**HDFS FILE SYSTEM COMMANDS**

**hadoop fs –help**

**- mkdir**

**Syntax**

$ hadoop fs -mkdir [-p] <path>

$ hadoop fs -mkdir test

$ hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hduser

**- ls**

$ hdfs dfs –ls /

$ hadoop fs -ls /user/hduser

$ hadoop fs -ls -R /user/hduser

**- put**

Copies files from local path to HDFS path.

$ hadoop fs -put test.txt /user/hduser/test/test.txt

**- get**

To get Copies the file from **HDFS** to local file system

$ hadoop fs **-get** /hadoop/hduser/test/new.txt /home/hduser

**- cat**

Displays the content of file from HDFS

$ hadoop fs -cat /user/hduser/test/test.txt

**- touchz**

***Creates a file*** at path containing the current time as a timestamp.

Fails if a file already exists at path, unless the file is already size 0.

$ hadoop fs -touchz /user/hduser/test/1.txt

**-cp**

Copies file within Hadoop HDFS

$ hadoop fs -cp /hadoop/user/test/test.txt /hadoop/hduser/test/test\_new.txt

**- copyFromLocal**

Copies file from Local to HDFS

$ hadoop fs -copyFromLocal /home/hduser/filename /hadoop /hduser/test

**- copyToLocal**

Copy File from HDFS to Local DIR just like ‘get’ command

$ hadoop fs –copyToLocal /hadoop/user/filename.txt /home/hduser/

**- mv**

Move file with in Hadoop HDFS

$ hadoop fs –mv /hduser/user/test /hduser/hadoop/test

**- moveToLocal - moveFromLocal**

Move File from HDFS to Local Directory

$ hadoop fs –moveToLocal /hadoop/hduser/filename /home/hduser

Move File from Local Directory to HDFS

$ hadoop fs –moveFromLocal /home/hduser /hadoop/hduser/filename

**- rm - rmr**

Removes file from the destination

$ hadoop fs -rm /hadoop/user/filename

Removes empty directory from the destination

$ hadoop fs -rm /hadoop/user/empty\_dir

Removes the directory Recursively

$ hadoop fs –rmr /hadoop/user/directory

**- expunge**

This Hadoop shell command is used to empty the trash.

hdfs dfs -expunge

**- appendToFile**

Append to File

$ hadoop fs -appendToFile <local files separated by space> <hdfs destination file>

$ hadoop fs –appendToFile [localsrc] [destination]

**- chmod**

Changes permissions of a file. This works similar to the Linux shell’s chmod command with a few exceptions.

$ hadoop –chmod mode /path/filename

$ hadoop –chmod –R mode /path/filename

Mode = +r, +w, +x, +o (octal mode)

**- chown**

Changes ownership and group of a file

$ hadoop fs -chown [-R] [OWNER][:[GROUP]] PATH

$ hadoop –chown hadoop:hadoop PATH

Change ownership recursively

$ hadoop –chown –R hadoop:hadoop PATH

**- chgrp**

Changes group of a file or path.

**Syntax:**

$ hadoop fs -chgrp [-R] groupname <path>

**- setrep**

This HDFS command is used ***to change the replication factor of a file***. Enter path is a directory, then this command changes the replication factor of all the files present in the directory tree rooted at path provided by user recursively.

**Syntax**

$ hdfs dfs -setrep 2 /hdfs/dir/

$ hdfs dfs -setrep 2 /hdfs/dir/filename

**Syntax**

$ hdfs dfs -setrep -w 2 /hdfs/dir/filename

The -w flag requests that the command waits for the replication process to get completed.

**- df**

Shows the capacity, free and used space of the filesystem. If the filesystem has multiple partitions, and no path to a particular partition is specified, then the status of the root partitions will be shown.

**Syntax:**

$ hadoop fs -df [-h] <path>

**-h** Formats the sizes of files in a human-readable fashion rather than a number of bytes.

**- du**

Show the amount of space, in bytes, used by the files that match the specified file pattern.

**Syntax:**

$ hadoop fs -du [-s] [-h] <path>

**-s** Rather than showing the size of each individual file that matches the pattern, shows the total (summary) size.

**-h** Formats the sizes of files in a human-readable fashion rather than a number of bytes.

**- stat**

HDFS file system command prints information about the path.

$ hdfs dfs -stat /hdfs/dir/

**- count**

Hdfs - dfs command counts the number of directories, number of files present and bytes under the paths that match the specified file pattern.

$ hdfs dfs -count /user/hdfs/

**- tail**

$ hadoop fs -tail <path>

**- count**

$ hadoop fs -count [options] <path>

-q – shows quotas(quota is the hard limit on the number of names and amount of space used for individual directories)

-u – it limits output to show quotas and usage only

-h – shows sizes in a human-readable format

-v – shows header line

**- expunge**

HDFS expunge command makes the trash empty.

$ hadoop fs -expunge

hadoop fs -getmerge <src> <localdest>

**HDFS COMMANDS USING CLI**

**- find**

Finds all files that match the specified expression and performs all the actions to them which are selected. If no path is specified then defaults to the present working directory.

hadoop fs -find /user/data/dir/ -name sample –print

Find the file name “sample”

**- help**

hadoop fs –help

Displays usage information for the commands entered by the user.

**- truncate**

It truncates (shorts) all the files to a specified length that match the specified file pattern

hadoop fs -truncate [-w] <length> <paths>

hadoop fs -truncate 55 /user/hdfs/dir2/purchase.csv /user/hdfs/dir1/purchase.csv

hadoop fs -truncate -w 127 /user/hdfs/dir2/purchase.csv

hadoop fs -usage mkdir