一. 安装

- hive安装: brew install hive
 mysql安装: brew install mysql
 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

```
// 配置jdbc mysql连接配置
cproperty>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
   <value>jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/metastore?
createDatabaseIfNotExist=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=latin1&useSSL=true</value>
   <description>JDBC connect string for a JDBC metastore</description>
</property>
// 配置jdbc driver
cproperty>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
    <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
    <description>Driver class name for a JDBC metastore</description>
// 连接mysql metastore user
cproperty>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>
    <value>hive</value>
    <description>username to use against metastore database</description>
</property>
// 连接mysql metastore password
cproperty>
    <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
    <value>123456</value>
    <description>password to use against metastore database</description>
</property>
// HDFS临时文件目录,配置未本地目录即可,如果配置为hdfs目录需要保证有权限写入
cproperty>
    <name>hive.exec.scratchdir</name>
    <value>~/test/hive</value>
    <description>HDFS root scratch dir for Hive jobs which gets created with write all (733) permission. For each
connecting user, an HDFS scratch dir: ${hive.exec.scratchdir}/<username&gt; is created, with
${hive.scratch.dir.permission}.</description>
 // HDFS数据目录
cproperty>
    <name>hive.metastore.warehouse.dir</name>
    <value>hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hive/warehouse</value>
    <description>location of default database for the warehouse</description>
```

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

</property>

- 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

六. HDFS创建目录

- 1. HDFS上建立/tmp和/usr/hive/warehouse目录,并赋予组用户写权限,配置Hive默认的数据文件存放目录
 - a. hadoop dfs -mkdir hdfs://localhost:9000/tmp
 - b. hadoop dfs -mkdir -p hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hive/warehouse
 - c. hadoop dfs -chmod g+w hdfs://localhost:9000/tmp
 - d. hadoop dfs -chmod g+w hdfs://localhost:9000/user/hive/warehouse

七. 启动服务

- 1. 启动metastore服务
 - hive —service metastore &
- 2. 启动hiverserver2服务
 - hive --service hiveserver2
- 3. 可以开始使用jdbc方式连接hivesever进行读写操作