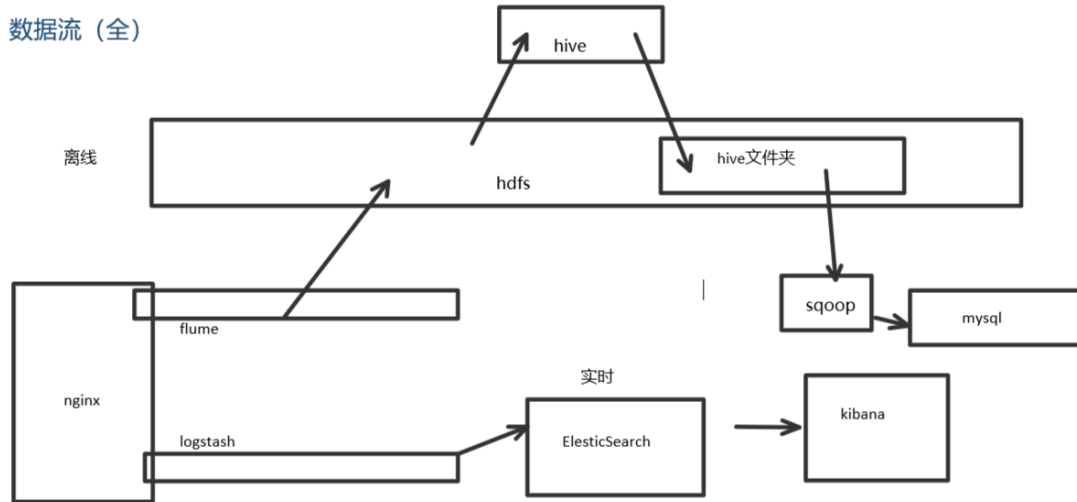


整体架构



一、基础环境配置

Linux虚拟机的安装

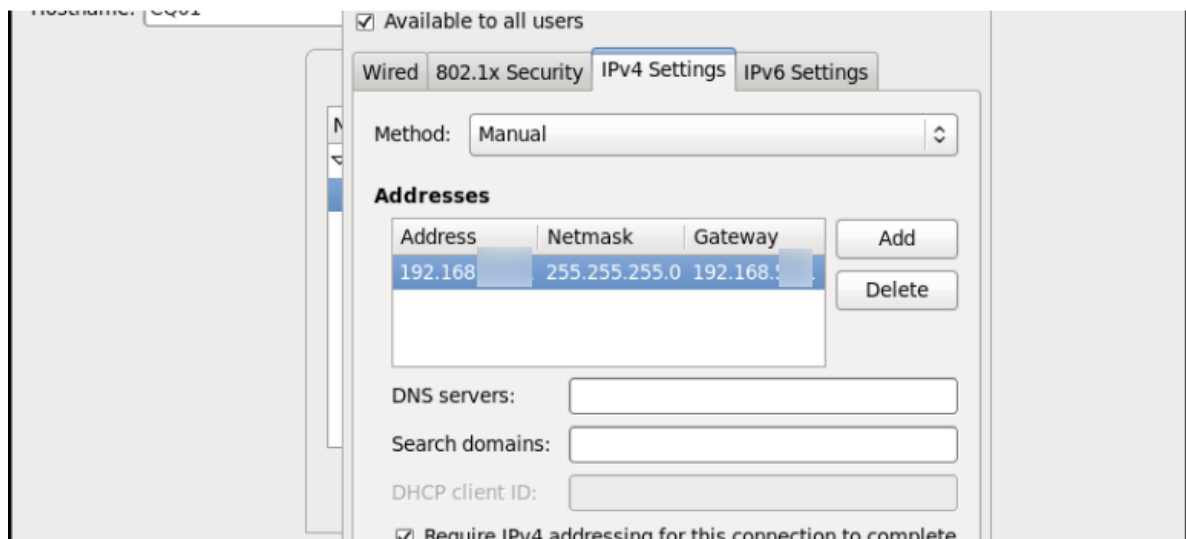
- 三台命名

hadoop01

hadoop02

hadoop03

- 网络配置



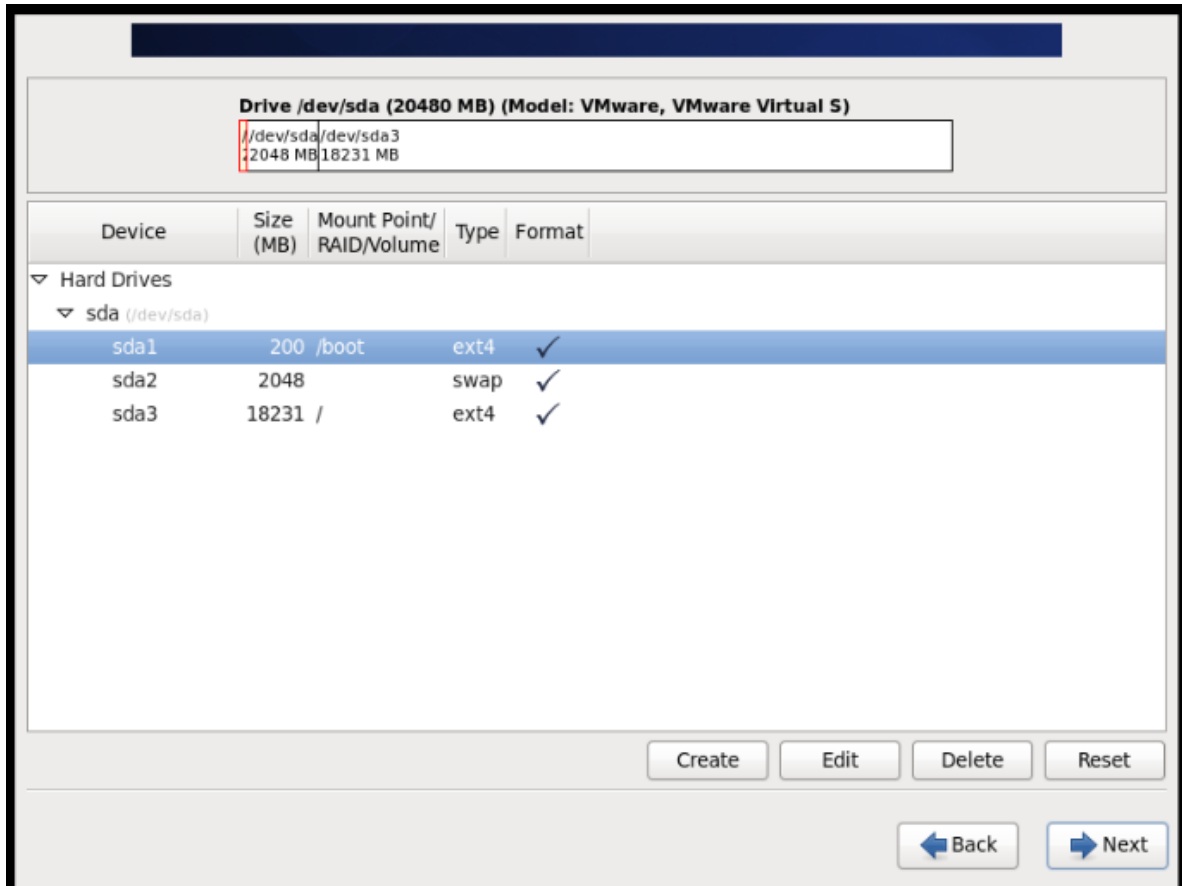
Address:通过ipconfig进行查询,第三位是什么,第四位自定义。

Netmask: 255.255.255.0

Gateway: 192.168.x.254 //x 表示你自己网段的数值,根Address第三位一样。

//打码处主要是为了要你自己去看你主机的第三位是什么,不要盲目与我相同。

• 虚拟内存配置



sda1 启动盘分区 /boot //引导分区

sda2 交换区 swap //一般大小为你分配内存大小,当内存的不够用时,可以去读取一部分磁盘空间作为内存使用

sda3 剩下的磁盘空间分配 / //分配全部剩余空间

• 网络配置

– 修改 network (3台)

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network
```

```
NETWORKING=yes
HOSTNAME=hadoop03
GATEWAY=192.168.x.254
```

– 修改 ifcfg-eth0 (3台)

```
vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0
```

```
DEVICE=eth0
TYPE=Ethernet
UUID=02473030-d2cb-4bb7-b79f-db7479d1398a
ONBOOT=yes
NM_CONTROLLED=yes
BOOTPROTO=none
HWADDR=00:0C:29:49:0C:40
IPADDR=192.168.198.23
PREFIX=24
GATEWAY=192.168.1.254
DEFROUTE=yes
IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL=yes
IPV6INIT=no
NAME="System eth0"
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
DNS1=8.8.8.8
DNS2=8.8.4.4
```

- VM配置 (1次)

名称	类型	外部连接	主机连接	DHCP	子网地址
VMnet0	桥接模式	自动桥接	-	-	-
VMnet1	仅主机...	-	已连接	已启用	192.168.146.0
VMnet8	NAT 模式	NAT 模式	已连接	-	192.168.56.0

< >

添加网络(E)... 移除网络(O) 重命名网络(A)...

VMnet 信息

☒ 桥接模式(将虚拟机直接连接到外部网络)(B)

桥接到(I): 自动 自动设置(U)...

☐ NAT 模式(与虚拟机共享主机的 IP 地址)(N) NAT 设置(S)...

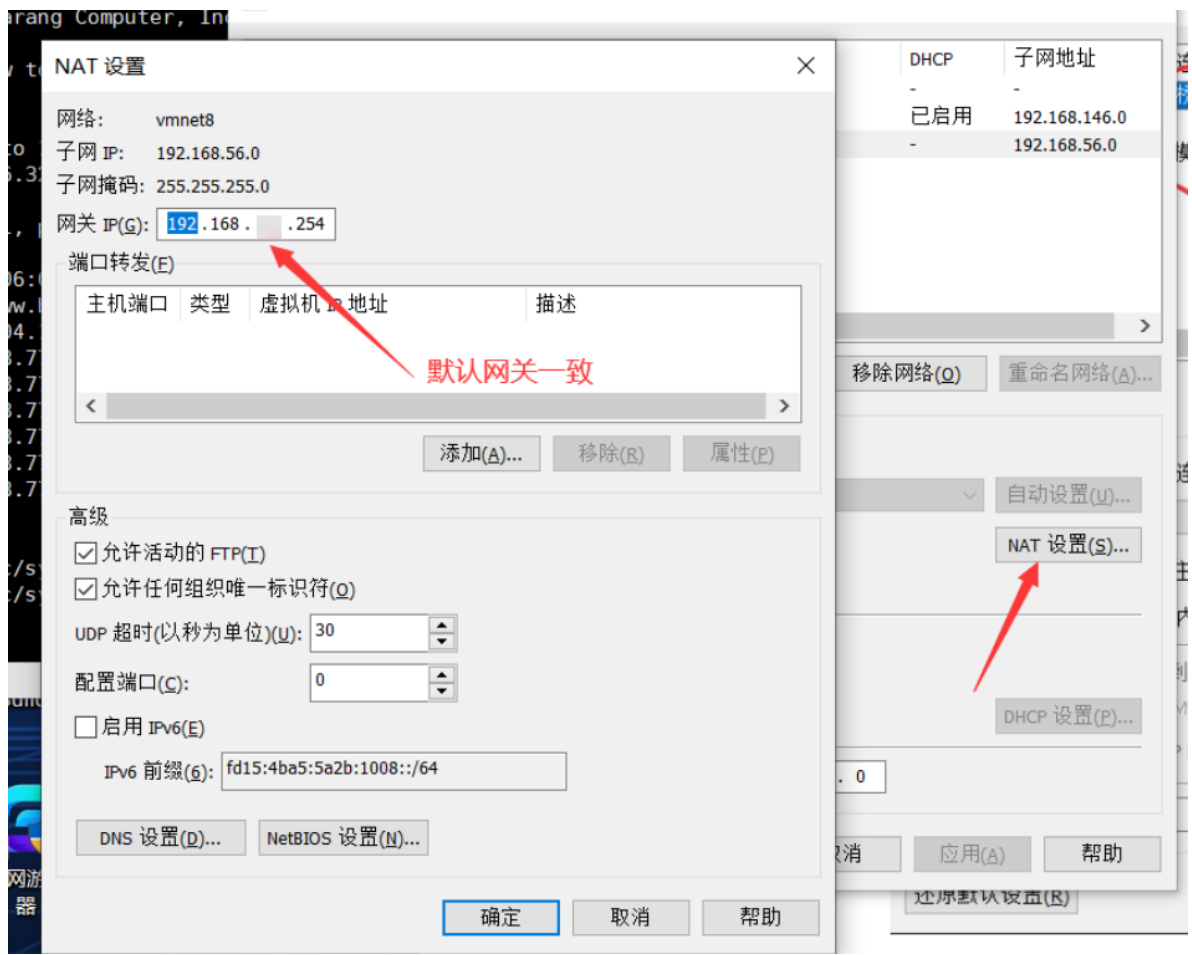
☐ 仅主机模式(在专用网络内连接虚拟机)(H)

☐ 将主机虚拟适配器连接到此网络(V)
主机虚拟适配器名称: VMware 网络适配器 VMnet0

☐ 使用本地 DHCP 服务将 IP 地址分配给虚拟机(D) DHCP 设置(P)...

子网 IP (I): . . . 子网掩码(M): . . .

还原默认设置(R) 确定 取消 应用(A) 帮助



名称	类型	外部连接	主机连接	DHCP	子网地址
VMnet0	桥接模式	自动桥接	-	-	-
VMnet1	仅主机...	-	已连接	已启用	192.168.146.0
VMnet8	NAT 模式	NAT 模式	已连接	-	192.168.1.0

< >

添加网络(E)... 移除网络(O) 重命名网络(A)...

VMnet 信息

☐ 桥接模式(将虚拟机直接连接到外部网络)(B)

桥接到(I): 自动 自动设置(U)...

☒ NAT 模式(与虚拟机共享主机的 IP 地址)(N) NAT 设置(S)...

☐ 仅主机模式(在专用网络内连接虚拟机)(H)

☒ 将主机虚拟适配器连接到此网络(V)

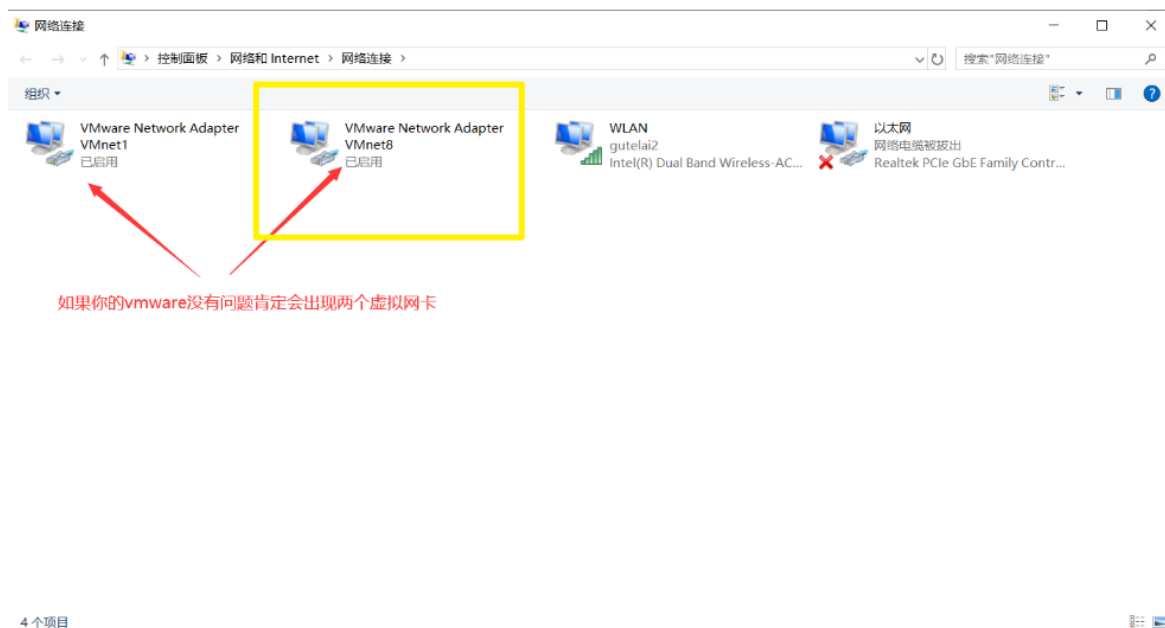
主机虚拟适配器名称: VMware 网络适配器 VMnet8

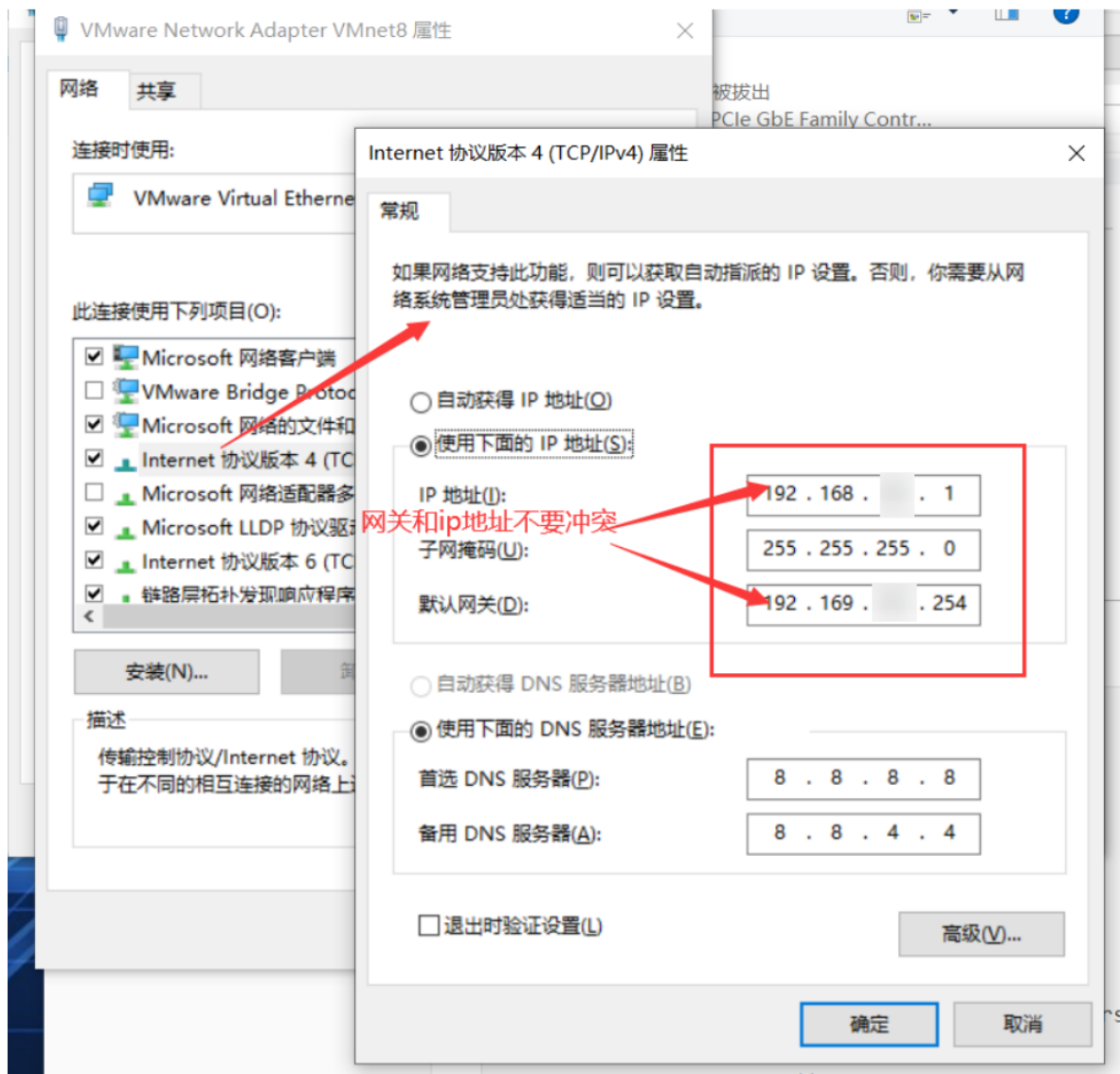
☐ 使用本地 DHCP 服务将 IP 地址分配给虚拟机(D) DHCP 设置(P)...

子网 IP (I): 192.168. . 0 子网掩码(M): 255.255.255. 0

还原默认设置(R) 确定 取消 应用(A) 帮助

主机适配器配置 (1次)





一 重启网卡

```
service network restart
```

• 防火墙设置

建议永久关闭

```
service iptables status
```

 (功能描述: 查看防火墙状态)

```
chkconfig iptables --list
```

 (功能描述: 查看防火墙开机启动状态)

```
service iptables stop
```

 (功能描述: 临时关闭防火墙)

```
chkconfig iptables off
```

 (功能描述: 关闭防火墙开机启动)

```
chkconfig iptables on
```

 (功能描述: 开启防火墙开机启动)

二、配置ssh免密登录

host映射配置

虚拟机中配置

配置hosts映射文件
##1. 编辑映射文件
vi /etc/hosts

```
127.0.0.1    localhost localhost.localdomain localhost4 localhost4.localdomain4
::1         localhost localhost.localdomain localhost6 localhost6.localdomain6

192.168.1.21 hadoop01
192.168.1.22 hadoop02
192.168.1.23 hadoop03
```

##2. 将编辑好的文件发送给其他虚拟机(默认会覆盖文件, 我在3号机操作, 所以发往1、2机)
scp /etc/hosts hadoop02:/etc/hosts
scp /etc/hosts hadoop01:/etc/hosts

主机配置映射

C:\Windows\System32\drivers\etc\hosts



创建钥匙

##创建两个钥匙(私钥)(公钥)
ssh-keygen -t rsa
##发送公钥 接受公钥的主机(hadoop01 hadoop01 hadoop03 都需要发)
ssh-copy-id 主机名

三、linux相关软件安装

JDK的安装

卸载原来虚拟机安装的jdk

```
查看安装的jdk
rpm -qa | grep jdk
```

```
卸载jdk
rpm -e --nodeps java-1.7.0-openjdk-1.7.0.79-2.5.5.4.el6.x86_64
rpm -e --nodeps java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.35-1.13.7.1.el6_6.x86_64
```

配置环境变量

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/apps/jdk1.8.0_181
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

```
刷新环境变量
source /etc/profile
```

mysql的安装

卸载原来安装的mysql

```
## 查看原来安装了哪些mysql
rpm -qa | grep mysql

## 卸载原来的mysql
rpm -e --nodeps mysql-libs-5.1.73-5.el6_6.x86_64

## 安装自己的mysql
rpm -ivh ./MySQL-client-5.5.47-1.linux2.6.x86_64.rpm

rpm -ivh ./MySQL-server-5.5.47-1.linux2.6.x86_64.rpm

## 启动mysql服务
service mysql start
```

配置mysql

```
## 添加root用户密码
mysqladmin -u root password "root"

## 添加除服务器之外任何主机的使用root用户登录
grant all privileges on *.* to 'root'@'%' identified by 'root';

## 刷新权限
flush privileges;

##使用navcat访问要记得关闭防火墙
service iptables stop
```

四、hadoop集群HA(高可用的搭建)

配置JPS结果

hadoop03	hadoop02	hadoop01
QuorumPeerMain	QuorumPeerMain	QuorumPeerMain
journalnode	journalnode	journalnode
namenode(active)	namenode(standby)	datanode
datanode	datanode	Resourcemanager(active)
nodemanager	Resourcemanager(standby)	nodemanager
DFSZKFailoverController	nodemanager	
	DFSZKFailoverController	

修改Hadoop-env.sh 中 JAVA_HOME路径

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/app/jdk1.8.0_181
```

zookeeper配置

解压到你对应的文件目录

然后修改配置文件，所有配置文件我建议使用cp进行复制了在修改。

```
cp conf/zoo_sample.cfg ./zoo.cfg
```

在zookeeper根目录创建zkData文件夹，然后对zoo.cfg进行修改。

```
增加
server.1=hadoop01:2888:3888
server.2=hadoop02:2888:3888
server.3=hadoop03:2888:3888
修改
dataDir=/opt/apps/zookeeper-3.4.10/zkData/
```

//一定要注意你的zkData的文件路径

在zkData目录下创建myid文件，文件内容为zoo.cfg文件中对应的数字（就是你主机的编号），然后发送到2、3号机器，更改myid为1、2。

```
server.1=hadoop01:2888:3888
server.2=hadoop02:2888:3888
server.3=hadoop03:2888:3888
```

namenode HA环境搭建

在配置HA环境之前，首先包正zookeeper已经安装完毕

首先在core.site.xml配置文件中，配置如下信息

```

<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
    <value>hdfs://yzsen</value>    // 你集群的名字 我的是yzsen
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>
    <value>/opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/data/tmp</value>    //hadoop路径
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>ha.zookeeper.quorum</name>
    <value>hadoop01:2181,hadoop02:2181,hadoop03:2181</value>
  </property>
</configuration>

```

hdfs配置

把一个hdfs的namenode路径修改为集群HA对外的名称，在hdfs-site.xml 文件中配置如下信息。

```

<configuration>
# 如果无法访问50070的端口就添加这个配置
  <property>
    <name>dfs.http.address</name>
    <value>0.0.0.0:50070</value>
  </property>
  <property>    #集群的服务名称
    <name>dfs.nameservices</name>
    <value>yzsen</value>
  </property>
  <property>    #在集群服务名称下配置两个namenode nn1 nn2
    <name>dfs.ha.namenodes.yzsen</name>
    <value>nn1,nn2</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.yzsen.nn1</name>
    <value>hadoop03:8020</value>    #配置nn1namenode的路径
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.yzsen.nn2</name>
    <value>hadoop02:8020</value>    #配置nn2 namenode的路劲
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>dfs.namenode.http-address.yzsen.nn1</name>
    <value>hadoop03:50070</value>    #配置namenode1 web接口的地址
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>dfs.namenode.http-address.yzsen.nn2</name>
    <value>hadoop02:50070</value>    #配置namenode2 web接口的地址
  </property>
  <property>    # 配置日志服务器的地址
    <name>dfs.namenode.shared.edits.dir</name>
    <value>qjournal://hadoop01:8485;hadoop02:8485;hadoop03:8485/ns1</value>
  </property>
  <property>    #配置日志服务器存储日志在磁盘上的位置
    <name>dfs.journalnode.edits.dir</name>
    <value>/opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/journalnode</value>
  </property>
  <property>    #配置HA下客户端代理服务器
    <name>dfs.client.failover.proxy.provider.yzsen</name>
    <value>org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.ConfiguredFailoverProxyProvider</value>
  </property>
  <property>    # 配置ssh 免密登录用于stand by kill 掉 active
    <name>dfs.ha.fencing.methods</name>
    <value>sshfence</value>
  </property>
  <property>    # 钥匙路径
    <name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.private-key-files</name>
    <value>/root/.ssh/id_rsa</value>
  </property>
  <property>    #ssh kill 时限

```

```
<name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.connect-timeout</name>
<value>30000</value>
</property>
<property>
<name>dfs.permissions.enabled</name>
<value>>false</value>
</property>
<property>    #开启自动故障转移的功能
<name>dfs.ha.automatic-failover.enabled</name>
<value>true</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

配置slaves

把从节点的主机名称添加进去

```
hadoop01
hadoop02
hadoop03
```

发送到其它主机

配置完以上的内容之后，需要把节点分发到各个节点。

注意：在分发之前，需要把原来文件data/tmp 目录下的文件，以及logs 下面的文件 还有根目录/tmp下面的文件全部清空。

初始化启动

启动的顺序：

- 1、先启动zookeeper

```
bin/zkServer.sh start //依次启动3台zookeeper （建议顺序是1、2、3）
```

- 2、启动journalnode

```
sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh start journalnode //3台
```

必须先启动zookeeper 才能启动journalnode

要确保你的journalnode启动没有问题 可以通过查看hadoop中logs目录下的日志来查看

确保三台虚拟机的防火墙是关闭状态

- 3、格式化hdfs namenode（在两台配置了namenode的虚拟机的3号机上格式化namenode即可即可）

```
bin/hdfs namenode -format
```

- 4、格式化完成在格式化了namenode的虚拟机上先启动namenode 服务

```
sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh start namenode
```

- 5、在2号机配置了namenode的虚拟机上同步刚刚启动了namenode active的元数据

```
bin/hdfs namenode -bootstrapStandby //同步元数据
```

```
About to bootstrap Standby ID nn2 from:
  Nameservice ID: yzsen
  Other Namenode ID: nn1
  Other NN's HTTP address: http://hadoop03:50070
  Other NN's IPC address: hadoop01/192.168.x.23:8020
  Namespace ID: 1400592920
  Block pool ID: BP-206752366-10.36.143.140-1544684131154
  Cluster ID: CID-b5588c4f-b9e4-4e29-b39f-e33d3edd2ed1
  Layout version: -63
  isUpgradeFinalized: true
```

看到以上的信息代表同步成功，类型相同即可。

6、然后关闭namenode进程，初始化zkfc在zookeeper中初始化hadoopHA的信息（在3号机初始化即可）

```
bin/hdfs zkfc -formatZK
```

7、直接启动hdfs

```
sbin/start-dfs.sh //启动全部的hdfs组件
```

启动结果

```
[root@hadoop03 ~]# jps
2706 QuorumPeerMain
2853 NameNode
3141 JournalNode
3302 DFSZKFailoverController
2956 DataNode
3374 Jps
```

```
[root@hadoop02 ~]# jps
1938 DataNode
2084 DFSZKFailoverController
1877 NameNode
2021 JournalNode
2142 Jps
1823 QuorumPeerMain
```

```
[root@hadoop01 ~]# jps
2004 Jps
1830 QuorumPeerMain
1948 JournalNode
1884 DataNode
```

配置yarn

RM HA机制主要是为了解决RM 出现单点故障，切换机制比较简单，主要是在zookeeper中记录RM的状态 当activeRM出现故障，则通过zookeeper切换到standby。

配置mapred-site.xml配置文件

```

<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
    <value>yarn</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>mapreduce.jobhistory.address</name>
    <value>hadoop03:10020</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>mapreduce.jobhistory.webapp.address</name>
    <value>hadoop03:19888</value>
  </property>
</configuration>

```

修改yarn-site.xml配置文件

```

<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.ha.enabled</name>
    <value>true</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.cluster-id</name>
    <value>cluster</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.ha.rm-ids</name>
    <value>rm1,rm2</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm1</name>
    <value>hadoop02</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm2</name>
    <value>hadoop01</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address.rm1</name>
    <value>hadoop02:8088</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address.rm2</name>
    <value>hadoop01:8088</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.zk-address</name>
    <value>hadoop01:2181,hadoop02:2181,hadoop03:2181</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.nodemanager.recovery.enabled</name>
    <value>true</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.store.class</name>
    <value>org.apache.hadoop.yarn.server.resourcemanager.recovery.FileSystemRMStateStore</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
    <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.log-aggregation-enable</name>
    <value>true</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.log-aggregation.retain-seconds</name>
    <value>604800</value>
  </property>
  #设置nodemanager的端口

```

```
<property>
  <name>yarn.nodemanager.address</name>
  <value>${yarn.nodemanager.hostname}:45454</value>
</property>
<property>
  <name>yarn.resourcemanager.address</name>
  <value>${yarn.nodemanager.hostname}:8032</value>
</property>
<property>
  <name>yarn.resourcemanager.resource-tracker.address</name>
  <value>${yarn.nodemanager.hostname}:8031</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

配置完成之后，需要分发到其他两台节点（3号机发送到其它）

```
scp etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml hadoop02:/opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/etc/hadoop/
scp etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml hadoop01:/opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/etc/hadoop/
```

1号机启动yarn

```
sbin/start-yarn.sh
```

启动 resourcemanager 需要单独启动

在hadoop01节点上启动（单独启动）

```
sbin/yarn-daemon.sh start resourcemanager
```

在进行web访问的时候当RM为active的时候hadoop02访问的时候会自动转换到hadoop01的节点上。

五、nginx的安装部署和使用

nginx的简介

nginx的三大主要功能（静态web服务器、反向代理、负载均衡）

nginx安装

```
安装nginx 安装rpm包
rpm -ivh ./nginx-release-centos-6-0.el6ngx.noarch.rpm

yum install nginx
```

nginx.conf的配置

- 虚拟机配置

修改，如下配置，然后重启虚拟机。

```
vi /etc/selinux/config
```

```

# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.
# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:
#     enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.
#     permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.
#     disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.
#SELINUX=enforcing
SELINUX=disabled
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of these two values:
#     targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
#     mls - Multi Level Security protection.
SELINUXTYPE=targeted

```

• 3号机配置

```

user root;
worker_processes auto;
error_log /www/wwwlogs/nginx_error.log crit;
pid /www/server/nginx/logs/nginx.pid;
worker_rlimit_nofile 51200;

events
{
    use epoll;
    worker_connections 51200;
    multi_accept on;
}

http
{
    include mime.types;
    #include luawaf.conf;

    include proxy.conf;

    default_type application/octet-stream;
    log_format my_format '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';

    /**
    省略内容
    ****
    省略内容
    ****/

    upstream hadoopweb{ //负载均衡 核心内容
        server hadoop02:80;
        server hadoop01:80;
    }

    server{ //负载均衡 核心内容 hadoop
        listen 80;
        server_name hadoop03;
        location / {
            proxy_pass http://hadoopweb;
        }
    }

    upstream hadoopwebR{ //负载均衡 核心内容
        server hadoop02:81;
        server hadoop01:81;
    }

    server{ //负载均衡 核心内容 Elasticsearch
        listen 81;
        server_name hadoop03;
        location / {
            proxy_pass http://hadoopwebR;
        }
    }
}

```



```
}  
}
```

• 2号机配置

```
user root;  
worker_processes 1;  
  
error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log warn;  
pid /var/run/nginx.pid;  
  
events {  
    worker_connections 1024;  
}  
  
http {  
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;  
    default_type application/octet-stream;  
  
    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '  
                    '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '  
                    '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';  
  
    log_format hive_log '"$time_iso8601",'  
                        '"1",'  
                        '"$remote_addr",'  
                        '"$uri",'  
                        '"$status",'  
                        '"$host",'  
                        '"$server_addr",'  
                        '$body_bytes_sent,'  
                        '$request_time,'  
                        '"$http_referer",'  
                        '"$http_user_agent";  
  
    log_format es_log '{"@timestamp": "$time_iso8601",'  
                      '"@version": "1",'  
                      '"client": "$remote_addr",'  
                      '"url": "$uri",'  
                      '"status": "$status",'  
                      '"domain": "$host",'  
                      '"host": "$server_addr",'  
                      '"size": $body_bytes_sent,'  
                      '"responsetime": $request_time,'  
                      '"referer": "$http_referer",'  
                      '"ua": "$http_user_agent"'  
                      '}}';  
  
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;  
  
    sendfile on;  
    #tcp_nopush on;  
  
    keepalive_timeout 65;  
  
    #gzip on;  
  
    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;  
    server { // hadoop  
        #nginx监听的端口  
        listen 80;  
        #nginx发访问时的域名  
        server_name hadoop02;  
        #本地文件  
        location / {  
            #日志监听linux上的目录  
            access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log hive_log;  
            root /home/wwwroot;  
            index index.html;
```

```

    }
}
server { //Elasticsearch
    #nginx监听的端口
    listen 81;
    #nginx访问时的域名
    server_name hadoop02;
    #本地文件
    location / {
        #日志监听linux上的目录
        access_log /var/log/nginx/access_es.log es_log;
        root /home/wwwroot;
        index index.html;
    }
}
}

```

• 1号机配置

```

user root;
worker_processes 1;

error_log /var/log/nginx/error.log warn;
pid /var/run/nginx.pid;
events {
    worker_connections 1024;
}
http {
    include /etc/nginx/mime.types;
    default_type application/octet-stream;

    log_format main '$remote_addr - $remote_user [$time_local] "$request" '
        '$status $body_bytes_sent "$http_referer" '
        '"$http_user_agent" "$http_x_forwarded_for"';
    log_format hive_log '"$time_iso8601",'
        '"1",'
        '"$remote_addr",'
        '"$uri",'
        '"$status",'
        '"$host",'
        '"$server_addr",'
        '$body_bytes_sent,'
        '$request_time,'
        '"$http_referer",'
        '"$http_user_agent"';

    log_format es_log '{"@timestamp": "$time_iso8601",'
        '"@version": "1",'
        '"client": "$remote_addr",'
        '"url": "$uri",'
        '"status": "$status",'
        '"domain": "$host",'
        '"host": "$server_addr",'
        '"size": $body_bytes_sent,'
        '"responsetime": $request_time,'
        '"referer": "$http_referer",'
        '"ua": "$http_user_agent"'
        '}';

    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log main;
    sendfile on;
    #tcp_nopush on;
    keepalive_timeout 65;
    #gzip on;

    include /etc/nginx/conf.d/*.conf;

    server { //hadoop
        #nginx监听的端口
        listen 80;
    }
}

```

```

#nginx发访问时的域名
server_name hadoop01;
#本地文件
location / {
    #日志监听linux上的目录
    access_log /var/log/nginx/access.log hive_log;
    #root /usr/share/nginx/html;
    root /home/wwwroot;
    index xiaomiFK.html index.html index.htm;
    #proxy_pass http://jzsstweb;
}

server { //Elasticsearch
    #nginx监听的端口
    listen 81;
    #nginx发访问时的域名
    server_name hadoop01;
    #本地文件
    location / {
        #日志监听linux上的目录
        access_log /var/log/nginx/access_es.log es_log;
        root /home/wwwroot;
        index index.html;
    }
}
}

```

六、flume的安装和使用

flume的安装

将按转包上传到linux上然后解压

```
tar -zxvf ./apache-flume-1.7.0-bin.tar.gz -C /opt/apps/
```

执行以下命令

```
bin/flume-ng version
```

出现相应的flume版本号就表示安装成功了

驱动复制

```

cp /opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/share/hadoop/common/*.jar /opt/apps/apache-flume-1.7.0-bin/lib/
cp /opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/share/hadoop/hdfs/*.jar /opt/apps/apache-flume-1.7.0-bin/lib/
cp /opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/share/hadoop/common/lib/*.jar /opt/apps/apache-flume-1.7.0-bin/lib/
cp /opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/share/hadoop/hdfs/lib/*.jar /opt/apps/apache-flume-1.7.0-bin/lib/

```

识别高可用

因为识别不了hdfs高可用的路径

那么让flume读取hadoop的配置文件就可以了

```
cp /opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml /opt/apps/apache-flume-1.7.0-bin/conf/
```

2号机配置

主要实现监听nginx产生的日志文件。

在conf下创建log2hdfs.conf文件

```
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = k1
a1.channels = c1

a1.sources.r1.type = exec //配置数据录入
a1.sources.r1.command = tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log
a1.sources.r1.bind = hadoop02

a1.sinks.k1.type= hdfs //配置数据存储位置
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.path= hdfs://yzsen/hadoop02_log/%Y-%m-%d
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp = true
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileType=DataStream
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.filePrefix =%Y-%m-%d %H-%M
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.writeFormat=Text
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileSuffix = .log
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollSize = 128000000
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollCount = 0
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollInterval = 60

a1.channels.c1.type = memory //配置中间过程
a1.channels.c1.capacity = 1000
a1.channels.c1.transactionCapacity=80

a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1
```

1号机配置

主要实现监听nginx产生的日志文件。

在conf下创建log2hdfs.conf文件

```
a1.sources = r1
a1.sinks = k1
a1.channels = c1

a1.sources.r1.type = exec //配置
a1.sources.r1.command = tail -f /var/log/nginx/access.log
a1.sources.r1.bind = hadoop01

a1.sinks.k1.type= hdfs
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.path= hdfs://yzsen/hadoop01_log/%Y-%m-%d
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.useLocalTimeStamp = true
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileType=DataStream
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.filePrefix =%Y-%m-%d %H-%M
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.writeFormat=Text
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.fileSuffix = .log
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollSize = 128000000
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollCount = 0
a1.sinks.k1.hdfs.rollInterval = 60

a1.channels.c1.type = memory
a1.channels.c1.capacity = 1000
a1.channels.c1.transactionCapacity=80

a1.sources.r1.channels = c1
a1.sinks.k1.channel = c1
```

启动flume

```
bin/flume-ng agent -n a1 -c ./conf/ -f conf/log2hdfs.conf -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console
```

七、hive的安装和使用

hive安装

- 1、解压hive的安装包

```
tar -zxvf apache-hive-1.2.1-bin.tar.gz -C /opt/apps/
```

- 2、进入hive的安装目录中/conf目录下修改hive-env.sh.template 修改为hive-env.sh

```
cp hive-env.sh.template hive-env.sh
```

- 3、编辑hive-env.sh

```
HADOOP_HOME=/opt/app/hadoop-2.7.2
```

mysql配置

- 1、针对hive需要安装的主机名和用户设置密码

password 请进行查询你自己设置的什么

```
update mysql.user set password = '*81F5E21E35407D884A6CD4A731AEBFB6AF209E1B' where host = 'hadoop01' and user = 'root';
```

- 2、重启mysql服务

```
service mysql restart
```

编辑hive-site.xml配置

```
<configuration>
  ## 配置元数据管理服务
  <property>
    <name>hive.metastore.uris</name>
    <value>thrift://hadoop03:9083</value>
  </property>
  ## 配置hdfs上hive文件的位置
  <property>
    <name>hive.metastore.warehouse.dir</name>
    <value>/user/hive/warehouse</value>
    <description>location of default database for the warehouse</description>
  </property>
  ## 关闭hive元数据的验证
  <property>
    <name>hive.metastore.schema.validation</name>
    <value>false</value>
  </property>
  ## 设置MySQL的连接
  <property>
```

```

        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
        <value>jdbc:mysql://hadoop03:3306/hive?
createDatabaseIfNotExist=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8</value>
    </property>
    ## 设置MySQL的连接驱动
    <property>
        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName</name>
        <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
    </property>
    ## 设置MySQL的连接用户名
    <property>
        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</name>
        <value>root</value>
    </property>
    ## 设置MySQL的连接密码
    <property>
        <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
        <value>root</value>
    </property>
    ## 设置显示数据库名称
    <property>
        <name>hive.cli.print.current.db</name>
        <value>true</value>
    </property>
    ## 设置表头
    <property>
        <name>hive.cli.print.header</name>
        <value>false</value>
    </property>
</configuration>

```

驱动复制

完成以上的配置之后，需要在hive中lib目录下，拷贝进去一份jdbc 驱动jar包

```
cp ./mysql-connector-java-5.1.31.jar /opt/app/apache-hive-1.2.1-bin/lib/
```

启动hive

在hive的根目录中输入以下命令

```
bin/hive --service metastore
&
bin/hive
```

hive的操作

将本地文件导入hive

- 1) 首先需要准备待上传的数据 /data/stduent.txt
- 2) 创建带分隔符的student表

```
create table student1(id int,name string)
row format delimited fields terminated by '\t' ;
```

- 3) 通过加载的方式把student.txt 加载到数据表中

```
load data local inpath '/data/student.txt' into table stud;
```

以上的内容就是hive的基本操作命令。这些命令必须掌握

将hdfs上的文件导入hive

1) 在hdfs上创建文件

```
./hdfs dfs -mkdir /data
```

2) 从linux本地上传文件到hdfs中

```
./hdfs dfs -put /opt/apps/student.txt /data
```

3) 将文件导入hive当中

```
load data inpath '/data/student.txt' into table student;
```

八、sqoop安装与使用

sqoop的安装

```
tar -zxvf ./sqoop-1.4.7.bin__hadoop-2.6.0.tar.gz -C /opt/apps/
```

解压sqoop的安装包，并且修改权限

配置sqoop-env.sh

```
export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=/opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2
export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=/opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2
export HIVE_HOME=/opt/apps/apache-hive-1.2.1-bin
```

把mysql jar包拷贝到sqoop lib的目录下

```
cp /opt/softs/mysql-connector-java-5.1.31.jar /opt/apps/sqoop-1.4.7.bin__hadoop-2.6.0/lib/
```

测试配置是否成功

```
bin/sqoop list-databases --connect jdbc:mysql://hadoop01:3306 --username root --password root
```

连接成功之后，会显示数据库所有数据库列表

```
information_schema
metastore
mysql
performance_schema
test
```

导出到Mysql

```
bin/sqoop export --connect jdbc:mysql://hadoop03:3306/yzsen --table hadoop01_log --username root --password root --fields-terminated-by ',' --lines-terminated-by '\n' --export-dir /user/hive/warehouse/yzsen.db/hadoop01_log/*
```

九、Elasticsearch安装与使用

Elasticsearch安装

预备

使用普通用户启动Elasticsearch，可以创建一个普通用户

1、新建用户：

```
# useradd -m es
# passwd es
```

2、为新用户添加sudo权限：

```
打开配置文件
vi /etc/sudoers

root    ALL=(ALL)        ALL
es      ALL=(ALL)        ALL
```

解压Elasticsearch安装包（用普通用户操作）

```
tar -zxvf ./elasticsearch-5.2.2.tar.gz -C /opt/apps
```

在elasticsearch-5.2.2路径下创建data和logs文件夹

```
mkdir data
mkdir logs
```

修改elasticsearch-5.2.2文件夹所属用户组和所属于用户(如果Elasticsearch报错，建议先运行这一条了，再启动)

```
chown -R es:es ./elasticsearch-5.2.2/
```

修改配置文件/opt/apps/elasticsearch-5.2.2/config/elasticsearch.yml

```
//参考对应修改
cluster.name: my-es

node.name: hadoop-3

path.data: data
path.logs: logs

bootstrap.memory_lock: false
bootstrap.system_call_filter: false

network.host: hadoop03

discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["hadoop01", "hadoop02", "hadoop03"]

http.cors.enabled: true
http.cors.allow-origin: "*"

```

注意

(1) cluster.name

如果要配置集群需要两个节点上的elasticsearch配置的cluster.name相同，都启动可以自动组成集群，这里如果不改cluster.name则默认是cluster.name=my-application，

(2) nodename随意取但是集群内的各节点不能相同

(3) 修改路径

```
path.data: /opt/apps/elasticsearch-5.2.2/data
path.logs: /opt/apps/elasticsearch-5.2.2/logs
```

(4) 修改

```
bootstrap.memory_lock: false
增加
bootstrap.system_call_filter: false
```

(5) 修改成你当前的主机名IP

```
network.host: 192.168.56.41
```

(6) 修改主机名

```
discovery.zen.ping.unicast.hosts: ["hadoop01"]
```

(7) 修改后的每行前面不能有空格，修改后的“:”后面必须有一个空格

修改虚拟机配置文件

1、切换到root用户，编辑limits.conf 添加类似如下内容

```
[root@hadoop102 elasticsearch-5.2.2]# vi /etc/security/limits.conf
```

添加如下内容：

```
* soft nfile 65536
* hard nfile 131072
* soft nproc 2048
* hard nproc 4096
```

(2) 切换到root用户，进入limits.d目录下修改配置文件。

```
[root@hadoop102 elasticsearch-5.2.2]# vi /etc/security/limits.d/90-nproc.conf
```

修改如下内容：

```
* soft nproc 1024

#修改为

* soft nproc 2048
```

(3) 切换到root用户修改配置sysctl.conf

```
[root@hadoop102 elasticsearch-5.2.2]# vi /etc/sysctl.conf
```

添加下面配置：

```
vm.max_map_count = 655360
```

4、切换普通用户

```
bin/elasticsearch //启动集群
```

如果报错

先在root下执行

```
chown -R es:es ./elasticsearch-5.2.2/
```

试试

5、测试集群

访问 hadoop01:9200

Elasticsearch head 插件的安装

只需要配置其中一台

首先要安装nodejs

```
tar -zxvf node-v6.9.2-linux-x64.tar.gz -C /opt/apps
```

为了使用命令，需要配置环境变量

```
vi /etc/profile
export NODE_HOME=/opt/apps/node-v6.9.2-linux-x64
export PATH=$PATH:$NODE_HOME/bin
```

```
刷新环境变量
source /etc/profile
```

查看安装的版本

```
[root@hadoop102 software]# node -v
v6.9.2
[root@hadoop102 software]# npm -v
3.10.9
```

解压head插件到/opt/apps目录下

```
unzip elasticsearch-head-master.zip -d /opt/apps/
```

查看当前head插件目录下有无node_modules/grunt目录：

没有：执行命令创建：**(注意：如果长时间不动，去掉--registry=xxxxx...试试)**

```
npm install grunt --save --registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

安装head插件：

```
npm install -g cnpm --registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

安装grunt：

```
npm install -g grunt-cli --registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

编辑Gruntfile.js

```
vim Gruntfile.js

options: {
  hostname: '0.0.0.0',
  port: 9100,
  base: '.',
  keepalive: true
}
```

文件93行添加hostname:'0.0.0.0'

检查head根目录下是否存在base文件夹

没有：将_site下的base文件夹及其内容复制到head根目录下(这个目录是一些静态资源)

```
cp -r ./base/ ../
```

启动grunt server:

```
grunt server -d
```

```
Running "connect:server" (connect) task
```

```
[D] Task source: /opt/module/elasticsearch-head-master/node_modules/grunt-contrib-connect/tasks/connect.js
```

```
Waiting forever...
```

```
Started connect web server on http://localhost:9100
```

如果提示grunt的模块没有安装:

```
Local Npm module "grunt-contrib-clean" not found. Is it installed?
```

```
Local Npm module "grunt-contrib-concat" not found. Is it installed?
```

```
Local Npm module "grunt-contrib-watch" not found. Is it installed?
```

```
Local Npm module "grunt-contrib-connect" not found. Is it installed?
```

```
Local Npm module "grunt-contrib-copy" not found. Is it installed?
```

```
Local Npm module "grunt-contrib-jasmine" not found. Is it installed?
```

```
Warning: Task "connect:server" not found. Use -force to continue.
```

执行以下命令:

```
npm install grunt-contrib-clean -registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

```
npm install grunt-contrib-concat -registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

```
npm install grunt-contrib-watch -registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

```
npm install grunt-contrib-connect -registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

```
npm install grunt-contrib-copy -registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

```
npm install grunt-contrib-jasmine -registry=https://registry.npm.taobao.org
```

最后一个模块可能安装不成功, 但是不影响使用。

测试连接

```
http://hadoop:9100 //请注意你访问的那一台机
```

十、Logstash的安装和使用

Logstash的安装

解压

```
tar -zxvf ./logstash-5.5.2.tar.gz -C /opt/apps/
```

来到bin目录下测试安装是否成功

```
bin/logstash -e 'input { stdin {} } output { stdout {} }'
```

类似于即可

```
2020-06-17T14:16:00.807Z [logstash.agent] Successfully started Logstash API endpoint {:port=>9600}
The stdin plugin is now waiting for input:
[2020-06-17T22:15:04,344][INFO ][logstash.agent] Successfully started Logstash API endpoint {:port=>9600}
hello world
2020-06-17T14:16:00.807Z test01 hello world
```

Logstash的配置

• 2号机配置

在软件根目录文件夹config下创建nginx2es.conf文件

注意格式，一点不能错

```
input {
  file {
    path => "/var/log/nginx/access_es.log"
    type => "nginx-log"
    codec => json
    start_position => "beginning"
  }
}
output {
  if [type] == "nginx-log"{
    elasticsearch {
      hosts => ["hadoop02:9200"]
      index => "hadoop02-nginx-log-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    }
  }
}
```

• 1号机配置

在软件根目录文件夹config下创建nginx2es.conf文件

```
input {
  file {
    path => "/var/log/nginx/access_es.log"
    type => "nginx-log"
    codec => json
    start_position => "beginning"
  }
}
output {

  if [type] == "nginx-log"{
    elasticsearch {
      hosts => ["hadoop01:9200"]
      index => "hadoop01-nginx-log-%{+YYYY.MM.dd}"
    }
  }
}
```

启动命令

```
bin/logstash -f config/nginx2es.conf
```

十一、kibana的安装和使用

kibana安装

只需安装一台

解压

```
tar -zxvf ./kibana-5.2.2-linux-x86_64.tar.gz -C /opt/apps/
```

配置 kibana.yml文件

```
# Kibana is served by a back end server. This setting specifies the port to use.
server.port: 5601
# Specifies the address to which the Kibana server will bind. IP addresses and host names are both valid values.
# The default is 'localhost', which usually means remote machines will not be able to connect.
# To allow connections from remote users, set this parameter to a non-loopback address.
server.host: "hadoop01"
# Enables you to specify a path to mount Kibana at if you are running behind a proxy. This only affects
# the URLs generated by Kibana, your proxy is expected to remove the basePath value before forwarding requests
# to Kibana. This setting cannot end in a slash.
server.basePath: ""
# The maximum payload size in bytes for incoming server requests.
server.maxPayloadBytes: 1048576
# The Kibana server's name. This is used for display purposes.
server.name: "your-hostname"
# The URL of the Elasticsearch instance to use for all your queries.
elasticsearch.url: "http://hadoop01:9200"
# When this setting's value is true Kibana uses the hostname specified in the server.host
# setting. When the value of this setting is false, Kibana uses the hostname of the host
# that connects to this Kibana instance.
elasticsearch.preserveHost: true
```

端口

主机名

hadoop访问链接

启动命令

```
bin/kibana
```

十二、环境启动命令

离线

• 启动zookeeper(3台)

```
#顺序 1、2、3
/opt/apps/zookeeper-3.4.10/bin/zkServer.sh start
```

• 3号机启动HDFS

```
/opt/apps/hadoop-2.7.2/sbin/start-dfs.sh
```

– HDFS其它命令

```
#上传
bin/hdfs dfs -put 本机路径 hdfs路径
#删除
bin/hdfs dfs -rm -R /hadoop01_log
bin/hdfs dfs -rm -R /hadoop02_log
```

• 1号机启动yarn

```
sbin/start-yarn.sh
```

• 2号机启动ResourceManager

```
sbin/yarn-daemon.sh start resourcemanager
```

• 启动1、2号机flume

```
bin/flume-ng agent -n a1 -c ./conf/ -f conf/log2hdfs.conf -Dflume.root.logger=INFO,console
```

• 3号机启动hive

```
bin/hive --service metastore
bin/hive
```

– 其它hive命令

```
#hive表创建
create table hadoop01_log(
    time string,
    version string,
    client string,
    url string,
    status string ,
    domain string,
    host string,
    size int,
    responsetime float ,
    referer string,
    ua string
)row format delimited fields terminated by ',' ;
#数据导入
load data inpath '/hadoop02_log' into table yzsen.hadoop02_log;
load data inpath '/hadoop01_log' into table yzsen.hadoop01_log;
```

– Mysql表创建

```
create table hadoop01_log(  
    time varchar(50),  
    version varchar(10),  
    client varchar(30),  
    url varchar(30),  
    status varchar(10) ,  
    domain varchar(20),  
    host varchar(30),  
    size int,  
    responsetime float ,  
    referer varchar(10),  
    ua varchar(150)  
);
```

- **sqoop命令**

```
bin/sqoop export --connect jdbc:mysql://hadoop03:3306/yzsen --table hadoop01_log --username root --  
password root --fields-terminated-by ',' --lines-terminated-by '\n' --export-dir  
/user/hive/warehouse/yzsen.db/hadoop01_log/*  
  
bin/sqoop export --connect jdbc:mysql://hadoop03:3306/yzsen --table hadoop02_log --username root --  
password root --fields-terminated-by ',' --lines-terminated-by '\n' --export-dir  
/user/hive/warehouse/yzsen.db/hadoop02_log/*
```

- **注意**

注意路径
每次使用hive前需要清空hive文件夹 或者 mysql ， 如果报错就清空一下hive

实时

- **Elasticsearch启动(3台)**

```
su es  
bin/elasticsearch
```

- **2号机head启动**

```
grunt server -d
```

- **1 2Logstash启动**

```
bin/logstash -f config/nginx2es.conf
```

- **1号机启动kibana**

```
bin/kibana  
#hadoop01:5601
```