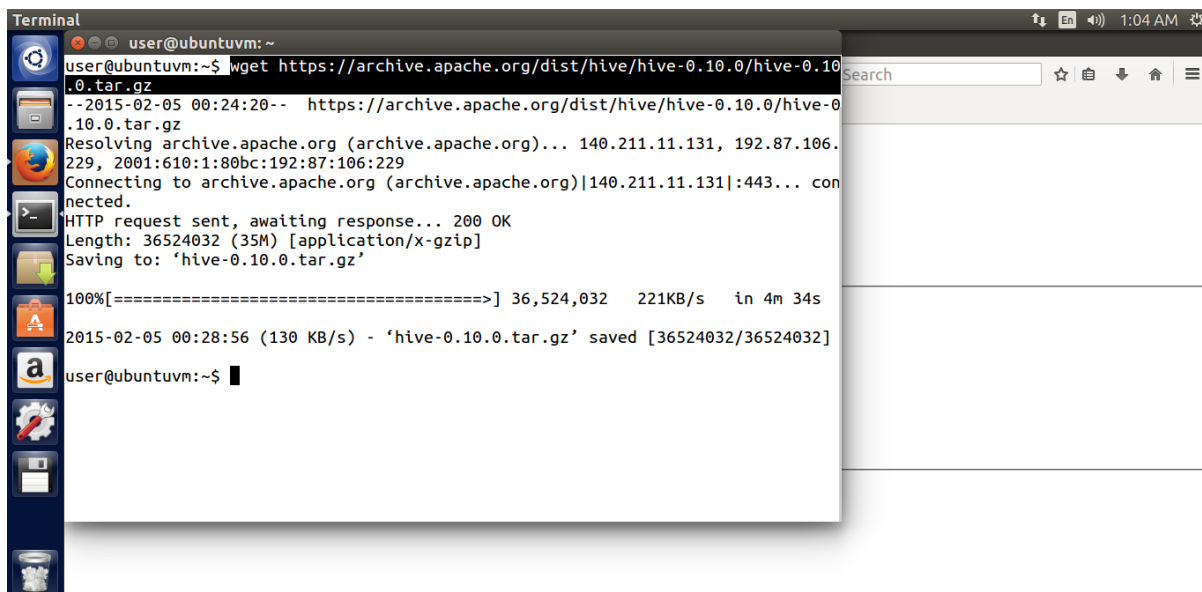
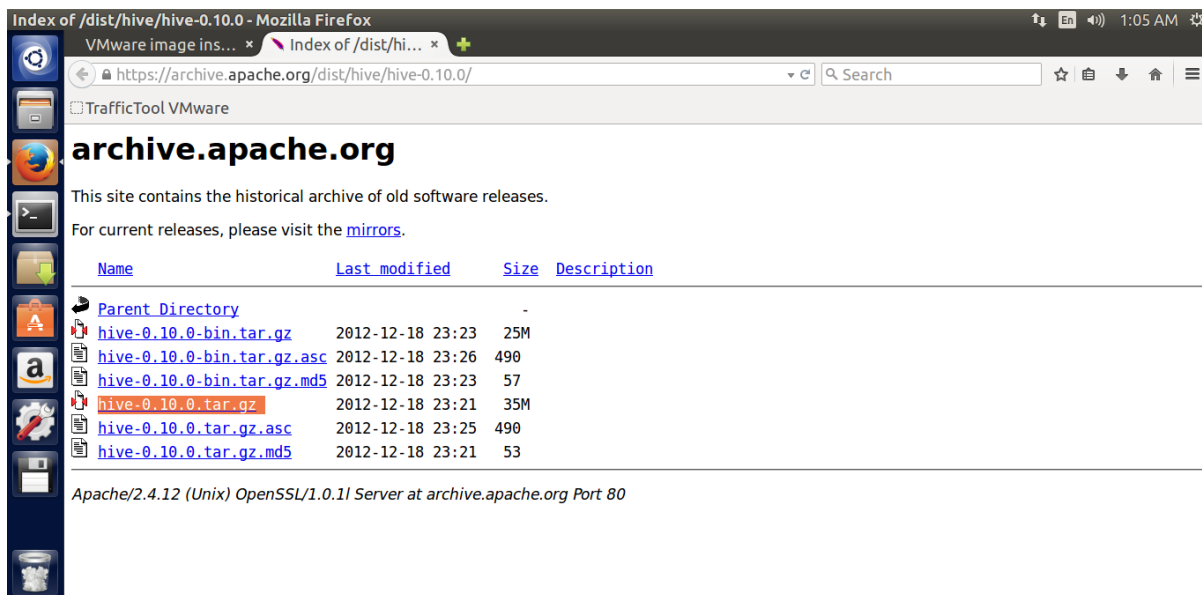


HIVE – INSTALLATION GUIDE

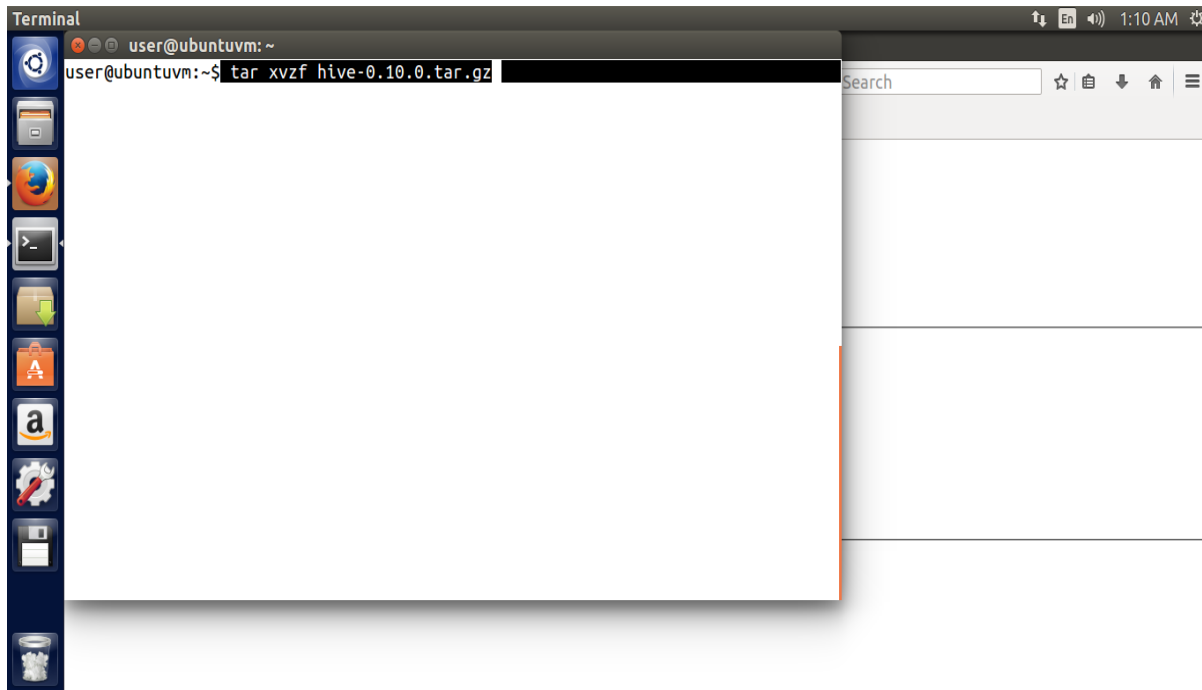
Step 1: Download Hive stable version

Go to link: <https://archive.apache.org/dist/hive/hive-0.10.0/>



Step 2: Extract the tar file

Command: `tar xvzf hive-0.10.0.tar.gz`



Step 3: Set the HIVE_HOME path in bashrc file

Command: `gedit ~/.bashrc`

Step 4: In bashrc file append the below 2 statements

Command:

`export HIVE_HOME=/home/user/hive-0.10.0`

`export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin`

```
.bashrc (~) - gedit
alias hls="fs -ls"

export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/bin

# Sqoop Home Directory Configuration
export SQOOP_HOME="/home/user/sqoop-1.4.1"
export PATH="$PATH:$SQOOP_HOME/bin"

# Hive Home Directory Configuration
export HIVE_HOME="/home/user/hive-0.10.0"
export PATH="$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin"

# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if ! shopt -oq posix; then
  if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then
    . /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
  elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
    . /etc/bash_completion
  fi
fi
```

Step 5: Type hive in command line as shown:

Command: **hive**

```
Terminal
user@ubuntuvm: ~
user@ubuntuvm:~$ hive
WARNING: org.apache.hadoop.metrics.jvm.EventCounter is deprecated. Please use org
g.apache.hadoop.log.metrics.EventCounter in all the log4j.properties files.
Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/home/user/hive-0.10.0/lib/h
hive-common-0.10.0.jar!/hive-log4j.properties
Hive history file=/tmp/user/hive_job_log_user_201502050204_868601713.txt
hive> show tables;
OK
Time taken: 2.983 seconds
hive>
```

Size	Type	Modified
6 items	Folder	Feb 4
0 items	Folder	Apr 25 2014
0 items	Folder	Apr 25 2014
2 items	Folder	Feb 2
27 items	Folder	Jan 31
6 items	Folder	Feb 4
11 items	Folder	01:10
0 items	Folder	02:03
0 items	Folder	Apr 25 2014
8 items	Folder	Oct 17 2014
0 items	Folder	Apr 25 2014
0 items	Folder	Apr 25 2014
19 items	Link to Folder	Aug 1 2014
19 items	Folder	Aug 1 2014
0 items	Folder	Apr 25 2014
1 item	Folder	01:17
2 "user" selected (containing 1 item)		

Step 6: Create the Database and User

Create a metastore_db database in MySQL database using root user/home user

```
$ mysql -u root -p
```

Enter password:

```
mysql> CREATE DATABASE metastore_db;
```

Step 7: Create a User [hiveuser] in MySQL database using root user/home user

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'hiveuser'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'hivepassword';
```

```
mysql> GRANT all on *.* to 'hiveuser'@localhost identified by 'hivepassword';
```

[here the user hiveuser is same as ConnectionUserName in hive-site.xml file.]

```
mysql> flush privileges;
```

Step 8: Configure the Metastore Service to Communicate with the MySQL Database

Create hive-site.xml file in \$HIVE_HOME/conf directory and add the following configurations:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
    <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost/metastore_db?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true</value>
    <description>metadata is stored in a MySQL server</description>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
```

```
<value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
  <description>MySQL JDBC driver class</description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>
  <value>hiveuser</value>
  <description>user name for connecting to mysql server </description>
</property>
<property>
  <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
  <value>hivepassword</value>
  <description>password for connecting to mysql server </description>
</property>
</configuration>
```

That's all. Now hive will create the schema at the backend. Let us check:

Hive console: hive> create table hivetesting(id string);

MySQL console:

There are 2 ways to access metastore_db:

1. `mysql -u root -p`

Enter password:

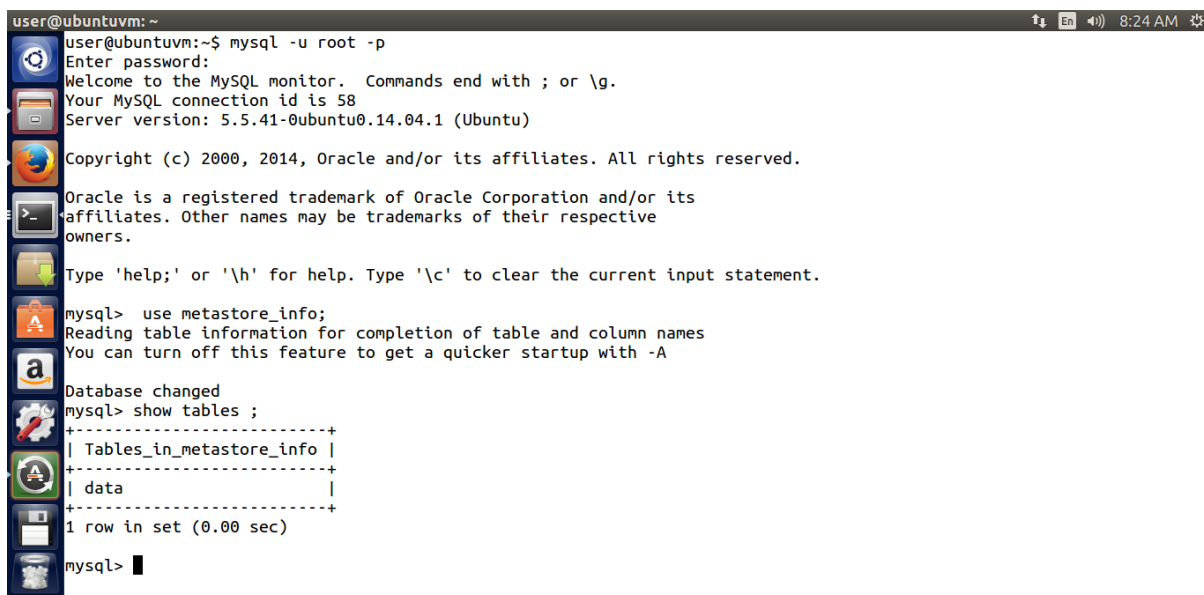
`mysql> use metastore_db;`

`mysql> show tables ;`

2. `mysql -u hiveuser -p metastore_db`

Enter password:

`mysql> show tables;`



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'user@ubuntuvm: ~'. The user has executed the command 'mysql -u root -p'. The terminal displays the MySQL prompt 'mysql>' and the user has entered the password. The MySQL monitor shows the following output:

```
mysql> use metastore_info;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A

Database changed
mysql> show tables ;
+-----+
| Tables_in_metastore_info |
+-----+
| data                      |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```