Cent0S6.6 上搭建 hadoop-2.4.1 集群

本文利用 virtualbox 虚拟机创建 3 个 CentOS 系统的虚拟机,以此来模拟分布式集群环境的搭建过程。以下是搭建的过程和配置:

一、安装虚拟机系统所需的软件:

- 1、virtualbox 或者 vmvare
- 2. CentOS-6.6-x86 64.iso

安装过程中注意事项:

- 1、宿主机可以是 windows 也可以是 linux 的任何衍生版本,虚拟机也可以是 vmvare,本实验的宿主机系统是 kubuntul4.04,虚拟机是 virtualbox,一般建议如果在 windows 下用 vmvare。
- 2、虚拟机安装设置:安装虚拟机时可将显存调到最大,CPU模拟核心调到最大,不用勾选3D加速,其他默认;安装CentOS的时候,不用安装图形界面,因为可以不用它,可以增强虚拟机的性能。
- 3、虚拟机的网卡类型最好设置成桥接,关于网卡类型的选择读者可以到网上去选择一下,设置成桥接的好处有两个:方便宿主机访问的方便性、减少虚拟机与宿主机数据传输的路由代价消耗。
- 4、本实验一共虚拟了3太计算机,每台虚拟机配置如下:奔腾1虚拟内核2.1GHz,512M内存,10G虚拟硬盘。

宿主机 ip: 192.168.215.124, 奔腾双核 2.1GHz 4G 内存 100G 硬盘 3 个机器的主机和 ip 规划如下:

IP地址	主机名	用途
192. 168. 215. 250	master	namenode
192. 168. 215. 251	slave1	datanode
192, 168, 215, 252	slave2	datanode

二、系统设置

(所有步骤都需要在所有节点执行)

- 1. 修改主机名及 ip 地址解析
- 1) 修改主机名

[root@master ~]# vim /etc/hostname #(有些版本已经没有hostname可不用写) [root@master ~]# cat /etc/sysconfig/network NETWORKING=yes HOSTNAME=master

2) 增加 ip 和主机映射

[root@master ~]# vi /etc/hosts 127.0.0.1 localhost 192.168.215.250 master 192.168.215.251 slave1 192.168.215.252 slave2

(以上过程在三台机器上都要配置)

3) 验证是否成功

[root@master ~] # ping slave1
PING slave1 (192.168.215.251) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from slave1 (192.168.215.251): icmp_seq=1 tt1=63 time=1.55 ms

[root@master ~] # ping slave2
PING slave1 (192.168.215.252) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from slave1 (192.168.215.252): icmp_seq=1 tt1=61 time=1.33 ms

能ping通说明已经OK。

2. 关闭防火墙

[root@master ~]# chkconfig iptables off

3. SSH 免密码登陆

SSH 是保证 namenode 和 datanode 之间无障碍通信的基础,如果没有 SSH,集群内部各个节点之间的相互访问以及数据传输将会变得异常困难。

1) 生成密钥与公钥

centos的sh服务已经系统自带了,如果是系统未自带,须自行安装ssh服务登陆到master,把生成的id_rsa.pub(公钥)内容cat到authorized_keys文件中。同时登陆到 slave1, slave2,生成id_rsa.pub,并把slave1, slave2各自的id_rsa.pub的内容copy到master中的authorzied_keys中。最后从master中scp到hd2,hd3的.ssh目录中。

[root@master ~]# ssh-keygen -t rsa

一直按回车就行

[root@master ~]# cat id rsa.pub >> authorized keys

同上

[root@slavel ~]# scp id_rsa.pub master:/root/.ssh/
[root@master .ssh]# cat id_rsa.pub >> authorized_keys
[root@slave2 ~]# scp id_rsa.pub master:/root/.ssh/
[root@master .ssh]# cat id_rsa.pub >> authorized_keys

这样, authorized keys 里有三个机器的公钥对

2) scp authorized keys 到 slave1, slave2

[root@master ~]# scp authorized_keys slave1:/root/.ssh/[root@master ~]# scp authorized keys slave2:/root/.ssh/

3) 验证 ssh 登陆是否是免密码

(第一次需要密码,若配置正确的话之后就不用密码了。)

[root@master ~] # ssh master

Last login: Sat Mar 05 03:13:12 2016 from master

[root@master ~] #ssh slave1

Last login: Sat Mar 05 03:13:18 2016 from slaver1

[root@master ~] # ssh slave2

Last login: Sat Mar 05 03:13:23 2016 from slaver2

二、安装 jdk、hadoop 及设置环境变量

1. 下载 jdk、hadoop 安装包

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/cn/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html

https://archive.apache.org/dist/hadoop/common/hadoop-2.4.1/hadoop-2.4.1.tar.gz

2. 解压

```
[root@master software]# tar -zxvf jdk-7u79-linux-x64.gz
[root@master software]# tar -zxvf hadoop-2.4.1.tar.gz
[root@master software]# mv hadoop-2.4.1 /root/hadoop-2.4.1
[root@master software]# mv jdk1.7.0_79 /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.7.0
```

3. 设置 Java 环境变量

以 root 用户登陆编辑/etc/profile,加入以下内容:

[root@hdl software]# vi /etc/profile

```
#java
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.7.0
export JRE_HOME=$JAVA_HOME/jre
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
export CLASSPATH=. /:$JAVA_HOME/lib:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib

#hadoop
export HADOOP_HOME=/root/hadoop-2.4.1
export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop
export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/lib
export HADOOP_COMMON_LIB_NATIVE_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native
export JAVA_LIBRARY_PATH=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native
```

4. 验证环境变量

. . . .

Most commands print help when invoked w/o parameters.

三、hadoop 集群设置

1. 修改 hadoop 配置文件

[root@master ~]# cd hadoop-2.4.1/etc/hadoop

1) 找到 hadoop-env. sh、yarn-env. sh ,设置 JAVA_HOME 环境变量,找到里面的 JAVA_HOME, 修改为实际路径

[root@master hadoop]# vim hadoop-env.sh yarn-env.sh

JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.7.0

HADOOP PID DIR=/root/hadoop/tmp

[root@master hadoop]# vim slaves

2) slaves

这个文件配置所有 datanode 节点,以便 namenode 搜索

[root@master $^{\sim}$]# vi slaves slave1 slave2

3) core-site.xml

4) hdfs-site.xml

5) mapred-site.xml

6) yarn-site.xml

```
<configuration>
     property>
           <name>yarn.resourcemanager.address</name>
           <value>master:8080</value>
     property>
           <name>yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address</name>
           <value>master:8081</value>
     property>
           <name>yarn.resourcemanager.resource-tracker.address</name>
           <value>master:8082</value>
     property>
           <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
           <value>mapreduce.shuffle</value>
     property>
           <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>
           <value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler
     </configuration>
```

2. 把以下文件复制到其它节点

```
[root@master ~]# scp -R hadoop-2.4.1/ slave1:~
[root@master ~]# scp -R hadoop-2.4.1/ slave2:~
[root@master ~]# scp -R /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.7.0/ slave1:/usr/lib/jvm/
[root@master ~]# scp -R /usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.7.0/ slave2:/usr/lib/jvm/
[root@master ~]# scp /etc/profile slave1:/etc/profile
[root@master ~]# scp /etc/profile slave2:/etc/profile
```

[root@master ~]# scp /etc/hosts slave1:/etc/hosts [root@master ~]# scp /etc/hosts slave2:/etc/hosts

配置完成之后需要重启电脑,主要是完成系统配置以及环境变量初始化

3. namenode 初始化

只需要第一次的时候初始化,之后就不需要了

[root@master ~]# hdfs namenode -format

如果"Exiting with status 0", 就说明 OK。

16/02/23 12:26:33 INFO util.ExitUtil: Exiting with status 0

4. 启动集群

[root@master ~]# start-all.sh

This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh

Starting namenodes on [master]

master: starting namenode, logging to /root/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-namenode-master.out slaver1: starting datanode, logging to /root/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-slaver1.out slaver2: starting datanode, logging to /root/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-slaver2.out

Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0.0]

0.0.0.0: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /root/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-

secondarynamenode-master.out

starting yarn daemons

starting resourcemanager, logging to /root/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-resourcemanager-master.out slaver2: starting nodemanager, logging to /root/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-nodemanager-slaver2.out slaver1: starting nodemanager, logging to /root/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-nodemanager-slaver1.out

5. 查看各节点的状态

[root@master ~]# jps

3761 NameNode

3939 SecondaryNameNode

4074 ResourceManager

4142 Jps

[root@slaver1 ~]# jps 2624 NodeManager 2519 DataNode

2710 Jps

[root@master ~]# hdfs dfsadmin -report Configured Capacity: 16245424128 (15.13 GB) Present Capacity: 5699403776 (5.31 GB) DFS Remaining: 5699346432 (5.31 GB)

DFS Used: 57344 (56 KB)

DFS Used%: 0.00%

Under replicated blocks: 0 Blocks with corrupt replicas: 0

Missing blocks: 0

Datanodes available: 2 (2 total, 0 dead)

Live datanodes:

Name: 192.168.215.252:50010 (slaver2)

Hostname: slaver2

Decommission Status : Normal

Configured Capacity: 8122712064 (7.56 GB)

DFS Used: 28672 (28 KB)

Non DFS Used: 5348343808 (4.98 GB) DFS Remaining: 2774339584 (2.58 GB)

DFS Used%: 0.00%

DFS Remaining%: 34.16%

Configured Cache Capacity: 0 (0 B)

Cache Used: 0 (0 B)
Cache Remaining: 0 (0 B)
Cache Used%: 100.00%
Cache Remaining%: 0.00%

Last contact: Sat Mar 12 07:32:37 EST 2016

Name: 192.168.215.251:50010 (slaver1)

Hostname: slaver1

Decommission Status : Normal

Configured Capacity: 8122712064 (7.56 GB)

DFS Used: 28672 (28 KB)

Non DFS Used: 5197676544 (4.84 GB) DFS Remaining: 2925006848 (2.72 GB)

DFS Used%: 0.00%

DFS Remaining%: 36.01%

Configured Cache Capacity: 0 (0 B)

Cache Used: 0 (0 B)
Cache Remaining: 0 (0 B)
Cache Used%: 100.00%
Cache Remaining%: 0.00%

Last contact: Sat Mar 12 07:32:37 EST

另外也可查看 http://master:50070,可以查看相关的文件系统状态 2016 以上说明都 0K。

6. 宿主机访问

linux、windows 添加快捷访问

为了方便访问,在windows下我们也可以编辑 %systemroot%\system32\drivers\etc\hosts 文件,加入以下的 ip和主机映射,在linux下编辑文件 /etc/hosts

192.168.215.250 master 192.168.215.251 slave1 192.168.215.252 slave2

这样,我们在从节点上也可以通过 http://slave1:8042/node 方式查看某节点运行情况,而没必要用 http://192.168.215.251:8042

7. wordcount 测试

为了更进一步验证 hadoop 环境,我们运行 hadoop 自带的例子 wordcount 看看我们的集群能否正常工作。

我们进入到相应目录运行自带的 jar 包,来测试 hadoop 环境是否 OK。

具体步骤:

1) hdfs上创建目录

```
[root@master ~]# hadoop fs -mkdir /user/input/wordcount
[root@master ~]# hadoop fs -mkdir /user/output/
```

2) 上传文件到 hdfs

```
[root@master ~]# cat in1.txt
Hello World , Hello China, Hello Shanghai
I love China
Wang Yuan Long
[root@master ~]# hadoop fs -put in1.txt /input/wordcount
```

3) 运行 wordcount

```
[root@master ~]# cd hadoop-2.4.1/share/hadoop/mapreduce/
[root@master mapreduce]# hadoop jar hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-
mapreduce-examples-2.4.1. jar wordcount /user/input/wordcount
/user/output/wordcount
```

```
16/03/06 10:42:36 INFO client. RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at
hd1/192. 168. 0. 101:18040
16/03/06 10:42:38 INFO input. FileInputFormat: Total input paths to process: 2
16/03/06 10:42:38 INFO mapreduce. JobSubmitter: number of splits:2
16/03/06 10:42:38 INFO mapreduce. JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job:
job 1406105556378 0003
16/03/06 10:42:38 INFO impl. YarnClientImpl: Submitted application
application 1406105556378 0003
16/03/06 10:42:38 INFO mapreduce. Job: The url to track the job:
http://hd1:8088/proxy/application 1406105556378 0003/
16/03/06 10:42:38 INFO mapreduce. Job: Running job: job_1406105556378_0003
16/03/06 10:42:46 INFO mapreduce. Job: Job job_1406105556378_0003 running in uber
mode : false
16/03/06 10:42:46 INFO mapreduce. Job: map 0% reduce 0%
16/03/06 10:42:55 INFO mapreduce. Job: map 100% reduce 0%
16/03/06 10:43:01 INFO mapreduce. Job: map 100% reduce 100%
```

4) 查看运行结果

```
[root@slave1 mapreduce]$ hadoop fs -cat /user/output/part-r-00000, 1
China 1
China, 1
Hello 3
How 1
I 1
Shanghai 1
World 1
Wang 1
Yuan 1
```

到此,全部结束。整个 hadoop-2.4.1 集群搭建过程全部结束。