

NSD ARCHITECTURE DAY07

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1 案例1：Zookeeper安装

1.1 问题

本案例要求：

- 搭建Zookeeper集群并查看各服务器的角色
- 停止Leader并查看各服务器的角色

1.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

2 步骤一：安装Zookeeper

1) 编辑/etc/hosts,所有集群主机可以相互 ping 通 (在nn01上面配置, 同步到node1, node2, node3)

```

01. [ root@nn01 hadoop] # vim /etc/hosts
02. 192.168.1.21 nn01
03. 192.168.1.22 node1
04. 192.168.1.23 node2
05. 192.168.1.24 node3
06. 192.168.1.25 node4
07.
08. [ root@nn01 hadoop] # for i in { 22..24 } \
09. do \
10. scp /etc/hosts 192.168.1.$i:/etc/ \
11. done //同步配置
12. hosts 100% 253 639.2KB/s 00:00
13. hosts 100% 253 497.7KB/s 00:00
14. hosts 100% 253 662.2KB/s 00:00

```

2) 安装 java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel,由于之前的hadoop上面已经安装过, 这里不再安装, 若是新机器要安装

3) zookeeper 解压拷贝到 /usr/local/zookeeper

```
01. [ root@nn01 ~] # tar -xvf zookeeper-3.4.10.tar.gz
02. [ root@nn01 ~] # mv zookeeper-3.4.10 /usr/local/zookeeper
```

4) 配置文件改名，并在最后添加配置

```
01. [ root@nn01 ~] # cd /usr/local/zookeeper/conf/
02. [ root@nn01 conf] # ls
03. configuration.xml log4j.properties zoo_sample.cfg
04. [ root@nn01 conf] # mv zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg
05. [ root@nn01 conf] # chown root.root zoo.cfg
06. [ root@nn01 conf] # vim zoo.cfg
07. server.1=node1:2888:3888
08. server.2=node2:2888:3888
09. server.3=node3:2888:3888
10. server.4=nn01:2888:3888:observer
```

5) 拷贝 /usr/local/zookeeper 到其他集群主机

```
01. [ root@nn01 conf] # for i in {22..24}; do rsync -aSH --delete /usr/local/zookeeper/ 192.:
02. [ 4] 4956
03. [ 5] 4957
04. [ 6] 4958
```

6) 创建 mkdir /tmp/zookeeper，每一台都要

```
01. [ root@nn01 conf] # mkdir /tmp/zookeeper
02. [ root@nn01 conf] # ssh node1 mkdir /tmp/zookeeper
03. [ root@nn01 conf] # ssh node2 mkdir /tmp/zookeeper
04. [ root@nn01 conf] # ssh node3 mkdir /tmp/zookeeper
```

7) 创建 myid 文件，id 必须与配置文件里主机名对应的 server.(id) 一致

```
01. [ root@nn01 conf] # echo 4 >/tmp/zookeeper/myid
02. [ root@nn01 conf] # ssh node1 'echo 1 >/tmp/zookeeper/myid'
```

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- ```
03. [root@nn01.conf] # ssh node2 'echo 2 >/tmp/zookeeper/my.id'
04. [root@nn01.conf] # ssh node3 'echo 3 >/tmp/zookeeper/my.id'
```

8) 启动服务，单启动一台无法查看状态，需要启动全部集群以后才能查看状态，每一台上面都要手工启动（以nn01为例子）

- ```
01. [ root@nn01.conf ] # /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh start
02. ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
03. Using config: /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
04. Starting zookeeper ... STARTED
```

注意：刚启动zookeeper查看状态的时候报错，启动的数量要保证半数以上，这时再去看就成功了

9) 查看状态

- ```
01. [root@nn01.conf] # /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh status
02. ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
03. Using config: /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
04. Mode: observe
05. [root@nn01.conf] # /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh stop
06. //关闭之后查看状态其他服务器的角色
07. ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
08. Using config: /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
09. Stopping zookeeper ... STOPPED
10.
11. [root@nn01.conf] # yum -y install telnet
12. [root@nn01.conf] # telnet node3 2181
13. Trying 192.168.1.24...
14. Connected to node3.
15. Escape character is '^]'.
16. ruok //发送
17. imokConnection closed by foreign host. //imok回应的结果
```

## 10) 利用 api 查看状态 ( nn01上面操作 )

- ```
01. [ root@nn01.conf ] # /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh start
02. [ root@nn01.conf ] # vim api.sh
03. #!/bin/bash
```

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```

04.  function getStatus() {
05.      exec 9<>/dev/tcp/$1/2181 2>/dev/null
06.      echo stat >&9
07.      MODE=$(cat <&9 | grep -Po "(?<=Mode:).*")
08.      exec 9<&
09.      echo ${MODE:-NULL}
10.  }
11.  for i in node{1..3} nn01; do
12.      echo -ne "${i} \t"
13.      getStatus ${i}
14.  done
15.  [ root@nn01 conf ] # chmod 755 api.sh
16.  [ root@nn01 conf ] # ./api.sh
17.  node1  follower
18.  node2  leader
19.  node3  follower
20.  nn01  observer

```

3 案例2 : Kafka集群实验

3.1 问题

本案例要求：

- 利用Zookeeper搭建一个Kafka集群
- 创建一个topic
- 模拟生产者发布消息
- 模拟消费者接收消息

3.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一：搭建Kafka集群

1) 解压 kafka 压缩包

Kafka在node1 , node2 , node3上面操作即可

```
01 [ root@node1 ~ ] # tar -xvf kafka_2.10-0.10.2.1.tgz
```

2) 把 kafka 拷贝到 /usr/local/kafka 下面

```
01 [ root@node1 ~ ] # mv kafka_2.10-0.10.2.1 /usr/local/kafka
```

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3) 修改配置文件 /usr/local/kafka/config/server.properties

```
01. [root@node1 ~] # cd /usr/local/kafka/config
02. [root@node1 config] # vim server.properties
03. broker.id=22
04. zookeeper.connect=node1:2181,node2:2181,node3:2181
```

4) 拷贝 kafka 到其他主机, 并修改 broker.id, 不能重复

```
01. [root@node1 config] # for i in 23 24; do rsync -aSH --delete /usr/local/kafka 192.168.1.24:
02. [1] 27072
03. [2] 27073
04.
05. [root@node2 ~] # vim /usr/local/kafka/config/server.properties
06. //node2主机修改
07. broker.id=23
08. [root@node3 ~] # vim /usr/local/kafka/config/server.properties
09. //node3主机修改
10. broker.id=24
```

5) 启动 kafka 集群 (node1, node2, node3启动)

```
01. [root@node1 local] # /usr/local/kafka/bin/kafka-server-start.sh -daemon /usr/local/kaf
02. [root@node1 local] # jps //出现kafka
03. 26483 DataNode
04. 27859 Jps
05. 27833 Kafka
06. 26895 QuorumPeerMain
```

6) 验证配置, 创建一个 topic

```
01. [root@node1 local] # /usr/local/kafka/bin/kafka-topics.sh --create --partitions 1 --replic
02. Created topic "aa".
```

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7) 模拟生产者，发布消息

```

01. [root@node2 ~]# /usr/local/kafka/bin/kafka-console-producer.sh \
02. --broker-list node2:9092 --topic aa //写一个数据
03. ccc
04. ddd

```

9) 模拟消费者，接收消息

```

01. [root@node3 ~]# /usr/local/kafka/bin/kafka-console-consumer.sh \
02. --bootstrap-server node1:9092 --topic aa //这边会直接同步
03. ccc
04. ddd

```

注意：kafka比较吃内存，做完这个kafka的实验可以把它停了

4 案例3：Hadoop高可用

4.1 问题

本案例要求：

- 配置Hadoop的高可用
- 修改配置文件

4.2 方案

配置Hadoop的高可用，解决NameNode单点故障问题，使用之前搭建好的hadoop集群，新添加一台nn02，ip为192.168.1.25，之前有一台node4主机，可以用这台主机，具体要求如图-1所示：

主机	角色	软件
192.168.1.21	NameNode1	Hadoop
192.168.1.25	NameNode2	Hadoop
192.168.1.22 Node1	DataNode journalNode Zookeeper	HDFS Zookeeper
192.168.1.23 Node2	DataNode journalNode Zookeeper	HDFS Zookeeper
192.168.1.24 Node3	DataNode journalNode Zookeeper	HDFS Zookeeper

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4.3 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一：hadoop的高可用

1) 停止所有服务（由于 kafka的实验做完之后就已经停止，这里不在重复）

```
01. [root@nn01 ~] # cd /usr/local/hadoop/
02. [root@nn01 hadoop] # ./sbin/stop-all.sh //停止所有服务
```

2) 启动zookeeper（需要一台一台的启动）这里以nn01为例子

```
01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/zookeeper/bin/zkServer.sh start
02. [root@nn01 hadoop] # sh /usr/local/zookeeper/conf/api.sh //利用之前写好的脚本查看
03. node1 follower
04. node2 leader
05. node3 follower
06. nn01 observer
```

3) 新加一台机器nn02，这里之前有一台node4，可以用这个作为nn02

```
01. [root@node4 ~] # echo nn02 > /etc/hostname
02. [root@node4 ~] # hostname nn02
```

4) 修改vim /etc/hosts

```
01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # vim /etc/hosts
02. 192.168.1.21 nn01
03. 192.168.1.25 nn02
04. 192.168.1.22 node1
05. 192.168.1.23 node2
06. 192.168.1.24 node3
```

5) 同步到nn02，node1，node2，node3

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```

01. [ root@nn01 hadoop] # for i in { 22..25 }; do rsync - aSH -- delete /etc/hosts 192.168.1.$i: /
02. [ 1] 14355
03. [ 2] 14356
04. [ 3] 14357
05. [ 4] 14358

```

6) 配置SSH信任关系

注意：nn01和nn02互相连接不需要密码，nn02连接自己和node1，node2，node3同样不需要密码

```

01. [ root@nn02 ~] # vim /etc/ssh/ssh_config
02. Host *
03.     GSSAPIAuthentication yes
04.     StrictHostKeyChecking no
05. [ root@nn01 hadoop] # cd /root/.ssh/
06. [ root@nn01 .ssh] # scp id_rsa id_rsa.pub nn02: /root/.ssh/
07. //把nn01的公钥私钥考给nn02

```

7) 所有的主机删除/var/hadoop/*

```

01. [ root@nn01 .ssh] # rm - rf /var/hadoop/*
02. [ root@nn01 .ssh] # ssh nn02 rm - rf /var/hadoop/*
03. [ root@nn01 .ssh] # ssh node1 rm - rf /var/hadoop/*
04. [ root@nn01 .ssh] # ssh node2 rm - rf /var/hadoop/*
05. [ root@nn01 .ssh] # ssh node3 rm - rf /var/hadoop/*

```

8) 配置 core-site

```

01. [ root@nn01 .ssh] # vim /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml
02. <configuration>
03. <property>
04.     <name>fs.defaultFS</name>
05.     <value>hdfs://nsdcluster</value>
06. //nsdcluster是随便起的名。相当于一个组，访问的时候访问这个组
07. </property>
08. </configuration>

```

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```

09.     <name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>
10.     <value>/var/hadoop</value>
11. </property>
12. <property>
13.     <name>ha.zookeeper.quorum</name>
14.     <value>node1: 2181,node2: 2181,node3: 2181</value> //zookeepe的地址
15. </property>
16. <property>
17.     <name>hadoop.proxyuser.nfs.groups</name>
18.     <value>*</value>
19. </property>
20. <property>
21.     <name>hadoop.proxyuser.nfs.hosts</name>
22.     <value>*</value>
23. </property>
24. </configuration>

```

9) 配置 hdfs-site

```

01. [ root@nn01 ~] # vim /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml
02. <configuration>
03.     <property>
04.         <name>dfs.replication</name>
05.         <value>2</value>
06.     </property>
07.     <property>
08.         <name>dfs.nameservices</name>
09.         <value>nsdcluster</value>
10.     </property>
11.     <property>
12.         <name>dfs.ha.namenodes.nsdcluster</name>
13.         //nn1,nn2名称固定，是内置的变量，nsdcluster里面有nn1，nn2
14.         <value>nn1,nn2</value>
15.     </property>
16.     <property>
17.         <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.nsdcluster.nn1</name>
18.         //声明nn1 8020为通讯端口，是nn01的rpc通讯端口
19.         <value>nn01: 8020</value>
20.     </property>
21.     <property>

```

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```

22.      <name>dfs.namenode.rpc-address.nsdcluster.nn2</name>
23. //声明nn2是谁，nn02的rpc通讯端口
24.      <value>nn02: 8020</value>
25.    </property>
26.  </property>
27.      <name>dfs.namenode.http-address.nsdcluster.nn1</name>
28. //nn01的http通讯端口
29.      <value>nn01: 50070</value>
30.    </property>
31.  </property>
32.      <name>dfs.namenode.http-address.nsdcluster.nn2</name>
33. //nn01和nn02的http通讯端口
34.      <value>nn02: 50070</value>
35.    </property>
36.  </property>
37.      <name>dfs.namenode.shared.edits.dir</name>
38. //指定namenode元数据存储在journalnode中的路径
39.      <value>qjournal: //node1: 8485; node2: 8485; node3: 8485/nsdcluster</value>
40.    </property>
41.  </property>
42.      <name>dfs.journalnode.edits.dir</name>
43. //指定journalnode日志文件存储的路径
44.      <value>/var/hadoop/journal</value>
45.    </property>
46.  </property>
47.      <name>dfs.client.failover.proxy.provider.nsdcluster</name>
48. //指定HDFS客户端连接active namenode的java类
49.      <value>org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.ConfiguredFailoverProxy Prov i
50.    </property>
51.  </property>
52.      <name>dfs.ha.fencing.methods</name> //配置隔离机制为ssh
53.      <value>sshfence</value>
54.    </property>
55.  </property>
56.      <name>dfs.ha.fencing.ssh.private-key-files</name> //指定密钥的位置
57.      <value>/root/.ssh/id_rsa</value>
58.    </property>
59.  </property>
60.      <name>dfs.ha.automatic-failover.enabled</name> //开启自动故障转移
61.      <value>true</value>
62.    </property>

```

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63. `</configuration>`



10) 配置yarn-site

```

01. [ root@nn01 ~] # vim /usr/local/hadoop/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml
02. <configuration>
03.
04. <!-- Site specific YARN configuration properties -->
05. <property>
06.   <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
07.   <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
08. </property>
09. <property>
10.   <name>yarn.resourcemanager.ha.enabled</name>
11.   <value>true</value>
12. </property>
13. <property>
14.   <name>yarn.resourcemanager.ha.rm-ids</name> //rm1,rm2代表nn01和nn02
15.   <value>rm1,rm2</value>
16. </property>
17. <property>
18.   <name>yarn.resourcemanager.recovery.enabled</name>
19.   <value>true</value>
20. </property>
21. <property>
22.   <name>yarn.resourcemanager.store.class</name>
23.   <value>org.apache.hadoop.yarn.server.resourcemanager.recovery.ZKRMStateStore
24. </property>
25. <property>
26.   <name>yarn.resourcemanager.zk-address</name>
27.   <value>node1:2181,node2:2181,node3:2181</value>
28. </property>
29. <property>
30.   <name>yarn.resourcemanager.cluster-id</name>
31.   <value>yarn-ha</value>
32. </property>
33. <property>
34.   <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm1</name>
35.   <value>nn01</value>

```

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```

36.     </property>
37.     <property>
38.         <name>yarn.resourcemanager.hostname.rm2</name>
39.         <value>nn02</value>
40.     </property>
41. </configuration>

```

11) 同步到nn02 , node1 , node2 , node3

```

01. [ root@nn01 ~] # for i in { 22..25 }; do rsync -aSH --delete /usr/local/hadoop/ 192.168.1.1:
02. [ 1] 25411
03. [ 2] 25412
04. [ 3] 25413
05. [ 4] 25414

```

12) 删除所有机器上面的/user/local/hadoop/logs , 方便排错

```

01. [ root@nn01 ~] # for i in { 21..25 }; do ssh 192.168.1.$i rm -rf /usr/local/hadoop/logs ; do

```

13) 同步配置

```

01. [ root@nn01 ~] # for i in { 22..25 }; do rsync -aSH --delete /usr/local/hadoop 192.168.1.$i
02.
03. [ 1] 28235
04. [ 2] 28236
05. [ 3] 28237
06. [ 4] 28238

```

5 案例4 : 高可用验证

5.1 问题

本案例要求 :

- 初始化集群
- 验证集群

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5.2 步骤

实现此案例需要按照如下步骤进行。

步骤一：验证hadoop的高可用

1) 初始化ZK集群

```
01. [root@nn01 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs zkfc -formatZK
02. ...
03. 18/09/11 15:43:35 INFO ha.ActiveStandbyElector: Successfully created /hadoop-ha/nsdc
04. ...
```

2) 在node1, node2, node3上面启动journalnode服务 (以node1为例子)

```
01. [root@node1 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh start journalnode
02. starting journalnode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-journalnode-node1
03. [root@node1 ~]# jps
04. 29262 JournalNode
05. 26895 QuorumPeerMain
06. 29311 Jps
```

3) 格式化, 先在node1, node2, node3上面启动journalnode才能格式化

```
01. [root@nn01 ~]# /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs namenode -format
02. //出现Successfully即为成功
03. [root@nn01 hadoop]# ls /var/hadoop/
04. dfs
```

4) nn02数据同步到本地 /var/hadoop/dfs

```
01. [root@nn02 ~]# cd /var/hadoop/
02. [root@nn02 hadoop]# ls
03. [root@nn02 hadoop]# rsync -aSH nn01:/var/hadoop/ /var/hadoop/
04. [root@nn02 hadoop]# ls
05. dfs
```

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5) 初始化 JNS

01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs namenode - initializeSharedEdits
02. 18/09/11 16: 26: 15 INFO client.QuorumJournalManager: Successfully started new epoch 1

6) 停止 journalnode 服务 (node1 , node2 , node3)

01. [root@node1 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh stop journalnode
02. stopping journalnode
03. [root@node1 hadoop] # jps
04. 29346 Jps
05. 26895 QuorumPeerMain

步骤二：启动集群

1) nn01上面操作

01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/start-all.sh //启动所有集群
02. This script is Deprecated. Instead use start-dfs.sh and start-yarn.sh
03. Starting namenodes on [nn01 nn02]
04. nn01: starting namenode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-namenode-nn01.out
05. nn02: starting namenode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-namenode-nn02.out
06. node2: starting datanode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-node2.out
07. node3: starting datanode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-node3.out
08. node1: starting datanode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-datanode-node1.out
09. Starting journal nodes [node1 node2 node3]
10. node1: starting journalnode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-journalnode-node1.out
11. node3: starting journalnode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-journalnode-node3.out
12. node2: starting journalnode, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-journalnode-node2.out
13. Starting ZK Failover Controllers on NN hosts [nn01 nn02]
14. nn01: starting zkfc, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-zkfc-nn01.out
15. nn02: starting zkfc, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/hadoop-root-zkfc-nn02.out
16. starting yarn daemons
17. starting resourcemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-resourcemanager.out
18. node2: starting nodemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-nodemanager-node2.out
19. node1: starting nodemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-nodemanager-node1.out
20. node3: starting nodemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-nodemanager-node3.out

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2) nn02上面操作

01. [root@nn02 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/yarn-daemon.sh start resourcemanager
02. starting resourcemanager, logging to /usr/local/hadoop/logs/yarn-root-resourcemanager



3) 查看集群状态

01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs haadmin -getServiceState nn1
02. active
03. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs haadmin -getServiceState nn2
04. standby
05. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/yarn rmadmin -getServiceState rm1
06. active
07. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/yarn rmadmin -getServiceState rm2
08. standby

4) 查看节点是否加入

01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs dfsadmin -report
02. ...
03. Live datanodes (3): //会有三个节点
04. ...
05. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/yarn node -list
06. Total Nodes: 3
07. Node-Id Node-State Node-Http-Address Number-of-Running-Containers
08. node2: 43307 RUNNING node2: 8042 0
09. node1: 34606 RUNNING node1: 8042 0
10. node3: 36749 RUNNING node3: 8042 0

步骤三：访问集群

1) 查看并创建

01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hadoop fs -ls /
02. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hadoop fs -mkdir /aa //创建 [Top](#)
03. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hadoop fs -ls / //再次查看
- 04.

```

05. Found 1 items
06. drwxr-xr-x - root supergroup      0 2018-09-11 16:54 /aa
07.
08. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hadoop fs - put *.txt /aa
09. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hadoop fs - ls hdfs://nsdcluster/aa
10. //也可以这样查看
11. Found 3 items
12. -rw-r--r--  2 root supergroup 86424 2018-09-11 17:00 hdfs://nsdcluster/aa/LICENSE.tx
13. -rw-r--r--  2 root supergroup 14978 2018-09-11 17:00 hdfs://nsdcluster/aa/NOTICE.txt
14. -rw-r--r--  2 root supergroup 1366 2018-09-11 17:00 hdfs://nsdcluster/aa/README.txt

```

2) 验证高可用, 关闭 active namenode

```

01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs haadmin -getServiceState nn1
02. active
03. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh stop namenode
04. stopping namenode
05. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs haadmin -getServiceState nn1
06. //再次查看会报错
07. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs haadmin -getServiceState nn2
08. //nn02由之前的standby变为active
09. active
10.
11. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/yarn rmadmin -getServiceState rm1
12. active
13. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/yarn-daemon.sh stop resourcemanager
14. //停止resourcemanager
15. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/yarn rmadmin -getServiceState rm2
16. active

```

3) 恢复节点

```

01. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/hadoop-daemon.sh start namenode
02. //启动namenode
03. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/sbin/yarn-daemon.sh start resourcemanager
04. //启动resourcemanager
05. [root@nn01 hadoop] # /usr/local/hadoop/bin/hdfs haadmin -getServiceState nn1
06. //查看

```

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07. `[root@nn01 hadoop]# /usr/local/hadoop/bin/ yarn rmadmin -getServiceState rm1`
08. `//查看`

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