

# Docker-搭建Hadoop集群

## 基本步骤

- 准备Linux虚拟机，作为主服务器
- 准备基础images, CentOS7
- 基础images配置好网络, open-ssh, 下载好各组件 (Java、Scala、Hadoop、zookeeper、Hlve、Flume), 编写各种启动文件和hosts, 准备环境变量, 打包成images-env-ready
- 启动三个images-env-ready容器, 注意端口和映射, container name, ip
- 先进入slave容器, 并启动zookeeper, 最后进入master, start-all, 如果namenode没有启动, 检查日志并单独启动

## 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)

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## 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
```

## zookeeper配置

- master和slave的myid不同，需要在启动文件里写明

## Spark配置

```
export SPARK_MASTER_IP=master  
export SPARK_WORKER_MEMORY=128m  
export JAVA_HOME=your JAVA_HOME  
export SCALA_HOME= your SCALA_HOME  
export SPARK_HOME= your SPARK_HOME  
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=  
export SPARK_LIBRARY_PATH=$SPARK_HOME/lib  
export SCALA_LIBRARY_PATH=$SPARK_LIBRARY_PATH  
export SPARK_WORKER_CORES=1  
export SPARK_WORKER_INSTANCES=1  
export SPARK_MASTER_PORT=7077
```

- 配置slaves

```
master
slave1
slave2
```

## 启动脚本

- 在主节点内编写四个启动脚本，分别启动master, slave1, slave2, stop-master
- run\_master.sh: 启动RM、Spark-master、worker, NN, JN, zookeeper-QuorumPeerMain, 配置myid和hosts「docker容器启动时，hosts清除，即便是在提交images时定义也不行」

```
#!/bin/bash
#清空hosts文件信息
echo> /etc/hosts
#配置主机的host
echo 172.17.0.1 host >> /etc/hosts
echo 172.17.0.2 master >> /etc/hosts
echo 172.17.0.3 slave1 >> /etc/hosts
echo 172.17.0.4 slave2 >> /etc/hosts

#配置 master 节点的 zookeeper 的 server id
echo 1 > /root/soft/apache/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.9/tmp/myid

zkServer.sh start

hadoop-daemons.sh start journalnode
hdfs namenode -format
hdfs zkfc -formatZK

start-dfs.sh
start-yarn.sh
start-all.sh
```

- run-slaves: 启动zookeeper-QuorumPeerMain、DN、JN、NM

```
#!/bin/bash
```

```
#清空hosts文件信息
echo> /etc/hosts
#配置主机的host
echo 172.17.0.1 host >> /etc/hosts
echo 172.17.0.2 master >> /etc/hosts
echo 172.17.0.3 slave1 >> /etc/hosts
echo 172.17.0.4 slave2 >> /etc/hosts

#配置 slave 节点的 zookeeper 的 server id
# 数字每个slave需要不同
echo 3 > /root/soft/apache/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.9/tmp/myid

zkServer.sh start
```

- stop-master.sh

```
#!/bin/bash
zkServer.sh stop
hadoop-daemons.sh stop journalnode
stop-dfs.sh
stop-yarn.sh
stop-all.sh
```

- 集群启动需要先slave再master，slave先启动了zookeeper