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Step 1: Start all your Hadoop Daemon

```
start-dfs.sh # this will start namenode, datanode and secondar
start-yarn.sh # this will start node manager and resource manag
jps # To check running daemons
```

Step 2: Launch hive from terminal

hive

```
dikshant@dikshant:~$ hive
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/dikshant/apache-hive-3.1.2-bin/lib/log4j-slf4j-impl-2.10.0.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/home/dikshant/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.25.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.apache.logging.slf4j.Log4jLoggerFactory]
Hive Session ID = f451277a-8531-45b6-aa5e-7d04a12e8d49

Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/home/dikshant/apache-hive-3
.1.2-bin/lib/hive-common-3.1.2.jar!/hive-log4j2.properties Async: true
Hive Session ID = d5f43ce9-9b53-48f5-bace-b25b7835afcd
Hive-on-MR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versions. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) or using Hive
1.X releases.
hive>
```

In hive with DML statements, we can add data to the Hive table in 2 different ways.

- · Using INSERT Command
- · Load Data Statement

1. Using INSERT Command

Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO TABLE <table_name> VALUES (<add values as per column entity>);
```

INSERT Query:

```
INSERT INTO TABLE student VALUES ('Dikshant',1,'95'),('Akshat', 2 , '96'),('Dhruv
```

```
hive> INSERT INTO TABLE student VALUES ('Dikshant',1,'95'),('Akshat', 2 , '96'),
('Dhruv',3,'90');
Query ID = dikshant_20201106121659_f5dfa694-f552-4b7a-a64b-4f3804213ab8
Total jobs = 3
Launching Job 1 out of 3
Number of reduce tasks determined at compile time: 1
In order to change the average load for a reducer (in bytes):
    set hive.exec.reducers.bytes.per.reducer=<number>
In order to limit the maximum number of reducers:
    set hive.exec.reducers.max=<number>
In order to set a constant number of reducers:
```

We can check the data of the *student* table with the help of the below command.

```
SELECT * FROM student;
```

```
hive> SELECT * FROM student;
OK
Dikshant 1 95.0
Akshat 2 96.0
Dhruv 3 90.0
Time taken: 0.162 seconds, Fetched: 3 row(s)
hive>
```

2. Load Data Statement

Hive provides us the functionality to load pre-created table entities either from our local file system or from HDFS. The *LOAD DATA* statement is used to load data into the hive table.

Syntax:

```
LOAD DATA [LOCAL] INPATH '<The table data location>' [OVERWRITE] INTO TABLE <table
```

```
dikshant@dikshant:~ cd /home/dikshant/Documents/
dikshant@dikshant:~/Documents$ touch data.csv
dikshant@dikshant:~/Documents$ nano data.csv
dikshant@dikshant:~/Documents$ cat data.csv
Ganesh,4,85
Chandan,5,65
Bhavani,6,87
dikshant@dikshant:~/Documents$
```

LOAD DATA to the student hive table with the help of the below command.

```
LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH '/home/dikshant/Documents/data.csv' INTO TABLE student;
```

```
hive> LOAD DATA LOCAL INPATH '/home/dikshant/Documents/data.csv' INTO TABLE stud
ent;
Loading data to table default.student
OK
Time taken: 2.617 seconds
hive>
```

```
SELECT * FROM student;
```

```
hive> SELECT * FROM student;
OK
Dikshant
                         95.0
                1
Akshat 2
               96.0
Dhruv 3
Ganesh 4
               90.0
               85.0
Chandan 5
                65.0
               87.0
Bhavani 6
Time t_{\underline{a}}ken: 1.24 seconds, Fetched: 6 row(s)
hive>
```