# Hive

https://downloads.apache.org//db/derby/db-derby-10.14.2.0/db-derby-10.14.2.0-bin.tar.gz

https://www.7-zip.org/download.html

https://www.cygwin.com/

https://downloads.apache.org/hive/

hive-3.1.2/

While working on a project, we were asked to install Apache Hive on a Windows 10 operating system. Many guides were found online but unfortunately, they didn't work. For this reason, I decided to write a step-by-step guide to help others.

The starting point of this guide was from a great video I found on <u>Youtube</u> which provides a working scenario for Hive 2.x without much detail.

This article is a part of a series that we are publishing on TowardsDataScience.com

that aims to illustrate how to install Big Data technologies on Windows operating system.

# Other published articles in this series:

- <u>Installing Hadoop 3.2.1 Single node</u>
   <u>cluster on Windows 10</u>
- Installing Apache Pig 0.17.0 on Windows 10
- 1. Prerequisites
- 1.1. 7zip

In order to extract tar.gz archives, you should install the <u>7zip tool</u>.

1.2. Installing Hadoop

To install Apache Hive, you must have a Hadoop Cluster installed and running: You can refer to our previously published <a href="mailto:step-by-step-guide-to-install-Hadoop 3.2.1 on Windows 10">step-guide-to-install-Hadoop 3.2.1 on Windows 10</a>.

1.3. Apache Derby

In addition, Apache Hive requires a relational database to create its Metastore (where all metadata will be stored). In this guide, we will use the Apache Derby database 4.

Since we have Java 8 installed, we must

install Apache Derby 10.14.2.0 version (<a href="mailto:check downloads page">check downloads page</a>) which can be downloaded from the following link. Once downloaded, we must extract twice (using 7zip: the first time we extract the .tar.gz file, the second time we extract the .tar file) the content of the dbderby-10.14.2.0-bin.tar.gz archive into the desired installation directory. Since in the previous guide we have installed Hadoop within "E:\hadoop-env\hadoop-3.2.1\" directory, we will extract Derby into "E:\hadoop-env\db-derby-10.14.2.0\" directory.

### 1.4. Cygwin

Since there are some Hive 3.1.2 tools that aren't compatible with Windows (such as schematool). We will need the <a href="Cygwin">Cygwin</a> tool to run some Linux commands.

2. Downloading Apache Hive binaries In order to download Apache Hive binaries, you should go to the following website: <a href="https://downloads.apache.org/hive/hive-3.1.2/">https://downloads.apache.org/hive/hive-3.1.2/</a>. Then, download the apache-hive-3.1.2.-bin.tar.gz file.



#### Index of /hive/hive-3.1.2

	Name	<u>Last modified</u>	<u>Size</u>	Description
<b>→</b>	Parent Directory	•	-	
	apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz	2019-08-26 20:20	266M	
	<pre>apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz.asc</pre>	2019-08-26 20:20	833	
	apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz.sha256	2019-08-26 20:20	95	
<u> </u>	apache-hive-3.1.2-src.tar.gz	2019-08-26 20:20	24M	
	apache-hive-3.1.2-src.tar.gz.asc	2019-08-26 20:20	833	
	apache-hive-3.1.2-src.tar.gz.sha256	2019-08-26 20:20	95	

Figure 1 — apache-hive.3.1.2-bin.tar.gz file When the file download is complete, we should extract twice (as mentioned above) the apache-hive.3.1.2-bin.tar.gz archive into "E:\hadoop-env\apache-hive-3.1.2" directory (Since we decided to use E:\hadoop-env\" as the installation directory for all technologies used in the previous guide.

3. Setting environment variables
After extracting Derby and Hive archives,
we should go to Control Panel > System
and Security > System. Then Click on
"Advanced system settings".



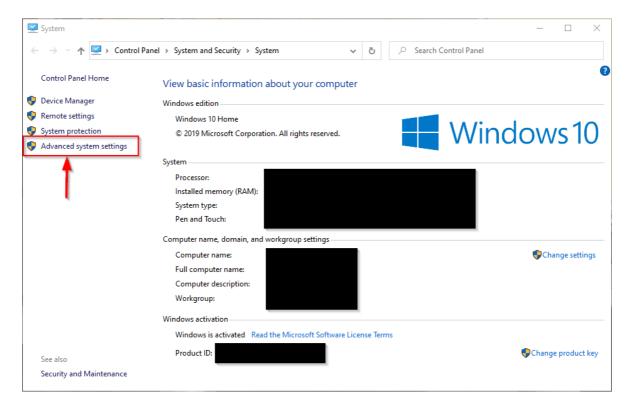


Figure 2 — Advanced system settings In the advanced system settings dialog, click on "Environment variables" button.



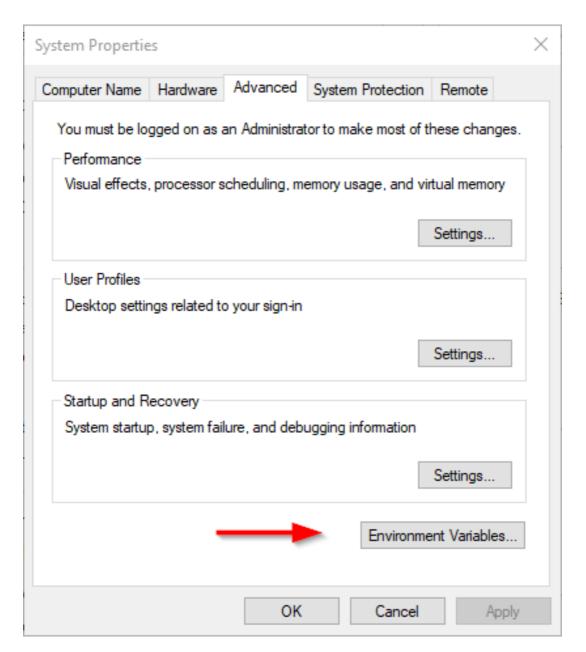
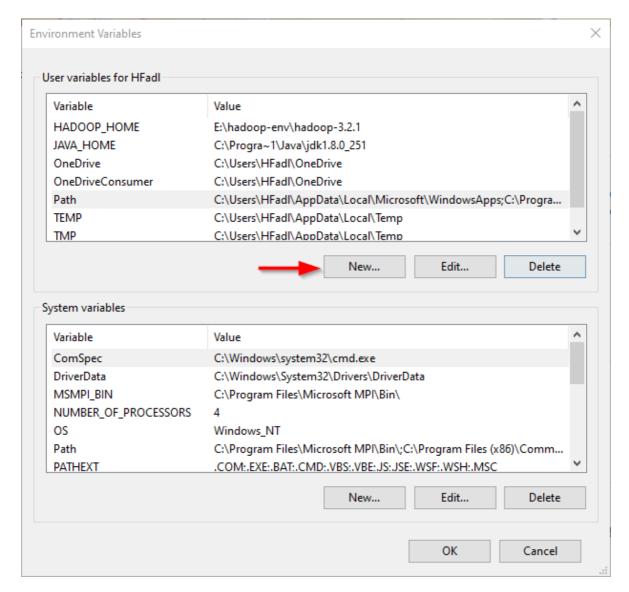


Figure 3 — Opening environment variables editor

Now we should add the following user variables:





## Figure 4 — Adding User variables

- HIVE\_HOME: "E:\hadoopenv\apache-hive-3.1.2\"
- DERBY\_HOME: "E:\hadoopenv\db-derby-10.14.2.0\"
- HIVE\_LIB: "%HIVE\_HOME%\lib"
- HIVE\_BIN: "%HIVE\_HOME%\bin"

HADOOP\_USER\_CLASSPATH\_FIRST: "true"

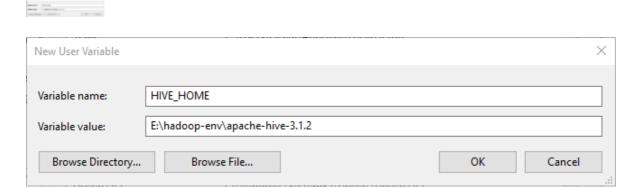


Figure 5 — Adding HIVE\_HOME user variable

Besides, we should add the following system variable:

HADOOP\_USER\_CLASSPATH\_FIRST: "true"

Now, we should edit the Path user variable to add the following paths:

- %HIVE\_BIN%
- %DERBY\_HOME%\bin



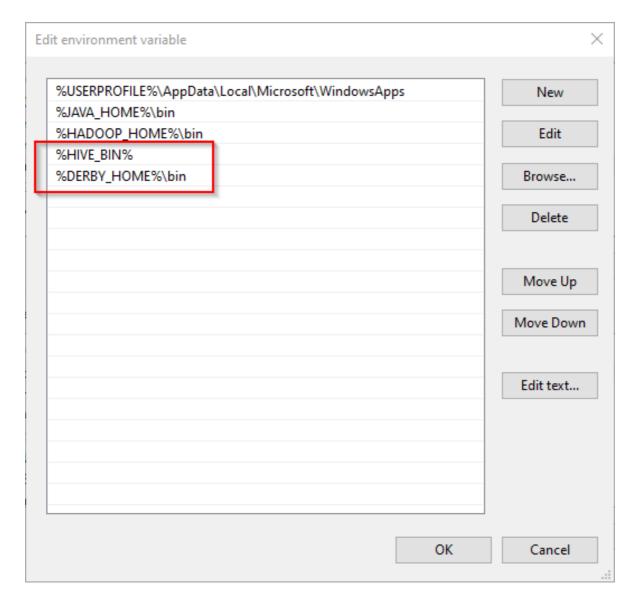


Figure 6 — Editing path environment variable

- 4. Configuring Hive
- 4.1. Copy Derby libraries Now, we should go to the Derby libraries directory (E:\hadoop-env\db-

derby-10.14.2.0\lib) and copy all \*.jar files.



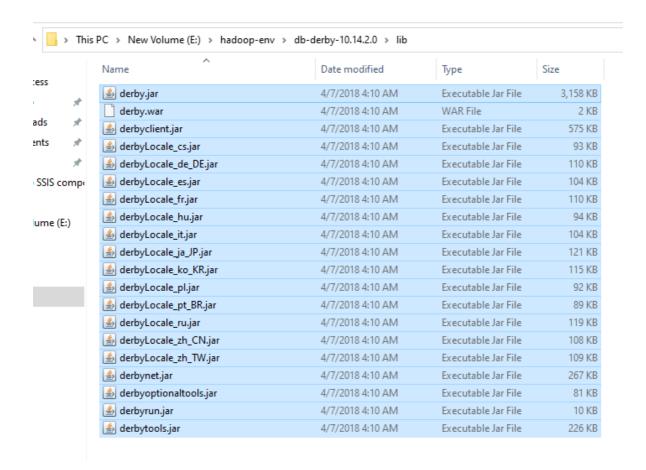


Figure 7 — Copy Derby libraries
Then, we should paste them within the Hive
libraries directory (E:\hadoop-env\apachehive-3.1.2\lib).



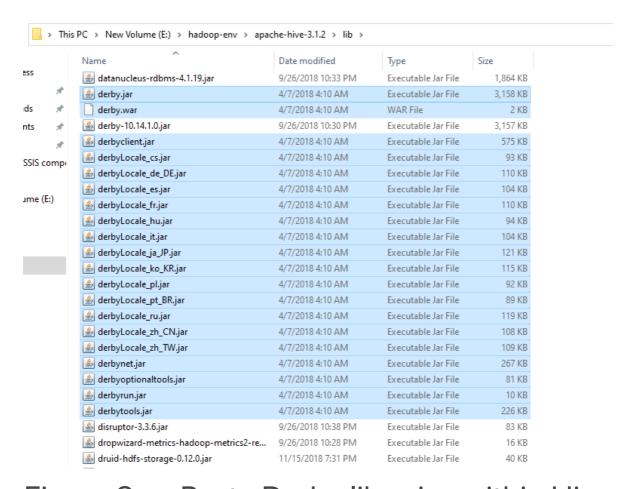


Figure 8 — Paste Derby libraries within Hive libraries directory

4.2. Configuring hive-site.xml
Now, we should go to the Apache Hive configuration directory (E:\hadoop-env\apache-hive-3.1.2\conf) create a new file "hive-site.xml". We should paste the following XML code within this file:
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl"
href="configuration.xsl"?>
<configuration><property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</

```
name>
<value>jdbc:derby://localhost:1527/
metastore_db;create=true</value>
<description>JDBC connect string for a
JDBC metastore</description>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriver
Name</name>
<value>org.apache.derby.jdbc.ClientDriver
</value>
<description>Driver class name for a JDBC
metastore</description>
</property>
cproperty>
<name>hive.server2.enable.doAs</name>
<description>Enable user impersonation
for HiveServer2</description>
<value>true</value>
</property>
cproperty>
<name>hive.server2.authentication</
name>
<value>NONE</value>
<description> Client authentication types.
NONE: no authentication check LDAP:
```

LDAP/AD based authentication KERBEROS: Kerberos/GSSAPI authentication CUSTOM: Custom authentication provider (Use with property

hive.server2.custom.authentication.class)

- </description>
- cproperty>
- <name>datanucleus.autoCreateTables</name>
- <value>True</value>
- </configuration>
- 5. Starting Services
- 5.1. Hadoop Services

To start Apache Hive, open the command prompt utility as administrator. Then, start the Hadoop services using start-dfs and start-yarn commands (as illustrated in the Hadoop installation guide).

5.2. Derby Network Server

Then, we should start the Derby network server on the localhost using the following command:

E:\hadoop-env\db-

derby-10.14.2.0\bin\StartNetworkServer -h 0.0.0.0

6. Starting Apache Hive

Now, let try to open a command prompt tool and go to the Hive binaries directory (E: \hadoop-env\apache-hive-3.1.2\bin) and execute the following command: hive

We will receive the following error: 'hive' is not recognized as an internal or external command, operable program or batch file.

This error is thrown since the Hive 3.x version is not built for Windows (only in some Hive 2.x versions). To get things working, we should download the necessary \*.cmd files from the following link: https://svn.apache.org/repos/asf/hive/trunk/bin/. Note that, you should keep the folder hierarchy (bin\ext\util). You can download all \*.cmd files from the following GitHub repository

 https://github.com/HadiFadl/Hivecmd

Now if we try to execute the "hive"

```
command, we will receive the following
error:
Exception in thread "main"
java.lang.NoSuchMethodError:
com.google.common.base.Preconditions.c
heckArgument(ZLjava/lang/String;Ljava/
lang/Object;)V
at
org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration.set(
Configuration.java:1357)
at
org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration.set(
Configuration.java:1338)
at
org.apache.hadoop.mapred.JobConf.setJa
r(JobConf.java:518)
at
org.apache.hadoop.mapred.JobConf.setJa
rByClass(JobConf.java:536)
at
org.apache.hadoop.mapred.JobConf.<init>
(JobConf.java:430)
at
org.apache.hadoop.hive.conf.HiveConf.initi
alize(HiveConf.java:5141)
```

```
at
org.apache.hadoop.hive.conf.HiveConf.<ini
t>(HiveConf.java:5104)
at
org.apache.hive.beeline.HiveSchemaTool.<
init>(HiveSchemaTool.java:96)
at
org.apache.hive.beeline.HiveSchemaTool.
main(HiveSchemaTool.java:1473)
at
sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.inv
okeO(Native Method)
at
sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.inv
oke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.java:62)
at
sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl
.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.ja
va:43)
at
java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.jav
a:498)
at
org.apache.hadoop.util.RunJar.run(RunJar.j
ava:318)
```

at

org.apache.hadoop.util.RunJar.main(RunJar.java:232)

This error is thrown due to a Bug mentioned in the following Hive issue

link: HIVE-22718.

As mentioned in the comments, this issue can be solved by replacing the guava-19.0.jar stored in "E:\hadoop-env\apache-hive-3.1.2\lib" with Hadoop's guava-27.0-jre.jar found in "E:\hadoop-env\hadoop-3.2.1\share\hadoop\hdfs\lib". Note: This file is also uploaded to the GitHub repository mentioned above.

Now, if we run hive command again, then Apache Hive will start successfully.



```
E:\hadoop-env\apache-hive-3.1.7\bin>hive
SLF41: Class path contains multiple SLF41 bindings.
SLF41: Found binding in [jar:file:/E:/hadoop-env/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.10.0.jar://org/slf4j/impl/StaticloggerBinder.class]
SLF41: Found binding in [jar:file:/E:/hadoop-env/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.10.0.jar:/org/slf4j/impl/StaticloggerBinder.class]
SLF41: Found binding in [jar:file:/E:/hadoop-env/hadoop-3.2.1/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4jlggar-1.7.25.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticloggerBinder.class]
SLF41: Actual binding is of type [org.,apache.logging.slf4j].log4jloggerFactory]
2020-05-04T01:32:53,067 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.conf.HiveConf - found configuration file file:/E:/hadoop-env/apache-hive-3.1.2/conf/hive-site.xml
2020-05-04T01:32:53,048 MARN [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.conf.HiveConf - flveConf of name hive.server2.enable.impersonation does not exist
Hive Session ID = 808ef6ea-bf7e-464b-969b-f75e1f453587
Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/E:/hadoop-env/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/hive-common-3.1.2.jar!/hive-log4j2.properties Async: true
2020-05-04T01:32:59,603 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.session.SessionState - Created HDFS directory: /tmp/hive/HFad1/868ef6ea-bf7e-464b-969b-f75e1f453587
2020-05-04T01:32:59,604 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.session.SessionState - Created HDFS directory: /tmp/hive/HFad1/86Bef6ea-bf7e-464b-969b-f75e1f453587
2020-05-04T01:32:59,605 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.session.SessionState - Created HDFS directory: /tmp/hive/HFad1/86Bef6ea-bf7e-464b-969b-f75e1f453587
2020-05-04T01:32:59,605 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.session.SessionState - Created HDFS directory: /tmp/hive/HFad1/86Bef6ea-bf7e-464b-969b-f75e1f453587
2020-05-04T01:32:59,673 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.session.SessionState - Created HDFS directory: /tmp/hive/HFad1/86Bef6ea-bf7e-464b-969b-f75e1f453587
2020-05-04T01:32:59,073 INFO [main] org.apache.hadoop.hive.conf.HiveConf - Using the default value passed in for log id: 86
```

Figure 9 — Starting Apache Hive 7. Initializing Hive

After ensuring that the Apache Hive started successfully. We may not be able to run any HiveQL command. This is because the Metastore is not initialized yet. Besides HiveServer2 service must be running. To initialize Metastore, we need to use schematool utility which is not compatible with windows. To solve this problem, we will use Cygwin utility which allows executing Linux command from windows.

7.1. Creating symbolic links
First, we need to create the following directories:

- E:\cygdrive
- C:\cygdrive

Now, open the command prompt as administrator and execute the following commands:

mklink /J E:\cygdrive\e\ E:\ mklink /J C:\cygdrive\c\ C:\

These symbolic links are needed to work with Cygwin utility properly since Java may cause some problems.

7.2. Initializing Hive Metastore
Open Cygwin utility and execute the

following commands to define the environment variables:

export HADOOP\_HOME='/cygdrive/e/

hadoop-env/hadoop-3.2.1'

export PATH=\$PATH:\$HADOOP\_HOME/bin

export HIVE\_HOME='/cygdrive/e/hadoop-env/apache-hive-3.1.2'

export PATH=\$PATH:\$HIVE\_HOME/bin export

HADOOP\_CLASSPATH=\$HADOOP\_CLASS PATH:\$HIVE\_HOME/lib/\*.jar

We can add these lines to the "~/.bashrc" file then you don't need to write them each time you open Cygwin.

Now, we should use the schematool utility to initialize the Metastore:

\$HIVE\_HOME/bin/schematool -dbType derby -initSchema

7.3. Starting HiveServer2 service Now, open a command prompt and run the

following command:

hive --service hiveserver2 start
We should leave this command prompt
open, and open a new one where we should

start Apache Hive using the following command:

hive

7.4. Starting WebHCat Service (Optional) In the project we are working on, we need to execute HiveQL statement from SQL Server Integration Services which can access Hive from the WebHCat server.

To start the WebHCat server, we should open the Cygwin utility and execute the following command:

\$HIVE\_HOME/hcatalog/sbin/webhcat\_server.sh start