Install Apache Hadoop 3.3.6 on Windows 10

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This document outlines the steps needed to install Apache Hadoop on Windows Operating system.

1. Overview:

Apache Hadoop was introduced to handle Big Data in a distributed manner with parallel computation. Hadoop follows Master-Slave architecture in which Master node communicates to Slave nodes. Hadoop ecosystem consists of **HDFS** (Hadoop Distributed File System), **Resource Manager** (YARN) and **Computation Engine** (MapReduce).

The core components of Hadoop include NameNode, DataNode, ResourceManager (including Scheduler and ApplicationManager), NodeManager and ApplicationMaster.

This document provides instructions to install Hadoop 3.3.6 release by taking the reference of Hadi Fadlallah, Installing Hadoop 3.2.1 Single node cluster on Windows 10 article.

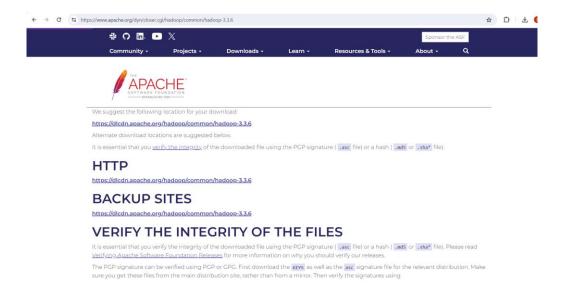
2. Prerequisites:

The following prerequisites need to be installed before running Hadoop.

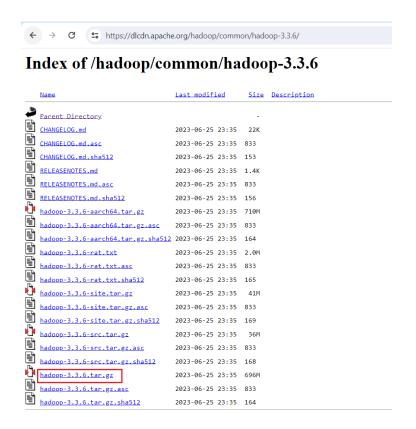
- 1. **JRE 8:** <u>Hadoop 3.x requires Java 8</u> runtime environment (*Hadoop 3.3 supports Java 8 and Java 11 while Hadoop 3.0.x to 3.2.x supports Java8 only and Hadoop 2.7.x to 2.10.x support both Java 7 and Java 8*). See <u>Hadoop Java versions</u> for more details.
 - We can either download just JRE 8 (Java Runtime Environment) for Windows offline installation from the official <u>Java Download for Windows Offline</u> website or download the whole JDK 8 (Java Development Kit) directly from <u>Oracle Java Downloads</u> website. For the complete JDK installation steps, look at <u>here</u>.
- File Archiver: Any file archiver such as 7zip or WinRAR is needed to unzip the downloaded Hadoop binaries. 7zip can be downloaded from the 7zip Downloads website and WinRAR can be downloaded from the RAR lab Downloads website.

3. Download Hadoop Binaries:

To run Hadoop, download the latest Hadoop 3.3.6 release from the <u>Apache Hadoop Downloads</u> mirror website.

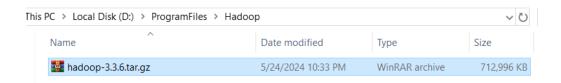


Go to the <u>suggested location</u> for download from where you need to download the binary file named hadoop-3.3.6.tar.gz file which gets downloaded to your **Downloads** folder.

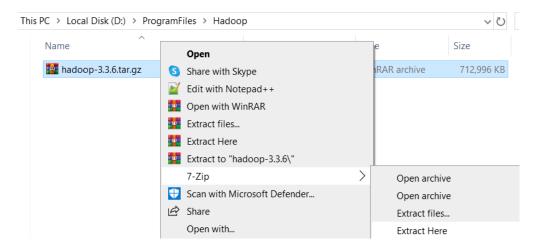


After the binary file is downloaded, unpack it using any file archiver (7zip or WinRAR) utility as below:

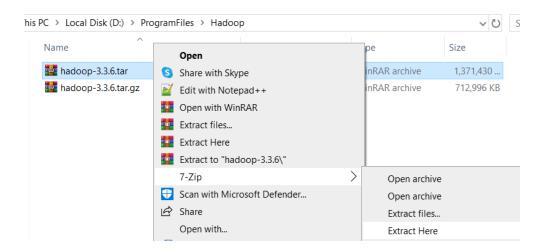
• Choose the installation directory in your machine and copy hadoop-3.3.6.tar.gz file to that directory. Here, we are choosing Hadoop installation directory as D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop.



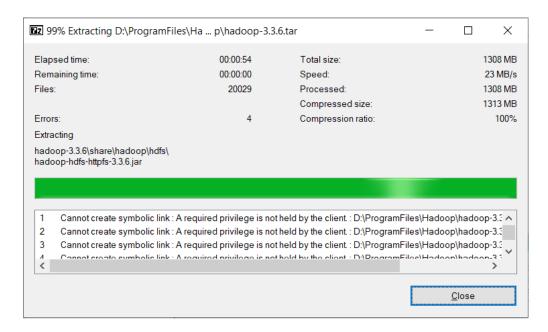
• Right click on the file and choose **7-Zip -> Extract Here** option which extracts a new packed file hadoop-3.3.6.tar.



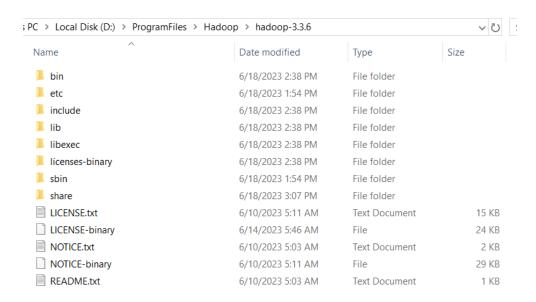
• Next, unpack hadoop-3.3.6.tar file using 7zip utility.



• The tar file extraction may take few minutes to finish. At the end, we may see some warnings about symbolic links creation. We can ignore these warnings since they are not related to Windows operating system.



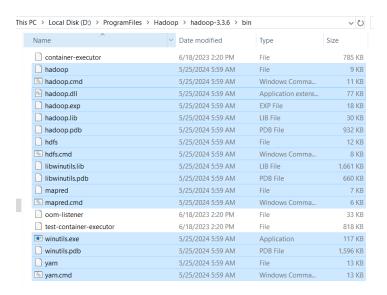
• After the file extraction is completed, you see a folder named hadoop-3.3.6 which consists of Hadoop binaries and libraries.



Note:

Hadoop by default does not provide native IO libraries to run on Windows operating system, so we need to add Hadoop windows utilities that can be found in <u>cdarlint Winutils GitHub</u> <u>repository</u> for the corresponding Hadoop version installed.

Since we installed hadoop-3.3.6 version, we need to download windows utilities for Hadoop 3.3.6 version from hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into hadoop-3.3.6 winutils Github link and copy them into <a href=



4. Set up Environment Variables:

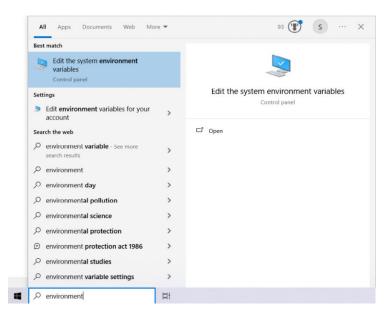
After installing pre-requisites and Hadoop, we should configure the below two environment variables defining Hadoop and Java installation paths.

- **JAVA_HOME**: This is the JDK installation directory path in the machine (in my machine, it is $D: \ProgramFiles \Java \jdk-1.8$). Ignore it if this is already done.
- **HADOOP_HOME**: This is the Hadoop installation directory path in the machine (in my machine, it is D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6)

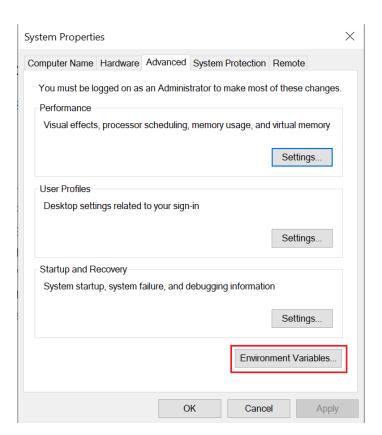
These variables need to be added to either **User environment variables** or **System environment variables** depending on Hadoop configuration needed **for a single user** or **for multiple users**.

In this tutorial, we will add <u>User environment variables</u> since we are configuring Hadoop for a single user. If you would like to configure Hadoop for multiple users, then define <u>System environment variables</u>.

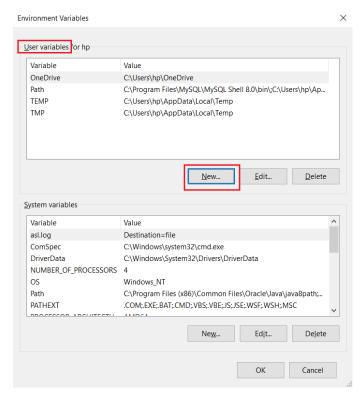
In the Windows search bar, start typing "environment variables" and select the first match which opens up **System Properties** dialog.



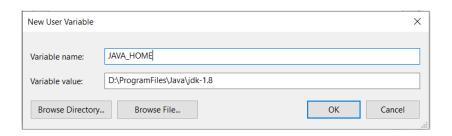
On the **System Properties** window, press **Environment Variables** button.



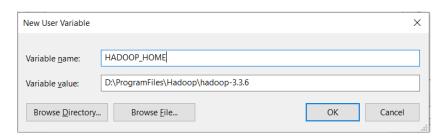
In the **Environment Variables** dialog, click on **New** under **User variables** section.



Add JAVA HOME variable and press OK.

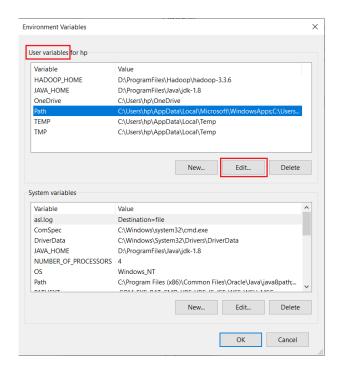


Click on New again and add HADOOP HOME variable and press OK.



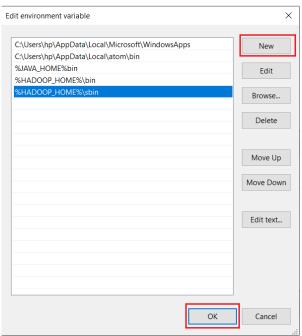
Now, we will update PATH variable to add Java and Hadoop binary paths.

Select PATH variable under **User variables** and press **Edit** button.

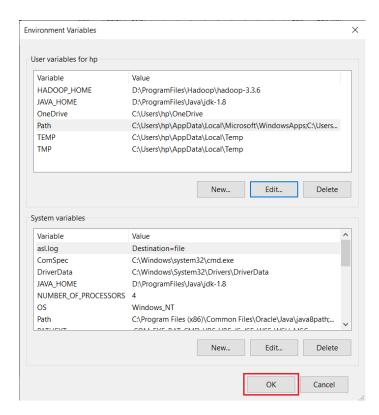


Press New and add below values and press OK.

%JAVA_HOME%\bin
%HADOOP_HOME%\bin
%HADOOP_HOME%\sbin



Press OK to apply environment variable changes and close window.



5. Verify Hadoop Installation:

Open **Windows PowerShell** or **Command Prompt** and verify if Hadoop is installed properly by running the following command:

```
Mindows PowerShell

Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\hp> hadoop version
Hadoop 3.3.6

Source code repository https://github.com/apache/hadoop.git -r 1be78238728da9266a4f88195058f08fd012bf9c
Compiled by ubuntu on 2023-06-18T08:22Z
Compiled on platform linux-x86_64
Compiled with protoc 3.7.1
From source with checksum 5652179ad55f76cb287d9c633bb53bbd
This command was run using /D:/ProgramFiles/Hadoop/hadoop-3.3.6/share/hadoop/common/hadoop-common-3.3.6.jar
```

It shows **Hadoop 3.3.6** version which indicates that Hadoop has been installed successfully.

PS C:\Users\hp>

5.1. Common Errors:

1. JAVA HOME incorrectly set Error:

During the validation of hadoop installation, we might get error the following error:

JAVA HOME is incorrectly set

```
Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
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Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\lenovo> hadoop version
The system cannot find the path specified.

Error: JAVA_HOME is incorrectly set.

Please update D:\Programs\taddoop\hadoop-3.3.5\etc\hadoop\hadoop-env.cmd
'-Xmx512m' is not recognized as an internal or external command,
operable program or batch file.
PS C:\Users\lenovo>
```

This error generally occurs when there is a space in the JAVA_HOME path where Java is installed in the default location "C:\Program Files\Java" or "C:\Program Files (x86)\Java".

To resolve this issue, use windows 8.3 path in the JAVA_HOME variable. As an example:

- Use Progra~1 instead of Program Files
- Use Progra~2 instead of Program Files (x86)

2. Could not load main class Error:

During the validation of hadoop installation, we might get error the following error:

Error: Could not find or load main class

```
Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6

PS C:\Users\lenovo> hadoop version
Error: Could not find or load main class
PS C:\Users\lenovo>
```

This error generally occurs when Hadoop takes our PC name as the default username, which generally contains spaces, which is not allowed.

To resolve this issue, go to <code>HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop</code> location and open <code>hadoop-env.cmd</code> file with any editor such as Notepad++ and then at the last line, replace USERNAME% with our name without blankspaces.

For example:

set HADOOP_IDENT_STRING=SriLakshmi

6. Configure Hadoop Cluster:

After Hadoop has been installed, we need to modify the following four files to configure the Hadoop cluster:

```
HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop\hdfs-site.xml
HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop\core-site.xml
HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop\mapred-site.xml
HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop\yarn-site.xml
```

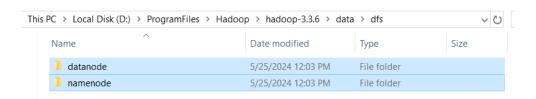
6.1. HDFS Site Configuration:

As we know, Hadoop is built on Master-Slave architecture, we should first create a directory to store all master (Namenode) data and another directory to store other data (Datanode) before modifying HDFS configuration file.

Go to HADOOP_HOME directory and create a data folder in which create dfs folder. Inside dfs folder, create namenode and datanode subfolders.

Since we instaled Hadoop in D: \ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6 location, the directory structure would look like below

D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6\data\dfs\namenode D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6\data\dfs\datanode



Next, open hdfs-site.xml file located in HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop directory, and add the following properties within the <configuration></configuration> element. Make sure that namenode directory and datanode directory paths are valid.

```
D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6\etc\hadoop\hdfs-site.xml - Notepad++
<u>F</u>ile <u>E</u>dit <u>S</u>earch <u>V</u>iew <u>Encoding Language Settings Tools <u>M</u>acro <u>R</u>un <u>P</u>lugins <u>W</u>indow <u>?</u></u>
<!-- Put site-specific property overrides in this file. -->
        <configuration>
       property>
              <name>dfs.replication</name>
 21
22
23
24
              <value>1
              <description>Replication factor</description>
           </property>
 25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33

<name>dfs.namenode.name.dir

<name>file:///D:/ProgramFiles/Hadoop/hadoop-3.3.6/data/dfs/namenode
<description>Name node directory</description>

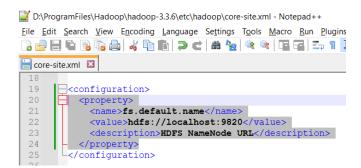
           cproperty>
              <name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>
 34
              <value>file:///D:/ProgramFiles/Hadoop/hadoop-3.3.6/data/dfs/datanode</value>
              <description>Data node directory</description</pre>
 36
            </property>
          </configuration>
```

Note: We have set the replication factor to 1 since we are creating a single node cluster.

6.2. Core Site Configuration:

Now, we need to configure the NameNode URL which is hdfs://localhost:9820.

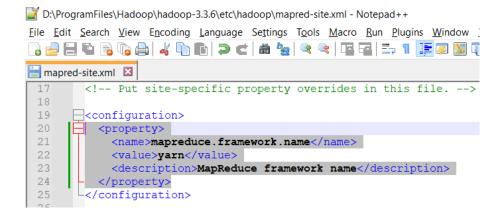
Open core-site.xml file located in HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop directory, and add the following properties within the <configuration></configuration> element:



6.3. MapReduce Site Configuration:

Now, we should configure the MapReduce framework.

Open mapred-site.xml file located in HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop directory, and add the following properties within the <configuration></configuration> element:



6.4. YARN Site Configuration:

Now, we should configure the YARN site.

Open yarn-site.xml file located in HADOOP_HOME\etc\hadoop directory, and add the following XML code within the <configuration></configuration> element:

7. Format NameNode:

After completing the Hadoop configuration, it's time to format the NameNode to bring the above configuration changes into effect.

Open **Windows PowerShell** or Command Prompt in **Administrator** mode and execute this command:

hdfs namenode -format

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
                                                                                                                            ×
2024-05-25 12:25:09,548 INFO util.GSet: VM type
2024-05-25 12:25:09,550 INFO util.GSet: 0.25% max memory 889 MB = 2.2 MB
2024-05-25 12:25:09,552 INFO util.GSet: capacity = 2^18 = 262144 entries
2024-05-25 12:25:09,612 INFO metrics.TopMetrics: NNTop conf: dfs.namenode.top.window.num.buckets = 10
2024-05-25 12:25:09,613 INFO metrics.TopMetrics: NNTop conf: dfs.namenode.top.num.users = 10
2024-05-25 12:25:09,614 INFO metrics.TopMetrics: NNTop conf: dfs.namenode.top.windows.minutes = 1,5,25
2024-05-25 12:25:09,696 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Retry cache on namenode is enabled
2024-05-25 12:25:09,697 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Retry cache will use 0.03 of total heap and retry cache entry expiry
time is 600000 millis
2024-05-25 12:25:09,720 INFO util.GSet: Computing capacity for map NameNodeRetryCache
2024-05-25 12:25:09,720 INFO util.GSet: VM type
                                                           = 64-bit
2024-05-25 12:25:09,721 INFO util.GSet: 0.029999999329447746% max memory 889 MB = 273.1 KB 2024-05-25 12:25:09,723 INFO util.GSet: capacity = 2^15 = 32768 entries
been successfully formatted.
2024-05-25 12:25:10,400 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Saving image file D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6\data\
dfs\namenode\current\fsimage.ckpt_000000000000000000 using no compression
2024-05-25 12:25:10,820 INFO namenode.FSImageFormatProtobuf: Image file D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6\data\dfs\nam
enode\current\fsimage.ckpt_000000000000000000 of size 394 bytes saved in 0 seconds .
2024-05-25 12:25:10,880 INFO namenode.NNStorageRetentionManager: Going to retain 1 images with txid >= 0
2024-05-25 12:25:10,916 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Stopping services started for active state
2024-05-25 12:25:10,917 INFO namenode.FSNamesystem: Stopping services started for standby state
2024-05-25 12:25:10,952 INFO namenode.FSImage: FSImageSaver clean checkpoint: txid=0 when meet shutdown.
2024-05-25 12:25:10,953 INFO namenode.NameNode: SHUTDOWN_MSG:
SHUTDOWN_MSG: Shutting down NameNode at
 PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

It shows us a message that Storage directory has been successfully formatted.

8. Start Hadoop Services:

Open Windows PowerShell or Command Prompt as Administrator and start services.

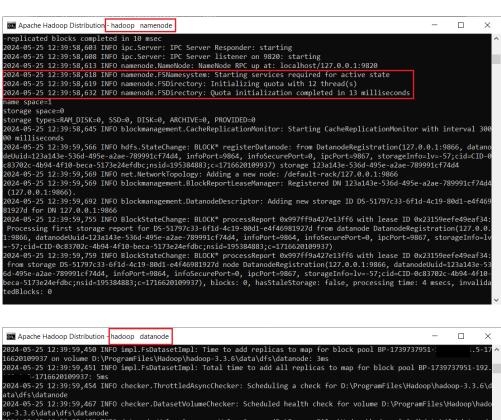
8.1. Start Hadoop Nodes:

Run the following command to start the Hadoop nodes.

start-dfs.cmd

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
Try the new cross-platform PowerShell https://aka.ms/pscore6
PS C:\Windows\system32> start-dfs.cmd
PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

After executing the above command, it opens up two command prompt windows - one for the **namenode** and other for the **datanode** as below. Wait until namenode service says "Quota initialization completed" and datanode service says "Successfully sent block report to namenode: localhost/127.0.0.1:9820".



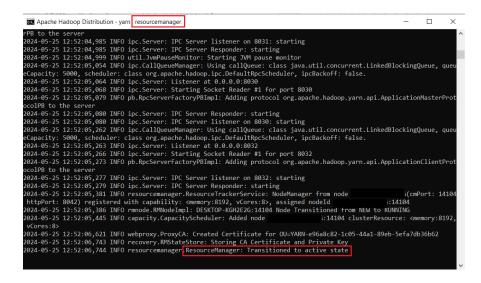
8.2. Start Hadoop YARN:

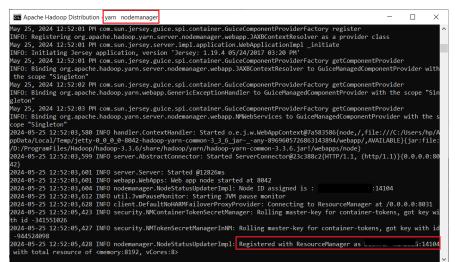
Next, start the Hadoop YARN services using the following command

Administrator: Windows PowerShell

PS C:\Windows\system32> start-yarn.cmd
starting yarn daemons
PS C:\Windows\system32>

After executing the above command, it opens up two command prompt windows - one for the resourcemanager and other for the nodemanager as below. Wait until resourcemanager service says "Transitioned to active state" and nodemanager service says "Registered with ResourceManager"





Note:

You can start all the above 4 services using a single command as below

```
start-all.cmd
```

8.3. Verify Services:

Now, run the following command to make sure all services are started successfully:

jps

It should display the following services:

```
15684 NodeManager
22504 DataNode
16268 ResourceManager
17692 Jps
9756 NameNode
```

```
Command Prompt

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.4412]

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C:\Users\hp>jps
15684 NodeManager
22504 DataNode
16268 ResourceManager
17692 Jps
9756 NameNode

C:\Users\hp>
```

9. Run HDFS Commands:

Let us run a few hdfs commands to verify if they are working without any issue.

9.1. Verify File System:

Check the status of Hadoop file system by running the following command.

```
hdfs fsck /
```

It should display a message "The filesystem under path '/' is HEALTHY" indicating that Hadoop root file system (identified by /) does not have any corrupted or missing data blocks.

```
Command Prompt
 :\Users\hp>hdfs fsck /
Connecting to namenode via http://localhost:9870/fsck?ugi=hp&path=%2F
FSCK started by hp (auth:SIMPLE) from /127.0.0.1 for path / at Sat May 25 13:03:10 IST 2024
Status: HEALTHY
 Number of data-nodes: 1
 Number of racks:
 Total dirs:
 Total symlinks:
Replicated Blocks:
Total size: 0 B
Total files: 0
 Total blocks (validated):
Minimally replicated blocks:
Over-replicated blocks:
Under-replicated blocks:
                                                0
Under-replicated blocks:
Mis-replicated blocks:
Default replication factor:
Average block replication:
Missing blocks:
Corrupt blocks:
                                                0.0
Missing replicas:
Blocks queued for replication: 0
Erasure Coded Block Groups:
Total size: 0 B
Total files: 0
 Total block groups (validated):
Minimally erasure-coded block groups:
Over-erasure-coded block groups:
 Under-erasure-coded block groups:
Unsatisfactory placement block groups: 0

Average block group size: 0.0

Missing block groups: 0

Corrupt block groups: 0

Missing internal blocks: 0

Blocks queued for replication: 0

ESCK anded at Sat May 25 12:02:10 IST 2020
FSCK ended at Sat May 25 13:03:10 IST 2024 in 27 milliseconds
The filesystem under path '/' is HEALTHY
:\Users\hp>
```

9.2. List Contents:

Run the following command to list all contents of the root directory ('/')

```
hadoop fs -ls /
or
hdfs dfs -ls /
```

9.3. Create Directory:

Run the following command to create a directory named user under root directory (' / ')

```
hadoop fs -mkdir /user
or
hdfs dfs -mkdir /user
```

It should create a directory in HDFS file system.

```
C:\Users\hp>hadoop fs -ls /
C:\Users\hp>hadoop fs -mkdir /user
C:\Users\hp>hadoop fs -ls /
Found 1 items
drwxr-xr-x - hp supergroup 0 2024-05-25 13:06 /user
C:\Users\hp>
```

9.4. Copy File:

Run this command to copy a file named sample file.txt into HDFS at /user path.

```
hadoop fs -copyFromLocal sample_file.txt /user
or
hdfs dfs -copyFromLocal sample_file.txt /user
```

It should copy the given file into HDFS at /user path

```
C:\Users\hp>hadoop fs -copyFromLocal dblook_emp_ddl.sql /user

C:\Users\hp>hadoop fs -ls /user

Found 1 items

-rw-r--r-- 1 hp supergroup 326 2024-05-25 13:09 /user/dblook_emp_ddl.sql

C:\Users\hp>
```

9.5. Remove File:

Remove the file from HDFS using the following command

```
hadoop fs -rm /user/<file_name>
or
hdfs dfs -rm /user/<file_name>
```

It should remove the given file from HDFS.

```
C:\Users\hp>hadoop fs -rm /user/dblook_emp_ddl.sql
Deleted /user/dblook_emp_ddl.sql
C:\Users\hp>hadoop fs -ls /user
C:\Users\hp>
```

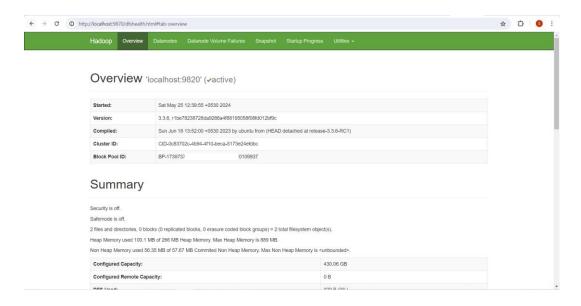
Similarly, we can execute any other HDFS commands on our cluster.

10. Hadoop Web UI:

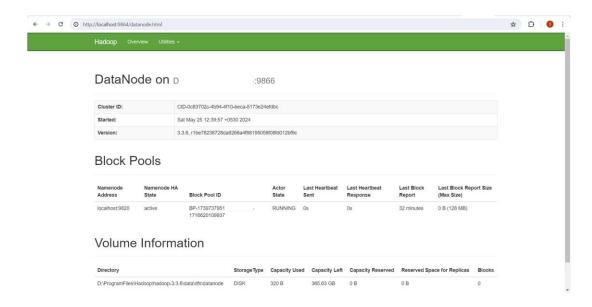
Hadoop provides three web interfaces that can be used for monitoring NameNode, DataNode and YARN resources.

- Name Node UI
- Data Node UI
- YARN UI

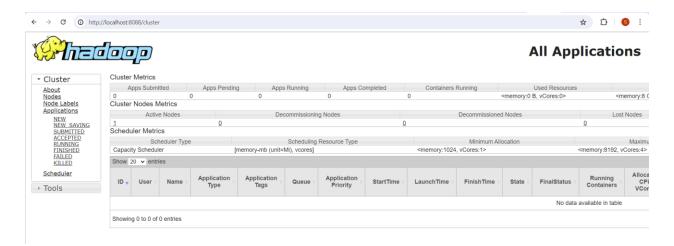
NameNode UI: http://localhost:9870/dfshealth.html



DataNode UI: http://localhost:9864/datanode.html



YARN UI: http://localhost:8088/cluster



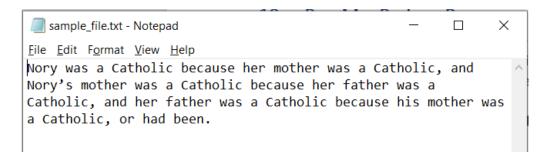
11. MapReduce Examples:

Hadoop MapReduce is a software framework built for writing applications to process huge amounts of data (*multi-terabyte data-sets*) in-parallel on large clusters (*thousands of nodes*) of commodity hardware in a reliable, fault-tolerant manner.

Hadoop 3.3.6 version provides in-built MapReduce example programs such as wordcount, wordmean, aggregatewordcount, sudoku, sort, etc. that can be executed on Hadoop cluster. These programs are packaged under hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.3.6.jar file located at HADOOP HOME\share\hadoop\mapreduce directory.

11.1. Run WordCount Program:

Let us execute the wordcount example which counts each word in the input file. First, create a file named sample file.txt with some random text.



Next, run the following commands to create an input directory and move the above file into HDFS

```
hadoop fs -mkdir /input
hadoop fs -put sample_file.txt /input
hadoop fs -ls /input
```

```
D:\Big Data\Datasets>hadoop fs -mkdir /input

D:\Big Data\Datasets>hadoop fs -put sample_file.txt /input

D:\Big Data\Datasets>hadoop fs -ls /input

Found 1 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hp supergroup 202 2024-05-25 13:32 /input/sample_file.txt

D:\Big Data\Datasets>
```

Now, run the wordcount program using the following command.

hadoop jar D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop-3.3.6\share\hadoop\mapreduce\hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.3.6.jar wordcount /input/sample file.txt /output/wordcount

```
Command Prompt
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      П
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          X
D:\Big Data\Datasets>hadoop jar D:\ProgramFiles\Hadoop\hadoop\3.3.6\share\hadoop\mapreduce\hadoop-mapreduce-examples-3.
b. (big back glockarses/minout/sample_file.txt /output/wordcount
2024-05-25 13:36:19,173 INFO client.DefaultNoHARMFailoverProxyProvider: Connecting to ResourceManager at /0.0.0.0:8032
2024-05-25 13:36:20,676 INFO mapreduce.JobResourceUploader: Disabling Erasure Coding for path: /tmp/hadoop-yarn/staging/
2024-05-25 13:36:21,204 INFO mapreduce.Jobsesourietoploader. Disabling Erasure Couling for path. /cmp/hachp/.staging/job_1716621724430_0001
2024-05-25 13:36:21,294 INFO input.FileInputFormat: Total input files to process : 1
2024-05-25 13:36:21,748 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: number of splits:1
2024-05-25 13:36:22,025 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Submitting tokens for job: job_1716621724430_0001
2024-05-25 13:36:22,025 INFO mapreduce.JobSubmitter: Executing with tokens: []
2024-09-25 13:36:22,043 INFO conf.Configuration: resource-types.xml not found 2024-09-25 13:36:22,404 INFO conf.Configuration: resource-types.xml not found 2024-09-25 13:36:22,404 INFO resource.ResourceUtils: Unable to find 'resource-types xml' 2024-09-25 13:36:23,240 INFO impl.YarnclientImpl: Submitted application application 1716621724430 0001 2024-09-25 13:36:23,376 INFO mapreduce.Job: The url to track the job: http:// 26:8088/proxy 621724430 0001
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       2G:8088/proxy/application_1716
621724430_0001/
2024-05-25 13:36:23,378 INFO mapreduce.Job: Running job: job_1716621724430_0001
2024-05-25 13:36:37,959 INFO mapreduce.Job: job_1716621724430_0001 running in uber mode: false
2024-05-25 13:36:37,961 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 0% reduce 0%
2024-05-25 13:36:53,293 INFO mapreduce.Job: map 100% reduce 0%
2024-05-25 13:36:54,326 INFO mapreduce.Job: job_1716621724430_0001 completed successfully
2024-05-25 13:36:54,546 INFO mapreduce.Job: Counters: 54
File System Counters
                                            FILE: Number of bytes read=182
FILE: Number of bytes written=555099
FILE: Number of read operations=0
                                              FILE: Number of large read operations=0
FILE: Number of write operations=0
                                             HDFS: Number of bytes read=310
HDFS: Number of bytes written=116
HDFS: Number of read operations=8
                                             HDFS: Number of large read operations=0 HDFS: Number of write operations=2
                                              HDFS: Number of bytes read erasure-coded=0
                       Job Counters
                                              Launched map tasks=1
                                              Data-local map tasks=1
                                              Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=5267
                                             Total time spent by all maps in occupied slots (ms)=5267
Total time spent by all reduces in occupied slots (ms)=5223
Total time spent by all map tasks (ms)=5267
Total time spent by all reduce tasks (ms)=5223
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=5267
Total vcore-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=5223
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all map tasks=5393408
Total megabyte-milliseconds taken by all reduce tasks=5348352
```

11.2. Validate Output in HDFS:

Let us verify the output generated by wordcount program in HDFS by running the following commands

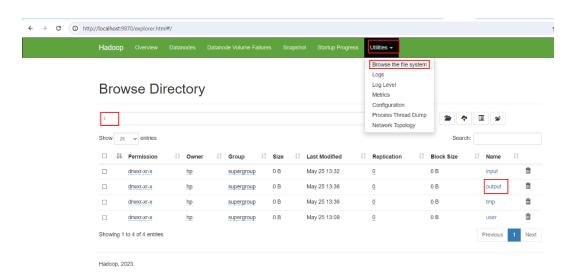
```
hadoop fs -ls /output/wordcount
hadoop fs -cat /output/wordcount/part-r-00000
```

The program has generated the output file part-r-00000 in HDFS under /output/wordcount/ directory and the file contains count of each words from the input file.

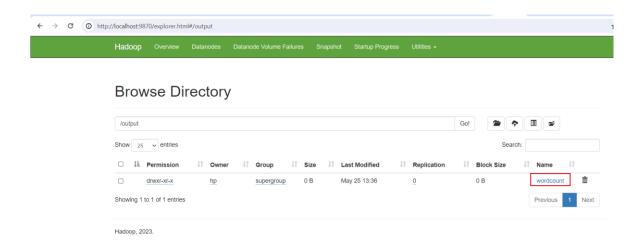
11.3. View in NameNode UI:

The above output is visible in NameNode UI http://localhost:9870/dfshealth.html as well.

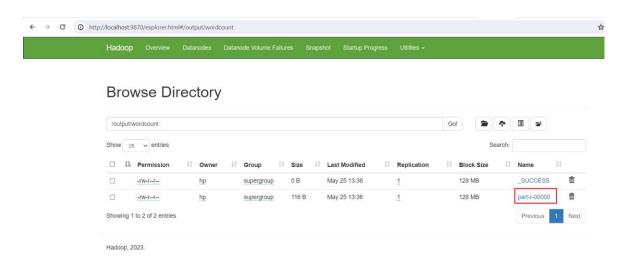
In NameNode UI, go to **Utilities** tab and select **Browse the file system** which displays the list of folders and files created under the root (/) directory in HDFS where click on output folder.



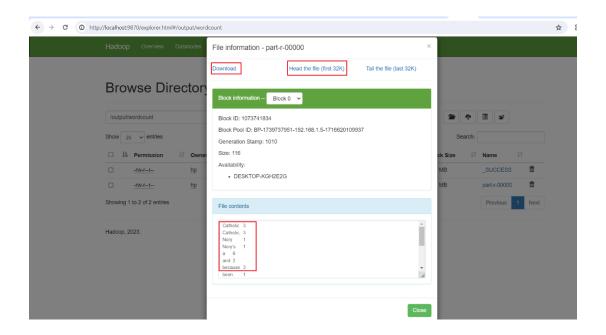
Then, click on wordcount folder.



Then click on part-r-00000 file.

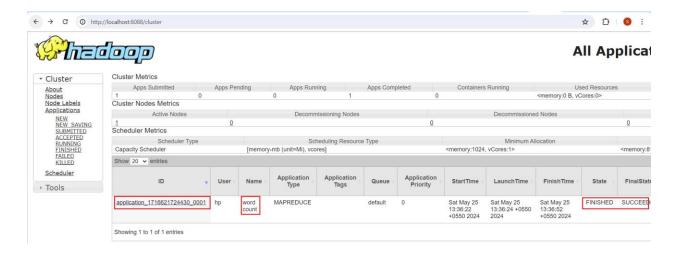


Then, we can see the file information such as Block Id, Block Pool ID, Generation stamp etc. Click on **Head the file** tab where we can see the first few lines in the part-r-00000 file. We can also **Download** this file into our local system.



11.4. View Job Details in YARN UI:

Open YARN UI http://localhost:8088/cluster where we can see the MapReduce job with application name wordcount that was executed and finished successfully.



Click on the application ID above to see the complete details of the application as shown below.

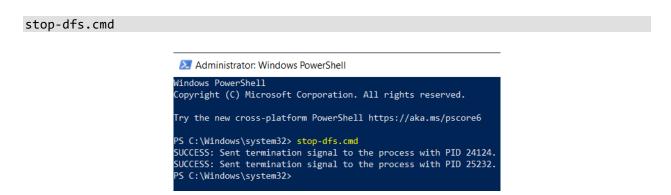


12. Stop Hadoop Services:

Open Windows PowerShell or Command Prompt as Administrator and stop services.

12.1. Stop Hadoop Nodes:

Use the following command to stop the Hadoop nodes.



After executing the above command, it automatically closes two command prompt windows that were opened earlier for the **namenode** and **datanode** daemons.

12.2. Stop Hadoop YARN:

Use the following command to stop Hadoop YARN services

stop-yarn.cmd

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell

PS C:\Windows\system32> stop-yarn.cmd
stopping yarn daemons

SUCCESS: Sent termination signal to the process with PID 28116.

SUCCESS: Sent termination signal to the process with PID 28312.

INFO: No tasks running with the specified criteria.

PS C:\Windows\system32>
```

After executing the above command, it automatically closes two command prompt windows that were opened earlier for the **resourcemanager** and **nodemanager** daemons.

Note:

You can stop all the above 4 services using a single command as below

stop-all.cmd

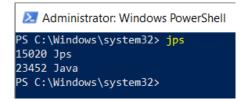
12.3. Verify Services:

Run the following command to make sure all services are stopped successfully:

jps

It shouldn't display any of the below services:

NodeManager
DataNode
ResourceManager
NameNode



With this, we can say that our Hadoop 3.3.6 version has been installed and is working successfully.