

# Database e Data Mining

## Practice N. 5

The goal of the practice is to get familiar with Hive in order to query and manipulate a data source stored in HDFS.

*Data source location:* /user/master2013/data/USCensus1990

*Data source attributes:*

- |               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. caseid     | 24. dIncome7  | 47. iRiders   |
| 2. dAge       | 25. dIncome8  | 48. iRlabor   |
| 3. dAncstry1  | 26. dIndustry | 49. iRownchld |
| 4. dAncstry2  | 27. iKorean   | 50. dRpincome |
| 5. iAvail     | 28. iLang1    | 51. iRPOB     |
| 6. iCitizen   | 29. iLooking  | 52. iRrelchld |
| 7. iClass     | 30. iMarital  | 53. iRspouse  |
| 8. dDepart    | 31. iMay75880 | 54. iRvetserv |
| 9. iDisabl1   | 32. iMeans    | 55. iSchool   |
| 10. iDisabl2  | 33. iMilitary | 56. iSept80   |
| 11. iEnglish  | 34. iMobility | 57. iSex      |
| 12. iFeb55    | 35. iMobillim | 58. iSubfam1  |
| 13. iFertil   | 36. dOccup    | 59. iSubfam2  |
| 14. dHispanic | 37. iOthrserv | 60. iTmpabsnt |
| 15. dHour89   | 38. iPerscare | 61. dTravtime |
| 16. dHours    | 39. dPOB      | 62. iVietnam  |
| 17. ilmmigr   | 40. dPoverty  | 63. dWeek89   |
| 18. dIncome1  | 41. dPwgt1    | 64. iWork89   |
| 19. dIncome2  | 42. iRagechld | 65. iWorklwk  |
| 20. dIncome3  | 43. dRearning | 66. iWWII     |
| 21. dIncome4  | 44. iRelat1   | 67. iYearsch  |
| 22. dIncome5  | 45. iRelat2   | 68. iYearwrk  |
| 23. dIncome6  | 46. iRemplpar | 69. dYrsserv  |

*iMarital attribute:* 0 (NO) - 1 (YES)

*dAge attribute*

range	value
1-12	1

13-19	2
20-29	3
30-39	4
40-49	5
50-64	6
>=65	7

1. Analyze the source dataset to understand the format
2. Create a new database `db_your_name` in the HIVE metastore
3. Create a data sub-directory inside your user directory and copy the source dataset inside it
4. Write an HiveQL script to create an external table for the data source, *inside your database*
5. Move the dataset from your data subdirectory inside the table directory
6. Answer to the following queries
  - a. Select the number of people for each range of age
  - b. Select the number of people for each range of age. Sort the result by decreasing value of the number of people
  - c. Create a new table containing the number of people for each range of age
  - d. Query the new table to check the content
  - e. Create a table with the schema (`caseid`, `dage`, `iMarital`)
  - f. Insert in the previously created table all married people with age in range 20-29 and 30-39
  - g. Query the new table to check the content