# hadoop 的伪分布式安装

[toc]

## 1、实验注意

hadoop的伪分布式安装是安装在一台虚拟机上的,通过运行多个Java进程,完全模仿分布式节点。

## 2、实验前提

- 1.hadoop以来Java环境,要安装JDK(Linux[ubuntu]安装JDK的方式),配置环境变量等。
- 2.hadoop的伪分布式需要修改hadoop文件夹下的5个配置文件、配置环境变量等。然后启动、验证、停止等。
- 3.因为用到了机子集群[自己多个进程也算],需要配置免密ssh。
- 4.检查Ubuntu系统有没有root用户[不是指有root权限的其他用户]要了解如何新建root用户·和加上密码。

### 3、安装 JDK

这里安装JDK有两种方式:

- 1.是通过到官网下载安装包,然后解压到相应的文件夹,再配置环境变量,下载的方法又有两个:
  - 一、通过wget+url的方式,下载到当前命令行所在目录。
  - 二、手工到官网下载压缩包,然后再通过命令解压缩到相应的文件夹。
- 2.通过 'sudo apt install openjdk-14-jdk` 注意是JDK,不是jre

```
figure Tepl with --disable-gvfs-metadata.
root@ubuntu:/# apt install openjdk-11-jdk-headless
正在读取软件包列表...完成
正在分析软件包的依赖关系树
正在读取状态信息...完成
下列软件包是自动安装的并且现在不需要了:
linux-headers-5.8.0-43-generic linux-hwe-5.8-headers-5.8.0-43
linux-image-5.8.0-43-generic linux-modules-5.8.0-43-generic
linux-modules-extra-5.8.0-43-generic
使用'sudo apt autoremove'来卸载它(它们)。
建议安装:
openjdk-11-demo openjdk-11-source
下列【新】软件包将被安装:
openjdk-11-jdk-headless
升级了 0 个软件包,新安装了 1 个软件包,要卸载 0 个软件包,有 27 个软件包未被升级。
需要下载 224 MB 的归档。
解压缩后会消耗 234 MB 的额外空间。
```

这里用 sudo apt install openjdk-11-jdk 不用 headless

## 4、给 JDK 添加环境变量

```
配置环境变量也有两种方式

一、`gedit ~/.bashrc`这个是修改用户的环境变量, 配置完成后要`source ~/.bashrc`
二、`gedit /etc/profile`全用户的环境变量,配置完成后要`source /etc/profile`
在末尾加上:
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
export
CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/rt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.j
ar
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

```
profile
  打开(o)
                                                                           保存(S)
 1# /etc/profile: system-wide .profile file for the Bourne shell (sh(1))
 2 # and Bourne compatible shells (bash(1), ksh(1), ash(1), ...).
 4 if [ "${PS1-}" ]; then
    if [ "${BASH-}" ] && [ "$BASH" != "/bin/sh" ]; then
      # The file bash.bashrc already sets the default PS1.
 7
      # PS1='\h:\w\$ '
 8
      if [ -f /etc/bash.bashrc ]; then
         . /etc/bash.bashrc
 9
      fi
10
11
    else
      if [ "`id -u`" -eq 0 ]; then
12
        PS1='# '
13
14
     else
15
        PS1='$ '
16
      fi
17
    fi
18 fi
19
20 if [ -d /etc/profile.d ]; then
    for i in /etc/profile.d/*.sh; do
22
      if [ -r $i ]; then
         . $i
23
      fi
24
25
    done
26
    unset i
27 fi
29 export JAVA HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
30 export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/rt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar
31 export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
33 export HADOOP HOME=/hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0
34 export PATH=$HADOOP HOME/bin:$HADOOP HOME/sbin:$PATH
35
```

## 5、检查 ssh

1.检查ssh的client和server是否安装。

#### dpkg -1 | grep openssh

2.没有安装则使用

sudo apt-get install openssh-client sudo apt-get install openssh-server

#### 3. 再次检查

```
root@ubuntu:~# netstat -ano |grep 50070
root@ubuntu:~# dpkg -l | grep openssh
ii
           -client
                                                1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.2
  amd64
                secure shell (SSH) client, for secure access to remote machines
ii
                                                1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.2
          -server
                secure shell (SSH) server, for secure access from remote machine
   amd64
ii
       nssh-sftp-server
                                               1:8.2p1-4ubuntu0.2
                secure shell (SSH) sftp server module, for SFTP access from remo
   amd64
te machines
root@ubuntu:~#
```

#### 6、免密登陆配置

#### • 6.1 介绍

1.如果需要本机登录别的主机 · 把本机当做客户端 · 则安装 SSH 客户端 软件(openssh-client)。2.如果让别的主机(包括本机自己)登录本机 · 也就是说把本机当做服务端 · 则安装 SSH 服务端 (openssh-server)。

#### • 6.2 思路

在本机创建密匙对(公钥和私钥),将公钥发给集群内的所有主机去认证,让普通用户不需要输入密码就登录集群主机。

#### • 6.3 实现过程

1. 输入命令生成密匙对·输入后连续敲击 三次回车 , rsa 表示加密算法·系统会自动在  $\sim$ /.ssh 目录下生成公钥 ( id\_rsa.pub ) 和私钥 ( id\_rsa )

ssh-kevgen -t rsa

```
Q
                                   root@ubuntu: /
root@ubuntu:/# ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /root/.ssh/id rsa
Your public key has been saved in /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub
The key fingerprint is:
SHA256:KN3r6TY0yTbksnUKbqbncKIS51QuDs4epgNmBWqFpbs root@ubuntu
The key's randomart image is:
 Rhythmbox 72]----+
 0..
1..0
. . . . . . 0 .
|...o. o+S.
+o= ..o X..
*E .o..B.=
=0+. +*.+.
0+. .*.0+.
----[SHA256]---
root@ubuntu:/# ls ~/.ssh
id rsa id rsa.pub known hosts
```

- 2. 查看 [ls ~/.ssh](参上)
- 3. 复制密钥到对应文件, 追加公钥, 以 本机连接本机 为例, 将公钥追加到 ~/.ssh/authorized keys 文件中`ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id rsa.pub node1

~/.ssh/authorized\_keys 文件中`ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id\_rsa.pub node1 //node1 是本机名,根据自己的本机名修改,上面设置成什么就修改成什么`

```
root@ubuntu:/# ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id rsa.pub ubuntu
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: ERROR: failed to open ID file '.ssh/id rsa.pub': No such f
ile
root@ubuntu:/# ssh-copy-id -i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub ubuntu
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/root/.ssh/id rsa
.pub'
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter
out any that are already installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompt
ed now it is to install the new keys
root@ubuntu's password:
Number of key(s) added: 1
Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'ubuntu'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
root@ubuntu:/# ls ~/.ssh
authorized keys id_rsa id_rsa.pub known_hosts
root@ubuntu:/# ssh ubuntu
Welcome to Ubuntu 20.04.2 LTS (GNU/Linux 5.8.0-48-generic x86_64)
```

**4.**复制时候可能要输入root密码,但是Ubuntu设置虚拟机时候是没有设置root用户的,这就导致没法输入用户密码,permission denied

#### 解决:

1.增加root用户,并设置密码

这个时候验证一下 ssh ubuntu//ubuntu是本机名,不需要密码则能成功。如果还是不能免密登陆则需要修改ssh配置文件

#### gedit /etc/ssh/sshd\_config

修改三行配置 去掉注释

把 #PermitRootLogin prohibit-password

改为:PermitRootLogin yes

把 #PasswordAuthentication yes 改为:PasswordAuthentication yes

把 #PubkeyAuthentication yes 改为: PubkeyAuthentication yes

#### 在重启ssh服务器

#### sudo service ssh restart

- 6.4 注 修改 root 用户密码的方法
  - 1. sudo passwd root 1.1 先输入当前用户的密码 1.2 在输入新的 root 用户的密码 参考:
     https://blog.csdn.net/ma\_jiang/article/details/90543465
- 7、配置主机名与设置静态 ip(可选)

参考 https://blog.csdn.net/qq\_45069279/article/details/105947443?
ops\_request\_misc=%257B%2522request%255Fid%2522%253A%2522161702452416780269845142%2
522%252C%2522scm%2522%253A%252220140713.130102334.pc%255Fall.%2522%257D&request\_id =161702452416780269845142&biz\_id=0&utm\_medium=distribute.pc\_search\_result.none-task-blog-2~all~first\_rank\_v2~rank\_v29-19105947443.first\_rank\_v2\_pc\_rank\_v29&utm\_term=hadoop+%E6%90%AD%E5%BB%BA

## 8、hadoop 安装与配置

#### • 8.1 hadoop 安装

```
1.下载·这个网站里面有各个版本的hadoop包
https://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/common/ 我用的是stable版本。
wget -0 hadoop330
https://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/common/stable/hadoop-3.3.0.tar.gz
根据连接下载·下遭到的hadoop330文件夹内
2.进到目录进行解压
tar -zxvf hadoop-3.3.0.tar.gz
```

```
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/kms-env.sh
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/mapred-queues.xml.template
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/yarn-env.cmd
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/mapred-env.cmd
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/yarn-env.sh
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/httpfs-site.xml
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/kms-log4j.properties
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/capacity-scheduler.xml
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/hadoop-metrics2.properties
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/user ec policies.xml.template
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/mapred-env.sh
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/kms-site.xml
hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop/httpfs-log4j.properties
root@ubuntu:/#
```

#### • 8.2 hadoop 配置环境变量

```
进入到 /etc/profile 参考: 4、配置java环境变量
`gedit /etc/profile`全用户的环境变量·在末尾加上
export HADOOP_HOME=/hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0
export PATH=$HADOOP_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$PATH
配置完成后要`source /etc/profile`
```

```
profile
  打开(O)
                                                                          保存(S)
 1 # /etc/profile: system-wide .profile file for the Bourne shell (sh(1))
 2 # and Bourne compatible shells (bash(1), ksh(1), ash(1), ...).
 4 if [ "${PS1-}" ]; then
    if [ "${BASH-}" ] && [ "$BASH" != "/bin/sh" ]; then
      # The file bash.bashrc already sets the default PS1.
 6
      # PS1='\h:\w\$
      if [ -f /etc/bash.bashrc ]; then
 8
 9
         . /etc/bash.bashrc
10
      fi
11
    else
      if [ "'id -u'" -eq 0 ]; then
12
        PS1='# '
13
14
      else
        PS1='$ '
15
      fi
16
    fi
17
18 fi
19
20 if [ -d /etc/profile.d ]; then
21
   for i in /etc/profile.d/*.sh; do
      if [ -r $i ]; then
22
23
        . $i
      fi
24
25
    done
26
    unset i
27 fi
29 export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
30 export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA HOME/jre/lib/rt.jar:$JAVA HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA HOME/lib/tools.jar
31 export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
32
33 export HADOOP HOME=/hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0
34 export PATH=$HADOOP_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$PATH
35
```

#### • 8.3 验证 hadoop 环境变量配置成功

```
    whereis hdfs
    whereis start-all.sh
```

如果能显示 hdfs 和 start-all.sh 的路径,则表示设置正确。

#### • 8.4 修改 hadoop 配置文件

```
安装伪分布式模式·要修改这五个文件设置 hadoop-env.sh, core-site.xml , hdfs-site.xml , mapred-site.xml , yarn-site.xml ,
```

找到你这几个文件的路径(如果上面操作换到别的路径·那么要找到自己这几个文件的路径打开)我的是在、hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop

#### • 8.4.1 配置 hadoop-env.sh 文件

```
gedit hadoop-env.sh
添加JAVA_HOME
`export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64`
```

```
hadoop-env.sh
 打开(o)
              FI.
                                      /hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop
43 ###
44 # Generic settings for HADOOP
46
47 # Technically, the only required environment variable is JAVA HOME.
48 # All others are optional. However, the defaults are probably not
49 # preferred. Many sites configure these options outside of Hadoop,
50 # such as in /etc/profile.d
52 # The java implementation to use. By default, this environment
53 # variable is REQUIRED on ALL platforms except OS X!
54 # export JAVA HOME=
55 export JAVA HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-11-openjdk-amd64
56 # Location of Hadoop. By default, Hadoop will attempt to determine
57 # this location based upon its execution path.
58 # export HADOOP HOME=
```

• 8.4.2 修改 core-site.xml 文件

```
gedit core-site.xml
```

```
<!-- Put site-specific property overrides in this file. -->
<configuration>
<!--配置NameNode地址·node1的位置为你的主机名或者写你的主机地址;port如果不设置·
则使用默认端口8020。-->
cproperty>
<name>fs.defaultFS</name>
<value>hdfs://ubuntu:8020</value>
</property>
<!--下图画出来的 lye ·为你的用户名(就是输入命令时·在主机名前面的那个名字)。HDFS
数据保存在Linux的哪个目录,默认值是Linux的tmp目录-->
cproperty>
<name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>
<!--这个路径是我自己设置的 -->
<value>/hadoop330/tempdir</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

• 8.4.3 修改 hdfs-site.xml 文件

```
gedit hdfs-site.xml
```

```
<!-- Put site-specific property overrides in this file. -->
<configuration>
<property>
<name>dfs.replication</name>
<!--1代表伪分布式 -->
<value>1</value>
</property>
<property>
<property>
<!--关闭防火墙 加上配置address, start后即可通过web
访问 -->
<name>dfs.http.address</name>
<value>0.0.0:50070</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

• 8.4.4 修改 mapred-site.xml 文件

```
gedit mapred-site.xml
```

```
<!-- Put site-specific property overrides in this file. -->
<!-- mapreduce.framework.name 的默认值是 local ·设置成 yarn ·让 MapReduce 程序在 YARN框架 上运行。-->
<configuration>

<
```

• 8.4.5 修改 gedit yarn-site.xml 文件

```
gedit yarn-site.xml
```

```
<configuration>
<!-- Site specific YARN configuration properties -->
cproperty>
<name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname</name>
<value>ubuntu</value>
</property>
```

```
< configuration>
```

#### • 8.5 格式化

格式化过程是 创建初始目录 和 文件系统结构 的过程。

hdfs namenode -format

注意: 格式化只能进行一次 · 下次启动不需要再格式化了· 再格式化会丢失 DataNode 进程。

#### • 8.6 启动、验证 Hadoop 进程

启动 HDFS 和 yarn

```
start-all.sh
```

输入 jps 验证,出现以下几个进程则表示成功

jps

```
root@ubuntu:/hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop# start-all.sh
WARNING: HADOOP_SECURE_DN_USER has been replaced by HDFS_DATANODE_SECURE_USER. Using
value of HADOOP_SECURE_DN_USER.
Starting namenodes on [ubuntu]
Starting datanodes
Starting secondary namenodes [ubuntu]
Starting resourcemanager
resourcemanager is running as process 11447. Stop it first.
Starting nodemanagers
root@ubuntu:/hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop# jps
13315 NameNode
13461 DataNode
11447 ResourceManager
14168 Jps
14027 NodeManager
13675 SecondaryNameNode
root@ubuntu:/hadoop330/hadoop-3.3.0/etc/hadoop#
```

# 9、WEB 访问 Hadoop

注意要关闭防火墙和在hdfs-site.xml配置0.0.0.0:50070 ip地址:50070

Hadoop Overview Datanodes Datanode Volume Failures Snapshot Startup Progress Utilities ▼

# Overview 'ubuntu:8020' (~active)

Started:	Sun Apr 11 22:24:57 +0800 2021
Version:	3.3.0, raa96f1871bfd858f9bac59cf2a81ec470da649af
Compiled:	Tue Jul 07 02:44:00 +0800 2020 by brahma from branch-3.3.0
Cluster ID:	CID-4aea5b55-5e59-43c7-a567-aa7a87d20190
Block Pool ID:	BP-1982768726-192.168.234.128-1618146539430

# 10、其他

这个教程还有一些其他的配置没有表现出了如:

- 1. ubuntu 配置静态 ip
- 2. ubuntu 设置主机名
- 3. ubuntu 修改 root 密码
- 4. ubuntu 查看关闭开启防火墙