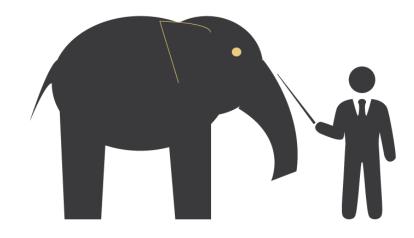
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TOP 5 HADOOP ADMIN TASKS

View Hadoop Administration Course at www.edureka.co/hadoop-admin

For Queries:

Post on Twitter @edurekaIN: #askEdureka

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For more details please contact us:

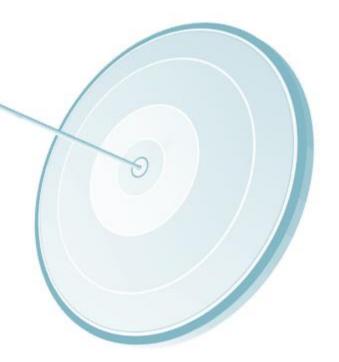
US: 1800 275 9730 (toll free) INDIA: +91 88808 62004 Email Us: sales@edureka.co

Objectives

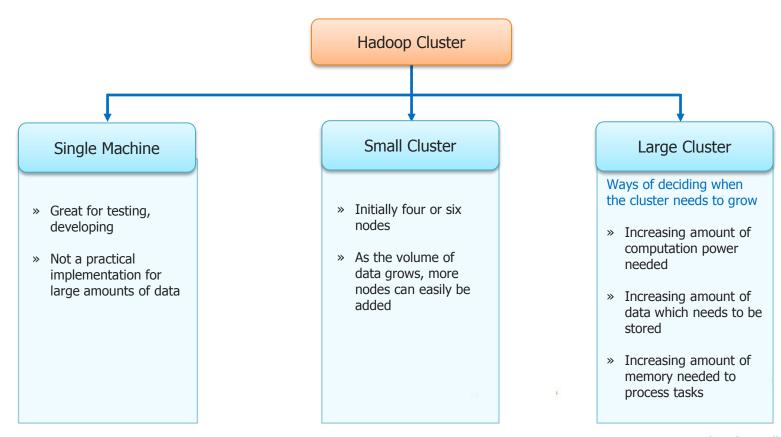
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At the end of this module, you will be able to

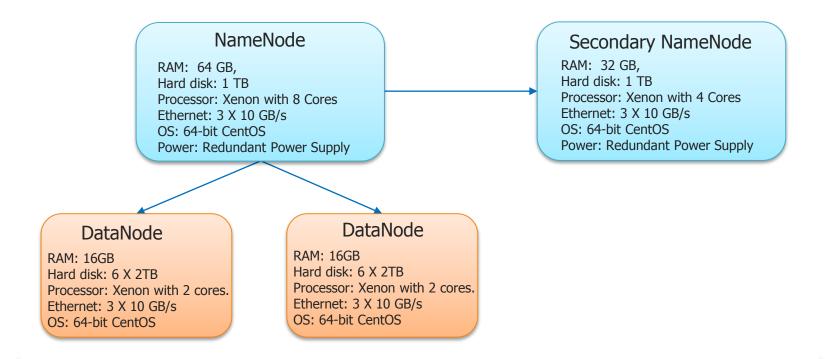
- → Understand Cluster Planning
- → Understand Hadoop fully distributed cluster setup with two nodes
- → Add further nodes to the running cluster
- → Upgrade existing Hadoop Cluster from Hadoop 1 to Hadoop 2
- → Understand Active NameNode Failure and how passive takes over



Hadoop Cluster: Thinking About The Problem

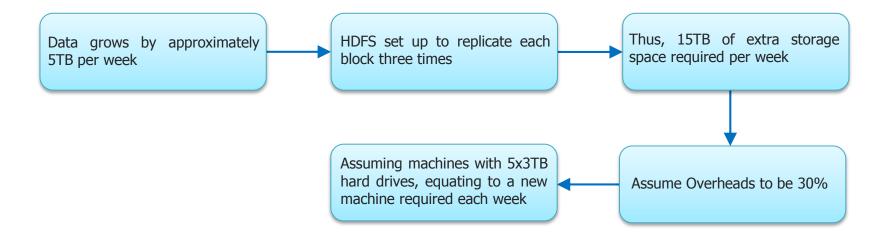


Hadoop Cluster: A Typical Use Case



Cluster Growth Based On Storage Capacity

→ Seeking cluster growth on storage capacity is often a good method to use!

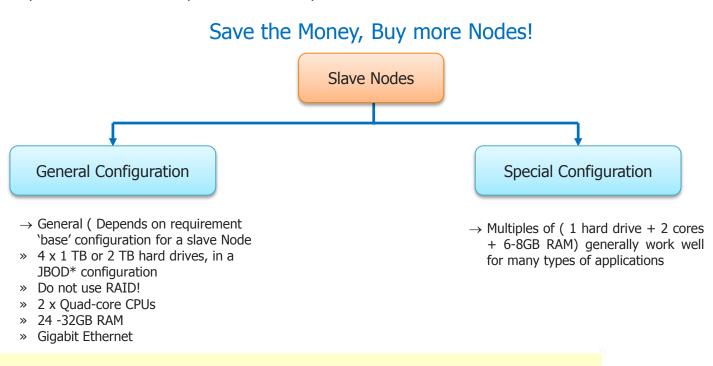


Slave Nodes: Recommended Configuration

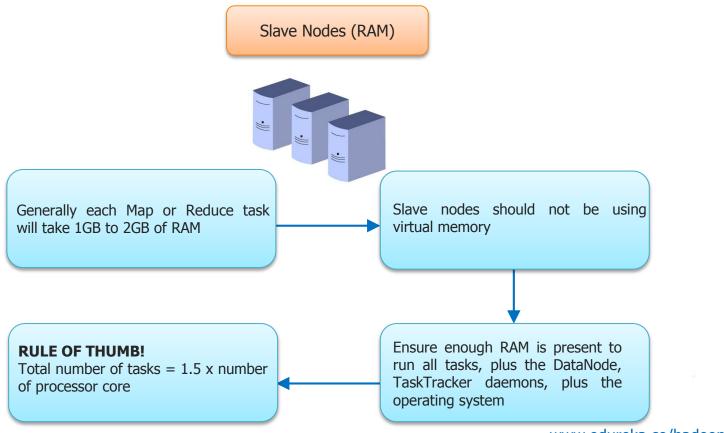
"A cluster with more nodes performs better than one with fewer, slightly faster nodes"

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→ Higher-performance vs lower performance components

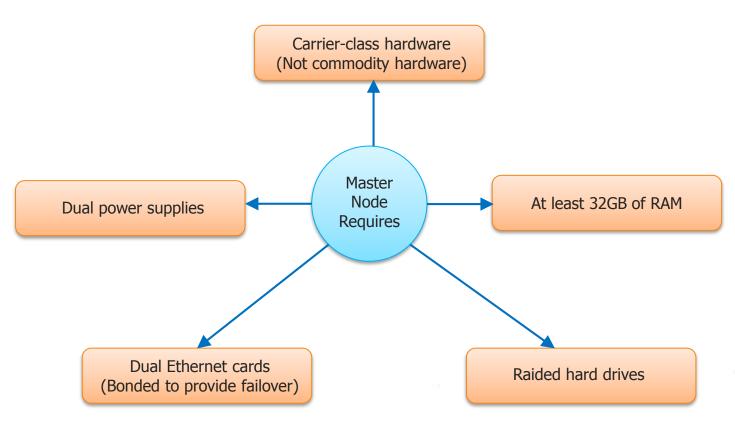


Slave Nodes: More Details (RAM)



Master Node Hardware Recommendations





Fully Distributed Mode Cluster

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- → Hadoop requires certain ports on each nodes accessible via the network
- → However, the default firewall iptables prohibit these ports being accessed
- → To run hadoop applications, you must make sure that these ports are open
- \rightarrow To check the status of iptables, you can use these commands under root privilege:

/etc/init.d/iptables status

→ You can simply turn iptables off, or at least open these ports:

9000, 9001, 50010, 50020, 50030, 50060, 50070, 50075, 50090

Hadoop Cluster Modes

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Hadoop can run in any of the following three modes:

Standalone (or Local) Mode

- ightarrow No daemons, everything runs in a single JVM
- → Suitable for running MapReduce programs during development
- → Has no DFS

Pseudo-Distributed Mode

→ Hadoop daemons run on the local machine

Fully-Distributed Mode

→ Hadoop daemons run on a cluster of machines

Hadoop Cluster

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- → Create Dedicated User and Group
- » Hadoop requires all the nodes in the cluster have exactly the same structure of directory in which hadoop was installed
- » It will be beneficial if we create a dedicated user (e.g. "hadoop") and install hadoop in its home folder
- » You must have root privilege on each nodes to carry on the following steps
- » To change to "root", type in "su -" in the terminal and input the password for "root"

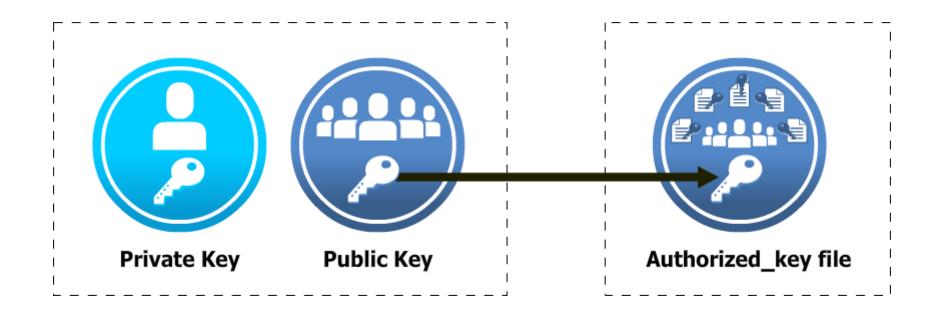
Create group "hadoop user": groupadd hadoop use

Create user "hadoop":

useradd -g hadoop user -s /bin/bash -d /home/hadoop hadoop in which -g specifies user "hadoop" belongs to group "hadoop user", -s specifies the shell to use, -d specifies the home folder for user "hadoop".

Set password for user "hadoop": passwd hadoop

- → Then type in the password for user "hadoop" twice.
- → Then type in "su hadoop" to change to user "hadoop".



Configuration Files

Configuration Filenames	Description of Log Files
hadoop-env.sh yarn-env.sh	Settings for Hadoop Daemon's process environment.
core-site.xml	Configuration settings for Hadoop Core such as I/O settings that common to both HDFS and YARN.
hdfs-site.xml	Configuration settings for HDFS Daemons, the Name Node and the Data Nodes.
yarn-site.xml	Configuration setting for Resource Manager and Node Manager.
mapred-site.xml	Configuration settings for MapReduce Applications.
slaves	A list of machines (one per line) that each run DataNode and Node Manager.

Configuration Files (Contd.)



The core functionality and usage of these core configuration files are same in Hadoop 2.0 and 1.0 but many new properties have been added and many have been deprecated

For example:

- → 'fs.default.name' has been deprecated and replaced with 'fs.defaultFS' for YARN in core-site.xml
- → 'dfs.nameservices' has been added to enable NameNode High Availability in hdfs-site.xml

Deprecated Property Name	New Property Name
dfs.data.dir	dfs.datanode.data.dir
dfs.http.address	dfs.namenode.http-address
fs.default.name	fs.defaultFS

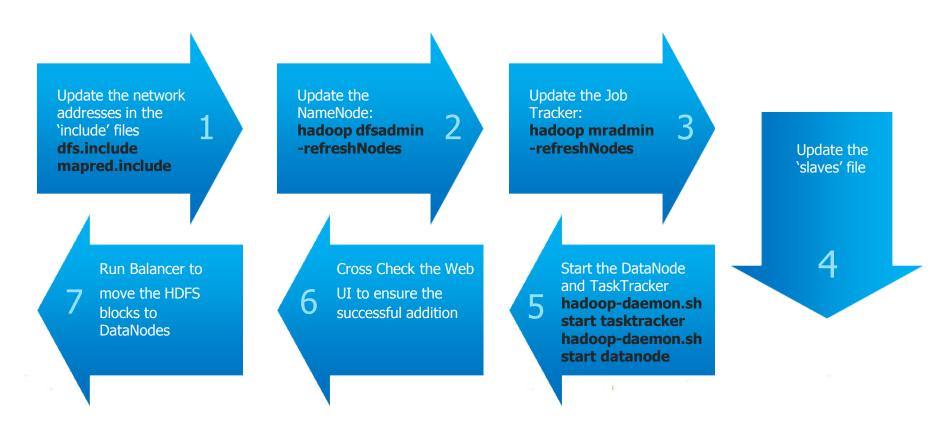
- → In Hadoop 2.2.0 release, you can use either the old or the new properties
- → The old property names are now deprecated, but still work!

http://hadoop.apache.org/docs/current/hadoop-project-dist/hadoop-common/DeprecatedProperties.html

→ Add New Data Nodes

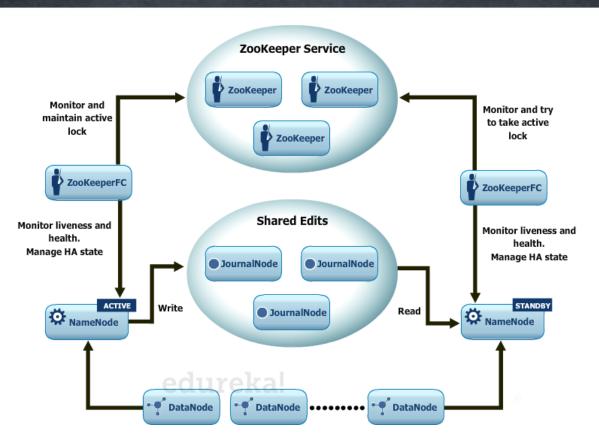


Add (Commission) DataNodes



Hadoop Upgrade from 1 to 2

- \rightarrow Run Reports
 - » FSCK
 - » LSR
 - » DFSADMIN
- → Take backup
 - » Configurations
 - » Applications
 - » Data and Meta-data
- → Install new version of Hadoop
- \rightarrow Upgrade
- → Run New Reports
 - » FSCK
 - » LSR
 - » DFSADMIN
- → Compare old and new reports
- → Test new cluster
- → Finalize upgrade



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DEMO

How it Works?





LIVE Online Class



Class Recording in LMS



24/7 Post Class Support



Module Wise Quiz



Project Work



Verifiable Certificate

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QUESTIONS



Course Topics

- → Module 1
 - » Hadoop Cluster Administration
- → Module 2
 - » Hadoop Architecture and Cluster setup
- → Module 3
 - » Hadoop Cluster: Planning and Managing
- → Module 4
 - » Backup, Recovery and Maintenance

- → Module 5
 - » Hadoop 2.0 and High Availability
- → Module 6
 - » Advanced Topics: QJM, HDFS Federation and Security
- → Module 7
 - » Oozie, Hcatalog/Hive and HBase Administration
- → Module 8
 - » Project: Hadoop Implementation

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Thank you.