

Cloudera Manager 7.1.2

## Installation

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# CLOUDERA

<https://docs.cloudera.com/>

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# CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide

Use this Installation Guide to learn how to install Cloudera software, including Cloudera Manager, Cloudera Runtime, and other managed services, in a production or trial environment.

## Related Information

[Version and Download Information](#)

[CDP Private Cloud Base Requirements and Supported Versions](#)

[Trial Installation](#)

[Production Installation](#)

[Custom Installation Solutions](#)

[Installation Reference](#)

[After You Install](#)

[Troubleshooting Installation Problems](#)

[Uninstalling Cloudera Manager and Managed Software](#)

## Version and Download Information

The following topics describe the available versions and download locations for Cloudera Manager and Cloudera Runtime.

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Cloudera Manager Version Information

Version numbers for current and previous releases of Cloudera Manager 7.x.

Cloudera Manager 7.1.2 is the current release of Cloudera Manager for CDP Private Cloud Base.

Release date: July 13, 2020

Previous releases:

- Cloudera Manager 7.1.1 Release Date: May 21, 2020
- Cloudera Manager 7.0.3 Release Date: November 22, 2019

## Cloudera Manager Download Information

**Important:** Access to Cloudera Manager binaries for production purposes requires authentication. To access the binaries at the locations below, you must first have an active subscription agreement and obtain a license key file along with the required authentication credentials (username and password).

The license key file and authentication credentials are provided in an email sent to customer accounts from Cloudera when a new license is issued. If you have an existing license with a CDP Private Cloud Base Edition entitlement, you might not have received an email. In this instance you can identify the authentication credentials from the license key file. If you do not have access to the license key, contact your account representative to receive a copy.

To identify your authentication credentials using your license key file, complete the following steps:

- From cloudera.com, log into the cloudera.com account associated with the CDP Private Cloud Base license and subscription agreement.
- On the [CDP Private Cloud Base Download page](#), click Download Now and scroll down to the Credential Generator.

- In the Generate Credentials text box, copy and paste the text of the “PGP Signed Message” within your license key file and click Get Credentials. The credentials generator returns your username and password.



**Important:** Make a note of the authentication credentials. You might need them during installation to complete tasks such as configuring a remote parcel repository, or installing Cloudera Manager packages using a package manager such as YUM, APT, or other tools that you might be using in your environment.

When you obtain your authentication credentials, use them to form the URL where you can access the Cloudera Manager repository in the Cloudera Archive.

**Table 1: Cloudera Manager 7.1.2**

Repository Type	Repository Location
RHEL 7 Compatible	Repository: <pre>https://username:password@archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/redhat7/yum</pre> Repository file: <pre>https://username:password@archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/redhat7/yum/cloudera-manager.repo</pre>

## Cloudera Runtime Version Information

Version numbers for current and previous releases of Cloudera Runtime 7.x.

Cloudera Runtime 7.1.2.1 is based on Apache Hadoop 3. For more information, see *Cloudera Runtime Component Versions*.

Release date: July 13, 2020

Previous releases:

- Cloudera Runtime 7.1.1 Release Date: May 21, 2020
- Cloudera Runtime 7.0.3 Release Date: November 22, 2019

### Related Information

[Cloudera Runtime Component Versions](#)

## Cloudera Runtime Download Information

**Important:** Access to Cloudera Runtime parcels for production purposes requires authentication. To access the parcels at the locations below, you must first have an active subscription agreement and obtain a license key file along with the required authentication credentials (username and password).

The license key file and authentication credentials are provided in an email sent to customer accounts from Cloudera when a new license is issued. If you have an existing license with a CDP Private Cloud Base Edition entitlement, you might not have received an email. In this instance you can identify the authentication credentials from the license key file. If you do not have access to the license key, contact your account representative to receive a copy.

To identify your authentication credentials using your license key file, complete the following steps:

- From cloudera.com, log into the cloudera.com account associated with the CDP Private Cloud Base license and subscription agreement.
- On the [CDP Private Cloud Base Download page](#), click Download Now and scroll down to the Credential Generator.

- In the Generate Credentials text box, copy and paste the text of the “PGP Signed Message” within your license key file and click Get Credentials. The credentials generator returns your username and password.



**Important:** Make a note of the authentication credentials. You might need them during installation to complete tasks such as configuring a remote parcel repository.

When you obtain your authentication credentials, use them to form the URL where you can access the Runtime repository in the Cloudera Archive. Cloudera Manager can also download the Runtime parcels directly during the installation process.

The repositories for Cloudera Runtime 7.x are listed in the following tables:

**Table 2: Cloudera Runtime 7.1.2.1:**

Parcel Repository Location
<code>https://[username]:[password]@archive.cloudera.com/p/cdh7/7.1.2.1/parcels</code>

## CDP Private Cloud Base Trial Download Information

You can try the CDP Private Cloud Base edition of Cloudera Data Platform for 60 days without obtaining a license key file.

To download CDP Private Cloud Base without obtaining a license key file, visit the [Cloudera Data Platform Data Center Trial Download](#) page, click Try Now, and follow the download instructions. When you install CDP Private Cloud Base without a license key, you are performing a trial installation that includes an embedded PostgreSQL database and is not suitable for a production environment. For more information on trial installations, see the trial installation documentation.

A 60-day trial of CDP Private Cloud Base Edition can be enabled permanently with the appropriate license. To obtain a CDP Private Cloud Base Edition license, fill in the [Contact Us](#) form or call 866-843-7207

### Related Information

[Trial Installation](#)

## Using the Cloudera Runtime Maven Repository

Information about using Maven to build applications with Cloudera Runtime components.

If you want to build applications or tools for use with Cloudera Runtime components and you are using Maven or Ivy for dependency management, you can pull the Cloudera Runtime artifacts from the Cloudera Maven repository. The repository is available at <https://repository.cloudera.com/artifactory/cloudera-repos/>.



**Important:** When you build an application JAR, do not include CDH JARs, because they are already provided. If you do, upgrading CDH can break your application. To avoid this situation, set the Maven dependency scope to provided. If you have already built applications which include the CDH JARs, update the dependency to set scope to provided and recompile.

The following is a sample POM (pom.xml) file:

```
<project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance" xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.apache.org/maven-v4_0_0.xsd">
  <repositories>
    <repository>
      <id>cloudera</id>
      <url>https://repository.cloudera.com/artifactory/cloudera-repos/</url>
    </repository>
```

```
</repositories>
</project>
```

## Maven Artifacts for Cloudera Runtime 7.1.2.0

The following table lists the project name, groupId, artifactId, and version required to access each Cloudera Runtime artifact.

Project	groupId	artifactId	version
Apache Accumulo	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-core	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-examples-simple	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-fate	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-gc	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-master	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-minicluster	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-monitor	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-proxy	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-server-base	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-shell	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-start	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-test	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-trace	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-tracer	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.accumulo	accumulo-tserver	1.7.0.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Atlas	org.apache.atlas	atlas-authorization	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-classification-updater	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-client-common	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-client-v1	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-client-v2	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-common	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-distro	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-docs	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-graphdb-api	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-graphdb-common	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-graphdb-janus	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-intg	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-janusgraph-hbase2	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-notification	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-plugin-classloader	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-repository	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-server-api	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	atlas-testtools	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	hbase-bridge	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96

Project	groupId	artifactId	version
	org.apache.atlas	hbase-bridge-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	hbase-testing-util	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	hdfs-model	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	hive-bridge	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	hive-bridge-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	impala-bridge	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	impala-bridge-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	impala-hook-api	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	kafka-bridge	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	navigator-to-atlas	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	sqoop-bridge	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.atlas	sqoop-bridge-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Avro	org.apache.avro	avro	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-compiler	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-ipc	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-mapred	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-maven-plugin	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-protobuf	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-service-archetype	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-thrift	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	avro-tools	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	trevni-avro	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.avro	trevni-core	1.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Calcite	org.apache.calcite	calcite-babel	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-cassandra	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-core	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-druid	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-elasticsearch	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-example-csv	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-example-function	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-file	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-geode	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-linq4j	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-mongodb	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-pig	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-piglet	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-plus	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-server	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-spark	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96

Project	groupId	artifactId	version
	org.apache.calcite	calcite-splunk	1.19.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica-core	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica-metrics	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica-metrics-dropwizardmetrics3	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica-noop-driver	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica-server	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica-standalone-server	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.calcite.avatica	avatica-tck	1.10.0.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Crunch	org.apache.crunch	crunch-archetype	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-contrib	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-core	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-examples	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-hbase	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-hive	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-scrunch	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-spark	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.crunch	crunch-test	0.11.0.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Druid	org.apache.druid	druid-aws-common	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-benchmarks	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-console	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-core	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-gcp-common	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-hll	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-indexing-hadoop	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-indexing-service	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-integration-tests	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-processing	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-server	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-services	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	druid-sql	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid	extendedset	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid.extensions	druid-hadoop-extensions	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid.extensions	druid-hbase-security	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid.extensions	druid-hbase-bloom-filter	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid.extensions	druid-hbase-datasketches	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.druid.extensions	druid-hbase2-extensions	0.17.1.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.oozie	oozie-fluent-job-api	5.1.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.oozie	oozie-fluent-job-client	5.1.0.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.oozie	oozie-sharelib-hive	5.1.0.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.ranger	ranger-atlas-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.ranger	ranger-distro	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-examples-distro	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-hbase-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-hbase-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-hdfs-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-hdfs-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-hive-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kafka-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kafka-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kms	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kms-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kms-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-knox-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kudu-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kylin-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-kylin-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-nifi-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-nifi-registry-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-ozone-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-ozone-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-plugin-classloader	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-plugins-audit	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.ranger	ranger-plugins-cred	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-plugins-installer	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96

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	org.apache.ranger	ranger-raz-intg	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
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	org.apache.ranger	ranger-solr-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-solr-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-sqoop-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-sqoop-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-storm-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-storm-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-tagsync	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-tools	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-util	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-yarn-plugin	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	ranger-yarn-plugin-shim	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	sampleapp	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	unixauthclient	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	unixauthservice	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.ranger	unixusersync	2.0.0.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Solr	org.apache.solr	solr-analysis-extras	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-analytics	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-cell	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-clustering	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-core	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-dataimporthandler	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-dataimporthandler-extras	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-jaegertracer-configurator	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-langid	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-ltr	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-prometheus-exporter	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-security-util	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-solrj	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-test-framework	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.solr	solr-velocity	8.4.1.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Spark	org.apache.spark	spark-avro_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-catalyst_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-core_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96

Project	groupId	artifactId	version
	org.apache.spark	spark-graphx_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-hadoop-cloud_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-hive-thriftserver_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-hive_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-kubernetes_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-kvstore_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-launcher_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-mllib-local_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-mllib_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-network-common_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-network-shuffle_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-network-yarn_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-repl_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-sketch_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-sql-kafka-0-10_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-sql_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-streaming-kafka-0-10-assembly_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-streaming-kafka-0-10_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-streaming-kafka-0-8-assembly_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-streaming-kafka-0-8_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-streaming_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-tags_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-unsafe_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.spark	spark-yarn_2.11	2.4.0.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Sqoop	org.apache.sqoop	sqoop	1.4.7.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.sqoop	sqoop-test	1.4.7.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Tez	org.apache.tez	hadoop-shim	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	hadoop-shim-2.8	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-api	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-aux-services	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-common	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-dag	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-examples	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-ext-service-tests	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-history-parser	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-javadoc-tools	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-job-analyzer	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-mapreduce	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-protobuf-history-plugin	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96

Project	groupId	artifactId	version
	org.apache.tez	tez-runtime-internals	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-runtime-library	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-tests	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-yarn-timeline-cache-plugin	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-yarn-timeline-history	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-yarn-timeline-history-with-acls	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.tez	tez-yarn-timeline-history-with-fs	0.9.1.7.1.2.0-96
Apache Zeppelin	org.apache.zepplin	sap	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	spark-interpreter	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	spark-scala-2.11	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	spark-shims	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	spark2-shims	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-alluxio	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-angular	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-bigquery	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-cassandra_2.10	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-display	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-elasticsearch	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-file	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-flink_2.10	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-groovy	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-hbase	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-ignite_2.10	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-interpreter	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-jdbc	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-jupyter	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-kylin	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-lens	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-livy	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-markdown	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-neo4j	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-pig	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-python	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-scio_2.10	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-server	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-shell	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-spark-dependencies	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zepplin	zeppelin-zengine	0.8.2.7.1.2.0-96
Apache ZooKeeper	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96

Project	groupId	artifactId	version
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-client-c	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-contrib-loggraph	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-contrib-rest	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-contrib-zooinpector	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-docs	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-jute	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-recipes-election	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-recipes-lock	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96
	org.apache.zookeeper	zookeeper-recipes-queue	3.5.5.7.1.2.0-96

## CDP Private Cloud Base Requirements and Supported Versions

Refer to the following topics for information about hardware, operating system, and database requirements, as well as product compatibility matrices.

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Hardware Requirements

As you create the architecture of your cluster, you will need to allocate Cloudera Manager and Runtime roles among the hosts in the cluster to maximize your use of resources. Cloudera provides some guidelines about how to assign roles to cluster hosts. See [Recommended Cluster Hosts and Role Distribution](#). When multiple roles are assigned to hosts, add together the total resource requirements (memory, CPUs, disk) for each role on a host to determine the required hardware.



**Attention:** All recommendations for the number of cores refer to logical cores, not physical cores.

For more information about sizing for a particular component, see the following minimum requirements:

### Cloudera Manager

Hardware requirements for Cloudera Manager Server and related components.

#### Cloudera Manager Server

**Table 3: Cloudera Manager Server Storage Requirements**

Component	Storage	Notes
Partition hosting /usr	1 GB	
Partition hosting /var	100 GB to 5 TB	Scales according to number of nodes managed. See table below.
Partition hosting /opt	25 GB minimum	Usage grows as the number of parcels downloaded increases. Budget 8 GB for each additional CDH parcel, and 1 GB for each additional non-CDH parcel.

Component	Storage	Notes
Cloudera Manager Database Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 500 hosts: 5 GB</li> <li>&gt; 500 hosts: 10 GB</li> </ul>	Minimum memory and processor requirements should allow support for the following number of parallel database connections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>&lt; 500 hosts: 100 database connections</li> <li>&gt; 500 hosts: 250 database connections</li> </ul>
Reports Manager Database Server	Minimum 1 GB	Reports Manager growth depends on number of HDFS users and monitored directories.

**Table 4: Host Based Cloudera Manager Server Requirements**

Number of Cluster Hosts	Database Host Configuration and HMON+SMON host sharing	Cloudera Manager Server Heap Size	Logical Processors	Cloudera Manager Server /var Directory	SMON and HMON /var Directory
Very small (#10)	Shared	8 GB	4	50 GB	50 GB
Small (#20)	Shared	10 GB	6	100 GB	100 GB
Medium (#200)	Dedicated	16 GB	8	1 TB	1 TB
Large (#500)	Dedicated	32 GB	12	2.5 TB	2.5 TB
Extra Large (>500)	Dedicated	48 GB	16	> 2.5 TB	> 2.5 TB



**Important:** For medium and larger clusters, Host Monitor (HMON) and Service Monitor (SMON) should run on a host that is separate from Cloudera Manager. For medium and larger clusters, the SQL database should not be shared between Cloudera Manager and CDH component services. Host Monitor and Service Monitor do not use SQL database. They use an on-disk LevelDB database in the /var partition.

### Service Monitor Requirements

The requirements for the Service Monitor are based on the number of monitored entities. To see the number of monitored entities, perform the following steps:

1. Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console and click Clusters Cloudera Management Service .
2. Find the Cloudera Management Service Monitored Entities chart. If the chart does not exist, add it from the Chart Library.

For more information about Cloudera Manager entities, see *Cloudera Manager Entity Types*.



**Note:** Java Heap Size values (see the tables below) are rough estimates and some tuning might be necessary. From Cloudera Manager, Cloudera recommends using G1 garbage collector (G1GC) for Service Monitor. G1GC eliminates long JVM pauses, but uses a bit more CPU and RAM. It is the default for new installations. See [Tuning JVM Garbage Collection](#).



**Important:** Service Monitor is not supported when installed on the BTRFS filesystem.



**Important:** Do not place the Service Monitor on the same host as the Reports Manager. This can cause CPU usage issues.

**Table 5: Clusters with HDFS, YARN, or Impala**

Use the recommendations in this table for clusters where the only services with worker roles are HDFS, YARN, or Impala.

Number of Monitored Entities	Number of Hosts	Required Java Heap Size	Recommended Non-Java Heap Size
0-2,000	0-100	1 GB	6 GB

Number of Monitored Entities	Number of Hosts	Required Java Heap Size	Recommended Non-Java Heap Size
2,000-4,000	100-200	1.5 GB	6 GB
4,000-8,000	200-400	1.5 GB	12 GB
8,000-16,000	400-800	2.5 GB	12 GB
16,000-20,000	800-1,000	3.5 GB	12 GB

**Table 6: Clusters with HBase, Solr, Kafka, or Kudu**

Use these recommendations when services such as HBase, Solr, Kafka, or Kudu are deployed in the cluster. These services typically have larger quantities of monitored entities.

Number of Monitored Entities	Number of Hosts	Required Java Heap Size	Recommended Non-Java Heap Size
0-30,000	0-100	2 GB	12 GB
30,000-60,000	100-200	3 GB	12 GB
60,000-120,000	200-400	3.5 GB	12 GB
120,000-240,000	400-800	8 GB	20 GB

### Related Information

[Host Monitor and Service Monitor Memory Configuration](#)

### Host Monitor

The requirements for the Host Monitor are based on the number of monitored entities.

To see the number of monitored entities, perform the following steps:

1. Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console and click [Clusters Cloudera Management Service](#).
2. Find the Cloudera Management Service Monitored Entities chart. If the chart does not exist, add it from the Chart Library.

For more information about Cloudera Manager entities, see *Cloudera Manager Entity Types*.



**Important:** Host Monitor is not supported when installed on the BTRFS filesystem.

Number of Hosts	Number of Monitored Entities	Heap Size	Non-Java Heap Size
0-200	<6k	1 GB	2 GB
200-800	6k-24k	2 GB	6 GB
800-1000	24k-30k	3 GB	6 GB

Ensure that you have at least 25 GB of disk space available for the Host Monitor, Service Monitor, Reports Manager, and Events Server databases.

### Related Information

[Cloudera Manager Entity Types](#)

[Host Monitor and Service Monitor Memory Configuration](#)

### Reports Manager

The Reports Manager fetches the fsimage from the NameNode at regular intervals. It reads the fsimage and creates a Lucene index for it. To improve the indexing performance, Cloudera recommends provisioning a host as powerful as possible and dedicating an SSD disk to the Reports Manager.



**Important:** Do not place the Reports Manager on the same host as the Service Monitor. This can cause CPU usage issues.

**Table 7: Reports Manager**

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Reports Manager	3-4 times the size of the fsimage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 8 cores</li> <li>Recommended: 16 cores (32 cores, with hyperthreading enabled.)</li> </ul>	1 dedicated disk that is at least 20 times the size of the fsimage. Cloudera strongly recommends using SSD disks.

### Agent Hosts

An unpacked parcel requires approximately three times the space of the packed parcel that is stored on the Cloudera Manager Server.

Component	Storage	Notes
Partition hosting /opt	30 GB minimum	Usage grows as new parcels are downloaded to cluster hosts.
/var/log	2 GB per role	Each role running on the host will need at least 2 GB of disk space.

### Event Server

The following table lists the minimum requirements for the Event Server:

CPU	RAM	Storage
1 core	256 MB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 GB for the Event Database</li> <li>20 GB for the Event Server Index Directory. The location of this directory is set by the Event Server Index Directory Event Server configuration property.</li> </ul>

### Alert Publisher

The following table lists the minimum requirements for the Alert Publisher:

CPU	RAM	Storage
1 core	1 GB	Minimum of 1 disk for log files

## Cloudera Runtime

Hardware requirements for Cloudera Runtime components.

### Atlas

Memory	CPU	Disk	Additional Dependencies
Small: 4 GB Large: 32 GB	Minimum: 4 Medium: 8 Large: 16	No special requirement because HBase is used for storage.	Solr Shards: 4 (property: atlas_solr_shards) The shards for Atlas collections within Solr is determined by this number.

### Data Analytics Studio (DAS)

DAS is a memory-heavy and a disk-light application. For optimum performance, consider profiling the CPU cores, memory allocation, and disk space depending upon the number of users, the total number of databases and tables, and the number of queries in the system.

If you are setting up a high-availability cluster, then add additional cores and memory for the load balancer.

The following table provides component-wise recommendation for provisioning CPU, memory, and disk space. These recommendations are approximated considering 10 users, 10,000 Hive tables, 100 parallel Event Processor threads, and 40,000 queries.

**Table 8: Hardware requirements for DAS**

DAS component	CPU	Memory	Local Disk
Webapp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 2 cores</li> <li>Recommended: 2 cores</li> </ul> <p>*The number of cores that you allocate need to be proportional to U.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 4 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 8 GB</li> </ul> <p>*The amount of memory that you allocate need to be proportional to U and T.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 5 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 10 GB</li> </ul> <p>*The amount of disk space that you allocate need to be proportional to U.</p>
Event Processor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 2 cores</li> <li>Recommended: 4 cores</li> </ul> <p>*The number of cores that you allocate need to be proportional to P.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 4 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 8 GB</li> </ul> <p>*The amount of memory that you allocate need to be proportional to P and T.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 5 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 5 GB</li> </ul> <p>*The disk space is primarily used for logs, and can remain constant.</p>
Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 2 cores</li> <li>Recommended: 4 cores</li> </ul> <p>*The number of cores that you allocate need to be proportional to (P + U).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 4 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 8 GB</li> </ul> <p>*The amount of memory that you allocate need to be proportional to (T + Q).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 5 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 20 GB</li> </ul> <p>*The amount of disk space that you allocate need to be proportional to (T + U + Q).</p>

Where,

U is the number of users concurrently accessing the DAS Webapp

T is the number of tables in Hive

P denotes the parallelism configured in the DAS Event Processor

Q is the total number of queries in the system

**Table 9: DAS Port Specifications**

Default Port Number	Description
30900	Event Processor server port
30901	Event Processor admin server port
30800	Webapp server port
30801	Webapp admin port

## HDFS

Component	Memory	CPU	Disk
JournalNode	1 GB (default) Set this value using the Java Heap Size of JournalNode in Bytes HDFS configuration property.	1 core minimum	1 dedicated disk

Component	Memory	CPU	Disk
NameNode	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 1 GB (for proof-of-concept deployments)</li> <li>Add an additional 1 GB for each additional 1,000,000 blocks</li> </ul> <p>Snapshots and encryption can increase the required heap memory.</p> <p>See <i>Sizing NameNode Heap Memory</i>.</p> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of NameNode in Bytes HDFS configuration property.</p>	Minimum of 4 dedicated cores; more may be required for larger clusters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum of 2 dedicated disks for metadata</li> <li>1 dedicated disk for log files (This disk may be shared with the operating system.)</li> <li>Maximum disks: 4</li> </ul>
DataNode	<p>Minimum: 4 GB Maximum: 8 GB</p> <p>Increase the memory for higher replica counts or a higher number of blocks per DataNode. When increasing the memory, Cloudera recommends an additional 1 GB of memory for every 1 million replicas above 4 million on the DataNodes. For example, 5 million replicas require 5 GB of memory.</p> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of DataNode in Bytes HDFS configuration property.</p>	Minimum: 4 cores. Add more cores for highly active clusters.	<p>Minimum: 4 Maximum: 24</p> <p>The maximum acceptable size will vary depending upon how large average block size is. The DN's scalability limits are mostly a function of the number of replicas per DN, not the overall number of bytes stored. That said, having ultra-dense DNs will affect recovery times in the event of machine or rack failure. Cloudera does not support exceeding 100 TB per data node. You could use 12 x 8 TB spindles or 24 x 4TB spindles. Cloudera does not support drives larger than 8 TB.</p>



**Warning:** Running Runtime on storage platforms other than direct-attached physical disks can provide suboptimal performance. Cloudera Enterprise and the majority of the Hadoop platform are optimized to provide high performance by distributing work across a cluster that can utilize data locality and fast local I/O.

## HBase

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Master	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100-10,000 regions: 4 GB</li> <li>10,000 or more regions with 200 or more Region Servers: 8 GB</li> <li>10,000 or more regions with 300 or more Region Servers: 12 GB</li> </ul> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of HBase Master in Bytes HBase configuration property.</p>	Minimum 4 dedicated cores. You can add more cores for larger clusters, when using replication, or for bulk loads.	1 disk for local logs, which can be shared with the operating system and/or other Hadoop logs

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Region Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 8 GB</li> <li>Medium-scale production: 16 GB</li> <li>Heap larger than 16 GB requires special Garbage Collection tuning. See <i>Configuring the HBase BlockCache</i>.</li> </ul> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of HBase RegionServer in Bytes HBase configuration property.</p>	Minimum: 4 dedicated cores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 or more spindles for each HDFS DataNode</li> <li>1 disk for local logs (this disk can be shared with the operating system and/or other Hadoop logs)</li> </ul>
Thrift Server	<p>1 GB - 4 GB</p> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of HBase Thrift Server in Bytes HBase configuration property.</p>	Minimum 2 dedicated cores.	1 disk for local logs, which can be shared with the operating system and other Hadoop logs.



**Note:** Consider adding more HBase Thrift Servers for production environments and deployments with a large number of Thrift client to scale horizontally.

### Related Information

[Configuring HBase BlockCache](#)

### Hive

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk	
HiveServer 2	Single Connection	4 GB	Minimum 4 dedicated cores	Minimum 1 disk This disk is required for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HiveServer2 log files</li> <li>stdout and stderr output files</li> <li>Configuration files</li> <li>Operation logs stored in the operation_logs_dir directory, which is configurable</li> <li>Any temporary files that might be created by local map tasks under the /tmp directory</li> </ul>
	2-10 connections	4-6 GB		
	11-20 connections	6-12 GB		
	21-40 connections	12-16 GB		
	41 to 80 connections	16-24 GB		
	Cloudera recommends splitting HiveServer2 into multiple instances and load balancing them once you start allocating more than 16 GB to HiveServer2. The objective is to adjust the size to reduce the impact of Java garbage collection on active processing by the service.			
Set this value using the Java Heap Size of HiveServer2 in Bytes Hive configuration property.  For more information, see <a href="#">Apache Hive Performance Tuning</a> .				

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Hive Metastore	Single Connection	4 GB	Minimum 1 disk  This disk is required so that the Hive metastore can store the following artifacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Logs</li> <li>• Configuration files</li> <li>• Backend database that is used to store metadata if the database server is also hosted on the same node</li> </ul>
	2-10 connections	4-10 GB	
	11-20 connections	10-12 GB	
	21-40 connections	12-16 GB	
	41 to 80 connections	16-24 GB	
	Set this value using the Java Heap Size of Hive Metastore Server in Bytes Hive configuration property.  For more information, see <a href="#">Apache Hive Performance Tuning</a> .		
Beeline CLI	Minimum: 2 GB	N/A	N/A

## Hue

Component	Memory	CPU	Disk
Hue Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: 4 GB</li> <li>• Maximum 10 GB</li> <li>• If the cluster uses the Hue load balancer, add additional memory</li> </ul>	Minimum: 1 Core to run Django  When Hue is configured for high availability, add additional cores	Minimum: 10 GB for the database, which grows proportionally according to the cluster size and workloads.  When Hue is configured for high availability, add space is required for the /tmp (temporary) directory, approximately 5GB.

The term "cluster size" refers to the number of nodes in the cluster. "Workload" in Hue means the number of queries run and the number of concurrent unique users using the application in a given period of time.

A minimum of 10GB is needed for the database. The Hive MetaStore service largely uses the database. The database grows in size quickly because of the query history that it retains. To optimize performance, you must regularly cleanup old documents and queries.



**Note:** Hue is limited by cgroup settings. In Cloudera Manager, all memory soft/hard limits are set to -1.

## Related Information

[Adding a Load Balancer for Hue](#)

## Impala

Sizing requirements for Impala can vary significantly depending on the size and types of workloads using Impala.

Component	Native Memory	JVM Heap	CPU	Disk
Impala Daemon	Set this value using the Impala Daemon Memory Limit configuration property. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: 32 GB</li> <li>• Recommended: 128 GB</li> </ul>	Set this value using the Java Heap Size of Impala Daemon in Bytes configuration property for the Coordinator Impala Daemons. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: 4 GB</li> <li>• Recommended: 8 GB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: 4</li> <li>• Recommended: 16 or more</li> </ul> CPU instruction set: AVX2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimum: 1 disk</li> <li>• Recommended: 8 or more</li> </ul>

Component	Native Memory	JVM Heap	CPU	Disk
Catalog Server	Set this value using the Java Heap Size of Catalog Server in Bytes configuration property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 4 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 8 GB</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 4</li> <li>Recommended: 16 or more</li> </ul> CPU instruction set: AVX2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum and Recommended: 1 disk</li> </ul>

For the networking topology for multi-rack cluster, Leaf-Spine is recommended for the optimal performance.

## Kafka

Kafka requires a fairly small amount of resources, especially with some configuration tuning. By default, Kafka, can run on as little as 1 core and 1GB memory with storage scaled based on requirements for data retention.

CPU is rarely a bottleneck because Kafka is I/O heavy, but a moderately-sized CPU with enough threads is still important to handle concurrent connections and background tasks.

Kafka brokers tend to have a similar hardware profile to HDFS data nodes. How you build them depends on what is important for your Kafka use cases.

Use the following guidelines:

To affect performance of these features:	Adjust these parameters:
Message Retention	Disk size
Client Throughput (Producer & Consumer)	Network capacity
Producer throughput	Disk I/O
Consumer throughput	Memory

A common choice for a Kafka node is as follows:

Component	Memory/Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Broker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RAM: 64 GB</li> <li>Recommended Java heap: 4 GB</li> </ul> Set this value using the Java Heap Size of Broker Kafka configuration property.	12- 24 cores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 HDD For operating system</li> <li>1 HDD for Zookeeper dataLogDir</li> <li>10- HDDs, using Raid 10, for Kafka data</li> </ul>
Cruise Control	1 GB	1 core  <b>Note:</b> A moderately-sized CPU with enough threads is important to handle metric fetching from Kafka and background tasks.	Because Cruise Control stores its data in Kafka the storage requirements will depend on the retention settings of the related Kafka topics.
Kafka Connect	0.5 - 4 GB heap size depending on the Connectors in use.	4 cores  <b>Note:</b> Depends on the Connectors in use.	
MirrorMaker	1 GB heap Set this value using the Java Heap Size of MirrorMaker Kafka configuration property.	1 core per 3-4 streams	No disk space needed on MirrorMaker instance. Destination brokers should have sufficient disk space to store the topics being copied over.

Component	Memory/Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Schema Registry	1 GB heap	2 cores	1 MB Serialization JAR files may be uploaded and may be of any size. The disk usage depends on the JAR files uploaded. The files may be stored locally on the same host where SchemaRegistry is running or in HDFS if available.
Streams Messaging Manager  <b>Note:</b> The hardware requirements for SMM depends on the number of Kafka partitions.	8 GB heap	8 cores	5 GB
Streams Replication Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 GB heap for SRM driver</li> <li>1 GB heap for SRM Service</li> </ul>	The performance of the SRM driver is mostly impacted by network throughput and latency.	No resources required

Networking requirements: Gigabit Ethernet or 10 Gigabit Ethernet. Avoid clusters that span multiple data centers.

Kafka and Zookeeper: It is common to run ZooKeeper on 3 broker nodes that are dedicated for Kafka. However, for optimal performance Cloudera recommends the usage of dedicated Zookeeper hosts. This is especially true for larger, production environments.

### Key Trustee Server

Component	Memory	CPU	Disk
Key Trustee Server  <b>Note:</b> KTS requires a additional dedicated resources.	8 GB	1 GHz 64-bit quad core	20 GB, using moderate to high-performance drives

### Related Information

[Encrypting Data at Rest](#)

### Key Trustee KMS

Component	Memory	CPU	Disk
Key Trustee KMS  <b>Note:</b> Cloudera recommends using machines with capabilities equivalent to your NameNode hosts, with Intel CPUs that support AES-NI for optimum performance.	16 GB	2 GHz 64-bit quad core	40 GB, using moderate to high-performance drives

### Kudu

Component	Memory	CPU	Disk
Tablet Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 4 GB</li> <li>Recommended: 10 GB</li> </ul> Additional hardware may be required, depending on the workloads running in the cluster.	Kudu currently requires a CPU that supports the SSSE3 and SSE4.2 instruction sets.  If you are to run Kudu inside a VM, enable SSE4.2 pass-through to pass through SSE4.2 support into the VM.	1 disk for write-ahead log (WAL). Using an SSD drive may improve performance.
Master	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 256 MB</li> <li>Recommended: 1 GB</li> </ul>		1 disk

### Related Information

[Apache Kudu administration](#)

### Oozie

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Oozie	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 1 GB (this is the default set by Cloudera Manager). This is sufficient for less than 10 simultaneous workflows, without forking.</li> <li>If you notice excessive garbage collection, or out-of-memory errors, increase the heap size to 4 GB for medium-size production clusters or to 8 GB for large-size production clusters.</li> <li>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of Oozie Server in Bytes Oozie configuration property.</li> </ul>	No resources required	No resources required

Additional tuning:

For workloads with many coordinators that run with complex workflows (a max concurrency reached! warning appears in the log and the Oozie admin -queuedump command shows a large queue):

- Increase the value of the `oozie.service.CallableQueueService.callable.concurrency` property to 50.
- Increase the value of the `oozie.service.CallableQueueService.threads` property to 200.

Do not use a Derby database as a backend database for Oozie.

### Ozone (Technical Preview)



**Important:** Ozone is available for technical preview and considered to be under development. Do not use this component in your production systems. If you have questions regarding Ozone, contact support by logging a case on the [Cloudera Support Portal](#).

Component	Memory	JVM Heap	CPU	Disk	Network Bandwidth
Ozone Manager	64 GB	 <b>Note:</b> Cloudera does <i>not</i> recommend configuring a JVM heap size between 32 GB and 48 GB, inclusive of the ranges.	24 Cores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 * 1TB NVMe SSD</li> </ul>	10 GBps
Storage Controller Manager				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 * 480GB SATA or NVMe SSD</li> </ul>	
DataNodes				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 * 480GB SATA or NVMe SSD (to store cluster metadata or RAFT replication logs)</li> <li>Up to 48 * 8TB HDDs (to store user data)</li> </ul>	
Recon Server				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 * 1TB NVMe SSD (to store file system metadata)</li> </ul>	

## Ranger

Memory	CPU	Disk	Additional Dependencies
Ranger Admin: 1 GB minimum, then adjust heap as required (8 GB-16 GB)	1 core minimum	No special requirement.	
Ranger Usersync: 1 GB minimum	1 core minimum	No special requirement.	
Ranger Tagsync: 1 GB minimum	1 core minimum	No special requirement.	

## Search

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Solr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small workloads, or evaluations: 16 GB</li> <li>Smaller production environments: 32 GB</li> <li>Larger production environments: 96 GB is sufficient for most clusters.</li> </ul> Set this value using the Java Heap Size of Solr Server in Bytes Solr configuration property. See	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 4</li> <li>Recommended: 16 for production workloads</li> </ul>	No requirement. Solr uses HDFS for storage.

Note the following considerations for determining the optimal amount of heap memory:

- Size of searchable material: The more searchable material you have, the more memory you need. All things being equal, 10 TB of searchable data requires more memory than 1 TB of searchable data.
- Content indexed in the searchable material: Indexing all fields in a collection of logs, email messages, or Wikipedia entries requires more memory than indexing only the Date Created field.
- The level of performance required: If the system must be stable and respond quickly, more memory may help. If slow responses are acceptable, you may be able to use less memory.

### Related Information

[Deployment Planning for Cloudera Search](#)

### Spark

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
Spark History Server	<p>Minimum: 512 MB</p> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of History Server in Bytes Spark configuration property.</p>	<p>1</p> <p> <b>Important:</b> Cloudera recommends that you adjust the number of CPUs and memory for the Spark History Server based on your specific cluster usage patterns.</p>	Minimum 1 disk for log files.

## YARN

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Other Recommendations
Job History Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 1 GB</li> <li>Increase memory by 1.6 GB for each 100,000 tasks kept in memory. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 jobs @ 100, 000 mappers + 20,000 reducers = 600,000 total tasks requiring 9.6 GB of heap.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>See the Other Recommendations column for additional tuning suggestions.</p> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of JobHistory Server in Bytes YARN configuration property.</p>	Minimum: 1 core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set the <code>mapreduce.jobhistory.loadedtasks.cache.size</code> property to a total loaded task count. Using the example in the Java Heap column to the left, of 650,000 total tasks, you can set it to 700,000 to allow for some safety margin. This should also prevent the JobHistoryServer from hanging during garbage collection, since the job count limit does not have a task limit.</li> </ul>
NodeManager	<p>Minimum: 1 GB.</p> <p>Configure additional heap memory for the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Large number of containers</li> <li>Large <code>shxmluffle</code> sizes in Spark or MapReduce</li> </ul> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of NodeManager in Bytes YARN configuration property.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 8-16 cores</li> <li>Recommended: 32-64 cores</li> </ul>	<p>Disks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 8 disks</li> <li>Recommended: 12 or more disks</li> </ul> <p>Networking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: Dual 1Gbps or faster</li> <li>Recommended: Single/Dual 10 Gbps or faster</li> </ul>
ResourceManager	<p>Minimum: 6 GB</p> <p>Configure additional heap memory for the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More jobs</li> <li>Larger cluster size</li> <li>Number of retained finished applications (configured with the <code>yarn.resourcemanager.max-completed-applications</code> property).</li> <li>Scheduler configuration</li> </ul> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of ResourceManager in Bytes YARN configuration property.</p>	Minimum: 1 core	

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Other Recommendations
Other Settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Set the ApplicationMaster Memory YARN configuration property to 512 MB</li> <li>Set the Container Memory Minimum YARN configuration property to 1 GB.</li> </ul>	N/A	N/A

### Related Information

[Tuning Apache Hadoop YARN](#)

### ZooKeeper

Component	Java Heap	CPU	Disk
ZooKeeper Server	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum: 1 GB</li> <li>Increase heap size when watching 10,000 - 100,000 ephemeral znodes and are using 1,000 or more clients.</li> </ul> <p>Set this value using the Java Heap Size of ZooKeeper Server in Bytes ZooKeeper configuration property.</p>	Minimum: 4 cores	ZooKeeper was not designed to be a low-latency service and does not benefit from the use of SSD drives. The ZooKeeper access patterns – append-only writes and sequential reads – were designed with spinning disks in mind. Therefore Cloudera recommends using HDD drives.

### Related Information

[Add a ZooKeeper service](#)

## Operating System Requirements

This topic describes the operating system requirements for Cloudera software.

### CDP Private Cloud Base Supported Operating Systems

**Table 10: Supported operating systems for CDP Private Cloud Base 7.0.3, 7.1.1, and 7.1.2**

Operating System	Version
RHEL/CentOS/Oracle	7.6, 7.7, 7.8, 7.9
IBM PowerPC on RHEL	<p>The following components are not supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impala</li> <li>Kudu</li> <li>Ozone</li> <li>Navigator Encrypt</li> </ul> <p> <b>Note:</b> Ranger KMS is the recommended Key Management Server for PowerPC deployments.</p>
Debian	Not Supported

### Operating System and IBM PowerPC support matrix

This matrix explains the operating system supported on IBM PowerPC. There are two core configurations with CDP Private Cloud Base and different PowerPC version deployments:

1. IBM PowerPC only and CDP Private Cloud Base

2. IBM PowerPC CPU, IBM Spectrum Scale Storage, and CDP Private Cloud Base. This is a subset of what is supported generally on IBM PowerPC.

IBM PowerPC Support	Documentation
PowerPC 8 and 9 generally without Spectrum Scale Storage	<a href="https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/linux-on-systems?topic=lpo-supported-linux-distributions-virtualization-options-power8-power9-linux-power-systems">https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/linux-on-systems?topic=lpo-supported-linux-distributions-virtualization-options-power8-power9-linux-power-systems</a>
PowerPC 10 generally without Spectrum Scale Storage	<a href="https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/linux-on-systems?topic=lpo-supported-linux-distributions-virtualization-options-power10-linux-power-servers">https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/linux-on-systems?topic=lpo-supported-linux-distributions-virtualization-options-power10-linux-power-servers</a>
IBM Spectrum Scale Storage with CDP Private Cloud Base on x86 and PowerPC combinations	<a href="https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/spectrum-scale-bda?topic=requirements-support-matrix">https://www.ibm.com/docs/en/spectrum-scale-bda?topic=requirements-support-matrix</a>

## Runtime and Cloudera Manager Supported Operating Systems

Runtime provides parcels for select versions of RHEL-compatible operating systems.



### Important:

In order to be covered by Cloudera Support:

- All Runtime hosts in a logical cluster must run on the same major OS release.
- Cloudera supports a temporarily mixed OS configuration during an OS upgrade project.
- Cloudera Manager must run on the same OS release as one of the clusters it manages.

Cloudera recommends running the same minor release on all cluster nodes. However, the risk caused by running different minor OS releases is considered lower than the risk of running different major OS releases.

Points to note:

- Cloudera does not support Runtime cluster deployments in Docker containers.
- Cloudera Enterprise is supported on platforms with Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) enabled and in enforcing mode. Cloudera is not responsible for policy support or policy enforcement. If you experience issues with SELinux, contact your OS provider.

## Software Dependencies

- Python - CDP Private Cloud Base, with the exception of Hue, is supported on the Python version that is included in the operating system by default, as well as higher versions, but is not compatible with Python 3.0 or higher.

For example, CDP Private Cloud Base requires Python 2.7 or higher on RHEL 7 compatible operating systems.

Spark 2 requires Python 2.7 or higher. If the right level of Python is not picked up by default, set the `PYSPARK_PYTHON` and `PYSPARK_DRIVER_PYTHON` environment variables to point to the correct Python executable before running the `pyspark` command.

Python 3 is not supported.

- Perl - Cloudera Manager requires perl.
- python-psycopg2 - Cloudera Manager 7 has a dependency on the package python-psycopg2. Hue in Runtime 7 requires a higher version of psycopg2 than is required by the Cloudera Manager dependency. For more information, see *Installing the psycopg2 Python Package*.
- iproute package - CDP Private Cloud Base has a dependency on the iproute package. Any host that runs the Cloudera Manager Agent requires the package. The required version varies depending on the operating system:

**Table 11: iproute package**

Operating System	iproute version
RHEL	iproute

Operating System	iproute version
Ubuntu	iproute2

## Filesystem Requirements

### Supported Filesystems

The Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS) is designed to run on top of an underlying filesystem in an operating system. Cloudera recommends that you use either of the following filesystems tested on the supported operating systems:

- ext3: This is the most tested underlying filesystem for HDFS.
- ext4: This scalable extension of ext3 is supported in more recent Linux releases.



**Important:** Cloudera does not support in-place upgrades from ext3 to ext4. Cloudera recommends that you format disks as ext4 before using them as data directories.

- XFS: This is the default filesystem in RHEL 7.
- S3: Amazon Simple Storage Service

Kudu Filesystem Requirements - Kudu is supported on ext4 and XFS. Kudu requires a kernel version and filesystem that supports hole punching. Hole punching is the use of the `fallocate(2)` system call with the `FALLOC_FL_PUNCH_HOLE` option set.

### File Access Time

Linux filesystems keep metadata that record when each file was accessed. This means that even reads result in a write to the disk. To speed up file reads, Cloudera recommends that you disable this option, called `atime`, using the `noatime` mount option in `/etc/fstab`:

```
/dev/sdb1 /data1 ext4 defaults,noatime 0
```

Apply the change without rebooting:

```
mount -o remount /data1
```

### Filesystem Mount Options

The filesystem mount options have a `sync` option that allows you to write synchronously.

Using the `sync` filesystem mount option reduces performance for services that write data to disks, such as HDFS, YARN, Kafka and Kudu. In CDH, most writes are already replicated. Therefore, synchronous writes to disk are unnecessary, expensive, and do not measurably improve stability.

NFS and NAS options are not supported for use as DataNode Data Directory mounts, even when using Hierarchical Storage features.

Mounting `/tmp` as a filesystem with the `noexec` option is sometimes done as an enhanced security measure to prevent the execution of files stored there. However, this causes multiple problems with various parts of Cloudera Manager and CDH. Therefore, Cloudera does not support mounting `/tmp` with the `noexec` option.

### Filesystem Requirements

Cloudera Manager automatically sets `nproc` configuration in `/etc/security/limits.conf`, but this configuration can be overridden by individual files in `/etc/security/limits.d/`. This can cause problems with Apache Impala and other components.

Make sure that the `nproc` limits are set sufficiently high, such as 65536 or 262144.

### nscd for Kudu

Although not a strict requirement, it's highly recommended that you use nscd to cache both DNS name resolution and static name resolution for Kudu.

## Database Requirements

**Table 12: Database Support for CDP Private Cloud Base 7.1.2**

Database Type	Supported Version
MySQL	5.7 Not supported for DAS.
MariaDB	10.2 Not supported for DAS.
PostgreSQL	10 For use with DAS only: 9.6, 10, or 12
Oracle DB	12.2.0.1 (Oracle 12c Release 2) Not supported for DAS. Not supported for HDP to CDP Private Cloud Base 7.1 upgrades. 19.3.0.0 (Oracle 19c) Supported only for upgrades from Cloudera Manager 6.3 to Cloudera Manager 7.12 in deployments where only CDH 5 clusters are managed by Cloudera Manager. You cannot upgrade CDH 5 to Cloudera Runtime 7.1.2 if the cluster is using Oracle 19.

**Table 13: Database Support for CDP Private Cloud Base 7.1.1**

Database Type	Supported Version
MySQL	5.7 Not supported for DAS.
MariaDB	10.2 Not supported for DAS.
PostgreSQL	10 For use with DAS only: 9.6, 10, or 12 CDSW requires PostgreSQL 9.2
Oracle DB	12.2.0.1 (Oracle 12c Release 2) Supported for upgrades to Cloudera Manager 7.1.1 and higher, when Cloudera Manager is managing a CDH 5 cluster. Supported for new installations. Not supported for upgrades from CDH 5. Not supported for DAS. 19.3.0.0 (Oracle 19c) Supported only for upgrades from Cloudera Manager 6.3 to Cloudera Manager 7.1.1 or 7.1.2 in deployments where only CDH 5 clusters are managed by Cloudera Manager. You cannot upgrade CDH 5 to Cloudera Runtime 7.1.1 or 7.1.2 if the cluster is using Oracle 19.

**Table 14: Database Support for CDP Private Cloud Base 7.0.3**

Database Type	Supported Version
PostgreSQL	10 For use with DAS only: 9.6, 10, or 12



**Important:** When you restart processes, the configuration for each of the services is redeployed using information saved in the Cloudera Manager database. If this information is not available, your cluster cannot start or function correctly. You must schedule and maintain regular backups of the Cloudera Manager database to recover the cluster in the event of the loss of this database. For more information, see *Backing Up Databases*.

Cloudera Manager and Runtime come packaged with an embedded PostgreSQL database for use in non-production environments. The embedded PostgreSQL database is not supported in production environments. For production environments, you must configure your cluster to use dedicated external databases. You must ensure latency between Cloudera Manager server and the database is < 10 ms. You can verify the latency with a simple SQL command from your Cloudera Manager server host to the database. Start your database's command line client tool and connect to the Cloudera Manager database. Run the following SQL command:

```
SELECT 1;
```

After installing a database, upgrade to the latest patch and apply appropriate updates. Available updates may be specific to the operating system on which it is installed.

Notes:

- Cloudera recommends that for most purposes you use the default versions of databases that correspond to the operating system of your cluster nodes. Refer to the operating system's documentation to verify support if you choose to use a database other than the default. Note that Hue requires the default MySQL/MariaDB version (if used) of the operating system on which it is installed.
- Data Analytics Studio requires PostgreSQL version 9.6, while RHEL 7.6 provides PostgreSQL 9.2.
- Cloudera does not support using Derby database with Oozie. You can use it for testing or debugging purposes, but Cloudera does not recommend using it in production environments. This could cause failures while upgrading from CDH to CDP.
- Use UTF8 encoding for all custom databases.

Oozie also supports UTF8MB4 character encoding out of box without any configuration change when the Oozie custom database is created with the encoding of UTF8MB4.

MySQL and MariaDB must use the MySQL utf8 encoding, not utf8mb4.

- For MySQL 5.7, you must install the MySQL-shared-compat or MySQL-shared package. This is required for the Cloudera Manager Agent installation.
- MySQL GTID-based replication is not supported.
- Both the Community and Enterprise versions of MySQL are supported, as well as MySQL configured by the AWS RDS service.
- Before upgrading from CDH 5 to CDH 6, check the value of the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter in the Oracle Database using the following SQL query:

```
SELECT name, value FROM v$parameter WHERE name = 'compatible'
```

The default value is 12.2.0. If the parameter has a different value, you can set it to the default as shown in the [Oracle Database Upgrade Guide](#).



**Note:** Before resetting the COMPATIBLE initialization parameter to its default value, make sure you consider the effects of this change can have on your system.

## Related Information

[Required Databases](#)

## RDBMS High Availability Support

Various Cloudera components rely on backing RDBMS services as critical infrastructure. You may require Cloudera components to support deployment in environments where RDBMS services are made highly-available. High availability (HA) solutions for RDBMS are implementation-specific, and can create constraints or behavioral changes in Cloudera components.

This section clarifies the support state and identifies known issues and limitations for HA deployments.

### High Availability vs. Load Balancing

Understanding the difference between HA and load balancing is important for Cloudera components, which are designed to assume services are provided by a single RDBMS instance. Load balancing distributes operations across multiple RDBMS services in parallel, while HA focuses on service continuity. Load balanced deployments are often used as part of HA strategies to overcome demands of monitoring and failover management in an HA environment. While less easier to implement, load-balanced deployments require applications tailored to the behavior and limitations of the particular technology.

**Support Statement:** Cloudera components are not designed for and do not support load balanced deployments of any kind. Any HA strategy involving multiple active RDBMS services must ensure all connections are routed to a single RDBMS service at any given time, regardless of vendor or HA implementation/technology.

### General High Availability Support

Cloudera supports various RDBMS options, each of which have multiple possible strategies to implement HA. Cloudera cannot reasonably test and certify on each strategy for each RDBMS. Cloudera expects HA solutions for RDBMS to be transparent to Cloudera software, and therefore are not supported and debugged by Cloudera. It is the responsibility of the customer to provision, configure, and manage the RDBMS HA deployment, so that Cloudera software behaves as it would when interfacing with a single, non-HA service. Cloudera will support and help customers troubleshoot issues when a cluster has HA enabled. While diagnosing database-related problems in Cloudera components, customers may be required to temporarily disable or bypass HA mechanisms for troubleshooting purposes. If an HA-related issue is found, it is the responsibility of the customer to engage with the database vendor so that a solution to that issue can be found.

**Support Statement:** Cloudera Support may require customers to temporarily bypass HA layers and connect directly to supported RDBMS back-ends to troubleshoot issues. Issues observed only when connected through HA layers are the responsibility of the customer DBA staff to resolve.

## Java Requirements

Supported JDKs for CDP Private Cloud Base

### Related Information

[Step 2: Install Java Development Kit](#)

## Supported JDKs

CDP Private Cloud Base Version	Supported OpenJDK	Supported Oracle JDK
7.0	OpenJDK 1.8	Oracle JDK 1.8
7.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OpenJDK 1.8</li> <li>OpenJDK 11</li> </ul>	Oracle JDK 1.8

## Support Notes



**Note:** A Java optimization called compressed oops (ordinary object pointers) enables a 64-bit JVM to address heap sizes up to about 32 GB using 4-byte pointers. For larger heap sizes, 8-byte pointers are required. This means that a heap size slightly less than 32 GB can hold more objects than a heap size slightly more than 32 GB.

If you do not need more than 32 GB heap, set your heap size to 31GB or less to avoid this issue. If you need 32 GB or more, set your heap size to 48 GB or higher to account for the larger pointers. In general, for heap sizes above 32 GB, multiply the amount of heap you need by 1.5.

Only 64 bit JDKs are supported.

Unless specifically excluded, Cloudera supports later updates to a major JDK release from the release that support was introduced. Cloudera excludes or removes support for select Java updates when security is jeopardized.

Running Runtime nodes within the same cluster on different JDK releases is not supported. All cluster hosts must use the same JDK update level.

## Tested and Recommended JDK Versions

**Table 15: Oracle JDK 8 versions that are tested and recommended**

Oracle JDK 8 Version	Notes
1.8u181	Recommended

**Table 16: OpenJDK versions that are tested and recommended**

OpenJDK Version	Notes
1.8u232	Minimum required / Latest version tested
11.0.4+11	

## Networking and Security Requirements

### Cloudera Runtime and Cloudera Manager Supported Transport Layer Security Versions

The following components are supported by the indicated versions of Transport Layer Security (TLS):

**Table 17: Components Supported by TLS**

Component	Role	Name	Port	Version
Cloudera Manager	Cloudera Manager Server		7182	TLS 1.2
Cloudera Manager	Cloudera Manager Server		7183	TLS 1.2
Flume			9099	TLS 1.2
Flume		Avro Source/Sink		TLS 1.2
Flume		Flume HTTP Source/Sink		TLS 1.2
HBase	Master	HBase Master Web UI Port	60010	TLS 1.2
HDFS	NameNode	Secure NameNode Web UI Port	50470	TLS 1.2
HDFS	Secondary NameNode	Secure Secondary NameNode Web UI Port	50495	TLS 1.2

Component	Role	Name	Port	Version
HDFS	HttpFS	REST Port	14000	TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2
Hive	HiveServer2	HiveServer2 Port	10000	TLS 1.2
Hue	Hue Server	Hue HTTP Port	8888	TLS 1.2
Impala	Impala Daemon	Impala Daemon Beeswax Port	21000	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Impala	Impala Daemon	Impala Daemon HiveServer2 Port	21050	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Impala	Impala Daemon	Impala Daemon Backend Port	22000	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Impala	Impala StateStore	StateStore Service Port	24000	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Impala	Impala Daemon	Impala Daemon HTTP Server Port	25000	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Impala	Impala StateStore	StateStore HTTP Server Port	25010	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Impala	Impala Catalog Server	Catalog Server HTTP Server Port	25020	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Impala	Impala Catalog Server	Catalog Server Service Port	26000	TLS 1.0, TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2 We recommend that clients use the highest supported version, TLS 1.2.
Oozie	Oozie Server	Oozie HTTPS Port	11443	TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2
Solr	Solr Server	Solr HTTP Port	8983	TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2
Solr	Solr Server	Solr HTTPS Port	8985	TLS 1.1, TLS 1.2
Spark	History Server		18080	TLS 1.2
YARN	ResourceManager	ResourceManager Web Application HTTP Port	8090	TLS 1.2
YARN	JobHistory Server	MRv1 JobHistory Web Application HTTP Port	19890	TLS 1.2

### Cloudera Runtime and Cloudera Manager Networking and Security Requirements

The hosts in a Cloudera Manager deployment must satisfy the following networking and security requirements:

- Networking Protocols Support

CDH requires IPv4. IPv6 is not supported and must be disabled.



**Note:** Contact your OS vendor for help disabling IPv6.

See also *Configure Network Names*.

- Multihoming Support

Multihoming Cloudera Runtime or Cloudera Manager is not supported outside specifically certified Cloudera partner appliances. Cloudera finds that current Hadoop architectures combined with modern network infrastructures and security practices remove the need for multihoming. Multihoming, however, is beneficial internally in appliance form factors to take advantage of high-bandwidth InfiniBand interconnects.

Although some subareas of the product may work with unsupported custom multihoming configurations, there are known issues with multihoming. In addition, unknown issues may arise because multihoming is not covered by our test matrix outside the Cloudera-certified partner appliances.

- Entropy

Data at rest encryption requires sufficient entropy to ensure randomness.

See entropy requirements in *Data at Rest Encryption Requirements*.

- Cluster hosts must have a working network name resolution system and correctly formatted `/etc/hosts` file. All cluster hosts must have properly configured forward and reverse host resolution through DNS. The `/etc/hosts` files must:

- Contain consistent information about hostnames and IP addresses across all hosts
- Not contain uppercase hostnames
- Not contain duplicate IP addresses

Cluster hosts must not use aliases, either in `/etc/hosts` or in configuring DNS. A properly formatted `/etc/hosts` file should be similar to the following example:

```
127.0.0.1 localhost.localdomain localhost
192.168.1.1 cluster-01.example.com cluster-01
192.168.1.2 cluster-02.example.com cluster-02
192.168.1.3 cluster-03.example.com cluster-03
```

- In most cases, the Cloudera Manager Server must have SSH access to the cluster hosts when you run the installation or upgrade wizard. You must log in using a root account or an account that has password-less sudo permission. For authentication during the installation and upgrade procedures, you must either enter the password or upload a public and private key pair for the root or sudo user account. If you want to use a public and private key pair, the public key must be installed on the cluster hosts before you use Cloudera Manager.

Cloudera Manager uses SSH only during the initial install or upgrade. Once the cluster is set up, you can disable root SSH access or change the root password. Cloudera Manager does not save SSH credentials, and all credential information is discarded when the installation is complete.

- The Cloudera Manager Agent runs as root so that it can make sure that the required directories are created and that processes and files are owned by the appropriate user (for example, the `hdfs` and `mapred` users).
- Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) must not block Cloudera Manager or Runtime operations.



**Note:** Cloudera Enterprise is supported on platforms with Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) enabled and in enforcing mode. Cloudera is not responsible for SELinux policy development, support, or enforcement. If you experience issues running Cloudera software with SELinux enabled, contact your OS provider for assistance.

If you are using SELinux in enforcing mode, Cloudera Support can request that you disable SELinux or change the mode to permissive to rule out SELinux as a factor when investigating reported issues.

- Firewalls (such as `iptables` and `firewalld`) must be disabled or configured to allow access to ports used by Cloudera Manager, Runtime, and related services.

- For RHEL and CentOS, the `/etc/sysconfig/network` file on each host must contain the correct hostname.
- Cloudera Manager and Runtime use several user accounts and groups to complete their tasks. The set of user accounts and groups varies according to the components you choose to install. Do not delete these accounts or groups and do not modify their permissions and rights. Ensure that no existing systems prevent these accounts and groups from functioning. For example, if you have scripts that delete user accounts not in an allowlist, add these accounts to the list of permitted accounts. Cloudera Manager, Runtime, and managed services create and use the following accounts and groups:

**Table 18: Users and Groups**

Component (Version)	Unix User ID	Groups	Functionality
Apache Atlas	atlas	atlas, hadoop	Apache Atlas by default has atlas as user and group. It is configurable
Apache Flink	flink	flink	The Flink Dashboard runs as this user.
Apache HBase	hbase	hbase	The Master and the RegionServer processes run as this user.
Apache HBase Indexer	hbase	hbase	The indexer servers are run as this user.
Apache HDFS	hdfs	hdfs, hadoop	The NameNode and DataNodes run as this user, and the HDFS root directory as well as the directories used for edit logs should be owned by it.
Apache Hive Hive on Tez	hive	hive	The HiveServer2 process and the Hive Metastore processes run as this user. A user must be defined for Hive access to its Metastore DB (for example, MySQL or Postgres) but it can be any identifier and does not correspond to a Unix uid. This is <code>javax.jdo.option.ConnectionUserName</code> in <code>hive-site.xml</code> .
Apache Impala	impala	impala, hive	Impala services run as this user.
Apache Kafka	kafka	kafka	Kafka brokers, mirrorMaker, and Connect workers run as this user.
Apache Knox	knox	knox	Apache Knox Gateway Server runs as this user
Apache Kudu	kudu	kudu	Kudu services run as this user.
Apache Livy	livy	livy	The Livy Server process runs as this user
Apache NiFi	nifi	nifi	Runs as the nifi user
Apache NiFi Registry	nifiregistry	nifiregistry	Runs as the nifiregistry user
Apache Oozie	oozie	oozie	The Oozie service runs as this user.
Apache Ozone	hdfs	hdfs, hadoop	Ozone Manager, Storage Container Manager (SCM), Recon and Ozone Datanodes run as this user.
Apache Parquet	~	~	No special users.
Apache Phoenix	phoenix	phoenix	The Phoenix Query Server runs as this user

Component (Version)	Unix User ID	Groups	Functionality
Apache Ranger	ranger	ranger, hadoop	Ranger Admin, Usersync and Tagsync services by default have ranger as user and ranger, hadoop as groups. It is configurable.
Apache Ranger KMS	kms	kms	Ranger KMS runs with kms user and group. It is configurable.
Apache Ranger Raz	rangerraz	ranger	Ranger Raz runs with rangerraz user and is part of the ranger group.
Apache Ranger RMS	rangerms	ranger	Ranger RMS runs with rangerms user and is part of the ranger group.
Apache Solr	solr	solr	The Solr processes run as this user.
Apache Spark	spark	spark	The Spark History Server process runs as this user.
Apache Sqoop	sqoop	sqoop	This user is only for the Sqoop1 Metastore, a configuration option that is not recommended.
Apache YARN	yarn	yarn, hadoop	Without Kerberos, all YARN services and applications run as this user. The LinuxContainerExecutor binary is owned by this user for Kerberos.
Apache Zeppelin	zeppelin	zeppelin	The Zeppelin Server process runs as this user
Apache ZooKeeper	zookeeper	zookeeper	The ZooKeeper processes run as this user. It is not configurable.
Cloudera Manager (all versions)	cloudera-scm	cloudera-scm	Clusters managed by Cloudera Manager run Cloudera Manager Server, monitoring roles, and other Cloudera Server processes as cloudera-scm. Requires keytab file named cmf.keytab because name is hard-coded in Cloudera Manager.
Cruise Control	cruisecontrol	hadoop	The Cruise Control process runs as this user.
HttpFS	httpfs	httpfs	The HttpFS service runs as this user. See “HttpFS authentication” for instructions on how to generate the merged httpfs-http.keytab file.
Hue	hue	hue	Hue services run as this user.
Hue Load Balancer	apache	apache	The Hue Load balancer has a dependency on the apache2 package that uses the apache user name. Cloudera Manager does not run processes using this user ID.
Key Trustee Server	keytrustee	keytrustee	The Key Trustee Server service runs as this user.
Schema Registry	schemaregistry	hadoop	The Schema Registry process runs as this user.

Component (Version)	Unix User ID	Groups	Functionality
Streams Messaging Manager	streamsmgmgr	streamsmgmgr	The Streams Messaging Manager processes runs as this user.
Streams Replication Manager	streamsrepmgr	streamsrepmgr	The Streams Replication Manager processes runs as this user.

## Data at Rest Encryption Requirements

Encryption comprises several components, each with its own requirements.

Data at rest encryption protection can be applied at a number of levels within Hadoop:

- OS filesystem-level
- Network-level
- HDFS-level (protects both data at rest and in transit)

This section contains the various hardware and software requirements for all encryption products used for Data at Rest Encryption.

For more information on supported operating systems, see..

For more information on the components, concepts, and architecture for encrypting data at rest, see *Encrypting Data at Rest*.

### Entropy Requirements

Cryptographic operations require entropy to ensure randomness.

You can check the available entropy on a Linux system by running the following command:

```
cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail
```

The output displays the entropy currently available. Check the entropy several times to determine the state of the entropy pool on the system. If the entropy is consistently low (500 or less), you must increase it by installing rng-tools and starting the rngd service.

For RHEL 7, run the following commands:

```
sudo yum install rng-tools
cp /usr/lib/systemd/system/rngd.service /etc/systemd/system/
sed -i -e 's/ExecStart=\/sbin\/rngd -f/ExecStart=\/sbin\/rngd -f -r \\/dev\/u
random/' /etc/systemd/system/rngd.service
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start rngd
systemctl enable rngd
```

Make sure that the hosts running Key Trustee Server and Key Trustee KMS have sufficient entropy to perform cryptographic operations.

### Cloudera Manager Requirements

Installing and managing Key Trustee Server using Cloudera Manager requires Cloudera Manager 5.4.0 and higher.

### umask Requirements

Key Trustee Server installation requires the default umask of 0022.

## Network Requirements

For new Key Trustee Server installations (5.4.0 and higher) and migrated upgrades, Key Trustee Server requires the following TCP ports to be opened for inbound traffic:

- 11371

Clients connect to this port over HTTPS.

- 11381 (PostgreSQL)

The passive Key Trustee Server connects to this port for database replication.

For upgrades that are not migrated to the CherryPy web server, the pre-upgrade port settings are preserved:

- 80

Clients connect to this port over HTTP to obtain the Key Trustee Server public key.

- 443 (HTTPS)

Clients connect to this port over HTTPS.

- 5432 (PostgreSQL)

The passive Key Trustee Server connects to this port for database replication.

## TLS Certificate Requirements

To ensure secure network traffic, Cloudera recommends obtaining Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificates specific to the hostname of your Key Trustee Server. To obtain the certificate, generate a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) for the fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of the Key Trustee Server host. The CSR must be signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA). After the certificate has been verified and signed by the CA, the Key Trustee Server TLS configuration requires:

- The CA-signed certificate
- The private key used to generate the original CSR
- The intermediate certificate/chain file (provided by the CA)

Cloudera recommends not using self-signed certificates. If you use self-signed certificates, you must use the `--skip-ssl-check` parameter when registering Navigator Encrypt with the Key Trustee Server. This skips TLS hostname validation, which safeguards against certain network-level attacks. For more information regarding insecure mode, see *Registration Options*.

# Trial Installation

These topics provide instructions for installing the trial version of CDP Private Cloud Base in a non-production environment for demonstration and proof-of-concept use cases.

In these procedures, Cloudera Manager automates the installation of the JDK, Cloudera Manager Server, an embedded PostgreSQL database, Cloudera Manager Agent, Cloudera Runtime, and other managed services on cluster hosts. Cloudera Manager also configures databases for the Cloudera Manager Server and Hive Metastore, Ranger, DAS, and for Cloudera Management Service roles.

This installation method is recommended for trial deployments, but is not supported for production deployments because it is not designed to scale. To use this method, server and cluster hosts must satisfy the following requirements:

- All hosts must have a [supported operating system](#) installed.
- You must be able to log in to the Cloudera Manager Server host using the root user account or an account that has passwordless sudo privileges.
- The Cloudera Manager Server host must have uniform SSH access on the same port to all hosts. For more information, see [Runtime and Cloudera Manager Networking and Security Requirements](#).

- All hosts must have access to standard package repositories for the operating system and either archive.cloudera.com or a local repository with the required installation files.
- SELinux must be disabled or set to permissive mode before running the installer.

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Trial Download Information](#)

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Before You Begin a Trial Installation

Before you begin a trial installation, you must disable SELinux if you want the Cloudera Manager installer to run. You can also optionally configure an HTTP proxy.

### (Optional) Configure an HTTP Proxy

The Cloudera Manager installer accesses archive.cloudera.com by using yum on RHEL systems. If your hosts access the Internet through an HTTP proxy, you can configure yum system-wide, to access archive.cloudera.com through a proxy.

To do so, modify the system configuration on every cluster host as follows:

OS	File	Property
RHEL-compatible	/etc/yum.conf	proxy=http://server:port/

### Disable SELinux



**Note:** CDP Private Cloud Base is supported on platforms with Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) enabled and in enforcing mode. Cloudera is not responsible for SELinux policy development, support, or enforcement. If you experience issues running Cloudera software with SELinux enabled, contact your OS provider for assistance.

If you are using SELinux in enforcing mode, Cloudera Support can request that you disable SELinux or change the mode to permissive to rule out SELinux as a factor when investigating reported issues.

Although Cloudera supports running Cloudera software with SELinux enabled, the Cloudera Manager installer will not proceed if SELinux is enabled. Disable SELinux or set it to permissive mode before running the installer.

After you have installed and deployed Cloudera Manager and Runtime, you can re-enable SELinux by changing SELINUX=permissive back to SELINUX=enforcing in /etc/selinux/config (or /etc/sysconfig/selinux), and then running the following command to immediately switch to enforcing mode:

```
setenforce 1
```

If you are having trouble getting Cloudera Software working with SELinux, contact your OS vendor for support. Cloudera is not responsible for developing or supporting SELinux policies.

## Installing a Trial Cluster

In this procedure, Cloudera Manager automates the installation of the Oracle JDK, Cloudera Manager Server, embedded PostgreSQL database, Cloudera Manager Agent, Runtime, and managed service software on cluster hosts. Cloudera Manager also configures databases for the Cloudera Manager Server and Hive Metastore and optionally for Cloudera Management Service roles.



**Important:** This procedure is intended for trial and proof-of-concept deployments only. It is not supported for production deployments because it is not designed to scale.

Cluster Host Requirements:

The hosts you intend to use must satisfy the following requirements:

- You must be able to log in to the Cloudera Manager Server host using the root user account or an account that has passwordless sudo privileges.
- The Cloudera Manager Server host must have uniform SSH access on the same port to all hosts. For more information, see *Runtime and Cloudera Manager Networking and Security Requirements*.
- All hosts must have access to standard package repositories for the operating system and either `archive.cloudera.com` or a local repository with the required installation files.
- SELinux must be disabled or set to permissive mode before running the installer.

Refer to the following topics for the steps required to install a trial cluster.

## Step 1: Run the Cloudera Manager Server Installer

Download the Cloudera Manager installer to the cluster host to which you are installing the Cloudera Manager Server. By default, the automated installer binary (`cloudera-manager-installer.bin`) installs the highest version of Cloudera Manager.

### Before you begin

For information on downloading the CDP Private Cloud Base Trial installer, see [CDP Private Cloud Base Trial Download Information](#) on page 8.



**Note:** The only version of Cloudera Manager available for trial installations is 7.1.1.

### Procedure

1. Run the Cloudera Manager installer:

- a) Change `cloudera-manager-installer.bin` to have execute permissions:

```
chmod u+x cloudera-manager-installer.bin
```

- b) Run the Cloudera Manager Server installer:

```
sudo ./cloudera-manager-installer.bin
```

- c) For clusters without Internet access: Install Cloudera Manager packages from a [local repository](#):

```
sudo ./cloudera-manager-installer.bin --skip_repo_package=1
```

2. Read and accept the associated license agreements. After you accept the licenses, the installer does the following:

- Installs the Cloudera Manager repository files.
- Installs the Oracle JDK.
- Installs the Cloudera Manager Server and embedded PostgreSQL packages.
- Starts the embedded PostgreSQL database and Cloudera Manager Server.



**Note:** If the installation is interrupted, run the following command on the Cloudera Manager Server host before you retry the installation:

```
sudo /usr/share/cmfd/uninstall-cloudera-manager.sh
```

Log files for the installer are stored in `/var/log/cloudera-manager-installer/`.

### 3. Exit the installer:

- a) When the installation completes, the complete URL for the Cloudera Manager Admin Console displays, including the port number (7180 by default). Make a note of this URL.
- b) Press Enter to choose OK to exit the installer, and then again to acknowledge the successful installation.
- c) Wait several minutes for the Cloudera Manager Server to start. To observe the startup process, run `sudo tail -f /var/log/cloudera-scm-server/cloudera-scm-server.log` on the Cloudera Manager Server host. When you see the following log entry, the Cloudera Manager Admin Console is ready:

```
INFO WebServerImpl:com.cloudera.server.cmf.WebServerImpl: Started Jetty server.
```

If the Cloudera Manager Server does not start, see *Troubleshooting Installation Problems*.

## Step 2: Install Cloudera Runtime Using the Wizard

Proceed through the installation wizard to specify hosts, install and configure Cloudera Runtime, and more.

### Log Into the Cloudera Manager Admin Console

1. In a web browser, go to `http://<server_host>:7180`, where `<server_host>` is the FQDN or IP address of the host where the Cloudera Manager Server is running.
2. Log into Cloudera Manager Admin Console. The default credentials are:

Username: admin

Password: admin



**Note:** Cloudera Manager does not support changing the admin username for the installed account. You can change the password using Cloudera Manager after you run the installation wizard. Although you cannot change the admin username, you can add a new user, assign administrative privileges to the new user, and then delete the default admin account.

### Upload License File

On the Upload License File page, you can select either the trial version of CDP Data Center or upload a license file:

1. Choose one of the following options:
  - Upload Cloudera Data Platform License
  - Try Cloudera Data Platform for 60 days. The CDP Data Center trial does not require a license file, but the trial expires after 60 days.
2. If you choose the CDP Data Center Edition Trial, you can upload a license file at a later time. Read the license agreement and click the checkbox labeled Yes, I accept the Cloudera Standard License Terms and Conditions if you accept the terms and conditions of the license agreement. Then click Continue.
3. If you have a license file for CDP Data Center, upload the license file:
  - a. Select Upload Cloudera Data Platform License.
  - b. Click Upload License File.
  - c. Browse to the location of the license file, select the file, and click Open.
  - d. Click Upload.
  - e. Click Continue.
4. Click Continue to proceed with the installation.

The Welcome page displays.

### Welcome (Add Cluster - Installation)

The Welcome page of the Add Cluster - Installation wizard provides a brief overview of the installation and configuration procedure, as well as some links to relevant documentation.

Click Continue to proceed with the installation.

## Cluster Basics

The Cluster Basics page allows you to specify the Cluster Name

For new installations, a Regular Cluster (also called a base cluster) is the only option. You can add a compute cluster after you finish installing the base cluster.

For more information on regular and compute clusters, and data contexts, see [Virtual Private Clusters and Cloudera SDX](#).

Enter a cluster name and click Continue.

## Specify Hosts

Choose which hosts will run Runtime and other managed services.



**Note:** If you have enabled Auto-TLS, you must include the Cloudera Manager server host when you specify hosts.

1. To enable Cloudera Manager to automatically discover hosts on which to install Runtime and managed services, enter the cluster hostnames or IP addresses in the Hostnames field. You can specify hostname and IP address ranges as follows:

Expansion Range	Matching Hosts
10.1.1.[1-4]	10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.2, 10.1.1.3, 10.1.1.4
host[1-3].example.com	host1.example.com, host2.example.com, host3.example.com
host[07-10].example.com	host07.example.com, host08.example.com, host09.example.com, host10.example.com



**Important:** Unqualified hostnames (short names) must be unique in a Cloudera Manager instance. For example, you cannot have both *host01.example.com* and *host01.standby.example.com* managed by the same Cloudera Manager Server.

You can specify multiple addresses and address ranges by separating them with commas, semicolons, tabs, or blank spaces, or by placing them on separate lines. Use this technique to make more specific searches instead of searching overly wide ranges. Only scans that reach hosts running SSH will be selected for inclusion in your cluster by default. You can enter an address range that spans over unused addresses and then clear the nonexistent hosts later in the procedure, but wider ranges require more time to scan.

2. Click Search. If there are a large number of hosts on your cluster, wait a few moments to allow them to be discovered and shown in the wizard. If the search is taking too long, you can stop the scan by clicking Abort Scan. You can modify the search pattern and repeat the search as many times as you need until you see all of the expected hosts.



**Note:** Cloudera Manager scans hosts by checking for network connectivity. If there are some hosts where you want to install services that are not shown in the list, make sure you have network connectivity between the Cloudera Manager Server host and those hosts, and that firewalls and SELinux are not blocking access.

3. Verify that the number of hosts shown matches the number of hosts where you want to install services. Clear host entries that do not exist or where you do not want to install services.
4. Click Continue.

The Select Repository screen displays.

## Select Repository



**Important:** You cannot install software using both parcels and packages in the same cluster.

The Select Repository page allows you to specify repositories for Cloudera Manager Agent and CDH and other software.

In the Cloudera Manager Agent section:

1. Select either Public Cloudera Repository or Custom Repository for the Cloudera Manager Agent software.
2. If you select Custom Repository, do not include the operating system-specific paths in the URL. For instructions on setting up a custom repository, see *Configuring a Local Package Repository*.

In the CDH and other software section:

1. Select the repository type to use for the installation. In the Install Method section select one of the following:

- Use Parcels (Recommended)

A parcel is a binary distribution format containing the program files, along with additional metadata used by Cloudera Manager. Parcels are required for rolling upgrades. For more information, see *Parcels*.

- Use Packages

A package is a standard binary distribution format that contains compiled code and meta-information such as a package description, version, and dependencies. Packages are installed using your operating system package manager.



**Note:** Packages are not supported for Cloudera Runtime 7.0 and higher.

2. Select the version of Cloudera Runtime or CDH to install. If you do not see the version you want to install:

- Parcels – Click the Parcel Repository & Network Settings link to add the repository URL for your version. If you are using a [local Parcel repository](#), enter its URL as the repository URL.

Repository URLs for CDH 6 parcels are documented in [CDH 6 Download Information](#)

Repository URLs for the Cloudera Runtime 7 parcels are documented in [Cloudera Runtime Download Information](#)



**Important:** If you are installing Cloudera Runtime 7.1.1 and you have selected to use a 60-day trial license, use the following Parcel Repository URL:

```
https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cdh7/7.1.2.1/parcels/
```

After adding the repository, click Save Changes and wait a few seconds for the version to appear. If your Cloudera Manager host uses an HTTP proxy, click the Proxy Settings button to configure your proxy.

Note that if you have a Cloudera Enterprise license and are using Cloudera Manager 6.3.3 or higher to install a CDH version 6.3.3 or higher, or a Cloudera Runtime version 7.0 or higher using parcels, you do not need to add a username and password or "@" to the parcel repository URL. Cloudera Manager will authenticate to the Cloudera archive using the information in your license key file. Use a link to the repository in the following format:

```
https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cdh6/6.x.x/parcels/
```

If you are using a version of CM older than 6.3.3 to install CDH 6.3.3 or higher parcels, you must include the username/password and "@" in the repository URL during installation or when you configure a CDH 6.3.3 or higher parcel repository. After you add the repository, click Save Changes and wait a few seconds for the

version to appear. If your Cloudera Manager host uses an HTTP proxy, click the Proxy Settings button to configure your proxy.



**Note:** Cloudera Manager only displays CDH versions it can support. If an available CDH version is too new for your Cloudera Manager version, it is not displayed. If the parcels do not appear on the Parcels page, ensure that the Parcel URL you entered is correct.

- Packages – If you selected Use Packages, and the version you want to install is not listed, you can select Custom Repository to specify a repository that contains the desired version. Repository URLs for CDH 6 version are documented in [CDH 6 Download Information](#),

If you are using a [local package repository](#), enter its URL as the repository URL.



**Note:** Cloudera Manager only displays CDH versions it can support. If an available CDH version is too new for your Cloudera Manager version, it is not displayed.

3. If you selected Use Parcels, specify any Additional Parcels you want to install.
4. Click Continue.

### Select JDK



**Note:** CDP Data Center is no longer bundled with Oracle JDK software. Cloudera provides a supported version of OpenJDK.

If you installed your own JDK version, such as Oracle JDK 8, in *Step 2: Install Java Development Kit*, select Manually manage JDK.

To allow Cloudera Manager to automatically install the OpenJDK on cluster hosts, select Install a Cloudera-provided version of OpenJDK.

To install the default OpenJDK that is provided by your operating system, select Install a system-provided version of OpenJDK.

After checking the applicable boxes, click Continue.

### Enter Login Credentials

1. Select root for the root account, or select Another user and enter the username for an account that has password-less sudo privileges. (In the `/etc/sudoers` file, the entry for this should like this:

```
%<username> ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

2. Select an authentication method:

- If you choose password authentication, enter and confirm the password.
- If you choose public-key authentication, provide a passphrase and path to the required key files.

Generate keys in PEM format by running the following command:

```
ssh-keygen -m pem -t rsa -f ~/.ssh/id_rsa_pem
scp ~/.ssh/id_rsa_pem.pub HOST:~/.ssh/
ssh HOST 'cat ~/.ssh/id_rsa_pem.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys'
```



**Note:** In the above command HOST is the hostname of a host in the cluster. You must run the second and third command lines on every host in the cluster.

You can modify the default SSH port if necessary.

3. Specify the maximum number of host installations to run at once. The default and recommended value is 10. You can adjust this based on your network capacity.
4. Click Continue.

The Install Agents page displays.

## Install Agents

The Install Agents page displays the progress of the installation. You can click on the Details link for any host to view the installation log. If the installation is stalled, you can click the Abort Installation button to cancel the installation and then view the installation logs to troubleshoot the problem.

If the installation fails on any hosts, you can click the Retry Failed Hosts to retry all failed hosts, or you can click the Retry link on a specific host.

If you selected the option to manually install agents, see *Manually Install Cloudera Manager Agent Packages* for the procedure and then continue with the next steps on this page.

After installing the Cloudera Manager Agent on all hosts, click Continue.

If you are using parcels, the Install Parcels page displays. If you chose to install using packages, the Inspect Cluster page displays.

## Install Parcels

If you selected parcels for the installation method, the Install Parcels page reports the installation progress of the parcels you selected earlier. After the parcels are downloaded, progress bars appear representing each cluster host. You can click on an individual progress bar for details about that host.

After the installation is complete, click Continue.

The Inspect Cluster page displays.

## Inspect Cluster

The Inspect Cluster page provides a tool for inspecting network performance as well as the Host Inspector to search for common configuration problems. Cloudera recommends that you run the inspectors sequentially:

1. Run the Inspect Network Performance tool. You can click Advanced Options to customize some ping parameters.
2. After the network inspector completes, click Show Inspector Results to view the results in a new tab.
3. Address any reported issues, and click Run Again (if applicable).
4. Click Inspect Hosts to run the Host Inspector utility.
5. After the host inspector completes, click Show Inspector Results to view the results in a new tab.
6. Address any reported issues, and click Run Again (if applicable).

If the reported issues cannot be resolved in a timely manner, and you want to abandon the cluster creation wizard to address them, select the radio button labeled Quit the wizard and Cloudera Manager will delete the temporarily created cluster and then click Continue.

Otherwise, after addressing any identified problems, select the radio button labeled I understand the risks, let me continue with cluster creation, and then click Continue.

This completes the Cluster Installation wizard and launches the Add Cluster - Configuration wizard.

Continue to *Step 7: Set Up a Cluster Using the Wizard*.

## Step 3: Set Up a Cluster Using the Wizard

After completing the Cluster Installation wizard, the Cluster Setup wizard automatically starts. The following sections guide you through each page of the wizard.

### Select Services

The Select Services page allows you to select the services you want to install and configure. Make sure that you have the appropriate license key for the services you want to use.

You can choose from:

## Regular (Base) Clusters

### Data Engineering

Process develop, and serve predictive models.

Services included: HDFS, YARN, YARN Queue Manager, Ranger, Atlas, Hive, Hive on Tez, Spark, Oozie, Hue, and Data Analytics Studio

### Data Mart

Browse, query, and explore your data in an interactive way.

Services included: HDFS, Ranger, Atlas, Hive, and Hue

### Operational Database

Real-time insights for modern data-driven business.

Services included: HDFS, Ranger, Atlas, and HBase

### Custom Services

Choose your own services. Services required by chosen services will automatically be included.

## Compute Clusters

### Data Engineering

Process develop, and serve predictive models.

Services included: Spark, Oozie, Hive on Tez, Data Analytics Studio, HDFS, YARN, and YARN Queue Manager

### Spark

Spark for Compute

Services included: Core Configuration, Spark, Oozie, YARN, and YARN Queue Manager

### Data Mart

Impala for Compute

Services included: Core Configuration, Impala, and Hue

### Streams Messaging (Simple)

Simple Kafka cluster for streams messaging

Services included: Kafka, Schema Registry, and Zookeeper

### Streams Messaging (Full)

Advanced Kafka cluster with monitoring and replication services for streams messaging

Services included: Kafka, Schema Registry, Streams Messaging Manager, Streams Replication Manager, Cruise Control, and Zookeeper

### Custom Services

Choose your own services. Services required by chosen services will automatically be included.

After selecting the services you want to add, click Continue. The Assign Roles page displays.

## Assign Roles

The Assign Roles page suggests role assignments for the hosts in your cluster. You can click on the hostname for a role to select a different host. You can also click the View By Host button to see all the roles assigned to a host.

To review the recommended role assignments, see *Recommended Cluster Hosts and Role Distribution*.

After assigning all of the roles for your services, click Continue. The Setup Database page displays.

## Setup Database

When using the Cloudera Manager installer with the embedded database, the Setup Database page is pre-populated with the database names and passwords. Click Test Connection to validate the settings. If the connection is successful, a green checkmark and the word Successful appears next to each service. If there are any problems, the error is reported next to the service that failed to connect. Some databases will be created in a future step. For these, the words Skipped. Cloudera Manager will create this database in a later step. appear next to the green checkmark.

After verifying that each connection is successful, click Continue. The Review Changes page displays.

## Enter Required Parameters

The **Enter Required Parameters** page lists required parameters for DAS, the Cloudera Manager API client, and Ranger.

The DAS database hostname, database name, database username, and database password were configured when you created the required DAS database. The default database name is “das” and the default database user is “das”.

If you do not have an existing user for the Cloudera Manager API client, use the default username and password "admin" for both the The Existing Cloudera Manager API Client Username and The Existing Cloudera Manager API Client Password.

The Ranger Admin user, Usersync user, Tagsync User, and KMS Keyadmin User are created during cluster deployment. In this page you must give a password for each of these users.



**Note:** Passwords for the Ranger Admin, Usersync, Tagsync, and KMS Keyadmin users must be a minimum of 8 characters long, with at least one alphabetic and one numeric character. The following characters are not valid: " ' \ ` ` .

The Ranger database host, name, user, and user password were configured when you created the required Ranger database. If you ran the `gen_embedded_ranger_db.sh` script to create the Ranger database, the output of the script contained the host and database user password. Enter those here. The default database name is "ranger" and the default database user is "rangeradmin."

## Review Changes

The Review Changes page lists default and suggested settings for several configuration parameters, including data directories.



**Warning:** Do not place DataNode data directories on NAS devices. When resizing an NAS, block replicas can be deleted, which results in missing blocks.

Review and make any necessary changes, and then click Continue. The Command Details page displays.

## Command Details

The Command Details page lists the details of the First Run command. You can expand the running commands to view the details of any step, including log files and command output. You can filter the view by selecting Show All Steps, Show Only Failed Steps, or Show Running Steps.

After the First Run command completes, click Continue to go to the Summary page.

## Summary

The Summary page reports the success or failure of the setup wizard. Click Finish to complete the wizard. The installation is complete.

Cloudera recommends that you change the default password as soon as possible by clicking the logged-in username at the top right of the home screen and clicking Change Password.

## Stopping the Embedded PostgreSQL Database

To stop the embedded PostgreSQL database, stop the services and servers in the order listed below.

### Procedure

1. Log into the Cloudera Manager user interface and stop the services that have a dependency on the Hive metastore (Hue, Impala, and Hive) in the following order:
  - Stop the Hue and Impala services.
  - Stop the Hive service.
2. On the Cloudera Manager **Home** page, click the 3 vertical dots next to Cloudera Management Service and select Stop to stop the Cloudera Management Service.
3. Stop the Cloudera Manager Server.

RHEL 7:

```
sudo systemctl stop cloudera-scm-server.service
```

4. Stop the Cloudera Manager Server database.

RHEL 7:

```
sudo systemctl stop cloudera-scm-server-db.service
```

## Starting the Embedded PostgreSQL Database

To start the embedded PostgreSQL database, start the servers and services in the order listed below.

### Procedure

1. Start the Cloudera Manager Server database.

RHEL 7:

```
sudo systemctl start cloudera-scm-server-db.service
```

2. Start the Cloudera Manager Server.

RHEL 7:

```
sudo systemctl start cloudera-scm-server.service
```

3. Log into Cloudera Manager and start the Cloudera Manager Service. On the Cloudera Manager **Home** page, click the 3 vertical dots next to Cloudera Management Service and select Start.
4. In the Cloudera Manager user interface, start the services that have a dependency on the Hive metastore (Hue, Impala, and Hive) in the following order:
  - Start the Hive service.
  - Start the Hue and Impala services.

## Changing Embedded PostgreSQL Database Passwords

The embedded PostgreSQL database has generated user accounts and passwords. You can change a password associated PostgreSQL database account.

### About this task

You can see the generated accounts and passwords during the installation process and you should record them at that time.

To find information about the PostgreSQL database account that the Cloudera Manager Server uses, read the `/etc/cloudera-scm-server/db.properties` file:

```
# cat /etc/cloudera-scm-server/db.properties

Auto-generated by scm_prepare_database.sh
#
Sat Oct 1 12:19:15 PDT 201
#
com.cloudera.cmf.db.type=postgresql
com.cloudera.cmf.db.host=localhost:7432
com.cloudera.cmf.db.name=scm
com.cloudera.cmf.db.user=scm
com.cloudera.cmf.db.password=TXqEESuhj5
```

To change a password associated with a PostgreSQL database account:

### Procedure

1. Obtain the root password from the `/var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db/data/generated_password.txt` file:

```
# cat /var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db/data/generated_password.txt

MnPwGeWaip

The password above was generated by /usr/share/cmf/bin/initialize_embedded
_db.sh (part of the cloudera-scm-server-db package)
and is the password for the user 'cloudera-scm' for the database in the
current directory.

Generated at Fri Jun 29 16:25:43 PDT 2012.
```

2. On the host on which the Cloudera Manager Server is running, log into PostgreSQL as the root user:

```
psql -U cloudera-scm -p 7432 -h localhost -d postgres
Password for user cloudera-scm: MnPwGeWaip
psql (8.4.18)
Type "help" for help.

postgres=#
```

3. Determine the database and owner names:

```
postgres=# \l

              List of databases
  Name          | Owner          | Encoding | Collation | Ctype  |
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
  amon          | amon           | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  hive          | hive           | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  nav           | nav            | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  navms         | navms          | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  postgres     | cloudera-scm  | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  rman          | rman           | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  scm           | scm            | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  template0    | cloudera-scm  | UTF8     | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 |
  dera-scm"    |                |          |            |          | =c/"clou
```

```

-scm"=CTc/"cloudera-scm"                                : "cloudera
  template1 | cloudera-scm | UTF8                        | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 | =c/"cl
oudera-scm"                                             : "cloude

ra-scm"=CTc/"cloudera-scm"
(9 rows)

```

4. Set the password for an owner using the `\password` command. For example, to set the password for the `amon` owner, do the following:

```

postgres=# \password amon
Enter new password:
Enter it again:

```

5. Configure the role with the new password:
  - a) In the Cloudera Manager Admin Console, select ClustersCloudera Management Service.
  - b) Click the Configuration tab.
  - c) In the Scope section, select the role where you are configuring the database.
  - d) Select CategoryDatabase category.
  - e) Set the *Role Name Database Password* property.
  - f) Enter a Reason for change, and then click Save Changes to commit the changes.

## Migrating from the Cloudera Manager Embedded PostgreSQL Database Server to an External PostgreSQL Database

If you have already used the embedded PostgreSQL database and you are unable to redeploy a fresh cluster, you must migrate the embedded PostgreSQL database sever to an external PostgreSQL database.

Cloudera Manager provides an embedded PostgreSQL database server for trial and proof of concept deployments when creating a cluster. To remind users that this embedded database is not suitable for production, Cloudera Manager displays the banner text: "You are running Cloudera Manager in non-production mode, which uses an embedded PostgreSQL database. Switch to using a supported external database before moving into production."

If, however, you have already used the embedded database, and you are unable to redeploy a fresh cluster, then you must migrate to an external PostgreSQL database.



**Note:** This procedure does not describe how to migrate to a database server other than PostgreSQL. Moving databases from one database server to a different type of database server is a complex process that requires modification of the schema and matching the data in the database tables to the new schema. It is strongly recommended that you engage with Cloudera Professional Services if you wish to perform a migration to an external database server other than PostgreSQL.

### Prerequisites

Before migrating the Cloudera Manager embedded PostgreSQL database to an external PostgreSQL database, ensure that your setup meets the following conditions:

- The external PostgreSQL database server is running.
- The database server is configured to accept remote connections.
- The database server is configured to accept user logins using md5.
- No one has manually created any databases in the external database server for roles that will be migrated.



**Note:** To view a list of databases in the external database server (requires default superuser permission):

```
sudo -u postgres psql -l
```

- All health issues with your cluster have been resolved.

For details about configuring the database server, see *Configuring and Starting the PostgreSQL Server*.



**Important:** Only perform the steps in *Configuring and Starting the PostgreSQL Server*. Do not proceed with the creation of databases as described in the subsequent section.

For large clusters, Cloudera recommends running your database server on a dedicated host. Engage Cloudera Professional Services or a certified database administrator to correctly tune your external database server.

## Identify Roles that Use the Embedded Database Server

Before you can migrate to another database server, you must first identify the databases using the embedded database server.

### About this task

When the Cloudera Manager Embedded Database server is initialized, it creates the Cloudera Manager database and databases for roles in the Management Services. The Installation Wizard (which runs automatically the first time you log in to Cloudera Manager) or Add Service action for a cluster creates additional databases for roles when run. It is in this context that you identify which roles are used in the embedded database server.

To identify which roles are using the Cloudera Manager embedded database server:

### Procedure

1. Obtain and save the cloudera-scm superuser password from the embedded database server. You will need this password in subsequent steps:

```
head -1 /var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db/data/generated_password.txt
```

2. Make a list of all services that are using the embedded database server. Then, after determining which services are not using the embedded database server, remove those services from the list. The scm database must remain in your list. Use the following table as a guide:

**Table 19: Cloudera Manager Embedded Database Server Databases**

Service	Role	Default Database Name	Default Username
Cloudera Manager Server		scm	scm
Cloudera Management Service	Activity Monitor	amon	amon
Hive	Hive Metastore Server	hive	hive
Hue	Hue Server	hue	7uu7uu7uhue
Oozie	Oozie Server	oozie_oozie_server	oozie_oozie_server
Cloudera Management Service	Reports Manager	rman	rman
DAS		das	das
Ranger		ranger	rangeradmin

3. Verify which roles are using the embedded database. Roles using the embedded database server always use port 7432 (the default port for the embedded database) on the Cloudera Manager Server host.
  - a. Verify which roles are using the embedded database. Roles using the embedded database server always use port 7432 (the default port for the embedded database) on the Cloudera Manager Server host.

For Cloudera Management Services:

1. Select Cloudera Management Service > Configuration, and type "7432" in the Search field.
2. Confirm that the hostname for the services being used is the same hostname used by the Cloudera Manager Server.



**Note:**

If any of the following fields contain the value "7432", then the service is using the embedded database:

- Activity Monitor
- Reports Manager

For the Oozie Service:

1. Select Oozie service > Configuration, and type "7432" in the Search field.
2. Confirm that the hostname is the Cloudera Manager Server.

For Hive and Hue Services:

1. Select the specific service > Configuration, and type "database host" in the Search field.
  2. Confirm that the hostname is the Cloudera Manager Server.
  3. In the Search field, type "database port" and confirm that the port is 7432.
  4. Repeat these steps for each of the services (Hive and Hue).
4. Verify the database names in the embedded database server match the database names on your list (Step 2). Databases that exist on the database server and not used by their roles do not need to be migrated. This step is to confirm that your list is correct.



**Note:** Do not add the postgres, template0, or template1 databases to your list. These are used only by the PostgreSQL server.

```
psql -h localhost -p 7432 -U cloudera-scm -l
```

```
Password for user cloudera-scm: <password>
```

		List of databases			
Name	Access	Owner	Encoding	Collate	Ctype
amon		amon	UTF8	en_US.UTF8	en_US.U
TF8					
hive		hive	UTF8	en_US.UTF8	en_US.UT
F8					
hue		hue	UTF8	en_US.UTF8	en_US
.UTF8					
navms		navms	UTF8	en_US.UTF8	en_US.
UTF8					
oozie_oozie_server		oozie_oozie_server	UTF8	en_US.UTF8	en_US.U
TF8					
postgres		cloudera-scm	UTF8	en_US.UTF8	en_US.UT
F8					
rman		rman	UTF8	en_US.UTF8	en_US
.UTF8					

```

scm | scm | UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.
UTF8 |
template0 | cloudera-scm | UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.U
TF8 | =c/"cloudera-scm"
template1 | cloudera-scm | UTF8 | en_US.UTF8 | en_US.
UTF8 | =c/"cloudera-scm"
(12 rows)

```

### Results

You should now have a list of all roles and database names that use the embedded database server, and are ready to proceed with the migration of databases from the embedded database server to the external PostgreSQL database server.

## Migrate Databases from the Embedded Database Server to the External PostgreSQL Database Server

After you identify the roles that use the embedded database, you are ready to migrate from the embedded database server to an external PostgreSQL database server.

### About this task

While performing this procedure, ensure that the Cloudera Manager Agents remain running on all hosts. Unless otherwise specified, when prompted for a password use the cloudera-scm password.



**Note:** After completing this migration, you cannot delete the cloudera-scm postgres superuser unless you remove the access privileges for the migrated databases. Minimally, you should change the cloudera-scm postgres superuser password.

### Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, stop the cluster services identified as using the embedded database server. Be sure to stop the Cloudera Management Service as well. Also be sure to stop any services with dependencies on these services. The remaining Runtime services will continue to run without downtime.



**Note:** If you do not stop the services from within Cloudera Manager before stopping Cloudera Manager Server from the command line, they will continue to run and maintain a network connection to the embedded database server. If this occurs, then the embedded database server will ignore any command line stop commands (Step 2) and require that you manually kill the process, which in turn causes the services to crash instead of stopping cleanly.

2. Navigate to Hosts > All Hosts, and make note of the number of roles assigned to hosts. Also take note whether or not they are in a commissioned state. You will need this information later to validate that your scm database was migrated correctly.
3. Stop the Cloudera Manager Server. To stop the server:

```
sudo service cloudera-scm-server stop
```

4. Obtain and save the embedded database superuser password (you will need this password in subsequent steps) from the generated\_password.txt file:

```
head -1 /var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db/data/generated_password.txt
```

5. Export the PostgreSQL user roles from the embedded database server to ensure the correct users, permissions, and passwords are preserved for database access. Passwords are exported as an md5sum and are not visible in plain text. To export the database user roles (you will need the cloudera-scm user password):

```
pg_dumpall -h localhost -p 7432 -U cloudera-scm -v --roles-only -f "/var/tmp/cloudera_user_roles.sql"
```

6. Edit the `/var/tmp/cloudera_user_roles.sql` file to remove any `CREATE ROLE` and `ALTER ROLE` commands for databases not in your list. Leave the entries for the `cloudera-scm` user untouched, because this user role is used during the database import.



**Important:** If the external PostgreSQL database is an Amazon's Relational Database Service (RDS), then remove all entries for `ALTER ROLE` or `CREATE ROLE` commands from the `/var/tmp/cloudera_user_roles.sql` file for the Cloudera Manager database's user such as `cloudera-scm`, and then add the following command for the same user:

```
CREATE ROLE cloudera-scm WITH NOSUPERUSER INHERIT NOCREATEROLE NOCREATEDB LOGIN NOREPLICATION NOBYPASSRLS PASSWORD '<stripped>';
```

7. Export the data from each of the databases on your list you created in *Identify Roles that Use the Embedded Database Server*:

```
pg_dump -F c -h localhost -p 7432 -U cloudera-scm [database_name] > /var/tmp/[database_name]_db_backup-$(date +%m-%d-%Y).dump
```

The following is a sample data export command for the `scm` database:

```
pg_dump -F c -h localhost -p 7432 -U cloudera-scm scm > /var/tmp/scm_db_backup-$(date +%m-%d-%Y).dump
```

Password:

8. Stop and disable the embedded database server:

```
service cloudera-scm-server-db stop
chkconfig cloudera-scm-server-db off
```

Confirm that the embedded database server is stopped:

```
netstat -at | grep 7432
```

9. Back up the Cloudera Manager Server database configuration file:

```
cp /etc/cloudera-scm-server/db.properties /etc/cloudera-scm-server/db.properties.embedded
```

10. Copy the file `/var/tmp/cloudera_user_roles.sql` and the database dump files from the embedded database server host to `/var/tmp` on the external database server host:

```
cd /var/tmp
scp cloudera_user_roles.sql *.dump <user>@<postgres-server>:/var/tmp
```

**11.** Import the PostgreSQL user roles into the external database server.

The external PostgreSQL database server superuser password is required to import the user roles. If the superuser role has been changed, you will be prompted for the username and password.



**Note:** Only run the command that applies to your context; do not execute both commands.

- To import users when using the default PostgreSQL superuser role:

```
sudo -u postgres psql -f /var/tmp/cloudera_user_roles.sql
```

- To import users when the superuser role has been changed:

```
psql -h <database-hostname> -p <database-port> -U <superuser> -f /var/tmp/cloudera_user_roles.sql
```

For example:

```
psql -h pg-server.example.com -p 5432 -U postgres -f /var/tmp/cloudera_user_roles.sql
```

```
Password for user postgres
```

**12.** Import the Cloudera Manager database on the external server. First copy the database dump files from the Cloudera Manager Server host to your external PostgreSQL database server, and then import the database data:

**Note:** To successfully run the `pg_restore` command, there must be an existing database on the database server to complete the connection; the existing database will not be modified. If the `-d <existing-database>` option is not included, then the `pg_restore` command will fail.

```
pg_restore -C -h <database-hostname> -p <database-port> -d <existing-database> -U cloudera-scm -v <data-file>
```

Repeat this import for each database.

The following example is for the scm database:

```
pg_restore -C -h pg-server.example.com -p 5432 -d postgres -U cloudera-scm -v /var/tmp/scm_server_db_backup-20180312.dump
```

```
pg_restore: connecting to database for restore
Password:
```

**13.** Update the Cloudera Manager Server database configuration file to use the external database server. Edit the `/etc/cloudera-scm-server/db.properties` file as follows:

- Update the `com.cloudera.cmf.db.host` value with the hostname and port number of the external database server.
- Change the `com.cloudera.cmf.db.setupType` value from "EMBEDDED" to "EXTERNAL".

**14.** Start the Cloudera Manager Server and confirm it is working:

```
service cloudera-scm-server start
```

Note that if you start the Cloudera Manager GUI at this point, it may take up to five minutes after executing the start command before it becomes available.

In Cloudera Manager Server, navigate to Hosts > All Hosts and confirm the number of roles assigned to hosts (this number should match what you found in Step 2); also confirm that they are in a commissioned state that matches what you observed in Step 2.

15. Update the role configurations to use the external database hostname and port number. Only perform this task for services where the database has been migrated.

For Cloudera Management Services:

- a. Select Cloudera Management Service > Configuration, and type "7432" in the Search field.
- b. Change any database hostname properties from the embedded database to the external database hostname and port number.
- c. Click Save Changes.

For the Oozie Service:

- a. Select Oozie service > Configuration, and type "7432" in the Search field.
- b. Change any database hostname properties from the embedded database to the external database hostname and port number.
- c. Click Save Changes.

For Hive and Hue Services:

- a. Select the specific service > Configuration, and type "database host" in the Search field.
- b. Change the hostname from the embedded database name to the external database hostname.
- c. Click Save Changes.

16. Start the Cloudera Management Service and confirm that all management services are up and no health tests are failing.

17. Start all Services via the Cloudera Manager web UI. This should start all services that were stopped for the database migration. Confirm that all services are up and no health tests are failing.

18. On the embedded database server host, remove the embedded PostgreSQL database server:

- a) Make a backup of the /var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db/data directory:

```
tar czvf /var/tmp/embedded_db_data_backup-$(date +"%m-%d-%Y").tgz /var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db/data
```

- b) Remove the embedded database package:

For RHEL/SLES:

```
rpm --erase cloudera-manager-server-db-2
```

```
apt-get remove cloudera-manager-server-db-2
```

- c) Delete the /var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db/data directory.

## Production Installation

These topics provide procedures for installing CDP Private Cloud Base in a production environment.

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Before You Install

Before you begin a production installation of Cloudera Manager, Cloudera Runtime, and other managed services, review the [CDP Private Cloud Base Requirements and Supported Versions](#) on page 27, in addition to the Cloudera Data Platform Release Notes.

For planning, best practices, and recommendations, review the [CDP Private Cloud Base Reference Architecture](#). In addition, the importance of security in a production environment cannot be understated. TLS and Kerberos form the baseline for secure operations of your CDP Runtime environment; Cloudera supports security services such as Ranger and Atlas only when they are run on clusters where Kerberos is enabled to authenticate users.

The following topics describe additional considerations you should be aware of before beginning an installation:

## Storage Space Planning for Cloudera Manager

This topic helps you plan for the storage needs and data storage locations used by the Cloudera Manager Server and the Cloudera Management Service to store metrics and data.

Minimum Required Role: [Full Administrator](#). This feature is not available when using Cloudera Manager to manage Data Hub clusters.

Cloudera Manager tracks metrics of services, jobs, and applications in many background processes. All of these metrics require storage. Depending on the size of your organization, this storage can be local or remote, disk-based or in a database, managed by you or by another team in another location.

Most system administrators are aware of common locations like `/var/log/` and the need for these locations to have adequate space. Failing to plan for the storage needs of all components of the Cloudera Manager Server and the Cloudera Management Service can negatively impact your cluster in the following ways:

- The cluster might not be able to retain historical operational data to meet internal requirements.
- The cluster might miss critical audit information that was not gathered or retained for the required length of time.
- Administrators might be unable to research past events or health status.
- Administrators might not have historical MR1, YARN, or Impala usage data when they need to reference or report on them later.
- There might be gaps in metrics collection and charts.
- The cluster might experience data loss due to filling storage locations to 100% of capacity. The effects of such an event can impact many other components.

The main theme here is that you must architect your data storage needs well in advance. You must inform your operations staff about your critical data storage locations for each host so that they can provision your infrastructure adequately and back it up appropriately. Make sure to document the discovered requirements in your internal build documentation and run books.

This topic describes both local disk storage and RDBMS storage. This distinction is made both for storage planning and also to inform migration of roles from one host to another, preparing backups, and other lifecycle management events.

The following tables provide details about each individual Cloudera Management service to enable Cloudera Manager administrators to make appropriate storage and lifecycle planning decisions.

**Table 20: Cloudera Manager Server**

Configuration Topic	Cloudera Manager Server Configuration
Default Storage Location	<p>RDBMS:</p> <p>Any Supported RDBMS.</p> <p>Disk:</p> <p>Cloudera Manager Server Local Data Storage Directory (<code>command_storage_path</code>) on the host where the Cloudera Manager Server is configured to run. This local path is used by Cloudera Manager for storing data, including command result files. Critical configurations are not stored in this location.</p> <p>Default setting: <code>/var/lib/cloudera-scm-server/</code></p>
Storage Configuration Defaults, Minimum, or Maximum	There are no direct storage defaults relevant to this entity.

Configuration Topic	Cloudera Manager Server Configuration
Where to Control Data Retention or Size	<p>The size of the Cloudera Manager Server database varies depending on the number of managed hosts and the number of discrete commands that have been run in the cluster. To configure the size of the retained command results in the Cloudera Manager Administration Console, select AdministrationSettings and edit the following property:</p> <p><b>Command Eviction Age</b></p> <p>Length of time after which inactive commands are evicted from the database.</p> <p>Default is two years.</p>
Sizing, Planning & Best Practices	<p>The Cloudera Manager Server database is the most vital configuration store in a Cloudera Manager deployment. This database holds the configuration for clusters, services, roles, and other necessary information that defines a deployment of Cloudera Manager and its managed hosts.</p> <p>Make sure that you perform regular, verified, remotely-stored backups of the Cloudera Manager Server database.</p>

**Table 21: Cloudera Management Service - Activity Monitor Configuration**

Configuration Topic	Activity Monitor
Default Storage Location	Any Supported RDBMS.
Storage Configuration Defaults / Minimum / Maximum	Default: 14 Days worth of MapReduce (MRv1) jobs/tasks
Where to Control Data Retention or Size	<p>You control Activity Monitor storage usage by configuring the number of days or hours of data to retain. Older data is purged.</p> <p>To configure data retention in the Cloudera Manager Administration Console:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Go the Cloudera Management Service.</li> <li>2. Click the Configuration tab.</li> <li>3. Select ScopeActivity Monitor or Cloudera Management Service (Service-Wide).</li> <li>4. Select CategoryMain.</li> <li>5. Locate the following properties or search for them by typing the property name in the Search box: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Purge Activities Data at This Age</b></li> <li>In Activity Monitor, purge data about MapReduce jobs and aggregate activities when the data reaches this age in hours. By default, Activity Monitor keeps data about activities for 336 hours (14 days).</li> <li><b>Purge Attempts Data at This Age</b></li> <li>In the Activity Monitor, purge data about MapReduce attempts when the data reaches this age in hours. Because attempt data can consume large amounts of database space, you might want to purge it more frequently than activity data. By default, Activity Monitor keeps data about attempts for 336 hours (14 days).</li> <li><b>Purge MapReduce Service Data at This Age</b></li> <li>The number of hours of past service-level data to keep in the Activity Monitor database, such as total slots running. The default is to keep data for 336 hours (14 days).</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Enter a Reason for change, and then click Save Changes to commit the changes.</li> </ol>

Configuration Topic	Activity Monitor
Sizing, Planning, and Best Practices	<p>The Activity Monitor only monitors MapReduce jobs, and does not monitor YARN applications.</p> <p>The amount of storage space needed for 14 days worth of MapReduce activities can vary greatly and directly depends on the size of your cluster and the level of activity that uses MapReduce. It might be necessary to adjust and readjust the amount of storage as you determine the "stable state" and "burst state" of the MapReduce activity in your cluster.</p> <p>For example, consider the following test cluster and usage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A simulated 1000-host cluster, each host with 32 slots</li> <li>• MapReduce jobs with 200 attempts (tasks) per activity (job)</li> </ul> <p>Sizing observations for this cluster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each attempt takes 10 minutes to complete.</li> <li>• This usage results in roughly 20 thousand jobs a day with approximately 5 million total attempts.</li> <li>• For a retention period of 7 days, this Activity Monitor database required 200 GB.</li> </ul>

**Table 22: Cloudera Management Service - Service Monitor Configuration**

Configuration Topic	Service Monitor Configuration
Default Storage Location	/var/lib/cloudera-service-monitor/ on the host where the Service Monitor role is configured to run.
Storage Configuration Defaults / Minimum / Maximum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 GiB Services Time Series Storage</li> <li>• 1 GiB Impala Query Storage</li> <li>• 1 GiB YARN Application Storage</li> </ul> <p>Total: ~12 GiB Minimum (No Maximum)</p>

Configuration Topic	Service Monitor Configuration
Where to Control Data Retention or Size	<p>Service Monitor data growth is controlled by configuring the maximum amount of storage space it can use.</p> <p>To configure data retention in Cloudera Manager Administration Console:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Go the Cloudera Management Service.</li> <li>2. Click the Configuration tab.</li> <li>3. Select Scope Service Monitor or Cloudera Management Service (Service-Wide) .</li> <li>4. Select Category Main .</li> <li>5. Locate the <i>propertyName</i> property or search for it by typing its name in the Search box.</li> </ol> <p><b>Time-Series Storage</b></p> <p>The approximate amount of disk space dedicated to storing time series and health data. When the store has reached its maximum size, it deletes older data to make room for newer data. The disk usage is approximate because the store only begins deleting data when it reaches the limit.</p> <p>Note that Cloudera Manager stores time-series data at a number of different data granularities, and these granularities have different effective retention periods. The Service Monitor stores metric data not only as raw data points but also as ten-minute, hourly, six-hourly, daily, and weekly summary data points. Raw data consumes the bulk of the allocated storage space and weekly summaries consume the least. Raw data is retained for the shortest amount of time while weekly summary points are unlikely to ever be deleted.</p> <p>Select Cloudera Management ServiceCharts Library tab in Cloudera Manager for information about how space is consumed within the Service Monitor. These pre-built charts also show information about the amount of data retained and time window covered by each data granularity.</p> <p><b>Impala Storage</b></p> <p>The approximate amount of disk space dedicated to storing Impala query data. When the store reaches its maximum size, it deletes older data to make room for newer queries. The disk usage is approximate because the store only begins deleting data when it reaches the limit.</p> <p><b>YARN Storage</b></p> <p>The approximate amount of disk space dedicated to storing YARN application data. When the store reaches its maximum size, it deletes older data to make room for newer applications. The disk usage is approximate because Cloudera Manager only begins deleting data when it reaches the limit.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Enter a Reason for change, and then click Save Changes to commit the changes.</li> </ol>
Sizing, Planning, and Best Practices	<p>The Service Monitor gathers metrics about configured roles and services in your cluster and also runs active health tests. These health tests run regardless of idle and use periods, because they are always relevant. The Service Monitor gathers metrics and health test results regardless of the level of activity in the cluster. This data continues to grow, even in an idle cluster.</p>

**Table 23: Cloudera Management Service - Host Monitor**

Configuration Topic	Host Monitor Configuration
Default Storage Location	/var/lib/cloudera-host-monitor/ on the host where the Host Monitor role is configured to run.
Storage Configuration Defaults / Minimum/ Maximum	Default (and minimum): 10 GiB Host Time Series Storage

Configuration Topic	Host Monitor Configuration
Where to Control Data Retention or Size	<p>Host Monitor data growth is controlled by configuring the maximum amount of storage space it can use.</p> <p>See <i>Data Storage for Monitoring Data</i>.</p> <p>To configure these data retention configuration properties in the Cloudera Manager Administration Console:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Go the Cloudera Management Service.</li> <li>2. Click the Configuration tab.</li> <li>3. Select Scope Host Monitor or Cloudera Management Service (Service-Wide).</li> <li>4. Select Category Main .</li> <li>5. Locate each property or search for it by typing its name in the Search box.</li> </ol> <p><b>Time-Series Storage</b></p> <p>The approximate amount of disk space dedicated to storing time series and health data. When the store reaches its maximum size, it deletes older data to make room for newer data. The disk usage is approximate because the store only begins deleting data when it reaches the limit.</p> <p>Note that Cloudera Manager stores time-series data at a number of different data granularities, and these granularities have different effective retention periods. Host Monitor stores metric data not only as raw data points but also as summaries of ten minute, one hour, six hour, one day, and one week increments. Raw data consumes the bulk of the allocated storage space and weekly summaries consume the least. Raw data is retained for the shortest amount of time, while weekly summary points are unlikely to ever be deleted.</p> <p>See the Cloudera Management Service Charts Library tab in Cloudera Manager for information on how space is consumed within the Host Monitor. These pre-built charts also show information about the amount of data retained and the time window covered by each data granularity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Enter a Reason for change, and then click Save Changes to commit the changes.</li> </ol>
Sizing, Planning and Best Practices	<p>The Host Monitor gathers metrics about host-level items of interest (for example: disk space usage, RAM, CPU usage, swapping, etc) and also informs host health tests. The Host Monitor gathers metrics and health test results regardless of the level of activity in the cluster. This data continues to grow fairly linearly, even in an idle cluster.</p>

**Table 24: Cloudera Management Service - Event Server**

Configuration Topic	Event Server Configuration
Default Storage Location	/var/lib/cloudera-scm-eventserver/ on the host where the Event Server role is configured to run.
Storage Configuration Defaults	5,000,000 events retained
Where to Control Data Retention or Minimum /Maximum	<p>The amount of storage space the Event Server uses is influenced by configuring how many discrete events it can retain.</p> <p>To configure data retention in Cloudera Manager Administration Console,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Go the Cloudera Management Service.</li> <li>2. Click the Configuration tab.</li> <li>3. Select Scope Event Server or Cloudera Management Service (Service-Wide).</li> <li>4. Select CategoryMain.</li> <li>5. Edit the following property: <b>Maximum Number of Events in the Event Server Store</b></li> </ol> <p>The maximum size of the Event Server store, in events. When this size is exceeded, events are deleted starting with the oldest first until the size of the store is below this threshold</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Enter a Reason for change, and then click Save Changes to commit the changes.</li> </ol>

Configuration Topic	Event Server Configuration
Sizing, Planning, and Best Practices	<p>The Event Server is a managed Lucene index that collects relevant events that happen within your cluster, such as results of health tests, log events that are created when a log entry matches a set of rules for identifying messages of interest and makes them available for searching, filtering and additional action. You can view and filter events on the Diagnostics Events tab of the Cloudera Manager Administration Console. You can also poll this data using the Cloudera Manager API.</p> <p> <b>Note:</b> The Cloudera Management Service role Alert Publisher sources all the content for its work by regularly polling the Event Server for entries that are marked to be sent out using SNMP or SMTP(S). The Alert Publisher is not discussed because it has no noteworthy storage requirements of its own.</p>

**Table 25: Cloudera Management Service - Reports Manager**

Configuration Topic	Reports Manager Configuration
Default Storage Location	<p>RDBMS: Any Supported RDBMS.</p> <p>Disk: /var/lib/cloudera-scm-headlamp/ on the host where the Reports Manager role is configured to run.</p>
Storage Configuration Defaults	<p>RDBMS: There are no configurable parameters to directly control the size of this data set.</p> <p>Disk: There are no configurable parameters to directly control the size of this data set. The storage utilization depends not only on the size of the HDFS fsimage, but also on the HDFS file path complexity. Longer file paths contribute to more space utilization.</p>
Where to Control Data Retention or Minimum / Maximum	The Reports Manager uses space in two main locations: on the Reports Manager host and on its supporting database. Cloudera recommends that the database be on a separate host from the Reports Manager host for process isolation and performance.
Sizing, Planning, and Best Practices	<p>Reports Manager downloads the fsimage from the NameNode (every 60 minutes by default) and stores it locally to perform operations against, including indexing the HDFS filesystem structure. More files and directories results in a larger fsimage, which consumes more disk space.</p> <p>Reports Manager has no control over the size of the fsimage. If your total HDFS usage trends upward notably or you add excessively long paths in HDFS, it might be necessary to revisit and adjust the amount of local storage allocated to the Reports Manager. Periodically monitor, review, and adjust the local storage allocation.</p>

**Table 26: Cloudera Navigator - Navigator Audit Server**

Configuration Topic	Navigator Audit Server Configuration
Default Storage Location	Any Supported RDBMS.
Storage Configuration Defaults	Default: 90 Days retention

Configuration Topic	Navigator Audit Server Configuration
Where to Control Data Retention or Min/Max	<p>Navigator Audit Server storage usage is controlled by configuring how many days of data it can retain. Any older data is purged.</p> <p>To configure data retention in the Cloudera Manager Administration Console:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Go the Cloudera Management Service.</li> <li>2. Click the Configuration tab.</li> <li>3. Select Scope Navigator Audit Server or Cloudera Management Service (Service-Wide).</li> <li>4. Select CategoryMain.</li> <li>5. Locate the Navigator Audit Server Data Expiration Period property or search for it by typing its name in the Search box.           <p><b>Navigator Audit Server Data Expiration Period</b></p> <p>In Navigator Audit Server, purge audit data of various auditable services when the data reaches this age in days. By default, Navigator Audit Server keeps data about audits for 90 days.</p> </li> <li>6. Click Save Changes to commit the changes.</li> </ol>
Sizing, Planning, and Best Practices	<p>The size of the Navigator Audit Server database directly depends on the number of audit events the cluster's audited services generate. Normally the volume of HDFS audits exceeds the volume of other audits (all other components like MRv1, Hive and Impala read from HDFS, which generates additional audit events).</p> <p>The average size of a discrete HDFS audit event is ~1 KB. For a busy cluster of 50 hosts with ~100K audit events generated per hour, the Navigator Audit Server database would consume ~2.5 GB per day. To retain 90 days of audits at that level, plan for a database size of around 250 GB. If other configured cluster services generate roughly the same amount of data as the HDFS audits, plan for the Navigator Audit Server database to require around 500 GB of storage for 90 days of data.</p> <p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual Hive and Impala queries themselves can be very large. Since the query itself is part of an audit event, such audit events consume space in proportion to the length of the query.</li> <li>• The amount of space required increases as activity on the cluster increases. In some cases, Navigator Audit Server databases can exceed 1 TB for 90 days of audit events. Benchmark your cluster periodically and adjust accordingly.</li> </ul> <p>To map Cloudera Navigator versions to Cloudera Manager versions, see <i>Product Compatibility Matrix for Cloudera Navigator</i>.</p>

**Table 27: Cloudera Navigator - Navigator Metadata Server**

Configuration Topic	Navigator Metadata Server Configuration
Default Storage Location	<p>RDBMS:</p> <p>Any Supported RDBMS.</p> <p>Disk:</p> <p>/var/lib/cloudera-scm-navigator/ on the host where the Navigator Metadata Server role is configured to run.</p>
Storage Configuration Defaults	<p>RDBMS:</p> <p>There are no exposed defaults or configurations to directly cull or purge the size of this data set.</p> <p>Disk:</p> <p>There are no configuration defaults to influence the size of this location. You can change the location itself with the Navigator Metadata Server Storage Dir property. The size of the data in this location depends on the amount of metadata in the system (HDFS fsimage size, Hive Metastore size) and activity on the system (the number of MapReduce Jobs run, Hive queries executed, etc).</p>

Configuration Topic	Navigator Metadata Server Configuration
Where to Control Data Retention or Min/Max	<p><b>RDBMS:</b></p> <p>The Navigator Metadata Server database should be carefully tuned to support large volumes of metadata.</p> <p><b>Disk:</b></p> <p>The Navigator Metadata Server index (an embedded Solr instance) can consume lots of disk space at the location specified for the Navigator Metadata Server Storage Dir property. Ongoing maintenance tasks include purging metadata from the system.</p>
Sizing, Planning, and Best Practices	<p><b>Memory:</b></p> <p>See <i>Navigator Metadata Server Tuning</i>.</p> <p><b>RDBMS:</b></p> <p>The database is used to store policies and authorization data. The dataset is small, but this database is also used during a Solr schema upgrade, where Solr documents are extracted and inserted again in Solr. This has same space requirements as above use case, but the space is only used temporarily during product upgrades.</p> <p>Use the product compatibility matrix to map Cloudera Navigator and Cloudera Manager versions.</p> <p><b>Disk:</b></p> <p>This filesystem location contains all the metadata that is extracted from managed clusters. The data is stored in Solr, so this is the location where Solr stores its index and documents. Depending on the size of the cluster, this data can occupy tens of gigabytes. A guideline is to look at the size of HDFS fsimage and allocate two to three times that size as the initial size. The data here is incremental and continues to grow as activity is performed on the cluster. The rate of growth can be on order of tens of megabytes per day.</p>

#### General Performance Notes

When possible:

- For entities that use an RDBMS, install the database on a separate host from the service, and consolidate roles that use databases on as few servers as possible.
- Provide a dedicated spindle to the RDBMS or datastore data directory to avoid disk contention with other read/write activity.

#### Cluster Lifecycle Management with Cloudera Manager

Cloudera Manager clusters that use parcels to provide Cloudera Runtime and other components require adequate disk space in the following locations:

**Table 28: Parcel Lifecycle Management**

Parcel Lifecycle Path (default)	Notes
Local Parcel Repository Path (/opt/cloudera/parcel-repo)	<p>This path exists only on the host where Cloudera Manager Server (cloudera-scm-server) runs. The Cloudera Manager Server stages all new parcels in this location as it fetches them from any external repositories. Cloudera Manager Agents are then instructed to fetch the parcels from this location when the administrator distributes the parcel using the Cloudera Manager Administration Console or the Cloudera Manager API.</p> <p><b>Sizing and Planning</b></p> <p>The default location is /opt/cloudera/parcel-repo but you can configure another local filesystem location on the host where Cloudera Manager Server runs.</p> <p>Provide sufficient space to hold all the parcels you download from all configured Remote Parcel Repository URLs. Cloudera Manager deployments that manage multiple clusters store all applicable parcels for all clusters.</p> <p>Parcels are provided for each operating system, so be aware that heterogeneous clusters (distinct operating systems represented in the cluster) require more space than clusters with homogeneous operating systems.</p> <p>For example, a cluster with both RHEL6.x and 7.x hosts must hold -el6 and -el7 parcels in the Local Parcel Repository Path, which requires twice the amount of space.</p> <p><b>Lifecycle Management and Best Practices</b></p> <p>Delete any parcels that are no longer in use from the Cloudera Manager Administration Console, (never delete them manually from the command line) to recover disk space in the Local Parcel Repository Path and simultaneously across all managed cluster hosts which hold the parcel.</p> <p><b>Backup Considerations</b></p> <p>Perform regular backups of this path, and consider it a non-optional accessory to backing up Cloudera Manager Server. If you migrate Cloudera Manager Server to a new host or restore it from a backup (for example, after a hardware failure), recover the full content of this path to the new host, in the /opt/cloudera/parcel-repo directory before starting any cloudera-scm-agent or cloudera-scm-server processes.</p>
Parcel Cache (/opt/cloudera/parcel-cache)	<p>Managed Hosts running a Cloudera Manager Agent stage distributed parcels into this path (as .parcel files, unextracted). Do not manually manipulate this directory or its files.</p> <p><b>Sizing and Planning</b></p> <p>Provide sufficient space per-host to hold all the parcels you distribute to each host.</p> <p>You can configure Cloudera Manager to remove these cached .parcel files after they are extracted and placed in /opt/cloudera/parcels/. It is not mandatory to keep these temporary files but keeping them avoids the need to transfer the .parcel file from the Cloudera Manager Server repository should you need to extract the parcel again for any reason.</p> <p>To configure this behavior in the Cloudera Manager Administration Console, select AdministrationSettingsParcelsRetain Downloaded Parcel Files</p>

Parcel Lifecycle Path (default)	Notes
Host Parcel Directory (/opt/cloudera/parcels)	<p>Managed cluster hosts running a Cloudera Manager Agent extract parcels from the /opt/cloudera/parcel-cache directory into this path upon parcel activation. Many critical system symlinks point to files in this path and you should never manually manipulate its contents.</p> <p><b>Sizing and Planning</b></p> <p>Provide sufficient space on each host to hold all the parcels you distribute to each host. Be aware that the typical Runtime or CDH parcel size is approximately 2 GB per parcel, and some third party parcels can exceed 3 GB. If you maintain various versions of parcels staged before and after upgrading, be aware of the disk space implications.</p> <p>You can configure Cloudera Manager to automatically remove older parcels when they are no longer in use. As an administrator you can always manually delete parcel versions not in use, but configuring these settings can handle the deletion automatically, in case you forget.</p> <p>To configure this behavior in the Cloudera Manager Administration Console, select AdministrationSettingsParcels and configure the following property:</p> <p><b>Automatically Remove Old Parcels</b></p> <p>This parameter controls whether parcels for old versions of an activated product should be removed from a cluster when they are no longer in use.</p> <p>The default value is Disabled.</p> <p><b>Number of Old Parcel Versions to Retain</b></p> <p>If you enable Automatically Remove Old Parcels, this setting specifies the number of old parcels to keep. Any old parcels beyond this value are removed. If this property is set to zero, no old parcels are retained.</p> <p>The default value is 3.</p>

**Table 29: Management Service Lifecycle - Space Reclamation Tasks**

Task	Description
Activity Monitor (One-time)	<p>The Activity Monitor only works against a MapReduce (MR1) service, not YARN. So if your deployment has fully migrated to YARN and no longer uses a MapReduce (MR1) service, your Activity Monitor database is no longer growing. If you have waited longer than the default Activity Monitor retention period (14 days) to address this point, then the Activity Monitor has already purged it all for you and your database is mostly empty. If your deployment meets these conditions, consider cleaning up by dropping the Activity Monitor database (again, only when you are satisfied that you no longer need the data or have confirmed that it is no longer in use) and the Activity Monitor role.</p>
Service Monitor and Host Monitor (One-time)	<p>For those who used Cloudera Manager version 4.x and have now upgraded to version 5.x: The Service Monitor and Host Monitor were migrated from their previously-configured RDBMS into a dedicated time series store used solely by each of these roles respectively. After this happens, there is still legacy database connection information in the configuration for these roles. This was used to allow for the initial migration but is no longer being used for any active work.</p> <p>After the above migration has taken place, the RDBMS databases previously used by the Service Monitor and Host Monitor are no longer used. Space occupied by these databases is now recoverable. If appropriate in your environment (and you are satisfied that you have long-term backups or do not need the data on disk any longer), you can drop those databases.</p>
Ongoing Space Reclamation	<p>Cloudera Management Services are automatically rolling up, purging or otherwise consolidating aged data for you in the background. Configure retention and purging limits per-role to control how and when this occurs. These configurations are discussed per-entity above. Adjust the default configurations to meet your space limitations or retention needs.</p>

### Log File Storage Space

All cluster hosts write out separate log files for each role instance assigned to the host. Cluster administrators can monitor and manage the disk space used by these roles and configure log rotation to prevent log files from consuming too much disk space.

## Configure Network Names

You must configure each host in the cluster to ensure that all members can communicate with each other.

### About this task



**Important:** Cloudera Runtime requires IPv4. IPv6 is not supported.



**Tip:** When bonding, use the bond0 IP address as it represents all aggregated links.

### Procedure

1. Set the hostname to a unique name (not localhost).

```
sudo hostnamectl set-hostname foo-1.example.com
```

2. Edit `/etc/hosts` with the IP address and fully qualified domain name (FQDN) of each host in the cluster. You can add the unqualified name as well.

```
1.1.1.1  foo-1.example.com  foo-1
2.2.2.2  foo-2.example.com  foo-2
3.3.3.3  foo-3.example.com  foo-3
4.4.4.4  foo-4.example.com  foo-4
```



#### Important:

- The canonical name of each host in `/etc/hosts` must be the FQDN (for example `myhost-1.example.com`), not the unqualified hostname (for example `myhost-1`). The canonical name is the first entry after the IP address.
- Do not use aliases, either in `/etc/hosts` or in configuring DNS.
- Unqualified hostnames (short names) must be unique in a Cloudera Manager instance. For example, you cannot have both `host01.example.com` and `host01.standby.example.com` managed by the same Cloudera Manager Server.

3. Edit `/etc/sysconfig/network` with the FQDN of this host only:

```
HOSTNAME=foo-1.example.com
```

4. Verify that each host consistently identifies to the network:

- a) Run `uname -a` and check that the hostname matches the output of the `hostname` command.
- b) Run `/sbin/ifconfig` and note the value of `inet addr` in the `eth0` (or `bond0`) entry, for example:

```
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:0C:29:A4:E8:97
          inet addr:172.29.82.176  Bcast:172.29.87.255  Mask:255.255.2
48.0
          ...
```

- c) Run `host -v -t A $(hostname)` and verify that the output matches the `hostname` command. The IP address should be the same as reported by `ifconfig` for `eth0` (or `bond0`):

```
Trying "foo-1.example.com"
...
;; ANSWER SECTION:
```

```
foo-1.example.com. 60 IN A 172.29.82.176
```



**Important:** If the host command is not installed on your system, then install it by running the following command:

- RHEL:

```
yum install bind-utils
```

- Ubuntu:

```
apt install bind9-host
```

- SLES:

```
zypper in bind-utils
```

## Setting SELinux Mode

Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) allows you to set access control through policies. If you are having trouble deploying Runtime or CDH with your policies, set SELinux in permissive mode on each host before you deploy Runtime or CDH on your cluster.

### About this task



**Note:** CDP Private Cloud Base, with the exception of Cloudera Navigator Encrypt, is supported on platforms with Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) enabled and in enforcing mode. Cloudera is not responsible for SELinux policy development, support, or enforcement. If you experience issues running Cloudera software with SELinux enabled, contact your OS provider for assistance.

If you are using SELinux in enforcing mode, Cloudera Support can request that you disable SELinux or change the mode to permissive to rule out SELinux as a factor when investigating reported issues.

### Procedure

1. Check the SELinux state:

```
getenforce
```

2. If the output is either Permissive or Disabled, you can skip this task and continue to [Disabling the firewall](#) to disable the firewall on each host in your cluster. If the output is enforcing, continue to the next step.
3. Open the `/etc/selinux/config` file (in some systems, the `/etc/sysconfig/selinux` file).
4. Change the line `SELINUX=enforcing` to `SELINUX=permissive`.
5. Save and close the file.
6. Restart your system or run the following command to disable SELinux immediately:

```
setenforce 0
```

After you have installed and deployed Runtime or CDH, you can re-enable SELinux by changing `SELINUX=permissive` back to `SELINUX=enforcing` in `/etc/selinux/config` (or `/etc/sysconfig/selinux`), and then running the following command to immediately switch to enforcing mode:

```
setenforce 1
```

If you are having trouble getting Cloudera Software working with SELinux, contact your OS vendor for support. Cloudera is not responsible for developing or supporting SELinux policies.

## Disabling the Firewall

To disable the firewall on each host in your cluster, perform the following steps on each host.

### Procedure

1. If the iptables command is not installed on your system, then install it by running the following command:

- RHEL:

```
sudo yum install iptables
```

- SLES:

```
sudo zypper install iptables
```

- Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get install iptables
```

2. For iptables, save the existing rule set:

```
sudo iptables-save > ~/firewall.rules
```

3. Disable the firewall:

- RHEL 7 compatible:

```
sudo systemctl disable firewalld
sudo systemctl stop firewalld
```

## Enable an NTP Service

Runtime requires that you configure a Network Time Protocol (NTP) service on each machine in your cluster. Most operating systems include the ntpd service for time synchronization.

### About this task

RHEL 7 compatible operating systems use chronyd by default instead of ntpd. If chronyd is running (on any OS), Cloudera Manager uses it to determine whether the host clock is synchronized. Otherwise, Cloudera Manager uses ntpd.



**Note:** If you are using ntpd to synchronize your host clocks, but chronyd is also running, Cloudera Manager relies on chronyd to verify time synchronization, even if it is not synchronizing properly. This can result in Cloudera Manager reporting clock offset errors, even though the time is correct.

To fix this, either configure and use chronyd or disable it and remove it from the hosts.

To use ntpd for time synchronization:

### Before you begin

#### Procedure

1. Install the ntp package:

- RHEL compatible:

```
yum install ntp
```

2. Edit the /etc/ntp.conf file to add NTP servers, as in the following example:

```
server 0.pool.ntp.org
```

```
server 1.pool.ntp.org
server 2.pool.ntp.org
```

3. Start the ntpd service:

- RHEL 7 Compatible:

```
sudo systemctl start ntpd
```

4. Configure the ntpd service to run at boot:

- RHEL 7 Compatible:

```
sudo systemctl enable ntpd
```

5. Synchronize the system clock to the NTP server:

```
ntpdate -u <ntp_server>
```

6. Synchronize the hardware clock to the system clock:

```
hwclock --systohc
```

## Impala Requirements

To perform as expected, Impala depends on the availability of the software, hardware, and configurations described in the following sections.

### Product Compatibility Matrix

The ultimate source of truth about compatibility between various versions of Cloudera Runtime, Cloudera Manager, and various Runtime components is the Product Compatibility Matrix.

### Supported Operating Systems

The relevant supported operating systems and versions for Impala are the same as for the corresponding Cloudera Runtime platforms. For details, see the *Operating System Requirements* topic.

### Hive Metastore and Related Configuration

Impala can interoperate with data stored in Hive, and uses the same infrastructure as Hive for tracking metadata about schema objects such as tables and columns. The following components are prerequisites for Impala:

To install the metastore:

1. Install a MySQL or PostgreSQL database. Start the database if it is not started after installation.
2. Download the MySQL Connector or the PostgreSQL connector and place it in the `/usr/share/java/` directory.
3. Use the appropriate command line tool for your database to create the metastore database.
4. Use the appropriate command line tool for your database to grant privileges for the metastore database to the hive user.
5. Modify `hive-site.xml` to include information matching your particular database: its URL, username, and password. You will copy the `hive-site.xml` file to the Impala Configuration Directory later in the Impala installation process.

### Java Dependencies

Although Impala is primarily written in C++, it does use Java to communicate with various Hadoop components:

- The officially supported JVMs for Impala are the OpenJDK JVM and Oracle JVM. Other JVMs might cause issues, typically resulting in a failure at `impalad` startup. In particular, the JamVM used by default on certain levels of Ubuntu systems can cause `impalad` to fail to start.

- Internally, the `impalad` daemon relies on the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable to locate the system Java libraries. Make sure the `impalad` service is not run from an environment with an incorrect setting for this variable.
- All Java dependencies are packaged in the `impala-dependencies.jar` file, which is located at `/usr/lib/impala/lib/`. These map to everything that is built under `fe/target/dependency`.

### Networking Configuration Requirements

As part of ensuring best performance, Impala attempts to complete tasks on local data, as opposed to using network connections to work with remote data. To support this goal, Impala matches the hostname provided to each Impala daemon with the IP address of each DataNode by resolving the hostname flag to an IP address. For Impala to work with local data, use a single IP interface for the DataNode and the Impala daemon on each machine. Ensure that the Impala daemon's hostname flag resolves to the IP address of the DataNode. For single-homed machines, this is usually automatic, but for multi-homed machines, ensure that the Impala daemon's hostname resolves to the correct interface. Impala tries to detect the correct hostname at start-up, and prints the derived hostname at the start of the log in a message of the form:

```
Using hostname: impala-daemon-1.example.com
```

In the majority of cases, this automatic detection works correctly. If you need to explicitly set the hostname, do so by setting the `--hostname` flag.

### Hardware Requirements

The memory allocation should be consistent across Impala executor nodes. A single Impala executor with a lower memory limit than the rest can easily become a bottleneck and lead to suboptimal performance.

This guideline does not apply to coordinator-only nodes.

### Hardware Requirements for Optimal Join Performance

During join operations, portions of data from each joined table are loaded into memory. Data sets can be very large, so ensure your hardware has sufficient memory to accommodate the joins you anticipate completing.

While requirements vary according to data set size, the following is generally recommended:

- CPU

Impala version 2.2 and higher uses the `SSSE3` instruction set, which is included in newer processors.



**Note:** This required level of processor is the same as in Impala version 1.x. The Impala 2.0 and 2.1 releases had a stricter requirement for the `SSE4.1` instruction set, which has now been relaxed.

- Memory

128 GB or more recommended, ideally 256 GB or more. If the intermediate results during query processing on a particular node exceed the amount of memory available to Impala on that node, the query writes temporary work data to disk, which can lead to long query times. Note that because the work is parallelized, and intermediate results for aggregate queries are typically smaller than the original data, Impala can query and join tables that are much larger than the memory available on an individual node.

- JVM Heap Size for Catalog Server

4 GB or more recommended, ideally 8 GB or more, to accommodate the maximum numbers of tables, partitions, and data files you are planning to use with Impala.

- Storage

DataNodes with 12 or more disks each. I/O speeds are often the limiting factor for disk performance with Impala. Ensure that you have sufficient disk space to store the data Impala will be querying.

## User Account Requirements

For user account requirements, see the topic User Account Requirements in the Impala documentation.

## Runtime Cluster Hosts and Role Assignments

Cluster hosts can be broadly described as master hosts, utility hosts, gateway hosts, or worker hosts.

- Master hosts run Hadoop master processes such as the HDFS NameNode and YARN Resource Manager.
- Utility hosts run other cluster processes that are not master processes such as Cloudera Manager and one or more Hive Metastores.
- Gateway hosts are client access points for launching jobs in the cluster. The number of gateway hosts required varies depending on the type and size of the workloads.
- Worker hosts primarily run DataNodes and other distributed processes such as Impalad.



**Important:** Cloudera recommends that you always enable high availability when Runtime is used in a production environment.

The following tables describe the recommended role allocations for different cluster sizes. Note that these configurations take into account services dependencies that might not be obvious. For example, running Atlas or Ranger requires also running HBase, Kafka, Solr, and ZooKeeper. For details see [Service Dependences in Cloudera Manager](#).

### 3 - 10 Worker Hosts without High Availability

Master Hosts	Utility Hosts	Gateway Hosts	Worker Hosts
Master Host 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NameNode</li> <li>• YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>• JobHistory Server</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> <li>• Kudu master</li> <li>• Spark History Server</li> <li>• HBase master</li> <li>• Schema Registry</li> </ul>	One host for all Utility and Gateway roles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secondary NameNode</li> <li>• Cloudera Manager</li> <li>• Cloudera Manager Management Service</li> <li>• Cruise Control</li> <li>• Hive Metastore</li> <li>• HiveServer2</li> <li>• Impala Catalog Server</li> <li>• Impala StateStore</li> <li>• Hue</li> <li>• Oozie</li> <li>• Gateway configuration</li> <li>• HBase backup master</li> <li>• Ranger Admin, Tagsync, Usersync servers</li> <li>• Atlas server</li> <li>• Solr server</li> <li>• Streams Messaging Manager</li> <li>• Streams Replication Manager Service</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> </ul>		3 - 10 Worker Hosts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DataNode</li> <li>• NodeManager</li> <li>• Impalad</li> <li>• Kudu tablet server</li> <li>• Kafka Broker</li> <li>• Kafka Connect</li> <li>• HBase RegionServer</li> <li>• Solr server (For Cloudera Search)</li> <li>• Streams Replication Manager Driver</li> <li>• ZooKeeper (Recommend 3 servers total)</li> </ul>

### 3 - 20 Worker Hosts with High Availability

Master Hosts	Utility Hosts	Gateway Hosts	Worker Hosts
<p>Master Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JobHistory Server</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kudu master (Kudu requires an odd number of masters for HA.)</li> <li>Spark History Server</li> <li>JournalNode (requires dedicated disk)</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> </ul>	<p>Utility Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloudera Manager</li> <li>Cloudera Manager Management Service</li> <li>Cruise Control</li> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Impala Catalog Server</li> <li>Impala StateStore</li> <li>Oozie</li> <li>Ranger Admin, Tagsync, Usersync servers</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> <li>Streams Messaging Manager</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Service</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Ranger Admin server</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul>	<p>One or more Gateway Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hue</li> <li>HiveServer2</li> <li>Gateway configuration</li> </ul>	<p>3 - 20 Worker Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DataNode</li> <li>NodeManager</li> <li>Impalad</li> <li>Kudu tablet server</li> <li>Kafka Broker (Recommend 3 brokers minimum)</li> <li>Kafka Connect</li> <li>HBase RegionServer</li> <li>Solr server (For Cloudera Search, recommend 3 servers minimum)</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Driver</li> </ul>

## 20 - 80 Worker Hosts with High Availability

Master Hosts	Utility Hosts	Gateway Hosts	Worker Hosts
<p>Master Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>JobHistory Server</li> <li>Spark History Server</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> </ul>	<p>Utility Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloudera Manager</li> <li>Cruise Control</li> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Ranger Admin server</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> <li>Streams Messaging Manager</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Service</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloudera Manager Management Service</li> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Impala Catalog Server</li> <li>Impala StateStore</li> <li>Oozie</li> <li>Ranger Admin, Tagsync, Usersync servers</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul>	<p>One or more Gateway Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hue</li> <li>HiveServer2</li> <li>Gateway configuration</li> </ul>	<p>20 - 80 Worker Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DataNode</li> <li>NodeManager</li> <li>Impalad</li> <li>Kudu tablet server</li> <li>Kafka Broker (Recommend 3 brokers minimum)</li> <li>Kafka Connect</li> <li>HBase RegionServer</li> <li>Solr server (For Cloudera Search, recommend 3 servers minimum)</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Driver</li> </ul>

## 80 - 200 Worker Hosts with High Availability

Master Hosts	Utility Hosts	Gateway Hosts	Worker Hosts
<p>Master Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>JobHistory Server</li> <li>Spark History Server</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> </ul>	<p>Utility Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloudera Manager</li> <li>Cruise Control</li> <li>Streams Messaging Manager</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Service</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Impala Catalog Server</li> <li>Impala StateStore</li> <li>Oozie</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host Monitor</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranger Admin, Tagsync, Usersync servers</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Ranger Admin server</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports Manager</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service Monitor</li> </ul>	<p>One or more Gateway Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hue</li> <li>HiveServer2</li> <li>Gateway configuration</li> </ul>	<p>80 - 200 Worker Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DataNode</li> <li>NodeManager</li> <li>Impalad</li> <li>Kudu tablet server (Recommend 100 tablet servers maximum)</li> <li>Kafka Broker (Recommend 3 brokers minimum)</li> <li>Kafka Connect</li> <li>HBase RegionServer</li> <li>Solr server (For Cloudera Search, recommend 3 servers minimum)</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Driver</li> </ul>

## 200 - 500 Worker Hosts with High Availability

Master Hosts	Utility Hosts	Gateway Hosts	Worker Hosts
<p>Master Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul> <p>Master Host 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JobHistory Server</li> <li>Spark History Server</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> </ul> <p>We recommend no more than three masters for Kudu and HBase.</p>	<p>Utility Host 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloudera Manager</li> <li>Cruise Control</li> <li>Streams Messaging Manager</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Service</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Impala Catalog Server</li> <li>Impala StateStore</li> <li>Oozie</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host Monitor</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranger Admin, Tagsync, Usersync servers</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Ranger Admin server</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports Manager</li> </ul> <p>Utility Host 7:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service Monitor</li> </ul>	<p>One or more Gateway Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hue</li> <li>HiveServer2</li> <li>Gateway configuration</li> </ul>	<p>200 - 500 Worker Hosts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DataNode</li> <li>NodeManager</li> <li>Impalad</li> <li>Kudu tablet server (Recommend 100 tablet servers maximum)</li> <li>Kafka Broker (Recommend 3 brokers minimum)</li> <li>Kafka Connect</li> <li>HBase RegionServer</li> <li>Solr server (For Cloudera Search, recommend 3 servers minimum)</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Driver</li> </ul>

## 500 -1000 Worker Hosts with High Availability

Master Hosts	Utility Hosts	Gateway Hosts	Worker Hosts
Master Host 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> </ul>	Utility Host 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloudera Manager</li> <li>Cruise Control</li> <li>Streams Messaging Manager</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Service</li> </ul>	One or more Gateway Hosts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hue</li> <li>HiveServer2</li> <li>Gateway configuration</li> </ul>	500 - 1000 Worker Hosts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DataNode</li> <li>NodeManager</li> <li>Impalad</li> <li>Kudu tablet server (Recommend 100 tablet servers maximum)</li> <li>Kafka Broker (Recommend 3 brokers minimum)</li> <li>Kafka Connect</li> <li>HBase RegionServer</li> <li>Solr server (For Cloudera Search, recommend 3 servers minimum)</li> <li>Streams Replication Manager Driver</li> </ul>
Master Host 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NameNode</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>FailoverController</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> </ul>	Utility Host 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Impala Catalog Server</li> <li>Impala StateStore</li> <li>Oozie</li> </ul>		
Master Host 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>Kudu master</li> <li>HBase master</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul>	Utility Host 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Host Monitor</li> </ul>		
	Utility Host 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranger Admin, Tagsync, Usersync servers</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul>		
Master Host 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>YARN ResourceManager</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> </ul>	Utility Host 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore</li> <li>Ranger Admin server</li> <li>Atlas server</li> <li>Solr server</li> </ul>		
Master Host 5: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>JobHistory Server</li> <li>Spark History Server</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> <li>JournalNode</li> </ul>	Utility Host 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports Manager</li> </ul>		
	Utility Host 7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service Monitor</li> </ul>		
We recommend no more than three masters for Kudu and HBase.			

### Related Information

[Service Dependencies in Cloudera Manager](#)

[Configuring HMS for high availability](#)

## Allocating Hosts for Key Trustee Server and Key Trustee KMS

If you are enabling data-at-rest encryption for a Cloudera Runtime cluster, Cloudera recommends that you isolate the Key Trustee Server from other enterprise data hub (EDH) services by deploying the Key Trustee Server on dedicated hosts in a separate cluster managed by Cloudera Manager.

Cloudera also recommends deploying Key Trustee KMS on dedicated hosts in the same cluster as the EDH services that require access to Key Trustee Server. This architecture helps users avoid having to restart the Key Trustee Server when restarting a cluster.

For production environments in general, or if you have enabled high availability for HDFS and are using data-at-rest encryption, Cloudera recommends that you enable high availability for Key Trustee Server and Key Trustee KMS.

## Configuring Local Package and Parcel Repositories

Cloudera hosts two types of software repositories that you can use to install products such as Cloudera Manager or Cloudera Runtime—parcel repositories and package repositories. These repositories are effective solutions in most cases, but custom installation solutions are sometimes required.

For example, using the Cloudera-hosted software repositories requires client access over the Internet. Typical installations use the latest available software. In some scenarios, these behaviors might not be desirable, such as:

- You need to install older product versions. For example, in a Runtime cluster, all hosts must run the same Runtime version. After completing an initial installation, you may want to add hosts. This could be to increase the size of your cluster to handle larger tasks or to replace older hardware.
- The hosts on which you want to install Cloudera products are not connected to the Internet, so they cannot reach the Cloudera repository (for a parcel installation, only the Cloudera Manager Server needs Internet access, but for a package installation, all cluster hosts require access to the Cloudera repository). Most organizations partition parts of their network from outside access. Isolating network segments improves security, but can add complexity to the installation process.

In both of these cases, using an internal repository allows you to meet the needs of your organization, whether that means installing specific versions of Cloudera software or installing Cloudera software on hosts without Internet access.

### Understanding Package Management

Before you configure a custom package management solution in your environment, understand the concepts of package management tools and package repositories.

### Package Management Tools

Packages (rpm or deb files) help ensure that installations complete successfully by satisfying package dependencies. When you install a particular package, all other required packages are installed at the same time. For example, `hado op-0.20-hive` depends on `hado op-0.20`.

Package management tools, such as `yum` (RHEL), are tools that can find and install required packages. For example, on a RHEL compatible system, you might run the command `yum install hadoop-0.20-hive`. The `yum` utility informs you that the Hive package requires `hado op-0.20` and offers to install it for you.

### Package Repositories

Package management tools rely on package repositories to install software and resolve any dependency requirements. For information on creating an internal repository, see *Configuring a Local Package Repository*.

### Repository Configuration Files

Information about package repositories is stored in configuration files, the location of which varies according to the package management tool.

- RHEL compatible (`yum`): `/etc/yum.repos.d`

For example, on a typical CentOS system, you might find:

```
ls -l /etc/yum.repos.d/
total 36
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1664 Dec  9 2015 CentOS-Base.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1309 Dec  9 2015 CentOS-CR.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  649 Dec  9 2015 CentOS-Debuginfo.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  290 Dec  9 2015 CentOS-fasttrack.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  630 Dec  9 2015 CentOS-Media.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1331 Dec  9 2015 CentOS-Sources.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1952 Dec  9 2015 CentOS-Vault.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root  951 Jun 24 2017 epel.repo
-rw-r--r--. 1 root root 1050 Jun 24 2017 epel-testing.repo
```

The .repo files contain pointers to one or more repositories. In the following excerpt from CentOS-Base.repo, there are two repositories defined: one named Base and one named Updates. The mirrorlist parameter points to a website that has a list of places where this repository can be downloaded.

```
[base]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Base
mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=os&infra=$infra
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/os/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-7

#released updates
[updates]
name=CentOS-$releasever - Updates
mirrorlist=http://mirrorlist.centos.org/?release=$releasever&arch=$basearch&repo=updates&infra=$infra
#baseurl=http://mirror.centos.org/centos/$releasever/updates/$basearch/
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=file:///etc/pki/rpm-gpg/RPM-GPG-KEY-CentOS-7
```

### Listing Repositories

You can list the enabled repositories by running one of the following commands:

- RHEL compatible: yum repolist

The following shows an example of the output of yum repolist on a CentOS 7 system:

```
repo id                repo name                st
atus
base/7/x86_64          CentOS-7 - Base
9,591
epel/x86_64            Extra Packages for Enterprise Linux 7 - x86_64
12,382
extras/7/x86_64        CentOS-7 - Extras
392
updates/7/x86_64       CentOS-7 - Updates      1
,962
repolist: 24,327
```

### Configuring a Local Package Repository

You can create a package repository for Cloudera Manager either by hosting an internal web repository or by manually copying the repository files to the Cloudera Manager Server host for distribution to Cloudera Manager Agent hosts.

#### Creating a Permanent Internal Repository

The following sections describe how to create a permanent internal repository using Apache HTTP Server.

##### Setting Up a Web Server

To host an internal repository, you must install or use an existing Web server on an internal host that is reachable by the Cloudera Manager host, and then download the repository files to the Web server host.

#### About this task

The examples in this section use Apache HTTP Server as the Web server. If you already have a Web server in your organization, you can skip to *Downloading and Publishing the Package Repository*.

## Procedure

1. Install Apache HTTP Server:

### RHEL / CentOS

```
sudo yum install httpd
```

2. Start Apache HTTP Server:

### RHEL 7

```
sudo systemctl start httpd
```

## Downloading and Publishing the Package Repository

Download the package repository for the product you want to install.

## Procedure

1. Download the package repository for the product you want to install:

### Cloudera Manager 7

To download the files for a Cloudera Manager release, download the repository tarball for your operating system. Then unpack the tarball, move the files to the web server directory, and modify file permissions. For example:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/cloudera-repos/cm7
```

```
wget https://[username]:[password]@archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/repo-as-tarball/cm7.1.2-redhat7.tar.gz
```

```
tar xvfz cm7.1.2-redhat7.tar.gz -C /var/www/html/cloudera-repos/cm7 --strip-components=1
```

```
sudo chmod -R ugo+rX /var/www/html/cloudera-repos/cm7
```

2. Visit the Repository URL `http://<web_server>/cloudera-repos/` in your browser and verify the files you downloaded are present. If you do not see anything, your Web server may have been configured to not show indexes.

## Creating a Temporary Internal Repository

You can quickly create a temporary remote repository to deploy packages on a one-time basis. Cloudera recommends using the same host that runs Cloudera Manager, or a gateway host.

### About this task

This example uses Python SimpleHTTPServer as the Web server to host the `/var/www/html` directory, but you can use a different directory.

## Procedure

1. Download the repository you need following the instructions in *Downloading and Publishing the Package Repository*.
2. Determine a port that your system is not listening on. This example uses port 8900.
3. Start a Python SimpleHTTPServer in the `/var/www/html` directory:

```
cd /var/www/html
```

```
python -m SimpleHTTPServer 8900
```

```
Serving HTTP on 0.0.0.0 port 8900 ...
```

4. Visit the Repository URL `http://<web_server>:8900/cloudera-repos/` in your browser and verify the files you downloaded are present.

### Configuring Hosts to Use the Internal Repository

After you establish the repository, modify the client configuration to use it.

OS	Procedure
RHEL compatible	<p>Create <code>/etc/yum.repos.d/cloudera-repo.repo</code> files on cluster hosts with the following content, where <code>&lt;web_server&gt;</code> is the hostname of the Web server:</p> <pre>[cloudera-repo] name=cloudera-repo baseurl=http://&lt;web_server&gt;/cloudera-repos/cm7 enabled=1 gpgcheck=0</pre>

### Configuring a Local Parcel Repository

You can create a parcel repository for Cloudera Manager either by hosting an internal Web repository or by manually copying the repository files to the Cloudera Manager Server host for distribution to Cloudera Manager Agent hosts.

#### Related Information

[Overview of Parcels](#)

### Using an Internally Hosted Remote Parcel Repository

The following sections describe how to use an internal Web server to host a parcel repository.

#### Related Information

[Overview of Parcels](#)

#### Setting Up a Web Server

To host an internal repository, you must install or use an existing Web server on an internal host that is reachable by the Cloudera Manager host, and then download the repository files to the Web server host.

#### About this task

The examples on this page use Apache HTTP Server as the Web server. If you already have a Web server in your organization, you can skip to *Downloading and Publishing the Parcel Repository*.

#### Procedure

1. Install Apache HTTP Server:

##### RHEL / CentOS

```
sudo yum install httpd
```

2. Edit the Apache HTTP Server configuration file (`/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf` by default) to add or edit the following line in the `<IfModule mime_module>` section:

```
AddType application/x-gzip .gz .tgz .parcel
```

If the `<IfModule mime_module>` section does not exist, you can add it in its entirety as follows:



**Note:** This example configuration was modified from the default configuration provided after installing Apache HTTP Server on RHEL 7.

```
<IfModule mime_module>
```

```

#
# TypesConfig points to the file containing the list of mappings from
# filename extension to MIME-type.
#
TypesConfig /etc/mime.types
#
# AddType allows you to add to or override the MIME configuration
# file specified in TypesConfig for specific file types.
#
#AddType application/x-gzip .tgz
#
# AddEncoding allows you to have certain browsers uncompress
# information on the fly. Note: Not all browsers support this.
#
#AddEncoding x-compress .Z
#AddEncoding x-gzip .gz .tgz
#
# If the AddEncoding directives above are commented-out, then you
# probably should define those extensions to indicate media types:
#
AddType application/x-compress .Z
AddType application/x-gzip .gz .tgz .parcel

#
# AddHandler allows you to map certain file extensions to "handlers":
# actions unrelated to filetype. These can be either built into the se
rver
# or added with the Action directive (see below)
#
# To use CGI scripts outside of ScriptAliased directories:
# (You will also need to add "ExecCGI" to the "Options" directive.)
#
#AddHandler cgi-script .cgi

# For type maps (negotiated resources):
#AddHandler type-map var

#
# Filters allow you to process content before it is sent to the client
.
#
# To parse .shtml files for server-side includes (SSI):
# (You will also need to add "Includes" to the "Options" directive.)
#
AddType text/html .shtml
AddOutputFilter INCLUDES .shtml
</IfModule>

```



**Warning:** Skipping this step could result in an error message Hash verification failed when trying to download the parcel from a local repository, especially in Cloudera Manager 6 and higher.

### 3. Start Apache HTTP Server:

#### RHEL 7

```
sudo systemctl start httpd
```

#### *Downloading and Publishing the Parcel Repository*

Download the parcels that you want to install and publish the parcel directory.

## Procedure

1. Download manifest.json and the parcel files for the product you want to install:

### Runtime 7

Apache Impala, Apache Kudu, Apache Spark 2, and Cloudera Search are included in the Runtime parcel. To download the files for the latest Runtime 7 release, run the following commands on the Web server host:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/cloudera-repos
sudo wget --recursive --no-parent --no-host-directories https://
[username]:[password]@archive.cloudera.com/p/cdh7/7.1.2.1/
parcels/ -P /var/www/html/cloudera-repos

sudo chmod -R ugo+rX /var/www/html/cloudera-repos/p/cdh7
```

### Sqoop Connectors

To download the parcels for a Sqoop Connector release, run the following commands on the Web server host. This example uses the latest available Sqoop Connectors:

```
sudo mkdir -p /var/www/html/cloudera-repos
sudo wget --recursive --no-parent --no-host-directories http://ar
chive.cloudera.com/sqoop-connectors/parcels/latest/ -P /var/www/
html/cloudera-repos
sudo chmod -R ugo+rX /var/www/html/cloudera-repos/sqoop-connecto
rs
```

If you want to create a repository for a different Sqoop Connector release, replace latest with the Sqoop Connector version that you want. You can see a list of versions in the parcels parent directory.

2. Visit the Repository URL `http://<Web_server>/cloudera-repos/` in your browser and verify the files you downloaded are present. If you do not see anything, your Web server may have been configured to not show indexes.

## Related Information

### [Overview of Parcels](#)

### [Configuring Cloudera Manager to Use an Internal Remote Parcel Repository](#)

In Cloudera Manager's parcel settings, add a path to the internal parcel repository.

## Procedure

1. Use one of the following methods to open the parcel settings page:

- Navigation bar:
  - a. Click the parcel icon in the left navigation bar or click Hosts and click the Parcels tab.
  - b. Click the Configuration button.
- Menu:
  - a. Select AdministrationSettings.
  - b. Select CategoryParcels.

2. Enter the path to the parcel. For example: `http://<web_server>/cloudera-parcels/cdh7/7.0.3.1/`

### Using a Local Parcel Repository

To use a local parcel repository, complete the following steps:

## Procedure

1. Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console and click Parcels in the left-side navigation menu.

2. Select Configuration and verify that you have a Local Parcel Repository path set. By default, the directory is `/opt/cloudera/parcel-repo`.
3. Remove any Remote Parcel Repository URLs that you are not using, including ones that point to Cloudera archives.
4. Add the parcel you want to use to the local parcel repository directory that you specified. For instructions on downloading parcels, see [Downloading and Publishing the Parcel Repository](#) above.
5. In the command line, navigate to the local parcel repository directory.
6. Create a SHA1 hash for the parcel you added and save it to a file named `parcel_name.parcel.sha`.  
For example, the following command generates a SHA1 hash for the parcel `CDH-6.1.0-1.cdh6.1.0.p0.770702-e17.parcel`:

```
sha1sum CDH-6.1.0-1.cdh6.1.0.p0.770702-e17.parcel | awk '{ print $1 }'  
> CDH-6.1.0-1.cdh6.1.0.p0.770702-e17.parcel.sha
```

7. Change the ownership of the parcel and hash files to `cloudera-scm`:

```
sudo chown -R cloudera-scm:cloudera-scm /opt/cloudera/parcel-repo/*
```

8. In the Cloudera Manager Admin Console, click **Parcels** page in the left-side navigation menu.
9. Click **Check for New Parcels** and verify that the new parcel appears.
10. Download, distribute, and activate the parcel.

## Configuring /tmp directory for cluster hosts

You must ensure that the `/tmp` directory is writable so that Cloudera Manager can use the directory for installing hosts and for generating certificates and credential scripts.

### About this task

By default, the `/tmp` directory is writable. If you have changed the default permissions for the `/tmp` directory, then you must reset the permissions so that the `/tmp` directory is writable (having the `drwxrwxrwt` permission). Cloudera Manager uses the `/tmp` directory when you install hosts using the Cloudera Manager server and for generating certificates and credential scripts. Cloudera Manager's single file installer also uses the `/tmp` directory.

### Procedure

1. SSH into the host system as a root user.
2. Run the following command to set write access permission to the `/tmp` directory:

```
chmod 1777 /tmp
```

3. Verify the permission of the `/tmp` directory by running the `ls` command as follows:

```
ls -la
```

The permissions of the `/tmp` directory should show `drwxrwxrwt`.

### Results

Your `/tmp` directory is now writable on your cluster hosts.

### What to do next

Repeat this task on every host in your cluster.

## Production Installation: Installing Cloudera Manager, Cloudera Runtime, and Managed Services

This procedure is recommended for installing Cloudera Manager and Cloudera Runtime for production environments. For a non-production trial install see *Installing the CDP Private Cloud Base Trial*.

Before you begin the installation, make sure you have reviewed the requirements and other considerations described in *Before You Install*.

The general steps in the installation procedure are as follows:

- [Step 1: Configure a Repository for Cloudera Manager](#) on page 99
- [Step 2: Install Java Development Kit](#) on page 100
- [Step 3: Install Cloudera Manager Server](#) on page 105
- [Step 4. Install and Configure Databases](#) on page 107
- [Step 5: Set up and configure the Cloudera Manager database](#) on page 138
- [Step 6: Install Runtime and Other Software](#) on page 139
- [Step 7: Set Up a Cluster Using the Wizard](#) on page 145

### Step 1: Configure a Repository for Cloudera Manager

Cloudera Manager is installed using package management tools such as yum for RHEL compatible systems. These tools depend on access to repositories to install software. Cloudera maintains Internet-accessible repositories for Runtime and Cloudera Manager installation files.

You can also create your own internal repository for hosts that do not have Internet access. For more information on creating an internal repository for Cloudera Manager, see [Configuring a Local Package Repository](#) on page 93.

To use the Cloudera repository:

#### RHEL compatible

1. Download the repository file for your operating system and version on the Cloudera Manager server host:

##### RHEL / CentOS

```
https://[username]:[password]@archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/redhat7/yum/cloudera-manager.repo
```

For example:

```
sudo wget https://[username]:[password]@archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/redhat7/yum/cloudera-manager.repo
```

Move the cloudera-manager.repo file to the /etc/yum.repos.d/ directory.

2. Edit the repository file and add your username and password:

##### RHEL / CentOS

Open the /etc/yum.repos.d/cloudera-manager.repo file in a text editor. The file will look like this:

```
[cloudera-manager]
name=Cloudera Manager 7.1.2
baseurl=https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/redhat7/yum/
gpgkey=https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/redhat7/yum/RPM-
GPG-KEY-cloudera
username=changeme
password=changeme
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
```

```
autorefresh=0
type=rpm-md
```

Replace the two *changeme* placeholders with your username and password.

### 3. Import the repository signing GPG key:

- RHEL 7 compatible:

```
sudo rpm --import https://[username]:[password]@archive.cloudera.com/p/cm7/7.1.2/redhat7/yum/RPM-GPG-KEY-cloudera
```

### 4. Continue to *Step 2: Install Java Development Kit*.

## Step 2: Install Java Development Kit

CDP Private Cloud Base requires a JDK installed on all hosts., you can either install OpenJDK or a Oracle JDK directly from Oracle.

There are several options for installing a JDK on your CDP Private Cloud Base hosts:

- Install OpenJDK 8 on the Cloudera Manager server host and then allow Cloudera Manager to install OpenJDK 8 on its managed hosts.
- Manually install a [supported JDK](#) on all cluster hosts before installing Cloudera software.

Requirements:

- The JDK must be 64-bit. Do not use a 32-bit JDK.
- The installed JDK must be a supported version as documented in .
- The same version of the JDK must be installed on each cluster host.
- The JDK must be installed at `/usr/java/jdk-version`.



#### Important:

-  **Note:** Cloudera strongly recommends installing Oracle JDK at `/usr/java/<jdk-version>` and OpenJDK at `/usr/lib/jvm`, which allows Cloudera Manager to auto-detect and use the correct JDK version. If you install the JDK anywhere else, there are additional steps required to configure Cloudera Manager with your chosen location. See [Configuring a Custom Java Home Location](#) on page 105.
- The RHEL-compatible operating system supported by CDP Private Cloud Base 7 uses AES-256 encryption by default for tickets. To support AES-256 bit encryption in JDK versions lower than 1.8u161, you must install the Java Cryptography (JCE) Unlimited Strength Jurisdiction Policy File on all cluster and Hadoop user machines. Cloudera Manager can automatically install the policy files, or you can install them manually. For JCE Policy File installation instructions, see the README.txt file included in the `jce_policy-x.zip` file. JDK 1.8u161 and higher enable unlimited strength encryption by default, and do not require policy files.

#### Related Information

[Java Requirements](#)

[Java Requirements](#)

## Installing OpenJDK

After you configure a repository, you can install OpenJDK on the Cloudera Manager Server host using your package manager.



**Important:** If you are using OpenJDK versions 1.8 u242 or 11.0.6 and have enabled Kerberos, you may experience authentication errors when running cluster services. To work around this problem:

1. Log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
2. Go to AdministrationSettings.
3. Select the Advanced category.
4. Locate the JVM Arguments for Java-based services parameter and enter the following:

```
-Dsun.security.krb5.disableReferrals=true
```

5. Restart any stale services.

- RHEL Compatible

```
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel
```

You can use Cloudera Manager to install Open JDK 8 on the remaining cluster hosts in an upcoming step. Continue to *Step 3. Installing Cloudera Manager Server*.

## Manually Installing OpenJDK

Before installing Cloudera Manager and Runtime, perform the steps in this section to install OpenJDK on all hosts in your cluster(s).

### About this task

Note that the path for the default truststore for OpenJDK 8 is `jre/lib/security/cacerts`.



**Important:** When you install CDP Private Cloud Base, Cloudera Manager includes an option to install Oracle JDK. De-select this option before continuing with the installation.

You must install a supported version of OpenJDK. If your deployment uses a version of OpenJDK lower than 1.8.0\_181, see *TLS Protocol Error with OpenJDK*.



**Note:** If you intend to enable Auto-TLS, note the following:

You can specify a PEM file containing trusted CA certificates to be imported into the Auto-TLS truststore. If you want to use the certificates in the cacerts truststore that comes with OpenJDK, you must convert the truststore to PEM format first. However, OpenJDK ships with some intermediate certificates that cannot be imported into the Auto-TLS truststore. You must remove these certificates from the PEM file before importing the PEM file into the Auto-TLS truststore. This is not required when upgrading to OpenJDK from a cluster where Auto-TLS has already been enabled.

### Procedure

1. Log in to each host and run the command for the version of the JDK you want to install:

#### RHEL

OpenJDK 8

```
sudo yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel
```

2. Tune the JDK (OpenJDK 11 only.)

OpenJDK 11 uses new defaults for garbage collection and other Java options specified when launching Java processes. Due to these changes you may need to tune the garbage collection by adjusting the Java options used to run cluster services, which are configured separately for each service using the service's configuration parameters. To locate the correct parameter, log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin Console, go to the cluster and service you want to configure and search for "Java Configuration Options".

When using OpenJDK 11, Cloudera Manager and most Cloudera Runtime services use G1GC as the default method of garbage collection. Java 8 used "ConcurrentMarkSweep" (CMS) for garbage collection. When using

G1GC, the pauses for garbage collection are shorter, so components will usually be more responsive, but they are more sensitive to JVMs with overcommitted memory usage. See [Tuning JVM Garbage Collection](#) on page 102.

## Manually Installing Oracle JDK

The Oracle JDK installer is available both as an RPM-based installer for RPM-based systems, and as a .tar.gz file. These instructions are for the .tar.gz file.

### Procedure

1. Download the .tar.gz file for one of the 64-bit supported versions of the Oracle JDK from Java SE 8 Downloads.



**Note:** If you want to download the JDK directly using a utility such as wget, you must accept the Oracle license by configuring headers, which are updated frequently. Blog posts and Q&A sites can be a good source of information on how to download a particular JDK version using wget.

2. Extract the JDK to /usr/java/jdk-version. For example:

```
tar xvfz /path/to/jdk-8u<update_version>-linux-x64.tar.gz -C /usr/java/
```

3. Repeat this procedure on all cluster hosts.

### Results

After you have finished, continue to *Step 3: Install Cloudera Manager Server*.

## Tuning JVM Garbage Collection

When using OpenJDK 11, Cloudera Manager and most Cloudera Runtime services use G1GC as the default method of garbage collection. (Java 8 used "ConcurrentMarkSweep" (CMS) for garbage collection.) When using G1GC, the pauses for garbage collection are shorter, so components will usually be more responsive, but they are more sensitive to overcommitted memory usage. You should monitor memory usage to determine whether memory is overcommitted.

Cloudera Manager alerts you when memory is overcommitted on cluster hosts. To view these alerts and adjust the allocations:

1. Log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin Console
2. Go to HomeConfigurationConfiguration Issues.
3. Look for entries labeled Memory Overcommit Validation Threshold and note the hostname of the affected host.
4. Go to HostsAll Hosts and click on the affected host.
5. Click the Resources tab.
6. Scroll down to the Memory section.

A list of roles instances and their memory allocations are displayed. The Description column displays the configuration property name where the memory allocation can be set.

7. To adjust the memory allocation, search for the configuration property and adjust the value to reduce the overcommitment of memory. You may need to move some roles to other hosts if there is not sufficient memory for the roles running on the host.
8. After making any changes, Cloudera Manager will indicate that the service has a stale configuration and prompt you to [restart the service](#).

You may also need to adjust the Java options used to start Java processes. You can add Java startup options using Cloudera Manager configuration properties that are available for all service roles. Cloudera has provided default arguments for some of the services where they are needed. You can add to these, or completely override all of the provided Java options. For more information on configuring G1GC, see [The OpenJDK documentation](#).

If default options are provided, the role configuration specifies a single value, {{JAVA\_GC\_ARGS}}. This value is a placeholder for the default Java Garbage Collection options provided with Cloudera Manager and Cloudera Runtime.

To modify Java options:

1. Log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
2. Go to the service where you want to modify the options. (For the Cloudera Manager Service Monitor, select the Cloudera Management Service.)
3. Select the Configuration tab.
4. Enter "Java" in the search box.
5. Locate the Java Configuration Options property named for the role you want to modify. For example, in the HDFS service, you will see parameters like Java Configuration Options for DataNode and Java Configuration Options for JournalNode.
6. To add to the Java options, enter additional options before or after the `{{JAVA_GC_ARGS}}` placeholder, separated by spaces. For example:

```
{{JAVA_GC_ARGS}} -XX:MaxPermSize=512M
```

7. To replace the default Java options, delete the `{{JAVA_GC_ARGS}}` placeholder and replace it with one or more Java options, separated by spaces.
8. The service will now have a stale configuration and must be restarted. See [Restarting a service](#).

Table 30: Default Java Options

Service and Role	Default Java 8 Options	Default Java 11 Options
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloudera Manager Service Monitor</li> </ul>	<pre>-XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:+UseParNewGC  To enable G1GC:  -XX:+UseG1GC -XX:-UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:-UseParNewGC</pre>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDFS DataNode</li> <li>HDFS NameNode</li> <li>HDFS Secondary NameNode</li> </ul>	<pre>-XX:+UseParNewGC -XX: +UseConcMarkSweepGC - XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=70 -XX: +CMSParallelRemarkEnabled</pre>	<pre>-XX:+UseConcMarkSweepGC -XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=70 -XX:+CMSParallelRemarkEnabled</pre>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive Metastore Server</li> <li>HiveServer 2</li> <li>WebHCat Server</li> </ul>	<pre>-XX:+UseParNewGC -XX: +UseConcMarkSweepGC - XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=70 -XX: +CMSParallelRemarkEnabled</pre>	None, G1GC is enabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HBase REST Server</li> <li>HBase Thrift Server</li> <li>HBase Master</li> <li>HBase RegionServer</li> </ul>	<pre>-XX:+UseParNewGC -XX: +UseConcMarkSweepGC - XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=70 -XX: +CMSParallelRemarkEnabled</pre>	None, G1GC is enabled by default.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HBase Region Server</li> </ul>	<pre>-XX:+UseParNewGC -XX: +UseConcMarkSweepGC - XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=70 -XX: +CMSParallelRemarkEnabled -verbose:gc -XX:+PrintGCDetails -XX:+PrintGCDateStamps</pre>	-verbose:gc -Xlog:gc
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MapReduce JobTracker</li> <li>MapReduce TaskTracker</li> </ul>	<pre>-XX:+UseParNewGC -XX: +UseConcMarkSweepGC - XX:CMSInitiatingOccupancyFraction=70 -XX: +CMSParallelRemarkEnabled</pre>	None, G1GC is enabled by default.
	<b>104</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solr Server</li> </ul>	<pre>-XX:+UseParNewGC -XX: +UseConcMarkSweepGC</pre>	None, G1GC is enabled by default.

## Configuring a Custom Java Home Location



**Note:** Cloudera strongly recommends installing Oracle JDK at `/usr/java/<jdk-version>` and OpenJDK at `/usr/lib/jvm`, which allows Cloudera Manager to auto-detect and use the correct JDK version. If you install the JDK anywhere else, you must follow these instructions to configure Cloudera Manager with your chosen location. The following procedure changes the JDK location for Cloudera Management Services and CDH cluster processes only. It does not affect the JDK used by other non-Cloudera processes.

Although not recommended, the Java Development Kit (JDK), which Cloudera services require, may be installed at a custom location if necessary. These steps assume you have already installed the JDK during product installation or as part of an upgrade.

To modify the Cloudera Manager configuration to ensure the JDK can be found:

1. Log into the Cloudera Manager server host.
2. Open the following file in a text editor:

```
/etc/default/cloudera-scm-server
```

3. Add the following line:

```
export JAVA_HOME=path to the Java installation directory
```

For example:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib64/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0
```

4. Save the file.
5. Restart the Cloudera Manager Server.  
**RHEL 7, SLES 12, Debian 8, Ubuntu 16.04 and higher**

```
sudo systemctl restart cloudera-scm-server
```

**RHEL 5 or 6, SLES 11, Debian 6 or 7, Ubuntu 12.04 or 14.04**

```
sudo service cloudera-scm-server restart
```

6. Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
7. In the main navigation bar, click the Hosts tab. If you are configuring the JDK location on a specific host only, click the link for that host.
8. Click the Configuration tab.
9. Select CategoryAdvanced.
10. Set the Java Home Directory property to the custom location.
11. Click Save Changes.
12. Restart all services.

## Step 3: Install Cloudera Manager Server

In this step you install the Cloudera Manager packages on the Cloudera Manager Server host, and optionally enable auto-TLS.

### Install Cloudera Manager Packages

Cloudera Manager is installed on the Cloudera Manager Server host using packages.

## Procedure

1. On the Cloudera Manager Server host, type the following commands to install the Cloudera Manager packages:

OS	Command
RHEL	<pre>sudo yum install cloudera-manager-daemons cloudera-manager-agent cloudera-manager-server</pre>
Ubuntu	<pre>sudo apt-get install cloudera-manager-daemons cloudera-manager-agent cloudera-manager-server</pre>

2. If you are using an Oracle database for Cloudera Manager Server, edit the `/etc/default/cloudera-scm-server` file on the Cloudera Manager server host. Locate the line that begins with `export CMF_JAVA_OPTS` and change the `-Xmx2G` option to `-Xmx4G`.
3. If you are installing on Ubuntu, and are planning to add the Kudu service to the cluster and are planning to enable Apache Ranger, run the following command on all cluster hosts:

```
sudo apt-get install gettext-base
```



**Note:** If you know in advance which hosts will be running the Kudu service roles, you only need to run this command on those hosts.

## (Recommended) Enable Auto-TLS

Auto-TLS greatly simplifies the process of enabling and managing TLS encryption on your cluster.



**Note:** Auto-TLS supports two options:

- Option 1: Use Cloudera Manager to generate an internal Certificate Authority and corresponding certificates
- Option 2: Use an existing Certificate Authority and corresponding certificates

The following procedure demonstrates Option 1, enabling auto-TLS to use an internal certificate authority (CA) created and managed by Cloudera Manager. To use a trusted public CA (Option 2), you must first obtain the certificates for your cluster hosts.

For new installations only, you can make the Cloudera Manager CA an intermediate CA to an existing internal root CA.

Auto-TLS automates the creation of an internal certificate authority (CA) and deployment of certificates across all cluster hosts. It can also automate the distribution of existing certificates, such as those signed by a public CA. Adding new cluster hosts or services to a cluster with auto-TLS enabled automatically creates and deploys the required certificates.

You can enable auto-TLS on existing clusters. If you do not want to enable auto-TLS right now, skip this section and continue to *Step 4: Install and Configure Databases*. Enabling auto-TLS on existing clusters is not supported if you are using the Cloudera Manager CA as an intermediate CA to an existing internal root CA, so if you want to use this option, you must enable auto-TLS now using the procedure documented in *Enabling Auto-TLS with an Existing Root CA*.

To enable auto-TLS with an embedded Cloudera Manager CA, run the following command:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.232.b09-0.e17_7.x86_64/jre; /opt/cloudera/cm-agent/bin/certmanager setup --configure-services
```

OpenJDK version 8u232 is included in the Cloudera Manager repository. If you chose to install the JDK with Cloudera Manager, Cloudera Manager used version 8u232. If you are using a JDK other than OpenJDK 8u232,

replace `java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.232.b09-0.el7_7.x86_64` with your JDK. If you want to store the files in a directory other than the default (`/var/lib/cloudera-scm-server/certmanager`), add the `--location` option as follows:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/usr/lib/jvm/java-1.8.0-openjdk-1.8.0.232.b09-0.el7_7.x86_64/jre; /opt/cloudera/cm-agent/bin/certmanager --location /opt/cloudera/CMCA
setup --configure-services
```



**Note:** The `certmanager` utility is included with Cloudera Manager Agent, but not Cloudera Manager Server. If you see an error about the `certmanager` command not being found, make sure you have installed the `cloudera-manager-agent` package as documented above.

Check the `/var/log/cloudera-scm-agent/certmanager.log` log file to confirm that the `/var/lib/cloudera-scm-server/certmanager/*` directories were created.

When you start Cloudera Manager Server, it will have TLS enabled, and all hosts that you add to the cluster, as well as any supported services, will automatically have TLS configured and enabled.

## Step 4. Install and Configure Databases

Cloudera Manager uses various databases and datastores to store information about the Cloudera Manager configuration, as well as information such as the health of the system, or task progress.

Although you can deploy different types of databases in a single environment, doing so can create unexpected complications. Cloudera recommends choosing one supported database provider for all of the Cloudera databases.

Cloudera recommends installing the databases on different hosts than the services. Separating databases from services can help isolate the potential impact from failure or resource contention in one or the other. It can also simplify management in organizations that have dedicated database administrators.

For information about supported databases, see [Database Requirements](#)

### Required Databases

The following components all require databases: Cloudera Manager Server, Oozie Server, Sqoop Server, Reports Manager, Hive Metastore Server, Hue Server, DAS server, Ranger, Schema Registry, and Streams Messaging Manager.

The type of data contained in the databases and their relative sizes are as follows:

- Cloudera Manager Server - Contains all the information about services you have configured and their role assignments, all configuration history, commands, users, and running processes. This relatively small database (< 100 MB) is the most important to back up.



**Important:** When you restart processes, the configuration for each of the services is redeployed using information saved in the Cloudera Manager database. If this information is not available, your cluster cannot start or function correctly. You must schedule and maintain regular backups of the Cloudera Manager database to recover the cluster in the event of the loss of this database.

- Oozie Server - Contains Oozie workflow, coordinator, and bundle data. Can grow very large. (Only available when installing CDH 5 or CDH 6 clusters.)
- Sqoop Server - Contains entities such as the connector, driver, links and jobs. Relatively small. (Only available when installing CDH 5 or CDH 6 clusters.)
- Reports Manager - Tracks disk utilization and processing activities over time. Medium-sized.
- Hive Metastore Server - Contains Hive metadata. Relatively small.
- Hue Server - Contains user account information, job submissions, and Hive queries. Relatively small.
- Sentry Server - Contains authorization metadata. Relatively small.
- Cloudera Navigator Audit Server - Contains auditing information. In large clusters, this database can grow large. (Only available when installing CDH 5 or CDH 6 clusters.)
- Cloudera Navigator Metadata Server - Contains authorization, policies, and audit report metadata. Relatively small. (Only available when installing CDH 5 or CDH 6 clusters.)

- DAS server - Contains Hive and Tez event logs and DAG information. Can grow very large.
- Ranger Admin - Contains administrative information such as Ranger users, groups, and access policies. Medium-sized.
- Streaming Components:
  - Schema Registry - Contains the schemas and their metadata, all the versions and branches. You can use either MySQL, Postgres, or Oracle.



**Important:** For the Schema Registry database, you must set collation to be case sensitive.

- Streams Messaging Manager Server - Contains Kafka metadata, stores metrics, and alert definitions. Relatively small.

The Host Monitor and Service Monitor services use local disk-based datastores.

The JDBC connector for your database must be installed on the host where you assign the Reports Manager role.

For instructions on installing and configuring databases for Cloudera Manager, Runtime, and other managed services, see the instructions for the type of database you want to use.

### Related Information

[Database Requirements](#)

## Install and Configure PostgreSQL for CDP

To use a PostgreSQL database, follow these procedures. For information on compatible versions of the PostgreSQL database, see [Database Requirements](#) on page 43.



**Note:** The following instructions are for a dedicated PostgreSQL database for use in production environments, and are unrelated to the embedded PostgreSQL database provided by Cloudera for trial installations.

### Installing PostgreSQL Server

Install the PostgreSQL packages on the PostgreSQL server.



**Note:**

- If you already have a PostgreSQL database set up, you can skip to the section *Configuring and Starting the PostgreSQL Server* to verify that your PostgreSQL configurations meet the requirements for Cloudera Manager.
- Make sure that the data directory, which by default is `/var/lib/postgresql/data/`, is on a partition that has sufficient free space.
- Cloudera Manager supports the use of a custom schema name for the Cloudera Manager Server database, but not the Runtime component databases (such as Hive and Hue). For more information, see *Schemas* in the PostgreSQL documentation.

Install the PostgreSQL packages as follows:

RHEL:

```
sudo yum install postgresql-server
```

### Installing the psycopg2 Python Package

Hue in Runtime 7 requires version 2.7.5 or higher of the psycopg2 Python package for connecting to a PostgreSQL database. The psycopg2 package is automatically installed as a dependency of Cloudera Manager Agent, but the version installed is often lower than 2.7.5.

If you are installing Runtime 7 and using PostgreSQL for the Hue database, you must install psycopg2 2.7.5 or higher on all Hue hosts as follows. These examples install version 2.7.5:

#### RHEL 7 Compatible

1. Install the python-pip package:

```
sudo yum install python-pip
```

2. Install psycopg2 2.7.5 using pip:

```
sudo pip install psycopg2==2.7.5 --ignore-installed
```

### Configuring and Starting the PostgreSQL Server

By default, PostgreSQL only accepts connections on the loopback interface. Configure PostgreSQL to accept the connections based on hostname, IP address (including CIDR address), or MAC address. A fully qualified domain name (FQDN) is not a requirement. If you do not make these changes, the services cannot connect to and use the database on which they depend.

### Before you begin

If you are making changes to an existing database, make sure to stop any services that use the database before continuing.

### Procedure

1. Make sure that LC\_ALL is set to en\_US.UTF-8 and initialize the database as follows:

- RHEL 7:

```
echo 'LC_ALL="en_US.UTF-8"' >> /etc/locale.conf
sudo su -l postgres -c "postgresql-setup initdb"
```

2. Enable MD5 authentication. Edit pg\_hba.conf, which is usually found in /var/lib/pgsql/data or /etc/postgresql/<version>/main. Add the following line:

```
host all all <range-start-ip-address>/28 md5
```

If the default pg\_hba.conf file contains the following line:

```
host all all 127.0.0.1/32 ident
```

then the host line specifying md5 authentication shown above must be inserted before this ident line. Failure to do so may cause an authentication error when running the scm\_prepare\_database.sh script. You can modify the contents of the md5 line shown above to support different configurations. For example, if you want to access PostgreSQL from a different host, replace 127.0.0.1 with your IP address and update postgresql.conf, which is typically found in the same place as pg\_hba.conf, to include:

```
listen_addresses = '*'
```

3. Configure settings to ensure your system performs as expected. Update these settings in the /var/lib/pgsql/data/postgresql.conf or /var/lib/postgresql/data/postgresql.conf file. Settings vary based on cluster size and resources as follows:

- Small to mid-sized clusters - Consider the following settings as starting points. If resources are limited, consider reducing the buffer sizes and checkpoint segments further. Ongoing tuning may be required based on each host's resource utilization. For example, if the Cloudera Manager Server is running on the same host as other roles, the following values may be acceptable:
  - max\_connection - In general, allow each database on a host 100 maximum connections and then add 50 extra connections. You may have to increase the system resources available to PostgreSQL, as described at [Connection Settings](#).
  - shared\_buffers - 256MB
  - wal\_buffers - 8MB
  - checkpoint\_segments - 16

- `checkpoint_completion_target` - 0.9
  - Large clusters - Can contain up to 1000 hosts. Consider the following settings as starting points.
    - `max_connection` - For large clusters, each database is typically hosted on a different host. In general, allow each database on a host 100 maximum connections and then add 50 extra connections. You may have to increase the system resources available to PostgreSQL, as described at [Connection Settings](#).
    - `shared_buffers` - 1024 MB. This requires that the operating system can allocate sufficient shared memory. See PostgreSQL information on [Managing Kernel Resources](#) for more information on setting kernel resources.
    - `wal_buffers` - 16 MB. This value is derived from the `shared_buffers` value. Setting `wal_buffers` to be approximately 3% of `shared_buffers` up to a maximum of approximately 16 MB is sufficient in most cases.
    - `checkpoint_segments` - 128. The PostgreSQL Tuning Guide recommends values between 32 and 256 for write-intensive systems, such as this one.
    - `checkpoint_completion_target` - 0.9.
4. Configure the PostgreSQL server to start at boot.

OS	Command
RHEL 7 compatible	<pre>sudo systemctl enable postgresql</pre>

5. Restart the PostgreSQL database:

- RHEL 7 Compatible:

```
sudo systemctl restart postgresql
```

### Creating Databases for Cloudera Software

You must create databases and service accounts for components that require databases.

#### About this task

The following components require databases:

- Cloudera Manager Server
- Cloudera Management Service roles:
  - Reports Manager
- Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.
- Hue
- Each Hive metastore
- Oozie
- Data Analytics Studio
- Schema Registry
- Streams Messaging Manager

The databases must be configured to support the PostgreSQL UTF8 character set encoding.

Record the values you enter for database names, usernames, and passwords. The Cloudera Manager installation wizard requires this information to correctly connect to these databases.



**Note:** The instructions for Cloudera Manager Server, Cloudera Management Service roles, Activity Monitor, Reports Manager, Hue, Hive metastores, Oozie, and Data Analytics Studio (DAS) are documented in this topic.

Additional configuration for Ranger is documented in the following two topics. Refer to those topics for detailed instructions on the Ranger database.

**Note:**

- For DAS, install the PostgreSQL database version 9.6.
- If you are creating more than one Data Hub clusters with DAS, then make sure that you create and use a separate Postgres database for each DAS instance. Ensure this especially when you are creating Data Hub clusters using the Cloudera Manager cluster templates. You can configure a unique database instance by specifying different host, name, or port.

To create databases for Cloudera Manager Server, Cloudera Management Service roles, Activity Monitor, Reports Manager, Hue, Hive metastores, Oozie, and DAS, complete the following steps:

**Procedure**

1. Connect to PostgreSQL:

```
sudo -u postgres psql
```

2. Create databases for each service you are using from the below table:

```
CREATE ROLE <user> LOGIN PASSWORD '<password>';
```

```
CREATE DATABASE <database> OWNER <user> ENCODING 'UTF8';
```

You can use any value you want for *<database>*, *<user>*, and *<password>*. The following examples are the default names provided in the Cloudera Manager configuration settings, but you are not required to use them:

**Table 31: Databases for Cloudera Software**

Service	Database	User
Cloudera Manager Server	scm	scm
Reports Manager	rman	rman
Ranger RHEL/CentOS/Ubuntu	ranger	rangeradmin
Ranger KMS RHEL/CentOS	ranger	rangerkms
Hue	hue	hue
Hive Metastore Server	hive	hive
Oozie	oozie	oozie
Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.	das	das
Schema Registry	schemaregistry	schemaregistry
Streams Messaging Manager	smm	smm

Record the databases, usernames, and passwords chosen because you will need them later.

**What to do next**

- If you plan to use Apache Ranger, see the following topic for instructions on creating and configuring the Ranger database and to install the JDBC driver for the database. See [Configuring a PostgreSQL Database for Ranger or Ranger KMS](#) on page 133.
- If you plan to use Schema Registry or Streams Messaging Manager, see the following topic for instructions on configuring the database: [Configuring the Database for Streaming Components](#) on page 135
- After you install and configure PostgreSQL databases for Cloudera software, continue to [Set up and configure the Cloudera Manager database](#) to configure a database for Cloudera Manager.

## Install and Configure MySQL for Cloudera Software

To use a MySQL database, follow these procedures. For information on compatible versions of the MySQL database, see [Database Requirements](#) on page 43.

### Before you begin

Ensure that the MySQL DB is configured with the InnoDB engine by running the following command from the MySQL shell:

```
mysql> show table status;
```

### Installing the MySQL Server



#### Note:

- If you already have a MySQL database set up, you can skip to the section [Configuring and Starting the MySQL Server](#) on page 112 to verify that your MySQL configurations meet the requirements for Cloudera Manager.
- For MySQL 5.6 and 5.7, you must install the MySQL-shared-compat or MySQL-shared package. This is required for the Cloudera Manager Agent package installation.
- It is important that the datadir directory, which, by default, is /var/lib/mysql, is on a partition that has sufficient free space.
- Cloudera Manager installation fails if GTID-based replication is enabled in MySQL.

1. Install the MySQL database.

OS	Command
RHEL	<p>MySQL is no longer included with RHEL. You must download the repository from the MySQL site and install it directly. You can use the following commands to install MySQL. For more information, visit the <a href="#">MySQL website</a>.</p> <pre>wget http://repo.mysql.com/mysql-community-release-el7-5.noarch.rpm</pre> <pre>sudo rpm -ivh mysql-community-release-el7-5.noarch.rpm</pre> <pre>sudo yum update</pre> <pre>sudo yum install mysql-server</pre> <pre>sudo systemctl start mysqld</pre>

### Configuring and Starting the MySQL Server



**Note:** If you are making changes to an existing database, make sure to stop any services that use the database before continuing.

1. Stop the MySQL server if it is running.

OS	Command
RHEL 7 Compatible	<pre>sudo systemctl stop mysqld</pre>

2. Move old InnoDB log files /var/lib/mysql/ib\_logfile0 and /var/lib/mysql/ib\_logfile1 out of /var/lib/mysql/ to a backup location.
3. Determine the location of the [option file](#), my.cnf (/etc/my.cnf by default).

4. Update my.cnf so that it conforms to the following requirements:

- To prevent deadlocks, set the isolation level to READ-COMMITTED.
- Configure the InnoDB engine.



**Important:** Cloudera Manager does not start if its tables are configured with the MyISAM engine. (Typically, tables revert to MyISAM if the InnoDB engine is misconfigured.)

- The default settings in the MySQL installations in most distributions use conservative buffer sizes and memory usage. Cloudera Management Service roles need high write throughput because they might insert many records in the database. Cloudera recommends that you set the innodb\_flush\_method property to O\_DIRECT.
- Set the max\_connections property according to the size of your cluster:
  - Fewer than 50 hosts - You can store more than one database (for example, both the Cloudera Manager Server and Reports Manager) on the same host. If you do this, you should:
    - Put each database on its own physical disk for best performance. You can do this by manually setting up symbolic links or running multiple database instances (each instance uses a different data directory path).
    - Allow 100 maximum connections for each database and then add 50 extra connections. For example, for two databases, set the maximum connections to 250. If you store four databases on one host (the databases for Cloudera Manager Server, Hue, Reports Manager, and Hive metastore), set the maximum connections to 450.
  - More than 50 hosts - Do not store more than one database on the same host. Use a separate host for each database/host pair. The hosts do not need to be reserved exclusively for databases, but each database should be on a separate host.
- If the cluster has more than 1000 hosts, set the max\_allowed\_packet property to 16M. Without this setting, the cluster may fail to start due to the following exception: com.mysql.jdbc.PacketTooBigException.
- Binary logging is not a requirement for Cloudera Manager installations. Binary logging provides benefits such as MySQL replication or point-in-time incremental recovery after database restore. Examples of this configuration follow. For more information, see [The Binary Log](#).

Here is an option file with Cloudera recommended settings:

```
[mysqld]
datadir=/var/lib/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
transaction-isolation = READ-COMMITTED
# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks;
# to do so, uncomment this line:
symbolic-links = 0

key_buffer_size = 32M
max_allowed_packet = 16M
thread_stack = 256K
thread_cache_size = 64
query_cache_limit = 8M
query_cache_size = 64M
query_cache_type = 1
max_connections = 550
#expire_logs_days = 10
#max_binlog_size = 100M

#log_bin should be on a disk with enough free space.
#Replace '/var/lib/mysql/mysql_binary_log' with an appropriate path for
your
#system and chown the specified folder to the mysql user.
log_bin=/var/lib/mysql/mysql_binary_log

#In later versions of MySQL, if you enable the binary log and do not set
```

```
#a server_id, MySQL will not start. The server_id must be unique within
#the replicating group.
server_id=1

binlog_format = mixed
read_buffer_size = 2M
read_rnd_buffer_size = 16M
sort_buffer_size = 8M
join_buffer_size = 8M

# InnoDB settings
innodb_file_per_table = 1
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit = 2
innodb_log_buffer_size = 64M
innodb_buffer_pool_size = 4G
innodb_thread_concurrency = 8
innodb_flush_method = O_DIRECT
innodb_log_file_size = 512M

[mysqld_safe]
log-error=/var/log/mysqld.log
pid-file=/var/run/mysqld/mysqld.pid

sql_mode=STRICT_ALL_TABLES
```

5. If AppArmor is running on the host where MySQL is installed, you might need to configure AppArmor to allow MySQL to write to the binary.
6. Ensure the MySQL server starts at boot:

OS	Command
RHEL 7 compatible	<code>sudo systemctl enable mysqld</code>

7. Start the MySQL server:

OS	Command
RHEL 7 Compatible	<code>sudo systemctl start mysqld</code>

8. Run `/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation` to set the MySQL root password and other security-related settings. In a new installation, the root password is blank. Press the Enter key when you're prompted for the root password. For the rest of the prompts, enter the responses listed below in bold:

```
sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

```
[...]
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
[...]
Set root password? [Y/n] Y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y
[...]
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] N
[...]
Remove test database and access to it [Y/n] Y
[...]
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y
All done!
```

## Installing the MySQL JDBC Driver

Install the JDBC driver on the Cloudera Manager Server host, as well as any other hosts running services that require database access.



**Note:** If you already have the JDBC driver installed on the hosts that need it, you can skip this section. However, MySQL 5.6 requires a 5.1 driver version 5.1.26 or higher.

Cloudera recommends that you consolidate all roles that require databases on a limited number of hosts, and install the driver on those hosts. Locating all such roles on the same hosts is recommended but not required. Make sure to install the JDBC driver on each host running roles that access the database.



**Note:** Cloudera recommends using only version 5.1 of the JDBC driver.

OS	Command
RHEL	<p> <b>Important:</b> Using the yum install command to install the MySQL driver package before installing a JDK installs OpenJDK, and then uses the Linux alternatives command to set the system JDK to be OpenJDK. If you intend to use an Oracle JDK, make sure that it is <a href="#">installed</a> before installing the MySQL driver using yum install. If you want to use OpenJDK, you can install the driver using yum.</p> <p>Alternatively, use the following procedure to manually install the driver.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Download the MySQL JDBC driver from <a href="http://www.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/5.1.html">http://www.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/5.1.html</a> (in .tar.gz format). As of the time of writing, you can download version 5.1.46 using wget as follows: <pre>wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/Connector-J/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46.tar.gz</pre> </li> <li>Extract the JDBC driver JAR file from the downloaded file. For example: <pre>tar zxvf mysql-connector-java-5.1.46.tar.gz</pre> </li> <li>Copy the JDBC driver, renamed, to /usr/share/java/. If the target directory does not yet exist, create it. For example: <pre>sudo mkdir -p /usr/share/java/ cd mysql-connector-java-5.1.46 sudo cp mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar /usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java.jar</pre> </li> </ol>

## Creating Databases for Cloudera Software

### Services that require databases

Create databases and service accounts for components that require databases:

- Cloudera Manager Server
- Cloudera Management Service roles:
  - Reports Manager
- Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.
- Hue
- Each Hive metastore
- Oozie
- Data Analytics Studio
- Schema Registry
- Streams Messaging Manager

## Steps

1. Log in as the root user, or another user with privileges to create database and grant privileges:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
Enter password:
```

2. Create databases for each service deployed in the cluster using the following commands. You can use any value you want for the `<database>`, `<user>`, and `<password>` parameters. The Databases for Cloudera Software table, below lists the default names provided in the Cloudera Manager configuration settings, but you are not required to use them.

Configure all databases to use the utf8 character set.

Include the character set for each database when you run the CREATE DATABASE statements described below.

```
CREATE DATABASE <database> DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8 DEFAULT COLLATE utf8
_general_ci;
```

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
GRANT ALL ON <database>.* TO '<user>'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '<password>';
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

**Table 32: Databases for Cloudera Software**

Service	Database	User
Cloudera Manager Server	scm	scm
Reports Manager	rman	rman
Ranger RHEL/CentOS/Ubuntu	ranger	rangeradmin
Ranger KMS RHEL/CentOS	ranger	rangerkms
Hue	hue	hue
Hive Metastore Server	hive	hive
Oozie	oozie	oozie
Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.	das	das
Schema Registry	schemaregistry	schemaregistry
Streams Messaging Manager	smm	smm

3. Confirm that you have created all of the databases:

```
SHOW DATABASES ;
```

You can also confirm the privilege grants for a given user by running:

```
SHOW GRANTS FOR '<user>'@'%' ;
```

4. Record the values you enter for database names, usernames, and passwords. The Cloudera Manager installation wizard requires this information to correctly connect to these databases.

## Next Steps

- If you plan to use Apache Ranger, see the following topic for instructions on creating and configuring the Ranger database. See [Configuring a Ranger or Ranger KMS Database: MySQL/MariaDB](#) on page 131.
- If you plan to use Schema Registry or Streams Messaging Manager, see the following topic for instructions on configuring the database: [Configuring the Database for Streaming Components](#) on page 135
- After you install and configure MySQL databases for Cloudera software, continue to [Set up and configure the Cloudera Manager database](#) to configure a database for Cloudera Manager.

## Install and Configure MariaDB for Cloudera Software

To use a MariaDB database, follow these procedures. For information on compatible versions of MariaDB, see [Database Requirements](#) on page 43.

### Installing MariaDB Server



#### Note:

- If you already have a MariaDB database set up, you can skip to the section [Configuring and Starting the MariaDB Server](#) on page 117 to verify that your MariaDB configurations meet the requirements for Cloudera Manager.
- It is important that the datadir directory (/var/lib/mysql by default), is on a partition that has sufficient free space. For more information, see [Hardware Requirements](#) on page 27.

#### 1. Install MariaDB server:

OS	Command
RHEL compatible	<pre>sudo yum install mariadb-server</pre>

If these commands do not work, you might need to add a repository or use a different yum install command, particularly on RHEL 6 compatible operating systems. For more assistance, see the following topics on the MariaDB website:

- RHEL compatible: [Installing MariaDB with yum](#)
- SLES: [MariaDB Package Repository Setup and Usage](#)
- Ubuntu: [Installing MariaDB .deb Files](#)

### Configuring and Starting the MariaDB Server



**Note:** If you are making changes to an existing database, make sure to stop any services that use the database before continuing.

#### 1. Stop the MariaDB server if it is running:

- RHEL 7 compatible:

```
sudo systemctl stop mariadb
```

2. If they exist, move old InnoDB log files /var/lib/mysql/ib\_logfile0 and /var/lib/mysql/ib\_logfile1 out of /var/lib/mysql/ to a backup location.
3. Determine the location of the [option file](#), my.cnf (/etc/my.cnf by default).
4. Update my.cnf so that it conforms to the following requirements:
  - To prevent deadlocks, set the isolation level to READ-COMMITTED.
  - The default settings in the MariaDB installations in most distributions use conservative buffer sizes and memory usage. Cloudera Management Service roles need high write throughput because they might insert

many records in the database. Cloudera recommends that you set the `innodb_flush_method` property to `O_DIRECT`.

- Set the `max_connections` property according to the size of your cluster:
  - Fewer than 50 hosts - You can store more than one database (for example, both the Cloudera Manager Server and Reports Manager) on the same host. If you do this, you should:
    - Put each database on its own physical disk for best performance. You can do this by manually setting up symbolic links or running multiple database instances (each instance uses a different data directory path).
    - Allow 100 maximum connections for each database and then add 50 extra connections. For example, for two databases, set the maximum connections to 250. If you store four databases on one host (the databases for Cloudera Manager Server, Hue, Reports Manager, and Hive metastore), set the maximum connections to 450.
  - More than 50 hosts - Do not store more than one database on the same host. Use a separate host for each database/host pair. The hosts do not need to be reserved exclusively for databases, but each database should be on a separate host.
- If the cluster has more than 1000 hosts, set the `max_allowed_packet` property to 16M. Without this setting, the cluster may fail to start due to the following exception: `com.mysql.jdbc.PacketTooBigException`.
- Although binary logging is not a requirement for Cloudera Manager installations, it provides benefits such as MariaDB replication or point-in-time incremental recovery after a database restore. The provided example configuration enables the binary log. For more information, see [The Binary Log](#).

Here is an option file with Cloudera recommended settings:

```
[mysqld]
datadir=/var/lib/mysql
socket=/var/lib/mysql/mysql.sock
transaction-isolation = READ-COMMITTED
# Disabling symbolic-links is recommended to prevent assorted security risks;
# to do so, uncomment this line:
symbolic-links = 0
# Settings user and group are ignored when systemd is used.
# If you need to run mysqld under a different user or group,
# customize your systemd unit file for mariadb according to the
# instructions in http://fedoraproject.org/wiki/Systemd

key_buffer = 16M
key_buffer_size = 32M
max_allowed_packet = 32M
thread_stack = 256K
thread_cache_size = 64
query_cache_limit = 8M
query_cache_size = 64M
query_cache_type = 1

max_connections = 550
#expire_logs_days = 10
#max_binlog_size = 100M
#log_bin should be on a disk with enough free space.
#Replace '/var/lib/mysql/mysql_binary_log' with an appropriate path for your
system and chown the specified folder to the mysql user.
log_bin=/var/lib/mysql/mysql_binary_log

#In later versions of MariaDB, if you enable the binary log and do not set
#a server_id, MariaDB will not start. The server_id must be unique within
#the replicating group.
server_id=1
```

```
binlog_format = mixed

read_buffer_size = 2M
read_rnd_buffer_size = 16M
sort_buffer_size = 8M
join_buffer_size = 8M
# InnoDB settings
innodb_file_per_table = 1
innodb_flush_log_at_trx_commit = 2
innodb_log_buffer_size = 64M
innodb_buffer_pool_size = 4G
innodb_thread_concurrency = 8
innodb_flush_method = O_DIRECT
innodb_log_file_size = 512M
[mysqld_safe]
log-error=/var/log/mariadb/mariadb.log
pid-file=/var/run/mariadb/mariadb.pid
#
# include all files from the config directory
#
!includedir /etc/my.cnf.d
```

5. If AppArmor is running on the host where MariaDB is installed, you might need to configure AppArmor to allow MariaDB to write to the binary.
6. Ensure the MariaDB server starts at boot:

OS	Command
RHEL 7 compatible	<code>sudo systemctl enable mariadb</code>

7. Start the MariaDB server:

- RHEL 7 compatible:

```
sudo systemctl start mariadb
```

8. Run `/usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation` to set the MariaDB root password and other security-related settings. In a new installation, the root password is blank. Press the Enter key when you're prompted for the root password. For the rest of the prompts, enter the responses listed below in bold:

```
sudo /usr/bin/mysql_secure_installation
```

```
[...]
Enter current password for root (enter for none):
OK, successfully used password, moving on...
[...]
Set root password? [Y/n] Y
New password:
Re-enter new password:
[...]
Remove anonymous users? [Y/n] Y
[...]
Disallow root login remotely? [Y/n] N
[...]
Remove test database and access to it [Y/n] Y
[...]
Reload privilege tables now? [Y/n] Y
[...]
All done! If you've completed all of the above steps, your MariaDB
installation should now be secure.
```

Thanks for using MariaDB!

## Installing the MySQL JDBC Driver for MariaDB

The MariaDB JDBC driver is not supported. Follow the steps in this section to install and use the MySQL JDBC driver instead.

Install the JDBC driver on the Cloudera Manager Server host, as well as any other hosts running services that require database access.

Cloudera recommends that you consolidate all roles that require databases on a limited number of hosts, and install the driver on those hosts. Locating all such roles on the same hosts is recommended but not required. Make sure to install the JDBC driver on each host running roles that access the database.



**Note:** Cloudera recommends using only version 5.1 of the JDBC driver.

OS	Command
RHEL	<p> <b>Important:</b> Using the yum install command to install the MySQL driver package before installing a JDK installs OpenJDK, and then uses the Linux alternatives command to set the system JDK to be OpenJDK. If you intend to use an Oracle JDK, make sure that it is <b>installed</b> before installing the MySQL driver using yum install. If you want to use OpenJDK, you can install the driver using yum.</p> <p>Alternatively, use the following procedure to manually install the driver.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Download the MySQL JDBC driver from <a href="http://www.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/5.1.html">http://www.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/5.1.html</a> (in .tar.gz format). As of the time of writing, you can download version 5.1.46 using wget as follows: <pre>wget https://dev.mysql.com/get/Downloads/Connector-J/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46.tar.gz</pre> </li> <li>2. Extract the JDBC driver JAR file from the downloaded file. For example: <pre>tar zxvf mysql-connector-java-5.1.46.tar.gz</pre> </li> <li>3. Copy the JDBC driver, renamed, to /usr/share/java/. If the target directory does not yet exist, create it. For example: <pre>sudo mkdir -p /usr/share/java/ cd mysql-connector-java-5.1.46 sudo cp mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar /usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java.jar</pre> </li> </ol>

## Creating Databases for Cloudera Software

### Services that require databases

Create databases and service accounts for components that require databases:

- Cloudera Manager Server
- Cloudera Management Service roles:
  - Reports Manager
- Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.
- Hue
- Each Hive metastore
- Oozie
- Data Analytics Studio
- Schema Registry
- Streams Messaging Manager

## Steps

1. Log in as the root user, or another user with privileges to create database and grant privileges:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

```
Enter password:
```

2. Create databases for each service deployed in the cluster using the following commands. You can use any value you want for the `<database>`, `<user>`, and `<password>` parameters. The Databases for Cloudera Software table, below lists the default names provided in the Cloudera Manager configuration settings, but you are not required to use them.

Configure all databases to use the utf8 character set.

Include the character set for each database when you run the CREATE DATABASE statements described below.

```
CREATE DATABASE <database> DEFAULT CHARACTER SET utf8 DEFAULT COLLATE utf8
_general_ci;
```

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
GRANT ALL ON <database>.* TO '<user>'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY '<password>';
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

**Table 33: Databases for Cloudera Software**

Service	Database	User
Cloudera Manager Server	scm	scm
Reports Manager	rman	rman
Ranger RHEL/CentOS/Ubuntu	ranger	rangeradmin
Ranger KMS RHEL/CentOS	ranger	rangerkms
Hue	hue	hue
Hive Metastore Server	hive	hive
Oozie	oozie	oozie
Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.	das	das
Schema Registry	schemaregistry	schemaregistry
Streams Messaging Manager	smm	smm

3. Confirm that you have created all of the databases:

```
SHOW DATABASES ;
```

You can also confirm the privilege grants for a given user by running:

```
SHOW GRANTS FOR '<user>'@'%' ;
```

4. Record the values you enter for database names, usernames, and passwords. The Cloudera Manager installation wizard requires this information to correctly connect to these databases.

## Next Steps

- If you plan to use Apache Ranger, see the following topic for instructions on creating and configuring the Ranger database. See [Configuring a Ranger or Ranger KMS Database: MySQL/MariaDB](#) on page 131.
- If you plan to use Schema Registry or Streams Messaging Manager, see the following topic for instructions on configuring the database: [Configuring the Database for Streaming Components](#) on page 135
- After you install and configure MariaDB databases for Cloudera software, continue to [Set up and configure the Cloudera Manager database](#) to configure a database for Cloudera Manager.

## Install and Configure Oracle Database for Cloudera Software

To use an Oracle database, follow these procedures. For information on compatible versions of the Oracle database, see [Database Requirements](#) on page 43.

### Collecting Oracle Database Information

To configure Cloudera Manager to work with an Oracle database, get the following information from your Oracle DBA:

- Hostname - The DNS name or the IP address of the host where the Oracle database is installed.
- SID - The name of the schema that will store Cloudera Manager information.
- Username - A username for each schema that is storing information. You could have four unique usernames for the four schema.
- Password - A password corresponding to each username.

### Configuring the Oracle Server



**Note:** If you are making changes to an existing database, make sure to stop any services that use the database before continuing.

### Adjusting Oracle Settings to Accommodate Larger Clusters

Cloudera Management services require high write throughput. Depending on the size of your deployments, your DBA may need to modify Oracle settings for monitoring services. These guidelines are for larger clusters and do not apply to the Cloudera Manager configuration database and to smaller clusters. Many factors help determine whether you need to change your database settings, but in most cases, if your cluster has more than 100 hosts, you should consider making the following changes:

- Enable direct and asynchronous I/O by setting the `FILESYSTEMIO_OPTIONS` parameter to `SETALL`.
- Increase the RAM available to Oracle by changing the `MEMORY_TARGET` parameter. The amount of memory to assign depends on the size of the Hadoop cluster.
- Create more redo log groups and spread the redo log members across separate disks or logical unit numbers.
- Increase the size of redo log members to be at least 1 GB.

### Reserving Ports for HiveServer 2

HiveServer2 uses port 10000 by default, but Oracle database changes the local port range. This can cause HiveServer2 to fail to start.

Manually reserve the default port for HiveServer2. For example, the following command reserves port 10000 and inserts a comment indicating the reason:

```
echo << EOF > /etc/sysctl.conf
# HS2 uses port 10000
net.ipv4.ip_local_reserved_ports = 10000
EOF
```

```
sysctl -q -w net.ipv4.ip_local_reserved_ports=10000
```

## Modifying the Maximum Number of Oracle Connections

Work with your Oracle database administrator to ensure appropriate values are applied for your Oracle database settings. You must determine the number of connections, transactions, and sessions to be allowed.

Allow 100 maximum connections for each service that requires a database and then add 50 extra connections. For example, for two services, set the maximum connections to 250. If you have four services that require a database on one host (the databases for Cloudera Manager Server, Hue, Reports Manager, and Hive metastore), set the maximum connections to 450.

From the maximum number of connections, you can determine the number of anticipated sessions using the following formula:

```
sessions = (1.1 * maximum_connections) + 5
```

For example, if a host has a database for two services, anticipate 250 maximum connections. If you anticipate a maximum of 250 connections, plan for 280 sessions.

Once you know the number of sessions, you can determine the number of anticipated transactions using the following formula:

```
transactions = 1.1 * sessions
```

Continuing with the previous example, if you anticipate 280 sessions, you can plan for 308 transactions.

Work with your Oracle database administrator to apply these derived values to your system.

Using the sample values above, Oracle attributes would be set as follows:

```
alter system set processes=250;  
alter system set transactions=308;  
alter system set sessions=280;
```

## Ensuring Your Oracle Database Supports UTF8

The database you use must support UTF8 character set encoding. You can implement UTF8 character set encoding in Oracle databases by using the dbca utility. In this case, you can use the characterSet AL32UTF8 option to specify proper encoding. Consult your DBA to ensure UTF8 encoding is properly configured.

## Installing the Oracle JDBC Connector

You must install the JDBC connector on the Cloudera Manager Server host and any other hosts that use a database.

Cloudera recommends that you assign all roles that require a database on the same host and install the connector on that host. Locating all such roles on the same host is recommended but not required. If you install a role, such as Reports Manager, on one host and other roles on a separate host, you would install the JDBC connector on each host running roles that access the database.

1. Download the Oracle JDBC Driver from the Oracle website. For example, the version 6 JAR file is named ojdbc6.jar.

For more information about supported Java versions, see [Java Requirements](#).

To download the JDBC driver, visit the [Oracle JDBC and UCP Downloads](#) page, and click on the link for your Oracle Database version. Download the ojdbc6.jar file (or ojdbc8.jar, for Oracle Database 12.2).

2. Copy the Oracle JDBC JAR file to /usr/share/java/oracle-connector-java.jar. The Cloudera Manager databases and the Hive Metastore database use this shared file. For example:

```
sudo mkdir -p /usr/share/java  
sudo cp /tmp/ojdbc8-12.2.0.1.jar /usr/share/java/oracle-connector-java.jar  
sudo chmod 644 /usr/share/java/oracle-connector-java.jar
```

## Creating Databases for Cloudera Software

### Services that require databases

Create schema and user accounts for components that require databases:

- Cloudera Manager Server
- Cloudera Management Service roles:
  - Reports Manager
- Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.
- Hue
- Each Hive metastore
- Oozie
- Data Analytics Studio
- Schema Registry
- Streams Messaging Manager

You can create the Oracle database, schema and users on the host where the Cloudera Manager Server will run, or on any other hosts in the cluster. For performance reasons, you should install each database on the host on which the service runs, as determined by the roles you assign during installation or upgrade. In larger deployments or in cases where database administrators are managing the databases the services use, you can separate databases from services, but use caution.

The databases must be configured to support UTF-8 character set encoding.

Record the values you enter for database names, usernames, and passwords. The Cloudera Manager installation wizard requires this information to correctly connect to these databases.

### Steps

1. Log into the Oracle client:

```
sqlplus system@localhost
```

```
Enter password: *****
```

2. Create a user and schema for each service you are using from the below table:

```
create user <user> identified by <password> default tablesp
ace <tablespace>;
grant CREATE SESSION to <user>;
grant CREATE TABLE to <user>;
grant CREATE SEQUENCE to <user>;
grant EXECUTE on sys.dbms_lob to <user>;
```

You can use any value you want for *<schema>*, *<user>*, and *<password>*. The following examples are the default names provided in the Cloudera Manager configuration settings, but you are not required to use them:

**Table 34: Databases for Cloudera Software**

Service	Database	User
Cloudera Manager Server	scm	scm
Reports Manager	rman	rman
Ranger RHEL/CentOS/Ubuntu	ranger	rangeradmin
Ranger KMS RHEL/CentOS	ranger	rangerkms
Hue	hue	hue

Service	Database	User
Hive Metastore Server	hive	hive
Oozie	oozie	oozie
Data Analytics Studio (DAS) Supported with PostgreSQL only.	das	das
Schema Registry	schemaregistry	schemaregistry
Streams Messaging Manager	smm	smm

3. Grant a quota on the tablespace (the default tablespace is SYSTEM) where tables will be created:

```
ALTER USER <user> quota 100m on <tablespace>;
```

or for unlimited space:

```
ALTER USER username quota unlimited on <tablespace>;
```

4. Set the following additional privileges for Oozie:

```
grant alter any index to oozie;
grant alter any table to oozie;
grant create any index to oozie;
grant create sequence to oozie;
grant create session to oozie;
grant create table to oozie;
grant drop any sequence to oozie;
grant select any dictionary to oozie;
grant drop any table to oozie;
alter user oozie quota unlimited on <tablespace>;
```



#### Important:

For security reasons, do not grant select any table privileges to the Oozie user.

For further information about Oracle privileges, see [Authorization: Privileges, Roles, Profiles, and Resource Limitations](#).

### Next Steps

- If you plan to use Apache Ranger, see the following topic for instructions on creating and configuring the Ranger database and to install the JDBC driver for the database. See [Configuring a Ranger or Ranger KMS Database: Oracle](#) on page 133.
- If you plan to use Schema Registry or Streams Messaging Manager, see the following topic for instructions on configuring the database: [Configuring the Database for Streaming Components](#) on page 135
- After you install and configure Oracle databases for Cloudera software, continue to [Set up and configure the Cloudera Manager database](#) to configure a database for Cloudera Manager.
- If you plan to use Hue in the cluster, see [Configuring the Hue Server to Store Data in the Oracle database](#) on page 125.

### Configuring the Hue Server to Store Data in the Oracle database

You can connect Hue to your Oracle database while installing Cloudera Runtime (and Hue).

#### Related Information

[Cannot alter compressed tables in Hue](#)

#### Connect Hue Service to Oracle

If you want to connect Hue service to Oracle with an existing CDH installation, then connect and restart Hue without saving the data in your current database. Alternatively, you can migrate the old data into Oracle.

[New Cloudera Runtime Installation](#)

See [Step 3: Install Cloudera Manager Server](#) on page 105 to install Cloudera Manager (and its Installation Wizard), which you will use here to install Cloudera Runtime and the Oracle client.

Install Hue in CDP with Oracle database 12c and higher

1. Download the zip files for the [Instant Client Package](#), both Basic and SDK (with headers).

#### Version 12.2.0.1.0

Name	Download	Description
Instant Client Package (ZIP)	 <a href="#">instantclient-basic-linux.x64-12.2.0.1.0.zip</a>	Basic: All files required to run OCI, OCCI, and JDBC-OCI applications (68,965,195 bytes) (cksum - 3923339140)
Instant Client Package (ZIP)	 <a href="#">oracle-instantclient12.2-basic-12.2.0.1.0-1.x86_64.rpm</a>	Basic: All files required to run OCI, OCCI, and JDBC-OCI applications (52,826,628 bytes) (cksum - 888077889)
Name	Download	Description
Instant Client Package (ZIP)	 <a href="#">instantclient-sdk-linux.x64-12.2.0.1.0.zip</a>	SDK: Additional header files and an example makefile for developing Oracle applications with Instant Client (674,743 bytes) (cksum - 2114815674)
Instant Client Package (RPM)	 <a href="#">oracle-instantclient12.2-devel-12.2.0.1.0-1.x86_64.rpm</a>	SDK: Additional header files and an example makefile for developing Oracle applications with Instant Client (606,864 bytes) (cksum - 2680490862)



**Note:** If you are using Oracle database 11g, then download the corresponding 11g Instant Client Package from the Oracle website.

2. Switch to the host with the downloaded files and upload zip to the Hue server host:

```
scp instantclient-*.zip root@<hue server hostname>:.
```

3. Arrange the client libraries to mirror the tree structure in the image as shown in the following example:

```
# Create nested directories: /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/lib/
mkdir -pm 755 /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/lib
# Unzip. The files expand into /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/instantc
lient_<ver>/
unzip '*.zip' -d /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/

# Move lib files from instantclient_<ver> to /usr/share/oracle/instantcl
ient/lib/
mv /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/`ls -l /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/
| grep instantclient_ | awk '{print $9}'`/lib* /usr/share/oracle/instan
tclient/lib/

# Move rest of the files to /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/
mv /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/`ls -l /usr/share/oracle/instantclient
/ | grep instantclient_ | awk '{print $9}'`/* /usr/share/oracle/instantc
lient/

# Create symbolic links. Remember to edit version numbers as necessary
cd /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/lib
ln -s libclntsh.so.<ver>.1 libclntsh.so
ln -s libocci.so.<ver>.1 libocci.so
# For example:
ln -s libclntsh.so.12.1 libclntsh.so
ln -s libocci.so.12.1 libocci.so
ln -s libclntsh.so.12.1 libclntsh.so.11.1
```

```
ln -s libocci.so.12.1 libocci.so.11.1
```

where *<ver>* is the version of the Instant Client Package. Replace *<ver>* with the actual version of the Instant Client Package.

4. Set the path for \$ORACLE\_HOME and \$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH as shown in the following example:

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/usr/share/oracle/instantclient
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/lib
```

5. Deploy the Client Configurations:

- a. On the HomeStatus tab, click to the right of the cluster name and select Deploy Client Configuration.
- b. Click Deploy Client Configuration.

Apply temporary workaround for Oracle 12c client

Update the cx\_Oracle package in your built-in Python environment and copy it to Hue's Python environment. The default cx\_Oracle version that is shipped with Cloudera Manager is 5.2.1.

1. Install gcc and Python development tools:

```
## CentOS/RHEL (yum), SLES (zypper), Ubuntu/Debian (apt-get)
yum install -y python-setuptools python-devel gcc
#zypper install -y python-setuptools python-devel gcc
#apt-get install -y python-setuptools python-dev gcc
```

2. Install pip:

```
easy_install pip
```

3. Install cx\_Oracle. Ensure that ORACLE\_HOME and \$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH are properly set so that pip knows which version to install.

```
echo $ORACLE_HOME $LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

```
pip install cx_Oracle==5.3
```



**Tip:** You can also wget the proper cx\_Oracle file yourself: [https://pypi.python.org/pypi/cx\\_Oracle/](https://pypi.python.org/pypi/cx_Oracle/).

4. Get the version of the new cx\_Oracle package:

- CentOS/RHEL and SLES:

```
ls /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/cx_Oracle*
```

- Ubuntu/Debian:

```
ls /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/cx_Oracle*
```

5. If this is a new CDP installation, stop here to run the first 5 steps of the Cloudera Manager Installation Wizard. Do not go past Cluster Installation.

6. Navigate to Hue's python environment, \$HUE\_HOME/build/env/lib/<python version>/site-packages.

```
cd /usr/lib/hue/build/env/lib/python2.7/site-packages
```



**Note:** The parcel path is created during step 5 of the Cluster Installation, so you must have completed this to continue.

7. Move the existing cx\_Oracle file:

```
mv cx_Oracle-5.2.1-py2.7-linux-x86_64.egg cxfoo
```

8. Copy the new cx\_Oracle module to Hue's python environment. The version can change:

- CentOS/RHEL and SLES:

```
cp -a /usr/lib64/python2.7/site-packages/cx_Oracle-5.3-py2.7.egg-info .
```

- Ubuntu/Debian:

```
cp -a /usr/local/lib/python2.7/dist-packages/cx_Oracle-5.3.egg-info .
```

## Connect Hue to Oracle

Continuing with Cloudera Manager Installation Wizard ...

1. Stop at Database Setup to set connection properties (Cluster Setup, step 3).

- Select Use Custom Database.
- Under Hue, set the connection properties to the Oracle database.



**Note:** Copy and store the password for the Hue embedded database (just in case).

```
Database Hostname (and port): <fqdn of host with Oracle server>:1521
Database Type (or engine): Oracle
Database SID (or name): orcl
Database Username: hue
Database Password: <hue database password>
```

c. Click Test Connection and click Continue when successful.

2. Continue with the installation and click Finish to complete.

3. Add support for a multi-threaded environment:

- Go to Clusters Hue Configuration.
- Filter by Category, Hue-service and Scope, Advanced.
- Add support for a multi-threaded environment by setting Hue Service Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for hue\_safety\_valve.ini:

```
[desktop]
[[database]]
options={"threaded":true}
```

d. Click Save Changes.

4. Restart the Hue service: select Actions Restart and click Restart.

5. Log on to Hue by clicking Hue Web UI.

### Existing CDH Installation

If you are using Oracle database with Hue and are upgrading to CDP 7.x from CDH 5 or CDH 6, then do the following:

Deactivate the Oracle Client Parcel

1. Log on to Cloudera Manager.
- 2.



Go to the Parcels page by clicking Hosts Parcels (or clicking the parcels icon ).

3. Click the ConfigurationCheck for New Parcels.
4. Find ORACLE\_INSTANT\_CLIENT and click Deactivate.

Parcel Name	Version	Status	Actions
ORACLE_INSTANT_CLIENT	11.2-1.oracleinstantclient1.0.0.p0.130	Distributed, Activated	<input type="button" value="Deactivate"/>

### Install Hue with Oracle database 12c and higher

1. Download the zip files for the [Instant Client Package](#), both Basic and SDK (with headers).

#### Version 12.2.0.1.0

Name	Download	Description
Instant Client Package (ZIP)	<a href="#">instantclient-basic-linux.x64-12.2.0.1.0.zip</a>	Basic: All files required to run OCI, OCCI, and JDBC-OCI applications (68,965,195 bytes) (cksum - 3923339140)
Instant Client Package (ZIP)	<a href="#">oracle-instantclient12.2-basic-12.2.0.1.0-1.x86_64.rpm</a>	Basic: All files required to run OCI, OCCI, and JDBC-OCI applications (52,826,628 bytes) (cksum - 888077889)
Name	Download	Description
Instant Client Package (ZIP)	<a href="#">instantclient-sdk-linux.x64-12.2.0.1.0.zip</a>	SDK: Additional header files and an example makefile for developing Oracle applications with Instant Client (674,743 bytes) (cksum - 2114815674)
Instant Client Package (RPM)	<a href="#">oracle-instantclient12.2-devel-12.2.0.1.0-1.x86_64.rpm</a>	SDK: Additional header files and an example makefile for developing Oracle applications with Instant Client (606,864 bytes) (cksum - 2680490862)



**Note:** If you are using Oracle database 11g, then download the corresponding 11g Instant Client Package from the Oracle website.

2. Switch to the host with the downloaded files and upload zip to the Hue server host:

```
scp instantclient-*.zip root@<hue server hostname>:.
```

3. Arrange the client libraries to mirror the tree structure in the image as shown in the following example:

```
# Create nested directories: /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/lib/
mkdir -pm 755 /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/lib
# Unzip. The files expand into /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/instantc
lient_<ver>/
unzip '*.zip' -d /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/

# Move lib files from instantclient_<ver> to /usr/share/oracle/instantcl
ient/lib/
mv /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/`ls -l /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/
| grep instantclient_ | awk '{print $9}'`/lib* /usr/share/oracle/instan
tclient/lib/

# Move rest of the files to /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/
mv /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/`ls -l /usr/share/oracle/instantclient
/ | grep instantclient_ | awk '{print $9}'`/* /usr/share/oracle/instantc
lient/

# Create symbolic links. Remember to edit version numbers as necessary
```

```
cd /usr/share/oracle/instantclient/lib
ln -s libclntsh.so.<ver>.1 libclntsh.so
ln -s libocci.so.<ver>.1 libocci.so
```

where <ver> is the version of the Instant Client Package. Replace <ver> with the actual version of the Instant Client Package.

4. Set the path for \$ORACLE\_HOME and \$LD\_LIBRARY\_PATH as shown in the following example:

```
export ORACLE_HOME=/usr/share/oracle/instantclient
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:$ORACLE_HOME/lib
```

## Connect Hue to Oracle

If you are not migrating the current (or old) database, simply connect to your new Oracle database and restart Hue.

1. [migration only] Stop Hue Service
  - a. In Cloudera Manager, navigate to ClusterHue.
  - b. Select Actions Stop.



**Note:** If necessary, refresh the page to ensure the Hue service is stopped:



2. [migration only] Dump Current Database
  - a. Select Actions Dump Database.
  - b. Click Dump Database. The file is written to /tmp/hue\_database\_dump.json on the host of the Hue server.
  - c. Log on to the host of the Hue server in a command-line terminal.
  - d. Edit /tmp/hue\_database\_dump.json by removing all objects with useradmin.userprofile in the model field. For example:

```
# Count number of objects
grep -c useradmin.userprofile /tmp/hue_database_dump.json
```

```
vi /tmp/hue_database_dump.json
```

```
{
  "pk": 1,
  "model": "useradmin.userprofile",
  "fields": {
    "last_activity": "2016-10-03T10:06:13",
    "creation_method": "HUE",
    "first_login": false,
    "user": 1,
    "home_directory": "/user/admin"
  }
},
{
  "pk": 2,
  "model": "useradmin.userprofile",
  "fields": {
    "last_activity": "2016-10-03T10:27:10",
    "creation_method": "HUE",
    "first_login": false,
    "user": 2,
    "home_directory": "/user/alice"
  }
},
}
```

### 3. Connect to New Database

#### a. Configure Database connections:

- Go to Hue Configuration and filter by category, Database.
- Set database properties and click Save Changes:

```
Hue Database Type (or engine): Oracle
Hue Database Hostname: <fqdn of host with Oracle server>
Hue Database Port: 1521
Hue Database Username: hue
Hue Database Password: <hue database password>
Hue Database Name (or SID): orcl
```

#### b. Add support for a multi-threaded environment:

- Filter by Category, Hue-service and Scope, Advanced.
- Set Hue Service Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for hue\_safety\_valve.ini and click Save Changes:

```
[desktop]
[[database]]
options={"threaded":true}
```

### 4. [migration only] Synchronize New Database

- Select Actions Synchronize Database
- Click Synchronize Database.

### 5. [migration only] Load Data from Old Database



**Important:** All user tables in the Hue database must be empty.

```
sqlplus hue/<your hue password> < delete_from_tables.ddl
```

### 6. Re/Start Hue service

- Navigate to ClusterHue.
- Select Actions Start, and click Start.
- Click Hue Web UI to log on to Hue with a custom Oracle database.

## Configuring a database for Ranger or Ranger KMS

Additional steps to configure databases for Ranger or Ranger KMS.

After you have installed a database, use these steps to configure the database for Ranger or Ranger KMS. Ranger and Ranger KMS should use separate databases.

### Related Information

[Installing Ranger KMS](#)

### Configuring a Ranger or Ranger KMS Database: MySQL/MariaDB

How to configure a MySQL database instance for Ranger or Ranger KMS.

### Before you begin

A supported version of MySQL or MariaDB must be running and available to be used by Ranger. See [Database Requirements](#).



**Important:** Ranger and Ranger KMS should use separate databases.

When using MySQL or MariaDB, the storage engine used for the Ranger admin policy store tables MUST support transactions. InnoDB is an example of engine that supports transactions. A storage engine that does not support transactions is not suitable as a policy store.

### Procedure

1. Log in to the host where you want to set up the MySQL database for Ranger.
2. Make sure you have the MySQL connector version 5.1.x.x.or higher in the /usr/share/java/ directory with name mysql-connector-java.jar.
3. Edit the following file: /etc/my.cnf and add the following line:

```
log_bin_trust_function_creators = 1
```

4. Restart the database:

```
systemctl restart mysqld
```

or:

```
systemctl restart mariadb
```

5. Log in to mysql:

```
mysql -u root
```

6. Run the following commands to create the Ranger database and user.

Substitute the following in the command:

- (optional) Replace rangeradmin with a username of your choice. Note this username, you will need to enter it later when running the Upgrade Cluster command.



**Note:** For Ranger KMS, use (for example) rangerkms rather than rangeradmin.

- (optional) Replace cloudera with a password of your choice. Note this password, you will need to enter it later when running the Upgrade Cluster command.
- *<Ranger Admin Role hostname>* – the name of the host where the Ranger Admin role will run. Note this host, you will need to enter it later when running the Upgrade Cluster command.

```
CREATE DATABASE ranger;
CREATE USER 'rangeradmin'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'cloudera';
CREATE USER 'rangeradmin'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'cloudera';
CREATE USER 'rangeradmin'@'<Ranger Admin Role hostname>' IDENTIFIED BY
'cloudera';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ranger.* TO 'rangeradmin'@'>';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ranger.* TO 'rangeradmin'@'localhost';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON ranger.* TO 'rangeradmin'@'<Ranger Admin Role
hostname>';
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

7. Use the exit; command to exit MySQL.
8. Test connecting to the database using the following command:

```
mysql -u rangeradmin -pcloudera
```

9. After testing the connection, use the exit; command to exit MySQL.
10. Continue with the cluster installation or upgrade to complete the migration.

### Configuring a Ranger or Ranger KMS Database: Oracle

Prior to upgrading your cluster to CDP Private Cloud Base you must configure the Oracle database instance for Ranger by creating a Ranger database and user. Before you begin the transition, review the support policies of database and admin policy support for transactions.

#### Before you begin

A supported version of Oracle must be running and available to be used by Ranger. See [Database Requirements](#).



**Important:** Ranger and Ranger KMS should use separate databases.

#### Procedure

1. On the Ranger host, install the appropriate JDBC .jar file.
  - a) Download the Oracle JDBC (OJDBC) driver from <https://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/features/jdbc/index-091264.html>.
  - b) Copy the .jar file to the Java share directory.

```
sudo cp /tmp/ojdbc8-12.2.0.1.jar /usr/share/java/oracle-connector-java.jar
```

Make sure the .jar file has the appropriate permissions. For example:

```
sudo chmod 644 /usr/share/java/oracle-connector-java.jar
```

2. Log in to the host where the Oracle database is running and launch Oracle sqlplus:

```
sqlplus sys/root as sysdba
```

3. Create the Ranger database and user. Run the following commands:

```
# sqlplus sys/root as sysdba
CREATE USER rangeradmin IDENTIFIED BY rangeradmin;
GRANT SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE TO rangeradmin;
GRANT CONNECT, RESOURCE TO rangeradmin;
QUIT;
GRANT CREATE SESSION,CREATE PROCEDURE,CREATE TABLE,CREATE VIEW,CREATE SEQUENCE,CREATE PUBLIC SYNONYM,CREATE TRIGGER,UNLIMITED TABLESPACE TO rangeradmin;
ALTER USER rangeradmin DEFAULT TABLESPACE <tablespace>;
ALTER USER rangeradmin quota unlimited on <tablespace>;
```



**Note:** For Ranger KMS, use rangerkms rather than rangeradmin.

#### What to do next

Continue installing or upgrading your cluster.

### Configuring a PostgreSQL Database for Ranger or Ranger KMS

Complete the following steps to configure a PostgreSQL database instance for Ranger or Ranger KMS.

#### Configuring a PostgreSQL Database for Ranger or Ranger KMS on RHEL7/Centos7

#### Before you begin



**Important:** Ranger and Ranger KMS should use separate databases.

## Procedure

1. Run the following command to install PostgreSQL server:

```
sudo yum install postgresql-server
```

2. Initialize the Postgres database and start PostgreSQL:

```
sudo postgresql-setup initdb
sudo systemctl start postgresql
```

3. Optional: Configure PostgreSQL to start on boot:

```
sudo systemctl enable postgresql
```

4. Update the postgresql.conf file, which is usually found in /var/lib/pgsql/data or /var/lib/postgresql/data:

- Uncomment and change #listen\_addresses = 'localhost' to listen\_addresses = '\*'
- Uncomment the #port = line and specify the port number (the default is 5432)
- Optional: Uncomment and change #standard\_conforming\_strings= to standard\_conforming\_strings = off

5. Update the pg\_hba.conf file, which is usually found in /var/lib/pgsql/data or /etc/postgresql/<version>/main:

- Add the following line to allow connection to the Ranger database from any host:

```
host    ranger          rangeradmin    0.0.0.0/0          md5
```



**Note:** For Ranger KMS, use rangerkms rather than rangeradmin.

6. Restart PostgreSQL:

```
sudo systemctl restart postgresql
```

7. The PostgreSQL database administrator should be used to create the Ranger databases. The following series of commands could be used to create the rangeradmin user and grant it adequate privileges. Be sure to replace 'password' with a strong password.

```
echo "CREATE DATABASE ranger;" | sudo -u postgres psql -U postgres
echo "CREATE USER rangeradmin WITH PASSWORD 'password';" | sudo -u postgres psql -U postgres
echo "GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE ranger TO rangeradmin;" | sudo -u postgres psql -U postgres
```



**Note:** For Ranger KMS, use rangerkms rather than rangeradmin.

8. Install the PostgreSQL JDBC driver. If you would like to use the PostgreSQL JDBC driver version shipped with the OS repositories, run the following command:

```
yum install postgresql-jdbc*
```

You can also download the JDBC driver from the official PostgreSQL JDBC Driver website – <https://jdbc.postgresql.org/>.

9. Rename the Postgres JDBC driver .jar file to postgresql-connector-java.jar and copy it to the /usr/share/java directory. The following copy command can be used if the Postgres JDBC driver .jar file is installed from the OS repositories:

```
cp /usr/share/java/postgresql-jdbc.jar /usr/share/java/postgresql-connector-java.jar
```

10. Confirm that the .jar file is in the Java share directory:

```
ls /usr/share/java/postgresql-connector-java.jar
```

11. Change the access mode of the .jar file to 644:

```
chmod 644 /usr/share/java/postgresql-connector-java.jar
```

### What to do next

Ensure that the Ranger Solr and Ranger HDFS plugins are enabled. See [Additional Steps for Apache Ranger](#) on page 147 for details.

## Configuring the Database for Streaming Components

Additional steps to configure the databases for Schema Registry and Streams Messaging Manager (SMM).

### Configuring Postgres for Streaming Components

If you are installing Schema Registry or Streams Messaging Manager (SMM), you must configure the database to store metadata.

### About this task

After you install Postgres and download the JDBC drivers, you must configure the database to store:

- Schema Registry data such as the schemas and their metadata, all the versions and branches.
- SMM data such as Kafka metadata, stores metrics, and alert definitions.



**Important:** For the Schema Registry database, you must set collation to be case sensitive.

### Procedure

1. Log in to Postgres:

```
sudo su postgres  
psql
```

2. For the Schema Registry metadata store, create a database called registry with the password registry:

```
create database registry;  
CREATE USER registry WITH PASSWORD 'registry';  
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE "registry" to registry;
```

3. For the SMM metadata store, create a database called streamsmgmgr with the password streamsmgmgr:

```
create database streamsmgmgr;  
CREATE USER streamsmgmgr WITH PASSWORD 'streamsmgmgr';  
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE "streamsmgmgr" to streamsmgmgr;
```

If you cannot grant all privileges, grant the following privileges that SMM and Schema Registry require at a minimum:

- CREATE/ALTER/DROP TABLE
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP INDEX
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP SEQUENCE

- CREATE/ALTER/DROP PROCEDURE

For example:

```
grant create session to streamsmgmgr;
grant create table to streamsmgmgr;
grant create sequence to streamsmgmgr;
```

### Configuring MySQL for Streaming Components

If you intend to use MySQL to store the metadata for Streams Messaging Manager or Schema Registry, you must first place the JDBC Driver for MySQL in the required locations. Then, configure the database to store metadata.

#### About this task

Download the JDBC Driver for MySQL (Connector/J) to the Streams Messaging Manager and Schema Registry hosts. Extract and copy the files to the required locations and then provide symlinks. Then configure the database to store:

- For Schema Registry, the schemas and their metadata, all the versions and branches.
- For SMM, the Kafka metadata, stores metrics, and alert definitions.



**Important:** For the Schema Registry database, you must set collation to be case sensitive.

#### Procedure

1. Log in to the host.

a) Run the following command for Schema Registry:

```
ssh [MY_SCHEMA_REGISTRY_HOST]
```

b) Run the following command for Streams Messaging Manager:

```
ssh [MY_STREAMS_MESSAGING_MANAGER_HOST]
```

2. Download the JDBC Driver for MySQL (Connector/J) from the [MySQL Product Archives](#).

Cloudera recommends that you use version 5.1.46. Examples in the following steps assume that you downloaded version 5.1.46. Make sure that you download or copy the JDBC Driver for MySQL (Connector/J) archive to the host that Streams Messaging Manager or Schema Registry is deployed on.

- If your cluster has internet access, download the archive directly to the host.

```
wget https://downloads.mysql.com/archives/get/p/3/file/mysql-connector-j-ava-5.1.46.tar.gz
```

- If internet access is not available, download it on a machine that has access and then copy it over to your host.

3. Extract the archive.

Use the tar command or any other archive manager to extract the archive.

```
tar -xvzf [ARCHIVE_PATH]
```

Replace `[ARCHIVE_PATH]` with the path to the archive you have downloaded. For example, `/root/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46.tar.gz`.

4. Copy the `mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar` JAR file from the extracted archive to the parcel directory.

```
cp [MYSQL_CONNECTOR_JAR] /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-[VERSION_NUMBER]/jars
```

Replace `[MYSQL_CONNECTOR_JAR]` with the path to the connector JAR file. You can find the JAR file within the directory you extracted in the previous step. For example `/root/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar`. Replace `[VERSION_NUMBER]` with the version number of the parcel you are upgrading to.

5. Create symlinks to make the connector available in the required locations by running the following commands.

- a) Run the following commands for Schema Registry:

```
cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-[VERSION_NUMBER]/lib/schemaregistry/bootstrap/lib
```

```
chmod 751 mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar
```

```
ln -s ../../../../jars/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar
```

```
cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-[VERSION_NUMBER]/lib/schemaregistry/libs
```

```
ln -s ../../../../jars/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar
```

- b) Run the following commands for Streams Messaging Manager:

```
cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-[VERSION_NUMBER]/lib/streams_messaging_manager/bootstrap/lib
```

```
chmod 751 mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar
```

```
ln -s ../../../../jars/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar
```

```
cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-[VERSION_NUMBER]/lib/streams_messaging_manager/libs
```

```
ln -s ../../../../jars/mysql-connector-java-5.1.46-bin.jar
```

6. Launch the MySQL monitor:

```
mysql -u root -p
```

7. Create the database for the Schema Registry and the SMM metastore:

```
create database registry;
create database streamsmgmr;
```

8. Create Schema Registry and SMM user accounts, replacing the final IDENTIFIED BY string with your password:

```
CREATE USER 'registry'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'R12$%34qw';
CREATE USER 'streamsmgmr'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'R12$%34qw';
```

9. Assign privileges to the user account:

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON registry.* TO 'registry'@'%' WITH GRANT OPTION ;
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON streamsmgmr.* TO 'streamsmgmr'@'%' WITH GRANT
OPTION ;
```

If you cannot grant all privileges, grant the following privileges that SMM and Schema Registry require at a minimum:

- CREATE/ALTER/DROP TABLE
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP INDEX
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP SEQUENCE
- CREATE/ALTER/DROP PROCEDURE

For example:

```
grant create session to streamsmgmr;
grant create table to streamsmgmr;
grant create sequence to streamsmgmr;
```

10. Commit the operation:

```
commit;
```

## Step 5: Set up and configure the Cloudera Manager database

Cloudera Manager Server includes the `scm_prepare_database.sh` script that can create and configure a database.

The `scm_prepare_database.sh` script can perform the following activities::

- Create the Cloudera Manager Server database configuration file.
- (PostgreSQL) Create and configure a database for Cloudera Manager Server to use.
- (PostgreSQL) Create and configure a user account for Cloudera Manager Server.

The `scm_prepare_database.sh` script checks the connection between the Cloudera Manager Server and the database. Upon successful connection, the script writes the `/etc/cloudera-scm-server/db.properties` file. When you start Cloudera Manager for the first time, the `scm_prepare_database.sh` script creates and populates the necessary tables.

Although the script can create a database, the following procedures assume that you have already created the database as described in *Install and Configure Databases*. For more information about tuning the Cloudera Manager database for best performance, see the corresponding Knowledge article: [hibernate.c3p0 Configs for Cloudera Manager](#).

The following sections describe the syntax for the script and demonstrate how to use it:

### Syntax for `scm_prepare_database.sh`

Review the syntax of the `scm_prepare_database.sh` script before you run it to configure the Cloudera Manager database.

The syntax for the `scm_prepare_database.sh` script is as follows:

```
sudo /opt/cloudera/cm/schema/scm_prepare_database.sh [option
s] <databaseType> <databaseName> <databaseUser> <password>
```



**Note:** You can also run `scm_prepare_database.sh` without options to see the syntax.

To create a new database, you must specify the `-u` and `-p` parameters for a user with privileges to create databases. If you have already created the database as instructed in *Step 4: Install and Configure Databases*, do not specify these options.

The following tables describe the parameters and options for the `scm_prepare_database.sh` script:

**Table 35: Parameters**

Parameter (Required in bold)	Description
<databaseType>	One of the supported database types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PostgreSQL: postgresql</li> </ul>
<databaseName>	The name of the Cloudera Manager Server database to use. For PostgreSQL databases, the script can create the specified database if you specify the -u and -p options with the credentials of a user that has privileges to create databases and grant privileges. The default database name provided in the Cloudera Manager configuration settings is scm, but you can also use any other database name such as cm_db or cmdb1.
<databaseUser>	The username for the Cloudera Manager Server database to create or use. The default username provided in the Cloudera Manager configuration settings is scm_user, but you can also use any other database user such as cm_user or cm_db_user.
<password>	The password for the <databaseUser> to create or use. If you do not want the password visible on the screen or stored in the command history, do not specify the password, and you are prompted to enter it as follows: <pre>Enter SCM password:</pre>

**Table 36: Options**

Option	Description
-? --help	Display help.
--config-path	The path to the Cloudera Manager Server configuration files. The default is /etc/cloudera-scm-server.
-f --force	If specified, the script does not stop if an error occurs.
-h --host	The IP address or hostname of the host where the database is installed. The default is to use localhost.
-p --password	The admin password for the database application. Use with the -u option. The default is no password. Do not put a space between -p and the password (for example, -phunter2). If you do not want the password visible on the screen or stored in the command history, use the -p option without specifying a password, and you are prompted to enter it as follows: <pre>Enter database password:</pre> If you have already created the database, do not use this option.
-P --port	The port number to use to connect to the database. The default port is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PostgreSQL: 5432</li> </ul> This option is used for a remote connection only.
--scm-host	The hostname where the Cloudera Manager Server is installed. If the Cloudera Manager Server and the database are installed on the same host, do not use this option or the -h option.
--scm-password-script	A script to execute whose stdout provides the password for user SCM (for the database).
-u --user	The admin username for the database application. Use with the -p option. Do not put a space between -u and the username (for example, -uroot). If this option is supplied, the script creates a user and database for the Cloudera Manager Server. If you have already created the database, do not use this option.

## Step 6: Install Runtime and Other Software

After you set up the Cloudera Manager database, start Cloudera Manager Server and log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin Console. Then proceed through the installation wizard.

## Procedure

1. Start Cloudera Manager Server:

```
sudo systemctl start cloudera-scm-server
```

2. If you want to configure the Cloudera Manager server to start automatically when the host reboots, run the following command:

```
sudo systemctl enable cloudera-scm-server
```

3. Wait several minutes for the Cloudera Manager Server to start. To observe the startup process, run the following on the Cloudera Manager Server host:

```
sudo tail -f /var/log/cloudera-scm-server/cloudera-scm-server.log
```

When you see this log entry, the Cloudera Manager Admin Console is ready:

```
INFO WebServerImpl:com.cloudera.server.cmf.WebServerImpl: Started Jetty server.
```

If the Cloudera Manager Server does not start, see *Troubleshooting Installation Problems*.

4. In a web browser, go to `http://<server_host>:7180`, where `<server_host>` is the FQDN or IP address of the host where the Cloudera Manager Server is running.



**Note:** If you enabled auto-TLS, you are redirected to `https://<server_host>:7183`, and a security warning is displayed. You might need to indicate that you trust the certificate, or click to proceed to the Cloudera Manager Server host.

5. Log into Cloudera Manager Admin Console. The default credentials are:

Username: admin

Password: admin



**Note:** Cloudera Manager does not support changing the admin username for the installed account. You can change the password using Cloudera Manager after you run the installation wizard. Although you cannot change the admin username, you can add a new user, assign administrative privileges to the new user, and then delete the default admin account.

## Results

After logging in, the installation wizard launches. The following sections guide you through each step of the installation wizard.

## Installation Wizard

Proceed through the installation wizard to accept licenses, install and configure Cloudera Runtime, and more.

### Upload License File

On the Upload License File page, you can select either the trial version of CDP Data Center or upload a license file:

1. Choose one of the following options:
  - Upload Cloudera Data Platform License
  - Try Cloudera Data Platform for 60 days. The CDP Data Center trial does not require a license file, but the trial expires after 60 days.
2. If you choose the CDP Data Center Edition Trial, you can upload a license file at a later time. Read the license agreement and click the checkbox labeled Yes, I accept the Cloudera Standard License Terms and Conditions if you accept the terms and conditions of the license agreement. Then click Continue.

3. If you have a license file for CDP Data Center, upload the license file:
  - a. Select Upload Cloudera Data Platform License.
  - b. Click Upload License File.
  - c. Browse to the location of the license file, select the file, and click Open.
  - d. Click Upload.
  - e. Click Continue.
4. Click Continue to proceed with the installation.

The Welcome page displays.

### Welcome (Add Cluster - Installation)

The Welcome page of the Add Cluster - Installation wizard provides a brief overview of the installation and configuration procedure, as well as some links to relevant documentation.

Click Continue to proceed with the installation.

### Cluster Basics

The Cluster Basics page allows you to specify the Cluster Name

For new installations, a Regular Cluster (also called a base cluster) is the only option. You can add a compute cluster after you finish installing the base cluster.

For more information on regular and compute clusters, and data contexts, see [Virtual Private Clusters and Cloudera SDX](#).

Enter a cluster name and click Continue.

### Specify Hosts

Choose which hosts will run Runtime and other managed services.



**Note:** If you have enabled Auto-TLS, you must include the Cloudera Manager server host when you specify hosts.

1. To enable Cloudera Manager to automatically discover hosts on which to install Runtime and managed services, enter the cluster hostnames or IP addresses in the Hostnames field. You can specify hostname and IP address ranges as follows:

Expansion Range	Matching Hosts
10.1.1.[1-4]	10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.2, 10.1.1.3, 10.1.1.4
host[1-3].example.com	host1.example.com, host2.example.com, host3.example.com
host[07-10].example.com	host07.example.com, host08.example.com, host09.example.com, host10.example.com



**Important:** Unqualified hostnames (short names) must be unique in a Cloudera Manager instance. For example, you cannot have both *host01.example.com* and *host01.standby.example.com* managed by the same Cloudera Manager Server.

You can specify multiple addresses and address ranges by separating them with commas, semicolons, tabs, or blank spaces, or by placing them on separate lines. Use this technique to make more specific searches instead of searching overly wide ranges. Only scans that reach hosts running SSH will be selected for inclusion in your cluster by default. You can enter an address range that spans over unused addresses and then clear the nonexistent hosts later in the procedure, but wider ranges require more time to scan.

2. Click Search. If there are a large number of hosts on your cluster, wait a few moments to allow them to be discovered and shown in the wizard. If the search is taking too long, you can stop the scan by clicking Abort

Scan. You can modify the search pattern and repeat the search as many times as you need until you see all of the expected hosts.



**Note:** Cloudera Manager scans hosts by checking for network connectivity. If there are some hosts where you want to install services that are not shown in the list, make sure you have network connectivity between the Cloudera Manager Server host and those hosts, and that firewalls and SELinux are not blocking access.

3. Verify that the number of hosts shown matches the number of hosts where you want to install services. Clear host entries that do not exist or where you do not want to install services.
4. Click Continue.

The Select Repository screen displays.

## Select Repository



**Important:** You cannot install software using both parcels and packages in the same cluster.

The Select Repository page allows you to specify repositories for Cloudera Manager Agent and CDH and other software.

In the Cloudera Manager Agent section:

1. Select either Public Cloudera Repository or Custom Repository for the Cloudera Manager Agent software.
2. If you select Custom Repository, do not include the operating system-specific paths in the URL. For instructions on setting up a custom repository, see *Configuring a Local Package Repository*.

In the CDH and other software section:

1. Select the repository type to use for the installation. In the Install Method section select one of the following:

- Use Parcels (Recommended)

A parcel is a binary distribution format containing the program files, along with additional metadata used by Cloudera Manager. Parcels are required for rolling upgrades. For more information, see *Parcels*.

- Use Packages

A package is a standard binary distribution format that contains compiled code and meta-information such as a package description, version, and dependencies. Packages are installed using your operating system package manager.



**Note:** Packages are not supported for Cloudera Runtime 7.0 and higher.

2. Select the version of Cloudera Runtime or CDH to install. If you do not see the version you want to install:

- Parcels – Click the Parcel Repository & Network Settings link to add the repository URL for your version. If you are using a [local Parcel repository](#), enter its URL as the repository URL.

Repository URLs for CDH 6 parcels are documented in [CDH 6 Download Information](#)

Repository URLs for the Cloudera Runtime 7 parcels are documented in [Cloudera Runtime Download Information](#)



**Important:** If you are installing Cloudera Runtime 7.1.1 and you have selected to use a 60-day trial license, use the following Parcel Repository URL:

```
https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cdh7/7.1.2.1/parcels/
```

After adding the repository, click Save Changes and wait a few seconds for the version to appear. If your Cloudera Manager host uses an HTTP proxy, click the Proxy Settings button to configure your proxy.

Note that if you have a Cloudera Enterprise license and are using Cloudera Manager 6.3.3 or higher to install a CDH version 6.3.3 or higher, or a Cloudera Runtime version 7.0 or higher using parcels, you do not need to

add a username and password or "@" to the parcel repository URL. Cloudera Manager will authenticate to the Cloudera archive using the information in your license key file. Use a link to the repository in the following format:

```
https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cdh6/6.x.x/parcels/
```

If you are using a version of CM older than 6.3.3 to install CDH 6.3.3 or higher parcels, you must include the username/password and "@" in the repository URL during installation or when you configure a CDH 6.3.3 or higher parcel repository. After you add the repository, click Save Changes and wait a few seconds for the version to appear. If your Cloudera Manager host uses an HTTP proxy, click the Proxy Settings button to configure your proxy.



**Note:** Cloudera Manager only displays CDH versions it can support. If an available CDH version is too new for your Cloudera Manager version, it is not displayed. If the parcels do not appear on the Parcels page, ensure that the Parcel URL you entered is correct.

- Packages – If you selected Use Packages, and the version you want to install is not listed, you can select Custom Repository to specify a repository that contains the desired version. Repository URLs for CDH 6 version are documented in [CDH 6 Download Information](#),

If you are using a [local package repository](#), enter its URL as the repository URL.



**Note:** Cloudera Manager only displays CDH versions it can support. If an available CDH version is too new for your Cloudera Manager version, it is not displayed.

3. If you selected Use Parcels, specify any Additional Parcels you want to install.
4. Click Continue.

### Select JDK



**Note:** CDP Data Center is no longer bundled with Oracle JDK software. Cloudera provides a supported version of OpenJDK.

If you installed your own JDK version, such as Oracle JDK 8, in *Step 2: Install Java Development Kit*, select Manually manage JDK.

To allow Cloudera Manager to automatically install the OpenJDK on cluster hosts, select Install a Cloudera-provided version of OpenJDK.

To install the default OpenJDK that is provided by your operating system, select Install a system-provided version of OpenJDK.

After checking the applicable boxes, click Continue.

### Enter Login Credentials

1. Select root for the root account, or select Another user and enter the username for an account that has password-less sudo privileges. (In the /etc/sudoers file, the entry for this should like this:

```
%<username> ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
```

2. Select an authentication method:

- If you choose password authentication, enter and confirm the password.
- If you choose public-key authentication, provide a passphrase and path to the required key files.

Generate keys in PEM format by running the following command:

```
ssh-keygen -m pem -t rsa -f ~/.ssh/id_rsa_pem
scp ~/.ssh/id_rsa_pem.pub HOST:~/.ssh/
```

```
ssh HOST 'cat .ssh/id_rsa_pem.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys'
```



**Note:** In the above command HOST is the hostname of a host in the cluster. You must run the second and third command lines on every host in the cluster.

You can modify the default SSH port if necessary.

3. Specify the maximum number of host installations to run at once. The default and recommended value is 10. You can adjust this based on your network capacity.
4. Click Continue.

The Install Agents page displays.

### Install Agents

The Install Agents page displays the progress of the installation. You can click on the Details link for any host to view the installation log. If the installation is stalled, you can click the Abort Installation button to cancel the installation and then view the installation logs to troubleshoot the problem.

If the installation fails on any hosts, you can click the Retry Failed Hosts to retry all failed hosts, or you can click the Retry link on a specific host.

If you selected the option to manually install agents, see *Manually Install Cloudera Manager Agent Packages* for the procedure and then continue with the next steps on this page.

After installing the Cloudera Manager Agent on all hosts, click Continue.

If you are using parcels, the Install Parcels page displays. If you chose to install using packages, the Inspect Cluster page displays.

### Install Parcels

If you selected parcels for the installation method, the Install Parcels page reports the installation progress of the parcels you selected earlier. After the parcels are downloaded, progress bars appear representing each cluster host. You can click on an individual progress bar for details about that host.

After the installation is complete, click Continue.

The Inspect Cluster page displays.

### Inspect Cluster

The Inspect Cluster page provides a tool for inspecting network performance as well as the Host Inspector to search for common configuration problems. Cloudera recommends that you run the inspectors sequentially:

1. Run the Inspect Network Performance tool. You can click Advanced Options to customize some ping parameters.
2. After the network inspector completes, click Show Inspector Results to view the results in a new tab.
3. Address any reported issues, and click Run Again (if applicable).
4. Click Inspect Hosts to run the Host Inspector utility.
5. After the host inspector completes, click Show Inspector Results to view the results in a new tab.
6. Address any reported issues, and click Run Again (if applicable).

If the reported issues cannot be resolved in a timely manner, and you want to abandon the cluster creation wizard to address them, select the radio button labeled Quit the wizard and Cloudera Manager will delete the temporarily created cluster and then click Continue.

Otherwise, after addressing any identified problems, select the radio button labeled I understand the risks, let me continue with cluster creation, and then click Continue.

This completes the Cluster Installation wizard and launches the Add Cluster - Configuration wizard.

Continue to *Step 7: Set Up a Cluster Using the Wizard*.

## Step 7: Set Up a Cluster Using the Wizard

After you complete the Add Cluster - Installation wizard, the Add Cluster - Configuration wizard automatically starts. The following sections guide you through each page of the wizard.

### Select Services

The Select Services page allows you to select the services you want to install and configure.

After selecting the services you want to add, click Continue. The Assign Roles page displays.



**Important:** If you will be including the Apache Atlas or Apache Ranger services along with the Solr service, note the following:

1. During this initial cluster setup install only Apache Atlas and/or Apache Ranger (or one of the Data Engineering, Data Mart, or Operational Database Base cluster options).
2. After the cluster setup is complete, use the Cloudera Manager Admin Console to add the Solr service to the cluster. See [Adding a Service](#).

Choose one of the following:

#### Regular (Base) Clusters

##### Data Engineering

Process develop, and serve predictive models.

Services included: HDFS, YARN, YARN Queue Manager, Ranger, Atlas, Hive, Hive on Tez, Spark, Oozie, Hue, and Data Analytics Studio

##### Data Mart

Browse, query, and explore your data in an interactive way.

Services included: HDFS, Ranger, Atlas, Hive, and Hue

##### Operational Database

Real-time insights for modern data-driven business.

Services included: HDFS, Ranger, Atlas, and HBase

##### Custom Services

Choose your own services. Services required by chosen services will automatically be included.

#### Compute Clusters

##### Data Engineering

Process develop, and serve predictive models.

Services included: Spark, Oozie, Hive on Tez, Data Analytics Studio, HDFS, YARN, and YARN Queue Manager

##### Spark

Spark for Compute

Services included: Core Configuration, Spark, Oozie, YARN, and YARN Queue Manager

##### Data Mart

Impala for Compute

Services included: Core Configuration, Impala, and Hue

##### Streams Messaging (Simple)

Simple Kafka cluster for streams messaging

Services included: Kafka, Schema Registry, and Zookeeper

### Streams Messaging (Full)

Advanced Kafka cluster with monitoring and replication services for streams messaging

Services included: Kafka, Schema Registry, Streams Messaging Manager, Streams Replication Manager, Cruise Control, and Zookeeper

### Custom Services

Choose your own services. Services required by chosen services will automatically be included.

## Assign Roles

The Assign Roles page suggests role assignments for the hosts in your cluster.

You can click on the hostname for a role to select a different host. You can also click the View By Host button to see all the roles assigned to a host.

After assigning all of the roles for your services, click Continue. The Setup Database page displays.

## Setup Database

On the Setup Database page, you can enter the database hosts, names, usernames, and passwords you created in *Step 4: Install and Configure Databases*.

For services that support it, you can add finer-grained customizations using a JDBC URL override.



**Important:** The Hive service is currently the only service that supports the JDBC URL override.

Select the database type and enter the database name, username, and password for each service.

For services that support it, to specify a JDBC URL override, select Yes in the Use JDBC URL Override dropdown menu. You must also specify the database type, username, and password.

Click Test Connection to validate the settings. If the connection is successful, a green checkmark and the word Successful appears next to each service. If there are any problems, the error is reported next to the service that failed to connect.

After verifying that each connection is successful, click Continue. The Review Changes page displays.

## Enter Required Parameters

The **Enter Required Parameters** page lists required parameters for DAS, the Cloudera Manager API client, Hive, and Ranger.

### Atlas

The Atlas Admin user, Ranger Admin user, Usersync user, Tagsync user, and KMS Keyadmin user are created during cluster deployment. In this page you must give a password for each of these users.



**Note:** Passwords for the Atlas Admin, Ranger Admin, Usersync, Tagsync, and KMS Keyadmin users must be a minimum of 8 characters long, with at least one alphabetic and one numeric character. The following characters are not valid: " '\ ` ' .

### Cloudera Manager API Client

If you do not have an existing user for the Cloudera Manager API client, use the default username and password "admin" for both the The Existing Cloudera Manager API Client Username and The Existing Cloudera Manager API Client Password.

### DAS

The DAS database hostname, database name, database username, and database password were configured when you created the required DAS database. The default database name is "das" and the default database user is "das".

## Hive

If your database supports TLS connections, then configure the following parameters:

- Enable TLS/SSL to the Hive Metastore Database parameter,
- Set the Hive Metastore Client SSL/TLS Trust Store File parameter to a JKS truststore file that contains a CA certificate trusting the database's certificate.
- Set the Hive Metastore Client SSL/TLS Trust Store Password parameter to that truststore's password.

## Ranger

The Ranger database host, name, user, and user password were configured when you created the required Ranger database. If you ran the `gen_embedded_ranger_db.sh` script to create the Ranger database, the output of the script contained the host and database user password. Enter those here. The default database name is "ranger" and the default database user is "rangeradmin."

## Review Changes

The Review Changes page lists default and suggested settings for several configuration parameters, including data directories.



**Warning:** Do not place DataNode data directories on NAS devices. When resizing an NAS, block replicas can be deleted, which results in missing blocks.

Review and make any necessary changes, and then click Continue. The Command Details page displays.

## Command Details

The Command Details page lists the details of the First Run command.

You can expand the running commands to view the details of any step, including log files and command output. You can filter the view by selecting Show All Steps, Show Only Failed Steps, or Show Only Running Steps.

After the First Run command completes, click Continue to go to the Summary page.

If cluster deployment fails, be sure to click Resume in the wizard after you fix any issues. If you do not click Resume, the Ranger service will not enable all of the necessary plugins.

## Summary

The Summary page reports the success or failure of the setup wizard.

Click Finish to complete the wizard. The installation is complete.

Cloudera recommends that you change the default password as soon as possible by clicking the logged-in username at the top right of the home screen and clicking Change Password.

## Additional Steps for Apache Ranger

After installing Cloudera Manager and adding a cluster, there are additional steps required to complete the installation of Apache Ranger.

## Enable Plugins

### About this task

The Ranger plugins for HDFS and Solr may not be enabled by default. Ranger plugins enable Cloudera Manager stack components – such as HDFS and Solr – to connect to Ranger and access its authorization and audit services. Verify that the HDFS and Solr plugins are enabled after you install and start the Ranger service.

### Procedure

1. To enable the HDFS plugin:
  - a) Login to Cloudera Manager.
  - b) Go to the HDFS Service status page.
  - c) Click the Configuration tab.
  - d) Search for the Enable Ranger Authorization configuration property.
  - e) If the Enable Ranger Authorization property is not selected, select it and save the changes.
  - f) Go to the Ranger Service status page and click ActionsSetup Ranger Plugin Service.
  - g) Restart the HDFS service.
2. To enable the Ranger Solr plugin:
  - a) Login to Cloudera Manager.
  - b) Go to the Solr Service status page.
  - c) Click the Configuration tab.
  - d) Search for the Enable Ranger Authorization configuration property.
  - e) If the Enable Ranger Authorization property is not selected, select it and save the changes.



**Note:** Don't select the Ranger Service dependency parameter. This is used for enabling a Solr service instance that is not used by the Ranger service.

- f) Restart the Solr service.

## Add Solr WebUI Users

### Procedure

Add the username of any users to the Ranger Solr policy who should have access to the Solr Web UI in the Ranger Policy for Solr. The user should have full access privileges.

## Update the Time-to-live configuration for Ranger Audits

### Procedure

1. Download the Ranger audits configurations to your SolrServer or Solr gateway host, by running the following command on the host:

```
solrctl instancedir --get ranger_audits /tmp/ranger_audits
```

2. Open the following file in a text editor:

```
tmp/ranger_audits/conf/solrconfig.xml
```

3. Edit the TTL section in this file to change the value of the following parameter to the appropriate value (the default value is 90 days):

```
<str name="fieldName">ttl</str>  
<str name="value">+90DAYS</str>
```

4. Upload the new configuration by running the following command on the host:

```
solrctl instancedir --update ranger_audits /tmp/ranger_audits
```

If this command fails, obtain and kinit the Solr credentials, and then re-run the command.

5. Reload the Ranger\_audits collection with the Solr credentials so that the collection can pick up the modified configuration by running the following command:

```
solrctl collection --reload ranger_audits
```

### What to do next

1. Verify Ranger Configurations

- Verify that the username of any users who should have access to the Solr Web UI to the Ranger policy for Solr has been added to the Ranger Policy for Sol. The user should have full access privileges.
- Verify that the Time-to-live value is set appropriately by examining this file on the SolrServer or Solr gateway host:
  - a. Download the configuration:

```
solrctl instancedir --get ranger_audits /tmp/ranger_audits
```

- b. Open the tmp/ranger\_audits/conf/solrconfig.xml file and examine the ttl parameter (identified by: `<str name="fieldName">ttl</str>`).
- c. If you need to change the value, edit the file and then reload the configuration by running the following command:

```
solrctl collection --reload ranger_audits
```

## Installing Apache Knox

This document provides instructions on how to install Apache Knox using the CDP Private Cloud Base installation process.

### About this task

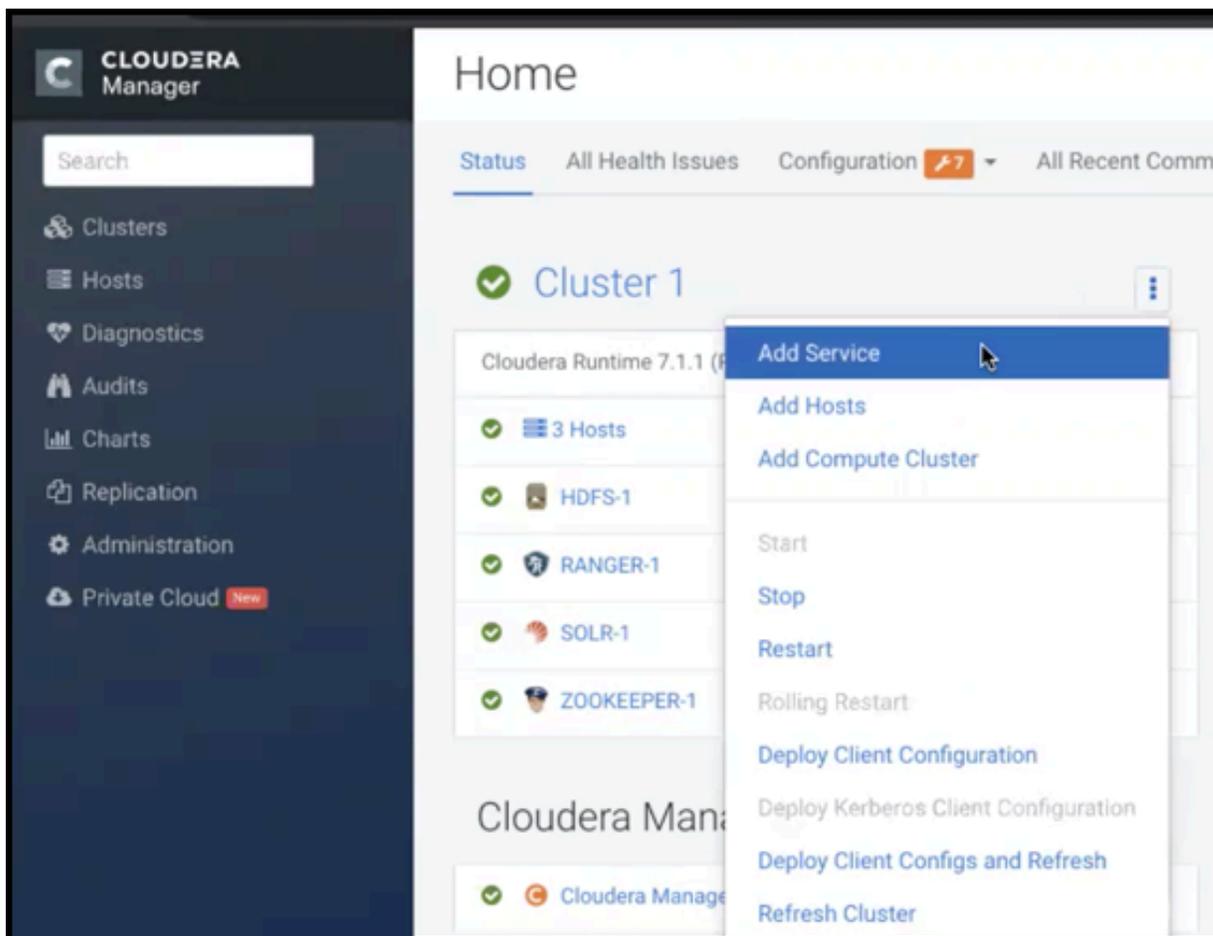
Apache Knox is an application gateway for interacting with the REST APIs and UIs. The Knox Gateway provides a single access point for all REST and HTTP interactions in your Cloudera Data Platform cluster.

### Before you begin

When installing Knox, you must have Kerberos enabled on your cluster.

## Procedure

1. From your Cloudera Manager homepage, go to Status tab \$Cluster Name ... Add Service



2. From the list of services, select Knox and click Continue.
3. On the **Select Dependencies** page, choose the dependencies you want Knox to set up:

**HDFS, Ranger, Solr, Zookeeper**

For users that require Apache Ranger for authorization. HDFS with Ranger. HDFS depends on Zookeeper, and Ranger depends on Solr.

**HDFS, Zookeeper**

HDFS depends on Zookeeper.

**No optional dependencies**

For users that do not wish to have Knox integrate with HDFS or Ranger.

4. On the **Assign Roles** page, select role assignments for your dependencies and click Continue:

Knox service roles	Description	Required?
Knox Gateway	If Knox is installed, at least one instance of this role should be installed. This role represents the Knox Gateway which provides a single access point for all REST and HTTP interactions with Apache Hadoop clusters.	Required

Knox service roles	Description	Required?
KnoxIDBroker*	It is strongly recommended that this role is installed on its own dedicated host. As its name suggests this role will allow you to take advantage of Knox's Identity Broker capabilities, an identity federation solution that exchanges cluster authentication for temporary cloud credentials.*	Optional*
Gateway	This role comes with the CSD framework. The gateway structure is used to describe the client configuration of the service on each host where the gateway role is installed.	Optional

\* Note: KnoxIDBroker appears in the Assign Roles page, but it is not currently supported in CDP-DC.

5. On the **Review Changes** page, most of the default values are acceptable, but you must Enable Kerberos Authentication and supply the Knox Master Secret. There are additional parameters you can specify or change, listed in "Knox Install Role Parameters".
  - a) Click Enable Kerberos Authentication
    - Kerberos is required where Knox is enabled.
  - b) Supply the Knox Master Secret, e.g. `knoxsecret`.
  - c) Click Continue.
6. The **Command Details** page shows the status of your operation. After completion, your system admin can view logs for your installation under `stdout`.

### Related Information

[Apache Knox Install Role Parameters](#)

## Apache Knox Install Role Parameters

Reference information on all the parameters available for Knox service roles.

### Service-level parameters

**Table 37: Required service-level parameters**

Name	In Wizard	Type	Default Value
<code>kerberos.auth.enabled*</code>	Yes	Boolean	false
<code>ranger_knox_plugin_hdfs_audit_dir</code>	No	Text	<code>\${ranger_base_audit_url}/knox</code>
<code>autorestart_on_stop</code>	No	Boolean	false
<code>knox_pam_realm_service</code>	No	Text	login
<code>save_alias_command_input_password</code>	No	Text	-

### Knox Gateway role parameters

**Table 38: Required parameters for Knox Gateway role**

Name	In Wizard	Type	Default Value
<code>gateway_master_secret</code>	Yes	Password	-
<code>gateway_conf_dir</code>	Yes	Path	<code>/var/lib/knox/gateway/conf</code>
<code>gateway_data_dir</code>	Yes	Path	<code>/var/lib/knox/gateway/data</code>
<code>gateway_port</code>	No	Port	8443
<code>gateway_path</code>	No	Text	gateway

Name	In Wizard	Type	Default Value
gateway_heap_size	No	Memory	1 GB (min = 256 MB; soft min = 512 MB)
gateway_ranger_knox_plugin_conf_dir	No	Path	/var/lib/knox/ranger-knox-plugin
gateway_ranger_knox_plugin_policy_cache_directory	No	Path	/var/lib/ranger/knox/gateway/policy-cache
gateway_ranger_knox_plugin_hdfs_audit_spool_directory	No	Path	/var/log/knox/gateway/audit/hdfs/spool
gateway_ranger_knox_plugin_solr_audit_spool_directory	No	Path	/var/log/knox/gateway/audit/solr/spool

**Table 39: Optional parameters for Knox Gateway role**

Name	Type	Default Value
gateway_default_topology_name	Text	cdp-proxy
gateway_auto_discovery_enabled	Boolean	true
gateway_cluster_configuration_monitor_interval	Time	60 seconds (minimum = 30 seconds)
gateway_auto_discovery_advanced_configuration_monitor_interval	Time	10 seconds (minimum = 5 seconds)
gateway_cloudera_manager_descriptors_monitor_interval	Time	10 seconds (minimum = 5 seconds)
gateway_auto_discovery_cdp_proxy_enabled_*	Boolean	true
gateway_auto_discovery_cdp_proxy_api_enabled	Boolean	true
gateway_descriptor_cdp_proxy	Text Array	Contains the required properties of cdp-proxy topology
gateway_descriptor_cdp_proxy_api	Text Array	Contains the required properties of cdp-proxy-api topology
gateway_sso_authentication_provider	Text Array	Contains the required properties of the authentication provider used by the UIs using the Knox SSO capabilities (Admin UI and Home Page). Defaults to PAM authentication.
gateway_api_authentication_provider	Text Array	Contains the required properties of the authentication provider used by pre-defined topologies such as admin, metadata or cdp-proxy-api. Defaults to PAM authentication.

### Knox IDBroker role parameters

**Table 40: Required parameters for Knox IDBroker role**

Name	In Wizard	Type	Default Value
idbroker_master_secret	Yes	Password	-
idbroker_conf_dir	Yes	Path	/var/lib/knox/idbroker/conf
idbroker_data_dir	Yes	Path	/var/lib/knox/idbroker/data
idbroker_gateway_port	No	Port	8444
idbroker_gateway_path	No	Text	gateway
idbroker_heap_size	No	Memory	1 GB (min = 256 MB; soft min = 512 MB)

**Table 41: Optional parameters for Knox IDBroker role**

Name	Type	Default Value
idbroker_aws_user_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_aws_group_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_aws_user_default_group_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_aws_credentials_key	Password	-
idbroker_aws_credentials_secret	Password	-
idbroker_gcp_user_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_gcp_group_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_gcp_user_default_group_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_gcp_credential_key	Password	-
idbroker_gcp_credential_secret	Password	-
idbroker_azure_user_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_azure_group_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_azure_user_default_group_mapping	Text	-
idbroker_azure_adls2_tenant_name	Text	-
idbroker_azure_vm_assumer_identity	Text	-
idbroker_reloadable_refresh_interval_ms	Time	10 seconds (minimum = 1 second)
idbroker_kerberos_dt_proxyuser_block	Text Array	A comma-separated list of proxy user configuration used in Knox's dt topology in case Kerberos is enabled
idbroker_knox_token_ttl_ms	Time	1 hour (minimum = 1 second)

**Related Information**[Installing Apache Knox](#)**Installing Cloudera Navigator Key Trustee Server**

You can install Navigator Key Trustee Server using Cloudera Manager with parcels. Command line package installs are not supported.



**Important:** Before installing Cloudera Navigator Key Trustee Server, see *Encrypting Data at Rest* for important considerations.

When the Key Trustee Server role is created it is tightly bound to the identity of the host on which it is installed. Moving the role to a different host, changing the host name, or changing the IP of the host is not supported.



**Note:** If you are using or planning to use Key Trustee Server in conjunction with a Runtime cluster, Cloudera strongly recommends using Cloudera Manager to install and manage Key Trustee Server to take advantage of Cloudera Manager's robust deployment, management, and monitoring capabilities.

See *Encrypting Data at Rest* for more information about encryption and Key Trustee Server requirements.

**Installing Key Trustee Server Using Cloudera Manager**

If you are installing Key Trustee Server for use with HDFS Transparent Encryption, the Set up HDFS Data At Rest Encryption wizard installs and configures Key Trustee Server.

## Procedure

1. (Recommended) Create a new cluster in Cloudera Manager containing only the host that Key Trustee Server will be installed on. Cloudera recommends that each cluster use its own KTS instance. Although sharing a single KTS across clusters is technically possible, it is neither approved nor supported for security reasons—specifically, the increased security risks associated with single point of failure for encryption keys used by multiple clusters. For a better understanding of additional security reasons for this recommendation, see *Data at Rest Encryption Reference Architecture*.



**Important:** The Add Cluster wizard prompts you to install Runtime and other cluster services. To exit the wizard without installing Runtime, select a version of Runtime to install and continue. When the installation begins, click the Cloudera Manager logo in the upper left corner and confirm you want to exit the wizard. This allows you to create the dedicated cluster with the Key Trustee Server hosts without installing Runtime or other services that are not required for Key Trustee Server.

2. Download the latest Key Trustee Server parcel from the [Cloudera.com/downloads](https://cloudera.com/downloads) page.

Key Trustee Server Version	Cloudera.com Download Page
7.1.1.0	<a href="https://username:password@archive.cloudera.com/p/keytrusteeserver/7/7.1.1.0/parcels/">https://username:password@archive.cloudera.com/p/keytrusteeserver/7/7.1.1.0/parcels/</a>

3. Follow the steps in [Using a Local Parcel Repository](#) to register the local parcel with Cloudera Manager.
4. On the Key Trustee Server cluster home page, click the More Options (ellipsis) icon, then click Add Service.
5. Select Key Trustee Server, then click Continue.
6. Use the Add Key Trustee Server Service wizard to install Key Trustee Server.
7. Key Trustee Server appears in the cluster components list.

## What to do next

After installing Key Trustee Server using Cloudera Manager, continue to *Securing Key Trustee Server Host*.

## Securing Key Trustee Server Host

Cloudera strongly recommends securing the Key Trustee Server host to protect against unauthorized access to Key Trustee Server. Red Hat provides security guides for RHEL 7.

Cloudera also recommends configuring the Key Trustee Server host to allow network communication only over certain ports.

You can use the following examples to create iptables rules for an EDH cluster. Add any other ports required by your environment, subject to your organization security policies. Note that in this example port 5432 is the database port for the Key Trustee database on legacy machines (prior to release 5.5). Port 11371 is the current port on which Key Trustee communicates, and port 11381 is the database port. Exercise caution if blocking other ports, as this can cause a disruption in service.

```
# Flush iptables
iptables -F
iptables -X

# Allow unlimited traffic on loopback (localhost) connection
iptables -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
iptables -A OUTPUT -o lo -j ACCEPT
# Allow established, related connections
iptables -A INPUT -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
iptables -A OUTPUT -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT

# Open all Cloudera Manager ports to allow Key Trustee Server to work properly
```

```
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 5432 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 11371 -j ACCEPT
iptables -A INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 11381 -j ACCEPT

# Drop all other connections
iptables -P INPUT DROP
iptables -P OUTPUT ACCEPT
iptables -P FORWARD DROP

# Save iptables rules so that they're loaded if the system is restarted
sed 's/IPTABLES_SAVE_ON_STOP="no"/IPTABLES_SAVE_ON_STOP="yes"/' -i /etc/sysconfig/iptables-config
sed 's/IPTABLES_SAVE_ON_RESTART="no"/IPTABLES_SAVE_ON_RESTART="yes"/' -i /etc/sysconfig/iptables-config
```

## Leveraging Native Processor Instruction Sets

### AES-NI

The Advanced Encryption Standard New Instructions (AES-NI) instruction set is designed to improve the speed of encryption and decryption using AES. Some newer processors come with AES-NI, which can be enabled on a per-server basis. If you are uncertain whether AES-NI is available on a device, run the following command to verify:

```
grep -o aes /proc/cpuinfo
```

To determine whether the AES-NI kernel module is loaded, run the following command:

```
sudo lsmod | grep aesni
```

If the CPU supports AES-NI but the kernel module is not loaded, see your operating system documentation for instructions on installing the `aesni-intel` module.

### Intel RDRAND

The Intel RDRAND instruction set, along with its underlying Digital Random Number Generator (DRNG), is useful for generating keys for cryptographic protocols without using `haveged`.

To determine whether the CPU supports RDRAND, run the following command:

```
grep -o rdrand /proc/cpuinfo
```

To enable RDRAND, install `rng-tools` version 4 or higher:

1. Download the source code:

```
sudo wget http://downloads.sourceforge.net/project/gkernel/rng-tools/4/rng-tools-4.tar.gz
```

2. Extract the source code:

```
tar xvfz rng-tools-4.tar.gz
```

3. Enter the `rng-tools-4` directory:

```
cd rng-tools-4
```

4. Run `./configure`.
5. Run `make`.
6. Run `make install`.

Start rngd with the following command:

```
sudo rngd --no-tpm=1 -o /dev/random
```

## Initializing Key Trustee Server

After installing Key Trustee Server, you must initialize it before it is operational. See the Key Trustee Server documentation and High Availability documentation for details.

### Related Information

[Initializing Standalone Key Trustee Server](#)

[Cloudera Navigator Key Trustee Server Overview](#)

[Setting Up Key Trustee Server High Availability](#)

## Installing Cloudera Navigator Encrypt

### Before you begin

See [Data at Rest Encryption Requirements](#) for more information about encryption and Navigator Encrypt requirements.

### About this task



**Important:** Before installing Cloudera Navigator Encrypt, see [Encrypting Data at Rest](#) and the [Product Compatibility Matrix for Cloudera Navigator Encryption](#) for important considerations.

## Setting Up an Internal Repository

You must create an internal repository to install or upgrade Navigator Encrypt. For instructions on creating internal repositories (including Cloudera Manager, CDH, and Cloudera Navigator encryption components), see [Configuring a Local Package Repository](#).

## Installing Navigator Encrypt (RHEL-Compatible)

### About this task



**Note:** For details about supported Linux Operating Systems, refer to the [Product Compatibility Matrix for Cloudera Navigator Encryption](#).

### Procedure

1. Install the Cloudera Repository.

Add the internal repository you created. See [Configuring Hosts to Use the Internal Repository](#) for more information.

Import the GPG key by running the following command:

```
sudo rpm --import http://repo.example.com/path/to/gpg_gazzang.asc
```

## 2. Install the EPEL Repository.

Dependent packages are available through the Extra Packages for Enterprise Linux (EPEL) repository. To install the EPEL repository, install the `epel-release` package:

- a. Copy the URL for the `epel-release-<version>.noarch` file for RHEL 6 or RHEL 7 located in the [How can I use these extra packages?](#) section of the EPEL wiki page.
- b. Run the following commands to install the EPEL repository:

```
sudo wget <epel_rpm_url>
sudo yum install epel-release-<version>.noarch.rpm
```

Replace `<version>` with the version number of the downloaded RPM (for example, 6-8).

If the `epel-release` package is already installed, you see a message similar to the following:

```
Examining /var/tmp/yum-root-jmZhL0/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm: epel-rel
ease-6-8.noarch
/var/tmp/yum-root-jmZhL0/epel-release-6-8.noarch.rpm: does not update in
stalled package.
Error: Nothing to do
```

Confirm that the EPEL repository is installed:

```
sudo yum repolist | grep -i epel
```

## 3. Install Kernel Libraries.

For Navigator Encrypt to run as a kernel module, you must download and install the kernel development headers. Each kernel module is compiled specifically for the underlying kernel version. Running as a kernel module allows Navigator Encrypt to provide high performance and completely transparency to user-space applications.

To determine your current kernel version, run `uname -r`.

To install the development headers for your current kernel version, run:

```
sudo yum install kernel-headers-$(uname -r) kernel-devel-$(uname -r)
```

For OL with the Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (UEK), run:

```
sudo yum install kernel-uek-headers-$(uname -r) kernel-uek-devel-$(uname -
r)
```



**Note:** For UEK3, you do not need to install `kernel-uek-headers-*`

If `yum` cannot find these packages, it displays an error similar to the following:

```
Unable to locate package <packagename>.
```

In this case, do one of the following to proceed:

- Find and install the kernel headers package by using a tool such as [RPM Pbone](#).
- Upgrade your kernel to the latest version. If you upgrade the kernel, you must reboot after upgrading and select the kernel from the grub menu to make it active.

#### 4. (RHEL or CentOS Only) Manually Install dkms.

Because of a broken dependency in all versions of RHEL or CentOS, you must manually install the dkms package:

```
sudo yum install http://repository.it4i.cz/mirrors/repoforge/redhat/el6/en/x86_64/rpmsforge/RPMS/dkms-2.1.1.2-1.el6.rf.noarch.rpm
```



**Note:** This link is provided as an example for RHEL 6. For other versions, be sure to use the correct URL.

#### 5. Install Navigator Encrypt.

Install the Navigator Encrypt client using the yum package manager:

```
sudo yum install navencrypt
```

If you attempt to install Navigator Encrypt with incorrect or missing kernel headers, you see a message like the following:

```
Building navencryptfs 3.8.0 DKMS kernel module...
##### BUILDING ERROR #####

Creating symlink /var/lib/dkms/navencryptfs/3.8.0/source ->
/usr/src/navencryptfs-3.8.0
DKMS: add completed.
Error! echo
Your kernel headers for kernel 3.10.0-229.4.2.el7.x86_64 cannot be found a
t
/lib/modules/3.10.0-229.4.2.el7.x86_64/build or /lib/modules/3.10.0-229.4.
2.el7.x86_64/source.

##### BUILDING ERROR #####

Failed installation of navencryptfs 3.8.0 DKMS kernel module !
```

To recover, see [Navigator Encrypt Kernel Module Setup](#).

## Installing Navigator Encrypt (SLES)

### Procedure

#### 1. Install the Cloudera Repository.

Add the internal repository you created. See [Configuring Hosts to Use the Internal Repository](#) for more information.

Import the GPG key by running the following command:

```
sudo rpm --import http://repo.example.com/path/to/gpg_gazzang.asc
```

#### 2. Install NTP.

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) service synchronizes system time. Cloudera recommends using NTP to ensure that timestamps in system logs, cryptographic signatures, and other auditable events are consistent across systems. Install and start NTP with the following commands:

- SLES 11

```
$ sudo zypper install ntp
```

```
# /etc/init.d/ntp start
```

- SLES 12

```
$ sudo zypper install ntp
# service ntpd start
```

3. Install the Kernel Module Package and Navigator Encrypt Client.

Install the kernel module package (KMP) and Navigator Encrypt client with zypper:

```
sudo zypper install cloudera-navencryptfs-kmp-<kernel_flavor>
sudo zypper install navencrypt
```

Replace `<kernel_flavor>` with the [kernel flavor](#) for your system. Navigator Encrypt supports the default, xen, and ec2 kernel flavors.

4. Enable Unsupported Modules.

Edit `/etc/modprobe.d/unsupported-modules` and set `allow_unsupported_modules` to 1. For example:

```
#
# Every kernel module has a flag 'supported'. If this flag is not set load
ing
# this module will taint your kernel. You will not get much help with a
kernel
# problem if your kernel is marked as tainted. In this case you firstly h
ave
# to avoid loading of unsupported modules.
#
# Setting allow_unsupported_modules 1 enables loading of unsupported mo
dules
# by modprobe, setting allow_unsupported_modules 0 disables it. This can
# be overridden using the --allow-unsupported-modules command line switch.
allow_unsupported_modules 1
```

5. (SLES 12 only) Run `systemctl daemon-reload`.

Due to [changes](#) in SLES 12, you must run the following command after installing Navigator Encrypt:

```
sudo systemctl daemon-reload
```

## Installing Navigator Encrypt (Ubuntu)

### Procedure

1. Install the Cloudera Repository.

Add the internal repository you created. See [Configuring Hosts to Use the Internal Repository](#) for more information.

```
echo "deb http://repo.example.com/path/to/ubuntu/stable $DISTRIB_CODENAME
main" | sudo tee -a /etc/apt/sources.list
```

Import the GPG key by running the following command:

```
wget -O - http://repo.example.com/path/to/gpg_gazzang.asc | apt-key add -
```

Update the repository index with `apt-get update`.

## 2. Install NTP.

The Network Time Protocol (NTP) service synchronizes system time. Cloudera recommends using NTP to ensure that timestamps in system logs, cryptographic signatures, and other auditable events are consistent across systems. Install and start NTP with the following commands:

```
sudo apt-get install ntp
sudo /etc/init.d/ntp start
```

## 3. Install Kernel Headers.

Determine your kernel version by running `uname -r`, and install the appropriate headers:

```
sudo apt-get install linux-headers-$(uname -r)
```

## 4. Install the Navigator Encrypt Client.

Install Navigator Encrypt:

```
sudo apt-get install navencrypt
```

## Post Installation

### What to do next

To ensure that Navigator Encrypt and NTP start after a reboot, add them to the start order with `chkconfig`:

```
sudo chkconfig --level 235 navencrypt-mount on
sudo chkconfig --level 235 ntpd on
```

## Setting Up TLS for Navigator Encrypt Clients

### About this task

Transport Layer Security (TLS) certificates are used to secure communication with Navigator Encrypt. Cloudera strongly recommends using certificates signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).

If the TLS certificate is signed by an unrecognized CA, such as an internal CA, then you must add the root certificate to the host certificate truststore of each Navigator Encrypt client. Be aware that Navigator Encrypt uses the operating system's truststore, which is distinct from the JDK truststore used by Cloudera Manager.

To set up TLS certificates on a Navigator Encrypt client:

### Procedure

#### 1. If not already installed, install the CA-certificates:

```
yum install ca-certificates
```

#### 2. Enable the dynamic CA configuration feature:

```
update-ca-trust enable
```

#### 3. Copy the root certificate into the host certificate truststore:

```
cp /path/to/root.pem /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/
```

#### 4. Update the host certificate truststore:

```
update-ca-trust
```

## Example

Example:

```
[root@navencrypt-1 ~]# service navencrypt-mount stop
Stopping navencrypt directories
* Umounting /dev/nvtest/test1 ...           [ OK ]
* Umounting /dev/nvtest/test2 ...           [ OK ]
* Unloading module ...                       [ OK ]

[root@navencrypt-1 ~]# update-ca-trust enable
[root@navencrypt-1 ~]# cp dd-1.lab.usa.company.com.pem /etc/pki/ca-trust/source/anchors/
[root@navencrypt-1 ~]# update-ca-trust
[root@navencrypt-1 ~]# service navencrypt-mount start
Starting navencrypt directories
* Mounting '/dev/nvtest/test1'              [ OK ]
* Mounting '/dev/nvtest/test2'
```

## Entropy Requirements

### About this task

Many cryptographic operations, such as those used with TLS or HDFS encryption, require a sufficient level of system [entropy](#) to ensure randomness; likewise, Navigator Encrypt needs a source of random numbers to ensure good performance. Hence, you need to make sure that the hosts running Navigator Encrypt (as well as Key Trustee Server, Key Trustee KMS) and have sufficient entropy to perform cryptographic operations.

You can check the available entropy on a Linux system by running the following command:

```
cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/entropy_avail
```

The output displays the entropy currently available. Check the entropy several times to determine the state of the entropy pool on the system. If the entropy is consistently low (500 or less), you must increase it by installing `rng-tools` version 4 or higher, and starting the `rngd` service.

### Install `rng_tools` Using Package Manager

#### About this task

If version 4 or higher of the `rng-tools` package is available from the local package manager (`yum`), then install it directly from the package manager. If the appropriate version of `rng-tools` is unavailable, see [Building `rng-tools` From Source](#) on page 162.



**Note:** If you're using RHEL 6.7 and later, or recent versions of Ubuntu, Debian, and SLES, then package manager should provide version 4.x or higher. Be sure to check the version of `rng-tools` provided by your package manager before installation to determine whether or not you need to build from source instead.

Run the following commands on RHEL 6-compatible systems:

```
sudo yum install rng-tools
sudo service rngd start
sudo chkconfig rngd on
```

For RHEL 7, run the following commands:

```
sudo yum install rng-tools
cp /usr/lib/systemd/system/rngd.service /etc/systemd/system/
systemctl daemon-reload
systemctl start rngd
```

```
systemctl enable rngd
```

## Building rng-tools From Source

### About this task

If you are unable to install rng-tools using package manager, you can build from source.



**Note:** If your package manager only offers an older version (3.x or earlier), then you must build from source.

To install and start rngd and build from source:

1. Download the source code:

```
sudo wget http://downloads.sourceforge.net/project/gkernel/rng-tools/4/rng-tools-4.tar.gz
```

2. Extract the source code:

```
tar xvfz rng-tools-4.tar.gz
```

3. Enter the rng-tools-4 directory:

```
cd rng-tools-4
```

4. Run ./configure

5. Run make

6. Run make install

After you have installed rng-tools, start the rngd daemon by running the following command as root:

```
sudo rngd --no-tpm=1 -o /dev/random
```

For improved performance, Cloudera recommends configuring Navigator Encrypt to read directly from /dev/random instead of /dev/urandom.

To configure Navigator Encrypt to use /dev/random as an entropy source, add --use-random to the navencrypt-prepare command when you are setting up Navigator Encrypt.

## Uninstalling and Reinstalling Navigator Encrypt

### About this task

Uninstalling Navigator Encrypt

For RHEL-compatible OSes:

```
sudo yum remove navencrypt
sudo yum remove navencrypt-kernel-module
```

These commands remove the software itself. On RHEL-compatible OSes, the /etc/navencrypt directory is not removed as part of the uninstallation. Remove it manually if required.

Reinstalling Navigator Encrypt

After uninstalling Navigator Encrypt, repeat the preceding installation instructions for your distribution.

When Navigator Encrypt is uninstalled, the configuration files and directories located in /etc/navencrypt are not removed. Consequently, you do not need to use the navencrypt register command during reinstallation. If you no longer require the previous installation configuration information in the directory /etc/navencrypt, you can remove its contents.

## Installing Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server

Use these steps to install Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server as the backing key store.

### Before you begin

- Apache Ranger must be installed and running.
- You must install Key Trustee Server before installing Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server.

### Procedure

1. On the cluster home page, click the More Options (ellipsis) icon, then click Add Service.
2. Select Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server, then click Continue.
3. Use the Add Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server wizard to install Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server.
4. Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server appears in the cluster components list.

## Installing Ranger KMS

Use these steps to install Ranger KMS with its associated keystore database.

### Before you begin

- Apache Ranger must be installed and running.
- Ranger KMS requires a [supported database](#). This should be a separate database than the one used for Ranger.

### Procedure

1. On the cluster home page, click the More Options (ellipsis) icon, then click Add Service.
2. Select Ranger KMS, then click Continue.
3. Use the Add Ranger KMS wizard to install Ranger KMS.
4. Ranger KMS with Key Trustee Server appears in the cluster components list.

### Related Information

[Configuring a database for Ranger or Ranger KMS](#)

## Custom Installation Solutions

Some installations may require custom solutions such as creating virtual images of cluster hosts, configuring a custom Java home location, or creating a Runtime cluster using a template.

For information about using the Cloudera Manager API to install and configure clusters, see [Creating a Runtime Cluster Using a Cloudera Manager Template](#)

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Privileged commands for Cloudera Manager installation

When installing Cloudera Manager using a non-root user, the sudo command is required to run specific commands with elevated privilege.

To restrict the sudo privilege specific commands, add the following list of commands to the sudoers file. You can find the sudoers file in `/etc/sudoers` by running the `visudo` command.

The sudoers file on the host running the Cloudera Manager Server must be modified as indicated in the [Example configuration to add to the sudoers file](#). To install the Cloudera Manager Agent on CDP cluster hosts as a non root user, you must modify the sudoers file on each host. The user who is given sudo privilege must be the non-root user specified in the Cloudera Manager Add-Host Wizard when adding new hosts to a cluster.

## Prerequisites and exceptions for the example configuration

Review the prerequisites and exceptions before adding the example configuration to the sudoers file.

### Procedure

1. As a root user, you must create the repository file on the Cloudera Manager Server. For instance, as a root user you can create the `/etc/yum.repos.d/cloudera-manager.repo` file with the following content:

```
[cloudera-manager]
name=Cloudera Manager 7.x.0
baseurl=https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cm6/7.x.0/redhat7/yum/
gpgkey=https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cm6/7.x.0/redhat7/yum/RPM-GPG-KEY-cloudera
gpgcheck=1
enabled=1
autorefresh=0
type=rpm-md
```

2. To enable Auto-TLS, use the Cloudera Manager user interface:
  - a) Administration > Security > Enable Auto-TLS wizard
  - b) For information on how to generate an internal CA and corresponding certificates, see [Use case 1: Use CM to generate an internal CA and corresponding certificates](#)
3. Database Configuration:
  - a) To install the PostgreSQL as the Cloudera Manager Database, the root user must run the following commands for the user1:

```
i) user1@cmsudo-1 ~]$ echo 'LC_ALL="en_US.UTF-8"' >> /etc/locale.conf
-bash: /etc/locale.conf file

ii) sudo su -l postgres -c "postgresql-setup initdb"
```

- b) To enable MD5 authentication, user1 must have root permission:
 

Edit `pg_hba.conf`, which is usually found in `/var/lib/pgsql/data` or `/etc/postgresql/<version>/main`. For more information, see step 2, [Enable MD5 authentication](#).
4. To install Ranger on any host and configure PostgreSQL database for Ranger, you need a new sudoers command list. For more information, see [Configuring a PostgreSQL Database for Ranger or Ranger KMS](#)
  5. For the KDC setup, you must manage the `krb5.conf` file through Cloudera Manager user interface. For more information, see [Enable Kerberos using the wizard](#)
  6. Cloudera Manager Upgrade:

To set up the Cloudera Manager repository, user1 must have write access to the repository file. For more information, see [Upgrading the Cloudera Manager Server](#)

7. If you are setting up a KTS cluster, do the following as root user:
  - a) You must obtain root access to install a file under `"/etc/systemd/system/"` as a prerequisite for installing `rng-tools` package. After installing the `"rng-tools"` package, user1 will require root user to run the following commands:

```
i) cp /usr/lib/systemd/system/rngd.service /etc/systemd/system/
```

```
ii) sed -i -e 's/ExecStart=\ /sbin/rngd -f /ExecStart=\ /sbin\ /rngd -f
-r \ / dev \ / urandom/' /etc/systemd/system/rngd.service
```

#### 8. Run the rsync command to copy the Key Trustee Server keys.

```
rsync -zav --exclude .ssl /var/lib/keytrustee/ .keytrustee cmsudo-6.vpc.
cloudera.com:/var/lib/keytrustee/
```

### Example configuration to add to the sudoers file

The following can be used to provide root privileges to a non-root user to install Cloudera Manager server.

In the below case, user1 is a non-root user and is used to install and run Cloudera Manager server and agent on the Cloudera Manager server host.

sudoers format for RHEL7 host where Cloudera Manager server is installed:

```
user1 ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:SETENV: /usr/bin/hostnamectl set-hostname *, /sbin/
iptables-save, /usr/bin/rpm --import *,
/usr/bin/yum install *cloudera*, /usr/bin/yum install ntp, /bin/wget, /bin/
systemctl status cloudera*,
/bin/systemctl disable firewalld, systemctl stop firewalld, /bin/systemctl
status ntp, /bin/systemctl enable ntp,
/usr/bin/vim /etc/ntp.conf, /usr/sbin/hwclock --systohc, /bin/tail, /usr/bin
yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel,
/usr/bin/yum install postgresql-server, /usr/bin/yum install python-pip, /us
r/bin/pip install psycopg2==2.7.5 --ignore-installed,
/bin/systemctl enable postgresql, /bin/systemctl restart postgresql, /bin/
systemctl enable cloudera-scm-server,
/bin/yum -y install openjdk8.x86_64, /bin/yum install krb5-workstation k
rb5-libs, /usr/bin/yum clean all,
/usr/bin/install rng-tools, /usr/bin/yum upgrade *cloudera*, /bin/systemctl
restart cloudera*,
/bin/systemctl daemon-reload, /bin/systemctl start rngd, /bin/systemctl s
top rngd, /bin/systemctl status rngd,
/bin/systemctl/ enable rngd, /usr/bin/ktadmin init
```

sudoers format for RHEL7 Cloudera Manager agent installs through the Add Host Wizard of Cloudera Manager:

```
user1 ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:SETENV: /usr/bin/hostnamectl set-hostname *, /sbin/
iptables-save,
/usr/bin/rpm --import *, /usr/bin/yum --disablerepo=* --enablerepo=cloudera*
*, /usr/bin/yum install ntp, /bin/wget,
/bin/systemctl status cloudera-scm-agent, /bin/systemctl status ntp, /bin/
systemctl enable ntp, /usr/bin/vim /etc/ntp.conf,
/usr/sbin/hwclock --systohc, /bin/id, /usr/bin/install -m 644 --backup=nu
mbered *, /usr/bin/rm -Rf /var/cache/yum/*,
/bin/cp /etc/cloudera-scm-agent/*, /usr/bin/sed -e * -i /etc/cloudera-scm-a
gent/*,
/usr/bin/tail -n * /var/log/cloudera-scm-agent/*, /usr/bin/mkdir -m 0755 -p
/var/lib/cloudera-scm-agent/agent-cert,
/usr/bin/tar xf * -C /var/lib/cloudera-scm-agent/agent-cert, /bin/tail, /u
sr/bin/yum install java-1.8.0-openjdk-devel,
/usr/bin/yum install python-pip, /usr/bin/pip install psycopg2==2.7.5 --ig
nore-installed,
/bin/yum -y install openjdk8.x86_64, /bin/yum -y install *cloudera*, /bin/y
um install krb5-workstation krb5-libs,
/usr/bin/yum clean all, /usr/bin/yum upgrade *cloudera*, /bin/systemctl res
tart cloudera*, /usr/bin/ktadmin init
```



**Note:** The above sudoers configuration can be safely merged into a single configuration line for user1.



**Note:** In this example configuration, PostgreSQL Server has been used. However, the configuration might vary depending on the Database installed in your environment.

## Creating Virtual Images of Cluster Hosts

You can create virtual machine images, such as PXE-boot images, Amazon AMIs, and Azure VM images of cluster hosts with pre-deployed Cloudera software that you can use to quickly spin up virtual machines.

You can create virtual machine images, such as PXE-boot images, Amazon AMIs, and Azure VM images of cluster hosts with pre-deployed Cloudera software that you can use to quickly spin up virtual machines. These images use parcels to install Runtime software. This topic describes the procedures to create images of the Cloudera Manager host and worker host and how to instantiate hosts from those images.

## Creating a Pre-Deployed Cloudera Manager Host

Complete the steps below to create a Cloudera Manager virtual machine image.

### Procedure

1. Instantiate a virtual machine image (an AMI, if you are using Amazon Web Services) based on a supported operating system and start the virtual machine. See the documentation for your virtualization environment for details.
2. Install Cloudera Manager and configure a database. You can configure either a local or remote database.
3. Wait for the Cloudera Manager Admin console to become active.
4. Log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin console.
5. Download any parcels for Runtime or other services managed by Cloudera Manager. Do not distribute or activate the parcels.
6. Log in to the Cloudera Manager server host:
  - a) Run the following command to stop the Cloudera Manager service: `service cloudera-scm-server stop`
  - b) Run the following command to disable autostarting of the `cloudera-scm-server` service:
    - RHEL 7.x /CentOS 7.x.x:

```
systemctl disable cloudera-scm-server.service
```

7. Create an image of the Cloudera Manager host.
8. If you installed the Cloudera Manager database on a remote host, also create an image of the database host.



**Note:** Ensure that there are no clients using the remote database while creating the image.

## Instantiating a Cloudera Manager Image

Complete the following steps to create a new Cloudera Manager instance from a virtual machine image.

### Procedure

1. Instantiate the Cloudera Manager image.
2. If the Cloudera Manager database will be hosted on a remote host, also instantiate the database host image.

3. Ensure that the `cloudera-scm-server` service is not running by running the following command on the Cloudera Manager host:

```
service cloudera-scm-server status
```

If it is running, stop it using the following command:

```
service cloudera-scm-server stop
```

4. On the Cloudera Manager host, create a file named `uuid` in the `/etc/cloudera-scm-server` directory. Add a globally unique identifier to this file using the following command:

```
cat /proc/sys/kernel/random/uuid > /etc/cloudera-scm-server/uuid
```

The existence of this file informs Cloudera Manager to reinitialize its own unique identifier when it starts.

5. Run the following command to start the Cloudera Manager service:

```
service cloudera-scm-server start
```

6. Run the following command to enable automatic restart for the `cloudera-scm-server`:

- RHEL 7.x /CentOS 7.x.x:

```
systemctl enable cloudera-scm-server.service
```

## Creating a Pre-Deployed Worker Host

Complete the steps below to create a pre-deployed worker host.

### Procedure

1. Instantiate a virtual machine image (an AMI, if you are using Amazon Web Services) based on a supported operating system and start the virtual machine. See the documentation for your virtualization environment for details.
2. Download the parcels required for the worker host from the public parcel repository, or from a repository that you have created and save them to a temporary directory. See *Cloudera Manager 7 Download Information*.
3. From the same location where you downloaded the parcels, download the `parcel_name.parcel.sha1` file for each parcel.
4. Calculate and compare the sha1 of the downloaded parcel to ensure that the parcel was downloaded correctly. For example:

```
shasum KAFKA-2.0.2-1.2.0.2.p0.5-el6.parcel | awk '{print $1}' > KAFKA-2
.0.2-1.2.0.2.p0.5-el6.parcel.sha
diff KAFKA-2.0.2-1.2.0.2.p0.5-el6.parcel.sha1 KAFKA-2.0.2-1.2.0.2.p0.5-el6
.parcel.sha
```

**5. Unpack the parcel:**

## a) Create the following directories:

- /opt/cloudera/parcels
- /opt/cloudera/parcel-cache

## b) Set the ownership for the two directories you just created so that they are owned by the username that the Cloudera Manager agent runs as.

## c) Set the permissions for each directory using the following command:

```
chmod 755 directory
```

Note that the contents of these directories will be publicly available and can be safely marked as world-readable.

## d) Running as the same user that runs the Cloudera Manager agent, extract the contents of the parcel from the temporary directory using the following command:

```
tar -zxvf parcelfile -C /opt/cloudera/parcels/
```

## e) Add a symbolic link from the product name of each parcel to the /opt/cloudera/parcels directory.

For example, to link /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-6.0.0-1.cdh6.0.0.p0.309038 to /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH, use the following command:

```
ln -s /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-6.0.0-1.cdh6.0.0.p0.309038 /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH
```

## f) Mark the parcels to not be deleted by the Cloudera Manager agent on start up by adding a .dont\_delete marker file (this file has no contents) to each subdirectory in the /opt/cloudera/parcels directory. For example:

```
touch /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/.dont_delete
```

**6. Verify the file exists:**

```
ls -l /opt/cloudera/parcels/parcelname
```

You should see output similar to the following:

```
ls -al /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH
total 100
drwxr-xr-x  9 root root  4096 Sep 14 14:53 .
drwxr-xr-x  9 root root  4096 Sep 14 06:34 ..
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Sep 12 06:39 bin
-rw-r--r--  1 root root    0 Sep 14 14:53 .dont_delete
drwxr-xr-x 26 root root  4096 Sep 12 05:10 etc
drwxr-xr-x  4 root root  4096 Sep 12 05:04 include
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root 69632 Sep 12 06:44 jars
drwxr-xr-x 37 root root  4096 Sep 12 06:39 lib
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  4096 Sep 12 06:39 meta
drwxr-xr-x  5 root root  4096 Sep 12 06:39 share
```

**7. Install the Cloudera Manager agent. If you have not already done so, *Step 1: Configure a Repository for Cloudera Manager*.****8. Create an image of the worker host. See the documentation for your virtualization environment for details.****Instantiating a Worker Host**

Complete the steps below to instantiate a worker host.

**Procedure****1. Instantiate the Cloudera worker host image.**

2. Edit the following file and set the `server_host` and `server_port` properties to reference the Cloudera Manager server host.
3. If necessary perform additional steps to configure TLS/SSL.
4. Start the agent service:

```
service cloudera-scm-agent start
```

## Manually Install Cloudera Manager Agent Packages

The Cloudera Manager Agent is responsible for starting and stopping processes, unpacking configurations, triggering installations, and monitoring all hosts in a cluster. You can install the Cloudera Manager agent manually on all hosts, or Cloudera Manager can install the Agents in a later step. To use Cloudera Manager to install the agents, skip this section.

### About this task

To install the Cloudera Manager Agent packages manually, do the following on every cluster host (including those that will run one or more of the Cloudera Management Service roles: Service Monitor, Activity Monitor, Event Server, Alert Publisher, or Reports Manager):

### Procedure

1. Use one of the following commands to install the Cloudera Manager Agent packages:

OS	Command
RHEL, if you have a yum repo configured:	<pre>\$ sudo yum install cloudera-manager-agent cloudera-manager-daemons</pre>
RHEL, if you're manually transferring RPMs:	<pre>\$ sudo yum --nogpgcheck localinstall cloudera-manager-agent-package.*.x86_64.rpm cloudera-manager-daemons.*.x86_64.rpm</pre>

2. On every cluster host, configure the Cloudera Manager Agent to point to the Cloudera Manager Server by setting the following properties in the `/etc/cloudera-scm-agent/config.ini` configuration file:

Property	Description
<code>server_host</code>	Name of the host where Cloudera Manager Server is running.
<code>server_port</code>	Port on the host where Cloudera Manager Server is running.

3. Start the Agents by running the following command on all hosts:

#### RHEL 7

```
sudo systemctl start cloudera-scm-agent
```

If the agent starts without errors, no response displays.

When the Agent starts, it contacts the Cloudera Manager Server. If communication fails between a Cloudera Manager Agent and Cloudera Manager Server, see *Troubleshooting Installation Problems*. When the Agent hosts reboot, `cloudera-scm-agent` starts automatically.

## Installation Reference

Reference information related to CDP Private Cloud Base installation.

## Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Ports

Cloudera Manager, Cloudera Runtime components, managed services, and third-party components use the ports listed in the tables that follow.

Before you deploy Cloudera Manager, Cloudera Runtime, managed services, and third-party components, make sure these ports are open on each system. If you are using a firewall, such as iptables or firewalld, and cannot open all the listed ports, you must disable the firewall completely to ensure full functionality.

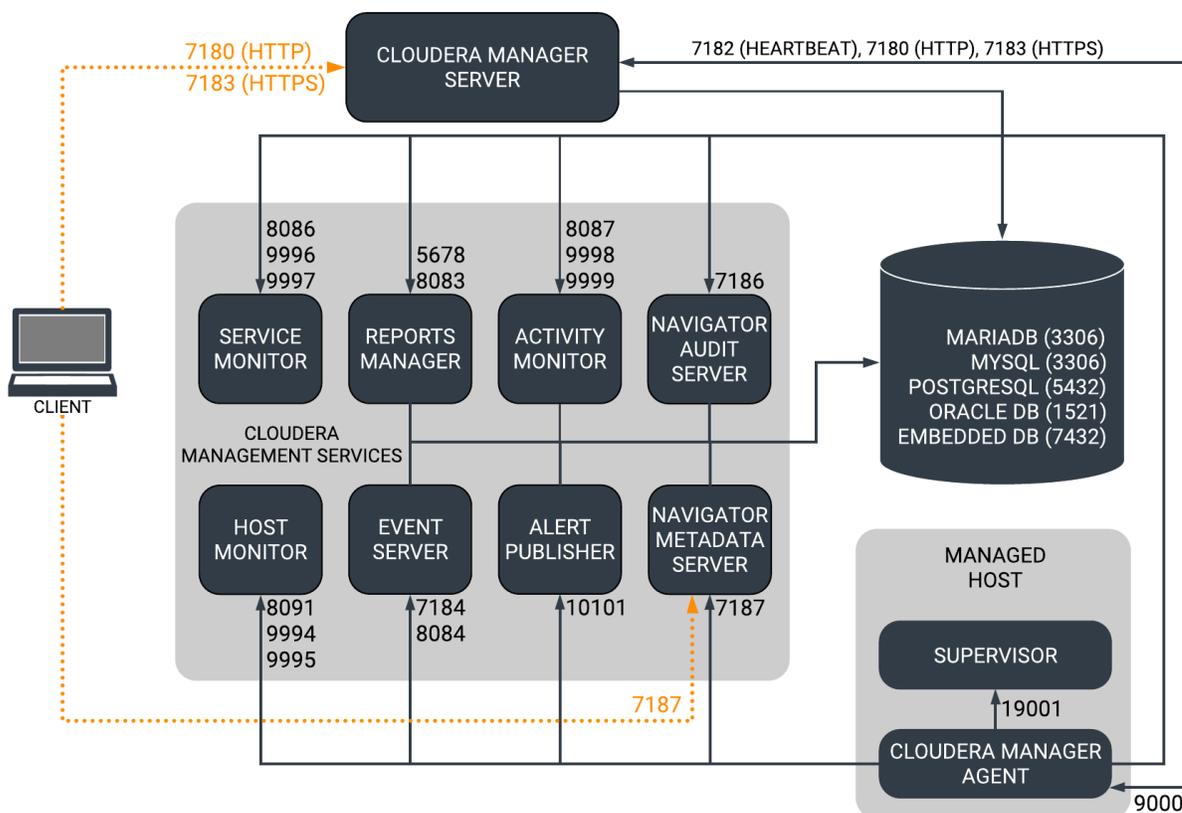
In the tables in the subsections that follow, the Access Requirement column for each port is usually either "Internal" or "External." In this context, "Internal" means that the port is used only for communication among the components (for example the JournalNode ports in an HA configuration); "External" means that the port can be used for either internal or external communication (for example, ports used by NodeManager and the JobHistory Server Web UIs).

Unless otherwise specified, the ports access requirement is unidirectional, meaning that inbound connections to the specified ports must be allowed. In most modern stateful firewalls, it is not necessary to create a separate rule for return traffic on a permitted session.

## Ports Used by Cloudera Manager

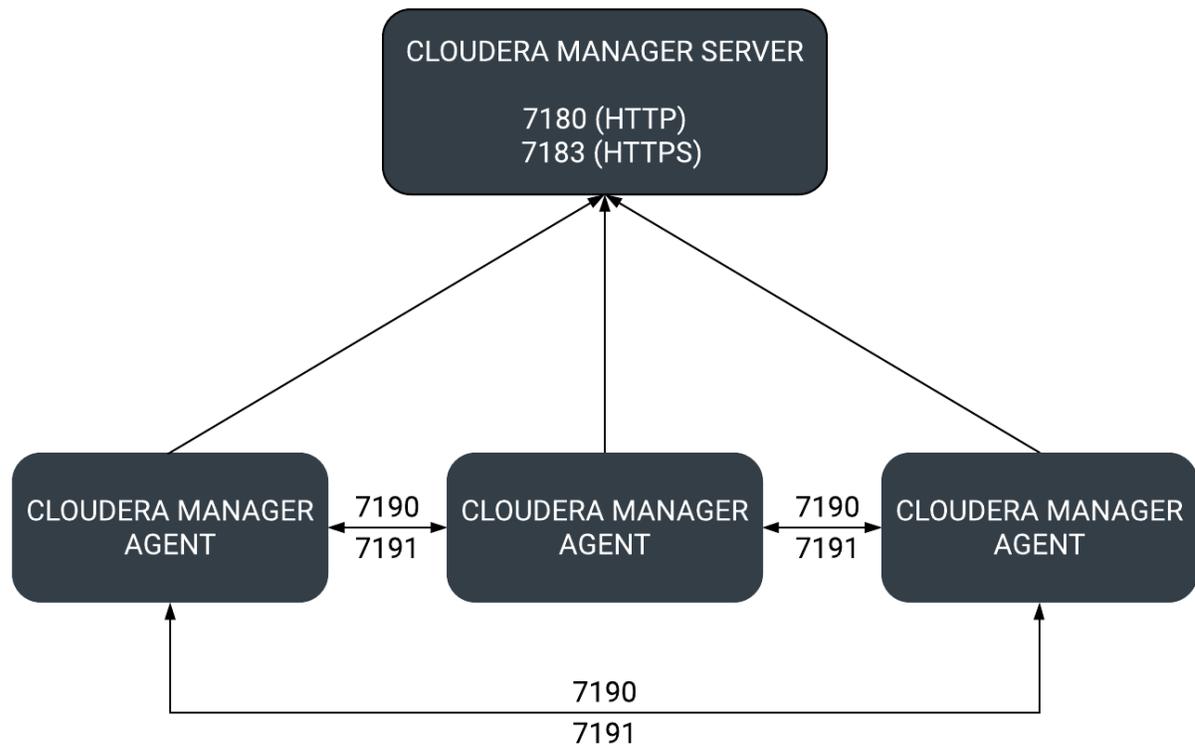
The diagrams and tables below provide an overview of some of the ports used by Cloudera Manager and Cloudera Management Service roles.

**Figure 1: Ports Used by Cloudera Manager**



When peer-to-peer distribution is enabled for parcels, the Cloudera Manager Agent can obtain the parcel from the Cloudera Manager Server or from other agents, as follows:

**Figure 2: Ports Used in Peer-to-Peer Parcel Distribution**



For further details, see the following tables. All ports listed are TCP.

In the following tables, Internal means that the port is used only for communication among the components; External means that the port can be used for either internal or external communication.

**Table 42: External Ports**

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Description
Cloudera Manager Server	HTTP (Web UI)	7180	AdministrationSettingsCategory and AddressesHTTP Port for Admin Console	HTTP port used by the web console.
	HTTPS (Web UI)	7183	AdministrationSettingsCategory and AddressesHTTPS Port for Admin Console	Used by the web console if HTTPS is enabled. If enabled, port 7180 remains open, but redirects all requests to HTTPS on port 7183.
Cloudera Manager Agent	HTTP (Debug)	9000	/etc/cloudera-scm-agent/config.ini	
Backup and Disaster Recovery	HTTP (Web UI)	7180	AdministrationSettingsCategory and AddressesHTTP Port for Admin Console	Used for communication to peer (source) Cloudera Manager.
	HTTPS (Web UI)	7183	AdministrationSettingsCategory and AddressesHTTPS Port for Admin Console	Used for communication to peer (source) Cloudera Manager when HTTPS is enabled.

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Description
	HDFS NameNode	8020	HDFS serviceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesNameNode Port	HDFS and Hive/ Impala replication: communication from destination HDFS and MapReduce hosts to source HDFS NameNode(s). Hive/ Impala Replication: communication from source Hive hosts to destination HDFS NameNode(s).
	HDFS DataNode	50010	HDFS serviceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesDataNode Transceiver Port	HDFS and Hive/ Impala replication: communication from destination HDFS and MapReduce hosts to source HDFS DataNode(s). Hive/ Impala Replication: communication from source Hive hosts to destination HDFS DataNode(s).
Telemetry Publisher	HTTP	10110	ClustersCloudera Management ServiceCategoryPorts and AddressesTelemetry Publisher Server Port	The port where the Telemetry Publisher Server listens for requests
Telemetry Publisher	HTTP (Debug)	10111	ClustersCloudera Management ServiceCategoryPorts and AddressesTelemetry Publisher Web UI Port	The port where Telemetry Publisher starts a debug web server. Set to -1 to disable debug server.

Table 43: Internal Ports

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Description
Cloudera Manager Server	Avro (RPC)	7182	AdministrationSettingsCategoryPorts and AddressesAgent Port to connect to Server	Used for Agent to Server heartbeats
	Embedded PostgreSQL database	7432		The optional embedded PostgreSQL database used for storing configuration information for Cloudera Manager Server.
	Peer-to-peer parcel distribution	7190, 7191	HostsAll HostsConfigurationP2P Parcel Distribution Port	Used to distribute parcels to cluster hosts during installation and upgrade operations.
Cloudera Manager Agent	HTTP (Debug)	The value set for the list ening_port parameter in the /etc/cloudera-scm-agent/config.ini file, plus 1.	Not directly configurable.  For example, the default external port is 9000. Therefore the default internal port is 9001.	
Event Server	Custom protocol	7184	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesEvent Publish Port	Port on which the Event Server listens for the publication of events.
	Custom protocol	7185	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesEvent Query Port	Port on which the Event Server listens for queries for events.

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Description
	HTTP (Debug)	8084	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesEvent Server Web UI Port	Port for the Event Server's Debug page. Set to -1 to disable debug server.
Alert Publisher	Custom protocol	10101	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesAlerts: Listen Port	Port where the Alert Publisher listens for internal API requests.
Service Monitor	HTTP (Debug)	8086	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesService Monitor Web UI Port	Port for Service Monitor's Debug page. Set to -1 to disable the debug server.
	HTTPS (Debug)		Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesService Monitor Web UI HTTPS Port	Port for Service Monitor's HTTPS Debug page.
	Custom protocol	9997	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesService Monitor Listen Port	Port where Service Monitor is listening for agent messages.
	Internal query API (Avro)	9996	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesService Monitor Nozzle Port	Port where Service Monitor's query API is exposed.
Activity Monitor	HTTP (Debug)	8087	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesActivity Monitor Web UI Port	Port for Activity Monitor's Debug page. Set to -1 to disable the debug server.
	HTTPS (Debug)		Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesActivity Monitor Web UI HTTPS Port	Port for Activity Monitor's HTTPS Debug page.
	Custom protocol	9999	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesActivity Monitor Listen Port	Port where Activity Monitor is listening for agent messages.
	Internal query API (Avro)	9998	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesActivity Monitor Nozzle Port	Port where Activity Monitor's query API is exposed.
Host Monitor	HTTP (Debug)	8091	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesHost Monitor Web UI Port	Port for Host Monitor's Debug page. Set to -1 to disable the debug server.
	HTTPS (Debug)	9091	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesHost Monitor Web UI HTTPS Port	Port for Host Monitor's HTTPS Debug page.
	Custom protocol	9995	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesHost Monitor Listen Port	Port where Host Monitor is listening for agent messages.
	Internal query API (Avro)	9994	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesHost Monitor Nozzle Port	Port where Host Monitor's query API is exposed.

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Description
Reports Manager	Queries (Thrift)	5678	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesReports Manager Server Port	The port where Reports Manager listens for requests.
	HTTP (Debug)	8083	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesReports Manager Web UI Port	The port where Reports Manager starts a debug web server. Set to -1 to disable debug server.
HTTP (Debug)	8089	Cloudera Management ServiceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesNavigator Audit Server Web UI Port	The port where Navigator Audit Server runs a debug web server. Set to -1 to disable debug server.	

## Ports Used by Cloudera Navigator Key Trustee Server

The Cloudera Navigator Key Trustee Server uses certain ports to store and retrieve encryption information and information required for high availability.

All ports listed are TCP.

In the following table, the Access Requirement column for each port is usually either "Internal" or "External." In this context, "Internal" means that the port is used only for communication among the components; "External" means that the port can be used for either internal or external communication.

Component	Service	Port	Access Requirement	Configuration	Comment
Cloudera Navigator Key Trustee Server	HTTPS (key management)	11371	External	Key Trustee Server serviceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesKey Trustee Server Port	Navigator Key Trustee Server clients (including Key Trustee KMS and Navigator Encrypt) access this port to store and retrieve encryption keys.
	PostgreSQL database	11381	External	Key Trustee Server serviceConfigurationCategoryPorts and AddressesKey Trustee Server Database Port	The Navigator Key Trustee Server database listens on this port. The Passive Key Trustee Server connects to this port on the Active Key Trustee Server for replication in Cloudera Navigator Key Trustee Server High Availability.

## Ports Used by Cloudera Runtime Components

Cloudera Runtime components use a number of ports for associated services.

All ports listed are TCP.

In the following tables, Internal means that the port is used only for communication among the components; External means that the port can be used for either internal or external communication.

**Table 44: External Ports**

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment
Apache Atlas	Non-SSL	31000	atlas.server.http.port	
	SSL	31443	atlas.server.https.port	This port is used only when Atlas is in SSL mode.
Apache Hadoop HDFS	DataNode	9866	dfs.datanode.address	DataNode server address and port for data transfer.
		9864	dfs.datanode.http.address	DataNode HTTP server port.

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment
		9865	dfs.datanode.https.address	DataNode HTTPS server port.
		9867	dfs.datanode.ipc.address	DataNode IPC server port.
	NameNode	8020	fs.default.name or fs.defaultFS	fs.default.name is deprecated (but still works)
		8022	dfs.namenode.servicerpc-address	Optional port used by HDFS daemons to avoid sharing the RPC port used by clients (8020). Cloudera recommends using port 8022.
		9870	dfs.http.address or dfs.namenode.http-address	dfs.http.address is deprecated (but still works)
		9871	dfs.https.address or dfs.namenode.https-address	dfs.https.address is deprecated (but still works)
	NFS gateway	2049		nfs port (nfs3.server.port)
		4242		mountd port (nfs3.mountd.port)
		111		portmapper or rpcbind port.
		50079	nfs.http.port	The NFS gateway daemon uses this port to serve metrics. The port is configurable on versions 5.10 and higher.
		50579	nfs.https.port	The NFS gateway daemon uses this port to serve metrics. The port is configurable on versions 5.10 and higher.
	HttpFS	14000		HttpFS server port
		14001		HttpFS admin port
Apache Hadoop YARN (MRv2)	ResourceManager	8032	yarn.resourcemanager.address	
		8033	yarn.resourcemanager.admin.address	
		8088	yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address	
		8090	yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.https.address	
	NodeManager	8042	yarn.nodemanager.webapp.address	
		8044	yarn.nodemanager.webapp.https.address	
	JobHistory Server	19888	mapreduce.jobhistory.webapp.address	
		19890	mapreduce.jobhistory.webapp.https.address	
	ApplicationMaster			The ApplicationMaster serves an HTTP service using an ephemeral port that cannot be restricted. This port is never accessed directly from outside the cluster by clients. All requests to the ApplicationMaster web server is routed using the YARN ResourceManager (proxy service). Locking down access to ephemeral port ranges within the cluster's network might restrict your access to the ApplicationMaster UI and its logs, along with the ability to look at running applications.
	Apache Flume	Flume Agent	41414	

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment
Apache Hadoop KMS	Key Management Server	16000	kms_http_port	Applies to both Java KeyStore KMS and Key Trustee KMS.
Apache HBase	Master	16000	hbase.master.port	IPC
		16010	hbase.master.info.port	HTTP
	RegionServer	16020	hbase.regionserver.port	IPC
		16030	hbase.regionserver.info.port	HTTP
	REST	20550	hbase.rest.port	The default REST port in HBase is 8080. Because this is a commonly used port, Cloudera Manager sets the default to 20550 instead.
	REST UI	8085	hbase.rest.info.port	
	HBase Thrift Server	9090	hbase.regionserver.thrift.port	
	HBase Thrift Serve Web UIr	9095		
Lily HBase Indexer	11060			
Apache Hive	Metastore	9083		
	HiveServer2	10000	hive.server2.thrift.port	The <a href="#">Beeline command interpreter</a> requires that you specify this port on the command line.  If you use Oracle database, you must manually reserve this port.
	HiveServer2 Web User Interface (UI)	10002	hive.server2.webui.port in hive-site.xml	
Hue	Server	8888		
	Load Balancer	8889		
Apache Impala	Impala Daemon	21000		Used to transmit commands and receive results by impala-shell and version 1.2 of the Cloudera ODBC driver.
		21050		Used to transmit commands and receive results by applications, such as Business Intelligence tools, using JDBC, the Beeswax query editor in Hue, and version 2.0 or higher of the Cloudera ODBC driver.
		25000		Impala web interface for administrators to monitor and troubleshoot.
	StateStore Daemon	25010		StateStore web interface for administrators to monitor and troubleshoot.
	Catalog Daemon	25020		Catalog service web interface for administrators to monitor and troubleshoot.
Apache Kafka	Kafka Broker	9092	port	The primary communication port used by producers and consumers; also used for inter-broker communication.
		9093	ssl_port	A secured communication port used by producers and consumers; also used for inter-broker communication.
	Kafka Connect	38083	rest.port	Kafka Connect Rest Port.

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment	
		38085	secure.rest.port	Kafka Connect Secure Rest Port.	
Apache Knox	Knox Gateway	8443	gateway.port	The HTTP port for the Gateway	
	Knox Gateway (HTTPS)	8444	idbroker_gateway_port		
Apache Kudu	Master	7051		Kudu Master RPC port.	
		8051		Kudu Master HTTP server port.	
	TabletServer	7050		Kudu TabletServer RPC port.	
		8050		Kudu TabletServer HTTP server port.	
Apache Oozie	Oozie Server	11000	OOZIE_HTTP_PORT in oozie-env.sh	HTTP	
		11443		HTTPS	
Apache Ozone	Ozone Manager	9862	ozone.om.rpc-port	RPC endpoint for clients and applications.	
		9874	ozone.om.http-port	HTTP port for the Ozone Manager web UI.	
		9875	ozone.om.https-port	HTTPS port for the Ozone Manager web UI.	
	Storage Container Manager	9876	ozone.scm.http-port	HTTP port for the SCM UI.	
		9877	ozone.scm.https-port	HTTPS port for the SCM web UI.	
	DataNode	9882	hdds.datanode.http-address	HTTP port for the DataNode web UI.	
		9883	hdds.datanode.https-address	HTTPS port for the DataNode web UI.	
		9858	dfs.container.ratis.ipc	RAFT server endpoint that is used by clients and other DataNodes to replicate RAFT transactions and write data.	
		9859	dfs.container.ipc	Endpoint that is used by clients and other DataNodes to read block data.	
	S3 Gateway	9878	ozone.s3g.http-port	HTTP port for the S3 API REST endpoint and web UI.	
		9879	ozone.s3g.https-port	HTTPS port for the S3 API REST endpoint and web UI.	
	Recon Service	9891	ozone.recon.rpc-port	Port used by DataNodes to communicate with the Recon Server.	
		9888	ozone.recon.http-port	HTTP port for the Recon service web UI and REST API.	
		9889	ozone.recon.https-port	HTTPS port for the Recon service web UI and REST API.	
	Apache Ranger	Non-SSL	6080	ranger.service.http.port	
		SSL	6182	ranger.service.https.port	This port is used only when Ranger is in SSL mode.
Admin Unix Auth Service Port		5151	ranger.unixauth.service.port		
Apache Solr	Solr Server	8983		HTTP port for all Solr-specific actions, update/query.	
	Solr Server	8985		HTTPS port for all Solr-specific actions, update/query.	
Apache Spark	Default Master RPC port	7077			

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment
	Default Worker RPC port	7078		
	Default Master web UI port	18080		
	Default Worker web UI port	18081		
	History Server	18088	history.port	
Apache Sqoop	Metastore	16000	sqoop.metastore.server.port	
Apache Zeppelin	Zeppelin Server	8885	zeppelin.server.port	
	Zeppelin Server (SSL)	8886	zeppelin.server.ssl.port	
Apache ZooKeeper	Server (with Cloudera Runtime or Cloudera Manager)	2181	clientPort	Client port.
Cruise Control	Cruise Control Server	8899	webserver.http.port	This is the main port that enables access to the Cruise Control Server
Livy	Livy Server Web UI	8998	livy.server.port	
	Livy Thrift Server	10090	livy.server.thrift.port	
Omid	TSO Server	54758		
Schema Registry	Schema Registry Server	7788	schema.registry.port	REST endpoint for Schema Registry.
		7789	schema.registry.adminPort	Page for monitoring the Schema Registry service to determine for example the health state and CPU usage.
		7790	schema.registry.ssl.port	When SSL is enabled, REST endpoint for Schema Registry.
		7791	schema.registry.ssl.adminPort	When SSL is enabled, the page for monitoring the Schema Registry service to determine for example the health state and CPU usage.
Streams Messaging Manager	Streams Messaging Manager Rest Admin Server	8585	streams.messaging.manager.port	Streams Messaging Manager Port
		8587	streams.messaging.manager.ssl.port	Streams Messaging Manager Port (SSL)
		8586	streams.messaging.manager.adminPort	Streams Messaging Manager Admin Port
		8588	streams.messaging.manager.ssl.adminPort	Streams Messaging Manager Admin Port (SSL)
	Streams Messaging Manager UI Server	9991	streams.messaging.manager.ui.port	The port on which server accepts connections. This port is used for both secured and unsecured connections.
Streams Replication Manager	SRM Service	6670	streams.replication.manager.service.port	SRM Service port.
		6671	streams.replication.manager.service.ssl.port	SRM Service port when SSL is enabled.

Table 45: Internal Ports

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment
Apache Hadoop HDFS	Secondary NameNode	9868	dfs.secondary.http.address or dfs.namenode.secondary.http-address	dfs.secondary.http.address is deprecated (but still works)
		9869	dfs.secondary.https.address	
	JournalNode	8485	dfs.namenode.shared.edits.dir	
		8480	dfs.journalnode.http-address	
		8481	dfs.journalnode.https-address	
	Failover Controller	8019		Used for NameNode HA
Apache Hadoop YARN (MRv2)	ResourceManager	8030	yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.address	
		8031	yarn.resourcemanager.resource-tracker.address	
	NodeManager	8040	yarn.nodemanager.localizer.address	
		8041	yarn.nodemanager.address	
	JobHistory Server	10020	mapreduce.jobhistory.address	
		10033	mapreduce.jobhistory.admin.address	
	Shuffle HTTP	13562	mapreduce.shuffle.port	
	Queue Manager	8082	queuemanager_webapp_port	
	Config Store/Service	8080	Set this configuration in the config.yml file for the service.	Reconfiguring this in a production environment is not recommended.
	Queue Manager Config-Service	8081	adminConnectorsPort	Set this configuration in the config.yml file for the service.
Apache Hadoop KMS	Key Management Server	16001	kms_admin_port	Applies to both Java KeyStore KMS and Key Trustee KMS.
Apache HBase	HQuorumPeer	2181	hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort	HBase-managed ZooKeeper mode
		2888	hbase.zookeeper.peerport	HBase-managed ZooKeeper mode
		3888	hbase.zookeeper.leaderport	HBase-managed ZooKeeper mode
Apache Impala	Impala Daemon	22000		Internal use only. Impala daemons use this port to communicate with each other.
		23000		Internal use only. Impala daemons listen on this port for updates from the statestore daemon.
	StateStore Daemon	24000		Internal use only. The statestore daemon listens on this port for registration/unregistration requests.
	Catalog Daemon	23020		Internal use only. The catalog daemon listens on this port for updates from the statestore daemon.
		26000		Internal use only. The catalog service uses this port to communicate with the Impala daemons.

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment
Apache Kafka	Kafka Broker	9092	port	The primary communication port used by producers and consumers; also used for inter-broker communication.
		9093	ssl_port	A secured communication port used by producers and consumers; also used for inter-broker communication.
		9393	jmx_port	Internal use only. Used for administration via JMX.
		9394	kafka.http.metrics.port	Internal use only. This is the port via which the HTTP metric reporter listens. It is used to retrieve metrics through HTTP instead of JMX.
	Kafka Connect	38084	metrics.jetty.server.port	Metrics Jetty Server Port
	Kafka MirrorMaker	24042	jmx_port	Internal use only. Used to administer the producer and consumer of the MirrorMaker.
Apache Ozone	Ozone Manager	9872	ozone.om.ratis-port	RPC endpoint for Ozone Manager HA instances to form a RAFT consensus ring.
	Storage Container Manager	9861	ozone.scm.datanode.port	Port used by the DataNodes to communicate with the Storage Container Manager (SCM).
		9863	ozone.scm.block.client.port	Port used by the Ozone Manager to communicate with the SCM for block related operations.
		9860	ozone.scm.client.port	Port used by the Ozone Manager and other clients to communicate with the SCM for container operations.
		9894	ozone.scm.ratis.port	Port used by the SCM to communicate with other SCMs using Ratis.
		9895	ozone.scm.grpc.port	Port used by the SCM to communicate with other SCMs about the database checkpoint downloads.
Apache Phoenix	Phoenix Query Server Port	8765	phoenix.queryserver.http.port	
Apache Solr	Solr Server	8993		Infra-Solr HTTP port
	Solr Server	8995		Infra-Solr HTTPS port
Apache Spark	Shuffle service	7337		
Apache ZooKeeper	Server (with Cloudera Runtime only)	2888	X in server.N =host:X:Y	Peer
	Server (with Cloudera Runtime only)	3888	X in server.N =host:X:Y	Peer
	Server (with Cloudera Runtime and Cloudera Manager)	3181	X in server.N =host:X:Y	Peer
	Server (with Cloudera Runtime and Cloudera Manager)	4181	X in server.N =host:X:Y	Peer

Component	Service	Port	Configuration	Comment
	ZooKeeper JMX port	9010		<p>ZooKeeper will also use another randomly selected port for RMI. To allow Cloudera Manager to monitor ZooKeeper, you must do one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open up all ports when the connection originates from the Cloudera Manager Server</li> <li>• Do the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open a non-ephemeral port (such as 9011) in the firewall.</li> <li>2. Install Oracle Java 7u4 JDK or higher.</li> <li>3. Add the port configuration to the advanced configuration snippet, for example: <code>-Dcom.sun.management.jmxremote.rmi.port=9011</code></li> <li>4. Restart ZooKeeper.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
Streams Messaging Manager	Streams Messaging Manager Rest Admin Server	6670	<code>streams.replication.manager.port</code>	Streams Replication Manager rest port
		6671	<code>streams.replication.manager.port</code>	Streams Replication Manager rest port on SSL
		7180	<code>cm.metrics.port</code>	Cloudera Manager's HTTP port.
		7183	<code>cm.metrics.port</code>	Cloudera Manager's HTTPS port
		9997	<code>cm.metrics.service.monitor.port</code>	Cloudera Manager Service Monitor port
		38083	<code>kafka.connect.port</code>	Kafka Connect port
		3306	<code>streams.messaging.manager.storage.connector.port</code>	Streams Messaging Manager database port

## Ports Used by DistCp

DistCp uses various ports for HDFS and HttpFS services.

All ports listed are TCP.

In the following table, the Access Requirement column for each port is usually either "Internal" or "External." In this context, "Internal" means that the port is used only for communication among the components; "External" means that the port can be used for either internal or external communication.

Component	Service	Qualifier	Port	Access Requirement	Configuration	Comment
Hadoop HDFS	NameNode		8020	External	<code>fs.default.name</code> or <code>fs.defaultFS</code>	<code>fs.default.name</code>  is deprecated (but still works)
	DataNode	Secure	1004	External	<code>dfs.datanode.address</code>	
	DataNode		50010	External	<code>dfs.datanode.address</code>	
WebHDFS	NameNode		50070	External	<code>dfs.http.address</code> or <code>dfs.namenode.http-address</code>	<code>dfs.http.address</code>  is deprecated (but still works)
	DataNode	Secure	1006	External	<code>dfs.datanode.http.address</code>	
HttpFS	web		14000			

## Ports Used by Third-Party Components

Third-party components such as PostgreSQL and LDAP use a number of ports for associated services.

In the following table, the Access Requirement column for each port is usually either "Internal" or "External." In this context, "Internal" means that the port is used only for communication among the components; "External" means that the port can be used for either internal or external communication.

Component	Service	Qualifier	Port	Protocol	Access Requirement	Configuration	Comment
Ganglia	ganglia-gmond		8649	UDP/TCP	Internal		

Component	Service	Qualifier	Port	Protocol	Access Requirement	Configuration	Comment
	ganglia-web		80	TCP	External	Via Apache <code>httpd</code>	
Kerberos	KRB5 KDC Server	Secure	88	UDP/TCP	External	<code>kdc_ports</code> and <code>kdc_tcp_ports</code> in either the <code>[kdcdefaults]</code> or <code>[realms]</code> sections of <code>kdc.conf</code>	By default only UDP
	KRB5 Admin Server	Secure	749	TCP	External	<code>kadmind_port</code> in the <code>[realms]</code> section of <code>kdc.conf</code>	
	kpasswd		464	UDP/TCP	External		
SSH	ssh		22	TCP	External		
PostgreSQL			5432	TCP	Internal		
MariaDB			3306	TCP	Internal		
MySQL			3306	TCP	Internal		
LDAP	LDAP Server		389	TCP	External		
	LDAP Server over TLS/SSL	TLS/SSL	636	TCP	External		
	Global Catalog		3268	TCP	External		
	Global Catalog over TLS/SSL	TLS/SSL	3269	TCP	External		

## Service Dependencies in Cloudera Manager

The following tables list service dependencies that exist between various services in a Cloudera Manager deployment.

When configuring CDP Runtime for production environments, be sure that Kerberos is enabled for user authentication. Cloudera supports security services such as Ranger and Atlas when they run on clusters where Kerberos is enabled to authenticate users.

Service dependencies for Spark 2 on YARN and Cloudera Data Science Workbench are listed separately.

**Table 46: Service Dependencies**

Service	Dependencies	Optional Dependencies
ADLS Connector		
Atlas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDFS</li> <li>• HBase</li> <li>• Kafka (Kafka broker role only)</li> <li>• Solr</li> </ul>	Ranger
Cruise Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kafka</li> <li>• Zookeeper</li> </ul>	
Data Context Connector		
HBase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDFS</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlas</li> <li>• Ranger</li> </ul>
HDFS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADLS Connector or S3 Connector</li> <li>• KMS, Thales KMS, Key Trustee, or Luna KMS</li> <li>• Ranger</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> </ul>
Hive	HDFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlas</li> <li>• HBase</li> <li>• Kudu</li> <li>• Ranger</li> <li>• Spark on YARN</li> <li>• YARN</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> </ul>
Hive-on-Tez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDFS</li> <li>• Hive</li> <li>• Tez</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlas</li> <li>• HBase</li> <li>• Ranger</li> <li>• YARN</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> </ul>
Hue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDFS</li> <li>• Hive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlas</li> <li>• HBase</li> <li>• Hive-on-Tez</li> <li>• Impala</li> <li>• Oozie</li> <li>• Solr</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> </ul>
Impala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDFS</li> <li>• Hive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Atlas</li> <li>• HBase</li> <li>• Kudu</li> <li>• Ranger</li> <li>• YARN</li> <li>• ZooKeeper</li> </ul>
Kafka	ZooKeeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HDFS</li> <li>• Ranger</li> </ul>

Service	Dependencies	Optional Dependencies
Key-Value Store Indexer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HBase</li> <li>Solr</li> </ul>	Ranger
Kudu		Ranger
Livy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spark-on-YARN</li> <li>YARN</li> </ul>	Hive
Oozie	YARN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hive</li> <li>Spark on YARN</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> </ul>
Ozone		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDFS</li> <li>Ranger</li> </ul>
Ranger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDFS</li> <li>Solr</li> </ul>	
S3 Connector		
Schema Registry		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDFS</li> <li>Ranger</li> </ul>
Solr	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDFS</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> </ul>	Ranger
Spark on YARN	YARN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atlas</li> <li>HBase</li> </ul>
Streams Messaging Manager	Kafka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ranger</li> <li>Schema Registry</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> </ul>
Streams Replication Manager		Kafka
Tez	YARN	
YARN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDFS</li> <li>ZooKeeper</li> </ul>	Ranger
Zeppelin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HDFS</li> <li>Spark-on-YARN</li> <li>YARN</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Livy</li> </ul>
ZooKeeper		

### Related Information

[Runtime Cluster Hosts and Role Assignments](#)

## Cloudera Manager sudo command options

To install, configure, start and stop the Cloudera Manager (CM), manage files, and so on, you can use the CM sudo commands.

Following is the list of sudo commands run by Cloudera Manager.



**Note:** In the list, RH6 = RHEL 6 / CentOS 6 / Oracle 6, RH7+ = RHEL 7 / CentOS 7 / Oracle 7, and later, and SLES 11 and later, Ubuntu = All Ubuntu versions, and SLES = All SLES versions. For those command supported in all the Operating System (OS) versions, an OS flavor is not specified.

- sudo yum (RH6, RH7+) - Install or remove software.
- sudo apt-get (Ubuntu) - Install or remove software.

- `sudo apt-key (Ubuntu)` - Update Repository key.
- `sudo sed` - Edit one or more text files (stream editor).
- `sudo systemctl (RH7+, Ubuntu)` - Start, stop, or configure software.
- `sudo service (RH6)` - Start or stop software.
- `sudo /sbin/chkconfig sudo chkconfig (RH6)` - Configure software.
- `sudo /usr/sbin/update-rc.d (Ubuntu)` - Configure software.
- `sudo id` - Used for user identification.
- `sudo chown` - Modify file ownership.
- `sudo install` - Install software.
- `sudo service (RH6)` - Start, stop, or restart the Cloudera Manager Server and Cloudera Manager Agents on the cluster hosts.
- `sudo systemctl (RH7+, Ubuntu)` - Start, stop, or restart the Cloudera Manager Server and Cloudera Manager Agents on the cluster hosts.
- `sudo cp` - Used for file copy.
- `sudo /opt/cloudera/cm-agent/bin/cm` - Used for certificate management and troubleshooting.
- `sudo mkdir` - Used for directory creation.
- `sudo /opt/cloudera/parcels/keycloak/cloudera_keycloak.sh` - Configure and startup Keycloak.
- `sudo keytrustee` - Used for Keytrustee backup.
- `sudo ln` - Manage file links.
- `sudo chmod` - Manage file permissions.
- `sudo wget` - Used to host local repositories for Cloudera Manager and CDH.
- `sudo -u postgres psql postgres` - Connect to PSQL as postgres user.
- `sudo -E tar` - Archive Cloudera Manager agent data directories prior to updates or changes.
- `sudo zypper clean --all (SLES)` - Clean up the repository cache for SLES package manager (zypper).
- `sudo ktadmin enable-synchronous-replication` - Enable synchronous replication on the active Key Trustee Server.
- `sudo ktadmin enable-synchronous-replication` - Enable synchronous replication on the active Key Trustee Server.
- `sudo rpm (RH6, RH7+)` - Install or remove the Cloudera Manager RPM packages.

## Introduction to Parcels

Parcels are a packaging format that facilitate upgrading software from within Cloudera Manager.

You can download, distribute, and activate a new software version all from within Cloudera Manager. Cloudera Manager downloads a parcel to a local directory. Once the parcel is downloaded to the Cloudera Manager Server host, an Internet connection is no longer needed to deploy the parcel. For detailed information about parcels, see [Overview of Parcels](#).

If your Cloudera Manager Server does not have Internet access, you can obtain the required parcel files and put them into a parcel repository. For more information, see [Configuring a Local Parcel Repository](#) on page 95.

## After You Install

The following topics describe post-installation actions, such as deploying client configuration and some simple tests to validate the installation and confirm that everything is working as expected.

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Deploying Clients

Client configuration files are generated automatically by Cloudera Manager based on the services you install.

Cloudera Manager deploys these configurations automatically at the end of the installation workflow. You can also download the client configuration files to deploy them manually.

If you modify the configuration of your cluster, you might need to redeploy the client configuration files. If a service's status is "Client configuration redeployment required," you need to redeploy those files.

## Testing the Installation

Begin testing the installation from the **Home** page, where you can start by checking the health of the services.

To begin testing, start the Cloudera Manager Admin Console. Once you've logged in, the **Home** page should look something like this:

On the left side of the screen is a list of services currently running with their status information. All the services should be running with Good Health . You can click each service to view more detailed information about each service. You can also test your installation by either checking each Host's heartbeats, running a MapReduce job, or interacting with the cluster with an existing Hue application.

## Checking Host Heartbeats

One way to check whether all the Agents are running is to look at the time since their last heartbeat. You can do this by clicking the Hosts tab where you can see a list of all the hosts along with the value of their Last Heartbeat.

By default, every Agent must heartbeat successfully every 15 seconds. A recent value for the Last Heartbeat means that the Server and Agents are communicating successfully.

## Running a MapReduce Job

Run a PiEstimator job to manually verify that the CDP Private Cloud Base installation was successful.

### About this task



**Note:** If you have a secure cluster, use the kinit command line tool to authenticate to Kerberos.

### Procedure

1. Log into a host in the cluster.

2. Run the Hadoop PiEstimator example using the following command:

```
yarn jar /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hadoop-mapreduce/hadoop-mapreduce-examples.jar pi 10 100
```

3. In Cloudera Manager, navigate to Cluster *ClusterName* yarn Applications .
4. Check the results of the job.

You will see an entry like the following:

05/22/2014 10:45 AM	-	Name: <b>QuasiMonteCarlo</b>	Pool: <b>root.hdfs</b>	<input type="button" value="Actions"/>	<input type="button" value="Details"/>
05/22/2014 10:46 AM		Mapper: <b>QuasiMonteCarlo\$QmcMapper</b>	Reducer: <b>QuasiMonteCarlo\$QmcReducer</b>		
Type: <b>MapReduce</b> D: <b>job_1400700704311_0001</b> Duration: <b>54.27s</b> User: <b>hdfs</b> CPU Time: <b>34.15s</b>					
File Bytes Read: <b>98 B</b> File Bytes Written: <b>992.7 KiB</b> HDFS Bytes Read: <b>2.7 KiB</b> HDFS Bytes Written: <b>215 B</b>					
Memory Allocation: <b>184.7M</b> Pool: <b>root.hdfs</b>					

## Testing with Hue

You can test the cluster by running Hue.

### About this task

Hue is a graphical user interface that allows you to interact with your clusters by running applications that let you browse HDFS and cloud object storage such as S3 and ABFS, manage a Hive metastore, and run Hive, Impala, and Search queries, and Oozie workflows.

### Procedure

1. From Cloudera Manager, go to Clusters Hue service .
2. Click Web UI link and select the Hue web URL, which opens Hue in a new window.  
By default, Authentication Backend is set to AllowFirstUserDjangoBackend. This makes the first user who logs into Hue the Superuser and allows you to set the username and password, and create other users.  
You can change the Authentication Backend as per your requirements from Hue configurations in Cloudera Manager.
3. You can run a query or browse the database that you have set up for Hue.  
For more information, see the Hue documentation.

## Secure Your Cluster

After completing your Cloudera Enterprise installation and making sure that everything is working properly, secure your cluster by enabling authentication, authorization, auditing, and encryption.

For comprehensive instructions on securing your cluster, see the Security documentation.

### Related Information

[Security Overview](#)

## Installing the GPL Extras Parcel

GPL Extras contains functionality for compressing data using the LZO compression algorithm. To install the GPL Extras parcel:

### About this task

## Procedure

1. Add the appropriate repository to the Cloudera Manager list of parcel repositories. Specify the repository in Cloudera Manager as follows:

```
https://username:password@archive.cloudera.com/p/gplextras7/7.1.2.1/parcels/
```

You can also download the parcel into a [local parcel repository](#).

2. Download, distribute, and activate the parcel.
3. The LZO parcels require that the underlying operating system has the native LZO packages installed. If they are not installed on all cluster hosts, you can install them as follows:

RHEL compatible:

```
sudo yum install lzo
```

Debian or Ubuntu:

```
sudo apt-get install liblzo2-2
```

SLES:

```
sudo zypper install liblzo2-2
```

4. To configure LZO compression, see [Configuring Services to Use LZO Compression](#).

## Troubleshooting Installation Problems

This topic describes common installation issues and suggested solutions.

### TLS Protocol Error with OpenJDK

If you are using an older version of OpenJDK 1.8 and have enabled SSL/TLS for the Cloudera Manager Admin Console, you may encounter a TLS protocol error when connecting to the Admin Console, stating that there are no ciphers in common. This is because older versions of OpenJDK may not implement certain TLS ciphers, causing an inability to log into the Cloudera Manager Admin Console when TLS is enabled.

Workaround:

You can workaround this issue by doing one of the following:

- Upgrade OpenJDK to a supported version of OpenJDK that is higher than version 1.8.0\_181.
- If it is not possible to upgrade OpenJDK, enable less secure TLS ciphers in Cloudera Manager. You can do this by opening the `/etc/default/cloudera-scm-server` in a text editor and adding the following line:

```
export CMF_OVERRIDE_TLS_CIPHERS=<cipher_list>
```

Where `<cipher_list>` is a list of TLS cipher suites separated by colons. For example:

```
export CMF_OVERRIDE_TLS_CIPHERS="TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256:
TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256:TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_
SHA384:TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GC
M_SHA256:TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_12
8_CBC_SHA256:TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256:TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_
AES_128_CBC_SHA:TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384:TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_
AES_128_CBC_SHA:TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384:TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_
_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA:TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA:TLS_DHE_RSA_WIT
```

```
H_AES_128_CBC_SHA256:TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA:TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256:TLS_DHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA:TLS_ECDHE_ECDSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA:TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA:TLS_EDH_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA:TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256:TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256:TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256:TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA:TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA:TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA"
```

Cloudera Bug: OPSAPS-49578

### Failed to start server reported by cloudera-manager-installer.bin

"Failed to start server" reported by cloudera-manager-installer.bin. /var/log/cloudera-scm-server/cloudera-scm-server.log contains a message beginning Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver...

Possible reason:

You might have SELinux enabled.

Possible solution:

Disable SELinux by running `sudo setenforce 0` on the Cloudera Manager Server host. To disable it permanently, edit `/etc/selinux/config`.

### Installation interrupted and installer does not restart

Possible reason:

You need to do some manual cleanup.

Possible solution:

See *Uninstalling Cloudera Manager and Managed Software*.

### Cloudera Manager Server fails to start with MySQL

Cloudera Manager Server fails to start and the Server is configured to use a MySQL database to store information about service configuration.

Possible reason:

Tables might be configured with the ISAM engine. The Server does not start if its tables are configured with the MyISAM engine, and an error such as the following appears in the log file:

```
Tables ... have unsupported engine type ... . InnoDB is required.
```

Possible solution:

Make sure that the InnoDB engine is configured, not the MyISAM engine. To check what engine your tables are using, run the following command from the MySQL shell: `mysql> show table status;`

For more information, see [Install and Configure MySQL for Cloudera Software](#) on page 112.

### Agents fail to connect to Server

Agents fail to connect to Server. You get an Error 113 ('No route to host') in `/var/log/cloudera-scm-agent/cloudera-scm-agent.log`.

Possible reason:

You might have SELinux or iptables enabled.

Possible solution:

Check `/var/log/cloudera-scm-server/cloudera-scm-server.log` on the Server host and `/var/log/cloudera-scm-agent/cloudera-scm-agent.log` on the Agent hosts. Disable SELinux and iptables.

### Cluster hosts do not appear

Some cluster hosts do not appear when you click Find Hosts in install or update wizard.

Possible reason:

You might have network connectivity problems.

Possible solution:

- Make sure all cluster hosts have SSH port 22 open.
- Check other common causes of loss of connectivity such as firewalls and interference from SELinux.

### "Access denied" in install or update wizard

"Access denied" in install or update wizard during database configuration for Reports Manager.

Possible reason:

Hostname mapping or permissions are not set up correctly.

Possible solution:

- For hostname configuration, see *Configure Network Names*.
- For permissions, make sure the values you enter into the wizard match those you used when you configured the databases. The value you enter into the wizard as the database hostname must match the value you entered for the hostname (if any) when you configured the database.

For example, if you had entered the following when you created the database

```
grant all on activity_monitor.* TO 'amon_user'@'myhost1.myco.com' IDENTIFIED BY 'amon_password';
```

the value you enter here for the database hostname must be `myhost1.myco.com`. If you did not specify a host, or used a wildcard to allow access from any host, you can enter either the fully qualified domain name (FQDN), or `localhost`. For example, if you entered

```
grant all on activity_monitor.* TO 'amon_user'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'amon_password';
```

the value you enter for the database hostname can be either the FQDN or `localhost`.

### Databases fail to start.

Reports Manager or Service Monitor databases fail to start.

Possible reason:

MySQL binlog format problem.

Possible solution:

Set `binlog_format=mixed` in `/etc/my.cnf`. For more information, see [this MySQL bug report](#). See also [Step 4. Install and Configure Databases](#) on page 107.

### Cloudera services fail to start

Possible reason:

Java might not be installed or might be installed at a custom location.

Possible solution:

See *Configuring a Custom Java Home Location* for more information on resolving this issue.

### Create Hive Metastore Database Tables command fails

The Create Hive Metastore Database Tables command fails due to a problem with an escape string.

Possible reason:

PostgreSQL versions 9 and higher require special configuration for Hive because of a backward-incompatible change in the default value of the `standard_conforming_strings` property. Versions up to PostgreSQL 9.0 defaulted to off, but starting with version 9.0 the default is on.

Possible solution:

As the administrator user, use the following command to turn `standard_conforming_strings` off:

```
ALTER DATABASE <hive_db_name> SET standard_conforming_strings = off;
```

### Oracle invalid identifier

If you are using an Oracle database and the Cloudera Navigator AnalyticsAuditActivity tab displays "No data available" and there is an Oracle error about "invalid identifier" with the query containing the reference to `dbms_crypto` in the log.

Possible reason:

You have not granted execute permission to `sys.dbms_crypto`.

Possible solution:

Run `GRANT EXECUTE ON sys.dbms_crypto TO nav;`, where `nav` is the user of the Navigator Audit Server database.

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Uninstalling Cloudera Manager and Managed Software

Complete the following tasks to uninstall the Cloudera Manager Server, Agents, managed software, and databases.

### Related Information

[CDP Private Cloud Base Installation Guide](#)

## Record User Data Paths

Record the location of the user data paths by checking the configuration in each service.

The user data paths listed in the topic *Remove User Data*, `/var/lib/flume-ng` `/var/lib/hadoop*` `/var/lib/hue` `/var/lib/navigator` `/var/lib/oozie` `/var/lib/solr` `/var/lib/sqoop*` `/var/lib/zookeeper` `data_drive_path/dfs` `data_drive_path/mapred` `data_drive_path/yarn`, are the default settings. However, at some point they might have been reconfigured in Cloudera Manager. If you want to remove all user data from the cluster and have changed the paths, either when you installed Runtime and managed services or at some later time, note the location of the paths by checking the configuration in each service.

## Stop all Services

Stop all services for each cluster managed by Cloudera Manager.

### Procedure

1. On the HomeStatus tab, click three dots to the right of the cluster name and select Stop.
2. Click Stop in the confirmation screen. The Command Details window shows the progress of stopping services. When All services successfully stopped appears, the task is complete and you can close the Command Details window.
3. On the HomeStatus tab, click the three dots to the right of the Cloudera Management Service entry and select Stop. The Command Details window shows the progress of stopping services.

### Results

When All services successfully stopped appears, the task is complete and you can close the Command Details window.

## Deactivate and Remove Parcels

If you installed using packages, skip this step and go to *Uninstall the Cloudera Manager Server*; you will remove packages in *Uninstall Cloudera Manager Agent and Managed Software*. If you installed using parcels remove them as follows:

### Procedure

- 1.



Click the parcel indicator  in the left-hand navigation bar.

2. In the Location selector on the left, select All Clusters.
3. For each activated parcel, select ActionsDeactivate. When this action has completed, the parcel button changes to Activate.
4. For each activated parcel, select ActionsRemove from Hosts. When this action has completed, the parcel button changes to Distribute.
5. For each activated parcel, select ActionsDelete. This removes the parcel from the local parcel repository.

### What to do next

There might be multiple parcels that have been downloaded and distributed, but that are not active. If this is the case, you should also remove those parcels from any hosts onto which they have been distributed, and delete the parcels from the local repository.

## Delete the Cluster

On the Home page, Click the drop-down list next to the cluster you want to delete and select Delete.

## Uninstall the Cloudera Manager Server

The commands for uninstalling the Cloudera Manager Server depend on the method you used to install it. Refer to steps below that correspond to the method you used to install the Cloudera Manager Server.

### Procedure

1. If you used the `cloudera-manager-installer.bin` file (the trial installer): Run the following command on the Cloudera Manager Server host:

```
sudo /opt/cloudera/installer/uninstall-cloudera-manager.sh
```

2. If you did not use the `cloudera-manager-installer.bin` file: If you installed the Cloudera Manager Server using a different installation method such as Puppet, run the following commands on the Cloudera Manager Server host:

- a) Stop the Cloudera Manager Server and its database:

```
sudo service cloudera-scm-server stop
sudo service cloudera-scm-server-db stop
```

- b) Uninstall the Cloudera Manager Server and its database. This process described also removes the embedded PostgreSQL database software, if you installed that option. If you did not use the embedded PostgreSQL database, omit the `cloudera-manager-server-db` steps.

RHEL systems:

```
sudo yum remove cloudera-manager-server
sudo yum remove cloudera-manager-server-db-2
```

```
sudo zypper -n rm --force-resolution cloudera-manager-server
sudo zypper -n rm --force-resolution cloudera-manager-server-db-2
```

```
sudo apt-get remove cloudera-manager-server
sudo apt-get remove cloudera-manager-server-db-2
```

## Uninstall Cloudera Manager Agent and Managed Software

To uninstall Cloudera Manager Agent and managed software, stop the Cloudera Manager Agent on all hosts, remove the parcel installation, and run the clean command.

### About this task

Do the following on all Agent hosts:

### Procedure

1. Stop the Cloudera Manager Agent.  
**RHEL 7, SLES 12, Debian 8, Ubuntu 16.04 and higher**

```
sudo systemctl stop supervisord
```

2. To uninstall managed software, run the following commands:

RHEL: `$ sudo yum remove 'cloudera-manager-*`

3. Run the clean command:

RHEL

```
sudo yum clean all
```

## Remove Cloudera Manager, User Data, and Databases

Permanently remove Cloudera Manager data, the Cloudera Manager lock file, and user data. Then stop and remove the databases.

### Procedure

1. On all Agent hosts, kill any running Cloudera Manager and managed processes:

```
for u in cloudera-scm flume hadoop hdfs hbase hive httpfs hue impala llama
mapred oozie solr spark sqoop sqoop2 yarn zookeeper; do sudo kill $(ps -u
$u -o pid=); done
```



**Note:** This step should not be necessary if you stopped all the services and the Cloudera Manager Agent correctly.

2. If you are uninstalling on RHEL, run the following commands on all Agent hosts to permanently remove Cloudera Manager data. If you want to be able to access any of this data in the future, you must back it up before removing it. If you used an embedded PostgreSQL database, that data is stored in `/var/lib/cloudera-scm-server-db`.

```
sudo umount cm_processes
sudo rm -Rf /usr/share/cm/ /var/lib/cloudera* /var/cache/yum/cloudera* /
var/log/cloudera* /var/run/cloudera*
```

3. On all Agent hosts, run this command to remove the Cloudera Manager lock file:

```
sudo rm /tmp/.scm_prepare_node.lock
```

4. This step permanently removes all user data. To preserve the data, copy it to another cluster using the `distcp` command before starting the uninstall process.

- a) On all Agent hosts, run the following commands:

```
sudo rm -Rf /var/lib/flume-ng /var/lib/hadoop* /var/lib/hue /var/
lib/navigator /var/lib/oozie /var/lib/solr /var/lib/sqoop* /var/lib/
zookeeper
```

- b) Run the following command on each data drive on all Agent hosts (adjust the paths for the data drives on each host):

```
sudo rm -Rf data_drive_path/dfs data_drive_path/mapred data_drive_path/
yarn
```

5. Stop and remove the databases. If you chose to store Cloudera Manager or user data in an external database, see the database vendor documentation for details on how to remove the databases.

## Uninstalling a Runtime Component From a Single Host

The following procedure removes Runtime software components from a single host that is managed by Cloudera Manager.

### Procedure

1. In the Cloudera Manager Administration Console, select HostsAll Hosts.  
A list of hosts in the cluster displays.
2. Select the host where you want to uninstall Runtime software.
3. Click the Actions for Selected button and select Remove From Cluster.  
Cloudera Manager removes the roles and host from the cluster.

4. Optionally, manually delete the `krb5.conf` file used by Cloudera Manager.