

Docker-搭建Hadoop集群

镜像准备(CentOS和Hadoop集群)

- 拉取CentOS镜像

```
docker pull centos # 尽量选择CentOS7, 命令有不同
```

- 基于CentOS构建带有SSH功能的CentOS-SSH

1, 编辑Dockerfile文件

```
FROM centos
```

```
MAINTAINER dys
```

```
RUN yum install -y openssh-server sudo
```

```
RUN sed -i 's/UsePAM yes/UsePAM no/g' /etc/ssh/sshd_config
```

```
RUN yum install -y openssh-clients
```

```
RUN echo "root:111111" | chpasswd
```

```
RUN echo "root    ALL=(ALL)        ALL" >> /etc/sudoers
```

```
RUN ssh-keygen -t dsa -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_dsa_key
```

```
RUN ssh-keygen -t rsa -f /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key
```

```
RUN mkdir /var/run/sshd
```

```
EXPOSE 22
```

```
CMD ["/usr/sbin/sshd", "-D"]
```

2, 根据Dockerfile构建镜像

```
docker build -t='CentOS-SSH' .
```

- 基于CentOS-SSH构建Hadoop镜像

1, 编辑Dockerfile, 添加Java和hadoop压缩包(自动解压到指定目录)

```
FROM centos7-ssh
```

```
ADD jdk-8u101-linux-x64.tar.gz /usr/local/
```

```
RUN mv /usr/local/jdk1.8.0_101 /usr/local/jdk1.8
```

```
ENV JAVA_HOME /usr/local/jdk1.8
```

```
ENV PATH $JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

```
ADD hadoop-2.7.3.tar.gz /usr/local
```

```
RUN mv /usr/local/hadoop-2.7.3 /usr/local/hadoop
```

```
ENV HADOOP_HOME /usr/local/hadoop
```

```
ENV PATH $HADOOP_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

```
RUN yum install -y which sudo
```

2, 构建Hadoop镜像

```
docker build -t='hadoop' .
```

3, 开启镜像, 构建集群

```
docker run --name hadoop0 --hostname hadoop0 -d -P -p 50070:50070 -p 8088:8088  
hadoop
```

```
docker run --name hadoop1 --hostname hadoop1 -d -P hadoop
```

```
docker run --name hadoop2 --hostname hadoop2 -d -P hadoop
```

为容器配置网络

- 编辑如果是单机虚拟环境, 配置虚拟网桥 (Linux和Win)
-

设置固定IP，需要用到 pipework，用于给容器设置IP

```
1 #先下载
2 $ git clone https://github.com/jpetazzo/pipework.git
3 $ cp pipework/pipework /usr/local/bin/
4
5 #安装bridge-utils
6 $ yum -y install bridge-utils
7
8 #创建网络
9 $ brctl addbr br1
10 $ ip link set dev br1 up
11 $ ip addr add 192.168.10.1/24 dev br1
```

复制

此时已经创建好网桥br1，为前面启动的容器hadoop0、hadoop1、hadoop2分别指定IP
配置IP

```
1 $ pipework br1 hadoop0 192.168.10.30/24
2 $ pipework br1 hadoop1 192.168.10.31/24
3 $ pipework br1 hadoop2 192.168.10.32/24
```

- 编辑各容器中的 '/etc/hosts'，确保IP和hosts对应
- 设置SSH-KEY，并分发至集群每个容器

```
ssh-keygen
```

(执行后会有多个输入提示，不用输入任何内容，全部直接回车即可)

```
ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa -p 22 root@hadoop0
```

```
ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa -p 22 root@hadoop1
```

```
ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa -p 22 root@hadoop2
```

- 测试SSH

Hadoop配置

- 进入容器的Shell，测试Java和Hadoop环境变量是否正确

```
docker exec -it hadoop0 /bin/bash
```

- 配置主容器的Hadoop各文件

```
1,core-site
2,HDFS-site
3,mapred-site
4,Yarn-site
5,hadoop-env.sh
```

```
6, slaves
```

- 将Hadoop文件分发到集群各容器，替换原来的文件

集群测试

- 编辑本地文件
- 上传到HDFS

```
hadoop fs -put localpath hdfspath
```

- 运行mapreduce-demo

- ```
hadoop jar $HADOOP_HOME/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-2.7.3.jar wordcount
hdfspath hdfs-outputpath
```

## 关闭容器

```
docker ps -a
docker stop containerID
```

## docker监控

- docker软件可以看到所有镜像
- 容器日志，用量信息，检查信息（`docker inspect`）
- 启动、关闭某镜像，开启镜像命令行等