Class Website

CX4242:

Scaling Up
Hive

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Hive

Use SQL to run queries on large datasets

Developed at Facebook

Similar to Pig, Hive runs on client computer that submit jobs (no need to install on Hadoop cluster)

 You write **HiveQL** (Hive's query language), which gets converted into MapReduce jobs

Example: starting Hive

```
% hive
hive>

hive> SHOW TABLES;
OK
Time taken: 10.425 seconds
```

Example: create table, load data

```
CREATE TABLE records (year STRING, temperature INT,
quality INT)
ROW FORMAT DELIMITED
   FIELDS TERMINATED BY '\t';
```

Specify that data file is tab-separated

```
LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH 'input/ncdc/micro-tab/sample.txt'
OVERWRITE INTO TABLE records;
```

Overwrite old file

This data file will be copied to Hive's internal **data directory**

Example: Query

```
hive> SELECT year, MAX(temperature)
    > FROM records
    > WHERE temperature != 9999
    >    AND (quality = 0 OR quality = 1 OR quality = 4 OR
quality = 5 OR quality = 9)
    > GROUP BY year;
1949    111
1950    22
```

Same thing done with Pig

```
records = LOAD 'input/ ncdc/ micro-tab/ sample.txt'
  AS (year:chararray, temperature:int, quality:int);

filtered_records =
  FILTER records BY temperature != 9999
  AND (quality = = 0 OR quality = = 1 OR
        quality = = 4 OR quality = = 5 OR
        quality = = 9);

grouped_records = GROUP filtered_records BY year;

max_temp = FOREACH grouped_records GENERATE
  group, MAX( filtered_records.temperature);

DUMP max_temp;
```

Pig (vs SQL)

1. Pig is **procedural** (SQL is declarative)

2. **Checkpointing** data in the pipeline

3. Use **specific** operator implementations
   vs. relying on optimizer

4. **Splitting** pipeline
   e.g., do multiple things to intermediate data

5. Use developer's **own code**
   e.g., different ways of loading data

http://yahoohadoop.tumblr.com/post/98294444546/comparing-pig-latin-and-sql-for-constructing-data