一. 安装

1. hive安装：brew install hive
2. mysql安装：brew install mysql
3. 启动mysql：bash mysql.server start

二. 元数据库配置

Hive默认用derby作为元数据库。这里我们用mysql来存储元数据，下面作一些初始化配置

1. 登录mysql：mysql -u root
2. 创建数据库：create database metastore;
3. 创建新的用户：create user 'hive'@'localhost' identified by '123456';
4. 修改用户权限：grant select,insert,update,delete,alter,create,index,references on metastore.* to 'hive'@'localhost';
5. 刷新权限：flush privileges;

三. 配置Hive

1. 进入Hive的安装目录,创建hive-site.xml文件
   1). cd /usr/local/Cellar/hive/2.1.1/libexec/conf
   2). cp hive-default.xml.template hive-site.xml
2. 修改hive-site.xml文件，找到以下对应的property并修改其值

```xml
<property>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
    <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost/metastore</value>
</property>

<property>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
    <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
</property>

<property>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>
    <value>hive(填上述mysql中创建的用户名)</value>
</property>

<property>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
    <value>123456(填上述mysql中创建的用户密码)</value>
</property>

<property>
    <name>hive.exec.local.scratchdir</name>
    <value>/tmp/hive</value>
</property>

<property>
    <name>hive.querylog.location</name>
    <value>/tmp/hive</value>
</property>

<property>
    <name>hive.downloaded.resources.dir</name>
    <value>/tmp/hive</value>
</property>

<property>
    <name>hive.server2.logging.operation.log.location</name>
    <value>/tmp/hive</value>
</property>
```

四. 拷贝mysql-connector到hive

给Hive的lib目录下拷贝一个mysql-connector
1). curl -L 'http://www.mysql.com/get/Downloads/Connector-J/mysql-connector-java-5.1.42.tar.gz/from/http://mysql.he.net/'; | tar xz
2). cp mysql-connector-java-5.1.42/mysql-connector-java-5.1.42-bin.jar /usr/local/Cellar/hive/2.1.1/libexec/lib/

五. 初始化元数据库

1. 初始化metastore库：schematool -initSchema -dbType mysql
2. 登录mysql：mysql -u hive -p123456
3. 使用metastore数据库：use metastore
4. 查看表：show tables