



about云分析discuz论坛apache日志hadoop大数据项目：hive与hbase是如何整合使用的

此篇需要具有hive、hbase整合基础，可以参考：

[hive与hbase整合原理介绍](#)

[hbase0.96与hive0.12整合高可靠文档及问题总结](#)

这里说一下项目实现的思路，此篇属于项目需求文档：数据的清洗以及导入**hbase**、**hive**准备工作

一、准备工作

首先我们启动hadoop、hbase、hive
如下图所示：

1.启动hadoop

```
1. start-dfs.sh
```

```
aboutyun@master:~$ start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [master]
master: starting namenode, logging to /usr/hadoop/logs/hadoop-aboutyun-nam
master.out
slave2: starting datanode, logging to /usr/hadoop/logs/hadoop-aboutyun-dat
slave2.out
slave1: starting datanode, logging to /usr/hadoop/logs/hadoop-aboutyun-dat
slave1.out
Starting secondary namenodes [slave1]
slave1: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /usr/hadoop/logs/hadoop-abo
secondarynamenode-slave1.out
```

```
1. start-yarn.sh
```

```
aboutyun@master:~$ start-yarn.sh
starting yarn daemons
starting resourcemanager, logging to /usr/hadoop/logs/yarn-aboutyun-resour
ger-master.out
slave1: starting nodemanager, logging to /usr/hadoop/logs/yarn-aboutyun-no
ger-slave1.out
slave2: starting nodemanager, logging to /usr/hadoop/logs/yarn-aboutyun-no
ger-slave2.out
```

2.启动hbase

1. start-hbase.sh

```
aboutyun@master:~$ start-hbase.sh
slave2: starting zookeeper, logging to /usr/hbase/bin/./logs/hbase-aboutyun-
keeper-slave2.out
master: starting zookeeper, logging to /usr/hbase/bin/./logs/hbase-aboutyun-
keeper-master.out
slave1: starting zookeeper, logging to /usr/hbase/bin/./logs/hbase-aboutyun-
keeper-slave1.out
starting master, logging to /usr/hbase/bin/./logs/hbase-aboutyun-master-mast
out
slave2: starting regionserver, logging to /usr/hbase/bin/./logs/hbase-abouty
regionserver-slave2.out
slave1: starting regionserver, logging to /usr/hbase/bin/./logs/hbase-abouty
regionserver-slave1.out
```

1. hbase shell

```
aboutyun@master:~$ hbase shell
14/08/01 23:07:59 INFO Configuration.deprecation: hadoop.native.lib is dep
d. Instead, use io.native.lib.available
HBase Shell; enter 'help<RETURN>' for list of supported commands.
Type "exit<RETURN>" to leave the HBase Shell
Version 0.96.0-hadoop2, r1531434, Fri Oct 11 15:28:08 PDT 2013

hbase(main):001:0>
```

3.启动hive

启动服务端

```
1. hive --service metastore
```

```
aboutyun@master:~$ hive --service metastore
Starting Hive Metastore Server
```

启动客户端

```
1. hive
```

```
aboutyun@master:~$ hive
```



上面准备工作完毕，下面我们开始创建表，其实也比较简单。

我们这个项目主要是对日志进行清洗，并且导入hbase、与hive中，为了避免重复导入，因此我们采用了hbase与hive整合，这样在导入hbase的同时，hive同时也导入了，避免了重复工作。那么这里的建表工作就显的比较重要。

```
CREATE TABLE
LogTable(Key string,IpAddress string,Url string,UserBrowser string,OSstring,AccressTime
string) STORED BY 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.hbase.HBaseStorageHandler' WITH
SERDEPROPERTIES ("hbase.columns.mapping" =
":key,Info:IpAddress,Info:Url,Info:UserBrowser,Info:OS,Info:AccressTime")
TBLPROPERTIES ("hbase.table.name" = "LogTable");
```

上面分别创建了hive以及hbase对应的表LogTable

1.查看hive表

```
1. show tables;
```

我们看到创建hive表

```
hive> CREATE TABLE LogTable(Key string,IpAddress string,Url string,UserBrowser string,OS string,AccresTime string) STORED BY 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.hbase.HBaseStorageHandler' WITH SERDEPROPERTIES ("hbase.columns.mapping" = ":key,Info:Url,Info:UserBrowser,Info:OS,Info:AccresTime") TBLPROPERTIES ("hive.table.name" = "LogTable");
OK
Time taken: 6.654 seconds
hive> show tables;
OK
logtable
Time taken: 0.189 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
hive>
```

创建表

创建成功

2.查看hbase表

```
1. list
```

```
hbase(main):008:0> list
TABLE
LogTable
1 row(s) in 0.1240 seconds
=> ["LogTable"]
```



上图我们已经我们就实现了在插入hbase的同时hive同样能够查询得到。

这里我们小小的展示一下：

```
1. hbase(main):010:0> put 'LogTable','192.168.1.10'
http://www.aboutyun.com/thread-8472-1-1.html
123','Info:IpAddress','192.168.1.10'
2. 0 row(s) in 0.6850 seconds
3.
```

```
hbase(main):010:0> put 'LogTable','192.168.1.10 http://www.aboutyun.com/thread-8472-1-1.html 123','Info:IpAddress','192.168.1.10'  
0 row(s) in 0.6850 seconds
```



验证结果:

hbase验证

```
ROW COLUMN+CELL  
192.168.1.10 http:// column=Info:IpAddress, timestamp=1406908690106, value=192.  
www.aboutyun.com/thread-8472-1-1.html 12  
3  
1 row(s) in 0.1050 seconds
```

```
hbase(main):012:0> scan 'LogTable'  
ROW COLUMN+CELL  
192.168.1.10 http://www.abouty column=Info:IpAddress, timestamp=1406908690106, value=192.168.1.10  
un.com/thread-8472-1-1.html 12  
3  
1 row(s) in 0.1650 seconds
```

上图红字部分为RowKey

hive验证:

```
hive> select * from logtable;  
OK
```

```
192.168.1.10 http://www.aboutyun.com/thread-8472-1-1.html 123 192.168.1.10
NULL NULL NULL NULL
Time taken: 3.024 seconds, Fetched: 1 row(s)
```

这个成功之后，我们剩下的工作就是清洗插入，然后hive只写简单的sql就能统计了

本文链接：

<http://www.aboutyun.com/thread-8597-1-1.html>



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淘宝云技术入门、hadoop、openstack及其它视频：

<http://aboutyun.taobao.com/?v=1>