To see the distribution/version you are using, you can try:

lsb\_release -a

**to find out version of ubuntu**

cat /etc/lsb-release

Installing Java

Hadoop framework is written in Java!!

**user1@localhost:~$ cd ~**

**pwd**

**# Update the source list**

**user@laptop(local directory):~$** **sudo apt-get update**

**# The OpenJDK project is the default version of Java**

**# that is provided from a supported Ubuntu repository.**

**user@laptop:~$** **sudo apt-get install default-jdk**

**user@laptop:~$ java -version**

**java version "1.7.0\_65"**

**OpenJDK Runtime Environment (IcedTea 2.5.3) (7u71-2.5.3-0ubuntu0.14.04.1)**

**OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 24.65-b04, mixed mode)**

Adding a dedicated Hadoop user

**user@laptop:~$ sudo addgroup hadoop**

**Adding group `hadoop' (GID 1002) ...**

**Done.**

**user@laptop:~$ sudo adduser --ingroup hadoop hduser**

**Adding user `hduser' ...**

**Adding new user `hduser' (1001) with group `hadoop' ...**

**Creating home directory `/home/hduser' ...**

**Copying files from `/etc/skel' ...**

**Enter new UNIX password:**

**Retype new UNIX password:**

**passwd: password updated successfully**

**Changing the user information for hduser**

**Enter the new value, or press ENTER for the default**

**Full Name []:**

**Room Number []:**

**Work Phone []:**

**Home Phone []:**

**Other []:**

**Is the information correct? [Y/n] Y**

Installing SSH

**ssh** has two main components:

1. **ssh** : The command we use to connect to remote machines - the client.
2. **sshd** : The daemon that is running on the server and allows clients to connect to the server.

The **ssh** is pre-enabled on Linux, but in order to start **sshd** daemon, we need to install **ssh** first. Use this command to do that :

**user@laptop:~$ sudo apt-get install ssh**

This will install ssh on our machine. If we get something similar to the following, we can think it is setup properly:

**user@laptop:~$ which ssh**

**/usr/bin/ssh**

**user@laptop:~$ which sshd**

**/usr/sbin/sshd**

Create and Setup SSH Certificates

Hadoop requires SSH access to manage its nodes, i.e. remote machines plus our local machine. For our single-node setup of Hadoop, we therefore need to configure SSH access to localhost.

So, we need to have SSH up and running on our machine and configured it to allow SSH public key authentication.

Hadoop uses SSH (to access its nodes) which would normally require the user to enter a password. However, this requirement can be eliminated by creating and setting up SSH certificates using the following commands. If asked for a filename just leave it blank and press the enter key to continue.

**user@laptop:~$ su hduser**

**Password:**

**hduser@laptop:/home/user$ cd ~**

**hduser@laptop:~$ ssh-keygen -t rsa -P ""**

**Generating public/private rsa key pair.**

**Enter file in which to save the key (/home/hduser/.ssh/id\_rsa): <press enter key>**

**Created directory '/home/hduser/.ssh'.**

**Your identification has been saved in /home/hduser/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub**

**Your public key has been saved in /home/hduser/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub.**

**The key fingerprint is:**

**50:6b:f3:fc:0f:32:bf:30:79:c2:41:71:26:cc:7d:e3 hduser@laptop**

**The key's randomart image is:**

**+--[ RSA 2048]----+**

**| .oo.o |**

**| . .o=. o |**

**| . + . o . |**

**| o = E |**

**| S + |**

**| . + |**

**| O + |**

**| O o |**

**| o.. |**

**+-----------------+**

**hduser@laptop:~$ cat $HOME/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub >> $HOME/.ssh/authorized\_keys**

The second command adds the newly created key to the list of authorized keys so that Hadoop can use ssh without prompting for a password.

We can check if ssh works:

**hduser@laptop:~$ ssh localhost**

**The authenticity of host 'localhost (127.0.0.1)' can't be established.**

**ECDSA key fingerprint is e1:8b:a0:a5:75:ef:f4:b4:5e:a9:ed:be:64:be:5c:2f.**

**Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes**

**Warning: Permanently added 'localhost' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.**

**Welcome to Ubuntu 14.04.1 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.13.0-40-generic x86\_64)**

**...**

Install Hadoop

**hduser@laptop:~$ su hduser**

**wget http://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/common/hadoop-2.6.0/hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz**

**hduser@laptop:~$ tar xvzf hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz**

**a folder would be created by the name of hadoop-2.6.0**

**rename this folder to hadoop**

**mv hadoop-2.6.0 hadoop**

We want to move the Hadoop installation to the **/usr/local/hadoop** directory using the following command:

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo mv hadoop /usr/local/**

**[sudo] password for hduser:**

**hduser is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported.**

Oops!... We got:

**"hduser is not in the sudoers file. This incident will be reported."**

This error can be resolved by logging in as a root user, and then add **hduser** to **sudo**:

**hduser@laptop:~/hadoop-2.6.0$ su user (root user)**

**Password:**

**user@laptop:/home/hduser$ sudo adduser hduser sudo**

**[sudo] password for user:**

**Adding user `hduser' to group `sudo' ...**

**Adding user hduser to group sudo**

**Done.**

Now, the **hduser** has root privilege, we can move the Hadoop installation to the**/usr/local/hadoop** directory without any problem:

**user@laptop:/home/hduser$ sudo su hduser**

**cd ~**

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo mv hadoop /usr/local/**

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo chown -R hduser:hadoop /usr/local/hadoop**

--------------standalone done till here-----------------------

Setup Configuration Files

The following files will have to be modified to complete the Hadoop setup:

1. ~/.bashrc
2. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh
3. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml
4. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml
5. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml

**1. ~/.bashrc**:

Before editing the **.bashrc** file in our home directory, we need to find the path where Java has been installed to set the **JAVA\_HOME** environment variable using the following command:

**hduser@laptop update-alternatives --config java**

**There is only one alternative in link group java (providing /usr/bin/java): /usr/lib/jvm/java-7-openjdk-amd64/jre/bin/java**

**Nothing to configure.**

Now we can append the following to the end of **~/.bashrc**:

**hduser@laptop:~$ nano ~/.bashrc OR gedit ~/.bashrc**

**#HADOOP VARIABLES START**

**export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-7-openjdk-amd64**

**export HADOOP\_INSTALL=/usr/local/hadoop**

**export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP\_INSTALL/bin**

**export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP\_INSTALL/sbin**

**export HADOOP\_MAPRED\_HOME=$HADOOP\_INSTALL**

**export HADOOP\_COMMON\_HOME=$HADOOP\_INSTALL**

**export HADOOP\_HDFS\_HOME=$HADOOP\_INSTALL**

**export YARN\_HOME=$HADOOP\_INSTALL**

**export HADOOP\_COMMON\_LIB\_NATIVE\_DIR=$HADOOP\_INSTALL/lib/native**

**export HADOOP\_OPTS="-Djava.library.path=$HADOOP\_INSTALL/lib"**

**#HADOOP VARIABLES END**

**hduser@laptop:~$ source ~/.bashrc**

note that the JAVA\_HOME should be set as the path just before the '.../bin/':

**hduser@laptop:~$ javac -version**

**javac 1.7.0\_75**

**hduser@laptop:~$ which javac**

**/usr/bin/javac**

**hduser@laptop:~$ readlink -f /usr/bin/javac**

**/usr/lib/jvm/java-7-openjdk-amd64/bin/javac**

**2. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh**

We need to set **JAVA\_HOME** by modifying **hadoop-env.sh** file.

**hduser@laptop:~$ nano /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh**

**export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-7-openjdk-amd64**

Adding the above statement in the **hadoop-env.sh** file ensures that the value of JAVA\_HOME variable will be available to Hadoop whenever it is started up.

**3. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml**:

The **/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml** file contains configuration properties that Hadoop uses when starting up.   
This file can be used to override the default settings that Hadoop starts with.

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo mkdir -p /app/hadoop/tmp**

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo chown -R hduser:hadoop /app/hadoop/tmp**

Open the file and enter the following in between the <configuration></configuration> tag:

**hduser@laptop:~$ nano /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml**

**<configuration>**

**<property>**

**<name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>**

**<value>/app/hadoop/tmp</value>**

**<description>A base for other temporary directories.</description>**

**</property>**

**<property>**

**<name>fs.default.name</name>**

**<value>hdfs://localhost:54310</value>**

**<description>The name of the default file system. A URI whose**

**scheme and authority determine the FileSystem implementation. The**

**uri's scheme determines the config property (fs.SCHEME.impl) naming**

**the FileSystem implementation class. The uri's authority is used to**

**determine the host, port, etc. for a filesystem.</description>**

**</property>**

**</configuration>**

**4. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml**

By default, the **/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/** folder contains   
**/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml.template**   
file which has to be renamed/copied with the name **mapred-site.xml**:

**hduser@laptop:~$ cp /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml.template /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml**

**hduser@laptop:~$ nano /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml**

The **mapred-site.xml** file is used to specify which framework is being used for MapReduce.  
We need to enter the following content in between the <configuration></configuration> tag:

**<configuration>**

**<property>**

**<name>mapred.job.tracker</name>**

**<value>localhost:54311</value>**

**<description>The host and port that the MapReduce job tracker runs**

**at. If "local", then jobs are run in-process as a single map**

**and reduce task.**

**</description>**

**</property>**

**</configuration>**

**5. /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml**

The **/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml** file needs to be configured for each host in the cluster that is being used.   
It is used to specify the directories which will be used as the **namenode** and the**datanode** on that host.

Before editing this file, we need to create two directories which will contain the namenode and the datanode for this Hadoop installation.   
This can be done using the following commands:

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/hadoop\_store/hdfs/namenode**

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo mkdir -p /usr/local/hadoop\_store/hdfs/datanode**

**hduser@laptop:~$ sudo chown -R hduser:hadoop /usr/local/hadoop\_store**

Open the file and enter the following content in between the <configuration></configuration> tag:

**hduser@laptop:~$ nano /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml**

**<configuration>**

**<property>**

**<name>dfs.replication</name>**

**<value>1</value>**

**<description>Default block replication.**

**The actual number of replications can be specified when the file is created.**

**The default is used if replication is not specified in create time.**

**</description>**

**</property>**

**<property>**

**<name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>**

**<value>file:/usr/local/hadoop\_store/hdfs/namenode</value>**

**</property>**

**<property>**

**<name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>**

**<value>file:/usr/local/hadoop\_store/hdfs/datanode</value>**

**</property>**

**</configuration>**

Format the New Hadoop Filesystem

Now, the Hadoop file system needs to be formatted so that we can start to use it. The format command should be issued with write permission since it creates **current** directory   
under **/usr/local/hadoop\_store/hdfs/namenode** folder:

**hduser@laptop:~$ hadoop namenode -format**

**DEPRECATED: Use of this script to execute hdfs command is deprecated.**

**Instead use the hdfs command for it.**

**15/04/18 14:43:03 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP\_MSG:**

**/\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**STARTUP\_MSG: Starting NameNode**

**STARTUP\_MSG: host = laptop/192.168.1.1**

**STARTUP\_MSG: args = [-format]**

**STARTUP\_MSG: version = 2.6.0**

**STARTUP\_MSG: classpath = /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop**

**...**

**STARTUP\_MSG: java = 1.7.0\_65**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/**

**15/04/18 14:43:03 INFO namenode.NameNode: registered UNIX signal handlers for [TERM, HUP, INT]**

**15/04/18 14:43:03 INFO namenode.NameNode: createNameNode [-format]**

**15/04/18 14:43:07 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable**

**Formatting using clusterid: CID-e2f515ac-33da-45bc-8466-5b1100a2bf7f**

**15/04/18 14:43:09 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: No KeyProvider found.**

**15/04/18 14:43:09 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: fsLock is fair:true**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.DatanodeManager: dfs.block.invalidate.limit=1000**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.DatanodeManager: dfs.namenode.datanode.registration.ip-hostname-check=true**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: dfs.namenode.startup.delay.block.deletion.sec is set to 000:00:00:00.000**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: The block deletion will start around 2015 Apr 18 14:43:10**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO util.GSet: Computing capacity for map BlocksMap**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO util.GSet: VM type = 64-bit**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO util.GSet: 2.0% max memory 889 MB = 17.8 MB**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO util.GSet: capacity = 2^21 = 2097152 entries**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: dfs.block.access.token.enable=false**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: defaultReplication = 1**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: maxReplication = 512**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: minReplication = 1**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: maxReplicationStreams = 2**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: shouldCheckForEnoughRacks = false**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: replicationRecheckInterval = 3000**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: encryptDataTransfer = false**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO blockmanagement.BlockManager: maxNumBlocksToLog = 1000**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: fsOwner = hduser (auth:SIMPLE)**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: supergroup = supergroup**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: isPermissionEnabled = true**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: HA Enabled: false**

**15/04/18 14:43:10 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Append Enabled: true**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: Computing capacity for map INodeMap**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: VM type = 64-bit**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: 1.0% max memory 889 MB = 8.9 MB**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: capacity = 2^20 = 1048576 entries**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.NameNode: Caching file names occuring more than 10 times**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: Computing capacity for map cachedBlocks**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: VM type = 64-bit**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: 0.25% max memory 889 MB = 2.2 MB**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: capacity = 2^18 = 262144 entries**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: dfs.namenode.safemode.threshold-pct = 0.9990000128746033**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: dfs.namenode.safemode.min.datanodes = 0**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: dfs.namenode.safemode.extension = 30000**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Retry cache on namenode is enabled**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Retry cache will use 0.03 of total heap and retry cache entry expiry time is 600000 millis**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: Computing capacity for map NameNodeRetryCache**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: VM type = 64-bit**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: 0.029999999329447746% max memory 889 MB = 273.1 KB**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO util.GSet: capacity = 2^15 = 32768 entries**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.NNConf: ACLs enabled? false**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.NNConf: XAttrs enabled? true**

**15/04/18 14:43:11 INFO namenode.NNConf: Maximum size of an xattr: 16384**

**15/04/18 14:43:12 INFO namenode.FSImage: Allocated new BlockPoolId: BP-130729900-192.168.1.1-1429393391595**

**15/04/18 14:43:12 INFO common.Storage: Storage directory /usr/local/hadoop\_store/hdfs/namenode has been successfully formatted.**

**15/04/18 14:43:12 INFO namenode.NNStorageRetentionManager: Going to retain 1 images with txid >= 0**

**15/04/18 14:43:12 INFO util.ExitUtil: Exiting with status 0**

**15/04/18 14:43:12 INFO namenode.NameNode: SHUTDOWN\_MSG:**

**/\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**SHUTDOWN\_MSG: Shutting down NameNode at laptop/192.168.1.1**

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/**

Note that **hadoop namenode -format** command should be executed once before we start using Hadoop.   
If this command is executed again after Hadoop has been used, it'll destroy all the data on the Hadoop file system.

Starting Hadoop

Now it's time to start the newly installed single node cluster.   
We can use **start-all.sh** or (**start-dfs.sh** and **start-yarn.sh**)

**hduser@laptop:~$ start-all.sh**

**To verify all the Hadoop start commands**

**hduser@laptop:~$ cd /usr/local/hadoop/sbin**

**hduser@laptop:/usr/local/hadoop/sbin$ ls**

**distribute-exclude.sh start-all.cmd stop-balancer.sh**

**hadoop-daemon.sh start-all.sh stop-dfs.cmd**

**hadoop-daemons.sh start-balancer.sh stop-dfs.sh**

**hdfs-config.cmd start-dfs.cmd stop-secure-dns.sh**

**hdfs-config.sh start-dfs.sh stop-yarn.cmd**

**httpfs.sh start-secure-dns.sh stop-yarn.sh**

**kms.sh start-yarn.cmd yarn-daemon.sh**

**mr-jobhistory-daemon.sh start-yarn.sh yarn-daemons.sh**

**refresh-namenodes.sh stop-all.cmd**

**slaves.sh stop-all.sh**

**hduser@laptop:~$ start-all.sh**

**This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh**

**15/04/18 16:43:13 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable**

**Starting namenodes on [localhost]**

**localhost: starting namenode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-hduser-namenode-laptop.out**

**localhost: starting datanode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-hduser-datanode-laptop.out**

**Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]**

**0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-hduser-secondarynamenode-laptop.out**

**15/04/18 16:43:58 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable**

**starting yarn daemons**

**starting resourcemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-hduser-resourcemanager-laptop.out**

**localhost: starting nodemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-hduser-nodemanager-laptop.out**

We can check if it's really up and running:

**hduser@laptop:~$ jps**

**9026 NodeManager**

**7348 NameNode**

**9766 Jps**

**8887 ResourceManager**

**7507 DataNode**

**7350 Secondary Namenode**

The output means that we now have a functional instance of Hadoop running on our VPS (Virtual private server).

Another way to check is using **netstat**:

**hduser@laptop:~$ netstat -plten | grep java**

**(Not all processes could be identified, non-owned process info**

**will not be shown, you would have to be root to see it all.)**

**tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:50020 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 1001 1843372 10605/java**

**tcp 0 0 127.0.0.1:54310 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 1001 1841277 10447/java**

**tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:50090 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 1001 1841130 10895/java**

**tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:50070 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 1001 1840196 10447/java**

**tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:50010 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 1001 1841320 10605/java**

**tcp 0 0 0.0.0.0:50075 0.0.0.0:\* LISTEN 1001 1841646 10605/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::8040 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1845543 11383/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::8042 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1845551 11383/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::8088 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1842110 11252/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::49630 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1845534 11383/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::8030 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1842036 11252/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::8031 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1842005 11252/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::8032 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1842100 11252/java**

**tcp6 0 0 :::8033 :::\* LISTEN 1001 1842162 11252/java**

Stopping Hadoop

**$ pwd**

**/usr/local/hadoop/sbin**

**$ ls**

**distribute-exclude.sh httpfs.sh start-all.sh start-yarn.cmd stop-dfs.cmd yarn-daemon.sh**

**hadoop-daemon.sh mr-jobhistory-daemon.sh start-balancer.sh start-yarn.sh stop-dfs.sh yarn-daemons.sh**

**hadoop-daemons.sh refresh-namenodes.sh start-dfs.cmd stop-all.cmd stop-secure-dns.sh**

**hdfs-config.cmd slaves.sh start-dfs.sh stop-all.sh stop-yarn.cmd**

**hdfs-config.sh start-all.cmd start-secure-dns.sh stop-balancer.sh stop-yarn.sh**

We run **stop-all.sh** or (**stop-dfs.sh** and **stop-yarn.sh**) to stop all the daemons running on our machine:

**hduser@laptop:/usr/local/hadoop/sbin$ pwd**

**/usr/local/hadoop/sbin**

**hduser@laptop:/usr/local/hadoop/sbin$ ls**

**distribute-exclude.sh httpfs.sh start-all.cmd start-secure-dns.sh stop-balancer.sh stop-yarn.sh**

**hadoop-daemon.sh kms.sh start-all.sh start-yarn.cmd stop-dfs.cmd yarn-daemon.sh**

**hadoop-daemons.sh mr-jobhistory-daemon.sh start-balancer.sh start-yarn.sh stop-dfs.sh yarn-daemons.sh**

**hdfs-config.cmd refresh-namenodes.sh start-dfs.cmd stop-all.cmd stop-secure-dns.sh**

**hdfs-config.sh slaves.sh start-dfs.sh stop-all.sh stop-yarn.cmd**

**hduser@laptop:/usr/local/hadoop/sbin$**

**hduser@laptop:/usr/local/hadoop/sbin$ stop-all.sh**

**This script is Deprecated. Instead use stop-dfs.sh and stop-yarn.sh**

**15/04/18 15:46:31 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable**

**Stopping namenodes on [localhost]**

**localhost: stopping namenode**

**localhost: stopping datanode**

**Stopping secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]**

**0.0.0.0: no secondarynamenode to stop**

**15/04/18 15:46:59 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable**

**stopping yarn daemons**

**stopping resourcemanager**

**localhost: stopping nodemanager**

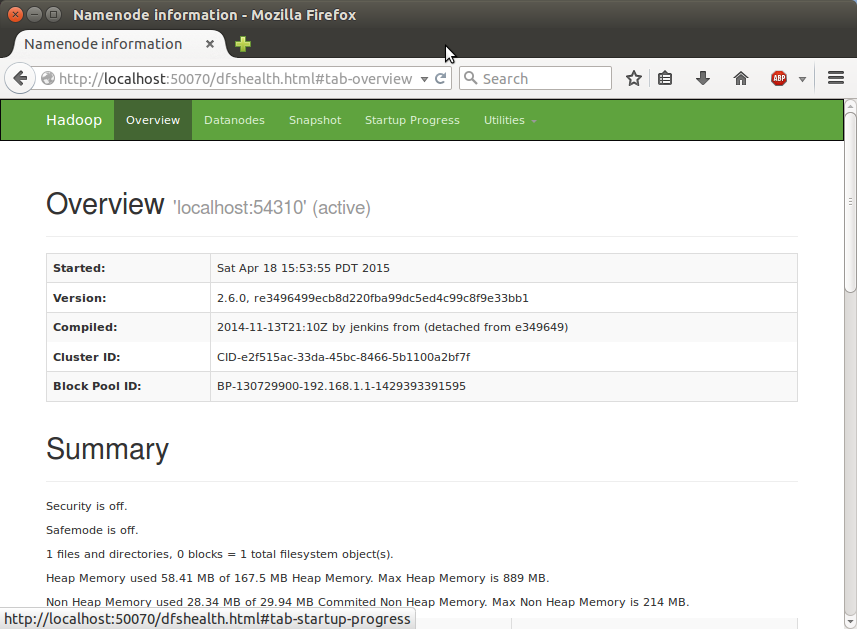
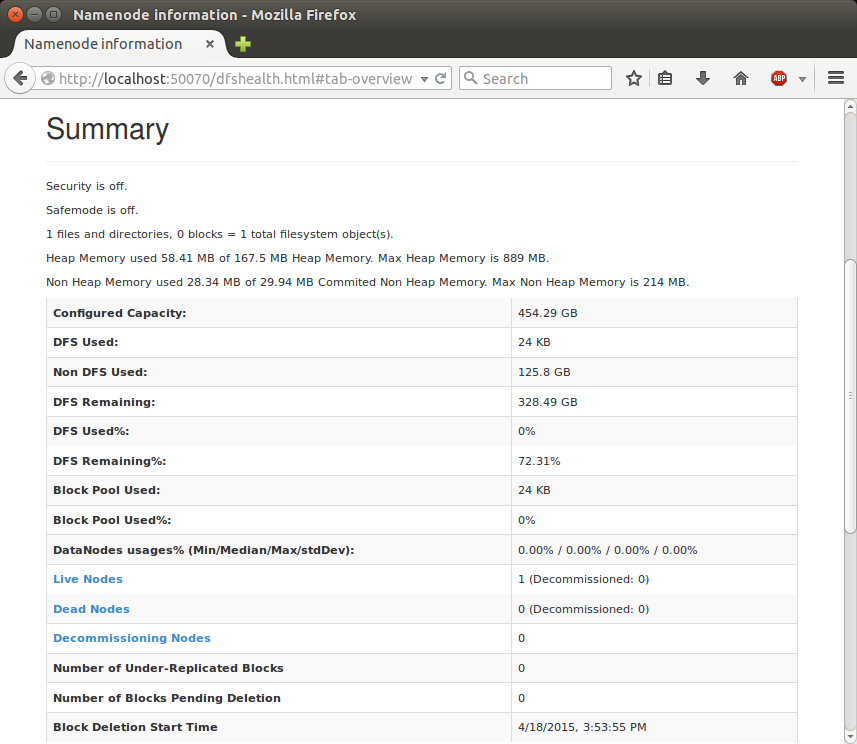
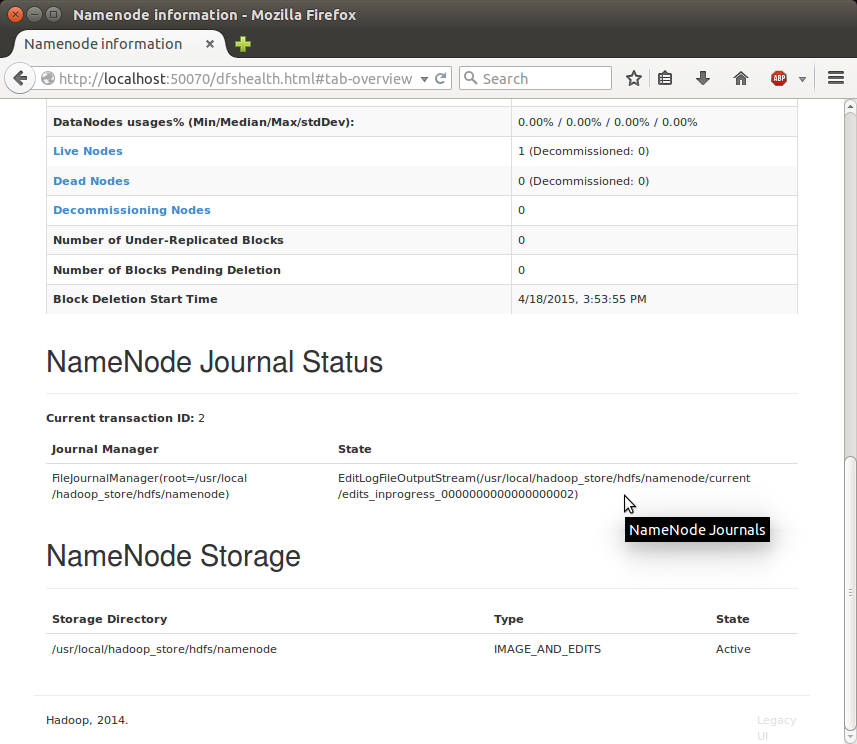
**no proxyserver to stop**

Hadoop Web Interfaces

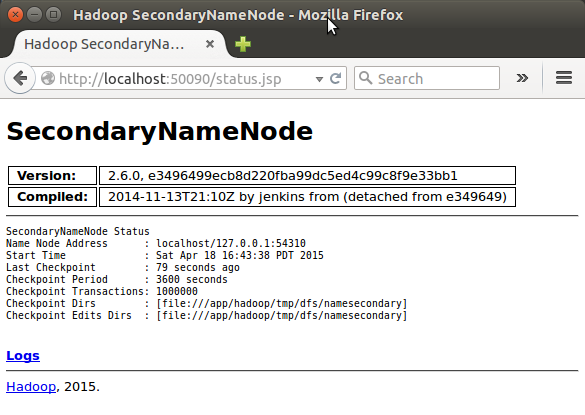
Let's start the Hadoop again and see its Web UI:

**hduser@laptop:/usr/local/hadoop/sbin$ start-all.sh**

**http://127.0.0.1:50070/ - web UI of the NameNode daemon**

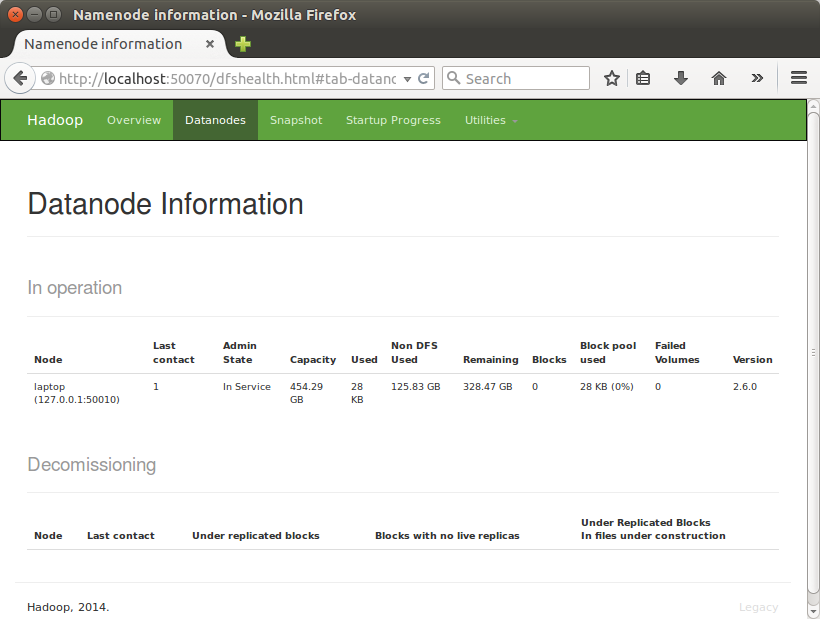
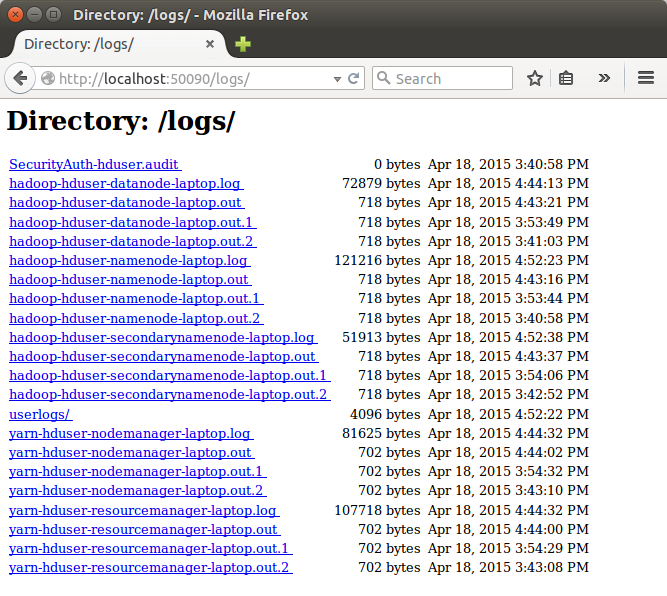
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  


**SecondaryNameNode**



(Note) I had to restart Hadoop to get this Secondary Namenode.

**DataNode**

  
  
  
  
   
  
  
  
**Install Eclipse on Ubuntu 10.04 Lucid Lynx**  
**From Ubuntu Shell**  
1.Open terminal by hitting CTRL+ALT+T or from Applications->accessories->Terminal.  
2.Type the command written below,you may have to enter your user account password to install the Eclipse.

$ su hduser  
$ sudo apt-get install eclipse  
3.Downloading and installation process will finish soon.  
4.That’s all Now,enjoy using eclipse.Access it from Applications->Programming->Eclipse.