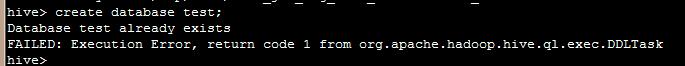
Hive操作练习

Hive的QL语法与mysql的类似。

1. 创建表

Hive > create database test;



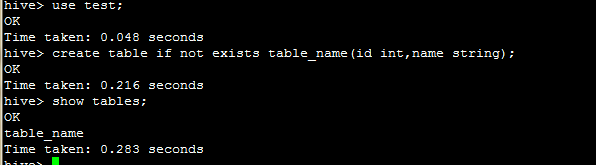
1. 选择数据库，并创建表

选择数据库

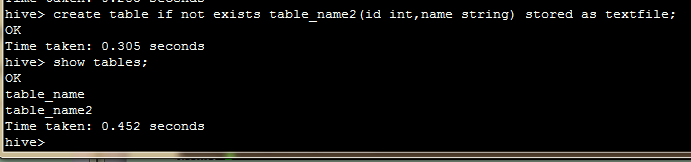
Hive > use test;

创建表

Hive > create table if not exists table\_name(id int,name string);



将数据存储为纯文本文件STORED AS TEXTFILE



1. 创建带有分区的表

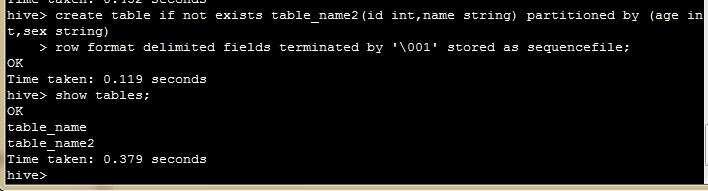
create table if not exists table\_name2(id int,name string)

partitioned by (age int,sex string)

row format delimited

fields terminated by '\001'

stored as sequencefile;



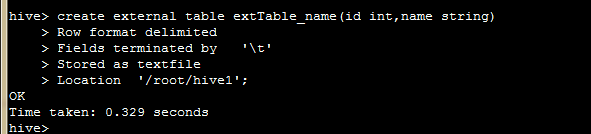
1. 创建外部表
   1. Create external table extTable\_name(id int,name string)

Row format delimited

Fields terminated by '\t'

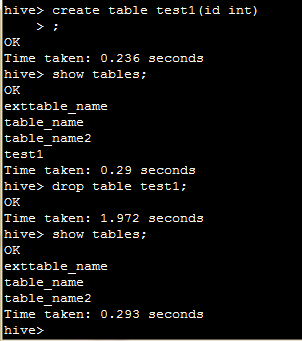
Stored as textfile

Location '/root/hive1';

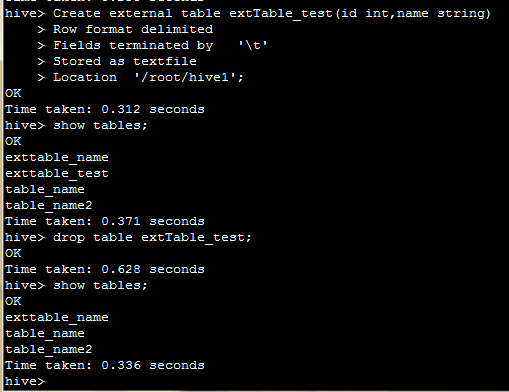


1. 删除表

Hive > drop table table\_name;

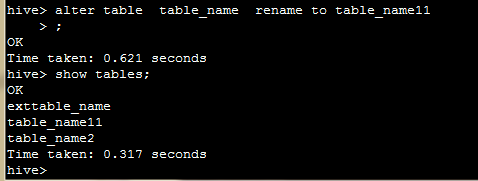


删除外部表和删除表的操作相同



1. 修改表
   1. 重命名

Hive > alter table old\_table\_name rename to new\_table\_name;

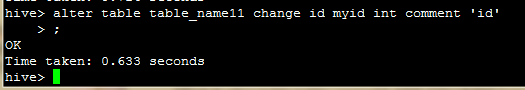


* 1. 改变列名、类型、位置、注释

Alter table table\_name change [column] col\_old\_name col\_new\_name column type

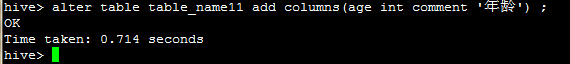
[comment col\_comment][FIRST | AFTER column\_name]

alter table table\_name11 change id myid int comment 'id'



* 1. 增加列

Hive > alter table table\_name11 ADD COLUMNS (age int comment '年龄');



* 1. 增加表属性

alter table page2 set tblproperties table\_properties

table\_properties:

: (property\_name=property\_value, property\_name=property\_value, property\_name=property\_value)

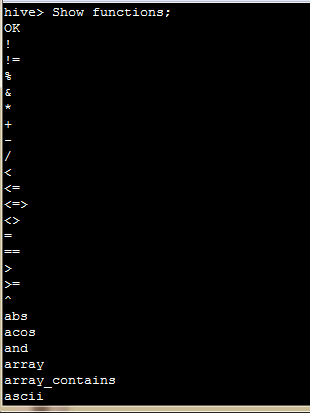
* 1. 改变表文件格式和组织(只修改表的物理存储属性)

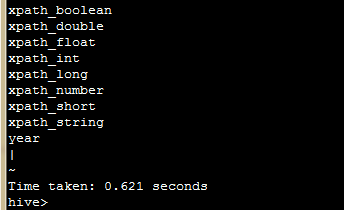
Alter table table\_name set FILEFORMAT file\_format

Alter table table\_name CLUSTERED BY (col\_name,col\_name,…)

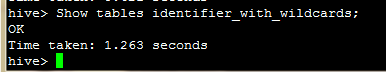
[SORTED BY (col\_name,…)] INTO num\_buckets BUCKETS

1. 战士描述语句
   1. 显示函数





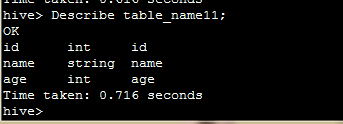
* 1. 显示表

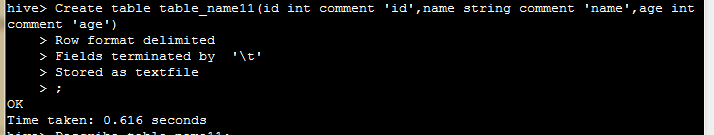


* 1. 显示分区

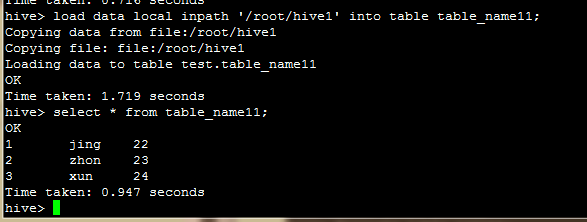
Show partitions table\_name;

* 1. 描述表、列





改变表结构数据以‘\t’分开



1. 向数据表中加载文件
2. 查询数据

