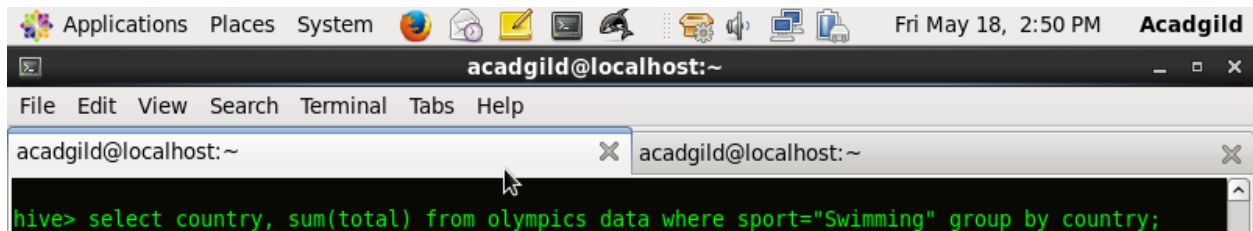


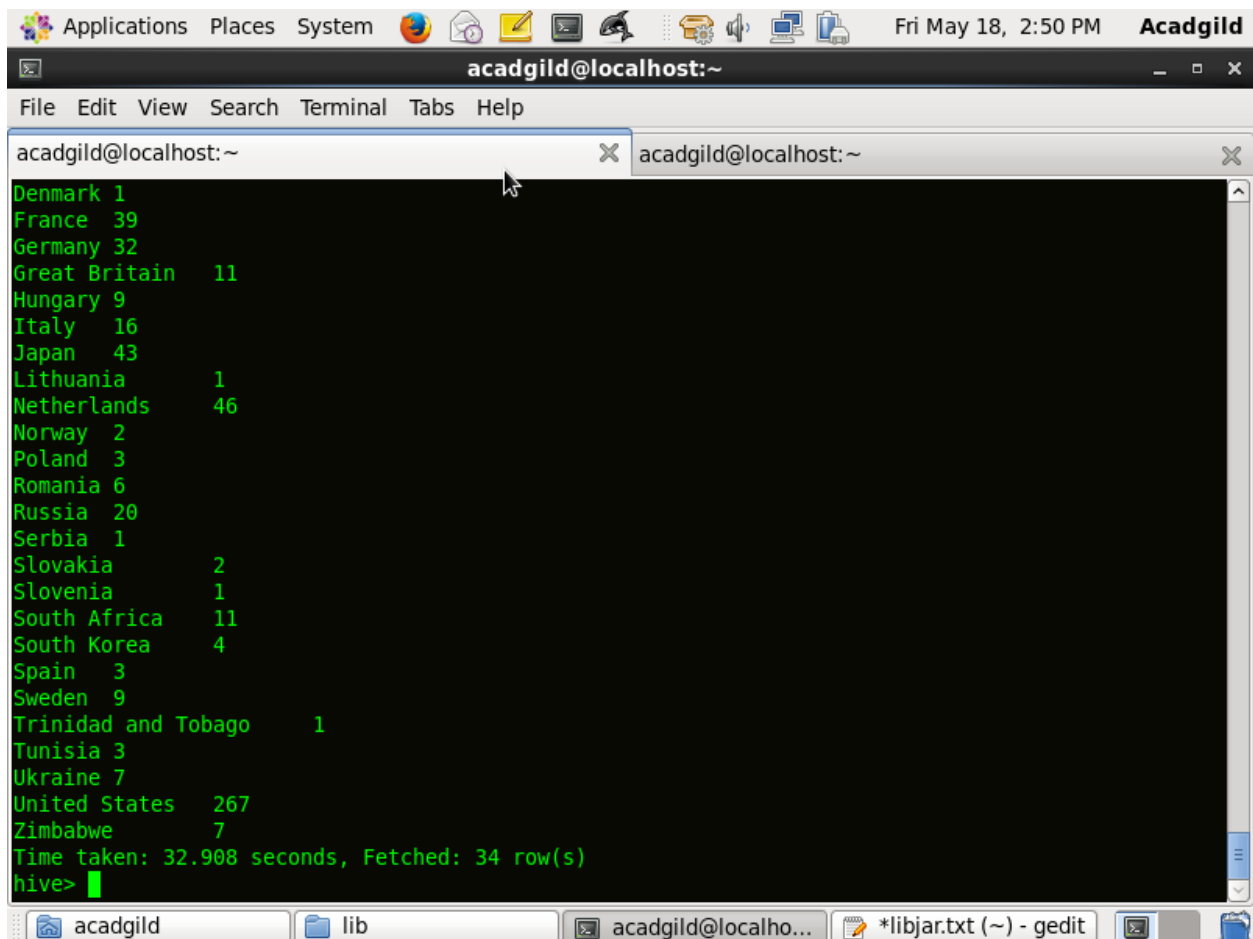
To find the number of medals won by each country in swimming, we will use group by country since the results are grouped by country. Since we want only those records whose sport is swimming the where key word will help in filtering those records. Lastly by using the sum() function for total field, we will get medals won by each country in swimming



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The command prompt shows the following Hive SQL query:

```
hive> select country, sum(total) from olympics_data where sport="Swimming" group by country;
```

Output:

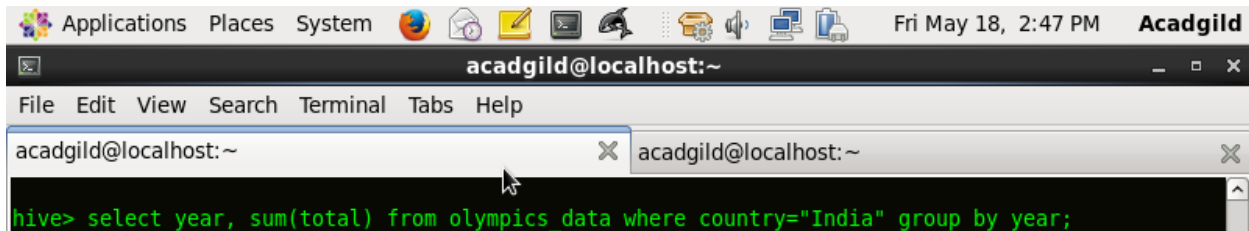


A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' showing the output of the previous query. The output lists countries and their total medals won in swimming. At the bottom, it shows the time taken and the number of rows fetched.

```
Denmark 1
France 39
Germany 32
Great Britain 11
Hungary 9
Italy 16
Japan 43
Lithuania 1
Netherlands 46
Norway 2
Poland 3
Romania 6
Russia 20
Serbia 1
Slovakia 2
Slovenia 1
South Africa 11
South Korea 4
Spain 3
Sweden 9
Trinidad and Tobago 1
Tunisia 3
Ukraine 7
United States 267
Zimbabwe 7
Time taken: 32.908 seconds, Fetched: 34 row(s)
hive>
```

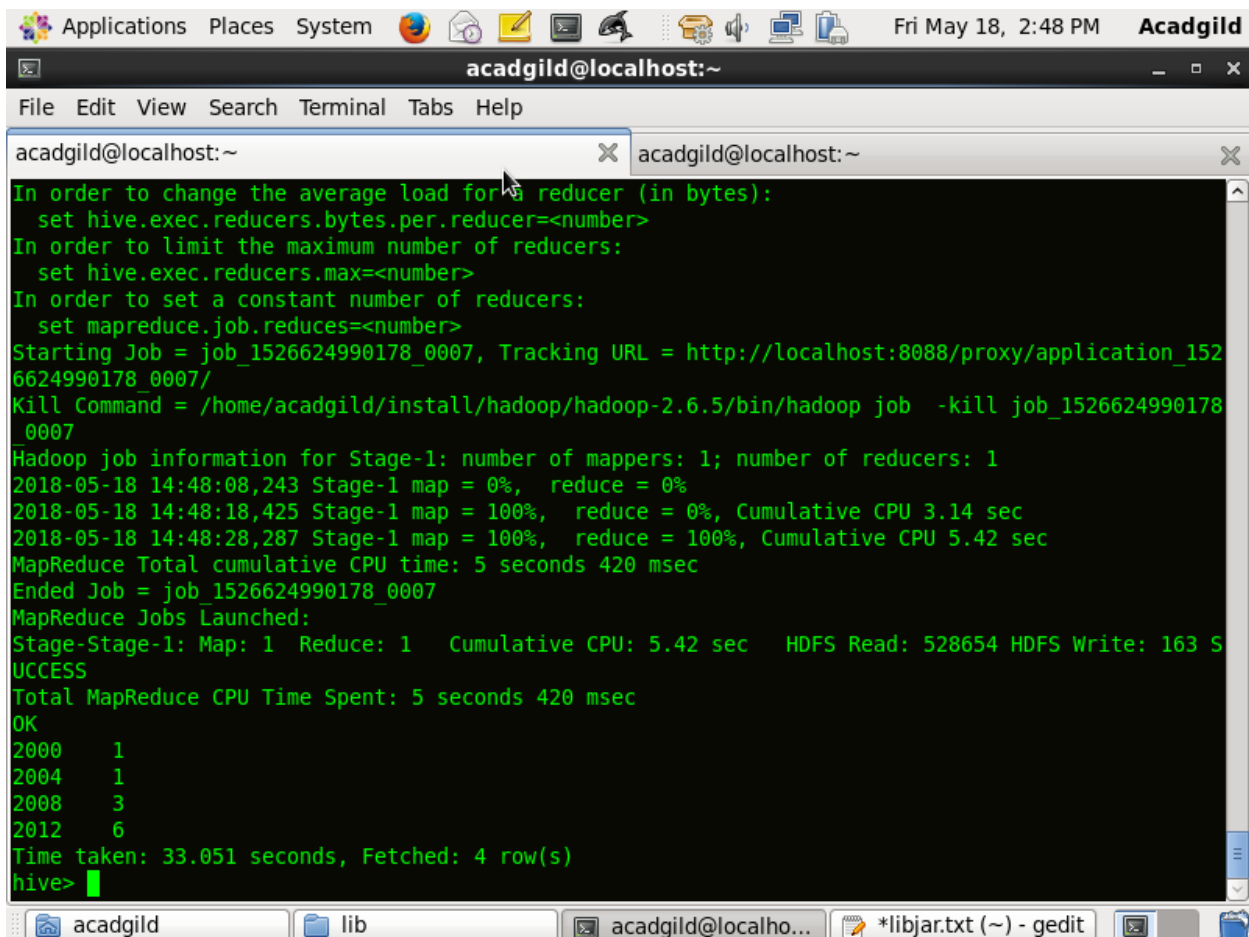
The terminal window also shows a taskbar at the bottom with icons for 'acadgild', 'lib', 'acadgild@localho...', and '*libjar.txt (~) - gedit'.

To find the number of medals India won year wise we will provide the where condition for country to filter records only where country is equal to India and we will group the filtered output according to the year since we want year wise output.



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The command prompt shows the Hive query: `hive> select year, sum(total) from olympics_data where country="India" group by year;`

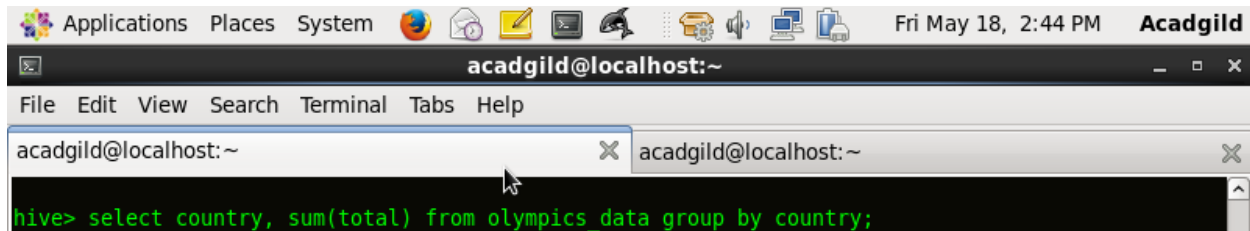
Output:



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' showing the output of the Hive query and job execution details. The output includes configuration instructions, job tracking URL, kill command, and the final result table.

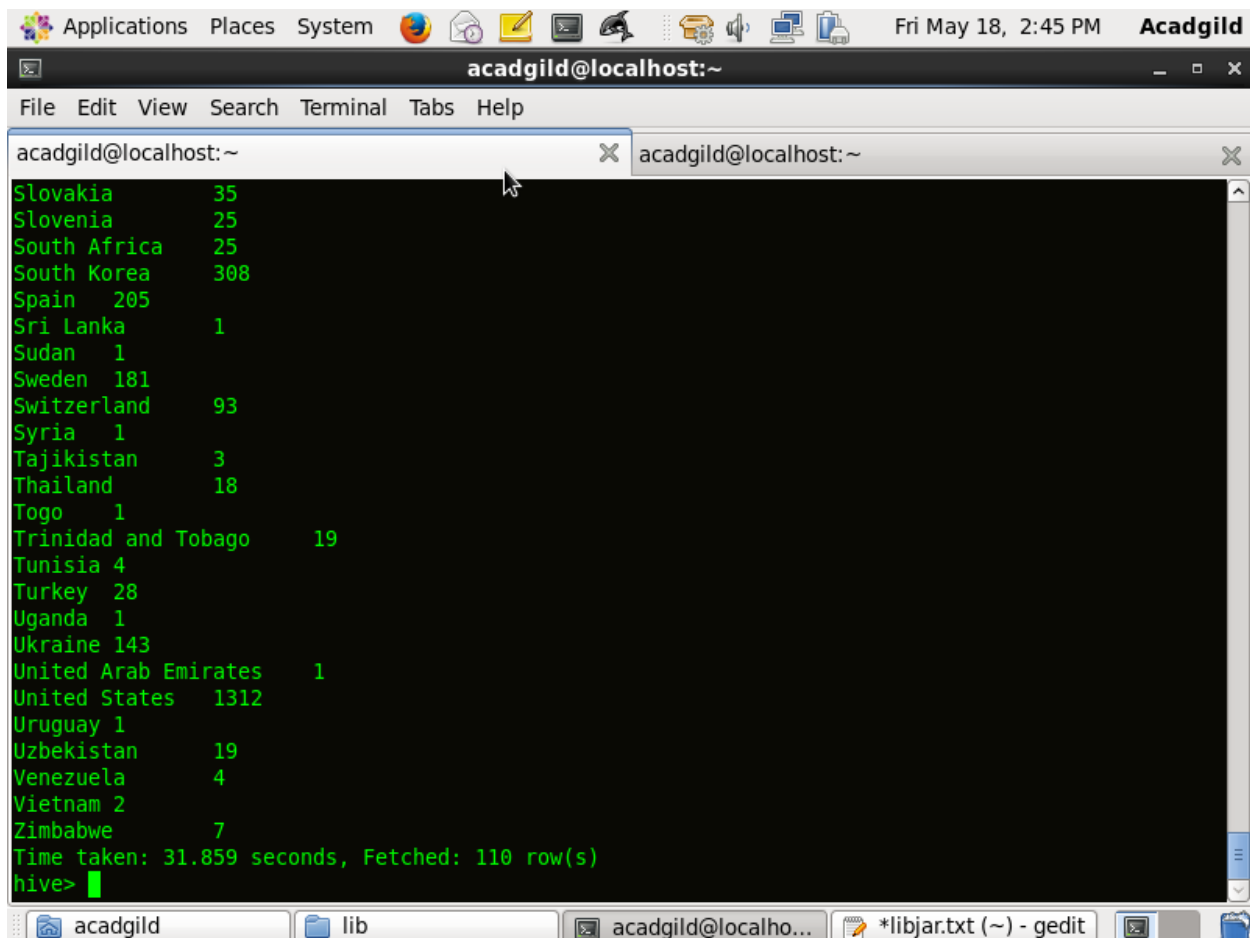
```
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
  set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
  set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
  set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1526624990178_0007, Tracking URL = http://localhost:8088/proxy/application_1526624990178_0007/
Kill Command = /home/acadgild/install/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.5/bin/hadoop job -kill job_1526624990178_0007
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers: 1
2018-05-18 14:48:08,243 Stage-1 map = 0%, reduce = 0%
2018-05-18 14:48:18,425 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 3.14 sec
2018-05-18 14:48:28,287 Stage-1 map = 100%, reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 5.42 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 5 seconds 420 msec
Ended Job = job_1526624990178_0007
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-1: Map: 1 Reduce: 1 Cumulative CPU: 5.42 sec HDFS Read: 528654 HDFS Write: 163 S
UCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 5 seconds 420 msec
OK
2000      1
2004      1
2008      3
2012      6
Time taken: 33.051 seconds, Fetched: 4 row(s)
hive>
```

To find the total number of medals won by each country, we will just group the results by country and use the sum() function on total field.



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The command prompt shows the execution of a Hive query: `hive> select country, sum(total) from olympics_data group by country;`

Output:

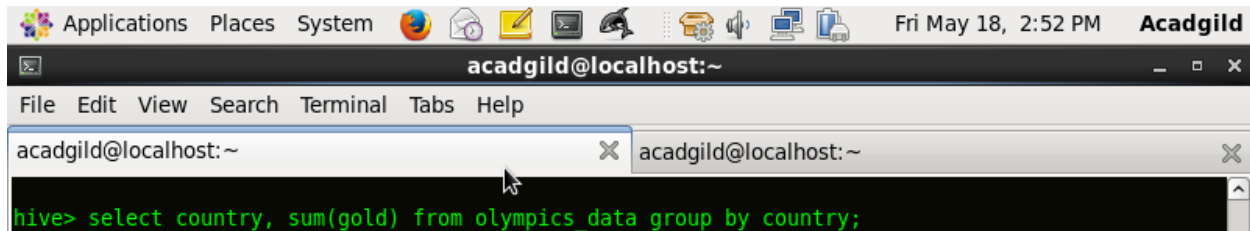


A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' showing the output of the previous query. The output lists 25 countries and their total medal counts. At the bottom, it shows the execution time and the number of rows fetched.

Country	Total Medals
Slovakia	35
Slovenia	25
South Africa	25
South Korea	308
Spain	205
Sri Lanka	1
Sudan	1
Sweden	181
Switzerland	93
Syria	1
Tajikistan	3
Thailand	18
Togo	1
Trinidad and Tobago	19
Tunisia	4
Turkey	28
Uganda	1
Ukraine	143
United Arab Emirates	1
United States	1312
Uruguay	1
Uzbekistan	19
Venezuela	4
Vietnam	2
Zimbabwe	7

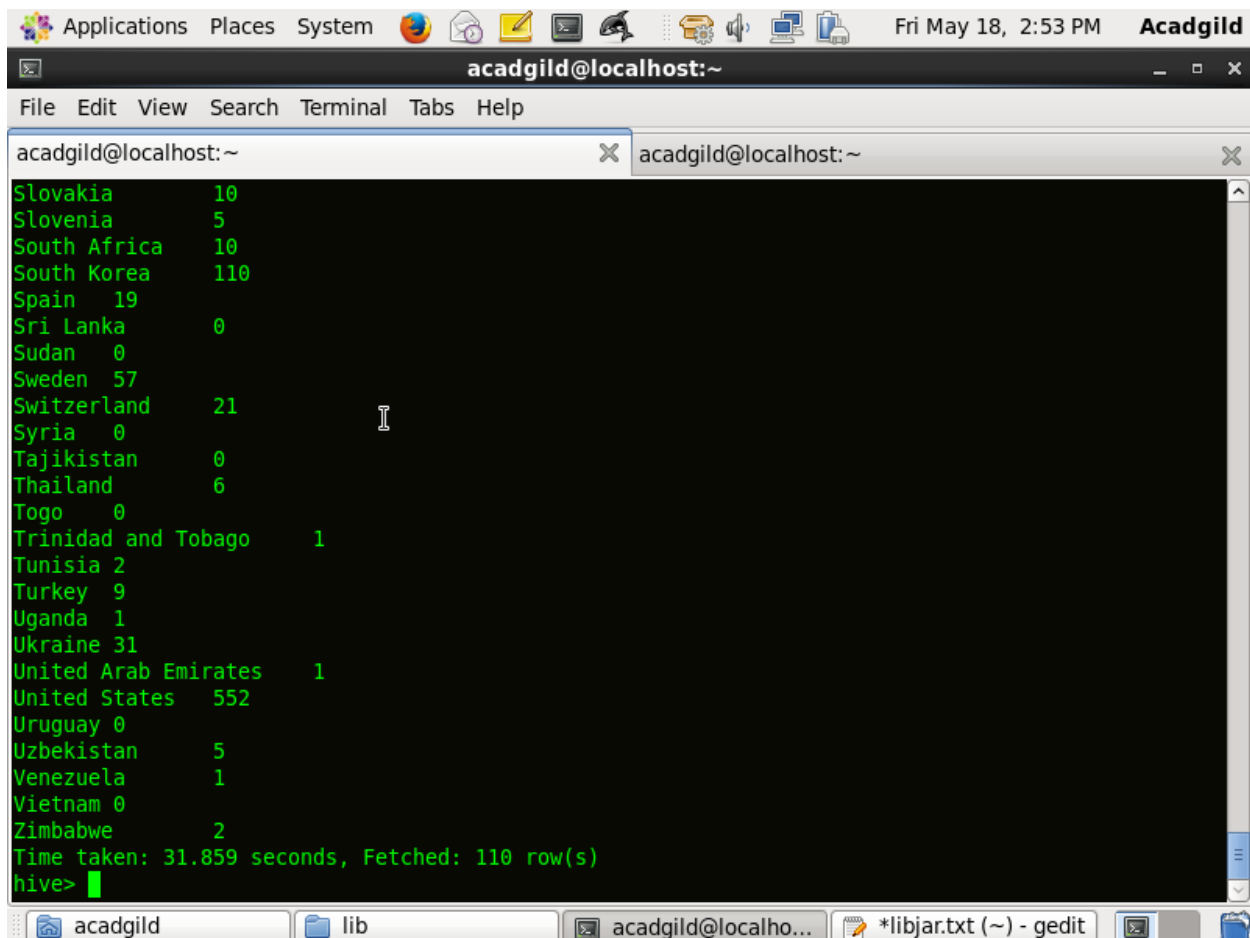
Time taken: 31.859 seconds, Fetched: 110 row(s)
hive>

To find the total number of gold medals each country won, we will apply the sum function on gold field and group it by country field



```
acadmild@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help  
acadmild@localhost:~ x admild@localhost:~  
hive> select country, sum(gold) from olympics_data group by country;
```

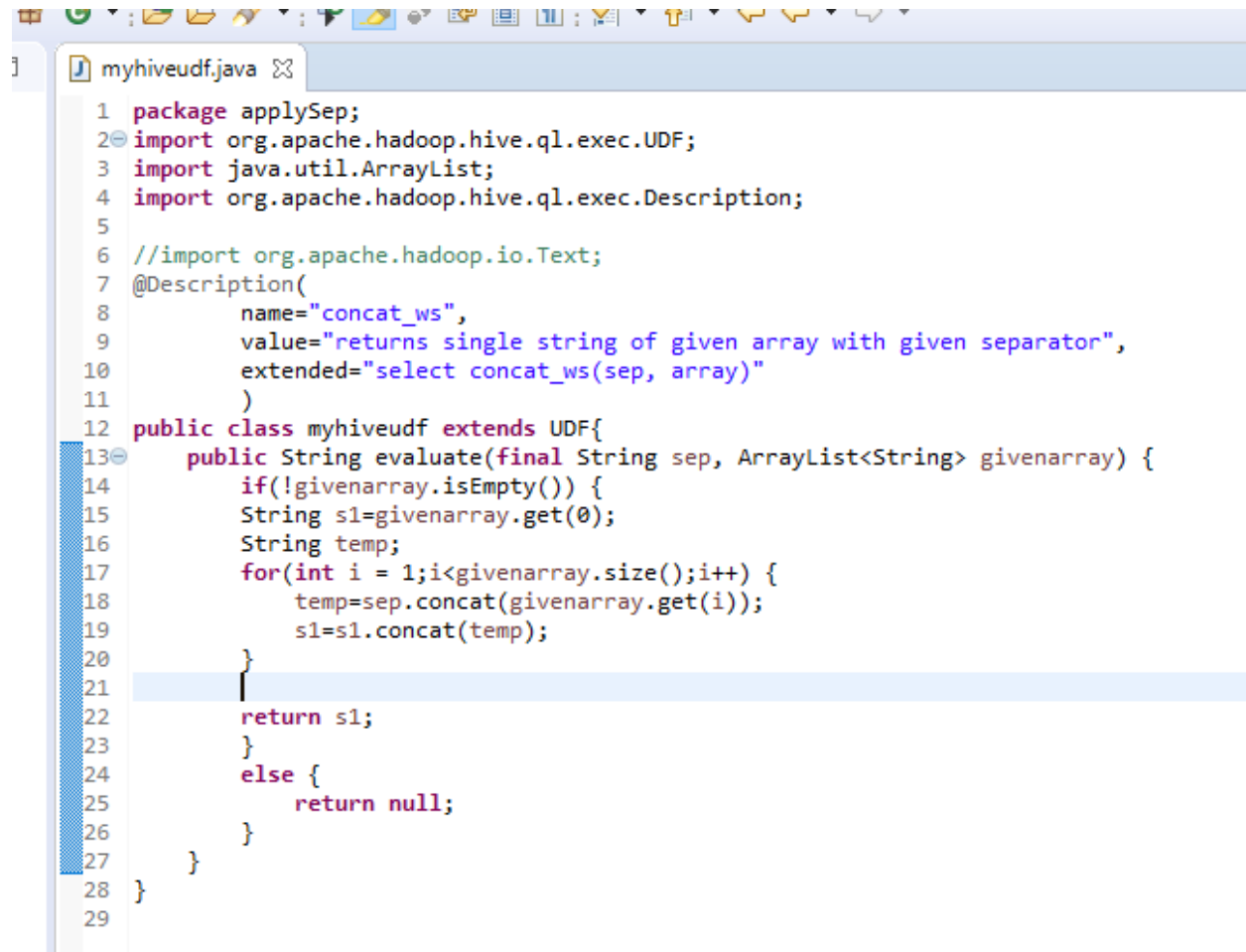
Output:



```
acadmild@localhost:~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Tabs Help  
acadmild@localhost:~ x admild@localhost:~  
Slovakia 10  
Slovenia 5  
South Africa 10  
South Korea 110  
Spain 19  
Sri Lanka 0  
Sudan 0  
Sweden 57  
Switzerland 21  
Syria 0  
Tajikistan 0  
Thailand 6  
Togo 0  
Trinidad and Tobago 1  
Tunisia 2  
Turkey 9  
Uganda 1  
Ukraine 31  
United Arab Emirates 1  
United States 552  
Uruguay 0  
Uzbekistan 5  
Venezuela 1  
Vietnam 0  
Zimbabwe 2  
Time taken: 31.859 seconds, Fetched: 110 row(s)  
hive>
```

Code for HIVE Udf:

The evaluate function will accept two arguments, the first argument is the separator of string data type and the second argument accepts array of type ArrayList.



```
1 package applySep;
2 import org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.exec.UDF;
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4 import org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.exec.Description;
5
6 //import org.apache.hadoop.io.Text;
7 @Description(
8     name="concat_ws",
9     value="returns single string of given array with given separator",
10    extended="select concat_ws(sep, array)"
11 )
12 public class myhiveudf extends UDF{
13     public String evaluate(final String sep, ArrayList<String> givenarray) {
14         if(!givenarray.isEmpty()) {
15             String s1=givenarray.get(0);
16             String temp;
17             for(int i = 1;i<givenarray.size();i++) {
18                 temp=sep.concat(givenarray.get(i));
19                 s1=s1.concat(temp);
20             }
21             return s1;
22         }
23         else {
24             return null;
25         }
26     }
27 }
28 }
29 }
```

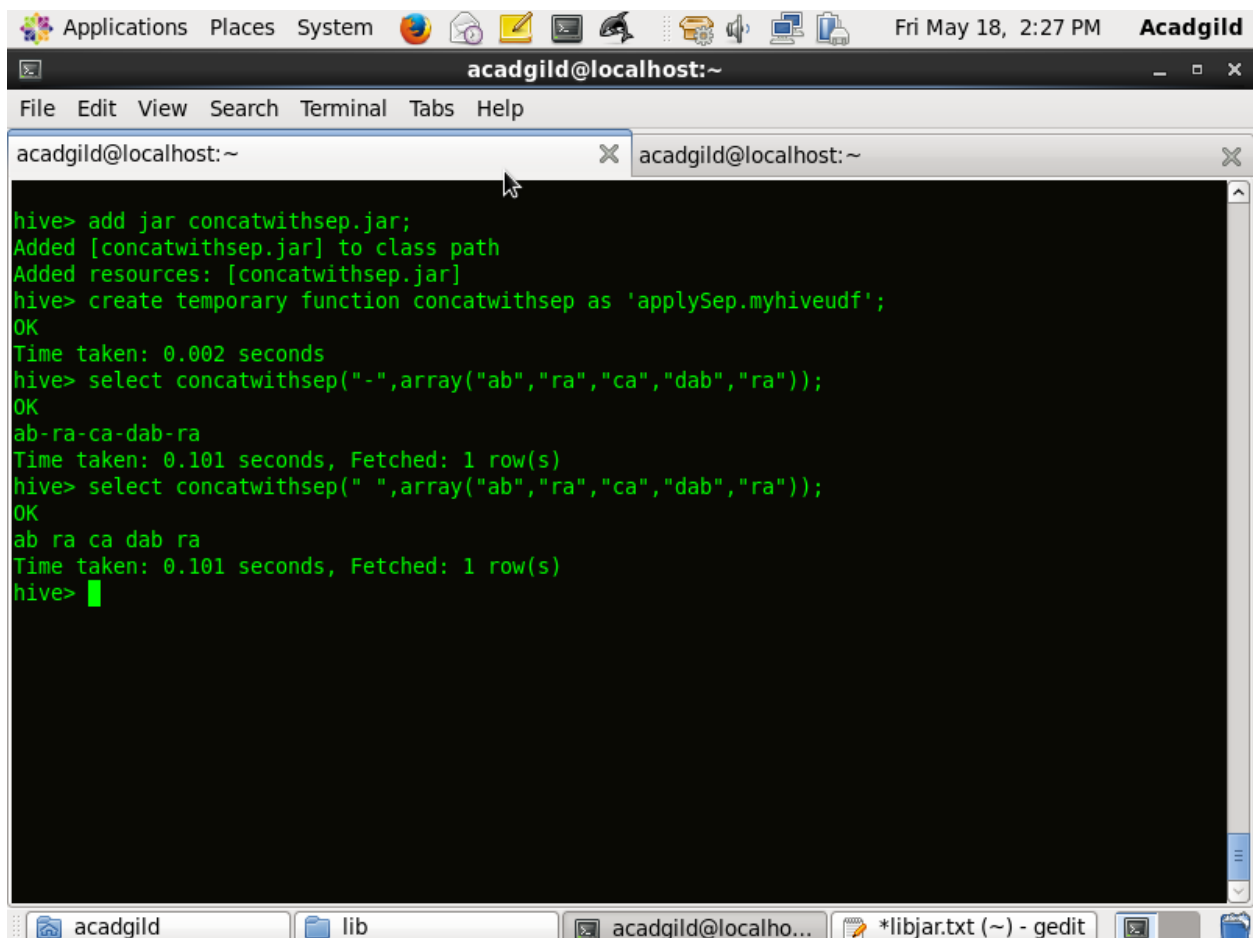
To use your custom hive UDF, add the jar to the shell by command:
add jar <jar-name>;

Then create your temporary function by command:
create temporary function <your-udf-function-name> as '<package-name>.<class-name>';

When I enter the command:

```
select concatwithsep("-",array("ab","ra","ca","dab","ra"));
```

One will get output as ab-ra-ca-dab-ra



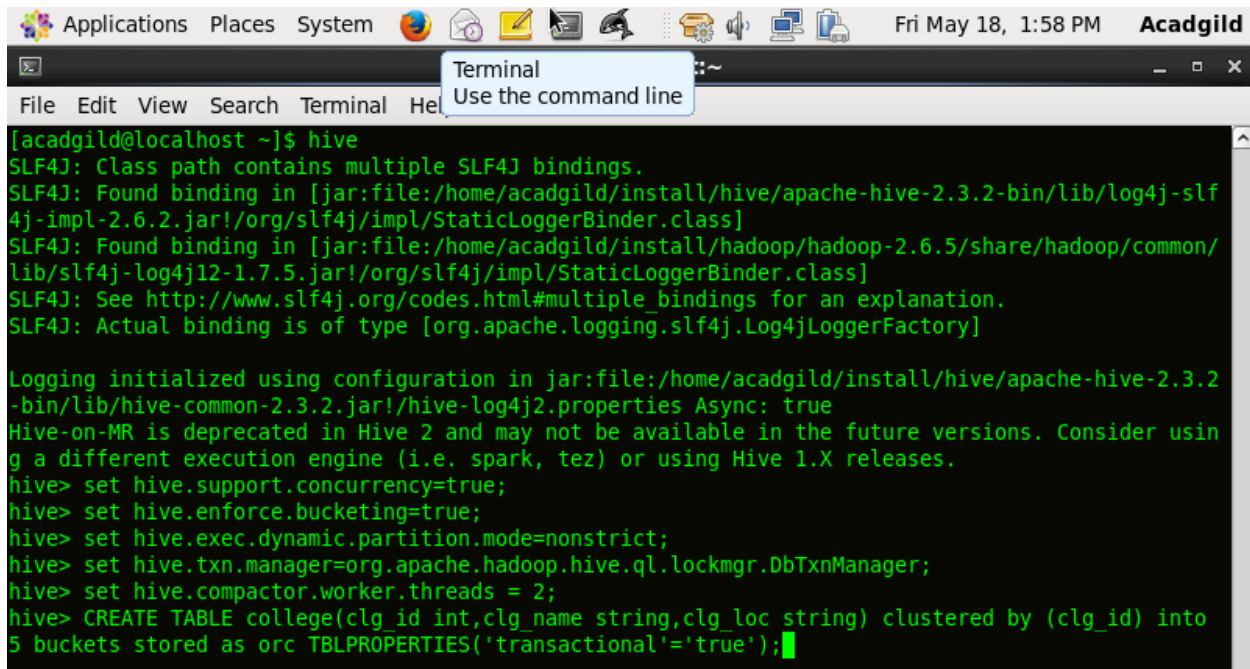
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Tabs, Help) and a toolbar. The terminal displays the following commands and output:

```
hive> add jar concatwithsep.jar;
Added [concatwithsep.jar] to class path
Added resources: [concatwithsep.jar]
hive> create temporary function concatwithsep as 'applySep.myhiveudf';
OK
Time taken: 0.002 seconds
hive> select concatwithsep("-",array("ab","ra","ca","dab","ra"));
OK
ab-ra-ca-dab-ra
Time taken: 0.101 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive> select concatwithsep(" ",array("ab","ra","ca","dab","ra"));
OK
ab ra ca dab ra
Time taken: 0.101 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
```

The terminal window is part of a desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom showing icons for 'acadgild', 'lib', 'acadgild@localho...', '*libjar.txt (~) - gedit', and a terminal icon. The system clock in the top right corner indicates 'Fri May 18, 2:27 PM'.

Output of Transactions in hive:

Setting below properties in hive shell and creating table

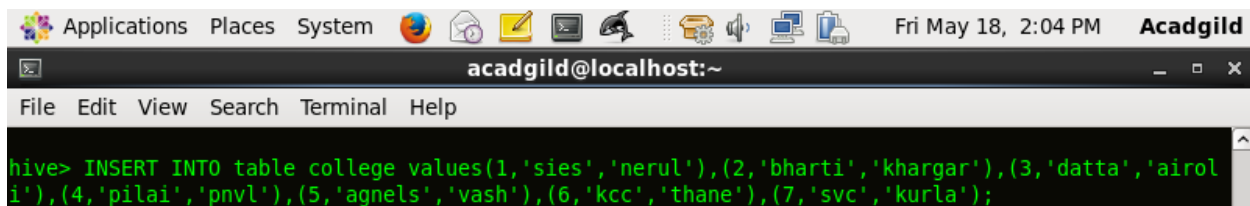


A terminal window titled "Acadgild" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a toolbar. The terminal shows the following commands and output:

```
[acadgild@localhost ~]$ hive
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/acadgild/install/hive/apache-hive-2.3.2-bin/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.6.2.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/acadgild/install/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.5/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.5.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.apache.logging.slf4j.Log4jLoggerFactory]

Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/home/acadgild/install/hive/apache-hive-2.3.2-bin/lib/hive-common-2.3.2.jar!/hive-log4j2.properties Async: true
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 using Hive 1.X releases.
hive> set hive.support.concurrency=true;
hive> set hive.enforce.bucketing=true;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;
hive> set hive.txn.manager=org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.lockmgr.DbTxnManager;
hive> set hive.compactor.worker.threads = 2;
hive> CREATE TABLE college(clg_id int,clg_name string,clg_loc string) clustered by (clg_id) into 5 buckets stored as orc TBLPROPERTIES('transactional'='true');
```

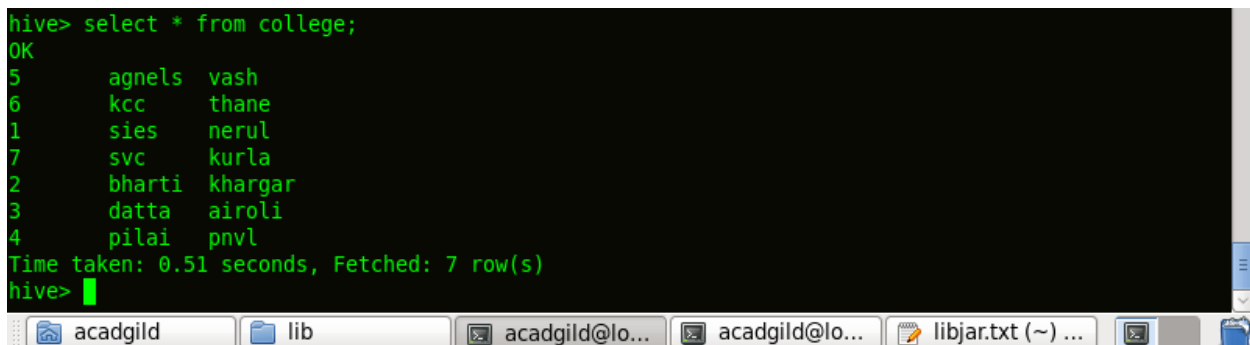
Inserting values into table college



A terminal window titled "acadgild@localhost:~" with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Help) and a toolbar. The terminal shows the following command and output:

```
hive> INSERT INTO table college values(1,'sies','nerul'),(2,'bharti','khargar'),(3,'datta','airol i'),(4,'pilai','pnvl'),(5,'agnels','vash'),(6,'kcc','thane'),(7,'svc','kurla');
```

Viewing the contents of table

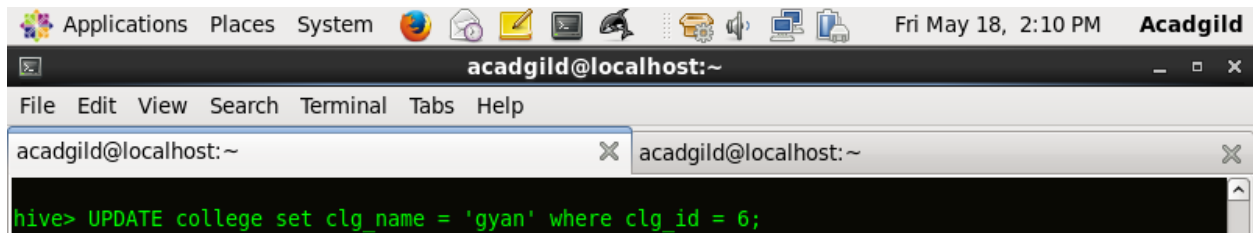


A terminal window showing the following command and output:

```
hive> select * from college;
OK
5      agnels  vash
6      kcc     thane
1      sies    nerul
7      svc     kurla
2      bharti  khargar
3      datta   airol i
4      pilai   pnvl
Time taken: 0.51 seconds, Fetched: 7 row(s)
hive>
```

The terminal window has a taskbar at the bottom with icons for "acadgild", "lib", and "acadgild@lo...", and a file explorer showing "libjar.txt (~) ...".

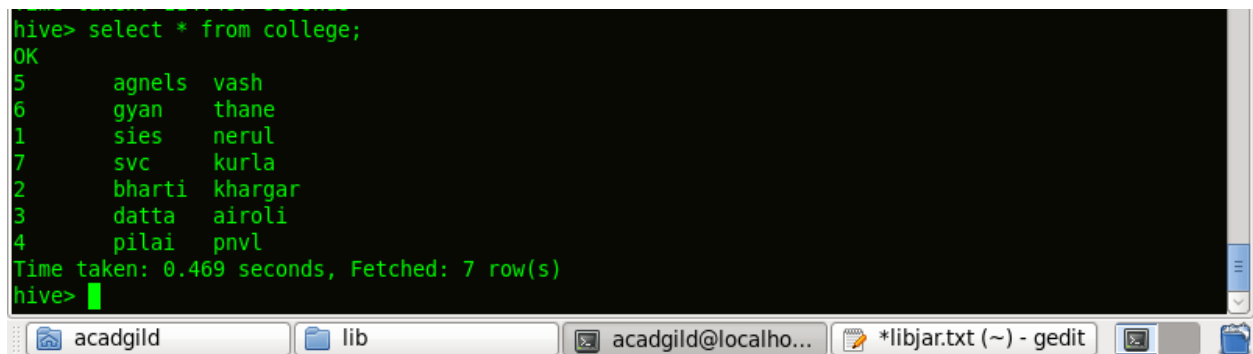
Updating a value in table



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' with a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Search, Terminal, Tabs, Help). The command prompt shows the following Hive query:

```
hive> UPDATE college set clg_name = 'gyan' where clg_id = 6;
```

'kcc' has changed to 'gyan'



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' showing the result of a SELECT query. The output is as follows:

```
hive> select * from college;
OK
5      agnels  vash
6      gyan   thane
1      sies    nerul
7      svc     kurla
2      bharti  khargar
3      datta   airol
4      pilai   pnv
Time taken: 0.469 seconds, Fetched: 7 row(s)
hive>
```

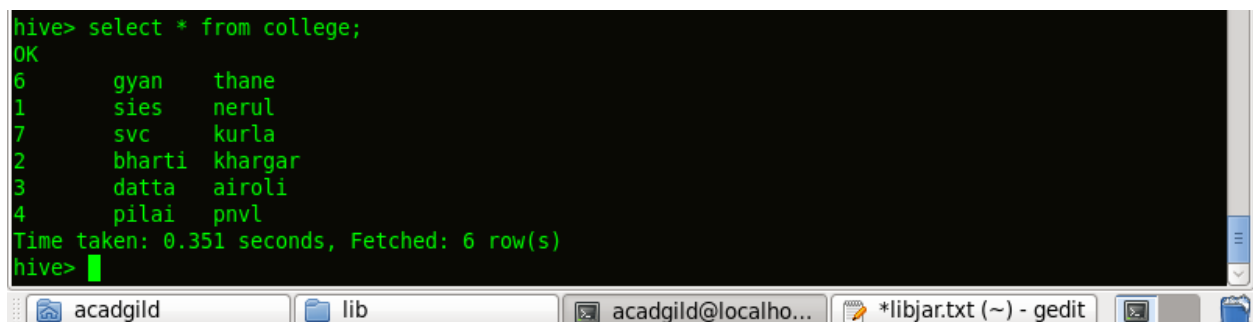
Deleting a record



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' showing the following Hive query:

```
hive> delete from college where clg_id=5;
```

The record whose id=5 has been deleted



A terminal window titled 'acadgild@localhost:~' showing the result of a SELECT query after deleting a record. The output is as follows:

```
hive> select * from college;
OK
6      gyan   thane
1      sies    nerul
7      svc     kurla
2      bharti  khargar
3      datta   airol
4      pilai   pnv
Time taken: 0.351 seconds, Fetched: 6 row(s)
hive>
```