## **Sqoop Installation on Dataproc cluster**

### **Prerequisite**

HDFS home directory should be setup before Sqoop installation **Access HDFS in Terminal**

### **Download Sqoop**

For this Sqoop Installation tutorial, we are using version 1.4.7, that is, **sqoop-1.4.7.bin\_\_hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz** For other versions of Sqoop you can follow this [link](http://archive.apache.org/dist/sqoop/1.4.5/)

In the terminal do wget to download the sqoop package

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| --- |
| wget http://apachemirror.wuchna.com/sqoop/1.4.7/sqoop-1.4.7.bin\_\_hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz |

Extract the Sqoop tarball and move it to the **“/usr/lib/”** directory

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| --- |
| tar -xvf sqoop-1.4.7.bin\_\_hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz sudo mv sqoop-1.4.7.bin\_\_hadoop-2.6.0 sqoop sudo mv sqoop /usr/lib/ |

### **Configuring profile**

Use *vi* command to append the following lines to *~/.profile* file

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| --- |
| #Sqoop export SQOOP\_HOME=/usr/lib/sqoop  export PATH=$PATH:$SQOOP\_HOME/bin |

Now, save and close the above file by executing the *“:wq!”* command.

Execute below command to reload environment variables

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| source ~/.profile |

### **Configuring Sqoop**

While, we need to edit the sqoop-env.sh file, that is placed in the $SQOOP\_HOME/conf directory, in order to configure Sqoop with Hadoop. Now, using the following command redirect to Sqoop config directory and copy the template file.

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| cd /usr/lib/sqoop/conf mv sqoop-env-template.sh sqoop-env.sh |

Also, open sqoop-env.sh and edit the following lines

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| --- |
| export HADOOP\_COMMON\_HOME=/usr/lib/hadoop export HADOOP\_MAPRED\_HOME=/usr/lib/hadoop-mapreduce |

Now, save the above file by executing the *“:wq!”* command.

Copy **hive-site.xml** file into sqoop conf

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| --- |
| sudo cp /usr/lib/hive/conf/hive-site.xml /usr/lib/sqoop/conf |

### **Configure MySQL-connector-java**

You will find mysql-connector file in /usr/share/java/

You need to set softlink of MySQL-connector in $SQOOP\_HOME/lib

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| --- |
| sudo ln -s /usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java-5.1.42.jar /usr/lib/sqoop/lib |

### **Verifying Sqoop**

For verifying the Sqoop version we use the following command.

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| cd /usr/lib/sqoop/ ./bin/sqoop-version |

### **Reset your mysql or mariadb root password**

Stopping the Database Server

To change the root password, you have to shut down the database server beforehand. You can do that for MySQL with:

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| --- |
| sudo systemctl stop mysql |

And for MariaDB with:

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| --- |
| sudo systemctl stop mariadb |

After the database server is stopped, you’ll access it manually to reset the root password. Restarting the Database Server Without Permission Checking Start the database without loading the grant tables or enabling networking:

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| --- |
| sudo mysqld\_safe --skip-grant-tables & |

Now you can connect to the database as the root user, which should not ask for a password.

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| --- |
| mysql -u root |

You’ll immediately see a database shell prompt instead. Change the Root Password.. Let’s tell the database server to reload the grant tables by issuing the FLUSH PRIVILEGES command.

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| --- |
| FLUSH PRIVILEGES; |

Now we can actually change the root password. For MySQL 5.7.6 and newer as well as MariaDB 10.1.20 and newer, use the following command.

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| --- |
| ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'password'; |

Reload the grant tables after this.

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| FLUSH PRIVILEGES; |

Restart the Database Server Normally First, stop the instance of the database server that you started manually

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| --- |
| sudo kill `sudo cat /var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid` |

Then, restart the service using systemctl.

|  |
| --- |
| sudo systemctl restart mariadb |

Now you can confirm that the new password has been applied correctly by running:

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| mysql -u root -p |