

数据科学导论实验报告

实验一 常用的 Linux 操作和 Hadoop 操作



学 生：

年 级：2021 级

专 业：软件工程

重庆大学大数据与软件学院

2023 年 10 月 12 日

一、 实验目的：

实验一的目的是让学生掌握常用的 Linux 操作和 Hadoop 操作。这个实验旨在培养学生或参与者在 Linux 环境下进行基本的文件和系统管理，同时了解如何使用 Hadoop 框架进行分布式数据处理，为后续上机实验做准备。

二、 实验要求

（一）熟悉常用的 Linux 操作

1. 使用`cd`命令：

- (1) 切换到目录`/usr/local`
- (2) 返回上一级目录
- (3) 返回用户的主文件夹

2. 使用`ls`命令：

- (4) 查看目录`/usr`下的所有文件

3. 使用`mkdir`命令：

- (5) 进入`/tmp`目录，创建一个名为`a`的目录，并查看存在多少目录
- (6) 创建目录`a1/a2/a3/a4`

4. 使用`rmdir`命令：

- (7) 删除在上例中创建的目录`a`（位于`/tmp`下）
- (8) 删除目录`a1/a2/a3/a4`，并查看存在多少目录

5. 使用`cp`命令：

- (9) 将用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`复制到`/usr`目录，并命名为`bashrc1`
- (10) 在`/tmp`下创建目录`test`，然后复制该目录的内容到`/usr`

6. 使用`mv`命令：

- (11) 将上例中的文件`bashrc1`移动到`/usr/test`目录
- (12) 将上例中的`test`目录重命名为`test2`

7. 使用`rm`命令：

- (13) 删除复制的`bashrc1`文件
- (14) 删除`test2`目录

8. 使用`cat`命令：

- (15) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容

9. 使用`tac`命令：

- (16) 反向查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容

10. 使用`more`命令:

- (17) 逐页查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容
- (18) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容的前 20 行
- (19) 查看主文件夹下`.bashrc` 文件内容, 后面 50 行不显示, 只显示前面几行

11. 使用`tail`命令:

- (20) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容的最后 20 行
- (21) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容, 只列出 50 行之后的数据

12. 使用`touch`命令:

- (22) 在`/tmp`下创建一个名为`hello`的空文件, 并查看其时间
- (23) 修改`hello`文件, 将其日期调整为 5 天前

13. 使用`chown`命令:

- (24) 将`hello`文件的所有者更改为`root`帐号, 并查看其属性

14. 使用`find`命令:

- (25) 查找用户主文件夹下文件名为`.bashrc`的文件

15. 使用`tar`命令:

- (26) 在根目录`/`下创建文件夹`test`, 然后打包成`test.tar.gz`
- (27) 解压缩到`/tmp`目录

16. 使用`grep`命令:

- (28) 从`.bashrc`文件中查找字符串`examples`

17. 配置 Java 环境变量:

- (29) 在`.bashrc`中设置 Java 环境变量
- (30) 查看`JAVA\_HOME`变量的值

(二) 熟悉常用的 Hadoop 操作

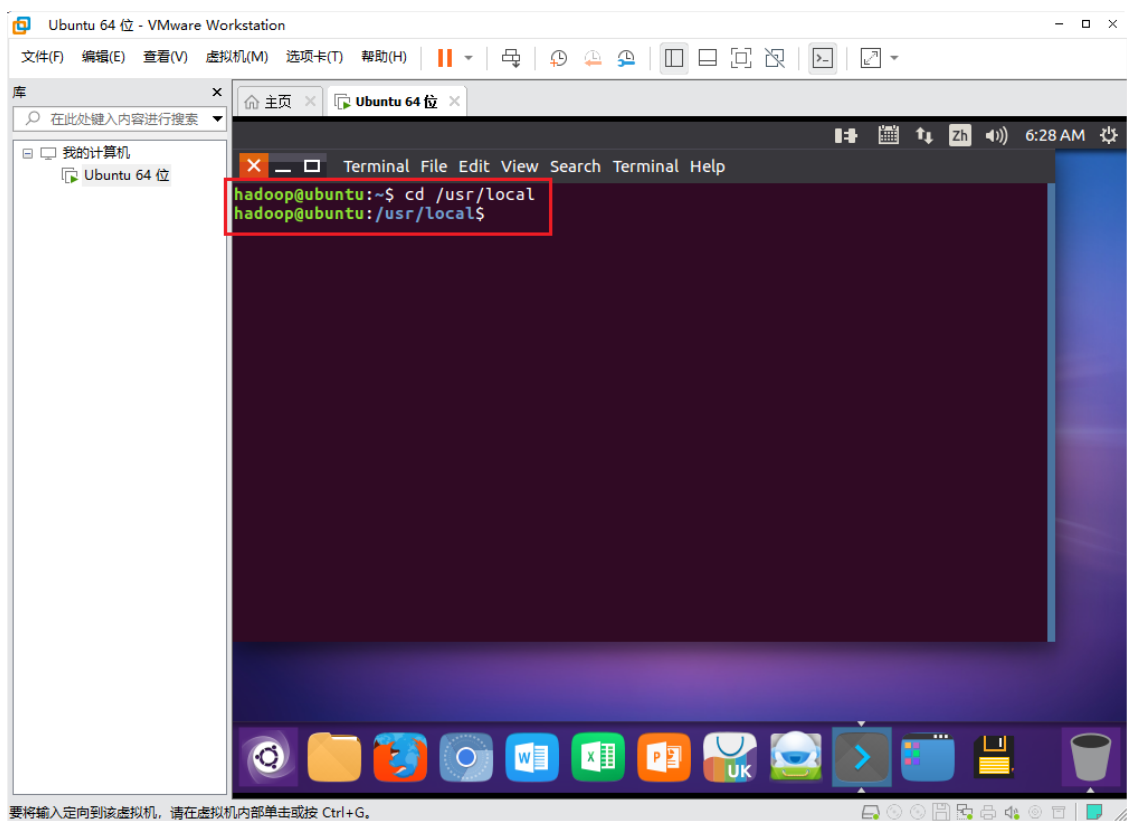
- (31) 启动 Hadoop, 并在 Hadoop 分布式文件系统 (HDFS) 中创建用户目录 (假设 Hadoop 已经安装在`/usr/local/hadoop`目录下)。
- (32) 在该用户目录下创建一个名为`text`的文件夹, 并查看 HDFS 中的文件列表。
- (33) 将用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件上传到 HDFS 的`test`文件夹, 并查看`test`文件夹中的内容。
- (34) 将 HDFS 中的`test`文件夹拷贝到本机。

三、 开发环境:

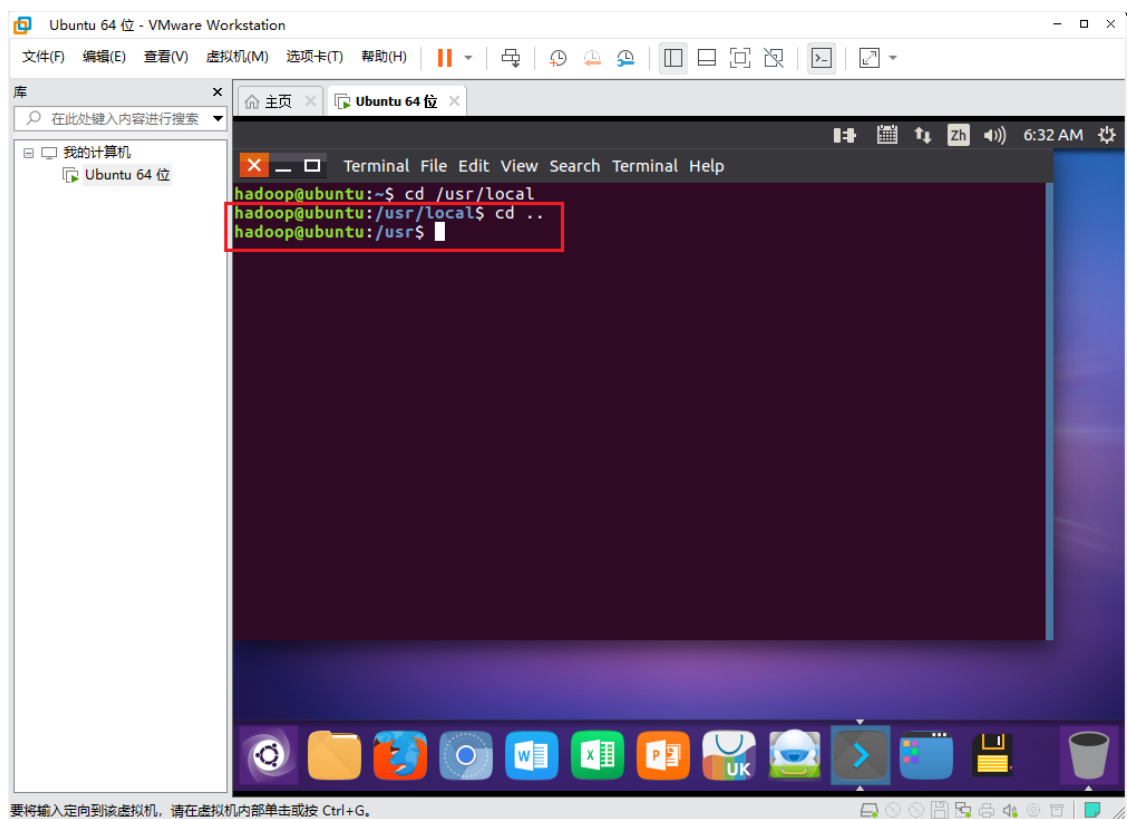
- Lenovo Legion R9000P2021H
- VMware-workstation-full-17.0.0
- Bbuntu Kylin 16.04
- Eclipse-4.7.0-linux.gtk.x86_64

四、 实验内容：

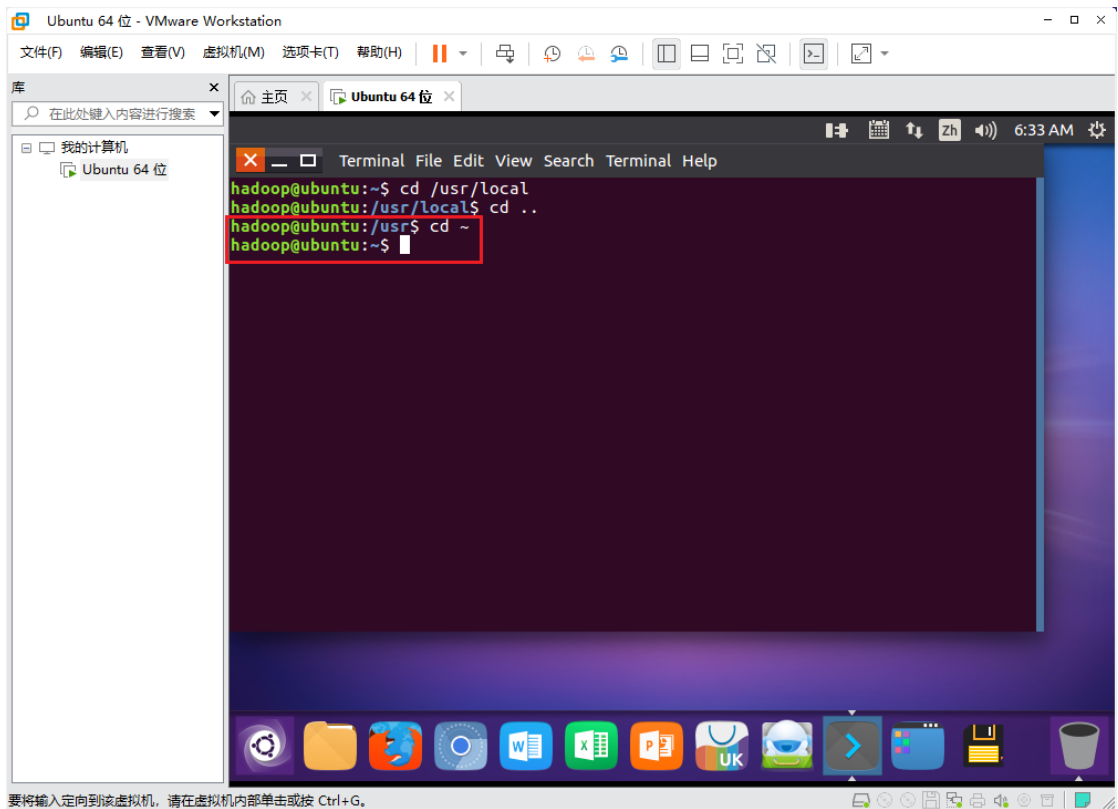
(1) 切换到目录`/usr/local`



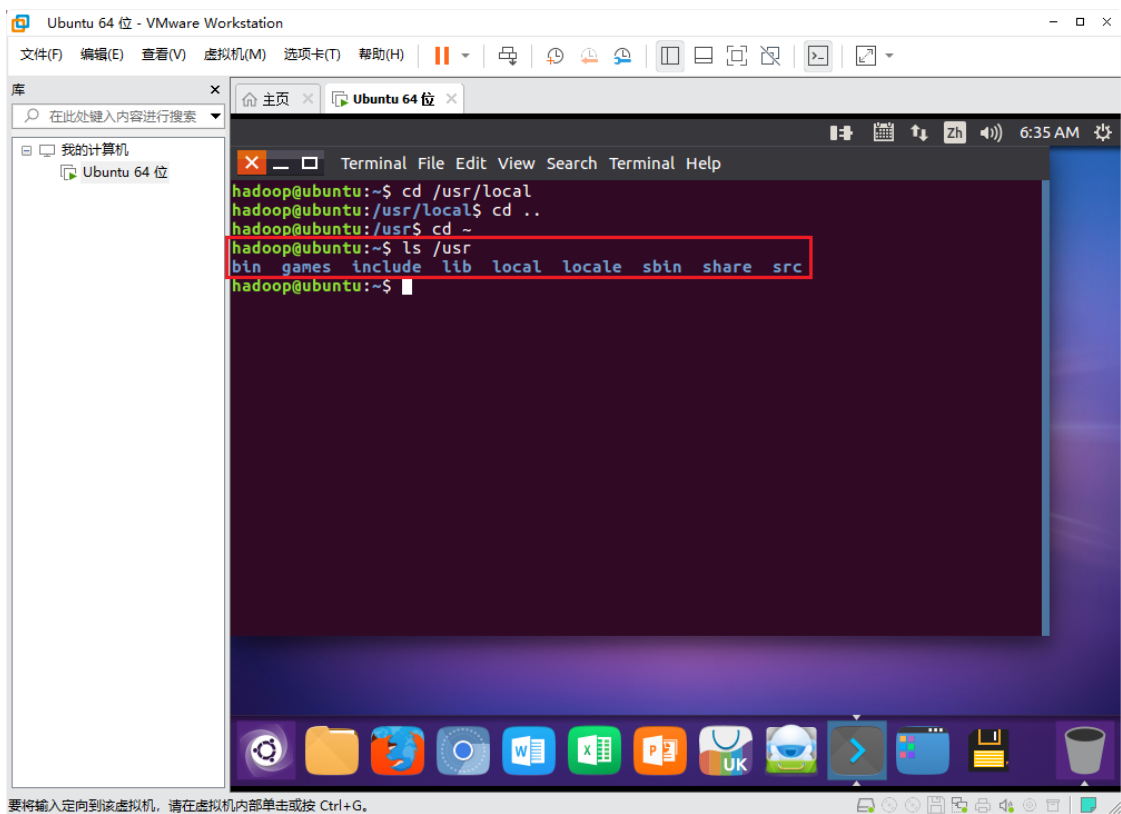
(2) 返回上一级目录



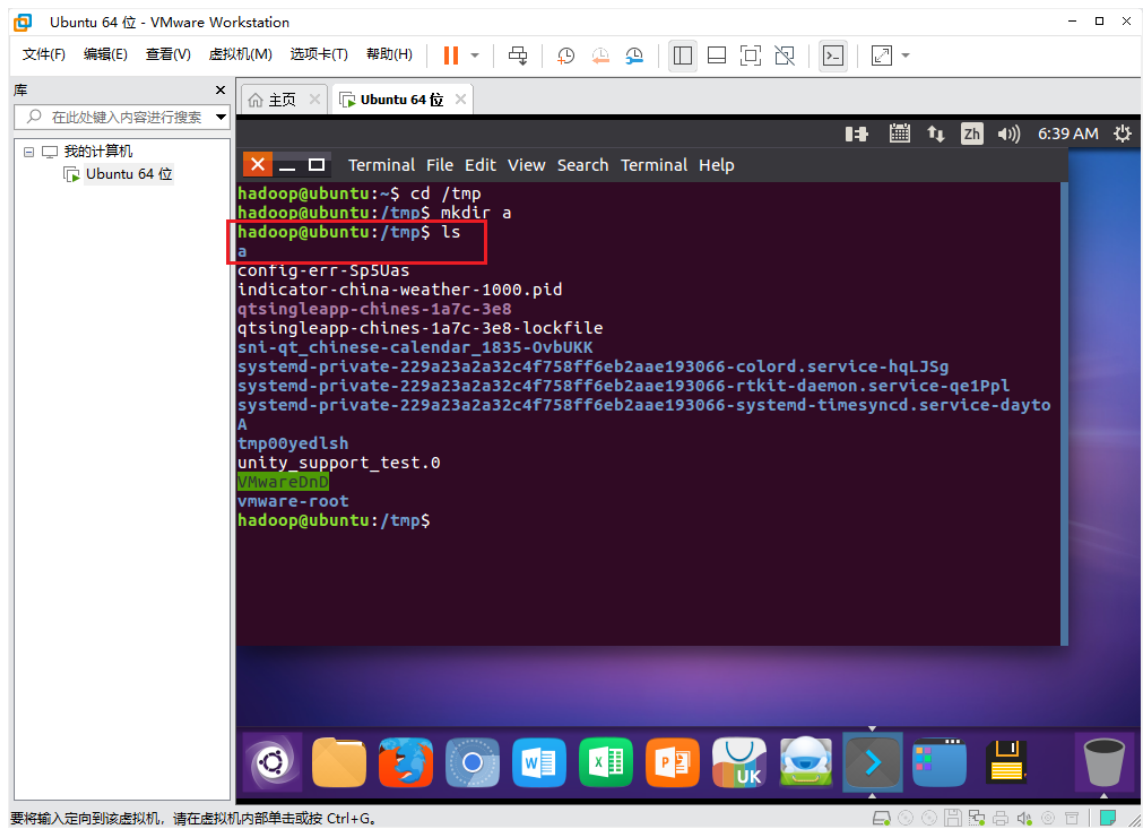
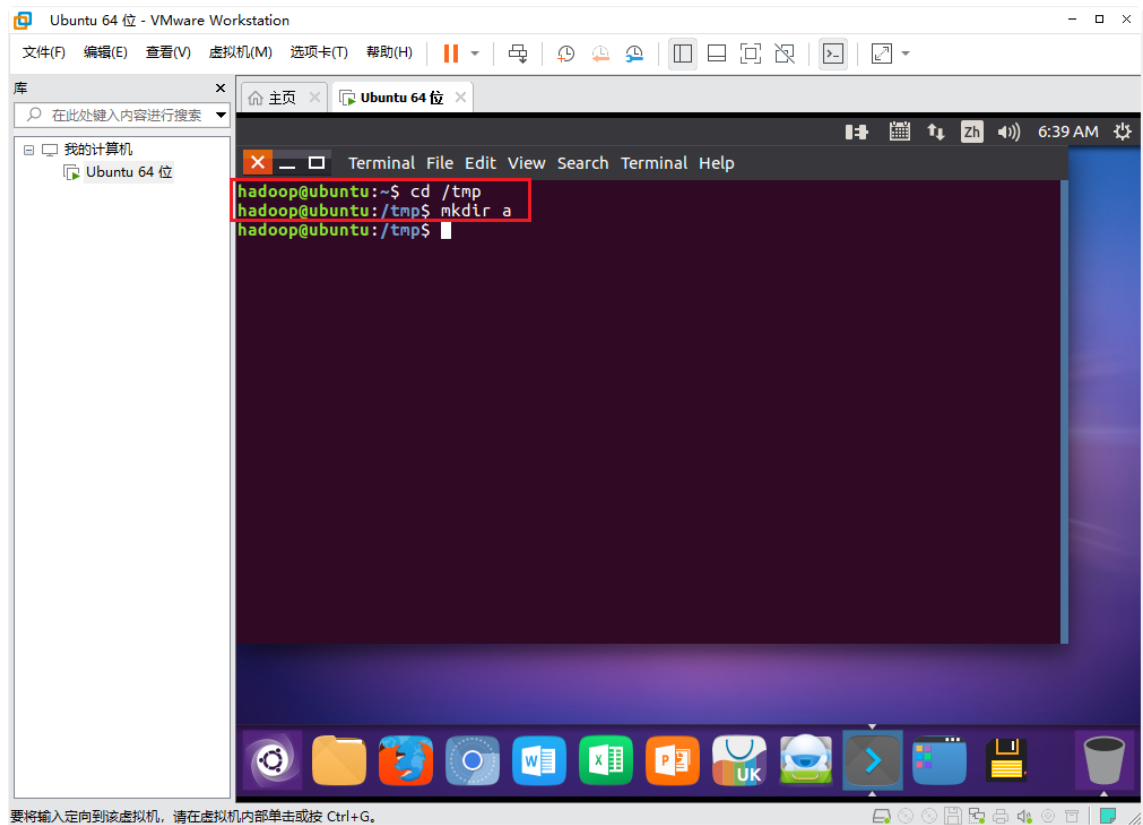
(3) 返回用户的主文件夹



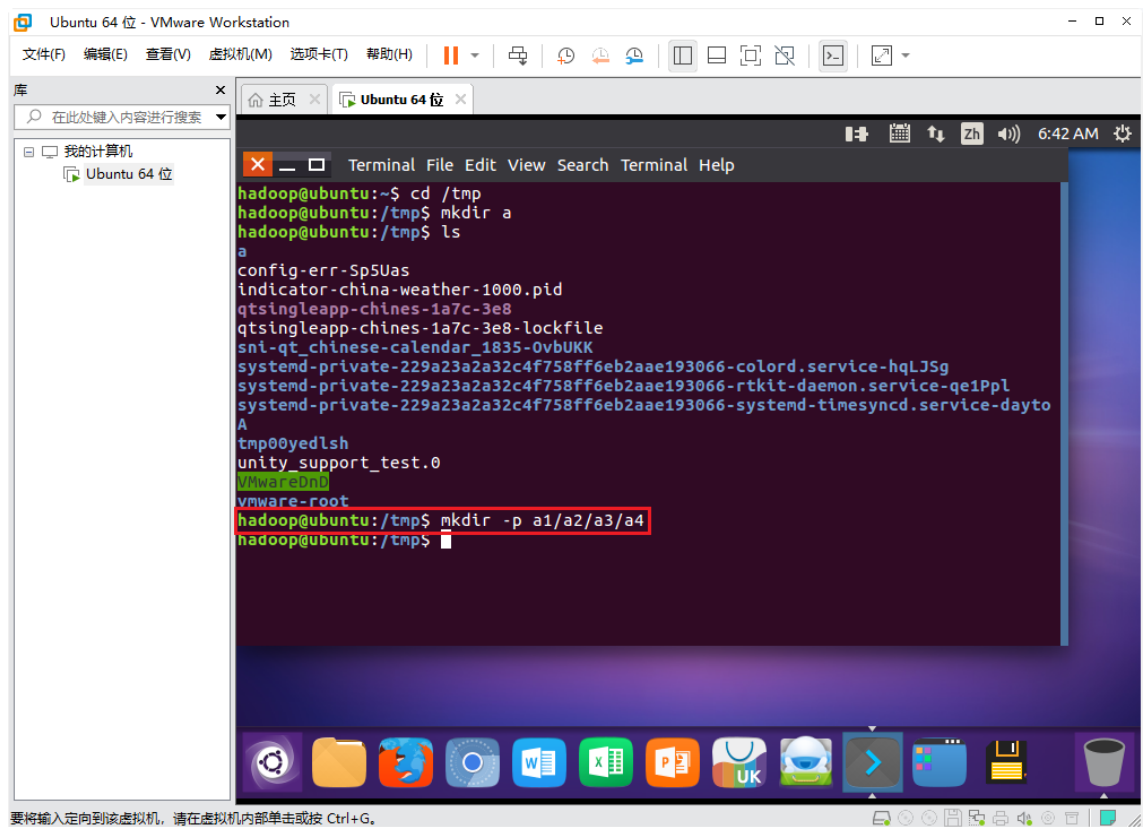
(4) 查看目录`/usr`下的所有文件



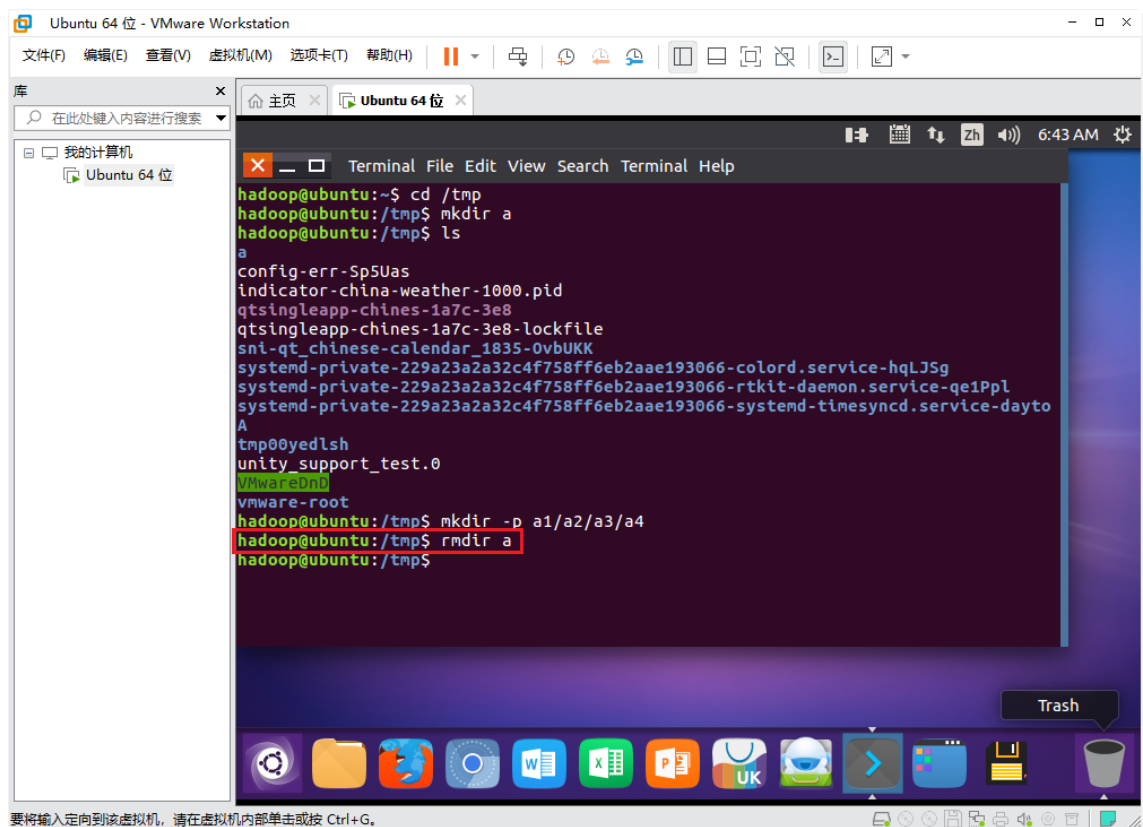
(5) 进入`/tmp`目录，创建一个名为`a`的目录，并查看存在多少目录



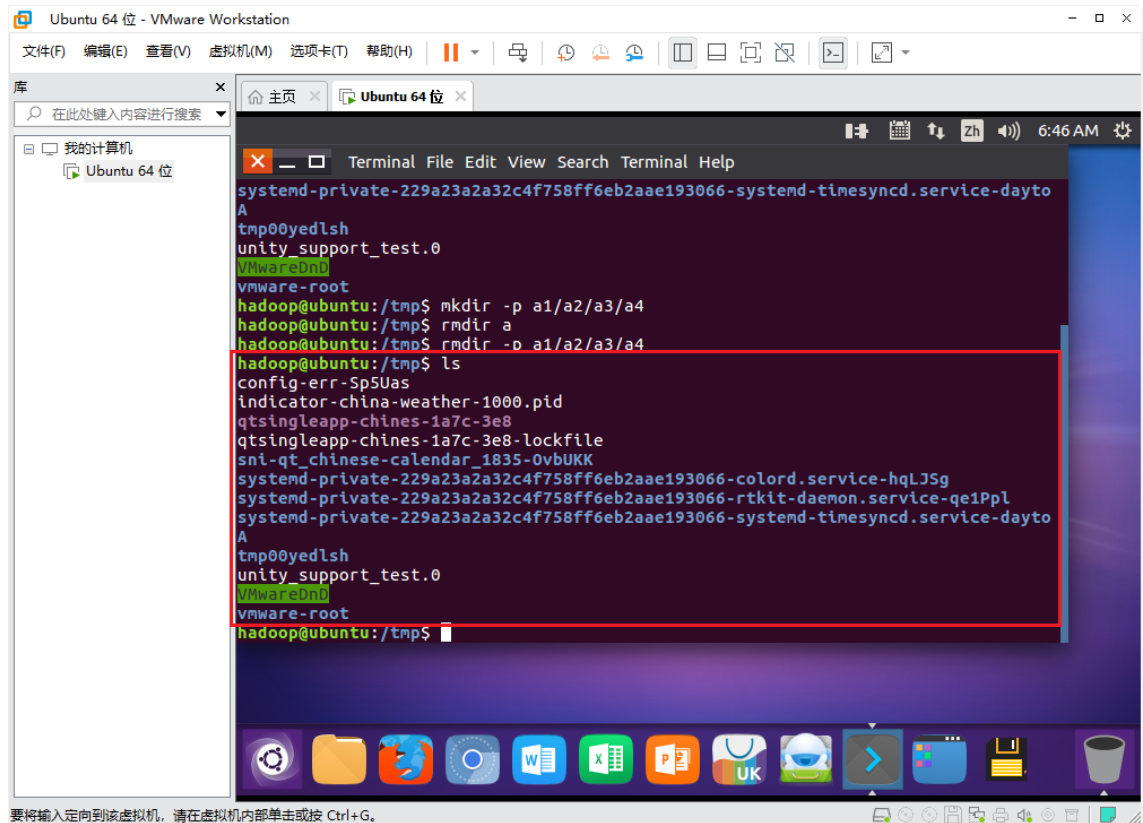
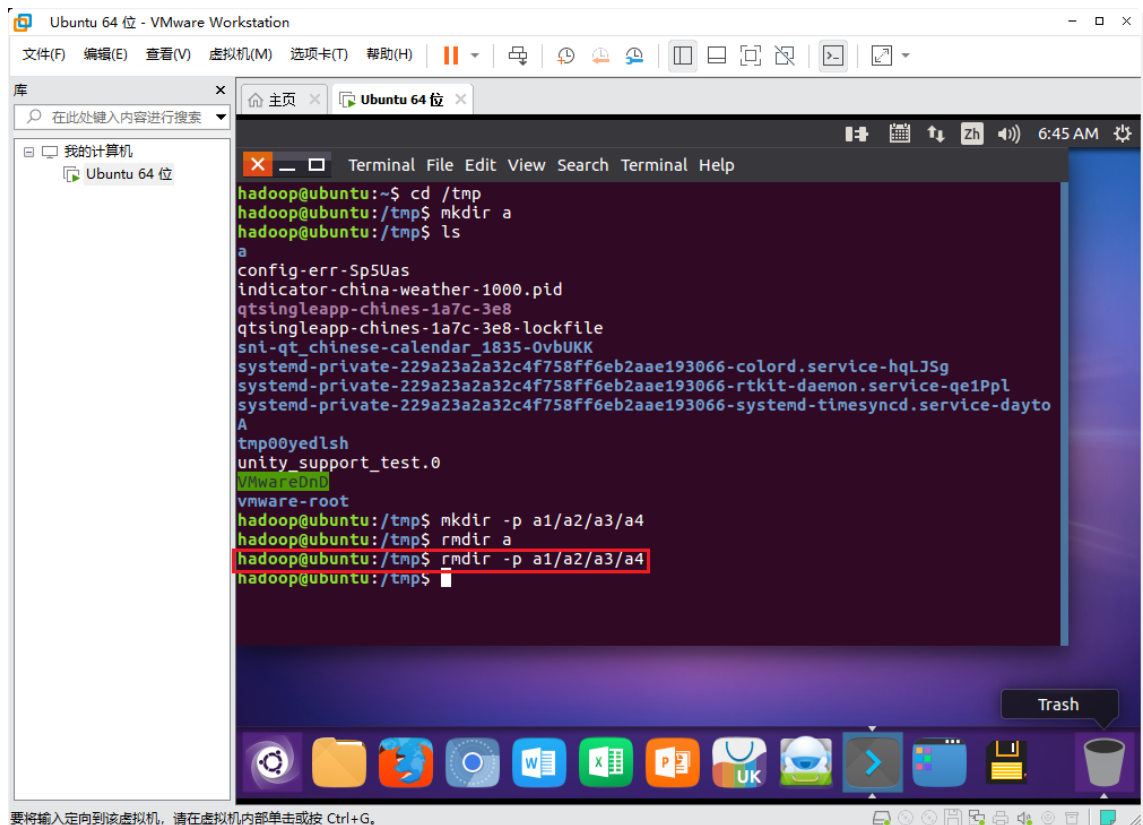
(6) 创建目录`a1/a2/a3/a4`



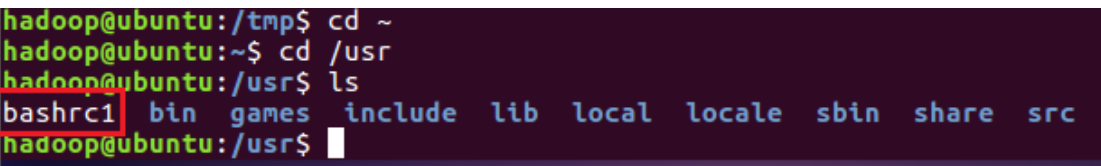
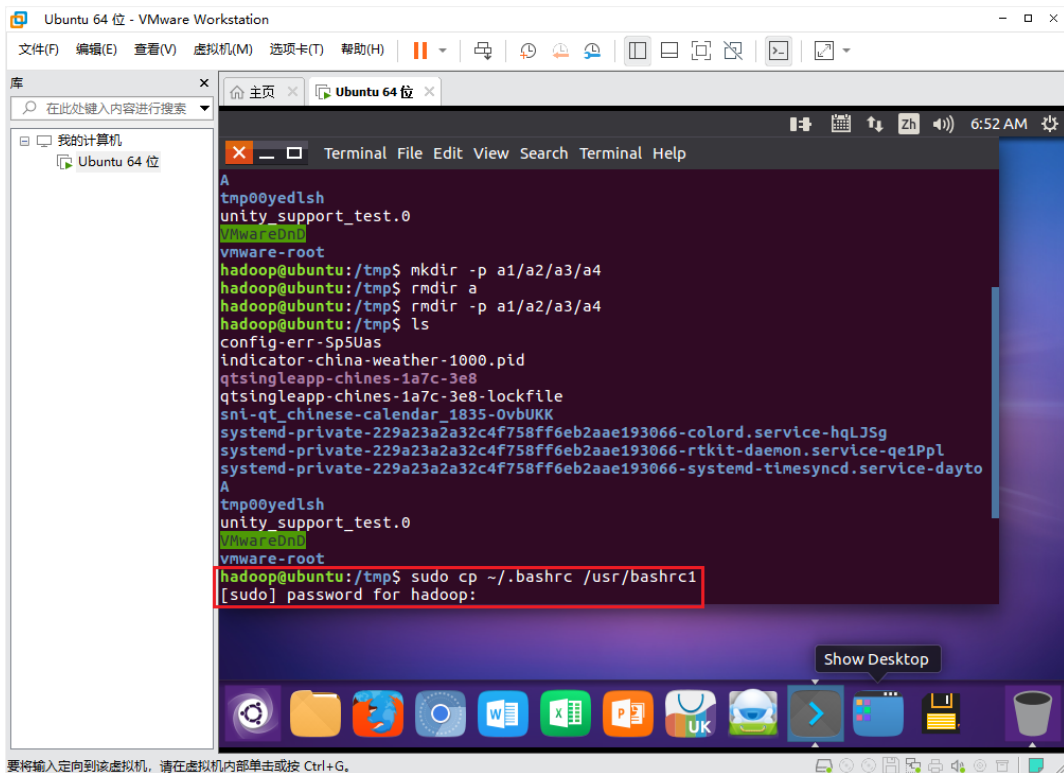
(7) 删除在上例中创建的目录`a`（位于`/tmp`下）



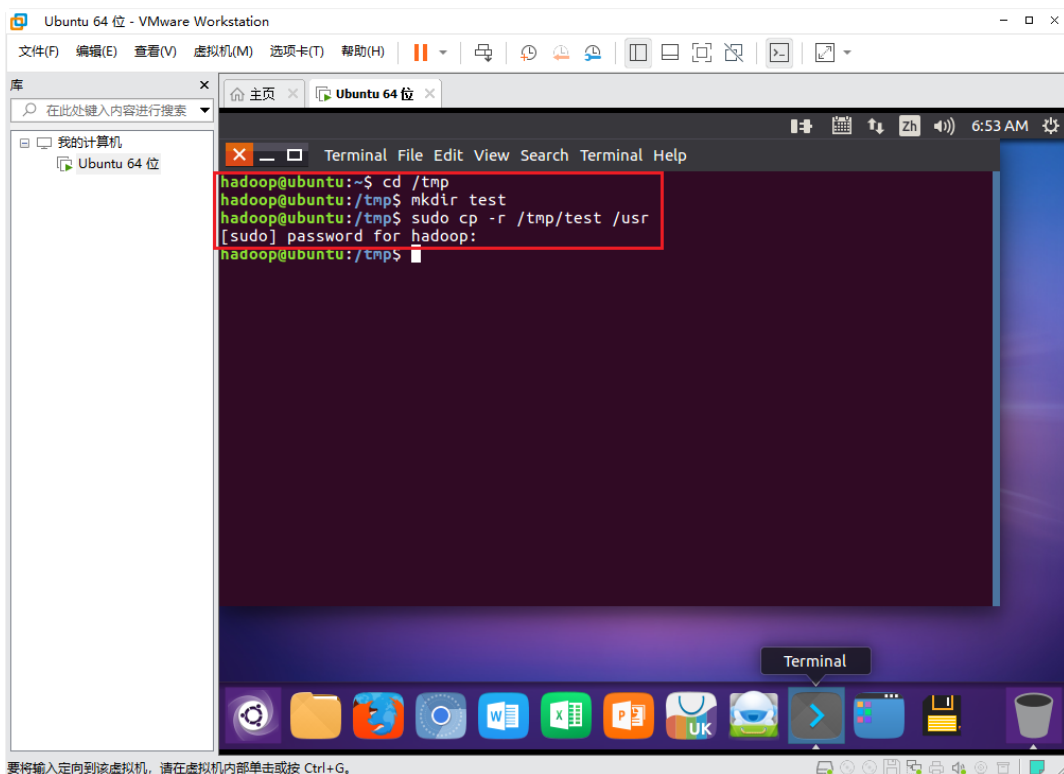
(8) 删除目录`a1/a2/a3/a4`，并查看存在多少目录

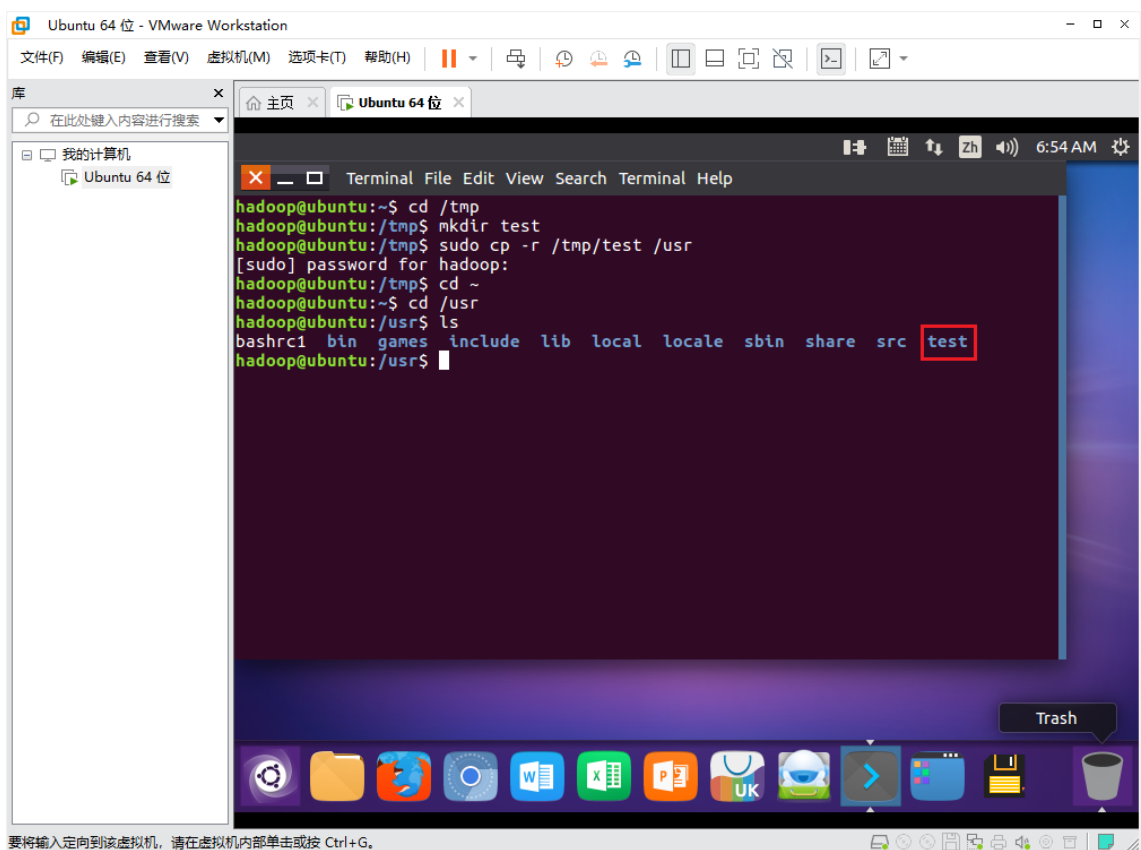


(9) 将用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`复制到`/usr`目录，并命名为`bashrc1`

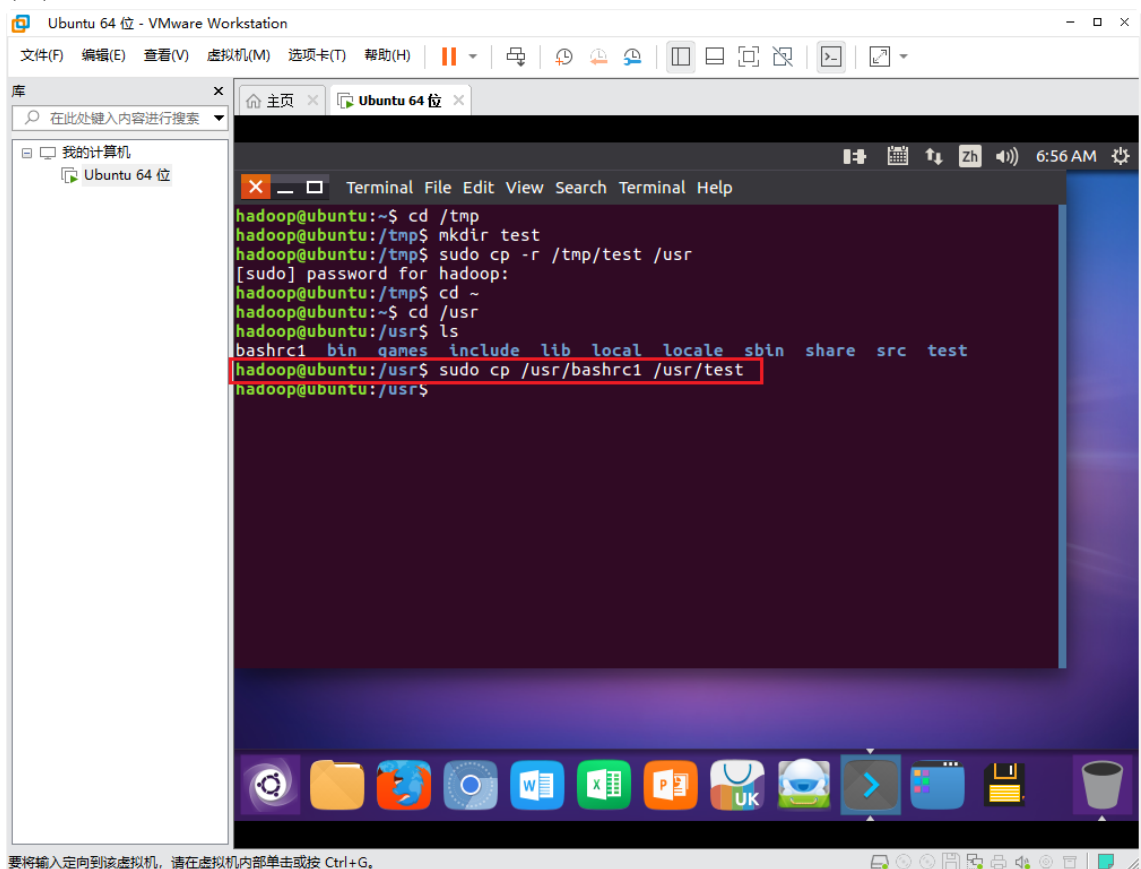


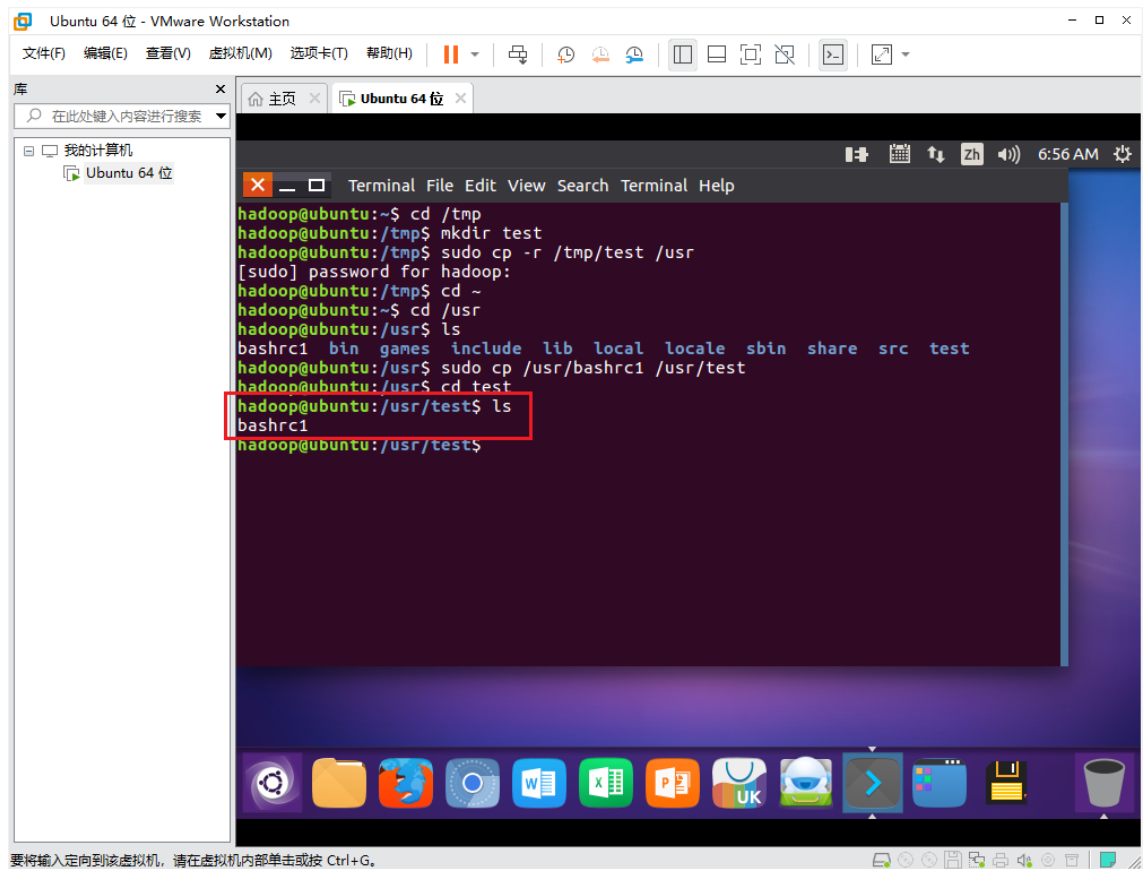
(10) 在`/tmp`下创建目录`test`，然后复制该目录的内容到`/usr`



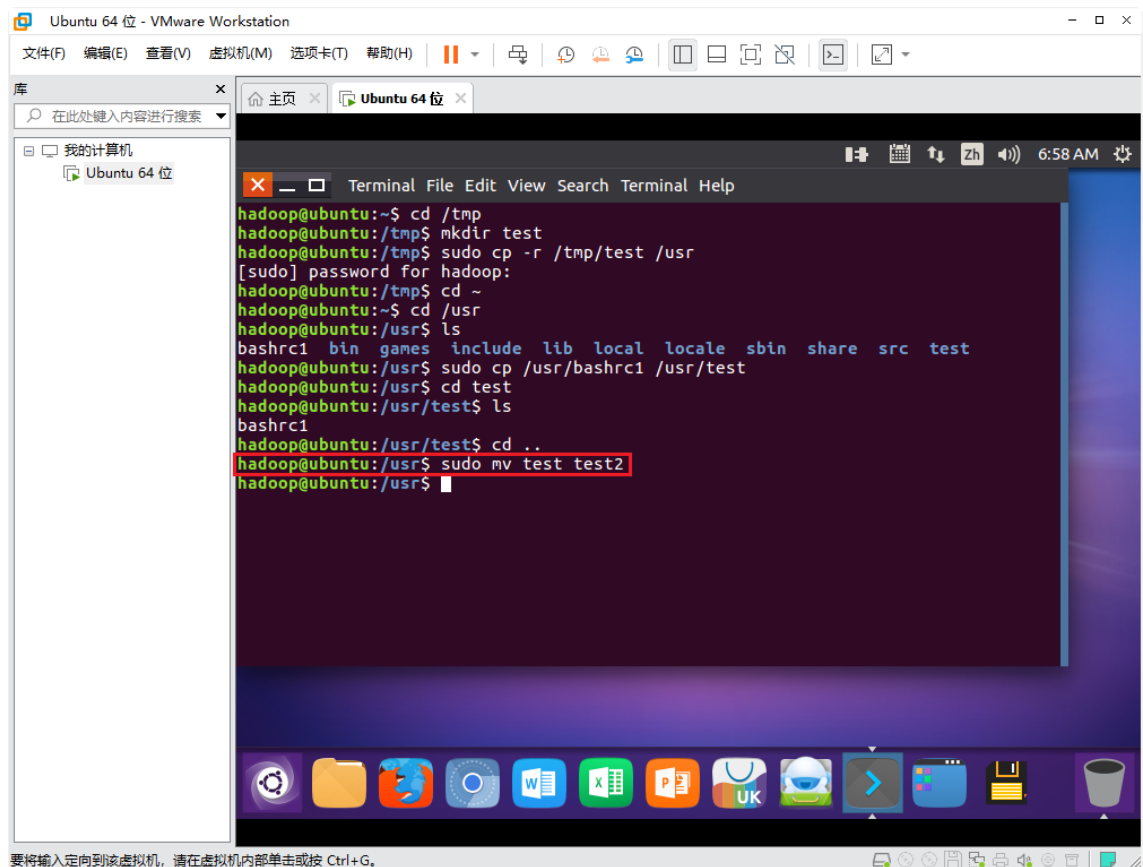


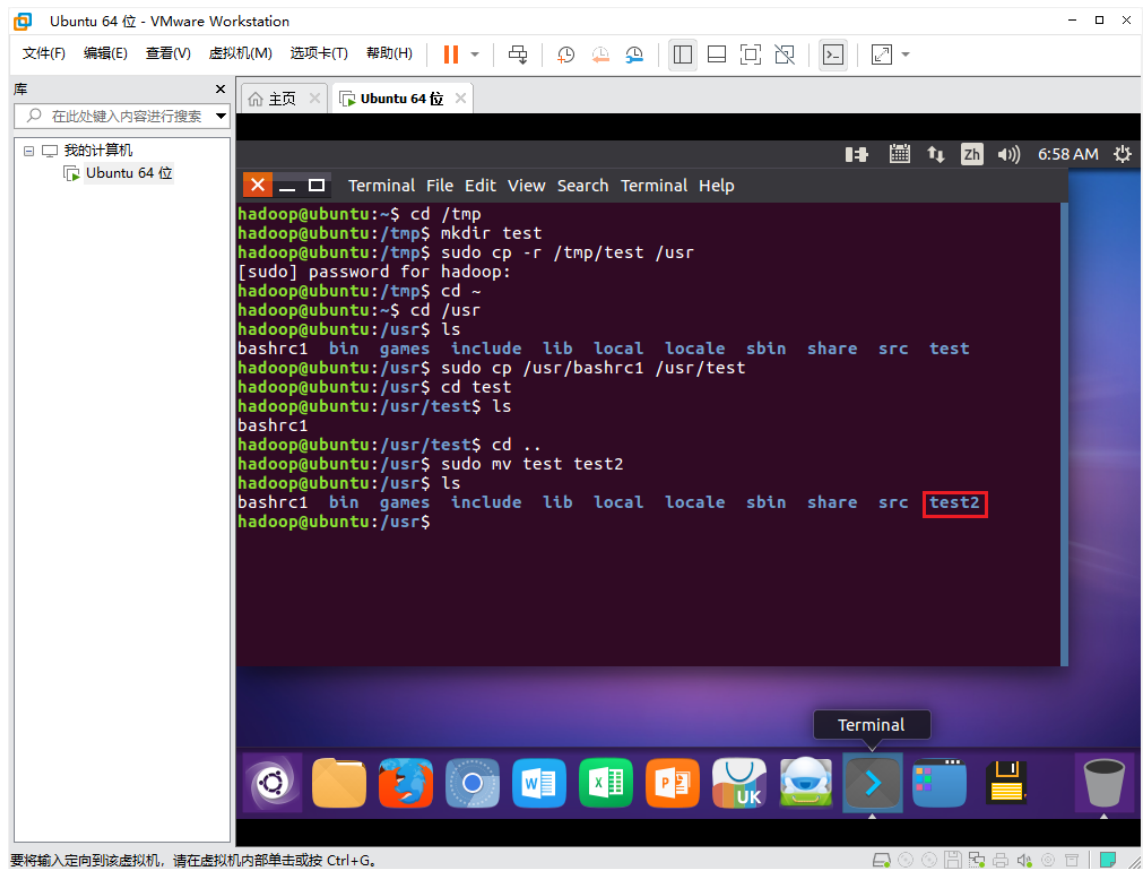
(11) 将上例中的文件`bashrc1`移动到`/usr/test`目录



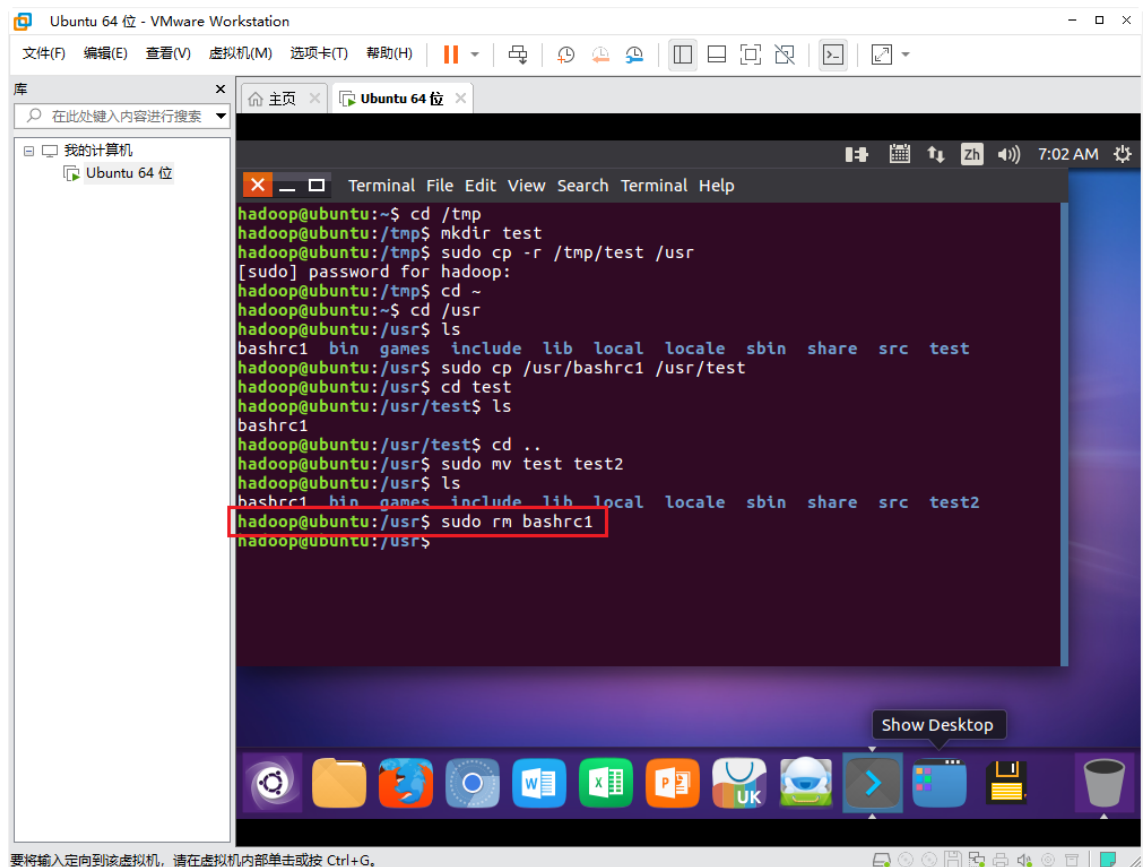


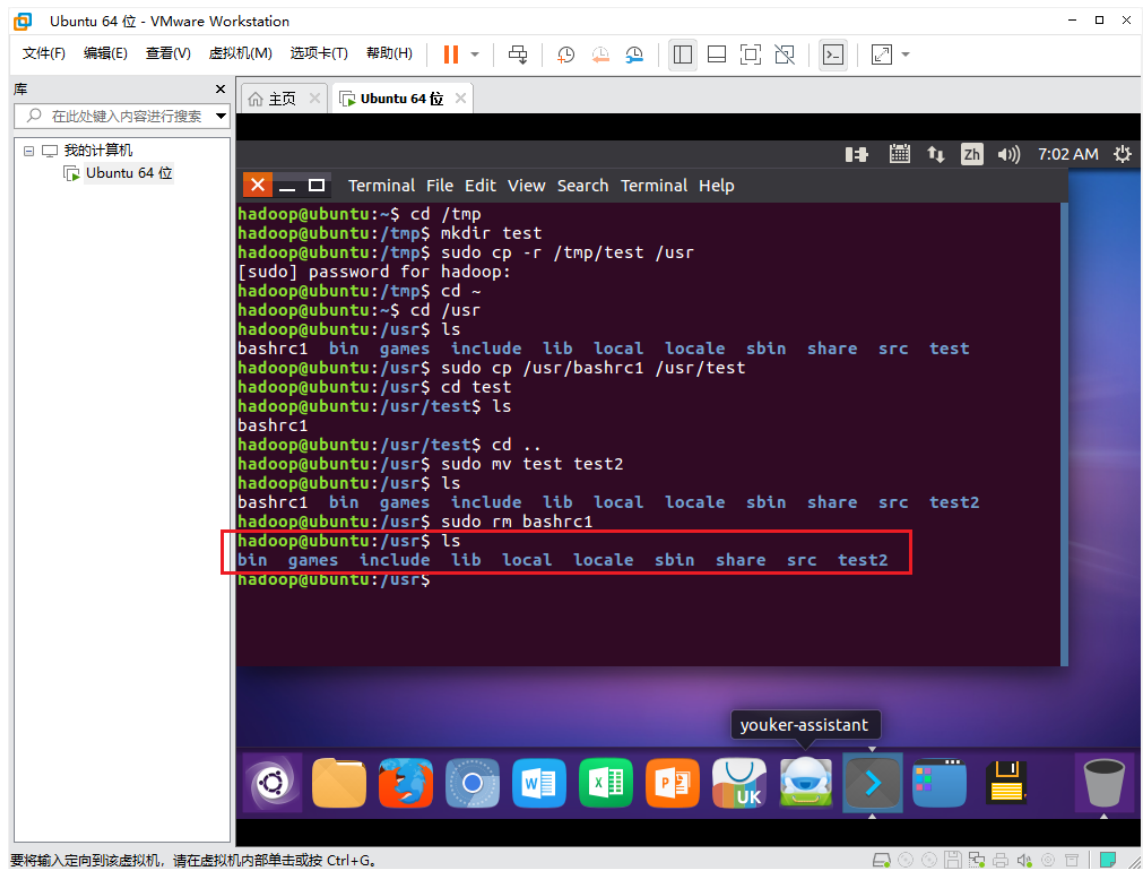
(12) 将上例中的`test`目录重命名为`test2`



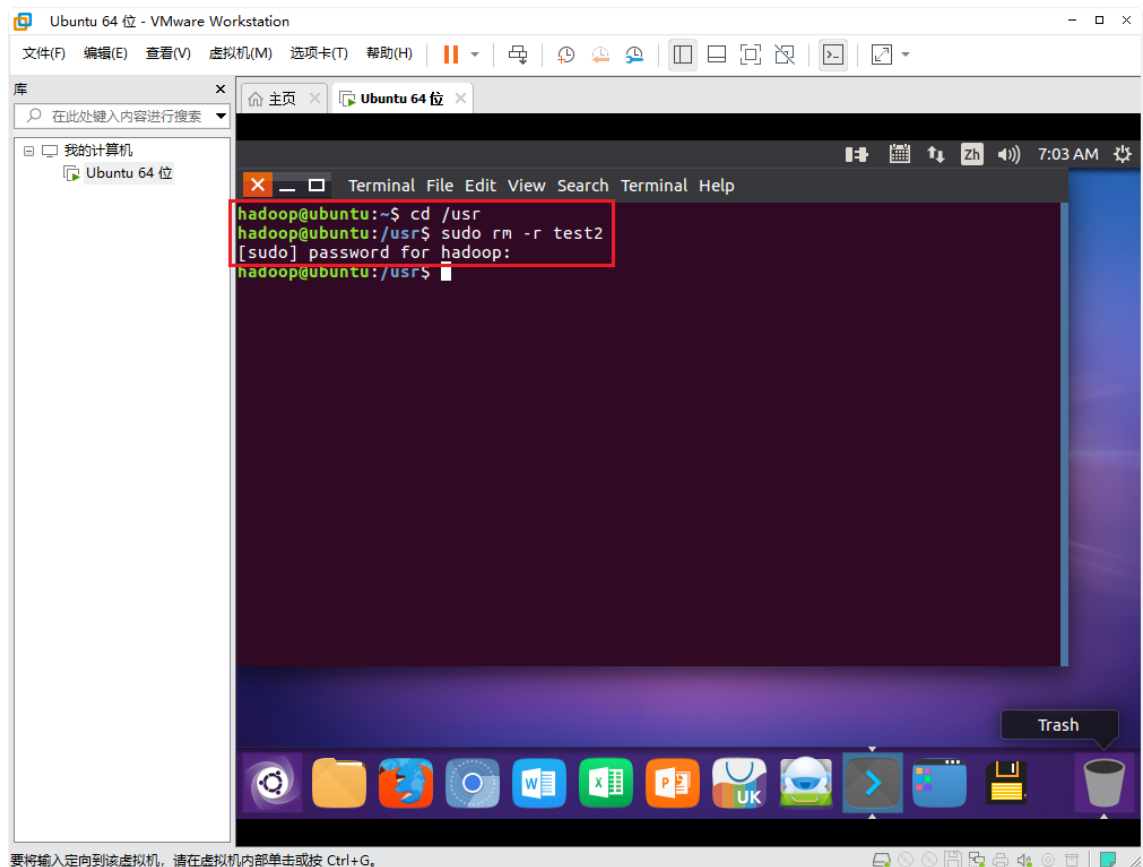


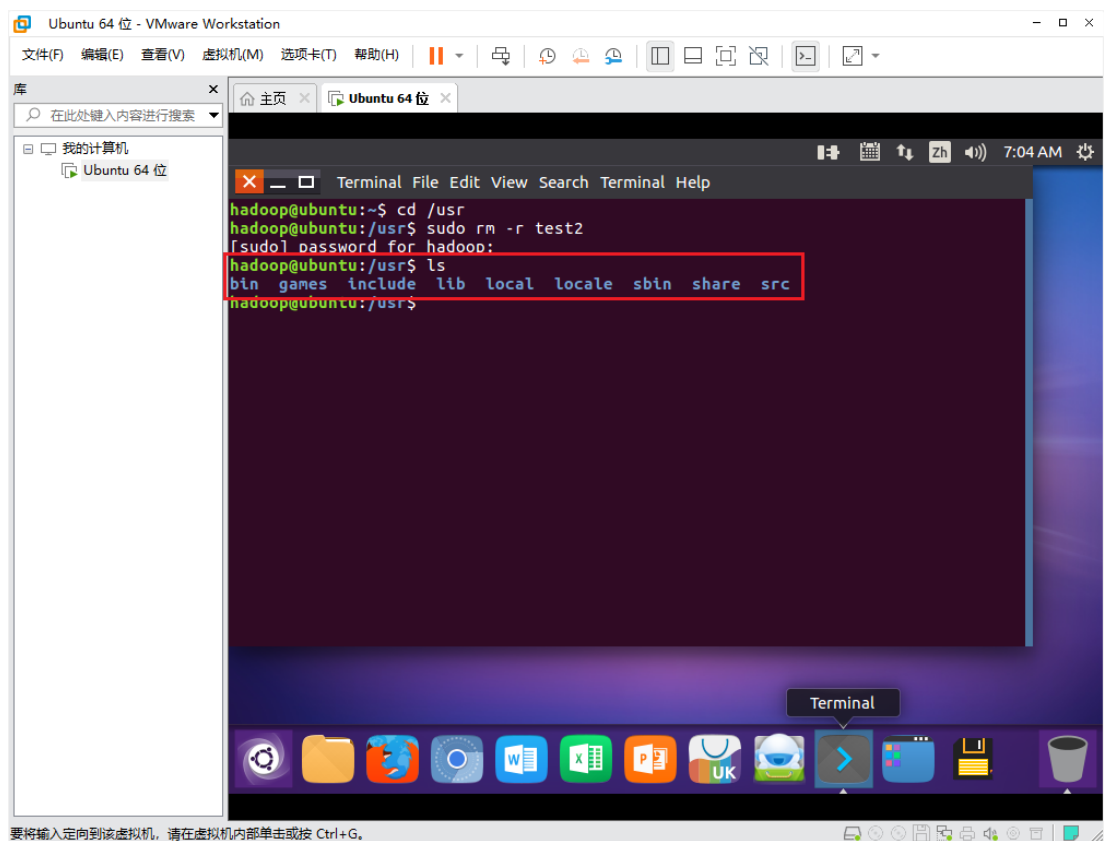
(13) 删除复制的`bashrc1`文件



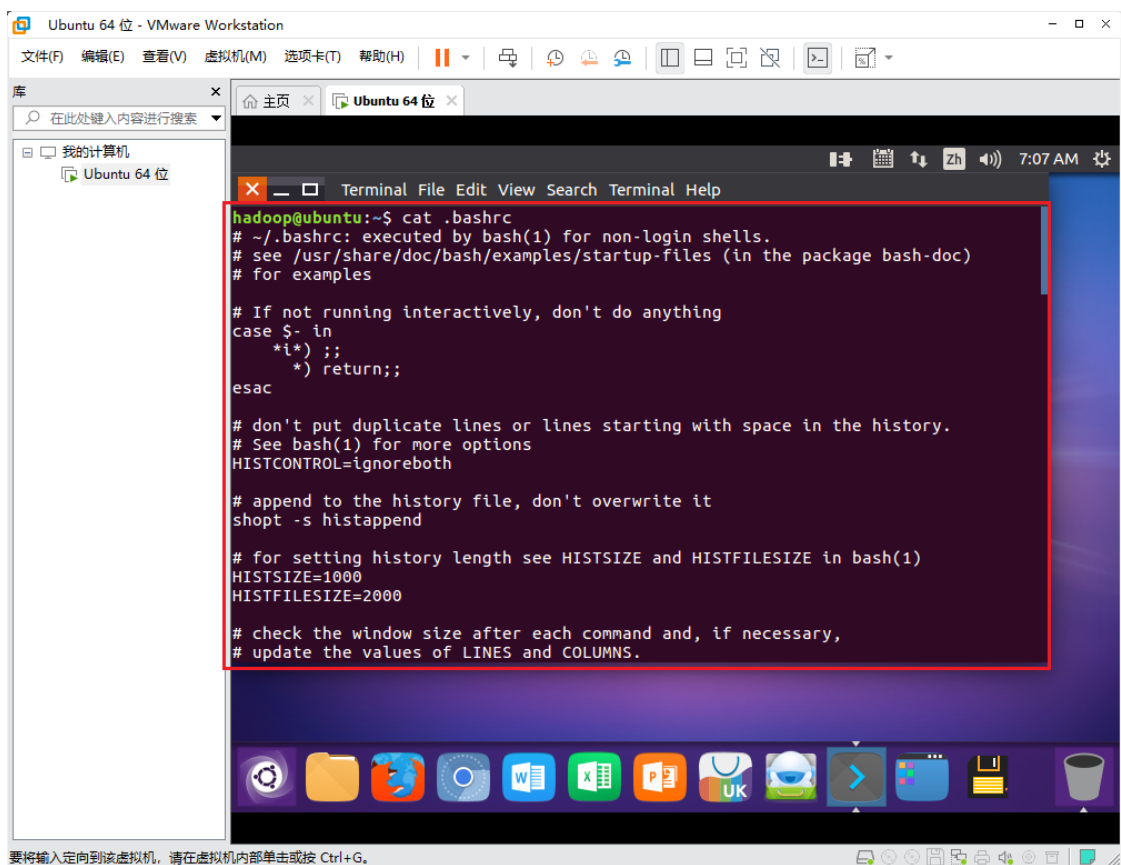


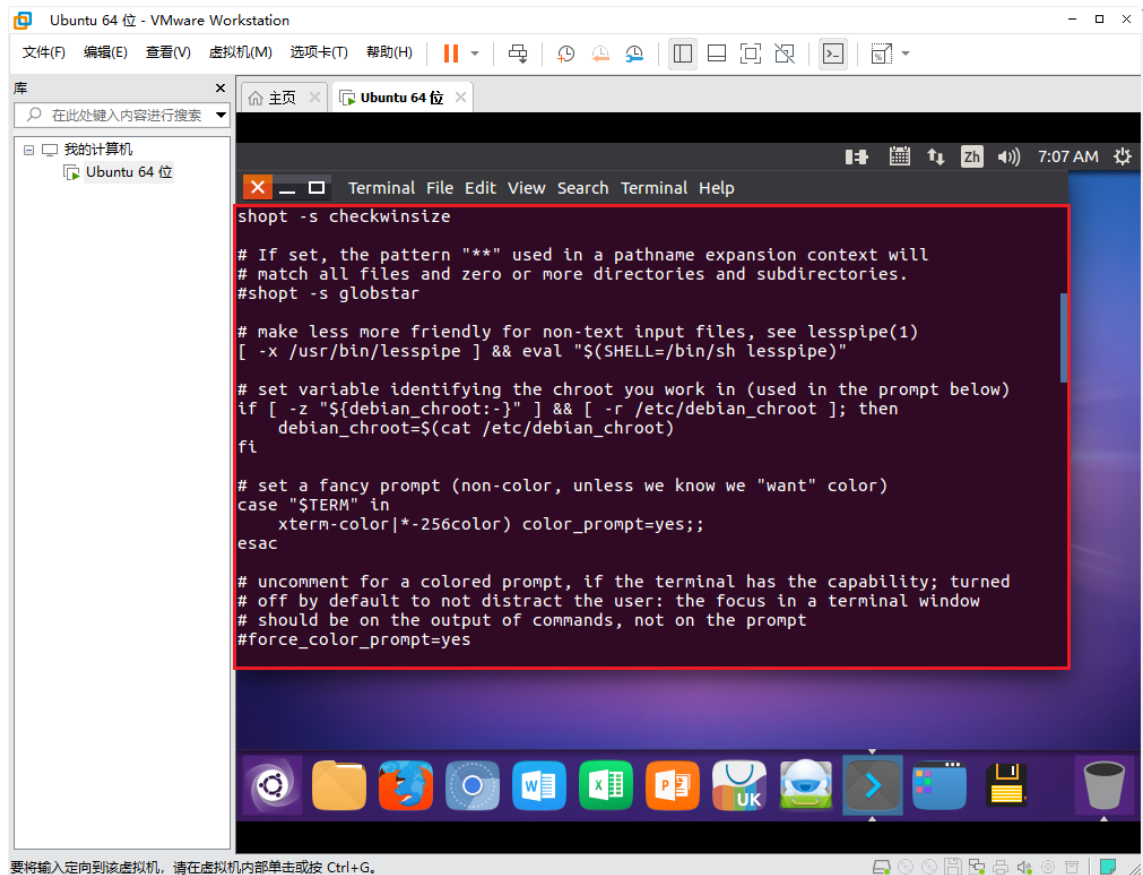
(14) 删除`test2`目录



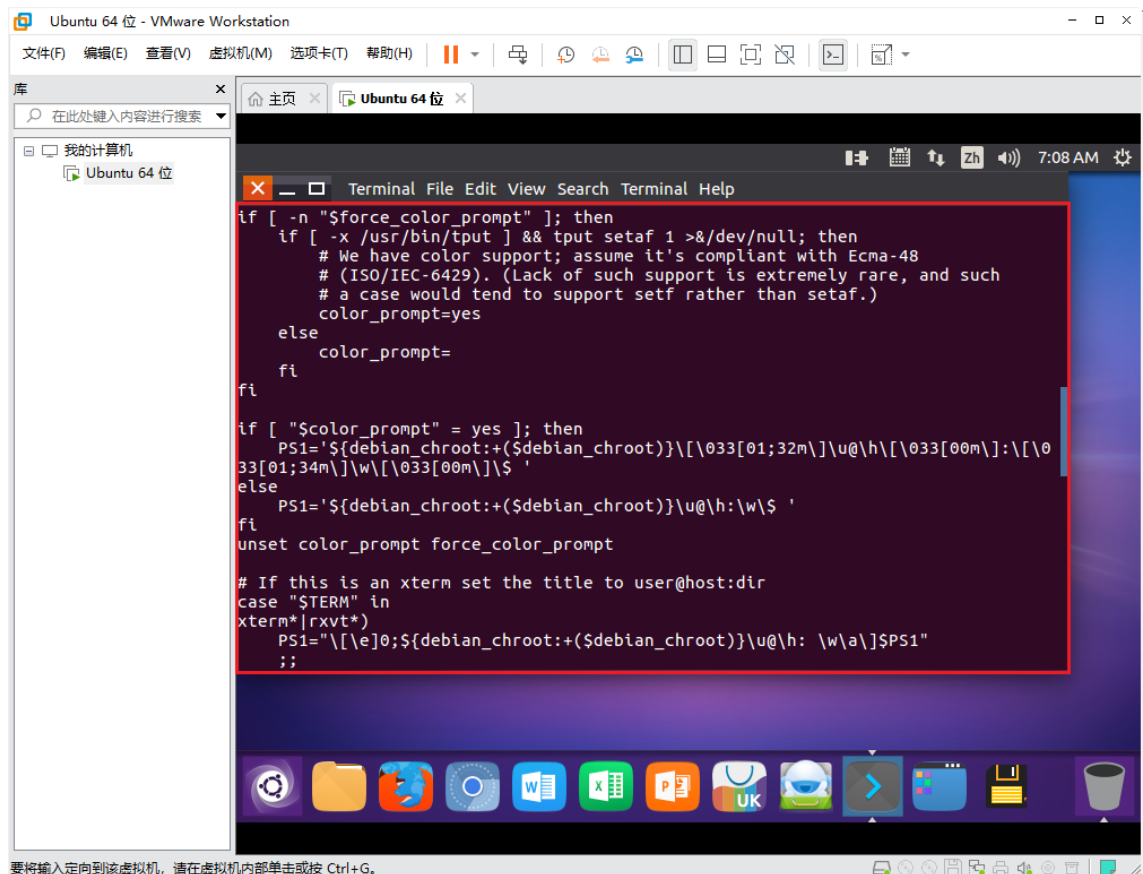


(15) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容

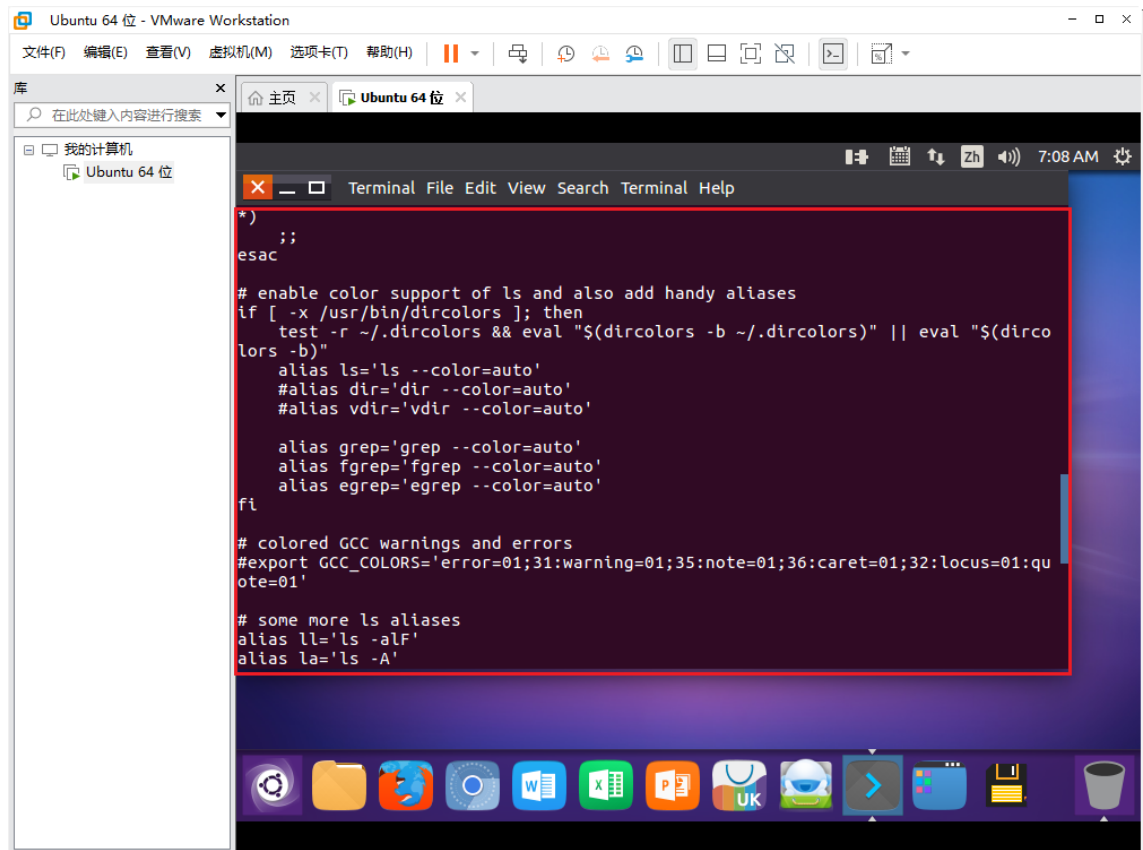




要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。

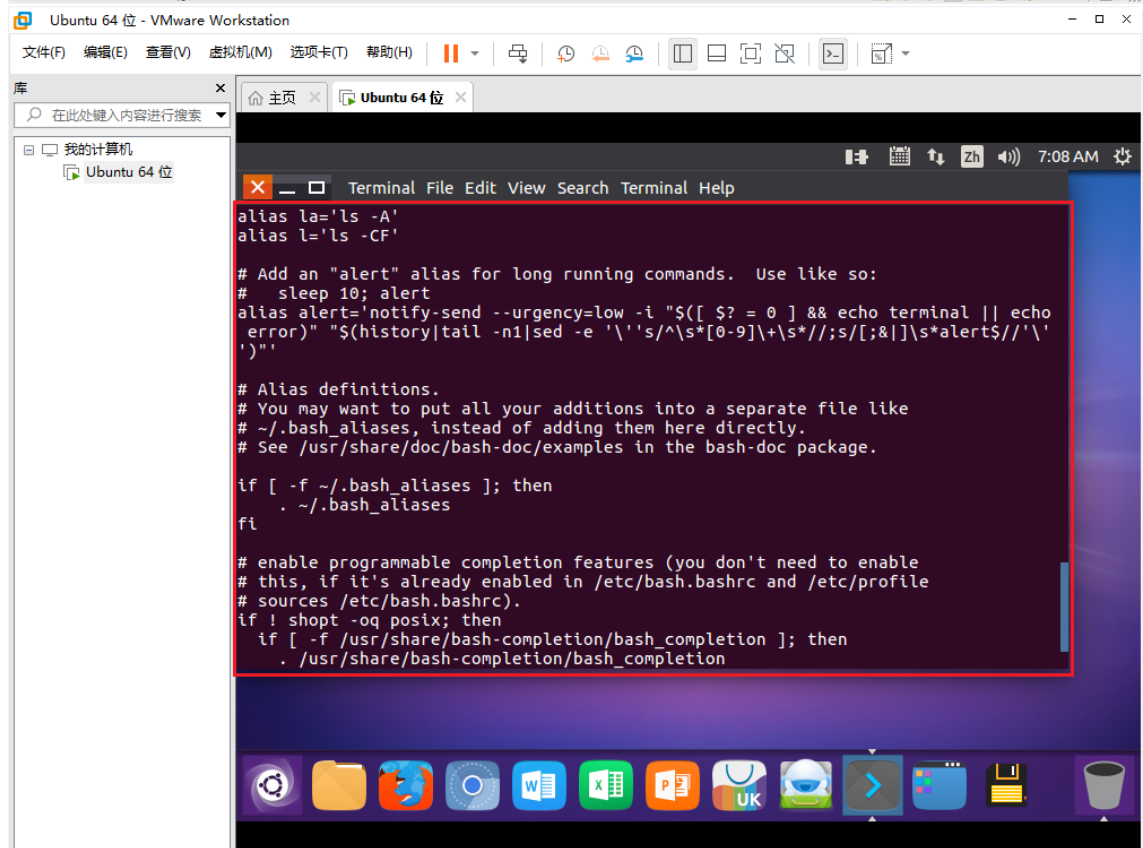


要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。



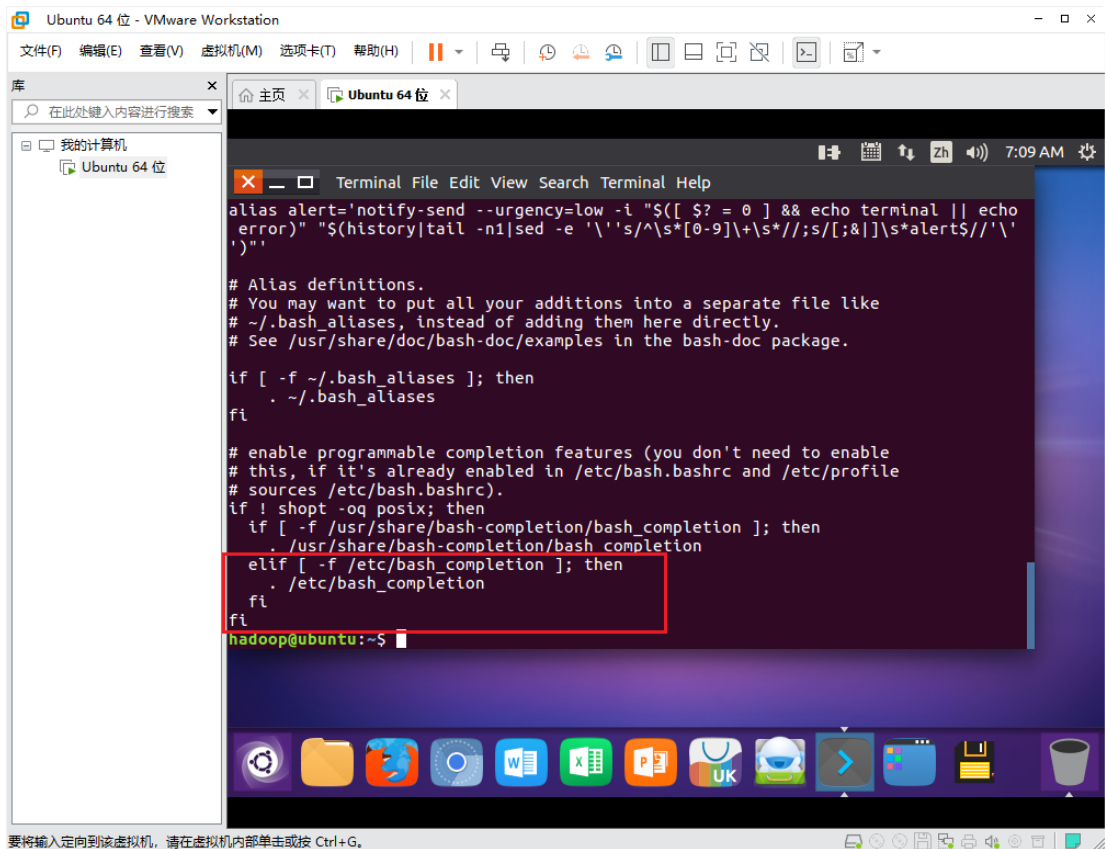
```
*)  
;;  
esac  
  
# enable color support of ls and also add handy aliases  
if [ -x /usr/bin/dircolors ]; then  
    test -r ~/.dircolors && eval "$(dircolors -b ~/.dircolors)" || eval "$(dircolors -b)"  
    alias ls='ls --color=auto'  
    #alias dir='dir --color=auto'  
    #alias vdir='vdir --color=auto'  
  
    alias grep='grep --color=auto'  
    alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'  
    alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'  
fi  
  
# colored GCC warnings and errors  
#export GCC_COLORS='error=01;31:warning=01;35:note=01;36:caret=01;32:locus=01:quote=01'  
  
# some more ls aliases  
alias ll='ls -aLF'  
alias la='ls -A'
```

要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。

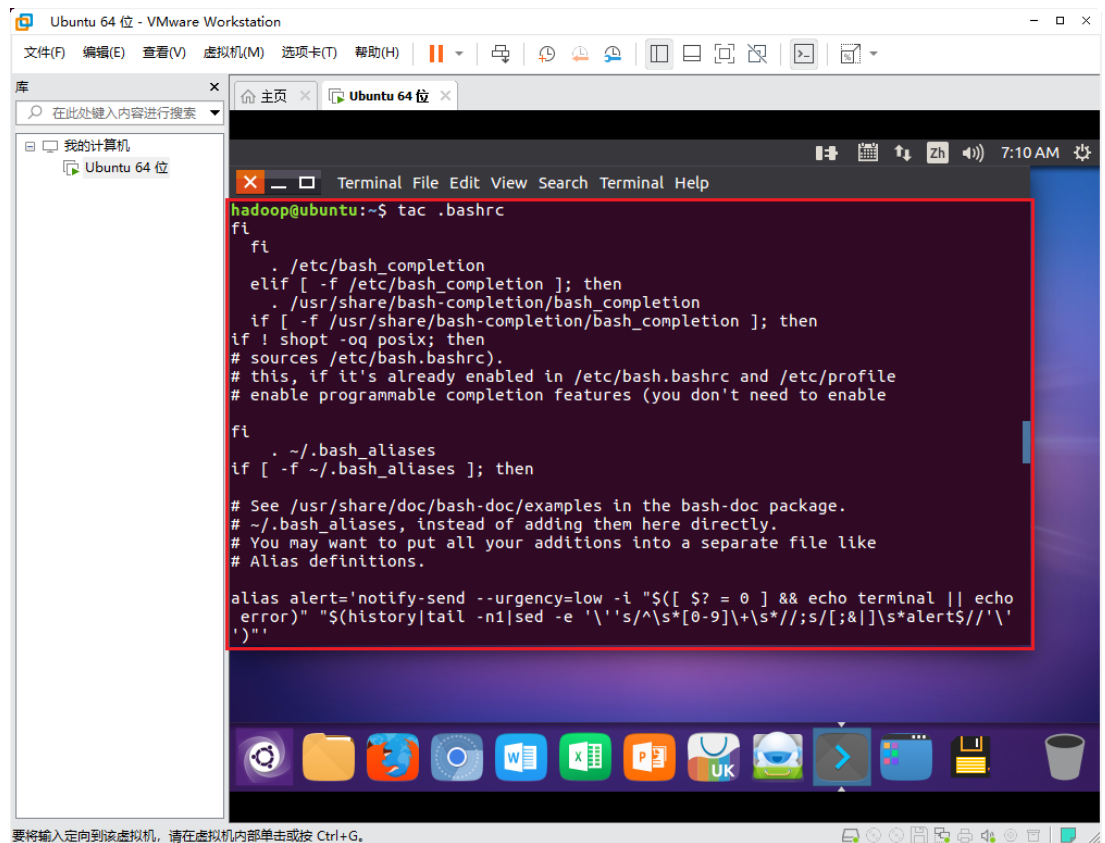


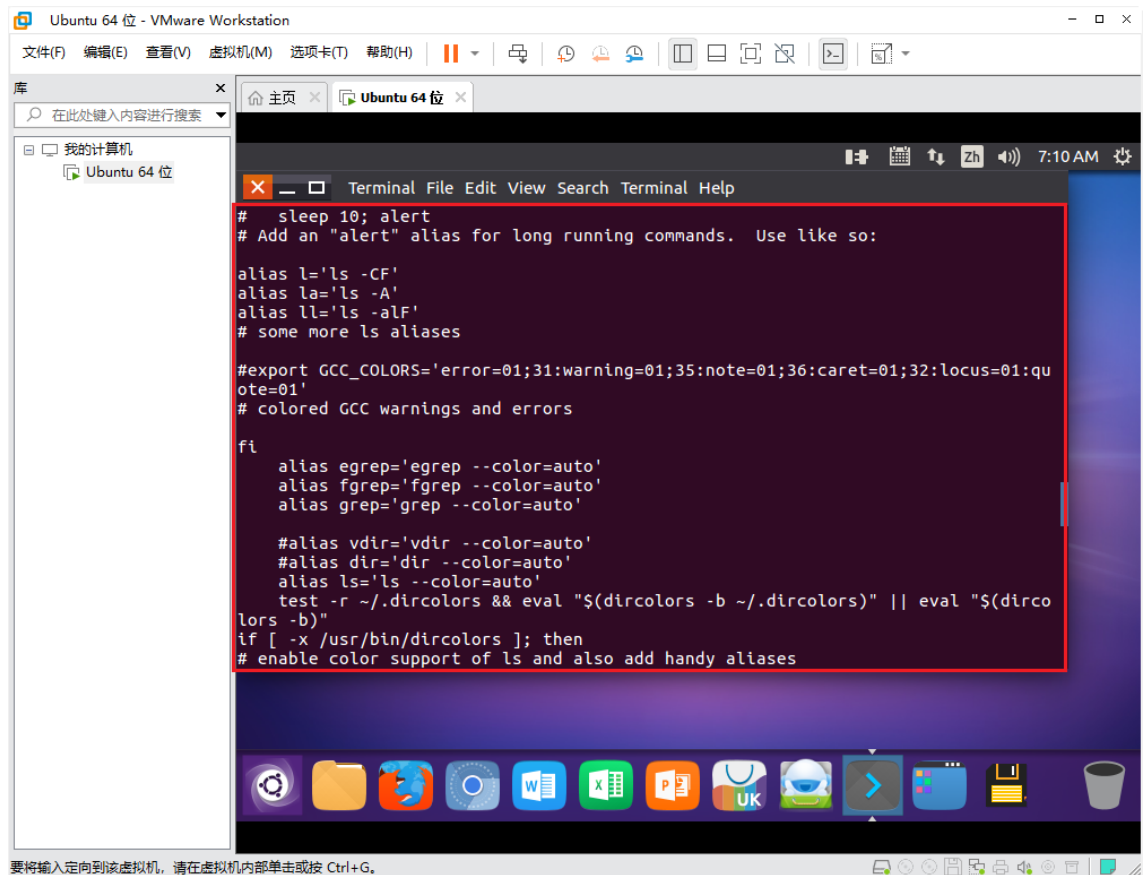
```
alias la='ls -A'  
alias l='ls -CF'  
  
# Add an "alert" alias for long running commands. Use like so:  
# sleep 10; alert  
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "${?} ${?} = 0" && echo terminal || echo error)' "$(history|tail -n1|sed -e '\s/\s*[0-9]\+\s*//;s/[:&]\s*alert$//'\s*)'  
  
# Alias definitions.  
# You may want to put all your additions into a separate file like  
# ~/.bash_aliases, instead of adding them here directly.  
# See /usr/share/doc/bash-doc/examples in the bash-doc package.  
  
if [ -f ~/.bash_aliases ]; then  
    . ~/.bash_aliases  
fi  
  
# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable  
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile  
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).  
if ! shopt -oq posix; then  
    if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then  
        . /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion  
    fi  
fi
```

要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。



(16) 反向查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容





```
# sleep 10; alert
# Add an "alert" alias for long running commands. Use like so:

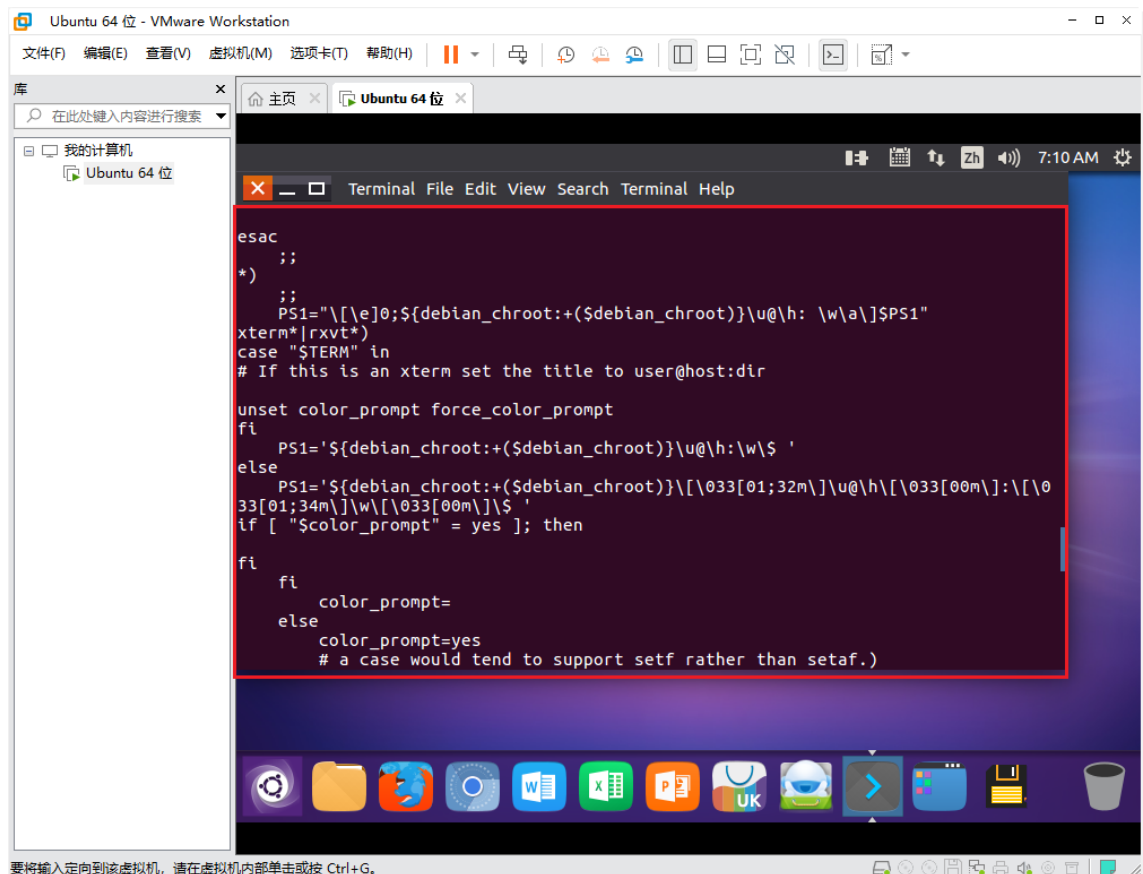
alias l='ls -CF'
alias la='ls -A'
alias ll='ls -alF'
# some more ls aliases

#export GCC_COLORS='error=01;31;warning=01;35;note=01;36;caret=01;32;locus=01;qu
ote=01'
# colored GCC warnings and errors

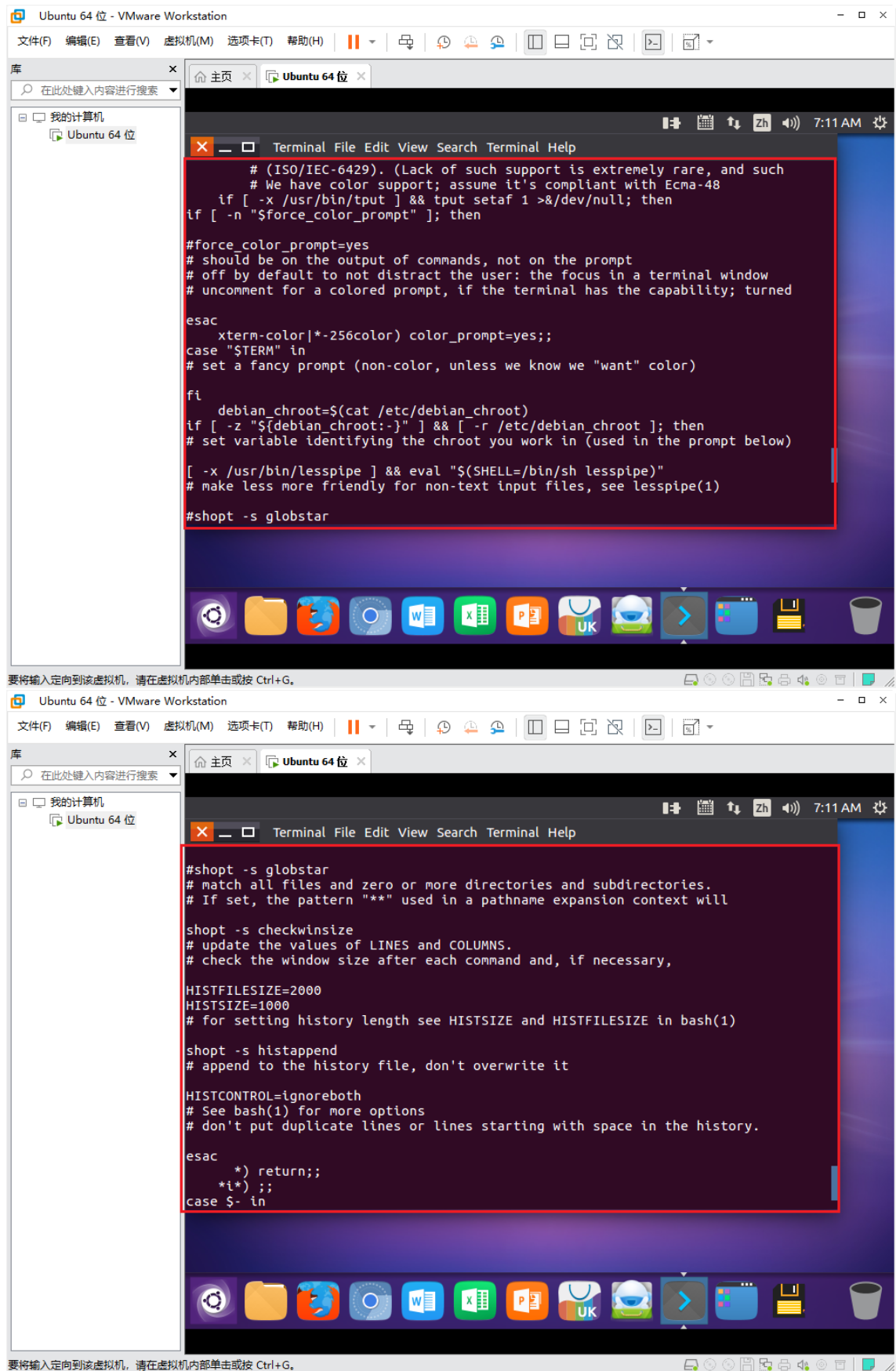
fi

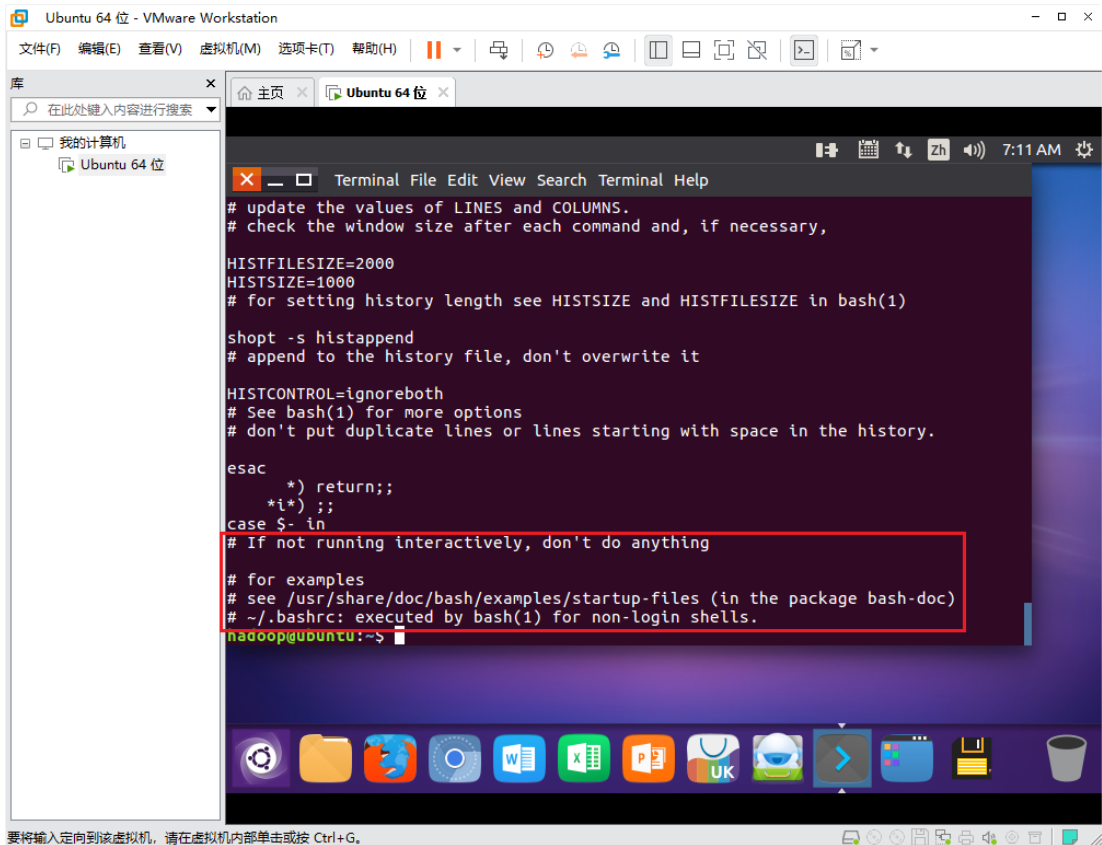
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias grep='grep --color=auto'

#alias vdir='vdir --color=auto'
#alias dir='dir --color=auto'
alias ls='ls --color=auto'
test -r ~/.dircolors && eval "$(dircolors -b ~/.dircolors)" || eval "$(dirco
lors -b)"
if [ -x /usr/bin/dircolors ]; then
# enable color support of ls and also add handy aliases
```



```
esac
;;
*)
;;
PS1="\[\e]0;${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@h:\w\a]$PS1"
xterm|rxvt*)
case "$TERM" in
# If this is an xterm set the title to user@host:dir
unset color_prompt force_color_prompt
fi
PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@h:\w$ '
else
PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;32m\]\u@h\[\033[00m\]:\[\0
33[01;34m\]\w\[\033[00m\]\$ '
if [ "$color_prompt" = yes ]; then
fi
fi
color_prompt=
else
color_prompt=yes
# a case would tend to support setf rather than setaf.)
```

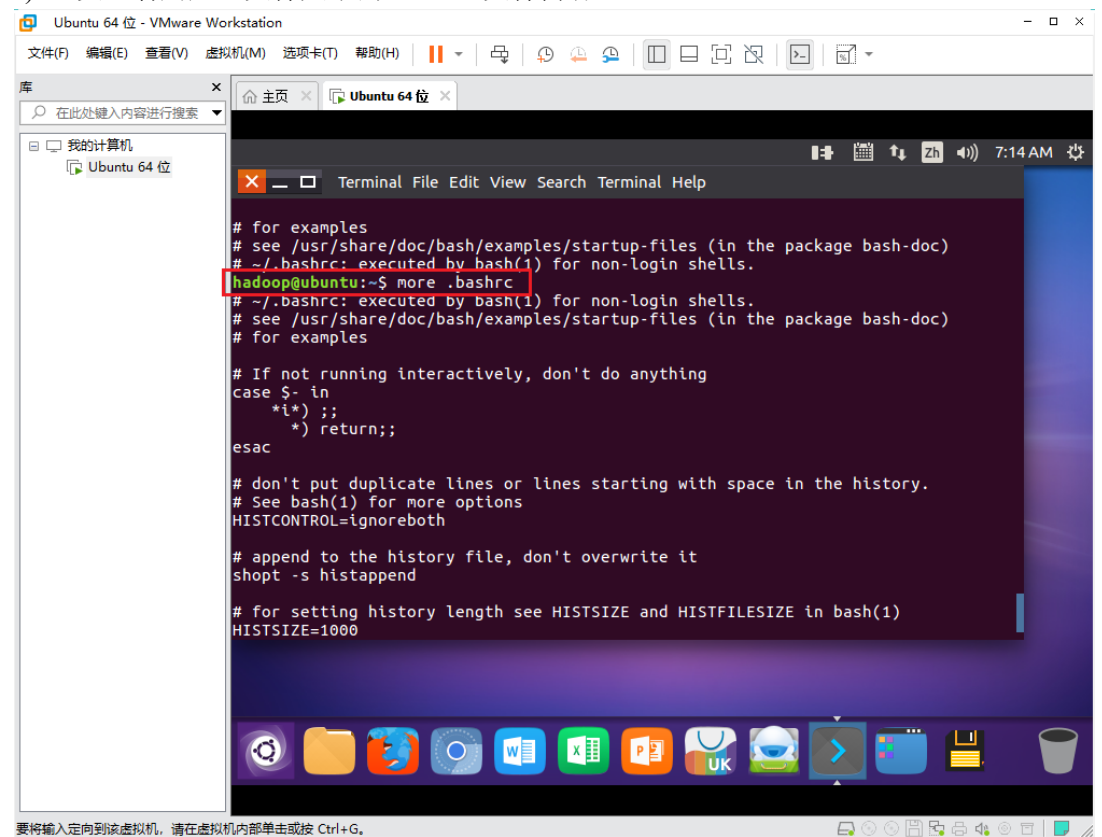




```
Ubuntu 64 位 - VMware Workstation
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 虚拟机(M) 选项卡(T) 帮助(H)
库
  在此处键入内容进行搜索
  我的计算机
    Ubuntu 64 位

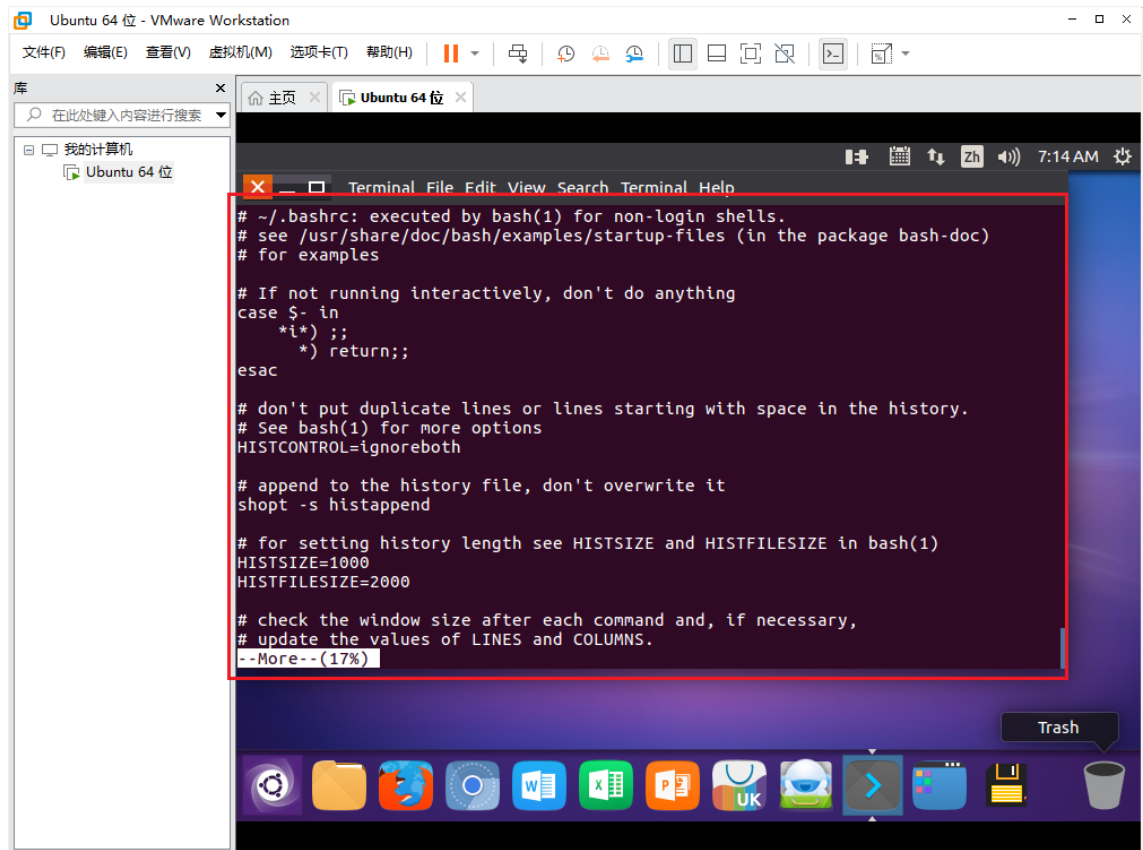
Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help
# update the values of LINES and COLUMNS.
# check the window size after each command and, if necessary,
HISTFILESIZE=2000
HISTSIZE=1000
# for setting history length see HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE in bash(1)
shopt -s histappend
# append to the history file, don't overwrite it
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth
# See bash(1) for more options
# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
esac
*) return;;
*i*) ;;
case $- in
# If not running interactively, don't do anything
# for examples
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
hadoop@ubuntu:~$
```

(17) 逐页查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容

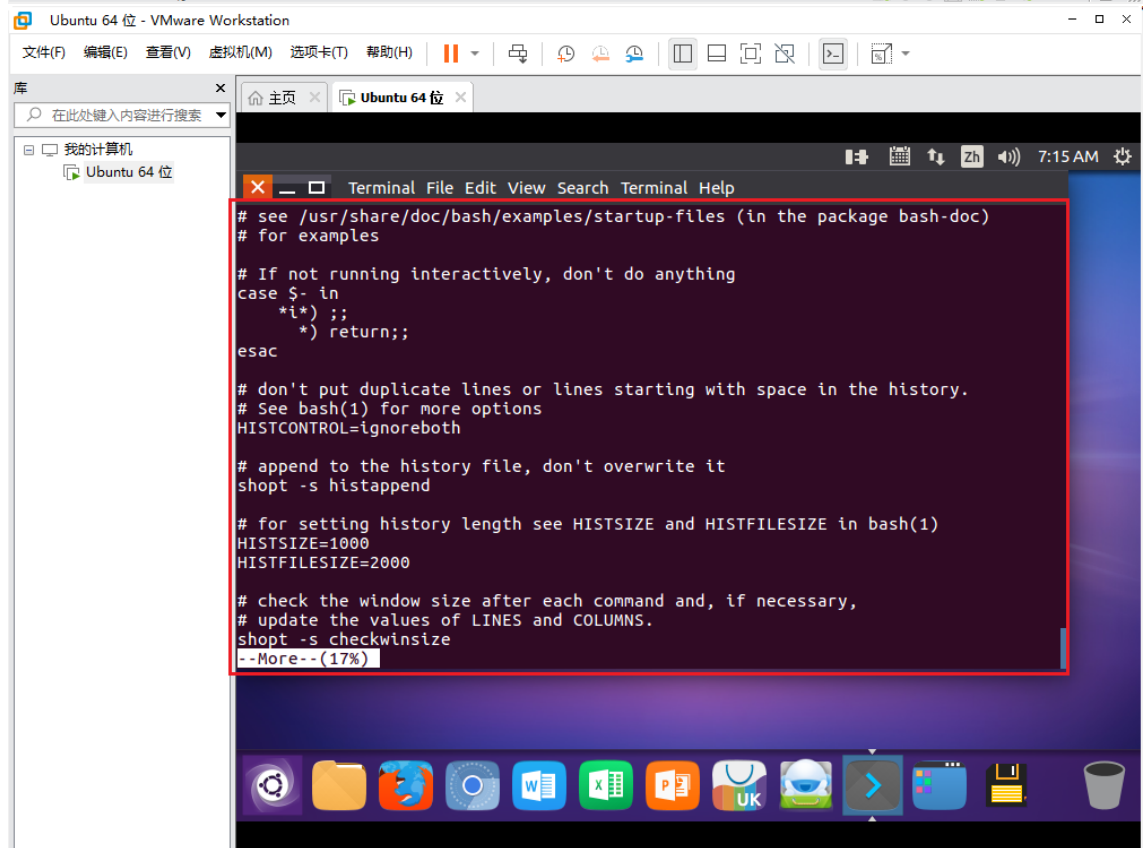


```
Ubuntu 64 位 - VMware Workstation
文件(F) 编辑(E) 查看(V) 虚拟机(M) 选项卡(T) 帮助(H)
库
  在此处键入内容进行搜索
  我的计算机
    Ubuntu 64 位

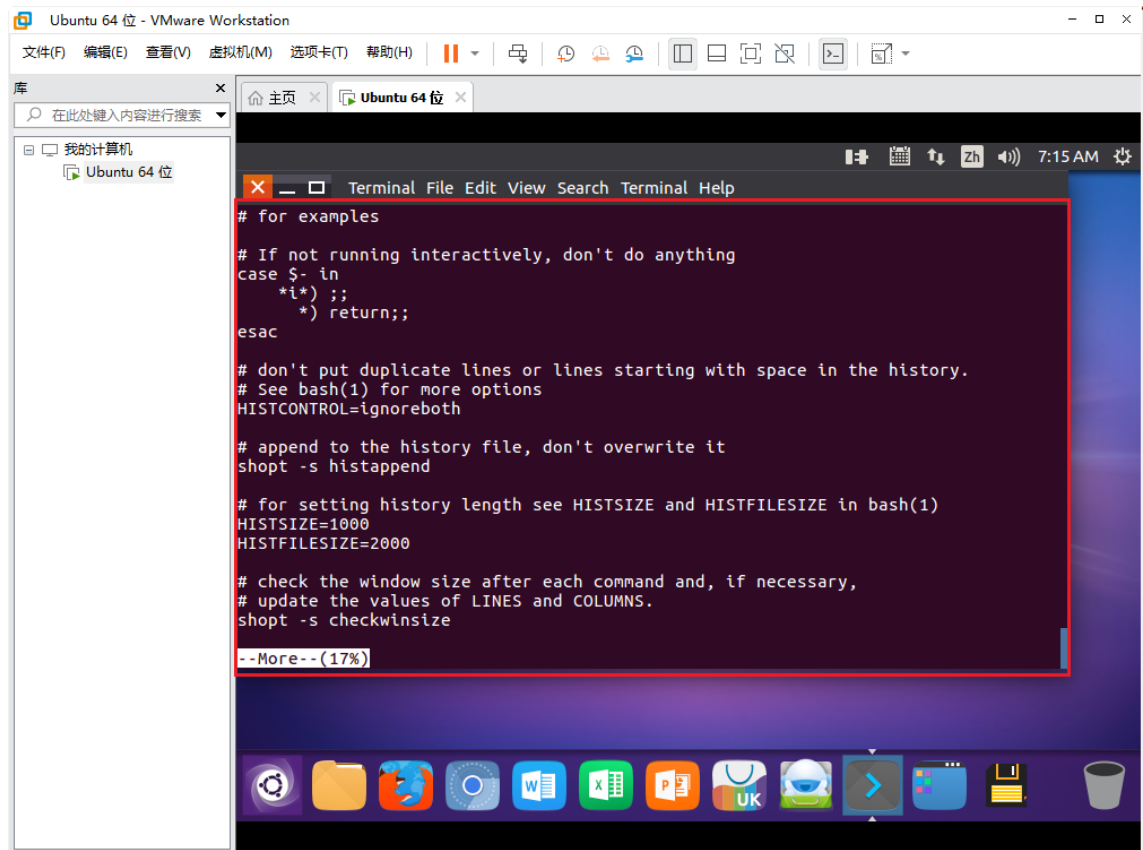
Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help
# for examples
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ more .bashrc
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples
# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
*i*) ;;
*) return;;
esac
# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
# See bash(1) for more options
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth
# append to the history file, don't overwrite it
shopt -s histappend
# for setting history length see HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE in bash(1)
HISTSIZE=1000
```



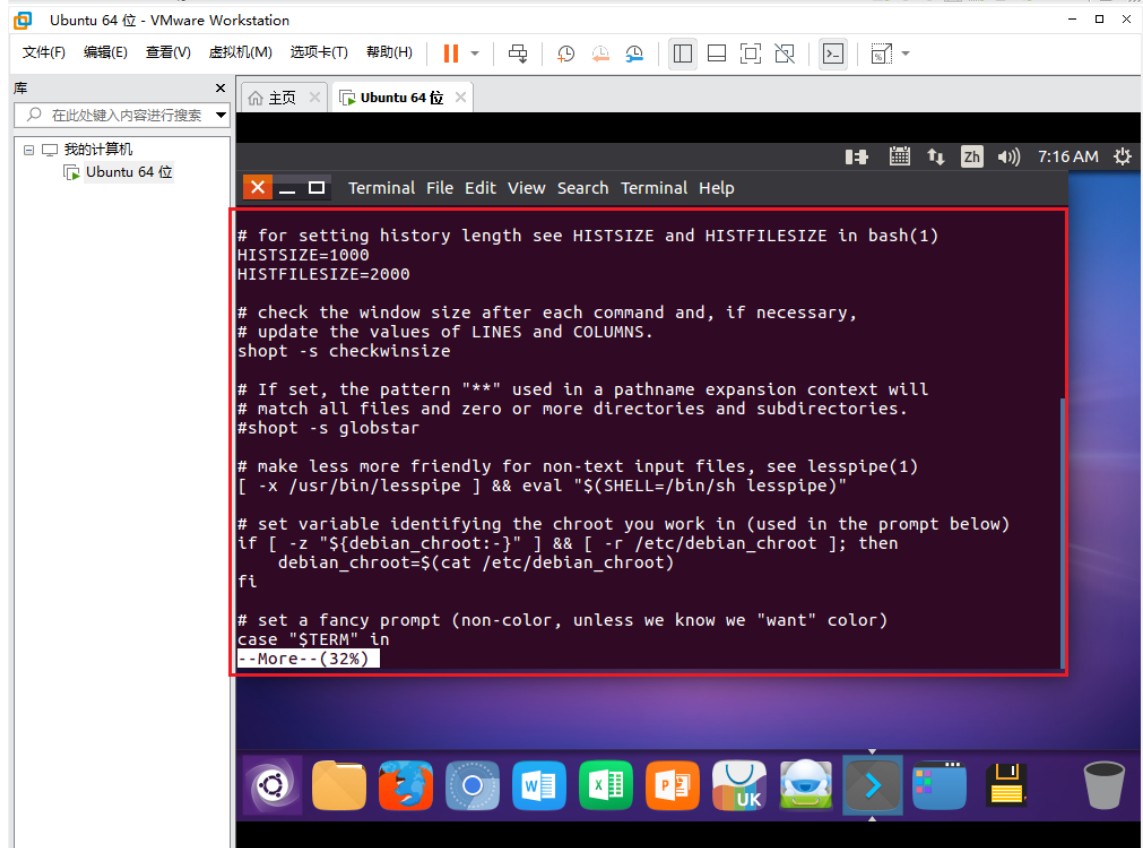
要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。



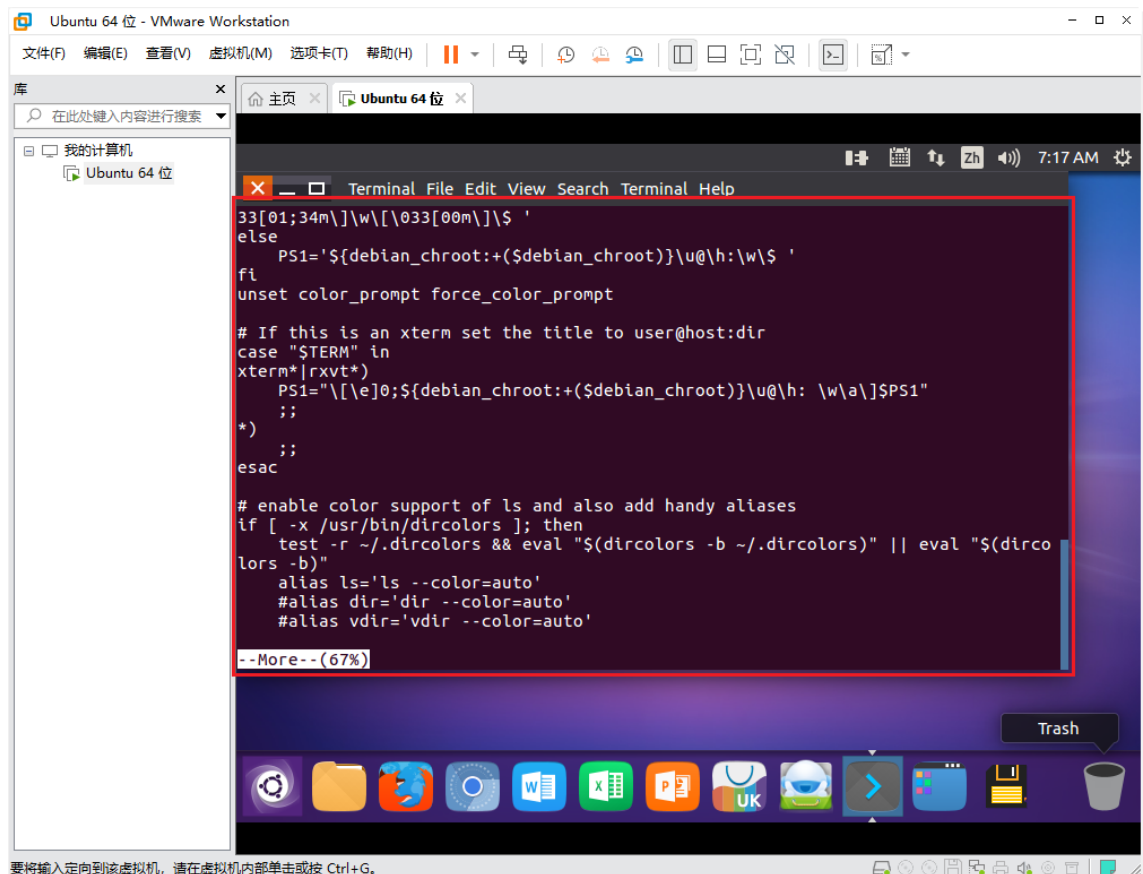
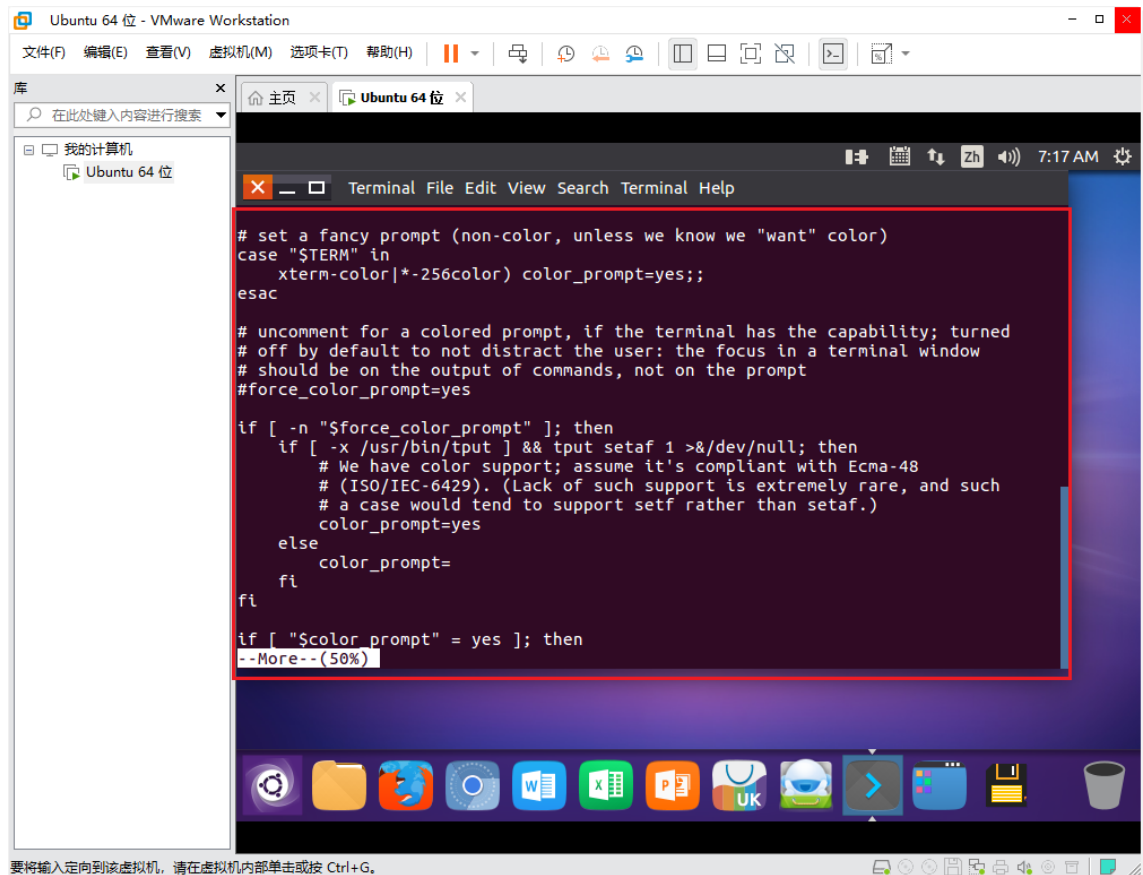
要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。

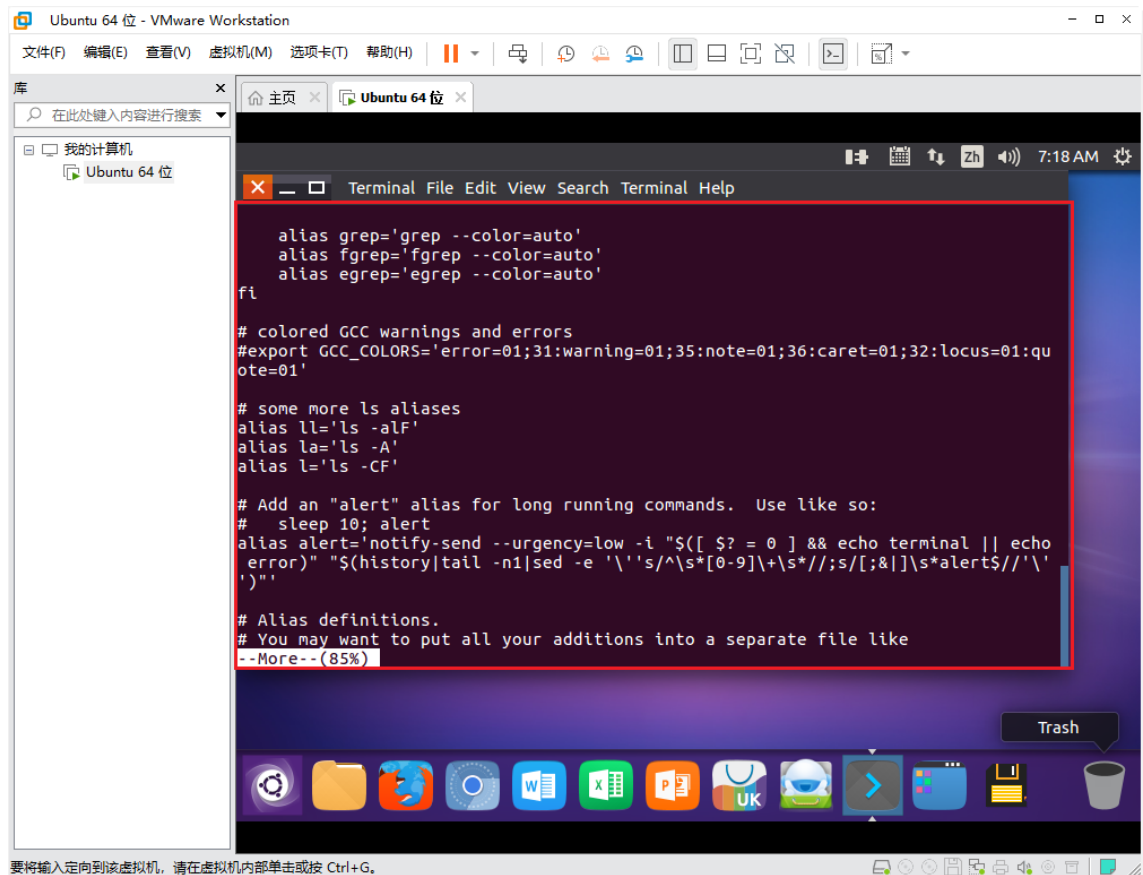


要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。



要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。





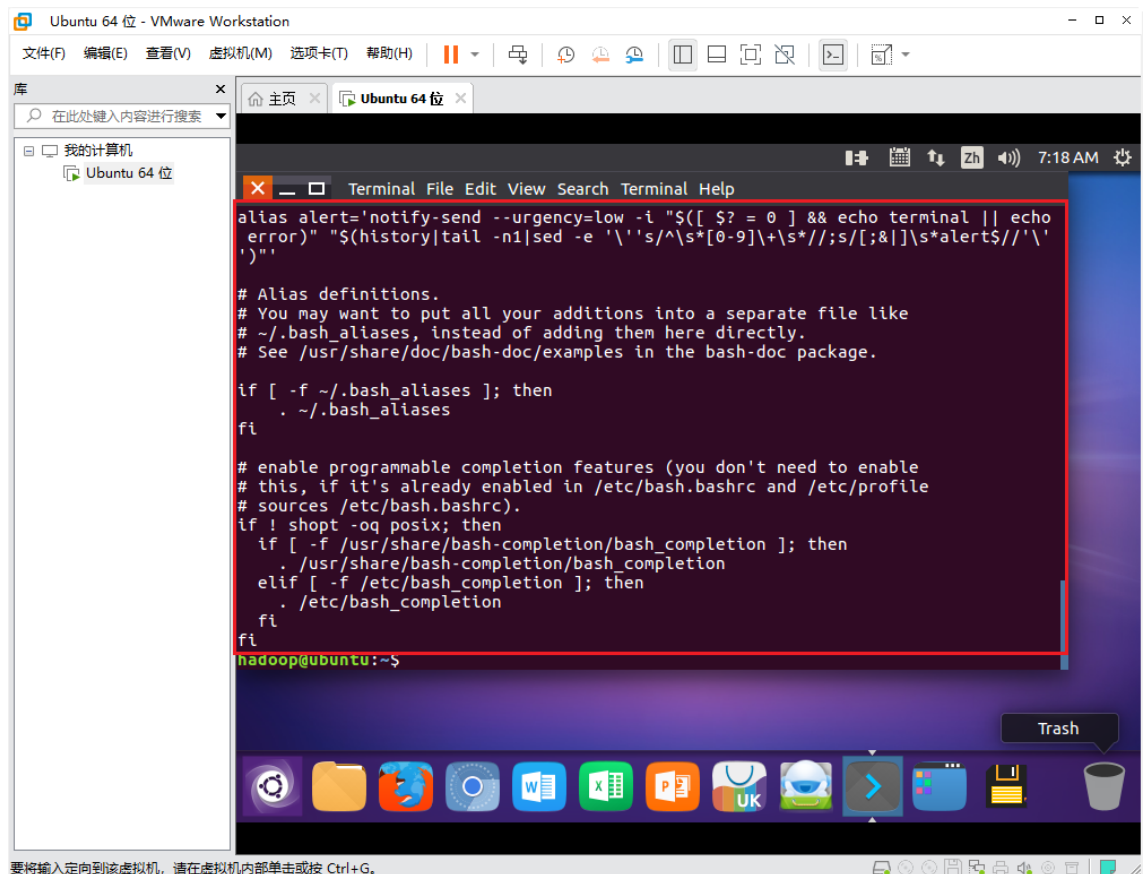
```
alias grep='grep --color=auto'
alias fgrep='fgrep --color=auto'
alias egrep='egrep --color=auto'
fi

# colored GCC warnings and errors
#export GCC_COLORS='error=01;31:warning=01;35:note=01;36:caret=01;32:locus=01:quote=01'

# some more ls aliases
alias ll='ls -alF'
alias la='ls -A'
alias l='ls -CF'

# Add an "alert" alias for long running commands. Use like so:
# sleep 10; alert
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "${[ $? = 0 ]} && echo terminal || echo error" "$(history|tail -n1|sed -e '\''s/^\[0-9\]\+\s*///;s/[:&|]\s*alert$//'\`)'

# Alias definitions.
# You may want to put all your additions into a separate file like
--More-- (85%)
```



```
alias alert='notify-send --urgency=low -i "${[ $? = 0 ]} && echo terminal || echo error" "$(history|tail -n1|sed -e '\''s/^\[0-9\]\+\s*///;s/[:&|]\s*alert$//'\`)'

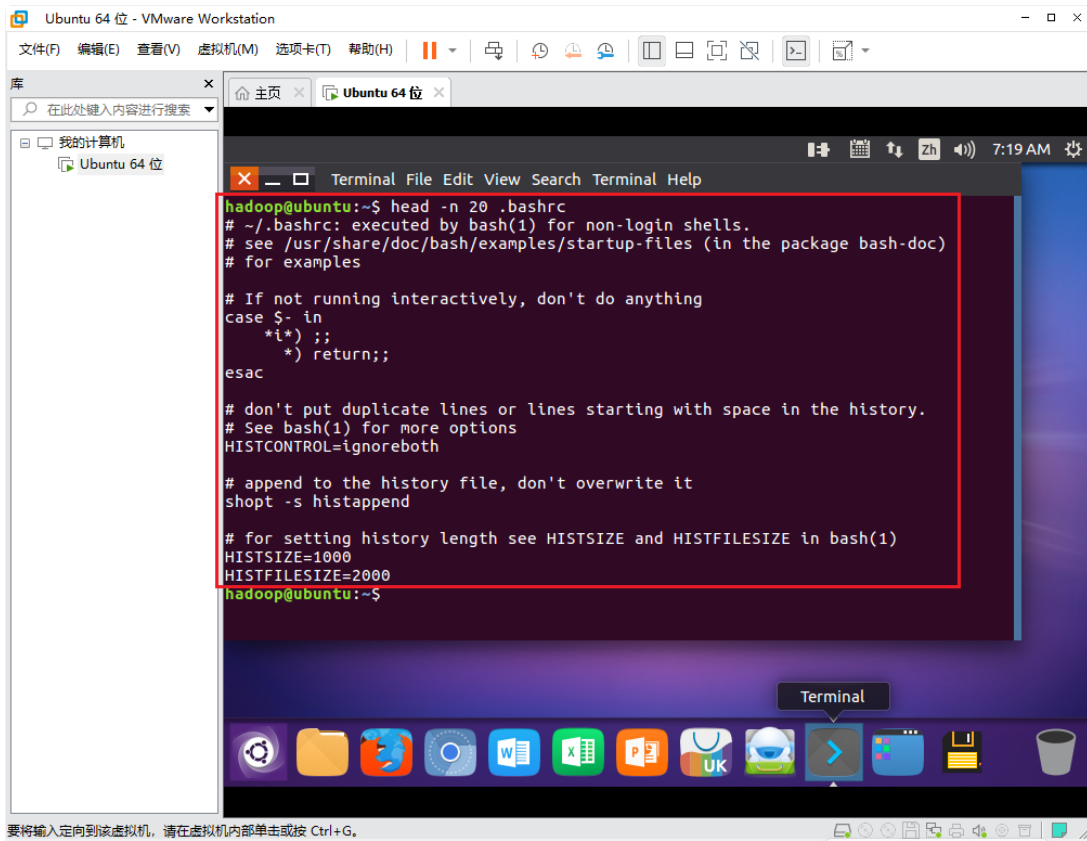
# Alias definitions.
# You may want to put all your additions into a separate file like
# ~/.bash_aliases, instead of adding them here directly.
# See /usr/share/doc/bash-doc/examples in the bash-doc package.

if [ -f ~/.bash_aliases ]; then
    . ~/.bash_aliases
fi

# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if ! shopt -oq posix; then
    if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then
        . /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
    elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
        . /etc/bash_completion
    fi
fi

nadoo@ubuntu:~$
```

(18) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容的前 20 行



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" within a VMware Workstation environment. The terminal displays the output of the command `head -n 20 .bashrc`. The output shows the first 20 lines of the `.bashrc` file, which include comments about non-login shells, interactive shell behavior, history control, and history file settings. The terminal prompt is `hadoop@ubuntu:~$`.

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ head -n 20 .bashrc
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples

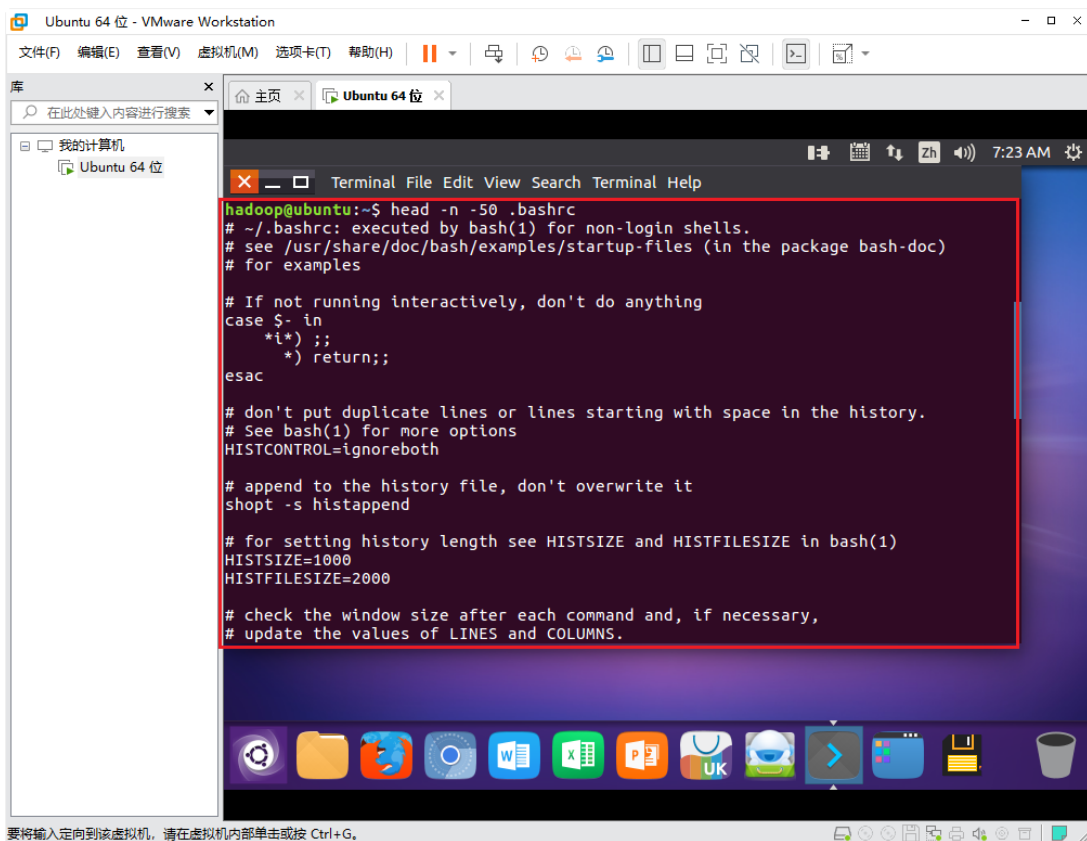
# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
  *i*) ;;
  *) return;;
esac

# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
# See bash(1) for more options
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth

# append to the history file, don't overwrite it
shopt -s histappend

# for setting history length see HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE in bash(1)
HISTSIZE=1000
HISTFILESIZE=2000
hadoop@ubuntu:~$
```

(19) 查看主文件夹下`.bashrc` 文件内容，后面 50 行不显示，只显示前面几行



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Terminal" within a VMware Workstation environment. The terminal displays the output of the command `head -n 50 .bashrc`. The output shows the first 50 lines of the `.bashrc` file, which include comments about non-login shells, interactive shell behavior, history control, history file settings, and window size settings. The terminal prompt is `hadoop@ubuntu:~$`.

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ head -n 50 .bashrc
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples

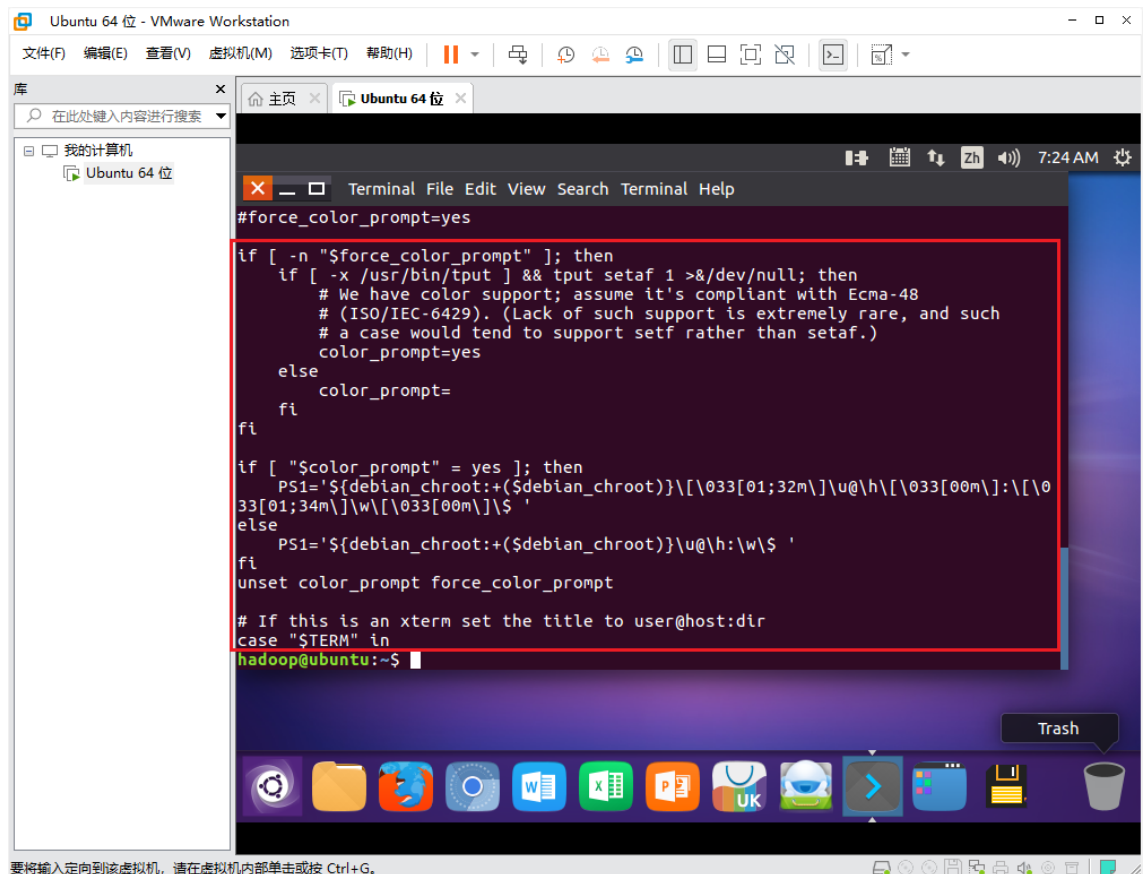
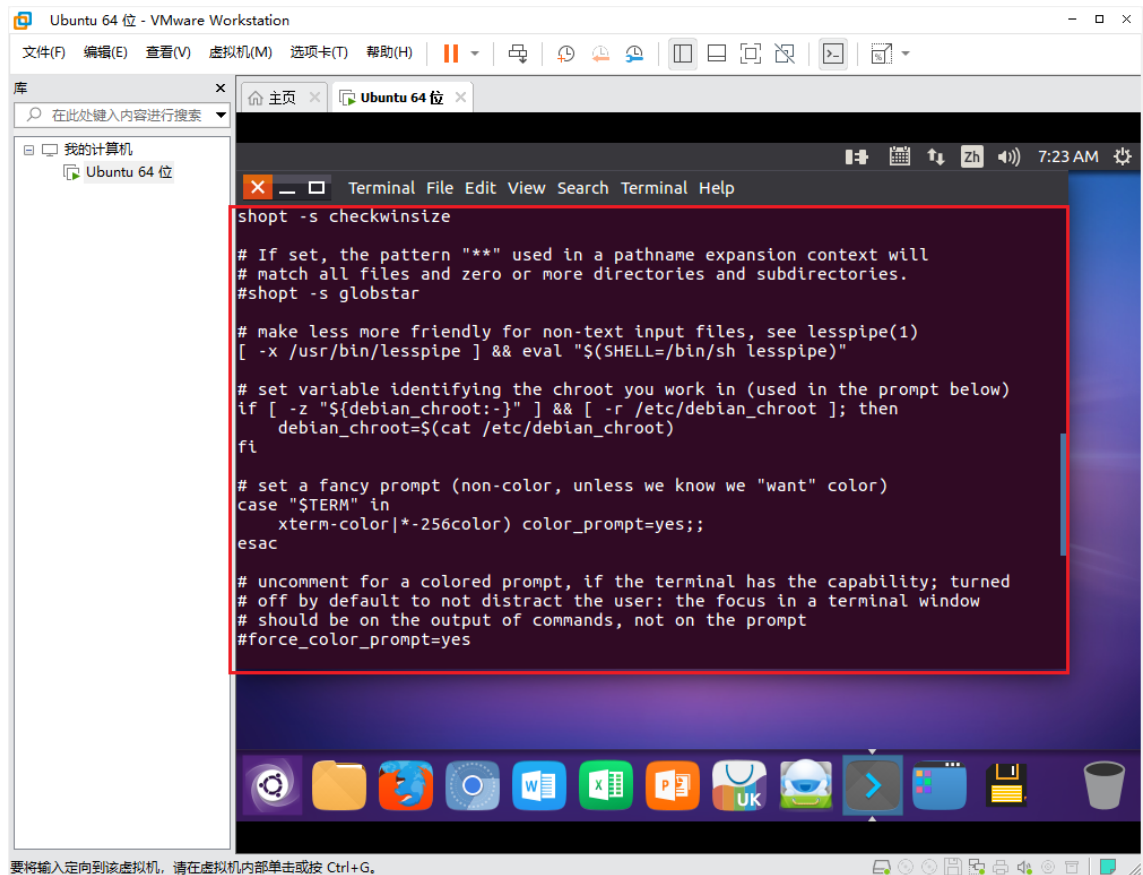
# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
  *i*) ;;
  *) return;;
esac

# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
# See bash(1) for more options
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth

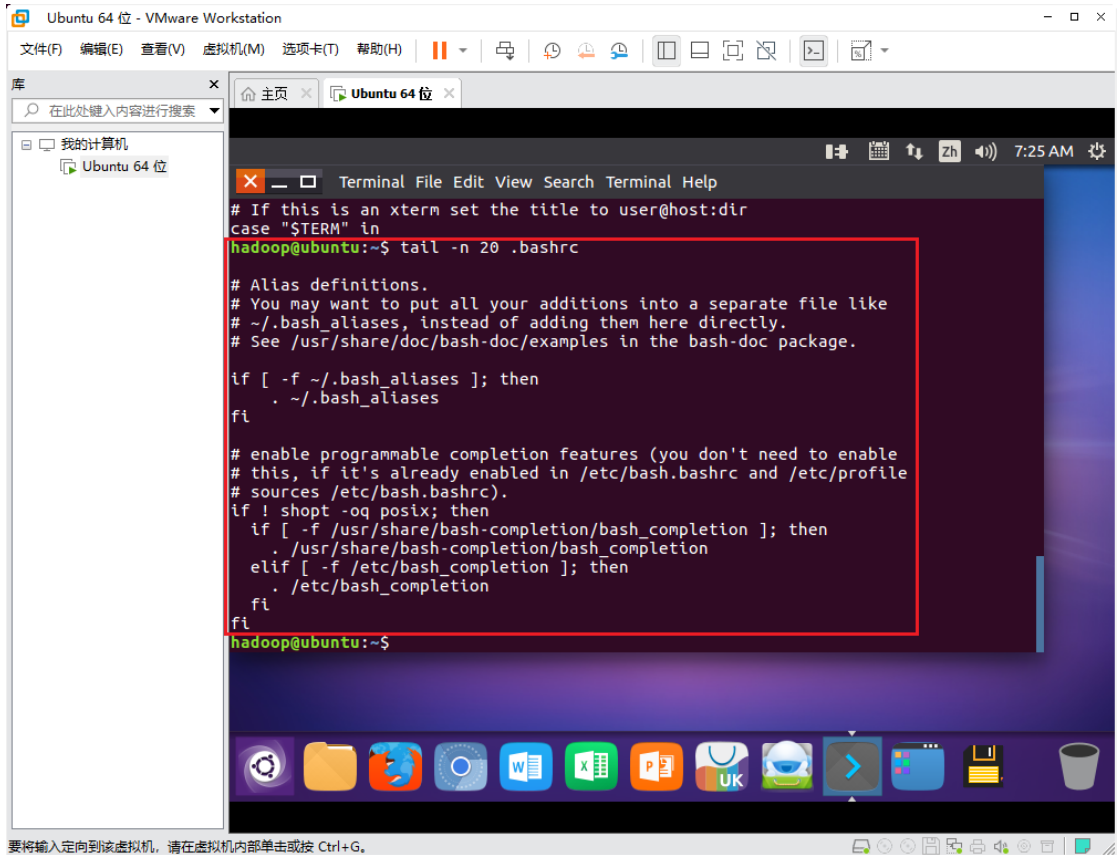
# append to the history file, don't overwrite it
shopt -s histappend

# for setting history length see HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE in bash(1)
HISTSIZE=1000
HISTFILESIZE=2000

# check the window size after each command and, if necessary,
# update the values of LINES and COLUMNS.
hadoop@ubuntu:~$
```



(20) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容的最后 20 行



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help'. The user has executed the command `tail -n 20 .bashrc`. The output displays the last 20 lines of the `.bashrc` file, including alias definitions and completion settings. The terminal is running on an Ubuntu 64-bit virtual machine, as indicated by the window title and the desktop environment.

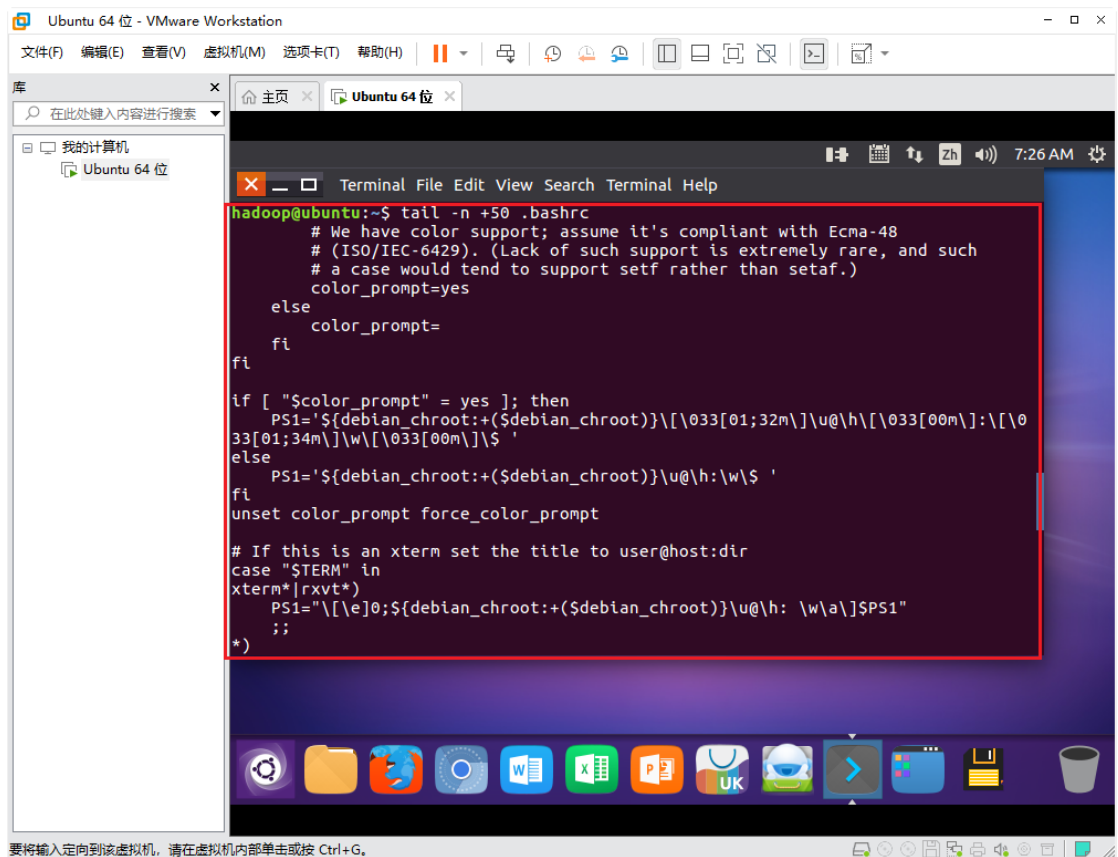
```
# If this is an xterm set the title to user@host:dir
case "$TERM" in
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ tail -n 20 .bashrc

# Alias definitions.
# You may want to put all your additions into a separate file like
# ~/.bash_aliases, instead of adding them here directly.
# See /usr/share/doc/bash-doc/examples in the bash-doc package.

if [ -f ~/.bash_aliases ]; then
. ~/.bash_aliases
fi

# enable programmable completion features (you don't need to enable
# this, if it's already enabled in /etc/bash.bashrc and /etc/profile
# sources /etc/bash.bashrc).
if ! shopt -oq posix; then
if [ -f /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion ]; then
. /usr/share/bash-completion/bash_completion
elif [ -f /etc/bash_completion ]; then
. /etc/bash_completion
fi
fi
hadoop@ubuntu:~$
```

(21) 查看用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件内容，只列出 50 行之后的数据



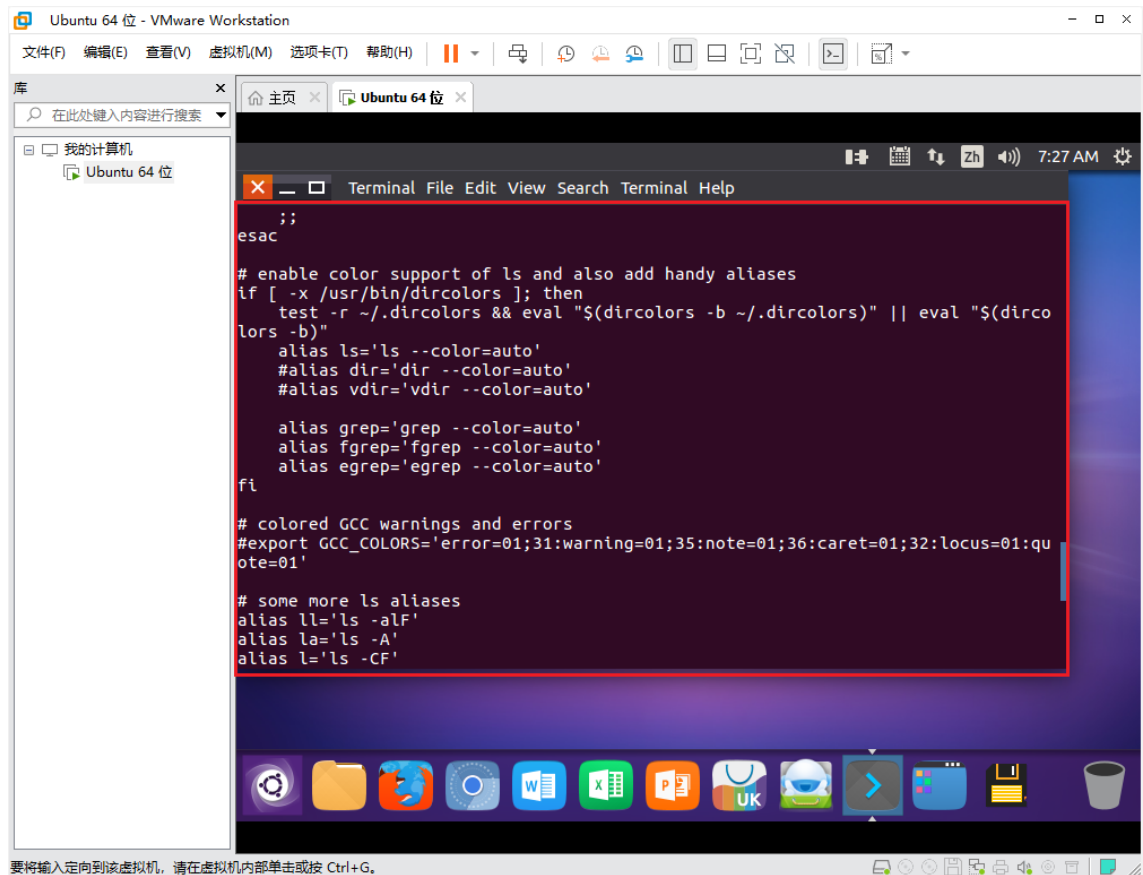
The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'Terminal File Edit View Search Terminal Help'. The user has executed the command `tail -n +50 .bashrc`. The output displays the content of the `.bashrc` file starting from line 50, including color prompt settings and xterm title settings. The terminal is running on an Ubuntu 64-bit virtual machine, as indicated by the window title and the desktop environment.

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ tail -n +50 .bashrc
# We have color support; assume it's compliant with Ecma-48
# (ISO/IEC-6429). (Lack of such support is extremely rare, and such
# a case would tend to support setf rather than setaf.)
color_prompt=yes
else
color_prompt=
fi
fi

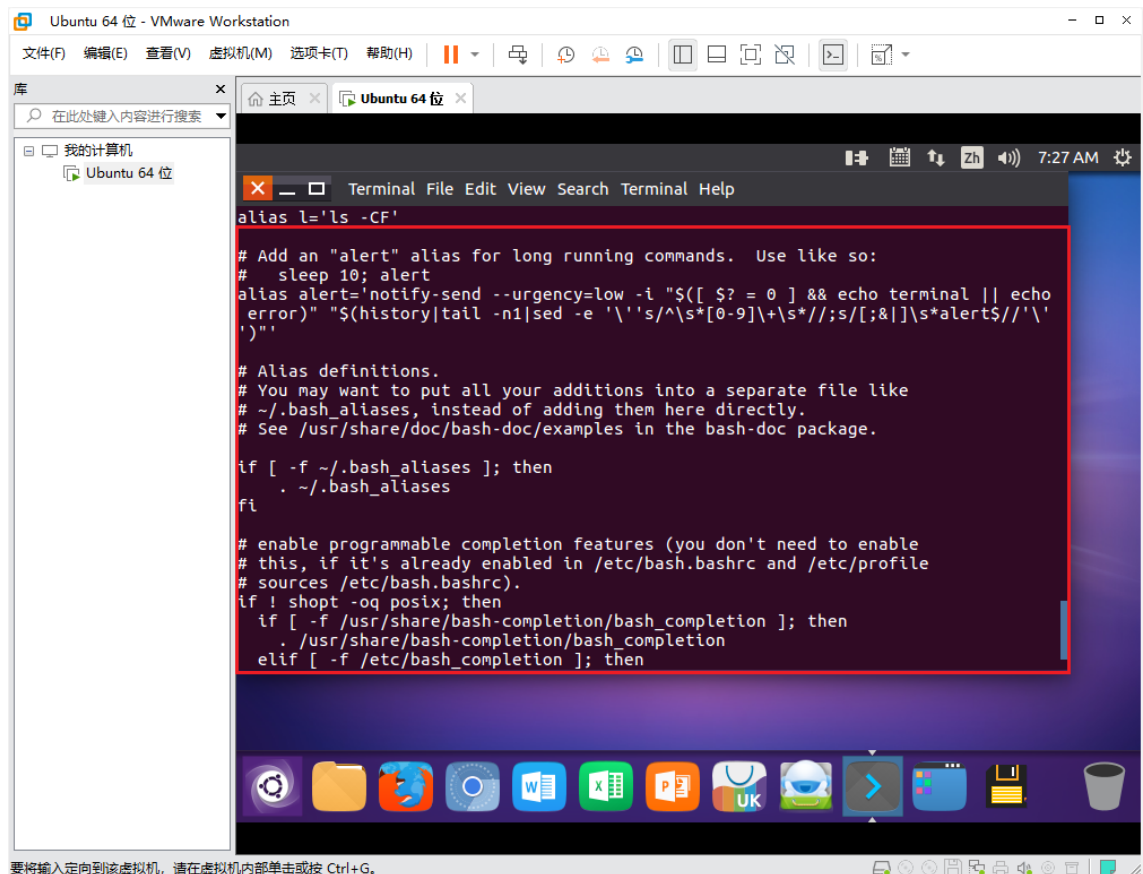
if [ "$color_prompt" = yes ]; then
PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\[\033[01;32m\]\u@\h\[\033[00m\]:\[\0
33[01;34m\]\w\[\033[00m\]\$ '
else
PS1='${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h:\w\$ '
fi
unset color_prompt force_color_prompt

# If this is an xterm set the title to user@host:dir
case "$TERM" in
xterm*|rxvt*)
PS1="\[\e]0;${debian_chroot:+($debian_chroot)}\u@\h: \w\a\]$PS1"
;;
*)

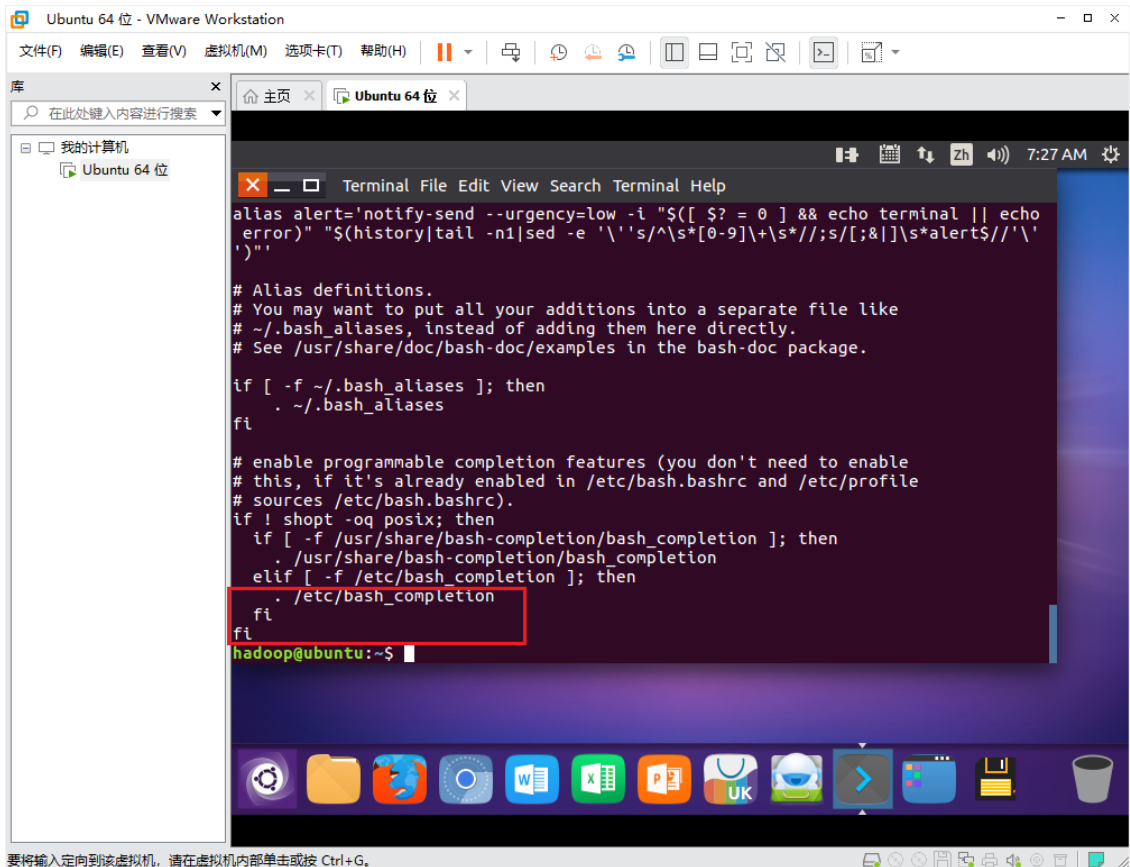
```



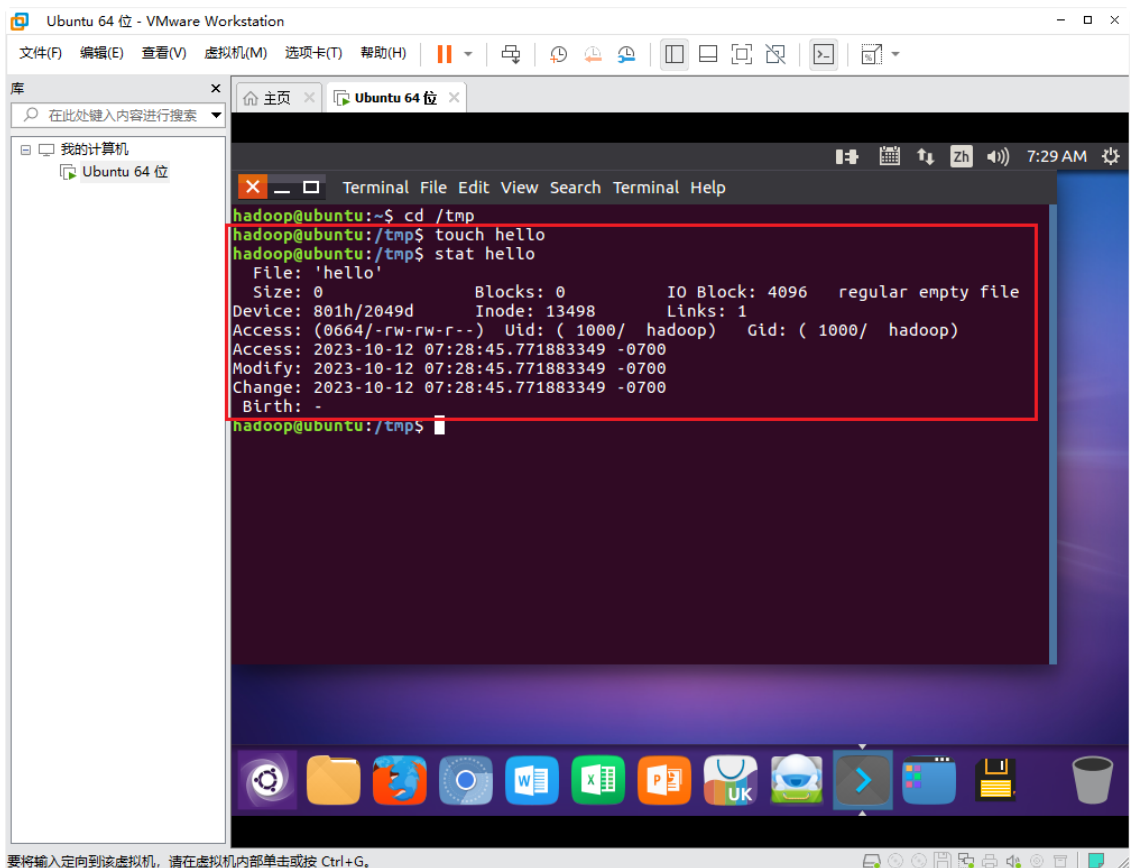
要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。



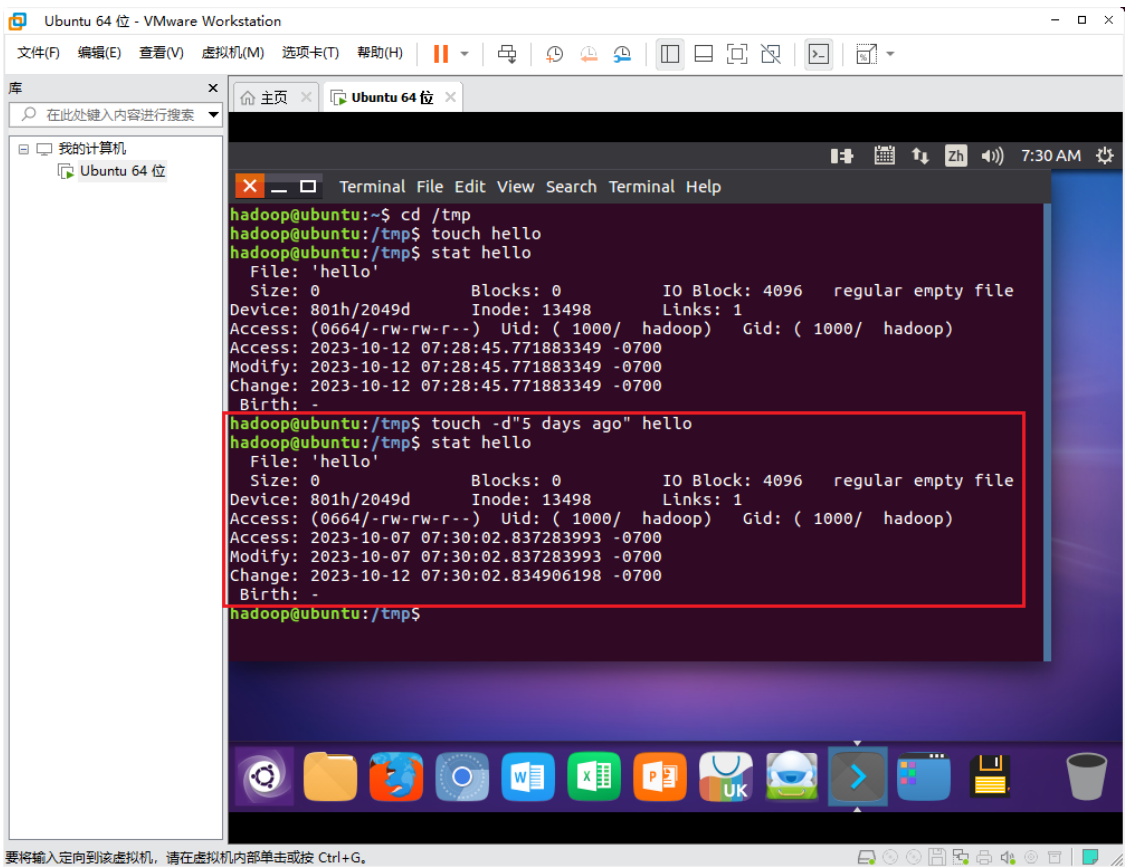
要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。



(22) 在`/tmp`下创建一个名为`hello`的空文件，并查看其时间

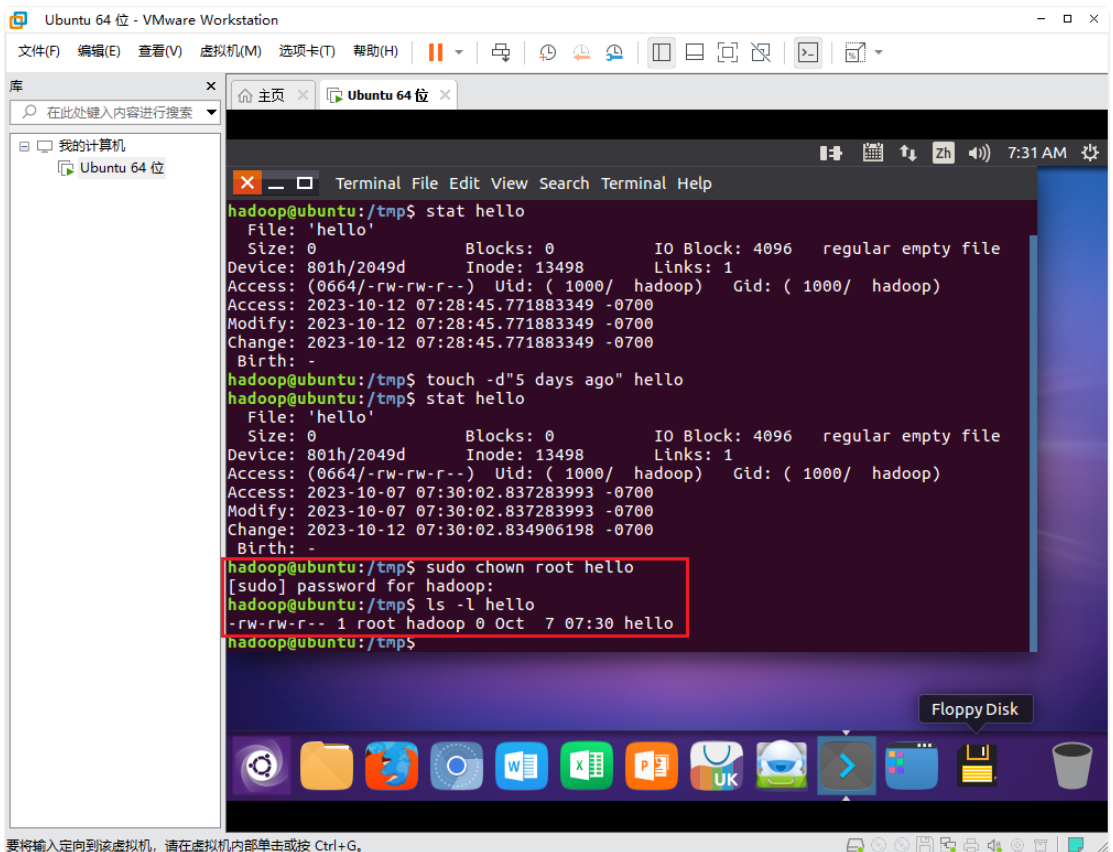


(23) 修改`hello`文件，将其日期调整为 5 天前



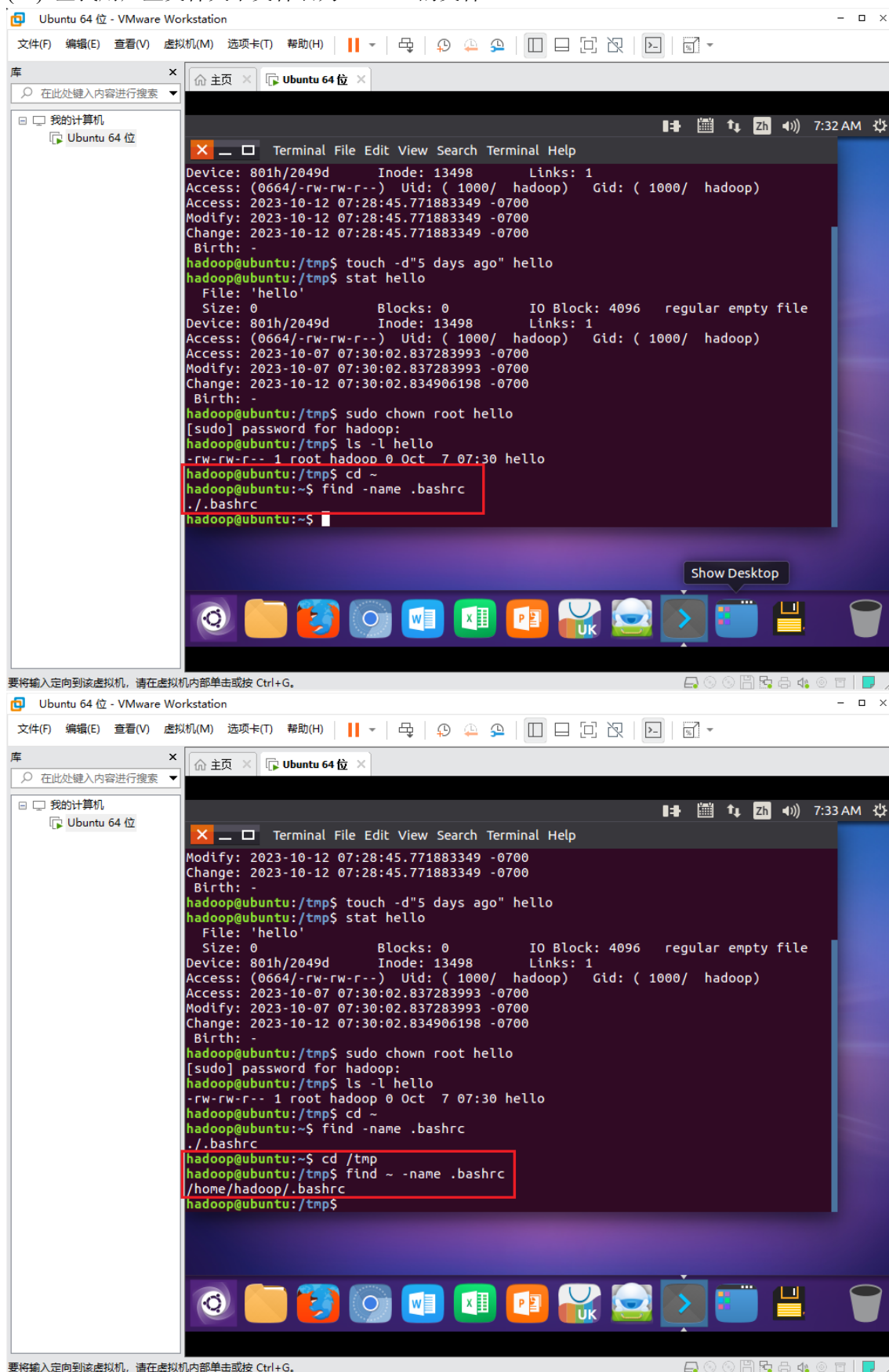
要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。

(24) 将`hello`文件的所有者更改为`root`帐号，并查看其属性

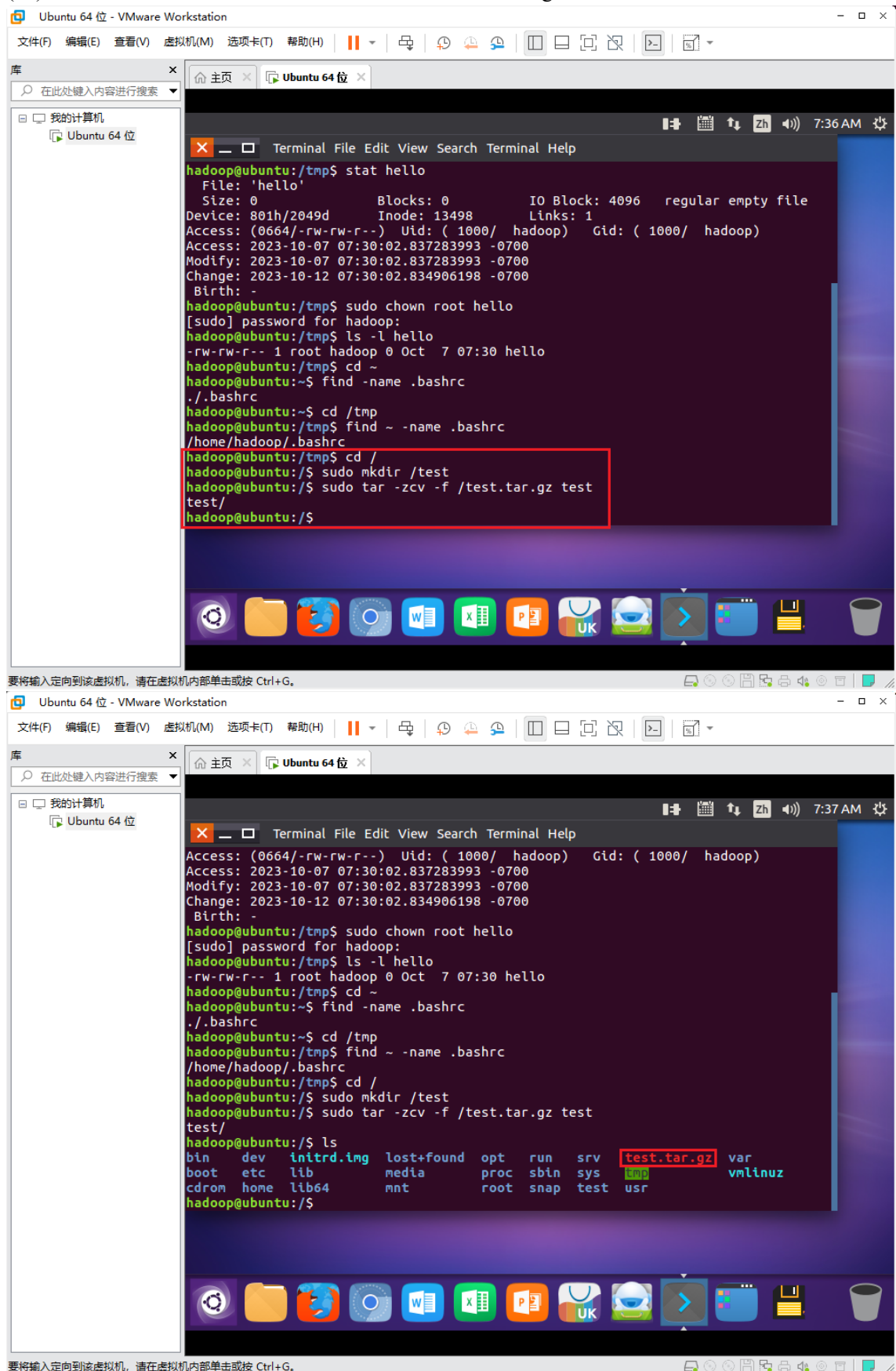


要将输入定向到该虚拟机，请在虚拟机内部单击或按 Ctrl+G。

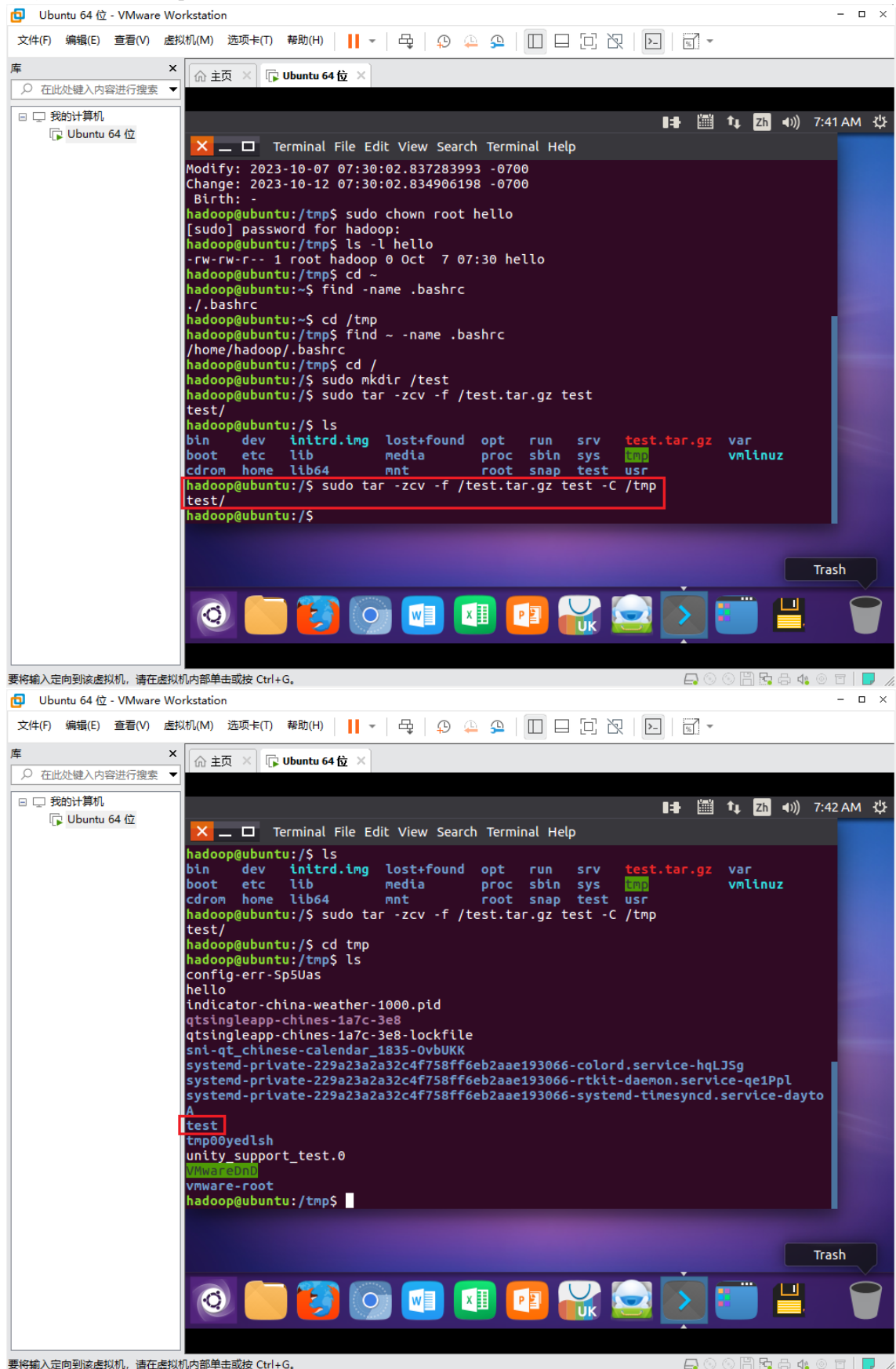
(25) 查找用户主文件夹下文件名为`.bashrc`的文件



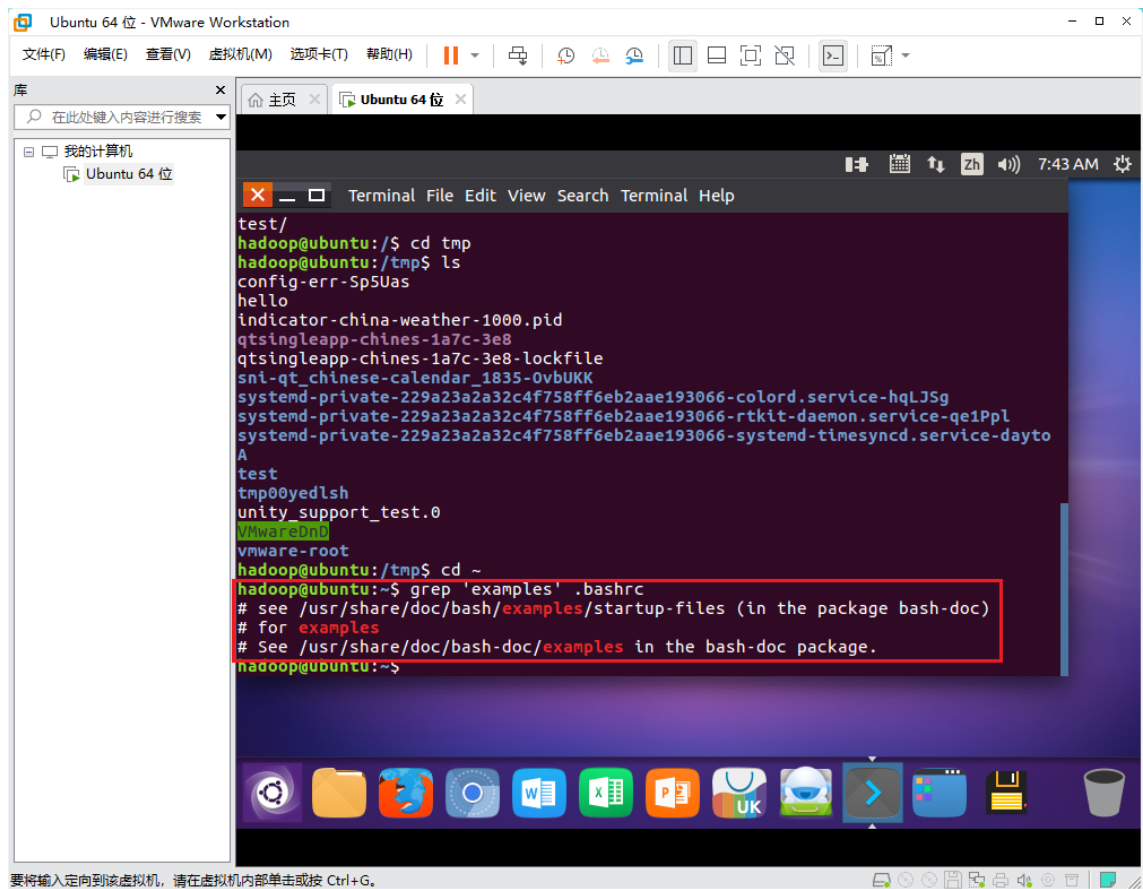
(26) 在根目录`/`下创建文件夹`test`，然后打包成`test.tar.gz`



(27) 解压缩到`/tmp`目录



(28) 从`.bashrc`文件中查找字符串`examples`



```

test/
hadoop@ubuntu:/$ cd tmp
hadoop@ubuntu:/tmp$ ls
config-err-Sp5Uas
hello
indicator-china-weather-1000.pid
qtsingleapp-chines-1a7c-3e8
qtsingleapp-chines-1a7c-3e8-lockfile
sni-qt_chinese-calendar_1835-0vbUKK
systemd-private-229a23a2a32c4f758ff6eb2aae193066-color.d.service-hqLJSg
systemd-private-229a23a2a32c4f758ff6eb2aae193066-rtkit-daemon.service-qe1Ppl
systemd-private-229a23a2a32c4f758ff6eb2aae193066-systemd-timesyncd.service-dayto
A
test
tmp00yed1sh
unity_support_test.0
VMwareDnD
vmware-root
hadoop@ubuntu:/tmp$ cd ~
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ grep 'examples' .bashrc
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples
# See /usr/share/doc/bash-doc/examples in the bash-doc package.
hadoop@ubuntu:~$
  
```

(29) 在`.bashrc`中设置 Java 环境变量

```

export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/jdk8.0_162
export JRE_HOME=${JAVA_HOME}/jre
export CLASSPATH=.:${JAVA_HOME}/lib:${JRE_HOME}/lib
export PATH=${JAVA_HOME}/bin:$PATH
# ~/.bashrc: executed by bash(1) for non-login shells.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files (in the package bash-doc)
# for examples

# If not running interactively, don't do anything
case $- in
  *(i) ;;
  *) return;;
esac

# don't put duplicate lines or lines starting with space in the history.
# See bash(1) for more options
HISTCONTROL=ignoreboth

# append to the history file, don't overwrite it
shopt -s histappend

# for setting history length see HISTSIZE and HISTFILESIZE in bash(1)
HISTSIZE=1000
HISTFILESIZE=2000

# check the window size after each command and, if necessary,
# update the values of LINES and COLUMNS.
shopt -s checkwinsize

# If set, the pattern "*" used in a pathname expansion context will
# match all files and zero or more directories and subdirectories.
#shopt -s globstar

# make less more friendly for non-text input files, see lesspipe(1)
[ -x /usr/bin/lesspipe ] && eval "$(SHELL=/bin/sh lesspipe)"

# set variable identifying the chroot you work in (used in the prompt below)
if [ -z "${debian_chroot:-}" ] && [ -r /etc/debian_chroot ]; then
  debian_chroot=$(cat /etc/debian_chroot)
fi

# set a fancy prompt (non-color, unless we know we "want" color)
case "$TERM" in
  xterm-color|*-256color) color_prompt=yes;;
esac
"~/.bashrc" 121L, 3934C
  
```

(30) 查看`JAVA\_HOME`变量的值

```
hadoop@ubuntu:~$ echo $JAVA_HOME
/usr/lib/jvm/jdk1.8.0_162
```

(31)启动 Hadoop，并在 Hadoop 分布式文件系统（HDFS）中创建用户目录（假设 Hadoop 已经安装在`/usr/local/hadoop`目录下）

```
4670 ResourceManager
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hadoop
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$
```

(32)在该用户目录下创建一个名为`test`的文件夹，并查看 HDFS 中的文件列表

```
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hadoop
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir test
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -put ~/.bashrc test
2023-10-11 22:35:33,885 INFO sasl.SaslDataTransferClient: SASL encryption trust
check: localhostTrusted = false, remoteHostTrusted = false
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -ls test
Found 1 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 3934 2023-10-11 22:35 test/.bashrc
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$
```

(33)将用户主文件夹下的`.bashrc`文件上传到 HDFS 的`test`文件夹，并查看`test`文件夹中的内容

```
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /user/hadoop
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir test
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -put ~/.bashrc test
2023-10-11 22:35:33,885 INFO sasl.SaslDataTransferClient: SASL encryption trust
check: localhostTrusted = false, remoteHostTrusted = false
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -ls test
Found 1 items
-rw-r--r-- 1 hadoop supergroup 3934 2023-10-11 22:35 test/.bashrc
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$
```

(34)将 HDFS 中的`test`文件夹拷贝到本机

```
put: test/.bashrc: file exists
hadoop@ubuntu:/usr/local/hadoop$ ./bin/hdfs dfs -get ./test /home/hadoop/workpla
ce
2023-10-11 22:48:37,013 INFO sasl.SaslDataTransferClient: SASL encryption trust
check: localhostTrusted = false, remoteHostTrusted = false
```

五、 实验结果

（一）熟悉常用的 Linux 操作

在这个实验中,我们学习了各种常用的Linux基本命令。这些命令包括cd、ls、mkdir、rmdir、cp、mv、rm、cat、tac、more、tail、touch、chown、find、tar、grep等,具体如下:

1. 使用 cd 命令,我们学会了如何切换目录,返回上一级目录以及返回用户主文件夹;
2. 使用 ls 命令,我们学会了如何查看目录下的文件和子目录;
3. 使用 mkdir 命令,我们学会了如何创建新目录,并查看有多少目录存在;
4. 使用 rmdir 命令,我们学会了如何删除空的目录;
5. 使用 cp 命令,我们学会了如何复制文件或目录;
6. 使用 mv 命令,我们学会了如何移动文件和目录,以及如何更改文件名;
7. 使用 rm 命令,我们学会了如何删除文件和目录;
8. 使用 cat、tac、more、tail 命令,我们学会了如何查看文件的内容,反向查看文件内容,以及如何逐页查看文件内容;
9. 使用 touch 命令,我们学会了如何创建新文件和修改文件的时间戳;
- 10.使用 chown 命令,我们学会了如何更改文件的所有者权限;
- 11.使用 find 命令,我们学会了如何查找文件;
- 12.使用 tar 命令,我们学会了如何打包和解压文件夹;
- 13.使用 grep 命令,我们学会了如何在文件中查找字符串。

（二）熟悉常用的 Hadoop 操作

在这个实验中,我们学习了一些常用的Hadoop操作。这些命令包括在HDFS中创建用户目录、创建文件夹、上传文件到HDFS、查看HDFS中的文件列表以及将HDFS中的文件拷贝到本机,具体任务如下:

1. 启动 Hadoop,并在 HDFS 中创建用户目录;
2. 在用户目录下创建一个名为 text 的文件夹,并查看 HDFS 中的文件列表;
3. 将用户主文件夹下的.bashrc 文件上传到 HDFS 的 test 文件夹,并查看 test 文件夹中的内容;
4. 将 HDFS 中的 test 文件夹拷贝到本机。

总而言之,所有实验任务均完成并达到预期。

本次实验我们学习者建立了对Linux基本命令和Hadoop操作的基础知识,这些知识在日常的系统管理和大数据处理中都非常有用。通过这些实验,我们获得了对Linux和Hadoop的实际操作经验,为更高级的任务和项目奠定了坚实的基础。

六、 问题和解决

问题 1:

Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS 中，FTP 并不会默认开启，需要手动开启才能使用 FileZilla 与主机通信以传输文件。

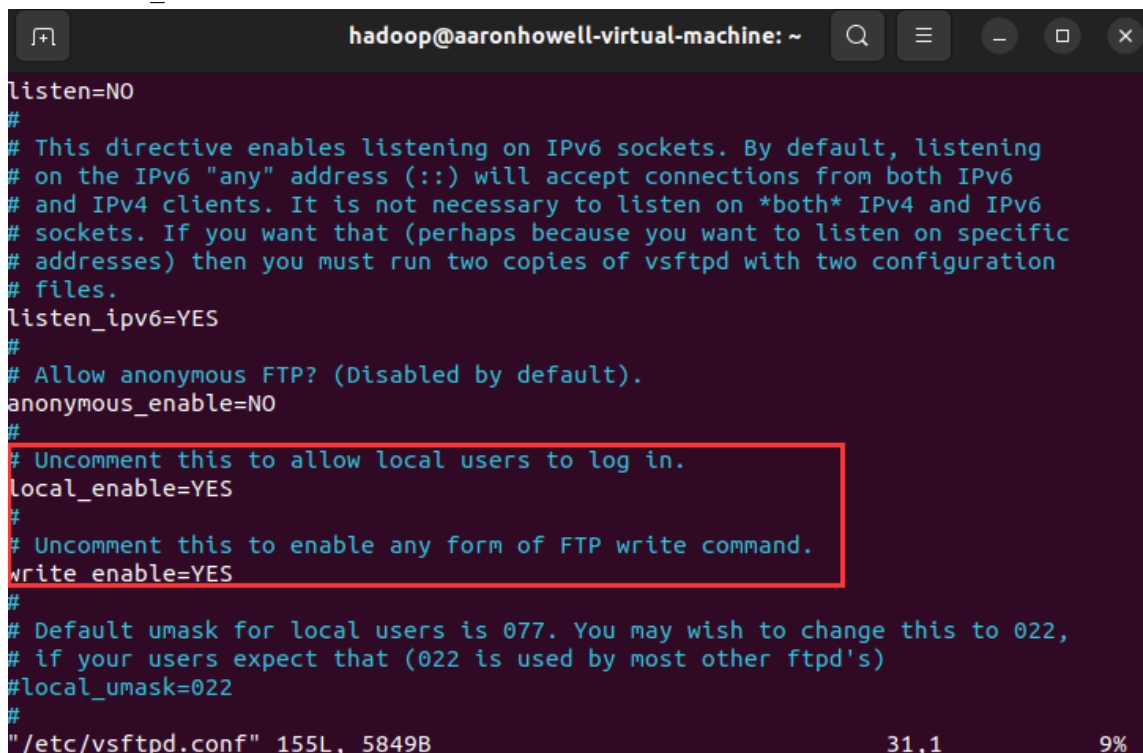
解决方案:

首先需要输入以下指令：

- `sudo apt-get install vsftpd`
- `sudo vi /etc/vsftpd.conf`

打开 `vsftpd.conf`，进行修改：

- `local_enable=YES`
- `write_enable=YES`



```
listen=NO
#
# This directive enables listening on IPv6 sockets. By default, listening
# on the IPv6 "any" address (:::) will accept connections from both IPv6
# and IPv4 clients. It is not necessary to listen on *both* IPv4 and IPv6
# sockets. If you want that (perhaps because you want to listen on specific
# addresses) then you must run two copies of vsftpd with two configuration
# files.
listen_ipv6=YES
#
# Allow anonymous FTP? (Disabled by default).
anonymous_enable=NO
#
# Uncomment this to allow local users to log in.
local_enable=YES
#
# Uncomment this to enable any form of FTP write command.
write_enable=YES
#
# Default umask for local users is 077. You may wish to change this to 022,
# if your users expect that (022 is used by most other ftpd's)
#local_umask=022
#
"/etc/vsftpd.conf" 155L, 5849B 31,1 9%
```

在保存退出后，执行以下指令：

- `sudo /etc/init.d/vsftpd restart`

完成以上操作即可开启 FTP 功能。

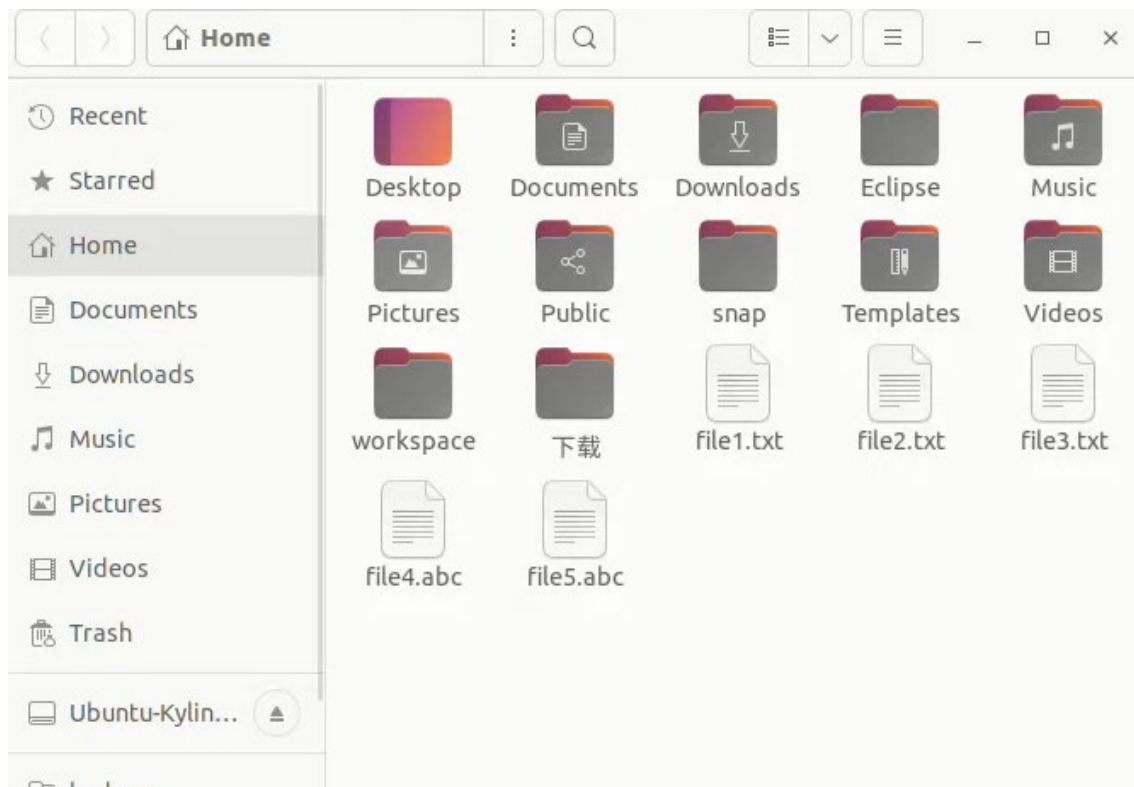
问题 2:

在 Ubuntu 22.04.2 LTS 中，目录可能默认中文，在使用 FileZilla 的时候会导致乱码。

解决方案:

需要将目录重命名为英文，可以使用以下指令：

- `export LANG=en_US`
- `xdg-user-dirs-gtk-update`



完成以上操作即可将路径修改为英文，避免出现乱码问题。

问题 3:

在输入命令和路径时，拼写错误可能会导致找不到文件或目录。确保仔细检查命令和路径，尤其是 Linux 对大小写敏感。

解决方案:

仔细检查拼写，确保命令和路径正确。

问题 4:

如果试图执行需要特殊权限的操作，例如在系统目录中创建或删除文件，但没有足够的权限，会收到错误消息。

解决方案:

使用 `sudo` 命令以超级用户的身份执行操作，前提是你有相应的权限。但要小心，不要在系统关键目录中随意使用 `sudo` 命令，以免损坏系统。

问题 5:

尝试进入、复制、移动或删除不存在的目录或文件，会出现错误。

解决方案:

确保目录或文件存在，或者检查路径是否正确。

问题 6:

在某些情况下，文件可能被其他进程锁定，阻止你对其进行操作。

解决方案:

等待其他进程完成对文件的操作，或者终止占用文件的进程。

问题 7:

如果尝试创建已存在的文件或目录，会收到错误。

解决方案:

检查文件或目录是否已存在，或者使用不同的名称。

问题 8:

在 Hadoop 实验中，可能会遇到与 Hadoop 配置和启动相关的问题，包括配置文件错误、端口冲突等。

解决方案:

仔细检查 Hadoop 配置，确保端口没有冲突，查看 Hadoop 的日志文件以获取更多信息，可以查找相应的解决方案或者调整配置。