# **HIVE CASE STUDY**

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#### PROBLEM STATEMENT

With online sales gaining popularity, tech companies are exploring ways to improve their sales by analysing customer behaviour and gaining insights about product trends. Furthermore, the websites make it easier for customers to find the products they require without much scavenging. This is done by tracking your clicks on their website and searching for patterns within them. This kind of data is called a clickstream data.



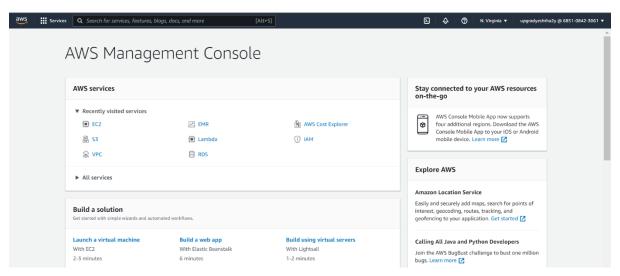
#### **OBJECTIVE:**

To extract data and gather insights from a real-life data set of an e-commerce company.

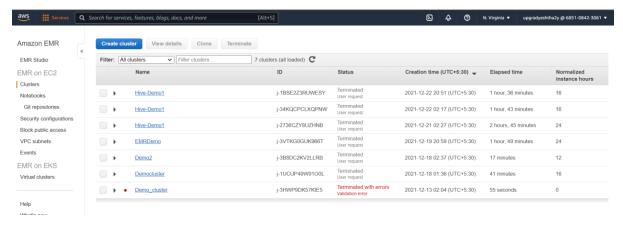
#### **CLUSTER CREATION:**

#### Step 1

Login to AWS and look for EMR cluster either in the Recently Viewed Services tab or search for it in the Search tab.



Once you are in the EMR home page, click on 'Create Cluster' button.



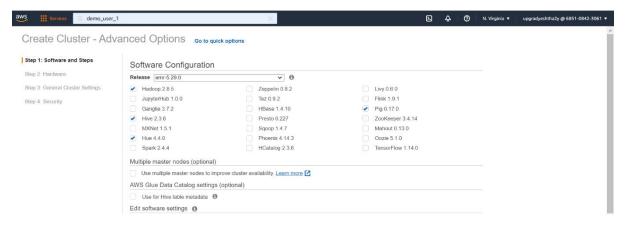
Step 3

Click on 'Go to Advanced Options'.

Services demo_user_1	×	Σ	<b>\$</b>	0	N. Virginia ▼	upgradyesh
Create Cluster - Quick Options Go to advanced op	ions					
General Configuration						
Cluster nam Launch mod	My cluster   Logging					
Software configuration						
Release	emr-5.34.0 •					
Application:	<ul> <li>Core Hadoop: Hadoop 2.10.1, Hive 2.3.8, Hue</li> <li>4.9.0, Mahout 0.13.0, Pig 0.17.0, and Tez 0.9.2</li> </ul>					
	HBase: HBase 1.4.13, Hadoop 2.10.1, Hive 2.3.8, Hue 4 9 0 Phoenix 4 14 3 and ZooKeeper 3 4 14					

# Step 4

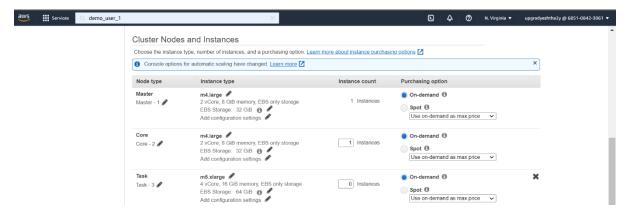
From the Software Configuration, select the ones which are required along with the release of the EMR and then click next. For this case study, we have chosen emr-5.29.0 as per the instructions.



On the Hardware Configuration page, we have to specify the required configuration i.e., instance type and instance count for the master and core nodes.

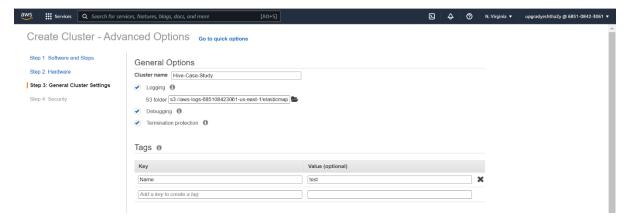
As per the instructions, we have selected m4.large for both the master and core node as it is a 2 node cluster.

#### Click next.

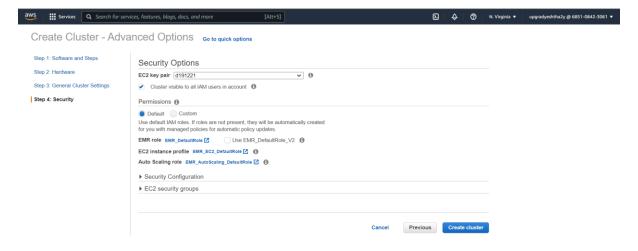


# Step 6

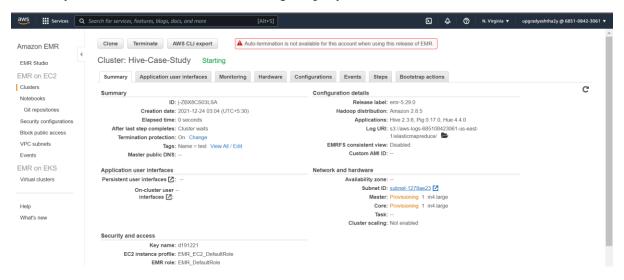
Here, give a suitable name to your cluster.



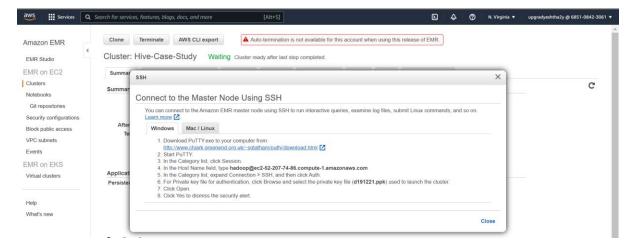
Step 7Select an EC2 key pair (created before the cluster creation) and click on 'Create Cluster'.



Wait for your cluster to start and then we can go to putty.



When the cluster is in the Waiting state which means it's running, click on Master public DNS.



## Step 10

- Open Putty and paste the Host Name.
- Click and expand SSH and select AUTH.
- Browse Key pair file and click Open.

Copying the data into HDFS.

- Creating a directory 'casestudy' in HDFS.
   Command: hadoop fs -mkdir /user/hive/casestudy
- Let's check this directory.
   Command: hadoop fs -ls /user/hive

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-48-166 ~]$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hive
Found 2 items
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop hadoop 0 2021-12-24 20:28 /user/hive/casestudy
drwxrwxrwt - hdfs hadoop 0 2021-12-24 19:34 /user/hive/warehouse
[hadoop@ip-172-31-48-166 ~]$ [
```

3. Loading the data from S3 buckeer to HDFS.

Command:

hadoop distcp s3://casestudyhive1/2019-Oct.csv/user/hive/casestudy/2019-Oct.csv

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-58-247 -]$ hadoop distop s3://casestudyhivel/2019-Oct.csv /user/hive/casestudy/2019-Oct.csv /user/hive/casestudy/2019-Oct.cs
```

```
GC time elapsed (ms)=360
CPU time spent (ms)=18770
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=584773632
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=3310522368
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
```

hadoop distcp s3://casestudyhive1/2019-Nov.csv/user/hive/casestudy/2019-Nov.csv

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-58-247 -]$ hadoop distor s3://casestudyhivel/2019-Nov.csv /user/hive/casestudy/2019-Nov.csv
21/12/29 20:48123 INFO tools.DistCp: Input Options: DistCpOptions(atomicCommit=false, syncFolder=false, deleteMissing=false, ignoreFailures=false, overwrite=false, skipcRC-false, blocking=true, numbistatusThreads=0, maxMaps=20, mapBandxidth=100, sslConfigurationFile='null', copyStrategy='uniformsize', preserveS tatus=[], preserveRawXattrs=false, atomicWorkPath=null, logPath=null, sourceFileListing=null, sourceFaths=[3i://casestudyhive1/2019-Nov.csv], targetFaths=/user/hive/casestudy/2019-Nov.csv, targetFaths=false, filtersFile='null')
21/12/29 20:48:23 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at ip-172-31-58-247.ec2.internal/172.31.58.247:8032
21/12/29 20:48:29 INFO cools.SimpleCopyListing: Build file listing completed.
21/12/29 20:48:29 INFO configuration.deprecation: io.sort.mb is deprecated. Instead, use mapreduce.task.io.sort.mb
21/12/29 20:48:29 INFO cools.DistCp: Number of paths in the copy list: 1
21/12/29 20:48:29 INFO tools.DistCp: Number of paths in the copy list: 1
21/12/29 20:48:29 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at ip-172-31-58-247.ec2.internal/172.31.58.247:8032
21/12/29 20:48:30 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits: 1
```

```
Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=299

CPU time spent (ms)=20170

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=594878464

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=3308191744

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=506462208

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=217

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=0

DistCp Counters

Bytes Copied=545839412

Bytes Expected=545839412

Files Copied=1
```

4. Now, checking the files in the directory. Command: hadoop fs -ls /user/hive/casestudy/

#### Step 12

Data sets are loaded now let's launch Hive.

#### Creating a new database 'hive\_casestudy'

Command:

create database if not exists hive casestudy;

show databases;

use hive\_casestudy;

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-58-247 ~]$ hive

Logging initialized using configuration in file:/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-log4j2.phive> create database if not exists hive_casestudy;

OK

Time taken: 1.095 seconds
hive> show databases;

OK
default
hive_casestudy
Time taken: 0.214 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
hive> use hive_casestudy;

OK

Time taken: 0.122 seconds
```

#### Creating a table.

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' stored as textfile location '/user/hive/casestudy/' 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, price float, user_id bigint, user_session string) row format serde 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.serde2.OpenCSVSerde' stored as textfile location '/u ser/hive/casestudy' tblproperties ("skip.header.line.count"="1");
OK
Time taken: 0.367 seconds
```

Now, we need to optimize the table 'clickstream' through partitioning and bucketing for faster query results.

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

```
Time taken: 0.381 seconds
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition=true;
hive> set hive.exec.dynamic.partition.mode=nonstrict;
hive> set hive.enforce.bucketing = true;
hive> []
```

#### Creating a new table with dynamic partitions and buckets and then inserting the data.

create table if not exists dyn\_part\_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 dyn_part_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 to minated by '\'\' lines terminated by '\'\' stored as textfile;
OK
Time taken: 0.115 seconds
```

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

# Checking both the tables:

describe clickstream;

describe dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream;

```
hive> describe clickstream;
event_time
event_type
product_id
category_id
                                                               from deserializer
                               string
                                                              from deserializer
                               string
                                                              from deserializer
                               string
                                                              from deserializer
category_code
brand
                                                              from deserializer
                                                              from deserializer
                               string
price
                                                              from deserializer
user_id
                               string
                                                              from deserializer
user_session string
Time taken: 0.047 seconds, Fetched: 9 row(s)
hive> describe dyn_part_buck_clickstream;
                                                              from deserializer
event_time
product_id
                               string
                               string
category_id
                               string
                               string
category_code
                               string
price
user_id
user_session
event_type
# Partition Information
# col_name
                               data_type
event_type
Time taken: 0.133 seconds, Fetched: 14 row(s)
```

#### Getting the headers back.

set hive.cli.print.header=true;

We have created two tables:

1st table which contains data for both October and November.

2<sup>nd</sup> table which has the same data but optimized with partitions and buckets.

#### **Query Analysis**

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

**Unoptimized Query:** 

SELECT SUM(price) as total\_rev FROM clickstream WHERE MONTH(event\_time) = 10 and event\_type = 'purchase';

Optimized Query using dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream:

SELECT SUM(price) as total\_rev FROM dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream WHERE MONTH(event\_time) = 10 and event\_type = 'purchase';

```
hive> SELECT SUM(price) as total_rev FROM dyn_part_buck_clickstream WHERE MONTH(event_time) = 10 and event_type = 'purchase';
Query ID = hadoop_20211230231835_29779f34-5d56-4b25-8de4-41f6ce79c843
Total_jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Status: Running (Executing on YARN cluster with App id application_1640905004182_0003)

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: 15.13 s

OK
total_rev
total_rev
total_rev
total_rev
total_rev seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

The total revenue generated is 1211538.4295325726. Unoptimized query took 65.675 secs while optimized query took 15.879 secs.

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

**Unoptimized Query:** 

SELECT MONTH(event\_time), COUNT(event\_type) AS pur\_cnt from clickstream WHERE event\_type = 'purchase' GROUP BY MONTH(event\_time);

Optimized Query using dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream:

SELECT MONTH(event\_time), COUNT(event\_type) AS pur\_cnt from dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream WHERE event\_type = 'purchase' GROUP BY MONTH(event\_time);

The total sum of the purchase for October is 245624 and for November it is 322417. Unoptimized query took 61.451 secs while optimized query took 18.047 secs.

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

### **Unoptimized Query:**

WITH diff\_revenue AS (SELECT SUM(CASE WHEN MONTH(event\_time) = 10 THEN price ELSE 0 END) AS oct\_pur, SUM(CASE WHEN MONTH(event\_time) = 11 THEN price ELSE 0 END) AS nov\_pur FROM clickstream WHERE event\_type = 'purchase') SELECT (nov\_pur - oct\_pur) AS difference\_revenue FROM diff\_revenue;

#### Optimized Query:

WITH diff\_revenue AS (SELECT SUM(CASE WHEN MONTH(event\_time) = 10 THEN price ELSE 0 END) AS oct\_pur, SUM(CASE WHEN MONTH(event\_time) = 11 THEN price ELSE 0 END) AS nov\_pur FROM dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream WHERE event\_type = 'purchase') SELECT (nov\_pur - oct\_pur) AS difference\_revenue FROM diff\_revenue;



The change in revenue is 319478.469592195. Unoptimized query took 65.493 secs while optimized query took 19.560 secs.

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

#### Unoptimized Query:

SELECT DISTINCT(category\_code) FROM clickstream where category\_code !=";

#### Optimized Query:

SELECT DISTINCT(category\_code) FROM dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream where category\_code !=";

There are 11 distinct categories in total. Unoptimized query took 58.732 secs while optimized query took 30.289 secs.

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

#### **Unoptimized Query:**

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

#### Optimized Query:

select count(product\_id) as prod\_id, category\_code from dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream where category\_code !=" group by category\_code;

Unoptimized query took 71.505 secs while optimized query took 30.228 secs.

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

#### **Unoptimized Query:**

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;

## Optimized Query:

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



Top brand is runail with total sales as 148297.93996394053. Unoptimized query took 73.686 secs while optimized query took 21.105 secs.

7. Which brands increased their sales from October to November?

# **Unoptimized Query:**

WITH brand\_sales 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 where (nov\_sales - oct\_sales)>0;

```
htvey MITH brand sales AS (SELECT brand, sum (CASE WHEN month(event time)-10 THEN price else 0 END) AS now sales from clicktream where event type "purchase" group by brand) select brand from brand_sales where (now_sales - oct_sales)>07 Total jobs - tot
```

```
Good of Control of Con
```

# Optimized Query:

WITH brand\_sales 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 dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream where event\_type = 'purchase' group by brand) select brand from brand\_sales where (nov\_sales - oct\_sales)>0;

There are a total of 161 brands that have increased sales from October to November. Unoptimized query took 80.648 secs while optimized query took 19.634 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.

# **Unoptimized Query:**

WITH spending\_summary AS (select user\_id, sum(price) as total\_spending from clickstream where event\_type = 'purchase' group by user\_id order by total\_spending desc) select user\_id from spending\_summary limit 10;

```
hive> WITH spending summary AS (select user_id, sum(price) as total_spending from clickstream where event_type = 'purchase' group by user_id order by total_spending deeps select user id from spending gaumany limit 10;

Query 1D = hadoop_20211230215428_35c8adc7-978c-444c-a2c4-0f8b10cc7ld2
Total_jbbs = 1
To
```

# Optimized Query:

WITH spending\_summary AS (select user\_id, sum(price) as total\_spending from dyn\_part\_buck\_clickstream where event\_type = 'purchase' group by user\_id order by total\_spending desc) select user\_id from spending\_summary limit 10;

Above are the top 10 customers who spend the most who should be awarded with Golden customer plan. Unoptimized query took 72.797 secs while optimized query took 18.038 secs.

#### **Dropping database:**

drop database hive\_casestudy cascade;

```
hive> drop database hive_casestudy cascade;
OK
Time taken: 0.533 seconds
hive> show databases;
OK
database_name
default
Time taken: 0.012 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
```

# **Terminating the cluster:**

