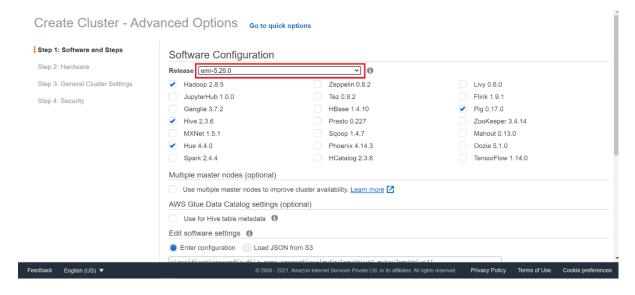
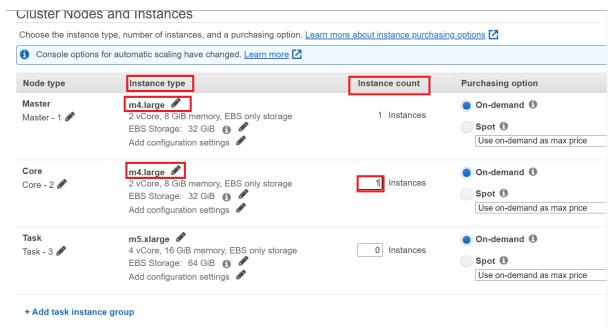
# **HIVE CASE STUDY**

## **EMR CLUSTER CREATION**

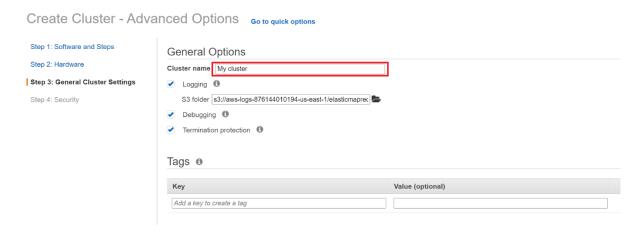
**STEP 1:** Login to your AWS account & search EMR services. After the EMR home page appears click on **Create cluster** & follow the steps as mentioned. We have chosen cluster release version **5.29.0** in our case study.



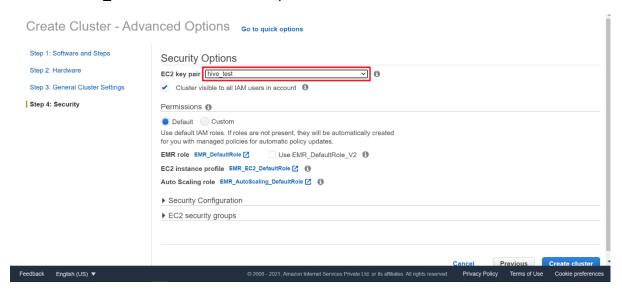
**STEP 2:** We will be going for a **2-node cluster** for our analysis & we will select **m4.large** instance type each for both master & core node.



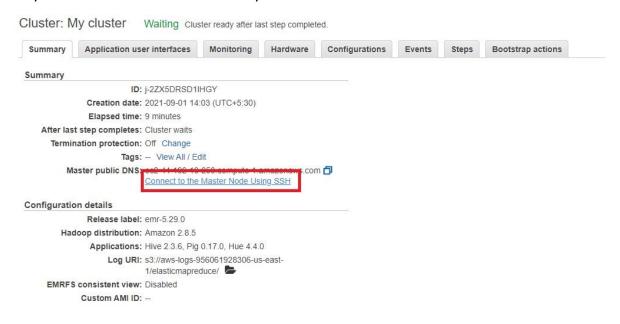
**Step 3:** Select a cluster name. Here we have taken the cluster name as **My cluster**.



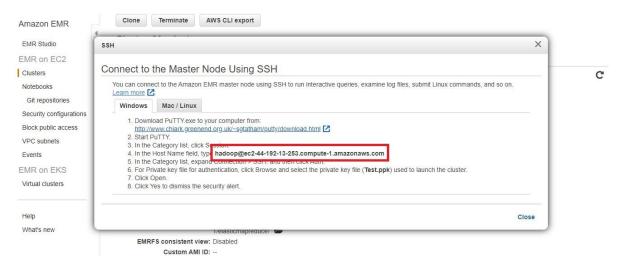
**Step 4:** Select an already created key-pair which will be used while connecting to master node and **hive\_test** is the name of the key that we have used.



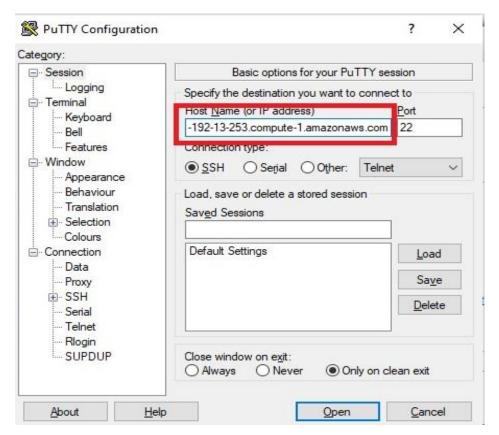
**Step 5:** Our cluster has been created successfully and is in **waiting state** which indicates its ready to be connected from the local system.



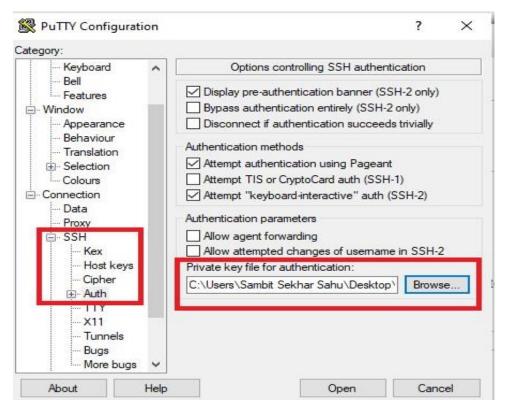
Step 6: Copy the highlighted link i.e., the master public DNS.



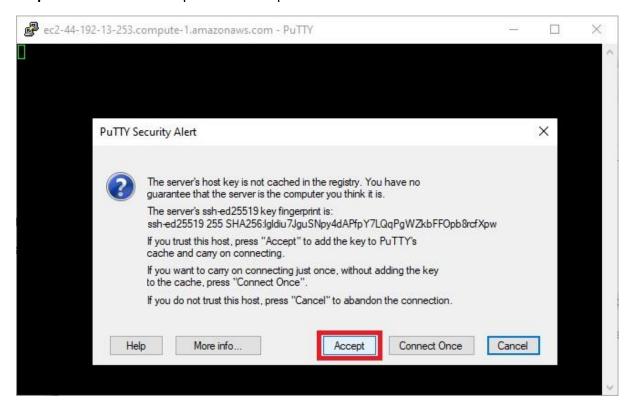
**Step 7:** Next, paste the address in the **Host Name** field.



**Step 7:** Click on **SSH** & then **Auth**. Give the location where the key pair is stored in the local system and click on **Open**.



Step 8: Next click on Accept which will open the SSH terminal.



After we have created an EMR cluster & successfully connected to it via putty we can begin to code in the SSH Terminal.

# **DATA LOADING INTO S3 BUCKET**

aws s3 cp s3://e-commerce-events-ml/2019-Oct.csv s3://casestudy-data/2019-oct.csv aws s3 cp s3://e-commerce-events-ml/2019-Nov.csv s3://casestudy-data/2019-nov.csv

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-65-119 ~]$ aws s3 cp s3://e-commerce-events-m1/2019-Oct.csv s3://casestudy-data/2019-oct.csv copy: s3://e-commerce-events-m1/2019-Oct.csv to s3://casestudy-data/2019-oct.csv [hadoop@ip-172-31-65-119 ~]$ aws s3 cp s3://e-commerce-events-m1/2019-Nov.csv s3://casestudy-data/2019-nov.csv copy: s3://e-commerce-events-m1/2019-Nov.csv to s3://casestudy-data/2019-nov.csv
```

using the above code, we could directly copy the data files into Hadoop without actually downloading the data files into our system, and the copying completes instantly.

## **WORKING WITH HDFS**

Creating a folder in Hadoop

hadoop fs -mkdir /cstudy-folder hadoop fs -ls /

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-75-216 ~]$ hadoop fs -mkdir /cstudy-folder
[hadoop@ip-172-31-75-216 ~]$ hadoop fs -1s /
Found 5 items
drwxr-xr-x - hdfs hadoop
                                   0 2021-09-01 08:39 /apps
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop hadoop
                                   0 2021-09-01 08:52 /cstudy-folder
drwxrwxrwt - hdfs hadoop
                                    0 2021-09-01 08:41 /tmp
                                    0 2021-09-01 08:39 /user
drwxr-xr-x
            - hdfs
                    hadoop
drwxr-xr-x - hdfs hadoop
                                    0 2021-09-01 08:39 /var
[hadoop@ip-172-31-75-216 ~]$
```

Copying October & November data from S3 bucket into HDFS

hadoop distcp s3://casestudy-data/2019-oct.csv /cstudy-folder/2019-oct.csv hadoop distcp s3://casestudy-data/2019-nov.csv /cstudy-folder/2019-nov.csv

```
@ip-172-31-75-216 ~]$ hadoop distcp s3://casestudy-data/2019-oct.csv /cst
udv-folder/2019-oct.csv
21/09/01 08:53:30 INFO tools.DistCp: Input Options: DistCpOptions{atomicCommit=f
alse, syncFolder=false, deleteMissing=false, ignoreFailures=false, overwrite=fal
se, skipCRC=false, blocking=true, numListstatusThreads=0, maxMaps=20, mapBandwid
th=100, sslConfigurationFile='null', copyStrategy='uniformsize', preserveStatus=
[], preserveRawXattrs=false, atomicWorkPath=null, logPath=null, sourceFileListin
g=null, sourcePaths=[s3://casestudy-data/2019-oct.csv], targetPath=/cstudy-folde
r/2019-oct.csv, targetPathExists=false, filtersFile='null'}
21/09/01 08:53:30 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at ip-172-3
1-75-216.ec2.internal/172.31.75.216:8032
21/09/01 08:53:34 INFO tools.SimpleCopyListing: Paths (files+dirs) cnt = 1; dirC
nt = 0
21/09/01 08:53:34 INFO tools.SimpleCopyListing: Build file listing completed.
21/09/01 08:53:34 INFO Configuration.deprecation: io.sort.mb is deprecated. Inst
ead, use mapreduce.task.io.sort.mb
21/09/01 08:53:34 INFO Configuration.deprecation: io.sort.factor is deprecated.
Instead, use mapreduce.task.io.sort.factor
21/09/01 08:53:34 WARN hdfs.DataStreamer: Caught exception
java.lang.InterruptedException
       at java.lang.Object.wait(Native Method)
       at java.lang.Thread.join(Thread.java:1252)
       at java.lang.Thread.join(Thread.java:1326)
       at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.DataStreamer.closeResponder(DataStreamer.java:
973)
       at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.DataStreamer.endBlock(DataStreamer.java:624)
       at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.DataStreamer.run(DataStreamer.java:801)
21/09/01 08:53:34 INFO tools.DistCp: Number of paths in the copy list: 1
21/09/01 08:53:34 INFO tools.DistCp: Number of paths in the copy list: 1
21/09/01 08:53:35 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at ip-172-3
```

```
53: Number of large read operations=0
        S3: Number of write operations=0
Job Counters
        Launched map tasks=1
        Other local map tasks=1
        Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=749792
        Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=0
        Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=23431
        Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=23431
        Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=23993344
Map-Reduce Framework
       Map input records=1
        Map output records=0
        Input split bytes=137
        Spilled Records=0
        Failed Shuffles=0
        Merged Map outputs=0
        GC time elapsed (ms)=287
        CPU time spent (ms)=18480
        Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=567488512
        Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=3288674304
        Total committed heap usage (bytes) = 503316480
File Input Format Counters
       Bytes Read=217
File Output Format Counters
        Bytes Written=0
DistCp Counters
        Bytes Copied=482542278
        Bytes Expected=482542278
        Files Copied=1
```

Similarly, November data file was also copied, as shown in above image.

Verifying if data has been copied successfully

hadoop fs -ls /cstudy-folder

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-75-216 ~] $ hadoop fs -1s /cstudy-folder
Found 2 items
-rw-r--r- 1 hadoop hadoop 545839412 2021-09-01 08:57 /cstudy-folder/2019-nov.csv
-rw-r--r- 1 hadoop hadoop 482542278 2021-09-01 08:54 /cstudy-folder/2019-oct.csv
[hadoop@ip-172-31-75-216 ~] $ hive

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

## **WORKING ON HIVE**

• Getting into Hive CLI – making a new database named cstudy

create database if not exists cstudy;
use cstudy;

```
hive> create database if not exists cstudy;
OK
Time taken: 0.801 seconds
hive> use cstudy;
OK
Time taken: 0.055 seconds
hive>
```

 Creating a common table named clickstream and storing both October & November data in it

create external table if not exists clickstream( 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 ) ROW FORMAT SERDE
'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' WITH SERDEPROPERTIES
('separatorChar'= ',', 'escapeChar'= '\\') stored as textfile LOCATION 'hdfs:///cstudy-folder/' tblproperties ( 'skip.header.line.count' = '1' );

```
hive> create external table if not exists clickstream( event_time timestamp, event_type string, product_id string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, product_id string, category_id string, category_identify identified.

Note:

**Comparison**

**Compari
```

 To create optimised table having partitions & buckets we need to enable some settings

```
set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode = nonstrict;
set hive.enforce.bucketing = true;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition = true;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode = nonstrict;
hive> set hive.enforce.bucketing = true;
hive>
```

set hive.exec.dynamic.partition = true;

Creating table with dynamic partitions and buckets and inserting data into it

create table if not exists dynpart\_buck\_clickstream (event\_time string, product\_id string, category\_id string, category\_code string, brand string, price float, user\_id bigint, user\_session string) partitioned by (event\_type string) clustered by (category\_code) into 13 buckets row format delimited fields terminated by ',' lines terminated by '\n' stored as textfile;

```
hive> create table if not exists dynpart_buck_clickstream (event_time string, product _id string, category_id string, category_code string, brand string, price float, user _id bigint, user_session string) partitioned by (event_type string) clustered by (category_code) into 13 buckets row format delimited fields terminated by ',' lines term inated by '\n' stored as textfile;
OK
Time taken: 0.111 seconds
```

insert into table dynpart\_buck\_clickstream partition (event\_type) select event\_time, product\_id,category\_id,category\_code,brand,price,user\_id,user\_session,event\_type from clickstream;

### Describing both tables

describe clickstream; describe dynpart buck clickstream;

```
nive> describe clickstream;
OK
col name
                                                   comment
                         data_type
event_time
event_type
product_id
category_id
category_code
                                     string
                                                                             from deserializer from deserializer
                                      string
                                     string
                                                                             from deserializer
brand
                                      string
                                                                             from deserializer
price
                                      string
                                                                             from deserializer
user_id string
user_session string
Time taken: 0.042 seconds, Fetched: 9 row(s)
hive> describe dynpart_buck_clickstream;
col_name
                         data_type
event_time
product_id
category_id
category_code
                                      string
                                     string
                                      string
                                      string
brand
price
user_id
user_session
event_type
                                      string
                                      data_type
                                                                             comment
event_type s
Time taken: 0.11 seconds,
```

## • Checking data in both tables

```
set hive.cli.print.header=true;
select * from clickstream limit 5;
select * from dynpart_buck_clickstream limit 5;
```

### Checking if partitions were created successfully

show partitions dynpart\_buck\_clickstream;

```
hive> show partitions dynpart_buck_clickstream;
OK
partition
event_type=cart
event_type=purchase
event_type=remove_from_cart
event_type=view
Time taken: 0.077 seconds, Fetched: 4 row(s)
hive>
```

## Checking in Hadoop if partitions were created successfully

hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/warehouse/cstudy.db/dynpart\_buck\_clickstream

Overall, we have made two tables,

- One common table named clickstream which contains data of both October
   November.
- One table with partitions & buckets named dynpart\_buck\_clickstream for optimised querying which also contains data of both October & November.

So, all the preparations are done & now we can move to query analysis-

## **QUERY ANALYSIS**

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

## a) Unoptimized query:

select sum(price) as total\_revenue\_oct from clickstream where
event\_type='purchase' and month(event\_time)=10;
and month(event\_time)=10;

```
hive> select sum(price) as total_revenue_oct from clickstream where event_type='purchase' and month(event_time)=10 ;
Query ID = hadoop_20210905123412_o7c81d35-e0aa-460d-8895-d54970d87e71
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1630842684204_0005)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 ..... container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0
VERTICES: 02/02 [=========>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 53.59 s

OK
1211538.4299997438
Time taken: 54.549 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

## b) Optimized query:

select sum(price) as total\_revenue\_oct from dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where
event\_type='purchase' and month(event\_time)=10;

Optimized query using dynpart\_buck\_clickstream table

The total revenue generated in October is **1211538.429**. Optimized query took **15.764** secs while unoptimized query took **54.549** secs to fetch the same result.

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

# a) <u>Unoptimized query:</u>

select month(event\_time) as month, sum(price) as total\_revenue from clickstream where event type='purchase' group by month(event time);

## b) Optimized query:

select month(event\_time) as month, sum(price) as total\_revenue from dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where event\_type='purchase' group by month(event\_time);

Optimized query using dynpart\_buck\_clickstream table

Total sum of purchases for **October** is **1211538.429** while for the **November** it's **1531016.899.** Optimized query took **15.767 secs** while unoptimized query took **59.44** secs.

# 3. Write a query to find the change in revenue due to purchases from October to November.

# a) <u>Unoptimized query:</u>

select (sum(case when month(event\_time)=11 then price else 0 end) - sum(case when month(event\_time)=10 then price else 0 end)) as change\_in\_revenue from clickstream where event\_type='purchase';

```
hive> select (sum(case when month(event time)=11 then price else 0 end) - sum(case when month(event_time)=10 then price else 0 end)) as change in revenue from clickstream where event type='purchase';
Query ID = hadoop_20210905123723_786786el-2fd2-45b7-8ac7-521884bc81a6
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1630842684204_0005)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 . . . . . . container SUCCEEDED 2 2 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 . . . . . container SUCCEEDED 1 1 0 0 0 0
VERTICES: 02/02 [========>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 55.58 s

OK
319478.4700003781
Time taken: 56.121 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
```

# b) Optimized query:

select (sum(case when month(event\_time)=11 then price else 0 end) - sum(case when month(event\_time)=10 then price else 0 end)) as change\_in\_revenue from dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where event\_type='purchase';

Optimized query using dynpart\_buck\_clickstream table

Change in revenue is **319478.469**. Optimized query took **15.964 secs** while unoptimized query took **56.121 secs**.

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

# a) <u>Unoptimized query:</u>

select distinct(category code) from clickstream where category code != ";

```
hive> select distinct(category_code) from clickstream where category_code != '';
Query ID = hadoop_20210904062628_11ce72fd-060f-413e-8dba-84b509169cdb
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1630735375373_0004)

VERTICES MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED

Map 1 ...... container SUCCEEDED 2 2 0 0 0 0
Reducer 2 .... container SUCCEEDED 5 5 5 0 0 0 0
VERTICES: 02/02 [==============>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 56.41 s

OK
accessories.cosmetic_bag
stationery.cartrige
accessories.bag
appliances.environment.vacuum
furniture.living_room.chair
sport.diving
appliances.personal.hair_cutter
appliances.personal.hair_cutter
appliances.environment.aīr_conditioner
appliances.environment.aīr_conditioner
appliances.environment.bath
furniture.living_room.cabinet
Time taken: 57.076 seconds, Fetched: 11 row(s)
```

## b) Optimized query:

select distinct(category\_code) from dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where category\_code
!= ";

```
hive> select distinct(category_code) from dynpart_buck_clickstream where category_code != '';
Query ID = hadoop 20210905084623 a36e53ed-c006-4b97-bf65-237ed6c9533c
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1630828819874_0004)
                   MODE STATUS TOTAL COMPLETED RUNNING PENDING FAILED KILLED
       VERTICES
Map 1 ..... container SUCCEEDED
                            SUCCEEDED
Reducer 2 ..... container
                                         =>>] 100% ELAPSED TIME: 27.92 s
accessories.bag
appliances.environment.vacuum
appliances.personal.hair cutter
sport.diving
apparel.glove
furniture.bathroom.bath
furniture.living room.cabinet
stationery.cartrige
accessories.cosmetic_bag
appliances.environment.air conditioner
furniture.living room.chair
Time taken: 28.596 seconds, Fetched: 11 row(s)
```

Optimized query using dynpart buck clickstream table

There are **11 distinct categories**. Optimized query took **28.596 secs** while unoptimized query took **57.076 secs**.

## 5. Find the total number of products available under each category.

## a) <u>Unoptimized query:</u>

select category\_code, count(product\_id) as total\_products from clickstream where
category\_code != " group by category\_code ;

## b) Optimized query:

select category\_code, count(product\_id) as total\_products from
dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where category\_code != " group by category\_code ;

Optimized query using dynpart\_buck\_clickstream table

Optimized query took 27.253 secs while unoptimized query took 55.414 secs.

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

# a) <u>Unoptimized query:</u>

select brand, sum(price) as total\_sales from clickstream where event\_type='purchase' and brand != " group by brand order by total\_sales desc limit 1;

## b) Optimized query:

select brand, sum(price) as total\_sales from dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where event\_type='purchase' and brand != " group by brand order by total\_sales desc limit 1;

hive> select brand, esc limit 1; Query ID = hadoop_2 Total jobs = 1 Launching Job 1 out Status: Running (Ex	0210904084 of 1	1445_0e57640c							'purchase'	and brand	!= ''	group	by bra	nd ord	er by	total_	sales
VERTICES	MODE	STATUS	TOTAL	COMPLETED	RUNNING	PENDING	FAILED	KILLED									
Map 1 co		SUCCEEDED															
Reducer 2 co																	
VERTICES: 03/03 [= 					ED TIME:												

Optimized query using dynpart\_buck\_clickstream table

The top brand is **runail** with **total\_sales 148297.939** & to show this optimized query took **16.98 secs** while unoptimized query took **67.809 secs**.

#### 7. Which brands increases their sales from October to November?

### a) Unoptimized query:

with brand\_sales\_summary as ( select brand, sum(case when month(event\_time)=10 then price else 0 end) as oct\_sales, sum(case when month(event\_time)=11 then price else 0 end) as nov\_sales from clickstream where event\_type='purchase' group by brand ) select brand from brand\_sales\_summary where (nov\_sales-oct\_sales)>0;

```
benovy
candy
coifin
cristalinas
cutrin
domix
ecocraft
elskin
enjoy
entity
entity
eos
estel
estelare
farmavita
fedua
inm
irisk
kamill
kares
kaypro
koelcia
lianail
lowence
matreshka
mavala
missha
nagaraku
profepil
refectocil
skinity
swarovski
 uno
 ru-r
Time taken: 62.784 seconds, Fetched: 161 row(s)
```

# b) Optimized query:

with brand\_sales\_summary as ( select brand, sum(case when month(event\_time)=10 then price else 0 end) as oct\_sales, sum(case when month(event\_time)=11 then price else 0 end) as nov\_sales from dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where event\_type='purchase' group by brand ) select brand from brand\_sales\_summary where (nov\_sales-oct\_sales)>0;



```
polarus
profepil
profhenna
protokeratin
protoce
rasyan
refectocil
rosi
roubloff
runail
s.care
sanoto
severina
shary
shik
skinity
skinity
skinitie
smart
soleo
solomeya
sophin
staleks
strong
supertan
swarovski
tertio
tertio
tertio
tereaclemoon
trind
uno
uskusi
veraclara
vilenta
yoko
yu-r
zeitun
Time taken: 17.222 seconds, Fetched: 161 row(s)
```

There is a total of **161 brands** that had increased sales from October to November. To show this optimized query took **17.222 secs** while unoptimized query took **62.784 secs**.

8. 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.

#### a) <u>Unoptimized query:</u>

with spending\_summ as (select user\_id, sum(price) as overall\_spending from clickstream where event\_type='purchase' group by user\_id order by overall\_spending desc) select user\_id from spending\_summ limit 10;

# b) Optimized query:

with spending\_summ as (select user\_id, sum(price) as overall\_spending from dynpart\_buck\_clickstream where event\_type='purchase' group by user\_id order by overall\_spending desc) select user\_id from spending\_summ limit 10;

Optimized query using dynpart\_buck\_clickstream table

So above are the top 10 customers who spend the most and should be awarded with golden customer plan. To show this the optimized query took **15.688 secs** while unoptimized query took **61.985 secs**.

## Dropping database

drop database cstudy cascade;

```
hive> drop database cstudy cascade;
OK
Time taken: 0.33 seconds
```

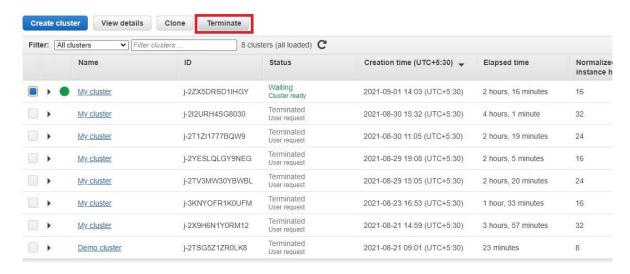
show databases;

```
hive> show databases;
OK
default
Time taken: 0.039 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

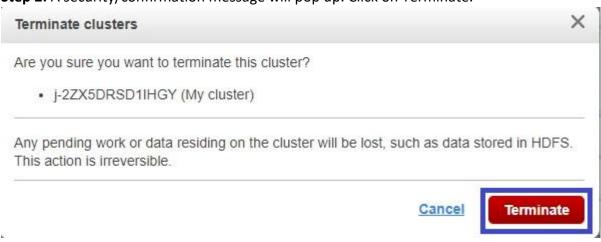
We are done with our analysis. Finally, we will move towards terminating our cluster

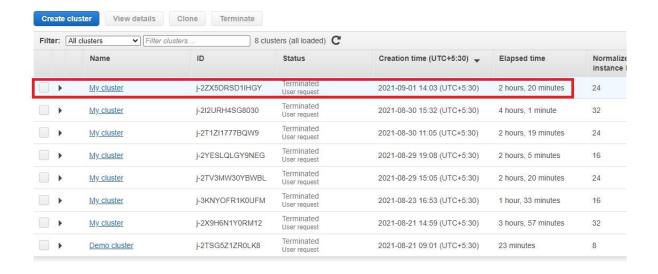
# **TERMINATING THE EMR CLUSTER**

Step 1: Click on Terminate.



Step 2: A security/confirmation message will pop up. Click on Terminate.





The Cluster has been terminated. Now we can log out of our AWS account.