

## Integrating Apache Hive with Spark and BI

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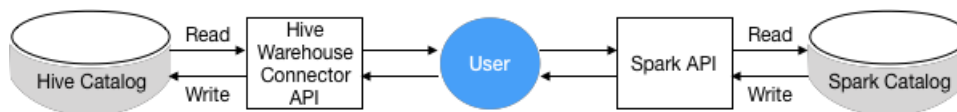
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## Hive Warehouse Connector for accessing Apache Spark data

The Hive Warehouse Connector (HWC) is a Spark library/plugin that is launched with the Spark app. You need to understand how to use HWC to access Spark tables from Hive in HDP 3.0 and later. You also export tables to Hive from Spark and vice versa using this connector.

In HDP 3.0 and later, Spark and Hive use independent catalogs for accessing SparkSQL or Hive tables on the same or different platforms. A table created by Spark resides in the Spark catalog. A table created by Hive resides in the Hive catalog. Databases fall under the catalog namespace, similar to how tables belong to a database namespace. Although independent, these tables interoperate and you can see Spark tables in the Hive catalog, but only when using the Hive Warehouse Connector.

You can use the Hive Warehouse Connector (HWC) API to access any type of table in the Hive catalog from Spark. When you use SparkSQL, standard Spark APIs access tables in the Spark catalog.



Using the Hive Warehouse Connector, you can export tables and extracts from the Spark catalog to Hive and from the Hive catalog to Spark. You export tables and extracts from the Spark catalog to Hive by reading them using Spark APIs and writing them to the Hive catalog using the Hive Warehouse Connector. Conversely, you export tables and extracts from the Hive catalog to Spark by reading them using the Hive Warehouse Connector and writing them to the Spark catalog using Spark APIs.

Using the Hive Warehouse Connector, you can read and write Apache Spark DataFrames and Streaming DataFrames to and from Apache Hive. Apache Ranger and the HiveWarehouseConnector library provide row and column, fine-grained access to Spark data in Hive.

The Hive Warehouse Connector supports the following applications:

- Spark shell
- PySpark
- The spark-submit script

The spark thrift server is not supported.

The following list describes a few of the operations supported by the Hive Warehouse Connector:

- Describing a table
- Creating a table for ORC-formatted data
- Selecting Hive data and retrieving a DataFrame
- Writing a DataFrame to Hive in batch
- Executing a Hive update statement
- Reading table data from Hive, transforming it in Spark, and writing it to a new Hive table
- Writing a DataFrame or Spark stream to Hive using HiveStreaming

For more information, go to other topics in this section:

### Related Information

[HiveWarehouseConnector Github project](#)

[HiveWarehouseConnector for handling Apache Spark data](#)

[Hortonworks Community Connection: Integrating Apache Hive with Apache Spark--Hive Warehouse Connector](#)

## Apache Spark-Apache Hive connection configuration

You can configure Spark properties in Ambari to use the Hive Warehouse Connector for accessing ACID table data in Hive.

### Prerequisites

You need to use the following software to connect Spark and Hive using the HiveWarehouseConnector library.

- HDP 3.0 or later
- Spark2
- Hive with HiveServer Interactive (HSI)

The Hive Warehouse Connector (HWC) and low-latency analytical processing (LLAP) are required for certain tasks, as shown in the following table:

**Table 1: Spark Compatibility**

Tasks	HWC Required	LLAP Required	Other Requirement/Comments
Read Hive managed tables from Spark	Yes	Yes	Ranger ACLs enforced.
Write Hive managed tables from Spark	Yes	No	Ranger ACLs enforced.
Read Hive external tables from Spark	No	Only if HWC is used	Table must be defined in Spark catalog. Ranger ACLs not enforced.
Write Hive external tables from Spark	No	No	Ranger ACLs enforced.
Read Spark tables	Yes	Yes	Ranger ACLs enforced.
Write Spark tables	Yes	No	Ranger ACLs enforced.

You need low-latency analytical processing (LLAP) in HSI to read ACID, or other Hive-managed tables, from Spark. You do not need LLAP to write to ACID, or other managed tables, from Spark. The HWC library internally uses the Hive Streaming API and LOAD DATA Hive commands to write the data. You do not need LLAP to access external tables from Spark with caveats shown in the table above.

### Required properties

You must add several Spark properties through spark-2-defaults in Ambari to use the Hive Warehouse Connector for accessing data in Hive. Alternatively, configuration can be provided for each job using hive --conf.

Property	Description	Comments
spark.sql.hive.hiveserver2.jdbc.url	URL for HiveServer2 Interactive	In Ambari, copy the value from Services > Hive > Summary > HIVESERVER2 INTERACTIVE JDBC URL.
spark.datasource.hive.warehouse.metastoreUri	URI for metastore	Copy the value from hive.metastore.uris. For example, thrift://mycluster-1.com:9083.
spark.datasource.hive.warehouse.load.staging.dir	HDFS temp directory for batch writes to Hive	For example, /tmp.
spark.hadoop.hive.llap.daemon.service.hosts	Application name for LLAP service	Copy value from Advanced hive-interactive-site > hive.llap.daemon.service.hosts.
spark.hadoop.hive.zookeeper.quorum	Zookeeper hosts used by LLAP	Copy value from Advanced hive-sitehive.zookeeper.quorum.

### Spark on a Kerberized YARN cluster

In Spark client mode on a kerberized Yarn cluster, set the following property: `spark.sql.hive.hiveserver2.jdbc.url.principal`. This property must be equal to `hive.server2.authentication.kerberos.principal`. In Ambari, copy the value for this property from **Services > Hive > Confgs > Advanced > Advanced hive-site** `hive.server2.authentication.kerberos.principal`.

### Related Information

[HiveWarehouseConnector Github project](#)

[HiveWarehouseConnector for handling Apache Spark data](#)

## Zeppelin configuration for using the Hive Warehouse Connector

You can use the Hive Warehouse Connector in Zeppelin notebooks using the spark2 interpreter by modifying or adding properties to your spark2 interpreter settings.

### Interpreter properties

- `spark.jars`  
`/usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/hive-warehouse-connector-assembly-<version>.jar`
- `spark.submit.pyfiles`  
`usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/pyspark_hwc-<version>.zip`
- `spark.hadoop.hive.llap.daemon.service.hosts`  
App name for LLAP service. In Ambari, copy the value from **Services > Hive > Confgs > Advanced hive-interactive-site > hive.llap.daemon.service.hosts**.
- `spark.sql.hive.hiveserver2.jdbc.url`  
URL for HiveServer2 Interactive. In Ambari, copy the value from **Services > Hive > Summary > HIVESERVER2 INTERACTIVE JDBC URL**.
- `spark.yarn.security.credentials.hiveserver2.enabled`  
Only enable for kerberized cluster-mode.
- `spark.sql.hive.hiveserver2.jdbc.url.principal`  
Kerberos principal for HiveServer2 Interactive. In Ambari, copy the value from **Advanced hive-site > hive.server2.authentication.kerberos.principal**.
- `spark.hadoop.hive.zookeeper.quorum`  
ZooKeeper hosts used by LLAP. In Ambari, copy the value from **Services > Hive > Confgs > Advanced hive-site > hive.zookeeper.quorum**.

## Submit a Hive Warehouse Connector Scala or Java application

You can submit an app based on the HiveWarehouseConnector library to run on Spark Shell, PySpark, and spark-submit.

### Procedure

1. Locate the `hive-warehouse-connector-assembly` jar in `/usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/`.
2. Add the connector jar to the app submission using `--jars`.

```
spark-shell --jars /usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/hive-warehouse-connector-assembly-<version>.jar
```

**Related Information**[HiveWarehouseConnector Github project](#)[HiveWarehouseConnector for handling Apache Spark data](#)**Submit a Hive Warehouse Connector Python app**

You can submit a Python app based on the HiveWarehouseConnector library by following the steps to submit a Scala or Java application, and then adding a Python package.

**Procedure**

1. Locate the hive-warehouse-connector-assembly jar in /usr/hdp/current/hive\_warehouse\_connector/.
2. Add the connector jar to the app submission using --jars.

```
spark-shell --jars /usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/hive-warehouse-connector-assembly-<version>.jar
```

3. Locate the pyspark\_hwc zip package in /usr/hdp/current/hive\_warehouse\_connector/.
4. Add the Python package to app submission:

```
spark-shell --jars /usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/hive-warehouse-connector-assembly-1.0.0.jar
```

5. Add the Python package for the connector to the app submission.

```
pyspark --jars /usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/hive-warehouse-connector-assembly-<version>.jar --py-files /usr/hdp/current/hive_warehouse_connector/pyspark_hwc-<version>.zip
```

**Related Information**[HiveWarehouseConnector Github project](#)[HiveWarehouseConnector for handling Apache Spark data](#)**Hive Warehouse Connector supported types**

The Hive Warehouse Connector maps most Apache Hive types to Apache Spark types and vice versa, but there are a few exceptions that you must manage.

**Spark-Hive supported types mapping**

The following types are supported for access through HiveWareHouseConnector library:

Spark Type	Hive Type
ByteType	TinyInt
ShortType	SmallInt
IntegerType	Integer
LongType	BigInt
FloatType	Float
DoubleType	Double
DecimalType	Decimal
StringType*	String, Varchar*
BinaryType	Binary

Spark Type	Hive Type
BooleanType	Boolean
TimestampType**	Timestamp**
DateType	Date
ArrayType	Array
StructType	Struct

- \* StringType (Spark) and String, Varchar (Hive)

A Hive String or Varchar column is converted to a Spark StringType column. When a Spark StringType column has maxLength metadata, it is converted to a Hive Varchar column; otherwise, it is converted to a Hive String column.

- \*\* Timestamp (Hive)

The Hive Timestamp column loses submicrosecond precision when converted to a Spark TimestampType column, because a Spark TimestampType column has microsecond precision, while a Hive Timestamp column has nanosecond precision.

Hive timestamps are interpreted to be in UTC time. When reading data from Hive, timestamps are adjusted according to the local timezone of the Spark session. For example, if Spark is running in the America/New\_York timezone, a Hive timestamp 2018-06-21 09:00:00 is imported into Spark as 2018-06-21 05:00:00. This is due to the 4-hour time difference between America/New\_York and UTC.

### Spark-Hive unsupported types

Spark Type	Hive Type
CalendarIntervalType	Interval
N/A	Char
MapType	Map
N/A	Union
NullType	N/A
TimestampType	Timestamp With Timezone

### Related Information

[HiveWarehouseConnector Github project](#)

[HiveWarehouseConnector for handling Apache Spark data](#)

## HiveWarehouseSession API operations

HiveWarehouseSession acts as an API to bridge Spark with Hive. In your Spark source code, you create an instance of HiveWarehouseSession. You use the language-specific code to create the HiveWarehouseSession.

### Import statements and variables

The following string constants are defined by the API:

- HIVE\_WAREHOUSE\_CONNECTOR
- DATAFRAME\_TO\_STREAM
- STREAM\_TO\_STREAM

For more information, see the Github project for the Hive Warehouse Connector.

Assuming spark is running in an existing SparkSession, use this code for imports:

- Scala

```
import com.hortonworks.hwc.HiveWarehouseSession
import com.hortonworks.hwc.HiveWarehouseSession._
val hive = HiveWarehouseSession.session(spark).build()
```

- Java

```
import com.hortonworks.hwc.HiveWarehouseSession;
import static com.hortonworks.hwc.HiveWarehouseSession.*;
HiveWarehouseSession hive = HiveWarehouseSession.session(spark).build();
```

- Python

```
from pyspark_llap import HiveWarehouseSession
hive = HiveWarehouseSession.session(spark).build()
```

### Catalog operations

- Set the current database for unqualified Hive table references

```
hive.setDatabase(<database>)
```

- Execute a catalog operation and return a DataFrame

```
hive.execute("describe extended web_sales").show(100)
```

- Show databases

```
hive.showDatabases().show(100)
```

- Show tables for the current database

```
hive.showTables().show(100)
```

- Describe a table

```
hive.describeTable(<table_name>).show(100)
```

- Create a database

```
hive.createDatabase(<database_name>, <ifNotExists>)
```

- Create an ORC table

```
hive.createTable("web_sales").ifNotExists().column("sold_time_sk",
"bigint").column("ws_ship_date_sk", "bigint").create()
```

See the CreateTableBuilder interface section below for additional table creation options. Note: You can also create tables through standard HiveQL using `hive.executeUpdate`.

- Drop a database

```
hive.dropDatabase(<databaseName>, <ifExists>, <useCascade>)
```

- Drop a table

```
hive.dropTable(<tableName>, <ifExists>, <usePurge>)
```

### Read operations

Execute a Hive SELECT query and return a DataFrame.

```
hive.executeQuery("select * from web_sales")
```

### Write operations

- Execute a Hive update statement



```
hive.executeUpdate("ALTER TABLE old_name RENAME TO new_name")
```

Note: You can execute CREATE, UPDATE, DELETE, INSERT, and MERGE statements in this way.

- Write a DataFrame to Hive in batch (uses LOAD DATA INTO TABLE)

Java/Scala:

```
df.write.format(HIVE_WAREHOUSE_CONNECTOR).option("table",
  <tableName>).save()
```

Python:

```
df.write.format(HiveWarehouseSession().HIVE_WAREHOUSE_CONNECTOR).option("table",
  &tableName>).save()
```

- Write a DataFrame to Hive using HiveStreaming

Java/Scala:

```
//Using dynamic partitioning
df.write.format(DATAFRAME_TO_STREAM).option("table", <tableName>).save()

//Or, to write to static partition
df.write.format(DATAFRAME_TO_STREAM).option("table",
  <tableName>).option("partition", <partition>).save()
```

Python:

```
//Using dynamic partitioning
df.write.format(HiveWarehouseSession().DATAFRAME_TO_STREAM).option("table",
  <tableName>).save()

//Or, to write to static partition
df.write.format(HiveWarehouseSession().DATAFRAME_TO_STREAM).option("table",
  <tableName>).option("partition", <partition>).save()
```

- Write a Spark Stream to Hive using HiveStreaming.

Java/Scala:

```
stream.writeStream.format(STREAM_TO_STREAM).option("table",
  "web_sales").start()
```

Python:

```
stream.writeStream.format(HiveWarehouseSession().STREAM_TO_STREAM).option("table",
  "web_sales").start()
```

### ETL example (Scala)

Read table data from Hive, transform it in Spark, and write to a new Hive table.

```
import com.hortonworks.hwc.HiveWarehouseSession
import com.hortonworks.hwc.HiveWarehouseSession._
val hive = HiveWarehouseSession.session(spark).build()
hive.setDatabase("tpcds_bin_partitioned_orc_1000")
val df = hive.executeQuery("select * from web_sales")
df.createOrReplaceTempView("web_sales")
hive.setDatabase("testDatabase")
hive.createTable("newTable")
```

```

    .ifNotExists()
    .column("ws_sold_time_sk", "bigint")
    .column("ws_ship_date_sk", "bigint")
    .create()
sql("SELECT ws_sold_time_sk, ws_ship_date_sk FROM web_sales WHERE
ws_sold_time_sk > 80000")
    .write.format(HIVE_WAREHOUSE_CONNECTOR)
    .option("table", "newTable")
    .save()

```

### HiveWarehouseSession interface

```

package com.hortonworks.hwc;

public interface HiveWarehouseSession {

    //Execute Hive SELECT query and return DataFrame
    Dataset<Row> executeQuery(String sql);

    //Execute Hive update statement
    boolean executeUpdate(String sql);

    //Execute Hive catalog-browsing operation and return DataFrame
    Dataset<Row> execute(String sql);

    //Reference a Hive table as a DataFrame
    Dataset<Row> table(String sql);

    //Return the SparkSession attached to this HiveWarehouseSession
    SparkSession session();

    //Set the current database for unqualified Hive table references
    void setDatabase(String name);

    /**
     * Helpers: wrapper functions over execute or executeUpdate
     */

    //Helper for show databases
    Dataset<Row> showDatabases();

    //Helper for show tables
    Dataset<Row> showTables();

    //Helper for describeTable
    Dataset<Row> describeTable(String table);

    //Helper for create database
    void createDatabase(String database, boolean ifNotExists);

    //Helper for create table stored as ORC
    CreateTableBuilder createTable(String tableName);

    //Helper for drop database
    void dropDatabase(String database, boolean ifExists, boolean cascade);

    //Helper for drop table
    void dropTable(String table, boolean ifExists, boolean purge);
}

```

### CreateTableBuilder interface

```
package com.hortonworks.hwc;

public interface CreateTableBuilder {

    //Silently skip table creation if table name exists
    CreateTableBuilder ifNotExists();

    //Add a column with the specific name and Hive type
    //Use more than once to add multiple columns
    CreateTableBuilder column(String name, String type);

    //Specific a column as table partition
    //Use more than once to specify multiple partitions
    CreateTableBuilder partition(String name, String type);

    //Add a table property
    //Use more than once to add multiple properties
    CreateTableBuilder prop(String key, String value);

    //Make table bucketed, with given number of buckets and bucket columns
    CreateTableBuilder clusterBy(long numBuckets, String ... columns);

    //Creates ORC table in Hive from builder instance
    void create();
}
```

### Related Information

[HiveWarehouseConnector Github project](#)

[HiveWarehouseConnector for handling Apache Spark data](#)

[Hortonworks Community Connection: Integrating Apache Hive with Apache Spark--Hive Warehouse Connector](#)

## Connecting Apache Hive to BI tools

To query, analyze, and visualize data stored within the Hortonworks Data Platform using drivers provided by Hortonworks, you connect Hive to Business Intelligence (BI) tools.

### About this task

How you connect to Hive depends on a number of factors: the location of Hive inside or outside the cluster, the HiveServer deployment, the type of transport, transport-layer security, and authentication. HiveServer is the server interface that enables remote clients to execute queries against Hive and retrieve the results using a JDBC or ODBC connection. The ODBC driver is available to HDP support subscription customers only, but the JDBC driver is available to all HDP users. HDP installs the Hive JDBC driver on one of the edge nodes in your cluster.

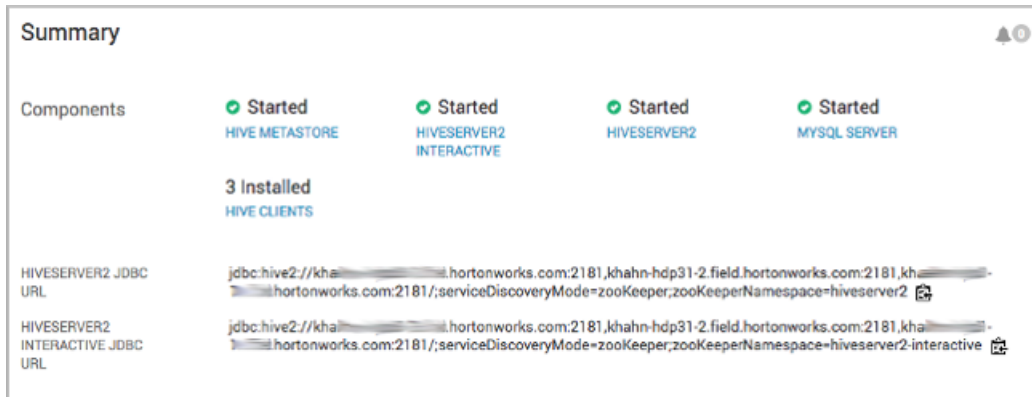
### Before you begin

- You chose a Hive authorization model.
- You configured authenticated users for querying Hive through JDBC or ODBC driver by setting value of the `hive.server2.enable.doAs` configuration property in the `hive.site.xml` file.

### Procedure

1. Locate the JDBC driver or download the ODBC driver.
2. Depending on the type of driver you obtain, proceed as follows:

- If you use an ODBC driver, follow instructions on the ODBC driver download site, and skip the rest of the steps in this procedure.
  - If you use a JDBC driver, specify the basic JDBC connection string as described in the following steps.
3. In Ambari, select **Services > Hive > Summary**.
  4. Copy the JDBC URL for HiveServer: Click the clipboard icon.



5. Send the JDBC connection string to the BI tool, such as Tableau.

### Related Information

[HiveWarehouseConnector Github project](#)

## Locate the JDBC or ODBC driver

You download the JDBC driver, navigate to the installed JDBC driver, or you download the ODBC driver.

### About this task

Hortonworks provides the JDBC driver as part of the HDP distribution, and provides an ODBC driver as an add-on to the distribution for HDP support subscription customers.

### Procedure

1. Get the driver.
  - Navigate to `/usr/hdp/current/hive-client/lib` to locate the Hortonworks driver `hive-jdbc.jar` that HDP installed on your cluster.
  - Download the Hortonworks JDBC driver from the [Hive JDBC driver archive](#).
  - Download the ODBC driver <https://hortonworks.com/downloads/>. Skip the rest of the steps in this procedure and follow [ODBC driver installation instructions](#).
2. Optionally, if you run a host outside of the Hadoop cluster, to use the JDBC driver in HTTP and HTTPS modes, give clients access to `hive-jdbc-<version>-standalone.jar`, `hadoop-common.jar`, and `hadoop-auth.jar`.

## Specify the JDBC connection string

You construct a JDBC URL to connect Hive to a BI tool.

### About this task

In embedded mode, HiveServer runs within the Hive client, not as a separate process. Consequently, the URL does not need a host or port number to make the JDBC connection. In remote mode, the URL must include a host and port number because HiveServer runs as a separate process on the host and port you specify. The JDBC client and HiveServer interact using remote procedure calls using the Thrift protocol. If HiveServer is configured in remote mode, the JDBC client and HiveServer can use either HTTP or TCP-based transport to exchange RPC messages.

## Procedure

1. Create a minimal JDBC connection string for connecting Hive to a BI tool.
  - Embedded mode: Create the JDBC connection string for connecting to Hive in embedded mode.
  - Remote mode: Create a JDBC connection string for making an unauthenticated connection to the Hive default database on the localhost port 10000.

Embedded mode: "jdbc:hive://"

Remote mode: "jdbc:hive://myserver:10000/default", "", "");

2. Modify the connection string to change the transport mode from TCP (the default) to HTTP using the `transportMode` and `httpPath` session configuration variables.

jdbc:hive3://myserver:10000/default;transportMode=http;httpPath=myendpoint.com;

You need to specify `httpPath` when using the HTTP transport mode. `<http_endpoint>` has a corresponding HTTP endpoint configured in [hive-site.xml](#).

3. Add parameters to the connection string for Kerberos Authentication.

jdbc:hive3://myserver:10000/default;principal=prin.dom.com@APRINCIPAL.DOM.COM

## Related Information

[Hortonworks Addons](#)

## JDBC connection string syntax

The JDBC connection string for connecting to a remote Hive client requires a host, port, and Hive database name, and can optionally specify a transport type and authentication.

jdbc:hive3://<host>:<port>/<dbName>;<sessionConfs>?<hiveConfs>#<hiveVars>

### Connection string parameters

The following table describes the parameters for specifying the JDBC connection.

**Table 2: JDBC Connection String Parameters**

JDBC Parameter	Description	Required
host	The cluster node hosting HiveServer.	yes
port	The port number to which HiveServer listens.	yes
dbName	The name of the Hive database to run the query against.	yes
sessionConfs	Optional configuration parameters for the JDBC/ODBC driver in the following format: <key1>=<value1>;<key2>=<key2>...;	no
hiveConfs	Optional configuration parameters for Hive on the server in the following format: <key1>=<value1>;<key2>=<key2>; ...  The configurations last for the duration of the user session.	no
hiveVars	Optional configuration parameters for Hive variables in the following format: <key1>=<value1>;<key2>=<key2>; ...  The configurations last for the duration of the user session.	no

### TCP and HTTP Transport

The following table shows variables for use in the connection string when you configure HiveServer in remote mode. The JDBC client and HiveServer can use either HTTP or TCP-based transport to exchange RPC messages. Because the default transport is TCP, there is no need to specify `transportMode=binary` if TCP transport is desired.

transportMode Variable Value	Description
http	Connect to HiveServer2 using HTTP transport.
binary	Connect to HiveServer2 using TCP transport.

The syntax for using these parameters is:

```
jdbc:hive2://<host>:<port>/
<dbName>;transportMode=http;httpPath=<http_endpoint>;<otherSessionConfs>?
<hiveConfs>#<hiveVars>
```

### User Authentication

If configured in remote mode, HiveServer supports Kerberos, LDAP, Pluggable Authentication Modules (PAM), and custom plugins for authenticating the JDBC user connecting to HiveServer. The format of the JDBC connection URL for authentication with Kerberos differs from the format for other authentication models. The following table shows the variables for Kerberos authentication.

User Authentication Variable	Description
principal	A string that uniquely identifies a Kerberos user.
saslQop	Quality of protection for the SASL framework. The level of quality is negotiated between the client and server during authentication. Used by Kerberos authentication with TCP transport.
user	Username for non-Kerberos authentication model.
password	Password for non-Kerberos authentication model.

The syntax for using these parameters is:

```
jdbc:hive2://<host>:<port>/
<dbName>;principal=<HiveServer2_kerberos_principal>;<otherSessionConfs>?
<hiveConfs>#<hiveVars>
```

### Transport Layer Security

HiveServer2 supports SSL and Sasl QOP for transport-layer security. The format of the JDBC connection string for SSL differs from the format used by Sasl QOP.

SSL Variable	Description
ssl	Specifies whether to use SSL
sslTrustStore	The path to the SSL TrustStore.
trustStorePassword	The password to the SSL TrustStore.

The syntax for using the authentication parameters is:

```
jdbc:hive2://<host>:<port>/
<dbName>;ssl=true;sslTrustStore=<ssl_truststore_path>;trustStorePassword=<truststore_pa
<hiveConfs>#<hiveVars>
```

When using TCP for transport and Kerberos for security, HiveServer2 uses Sasl QOP for encryption rather than SSL.

Sasl QOP Variable	Description
principal	A string that uniquely identifies a Kerberos user.
saslQop	The level of protection desired. For authentication, checksum, and encryption, specify auth-conf. The other valid values do not provide encryption.

```
jdbc:hive2://<host>:<port>/
<dbName>;principal=<HiveServer2_kerberos_principal>;saslQop=auth-
conf;<otherSessionConfs>?<hiveConfs>#<hiveVars>
```

## Visualizing Apache Hive data using Superset

Using Apache Ambari, you can add Apache Superset to your cluster, connect to Hive, and visualize Hive data in insightful ways, such a chart or an aggregation.

### About this task

Apache Superset is a technical preview in HDP 3.0 installed in Ambari by default and available as a service. Apache Superset is a data exploration platform for interactively visualizing data from diverse data sources, such as Hive and Druid. Superset supports more than 30 types of visualizations. In this task, you add Superset to a node in a cluster, start Superset, and connect Superset to Hive.

### Before you begin

- You logged into Ambari and started the following components:
  - HiveServer
  - Hive Metastore
  - A database for the Superset metastore, such as the default MySQL Server
  - Hive clients
- You have a user name and password to access Hive.
- You have read, write, and execute permission to /user and /apps/hive/warehouse on HDFS.

### Related Information

[Apache Superset tutorial](#)

## Add the Superset service

You can add the Apache Superset service, which is installed by default with HDP 3.0, to your cluster in Apache Ambari.

### About this task

In this task, you use a wizard for customizing Superset services that includes configuring a database backend that Superset uses to store metadata, such as dashboard definitions. By default, SQLite is installed for use as the metastore in nonproduction situations.

SQLite is not a client/server SQL database. For production use, you must install a suitable database. For example purposes, in this task, you accept the default SQLite database.

You configure a SECRET\_KEY to encrypt user passwords. The key is stored in the Superset metastore. Do not change the key after setup. Upon completion of this task, you can connect Apache Hive to Superset.

### Before you begin

You have installed a client/server database, such as MySQL or PostgreSQL, to use as the Superset database for storing metadata.

### Procedure

1. From the Ambari navigation pane, select Services, scroll down the list of services to Superset, and click Add Service.
2. In the Add Service wizard, scroll down to Superset, which is selected for addition, and click Next.
3. In Assign Masters, accept the single default node selected to run the Superset service, and click Next.
4. In Customize Services, configure properties:

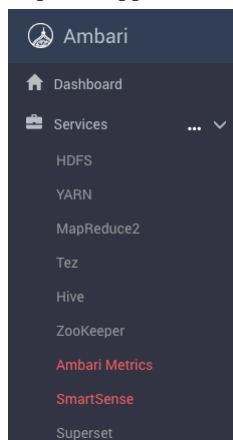
Superset Database password

Superset Database Port--Enter a port number. For example, enter 8088 if you accepted the default SQLite Superset database, or 3306 if you configured MySQL as the Superset database.

Superset SECRET\_KEY--Provide any random number in SECRET\_KEY, accept the other default settings, and scroll to the bottom of the page.

Attention message--Click Show All Properties and follow prompts to configure any properties, such as providing a Superset Admin Password.

5. Click Next.
6. In Customize Services, in Advanced, enter a Superset Admin password.
7. Click Next, and then click Deploy,
8. Click Next, and in Summary, click Complete and confirm completion.  
Superset appears in the Ambari navigation pane.



## Connect Apache Hive to Superset

You can connect to Hive to create a Superset visualization.

### About this task

Upon completion of this task, you can create a Superset visualization.

### Before you begin

You have started the Superset service in Ambari.

### Procedure

1. Click Superset.



2. In the Summary portion of Quick Links, click Superset and log in using your Superset user name and password. An empty dashboard appears.
3. From Sources, select Databases.
4. In Add Filter, add a new record.
5. In Add Database, enter the name of your Hive database: for example, default.
6. Enter the SQLAlchemy URL for accessing your database.  
For example, assuming HiveServer is running on node c7402, connect the database named default to the Superset listening port 10000:

```
hive://hive@c7402:10000/default
```

ZooKeeper-based URL discovery is not supported.

7. Click Test Connection.  
The success message appears, and the names of any tables in the database appear at the bottom of the page.
8. Scroll to the bottom of the page, and click Save.

## Configure a Superset visualization

In Apache Ambari, after connecting Apache Superset to Apache Hive, you can configure visualizations, such as aggregations, slices of data, or plotted data to better understand the data.

### About this task

This task shows you how to create a simple visualization based on a table having the following schema:

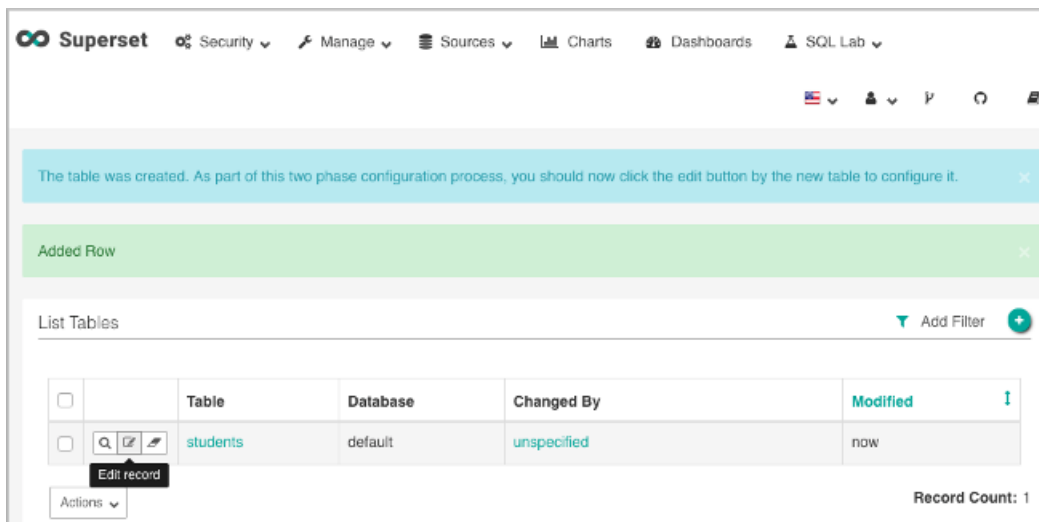
```
CREATE TABLE students (name VARCHAR(64), age INT, gpa DECIMAL(3,2));
```

### Before you begin

- You created and populated a table in the Hive warehouse.

### Procedure

1. Select Superset from the Ambari main menu.
2. In Summary under Quick Links, click Superset.
3. From the Sources menu, select Tables.
4. In Add Filter, add a new record.
5. On Add Table in Database, select the Hive database connected to Superset.
6. In Table Name, select a Hive table, students in the example below, and click Save.
7. On List Tables, click Edit Record:



The screenshot shows the Superset interface with a navigation bar at the top containing 'Superset', 'Security', 'Manage', 'Sources', 'Charts', 'Dashboards', and 'SQL Lab'. Below the navigation bar, there are two notification banners: a blue one stating 'The table was created. As part of this two phase configuration process, you should now click the edit button by the new table to configure it.' and a green one stating 'Added Row'. The main content area is titled 'List Tables' and includes an 'Add Filter' button. A table with the following columns is displayed: 'Table', 'Database', 'Changed By', and 'Modified'. The table contains one row with the values 'students', 'default', 'unspecified', and 'now'. An 'Edit record' tooltip is visible over the 'students' cell. At the bottom right of the table, it says 'Record Count: 1'.

	Table	Database	Changed By	Modified
<input type="checkbox"/>	students	default	unspecified	now

8. On the Detail tab of Edit Table, in Table Name, enter the name of a table in the Hive database. A table visualization appears, showing an aggregation calculated automatically by Superset: average age 33.5 in this example:



The screenshot shows the Superset interface in the 'Edit Table' detail view. On the left, there are buttons for 'Run Query' and 'Save'. Below these, the 'Datasource & Chart Type' section is visible, showing 'students' as the selected Datasource and 'Table View' as the selected Visualization Type. The main content area is titled 'undefined - untitled' and shows a table visualization with the following data:

avg_age
33.5

At the top of the visualization, it indicates '1 rows' and a execution time of '00:00:16.16'. There are also buttons for 'View Query', '.json', and '.csv'.