

CIS5200 Term Project Tutorial



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Lab Tutorial

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New York Times Data Analysis using Hive

OBJECTIVE

The New York Times (NYT) has a large reader base and plays an important role in shaping public opinion and outlook on current affairs and in setting the tone of the public discourse, especially in the U.S. The comments sections for articles in the NYT are quite active and gives insights to reader's opinion on the subject matter of the articles. Each comment can receive other reader's recommendations in the form of upvotes. This project aims at performing data analysis and sheds lights on New York Times Dataset using HIVEQL queries and presenting visualization to see the insights using Power BI, Tableau, & Excel 3-D Maps.

- > To find out count of document type by type of material for the year 2017 and 2018.
- To determine reply count for the document type month wise for year 2017 and 2018.
- > To find out reply count for each comment type for year 2017 and 2018.
- > To uncover frequency of type of material with respect to article word count for both the years.
- To find out the degree of polarity to reveal the most positive as well negative headlines for the year 2017 based on public comments.
- To identify the most common words in the headlines for article year 2017 and 2018.
- > Geo map to show recommendations by the user's location for the year 2017 and 2018.
- > Also, to show a comparative analysis for the above objectives between the year 2017 and 2018.

INTRODUCTION

This Project aims at performing data analysis and providing insights on New York Times Comments (NYT) using HIVE and presenting the visualization in Tableau and Microsoft Power BI.

In this hands-on lab, you will learn how to:

- ➤ Load data from local desktop(windows) to Linux shell.
- Download and upload files to HDFS.
- Extract TXT file using Hive.
- > Data cleaning using Hive.
- Create Hive tables to query the NYT dataset for analysis.
- Create Hive queries to analyze the sentiment of data
- ➤ Use Tableau, Power BI, Excel 3D Maps for visualization of the analyzed data.

PLATFORM SPECIFICATIONS

Oracle Big Data Compute Edition: 5 nodes

➤ CPUs: 10

CPU speed: 2.20GHz
 Memory: 150 GB
 Storage: 678 BG

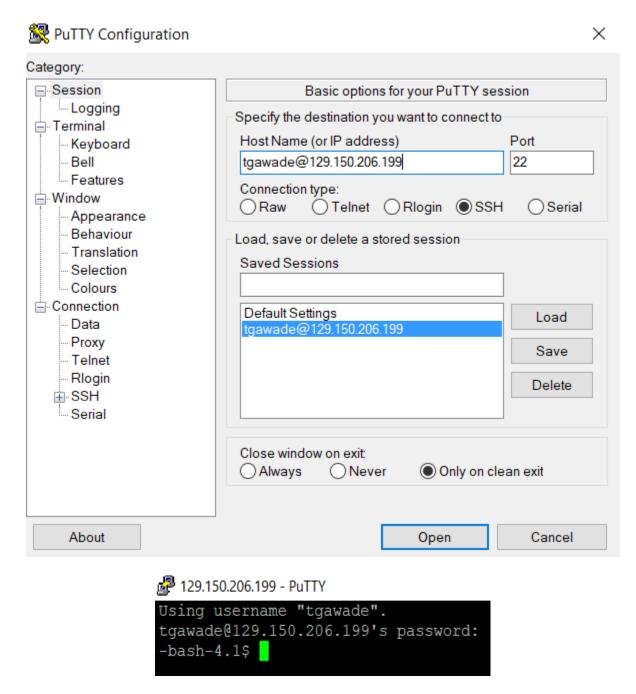
➤ HDFS Capacity: 147 GB

PREREQUISITES

- > You must have Microsoft Excel 2010, 2013 or 2016 installed.
- You must have your Excel 3D-Map enabled.
- > Tableau 10.3 installed for visualization of the analyzed data.
- Power BI Desktop Version
- Oracle Big Data Compute Edition: 5 nodes

DOWNLOAD THE DATASET

This step is to get data manually. You need to remotely access your Oracle Cloud Big Data Compute Editions that you executed in your Oracle Cloud account using ssh using the information - ip address and connect command in beeline CLI-



- ArticleYear2017https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tanvigawade/April2017/master/ArticleYear2017.txt
- 2. ArticleYear2018https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tanvigawade/April2017/master/ArticleYear2018.txt

- 3. CommentYear2017https://www.dropbox.com/s/v0zqfog8pmque6g/CommentYear2017%20.txt?dl=0
- 4. CommentYear2018https://www.dropbox.com/s/mj4by2421kptba2/CommentYear2018.txt?dl=0

UPLOAD TXT FILE TO HADOOP DIRECTORY

Before uploading the TXT file to Hadoop directory, we need to first transfer it to local directory using below commands.

Note: Change the path and username.

wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tanvigawade/April2017/master/ArticleYear2017.txt

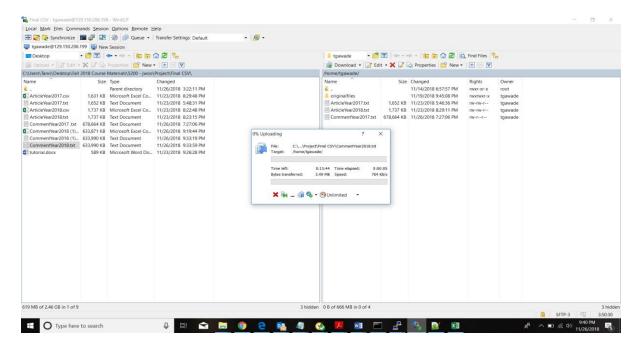
wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/tanvigawade/April2017/master/ArticleYear2018.txt

```
$ ls -al
```

```
-bash-4.1$ ls -al
total 1319192
drwxrwxr-x 5 tgawade tgawade
                                      4096 Nov 24 04:29 .
drwxr-xr-x. 13 root root 4096 Nov 15 02:57 ...
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tgawade tgawade 1694374 Nov 20 06:06 ArticleYear2017.csv
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tgawade tgawade 1691147 Nov 24 01:46 ArticleYear2017.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tgawade tgawade 1746204 Nov 20 06:19 ArticleYear2018.csv
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tgawade tgawade
                                    50636 Nov 24 04:28 ArticleYear2018.txt
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tgawade tgawade 1778236 Nov 24 04:29 ArticleYear2018.txt.1
-rw----- 1 tgawade tgawade 5135 Nov 22 12:22 .bash history drwxrwxr-x 2 tgawade tgawade 4096 Nov 20 06:58 .beeline
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tgawade tgawade 694758321 Nov 15 17:25 CommentYear2017.csv
-rw-rw-r-- 1 tgawade tgawade 649083505 Nov 15 16:20 CommentYear2018.csv
drwxrwxr-x 2 tgawade tgawade 4096 Nov 20 06:32 .oracle_jre_usage
drwxrwxr-x 3 tgawade tgawade
                                      4096 Nov 20 05:45 originalfiles
```

Repeat "Step 2" for ArticleYear2018.

Since the CommentYear2017 and CommentYear2018 are more than 25MB we downloaded the datasets to local directory using WinSCP software. We also uploaded the dictionary data set using the same methodology.



Now we have to upload all the TXT files to HDFS folder. Run the following HDFS commands to create and list the a1,a2,c1,c2,d1 and d directories in HDFS.

```
Hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/tgawade/a2
Hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/tgawade/c1
Hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/tgawade/c2
Hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/tgawade/c2
Hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/tgawade/d1
hdfs dfs -put CommentYear2017.txt /user/tgawade/c1/
hdfs dfs -put ArticleYear2017.txt /user/tgawade/c2/
hdfs dfs -put ArticleYear2018.txt /user/tgawade/c2/
hdfs dfs -put ArticleYear2018.txt /user/tgawade/c2/
hdfs dfs -put dictionary.txt /user/tgawade/d1/
```

```
0 2018-11-27 02:08 a1
drwxr-xrwx
             - tgawade
                             hdfs
drwxr-xrwx
                             hdfs
                                            0 2018-11-27 02:11 a2
             - tgawade
                                            0 2018-11-27 03:41 c1
             - tgawade
                             hdfs
drwxr-xrwx
             - tgawade
                             hdfs
                                            0 2018-11-27 05:49 c2
drwxr-xrwx

    tgawade

                             hdfs
                                            0 2018-11-27 19:02 d1
```

Give permissions

Run the following HDFS command to make your beeline command works:

```
-bash-4.1$ hdfs dfs -chmod -R o+w /user/tgawade/c1/
```

```
-bash-4.1$ hdfs dfs -chmod -R o+w /user/tgawade/c2/
```

```
-bash-4.1$ hdfs dfs -chmod -R o+w /user/tgawade/a1/
```

```
-bash-4.1$ hdfs dfs -chmod -R o+w /user/tgawade/a1/
```

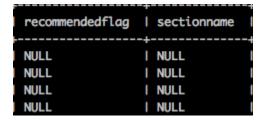
-bash-4.1\$ hdfs dfs -chmod -R o+w /user/tgawade/d1/

DATA CLEANING

Removing Null Values

Null values were removed from tables. For example, section name and replycount columns had null values as shown below:

Before:



Below steps were performed to remove null values

Step 1:

#External Table was created create external table Comment (replycount INT, sectionName STRING) ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t';

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create external table Comment (replycount INT, r, sectionName STRING)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t';
Error: Error while compiling statement: FAILED: ParseException line 1:48 cannot recognize input near ',' 'sectionName' 'STRING' in column type (state=42000,code=40000)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create external table Comment (replycount INT, sectionName STRING)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t';
No rows affected (0.711 seconds)
```

Step 2:

#Inserted data from original table

INSERT OVERWRITE TABLE Comment
Select replycount, sectionname
From commentyear2017
where replycount is not null and sectionname is not null;

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> INSERT OVERNRLITE TABLE Comment
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> Select replycount, sectionname
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> rem commentyeor/2017
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> where replycount is not null and sectionname is not null;
INFO : Tex session hasn't been created yet. Opening session
INFO : Dan jame: INSERT OVERNRITE TABLE Comment
Select...null(Stage-1)
INFO :
INFO : Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1541099307952_0830)
INFO : Map 1: 0/1
INFO : Map 1: 0/1
INFO : Map 1: 0/1
INFO : Map 1: 0/1/1
INFO : Map 1: 0/1)/1
INFO : Map 1: 0/1/1
INFO : Ma
```

All null values from columns were removed. Rechecked using below query:

select replycount, sectionname from comment where sectionname is null;

CREATE HIVE TABLE TO QUERY NEW YORK TIMES DATA

Open beeline CLI (Command Line Shell Interface) that is equivalent to hive CLI environment as follows, which you have done in the previous lab.

beeline

Beeline is for multiple user's access to Hive Server 2 of a Hadoop cluster.

Use the below command to connect to beeline:

!connect jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181,cis5200s3-bdcsce-2.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181,cis5200s3-bdcsce-3.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181/;serviceDiscoveryMode=zooKeeper;zooKeeperNamespace=hivese rver2?tez.queue.name=interactive bdcsce_admin.

NOTE: If you see "CLOSED" in the above beeline shell prompt, it is not connected to Hive Server 2.

-bash-4.15 beeline
MARNING: Use "yarn jar" to launch YARN applications.
Beeline version 1.2.1000.2.4.2.0-258 by Apache Hive
beeline> !connect jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181,cis5200s3-bdcsce-2.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181,jserviceDiscoveryMode=zooKeeper;zooKeeperNamespace=hiveserver2ztez.queue.name=interactive bdcsce_admin
Connecting to jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:13181,jserviceDiscoveryMode=zooKeeper;zooKeeperNamespace=hiveserver2ztez.queue.name=interactive
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181/;serviceDiscoveryMode=zooKeeper;zooKeeperNamespace=hiveserver2ztez.queue.name=interactive
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181/;serviceDiscoveryMode=zooKeeper;zooKeeperNamespace=hiveserver2ztez.queue.name=interactive
Enter password for jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-608214094.oraclecloud.internal:2181/;serviceDiscoveryMode=zooKeeper;zooKeeperNamespace=hiveserver2ztez.queue.name=interactive:
Connected to: Apache Hive (version 1.2.1000.2.4.2.0-258)
Driver: Hive JUBC (version 1.2.1000.2.4.2.0-258)
Transaction isolation: TRANSACTION_REPEATABLE RRAD
O: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-608

NOTE: Now we have to create your own database with your username to separate your tables with other users you have to use your username. For example, the user should run the following command.

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>CREATE DATABASE tgawade;

No rows affected (0.277 seconds)

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> show databases;

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> show database
+----+
| database name
| aalekar
adabney
asolank5
default
dmanato
dnayak
| dpakhal
| ianbudu
| jchopde
| jchopde2
| jwoo5
kvyas2
mmishra2
| mshah3
| nsubram3
| pparikh6
rchanda
| relyase
| rjoshi5
| rmakkar
sgawand
| slnu2
| sudani2
| tgawade
tkim69
vgaur
| vkancha
whu4
| yjia12
29 rows selected (0.188 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> use tgawade;
No rows affected (0.194 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

The following hive statement creates an external table for ArticleYear2017, ArticleYear2018. External tables preserve the data in the original file format, while allowing Hive to perform queries against the data within the file.

In the hive shell CLI, you need to copy and paste the following HiveQL code to create an external table CommentYear2017.

create external table if not exists CommentYear2017(Month_Name STRING,approveDate STRING,articleID STRING,articleWordCount BIGINT,commentBody STRING,commentID STRING,commentSequence STRING,commentTitle STRING,commentType STRING,createDate STRING,depth INT,editorsSelection INT,inReplyTo STRING,newDesk STRING,parentID STRING,parentUserDisplayName STRING, permID STRING, picURL STRING, printPage INT, recommendations INT, recommendedFlag INT, replyCount INT, reportAbuseFlag INT, sectionName STRING, sharing INT, status STRING, timespeople INT, trusted INT, updateDate STRING, userDisplayName STRING, userID STRING, userLocation STRING, userTitle STRING, userURL STRING,typeofmaterial STRING)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' STORED AS TEXTFILE location "/user/tgawade/c1/" TBLPROPERTIES ('skip.header.line.count'='1');

In the hive shell CLI, you need to copy and paste the following HiveQL code to create an external table CommentYear2018.

create external table if not exists CommentYear2018(Month_Name STRING,approveDate STRING,articleID STRING,articleWordCount BIGINT,commentBody STRING,commentID STRING,commentSequence STRING,commentTitle STRING,commentType STRING,createDate STRING,depth INT,editorsSelection INT,inReplyTo STRING,newDesk STRING,parentID STRING,parentUserDisplayName STRING, permID STRING, picURL STRING, printPage INT, recommendations INT, recommendedFlag INT, replyCount INT, reportAbuseFlag INT, sectionName STRING, sharing INT, status STRING, timespeople INT, trusted INT, updateDate STRING, userDisplayName STRING, userID STRING, userLocation STRING, userTitle STRING, userURL STRING,typeofmaterial STRING)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t' STORED AS TEXTFILE location "/user/tgawade/c2/" TBLPROPERTIES ('skip.header.line.count'='1');

In the hive shell CLI, you need to copy and paste the following HiveQL code to create an external table ArticleYear2017.

create external table if not exists articleyear2017(Month_Name STRING,articleID STRING,abstract STRING,byline STRING,documentType STRING,headline STRING,keywords STRING,multimedia INT, newDesk STRING,printPage INT,pubDate TIMESTAMP,source STRING, typeOfMaterial STRING, webURL STRING, articleWordCount BIGINT)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'
STORED AS TEXTFILE location "/user/tgawade/a1/"

TBLPROPERTIES ('skip.header.line.count'='1');

In the hive shell CLI, you need to copy and paste the following HiveQL code to create an external table ArticleYear2018.

create external table if not exists articleyear2018(Month_Name STRING,articleID STRING,abstract STRING,byline STRING,documentType STRING,headline STRING,keywords STRING,multimedia INT, newDesk STRING,printPage INT,pubDate TIMESTAMP,source STRING, typeOfMaterial STRING, webURL STRING, articleWordCount BIGINT)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'

STORED AS TEXTFILE location "/user/tgawade/a2/"

TBLPROPERTIES ('skip.header.line.count'='1');

In the hive shell CLI, you need to copy and paste the following HiveQL code to create an external table dictionary.

CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE if not exists dictionary (type string,length int,word string,pos string, stemmed string, polarity string)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t'
STORED AS TEXTFILE
LOCATION "/user/tgawade/d1/"

Now you may see if those tables are created with "show tables":

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200-bdcsce-4.compute-6082> show tables;

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> show tables;
        tab name
| articleyear2017
| articleyear2018
| building
| commentyear2017
| commentyear2018
| dictionary
| drivers
hvac
11
12
13
m1
1 m2
| m3
products
| ratings
sentiment aggregate
 truck events
 tweets text
```

QUERYING ON THE DATASET

Query 1: Show the count of document type by type of material for the year 2017 and 2018?

In this query, we have tried to determine what number of articles and blogpost are present in NYT for both the years respectively.

For year 2017:

SELECT documentType,count(typeOfMaterial) from articleyear2017 GROUP BY documentType;

```
| documentType | docu
```

For year 2018:

SELECT documentType, count(typeOfMaterial) from articleyear2018 GROUP BY documentType;

Query 2: What is the reply count for the document type month wise for year 2017 & 2018?

Below query shows the reply count for each document type for month January to June for year 2017 & 2018. Month name is from articleyear 2017 and reply count is from commentyear 2017 table. Left outer join is used to get the desired output and is Grouped by month.

For Year 2017:

```
SELECT a.Month_Name,count(a.documentType) as doctype ,count(c.replycount) as replycount FROM articleyear2017 a

LEFT OUTER JOIN commentyear2017 c

ON (a.articlewordcount = c.articlewordcount)

where a.documentType = "article" OR a.documentType = "blogpost"

Group BY a.Month_Name;
```

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> SELECT a.Month_Name,count(a.documentType) as doctype ,count(c.replycount) as replycount
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> FROM articleyear2017 a
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> LEFT OUTER JOIN commentyear2017 c
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> ON (a.articlewordcount = c.articlewordcount)
 0: jdbc: hive 2: //cis 5200 s 3-bdcsce-4. compute-60 > where a.document Type = "article" \ OR \ a.document Type = "blogpost" \ A.document Type = "blogpo
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> Group BY a.Month_Name;
INFO : Session is already open
{\tt INFO} \ : \ {\tt Dag \ name: \ SELECT \ a.Month\_Name, count(a.d...a.Month\_Name(Stage-1))}
          : Tez session was closed. Reopening...
          : Session re-established.
 INF0
INFO : Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1541099307952_0601)
INFO : Map 1: -/-
                                         Map 4: -/-
                                                                     Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/12
          : Map 1: 0/1
                                         Map 4: 0/1
INFO
                                                                    Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/12
          : Map 1: 0(+1)/1 Map 4: 0/1
                                                                    Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/12
TNFO
                                        Map 4: 0(+1)/1 Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/12
          : Map 1: 0(+1)/1
INF0
INFO
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 0(+1)/1 Reducer 2: 0(+1)/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0/12
INF0
           : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 0(+1)/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 0(+3)/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0/12
INF0
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 0(+1)/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 0(+4)/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0/12
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                          Map 4: 0(+1)/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 0(+5)/11
INFO
                                                                                                               Reducer 3: 0/12
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0/12
INF0
                                                                     Reducer 2: 0(+6)/11
                                         Map 4: 1/1
INF0
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 1(+7)/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0/12
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0/12
INF0
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 2(+7)/11
INFO
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 4(+6)/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0(+1)/12
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0(+2)/12
                                                                     Reducer 2: 5(+5)/11
INF0
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0(+2)/12
INFO
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 7(+3)/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0(+4)/12
INFO
           : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 7(+3)/11
INF0
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 9(+1)/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 0(+6)/12
INFO
           : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 9(+2)/11
                                                                                                               Reducer 3: 0(+6)/12
INFO
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                          Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 10(+1)/11
                                                                                                               Reducer 3: 0(+7)/12
                                          Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 11/11
                                                                                                               Reducer 3: 0(+8)/12
INF0
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 1(+7)/12
INFO
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                          Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 11/11
INFO
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 11/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 3(+7)/12
         : Map 1: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 11/11
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 6(+6)/12
INFO
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                                                              Reducer 3: 10(+2)/12
Reducer 3: 12/12
INFO
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
                                                                     Reducer 2: 11/11
                                                                     Reducer 2: 11/11
          : Map 1: 1/1
                                         Map 4: 1/1
INFO
 | a.month_name | doctype | replycount |
                            18347
                                               18336
                              718477
                                                  718139
   January
                            1 799460
   February
                                                  799143
                            864004
   April
                                                  863556
                               1097033
                                                  1096568
   March
   May
                            753825
                                               I 753317
6 rows selected (22.978 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

For Year 2018:

SELECT a.Month_Name,count(a.documentType) as doctype ,count(c.replycount) as replycount
FROM articleyear2018 a
LEFT OUTER JOIN commentyear2018 c
ON (a.articlewordcount = c.articlewordcount)
where a.documentType = "article" OR a.documentType = "blogpost"

Group BY a.Month_Name;

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> SELECT a.Month_Name,count(a.documentType) as doctype ,count(c.replycount) as replycount
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> FROM articleyear2018 a
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> LEFT OUTER JOIN commentyear2018 c
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> ON (a.articlewordcount = c.articlewordcount)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> where a.documentType ="article" OR a.documentType = "blogpost"
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> Group BY a.Month_Name;
| a.month_name | doctype | replycount |
 March
               | 1244136 | 1243782
 May
               13000
                          12997
                          809481
 January
               1 809707
  April
               1078454
                         1078151
 February
               930219
                         1 929865
5 rows selected (23.151 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

Query 3: What is the reply count for each comment type.

Below query shows the reply count received for top 3 comment type for year 2017 & 2018. Rank is used to get the desired output serially and is Grouped by comment type.

For Year 2017:

SELECT commentType, count (replyCount), rank () over (ORDER BY count (replyCount) desc) AS rank from commentyear2017 GROUP BY commentType limit 3;

```
jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> SELECT commentType, count (replyCount), rank () over (ORDER BY count (replyCount)
   jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> desc) AS rank from commentyear2017
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> GROUP BY commentType limit 3;
INFO : Session is already open
INFO : Dag name: SELECT commentType, count (replyCount), ...3(Stage-1)
INFO : Tez session was closed. Reopening...
      : Session re-established.
INF0
INFO : Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1541099307952_0600)
     : Map 1: -/-
                       Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/6
INF0
     : Map 1: 0/1
                       Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/6
     : Map 1: 0(+1)/1 Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/6
INFO
INFO
      : Map 1: 0(+1)/1 Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/6
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 0/11 Reducer 3: 0/6
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 0(+1)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
                       Reducer 2: 1(+1)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 2(+1)/11
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
INF0
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 3(+0)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 3(+1)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
                       Reducer 2: 4(+1)/11
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
                       Reducer 2: 5(+1)/11
     : Map 1: 1/1
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
INFO
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 6(+1)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0/6
INFO
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 7(+0)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+1)/6
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 7(+2)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+1)/6
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+1)/6
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 7(+3)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+2)/6
INFO
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 8(+2)/11
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 8(+3)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+2)/6
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+4)/6
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 9(+2)/11
                       Reducer 2: 10(+1)/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+4)/6
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
     : Map 1: 1/1
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+5)/6
TNFO
                       Reducer 2: 10(+1)/11
INFO
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 11/11
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+5)/6
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 11/11
                                               Reducer 3: 3(+2)/6
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 11/11
                                               Reducer 3: 4(+2)/6
                                               Reducer 3: 5(+1)/6
                       Reducer 2: 11/11
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                                               Reducer 3: 6/6
INFO : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 11/11
  commenttype
                    _c1
                          l rank l
                 | 718620
                         11
  userReply
                 250161
                          12
 reporterReply
                           13
3 rows selected (24.809 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

For Year 2018:

SELECT commentType, count (replyCount), rank () over (ORDER BY count (replyCount) desc) AS rank from commentyear2018
GROUP BY commentType limit 3;

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> SELECT commentType, count (replyCount), rank () over (ORDER BY count (replyCount)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> desc) AS rank from commentyear2018
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> GROUP BY commentType limit 3;
INFO : Session is already open
INFO : Dag name: SELECT commentType, count (replyCount), ...3(Stage-1)
INFO : Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1541099307952_0600)
INFO : Map 1: 0/1
                       Reducer 2: 0/10 Reducer 3: 0/5
     : Map 1: 0(+1)/1 Reducer 2: 0/10 Reducer 3: 0/5
INF0
     : Map 1: 0(+1)/1 Reducer 2: 0/10 Reducer 3: 0/5
     : Map 1: 0(+1)/1 Reducer 2: 0/10 Reducer 3: 0/5
INFO
                       Reducer 2: 0/10 Reducer 3: 0/5
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 0(+1)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0/5
                       Reducer 2: 1(+1)/10
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                                               Reducer 3: 0/5
                       Reducer 2: 2(+1)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0/5
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2:
                                               Reducer 3: 0/5
INF0
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 4(+1)/10
                                                Reducer 3: 0/5
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 5(+1)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0/5
                       Reducer 2: 6(+1)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+1)/5
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 6(+3)/10
INFO
      : Map 1: 1/1
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+1)/5
INF0
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 6(+4)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+1)/5
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 7(+3)/10
                                                Reducer 3: 0(+1)/5
INF0
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+2)/5
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 8(+2)/10
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 8(+2)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+3)/5
INFO
INFO
      : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 9(+1)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+3)/5
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 9(+1)/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+4)/5
INF0
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 10/10
                                               Reducer 3: 0(+4)/5
                       Reducer 2: 10/10
                                               Reducer 3: 3(+1)/5
INFO
     : Map 1: 1/1
INFO : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 10/10
                                               Reducer 3: 3(+2)/5
     : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 10/10
                                               Reducer 3: 4(+1)/5
INFO
INFO : Map 1: 1/1
                       Reducer 2: 10/10
                                               Reducer 3: 5/5
  commenttype
                    _c1
                         l rank l
  comment
                 1 677664
                          | 1
 userReply
                 1 251927
                           12
                           13
  reporterReply | 147
3 rows selected (19.18 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

Query 4: What is the count of new desk month wise?

NewDesk is a column which has various field values like letter, foreign, editorial, brief, etc. In this query we have tried to find out the count of NewDesk received for both the years month wise.

For year 2017:

SELECT count(newDesk),month_name FROM articleyear2017 GROUP BY month_name;

```
■ siddh@DESKTOP-GBHSKMS:/mnt/c/Windows/System32

6 rows selected (6.976 seconds)

6 rows selected (6.976 seconds)

7 rows selected (6.976 seconds)

8 rows selected (6.976 seconds)

8 rows selected (6.976 seconds)

8 rows selected (6.976 seconds)

9 rows selected (6.976 seconds)

9 rows selected (5.966 seconds)

9 rows selected (5.966 seconds)

9 rows selected (5.966 seconds)
```

For year 2018:

SELECT count(newDesk),month_name FROM articleyear2018 GROUP BY month_name;

Query 5: What is the count of new desk based on recommendations?

As explained above that newDesk has various filed values and each of them receive some sort of recommendations from the people, which we have shown in the query below for both the years.

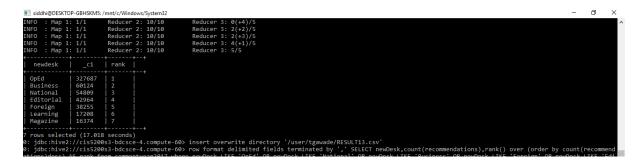
For year 2017:

SELECT newDesk,count(recommendations),rank() over (order by count(recommendations)desc) AS rank from commentyear2017 where newDesk LIKE 'OpEd' OR newDesk LIKE 'National' OR newDesk LIKE 'Business' OR newDesk LIKE 'Foreign' OR newDesk LIKE 'Editorial' OR newDesk LIKE 'Magazine' OR newDesk LIKE 'Learning' GROUP BY newDesk;

```
| Addition | Addition
```

For year 2018:

SELECT newDesk,count(recommendations),rank() over (order by count(recommendations)desc) AS rank from commentyear2018 where newDesk LIKE 'OpEd' OR newDesk LIKE 'National' OR newDesk LIKE 'Business' OR newDesk LIKE 'Foreign' OR newDesk LIKE 'Editorial' OR newDesk LIKE 'Magazine' OR newDesk LIKE 'Learning' GROUP BY newDesk;

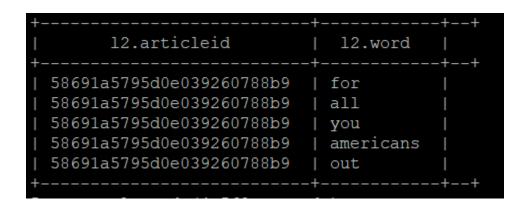


Query 6: What is the degree of polarity by most positive headlines for the year 2017?

Here we created a view using the function Sentences() which splits the string present in the comment body into arrays of sentences, where each sentence is an array of words. You have your data set as arrays of words which are then lateral view exploded at the first level using the function Explode().

create view IF NOT EXISTS I1 as select articleid,words from commentyear2017 lateral view explode(sentences(lower(commentbody))) dummy as words;

create view IF NOT EXISTS I2 as select articleid, word from I1 lateral view explode(words) dummy as word;



create view IF NOT EXISTS I3 as select articleid, I2.word, case d.polarity when 'negative' then -1 when 'positive' then 1 else 0 end as polarity from I2 left outer join dictionary d on I2.word = d.word;

13.articleid	-1	13.word	-1	13.polarity	1
	-+		-+-		-++
58691a5795d0e039260788b9	1	for	1	0	1
58691a5795d0e039260788b9	1	all		0	1
58691a5795d0e039260788b9	1	you	1	0	1
58691a5795d0e039260788b9	1	americans	i	0	1
58691a5795d0e039260788b9	i	out	1	0	i

create table IF NOT EXISTS sentiment_aggregate stored as orc as select articleid,sum(polarity) sentiment from I3 group by articleid;

sentiment_aggregate.articleid	-+ 	sentiment_aggregate.sentiment	-+ -
586eec1995d0e039260793cd	- _T	30	
5876022895d0e0392607a144	Ī	181	
5877f2b895d0e0392607a699	1	54	
58788e0b95d0e0392607a809	1	686	
587dd3ff95d0e0392607b0fd		1854	
	-+		-+

select sentiment_aggregate.sentiment,articleyear2017.headline from articleyear2017 inner join sentiment_aggregate on sentiment_aggregate.articleid=articleyear2017.articleid order by sentiment asc limit 10;

sentiment_aggregate.sentiment	articleyear2017.headline
-1200	Let's Go for a Win on Opioids
-1110	The Great Mistake in the Great War
-941	A Lie by Any Other Name
-900	"Your Achin' Back? Stay Active and Wait It Out, New Guidelines Recommend"
-607	The Baby Boomer War
-529	Executions Need Doctors
-523	Chemical Attack on Syrians Ignites World's Outrage
-489	Call It What You Want. Just Defeat It.
-486	Inaccurate Hitler Comment Leads Spicer to Apologize
-465	The Glare Varies for Two Actors

Query 7: What is the degree of polarity by most negative headlines?

select sentiment_aggregate.sentiment,articleyear2017.headline from articleyear2017 inner join sentiment_aggregate on sentiment_aggregate.articleid=articleyear2017.articleid order by sentiment desc limit 10;

Query 8: What are the most common words in the headlines for article year 2017?

Here we created a view using the function Sentences() which splits the string present in the comment body into arrays of sentences, where each sentence is an array of words. You have your data set as arrays of words which are then lateral view exploded at the first level using the function Explode().

In this query, we are counting the most common words used in the headlines section.

```
create view IF NOT EXISTS wordcloud1 as select articleid,words from articleyear2017 lateral view explode(sentences(lower(headline))) dummy as words;
```

OUTPUT:

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create view IF NOT EXISTS wordcloudl as
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select articleid,words
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60> lateral view explode(sentences(lower(headline))) dummy as words;
No rows affected (0.773 seconds)
```

Select * from wordcloud1 LIMIT 50;

OUTPUT:

```
INTO : Status: Rumning (Executing on YARS cluster with App id application_1541089907952_0007)

INTO : Nap 1: 0/1

INTO : Nap 1:
```

create view IF NOT EXISTS ss21 as select articleid,word from wordcloud lateral view explode(words) dummy as word;

OUTPUT:

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create view IF NOT EXISTS ss21 as
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select articleid,word
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> from wordcloud
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> lateral view explode(words) dummy as word:
No rows affected (0.234 seconds)
```

Select * from ss21 LIMIT 50;

create view if not exists wordcloudfinal1 as SELECT word, COUNT(word) AS COUNT FROM ss21 GROUP BY word ORDER BY COUNT asc;

OUTPUT

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create view if not exists wordcloudfinall as
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> SELECT word, COUNT(word) AS COUNT FROM ss21 GROUP BY word ORDER BY COUNT asc;
No rows affected (0.245 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

select * from wordcloudfinal1 order by count desc limit 100;

wordcloudfinall.word	-++ wordcloudfinall.count -++
the	1281
a	1029
to	750
in	677
of	672
s	636
for	542
and	520
unknown	418
is	346
on	346
trump	339
with	221
it	186
at	160
you	142
how	140
as	139
what	139
new	134
an	123
from	123
t	121
that	105
your	103
are	98
can	97
be	89
i	88
not	85
by	83
u.s	83
about	80
over	73
but	73
teaching	71
more	69
no	66
out	65
we	64

create view if not exists topwords2017 as select * from wordcloudfinal1 where not word in('the','a','to','in','of','s','for','and','unknown','is','on','from','by','i','l','t','with','it','at','you','how','as',' what','an','that','your','are','can','be','not','about','but','no','out','we','over','more','now','has','who',' up','this','will','do','his','he','after','may','why','when','was','into','get','its','my','or','says','should','the y','have','our','1') order by count desc limit 100;

OUTPUT

```
| NRO | Map | 1 | -/- | Reducer 2: 0/1 Reducer 3: 0/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 0/1 | Reducer 2: 0/1 Reducer 3: 0/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 0/1 | Reducer 2: 0/1 Reducer 3: 0/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 2: 0/1 Reducer 3: 0/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 2: 0/1 Reducer 3: 0/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 2: 0/1 Reducer 3: 0/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 2: 0/1 Reducer 3: 0/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 2: 1/1 Reducer 3: 1/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 2: 1/1 Reducer 3: 1/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 2: 1/1 Reducer 3: 1/1 Reducer 4: 0/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | Reducer 3: 1/1 Reducer 4: 1/1 | NRO | Map | 1: 1/1 | NRO | Map |
```

Select * from topwords2017 LIMIT 100;

Query 9: What are the most common words in the headlines for article year 2018?

```
create view IF NOT EXISTS wordcloud as select articleid,words from articleyear2018 lateral view explode(sentences(lower(headline))) dummy as words;
```

OUTPUT

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create view IF NOT EXISTS wordcloud as
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select articleid,words
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> from articleyear2018
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> lateral view explode(sentences(lower(headline))) dummy as words;
No rows affected (0.198 seconds)
```

Select * from wordcloud LIMIT 10;

create view IF NOT EXISTS ss2 as select articleid,word from wordcloud lateral view explode(words) dummy as word;

OUTPUT

```
10 rows selected (14.149 seconds)

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create view IF NOT EXISTS ss2 as

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select articleid,word

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> from wordcloud

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>

0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

Select * from ss2 LIMIT 10;

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select * from ss2 LIMIT 10;
INFO : Session is already open
INFO : Dag name: select * from ss2 LIMIT 10(Stage-1)
INFO : Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1541099307952_0814)
INFO
     : Map 1: -/-
INFO
     : Map 1: 0/1
     : Map 1: 0(+1)/1
     : Map 1: 1/1
        ss2.articleid
                            ss2.word
 5a7101c110f40f00018be961 | rhythm
 5a7101c110f40f00018be961
                             of
 5a7101c110f40f00018be961
                             the
 5a7101c110f40f00018be961
 5a7101c110f40f00018be961
  5a7101c110f40f00018be961
  5a7101c110f40f00018be961
  5a7101c110f40f00018be961
                              women
  5a7101c110f40f00018be961
                              and
  5a7101c110f40f00018be961
```

create view if not exists wordcloudfinal as SELECT word, COUNT(word) AS COUNT FROM ss2 GROUP BY word ORDER BY COUNT asc;

OUTPUT

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> SELECT word, COUNT(word) AS COUNT FROM ss2 GROUP BY word ORDER BY COUNT asc;
No rows affected (0.235 seconds)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60>
```

select * from wordcloudfinal order by count desc limit 100;

create view if not exists topwords2018 as select * from wordcloudfinal where not word in('the','a','to','in','of','s','for','and','unknown','is','on','from','by','i','l','t','with','it','at','you','how','as',' what','an','that','your','are','can','be','not','about','but','no','out','we','over','more','now','has','who',' up','this','will','do','his','he','after','may','why','when','was','into','get','its','my','or','says','should','the y','have','our','1') order by count desc limit 20;

OUTPUT

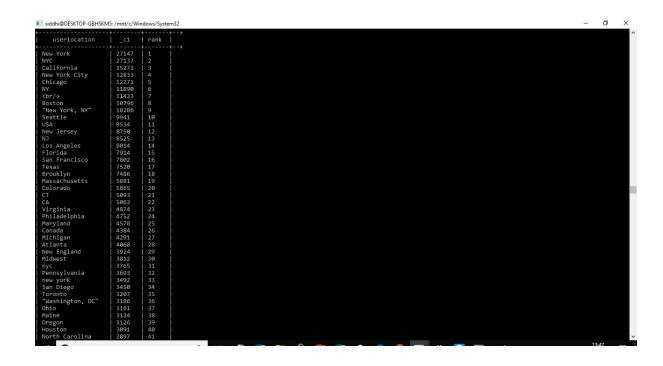
Select * from topwords2018 LIMIT 100;

Query 10: What are the recommendations by the user's location for the year 2017?

Recommendations are received from people and various users of NYT. These people and users could be present at different locations and so we have tried to get a count of recommendations that we receive from different locations across the U.S for both the years.

For year 2017:

select userLocation, count(recommendations), rank() over (order by count(recommendations)desc) AS rank from commentyear2017 group by userLocation limit 100;



Query 11: What are the recommendations by the user's location for the year 2018?

select userLocation, count(recommendations), rank() over (order by count(recommendations)desc) AS rank from commentyear2018 group by userLocation limit 100;

```
| User | Description | Color |
```

Query 12: Most Popular Author(byline) with respect to recommendations of public for the year 2017?

First, we find out the sum of recommendations as per each unique articleid with help of following query

create table if not exists tanvi_byline2 as select sum(recommendations) as recommendations, articleid from commentyear 2017 group by articleid;

```
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create table if not exists tanvi_byline2 as
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select sum(recommendations) as recommendations, articleid from commentyear2017 group by articleid;
```

We create a new table which will store the results of the above output as well map the author with the help of inner join.

create table final_byline as select tanvi_byline2.recommendations recommendations_count,tanvi_byline2.articleid articleid,articleyear2017.byline author from tanvi_byline2 inner join articleyear2017 on tanvi_byline2.articleid = articleyear2017.articleid;

0: jdbc:hive2://cis520083-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create table final_byline as select tanvi_byline2.recommendations recommendations_count,tanvi_byline2.articleid articleid,articleyear2017.byl ne author from tanvi_byline2 inner join articleyear2017 on tanvi_byline2.articleid = articleyear2017.articleid;

Lastly, we find out the most popular author - byline with help of below query

select * from final_byline order by recommendations_count desc limit 10;

```
E: jdbc:hive2://cis52063-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select * from final byline Order by recommendations count desc limit 10:
ETROT: ETROT while compiling statement: FATLED: ParseEXception line 1:33 cannot recognize input near 'Order' 'by' 'recommendations_count' in table source (state=42000,code=40000)
0: jdbc:hive2://cis5200s3-bdcsce-4.compute-60> select * from final_byline order by recommendations_count desc limit 10;
END : Session is already open
INPO : Dag name: select * from final_byline order by rec...10(Stage-1)
INPO : Dag name: select * from final_byline order by rec...10(Stage-1)
INPO : Session re-established.
INPO : Session re-established.
INPO : Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1541099307952_0857)
INPO : Map 1: 0/1 Reducer 2: 0/1
INPO : Map 1: 0/1 Reducer 2: 0/1
INPO : Map 1: 1/1 Reducer 3: 0/1
INPO : Map 1: 1/1
INPO :
```

Query 13: Most Popular Author(byline) with respect to recommendations of public for the year 2018?

Similarly follow the above commands to find out the most popular author - byline with respect to the recommendations of public in the year 2018.

create table if not exists tanvi_byline2_2018 as select sum(recommendations) as recommendations, articleid from commentyear2018 group by articleid;

create table final_byline_2018 as select tanvi_byline2_2018.recommendations recommendations_count,tanvi_byline2_2018.articleid articleid,articleyear2018.byline author from tanvi_byline2_2018 inner join articleyear2018 on tanvi_byline2_2018.articleid = articleyear2018.articleid;

```
9: jdbc.hive2://cis52083-bdcsce-4.compute-60> create table final byline 2018 as select tanvi byline2.2018.acticleid = acticleyear2018.acticleid;
IMFO: Session is already open
IMFO: Session is already open
IMFO: Session is already open
IMFO: Tez session vas closed. Reopening...
IMFO: Session
```

select * from final byline order by recommendations count desc limit 10;

Hence the results for the most popular author - byline with respect to recommendations of public as given above for the year 2018.

DOWNLOADING DATA (OUTPUT FILES) INTO YOUR PC

After the Hive tables are created, we can download it to our personal PC/laptop as follows:

(The following is an example to download the output file for one query, similarly all the output files for all the queries have been downloaded in the same manner)

Step 1: Open another terminal Bash and connect it to Beeline which is connected to the Oracle cloud in order to download the output files and type in the following command at beeline:

insert overwrite directory '/user/tgawade/svk1.csv'

row format delimited fields terminated by ',' SELECT month_name,count(documentType) from articleyear2017 where documentType = "article" GROUP BY month_name;

For the field marked in Green: Note: svk1.csv here is just a sample file name. you can name it anything and accordingly file with that name will be created)

For the field marked in Red: Here, which ever query you wish to run, copy and paste it here, in the field marked red above)

The following will be displayed an output on your screen:

Follow the rest steps as given below:

```
Step 2: -bash-4.1$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/tgawade/svk1.csv

: -bash-4.1$ hdfs dfs -copyToLocal /user/tgawade/svk1.csv /home/tgawade/

: -bash-4.1$ cd /home/tgawade/

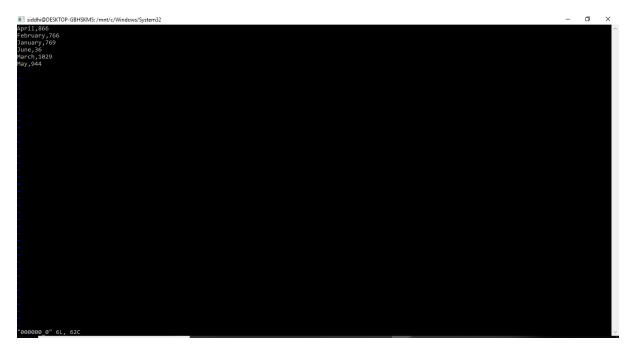
: -bash-4.1$ ls -al

: -bash-4.1$ cd svk1.csv/

: -bash-4.1$ vi 000000_0
```

When you run the last command of the screenshot, that is, " -bash-4.1\$ vi 000000_0 ", the output should be the result of your query :

Example: For the query that I have run above, the output is as follows:



Step 3: Now open Command Prompt/Putty and run the following steps.

(We have done this using Command Prompt)

```
Command Prompt

**Command Prompt

**Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.407]

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**Ci\Users\siddhiudani> scp tgawade@129.150.206.199:/home/tgawade/svkl.csv/000000_0.csv

usage: scp [-3408cparv] [-c cipher] [-F ssh_config] [-i identity_file]

-- [-1 limit] [-o ssh_option] [-P port] [-5 program] source ... target

**Ci\Users\siddhiudani> scp tgawade@129.150.206.199:/home/tgawade/svkl.csv 000000 0.csv

The authenticity of host '129.150.206.199:/home/tgawade/svkl.csv 000000 0.csv

The authenticity of host '1129.206.199 (129.150.206.199) 'can't be established.

**RSA key fingerprint in 3 MAYASo: Optgatizy044foHibNobWingamee283s.

Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?

Warning: Permanently added '129.150.206.199' (No.1)

Warning: Permanently added '129.
```

Step 4: After this go to your local machine and you will find the output file there.

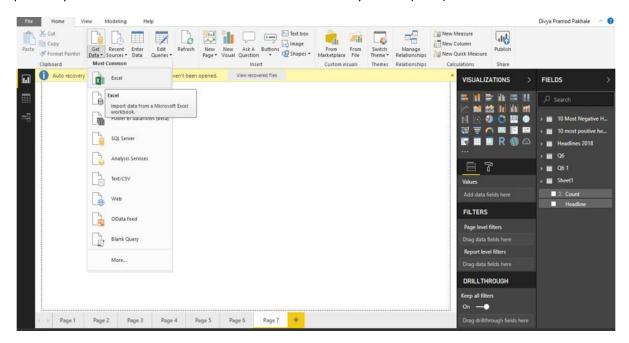
For Example, in my case it was: c drive -> users -> siddhiudani

VISUALIZATION OF DATA

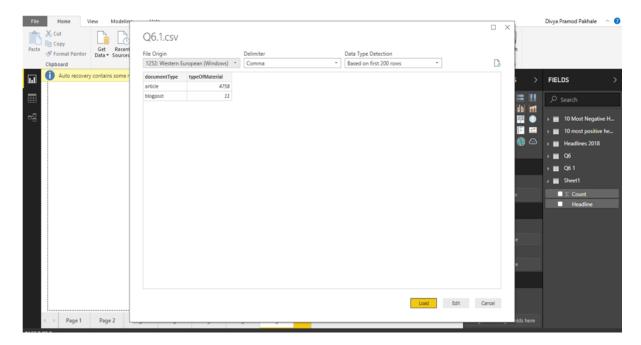
Visualizing Data: (In order to visualize the data, we have used tableau, power BI as well as Excel 3D Maps)

Query 1: Count of document type by type of material for the year 2017 and 2018.

Open the power bi tool. Click on Get data -> Excel -> Select your file (Q6.1)

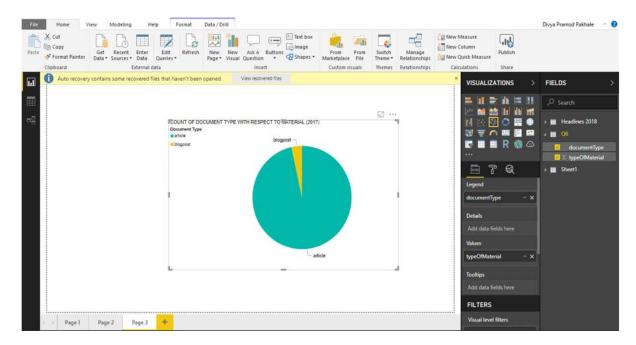


Click on Load. Once the data is loaded, go to one sheet



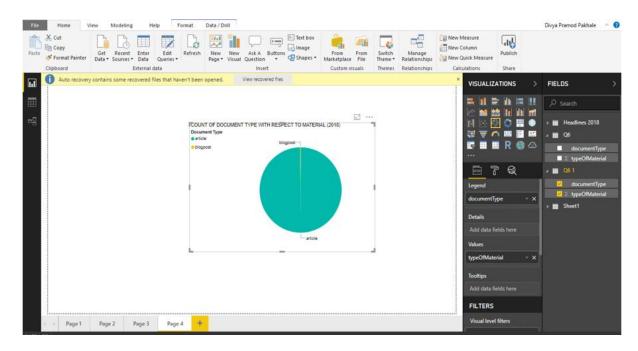
For the Year 2017

Drag document type and type of material as shown in the picture below and select pie chart visualization from the visualization field

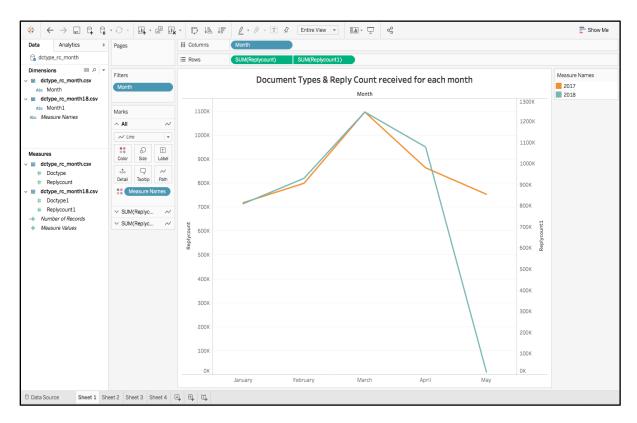


For the year 2018

Drag document type and type of material as shown in the picture below and select pie chart visualization from the visualization field



Query 2: What is the reply count for the document type month wise for Year 2017 & 2018?



Above visual shows Line Chart. Open Tableau Tool -> Upload the output file -> Drag month from dimensions to rows and reply count from dimensions to rows.

X Axis represents Month from January to May. Y Axis represents reply cunt for 2017 (Left) and 2018 (Right). Orange color represents year 2017 and blue color shows trend in year 2018

Show Me Pages Analytics iii Columns cmnttype_rpct.csv+ (Mu... Dimensions Measure Names Reply Count received for each Comment type in 2017 & 2018 Replycount Abc Commenttype Replycount (Cmntty... cmnttype2_rpct.csv 700K Abc Commenttype (Cmntty... 900K Abc Measure Names ∨ All 800K SUM(Replyc... ☐ Square 700K 0 T 718,620 500K 600K \Box Detail Tooltip 400K 2017 m cmnttype_rpct.csv # Rank # Replycount 400K 300K m cmnttvpe2 rpct.csv 251.927 # Rank (Cmnttype2 Roct... 300k # Replycount (Cmnttype... 200K # Number of Records Measure Values 200K 250.161 100K 100K reportReply

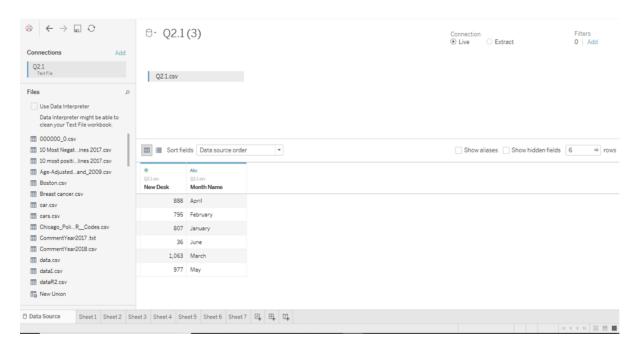
Query 3: What is the reply count for each comment type.

Above visual shows comparative analysis using dual axis. Open Tableau Tool -> Upload the output file -> Drag comment type from dimensions to rows and reply count for 2017 and 2018 from dimensions to rows.

X Axis represents comment type. Y Axis represents reply count for 2017 (Left) and 2018 (Right). Blue color represents year 2017 and grey color shows trend in year 2018.

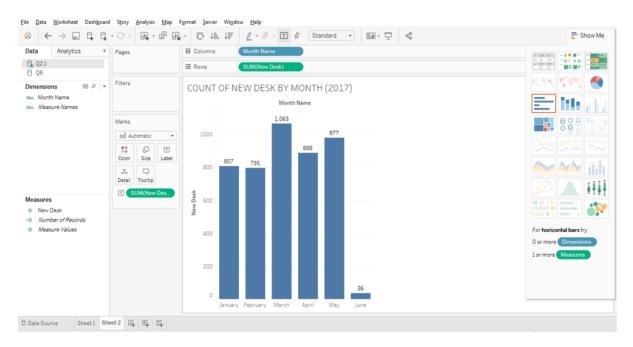
Query 4: What is the count of new desk month wise.

Open the output file from "q2.1" folder in Tableau. After loading the data in Tableau, we will click of sheet 1 as shown in the picture below to create our visualization.



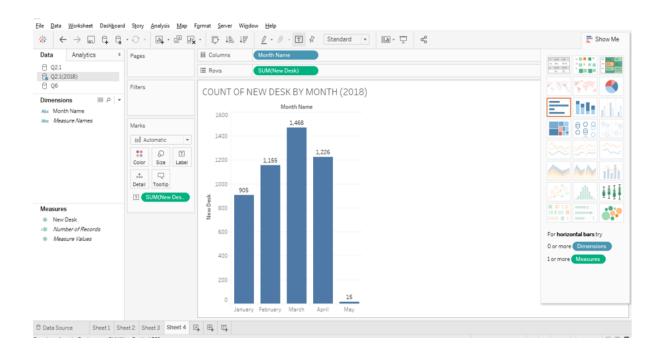
After clicking on sheet 1 worksheet, we drag the month name from dimensions to the rows field and number of desks filed from measures to the columns field.

For the year 2017



After clicking on sheet 2 worksheet, we drag the month name from dimensions to the rows field and number of desks filed from measures to the columns field.

For the year 2018

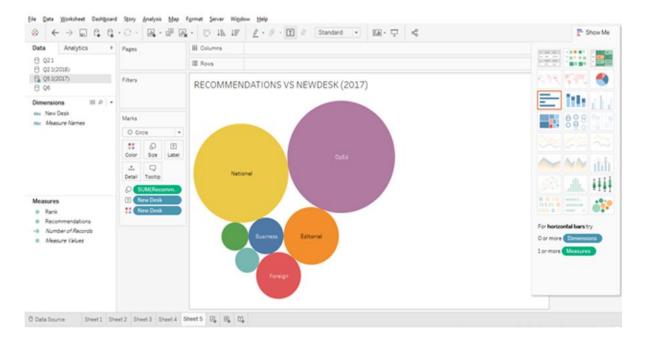


Query 5: What is the count of new desk based on recommendations.

Open the output file from "q5.1(2017)" folder in Tableau. After loading the data in Tableau, as shown in the picture below to create our visualization.

Drag New Desk from the dimensions field into rows and drag recommendations from measures into text in the marks field and then clicked on packed bubbles from the show me tab to get the visualization.

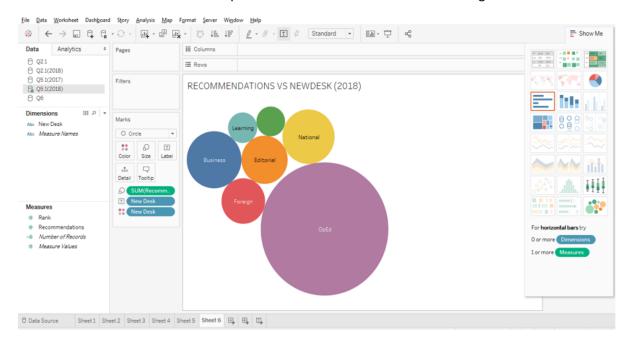
For the year 2017



For the year 2018

Open the output file from "q5.1(2018)" folder in Tableau. After loading the data in Tableau, as shown in the picture below to create our visualization.

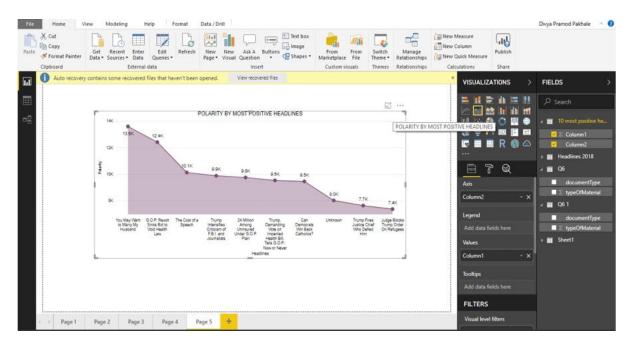
Drag New Desk from the dimensions field into rows and drag recommendations from measures into text in the marks field and then clicked on packed bubbles from the show me tab to get the visualization.



Query 6: What is the degree of polarity by most positive headlines.

Open the power bi tool. Click on Get data -> Excel -> Select your file (Ten most positive headlines)

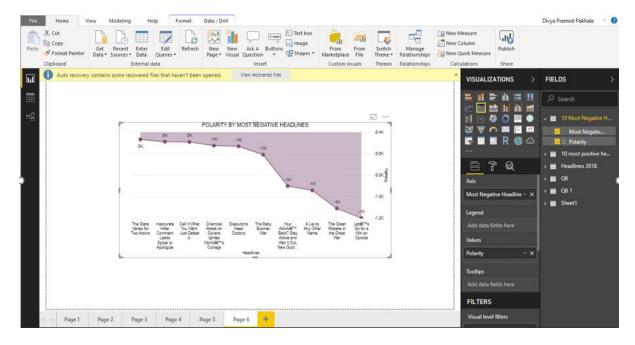
Drag column 1- Degree of Polarity and column 2 - 10 Most Positive Headlines based on the public comments as shown in the picture below and select area chart visualization from the visualization field.



Query 7: What is the degree of polarity by most negative headlines.

Open the power bi tool. Click on Get data -> Excel -> Select your file (Ten most negative headlines)

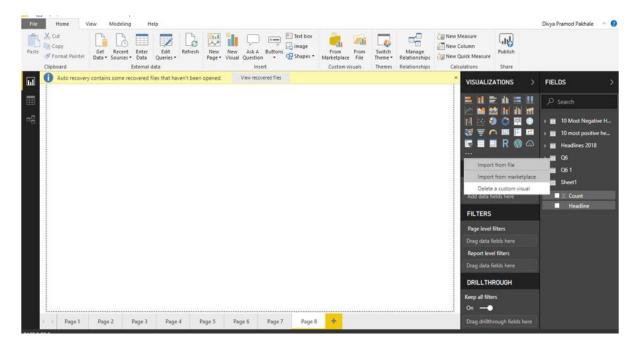
Drag most negative headlines and degree of polarity columns based on the public comments as shown in the picture below and select area chart visualization from the visualization field.



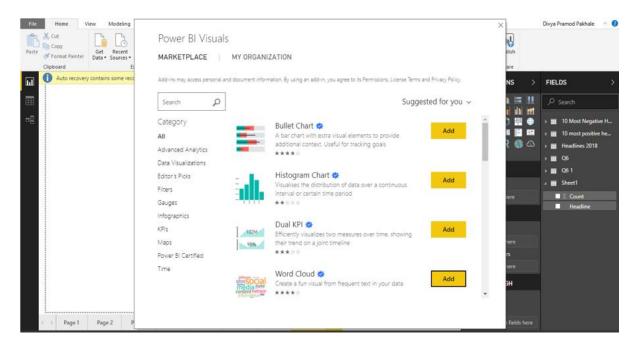
Query 8: What is the most common words in the headlines for article year 2017.

Open the power bi tool. Click on Get data -> Excel -> Select your file (Sheet1)

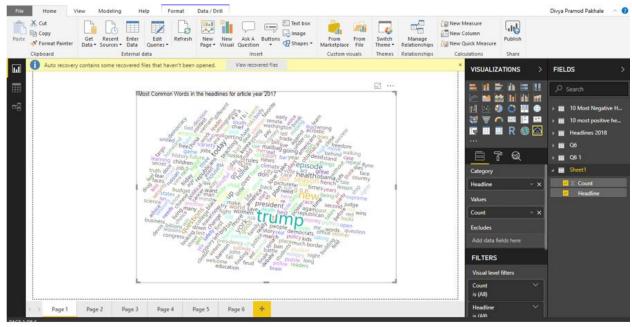
Click on ... from the visualization field and select Import from marketplace.



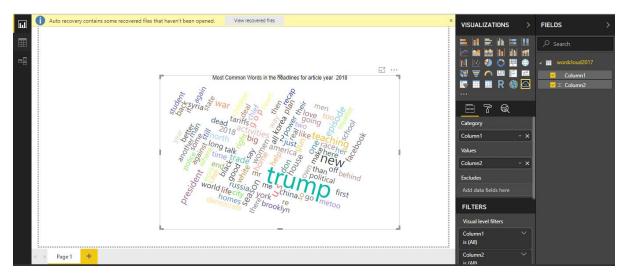
Click on ADD button for word cloud



Drag Count and headlines column and make the changes accordingly



Query 9: What are the most common words in the headlines for article year 2018.

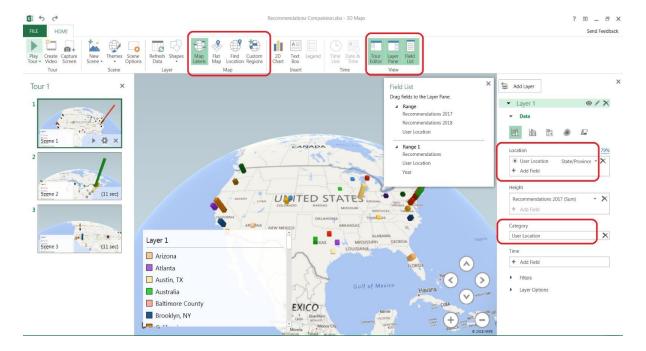


...

Query 10: What are the recommendations by the user's location for the year 2017.

To create the 3D-Map, follow these steps:

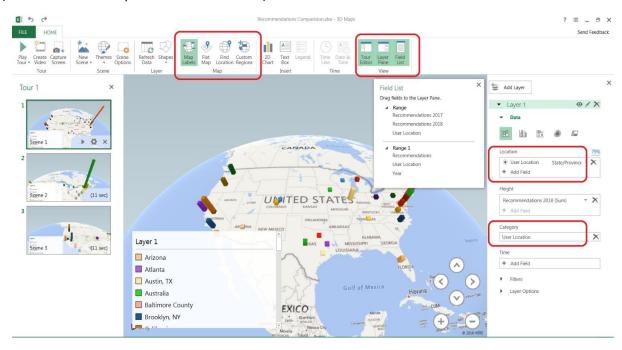
- 1. Load the output file for the respective query (which had been extracted from Hive) into Microsoft Excel.
- 2. Select the data, including the column headers in the table format.
- 3. Click Insert | 3D Maps | Open 3D Maps.
- 4. Drag fields (column header names) to the Layer panel as shown in the screenshot.
- 5. Reveal the 3D-Map.

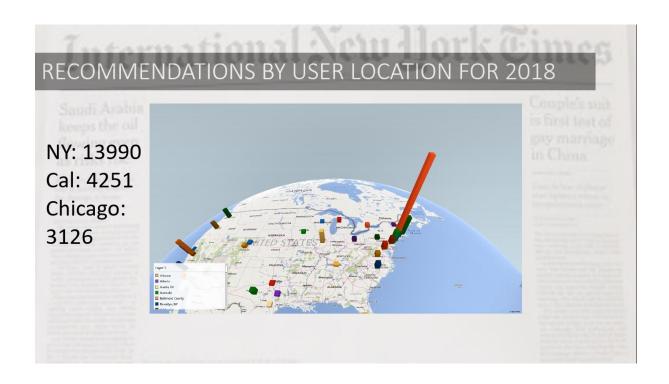




Query 11: What are the recommendations by the user's location for the year 2018.

(Follow the same steps as mentioned above)

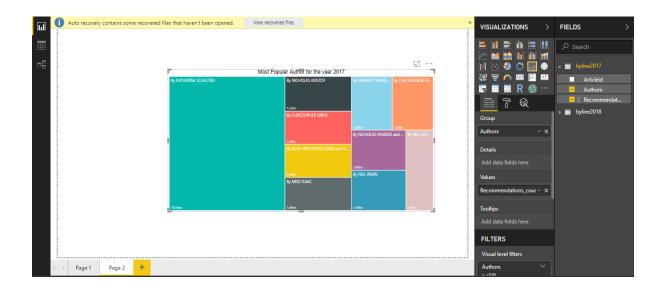




Query 12: Most Popular Author(byline) with respect to recommendations of public for the year 2017?

Open the power bi tool. Click on Get data -> Excel -> Select your file (byline2017.csv)

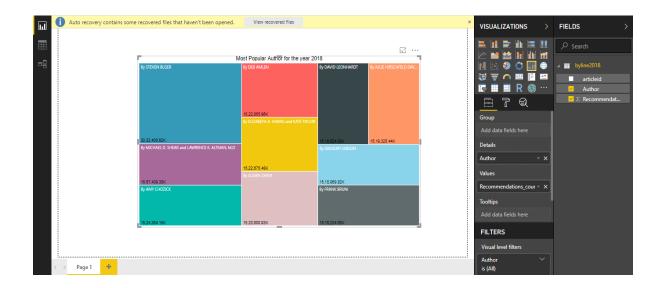
Drag Author and Recommendations column as shown in the picture below and select tree map chart visualization from the visualization field.



Query 13: Most Popular Author(byline) with respect to recommendations of public for the year 2018?

Open the power bi tool. Click on Get data -> Excel -> Select your file (byline2018.csv)

Drag Author and Recommendations column as shown in the picture below and select tree map chart visualization from the visualization field.



REFERENCES AND GITHUB LINK

- **1.** https://github.com/tanvigawade/Project5200_Group3
- **2.** https://towardsdatascience.com/predicting-popularity-of-the-new-york-times-comments-part-1-d32f26261f6f
- **3.** https://www.kaggle.com/aashita/word-clouds-of-various-shapes
- **4.** https://www.kaggle.com/aashita/exploratory-data-analysis-of-comments-on-nyt/notebook

This is the end of the lab