

# hive存储过程

## 1、hive存储过程简介

1.x版本的hive中没有提供类似存储过程的功能，使用Hive做数据开发时候，一般是将一段一段的HQL语句封装在Shell或者其他脚本中，然后以命令行的方式调用，完成一个业务或者一张报表的统计分析。好消息是，现在已经有了Hive存储过程的解决方案（HPL/SQL -Procedural SQL on hadoop），并且在未来的Hive的版本（2.0）中，会将该模块集成进来。该解决方案不仅支持Hive，还支持在SparkSQL，其他NoSQL，甚至是RDBMS中使用类似于Oracle PL/SQL的功能，这将极大的方便数据开发者的工作，Hive中很多之前比较难实现的功能，现在可以很方便的实现，比如自定义变量、基于一个结果集的游标、循环等等。

## 2、

下载：

官网下载地址：<http://www.hp1sql.org/download>  
0.3.31版本下载地址：<http://www.hp1sql.org/downloads/hp1sql-0.3.31.tar.gz>

安装hp1sql：

```
[root@hadoop01 home]# tar -zxvf /home/hp1sql-0.3.31.tar.gz -C /usr/local/

[root@hadoop01 home]# cd /usr/local/hp1sql-0.3.31/
```

配置hp1sql：

```
vi ./hp1sql
内容如下：

#!/bin/bash

export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/lib/*"
export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_CONF_DIR/"

export
"HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/mapreduce/*"
export
"HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/mapreduce/lib/*"

export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/hdfs/*"
export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/hdfs/lib/*"

export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/yarn/*"
export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/yarn/lib/*"

export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/common/*"
```

```
export
"HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HADOOP_HOME/share/hadoop/common/lib/*"

export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HIVE_HOME/lib/*"
export "HADOOP_CLASSPATH=$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$HIVE_HOME/conf"

export HADOOP_OPTS="$HADOOP_OPTS -Djava.library.path=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native"

SCRIPTPATH=${0%/*}

java -cp $SCRIPTPATH:$HADOOP_CLASSPATH:$SCRIPTPATH/hplsql-
0.3.31.jar:$SCRIPTPATH/antlr-runtime-4.5.jar $HADOOP_OPTS
org.apache.hive.hplsql.Hplsql "$@"
```

配置hive2的服务：

```
vi ./conf/hive-site.xml
```

追加内容如下：

```
<property>
  <name>hive.server2.thrift.bind.host</name>
  <value>hadoop01</value>
</property>
<property>
  <name>hive.server2.thrift.port</name>
  <value>10000</value>
</property>
```

重启hiveserver2:

```
nohup hive --service hiveserver2 > hiveserver2.log 2>&1 &
```

配置HPL/SQL与Hive的连接：

```
vi ./hplsql-site.xml
```

```

<configuration>
<property>
  <name>hpysql.conn.default</name>
  <value>hive2conn</value>
  <description>The default connection profile</description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>hpysql.conn.hiveconn</name>
  <value>org.apache.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver;jdbc:hive2://</value>
  <description>HiveServer2 JDBC connection (embedded mode)</description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>hpysql.conn.init.hiveconn</name>
  <value>
    set mapred.job.queue.name=default;
    set hive.execution.engine=mr;
    use default;
  </value>
  <description>Statements for execute after connection to the database</description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>hpysql.conn.convert.hiveconn</name>
  <value>true</value>
  <description>Convert SQL statements before execution</description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>hpysql.conn.hive1conn</name>
  <value>org.apache.hadoop.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver;jdbc:hive://</value>
  <description>Hive embedded JDBC (not requiring HiveServer)</description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>hpysql.conn.hive2conn</name>
  <value>org.apache.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver;jdbc:hive2://hadoop01:10000;hive;hive</value>
  <description>HiveServer2 JDBC connection</description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>hpysql.conn.init.hive2conn</name>
  <value>
    set mapred.job.queue.name=default;
    set hive.execution.engine=mr;
    use default;
  </value>
</property>
</configuration>

```

使用hpysql -e执行命令：

```

[root@hadoop01 hpysql-0.3.31]# ./hpysql -e "CURRENT_DATE + 1"
2019-09-18

[root@hadoop01 hpysql-0.3.31]# ./hpysql -e "for i in 1 .. 10 loop print i;end
loop;"
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

```

hpysql -f执行脚本：

```

测试表：

hive>select * from qf24.u5;
OK
7      yy
3      cc
2      bb

创建脚本hp.sql

```

```

create function hello(text string)
returns string
BEGIN
RETRUEN 'Hello,' || test || '!';
END;

FOR item IN(
SELECT id,name FROM qf24.u5 limit 3
)
loop
    println item.id || '|' || item.name || '|' || hello(item.name);
end loop;

```

测试:

```
[root@hadoop01 hp1sql-0.3.31]# ./hp1sql -f /home/hivedata/hp.sql
```

```
7|yy|Hello,!
```

```
3|cc|Hello,!
```

```
2|bb|Hello,!
```

创建存储过程的格式：

```

use database;
create procedure
begin
.....
end;

```

调用存储过程:

include path/sp name

call sp name;

案例：

创建存储过程:

```

use qf24;
create procedure select_u5()
begin
select * from qf24.u5;
end;

```

调用:

include 文件路径 (在代码文件中引入)

执行执行文件:

```
[root@hadoop01 hp1sql-0.3.31]# ./hp1sql -f /home/hivedata/ps.sql
```

调用指定存储过程或者方法:

```
[root@hadoop01 hp1sql-0.3.31]# ./hp1sql -f /home/hivedata/ps.sql -main select_u5
```

参考：

<https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=59690156>

<http://www.hplsql.org/home>

<http://www.hplsql.org/doc>

<https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HIVE-11055>

<https://www.cnblogs.com/kinginme/p/7267638.html>