AY: 2025-26

Class:		**Semester:**	
Course Code:		**Course Name:**	

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Roll No. :	61
Experiment No.:	**2**
Title of the Experiment:	To install SQOOP and execute basic commands of Hadoop eco system
Date of Performance:	
Date of Submission:	

Evaluation

Performance Indicator	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Performance	5	
Understanding	5	
Journal work and timely submission	10	
Total	20	

Performance Indicator	Exceed Expectations (EE)	Meet Expectations (ME)	Below Expectations(BE)
Performance	4-5	2-3	1
Understanding	4-5	2-3	1
Journal work and timely submission	8-10	5-8	1-4

Checked by

Name of Faculty :

Signature :

Date :

AIM: To install SQOOP and execute basic commands of Hadoop eco system componentSqoop.

THEORY:

Installation and configuration of SQOOP

1) Download SQOOP from https://sqoop.apache.org
2) Unzip and Install SQOOP

   After Downloading the SQOOP, we need to Unzip the sqoop-1.4.7.bin hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz file.
3) Create a folder and move the final extracted file in it.
4) Set up the environment variables
   a. Set SQOOP_HOME
   b. Set up path variable
5) Configure SQOOP

Basic SQOOP commands:

1. List Table

This command lists the particular table of the database in MYSQL server.

```
sqoop  list - tables --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/payment --username gatner
```

2. Target directory

This command import table in a specific directory in HDFS. -m denotes mapper argument. They have an integer value.

```
$ sqoop import  --connect jdbc:mysql://localhost/inventory --username jony -table inventory --m 1 --target-dir/inv
```

3. sqoop-eval

This command runs quickly SQL queries of the respective database.

```
$ sqoop eval --connect --query "SQLQuery"
```

4. sqoop – version

This command displays version of the sqoop.

```
$ sqoop version    sqoop {revnumber}
```

5. sqoop-job

This command allows us to create a job, the parameters that are created can be invoked at any time. They take options like (–create,–delete,–show,–exit).

```
$ sqoop job --create --import --connect  --table
```

6. code gen

This Sqoop command creates java class files which encapsulate the imported records. All the java files are recreated, and new versions of a class are generated. They generate code to interact with database records. Retrieves a list of all the columns and their datatypes.

```
$ sqoop codegen --connect -table
```

7. List Database

This Sqoop command lists have all the available database in the RDBMS server.

```
>$ sqoop list - database -- connect
```

OUTPUT / OBSERVATION:

Sqoop was successfully installed and linked with Hadoop and MySQL.

Commands such as sqoop-list-databases, sqoop-list-tables, and sqoop-import executed properly.

Data was successfully imported from MySQL tables into HDFS directories.

The sqoop-eval command ran SQL queries directly from the Hadoop environment.

CONCLUSION:

Sqoop was installed and configured successfully.
It enabled seamless data transfer between Hadoop and the relational database system, proving its importance in data ingestion workflows within the Hadoop ecosystem.