## 上传hive

## 解压

tar -zxvf apache-hive-1.2.1-bin.tar.gz

把解压的hive改名成hvie

mv apache-hive-1.2.1-bin hive

修改hive/conf目录下的hive-env.sh.template名称为hive-env.sh

mv hive-env.sh.template hive-env.sh

修改hive-env.sh

export HADOOP\_HOME=~/app/hadoop

export HIVE\_CONF\_DIR=~/app/hive/conf

在HDFS上创建/tmp和/user/hive/warehouse两个目录并修改他们的同组权限可写

[atguigu@hadoop102 hadoop-2.7.2]$ bin/hadoop fs -mkdir /tmp

[atguigu@hadoop102 hadoop-2.7.2]$ bin/hadoop fs -mkdir -p /user/hive/warehouse

[atguigu@hadoop102 hadoop-2.7.2]$ bin/hadoop fs -chmod g+w /tmp

[atguigu@hadoop102 hadoop-2.7.2]$ bin/hadoop fs -chmod g+w /user/hive/warehouse

更新bashrc

cd ~

vim .bashrc

修改为：

JAVA\_HOME=~/app/jdk

HADOOP\_HOME=~/app/hadoop

HIVE\_HOME=~/app/hive

CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA\_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA\_HOME/lib/tools.jar

PATH=$JAVA\_HOME/bin:$HADOOP\_HOME/bin:$HADOOP\_HOME/sbin:$HIVE\_HOME/bin:$PATH

Source .bashrc

输入hive便可以启动hive

Hive基本操作

（1）启动hive

[atguigu@hadoop102 hive]$ bin/hive

（2）查看数据库

hive> show databases;

（3）打开默认数据库

hive> use default;

（4）显示default数据库中的表

hive> show tables;

（5）创建一张表

hive> create table student(id int, name string);

（6）显示数据库中有几张表

hive> show tables;

（7）查看表的结构

hive> desc student;

（8）向表中插入数据

hive> insert into student values(1000,"ss");

（9）查询表中数据

hive> select \* from student;

（10）退出hive

hive> quit;

## 安装mysql连接到hive

sudo apt-get install mysql-server

sudo mysql\_secure\_installation

#1

VALIDATE PASSWORD PLUGIN can be used to test passwords...

Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No: N (我的选项)

#2

Please set the password for root here...

New password: (输入密码)

Re-enter new password: (重复输入)

#3

By default, a MySQL installation has an anonymous user,

allowing anyone to log into MySQL without having to have

a user account created for them...

Remove anonymous users? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : N (我的选项)

#4

Normally, root should only be allowed to connect from

'localhost'. This ensures that someone cannot guess at

the root password from the network...

Disallow root login remotely? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y (我的选项)

#5

By default, MySQL comes with a database named 'test' that

anyone can access...

Remove test database and access to it? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : N (我的选项)

#6

Reloading the privilege tables will ensure that all changes

made so far will take effect immediately.

Reload privilege tables now? (Press y|Y for Yes, any other key for No) : Y (我的选项)

配置hive连接到mysql：

解压上传的文件：

tar -zxvf mysql-connector-java-5.1.27.tar.gz

把mysql-connector-java-5.1.27.jar拷贝到hive的lib下：

mv mysql-connector-java-5.1.27.jar ~/app/hive/lib/

在hive的conf下安装

vim hive-site.xml

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="configuration.xsl"?>

<configuration>

<property>

<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>

<value>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/metastore?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>

<property>

<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>

<value>root</value>

<description>username to use against metastore database</description>

</property>

<property>

<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>

<value>123456</value>

<description>password to use against metastore database</description>

</property>

</configuration>