**Hive Data Definitions:**

HDL is a subset of Hive SQL statements that describe the data structure in Hive by creating, deleting, or altering schema objects such as databases, tables, views, partitions, and buckets.

-It includes commands that define the different structures in a database.

-HDL is a subset of Hive SQL statements that describe the data structure in Hive by creating, deleting, or altering schema objects such as databases, tables, views.

-The commands are:

CREATE, DROP, TRUNCATE, DESCRIBE, AND ALTER.

Syntax:

CREATE TABLE HIVE\_TABLE (a INT, b STRING); - It is used to create the table

DROP TABLE ‘TABLE NAME’; - It is used to delete the table or database

TRUNCATE – used to delete the structure of the table.

ALTER - used to change the structure of the table.

**Hive Data Manipulations:**

Hive data manipulations commands are used for modifying the values in the table or extracting data from the table.

E.g. LOAD, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE

* **Load: loads the data set into the table**

Load data local inpath ‘/path/’ into table\_name;

* **Insert: inserting values int the table**

Insert into table table\_name values(…….);

* **Update: updates the rows in the table**

UPDATE table\_name  
SET column1 = value1, column2 = value2, ...  
WHERE condition;

* **Delete: deletes the rows in the table**

DELETE FROM table\_name  
WHERE condition;

**HiveQL Manipulations**

HiveQL manipulations are of three types

* Select where
* Select order by /sort by
* Select group by

**Select where** is used to filter the dataset with the where clause and apply conditions.

Select \* from table\_name where id=1;

The **select order** by clause is used to arrange the dataset in the ascending and descending order by one field or multiple fields.

Select \* from table order by id;

**Select group by** is used to form subsets of the database using different fields of data.

Select dept , count(id) from table\_name group by dept;