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:	2
Title:	Hands on Hadoop HDFS
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					

Experiment No 2

Aim: Hands on Hadoop HDFS

Objective:

The objective of this lab experiment is to provide hands-on experience with Hadoop

Distributed File System (HDFS). Students will learn how to interact with HDFS, manage

files and directories, understand replication and fault tolerance, and perform basic

administrative tasks.

Tools and Technologies:

- Hadoop: Specifically focusing on HDFS (Hadoop Distributed File System).
- Virtual or physical machines capable of running a Linux distribution (e.g., Ubuntu, CentOS).

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.

o Example command to install OpenJDK:

bash

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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).

o Extract the downloaded Hadoop tarball to a suitable directory on each machine in

your cluster.

bash

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```

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

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export HADOOP HOME=/opt/hadoop-3.x.x

export PATH=\$PATH:\$HADOOP_HOME/bin:\$HADOOP_HOME/sbin

5. Configuring HDFS:

o Navigate to the Hadoop configuration directory (\$HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop)

and edit core-site.xml and hdfs-site.xml files.

o core-site.xml:

xml

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<configuration>

<property>

<name>fs.defaultFS</name>

<value>hdfs://namenode_host:9000</value>

</property>

</configuration>

```
o hdfs-site.xml:
xml
Copy code
<configuration&gt;
<property&gt;
<name&gt;dfs.replication&lt;/name&gt;
<value&gt;3&lt;/value&gt; &lt;!-- Adjust replication factor as
needed -->
</property&gt;
</configuration&gt;
6. Formatting HDFS Namenode:
o Before starting HDFS, format the namenode to initialize the
filesystem metadata:
bash
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hdfs namenode -format
7. Starting HDFS Services:
o Start HDFS services using the provided scripts:
bash
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start-dfs.sh
8. Interacting with HDFS:
o Use Hadoop commands (hdfs dfs) to interact with HDFS:
```

Creating a directory in HDFS: bash Copy code hdfs dfs -mkdir /user Copying files from local filesystem to HDFS: bash Copy code hdfs dfs -put /local/path/to/file /hdfs/path/ • Listing files in a directory in HDFS: bash Copy code hdfs dfs -ls /hdfs/path/ Reading files from HDFS: bash Copy code hdfs dfs -cat /hdfs/path/to/file 9. Understanding Replication and Fault Tolerance: o Discuss the concept of replication factor and how it ensures fault tolerance. o Simulate a failure scenario (e.g., shutdown a datanode) and observe how HDFS maintains data availability.

10. Stopping HDFS Services:

o Stop HDFS services when done experimenting:

bash

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stop-dfs.sh

11. Observations and Conclusion:

o Document any issues encountered during setup and how they were resolved.

o Discuss the benefits of using HDFS for storing and managing large datasets.

o Reflect on the role of HDFS in the Hadoop ecosystem and its importance in big data

processing.

Expected Outcome:

By the end of this experiment, students should have a solid understanding of how HDFS

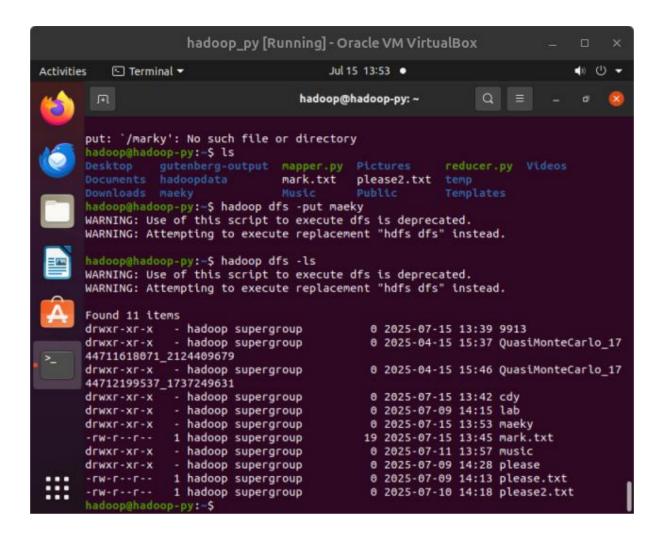
operates within a Hadoop cluster. They should be able to perform basic administrative tasks

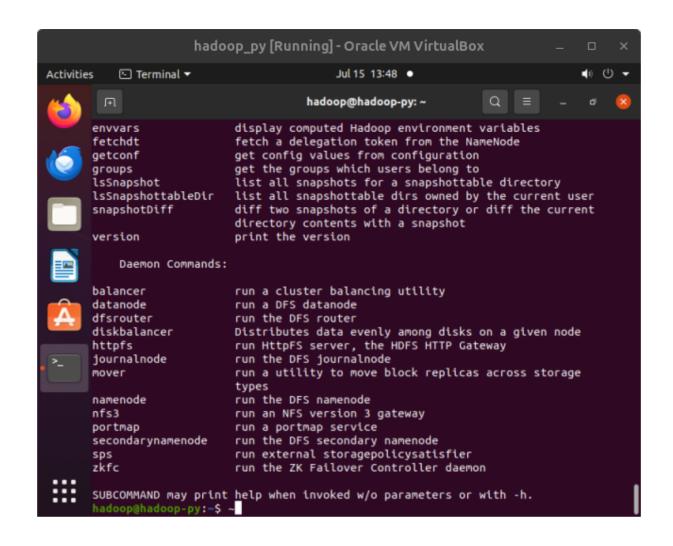
such as creating directories, copying files, and understanding replication strategies. Students

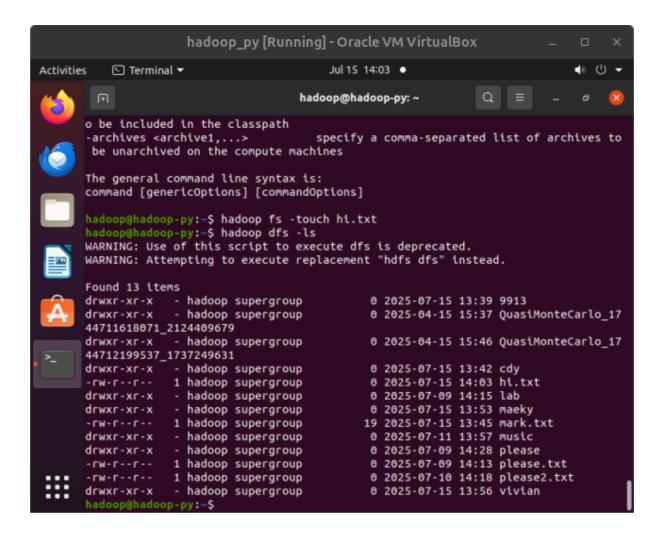
should also gain insights into HDFS's fault tolerance mechanisms and its role in supporting

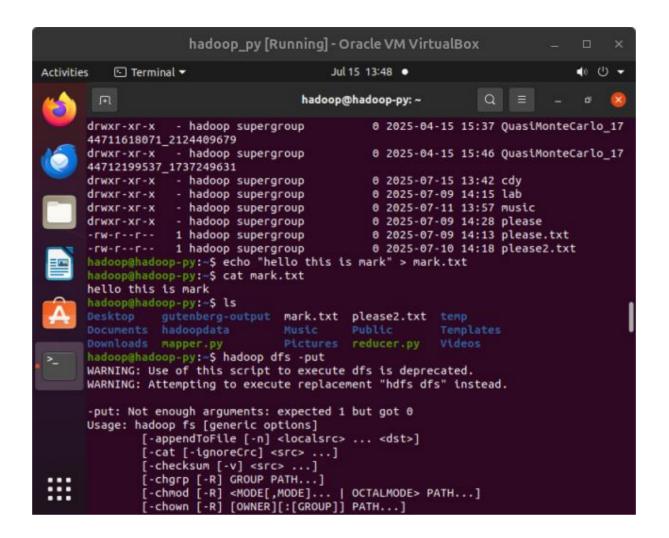
distributed data storage.

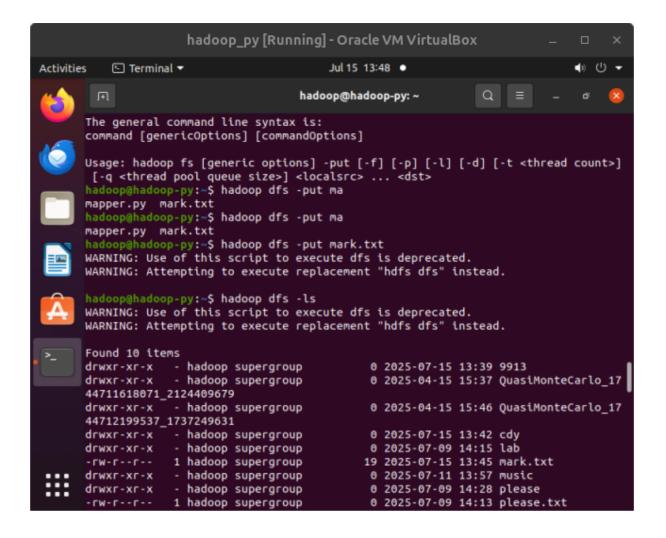
Conclusion:

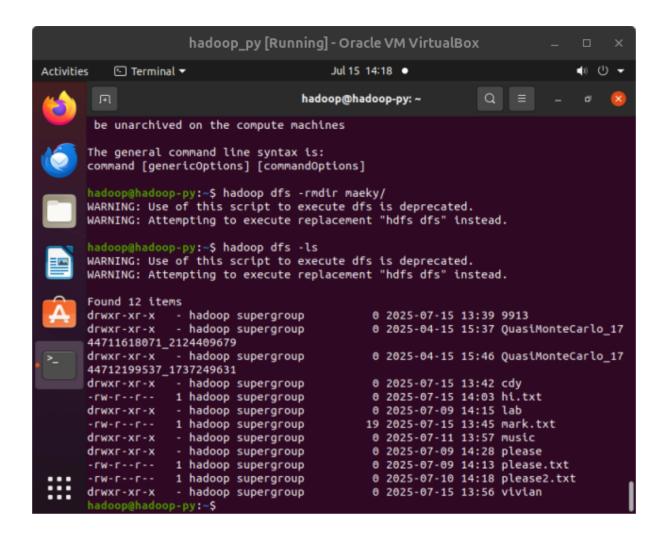


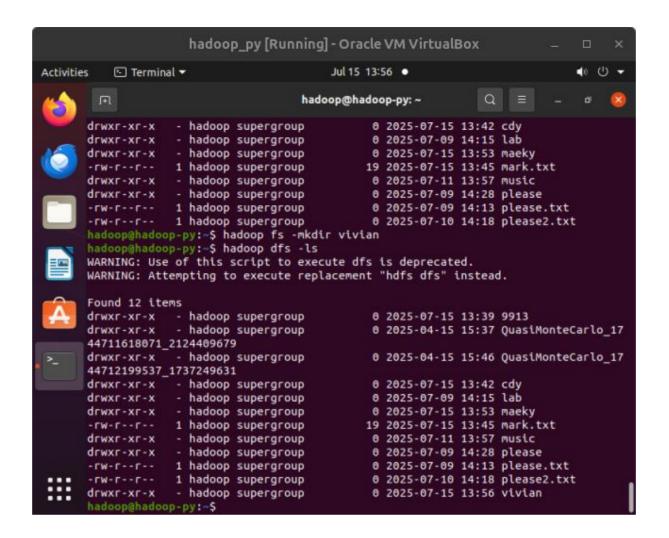


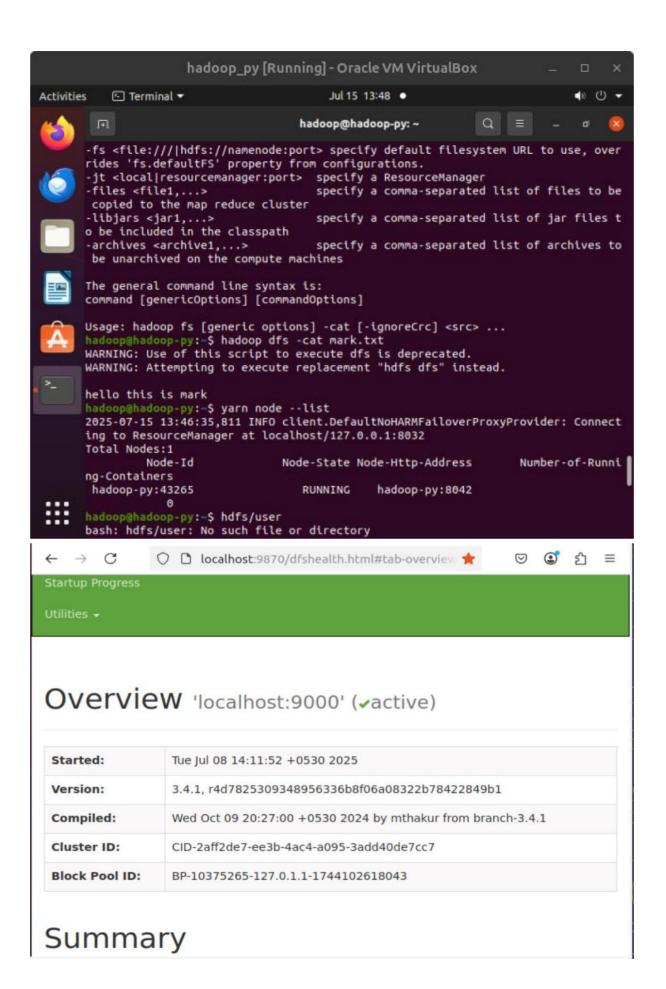




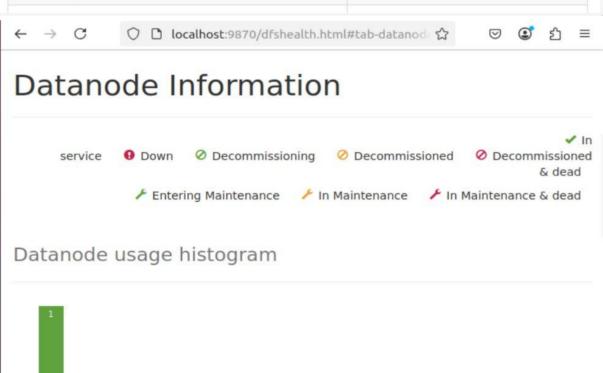


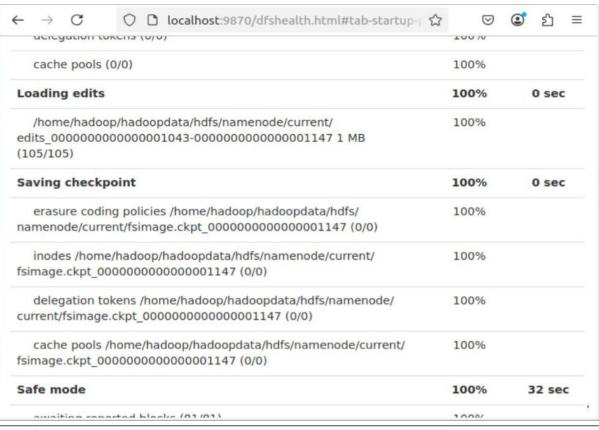


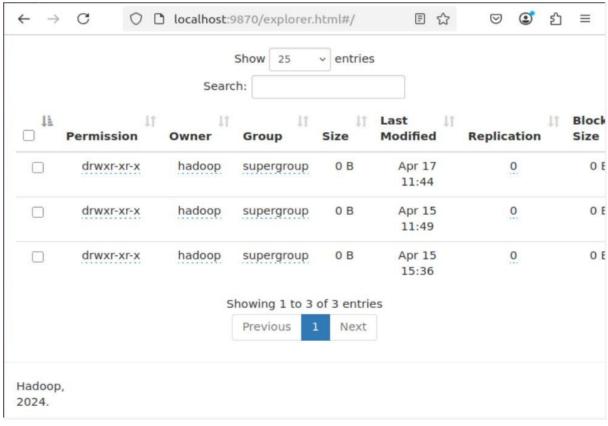




Configured Capacity:	19.02 GB
Configured Remote Capacity:	0 B
DFS Used:	10.64 MB (0.05%)
Non DFS Used:	13.06 GB
DFS Remaining:	4.96 GB (26.09%)
Block Pool Used:	10.64 MB (0.05%)
DataNodes usages% (Min/Median/Max/stdDev):	0.05% / 0.05% / 0.05% / 0.00%
Live Nodes	1 (Decommissioned: 0, In Maintenance: 0)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

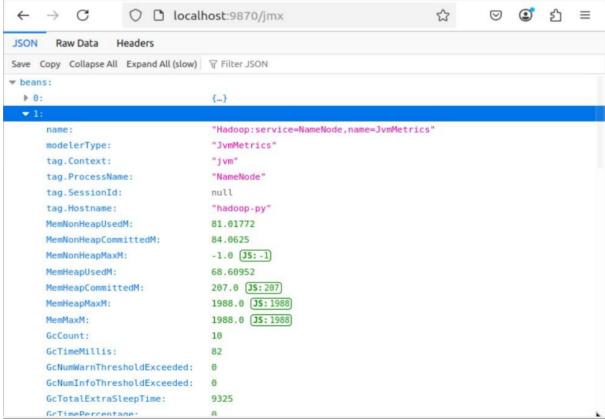






Directory: /logs/

Name 1	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	Failure Recovery
		Sync	Role
NameNode		Yes	
	Manages file system metadata like file names, directories, and block locations.		Acts as the master; essential for HDFS operation.
Backup Node		Yes	
	Maintains an in-memory, up-to-date		Can immediately
	copy of metadata from the		take over if
	NameNode.		NameNode fails.
Checkpoint		No	Reduces NameNode
Node	Periodically downloads and merges		startup time, not
	fsimage and edits, then sends a new		used for failover.
	fsimage to NameNode.		

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/