

Cloudera Runtime 7.0.0

## Working with Apache Hive metastore

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# CLouDERA

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# Contents

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>HMS table storage.....</b>                          | <b>4</b>  |
| <b>Configuring HMS for high availability.....</b>      | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>Configure HMS properties for authorization.....</b> | <b>6</b>  |
| <b>Filter HMS results.....</b>                         | <b>7</b>  |
| <b>Setting up the metastore database.....</b>          | <b>7</b>  |
| Set up the backend Hive metastore database.....        | 8         |
| Set up MariaDB or MySQL database.....                  | 8         |
| Set up a PostgreSQL database.....                      | 10        |
| Set up an Oracle database.....                         | 11        |
| Configure metastore database properties.....           | 12        |
| Configure metastore location and HTTP mode.....        | 14        |
| Set up a JDBC URL connection override.....             | 15        |
| <b>Tuning the metastore.....</b>                       | <b>16</b> |

## HMS table storage

You need to understand how HMS stores Hive tables when you run a CREATE TABLE statement or migrate a table to Cloudera Data Platform. The success or failure of the statement, the resulting table type, and the table location depends on a number of factors.

### HMS table transformations

The HMS includes the following Hive metadata about tables that you create:

- A table definition
- Column names
- Data types
- Comments in a central schema repository

When you use EXTERNAL keyword in the CREATE TABLE statement, HMS stores the table as an external table. When you omit the EXTERNAL keyword and create a managed table, or ingest a managed table, HMS might translate the table into an external table or the table creation can fail, depending on the table properties. An important table property that affects table transformations is the ACID or Non-ACID table type:

#### Non-ACID

Table properties do not contain any ACID related properties set to true. For example, the table does not contain such properties transactional=true or insert\_only=true

#### ACID

Table properties do contain one or more ACID properties set to true.

#### Full ACID

Table properties contain transactional=true but not insert\_only=true

#### Insert-only ACID

Table properties contain insert\_only=true.

The following matrix shows the table type and whether or not the location property is supported.

| ACID     | Managed | Location Property | Comments   | Action  |
|----------|---------|-------------------|--|---|
| Non-ACID | Yes     | Yes               | Migrated to CDP, for example from an HDP or CDH cluster. | Table stored as external                                      |
| Non-ACID | Yes     | No                | Table location is null                                   | Table stored in subdirectory metastore.warehouse.external.dir |

HMS detects type of client for interacting with HMS, for example Hive or Spark, and compares the capabilities of the client with the table requirement. HMS performs the following actions, depending on the results of the comparison:

| Table requirement                          | Client meets requirements | Managed Table | ACID table type  | Action             |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Client can write to any type of ACID table | No                        | Yes           | Yes              | CREATE TABLE fails |
| Client can write to full ACID table        | No                        | Yes           | insert_only=true | CREATE TABLE fails |
| Client can write to insert-only ACID table | No                        | Yes           | insert_only=true | CREATE TABLE fails |

If, for example, a Spark client does not have the capabilities required, the following type of error message appears:

```
Spark has no access to table `mytable`. Clients can access this table only if
they have the following capabilities: CONNECTORREAD,HIVEFULLACIDREAD, HIVE
FULLACIDWRITE,
HIVEMANAGESTATS, HIVECACHEINVALIDATE, . . .
```

### Related Information

[Secure Hive Metastore](#)

## Configuring HMS for high availability

To provide failover to a secondary Hive metastore if your primary instance goes down, you need to know how to add a Metastore role in Cloudera Manager and configure a property.

### About this task

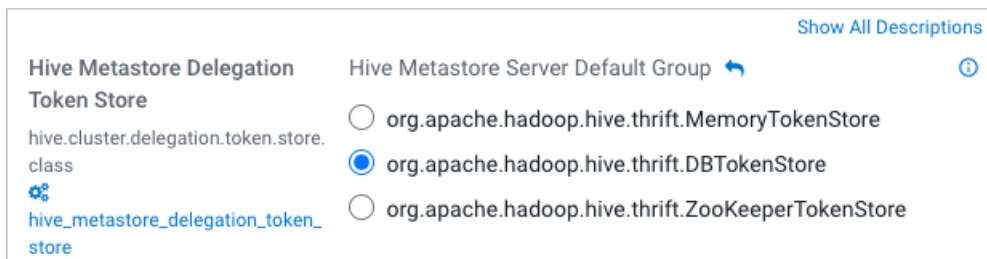
Multiple HMS instances run in active/active mode. No load balancing occurs. An HMS client always hits the first instance unless it is down. In this case, the client scans the `hive.metastore.uris` property that lists the HMS instances for a replacement HMS. The second HMS is the designated replacement if `hive.metastore.uri.selection` is set to `SEQUENTIAL` (recommended and the default); otherwise, the replacement is selected randomly from the list if `hive.metastore.uri.selection` is set to `RANDOM`.

### Before you begin

Minimum Required Role: Configurator (also provided by Cluster Administrator, Full Administrator)

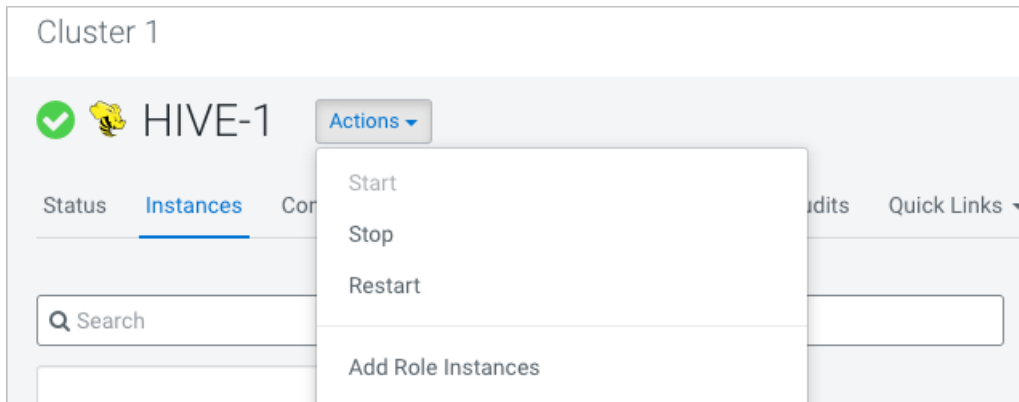
### Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, click **Clusters** **Hive** **Configuration**.
2. Take one of the following actions:
  - If you have a cluster secured by Kerberos, search for **Hive Delegation Token Store**, which specifies storage for the Kerberos token as described below.
  - If you have an unsecured cluster, skip the next step.
3. Select `org.apache.hadoop.hive.thrift.DBTokenStore`, and save the change.



Storage for the Kerberos delegation token is defined by the `hive.cluster.delegation.token.store.class` property. The available choices are Zookeeper, the Metastore, and memory. Cloudera recommends using the database by setting the `org.apache.hadoop.hive.thrift.DBTokenStore` property.

4. Click Instances Actions Add Role Instances



5. In Assign Roles, in Metastore Server, click Select Hosts.

6. In Hosts Selected, scroll and select the host that you want to serve as the backup Metastore, and click OK.

7. Click Continue until you exit the wizard.

8. Start the Metastore role on the host from the Actions menu.

The `hive.metastore.uris` property is updated automatically. To verify, go to `/etc/hive/config` directory in your cluster node and look for the updated property in the `hive-site.xml` file.

9. To check or to change the `hive.metastore.uri.selection` property, go to Clusters Hive Configurations in Cloudera Manager, and search for 'Hive Service Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for `hive-site.xml`'.

10. Add the property and value (SEQUENTIAL or RANDOM).

### Related Information

[Example of using the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve](#)

[Custom Configuration \(about Cloudera Manager Safety Valve\)](#)

## Configure HMS properties for authorization

As Administrator, if you have any problem with query authorization, you might need to set up Apache Hive metastore (HMS) authorization through Ranger. For example, if you configured storage-based authorization of Hive queries, and then you want to switch to authorization through Ranger, you must you need to setup authorization through Ranger. You configure HMS properties to make this switch.

### About this task

To integrate the HMS API and Ranger for authorizing queries, you need to add the following HMS properties and values to `hive-site.xml` using Cloudera Manager:

#### **hive.metastore.pre.event.listeners**

Value:

```
org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.security.authorization.\
plugin.metastore.HiveMetaStoreAuthorizer
```

Configures HMS writes.

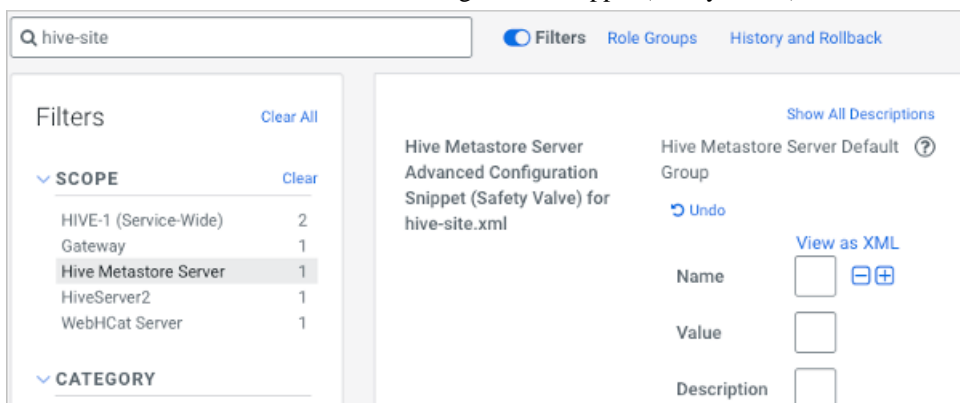
#### **hive.security.authenticator.manager**

Value: `org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.security.SessionStateUserAuthenticator`

Add properties to `hive-site.xml` using the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve as described in the next section.

### Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, to configure Hive Metastore properties click Clusters Hive-1 Configuration .
2. Search for hive-site.
3. In Hive Metastore Server Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for hive-site.xml, click +.



4. Add a property name and value.
5. Repeat steps to add other properties.
6. Save changes.

### Related Information

[Secure Hive Metastore](#)

## Filter HMS results

After you write an API to filter data from Hive, you need to know how to set up the API, enable it, and disable it. You need to add few Hive metastore (HMS) properties hive-site.xml using the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve.

### About this task

HMS can perform server-side filtering of data returned by a read operation. Filtering is enabled by default, which shows the results of statements, such as `SHOW TABLES` or `SHOW DATABASES`, based on who the user is. You can disable filtering by setting a boolean flag and hook. The hook identifies the class name that implements the filtering. You add the following properties and values in hive-site.xml for HMS API-Ranger integration:

#### **metastore.server.filter.enabled**

Value: true (to do filtering) or false (no filtering)

#### **metastore.filter.hook**

Value: org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.security.authorization.plugin.metastore.HiveMetaStoreAuthorizer

Add properties as described in the previous section.

### Related Information

[Secure Hive Metastore](#)

## Setting up the metastore database

You need to know how to set up a backend database for Hive metastore (HMS) if you have an on-prem cluster. Set up consists of installing a supported database, configuring properties, specifying the metastore location. You can also configure optional connection parameters.

In CDP Private Cloud Base, you need to install a supported database for Hive metastore (HMS) to store the metadata. You configure Hive metastore by modifying `hive-site.xml`. You use the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve feature instead of `hive set key=value` on the command line.

### Related Information

[Apache Wiki: Hive Metastore Administration](#)

[Example of using the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve](#)

[Custom Configuration \(about Cloudera Manager Safety Valve\)](#)

## Set up the backend Hive metastore database

CDP Public Cloud supports only PostgreSQL for the backend Hive metastore database, and generally, you do not need to manually perform the installation. In CDP Private Cloud Base you need to install, start, and configure a backend database.

### About this task

In this procedure, you install a database on a different node/cluster from the HiveServer for sharing the Hive metastore (HMS) with Hive, Impala, Spark, and other components. Do not put HiveServer and the database on the same node. You can have one or more HMS instances in your cluster that can take over in the event of a problem.

### Procedure

Install a supported database.

- MariaDB/MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- Oracle

## Set up MariaDB or MySQL database

You install a MariaDB or MySQL database to serve as the backend database for the Hive metastore. You also install the MySQL driver on your cluster, and then configure the database.

### Procedure

1. Install MySQL from the command line of a node in your cluster.

- RHEL:

```
sudo yum install mysql-server
```

- SLES:

```
sudo zypper install mysql
sudo zypper install libmysqlclient_r17
```

- Ubuntu:

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



**2. Start the mysql daemon.**

- RHEL:

```
sudo service mysqld start
```

- SLES or Ubuntu:

```
sudo service mysql start
```

**3. Install the latest MySQL JDBC driver on the Hive metastore server node in your cluster.****4. Set the MySQL root password.**

```
sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
[...]
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
[...]
Set root password? [Y/n] y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y
[...]
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] N
[...]
Remove test database and access to it [Y/n] Y
[...]
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y
All done!
```

**5. Configure the MySQL server to start when the cluster starts up.**

- RHEL

```
sudo /sbin/chkconfig mysqld on
sudo /sbin/chkconfig --list mysqld
```

- SLES: sudo chkconfig --add mysql
- Ubuntu: sudo chkconfig mysql on

**6. Create the initial database schema.**

```
mysql -u root -p
Enter password:
mysql> CREATE DATABASE metastore;
mysql> USE metastore;
-- For Package install method:
mysql> SOURCE /usr/lib/hive/scripts/metastore/upgrade/mysql/hive-schema-
n.n.n.mysql.sql;
-- For Parcel install method:
mysql> SOURCE /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/scripts/metastore/upgrad
e/mysql/hive-schema-n.n.n.mysql.sql;
```

If the metastore service runs on the host where the database is installed, replace 'metastorehost' in the CREATE USER example with 'localhost'.

**7. Create a MySQL user account to access the metastore.**

```
mysql> CREATE USER 'hive'@'metastorehost' IDENTIFIED BY 'mypassword';
...
mysql> REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES, GRANT OPTION FROM 'hive'@'metastorehost';
mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON metastore.* TO 'hive'@'metastorehost';
mysql> FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

```
mysql> quit;
```

## Set up a PostgreSQL database

You install a Postgres database to serve as the backend database for the Hive metastore. You also install the Postgres driver on your cluster, and then configure the database.

### Procedure

1. Install the database from the command line of a node in your cluster.

- RHEL:

```
sudo yum install postgresql-server
```

- SLES:

```
sudo zypper install postgresql-server
```

- Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get install postgresql
```

2. If your system is RHEL, initialize database files; otherwise, skip this step.

```
sudo service postgresql initdb
```

3. Set the `listen_addresses` property to `*` and set the `standard_conforming_strings` property off.

- RHEL and SLES:

```
sudo cat /var/lib/pgsql/data/postgresql.conf | grep -e listen -e standa  
rd_conforming_strings  
listen_addresses = '*'  
standard_conforming_strings = off
```

- Ubuntu:

```
cat /etc/postgresql/9.1/main/postgresql.conf | grep -e listen -e standar  
d_conforming_strings  
listen_addresses = '*'  
standard_conforming_strings = off
```

4. Add a new line into `pg_hba.conf` to ensure that the Postgres user can access the server remotely. For example, to allow all users to connect from all hosts to all your databases:

```
host <database> <user> <network address> <mask> md5
```

This configuration is applicable only for a network listener. Using this configuration does not open all your databases to the entire world; you must provide a password to authenticate yourself, and privilege restrictions configured in PostgreSQL are effective.

5. Start the Postgres server.

```
sudo service postgresql start
```

6. Set Postgres to start when the cluster comes up, and check the configuration.

```
chkconfig postgresql on  
chkconfig --list postgresql
```

- On the Hive metastore server node in your cluster, install the latest Postgres JDBC driver (the postgresql-jdbc package), and create symbolic link to the /usr/lib/hive/lib/ directory.

- RHEL

```
sudo yum install postgresql-jdbc
-- For Package install method:
ln -s /usr/share/java/postgresql-jdbc.jar /usr/lib/hive/lib/postgresql-jdbc.jar
-- For Parcel install method:
ln -s /usr/share/java/postgresql-jdbc.jar /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/lib/postgresql-jdbc.jar
```

- SLES

```
sudo zypper install postgresql-jdbc
-- For Package install method:
ln -s /usr/share/java/postgresql-jdbc.jar /usr/lib/hive/lib/postgresql-jdbc.jar
-- For Parcel install method:
ln -s /usr/share/java/postgresql-jdbc.jar /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/lib/postgresql-jdbc.jar
```

- Ubuntu

```
sudo apt-get install libpostgresql-jdbc-java
-- For Package install method:
ln -s /usr/share/java/postgresql-jdbc4.jar /usr/lib/hive/lib/postgresql-jdbc4.jar
-- For Parcel install method:
ln -s /usr/share/java/postgresql-jdbc4.jar /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/lib/postgresql-jdbc4.jar
```

- Create a metastore database and user account to access the metastore, using the script for your Hive version represented by n.n.n.

```
sudo -u postgres psql
postgres=# CREATE USER hiveuser WITH PASSWORD 'mypassword';
postgres=# CREATE DATABASE metastore;
postgres=# \c metastore;
You are now connected to database 'metastore'.
-- For Package install method:
postgres=# \i /usr/lib/hive/scripts/metastore/upgrade/postgres/hive-schema-n.n.n.postgres.sql
-- For Parcel install method:
postgres=# \i /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/scripts/metastore/upgrade/postgres/hive-schema-n.n.n.postgres.sql
SET
SET
...
```

## Set up an Oracle database

You install an Oracle database to serve as the backend database for the Hive metastore. You can use the free Express edition. You also install the Oracle driver on your cluster, and then configure the database.

### Procedure

- Install Oracle on a node in your cluster.

- Download the Oracle JDBC driver from the Oracle web site, and put the JDBC JAR into `/usr/lib/hive/lib/` if you are using a Package install method or place the JAR in `/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/lib/` if you are using a Parcel install method.

```
-- For Package install method:
sudo mv ojdbc<version_number>.jar /usr/lib/hive/lib/
-- For Parcel install method:
sudo mv ojdbc<version_number>.jar /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/lib/
```

- Connect to the Oracle database as administrator, and create a user account to access the metastore.

```
sqlplus "sys as sysdba"
SQL> create user hiveuser identified by mypassword;
SQL> grant connect to hiveuser;
SQL> grant all privileges to hiveuser;
```

- Connect as the hiveuser, and load the initial schema, using the script for your release n.n.n.

```
sqlplus hiveuser
-- For Package install method:
SQL> @/usr/lib/hive/scripts/metastore/upgrade/oracle/hive-schema-n.n.n.oracle.sql
-- For Parcel install method:
SQL> @/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/scripts/metastore/upgrade/oracle/hive-schema-n.n.n.oracle.sql
```

- Connect to the Oracle database as administrator and remove the power privileges from user hiveuser.

```
sqlplus "sys as sysdba"
SQL> revoke all privileges from hiveuser;
```

- Grant limited access to all the tables.

```
SQL> BEGIN
FOR R IN (SELECT owner, table_name FROM all_tables WHERE owner='HIVEUSER')
LOOP
EXECUTE IMMEDIATE 'grant SELECT,INSERT,UPDATE,DELETE on ' || R.owner || '.'
' || R.table_name || ' to hiveuser';
END LOOP;
END;

/
```

## Configure metastore database properties

In CDP Private Cloud Base, you configure Hive and Hive metastore by modifying `hive-site.xml` indirectly using the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve feature. A step-by-step procedure shows you how to set a number of property names and values in lieu of using `hive set key=value` on the command line, which is not supported.

### About this task

This task assumes the database is running on `myhost`, the user account is `hiveuser`, and the password is `mypassword`. Substitute the following connection URLs and driver names depending on the your database type.

- MySQL connection URL: `jdbc:mysql://myhost/metastore`  
MySQL driver name: `com.mysql.jdbc.Driver`
- Postgres connection URL: `jdbc:postgresql://myhost/metastore`  
Postgres driver name: `jdbc:postgresql://myhost/metastore`

- Oracle connection URL: jdbc:oracle:thin:@//myhost/xe  
Oracle driver name: oracle.jdbc.OracleDriver

### Before you begin

- The following components are running:
  - HiveServer
  - Hive Metastore
  - A database for the metastore, such as the default MySQL Server
  - Hive clients
- Minimum Required Role: Configurator (also provided by Cluster Administrator, Full Administrator)

### Procedure

1. Find the fully qualified domain name or IP address of Hive metastore by navigating to Cloudera Manager Hosts Role(s) and looking through the list of roles to find Hive Metastore Server.

| Hosts  | Count | Roles  |
|--|-------|--|
| ip-10-97-84-212.cloudera.site; ip-10-97-85-[91, 163].cloudera.site | 3     | G<br>DN<br>G<br>G<br>G<br>NM   |
| ip-10-97-85-16.cloudera.site                                       |       | Hive Metastore Server<br>NN<br>SNN<br>G<br>HMS<br>G<br>HS2<br>LB<br>HS |

2. Navigate to the metastore host configuration in Clusters Hive Metastore Configuration, and search for javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL.

3. In Value, specify the database connection string using the following syntax: <connection protocol>://<metastore host>/<metastore database>?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true  
For example:

| Name                           | Value   | Description                |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL | jdbc:mysql://10.65.13.98/mydb?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true | Database connection string |

In View as XML, the XML configuration snippet appears.

```
<property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
<value>jdbc:mysql://10.65.13.98/mydb?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true</value>
<description>Database connection string</description>
```

```
</property>
```

4. Optionally, repeat the previous steps on all hosts in the cluster.
5. In the same manner, specify other required connection properties on the metastore host (required), or on all hosts (optional) as shown in the following example.

```
<property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
<value>(your driver name)</value>
</property>
<property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>
<value>hive</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
<value>mypassword</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>datanucleus.autoCreateSchema</name>
<value>>false</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>datanucleus.fixedDatastore</name>
<value>>true</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>datanucleus.autoStartMechanism</name>
<value>SchemaTable</value>
</property>

<property>
<name>hive.metastore.schema.verification</name>
<value>>true</value>
</property>
```

### Related Information

[Example of using the Cloudera Manager Safety Valve](#)

[Custom Configuration \(about Cloudera Manager Safety Valve\)](#)

[Secure Hive Metastore](#)

## Configure metastore location and HTTP mode

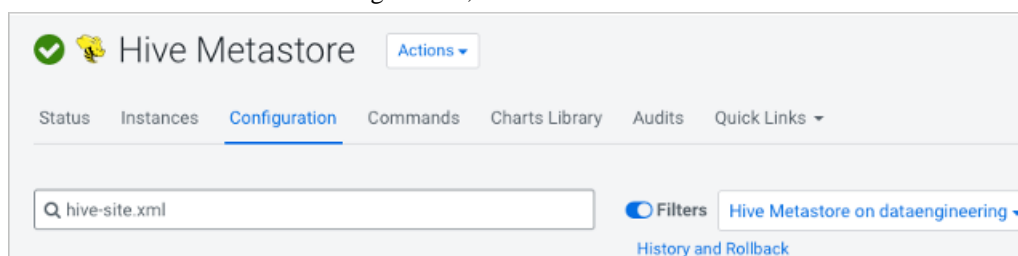
In addition to the database properties you need to set in CDP Private Cloud Base, you must configure the metastore URI property. This property defines one or more metastore locations.

### Before you begin

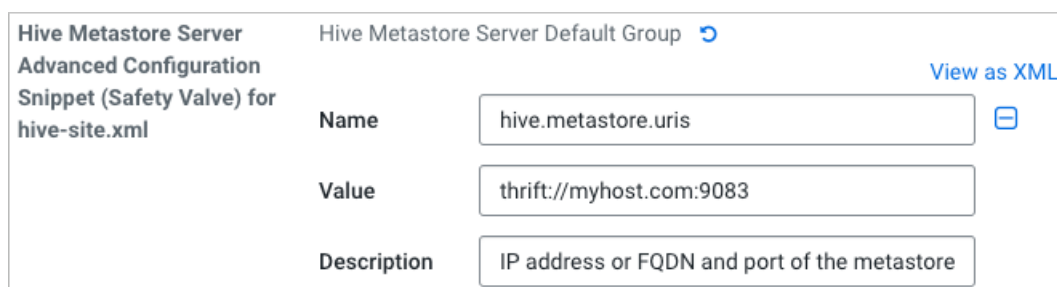
- The following components are running:
  - HiveServer
  - Hive Metastore
  - A database for the metastore, such as the default MySQL Server
  - Hive clients
- Minimum Required Role: Configurator (also provided by Cluster Administrator, Full Administrator)

## Procedure

1. In Clusters Hive Metastore Configuration, search for hive-site.xml.



2. In the Hive Metastore Server Advanced Configuration Safety Valve, which you use to change properties in hive-site.xml, click + and add the hive.metastore.uris property using the following syntax: thrift://<n.n.n.n>:9083. Substitute for <n.n.n.n> an IP address or fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the metastore host.



Only the Hive Metastore Server Default Group in hive-site.xml should define this property.

## Related Information

[Secure Hive Metastore](#)

## Set up a JDBC URL connection override

You can configure fine-grained tuning of the HMS database connection. You specify a JDBC URL override, which depends on your database, for establishing a connection to the Hive metastore database.

### About this task

This task is intended for advanced database users only. When using this override, the following properties are overwritten

- Hive Metastore Database Name
- Hive Metastore Database Host
- Hive Metastore Database Port
- Enable TLS/SSL to the Hive Metastore Database

### Before you begin

- The required default user role is Configurator.
- You know the values for setting the following properties:
  - Hive Metastore Database Type
  - Hive Metastore Database User
  - Hive Metastore Database Password

**Procedure**

1. Set the value of the Hive Metastore Database JDBC URL Override property according to your cluster configuration.

- MySQL

```
jdbc:mysql://<host>:<port>/<metastore_db>?key=value
```

- PostgreSQL

```
jdbc:postgresql://<host>:<port>/<metastore_db>?key=value
```

- Oracle JDBC Thin using a Service Name

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@//<host>:<port>/<service_name>
```

- Oracle JDBC Thin using SID

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@<host>:<port>:<SID>
```

- Oracle JDBC Thin using TNSName

```
jdbc:oracle:thin:@<TNSName>
```

2. Click Save.
3. Click Actions Deploy Client Configuration .
4. Restart Hive Metastore.

**Related Information**

[Secure Hive Metastore](#)

## Tuning the metastore

Similar to other tuning procedures, general metastore tuning involves tweaking and testing until you discover the combination of changes that improves metastore performance. Tuning suggestions include hardware and software changes.

Generally, you need to limit concurrent connections to Hive metastore. As the number of open connections increases, so does latency. Issues with the backend database, improper Hive use, such as extremely complex queries, a connection leak, and other factors can affect performance.

**General Metastore Tuning in CDP Private Cloud Base**

Try making the following changes to tune HMS performance:

- Ensure that a single query accesses no more than 10,000 table partitions. If the query joins tables, calculate the combined partition count accessed across all tables.
- Tune the backend (the RDBMS). HiveServer connects to HMS, and only HMS connects to the RDBMS. The longer the backend takes, the more memory the HMS needs to respond to the same requests. Limit the number of connections in the backend database.

MySQL: For example, in `/etc/my.cnf`:

```
[mysqld]
  datadir=/var/lib/mysql
  max_connections=8192
```



```
. . .
```

MariaDB: For example, in `/etc/systemd/system/mariadb.service.d/limits.conf`:

```
[Service]
  LimitNOFILE=24000
  . . .
```

- Use default thrift properties (8K):

```
hive.server2.async.exec.threads 8192
hive.server2.async.exec.wait.queue.size 8192
hive.server2.thrift.max.worker.threads 8192
```

- Set `datanucleus.connectionPool.maxPoolSize` for your applications. For example, if `poolSize = 100`, with 3 HMS instances (one dedicated to compaction), and with 4 pools per server, you can accommodate 1200 connections.

### Related Information

[Secure Hive Metastore](#)