

英特尔® Hadoop 发行版版本 2.2 管理手册



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1. 概述

Apache Hadoop 是一个开源的软件框架,用于在大型集群中运行数据密集型、分布式应用程序。Intel® Manager for Hadoop 是 Apache Hadoop 的一个中央管理接口,用户通过该接口,可以安装 Hadoop,设置集群,配置 Hadoop 服务、监测集群,配置事件和警告,管理资源优化和访问安全。

本文档主要介绍了 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 的功能和创建、监控和管理 Hadoop 集群的方法步骤。

1.1 Intel® Manager 功能介绍

Intel® Manager for Apache Hadoop 有以下几个主要功能:

- 按照各种指标,如 CPU 和内存使用,全面监控集群中所有节点的健康 状态,并以图形和表格的形式分别展现。
- 用户可以自定义指标的阀值,设置邮件通知的属性,Intel® Manager 可以根据用户配置,自动发送提醒邮件。
- 单点部署,允许用户添加或删除集群节点,Hadoop服务。
- 单点配置,允许用户设定系统或服务的属性,为节点分配角色,并自动应用到集群中的所有节点。
- 管理控制和审计,允许用户设置访问控制,配置日志和变更管理。

1.2 浏览器需求

当前版本的 Intel® Manager for Apache Hadoop 建议用户使用以下的浏览器,并以 1024 * 768 以上的窗口大小来开启管理界面。

- Mozilla Firefox
- Chrome

1.3 相关文档

Intel® Manager 相关文档:

- 英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版 2.2 管理手册 介绍了集群管理 Intel® Manager 的使用方法。
- 英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版 2.2 新手指南 用于指导英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版初级用户安装、部署、验证和开始使用英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版。





● 英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版 2.2 开发者指南 — 用于指导用户在英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版上使用 **API** 进行开发。



2. Intel[®] Manager for Hadoop 简



Intel® Manager for Hadoop 是一个基于网络的管理界面,用户使用浏览器访问该界面,可以查看 Hadoop 集群信息,或管理配置集群机器。

2.1 登录界面

通过浏览器访问 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 地址: https://管理节点:端口号

管理节点

指安装 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 的机器名。

端口号

指 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 所占用的端口号。 默认为 9443。

在 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 的登录界面上,在用户名和密码输入框内输入用户名和密码,点击登陆。初始的管理员账号和密码为"admin"和"admin"。你可以在用户管理菜单中对用户账号进行设置,详见 6.2 用户管理





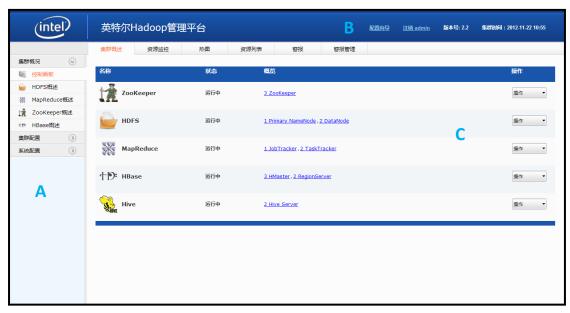
2.2 版本信息

在管理主界面的右上角标注了 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 的版本信息和 集群的搭建时间。

2.3 主界面

登陆后的主界面如图所示,可以分为3个区域:

- 管理菜单(A)
- 链接(B)
- 控制面板(C)



有关各区域的更多信息,请参考以下章节:

- 2.4 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 管理菜单(A)
- 2.5 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 链接(B)
- 2.6 Intel® Manager for Hadoop 控制面板 (C)

2.4 Intel[®] Manager for Hadoop — 管理菜单(A)

通过管理菜单,你可以对监控集群概况,对集群组件进行配置,并完成一些简单的系统配置。

管理界面包含以下3个管理菜单:

- 集群概况 一 详见 2.4.1 集群概况菜单
- 集群配置 一 详见 2.4.2 集群配置菜单



● 系统配置 一 详见 2.4.3 系统配置菜单

2.4.1 集群概况菜单

集群概况菜单包含以下几个子菜单:



- 控制面板 选择**控制面板**子菜单,可以查看集群的状态和资源使用情况。
- HDFS 概述 选择 HDFS 概述子菜单,可以查看 HDFS 的概要,状态,组件和日志。
- MapReduce 概述 选择 MapReduce 概述子菜单,可以查看 MapReduce 的概要,状态,组件和日志。
- Zookeeper 概述 选择 Zookeeper 概述子菜单,可以查看 Zookeeper 的概要,状态,节点和日志。
- HBase 概述 选择 HBase 概述子菜单,可以查看 HBase 的概要,状态,组件和日志。

有关该菜单的更多信息,请参考 4. 集群概况

2.4.2 集群配置菜单

集群配置菜单包含以下几个子菜单:



● 集群节点 — 选择**集群节点**子菜单,可以配置集群中的节点和分配



节点的角色。

- Hadoop 选择 **Hadoop** 子菜单,可以配置 Hadoop 的设置和属性。
- HDFS 选择 HDFS 子菜单,可以配置 HDFS 的设置和属性。
- MapReduce 选择 MapReduce 子菜单,可以配置 MapReduce 的设置和属性。
- ZooKeeper 选择 ZooKeeper 子菜单,可以配置 ZooKeeper 的设置和属性。
- HBase 选择 HBase 子菜单,可以配置 HBase 的设置和属性。
- Hive 一 选择 Hive 子菜单,可以配置 Hive 的设置和属性。

有关该菜单的更多信息,请参考 5. 集群配置

2.4.3 系统配置菜单

系统配置菜单包含以下几个子菜单:



- 许可证管理 选择**许可证管理**子菜单,可以上传更新许可证信息。
- 用户管理 选择**用户管理**子菜单,可以添加或删除用户,并管理用 户账号信息。
- 管理日志 选择**管理日志**子菜单,可以查看用户管理操作记录。
- 配置管理 选择**配置管理**子菜单,可以回退配置,导入或导出配置 文件。
- 组件升级 选择**组件升级**子菜单,可以升级集群中使用的相关组件。

有关该菜单的更多信息,请参考 6. 系统配置

2.5 Intel[®] Manager for Hadoop — 链接(B)

该链接区域包含以下 2 个链接:

- 配置向导 一 详见 2.5.1 配置向导
- 注销 详见 2.5.2 注销



2.5.1 配置向导

点击配置向导链接,你可以通过以下步骤创建一个新的集群。详见 3. 配置向导

2.5.2 注销

点击注销链接, 你可以退出该主界面, 回到登录界面。

2.6 Intel[®] Manager for Hadoop — 控制面板(C)

在控制面板区域,你可以查看集群的状态和资源使用情况。 有关该区域的更多信息,请参考 4.1 控制面板



本章主要介绍了在安装向导中配置新的集群的各个步骤。

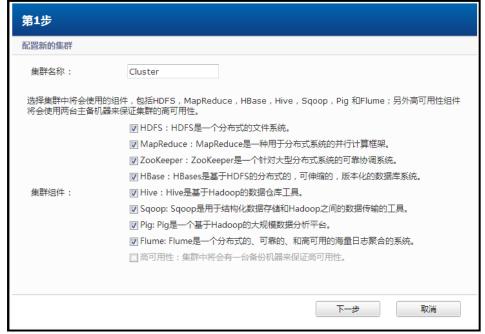
- 1. 配置新的集群 一 详见 3.1 配置新的集群
- 2. 指定集群节点以及网络环境 一 详见 3.2 指定集群节点以及网络环境
- 3. 配置集群节点认证协议 一 详见 3.3 配置集群节点认证协议
- 4. 安装节点机器 一 详见 3.4 安装节点机器
- 5. 配置节点角色 一 详见 3.5 配置节点角色
- 6. 配置完成 一 详见 3.6 配置完成

3.1 配置新的集群

选择所需要添加的组件来配置新的集群。这里包含如下组件:

- HDFS HDFS 是一个分布式文件系统。
- MapReduce MapReduce 是一种用于分布式系统的并行计算框架。
- HBase HBase 是基于 HDFS 的分布式的,可伸缩的,版本化的数据库系统。
- Hive Hive 是基于 Hadoop 的数据仓库工具。
- Sqoop Sqoop 是用于结构化数据存储与 Hadoop 之间的数据传输工 且.
- Pig Pig 是一个基于 Hadoop 的大规模数据分析平台
- Flume Flume 是一个分布式的、壳卡片的和高可用的海量日志聚合的系统。
- High Availability 集群中将会有备份机器来保证高可用性。

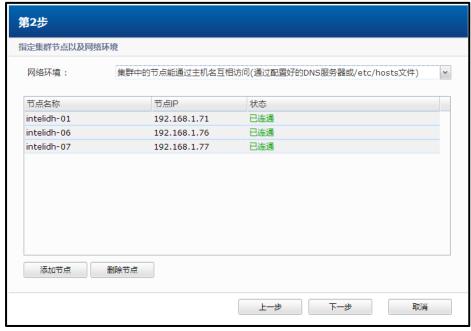




配置新的集群:

- 1. 在集群名称输入框内输入集群名称。
- 2. 点击复选框,选择需要添加的组件。
- 3. 点击下一步。

3.2 指定集群节点以及网络环境



指定集群节点以及网络环境:

1. 从网络环境的下拉菜单中选择一种环境:

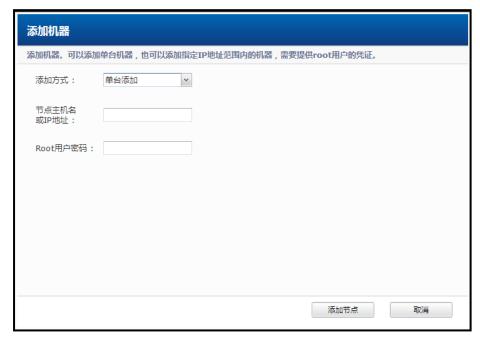


一集群中的节点可以通过配置好的 DNS 服务器用主机名互相访问。用户必须配置有效的 DNS 服务器或/etc/hosts 文件。

注:用户必须指定合法的 hostname (如以字母开头),保证 hostname 解析出的 IP 地址不能为 127.0.0.1。

一集群中节点不能通过主机名互相访问,Intel[®] Manager 会相应为您配置/etc/hosts 文件。。

2. 点击添加节点

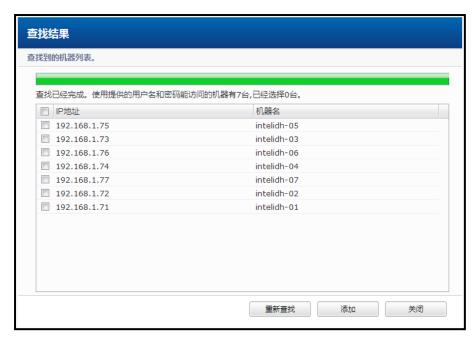


- 3. (可选)从添加方式的下拉菜单中选择一种添加方式:
 - 一 单台添加(默认) 一次添加单台机器
 - 一 批量添加 一 添加指定 IP 地址范围内的机器
- 4. a. 单台添加
 - 在**节点 IP 地址**和 **Root** 用户**密码**输入框内输入 IP 地址和 Root 密码
 - 点击添加节点
 - b. 批量添加





- 在起始 IP 地址和结束 IP 地址输入框内输入起始 IP 和结束 IP。
- 在 **Root** 用户密码输入框内输入 Root 用户密码。
- 点击开始查找。



- 选择想要添加的节点机器。
- 点击添加。
- 点击确认对话框的**确认**,为添加的机器安装一些必需的软件。
- 5. 如果有些节点的状态为"未连通",点击配置所有未配置的节点。



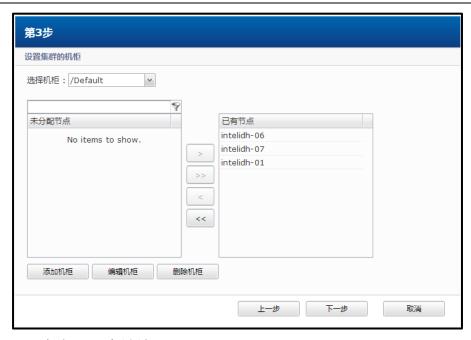


6. 点击**完成**。 所选节点将被添加到集群中。



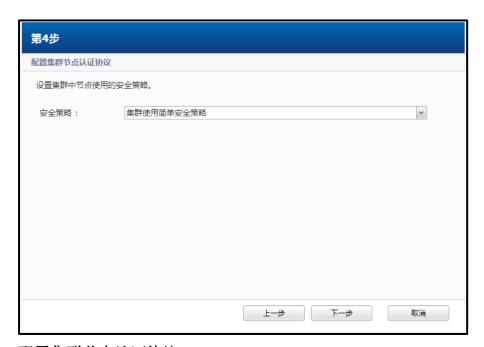
- 7. 点击下一步。
- 8. 配置集群的机柜,将节点分配到机柜上。





9. 点击下一步继续。

3.3 配置集群节点认证协议



配置集群节点认证协议:

- 1. (可选)从安全策略的下拉菜单中选择一种安全策略:
 - 集群使用简单安全策略 (默认)
- 2. 点击下一步。

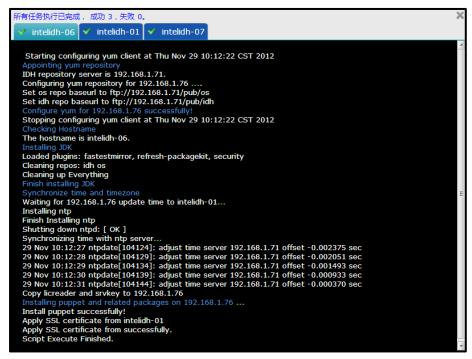


3.4 安装节点机器



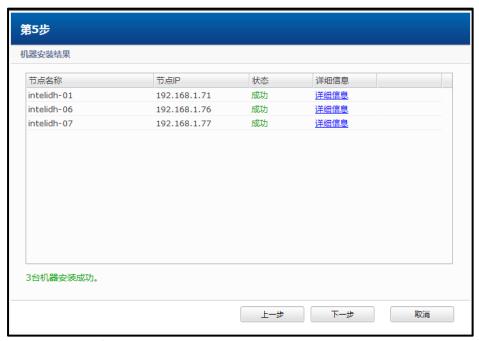
安装节点机器:

- 1. 点击确认框中的确认。
- 2. 在安装完成后,点击确认并将弹出的命令行窗口关闭。
- 3. 所有节点的状态都变为成功。



注意,由于 NTP 服务器所需同步周期一般为 5 分钟,请您耐心等待直到软件安装全部完成。只有安装成功的节点会被添加到集群中。





4. 点击下一步。

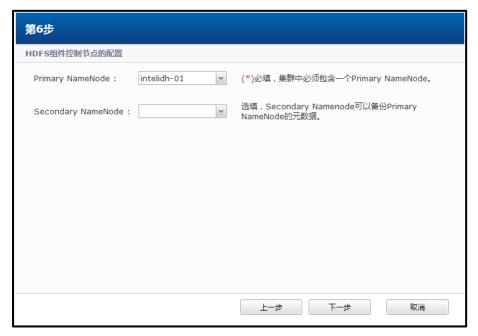
3.5 配置节点角色

在完成集群安装配置后,可以进行节点角色配置。本小节介绍了配置节点角色的如下步骤:

- HDFS 组件控制节点的配置 详见 3.5.1 HDFS 组件控制节点的配置
- MapReduce 组件控制节点的配置 详见 3.5.2 MapReduce 组件控制 节点的配置
- Zookeeper 组件控制节点的配置 详见 3.5.3 Zookeeper 组件控制 节点的配置
- HBase 组件控制节点的配置 详见 3. 5. 4 HBase 组件控制节点的配置
- Hive 组件控制节点的配置 详见 3.5.5 Hive 组件控制节点的配置



3.5.1 HDFS 组件控制节点的配置

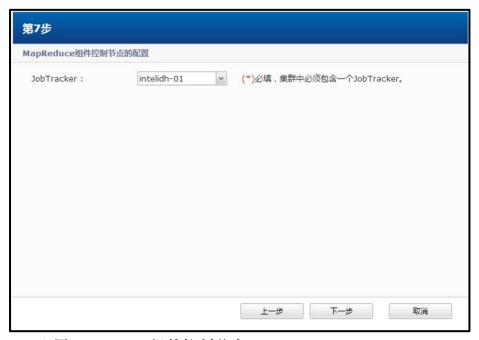


配置 HDFS 组件控制节点:

- 1. (必填)从 Primary Namenode 下拉菜单中选择一个节点作为 Primary Namenode。
- 2. (可选)从 Secondary Namenode 下拉菜单中选择一个节点作为 Secondary Namenode。
- 3. 点击下一步。



3.5.2 MapReduce 组件控制节点的配置



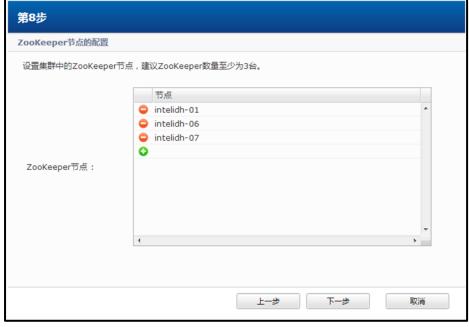
配置 MapReduce 组件控制节点:

- 1. (可选)从 Jobtracker 下拉菜单中选择一个节点作为 Jobtracker。
- 2. 点击下一步。

3.5.3 Zookeeper 节点的配置

选择 Zookeeper 的节点,建议使用奇数台 Zookeeper,数量在 3 到 7 台之间。



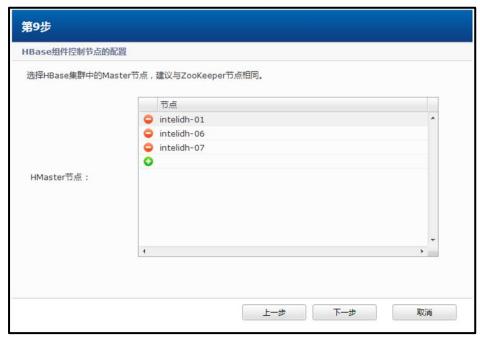


配置 Zookeeper 节点:

- 1. 点击添加图标。
- 2. 从下拉菜单中选择想要添加的节点。
- 3. 点击删除图标,可以删掉已选的节点。
- 4. 点击下一步。

3.5.4 HBase 组件控制节点的配置

选择 HBase 集群中的 HMaster 的节点。



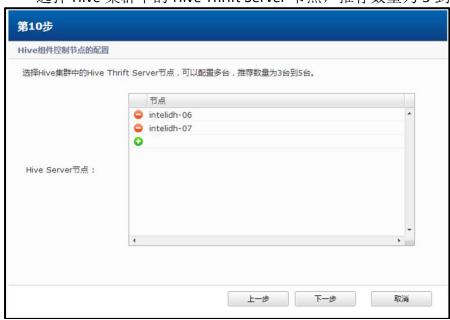


配置 HBase 组件控制节点:

- 5. 点击添加图标。
- 6. 从下拉菜单中选择想要添加的节点。
- 7. 点击删除图标,可以删掉已选的节点。
- 8. 点击下一步。

3.5.5 Hive 组件控制节点的配置

选择 Hive 集群中的 Hive Thrift Server 节点,推荐数量为 3 到 5 台。

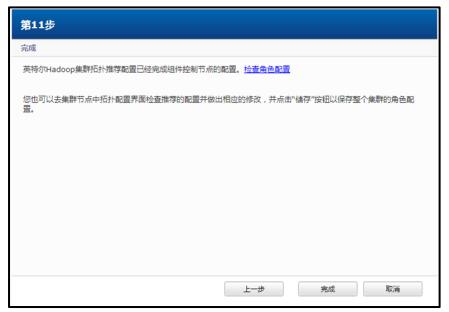


配置 Hive 组件控制节点:

- 1. 点击添加图标。
- 2. 从下拉菜单中选择想要添加的节点。
- 3. 点击删除图标,可以删掉已选的节点。
- 4. 点击下一步。

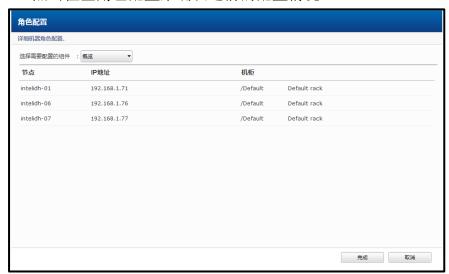


3.6 完成配置



完成集群节点角色的配置:

1. 点击检查角色配置来确认之前的配置情况。



2. 点击确认来储存来保存机器角色配置,如果是第一次安装,请点击确认进行"格式化集群并进行配置"。







4. 集群概况

集群概况可以细分为以下菜单:

- 控制面板 在控制面板菜单中,你可以查看整个集群状态和监控该 集群中资源的使用情况。通过简单的开始和停止来操作集群中的各个 组件,你也可以查看各个组件或是各个维度的资源使用情况。系统具 有警报功能,你可以按条件搜索查看警报信息,并通过自定义警报管 理来配置警报的级别、通知和发送邮件的模板。详见 4.1 控制面板
- HDFS 概述 在 HDFS 概述菜单中,你可以查看 HDFS 组件的概况,并对 DataNode 进行管理。通过 HDFS 浏览器标签,你可以查看 HDFS 的文件系统。通过条件过滤,你可以查看各个节点的日志。详见 4.2 HDFS 概述
- MapReduce 概述 在 MapReduce 概述菜单中,你可以查看 MapReduce 组件的概况,对 Tasktracker 进行管理,或浏览当前集群中任务。通过条件过滤,你可以查看各个节点的日志。详见 4.3 MapReduce 概述
- Zookeeper 概述 在 Zookeeper 概述菜单中,你可以查看 Zookeeper 组件的概况,查看节点的状况和各个节点的日志。详见 4.4 Zookeeper 概述
- HBase 概述 在 HBase 概述菜单中,你可以查看 HBase 组件的概况, 对 RegionServer 进行管理,或浏览 HBase 中的用户表。通过条件过滤,你可以查看各个节点的日志。详见 4.5 HBase 概述

4.1 控制面板

在控制面板菜单中,你可以选择以下几个标签:

集群概述	资源监控	热图	资源列表	警报	警报管理

- 集群概述 选择**集群概述**标签查看集群中各个组件的状态和信息。
- 资源监控 选择**资源监控**标签查看集群中组件的资源使用情况。 (仅限试用版与商业版)
- 热图 选择**热图标签**,查看集群中各个节点的状态信息。(仅限试 用版与商业版)
- 资源列表 选择**资源列表**标签,按照维度,查看资源使用情况。(仅限试用版与商业版)
- 警报 选择**警报**标签,按条件搜索警报信息。(仅限试用版与商业版)
- 警报管理 选择**警报管理**标签,自定义配置警报级别和通知属性及邮件模板。(仅限试用版与商业版)



4.1.1 集群概述

打开集群概述标签,页面如下图。在该界面,你可以查看集群的状态,信息或启动和停止集群组件。



集群概述图表包含以下几列信息:

名称

第一行是集群的名称,其余的为集群中包含组件的名称。

状态

集群中组件的状态。

概览

第一行是集群包含的组件内容,其余的分别为组件包含的节点数量。

操作

控制集群中各个组件的操作,启动/停止。

- 注: 各个组件的启动和停止是相互依赖,有先后顺序的。
 - 单一组件的启动顺序如下:

Zookeeper 不需要依赖另外组件

HDFS 不需要依赖另外组件;

MapReduce 启动之前,需要确保 HDFS 处于运行状态下;

HBase 启动之前,需要确保 HDFS, Zookeeper 处于运行状态下;

Hive 启动之前,需要确保 HDFS,MapReduce 以及 HBase 处于运行状态下。

● 单一组件的停止顺序如下:

HDFS 停止之前,需要确保 MapReduce, HBase, Hive 处于未运行状态下;

MapReduce 停止之前,需要确保 Hive 处于未运行状态下;

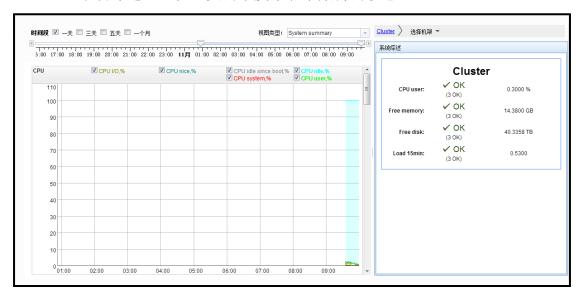
HBase 停止之前,需要确保 Hive, Zookeeper 处于未运行状态下; Hive 可以在没有任务执行时直接停止。



4.1.2 资源监控 (免费版无此功能)

打开资源监控标签,页面如下图。在该界面,你可以指定搜索范围查看资源使用情况,并可以通过三种形式监控资源使用情况:

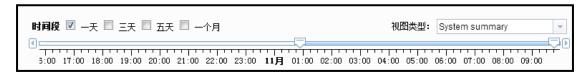
- 资源使用图表 以图表的形式来表示资源使用情况。
- 系统综述 一 以主要的维度来表示集群的状态。



4.1.2.1 配置资源使用情况的检索条件

资源监控界面包含以下检索条件:

- Time Period 从复选框选项和时间条上选择一个时间段。
- 视图类型 从类型下拉菜单中选择一种视图类型。
- Cluster 从机架和节点下拉菜单中选择要查看的机架和节点。



配置资源使用情况的检索条件:

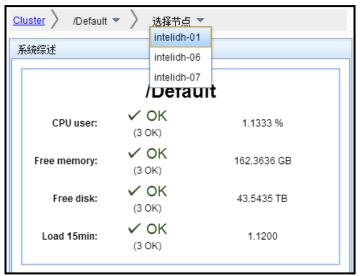
- 1. (可选)在复选框选项中选择一个时间段:
 - 一天 (默认)
 - 三天
 - 五天
 - 一个月
- 2. (可选)从时间条上选择一个更精确的时间段。
- 3. (可选)从视图类型下拉菜单中选择一种视图类型:
 - System summary (默认)



- cpu usage
- DFS datanodes
- DFS file system
- Disk stat
- Hadoop summary
- JVM
- Map reduce jobtracker
- Map reduce queue
- Network
- PRC operations
- PRC time
- 4. (可选)从**选择机架**下拉菜单中选择机架,并从**选择节点**下拉菜单中 选择节点。
 - a. 选择机架



b. 选择节点



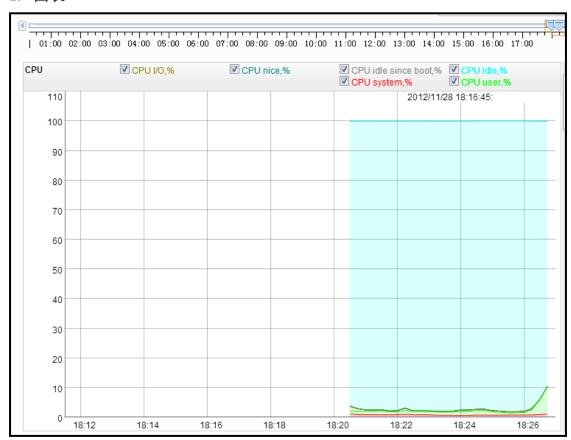
4.1.2.2 查看资源使用情况

当你选定搜索条件进行搜索,在资源监控界面的左右两边分别会以图表和列表的形式显示搜索结果。这里我们只以 System summary 这种视图类



型作为样例:

1. 图表



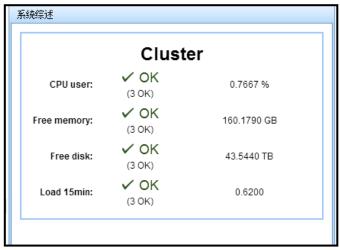
System summary 视图显示了 6 个维度的资源使用情况:

- Idle CPU since boot
- Idle CPU
- System CPU
- Nice CPU
- User CPU
- CPU I/O

2. 系统综述



4. 集群概况

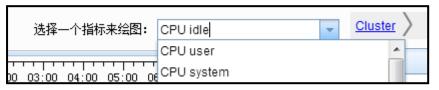


系统综述列表列出了集群或集群中某个节点的具体状态信息。System summary 视图类型包含 4 个指标的信息:

- CPU user 用户空间占用 CPU 百分比。
- Free memory
- Free disk
- Load 15min 一每 15 分钟的系统平均负载。

4.1.3 查看热图 (免费版无此功能)

打开热图标签,您可以看到状态池栏。在状态池中,你可以更加直观的 查看集群中各个节点的状态信息。通过**指标**下拉菜单,你可以查看不同 指标下各个节点的状态信息。



其中,一个图标表示集群中的一个节点,不同的颜色代表了节点不同的状态。





4.1.4 资源列表(免费版无此功能)

打开资源列表标签,你可以在该页面上配置搜索条件对资源进行搜索。

4.1.4.1 配置资源列表的检索条件

资源列表界面包含 4 个检索条件:

- Cluster 从**机架**和**节点**下拉菜单中选择机架和节点。详见 4.1.2.1 配置资源使用情况的检索条件
- 类别 从**类别**下拉菜单中选择一种指标类别。
- 状态 从**状态**下拉菜单中选择一种状态类型。
- 关键字 在**关键字**输入框内输入资源信息所包含的字符。

点击导出列表链接, 你可以导出搜索到的资源列表。



配置资源列表的检索条件:

- 1. (可选)从从机架和节点下拉菜单中选择机架和节点。
- 2. (可选)从类别下拉菜单中选择一种指标类别:
 - CPU
 - Memory
 - Disk
 - Network
 - DFS I/0
 -
- 3. (可选)从状态下拉菜单中选择一种状态类型:





4. (可选) 在**关键字**输入框内输入资源信息所包含的字符,按下回车, 你就可以检索到包含该关键字的资源信息。

4.1.4.2 查看资源列表

当你选定搜索条件进行搜索,你可以在资源列表界面的表格中查看资源 信息,表格包含以下信息:

维度

根据选定的指标类别,显示了具体的指标名称。

总体状态

显示了资源的总体状态。

值: OK | Warning | Critical | Unknown

状态细节

显示了资源的状态细节。

例如: 2 Warning 1 Unknown

统计值

显示了指标的具体统计值。

例如: 指标: Free memory

统计值: 226856KB

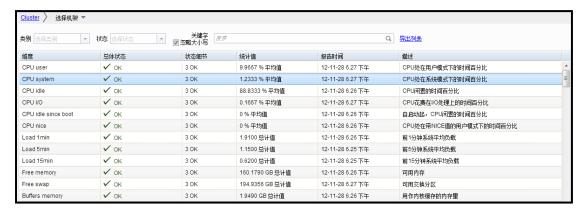
报告时间

显示了信息被记录的时间。

例如: 12-11-22 下午 12:20

概述

简要描述了指标类型。





4.1.5 警报(免费版无此功能)

打开警报标签,你可以在该页面上配置搜索条件对警报信息进行搜索。

4.1.5.1 配置警报的检索条件

警报界面包含 4 个检索条件:

- Cluster 从**机架**和**节点**下拉菜单中选择要查看的机架和节点。详见 4.1.2.1 配置资源使用情况的检索条件
- 起始日期 一 从展开的日历中选择一个起始日期。
- 结束日期 一 从展开的日历中选择一个结束日期。
- 级别 一 从级别下拉菜单中选择一种级别。
- 关键词 在**关键字**输入框内输入资源信息所包含的字符。



配置警报的检索条件:

- 1. (可选)从机架和节点下拉菜单中选择要查看的机架和节点。
- 2. (可选)点击**起始日期**和**结束日期**下拉菜单,分别从展开的日历中选择一个起始日期和结束日期。
- 3. (可选)从级别下拉菜单中选择一种级别:
 - All (默认)
 - OK
 - Warning
 - Critical
 - Unknown
- 4. (可选) 在**关键字**输入框内输入资源信息所包含的字符,按下回车,你就可以检索到包含该关键字的警报信息。

4.1.5.2 查看警报

当你选定搜索条件进行搜索,你可以在警报界面的表格中查看警报信息, 表格包含以下信息:

时间

显示了警报的时间。

例如: 12-11-22 下午 12:20

级别

显示了警报的级别。

值: OK | Warning | Critical | Unknown



节点

显示了产生警报的节点名称。

机架

显示了产生警报的机架。

Metric

显示了警报的度量指标。

消息

简要描述了警报的内容。



4.1.6 警报管理 (免费版无此功能)

打开警报管理标签,你可以在该页面上设置警报级别,通知选项和邮件 模板。

4.1.6.1 选择发送通知的级别

系统会根据设定的警报级别来发送警报通知。



选择发送通知的级别:

- 1. (可选)从级别下拉菜单中选择一种通知级别:
 - 低等 当系统出现健康程度非常糟糕,罕见的情况时发送通知。
 - 一 中等 一 默认的系统推荐的敏感程度。
 - 一 高等 系统一旦超出正常状态就发送邮件通知。
- 2. 点击保存,完成发送通知级别的设定。

有关级别设置的更多信息,请参考 4.1.6.3 设置级别



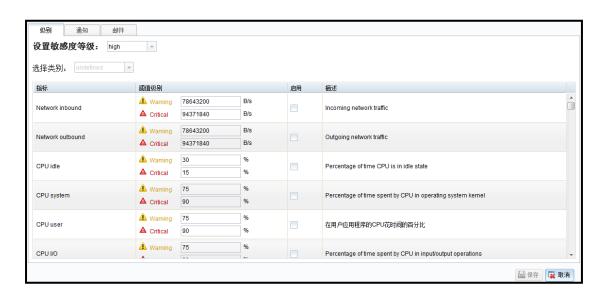
4.1.6.2 高级设置

点击**显示高级设置**链接,你可以打开高级设置界面,该界面包含以下 3 个标签页:

- 级别 一 详见 4.1.6.3 设置级别
- 通知 一 详见 4.1.6.4 设置检查和通知选项
- 邮件 详见 4.1.6.5 定义邮件模板

4.1.6.3 设置级别

在级别标签页上,点击显示高级设置,你可以配置更多的级别设置选项。



当你选定一种敏感度等级和度量指标,你可以在表格中查看设置具体的警报信息,表格包含以下信息:

指标

根据选定的指标类别,显示了具体的指标名称。

阀值级别

显示了 warning 和 critical 级别的阀值。

启用

显示了是否启用了该度量指标。

描述

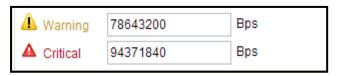
简要描述了指标类型。

你可以从**选择类别**下拉菜单中选择指标类型,在**启用**一列,选中对 应的复选框来启用某指标。你可以选择**敏感度等级**,或在**阀值级别**一列 修改具体的参数来设置阀值级别。



设置级别:

- 1. 从选择类别下拉菜单中选择指标类型。
- 2. 定义阀值级别
 - a. 选择等级 从**敏感度等级**下拉菜单中选择一种等级,阀值级别会随不同的等 级而变化。
 - b. 指定具体值 双击**阀值级别**一列的输入框,并输入具体的值。



- 3. 在启用一列,选中对应的复选框来启用指标。
- 4. 点击保存,完成级别的设定。

4.1.6.4 设置检查和通知选项

在通知标签页上,你可以设置检查和通知选项。设置选项的信息显示在 表格中,表格包含以下信息:

参数

显示了参数名。

例如: 检查时间段

数值

显示了参数的具体值。

描述

具体描述了参数。



这里包含7种参数:



- 检查时间段 激活检查服务的时间段。
- 检查重试次数 如果 Nagios 检查后的服务状态结果不是健康状态, 它将重试检查的次数。
- 定期检查间隔 执行定期检查的时间间隔。
- 通知间隔 一 对于非健康状态的服务重新通知联系人的间隔时间。
- 通知时间段 在此时间段内事件通知可以发送给联系人,超出该时间段不会发送任何通知。
- Enable host notifications The directive is used to determine whether or not notifications for hosts are enabled.
- 检查重试间隔 一 对于非健康状态的服务重新检查的时间间隔。

设置检查和通知选项:

1. 定义检查时间段

检查时间段	每周7天,每天24小时 ▼

从数值一列的下拉菜单中选择一个时间段:

- 每周7天,每天24小时 (默认)
- 一 正常工作时间
- 一 不分配时间段
- 一 国家法定节假日
- 一 7x24 (国家法定节假日除外)

2. 定义检查重试次数



点击上下按钮,增加或减少检查重试次数。

3. 定义定期检查间隔



点击上下按钮,扩大或缩小定期检查间隔。

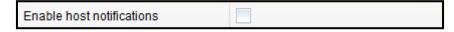
4. 定义通知间隔

点击上下按钮, 扩大或缩小通知间隔。

5. 定义通知时间段

从数值一列的下拉菜单中选择一个时间段。

6. 定义 Enable host notifications



点击对应的复选框, 启用或停用 host notifications。

7. 定义检查重试间隔

点击上下按钮, 扩大或缩小检查重试间隔。

8. 点击保存,完成检查和通知选项的设定



4.1.6.5 定义邮件模板

在邮件标签页上,你可以定义邮件模板。首先你可以从**模板**下拉菜单中 选择一种模板类型:

- Service Notification Template 关于度量指标的邮件通知。
- Host Notification Template —关于主机的邮件通知。



邮件主题和邮件正文已经默认包含了一些基本的参数,你也可以点击**插入变量**,添加自己需要的变量。

插入变量:

- 1. 点击插入变量,打开选择模板变量页面。
- 2. 从选择组下拉菜单中选择一个变量组:



- 3. 选中表格中的一个变量。
- 4. 点击 Insert。 选中的变量就会被添加到邮件模板中。



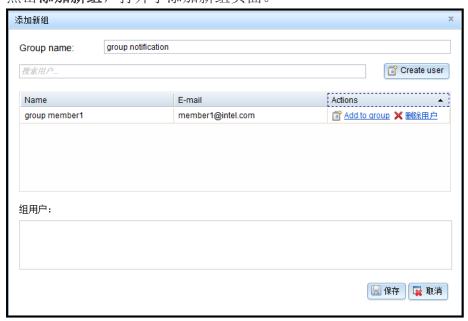


4.1.6.6 配置通知收件人

在配置通知收件人界面上,你可以添加新组,并将群组添加到通知收件人中。

添加新组:

1. 点击添加新组,打开了添加新组页面。



- 2. 在 Group name 输入框内输入组名。
- 3. (可选)点击 Create user 添加用户,打开添加用户页面。





添加用户:

- a. 在 First name 输入框内输入名。
- b. 在 Last name 输入框内输入姓。
- c. 在 Email Address 输入框内输入邮件地址。
- d. 点击**保存**。 成功创建了一个新的用户。
- 4. 在**搜索用户**的输入框内输入相关字符,按下回车,系统会在表格中列 出符合条件的用户。表格包含以下信息:

Name

显示了用户的名字。

例如: group memeber1

E-mail

显示了用户的邮件地址。

例如: memeber1@intel.com

Actions

包含了两种操作:

- Add to group —将该用户添加到组里。
- 一 删除用户 一 将该用户删除。
- 5. 点击**保存**。

在配置通知收件人界面的表格中,列出了新添加组的信息:

组

显示了组的名称。

Host notifications

列出了 Host notifications 选项, 你可以点击对应的复选框启用或禁用这些选项。



Service notifications

列出了 Service notification 选项, 你可以点击对应的复选框



启用或禁用这些选项。



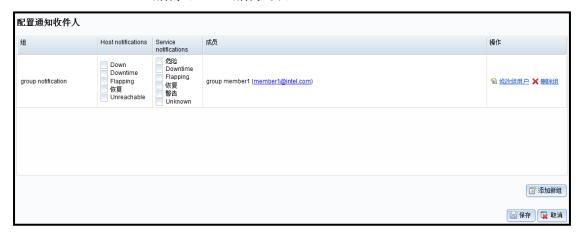
成员

列出了该组中成员信息(用户名和邮件地址)。

操作

包括两种操作:

- 一 修改组用户 一 打开组用户界面,对组用户信息进行修改。
- 一 删除组 一 删除该组。





4.2 HDFS 概述

在 HDFS 概述菜单中, 你可以选择以下几个标签:

HDFS概况	DataNode管理	HDFS浏览器	节点日志

- HDFS 概况 选择 HDFS 概况标签查看 HDFS 的主要信息。
- DataNode 管理 选择 DataNode 管理标签管理数据节点。
- HDFS 浏览器 一 选择 HDFS 浏览器标签查看 HDFS 中的文件。
- 节点日志 选择**节点日志**标签查看 HDFS 的节点日志。

4.2.1 HDFS 概况

打开 HDFS 概况标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 HDFS 的主要信息。

HDFS 数据	统计	HDFS 节点状况				
状态	: 运行中		服务器	服务器状态		
总容量	: 42.47 T	NameNode	intelidh-01	良好		
剩余	: 40.31 T (94%)	Standby NameNode	未设置			
Datanode	: 3 (3 运行)	Secondary NameNode	未设置			
	10 个正确的数据块 10 个达到最小复制份数的数	据块。				
	0 个过量备份的数据块。					
HDFS 中共有 0 个正在备份中的数据块。						
HDFS 中共有	0 个丢失备份的数据块。					
	0 个出错的数据块。					

该页面主要分为3个部分:

● HDFS 数据统计 — 显示了 HDFS 的概要信息。

状态

显示了 HDFS 的状态。

总容量

显示了 HDFS 的总容量。

剩余

显示了 HDFS 的剩余容量和百分比。

DataNode

显示了 DataNode 的个数和状态。

● HDFS 节点状况 — 列出了 NameNode, Standby NameNode 和



Secondary NameNode 的服务器名和状态。你可以点击服务器名链接 查看该节点的日志。

● HDFS 健康描述 — 列出了HDFS 健康情况。

4.2.2 DataNode 管理

打开 DataNode 管理标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 DataNodes 的信息,并对其进行管理操作。

机器名	状态	容量	已使用	距上次连接时间	活跃连接数
intelidh-01	运行中	14.15 T	738.80 G	0 秒	11
intelidh-06	运行中	14.15 T	737.96 G	0 秒	3
intelidh-07	运行中	14.15 T	737.96 G	0 秒	3

上图的表格列出了 DataNodes 的信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

机器名

列出了数据节点的机器名。

状态

显示了数据节点的状态。

容量

列出了数据节点的总容量。

已使用

列出了数据节点已使用的容量。

距上次链接时间

显示了距上次链接的时间。

活跃连接数

统计了活跃的连接数量。

你可以右击表格中的一项,对数据节点进行以下操作:

- 退役节点
- 取消退役
- 激活节点
- 启动服务
- 停止服务

4.2.3 HDFS 浏览器

打开 HDFS 浏览器标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上浏览 HDFS 中的文件。通过双击文件夹,你可以打开文件夹,查看包含的文件。双



击表格第一行或者点击对应的路径即可返回。

当前路径:	: /						
	名称	用户	组	权限	文件大小	修改日期	复制份数
	hbase	hbase	hbase	rwxr-xr-x	-	2012-11-22 10:53:14	
	hbck	hbase	hbase	rwxr-xr-x	-	2012-11-22 10:49:26	
	mapred	mapred	hadoop	rwxr-xr-x	-	2012-11-22 10:49:30	
	tmp	hdfs	hadoop	rwxrwxrwx	-	2012-11-22 10:49:42	
	user	hdfs	hadoop	rwxrwxrwx	-	2012-11-22 10:49:51	

上图的表格列出了 HDFS 中的文件信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

名称

列出了文件名。

用户

列出了文件的所属用户。

组

列出了文件的所属组。

权限

列出了文件的权限信息。

例如: rwxr-xr-x

文件大小

显示了文件的大小。

修改日期

显示了文件的最后修改日期。

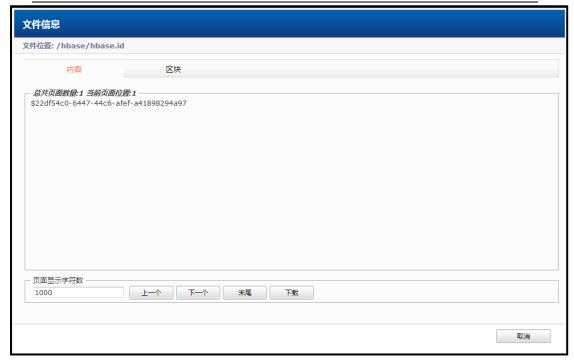
例如: 2012-11-22 10:53:14

复制份数

列出了文件的复制份数。

双击文件可查看详细信息,包括内容、区块等。你还可以下载该文件。





4.2.4 节点日志

打开节点日志标签,在该页面,你可以指定搜索条件并查看节点日志。

4.2.4.1 配置节点日志的检索条件

节点日志界面包含7个检索条件:

- 节点 从节点下拉菜单中选择一个节点。
- 角色 从角色下拉菜单中选择一个角色。
- 日志级别 从日志级别下拉菜单中选择一个级别上限。
- 搜索范围 从搜索范围下拉菜单中选择一个范围大小。
- 起始时间 一 在展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个日期。
- 结束日期 在展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个日期。
- 关键字过滤 一 在关键字输入框内输入日志所包含的关键字。



配置节点日志的检索条件:

- 1. 从节点下拉菜单中选择一个节点。
- 2. 从角色下拉菜单中选择一个角色。



- 3. (可选)从日志级别下拉菜单中选择一个级别上限:
 - INFO (默认)
 - WARN
 - ERROR
 - FATAL
- 4. (可选)从搜索范围下拉菜单中选择一个范围大小:
 - 10M
 - 50M
 - 100M
 - 500M
 - 无限制 (默认)
- 5. (可选)在**起始时间**展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个特定格式的日期。

例如: 2012-11-22 或 2012-11-22 12:10:30

- 6. (可选)在**结束日期**展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个特定格式的日期。
- 7. (可选)在**关键字过滤**输入框内输入日志所包含的关键字。
- 8. 点击获取日志。

4.2.4.2 查看节点日志

当你选定搜索条件进行搜索,你可以在节点日志界面的表格中查看日志信息,表格包含以下几列信息:

时间

显示了日志记录的时间。

例如: 2012-11-22 12:10:30

组件名

列出了产生该日志的组件。

例如: HDFS

级别

显示了日志的级别:

值: INFO | WARN | ERROR | FATAL

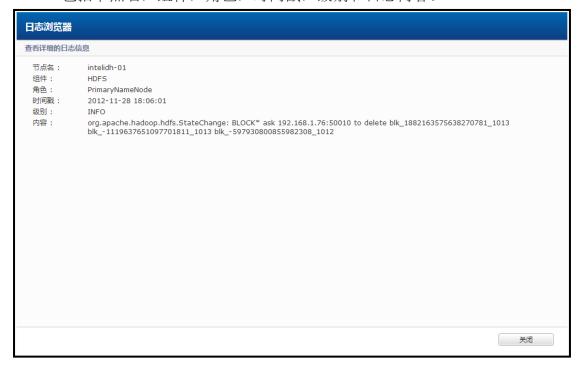
日志

简要描述了日志内容。





双击某一项日志, 你可以打开日志浏览器页面, 查看该日志的详细信息, 包括节点名, 组件, 角色, 时间戳, 级别和日志内容。



4.3 MapReduce 概述

在 MapReduce 概述菜单中,你可以选择以下几个标签:



● MapReduce 概况 — 选择 MapReduce 概况标签查看 MapReduce 的主要



信息。

- Tasktracker 管理 选择 **Tasktracker 管理** 标签 查看 Tasktrackers 的信息并对其进行管理操作。
- 任务浏览 选择**任务浏览**标签查看 MapReduce 中的任务。
- 节点日志 选择**节点日志**标签查看 MapReduce 的节点日志。

4.3.1 MapReduce 概况

打开 MapReduce 概况标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 MapReduce 的主要信息。

MapReduc	e数据统计	MapReduce节点状况	}				
状态	: 运行中		服务器	服务器状态			
总内存	: 3.55 G	JobTracker	intelidh-01	良好			
已使用内存	: 964.00 M (26%)	Backup JobTracker	未设置				
Tasktracker	: 3 (3 运行)						
MapReduce 任务概况							
	目前运行状态良好。 设有相关的Job历史记录。						

该页面主要分为3个部分:

● MapReduce 数据统计 — 显示了 MapReduce 的概要信息。

状态

显示了 MapReduce 的状态。

总容量

显示了 MapReduce 的总容量。

已使用内存

显示了 MapReduce 的已经使用的内存大小和百分比。

Tasktracker

显示了 Tasktracker 的个数和状态。

- MapReduce 节点状况 列出了 JobTracker 和 Backup JobTracker 的服务器名和状态。你可以点击服务器名链接查看该节点的日志。
- MapReduce 任务概况 列出了 MapReduce 任务运行情况。

4.3.2 Tasktracker 管理

打开 Tasktracker 管理标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 Tasktracker 的信息,并对其进行管理操作。



机器名	状态	运行Map任务数	最大Map任务数	运行Reduce任务数	最大Reduce任务数
intelidh-01	运行中	0	26	0	13
intelidh-06	运行中	0	32	0	16
intelidh-07	运行中	0	32	0	16

上图的表格列出了 Tasktrackers 的信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

机器名

显示了 Tasktracker 的机器名。

状态

显示了 Tasktracker 的状态。

运行 Map 任务数

列出了在 Tasktracker 上运行的 Map 任务数。

最大 Map 任务数

列出了能在 Tasktracker 上运行的最大 Map 任务数。

运行 Reduce 任务数

列出了在 Tasktracker 上运行的 Reduce 任务数。

最大 Reduce 任务数

列出了能在 Tasktracker 上运行的最大 Reduce 任务数。

你可以右击表格中的一项,对 Tasktracker 进行以下操作:

- 启动服务
- 停止服务

4.3.3 任务浏览

打开任务浏览标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 MapReduce 的任务信息。通过双击某一任务,你可以查看任务的具体作业信息。双击表格第一行或者点击对应的路径即可返回。

当前任务:	/							
	任务编号	优先级	用户	任务状态	任务开始时间	Map进度	Reduce进度	调度队列
	job_201211281518_0001	NORMAL	root	Successed	2012-11-28 15:57:18	100 %	100 %	default
	job_201211281518_0002	NORMAL	root	Successed	2012-11-28 15:59:23	100 %	100 %	default

上图的表格列出了 MapReduce 中的任务信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

任务编号

显示了任务的编号。

优先级

显示了任务的优先级。

用户

显示了任务所属用户。

任务状态

显示了任务的状态。

任务开始时间



显示了任务的开始时间。

Map 进度

显示了 Map 任务的执行进度。

Reduce 进度

显示了 Reduce 任务的执行进度。

双击某一任务,你可以查看该任务中的作业列表(Map 作业和 Reduce 作业)。

当前任务	: /job_201	211281518	_0001/					
	作业类型	作业进度	作业数	待执行的作业	正执行的作业	完成的作业	终止的作业	失败/终止的作业尝试
•								
0	Мар	100 %	3	0	0	3	0	0 / 0
0	Reduce	100 %	1	0	0	1	0	0 / 0

上图的表格列出了任务中的作业信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

作业类型

列出了作业的类型。

值: Map | Reduce

作业进度

显示了作业的执行进度。

作业数

显示了该类型作业的数量。

待执行的作业

显示了待执行的作业的数量。

正执行的作业

显示了正执行的作业的数量。

完成的作业

显示了已完成的作业的数量。

终止的作业

显示了被终止的作业的数量。

失败/终止的作业尝试

显示了失败/终止的作业尝试的比例。

双击某种作业类型,你可以查看该类型的作业信息。

当前任务:	当前任务: /job_201211281518_0001/Map/							
	作业名称	作业进度	作业状态	开始时间	结束时间			
•								
0	task_201211281518_0001_m_000000	100 %	SUCCESS	2012-11-28 15:57:23	2012-11-28 15:57:27			
O	task_201211281518_0001_m_000001	100 %	SUCCESS	2012-11-28 15:57:23	2012-11-28 15:57:27			
0	task_201211281518_0001_m_000002	100 %	SUCCESS	2012-11-28 15:57:23	2012-11-28 15:57:27			



上图的表格列出了任务中的作业信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

作业名称

显示了作业的名称。

作业进度

显示了作业的执行进度。

作业状态

显示了作业的状态。

开始时间

显示了作业开始执行的时间。

结束时间

显示了作业结束执行的时间。

双击某项作业,你可以查看该作业的尝试信息。

当前任务	当前任务: /job_201211281518_0001/Map/task_201211281518_0001_m_000000/							
	作业尝试名称	运行机器	状态	开始时间	结束时间			
•								
O	attempt_201211281518_0001_m_000000_0	/default/IntelIDH-01	SUCCESS	2012-11-28 15:57:23	2012-11-28 15:57:27			

上图的表格列出了作业的尝试信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

作业尝试名称

显示了作业尝试名称。

运行机器

列出了运行作业的机器。

状态

显示了作业尝试的状态。

开始时间

显示了作业尝试开始的时间。

结束时间

显示了作业尝试结束的时间。

4.3.4 节点日志

打开节点日志标签,在该页面,你可以指定搜索条件并查看节点日志。 该功能与 HDFS 节点日志相同。详见 4.2.4 节点日志

4.4 Zookeeper 概述

在 HBase 概述菜单中, 你可以选择以下几个标签:

Zookeeper概况	Zookeeper管理	节点浏览	节点日志
-------------	-------------	------	------



- Zookeeper 概况 选择 **Zookeeper 概况**标签查看 Zookeeper 的主要信息。
- Zookeeper 管理 选择 Zookeeper 管理标签查看 Zookeeper 的信息 并对其进行管理操作。
- 节点浏览 选择**节点浏览**标签查看 zookeeper 中的节点信息。
- 节点日志 选择**节点日志**标签查看 Zookeeper 的节点日志。

4.4.1 Zookeeper 概况

打开 Zookeeper 概况标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 Zookeeper 的主要信息。

ZooKeeper 数据统计	ZooKeeper #	点状况				
状态 : 运行中	服务器	状态	服务器	状态		
ZooKeeper : 3 (3 运行)	intelidh-01	运行中	intelidh-06	运行中		
	intelidh-07	运行中				
ZooKeeper Dump						
Server intelidh-01当前角色:follower, <u>查看详细信息</u>						
Server intelidh-06当前角色:follower, <u>查看详细信息</u>						
Server intelidh-07当前角色:leader, <u>查看详细信息</u>						

该页面主要分为3个部分:

● Zookeeper 统计 — 显示了 Zookeeper 的概要信息。

状态

显示了 Zookeeper 的状态。

Zookeeper

显示了 Zookeeper 的个数和状态。

- ZooKeeper 节点状况 列出了 ZooKeeper 的服务器名和状态。
- ZooKeeper dump 详细列出了 ZooKeeper 节点的角色。 点击**查看详细信息**链接,你可以查看更多关于 Zookeeper 节点的信息。

4.4.2 Zookeeper 管理

打开 Zookeeper 管理标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 Zookeeper 的信息,并对其进行管理操作。



机器名	状态	角色	发送请求数	接收请求数	连接数
intelidh-01	运行中	follower	1715	1694	0
intelidh-06	运行中	follower	524	515	0
intelidh-07	运行中	leader	411	403	0

上图的表格列出了 Zookeeper 的信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

机器名

显示了 Zookeeper 的机器名。

状态

显示了 Zookeeper 的状态。

角色

显示了 Zookeeper 在集群中的角色。

发送请求数

显示了 Zookeeper 的发送请求数量。

接收请求数

显示了 Zookeeper 的接收请求数量

连接数

显示了 Zookeeper 上连接的数量。

你可以右击表格中的一项,对 RegionServer 进行以下操作:

- 启动服务
- 停止服务

4.4.3 节点浏览

打开用户表浏览标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上浏览 Zookeeper 节点信息。通过双击节点名,你可以查看该节点的数据域信息。双击表格第一行或者点击对应的路径即可返回。

节点名 创建时间 修改时间 是否有子节点 子节点数 hbase 2012-11-22 10:53:12 2012-11-22 10:53:12 true 12 zookeeper 1970-01-01 08:00:00 1970-01-01 08:00:00 true 1	当前路径	当前路径: /							
		节点名	创建时间	修改时间	是否有子节点	子节点数			
zookeeper 1970-01-01 08:00:00 1970-01-01 08:00:00 true 1		hbase	2012-11-22 10:53:12	2012-11-22 10:53:12	true	12			
		zookeeper	1970-01-01 08:00:00	1970-01-01 08:00:00	true	1			

上图的表格列出了表的数据域信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

节点名

列出了节点的名称。

创建时间

列出了节点的创建时间。

修改时间



列出节点信息的修改时间。

是否有子节点

显示了是否有子节点。

子节点数

显示了子节点的数量。

4.4.4 节点日志

打开节点日志标签,在该页面,你可以指定搜索条件并查看节点日志。该功能与HDFS 节点日志相同。详见 4.2.4 节点日志

4.5 HBase 概述

在 HBase 概述菜单中, 你可以选择以下几个标签:

HBase概况	RegionServer管理	用户表浏览	节点日志

- HBase 概况 选择 HBase 概况标签查看 HBase 的主要信息。
- RegionServer 管理 选择 RegionServer 管理标签查看 RegionServers 的信息并对其进行管理操作。
- 用户表浏览 选择**用户表浏览**标签查看 HBase 中的任务。
- 节点日志 选择**节点日志**标签查看 HBase 的节点日志。

4.5.1 HBase 概况

打开 HBase 概况标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 HBase 的主要信息。



HBase 统计 ZooKeeper 节点状况 状态 服务器 状态 状态 : 运行中 服务器 集群负载 : 0.66 intelidh-01 运行中 intelidh-06 运行中 intelidh-07 RegionServer : 3 (3 运行) 运行中 当前主节点 : intelidh-01 HBase表概览 表名 状态 数据分布 .META. 正常 intelidh-06 -ROOT-正常 intelidh-01 共有2张表在线,2张表在线并且状态良好,0张表在线但是状态异常。 点击此处浏览用户表详细信息...

该页面主要分为3个部分:

● HBase 统计 — 显示了HBase 的概要信息。

状态

显示了 HBase 的状态。

集群负载

显示了集群的平均负载区域数量。

RegionServer

显示了 RegionServer 的个数和状态。

当前主节点

显示了主节点的机器名。

- ZooKeeper 节点状况 列出了HBase 中 ZooKeeper 的服务器名和状态。
- HBase 表概览 详细列出了 HBase 的. META. 和-ROOT-表的状态和数据分布,并统计了所有表的数量,状态信息。

点击浏览用户表详细信息链接,你可以查看更多关于用户表的信息。

4.5.2 RegionServer 管理

打开 RegionServer 管理标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看 RegionServer 的信息,并对其进行管理操作。

机器名	状态	堆内存消耗	负载	请求数	数据域
intelidh-01	运行中	262.00 M / 19.01 G	1	0	1
intelidh-06	运行中	178.00 M / 28.76 G	1	0	1
intelidh-07	运行中	175.00 M / 28.76 G	0	0	0



上图的表格列出了 RegionServers 的信息。表格包含以下几列信息: 机器名

显示了 RegionServer 的机器名。

状态

显示了 RegionServer 的状态。

堆内存消耗

显示了堆内存的消耗比例。

负载

显示了 RegionServer 所负载的区域数量。

请求数

显示了 RegionServer 的请求数量。

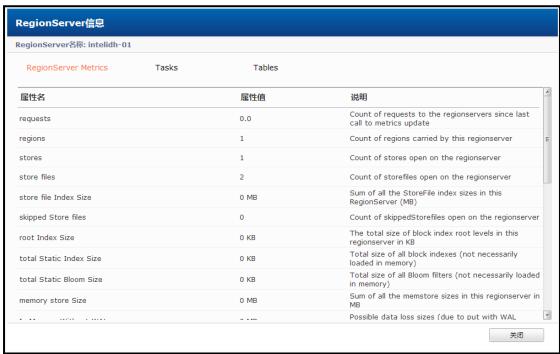
数据域

显示了 RegionServer 上数据域的数量。

你可以右击表格中的一项,对 RegionServer 进行以下操作:

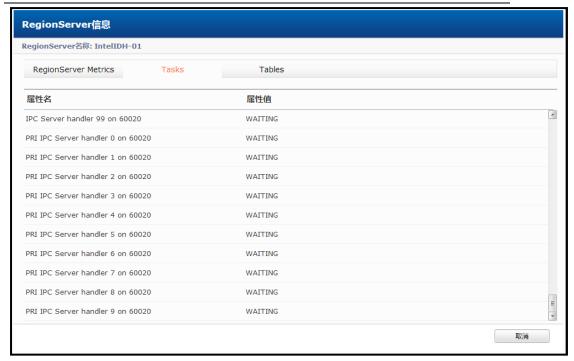
- 启动服务
- 停止服务

双击其中的机器条目可以查看 RegionServer 的详细运行信息。打开 RegionServer Metrics 标签,可以看到 Regioniserver 上的内存占用情况、请求、region 信息等。

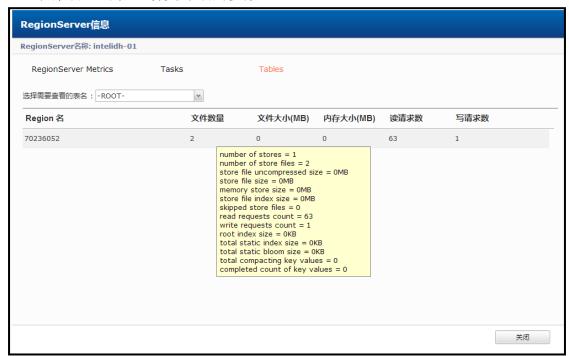


打开 Tasks 标签, 你可以看到 RegionServer 的线程信息,包括属性名和状态。





打开 Tables 标签, 你可以看到 table 的详细信息, 包括 Region 名, 所占的文件数量, 文件大小、内存大小和读写请求数。将鼠标悬浮在列表条目上可以查看更详细的参数。

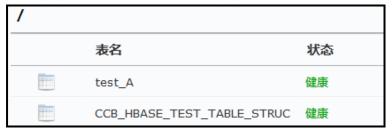


4.5.3 用户表浏览

打开用户表浏览标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上浏览 HBase



中的用户表信息。通过双击用户表,你可以查看该表的数据域信息。双 击表格第一行或者点击对应的路径即可返回。



上图的表格列出了 HBase 中的用户表信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

表名

显示了用户表的名称。

状态

显示了用户表的状态。

双击某一用户表,你可以查看该表的数据域信息。

/test_copy/								
	数据域名称	部署机器	起始键值	结束键值	状态	分割根	分割	
•								
	test_copy,,1343899371818	bdqac1-node3	-	-	在线	否	否	

上图的表格列出了表的数据域信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

数据域名称

列出了用户表的数据域的名称。

部署机器

列出了 RegionServer 的机器名。

起始键值

显示了数据域的起始键值。

结束键值

显示了数据域的结束键值。

状态

显示了数据域的状态。

分割根

显示了数据域的分割根信息。

分割

显示了数据域的分割信息。

4.5.4 节点日志

打开节点日志标签,在该页面,你可以指定搜索条件并查看节点日志。 该功能与 HDFS 节点日志相同。详见 4.2.4 节点日志



5. 集群配置

在集群配置中,您可以查看、编辑、更改和保存集群的配置。本章将对集 群配置中的菜单进行详述。

- 集群节点 在**集群节点**菜单中,您可以配置集群中节点的角色、增加和删除集群中的节点、查看每个节点的角色信息。详见 5.1 集群节点。
- Hadoop 在**Hadoop**菜单中,您可以查看Hadoop配置中各个属性值、 增加新属性和删除非必需属性、编辑和保存属性值。详见5.2 Hadoop。
- HDFS 在HDFS菜单中,您可以查看HDFS配置中各个属性值、增加新属性和删除非必需属性、编辑和保存属性值。详见5.3 HDFS。
- MapReduce 在MapReduce菜单中,您可以查看MapReduce配置中各个属性值、增加新属性和删除非必需属性、编辑和保存属性值。详见 5.4 MapReduace。
- ZooKeeper 在ZooKeeper菜单中,您可以查看ZooKeeper配置中各个属性值、增加新属性和删除非必需属性、编辑和保存属性值。详见5.5 ZooKeeper.
- HBase 在HBase菜单中,您可以查看HBase配置中各个属性值、增加新属性和删除非必需属性、编辑和保存属性值。详见5.6 HBase。
- Hive 在Hive菜单中,您可以查看Hive配置中各个属性值、增加新属性和删除非必需属性、编辑和保存属性值。详见5.7 Hive。
- 高可用性 当您在配置向导中勾选了"**高可用性**",集群配置将出现高可用性的菜单。在此菜单中,您可以查看高可用性配置中各个属性值、增加新属性和删除非必需属性、编辑和保存属性值。详见5.8高可用性。(仅限试用版与商业版)

5.1 集群节点

在集群节点菜单中,你可以选择以下几个标签:



- 节点配置 一选择**节点配置**标签查看节点状态、配置和格式化节点、进行机柜编辑、添加和删除节点。
- 角色配置 一选择**角色配置**标签查看、更改和保存节点角色或开始推荐配置向导。
- 节点服务信息 —选择**节点服务信息**标签查看节点服务的运行状态。



5.1.1 节点配置

打开节点配置标签,页面如下图所示:



在该页中,您可以查看在页面当中的表中看到所有节点的角色信息、配置 所有节点、格式化集群、进行机柜编辑、添加和删除节点、刷新节点信息。 页面当中的表包含如下信息:

状态

用颜色表明节点的是否处于正常状态。

●: 节点正常

●: 节点出错

节点

显示节点名称。

例子: intelidh-01

机柜编辑

显示了节点的机柜。

ΙP

显示了节点的 IP 地址。

例子: 192.168.1.71

角色

显示了每个节点所担任的所有角色。

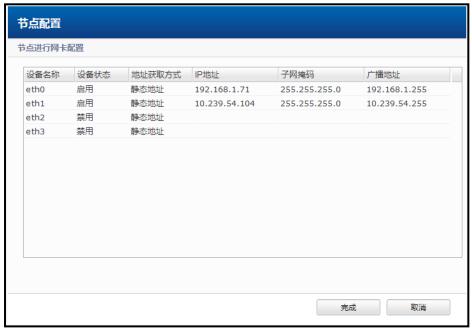
例子: primary NameNode, JobTracker, HBase Master, Zookeeper, Management, Ganglia Server

右击表中每个节点,将会出现如下菜单:





● 网络配合 一 显示节点的网卡配置,包括设备名称、设备状态、地 址获取方式、IP 地址、子网掩码和广播地址等信息。下图给出了一 个实例。



您可以编辑节点的网卡配置并点击"完成"保存信息,或点击"取消" 直接退出。

- 配置节点 一 配置所选定的节点。
- 启动服务 在选选定的节点上启动服务。
- 删除节点 一 删除选中的节点。
- 重启节点 一 重启选中的节点。
- 格式化 NameNode 对 NameNode 进行格式化。
- 格式化 DataNode 对 DataNode 进行格式化。

5.1.1.1 配置所有节点

该按钮在您第一次配置节点、完成角色配置向导时使用。

5.1.1.2 格式化集群

该按钮在您需要重置 HDFS 文件系统时使用,会清除集群中的所有数据。

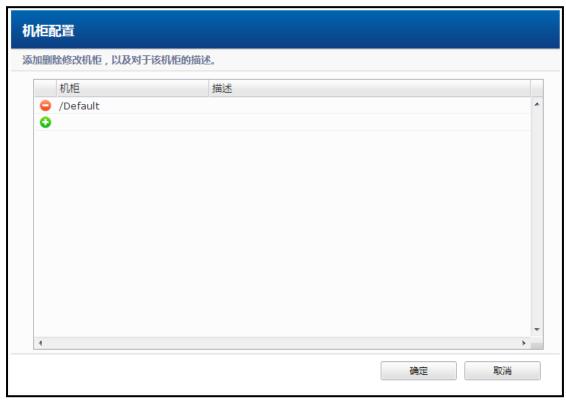


5. 集群配置



5.1.1.3 机柜编辑

点击机柜编辑后, 您可以修改、增加和删除集群中的机柜及其描述。



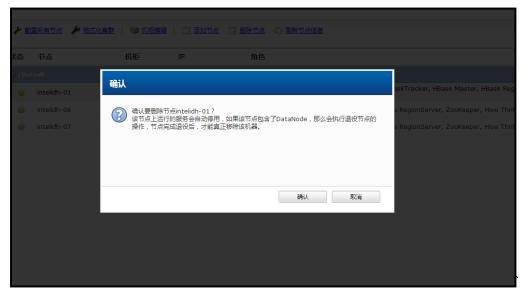
5.1.1.4 添加节点

点击此按钮后,您可以添加节点。详见指定集群节点以及网络环境章节。



5.1.1.5 删除节点

如果您要删除节点,选择节点后点击"删除节点"。如下的窗口将会出现询问您是否确认删除节点。您可以点击"Yes"确认删除或"No"取消。

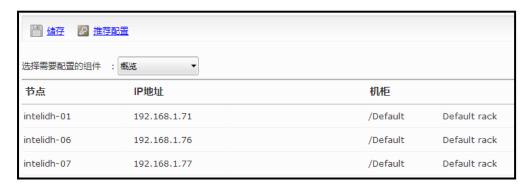


5.1.1.6 刷新节点信息

如果任何节点的信息被改变了,请点击"刷新节点信息"后查看最新的节点状态。

5.1.2 角色配置

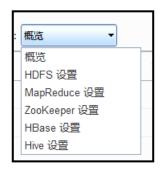
打开角色配置标签,页面如下图所示:



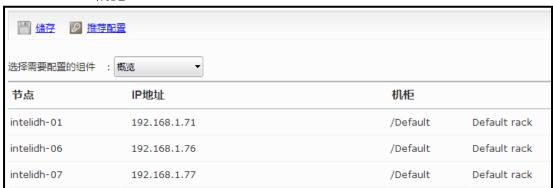
在该页中,您可以手动开始角色配置向导,使用角色配置向导的具体步骤详见 3.6 配置节点角色。在"选择需要配置的组件"中,您可以选



择的内容包括概览、HDFS设置、MapReduce设置、HBase设置和 Hive设置。您可以通过选择相应的内容来查看和改变节点的角色。



● 概览:



概览表包含如下信息:

节点

显示节点名称。

例子: intelidh-01

IP 地址

显示了节点的 IP 地址。

例子: 192.168.1.71

角色描述

给出了节点的角色描述。

机柜

显示了节点的机柜。

机柜描述

给出了节点的机柜描述

• HDFS:

选择需要配置的组件	: HDFS 配置 ▼					
节点	IP地址	机柜	Primary NameNode	DataNode	Secondary NameNode	Standby NameNode
intelidh-01	192.168.1.71	/Default	√	✓		
intelidh-06	192.168.1.76	/Default		✓		
intelidh-07	192.168.1.77	/Default		✓		



HDFS 表包含以下信息:

节点

显示节点名称。

例子: intelidh-01

IP 地址

显示了节点的 IP 地址。 **例子:** 192.168.1.71

机柜

显示了节点的机柜。

Primary NameNode

指出一个节点是否为 Primary NameNode。

注意: 在此表中 Primary NameNode 不能被制定或改变。

DataNode

指出一个节点是否为 DataNode。

在此表中,您可以指定或取消 DataNode。

Secondary NameNode

指出一个节点是否为 Secondary NameNode。

在此表中,您可以指定或取消 Secondary NameNode。

Standby NameNode

指出一个节点是否为 Standby NameNode。当您配置了高可用性时,须要选择一个节点作为 Standby NameNode。在此表中,您可以指定或取消 Standby NameNode。

MapReduce:

选择需要配置的组件	: MapReduce 配置 ▼				
节点	IP地址	机柜	JobTracker	Backup JobTracker	TaskTracker
intelidh-01	192.168.1.71	/Default	√		✓
intelidh-06	192.168.1.76	/Default			✓
intelidh-07	192.168.1.77	/Default			✓

MapReduce 表包含以下信息:

节点

显示节点名称。

例子: intelidh-01

IP 地址

显示了节点的 IP 地址。 **例子:** 192.168.1.71

机柜

显示了节点的机柜。

Job Tracker

指出一个节点是否为 JobTracker。

在此表中,您可以指定或取消 Job。

Backup Job Tracker



指出一个节点是否为备用 JobTracker。

当您有配置高可用性时,需要指定一个节点作为备用 JobTracker。 在此表中,您可以指定或取消备用 JobTracker。

Task Tracker

指出一个节点是否为 Task Tracker.

Task Trackers 不能在角色配置向导中指定,它是的默认值是由管理节点自动推荐的,您可以在此表中对其进行更变。

• Zookeeper:

选择需要配置的组件 :	ZooKeeper 配置 ▼			
节点	IP地址	机柜	ZooKeeper	
intelidh-01	192.168.1.71	/Default	✓	
intelidh-06	192.168.1.76	/Default	✓	
intelidh-07	192.168.1.77	/Default	✓	

Zookeeper 表包含以下信息:

节点

显示节点名称。

例子: intelidh-01

IP 地址

显示了节点的 IP 地址。

例子: 192.168.1.71

机柜

显示了节点的机柜。

Zookeeper

指出一个节点是否为 Zookeeper。

在此表中,您可以指定或取消 Zookeeper。

• HBase:

选择需要配置的组件	: HBase 配置 ▼				
节点	IP地址	机柜	HMaster	RegionServer	HBase Thrift
intelidh-01	192.168.1.71	/Default	✓	√	
intelidh-06	192.168.1.76	/Default	✓	✓	
intelidh-07	192.168.1.77	/Default	✓	√	

HBase 表包含如下信息:

节点

显示节点名称。

例子: intelidh-01

IP 地址

显示了节点的 IP 地址。

例子: 192.168.1.71

机柜



显示了节点的机柜。

HMaster

指出一个节点是否为 HMaster。 在此表中,您可以指定或取消 IMaster。

RegionServer

指出一个节点是否为 RegionServer。 在此表中,您可以指定或取消 RegionServer。

HBase Thrift

指出一个节点是否为 HBase Thrift。 在此表中,您可以指定或取消 HBase Thrift。

● Hive 配置:

选择需要配置的组件 :	Hive 配置 ▼			
节点	IP地址	机柜	Hive Server	
intelidh-01	192.168.1.71	/Default		
intelidh-06	192.168.1.76	/Default	✓	
intelidh-07	192.168.1.77	/Default	✓	

HBase 表中包含以下内容:

节点

显示节点名称。

例子: intelidh-01

IP 地址

显示了节点的 IP 地址。

例子: 192.168.1.71

机柜

显示了节点的机柜。

Hive Server

指出一个节点是否为 Hive Server。

在此表中, 您可以指定或取消 Hive Server。

如果你做了修改,请记住点击左上角的"保存"。

5.1.2 节点服务信息

在该页中,您可以查看服务在各个节点上的运行情况并查看完整日志, 包含以下内容:

服务

显示服务名称。

服务描述

显示了服务的具体内容。



状态

显示了服务的运行状态。

完整日志文件

点击查看服务运行的完整日志,在6.3管理日志章节会详细阐述。

选择节点 : intelidh-01 ▼			
服务	服务描述	状态	完整日志文件
intel-manager	Intel Hadoop集群管理服务	运行中	<u>查看完整日志</u>
hadoop-secondarynamenode	Hadoop集群HDFS组件中心数据备份服务	停止	查看完整日志
hadoop-namenode	Hadoop集群HDFS组件中心服务	运行中	查看完整日志
hive-server	Hive组件中操作接口服务	停止	查看完整日志
hadoop-tasktracker	Hadoop集群MapReduce组件任务执行处理服务	运行中	查看完整日志
hadoop-jobtracker	Hadoop集群MapReduce组件任务分发调度服务	运行中	查看完整日志
hbase-thrift	HBase组件中操作接口服务	停止	查看完整日志
hbase-regionserver	HBase组件中表数据访问服务	运行中	查看完整日志
hive-metastore	Hive组件中元数据存储服务	运行中	查看完整日志

5.2 Hadoop

在 Hadoop 菜单中,你可以选择以下几个标签:



- 简要配置 一选择**简要配置**标签查看,改变和保存 Hadoop 的基本配置和 IO 配置。
- 全配置 一选择**全配置**查看,改变和保存 Hadoop 属性。

5.2.1 简要配置

点击简要配置标签后,您能看到如下内容:



● 基本配置:基本配置中的设置包括 NameNode and 文件 IO 缓存。





- 一 NameNode 指出 Namenode 的主机名或者 IP 地址。
- 一 文件 IO 缓存规定在顺序文件(Sequence File)中使用的缓存大小。
- **I0 配置**: I0 配置中的设置包括 I0 验证码长度和忽略 I0 错误。
 - 一 **IO 验证码长度** 规定了每一个校验码的长度。这个数值不能超过 文件 IO 缓存的大小。
 - 一 **忽略 IO 错误** 规定了是否在读取顺序文件(Sequence File)遇到错误时忽略这个错误。

在本页的最上方有四个按钮,包括保存、重置、展开所有和收起所有。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。您也可以点击相应的按钮来展开和收起菜单。

5.2.2 全配置

点击全配置标签后, 您可以看到如下内容:

□□ 協在 V介重 里 ② 編輯 ◆ 添加 · □ 删除		
关键字过滤:		
属性	值	
default.heap.size	4096	
fs.automatic.close	true	
fs.checkpoint.dir	/hadoop/namesecondary	
fs.checkpoint.edits.dir	\${fs.checkpoint.dir}	
fs.checkpoint.period	3600	
fs.checkpoint.size	67108864	
fs.file.impl	org.apache.hadoop.fs.LocalFileSystem	
fs.ftp.impl	org.apache.hadoop.fs.ftp.FTPFileSystem	
fs.har.impl	org.apache.hadoop.fs.HarFileSystem	
fs.har.impl.disable.cache	true	
fs.hdfs.impl	org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.DistributedFileSystem	
fs.hftp.impl	org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.HftpFileSystem	
fs.hsftp.impl	org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.HsftpFileSystem	
fs.kfs.impl	org.apache.hadoop.fs.kfs.KosmosFileSystem	
fs.ramfs.impl	org.apache.hadoop.fs.InMemoryFileSystem	
fs.s3.block.size	67108864	
fs.s3.buffer.dir	\${hadoop.tmp.dir}/s3	
fs.s3.impl	org.apache.hadoop.fs.s3.S3FileSystem	
fs.s3.maxRetries	4	
fs.s3.sleepTimeSeconds	10	
fs.s3n.block.size	67108864	
fs.s3n.impl	org.apache.hadoop.fs.s3native.NativeS3FileSystem	
fs.checkpoint.period : The number of seconds	s between two periodic checkpoints.	



在此页中,您能查看和改变所有 Hadoop 属性。您可以在关键字过滤旁边键入您要查找属性的关键字缩小查找范围。如果您要改变属性值,您可以选中相应属性后点击"编辑按钮",或直接双击相应的属性。您也可以点击"添加"按钮来增加新属性,或点击"删除按钮"来删除非必须属性。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。

当光标停留在任一属性上时,它的含义会在页面底部显示。下表显示了必需属性及其含义。

Properties	Meanings
Fs.automatic.close	By default, FileSystem instances are automatically
	closed at program exit using a JVM shutdown hook.
	Setting this property to false disables this behavior. This
	is an advanced option that should only be used by server
	applications requiring a more carefully orchestrated
	shutdown sequence.
Fs.checkpoint.dir	Determines where on the local filesystem the DFS
	secondary name node should store the temporary
	images to merge. If this is a comma-delimited list of
	directories then the image is replicated in all of the
	directories for redundancy.
Fs.checkpoint.edits	Determines where on the local filesystem the DFS
.dir	secondary name node should store the temporary edits
	to merge. If this is a comma-delimited list of directories
	then the edits is replicated in all of the directories for
	redundancy. Default value is same as fs.checkpoint.dir
fs.checkpoint.perio	The number of seconds between two periodic
d	checkpoints.
Fs.checkpoint.size	The size of the current edit log(in bytes) that triggers a
	periodic checkpoint even if the fs.checkpoind.period
	hasn't expired.
fs.file.impl	The FileSystem for file: uris
Fs.ftp.impl	The FileSystem for ftp: uris
Fs.har.impl	The FileSystem for Hadoop archives
Fs.har.impl.disable	Don't cache 'har' FileSystem instances
.cache	
Fs.hdfs.impl	The FileSystem for hdfs: uris
Fs.hftp.impl	The FileSystem for hdfs: uris
Fs.kfs.impl	The FileSystem for kfs: uris
Fs.ramfs.impl	The FileSystem for ramfs: uris
Fs.s3.block.size	Block size to use when writing files to S3
Fs.s3.buffer.dir	Determines where on the local filesystem the S3



5. 集群配置

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	filesystem should store files before sending them to
	S3(or after retrieving them from S3)
Fs.s3.impl	The FileSystem for s3: uris
Fs.s3.maxretries	The maximum number of retries for reading or writing
	files to S3, before we signal failure to the application
Fs.s3.sleepTimeSe conds	The number of seconds to sleep between each S3 retry.
Fs.s3n.block.size	Block size to use when reading files using the native S3 FileSystem (s3n:URIs)
Fs.s3n.impl	The FileSystem for s3n: (Native S3) uris
Fs.trash.interval	Number of minutes between trash checkpoints. If zero, the trash feature is disabled.
hadoop.http.authe ntication.cookie.do main	The domain to use for the HTTP cookie that stores the authentication token. In order to authentiation to work correctly across all Hadoop nodes web-consoles the domain must be correctly set. IMPORTANT: when using IP addresses, browsers ignore cookies with domain settings. For this setting to work properly all nodes in the cluster must be configured to generate URLs with hostname.domain names on it.
hadoop.http.authe ntication.signature. secret.file	The signature secret for signing the authentication tokens. If not set a random secret is generated at startup time. The same secret should be used for JT/NN/DN/TT configurations.
hadoop.http.authe ntication.simple.an onymous.allowed	Indicates if anonymous requests are allowed when using 'simple' authentication.
hadoop.http.authe ntication.token.vali dity	Indicates how long (in seconds) an authentication token is valid before it has to be renewed.
hadoop.http.authe ntication.type	Defines authentication used for Oozie HTTP endpoint. Supported values are: simple kerberos #AUTHENTICATION_HANDLER_CLASSNAME#
hadoop.http.filter.i nitializers	A comma separated list of class names. Each class in the list must extend org.apache.hadoop.http.FilterInitializer. The corresponding Filter will be initialized. Then, the Filter will be applied to all user facing jsp and servlet web pages. The ordering of the list defines the ordering of the filters.
Hadoop.kerberos.k init.command	Used to periodically renew Kerberos credentials when provided to Hadoop. The default setting assumes that kinit is in the PATH of users running the Hadoop client.



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	Change this to the absolute path to kinit if this is not the case.
Hadoop.namenode	Server name for namenode
Hadoop.namenode .port	Server port for namenode
Hadoop.native.lib	Should native hadoop libraries, if present, be used.
hadoop.rpc.socket.	SocketFactory to use to connect to a DFS. If null or
factory.class.Client Protocol	empty, use hadoop.rpc.socket.class.default. This socket factory is also used by DFSClient to create sockets to DataNodes.
hadoop.rpc.socket. factory.class.defaul t	Default SocketFactory to use. This parameter is expected to be formatted as "package.FactoryClassName".
Hadoop.securuity.a uthentication	Possible values are simple(no authentication), and Kerberos
Hadoop.security.au thorization	Is service-level authorization enabled?
Hadoop.security.gr oup.mapping	Class for user to group mapping(get groups for a given user)
Hadoop.security.ui d.cache.secs	NativeIO maintains a cache from UID to UserName. This is the timeout for an entry in that cache.
Hadoop.socks.serv er	Address(host:port) of the SOCKS server to be used by the SocksSocketFactory
Hadoop.tmp.dir	A base for other temporary directory
Hadoop.util.hash.t ype	The default implementation of Hash. Currently this can take one of the two values: `murmur' to select MurmurHash and `jenkins' to select JenkinsHash
hadoop.workaroun d.non.threadsafe.g etpwuid	Some operating systems or authentication modules are known to have broken implementations of getpwuid_r and getpwgid_r, such that these calls are not thread-safe. Symptoms of this problem include JVM crashes with a stack trace inside these functions. If your system exhibits this issue, enable this configuration parameter to include a lock around the calls as a workaround. An incomplete list of some systems known to have this issue is available at http://wiki.apache.org/hadoop/KnownBrokenPwuidImplementations
io.bytes.perchecks	The number of bytes per checksum. Must not be larger
um -	than io.file.buffer.size
Io.compression.co	A list of the compression codec classes that can be used



decs	for compression/decompression
io.file.buffer.size	The size of buffer for use in sequence files.
	The size of this buffer should probably be a multiple of
	hardware page size (4096 on Intel x86), and it
	determines how much data is buffered during read and
	write operations.
io.mapfile.bloom.er	The rate of false positives in BloomFilter-s used in
ror.rate	BloomMapFile.
Tomace	As this value decreases, the size of BloomFilter-s
	increases exponentially. This value is the probability of
	encountering false positives (default is 0.5%).
io.mapfile.bloom.si	The size of BloomFilter-s used in BloomMapFile. Each
ze	time this many keys is appended the next BloomFilter
20	will be created (inside a DynamicBloomFilter).
	Larger values minimize the number of filters, which
	slightly increases the performance, but may waste too
	much space if the total number of keys is usually much
	smaller than this number.
In soafile compress	
Io.seqfile.compress .blocksize	The minimum block size for compression in block
	compressed SequenceFiles.
Io.seqfile.lazydeco	Should values of block compressed SequenceFiles be
mpress	decompressed only when necessary The limit on number of records to be kept in memory in a
Io.seqfile.sorter.rec ordlimit	spill in SequenceFiles.Sorter
Io.serializations	A list of serialization classes that can be used for
To okin chooksum a	obtaining serializers and deserializers.
Io.skip.checksum.e	If ture, when a checksum errorin encountered while
rrors	reading a sequence file, entries are skipped, instead of
In a client server	throwing an exception.
Ipc.client.connect.	Indicates the number of retries a client will make to
max.retries	establish a server connection.
Ipc.client.connectio	The maximum time in msec after which a client will bring
n.maxidletime	down the connection to the server.
Ipc.client.idlethres	Defines the threshold number of connections after which
hold	connections will be inspected for idleness.
Ipc.clienct.kill.max	Defines the maximum number of clients to disconnect in
	one go.
Ipc.client.tcpnodel	Turn on/off Nagle's algorithm for the TCP socket
ay	connection on the client. Setting to true disables the
	algorithm and may decrease latency with a cost of
	more/smaller packets.



Ipc.sever.listen.qu	Indicates the length of the listen queue for severs
eue.size	accepting client connections.
Ipc.server.tcpnodel	Turn on/off Nagle's algorithm for the TCP socket
ay	connection on the server. Setting to true disables the
	algorithm and may decrease latency with a cost of
	more/smaller packets.
topology.node.swit	The default implementation of the NSToSwitchMapping.
ch.mapping.impl	It invokes a script specified in topology.script.file.name
	to resolve node names. If the value for
	topology.script.file.name is not set, the default value of
	DEFAULT_RACK is returned for all node names.
webinterface.privat	If set to true, the web interfaces of JT and NN may
e.actions	contain actions, such as kill job, delete file, etc., that
	should not be exposed to public. Enable this option if the
	interfaces are only reachable by those who have the right
	authorization.

5.3 HDFS

在 HDFS 菜单中,你可以选择以下几个标签:

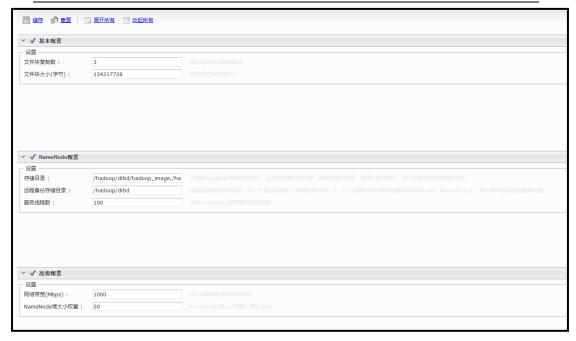


- 简要配置 一选择**简要配置**标签查看,改变和保存 HDFS 的基本配置, NameNode 配置和高级配置。
- 全配置 一选择**全配置**查看,改变和保存所有 HDFS 属性。

5.3.1 简要配置

点击简要配置标签后,您能看到如下内容:





- **基本配置**:基本配置中的设置包括文件块复制数和文件块大小(字节)。
 - 一 文件块复制数 规定了默认的文件块复制数量。
 - 一 文件块大小 (字节) 规定了默认的文件块的大小。
- NameNode 配置: NameNode 配置包括存储目录、远程备份存储目录和服务线程数。
 - 一 **存储目录**设置 NameNode 存储本地文件,比如文件索引的位置,如果有多个位置,使用','逗号隔开,多个位置之间形成备份关系。
 - 一 **远程备份存储目录**设置远程备份存储目录,这个目录应该是多个存储目录中的一个,这个目录中的内容将会被同步到 **Standby** NameNode 上,用于意外情况后的数据恢复。
 - 服务线程数规定在 NameNode 上提供服务的线程数。
- **高级配置**: 高级配置中的设置包括网络带宽(Mbps) 和 NameNode 堆大小权重.
 - 一 网络带宽(Mbps) 规定了 HDFS 集群使用的网络带宽。
 - NameNode 堆大小权重规定了 NameNode 堆大小权重,默认为 50。

在本页的最上方有四个按钮,包括保存、重置、展开所有和收起所有。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置" 重置为原始值。您也可以点击相应的按钮来展开和收起菜单。



5.3.2 全配置

点击全配置标签后, 您可以看到如下内容:

关键字过滤:	
属性	值
dfs.access.time.precision	3600000
dfs.balance.bandwidthPerSec	104857600
dfs.block.access.key.update.interval	600
dfs.block.access.token.enable	false
dfs.block.access.token.lifetime	600
dfs.block.size	134217728
dfs.blockreport.initialDelay	0
dfs.blockreport.intervalMsec	60000
dfs.client.block.write.retries	3
dfs.data.dir	()
dfs.datanode.address	0.0.0.0:50010
dfs.datanode.data.dir.perm	700
dfs.datanode.directoryscan.interval	21600
dfs.datanode.dns.interface	default
dfs.datanode.dns.nameserver	default
dfs.datanode.du.reserved	0
dfs.datanode.failed.volumes.tolerated	0
dfs.datanode.handler.count	100
dfs.datanode.http.address	0.0.0.50075
dfs.datanode.https.address	0.0.0.50475
dfs.datanode.ipc.address	0.0.0.50020
dfs.datanode.max.xcievers	32768

在此页中,您能查看和改变所有 HDFS 属性。您可以在关键字过滤旁边键入您要查找属性的关键字缩小查找范围。如果您要改变属性值,您可以选中相应属性后点击"编辑按钮",或直接双击相应的属性。您也可以点击"添加"按钮来增加新属性,或点击"删除按钮"来删除非必须属性。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。

当光标停留在任一属性上时,它的含义会在页面底部显示。下表显示 了必需属性及其含义。

属性	含义
Dfs.access.time.pr	The access time for HDFS file is precise up to this value.
ecision	The default value is 1 hout. Setting a value of 0 disables
	access times for HDFS.
Dfs.balance.bandw	Specifies the maximum amount of bandwidth that each
idthPerSec	datanode can utilize for the balancing purpose in term of
	the number of bytes per second.
Dfs.block.access.k	Interval in minutes at which namenode updatesits access



ey.update.interval	keys.
dfs.block.access.to	If "true", access tokens are used as capabilities for
ken.enable	accessing datanodes.
	If "false", no access tokens are checked on accessing
	datanodes.
Dfs.block.access.to	The lifetime of access tokens in minutes.
ken.lifetime	
Dfs.block.size	The default block size for new files.
Dfs.blockreport.init	Delay for first block report in seconds.
ialDelay	
Dfs.blockreport.int	Determines block reporting intercal in milliseconds.
ercalMsec	
Dfs.client.block.wri	The number of retries for writing blocks to the data
te.retries	nodes, before we signal failure to the application.
dfs.data.dir	Determines where on the local filesystem an DFS data
	node should store its blocks. If this is a comma-delimited
	list of directories, then data will be stored in all named
	directories, typically on different devices.
	Directories that do not exist are ignored.
Dfs.datanode.addr	The address where the DataNode server will listen to. If
ess	the port is 0 then the server will start on a free port.
dfs.datanode.data.	Permissions for the directories on on the local filesystem
dir.perm	where the DFS data node store its blocks. The
	permissions can either be octal or symbolic.
dfs.datanode.direct	Interval in seconds for Datanode to scan data directories
oryscan.interval	and reconcile the difference between blocks in memory
	and on the disk.
Dfs.datanode.dns.i	The name of the Network Interface from which a data
nterface	node should report its IP address.
dfs.datanode.dns.n	The host name or IP address of the name server (DNS)
ameserver	which a DataNode should use to determine the host
	name used by the NameNode for communication and
	display purposes.
Dfs.datanode.du.re	Reserved space in bytes per volume. Always leave this
served	much space free for non dfs use.
dfs.datanode.failed	The number of volumes that are allowed to fail before a
.volumes.tolerated	datanode stops offering service. By default any volume
	failure will cause a datanode to shutdown.
Dfs.datanode.hand	The number of server threads for the datanode.
ler.count	
Dfs.datanode.httop	The datanode http server address and port. If the port is
.address	0 then the server will start on a free port.



Dfs.datanode.ipc.a	The datanode ipc server address and port. If the port is 0	
ddress	then the server will start on a free port.	
Dfs.datanode.max.	Threads number for datanode service.	
xcievers		
Dfs.datanode.plugi	Comma-separated list of datanode plug-ins to be	
ns	activated.	
Dfs.default.chunk.	The number of bytes to view for a file on the browser.	
view.size		
Dfs.df.interval	Disk usage statistics refresh interval in msec.	
Dfs.heartbeat.inter	Determines datanode heartbeat interval in seconds.	
val		
Dfs.hosts	Names a file that contains a list of hosts that are	
	permitted to connect to the namenode. The full	
	pathname of the file must be specified. If the value is	
	empty, all hosts are permitted.	
dfs.hosts.exclude	Names a file that contains a list of hosts that are not	
	permitted to connect to the namenode. The full	
	pathname of the file must be specified. If the value is	
	empty, no hosts are excluded.	
Dfs.https.client.key	Resource file from which ssl client keystore information	
store.resource	will be extracted	
Dfs.https.enable	Decide if HTTPS(SSL)is supported on HDFS.	
Dfs.httops.need.cli	Whether SSL client certificate authentication is required	
ent.auth		
Dfs.https.server.ke	Resource file from which ssl server keystore information	
ystore.resource	will be extracted	
dfs.max.objects	The maximum number of files, directories and blocks dfs	
	supports. A value of zero indicates no limit to the number	
	of objects that dfs supports.	
dfs. name.dir	Determines where on the local filesystem the DFS name	
	node should store the name table(fsimage). If this is a	
	comma-delimited list of directories then the name table	
	is replicated in all of the directories, for redundancy.	
dfs.name.edits.dir	Determines where on the local filesystem the DFS name	
	node should store the transaction (edits) file. If this is a	
	comma-delimited list of directories then the transaction	
	file is replicated in all of the directories, for redundancy.	
	Default value is same as dfs.name.dir	
Dfs.namenode.dec	NameNode periodicity in seconds to check if	
ommission.interval	decommission is complete.	
dfs.namenode.dec	The number of nodes namenode checks if decommission	
ommission.nodes.p	is complete in each fs.namenode.decommission.interval.	



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er.interval		
Dfs.namenode.dele	The update interval for master key for delegation tokens	
gation.key.update-	in the NameNdoe in milliseconds.	
interval		
Dfs.namenode.dele	The maximum lifetime in milliseconds for which a	
gation.token.max-l	delegation token is valid.	
ifetime		
Dfs.namenode.dele	The renewal interval for delegation token in	
gation.token.renew	millliseconds.	
-interval		
Dfs.namenode.han	The number of server threads for the namenode.	
dler.count		
Dfs.namenode.logg	The logging level for dfs namenode. Other values are	
ing.level	"dir"(trace namespace mutations), "block"(trace block	
	under/over replications and block creations/deletions),	
	or "all".	
Dfs.namenode.plu	Comma-separated list of namenode plug-ins to be	
gins	activated.	
dfs.permissions	If "true", enable permission checking in HDFS.	
	If "false", permission checking is turned off, but all other	
	behavior is unchanged. Switching from one parameter	
	value to the other does not change the mode, owner or	
	group of files or directories.	
Dfs.permissions.su	The name of the group of super-users.	
pergroup		
dfs.replication	Default block replication. The actual number of	
	replications can be specified when the file is created.	
	The default is used if replication is not specified in create	
	time.	
Dfs.replication.con	Decide if choose Target considers the target's load or not	
siderLoad		
Dfs.replication.inte	The periodictiry in seconds with which the namenode	
rval	computes replication work for datanodes.	
Dfs.replication.max	Maximal block replication.	
Dfs.replication.min	Minimal block replication	
Dfs.safemodeexten	Determines extension of safe mode in milliseconds after	
sion	the threshold level is reached.	
dfs.safemode.thres	Specifies the percentage of blocks that should satisfy	
hold.pct	the minimal replication requirement defined by	
	dfs.replication.min. Values less than or equal to 0 mean	
	not to wait for any particular percentage of blocks before	
	exiting safemode. Values greater than 1 will make safe	



	mode permanent.
Dfs.socket.timeout	Timeout for socket connection.
Dfs.support	Does HDFS allow appends to files?
append	
Dfs.web.ugi	The user account used by the web interface.
Hadoop.namenode	The weight of namenode heapsize and the default value
.heapsize.weight	is 50.
Hadoop.secondary	The weight of secondary namenode heapsize and the
namenode.heapsiz	default value is 50
e.weight	
Dfs.shortcut.reader	Which user do you want to use when reading local data in
.user	datanode. Empty value will disable the feature.

5.4 MapReduce

在 MapReduce 菜单中,你可以选择以下几个标签:

简要配置	全配置	智能优化

- 简要配置 一选择**简要配置**标签查看,改变和保存 MapReduce 的配置,内存配置和高级配置。
- 全配置 一选择**全配置**查看,改变和保存所有 MapReduce 属性。
- 智能优化 一选择**智能**优化标签查看,根据上传的 map/reduce 样例程序,对 map/reduce 运行参数智能优化(仅限试用版与商业版)

5.4.1 简要配置

点击简要配置标签后,您能看到如下内容:

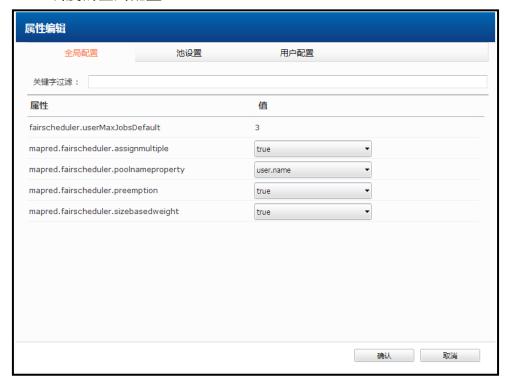




- 配置: 配置中的设置为 JobTracker。
 - 一 **JobTracker** 规定 JobTracker 的主机名或者 IP 地址。
 - TaskTracker 保留堆权重规定 TaskTracker 保留堆大小的权重,默认值为 50。
 - 一 **高级配置**: 高级配置中的设置包括 TaskTracker 数量、任务分配模式、Java 虚拟机运行任务的数量、任务分解的最小值、合并时流的数量、下载最大等待时间(秒)、任务超时时间(毫秒)、任务处理等待时间(毫秒)、健康检查时间间隔(毫秒)、Map任务最大尝试次数、Reduce任务最大尝试次数、Map任务推测性执行、Reduce任务推测性执行、Reduce任务并行拷贝数量。
 - TaskTracker 数量 规定 MapReduce 集群中 tasktracker 的 数量。
 - **Task Schedule 任务分配模式** 规定 Map/Reduce 任务分配模式。
 - 1.选择 Fair scheduler 点击配置 Fair scheduler 链接进行配置管理。

全局配置 池设置 用户配置

● 全局配置 一选择**全局配置**标签查看,改变和保存 MapReduce 公平 调度的全局配置。

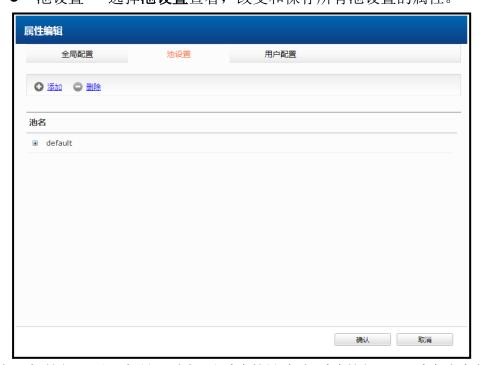


Properties	Meanings
mapred.fairscheduler.poolna	Specify which jobconf property is used to determine the



meproperty	pool that a job belongs in. String, default: user.name (i.e.	
	one pool for each user). Another useful value	
	is group.name to create a pool per Unix group.	
	mapred.job.queue.name is the same property as the	
	queue name in Capacity Scheduler.	
mapred.fairscheduler.preem	Boolean property for enabling preemption. Default:	
ption	false.	
mapred.fairscheduler.assign	Allows the scheduler to assign both a map task and a	
multiple	reduce task on each heartbeat, which improves cluster	
	throughput when there are many small tasks to run.	
	Boolean value, default: false.	
mapred.fairscheduler.sizeba	Take into account job sizes in calculating their weights	
· ·		
sedweight	for fair sharing. By default, weights are only based on job	
	priorities. Setting this flag to true will make them based	
	on the size of the job (number of tasks needed) as	
	well,though not linearly (the weight will be proportional	
	to the log of the number of tasks needed). This lets	
	larger jobs get larger fair shares while still providing	
	enough of a share to small jobs to let them finish fast.	
	Boolean value, default: false.	
fairscheduler.userMaxJobsD	containa maxRunningJobs element to limit jobs. Note that	
efault	by default, there is a pool for each user, so per-user	
	limits are not necessary.	

● 池设置 一选择**池设置**查看,改变和保存所有池设置的属性。



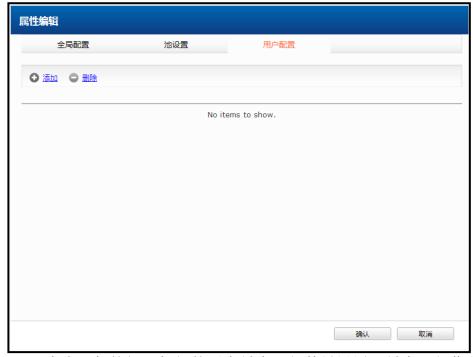
点击添加按钮可以添加池,选择要删除的池点击删除按钮即可删除选中的池。



点击池可以获取具体的池信息。点击确认按钮之后保存相应的设置信息,但是要在 mapreduce 页面中点击保存按钮才能在集群中生效。



- minMaps and minReduces,最小的 task slot 的数量
- maxMaps and maxReduces, 设置池的最大 task slots 的数量
- weight, 权重值。默认值为 1。
- *minSharePreemptionTimeout*, 档任务低于最小的 share 时,每个池等待杀死池内任务的等待时间。
 - 用户配置 一选择**用户配置**查看,改变和保存用户设置的属性。这个 属性设定了每个用户最大可运行的作业数量。



点击添加按钮添加新的用户最大运行数量设置。最大运行作业数是



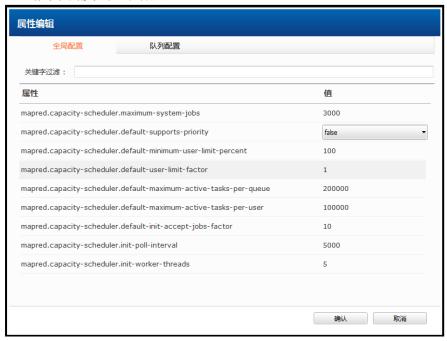
系统现阶段的默认值,如果不更改第二个值,则自动存储现系统默认值。删除一个用户配置时,先选中要删除的用户,点击删除按钮。选择确认按钮才能将更改写回页面,要点击 mapreduce 页面的保存按钮才能将更改更新到集群。



2.选择 Capacity scheduler 点击配置 Capacity scheduler 链接进行配置管理。



● 全局配置 一选择**全局配置**标签查看,改变和保存 MapReduce 计算能力调度的全局配置。

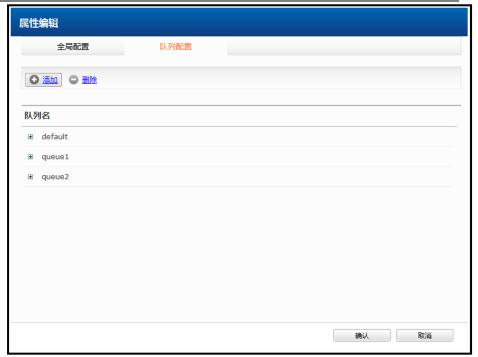




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mapred.capacity-scheduler.	Maximum number of jobs in the system which can be
maximum-system-jobs	initialized, concurrently, by the CapacityScheduler.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.	If true, priorities of jobs will be taken into account in
default-supports-priority	scheduling decisions by default in a job queue.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.	The percentage of the resources limited to a particular
default-minimum-user-limit-	user for the job queue at any given point of time by
percent	default.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.	The default multiple of queue-capacity which is used to
default-user-limit-factor	determine the amount of slots a single user can
	consume concurrently.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.	The default maximum number of tasks, across all jobs in
default-maximum-active-tas	the queue, which can be initialized concurrently. Once
ks-per-queue	the queue's jobs exceed this limit they will be queued on
	disk.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.	The default maximum number of tasks per-user, across
default-maximum-active-tas	all the of the user's jobs in the queue, which can be
ks-per-user	initialized concurrently. Once the user's jobs exceed this
	limit they will be queued on disk.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.	The default multipe of (maximum-system-jobs *
default-init-accept-jobs-fact	queue-capacity) used to determine the number of jobs
0	which are accepted by the scheduler.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.i	The amount of time in miliseconds which is used to poll
nit-poll-interval	the job queues for jobs to initialize.
mapred.capacity-scheduler.i	Number of worker threads which would be used
nit-worker-threads	byInitialization poller to initialize jobs in a set of queue.
	If number mentioned in property is equal to number of
	job queues then a single thread would initialize jobs in a
	queue. If lesser then a thread would get a set of queues
	assigned. If the number is greater then number of
	threads would be equal to number of job queues.

● 队列配置 一选择**队列配置**查看,改变和保存队列设置的属性。可以 添加和删除队列,并且设置各个队列的属性。





点击添加按钮,可以添加一个新的队列。选中要删除的队列,点击删除按钮即可删除相应的队列。确认后将更新写回到页面中,点击 mapreduce 页面的保存按钮后将更新同步到集群。



Properties	Meanings
Capacity	Percentage of the number of slots in the cluster that are
	to be available for jobs in this queue.
maximum capacity	Maximum-capacity defines a limit beyond which a queue
	cannot use the capacity of the cluster. This provides a
	means to limit how much excess capacity a queue can



	use. By default, there is -1, means no limit. The
	maximum-capacity of a queue can only be greater than
	or equal to its minimum capacity.
user limit factor	The multiple of the queue capacity which can be
	configured to allow a single user to acquire more slots.
maximum initialized active	The maximum number of tasks, across all jobs in the
tasks	queue, which can be initialized concurrently. Once the
	queue's jobs exceed this limit they will be queued on disk.
minimum user limit percent	Each queue enforces a limit on the percentage of
	resources allocated to a user at any given time, if there
	is competition for them. This user limit can vary between
	a minimum and maximum value. The former depends on
	the number of users who have submitted jobs, and the
	latter is set to this property value. For example, suppose
	the value of this property is 25. If two users have
	submitted jobs to a queue, no single user can use more
	than 50% of the queue resources. If a third user submits
	a job, no single user can use more than 33% of the
	queue resources. With 4 or more users, no user can use
	more than 25% of the queue's resources. A value of 100
manyimay maining initialized pativo	implies no user limits are imposed.
maximum initialized active	The maximum number of tasks per-user, across all the
tasks per user	of the user's jobs in the queue, which can be initialized
	concurrently. Once the user's jobs exceed this limit they
support priority	will be queued on disk. If true, priorities of jobs will be taken into account in
	scheduling decisions
init accept jobs factor	The multipe of (maximum-system-jobs *
init accept jobs factor	queue-capacity) used to determine the number of jobs
	which are accepted by the scheduler.
	which are accepted by the scheduler.

特别注意,所有队列的容量和必须等于 100, 否则不能保存。





- Java 虚拟机运行任务的数量 规定每个 Java 虚拟机运行任务的数量。设置为一1表示没有限制。
- 任务分解的最小值 规定任务可以被分解的最小值。
- 一 合并时流的数量 规定文件合并时允许同时写文件的流的数量。
- 一 **下载最大等待时间(秒)**规定 **Reduce** 中下载线程的最大等待时间。
- 任务超时时间(毫秒)规定任务的超时时间。当任务超过该时间 没有任何操作,将会被终止。
- **任务处理等待时间(毫秒)** 规定 TaskTracker 在建立连接之后等 待读取 Map 输出数据的时间。
- 一 **健康检查时间间隔(毫秒)** 规定执行健康检查的时间间隔,以毫秒为单位。
- **Map 任务最大尝试次数** 规定每个 **Map** 任务最大的尝试次数。
- **Reduce 任务最大尝试次数** 规定每个 **Reduce** 任务最大的尝试 次数。
- Map 任务推测性执行 如果开启推测性执行,运行在性能比较差的机器上的 Map 任务会被拷贝到多台空闲的机器上并发执行,最先完成拷贝任务的 TaskTracker 向 JobTracker 报告,去停止其他 TaskTracker 上还未完成的拷贝任务。
- Reduce 任务推测性执行 如果开启推测性执行,运行在性能比较差的机器上的 Reduce 任务会被拷贝到多台空闲的机器上并发执行,最先完成拷贝任务的 TaskTracker 向 JobTracker 报告,去停止其他 TaskTracker 上还未完成的拷贝任务。
- **Reduce 任务并行拷贝数量** 规定 Reduce 任务启动并行拷贝器的数量,用来拷贝 Map 任务的输出。

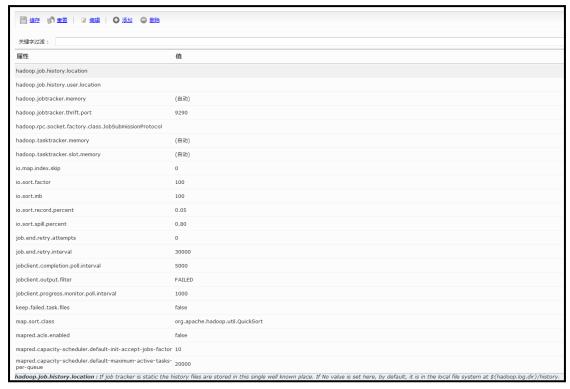
在本页的最上方有四个按钮,包括保存、重置、展开所有和收起所有。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置" 重置为原始值。您也可以点击相应的按钮来展开和收起菜单。

5.4.2 全配置

点击全配置标签后,您可以看到如下内容:







在此页中,您能查看和改变所有 MapReduce 属性。您可以在关键字过滤旁边键入您要查找属性的关键字缩小查找范围。如果您要改变属性值,您可以选中相应属性后点击"编辑按钮",或直接双击相应的属性。您也可以点击"添加"按钮来增加新属性,或点击"删除按钮"来删除非必须属性。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。

当光标停留在任一属性上时,它的含义会在页面底部显示。下表显示 了必需属性及其含义。

属性	含义
hadoop.job.history	If job tracker is static the history files are stored in this
.location	single well known place. If No value is set here, by
	default, it is in the local file system at
	\${hadoop.log.dir}/history.
hadoop.job.history	User can specify a location to store the history files of a
.user.location	particular job. If nothing is specified, the logs are stored
	in output directory. The files are stored in
	"_logs/history/" in the directory. User can stop logging
	by giving the value "none".
Hadoop.jobtracker.	The port for jobtracker thrift server.
thrift.port	
hadoop.rpc.socket.	SocketFactory to use to connect to a Map/Reduce master
factory.class.JobSu	(JobTracker). If null or empty, then use
bmissionProtocol	hadoop.rpc.socket.class.default.



io.map.index.skip	Number of index entries to skip between each entry.
	Zero by default. Setting this to values larger than zero
	can facilitate opening large map files using less memory.
Io.sort.factor	The number of streams to merge at once while sorting
	files. This determines the number of open file handles.
Io.sort.mb	The total amount of buffer memory to use while sorting
	files, in megabytes. By default, gives each merge stream
	1MB, which should minimize seeks.
io.sort.record.perc	The percentage of io.sort.mb dedicated to tracking
ent	record boundaries. Let this value be r, io.sort.mb be x.
	The maximum number of records collected before the
	collection thread must block is equal to (r * x) / 4
io.sort.spill.percent	The soft limit in either the buffer or record collection
	buffers. Once reached, a thread will begin to spill the
	contents to disk in the background. Note that this does
	not imply any chunking of data to the spill. A value less
	than 0.5 is not recommended.
Job.end.retry.atte	Indicates how many times hadoop should attempt to
mts	contact the notification URL.
Job.end.retry.inter	Indicates time in milliseconds between notification URL
val	retry calls.
jobclient.completio	The interval (in milliseconds) between which the
n.poll.interval	JobClient polls the JobTracker for updates about job
	status. You may want to set this to a lower value to make
	tests run faster on a single node system. Adjusting
	this value in production may lead to unwanted
	client-server traffic.
jobclient.output.filt	The filter for controlling the output of the task's userlogs
er	sent to the console of the JobClient. The permissible
	options are: NONE, KILLED, FAILED, SUCCEEDED and
	ALL.
jobclient.progress.	The interval (in milliseconds) between which the
monitor.poll.interv	JobClient reports status to the console and checks for job
al	completion. You may want to set this to a lower value to
	make tests run faster on a single node system. Adjusting
	this value in production may lead to unwanted
	client-server traffic.
keep.failed.task.fil	Should the files for failed tasks be kept. This should only
es	be used on jobs that are failing, because the storage is
	never reclaimed. It also prevents the map outputs from
	being erased from the reduce directory as they are
	consumed.
	consumed.



Map.sort.class	The default sort class for sorting keys.
mapred.acls.enabl	Specifies whether ACLs should be checked for
ed<	authorization of users for doing various queue and job
Cu	level operations. ACLs are disabled by default. If
	enabled, access control checks are made by JobTracker
	and TaskTracker when requests are made by users for
	queue operations like submit job to a queue and kill a job
	in the queue and job operations like viewing the
	job-details (See mapreduce.job.acl-view-job) or for
	modifying the job (See mapreduce.job.acl-wiew-job) of for
	using Map/Reduce APIs, RPCs or via the console and web
	user interfaces.
manred shild any	User added environment variables for the task tracker
mapred.child.env	
	child processes. Example:
	1) A=foo This will set the env variable A to foo
Manuad shild bases	2) B=\$B:c This is inherit tasktracker's B env variable.
Mapred.child.heaps	The JVM heapsize used by each map task and reduce
ize	task.
mapred.child.java.	Java opts for the task tracker child processes. The
opts	following symbol, if present, will be interpolated:
	@taskid@ is replaced by current TaskID. Any other
	occurrences of '@' will go unchanged. For example, to
	enable verbose gc logging to a file named for the taskid
	in /tmp and to set the heap maximum to be a gigabyte,
	pass a 'value' of:-Xmx1024m -verbose:gc
	-Xloggc:/tmp/@taskid@.gc
	The configuration variable mapred.child.ulimit can be
	used to control the maximum virtual memory of the child
	processes.
mapred.child.tmp	To set the value of tmp directory for map and reduce
	tasks. If the value is an absolute path, it is directly
	assigned. Otherwise, it is prepended with task's working
	directory. The java tasks are executed with option
	-Djava.io.tmpdir='the absolute path of the tmp dir'.
	Pipes and streaming are set with environment variable,
1 1 11 11 11 11	TMPDIR='the absolute path of the tmp dir'
mapred.child.ulimit	The maximum virtual memory, in KB, of a process
	launched by the Map-Reduce framework. This can be
	used to control both the Mapper/Reducer tasks and
	applications using Hadoop Pipes, Hadoop Streaming etc.
	By default it is left unspecified to let cluster admins
	control it via limits.conf and other such relevant
	mechanisms. Note: mapred.child.ulimit must be greater



	5. 未附癿且
	than or equal to the -Xmx passed to JavaVM, else the VM
	might not start.
mapred.cluster.ma p.memory.mb	The size, in terms of virtual memory, of a single map slot in the Map-Reduce framework, used by the scheduler.
	A job can ask for multiple slots for a single map task via
	mapred cluster may man manager, mb, if the scheduler
	mapred.cluster.max.map.memory.mb, if the scheduler supports the feature. The value of -1 indicates that this
	feature is turned off.
mapred.cluster.ma	The maximum size, in terms of virtual memory, of a
x.map.memory.mb	single map task launched by the Map-Reduce
	framework, used by the scheduler. A job can ask for multiple slots for a single map task via
	mapred.job.map.memory.mb, upto the limit specified by
	mapred.cluster.max.map.memory.mb, if the
	scheduler supports the feature. The value of -1 indicates that this feature is turned off.
mapred.cluster.ma	The maximum size, in terms of virtual memory, of a
x.reduce.memory.	single reduce task launched by the Map-Reduce
mb	framework, used by the scheduler. A job can ask for
	multiple slots for a single reduce task via
	mapred.job.reduce.memory.mb, upto the limit specified
	by mapred.cluster.max.reduce.memory.mb, if the
	scheduler supports the feature. The value of -1 indicates that this feature is turned off.
mapred.cluster.red	The size, in terms of virtual memory, of a single reduce
uce.memory.mb	slot in the Map-Reduce framework, used by the
	scheduler. A job can ask for multiple slots for a single
	reduce task via mapred.job.reduce.memory.mb, upto
	the limit specified by
	mapred.cluster.max.reduce.memory.mb, if the scheduler supports the feature. The value of -1 indicates
	that this feature is turned off.
mapred.combine.r	The number of records to process during combine output
ecordsBeforeProgr	collection before sending a progress notification to the
ess	TaskTracker.
Mapred.compress.	Should the outputs of the maps be compressed before
map.output	being sent across the network. Uses SequencceFile
Manuad are	compression.
Mapred.cpu.ratio.	The cpu max usage ratio.
mapred.disk.health	How often the TaskTracker checks the health of its local
Checker.interval	directories. Configuring this to a value smaller than the



	heartbeat interval is equivalent to setting this to
	heartbeat interval value.
Mapred.healthChec	Frequency of the node health script to be run, in
ker.interval	milliseconds
Mapred.healthChec	List of arguments which are to be passed to node health
ker.script.args	script when it is being launched comma separated.
mapred.healthChe	Absolute path to the script which is periodically run by
cker.script.path	the node health monitoring service to determine if the
	node is healthy or not. If the value of this key is empty or
	the file does not exist in the location configured here, the
	node health monitoring service is not started.
Mapred.healthChec	Time after node health script should be killed if
ker.script.timeout	unresponsive and considered that the script has failed.
mapred.heartbeats	Expert: Approximate number of heart-beats that could
.in.second	arrive at JobTracker in a second. Assuming each RPC can
	be processed in 10msec, the default value is made 100
	RPCs in a second.
Mapred.hosts	Names a file that contains the list of nodes that may
	connect to the jobtracker. If the value is empty, all hosts
	are permitted.
Mapred.hosts.exclu	Names a file that contains the list of hosts that should be
de	excluded by the jobtracker. If the values is empty, no
	hosts are excluded.
mapred.inmem.me	The threshold, in terms of the number of files for the
rge.threshold	in-memory merge process. When we accumulate
	threshold number of files we initiate the in-memory
	merge and spill to disk. A value of 0 or less than 0
	indicates we want to DON'T have any threshold and
	instead depend only on the ramfs's memory
	consumption to trigger the merge.
mapred.cluster.ma	The size, in terms of virtual memory, of a single map slot
p.memory.mb	in the Map-Reduce framework, used by the scheduler.
	A job can ask for multiple slots for a single map task via
	mapred.job.map.memory.mb, upto the limit specified by
	mapred.cluster.max.map.memory.mb, if the scheduler
	supports the feature. The value of -1 indicates that this
manred queue na	feature is turned off. Ougus to which a job is submitted. This must match one
mapred.queue.na	Queue to which a job is submitted. This must match one
mes	of the queues defined in mapred.queue.names for the
	system. Also, the ACL setup for the queue must allow the
	current user to submit a job to the queue. Before
	specifying a queue, ensure that the system is configured



	with the queue, and access is allowed for submitting jobs
1	to the queue.
mapred.job.reduce	The percentage of memory- relative to the maximum
.input.buffer.perce	heap size- to retain map outputs during the reduce.
nt	When the shuffle is concluded, any remaining map
	outputs in memory must consume less than this
	threshold before the reduce can begin.
mapred.job.reduce	The size, in terms of virtual memory, of a single reduce
.memory.mb	task for the job. A job can ask for multiple slots for a
	single map task, rounded up to the next multiple of
	mapred.cluster.reduce.memory.mb and upto the limit
	specified by mapred.cluster.max.reduce.memory.mb, if
	the scheduler supports the feature. The value of -1
	indicates that this feature is turned off if
	apred.cluster.reduce.memory.mb is also turned off (-1).
Manuad iah yayaa i	
Mapred.job.reuse.j	How many tasks to run per jvm. If set to -1, there is no
vm.num.tasks	limit.
Mapred.job.shuffle.	He percentage of memory to be allocated from the
input.buffer.percen	maximum heap size to storing map outputs during the
t	shuffle.
mapred.job.shuffle	The usage threshold at which an in-memory merge will
.merge.percent	be initiated, expressed as a percentage of the total
	memory allocated to storing in-memory map outputs, as
	defined by mapred.job.shuffle.input.buffer.percent.
mapred.job.tracker	The completed job history files are stored at this single
.history.completed.	well known location. If nothing is specified, the files are
location	stored at \${hadoop.job.history.location}/done.
Mapred.job.tracker	The job tracker http server address and port the server
.http.address	will listen on. If the port is 0 then the server will start on
	a free port.
mapred.job.tracker	The number of job history files loaded in memory. The
.jobhistory.lru.cach	jobs are loaded when they are first accessed. The cache
e.size	is cleared based on LRU.
Mapred.job.tracker	Indicates if persistency of job status information is active
.persist.jobstatus.a	or not.
ctive	or not.
	The directory where the job status information is
mapred.job.tracker	The directory where the job status information is
.persist.jobstatus.d	persisted in a file system to be available after it drops of
ir	the memory queue and between jobtracker restarts.
mapred.job.tracker	The number of hours job status information is persisted
.persist.jobstatus.h	in DFS. The job status information will be available after
ours	it drops of the memory queue and between jobtracker



	restarts. With a zero value the job status information is
	not persisted at all in DFS.
Mapred.job.tracker .retiredjobs.cache. size	The number of retired job status to keep in the cache.
Mapred.jobtracker	The host that the MapReduce job tracker suns at. If "local", then jobs are run in-process as a single map and reduce task.
mapred.jobtracker. blacklist.fault-buck et-width	The width (in minutes) of each bucket in the tasktracker fault timeout window. Each bucket is reused in a circular manner after a full timeout-window interval (defined by mapred.jobtracker.blacklist.fault-timeout-window).
mapred.jobtracker. blacklist.fault-time out-window	The timeout (in minutes) after which per-job tasktracker faults are forgiven. The window is logically a circular buffer of time-interval buckets whose width is defined by mapred.jobtracker.blacklist.fault-bucket-width; when the "now" pointer moves across a bucket boundary, the previous contents (faults) of the new bucket are cleared. In other words, the timeout's granularity is determined by the bucket width.
Mapred.jobtracker. completeuserjobs. maximum	The maximum number of complete jobs per user to keep around before delegating them to the job history.
mapred.jobtracker. job.history.block.si ze	The block size of the job history file. Since the job recovery uses job history, its important to dump job history to disk as soon as possible. Note that this is an expert level parameter. The default value is set to 3 MB.
Mapred.jobtracker. maxtasks.per.job	The maximum number of tasks for a single job. A value of -1 indicates that there is no maximum.
Mapred.jobtracker. port	The port that the MapReduce job tracker runs at. If "local", then jobs are run in-process as a single map and reduce.
Mapred.jobtracker. restart.recover	"true"to enable(job) recovery upon restart, "false" to start afresh.
Mapred.line.input.f ormat.linespermap	Number of lines per split in NLineInput Format.
mapred local dir	The local directory where MapReduce stores intermediate data files. May be a comma-separated list of directories on different devices in order to spread disk i/o. Directories that do not exist are ignored.
mapred.local.dir.m	If the space in mapred.local.dir drops under this, do not



inspacekill	ask more tasks until all the current ones have finished
	and cleaned up. Also, to save the rest of the tasks we
	have running, kill one of them, to clean up some space.
	Start with the reduce tasks, then go with the ones that
	have finished the least. Value in bytes.
Mapred.local.dir.mi	If the space in mapred.local.dir drops under this, do not
nspacestart	ask for more tasks. Value in bytes.
mapred.map.max.	Expert: The maximum number of attempts per map task.
attempts	In other words, framework will try to execute a map task
	these many number of times before giving up on it.
Mapred.map.outpu	If the map outputs are compressed, how should they be
t.compression.code	compressed?
С	
Mapred.map.reduc	The map/reduce ratio.
e.ratio	• •
Mapred.map.tasks.	If true, then multiple instances of some map tasks may
speculative.executi	be executed in parallel.
on	·
mapred.max.track	The number of blacklists for a tasktracker by various jobs
er.blacklists	after which the tasktracker will be marked as potentially
	faulty and is a candidate for graylisting across all jobs.
	(Unlike blacklisting, this is advisory; the tracker remains
	active. However, it is reported as graylisted in the web
	UI, with the expectation that chronically graylisted
	trackers will be manually decommissioned.) This value
	is tied to
	mapred.jobtracker.blacklist.fault-timeout-window;
	faults older than the window width are forgiven, so the
	tracker will recover from transient problems. It will also
	become healthy after a restart.
Mapred.max.tracke	The number of task-failures on a tasktracker of a given
r.failures	job after which new tasks of that job aren't assigned to it.
Mapred.merge.rec	The number of records to process during merge before
ordsBeforeProgress	sending a progress notification to the Task Tracker.
Mapred.min.split.si	The minimum size chunk that map input should be split
ze	into. Note that some file formats may have minimum
	split sizes that take priority over this setting.
Mapred.outputcom	Should the job outputs be compressed?
press	,,
Mapred.output.co	If the job outputs are compressed, how should they be
mression.codec	compressed?
Mapred.output.co	If the job outputs are to compressed as SequenceFiles,
mapi c alouthatico	in the job outputs are to compressed as sequenceriles,



mpression.type	how should they be compressed? Should be one of NONE, RECORD, or BLOCK.
Mapred.queue.defa ult.state	This values defines the state, default queue is in. The values can be either "STOPPED" or "RUNNING". This value can be changed at runtime.
Mapred.queueu.def ault.state	This values defines the state, default queue is in. The values can be either "STOPPED" or "RUNNING". This value can be changed at runtime.
mapred.queue.na mes	Comma separated list of queues configured for this jobtracker. Jobs are added to queues and schedulers can configure different scheduling properties for the various queues. To configure a property for a queue, the name of the queue must match the name specified in this value. Queue properties that are common to all schedulers are configured here with the naming convention, mapred.queue.\$QUEUE-NAME.\$PROPERTY-NAME, for e.g. mapred.queue.default.submit-job-acl. The number of queues configured in this parameter could depend on the type of scheduler being used, as specified in mapred.jobtracker.taskScheduler. For example, the JobQueueTaskScheduler supports only a single queue, which is the default configured here. Before adding more queues, ensure that the scheduler you've configured supports multiple queues.
Mapred.reduce.ma x.attempts	Expert: The maximum number of attempts per reduce task. In other words, framework will try to execute a reduce task these many number of times before giving up on it.
Mapreduce.parallel .copies	The default number of parallel transfers run by reduce during the copy(shuffle) phase.
Mapred.reduce.slo wstart.completed. maps	Fraction of the number of maps in the job which should be complete before reduces are scheduled for the job.
Mapred.reduce.tas ks.speculative.exec ution	If true, then multiple instances of some reduce tasks may be executed in parallel.
Mapred.scheduler	Map/Reduce Task schedule method. Value is "fair" or "capacity". If capacity has been selected, addition configure item is needed.
Mapred.scheduler. capacity.queue	Format "[LoadName1]:[Capacity1], [LoadName2]:[Capacity2], [LoadName3]:[Capacity3]".



mapred.skip.attem	The number of Task attempts AFTER which skip mode
pts.to.start.skippin	will be kicked off. When skip mode is kicked off, the
g	tasks reports the range of records which it will process
	next, to the TaskTracker. So that on failures, TT knows
	which ones are possibly the bad records. On further
	executions, those are skipped.
mapred.skip.map.a	The flag which if set to true,
uto.incr.proc.count	SkipBadRecords.COUNTER_MAP_PROCESSED_RECORD
	S is incremented by MapRunner after invoking the map
	function. This value must be set to false for applications
	which process the records asynchronously or buffer the
	input records. For example streaming. In such cases
	applications should increment this counter on their own.
mapred.skip.map.	The number of acceptable skip records surrounding the
max.skip.records	bad record PER bad record in mapper. The number
	includes the bad record as well. To turn the feature of
	detection/skipping of bad records off, set the value to 0.
	The framework tries to narrow down the skipped range
	by retrying until this threshold is met OR all attempts get
	exhausted for this task. Set the value to
	Long.MAX_VALUE to indicate that framework need not
	try to narrow down. Whatever records(depends on
	application) get skipped are acceptable.
mapred.skip.out.di	If no value is specified here, the skipped records are
r	written to the output directory at _logs/skip. User can
	stop writing skipped records by giving the value "none".
mapred.skip.map.a	The flag which if set to true,
uto.incr.proc.count	SkipBadRecords.COUNTER_MAP_PROCESSED_RECORD
	S is incremented by MapRunner after invoking the map
	function. This value must be set to false for applications
	which process the records asynchronously or buffer the
	input records. For example streaming. In such cases
	applications should increment this counter on their own.
mapred.skip.reduc	The number of acceptable skip groups surrounding the
e.max.skip.groups	bad group PER bad group in reducer. The number
	includes the bad group as well. To turn the feature of
	detection/skipping of bad groups off, set the value to 0.
	The framework tries to narrow down the skipped range
	by retrying until this threshold is met OR all attempts get
	exhausted for this task. Set the value to
	Long.MAX_VALUE to indicate that framework need not
	try to narrow down. Whatever groups(depends on
	application) get skipped are acceptable.



Mapred.submit.rep	The replication level for submitted job files. This should
lication	be around be around the square root of the number of
	nodes.
Mapred.task.cache	This is the max level of the task cache. For example, if
.levels	the level is 2, the tasks cached are at the host level and
	at the rack level.
Mapred.task.profile	To set whether the system should collect profiler
	information for some of the tasks in this job? The
	information is stored in the user log directory. The value
	is "true" if task profiling is enabled.
Mapred.task.profile	To set the ranges of map tasks to profile.
.maps	Mapred task profile has to be set to true for the value to
	be accounted.
Mapred.task.profile	To set the ranges of reduce tasks to profile.
.reduces	Mapred.task.profile has to be set to true to be accounted.
Mapred.task.timeo	The number of milliseconds before a task will be
ut	terminated if it neither reads an input, writes an output,
	nor updates its status string.
Mapred.task.tracke	The task tracker http server address and port. If the port
r.http.address	is 0 then the server will start on a free port.
mapred.task.track	The interface and port that task tracker server listens on.
er.report.address	Since it is only connected to by the tasks, it uses the local
	interface. EXPERT ONLY. Should only be changed if your
	host does not have the loopback interface.
Mapred.task.tracke	TaskController which is used to launch and manage task
r.task-controller	execution
Mapred.tasktracker	The name of the Network Interface from which a task
.dns.interface	tracker should report its IP address.
mapred.tasktracke	The host name or IP address of the name server (DNS)
r.dns.nameserver	which a TaskTracker should use to determine the host
Transmames er ver	name used by the JobTracker for communication and
	display purposes.
Mapred.tasktracker	Expert: The time-interval, in milliseconds, after which a
.expiry.interval	tasktracker is declared 'lost' if it doesn't send heartbeats.
Mapred.tasktracker	The maximum memory that a task tracker allows for the
indexcache.mb	index cache that is used when serving map outputs to
Пасхененты	reducers.
mapred.tasktracke	Name of the class whose instance will be used to query
r.resourcecalculato	resource information on the tasktracker. The class must
rplugin	be an instance of
	org.apache.hadoop.util.ResourceCalculatorPlugin. If the
	value is null, the tasktracker attempts to use a class



	annyanista to the platform Currently, the only platform
	appropriate to the platform. Currently, the only platform
	supported is Linux.
mapred.tasktracke	The interval, in milliseconds, for which the tasktracker
r.taskmemoryman	waits between two cycles of monitoring its tasks'
ager.monitoring-in	memory usage. Used only if tasks' memory management
terval	is enabled via mapred.tasktracker.tasks.maxmemory.
Mapred.tasktracker	The time, in milliseconds, the tasktracker waits for
.tasks.sleeptime-b	sending a SIGKILL to a prcess, after it has been sent a
efore-sigkill	SIGTERM.
Mapred.user.jobco	The maximum allowed size of the user jobconf. The
nf.limit	default is set to 5MB
Mapred.userlog.lim	The maximum size of user-logs of each task in KB. 0
it.kb	disables the cap.
Mapred.userlog.ret	The maximum time, in hours, for which the user-logs are
ain.hours	to be retained after the job completion.
mapreduce.job.acl-	Job specific access-control list for 'modifying' the job. It
modify-job	is only used if authorization is enabled in Map/Reduce by
, ,	setting the configuration property mapred.acls.enabled
	to true. This specifies the list of users and/or groups who
	can do modification operations on the job. For specifying
	a list of users and groups the format to use is
	"user1,user2 group1,group". If set to '*', it allows all
	users/groups to modify this job. If set to ' '(i.e. space), it
	allows none. This configuration is used to guard all the
	modifications with respect to this job and takes care of all
	the following operations:
	o killing this job
	o killing a task of this job, failing a task of this job
	o setting the priority of this job
	Each of these operations are also protected by the
	per-queue level ACL "acl-administer-jobs" configured via
	mapred-queues.xml. So a caller should have the
	authorization to satisfy either the queue-level ACL or the
	job-level ACL. Irrespective of this ACL configuration,
	job-owner, the user who started the cluster, cluster
	administrators configured via
	mapreduce.cluster.administrators and queue
	administrators of the queue to which this job is
	submitted to configured via
	mapred.queue.queue-name.acl-administer-jobs in
	mapred-queue-acls.xml can do all the modification
	operations on a job. By default, nobody else besides
	job-owner, the user who started the cluster, cluster



	administrators and guara administrators as a suf-
	administrators and queue administrators can perform
	modification operations on a job.
mapreduce.job.acl-view-job	Job specific access-control list for 'viewing' the job. It is only used if authorization is enabled in Map/Reduce by setting the configuration property mapred.acls.enabled to true. This specifies the list of users and/or groups who can view private details about the job. For specifying a list of users and groups the format to use is "user1,user2 group1,group". If set to '*', it allows all users/groups to modify this job. If set to ' '(i.e. space), it allows none. This configuration is used to guard some of the job-views and at present only protects APIs that can return possibly
	sensitive information of the job-owner like
	o job-level counters
	o task-level counters
	o tasks' diagnostic information
	o task-logs displayed on the TaskTracker web-UI
	and
	o job.xml showed by the JobTracker's web-UI
	Every other piece of information of jobs is still
	accessible by any other user, for e.g., JobStatus,
	JobProfile, list of jobs in the queue, etc. Irrespective of this ACL configuration, job-owner, the user who started the cluster, cluster administrators configured via mapreduce.cluster.administrators and queue administrators of the queue to which this job is submitted to configured via
	mapred.queue.queue-name.acl-administer-jobs in
	mapred-queue-acls.xml can do all the view operations on a job. By default, nobody else besides job-owner, the
	user who started the cluster, cluster administrators and queue administrators can perform view operations on a
Mannaduca ich ac	job.
Mapreduce.job.co	If false – do not unregister/ cancel delegation tokens
mplete.cancal.dele gation.tokens	from renewal, because same tokens may be used by spawned jobs
Mapreduce.job.cou	Limit on the number of counters allowed per job.
nters.limit	
Mapreduce.job.spli	The maximum permissible size of the split metainfo file.
t.metainfo.maxsize	The JobTracker won't attempt to read split metainfo files
	bigger than the configured value. No limits if set to -1.
Mapreduce.reduce.	The limit on the input size of the reduce. If the estimated
input.limit	input size of the reduce is greater than this value, job is



	failed. A value of -1 means that there is no limit set.
Mapreduce.reduce.	Expert: The maximum amount of time (in milli seconds)
shuffle.connect.tim	a reduce task spends in trying to connect to a tasktracker
eout	for geeing map output.
Mapreduce.reduce.	The maximum number of times a reducer tries to fetch a
shuffle.maxfetchfai	map output before it reports it.
lures	
Mapreduce.reduce.	Expert: The maximum amount of time (in milliseconds) a
shuffle.read.timeo	reduce task waits for map output data to be available for
ut	reading after obtaining connection.
Mapreduce.slot.me	The weight of tasktracker reserve heapsize and the
mory .weight	default value is 50.
mapreduce.tasktra	Expert: Group to which TaskTracker belongs. If
cker.group	LinuxTaskController is configured via
	mapreduce.tasktracker.taskcontroller, the group owner
	of the task-controller binary should be same as this
	group.
Mapreduce.tasktra	Expert: Set this to true to let the tasktracker send an
cker.outoband.hea	out-of-band heartbeat on task-completion for better
rbeat	latency.
mapreduce.tasktra	When out-of-band heartbeats are enabled, provides
cker.outofband.hea	damping to avoid overwhelming the JobTracker if too
rtbeat.damper	many out-of-band heartbeats would occur. The damping
	is calculated such that the heartbeat interval is divided
	by $(T*D + 1)$ where T is the number of completed tasks
	and D is the damper value. Setting this to a high value
	like the default provides no damping as soon as any
	task finishes, a heartbeat will be sent. Setting this
	parameter to 0 is equivalent to disabling the out-of-band
	heartbeat feature. A value of 1 would indicate that, after
	one task has completed, the time to wait before the next
	heartbeat would be 1/2 the usual time. After two tasks
	have finished, it would be 1/3 the usual time, etc.
Tasktracker.http.th	The number of worker threads that for the http server.
reads	This is used for map output fetching

5.4.3 智能优化

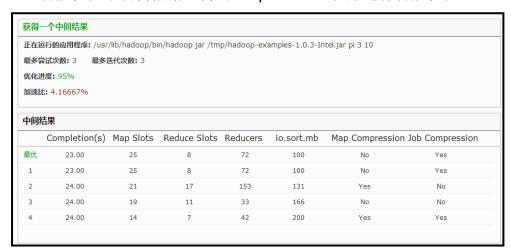
在智能优化菜单中,用户可以上传样例 map/reduce 任务,系统将会根据运行情况对 Hadoop 的参数进行自动优化,提高运行效率。



点击运行指定 MapReduce 应用程序运行参数,并上传 MapReduce 样 例程序,然后指定最多尝试次数和迭代次数。

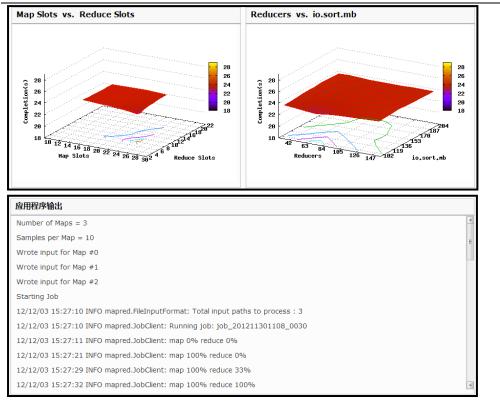


智能优化系统会根据上传的 MapReduce 程序进行智能优化。



查看运行结果及应用程序输出、智能优化会推荐您最适合的参数配置。





最后,点击集群节点标签中配置所有节点对参数进行更新。



5.5 ZooKeeper

点击 ZooKeeper 菜单,您可以看到如下内容:





在此页中,您能查看和改变所有 ZooKeeper 属性。您可以在关键字过滤旁边键入您要查找属性的关键字缩小查找范围。如果您要改变属性值,您可以选中相应属性后点击"编辑按钮",或直接双击相应的属性。您也可以点击"添加"按钮来增加新属性,或点击"删除按钮"来删除非必须属性。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。

当光标停留在任一属性上时,它的含义会在页面底部显示。下表显示 了必需属性及其含义。

属性	含义
initLimit	起始的拍数
syncLimit	发送请求和接受相应间的拍数
TickTime	每拍的毫秒数

5.6 HBase

在 HBase 菜单中,你可以选择以下几个标签:



- 简要配置 一选择**简要配置**标签查看更改和保存 HBase 的基本配置、 HBase Master 配置、 HBase Region Server 配置、 Zookeekeepe配置、高级配置和 多 HBase 集群配置。
- 全配置 一选择**全配置**查看,改变和保存所有 HBase 属性。

5.6.1 简要配置

点击简要配置标签后,您能看到如下内容:



- ▶ **基本配置:**基本配置中的设置为 HBase 最大存储文件大小。
 - **HBase 最大存储文件大小**规定默认最大存储文件大小,以字节为单位。

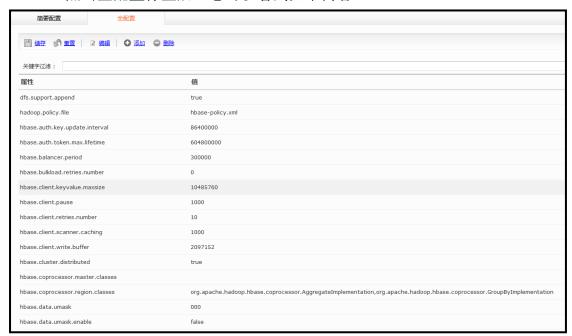


- **多 HBase 集群配置:** 多 HBase 集群配置中的设置为使用分区表。
 - 一 使用分区表 规定是否自动创建 HBase 分区表,如果创建则确认 启用多集群 HBase 功能。

在本页的最上方有四个按钮,包括保存、重置、展开所有和收起所有。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置" 重置为原始值。您也可以点击相应的按钮来展开和收起菜单。

5.6.2 全配置

点击全配置标签后, 您可以看到如下内容:



在此页中,您能查看和改变所有 HBase 属性。您可以在关键字过滤旁边键入您要查找属性的关键字缩小查找范围。如果您要改变属性值,您可以选中相应属性后点击"编辑按钮",或直接双击相应的属性。您也可以点击"添加"按钮来增加新属性,或点击"删除按钮"来删除非必须属性。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。

当光标停留在任一属性上时,它的含义会在页面底部显示。下表显示了必需属性及其含义。

属性	含义
Hbase.balancer.per	Period at which the region balancer runs in the Master.
iod	
hbase.bulkload.retr	Maximum retries. This is maximum number of iterations
ies.number	to atomic bulk loads are attempted in the face of splitting



operations 0 means never give up. Default: 0. hbase.client.keyval ue.maxsize KeyValue instance. This is to set an upper boundary for a single entry saved in a storage file. Since they cannot be split it helps avoiding that a region cannot be split any further because the data is too large. It seems wise to set this to a fraction of the maximum region size. Setting it to zero or less disables the check. Hbase.client.pause General client pause value. Used mostly as value to wait before running a retry of a failed get, region lookup, etc. Hbase.client.retris. number Maximum retries. Used as maximum for all retryable operations such as fetching of the root region from root region server, getting a cell's value, starting a row update, etc. Default: 10. hbase.client.scann er.caching Number of rows that will be fetched when calling next on a scanner if it is not served from memory. Higher caching values will enable faster scanners but will eat up more memory and some calls of next may take longer and longer times when the cache is empty. This value should between 1 and 1000. hbase.client.write. Default size of the HTable clien write buffer in bytes. A bigger buffer takes more memory on both the client and server side since server instantiates the passed write buffer to process it but a larger buffer size reduces the number of RPCs made. For an estimate of server-side memory-used, evaluate hbase.client.write.buffer * hbase.cluster.distri hbase.cluster.distri The mode the cluster will be in. Possible values are false for standalone mode and true for distributed mode. If false, startup will run all HBase and ZooKeeper daemons together in the one JVM. Habse.connection. Disallows sharing of connections for configuration instances with equivalent settings. Default: true (expected to be false in future releases) Hbase.coprosessor .region.classes hbase.defaults.for.version' check. Setting this to true can be useful in contexts other than the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an ide. You'		
ue.maxsize KeyValue instance. This is to set an upper boundary for a single entry saved in a storage file. Since they cannot be split it helps avoiding that a region cannot be split any further because the data is too large. It seems wise to set this to a fraction of the maximum region size. Setting it to zero or less disables the check. Hbase.client.pause General client pause value. Used mostly as value to wait before running a retry of a failed get, region lookup, etc. Maximum retries. Used as maximum for all retryable operations such as fetching of the root region from root region server, getting a cell's value, starting a row update, etc. Default: 10. hbase.client.scann er.caching Number of rows that will be fetched when calling next on a scanner if it is not served from memory. Higher caching values will enable faster scanners but will eat up more memory and some calls of next may take longer and longer times when the cache is empty. This value should between 1 and 1000. hbase.client.write. Default size of the HTable clien write buffer in bytes. A bigger buffer takes more memory on both the client and server side since server instantiates the passed write buffer to process it but a larger buffer size reduces the number of RPCs made. For an estimate of server-side memory-used, evaluate hbase.client.write.buffer * hbase.regionserver.handler.count The mode the cluster will be in. Possible values are false for standalone mode and true for distributed mode. If false, startup will run all HBase and ZooKeeper daemons together in the one JVM. Habse.connection. Disallows sharing of connections for configuration instances with equivalent settings. Default: true (expected to be false in future releases) Coprocessor impl class nume. Set to true to skip the 'hbase.defaults.for.version' check. Setting this to true can be useful in contexts other than the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid seeing the RuntimException complaint:		operations 0 means never give up. Default: 0.
single entry saved in a storage file. Since they cannot be split it helps avoiding that a region cannot be split any further because the data is too large. It seems wise to set this to a fraction of the maximum region size. Setting it to zero or less disables the check. Hbase.client.pause General client pause value. Used mostly as value to wait before running a retry of a failed get, region lookup, etc. Hbase.client.retris. number Maximum retries. Used as maximum for all retryable operations such as fetching of the root region from root region server, getting a cell's value, starting a row update, etc. Default: 10. Number of rows that will be fetched when calling next on a scanner if it is not served from memory. Higher caching values will enable faster scanners but will eat up more memory and some calls of next may take longer and longer times when the cache is empty. This value should between 1 and 1000. hbase.client.write. Default size of the HTable clien write buffer in bytes. A bigger buffer takes more memory on both the client and server side since server instantiates the passed write buffer to process it but a larger buffer size reduces the number of RPCs made. For an estimate of server-side memory-used, evaluate hbase.client.write.buffer * hbase.regionserver.handler.count The mode the cluster will be in. Possible values are false for standalone mode and true for distributed mode. If false, startup will run all HBase and ZooKeeper daemons together in the one JVM. Habse.connection. Disallows sharing of connections for configuration instances with equivalent settings. Default: true (expected to be false in future releases) Hbase.coprosessor region.classes hbase.defaults.for. Set to true to skip the 'hbase.defaults.for.version' check. Setting this to true can be useful in contexts other than the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid seeing the RuntimException complaint:	hbase.client.keyval	Specifies the combined maximum allowed size of a
split it helps avoiding that a region cannot be split any further because the data is too large. It seems wise to set this to a fraction of the maximum region size. Setting it to zero or less disables the check. Hbase.client.pause General client pause value. Used mostly as value to wait before running a retry of a failed get, region lookup, etc. Hbase.client.retris. Maximum retries. Used as maximum for all retryable operations such as fetching of the root region from root region server, getting a cell's value, starting a row update, etc. Default: 10. Number of rows that will be fetched when calling next on a scanner if it is not served from memory. Higher caching values will enable faster scanners but will eat up more memory and some calls of next may take longer and longer times when the cache is empty. This value should between 1 and 1000. hbase.client.write. Default size of the HTable clien write buffer in bytes. A bigger buffer takes more memory on both the client and server side since server instantiates the passed write buffer to process it but a larger buffer size reduces the number of RPCs made. For an estimate of server-side memory-used, evaluate hbase.client.write.buffer * hbase.regionserver.handler.count hbase.cluster.distri The mode the cluster will be in. Possible values are false for standalone mode and true for distributed mode. If false, startup will run all HBase and ZooKeeper daemons together in the one JVM. Habse.connection. Disallows sharing of connections for configuration instances with equivalent settings. Default: true (expected to be false in future releases) Coprocessor .region.classes hbase.defaults.for. Set to true to skip the 'hbase.defaults.for.version' check. Setting this to true can be useful in contexts other than the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid seeing the RuntimException complaint:	ue.maxsize	KeyValue instance. This is to set an upper boundary for a
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hbase.defaults.for. version.skip Set to true to skip the 'hbase.defaults.for.version' check. Setting this to true can be useful in contexts other than the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid seeing the RuntimException complaint:	Hbase.coprosessor	Coprocessor impl class nume.
version.skip Setting this to true can be useful in contexts other than the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid seeing the RuntimException complaint:	.region.classes	
the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid seeing the RuntimException complaint:	hbase.defaults.for.	Set to true to skip the 'hbase.defaults.for.version' check.
ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid seeing the RuntimException complaint:	version.skip	Setting this to true can be useful in contexts other than
seeing the RuntimException complaint:		the other side of a maven generation; i.e. running in an
		ide. You'll want to set this boolean to true to avoid
"hbase-default.xml file seems to be for and old version of		seeing the RuntimException complaint:
		"hbase-default.xml file seems to be for and old version of



	HBase (0.90.5-Intel), this version is X.X.X-SNAPSHOT"
hbase.hash.type	The hashing algorithm for use in HashFunction. Two
	values are supported now: murmur (MurmurHash) and
	jenkins (JenkinsHash). Used by bloom filters.
hbase.hregion.maj	The time (in miliseconds) between 'major' compactions
orcompaction	of all HStoreFiles in a region. Default: 1 day. Set to 0 to
	disable automated major compactions.
hbase.hregion.maj	Cron time for automated major compactions.
orcompaction.cron	
hbase.hregion.max	Maximum HStoreFile size. If any one of a column
.filesize	families' HStoreFiles has grown to exceed this value, the
	hosting HRegion is split in two. Default: 256M.
hbase.hregion.me	Block updates if memstore has
mstore.block.multi	hbase.hregion.block.memstore time
plier	hbase.hregion.flush.size bytes. Useful preventing
·	runaway memstore during spikes in update traffic.
	Without an upper-bound, memstore fills such that when
	it flushes the resultant flush files take a long time to
	compact or split, or worse, we OOME.
hbase.hregion.me	v Memstore will be flushed to disk if size of the memstore
mstore.flush.size	exceeds this number of bytes. Value is checked by a
	thread that runs every
	hbase.server.thread.wakefrequency.
hbase.hregion.me	Experimental: Enables the MemStore-Local Allocation
mstore.mslab.enab	Buffer, a feature which works to prevent heap
led	fragmentation under heavy write loads. This can reduce
	the frequency of stop-the-world GC pauses on large
	heaps.
hbase.hregion.prec	If the memstores in a region are this size or larger when
lose.flush.size	we go to close, run a "pre-flush" to clear out memstores
	before we put up the region closed flag and take the
	region offline. On close, a flush is run under the close flag
	to empty memory. During this time the region is offline
	and we are not taking on any writes. If the memstore
	content is large, this flush could take a long time to
	complete. The preflush is meant to clean out the bulk of
	the memstore before putting up the close flag and taking
	the region offline so the flush that runs under the close
	flag has little to do.
hbase.hstore.blocki	If more than this number of StoreFiles in any one Store
ngStoreFiles	(one StoreFile is written per flush of MemStore) then
	updates are blocked for this HRegion until a compaction



	is completed or until bhase betare blacking WeitTime
	is completed, or until hbase.hstore.blockingWaitTime has been exceeded.
hbase.hstore.blocki ngWaitTime	The time an HRegion will block updates for after hitting the StoreFile limit defined by
	hbase.hstore.blockingStoreFiles. After this time has
	elapsed, the HRegion will stop blocking updates even
	if a compaction has not been completed. Default: 90
Librara batawa sawan	seconds.
Hbase.hstore.comp	Max number of HStoreFiles to compact per 'minor'
action.max	compaction.
hbase.hstore.comp actionThreshold	If more than this number of HStoreFiles in any one HStore (one HStoreFile is written per flush of
	memstore) then a compaction is run to rewrite all
	HStoreFiles files as one. Larger numbers put off
	compaction but when it runs, it takes longer to complete.
hbase.mapreduce.	The mapreduce HFileOutputFormat writes
hfileoutputformat.b	storefiles/hfiles. This is the minimum hfile blocksize to
locksize	emit. Usually in hbase, writing hfiles, the blocksize is
	gotten from the table schema (HColumnDescriptor)
	but in the mapreduce outputformat context, we don't
	have access to the schema so get blocksize from Configuation. The smaller you make the blocksize, the
	bigger your index and the less you fetch on a
	random-access. Set the blocksize down if you have
	small cells and want faster random-access of individual
	cells.
Habse.master.dns.i	The name of the Network Interface from which a master
nterface	should report its IP address.
hbase.zookeeper.d	The host name or IP address of the name server (DNS)
ns.nameserver	which a ZooKeeper server should use to determine the
	host name used by the master for communication and
	display purposes.
Hbase.master.info. bindAddress	The bind address for the HBase Master web UI.
Hbase.master.info.	The port for the HBase Master web UI. Set to -1 if you do
port	not want a UI instance run.
hbase.master.kerb	Ex. "hbase/_HOST@EXAMPLE.COM". The kerberos
eros.principal	principal name that should be used to run the HMaster
	process. The principal name should be in the form:
	user/hostname@DOMAIN. If "_HOST" is used as the
	hostname portion, it will be replaced with the actual
	hostname of the running instance.



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Hbase.master.keyt	Full path to the Kerberos keytab file to use for logging in
ab.file	the configured HMaster server principal.
Hbase.master.keyt	Full path to the Kerberos keytab file to use for logging in
ab.file	the configured HMaster server principal.
hbase.master.logcl	A comma-separated list of LogCleanerDelegate invoked
eaner.plugins	by the LogsCleaner service. These WAL/HLog cleaners
	are called in order, so put the HLog cleaner that prunes
	the most HLog files in front. To implement your own
	LogCleanerDelegate, just put it in HBase's classpath
	and add the fully qualified class name here. Always add
	the above default log cleaners in the list.
Hbase.master.logcl	Maximum time a HLog can stay in the .oldlogdir
eaner.ttl	directory, after which, after which it will be cleaned by a
	Master thread.
Hbase.master.port	The port the HBase Master should bind to.
Hbase.partition.ign	Ignore unavailable hbase cluster.
ore.unavailable.clu	
ster	
Hbase.partition.zo	The address string of the zookeeper quorum that
okeeper	manages the Data Center Group information.
Hbase.	Rebalance if any regionserver has average + (average *
Regions.slop	slop) regions. Default is 0% slop.
Hbase.regionserve	The RegionServer interface to use. Used by the client
r.class	opening proxy to remote region server.
Hbase.regionserve	The name of the Network Interface from which a region
r.dns.interface	server should report its IP address.
hbase.regionserver	The host name or IP address of the name server (DNS)
.dns.nameserver	which a region server should use to determine the host
	name used by the master for communication and display
	purposes.
hbase.regionserver	When memstores are being forced to flush to make room
.global.memstore.l	in memory, keep flushing until we hit this mark. Defaults
owerLimit	to 35% of heap. This value equal to
	hbase.regionserver.global.memstore.upperLimit causes
	the minimum possible flushing to occur when updates
	are blocked due to memstore limiting.
hbase.regionserver	Maximum size of all memstores in a region server before
.global.memstore.	new updates are blocked and flushes are forced. Defaults
upperLimit	to 40% of heap
Hbase.regionserve	Count of RPC Server instances spun up on RegionServers
r.handler.count	Same property is used by the Master for count of master
	handlers. Default is 10.



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Hbase.regionserve	The heapsize weight of hbase regionserver.
r.heapsize.weight	
Hbase.regionserve	The HLog file reader implementation.
r.hlog.reader.impl	
Hbase.regionserve	The HLog file writer implementation.
r.hlog.writer.impl	
Hbase.regionserve	The address for the HBase RegionServer web UI
r.info.bindAddress	
Hbase.regionserve	The port for the HBase RegionServer web UI. Set to -1 if
r.info.port	you do not want the RegionServer UI to run.
hbase.regionserver	Whether or not the Master or RegionServer UI should
.info.port.auto	search for a port to bind to. Enables automatic port
	search if hbase.regionserver.info.port is already in use.
	Useful for testing, turned off by default.
hbase.regionserver	Ex. "hbase/_HOST@EXAMPLE.COM". The kerberos
.kerberos.principal	principal name that should be used to run the
	HRegionServer process. The principal name should be
	in the form: user/hostname@DOMAIN. If "_HOST" is
	used as the hostname portion, it will be replaced with the
	actual hostname of the running instance. An entry for
	this principal must exist in the file specified in
	hbase.regionserver.keytab.file
Hbase.regionserve	Full path to the Kerberos keytab file to use for logging in
r.keytab.file	the configured HRegionServer server principal.
Hbase.regionserve	HRegion server lease period in milliseconds. Default is 60
r.lease.period	seconds. Clients must report in within this period else
	they are considered dead.
hbase.regionserver	The number of consecutive WAL close errors we will allow
.logroll.errors.toler	before triggering a server abort. A setting of 0 will
ated	cause the region server to abort if closing the current
	WAL writer fails during log rolling. Even a small value (2
	or 3) will allow a region server to ride over transient
	HDFS errors.
Hbase.regionserve	Period at which we will roll the commit log regardless of
r.logroll.period	how many edits it has.
Hbase.regionserve	Interval between messages from the RegionServer to
r.msginterval	Master in milliseconds.
Hbase.regionserve	The number of reservoir blocks of memory release on
r.nbreservationbloc	OOME so we can clenup properly before server
ks	shutdown.
Hbase.regionserve	Sync the HLog to the HDFS after this interval if it has not
r.optionallogflushin	accumulated enough entries to trigger a sync. Default 1



terval	second. Units: milliseconds.
Hbase.regionserve	The port the HBase RegionServer binds to.
r.port	
hbase.regionserver	Limit for the number of regions after which no more
.regionSplitLimit	region splitting should take place. This is not a hard limit
	for the number of regions but acts as a guideline for the
	regionserver to stop splitting after a certain limit. Default
	is set to MAX_INT; i.e. do not block splitting.
Hbase.regionserve	How often a region server runs the split/compaction
r.thread.splitcomp	check.
actcheckfrequency	
Hbase.rest.port	The port for the HBase REST server.
Hbase.rest.readonl	Defines the mode the REST server will be started in.
	Posiible values are: false: ALL HTTP methods are
У	
	permitted – GET/PUT/POST/DELETE. True: Only the GET
hbase.rootdir	method is permitted.
nbase.rootuir	The directory shared by region servers and into which
	HBase persists. The URL should be 'fully-qualified' to
	include the filesystem scheme. For example, to specify
	the HDFS directory '/hbase' where the HDFS instance's
	namenode is running at namenode.example.org on port
	9000, set this value to:
	hdfs://namenode.example.org:9000/hbase. By default
	HBase writes into /tmp. Change this configuration else
	all data will be lost on machine restart.
Hbase.rpc.timeout	Timeout for rpc call in hbase.
Hbase.server.threa	Time to sleep in between searches for work (in
d.wakefrequency	milliseconds). Used as sleep interval by service threads
	such as log roller.
Hbase.tmp.dir	Temporary directory on the local filesystem. Change this
	setting to point to a location more permanent than
	'/temp' (The '/tmp' directory is often cleared on machine
	restart).
Hbase.use.partitio	Use HBase Partition Table, if true the multi-cluster will
n.table	enable.
Hbase.zookeeper.d	The name of the Network Interface from which a
ns.interface	ZooKeeper server should report its IP address.
hbase.zookeeper.d	The host name or IP address of the name server (DNS)
ns.nameserver	which a ZooKeeper server should use to determine the
	host name used by the master for communication and
	display purposes.
hbase.zookeeper.le	Port used by ZooKeeper for leader election. See
mase.zookeeper.le	roit used by Zookeepei ioi leadel election. See



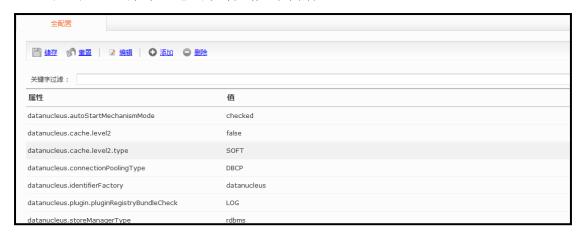
aderport	http://hadoop.apache.org/zookeeper/docs/r3.1.1/zook
adciport	eeperStarted.html#sc_RunningReplicatedZooKeeper`
	for more information.
hbase.zookeeper.p	Port used by ZooKeeper peers to talk to each other.
	See
eerport	
	http://hadoop.apache.org/zookeeper/docs/r3.1.1/zook
	eeperStarted.html#sc_RunningReplicatedZooKeeper
	for more information.
Hbase.zookeeper.p	Property from ZooKeeper's config zoo.cfg. The port at
roperty.clentPort	which the clients will connect.
Hbase.zookeeper.p	Property from ZooKeeper's config zoo.cfg. The directory
roperty.dataDir	where the snapshot is stored.
Hbase.zookeeper.p	Property from ZooKeeper's config zoo.cfg. The number
roperty.initLimit	of ticks that the initial synchronization phase can take.
hbase.zookeeper.p	Property from ZooKeeper's config zoo.cfg. Limit on
roperty.maxClientC	number of concurrent connections (at the socket level)
nxns	that a single client, identified by IP address, may make to
	a single member of the ZooKeeper ensemble. Set high to
	avoid zk connection issues running standalone and
	pseudo-distributed.
Hbase.zookeeper.p	Property from ZooKeeper's config zoo.cfg. The number
roperty.syncLimit	of ticks that can pass between sending a request and
	getting an acknowledgement.
hbase.zookeeper.q	Comma separated list of servers in the ZooKeeper
uorum	Quorum. For example,
	"host1.mydomain.com,host2.mydomain.com,host3.my
	domain.com". By default this is set to localhost for local
	and pseudo-distributed modes of operation. For a
	fully-distributed setup, this should be set to a full list of
	ZooKeeper guorum servers. If HBASE MANAGES ZK is
	set in hbase-env.sh this is the list of servers which we will
	start/stop ZooKeeper on.
hfile.block.cache.si	Percentage of maximum heap (-Xmx setting) to allocate
ze	to block cache used by HFile/StoreFile. Default of 0.2
	means allocate 20%. Set to 0 to disable.
zookeeper.session.	ZooKeeper session timeout. HBase passes this to the zk
timeout	quorum as suggested maximum time for a session. See
uneout	
	http://hadoop.apache.org/zookeeper/docs/current/zoo
	keeperProgrammers.html#ch_zkSessions "The client
	sends a requested timeout, the server responds with the
	timeout that it can give the client. " In milliseconds.
zookeeper.znode.p	Root ZNode for HBase in ZooKeeper. All of HBase's



arent	ZooKeeper files that are configured with a relative path
	will go under this node. By default, all of HBase's
	ZooKeeper file path are configured with a relative path,
	so they will all go under this directory unless changed.
zookeeper.znode.r	Path to ZNode holding root region location. This is
ootserver	written by the master and read by clients and region
	servers. If a relative path is given, the parent folder will
	be \${zookeeper.znode.parent}. By default, this means
	the root location is stored at /hbase/root-region-server.

5.7 Hive

点击 Hive 菜单,您可以看到如下内容:



在此页中,您能查看和改变所有 Hive 属性。您可以在关键字过滤旁边键入您要查找属性的关键字缩小查找范围。如果您要改变属性值,您可以选中相应属性后点击"编辑按钮",或直接双击相应的属性。您也可以点击"添加"按钮来增加新属性,或点击"删除按钮"来删除非必须属性。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。

当光标停留在任一属性上时,它的含义会在页面底部显示。下表显示 了必需属性及其含义。

属性	含义
Datanucleus.auro	Throw exception if metadata tables are incorrect.
StarMechanismMo	
de	
Datanucleus.cach	Use a level 2 cache. Turn this off if metadata is changed
e.level2	independently of hive metastore server.
Datanucleus.cach	SOFT=soft reference based cache, WEAK=weak



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elevel2.type	reference based cache.
Datanucleus.conn	Uses a DBCP connection pool for JDBC metastore
ectionPoolingType	
Datanucleus.ident	Name of the identifier factory to use when generating
ifierFactory	table/column names etc. 'datanucleus' is used for
,	backward compatibility
Datanucleus.plugi	Defines what happens when plugin budles are found and
n.pluginRegistryB	are duplicated [EXCEPRION\LOG\NONE]
undleCheck	, , , ,
Datnucleus.store	Metadata store type
ManagerType	, '
Datanucleus.trans	Default transaction isolation level for identity generation.
actionIsolation	
Datanuclews.vaili	Validates existing schema against code. Turn this on if
dateColumns	you want to verify existing schema.
Datanucleus.valid	Validates existing schema against code. Turn this on if
ateConstraints	you want to verify existing schema.
Datanucleus.valid	Validates existing schema against code. Turn this on if
ateTables	you want to verify existing schema.
Fs.har.impl	The implementation for accessing Hadoop Archives. Note
Tomarmip	that this won't be applicable to Hadoop vers less than
	0.20
Hbase.client.scan	Same as "hbase.client.scanner.caching" in hbase.
ner.caching	Same as hisaserementisearmenteaching in hisaser
Hive	Wheter archiving operations are permitted.
archive.enabled	Wheter drenwing operations are permitted.
hive.archive.har.p	In new Hadoop versions, the parent directory must be
arentdir.settable	set while creating a HAR. Because this functionality is
ar circuit i seccubic	hard to detect with just version numbers, this conf var
	needs to be set manually.
Hive.auto.convert	Whether Hive enable the optimization about converting
.join	common join into mapjoin based on the input file size.
Hive.auto.progres	How long to run autoprogressor for the script/UDTF
s.timeout	operators (in seconds). Set to 0 for forever.
Hiave.autogen.clu	Whether to include function name in the column alias
mnalias.prefix.incl	auto generated by hive.
udefuncname	date generated by inve.
hive.autogen.colu	String used as a prefix when auto generating column
mnalias.prefix.lab	alias. By default the prefix label will be appended with a
el	
C1	column position number to form the column alias. Auto
	generation would happen if an aggregate function is used
	in a select clause without an explicit alias.



Hive.cli.print.curr	Whether to include the current database in the hive
ent.db	prompt.
Hive.cli.print.head	Whether to print the names of the columns in query
er	output.
Hive.client.stats.c	Subset of counters that should be of interest for
ounters	hive.client.stats.publishers (when one wants to limit
ounters	their publishing). Non-display names should be used.
hive.client.stats.p	Comma-separated list of statistics publishers to be
ublishers	invoked on counters on each job. A client stats
ublishers	publisher is specified as the name of a Java class which
	implements the
	·
	org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.stats.ClientStatsPublisher interface.
hive.default.filefor	Default file format for CREATE TABLE statement. Options
mat	are TextFile and SequenceFile. Users can explicitly say
IIIat	CREATE TABLE STORED AS to override
Hive.enforce.buck	
	Whether bucketing is enforced. If true, while inserting into the table, bucketing is enforced.
eting Hive.enforce.sorti	
	Whether sorting is enforced. If true, while inserting into the table, sorting is enforced.
Hive error on omn	_
Hive.error.on.emp ty.partition.	Whether to throw an exception if dynamic partition insert generates empty results.
hive.exec.compre	This controls whether intermediate files produced by hive
ss.intermediate	between multiple map-reduce jobs are compressed. The
55.IIItermediate	compression codec and other options are determined
	from hadoop config variables mapred.output.compress*
hive.exec.compre	This controls whether the final outputs of a query (to a
ss.output	local/hdfs file or a hive table) is compressed. The
35.output	compression codec and other options are determined
	from hadoop config variables mapred.output.compress*
hive.exec.concate	If this sets to true, hive will throw error when doing
nate.check.index	'alter table tbl_name [partSpec] concatenate' on a
nate.cneck.maex	table/partition that has indexes on it. The reason the
	user want to set this to true is because it can help user to
	avoid handling all index drop, recreation, rebuild work.
	This is very helpful for tables with thousands of partitions.
hive.exec.counter	The interval with which to poll the JobTracker for the
s.pull.interval	counters the running job. The smaller it is the more load
3.puii.iiitei vai	there will be on the jobtracker, the higher it is the less
	granular the caught will be.
hive.exec.default.	
mve.exec.uerauit.	The default partition name in case the dynamic partition



partition.name	column value is null/empty string or anyother values that
	cannot be escaped. This value must not contain any
	special character used in HDFS URI (e.g., ':', '%', '/' etc).
	The user has to be aware that the dynamic partition
	value should not contain this value to avoid confusions.
Hive.exec.drop.ig	Do not report an error if DROP TABLE/VIEW specifies a
norenonexistent	non-existet table/view
Hive.exec.dynami	Whether or not to allow dynamic partitions in DML/DDL
c.partition	, ,
Hive.exec.dynami	In strict mode, the user must specify at least one static
c.partition.mode	partition in case the user accidentally overwrites all
erpar elelorimioae	partitions.
hive.exec.failure.	Comma-separated list of on-failure hooks to be invoked
hooks	for each statement. An on-failure hook is specified as
HOOKS	the name of Java class which implements the
	org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.hooks.ExecuteWithHookCont
	ext interface.
Hive even many on	
Hive.exec.max.cr	Masimum number of HDFS files created by all
eated.files	mappers/reducers in a MapReduce job.
Hive.exec.max.dy	Maximum number of dynamic partitions allowed tobe
namic partitions	created in total.
Hive.exec.max.dy	Maximum number of dynamic partitions allowed to be
namic	created in each mapper/reducer node.
partitions.pernode	
Hive.exec.mode.l	Let hive determine whether to run in local mode
ocal.auto	automatically
Hive.exec.parallel	Whether to execute jobs in parallel
Hive.exec.parallel	How many jobs at most can be executed in parallel
.thread.number	
hive.exec.perf.log	The class responsible logging client side performance
ger	metrics. Must be a subclass of
	org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.log.PerfLogger
hive.exec.post.ho	Comma-separated list of post-execution hooks to be
oks	invoked for each statement. A post-execution hook is
	specified as the name of a Java class which implements
	the
	org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.hooks.ExecuteWithHookCont
	ext interface.
hive.exec.pre.hoo	Comma-separated list of pre-execution hooks to be
ks	invoked for each statement. A pre-execution hook is
	specified as the name of a Java class which implements
	the
	the



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	org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.hooks.ExecuteWithHookCont ext interface.
Hive.exec.reducer	Size perreducer. The default is 1G, i.e if the input size is
s.bytes.per.reduc	10G, it will use 10 reducers.
er	
hive.exec.reducer	max number of reducers will be used. If the one
s.max	specified in the configuration parameter
	mapred.reduce.tasks is negative, hive will use this one
	as the max number of reducers when
	automatically determine number of reducers.
Hive.exec.rowoffs et	Whether to provide the row offset virtual column
Hive.exec.scratch dir	Scratch space for Hive jobs
Hive.exec.script.al	When enabled, this option allows a user script to exit
low.partial.consu	successfully without consuming all the data from the
mption	standard input.
hive.exec.script.m	Maximum number of bytes a script is allowed to emit to
axerrsize	standard error (per map-reduce task). This prevents
	runaway scripts from filling logs partitions to capacity.
Hive.exec.show.jo	If a job fails, whether to provide a link in the CLI to the
b.failure.debud.inf	tast with the most failures, along with debugging hints if
0	applicable.
Hive.exim.uri.sch	Acomma separated list of acceptable URI schemes for
eme.whitelist	import and export.
Hive.fetch.output.	The serde used by FetchTask to serialize the fetch
serde	output.
Hive.fileformat.ch	Whether to checkfile format or not when loading data
eck	files.
Hive.groupby.ma	Number of rows after which size of the grouping
paggr.checkinterv al	keys/aggregation classes is performed
Hive.groupby.ske	Whether there is skew in data to optimize group by
windata	queries
Hive.hbase.wal.en	Whether writes to HBase should be forced to the
abled	write-ahead log. Disabling this improves HBase write
	performance at the risk of lost writes in case of a crash
Hive.hearbeat.int	Send a heartbeat after this interval – used by mapjoin
erval	and filter operators.
Hive.hwi.listen.ho	This is the host address the Hive Web Interface will listen
st	on
Hive.hwi.listen.po	This is the port the Hive Web Interface will listen on



rt			
Hive.hwi.war.file	This sets the path to the HWI war file, relative to		
	\${HIVE_HOME}		
Hive.index.compa	Whether or not to use a binary search to find the entries		
ct.binary.search	in an index table that match the filter, where possible		
hive.index.compa	True the hdfs location stored in the index file will be		
ct.file.ignore.hdfs	ignored at runtime.		
	If the data got moved or the name of the cluster got		
	changed, the index data should still be usable.		
Hive.index.compa	The maximum number of index entries to read during a		
ctquery.max.entri	query that uses the compact index. Negative value is		
es	equivalent to infinity.		
Hive.index.compa	The maximum number of bytes that a query using the		
<u> </u>	compact index can read. Negative values is equivalent to		
ct.query.max.size			
I I'm a diament formant	infinity.		
Hive.input.format	The default input format. Set this to HiveInputFormat if		
	you encounter problems with CombineHiveInputFormat		
Hive.insert.into	Where to insert into multilevel directories like "insert		
multilevel.dirs	directory '/HIVEFT23686/china/' from table"		
Hive.exceptionha	A list of io exception handler class names. This is used to		
ndlers	construct a list exception handlers to handle exceptions		
	thrown by record readers		
Hive.join.cache.si	How many rows in the joining tables (except the		
ze	streaming table) should be cached in memory.		
Hive.join.	How many rows in the right-most join operand Hive		
emit.interval	should buffer before emitting the join result.		
Hive.limit.optimiz	Whether to enable to optimization to trying a smaller		
e.enable	subset of data for simple LIMIT first		
hive.limit.optimiz	Maximum number of rows allowed for a smaller subset of		
e.fetch.max	data for simple LIMIT, if it is a fetch query.		
	Insert queries are not restricted by this limit.		
Hive.limit.optimiz	When trying a smaller subset of data for simple LIMIT,		
e.limit.file	maximum number of files we can sample.		
Hive.limit.rowmax	When trying a smaller subset of data for simple LIMIT,		
.size	how much size we need to guarantee each row to have at		
	least.		
Hive.lock.mapred.	This param is to control whether or not only do lock on		
only.operation	queries that need to execute at least one mapred job.		
Hive.lock.numretr	The number of times you want to try to get all the locks.		
ies	The hamber of times you want to try to get all the locks.		
Hive.losk.sleep.be	The sleep time (in seconds) between various retries		
•	The sleep time (in seconds) between various retiles		
tween.retries			



Hive man aggr	Whether to use map-side aggregation in Hive Group By		
Hive.map.aggr	queries		
hive.map.aggr.ha	The max memory to be used by map-side grup		
sh.force.flush.me	aggregation hash table, if the memory usage is higher		
mory.threshold	than this number, force to flush data		
hive.map.aggr.ha	Hash aggregation will be turned off if the ratio between		
sh.min.reduction	hash table size and input rows is bigger than this		
	number. Set to 1 to make sure hash aggregation is never		
	turned off.		
Hive.map.aggr.ha	Portion of total memory to be used by map-side grup		
sh.percentmemor	aggregation hash table.		
У			
Hive.mapjoin.buc	How many values in each keys in the map-joined table		
ket.cache.size	should be cached in memory		
Hive.mapjoin	How many rows should be cached by jdbm for map join.		
cache.numrows			
Hive.mapjoin.che	The number means after how many rows processed it		
ck.memory.rows	neds to check the memory usage		
hive.mapjoin.follo	This number means how much memory the local task		
wby.gby.localtask	can take to hold the key/value into in-memory hash table		
.max.memory.usa	when this map join followed by a group by; If the local		
ge	task's memory usage is more than this number, the local		
	task will be abort by themself. It means the data of small		
	table is too large to be hold in the memory.		
Hive.mapjoin.follo	Portion of total memory to be used by map-side grup		
wby.map.aggr.ha	aggregation hash table, when this group by is followed		
sh.percentmemor	by map join.		
У			
hive.mapjoin.local	This number means how much memory the local task		
task.max.memory	can take to hold the key/value into in-memory hash		
.usage	table; If the local task's memory usage is more than this		
	number, the local task will be abort by themselves. It		
	means the data of small table is too large to be hold in		
	the memory.		
hive.mapjoin.smal	The threshold for the input file size of the small tables; if		
ltable.filesize	the file size is smaller than this threshold, it will try to		
	convert the common join into map join		
Hive.mapred.local .mem	For local mode, memory of the mappers/reducers.		
Hive.mapred.mod	The mode in which the hive operations are being		
е	performed. In strict mode, some risky queries are not		
	allowed to run		



Hvie.mapred.redu	Whether speculative execution for reducers should be	
ce.tasks.speculati	turned on.	
ve.execution		
Hive.merge.mapfil	Merge small files at the end of a map-only job	
es		
Hive.merge.mapr	Merge small files at the end of a map-reduce job	
edfiles		
Hive.merge.size.p	Size of merged files at the end of the job	
er.task		
hive.merge.smallf	When the average output file size of a job is less than this	
iles.avgsize	number, Hive will start an additional map-reduce job to	
	merge the output files into bigger files. This is only	
	done for map-only jobs if hive.merge.mapfiles is true,	
	and for map-reduce jobs if hive.merge.mapredfiles is	
	true.	
Hive.mergejob.m	Try to generate a map-only job for merging files if	
aponly	CombineHiveInputFormat is supported.	
hive.metastore.au	Should the metastore do authorization checks against	
thorization.storag	the underlying storage for operations like drop-partition	
e.checks	(disallow the drop-partition if the user in question	
	doesn't have permissions to delete the corresponding	
	directory on the storage).	
hive.metastore.ba		
tch.retrieve.max	retrieved from metastore in one batch. The higher the	
	number, the less the number of round trips is needed to	
	the Hive metastore server, but it may also cause higher	
	memory requirement at the client side.	
Hive.metastore.ca	List of comma separated metastore object types that	
che.pinobjtypes	should be pinned in the cache	
Hive.metastore.cli	Number of seconds for the client to wait between	
ent.connect.retry.	consecutive connection attempts	
delay		
Hive.metastore.cli	MetaStore Client socket timeout in seconds	
ent.socket.timeou	The state of the s	
t		
Hive.metastore.co	Number of retries while opening a connection to	
nnect.retries	metastore	
hive.metastore.ds	Name of the hook to use for retriving the JDO connection	
.connection.url.ho	_	
ok	javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL is used	
Hive.metastore.ds	The number of times to retry a metastore call if there	
.retry.attempts	were a connection error	
i eti yiattempis	were a connection error	



Hive.metastore.ds	The number of milliseconds between metastore retry	
.retry.interval	attempts	
Hive.metastore.e	List of comma separated listeners for the end of	
nd.function.listen	metastore functions	
ers		
Hive.metastore.ev	Frequency at which timer task runs to purge expired	
ent.clean.freq	events in metastore (in seconds).	
Hive.metastore.ev	Duration after which events expire from events table (in	
ent.expiry.duratio	seconds)	
n		
Hive.metastore.ev	List of comma separated listeners for metastore events	
ent.listeners		
hive.metastore.ex	In unsecure mode, setting this property to true will cause	
ecute.setugi	the metastore to execute DFS operations using the	
	client's reported user and group permissions. Note that	
	this property must be set on both the client and server	
	sides. Further note that its best effort. If client sets its to	
	true and server sets it to false, client setting will be	
	ignored.	
Hive.metastore.ke	The path to the Kerberos Keytab file containing	
rberos.keytab.file	themetastore thrift server's service principal.	
hive.metastore.ke	The service principal for the metastore thrift server. The	
rberos.principal	special string _HOST will be replaced automatically with	
	the correct host name.	
hive.metastore.pa	list of comma seperated keys occurring in table	
rtition.inherit.tabl	properties which will get inherited to newly created	
e.properties	partitions. * implies all the keys will get inherited.	
Hive.metastore.p	Password for metastore.	
assword		
hive.metastore.ra	Name of the class that implements	
wstore.impl	org.apache.hadoop.hive.metastore.rawstore interface.	
	This class is used to store and retrieval of raw metadata	
	objects such as table, database	
Hive.metastore.sa	If true, the metastore thrift interface will be securedwith	
sl.enabledq	SASL. Clients must authenticate with Kerberos.	
Hive.metastore.se	Maximum number of worker threads in the Thrift server's	
rver.max.threads	pool	
Hive.metastore.se	Minimum number of worker threads in the Thrift server's	
rver.min.threads	pool	
Hive.metastore.se	Whether to enable TCP keepalive for the metastore	
rver.tcp.keepalive	server. Keepalive will prevent accumulation of half-open	
	connections.	



hive.multigroupby	Whether to optimize multi group by query to generate	
.singlemr	single M/R job plan. If the multi group by query has	
	common group by keys, it will be optimized to generate	
	single M/R job.	
Hive.optimize.cp	Whether to enable column pruner	
Hive.optimize.gro	Whether to enable the bucketed group by from bucketed	
upby	partitions/tables.	
Hive.optimizeinde	Whether to enable automatic use of indexed	
x.filter		
hive.optimize.inde	Maximum size (in bytes) of the inputs on which a	
x.filter.compact.m	compact index is automatically used.	
axsize	A negative number is equivalent to infinity.	
hive.optimize.inde	Minimum size (in bytes) of the inputs on which a compact	
x.filter.compact.m	index is automatically used.	
insize	maex is date matically assur	
Hive.optimize.ind	Whether to enable optimization of group-by queries	
ex.groupby	using Aggregate indexes.	
Hive.optimize.ppd	Whether to enable predicate pushdown	
Hive.optimize.ppd	Whether to push predicates down into storage handlers.	
.storage.	Ignored when hive optimized ppd is false.	
hive.optimize.red	Remove extra map-reduce jobs if the data is already	
ucededuplication	clustered by the same key which needs to be used again.	
accucuapheation	This should always be set to true. Since it is a new	
	feature, it has been made configurable.	
Hive.optimize.ske	Whether to enable skew join optimization	
wjoin	Whether to chable skew join optimization	
Hive.output.file.e	String used as a file extension for output files. If not set,	
xtension	defaults to the codec extension for text files (e.g. ".gz"),	
Acciloion	or no extension otherwise.	
Hive.ppd.recogniz	Whether to transitively replicate predicate filters over	
etransivity	equijoin conditions	
hive.rework.mapr	should rework the mapred work or not. This is first	
edwork	introduced by SymlinkTextInputFormat to replace	
Cawork	symlink files with real paths at compile time.	
Hive.saple.seednu		
mber	number, user will change the subsets of data sampled.	
hive.script.auto.pr	-	
ogress	automatically send progress information to TaskTracker	
ogicaa	to avoid the task getting killed because of inactivity.	
	Hive sends progress information when the script is	
	outputting to stderr. This option removes the need of	
	periodically producing stderr messages, but users should	
	periodically producing stuerr messages, but users should	



	be cautious because this may prevent infinite loops in the	
	scripts to be killed by TaskTracker.	
hive.script.operat or.id.env.var	Name of the environment variable that holds the unique script operator ID in the user's transform function (the custom mapper/reducer that the user has specified in	
	the query)	
Hive.script.record reader	The default record reader for reading data from the user scripts.	
Hive.script.record writer	The default record writer for writing data to the user scripts.	
Hive.script.serde	The default serde for transmitting input data to and reading output data from the user scripts	
hive.security.auth enticator.manage r	hive client authenticator manager class name. The user defined authenticator should implement interface org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.security.HiveAuthenticationProvider.	
hive.security.auth	the privileges automatically granted to some groups	
orization.createta	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
ble.group.grants	whenever a table gets created. An example like "groupX,groupY:select;groupZ:create" will grant select	
bie.group.grants	privilege to groupX and groupY, and grant create	
	privilege to groupZ whenever a new table created.	
hive.security.auth	the privileges automatically granted to the owner	
orization.createta	whenever a table gets created. An example like	
ble.owner.grants	"select,drop" will grant select and drop privilege to the	
	owner of the table	
hive.security.auth	the privileges automatically granted to some roles	
orization.createta	whenever a table gets created. An example like	
ble.role.grants	"roleX,roleY:select;roleZ:create" will grant select	
	privilege to roleX and roleY, and grant create privilege to	
	roleZ whenever a new table created.	
hive.security.auth	the privileges automatically granted to some users	
orization.createta	whenever a table gets created. An example like	
ble.user.grants	"userX,userY:select;userZ:create" will grant select	
	privilege to userX and userY, and grant create privilege	
	to userZ whenever a new table created.	
Hive.security.auth orization.enabled	Enable or disable the hive client authorization	
hive.security.auth	the hive client authorization manager class name.	
orization.manager	The user defined authorization class should implement	
5.1.24011111a11age1	interface	
	org.apache.hadoop.hive.ql.security.authorization.HiveA	
	uthorizationProvider.	
<u> </u>		



hive.skewjoin.key	, -	
	than the specified number of rows with the same key in	
	join operator, we think the key as a skew join key.	
hive.skewjoin.ma	Determine the number of map task used in the follow up	
pjoin.map.tasks	map join job for a skew join. It should be used together	
	with hive.skewjoin.mapjoin.min.split to perform a fine	
	grained control.	
hive.skewjoin.ma	Determine the number of map task at most used in the	
pjoin.min.split	follow up map join job for a skew join by specifying the	
	minimum split size. It should be used together with	
	hive.skewjoin.mapjoin.map.tasks to perform a fine	
	grained control.	
Hive.start.cleanup	To cleanup the hive scratchdir while starting the hive	
.scratchdir	server	
Hive.stats.dbconn	The default connection string for the database that	
ectionstring	stores temporary hive statistics.	
Hive.stats.default.	The jave class (implementing the StatsAggregator	
aggregator	interface) that is used bydefault if hive.stats.dbclass is	
	not JDBC or HBase.	
Hive.stats.default.	The Java class (implementing the StatsPublisher	
publisher	interface) that is used by default if hive.stats.dbclass is	
	not JDBC or HBase.	
Hive.stats.jdbc.ti	Timeout value (number of seconds) used by JDBC	
meout	connection and statements.	
hive.stats.retries.	Maximum number of retries when stats	
max	publisher/aggregator got an exception updating	
	intermediate database. Default is no tries on failures.	
hive.stats.retries.	The base waiting window (in milliseconds) before the	
wait	next retry. The actual wait time is calculated by	
	baseWindow * failues + baseWindow * (failure + 1) *	
	(random number between [0.0,1.0]).	
hive.support.conc	Whether hive supports concurrency or not. A zookeeper	
urrency	instance must be up and running for the default hive lock	
	manager to support read-write locks.	
Hive.table.parame	e Default property values for newly created tables	
ters. default		
hive.task.progres	Whether Hive should periodically update task progress	
S	counters during execution. Enabling this allows task	
	progress to be monitored more closely in the job tracker,	
	but may impose a performance penalty. This flag is	
	automatically set to true for jobs with	
	hive.exec.dynamic.partition set to true.	



	5. 朱什癿直	
Hive.test.mode	Whether hive is running in test mode. If yes, it turns on	
	sampling and prefixes the output tablename	
Hive.test.mode.no	, ,	
samplelist	comma separated list of tables.	
Hive.test.mode.pr	If hive is running in test mode, prefixes the output table	
efix	by this string	
Hive.test.mode.sa	If hive is running in test mode and table is not bucketed,	
mplefreq	sampling frequency	
hive.udtf.auto.pro	Whether Hive should automatically send progress	
gress	information to TaskTracker when using UDTF's to	
	prevent the task getting killed because of inactivity.	
	Users should be cautious because this may prevent	
	TaskTracker from killing tasks with infinte loops.	
Hive.unlock.numr	The number of times you want to retry to do one unlock	
etires		
hive.variable.subs	This enables substitution using syntax like \${var}	
titute	\${system:var} and \${env:var}.	
Hive.zookeeper.cl	Clean extra nodes at the end of the session.	
ean.extra.nodes		
Javax.jdo.option.	Detaches all objects from session so that they can be	
DetachAllOnCom	used after transaction is committed	
mit		
Javax.jdo.option.	Set this to true if multiple threads access metastore	
Multithreaded	through JDO concurrently.	
Javax.jdo.option.	Reads outside of transactons	
NonTransactional		
Read		
Javax.jdo.Resiste	Class implementing the job persistence	
nce		
ManagerFactoryCl		
ass		
mapred.reduce.ta	The default number of reduce tasks per job. Typically	
sks	set to a prime close to the number of available hosts.	
	Ignored when mapred.job.tracker is "local". Hadoop set	
	this to 1 by default, whereas hive uses -1 as its default	
	value. By setting this property to -1, Hive will	
	automatically figure out what should be the number of	
	reducers.	



5.8 高可用性(免费版无此功能)

点击高可用性菜单,您可以看到如下:



在此页中,您能查看和改变所有高可用性属性。您可以在关键字过滤旁边键入您要查找属性的关键字缩小查找范围。如果您要改变属性值,您可以选中相应属性后点击"编辑按钮",或直接双击相应的属性。您也可以点击"添加"按钮来增加新属性,或点击"删除按钮"来删除非必须属性。如果您对设置做了任何改变,您可以点击"保存"进行保存或点击"重置"重置为原始值。

当光标停留在任一属性上时,它的含义会在页面底部显示。下表显示 了必需属性及其含义。

属性	含义	
Hadoop.active.na	让 DRBD 使用的设备,必须和	
menode.partition	hadoop.backup.namenode.partition 同样大小	
Hadoop.backup.n	让 DRBD 使用的设备,必须和	
amenode.partition	hadoop.active.namenode.partition 同样大小	
Hadoop.namenod	高可用性使用的虚拟主机名	
е		
Hadoop.namenod	高可用性使用的虚拟 IP 地址	
e.vip		
Pacemaker.multic	Pacemaker 的多播地址	
ast		



系统配置可以细分为如下菜单:

- 许可证管理 在许可证管理菜单中,你可以查看或上传更新系统的 许可证信息。详见 6.1 许可证管理
- 用户管理 在用户管理菜单中,你可以添加或删除用户,并对用户 账号进行管理。详见 6.2 用户管理
- 管理日志 在管理日志菜单中,你可以查看该管理界面的操作日志。 详见 6.3 管理日志
- 配置管理 在配置管理菜单中,你可以回退之前的配置,导入或导出系统的配置。详见 6.4 配置管理
- 组件升级 在配置管理菜单中,你可以升级集群中使用的组件。详见 6.5 组件升级

6.1 许可证管理

打开许可证管理标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看许可证 信息,或上传新的许可证。



上图的表格列出了许可证的信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

节点

显示了节点的机器名。

角色

列出了节点在集群中所承担的角色。

例如: Primary NameNode

服务器 ID

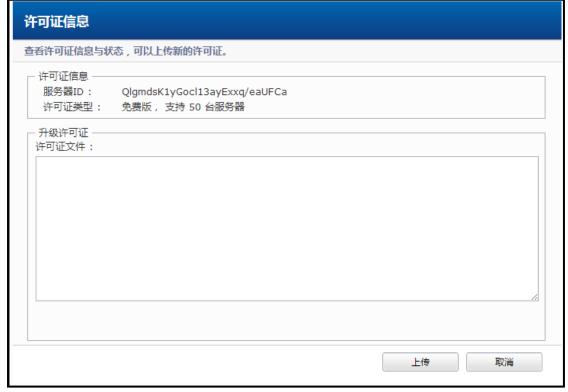
显示了服务器的 ID。

许可证状态

显示了许可证的状态。

双击表格中的一项许可证,可以打开许可证信息页面,页面如下图 所示。在该页面上,你可以查看许可证的信息与状态,或上传新的许可 证。





页面主要分为2个部分:

● 许可证信息

服务器 ID

显示了服务器的 ID。

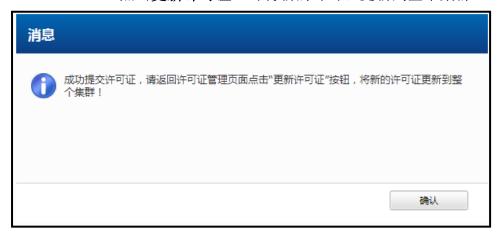
许可证类型

显示了许可证的类型,支持的服务器数量和技术支持的有效期。

包含组件

列出了许可证所包含的组件。

- 升级许可证
 - 1. 在许可证文件输入框内输入许可证文件内容。
 - 2. 点击**上传**。 许可证提交成功。
 - 3. 点击更新许可证,可将新的许可证更新到整个集群。





4. 在集群配置页面点击配置所有节点配置集群。

6.2 用户管理

打开用户管理标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看用户信息,添加或删除用户,和管理用户账号,修改用户密码或用户权限。



上图的表格列出了用户的信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

用户名

显示了用户的账号名称。

例如: admin

用户类型

显示了用户的类型。

值: Administrator | Guest

最后登录时间

显示了用户的最后登录时间。 **例如:** 2012-11-22 11:09:24

6.2.1 添加用户

点击添加用户,就可以打开添加新用户界面。



添加新用户		
添加一个新用户,包括	7限和密码的设置!	
用户类型:	~	
用户名:		
密码:		
再次输入新密码:		
	添加用户取消	

添加用户:

- 1. 从用户类型下拉菜单中选择一种用户类型:
 - 一 管理员
 - 一 来宾
- 2. 分别在用户名、密码和再次确认新密码的输入框内输入相应的值。
- 3. 点击**添加用户**。 新用户成功被添加到用户列表中。

6.2.2 删除用户

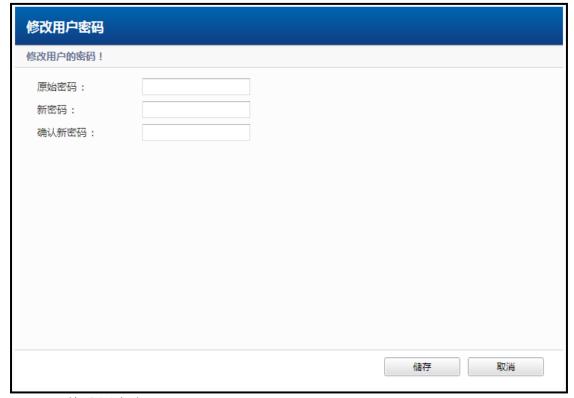
你可以通过点击**删除用户**或使用右击菜单来删除某一用户。**删除用户**:

- 1. 在列表中选中想要删除的用户。
- 2. 点击**删除用户**。 用户信息被成功删除。

6.2.3 修改用户密码

点击修改密码,就可以打开修改用户密码界面。





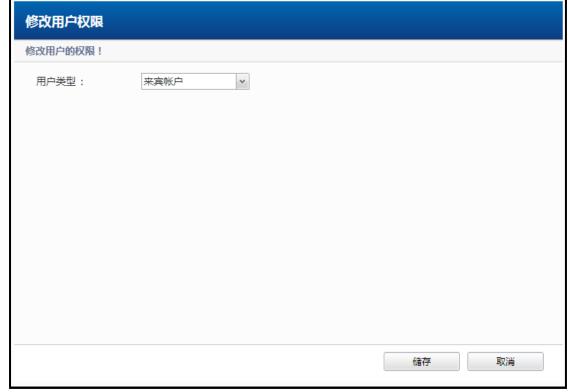
修改用户密码:

- 1. 在原始密码输入框内输入用户的原始密码。
- 2. 在新密码输入框内输入用户的新密码。
- 3. 在确认新密码输入框内输入新密码。
- 4. 点击**储存**。 用户密码被成功修改。

6.2.4 修改用户权限

点击修改权限,就可以打开修改用户权限界面。





修改用户权限:

- 1. 从用户类型下拉菜单中选择一种用户类型:
 - 一 管理员
 - 一 来宾
- 2. 点击**储存**。 用户权限被成功修改。

6.3 管理日志

打开管理日志标签,在该页面,你可以指定搜索条件并查看管理日志。

6.3.1 配置管理日志的检索条件

管理日志界面包含5个检索条件:

- 日志级别 从日志级别下拉菜单中选择一个级别上限。
- 搜索范围 从搜索范围下拉菜单中选择一个范围大小。
- 起始时间 一 在展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个日期。
- 结束日期 一 在展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个日期。
- 关键字过滤 一 在关键字输入框内输入日志所包含的关键字。





配置管理日志的检索条件:

- 1. (可选)从日志级别下拉菜单中选择一个级别上限:
 - INFO (默认)
 - WARN
 - ERROR
 - FATAL
- 2. (可选)从搜索范围下拉菜单中选择一个范围大小:
 - 10M
 - 50M
 - 100M
 - 500M
 - 无限制 (默认)
- 3. (可选)在**起始时间**展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个特定格式的日期。

例如: 2012-11-22 或 2012-11-22 12:10:30

- **4.**(可选)在**结束日期**展开的日历中选择一个日期或者直接键入一个特定格式的日期。
- 5. (选)在**关键字过滤**输入框内输入日志所包含的关键字。
- 6. 点击获取日志。

6.3.2 查看管理日志

当你选定搜索条件进行搜索,你可以在管理日志界面的表格中查看日志信息,表格包含以下几列信息:

时间

显示了日志记录的时间。

例如: 2012-11-22 12:10:30

组件名

列出了产生该日志的组件。

例如: Management

级别

显示了日志的级别:

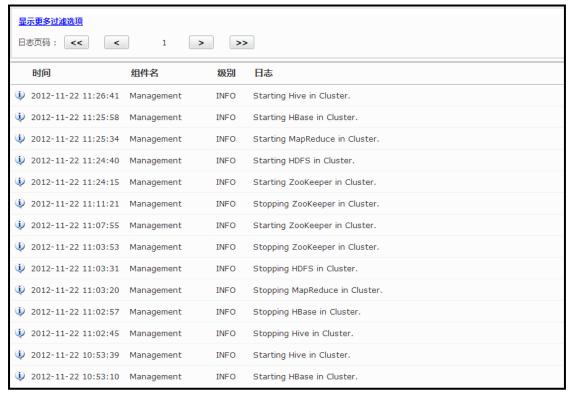
值: INFO | WARN | ERROR | FATAL



日志

简要描述了日志内容。

例如: Starting Hive in Cluster.



双击某一项日志,你可以打开日志浏览器页面,查看该日志的详细信息,包括节点名,组件,角色,时间戳,级别和日志内容。

6.4 配置管理

在配置管理菜单中,你可以选择以下2个标签:



- 配置记录 选择**配置记录**标签查看系统的配置记录,或回退到特定的配置版本。
- 导入导出 选择**导入导出**标签,将当前的系统配置导出,或导入 新的配置文件。

6.4.1 配置记录

打开配置记录标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上查看系统的配置记录,或回退到特定的配置版本。



修 回退	◎ 刷新	
版本号	时间	描述
3	10/4/2012 10:44	Finish wizard to configuration cluster.
2	10/4/2012 10:27	Finish wizard to configuration cluster.
1	10/4/2012 10:25	Finish wizard to configuration cluster.

上图的表格列出了系统的配置记录。表格包含以下几列信息:

版本号

显示了配置的版本号。

时间

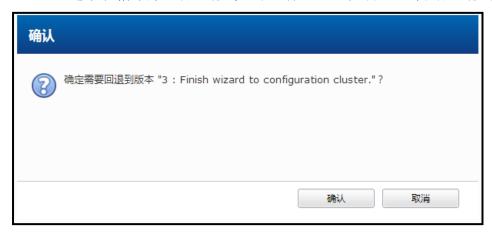
显示了配置的时间。

例如: 10/4/2012 10:44

描述

简要描述的配置的内容。

选中表格中某一配置版本,点击回退,即可回退到该配置版本。



6.4.2 导入导出

打开导入导出标签, 你可以在该页面上将当前的系统配置导出, 或导入新的配置文件。

6.4.2.1 导出配置

导出配置的界面如下:





导出配置:

1. 点击导出。

6.4.2.2 导入配置

你可以将导出的 hdp 配置文件导入到系统中,导入配置界面如下图:



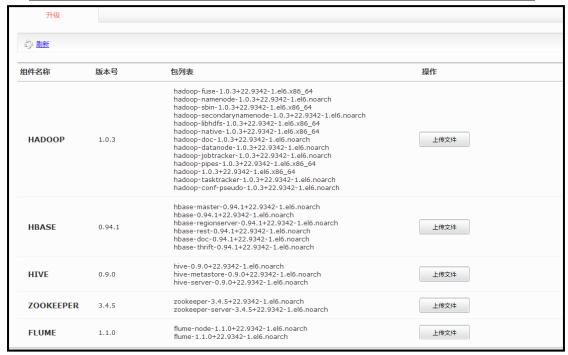
导入配置:

- 1. 点击浏览,选择需要导入的配置文件。
- 2. 点击上传

6.5 组件升级

打开升级标签,页面如下图所示。你可以在该页面上传新的组件包对集群组件进行更新。





上图的表格列出了 Hadoop 组件的信息。表格包含以下几列信息:

组件名称

显示了组件名。

版本号

列出了当前集群使用的组件版本。

包列表

显示了组件包含的包列表。

操作

显示对组件可进行的操作。

升级组件:

点击上传文件检测可用的升级包或上传新的升级包





升级组件成功点击**完成**。用户升级完成后需要手动重启服务来使组件生效。

7. 附加配置

英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版还提供如下功能,您可以对集群进行如下附加配置。

- FTP over HDFS 通过 FTP 的方式来管理您的 HDFS。详见 7.1 FTP over HDFS
- 权限控制 通过配置权限控制表来对任务与用户进行权限管理。详见 7.2 权限控制
- Revolution R Enterprise on Hadoop(RREH) 通过配置 RREH 来构 建基于 Hadoop 架构的 R 语言分析平台。详见 7.3 Revolution R Enterprise on Hadoop (仅限试用版与商业版)

7.1 FTP over HDFS

英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版的 FTP over HDFS 功能使用 apache 的 ftpserver 开发框架开发了针对 hadoop 的 HDFS 文件系统的 FTP 服务器,你可以选择对其进行配置。



7.1.1 安装

FTP over HDFS 默认已安装在集群的管理节点上,即默认可从该集群的管理节点上直接启动 FTP over HDFS 服务器。

如用户需要自定义安装,即希望能将 FTP over HDFS 服务器搭建在 当前集群的其他节点上,可通过直接安装 FTP over HDFS 软件包 (ftpoverhdfs)完成。

对于英特尔[®] Hadoop 发行版支持的操作系统,在 RedHat Enterprise Linux、CentOS 和 Oracle Linux 下请执行命令:

```
yum install ftpoverhdfs
```

而在 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP1 的操作系统下请执行命令:

```
zypper install ftpoverhdfs
```

自定义安装的 FTP over HDFS 我们的产品不提供默认配置,需要用户参考自定义配置 对 FTP over HDFS 进行配置。

7.1.2 默认配置

FTP over HDFS 默认已经完成配置,默认的关键参数配置包括:

变量	描述	值
port	FTP 服务器默认的端口号	2222
data-ports	FTP 服务器默认的数据传	2220
	输端口号	
hdfs-uri	FTP 服务器默认挂载的	<- 自动识别赋值为本集群
	HDFS 地址	的 HDFS 地址 ->
username	登录 FTP 服务器默认账户	admin
	的用户名	
password	登录 FTP 服务器默认账户	admin
	的密码	

7.1.3 自定义配置

如果用户需要自定义配置,可进入 FTP over HDFS 的配置文件目录 /usr/lib/ftpoverhdfs/conf 对配置文件进行修改。

7.1.3.1 配置 FTP over HDFS

在配置文件 ftpoverhdfs. conf 中可以配置其服务器的端口号、数据端



口号及绑定的 HDFS 地址等信息。在这里,只推荐用户根据集群实际情况 修改 HDFS 地址参数 (即 hdfs-uri)。若是自定义安装的用户,需要将 ftpoverhdfs. conf 配置文件中的 hdfs-uri = 〈fs. default. name〉修改 为当前集群的 HDFS 地址,例如 hdfs-uri = hdfs://intelcloud-01:8020。

7.1.3.1 配置账户

在 FTP over HDFS 安装完成后,其默认账户名密码为 admin/admin ,若用户需要自定义其用户,为其添加用户,可通过执行 register-user. sh 脚本来注册用户到配置文件 ftpoverhdfs-users. conf 中。执行方法如下:

/usr/lib/ftpoverhdfs/bin/register-user.sh
<password>

<username>

例如,假设用户想注册用户名为 ftp 密码为 ftp 的账户,在 Linux Shell 下执行:

/usr/lib/ftpoverhdfs/bin/register-user.sh ftp ftp

最终用户信息会注册到配置文件 ftpoverhdfs-users. conf 中,需要重启 FTP 服务器来重新加载这些用户信息以确保能被正常使用。

另注:暂时未提供用户管理的操作,删除用户和修改用户信息需要用户直接修改配置文件 ftpoverhdfs-users, conf。

7.1.4 运行服务

在确认 FTP over HDFS 服务器的配置正确之后,可直接通过启动服务 ftpoverhdfs 来启动服务器,在配置的服务器节点上执行:

service ftpoverhdfs start

启动服务器之后可通过其 service 脚本来停止、重启和查看其状态。

/etc/init.d/ftpoverhdfs {start|stop|restart|status}

服务器日志存储在目录/var/log/hadoop/ftpoverhdfs中。

7.1.5 FTP Over HDFS 使用指南

在操作系统下 RedHat Enterprise Linux、CentOS 和 Oracle Linux 下, 先检查 FTP 客户端是否可用 (which ftp), 若未安装 FTP 客户端通过命



令 yum install ftp 安装 FTP 客户端。

在操作系统 SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 11 SP1 下,其默认缺省已 安装 FTP 客户端软件 (lukemftp)。

在 Linux Shell 下执行命令进入 FTP shell 模式:

```
ftp
```

连接 2222 端口的 FTP over HDFS 服务器:

```
ftp> open harpertown08-3.sh.intel.com 2222
Connected to harpertown08-3.sh.intel.com (10.239.47.154).
220 Service ready for new user.
Name (harpertown08-3.sh.intel.com:root):
```

查看目录:

进入目录:

下载文件到本地目录 ~/ftpfile/ 下并重命名为 hbasepartfile:

```
ftp> get 112a0c7323ba48658264651acbd28163 ~/ftpfile/hbasepartfile
local: /root/ftpfile/hbasepartfile remote: 112a0c7323ba48658264651acbd28163
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,239,47,154,8,172)
150 File status okay; about to open data connection.
226 Transfer complete.
793717015 bytes received in 15.6 secs (50981.95 Kbytes/sec)
```

上传文件 ~/ftpfile/hbasepartfile到 FTP 目录/tmp/testftp下:

```
ftp> put ~/ftpfile/hbasepartfile hbasepartfile local: /root/ftpfile/hbasepartfile remote: hbasepartfile 227 Entering Passive Mode (10,239,47,154,8,172) 150 File status okay; about to open data connection. 226 Transfer complete. 793613637 bytes sent in 17 secs (46794.44 Kbytes/sec)
```

退出 FTP shell 模式:

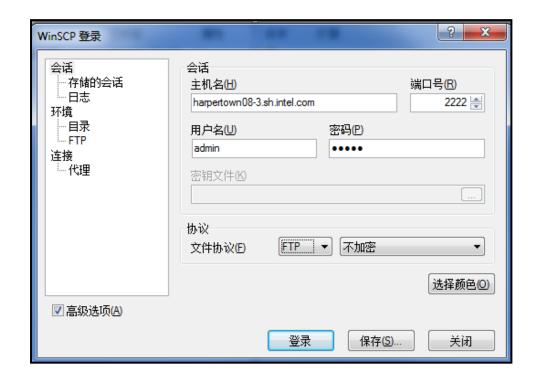
```
ftp> bye
221 Goodbye.
```

在 Windows 下, 你可以使用 FTP 客户端软件来使用 FTP Over HDFS,





如 WinSCP。在"文件协议"选项中选择 FTP,并输入对应的 FTP 服务器 主机名、端口及连接账户,点击"登录"后可以对 FTP 服务器中的文件 系统进行操作。



7.2 权限控制

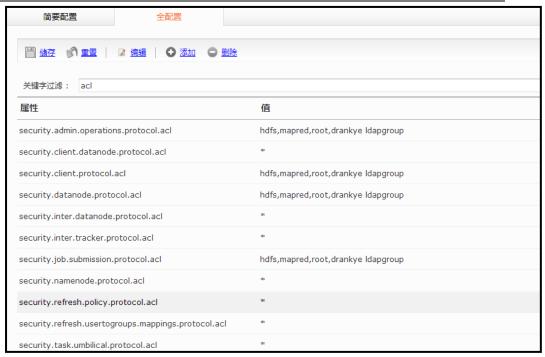
你可以配置权限控制表来对 Hadoop 和 map/reduce 进行授权管理,授权控制模块基于 AD/LPAD 服务。

第一步,在 Hadoop 的全配置标签页中,启用安全认证功能。



第二步,在全配置中过滤关键字 acl,为服务与协议配置允许访问的用户。





第三步,在 MapReduce 的全配置标签页中启用访问控制列表。

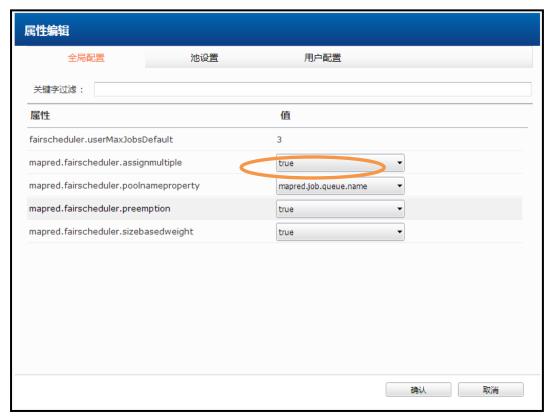


第四步,对作业管理及提交配置访问控制表,分别在 fair scheduler 和 capacity scheduler 中对用户进行配置。



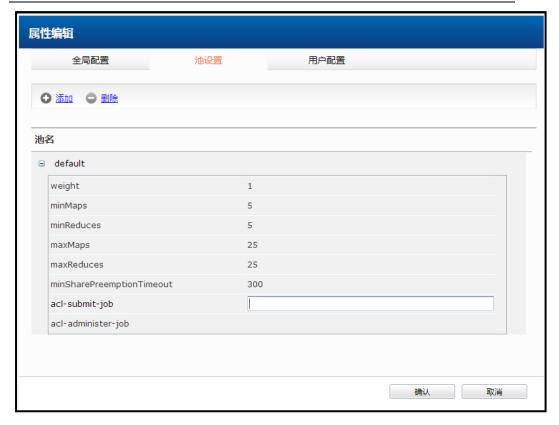


在 fair scheduler 中的全局配置标签页更改 poolnameproperty 属性为 mapred. job. queue. name。



然后,在池设置中可以编辑 acl-submit-job 和 acl-administer-job 选项配置拥有权限的用户或组。



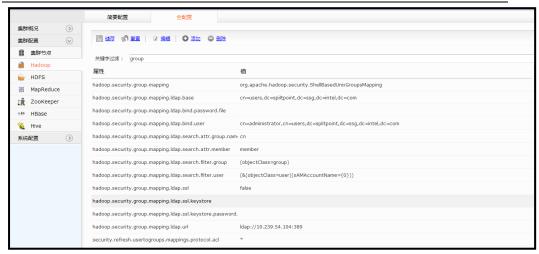


在 capacity scheduler 中,选择队列配置标签,编辑 acl-submit-job 和 acl-administer-job 选项来配置拥有权限的用户或组。



最后,采用LDAP/AD对用户组进行映射。





7.3 Revolution R Enterprise on Hadoop (免费版

无此功能)

Revolution R Enterprise on Hadoop (RREH) 提供了一个基于 Hadoop 架构的 R 语言分析平台。它将 Revolution R Enterprise 与 RHadoop 集合运行在一个 Hadoop 集群中。RHadoop 由如下三个组件构成,允许用户分析与管理 Hadoop 中的数据。

包	描述
rhdfs	Distributed File System (HDFS)连接,R语言程序员可以浏览、读、写并修改存储在 HDFS 中的文件
rhbase	与 HBase distributed database 连接,R 语言程序员可以浏览、读、写并修改存储在 HBase 中的表。
rmr	通过 R 语言、MapReduce 在 Hadoop 集群中进行数据分析。

7.3.1 安装 RREH

第一步,在安装完 IDH2.1/2.2 后,在 Intel® Manager 中配置 HBase Thrift 节点并部署服务。请参考"配置向导"章节。

第二步,执行如下命令确保 JAVA_HOME 与 PATH 环境变量生效。

source ~/.bashrc

第三步,设置 HADOOP_STREAMING 与 HADOOP_CMD 的环境变量。

(intel®)

6. 系统配置

export

 $\label{loop_streaming} $$ HADOOP_STREAMING=/usr/lib/hadoop/contrib/streaming/hadoop-streaming-1.0.3-Intel.jar$

export HADOOP_CMD=/usr/lib/hadoop/bin/hadoop

第四步,添加 HADOOP HOME 与 HIVE HOME 环境变量使 RHive 正常工作。

export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/lib/hadoop
export HIVE_HOME=/usr/lib/hive

第五步,在集群中的每个节点上以默认设置安装 Revolution R 6.0.1。

第六步,解压并安装 R connectors

tar xzf RConnector-hadoop-1.0.tar.gz
cd RConnector-hadoop
sh install.sh

7.3.2 验证 RREH

当 Revolution R Enterprise on Hadoop 安装完成之后,用户可以通过两组测试来验证 RREH 配置能够正常工作。

第一组测试用于验证安装的包能够被读取以及初始化。

第一步,在管理节点的命令行中激活 R。

R

第二步,读取并初始化 rmr 包。

- > library(rmr2)
- > from.dfs(to.dfs(1:100))
- > from.dfs(mapreduce(to.dfs(1:100)))

第三步,读取并初始化 rhdfs 包。

- > library(rhdfs)
- > hdfs.init()
- > hdfs.ls("/")

第四步,读取并初始化 rhbase 包。





```
> library(rhbase)
> hb.init()
> hb.list.tables()
```

第五步,读取并初始化 rhbase 包。

```
> library(RHive)
> rhive.init()
> rhive.connect(host="127.0.0.1", port="10000")
> rhive.list.tables()
> rhive.query("select count(*) from test1")
> rhive.close()
```

执行以上命令会在 IDH Hive 中运行 mapreduce 测试,确保执行上述命令没有任何错误后继续。

第二组测试用于验证 RREH 配置能够正常工作。 进入 RHadoop 源代码包所在的文件夹,执行如下命令执行测试。

```
R CMD check rmr2_2.0.1.tar.gz
R CMD check rhdfs_1.0.5.tar.gz
R CMD check rhbase_1.0.4.tar.gz
R CMD check RHive_0.0-6.tar.gz
```

以上测试会检查安装,读取并执行测试脚本中的所有样例测试。对于rhdfs包,所有与HDFS交互的R函数中均会使用生成的数据集。这类测试同时需要rhbase包的支持。对于rmr会有如下的测试脚本被执行,rmr测试需要很长时间,所有的测试都必须保证没有错误。

```
basic-examples.R
basic.R
benchmarks.R
getting-data-in-and-out.R
IO.R
keyval.R
kmeans.R
linear-least-squares.R
logistic-regression.R
mapreduce.R
naive-bayes.R
wordcount.R
```