

Exp: 5

Installation of Hive

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:

```
$ wget https://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

- o Placing Hive Home path in bashrc file

```
$ nano .bashrc
```

And append the below lines in it

```
export HIVE_HOME="/home/haresh/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin"
export HIVE_CONF_DIR=$HIVE_HOME/conf
export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin
export HADOOP_USER_CLASSPATH_FIRST=true
```

2. Exporting Hadoop path in Hive-config.sh (To communicate with the Hadoop ecosystem we are defining Hadoop Home path in hive config field) Open the hiveconfig.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
```

```
export HADOOP_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HIVE_CONF_DIR=$HIVE_CONF_DIR
```

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 MySQL by running below commands:

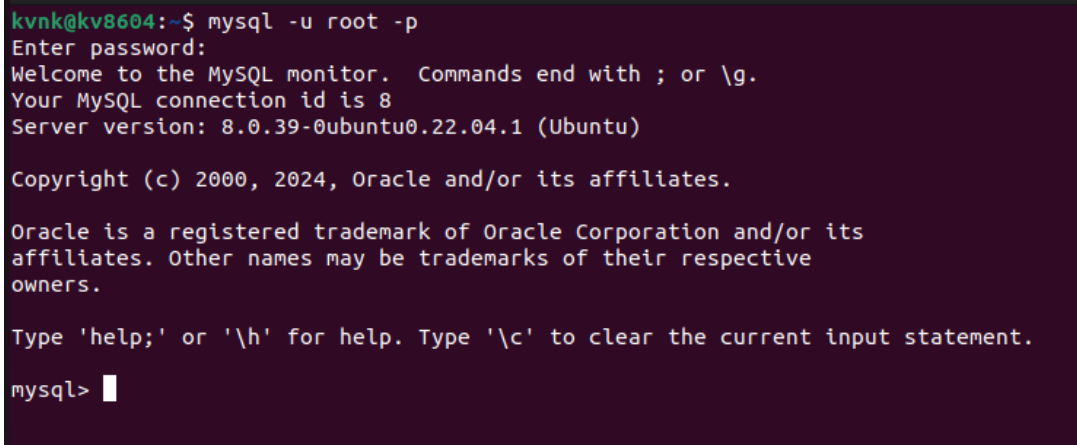
```
$sudo mysql
```

Opens command line interface for MySQL and 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;
```



```
kvnk@kv8604:~$ mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor.  Commands end with ; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 8
Server version: 8.0.39-0ubuntu0.22.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective
owners.

Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

mysql> █
```

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

Replace your_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/1QFhB7Kvcat7a4LzDRe6GcmZvalyAxKz-/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:

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

```
kvnk@kvb604:~$ hive
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP_PREFIX.
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/kvnk/apache-hive-4.0.0-bin/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.18.0.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/kvnk/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]
WARNING: HADOOP_PREFIX has been replaced by HADOOP_HOME. Using value of HADOOP_PREFIX.
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/kvnk/apache-hive-4.0.0-bin/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.18.0.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/kvnk/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]
Beeline version 4.0.0 by Apache Hive
beeline> █
```

Result:

Thus, the Apache Hive installation is completed successfully.