Exp.No.:5 **Installation of Hive on Ubuntu**

Aim:

To Download and install Hive, Understanding Startup scripts, Configuration files.

Procedure:

Step 1: Download and extract it

Download the Apache hive and extract it use tar, the commands given below:

$wgethttps://downloads.apache.org/hive/hive-3.1.2/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz

```
hadoop@priyav-VirtualBox:~$ wget https://archive.apache.org/dist/hive/hive-3.1.2
/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz
--2024-09-02 12:26:15--  https://archive.apache.org/dist/hive/hive-3.1.2/apache-
hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz
Resolving archive.apache.org (archive.apache.org)... 65.108.204.189, 2a01:4f9:1a
:a084::2
Connecting to archive.apache.org (archive.apache.org)|65.108.204.189|:443... con
nected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 278813748 (266M) [application/x-gzip]
Saving to: ‘apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz’

apache-hive-3.1.2-b 100%[===================>] 265.90M  1.20MB/s    in 2m 57s

2024-09-02 12:29:13 (1.50 MB/s) - ‘apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz’ saved [27881374
8/278813748]
```

$ tar –xvf apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz

```
hadoop@priyav-VirtualBox:~$ tar -xvf apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/NOTICE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/RELEASE_NOTES.txt
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/asm-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/com.google.protobuf-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/com.ibm.icu.icu4j-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/com.sun.jersey-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/com.thoughtworks.paranamer-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/javax.transaction.transaction-api-
LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/javolution-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/jline-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/NOTICE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/org.abego.treelayout.core-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/org.antlr-LICENSE
apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/binary-package-licenses/org.antlr.antlr4-LICENSE
```

Step 2: Place different configuration properties in Apache Hive

In this step, we are going to do two things ○ Placing

Hive Home path in bashrc file

$*nano .bashrc*

And append the below lines in it

```
#HIVE settings
export HIVE_HOME=/home/hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2
export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin
#HIVE settings end
```

2. Exporting **Hadoop path in Hive-config.sh** (To communicate with the Hadoop eco system we are defining Hadoop Home path in hive config field) **Open the hiveconfig.sh as shown in below** *$cd apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/bin*
$cp hive-env.sh.template hive-env.sh
$nano hive-env.sh
Append the below commands on it
export HADOOP_HOME=/home/Hadoop/Hadoop export HIVE_CONF_DIR=/home/Hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2/conf

```
# Set HADOOP_HOME to point to a specific hadoop install directory
# HADOOP_HOME=${bin}/../../hadoop
export HADOOP_HOME=/home/hadoop/hadoop


# Hive Configuration Directory can be controlled by:
# export HIVE_CONF_DIR=
export HIVE_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/conf
# Folder containing extra libraries required for hive compilation/execution can be controlled by:
```

Step 3: Install mysql

1. Install mysql in Ubuntu by running this command:

$sudo apt update
$sudo apt install mysql-server

2. *Alter username and password for MySQLby running below commands:*
$sudomysql

Pops command line interface for MySQLand run the below SQL queries to change username and set password
mysql> SELECT user, host, plugin FROM mysql.user WHERE user = 'root';
mysql> ALTER USER 'root'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED WITH 'mysql_native_password' BY 'your_new_password';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;

Step 4:Config hive-site.xml

Config the hive-site.xml by appending this xml code and change the username and password according to your MySQL.
$cd apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/bin
$cp hive-default.xml.template hive-site.xml
$nano hive-site.xml
Append these lines into it
Replace root as your username of MySQL
Replaceyour_new_password as with your password of MySQL
<configuration>
<property>

```
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
<value>jdbc:mysql://localhost/metastore?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
<value>com.mysql.cj.jdbc.Driver</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>
<value>root</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
<value>your_new_password</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>datanucleus.autoCreateSchema</name>
<value>true</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>datanucleus.fixedDatastore</name>
<value>true</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>datanucleus.autoCreateTables</name>
<value>True</value>
</property>

</configuration>
```

Step 5: Setup MySQL java connector:

First, you'll need to download the MySQL Connector/J, which is the JDBC driver for MySQL. You can download it from the below link https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QFhB7Kvcat7a4LzDRe6GcmZva1yAxKz/view?usp=drive_link

Copy the downloaded MySQL Connector/J JAR file to the Hive library directory. By default, the

Hive library directory is usually located at*/path/to/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/*on Ubuntu. Use the following command to copy the JAR file:
$sudo cp /path/to/mysql-connector-java-8.0.15.jar /path/to/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/ Replace /path/to/ with the actual path to the JAR file.

Step 6:Initialize the Hive Metastore Schema:
Run the following command to initialize the Hive metastore schema:
$$HIVE_HOME/bin/schematool -initSchema -dbTypemysql

```
hadoop@priyav-VirtualBox:~$ hdfs dfs -chmod g+w /tmp
hadoop@priyav-VirtualBox:~$ hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hive/warehouse
hadoop@priyav-VirtualBox:~$ hdfs dfs -chmod g+w /user/hive/warehouse
hadoop@priyav-VirtualBox:~$ schematool -initSchema -dbType derby
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.10.
0.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/hadoop/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-reload4
j-1.7.36.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.apache.logging.slf4j.Log4jLoggerFactory]
Metastore connection URL:        jdbc:derby:;databaseName=metastore_db;create=true
Metastore Connection Driver :    org.apache.derby.jdbc.EmbeddedDriver
Metastore connection User:       APP
```

Step 7: Start hive:

You can test Hive by running the Hive shell: Copy code hive You should be able to run Hive queries, and metadata will be stored in your MySQL database. *$hive*

```
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
  set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
  set mapreduce.job.reduces=<number>
Starting Job = job_1726904610672_0017, Tracking URL = http://swathi-VirtualBox:8088/proxy/application_1726904610672_0017/
Kill Command = /home/swathi/hadoop-3.4.0/bin/mapred job  -kill job_1726904610672_0017
Hadoop job information for Stage-1: number of mappers: 1; number of reducers: 1
2024-09-21 17:19:01,678 Stage-1 map = 0%,  reduce = 0%
2024-09-21 17:19:09,146 Stage-1 map = 100%,  reduce = 0%, Cumulative CPU 2.14 sec
2024-09-21 17:19:17,859 Stage-1 map = 100%,  reduce = 100%, Cumulative CPU 3.56 sec
MapReduce Total cumulative CPU time: 3 seconds 560 msec
Ended Job = job_1726904610672_0017
Stage-4 is selected by condition resolver.
Stage-3 is filtered out by condition resolver.
Stage-5 is filtered out by condition resolver.
Moving data to directory hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hive/warehouse/financials.db/finance_table/.hive-staging_hive_2024-09-21_17-
7_211_7598583004002812868-1/-ext-10000
Loading data to table financials.finance_table
MapReduce Jobs Launched:
Stage-Stage-1: Map: 1  Reduce: 1   Cumulative CPU: 3.56 sec   HDFS Read: 15686 HDFS Write: 291 SUCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 3 seconds 560 msec
OK
Time taken: 33.67 seconds
hive> CREATE VIEW myview AS SELECT name, id FROM finance_table;
OK
Time taken: 0.282 seconds
hive> SELECT * FROM myview;
OK
Alice   1
Bob     2
Charlie 3
Time taken: 0.256 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive> DESCRIBE finance_table;
OK
id                      int
name                    string
Time taken: 0.105 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
hive> ALTER TABLE finance_table ADD
```

Terminal

Result:

Thus, the Apache Hive installation is completed successfully on Ubuntu.