Exp5: Installation of Hive on Ubuntu

Aim:

To Download and install Hive, Understanding Startup scripts, Configuration files.

Procedure:

Step 1: Download and extract it

Download the Apache hive and extract it use tar, the commands given below:

$wgethttps://downloads.apache.org/hive/hive-3.1.2/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz

$ tar –xvf apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz

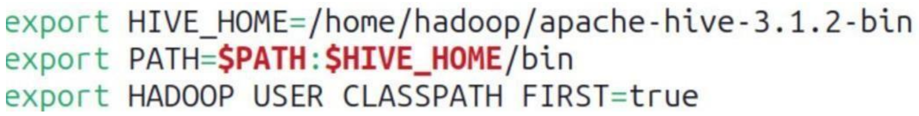
Step 2: Place different configuration properties in Apache Hive

In this step, we are going to do two things

- Placing Hive Home path in bashrc file

  $nano .bashrc

And append the below lines in it



```
export HIVE_HOME=/home/hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin
export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin
export HADOOP USER CLASSPATH FIRST=true
```

2. Exporting **Hadoop path in Hive-config.sh** (To communicate with the Hadoop eco system we are defining Hadoop Home path in hive config field) **Open the hive-config.sh as shown in below**

   $cd apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/bin

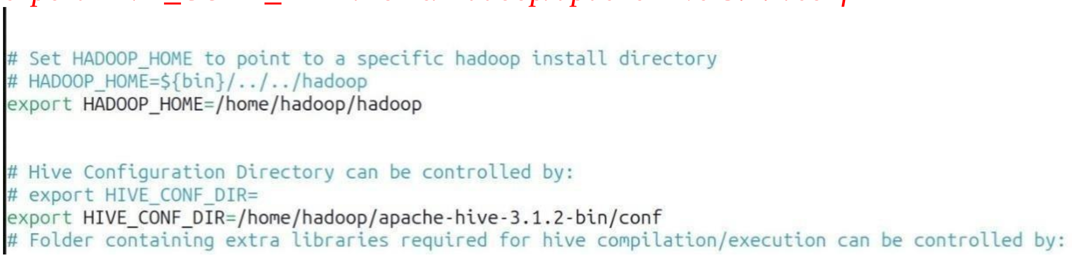
   $cp hive-env.sh.template hive-env.sh

   $nano hive-env.sh

Append the below commands on it

export HADOOP_HOME=/home/Hadoop/Hadoop

export HIVE_CONF_DIR=/home/Hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2/conf



```
# Set HADOOP_HOME to point to a specific hadoop install directory
# HADOOP_HOME=${bin}/../../hadoop
export HADOOP_HOME=/home/hadoop/hadoop


# Hive Configuration Directory can be controlled by:
# export HIVE_CONF_DIR=
export HIVE_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/conf
# Folder containing extra libraries required for hive compilation/execution can be controlled by:
```

Step 3: Install mysql

1. Install mysql in Ubuntu by running this command:

$sudo apt update

$sudo apt install mysql-server

2. *Alter username and password for MySQLby running below commands:*

   $sudomysql

Pops command line interface for MySQLand run the below SQL queries to change username and set password

mysql> SELECT user, host, plugin FROM mysql.user WHERE user = 'root';

```
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH 'mysql_native_password' BY
'your_new_password';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

Step 4:Config hive-site.xml

Config the hive-site.xml by appending this xml code and change the username and password according to your MySQL.

```
$cd apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/bin
$cp hive-default.xml.template hive-site.xml
$nano hive-site.xml
```

Append these lines into it

Replace root as your username of MySQL

Replaceyour_new_password as with your password of MySQL

```
<configuration>
<property>
        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
        <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost/metastore?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true</value>
        </property>

        <property>
        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
        <value>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</value>
        </property>

        <property>
        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>
        <value>root</value>
        </property>
        <property>
        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
        <value>your_new_password</value>
        </property>

        <property>
        <name>datanucleus.autoCreateSchema</name>
        <value>true</value>
        </property>

        <property>
        <name>datanucleus.fixedDatastore</name>
        <value>true</value>
        </property>

        <property>
        <name>datanucleus.autoCreateTables</name>
        <value>True</value>
        </property>

</configuration>
```

Step 5: Setup MySQL java connector:

First, you'll need to download the MySQL Connector/J, which is the JDBC driver for MySQL. You can download it from the below link
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QFhB7Kvcat7a4LzDRe6GcmZva1yAxKz-/view?usp=drive_link
Copy the downloaded MySQL Connector/J JAR file to the Hive library directory. By default, the Hive library directory is usually located at*/path/to/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/*on Ubuntu. Use the following command to copy the JAR file:

```
$sudo cp /path/to/mysql-connector-java-8.0.15.jar /path/to/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/
```

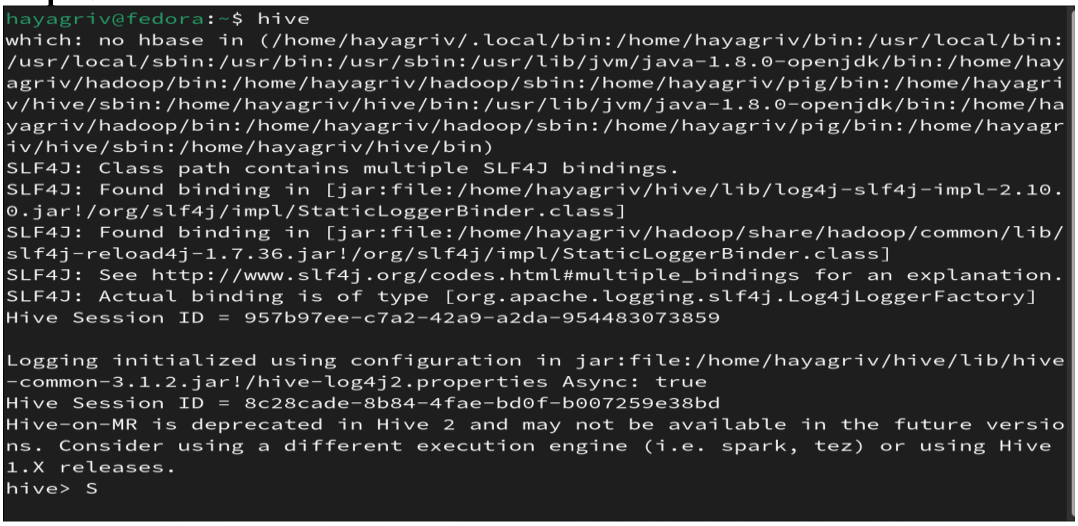
Replace /path/to/ with the actual path to the JAR file.

Step 6:Initialize the Hive Metastore Schema:

Run the following command to initialize the Hive metastore schema:

```
$$HIVE_HOME/bin/schematool -initSchema -dbTypemysql
```

Step 7: Start hive

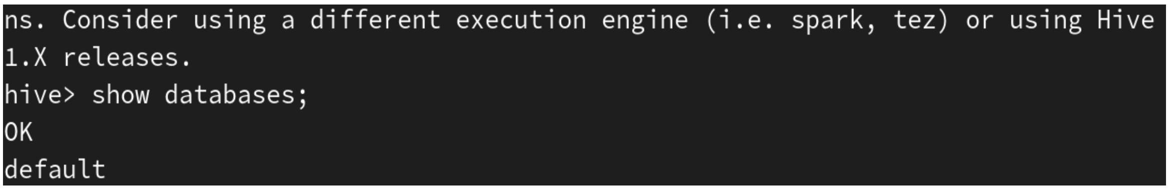


```
hayagriv@fedora:~$ hive
which: no hbase in (/home/hayagriv/.local/bin:/home/hayagriv/bin:/usr/local/bin:
/usr/local/sbin:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk/bin:/home/hay
agriv/hadoop/bin:/home/hayagriv/hadoop/sbin:/home/hayagriv/pig/bin:/home/hayagri
v/hive/sbin:/home/hayagriv/hive/bin:/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk/bin:/home/ha
yagriv/hadoop/bin:/home/hayagriv/hadoop/sbin:/home/hayagriv/pig/bin:/home/hayagr
iv/hive/sbin:/home/hayagriv/hive/bin)
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/hayagriv/hive/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.10.
0.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/hayagriv/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/
slf4j-reload4j-1.7.36.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]
Hive Session ID = 957b97ee-c7a2-42a9-a2da-954483073859

Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/home/hayagriv/hive/lib/hive
-common-3.1.2.jar!/hive-log4j2.properties Async: true
Hive Session ID = 8c28cade-8b84-4fae-bd0f-b007259e38bd
Hive-on-MR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versio
ns. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or using Hive
1.X releases.
hive> S
```

You can test Hive by running the Hive shell: Copy code hive You should be able to run Hive queries, and metadata will be stored in your MySQL database.

$hive



```
ns. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or using Hive
1.X releases.
hive> show databases;
OK
default
```

Result:

Thus, the Apache Hive installation is completed successfully on Ubuntu.

Exp5a: Design and test various schema models to optimize data storage and retrieval Using Hive.

Aim:

To Design and test various schema models to optimize data storage and retrieval Using Hbase.

Procedure:

Step 1: Start Hive

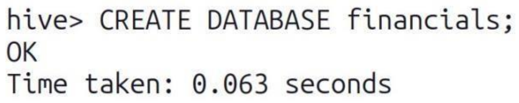
Open a terminal and start Hive by running:

$hive

Step 2: Create a Database

Create a new database in Hive:

hive>CREATE DATABASE financials;

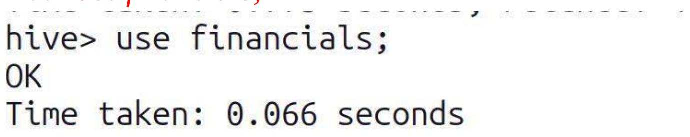


```
hive> CREATE DATABASE financials;
OK
Time taken: 0.063 seconds
```

***Step 3: Use the Database**:*

Switch to the newly created database:

hive>use financials;

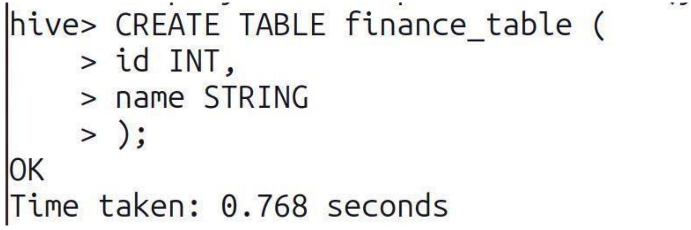


```
hive> use financials;
OK
Time taken: 0.066 seconds
```

Step 4: Create a Table:

Create a simple table in your database:

hive>CREATE TABLE finance_table(id INT, name STRING);

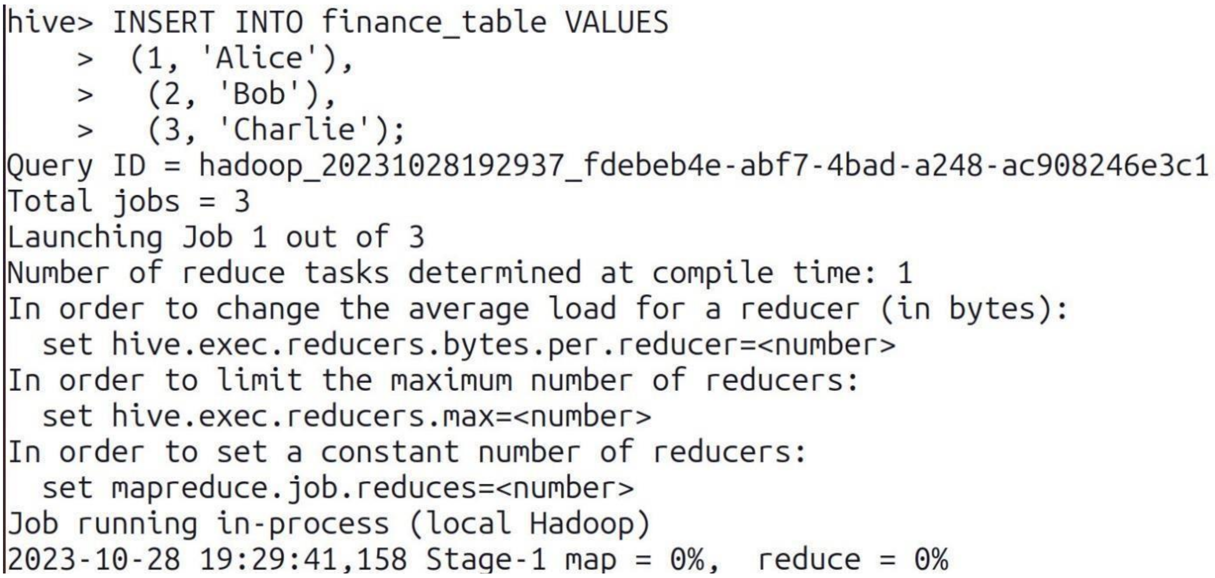


```
hive> CREATE TABLE finance_table (
    > id INT,
    > name STRING
    > );
OK
Time taken: 0.768 seconds
```

Step 5: Load Sample Data:

You can insert sample data into the table:

hive>INSERT INTO finance_tableVALUES (1, 'Alice'), (2, 'Bob'), (3, 'Charlie');



```
hive> INSERT INTO finance_table VALUES
    >  (1, 'Alice'),
    >   (2, 'Bob'),
    >   (3, 'Charlie');
Query ID = hadoop_20231028192937_fdebeb4e-abf7-4bad-a248-ac908246e3c1
Total jobs = 3
Launching Job 1 out of 3
Number of reduce tasks determined at compile time: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
  set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
  set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
  set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Job running in-process (local Hadoop)
2023-10-28 19:29:41,158 Stage-1 map = 0%,  reduce = 0%
```

Step 6: Query Your Data

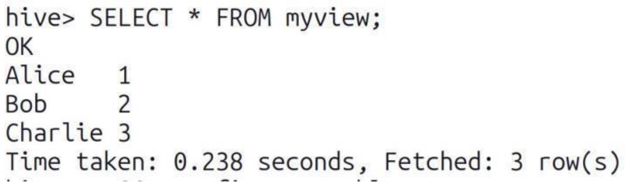
Use SQL-like queries to retrieve data from your table:

hive>CREATE VIEW myview AS SELECT name, id FROM finance_table;

Step 7: View the data:

To see the data in the view, you would need to query the view

*hive>SELECT*FROM myview;*

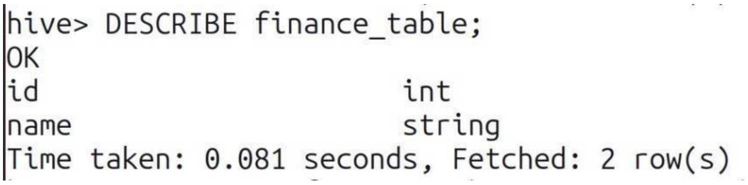


```
hive> SELECT * FROM myview;
OK
Alice   1
Bob     2
Charlie 3
Time taken: 0.238 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
```

Step 8: Describe a Table:

You can describe the structure of a table using the DESCRIBE command:

hive>DESCRIBE finance_table;

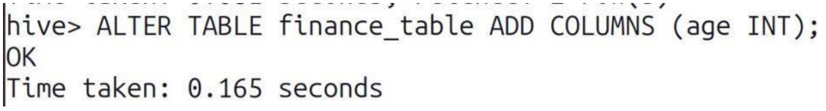


```
hive> DESCRIBE finance_table;
OK
id                              int
name                            string
Time taken: 0.081 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
```

Step 9: Alter a Table:

You can alter the table structure by adding a new column:

hive>ALTER TABLE finance_table ADD COLUMNS (age INT);



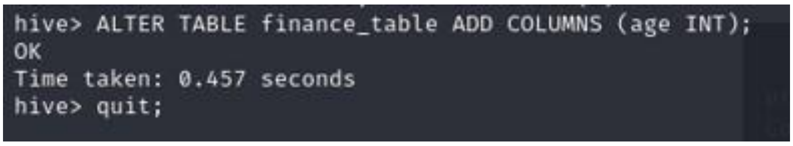
```
hive> ALTER TABLE finance_table ADD COLUMNS (age INT);
OK
Time taken: 0.165 seconds
```

Step 10: Quit Hive:

To exit the Hive CLI, simply type:

hive>quit;

>quit;



```
hive> ALTER TABLE finance_table ADD COLUMNS (age INT);
OK
Time taken: 0.457 seconds
hive> quit;
```

Result:
Thus, the usage of various commands in Hive has been successfully completed.