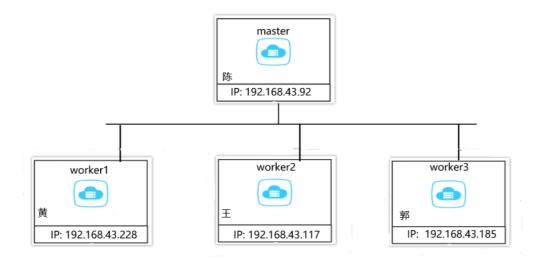
搭建Hadoop+Spark分布式集群

实验目的

搭建真实的分布式计算环境。

实验内容

1.准备机器



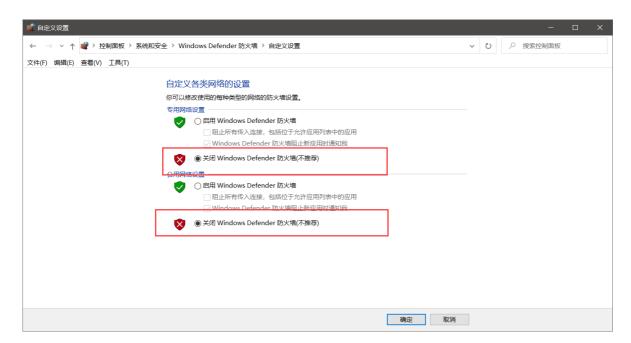
2.配置桥接网卡

以master为例说明网络配置:

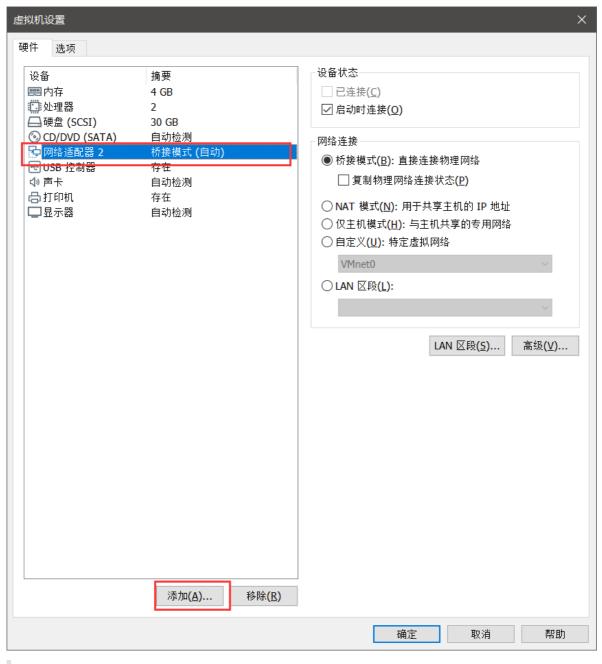
1.首先关闭宿主机(windows10)的防火墙





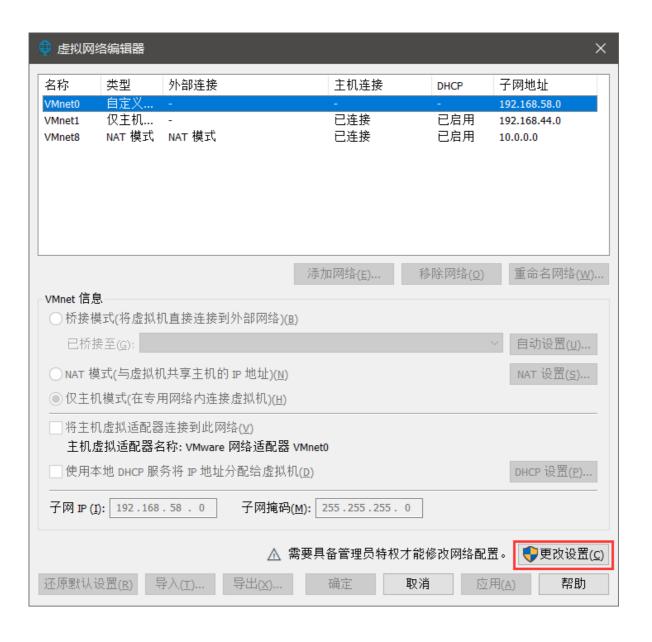


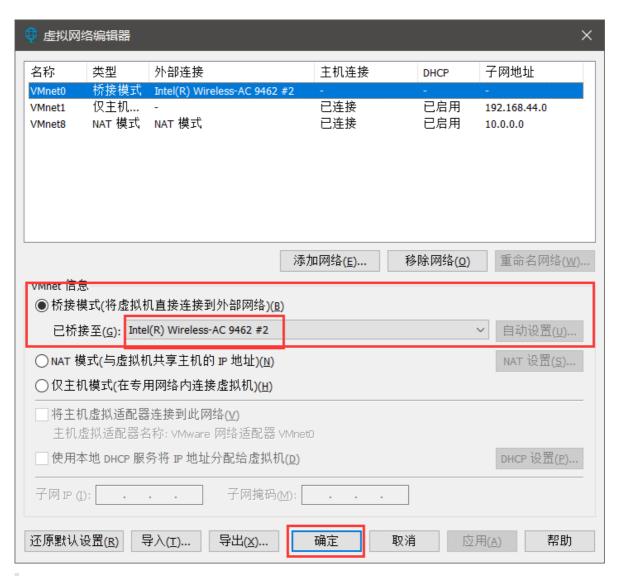
2.在虚拟机软件上添加一张桥接网卡



2.编辑网卡设置

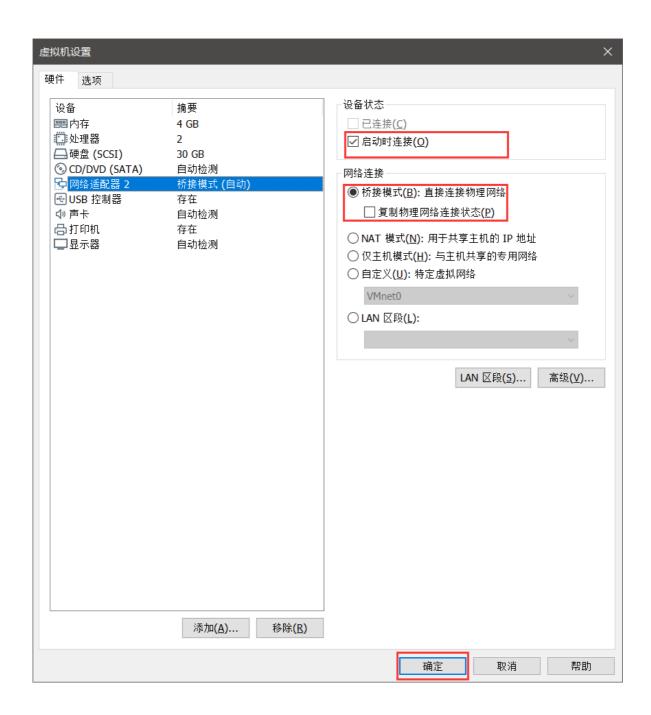




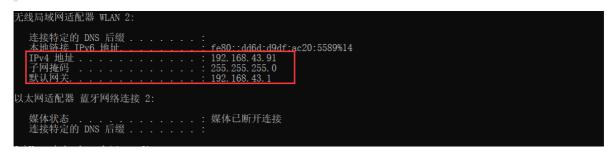


3.开启桥接网卡,同时关闭第一张网卡,也可以不关闭





4.然后令宿主机(windows10)连接到手机热点。打开cmd,使用命令【ipconfig】查看ip地址



再开启虚拟机,编辑配置文件【/etc/network/interfaces】

添加以下内容:

```
auto ens38
iface ens38 inet static
# IP地址和宿主机保持在同一网段,这里指定92
address 192.168.43.92
# 和宿主机一致
netmask 255.255.255.0
# 和宿主机一致
gateway 192.168.43.1
```

保存退出重启【reboot】

其他的机器和master配置方法相同。配置文件写入相对自己宿主机的内容

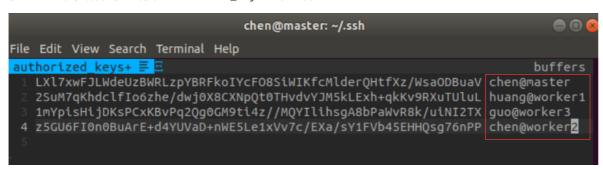
验证互相ping,可以通。

3.设置免密登录

每台机器上生成密钥

```
ssh-keygen -t rsa
# 选择覆盖原来的文件,其他都直接回车
# 私钥id_rsa 公钥 id_rsa.pub
```

将每台机器的公钥(id_rsa.pub里的内容)都放到authorized_keys文件里,authorized_keys中有所有机器的公钥,所有机器都有authorized_keys这个文件。



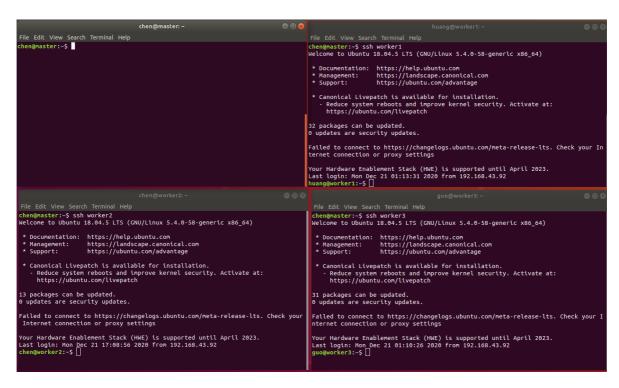
因为不同的机器用户名不一样,所以如果想通过【ssh worker1】实现连接,还需要修改(创建)【~/.ssh/config】写入如下内容:然后将其复制到所有机器。

```
Host master
user chen
Host worker1
user huang
Host worker2
user chen
Host worker3
user guo
```

分发给其他机器

```
scp ~/.ssh/config chen@worker2:~/.ssh/
scp ~/.ssh/config huang@worker1:~/.ssh/
scp ~/.ssh/config guo@worker3:~/.ssh/
```

测试

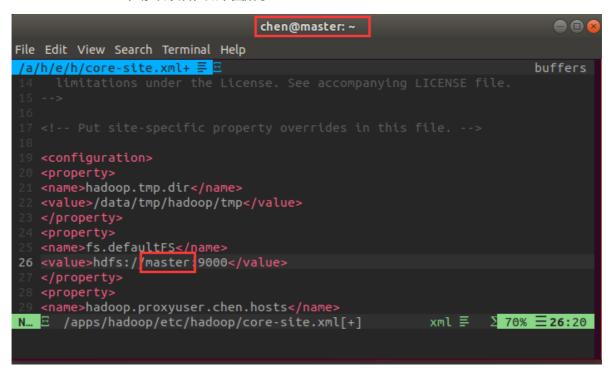


4.配置hadoop

首先将Hadoop改为集群模式。在master主机中修改下面四个文件。

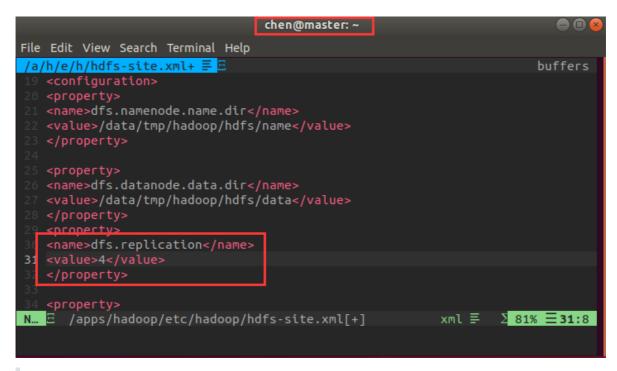
1.修改 core-site.xml

将配置文件 /apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml中fs.defaultFS的值由hdfs://localhost:9000改为hdfs://master:9000,修改以后,如下图所示



2.修改hdfs-site.xml文件

将配置文件/apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml中dfs.replication的值由1改为4,修改以后如下图所示

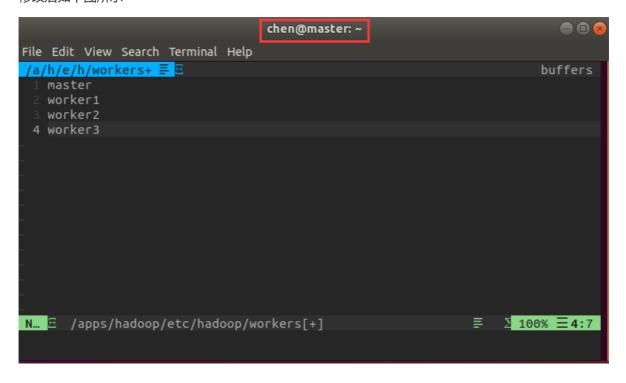


3.修改workers文件

将配置文件/apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/workers中localhost改为

```
master
worker1
worker2
worker3
```

修改后如下图所示



4.修改yarn-site.xml文件

将以下内容添加到配置文件/apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/ yarn-site.xml中

修改以后的文件内容如下图所示

```
chen@master: ~
                                                                       File Edit View Search Terminal Help
/a/h/e/h/yarn-site.xml+ 🗏 🖪
                                                                    buffers
   </property>
   property>
       <name>yarn.nodemanager.vmem-check-enabled
   </property>
       <name>yarn.nodemanager.vmem-pmem-ratio
   </property>
   <property>
       <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname</name>
       <value>master</value>
   </property>
40 </configuration>
                                                             ∑ 100% Ξ40:17
N... E /apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml[+]
                                                     xml ≣
```

5.将上面修改的四个文件复制到worker1和worker2两个节点,覆盖原来的文件

```
cd /apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/
scp core-site.xml hdfs-site.xml workers yarn-site.xml \
worker1:/apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/
scp core-site.xml hdfs-site.xml workers yarn-site.xml \
worker2:/apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/
scp core-site.xml hdfs-site.xml workers yarn-site.xml \
worker3:/apps/hadoop/etc/hadoop/
```

删除伪分布式namenode文件

重新对分布式文件系统进行格式化前,需要删除三台主机中/data/tmp/hadoop/hdfs/目录下的文件和文件夹。首先删除master上/data/tmp/hadoop/hdfs/目录下的文件和文件夹

```
rm -rf /data/tmp/hadoop/hdfs/*
```

删除另外三台主机上相应的文件.

格式化分布式文件系统

在主节点master执行以下命令

```
hadoop namenode -format
```

```
chen@master: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
2020-12-20 22:48:54,154 INFO util.GSet: 0.02999999329447746% max memory 869.5
MB = 267.1 KB
2020-12-20 22:48:54,154 INFO util.GSet: capacity
                                                    = 2^15 = 32768 entries
2020-12-20 22:48:54,193 INFO namenode.FSImage: Allocated new BlockPoolId: BP-10
31313234-192.168.43.92-1608533334179
2020-12-20 22:48:54,212 INFO common.Storage: Storage directory /data/tmp/hadoop
/hdfs/name has been successfully formatted.
2020-12-20 22:48:54,238 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Saving image file
/data/tmp/hadoop/hdfs/name/current/fsimage.ckpt_0000000000000000000 using no co
mpression
<u> 2020-12-20 22:48:54,</u>384 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Image file /data/t
mp/hadoop/hdfs/name/current/fsimage.ckpt_000000000000000000 of size 389 bytes
saved in O seconds.
2020-12-20 22:48:54,415 INFO namenode.NNStorageRetentionManager: Going to retai
n 1 images with txid >= 0
SHUTDOWN_MSG: Shutting down NameNode at master/192.168.43.92
chen@master:~$
```

至此,Hadoop分布式集群就设置好了,下面进行测试。

5.测试hadoop

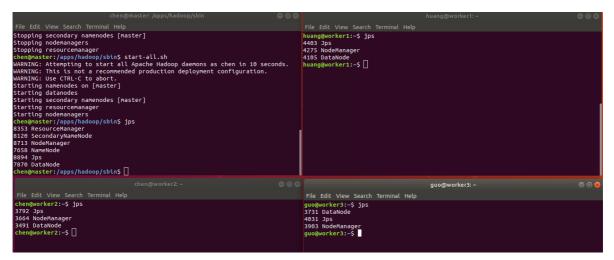
启动Hadoop

在master节点执行

```
/apps/hadoop/sbin/start-all.sh
```

查看Hadoop进程

查看主节点和其他节点的Hadoop进程



可以看到HDFS的NameNode和SecondaryNameNode,以及Yarn的ResourceManager只运行在主节点;HDFS的DataNode和MapReduce的NodeManager只运行在从节点。

测试HDFS

在HDFS上创建目录/input

```
hadoop fs -mkdir /input
```

```
hadoop fs -1s /
```

将文件传到HDFS

```
hadoop fs -put /data/testfile /input
```

运行wordcount

cd /apps/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce/ hadoop jar hadoop-mapreduce-examples3.0.0.jar wordcount /input/testfile /output

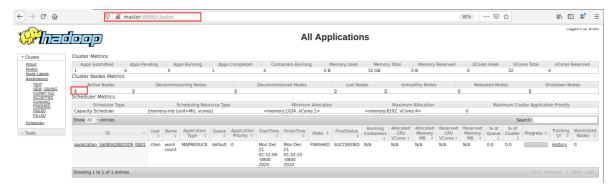
查看结果

```
hadoop fs -cat /output/*
```

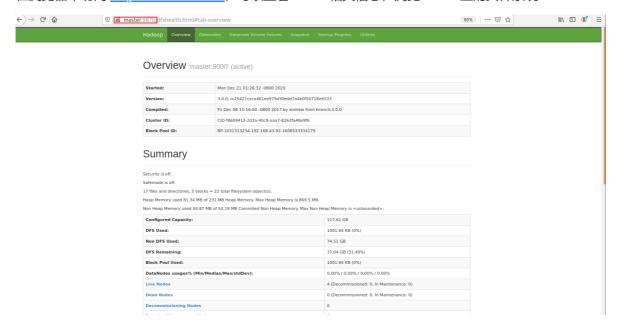
```
chen@master: /apps/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
                Peak Reduce Physical memory (bytes)=228110336
                Peak Reduce Virtual memory (bytes)=2643136512
        Shuffle Errors
                BAD_ID=0
                CONNECTION=0
                IO ERROR=0
                WRONG_LENGTH=0
                WRONG_MAP=0
                WRONG REDUCE=0
       File Input Format Counters
                Bytes Read=47
       File Output Format Counters
                Bytes Written=39
chen@master:/apps/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$ hadoop fs -cat /output/*
chen
       1
guo
        1
hello
huang
wangyue 1
chen@master:/apps/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce$
```

webUI

http://master:8088/可以查看 Hadoop 集群,节点及任务相关信息。可以看到现在活跃的节点数是4。



在浏览器中访问 http://master:9870,可以查看 HDFS 相关信息,浏览 HDFS 上的文件系统

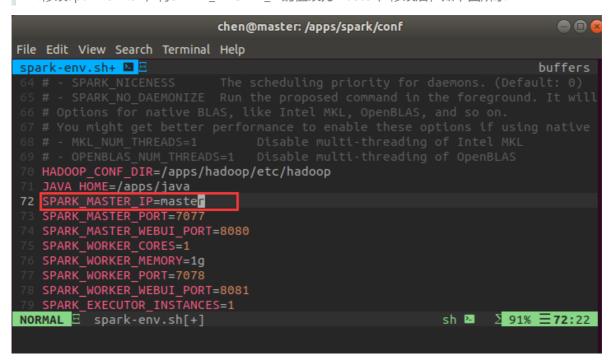


6.配置spark

修改配置文件

在master节点修改下面三个文件

1.修改spark-env.sh, 将SPARK MASTER IP的值改为master, 修改后, 如下图所示



2.修改slaves文件,将localhost改为

```
master
worker1
worker2
worker3
```

```
chen@master: /apps/spark/conf

File Edit View Search Terminal Help

slaves+ 

9 # http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0

10 #

11 # Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software

12 # distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS,

13 # WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied.

14 # See the License for the specific language governing permissions and

15 # limitations under the License.

16 #

17

18 # A Spark Worker will be started on each of the machines listed below.

19

20 master

21 worker1

22 worker2

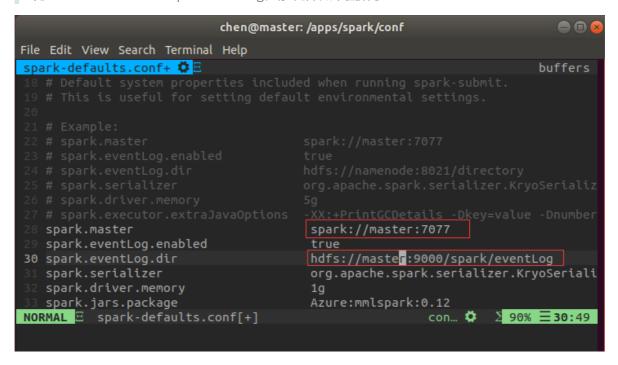
23 worker3

NORMAL □ slaves[+]

20 con... □ 

21 100% □ 23:7
```

3.修改spark-defaults.conf,将spark.master 改为spark://master:7077,spark.eventLog.dir 改为 hdfs://master:9000/spark/eventLog。修改后 如下图所示



eventLog 用来存放日志,需要手动创建

```
hadoop fs -mkdir -p /spark/eventLog
```

```
chen@master:/apps/spark/conf$ hadoop fs -mkdir -p /spark/eventLog
chen@master:/apps/spark/conf$
```

将修改的三个文件复制到worker1和worker2两个节点,覆盖原来的文件

```
cd /apps/spark/conf
scp spark-env.sh slaves spark-defaults.conf worker1:/apps/spark/conf
scp spark-env.sh slaves spark-defaults.conf worker2:/apps/spark/conf
scp spark-env.sh slaves spark-defaults.conf worker3:/apps/spark/conf
```

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
spark-defaults.conf
                                             100% 1633
                                                         170.5KB/s
                                                                      00:00
chen@master:/apps/spark/conf$ scp spark-env.sh slaves spark-defaults.conf worke
r2:/apps/spark/conf/
spark-env.sh
                                             100% 4480
                                                         154.8KB/s
                                                                      00:00
                                             100% 888
                                                          49.9KB/s
slaves
                                                                      00:00
                                             100% 1633
spark-defaults.conf
                                                                    00:00
                                                           73.9KB/s
chen@master:/apps/spark/conf$ scp spark-env.sh slaves spark-defaults.conf worke
r3:/apps/spark/conf/
ssh: connect to host worker3 port 22: No route to host
lost connection
chen@master:/apps/spark/conf$ scp spark-env.sh slaves spark-defaults.conf worke
r3:/apps/spark/conf/
ssh: connect to host worker3 port 22: No route to host
lost connection
chen@master:/apps/spark/conf$ scp spark-env.sh slaves spark-defaults.conf worke
r3:/apps/spark/conf/
spark-env.sh
                                             100% 4480
                                                          337.9KB/s
                                                                      00:00
slaves
                                             100% 888
                                                          114.4KB/s
                                                                      00:00
spark-defaults.conf
                                             100% 1633
                                                          179.9KB/s
                                                                      00:00
chen@master:/apps/spark/conf$
```

至此,配置文件就修改好了,下面进行测试。

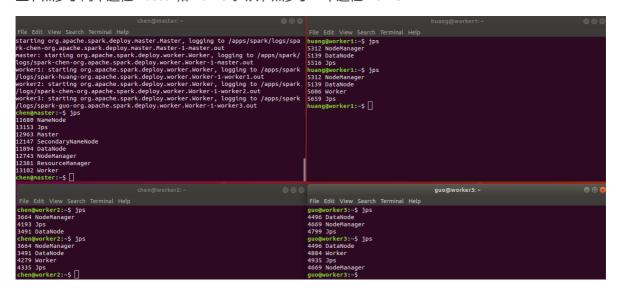
7.测试spark

启动spark集群

```
/apps/spark/sbin/start-all.sh
```

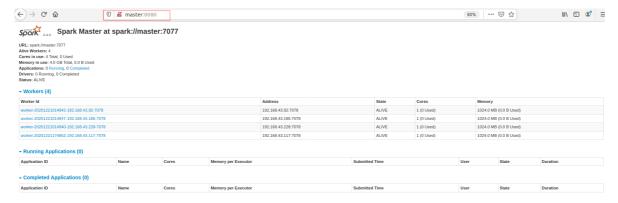
查看进程

主节点多了两个进程Master和Worker。从节点多了一个进程Worker



Web UI

查看spark管理界面,在浏览器中输入http://master:8080,可以看到Worker有四个。



运行演示实例

计算PI的值会出错

```
java.lang.NoSuchMethodError: net.jpountz.lz4.LZ4BlockInputStream.<init>
(Ljava/io/InputStream;Z)Vat
```

原因:

应用在执行时对数据解码(反序列化)时,使用了默认的lz4解压缩算法,在spark-core中依赖的lz4版本是1.4,而kafka-client中依赖的lz4版本是1.3版本,在生成解压器时,版本不兼容异常。

解决办法:

可参考网上修改源码解决,也可通过设置"spark.io.compression.codec","snappy"或其他压缩算法规避。鉴于修改源码重新打包替换较为繁琐,建议设置其他压缩算法规避

读取数据

读取hdfs上的train.tsv文件,并查看数据项

```
In [1]: from pyspark import SparkContext,SparkConf
from pyspark.sql import SQLContext
conf = SparkConf()
conf.setAppName('Streaming').set('spark.io.compression.codec','snappy')
conf.setMaster('local[2]')
sc = SparkContext(conf = conf)
sqlContext = SQLContext(sc)

In [2]: row_df = sqlContext.read.format("csv")\
.option("header", "true")\
.option("delimiter", "\t")\
.load("/input/mllib/train.tsv")
print(row_df.count())
```

参考: https://blog.csdn.net/zhenzi PeppaPig/article/details/84442296?utm_medium=distribute.pc_relevant_t0.none-task-blog-BlogCommendFromMachineLearnPai2-1.control&depth_1-utm_sou_rce=distribute.pc_relevant_t0.none-task-blog-BlogCommendFromMachineLearnPai2-1.control