# **CLI MiniCluster**

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#### 1. Purpose

Using the CLI MiniCluster, users can simply start and stop a single-node Hadoop cluster with a single command, and without the need to set any environment variables or manage configuration files. The CLI MiniCluster starts both a MapReduce and HDF clusters. This is useful for cases where users want to quickly experiment with a real Hadoop cluster or test non-Java programs that rely on significant Hadoop functionality.

## 2. Hadoop Tarball

To get a Hadoop distribution, download a recent <u>stable release</u> from one of the Apache Download Mirrors. Unpack the downloaded Hadoop distribution. In the distribution, edit the file conf/hadoop-env.sh to define at least JAVA\_HOME to be the root of your Java installation.

## 3. Running the MiniCluster

From inside the root directory of the extracted tarball, you can start the CLI MiniCluster using the following command:

\$ bin/hadoop jar hadoop-test-\*.jar minicluster -jtport JT\_PORT
-nnport NN\_PORT

In the example command above, JT\_PORT and NN\_PORT should be replaced by the user's choice of these port numbers. If not specified, random free ports will be used.

There are a number of command line arguments that the users can use to control which services to start, and to pass other configuration properties. The available command line arguments:

Argument	Description
-D <pre>-D <pre>-D</pre></pre>	Options to pass into configuration object
-datanodes <arg></arg>	How many datanodes to start (default 1)
-format	Format the DFS (default false)
-help	Prints option help.
-jhsport <arg></arg>	JobHistoryServer port (default 0we choose)
-namenode <arg></arg>	URL of the namenode (default is either the DFS cluster or a temporary dir)

-nnport <arg></arg>	NameNode port (default 0we choose)
-nodemanagers <arg></arg>	How many nodemanagers to start (default 1)
-nodfs	Don't start a mini DFS cluster
-nomr	Don't start a mini MR cluster
-rmport <arg></arg>	ResourceManager port (default 0we choose)
-writeConfig <path></path>	Save configuration to this XML file.
-writeDetails <path></path>	Write basic information to this JSON file.

To display this full list of available arguments, the user can pass the -help argument to the above command.