

# hadoop-2.7.3+ookeeper-3.4.8+hadoop-2.7.3

## 分布式环境搭建整理

### 一.准备环境

#### 1.1. 安装包

1) 准备 4 台 PC

2) 安装配置 Linux 系统: CentOS-6.5

下载地址:

[http://vault.centos.org/6.5/isos/x86\\_64/CentOS-6.5-x86\\_64-bin-DVD1.iso](http://vault.centos.org/6.5/isos/x86_64/CentOS-6.5-x86_64-bin-DVD1.iso)

[http://vault.centos.org/6.5/isos/x86\\_64/CentOS-6.5-x86\\_64-bin-DVD2.iso](http://vault.centos.org/6.5/isos/x86_64/CentOS-6.5-x86_64-bin-DVD2.iso)

3) 安装配置 Java 环境: jdk-8u101-linux-x64.tar.gz

下载地址:

<http://download.oracle.com/otn-pub/java/jdk/8u101-b13/jdk-8u101-linux-x64.tar.gz>

4) 安装配置 Hadoop: hadoop-2.7.3.tar.gz

下载地址:

<http://mirrors.hust.edu.cn/apache/hadoop/common/hadoop-2.7.3/hadoop-2.7.3.tar.gz>

4) 安装配置 zookeeper: zookeeper-3.4.8.tar.gz

下载地址:

<http://mirrors.hust.edu.cn/apache/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.8/zookeeper-3.4.8.tar.gz>

5) 安装配置 Hbase: hbase-1.2.2-bin.tar.gz

下载地址:

<http://www.apache.org/dist/hbase/stable/hbase-1.2.2-bin.tar.gz>

#### 1.2. 网络配置

主机名	IP
-----	----

master	192.168.10.198
slaver1	192.168.10.170
slaver2	192.168.10.143
slaver3	192.168.10.168

### 1.3. 常用命令

# service iptables start #运行一个服务

# service iptables stop #停止一个服务

# service iptables restart #重启一个服务

# service iptables status #显示一个服务（无论运行与否）的状态

# chkconfig iptables on #在开机时启用一个服务

# chkconfig iptables off #在开机时禁用一个服务

# reboot #重启主机

# shutdown -h now #立即关机

# source /etc/profile #配置文件修改立即生效

# vi /etc/sysconfig/iptables #编辑防火墙配置文件

# yum install net-tools

## 二. 安装配置 CentOS

### 2.1 安装 CentOS

1) 选择启动盘 CentOS-6.5-x86\_64-bin-DVD1.iso, 启动安装

2) 选择 **Install CentOS 6.5**, 回车, 继续安装

3) 选择语言, 默认是 **English**, 学习可以选择中文, 正时环境选择 **English**

4) 配置网络和主机名, 主机名: **master**, 网络选择开启, 配置手动的 **IPV4**

5) 选择安装位置: 在分区处选择手动配置; 选择标准分区, 点击这里自动创建他们, 点击完成, 收受更改

6) 修改 **root** 密码, 密码: **123456**

7) 重启, 安装完毕。

## 2.2 配置 IP (root 身份)

### 2.2.1 检查 IP

```
# ip addr
```

或

```
# ip link
```

### 2.2.2 配置 IP 和网管

```
# cd /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts #进入网络配置文件目录
```

```
# find ifcfg-* #查到网卡配置文件, 例如 ifcfg-em1
```

```
# vi ifcfg-eth0 #编辑网卡配置文件
```

或

```
# vi /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0 #编辑网卡配置文件
```

配置内容:

```
DEVICE=eth0 #网卡名称
```

```
BOOTPROTO=static #静态 IP 配置为 static, 动态配置为 dhcp
```

```
ONBOOT=yes #开机启动
```

HWADDR=08:00:27:6E:57:12 #mac 地址

IPADDR=192.168.10.198 #IP 地址

NETMASK=255.255.255.0 #子网掩码

GATEWAY=192.168.10.1 #网关

DNS1=202.96.134.133 #主 DNS

DNS2=202.96.134.188 #备 DNS

# service network restart #重启网络

(如果提示错误, 则参考《CentOS Linux 解决 Device eth0 does not seem to be present.doc》)

### 2.2.3 配置 hosts

# vi /etc/hosts

编辑内容:

192.168.10.198 master

192.168.10.170 slaver1

192.168.10.143 slaver2

192.168.10.168 slaver3

### 2.2.3 修改 CentOS5.5 主机名称

安装的 CentOS5.5 主机名称默认是 localhost.localdomain 不太好记, 需要修改。

要求不重新启动机器, 在终端场景下修改 CentOS5.5 主机名的修改步骤如下:

1. 修改 CentOS 主机名称配置文件 /etc/sysconfig/network

```
# vi /etc/sysconfig/network
```

修改 HOSTNAME 配置为想要的名称,例如:

```
NETWORKING=yes
```

```
NETWORKING_IPV6=no
```

```
HOSTNAME=master
```

## 2. 修改 /etc/hosts 配置文件

用户在进行网络连接时,首先查找该文件,寻找对应主机名(或域名)对应的 IP 地址。

修改之后的用户名对应的 IP 地址为 127.0.0.1, 修改 /etc/hosts 文件如下:

```
# vi /etc/hosts
```

```
# Do not remove the following line, or various programs
```

```
# that require network functionality will fail.
```

```
127.0.0.1      WebServer localhost.localdomain localhost
```

```
::1           localhost6.localdomain6 localhost6
```

## 3. 使用 hostname 命令修改主机名

完成以上两步,你会发现实际的主机名称并没有发生变化,因为修改的配置文件会在下次重启的时候才能加载。此时使用 hostname 命令来修改主机名称:

```
# hostname
```

```
# hostname master
```

```
# hostname
```

## 2.3 关闭防火墙

```
# service iptables status #检查防火墙状态
```

```
# service iptables stop #关闭防火墙
```

```
# chkconfig iptables off #禁止开机启动防火墙
```

## 2.4 时间同步

```
# yum install -y ntp #安装 ntp 服务
```

```
# ntpdate cn.pool.ntp.org #同步网络时间
```

## 2.5 安装配置 jdk

### 2.5.1 卸载自带 jdk

安装好的 CentOS 会自带 OpenJdk,用命令 `java -version` , 会有下面的信息:

```
java version"1.6.0"
```

```
OpenJDK Runtime Environment (build 1.6.0-b09)
```

```
OpenJDK 64-Bit Server VM (build 1.6.0-b09, mixedmode)
```

最好还是先卸载掉 openjdk,再安装 sun 公司的 jdk.

先查看 `rpm -qa | grep java`

显示如下信息:

```
java-1.4.2-gcj-compat-1.4.2.0-40jpp.115
```

```
java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.0-1.7.b09.el5
```

卸载:

```
rpm -e --nodeps java-1.4.2-gcj-compat-1.4.2.0-40jpp.115
```

```
rpm -e --nodeps java-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.0-1.7.b09.el5
```

还有一些其他的命令

```
rpm -qa | grep gcj
```

```
rpm -qa | grep jdk
```

如果出现找不到 openjdksource 的话, 那么还可以这样卸载

```
yum -y remove javajava-1.4.2-gcj-compat-1.4.2.0-40jpp.115
```

```
yum -y remove javajava-1.6.0-openjdk-1.6.0.0-1.7.b09.el5
```

## 2.5.2 安装 jdk

上传 jdk-8u101-linux-x64.tar.gz 安装包到 opt 目录

```
# tar -zxvf jdk-8u101-linux-x64.tar.gz
```

## 2.5.3 各个主机之间复制 jdk (可以先处理后面的免密问题再传输, 以免不停需要输入密码)

```
# scp -r /opt/jdk1.8.0_101 slaver1:/opt/
```

```
# scp -r /opt/jdk1.8.0_101 slaver2:/opt/
```

```
# scp -r /opt/jdk1.8.0_101 slaver3:/opt/
```

## 2.5.4 各个主机配置 jdk 环境变量

```
# vi /etc/profile
```

编辑内容

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/jdk1.8.0_101
```

```
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

```
export CLASSPATH=.:$JAVA_HOME/lib/dt.jar:$JAVA_HOME/lib/tools.jar
```

```
# source /etc/profile #使配置文件生效
```

```
# java -version #查看 java 版本
```

## 2.6 配置 ssh 无密钥访问

分别在各个主机上检查 ssh 服务状态:

```
# service sshd status #检查 ssh 服务状态
```

```
# yum install openssh-server openssh-clients #安装 ssh 服务, 如果已安装, 则不用
```

执行该步骤

```
# service sshd start #启动 ssh 服务, 如果已安装, 则不用执行该步骤
```

分别在各个主机上生成密钥

```
# ssh-keygen -t rsa #生成密钥
```

在 slaver1 上

```
# cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub ~/.ssh/slaver1.id_rsa.pub
```

```
# scp ~/.ssh/slaver1.id_rsa.pub master:~/.ssh
```

在 slaver2 上

```
# cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub ~/.ssh/slaver2.id_rsa.pub
```

```
# scp ~/.ssh/slaver2.id_rsa.pub master:~/.ssh
```

在 slaver3 上

```
# cp ~/.ssh/id_rsa.pub ~/.ssh/slaver3.id_rsa.pub
```

```
# scp ~/.ssh/slaver3.id_rsa.pub master:~/.ssh
```

在 master 上

```
# cd ~/.ssh
```

```
# cat id_rsa.pub >> authorized_keys
```

```
# cat slaver1.id_rsa.pub >>authorized_keys
```

```
# cat slaver2.id_rsa.pub >>authorized_keys
```

```
# cat slaver3.id_rsa.pub >>authorized_keys
```

```
# scp authorized_keys slaver1:~/.ssh
```

```
# scp authorized_keys slaver2:~/.ssh
```

```
# scp authorized_keys slaver3:~/.ssh
```

### 三.安装配置 hadoop

#### 3.1 安装 hadoop

上传 hadoop-2.7.3.tar.gz 安装包到 opt 根目录

```
# tar -zxvf hadoop-2.7.3.tar.gz
```



```
# mkdir ./hadoop-2.7.3/tmp
```

```
# mkdir ./hadoop-2.7.3/logs
```

```
# mkdir ./hadoop-2.7.3/hdf
```

```
# mkdir ./hadoop-2.7.3/hdf/data
```

```
# mkdir ./hadoop-2.7.3/hdf/name
```

### 3.1.1 在 hadoop 中配置 hadoop-env.sh 文件

edit the file etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh to define some parameters as follows:

```
# vi ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/hadoop-env.sh
```

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/jdk1.8.0_101
```

### 3.1.2 修改 yarn-env.sh

```
# vi ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/yarn-env.sh
```

```
#export JAVA_HOME=/home/y/libexec/jdk1.7.0/
```

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/jdk1.8.0_101
```

### 3.1.3 修改 slaves

```
# vi ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/slaves
```

配置内容:

删除: localhost

添加:

slaver1

slaver2

slaver3

### 3.1.4 修改 core-site.xml

```
# vi ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/core-site.xml
```

配置内容:

```
<configuration>

  <property>

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

    <value>hdfs://master:9000</value>

  </property>

  <property>

    <name>hadoop.tmp.dir</name>

    <value>file:/opt/hadoop-2.7.3/tmp</value>

  </property>

</configuration>
```

### 3.1.5 修改 hdfs-site.xml

```
# vi ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/hdfs-site.xml
```

配置内容:

```
<configuration>

  <property>

    <name>dfs.datanode.data.dir</name>

    <value>/opt/hadoop-2.7.3/hdf/data</value>

    <final>true</final>

  </property>

  <property>

    <name>dfs.namenode.name.dir</name>
```

```
<value>/opt/hadoop-2.7.3/hdf/name</value>
```

```
<final>true</final>
```

```
</property>
```

```
</configuration>
```

### 3.1.6 修改 mapred-site.xml

```
#
```

```
cp ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml.template ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/map  
red-site.xml
```

```
# vi ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/mapred-site.xml
```

配置内容:

```
<configuration>
```

```
<property>
```

```
<name>mapreduce.framework.name</name>
```

```
<value>yarn</value>
```

```
</property>
```

```
<property>
```

```
<name>mapreduce.jobhistory.address</name>
```

```
<value>master:10020</value>
```

```
</property>
```

```
<property>
```

```
<name>mapreduce.jobhistory.webapp.address</name>
```

```
<value>master:19888</value>
```

```
</property>
```

</configuration>

### 3.1.7 修改 yarn-site.xml

# vi ./hadoop-2.7.3/etc/hadoop/yarn-site.xml

配置内容:

<configuration>

<property>

<name>yarn.nodemanager.aux-services.mapreduce.shuffle.class</name>

<value>org.apache.mapred.ShuffleHandler</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.address</name>

<value>master:8032</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address</name>

<value>master:8030</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.resource-tracker.address</name>

<value>master:8031</value>

</property>

<property>

```
<name>yarn.resourcemanager.admin.address</name>

<value>master:8033</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address</name>

<value>master:8088</value>

</property>

</configuration>
```

### 3.2 各个主机之间复制 hadoop

```
# scp -r ./hadoop-2.7.3 slaver1:/opt

# scp -r ./hadoop-2.7.3 slaver2:/opt

# scp -r ./hadoop-2.7.3 slaver3:/opt
```

### 3.3 各个主机配置 hadoop 环境变量(每个主机都需要这样操作)

```
# vi /etc/profile
```

编辑内容:

```
export HADOOP_HOME=/opt/hadoop-2.7.3

export PATH=$HADOOP_HOME/bin:$HADOOP_HOME/sbin:$PATH

export HADOOP_LOG_DIR=/opt/hadoop-2.7.3/logs

export YARN_LOG_DIR=$HADOOP_LOG_DIR


# source /etc/profile #使配置文件生效
```

3.4 格式化 namenode (只需要在 master 机上执行,严格来说你需要那个做为 namenode 就在那个上面执行)

```
# cd /opt/hadoop-2.7.3/sbin
```

```
# hdfs namenode -format
```

3.5 启动 hadoop (只需要在 master 机上执行)

启动 hdfs:

```
# cd /opt/hadoop-2.7.3/sbin
```

```
# start-all.sh
```

检查 hadoop 启动情况:

<http://192.168.10.198:50070>

<http://192.168.10.198:8088/cluster>

查看状态:

```
# /opt/hadoop-2.7.3/bin/hadoop dfsadmin -report
```

```
[root@master sbin]# ../bin/hdfs dfsadmin -report
```

```
Configured Capacity: 56338194432 (52.47 GB)
```

```
Present Capacity: 33484337152 (31.18 GB)
```

```
DFS Remaining: 33484255232 (31.18 GB)
```

```
DFS Used: 81920 (80 KB)
```

```
DFS Used%: 0.00%
```

```
Under replicated blocks: 0
```

```
Blocks with corrupt replicas: 0
```

```
Missing blocks: 0
```

```
Missing blocks (with replication factor 1): 0
```

```
-----  
Live datanodes (3):
```

```
Name: 192.168.10.168:50010 (slaver3)
```

```
Hostname: slaver3
```

```
Decommission Status : Normal
```

```
Configured Capacity: 18779398144 (17.49 GB)
```

```
DFS Used: 24576 (24 KB)
```

```
Non DFS Used: 5563150336 (5.18 GB)
```

```
DFS Remaining: 13216223232 (12.31 GB)
```

```
DFS Used%: 0.00%
```

```
DFS Remaining%: 70.38%
```

```
Configured Cache Capacity: 0 (0 B)
```

```
Cache Used: 0 (0 B)
```

```
Cache Remaining: 0 (0 B)
```

```
Cache Used%: 100.00%
```

```
Cache Remaining%: 0.00%
```

```
Xceivers: 1
```

```
Last contact: Fri Sep 02 00:23:30 PDT 2016
```

```
Name: 192.168.10.170:50010 (slaver1)
```

```
Hostname: slaver1
```

```
Decommission Status : Normal
```

```
Configured Capacity: 18779398144 (17.49 GB)
```

```
DFS Used: 28672 (28 KB)
```

```
Non DFS Used: 8745037824 (8.14 GB)
```

看到类似如上信息则表示成功了。

检查进程：

```
# jps
```

master 主机包含 ResourceManager、SecondaryNameNode、NameNode 等，则表示启动成功，例如

```
2212 ResourceManager
```

```
2484 Jps
```

```
1917 NameNode
```

```
2078 SecondaryNameNode
```

各个 slave 主机包含 DataNode、NodeManager 等，则表示启用成功，例如

```
17153 DataNode
```

```
17334 Jps
```

```
17241 NodeManager
```

### 3.6 出现问题

1.启动以后如果活着的 slaver 节点少于部署的，可以看看各自 logs 下的日志。若出现【UnknownHostException: VM-172.16.54.11: VM-172.16.54.11: Name or service not known】，即可能为你修改 hostname 以后没有重启电脑，执行 hostname master 即可

2.注意把防火墙关了

## 四.安装配置 zookeeper

### 4.1 配置 zookeeper 环境变量

```
# vi /etc/profile
```

```
export ZOOKEEPER_HOME=/opt/zookeeper-3.4.8
```

```
export PATH=$ZOOKEEPER_HOME/bin:$PATH
```

```
# source /etc/profile
```



## 4.2 配置 zookeeper

- 1、到 zookeeper 官网下载

zookeeper     <http://mirror.bit.edu.cn/apache/zookeeper/zookeeper-3.4.8/>

- 2、在 slaver1,slaver2,slaver3 上面搭建 zookeeper

例如:

slaver1 192.168.10.170

slaver2 192.168.10.143

slaver3 192.168.10.168

- 3、上传 zookeeper-3.4.8.tar.gz 到任意一台服务器的根目录，并解压: zookeeper:

```
# tar -zxvf zookeeper-3.4.8.tar.gz
```

- 4、在 zookeeper 目录下建立 data 目录, 同时将 zookeeper 目录下 conf/zoo\_sample.cfg 文件复制一份成 zoo.cfg

```
# mkdir /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/data
```

```
# cd /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/conf/
```

```
# cp zoo_sample.cfg zoo.cfg
```

- 5、修改 zoo.cfg

```
# vi zoo.cfg
```

```
# The number of milliseconds of each tick
```

```
tickTime=2000
```

```
# The number of ticks that the initial
```

```
#synchronization phase can take
```

```
initLimit=10
```

# Thenumber of ticks that can passbetween

#sending a request and getting anacknowledgement

syncLimit=5

# thedirectory where the snapshot isstored.

# do notuse /tmp for storage, /tmp hereis just

#example sakes.

**dataDir=/opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/data**

# theport at which the clients willconnect

**clientPort=2181**

# themaximum number of clientconnections.

#increase this if you need to handle moreclients

#maxClientCnxns=60

#

# Besure to read the maintenance sectionof the

# administratorguide before turning onautopurge.

#

#[http://zookeeper.apache.org/doc/current/zookeeperAdmin.html#sc\\_maintenance](http://zookeeper.apache.org/doc/current/zookeeperAdmin.html#sc_maintenance)

#

# Thenumber of snapshots to retain indataDir

#autopurge.snapRetainCount=3

# Purgetask interval in hours

```
# Set to "0" to disable autopurge feature
```

```
#autopurge.purgeInterval=1
```

```
server.1=slaver1:2888:3888
```

```
server.2=slaver2:2888:3888
```

```
server.3=slaver3:2888:3888
```

6、拷贝 zookeeper 目录到另外两台服务器:

```
# cd /opt
```

```
# scp -r /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8 slaver1:/opt
```

```
# scp -r /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8 slaver2:/opt
```

```
# scp -r /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8 slaver3:/opt
```

分别在几台服务器的 data 目录下建立 myid 其 ip 对应相应的 server.\*

server.1 的 myid 内容为 1

```
# cd /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/data/
```

```
# touch myid
```

```
# echo 1 > myid
```

server.2 的 myid 内容为 2

```
# cd /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/data/
```

```
# touch myid
```

```
# echo 2 > myid
```

server.3 的 myid 内容为 3

```
# cd /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/data/
```

```
# touch myid
```

```
# echo 3 > myid
```

7、启动 ZooKeeper 集群，在每个节点上分别启动 ZooKeeper 服务：

```
# cd /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/
```

```
# ./zkServer.sh start
```

8、可以查看 ZooKeeper 集群的状态，保证集群启动没有问题：分别查看每台服务器的 zookeeper 状态 `zookeeper#bin/zkServer.sh status` 查看那些是 following 那个是 leader

Eg:

```
# ./jps
```

```
# ./zkServer.sh status
```

slaver1:

```
[root@slaver1 bin]# ./zkServer.sh start
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Starting zookeeper ... STARTED
[root@slaver1 bin]# jps
15394 DataNode
17507 QuorumPeerMain
15498 NodeManager
17535 Jps
[root@slaver1 bin]# ./zkServer.sh status
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Mode: follower
[root@slaver1 bin]#
```

slaver2:

```
[root@slaver2 bin]# ./zkServer.sh start
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Starting zookeeper ... STARTED
[root@slaver2 bin]# jps
15365 DataNode
17483 QuorumPeerMain
15469 NodeManager
17517 Jps
[root@slaver2 bin]# ./zkServer.sh status
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Mode: leader
[root@slaver2 bin]#
```

slaver3:

```
[root@slaver3 bin]# ./zkServer.sh start
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Starting zookeeper ... STARTED
[root@slaver3 bin]# jps
14304 Jps
12164 DataNode
14277 QuorumPeerMain
12270 NodeManager
[root@slaver3 bin]# ./zkServer.sh status
ZooKeeper JMX enabled by default
Using config: /opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/bin/../conf/zoo.cfg
Mode: follower
[root@slaver3 bin]#
```

看到以上信息则表示安装成功。

## 五. 安装配置 hbase

### 5.1 安装 hbase

上传 hbase-1.2.2-bin.tar.gz 安装包到 root 根目录

```
# tar -zxvf hbase-1.2.2-bin.tar.gz
```

```
# mkdir /opt/hbase-1.2.2/logs
```

### 5.2 配置 hbase 环境变量 (各主机)

```
# vi /etc/profile
```

```
export HBASE_HOME=/opt/hbase-1.2.2
```

```
export PATH=$PATH:$HBASE_HOME/bin
```

```
# source /etc/profile
```

### 5.3 修改 hbase-env.sh

```
# vi /opt/hbase-1.2.2/conf/hbase-env.sh
```

配置内容(直接替换所有内容或开放相应配置内容):

```
export JAVA_HOME=/opt/jdk1.8.0_101
```

```
export HBASE_LOG_DIR=${HBASE_HOME}/logs
```

```
export HBASE_MANAGES_ZK=false
```

#### 5.4 修改 regionservers

# vi /opt/hbase-1.2.2/conf/regionservers

配置内容:

删除: localhost

添加:

slaver1

slaver2

slaver3

#### 5.5 修改 hbase-site.xml

# vi /opt/hbase-1.2.2/conf/hbase-site.xml

配置内容:

<configuration>

<property>

<name>hbase.rootdir</name>

<value>hdfs://master:9000/hbase</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>hbase.cluster.distributed</name>

<value>true</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>hbase.zookeeper.quorum</name>

<value>slaver1,slaver2,slaver3</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>hbase.master</name>

<value>hdfs://master:60000</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>hbase.zookeeper.property.dataDir</name>

<value>/opt/zookeeper-3.4.8/data</value>

</property>

<property>

<name>hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort</name>

<value>2181</value>

</property>

<!--默认 HMaster HTTP 访问端口-->

<property>

<name>hbase.master.info.port</name>

<value>16010</value>

</property>

<!--默认 HRegionServer HTTP 访问端口-->

```

<property>

    <name>hbase.regionserver.info.port</name>

    <value>16030</value>

</property>

</configuration>

```

## 5.6 各个主机之间复制 hbase

```

# scp -r /opt/hbase-1.2.2 slaver1:/opt

# scp -r /opt/hbase-1.2.2 slaver2:/opt

# scp -r /opt/hbase-1.2.2 slaver3:/opt

```

## 5.7 启动 hbase (在 master 上执行，其它机器不需要执行)

启动之前先启动 hadoop 和 zookeeper 集群

启动 hbase:

```

# cd /opt/hbase-1.2.2/bin

# ./start-hbase.sh

```

## 5.8 启动 hbase 后活着的点只有本机器的，其他 slaver 点日志上

```

【INFO [regionserver/localhost/127.0.0.1:16020] regionserver.HRegionServer: reportForDuty to
master=localhost,16000,1495017286384 with port=16020, startcode=1495017287226
2017-05-17 18:59:55,323 WARN [regionserver/localhost/127.0.0.1:16020]
regionserver.HRegionServer: error telling master we are up
com.google.protobuf.ServiceException: java.net.ConnectException: Connection refused】

```

修改方法：将每个集群的主机的主机名修改为 regionservers 文件中对应的主机名

vi /etc/sysconfig/networks

HOSTNAME=主机名

如：在 master 上修改 HOSTNAME=master

在 slaver1 上修改 HOSTNAME= slaver1

在 slaver2 上修改 HOSTNAME= slaver2

在 slaver3 上修改 HOSTNAME= slaver3

等等



重启 network 服务设置生效

service network restart

5.9 时间不同步导致 hbase 启动不了

解决方法:

一般情况下, 将 slaver 们的节点同步到 master 就行了, 执行命令:

ntpdate -bu master 【ntpdate -bu 192.168.59.128】

就行了

但是在虚拟机上, 可能上述时间同步命令不好使, 并且报错:

【24 Jul 21:59:25 ntpdate[2480]: no server suitable for synchronization found】

解决方法: 【得能联网】, 执行命令

yum install -y rdate

安装完成以后, 执行命令:

rdate -s time-b.nist.gov

这样就行了

检查 hbase 启动情况:

# cd /opt/hbase-1.2.2/bin

#./hbase shell

显示如下信息则为正常:

```
[root@master bin]# hbase shell
SLF4J: Class path contains multiple SLF4J bindings.
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/hbase-1.2.2/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.5.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: Found binding in [jar:file:/opt/hadoop-2.7.3/share/hadoop/common/lib/slf4j-log4j12-1.7.10.jar!/org/slf4j/impl/StaticLoggerBinder.class]
SLF4J: See http://www.slf4j.org/codes.html#multiple_bindings for an explanation.
SLF4J: Actual binding is of type [org.slf4j.impl.Log4jLoggerFactory]
HBase Shell; enter 'help<RETURN>' for list of supported commands.
Type "exit<RETURN>" to leave the HBase Shell
Version 1.2.2, r3f671c1ead70d249ea4598f1bbcc5151322b3a13, Fri Jul 1 08:28:55 CDT 2016

hbase(main):001:0> list
TABLE
0 row(s) in 0.3650 seconds

=> []
hbase(main):002:0>
```

<http://192.168.10.198:16010/master-status> (注意: 是 master 机)

<http://192.168.10.170:16030/rs-status> (注意: 是 slaver 机)

(注: 如果是在本机浏览器打开, 需要注意本身的 hosts 配置或如果已经配置, 则可以使用主机名直接访问, 否则不可以)

HomeTable DetailsLocal LogsLog LevelDebug DumpMetrics DumpHBase Configuration

Master master

Region Servers

Base Stats

MemoryRequestsStorefilesCompactions

ServerName	Start time	Version	Requests Per Second	Num. Regions
slave1.16026.1472833720701	Fri Sep 02 09:28:49 PDT 2016	1.2.2	0	2
slave2.16026.1472833781409	Fri Sep 02 09:28:41 PDT 2016	1.2.2	0	1
slave3.16026.1472833816389	Fri Sep 02 09:38:16 PDT 2016	1.2.2	0	1
Total:3			0	4

Backup Masters

ServerName	Port	Start Time
Total:0		

Tables

Lower Tables

System TablesSnapshots

2 table(s) in set [Default]

Namespace	Table Name	Online Regions	Offline Regions	Failed Regions	Split Regions	Other Regions	Description
default	gsprnth	1	0	0	0	0	gsprnth: (NAME => gsprdata)
default	test	1	0	0	0	0	test: (NAME => data)

Tasks

Show All Monitored TasksOnline Non-RPC TasksShow All RPC Handler TasksShow Active RPC CallsShow Client OperationsView as JSON

No tasks currently running on this node.

Software Attributes

Attribute Name	Value	Description
HBase Version	1.2.2, revision=38071c1ead76d3f8ea4598f18ec1151322b3a13	HBase version and revision
HBase Compiled	Fri Jul 1 08:28:55 CDT 2016, buildby 7ac43c3d28271342afaa1a55ad86ac	When HBase version was compiled and by whom
HBase Source Checksum	7ac43c3d28271342afaa1a55ad86ac	HBase source MD5 checksum
Hadoop Version	2.5.1, revision=2e18d179e4a8055a6a928c2de4451891265cce	Hadoop version and revision
Hadoop Compiled	2014-09-05T23:05Z, kaisha	When Hadoop version was compiled and by whom
Hadoop Source Checksum	64246a959d98337780a181a67c178	Hadoop source MD5 checksum
ZooKeeper Client Version	3.4.6, revision=1569665	ZooKeeper client version and revision
ZooKeeper Client Compiled	62/20/2014 09:09 GMT	When ZooKeeper client version was compiled
ZooKeeper Quorum	slave1:2181 slave2:2181 slave3:2181	Addresses of all registered ZK servers. For more, see <a href="#">zk dump</a> .
ZooKeeper Base Path	/hbase	Root node of this cluster in ZK.
HBase Root Directory	hdfs://master:9000/hbase	Location of HBase home directory
HMaster Start Time	Fri Sep 02 09:28:42 PDT 2016	Date stamp of when this HMaster was started
HMaster Active Time	Fri Sep 02 09:28:49 PDT 2016	Date stamp of when this HMaster became active
16026.16026.16026.16026/master-status		Unique identifier generated for each HBase cluster

看到上图表示正常安装启动。

检查进程：

# jps

master 主机包含 ResourceManager、SecondaryNameNode、NameNode、HQuorumPeer、HMaster 等，则表示启动成功，例如

2212 ResourceManager

2999 Jps

2697 HQuorumPeer

1917 NameNode

2078 SecondaryNameNode

2751 HMaster

各个 slave 主机包含 DataNode、NodeManager、HRegionServer、HQuorumPeer 等，则表示启用成功，例如

17540 Jps

17142 NodeManager

17338 HRegionServer

17278 HQuorumPeer

17055 DataNode

## 六.试用 hbase (hbase shell 常用操作命令)

根据下面 tb1 表的结构来演示 hbase 增删改查用法:

name	info		address
	sex	age	
zhangsan	22	man	beijing
lisi	23	woman	shanghai

# **hbase shell** #进入字符页面

6.1 创建表 tb1, 并有两个列族 name、info 和 address, info 列族下有 sex 和 age 列

```
hbase(main):024:0> create 'tb1','name','info','address'
```

6.2 查看表结构

```
hbase(main):025:0> describe 'tb1'
```

6.3 列出所有表

```
hbase(main):025:0> list
```

6.4 插入几条记录

```
hbase(main):028:0> put 'tb1','zhangsan','info:sex','22'
```

```
hbase(main):039:0> put 'tb1','zhangsan','info:age','man'
```

```
hbase(main):031:0> put 'tb1','zhangsan','address','beijing'
```

```
hbase(main):046:0> put 'tb1','lisi','info:age','woman'
```

```
hbase(main):047:0> put 'tb1','lisi','info:sex','23'
```

```
hbase(main):048:0> put 'tb1','lisi','address','shanghai'
```

6.5 查看所有记录 (全表扫描)

```
hbase(main):040:0> scan 'tb1'
```

ROW	COLUMN+CELL
-----	-------------

zhangsan	column=address:,timestamp=1435129009088,value=beijing
----------	---

zhangsan	column=info:age,timestamp=1435129054098, value=man
----------	--

zhangsan	column=info:sex,timestamp=1435128714392, value=22
----------	---

## 说明:

ROW: 行, 用来检索记录的主键。

COLUMN family: 列族, 是表的一部分, 必须在创建表时定义, 可以看到列名是以列族作为前缀, 一个列族可以有多个列 (column)。

CELL: 存储单位, 存储实际数据, 也就是所看到的 value, cell 中没有数据类型, 全部是字节码形式存储。

timestamp: 时间戳, 可以看做是数据版本号, hbase 写时自动赋值, 为当前系统时间, 精确到毫秒。如果每个 cell 保存同一份数据多个版本时, 可通过时间戳来索引版本。

### 6.6 统计表中记录总数

```
hbase(main):050:0> count 'tb1'  
2 row(s) in 0.0190 seconds
```

=> 2

### 6.7 查看表中某条记录

```
hbase(main):054:0> get 'tb1','zhangsan'  
COLUMN      CELL  
address:     timestamp=1435129096397,value=beijing  
info:age     timestamp=1435129054098,value=man  
info:sex     timestamp=1435128714392,value=22
```

### 6.8 查看表中某行某列族中的所有数据

```
hbase(main):055:0> get 'tb1','zhangsan','info'  
COLUMN      CELL  
info:age     timestamp=1435129054098,value=man  
info:sex     timestamp=1435128714392,value=22
```

### 6.9 更新一条记录 (覆盖)

```
hbase(main):063:0> put 'tb1','zhangsan','info:sex','23'  
0 row(s) in 0.0080 seconds
```

### 6.10 给 lisi 增加一个 comment 字段

```
hbase(main):070:0> incr 'tb1','lisi','info:comment'
```

### 6.11 删除某行某列族数据

```
hbase(main):065:0> delete 'tb1','zhangsan','info:sex'
```

### 6.12 删除某行所有记录

```
hbase(main):067:0> deleteall 'tb1','zhangsan'
```

### 6.13 删除一个表

```
hbase(main):072:0> disable 'tb1' #先禁用  
hbase(main):073:0> drop 'tb1' #再删除
```