## FR. CONCEICAO RODRIGUES COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

# Department of Computer Engineering Academic Year 2025-26

# **Rubrics for Lab Experiments**

Class : B.E. Computer Subject Name :BDA Lab

Engineering

Semester: VII Subject Code: CSL702

Practical No:	1
Title:	Study and Installation of Hadoop Ecosystem
Date of Performance:	15/07/2025
Roll No:	9913
Name of the Student:	Mark Lopes

#### **Evaluation:**

Performance Indicator	Below average	Average	Good	Excellent	Marks
On time Submission (2)	Not submitted (0)	Submitted after deadline (1)	Early or on time submission(2)		
Test cases and output (4)	Incorr ect output (1)	The expected output is verified only a for few test cases (2)	The expected output is Verified for all test cases but is not presentable (3)	Expected output is obtained for all test cases. Presentable and easy to follow (4)	
Coding efficiency (2)	The code is not structured at all (0)	The code is structured but not efficient (1)	The code is Structured and efficient. (2)	-	
Knowledge(2)	Basic concepts not clear (0)	Understood the basic concepts (1)	Could explain the concept with suitable example (1.5)	Could relate the theory with real world application(2)	
Total					

# **Signature of the Teacher:**

#### **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:

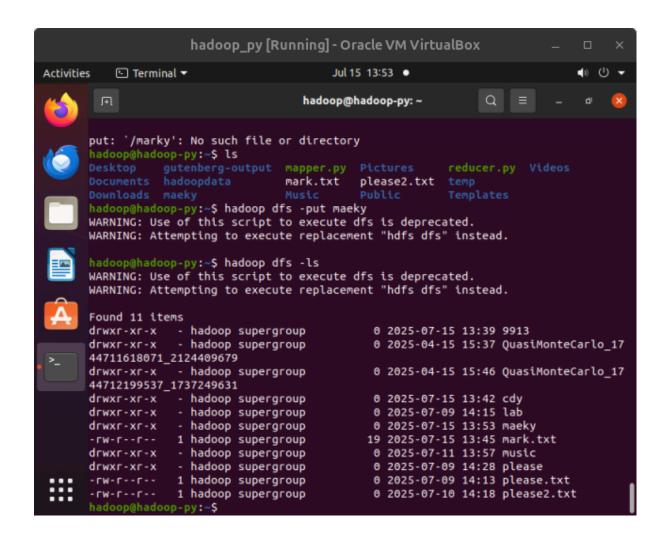
- o Document any issues encountered during setup and how they were resolved.
- o Discuss the scalability and fault-tolerance features provided by Hadoop.
- o Reflect on the importance of Hadoop in big data processing and its role in modern data architectures

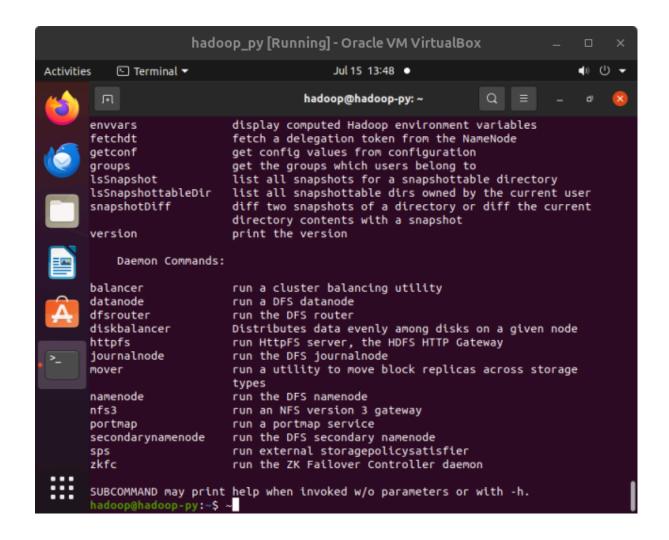
#### **Expected Outcome:**

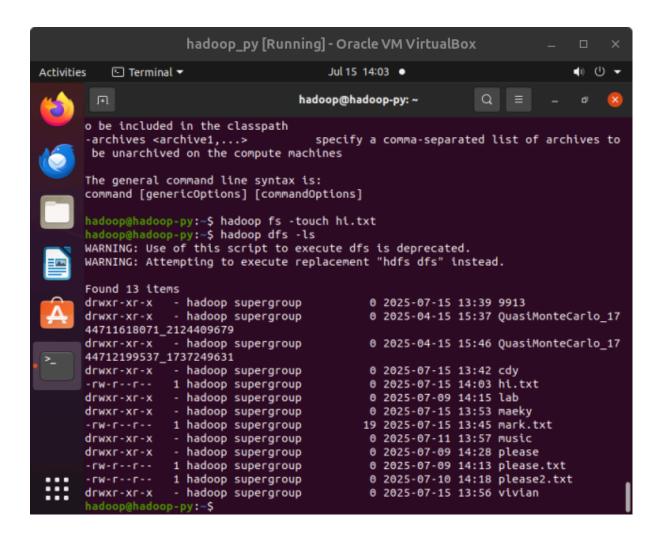
By the end of this experiment, students should have successfully set up a basic Hadoop cluster comprising HDFS and YARN components. They should be able to navigate Hadoop's web interfaces, execute basic Hadoop commands, and understand the distributed nature of Hadoop processing.

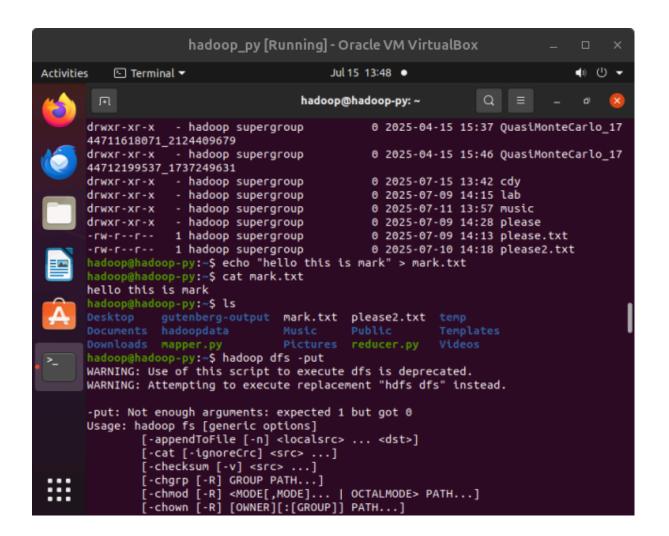
#### **Conclusion:**

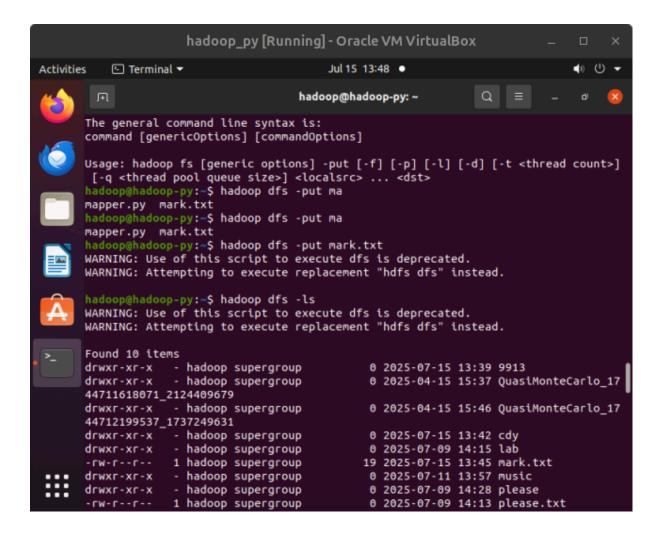
In this experiment, we successfully installed and configured a basic Hadoop ecosystem, including HDFS and YARN. Through hands-on setup of environment variables, SSH authentication, and cluster configuration, we gained practical understanding of Hadoop's distributed architecture.

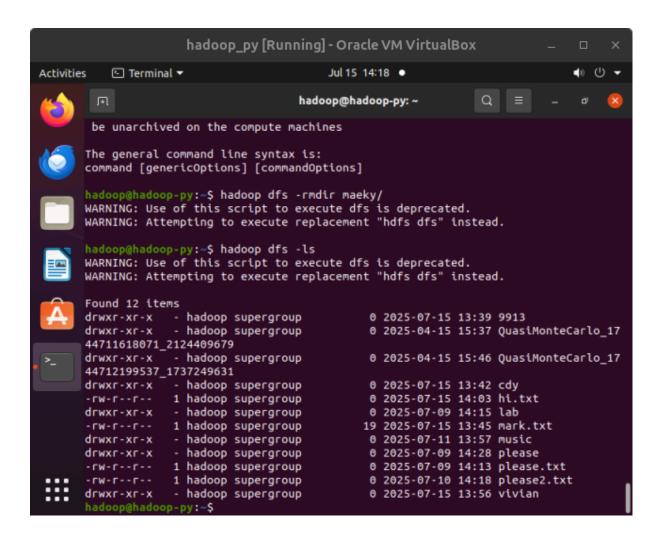


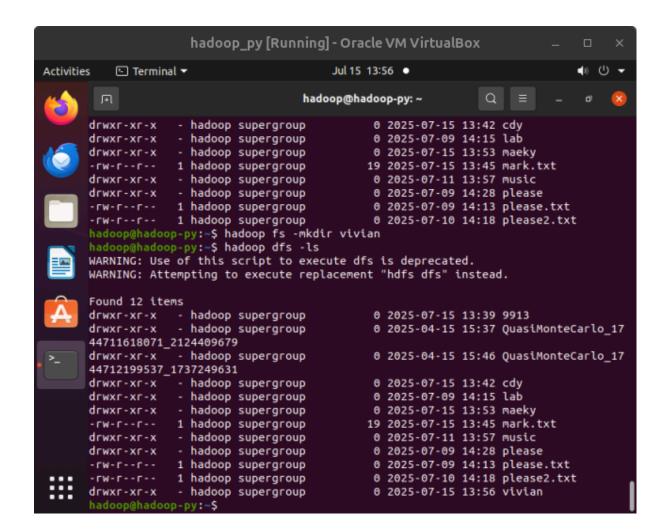


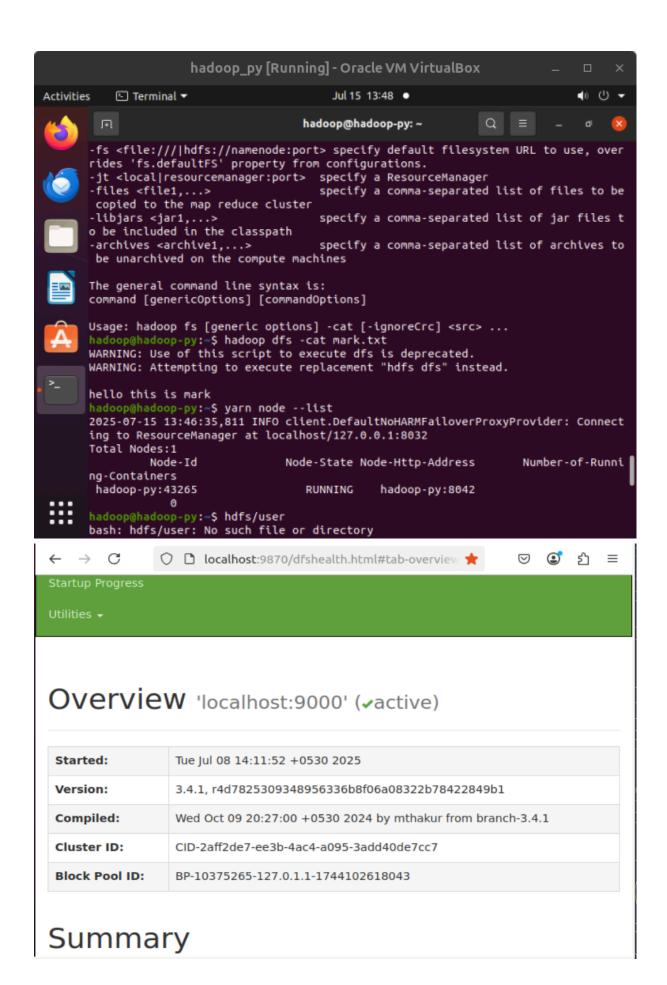




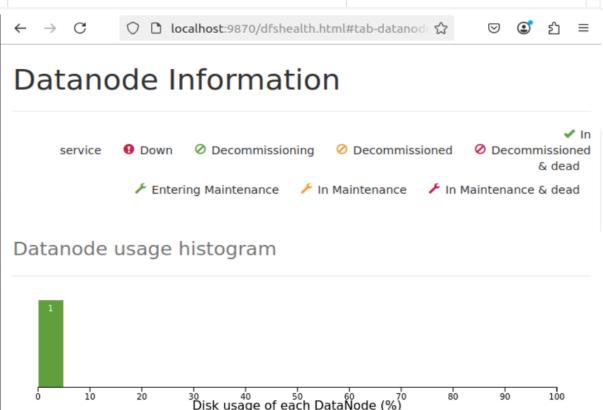


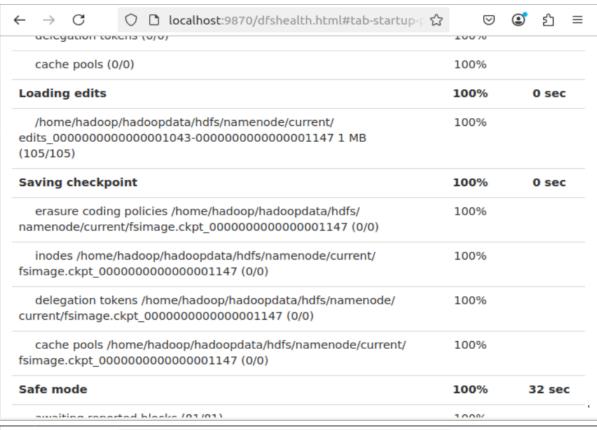


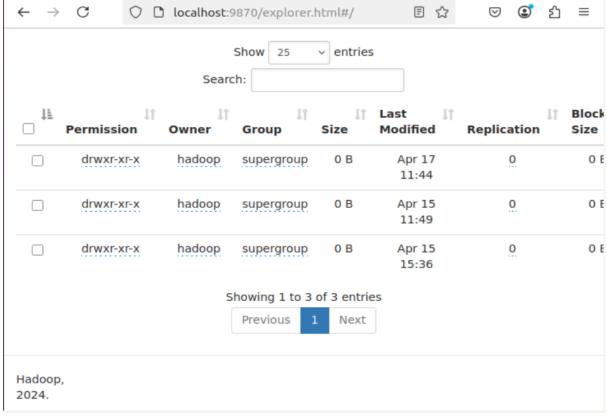




Configured Capacity:	19.02 GB
Configured Remote Capacity:	0 B
DFS Used:	10.64 MB (0.05%)
Non DFS Used:	13.06 GB
DFS Remaining:	4.96 GB (26.09%)
Block Pool Used:	10.64 MB (0.05%)
DataNodes usages% (Min/Median/Max/stdDev):	0.05% / 0.05% / 0.05% / 0.00%
Live Nodes	1 (Decommissioned: 0, In Maintenance: 0)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

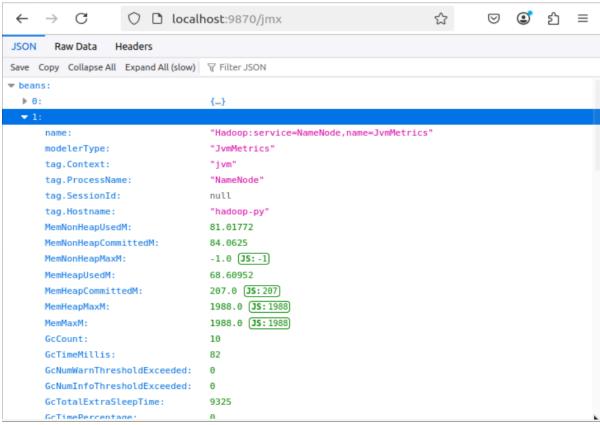






# **Directory:** /logs/

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/