**(DDL )**

DDL statements are used to build and modify the tables and other objects in the database.

Example:

CREATE, DROP, TRUNCATE, ALTER, SHOW, DESCRIBE Statements.

Go to Hive shell by giving the command sudo hive and enter the command**‘create database<data base** **name>’** to create the new database in the Hive.

**DML**

DML statements are used to retrieve, store, modify, delete, insert and update data in the database.

Example :

LOAD, INSERT Statements.

Syntax :

LOAD data <LOCAL> inpath <file path> into table [tablename]

The Load operation is used to move the data into corresponding Hive table. If the keyword **local** is specified, then in the load command will give the local file system path. If the keyword local is not specified we have to use the HDFS path of the file.

The **insert** command is used to load the data Hive table. Inserts can be done to a table or a partition.

• INSERT OVERWRITE is used to overwrite the existing data in the table or partition.

• INSERT INTO is used to append the data into existing data in a table.

**HQL**

The Hive Query Language (HiveQL) is a query language for Hive to process and analyze structured data in a Metastore. This chapter explains how to use the SELECT statement with WHERE clause.

SELECT statement is used to retrieve the data from a table. WHERE clause works similar to a condition. It filters the data using the condition and gives you a finite result. The built-in operators and functions generate an expression, which fulfils the condition.