" %(end_time - start_func_time))
```

```
python tbl_to_json.py
```

Output:

```
(base) shekhar@pandora:/mnt/e/major_project/tpch/tpch_tool/tables$ python
tbl_to_json.py
Time taken to convert customer.tbl table: 0.09 s
Time taken to convert lineitem.tbl table: 3.45 s
Time taken to convert nation.tbl table: 0.01 s
Time taken to convert orders.tbl table: 0.65 s
Time taken to convert part.tbl table: 0.10 s
Time taken to convert partsupp.tbl table: 0.31 s
Time taken to convert region.tbl table: 0.01 s
```

```
Time taken to convert supplier.tbl table: 0.01 s
Total time taken: 4.64 s
```

3.2.2 Create and Populate Database

Python Script:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding: utf-8
import glob
import time
import findspark
findspark.init()
findspark.find()
import pyspark
findspark.find()
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
spark = SparkSession\
      .builder\
      .appName("tpch")\
      .config("spark.mongodb.input.uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch")\
      .config("spark.mongodb.output.uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch")\
      .config("spark.jars.packages",
"org.mongodb.spark:mongo-spark-connector_2.12:3.0.1")\
      .getOrCreate()
db_name = "tpch"
json_files = []
for file in glob.glob("*.json"):
      json_files.append(file)
def populate db(file name):
      file_name_without_extension = file_name.split('.')[0]
      df = spark.read.json(file_name, multiLine = "true")
```

```
df.write.format("mongo").mode("append").option("database",db_name).option("
collection", file_name_without_extension).save()

strat_time = start_func_time = end_time = time.time()
for file in json_files:
    strat_time = time.time()
    populate_db(file)
    end_time = time.time()
    print("Time taken to populate %s Collection: %.2f s"
%(file.split(".")[0], end_time - strat_time))
end_time = time.time()

print("Total time taken: %.2f s" %(end_time - start_func_time))
spark.stop()
```

```
python tpch_populate.py
```

Output:

```
Time taken to populate CUSTOMER Collection: 4.04 s
Time taken to populate LINEITEM Collection: 19.93 s
Time taken to populate NATION Collection: 0.31 s
Time taken to populate ORDERS Collection: 3.23 s
Time taken to populate PART Collection: 0.65 s
Time taken to populate PARTSUPP Collection: 1.26 s
Time taken to populate REGION Collection: 0.23 s
Time taken to populate SUPPLIER Collection: 0.24 s
Total time taken: 29.89 s
```

3.2 TPCH 22 BENCHMARK QUERIES

Base Python Script

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
# coding: utf-8
import glob
import time
import sys
import findspark
findspark.init()
findspark.find()
import pyspark
findspark.find()
from pyspark.sql import SparkSession
spark = SparkSession\
      .builder\
      .appName("tpch")\
      .config("spark.mongodb.input.uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch")\
      .config("spark.mongodb.output.uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch")\
      .config("spark.jars.packages",
"org.mongodb.spark:mongo-spark-connector_2.12:3.0.1")\
      .config("spark.executor.memory", "2g")\
      .config("spark.driver.memory", "4g")\
      .getOrCreate()
customer df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.CUSTOMER"
).load()
lineitem df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.LINEITEM"
).load()
nation_df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.NATION").
load()
region_df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.REGION").
```

```
load()
orders_df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.ORDERS").
load()
part df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.PART").lo
ad()
partsupp df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.PARTSUPP"
).load()
supplier df =
spark.read.format("mongo").option("uri", "mongodb://127.0.0.1/tpch.SUPPLIER"
).load()
customer df.createOrReplaceTempView("customer")
lineitem df.createOrReplaceTempView("lineitem")
nation_df.createOrReplaceTempView("nation")
region df.createOrReplaceTempView("region")
orders df.createOrReplaceTempView("orders")
part df.createOrReplaceTempView("part")
partsupp_df.createOrReplaceTempView("partsupp")
supplier_df.createOrReplaceTempView("supplier")
## queries function q1 to q22 [Mentioned in below queries]
def execute queries(q):
      start_time = end_time = time.time()
      query = 'q' + str(q) + "()"
      eval(query)
      end_time = time.time()
      print("Time taken to execute query %s : %.2f s" %(q,(end_time -
start time)))
n = len(sys.argv)
if n > 1:
      execute_queries(sys.argv[1])
else:
      print("Mention Query No.")
spark.stop()
```

3.2.1 Pricing Summary Report Query (Q1)

Statement:

This query reports the amount of business that was billed, shipped, and returned.

Python SQL Query function:

```
def q1():
      query = """
select
      1_returnflag,
      1_linestatus,
      sum(l_quantity) as sum_qty,
      sum(l_extendedprice) as sum_base_price,
      sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount)) as sum_disc_price,
      sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount) * (1 + l_tax)) as sum_charge,
      avg(l quantity) as avg qty,
      avg(l_extendedprice) as avg_price,
      avg(l_discount) as avg_disc,
      count(*) as count_order
from
      LINEITEM
where
      1 shipdate <= date '1998-12-01' - interval '108' day</pre>
group by
      1_returnflag,
      1 linestatus
order by
      1 returnflag,
      1_linestatus;
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

Shell command to run script:

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 1
```

Output:

tt-					···				++
l_returnflag l	_linestatus	sum_qty	sum_base_price	sum_disc_price	sum_charge	avg_qty	avg_price	avg_disc	count_order
İ Aİ	F		5.320753880690016E9						
I NI	F 0		1.3373779583999996E8 1.037474861610990						
R	F	3785523	5.337950526470008E9	5.071818532942003E9	5.2744055030494E9	25.5259438574251	35994.029214030976	0.0499892785618285	148301
Time taken to e	vacuta quanu	. 1 . 7 6	21 5						
Time taken to e	xecute query	1 : 7.6	01 s	2412 61					

Execution Time: 7.01 sec

3.2.2 Minimum Cost Supplier Query (Q2)

Statement:

This query finds which supplier should be selected to place an order for a given part in a given region.

```
def q2():
     query = """
select
     s_acctbal,
     s_name,
     n_name,
     p_partkey,
     p_mfgr,
      s_address,
      s_phone,
     s comment
from
     PART,
     SUPPLIER,
     PARTSUPP,
     NATION,
     REGION
where
     p_partkey = ps_partkey
     and s_suppkey = ps_suppkey
     and p size = 30
     and p_type like '%STEEL'
     and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
     and n_regionkey = r_regionkey
     and r_name = 'ASIA'
     and ps_supplycost = (
     select
            min(ps_supplycost)
     from
```

```
PARTSUPP,
            SUPPLIER,
            NATION,
            REGION
     where
            p_partkey = ps_partkey
            and s_suppkey = ps_suppkey
            and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
            and n_regionkey = r_regionkey
            and r_name = 'ASIA'
order by
     s_acctbal desc,
      n_name,
      s_name,
      p_partkey
limit
     100;
     spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 2
```

Output:

Execution Time: 10.10 sec

3.2.3 Shipping Priority Query (Q3)

Statement:

This query retrieves the 10 unshipped orders with the highest value.

Python SQL Query function:

```
def q3():
      query = """
select
      1 orderkey,
      sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount)) as revenue,
      o_orderdate,
      o_shippriority
from
      CUSTOMER,
      ORDERS,
      LINEITEM
where
      c mktsegment = 'AUTOMOBILE'
      and c_custkey = o_custkey
      and l_orderkey = o_orderkey
      and o_orderdate < date '1995-03-13'
      and 1 shipdate > date '1995-03-13'
group by
      1_orderkey,
      o orderdate,
      o_shippriority
order by
     revenue desc,
      o orderdate
limit
     10;
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

Shell command to run script:

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 3
```

Output:

Execution Time: 7.84 sec

3.2.4 Order Priority Checking Query (Q4)

Statement:

This query determines how well the order priority system is working and gives an assessment of customer satisfaction.

```
def q4():
      query = """
select
      o_orderpriority,
      count(*) as order_count
from
      ORDERS
where
      o_orderdate >= date '1995-01-01'
      and o_orderdate < date '1995-01-01' + interval '3' month
      and exists (
      select
      from
            LINEITEM
      where
            1_orderkey = o_orderkey
            and 1 commitdate < 1 receiptdate
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 4
```

Output:

Execution Time: 6.92 sec

3.2.5 Local Supplier Volume Query (Q5)

Statement:

This query lists the revenue volume done through local suppliers.

```
def q5():
    query = """
select
    n_name,
    sum(1_extendedprice * (1 - 1_discount)) as revenue
from
    CUSTOMER,
    ORDERS,
    LINEITEM,
```

```
SUPPLIER,
     NATION,
     REGION
where
      c_custkey = o_custkey
     and l_orderkey = o_orderkey
     and 1_suppkey = s_suppkey
     and c_nationkey = s_nationkey
     and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
     and n_regionkey = r_regionkey
     and r_name = 'MIDDLE EAST'
     and o_orderdate >= date '1994-01-01'
     and o_orderdate < date '1994-01-01' + interval '1' year
group by
     n_name
order by
     revenue desc;
     spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 5
```

Output:

```
| n_name| revenue
|SAUDI ARABIA| 6595133.6234|
| IRAN| 5472870.62609999
| EGYPT| 529681.9792
| IRAQ|4827159.7484000005|
| JORDAN| 3854956.232399999
```

Execution Time: 12.76 sec

3.2.6 Forecasting Revenue Change Query (Q6)

Statement:

This query quantifies the amount of revenue increase that would have resulted from eliminating certain company-wide discounts in a given percentage range in a given year. Asking this type of "what if" query can be used to look for ways to increase revenues.

Python SQL Query function:

```
def q6():
    query = """
select
    sum(l_extendedprice * l_discount) as revenue
from
    LINEITEM
where
    l_shipdate >= date '1994-01-01'
    and l_shipdate < date '1994-01-01' + interval '1' year
    and l_discount between 0.06 - 0.01
    and 0.06 + 0.01
    and l_quantity < 24;

"""
spark.sql(query).show()</pre>
```

Shell command to run script:

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 6
```

Output:

Execution Time: 3.06 sec

3.2.7 Volume Shipping Query (Q7)

Statement:

This query determines the value of goods shipped between certain nations to help in the re-negotiation of shipping contracts.

```
def q7():
     query = """
select
     supp_nation,
     cust_nation,
     1 year,
     sum(volume) as revenue
from
      (
     select
            n1.n_name as supp_nation,
            n2.n_name as cust_nation,
            extract(
                  year
                  from
                  1_shipdate
            ) as l_year,
            l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount) as volume
     from
            SUPPLIER,
            LINEITEM,
            ORDERS,
            CUSTOMER,
            NATION n1,
            NATION n2
     where
            s_suppkey = 1_suppkey
            and o_orderkey = 1_orderkey
            and c custkey = o custkey
            and s_nationkey = n1.n_nationkey
            and c_nationkey = n2.n_nationkey
            and (
                  n1.n name = 'JAPAN'
                  and n2.n_name = 'INDIA'
```

```
or (
                  n1.n_name = 'INDIA'
                  and n2.n name = 'JAPAN'
            and l_shipdate between date '1995-01-01'
            and date '1996-12-31'
      ) as shipping
group by
      supp_nation,
      cust_nation,
      1_year
order by
      supp_nation,
      cust_nation,
      1_year;
      0.00
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 7
```

Output:



Execution Time: 14.39 sec

3.2.8 National Market Share Query (Q8)

Statement:

This query determines how the market share of a given nation within a given region has changed over two years for a given part type.

```
def q8():
      query = """
select
      o_year,
      sum(
      case
            when nation = 'INDIA' then volume
            else 0
      end
      ) / sum(volume) as mkt_share
from
      (
      select
            extract(
                  year
                  from
                  o_orderdate
            ) as o_year,
            l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount) as volume,
            n2.n_name as nation
      from
            PART,
            SUPPLIER,
            LINEITEM,
            ORDERS,
            CUSTOMER,
            NATION n1,
            NATION n2,
            REGION
      where
            p_partkey = l_partkey
            and s_suppkey = 1_suppkey
            and 1_orderkey = o_orderkey
            and o_custkey = c_custkey
            and c_nationkey = n1.n_nationkey
            and n1.n_regionkey = r_regionkey
            and r_name = 'ASIA'
            and s_nationkey = n2.n_nationkey
            and o orderdate between date '1995-01-01'
            and date '1996-12-31'
```

```
and p_type = 'SMALL PLATED COPPER'
) as all_nations
group by
    o_year
order by
    o_year;

"""
spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 8
```

Output:

Execution Time: 12.72 sec

3.2.9 Product Type Profit Measure Query (Q9)

Statement:

This query determines how much profit is made on a given line of parts, broken out by supplier nation and year.

```
def q9():
    query = """
select
    nation,
    o_year,
    sum(amount) as sum_profit
from
    (
    select
```

```
n_name as nation,
            extract(
                  year
                  from
                  o_orderdate
            ) as o_year,
            l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount) - ps_supplycost * l_quantity
as amount
     from
            PART,
            SUPPLIER,
            LINEITEM,
            PARTSUPP,
            ORDERS,
            NATION
      where
            s_suppkey = 1_suppkey
            and ps_suppkey = 1_suppkey
            and ps_partkey = 1_partkey
            and p_partkey = l_partkey
            and o_orderkey = 1_orderkey
            and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
            and p_name like '%dim%'
      ) as profit
group by
      nation,
      o_year
order by
      nation,
      o_year desc;
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 9
```

Output:

Execution Time: 14.13 sec

3.2.10 Returned Item Reporting Query (Q10)

Statement:

The query identifies customers who might be having problems with the parts that are shipped to them.

```
def q10():
      query = """
select
      c_custkey,
      c_name,
      sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount)) as revenue,
      c_acctbal,
      n_name,
      c_address,
      c_phone,
      c comment
from
      CUSTOMER,
      ORDERS,
      LINEITEM,
      NATION
where
      c_custkey = o_custkey
      and 1 orderkey = o orderkey
```

```
and o_orderdate >= date '1993-08-01'
     and o_orderdate < date '1993-08-01' + interval '3' month
     and l_returnflag = 'R'
     and c_nationkey = n_nationkey
group by
     c_custkey,
     c_name,
     c_acctbal,
     c_phone,
     n_name,
     c_address,
     c_comment
order by
     revenue desc
limit
     20;
     spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 10
```

Output:

c_comment	c_phone	c_address	n_name	c_acctbal	revenue	c_name	_custkey
posits furiousl	33-102-772-3533	WIKHC7K3Cn7156iNO	UNITED KINGDOM	8496.93	652095.4673	Customer#000011032	11032
es. blithely even	23-143-859-9498	gOdJ4RM9F4SuXIp,J	JORDAN	5441.74	544213.8485	Customer#000003130	3130
uickly regular fo	19-316-348-3289	qJWtxdKmKWcR5XgMDn	INDONESIA	2326.68	495698.2962	Customer#000001231	1231
between the pint	19-824-332-5078	7,qAyD7LhheRuOcwI	INDONESIA	3583.47	483896.713	Customer#000006331	6331
ilent instruction	32-914-782-3080	kIDAhGXfANox3,jlb	RUSSIA	4849.97	454603.88980000006	Customer#000013954	13954
al requests sleep					443460.55909999995		
unusual requests	13-877-910-5134	ejvvSNHIkJVm8I1zp	CANADA	5521.36	443425.78679999994	Customer#000000343	343
		ENy03SKuL3WoDqL,d				Customer#000012376	
		1EFPYRYREhQgEx7sq				Customer#000010354	
bold excuses. fu				4367.53	415279.4407	Customer#000000700	700
foxes; furiously						Customer#000008023	
		2dIJWaXRwBPMJWZd9pU			411593.55539999995		
y express deposit					407799.93370000005		
		XP0voc aiTvW kFrt				Customer#000002491	
		R2RGFT3yYvqABWnmU			401727.58350000007		
		HXiFb9oWlgqZXrJPU			399883.42569999996		
carefully regula					397338.553099999996		
ut the special, p					391185.27729999996		
		w58kcuHqnUoEhzPR2			385706.13860000006		
ajole fluffily.f	21-834-147-4906	7gIdRdaxB91EVdyx8	IRAQ	5691.95	382687.3775	Customer#000009151	9151

Execution Time: 9.56 sec

3.2.11 Important Stock Identification Query (Q11)

Statement:

This query finds the most important subset of suppliers' stock in a given nation.

Python SQL Query function:

```
def q11():
      query = """
select
      ps_partkey,
      sum(ps_supplycost * ps_availqty) as value
from
      PARTSUPP,
      SUPPLIER,
      NATION
where
      ps_suppkey = s_suppkey
      and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
      and n_name = 'MOZAMBIQUE'
group by
      ps_partkey
having
      sum(ps_supplycost * ps_availqty) > (
      select
            sum(ps_supplycost * ps_availqty) * 0.0001000000
      from
            PARTSUPP,
            SUPPLIER,
            NATION
      where
            ps_suppkey = s_suppkey
            and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
            and n name = 'MOZAMBIQUE'
order by
      value desc;
      0.00
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

Shell command to run script:

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 11
```

Output:

```
| ps_partkey| value|
| 16724| 1.540221766E7|
| 9833| 1.485947034E7|
| 18069| 1.33898942E7|
| 6049| 1.322188339999999E7|
| 16539| 1.24774185E7|
| 16574| 1.1941042E7|
| 1100|1.163279239999999F7|
| 19106| 1.135809525E7|
| 12548| 1.071292425E7|
| 5177|1.0352624139999999E7|
| 15990| 998992.43|
| 16607| 9808545.120800001|
| 13615| 9720567.6|
| 5562| 9632559.07|
| 4887| 9615857.94|
| 13595| 9611110.18|
| 6351| 9506307.95|
| 13503| 9480716.28|
| 8715| 9945520.31|
| only showing top 20 rows
```

Execution Time: 7.62 sec

3.2.12 Shipping Modes and Order Priority Query (Q12)

Statement:

This query determines whether selecting less expensive modes of shipping is negatively affecting the critical-priority orders by causing more parts to be received by customers after the committed date.

```
def q12():
      query = """
select l_shipmode,
sum(
      case
      when o_orderpriority = '1-URGENT'
      or o_orderpriority = '2-HIGH' then 1
      else 0
      end
) as high_line_count,
sum(
      case
      when o_orderpriority <> '1-URGENT'
      and o orderpriority <> '2-HIGH' then 1
      else 0
      end
) as low line count
from
      ORDERS,
      LINEITEM
```

```
where
    o_orderkey = l_orderkey
    and l_shipmode in ('RAIL', 'FOB')
    and l_commitdate < l_receiptdate
    and l_shipdate < l_commitdate
    and l_receiptdate >= date '1997-01-01'
    and l_receiptdate < date '1997-01-01' + interval '1' year
group by
    l_shipmode
order by
    l_shipmode;

"""
spark.sql(query).show()</pre>
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 12
```

Output:

Execution Time: 8.55 sec

3.2.13 Customer Distribution Query (Q13)

Statement: This query seeks relationships between customers and the size of their orders.

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 13
```

Output:

Execution Time: 6.53 sec

3.2.14 Promotion Effect Query (Q14)

Statement: This query monitors the market response to a promotion such as TV advertisements or a special campaign.

Python SQL Query function:

```
def q14():
      query = """
select
      100.00 * sum(
      case
            when p_type like 'PROMO%' then l_extendedprice * (1 -
l_discount)
            else 0
      end
      ) / sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount)) as promo_revenue
from
      LINEITEM,
      PART
where
      1_partkey = p_partkey
      and 1 shipdate >= date '1996-12-01'
      and l_shipdate < date '1996-12-01' + interval '1' month;</pre>
      0.00
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

Shell command to run script:

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 14
```

Output:

Execution Time: 5.63 sec

3.2.15 Top Supplier Query (Q15)

Statement: This query determines the top supplier so it can be rewarded, given more business, or identified for special recognition.

Python SQL Query function:

```
def q15():
      query = """
with revenue0 as
 (select
 1_suppkey as supplier_no,
 sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount)) as total_revenue
 lineitem
 where
 l_shipdate >= date '1997-07-01'
 and l_shipdate < date '1997-07-01' + interval '3' month
 group by
 1_suppkey)
 select
 s_suppkey,
 s_name,
 s_address,
 s_phone,
 total_revenue
 from
 supplier,
 revenue0
 where
 s_suppkey = supplier_no
 and total_revenue = (
 select
 max(total_revenue)
 from
 revenue0
 order by
 s_suppkey
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

Shell command to run script:

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 15
```

Output:

Execution Time: 9.46 sec

3.2.16 Parts/Supplier Relationship Query (Q16)

Statement: This query finds out how many suppliers can supply parts with given attributes. It might be used, for example, to determine whether there is a sufficient number of suppliers for heavily ordered parts.

```
def q16():
      query = """
select
      p_brand,
      p_type,
      p size,
      count(distinct ps_suppkey) as supplier_cnt
from
     PARTSUPP,
     PART
where
      p_partkey = ps_partkey
     and p_brand <> 'Brand#34'
     and p_type not like 'LARGE BRUSHED%'
      and p_size in (48, 19, 12, 4, 41, 7, 21, 39)
     and ps_suppkey not in (
      select
            s_suppkey
     from
            SUPPLIER
     where
            s_comment like '%Customer%Complaints%'
group by
     p_brand,
      p_type,
```

```
p_size
order by
supplier_cnt desc,
p_brand,
p_type,
p_size;

"""
spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 16
```

Output:

+ p_brand	n tyne	 In size	 supplier_cnt
+	Pypc		
	SMALL BURNISHED B		
	LARGE ANODIZED CO		
	MEDIUM ANODIZED C		
	PROMO POLISHED NI		
	SMALL BRUSHED TIN		
	MEDIUM BURNISHED TIN		
	MEDIUM POLISHED B		
	PROMO BRUSHED NICKEL		
	STANDARD POLISHED		
	LARGE PLATED TIN		8
	SMALL POLISHED NI		
	LARGE PLATED BRASS		8
	LARGE PLATED STEEL MEDIUM ANODIZED N		8 8
	MEDIUM PLATED COPPER		° 8
	STANDARD PLATED N		
	ECONOMY PLATED NI		
	ECONOMY POLISHED		
	LARGE BURNISHED N		
	SMALL POLISHED TIN		
+		, +	·
only showi	ing top 20 rows		
,	· .		
Time taker	to execute query 16	: 7.13	S

Execution Time: 7.13 sec

3.2.17 Small-Quantity-Order Revenue Query (Q17)

Statement: This query determines how much average yearly revenue would be lost if orders were no longer filled for small quantities of certain parts. This may reduce overhead expenses by concentrating sales on larger shipments.

```
def q17():
    query = """
```

```
select
      sum(l_extendedprice) / 7.0 as avg_yearly
from
      LINEITEM,
      PART
where
      p_partkey = l_partkey
      and p brand = 'Brand#44'
      and p container = 'WRAP PKG'
      and l_quantity < (</pre>
      select
            0.2 * avg(l_quantity)
      from
            LINEITEM
      where
            l_partkey = p_partkey
      );
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 17
```

Output:

Execution Time: 6.90 sec

3.2.18 Large Volume Customer Query (Q18)

The Large Volume Customer Query ranks customers based on their having placed a large quantity order. Large quantity orders are defined as those orders whose total quantity is above a certain level.

```
def q18():
    query = """
select
```

```
c_name,
      c_custkey,
      o_orderkey,
      o_orderdate,
      o_totalprice,
      sum(l_quantity)
from
      CUSTOMER,
      ORDERS,
      LINEITEM
where
      o_orderkey in (
      select
            1_orderkey
      from
            LINEITEM
      group by
            1_orderkey
      having
            sum(l_quantity) > 314
      and c_custkey = o_custkey
      and o_orderkey = 1_orderkey
group by
      c_name,
      c_custkey,
      o_orderkey,
      o_orderdate,
      o_totalprice
order by
      o_totalprice desc,
      o_orderdate
limit
      100;
      0.000
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 18
```

Output:

Execution Time: 9.72 sec

3.2.19 Discounted Revenue Query (Q19)

The Discounted Revenue Query reports the gross discounted revenue attributed to the sale of selected parts handled in a particular manner. This query is an example of code such as might be produced programmatically by a data mining tool.

```
def q19():
     query = """
select
      sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount)) as revenue
from
     LINEITEM,
      PART
where
      p_partkey = 1_partkey
      and p brand = 'Brand#52'
      and p_container in ('SM CASE', 'SM BOX', 'SM PACK', 'SM PKG')
      and 1 quantity >= 4
      and l_quantity <= 4 + 10
      and p size between 1
      and 5
      and l_shipmode in ('AIR', 'AIR REG')
      and 1 shipinstruct = 'DELIVER IN PERSON'
      )
     or (
      p partkey = 1 partkey
      and p_brand = 'Brand#11'
      and p_container in ('MED BAG', 'MED BOX', 'MED PKG', 'MED PACK')
      and 1 quantity >= 18
      and 1 quantity <= 18 + 10
     and p_size between 1
     and 10
      and 1 shipmode in ('AIR', 'AIR REG')
```

```
and l_shipinstruct = 'DELIVER IN PERSON'
)
or (
p_partkey = l_partkey
and p_brand = 'Brand#51'
and p_container in ('LG CASE', 'LG BOX', 'LG PACK', 'LG PKG')
and l_quantity >= 29
and l_quantity <= 29 + 10
and p_size between 1
and 15
and l_shipmode in ('AIR', 'AIR REG')
and l_shipinstruct = 'DELIVER IN PERSON'
);

"""
spark.sql(query).show()</pre>
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 19
```

Output:

Execution Time: 5.69 sec

3.2.20 Potential Part Promotion Query (Q20)

The Potential Part Promotion Query identifies suppliers in a particular nation having selected parts that may be candidates for a promotional offer.

```
def q20():
    query = """
select
    s_name,
```

```
s address
from
      SUPPLIER,
      NATION
where
      s_suppkey in (
      select
            ps_suppkey
      from
            PARTSUPP
      where
            ps_partkey in (
                  select
                  p_partkey
                  from
                  PART
                  where
                  p_name like 'green%'
            and ps_availqty > (
                  select
                  0.5 * sum(l_quantity)
                  from
                  LINEITEM
                  where
                  1_partkey = ps_partkey
                  and l_suppkey = ps_suppkey
                  and l_shipdate >= date '1993-01-01'
                  and l_shipdate < date '1993-01-01' + interval '1' year
            )
      and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
      and n_name = 'ALGERIA'
order by
      s_name;
      0.00
      spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 20
```

Output:

```
s_address
|Supplier#000000261|
                                   vUT2UDI, GAqIA
 Supplier#000000291|0qDDQst1b1bznHQh5...
 Supplier#000000310 | I5Mw, rGgWQOFVotMH.
 Supplier#000000454
                                     R8p1uXD3L,L
 Supplier#000000463 XOb4DatMUyqMuFM92...
Supplier#000000474 USHBMdX8iFodU
 Supplier#000000474
 Supplier#000000476
                                     ZvT qI2gMbh
 Supplier#000000491
                                      mTbDcJHQ7d
 Supplier#000000549
                                 oy89mLRUwTVCoU
 Supplier#000000628|Gk75k0a26bzFvztn3...
 Supplier#000000683|W0rFJpyes6atCIuwA..
Supplier#000000692|K8M3uIAEsKuFGIc43..
 Supplier#000000696
                              hWvK 9N1EQX0kjEI
Supplier#000000764| 2qcwW0V7q3Ipei1tPW3
Supplier#000000800|Z4 hpmBjpjBXREqzi...
Supplier#000000817|OGTKh7JybR8sVahPo...
 Supplier#000000988 dFt73JWMYsSxR3 UQ...
Time taken to execute query 20 : 10.30 s
```

Execution Time: 10.30 sec

3.2.21 Suppliers Who Kept Orders Waiting Query (Q21)

This query identifies certain suppliers who were not able to ship required parts in a timely manner.

```
def q21():
    query = """
select
    s_name,
    count(*) as numwait
from
    SUPPLIER,
    LINEITEM 11,
    ORDERS,
    NATION
where
    s_suppkey = 11.1_suppkey
    and o_orderkey = 11.1_orderkey
    and o_orderstatus = 'F'
    and 11.1_receiptdate > 11.1_commitdate
```

```
and exists (
     select
     from
           LINEITEM 12
     where
           12.1_orderkey = 11.1_orderkey
           and 12.1_suppkey <> 11.1_suppkey
      )
     and not exists (
     select
     from
           LINEITEM 13
     where
           13.1_orderkey = 11.1_orderkey
            and 13.1_suppkey <> 11.1_suppkey
            and 13.1_receiptdate > 13.1_commitdate
      )
      and s_nationkey = n_nationkey
     and n_name = 'EGYPT'
group by
     s_name
order by
     numwait desc,
     s_name
limit
     100;
     spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 21
```

Output:

```
s_name|numwait|
|Supplier#000000246|
                           15|
14|
13|
13|
13|
12|
12|
11|
10|
10|
10|
 Supplier#000000655
Supplier#000000599
 Supplier#000000208
Supplier#000000227
 Supplier#000000301
Supplier#000000618
 Supplier#000000898
 Supplier#000000094
 Supplier#000000343
 Supplier#000000856
 Supplier#000000159
 Supplier#000000664
Supplier#000000022
 Supplier#000000038
Supplier#000000105
 Supplier#000000111
Supplier#000000502
 Supplier#000000938
|Supplier#000000069|
                            9
only showing top 20 rows
Time taken to execute query 21 : 14.47 s
```

Execution Time: 14.47 sec

3.2.22 Global Sales Opportunity Query (Q22)

The Global Sales Opportunity Query identifies geographies where there are customers who may be likely to make a purchase.

```
def q22():
      query = """
select
      cntrycode,
      count(*) as numcust,
      sum(c_acctbal) as totacctbal
from
      (
      select
            substring(
                  c phone
                  from
                  1 for 2
            ) as cntrycode,
            c_acctbal
      from
            CUSTOMER
```

```
where
            substring(
                  c_phone
                 from
                  1 for 2
            ) in ('20', '40', '22', '30', '39', '42', '21')
            and c_acctbal > (
                  select
                  avg(c_acctbal)
                  from
                 CUSTOMER
                  where
                  c_acctbal > 0.00
                  and substring(
                        c_phone
                        from
                             1 for 2
                  ) in ('20', '40', '22', '30', '39', '42', '21')
            and not exists (
                  select
                  from
                 ORDERS
                 where
                 o_custkey = c_custkey
     ) as custsale
group by
     cntrycode
order by
     cntrycode;
     spark.sql(query).show()
```

```
$ python tpch_queries.py 22
```

Output:

	 cntrycode	numcust	totacctbal
ľ	20		666158.0999999997
	21 22		760953.5499999999 759804.8099999996
	30		646748.01999999999
•	+		·
-	Time taken	to execu	ute query 22 : 5.63

Execution Time: 5.63 sec