课程实验一: 云主机实现大数据

实验时间: 2021年03月25日

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一、实验步骤

请大家参照《云主机实现大数据实验指导书》完成本次实验,并将实验中的结果截图,完成本次实验报告。

1. "1.2 购买华为云 ECS" 中的步骤 6, 要求自定义云服务器名称为 "姓名+学号+节点序号 (1234)"。



2. "2.2.1 配置 ECS"中的步骤 1,使用 putty 连接成功后,在这里贴 node1 主机登录成功的命令行界面,必须要体现出主机名和IP 地址

```
Xshell 6 (Build 0206)
Copyright (c) 2002 NetSarang Computer, Inc. All rights reserved.

Type 'help' to learn how to use Xshell prompt.
[C:\-]s
Connecting to 114.116.244.90:22...
Connection established.
To escape to local shell, press 'Ctrl+Alt+]'.

MARNING! The remote SSH server rejected X11 forwarding request.

Welcome to Huawei Cloud Service
[root@lzy-2018211582-0001 ~]# ||
```

个人理解: 我这里选用的是 xshell 登录我的 node1 服务器,使用 xshell 可以和 xftp 搭配能够上传文件。我的 node1 服务器名字为'lzy-2018211582-0001',图示为登录成功后显示内容,公网 ip 114.116.244.90

3. "2.2.1 配置 ECS"中的步骤 6 配置节点互信,在这里贴任意一个节点执行 ssh 命令跳转成功的截图,要体现出执行的命令和运行结果

```
[root@lzy-2018211582-0001 ~]# ssh lzy-2018211582-0002
The authenticity of host 'lzy-2018211582-0002 (192.168.0.111)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256.poKsyCoMgAVKyCzrCczekMixElmMCQDBnRdMIXV+NBgaWaA.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:f9:8f:e3:de:8e:36:51:41:0d:d6:96:77:ce:05:e8:c3.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'lzy-2018211582-0002.192.168.0.111' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Last login: Thu Mar 25 16:07:08 2021 from 59.64.129.1

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[root@lzy-2018211582-0002 ~]# | [
[root@lzy-2018211582-0002 ~]# ssh lzy-2018211582-0003
The authenticity of host 'lzy-2018211582-0003 (192.168.0.58)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:z9t7wlqRAMe6dKgwAtRSqx9kqI2EVPGROBKrRV06UDs.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:63:d6:80:07:2e:da:cl:73:69:42:67:6f:0b:76:2b:ab.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'lzy-2018211582-0003, 192.168.0.58' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Last login: Thu Mar 25 16:09:07 2021 from 59.64.129.1

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[root@lzy-2018211582-0003 ~]# ssh lzy-2018211582-0004
The authenticity of host 'lzy-2018211582-0004 (192.168.0.220)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:poKsye79AVBh4UqAid5szoPOWamYwtT9F7cK61bdihY.
ECDSA key fingerprint is MD5:ai.c3:25:0fd2:ba:a3:e6:d2:32:e6:7c:a3:74:58:37.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'lzy-2018211582-0004, 192.168.0.220' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
Last login: Thu Mar 25 16:10:42 2021 from 59.64.129.1

Welcome to Huawei Cloud Service
```

个人理解:配置 ssh 互信,使得四个节点之间可以无需密码即可 ssh 命令登录,为之后的 MapReduce 项目铺垫,这里展示了配置完成后的截图,如图所示,node1 节点 'lzy-2018211582-0001' 服务器执行命令 ssh lzy-2018211582-0002 后可直接登录到 'lzy-

2018211582-0002',在 node2 节点上执行 **ssh lzy-2018211582-0003** 可直接登陆到 node3 节点, node3 节点执行命令可直接登录到 node4 节点。

4. "2.2.2 安装 JDK"中的步骤 5,在这里贴执行"java - version"命令后的结果,显示 Java 版本即安装成功

```
[root@lzy-2018211582-0001 jvm]# java -version
openidk version "1.8.0 232"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_232-b09)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.232-b09, mixed mode)
[root@lzy-2018211582-0002 jdk8u191-b12]# java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_232
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0 232-b09)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.232-b09, mixed mode)
[root@lzy-2018211582-0003 jvm]# java -version
openidk version "1.8.0 232"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_232-b09)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.232-b09, mixed mode)
[root@lzy-2018211582-0004 jvm]# java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_232"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0 232-b09)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.232-b09, mixed mode)
```

个人理解: 解压 jdk 文件, 配置环境变量 java home, 执行 source 命令使其生效后,

四个节点执行 java -vesion 后都显示 openidk version "1.8.0 232"

5. "2.3.1 搭建 Hadoop 集群"中的步骤 12、13,在这里贴执行启动 hdfs 与执行 hdfs 命令的结果,要体现出执行的命令和运行结果

```
[root@lzy-2018211582-0001 ~]# start-dfs.sh
21/03/25 18:43:15 WARN util.NativeCode.oader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
starting namenodes on [12y-2018211582-0001]
tzy-2018211582-0001: starting namenode. logging to /home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/logs/hadoop-root-namenode-lzy-2018211582-0001.out
lzy-2018211582-0003: starting datanode, logging to /home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-lzy-2018211582-0003.out
lzy-2018211582-0003: starting datanode, logging to /home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-lzy-2018211582-0003.out
lzy-2018211582-0004: starting datanode, logging to /home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-lzy-2018211582-0004.out
lzy-2018211582-0004: starting datanode, logging to /home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-lzy-2018211582-0004.out
Starting secondary namenodes [lzy-2018211582-0001]
lzy-2018211582-0001: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /home/modules/hadoop-2.8.3/logs/hadoop-root-secondarynamenode-lzy-2018211582-0001.out
lzy-2018211582-0001: starting secondarynamenode, logging to /home/modules/hadoop-lzy-2018211580-modules/hadoop-root-secondarynamenode-lzy-2018211582-0001.out
lzy-2018211582-0001: starting secondarynamenode logging to /home/modules/hadoop-lzy-2018211580-modules/hadoop-root-secondarynamenode-lzy-2018211582-0001.out
```

[root@lzy-2018211582-0001 -:# hdfs dfs -mkdir/ folgdata 1709/25 [8:44:45 MARN util.NativeCode.loader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable [root@lzy-2018211582-0001 -]# hdfs dfs -ls / 171037/5 [8:44:45 MARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable found 1 items fruxr-xr-x - root supergroup 0 2021-03-25 18:44 /bigdata **个人理解:** 启动 hdfs, node1 启动 namenode, node2、3、4 启动 datanode, hdfs 启动后, node1 执行 jps 可以看到 Jps、SecondaryNameNode、ResourceManager、NameNode,其余三个节点执行 jps 可以看到 NodeManager、Jps、DataNode 执行 hdfs 命令 hdfs dfs -mkdir/bigdata,在 hdfs 上创建 bigdata 文件夹,执行 hdfs dfs -ls 可以查看到该文件夹已创建成功

6. "2.3.2 测试与 OBS 互联"中,要求上传的文件以自己的学号+姓名命名,在这里贴上传成功后执行 hdfs 命令查看 OBS 文件的结果

```
[root@lzy-2018211582-0001 -] hdfs dfs -ls obs://obs-2018211582/
21/03/25 19:36:59 WARN uril.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable
21/03/25 19:36:59 INFO services.ObsClient: Storage|1|HTTP+XML|ObsClient|||2021-03-25 19:36:59|2021-03-25 19:36:59||0|
21/03/25 19:36:59 WARN services.ObsClient: [OBS SDK Version=3.20.2.1]; [Endpoint-http://obs.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com:80/]; [Access Mode=Virtul Hostin g]
21/03/25 19:36:59 INFO internal.RestStorageService: OkHttp cost 144 ms to apply http request
21/03/25 19:36:59 INFO internal.RestStorageService: Storage|1|HTTP+XML|performRequest|||2021-03-25 19:36:59|2021-03-25 19:36:59||[responseCode: 200][request-id: 000001768026028F640ESC5289C50C4C]|0|
21/03/25 19:36:59 INFO services.ObsClient: Storage|1|HTTP+XML|headBucket|||2021-03-25 19:36:59|2021-03-25 19:36:59||0|
21/03/25 19:36:59 INFO services.ObsClient: ObsClient [headBucket] cost 182 ms
21/03/25 19:36:59 INFO log.AccessLogger: 2021-03-25 19:36:59 766|com.obs.services.ObsClient||int|TTP+XML|ObsClient|||2021-03-25 19:36:59
912021-03-25 19:36:59 767|com.obs.services.ObsClient||int||30|[08S SDK Version=3.20.2.1]; [Endpoint=http://obs.cn-north-4.myhuaweicloud.com:80/]; [Access M
```

Found 1 items -rw-rw-rw- 1 root root 105 2021-03-25 19:35 obs://obs-2018211582/2018211582-李志毅.txt

个人理解: 我的 obs 桶名为 "obs-2018211582",上传文件名为 "2018211582-李志毅.txt",上传完成执行 hdfs 命令查看桶内文件可以看到该文件已经上传成功,在 OBS 中展示。

7. "3.3.1 测试 Hadoop 集群功能"中,步骤 2 的测试文件请同学们自定义文件内容,要求包含自己的姓名中英文,且至少有一个单词的数量大于等于 2,在这里贴 wordcount 的结果

🤳 2018211582-李志毅 - 记事本

文件(F) 编辑(E) 格式(O) 查看(V) 帮助(H)

我是李志毅, 我的英文名是lizhiyi, I love play games, many many games. I want to play games all day.

```
[root@lzy-2018211582-0001 ~]# hdfs dfs -cat /output/part-r-00000 21/03/25 19:55:57 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-all 1 day. 1 games 1 games.I 1 love 1 many 1 play 2 to 1 want 1 我是李志毅,我的英文名是lizhiyi,I 1
```

个人理解:事先编写好 txt 文档内容,包含我的中文名和文名,以及出现两次的单词"play",执行 wordcount 命令后可以看到结果如上,其统计出 play 出现两次,其余单词一次。

8. 请同学们实验后一定按照"4 释放云服务器资源"中的说明 完成 ECS 资源和 OBS 桶的释放,否则会继续计费



二、结果分析

1. hdfs-site.xml 中参数 dfs.replication 的含义是什么?为什么要设置为 3?

解: hdfs-site.xml 中的参数 dfs.replication 代表备份系数,即缺省的块复制数量, 代指 DataNode 存储 block 的副本数量,默认是 3,此数不能大于集群的机器数,理论上 replication 值越大跑数速度越快,但是需要的存储空间也更多,默认选择 3 是因为 HDFS 采用一种称为机架感知的策略来改进数据的可靠性、可用性和网络带宽的利用率。 在大多数情况下,HDFS 的副本系数是 3,HDFS 的存放策略是一个副本存放在本地机架节 点上,另一个副本存放在同一机架的另一个节点上,第三个副本存放在在不同机架的节点上。 这种策略减少了机架间的数据传输,提高了写操作的效率。机架错误的概率远比节点错误的 概率小,所以这种策略不会对数据的可靠性和可用性造成影响。与此同时,因为数据只存在 两个机架上,这种策略减少了读数据时需要的网络传输带宽。在这种策略下,副本并不是均 匀地分布在机架上。这种策略在不损坏可靠性和读取性能的情况下,改善了写的性能。