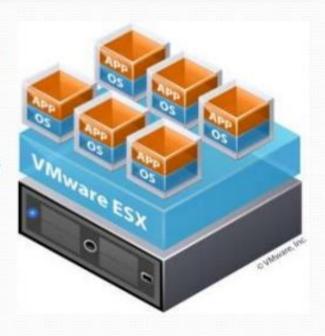
Experiment -1

Installation of Hadoop Single Node Cluster



What Is Virtualization?

- Virtualization is a Technology that transforms hardware into software.
- Virtualization allows to run multiple operating systems as virtual machines.
 - Each copy of an operating system is installed in to a virtual machine.



TYPES OF VIRTUALIZATION







Desktop Virtualization



Application Virtualization

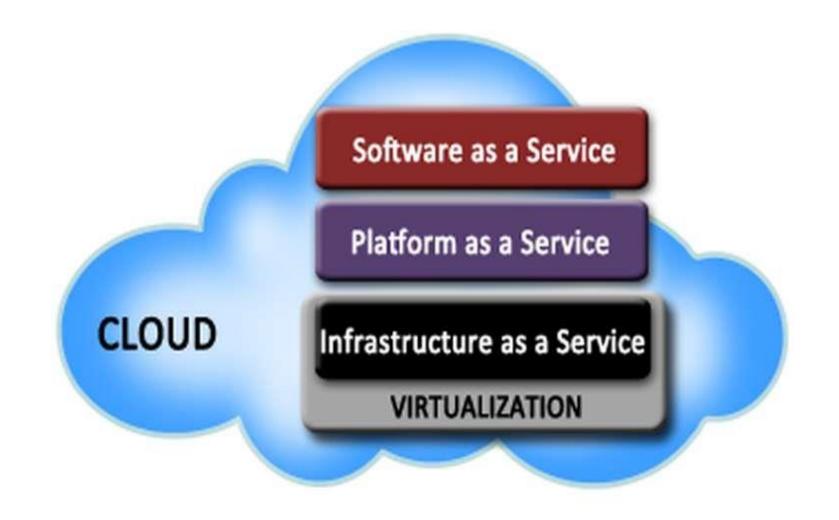


Network Virtualization



Storage Virtualization







Infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS)

• With IaaS, you rent IT infrastructure—servers and virtual machines (VMs), storage, networks, operating systems—from a cloud provider on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Platform as a service (PaaS)

- Platform-as-a-service (PaaS) that supply an on-demand environment for developing, testing, delivering and managing software applications.
- PaaS is designed to make it easier for developers to quickly create web or mobile apps, without worrying about setting up or managing the underlying infrastructure of servers, storage, network and databases needed for development.



Software as a service (SaaS)

- Software-as-a-service (SaaS) is a services for delivering software applications over the Internet, on demand and typically on a subscription basis.
- With SaaS, cloud providers host and manage the software application and underlying infrastructure and handle any maintenance, like software upgrades.



VMware Workstation

- VMware Workstation is a hosted hypervisor that runs on x64 versions of Windows and Linux operating systems.
- It enables users to set up virtual machines on a single physical machine, and use them simultaneously along with the actual machine.





REQUIREMENTS

- A Laptop or Desktop with 32 or 64 bit with window (Linux operating system when using VM)
- Minimum of 2 Gb ram
- Minimum of 100 gb hard disk
- Minimum VGA is required



Installing of Hadoop Single Node Cluster Configuration.

- 1. Downloading the software Required
- 2. Untar the software
- 3. Bashrc configurations
- 4. Hadoop Configuration File
- 5. Share public key to localhost
- 6. Formatting the name node
- 7. Starting Hadoop Daemons
- 8. Checking the working hadoop Daemons



STEP-1 SOFTWARES REQUIRED

- Hadoop 1.2.0-bin.tar.gz
- Jdk 7u67-linux-i586.tar.gz

Link for JDK

http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/index.html

Link of Hadoop:

http://mirror.fibergrid.in/apache/hadoop/common/hadoop-1.2.0/



STEP-2 Untar the software

- Open the terminal window
- Type the command : cd Desktop
- Type Is command
- tar –zxvf jdk-7u67-linux-i586.tar.gz
- tar –zxvf hadoop-1.2.0-bin.tar.gz



Step 3

Bashrc configurations

Open the terminal type the command sudo gedit ~/.bashrc

export JAVA_HOME=/home/user/Desktop/jdk1.7.0_67
export PATH=\$PATH:\$JAVA_HOME/bin
export HADOOP_HOME=/home/user/Desktop/hadoop-1.2.0
export PATH=\$PATH:\$HADOOP_HOME/bin

Open new terminal and check for java version and Hadoop version.



Step-4 Hadoop Configuration Files

1. Core-site.xml

(Configuration setting for hadoop core, such as I/O setting that are common to HDFS and Mapreduce)

2.Hdfs-Site.xml

(Configuration setting for HDFS daemons the name node, Secondary name node and data node and Replication factor as well)



3. Mapred-site.xml

(configuration setting for MapReduce daemons: the job tracker and the task tracker)

4. Hadoop-Env_sh

(Environment variables that are used in the scripts to run Hadoop)



- Open the new terminal window
- Go to the hadoop folder
- cd Desktop
- cd Hadoop (Press tab) for path
- cd conf
- Type Is
- All the above mentioned files are listed



sudo gedit core-site.xml

```
<configuration>
```

property>

<name>fs.default.name</name>

<value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>

</configuration>

Ip address: 127.0.0.0, 198.1.27.0

Port no: 80,



sudo gedit hdfs-site.xml

```
<configuration>
```

cproperty>

<name>dfs.replication</name>

<value>1</value>

<name>dfs.name.dir</name>

<value>/home/user/Desktop/hadoop-1.2.0/name/data/value>

</ri>



sudo gedit mapred-site.xml

<configuration>

cproperty>

<name>mapred.job.tracker</name>

<value>hdfs://localhost:9001</value>

</configuration>



sudo gedit hadoop-env.sh

export JAVA_HOME=/home/user/Desktop/jdk1.7.0_67



STEP-5 SSh Configuration

- sudo apt-get install ssh
- ssh-keygen -t rsa -P ""

Sharing the public key with host

- ssh-copy-id —i ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub user@ubuntuvm and check
- ssh localhost (It should not ask password)



STEP 6

Formatting the Name Node

- \$ hadoop namenode —format
- format a new distributed file system
- Process creates an empty file system for creating the storage directories



STEP-7&8 Starting Hadoop Daemons

Open the terminal window and type

\$ start-all.sh

and type

\$ jps



- user@ubuntuvm:~\$start-all.sh
- Warning: \$HADOOP_HOME is deprecated.
- starting namenode, logging to /home/user/Downloads/hadoop-1.2.0/libexec/../logs/hadoop-user-namenode-ubuntuvm.out
- localhost: datanode running as process 2978.
- localhost: secondarynamenode running as process 3123.
- jobtracker running as process 3204.
- localhost: tasktracker running as process 3342.
- user@ubuntuvm:~\$jps
- 4020 Jps
- 3342 TaskTracker
- 3204 JobTracker
- 3123 SecondaryNameNode
- 3606 NameNode
- 2978 DataNode





