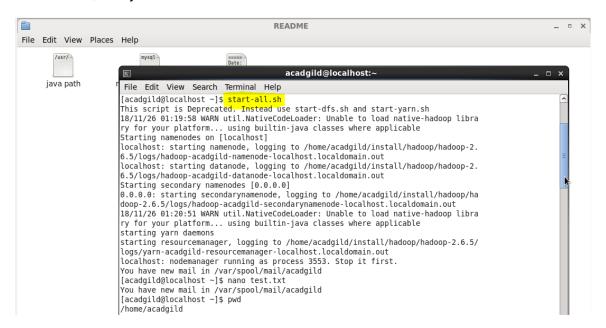
### Tasks:

# 1) Start Hadoop single node on AcadGild VM. The command is startall.sh.

The start-all.sh command starts all the Hadoop daemons, the namenode, datanodes, the jobtracker and tasktrackers.



### 2) Run a JPS command to see if all Hadoop daemons are running.

JPS (Java Virtual Machine Process Status Tool) is a command is used to check all the Hadoop daemons like NameNode, DataNode, ResourceManager, NodeManager etc. which are running on the machine

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

drwx------ 4 acadgild acadgild 4096 Nov 26 01:14 .gconf
-rw-rw-r--- 1 acadgild acadgild 152 Nov 26 01:14 .gtk-bookmarks
-rw-rw-r--- 1 acadgild acadgild 152 Nov 26 01:15 .imsettings.log
-rw-rw-r---- 1 acadgild acadgild 2320 Nov 26 01:20 .xsession-errors
-rw-rw-r--- 1 acadgild acadgild 2320 Nov 26 01:24 test.txt
drwx------ 39 acadgild acadgild 4096 Nov 26 01:24 .

[acadgild@localhost -]$ start-all.sh
This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh
18/11/26 01:32:09 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop libra
ry for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
localhost: namenode running as process 3271. Stop it first.
localhost: datanode running as process 3368. Stop it first.
Starting secondary namenodes [0.0.0]
0.0.0.0 secondarynamenode running as process 3530. Stop it first.
18/11/26 01:32:34 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop libra
ry for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
starting yarn daemons
resourcemanager running as process 3708. Stop it first.
localhost: nodemanager running as process 3553. Stop it first.
localhost: nodemanager running as process 3553. Stop it first.
10calhost: nodemanager running as process 3553. Stop it first.
2271 NameNode
3368 DataNode
3368 CecondaryNameNode
3768 ResourceManager
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/acadgild
[acadgild@localhost ~]$ r
```

### 3) Run few Unix commands like pwd, ls -ls, etc.

Commands used:

- a) **pwd**: It prints the present working directory or the directory user currently is at present.
- b) date: It displays the sytem date and time.
- c) **who**: It displays the list of users who are currently logged into the machine.
- d) whoami: it prints the current effective user ID.
- e) **cd** .. : cd stands for change directory while the **cd** .. variation take to the parent directory.
- f) **echo**: To display the text on to the standard output or a file.
- g) man: This provides the manual or the help text for any command
  - **head**: This provides the beginning of the text
- h) **uname**: Ptrovides the info on the current machine and the OS running on it
- i) **Is**: this is list command which lists directory content of files and directories.

**Is-lart** will list all(including hidden) the files in the long format reverse sorted on time and date

```
acadgild@localhost:/
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
[acadgild@localhost home]$ pwd
/home
[acadgild@localhost home]$ date
Mon Nov 26 01:44:50 IST 2018
[acadgild@localhost home]$ who
                        2018-11-26 01:14 (:0)
acadgild ttyl
acadgild pts/0
                        2018-11-26 01:17 (:0.0)
[acadgild@localhost home]$ whoami
acadgild
[acadgild@localhost home]$ cd ..
[acadgild@localhost /]$ echo " Hello Acadgild "
Hello Acaddild
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/acadgild
[acadgild@localhost /]$ man tar | head -3
                                                                               TAR(1)
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/acadgild
[acadgild@localhost /]$ uname
Linux
[acadgild@localhost /]$ ls -lart | head -6
total 114
              2 root root 4096 Sep 23 2011 srv
drwxr-xr-x.
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Sep 23 2011 mnt
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 4096 Sep 23 2011 media
-rw-r--r-. 1 root root 297 Nov 10 2016 copyright
drwxr-xr-x. 14 root root 4096 Nov 26 2017 usr
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/acadgild
[acadgild@localhost /]$
```

# 4) Create a file from the terminal using nano editor (example: nano test.txt), and add

#### some content in it. Cat it to see if the content is saved.

The nano command will open the nano editor and I created a file called task4.txt with it. Then closed the editor with CTRL+X key combination. Pressed Y for saving the file.

The cat command reads the data from a file and gives the content as the output.

```
File Edit View Search Terminal Help

[acadgild@localhost /]$ sudo nano Task4.txt
[acadgild@localhost /]$ ls ·lart | tail ·l0
drwxr-xr-x. 7 root root 0 Nov 26 01:12 selinux
drwxr-xr-x. 20 root root 3560 Nov 26 01:33 dev
drwxr-xr-x. 119 root root 12288 Nov 26 01:30 etc
drwxrwxrwt. 54 root root 4096 Nov 26 01:48 tmp
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 37 Nov 26 02:01 Task4.txt
dr-xr-xr-x. 25 root root 4096 Nov 26 02:01 ..
dr-xr-xr-x. 25 root root 4096 Nov 26 02:01 ..
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 Nov 26 2018 .autofsck
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 0 Nov 26 2018 misc
drwxr-xr-x. 2 root root 0 Nov 26 2018 met
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/acadgild
[acadgild@localhost /]$ cat Task4.txt | head -4
Hello World

Let's learn Big Data
[acadgild@localhost /]$
```

## 5)Open the hdfs web page by typing localhost:50070 in the browser. Check all the

#### details of the HDFS.

Using localhost:50070 we can see all the info related to cluster and its config.

