

Enabling and disabling Cloudera Data Engineering

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Contents

AWS Graviton instances in CDE.....	4
Enabling a Cloudera Data Engineering service.....	4
Enabling a fully private network for a CDE service for Azure (Tech Preview).....	7
Azure private DNS zones in a CDE service (Technical Preview).....	8
Enabling a semi-private network for a CDE service with AWS (Tech Preview).....	12
Managing a CDE Service.....	12
Removing a Cloudera Data Engineering service.....	13
Limiting Incoming Endpoint Traffic for CDE Services For AWS.....	14

AWS Graviton instances in CDE

AWS Graviton is a general purpose, ARM-based processor family. AWS Graviton delivers currently the best price performance for cloud workloads running in AWS Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2). With AWS Graviton, you can optimize costs and achieve better performance. From the AWS Graviton family, CDE supports AWS Graviton 3.

Prerequisites for using AWS Graviton in CDE

For information on the prerequisites, such as the Data Lake and the Spark supported versions, see [Compatibility for Cloudera Data Engineering and Runtime components](#).

If your Data Lake version is not supported by Graviton, see [Upgrading a Data Lake](#).

Considerations for using AWS Graviton in your cluster

By default, AWS Graviton is available to all customers for CDE service compute nodes if the component version requirements are met.

To use AWS Graviton, when enabling a CDE service, select from the available Graviton instances listed under the Workload type drop-down list.

With AWS Graviton, the use of SSD instances is supported, but using spot instances is not supported.

If you select the AWS Graviton workload when creating the service:

- All Virtual Clusters will run AWS Graviton. Running a subset of Virtual Clusters or jobs on non-Graviton instances is not supported.
- To check the list of Spark versions supported by Graviton, see [Compatibility for Cloudera Data Engineering and Runtime components](#).

Enabling a Cloudera Data Engineering service

Before you can use the Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service, you must enable it on each environment that you want to use CDE on.

Before you begin

Make sure that you have a working environment for which you want to enable the CDE service. For more information about environments, see [Environments](#).



Note: CDE on Microsoft Azure does not currently support SSD or Spot instances.

Procedure

1. In the Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) console, click the Data Engineering tile. The CDE Home page displays.
2. Click Administration in the left navigation menu. The Administration page displays.
3. In the Services column, click the plus icon at the top to enable CDE for an environment.
4. Type the name of the service that you want to enable CDE for.
5. Select the Environment from the drop-down menu.

6. Select the Workload Type.

The workload type corresponds to the instance size that will be deployed to run your submitted Spark jobs. When you select a type, the corresponding cloud provider instance size is displayed in the Summary section to the right.

- a) If you want to use SSD storage, check the box labeled Use SSD instances. In this configuration, SSD storage is used for the workload filesystem, such as the Spark local directory. If your workload requires more space than is available in the instance storage, select a larger instance type with sufficient local storage or select an instance type without SSD, and then configure the EBS volume size.

7. Set the Auto-Scale Range under the Capacity & Costs section:

The range you set here creates an [auto scaling group](#) with the specified minimum and maximum number of instances that can be used. The CDE service launches and shuts down instances as needed within this range. The instance size is determined by the Workload Type you selected.

You can use Reserved Instances (RIs) in your account to save cost. Reserved Instances are not physical instances, but a billing discount that is applied to the use of On-Demand Instances in your account. To benefit from the billing discount, the On-Demand Instances in your account must match certain attributes. For more information, see the AWS documentation on Reserved Instances. If you want to use RIs, you must also specify an instance family for them.

For Azure: Set the On-demand Instances range. This option displays for Core (Tier 1) cluster types during service creation. After the service and cluster is created, you can edit the service and set the All purpose On-demand Instances range under the Capacity & Costs section.

For AWS: After the service and clusters are created, you can set the All purpose On-demand Instances range and the All purpose Spot Instances range under the Capacity & Costs section. This option displays for the All-purpose (Tier 2) cluster types.



Important: For both Azure and AWS, to avoid being charged for All-Purpose compute nodes, even if you do not create an All-Purpose Virtual Cluster:

Navigate to the Service Details page > Configurations tab > Capacity & Costs > Autoscale Range and set the minimum value of All purpose On-demand Instances to 0.

8. If you want to use spot instances, check the box labeled Use Spot instances and select a range of spot instances to request. This creates another auto scaling group of spot instances. Spot instances are requested with similar CPU and memory profiles as the instances selected for the Workload Type. For more information, see [Cloudera Data Engineering Spot Instances](#).



Note: Duplicate auto-scaling groups of the same size are created for supporting tiered pricing. These can be edited at a later time if needed.

9. Optional: Enable a private network (preview feature). This feature ensures that the CDE service is deployed with a secure network setup based on the cloud provider such as Microsoft Azure or Amazon Web Services (AWS). For more information see the links below on how to configure this feature as there are prerequisites needed before you see the Enable Private Network option in the CDE user interface under Network & Storage.

10. If you create the service in an AWS environment using a non-transparent proxy, you find a Proxy CIDR Source Ranges field. You are only required to enter the proxy CIDR ranges for the proxy instances if you registered your proxies using host names, as the Cloudera Control Plane has no way to resolve those to IPs. If your proxy instances were registered using IP addresses, you can leave this field blank.

For example, if you have a load balanced proxy with static IPs running on 10.80.199.105 and 10.80.200.45, add "10.80.199.105/32" and "10.80.200.45/32". If your proxy instances are dynamic (behind a load balancer or virtual IP) then you would enter a wider range, e.g.: "10.80.200.0/24".



Note: Currently non-transparent support is only available on Amazon Web Services.

11. If you want to create a load balancing endpoint in a public subnet, check the box labeled Enable Public Loadbalancer. If you leave this unchecked, the load balancing endpoint will be created in a private subnet, and you will need to configure access manually in your cloud account.



Important: When you enable the public loadbalancer, you need at least one public subnet configured in the environment.

12. Specify a comma-separated list of CIDRs in API server Authorized IP Ranges that can access the Kubernetes master API server.

You may specify a comma-separated list of CIDRs that can access the Kubernetes master API server.



Attention: Leaving this field empty renders the Kubernetes API server open to all traffic.

Make sure that the provided IP addresses do not overlap with the following ranges:

- 0.0.0.0 - 0.255.255.255
- 10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255
- 100.64.0.0 - 100.127.255.255
- 127.0.0.0 - 127.255.255.255
- 169.254.0.0 - 169.254.255.255s
- 172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255
- 192.0.0.0 - 192.0.0.255
- 192.0.2.0 - 192.0.2.255
- 192.88.99.0 - 192.88.99.255
- 192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255
- 198.18.0.0 - 198.19.255.255
- 198.51.100.0 - 198.51.100.255
- 203.0.113.0 - 203.0.113.255
- 224.0.0.0 - 239.255.255.255
- 240.0.0.0 - 255.255.255.254
- 255.255.255.255

13. Specify a comma-separated list of client IP ranges in Load Balancer Source Ranges that should be allowed to access the load balancer.
14. Specify which subnets to use for the Kubernetes worker nodes. Select from available Subnets in the drop-down list.
15. Specify which subnets to use for the Load balancer. Select from available Subnets in the drop-down list.
16. Optional: Check the box labeled Enable Observability Analytics if you want diagnostic information about jobs and query execution sent to Cloudera Observability. This helps optimize troubleshooting.
17. Check the box labeled Enable Workload Analytics to automatically send diagnostic information from job execution to [Cloudera Workload Manager](#).
18. Optionally add Tags as needed. Tags are applied to the cloud provider resources associated with the CDE service (including virtual clusters created in that service). For more information about tags, see the cloud provider documentation:

Amazon AWS

[Tagging AWS resources](#)

Microsoft Azure

[Use tags to organize your Azure resources and management hierarchy](#)



Note: The following tags are added automatically by CDE along with the custom Tags: "cde-cluster-id", "cde-provisioner-id", "cde-owner-email", "Cloudera-Resource-Name", "owner". After CDE 1.20.3, the "owner" tag is no longer added. If you ever rely on the "owner" tag, please use "cde-owner-email" instead.

19. Default Virtual Cluster selection is enabled by default to create a default virtual cluster after enabling a CDE service. This will help you get a jump start to create your jobs easily, without having to wait to create a CDE virtual cluster as mentioned in [Creating virtual clusters](#), making the onboarding smoother. You can turn this toggle off if you do not wish to use a default virtual cluster.
20. Click Enable.

Results

The CDE Administration page displays the status of the environment initialization. You can view logs for the environment by clicking on the environment vertical ellipsis menu, and then clicking View Logs.

Related Information

[Cluster Connectivity Manager \(CCM\)](#)

[Enabling Cluster Connectivity Manager \(CCM\) in the Management Console](#)

Enabling a fully private network for a CDE service for Azure (Tech Preview)

Learn how to enable a fully private network setup for a Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service for Azure services in Cloudera Data Platform (CDP). Additionally, you can learn how to add User Defined Routing (UDR) in the UI or CLI. The UDR helps from exposing public IP addresses in your service.

This feature ensures that all Azure services used by CDE are provisioned as private (private Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), MySQL, and Storage Accounts). The Azure cluster is deployed as a fully private network cluster when you enable a CDE service and enables VNet access through private endpoints and private links. Lastly, CDE on Microsoft Azure does not currently support SSD or Spot instances.

For CDE UI

Before you begin

- Ensure that you have created and enabled a CDE service. Additionally, the Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) must communicate with the CDE service on a private network in order to manage the CDE service lifecycle. This communication occurs using the Cluster Connectivity Manager (CCM) v2; therefore, to enable this feature, the CDP environment must be enabled with the CCMv2. Once the CCMv2 is enabled at the CDP environment level, the Enable Private Network option displays in the CDE user interface when you enable a service. For more information on how to enable a CDE service and set up CCMv2, refer to the links below.



Note: To enable UDR, you must enable a private network flag and you must provide a subnet.

UI steps for enabling a private network and enabling UDR

1. While enabling a CDE service for an Azure environment, select Enable Private Network. Optionally, once you've enabled a private network on Microsoft Azure, you can select the User Defined Routing checkbox. Use this to avoid exposing public IP addresses in your service by using a user defined routing (UDR) table. After, you'll need to specify a Subnet.
2. Click Enable.

For CDP CLI

You can enable the user defined routing (UDR) with the CDP CLI using the `--network-outbound-type` CLI switch with a value of "UDR". See the example command:

```
./clients/cdpcli/cdp.sh de enable-service --name "test-service-cdpcli" --env "dex-priv-env" --instance-type "Standard_D8s_v4" --minimum-instance-s 0 --maximum-instances 10 --enable-private-network --subnets dex-dev.internal.19.westus2 --network-outbound-type UDR
```

Related Information[Enabling a CDE service](#)[Cluster Connectivity Manager \(CCM\)](#)[Enabling Cluster Connectivity Manager \(CCM\) in the Management Console](#)**Azure private DNS zones in a CDE service (Technical Preview)**

With the Azure private DNS zones feature, you can optimize costs by leveraging your existing Azure private DNS zone resources. When creating the CDE service, you can use Azure private DNS zones for the Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), the Storage Account File Share, and for the database.

You can create private DNS zones in the same subscription where there is the CDP subscription, or you can create private DNS zones in a different subscription. For this reason, you must specify the full Azure resource ID of the Azure private DNS zones for the database and for the Storage Account when adding them to your CDE service. You can obtain the full resource ID of a private DNS zone using the JSON view option in the Azure Portal in Private DNS Zones.



Important: Before configuring the Azure private DNS zones, you must create them in the Azure Portal (one for the AKS, one for the database, and one for the Storage Account File Share) and link the private DNS zones to the Azure virtual networks.

Configuring an existing private DNS Zone for an AKS

At the CDP-level, when you provision the environment, you can configure an existing Azure Private DNS zone for an Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS). Alternatively, if you do not have an existing private DNS zone configured, the system can create a new private DNS zone for the AKS.

About this task

Important: To configure an existing Azure Private DNS zone for an AKS, you must create the environment using the CDP CLI.

If all the following statements are true, the system uses the private DNS zone that you specify in the `aksPrivateDnsZoneId` parameter while provisioning the environment for the AKS:

- The private network is enabled (the `privateNetwork.enabled` parameter is set to true)
- While provisioning the environment using CLI, the `aksPrivateDnsZoneId` parameter is configured
- The `LIFTIE_AKS_DISABLE_PRIVATE_DNS_ZONE` parameter is set to false (default)

If all the following statements are true, the system creates and enables a new private DNS zone for the AKS:

- The private network is enabled (the `privateNetwork.enabled` parameter is set to true)
- The `aksPrivateDnsZoneId` parameter is not set
- The `LIFTIE_AKS_DISABLE_PRIVATE_DNS_ZONE` parameter is set to false (default)

Before you begin

To configure an existing Azure Private DNS zone for an AKS, you need the full resource ID of the private DNS zone. To obtain the full resource ID, use the JSON view option in [Azure Private DNS Zones](#). Example for the full resource ID of a private DNS zone for an AKS:

```
/subscriptions/[***SUBSCRIPTIONID**]/resourceGroups/[***RESOURCEGROUP**]/providers/Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/privatelink.[***REGION**].azmk8s.io
```

For information on how to create the environment for CDE, see [Register an Azure environment from CDP CLI](#) and [Obtain CLI commands for registering an environment](#).



Note: Perform this procedure in the CDP CLI while creating the environment.

Procedure

1. Open the CDP CLI.
2. To configure an existing private DNS zone for AKS, you must create an Azure environment using the CDP CLI. While creating the environment, specify the resource ID in `aksPrivateDnsZoneId` in the following CLI option:

```
--existing-network-params (object)
  Request object for creating an Azure environment using existing
  VNet
  and subnets.

  networkId -> (string)
    The id of the Azure VNet.

  resourceGroupName -> (string)
    The name of the resource group associated with the VNet.
  subnetIds -> (array)
    One or more subnet ids within the VNet.

  aksPrivateDnsZoneId -> (string)
    The full Azure resource ID of an existing Private DNS zone
used
  for the AKS.

  Shorthand Syntax:

    networkId=string,resourceGroupName=string,subnetIds=string,aksPrivateDnsZoneId=string

  JSON Syntax:

    {
      "networkId": "string",
      "resourceGroupName": "string",
      "subnetIds": ["string", ...],
      "aksPrivateDnsZoneId": "string"
    }
```



Note: You can specify the `aksPrivateDnsZoneId` parameter only through the CDP CLI.

Results

You can use the AKS configured in the provided private DNS zone in a CDE service.

Configuring an existing private DNS zone for a database

You can configure an existing Azure private DNS zone for your MySQL Flexi Server-based database to use in your CDE service. Alternatively, if you do not have an existing private DNS zone configured, the system can create a new private DNS zone for the database.

About this task

If all the following statements are true, the system uses the private DNS zone that you specify in the `azure.database.privateDNSZoneId` parameter for the database:

- The `privateNetwork.enabled` parameter is set to true or false
- The `azure.database.privateDNSZoneId` parameter is set

If all the following statements are true, the system creates and enables a new private DNS zone for the database:

- The `privateNetwork.enabled` parameter is set to true or false
- The `azure.database.privateDNSZoneId` parameter is not set

For the database, you can configure a private DNS zone regardless of whether the `privateNetwork.enabled` parameter is set to true or false. This is because the MySQL Flexi server implementation requires a private DNS zone.

Before you begin

For information on how to configure an existing private DNS zone for a database using the API, see [Configuring an existing private DNS zone for a database and a Storage Account File Share using the API](#).

To configure an existing private DNS zone for a database, you need the full resource ID of the private DNS zone. To obtain the full resource ID, use the JSON view option in [Azure Private DNS Zones](#). Example for the full resource ID of a private DNS zone for a database:

```
/subscriptions/[***SUBSCRIPTIONID**]/resourceGroups/[***RESOURCEGROUP**]/providers/Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/privatelink.mysql.database.azure.com
```

Procedure

To configure an existing private DNS zone for a database, specify the full resource ID of the private DNS zone.

To configure the Azure private DNS zone ID for the database, use the `enable-cluster CDP` command with the `--azure-database-private-dns-zone-id` flag.

```
cdp de enable-service
--name "[***SERVICE NAME**]"
--env "[***ENVIRONMENT NAME**]"
--instance-type Standard_D8s_v4
--minimum-instances 0
--maximum-instances 50
--enable-private-network
--azure-database-private-dns-zone-id "[***AZURE DATABASE PRIVATE DNS ZONE RESOURCE ID**]"
--azure-fileshare-private-dns-zone-id "[***AZURE DATABASE FILE SHARE DNS ZONE RESOURCE ID**]"
```

Configuring an existing private DNS zone for a Storage Account File Share

You can configure an existing Azure private DNS zone for your Storage Account File Share to use in your CDE service. Alternatively, if you do not have an existing private DNS zone configured, the system can create a new private DNS zone for the Storage Account File Share.

About this task

If all the following statements are true, the system uses the private DNS zone that you specify in the `azure.fileshare.privateDNSZoneId` parameter for the private Storage Account:

- The private network is enabled (the `privateNetwork.enabled` parameter is set to true)
- The `DE_AZURE_PRIVATE_STORAGE` parameter is set to true on CDP-level
- The `azure.fileshare.privateDNSZoneId` parameter is set
- The custom Storage Account (also known as Bring Your Own Storage Account) is not used

If all the following statements are true, the system creates and enables a new private DNS zone for the private Storage Account:

- The private network is enabled (the `privateNetwork.enabled` parameter is set to true)
- The `DE_AZURE_PRIVATE_STORAGE` parameter is set to true on CDP-level
- The `azure.fileshare.privateDNSZoneId` parameter is not set
- The custom Storage Account (also known as Bring Your Own Storage Account) is not used



Note: You cannot use the private DNS zone for File Share together with a custom Storage Account that is also known as Bring Your Own (BYO) Storage Account. This means that you cannot use the Override Azure File Storage Server UI option with the private DNS zone for Storage Account File Share. The reason for this is that the BYO private custom Storage Account integrates with a private DNS zone from Azure, but CDE cannot accept an additional private DNS zone to manage the Storage Account File Share.

Before you begin

For information on how to configure an existing private DNS zone for a Storage Account File Share using the API, see [Configuring an existing private DNS zone for a database and a Storage Account File Share using the API](#).

To configure an existing private DNS zone for a Storage Account File Share, make sure that the following prerequisites are fulfilled:

- The DE_AZURE_PRIVATE_STORAGE parameter is set to true on the CDP-side.
- The privateNetwork.enabled parameter is set to true.

To configure an existing private DNS zone for a Storage Account File Share, you need the full resource ID of the private DNS zone. To obtain the full resource ID, use the JSON view option in [Azure Private DNS Zones](#). Example for the full resource ID of a private DNS zone for Storage Account File Share:

```
/subscriptions/[***SUBSCRIPTIONID**]/resourceGroups/[***RESOURCEGROUP**]/providers/Microsoft.Network/privateDnsZones/privatelink.file.core.windows.net
```

Procedure

To configure an existing private DNS zone for a Storage Account File Share, specify the full resource ID of the private DNS zone.

To configure the Azure private DNS zone ID for the Storage Account File Share, use the enable-cluster CDP command with the --azure-fileshare-private-dns-zone-id flag.

```
cdp de enable-service
--name "[***SERVICE NAME**]"
--env "[***ENVIRONMENT NAME**]"
--instance-type Standard_D8s_v4
--minimum-instances 0
--maximum-instances 50
--enable-private-network
--azure-database-private-dns-zone-id "[***AZURE DATABASE PRIVATE DNS ZONE RESOURCE ID**]"
--azure-fileshare-private-dns-zone-id "[***AZURE DATABASE FILE SHARE DNS ZONE RESOURCE ID**]"
```

Enabling cross-subscription communication for private DNS zones

If the private DNS zones for the Storage Account File Share and the database are deployed in an Azure subscription that is outside of the CDP subscription, to enable the cross-subscription communication, you must configure the role assignment for CDP.

About this task

In the subscription of the private DNS zone for the Storage Account Files Share and for the database, you must assign a contributor role to the Azure application that is used for CDP.

Procedure

1. In Azure, navigate to the private DNS zone subscription of the database and the Storage Account File Share.
2. Using the Add role assignment option, assign a contributor role to the Azure application that is used for CDP.
For more information, see the Microsoft Azure documentation on assigning Azure roles using the Azure portal.

Enabling a semi-private network for a CDE service with AWS (Tech Preview)

Learn how to enable a semi-private network setup for a Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service with Amazon Web Services (AWS) services in Cloudera Data Platform (CDP). When you enable a CDE service with this feature, the Amazon Kubernetes Service (EKS) cluster is deployed as a private cluster but some services used by CDE such as MySQL and S3 are not provisioned as private.



Note: You need to contact Cloudera to have this feature enabled.

For CDE UI

Before you begin

- Ensure that you have created and enabled a CDE service. Additionally, the Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) must communicate with the CDE service on a private network in order to manage the CDE service lifecycle. This communication occurs using the Cluster Connectivity Manager (CCM) v2; therefore, to enable this feature, the CDP environment must be enabled with the CCMv2. Once the CCMv2 is enabled at the CDP environment level, the Enable Private Network option displays in the CDE user interface when you enable a service. For more information on how to enable a CDE service and set up CCMv2, refer to the links below.

UI steps for enabling a private network

1. While enabling a CDE service for an AWS environment, under Network & Storage, select Enable Private Network.
2. Click Enable.

For CDP CLI

You can enable a private network with the CDP CLI with the following commands:

```
cdp de enable-service --name dsp-private-eks-ntp-try1 --env dsp-aws-ntp-priv --instance-type m5.2xlarge --minimum-instances 0 --maximum-instances 4 --initial-instances 0 --root-volume-size 50 --no-skip-validation --enable-private-network
```

Related Information

[Enabling a CDE service](#)

[Cluster Connectivity Manager \(CCM\)](#)

[Enabling Cluster Connectivity Manager \(CCM\) in the Management Console](#)

Managing a CDE Service

You can view configuration, metrics, and logs of existing CDE services. You can use the Edit option to make the configuration changes dynamically.

1. In the Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) console, click the Data Engineering tile. The CDE Home page displays.
2. Click Administration in the left navigation menu. The Administration page displays.
3. In the Services column, click the Service Details icon for the CDE service you want to manage.
4. On the Configuration tab, you can view details about the service, including the service name and CDP environment.
5. Optional: Click the Edit option to make the configuration changes dynamically which may take a few minutes to update.

You can switch between the following tabs to view additional information:

Configuration

The Configuration tab lists details about the service name, CDP environment, and the CPU and memory capacity. You can modify the CPU and memory capacity dynamically.



Important: For both Azure and AWS, to avoid being charged for All-Purpose compute nodes, even if you do not create an All-Purpose Virtual Cluster:

At Capacity & Costs > Autoscale Range, set the minimum value of All purpose On-demand Instances to 0.

Charts

The Charts tab displays the charts related to CPU Requests, Memory Requests, Jobs, and Nodes.

Logs

The Logs tab displays the latest log entries for the CDE service.

Access

The Access tab displays the option to add Amazon Web Services (AWS) user's Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) for the CDE Service. The Access tab also displays the users you have added to the CDE Service which will provide them with the following:

- Access to all pods
- Access to all secrets including TGTs
- Bypass Istio security
- Access to tgtgen host keytab with ability to create, delete, and modify users in FreeIPA

Diagnostics

The Diagnostics tab provides option to generate and download diagnostics bundle.

Removing a Cloudera Data Engineering service

Disabling an existing Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service stops all jobs, and deletes all associated virtual clusters and virtual cluster metadata. Do not do this unless you are certain that you no longer need any of these. Disabling CDE does not delete your CDP data. If enabling the CDE service on an environment for the first time fails, you must disable the service before you can try again. In this scenario, there are no clusters or jobs, and you can safely perform this procedure.

Before you begin



Important: The user interface for CDE 1.17 and above has been updated. The left-hand menu was updated to provide easy access to commonly used pages. The steps below will vary slightly, for example, the Overview page has been replaced with the Home page. You can remove a CDE service by clicking Administration on the left-hand menu, then proceed to step 2 listed below. The new home page still displays Virtual Clusters, but now includes quick-access links located at the top for the following categories: Jobs, Resources, and Download & Docs.

Procedure

1. In the Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) console, click the Data Engineering tile and click Overview.

2. In the CDE Services column, click the menu icon for the environment for which you want to disable the CDE service, and then click Disable CDE



Warning: Disabling an existing Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service stops all jobs, deletes all associated virtual clusters and virtual cluster metadata. Do not do this unless you are certain that you no longer need any of these. Additionally, if you're prompted to perform a Force Disable, in the event that a Disable is not successful, you must perform a manual cleanup of cloud infrastructures such as Security Group, EBS Volume, and S3 Bucket. A manual cleanup is not required for a standard Disable.

3. Confirm that you want to disable CDE by typing the environment name and then clicking Disable.

Results

The CDE Administration page displays the status of the environment that is being disabled.

What to do next

If you disabled CDE as a result of a failure to enable CDE for the first time on an environment, resolve any reported issues, and then try again.

Limiting Incoming Endpoint Traffic for CDE Services For AWS

You can limit incoming endpoint traffic for a CDE service.

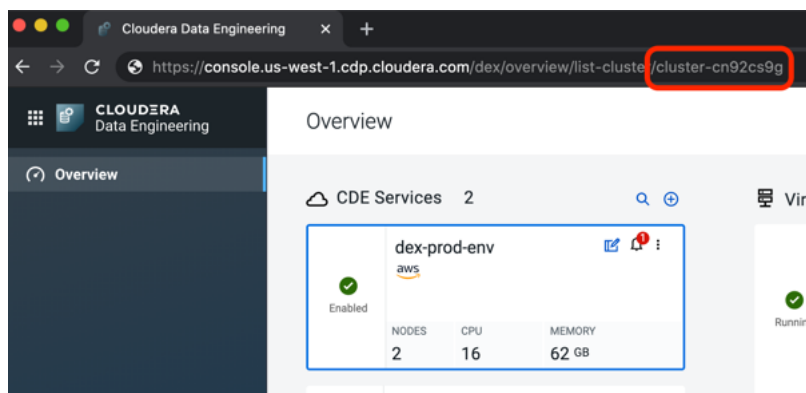
Before you begin



Important: The user interface for CDE 1.17 and above has been updated. The left-hand menu was updated to provide easy access to commonly used pages. The steps below will vary slightly, for example, the Overview page has been replaced with the Home page. The new home page still displays Virtual Clusters, but now includes quick-access links located at the top for the following categories: Jobs, Resources, and Download & Docs.

Procedure

1. Note the CDE service ID, which you can obtain from the URL in the CDE Management Console when the service is highlighted:



2. Go to the AWS console for the account where the CDE service is enabled.
3. Navigate to EC2 -> Load Balancers in the AWS console and enter the following filter:

```
tag:cde-cluster-id : <id_from_step_1>
, e.g. tag:cde-cluster-id : cluster-cn92cs9g
```

4. Select the Load Balancer instance and then under the Description tab in the Detail window, click on the link to the Source Security Group.

5. In the subsequent view, select the correct security group ID.
6. In the subsequent window, click Edit inbound rules.
7. Modify the "0.0.0.0/0" CIDR ranges for the HTTPS rule to your desired CIDR ranges.
Add additional ranges and rules as required but note that HTTPS traffic must be enabled for each range. The HTTP (port 80) and ICMP rules can be removed.