12 分布式Hadoop集群搭建(HA)

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第一步

#集群规划

主机名 IP 安装的软件 运行的进程

hadoop1 200 jdk,hadoop NameNode,DFSZKFailoverController hadoop2 201 jdk,hadoop NameNode,ResourceManager

hadoop3 202 jdk,hadoop,zookeeper DataNode,NodeManager,journalNode,QuorumPeerMain hadoop4 203 jdk,hadoop,zookeeper DataNode,NodeManager,journalNode,QuorumPeerMain hadoop5 204 jdk,hadoop,zookeeper DataNode,NodeManager,journalNode,QuorumPeerMain

#三台机器集群规划

hadoop1 200 jdk,hadoop,zookeeper NameNode,DFSZKFailoverController(zkfc),DataNode, NodeManager,journalNode,QuorumPeerMain

hadoop2 201 jdk,hadoop,zookeeper NameNode,DFSZKFailoverController(zkfc),DataNode, NodeManager, journalNode,QuorumPeerMain

hadoop3 202 jdk,hadoop,zookeeper DataNode, ResourceManager, NodeManager, journalNode, QuorumPeerMain

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HDFS namenode SecondaryNamenode datanode datanode datanode

historyserver

YARN resourcemanager

nodemanager nodemanager nodemanager

##注: hadoop1和hadoop2配置一样
zookeeper的进程: QuorumPeerMain
hadoop2.0通常有两个NameNode

第二步: 搭建环境 1.主机名, hosts 2.网络设置 3.关闭防火墙 4 配置ssh免率码台

4.配置ssh免密码登陆 5.jdk,环境变量

第三步:安装zookeeper集群

启动三台服务器

第四步:安装hadoop集群(安装前备份)

修改配置

1.修改 配置文件 core-site.xml

```
<!--hdfs的nameservice为ns1-->
cproperty>
   <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
   <value>hdfs://ns1</value>
 </property>
 <!--hadoop运行lm时目录-->
 cproperty>
   <name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>
   <value>/opt/modules/hadoop-2.5.0/tmp</value>
 </property>
 <!--指定zookeeper地址,配置HA自动故障转移时使用-->
hdfs-site.xml
<!--指定hdfs的nameservice为ns1,要与core-site.xml中保持一致-->
cproperty>
 <name>dfs.nameservices</name>
 <value>ns1</value>
</property>
 <!--ns1下面有两个namenode分别为nn1,nn2-->
 cproperty>
 <name>dfs.ha.namenodes.ns1</name>
 <value>nn1,nn2</value>
</property>
<!--设置nn1,nn2的RPC通信地址,9000是RPC通信端口-->
cproperty>
 <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.ns1.nn1</name>
 <value>hadoop1:9000</value>
</property>
cproperty>
 <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.ns1.nn2</name>
 <value>hadoop2:9000</value>
</property>
<!-- namenode的web访问端口。主机名:端口号 -->
cproperty>
 <name>dfs.namenode.http-address.ns1.nn1</name>
 <value>hadoop1:50070</value>
</property>
cproperty>
 <name>dfs.namenode.http-address.ns1.nn2</name>
 <value>hadoop2:50070</value>
</property>
<!--指定namenode的元数据在JournalNode上存放的位置-->
cproperty>
 <name>dfs.namenode.shared.edits.dir</name>
 <value>qjournal://hadoop1:8485;hadoop2:8485;hadoop3:8485/ns1</value>
<!--指定Journalnode在本地磁盘存放数据的位置-->
cproperty>
 <name>dfs.journalnode.edits.dir</name>
```

```
<value>/opt/modules/hadoop-2.5.0/journal</value>
 </property>
 <!--第一种sshfence故障隔离机制-->
 cproperty>
  <name>dfs.ha.fencing.methods</name>
  sshfence
  shell(/bin/true)
  </value>
 </property>
 <!--使用sshfence隔离机制需要ssh免登陆-->
 cproperty>
  <name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.private-key-files</name>
  <value>/home/duke/.ssh/id_rsa</value>
 </property>
 <!--使用sshfence隔离机制超时时间-->
 cproperty>
  <name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.connect-timeout</name>
  <value>30000</value>
 </property>
mapred-site.xml
yarn-site.xml
<!--指定nodemanager启动时加载server的方式为shuffle-->
 cproperty>
    <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
    <value>mapreduce shuffle</value>
  </property>
  <!--指定resourcemanager地址-->
 cproperty>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname</name>
    <value>hadoop3</value>
  </property>
slaves
2.将hadoop分发
3.删除tmp和journal目录
第五步:启动集群--严格安步骤来
1.分别启动zk
2.分别启动journalnode,是zk进程
3.格式化第一台hdfs
4.启动namenode
5.同步nn1元数据(hadoop2)并启动nn2
hdfs namenode -bootstrapStandby
两台都是standby
手动切换 hdfs haadmin -transitionToActive nn1
hdfs haadmin -transitionToStandby nn1
```

第六步: 开启自动故障转移

修改core , hdfs 3.同步到其他两台

4.启动服务

关闭hdfs stop-dfs.sh 启动zookeeper 初始化zkfc服务(pc1) hdfs zkfc -formatZK 启动hdfs服务 (pc1)

第七步 测试

http://hadoop1:50070/ active http://hadoop2:50070/

kill -9 (namenode的进程id) -->hadoop2会变为active

异常: Exception in thread "main" java.lang.RuntimeException: com.sun.org.apache.xerces.internal .impl.io.MalformedByteSequenceException: Invalid byte 1 of 1-byte UTF-8 sequence.

原因:在配置文件加入了中文,去掉即可

bin/zkServer.sh start bin/zkCli.sh ls / [hadoop-ha,zookeeper] sbin/start-dfs.sh