#### **Experiment No 1**

## Aim: Study and Installation of Hadoop Ecosystem

#### **Objective:**

The objective of this lab experiment is to familiarize students with the Hadoop ecosystem by guiding them through the installation and setup of core components. Students will gain hands-on experience in configuring a basic Hadoop cluster, understanding its architecture, and verifying its functionality.

#### **Tools and Technologies:**

- Hadoop: A framework that allows for the distributed processing of large data sets across clusters of computers using simple programming models.
- Hadoop Ecosystem Components: HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System), YARN (Yet Another Resource Negotiator), and MapReduce.

#### **Pre-requisites:**

- Basic understanding of Linux/Unix commands.
- Familiarity with Java programming (helpful but not mandatory).

# **Equipment Required:**

- Virtual or physical machines capable of running a Linux distribution (e.g., Ubuntu, CentOS).
- Sufficient memory and disk space to accommodate Hadoop's requirements (minimum of 4GB RAM recommended per node).

#### **Experiment Steps:**

## 1. Setting Up the Environment:

- o Prepare the environment by setting up virtual machines (VMs) or physical machines with a Linux distribution (e.g., Ubuntu Server).
- o Ensure that each machine has a static IP address and can communicate with each other over the network.

#### 2. Installing Java Development Kit (JDK):

- o Hadoop requires Java, so install JDK on all machines that will be part of the Hadoop cluster
- Example command to install OpenJDK:

bash Copy code sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk

# 3. Downloading and Extracting Hadoop:

- o Download the desired version of Hadoop from the Apache Hadoop website (https://hadoop.apache.org/releases.html).
- Extract the downloaded Hadoop tarball to a suitable directory on each machine in your cluster.

bash Copy code tar -xzvf hadoop-3.x.x.tar.gz -C /opt

#### 4. Configuring Hadoop Environment Variables:

o Set up Hadoop environment variables in the .bashrc or .bash\_profile file for each user:

bash
Copy code
export HADOOP\_HOME=/opt/hadoop-3.x.x
export PATH=\$PATH:\$HADOOP\_HOME/sbin

# 5. Configuring Hadoop Cluster:

## HDFS Configuration:

- Edit core-site.xml to configure Hadoop core settings, including HDFS filesystem URI and default filesystem.
- Edit hdfs-site.xml to define HDFS block size, replication factor, and namenode/datanode directories.

## YARN Configuration:

- Edit yarn-site.xml to configure YARN ResourceManager and NodeManager settings.
- Optionally, configure mapred-site.xml for MapReduce framework settings if not managed by YARN.

#### Setup SSH Authentication:

- Enable SSH access between nodes without requiring a password for seamless communication.
- Generate SSH keys (ssh-keygen) and distribute the public key (ssh-copy-id) to each node.

# 6. Starting Hadoop Cluster:

o Format the HDFS filesystem on the namenode:

bash Copy code hdfs namenode -format

Start Hadoop daemons using the provided scripts:

bash Copy code start-dfs.sh start-yarn.sh

#### 7. Verifying Hadoop Installation:

- o Access the Hadoop web interfaces:
  - HDFS Namenode: http://namenode host:9870/
  - YARN ResourceManager: http://resourcemanager\_host:8088/
- o Run basic Hadoop commands to ensure functionality:

bash Copy code hdfs dfs -ls / # List contents of root directory in HDFS yarn node -list # List nodes in the YARN cluster

#### 8. Performing a Simple MapReduce Job (Optional):

- o Write a basic MapReduce program (e.g., WordCount) or use a pre-existing example.
- o Compile and package the program into a JAR file.
- o Submit the job to the YARN ResourceManager and monitor its progress using the web interface.

#### 9. Observations and Conclusion:

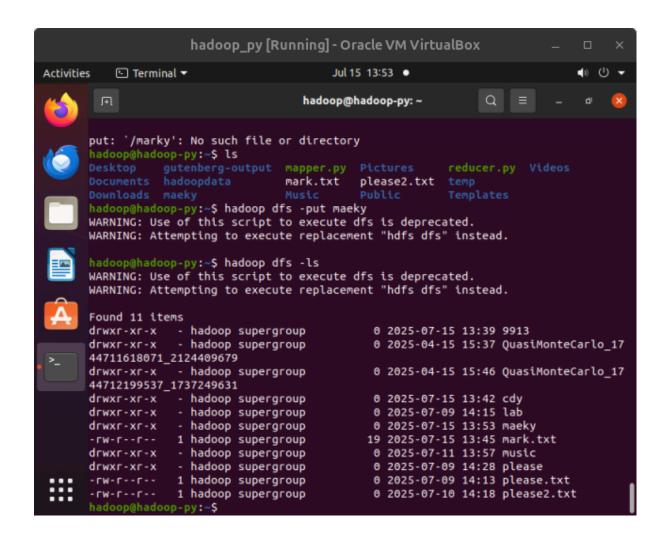
- o Document any issues encountered during setup and how they were resolved.
- o Discuss the scalability and fault-tolerance features provided by Hadoop.
- o Reflect on the importance of Hadoop in big data processing and its role in modern data architectures

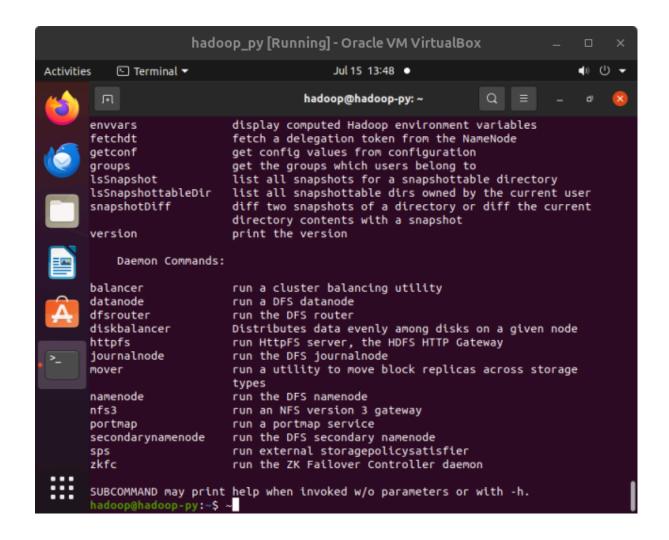
#### **Expected Outcome:**

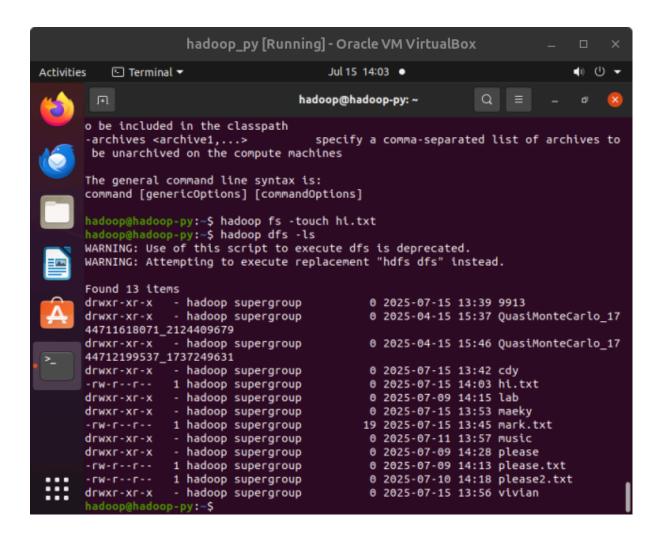
By the end of this experiment, students should have successfully set up a basic Hadoop cluster comprising HDFS and YARN components. They should be able to navigate Hadoop's web interfaces, execute basic Hadoop commands, and understand the distributed nature of Hadoop processing.

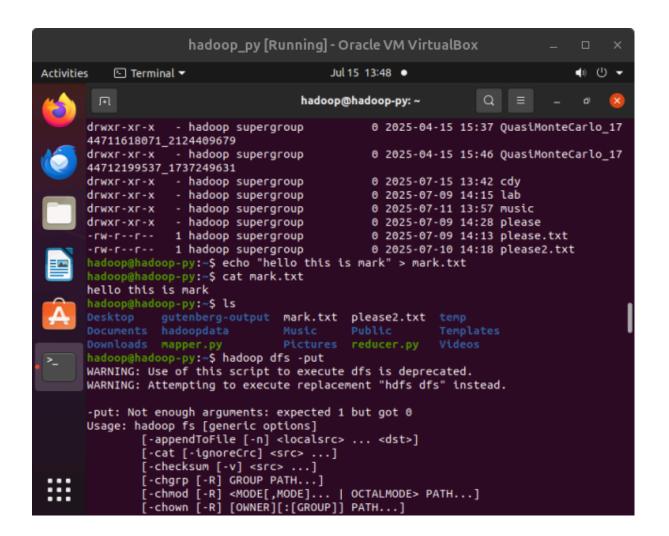
#### **Conclusion:**

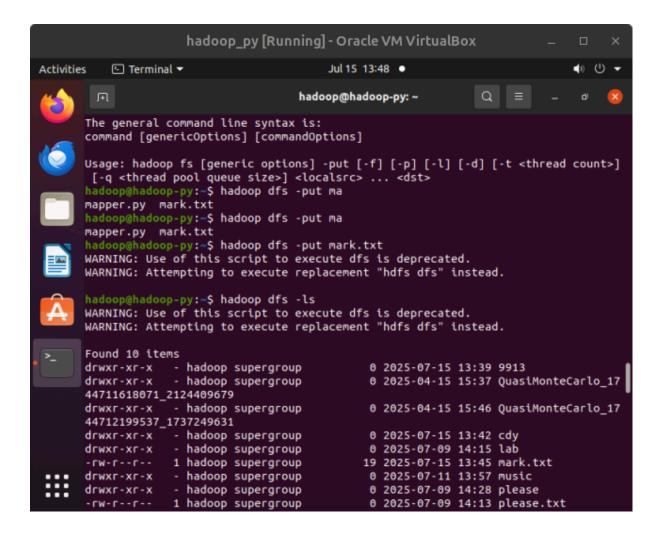
In this experiment, we successfully installed and configured a basic Hadoop ecosystem, including HDFS and YARN. Through hands-on setup of environment variables, SSH authentication, and cluster configuration, we gained practical understanding of Hadoop's distributed architecture.

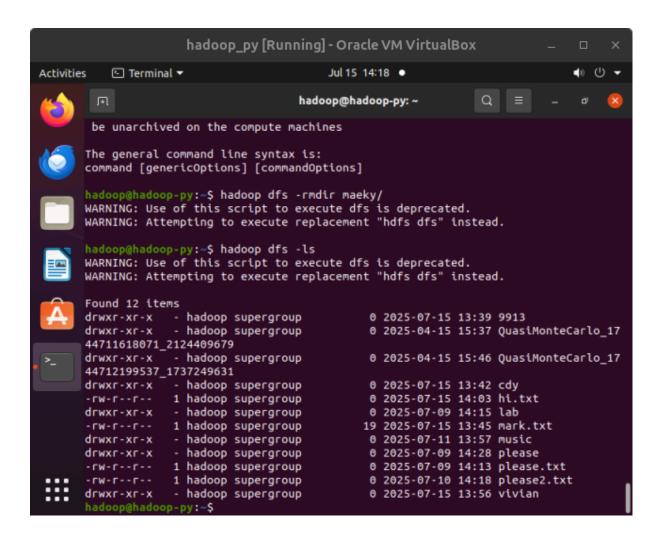


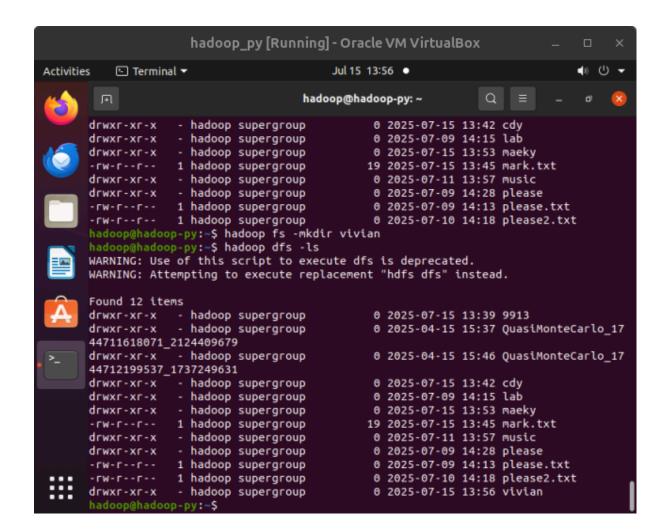


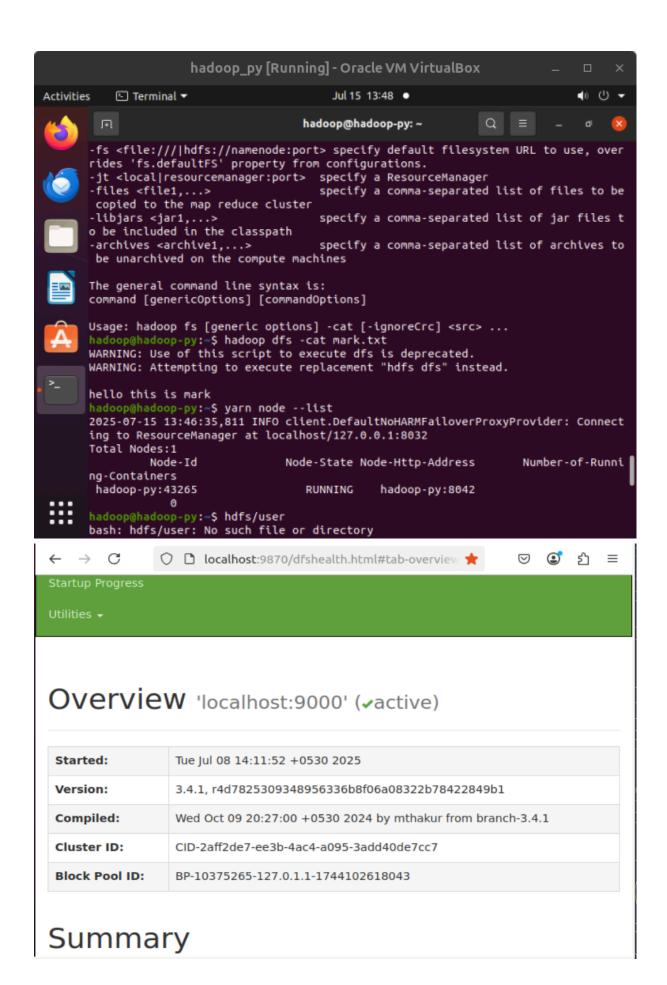




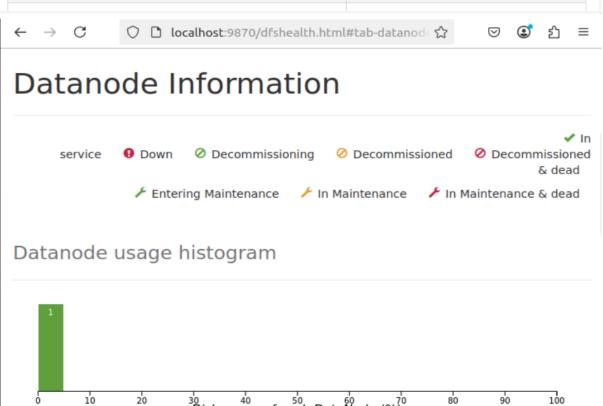


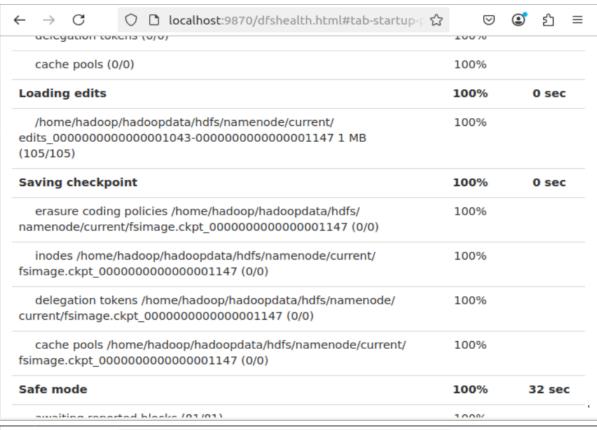


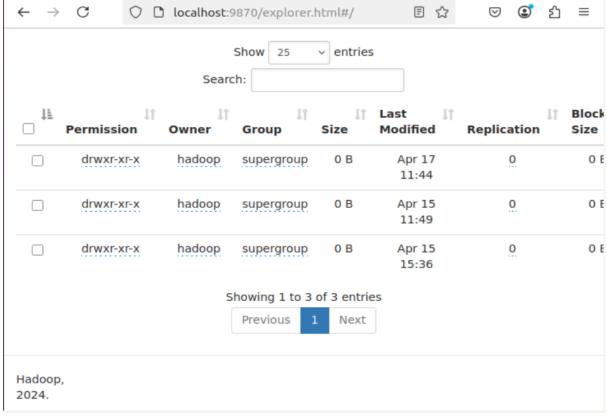




Configured Capacity:	19.02 GB	
Configured Remote Capacity:	0 B	
DFS Used:	10.64 MB (0.05%)	
Non DFS Used:	13.06 GB	
DFS Remaining:	4.96 GB (26.09%)	
Block Pool Used:	10.64 MB (0.05%)	
DataNodes usages% (Min/Median/Max/stdDev):	0.05% / 0.05% / 0.05% / 0.00%	
Live Nodes	1 (Decommissioned: 0, In Maintenance: 0)	
Dead Nodes	0 (Decommissioned: 0, In Maintenance: 0)	
Decommissioning Nodes	0	
Entering Maintenance Nodes	0	

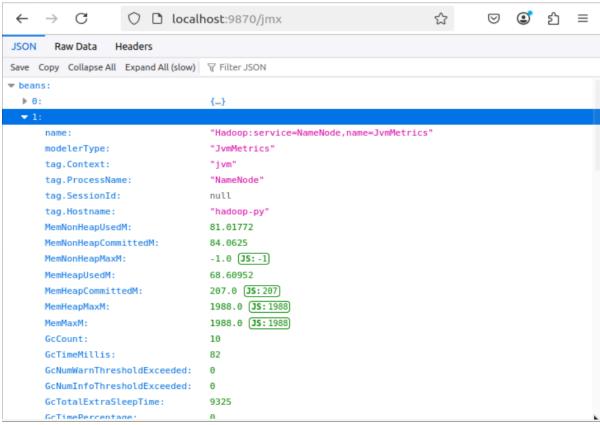






# **Directory:** /logs/

Name î	Last Modified	Size
hadoop-hadoop-datanode-hadoop-py.log	Jul 8, 2025, 2:13:05 PM	846,629 bytes
hadoop-hadoop-datanode-hadoop- py.out	Jul 8, 2025, 2:11:55 PM	695 bytes
hadoop-hadoop-datanode-hadoop- py.out.1	Apr 17, 2025, 11:40:23 AM	695 bytes
hadoop-hadoop-datanode-hadoop- py.out.2	Apr 16, 2025, 4:09:52 PM	695 bytes
hadoop-hadoop-datanode-hadoop- py.out.3	Apr 16, 2025, 3:41:46 PM	695 bytes
hadoop-hadoop-datanode-hadoop- py.out.4	Apr 16, 2025, 10:11:33 AM	695 bytes
hadoop-hadoop-datanode-hadoop- py.out.5	Apr 15, 2025, 9:39:03 PM	695 bytes
hadoop-hadoop-namenode-hadoop- py.log	Jul 8, 2025, 2:45:09 PM	1,136,708 bytes
hadoon-hadoon-namenode-hadoon-	III 8 2025 2-44-32	



# Postlab:-

1. What are the main components of a Hadoop application?

HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System):

Stores large files across multiple machines with fault tolerance using replication.

YARN (Yet Another Resource Negotiator):

Manages cluster resources and job scheduling.

## MapReduce:

A programming model used for distributed data processing (map = split, reduce = aggregate).

## Hadoop Common:

Provides essential Java libraries and utilities used by other modules.

2. Difference between NameNode, Backup Node, and Checkpoint Node:

Component	Function	Real-Time Sync	Failure Recovery Role
NameNode	Manages file system metadata like file names, directories, and block locations.	Yes	Acts as the master; essential for HDFS operation.
Backup Node	Maintains an in-memory, up-to-date copy of metadata from the NameNode.	Yes	Can immediately take over if NameNode fails.
Checkpoint Node	Periodically downloads and merges fsimage and edits, then sends a new fsimage to NameNode.	No	Reduces NameNode startup time, not used for failover.

# 3. Explain the use of cat, du, du -s:

- cat (concatenate):

  Used to view the contents of files in the terminal. Example: cat file.txt
- du (disk usage):
   Shows the space used by files and directories. Example: du myfolder/
- du -s (summary):
   Displays the total size of a folder, instead of listing all subdirectories. Example: du
   -s myfolder/