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About the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver is used for direct SQL and HiveQL access to Apache Hadoop / Hive distributions, enabling Business Intelligence (BI), analytics, and reporting on Hadoop / Hive-based data. The driver efficiently transforms an application’s SQL query into the equivalent form in HiveQL, which is a subset of SQL-92. If an application is Hive-aware, then the driver is configurable to pass the query through to the database for processing. The driver interrogates Hive to obtain schema information to present to a SQL-based application. Queries, including joins, are translated from SQL to HiveQL. For more information about the differences between HiveQL and SQL, see "SQL Connector for HiveQL" on page 58.

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver complies with the ODBC 3.80 data standard and adds important functionality such as Unicode and 32- and 64-bit support for high-performance computing environments.

ODBC is one of the most established and widely supported APIs for connecting to and working with databases. At the heart of the technology is the ODBC driver, which connects an application to the database. For more information about ODBC, see Data Access Standards on the Simba Technologies website: https://www.simba.com/resources/data-access-standards-glossary. For complete information about the ODBC specification, see the ODBC API Reference from the Microsoft documentation: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/odbc/reference/syntax/odbc-api-reference.

The User Guide is suitable for users who are looking to access data residing within Hive from their desktop environment. Application developers might also find the information helpful. Refer to your application for details on connecting via ODBC.
Contact Us

If you have difficulty using the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, please contact our support staff. We welcome your questions, comments, and feature requests.

Please have a detailed summary of the client and server environment (OS version, patch level, Hadoop distribution version, Hive version, configuration, etc.) ready, before you call or write us. Supplying this information accelerates support.

By telephone:

USA: (855) 8-HORTON

International: (408) 916-4121

On the Internet:

Visit us at www.hortonworks.com
Windows Driver

Windows System Requirements

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports Apache Hive versions 0.11 through 3.1.

Install the driver on client machines where the application is installed. Each machine that you install the driver on must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- One of the following operating systems:
  - Windows 10, 8.1, or 7 SP1
  - Windows Server 2016, 2012, or 2008 R2 SP1
- 100 MB of available disk space
- Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio 2013 installed (with the same bitness as the driver that you are installing).


To install the driver, you must have administrator privileges on the machine.

Installing the Driver on Windows

On 64-bit Windows operating systems, you can execute both 32- and 64-bit applications. However, 64-bit applications must use 64-bit drivers, and 32-bit applications must use 32-bit drivers. Make sure that you use a driver whose bitness matches the bitness of the client application:

- HortonworksHiveODBC32.msi for 32-bit applications
- HortonworksHiveODBC64.msi for 64-bit applications

You can install both versions of the driver on the same machine.

To install the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver on Windows:

1. Depending on the bitness of your client application, double-click to run HortonworksHiveODBC32.msi or HortonworksHiveODBC64.msi.
2. Click Next.
3. Select the check box to accept the terms of the License Agreement if you agree, and then click Next.
4. To change the installation location, click Change, then browse to the desired folder, and then click OK. To accept the installation location, click Next.
5. Click Install.
6. When the installation completes, click Finish.
Creating a Data Source Name on Windows

Typically, after installing the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, you need to create a Data Source Name (DSN). A DSN is a data structure that stores connection information so that it can be used by the driver to connect to Hive.

Alternatively, you can specify connection settings in a connection string or as driver-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

The following instructions describe how to create a DSN. For information about specifying settings in a connection string, see "Using a Connection String" on page 55. For information about driver-wide settings, see "Configuring a DSN-less Connection on Windows" on page 9.

To create a Data Source Name on Windows:

1. From the Start menu, go to ODBC Data Sources.
   
   **Note:**
   Make sure to select the ODBC Data Source Administrator that has the same bitness as the client application that you are using to connect to Hive.

2. In the ODBC Data Source Administrator, click the Drivers tab, and then scroll down as needed to confirm that the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver appears in the alphabetical list of ODBC drivers that are installed on your system.

3. Choose one:
   
   - To create a DSN that only the user currently logged into Windows can use, click the User DSN tab.
   
   - Or, to create a DSN that all users who log into Windows can use, click the System DSN tab.
   
   **Note:**
   It is recommended that you create a System DSN instead of a User DSN. Some applications load the data using a different user account, and might not be able to detect User DSNs that are created under another user account.

4. Click Add.

5. In the Create New Data Source dialog box, select Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver and then click Finish. The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver DSN Setup dialog box opens.

6. In the Data Source Name field, type a name for your DSN.

7. Optionally, in the Description field, type relevant details about the DSN.

8. In the Hive Server Type drop-down list, select Hive Server 1 or Hive Server 2.

   **Note:**
If you are connecting through Apache ZooKeeper, then **Hive Server 1** is not supported.

9. Choose one:
   - To connect to Hive without using the Apache ZooKeeper service, in the **Service Discovery Mode** drop-down list, select **No Service Discovery**.
   - Or, to enable the driver to discover Hive Server 2 services via the ZooKeeper service, in the **Service Discovery Mode** drop-down list, select **ZooKeeper**.

10. Choose one:
   - If you selected **No Service Discovery** above, then in the **Host(s)** field, type the IP address or host name of the Hive server.
   - Or, if you selected **ZooKeeper** above, then in the **Host(s)** field, type a comma-separated list of ZooKeeper servers. Use the following format, where [ZK_Host] is the IP address or host name of the ZooKeeper server and [ZK_Port] is the number of the TCP port that the ZooKeeper server uses to listen for client connections:

   \[(ZK\_Host1):[ZK\_Port1],[ZK\_Host2]:[ZK\_Port2]\]

11. In the **Port** field, if you selected **No Service Discovery** above, then type the number of the TCP port that the Hive server uses to listen for client connections. Otherwise, do not type a value in the field.

12. In the **Database** field, type the name of the database schema to use when a schema is not explicitly specified in a query.

   **Note:**
   You can still issue queries on other schemas by explicitly specifying the schema in the query. To inspect your databases and determine the appropriate schema to use, type the `show databases` command at the Hive command prompt.

13. In the **ZooKeeper Namespace** field, if you selected **ZooKeeper** above, then type the namespace on ZooKeeper under which Hive Server 2 znodes are added. Otherwise, do not type a value in the field.

14. In the **Authentication area**, configure authentication as needed. For more information, see "Configuring Authentication on Windows" on page 11.

   **Note:**
   Hive Server 1 does not support authentication. Most default configurations of Hive Server 2 require User Name authentication. To verify the authentication mechanism that you need to use for your connection, check the configuration of your Hadoop / Hive distribution. For more information, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.

15. Optionally, if the operations against Hive are to be done on behalf of a user that is different than the authenticated user for the connection, type the name of the user to be delegated in the **Delegation UID** field. For more information, see "Delegating Authentication to a Specific User" on page 16.
Note:
This option is applicable only when connecting to a Hive Server 2 instance that supports this feature.

16. In the Thrift Transport drop-down list, select the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

Note:
For information about how to determine which Thrift transport protocols your Hive server supports, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.

17. If the Thrift Transport option is set to HTTP, then to configure HTTP options such as custom headers, click HTTP Options. For more information, see "Configuring HTTP Options on Windows" on page 18.

18. To configure client-server verification over SSL, click SSL Options. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on Windows" on page 19.

19. To configure advanced driver options, click Advanced Options. For more information, see "Configuring Advanced Options on Windows" on page 17.

20. To configure server-side properties, click Advanced Options and then click Server Side Properties. For more information, see "Configuring Server-Side Properties on Windows" on page 21.

21. To configure the Temporary Table feature, click Advanced Options and then click Temporary Table Configuration. For more information, see "Configuring the Temporary Table Feature" on page 22 and "Temporary Tables" on page 60.

Important:
When connecting to Hive 0.14 or later, the Temporary Tables feature is always enabled and you do not need to configure it in the driver.

22. To configure logging behavior for the driver, click Logging Options. For more information, see "Configuring Logging Options on Windows" on page 23.

23. To test the connection, click Test. Review the results as needed, and then click OK.

Note:
If the connection fails, then confirm that the settings in the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver DSN Setup dialog box are correct. Contact your Hive server administrator as needed.

24. To save your settings and close the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver DSN Setup dialog box, click OK.

25. To close the ODBC Data Source Administrator, click OK.

Configuring a DSN-less Connection on Windows

Some client applications provide support for connecting to a data source using a driver without a Data Source Name (DSN). To configure a DSN-less connection, you can use a connection string or the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool that is installed with the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver. Settings in a connection string apply only when
you connect to Hive using that particular string, while settings in the driver configuration tool apply to every connection that uses the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver.

The following section explains how to use the driver configuration tool. For information about using connection strings, see "Using a Connection String" on page 55.

**Note:**
Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

**To configure a DSN-less connection using the driver configuration tool:**

1. Choose one:
   - If you are using Windows 7 or earlier, click Start > All Programs > Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 2.6 > Driver Configuration.
   - Or, if you are using Windows 8 or later, click the arrow button at the bottom of the Start screen, and then click Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 2.6 > Driver Configuration.

   **Note:**
   Make sure to select the Driver Configuration Tool that has the same bitness as the client application that you are using to connect to Hive.

2. If you are prompted for administrator permission to make modifications to the machine, click OK.

   **Note:**
   You must have administrator access to the machine to run this application because it makes changes to the registry.

3. In the **Hive Server Type** drop-down list, select **Hive Server 1** or **Hive Server 2**.

   **Note:**
   If you are connecting through Apache ZooKeeper, then **Hive Server 1** is not supported.

4. Choose one:
   - To connect to Hive without using the Apache ZooKeeper service, in the **Service Discovery Mode** drop-down list, select **No Service Discovery**.
   - Or, to enable the driver to discover Hive Server 2 services via the ZooKeeper service, in the **Service Discovery Mode** drop-down list, select **ZooKeeper**.

5. In the **ZooKeeper Namespace** field, if you selected **ZooKeeper** above, then type the namespace on ZooKeeper under which Hive Server 2 znodes are added. Otherwise, do not type a value in the field.

6. In the Authentication area, configure authentication as needed. For more information, see "Configuring Authentication on Windows" on page 11.

   **Note:**
Hive Server 1 does not support authentication. Most default configurations of Hive Server 2 require User Name authentication. To verify the authentication mechanism that you need to use for your connection, check the configuration of your Hadoop / Hive distribution. For more information, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.

7. Optionally, if the operations against Hive are to be done on behalf of a user that is different than the authenticated user for the connection, then in the Delegation UID field, type the name of the user to be delegated. For more information, see "Delegating Authentication to a Specific User" on page 16.

**Note:**
This option is applicable only when connecting to a Hive Server 2 instance that supports this feature.

8. In the Thrift Transport drop-down list, select the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

**Note:**
For information about how to determine which Thrift transport protocols your Hive server supports, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.

9. If the Thrift Transport option is set to HTTP, then to configure HTTP options such as custom headers, click **HTTP Options**. For more information, see "Configuring HTTP Options on Windows" on page 18.

10. To configure client-server verification over SSL, click **SSL Options**. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on Windows" on page 19.

11. To configure advanced options, click **Advanced Options**. For more information, see "Configuring Advanced Options on Windows" on page 17.

12. To configure server-side properties, click **Advanced Options** and then click **Server Side Properties**. For more information, see "Configuring Server-Side Properties on Windows" on page 21.

13. To configure the Temporary Table feature, click **Advanced Options** and then click **Temporary Table Configuration**. For more information, see "Temporary Tables" on page 60 and "Configuring the Temporary Table Feature" on page 22.

**Important:**
When connecting to Hive 0.14 or later, the Temporary Tables feature is always enabled and you do not need to configure it in the driver.

14. To save your settings and close the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

**Configuring Authentication on Windows**

Some Hive Server 2 instances are configured to require authentication for access. To connect to a Hive server, you must configure the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver to use the authentication mechanism that matches the access requirements of the server and provides the necessary credentials.
For information about how to determine the type of authentication your Hive server requires, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.

You can specify authentication settings in a DSN, in a connection string, or as driver-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

Using No Authentication

When connecting to a Hive server of type Hive Server 1, you must use No Authentication. When you use No Authentication, Binary is the only Thrift transport protocol that is supported.

To configure a connection without authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click Configure.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool.

2. In the Mechanism drop-down list, select No Authentication.

3. If the Hive server is configured to use SSL, then click SSL Options to configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on Windows" on page 19.

4. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click OK.

Example connection string for Hive Server 1:

```
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs1_host;Port=hs1_port;HiveServerType=1;AuthMech=0;Schema=Hive_database
```

Example connection string for Hive Server 2:

```
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=0;Schema=Hive_database
```

Using Kerberos

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on non-HDInsight distributions. When you use Kerberos authentication, the Binary transport protocol is not supported.

If the Use Only SSPI advanced option is disabled, then Kerberos must be installed and configured before you can use this authentication mechanism. For information about configuring Kerberos on your machine, see "Configuring Kerberos Authentication for Windows" on page 25. For information about setting the Use Only SSPI advanced option, see "Configuring Advanced Options on Windows" on page 17.
To configure Kerberos authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click Configure.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool.

2. In the Mechanism drop-down list, select Kerberos.

3. Choose one:
   - To use the default realm defined in your Kerberos setup, leave the Realm field empty.
   - Or, if your Kerberos setup does not define a default realm or if the realm of your Hive Server 2 host is not the default, then, in the Realm field, type the Kerberos realm of the Hive Server 2.

4. In the Host FQDN field, type the fully qualified domain name of the Hive Server 2 host.
   
   **Note:**
   
   To use the Hive server host name as the fully qualified domain name for Kerberos authentication, in the Host FQDN field, type _HOST.

5. To allow the driver to pass your credentials directly to the server for use in authentication, select Delegate Kerberos Credentials.

6. In the Service Name field, type the service name of the Hive server.

7. In the Thrift Transport drop-down list, select the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.
   
   **Important:**
   
   When using this authentication mechanism, the Binary transport protocol is not supported.

8. If the Hive server is configured to use SSL, then click SSL Options to configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on Windows" on page 19.

9. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click OK.

Example connection string:

```
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;
Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=1;ThriftTransport=SASL;
Schema=Hive_database;KrbRealm=Kerberos_REALM;
KrbHostFQDN=hs2_fully_qualified_domain_name;
KrbServiceName=hs2_service_name
```
Using User Name

This authentication mechanism requires a user name but not a password. The user name labels the session, facilitating database tracking.

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on non-HDInsight distributions. Most default configurations of Hive Server 2 require User Name authentication. When you use User Name authentication, SSL is not supported and SASL is the only Thrift transport protocol available.

To configure User Name authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click Configure.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool.
2. In the Mechanism drop-down list, select User Name.
3. In the User Name field, type an appropriate user name for accessing the Hive server.
4. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click OK.

Example connection string:
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;
Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=2;Schema=Hive_database;
UID=user_name

Using User Name And Password

This authentication mechanism requires a user name and a password.

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on non-HDInsight distributions.

To configure User Name And Password authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click Configure.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool.
2. In the Mechanism drop-down list, select User Name And Password.
3. In the User Name field, type an appropriate user name for accessing the Hive server.
4. In the Password field, type the password corresponding to the user name you typed above.

5. To save the password, select the Save Password (Encrypted) check box.
   
   **Important:**
   
   The password is obscured, that is, not saved in plain text. However, it is still possible for the encrypted password to be copied and used.

6. In the Thrift Transport drop-down list, select the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

7. If the Hive server is configured to use SSL, then click SSL Options to configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on Windows" on page 19.

8. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click OK.

**Example connection string:**

```
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;
Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=3;ThriftTransport=SASL;
Schema=Hive_database;UID=user_name;PWD=password
```

**Using Windows Azure HDInsight Service**

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on HDInsight distributions. When you use this authentication mechanism, you must enable SSL and HTTP is the only Thrift transport protocol available.

**To configure a connection to a Hive server on Windows Azure HDInsight Service:**

1. Choose one:
   
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click Configure.
   
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool.

2. In the Mechanism drop-down list, select Windows Azure HDInsight Service.

3. In the User Name field, type an appropriate user name for accessing the Hive server.

4. In the Password field, type the password corresponding to the user name you typed above.

5. Click HTTP Options, and in the HTTP Path field, type the partial URL corresponding to the Hive server. Click OK to save your HTTP settings and close the dialog box.

**Note:**

If necessary, you can create custom HTTP headers. For more information, see "Configuring HTTP Options on Windows" on page 18.
6. Click **SSL Options** and configure SSL settings as needed. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on Windows" on page 19.

7. Click **OK** to save your SSL configuration and close the dialog box, and then click **OK** to save your authentication settings and close the dialog box.

Example connection string:

```
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;
Host=Azure_HDInsight_Service_host;Port=443;
HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=6;SSL=1;Schema=Hive_database;
UID=user_name;PWD=password;HTTPPath=hs2_HTTP_path
```

### Delegating Authentication to a Specific User

Some Hive Server 2 instances support the ability to delegate all operations against Hive to the specified user, rather than to the authenticated user for the connection.

**To delegate all operations to a specified user:**

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool.

2. In the **Delegation UID** field, type the name of the user to be delegated.

3. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click **OK**.

If the server returns an error message such as Failed to validate proxy privilege of `<realUser>` for `<DelegationUID>`, you may need to modify the server's `core-site.xml` configuration file, as follows:

1. In the server's `core-site.xml` configuration file, add the following properties:

   ```
   hadoop.proxyuser.<realUser>.groups=*  
   hadoop.proxyuser.<realUser>.hosts=*  
   ```

   where `<realUser>` is the authenticated user for the connection.

2. If you are using Kerberos authentication, then in the server's `core-site.xml` configuration file, add the following properties:

   ```
   hadoop.proxyuser.<principal>.groups=*  
   hadoop.proxyuser.<principal>.hosts=*  
   ```

   where `<principal>` is the primary Kerberos principal user. For example, if the primary Kerberos principal user is kerbuser@example.com, replace `<principal>` with `kerbuser`.

For more information on resolving this error, see your Hive Server documentation.
Configuring Advanced Options on Windows

You can configure advanced options to modify the behavior of the driver.

The following instructions describe how to configure advanced options in a DSN and in the driver configuration tool. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN, in a connection string, or as driver-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To configure advanced options on Windows:

1. Choose one:
   - To access advanced options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **Advanced Options**.
   - Or, to access advanced options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool, and then click **Advanced Options**.

2. To disable the SQL Connector feature, select the **Use Native Query** check box.
   **Important:**
   - When this option is enabled, the driver cannot execute parameterized queries.
   - By default, the driver applies transformations to the queries emitted by an application to convert the queries into an equivalent form in HiveQL. If the application is Hive-aware and already emits HiveQL, then turning off the translation avoids the additional overhead of query transformation.

3. To defer query execution to SQLExecute, select the **Fast SQLPrepare** check box.

4. To allow driver-wide configurations to take precedence over connection and DSN settings, select the **Driver Config Take Precedence** check box.

5. To use the asynchronous version of the API call against Hive for executing a query, select the **Use Async Exec** check box.
   **Note:**
   This option is applicable only when connecting to a Hive cluster running Hive 0.12.0 or later.

6. To retrieve table names from the database by using the SHOW TABLES query, select the **Get Tables With Query** check box.
   **Note:**
   This option is applicable only when connecting to Hive Server 2.

7. To enable the driver to return SQL_WVARCHAR instead of SQLVARCHAR for STRING and VARCHAR columns, and SQL_WCHAR instead of SQL_CHAR for CHAR columns, select the **Unicode SQL Character Types** check box.
8. To enable the driver to return the hive_system table for catalog function calls such as SQLTables and SQLColumns, select the **Show System Table** check box.

9. To have the driver automatically attempt to reconnect to the server if communications are lost, select **Enable Auto Reconnect**.

10. To specify which mechanism the driver uses by default to handle Kerberos authentication, do one of the following:
    - To use the SSPI plugin by default, select the **Use Only SSPI** check box.
    - To use MIT Kerberos by default and only use the SSPI plugin if the GSSAPI library is not available, clear the **Use Only SSPI** check box.

11. To enable the driver to automatically open a new session when the existing session is no longer valid, select the **Invalid Session Auto Recover** check box.

**Note:**
This option is applicable only when connecting to Hive Server 2.

12. In the **Rows Fetched Per Block** field, type the number of rows to be fetched per block.

13. In the **Default String Column Length** field, type the maximum data length for STRING columns.

14. In the **Binary Column Length** field, type the maximum data length for BINARY columns.

15. In the **Decimal Column Scale** field, type the maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point for numeric data types.

16. In the **Async Exec Poll Interval (ms)** field, type the time in milliseconds between each poll for the query execution status.

**Note:**
This option is applicable only to HDInsight clusters.

17. In the **Socket Timeout** field, type the number of seconds that an operation can remain idle before it is closed.

**Note:**
This option is applicable only when asynchronous query execution is being used against Hive Server 2 instances.

18. To save your settings and close the Advanced Options dialog box, click **OK**.

### Configuring HTTP Options on Windows

You can configure options such as custom headers when using the HTTP transport protocol in the Thrift layer. For information about how to determine if your Hive server supports the HTTP transport protocol, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.

The following instructions describe how to configure HTTP options in a DSN and in the driver configuration tool. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN,
in a connection string, or as driver-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To configure HTTP options on Windows:

1. Choose one:
   - If you are configuring HTTP for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click Configure, and then make sure that the Thrift Transport option is set to HTTP.
   - Or, if you are configuring HTTP for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool and then make sure that the Thrift Transport option is set to HTTP.

2. To access HTTP options, click **HTTP Options**.

   **Note:**
   The HTTP options are available only when the Thrift Transport option is set to HTTP.

3. In the **HTTP Path** field, type the partial URL corresponding to the Hive server.

4. To create a custom HTTP header, click **Add**, then type appropriate values in the **Key** and **Value** fields, and then click **OK**.

5. To edit a custom HTTP header, select the header from the list, then click **Edit**, then update the **Key** and **Value** fields as needed, and then click **OK**.

6. To delete a custom HTTP header, select the header from the list, and then click **Remove**. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Yes**.

7. To save your settings and close the HTTP Options dialog box, click **OK**.

### Configuring SSL Verification on Windows

If you are connecting to a Hive server that has Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) enabled, you can configure the driver to connect to an SSL-enabled socket. When using SSL to connect to a server, the driver supports identity verification between the client (the driver itself) and the server.

The following instructions describe how to configure SSL in a DSN and in the driver configuration tool. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN, in a connection string, or as driver-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To configure SSL verification on Windows:

1. Choose one:
   - To access SSL options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **SSL Options**.
• Or, to access advanced options for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool, and then click SSL Options.

2. Select the Enable SSL check box.

3. To allow authentication using self-signed certificates that have not been added to the list of trusted certificates, select the Allow Self-signed Server Certificate check box.

4. To allow the common name of a CA-issued SSL certificate to not match the host name of the Hive server, select the Allow Common Name Host Name Mismatch check box.

5. To specify the CA certificates that you want to use to verify the server, do one of the following:
   • To verify the server using the trusted CA certificates from a specific .pem file, specify the full path to the file in the Trusted Certificates field and clear the Use System Trust Store check box.
   • Or, to use the trusted CA certificates .pem file that is installed with the driver, leave the Trusted Certificates field empty, and clear the Use System Trust Store check box.
   • Or, to use the Windows trust store, select the Use System Trust Store check box.
   
     Important:
     • If you are using the Windows trust store, make sure to import the trusted CA certificates into the trust store.
     • If the trusted CA supports certificate revocation, select the Check Certificate Revocation check box.

6. To configure two-way SSL verification, select the Two Way SSL check box and then do the following:
   
   a. In the Client Certificate File field, specify the full path of the PEM file containing the client’s certificate.
   b. In the Client Private Key File field, specify the full path of the file containing the client’s private key.
   c. If the private key file is protected with a password, type the password in the Client Private Key Password field. To save the password, select the Save Password (Encrypted) check box.
   
     Important:
     The password is obscured, that is, not saved in plain text. However, it is still possible for the encrypted password to be copied and used.

7. From the Minimum TLS drop-down list, select the minimum version of TLS to use when connecting to your data store.

8. To save your settings and close the SSL Options dialog box, click OK.
Configuring Server-Side Properties on Windows

You can use the driver to apply configuration properties to the Hive server.

The following instructions describe how to configure server-side properties in a DSN and in the driver configuration tool. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN, in a connection string, or as driver-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To configure server-side properties on Windows:

1. Choose one:
   - To configure server-side properties for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click Configure, then click Advanced Options, and then click Server Side Properties.
   - Or, to configure server-side properties for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool, then click Advanced Options, and then click Server Side Properties.

2. To create a server-side property, click Add, then type appropriate values in the Key and Value fields, and then click OK. For example, to set the value of the mapreduce.job.queuename property to myQueue, type mapreduce.job.queuename in the Key field and then type myQueue in the Value field.

   Note:
   For a list of all Hadoop and Hive server-side properties that your implementation supports, type set -v at the Hive CLI command line or Beeline. You can also execute the set -v query after connecting using the driver.

3. To edit a server-side property, select the property from the list, then click Edit, then update the Key and Value fields as needed, and then click OK.

4. To delete a server-side property, select the property from the list, and then click Remove. In the confirmation dialog box, click Yes.

5. To change the method that the driver uses to apply server-side properties, do one of the following:
   - To configure the driver to apply each server-side property by executing a query when opening a session to the Hive server, select the Apply Server Side Properties With Queries check box.
   - Or, to configure the driver to use a more efficient method for applying server-side properties that does not involve additional network round-tripping, clear the Apply Server Side Properties With Queries check box.

   Note:
The more efficient method is not available for Hive Server 1, and it might not be compatible with some Hive Server 2 builds. If the server-side properties do not take effect when the check box is clear, then select the check box.

6. To configure the driver to convert server-side property key names to all lower-case characters, select the Convert Key Name To Lower Case check box.

7. To save your settings and close the Server Side Properties dialog box, click OK.

**Configuring the Temporary Table Feature**

You can configure the driver to create temporary table tables. For more information about this feature, including details about the statement syntax used for temporary tables, see "Temporary Tables" on page 60.

**Important:**
When connecting to Hive 0.14 or later, the Temporary Tables feature is always enabled and you do not need to configure it in the driver.

**To configure the Temporary Table feature:**

1. Choose one:
   - To configure the temporary table feature for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN and click **Configure**, then click **Advanced Options**, and then click **Temporary Table Configuration**.
   - Or, to configure the temporary table feature for a DSN-less connection, open the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool, then click **Advanced Options**, and then click **Temporary Table Configuration**.

2. To enable the Temporary Table feature, select the **Enable Temporary Table** check box.

3. In the **Web HDFS Host** field, type the host name or IP address of the machine hosting both the namenode of your Hadoop cluster and the WebHDFS service. If this field is left blank, then the host name of the Hive server is used.

4. In the **Web HDFS Port** field, type the WebHDFS port for the namenode.

5. In the **HDFS User** field, type the name of the HDFS user that the driver uses to create the necessary files for supporting the Temporary Table feature.

6. In the **Data File HDFS Dir** field, type the HDFS directory that the driver uses to store the necessary files for supporting the Temporary Table feature.

   **Note:**
   Due to a known issue in Hive (see [https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HIVE-4554](https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HIVE-4554)), HDFS paths with space characters do not work with versions of Hive prior to 0.12.0.

7. In the **Temp Table TTL** field, type the number of minutes that a temporary table is guaranteed to exist in Hive after it is created.
8. To save your settings and close the Temporary Table Configuration dialog box, click OK.

Configuring Logging Options on Windows

To help troubleshoot issues, you can enable logging. In addition to functionality provided in the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, the ODBC Data Source Administrator provides tracing functionality.

Important:
Only enable logging or tracing long enough to capture an issue. Logging or tracing decreases performance and can consume a large quantity of disk space.

The settings for logging apply to every connection that uses the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, so make sure to disable the feature after you are done using it.

To enable driver logging on Windows:

1. To access logging options, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click Configure, and then click Logging Options.

2. From the Log Level drop-down list, select the logging level corresponding to the amount of information that you want to include in log files:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Logging Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OFF</td>
<td>Disables all logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FATAL</td>
<td>Logs severe error events that lead the driver to abort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERROR</td>
<td>Logs error events that might allow the driver to continue running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>Logs events that might result in an error if action is not taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>Logs general information that describes the progress of the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEBUG</td>
<td>Logs detailed information that is useful for debugging the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRACE</td>
<td>Logs all driver activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. In the Log Path field, specify the full path to the folder where you want to save log files.

4. If requested by Technical Support, type the name of the component for which to log messages in the Log Namespace field. Otherwise, do not type a value in the field.
5. In the **Max Number Files** field, type the maximum number of log files to keep.
   **Note:**
   After the maximum number of log files is reached, each time an additional file is created, the driver deletes the oldest log file.

6. In the **Max File Size** field, type the maximum size of each log file in megabytes (MB).
   **Note:**
   After the maximum file size is reached, the driver creates a new file and continues logging.

7. Click **OK**.

8. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver produces the following log files at the location you specify in the Log Path field, where `[DriverName]` is the name of the driver:

- A `[DriverName].log` file that logs driver activity that is not specific to a connection.
- A `[DriverName]_connection_[Number].log` for each connection made to the database, where `[Number]` is a number that identifies each log file. This file logs driver activity that is specific to the connection.

If you enable the `UseLogPrefix` connection property, the driver prefixes the log file name with the user name associated with the connection and the process ID of the application through which the connection is made. For more information, see "UseLogPrefix" on page 90.

**To disable driver logging on Windows:**

1. Open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **Logging Options**.
2. From the **Log Level** drop-down list, select **LOG_OFF**.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

**Installing and Customizing a Tableau TDC File**

A Tableau Data-connection Customization (TDC) file helps configure Tableau to operate more efficiently using the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver.

**Important:**

Make sure that your TDC file contains the following lines:

```xml
<vendor name='Hive' />
<driver name='Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver' />
```
To install a .TDC file:

1. Copy the TDC file to the \Documents\My Tableau Repository\DataSources directory.
2. Restart Tableau.


For detailed information about customizing your TDC file, see "Customizing and Tuning ODBC Connections" in the Tableau Knowledge Base: http://kb.tableau.com/articles/knowledgebase/customizing-odbc-connections.

Configuring Kerberos Authentication for Windows

Active Directory

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports Active Directory Kerberos on Windows. There are two prerequisites for using Active Directory Kerberos on Windows:

- MIT Kerberos is not installed on the client Windows machine.
- The MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm has been configured to trust the Active Directory realm so that users in the Active Directory realm can access services in the MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm. For more information, see "Setting up One-Way Trust with Active Directory" in the Hortonworks documentation: http://docs.hortonworks.com/HDPDocuments/HDP-2.1.7/bk_installing_manually_book/content/ch23s05.html.

MIT Kerberos

Downloading and Installing MIT Kerberos for Windows 4.0.1

For information about Kerberos and download links for the installer, see the MIT Kerberos website: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/.

To download and install MIT Kerberos for Windows 4.0.1:

1. Download the appropriate Kerberos installer:
   - For a 64-bit machine, use the following download link from the MIT Kerberos website: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/kfw/4.0/kfw-4.0.1-amd64.msi.
   - For a 32-bit machine, use the following download link from the MIT Kerberos website: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/kfw/4.0/kfw-4.0.1-i386.msi.

Note:
The 64-bit installer includes both 32-bit and 64-bit libraries. The 32-bit installer includes 32-bit libraries only.
2. To run the installer, double-click the .msi file that you downloaded above.
3. Follow the instructions in the installer to complete the installation process.
4. When the installation completes, click Finish.

Setting Up the Kerberos Configuration File

Settings for Kerberos are specified through a configuration file. You can set up the configuration file as an .ini file in the default location, which is the C:\ProgramData\MIT\Kerberos5 directory, or as a .conf file in a custom location.

Normally, the C:\ProgramData\MIT\Kerberos5 directory is hidden. For information about viewing and using this hidden directory, refer to Microsoft Windows documentation.

Note:
For more information on configuring Kerberos, refer to the MIT Kerberos documentation.

To set up the Kerberos configuration file in the default location:
1. Obtain a krb5.conf configuration file. You can obtain this file from your Kerberos administrator, or from the /etc/krb5.conf folder on the machine that is hosting the Hive Server 2 instance.
2. Rename the configuration file from krb5.conf to krb5.ini.
3. Copy the krb5.ini file to the C:\ProgramData\MIT\Kerberos5 directory and overwrite the empty sample file.

To set up the Kerberos configuration file in a custom location:
1. Obtain a krb5.conf configuration file. You can obtain this file from your Kerberos administrator, or from the /etc/krb5.conf folder on the machine that is hosting the Hive Server 2 instance.
2. Place the krb5.conf file in an accessible directory and make note of the full path name.
3. Open the System window:
   - If you are using Windows 7 or earlier, click Start, then right-click Computer, and then click Properties.
   - Or, if you are using Windows 8 or later, right-click This PC on the Start screen, and then click Properties.
4. Click Advanced System Settings.
5. In the System Properties dialog box, click the Advanced tab and then click Environment Variables.
6. In the Environment Variables dialog box, under the System Variables list, click New.
7. In the New System Variable dialog box, in the Variable Name field, type KRB5_CONFIG.
8. In the Variable Value field, type the full path to the krb5.conf file.
9. Click OK to save the new variable.
10. Make sure that the variable is listed in the System Variables list.
11. Click OK to close the Environment Variables dialog box, and then click OK to close the System Properties dialog box.

Setting Up the Kerberos Credential Cache File

Kerberos uses a credential cache to store and manage credentials.

To set up the Kerberos credential cache file:
1. Create a directory where you want to save the Kerberos credential cache file. For example, create a directory named C:\temp.
2. Open the System window:
   - If you are using Windows 7 or earlier, click Start , then right-click Computer, and then click Properties.
   - Or, if you are using Windows 8 or later, right-click This PC on the Start screen, and then click Properties.
3. Click Advanced System Settings.
4. In the System Properties dialog box, click the Advanced tab and then click Environment Variables.
5. In the Environment Variables dialog box, under the System Variables list, click New.
6. In the New System Variable dialog box, in the Variable Name field, type KRB5CCNAME.
7. In the Variable Value field, type the path to the folder you created above, and then append the file name krb5cache. For example, if you created the folder C:\temp, then type C:\temp\krb5cache.

   Note:
   krb5cache is a file (not a directory) that is managed by the Kerberos software, and it should not be created by the user. If you receive a permission error when you first use Kerberos, make sure that the krb5cache file does not already exist as a file or a directory.
8. Click OK to save the new variable.
9. Make sure that the variable appears in the System Variables list.
10. Click OK to close the Environment Variables dialog box, and then click OK to close the System Properties dialog box.
11. To make sure that Kerberos uses the new settings, restart your machine.

Obtaining a Ticket for a Kerberos Principal

A principal refers to a user or service that can authenticate to Kerberos. To authenticate to Kerberos, a principal must obtain a ticket by using a password or a keytab file. You can
specify a keytab file to use, or use the default keytab file of your Kerberos configuration.

To obtain a ticket for a Kerberos principal using a password:
1. Open MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager.
2. In MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager, click Get Ticket.
3. In the Get Ticket dialog box, type your principal name and password, and then click OK.

If the authentication succeeds, then your ticket information appears in MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager.

To obtain a ticket for a Kerberos principal using a keytab file:
1. Open a command prompt:
   - If you are using Windows 7 or earlier, click Start , then click All Programs, then click Accessories, and then click Command Prompt.
   - If you are using Windows 8 or later, click the arrow button at the bottom of the Start screen, then find the Windows System program group, and then click Command Prompt.
2. In the Command Prompt, type a command using the following syntax:

   \texttt{kinit -k -t [KeytabPath] [Principal]}

   \texttt{[KeytabPath]} is the full path to the keytab file. For example:
   \texttt{C:\mykeytabs\myUser.keytab}.

   \texttt{[Principal]} is the Kerberos user principal to use for authentication. For example:
   \texttt{myUser@EXAMPLE.COM}.
3. If the cache location KRB5CCNAME is not set or used, then use the -c option of the kinit command to specify the location of the credential cache. In the command, the -c argument must appear last. For example:

   \texttt{kinit -k -t C:\mykeytabs\myUser.keytab myUser@EXAMPLE.COM}
   \texttt{-c C:\ProgramData\MIT\krbcache}

   Krbcache is the Kerberos cache file, not a directory.

To obtain a ticket for a Kerberos principal using the default keytab file:

\textbf{Note:}

For information about configuring a default keytab file for your Kerberos configuration, refer to the MIT Kerberos documentation.

1. Open a command prompt:
   - If you are using Windows 7 or earlier, click Start , then click All Programs, then click Accessories, and then click Command Prompt.
If you are using Windows 8 or later, click the arrow button at the bottom of the Start screen, then find the Windows System program group, and then click Command Prompt.

2. In the Command Prompt, type a command using the following syntax:

```
kinit -k [principal]
```

`[principal]` is the Kerberos user principal to use for authentication. For example: MyUser@EXAMPLE.COM.

3. If the cache location KR5CCNAME is not set or used, then use the `-c` option of the `kinit` command to specify the location of the credential cache. In the command, the `-c` argument must appear last. For example:

```
kinit -k -t C:\mykeytabs\myUser.keytab myUser@EXAMPLE.COM -c C:\ProgramData\MIT\krbcache
```

Krbcache is the Kerberos cache file, not a directory.

**Verifying the Driver Version Number on Windows**

If you need to verify the version of the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver that is installed on your Windows machine, you can find the version number in the ODBC Data Source Administrator.

**To verify the driver version number on Windows:**

1. From the Start menu, go to ODBC Data Sources.

   **Note:**

   Make sure to select the ODBC Data Source Administrator that has the same bitness as the client application that you are using to connect to Hive.

2. Click the Drivers tab and then find the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver in the list of ODBC drivers that are installed on your system. The version number is displayed in the Version column.
macOS Driver

macOS System Requirements

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports Apache Hive versions 0.11 through 3.1.

Install the driver on client machines where the application is installed. Each client machine that you install the driver on must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- macOS version 10.11, 10.12, or 10.13
- 100 MB of available disk space
- iODBC 3.52.9, 3.52.10, 3.52.11, or 3.52.12

Installing the Driver on macOS

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver is available for macOS as a .dmg file named hive-odbc-native.dmg. The driver supports both 32- and 64-bit client applications.

To install the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver on macOS:

1. Double-click hive-odbc-native.dmg to mount the disk image.
2. Double-click hive-odbc-native.dmg to run the installer.
3. In the installer, click Continue.
4. On the Software License Agreement screen, click Continue, and when the prompt appears, click Agree if you agree to the terms of the License Agreement.
5. Optionally, to change the installation location, click Change Install Location, then select the desired location, and then click Continue.
   
   Note:
   
   By default, the driver files are installed in the /Library/hortonworks/hive directory.
5. To accept the installation location and begin the installation, click Install.
6. When the installation completes, click Close.

Next, configure the environment variables on your machine to make sure that the ODBC driver manager can work with the driver. For more information, see "Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager on Non-Windows Machines" on page 35.

Verifying the Driver Version Number on macOS

If you need to verify the version of the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver that is installed on your macOS machine, you can query the version number through the Terminal.
To verify the driver version number on macOS:

- At the Terminal, run the following command:
  
  ```bash
  pkgutil --info hortonworks.hiveodbc
  ```

The command returns information about the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver that is installed on your machine, including the version number.
Linux Driver

For most Linux distributions, you can install the driver using the RPM file. If you are installing the driver on a Debian machine, you must use the Debian package.

Linux System Requirements

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports Apache Hive versions 0.11 through 3.1.

Install the driver on client machines where the application is installed. Each client machine that you install the driver on must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- One of the following distributions:
  - Red Hat® Enterprise Linux® (RHEL) 6 or 7
  - CentOS 6 or 7
  - SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES) 11 or 12
  - Debian 6 or 7
  - Ubuntu 14.04
- 150 MB of available disk space
- One of the following ODBC driver managers installed:
  - iODBC 3.52.9, 3.52.10, 3.52.11, or 3.52.12
  - unixODBC 2.3.2, 2.3.3, or 2.3.4
- All of the following libsasl libraries installed:
  - cyrus-sasl-2.1.22-7 or later
  - cyrus-sasl-gssapi-2.1.22-7 or later
  - cyrus-sasl-plain-2.1.22-7 or later

Note:

If the package manager in your Linux distribution cannot resolve the dependencies automatically when installing the driver, then download and manually install the packages.

To install the driver, you must have root access on the machine.

Installing the Driver Using the RPM File

On 64-bit editions of Linux, you can execute both 32- and 64-bit applications. However, 64-bit applications must use 64-bit drivers, and 32-bit applications must use 32-bit drivers. Make sure that you use a driver whose bitness matches the bitness of the client application:
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- hive-odbc-native-32bit-[Version]-[Release].i686.rpm for the 32-bit driver
- hive-odbc-native-[Version]-[Release].x86_64.rpm for the 64-bit driver

The placeholders in the file names are defined as follows:
- [Version] is the version number of the driver.
- [Release] is the release number for this version of the driver.

You can install both the 32-bit and 64-bit versions of the driver on the same machine.

**To install the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver using the RPM File:**

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Navigate to the folder containing the RPM package for the driver.
3. Depending on the Linux distribution that you are using, run one of the following commands from the command line, where [RPMFileName] is the file name of the RPM package:
   - If you are using Red Hat Enterprise Linux or CentOS, run the following command:
     ```
     yum --nogpgcheck localinstall [RPMFileName]
     ```
   - Or, if you are using SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, run the following command:
     ```
     zypper install [RPMFileName]
     ```

   The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver files are installed in the /usr/lib/hive/lib/native/hive directory.

**Note:**
If the package manager in your Linux distribution cannot resolve the libsasl dependencies automatically when installing the driver, then download and manually install the packages.

Next, configure the environment variables on your machine to make sure that the ODBC driver manager can work with the driver. For more information, see "Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager on Non-Windows Machines" on page 35.

**Installing the Driver on Debian**

To install the driver on a Debian machine, use the Debian package instead of the RPM file or tarball package.

On 64-bit editions of Debian, you can execute both 32- and 64-bit applications. However, 64-bit applications must use 64-bit drivers, and 32-bit applications must use 32-bit drivers. Make sure that you use the version of the driver that matches the bitness of the client application:
• hive-odbc-native-32bit-[Version]-[Release]_i386.deb for the 32-bit driver
• hive-odbc-native-[Version]-[Release]_amd64.deb for the 64-bit driver

[Version] is the version number of the driver, and [Release] is the release number for this version of the driver.

You can install both versions of the driver on the same machine.

To install the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver on Debian:

1. Log in as the root user, and then navigate to the folder containing the Debian package for the driver.
3. Follow the instructions in the installer to complete the installation process.

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver files are installed in the /usr/lib/hive/lib/native/hiveodbc/ directory.

Note:
If the package manager in your Ubuntu distribution cannot resolve the libsasl dependencies automatically when installing the driver, then download and manually install the packages required by the version of the driver that you want to install.

Next, configure the environment variables on your machine to make sure that the ODBC driver manager can work with the driver. For more information, see "Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager on Non-Windows Machines" on page 35.

Verifying the Driver Version Number on Linux

If you need to verify the version of the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver that is installed on your Linux machine, you can query the version number through the command-line interface.

To verify the version number:

- Depending on your version of Linux, at the command prompt, run one of the following commands:
  • yum list | grep hive-odbc-native
  • rpm -qa | grep hive-odbc-native
  • dpkg -l | grep hive-odbc-native

The command returns information about the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver that is installed on your machine, including the version number.
Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager on Non-Windows Machines

To make sure that the ODBC driver manager on your machine is configured to work with the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, do the following:

- Set the library path environment variable to make sure that your machine uses the correct ODBC driver manager. For more information, see "Specifying ODBC Driver Managers on Non-Windows Machines" on page 35.
- If the driver configuration files are not stored in the default locations expected by the ODBC driver manager, then set environment variables to make sure that the driver manager locates and uses those files. For more information, see "Specifying the Locations of the Driver Configuration Files" on page 36.

After configuring the ODBC driver manager, you can configure a connection and access your data store through the driver. For more information, see "Configuring ODBC Connections" on page 38.

Specifying ODBC Driver Managers on Non-Windows Machines

You need to make sure that your machine uses the correct ODBC driver manager to load the driver. To do this, set the library path environment variable.

macOS

If you are using a macOS machine, then set the DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable to include the paths to the ODBC driver manager libraries. For example, if the libraries are installed in /usr/local/lib, then run the following command to set DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH for the current user session:

```
export DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH=$DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/local/lib
```

For information about setting an environment variable permanently, refer to the macOS shell documentation.

Linux

If you are using a Linux machine, then set the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable to include the paths to the ODBC driver manager libraries. For example, if the libraries are installed in /usr/local/lib, then run the following command to set LD_LIBRARY_PATH for the current user session:

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/local/lib
```

For information about setting an environment variable permanently, refer to the Linux shell documentation.
Specifying the Locations of the Driver Configuration Files

By default, ODBC driver managers are configured to use hidden versions of the `odbc.ini` and `odbcinst.ini` configuration files (named `.odbc.ini` and `.odbcinst.ini`) located in the home directory, as well as the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file in the `lib` subfolder of the driver installation directory. If you store these configuration files elsewhere, then you must set the environment variables described below so that the driver manager can locate the files.

If you are using iODBC, do the following:

- Set `ODBCINI` to the full path and file name of the `odbc.ini` file.
- Set `ODBCINSTINI` to the full path and file name of the `odbcinst.ini` file.
- Set `HORTONWORKSHIVEODBCINI` to the full path and file name of the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file.

If you are using unixODBC, do the following:

- Set `ODBCINI` to the full path and file name of the `odbc.ini` file.
- Set `ODBCSYSINI` to the full path of the directory that contains the `odbcinst.ini` file.
- Set `HORTONWORKSHIVEODBCINI` to the full path and file name of the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file.

For example, if your `odbc.ini` and `odbcinst.ini` files are located in `/usr/local/odbc` and your `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file is located in `/etc`, then set the environment variables as follows:

For iODBC:

```
export ODBCINI=/usr/local/odbc/odbc.ini
export ODBCINSTINI=/usr/local/odbc/odbcinst.ini
export HORTONWORKSHIVEODBCINI=/etc/hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini
```

For unixODBC:

```
export ODBCINI=/usr/local/odbc/odbc.ini
export ODBC SYSINI=/usr/local/odbc
export HORTONWORKSHIVEODBCINI=/etc/hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini
```

To locate the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file, the driver uses the following search order:

1. If the `HORTONWORKSHIVEODBCINI` environment variable is defined, then the driver searches for the file specified by the environment variable.
2. The driver searches the directory that contains the driver library files for a file named `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini`.
3. The driver searches the current working directory of the application for a file named `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini`. 
4. The driver searches the home directory for a hidden file named `.hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` (prefixed with a period).

5. The driver searches the `/etc` directory for a file named `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini`. 
Configuring ODBC Connections

The following sections describe how to configure ODBC connections when using the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver on non-Windows platforms:

- "Creating a Data Source Name on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 38
- "Configuring a DSN-less Connection on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 41
- "Configuring Service Discovery Mode on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 43
- "Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 43
- "Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 47
- "Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 48
- "Configuring Logging Options" on page 50
- "Setting Driver-Wide Configuration Options on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 49
- "Testing the Connection" on page 51

Creating a Data Source Name on a Non-Windows Machine

Typically, after installing the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, you need to create a Data Source Name (DSN). A DSN is a data structure that stores connection information so that it can be used by the driver to connect to Hive.

You can specify connection settings in a DSN (in the odbc.ini file), in a connection string, or as driver-wide settings (in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file). Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

The following instructions describe how to create a DSN by specifying connection settings in the odbc.ini file. If your machine is already configured to use an existing odbc.ini file, then update that file by adding the settings described below. Otherwise, copy the odbc.ini file from the Setup subfolder in the driver installation directory to the home directory, and then update the file as described below.

For information about specifying settings in a connection string, see "Configuring a DSN-less Connection on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 41 and "Using a Connection String" on page 55. For information about driver-wide settings, see "Setting Driver-Wide Configuration Options on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 49.

To create a Data Source Name on a non-Windows machine:

1. In a text editor, open the odbc.ini configuration file.

   **Note:**
   If you are using a hidden copy of the odbc.ini file, you can remove the period (.) from the start of the file name to make the file visible while you are editing it.
2. In the [ODBC] section, set the InstallDir property to /usr/local/odbc.

   For example:
   InstallDir=/usr/local/odbc

3. In the [ODBC Data Sources] section, add a new entry by typing a name for the DSN, an equal sign (=), and then the name of the driver.

   For example, on a macOS machine:
   [ODBC Data Sources]
   Sample DSN=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver

   As another example, for a 32-bit driver on a Linux/Debian machine:
   [ODBC Data Sources]
   Sample DSN=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 32-bit

4. Create a section that has the same name as your DSN, and then specify configuration options as key-value pairs in the section:

   a. Set the Driver property to the full path of the driver library file that matches the bitness of the application.

      For example, on a macOS machine:
      Driver=/Library
      /hortonworks/hive/lib/universal/libhortonworkshiveodbc.dylib

      As another example, for a 32-bit driver on a Linux/Debian machine:
      Driver=/usr/lib/hive/lib/native/Linux-i386-32/libhortonworkshiveodbc32.so

   b. Set the HiveServerType property to one of the following values:

      - If you are running Thrift Server 1, set the property to 1.
      - If you are running Thrift Server 2, set the property to 2.

      For example:
      HiveServerType=1

   c. Do one of the following:

      - To connect directly to the Hive server, set the Host property to the IP address or host name of the server, and then set the Port property to the number of the TCP port that the server uses to listen for client connections.

      For example:
      Host=192.168.222.160
      Port=10000
• Or, to discover Hive Server 2 services through the ZooKeeper service, enable Service Discovery Mode and specify the connection information of the ZooKeeper ensemble. For more information, see "Configuring Service Discovery Mode on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 43.

d. If authentication is required to access the server, then specify the authentication mechanism and your credentials. For more information, see "Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 43.

e. If you want to connect to the server through SSL, then enable SSL and specify the certificate information. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 47.

f. If you want to configure server-side properties, then set them as key-value pairs using a special syntax. For more information, see "Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 48.

g. Optionally, set additional key-value pairs as needed to specify other optional connection settings. For detailed information about all the configuration options supported by the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, see "Driver Configuration Options" on page 64.

5. Save the odbc.ini configuration file.

Note:

If you are storing this file in its default location in the home directory, then prefix the file name with a period (.) so that the file becomes hidden. If you are storing this file in another location, then save it as a non-hidden file (without the prefix), and make sure that the ODBCINI environment variable specifies the location. For more information, see "Specifying the Locations of the Driver Configuration Files" on page 36.

For example, the following is an odbc.ini configuration file for macOS containing a DSN that connects to a Hive Thrift Server instance and authenticates the connection using a user name and password:

```
[ODBC]
InstallDir=/usr/local/odbc
[ODBC Data Sources]
Sample DSN=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver
[Sample DSN]
Driver=/
Library
/hortonworks/hive/lib/universal/libhortonworkshiveodbc.dylib
HiveServerType=2
UID=username
PWD=userpassword
```

As another example, the following is an odbc.ini configuration file for a 32-bit driver on a Linux/Debian machine, containing a DSN that connects to a HiveThrift Server instance directly:

```
[ODBC]
InstallDir=/usr/local/odbc
```
[ODBC Data Sources]
Sample DSN=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 32-bit
[Sample DSN]
Driver=/usr/lib/hive/lib/native/Linux-i386-32/libhortonworkshiveodbc32.so
HiveServerType=2
Host=192.168.222.160
Port=10000

You can now use the DSN in an application to connect to the data store.

**Configuring a DSN-less Connection on a Non-Windows Machine**

To connect to your data store through a DSN-less connection, you need to define the driver in the `odbcinst.ini` file and then provide a DSN-less connection string in your application.

If your machine is already configured to use an existing `odbcinst.ini` file, then update that file by adding the settings described below. Otherwise, copy the `odbcinst.ini` file from the `Setup` subfolder in the driver installation directory to the home directory, and then update the file as described below.

**To define a driver on a non-Windows machine:**

1. In a text editor, open the `odbcinst.ini` configuration file.
   
   **Note:**
   
   If you are using a hidden copy of the `odbcinst.ini` file, you can remove the period (.) from the start of the file name to make the file visible while you are editing it.

2. In the `[ODBC Drivers]` section, add a new entry by typing a name for the driver, an equal sign (=), and then Installed.

   For example:
   
   `[ODBC Drivers]`
   
   Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver=Installed

3. Create a section that has the same name as the driver (as specified in the previous step), and then specify the following configuration options as key-value pairs in the section:

   a. Set the Driver property to the full path of the driver library file that matches the bitness of the application.

      For example, on a macOS machine:
      
      ```
      Driver=/Library
      /hortonworks/hive/lib/universal/libhortonworkshiveodbc.dylib
      ```
As another example, for a 32-bit driver on a Linux/Debian machine:
Driver=/usr/lib/hive/lib/native/Linux-i386-32/libhortonworkshiveodbc32.so

b. Optionally, set the Description property to a description of the driver.

For example:
Description=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver

4. Save the odbcinst.ini configuration file.

Note:
If you are storing this file in its default location in the home directory, then prefix the file name with a period (.) so that the file becomes hidden. If you are storing this file in another location, then save it as a non-hidden file (without the prefix), and make sure that the ODBCINSTINI or ODBCYSINI environment variable specifies the location. For more information, see "Specifying the Locations of the Driver Configuration Files" on page 36.

For example, the following is an odbcinst.ini configuration file for macOS:
[ODBC Drivers]
Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver=Installed
[Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver]
Description=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver
Driver=/
Library
/hortonworks/hive/lib/universal/libhortonworkshiveodbc.dylib

As another example, the following is an odbcinst.ini configuration file for both the 32- and 64-bit drivers on Linux/Debian:
[ODBC Drivers]
Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 32-bit=Installed
Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 64-bit=Installed
[Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 32-bit]
Description=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver (32-bit)
Driver=/usr/lib/hive/lib/native/Linux-i386-32/libhortonworkshiveodbc32.so
[Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver 64-bit]
Description=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver (64-bit)
Driver=/usr/lib/hive/lib/native/Linux- amd64-64/libhortonworkshiveodbc64.so

You can now connect to your data store by providing your application with a connection string where the Driver property is set to the driver name specified in the odbcinst.ini file, and all the other necessary connection properties are also set. For more information, see "DSN-less Connection String Examples" in "Using a Connection String" on page 55.

For instructions about configuring specific connection features, see the following:
For detailed information about all the connection properties that the driver supports, see "Driver Configuration Options" on page 64.

Configuring Service Discovery Mode on a Non-Windows Machine

You can configure the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver to discover Hive Server 2 services through ZooKeeper.

You can set the connection properties described below in a connection string, in a DSN (in the odbc.ini file), or as a driver-wide setting (in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file). Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To enable Service Discovery Mode on a non-Windows machine:
1. Set the ServiceDiscoveryMode connection attribute to 1.
2. Set the ZKNamespace connection attribute to specify the namespace on ZooKeeper under which Hive Server 2 znodes are added.
3. Set the Host connection attribute to specify the ZooKeeper ensemble as a comma-separated list of ZooKeeper servers. For example, type the following, where [ZK_Host] is the IP address or host name of the ZooKeeper server and [ZK_Port] is the number of the TCP port that the ZooKeeper server uses to listen for client connections:
   
   [ZK_Host1]:[ZK_Port1],[ZK_Host2]:[ZK_Port2]

Important:
When ServiceDiscoveryMode is set to 1, connections to Hive Server 1 are not supported and the Port connection attribute is not applicable.

Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine

Some Hive Server 2 instances are configured to require authentication for access. To connect to a Hive server, you must configure the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver to use the authentication mechanism that matches the access requirements of the server and provides the necessary credentials.

For information about how to determine the type of authentication your Hive server requires, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.
You can set the connection properties for authentication in a connection string, in a DSN (in the odbc.ini file), or as a driver-wide setting (in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file). Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

Depending on the authentication mechanism you use, there might be additional connection attributes that you must define. For more information about the attributes involved in configuring authentication, see "Driver Configuration Options" on page 64.

Using No Authentication

When connecting to a Hive server of type Hive Server 1, you must use No Authentication. When you use No Authentication, Binary is the only Thrift transport protocol that is supported.

To configure a connection without authentication:

1. Set the AuthMech connection attribute to 0.
2. If the Hive server is configured to use SSL, then configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 47.

Example connection string for Hive Server 1:
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs1_host;
Port=hs1_port;HiveServerType=1;AuthMech=0;Schema=Hive_database

Example connection string for Hive Server 2:
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;
Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=0;Schema=Hive_database

Using Kerberos

Kerberos must be installed and configured before you can use this authentication mechanism. For more information, refer to the MIT Kerberos Documentation: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/krb5-latest/doc/.

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on non-HDInsight distributions. When you use Kerberos authentication, the Binary transport protocol is not supported.

To configure Kerberos authentication:

1. Set the AuthMech connection attribute to 1.
2. Choose one:
   - To use the default realm defined in your Kerberos setup, do not set the KrbRealm attribute.
- Or, if your Kerberos setup does not define a default realm or if the realm of your Hive server is not the default, then set the appropriate realm using the KrbRealm attribute.

3. Set the KrbHostFQDN attribute to the fully qualified domain name of the Hive Server 2 host.

   **Note:**
   To use the Hive server host name as the fully qualified domain name for Kerberos authentication, set KrbHostFQDN to _HOST.

4. Set the KrbServiceName attribute to the service name of the Hive.

5. To allow the driver to pass your credentials directly to the server for use in authentication, set DelegateKrbCreds to 1.

6. Set the ThriftTransport connection attribute to the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

   **Important:**
   When using this authentication mechanism, Binary (ThriftTransport=0) is not supported.

7. If the Hive server is configured to use SSL, then configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 47.

**Example connection string:**
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=1;ThriftTransport=SASL;Schema=Hive_database;KrbRealm=Kerberos_Realm;KrbHostFQDN=hs2_fully_qualified_domain_name;KrbServiceName=hs2_service_name

**Using User Name**

This authentication mechanism requires a user name but does not require a password. The user name labels the session, facilitating database tracking.

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on non-HDInsight distributions. Most default configurations of Hive Server 2 require User Name authentication. When you use User Name authentication, SSL is not supported and SASL is the only Thrift transport protocol available.

**To configure User Name authentication:**
1. Set the AuthMech connection attribute to 2.
2. Set the UID attribute to an appropriate user name for accessing the Hive server.
Example connection string:
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;
Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=2;
Schema=Hive_database;UID=user_name

Using User Name And Password

This authentication mechanism requires a user name and a password.

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on non-HDInsight distributions.

To configure User Name And Password authentication:

1. Set the AuthMech connection attribute to 3.
2. Set the UID attribute to an appropriate user name for accessing the Hive server.
3. Set the PWD attribute to the password corresponding to the user name you provided above.
4. Set the ThriftTransport connection attribute to the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.
5. If the Hive server is configured to use SSL, then configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 47.

Example connection string:
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=hs2_host;
Port=hs2_port;HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=3;ThriftTransport=SASL;
Schema=Hive_database;UID=user_name;PWD=password

Using Windows Azure HDInsight Service

This authentication mechanism is available only for Hive Server 2 on HDInsight distributions. When you use this authentication mechanism, you must enable SSL, and HTTP is the only Thrift transport protocol available.

To configure a connection to a Hive server on Windows Azure HDInsight Service:

1. Set the AuthMech connection attribute to 6.
2. Set the HTTPPath attribute to the partial URL corresponding to the Hive server.
3. Set the UID attribute to an appropriate user name for accessing the Hive server.
4. Set the PWD attribute to the password corresponding to the user name you typed above.
5. If necessary, you can create custom HTTP headers. For more information, see "http.header." on page 89.
6. Configure SSL settings as needed. For more information, see "Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 47.

Example connection string:
Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;
Host=Azure_HDInsight_Service_host;Port=443;
HiveServerType=2;AuthMech=6;SSL=1;Schema=Hive_database;
UID=user_name;PWD=password;HTTPPath=hs2_HTTP_path

Delegating Authentication to a Specific User

Some Hive Server 2 instances support the ability to delegate all operations against Hive to the specified user, rather than to the authenticated user for the connection.

To delegate all operations to a specified user:

➢ Set the DelegationUID configuration option to the name of the user to be delegated.

If the server returns an error message such as Failed to validate proxy privilege of <realUser> for <DelegationUID>, you may need to modify the server's core-site.xml configuration file, as follows:

1. In the server's core-site.xml configuration file, add the following properties:
   hadoop.proxyuser.<realUser>.groups=*  
   hadoop.proxyuser.<realUser>.hosts=*  

   where <realUser> is the authenticated user for the connection.

2. If you are using Kerberos authentication, then in the server's core-site.xml configuration file, add the following properties:
   hadoop.proxyuser.<principal>.groups=*  
   hadoop.proxyuser.<principal>.hosts=*  

   where <principal> is the primary Kerberos principal user. For example, if the primary Kerberos principal user is kerbuser@example.com, replace <principal> with kerbuser.

For more information on resolving this error, see your Hive Server documentation.

Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine

If you are connecting to a Hive server that has Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) enabled, you can configure the driver to connect to an SSL-enabled socket. When using SSL to connect to a server, the driver supports identity verification between the client (the driver itself) and the server.

You can set the connection properties described below in a connection string, in a DSN (in the odbc.ini file), or as a driver-wide setting (in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file).
Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To configure SSL verification on a non-Windows machine:
1. To enable SSL connections, set the SSL attribute to 1.
2. To allow authentication using self-signed certificates that have not been added to the list of trusted certificates, set the AllowSelfSignedServerCert attribute to 1.
3. To allow the common name of a CA-issued SSL certificate to not match the host name of the Hive server, set the CAIssuedCertNamesMismatch attribute to 1.
4. Choose one:
   - To configure the driver to load SSL certificates from a specific .pem file when verifying the server, set the TrustedCerts attribute to the full path of the .pem file.
   - Or, to use the trusted CA certificates .pem file that is installed with the driver, do not specify a value for the TrustedCerts attribute.
5. To configure two-way SSL verification, set the TwoWaySSL attribute to 1 and then do the following:
   a. Set the ClientCert attribute to the full path of the .pem file containing the client's certificate.
   b. Set the ClientPrivateKey attribute to the full path of the file containing the client's private key.
   c. If the private key file is protected with a password, set the ClientPrivateKeyPassword attribute to the password.
6. To specify the minimum version of TLS to use, set the Min_TLS property to the minimum version of TLS. Supported options include 1.0 for TLS 1.0, 1.1 for TLS 1.1, and 1.2 for TLS 1.2.

Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine

You can use the driver to apply configuration properties to the Hive server.

You can set the connection properties described below in a connection string, in a DSN (in the odbc.ini file), or as a driver-wide setting (in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file). Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To configure server-side properties on a non-Windows machine:
1. To set a server-side property, use the syntax `SSP_[SSPKey]=SSPValue`, where [SSPKey] is the name of the server-side property and [SSPValue] is the value to specify for that property. For example, to set the mapreduce.job.queue.name
property to myQueue, type the following:
SSP_mapreduce.job.queuename=myQueue

Note:
- When setting a server-side property in a connection string, it is recommended that you enclose the value in braces ({ }) to make sure that special characters can be properly escaped.
- For a list of all Hadoop and Hive server-side properties that your implementation supports, type `set -v` at the Hive CLI command line or Beeline. You can also execute the `set -v` query after connecting using the driver.

2. To change the method that the driver uses to apply server-side properties, do one of the following:
   - To configure the driver to apply each server-side property by executing a query when opening a session to the Hive server, set the `ApplySSPWithQueries` property to 1.
   - Or, to configure the driver to use a more efficient method for applying server-side properties that does not involve additional network round-tripping, set the `ApplySSPWithQueries` property to 0.

   Note:
The more efficient method is not available for Hive Server 1, and it might not be compatible with some Hive Server builds. If the server-side properties do not take effect when the `ApplySSPWithQueries` property is set to 0, then set it to 1.

3. To disable the driver’s default behavior of converting server-side property key names to all lower-case characters, set the `LCaseSspKeyName` property to 0.

Setting Driver-Wide Configuration Options on a Non-Windows Machine

When you specify connection settings in a DSN or connection string, those settings apply only when you connect to Hive using that particular DSN or string. As an alternative, you can specify settings that apply to every connection that uses the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver by configuring them in the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file.

Note:
Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

To set driver-wide configuration options on a non-Windows machine:

1. In a text editor, open the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` configuration file.
2. In the `[Driver]` section, specify configuration options as key-value pairs. Start a new line for each key-value pair.

   For example, to enable User Name authentication using "hortonworks" as the user name, type the following:
AuthMech=2
UID=hortonworks

For detailed information about all the configuration options supported by the driver, see "Driver Configuration Options" on page 64.

3. Save the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini configuration file.

Configuring Logging Options

To help troubleshoot issues, you can enable logging in the driver.

Important:
Only enable logging long enough to capture an issue. Logging decreases performance and can consume a large quantity of disk space.

Logging is configured through driver-wide settings in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file, which apply to all connections that use the driver.

To enable logging:

1. Open the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini configuration file in a text editor.
2. To specify the level of information to include in log files, set the LogLevel property to one of the following numbers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LogLevel Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Disables all logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Logs severe error events that lead the driver to abort.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Logs error events that might allow the driver to continue running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Logs events that might result in an error if action is not taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Logs general information that describes the progress of the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Logs detailed information that is useful for debugging the driver.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Logs all driver activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Set the LogPath key to the full path to the folder where you want to save log files.
4. Set the LogFileCount key to the maximum number of log files to keep.

Note:
After the maximum number of log files is reached, each time an additional file is created, the driver deletes the oldest log file.

5. Set the LogFileSize key to the maximum size of each log file in megabytes (MB).

   Note:
   After the maximum file size is reached, the driver creates a new file and continues logging.

6. Optionally, to prefix the log file name with the user name and process ID associated with the connection, set the UseLogPrefix property to 1.

7. Save the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini configuration file.

8. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver produces two log files at the location you specify using the LogPath key, where [DriverName] is the name of the driver:

- A [DriverName].log file that logs driver activity that is not specific to a connection.
- A [DriverName]_connection_[Number].log for each connection made to the database, where [Number] is a number that identifies each log file. This file logs driver activity that is specific to the connection.

If you set the UseLogPrefix property to 1, then each file name is prefixed with [UserName]_[ProcessID]_, where [UserName] is the user name associated with the connection and [ProcessID] is the process ID of the application through which the connection is made. For more information, see "UseLogPrefix" on page 90.

To disable logging:

1. Open the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini configuration file in a text editor.
2. Set the LogLevel key to 0.
3. Save the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini configuration file.
4. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

Testing the Connection

To test the connection, you can use an ODBC-enabled client application. For a basic connection test, you can also use the test utilities that are packaged with your driver manager installation. For example, the iODBC driver manager includes simple utilities called iodbctest and iodbctestw. Similarly, the unixODBC driver manager includes simple utilities called isql and iusql.

Using the iODBC Driver Manager

You can use the iodbctest and iodbctestw utilities to establish a test connection with your driver. Use iodbctest to test how your driver works with an ANSI application, or use iodbctestw to test how your driver works with a Unicode application.
Note:
There are 32-bit and 64-bit installations of the iODBC driver manager available. If you have only one or the other installed, then the appropriate version of iodbctest (or iodbctestw) is available. However, if you have both 32- and 64-bit versions installed, then you need to make sure that you are running the version from the correct installation directory.

For more information about using the iODBC driver manager, see http://www.iodbc.org.

To test your connection using the iODBC driver manager:
1. Run iodbctest or iodbctestw.
2. Optionally, if you do not remember the DSN, then type a question mark (?) to see a list of available DSNs.
3. Type the connection string for connecting to your data store, and then press ENTER. For more information, see .

If the connection is successful, then the SQL> prompt appears.

Using the unixODBC Driver Manager

You can use the isql and iusql utilities to establish a test connection with your driver and your DSN. isql and iusql can only be used to test connections that use a DSN. Use isql to test how your driver works with an ANSI application, or use iusql to test how your driver works with a Unicode application.

Note:
There are 32-bit and 64-bit installations of the unixODBC driver manager available. If you have only one or the other installed, then the appropriate version of isql (or iusql) is available. However, if you have both 32- and 64-bit versions installed, then you need to make sure that you are running the version from the correct installation directory.

For more information about using the unixODBC driver manager, see http://www.unixodbc.org.

To test your connection using the unixODBC driver manager:

- Run isql or iusql by using the corresponding syntax:
  • isql [DataSourceName]
  • iusql [DataSourceName]

[DataSourceName] is the DSN that you are using for the connection.

If the connection is successful, then the SQL> prompt appears.

Note:
For information about the available options, run isql or iusql without providing a DSN.
Authentication Mechanisms

To connect to a Hive server, you must configure the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver to use the authentication mechanism that matches the access requirements of the server and provides the necessary credentials. To determine the authentication settings that your Hive server requires, check the server configuration and then refer to the corresponding section below.

Hive Server 1

You must use No Authentication as the authentication mechanism. Hive Server 1 instances do not support authentication.

Hive Server 2 on an HDInsight Distribution

If you are connecting to HDInsight Service running on Windows Azure, then you must use the Windows Azure HDInsight Service mechanism.

Hive Server 2 on a non-HDInsight Distribution

Note:
Most default configurations of Hive Server 2 on non-HDInsight distributions require User Name authentication.

Configuring authentication for a connection to a Hive Server 2 instance on a non-HDInsight Distribution involves setting the authentication mechanism, the Thrift transport protocol, and SSL support. To determine the settings that you need to use, check the following three properties in the hive-site.xml file in the Hive server that you are connecting to:

- hive.server2.authentication
- hive.server2.transport.mode
- hive.server2.use.SSL

Use the following table to determine the authentication mechanism that you need to configure, based on the hive.server2.authentication value in the hive-site.xml file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hive.server2.authentication</th>
<th>Authentication Mechanism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOSASL</td>
<td>No Authentication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KERBEROS</td>
<td>Kerberos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>User Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDAP</td>
<td>User Name and Password</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the following table to determine the Thrift transport protocol that you need to configure, based on the `hive.server2.authentication` and `hive.server2.transport.mode` values in the `hive-site.xml` file:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><code>hive.server2.authentication</code></th>
<th><code>hive.server2.transport.mode</code></th>
<th>Thrift Transport Protocol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NOSASL</td>
<td>binary</td>
<td>Binary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KERBEROS</td>
<td>binary or http</td>
<td>SASL or HTTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>binary or http</td>
<td>SASL or HTTP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDAP</td>
<td>binary or http</td>
<td>SASL or HTTP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To determine whether SSL should be enabled or disabled for your connection, check the `hive.server2.use.SSL` value in the `hive-site.xml` file. If the value is true, then you must enable and configure SSL in your connection. If the value is false, then you must disable SSL in your connection.

For detailed instructions on how to configure authentication when using the Windows driver, see "Configuring Authentication on Windows" on page 11.

For detailed instructions on how to configure authentication when using a non-Windows driver, see "Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 43.
Using a Connection String

For some applications, you might need to use a connection string to connect to your data source. For detailed information about how to use a connection string in an ODBC application, refer to the documentation for the application that you are using.

The connection strings in the following sections are examples showing the minimum set of connection attributes that you must specify to successfully connect to the data source. Depending on the configuration of the data source and the type of connection you are working with, you might need to specify additional connection attributes. For detailed information about all the attributes that you can use in the connection string, see "Driver Configuration Options" on page 64.

DSN Connection String Example

The following is an example of a connection string for a connection that uses a DSN:

```
DSN=[DataSourceName]
```

[DataSourceName] is the DSN that you are using for the connection.

You can set additional configuration options by appending key-value pairs to the connection string. Configuration options that are passed in using a connection string take precedence over configuration options that are set in the DSN.

DSN-less Connection String Examples

Some applications provide support for connecting to a data source using a driver without a DSN. To connect to a data source without using a DSN, use a connection string instead.

The placeholders in the examples are defined as follows, in alphabetical order:

- [DomainName] is the fully qualified domain name of the Hive server host.
- [Namespace] is the namespace on ZooKeeper under which Hive Server 2 znodes are added.
- [PortNumber] is the number of the TCP port that the Hive server uses to listen for client connections.
- [Realm] is the Kerberos realm of the Hive server host.
- [Server] is the IP address or host name of the Hive server to which you are connecting.
- [ServerURL] is the partial URL corresponding to the Hive server.
- [ServiceName] is the Kerberos service principal name of the Hive server.
- [YourPassword] is the password corresponding to your user name.
- [YourUserName] is the user name that you use to access the Hive server.
Connecting to a Hive Server 1 Instance

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that connects to a Hive Server 1 instance:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;HiveServerType=1; Host=[Server];Port=[PortNumber];

For example:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;HiveServerType=1; Host=192.168.222.160;Port=10000;

Connecting to a Standard Hive Server 2 Instance

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string for a standard connection to a Hive Server 2 instance. By default, the driver is configured to connect to a Hive Server 2 instance that requires User Name authentication, and the driver uses anonymous as the user name.

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=[Server]; Port=[PortNumber];

For example:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160; Port=10000;

Connecting using Dynamic Service Discovery

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that discovers Hive Server 2 services via the ZooKeeper service.

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;ServiceDiscoveryMode=1; Host=[Server1]:[PortNumber1], [Server2]:[PortNumber2], [Server3]:[PortNumber3];ZKNamespace=[Namespace];

For example:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;ServiceDiscoveryMode=1; Host=192.168.222.160:10000, 192.168.222.165:10000, 192.168.222.231:10000;ZKNamespace=hiveserver;

Connecting to a Hive Server 2 Instance Without Authentication

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that for a Hive Server 2 instance that does not require authentication.

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=[Server]; Port=[PortNumber];AuthMech=0;

For example:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160; Port=10000;AuthMech=0;
Connecting to a Hive Server that Requires Kerberos Authentication

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that connects to a Hive Server 2 instance requiring Kerberos authentication:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=[Server]; Port=[PortNumber];AuthMech=1;KrbRealm=[Realm]; KrbHostFQDN=[DomainName];KrbServiceName=[ServiceName];

For example:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160; Port=10000;AuthMech=1;KrbRealm=HORTONWORKS; KrbHostFQDN=localhost.localdomain;KrbServiceName=hive;

Connecting to a Hive Server that Requires User Name And Password Authentication (LDAP)

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that connects to a Hive Server 2 instance requiring User Name And Password authentication:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=[Server]; Port=[PortNumber];AuthMech=3;UID=[YourUserName]; PWD=[YourPassword];

For example:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160; Port=10000;AuthMech=3;UID=hortonworks;PWD=HORTONWORKS;

Connecting to a Hive Server on Windows Azure HDInsight Service

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that connects to a Hive Server 2 instance running on Windows Azure HDInsight Service:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=[Server]; Port=[PortNumber];AuthMech=6;SSL=1;UID=[YourUserName]; PWD=[YourPassword];HTTPPath=[ServerURL];

For example:

Driver=Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160; Port=10000;AuthMech=6;SSL=1;UID=hortonworks;PWD=HORTONWORKS; HTTPPath=gateway/sandbox/hive;
Features

For more information on the features of the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, see the following:

- "SQL Connector for HiveQL" on page 58
- "Data Types" on page 58
- "Catalog and Schema Support" on page 60
- "hive_system Table" on page 60
- "Server-Side Properties" on page 60
- "Get Tables With Query" on page 62
- "Active Directory" on page 62
- "Write-back" on page 62
- "Dynamic Service Discovery using ZooKeeper" on page 62
- "Security and Authentication" on page 63

SQL Connector for HiveQL

The native query language supported by Hive is HiveQL. For simple queries, HiveQL is a subset of SQL-92. However, the syntax is different enough that most applications do not work with native HiveQL.

To bridge the difference between SQL and HiveQL, the SQL Connector feature translates standard SQL-92 queries into equivalent HiveQL queries. The SQL Connector performs syntactical translations and structural transformations. For example:

- **Quoted Identifiers**: The double quotes ("" ) that SQL uses to quote identifiers are translated into back quotes (` `) to match HiveQL syntax. The SQL Connector needs to handle this translation because even when a driver reports the back quote as the quote character, some applications still generate double-quoted identifiers.

- **Table Aliases**: Support is provided for the AS keyword between a table reference and its alias, which HiveQL normally does not support.

- **JOIN, INNER JOIN, and CROSS JOIN**: SQL JOIN, INNER JOIN, and CROSS JOIN syntax is translated to HiveQL JOIN syntax.

- **TOP N/LIMIT**: SQL TOP N queries are transformed to HiveQL LIMIT queries.

Data Types

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports many common data formats, converting between Hive data types and SQL data types.

The following table lists the supported data type mappings.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hive Type</th>
<th>SQL Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BIGINT</td>
<td>SQL_BIGINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BINARY</td>
<td>SQL_VARBINARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN</td>
<td>SQL_BIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAR(n)</td>
<td>SQL_CHAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SQL_WCHAR is returned instead if the Unicode SQL Character Types configuration option (the UseUnicodeSqlCharacterTypes key) is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>SQL_TYPE_DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECIMAL</td>
<td>SQL_DECIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECIMAL(p,s)</td>
<td>SQL_DECIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
<td>SQL_DOUBLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOAT</td>
<td>SQL_REAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>SQL_INTEGER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMALLINT</td>
<td>SQL_SMALLINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRING</td>
<td>SQL_VARCHAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SQL_WVARCHAR is returned instead if the Unicode SQL Character Types configuration option (the UseUnicodeSqlCharacterTypes key) is enabled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMESTAMP</td>
<td>SQL_TYPE_TIMESTAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TINYINT</td>
<td>SQL_TINYINT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARCHAR(n)</td>
<td>SQL_VARCHAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
The aggregate types (ARRAY, MAP, and STRUCT) are not supported. Columns of aggregate types are treated as STRING columns.
The interval types (YEAR TO MONTH and DAY TIME) are supported only in query expressions and predicates. Interval types are not supported as column data types in tables.

**Catalog and Schema Support**

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports both catalogs and schemas to make it easy for the driver to work with various ODBC applications. Since Hive only organizes tables into schemas/databases, the driver provides a synthetic catalog named HIVE under which all of the schemas/databases are organized. The driver also maps the ODBC schema to the Hive schema/database.

**hive_system Table**

A pseudo-table called hive_system can be used to query for Hive cluster system environment information. The pseudo-table is under the pseudo-schema called hive_system. The table has two STRING type columns, envkey and envvalue. Standard SQL can be executed against the hive_system table. For example:

```
SELECT * FROM HIVE.hive_system.hive_system WHERE envkey LIKE '%hive%'
```

The above query returns all of the Hive system environment entries whose key contains the word "hive". A special query, `set -v`, is executed to fetch system environment information. Some versions of Hive do not support this query. For versions of Hive that do not support querying system environment information, the driver returns an empty result set.

**Server-Side Properties**

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver allows you to set server-side properties via a DSN. Server-side properties specified in a DSN affect only the connection that is established using the DSN.

You can also specify server-side properties for connections that do not use a DSN. To do this, use the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool that is installed with the Windows version of the driver, or set the appropriate configuration options in your connection string or the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file. Properties specified in the driver configuration tool or the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file apply to all connections that use the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver.

For more information about setting server-side properties when using the Windows driver, see "Configuring Server-Side Properties on Windows" on page 21. For information about setting server-side properties when using the driver on a non-Windows platform, see "Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 48.

**Temporary Tables**

The driver supports the creation of temporary tables and lets you insert literal values into temporary tables. Temporary tables are only accessible by the ODBC connection that
created them, and are dropped when the connection is closed.

CREATE TABLE Statement for Temporary Tables

The driver supports the following DDL syntax for creating temporary tables:
<create table statement> := CREATE TABLE <temporary table name>
<left paren><column definition list><right paren>
<column definition list> := <column definition>[, <column definition>]*
<column definition> := <column name> <data type>
<temporary table name> := <double quote><number sign><table name><double quote>
<left paren> := ( 
<right paren> := ) 
<double quote> := " 
<number sign> := #

The following is an example of a SQL statement for creating a temporary table:
CREATE TABLE "#TEMPTABLE1" (C1 DATATYPE_1, C2 DATATYPE_2, ..., Cn DATATYPE_n)

The temporary table name in a SQL query must be surrounded by double quotes ("), and the name must begin with a number sign (#).

Note:
You can only use data types that are supported by Hive.

INSERT Statement for Temporary Tables

The driver supports the following DDL syntax for inserting data into temporary tables:
<insert statement> := INSERT INTO <temporary table name> <left paren><column name list><right paren> VALUES <left paren><literal value list><right paren>
<column name list> := <column name>[, <column name>]*
<literal value list> := <literal value>[, <literal value>]*
<temporary table name> := <double quote><number sign><table name><double quote>
<left paren> := ( 
<right paren> := ) 
<double quote> := " 
<number sign> := #

The following is an example of a SQL statement for inserting data into temporary tables:
INSERT INTO "#TEMPTABLE1" values (VAL(C1), VAL(C2) ... VAL(Cn) )

VAL(C1) is the literal value for the first column in the table, and VAL(Cn) is the literal value for the nth column in the table.

Note:
The INSERT statement is only supported for temporary tables.

**Get Tables With Query**

The Get Tables With Query configuration option allows you to choose whether to use the SHOW TABLES query or the GetTables API call to retrieve table names from a database.

Hive Server 2 has a limit on the number of tables that can be in a database when handling the GetTables API call. When the number of tables in a database is above the limit, the API call will return a stack overflow error or a timeout error. The exact limit and the error that appears depends on the JVM settings.

As a workaround for this issue, enable the Get Tables with Query configuration option or the GetTablesWithQuery key to use the query instead of the API call.

**Active Directory**

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports Active Directory Kerberos on Windows. There are two prerequisites for using Active Directory Kerberos on Windows:

- MIT Kerberos is not installed on the client Windows machine.
- The MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm has been configured to trust the Active Directory realm so that users in the Active Directory realm can access services in the MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm. For more information, see "Setting up One-Way Trust with Active Directory" in the Hortonworks documentation: [http://docs.hortonworks.com/HDPDocuments/HDP2/HDP-2.1.7/bk_installing_manually_book/content/ch23s05.html](http://docs.hortonworks.com/HDPDocuments/HDP2/HDP-2.1.7/bk_installing_manually_book/content/ch23s05.html).

**Write-back**

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver supports translation for the following syntax when connecting to a Hive Server 2 instance that is running Hive 0.14 or later:

- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE
- CREATE
- DROP

If the statement contains non-standard SQL-92 syntax, then the driver is unable to translate the statement to SQL and instead falls back to using HiveQL.

**Dynamic Service Discovery using ZooKeeper**

The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver can be configured to discover Hive Server 2 services via the ZooKeeper service.
For information about configuring this feature in the Windows driver, see "Creating a Data Source Name on Windows" on page 7 or "Configuring a DSN-less Connection on Windows" on page 9. For information about configuring this feature when using the driver on a non-Windows platform, see "Configuring Service Discovery Mode on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 43.

**Security and Authentication**

To protect data from unauthorized access, some Hive data stores require connections to be authenticated with user credentials or the SSL protocol. The Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver provides full support for these authentication protocols.

**Note:**

In this documentation, "SSL" refers to both TLS (Transport Layer Security) and SSL (Secure Sockets Layer). The driver supports TLS 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2. The SSL version used for the connection is the highest version that is supported by both the driver and the server.

The driver provides mechanisms that enable you to authenticate your connection using the Kerberos protocol, your Hive user name only, or your Hive user name and password. You can also authenticate a connection to an HDInsight distribution on Windows Azure. You must use the authentication mechanism that matches the security requirements of the Hive server. For information about determining the appropriate authentication mechanism to use based on the Hive server configuration, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53. For detailed driver configuration instructions, see "Configuring Authentication on Windows" on page 11 or "Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 43.

Additionally, the driver supports the following types of SSL connections:

- No identity verification
- One-way authentication
- Two-way authentication

It is recommended that you enable SSL whenever you connect to a server that is configured to support it. SSL encryption protects data and credentials when they are transferred over the network, and provides stronger security than authentication alone. For detailed configuration instructions, see "Configuring SSL Verification on Windows" on page 19 or "Configuring SSL Verification on a Non-Windows Machine" on page 47.
Driver Configuration Options

Driver Configuration Options lists the configuration options available in the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver alphabetically by field or button label. Options having only key names, that is, not appearing in the user interface of the driver, are listed alphabetically by key name.

When creating or configuring a connection from a Windows machine, the fields and buttons are available in the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver Configuration tool and the following dialog boxes:

- Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver DSN Setup
- Advanced Options
- Server Side Properties
- SSL Options
- HTTP Properties

When using a connection string or configuring a connection from a Linux/macOS machine, use the key names provided.

Note:
If you are using the driver on a non-Windows machine, you can set driver configuration properties in a connection string, in a DSN (in the odbc.ini file), or as a driver-wide setting (in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file). Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over driver-wide settings.

Configuration Options Appearing in the User Interface

The following configuration options are accessible via the Windows user interface for the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, or via the key name when using a connection string or configuring a connection from a Linux/macOS/Debian machine:

- "Allow Common Name Host Name Mismatch" on page 65
- "Allow Self-Signed Server Certificate" on page 66
- "Apply Properties with Queries" on page 66
- "Async Exec Poll Interval" on page 67
- "Binary Column Length" on page 67
- "Client Certificate File" on page 67
- "Max File Size" on page 77
- "Max Number Files" on page 77
- "Mechanism" on page 78
- "Minimum TLS" on page 78
- "Password" on page 79
- "Port" on page 79
- "Realm" on page 79
- "Rows Fetched Per Block" on page 80
**Allow Common Name Host Name Mismatch**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAIssuedCertNamesMismatch</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

This option specifies whether a CA-issued SSL certificate name must match the host name of the Hive server.

- **Enabled (1):** The driver allows a CA-issued SSL certificate name to not match the host name of the Hive server.
- **Disabled (0):** The CA-issued SSL certificate name must match the host name of the Hive server.

**Note:**
This setting is applicable only when SSL is enabled.

**Allow Self-Signed Server Certificate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AllowSelfSignedServerCert</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies whether the driver allows a connection to a Hive server that uses a self-signed certificate, even if this certificate is not in the list of trusted certificates. This list is contained in the Trusted Certificates file, or in the system Trust Store if the system Trust Store is used instead of a file.

- **Enabled (1):** The driver authenticates the Hive server even if the server is using a self-signed certificate that has not been added to the list of trusted certificates.
- **Disabled (0):** The driver does not allow self-signed certificates from the server unless they have already been added to the list of trusted certificates.

**Note:**
This setting is applicable only when SSL is enabled.

**Apply Properties with Queries**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ApplySSPWithQueries</td>
<td>Selected (1)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies how the driver applies server-side properties.
Enabled (1): The driver applies each server-side property by executing a `set SSPKey=SSPValue` query when opening a session to the Hive server.

Disabled (0): The driver uses a more efficient method for applying server-side properties that does not involve additional network round-tripping. However, some Hive Server 2 builds are not compatible with the more efficient method.

**Note:**
When connecting to a Hive Server 1 instance, this option is always enabled.

### Async Exec Poll Interval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AsyncExecPollInterval</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The time in milliseconds between each poll for the query execution status.

"Asynchronous execution" refers to the fact that the RPC call used to execute a query against Hive is asynchronous. It does not mean that ODBC asynchronous operations are supported.

**Note:**
This option is applicable only to HDInsight clusters.

### Binary Column Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BinaryColumnLength</td>
<td>32767</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The maximum data length for BINARY columns.

By default, the columns metadata for Hive does not specify a maximum data length for BINARY columns.

### Client Certificate File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClientCert</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

The full path to the .pem file containing the client's SSL certificate.

Note:
This setting is applicable only when two-way SSL is enabled.

Client Private Key File

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClientPrivateKey</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes, if two-way SSL verification is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The full path to the .pem file containing the client's SSL private key.

If the private key file is protected with a password, then provide the password using the driver configuration option "Client Private Key Password" on page 68.

Note:
This setting is applicable only when two-way SSL is enabled.

Client Private Key Password

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClientPrivateKeyPassword</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes, if two-way SSL verification is enabled and the client's private key file is protected with a password.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The password of the private key file that is specified in the Client Private Key File field (ClientPrivateKey).

Convert Key Name to Lower Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LCaseSspKeyName</td>
<td>Selected (1)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

This option specifies whether the driver converts server-side property key names to all lower-case characters.

- **Enabled (1):** The driver converts server-side property key names to all lower-case characters.
- **Disabled (0):** The driver does not modify the server-side property key names.

### Data File HDFS Dir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDFSTempTableDir</td>
<td>/tmp/simba</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The HDFS directory that the driver uses to store the necessary files for supporting the Temporary Table feature.

**Note:**
Due to a problem in Hive (see [https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HIVE-4554](https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HIVE-4554)), HDFS paths with space characters do not work with versions of Hive prior to 0.12.0.

This option is not applicable when connecting to Hive 0.14 or later.

### Database

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schema</td>
<td>default</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The name of the database schema to use when a schema is not explicitly specified in a query. You can still issue queries on other schemas by explicitly specifying the schema in the query.

**Note:**
To inspect your databases and determine the appropriate schema to use, at the Hive command prompt, type **show databases.**
Decimal Column Scale

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DecimalColumnScale</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point for numeric data types.

Default String Column Length

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DefaultStringColumnLength</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The maximum number of characters that can be contained in STRING columns.

By default, the columns metadata for Hive does not specify a maximum length for STRING columns.

Delegate Kerberos Credentials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DelegateKrbCreds</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies whether your Kerberos credentials are forwarded to the server and used for authentication.

Note:

This option is only applicable when Authentication Mechanism is set to Kerberos (AuthMech=1).

Delegation UID

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DelegationUID</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

If a value is specified for this setting, the driver delegates all operations against Hive to the specified user, rather than to the authenticated user for the connection.

Note:
This option is applicable only when connecting to a Hive Server 2 instance that supports this feature.

Driver Config Take Precedence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DriverConfigTakePrecedence</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies whether driver-wide configuration settings take precedence over connection and DSN settings.

- Enabled (1): Driver-wide configurations take precedence over connection and DSN settings.
- Disabled (0): Connection and DSN settings take precedence instead.

Enable Auto Reconnect

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AutoReconnect</td>
<td>Selected (1)</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies whether the driver attempts to automatically reconnect to the server when a communication link error occurs.

- Enabled (1): The driver attempts to reconnect.
- Disabled (0): The driver does not attempt to reconnect.

Enable SSL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSL</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

This option specifies whether the client uses an SSL encrypted connection to communicate with the Hive server.

- Enabled (1): The client communicates with the Hive server using SSL.
- Disabled (0): SSL is disabled.

SSL is configured independently of authentication. When authentication and SSL are both enabled, the driver performs the specified authentication method over an SSL connection.

Note:
This option is applicable only when connecting to a Hive server that supports SSL.

Enable Temporary Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EnableTempTable</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies whether the driver supports the creation and use of temporary tables.

- Enabled (1): The driver supports the creation and use of temporary tables.
- Disabled (0): The driver does not support temporary tables.

Important:
When connecting to Hive 0.14 or later, the Temporary Tables feature is always enabled and you do not need to configure it in the driver.

Fast SQLPrepare

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FastSQLPrepare</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies whether the driver defers query execution to SQLExecute.

- Enabled (1): The driver defers query execution to SQLExecute.
- Disabled (0): The driver does not defer query execution to SQLExecute.

Note:
When using Native Query mode, the driver executes the HiveQL query to retrieve the result set metadata for SQLPrepare. As a result, SQLPrepare might be slow. If the result set metadata is not required after calling SQLPrepare, then enable Fast SQLPrepare.

**Get Tables With Query**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GetTablesWithQuery</td>
<td>Selected (1)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies whether the driver uses the SHOW TABLES query or the GetTables Thrift API call to retrieve table names from the database.

- **Enabled (1):** The driver uses the SHOW TABLES query to retrieve table names.
- **Disabled (0):** The driver uses the GetTables Thrift API call to retrieve table names.

**Note:**

This option is applicable only when connecting to a Hive Server 2 instance.

**HDFS User**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HDFSUser</td>
<td>hdfs</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The name of the HDFS user that the driver uses to create the necessary files for supporting the Temporary Tables feature.

This option is not applicable when connecting to Hive 0.14 or later.

**Hive Server Type**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HiveServerType</td>
<td>Hive Server 2 (2)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies the type of Hive server.
- Hive Server 1 (1): The driver connects to a Hive Server 1 instance.
- Hive Server 2 (2): The driver connects to a Hive Server 2 instance.

**Note:**
If Service Discovery Mode is enabled, then connections to Hive Server 1 are not supported.

### Host(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Host</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
If Service Discovery Mode is disabled, the IP address or host name of the Hive server.

If Service Discovery Mode is enabled, specify a comma-separated list of ZooKeeper servers in the following format, where [ZK_Host] is the IP address or host name of the ZooKeeper server and [ZK_Port] is the number of the TCP port that the ZooKeeper server uses to listen for client connections:

```
[ZK_Host1]:[ZK_Port1],[ZK_Host2]:[ZK_Port2]
```

### Host FQDN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KrbHostFQDN</td>
<td>_HOST</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The fully qualified domain name of the Hive Server 2 host.

When the value of Host FQDN is _HOST, the driver uses the Hive server host name as the fully qualified domain name for Kerberos authentication. If Service Discovery Mode is disabled, then the driver uses the value specified in the Host connection attribute. If Service Discovery Mode is enabled, then the driver uses the Hive Server 2 host name returned by ZooKeeper.
## HTTP Path

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HTTPPath</td>
<td>/hive2 if using Windows Azure HDInsight Service (6). / if using non-Windows Azure HDInsight Service with Thrift Transport set to HTTP (2).</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

The partial URL corresponding to the Hive server.

The driver forms the HTTP address to connect to by appending the HTTP Path value to the host and port specified in the DSN or connection string. For example, to connect to the HTTP address `http://localhost:10002/gateway/sandbox/hive/version`, you would set HTTP Path to `/gateway/sandbox/hive/version`.

**Note:**
By default, Hive servers use `cliservice` as the partial URL.

## Invalid Session Auto Recover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>InvalidSessionAutoRecover</td>
<td>Selected (1)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Description

This option specifies whether the driver automatically opens a new session when the existing session is no longer valid.

- **Enabled (1):** The driver automatically opens a new session when the existing session is no longer valid.
- **Disabled (0):** The driver does not automatically open new sessions.

**Note:**
This option is applicable only when connecting to Hive Server 2.
Log Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LogLevel</td>
<td>OFF (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

Use this property to enable or disable logging in the driver and to specify the amount of detail included in log files.

**Important:**
- Only enable logging long enough to capture an issue. Logging decreases performance and can consume a large quantity of disk space.
- The settings for logging apply to every connection that uses the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver, so make sure to disable the feature after you are done using it.
- This option is not supported in connection strings. To configure logging for the Windows driver, you must use the Logging Options dialog box. To configure logging for a non-Windows driver, you must use the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file.

Set the property to one of the following values:
- OFF (0): Disable all logging.
- FATAL (1): Logs severe error events that lead the driver to abort.
- ERROR (2): Logs error events that might allow the driver to continue running.
- WARNING (3): Logs events that might result in an error if action is not taken.
- INFO (4): Logs general information that describes the progress of the driver.
- DEBUG (5): Logs detailed information that is useful for debugging the driver.
- TRACE (6): Logs all driver activity.

When logging is enabled, the driver produces two log files at the location you specify in the Log Path (LogPath) property, where [DriverName] is the name of the driver:
- A [DriverName].log file that logs driver activity that is not specific to a connection.
- A [DriverName]_connection_[Number].log for each connection made to the database, where [Number] is a number that identifies each log file. This file logs driver activity that is specific to the connection.

If you enable the UseLogPrefix connection property, the driver prefixes the log file name with the user name associated with the connection and the process ID of the application through which the connection is made. For more information, see "UseLogPrefix" on page 90.
Log Path

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LogPath</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes, if logging is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The full path to the folder where the driver saves log files when logging is enabled.

**Important:**

This option is not supported in connection strings. To configure logging for the Windows driver, you must use the Logging Options dialog box. To configure logging for a non-Windows driver, you must use the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file.

Max File Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LogFileSize</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The maximum size of each log file in megabytes (MB). After the maximum file size is reached, the driver creates a new file and continues logging.

**Important:**

This option is not supported in connection strings. To configure logging for the Windows driver, you must use the Logging Options dialog box. To configure logging for a non-Windows driver, you must use the `hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini` file.

Max Number Files

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LogFileCount</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The maximum number of log files to keep. After the maximum number of log files is reached, each time an additional file is created, the driver deletes the oldest log file.

**Important:**
This option is not supported in connection strings. To configure logging for the Windows driver, you must use the Logging Options dialog box. To configure logging for a non-Windows driver, you must use the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file.

**Mechanism**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AuthMech</td>
<td>No Authentication (0) if you are connecting to Hive Server 1. User Name (2) if you are connecting to Hive Server 2.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The authentication mechanism to use.

Select one of the following settings, or set the key to the corresponding number:

- No Authentication (0)
- Kerberos (1)
- User Name (2)
- User Name And Password (3)
- Windows Azure HDInsight Service (6)

**Minimum TLS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Min_TLS</td>
<td>TLS 1.2 (1.2)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The minimum version of TLS/SSL that the driver allows the data store to use for encrypting connections. For example, if TLS 1.1 is specified, TLS 1.0 cannot be used to encrypt connections.

- TLS 1.0 (1.0): The connection must use at least TLS 1.0.
- TLS 1.1 (1.1): The connection must use at least TLS 1.1.
- TLS 1.2 (1.2): The connection must use at least TLS 1.2.
## Password

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PWD</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes, if the authentication mechanism is User Name And Password (3) or Windows Azure HDInsight Service (6).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The password corresponding to the user name that you provided in the User Name field (the UID key).

## Port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Port</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes, if Service Discovery Mode is disabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- non-HDInsight clusters: 10000
- Windows Azure HDInsight Service: 443

**Description**

The TCP port that the Hive server uses to listen for client connections.

## Realm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KrbRealm</td>
<td>Depends on your Kerberos configuration.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The realm of the Hive Server 2 host.

If your Kerberos configuration already defines the realm of the Hive Server 2 host as the default realm, then you do not need to configure this option.
## Rows Fetched Per Block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RowsFetchedPerBlock</td>
<td>10000</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The maximum number of rows that a query returns at a time.

Valid values for this setting include any positive 32-bit integer. However, testing has shown that performance gains are marginal beyond the default value of 10000 rows.

## Save Password (Encrypted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Selected</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies whether the password is saved in the registry.

- **Enabled**: The password is saved in the registry.
- **Disabled**: The password is not saved in the registry.

This option is available only in the Windows driver. It appears in the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver DSN Setup dialog box and the SSL Options dialog box.

**Important:**

The password is obscured (not saved in plain text). However, it is still possible for the encrypted password to be copied and used.

## Service Discovery Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ServiceDiscoveryMode</td>
<td>No Service Discovery (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies whether the driver uses the ZooKeeper service.

- **Enabled(1)**: The driver discovers Hive Server 2 services via the ZooKeeper service.
- **Disabled(0)**: The driver connects to Hive without using a discovery service.
Service Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KrbServiceName</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
The Kerberos service principal name of the Hive server.

Show System Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ShowSystemTable</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This option specifies whether the driver returns the hive_system table for catalog function calls such as SQLTables and SQLColumns.

- Enabled (1): The driver returns the hive_system table for catalog function calls such as SQLTables and SQLColumns.
- Disabled (0): The driver does not return the hive_system table for catalog function calls.

Socket Timeout

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SocketTimeout</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
The number of seconds that an operation can remain idle before it is closed.

Note:
This option is applicable only when asynchronous query execution is being used against Hive Server 2 instances.

Temp Table TTL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TempTableTTL</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

The number of minutes a temporary table is guaranteed to exist in Hive after it is created.
This option is not applicable when connecting to Hive 0.14 or later.

Thrift Transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ThriftTransport</td>
<td>Binary (0) if you are connecting to Hive Server 1. SASL (1) if you are connecting to Hive Server 2.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

The transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

Select one of the following settings, or set the key to the number corresponding to the desired setting:
- Binary (0)
- SASL (1)
- HTTP (2)

Note:
For information about how to determine which Thrift transport protocols your Hive server supports, see "Authentication Mechanisms" on page 53.

Trusted Certificates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TrustedCerts</td>
<td>The cacerts.pem file in the \lib subfolder within the driver's installation directory. The exact file path varies depending on the version of the driver that is installed. For example, the path for the Windows driver is different from the path for the macOS driver.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

The full path of the .pem file containing trusted CA certificates, for verifying the server when using SSL.

If this option is not set, then the driver defaults to using the trusted CA certificates .pem file installed by the driver.

**Important:**
If you are connecting from a Windows machine and the Use System Trust Store option is enabled, the driver uses the certificates from the Windows trust store instead of your specified .pem file. For more information, see "Use System Trust Store" on page 85.

Two Way SSL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TwoWaySSL</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies whether two-way SSL is enabled.

- **Enabled (1):** The client and the Hive server verify each other using SSL. See also the driver configuration options "Client Certificate File" on page 67, "Client Private Key File" on page 68, and "Client Private Key Password" on page 68.
- **Disabled (0):** The server does not verify the client. Depending on whether one-way SSL is enabled, the client might verify the server. For more information, see "Enable SSL" on page 71.

**Note:**
This option is applicable only when connecting to a Hive server that supports SSL. You must enable SSL before Two Way SSL can be configured. For more information, see "Enable SSL" on page 71.

Unicode SQL Character Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UseUnicodeSqlCharacterTypes</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This option specifies the SQL types to be returned for string data types.
- **Enabled (1):** The driver returns SQL_WVARCHAR for STRING and VARCHAR columns, and returns SQL_WCHAR for CHAR columns.
- **Disabled (0):** The driver returns SQL_VARCHAR for STRING and VARCHAR columns, and returns SQL_CHAR for CHAR columns.

**Use Async Exec**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EnableAsyncExec</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies whether to execute queries synchronously or asynchronously.

- **Enabled (1):** The driver uses an asynchronous version of the API call against Hive for executing a query.
- **Disabled (0):** The driver executes queries synchronously.

Due to a problem in Hive 0.12.0 (see [https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HIVE-5230](https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/HIVE-5230)), Hive returns generic error messages for errors that occur during query execution. To see the actual error message relevant to the problem, turn off asynchronous query execution and execute the query again.

**Note:**
This option only takes effect when connecting to a Hive cluster running Hive 0.12.0 or higher.

**Use Native Query**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UseNativeQuery</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies whether the driver uses native HiveQL queries, or converts the queries emitted by an application into an equivalent form in HiveQL. If the application is Hive-aware and already emits HiveQL, then enable this option to avoid the extra overhead of query transformation.

- **Enabled (1):** The driver does not transform the queries emitted by an application, and executes HiveQL queries directly.
- **Disabled (0):** The driver transforms the queries emitted by an application and converts them into an equivalent form in HiveQL.
Important:
When this option is enabled, the driver cannot execute parameterized queries.

Use Only SSPI

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UseOnlySSPI</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This option specifies how the driver handles Kerberos authentication: either with the SSPI plugin or with MIT Kerberos.

- Enabled (1): The driver handles Kerberos authentication by using the SSPI plugin instead of MIT Kerberos by default.
- Disabled (0): The driver uses MIT Kerberos to handle Kerberos authentication, and only uses the SSPI plugin if the GSSAPI library is not available.

Important:
This option is available only in the Windows driver.

Use System Trust Store

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UseSystemTrustStore</td>
<td>Clear (0)</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description
This option specifies whether to use a CA certificate from the system trust store, or from a specified PEM file.

- Enabled (1): The driver verifies the connection using a certificate in the system trust store.
- Disabled (0): The driver verifies the connection using a specified .pem file. For information about specifying a .pem file, see "Trusted Certificates" on page 82.

Note:
This option is only available on Windows.
**User Name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UID</td>
<td>For User Name (2) authentication only, the default value is anonymous</td>
<td>Yes, if the authentication mechanism is User Name And Password (3) or Windows Azure HDInsight Service (6). No, if the authentication mechanism is User Name (2).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The user name that you use to access Hive Server 2.

**Web HDFS Host**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WebHDFSHost</td>
<td>The Hive server host.</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The host name or IP address of the machine hosting both the namenode of your Hadoop cluster and the WebHDFS service.

This option is not applicable when connecting to Hive 0.14 or later.

**Web HDFS Port**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WebHDFSPort</td>
<td>50070</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The WebHDFS port for the namenode.

This option is not applicable when connecting to Hive 0.14 or later.
ZooKeeper Namespace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZKNamespace</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Yes, if Service Discovery Mode is enabled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

The namespace on ZooKeeper under which Hive Server 2 znodes are added.

**Configuration Options Having Only Key Names**

The following configuration options do not appear in the Windows user interface for the Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver. They are accessible only when you use a connection string or configure a connection from a Linux/macOS machine:

- "ADUserNameCase" on page 87
- "DelegationUserIDCase" on page 88
- "Driver" on page 88
- "ForceSynchronousExec" on page 88
- "http.header." on page 89
- "SSP_" on page 89

The **UseLogPrefix** property must be configured as a Windows Registry key value, or as a driver-wide property in the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file for macOS or Linux.

- "UseLogPrefix" on page 90

**ADUserNameCase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADUserNameCase</td>
<td>Unchanged</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option controls whether the driver changes the user name part of an AD Kerberos UPN to all upper-case or all lower-case. The following values are supported:

- **Upper**: Change the user name to all upper-case.
- **Lower**: Change the user name to all lower-case.
- **Unchanged**: Do not modify the user name.

**Note:**

Architecting the Future of Big Data
This option is applicable only when using Active Directory Kerberos from a Windows client machine to authenticate.

**DelegationUserIDCase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DelegationUserIDCase</td>
<td>Unchanged</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies whether the driver changes the Delegation UID (or DelegationUID) value to all upper-case or all lower-case. The following values are supported:

- **Upper**: Change the delegated user name to all upper-case.
- **Lower**: Change the delegated user name to all lower-case.
- **Unchanged**: Do not modify the delegated user name.

For more information about delegating a user name, see "Delegation UID" on page 70.

**Driver**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver</td>
<td>Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver when installed on Windows, or the absolute path of the driver shared object file when installed on a non-Windows machine.</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

On Windows, the name of the installed driver (Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver).

On other platforms, the name of the installed driver as specified in odbcinst.ini, or the absolute path of the driver shared object file.

**ForceSynchronousExec**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ForceSynchronousExec</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

When this option is enabled (1), the driver is forced to execute queries synchronously when connected to an HDInsight cluster.

When this option is disabled (0), the driver is able to execute queries asynchronously when connected to an HDInsight cluster.

Note:
This option is applicable only to HDInsight clusters.

http.header.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>http.header</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

Set a custom HTTP header by using the following syntax, where [HeaderKey] is the name of the header to set and [HeaderValue] is the value to assign to the header:
http.header.[HeaderKey]=HeaderValue

For example:
http.header.AUTHENTICATED_USER=john

After the driver applies the header, the http.header. prefix is removed from the DSN entry, leaving an entry of [HeaderKey]=[HeaderValue]

The example above would create the following custom HTTP header:
AUTHENTICATED_USER: john

Note:
The http.header. prefix is case-sensitive. This option is applicable only when you are using HTTP as the Thrift transport protocol. For more information, see "Thrift Transport" on page 82.

SSP_

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSP_</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description

Set a server-side property by using the following syntax, where [SSPKey] is the name of the server-side property and [SSPValue] is the value for that property:

\[\text{SSP}_{\text{[SSPKey]}} = \text{[SSPValue]}\]

For example:

\[\text{SSP}\_\text{mapred.queue.names=myQueue}\]

After the driver applies the server-side property, the SSP_prefix is removed from the DSN entry, leaving an entry of \([\text{SSPKey}]=\text{[SSPValue]}\).

**Note:**
- The SSP_prefix must be upper case.
- When setting a server-side property in a connection string, it is recommended that you enclose the value in braces ({} to make sure that special characters can be properly escaped.

**UseLogPrefix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Name</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
<th>Required</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UseLogPrefix</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**

This option specifies whether the driver includes a prefix in the names of log files so that the files can be distinguished by user and application.

**Important:**

To configure this option for the Windows driver, you create a value for it in one of the following registry keys:

- For a 32-bit driver installed on a 64-bit machine: \(\text{HKEY}\_\text{LOCAL}\_\text{MACHINE}\\text{SOFTWARE}\\text{Wow6432Node}\\text{Hortonworks}\\text{Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver}\\text{Driver}\)
- Otherwise: \(\text{HKEY}\_\text{LOCAL}\_\text{MACHINE}\\text{SOFTWARE}\\text{Hortonworks}\\text{Hortonworks Hive ODBC Driver}\\text{Driver}\)

Use \text{UseLogPrefix} as the value name, and either 0 or 1 as the value data.

To configure this option for a non-Windows driver, you must use the hortonworks.hiveodbc.ini file.

Set the property to one of the following values:

- **1:** The driver prefixes log file names with the user name and process ID associated with the connection that is being logged.
For example, if you are connecting as a user named "jdoe" and using the driver in an application with process ID 7836, the generated log files would be named `jdoe_7836_HortonworksHiveODBCDriver.log` and `jdoe_7836_HortonworksHiveODBCDriver_connection_[Number].log`, where `[Number]` is a number that identifies each connection-specific log file.

- 0: The driver does not include the prefix in log file names.
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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in src/lib/gssapi, including the following files:

```
lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c
```

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

```
include/iprop_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprop.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
```
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c

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