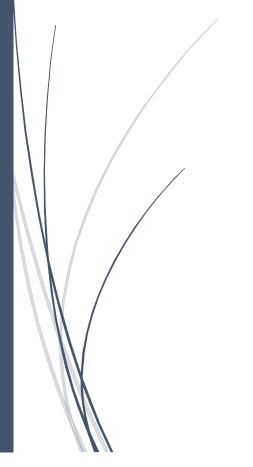
# HADOOP CLUSTER PROJECT REPORT ON UBUNTU SERVER 18.04

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## Introduction:

Apache Hadoop is a collection of open-source software utilities that facilitate using a network of many computers to solve problems involving massive amounts of data and computation. It provides a software framework for distributed storage and processing of big data using the MapReduce programming model.

The aim of this project is to install Hadoop cluster on ubuntu server 18.04.

First of all, we will need to create three virtual machines for our cluster: master, slave and slave1.

For this project, we installed Ubuntu Server 18.04 on all three servers, installed all updates and rebooted with making sure that the configuration of each server is with a static IP address.

## **Preparing the Hadoop Servers**

Firstly, we installed Oracle java 8 inside of the three virtual machines:

```
@master:~$ java –version
jdk version "1.8.0_222"
JDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_222–8u222–b10–1ubuntu1~18.04.1–b10
JDK 64–Bit Server VM (build 25.222–b10, mixed mode)
@master:~$
```

Next, we download the hadoop Binary 3.2.1 from the Apache SOFTWARE FOUNDATION archive:

https://www-us.apache.org/dist/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.2.1/hadoop-3.2.1.tar.gz

we download Hadoop using wget command.

```
drwxr–xr–x 5 jarmoune jarmoune
                                    4096 Nov 18 22:57
drwxr−xr−x 3 root
                      root
                                    4096 Nov 18 17:01
-rw-r--r-- 1 jarmoune
                                     220 Apr
                                                 2018 .bash_logout
                      jarmoune
                                              4
                                    3771 Apr
                                                 2018 .bashrc
rw-r--r-- 1 jarmoune jarmoune
                                             4
      ---- 2 jarmoune jarmoune
                                    4096 Nov 18 17:04
        -– 3 jarmoune jarmoune
                                    4096 Nov 18 17:04
drwxr-xr-x 9
                 1001
                          1001
                                    4096 Sep 10 16:51
-rw-r--r-- 1 root
                               359196911 Sep 23 05:16
                      root
rw-r--r-- 1 jarmoune jarmoune
                                     807 Apr 4 2018 .profile
rw-r--r-- 1 jarmoune
                      jarmoune
                                       O Nov 18 17:04 .sudo_as_admin_successful
```

After this step, we extract the archive and move it to /usr/local/ in each machine. Then, we copy

```
oot@jarmoune:/home/jarmoune# ls –al /usr/local/
total 44
                            4096 Nov
                                      18
                                         23:54
driiixr-xr-x
            11 root
                       root
            10 root
                                      19
                                         00:43
drwxr-xr-x
                       root
                            4096
                                 Nov
                            4096
drwxr-xr-x
            2 root
                      root
                                  Aug
                                         19:22
             2 root
                            4096
                                         19:22
druixr-xr-x
                       root
                                  Aug
             2
                                         19:22
                                  Aug
drwxr-xr-
               root
                       root
drwxrwxr-x
            11 hadoop
                                  Nov
                      root
             2 root
                            4096
                                  Aug
             3 root
                                         19:23
drwxr-xr-x
                       root
                            4096
                                  Aug
lrwxrwxrwx
              root
                       root
                                  Aug
                                                man →> share/man
drwxr-xr-x
             2 root
                       root
                                  Aug
             5
drwxr-xr-x
                            4096
                                      18
              root
                      root
                                 Nov
                                         21:16
                           4096
drwxr-xr-x
             2 root
                       root
                                         19:22
oot@jarmoune:/home/jarmoune#
```

Hadoop-3.2.1 folder in each slave using scp command.

WE ensure that Hadoop folder is moved using the command ls.

In each machine, we add the hostname using the command: sudo vi/etc/hosts

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
#127.0.1.1 jarmoune
192.168.1.16 jarmoune
192.168.1.17 jarmoune1
192.168.1.20 jarmoune2
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

We need to know where Java is installed to. To find out, we run the following command:

#### Update -alternatives -display java

```
root@jarmoune:/home/jarmoune# update–alternatives ––display java
java – auto mode
link best version is /usr/lib/jvm/java–8–openjdk–amd64/jre/bin/java
link currently points to /usr/lib/jvm/java–8–openjdk–amd64/jre/bin/java
link java is /usr/bin/java
slave java.1.gz is /usr/share/man/man1/java.1.gz
/usr/lib/jvm/java–8–openjdk–amd64/jre/bin/java – priority 1081
slave java.1.gz: /usr/lib/jvm/java–8–openjdk–amd64/jre/man/man1/java.1.gz
root@jarmoune:/home/jarmoune# _
```

**We** Open /etc/environment and update the PATH line to include the Hadoop binary directories. We also add a line for the JAVA HOME variable.

This command is also applied to the slaves.

```
PATH="/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin:/sbin:/bin:/usr/games:/usr/local/games:/usr/
local/hadoop/bin:/usr/local/hadoop/sbin"
JAVA_HOME="/usr/lib/jvm/java–8–openjdk–amd6<u>4</u>"
```

Next, we will add a hadoop user and give them the correct permissions:

After, we Login as the hadoop user and generate the SSH Key. We only need to complete this step on the Hadoop Master.

Then, we copy the SSH key to the slaves server (this step is done just in hadoop master):

```
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ ssh-copy-id hadoop@jarmoune2
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: Source of key(s) to be installed: "/home/hadoop/.ssh/id_rsa.pub"
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: attempting to log in with the new key(s), to filter out any that are alr eady installed
/usr/bin/ssh-copy-id: INFO: 1 key(s) remain to be installed -- if you are prompted now it is to inst all the new keys
hadoop@jarmoune2's password:

Number of key(s) added: 1

Now try logging into the machine, with: "ssh 'hadoop@jarmoune2'"
and check to make sure that only the key(s) you wanted were added.
```

# **Configuring the Hadoop Master**

First, we Open the /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml file

and enter the following:

Second, we open the /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml file and add the following:

```
upe="text/xsl" href="configuration.xsl
       Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License"); you may not use this file except in compliance with the License. You may obtain a copy of the License at
          http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0
      Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied. See the License for the specific language governing permissions and limitations under the License. See accompanying LICENSE file.
ed.
    <!-- Put site-specific property overrides in this file. -->
    <configuration>
                 cproperty>
                              <name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
<value>/usr/local/hadoop/data/nameNode</value>
                 </property>
                <value>/usr/local/hadoop/data/dataNode</value>
                 <name>dfs.replication</name>
    c/property>
</configuration>
    "/usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml" 32L, 1071C written
```

Then, we Open the /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/workers file and add (one for each of our Hadoop Nodes):

```
ejarmoune1
cjarmoune2_
i_
```

After that, we Copy the configuration files to each of our Hadoop Nodes from Hadoop Master.

To activate the namenode and format the HDFS file system on master server, we tap the two following commands:

```
source /etc/environmnet
hdfs namenode -format
```

## We start HDFS:

We Validate that everything started right by running the jps command as the Hadoop user on all our Hadoop servers.

## On the Hadoop Master:

```
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ start-dfs.sh
Starting namenodes on [jarmoune]
Starting datanodes
Jarmoune1: WARNING: /usr/local/hadoop/logs does not exist. Creating.
Jarmoune1: WARNING: /usr/local/hadoop/logs does not exist. Creating.
Jarmoune2: WARNING: /usr/local/hadoop/logs does not exist. Creating.
Starting secondary namenodes [jarmoune]
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ jps
6550 SecondaryNameNode
4220 ResourceManager
6717 Jps
6303 NameNode
```

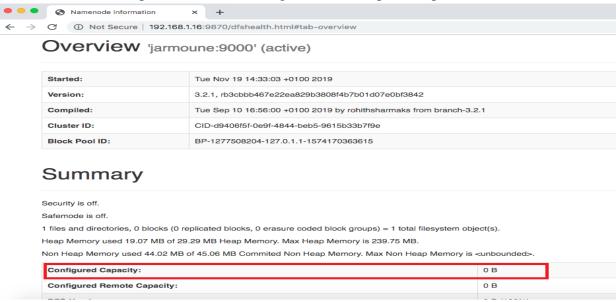
On each of our Hadoop Nodes:

```
hadoop@jarmoune2:~$ jps
1890 Jps
1787 DataNode
```



Now, we access the HDFS web UI by browsing to our Hadoop Master Server port 9870. But we found that a problem in the configured Capacity: we found 0Bit and that's an error:

To resolve the problem, the first thing to do is to stop Hadoop daemons on master:



```
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ stop—all.sh
WARNING: Stopping all Apache Hadoop daemons as hadoop in 10 seconds.
WARNING: Use CTRL—C to abort.
Stopping namenodes on [jarmoune]
Stopping datanodes
jarmoune1: ssh: connect to host jarmoune1 port 22: Connection timed out
jarmoune2: ssh: connect to host jarmoune2 port 22: Connection timed out
Stopping secondary namenodes [jarmoune]
Stopping nodemanagers
jarmoune2: ssh: connect to host jarmoune2 port 22: No route to host
jarmoune1: ssh: connect to host jarmoune1 port 22: No route to host
Stopping resourcemanager
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ stop—all.sh
WARNING: Stopping all Apache Hadoop daemons as hadoop in 10 seconds.
WARNING: Use CTRL—C to abort.
Stopping namenodes on [jarmoune]
Stopping datanodes
Stopping secondary namenodes [jarmoune]
Stopping nodemanagers
Stopping resourcemanager
```

After, we go to /etc/hosts/ and remark \$jarmoune:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
#127.0.1.1 jarmoune ---->this is the problem
192.168.1.16 jarmoune
192.168.1.17 jarmoune1
192.168.1.20 jarmoune2
# The following lines are desirable for IPv6 capable hosts
::1 ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
```

On restart HDFS format using the command: start-dfs.sh

Then, we enter again to the web UI:



## Overview 'jarmoune:9000' (active)

Started:	Tue Nov 19 14:53:15 +0100 2019
Version:	3.2.1, rb3cbbb467e22ea829b3808f4b7b01d07e0bf3842
Compiled:	Tue Sep 10 16:56:00 +0100 2019 by rohithsharmaks from branch-3.2.1
Cluster ID:	CID-06c95672-11c3-468c-8f3c-578e7fa29e38
Block Pool ID:	BP-104018319-192.168.1.16-1574171567244

## Summary

Security is off.

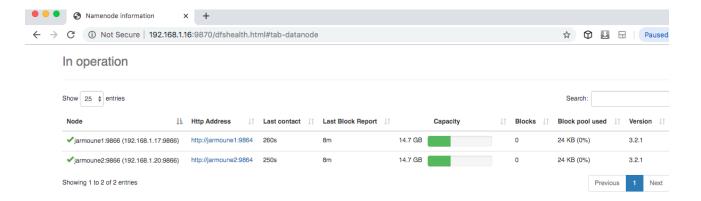
Safemode is off.

1 files and directories, 0 blocks (0 replicated blocks, 0 erasure coded block groups) = 1 total filesystem object(s).

Heap Memory used 23.85 MB of 28.79 MB Heap Memory. Max Heap Memory is 239.75 MB.

Non Heap Memory used 45.41 MB of 46.81 MB Committed Non Heap Memory. Max Non Heap Memory is <unbounded>.

Configured Capacity:	29.4 GB	
Configured Remote Capacity:		



Now that HDFS is running we are ready to start the Yarn scheduler. Hadoop, on its own, can schedule any jobs so we need to run Yarn so we can schedule jobs on our Hadoop cluster.

On each of our hadoop slaves (jarmoune1 and jarmoune2) we added these lines

```
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ export HADOOP_HOME="/usr/local/hadoop"
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ export HADOOP_CONF_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ export HADOOP_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ export HADOOP_YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ start-yarn.sh
Starting resourcemanager

Starting nodemanagers
hadoop@jarmoune:~$ yarn node —list
2019—11—19 14:59:09,727 INFO client.RMProxy: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0
Total Nodes:2

Node—Id Node—State Node—Http—Address Number—of—Running—Co
jarmoune2:43777 RUNNING jarmoune2:8042
jarmoune1:34825 RUNNING jarmoune1:8042
```

to /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml:

To start yarn, we run this command:

