

```
create table t_user(  
  id    int,  
  name  string,  
  age   int  
)  
row format delimited  
fields terminated by '\t';  
  
load data local inpath '/opt/user.log' into table t_user;
```

在命令行访问Hive

Spark 要接管 Hive 需要把 hive-site.xml copy 到conf/目录下

- 把 Mysql 的驱动 copy 到 jars/目录下.
- 如果访问不到hdfs, 则需要把core-site.xml和hdfs-site.xml 拷贝到conf/目录下.

启动 spark-shell

```
scala> spark.sql("use baizhi")  
scala> spark.sql("select * from t_user").show
```

在代码中访问 Hive

步骤1: 拷贝 hive-site.xml 到resources 目录下

步骤2: 添加依赖

```
<dependency>  
  <groupId>org.apache.spark</groupId>  
  <artifactId>spark-hive_2.11</artifactId>  
  <version>2.4.3</version>  
</dependency>  
  
<dependency>  
  <groupId>mysql</groupId>  
  <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>  
  <version>5.1.38</version>  
</dependency>
```

步骤3: 代码

```
import org.apache.spark.sql.SparkSession

object HiveDemo {
  def main(args: Array[String]): Unit = {
    val spark: SparkSession = SparkSession
      .builder()
      .master("local[*]")
      .appName("Test")
      .enableHiveSupport()
      .getOrCreate()

    import spark.implicits._

    spark.sql("use baizhi")

    spark.sql("select * from t_user").show

    spark.stop()
  }
}
```