

尚硅谷大数据技术之 Hive 基础

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一、Linux 网络配置复习

1.1 CentOS 6

1)Linux 网络配置

```
# vi /etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules
```

复制 ATTR{address}=="00:0c:29:e1:bc:79"引号中的值到 ifcfg-eth0 中

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

配置如下 :

DEVICE=eth0

HWADDR=00:0C:29:E1:BC:79

TYPE=Ethernet

UUID=a6713a48-ce04-4bb5-9e4d-8f929976196c

ONBOOT=yes

NM_CONTROLLED=yes

BOOTPROTO=static

IPADDR=192.168.122.10

GATEWAY=192.168.122.2

NETMASK=255.255.255.0

DNS1=114.215.126.16

DNS2=192.168.122.2

2)Linux 防火墙

`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)

1.2 CentOS 7

1)Linux 网络配置

```
# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eno16777736
```

TYPE="Ethernet"

BOOTPROTO="static"

DEFROUTE="yes"

IPV4_FAILURE_FATAL="no"

IPV6INIT="yes"

IPV6_AUTOCONF="yes"

IPV6_DEFROUTE="yes"

IPV6_FAILURE_FATAL="no"

NAME="eno16777736"

UUID="43d220b2-1f75-4811-8a4b-2cf798f36b46"

DEVICE="eno16777736"

ONBOOT="yes"

DNS1="192.168.122.2"

DNS2="202.102.227.68"

IPADDR=192.168.122.200

PREFIX=24

GATEWAY=192.168.122.2

IPV6_PEERDNS=yes

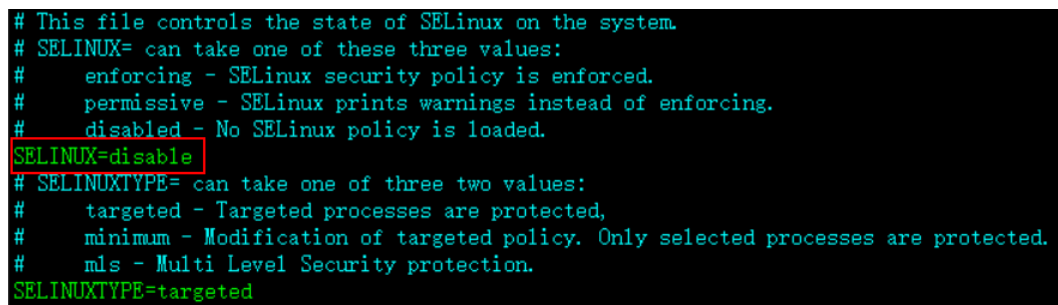
IPV6_PEERROUTES=yes

NETMASK=255.255.255.0

2)Linux 防火墙

```
# vi /etc/sysconfig/selinux
```

将设置改为禁用：SELINUX=disabled，如图：



```
# 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=disabled
# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of three two values:
#   targeted - Targeted processes are protected,
#   minimum - Modification of targeted policy. Only selected processes are protected.
#   mls - Multi Level Security protection.
SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

```
# systemctl stop firewalld.service（关闭防火墙）
```

```
# systemctl disable firewalld.service（防火墙开机禁用）
```

二、Linux 软件环境配置

1.1 JDK 安装

```
$ tar -zxf /opt/software/jdk-8u121-linux-x64.gz -C /opt/modules/
```

1.2 JDK 环境变量配置

```
# vi /etc/profile
```

```
#JAVA_HOME
```

```
JAVA_HOME=/opt/modules/jdk1.8.0_121
```

```
export
```

```
CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/rt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tool
```

```
s.jar
```

```
export
```

```
PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

三、Linux 其他准备操作

3.1 字符模式启动

```
# cat /etc/inittab
```

```
# inittab is no longer used when using systemd.
#
# ADDING CONFIGURATION HERE WILL HAVE NO EFFECT ON YOUR SYSTEM.
#
# Ctrl-Alt-Delete is handled by /usr/lib/systemd/system/ctrl-alt-del.target
#
# systemd uses 'targets' instead of runlevels. By default, there are two main targets:
#
# multi-user.target: analogous to runlevel 3
# graphical.target: analogous to runlevel 5
#
# To view current default target, run:
# systemctl get-default
#
# To set a default target, run:
# systemctl set-default TARGET.target
#
```

systemctl set-default multi-user.target, 来设置无界面启动 linux

systemctl set-default graphical.target, 来设置有界面启动 linux

3.2 配置 NTP 时间服务器

3.2.1 检查时区

对于我们当前这种案例，主要目标是把 z01 这台服务器设置为时间服务器，剩下的 z02, z03 这两台机器同步 z01 的时间，我们需要这样做的原因是因为，整个集群架构中的时间，要保持一致。

检查当前系统时区，使用命令：# date -R

```
[root@z01 /]# date -R
Tue, 11 Apr 2017 09:52:28 +0800
```

注意这里，如果显示的时区不是+0800，你可以删除 localtime 文件夹后，再关联一个正确

时区的链接过去，命令如下：

rm -rf /etc/localtime

```
# ln -s /usr/share/zoneinfo/Asia/Shanghai /etc/localtime
```

3.2.2 同步时间

```
# ntpdate pool.ntp.org
```

3.2.3 修改 NTP 配置文件

```
# vi /etc/ntp.conf
```

去掉下面这行前面的# ,并把网段修改成自己的网段:

```
restrict 192.168.122.0 mask 255.255.255.0 nomodify notrap
```

注释掉以下几行:

```
#server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org
```

```
#server 1.centos.pool.ntp.org
```

```
#server 2.centos.pool.ntp.org
```

把下面两行前面的#号去掉,如果没有这两行内容,需要手动添加

```
server 127.127.1.0 # local clock
```

```
fudge 127.127.1.0 stratum 10
```

最后, 如图所示:

```

# For more information about this file, see the man pages
# ntp.conf(5), ntp_acc(5), ntp_auth(5), ntp_clock(5), ntp_misc(5), ntp_mon(5).

driftfile /var/lib/ntp/drift

# Permit time synchronization with our time source, but do not
# permit the source to query or modify the service on this system.
restrict default nomodify notrap nopeer noquery

# Permit all access over the loopback interface. This could
# be tightened as well, but to do so would effect some of
# the administrative functions.
restrict 127.0.0.1
restrict ::1

# Hosts on local network are less restricted.
restrict 192.168.122.0 mask 255.255.255.0 nomodify notrap
server 127.127.1.0
fudge 127.127.1.0 stratum 10

# Use public servers from the pool.ntp.org project.
# Please consider joining the pool (http://www.pool.ntp.org/join.html).
#server 0.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
#server 1.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
#server 2.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst
#server 3.centos.pool.ntp.org iburst

#broadcast 192.168.1.255 autokey          # broadcast server
#broadcastclient                          # broadcast client
#broadcast 224.0.1.1 autokey              # multicast server
#multicastclient 224.0.1.1                # multicast client
#manycastserver 239.255.254.254           # manycast server
#manycastclient 239.255.254.254 autokey   # manycast client

# Enable public key cryptography.
#crypto

include /etc/ntp/crypto/pw

# Key file containing the keys and key identifiers used when operating
# with symmetric key cryptography.
keys /etc/ntp/keys

# Specify the key identifiers which are trusted.
#trustedkey 4 8 42

# Specify the key identifier to use with the ntpdc utility.
#requestkey 8

# Specify the key identifier to use with the ntpq utility.
#controlkey 8
"/etc/ntp.conf" 60L, 2053C

```

3.2.4 重启 ntp 服务

#systemctl start ntpd.service ,注意 ,如果是 CentOS7 以下的版本 ,使用命令 :service ntpd

start

#systemctl enable ntpd.service ,注意 ,如果是 CentOS7 以下的版本 ,使用命令 :chkconfig

ntpd on

3.2.5 集群其他节点去同步这台时间服务器时间

首先需要关闭这两台计算机的 ntp 服务

systemctl stop ntpd.service , CentOS7 以下 , 则 : service ntpd stop

systemctl disable ntpd.service , CentOS7 以下 , 则 : chkconfig ntpd off

systemctl status ntpd , 查看 ntp 服务状态

pgrep ntpd , 查看 ntp 服务进程 id

同步第一台服务器 z01 的时间 :

ntpdate z01

```
[root@z02 ~]# ntpdate z01
11 Apr 10:28:10 ntpdate[3843]: adjust time server 192.168.122.200 offset -0.000428 sec
```

3.2.6 制定计划任务,周期性同步时间

crontab -e

*/10 * * * * /usr/sbin/ntpdate z01


```

[root@z02 ~]# crontab -l
# Example of job definition:
# .----- minute (0 - 59)
# | .----- hour (0 - 23)
# | | .----- day of month (1 - 31)
# | | | .----- month (1 - 12) OR jan, feb, mar, apr ...
# | | | | .---- day of week (0 - 6) (Sunday=0 or 7) OR sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat
# | | | | |
# * * * * * user-name  command to be executed

*/10 * * * * /usr/sbin/ntpdate z01

```

3.2.7 重启定时任务

systemctl restart crond.service , CentOS7 以下使用 : service crond restart , 其他台机器的配置同理

3.3 ssh 无密钥登录

配置 hadoop 集群 , 首先需要配置集群中的各个主机的 ssh 无密钥访问

在 z04 上 , 通过如下命令 , 生成一对公私钥对

\$ ssh-keygen -t rsa , 一顿回车操作 , 这条命令执行完毕后(注意使用普通用户执行该命令) ,

会在 /home/z/.ssh/ 目录下生成两个文件 : id_rsa 和 id_rsa.pub , 如图所示 :

```

[z@localhost ~]$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/z/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/z/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/z/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/z/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
b7:29:85:07:fa:b6:9a:71:29:a1:57:eb:1c:6d:f7:c6 z@localhost.localdomain
The key's randomart image is:
+--[ RSA 2048 ]-----+
|
|
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|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
+-----+

[z@localhost ~]$ pwd
/home/z
[z@localhost ~]$ ls -a
. . . .bash_logout .bash_profile .bashrc .cache .config .mozilla .ssh
[z@localhost ~]$ cd .ssh/
[z@localhost .ssh]$ ls
id_rsa id_rsa.pub
[z@localhost .ssh]$ _

```

生成之后呢，把 z01 生成的公钥拷贝给 z01,z02,z03 这三台机器，对，没错，包含当前机器。

```
$ ssh-copy-id z01
```

```
$ ssh-copy-id z02
```

```
$ ssh-copy-id z03
```

完成后，其他机器同理。

四、CDH 安装

4.1 CDH 之 zookeeper

4.1.1 修改 zoo.cfg 配置文件

修改 conf 目录下的 zoo.cfg 文件，如果没有该文件，请自行重命名 sample.cfg 文件，修改

内容为：

```
dataDir=/opt/modules/cdh/zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.3.6/zkData
```

```
server.1=z01:2888:3888
```

```
server.2=z02:2888:3888
```

```
server.3=z03:2888:3888
```

同时创建 dataDir 属性值所指定的目录

4.1.2 在 zkData 目录下创建 myid 文件，修改值为 1，如：

```
$ cd /opt/modules/cdh/zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.3.6/zkData
```

```
$ touch myid
```

```
$ echo 1 > myid
```

4.1.3 将 zookeeper 安装目录 scp 到其他机器节点

```
$ scp -r /opt/modules/cdh/zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.3.6/ z05:/opt/modules/cdh/
```

```
$ scp -r /opt/modules/cdh/zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.3.6/ z06:/opt/modules/cdh/
```

4.1.4 修改其他机器节点的 myid 文件为 2 和 3

```
$ echo 2 > myid
```

```
$ echo 3 > myid
```

4.1.5 在每个节点上启动 zookeeper 以及查看状态

```
$ bin/zkServer.sh start
```

```
$ bin/zkServer.sh status
```

4.2 CDH 之 hadoop

4.2.1 NameNode HA

* hdfs-site.xml

```
<configuration>
```

```
  <!-- 指定数据冗余份数 -->
```

```
  <property>
```

```
    <name>dfs.replication</name>
```

```
    <value>3</value>
```

```
  </property>
```

<!-- 完全分布式集群名称 -->

<property>

 <name>dfs.nameservices</name>

 <value>mycluster</value>

</property>

<!-- 集群中 NameNode 节点都有哪些 -->

<property>

 <name>dfs.ha.namenodes.mycluster</name>

 <value>nn1,nn2</value>

</property>

<!-- nn1 的 RPC 通信地址 -->

<property>

 <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.mycluster.nn1</name>

 <value>z04:8020</value>

</property>

<!-- nn2 的 RPC 通信地址 -->

<property>

 <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.mycluster.nn2</name>

<value>z05:8020</value>

</property>

<!-- nn1 的 http 通信地址 -->

<property>

<name>dfs.namenode.http-address.mycluster.nn1</name>

<value>z04:50070</value>

</property>

<!-- nn2 的 http 通信地址 -->

<property>

<name>dfs.namenode.http-address.mycluster.nn2</name>

<value>z05:50070</value>

</property>

<!-- 指定 NameNode 元数据在 JournalNode 上的存放位置 -->

<property>

<name>dfs.namenode.shared.edits.dir</name>

<value>qjournal://z04:8485;z05:8485;z06:8485/mycluster</value>

</property>

<!-- 配置隔离机制，即同一时刻只能有一台服务器对外响应 -->

```
<property>

    <name>dfs.ha.fencing.methods</name>

    <value>sshfence</value>

</property>
```

<!-- 使用隔离机制时需要 ssh 无密钥登录-->

```
<property>

    <name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.private-key-files</name>

    <value>/home/z/.ssh/id_rsa</value>

</property>
```

<!-- 声明 journalnode 服务器存储目录-->

```
<property>

    <name>dfs.journalnode.edits.dir</name>

    <value>/opt/modules/cdh/hadoop-2.5.0-cdh5.3.6/data/jn</value>

</property>
```

<!-- 关闭权限检查-->

```
<property>

    <name>dfs.permissions.enable</name>

    <value>>false</value>

</property>
```

<!-- 访问代理类：client，mycluster，active 配置失败自动切换实现方式-->

<property>

<name>dfs.client.failover.proxy.provider.mycluster</name>

<value>org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.ConfiguredFailoverProxyProvider</value>

</property>

</configuration>

*** core-site.xml**

<configuration>

<property>

<name>fs.defaultFS</name>

<value>hdfs://mycluster</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>

<value>/opt/modules/cdh/hadoop-2.5.0-cdh5.3.6/data</value>

</property>

</configuration>

完成后远程拷贝给其他服务器

命令操作：

启动服务

在各个 JournalNode 节点上，输入以下命令启动 journalnode 服务：

```
$ sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh start journalnode
```

在[nn1]上，对其进行格式化，并启动

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

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

在[nn2]上，同步 nn1 的元数据信息，并启动

```
$ bin/hdfs namenode -bootstrapStandby
```

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

手动把 nn1 设置为 active

```
$ bin/hdfs haadmin -transitionToActive nn1
```

查看服务状态

```
$ bin/hdfs haadmin -getServiceState nn1
```

4.2.2ResourceManager HA

* yarn-site.xml

```
<configuration>
```

```
<!-- Site specific YARN configuration properties -->
```

```
  <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.server.url</name>
```

```
    <value>http://z01:19888/jobhistory/logs/</value>
```

```
  </property>
```

```
<property>

    <name>yarn.log-aggregation.retain-seconds</name>

    <value>86400</value>

</property>
```

```
<!--启用 resourcemanager ha-->
```

```
<property>

    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.ha.enabled</name>

    <value>true</value>

</property>
```

```
<!--声明两台 resourcemanager 的地址-->
```

```
<property>

    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.cluster-id</name>

    <value>cluster-yarn1</value>

</property>
```

```
<property>

    <name>yarn.resourcemanager.ha.rm-ids</name>

    <value>rm1,rm2</value>

</property>
```

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm1</name>

<value>z02</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm2</name>

<value>z03</value>

</property>

<!--指定 zookeeper 集群的地址-->

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.zk-address</name>

<value>z01:2181,z02:2181,z03:2181</value>

</property>

<!--启用自动恢复-->

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.recovery.enabled</name>

<value>>true</value>

</property>

<!--指定 resourcemanager 的状态信息存储在 zookeeper 集群-->

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.store.class</name>

<value>org.apache.hadoop.yarn.server.resourcemanager.recovery.ZKRMStateStore</va

lue>

</property>

</configuration>

完成后远程拷贝给其他服务器

```
$ scp etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml z02:/opt/modules/hadoop-2.5.0/etc/hadoop/
```

通过 jps 查看每个服务器的 zookeeper 服务 QuorumPeerMain 已经运行 没有运行则开启 ,

方式前文已经说过 , 不再赘述。

在 z02 中执行 :

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

在 z03 中执行 :

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

查看服务状态

```
$ bin/yarn radmin -getServiceState rm1
```

测试

```
$ bin/yarn jar share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-2.5.0.jar  
wordcount /input/ /output/
```