

Starting Apache Hive

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Starting Hive on an insecure cluster

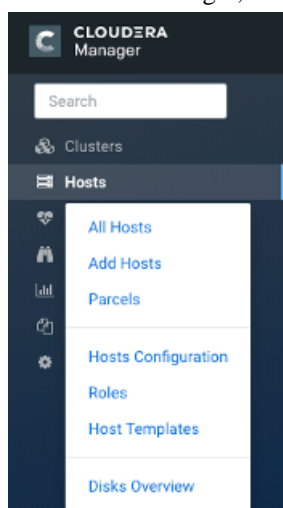
If you want to use Apache Hive for a quick test, you can do so using default Hive default authorization mode, assuming you are on an insecure cluster (no Kerberos or Ranger policies). In default authorization mode, only user hive can access Hive. Steps to start the Hive shell, not to be mistaken with the Hive CLI that Cloudera does not support, include how to log into a cluster.

About this task

From the cluster command line, you type hive on the command line of your cluster to start the Hive shell. In the background, Beeline launches the Hive shell.

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, click **Hosts All Hosts**.



2. Make a note of the IP address or host name of a node in your cluster, for example myhost-vpc.cloudera.com.
3. Use ssh to log into the cluster.
For example:

```
ssh myhost-vpc.cloudera.com
```

4. Type hive to start Hive from the command line.
5. Enter Hive queries.

```
SHOW DATABASES;
```

```
CREATE TABLE students (name VARCHAR(64), age INT, gpa DECIMAL(3,2));
```

```
INSERT INTO TABLE students VALUES ('fred flintstone', 35, 1.28), ('barney rubble', 32, 2.32);
```

Starting Hive using a password

You start the Hive shell using a Beeline command to query Hive as an end user authorized by Apache Ranger. As administrator, you set up the end user in the operating system and in Ranger.










About this task

Before starting Hive for the first time, check that you are covered by Ranger policies required for basic operations as shown in the following steps. All users need to use the default database, perform operations such as listing database names, and query the information schema. The preloaded default database tables columns and information_schema database Ranger policies cover group public (all users). If these policies are disabled, you cannot use the default database, perform basic operations such as listing database names, or query the information schema. For example, if the default database tables columns policy is disabled, the following error appears if you try to use the default database:

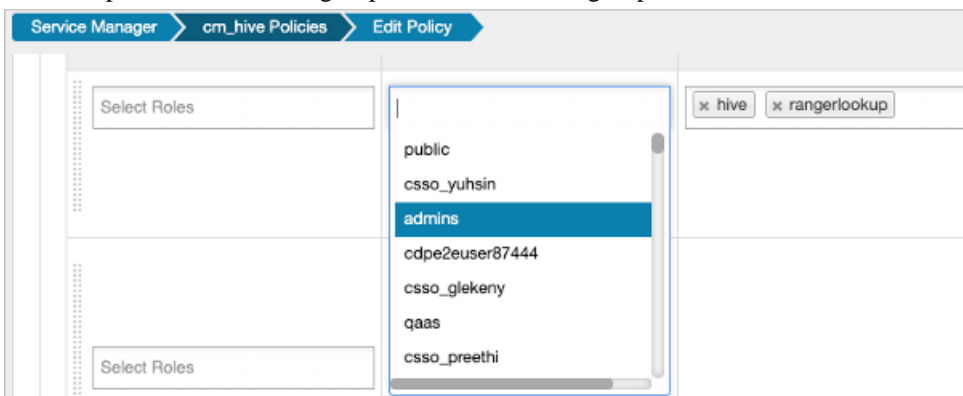
```
hive> USE default;
Error: Error while compiling statement: FAILED: HiveAccessControlException
Permission denied: user [hive] does not have [USE] privilege on [default]
```

Procedure

1. Access the Ranger Console: click the Ranger Admin web UI link, enter your user name and password, then click Sign In.
2. On the far right, click Ranger Hadoop SQL , and in Allow Conditions, edit all - database, table, column.

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Labels	Status	Audit Logging	Roles	Groups	Users	Action
7	all - hiveservice	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive rangerlookup impala	  
8	all - global	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive rangerlookup impala	  
9	all - database, table, column	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	admins	hive rangerlookup impala	  

3. Add your user or group name to Hive policies to grant full access to Hive.
For example, add the admins group name to the list of groups that can access Hive.



Service Manager > cm_hive Policies > Edit Policy

Select Roles

Select Roles

Groups:

- public
- csso_yuhsin
- admins
- cdpe2euser87444
- csso_glekeny
- qaas
- csso_preethi

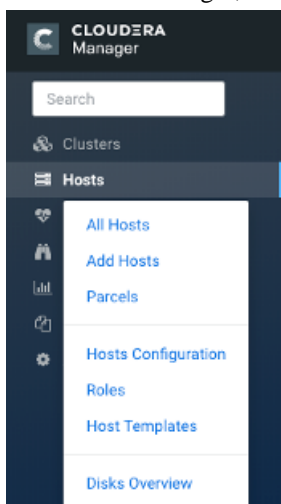
Users:

- hive
- rangerlookup

4. Check that the preloaded default database tables columns and information_schema database policies are enabled for group public.

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Labels	Status	Audit Logging	Roles	Groups	Users
7	all - global	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive beacon dpprofiler hue + More..
8	all - database, table, column	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive beacon dpprofiler hue + More..
9	all - database, table	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive beacon dpprofiler hue + More..
10	all - database	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	hive beacon dpprofiler hue + More..
11	all - hiveservice	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive beacon dpprofiler hue + More..
12	all - database, udf	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive beacon dpprofiler hue + More..
13	all - url	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hive beacon dpprofiler hue + More..
14	default database tables columns	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--
15	Information_schema database ...	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--

5. In Environments *YOUR ENVIRONMENT YOUR CLUSTER*, click the CM-URL.
6. In Cloudera Manager, click Hosts All Hosts .



7. Make a note of the IP address or host name of a node in your cluster, for example myhost-vpc.cloudera.com.



Tip: In a Kerberized cluster, ensure the core-site.xml file is correctly configured on all nodes from which you plan to connect to beeline. Include the following property in the core-site.xml:

```
<property>
  <name>hadoop.security.authentication</name>
  <value>kerberos</value>
</property>
```

8. Use ssh to log into the cluster.

For example:

```
ssh myhost-vpc.cloudera.com
```

You can get help about starting the Hive shell. On the command line, type

```
hive -h
```

Output is:

```
Connect using simple authentication to HiveServer2 on localhost:10000
beeline -u jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000 username password



































Connect using simple authentication to HiveServer2 on hs.local:10000 using
-n for username and -p for password
beeline -n username -p password -u jdbc:hive2://hs2.local:10012

Connect using Kerberos authentication with hive/localhost@mydomain.com as
HiveServer2 principal
beeline -u "jdbc:hive2://hs2.local:10013/default;principal=hive/localhost@mydomain.com"

Connect using SSL connection to HiveServer2 on localhost at 10000
beeline "jdbc:hive2://localhost:10000/default;ssl=true;sslTrustStore=/usr/local/truststore;trustStorePassword=mytruststorepassword"

Connect using LDAP authentication
beeline -u jdbc:hive2://hs2.local:10013/default <ldap-username> <ldap-password>
```

9. Using the fully qualified domain name or IP address a node in your cluster from Cloudera Manager Hosts Role(s) and looking through the list of roles to find HS2 (Hive on Tez HiveServer2). For example:

Hosts	Count	Roles
ip-10-97-84-212.cloudera.site; ip-10-97-85-[91, 163].cloudera.site	3	 G  DN  G  G  L G  G  G  G  NM
ip-10-97-85-16.cloudera.site	1	 Hive on Tez HiveServer2  SNN  G  HMS  G  HS2  LB  HS  KTR  KG  LS  AP  ES  HM  RM  SM  TP  OS  G  HS  G  JHS  RM  ZS  S

This node has the HiveServer role, so you can use the name or IP address in Beeline.

10. Start the Hive shell.

- Use your user name if your cluster security is set up.
- Use the user name hive and no password.

Substitute the name or IP address of your HiveServer host for 10.65.13.98.

Simple authentication:

```
beeline -u jdbc:hive2://10.65.13.98:10000 -n <your user name> -p
```

Kerberos:

```
beeline -u "jdbc:hive2://10.65.13.98:10000/default;principal=hive/_HOST@CLOUDERA.SITE"
```

11. Enter Hive queries.

```
SHOW DATABASES;
```

```
CREATE TABLE students (name VARCHAR(64), age INT, gpa DECIMAL(3,2));
```

```
INSERT INTO TABLE students VALUES ('fred flintstone', 35, 1.28), ('barney rubble', 32, 2.32);
```

Related Information

[Configure a Resource-based Policy: Hive](#)

Accessing Hive from an external node

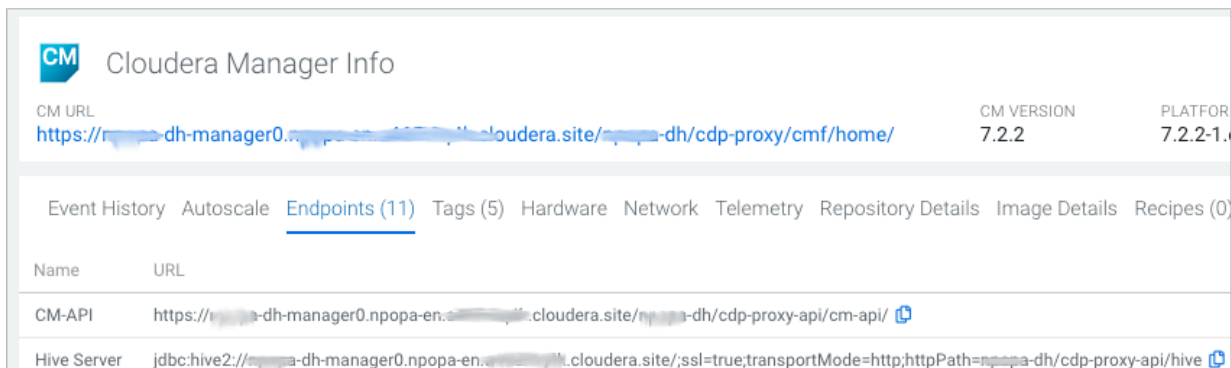
In Cloudera on cloud, most of the services are accessible through the Apache Knox gateway including Apache Hive. You need to know the URL of the Cloudera Data Hub cluster to use from an external cluster and the Beeline command to run from an external node.

Before you begin

- In Cloudera on cloud, you must be running the Knox, Hive Metastore, and Hive services.
- The external node must be on a cluster that Cloudera on cloud can access.
- On an external cluster, you must be authorized to access the Cloudera Data Hub cluster.

Procedure

1. In Cloudera on cloud, in Cloudera Manager navigate to Data Hub Clusters Endpoints tab , and copy the Hive Server endpoint.



Cloudera Manager Info	
CM URL	https://[redacted]-dh-manager0.[redacted].cloudera.site/[redacted]-dh/cdp-proxy/cmf/home/
CM VERSION	7.2.2
PLATFORM	7.2.2-1.0
Event History Autoscale Endpoints (11) Tags (5) Hardware Network Telemetry Repository Details Image Details Recipes (0)	
Name	URL
CM-API	https://[redacted]-dh-manager0.npopa-en.[redacted].cloudera.site/[redacted]-dh/cdp-proxy-api/cm-api/
Hive Server	jdbc:hive2://[redacted]-dh-manager0.npopa-en.[redacted].cloudera.site/;ssl=true;transportMode=http;httpPath=[redacted]-dh/cdp-proxy-api/hive

If you are not running the required services, the URL you need to copy is not listed in Endpoints.

2. On the external node, enter the command to launch Hive.

```
beeline -p -u '<Hive Endpoint URL>;user=<your user>'
```

For example:

```
beeline -p -u 'jdbc:hive2://test5-master0.repro.cloudera.site/;ssl=true;transportMode=http;httpPath=test5/cdp-proxy-api/hive;user=john'
```

The Hive prompt appears after entering the password, and you can enter Hive queries.

Running a Hive command in Cloudera Data Hub

You can run most Hive commands that push configuration variables to Hive SQL scripts from the command line of a node in your cluster. You use a keyword and options to launch these commands in Beeline.

About this task

Hive supports running Hive commands from the command line. The command you enter launches Beeline in the background. The `-e` flag followed by a Hive set command lists system variables.

Procedure

On the command line of a node in your Cloudera cluster, enter the hive command to send configuration properties to standard output.

```
> hive -e set
```

Supported commands appear. All obsolete Hive CLI commands are supported by Beeline except `set key=value` commands that configure Hive Metastore.

The output includes the system variable settings:

```
+-----+
|               set               |
+-----+
| _hive.hdfs.session.path=/tmp/hive/hive/91ecb...00a |
| _hive.local.session.path=/tmp/hive/91ecb...00a    |
+-----+
```

...

Configuring graceful shutdown property for HiveServer

Learn how to configure the graceful shutdown timeout property for HiveServer (HS2), which ensures that HS2 waits for a specified time period before shutting down, thereby allowing queries that are already running to complete before HS2 stops.

About this task

By default, the graceful shutdown timeout property is set to 5 minutes. Queries that are still running beyond the timeout period are aborted and will have to be manually submitted by the user because HS2 cannot automatically resubmit these queries.



Important: If you want to disable HS2 graceful shutdown, set the graceful timeout property value to 0.

You must also know that submitting new queries or starting a new session during a HS2 graceful shutdown will fail. Also, if there are no active queries during the graceful shutdown, HS2 stops in 30 seconds instead of waiting 5 minutes for all the live sessions to close.

You can modify the graceful shutdown timeout property based on a customer's usage, for example, you can choose to increase the timeout property if the customer has long running queries.

The HS2 graceful shutdown is initiated during a Cloudera Runtime Rolling Upgrade, Rolling Restart, can be triggered by stopping HS2 in Cloudera Manager, or by running the `hive --service hiveserver2 --graceful_stop` command.

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, click Clusters and select the Hive on Tez service.
2. From the Hive on Tez service, go to the **Configuration** tab and search for `hive.server2.graceful.stop.timeout`.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for the HIVE_ON_TEZ-1 service. The 'Configuration' tab is active, and a search filter 'hive.server2.graceful.stop.timeout' is applied. The configuration table displays the 'hive.server2.graceful.stop.timeout' property, which is part of the 'HiveServer2 Graceful Shutdown Deadline' group. The value is set to 5 minutes. The left sidebar shows filters for SCOPE (HIVE_ON_TEZ-1 (Service-Wide) 0, Gateway 0, HiveServer2 1) and CATEGORY (Main 1). The right sidebar shows the 'HiveServer2 Default Group' and a link to 'Show All Descriptions'.

3. Modify the graceful timeout value. By default, the timeout value is set to 5 minutes.
4. Click Save Changes and restart the Hive on Tez service.

Results

The changes do not take effect during the first HS2 restart and the graceful timeout value that was specified prior to the change is considered for the graceful shutdown. The new changes take effect only from the second restart.

For example, if the timeout value was changed from 5 minutes to 10 minutes, the first HS2 restart considers the 5 minute timeout for the graceful shutdown. The second HS2 restart will consider the 10 minute timeout value.