Hands-on lab on Hadoop Cluster (20 mins)



What is a Hadoop Cluster?

A Hadoop cluster is a collection of computers, known as nodes, that are networked together to perform parallel computations on big data sets. The Name node is the master node of the Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS). It maintains the meta data of the files in the RAM for quick access. An actual Hadoop Cluster setup involves extensives resources which are not within the scope of this lab. In this lab, you will use dockerized hadoop to create a Hadoop Cluster which will have:

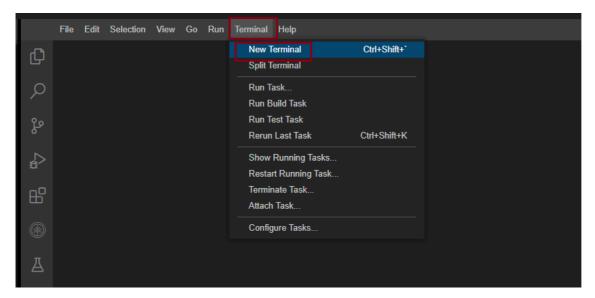
- 1. Namenode
- 2. Datanode
- 3. Node Manager
- 4. Resource manager
- 5. Hadoop history server

Objectives

- Run a dockerized Cluster Hadoop instance
- Create a file in the HDFS and view it on the GUI

Set up Cluster Nodes Dockerized Hadoop

1. Start a new terminal



- 2. Clone the repository to your theia environment.
- 1. 1
- 1. git clone https://github.com/ibm-developer-skills-network/ooxwv-docker_hadoop.git

Copied! Executed!

- 3. Navigate to the docker-hadoop directory to build it.
- 1. 1
- 1. cd ooxwv-docker_hadoop

Copied! Executed!

- 4. Compose the docker application.
- 1. :
- 1. docker-compose up -d

Copied! Executed!

Compose is a tool for defining and running multi-container Docker applications. It uses the YAML file to configure the serives and enables us to create and start all the services from just one configuration file.

You will see that all the five containers are created and started.

```
# 3192219afd04 Pull complete
# aa53513fae97 Pull complete
# b0d764123f3e Pull complete
# b04394ddb35d Pull complete
# b04394ddb35d Pull complete
# Network ooxwv-docker_hadoop_default
# Volume "ooxwv-docker_hadoop_hadoop_historyserver"
# Volume "ooxwv-docker_hadoop_hadoop_namenode"
# Volume "ooxwv-docker_hadoop_hadoop_datanode"
# Volume "ooxwv-docker_hadoop_hadoop_datanode"
# Container nodemanager
# Container datanode
# Container datanode
# Container historyserver
# Container namenode
# Container namenode
# Container resourcemanager
# Container sourcemanager
# Container sourcemanager
# Container Started
# Container resourcemanager
# Container Started
# Container resourcemanager
# Started
# Container sourcemanager
# Started
# Container sourcemanager
# Started
```

- 5. Run the namenode as a mounted drive on bash.
- 1. 1
- 1. docker exec -it namenode /bin/bash

Copied! Executed!

6. You will observe that the prompt changes as shown below.

theia@theiadocker-lavanyas:/home/project/docker-hadoop\$ docker exe
root@d72225e7724e:/#

Explore the hadoop environment

As you have learnt in the videos and reading thus far in the course, a Hadoop environment is configured by editing a set of configuration files:

- · hadoop-env.sh Serves as a master file to configure YARN, HDFS, MapReduce, and Hadoop-related project settings.
- · core-site.xml Defines HDFS and Hadoop core properties
- hdfs-site.xml Governs the location for storing node metadata, fsimage file and log file.
- mapred-site-xml Lists the parameters for MapReduce configuration.
- yarn-site.xml Defines settings relevant to YARN. It contains configurations for the Node Manager, Resource Manager, Containers, and Application Master.

For the docker image, these xml files have been configured already. You can see these in the directory /opt/hadoop-3.2.1/etc/hadoop/ by running

1. 1

1. ls /opt/hadoop-3.2.1/etc/hadoop/*.xml

Copied! Executed!

Create a file in the HDFS

- 1. In the HDFS, create a directory structure named user/root/input.
- 1. 1
- hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/root/input

Copied! Executed!

- 2. Copy all the hadoop configuration xml files into the input directory.
- 1. 1
- 1. hdfs dfs -put \$HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/*.xml /user/root/input

Copied! Executed!

- 3. Create a data.txt file in the current directory.
- 1. 1
- $1. \ \ \text{curl https://raw.githubusercontent.com/ibm-developer-skills-network/ooxwv-docker_hadoop/master/SampleMapReduce.txt} \ \ -\text{output data.txt}$

Copied! Executed!

- 4. Copy the data.txt file into /user/root.
- 1. 1
- hdfs dfs -put data.txt /user/root/

Copied! Executed!

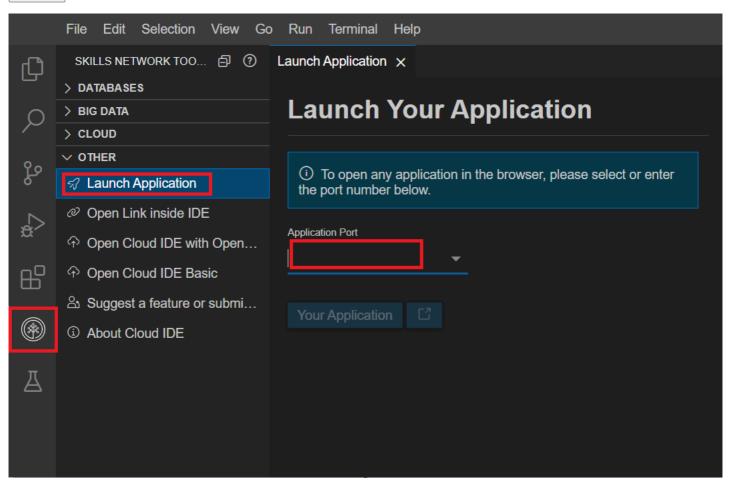
- 5. Check if the file has been copied into the HDFS by viewing its content.
- 1. 1
- hdfs dfs -cat /user/root/data.txt

Copied! Executed!

View the HDFS

1. Click the button below or click on the Skills Network button on the left, it will open the "Skills Network Toolbox". Then click the Other then Launch Application. From there you should be able to enter the port number as 9870 and launch.

View HDFS



2. This will open up the Graphical User Interface (GUI) of the Hadoop node. Click on Utilities -> Broswe the file system to browse the files.

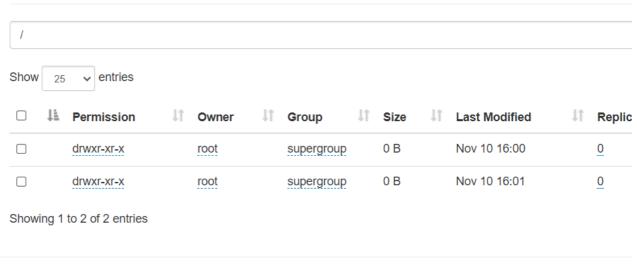
Overview

Overview 'namenode:9000' (active)

Started:	Mon Jul 12 15:11:20 +0530 2021
Version:	3.2.1, rb3cbbb467e22ea829b3808f4b7b01d07
Compiled:	Tue Sep 10 21:26:00 +0530 2019 by rohithsha
Cluster ID:	CID-0dba2137-1551-44b7-8ab3-49a6661cdaf
Block Pool ID:	BP-936334794-172.18.0.2-1626082572639

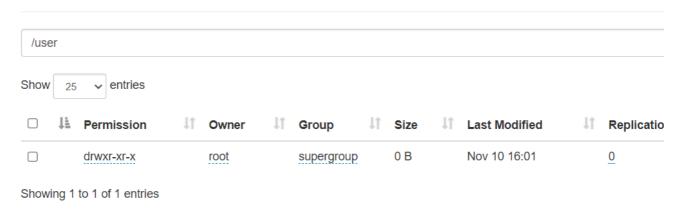
^{3.} View the files in the directories that you have just created by clicking on user then root.

Browse Directory



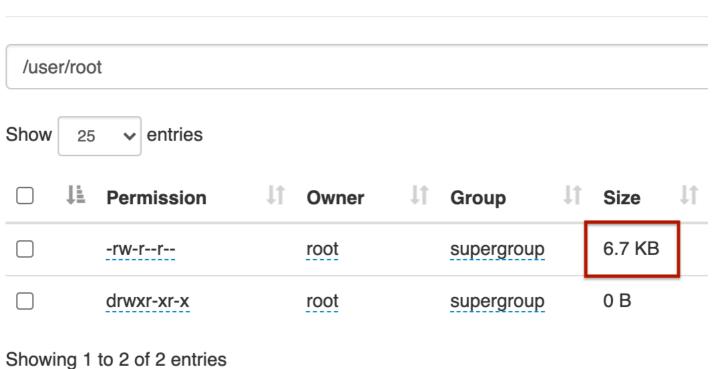
Hadoop, 2019.

Browse Directory



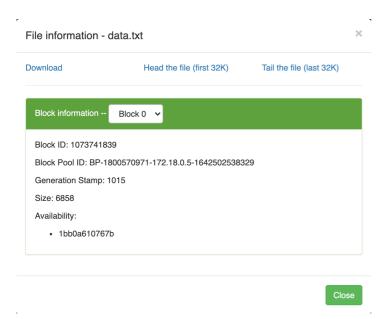
Hadoop Overview Datanodes Datanode Volume Failures Snapsho

Browse Directory



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- 4. Notice that the block size is 128 MB though the file size is actually much smaller. This is because the default block size used by HDFS is 128 MB.
- 5. You can click on the file to check the file into. It gives you information about the file in terms of number of bytes, block id etc.,



Congratulations! You have:

- Deployed Hadoop using DockerCreated data in HDFS and viewed it on the GUI



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