HBase、Hive 的安装与使用

实验过程及结果

HBase

安装 HBase, 使用 HBase 创建表: Wuxia

```
hbase(main):004:0> create 'Wuxia','avgcount'
0 row(s) in 1.2660 seconds
=> Hbase::Table - Wuxia
hbase(main):005:0> count 'Wuxia'
0 row(s) in 0.0300 seconds
=> 0
```

修改倒排索引的 reduce 程序,将每个词语及其对应的平均出现次数写入 Wuxia 表中,运行修改后的倒排索引程序:

hadoop jar mapreduce-lab.jar hbase.InvertedIndex input output

Job 的运行结果如下图所示:

```
17/11/09 00:00:39 INFO mapreduce.Job: Counters: 49

File System Counters

FILE: Number of bytes read=152383640

FILE: Number of bytes written=331240253

FILE: Number of read operations=0

FILE: Number of write operations=0

HDFS: Number of bytes written=118238028

HDFS: Number of bytes written=118238028

HDFS: Number of read operations=657

HDFS: Number of large read operations=0

HDFS: Number of write operations=2

Job Counters

Launched map tasks=218

Launched reduce tasks=1

Data-local map tasks=218

Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=607534

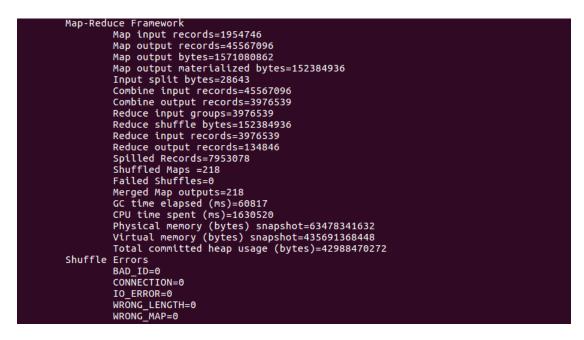
Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=8077418

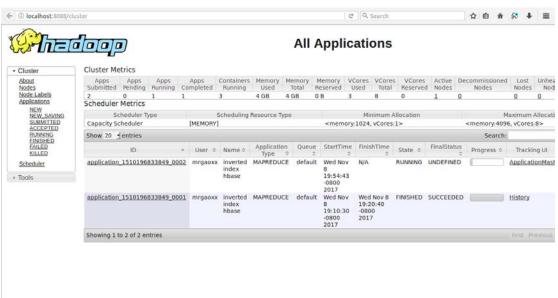
Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=607534

Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=4038709

Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=4038709

Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=8271276032
```





运行结束后通过 scan 命令遍历 HBase 中的 Wuxia 表,结果如下图所示,其中单词显示为 16 进制编码:

```
\xE9\xBE\x9F\xE7\xBA column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214435913, value=3
 \xB9
 xE9\xBE\x9F\xE7\xBC column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214435931, value=1
 \xA9
                      .4375
 \xE9\xBE\x9F\xE8\x82 column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214435952, value=1
 \x89
                      .3333333333333333
 \xE9\xBE\x9F\xE8\x83 column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214435974, value=2
 \x8C
                      .5
 \xE9\xBE\x9F\xE8\xA3 column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214435991, value=1
 \x82
                      .2857142857142858
 \xE9\xBE\x9F\xE9\xB3 column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214436009, value=2
 \x96
                      .0
 xE9\xBE\x9F\xE9\xB9 column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214436028, value=1
 \xA4\xE9\x81\x90\xE9 .0
 \xBE\x84
                      column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214436051, value=5
 \xEF\xA8\x8C
 \xEF\xBF\xA1
                      column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214436071, value=1
                      .5
 \xEF\xBF\xA5
                      column=avgcount:avgcount, timestamp=1510214436115, value=3
                      .333333333333333
134846 row(s) in 72.2510 seconds
hbase(main):007:0>
```

编写 Java 程序从 HBase 中读取计数信息,并将其保存到本地文件 result.txt 中。部分结果如下图所示:

```
🛮 🕍 D:\FujiZ\Projects\mapreduce-lab\doc\Lab4\result.txt - Notepad++
 文件(F) 編辑(E) 搜索(S) 视图(V) 編码(N) 语言(L) 设置(T) 工具(O) 宏(M) 运行(R) 插件(P) 窗口(W)
🗎 result. txt 🗵
     0 1.6875
   2 007 1.0
     01 1.0
   4 01章
              1.0
   5 02章
              1.0
     03章
              1.0
     04 1.0
    04章
              1.0
    05 1.0
  10 05章
              1.0
  11 06 1.0
  12 06章
              1.0
    97章
              1.0
  14 08张
              1.0
  15 08章
              1.0
    09章
              1.0
  17 0<sup>--</sup> 1.5
  18 0年 2.5
         3.3114754098360657
  20 1. 1.0
21 10 2.0
  22 1000万钱
                  1.0
            1.0
     100间
     102个
              1.0
  25 107 1.0
              9.0
  26 10zz
     10岁
              1.0
Normal text file
                                                                        Unix (LF)
                               length: 2,593,484 lines: 134,84 Ln: 1 Col: 1 Sel: 0 | 0
```

Hive

安装 Hive,使用 Hive Shell 命令创建表:

create table Wuxia(word STRING, count DOUBLE) row format delimited fields
terminated by '\t' stored as textfile;

从本地文件 file.txt 中导入数据至 Wuxia:

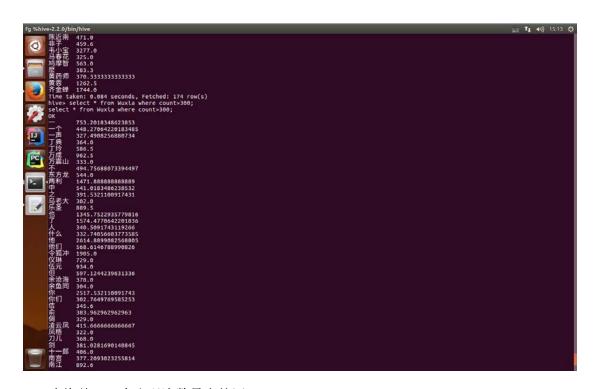
load data local inpath '/path/to/result.txt' into table Wuxia;

运行结果如下图所示:

```
→ hadoop_installs hive-2.2.0/bin/hive
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/fuji/hadoop_installs/hive-2.2.0/lib/log4
j-slf4j-impl-2.6.2.jar!/org/slf4j/tmpl/staticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/fuji/hadoop_installs/hadoop-2.7.4/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/staticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.apache.logging.slf4j.Log4jLoggerFactory]
Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/home/fuji/hadoop_installs/hive-2.2.0/lib/hive-common-2.2.0.jar!/hive-log4j2.properties Async: true
Hive-on-MR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or using Hive
1.X releases.
hive> create table Wuxia(word STRING, count DOUBLE) row format delimited fields terminated by '\t' stored as textfile;
OK
Time taken: 1.09 seconds
hive> load data local inpath '/home/fuji/tmp/file.txt' into table Wuxia;
Loading data to table default.wuxia
OK
Time taken: 0.96 seconds
hive>
```

使用 Hive 查询出现次数大干 300 的词语:

select * from Wuxia where count>300;



查询前 100 个出现次数最多的词:

select * from Wuxia sort by count desc limit 100;

运行结果如下图所示:

实验体会

本以为 HBase、Hive 等环境的安装不会很费力,但安装过程中发现会遇到各种各样的问题,然后就需要不断地查找资料,大部分还是各种配置出现问题导致。当然,在安装配置问题没有解决的时候会非常烦躁,最后发现环境安装下来耗时要比编码还要久。想要熟练运用hadoop 还是首先需要了解所涉及的系统的基本原理,如 Hbase 的非结构化的数据库,尤其是存储查询都很快,使得实验运行时间非常短。不得不佩服一下设计分布式大数据处理的工程师们。实验中我们还发现,书中有部分代码已不再适用,这也提醒我们系统在不断更新,我们也需要不断学习来跟上其步伐。