

注意要点:

1. Linux 操作系统 CentOS 7, 下载地址: http://mirrors.aliyun.com/centos/7/isos/x86_64/

CentOS 7 安装教程: <https://www.runoob.com/w3cnote/vmware-install-centos7.html>

也可使用 Ubuntu 20.04, 下载地址: <https://ubuntu.com/download/desktop>

(尝试在 Ubuntu 下配置 Hadoop 成功)

2. Hadoop 环境搭建教程: https://www.tutorialspoint.com/hadoop/hadoop_environment_setup.htm

a. **(optional)** 创建一个新用户 hadoop, 将 hadoop 文件系统与 Unix 文件系统区分开:

\$ (用户), # (root)

```
$ su
password:
# useradd hadoop
# passwd hadoop
New passwd:
Retype new passwd
```

b. 配置 SSH 与 Key 生成

```
# su hadoop
$ ssh-keygen -t rsa
$ cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
$ chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
```

<http://codesfusion.blogspot.com/2013/10/setup-hadoop-2x-220-on-ubuntu.html>

3. 使用 java-jdk-8:

```
$ sudo apt-get install openjdk-8-jdk
$ java -version
openjdk version "1.8.0_292"
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.8.0_292-8u292-b10-0ubuntu1~20.04-b10)
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 25.292-b10, mixed mode)
```

```
$ vim ~/.bashrc
```

在.bashrc 文件末尾添加:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-amd64
export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME/bin

export HADOOP_HOME=/usr/local/hadoop
export HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME

export HADOOP_COMMON_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
```

```
export HADOOP_HDFS_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export YARN_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME
export HADOOP_COMMON_LIB_NATIVE_DIR=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native
export PATH=$PATH:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$HADOOP_HOME/bin
export HADOOP_INSTALL=$HADOOP_HOME

export HADOOP_OPTS="$HADOOP_OPTS -Djava.library.path=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native"

$ source ~/.bashrc
```

4. Hadoop3.3.1 下载安装:

```
# wget https://dlcdn.apache.org/hadoop/common/hadoop-3.3.1/hadoop-3.3.1.tar.gz --no-check-certificate
# tar xzf hadoop-3.3.1.tar.gz
# mkdir hadoop
# mv hadoop-3.3.1/* hadoop
```

检查 hadoop 是否安装成功

```
$ hadoop version
Hadoop 3.3.1
Source code repository https://github.com/apache/hadoop.git -r
a3b9c37a397ad4188041dd80621bdeefc46885f2
Compiled by ubuntu on 2021-06-15T05:13Z
Compiled with protoc 3.7.1
From source with checksum 88a4ddb2299aca054416d6b7f81ca55
This command was run using /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/common/hadoop-common-3.3.1.jar
```

5. Hadoop 配置

先修改文件读写权限，默认为只读

```
$ cd $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop
$ su
Password:
# chmod 777 hadoop-env.sh core-site.xml hdfs-site.xml yarn-site.xml mapred-site.xml
```

a. 修改 hadoop-env.sh:

覆盖 **JAVA_HOME**

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-amd64
```

b. 修改 core-site.xml:

在<configuration>中间添加:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>fs.default.name</name>
    <value>hdfs://localhost:9000</value>
  </property>
</configuration>
```

c. 修改 hdfs-site.xml:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>dfs.replication</name>
    <value>1</value>
  </property>

  <property>
    <name>dfs.name.dir</name>
    <value>file:///home/jianbo/hadoopinfra/hdfs/namenode </value>
  </property>

  <property>
    <name>dfs.data.dir</name>
    <value>file:///home/jianbo/hadoopinfra/hdfs/datanode </value>
  </property>
</configuration>
```

d. 修改 yarn-site.xml:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services</name>
    <value>mapreduce_shuffle</value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>
    <value>org.apache.hadoop.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>
  </property>
</configuration>
```

e. 修改 mapred-site.xml:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>yarn.app.mapreduce.am.env</name>
    <value>HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME</value>
  </property>
```

```
<property>
  <name>mapreduce.map.env</name>
  <value>HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME</value>
</property>
<property>
  <name>mapreduce.reduce.env</name>
  <value>HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME=$HADOOP_HOME</value>
</property>
<property>
  <name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
  <value>yarn</value>
</property>
<property>
  <name>mapreduce.application.classpath</name>
  <value>$HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME/share/hadoop/mapreduce/*:$HADOOP_MAPRED_HOME/share/hadoop/mapreduce/lib/*</value>
</property>
</configuration>
```

6. 修改 hadoop 权限

```
$ su
# vim /etc/sudoers
(如果是只读权限，需修改文件的权限，chmod u+w /etc/sudoers，设置读写权限可另行查看相关命令)
```

找到 **root ALL=(ALL) ALL** 这一行，
在 root ALL=(ALL) ALL 下面一行增加
hadoop ALL=(ALL) ALL

当出现以下情况：

```
$ hdfs namenode -format
WARNING: /usr/local/hadoop/logs does not exist. Creating.
mkdir: cannot create directory '/usr/local/hadoop/logs': Permission denied
ERROR: Unable to create /usr/local/hadoop/logs. Aborting.
```

解决办法：

```
[hadoop@centos7 ~]$ sudo chmod 777 -R /usr/local/hadoop/
```

7. 验证 hadoop 安装

a. Name Node 配置

```
[hadoop@centos7 ~]$ cd
[hadoop@centos7 ~]$ hdfs namenode -format
```

或者

```
[hadoop@centos7 ~]$ hadoop namenode -format
```

Expected results:

```
2021-12-08 06:19:43,594 INFO namenode.NameNode: STARTUP_MSG:
/*****
STARTUP_MSG: Starting NameNode
STARTUP_MSG: host = ubuntu/127.0.1.1
STARTUP_MSG: args = [-format]
STARTUP_MSG: version = 3.3.1.....
.....
2021-12-08 06:19:45,486 INFO common.Storage: Storage directory
/home/jianbo/hadoopinfra/hdfs/namenode has been successfully formatted.
2021-12-08 06:19:45,508 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Saving image file
/home/jianbo/hadoopinfra/hdfs/namenode/current/fsimage.ckpt_000000000000000000 using no
compression
2021-12-08 06:19:45,610 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Image file
/home/jianbo/hadoopinfra/hdfs/namenode/current/fsimage.ckpt_000000000000000000 of size
401 bytes saved in 0 seconds .
2021-12-08 06:19:45,616 INFO namenode.NNStorageRetentionManager: Going to retain 1 images
with txid >= 0
2021-12-08 06:19:45,635 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Stopping services started for active state
2021-12-08 06:19:45,635 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Stopping services started for standby state
2021-12-08 06:19:45,638 INFO namenode.FSImage: FSImageSaver clean checkpoint: txid=0 when
meet shutdown.
2021-12-08 06:19:45,639 INFO namenode.NameNode: SHUTDOWN_MSG:
/*****
SHUTDOWN_MSG: Shutting down NameNode at ubuntu/127.0.1.1
*****/
```

b. 验证 hadoop dfs

```
$ start-dfs.sh
```

Expected results:

```
Starting namenodes on [localhost]
Starting datanodes
Starting secondary namenodes [ubuntu]
```

当出现 WARN util.NativeCodeLoader: Unable to load native-hadoop library for your platform... using builtin-java classes where applicable 时:

```
~/bashrc : export HADOOP_OPTS="$HADOOP_OPTS -Djava.library.path=$HADOOP_HOME/lib/native"
```

c. 验证 yarn script

```
$ start-yarn.sh
```

Expected results:

```
Starting resourcemanager
Starting nodemanagers
```

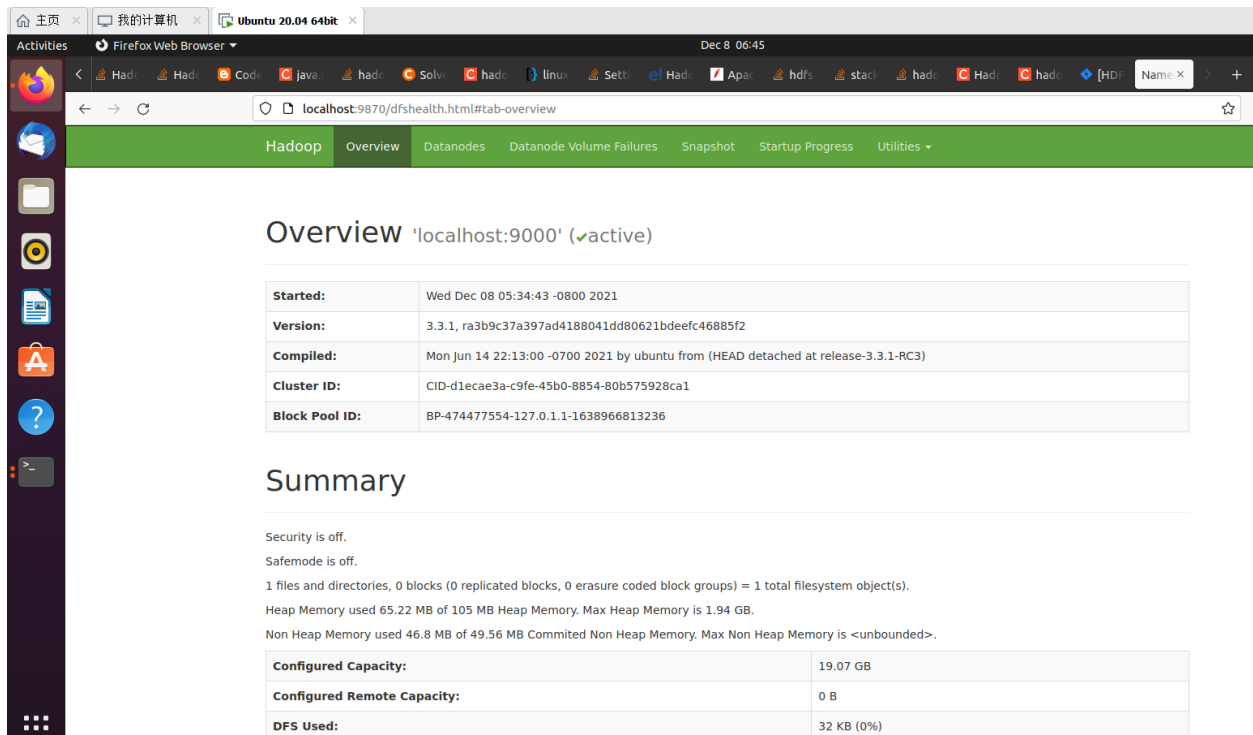
*可以使用 jps 查看当前 job

```
$ jps
41744 NameNode
40642 NodeManager
42117 SecondaryNameNode
40488 ResourceManager
42270 Jps
```

d. 在浏览器进入 hadoop

```
http://localhost:9870/
```

Expected results:



The screenshot shows a Firefox browser window with the address bar displaying `localhost:9870/dfshealth.html#tab-overview`. The page title is "Hadoop Overview". The main content area shows the "Overview" tab for the cluster "localhost:9000" (active). Below the overview, there is a "Summary" section. The summary includes the following information:

- 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 65.22 MB of 105 MB Heap Memory. Max Heap Memory is 1.94 GB.
- Non Heap Memory used 46.8 MB of 49.56 MB Committed Non Heap Memory. Max Non Heap Memory is <unbounded>.

Below the summary, there is a table showing the configured capacity and DFS used:

Configured Capacity:	19.07 GB
Configured Remote Capacity:	0 B
DFS Used:	32 KB (0%)

e. 访问 All Applications on Cluster

`http://localhost:8088/`

Expected results:

The screenshot shows the Hadoop web interface in a Firefox browser window. The address bar shows `localhost:8088/cluster`. The page title is "All Applications". On the left, there is a sidebar with a "Cluster" menu and a "Tools" button. The main content area displays several metrics:

- Cluster Metrics:** A table with columns: Apps Submitted (0), Apps Pending (0), Apps Running (0), Apps Completed (0), Containers Running (0), Used Resources (<memory:0 B, vCores:0>), and a partially visible "memo" column.
- Cluster Nodes Metrics:** A table with columns: Active Nodes (1), Decommissioning Nodes (0), Decommissioned Nodes (0), and Lost Nodes (0).
- Scheduler Metrics:** A table with columns: Scheduler Type (Capacity Scheduler), Scheduling Resource Type (memory-mb (unit=Mi), vcores), and Minimum Allocation (<memory:1024, vCores:1>).

Below these metrics is a table titled "All Applications" with columns: ID, User, Name, Application Type, Application Tags, Queue, Application Priority, StartTime, LaunchTime, FinishTime, State, FinalStatus, Running Containers, and a partially visible "A" column. The table is currently empty, showing "No data available in table" and "Showing 0 to 0 of 0 entries".

Run Example: <https://hadoop.apache.org/docs/stable/hadoop-project-dist/hadoop-common/SingleCluster.html>

1. run a MapReduce job locally.

a. Format the filesystem:

`$ hdfs namenode -format`

b. Start NameNode daemon and DataNode daemon:

`$ start-dfs.sh`

The hadoop daemon log output is written to the `$HADOOP_LOG_DIR` directory (defaults to `$HADOOP_HOME/logs`).

c. Browse the web interface for the NameNode; by default it is available at:

`http://localhost:9870/`

d. Make the HDFS directories required to execute MapReduce jobs:

`$ hdfs dfs -mkdir hdfs://localhost:9000/user/jianbo`

e. Copy the input files into the distributed filesystem:

```
$ hdfs dfs -mkdir hdfs://localhost:9000/user/jianbo/input  
$ hdfs dfs -put $HADOOP_HOME/etc/hadoop/*.xml input
```

f. Run some of the examples provided:

```
hadoop jar /usr/local/hadoop/share/hadoop/mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.3.1.jar grep  
input output 'dfs[a-z.]+'
```

g. Examine the output files: Copy the output files from the distributed filesystem to the local filesystem and examine them:

```
$ hdfs dfs -get output output  
$ cat output/*
```

or

View the output files on the distributed filesystem:

```
$ hdfs dfs -cat output/*
```

h. When you're done, stop the daemons with:

```
$ stop-dfs.sh
```