

配置Hue

Step1, 下载并解压Hue

<https://gethue.com/categories/release/>

Step2, 配置Hue用户

添加Linux用户 hue, 并对相应目录增加权限

adduser hue

chown -R hue:hue /usr/local/hue

Step3, 配置Hadoop, 在hdfs-site.xml中添加

```
<property>

<name>dfs.webhdfs.enabled</name>

<value>true</value>

</property>
```

Step3, 启动hadoop

/home/software/Hadoop-2.7.7/sbin/start-dfs.sh

```
[root@izuf6eap4gp7y06vjijpgg2 hue]# /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/sbin/start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
root@localhost's password:
localhost: starting namenode, logging to /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/logs/hadoop-root@localhost's password:
localhost: starting datanode, logging to /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/logs/hadoop-root@localhost's password:
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]
root@0.0.0.0's password:
0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/log
```

说明etc/hadoop/core-site.xml没有配置正确

vim /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml

添加以下配置

```
<property>

<name>fs.default.name</name>

<value>hdfs://127.0.0.1:9000</value>

</property>
```

3. 启动hadoop

Step4, 启动Hue

/home/software/Hadoop-2.7.7/sbin/start-dfs.sh

1) 启动Hadoop

2) 启动Hue /usr/local/hue/build/env/bin/supervisor

如果启动的时候, 报了端口占用的错误

```
File "/usr/local/hue/desktop/core/src/desktop/management/commands/runcherrypyserver.py", line 69, in handle
    runcpserver(args)
File "/usr/local/hue/desktop/core/src/desktop/management/commands/runcherrypyserver.py", line 131, in runcpserver
    start_server(options)
File "/usr/local/hue/desktop/core/src/desktop/management/commands/runcherrypyserver.py", line 101, in start_server
    server.bind_server()
File "/usr/local/hue/desktop/core/src/desktop/lib/wsgiserver.py", line 1675, in bind_server
    raise socket.error(msg)
socket.error: [Errno 98] Address already in use
<name>fs.default.name</name>
```

<value>hdfs://127.0.0.1:9000</value>

<property>

在core-site.xml中添加

```
<property>

<name>hadoop.proxyuser.root.hosts</name>

<value>*</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>hadoop.proxyuser.root.groups</name> <value>*</value>

</property>
```

如果你找不到某个文件, 可以使用

find / -name hdfs-site.xml

然后使用vim进行编辑

vim /opt/hadoop-hive/config/hdfs-site.xml

配置之后, 重新启动Hadoop

```
[root@izuf6eap4gp7y06vjijpgg2 hue]# /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/sbin/start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
root@localhost's password:
localhost: starting namenode, logging to /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/logs/hadoop-root@localhost's password:
localhost: starting datanode, logging to /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/logs/hadoop-root@localhost's password:
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]
root@0.0.0.0's password:
0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /home/software/hadoop-2.7.7/log
```

然后访问: <http://localhost:50070/>

Hadoop Overview Datanodes Datanode Volume Failures Snapshot Startup Progress

Overview hadoop-master:9000* (active)

Started:	Sat Dec 19 01:58:59 UTC 2020
Version:	2.7.2, Unknown
Compiled:	2016-05-27T18:05Z by root from Unknown
Cluster ID:	CID-e6d17a0d-1967-497a-9ec3-5450e3d0b0f1
Block Pool ID:	BP-1095843639-172.17.0.2-1608342992088

Summary

Security is off.
Safemode is off.
24 files and directories, 6 blocks => 30 total filesystem object(s).
Heap Memory used 68.97 MB of 106.5 MB Heap Memory. Max Heap Memory is 889 MB.

配置之后, 重新启动Hadoop

需要查看哪个端口被占用了, 然后kill掉

```
[root@izuf6eap4gp7y06vjijpgg2 ~]# ps -a
PID TTY TIME CMD
10050 ? 00:43:00 java
10144 ? 00:32:50 java
17552 pts/1 00:00:01 supervisor
17558 pts/1 00:00:05 hue
17868 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
18024 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
18183 pts/0 00:00:00 bash
18875 pts/1 03:35:24 java
23893 pts/0 00:00:00 ps
```

supervisor和hue的进程都需要kill掉

kill -9 17552 17558

Summary
Security is off.
Safemode is off.
24 files and directories, 6 blocks => 30 total filesystem object(s).
Heap Memory used 68.97 MB of 106.5 MB Heap Memory. Max Heap Memory is 889 MB.

2) 启动Hue /usr/local/hue/build/env/bin/supervisor

如果启动的时候，报了Table doesn't exist错误

ProgrammingError: (1146, "Table 'hue.desktop_settings' doesn't exist")

```
File "/usr/local/hue/desktop/core/src/desktop/models.py", line 144, in get_settings
settings, created = Settings.objects.get_or_create(id=1)
File "/usr/local/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Django-1.11.29-py2.7.egg/django
return getattr(self.get_queryset(), name)(*args, **kwargs)
File "/usr/local/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Django-1.11.29-py2.7.egg/django
return self.get(**lookup), False
File "/usr/local/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Django-1.11.29-py2.7.egg/django
num = len(clone)
File "/usr/local/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Django-1.11.29-py2.7.egg/django
self.fetch_all()
File "/usr/local/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Django-1.11.29-py2.7.egg/django
self._result_cache = list(self._iterable_class(self))
File "/usr/local/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Django-1.11.29-py2.7.egg/django
results = compiler.execute_sql(chunked_fetch=self.chunked_fetch)
File "/usr/local/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages/Django-1.11.29-py2.7.egg/django
raise original_exception
ProgrammingError: (1146, "Table 'hue.desktop_settings' doesn't exist")
```

2) 启动Hue /usr/local/hue/build/env/bin/supervisor



Step1，下载Hive，版本2.3.7

<http://hive.apache.org/downloads.html>

Step2，解压到/usr/local中

```
sudo tar -zxvf ./apache-hive-2.3.7-bin.tar.gz -C /usr/local
```

```
cd /usr/local/
```

Step3，将文件夹名改为hive，并修改文件权限

```
sudo mv apache-hive-2.3.7-bin hive
```

```
sudo chown -R hue:hue hive
```

这里hue:hue为用户组 and 用户名

需要初始化数据库

```
bin/hue syncdb
```

```
bin/hue migrate
```

```
(root@i2uf66ap7y06vjijpgz env)# bin/hue migrate
System check identified some issues:

WARNINGS:
?: (mysql.W002) MySQL Strict Mode is not set for database connection 'default'.
   HINT: MySQL's Strict Mode fixes many data integrity problems in MySQL,
such as data truncation upon insertion, by escalating warnings into errors. It is
strongly recommended you activate it. See: https://docs.djangoproject.com/en/1
11/ref/databases/#mysql-sql-mode
jobbrowser.DagDetails.dag info: (fields.W342) Setting unique=True on a Foreign
y has the same effect as using a OneToOneField.
   HINT: ForeignKey(unique=True) is usually better served by a OneToOneField.
d.
jobbrowser.QueryDetails.hive_query: (fields.W342) Setting unique=True on a Fore
ignKey has the same effect as using a OneToOneField.
   HINT: ForeignKey(unique=True) is usually better served by a OneToOneField.
d.
Operations to perform:
  Apply all migrations: admin, auth, axes, beeswax, contenttypes, desktop, job
b, cozie, pig, search, sessions, sites, useradmin
Running migrations:
  Applying contenttypes.0001_initial... OK
  Applying auth.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0001_initial... OK
  Applying admin.0002_logentry_remove_auto_add... OK
  Applying contenttypes.0002_remove_content_type_name... OK
  Applying auth.0002_alter_permission_name_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0003_alter_user_email_max_length... OK
  Applying auth.0004_alter_user_username_opts... OK
  Applying auth.0005_alter_user_last_login_null... OK
```

首次登录后，创建用户名和密码

登录后，如果Hive没有配置成功，需要重新配置

```
Could not connect to any of [(0.0.0.0, 10000)] (code THRIF
TTRANSPORT): TTransportException('Could not connect to
any of [(0.0.0.0, 10000)]')
```

```
vim /usr/local/hue/desktop/conf/hue.ini
```

修改配置如下：

```
[beeswax]
```

```
hive_server_host=node1
```

```
hive_server_port=10000
```

```
hive_conf_dir=/usr/local/hive/conf
```

Step4，添加环境变量

为了方便，把hive命令加入到环境变量中去，使用vim

编辑器打开.bashrc文件：vim ~/.bashrc

添加环境变量：

```
export HIVE_HOME=/usr/local/hive
```

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

```
export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop
```

使刚配置的环境变量生效：

```
source ~/.bashrc
```

Step5, 将hive-default.xml.template重命名为hive-default.xml;

```
cd /usr/local/hive/conf
```


```
mv hive-default.xml.template hive-default.xml
```

Step6, 在/usr/local/hive/conf下创建hive-site.xml

使用vim新建配置文件hive-site.xml

```
cd /usr/local/hive/conf
```

```
vim hive-site.xml
```

<pre><?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?> <?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="configuration.xsl"?> <configuration> <property> <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name> <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/hive?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true </value> <description>JDBC connect string for a JDBC metastore</description> </property> <property> <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name> <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value> <description>Driver class name for a JDBC metastore</description> </property> </configuration></pre>	
	<pre><property> <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name> <value>hive</value> <description>username to use against metastore database</description> </property> <property> <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name> <value>hive</value> <description>password to use against metastore database</description> </property> </configuration></pre>
	 hive-site.xml

也可以采用docker安装

- 启动docker

```
sudo service docker start
```

- hadoop环境:

```
http://47.103.118.79:50070/dfshealth.html#tab-overview
```

- 进入命令:

```
sudo docker exec -it hadoop-master bash
```

- 启动hadoop集群（已经启动过了，不要重复启动）

```
bash start-hadoop.sh
```

- jps可以查看进程

- 进入hive:

```
/usr/local/hive/bin/hive
```

查看数据库:

```
SHOW DATABASES;
```

查看所有docker容器

```
docker ps -a
```

查看正在运行的容器

```
docker ps
```

- 使用HUE

```
https://demo.gethue.com/hue/accounts/login?next=/
```