

Apache Sqoop Tutorial

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SQOOP

Apache Sqoop is a tool designed for efficiently transferring bulk data between Apache Hadoop and structured datastores such as relational databases. Developed by Cloudera the name is actually a contraction of 'SQL-to-Hadoop' and it works on MapReduce framework. It works with the help of connectors. You can use different connectors to connect to RDBMS like MySQL, Oracle etc.

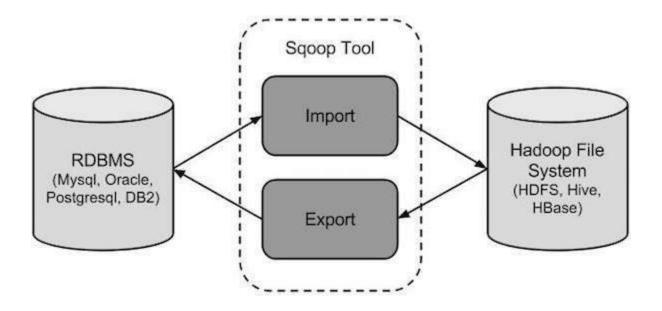
Sqoop has two major tools.

- 1. Sqoop Import:
- 2. Sqoop Export:

The documented is consisted of 4 section that are as follows:

- 1. Import data from MySQL to HDFS
- 2. Import data from MySQL to Hive
- 3. Export data from HDFS to MySQL
- 4. Export data from Hive to MySQL

The following image describes the workflow of Sqoop



Implementation:

1- Import data from MySQL to HDFS

Open shell on either PuTTY or by going to the <ip of your vm>:4200.

sqoop help:

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop help
Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $ACCUMULO_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/01 15:57:12 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
usage: sqoop COMMAND [ARGS]
Available commands:
                      Generate code to interact with database records
  codegen
  create-hive-table Import a table definition into Hive
  eval
                     Evaluate a SQL statement and display the results
                    Export an HDFS directory to a database table
  export
              List available commands
  help
                     Import a table from a database to HDFS
  import-all-tables Import tables from a database to HDFS
  import-mainframe Import datasets from a mainframe server to HDFS
  job
  job Work with saved jobs
list-databases List available databases on a server
list-tables List available tables in a database
                     Work with saved jobs
                     Merge results of incremental imports
  merge
  metastore
                    Run a standalone Sqoop metastore
                     Display version information
  version
See 'sqoop help COMMAND' for information on a specific command.
[root@sandbox ~]#
```

With the help of sqoop help <command> you can see all the functionality that command provides you further commands that you can use with it to refine the data even further.

Try the following 2 commands now:

- Sqoop help import
- Sqoop help export

Open another shell through PuTTY and write mysql and hit enter. Now you have 2 shell windows open: one where you can use mysql and other which is at root.

Type mysql to open mysql shell

```
[root@sandbox ~]# mysql
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 44
Server version: 5.1.73 Source distribution

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

mysql>
```

In the mysql shell:

show databases;

These are the default databases.

create database sqoop_test;

```
mysql> create database sqoop_test;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

show databases;

Now we will create a new table in our newly created database. There are two methods either change your database to sqoop_test (Database you'll use).

<u>Use <your-database-name>;</u>

Or

Use the following command this way it will create a table in database sqoop_test by the name of test1. The format for this method is you specify <database-name>.<table-name>. If you are in a different database and want to create table in another it will create it and your present working database won't change as well.

create table sqoop_test.test1 (name varchar (200), age varchar(200), province varchar(200));

```
mysql> create table sqoop_test.test1 (name varchar (200), age varchar(200), province varchar(200));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

Now list table using **show tables** command.

Insert Data in your table:

Now we need to add some data to our newly created table. Again if you have used 'use <your-database-name>' you won't need to specify the database name otherwise you'll have to.

Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Nabeel', '23', 'Punjab');

```
mysql> Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Nabeel', '23', 'Punjab');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Bilal', '24', 'Punjab');

```
mysql> Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Bilal', '24', 'Punjab');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Muneeb', '24', 'Punjab');

```
mysql> Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Muneeb', '24', 'Punjab');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

Insert into sqoop test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Fawad', '25', 'KPK');

```
mysql> Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Fawad', '25', 'KPK');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Ahmed', '28', 'Sindh');

```
mysql> Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Ahmed', '28', 'Sindh');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Irfan', '24', 'Sindh');

```
mysql> Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Irfan', '24', 'sindh');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Irfan', '24', 'Sindh');

```
mysql> Insert into sqoop_test.test1 (name,age,province) values ('Wajahat', '26', 'Balochistan');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

If you use all 7 of the above insertion commands, you'll have 7 records in your table.

```
mysql> select * from test1;
         | age | province
 name
 Muneeb | 24 | Punjab
              | Punjab
 Bilal
 Nabeel | 23
              | Punjab
 Fawad | 25
              | KPK
 Ahmed | 28
              | Sindh
 Irfan | 24
               | Sindh
| Wajahat | 26 | Balochistan
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

There are a few things to note before moving on to the next portion. Sqoop works with connectors and drivers. For this we use

- --connect
- --driver

As of right now you are on your local machine so these commands will look something as follows:

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver

The –connect command will connect you to the sqoop_test database.

Now move to the first shell and on the root directory enter the following command:

Importing a table into target directory.

sqoop import

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
- --username root
- <u>--m 1</u>
- --columns name,age,province
- --table test1
- --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop hive
- --fields-terminated-by ","

Use Linux Shell to execute sqoop import command.

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --username root --m 1 --columns name,age,province --table testl --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop_hive --fields-terminated-by ",";
Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $AccumUnio_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/01 17:33:18 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
20/08/01 17:33:19 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection manager is not being set (via --connection-manager). Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify explicitly which connection manager should be used next time.
20/08/01 17:33:19 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000
20/08/01 17:33:19 INFO tool.CodeGenTool: Beginning code generation
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/zookeeper/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.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.slf4j.impl.Log4jloggerFactory]
20/08/01 17:33:21 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test1 AS t WHERE 1=0
20/08/01 17:33:21 INFO orm.CompilationManager: Which is /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop-mapreduce
Note: /tmp/sqoop-root/compile/337cf806cebe67eb812f7da77e182ea4/test1.jar
20/08/01 17:33:27 INFO orm.CompilationManager: Writing jar file: /tmp/sqoop-root/compile/337cf806cebe67eb812f7da77e182ea4/test1.jar
20/08/01 17:33:27 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Beginning import of test1
```

```
Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=7

Map output records=7

Input split bytes=87

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=187

CPU time spent (ms)=2760

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=151887872

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=837660672

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=132120576

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=116

20/08/01 17:34:24 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 116 bytes in 53.1284 seconds (2.1834 bytes/sec)

20/08/01 17:34:24 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 7 records.
```

Now let's explain the whole command:

- --connect: you tell sgoop where your structured database is located
- --driver: you tell sgoop the driver to use for the database
- --username: username of the database

(If you are not the admin of the system then you'll have to additionally have to provide password theough the –password command)

- --m: the mappers that will be used for the job (Sqoop will always require for you to specify the mappers you want to use)
- --column: names of the column you want to import
- --table name of the table that you want to import from the database
- --target-dir: directory in HDFS where the data will be stored
- --fields-terminated-by: the basis of which data is separated by

Go to the /sqoop/sqoop_hive directory in HDFS is there any data there?

```
File Preview
/sqoop/sqoop_hive/part-m-00000

Muneeb, 24, Punjab
Bilal, 24, Punjab
Nabeel, 23, Punjab
Fawad, 25, KPK
Ahmed, 28, Sindh
Irfan, 24, Sindh
Wajahat, 26, Balochistan
```

Now the data is there but you want to view it in a presentable format.

Now go to give and run the following code on hive terminal or hive query editor worksheet:

create table sqoop_test1 (name varchar(200), age varchar(200), province varchar(200)) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' location '/sqoop/sqoop_hive/';

```
Worksheet *

1 create table sqoop_test1 (name varchar(200), age varchar(200), province varchar(200))
2 row format delimited
3 fields terminated by ','
4 location '/sqoop/sqoop_hive/';
5
```

This will create a table that will be associated to the directory where you imported the data with sqoop.

SELECT * FROM sqoop test1 LIMIT 100;



Import Subset of Table Data:

We can import a subset of a table using the 'where' clause in Sqoop import tool. It executes the corresponding SQL query in the respective database server and stores the result in a target directory in HDFS by using **where clause**.

sqoop import

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
- --username root
- --m 1
- --columns name,age,province
- --table test1
- --where "province='Punjab'"
- --target-dir/sqoop/sqoop hive/whereQuery
- --fields-terminated-by ",";

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --username root --m 1 --colu mns name, age, province --table test1 --where "province='Punjab!" --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop_hive/whereQuery --fields-terminated-by ","; Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $AccUMULo_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/01 18:22:34 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
20/08/01 18:22:34 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection manager is no tbeing set (via --connection-manager). Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify exp licitly which connection manager should be used next time.
20/08/01 18:22:34 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000
20/08/01 18:22:34 INFO tool.CodeGenTool: Beginning code generation
SIF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SIF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/zookeperlib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SIF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SIF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jlcoggerFactory]
20/08/01 18:22:35 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statements
SIF4D: SINFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statements
SUERCT t.* FROM test1 AS t WHERE 1=0
20/08/01 18:22:35 INFO orm.CompilationManager: HADOOP MAPRED HOME is /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop-mapreduce
Note: /tmp/sqoop-root/compile/6f539d2b14bbbdf9ecf460d667d32e8d/test1.jar
Note: Recompile with -Xlint:deprecation for details.
20/08/01 18:22:35 INFO mangeduce.ImportJobBase: Beginning import of test1
```

```
Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=3

Map output records=3

Input split bytes=87

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=178

CPU time spent (ms)=2120

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=137777152

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=836403200

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=132644864

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=50

20/08/01 18:23:11 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 50 bytes in 29.728 seconds (1.6819 bytes/sec)

20/08/01 18:23:11 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 3 records.

[root@sandbox ~]#
```

Now check the target directory

File Preview

/sqoop/sqoop_hive/whereQuery/part-m-00000

Muneeb,24,Punjab Bilal,24,Punjab Nabeel,23,Punjab We can also use AND, OR & NOT operator in where clause.

sqoop import

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
- --username root
- <u>--m 1</u>
- --columns name,age,province
- --table test1
- --where "province='Punjab' AND "age"='23'"
- --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop_hive/whereQuery/AND
- --fields-terminated-by ",";

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysq1://localhost/sqoop test --driver com.mysq1.jdbc.Driver --username root --m 1 --columns name,age,province --table test1 --where "province='Punjab' AND "age"='23'" --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop_hive/whereQuery/AND --fields --terminated-by ",";
Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $ACCUMULO_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/03 06:09:28 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running $qoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
20/08/03 06:09:29 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection manager is no t being set (via --connection-manager). Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify exp licitly which connection manager should be used next time.
20/08/03 06:09:29 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchsize of 1000
20/08/03 06:09:29 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchsize of 1000
20/08/03 06:09:29 INFO cool.CodeGenfool: Beginning code generation
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/zookeeper/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.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.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
20/08/03 06:09:31 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test1 AS t WHERE 1=0
```

```
Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=1

Map output records=1

Input split bytes=87

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=131

CPU time spent (ms)=2160

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=151805952

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=841408512

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=132120576

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=17

20/08/03 06:10:46 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 17 bytes in 63.8315 seconds (0.2663 bytes/sec)

20/08/03 06:10:46 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 1 records.
```

Only one record is retrieved, as we know that we have only one record which belongs to **Punjab** and his age was **23**. Now let's validate.

```
File Preview
/sqoop/sqoop_hive/whereQuery/AND/part-m-00000

Nabeel,23,Punjab
```

Incremental Import:

It is a technique to import only the newly added rows in a table. It is required to add 'incremental', 'check-column', and 'last-value' options to perform the incremental import. So, for that first we have to add a new record in the table.

The incremental import is not supported for CHAR, VARCHAR data types. You can use integer or date datatypes for -check-column.

So, I created test2 table in same database sqoop_test (mysql). The columns are emp_id(int), name(varchar), dept(varchar). So now insert some values in this table.

Now import the table into HDFS directory without using incremental import technique.

sqoop import

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --username root
- <u>--</u>m 1
- --columns emp id,name,dept
- --table test2
- --target-dir/sqoop/sqoop hive/incrementalImport
- --fields-terminated-by ","

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --username root --m 1 --col umns emp_id,name,dept --table test2 --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop hive/incrementalImport --fields-terminated-by "," Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.

Please set $ACCUMULO_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.

20/08/03 06:54:06 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169

20/08/03 06:54:07 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection manager is no t being set (via --connection-manager). Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify exp licitly which connection manager should be used next time.

20/08/03 06:54:07 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000

20/08/03 06:54:07 INFO tool.CodeGenTool: Beginning code generation

SIF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]

SIF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/zookeperpilb/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]

SIF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.

SIF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jloggerFactory]

20/08/03 06:54:07 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test2 AS t WHERE 1=0

20/08/03 06:54:08 INFO orm.CompilationManager: HADOOP_MARRED_HOME is /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop-mapreduce

Note: /tmp/sqoop-root/compile/6f4da76a4efc747f106bd10239elbf57/test2.jar

20/08/03 06:54:11 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Beginning import of test2
```

```
Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=8

Map output records=8

Input split bytes=87

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=292

CFU time spent (ms)=2380

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=154238976

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=836083712

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=132120576

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=187

20/08/03 07:20:08 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 187 bytes in 35.3538 seconds (5.2894 bytes/sec)
20/08/03 07:20:08 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 8 records.
```

Now add a new row to test2 table and use incremental import approach.

sqoop import

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
- --username root
- <u>--m 1</u>
- --columns emp id,name,dept
- --table test2
- --target-dir/sqoop/sqoop hive/incrementalImport
- --fields-terminated-by ","
- --incremental append
- --check-column emp id
- --last-value 1117;

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop import --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --username root --m 1 --columns emp_id,name,dept --table test2 --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop_hive/incrementalImport --fields-terminated-by "," --incremental append --debck-column emp_id --last-value 1117;
Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $Accumulo_HoME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/03 07:25:11 INFO sqoop.Sqoop; Running $goop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
20/08/03 07:25:12 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection manager is no to being set (via --connection-manager). $goop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify exp licitly which connection manager should be used next time.
20/08/03 07:25:12 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000
20/08/03 07:25:12 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000
20/08/03 07:25:12 INFO tool.Codecenfool: Beginning code generation
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/sookeeper/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Sce http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Sce http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple bindings for an explanation.
```

```
File Preview
/sqoop/sqoop_hive/incrementalImport/part-m-00001

1118,Nabeel,Data Engineer
```

Import all tables:

If we want to import all table from a database(mysql) then we use sqoop import all table command. Each table will be imported as a directory in HDFS lets see an example.

We have only 2 tables in sqoop_test database. Lets import it to HDFS

sqoop import-all-tables

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
- --username root
- <u>--m 1</u>

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop import-all-tables --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --username root --m 1
Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $Accumulo HoME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/03 07:39:47 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
20/08/03 07:39:47 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection manager is no tbeing set (via --connection-manager). Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify exp licitly which connection manager should be used next time.
20/08/03 07:39:47 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/zookeepr/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.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.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
20/08/03 07:39:48 INFO tool.CodeGenTool: Beginning code generation
20/08/03 07:39:48 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test1 AS t WHERE 1=0
20/08/03 07:39:48 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SQL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test1 AS t WHERE 1=0
```

As we have two tables so there will be two jobs for importing which run sequentially.

```
Map -Reduce Framework

Map input records=7

Map output records=7

Input split bytes=87

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=102

CPU time spent (ms)=3010

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=158588928

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=851968000

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=132120576

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=116

20/08/03 07:40:23 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Transferred 116 bytes in 29.046 seconds (3.9937 bytes/sec)

20/08/03 07:40:23 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 7 records.
```

And here is the import of second table:

```
Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=9

Map output records=9

Input split bytes=87

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=147

CPU time spent (ms)=2410

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=146771968

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=842326016

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=132120576

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=213

20/08/03 07:40:50 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 9 records.
```

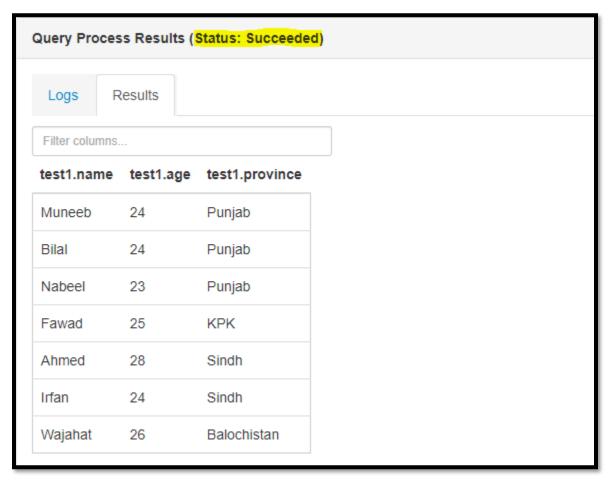
Now lets validate what we have done. So for that we have to use the ls command so it will be

If we want to move them to desired directory then the command will be

Now if we want to load them into a table so we have to create a table structure so it will be look like this

create table test1 (name varchar(200), age int, province varchar(200)) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' location '/sqoop/test1/';

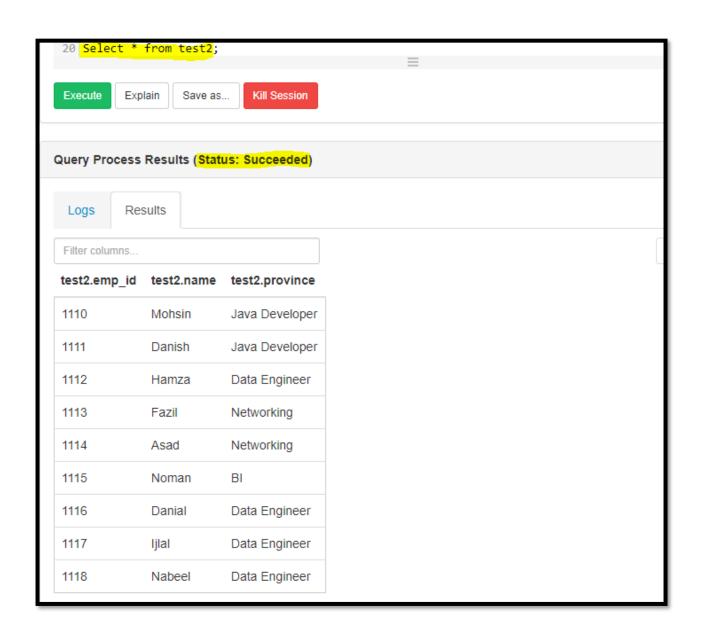
Now try Select * and the output will be.



And now create DDL for test2 table

create table test2 (emp_id int, name string, province string) row format delimited fields terminated by ',' location '/sqoop/test2/';

Now use select clause to retrieve all the records



2- Import data from MySQL to Hive

Now you can skip the hive table creation process. You can create a table from the sqoop as well. Run the following command:

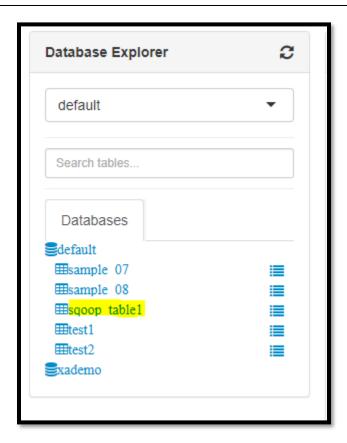
sqoop import

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
- --username root
- <u>--m 1</u>
- --columns name, age, province
- --table test1
- --target-dir /usr/sqoop/hive2
- --fields-terminated-by ","
- --hive-import
- --create-hive-table
- --hive-table default.sqoop test table1

There are three new identifiers here:

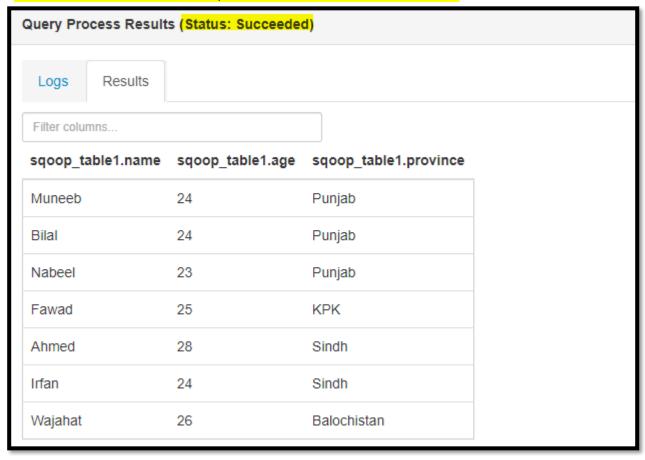
- --hive-import (This creates a small hive instance in the sqoop where you can use other DDL functions)
- --create-hive-table (This is to create the database in hive)
- --hive-table default.sqoop test2 (specifying table name and database in which table will be created)

The above will create a table in the default database in hive and also associate the table with the directory mentioned as well.



Go to the directory /usr/sqoop/hive2/ and see if there's anything there?

Now check if the table was actually created in hive and is the data correct?



Sqoop Export:

As discussed above, we can import data from RDBMS to HDFS or RDBMS to hive using Sqoop. Similarly, data can be exported to RDBMS from either HDFS or Hive using **Sqoop Export**. However, target table must exist in the target database.

You can see **export** command arguments by typing **sqoop export** - **-help** in shell.

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop export --help
Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $ACCUMULO HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/03 08:40:52 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
usage: sqoop export [GENERIC-ARGS] [TOOL-ARGS]
Common arguments:
   --connect <jdbc-uri>
                                                 Specify JDBC connect
                                                 string
                                                 Specify connection manager
   --connection-manager <class-name>
                                                 class name
   --connection-param-file connection-param-file properties-file>
                                                 Specify connection
                                                 parameters file
   --driver <class-name>
                                                 Manually specify JDBC
                                                 driver class to use
   --hadoop-home <hdir>
                                                 Override
                                                 $HADOOP MAPRED HOME ARG
   --hadoop-mapred-home <dir>
                                                 Override
                                                 $HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME_ARG
   --help
                                                 Print usage instructions
-P
                                                 Read password from console
                                                 Set authentication
   --password <password>
                                                 password
   --password-alias <password-alias>
                                                 Credential provider
                                                 password alias
```

3- Exporting from HDFS:

First, create a .csv file from below given data and upload in a directory in HDFS.

```
1001, Ahmed, KPK
1002, Waqas, Sindh
1003, Hamid, Balochistan
1004, Faizan, Punjab
1005, Aashir, KPK
1006, Waleed, Sindh
1007, Zubair, Balochistan
1008, Haseeb, Punjab
1009, Owais, KPK
1010, Jaleel, Sindh
1011, Akbar, Balochistan
1012, Moosa, Punjab
1013, Aqib, KPK
1014, Faheem, Sindh
1015, Haider, Balochistan
```

e.g. I have uploaded the .csv file in /usr/table_partition/ directory.

File Preview

/usr/table partition/table partition.txt

```
1001,Ahmed,KPK
1002,Waqas,Sindh
1003,Hamid,Balochistan
1004,Faizan,Punjab
1005,Aashir,KPK
1006,Waleed,Sindh
1007,Zubair,Balochistan
1008,Haseeb,Punjab
1009,Owais,KPK
1010,Jaleel,Sindh
1011,Akbar,Balochistan
1012,Moosa,Punjab
1013,Aqib,KPK
1014,Faheem,Sindh
1015,Haider,Balochistan
```

Now, create an empty table in mysql which will be receiving data from HDFS.

create table test_hdfs(roll_no int(20), name varchar(200), province varchar(200))

In order to export, run the **sqoop export** command in shell as follows:

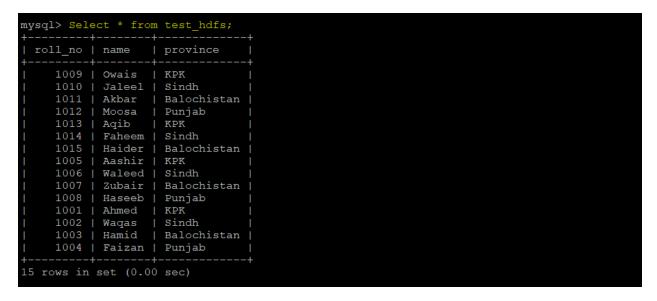
sqoop export \

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/test \
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver \
- --username root \
- --table test hdfs \
- --export-dir /usr/table_partition

```
Map-Reduce Framework
Map input records=15
Map output records=15
Input split bytes=716
Spilled Records=0
Failed Shuffles=0
Merged Map outputs=0
GC time elapsed (ms)=2335
CPU time spent (ms)=8720
Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=579604480
Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=3353776128
Total committed heap usage (bytes)=529006592
File Input Format Counters
Bytes Read=0
File Output Format Counters
Bytes Written=0
20/08/03 09:03:13 INFO mapreduce.ExportJobBase: Transferred 1.4717 KB in 44.2916 seconds (34.0245 bytes/sec)
20/08/03 09:03:13 INFO mapreduce.ExportJobBase: Exported 15 records.
```

In case of successful export, check the **mysql** table to verify the data using a **SELECT** command.

SELECT * FROM test_hdfs;



4- Exporting from Hive:

Exporting from hive table is same as exporting from HDFS as hive tables exist on top of directories. However, if you want to export just by listing hive table name, --hcatalog argument should be invoked.

First, create a new table in hive and upload the .csv given as an example above.

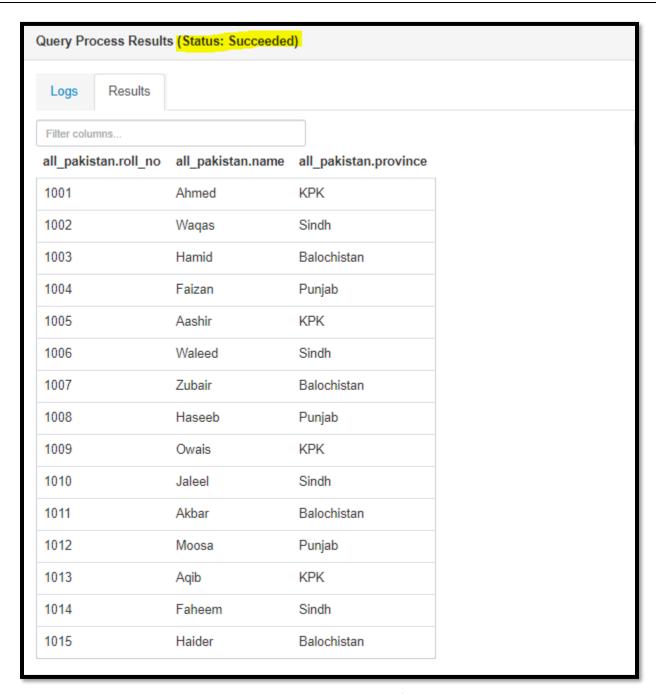
CREATE TABLE all pakistan (roll no int, name string, province string)

ROW FORMAT DELIMITED

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

STORED AS TEXTFILE;





In order to export to mysql, create a similar table in mysql using following command.

> create table hive test (roll no int(20), name varchar(200), province varchar(200));

Note: Column names should be same in both tables:

A hive table in *default* database can be exported to mysql by following command.

Note: Use - -hcatalog-database <database name> if desired table is in any other database.

sqoop export \

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/test \
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver \
- --username root \
- --table hive_test \
- --hcatalog-table all_pakistan

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop export --connect jdbc:mysq1://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysq1.jdbc.Driver --username root --table test_hive --hcatalog-table all pakistan

Marning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.

Please set $ACCUMULO_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.

20/08/03 09:23:27 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169

20/08/03 09:23:27 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169

20/08/03 09:23:27 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify exp

10:icitly which connection manager should be used next time.

20/08/03 09:23:27 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000

20/08/03 09:23:27 INFO tool.CodecenTool: Beginning code generation

SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]

SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.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.slf4j.impl.Log4j1cogqerFactory]

20/08/03 09:23:28 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SOL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test_hive AS t WHERE 1=0

20/08/03 09:23:28 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SOL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test_hive AS t WHERE 1=0

20/08/03 09:23:28 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SOL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test_hive AS t WHERE 1=0

20/08/03 09:23:28 INFO manager.SqlManager: Executing SOL statement: SELECT t.* FROM test_hive AS t WHERE 1=0

20/08/03 09:23:28 INFO conn.compilationManager: Executing SOL statement is SELECT t.* FROM test_hive AS t WHERE 1=0

20/08/03 09:23:28 INFO conn.compilationManager: Executing SOL statement is SELECT t.* FROM test_hive AS t WHERE 1=0

20/08/03 09:23:28 INFO conn.compilationManager: BADOOP MARRED Home is /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop-mapreduce

Note: /tmp/sqoop-root/c
```

```
Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=15

Map output records=15

Input split bytes=1531

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=162

CPU time spent (ms)=2540

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=167669760

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=853446656

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=133169152

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=0

20/08/03 09:24:27 INFO mapreduce.ExportJobBase: Transferred 1.7822 KB in 51.4458 seconds (35.4743 bytes/sec)
20/08/03 09:24:27 INFO mapreduce.ExportJobBase: Exported 15 records.
```

After successful export, check the mysql table to verify the data using a **SELECT** command.

SELECT * FROM test_hive;

```
mysql> select * from test_hive;
 roll_no | name
                  | province
     1001 | Ahmed | KPK
     1002 | Waqas | Sindh
1003 | Hamid | Balochistan
     1004 | Faizan | Punjab
     1005 | Aashir | KPK
     1006 | Waleed | Sindh
     1007 | Zubair | Balochistan
     1008 | Haseeb | Punjab
     1009 | Owais | KPK
     1010 | Jaleel | Sindh
     1011 | Akbar | Balochistan
     1012 | Moosa | Punjab
     1013 | Aqib | KPK
     1014 | Faheem | Sindh
     1015 | Haider | Balochistan |
15 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

Sqoop Jobs:

We can also create and maintain jobs. Sqoop job creates and saves the import and export commands. It specifies parameters to identify and recall the saved job. This re-calling or re-executing is used in the incremental import, which can import the updated rows from RDBMS table to HDFS. For that we can use —create clause.

sqoop job \

- --create mySqoopJob \
- -- import \
- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/db \
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver \
- --table test1 \
- --m 1 \
- --target-dir/sqoop/sqoop hive/\

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop job --create mySqoopJob -- import --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --table test1 --m 1 --target-dir /sqoop/sqoop_hive
Warning: /usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $AccUMULO_HOME to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/03 12:18:44 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/zookeeper/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.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.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
```

We can also list down the sqoop jobs by using -list clause.

--delete is used to delete a sqoop job

--show is used to view details of a specific job

--exec is used to execute a particular job

Sqoop job –exec mySqoopJob -- --username root

```
Map-Reduce Framework

Map input records=7

Map output records=7

Input split bytes=87

Spilled Records=0

Failed Shuffles=0

Merged Map outputs=0

GC time elapsed (ms)=133

CPU time spent (ms)=2130

Physical memory (bytes) snapshot=146038784

Virtual memory (bytes) snapshot=841879552

Total committed heap usage (bytes)=132120576

File Input Format Counters

Bytes Read=0

File Output Format Counters

Bytes Written=116

20/08/03 12:23:04 INFO mapreduce.ImportJobBase: Retrieved 7 records.
```

Now let's validate the target directory:

File Preview //sqoop/sqoop_hive/part-m-00000

Muneeb,24,Punjab Bilal,24,Punjab Nabeel,23,Punjab Fawad,25,KPK Ahmed,28,Sindh Irfan,24,Sindh Wajahat,26,Balochistan

Sqoop Code-gen:

The codegen tool generates Java classes which encapsulate and interpret imported records. The Java definition of a record is instantiated as part of the import process, but can also be performed separately. For example, if Java source is lost, it can be recreated. New versions of a class can be created which use different delimiters between fields, and so on.

sqoop codegen \

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop test \
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver \
- --username root \
- --table test1 \

Let validate the files at mentioned location

```
[root@sandbox ~]# ls /tmp/sqoop-root/compile/ca6772160a734944fea24212606d4813/
test1.class test1.jar test1.java
[root@sandbox ~]#
[root@sandbox ~]#
[root@sandbox ~]#
[root@sandbox ~]#
```

Sgoop Eval:

It allows users to execute user-defined queries against respective database servers and preview the result in the console. So, the user can expect the resultant table data to import. Using eval, we can evaluate any type of SQL query that can be either DDL or DML statement.

sqoop eval \

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test \
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver \
- --username root \
- --query "SELECT * FROM test1 LIMIT 5" \



Warning

The eval tool is provided for evaluation purpose only. You can use it to verify database connection from within the Sqoop or to test simple queries. It's not supposed to be used in production workflows.

We can also insert data from **EVAL** using **-e** keyword

sqoop eval \

- --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test \
- --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver \
- --username root \
- -e "insert into test1 values ('Bashir','31','KPK')" \

```
[root@sandbox ~] # sqoop eval --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/sqoop_test --driver com.mysql.jdbc.Driver --username root -e "insert int o test1 values ('Bashir', '31', 'KRK')"
warning: (vsr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/accumulo does not exist! Accumulo imports will fail.
Please set $Accumulo_Home to the root of your Accumulo installation.
20/08/03 12:37:06 INFO sqoop.Sqoop: Running Sqoop version: 1.4.6.2.4.0.0-169
20/08/03 12:37:06 WARN sqoop.ConnFactory: Parameter --driver is set to an explicit driver however appropriate connection manager is no t being set (via --connection-manager). Sqoop is going to fall back to org.apache.sqoop.manager.GenericJdbcManager. Please specify exp licitly which connection manager should be used next time.
20/08/03 12:37:06 INFO manager.SqlManager: Using default fetchSize of 1000
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/hadoop/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/hdp/2.4.0.0-169/zookseper/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.6.1.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.slf4j.impl.Log4jloggerFactory]
20/08/03 12:37:07 INFO tool.EvalSqlTool: 1 row(s) updated.
```

Show databases using query eval