Open a terminal window to the current working directory.  
/home/training

1. **Print the Hadoop version**  
   hadoop version

Java - version

**2. List the contents of the root directory in HDFS**  
  
hadoop fs -ls

**3. Report the amount of space used and  
 available on currently mounted filesystem**  
  
hadoop fs -df hdfs:/

**4. Count the number of directories,files and bytes under  
 the paths that match the specified file pattern**  
  
hadoop fs -count hdfs:/

**5. Run a DFS filesystem checking utility**  
  
hadoop fsck – /

**6. Run a cluster balancing utility**  
  
hadoop balancer

**7. Create a new directory named “hadoop” below the  
 /user/cloudera directory in HDFS. Since you’re  
 currently logged in with the “cloudera” user ID,  
 /user/training is your home directory in HDFS.**  
  
hadoop fs -mkdir /user/training/hadoop

**8. Add a sample text file from the local directory  
 named “data” to the new directory you created in HDFS  
 during the previous step**.  
  
hadoop fs -put data/sample.txt /user/training/hadoop

**9. List the contents of this new directory in HDFS.**  
  
hadoop fs -ls /user/training/hadoop

**10. Add the entire local directory called “retail” to the  
 /user/training directory in HDFS.**  
  
hadoop fs -put data/retail /user/training/hadoop

**11. Since /user/training is your home directory in HDFS,  
 any command that does not have an absolute path is  
 interpreted as relative to that directory. The next  
 command will therefore list your home directory, and  
 should show the items you’ve just added there.**  
hadoop fs -ls

**12. See how much space this directory occupies in HDFS.**  
hadoop fs -du -s -h hadoop/retail

**13. Delete a file ‘customers’ from the “retail” directory.**  
  
hadoop fs -rm hadoop/retail/customers

**14. Ensure this file is no longer in HDFS.**  
  
hadoop fs -ls hadoop/retail/customers

**15. Delete all files from the “retail” directory using a wildcard.**  
  
hadoop fs -rm hadoop/retail/\*

**16. To empty the trash**  
  
hadoop fs -expunge

**17. Finally, remove the entire retail directory and all  
 of its contents in HDFS.**  
  
hadoop fs -rm -r hadoop/retail

**18. List the hadoop directory again**  
  
hadoop fs -ls hadoop

**19. Add the purchases.txt file from the local directory  
 named “/home/training/” to the hadoop directory you created in HDFS**  
  
hadoop fs -copyFromLocal /home/training/purchases.txt hadoop/

**20. To view the contents of your text file purchases.txt  
 which is present in your hadoop directory.**  
  
hadoop fs -cat hadoop/purchases.txt

**21. Add the purchases.txt file from “hadoop” directory which is present in HDFS directory  
 to the directory “data” which is present in your local directory**  
  
hadoop fs -copyToLocal hadoop/purchases.txt /home/training/data

**22. cp is used to copy files between directories present in HDFS**  
  
hadoop fs -cp /user/training/\*.txt /user/training/hadoop

**23. ‘-get’ command can be used alternaively to ‘-copyToLocal’ command**  
  
hadoop fs -get hadoop/sample.txt /home/training/

**24. Display last kilobyte of the file “purchases.txt” to stdout.**  
  
hadoop fs -tail hadoop/purchases.txt

**25. Default file permissions are 666 in HDFS  
 Use ‘-chmod’ command to change permissions of a file**  
  
hadoop fs -ls hadoop/purchases.txt  
sudo -u hdfs hadoop fs -chmod 600 hadoop/purchases.txt

**26. Default names of owner and group are training,training  
 Use ‘-chown’ to change owner name and group name simultaneously**  
  
hadoop fs -ls hadoop/purchases.txt  
sudo -u hdfs hadoop fs -chown root:root hadoop/purchases.txt

**27. Default name of group is training  
 Use ‘-chgrp’ command to change group name**  
  
hadoop fs -ls hadoop/purchases.txt  
sudo -u hdfs hadoop fs -chgrp training hadoop/purchases.txt

**28. Move a directory from one location to other**  
  
hadoop fs -mv hadoop apache\_hadoop

**29. Default replication factor to a file is 3.  
 Use ‘-setrep’ command to change replication factor of a file**  
  
hadoop fs -setrep -w 2 apache\_hadoop/sample.txt

**30. Copy a directory from one node in the cluster to another  
 Use ‘-distcp’ command to copy,  
 -overwrite option to overwrite in an existing files  
 -update command to synchronize both directories**  
  
hadoop fs -distcp hdfs://namenodeA/apache\_hadoop hdfs://namenodeB/hadoop

**31. Command to make the name node leave safe mode**  
  
hadoop fs -expunge  
sudo -u hdfs hdfs dfsadmin -safemode leave

**32. List all the hadoop file system shell commands**  
  
hadoop fs

**33. Last but not least, always ask for help!**  
  
hadoop fs -help