Exp5: 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

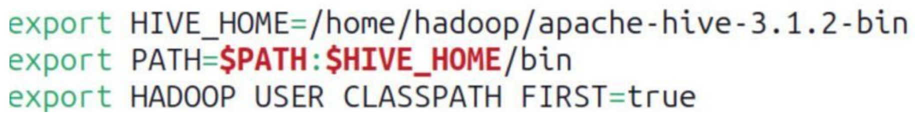
$ tar –xvf apache-hive-3.1.2-bin.tar.gz

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

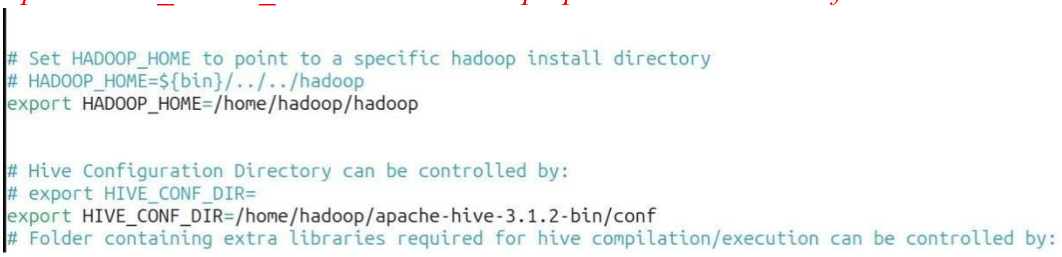


```
export HIVE_HOME=/home/hadoop/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin
export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin
export HADOOP USER CLASSPATH FIRST=true
```

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.

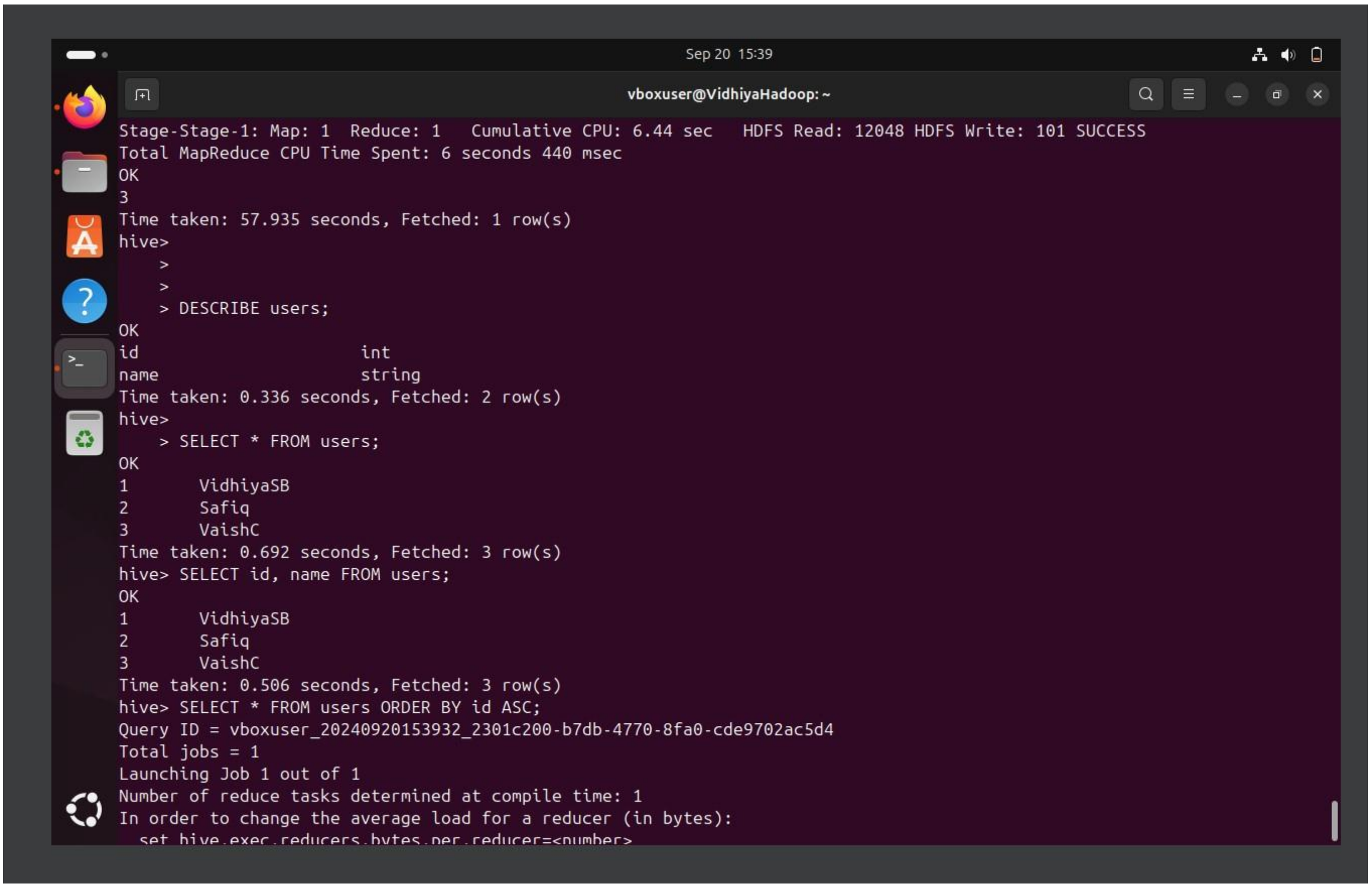
Step 6:Initialize the Hive Metastore Schema:

Run the following command to initialize the Hive metastore schema:

```
$$HIVE_HOME/bin/schematool -initSchema -dbTypemysql
```

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*



```
Stage-Stage-1: Map: 1  Reduce: 1   Cumulative CPU: 6.44 sec   HDFS Read: 12048 HDFS Write: 101 SUCCESS
Total MapReduce CPU Time Spent: 6 seconds 440 msec
OK
3
Time taken: 57.935 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
    >
    >
    > DESCRIBE users;
OK
id                      int
name                    string
Time taken: 0.336 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
hive>
    > SELECT * FROM users;
OK
1       VidhiyaSB
2       Safiq
3       VaishC
Time taken: 0.692 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive> SELECT id, name FROM users;
OK
1       VidhiyaSB
2       Safiq
3       VaishC
Time taken: 0.506 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive> SELECT * FROM users ORDER BY id ASC;
Query ID = vboxuser_20240920153932_2301c200-b7db-4770-8fa0-cde9702ac5d4
Total jobs = 1
Launching Job 1 out of 1
Number of reduce tasks determined at compile time: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
  set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
```

Result:

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

Exp5a: Design and test various schema models to optimize data storage and retrieval Using Hive.

Aim:

To Design and test various schema models to optimize data storage and retrieval Using Hbase.

Procedure:

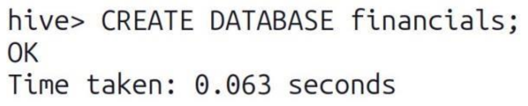
Step 1: Start Hive

Open a terminal and start Hive by running:

$hive

Step 2: Create a Database

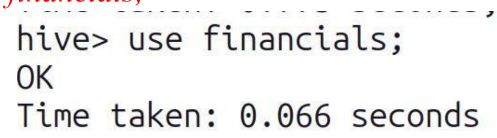
Create a new database in Hive: hive>CREATE DATABASE financials;



```
hive> CREATE DATABASE financials;
OK
Time taken: 0.063 seconds
```

Step 3: Use the Database:

Switch to the newly created database: hive>use financials;

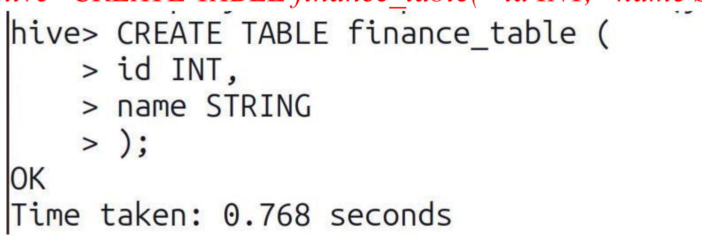


```
hive> use financials;
OK
Time taken: 0.066 seconds
```

Step 4: Create a Table:

Create a simple table in your database:

hive>CREATE TABLE finance_table(id INT,   name STRING);

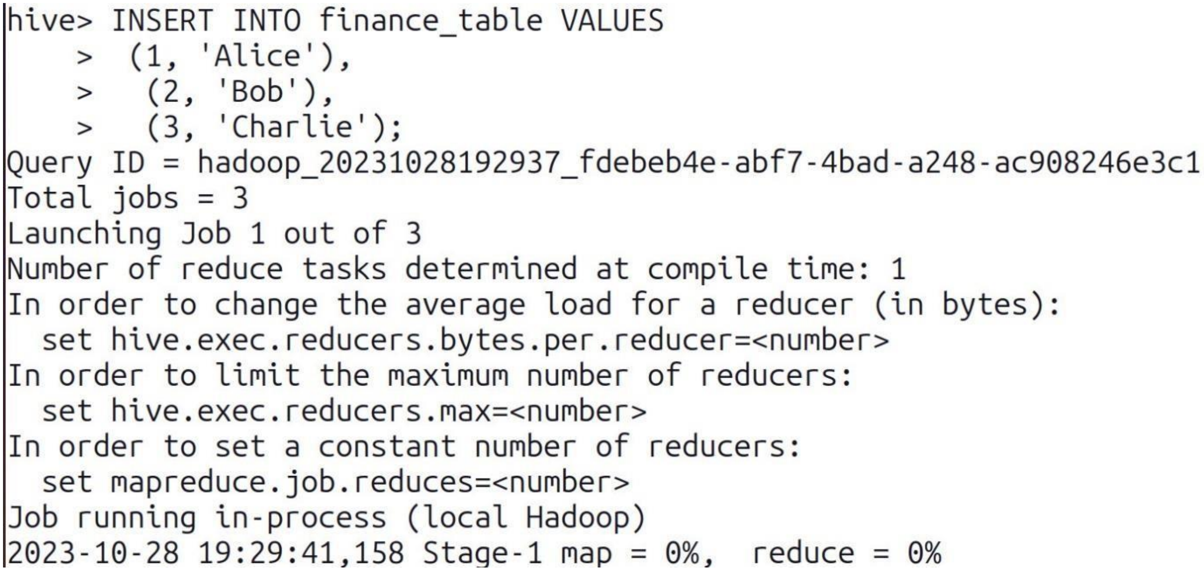


```
hive> CREATE TABLE finance_table (
    > id INT,
    > name STRING
    > );
OK
Time taken: 0.768 seconds
```

Step 5: Load Sample Data:

You can insert sample data into the table:

hive>INSERT INTO finance_tableVALUES (1, 'Alice'), (2, 'Bob'), (3, 'Charlie');



```
hive> INSERT INTO finance_table VALUES
    >  (1, 'Alice'),
    >   (2, 'Bob'),
    >   (3, 'Charlie');
Query ID = hadoop_20231028192937_fdebeb4e-abf7-4bad-a248-ac908246e3c1
Total jobs = 3
Launching Job 1 out of 3
Number of reduce tasks determined at compile time: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
  set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
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>
Job running in-process (local Hadoop)
2023-10-28 19:29:41,158 Stage-1 map = 0%,  reduce = 0%
```

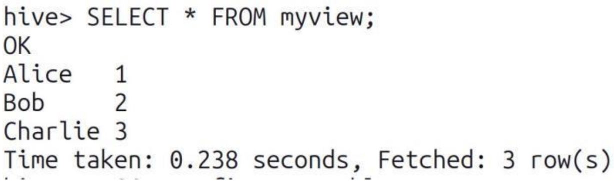
Step 6: Query Your Data

Use SQL-like queries to retrieve data from your table:

hive>CREATE VIEW myview AS SELECT name, id FROM finance_table;

Step 7: View the data:

*To see the data in the view, you would need to query the view hive>SELECT*FROM myview;*

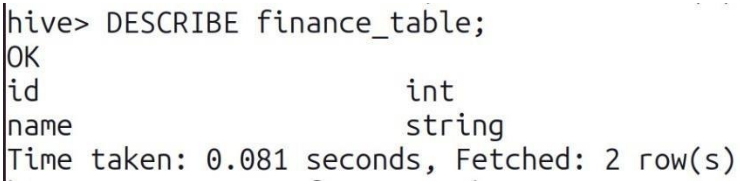


```
hive> SELECT * FROM myview;
OK
Alice   1
Bob     2
Charlie 3
Time taken: 0.238 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
```

Step 8: Describe a Table:

You can describe the structure of a table using the DESCRIBE command:

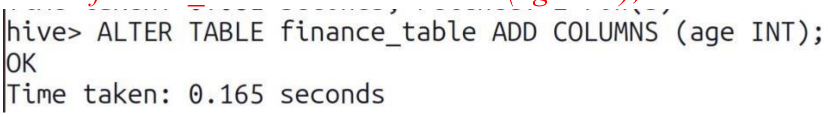
hive>DESCRIBE finance_table;



```
hive> DESCRIBE finance_table;
OK
id                      int
name                    string
Time taken: 0.081 seconds, Fetched: 2 row(s)
```

Step 9: Alter a Table:

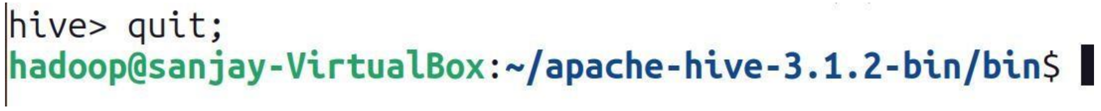
You can alter the table structure by adding a new column: hive>ALTER TABLE finance_table ADD COLUMNS (age INT);



```
hive> ALTER TABLE finance_table ADD COLUMNS (age INT);
OK
Time taken: 0.165 seconds
```

Step 10: Quit Hive:

To exit the Hive CLI, simply type: hive>quit;



```
hive> quit;
hadoop@sanjay-VirtualBox:~/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/bin$ 
```

Result:

Thus, the usage of various commands in Hive has been successfully completed.