# phoenix

查看表结构 !describe CDC\_PERSON; 或 !columns CDC\_PERSON;

查看索引 !indexes CDC\_PERSON;

## DDL

### 创建表

create table IF NOT EXISTS cdc\_test (id varchar not null primary key, cdc.p\_id INTEGER);

### 删除表

drop table IF EXISTS CDC\_A;

### 添加字段

ALTER TABLE cdc\_address ADD CDC.TYPE varchar;

### 删除字段

ALTER TABLE cdc\_address drop column type;

### 创建索引

CREATE LOCAL INDEX my\_index ON my\_table (v1);

创建联合索引

create local index CDC\_INDEX\_YP\_CASE\_TYPE\_POJOS\_DATE on CDC\_YP\_CASE\_TYPE\_POJOS (DATE,case\_type\_id);

### 删除索引

DROP INDEX my\_index ON my\_table

## DML

### 添加修改

upsert into cdc\_test values('1',1);

### 删除

delete from table\_name where id=’aa’;

### 查列表

"select id from TABLENAME where id like ‘201510%’

### 查统计

select sum(p\_id) from cdc\_test;

# hbase

查看所有表

list

查看某个表是否存在

list 'table'

## DDL

### 创建表

create 'test', 'cf'

### 删除表

第一步: disable 'test'

第二步: drop 'test'

## DML

### 添加数据

put 'CDC\_TEST', '3', 'CDC:P\_ID', 1

### 删除

delete <table>, <rowkey>, <family:column> , <timestamp>,必须指定列名

eg: delete 'table\_name','rowkey001','f1:col1'

### 查询列表

scan 'test'

### 查一行

get 'test', 'row1'

# 安装

## 安装hadoop

不要将Hadoop相关环境变量增加到操作系统

修改Hadoop的配置文件

${hadoop\_home}/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml、

${hadoop\_home}/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml、

${hadoop\_home}/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml

环境变量 hadoop-env.sh

配置Slaver

**1. hadoop-env.sh**

export JAVA\_HOME=~/software/jdk1.7.0\_71\_linux\_x64

# add Hbase classpath

CLASSPATH=${CLASSPATH}:`${hbase\_home}/bin/hbase classpath`

**2. core-site.xml**

fs.defaultFS=hdfs://${resoucesmanager\_ip}:9100

# dfs的根路径

hadoop.tmp.dir=/home/docker/volume/HDFS-YARN-TMP

# 临时目录

hadoop.http.staticuser.user=docker

# 授权用户，未设置可能客户端接口无法访问,未开启授权的时候的默认用户

**3. hdfs-site.xml**

dfs.namenode.name.dir=/home/docker/volume/HDFS-YARN/name

dfs.datanode.data.dir=/home/docker/volume/HDFS-YARN/data

**4. yarn-site.xml**

yarn.nodemanager.aux-services=mapreduce\_shuffle

mapreduce 必须

yarn.resourcemanager.address=hadoop100:8032

yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address=hadoop100:8088

yarn.resourcemanager.resource-tracker.address=hadoop100:8025

yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address=hadoop100:8030

yarn.nodemanager.resource.memory-mb=4096

yarn.scheduler.minimum-allocation-mb=512

yarn.nodemanager.vmem-check-enabled=false

yarn.nodemanager.vmem-pmem-ratio=3

**5. slaves**

在${hadoop\_home}/etc/hadoop/slaves中增加所有的DataNode的域名或者IP

一行一个ip地址或者域名

## 启动Hadoop

${hadoop\_home}/sbin/start-dfs.sh

${hadoop\_home}/sbin/start-yarn.sh

查看Hadoop状态

tail -f ${hadoop\_home}/logs/\*

http://{hadoop\_resourceManager\_IP}:50070/

Format

${hadoop\_home}/bin/hdfs namenode -format

注：

确保主机到slaver的无密码登录已经成功

确保所有机器上的配置文件相同

## 安装-Zookeeper

**1. ${zookeeper\_home}/bin/zkEnv.sh**

export JAVA\_HOME=/home/docker/software/jdk1.7.0\_71\_linux\_x64

修改Zookeeper配置文件

**2. ${zookeeper\_home}/conf/zoo.cfg**

server.1=hadoop157:2888:3888

server.2=hadoop57:2888:3888

server.3=hadoop107:2888:3888

dataDir=/home/docker/volume/ZOOKEEPER

**3. 创建myid文件**

在每台Zookeeper的节点上执行

echo 1 >/home/docker/volume/ZOOKEEPER/myid

## 启动-Zookeeper

启动所有节点上的Zookeeper

${zookeeper\_home}/bin/zkServer.sh start

注：

所有节点上的Zookeeper版本和配置文件需要一致

## 安装-Hbase

不要将Hbase的环境变量增加到操作系统

修改Hbase的环境变量

**1. ${hbase\_home}/conf/hbase-env.sh**

export JAVA\_HOME=~/software/jdk1.7.0\_71\_linux\_x64

export HBASE\_MANAGES\_ZK=false

#使用独立的zookeeper

**2. hbase-site.xml**

${hbase\_home}/conf/hbase-site.xml

hbase.rootdir=hdfs://hadoop100:9100/hbase

hbase在hdfs中的根目录，必须

hbase.cluster.distributed=true

集群模式，必须

hbase.master=hadoop100:60000

master地址，必须

hbase.master.info.bindAddress=hadoop100

master绑定地址，必须

hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort=2181

zookeeper port ，必须

hbase.zookeeper.quorum=hadoop57,hadoop107,hadoop157

zookeeper 地址/ip，必须

hbase.zookeeper.property.dataDir=/home/docker/tmp/zookeeper

zookeeper临时目录

zookeeper.session.timeout=1200000

zookeeper 超时时间

hbase.zookeeper.property.tickTime=6000

zookeeper心跳周期

**3. regionservers**

${hbase\_home}/conf/regionservers中增加所有的regionserver的Ip或者域名

最好和${hadoop\_home}/etc/hadoop/slaves一致

## 启动Hbase

${hbase\_home}/bin/start-hbase.sh

查看Hbase状态

tail -f ${hbase\_home}/logs/

http://${hbase\_master\_ip}:16010/master-status