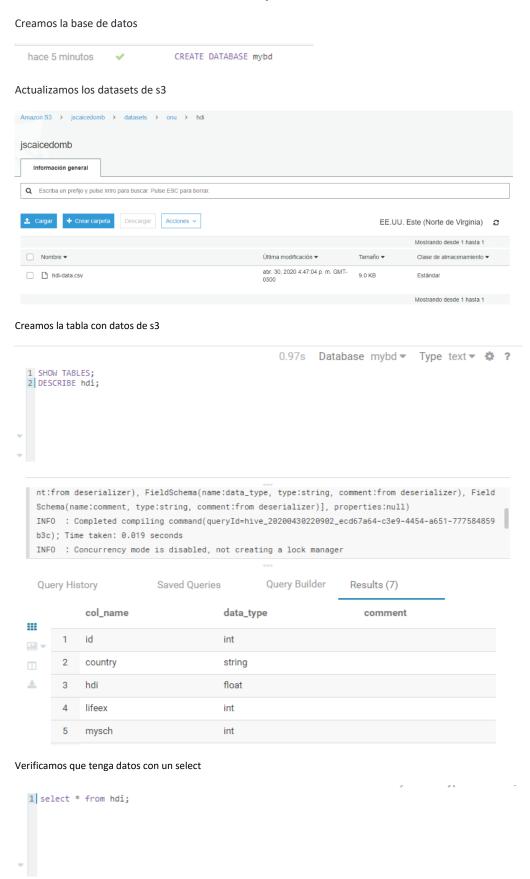
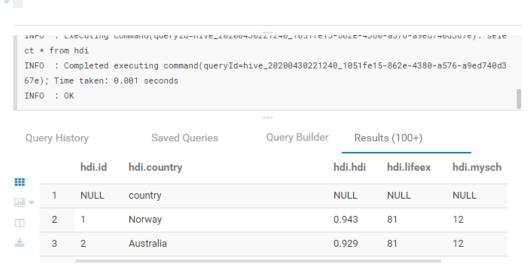
3. Hive (Parte 1)

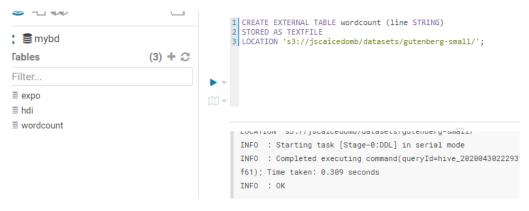
miércoles, 29 de abril de 2020 15:57

• Crear base de datos, crear tablas 'hdi' y 'wordcount':





Creamos la tabla wordcount que tendrá todos los datos de gutenbergsmall



Wordcount

Ordenado por palabra

```
22.24s Database mybd Type text 7 ?
  1 SELECT word, count(1) AS count FROM (SELECT explode(split(line,' ')) AS word FROM wordcount) w
    GROUP BY word
    ORDER BY word DESC LIMIT 10;
          word
                                                    count
...
          Æschines,
      2
          zigzag
                                                    1
      3
          zest
                                                    1
      4
          zenith
                                                    1
      5
          zealously
                                                    1
          zealous,
                                                    5
          zealous
                                                    3
      8
          zeal.
                                                    8
```

Ordenado de mayor a menor por frecuencia

zeal

10 youthful

```
3.42s Database mybd ▼ Type text ▼ 🌣 ?
1 SELECT word, count(1) AS count FROM (SELECT explode(split(line,' ')) AS word FROM wordcount) w
   GROUP BY word
3 ORDER BY count DESC LIMIT 10;
                                           Query Builder
                      Saved Queries
                                                           Results (10)
Query History
```

2



RETO:

¿cómo llenar una tabla con los resultados de un Query? por ejemplo, como almacenar en una tabla el diccionario de frecuencia de palabras en el wordcount?

Creamos una tabla y la guardamos como los resultados del query de frecuencia de mayor a menor de los 10 primeros datos.

```
create table res as (SELECT word, count(1) AS count
FROM (SELECT explode(split(line,' ')) AS word FROM wordcount) w
GROUP BY word ORDER BY count DESC LIMIT 10)
```

Mostramos con Select * from res

	res.word	* res.count
1	the	44647
2	of	28020
3		27298
4	to	23208
5	and	20444
6	in	13174
7	that	12265
8	1	10880
9	a	10431
10	is	7776

Ahora creamos una tabla res2 con todos los registros

```
create table res2 as (SELECT word, count(1) AS count
hace 10 minutos
                              FROM (SELECT explode(split(line,' ')) AS word FROM wordcount) w
                             GROUP BY word ORDER BY count DESC)
```

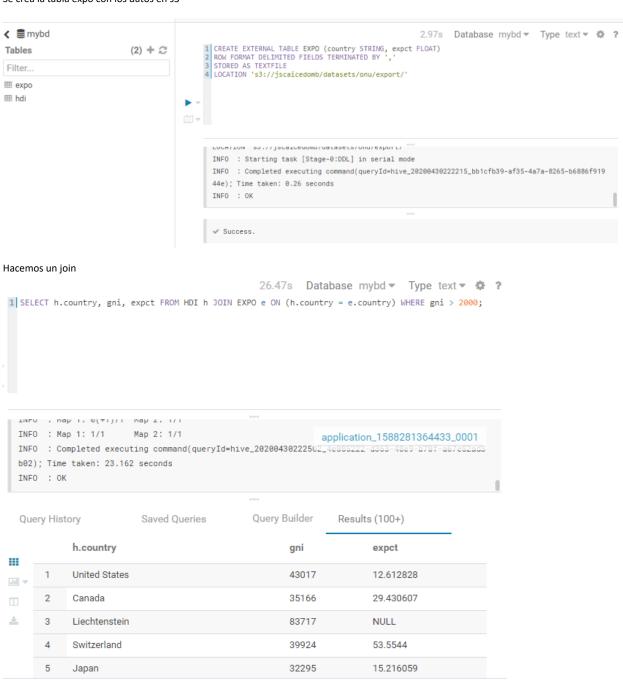
Verificamos donde se guarda por defecto los resultados

```
A Inicio
     / user / hive / warehouse / mybd.db / res2 / 000000_0
the 44647
of□28020
□27298
to 23208
and□20444
in□13174
```

```
ID10880
a□10431
is□7776
be□7148
it□6899
as□6473
not□5920
for□5658
have□5060
bv□4571
you□4328
```

Realizar consultas SQL

Se crea la tabla expo con los datos en s3



Transferir datos vía Sqoop de la base de datos: 'cursodb' y tabla: 'employee'

Creo una instancia ec2 para el cliente mysql y una base de datos rds mysql y me conecto a la base de datos por medio de mi cliente sql:

```
c2-user@ip-172-31-81-128 ~]$ mysql -u admin -p -h database.cy5rftlokiyu.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com
nter password:
Welcome to the MariaDB monitor. Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 10
Server version: 5.7.22-log Source distribution
Copyright (c) 2000, 2018, Oracle, MariaDB Corporation Ab and others.
Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.
```

PARA SQOOP DESDE HUE EN EMR-AMAZON

Para que funcione SQOOP desde la interfaz web HUE se hace la siguiente configuración:

Se busca la lib correspondiente al clúster, conectándonos primero vía ssh y luego listando lib

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-84-250 ~]$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/oozie/share/lib/
Found 1 items
                                            0 2020-04-30 21:15 /user/oozie/share/lib/lib_20200430211522
drwxr-xr-x - oozie oozie
[hadoop@ip-172-31-84-250 ~]$
```

Copiamos el número y lo reemplazamos en la configuración en settings-emr.txt

```
adoop@ip-172-31-84-250 ~]$ hdfs dfs -put /usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java.jar /user/oozie/share/lib/lib_20200430211522/sqoop/
adoop@ip-172-31-84-250 ~]$ hdfs dfs -chown oozie /user/oozie/share/lib/lib_20200430211522/sqoop/mysql-connector-java.jar
oozie /user/oozie/share/lib/lib_20200430211522/sqoop/mysql-connector-java.jar
```

Creamos la base de datos cursodb y la tabla employee

```
IySQL [(none)]> CREATE DATABASE cursodb;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
MySQL [(none)]> USE cursodb;
Database changed
MySQL [cursodb]> CREATE TABLE `cursodb`.`employee` ( `emp_id` INT NOT NULL, `name` VARCHAR(45), `salary` INT,
PRIMARY KEY (`emp_id`));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
MySQL [cursodb]> CREATE USER 'curso'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'curso';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.27 sec)
MySQL [cursodb]> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON cursodb.* TO 'curso'@'%';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
MySQL [cursodb]>
```

Llenamos la tabla según la configuración dada en scripts-rdbms

```
MySQL [cursodb]> insert into employee values (101, 'name1', 1800);
sert intoQuery OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
lySQL [cursodb]> insert into employee values (102, 'name2', 1500);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
MySQL [cursodb]> insert into employee values (103, 'name3', 1000);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

```
lues Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
MySQL [cursodb]> insert into employee values (105, 'name5', 1600);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
```

Vemos la tabla creada

```
IySQL [cursodb]> show tables
 Tables in cursodb
 employee
 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

//Transferir datos de una base de datos (tipo mysql) hacia HDFS:

```
sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysql://database.cy5rftlokiyu.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:3306--table employee --target-dir_/user/admin/mysql0ut -m 1
cursodb --username admin
```

Vemos que ya están en hdfs

```
[hadoop@ip-172-31-84-250 ~]$ hdfs dfs -ls /user/admin/mysqlOut
ound 2 items
                                                0 2020-05-01 01:39 /user/admin/mysqlOut/_SUCCESS 75 2020-05-01 01:39 /user/admin/mysqlOut/part-m-00000
                   hadoop admin
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop admin
[hadoop@ip-172-31-84-250 ~]$
                        / user / admin / mysqlOut / part-m-00000
   101, name1, 1800
   102, name2, 1500
   103, name3, 1000
   104, name4, 2000
   105, name5, 1600
```

// Crear tabla HIVE a partir de definición tabla Mysql:

Vemos que employee esté en hue

tab_name

```
diccionario
2
    employee
3
    ехро
4
    hdi
5
    res
6
    res2
7
    wordcount
```

// Transferir datos de una base de datos (tipo mysql) hacia HIVE vía HDFS:

```
:00 INFO session.SessionState: Deleted directory: /tmp/hadoop/8a115e34-9d17-4948-a4a2-cOc97f68cdc5 on fs with scheme file
:00 INFO hive.metastore: Closed a connection to metastore, current connections: 0
:00 INFO hive.HiveImport: Hive import complete.
31-84-250 ~]$ sqoop import --connect jdb::mysql://database.cy5rftlokiyu.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com:3306/cursodb --username
le employee --hive-import --hive-database mybd --hive-table employee --mysql-delimiters
```

```
session.SessionState: Deleted directory: /tmp/hadoop/fe044cfc-1b2e-4608-a166-747614e2eb30 on fs with scheme file hive.metastore: Closed a connection to metastore, current connections: 0 hive.HiveImport: Hive import complete. hive.HiveImport: Export directory is contains the _SUCCESS file only, removing the directory.
```

Vemos que se copiaron bien con select * from employee

Query History Q		story Q 🖄	Saved Queries	Query Builder	Results (5)		
III III +		employee.em	np_id	employee.name		employee.salary	
	1	101		name1		1800	
	2	102		name2		1500	
±	3	103		name3		1000	
	4	104		name4		2000	
	5	105		name5		1600	