全部课程 (/courses/) / HIVE教程 (/courses/38) / Hive 安装配置

在线实验,请到PC端体验

# Hive安装配置 (沒看)

## 一、实验介绍

### 1.1 实验内容

- Hive 安装与准备
- Hive 的运行模式
- Hive 与mysql数据库的连接

### 1.2 实验知识点

- 配置数据库连接驱动
- 运行模式
- mysql

### 1.3 实验环境

- Hive V2.0.0
- hadoop2.4.1
- Xfce终端

### 1.4 适合人群

本课程难度为一般,属于初级级别课程,适合具有hadoop基础的用户,熟悉linux基础知识

## 二、Hive 运行模式

与 Hadoop 类似, Hive 也有 3 种运行模式:

#### 1. 内嵌模式

将元数据保存在本地内嵌的 Derby 数据库中,这是使用 Hive 最简单的方式。但是这种方式缺点也比较明显,因为一个内嵌的 Derby 数据库每次只能访问一个数据文件,这也就意味着它不支持多会话连接。

#### 2. 本地模式

这种模式是将元数据保存在本地独立的数据库中(一般是 MySQL),这用就可以支持多会话和多用户连接了。

#### 3. 远程模式

此模式应用于 Hive 客户端较多的情况。把 MySQL 数据库独立出来,将元数据保存在远端独立的 MySQL 服务中,避免了在每个客户端都安装 MySQL 服务从而造成冗余浪费的情况。

## 三、下载安装 Hive (该步骤已由实验楼完成)

• 下载apache-hive-2.0.0-bin.tar.gz 后,对其进行解压:

tar zxvf apache-hive-2.0.0-bin.tar.gz

也可以在/opt目录中找到解压好的包。

## 四、配置系统环境变量(该步骤已由实验楼完成)

修改/etc/profile文件,这个我们在 Hadoop 和 HBase 的课程 (http://www.shiyanlou.com/courses/37) 中也修改过,应该比较熟悉了。

```
sudo vim /home/hadoop/.bashrc
# Hive environment
   export HIVE_HOME=/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin
   export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin
```

### 五、内嵌模式

#### (1) hive-site.xml

\$HIVE\_HOME/conf 对应的是 Hive 的配置文件路径,类似于之前学习的HBase, 该路径下的 hive-site.xml 是 Hive 工程的配置文件。默认情况下,该文件并不存在,我们需要拷贝它的模版来实现(这里暂时不需要修改,先拷贝):

\$ sudo cp hive-default.xml.template hive-site.xml

hive-site.xml 的主要配置有一下,不需要修改:

· hive.metastore.warehouse.dir

该参数指定了 Hive 的数据存储目录,默认位置在 HDFS 上面的 /user/hive/warehouse 路径下。

· hive.exec.scratchdir

该参数指定了 Hive 的数据临时文件目录,默认位置为 HDFS 上面的 /tmp/hive 路径下。

同时我们还要修改 Hive 目录下 /conf/hive-env.sh 文件(请根据自己的实际路径修改),该文件默认也不存在,同样是拷贝它的模版来修改:

```
export HADOOP_HEAPSIZE=1024

# Set HADOOP_HOME to point to a specific hadoop install directory
HADOOP_HOME=/opt/hadoop-2.4.1

# Hive Configuration Directory can be controlled by:
export HIVE_CONF_DIR=/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin/conf

# Folder containing extra ibraries required for hive compilation/execution can be controlled by:
export HIVE_AUX_JARS_PATH=/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin/lib
```

#### (2) 创建必要目录

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前面我们看到 hive-site.xml 文件中有两个重要的路径,切换到 hadoop 用户下查看 HDFS (需要先启动 Hadoop)是否有这些路径:

```
su hadoop
                         # 进入hadoop用户,密码:hadoop
                         # 确保ssh直连
 ssh localhost
                         # 启动hadoop,确保已经执行bin/hdfs namenode -format,否则会报错
 start-all.sh
 $ hadoop dfs -ls /
                     hadoop@0ec129d69802: /usr/local/hadoop/hive/conf
Instead use the hdfs command for it.
-ll: Unknown command
hadoop@0ec129d69802:/$ hadoop dfs -ls /
DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.
Instead use the hdfs command for it.
15/03/26 06:45:59 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop libra
ry for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Found 1 items

    hadoop supergroup

                                             0 2015-03-26 02:06 /hbase
drwxr-xr-x
hadoop@0ec129d69802:/$ cd /usr/local/hadoop/hive/conf
没有发现上面提到的路径,因此我们需要自己新建这些目录,并且给它们赋予用户写(W)权限。
 $ hadoop dfs -mkdir /user/hive
 $ hadoop dfs -mkdir /user/hive/warehouse
 $ hadoop dfs -mkdir /tmp/hive
 $ hadoop dfs -chmod 777 /user/hive/warehouse
 $ hadoop dfs -chmod 777 /tmp/hive
如果你遇到 no such file or directory 类似的错误,就一步一步新建目录,例如:
 $ hadoop dfs -mkdir /tmp
 $ hadoop dfs -mkdir /tmp/hive
检查是否新建成功 hadoop dfs -ls / 以及 hadoop dfs -ls /user/hive/ :
                      hadoop@0ec129d69802: /usr/local/hadoop/hive
hadoop@0ec129d69802:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/bin$ hadoop dfs -ls /
DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.
Instead use the hdfs command for it.
15/03/27 02:42:13 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop
 library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Found 3 items
                                        0 2015-03-26 02:06 /hbase
0 2015-03-26 09:10 /tmp
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup
drwx-wx-w\sqrt{1} - hadoop supergroup
drwxr-xr-x - hadoop supergroup 0 2015-03-26 09:11 /user
hadoop@0ec129d69802:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/bin$ hadoop dfs -ls /user/hive
DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.
Instead use the hdfs command for it.
15/03/27 02:42:39 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop
 library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Found 1 items
                                              0 2015-03-26 09:11 /user/hive/wa
drwxrwxr-x

    hadoop supergroup

rehouse
hadoop@0ec129d69802:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/bin$
                     动手实践是学习 IT 技术最有效的方式!
                                                      开始实验
(3) 修改 io.tmpdir 路径
```

同时,要修改 hive-site.xml 中所有包含 \${system:java.io.tmpdir} 字段的 value 即路径(vim下/表示搜索,后面跟你的关键词,比如搜索 hello,则为 /he llo,再回车即可),你可以自己新建一个目录来替换它,例如 /home/hive/iotmp.同样注意修改写权限。(以下是一个修改示例,其他的同理)

将

```
<value>${system:java.io.tmpdir}/${system:user.name}</value>
```

改成.

<value>/home/hive/iotmp</value>

如果不修改这个目录,你很可能会出现如下错误:

```
at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.run(CliDriver.java:709)
at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.main(CliDriver.java:645)
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke0(Native Method)
at sun.reflect.NativeMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(NativeMethodAccessorImpl.
ava:62)
at sun.reflect.DelegatingMethodAccessorImpl.invoke(DelegatingMethodAccesorImpl.java:43)
at java.lang.reflect.Method.invoke(Method.java:498)
at org.apache.hadoop.util.RunJar.main(RunJar.java:212)
aused by: java.net.URISyntaxException: Relative path in absolute URI: ${system: ava.io.tmpdir%7D/$%7Bhive.session.id%7D_resources
at java.net.URI.checkPath(URI.java:1823)
at java.net.URI.checkPath(URI.java:745)
at org.apache.hadoop.fs.Path.initialize(Path.java:203)
```

#### (4) 运行 Hive

前面我们已经提到过,内嵌模式使用默认配置和 Derby 数据库,所以无需其它特别修改直接运行 hive (确保 Hadoop 已经先启动)。完整步骤如下:

```
su hadoop # 进入hadoop用户,密码:hadoop
ssh localhost # 确保ssh直连
start-all.sh # 启动hadoop
schematool -dbType derby -initSchema # 初始化hive的元数据库
```

```
:~$ schematool -initSchema -dbType mysql
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin/lib/hive-jdbc-2.0.0
-standalone.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin/lib/log4j-slf4j-imp
l-2.4.1.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/hadoop-2.4.1/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4
j-log4j12-1.7.5.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]
Metastore connection URL:
                                 jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/hive?createDatabase
IfNotExist=true
Metastore Connection Driver :
                                 com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
Metastore connection User:
                                 hive
Starting metastore schema initialization to 2.0.0
Initialization script hive-schema-2.0.0.mysql.sql
Initialization script completed
schemaTool completed
```

\$ hive #启动hive

```
:~$ hive
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin/lib/hive-jdbc-2.0.0
-standalone.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin/lib/log4j-slf4j-imp
l-2.4.1.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/hadoop-2.4.1/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4
j-log4j12-1.7.5.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]
.ogging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/opt/apache-hive-2.0.0-bin/l
lb/hive-common-2.0.0.jar!/hive-log4j2.properties
Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM warning: You have loaded library /opt/hadoop-2
.4.1/lib/native/libhadoop.so.1.0.0 which might have disabled stack guard. The VM
will try to fix the stack guard now.
[t's highly recommended that you fix the library with 'execstack -c <libfile>',
or link it with '-z noexecstack'.
Hive-on-MR is deprecated in Hive 2 and may not be available in the future versio
ns. Consider using a different execution engine (i.e. spark, tez) of using Hive

    X releases.
```

#### 你很可能会遇到这个错误:

```
hadoop@0ec129d69802: /usr/local/hadoop/hive
hadoop@0ec129d69802:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/bin$ hive
Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/lib/h
ive-common-1.1.0.jar!/hive-log4j.properties
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4
j-loq4j12-1.7.5.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.classl
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/lib/hive-jdbc-1.1.0-sta
ndalone.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.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
[ERROR] Terminal initialization failed; falling back to unsupported
java.lang.IncompatibleClassChangeError: Found class jline.Terminal, but interfac
e was expected
        at jline.TerminalFactory.create(TerminalFactory.java:101)
        at jline.TerminalFactory.get(TerminalFactory.java:158)
        at jline.console.ConsoleReader.<init>(ConsoleReader.java:229)
        at jline.console.ConsoleReader.<init>(ConsoleReader.java:221)
        at jline.console.ConsoleReader.<init>(ConsoleReader.java:209)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.getConsoleReader(CliDriver.java:
773)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.executeDriver(CliDriver.java:715
)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.run(CliDriver.java:675)
        at org.apache.hadoop.hive.cli.CliDriver.main(CliDriver.java:615)
```

这是因为 Hive 中的 Jline jar 包和 Hadoop 中的 Jline 冲突了,在路径:\$HADOOP\_HOME/share/hadoop/yarn/lib/jline-0.9.94.jar 将其删除。

再次启动 hive ,就OK了:

show tables; 注意不要漏写了分号。

### 六、本地模式

现在我们替换默认的 Derby 数据库为 MySQL数据库。

#### (1)下载安装 MySQL

```
$ sudo apt-get install mysql-server
```

本实验环境下默认是安装了 MySQL 的,直接启动它:

```
$ sudo service mysql start
```

添加 root 用户, 创建 hive 数据库:

```
Enter password:
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with; or \g.
Your MySQL connection id is 44
Server version: 5.5.50-OubuntuO.14.04.1 (Ubuntu)

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Type 'help;' or '\h' for help. Type '\c' to clear the current input statement.

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```

```
mysql> create database hive;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> grant all on hive.* to 'hive'@'localhost' identified by 'hive';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

mysql> flush privileges;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

虽然 MySQL 已经默认安装,但我们还需要下载一个 MySQL 的 JDBC 驱动包。这里使用的是 mysql-connector-java-5.1.35-bin.jar ,你需要将其复制到 \$HIVE\_HOME/lib 目录下面:

\$ sudo mv /home/shiyanlou/mysql-connector-java-5.1.35-bin.jar /usr/local/hadoop/hive/lib/

#### (2) 修改 hive-site.xml 配置文件

最后,依然是修改 \$HIVE\_HOME/conf 下的 hive-site.xml 文件,把默认的 Derby 修改为 MySQL:

```
property>
   <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
   //所连接的MySQL数据库实例
   <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/hive?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true</value>
</property>
property>
   <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
   //连接的MySQL数据库驱动
   <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
</property>
cpropertv>
   <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName
   //连接的MySQL数据库用户名
   <value>hive</value>
</property>
cproperty>
   <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
   //连接的MySQL数据库密码
   <value>hive</value>
</property>
```

#### (3) 启动 Hive

启动 Hive 的方式同内嵌模式一样:

hadoop@0ec129d69802: /usr/local/hadoop/hive

\_ - ×

hadoop@0ec129d69802:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/bin\$ hive

Logging initialized using configuration in jar:file:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/lib/hive-common-1.1.0.jar!/hive-log4j.properties

SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.

SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.5.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]

SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/usr/local/hadoop/hive/lib/hive-jdbc-1.1 .0-standalone.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]

SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple\_bindings for an explan

ation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]

hive> show tables;

0K

Time taken: 0.902 seconds

hive>

## 七、课后作业

有条件的同学,可以自行尝试安装配置远程模式下的 Hive。

## 八、参考文档

- 《Hadoop实战 第2版》陆嘉恒,机械工业出版社;
- 【Hive一】Hive入门 (http://bit1129.iteye.com/blog/2169918);
- Hive安装配置 (http://hatech.blog.51cto.com/8360868/1427748);

**★** 上一节 (/courses/38/labs/760/document)

下一节  $\blacktriangleright$  (/courses/38/labs/772/document)