# 前言

安装选择的版本为cdh5.8.0,主要组件包括hadoop、zookeeper和hive。具体下载的网址可以参考以下链接:

http://archive.cloudera.com/cdh5/cdh/5/hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0.tar.gz

http://archive.cloudera.com/cdh5/cdh/5/hive-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0.tar.gz

 $\underline{http://archive.cloudera.com/cdh5/cdh/5/zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.8.0.tar.gz}$ 

# 规划

### 1、主机规划

	bigdata- 214/192.168.8.214	bigdata- 215/192.168.8.215	bigdata- 216/192.168.8.216	bigdata- 217/192.168.8.217	bigdata- 218/192.168.8.218	bigdata- 219/192.16
zookeeper	Υ	Υ	Υ			
namenode	Υ	Υ				
datanode			Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
journalnode	Υ	Υ	Υ			
resourcemanager	Υ	Υ				

备注: zookeeper和journalnode保持奇数个,至少为3

### 2、软件规划

软件	版本	位数	说明
CentOS	6.5	64	
JDK	1.8.0_102	64	
Zookeeper	3.4.5		cloudera发行版
Hadoop	2.6.0		cloudera发行版
Hive	1.1.0		cloudera发行版

## 3、用户规划

节点名称	用户组	用户	密码
bigdata-214	hadoop	hadoop	hadoop
bigdata-215	hadoop	hadoop	hadoop
bigdata-216	hadoop	hadoop	hadoop
bigdata-217	hadoop	hadoop	hadoop
bigdata-218	hadoop	hadoop	hadoop
bigdata-219	hadoop	hadoop	hadoop

# 4、目录规划

名称	路径
软件目录	/home/hadoop
数据及日志目录	/data/hdfs, /data/logs

# 环境检查

### 1、修改主机名

比如将192.168.8.214这台机器主机名修改为bigdata-214,经过如下四步,其他剩余节点以此按这种规则命名:

vim /etc/sysconfig/network

修改第二行为 HOSTNAME=bigdata-214,然后保存退出(修改需要以root用户操作)

执行 hostname -f,输出为biodata-214,说明成功完成

#### 2、绑定主机名

修改所有机器的/etc/hosts,追加如下内容:

```
192.168.8.214 bigdata-214
192.168.8.215 bigdata-215
192.168.8.216 bigdata-216
192.168.8.217 bigdata-217
192.168.8.218 bigdata-218
192.168.8.219 bigdata-219
```

#### 3、禁用防火墙

```
service iptables status # 查看防火墙状态
servvice iptables stop #临时关闭防火墙
chkconfig iptables off #永久关闭防火墙,但必须重启后才生效
```

### 4、时间同步

由于分布式系统对子节点间的时间有要求,如果差异太大,容易造成很多问题。为此,需要每台服务器上开启时间同步后台服务。

```
yum install ntp
service ntpd start
chkconfig ntpd on
```

## 5、修改打开文件句柄数

Linux对每个用户限制其可以创建的最大进程数,同时限制单个进程可以打开的文件句柄数,默认为1024。由于hadoop集群运行过程中会产生很多句柄,如果不适当调大,很容易超过而报错。方法是修改limits.conf,重启后才能生效

vim /etc/security/limits.conf

在文件末尾追加:

- \* soft noproc 65535
- \* hard noproc 65535
- \* soft nofile 65535
- \* hard nofile 65535

### 6、安装JDK

Hadoop组件都是以JVM作为运行环境,目前选择的的是JDK8,主要考虑到后面hadoop3.X可能会都切换到JDK8,先将版本调高。

```
/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_102
在/etc/profile中加入:
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_102
export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/rt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin
```

### 7、创建用户(组)

整个hadoop集群环境,以hadoop用户运行,需要提前创建好对应的用户和组,在每台机器上面。同时创建好对应的目录资源。

```
groupadd hadoop
useradd hadoop -g hadoop
passwd hadoop #密码设置为hadoop
su root
mkdir -p /data/hdfs /data/zookeeper /data/logs
chown -R hadoop:hadoop /data/hdfs /data/zookeeper /data/logs
```

# 8、SSH免密码登录

打通hadoop用户情况下,namenode节点之间、namenode到集群其他节点间的SSH免密码登录,目的是可以在namenode节点,通过命令方便将其他节点部署的服务进程启动,减少每次都询问输入密码的麻烦和痛苦。

```
su hadoop
ssh-keygen -t rsa #一路enter即可
chmod 700 ~/.ssh
touch ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

```
cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub ~/.ssh/authorized_keys # 把公钥放入认证文件中chmod 600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

这上面列出的需要在所有节点上执行,都成功处理好以后,需要将namenode节点的authorized\_key拷贝到其他所有节点的/home/hadoop目录,然后在其他每个节点上执行

```
cat ~/authorized_keys ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
delete ~/authorized_keys
```

然后就可以在namenode节点任意跳转到其他节点了,ssh免密码过去,但第一次有时会提示The authenticity of host "" can't be established ,键入Yes即可,以后不会提示了。

# 安装Zookeeper

将本地下载好的安装包zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.8.0.tar.gz上传到bigdata-214节点的/home/hadoop,修改成hadoop用户可以读写,然后解压

```
su hadoop
tar xvf zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.8.0.tar.gz
cd zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.8.0/conf
cp zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg
修改文件内容如下:
tickTime=2000
initLimit=10
syncLimit=5
dataDir=/data/zookeeper
clientPort=2181
maxClientCnxns=500
maxSessionTimeout=600000
server.1=192.168.8.214:2888:3888
server.2=192.168.8.215:2888:3888
server.3=192.168.8.216:2888:3888
autopurge.snapRetainCount=7
autopurge.purgeInterval=24
```

将修改好配置的zookeeper安装包同步到bigdata-215和bigdata-216机器上,然后每台机器上执行以下命名:

```
su hadoop
touch /data/zookeeper/myid
echo "1" > /data/zookeeper/myid # 请注意,bigdata-215需要echo"2", biodata-216需要echo "3",其实就是跟配置文件中标识的每台服务器分配的标识号保持一致
vim ~/.bash_profile #将zookeeper配置到环境变量中,加入以下内容:
export ZOOKEEPER_HOME=/home/hadoop/zookeeper-3.4.5-cdh5.8.0/
export PATH=$PATH:$ZOOKEEPER_HOME/bin
```

然后每台机器上执行 zkServer.sh start,如果jps查看到每台机器上都有QuorumPeerMain进程,则应该Zookeeper集群成功部署并启动运 行。

# 安装Hadoop

将本地下载好的安装包hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0.tar.gz上传到bigdata-214节点的/home/hadoop,修改成hadoop用户可以读写,然后解压

```
su hadoop
tar xvf hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0.tar.gz
vim ~/.bash_profile #将hadoop配置到环境变量中 ,加入以下内容:
export HADOOP_HOME=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0/
export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/bin
然后切换到以下目录:
cd $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop
修改hadoop-env.sh,加入JAVA_HOME
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_102
```

### 配置core-site.xml:

配置hdfs-site.xml

```
property>
     <name>fs.replication</name>
     <value>3</value>
</property>
cproperty>
     <name>dfs.nameservices</name>
      <value>cluster1</value>
  </property>
 property>
    <name>dfs.ha.namenodes.cluster1
     <value>nameService1,nameService2</value>
   </property>
   property>
     <name>dfs.namenode.rpc.address.cluster1.nameService1</name>
      <value>bigdata-214:9000</value>
    </property>
       cproperty>
     <name>dfs.namenode.http.address.cluster1.nameService1</name>
     <value>bigdata-214:50070</value>
   </property>
       cproperty>
      <name>dfs.namenode.rpc.address.cluster1.nameService2</name>
      <value>bigdata-215:9000</value>
   </property>
       property>
     <name>dfs.namenode.http.address.cluster1.nameService2</name>
     <value>bigdata-215:50070</value>
   </property>
           property>
     <name>dfs.ha.automatic-failover.enabled</name>
     <value>true</value>
   </property>
   property>
     <name>dfs.namenode.shared.edits.dir</name>
     <value>qjournal://bigdata-214:8485;bigdata-215:8485;bigdata-216:8485/cluster1///pigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:8485;bigdata-216:
     <name>dfs.client.failover.proxy.provider.cluster1
     <value>org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.ConfiguredFailoverProxyProvider</value>
   </property>
   cproperty>
     <name>dfs.journalnode.edits.dir</name>
     <value>/data/jn</value>
    </property>
    cproperty>
     <name>dfs.ha.fencing.methods</name>
     <value>shell(/bin/true)</value>
   </property>
   property>
     <name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.private-key.files</name>
     <value>/home/hadoop/.ssh/id_rsa </value>
    </property>
    cproperty>
     <name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.connect.timeout</name>
     <value>10000</value>
   </property>
       cproperty>
     <name>dfs.namenode.handler.count</name>
      <value>100</value>
    </property>
</configuration>
```

### 配置Slaves

bigdata-216 bigdata-217 bigdata-218 bigdata-219

## 配置mapred-site.xml

## 配置yarn-site.xml

```
yarn.resourcemanager.connect.retry.interval.ms
2000
yarn.resourcemanager.ha.enabled
yarn. resource manager. ha. automatic-fail over. enabled\\
yarn.resourcemanager.ha.automatic-failover.embedded
true
yarn.resourcemanager.cluster.id
yarn-rm-cluster
yarn.resourcemanager.ha.rm-ids
rm1,rm2
yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm1
bigdata-214
yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm2
bigdata-215
yarn.resourcemanager.recovery.enabled
true
yarn.resourcemanager.zk.state-store.address
bigdata-214:2181,bigdata-215:2181,bigdata-216:2181
yarn.resourcemanager.zk-address
bigdata-214:2181,bigdata-215:2181,bigdata-216:2181
yarn.resourcemanager.address.rm1
bigdata-214:8032
yarn.resourcemanager.address.rm2
bigdata-215:8032
yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address.rm1
bigdata-214:8034
```

```
yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address.rm2
   bigdata-215:8034
  yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address.rm1
   bigdata-214:8088
  yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address.rm2
   bigdata-215:8088
  yarn.nodemanager.aux-services
   mapreduce_shuffle
  yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce_shuffle.class
   org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler
然后将安装包拷贝到其他所有节点上,启动bigdata-214,bigdata-215和bigdata-216节点上的journalnode(sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh
start journalnode)。接着在bigdata-214节点上,以hadoop用户执行(前提是Zookeeper集群已经成功启动运行了)
  su hadoop
  cd /home/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0/
  bin/hdfs namenode -format # namenode 格式化
  bin/hdfs zkfc -formatZK #格式化高可用
  bin/hdfs namenode
  然后在备节点上执行数据同步(hadoop用户执行):
  bin/hdfs namenode -bootstrapStandby
bigdata-215上数据同步完成后,停止掉biodata-214上面的namenode节点,同时停止掉所有的journalnode节点,最后便可以开始一键
启动所有服务:
  su hadoop
  cd /home/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0/
  sbin/start-dfs.sh
  sbin/start-dfs.sh
  bin/yarn rmadmin -getServiceState rm1 # 查看rm状态
  hadoop jar share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-2.6.0.jar wordcount /tmp/a.txt /tmp/out/
安装Hive
  前提是已经安装好Hadoop、JDK和MySQL。我们下载好安装包后,将其拷贝解压到/home/hadoop目录下,以hadoop用户操作。
  su hadoop
  cd /home/hadoop/hive-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0
  配置环境变量, vim /etc/profile
  export HIVE_HOME=/home/hadoop/hive-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0
  export PATH=$PATH:$HIVE_HOME/bin
  准备如下配置文件:
  su hadoop
  cd /home/hadoop/hive-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0/conf
  cp hive-env.sh.template hive-env.sh
  cp hive-default.xml.template hive-site.xml
```

cp hive-log4j2.properties.template hive-log4j2.properties

cp hive-exec-log4j2.properties.template hive-exec-log4j2.properties

### 因为hive使用到了hadoop,所有需要配置hadoop的环境变量:

export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.8.0\_102

##Java路径

export HADOOP\_HOME=/home/hadoop/hadoop-2.6.0-cdh5.8.0 ##Hadoop安装路径

export HIVE\_HOME=/home/hadoop/hive-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0

##Hive安装路径

export HIVE\_CONF\_DIR=/home/hadoop/hive-1.1.0-cdh5.8.0/conf ##Hive配置文件路径

#### 替换hive-site.xml文件中的 \${system:java.io.tmpdir} 和 \${system:user.name}

hive.exec.scratchdir

/tmp/hive-\${user.name}

HDFS root scratch dir for Hive jobs which gets created with write all (733) permission. For each connecting user, an HDFS scratch dir: \${hive.exec.scratchdir}/<username> is created, with \${hive.scratch.dir.permission}.

hive.exec.local.scratchdir /tmp/\${user.name}

Local scratch space for Hive jobs

hive.downloaded.resources.dir

/tmp/hive/resources

Temporary local directory for added resources in the remote file system.

hive.querylog.location /tmp/\${user.name} Location of Hive run time structured log file

hive.server2.logging.operation.log.location

/tmp/\${user.name}/operation\_logs

Top level directory where operation logs are stored if logging functionality is enabled

默认情况下, Hive的元数据保存在了内嵌的 derby 数据库里, 但一般情况下生产环境使用 MySQL 来存放 Hive 元数据。首先将 mysql-connector-java-5.1.39.jar 放入 \$HIVE\_HOME/lib 下。然后hive-site.xml 中配置 MySQL 数据库连接信息:

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL

jdbc:mysql://192.168.8.219:3306/hive?createDatabaselfNotExist=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8&useSSL=false

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName hive

javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword

## 配置文件重命名

在运行 Hive 之前需要使用以下命令修改配置文件:

- cd /opt/hive/conf
- cp hive-env.sh.template hive-env.sh
- cp hive-default.xml.template hive-site.xml
- cp hive-log4j2.properties.template hive-log4j2.properties
- cp hive-exec-log4j2.properties.template hive-exec-log4j2.properties

# 修改hive-env.sh

因为 Hive 使用了 Hadoop, 需要在 hive-env.sh 文件中指定 Hadoop 安装路径:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/java ##Java路径
export HADOOP_HOME=/opt/hadoop ##Hadoop安装路径
export HIVE_HOME=/opt/hive ##Hive安装路径
export HIVE_CONF_DIR=/opt/hive/conf ##Hive配置文件路径
```

# 修改hive-site.xml

替换hive-site.xml文件中的 \${system:java.io.tmpdir} 和 \${system:user.name}

```
cproperty>
   <name>hive.exec.scratchdir</name>
    <value>/tmp/hive-${user.name}</value>
   <description>HDFS root scratch dir for Hive jobs which gets created with write all (733) permission. For each
connecting user, an HDFS scratch dir: ${hive.exec.scratchdir}/<username> is created, with
${hive.scratch.dir.permission}.</description>
  </property>
  cproperty>
   <name>hive.exec.local.scratchdir</name>
   <value>/tmp/${user.name}</value>
   <description>Local scratch space for Hive jobs</description>
  cproperty>
   <name>hive.downloaded.resources.dir</name>
   <value>/tmp/hive/resources</value>
   <description>Temporary local directory for added resources in the remote file system.
  </property>
cproperty>
   <name>hive.querylog.location</name>
   <value>/tmp/${user.name}</value>
   <description>Location of Hive run time structured log file</description>
  </property>
cproperty>
   <name>hive.server2.logging.operation.log.location</name>
    <value>/tmp/${user.name}/operation_logs</value>
   <description>Top level directory where operation logs are stored if logging functionality is
enabled</description>
  </property>
```

## 配置Hive Metastore

默认情况下, Hive的元数据保存在了内嵌的 derby 数据库里, 但一般情况下生产环境使用 MySQL 来存放 Hive 元数据。

- 1. 将 mysql-connector-java-5.1.39.jar 放入 \$HIVE\_HOME/lib 下。
- 2. hive-site.xml 中配置 MySQL 数据库连接信息

```
<name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionURL</name>
   <\!value>\!jdbc:\!mysql://localhost:\!3306/hive?createDatabaseIfNotExist=true\&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true&characterEncoding=UTF-true
8&useSSL=false</value>
</property>
cproperty>
   <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionDriverName
   <value>com.mysql.jdbc.Driver</value>
</property>
cproperty>
   <name>iavax.ido.option.ConnectionUserName
    <value>hive</value>
</property>
cproperty>
  <name>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionPassword</name>
    <value>hive</value>
</property>
```

在 Hive 中创建表之前需要使用以下 HDFS 命令创建 /tmp 和 /user/hive/warehouse (hive-site.xml 配置文件中属性项 hive.metastore.warehouse.dir 的默认值) 目录并给它们赋写权限。

hdfs dfs -mkdir /tmp hdfs dfs -mkdir /usr/hive/warehouse hdfs dfs -chmod g+w /tmp hdfs dfs -chmod g+w /usr/hive/warehouse

在命令行运行 hive 命令时必须保证 HDFS 已经启动。可以使用 start-dfs.sh 来启动 HDFS。我们需要先运行 schematool 命令来执行 初始化操作。

schematool -dbType mysql -initSchema

要使用 Hive CLI(Hive command line interface), 可以在终端输入以下命令:

hive