# 大数据集群环境准备

#### 1.各台虚拟机关闭防火墙

各台机器执行以下命令(root 用户来执行)

```
service iptables stop
chkconfig iptables off
```

```
[root@node01 /]# service iptables stop
iptables: Setting chains to policy ACCEPT: filter [ OK ]
iptables: Flushing firewall rules: [ OK ]
iptables: Unloading modules: [ OK ]
[root@node01 /]# 
[root@node01 /]# chkconfig iptables off
[root@node01 /]#
```

//关闭防火墙自启动

2.各台机器关闭 selinux (linux 里面的安全策略,类似防火墙)

vim /etc/selinux/config

### [root@node01 /]# vim /etc/selinux/config

```
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
# enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
# permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
# disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
#SELINUX=enforcing 这一行择掉

SELINUX=disabled 添加这一行
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these two values:
# targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
# mls - Multi Level Security protection.
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

#### 3.各台机器更改主机名

#### vim /etc/sysconfig/network

[root@node01 /]# vim /etc/sysconfig/network

192.168.52.100

NETWORKING=yes <mark>H</mark>OSTNAME=node01.hadoop.com

## 4.各台机器做主机名与 IP 地址的映射

```
vim /etc/hosts
192.168.52.100 node01.hadoop.com node01
192.168.52.110 node02.hadoop.com node02
192.168.52.120 node03.hadoop.com node03
```

192.168.52.100

```
127.0.0.1 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4 localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6

192.168.52.100 node01.hadoop.com node01
192.168.52.110 node02.hadoop.com node02
192.168.52.120 node03.hadoop.com node03
```

# 5、各台机器重启

```
reboot -h now
```

#### 6、各台机器机器免密码登录

第一步: 各台机器生成公钥与私钥

在各台机器执行以下命令, 生成公钥与私钥

ssh-keygen -t rsa

执行该命令之后,按下3个回车即可

ssh-keygen -t rsa

第二步: 拷贝公钥到同一台机器

<mark>各台机器</mark>将拷贝公钥到第一台机器

各台机器执行命令:

```
ssh-copy-id node01.hadoop.com
```

第三步: 复制第一台机器的认证到其他机器

将第一台机器的公钥拷贝到其他机器上

在第一台机器上面指向以下命令

scp /root/.ssh/authorized\_keys node02.hadoop.com:/root/.ssh
scp /root/.ssh/authorized\_keys node03.hadoop.com:/root/.ssh

## 7、各台机器时钟同步

# 通过网络进行时钟同步

通过网络连接外网进行时钟同步,必须保证虚拟机连上外网

```
ntpdate us.pool.ntp.org;
```

阿里云时钟同步服务器

ntpdate ntp4.aliyun.com

各台机器定时任务

crontab -e

\*/1 \* \* \* \* /usr/sbin/ntpdate us.pool.ntp.org;

或者直接与阿里云服务器进行时钟同步

crontab -e

\*/1 \* \* \* \* /usr/sbin/ntpdate ntp4.aliyun.com;

\*/1 \* \* \* \* /usr/sbin/ntpdate ntp4.aliyun.com;

#### 8、各台机器安装 jdk

查看自带的 openjdk

rpm -qa | grep java

```
[root@node05 /]# rpm -qa | grep java
java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.e16_8.x86_64
tzdata-java-2016j-1.e16.noarch
java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.e16_8.x86_64
```

卸载系统自带的 openidk

rpm -e java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.41-1.13.13.1.el6\_8.x86\_64 tzdata-java-2016j-1.el6.noarch java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.131-2.6.9.0.el6\_8.x86\_64 --nodeps

上传 jdk 并解压然后配置环境变量

说明:为了保持我们的安装环境统一和一致,我们这里创建两个约定俗称的文件 夹,来进行我们的软件包的存放和软件的安装

所有软件的安装路径

```
mkdir -p /export/servers
```

所有软件压缩包的存放路径

mkdir -p /export/softwares

# yum install lrzsz

```
      [root@node01 softwares]# yum install lrzsz

      Loaded plugins: fastestmirror, security

      Setting up Install Process

      base
      | 3.7 kB | 00:00

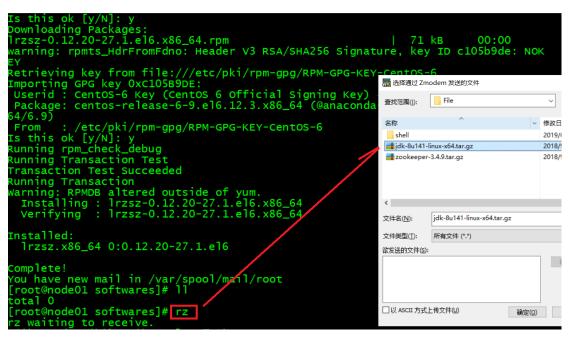
      extras
      | 4.7 MB | 00:00

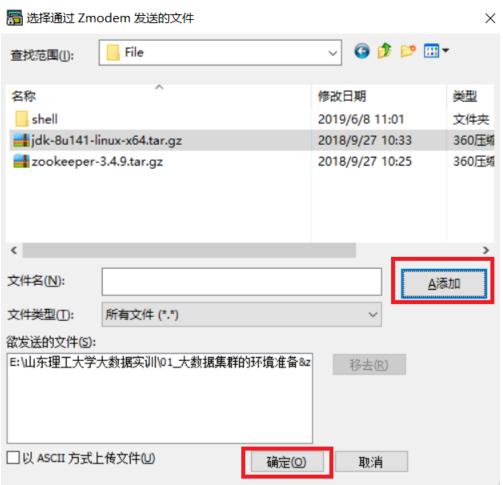
      extras/primary_db
      | 29 kB | 00:00

      updates
      | 3.4 kB | 00:00

      updates/primary_db
      | 5.1 MB | 00:00
```

上传 jdk 到/export/softwares 路径下去,并解压





```
[root@node01 softwares]# ||
total 0
[root@node01 softwares]# rz
rz waiting to receive.
开始 zmodem 传输. 按 Ctrl+C 取消.
Transferring jdk-8u141-linux-x64.tar.gz...
100% 181168 KB 25881 KB/s 00:00:07 0 错误

ŠYou have new mail in /var/spool/mail/root
[root@node01 softwares]# ||
total 181172
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 185516505 Sep 27 2018 jdk-8u141-linux-x64.tar.gz
[root@node01 softwares]# ||
```

tar -zxvf jdk-8u141-linux-x64.tar.gz -C ../servers/

```
[root@node01 servers]# ||
tota| 4
drwxr-xr-x 8 uucp 143 4<u>0</u>96 Ju| 12 2017 jdk1.8.0_141
```

#### 配置环境变量

```
vim /etc/profile
export JAVA_HOME=/export/servers/jdk1.8.0_141
export PATH=:$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

修改完成之后记得 reboot -h now 或 source /etc/profile 生效

```
[root@node01 servers]# jps
2057 Jps
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/root
[root@node01 servers]# ■
```

安装包的分发

第一台机器执行以下命令

```
cd /export/servers/
scp -r jdk1.8.0_141/ node02:$PWD
scp -r jdk1.8.0_141/ node03:$PWD
```

[root@node01 servers]# scp -r jdk1.8.0\_141/ node02:\$PWD

```
cd /etc
scp profile node02:$PWD
scp profile node03:$PWD
```

jps

```
[root@node02 ~]# jps
1915 Jps
[root@node02 ~]#
```

[root@node03 ~]# jps 1916 Jps [root@node03 ~]# ■