PRACTICAL - 03

AIM: Implement the following file management tasks in Hadoop:-

- > Adding files and directories
- > Retrieving files from HDFS to local file system
- > Deleting files from HDFS

PROCEDURE:

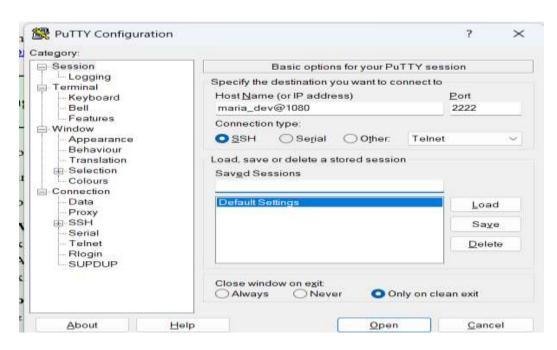
 To give commands in HDFS download the platform putty it gets directly connected with the HDFS dashboard and from where you can give commands to add & delete the files Download Links - https://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/latest.html
 After downloading open the file and give following details:

Host name- maria dev@1080

Port- 2222

Connection type-SSH

Load server- HDP & Save



After saving you will get to see the command prompt where you have to enter the password which you have been set for your browser dashboard Password- maria dev

```
Using username "maria_dev".

maria_dev@localhost's password:
```

• To go in the Hadoop system give the command-

hadoop fs -1s

The command **hadoop fs -ls** is used to **list files and directories stored in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)** or other supported file systems (like local FS, S3, etc., depending on configuration).

Shows the files and directories at the given path.

Displays **metadata**:

- File permissions
- Replication factor
- Owner & group
- File size (in bytes)
- Last modification date & time
- Path

```
[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ hadoop fs -ls
Found 1 items
drwxr-xr-x - maria_dev hdfs 0 2025-08-18 16:29 hive
```

hadoop fs -mkdir

The hadoop fs -mkdir command is used to create new directories in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) (or any other file system supported by Hadoop, like S3, local FS, etc., depending on your configuration)

Purpose

To create a new directory in HDFS.

Suppose we will give the command for creating a directory for a movielens dataset Command –

hadoop fs -mkdir ml-100k

hadoop fs -1s

The hadoop fs -ls command is used to list files and directories in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) or in any other file system supported by Hadoop (like local FS, S3, etc., depending on configuration)

Purpose

- To view the contents of a directory in HDFS.
- To see metadata of files/directories such as:
 - Permissions (read, write, execute)
 - Replication factor (for files in HDFS)
 - Owner and Group
 - File size (in bytes)
 - Modification date & time
 - File/Directory name (path)

```
[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ hadoop fs -mkdir ml-100k

[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ hadoop fs -ls

Found 2 items

drwxr-xr-x - maria_dev hdfs 0 2025-08-18 16:29 hive

drwxr-xr-x - maria_dev hdfs 0 2025-08-25 06:21 ml-100k

[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ |
```

ls

In **Hadoop**, the Is command is used to **list files and directories** in the Hadoop Distributed File System (**HDFS**)—similar to the Is command in Linux, but it operates on HDFS paths instead of local file system paths.

Purpose:

- To display the list of files/directories in a given HDFS directory.
- To view metadata like permissions, owner, group, file size, replication factor, modification date, and path.

pwd

Purpose of pwd in Hadoop

- pwd stands for Print Working Directory.
- It shows the **current working directory in HDFS** where you are operating.
- Useful to confirm your present location before running file operations like ls, put, or get.

[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]\$ pwd /home/maria_dev

wget http://media.sundog-soft.com/hadoop/ml-100k/u.data
The above command is used to copy the data from web server to the Hadoop file system.

Is

Give the command Is to see whether the data is imported in hdfs Once it is imported you will see the name as u.data

```
[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ ls
u.data
[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$
```

ls -la

→ Purpose of Is -la (Linux vs Hadoop)

```
[maria dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ ls -la
total 2060
drwx----- 1 maria dev maria dev
                                   4096 Aug 25 06:27 .
drwxr-xr-x 1 root
                                   4096 Jun 18 2018 ...
                      root
-rw----- 1 maria dev maria dev
                                     14 Aug 25 05:59 .bash history
-rw-r--r-- 1 maria dev maria dev
                                     18 Sep 6 2017 .bash logout
-rw-r--r-- 1 maria dev maria dev
                                    193 Sep 6 2017 .bash profile
-rw-r--r-- 1 maria dev maria dev
                                    619 Jun 18
                                                2018 .bashrc
-rw-rw-r-- 1 maria dev maria dev 2079229 Nov 11
                                                2016 u.data
[maria dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$
```

• In **Linux**, Is -la lists **all files including hidden ones** (those starting with .), with detailed information (long format).

hadoop fs -copyFromLocal u.data ml-100k/u.data

The file will get copied from local file system to the Hadoop named as u.data

hadoop fs -1s

The hadoop fs -ls command is used to list files and directories in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) or in any other file system supported by Hadoop (like local FS, S3, etc., depending on configuration)

hadoop fs -rm ml-100k/u.data

★ Purpose

- To remove (delete) files from HDFS.
- Works similar to Linux rm, but operates on HDFS.

hadoop fs -rmdir ml-100k

The **hadoop fs -rmdir** command is used to **remove (delete) empty directories from HDFS**.

★ Purpose

- To delete empty directories in Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS).
- It is similar to the Linux rmdir command.
- Unlike -rm -r, it cannot delete directories that contain files or subdirectories.

```
[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ hadoop fs -rm ml-100k/u.data
25/08/25 06:31:31 INFO fs.TrashPolicyDefault: Moved: 'hdfs://sandbox-hdp.hortonworks.com:8020/user/maria_dev/ml-100k/u.da
dev/.Trash/Current/user/maria_dev/ml-100k/u.data
[maria_dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$
```

hadoop fs -ls

The commands checks where the directory is removed from the hadoop

hadoop fs

By using this command we may see the activities that we have performed in our Hadoop file system

```
[maria dev@sandbox-hdp ~]$ hadoop fs
Usage: hadoop fs [generic options]
         [-appendToFile <localsrc> ... <dst>]
         [-cat [-ignoreCrc] <src> ...]
         [-checksum <src> ...]
         [-chgrp [-R] GROUP PATH...]
         [-chmod [-R] <MODE[,MODE]... | OCTALMODE> PATH...]
         [-chown [-R] [OWNER][:[GROUP]] PATH...]
          \hbox{ $[$-copyFromLocal $[-f]$ $[-p]$ $[-l]$ <localsrc> $\ldots$ <dst>] } 
         [-copyToLocal [-p] [-ignoreCrc] [-crc] <src> ... <localdst>]
         [-count [-q] [-h] [-v] [-t [<storage type>]] [-u] <path> \dots]
         [-cp [-f] [-p | -p[topax]] <src> ... <dst>]
         [-createSnapshot <snapshotDir> [<snapshotName>]]
         [-deleteSnapshot <snapshotDir> <snapshotName>]
         [-df [-h] [<path> ...]]
[-du [-s] [-h] <path> ...]
         [-expunge]
         [-find <path> ... <expression> ...]
[-get [-p] [-ignoreCrc] [-crc] <src> ... <localdst>]
[-getfacl [-R] <path>]
         [-getfattr [-R] {-n name | -d} [-e en] <path>]
[-getmerge [-n1] <src> <localdst>]
         [-help [cmd ...]]
         [-mkdir [-p] <path> ...]
         [-moveFromLocal <localsrc> ... <dst>]
         [-moveToLocal <src> <localdst>]
         [-put [-f] [-p] [-l] <localsrc> ... <dst>]
         [-renameSnapshot <snapshotDir> <oldName> <newName>]
         [-rm [-f] [-r|-R] [-skipTrash] [-safely] <src> ...]
[-rmdir [--ignore-fail-on-non-empty] <dir> ...]
[-setfac] [-R] [{-b|-k} {-m|-x <acl specs} <path>|
```