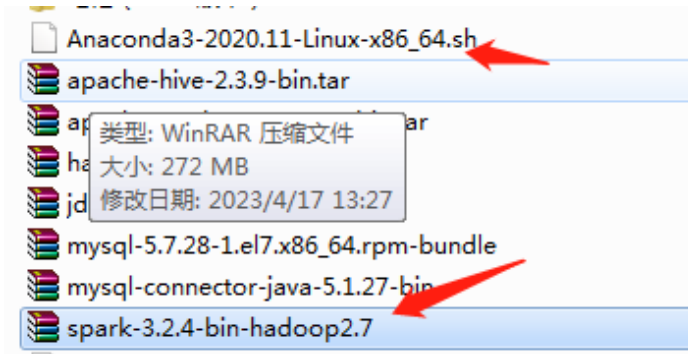


# 1.Anaconda&spark安装

## Anaconda&spark安装

### 1、上传Anaconda和spark安装包到服务器



安装Anaconda无需解压，直接执行Anaconda脚本

```
hadoop007 Anaconda$ sh Anaconda3-2020.11-Linux-x86_64.sh
```

授权写yes

```
Do you accept the license terms? [yes/no]
[no] >>> yes
```

安装目录填/home/hadoop/anaconda3

```
ENTER to confirm the location
CTRL-C to abort the installation
Specify a different location below

hadoop007 Anaconda$ >>> /home/hadoop/anaconda3
```

是否初始化选择yes

```
Installation finished.
Do you wish the installer to initialize Anaconda3
by running conda init? [yes/no]
[no] >>> yes
```

### 2、安装完成后重新打开一个xshell窗口，如果出现base，说明安装成功

```
last login: Sun Apr 23 17:55:09 2023 from
(base) hadoop@hadoop007 ~]$ ll
total 4
```

如果没有base显示，执行conda activate命令看是否能进入base环境

进入成功到虚拟环境之后检查Python环境是否正常，测试Python代码

```
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 hadoop hadoop 27 Apr 20 09:27 zookeeper -> apache-zooke
(base) [hadoop@hadoop007 ~]$ python
Python 3.8.5 (default, Sep 4 2020, 07:30:14)
[GCC 7.3.0] :: Anaconda, Inc. on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

### 3、创建一个基于Python3.8的虚拟环境

```
conda create -n pyspark python=3.8
```

切换到pyspark环境命令：`conda activate pyspark`

退出pyspark环境命令，（再次退出会退出base环境）：`conda deactivate`

默认不进入虚拟环境（base）命令：`conda config --set auto_activate_base false`

其他节点同步安装Anaconda环境，并创建pyspark虚拟环境，重复上述步骤。

### 4、安装spark on yarn模式。

注意：

spark on yarn只需要在Yarn集群其中一个节点上安装Spark即可，该节点可作为提交Spark应用程序到YARN集群的客户端。Spark本身的Master节点和Worker节点不需要启动，由Yarn集群统一调度。

因此，只需在主节点安装spark，并配置环境变量即可，但是其他节点需要安装Python环境来运行Python代码

#### 4.1、解压spark安装包

```
tar -zxvf spark-3.2.4-bin-hadoop2.7.tgz -C /home/hadoop/
```

#### 4.2、创建spark的软连接,cd到hadoop用户目录下

```
ln -s spark-3.2.4-bin-hadoop2.7 spark-3.2
```

#### 4.3、配置环境变量到/etc/profile.d/my\_env.sh,(配置完source一下：命令:source /etc/profile)

配置内容：

```
#SPARK_HOME
```

```
export SPARK_HOME=/home/hadoop/spark-3.2
```

```
#PYSPARK_PYTHON
```

```
export PYSPARK_PYTHON=/home/hadoop/anaconda3/envs/pyspark/bin/python3.8
```

```
#HADOOP_CONF_DIR
```

```
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.7.6/etc/hadoop
```

```
#SPARK_HOME
export SPARK_HOME=/home/hadoop/spark-3.2
#PYSPARK_PYTHON
export PYSPARK_PYTHON=/home/hadoop/anaconda3/envs/pyspark/bin/python3.8
#HADOOP_CONF_DIR
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.7.6/etc/hadoop
```

#### 4.4、测试启动spark (启动pyspark一定要切换到anaconda的虚拟环境conda activate pyspark)

**启动命令:** `/home/hadoop/spark-3.2/bin/pyspark` (此时启动方式是local模式)

[illegible]

测试是否能正常计算:

**测试代码：** `sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4]).map(lambda x:x * 10).collect()`

```
>>> print("hello owrld")
hello owrld
>>> sc.parallelize([1,2,3,4,5]).map(lambda x:x *10).collect()
[10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
>>>
```

#### 4.5、进入到spark的conf目录下。将park-env.sh.template改为spark-env.sh并添加内容。

```
mv spark-env.sh.template spark-env.sh
vim spark-env.sh
```

**添加内容:**

```
#JAVA安装目录
JAVA_HOME=/home/hadoop/jdk1.8.0_181
# HADOOP配置目录
HADOOP_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.7.6/etc/hadoop
YARN_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.7.6/etc/hadoop
```

#### 4.6、官spark官方给出的yarn集群所需配置图示（了解即可）

```
# Options read in YARN client/cluster mode
# - SPARK_CONF_DIR, Alternate conf dir. (Default: ${SPARK_HOME}/conf)
# - HADOOP_CONF_DIR, to point Spark towards Hadoop configuration files
# - YARN_CONF_DIR, to point Spark towards YARN configuration files when you use YARN
# - SPARK_EXECUTOR_CORES, Number of cores for the executors (Default: 1).
# - SPARK_EXECUTOR_MEMORY, Memory per Executor (e.g. 1000M, 2G) (Default: 1G)
# - SPARK_DRIVER_MEMORY, Memory for Driver (e.g. 1000M, 2G) (Default: 1G)
```

## 5、调整启动内存和yarn容器内存大小（可选项，电脑内存足够大的无需做，最起码16GB以上内存）

**配置此项原因：**因为yarn默认申请的容器大小是2.1G虚拟内存，而启动spark是需要2.3G虚拟内存，因此yarn会直接kill掉该application，当然也可以禁用yarn会kill掉application的选项，但是不推荐，会造成服务器崩溃。

一篇解决此问题的优质博客链接: [https://blog.csdn.net/L\\_15156024189/article/details/106647535](https://blog.csdn.net/L_15156024189/article/details/106647535)

### 5.1、调整启动内存和容器内存大小，在spark-env.sh文件中添加此内容：

```
## HADOOP配置目录
HADOOP_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.7.6/etc/hadoop
YARN_CONF_DIR=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.7.6/etc/hadoop
#调整内存大小
SPARK_DRIVER_MEMORY=512m
SPARK_EXECUTOR_MEMORY=512m
```

## 5.2、在yarn-site.xml中将yarn.nodemanager.vmem-pmem-ratio的值改大并分发到另外两台机器。然后重启集群。

### yarn-site.xml添加以下内容:

```
<property>
  <name>yarn.nodemanager.vmem-pmem-ratio</name>
  <value>3</value>
</property>
```

分发: (注意进入到hadoop的./etc/hadoop/目录下再使用 `pwd`)

```
scp yarn-site.xml hadoop008:pwd/
```

```
scp yarn-site.xml hadoop009:pwd/
```

### 5.3、启动yarn模式

```
/home/hadoop/spark-3.2/bin/pyspark --master yarn
```

```
[root@hadoop ~]# ./bin/spark-submit --master yarn \n--driver-class-path /home/hadoop/spark-3.2/bin/pyspark.jar \n/home/hadoop/spark-3.2/bin/pyspark.py\n[had00p@had00p007 conf]$ ./bin/pyspark --master yarn\nPython 3.8.16 (default, Mar 2 2023, 03:21:46)\n[GCC 11.2.0] :: Anaconda, Inc. on linux\nType \"help\", \"copyright\", \"credits\" or \"license\" for more information.\nSetting default log level to \"WARN\".\nTo adjust logging level use sc.setLogLevel(newLevel). For SparkR, use setLogLevel(newLevel).\n23/04/23 16:33:38 WARN conf.HiveConf: HiveConf of name hive.metastore.event.db.notification.api.auth does no\n23/04/23 16:33:38 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... usin\n23/04/23 16:33:42 WARN yarn.Client: Neither spark.yarn.jars nor spark.yarn.archive is set, falling back to u\nWelcome to\n\n      _/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_\n     /_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/\n    /_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/\n   /_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/\n  /_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/\n /_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/\n/_/_/_/_/_/_/_/__\n\nversion 3.2.4\n\nUsing Python version 3.8.16 (default, Mar 2 2023 03:21:46)\nSpark context Web UI available at http://hadoop007:4040\nSpark context available as 'sc' (master = yarn, app id = application_1682238678442_0001).\nSparkSession available as 'spark'.\n>>>
```