Cloudera Runtime 7.1.1

Accessing Apache HBase

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Contents

Use the HBase shell

You can use the HBase Shell from the command line interface to communicate with HBase. In CDP, you can create a namespace and manage it using the HBase shell. Namespaces contain collections of tables and permissions, replication settings, and resource isolation.

In CDP, you need to SSH into an HBase node before you can use the HBase Shell. For example, to SSH into an HBase node with the IP address 10.10.10.10, you must use the command:

```
ssh <username>@10.10.10.10
```

Note: You must use your IPA password for authentication.

After you have started HBase, you can access the database in an interactive way by using the HBase Shell, which is a command interpreter for HBase which is written in Ruby. Always run HBase administrative commands such as the HBase Shell, hbck, or bulk-load commands as the HBase user (typically hbase).

```
hbase shell
```

You can use the following commands to get started with the HBase shell:

- To get help and to see all available commands, use the help command.
- To get help on a specific command, use help "command". For example:

  ```
  hbase> help "create"
  ```

- To remove an attribute from a table or column family or reset it to its default value, set its value to nil. For example, use the following command to remove the KEEP_DELETED_CELLS attribute from the f1 column of the users table:

  ```
  hbase> alter 'users', { NAME => 'f1', KEEP_DELETED_CELLS => nil }
  ```

- To exit the HBase Shell, type quit.

Virtual machine options for HBase Shell

You can set variables for the virtual machine running HBase Shell, by using the HBASE_SHELL_OPTS environment variable. This example sets several options in the virtual machine.

This example sets several options in the virtual machine.

```
$ HBASE_SHELL_OPTS="-verbose:gc -XX:+PrintGCApplicationStoppedTime -XX:+Prin
tGCDateStamps
      -XX:+PrintGCDetails -Xloggc:$HBASE_HOME/logs/gc-hbase.log" ./bin/hbase
 shell
```

Script with HBase Shell

You can use HBase shell in your scripts. You can also write Ruby scripts for use with HBase Shell. Example Ruby scripts are included in the hbase-examples/src/main/ruby/ directory.

The non-interactive mode allows you to use HBase Shell in scripts, and allow the script to access the exit status of the HBase Shell commands. To invoke non-interactive mode, use the -n or --non-interactive switch. This small example script shows how to use HBase Shell in a Bash script.

```
#!/bin/bash
echo 'list' | hbase shell -n
status=$?
if [$status -ne 0]; then
  echo "The command may have failed."
fi
```

Successful HBase Shell commands return an exit status of 0. However, an exit status other than 0 does not necessarily indicate a failure, but should be interpreted as unknown. For example, a command may succeed, but while waiting for the response, the client may lose connectivity. In that case, the client has no way to know the outcome of the command. In the case of a non-zero exit status, your script should check to be sure the command actually failed before taking further action.

You can use the get_splits command, which returns the split points for a given table:

```
hbase> get_splits 't2'
Total number of splits = 5

=> ["", "10", "20", "30", "40"]
```

Use the HBase command-line utilities

Besides the HBase Shell, HBase includes several other command-line utilities, which are available in the hbase/bin/ directory of each HBase host. This topic provides basic usage instructions for the most commonly used utilities.

PerformanceEvaluation

The PerformanceEvaluation utility allows you to run several preconfigured tests on your cluster and reports its performance. To run the PerformanceEvaluation tool, use the bin/hbase pecommand.

```
$ hbase pe

Usage: java org.apache.hadoop.hbase.PerformanceEvaluation \
  <OPTIONS> [-D<property=value>]* <command> <nclients>

Options:
 nomapred        Run multiple clients using threads (rather than use mapred
uce)
 rows            Rows each client runs. Default: One million
 size            Total size in GiB. Mutually exclusive with --rows. Default:
 1.0.
 sampleRate      Execute test on a sample of total rows. Only supported by r
andomRead.
                 Default: 1.0
 traceRate       Enable HTrace spans. Initiate tracing every N rows. Defaul
t: 0
 table           Alternate table name. Default: 'TestTable'
 multiGet        If >0, when doing RandomRead, perform multiple gets instead
 of single
                 gets.
                 Default: 0
 compress        Compression type to use (GZ, LZO, ...). Default: 'NONE'
 flushCommits    Used to determine if the test should flush the table. Defau
lt: false
 writeToWAL      Set writeToWAL on puts. Default: True
```

```
 autoFlush       Set autoFlush on htable. Default: False
 oneCon          all the threads share the same connection. Default: False
 presplit        Create presplit table. Recommended for accurate perf analy
sis (see
                 guide). Default: disabled
 inmemory        Tries to keep the HFiles of the CF inmemory as far as possi
ble. Not
                 guaranteed that reads are always served from memory.  Defa
ult: false
 usetags         Writes tags along with KVs. Use with HFile V3. Default:
false
 numoftags       Specify the no of tags that would be needed. This works o
nly if usetags
                 is true.
 filterAll       Helps to filter out all the rows on the server side there
by not returning
                 anything back to the client.  Helps to check the server si
de performance.
                 Uses FilterAllFilter internally.
 latency         Set to report operation latencies. Default: False
 bloomFilter     Bloom filter type, one of [NONE, ROW, ROWCOL]
 valueSize       Pass value size to use: Default: 1024
 valueRandom     Set if we should vary value size between 0 and 'valueSiz
e'; set on read
                 for stats on size: Default: Not set.
 valueZipf       Set if we should vary value size between 0 and 'valueSize'
 in zipf form:
                 Default: Not set.
 period          Report every 'period' rows: Default: opts.perClientRunRo
ws / 10
 multiGet        Batch gets together into groups of N. Only supported by ran
domRead.
                 Default: disabled
 addColumns      Adds columns to scans/gets explicitly. Default: true
 replicas        Enable region replica testing. Defaults: 1.
 splitPolicy     Specify a custom RegionSplitPolicy for the table.
 randomSleep     Do a random sleep before each get between 0 and entered v
alue. Defaults: 0
 columns         Columns to write per row. Default: 1
 caching         Scan caching to use. Default: 30

 Note: -D properties will be applied to the conf used.
  For example:
   -Dmapreduce.output.fileoutputformat.compress=true
   -Dmapreduce.task.timeout=60000
Command:
 append          Append on each row; clients overlap on keyspace so some c
oncurrent
                 operations
 checkAndDelete  CheckAndDelete on each row; clients overlap on keyspace so
 some concurrent
                 operations
 checkAndMutate  CheckAndMutate on each row; clients overlap on keyspace so
 some concurrent
                 operations
 checkAndPut     CheckAndPut on each row; clients overlap on keyspace so s
ome concurrent
                 operations
 filterScan      Run scan test using a filter to find a specific row based
 on it's value
                 (make sure to use --rows=20)
 increment       Increment on each row; clients overlap on keyspace so some
 concurrent
                 operations
```

```
 randomRead      Run random read test
 randomSeekScan  Run random seek and scan 100 test
 randomWrite     Run random write test
 scan            Run scan test (read every row)
 scanRange10     Run random seek scan with both start and stop row (max 10
rows)
 scanRange100    Run random seek scan with both start and stop row (max 100
 rows)
 scanRange1000   Run random seek scan with both start and stop row (max 1000
 rows)
 scanRange10000  Run random seek scan with both start and stop row (max 1
0000 rows)
 sequentialRead  Run sequential read test
 sequentialWrite Run sequential write test
Args:
 nclients        Integer. Required. Total number of clients (and HRegionS
ervers)
                 running: 1 <= value <= 500
Examples:
 To run a single client doing the default 1M sequentialWrites:
 $ bin/hbase org.apache.hadoop.hbase.PerformanceEvaluation sequentialWrite 1
 To run 10 clients doing increments over ten rows:
 $ bin/hbase org.apache.hadoop.hbase.PerformanceEvaluation --rows=10 --noma
pred increment 10
```

LoadTestTool

The LoadTestTool utility load-tests your cluster by performing writes, updates, or reads on it. To run the LoadTest Tool, use the bin/hbase ltt command. To print general usage information, use the -h option.

```
$ bin/hbase ltt -h

Options:
 -batchupdate                    Whether to use batch as opposed to separate
 updates for every column
                                 in a row
 -bloom <arg>                    Bloom filter type, one of [NONE, ROW, ROWC
OL]
 -compression <arg>              Compression type, one of [LZO, GZ, NONE, SN
APPY, LZ4]
 -data_block_encoding <arg>      Encoding algorithm (e.g. prefix compress
ion) to use for data blocks
                                 in the test column family, one of
                                 [NONE, PREFIX, DIFF, FAST_DIFF, PREFIX_T

REE].
 -deferredlogflush               Enable deferred log flush.
 -encryption <arg>               Enables transparent encryption on the test
 table, one of [AES]
 -families <arg>                 The name of the column families to use se
parated by comma
 -generator <arg>                The class which generates load for the too
l. Any args for this class
                                 can be passed as colon separated after c

lass name
 -h,--help                       Show usage
 -in_memory                      Tries to keep the HFiles of the CF inmemory
 as far as possible.  Not
                                 guaranteed that reads are always served fro

m inmemory
 -init_only                      Initialize the test table only, don't do
 any loading
```

```
 -key_window <arg>                  The 'key window' to maintain between reads
 and writes for concurrent
                                    write/read workload. The default is 0.
 -max_read_errors <arg>             The maximum number of read errors to tol
erate before terminating all
                                    reader threads. The default is 10.
 -mob_threshold <arg>               Desired cell size to exceed in bytes that
will use the MOB write path
 -multiget_batchsize <arg>          Whether to use multi-gets as opposed to sep
arate gets for every
                                    column in a row
 -multiput                          Whether to use multi-puts as opposed to s
eparate puts for every
                                    column in a row
 -num_keys <arg>                    The number of keys to read/write
 -num_regions_per_server <arg>      Desired number of regions per region serv
er. Defaults to 5.
 -num_tables <arg>                  A positive integer number. When a number n
 is specified, load test tool
                                    will load n table parallely. -tn parameter
value becomes table name prefix.
                                    Each table name is in format <tn>_1...<tn>
_n
 -read <arg>                        <verify_percent>[:<#threads=20>]
 -reader <arg>                      The class for executing the read requests
 -region_replica_id <arg>           Region replica id to do the reads from
 -region_replication <arg>          Desired number of replicas per region
 -regions_per_server <arg>          A positive integer number. When a number n
 is specified, load test tool
                                    will create the test table with n regions p
er server
 -skip_init                         Skip the initialization; assume test table
 already exists
 -start_key <arg>                   The first key to read/write (a 0-based ind
ex). The default value is 0.
 -tn <arg>                          The name of the table to read or write
 -update <arg>                      <update_percent>[:<#threads=20>][:<#whether
 to ignore nonce collisions=0>]
 -updater <arg>                     The class for executing the update requests
 -write <arg>                       <avg_cols_per_key>:<avg_data_size>[:<#thr
eads=20>]
 -writer <arg>                      The class for executing the write requests
 -zk <arg>                          ZK quorum as comma-separated host names w
ithout port numbers
 -zk_root <arg>                     name of parent znode in zookeeper
```

wal

The wal utility prints information about the contents of a specified WAL file. To get a list of all WAL files, use the HDFS command hadoop fs -ls -R /hbase/WALs. To run the wal utility, use the bin/hbase wal command. Run it without options to get usage information.

```
hbase wal
usage: WAL <filename...> [-h] [-j] [-p] [-r <arg>] [-s <arg>] [-w <arg>]
 -h,--help              Output help message
 -j,--json              Output JSON
 -p,--printvals         Print values
 -r,--region <arg>      Region to filter by. Pass encoded region name; e.g.
                        '9192caead6a5a20acb4454ffbc79fa14'
 -s,--sequence <arg>    Sequence to filter by. Pass sequence number.
 -w,--row <arg>         Row to filter by. Pass row name.
```

hfile

The hfile utility prints diagnostic information about a specified hfile, such as block headers or statistics. To get a list of all hfiles, use the HDFS command hadoop fs -ls -R /hbase/data. To run the hfile utility, use the bin/hbase hf ilecommand. Run it without options to get usage information.

```
$ hbase hfile

usage: HFile [-a] [-b] [-e] [-f <arg> | -r <arg>] [-h] [-i] [-k] [-m] [-p]
       [-s] [-v] [-w <arg>]
 -a,--checkfamily         Enable family check
 -b,--printblocks         Print block index meta data
 -e,--printkey            Print keys
 -f,--file <arg>          File to scan. Pass full-path; e.g.
                          hdfs://a:9000/hbase/hbase:meta/12/34
 -h,--printblockheaders   Print block headers for each block.
 -i,--checkMobIntegrity   Print all cells whose mob files are missing
 -k,--checkrow            Enable row order check; looks for out-of-order
                          keys
 -m,--printmeta           Print meta data of file
 -p,--printkv             Print key/value pairs
 -r,--region <arg>        Region to scan. Pass region name; e.g.
                          'hbase:meta,,1'
 -s,--stats               Print statistics
 -v,--verbose             Verbose output; emits file and meta data
                          delimiters
 -w,--seekToRow <arg>     Seek to this row and print all the kvs for this
                          row only
```

hbck

The hbck utility checks and optionally repairs errors in HFiles.

Warning: Running hbck with any of the -fix or -repair commands is dangerous and can lead to data loss. Contact Cloudera support before running it.

To run hbck, use the bin/hbase hbck command. Run it with the -h option to get more usage information.

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
NOTE: As of HBase version 2.0, the hbck tool is significantly changed.
In general, all Read-Only options are supported and can be be used
safely. Most -fix/ -repair options are NOT supported. Please see usage
below for details on which options are not supported.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

Usage: fsck [opts] {only tables}
 where [opts] are:
   -help Display help options (this)
   -details Display full report of all regions.
   -timelag <timeInSeconds>  Process only regions that  have not experienced
 any metadata updates in the last  <timeInSeconds> seconds.
   -sleepBeforeRerun <timeInSeconds> Sleep this many seconds before checking
 if the fix worked if run with -fix
   -summary Print only summary of the tables and status.
   -metaonly Only check the state of the hbase:meta table.
   -sidelineDir <hdfs://> HDFS path to backup existing meta.
   -boundaries Verify that regions boundaries are the same between META and
 store files.
   -exclusive Abort if another hbck is exclusive or fixing.

  Datafile Repair options: (expert features, use with caution!)
```

```
   -checkCorruptHFiles     Check all Hfiles by opening them to make sure the
y are valid
   -sidelineCorruptHFiles  Quarantine corrupted HFiles.  implies -checkCorru
ptHFiles

 Replication options
   -fixReplication   Deletes replication queues for removed peers

  Metadata Repair options supported as of version 2.0: (expert features, use
 with caution!)
   -fixVersionFile   Try to fix missing hbase.version file in hdfs.
   -fixReferenceFiles  Try to offline lingering reference store files
   -fixHFileLinks  Try to offline lingering HFileLinks
   -noHdfsChecking   Don't load/check region info from HDFS. Assumes hbas
e:meta region info is good. Won't check/fix any HDFS issue, e.g. hole, orpha
n, or overlap
   -ignorePreCheckPermission  ignore filesystem permission pre-check

NOTE: Following options are NOT supported as of HBase version 2.0+.
  UNSUPPORTED Metadata Repair options: (expert features, use with caution!)
   -fix              Try to fix region assignments.  This is for backwards
compatiblity
   -fixAssignments   Try to fix region assignments.  Replaces the old -fix
   -fixMeta          Try to fix meta problems.  This assumes HDFS region inf
o is good.
   -fixHdfsHoles     Try to fix region holes in hdfs.
   -fixHdfsOrphans   Try to fix region dirs with no .regioninfo file in hdfs
   -fixTableOrphans  Try to fix table dirs with no .tableinfo file in hdfs
 (online mode only)
   -fixHdfsOverlaps  Try to fix region overlaps in hdfs.
   -maxMerge <n>     When fixing region overlaps, allow at most <n> regions
 to merge. (n=5 by default)
   -sidelineBigOverlaps  When fixing region overlaps, allow to sideline big
overlaps
   -maxOverlapsToSideline <n>  When fixing region overlaps, allow at most <
n> regions to sideline per group. (n=2 by default)
   -fixSplitParents  Try to force offline split parents to be online.
   -removeParents    Try to offline and sideline lingering parents and keep
 daughter regions.
   -fixEmptyMetaCells  Try to fix hbase:meta entries not referencing any
region (empty REGIONINFO_QUALIFIER rows)

  UNSUPPORTED Metadata Repair shortcuts
   -repair           Shortcut for -fixAssignments -fixMeta -fixHdfsHoles -
fixHdfsOrphans -fixHdfsOverlaps -fixVersionFile -sidelineBigOverlaps -fixRef
erenceFiles-fixHFileLinks
   -repairHoles      Shortcut for -fixAssignments -fixMeta -fixHdfsHoles
```

clean

After you have finished using a test or proof-of-concept cluster, the hbase clean utility can remove all HBase-related data from ZooKeeper and HDFS.

Warning: The hbase clean command destroys data. Do not run it on production clusters, or unless you are absolutely sure you want to destroy the data.

To run the hbase clean utility, use the bin/hbase clean command. Run it with no options for usage information.

```
$ bin/hbase clean

Usage: hbase clean (--cleanZk|--cleanHdfs|--cleanAll)
Options:
```

```
        --cleanZk   cleans hbase related data from zookeeper.
        --cleanHdfs cleans hbase related data from hdfs.
        --cleanAll  cleans hbase related data from both zookeeper and hdfs.
```

Use the HBase APIs for Java

You can use the Apache HBase Java API to communicate with Apache HBase. The Java API is one of the most common ways to communicate with HBase.

The following sample uses Apache HBase APIs to create a table and put a row into that table. The table name, column family name, qualifier (or column) name, and a unique ID for the row are defined. Together, these define a specific cell. Next, the table is created and the text “Hello, World!” is inserted into this cell.

```
import java.io.IOException;
import org.apache.hadoop.conf.Configuration;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.HBaseConfiguration;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.TableName;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.client.*;
import org.apache.hadoop.hbase.util.Bytes;


public class CreateAndPut {
    private static final TableName TABLE_NAME = TableName.valueOf("test_tabl
e_example");
    private static final byte[] CF_NAME = Bytes.toBytes("test_cf");
    private static final byte[] QUALIFIER = Bytes.toBytes("test_column");
    private static final byte[] ROW_ID = Bytes.toBytes("row01");
    public static void createTable(final Admin admin) throws IOException {
        if(!admin.tableExists(TABLE_NAME)) {
            TableDescriptor desc = TableDescriptorBuilder.newBuilder(TABLE_
NAME)
                    .setColumnFamily(ColumnFamilyDescriptorBuilder.of(CF_N
AME))
                    .build();
            admin.createTable(desc);
        }
    }

    public static void putRow(final Table table) throws IOException {
        table.put(new Put(ROW_ID).addColumn(CF_NAME, QUALIFIER, Bytes.toByte
s("Hello, World!")));
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
        Configuration config = HBaseConfiguration.create();

        try (Connection connection = ConnectionFactory.createConnection(co
nfig); Admin admin = connection.getAdmin()) {
            createTable(admin);

            try(Table table = connection.getTable(TABLE_NAME)) {
                putRow(table);
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Use the HBase REST server

You can use the Apache HBase REST server to interact with the Apache HBase. This is a very good alternative if you do not want to use the Java API. Interactions happen using URLs and the REST API. REST uses HTTP to perform various actions, and this makes it easy to interface with the operational database using a wide array of programming languages.

You can use the REST server to create, delete tables, and perform other operations that have the REST end-points. You can configure SSL for encryption between the client and the REST server. This helps you to ensure that your operations are secure during data transmission.

Using the REST server enables you access your data across different network boundaries. For example, if you have an CDP operational database Data Hub cluster running inside a private network and don't want to expose it to your company's public network, the REST server can work as a gateway between the private and public networks.

Installing the REST Server using Cloudera Manager

You can use the HBase REST API to interact with HBase services, tables, and regions using HTTP endpoints. You must manually install the REST Server only in a CDP Private Cloud Base deployment. The REST Server service is automatically added to the Data Hub cluster in a CDP Public Cloud deployment.

About this task

Install the REST Server using Cloudera Manager in your CDP Private Cloud Base deployment.

Procedure

1. Click the Clusters tab.
2. Select Clusters*HBase*.
3. Click the Instances tab.
4. Click Add Role Instance.
5. Under HBase REST Server, click Select Hosts.
6. Select one or more hosts to serve the HBase Rest Server role. Click Continue.
7. Select the HBase Rest Server roles. Click Actions For Selected Start.

Using the REST API

The HBase REST Server exposes endpoints that provide CRUD (create, read, update, delete) operations for each HBase process, as well as tables, regions, and namespaces.

For a given endpoint, the HTTP verb controls the type of operation (create, read, update, or delete).

Note: curl Command Examples

The examples in these tables use the curl command, and follow these guidelines:

- The HTTP verb is specified using the -X parameter.
- For GET queries, the Accept header is set to text/xml, which indicates that the client (curl) expects to receive responses formatted in XML. You can set it to application/json to receive JSON responses instead.
- For PUT, POST, and DELETE queries, the Content-Type header should be set only if data is also being sent with the -d parameter. If set, it should match the format of the data being sent, to enable the REST server to deserialize the data correctly.
- If you are using a Data Hub cluster, you must provide the basic authentication parameters in your REST query string to access the REST server end-point. For example, curl -vi -X GET \

  -H "Accept: text/xml" -u "<USER>:<MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \

For more details about the curl command, see the documentation for the curl version that ships with your operating system.

In CDP, all REST queries are routed through the Apache Knox gateway. In your REST query, ensure that the hostname points to the gateway node and cdp-proxy-api endpoint as shown in these examples.

Table 1: Cluster-Wide Endpoints

Endpoint	HTTP Verb	Description	Example
/version/cluster	GET	Version of HBase running on this cluster	`curl -L -v \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/version/cluster"`
/status/cluster	GET	Cluster status	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/status/cluster"`
/	GET	List of all nonsystem tables	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase"`

Table 2: Namespace Endpoints

Endpoint	HTTP Verb	Description	Example
/namespaces	GET	List all namespaces.	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/namespaces/"`
/namespaces/namespace	GET	Describe a specific namespace.	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/namespaces/special_ns"`
/namespaces/namespace	POST	Create a new namespace.	`curl -vi -X POST \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/namespaces/special_ns"`
/namespaces/namespace/tables	GET	List all tables in a specific namespace.	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/namespaces/special_ns/tables"`
~~/namespaces/namespace~~	~~PUT~~	~~Alter an existing namespace.~~ Currently not used.	`curl -vi -X PUT \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \`

Table 3: Table Endpoints

Endpoint	HTTP Verb	Description	Example
/table/schema	GET	Describe the schema of the specified table.	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/schema"`
/table/schema	POST	Create a new table, or replace an existing table's schema with the provided schema.	`curl -vi -X POST \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -H "Content-Type: text/xml" \ -d '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><TableSchema name="users"><ColumnSchema name="cf" /></TableSchema>' \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/schema"`
/table/schema	UPDATE	Update an existing table with the provided schema fragment.	`curl -vi -X PUT \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -H "Content-Type: text/xml" \ -d '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?><TableSchema name="users"><ColumnSchema name="cf" KEEP_DELETED_CELLS="true" /></TableSchema>' \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/schema"`
/table/schema	DELETE	Delete the table. You must use the table/schema endpoint, not just table/	`curl -vi -X DELE TE \`

Table 4: Endpoints for Get Operations

Endpoint	HTTP Verb	Description	Example

/table/row/column:qualifier/timestamp	GET	Get the value of a single row. Values are Base-64 encoded.	Latest version:
			`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/row1"`
			Specific timestamp:
			`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/row1/cf:a/1458586888395"`

Endpoint	HTTP Verb	Description	Example
		Get the value of a single column. Values are Base-64 encoded.	Latest version: `curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/row1/cf:a"` Specific version: `curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/row1/cf:a"`
/table/row/column:qualifier?v=number_of_versions		Multi-Get a specified number of versions of a given cell. Values are Base-64 encoded.	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/row1/cf:a?v=2"`

Table 5: Endpoints for Scan Operations

Endpoint	HTTP Verb	Description	Example
/table/scanner/	PUT	Get a Scanner object. Required by all other Scan operations. Adjust the batch parameter to the number of rows the scan should return in a batch. See the next example for adding filters to your Scanner. The scanner endpoint URL is returned as the Location in the HTTP response. The other examples in this table assume that the Scanner endpoint is http://example.com:20550/users/scanner/14586907282437552207.	`curl -vi -X PUT \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -H "Content-Type: text/xml" \ -d '<Scanner batch="1"/>' \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/scanner/"`
/table/scanner/	PUT	To supply filters to the Scanner object or configure the Scanner in any other way, you can create a text file and add your filter to the file. For example, to return only rows for which keys start with u123 and use a batch size of 100: `<Scanner batch="100"> <filter> { "type": "PrefixFilter", "value": "u123" } </filter> </Scanner>` Pass the file to the -d argument of the curl request.	`curl -vi -X PUT \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -H "Content-Type:text/xml" \ -d @filter.txt \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/scanner/"`
/table/scanner/scanner_id	GET	Get the next batch from the scanner. Cell values are byte-encoded. If the scanner is exhausted, HTTP status 204 is returned.	`curl -vi -X GET \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ -u "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/scanner/14586907282437552207"`
/table/scanner/scanner_id	DELETE	Deletes the scanner and frees the resources it was using.	`curl -vi -X DELETE \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \`

Table 6: Endpoints for Put Operations

Endpoint	HTTP Verb	Description	Example
/table/row_key/	PUT	Write a row to a table. The row, column qualifier, and value must each be Base-64 encoded. To encode a string, you can use the base64 command-line utility. To decode the string, use base 64 -d. The payload is in the --data argument, so the /users/fakerow value is a placeholder. Insert multiple rows by adding them to the <CellSet> element. You can also save the data to be inserted to a file and pass it to the -d parameter with the syntax -d @filename.txt.	XML: `curl -vi -X PUT \ -H "Accept: text/xml" \ -H "Content-Type: text/xml" \ -d '<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="yes"?><CellSet><Row key="cm93NQo="><Cell column="Y2Y6ZQo=">dmFsdWU1Cg==</Cell></Row></CellSet>' \ -u "<MY_WORKLOAD_USERNAME:MY_WORKLOAD_PASSWORD>" \ "https://<gateway_node>/cdp-proxy-api/hbase/users/fakerow"` JSON: `curl -vi -X PUT \ -H "Accept: application/json" \ -H "Content-Type: application/json" \ -d '{"Row":[{"key":"cm93NQo=", "Cell": [{"column":"Y2Y6ZQo=", "$":"dmFsdWU1Cg=="}]}]}'' \`

Using the REST proxy API

After configuring and starting HBase on your cluster, you can use the HBase REST Proxy API to stream data into HBase, from within another application or shell script, or by using an HTTP client such as wget or curl.

The REST Proxy API is slower than the Java API and may have fewer features. This approach is simple and does not require advanced development experience to implement. However, like the Java and Thrift Proxy APIs, it uses the full write path and can cause compactions and region splits.

Specified addresses without existing data create new values. Specified addresses with existing data create new versions, overwriting an existing version if the row, column:qualifier, and timestamp all match that of the existing value.

```
curl -H "Content-Type: text/xml" http://localhost:8000/test/testrow/test:tes
tcolumn
```

The REST Proxy API does not support writing to HBase clusters that are secured using Kerberos.

For full documentation and more examples, see the REST Proxy API documentation.

Use the Apache Thrift Proxy API

The Apache Thrift library provides cross-language client-server remote procedure calls (RPCs), using *Thrift bindings*.

Prepare Thrift server and client before using Thrift Proxy API

A *Thrift binding* is client code generated by the Apache Thrift Compiler for a target language (such as Python) that allows communication between the Thrift server and clients using that client code. HBase includes an Apache Thrift Proxy API, which allows you to write HBase applications in Python, C, C++, or another language that Thrift supports. The Thrift Proxy API is slower than the Java API and may have fewer features. To use the Thrift Proxy API, you need to configure and run the HBase Thrift server on your cluster. You also need to install the Apache Thrift compiler on your development system.

After the Thrift server is configured and running, generate *Thrift bindings* for the language of your choice, using an IDL file. An HBase IDL file named HBase.thrift is included as part of HBase. After generating the bindings, copy the Thrift libraries for your language into the same directory as the generated bindings. In the following Python example, these libraries provide the thrift.transport and thrift.protocol libraries. These commands show how you might generate the *Thrift bindings* for Python and copy the libraries on a Linux system.

After installation of the thrift compiler, verify that the thrift compiler version is newer than 0.9.0 by running the `thrift -version` command. You need to find the Hbase.thrift file from the HBase node or copy it to co-locate with the Thrift compiler. Perform the following steps:

```
mkdir HBaseThrift
cd HBaseThrift/
thrift -gen py /path/to/Hbase.thrift
mv gen-py/* .
rm -rf gen-py/
mkdir thrift
cp -rp ~/Downloads/thrift/lib/py/src/* ./thrift/
```

As a result, the HBase thrift Python bindings appears as follows:

```
HbaseThrift/
|-- hbased
|   |-- constants.py
|   |-- Hbase.py
|   |-- Hbase-remote
|   |-- __init__.py
|   `-- ttypes.py
|-- __init__.py
`-- thrift
    |-- compat.py
    |-- ext
    |   |-- binary.cpp
    |   |-- binary.h
    |   |-- compact.cpp
    |   |-- compact.h
```

```
    |   |-- endian.h
    |   |-- module.cpp
    |   |-- protocol.h
    |   |-- protocol.tcc
    |   |-- types.cpp
    |   `-- types.h
    |-- __init__.py
    |-- protocol
    |   |-- __init__.py
    |   |-- TBase.py
    |   |-- TBinaryProtocol.py
    |   |-- TCompactProtocol.py
    |   |-- THeaderProtocol.py
    |   |-- TJSONProtocol.py
    |   |-- TMultiplexedProtocol.py
    |   |-- TProtocolDecorator.py
    |   `-- TProtocol.py
    |-- server
    |   |-- __init__.py
    |   |-- THttpServer.py
    |   |-- TNonblockingServer.py
    |   |-- TProcessPoolServer.py
    |   `-- TServer.py
    |-- Thrift.py
    |-- TMultiplexedProcessor.py
    |-- transport
    |   |-- __init__.py
    |   |-- sslcompat.py
    |   |-- THeaderTransport.py
    |   |-- THttpClient.py
    |   |-- TSocket.py
    |   |-- TSSLSocket.py
    |   |-- TTransport.py
    |   |-- TTwisted.py
    |   `-- TZlibTransport.py
    |-- TRecursive.py
    |-- TSCons.py
    |-- TSerialization.py
    `-- TTornado.py
```

The following example shows a simple Python application using the Thrift Proxy API.

```
from thrift.transport import TSocket
from thrift.protocol import TBinaryProtocol
from thrift.transport import TTransport
from hbase import Hbase

# Connect to HBase Thrift server
transport = TTransport.TBufferedTransport(TSocket.TSocket(host, port))
protocol = TBinaryProtocol.TBinaryProtocolAccelerated(transport)

# Create and open the client connection
client = Hbase.Client(protocol)
transport.open()

# Modify a single row
mutations = [Hbase.Mutation(
  column='columnfamily:columndescriptor', value='columnvalue')]
client.mutateRow('tablename', 'rowkey', mutations)
# Modify a batch of rows
# Create a list of mutations per work of Shakespeare
mutationsbatch = []
```

```
for line in myDataFile:
    rowkey = username + "-" + filename + "-" + str(linenumber).zfill(6)
    mutations = [
            Hbase.Mutation(column=messagecolumncf, value=line.strip()),
            Hbase.Mutation(column=linenumbercolumncf, value=encode(linenu
mber)),
            Hbase.Mutation(column=usernamecolumncf, value=username)
        ]

       mutationsbatch.append(Hbase.BatchMutation(row=rowkey,mutations=mut
ations))

# Run the mutations for all the lines in myDataFile
client.mutateRows(tablename, mutationsbatch)

transport.close()
```

The Thrift Proxy API does not support writing to HBase clusters that are secured using Kerberos.

Example codes

Choose the right class and functions along with the right configurations for HBase.

Classes and functions

- Transport level: `TBufferedTransport`, `TFramedTransport`, `TSaslTransport`, and `THttpClient`.
- Protocol level: `TBinaryProtocol` and `TCompactProtocol`.

Configurations for HBase thrift

HBase thrift configurations

Property	Default value (secured)	Default value (unsecured)	Description
hbase.thrift.support.proxyuser	true	true	Use this to allow proxy users on the thrift gateway, which is mainly needed for `doAs` functionality.
hbase.regionserver.thrift.framed	true	true	Use framed transport. When using the `THsHaServer` or `TNonblockingServer`, framed transport is always used irrespective of this configuration value.
hbase.regionserver.thrift.compact	true	true	Use the `TCompactProtocol` instead of the default `TBinaryProtocol`. `TCompactProtocol` is a binary protocol that is more compact than the default and typically more efficient.
hbase.regionserver.thrift.http	true	true	Use this to enable HTTP server usage on thrift, which is mainly needed for `doAs` functionality.
hbase.thrift.security.qop	auth_conf	none	If this is set, HBase Thrift Server authenticates its clients. HBase Proxy User Hosts and Groups must be configured to allow specific users to access HBase through Thrift Server.

Property	Default value (secured)	Default value (unsecured)	Description
hbase.thrift.ssl.enabled	true	false	Encrypt communication between clients and HBase Thrift Server over HTTP using Transport Layer Security (TLS) (formerly known as Secure Socket Layer (SSL)).

Example-1 THttpClient in Secure Cluster

Let us consider that the cluster is secured with the configuration properties mentioned in the *HBase thrift configurations* table under the *Default value (secured)* column.

Before proceeding, ensure that the following applications are installed on your system.

- python3 and python3-devel
- gcc-c++
- cyrus-sasl-devel

Perform the following steps:

1. Install these dependencies on a CentOS or Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL) system using the following command.

```
yum install python3 python3-devel gcc-c++ cyrus-sasl-devel
```

2. Install virtualenv using pip3.

```
pip3 install virtualenv
```

3. Create a new virtual environment named *py3env*.

```
virtualenv py3env
```

4. Activate the virtual environment.

```
source py3env/bin/activate
```

5. Install the required Python packages and their specific versions. Consider you are inside the python3 virtual environment.

```
pip3 install kerberos==1.3.1 pure-sasl==0.6.2 setuptools==59.6.0 six==1.
16.0 wheel==0.37.1
```

This ensures that you have all the necessary dependencies and packages installed to proceed with your project.

```
from thrift.transport import THttpClient
from thrift.protocol import TBinaryProtocol
from hbase.Hbase import Client
from subprocess import call
import ssl
import kerberos

# Replace with your own parameters
hostname = 'your_thrift_server_hostname'
key_file = 'your_key_file'
cert_file = 'your_cert_file'
ca_file='your_CA_file'
keytab = 'your_key_tab'
client_principal = 'your_client_principal'
cert_password='your_cert_password'

# Function to authenticate with Kerberos
```

```
def kerberos_auth():
    call("kdestroy", shell=True)
    kinit_command = "kinit -kt {} {}".format(keytab, client_principal)
    call(kinit_command, shell=True)
    __, krb_context = kerberos.authGSSClientInit("HTTP")
    kerberos.authGSSClientStep(krb_context, "")
    negotiate_details = kerberos.authGSSClientResponse(krb_context)
    headers = {'Authorization': 'Negotiate ' + negotiate_details, 'Content-
Type': 'application/binary'}
    return headers

# Initializete an SSL context with certificate verification enabled
context = ssl.create_default_context()
context.load_verify_locations(ca_file)
context.load_cert_chain(certfile=cert_file, keyfile=key_file,password=cert_p
assword)

# create a THttpClient instance with the SSL context and custom headers
httpClient = THttpClient.THttpClient('https://' + hostname + ':9090/', ssl
_context=context)
httpClient.setCustomHeaders(headers=kerberos_auth())

# Initialize TBinaryProtocol with THttpClient
protocol = TBinaryProtocol.TBinaryProtocol(httpClient)

# Create HBase client
client = Client(protocol)
# Retrieve list of HBase tables
tables = client.getTableNames()
print(tables)
```

Here is another example to implement SPNEGO with SSL.

```
# This example code assumes to run at HBase Thrift server host
from thrift.transport import THttpClient
from thrift.protocol import TBinaryProtocol
from hbase.Hbase import Client
from ssl import create_default_context
import kerberos
import os
import socket
from subprocess import call

# Get the env parameters
def get_env_params():
    # Replace with your own parameters
    hostname='your_hbase_thrift_hostname'
    cert_file="your_cert_file"
    key_file="your_key_file"
    ca_file="your_ca_file"
    key_pw='your_key_pw'
    keytab_file='your_keytab'
    principal = 'your_principal'
    return hostname,cert_file,key_file,ca_file,keytab_file,principal,key_pw

#Check if a valid Kerberos ticket is already present in the cache
def check_kerberos_ticket():
    ccache_file = os.getenv('KRB5CCNAME')
    if ccache_file:
        ccache = CCache.load_ccache(ccache_file)
        if ccache.get_principal() and not ccache.get_principal().is_anonymo
us():
            return True
```

```
    return False

# Obtain a Kerberos ticket by running kinit from keytab
def kinit(keytab_file):
    call(['kinit', '-kt', keytab_file, 'hbase'])

# Function to authenticate with Kerberos and get a SPNEGO token
def get_spnego_token():
    service_name = 'HTTP@{}'.format(hostname)
    result, context = kerberos.authGSSClientInit(service_name, gssflags=kerb
eros.GSS_C_MUTUAL_FLAG)
    kerberos.authGSSClientStep(context, "")
    spnego_token = kerberos.authGSSClientResponse(context)
    headers = {'Authorization': 'Negotiate {}'.format(spnego_token)}
    return headers

# Initialize an SSL context with certificate verification enabled
def get_ssl_context():
    context = create_default_context()
    context.load_verify_locations(ca_file)
    return context

# Main function to create the HBase client and retrieve tables
if __name__ == '__main__':
    hostname, agent_cert_dir, ca_file, keytab_file = get_env_params()

# Check if a valid Kerberos ticket is already present in the cache
    if not check_kerberos_ticket():
    # If a valid ticket is not present, obtain one by running kinit
        kinit(keytab_file)

    # Create a THttpClient instance with the SSL context and custom headers
    httpClient = THttpClient.THttpClient('https://' + hostname + ':9090/',
 ssl_context=get_ssl_context())
    httpClient.setCustomHeaders(headers=get_spnego_token())

    # Initialize TBinaryProtocol with THttpClient
    protocol = TBinaryProtocol.TBinaryProtocol(httpClient)

    # Create HBase client
    client = Client(protocol)
    # Retrieve list of HBase tables
    tables = client.getTableNames()
    print(tables)
# Close connection
    httpClient.close()
```

Example-2 THttpClient in Unsecure Cluster

Let us consider that the cluster is unsecured with the configuration properties mentioned in the *HBase thrift configurations* table under the *Default value (unsecured)* column.

```
from thrift.transport import THttpClient
from thrift.protocol import TBinaryProtocol
from hbase.Hbase import Client
# Replace with your own parameters
hostname = 'your_hbase_thrift_server_hostname'

# Initialize THttpClient
httpClient = THttpClient.THttpClient('http://' + hostname + ':9090/')

# Initialize TBinaryProtocol with THttpClient
```

```
protocol = TBinaryProtocol.TBinaryProtocol(httpClient)

# Create HBase client
client = Client(protocol)

# Retrieve list of HBase tables
tables = client.getTableNames()
print(tables)

# Close connection
httpClient.close()
```

Example-3 TSaslClientTransport in Secure Cluster without HTTP

If you do not use `THttpClient` and want to use `TSaslClientTransport` for legacy compatibility reasons, ensure that you set hbase.regionserver.thrift.http property to false. The other settings could be same as the configuration properties mentioned in the *HBase thrift configurations* table under the *Default value (secured)* column.

```
from thrift.transport import TSocket
from thrift.transport import TTransport
from thrift.protocol import TBinaryProtocol
from thrift.protocol import TCompactProtocol
from hbase import Hbase

'''
Assume you already kinit the hbase principal, or you can use the function
 in example-1 to kinit.
'''
# Replace with your own parameters
thrift_host = 'your_hbase_thrift_server_hostname'
thrift_port = 9090
```

Related Information

Using the HBase Thrift Interface, Part 1

Using the HBase Thrift Interface, Part 2

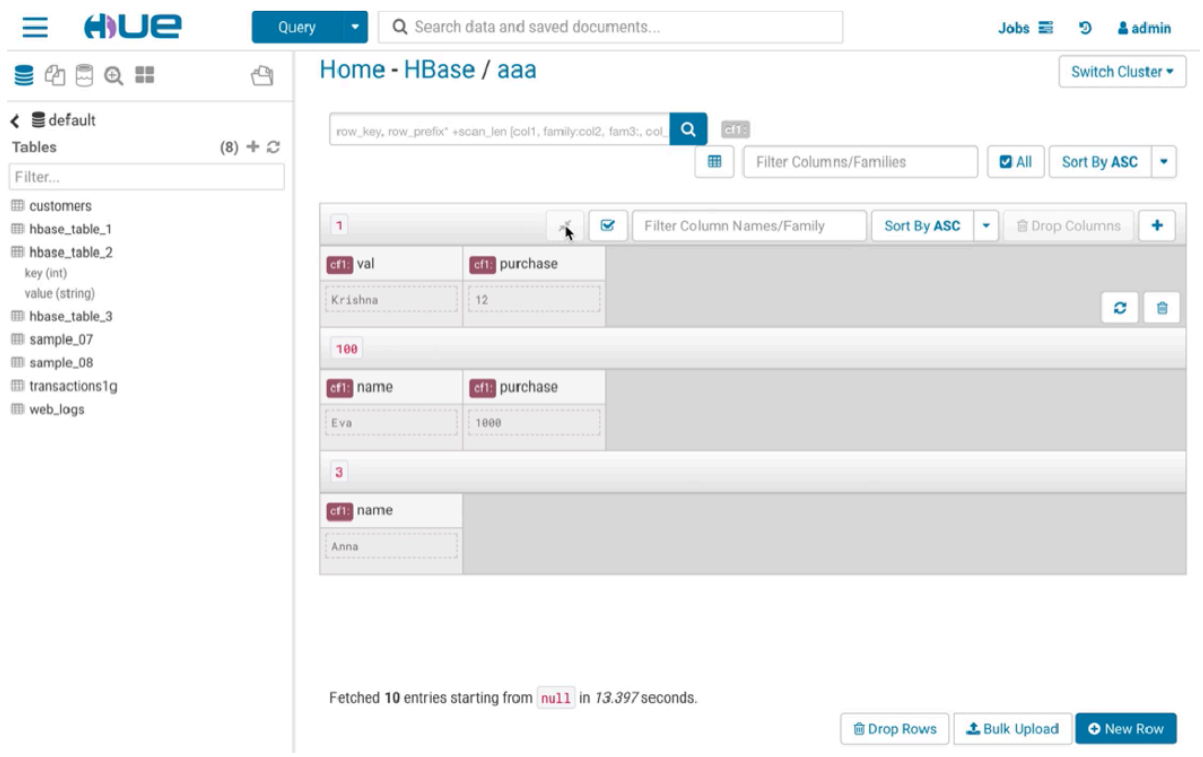
Python interaction with HBase Thrift proxy in Secured Cluster

Apache Thrift document

Use the Hue HBase app

Hue is a web-based interactive query editor that enables you to interact with data warehouses. You can use the HBase Browser application in Hue to create and browse HBase tables.

The HBase Hue app enables you to insert a new row or bulk upload CSV files, TSV files, and type data into your table. You can also insert columns into your row. If you need more control or data about your cell, you can use the full editor to edit a cell.



If you are using the HBase Thrift interface, Hue fits in between the Thrift Server and the HBase client, and the Thrift Server assumes that all HBase operations come from the hue user and not the client. To ensure that users in Hue are only allowed to perform HBase operations assigned to their own credentials, and not those of the hue user, you must enable doAs Impersonation for the HBase Browser Application.

Configure the HBase thrift server role

You must configure the Thrift Server Role to access certain features such as the Hue HBase browser.

About this task

The Thrift Server role is not added by default when you install HBase, but it is required before you can use certain other features such as the Hue HBase browser. To add the Thrift Server role:

Procedure

1. Go to the HBase service.
2. Click the Instances tab.
3. Click the Add Role Instances button.
4. Select the host(s) where you want to add the Thrift Server role (you only need one for Hue) and click Continue. The Thrift Server role should appear in the instances list for the HBase server.
5. Select the Thrift Server role instance.
6. Select Actions for Selected > Start.