

Data Lakes

Date published: 2019-08-22

Date modified:



Legal Notice

© Cloudera Inc. 2024. All rights reserved.

The documentation is and contains Cloudera proprietary information protected by copyright and other intellectual property rights. No license under copyright or any other intellectual property right is granted herein.

Unless otherwise noted, scripts and sample code are licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0.

Copyright information for Cloudera software may be found within the documentation accompanying each component in a particular release.

Cloudera software includes software from various open source or other third party projects, and may be released under the Apache Software License 2.0 (“ASLv2”), the Affero General Public License version 3 (AGPLv3), or other license terms. Other software included may be released under the terms of alternative open source licenses. Please review the license and notice files accompanying the software for additional licensing information.

Please visit the Cloudera software product page for more information on Cloudera software. For more information on Cloudera support services, please visit either the Support or Sales page. Feel free to contact us directly to discuss your specific needs.

Cloudera reserves the right to change any products at any time, and without notice. Cloudera assumes no responsibility nor liability arising from the use of products, except as expressly agreed to in writing by Cloudera.

Cloudera, Cloudera Altus, HUE, Impala, Cloudera Impala, and other Cloudera marks are registered or unregistered trademarks in the United States and other countries. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Disclaimer: EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN A WRITTEN AGREEMENT WITH CLOUDERA, CLOUDERA DOES NOT MAKE NOR GIVE ANY REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, NOR COVENANT OF ANY KIND, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IN CONNECTION WITH CLOUDERA TECHNOLOGY OR RELATED SUPPORT PROVIDED IN CONNECTION THEREWITH. CLOUDERA DOES NOT WARRANT THAT CLOUDERA PRODUCTS NOR SOFTWARE WILL OPERATE UNINTERRUPTED NOR THAT IT WILL BE FREE FROM DEFECTS NOR ERRORS, THAT IT WILL PROTECT YOUR DATA FROM LOSS, CORRUPTION NOR UNAVAILABILITY, NOR THAT IT WILL MEET ALL OF CUSTOMER’S BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS. WITHOUT LIMITING THE FOREGOING, AND TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, CLOUDERA EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, QUALITY, NON-INFRINGEMENT, TITLE, AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND ANY REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY, OR COVENANT BASED ON COURSE OF DEALING OR USAGE IN TRADE.

Contents

Introduction to Data Lakes.....	5
Data Lake storage.....	6
Data Lake scale.....	6
Data Lake repair.....	12
Creating an AWS environment with a medium duty data lake using the CLI.....	12
Understanding Data Lake details.....	13
Accessing Data Lake services.....	15
Accessing a Data Lake cluster via SSH.....	17
Administering a Data Lake.....	17
Monitoring a Data Lake.....	18
Vertically scaling instances and disks.....	21
Vertically scaling instance types.....	22
Vertically scaling disks.....	23
Modifying disks.....	24
Adding disks.....	26
Deleting disks.....	27
Retry a Data Lake.....	27
Upgrading Data Lake/Data Hub database.....	28
Database upgrade known limitations and troubleshooting.....	36
Installing Postgres 14 packages manually.....	37
Installing Postgres 11 packages manually.....	38
Data Lake upgrade.....	39
Data Lake upgrade support matrix.....	41
Before you begin.....	42
Upgrading a Data Lake.....	43
Upgrading a Data Lake manually via CLI.....	45
Recovering from failed upgrades.....	48

Performing manual Data Lake repair.....	49
Backup and restore for the Data Lake.....	50
Cross-version support for Data Lake backup and restore.....	53
Configuring and running Data Lake backups.....	53
Checking the status of a Data Lake backup.....	58
Troubleshooting Data Lake backup operations.....	60
Configuring and running Data Lake restore.....	62
Showing Data Lake restore status.....	66
Restoring to a RAZ Data Lake.....	67
Upgrade Ranger and HMS schema after Data Lake restore.....	70
Troubleshooting Data Lake restore operations.....	71
Data Lake resizing.....	72
Checking that Atlas is up-to-date.....	75
Resizing the Data Lake through the CDP UI.....	77
Resizing the Data Lake through the CDP CLI.....	78
Resizing post-requisites.....	79
Recovering after a failed resizing operation.....	79
Refreshing CML governance pods.....	79
Rotating database certificates.....	80
Rotating database certificates when SSL enforcement is enabled.....	81
Rotating database certificates when SSL enforcement is disabled.....	84
Managing public and private certificates.....	84
Renewing private/host certificates on Data Lake and Data Hub clusters.....	86
Manually renewing public certificates for Data Lake and Data Hub clusters.....	88
Recipes.....	88
Writing recipes.....	89
Recipe and cluster template parameters.....	91
Example: Recipe with parameters.....	95
Register a recipe.....	95
Update a recipe.....	96
Managing recipes from CLI.....	98

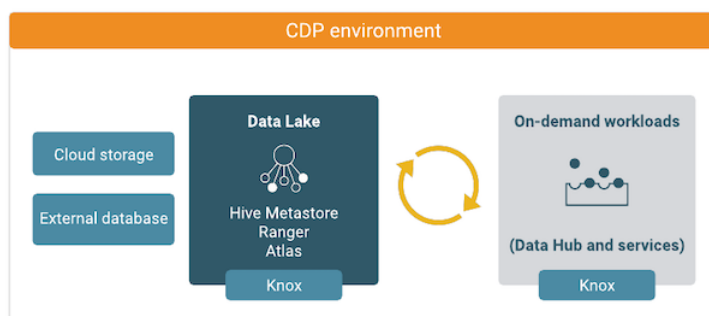
Introduction to Data Lakes

A Data Lake is a service which provides a protective ring around the data stored in a cloud object store, including authentication, authorization, and governance support.

A Data Lake provides a way for you to centrally apply and enforce authentication, authorization, and audit policies across multiple workload clusters—even as the workload clusters are created and terminated based on demand. When you register an environment in CDP, a Data Lake is automatically deployed for that environment. The Data Lake runs in the virtual network of the environment and provides security and governance layer for the environment's workload resources (such as Data Hub clusters). All workload resources are automatically "attached" to the Data Lake: the attached cluster workloads access data and run in the security context provided by the Data Lake.

While workloads are temporary, the security policies around your data schema are long-running and shared for all workloads. As your workloads come and go, the Data Lake instance lives on, providing consistent and available security policy definitions and auditing that are available for current and future workloads. All information related to schema (Hive Metastore), security policies (Ranger), audit (Ranger), and metadata management and governance (Atlas) is stored on external locations (external databases and cloud storage). These external locations leverage the security and availability features guaranteed by the cloud provider to ensure that even if one or all virtual hosts in a Data Lake fail, the storage remains and the Data Lake hosts can be replaced and reattached to the data storage with little or no downtime and no data loss.

A Data Lake cluster uses Apache Knox to provide a protected gateway for access to Data Lake component UIs. Knox is also installed on all workload clusters, providing a protected gateway for access to cluster component UIs.



The following technologies provide capabilities for the Data Lake:

Component	Technology	Description
Schema	Apache Hive Metastore	Provides Hive schema (tables, views, and so on). If you have two or more workloads accessing the same Hive data, you need to share schema across these workloads.
Policy	Apache Ranger	Defines security policies around Hive schema. If you have two or more users accessing the same data, you need security policies to be consistently available and enforced.
Audit	Apache Ranger	Audits user access and captures data access activity for the workloads.
Governance	Apache Atlas	Provides metadata management and governance capabilities.
Gateway	Apache Knox	Supports a single workload endpoint that can be protected with SSL and enabled for authentication to access to resources.
Storage	Cloud provider storage, such as AWS S3 or Azure Storage	Isolates Data Lake storage from the compute resources. Data Lake storage is created when the Data Lake is created and is deleted when the Data Lake is terminated. Once created, the Data Lake storage lifecycle is separate from the Data Lake hosts' lifecycle: in case of a Data Lake host failure, the Data Lake storage remains and is reattached to new Data Lake host or hosts.

Related Information[Data Lake security](#)[Apache Ranger authorization](#)[Audit overview](#)[Governance overview](#)[Azure Load Balancers in Data Lakes and Data Hubs](#)**Data Lake storage**

Data Lake storage leverages the security and high-availability guarantees from the cloud provider, allowing Data Lakes to regenerate hosts as needed, without data loss and with little or no downtime for workload services.

Data Lake storage is designed to reside in external storage locations separate from the hosts running the Data Lake services. This configuration protects CDP workloads from data loss should one or all of the Data Lake nodes fail. New hosts created in the Data Lake repair process are re-attached to the persistent data storage and Data Lake services return to normal.

The following table provides links to information from cloud providers about the service level guarantees they provide for each storage type.

AWS	Azure	GCP	Component Storage Content
Amazon RDS See Automated backups, snapshots, and automatic host replacement .	Azure Database for PostgreSQL See Availability guarantees .	Google Cloud SQL See Cloud SQL .	HMS SQL catalog Ranger policy data Cloudera Manager metadata
Amazon S3 See Availability and durability guarantees .	Azure Disk Storage See Resiliency and disaster recovery protections .	Google Cloud Storage See Google Cloud Storage .	Ranger audits Component logs HMS /warehouse directories
Amazon EBS See Availability and durability levels .	Azure Managed Disks See Availability and durability levels .	Google Persistent Disk See Persistent Disk .	Atlas search index (Solr) Kafka data (to support Atlas) Zookeeper metadata

Data Lake storage is created when a Data Lake is instantiated for an environment. When an environment is no longer needed and is terminated, the corresponding Data Lake is terminated and the external storage is cleaned up.

Data Lake storage persists through a Data Lake repair cycle; new hosts created in the repair are re-attached to the storage locations.



Note: Any S3 bucket that you designate for Data Lake cloud storage on AWS must be in the same region as the environment.

Data Lake scale

The scale of a Data Lake affects how many workload clusters can access your data using the security and governance services configured in the Data Lake, as well as resiliency of the Data Lake.

CDP supports both light duty Data Lakes and enterprise Data Lakes for AWS, Azure, and GCP. Medium duty and enterprise Data Lakes incur additional cost over light duty Data Lakes, but are required for production scenarios that require resiliency and scale. Medium duty and enterprise Data Lakes also have the ability to service a larger number of clients concurrently. See the sections below to understand the differences between light duty, medium duty and enterprise Data Lakes.



Important:

Enterprise Data Lakes are recommended for production workloads that require resiliency and scale.

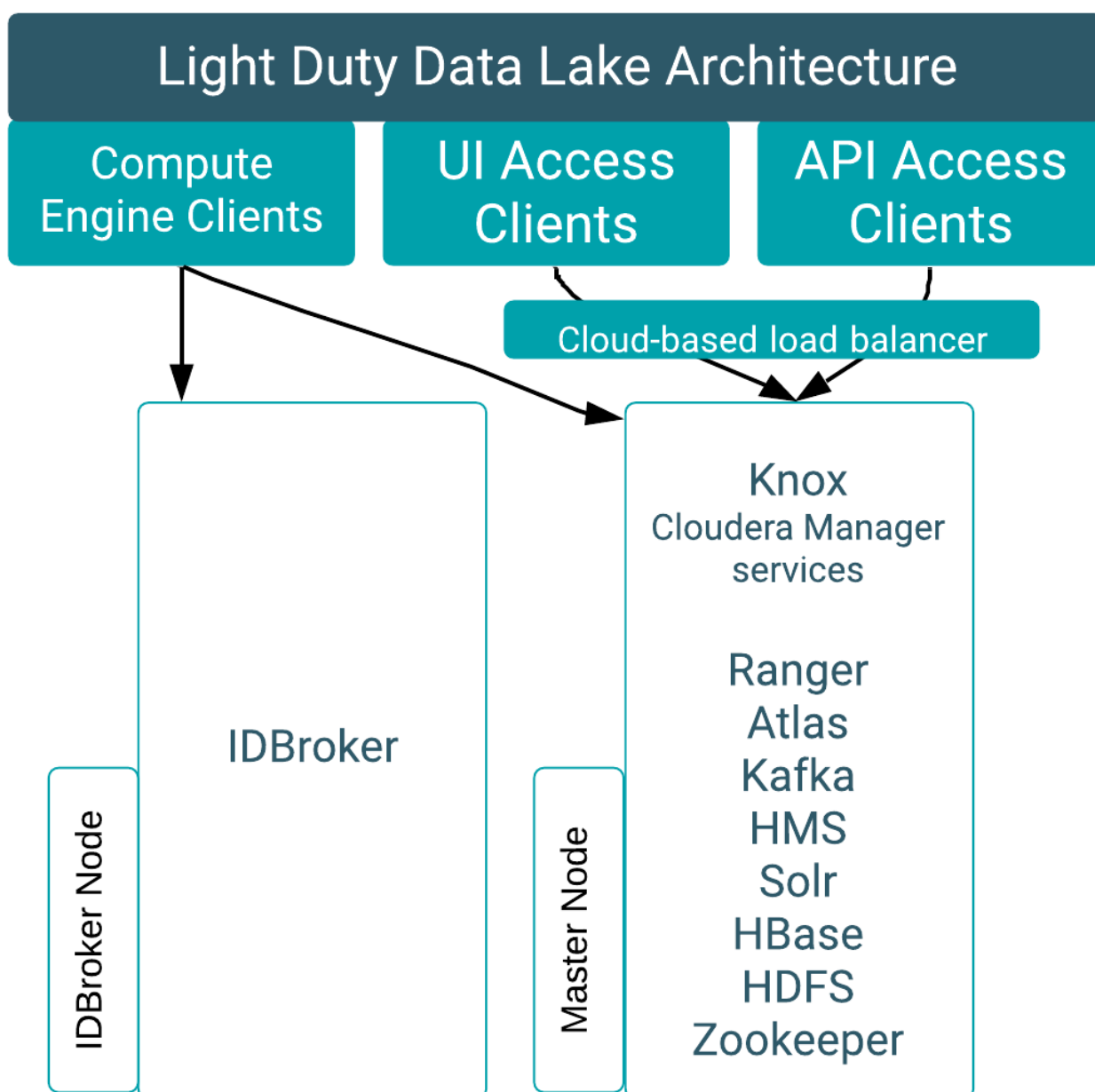
Light duty Data Lakes do not provide resiliency. They are susceptible to data loss and down-time in case of a node failure. Cloudera recommends using this form factor for development and test use cases.

At this time, the following Data Lake scales are supported in CDP:

Feature	Light Duty Data Lake	Enterprise Data Lake	Medium Duty Data Lake (Discontinued as of Runtime 7.2.18)
High availability	Not available	✓	✓
Backups	✓	✓	✓
Availability Zones	Single availability zone	Multiple availability zones (AWS and Azure only)	Single availability zone
Security	Kerberos + LDAP/AD	Kerberos + LDAP/AD	Kerberos + LDAP/AD
Scale	About 5 concurrent workload clusters	About 20 concurrent workload clusters	About 20 concurrent workload clusters
Node count	1 master node running SDX Services 1 IDBroker node running networking authentication services	2 IDBroker nodes running authentication services 2 master nodes running core services 3 core nodes running HDFS, Kafka, Solr, and HBase 2 gateway nodes 1 auxiliary node	2 IDBroker nodes running authentication services 2 master nodes running core services in HA-enabled mode, with replication for resilience and scale 3 core nodes running HDFS, Kafka, Solr, and HBase 2 gateway nodes running services with API/UI access 1 auxiliary node for services that cannot run in HA mode

Feature	Light Duty Data Lake	Enterprise Data Lake	Medium Duty Data Lake (Discontinued as of Runtime 7.2.18)
Fault tolerance	Services unavailable during cluster node repair	<p>Availability of services depends on the node being repaired. With the exception of the gateway and auxiliary nodes, the remaining groups can typically survive a single node failure without affecting workloads or UI/API access.</p> <p>In the event of a gateway node failure on a medium duty Data Lake, the load-balancer will seamlessly route to the other gateway node.</p> <p>As Cloudera Manager runs on only one gateway node (either 0 or 1), if the Cloudera Manager server gateway node fails, CM will not be available at all, but UI and API calls that bypass CM will be routed to the healthy gateway node by the load balancer. If the non-CM server gateway node goes down, CM will still be available, and the load balancer will seamlessly route to the healthy gateway node.</p>	<p>Availability of services depends on the node being repaired. With the exception of the gateway and auxiliary nodes, the remaining groups can typically survive a single node failure without affecting workloads or UI/API access.</p> <p>In the event of a gateway node failure on a medium duty Data Lake, the load-balancer will seamlessly route to the other gateway node.</p> <p>As Cloudera Manager runs on only one gateway node (either 0 or 1), if the Cloudera Manager server gateway node fails, CM will not be available at all, but UI and API calls that bypass CM will be routed to the healthy gateway node by the load balancer. If the non-CM server gateway node goes down, CM will still be available, and the load balancer will seamlessly route to the healthy gateway node.</p>
Cloud-based load balancer	Not applicable, since there is only one instance of services running.	Network-based load balancer for front UI and API services.	Network-based load balancer for front UI and API services.
Additional comments		Enterprise Data Lake is available for environments using Runtime 7.2.17 and newer.	Medium duty Data Lake has been discontinued as of Runtime 7.2.18.

Light Duty Data Lakes



If the master node of a light duty Data Lake fails, compute engine clients such as Hive, Impala, and Spark, are partially resilient due to caching; but new queries cannot run without updated policy information, and audit information can also be affected. Because the Knox gateway also runs on the master node, clients with UI (such as the Ranger Admin UI and Atlas UI) or API access are unavailable in the event of a master node failure. In a light-duty Data Lake, the cloud-based load balancer exists for networking purposes and has no effect on the scale.

If the IDBroker node fails, compute-engine clients are affected because cloud access tokens cannot be verified. Clients with UI/API access remain available.

Enterprise Data Lakes

Enterprise Data Lakes, available for Runtime 7.2.17 and newer, are a redefined version of medium duty Data Lakes that still offer failure resilience, but utilize resources and allocate memory more efficiently than a medium duty Data Lake at the same cost. Enterprise Data Lakes are configured such that services that do not need to scale are in the master hostgroup; services that need to scale vertically are in the gateway hostgroup; and services that can scale both horizontally and vertically are in the core hostgroup.

Enterprise Data Lakes can handle more intensive workloads than medium duty Data Lakes, support Ranger tag and user sync in HA mode, and when deployed in multi-AZ mode, remain operational during an availability zone outage.



Note: Multi-AZ deployments are currently only supported on AWS and Azure.

When compared to medium duty Data Lakes, RAZ will perform better and memory allocations for HBase, Solr, and Atlas have been increased. Other memory configurations have also been optimized.

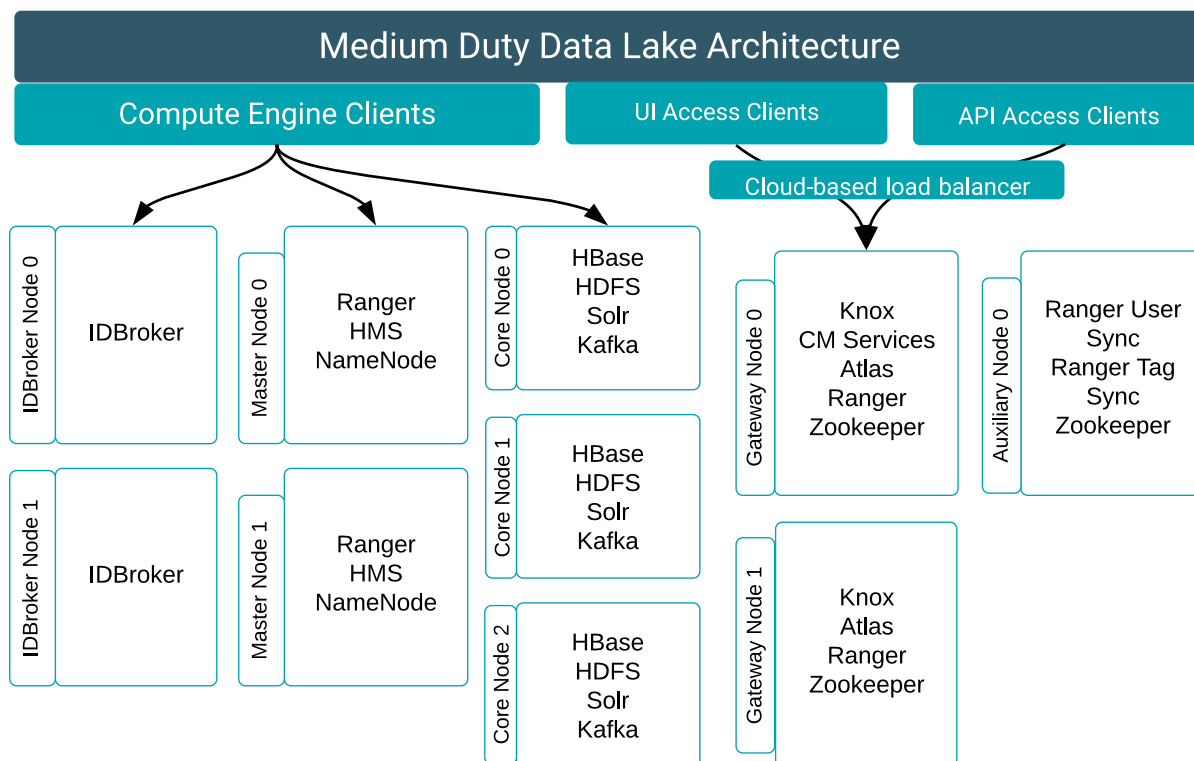


Important: If you create an enterprise Data Lake through the CDP CLI, use the most recent version of the CLI. Older CLI versions do not support EDL creation.



Attention: The horizontal scale hostgroups noted in the diagram above contain a single service. Horizontal scaling is not yet supported, but enterprise Data Lakes are horizontal-scale ready for when the feature is available. When the feature is available, you will be able to use these hostgroups to horizontally scale these services as needed.

Medium Duty Data Lakes (Discontinued as of Runtime 7.2.18)



Medium duty Data Lakes provide failure resilience for compute engine clients such as Hive, Impala, and Spark; as well as failure resilience for clients with UI and API access, such as the Ranger Admin UI and the Atlas UI.

Note that while CM is shown as running on Gateway Node 0, it can be installed on either gateway node 0 or gateway node 1. You can see which node has CM installed by looking at the **Hardware** tab of the Data Lake for the gateway node marked "CM Server."

Failures in a medium duty Data Lake impact services as follows:

- Master node failure. Compute engine clients (for example, Hive, Impala, and Spark) are resilient to the failure, due to fallback high availability with smart client failover.
- IDBroker node failure. Both compute engine clients that use standard data connectors (Hive, Impala, Spark) and compute engine clients that use custom data connectors (for example, Hue) are resilient to the failure.
- Gateway node failure. Load-balanced UI and API access are available without interruption.
- Core node failure. Compute engine clients (for example, Hive, Impala, and Spark) are resilient to the failure, due to fallback high availability with smart client failover.
- Auxiliary node failure. Ranger user and tag sync are unavailable.



Important: Medium duty Data Lakes have been discontinued as of Runtime 7.2.18. You can upgrade a medium duty Data Lake from 7.2.16 to 7.2.17, but will not be able to upgrade it further. You can create a new 7.2.17 medium duty Data Lake through the CDP CLI, but Cloudera recommends using the Enterprise Data Lake for new deployments.

If you want to scale an existing light or medium duty Data Lake to an enterprise Data Lake, you can perform [Data Lake resizing](#).

Related Information

[Azure Load Balancers in Data Lakes and Data Hubs](#)

[Deploying CDP in multiple availability zones](#)

Data Lake repair

If a Data Lake node fails, an administrator can trigger a manual repair process to restore the failed node and reconnect it to the persistent Data Lake storage.

For each Data Lake cluster, CDP detects the following failures indicate that one or more nodes needs repair:

- The node is unresponsive, from a crash or termination
- The Cloudera Manager agent process is unresponsive



Note: There may be failure modes that are not exposed at the level of the CDP Data Lake. If you encounter a service that is not responsive or is running but giving unexpected or incorrect results, no error will appear in the Data Lake details. Service-level errors should be managed through Cloudera Manager. For example, from Cloudera Manager, you can review the service's logs to determine the cause of the problem, make changes to the service configuration, and restart the service.

When CDP detects a node failure, a CDP administrator has the option to repair the failure manually. Note that during the repair process, the Data Lake services are not available to the attached workload clusters. Therefore, before triggering a Data Lake repair, consider stopping any jobs running on your workload clusters and restarting them after the Data Lake is restored. Audits and metadata will continue to be queued for collection through the restoration process.

When a node fails, you'll see a notification about node failure printed in the Event History tab for the Data Lake, the affected node is marked as unhealthy in the Hardware tab, and a button to start the repair process appears at the top of the Data Lake details. You can also select the Repair icon next to a host group on the Hardware tab to select specific nodes for repair. When your CDP administrator triggers node repair, the repair process:

1. Detaches all non-ephemeral disks from the failed nodes.
2. Removes the failed nodes.
3. Provisions new nodes of the same type, no upgrades are applied.
4. Reattaches the disks to the new volumes.
5. Reconnects services to the external database.

Related Information

[Performing manual Data Lake repair](#)

[Data Lake storage](#)

[Cloudera Manager Health Tests](#)

[Cloudera Manager logs](#)

Creating an AWS environment with a medium duty data lake using the CLI

You can use the CDP CLI to create an AWS environment with a medium duty data lake.

About this task

Required role: EnvironmentCreator

Before you begin

Before you use the CDP CLI, run the following command to verify that your environment is pointing to the correct profile:

```
cdp --profile {PROFILE}
```

As a sanity check, run the following command to verify that your environment name is not already taken:

```
environments describe-environment --environment-name {ENVNAME}
```

Procedure

1. Create a new environment:

```
cdp environments create-aws-environment --cli-input-json file://{ENV_FILE_PATH}
```

2. To set the IDBroker mappings, run the following command:

```
cdp environments set-id-broker-mappings --environment-name "$ENVNAME" --data-access-role "$DATAACCESSROLE" --baseline-role "$BASELINEROLE" --set-empty-mappings
```

3. Run the following command to create the data lake cluster within the environment, where INSTANCEPROFILE is the instance profile for your specific account, and BUCKET is the path of a valid S3 location to store the data. This S3 path can be either the root of a bucket or a sub-folder:

```
cdp datalake create-aws-datalake --datalake-name "NAME" --environment-name "ENVNAME" --cloud-provider-configuration instanceProfile="INSTANCEPROFILE",storageBucketLocation="s3://MYBUCKET" --scale MEDIUM_DUTY_HA --runtime 7.2.7
```

4. Run the following command to check the status of the Data Lake:

```
cdp datalake list-datalakes --environment-name ${ENVNAME}
```

You should be able to look at the list of data lakes, locate yours by ENVNAME and check the status.

Understanding Data Lake details

To access information related to your Data Lake cluster and access cluster actions, navigate to the Management Console service > Data Lakes.

Each Data Lake cluster is represented by an entry on the Data Lakes page. To get more information about a specific Data Lake cluster, click on the tile representing your cluster.

Environment Details

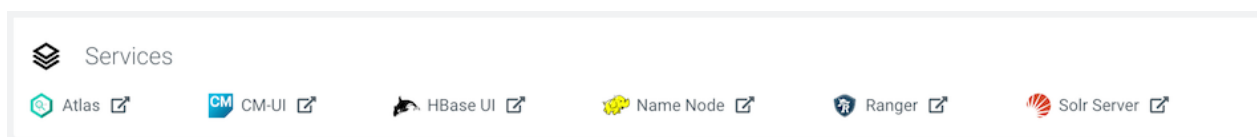
This section includes information related to the CDP environment in which the Data Lake cluster is running:

Environment Details			
NAME	CREDENTIAL	REGION	AVAILABILITY ZONE
acme-oem-reporting	it-admin-restricted	westus2	N/A

Item	Description
Cloud Provider	The logo of the cloud provider where the cluster is running.
Name	The name of the environment used to create the cluster.
Credential	The name of the credential used to create the cluster.
Region	The region in which the cluster is running in the cloud provider infrastructure.
Availability Zone	The availability zone within the region in which the cluster is running.

Services

Click logos in the Services section to open the user interface for the components that are running in the Data Lake cluster.



Cloudera Manager Info

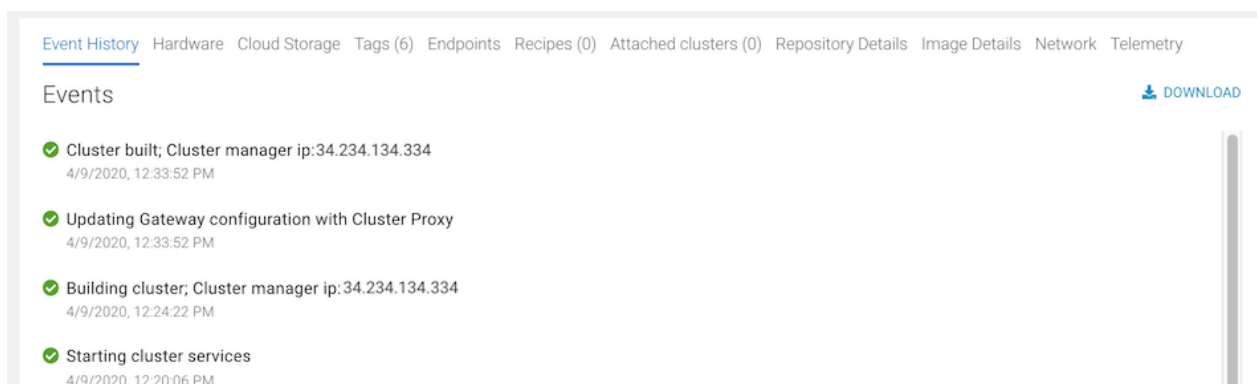
The Cloudera Manager Info section provides the following information:

CM URL	CM VERSION	PLATFORM VERSION
https://acme-dl.finance.reports.acme.com/acme-dl/cdp-proxy/cm/#!/home/	7.1.0	7.1.0-1.cdh7.1.0.p0.1922354

Item	Description
CM URL	Link to the Cloudera Manager web UI.
CM Version	The Cloudera Manager version which the cluster is currently running.
Platform Version	The Cloudera Runtime platform version which the cluster is currently running.

Event History and other tabs

The Data Lake page provides additional details organized in tabs, starting with the Event History tab:



Item	Description
Event History	Events logged for the cluster, with the most recent event at the top. The Download option allows you to download the event history to a local file. The events are formatted in JSON and compressed.

Item	Description
Hardware	Information about your cluster instances: instance names, instance IDs, instance types, their status, fully qualified domain names (FQDNs), and private and public IP addresses. Click » to access information about the instance, storage, image, and packages installed on the image.
Cloud Storage	External storage locations for database and files used by Data Lake services, such as HMS database, Ranger audit database, HBase files (storage for Atlas metadata).
Tags	User-defined tags, listed in the order they were added.
Endpoints	Endpoints for various cluster services, such as the URL for the Ranger user interface for defining data access policies.
Recipes	Future home of a list of custom scripts attached to this Data Lake. Each "recipe" lists its name, type, and the host group on which it was executed.
Attached clusters	The workload clusters using the services of this Data Lake; this information repeats the list of clusters found in the other tabs of this CDP Environment.
Repository Details	Cloudera Manager and Cloudera Runtime repository information, in more detail than shown in the Cloudera Manager Info section.
Image Details	Cluster node base image details.
Network	Names of the network and subnet in which the cluster is running and the links to the related cloud provider console
Telemetry	The instance profile and cloud storage location specified during environment setup under Log Storage and Audits for service logs.

Show CLI Command

You can click the Show CLI Command button to review the CLI command used to create the Data Lake, and copy it if you want to create a similar Data Lake through the CDP CLI. Ensure that any Data Lake that you create has a unique name. For more information on the CDP CLI commands to create a Data Lake, review the [CLI documentation](#) for Data Lakes.

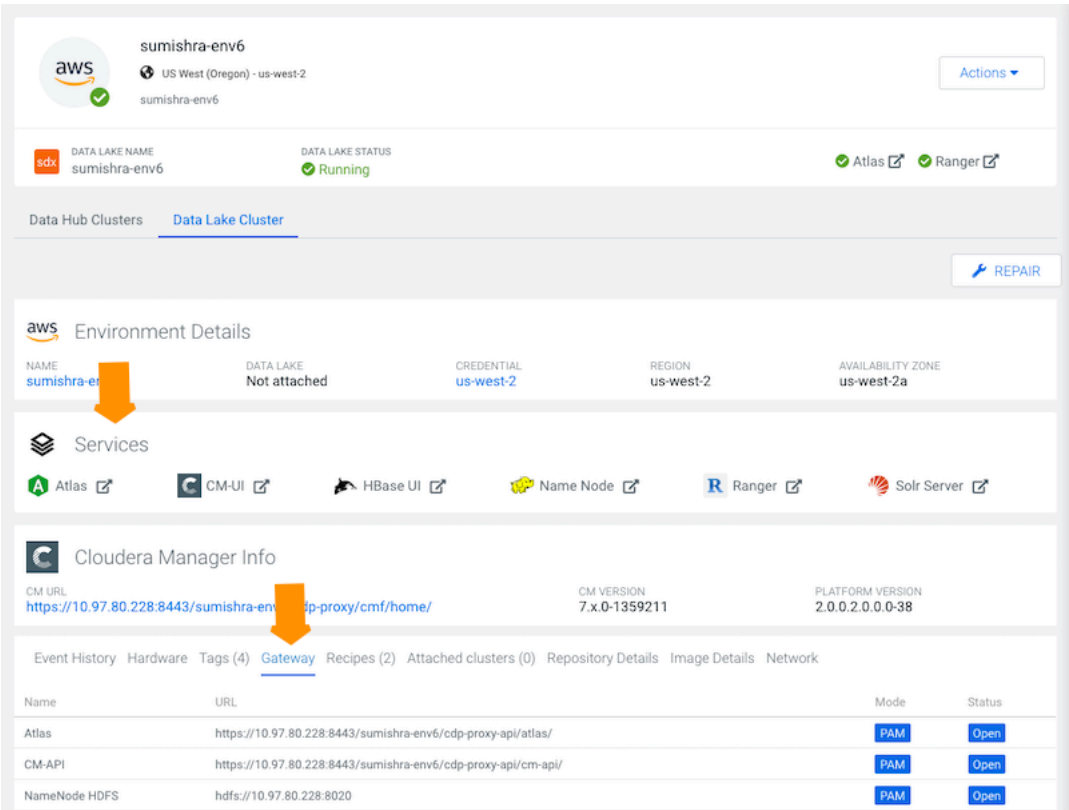
Accessing Data Lake services

You can access your Data Lake security and governance services such as Atlas and Ranger from the Gateway tab from Data Lake details in the Management Console.

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin, Data Steward, or Owner of the environment

To access data lake UIs and endpoints navigate to the Management Console > Data Lakes and click on the tile representing your Data Lake. This brings you to the Data Lake cluster details page:

- The URLs to data lake service UIs are listed directly on this page, in the Services section. Click on the URL for the service that you would like to access and you will be logged in automatically with your CDP credentials. All the UIs are accessible via the Knox gateway: The URLs listed connect you to a chosen service via Knox and Knox securely passes your CDP credentials.
- To access API endpoints, navigate to the Gateway tab. If you need to access the endpoints, refer to [Accessing Non-SSO Interfaces Using IPA Credentials](#).



Security exception

The first time you access the UIs, your browser will attempt to confirm that the SSL Certificate is valid. Since CDP automatically generates a certificate with self-signed CA, your browser will warn you about an untrusted connection and ask you to confirm a security exception. Depending on your browser, perform the steps below to proceed:

Browser	Steps
Firefox	Click Advanced > Click Add Exception... > Click Confirm Security Exception
Safari	Click Continue
Chrome	Click Advanced > Click Proceed...

You can also view your available data lakes via CDP CLI using the following commands:

```
cdp datalake list-datalakes
cdp datalake describe-datalake
cdp datalake get-cluster-host-status
cdp datalake get-cluster-service-status
```

Related Information

- [Apache Ranger authorization](#)
- [Audit overview](#)
- [Governance overview](#)

Accessing a Data Lake cluster via SSH

If you plan to access a Data Lake (for example for troubleshooting purposes) via a command line client, SSH into the master node.

SSH to a Data Lake node as cloudbreak user

Required role: No CDP role is required

CDP administrators can access Data Lake cluster nodes as cloudbreak user with the SSH key provided during cluster creation.

On Mac OS, you can use the following syntax to SSH to the VM::

```
ssh -i "privatekey.pem" cloudbreak@publicIP
```

For example:

```
ssh -i "testkey-kp.pem" cloudbreak@90.101.0.132
```

On Windows, you can access your cluster via SSH by using an SSH client such as PuTTY. For more information, refer to [How to use PuTTY on Windows](#).

SSH to a Data Lake node as your own CDP user

Required role: EnvironmentUser, Data Steward, or EnvironmentAdmin

A user who have the required CDP role assigned to them can SSH to Data Lake cluster nodes as themselves.

On Mac OS, you can use the following syntax to SSH to the VM::

```
ssh -i "privatekey.pem" cdpusername@publicIP
```

For example:

```
ssh -i "testkey-kp.pem" jsmith@90.101.0.132
```

On Windows, you can access your cluster via SSH by using an SSH client such as PuTTY. For more information, refer to [How to use PuTTY on Windows](#).

Administering a Data Lake

To manage authorization and audit policies, and metadata use Apache Ranger and Apache Atlas.

Required role: Environment Admin, DataSteward, or the Owner of the environment

Close integration of Atlas with Apache Ranger enables you to define, administer, and manage security and compliance policies consistently across all components of the Hadoop stack.

Documentation	Description
Security: Apache Ranger authorization	How to set up fine grained access control for Cloudera Runtime services.
Security: Apache Ranger auditing	How to set up access auditing and reporting for Cloudera Runtime services.
Governance: Apache Atlas	Searching with metadata, working with classifications, exploring using lineage, and more.

For links to documentation, refer to:

Related Information[Security documentation](#)[Governance documentation](#)

Monitoring a Data Lake

You can monitor the status of your Data Lake from the CDP web UI or CLI.

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin, Data Steward, or Owner of the environment

Monitoring Data Lake cluster via UI

To access information related to your Data Lake cluster from the CDP web UI, navigate to the Management Console service > Data Lakes. Each Data Lake cluster is represented by an entry on the Data Lakes page. To get more information about a specific Data Lake cluster, click on the tile representing your cluster. When a Data Lake cluster is healthy, its status should be Running.

To check health of specific hosts and services, navigate to Cloudera Manager.

Monitoring Data Lake cluster via CLI

You can view your available Data Lake clusters via CDP CLI using the following commands:

```

cdp datalake list-datalakes
cdp datalake describe-datalake
cdp datalake get-cluster-host-status
cdp datalake get-cluster-service-status

```

The `cdp datalake list-datalakes` command allows you to view a list of all available Data Lakes. For example:

```

cdp environments list-datalakes
{
  "datalakes": [
    {
      "datalakeName": "zookeeper-190920-144828-vg7",
      "crn": "crn:cdp:datalake:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:datalake:4529591f-53ea-4196-90fc-5d780d7063a8",
      "status": "RUNNING",
      "environmentCrn": "crn:cdp:environments:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:environment:b1935d68-85d5-4f50-a023-56fa96d01c45",
      "creationDate": "2019-09-20T12:49:55.669000+00:00",
      "statusReason": "Datalake is running"
    },
    {
      "datalakeName": "zookeeper-sqqsx",
      "crn": "crn:cdp:datalake:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:datalake:92d66fed-c5d2-437c-a6eb-a54e40d36287",
      "status": "RUNNING",
      "environmentCrn": "crn:cdp:environments:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:environment:1eb291b3-dd23-4bdd-a3e8-09579afdf5a8",
      "creationDate": "2019-09-25T09:24:08.017000+00:00",
      "statusReason": "Datalake is running"
    }
  ]
}

```


The `cdp datalake describe-datalake` command allows you to obtain basic information about a specific Data Lake cluster. For example:

```
cdp datalake describe-datalake --datalake-name test-data-lake
{
  "datalake": {
    "crn": "crn:cdp:datalake:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:datalake:aa2e8e3e-2d6f-410b-bf3c-a3e02112bfc8",
    "datalakeName": "test-data-lake",
    "status": "RUNNING",
    "environmentCrn": "crn:cdp:environments:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:environment:574aalcb-7a51-45a2-97ae-dead97072145",
    "credentialCrn": "crn:altus:environments:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:credential:83c861b6-5f62-4b83-a466-06de751a3964",
    "cloudPlatform": "AWS",
    "creationDate": "2019-09-20T22:09:22.422000+00:00",
    "clouderaManager": {
      "version": "7.x.0",
      "clouderaManagerRepositoryURL": "http://cloudera-build-us-west-1.vpc.cloudera.com/s3/build/1445641/cm7/7.0.1/redhat7/yum/",
      "clouderaManagerServerURL": "https://adar-test-data-lake.adar-tes.xcu2-8y8x.workload-dev.cloudera.com:8443/test-data-lake/cdp-proxy/cm/ho
me/"
    },
    "productVersions": [
      {
        "name": "CDH",
        "version": "7.0.1-1.cdh7.0.1.p0.1443705"
      }
    ],
    "statusReason": "Datalake is running",
    "awsConfiguration": {
      "instanceProfile": "arn:aws:iam::069336058373:instance-profile/idbroker-assume-role"
    }
  }
}
```

The `cdp datalake get-cluster-host-status` command allows you to obtain information about the health of each of your Data Lake hosts. For example:

```
cdp datalake get-cluster-host-status --cluster-name test-data-lake
{
  "hosts": [
    {
      "hostid": "5c8fb276620f0aa54bdd111e33ba5f58",
      "hostname": "idbroker1.cloudera.site",
      "healthSummary": "GOOD"
    },
    {
      "hostid": "30f27ab8472c9677985f04efc2b800c4",
      "hostname": "master0.cloudera.site",
      "healthSummary": "GOOD"
    }
  ]
}
```

The `cdp datalake get-cluster-service-status` command allows you to obtain information about the health of each service running on the Data Lake cluster. For example:

```
cdp datalake get-cluster-service-status --cluster-name test-data-lake
{
```



```

"services": [
  {
    "type": "ZOOKEEPER",
    "state": "STARTED",
    "healthSummary": "GOOD",
    "healthChecks": [
      {
        "name": "ZOOKEEPER_SERVERS_HEALTHY",
        "summary": "GOOD"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "type": "HDFS",
    "state": "STARTED",
    "healthSummary": "GOOD",
    "healthChecks": [
      {
        "name": "HDFS_DATA_NODES_HEALTHY",
        "summary": "GOOD"
      },
      {
        "name": "HDFS_VERIFY_EC_WITH_TOPOLOGY",
        "summary": "DISABLED"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "type": "SOLR",
    "state": "STARTED",
    "healthSummary": "GOOD",
    "healthChecks": [
      {
        "name": "SOLR_SOLR_SERVERS_HEALTHY",
        "summary": "GOOD"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "type": "HIVE",
    "state": "STARTED",
    "healthSummary": "GOOD",
    "healthChecks": [
      {
        "name": "HIVE_HIVEMETASTORES_HEALTHY",
        "summary": "GOOD"
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "type": "RANGER",
    "state": "STARTED",
    "healthSummary": "GOOD",
    "healthChecks": [
      {
        "name": "RANGER_RANGER_ADMIN_HEALTHY",
        "summary": "GOOD"
      },
      {
        "name": "RANGER_RANGER_RANGER_TAGSYNC_HEALTH",
        "summary": "GOOD"
      },
      {
        "name": "RANGER_RANGER_RANGER_USERSYNC_HEALTH",

```



```

        "summary": "GOOD"
      }
    ],
    {
      "type": "HBASE",
      "state": "STARTED",
      "healthSummary": "GOOD",
      "healthChecks": [
        {
          "name": "HBASE_REGION_SERVERS_HEALTHY",
          "summary": "GOOD"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "type": "KAFKA",
      "state": "STARTED",
      "healthSummary": "GOOD",
      "healthChecks": [
        {
          "name": "KAFKA_KAFKA_BROKER_HEALTHY",
          "summary": "GOOD"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "type": "ATLAS",
      "state": "STARTED",
      "healthSummary": "GOOD",
      "healthChecks": [
        {
          "name": "ATLAS_ATLAS_SERVER_HEALTHY",
          "summary": "GOOD"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "type": "KNOX",
      "state": "STARTED",
      "healthSummary": "GOOD",
      "healthChecks": [
        {
          "name": "KNOX_IDBROKER_HEALTHY",
          "summary": "GOOD"
        },
        {
          "name": "KNOX_KNOX_GATEWAY_HEALTHY",
          "summary": "GOOD"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

Vertically scaling instances and disks

If necessary, you can select a larger or smaller instance type for a Data Hub or Data Lake cluster after it has been deployed, or add, delete, or modify attached disks.

Vertically scaling instance types

If necessary, you can select a larger or smaller instance type for a Data Hub or Data Lake cluster after it has been deployed in AWS and Azure.

Before you begin

You must stop the Data Lake or Data Hub cluster before you vertically scale any of the instances.

About this task

Selecting a larger instance type adds more vCPU and/or RAM to your instances. Instances can be scaled both up and down, but scaling down to a smaller size requires 4 CPU and a minimum of 4 GB memory.

If you are using an instance without ephemeral disks, you can scale up or down to a new instance with ephemeral disks; however, the reverse is not supported. You cannot start with an instance with ephemeral disks and move to an instance without ephemeral disks.

Vertical scaling is supported on AWS and Azure.



Note: Vertical scaling to Azure v5 instances is not supported and results in the following error:

Unable to resize since changing from resource disk to non-resource disk VM size and vice-versa is not allowed.

For more information, see the [Azure VM sizes with no local temporary disk](#) documentation.

Data Lake and Data Hub instances must be stopped before scaling. See [Change the instance type](#) in AWS documentation for more information.

For information on vertically scaling FreeIPA, see [Vertically scale FreeIPA instances](#).

Procedure

1. In the CDP main navigation menu, click Data Hubs or Data Lakes and select the cluster that requires a larger instance type.
2. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click the **Nodes** tab.
3. Click the Vertical Scaling icon on the top right of the host group that you want to scale.

Instance ID	Status	FQDN	Private IP
ec2-00000000000000000	Running	ec2-00000000000000000	10.80.193.149
ec2-00000000000000000	Running	ec2-00000000000000000	10.80.222.229

- Select a larger instance type from the drop-down menu of suggested instance types.

Vertical Scaling Data Hub - `roakyc-33adh19-roz-tes` / master ✕

Click on "Scale" to initiate scale for the selected instance type.

① By vertical scaling, you can add more vCPU and/or RAM to your instances. Currently, instance type based scaling is supported. Based on your current instance type in the list below you can find suggested larger types to scale. [Official documentation](#).

Instance Settings

Instance Type*

m5.2xlarge (8vCpu, 32GB Memory, Encryption Supported)

?

Cancel
Scale

- Click Scale. You can monitor the action from the **Event History** tab.

Alternatively, you can use the CDP CLI to select a new instance for the Data Lake or Data Hub cluster:

Data Lake cluster:

```
cdp datalake start-datalake-vertical-scaling
--datalake <your-data-lake-name-or-its-crn>
--group <master>
--instance-template instanceType="<m5.4xlarge>"
```

Data Hub cluster:

```
cdp datahub start-cluster-vertical-scaling
--datahub <your-data-hub-name-or-its-crn>
--group <master>
--instance-template instanceType="<m5.4xlarge>"
```

What to do next

After you have vertically scaled the cluster, configure the services on the cluster to use the additional or reduced resources/memory.

Vertically scaling disks

With the growing amount of data, it might be necessary to add, delete, or modify disks attached to Data Lake or Data Hub clusters in AWS.

There are many clusters that are deployed with standard magnetic storage. With the growing lineage data, these disks are running out of space on core nodes. These need to be moved to General Purpose SSDs (gp2/gp3 on AWS) and/or resized to a bigger disk.

The disks attached to the Data Lake and Data Hub clusters can be changed or resized in AWS without downtime.

Limitations

When using this preview feature, be aware of the following limitations:

- This feature is only available for AWS.

- The disks can only be resized up, meaning you cannot reduce the size of an attached block storage. If there are multiple disks of different sizes, the size of all the disks attached to the instances in the group that are smaller or lesser than the requested size will be increased to the requested size.
- This feature will only resize additional block storages in an instance and not the root volume.
- Clusters and cluster services must be in running state before disk vertical scaling is performed.
- Current implementation does not support this feature through CDP UI; It is available only through Beta CDP CLI. To install Beta CDP, refer to [Installing Beta CDP CLI](#).
- The disk modification feature on AWS can only be used once in 6 hours. This is a limitation on the AWS side.

Permissions

This feature requires the following permissions to be added to the cross-account policy described in [Cross-account access IAM role](#).

- ec2:ModifyVolume
- ec2:DescribeVolumesModifications
- ec2:DescribeVolumeStatus

The following table explains why CDP needs these permissions:

Permission	Description
ec2:ModifyVolume	It is required to modify the volume attributes such as type, size and IOPS capacity. Without this, volume modifications cannot be performed by CDP.
ec2:DescribeVolumesModifications	It is required to verify whether the volume modifications performed by CDP were successful. Only upon successful modification, other steps like resizing will be done.
ec2:DescribeVolumeStatus	This is required to make sure that the volume being modified is attached to an instance and not an orphaned volume.

Modifying disks

The disk volumes attached to the instances in a host group can be modified using CLI commands.

Modifying disks using CDP CLI

Use the following Beta CDP CLI command to modify the volumes attached to the instances in a host group. Replace the placeholders with actual values. For example `[***DATA LAKE-NAME***]` should be replaced with an actual name. As part of this update, the instance-template parameter in the vertical scaling command has been made optional. But one of the instance-template or disk-options have to be provided.

Additional parameters for vertical scaling have been added to both the datalake and datahub commands. The modification request is sent as part of the `--disk-options` parameter.

The `[***VOLUME-TYPE***]` placeholder is for the type of volume the disks are being modified to. It is an optional field and should be added if the volume type has to be modified, in which case the type will not be modified.

The `[***SIZE***]` placeholder is optional as well and is for the size the disks are being increased to in GB. Specify only the integer value.

```
//DATA LAKE
cdp datalake start-datalake-vertical-scaling
  --datalake [***DATA LAKE-NAME***]
  --group [***INSTANCE-GROUP-NAME***]
  --disk-options modifyDisks="{volumeType=\"[***VOLUME-TYPE***]\"
,size=[***SIZE***]}"
```

```
//DATA HUB
```



```
cdp datahub start-cluster-vertical-scaling
  --datahub [***DATAHUB-NAME***]
  --group [***INSTANCE-GROUP-NAME***]
  --disk-options modifyDisks="{volumeType=\"[***VOLUME-TYPE***]\",
size=[***SIZE***]}"
```

Verifying that modification is complete

The change to the disk can be verified through CDP UI, AWS console, or by logging into the instances directly, after the flow is completed in the Event History.

The following is a screenshot from Event History showing the completion of the disk update:

Verifying disk size/type in CDP UI

1. Navigate to the Management Console Data Lake or Management Console Data Hub
2. Click into the Data Lake or Data Hub that was modified.
3. Click Nodes in the left hand tree.
4. Open the accordion of the instance group that was modified.
5. Open the Storage Settings accordion in any of the instances in the group.

The Storage Type and Volume Size are updated based on the request.

Environments / vprabu-aws-resize1 / Data Lake / Nodes

Instance ID	Status	FQDN	Private IP	Public IP
i-06a885880f071450e	Starting Services	vprabu-aws-di-master0.vprabu-a.xcu2-8y8x.wl.cloudera.site	10.112.18.37	CM Server

INSTANCE TYPE	INSTANCE LIFE CYCLE	RACK ID	SUBNET ID	AVAILABILITY ZONE
m5.2xlarge	ON DEMAND	/eu-central-1a	subnet-025e39eb66efeca8	eu-central-1a

NUMBER OF ATTACHED STORAGES	ROOT VOLUME SIZE (GB)	ENCRYPTED	ENCRYPTION KEY
1	100	Yes	Using the default key

Name	Storage Type	Volume Size (GB)
Attached Storage 1	standard	1 X 250

Verifying disk size/type in AWS Console

1. Navigate to the Management Console Data Lake or Management Console Data Hub
2. Click into the Data Lake or Data Hub that was modified.
3. Click Nodes in the left hand tree.
4. Click on the AWS link for the instance and log into AWS Console.
5. Select the Storage tab for the instance.

The volume size is updated as per the request.

You can also click into an individual volume to make sure the type and size are modified correctly.

Volume ID	Device name	Volume size (GiB)	Attachment status	Attachment time	Encrypted	KMS key ID	Delete on termination
vol-06156986affbdc08	/dev/xvda	100	Attached	2023/11/24 01:09 GMT-5	Yes	5c1138d2-09ea-4a3a-92a5-cb09a68d7940	Yes
vol-0c3864f28cfd4ad8	/dev/xvdb	250	Attached	2023/11/24 01:10 GMT-5	Yes	5c1138d2-09ea-4a3a-92a5-cb09a68d7940	No
vol-0a5b3c0855c960927	/dev/xvdc	100	Attached	2023/11/24 01:10 GMT-5	Yes	5c1138d2-09ea-4a3a-92a5-cb09a68d7940	No

Adding disks

Additional volumes can be added to the instances in a host group using CLI commands.

In some cases when customers run out of memory, it is cheaper to add an additional volume instead of resizing to a bigger volume. This feature allows for adding additional block storages to an instance group with minimum interruption. Only the services running on the instance group are stopped, as the additional volume has to be mounted and configured for use on the instances.

Based on the request, 'N' number of disks of the same type and size can be added to the instance group.

Adding disks using CDP CLI

Use the following CDP CLI Beta command to add additional volumes attached to the instances in a host group. Replace the placeholders with actual values. For example, [***DATALAKE-NAME***] should be replaced with an actual name. As part of this update, the instance-template parameter in the vertical scaling command has been made optional. But one of the -- instance-template or -- disk-options have to be provided.

The addDisks request is sent as part of the --disk-options parameter. All parameters for the add disk input are required.

The [***NUMBER_OF_DISKS***] placeholder is for the number of volumes being added.

The [***VOLUME-TYPE***] placeholder is for the type of volume being added.

The [***SIZE***] placeholder is for the size the disks being added in GB. Specify only the integer value.

The cloudVolumeUsageType is the purpose for which the disk is being added; it is an enum field with either "GENERAL" or "DATABASE" value.

```
//DATALAKE
```

```
cdp datalake start-datalake-vertical-scaling --datalake=[***DATALAKE_NAME***]
--group=[***DATALAKE_INSTANCE_GROUP_NAME***] --disk-options addDisks="{num
berOfDisks=[***NUMBER_OF_DISKS_TO_ADD***], volumeType=\"[***TYPE_OF_COLUM
E_ADD***]\",size=[***SIZE_OF_VOLUME***],cloudVolumeUsageType=\"GENERAL\"|\"D
ATABASE\"}"
```



```
//DATAHUB
cdp datahub start-cluster-vertical-scaling --datahub=[***DATAHUB_NAME***] --
group=[***DATAHUB_INSTANCE_GROUP_NAME***] --disk-options addDisks="{numberO
fDisks=[***NUMBER_OF_DISKS_TO_ADD***], volumeType=\"[***TYPE_OF_VOLUME_TO_AD
D***]\",size=[***SIZE_OF_VOLUME***],cloudVolumeUsageType=\"GENERAL\"|\"DATAB
ASE\"}"
```

Deleting disks

To save costs, you can delete volumes attached to instances in an instance group using CLI commands.

In cases where only compute services are being run on an instance group, any block storage attached to the instance is going to cost the customer even if the cluster is stopped. As compute services do not store any persistent data on attached volumes, having additional volumes to store temporary data is unnecessary. In such cases, customers can use this command to delete all attached volumes on instances in an instance group.

This can be done only for compute instance groups on only Data Hubs, as Data Lakes need persistent volumes. This command deletes all additional volumes for instances in an instance group.

Deleting disks using CDP CLI

Use the following CDP CLI Beta command to delete all attached additional volumes to the instances in a host group. Replace the placeholders with actual values. For example, `[***DATA LAKE-NAME***]` should be replaced with an actual name. As part of this update, the instance-template parameter in the vertical scaling command has been made optional. But one of the `--instance-template` or `--disk-options` have to be provided.

The delete disks request is sent as part of the `--disk-options` parameter. All parameters for the add disk input are required.

The `deleteDisks` parameter accepts a boolean value, either true or false.

```
//DATAHUB

cdp datahub start-cluster-vertical-scaling --datahub=[***DATAHUB_NAME***] --
group=[***DATAHUB_INSTANCE_GROUP_NAME***] --disk-options deleteDisks=true|
false
```

Retry a Data Lake

When stack provisioning or cluster creation fails, use the Retry option to resume the process from the last failed step.

About this task

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin or the Owner of the environment

Only failed stack or Data Lake creation can be resolved using a retry operation. You can potentially run a retry operation any number of times on a failed creation process, where each time it runs it resumes the creation process after the last successful step.

In some cases the cause of a failed stack provisioning or Data Lake creation may be eliminated by simply rerunning the process. For example, in case of a temporary network outage, a retry operation may be successful. In other cases, a manual modification is required before a retry operation can succeed. For example, if you are using a custom image but some configuration is missing causing the creation process to fail, you must log in to the provisioned node and fix the issue; after that you can run the retry operation to resume the Data Lake creation process.

Procedure

1. Log in to the CDP web interface.
2. Navigate to Management Console Data Lakes.

3. Browse to the Data Lake details.
4. Click Retry.

**Note:**

Only failed stack or Data Lake creation are affected by a retry operation, so the option is only available in these cases.

5. Click Yes to confirm. The operation continues from the last failed step.

Upgrading Data Lake/Data Hub database

This document describes the process to upgrade the database to the latest version supported by CDP Public Cloud services. You may use CDP UI or CDP CLI to perform this upgrade.

About this task

Several CDP Public Cloud services, including the Data Lake cluster and the Data Hub cluster templates and Data Services, require a relational database. Most of these databases are external and are provisioned during the initial deployment of the respective service.

The databases used by the Data Lake and some of the Data Hub templates are hosted on external instances that are provisioned during the initial deployment of the respective service. For these external databases CDP Public Cloud leverages cloud-native service offerings of the three supported Cloud Service Providers ([AWS RDS for PostgreSQL](#), [Azure Database for PostgreSQL](#), and [Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL](#)).

Databases used by other Data Hub templates are hosted on an embedded database instance, typically co-located on the Cloudera Manager host, in order to reduce the resource footprint.

Cloudera provides a database upgrade capability in CDP Public Cloud that allows moving both external and embedded databases to a higher major version.

The database upgrade is a fully automated operation. The upgrade process itself completes all of the required steps, including creating a backup, stopping and upgrading the database, restarting the database, and running post-upgrade maintenance tasks. You are not required to manually stop the Postgres instances before the upgrade.



Attention: In accordance with the [PostgreSQL Versioning Policy](#), the cloud database services mentioned above may end support for PostgreSQL major version 11 on November 9, 2023 or shortly thereafter. Different cloud providers may have extended support for PostgreSQL 11. Despite this, Cloudera recommends upgrading to PostgreSQL 14 when the upgrade is available to you in CDP.



Important: In order to avoid disruption to the deployed Data Lake and Data Hub services, caused by configuration changes to the underlying database service by the Cloud Service Providers, it is recommended that the database upgrade in CDP Public Cloud is performed before the End of Life date.

If you wish to disregard this recommendation, you may do so considering the risks involved as per the Cloud Service Provider policies.

If you are upgrading an Azure Single Server database to Azure Flexible Server, you can read a specific process description in [Upgrading Azure Single Server to Flexible Server](#).

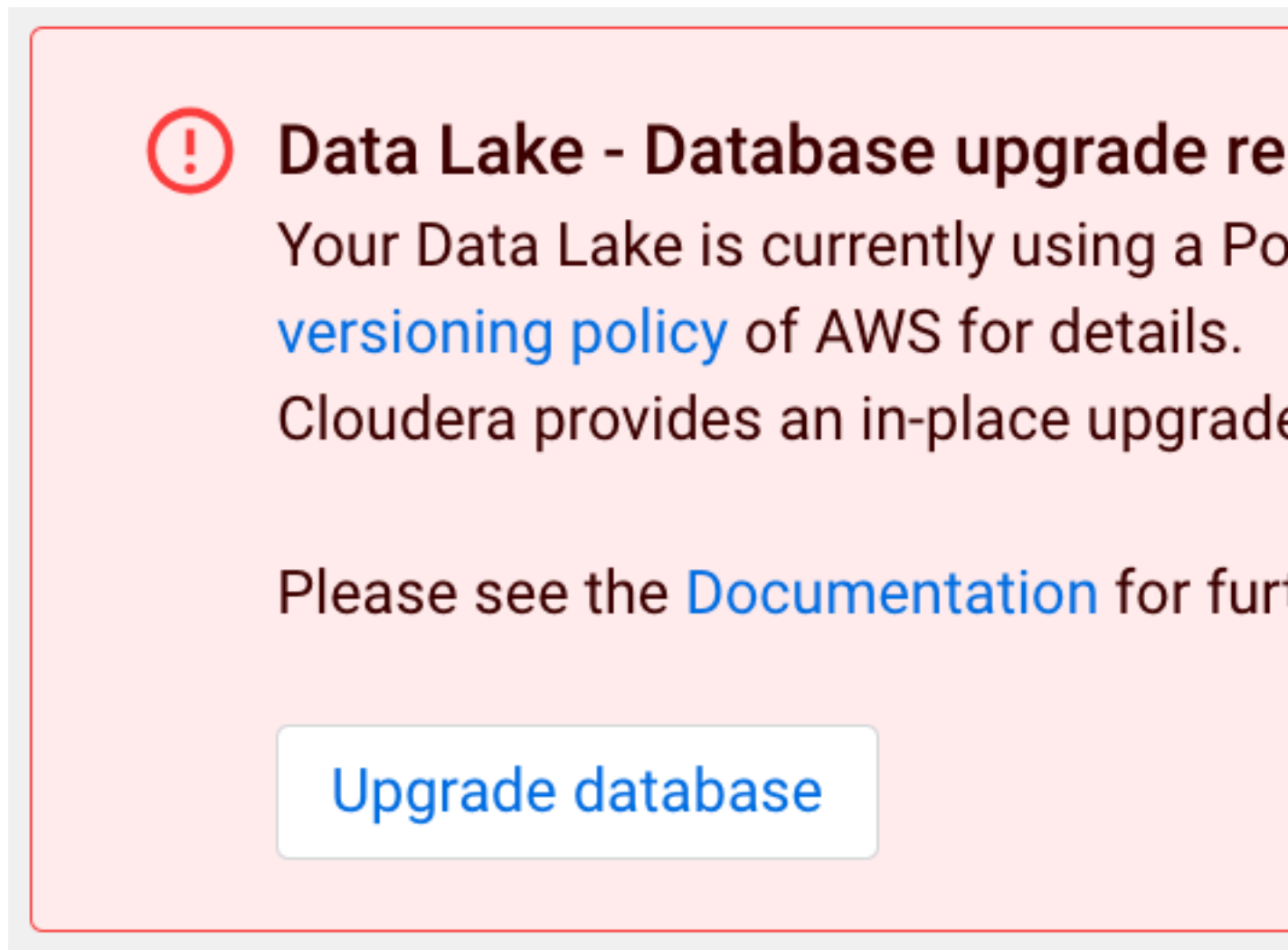
The database upgrade is a separate operation, complementary to the existing [maintenance, minor/major version and OS upgrades](#), as described in the [CDP Public Cloud Upgrade Advisor](#).

This is a one-time operation. Once the database of a Data Lake or Data Hub has been successfully upgraded to the newer major version, no further action is needed for the respective cluster.



Note: Cloudera recommends that the database upgrade is performed separately from other upgrade actions.

If a cluster uses a database that requires an upgrade, you will receive a notification, as shown below, on the Management Console UI.



Running the database upgrade operation on the Data Hub cluster will mean that all cluster services (Cloudera Manager and Runtime services) are stopped on the cluster automatically without having to stop them manually. For the Data Lake database upgrade, it is recommended that attached Data Hubs and Data services are in stopped state.



Note: Cloudera strongly recommends stopping all workloads in Data Services that interact with the Data Lake.

If you are concerned about stopping the workloads in your deployment, contact Cloudera support for a custom upgrade path.

For AWS and GCP environments, the Database Upgrade operation will trigger a backup and a major version upgrade for the attached external database. But for Azure environments, the mechanism is different; as in the background, it will create a new database instance with a higher major version and transfer the data from the older database instance.



Note: During Postgres database upgrade for Data Lakes and Data Hubs on AWS and Azure, there is a possibility that manually changed configs of the database server will be reverted to the original configs. For more information, see [Database upgrade known limitations](#).




Instructions

Here are the UI and CLI instructions to perform Database Upgrade on Data Lake and Data Hub:

For CDP UI

Steps

- 1. In CDP Management Console UI, go to Environments. Select the cluster to perform the upgrade from the list of available clusters. The clusters are eligible for this upgrade are indicated in the right most column:

 Running	
 Running	

2. Once you select the cluster, you will see a message asking to update the Postgres version. Click the Upgrade database.

Environments / ~~and il-cv-cv~~

Data Lake - Database upgrade

Your Data Lake is currently using a **versioning policy** of AWS for detailed information. Cloudera provides an in-place upgrade path to enable you to migrate to a more modern versioning policy.

Please see the [Documentation](#) for

Upgrade database



[!\[\]\(faf942dc3e59ce8eb64b4ac481eca7e0_img.jpg\)](#)
[!\[\]\(f6b0299e0b5e4340e509b71914970da0_img.jpg\)](#)

US West (Oregon) - us-w

Data Lake upgrade available

- 3.** Click Upgrade in the confirmation box.

Environments / **arch-test-dev**



Data Lake - Database upgrade

Your Data Lake is currently using a [versioning policy](#) of AWS for details. Cloudera provides an in-place upgrade.

Please see the [Documentation](#) for

[Upgrade database](#)



arch-test-dev

US West (Oregon) - us-west-2

US West (Oregon) - us-west-2

[Data Lake upgrade](#)

- Once the Data Lake database is updated, check for the Data Hubs for that Data Lake, if there is any database upgrade notification and perform the database upgrade as described above.



Note: The Database upgrade needs to be performed in every Data Lake and Data Hub cluster separately, one by one.

For CDP CLI

Data Lake Database upgrade:

You can perform Data Lake database upgrade using `cdp datalake start-database-upgrade` CLI command.

The `--target-version` parameter is optional. If you do not provide it, the database will be upgraded to PostgreSQL 14.

```
cdp datalake start-database-upgrade --help --form-factor public
NAME
    start-database-upgrade - Upgrades the database of the Data Lake
    cluster.
DESCRIPTION
    This command initiates the upgrade of the database of the Data
    Lake cluster.
SYNOPSIS
    start-database-upgrade
    --datalake <value>
    --target-version <value>
    [--cli-input-json <value>]
    [--generate-cli-skeleton]
OPTIONS
    --datalake (string)
        The name or CRN of the Data Lake.

    --target-version (string)
        The database engine major version to upgrade to.

        Possible values:

        o VERSION_14
```

Data Hub Database upgrade:

You can perform Data Hub database upgrade using `cdp datahub start-database-upgrade` CLI command.

The `--target-version` parameter is optional. If you do not provide it, the database will be upgraded to PostgreSQL 14.

```
cdp datahub start-database-upgrade --help --form-factor public
NAME
    start-datahub-upgrade - Upgrades the database of the Data Hub c
    lus-
    ter.
DESCRIPTION
    This command initiates the upgrade of the database of the Data
    Hub cluster.
SYNOPSIS
    start-database-upgrade
    --datahub <value>
    --target-version <value>
    [--cli-input-json <value>]
```



```

[--generate-cli-skeleton]

OPTIONS
  --datahub (string)
    The name or CRN of the Data Hub.

  --target-version (string)
    The database engine major version to upgrade to.
    Possible values:
    o VERSION_14

```

The progress of the upgrade can be tracked on the respective service's Event History page. You can verify a successful database upgrade in the Event History or in the Database tab of the cluster. Once the upgrade is complete, Cloudera recommends verifying your workloads before attempting an additional Runtime or OS upgrade.



Note: As part of the database upgrade operation, PostgreSQL 14 client binaries will be installed on the cluster hosts, replacing earlier client versions. This may impact third-party components or custom services running on the cluster hosts.

Database upgrade known limitations and troubleshooting

Below are the known limitations associated with the database upgrade of Data Lake and Data Hubs and ways to troubleshoot them.

Known limitations and troubleshooting:

- Performing the Database Upgrade on Runtime versions 7.2.6 or below

Cloudera has verified PostgreSQL version 11 compatibility for Runtime version 7.2.7 and above. There is no known reason why older Runtimes should not be compatible with PostgreSQL version 10.

Workaround: You can request an entitlement that allows the Database Upgrade to be performed on older Runtime versions on an exceptional basis.

- Performing the Database Upgrade on Data Lakes with attached Data Hubs that cannot be stopped

Technically, the Database Upgrade can be performed on a Data Lake without stopping the attached Data Hubs. However, please be aware that during the upgrade, the Hive Metastore database will likely become temporarily unavailable and this can cause serious disruption or in the worst case can result in an inconsistent state for workloads running in Data Hubs or Data Services.

Workaround: If you acknowledge the risk and confirm that all cluster services and third party components relying on the Hive Metastore will be stopped for the time of the Database Upgrade, Cloudera can grant an entitlement that allows performing the upgrade with a running Data Hub cluster on an exceptional basis.

- PostgreSQL client binaries will be upgraded to version 11 on all clusters hosts

As part of the upgrade process we will try to install the PostgreSQL 11 libraries, pulling them from archive.cloudera.com. If the installation of these libraries does not succeed, a notification message will be sent that installation was attempted, but failed for some reason (network connectivity issues, etc).

Workaround: Follow the process to install the libraries manually, see [Installing PostgreSQL 11 packages manually](#).



Note: Failing to install the PostgreSQL 11 client libraries as part of the Database Upgrade process will cause the Data Lake backup and restore operations to stop working correctly.

- Upgrading embedded databases

Data Hub clusters using an embedded database will not require the Database Upgrade operation to be performed. The embedded database, including client libraries will be automatically upgraded during an OS upgrade.



Note: This capability is currently disabled and will be activated later.

Workaround: If you need to upgrade the embedded databases of your Data Hub clusters, contact Cloudera to enable this capability on an exceptional basis. Once this entitlement has been granted, your embedded databases can be upgraded by performing an OS upgrade.

- Exceeding the End of Life deadline

Data Lake and Data Hub clusters that are not upgraded until November 10, 2022 will continue to run on a PostgreSQL version 10 instance of the underlying AWS, Azure or GCP database service. As this instance will be considered End-of-Life (EoL) by the respective Cloud Service provider, they may reserve the right to schedule an automated major version upgrade, resulting in a temporary downtime. In the case of extreme events the Cloud Service Provider may also stop the instance, see [Versioning policy- Azure Database for PostgreSQL](#). In either case, your CDP Public Cloud workloads may be seriously impacted.

Workaround: Cloudera recommends performing the Database Upgrade via the CDP UI, or CLI as soon as possible.

- Possibility of custom config reset after Database upgrade on AWS and Azure

During Postgres database upgrade for Data Lakes and Data Hubs there is a possibility that manually changed configs of the database server, that the control plane does not know about, will be reverted to the original configs.

Reason: On Azure the custom config can possibly reset during the database upgrade because Cloudbreak deletes and recreates the database server with the configs that the control plane knows about, so custom configs will be reverted.

On AWS if SSL enforcement is enabled then the database server uses a custom parameter group with the SSL enforcement settings (created by control plane) and if the customer made any custom changes to this custom parameter group then those changed will be reverted, because the database upgrade requires the recreation of the custom parameter group.

Installing Postgres 14 packages manually

Steps for manual installation of PostgreSQL 14 packages.

About this task

The last step of the Database upgrade flow is the installation of PostgreSQL 14 packages on the cluster hosts. This is relevant in the case of an operating system image that does not yet contain the PostgreSQL 14 packages.

The required repositories are being hosted in the same location that is used for Cloudera Runtime upgrades: <https://archive.cloudera.com/p/postgresql/postgresql14/redhat7/>

If for some reason the package installation fails, it is required for the customers to manually install the aforementioned packages because otherwise the pg_dump utility driving the backup functionality will stop working.

- Method 1 : Installation using Cloudera hosted

This method works only if you have proper network access and paypal credentials to the archive.cloudera.com repository as the required metadata is already pushed onto the nodes during the RDS upgrade process.

SSH into the master node and run the following with superuser privileges:

```
{code}
source activate_salt_env
salt '*' state.apply postgresql/pg14-install
```



```
{code}
```

- Method 2: Manual installation

Using this method you will install PostgreSQL packages using the [official repo file](#)

1. SSH into the master node and run the following with superuser privileges (install PostgreSQL packages using the [official repo file](#))

```
yum install -y https://download.postgresql.org/pub/repos/yum/reporepms/EL-7-x86_64/pgdg-redhat-repo-latest.noarch.rpm
```

2. Install required packages

```
yum install -y postgresql14-server postgresql14 postgresql14-contrib postgresql14-docs
```

Installing Postgres 11 packages manually

Steps for manual installation of PostgreSQL 11 packages.

About this task

The last step of the Database upgrade flow is the installation of PostgreSQL 11 packages on the cluster hosts. This is relevant in the case of an operating system image that does not yet contain the PostgreSQL 11 packages.

The required repositories are being hosted in the same location that is used for Cloudera Runtime upgrades: <https://archive.cloudera.com/p/postgresql/11/redhat7/>

If for some reason the package installation fails, it is required for the customers to manually install the aforementioned packages because otherwise the `pg_dump` utility driving the backup functionality will stop working.

- Method 1 : Installation using Cloudera hosted

This method works only if you have proper network access and paypal credentials to the archive.cloudera.com repository as the required metadata is already pushed onto the nodes during the RDS upgrade process.

SSH into the master node and run the following with superuser privileges.

```
source activate_salt_env  
salt '*' state.apply postgresql/pg11-install
```

- Method 2: Manual installation

Using this method you will install PostgreSQL packages using the [official repo file](#)

1. SSH into the master node and run the following with superuser privileges (install PostgreSQL packages using the [official repo file](#))

```
yum install -y https://download.postgresql.org/pub/repos/yum/reporepms/EL-7-x86_64/pgdg-redhat-repo-latest.noarch.rpm
```

2. Install required packages

```
yum install -y postgresql11-server postgresql11 postgresql11-contrib postgresql11-docs
```


Data Lake upgrade

When new versions or builds of Cloudera Runtime/Cloudera Manager are available for the Data Lake service, you can initiate a Data Lake upgrade. An OS upgrade may also be available. Use either the CDP CLI or the Management Console to initiate an upgrade.

There are several potential types of Data Lake upgrades:


- Runtime and Cloudera Manager version upgrades, called "major/minor version" upgrades, which are available when a new Runtime and CM version is released.
- Service pack upgrades, which do not change the major/minor Runtime or CM release, but upgrade the Data Lake to the latest CM and/or Runtime service packs available in the given version. These upgrades are made available as needed and can deliver targeted bug fixes for Cloudera Runtime, Cloudera Manager, or both.
- OS upgrades, which do not change any CM or Runtime builds, but update the underlying cloud image. If an OS upgrade is available along with a major/minor version upgrade, the major/minor upgrade will incorporate the OS upgrade.

The type of upgrade that is available for a Data Lake is explicit on the Upgrade tab of the Data Lake details page. Any available upgrades are visible in the Target Cloudera Runtime Version drop-down menu. For example:

A major/minor version upgrade, where the major/minor versions of CM and Runtime are upgraded together:

Upgrade Data Lake 

Current Data Lake Version: 7.2.15

 A new upgrade is available for this Data Lake. You can continue through the process below.
Cloudera Runtime 7.2.18 is only available with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 OS images. Make sure to upgrade your cluster to RHEL 8 to unlock the upgrade to 7.2.18.

Select Upgrade

Target Cloudera Runtime Version

7.2.17 (Runtime upgrade, OS: centos7) ▼

☐ Perform rolling upgrade

Rolling upgrade is not supported for this cluster, but is enabled via entitlement. Some cluster services might become unavailable during upgrade and running workloads could be impacted. For limitations and details please see the rolling upgrade documentation.

The Cloudera Runtime version of your cluster will be upgraded to 7.2.17 and an OS upgrade will also be performed. See the [Public Cloud Runtime release notes](#) for the list of changes and fixes in this version. This upgrade requires a downtime. Further details are available in the [CDP Public Cloud upgrade advisor](#) and the documentation for [Upgrading Data Hubs](#).

Version details

	Image Date	CM Version	OS Type	CM Build number	Cloudera Runtime Version	Cloudera Runtime Build number
Current	2023-11-29	7.6.2	centos7	42790603	7.2.15	47111845
Target	2024-02-02	7.11.0	centos7	48415235	7.2.17	49883770

A service pack upgrade, where no version upgrade is available, but a new Cloudera Runtime and/or Cloudera Manager service pack is available for upgrade:

Upgrade Data Lake

Current Data Lake Version: 7.2.17

A new upgrade is available for this Data Lake. You can continue through the process below.

Cloudera Runtime 7.2.18 is only available with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 OS images. Make sure to upgrade your cluster to RHEL 8 to unlock the upgrade to 7.2.18.

Select Upgrade

Target Cloudera Runtime Version

7.2.17 (Runtime upgrade, OS: centos7)

☐ Perform rolling upgrade

Rolling upgrade is not supported for this cluster, but is enabled via entitlement. Some cluster services might become unavailable during upgrade and running workloads could be impacted. For limitations and details please see the rolling upgrade documentation.

The Cloudera Runtime version of your cluster will be upgraded to 7.2.17 and an OS upgrade will also be performed. See the [Public Cloud Runtime release notes](#) for the list of changes and fixes in this version. This upgrade requires a downtime. Further details are available in the [CDP Public Cloud upgrade advisor](#) and the documentation for [Upgrading Data Hubs](#).

Version details

	Image Date	CM Version	OS Type	CM Build number	Cloudera Runtime Version	Cloudera Runtime Build number
Current	2023-11-29	7.11.0	centos7	47027442	7.2.17	46967063
Target	2024-02-02	7.11.0	centos7	48415235	7.2.17	49883770

An OS upgrade is designated by “(OS upgrade, OS: <target-os>)” when you select the drop-down menu:

Upgrade Data Lake

Current Data Lake Version: 7.2.15

A new upgrade is available for this Data Lake. You can continue through the process below.

Cloudera Runtime 7.2.18 is only available with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 OS images. Make sure to upgrade your cluster to RHEL 8 to unlock the upgrade to 7.2.18.

Select Upgrade

Target Cloudera Runtime Version

Please select a runtime version

Please select a runtime version


7.2.17 (Runtime upgrade, OS: centos7)

7.2.18 (Runtime upgrade, OS: centos7)

7.2.15 (OS upgrade, OS: centos7)

ententation. To check whether rolling upgrade could be enabled for this

	Image Date	CM Version	OS Type	CM Build number	Cloudera Runtime Version	Cloudera Runtime Build number
Current	2023-11-20	7.6.2	centos7	42790603	7.2.15	47111845



Attention: There are important differences between the nature of major/minor, service pack, and OS upgrades. Read the details below carefully to understand which type of upgrade is appropriate for your situation.

Process

The Data Lake upgrade process will:

1. Check for a newer Cloudera Manager and Runtime version or build, and a new OS image.
2. Automatically create a backup of the Data Lake (for major/minor and service pack upgrades).
3. Execute the Data Lake upgrade.
4. Verify the Data Lake state.

Major/minor version upgrades

Major/minor version upgrades are available as new versions of Cloudera Runtime and Cloudera Manager are released. Version upgrades combine a Runtime and CM upgrade into one operation. For example, this upgrade might involve upgrading from Runtime 7.2.8 to 7.2.9, and Cloudera Manager from 7.4.0 to 7.4.1.

Data Lake version upgrades require you to stop all of the Data Hubs in the environment before performing the Data Lake upgrade. The upgrade process stops all of the Data Lake services, downloads and distributes the new Cloudera Runtime, restarts the services, and deletes the old Cloudera Runtime. This process includes launching entirely new instance(s) from new cloud image(s). Once the Data Lake upgrade is complete, you can then either upgrade your Data Hub clusters to the same version as the Data Lake (if your Data Hub cluster type is supported for upgrade), or delete and recreate the clusters with the new Data Lake version. If your Data Hub is on Runtime version 7.2.16 or later, it is compatible with a Data Lake on a newer Runtime version (7.2.17+). You can independently upgrade your Data Hubs at a later time if you choose to, though it is not required



Important: Cloudera Runtime 7.2.17 has new dependencies that were not present in most of the previous Runtime versions. Because of this, you may be unable to upgrade directly to this version and future service packs without first upgrading to a more recent Runtime version.

If you plan to upgrade your existing Data Lakes from a previous release to 7.2.17 or later, you can verify whether or not you will first be required to perform an additional upgrade step:

1. Select the Data Lake that you want to upgrade and click on the Upgrade tab.
2. If you see a warning message about missing prerequisites, follow the given steps to perform the additional upgrade before you upgrade to 7.2.17.

If your current Runtime version is 7.2.16 or any 7.2.16 service packs, these additional steps will include first performing an OS upgrade before upgrading to 7.2.17.

If your current Runtime version is 7.2.12, 7.2.14, or 7.2.15, these steps may include upgrading to the most recent service pack of your current Runtime version, as well as performing a separate OS upgrade for your current Runtime version, before you can perform a major/minor version upgrade to 7.2.17.

Service pack upgrades

The service pack upgrade process checks to see if a new Cloudera Manager or Cloudera Runtime (CDP) build is available, and then upgrades the Data Lake to the newest builds. Service pack upgrades do not upgrade to a new version of Cloudera Manager or Cloudera Runtime; they only upgrade to the latest service pack of a particular version. For example, a service pack upgrade cannot take the Data Lake from Runtime version 7.2.11 to version 7.2.12, but instead upgrades Runtime 7.2.11 to a newer 7.2.11 build. These upgrades are made available as needed and can deliver targeted bug fixes for Cloudera Runtime, Cloudera Manager, or both. If desired, specific older service packs can also be chosen using the CDP CLI. The service pack upgrade process follows the same steps as the version upgrade process.

OS upgrades

OS upgrades may be available sporadically as new images are created. OS upgrades are typically released to address security vulnerabilities or other issues on the host system. The OS upgrade process includes launching entirely new instances with the new OS image. An OS upgrade triggers the execution of any pre-service-deployment, post-cluster-manager-start, or post-service-deployment recipes.

Rolling upgrades

Certain Data Lake upgrades can be performed in a rolling fashion, depending on the Data Lake shape, Data Lake OS, and the Runtime version you are upgrading to and from. For more information, see [Data Lake rolling upgrades](#).

Data Lake upgrade support matrix

The following Data Lake upgrade paths are supported.

In the below table, find your current Runtime version to find out the newest Runtime version that you can upgrade to:

Table 1:

Current Runtime Version	Target Runtime Version
7.2.7	7.2.16
7.2.8	7.2.16
7.2.9	7.2.16
7.2.10	7.2.16
7.2.11	7.2.16
7.2.12	7.2.17
7.2.14	7.2.17
7.2.15	7.2.17
7.2.16	7.2.17
7.2.17 (RHEL + EDL)	7.2.18



Important:

- In order to upgrade to 7.2.18, your Data Lake must be using RHEL 8 and Enterprise or Light Duty shape.
- If you are upgrading to 7.2.17, you may be required to perform a service pack upgrade first.

If you are planning an update to Runtime 7.2.18, refer to [Upgrading to Runtime 7.2.18](#).

- For service pack upgrades, both non-RAZ (Ranger Authorization) and RAZ-enabled Data Lakes are eligible for upgrade from versions 7.2.7+.
- For major/minor version upgrades, Ranger Authorization (RAZ) enabled Data Lakes are eligible for upgrade from versions 7.2.10-7.2.12 to 7.2.14+.

Before you begin

Before you begin a Data Lake upgrade, note the requirements and limitations listed below.

Requirements

- Required role to perform Data Lake upgrade: EnvironmentAdmin or Owner over the environment
- The Data Lake must be running and in a healthy state.
- You should stop any Data Hubs and any data services (such as CDW or CDE) that are running. For the Cloudera Data Warehouse Experience, you should stop any Virtual Warehouses that are running prior to beginning any upgrade or backup/restore process. Stopping Experiences is not required for service pack upgrades, but any Data Hubs or data services that are not stopped will error out during the upgrade process.
- If you use a custom image catalog and you don't see upgrades available, you may need to update your custom image catalog with new images.
- If the upgrade involves upgrading from CentOS to RHEL, review the [Prerequisites for upgrading from CentOS to RHEL](#).
- Expect at least two hours of downtime while the upgrade completes. Plan the upgrade during a time of low activity.
- Optionally, you can take a backup of the Data Lake. The Data Lake upgrade process will automatically take a backup before the upgrade procedure begins, but you have the option of disabling the automatic backup if you

would prefer to do this step separately. For instructions on performing a backup and restore, see *Backup and restore for the Data Lake*. If the upgrade fails for any reason, you can restore the Data Lake from the backup.



Important: Even if you are using the automatic backup integrated with the Data Lake upgrade flow, verify that you have correctly configured the Data Lake backup process. Configuring the backup process includes granting the required permissions from the cloud provider side, and adding a RAZ policy for RAZ-enabled environments. See *Configuring and running Data Lake backups* for more information on required configurations for backup. You do not need to actually run the backup if you plan to use the auto-backup during a Data Lake upgrade.

For RAZ-enabled AWS environments, it is required that you manually add the RAZ backup policy for any AWS Data Lake created with a Runtime version prior to 7.2.15. However, for new environments created with a Data Lake running Runtime versions 7.2.15+, the RAZ backup policy is automatically configured for RAZ-enabled environments. If your Data Lake has been upgraded to 7.2.15 (as opposed to a new Data Lake created with 7.2.15), you will still have to manually add the RAZ backup policy.

For RAZ-enabled Azure environments, it is required that you manually add the RAZ backup policy for any Azure Data Lake created with a Runtime version prior to 7.2.14. However, for new environments created with a Data Lake running Runtime versions 7.2.14+, the RAZ backup policy is automatically configured for RAZ-enabled environments. If your Data Lake has been upgraded to 7.2.14+ (as opposed to a new Data Lake created with 7.2.14), you will still have to manually add the RAZ backup policy.

The upgrade requires 27 GB space on the CM server node and 20 GB on every other instance. If space is insufficient on your Data Lake, upgrade will not be permitted.

Limitations

Note the following limitations for the Data Lake upgrade:

- Data Lake upgrade does not include the upgrade of the FreeIPA software or the operating system on the instance(s) running FreeIPA. To upgrade FreeIPA, see *Upgrade FreeIPA*.
- Data Lake resizing (moving from a light duty to a medium duty Data Lake) during an upgrade is not supported.
- Zero-downtime upgrade of Data Lake services is not supported.
- If a Data Lake has attached Data Hubs that are not eligible for upgrade, the Data Lake itself is not eligible for upgrade. You must delete any Data Hubs that are ineligible for upgrade before proceeding with the Data Lake upgrade. See *Data Hub Upgrade* for more information about which Data Hubs are eligible for upgrade.
- Service pack upgrades for RAZ-enabled Data Lakes are available only for Runtime versions 7.2.7+.
- Major/minor version upgrades for RAZ-enabled Data Lakes are available only for Runtime versions 7.2.12+.
- A Data Lake must be using Runtime 7.2.17 to be eligible for CentOS to RHEL upgrade. If you do not see the option to upgrade from CentOS to RHEL, ensure that your Data Lake is using Runtime 7.2.17.
- Runtime 7.2.18 and newer do not support Medium Duty Data Lake shape and no upgrades are possible from 7.2.17 to 7.2.18 without doing a resize operation on the Data Lake prior to upgrading to 7.2.18.

Related Information

[Backup and restore for the Data Lake](#)

[Upgrade FreeIPA](#)

[Data Hub Upgrade](#)

[Configuring and running Data Lake backups](#)

Upgrading a Data Lake

If a new Runtime/CM version or build is available for the Data Lake, you can initiate an upgrade from the Management Console. An OS upgrade may also be available.

About this task

In most cases it is not required that you destroy/recreate any Data Hubs attached to the Data Lake cluster. For major/minor version upgrades, you must upgrade the Data Hubs themselves after you upgrade the Data Lake, with the

exception of Data Hubs on Runtime version 7.2.16 and later. If your Data Hub is on Runtime version 7.2.16 or later, it is compatible with a Data Lake on a newer Runtime version (7.2.17+). You can independently upgrade your Data Hubs at a later time if you choose to, though it is not required.

Any Data Hubs or data services that are not stopped during a Data Lake upgrade will error out during the upgrade process.

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin or Owner over the environment

Procedure

1. Stop all Data Hubs attached to the environment.
2. From the Management Console, click Data Lakes<Environment Name>, scroll to the bottom of the Data Lake details page, and click the Upgrade tab.
3. Click the Target Cloudera Runtime Version drop-down menu to see any available upgrades for a given Runtime version.

If a new build is available for the selected version, the UI displays the current and target versions and build numbers. If only an OS upgrade is available, the UI displays “(OS upgrade only).”

When a major/minor version upgrade is available, you'll be able to select a new Runtime version:

Upgrade Data Lake

Current Data Lake Version: 7.2.15

A new upgrade is available for this Data Lake. You can continue through the process below.
Cloudera Runtime 7.2.18 is only available with Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 OS images. Make sure to upgrade your cluster to RHEL 8 to unlock the upgrade to 7.2.18.

Select Upgrade

Target Cloudera Runtime Version

7.2.17 (Runtime upgrade, OS: centos7)

☐ Perform rolling upgrade

Rolling upgrade is not supported for this cluster, but is enabled via entitlement. Some cluster services might become unavailable during upgrade and running workloads could be impacted. For limitations and details please see the rolling upgrade documentation.

The Cloudera Runtime version of your cluster will be upgraded to 7.2.17 and an OS upgrade will also be performed. See the [Public Cloud Runtime release notes](#) for the list of changes and fixes in this version. This upgrade requires a downtime. Further details are available in the [CDP Public Cloud upgrade advisor](#) and the documentation for [Upgrading Data Hubs](#).

Version details

	Image Date	CM Version	OS Type	CM Build number	Cloudera Runtime Version	Cloudera Runtime Build number
Current	2023-11-29	7.6.2	centos7	42790603	7.2.15	47111845
Target	2024-02-02	7.11.0	centos7	48415235	7.2.17	49883770

If a rolling upgrade is available, select the Perform rolling upgrade checkbox if you would like to perform this type of upgrade. The availability of a rolling upgrade depends on the current and target Runtime versions, the Data Lake shape, and the Data Lake OS. See [Data Lake rolling upgrades](#) for more information.

4. If you want to skip the automatic backup that is taken before the upgrade, uncheck the Automatic backup box. For more information on what is backed up during a Data Lake backup, see *Data Lake backup and restore*.
5. Click Validate and Prepare to check for any configuration issues and begin the Cloudera Runtime parcel download and distribution. Using the validate and prepare option does not require downtime and makes the maintenance window for an upgrade shorter. Validate and prepare also does not make any changes to your cluster and can be run independently of the upgrade itself. Although you can begin the upgrade without first running the validate and prepare option, using it will make the process smoother and the downtime shorter.
6. Click Upgrade to initiate the upgrade.

44

- Click the Event History tab to monitor the upgrade process and verify that it completes successfully.

If the upgrade fails for any reason, check the Data Lake logs through Cloudera Manager for troubleshooting information and retry the upgrade. If you cannot fix the problem manually, you may be able to recover the Data Lake cluster after a failed upgrade. For more information see *Recovering from failed upgrades*.

What to do next

For major/minor upgrades, if the upgrade is successful, you can proceed to upgrading your attached Data Hubs if required. Data Hub clusters must run the same Runtime version as the Data Lake, with the exception of Data Hubs on Runtime version 7.2.16 and later. If your Data Hub is on Runtime version 7.2.16 or later, it is compatible with a Data Lake on a newer Runtime version (7.2.17+). You can independently upgrade your Data Hubs at a later time if you choose to, though it is not required. For service pack and OS upgrades, you can restart your Data Hubs, data services, and any stopped Virtual Warehouses.

Related Information

[Backup and restore for the Data Lake](#)

[Recovering from failed upgrades](#)

Upgrading a Data Lake manually via CLI

You can initiate a Data Lake upgrade with the CDP CLI. Using the same CLI command, you can also search for and validate available images to upgrade to, and generate JSON templates for specific upgrade scenarios.

Obtain image ID

If your Data Lake upgrade includes upgrading from CentOS to RHEL 8, prior to attempting an upgrade you need to obtain an ID of a target RHEL 8 image. You can obtain it from the image catalog by finding an image with your target Runtime version which has an OS Type of RHEL8.

Image Catalogs / cloudbreak-default

cloudbreak-default Delete

<https://cloudbreak-imagecatalog.s3.amazonaws.com/v3-test-cb-image-catalog.json>

Base Images **Cloudera Runtime Images**

Search

UUID	Provider	OS Type	CM Version	CM Build Number	Stack Name	Stack Version	CDP Build Number	Tags	Created On	Published On
64e20e39-4e47-45f6-af31-619097ed9deb	Google Cloud	RHEL8	7.12.0.0	50381610	Cloudera Runtime	7.2.18	50345525	Default	2/19/2024	2/20/2024
ab7c20b4-54e8-44af-a189-3c753ecbae9e	Amazon	RHEL8	7.11.0	48415235	Cloudera Runtime	7.2.17	49883770	Default	2/2/2024	2/2/2024
d0a2f924-9216-45a0-8492-32c64d2a2adf	Azure	RHEL8	7.11.0	48415235	Cloudera Runtime	7.2.17	49883770	Default	2/2/2024	2/2/2024
7d74a1ca-c1aa-4d87-89ac-a43ebb1739d7	Amazon	RHEL8	7.9.2	38837416	Cloudera Runtime	7.2.16	38457977		3/21/2023	3/21/2023
fef3aec6-561f-46e5-bbad-4f847a45f364	Azure	RHEL8	7.13.0.0	49779725	Cloudera Runtime	7.3.0	49808143	Default	2/21/2024	2/21/2024
0d6da670-ce0c-4c71-8d0a-d370be3e76e6	Azure	RHEL8	7.12.0.0	50571627	Cloudera Runtime	7.2.18	50499817	Default	2/23/2024	2/23/2024
0cb55fb1-83b2-4fe7-afb1-d5043b401a94	Google Cloud	RHEL8	7.11.0	48415235	Cloudera Runtime	7.2.17	49883770	Default	2/2/2024	2/2/2024
c7a42cbc-f0a9-4fc2-93ff-59ae834c2d3b	Amazon	RHEL8	7.11.0	40466989	Cloudera Runtime	7.2.17	40465599		5/2/2023	5/2/2023

Once you have identified the ID, you can provide it in the upgrade CLI command by using the `--image-id` flag.

Upgrade steps

1. Run the `cdp datalake upgrade-datalake` command. In order to use this command for upgrading from CentOS to RHEL, ensure to provide an image ID of a RHEL 8 image.

The command has the following options:

```
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake
  --datalake-name <value>
  [--image-id <value>]
  [--runtime <value>]
  [--lock-components | --no-lock-components]
  [--dry-run | --no-dry-run]
  [--show-available-images | --no-show-available-images]
  [--show-available-image-per-runtime | --no-show-available-image-per-runtime]
  [--skip-backup | --no-skip-backup]
  [--skip-ranger-hms-metadata | --no-skip-ranger-hms-metadata]
  [--skip-atlas-metadata | --no-skip-atlas-metadata]
  [--skip-ranger-audits | --no-skip-ranger-audits]
  [--skip-backup-validation | --no-skip-backup-validation]
  [--cli-input-json <value>]
  [--generate-cli-skeleton]
```

Option	Description
<code>--datalake-name (string)</code>	Required. The name or CRN of the Data Lake to upgrade.
<code>--image-id (string)</code>	The ID of an image to upgrade to. If upgrading from CentOS to RHEL, make sure to provide an image ID of a target RHEL image.
<code>--runtime (string)</code>	The Runtime version to upgrade to. When you specify the Runtime version, the upgrade uses the latest image ID of the given Runtime version from the same image catalog used for Data Lake creation.
<code>--lock-components --no-lock-components (boolean)</code>	Use <code>--lock</code> components to perform an OS upgrade only.
<code>--dry-run --no-dry-run (boolean)</code>	Checks the eligibility of an image to upgrade. Can be used in conjunction with any other parameter, returning the available image (with respect to image Id, Runtime or lock-components set) without performing any actions.
<code>--show-available-images --no-show-available-images (boolean)</code>	Returns the list of images that are eligible to upgrade to.
<code>--show-available-image-per-runtime --no-show-available-image-per-runtime (boolean)</code>	Returns the latest image that is eligible to upgrade to, for each Runtime version with at least one available upgrade candidate.
<code>--skip-backup --no-skip-backup</code>	If provided, will skip the backup flow for the upgrade process.
<code>--skip-ranger-hms-metadata --no-skip-ranger-hms-metadata</code>	Skips the backup of the databases backing HMS/Ranger services. Redundant if <code>--skip-backup</code> is included. If this option is not provided, the HMS/Ranger services are backed up by default.
<code>--skip-atlas-metadata --no-skip-atlas-metadata</code>	Skips the backup of the Atlas metadata. Redundant if <code>--skip-backup</code> is included. If this option is not provided, the Atlas metadata is backed up by default.
<code>--skip-ranger-audits --no-skip-ranger-audits</code>	Skips the backup of the Ranger audits. Redundant if <code>--skip-backup</code> is included. If this option is not provided, Ranger audits are backed up by default.

Option	Description
--skip-backup-validation --no-skip-backup-validation	Skips the validation steps that run prior to the backup. Redundant if --skip-backup is included. If this option is not provided, the validations are performed by default.
--cli-input-json (string)	Performs service operation based on the JSON string provided. The JSON string follows the format provided by --generate-cli-skeleton. If other arguments are provided on the command line, the CLI values will override the JSON-provided values.
--generate-cli-skeleton (boolean)	Prints a sample input JSON to standard output. Note the specified operation is not run if this argument is specified. The sample input can be used as an argument for --cli-input-json.

When you run the `cdp datalake upgrade-datalake` command to initiate an upgrade, you have one of three options:

- Specify one of either `--image-id`, `--runtime`, or `--lockComponents`, which makes an explicit choice of the exact image, Runtime (latest OS), or latest OS (same Runtime) for upgrade.
- Specify both `--image-id` and `--lockComponents`, which specifies an image and ensures the image represents an OS only upgrade.
- Specify none of the `--image-id`, `--runtime`, or `--lockComponents` parameters, which initiates a Runtime/CM upgrade to the latest compatible version and OS image.

Outside of upgrade, you can use the following options:

- `--show-available-images/--no-show-available-images`
- `--show-available-images-per-runtime/--no-show-available-images-per-runtime` time
- `--dry-run`

Examples of valid inputs:

```
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --dry-run
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --image-id d1c520b1-987d-461f-7860-918f43994c04
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --image-id d1c520b1-987d-461f-7860-918f43994c04 --dry-run
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --runtime 7.2.11
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --runtime 7.2.11 --dry-run
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --lock-components
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --show-available-image-per-runtime
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --show-available-images
```

Examples of incorrect inputs:

```
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --image-id 7.2.11
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --runtime d1c520b1-987d-461f-7860-918f43994c04
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --lock-components --imageid imageid --runtime runtime
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --show-available-image-per-runtime --show-available-images
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --show-available-image-per-runtime --dry-run
cdp datalake upgrade-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --show-available-images --dry-run
```


Recovering from failed upgrades

If a Data Lake upgrade fails and you are unable to manually troubleshoot the problem, you may be able to use the recovery process to return the cluster to its pre-upgrade state.

About this task

If FreeIPA is available and the Data Lake cluster is in a recoverable state (meaning that there has been an uncorrected failed upgrade or failed recovery), a recovery option may be available after a failed upgrade. Recovery after a failed upgrade retains the Data Lake CRN, UMS mappings, load balancers, and RDS instance and brings up new instances with the original image and Runtime version, but new disks and new databases.



Note: Data backup and restore is not currently part of the recovery process. Ensure that you have a Data Lake backup from which you can manually restore the Data Lake data after the successful recovery. The presence of the backup is not validated by the Management Console.

Procedure

1. Use the CDP CLI to recover the Data Lake after a failed upgrade:

```
cdp datalake recover-datalake
--datalake-name <value>
[--recovery-type <value>]
```

Parameter	Description
--datalake-name	Name or CRN of the Data Lake that you want to recover after a failed upgrade.
--recovery-type	The type of the recovery. The default value is RECOVER_WITHOUT_DATA. Currently, the option RECOVER_WITH_DATA is not supported.

The status of the Data Lake appears as "Datalake recovery in progress. Recovery process takes a while as the nodes are being terminated and new nodes are launched with the original runtime."

[Event History](#) [Endpoints \(6\)](#) [Tags \(5\)](#) [Hardware](#) [Network](#) [Telemetry](#) [Repository Details](#) [Image Details](#) [Recipes \(0\)](#) [Cloud Storage](#) [Attached clusters \(0\)](#) [Database](#) [Upgrade](#)

Events

[DOWNLOAD](#)

✔ Cluster recovery has been completed
25/01/2022, 17:32:20

✔ Installing CDP services
25/01/2022, 17:08:19

✔ Starting Cloudera Manager
25/01/2022, 17:02:40

✔ The generation of valid certificate has been failed, installation of your cluster is continuing with a generated self-signed certificate.
25/01/2022, 17:02:22

✔ Bootstrapping cluster
25/01/2022, 17:01:33

✔ Creating infrastructure
25/01/2022, 16:52:55

✔ Setting up CDP image
25/01/2022, 16:52:49

2. Restore the Data Lake from the pre-upgrade backup. For more information, see *Restore Data Lake content*.

3. If necessary, run the `cdp datalake sync-component-versions-from-cm` command from the CDP CLI.

When an upgrade fails, the versions of Cloudera Manager, Runtime, and other components may become out-of-sync with the CDP Management Console. Similarly, if you try to fix errors by installing parcels manually, it may not be reflected in the CDP Management Console.

To overcome the mismatch between versions reflected in the Management Console, run the `cdp datalake sync-component-versions-from-cm` CDP CLI command. This command reads the CM, Runtime, and other parcel versions (if applicable) from CM and updates the versions in the CDP Management Console. Using this command forces the CDP Management Console back in sync so that it shows the actual versions installed in CM.

```
cdp datalake sync-component-versions-from-cm --datalake-name <datalake name>
```

Related Information

[Configuring and running Data Lake restore](#)

Performing manual Data Lake repair

If a Data Lake node fails, an administrator can start a manual recovery process from the CDP web interface. Because the state of Data Lake services is stored externally, the repair operation is able to deploy the services on a new node and reattach the all workload clusters without data loss and with minimal downtime.

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin or Owner of the environment

When a Data Lake cluster has unhealthy nodes, warnings appear in the Data Lake page:

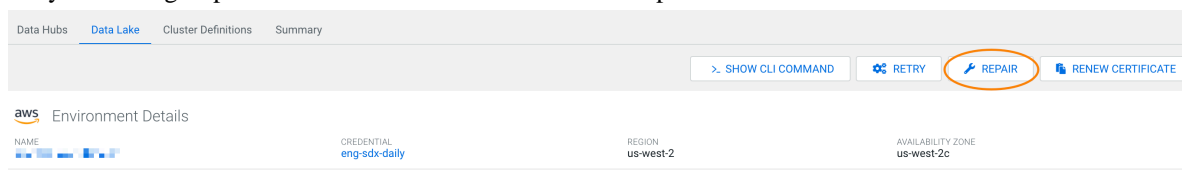
- Nodes are marked as "UNHEALTHY" in the Hardware tab for the Data Lake.
- Data Lake cluster's Event History shows "Manual recovery is needed for the following failed nodes."

You can perform manual repair from the CDP web UI or CLI.

Manual repair from web UI

To perform manual repair from CDP web UI:

1. Log in to the CDP web interface.
2. Navigate to the affected Data Lake using Management Console Data Lakes.
3. In the Data Lake details page, click choose one of the following options:
 - To repair failed nodes in a specific host group, click Repair and select the host group that should be repaired. Only one host group can be selected at a time. Then click Repair.



Note: If no host groups are listed as in need of repair, use Cloudera Manager to determine what might be causing the problem you are experiencing.

- To repair a single node failure or select certain nodes within a host group to repair, select the Hardware tab and then the repair icon next to the host group that contains the failed node(s).
4. When you initiate a repair from the Hardware tab, you also have the option to delete any volumes attached to the instance. This can be useful if a volume is lost on the cloud provider side. To delete the attached volumes, select the Delete Volumes checkbox.

When the recovery flow is completed, the cluster status changes to "RUNNING".

Manual repair from CLI

To perform manual repair from the CLI, use the following commands:

- `cdp datalake list-datalakes` – Check the status and health of your Data Lake clusters
- `cdp datalake describe-datalake` – Check the status and health of a specific Data Lake cluster
- `cdp datalake repair-datalake` – Perform Data Lake cluster repair.

Related Information

[Data Lake repair](#)

[Data Lake storage](#)

[Cloudera Manager health tests](#)

[Cloudera Manager logs](#)

Backup and restore for the Data Lake

You can backup and restore the metadata maintained in the Data Lake services. Use this comprehensive backup to restore your Data Lake's metadata to the state it was at when the backup was taken.

The backup and restore operation creates a comprehensive backup that improves the likelihood of data in the backup to be synchronized across all the services running in the Data Lake.

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin



Note: Data Lake backup and restore is supported from Cloudera Runtime 7.2.1+ on AWS and Cloudera Runtime 7.2.2+ on Azure, Cloudera Runtime 7.2.15+ on GCP, and Cloudera Runtime 7.1.0/7.2.0 on HDFS.

Use the Data Lake backup and restore:

- in preparation for a Data Lake upgrade.
- for archiving Data Lake content for later reference.
- to promote Data Lake content from test to production.

There will be a downtime when a Data Lake backup is performed, as some Data Lake services will be stopped. Additionally, access to the HMS database will be blocked by default for the duration of the backup, but you can optionally bypass this using the CLI option `no-close-db-connections` when you run the backup. This option allows Data Hub workloads to continue running during the Data Lake backup process. See *Configuring and running Data Lake backups* for more information.

Important: Data lake backup/restore operations should be performed when the Data Lake is quiescent. In order to have a consistent backup Cloudera recommends that no workloads are running when the backup is performed. In order to make sure there are no updates to HMS, the backup and restore process closes all the connections to the HMS backend database. This is important for migration use cases where you would like to move metadata from one environment to another. However, you are not required to stop the Data Hub workloads before performing backup. If you want to keep Data Hubs running during a backup, you must keep the HMS database connections open to the Data Lake using the `no-close-db-connections` CLI option. If the database connections are closed, Data Hub workloads will fail.

Note that a Data Lake Backup includes metadata about your cluster workloads and does not include the data itself.

At this time, you can trigger a Data Lake backup through a CDP command-line operation from any host with connectivity to the Data Lake. The system checks to make sure there isn't another backup or restore in progress.

What's backed up?

The backup operation saves a full snapshot of data from all SDX services:

- Atlas:
 - Audit events, saved in HBase tables
 - Lineage data, saved as Janus graph data in HBase tables
 - Edge, vertex, and full text indexes, saved in Solr collections
- Ranger:
 - Audit logs, saved as a Solr collection
 - Permissions and tags, saved in RDBMS tables
- HMS Metadata, saved in RDBMS tables

How do I keep the backup secure?

The backup files are stored on AWS S3, ADLS, or Google Cloud Storage with encryption enabled.

How often should backups run?

You can run backups as part of these events:

- Upgrades: a backup can be performed before performing an upgrade. This backup can be used to restore the existing environment or create a new environment in case the upgrade fails in a manner that requires you to rebuild the original environment.
- Moving the Data Lake metadata (Atlas lineages, Ranger policies and audit information, and HMS metadata) from one environment to another.

When backups are taken, there is downtime for principal services (see "Principal services" below) due to the requirement to shut down HMS service on any attached Data Hubs.

Is there any validation that occurs before the backup/restore operations?

Yes. Before a backup or restore operation begins, a validation process checks for the most common causes of a backup or restore failure. These validations include verifying that the required permissions are granted on the backup location with the cloud provider (AWS and Azure) and that the required Ranger RAZ permissions are granted on the backup location. For the backup operation only, the validation process also checks if there are any stale Ranger Audit permissions that are over 90 days old.

You can use CLI commands when you run the backup/restore operations to skip the validation process, or run the validation process without proceeding to the backup/restore operations. See *Configuring and running Data Lake backups* and *Configuring and running Data Lake restore* for more information.

Data Lake Restore vs Repair

Data Lake repair replaces the compute resources and reconnects them to the persistent Data Lake storage. Data Lake restore replaces the existing Data Lake content with content from a Data Lake backup.

Principal services

The following principal services affect backup and restore operations:

- On the Data Lake:
 - Atlas
 - HMS
- HMS Services on any attached Data Hub.

When a backup is performed, the Atlas service is stopped. The HMS service will be impacted if the "--no-close-db-connections" option is not provided.

Dependent services

Backup and restore operations are dependent on the following services:

- HBase
- Solr
- ZooKeeper
- Databases services (e.g. Postgres)

They must be running during a backup or restore operation.

Other considerations

Do not stop or restart Data Lake services in Cloudera Manager if you are planning on running backup or restore operations. If you stop or restart Data Lake services from Cloudera Manager, such as restarting all services, or restarting the HBase or Solr services, Data Lake backup and restore operations from the CLI will be allowed to go forward, but may fail.

In order to have a consistent backup Cloudera recommends that no workloads are running when the backup is performed. In order to make sure there are no updates to HMS, the backup and restore process closes all the connections to the HMS backend database. This is important for migration use cases where you would like to move metadata from one environment to another. However, you are not required to stop the Data Hubs attached to a Data Lake before performing backup. If you want to keep Data Hubs running during a backup and restore operation, you must keep the HMS database connections open to the Data Lake using the `no-close-db-connections` CLI option. If the database connections are closed, Data Hub workloads will fail.

You should stop all Data Hubs before performing a restore operation; a running Data Hub will prevent restore from functioning, and may result in inconsistent data in the backup.

What's supported?

Support for AWS	Runtime 7.2.1 and above
Support for Azure	Runtimes 7.2.2 and above
Support for GCP	Runtimes 7.2.15 and above
Support for Backup and restore across Data Lakes with different shapes For example, a backup taken on a light duty Data Lake can be used to restore a medium duty Data Lake.	Runtimes 7.2.8 and above
Support for RAZ-enabled Data Lakes	Runtimes 7.2.10 and above
Support for Runtimes 7.1.0 and 7.2.0	Data Lake backup only writes to HDFS on the Data Lake. The backup should be moved to and from cloud storage using the provided procedures. Contact Cloudera Support for more information.
Cross-version support (Restoring a backup taken from a different version of Cloudera Runtime)	You can take a backup of a Data Lake that runs one version of Cloudera Runtime and restore the backup to a Data Lake that runs a different version of Runtime. The backup version must be an earlier/ lower version Runtime than the Data Lake that you are restoring to. Version limitations apply and a Ranger/HMS schema upgrade may be required. See <i>Cross-version support for Data Lake backup and restore</i> for more details.

What's not supported?

Backup and restore across different cloud providers is not supported	Example: Restoring a backup of an AWS Data Lake to an Azure Data Lake, or an Azure Data Lake to an AWS Data Lake is not supported.
Recovery for individual settings or pieces of metadata.	Example: Recovering just the Hive SQL Ranger policies from a given backup, or recovering just the HMS metadata of a particular database.

Point in Time Recovery of data synced with metadata

A restore will only recover HMS metadata and will apply that to the existing data used by the Data Hubs of the environment. This means that HMS metadata may not be in sync with the data.

Limitations in the backup and restore system

- With Cloudera Runtime 7.2.1, the initial backup on AWS may be written to an S3 bucket. All subsequent backups must be written to the same bucket as the initial backup. This limitation does not exist for later runtime versions.

Related Information

[Cross-version support for Data Lake backup and restore](#)

Cross-version support for Data Lake backup and restore

You can take a backup of a Data Lake that runs one version of Cloudera Runtime and restore the backup to a Data Lake running a different version of Runtime.



Important: Depending on the target backup and restore versions, a schema update may be required for Ranger and HMS. See [Upgrade Ranger and HMS schema after Data Lake restore](#).

Cross-version backup and restore is supported for the following Data Lake versions:

Source (Backup) Data Lake Runtime Version	Target (Restore) Data Lake Runtime Version	Schema Upgrade Required?
7.2.12	7.2.15	Yes
7.2.12	7.2.16	Yes
7.2.14	7.2.15	No
7.2.14	7.2.16	Yes
7.2.15	7.2.16	Yes
7.2.15	7.2.17	Yes
7.2.16	7.2.17	No
7.2.16	7.2.18	Yes
7.2.17	7.2.18	Yes

For these Runtime versions, cross-version backup and restore is supported for all cloud providers and all Data Lake shapes.

Configuring and running Data Lake backups

The Data Lake provides a command line interface for managing Data Lake backup and restore operations. The system checks to make sure there isn't another backup or restore in progress.

Configure the backup

Before you begin

- Create the S3, ABFS, or GCS backup location before performing the backup. For Azure, the container where the backup is stored should be in the same storage account as the Data Lake being backed up.
- Shut down principal services (see [Principal services](#) on page 51). This will help avoid mismatches between Data Lake metadata and data used by workloads and mismatches among the metadata stored in the Data Lake.
- Stop all Data Hubs attached to the Data Lake before you perform any backup or restore operations.
- Stop any Virtual Warehouses that are running.

Configuring backups for AWS:

- Apply the [IAM policy for Data Lake backup](#) to the following roles:
 - DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE
 - RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE

For more informaiton on IAM roles, see *Minimal setup for cloud storage*.

In the IAM policy for Data Lake backup, be sure to replace the <BACKUP_BUCKET> variable with the backup location used.

Note that if you plan to restore the Data Lake backup that you are taking, you must also apply a restore policy to certain roles. For more information on restore see [Configuring and running Data Lake restore](#) on page 62.

Configuring RAZ for backup

This section applies only to RAZ-enabled AWS Data Lakes. For RAZ-enabled Azure Data Lakes, see the section below.

Add a RAZ policy to allow the backups to be written to and read from the backup location.

- Open the Ranger UI.
- Go to the cm_s3 policy list.
- Add a new policy:
 - Policy name: backup_policy
 - S3 bucket: The bucket where backups will be stored
 - Path: The path(s) in the bucket where backup will be written

Note: If more than one bucket will be used for backup, create a separate policy for each bucket.

Policy Type

Access

Policy ID

82

Policy Name *

backup_policy

Enabled

Normal

Policy Label

Policy Label

S3 Bucket *

eng-sdx-daily-v2-datalake

Path *

/hreeve-raz/logs/

/hreeve-raz/backups/

Recursive

- Add read and write permissions for the atlas, hbase, hdfs, and solr users under “Allow Conditions.”

Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin
<div>atlas solr hdfs hbase</div>	<div>Read Write</div>	<div></div>



Note: If RAZ is enabled on the Data Lake, then during the backup you will see denied audit logs in Ranger related to the HBase user attempting to change ownership of the backup directory. These are expected and don't include a problem with the backup.

Configuring backups for Azure:

- Verify that the following identities have the "Storage Blob Data Contributor" role on the container where the backup is stored:
 - Data Lake Admin identity
 - Ranger Audit Logger identity

Configuring RAZ for backup

This section applies only to RAZ-enabled Azure Data Lakes. For RAZ-enabled AWS Data Lakes, see the section above.

Add a RAZ policy to allow the backups to be written to and read from the backup location.

- Open the Ranger UI.
- Go to the cm_adls policy list.
- Add a new policy:
 - Policy name: backup_policy
 - Storage Account: The storage account where backups will be stored
 - Storage Account Container: The container where backups will be stored
 - Path: The path(s) in the bucket where backup will be written

Note: If more than one storage account or container will be used for backup, create a separate policy for each account/container.

Policy Details:

Policy Type

Access

Policy ID

71

Policy Name *

Default: Automatic backup

Enabled

Normal

Policy Label

Policy Label

Storage Account *

Storage Account Container *

x data

Relative Path *

x /backups

Recursive

Description

Default: Automatic backup policy

Audit Logging

Yes

- Add read, write, list, delete, delete recursive, and move permissions for the atlas, hbase, hdfs, and solr users under “Allow Conditions.”

Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
<div><div>x atlas</div><div>x solr</div><div>x hdfs</div><div>x hbase</div></div>	<div>Read</div> <div>Write</div> <div>Delete</div> <div>Delete Recursive</div> <div>Move</div> <div>List</div> <div></div>	<div></div>	<div>x</div>



Note: If RAZ is enabled on the Data Lake, then during the backup you will see denied audit logs in Ranger related to the HBase user attempting to change ownership of the backup directory. These are expected and don't include a problem with the backup.

Configuring backups for GCP:

Verify that the Ranger Audit Service account has the following required permissions:

- resourcemanager.projects.get
- resourcemanager.projects.list
- storage.buckets.get
- storage.objects.create
- storage.objects.delete
- storage.objects.get
- storage.objects.getIamPolicy
- storage.objects.list
- storage.objects.setIamPolicy
- storage.objects.update

Note that the Ranger Audit service account permissions listed above should be granted to a custom role, not the default Storage Object Admin role.

You should also modify the scope of the Data Lake Admin and Ranger Audit service accounts to include the Backups bucket, if the bucket is different from the main data storage bucket. For more information see Minimum setup for cloud storage.

Run the backup

Procedure

1. Log into a computer that has connectivity to the Data Lake host.
2. Install the CDP CLI Client.
3. Switch to a user account that has the environment admin role.
4. Run a backup.

Use the following command to run the Data Lake backup: `$ cdp datalake backup-datalake --datalake-name <name> --backup-location <cloud storage location>`

Where the options are the following:

Option	Example	Description
<code>--datalake-name</code>	finance-dl	This is the name of the Data Lake as configured in the CDP environment. Required.
<code>--backup-location</code>	s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archiveor abfs://<container-name>@mydatalakesan.dfs.core.windows.net/backup_01/	The fully qualified name of the S3 bucket and object or ABFS location where the backup operation writes files. For S3 use the "S3a" file system protocol. Required.
<code>--backup-name</code>	pre-upgrade0420	An optional label that helps you identify one backup from another. The backup name can be used to identify a backup for restoring.
<code>--close-db-connections --no-close-db-connections</code>		Specifies whether Ranger/HMS connections to the Data Lake should be closed or not during the backup. If you want to take the backup without workload downtime, use <code>no-close-db-connections</code> . Using this option means there could be changes to the Ranger/HMS data while the backup is performed. The connections are closed by default.

Option	Example	Description
--skip-validation --no-skip-validation		Using --skip-validation skips the validation that occurs before the backup process begins. This validation checks for required permissions that are often the source of backup/restore failures. See <i>Backup and restore for the Data Lake</i> for more details.
--validation-only --no-validation-only		--validation-only runs the pre-backup and restore validation process, but does not proceed to the actual backup/restore operation. See <i>Backup and restore for the Data Lake</i> for more details.
--skip-ranger-hms-metadata --no-skip-ranger-hms-metadata		Skips the backup of the databases backing HMS/Ranger services. If this option is not provided, the HMS/Ranger services are backed up by default.
--skip-atlas-metadata --no-skip-atlas-metadata		Skips the backup of the Atlas metadata. If this option is not provided, the Atlas metadata is backed up by default.
--skip-ranger-audits --no-skip-ranger-audits		Skips the backup of the Ranger audits. If this option is not provided, Ranger audits are backed up by default.

For backups, the --skip-ranger-hms-metadata and --skip-atlas-metadata flags cannot be used at the same time.

On AWS:

```
$ cdp datalake backup-datalake --datalake-name finance-dl
  --backup-location s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive
  --backup-name pre-upgrade0420
```

On Azure:

```
$ cdp datalake backup-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake
  --backup-location abfs://<container-name>@mydatalakesan.dfs.core.w
indows.net/backup_01/
```

On GCP:

```
$ cdp datalake backup-datalake --datalake-name my-datalake --backup-locat
ion gs://<bucket-name>/backup
```

The output of the command shows the current status of the operation. Note the internal state shows the status of each separate backup operation. If any of the individual backups fail, the overall status is failed and the backup cannot be restored. (Line breaks added for readability.)

```
{
  "accountId": "9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b654-7ccf9edbb73d",
  "backupId": "415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=IN_PROGRESS, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, DATABASE=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=IN_PROGRESS, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS}",
  "status": "IN_PROGRESS",
  "startTime": "2021-04-20 20:10:16.567",
  "endTime": "2021-04-20 20:10:45.341",
  "backupLocation": "s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive/backup-archive",
  "backupName": "pre-upgrade0420",
  "failureReason": ""
```


}

What to do next

To see the status of the backup after the initial command, see “Checking the status of a Data Lake backup.”

Related Information

[Backup and restore for the Data Lake](#)

[Minimal setup for cloud storage \(AWS\)](#)

[Minimal setup for cloud storage \(Azure\)](#)

[Minimum setup for cloud storage \(GCP\)](#)

[Checking the status of a Data Lake backup](#)

Checking the status of a Data Lake backup

After configuring and running a backup of your Data Lake, you can check the status of the backup operation.

Checking backup status

Use the following command to see the status of a Data Lake backup:

```
$ cdp datalake backup-datalake-status
  --datalake-name <name>
  [--backup-id <generated-ID>]
  [--backup-name <name>]
  [--cli-input-json <string>]
  [--generate-cli-skeleton]
```

where the options are the following:

Option	Example	Description
--datalake-name	finance-dl	This is the name of the Data Lake as configured in the CDP environment.
[--backup-id]	415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca	The system-generated ID for the backup. If you don't know the ID or name for the backup, run the list-datalake-backups command to see the available backups. If neither an ID or a name is provided, the command shows the status of the most recent backup operation.
[--backup-name]	pre-upgrade0420	The user-provided name for the backup. If you don't know the name or ID for the backup, run the list-datalake-backups command to see the available backups. If neither an ID or a name is provided, the command shows the status of the most recent backup operation.
--cli-input-json <string>		Performs service operation based on the JSON string provided. The JSON string follows the format provided by --generate-cli-skeleton. If other arguments are provided on the command line, the CLI values will override the JSON-provided values.
--generate-cli-skeleton		Prints a sample JSON configuration file to standard output. If this argument is specified, only the template is produced: the list-backup command does not run.

For example:

```
$ cdp datalake backup-datalake-status
--datalake-name finance-dl --backup-id
415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca
```

The output of the command shows the current status of the backup operation. Note the internal state shows the status of each separate backup operation. If any of the individual backups fail, the overall status is failed and the backup cannot be restored.

```
{
  "accountId": "9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b654-7ccf9edbb73d",
  "userCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b654-7ccf9
edbb73d:user:c44ac52c-625b-410c-a46c-8db204de4d92",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_IND
EX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, DATABASE=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUC
CESSFUL, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL,
VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL}",
  "status": "SUCCESSFUL",
  "startTime": "2021-04-20 20:10:16.567"
  "endTime": "2021-04-20 20:32:22.012"
  "backupLocation": "s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive
/backup-archive",
  "backupName": "pre-upgrade0420"
  "failureReason": ""
}
```

Listing metadata for all backups

Use the following command to show all Data Lake backups in a given storage location:

```
$ cdp datalake list-datalake-backups
--datalake-name <name>
[--cli-input-json <string>]
[--generate-cli-skeleton]
```

where the options are the following:

Option	Example	Description
--datalake-name <name>	finance-dl	This is the name of the Data Lake as configured in the CDP environment.
--cli-input-json <string>		Performs service operation based on the JSON string provided. The JSON string follows the format provided by --generate-cli-skeleton. If other arguments are provided on the command line, the CLI values will override the JSON-provided values.
--generate-cli-skeleton		Prints a sample JSON configuration file to standard output. If this argument is specified, only the template is produced: the list-backup command does not run.

For example:

```
$ cdp datalake list-datalake-backups
--datalake-name finance-dl
```


The output of the command shows the metadata for all backups stored for this Data Lake. Note that if a backup is listed with status failed, it cannot be restored.

```
{
  "accountId": "9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b654-7ccf9edbb73d",
  "userCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b654-7ccf9edbb73d:user:c44ac52c-625b-410c-a46c-8db204de4d92",
  "backupId": "415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, DATABASE=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL}",
  "status": "SUCCESSFUL",
  "startTime": "2021-04-20 20:10:16.567",
  "endTime": "2021-04-20 20:32:22.012",
  "backupLocation": "s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive/backup-archive",
  "backupName": "pre-upgrade0420",
  "failureReason": "null"
}
{
  "accountId": "9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b654-7ccf9edbb73d",
  "userCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b654-7ccf9edbb73d:user:c44ac52c-625b-410c-a46c-8db204de4d92",
  "backupId": "6543de7d-8d22-23e4-9123-54375ec123b4",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, DATABASE=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL}",
  "status": "SUCCESSFUL",
  "startTime": "2021-04-19 20:09:41.341",
  "endTime": "2021-04-19 20:28:22.822",
  "backupLocation": "s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive/backup-archive",
  "backupName": ""
  "failureReason": "null"
}...
```

Troubleshooting Data Lake backup operations

Possible issues with Data Lake backups and suggested resolutions.

"failureReason": "[Gateway Timeout]"

This probably caused by a network or process timeout issue. If this doesn't resolve itself after a few minutes, check the messages at the environment and Data Lake levels to make sure there's not some larger issue happening.

"failureReason": "[HBase service HBase does not have a running Master.]"

This happens when the HBase service is not running. Check the HBase service page in Cloudera Manager to resolve any problems and restart the service.

"failureReason": "[Unable to get user data from UMS for CRN...]

```
"failureReason": "[Unable to get user data from UMS for CRN crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:7d24tin4-1ced-47d2-v375-8ccf3ndjj71d:user:7e4e753v-8n6t-4bj6-49op-g60894bc063y]"
```


This error appears when the user is not authorized to start a backup. The user needs to be an environment admin role. (Go to User Management in the Management Console)

"failureReason": "Failed to backup core=ranger_audits_[...]"

```
(cdpclienv) [Wed Jun 3 16:32:27 CDT 2020 - smith@smith-7681-mbp15:/Users/smith/git]$cdp datalake backup-datalake --datalake-name smith-dr-7 --backup-location hdfs://smith-dr-7-master0.smith.xcu2-8y8x.dev.cldr.work:8020/smithback --backup-name "smith-test-7-6"
{
  "accountId": "7d24tin4-1ced-47d2-v375-8ccf3ndjj71d",
  "backupId": "32732sa2-1c95-4e33-a957-16d7fb645807",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=IN_PROGRESS, EDGE_IN_DEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, DATABASE=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=IN_PROGRESS, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS}",
  "status": "IN_PROGRESS",
  "startTime": "2020-06-04 14:35:38.195",
  "endTime": "Thu Jun 04 14:35:47 GMT 2020",
  "backupLocation": "hdfs://smith-dr-7-master0.smith.xcu2-8y8x.dev.cldr.work:8020/smithback/",
  "failureReason": ""
}
(cdpclienv) [Thu Jun 4 09:35:47 CDT 2020 - smith@smith-7681-mbp15:/Users/smith/git]$cdp datalake backup-datalake-status --datalake-name smith-dr-7 --backup-name "smith-test-7-6"
{
  "accountId": "7d24tin4-1ced-47d2-v375-8ccf3ndjj71d",
  "userCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:7d24tin4-1ced-47d2-v375-8ccf3ndjj71d:user:7e4e753v-8n6t-4bj6-49op-g60894bc063y",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, DATABASE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=FAILED, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL}",
  "status": "FAILED",
  "startTime": "2020-06-04 14:35:38.195",
  "endTime": "2020-06-04 14:35:58.833",
  "backupLocation": "hdfs://smith-dr-7-master0.smith.xcu2-8y8x.dev.cldr.work:8020/smithback/",
  "failureReason": "Failed to backup core=ranger_audits_shard1_replica_n21 because org.apache.solr.core.SolrCoreInitializationException: SolrCore 'ranger_audits_shard1_replica_n21' is not available due to init failure: org.apache.hadoop.ipc.RemoteException(org.apache.hadoop.ipc.RetriableException): NameNode still not started\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.NameNodeRpcServer.checkNNStartup(NameNodeRpcServer.java:2239)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.NameNodeRpcServer.setSafeMode(NameNodeRpcServer.java:1225)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.protocolPB.ClientNamenodeProtocolServerSideTranslatorPB.setSafeMode(ClientNamenodeProtocolServerSideTranslatorPB.java:853)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.protocol.proto.ClientNamenodeProtocolProtos$ClientNamenodeProtocol$2.callBlockingMethod(ClientNamenodeProtocolProtos.java)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.ipc.ProtobufRpcEngine$Server$ProtoBufRpcInvoker.call(ProtobufRpcEngine.java:528)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.ipc.RPC$Server.call(RPC.java:1070)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Server$RpcCall.run(Server.java:984)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Server$RpcCall.run(Server.java:912)\n\tat java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged(Native Method)\n\tat javax.security.auth.Subject.doAs(Subject.java:422)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.security.UserGroupInformation.doAs(UserGroupInformation.java:1876)\n\tat org.apache.hadoop.ipc.Server$Handler.run(Server.java:2882)\n"
}
```

When the Data Lake is shut down and then restarted, sometimes the Solr service starts incorrectly, causing backups and restore to fail.

To resolve, restart Solr service after the Data Lake is started.

{{Failed to check the existance of s3a://eng-sdx-datalake/smith-perf-1/backup_01/. Is it valid?}} or Could not verify the existence of s3a://eng-sdx-datalake/smith-perf-1/backup_01/ -- Is it accessible?

These error messages can be caused by either a permissions issue (the Data Lake/environment does not have access to the bucket), or you have designated a bucket that does not exist.

"Solr failure: Could not find a backup repository with name ..."

If you receive this error and you are attempting a backup on Runtime version 7.2.0 or earlier, then backup and restore operations are not supported on your current version.

Configuring and running Data Lake restore

Data Lake restore replaces the Data Lake data content: the metadata managed by each of the Data Lake services.

About this task

You may need to restore a Data Lake backup when:

- You are migrating Data Lake content to a new environment.
- A Data Lake repair fails.
- You need to delete and re-create a Data Lake.
- An upgrade fails or needs to be rolled back.

The Data Lake restore removes existing data stores and recreates them from the specified backup. This includes dropping database tables, dropping HBase tables, and deleting Solr collections.



Note: When using the Data Lake backup and restore system, you should avoid using backups from other sources: the backup operation minimizes inconsistencies among service metadata. If data is restored from other sources such as an independent database backup, the restore operation can't guarantee consistency across the Data Lake metadata.

The system checks to make sure there isn't another backup or restore in progress.

Before you begin

There is downtime when a Data Lake restore is performed, as some Data Lake services will be stopped. Additionally, access to the HMS/Ranger databases will be blocked for the duration of the restore. Do not attempt to run workloads when you are running Data Lake restore.

For AWS:

- Apply the [IAM policy for Data Lake restore](#) to the following roles:
 - DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE
 - RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE
 - LOG_ROLE

For more information on IAM roles, see *Minimal setup for cloud storage*.

In the IAM policy for Data Lake restore, be sure to replace the <your-backup-bucket> variable with the backup location used.

For Azure:

- Verify that the following identities have the "Storage Blob Data Contributor" role on the container where the backup is stored:
 - Data Lake Admin identity
 - Ranger Audit Logger identity

For GCP:

Verify that the Logger Service account has the following required permissions:

- storage.buckets.get
- storage.objects.create
- storage.objects.get
- storage.objects.list

Verify that the Ranger Audit Service account has the following required permissions:

- resourcemanager.projects.get
- resourcemanager.projects.list
- storage.buckets.get
- storage.objects.get
- storage.objects.getIamPolicy

Note that the Ranger Audit service account permissions listed above should be granted to a custom role, not the default Storage Object Admin role.



Note: It is highly recommended to use the same data bucket (AWS and GCP)/storage account/container (Azure) and IAM roles/identities in the new environment where the metadata is restored.

If you want to use a different data bucket (AWS and GCP)/storage account/container (Azure) along with IAM Roles/Identities, additional steps are required:

- Make sure the IAM Roles/Identities used in the new environment have read/write permissions on the data location used in the older environment, as well as the backup location.
- If a different data bucket (AWS and GCP)/storage account/container (Azure) is used, understand that the new data will be stored in the new location provided and the existing data would still be in the older location, causing the data to be distributed in two different locations. This may not be desirable.

For Cloudera Data Warehouse:

If you are a CDW user restoring a Data Lake to a new environment, perform the following steps from the CDW UI before running a Data Lake restore:

1. Record details of your Database Catalogs and Virtual Warehouses, such as:
 - Number of Virtual Warehouses associated with each Database Catalog and their names
 - Configurations associated with each Virtual Warehouse and Database Catalog, especially the configurations which were customized

These configurations are not backed up and restored during the Data Lake backup and restore process. When you activate CDW again in the new CDP environment, you must re-apply the CDW configurations.

2. Delete existing Virtual Warehouses and user-created Database Catalogs associated with your CDW environment. The meta-data for the Virtual Warehouses associated with the default Database Catalog are preserved. The data for your tables would be preserved, as long as the cloud storage locations like S3 buckets are intact.
3. Deactivate the CDW environment, which deletes the default Database Catalog.

After you perform the Data Lake restore, you can activate the CDW environment from the CDW UI and re-create any Virtual Warehouses.

Important considerations regarding CDW metadata and data after Data Lake restore:

For Virtual warehouses associated with Default Database Catalog:

- Metadata like databases, tables and views will be restored.

- Data associated with existing tables would be visible as long as the cloud storage locations, such as objects in S3 buckets, were not deleted/modified after steps 2 and 3 above.
- Query historys and saved queries in Hue or DAS would not be visible.
- Any customizations to Virtual Warehouse or Database Catalog configurations are not retained after restore.
- The Hive/Impala Runtime version in the Virtual Warehouse and Database Catalog would be the latest inline with the corresponding CDW version.

For Virtual warehouses associated with a non-default Database Catalog:

- No metadata or data would be restored/visible.

Internal Ranger users password reset

As part of the restore operation, the RDS database will be restored unless it is specifically excluded. Note that the passwords for internal Ranger users (admin, keyadmin, etc.) are stored in RDS. When the RDS database is restored, it will replace the passwords for all internal Ranger users with the password for that user that was saved when the backup was originally done. This does not impact users that log into Ranger via SSO.

The user accounts impacted include, but are not limited to:

- admin user
- keyadmin user
- tagsync user
- usersync user

After a restore, a user with Ranger admin access can log into the Ranger UI to update the passwords of these users if desired.



Important: Because the admin user is impacted by this behavior, at least one SSO account on the Data Lake being restored to should have Ranger administrative access, to prevent a potential loss of administrative access if for some reason the admin user's password is not known after the restore.

Procedure

1. Switch to a user account with environment admin role.
2. Restore the backup.

Use the following command to restore a Data Lake backup:

```
$ cdp datalake restore-datalake --datalake-name <name>
```

where the options are the following:

Option	Example	Description
--datalake-name	finance-dl	Name of the Data Lake as configured in the CDP environment. Required.
--backup-id	415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca	System-generated ID for the backup. If you don't know the ID, run the list-datalake-backups command to see the IDs. If neither an ID nor backup name is provided, the command restores the most recent successful backup operation. If both an ID and a backup name are provided and don't refer to the same backup, the backup specified by the ID is used.
--backup-name		User-supplied name for the backup. If a backup ID is provided, the backup name is not needed.

Option	Example	Description
--include-database --no-include-database	TRUE	DEPRECATED. The database is included in the restore by default. To skip it, use the --skip-database flag.
--skip-ranger-hms-metadata --no-skip-ranger-hms-metadata		Skips the restore of the databases backing HMS/Ranger services. If this option is not provided, then by default the Atlas lineage will be restored if the backup used includes the Atlas lineage information.
--skip-atlas-metadata --no-skip-atlas-metadata		Skips the restore of the Atlas metadata. If this option is not provided, then by default the Atlas metadata will be restored if the backup used includes the Atlas metadata.
--skip-ranger-audits --no-skip-ranger-audits		Skips the restore of the Ranger audits. If this option is not provided, then by default the Ranger audits will be restored if the backup used includes the Ranger audits.
--skip-validation --no-skip-validation		Using --skip-validation skips the validation that occurs before the backup process begins. This validation checks for required permissions that are often the source of backup/restore failures. See <i>Backup and restore for the Data Lake</i> for more details.
--validation-only --no-validation-only		--validation-only runs the pre-backup and restore validation process, but does not proceed to the actual backup/restore operation. <i>Backup and restore for the Data Lake</i>
--backup-location-override	s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive /backup-archive	Backup location. When provided, will be used to lookup the backup. If provided, the --backup-id parameter is required.

```
$ cdp datalake restore-datalake
--datalake-name finance-dl
--backup-id 415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca
--backup-name <value>]
--no-skip-ranger-hms-metadata
--no-skip-atlas-metadata
--no-skip-ranger-audits
--backup-location-override s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive
/backup-archive
```

The output of the command shows the current status of the operation. Note the internal state shows the status of each separate restore operation. If any of the individual restore operations fail, the overall status is failed and the restoration is stopped (not transactional). If this happens, review and correct the failure and run the restore again.

```
{
  "accountId": "8g49gju4-4has-97h7-b391-7jre9edve47n",
  "restoreId": "f0gq74h7-3b13-477a-b07c-cb74v211b81c",
  "backup-id": "415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=IN_PROGRESS, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=IN_PROGRESS, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=IN_PROGRESS, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION_DELETE=IN_PROGRESS, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=IN_PROGRESS, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=IN_PROGRESS, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=IN_PROGRESS}",
  "status": "IN_PROGRESS",
  "startTime": "2021-04-21 10:30:01.022"
  "endTime": ""
  "backupLocation": "s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive"
```



```
/backup-archive",
  "failureReason": "null"
}
```

What to do next

To see the status of the backup after the initial command, see *Checking the status of a Data Lake backup*.

Related Information

[Backup and restore for the Data Lake](#)

[Minimal setup for cloud storage \(AWS\)](#)

[Minimal setup for cloud storage \(Azure\)](#)

Showing Data Lake restore status

How to check the status of a Data Lake restore operation.

Check status of Data Lake restore

Use the following command to see the status of a Data Lake restore:

```
$ cdp datalake restore-datalake-status
  --datalake-name <name>
  [--cli-input-json <string>]
  [--generate-cli-skeleton]
```

where the options are the following:

Option	Example	Description
--datalake-name	finance-dl	This is the name of the Data Lake as configured in the CDP environment.
[-restore-id]	f0da74a9-3b22-477a-b07c-cb69b211b81c	ID for a specific restore, as reported in the output of the original restore command. If a restore ID is not specified, the command returns the status of the most recent restore operation.
--cli-input-json <string>		Performs service operation based on the JSON string provided. The JSON string follows the format provided by --generate-cli-skeleton. If other arguments are provided on the command line, the CLI values will override the JSON-provided values.
--generate-cli-skeleton		Prints a sample JSON configuration file to standard output. If this argument is specified, only the template is produced: the list-backup command does not run.

For example:

```
$ cdp datalake restore-datalake-status
  --datalake-name finance-dl
```

The output of the command shows the current status of the restore operation. Note the internal state shows the status of each separate backup operation. If any of the individual restore operations fail, the overall status is failed and the restoration is aborted. Note that the internal restore status lists operations for deleting the existing Solr collections in addition to the operations to restore the backed up collections.

```
{
```



```

    "accountId": "8y63idy3-2ygn-98h6-j630-7uie9renq93e",
    "restoreId": "f0da74a9-3b22-477a-b07c-cb69b211b81c",
    "backup-id": "415927d9-9f7d-4d42-8000-71630e5938ca",
    "userCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:8y63idy3-2ygn-98h6-j630-7uie9renq93e:user:c87db52v-639m-613g-j94w-8hy944hn4i64",
    "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL}",
    "status": "SUCCESSFUL",
    "startTime": "2021-04-21 10:30:01.022"
    "endTime": "2021-04-21 11:22:22.055"
    "backupLocation": "s3a://acme-finance-admin-bucket/backup-archive/backup-archive",
    "backupName": "pre-upgrade0420"
    "failureReason": "null"
  }

```

Restoring to a RAZ Data Lake

You can restore a Data Lake backup from a non-RAZ Data Lake to a RAZ Data Lake, or from a RAZ Data Lake to a different RAZ Data Lake.

Best Practices

For best results, it's recommended to use the same Storage Location Base, Logs Location Base, and Backup Location Base between the source Data Lake and the destination RAZ Data Lake. After the restore, the Ranger policies will be replaced with the policies from the original Data Lake. This means that if the Storage Location Base, Log Location Base, and/or Backup Location Base are different between the source Data Lake and the destination Data Lake, the restored Ranger policies will reference the locations from the source Data Lake.

- If you intend to use the locations from the source Data Lake, make sure the roles associated with the destination RAZ Data Lake have sufficient permissions to access the original storage locations.
- If you intend to use the destination RAZ Data Lake locations, the Ranger policies (cm_s3 for AWS, cm_adls for Azure) will need to be updated to reference the correct storage locations after the restore.

Preparing the Data Lakes

Add a Ranger policy to allow the backups to be read from the original backup location. For the restore operation, only write permissions are not required. This must be done on both the original source Data Lake before the backup is taken, and on the RAZ destination Data Lake before the restore is done.

AWS

On the source Data Lake:

1. Open the Ranger UI.
2. Go to the cm_s3 policy list.

3. Add a new policy:
- a. Policy name: restore_to_raz

b. S3 bucket: The bucket where the original backups were written

c. Path: The path in the bucket where the original backups were written

Policy Type

Access

Policy Name *

restore_to_raz

Policy Label

Policy Label

S3 Bucket *

original-backup-bucket

Path *

/hreeve-dl/backups/

4. Add read permissions for the atlas, hbase, hdfs, and solr users under “Allow Conditions”.

Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin
<div><div>atlas</div><div>hbase</div><div>hdfs</div><div>solr</div></div>	<div><div>Read</div><div></div></div>	<div><input type="checkbox"/></div>

5. Repeat steps on the destination Data Lake.

Azure

Note: The source Data Lake and destination Data Lake must be configured to use the same Storage Account for the Log, Storage, and Backup Location Bases. They do not have to be configured to use the same Storage Container.

On the source Data Lake:

1. Open the Ranger UI.

2. Go to the cm_adls policy list.

3. Add a new policy:
- a. Policy name: restore_to_raz

b. Storage Account: The storage account where backups will be stored.

c. Storage Account Container: The container where backups will be stored.

d. Path: The path(s) in the bucket where backup will be written.

Note: If more than one storage container will be used for backup, create a separate policy for each container.

Policy Type

Access

Policy ID

82

Policy Name *

restore_to_raz

Enabled

Normal

Policy Label

Policy Label

Storage Account *

mysan

Storage Account Container *

originalbackupcontainer

Relative Path *

/backups

Recursive

Description

Audit Logging

Yes

4. Add read and list permissions for the atlas, hbase, hdfs, and solr users under “Allow Conditions.”

Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin
<div>atlas</div> <div>hdfs</div> <div>hbase</div> <div>solr</div>	<div>List</div> <div>Read</div> <div></div>	<div></div>

5. Repeat steps on the destination Data Lake.

Take the backup of the non-RAZ Data Lake

After you prepare the Data Lakes, see [Configure backups for a Data Lake](#) for instructions on running the backup.

Run the restore

After you take the Data Lake backup, see [Restore Data Lake content](#) for instructions on running the restore. Use the backup-id from the backup taken in the previous step.

After the restore

- Depending on the target backup and restore versions, a schema update may be required for Ranger and HMS. See [Upgrade Ranger and HMS schema after Data Lake restore](#).

- If the Storage Location Base, Logs Location Base, and Backup Locations Base are the same between the source Data Lake and the destination Data Lake, this section can be skipped.

After the restore, the Ranger policies will be replaced with the policies from the original Data Lake. This means that if the Storage Location Base, Log Location Base, and/or Backup Location Base are different between the original Data Lake and the RAZ Data Lake, the restored Ranger policies will reference the locations from the original Data Lake.

If you intend to use the locations from the original Data Lake, make sure the roles associated with the RAZ Data Lake have sufficient permissions to access the original storage locations. If intending to use the RAZ Data Lake locations, the Ranger policies (cm_s3 for AWS, cm_adls for Azure) will need to be updated to reference the correct storage locations after the restore.

Upgrade Ranger and HMS schema after Data Lake restore

When Data Lake is restored using a backup that was taken from an older version of Runtime, Ranger and HMS schema may need to be upgraded manually. This is only needed for certain Runtime versions, as specified in [Cross-version support for Data Lake backup and restore](#).

A Data Lake administrator should perform the below steps after the restore is complete. The steps need to be performed in Data Lake's Cloudera Manager.

Steps

1. SSH into the host where the Data Lake Cloudera Manager is running:

```
ssh -i ~/.ssh/<PRIVATE_KEY_NAME>.pem cloudbreak@<HOSTNAME>
```

- Replace the <PRIVATE_KEY_NAME> with the PEM key name that you provided during environment registration.
- Replace the <HOSTNAME> with the hostname or IP address of a Data Lake node where the Cloudera Manager is Running. In case of Light duty it is the Master node. In case of enterprise Data Lake Gateway 0 is the node.

2. Obtain Cloudera Manager user's DB name, user name, and password:

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

Copy the output. You will need it in later steps.

3. Connect to the backend database:

```
psql -U <USERNAME> -p <PASSWORD> -h <DB_HOST> -d clouderamanager
```

- Replace the <USERNAME>, <PASSWORD> and <DB_HOST> with the actual database host name obtained earlier.

4. Grant your CSSO user performing schema upgrade the "ROLE_ADMIN" Cloudera Manager role by running the below command:

```
INSERT INTO user_auth_roles SELECT user_id, auth_role_id
FROM users, auth_roles
WHERE users.user_name='<CSSO_USER_PERFORMING_RESTORE>' AND
auth_roles.name='ROLE_ADMIN' ;
```

- Replace the <CSSO_USER_PERFORMING_RESTORE> with your CSSO user name.

5. Restart Cloudera Manager:

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


6. Remove the BROWSER cookies. In the Chrome browser, you can do this in: Settings # Privacy and security # Clear browsing data # Check "Cookies and other side data" # Clear data.
7. Re-login to Cloudera Manager.
8. Upgrade HMS schema by clicking on Hive Metastore # Actions # Validate Hive Metastore Schema. If the validation succeeds, move to step 9. If the validation fails, you need to first upgrade the schema by following these steps:
 - a. Stop Hive Metastore.
 - b. Click on Hive Metastore # Actions # Upgrade Hive Metastore Database Schema
 - c. If you now run the validation again, it should pass.
 - d. Start Hive Metastore.
9. Upgrade Ranger schema:
 - a. Stop Ranger.
 - b. Click on Ranger # Actions # Upgrade Ranger Database and apply patches
 - c. Start Ranger.

Troubleshooting Data Lake restore operations

Possible issues with Data Lake restore and suggested resolutions.

Principal services running during restore

The most likely errors in restoring data from backup is that a service is in a state that is incompatible with the restore. Principal services (see [Principal services](#) on page 51) must be stopped before running the restore. Dependent services (see [Dependent services](#) on page 52) must be running to allow the restore to recreate their data. The restore checks the status of the principal services; however, if one of the dependent services is stopped and cannot be accessed to perform the restore operation, the restore operation will fail.

"failureReason": "[Datalake database restore failed.]"

If the principal services are running on the datalake during a restore operation, restore will fail with the following error message:

```
{
  "accountId": "8y63idy3-2ygn-98h6-j630-7uie9renq93e",
  "restoreId": "7c5c92c7-e3d3-408c-b18f-03bcfe0c9369",
  "backupId": "003b9882-e2fa-4fcc-ae8f-528de176c668",
  "userCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:8y63idy3-2ygn-98h6-j630-7uie9renq93e:user:c87db52v-639m-613g-j94w-8hy944hn4i64",
  "internalState": "{ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, DATABASE=FAILED, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, EDGE_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL, RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION=SUCCESSFUL, ATLAS_JANUS_TABLE=SUCCESSFUL, VERTEX_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL, FULLTEXT_INDEX_COLLECTION_DELETE=SUCCESSFUL}",
  "status": "FAILED",
  "startTime": "2020-08-28 18:27:54.11",
  "endTime": "2020-08-28 18:29:55.507",
  "backupLocation": "s3a://eng-sdx-daily-datalake/smith-br-1/backup_01/",
  "failureReason": "[Datalake database restore failed.]"
}
```

To correct this scenario, stop the principal services and re-run the restore-datalake operation.

Failed restore renders Data Lake inoperable

If the restore operation fails, the Data Lake will be rendered inoperable. A restore-datalake operation must be re-run and complete successfully for the Data Lake to re-gain functionality

Related Information

[Backup and restore for the Data Lake](#)

Data Lake resizing

Data Lake resizing is the process of scaling up a light duty or medium duty Data Lake to the medium duty or enterprise form factor, which have greater resiliency than light duty and can service a larger number of clients. You can trigger the resize in the CDP UI or through the CDP CLI. As part of Data Lake resizing via CDP CLI, you can also resize from single-AZ to multi-AZ.

Overview

During a typical Data Lake scaling operation, the metadata maintained in the Data Lake services is automatically backed up, a new enterprise or medium duty Data Lake is created within the environment, and the Data Lake metadata is automatically restored to the new enterprise or medium duty Data Lake.

As part of the Data Lake resizing, you can optionally resize an existing single availability zone (single-AZ) Data Lake to a multiple availability zone (multi-AZ) Data Lake. To resize your Data Lake from single to multi-AZ, add the --multi-az flag to the Data Lake resize command.

Supportability matrix

The following table illustrates your Data Lake resizing options:

	Source		Target		Supported?
Runtime version	Scale	Deployment	Scale	Deployment	
7.2.16 and prior	Light	SingleAZ	Medium	SingleAZ	Yes
7.2.16 and prior	Light	SingleAZ	Medium	MultiAZ	Yes
7.2.16 and prior	Light	SingleAZ	Enterprise	Any	No
7.2.16 and prior	Medium	Any	Enterprise	Any	No
7.2.17+	Light	SingleAZ	Medium	Any	No
7.2.17+	Light/Medium	SingleAZ	Enterprise	SingleAZ	Yes
7.2.17+	Light/Medium	SingleAZ	Enterprise	MultiAZ	Yes
7.2.17+	Medium	MultiAZ	Enterprise	SingleAZ	No
7.2.17+	Medium	MultiAZ	Enterprise	MultiAZ	Yes

**Note:**

Note that:

- Resizing is only supported for Cloudera Runtime versions 7.2.7 and above, because medium duty Data Lakes are not supported for earlier versions.
- Resizing from a light or medium duty Data Lake to an enterprise Data Lake is supported only for Data Lakes on Runtime versions 7.2.17 and above, because enterprise Data Lakes are supported only on Runtime versions 7.2.17+.
- On Runtime versions 7.2.17 and above, you can only resize to an enterprise Data Lake, because medium duty Data Lakes were deprecated in Runtime 7.2.17.
- If you need to resize a light duty Data Lake on Runtime 7.2.16 or earlier, it can only be resized to a medium duty Data Lake.

**Note:**

RAZ-enabled Data Lakes are currently eligible for automatic restore during a resizing operation only if you are resizing:

- An AWS Data Lake on Cloudera Runtime version 7.2.15+
- An Azure Data Lake on Cloudera Runtime version 7.2.16+

For older Runtime versions, the Data Lake will be automatically backed up, but must be manually restored after the resizing is complete. If RAZ is in use on a Runtime version that is ineligible for automatic restore, before you start the Data Lake backup, make sure that the appropriate Ranger policy exists with access to the backup location in the cloud. See instructions for manually restoring a RAZ-enabled Data Lake [here](#).

Resizing a Data Lake is supported with all data services.

Before you begin, note the following:

- The resizing operation requires an outage and should be performed during a maintenance window. No metadata changes may occur during the resizing, as these changes will no longer be present once the resizing operation completes (the previously backed up metadata is being restored). Suspend any operations that may result in any SDX metadata change during the resizing operation.
- Data Hub clusters should be stopped before the resizing operation begins. For any cluster that cannot be stopped, stop all of the services on the Data Hub through the Cloudera Manager UI.
- With CDF 2.0 or lower, some flows must be re-created after a resizing operation.

Limitations

1. Cloudera Manager configurations are not retained when a Data Lake is resized (they are lost when a new Data Lake cluster is created as part of backup and restore operation). Therefore, prior to performing a resize you should note all the custom Cloudera Manager configurations of your Data Lake and then once the resizing operation is completed, reapply them.

2. If a Data Lake has been vertically scaled, the following limitations apply:
 - If Data Lake VM instances are vertically scaled using runbooks or via vertical scaling, they will return to default types after resizing.
 - If Data Lake storage disks are vertically scaled using runbooks or via vertical scaling, they will return to default sizes after resizing.
 - If the storage and/or image type of the remote database are resized using the cloud provider console, they will fall back to defaults after resizing.

As a workaround, you need to resize the Data Lake via CDP CLI (instead of CDP user interface) and make sure to add one or more of the following to the resize command to reapply the scaling changes made during vertical scaling:

If Data Lake VM instances were scaled:

```
--custom-instance-types <VALUE>
```

For example:

```
--custom-instance-types core=r5.xlarge
```

If Data Lake remote database was scaled:

```
--custom-database-compute-storage <VALUE>
```

For example:

```
--custom-database-compute-storage db.m5.large=500
```

If Data Lake storage disks were scaled:

```
--custom-instance-disks <VALUE>
```

For example:

```
--custom-instance-disks core=3000
```

If you do not do this, your scaling changes will be lost after the resizing.

3. If the Data Lake root disk volume was manually resized to a size larger than 200 GB (200 GB being the default value), then it goes back to 200 GB after resize. In this case you need to resize the disk size manually again after Data Lake resize.
4. If resizing from Medium Duty to Enterprise Data Lake, you must be on Runtime 7.2.17 before attempting the resize.
5. If you would like to resize an existing single availability zone (single-AZ) Data Lake to a multiple availability zone (multi-AZ) Data Lake, the following limitations apply:
 - The AZ resizing functionality is currently available for AWS only, as it has not been tested for Azure and CDP does not yet support multi-AZ GCP.
 - Existing Data Hubs attached to the Data Lake are not resized to multi-AZ as part of the Data Lake resizing process.
 - The single to multi-AZ resizing is only available when resizing a Data Lake via CDP CLI. The single-AZ to multi-AZ resizing is not available via the Data Lake resizing option in the CDP web interface.

Prerequisites

Prior to resizing the Data Lake, ensure that the following are in place:

1. The Data Lake must be running to perform the resizing operation.

2. If you are using an Azure environment, you must upgrade the PostgreSQL database used by the Data Lake to Azure Flexible Server before you can perform the Data Lake resize operation. For more information, see [Upgrading Azure Single Server to Flexible Server](#).
3. For RAZ-enabled Data Lakes, update the appropriate Ranger policy to give the backup and restore feature permission to access the backup location in the cloud. See instructions for configuring RAZ for backup [here](#).
4. Make sure that Atlas is up to date and has processed all the lineage data in Kafka. To do this, follow the steps in [Checking that Atlas is up-to-date](#). If Atlas is not up to date, lineage/audit information in Kafka that is not processed by Atlas will be lost.
5. If you are using CDW, you must upgrade to version 1.4.1 or higher before you can resize the Data Lake. Determine the CDW version you are on by clicking edit on the environment:

The top screenshot shows the Cloudera Data Warehouse 'Overview' page. On the left is a sidebar with navigation links: Overview, Database Catalogs, Virtual Warehouses, Data Visualization, and Real Time Event Store Analy... The main content area shows a list of environments. A context menu is open for one environment, with the 'Edit' option highlighted by a red box. Other options in the menu are 'Show Kubeconfig', 'Open Grafana', and 'Upgrade'.

The bottom screenshot shows the 'Environment Details' page for 'ENVIRONMENT Name: sup-sb-aw-env (ID: env-q26pjl)'. The page has a sidebar with the same navigation links. The main content area shows a summary of the environment's status. A table-like structure displays: STATUS (Running), VERSION (1.4.3-b225, highlighted with a red box), CREATED BY, DATABASE CATALOGS (1), and VIRTUAL WAREHOUSES (0). Below this are tabs for 'GENERAL DETAILS', 'CONFIGURATIONS', and 'ALERT SETTINGS'.

6. If you are using CDW, stop the virtual warehouses and data catalogs associated with the environment.
7. If you are using a lower version than CDE 1.15, upgrade to CDE 1.15 and complete the following steps:
 - a. Take a backup of your jobs following [Backing up Cloudera Data Engineering jobs](#).
 - b. Create a new DE service and virtual cluster.
 - c. Restore the jobs following the instructions in [Restoring Cloudera Data Engineering jobs from backup](#).

For CDE 1.15 and higher versions, there are no prerequisites for Data Lake resizing.

8. If you are using CML:
 - a. Backup CML workspaces ([AWS only](#)). If backup is not supported, then proceed to the next step.
 - b. [Suspend CML workspaces](#). If the suspend capability is not available, follow the steps in [Refreshing CML governance pods](#) after resizing the Data Lake.

Checking that Atlas is up-to-date

Follow the steps below to ensure that Atlas is up-to-date and has processed all the lineage data in Kafka.

Procedure

1. SSH into the master node of your light duty Data Lake.
2. Switch to the super user for the node by running `sudo su`.
3. Copy over the following script into a file called `check_atlas_updated.sh`:

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash
# Determine Atlas keytab path.
ATLAS_KT=$(find / -wholename "*atlas-ATLAS_SERVER/atlas.keytab" 2>/dev/null | head -n 1)

# Setup required configuration files if needed.
if [[ ! -f jaas.conf ]]; then
    ATLAS_PRINCIPAL=$(klist -kt "${ATLAS_KT}" | grep -o -m 1 "atlas\\/S*")
    printf "KafkaClient {
    \tcom.sun.security.auth.module.Krb5LoginModule required
    \tuseKeyTab=true
    \tkeyTab=\"%s\"
    \tprincipal=\"%s\";\n};\n\" \"${ATLAS_KT}\" \"${ATLAS_PRINCIPAL}\" > jaas.conf
fi

if [[ ! -f client.config ]]; then
    printf "security.protocol=SASL_SSL\nsasl.kerberos.service.name=kafka\n\" >
client.config
fi
# Determine the Kafka bootstrap server to use.
KAFKA_SERVER=$(grep --line-buffered -oP "atlas.kafka.bootstrap.servers=\\
K.*" \
/etc/atlas/conf/atlas-application.properties | awk -F',' '{print $1}')

# Export Kafka-specific environment variables.
export KAFKA_HEAP_OPTS="-Xms512m -Xmx1g"
export KAFKA_OPTS="-Djava.security.auth.login.config=${PWD}/jaas.conf"

# Kinit into Atlas keytab as Atlas user.
kinit -kt "${ATLAS_KT}" "atlas/$(hostname -f)" 2>/dev/null

# Obtain Atlas lineage information.
LINEAGE_INFO=$(/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/kafka/bin/kafka-consumer-groups.sh \
--bootstrap-server "${KAFKA_SERVER}" --describe --group atlas \
--command-config="${PWD}/client.config" 2>/dev/null \
| awk '{print $2, $6}')

if [[ -z "$LINEAGE_INFO" ]]; then
    echo "*ERROR*: Unable to get lineage info for Atlas. Please look at the
created configuration files to make sure they look correct."
    exit 1
fi

# Parse lineage information and determine if Atlas is out of date.
LINEAGE_LAG_VALS=( $LINEAGE_INFO )
NUM_LAG_VALS=${#LINEAGE_LAG_VALS[@]}
OUT_OF_DATE_TOPICS=""
for (( i = 2; i < ${NUM_LAG_VALS}; i += 2 )); do
    if [[ ${LINEAGE_LAG_VALS[$i]} != '-' && ${LINEAGE_LAG_VALS[$i]} +
1 ]] != '0' ]]; then
        OUT_OF_DATE_TOPICS="${OUT_OF_DATE_TOPICS}${LINEAGE_LAG_VALS[$i]}, "
    fi
done

if [[ -z "$OUT_OF_DATE_TOPICS" ]]; then
    echo "Atlas is up to date! Feel free to continue with the migration."
```



```

else
  echo "The following Atlas topics are not up to date: ${OUT_OF_DATE_TOPICS
  %??}!"
  echo "Please wait until Atlas is entirely up to date before continuing
  with the migration."
fi

```

4. Allow the new script to be run by running `chmod +x check_atlas_updated.sh`
5. Run the script with `./check_atlas_updated.sh`. The script will tell you if Atlas is up to date or not. If it isn't, wait a while and check again. You should only begin the resizing process if the script tells you that Atlas is up to date.

Resizing the Data Lake through the CDP UI

You can resize a Data Lake from light or medium duty to medium duty or enterprise through the CDP UI.

About this task

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin or Owner of the environment

Before you begin

Cloudera Manager configurations are not retained when a Data Lake is resized (they are lost when a new Data Lake cluster is created as part of backup and restore operation). Therefore, prior to performing a resize you should note all the custom Cloudera Manager configurations of your Data Lake and then once the resizing operation is completed, reapply them.

Procedure

1. Stop all of the attached Data Hub clusters that can be stopped, to make sure that there are no changes to HMS metadata during the resizing operation. For any cluster that cannot be stopped, stop all of the services on the Data Hub through the Cloudera Manager UI.
2. Verify that the `DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE`, `RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE`, and `LOG_ROLE` have read/write permissions to the backup location. See the [Data Lake backup and restore documentation](#) for more information on these permissions. `LOG_ROLE` is specific to [Data Lake restore](#).
3. In the CDP UI, click Data Lakes and select the Data Lake that you want to resize.
4. Click Resize.

The screenshot shows the CDP UI for a Data Lake named 'dwx-azure'. At the top, there's a status bar with a Cloudera logo, the name 'dwx-azure', and a 'Data Lake upgrade available' message. Below this is a table with columns: DATA LAKE NAME, NODES, DATA LAKE SCALE, DATA LAKE STATUS, REASON, and a row of service status icons (Atlas, Ranger, Data Catalog). The 'DATA LAKE STATUS' is 'Running'. Below the table is a 'DATA LAKE CRN' field. At the bottom, there's a navigation bar with tabs: Data Hubs, Data Lake (selected), Cluster Definitions, and Summary. Below the tabs is a row of action buttons: SHOW CLI COMMAND, RETRY, REPAIR, RESIZE (highlighted with an orange circle), RENEW CERTIFICATE, and RENEW PUBLIC CERTIFICATE. At the very bottom, there's an 'Environment Details' section with fields for NAME (dwx-azure), CREDENTIAL, REGION (centralus), and AVAILABILITY ZONE (centralus).

You will be asked to confirm that you want to resize the Data Lake, after which the resizing process will begin. The resizing operation is finished when the Data Hub clusters have been automatically refreshed, which happens after the original Data Lake has been deleted. Check the Event History to verify that the Data Hubs have been refreshed.

5. RAZ-enabled Data Lakes are currently eligible for automatic restore during a resizing operation only if you are resizing:
 - An AWS Data Lake on Cloudera Runtime version 7.2.15+
 - An Azure Data Lake on Cloudera Runtime version 7.2.16+

For older Runtime versions, the Data Lake will be automatically backed up, but you must [manually restore the Data Lake](#) after the resizing is complete. If RAZ is in use on a Runtime version that is ineligible for automatic restore, before you start the Data Lake backup, make sure that the `restore_to_raz` Ranger policy exists with access to the backup location in the cloud. See instructions for manually restoring a RAZ-enabled Data Lake [here](#).

Resizing the Data Lake through the CDP CLI

You can resize a Data Lake from light or medium duty to medium duty or enterprise through the CDP CLI. As part of Data Lake resizing via CDP CLI, you can also resize from single-AZ to multi-AZ.

About this task

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin or Owner of the environment

Before you begin

Cloudera Manager configurations are not retained when a Data Lake is resized (they are lost when a new Data Lake cluster is created as part of backup and restore operation). Therefore, prior to performing a resize you should note all the custom Cloudera Manager configurations of your Data Lake and then once the resizing operation is completed, reapply them.

Procedure

1. Stop all of the attached Data Hub clusters that can be stopped, to make sure that there are no changes to HMS metadata during the resizing operation. For any cluster that cannot be stopped, stop all of the services on the Data Hub through the Cloudera Manager UI.
2. Verify that the `DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE`, `RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE`, and `LOG_ROLE` have read/write permissions to the backup location. See the [Data Lake backup and restore documentation](#) for more information on these permissions. `LOG_ROLE` is specific to [Data Lake restore](#).
3. To trigger resizing from the CDP CLI, run the `cdp datalake resize-datalake` command. For example:

```
cdp datalake resize-datalake --datalake-name <mydatalake> --target-size MEDIUM_DUTY_HA
```

Option	Description
<code>--datalake-name</code>	Name or CRN of the Data Lake that you want to upscale.
<code>--target-size</code>	MEDIUM_DUTY_HA or ENTERPRISE

Use the `cdp datalake resize-datalake` command with the `--multi-az` flag to resize your Data Lake from single-AZ medium duty to enterprise multi-AZ:

```
cdp datalake resize-datalake \
  --datalake-name <VALUE> \
  --target-size <VALUE> \
  --multi-az
```

If the source Data Lake is multi-AZ, the `--multi-az` flag is ignored.

4. Monitor the Event History. The resizing operation is finished when the Data Hub clusters have been automatically refreshed, which happens after the original light duty Data Lake has been deleted. Check the Event History to verify that the Data Hubs have been refreshed.

5. RAZ-enabled Data Lakes are currently eligible for automatic restore during a resizing operation only if you are resizing:

- An AWS Data Lake on Cloudera Runtime version 7.2.15+
- An Azure Data Lake on Cloudera Runtime version 7.2.16+

For older Runtime versions, the Data Lake will be automatically backed up, but you must [manually restore the Data Lake](#) after the resizing is complete. If RAZ is in use on a Runtime version that is ineligible for automatic restore, before you start the Data Lake backup, make sure that the `restore_to_raz` policy Ranger policy exists with access to the backup location in the cloud. See instructions for manually restoring a RAZ-enabled Data Lake [here](#).

Resizing post-requisites

Complete the following tasks after you resize a Data Lake.

Procedure

1. If RAZ is not being used, resync the IDBroker mappings to the Data Lake.
2. Reapply your custom Cloudera Manager configurations.
3. Start the Data Catalogs and Virtual Warehouses. For each virtual warehouse, Cloudera recommends that you start, stop, and start again. This will completely refresh the Data Lake details for the virtual warehouse.
4. Start the Data Hub cluster services if you stopped them before the resizing operation. Data Hubs that were stopped before the resizing operation should continue to work when the resizing completes, by communicating with the new Data Lake automatically when they are re-started.
5. Resize up the FreeIPA cluster. See [Resize FreeIPA](#).
6. With CDF 2.1 or higher, the steps below are sufficient. For older CDF versions, you must re-create the impacted flows.
 - a) An alert suggesting restart of the flow is triggered in the Data Flow service.
 - b) Restart the Flows.
 - c) After restart, the flows should start working with the resized Data Lake. Not all CDP Flows will be impacted by a resized Data Lake. Only those Flows that have a dependency on the Data Lake will be alerted.
7. [Resume the CML workspaces](#).

Recovering after a failed resizing operation

Recover from a failed resizing operation using the recovery command in the CDP CLI.

You can recover from a failed resizing operation by returning a Data Lake to its original state before the resize operation was started. Be sure that this is what you want to do before proceeding.

Data Lake recovery simply reattaches and starts the original Data Lake in the environment. The original data lake could be light or medium duty. All of the instances, disks, and databases are unchanged from their original state.

If recovery cannot be started, or fails for any reason, reach out to the Cloudera support team, who can manually recover your Data Lake.

Trigger the recovery command through the CDP CLI:

```
cdp datalake recover-datalake --datalake-name <mydatalake>
```

Refreshing CML governance pods

If backing up and suspending CML workspaces is not possible, refresh CML governance pods after resizing a Data Lake.

Procedure

1. Generate kubeconfig for CML workspace for remote access (instructions [here](#)).
2. Configure CML kubeconfig to access the workspace (see [Kubernetes documentation](#)).
3. Run the following commands to restart governance pods in CML:

```
kubect1 scale deployments governance --replicas 0 -n mlx  
#wait for 30 sec  
kubect1 scale deployments governance --replicas 1 -n mlx
```

Rotating database certificates

AWS requires the rotation of the SSL/TLS certificates used for secure communication between CDP Public Cloud Data Lakes and certain Data Hubs and the external AWS RDS database instances that they rely on. CDP Public Cloud provides multiple options to perform the required RDS certificate rotation.

Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) Public Cloud Data Lakes and certain Data Hubs rely on Amazon Web Services (AWS) Relational Database Service (RDS) database instances that are provisioned by CDP during the creation of the respective resources. Similarly to other compute resources, these database instances are created in the cloud accounts of customers. The deployed CDP resources use a secure connection to communicate with the database using the SSL/TLS certificates issued by AWS.

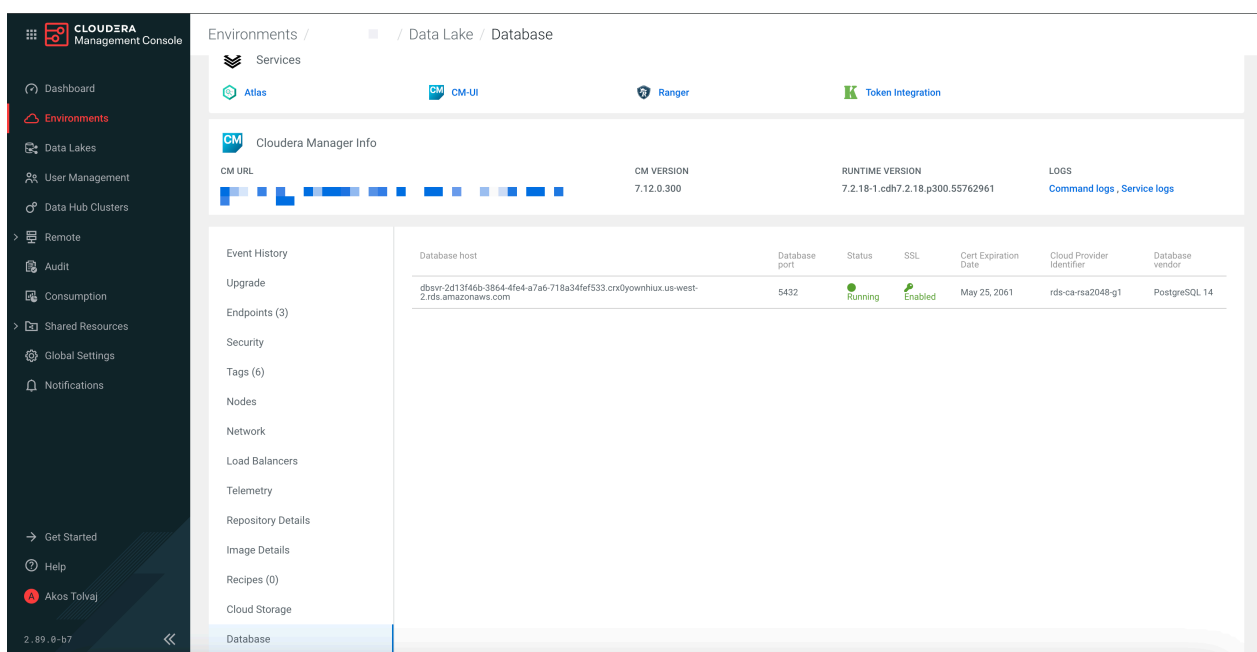
SSL/TLS certificates used by Amazon RDS instances created before December 2022 are potentially using certificates that will expire in 2024. Amazon RDS instances with an expiring certificate require that a certification rotation is performed. This will replace the soon expiring certificate with a newer one. If the RDS certification rotation is not performed by 22nd August, 2024, Amazon will perform the rotation for each RDS instance and as a result, the affected CDP clusters will not be able to connect to the external database instances.

The actions you need to take depend on whether you have SSL enforcement enabled or disabled on the Data Lake or Data Hub cluster as shown in the **Database** tab of the Data Lake or Data Hub details page. This setting controls whether the database server mandates the use of an encrypted connection. It is recommended to check SSL enforcement setting on the Data Lake of your environment and separately for each Data Hub cluster.

Cloudera strongly recommends that, when SSL enforcement is enabled, you do not perform the RDS certificate rotation directly using AWS tools, as this can lead to a service degradation or an outage of CDP services using the respective database. Instead, follow the instructions below so that the new certificates can be properly installed by CDP before changing them on the database instances. Once you have performed the required steps in CDP, there are no additional actions needed in the AWS console. During the database certificate rotation, CDP will automatically make the changes required and rotate the certificate of the attached AWS RDS database.

To determine whether you have SSL enforcement enabled on your Data Lake, perform the following steps:

1. Sign in to the CDP web interface.
2. Navigate to Management Console Environments .
3. Select the environment by clicking the environment name.
4. Click the Data Lake tab.
5. Scroll to the bottom of the page and select Database.



Similarly, perform the following steps on each Data Hub cluster to determine whether you have SSL enforcement enabled:

1. Sign in to the CDP web interface.
2. Navigate to Management Console Environments .
3. Select the environment by clicking the environment name.
4. Click the Data Hubs tab.
5. Select a Data Hub.
6. Scroll to the bottom of the Data Hub details page and select Database.

If the value for **SSL** is **Enabled**, it means SSL enforcement is enabled on your Data Lake or Data Hub cluster, and you must perform certificate rotation as described in *Rotating database certificates when SSL enforcement is enabled*. If the value is **Disabled**, no action is required on that particular Data Lake or Data Hub cluster. For further information, see *Rotating database certificates when SSL enforcement is disabled*.

Rotating database certificates when SSL enforcement is enabled

When SSL enforcement is enabled on your database server, do not perform the RDS certificate rotation directly using AWS tools, as this can lead to a service degradation or an outage of the respective resource. Use the options provided by CDP Public Cloud to perform the required RDS certificate rotation instead.

Required role (Data Lakes): EnvironmentAdmin

Required role (Data Hub): DataHubAdmin or EnvironmentAdmin

If the following warning message is displayed on top of the Management Console window, you must perform the TLS/SSL certificate rotation:

Data Hubs / cloudera-dh-01 / Event History

cloudera-dh-01

cm.cdp.databus-west-1.hortonworks.cluster:65b0bd99-77f6-45d9-8795-1832e49a1faf

eu-central-1

Stop

Actions

The TLS/SSL certificate of the AWD RDS database used by this cluster is expiring soon (Oct 19, 2024). We recommend that you stop and then restart this cluster. During restart CDP will automatically make the changes required and rotate the certificate of the AWS RDS database. The certification rotation can also be performed without stopping the cluster. Please see the Documentation for further details.

STATUS	STATUS REASON	NODES	CLUSTER TEMPLATE	CREATED AT
Running	Synced instance states with the cloud provider.	1 0 0	7.2.18 - COD Edge Node	07/19/24, 11:17 AM GMT+2
HOURLY USD COST				
\$0.6				

AWS

Environment Details

NAME	CREDENTIAL	DATA LAKE	REGION	AVAILABILITY ZONE
cloudera-03	aws-credential	cloudera-03-dl	eu-central-1	eu-central-1c

If you do not see the warning message, your clusters are not affected or the rotation has already been performed when you recently stopped and started your cluster or the environment.

CDP provides two options for rotating the expiring database certificates, with and without stopping your cluster:

Rotating the database certificate by stopping and starting your cluster

This is the default and most simple way to let CDP perform the certificate rotation and all changes required.

Instructions


- 1. Stop all Data Hubs where the warning about expiring database certificates is shown.
- 2. Stop and start your Data Lakes where the warning message is displayed.

CDP will automatically perform all Data Lake and AWS RDS changes required.

- 3. Start all Data Hubs that you have previously stopped.

CDP will automatically perform all Data Hub and AWS RDS changes required where the warning message is displayed.

You can perform the stop and start either via UI or CLI, see [Stop a cluster](#).

 **Note:** It is recommended that you also suspend workloads running on Data Services attached to the Data Lake during this operation.

Rotating the database certificate without stopping the cluster


Stopping the Data Lake or Data Hubs is not feasible in some scenarios, as workloads need to be stopped and data stored on ephemeral disks or ephemeral cache is lost during cluster restart.

In certain cases, CDP allows the database certificate rotation to be performed without stopping your cluster. If your cluster supports this, you will see a Rotate Database Certificate button in the warning message.

The TLS/SSL certificate of the AWD RDS database used by this cluster is expiring soon (Oct 19, 2024). We recommend that you stop and then restart this cluster. During restart CDP will automatically make the changes required and rotate the certificate of the AWS RDS database. The certification rotation can also be performed without stopping the cluster. Please see the Documentation for further details.

Rotate Database Certificate

The Rotate Database Certificate button is only available if a rolling restart is supported on your cluster. The list of supported Data Lakes and Data Hubs is available in the [Rolling upgrades overview](#).



Important:
The certificate rotation can also be performed on Cloudera Operational Database (COD) databases by opening the cluster backing the COD database in the Data Hub screen and clicking the Rotate Database Certificate button there. However, this is only supported for COD clusters whose storage is selected as HDFS or cloud without ephemeral storage, and not supported on using Cloud Storage with Caching storage type.

Under some circumstances, a rolling certificate rotation may not be supported for a Data Lake or Data Hub cluster, but can be enabled through entitlement. For information about obtaining this entitlement, contact Cloudera Customer Support.

Instructions

To perform a rolling restart, click the Rotate Database Certificate button on top of the screen, inside the warning message.



Note: Your cluster must be in a healthy status, otherwise the certificate rotation is not possible.



Important: You must rotate the certificates on each Data Hub cluster first, and then proceed with rotating the certificates on the Data Lake. Otherwise, the Data Lake rotate database certificate operation will fail with a warning message.

You can also use the following CLI commands to perform the certificate rotation with minimal downtime and without stopping the cluster. The same roles are required as for the Rotate Database Certificate action through the UI.

1. Use the following command to rotate the certificate for each Data Hub cluster.

```
cdp datahub rotate-db-certificate --datahubName <VALUE CAN BE cluster CRN or name>
```

2. Use the following command to rotate the certificate for the Data Lake.

```
cdp datalake rotate-db-certificate --datalakeName <VALUE CAN BE cluster CRN or name>
```



Note: If you are performing the certificate rotation using the Rotate Database Certificate button on the UI that was made available to you through entitlement or if you are using the CLI commands, it is possible that a rolling restart will not happen because it is not supported on your cluster. In such cases, a regular restart action will be evoked. In this case, minimal downtime can be expected, however, your cluster will not be stopped.

Overriding default root certificate

CDP automatically chooses the target root certificate for the RDS instance. Currently, the following certificate authority (CA) certificates are available for the RDS database:

- rds-ca-rsa2048-g1, which is valid for 40 years
- rds-ca-rsa4096-g1, which is valid for 100 years
- rds-ca-ecc384-g1, which is valid for 100 years

By default, rds-ca-rsa2048-g1 is the root certificate in all supported regions that is picked as a target certificate during the certificate rotation. You have the option to override the default certificate, and set one of the certificates available in your region as a target root certificate that will be picked during the certificate rotation. Overriding the default root certificate is not tied to any particular RDS instance, but applicable to the whole AWS region in the target AWS account.

The list of available root certificates in your region can be retrieved with the following AWS CLI command:

```
aws --region [*** REGION ***] rds describe-certificates
```

The command returns the output JSON containing the properties of the RDS root certificates that are currently available in the given region. The properties also detail if an override is already set for the root certificate.

If there are more than one entries, you can use the following command to set one of the root certificates as a target, and override what is configured as default:

```
aws --region [*** REGION ***] rds modify-certificates --certificate-identifier [*** ROOT CERTIFICATE ***]
```


The following command is an example to override the default `rds-ca-rsa2048-g1` certificate in the `us-west-1` to `rds-ca-ecc384-g1`:

```
aws --region us-west-1 rds modify-certificates --certificate-identifier rds-ca-ecc384-g1
```



Note: You can also set up the override for the default root certificate. This ensures that the root certificate will remain the same in case the default certificate is changed by AWS. You can use the following command to remove the override:

```
aws --region [*** REGION ***] rds modify-certificates --remove-custom  
er-override
```

The command returns the root certificate that will be used by default.

Related Information

[Describing certificates | AWS CLI](#)

[Modifying certificates | AWS CLI](#)

Rotating database certificates when SSL enforcement is disabled

If the Data Lake for your environment or your Data Hub cluster is using an RDS where SSL enforcement is disabled, no action is required on your side. You can simply let the root certificate expire and be replaced by AWS upon expiry.

It is recommended to check SSL enforcement setting on the Data Lake of your environment and separately for each Data Hub cluster.

A Data Lake or a Data Hub using an RDS that is shown as SSL Disabled are essentially immune to the validity of the RDS root certificate. This is because DB connections made from CDP cluster services do not explicitly validate the certificate chain received from the RDS instance in such cases. The AWS RDS instance may, therefore, be left as is safely, letting its root certificate expire and be replaced automatically by AWS upon the expiry date.

Alternatively, you can instead opt to change the RDS root certificate manually using standard AWS tools like the AWS RDS Console or the AWS CLI, as described in [Updating your CA certificate by modifying your DB instance or cluster](#) in the AWS documentation.

When manually rotating the root certificate, you have the option to choose from the following available RDS certificates based on your region:

- `rds-ca-rsa2048-g1`, which is valid for 40 years
- `rds-ca-rsa4096-g1`, which is valid for 100 years
- `rds-ca-ecc384-g1`, which is valid for 100 years

CDP does not provide automation for the rotation of the RDS root certificate for databases where SSL enforcement is disabled.



Note: The Management Console does not reflect the change of the RDS root certificate after any manual rotation.

Managing public and private certificates

There are two types of certificates within CDP that you must manage: public and private, also called host certificates.

- Public certificates are Let's Encrypt-issued certificates for Data Hub and Data Lake clusters. These certificates are available on port 443 (HTTPS) of the cluster and are responsible for enabling TLS in front of Knox and other

available services on that port. They are valid for 90 days, and in most circumstances CDP will renew these certificates automatically before they expire.

Note the following limitations in regards to automatic renewal of public certificates:

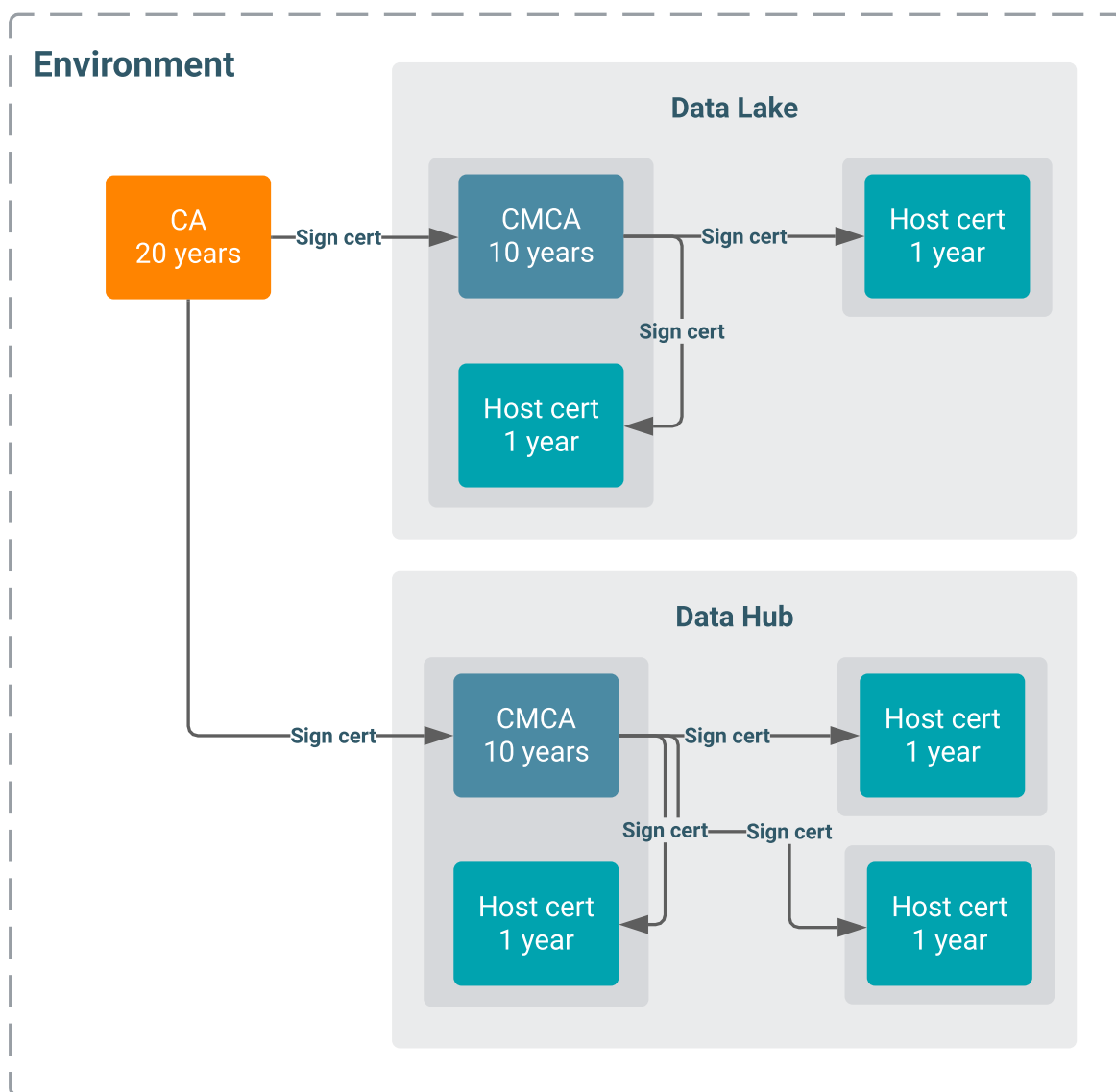
- Data Hub or Data Lake clusters created on or after March 7, 2022 are eligible for automatic renewal of public certificates. Clusters created before March 7, 2022, must be renewed manually once following the instructions in *Manually renewing public certificates for Data Lake and Data Hub clusters*. After the public certificate for a cluster has been manually renewed once from the CDP UI or CLI, it is eligible for automatic certificate renewal in the future.
- If an automatic renewal fails, the renewal service will retry the renewal for three consecutive days or three attempts. Any cluster that cannot be renewed by these retry attempts must be renewed manually through the CDP UI or CLI.
- The automatic renewal is tried three times: on the 69th, 72nd and 78th day after the certificate creation date. For example, if a certificate is getting expired on September 24th, 2022, the renewal will be tried in the following sequence:
 - First renewal: September 3rd, 2022 2:00 A.M.
 - Second renewal: September 6th, 2022 2:00 A.M.
 - Third renewal: September 12th, 2022 2:00 A.M.

In case the renewal is successful on the first attempt, the renewal will not be tried again.

- Renewal of the certificates happens at 2 A.M. of the Control Plane time. If the Control Plane is in the United States region, the renewal starts at 2 A.M. Pacific Daylight Time (PDT). If the Control Plane is in the European region, the renewal starts at 2 A.M. Central European Summer Time (CEST). If the Control Plane is in the East-Asian and Pacific region, the renewal starts at 2 A.M. Australian Eastern Standard Time (AEST).
- The auto renewal service does not know the status of the cluster. If the cluster is down or performing another operation, the automatic renewal may fail and you should initiate the renewal from the UI or CLI manually. Certificate renewal will not happen if the Data Hub and Data Lake clusters or the Public Cloud environment has a Stopped state.
- If the cluster is down during the renewal attempts and comes back up after the renewal retries are exhausted, automatic renewal will not happen for that cluster. The certificate has to be renewed manually from the UI or CLI.
- If a public certificate expires, you'll receive a warning that your connection is not secure when you attempt to access a Data Lake or Data Hub cluster through the CDP UI.

See *Manually renewing public certificates for Data Lake and Data Hub clusters* for instructions on renewing the public certificates manually.

- Private certificates, or host certificates, are certificates created during cluster provisioning for every host with Auto-TLS. Private/host certificates have a default expiration date of one year. As private certificates get closer to expiration, the CDP UI displays a warning that the certificate is about to expire.



Though the CDP UI displays a warning about the expiration of private/host certificates, you are still responsible for renewing them through the UI or CDP CLI. After the certificates expire, the cluster is not functional, so you must renew them before expiration.

Renewing private/host certificates on Data Lake and Data Hub clusters

Private (host) certificates have a default expiration date of one year; to keep the Data Lake and Data Hub clusters running, you must renew the host certificates before they expire.

About this task

Required role (Data Lakes): EnvironmentAdmin or Owner of the environment

Required role (Data Hub): DatahubAdmin, Owner of the Data Hub, EnvironmentAdmin, or Owner of the environment

During cluster provisioning, Cloudera Manager creates an intermediate certificate (CMCA) signed by FreeIPA CA. The CMCA is used to create certificates for every host with Auto-TLS.

There are two ways to renew a private/host certificate. To renew the private/host certificates at any time, use the following CLI commands:

Data Lake certificate renewal:

```
cdp datalake rotate-private-certificates --datalake <Data Lake name or CRN>
```

Data Hub certificate renewal:

```
cdp datahub rotate-private-certificates --datahub <Data Hub name or CRN>
```

Alternatively, you can wait until the host certificate is close to expiration. During periodic cluster state synchronization, CDP uses the Cloudera Manager API to check that the `HOST_AGENT_CERTIFICATE_EXPIRY` apiHealthCheck alert is in a GOOD state. If the apiHealthCheck is not in a GOOD state, CDP displays a warning in the UI.

These UI warnings will display on the associated Environments, Data Lakes, or Data Hubs list and details pages. For example:

Data Lakes

Status	Name	Environment Name	Scale	Created
Running	aws-test-5	aws-test-5	Light Duty	10/28/2020, 6:53:24 PM GMT+1

To renew the host certificate once you receive an expiration warning, follow the steps below.



Note: Renewing host certificates causes some downtime because all services are restarted. The Cloudera Manager UI will be inaccessible for some time because the Cloudera Manager server is also restarted.

Procedure

1. On the Environments, Data Lakes, or Data Hubs list pages, click the three vertical dots next to the expiration message.
2. Click Renew Host Certificates or Renew Data Lake Host Certificates.

Stop Environment Delete Create Data Hub Register Environment

Time Created ↓

10/28/2020, 6:41:35 PM GMT+1	Host certificates are valid for one year; to keep the clusters running, you must renew the certificates before they expire.	⋮
------------------------------	---	---

1 - 1 of 1

Renew Data Lake Host Certificates

3. Click Yes when you are asked if you want to renew the certificates.

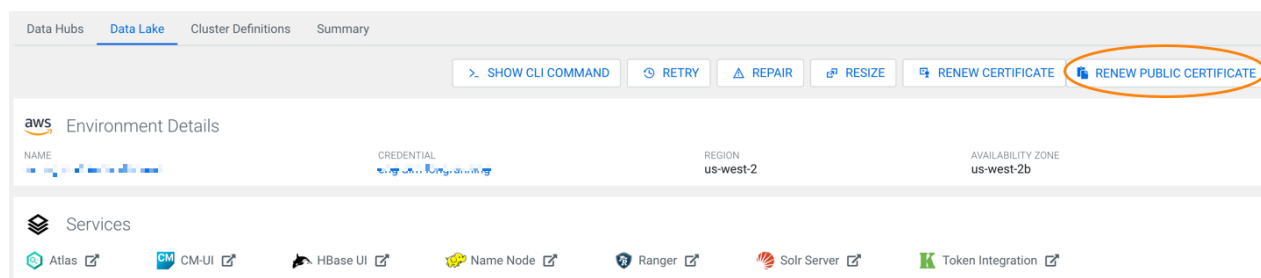
Manually renewing public certificates for Data Lake and Data Hub clusters

Public certificates are responsible for enabling TLS in front of Knox and other available services on port 443 of Data Lake and Data Hub clusters. Public certificates expire every 90 days and are often automatically renewed by CDP. If automatic renewal fails, you can renew these certificates manually.

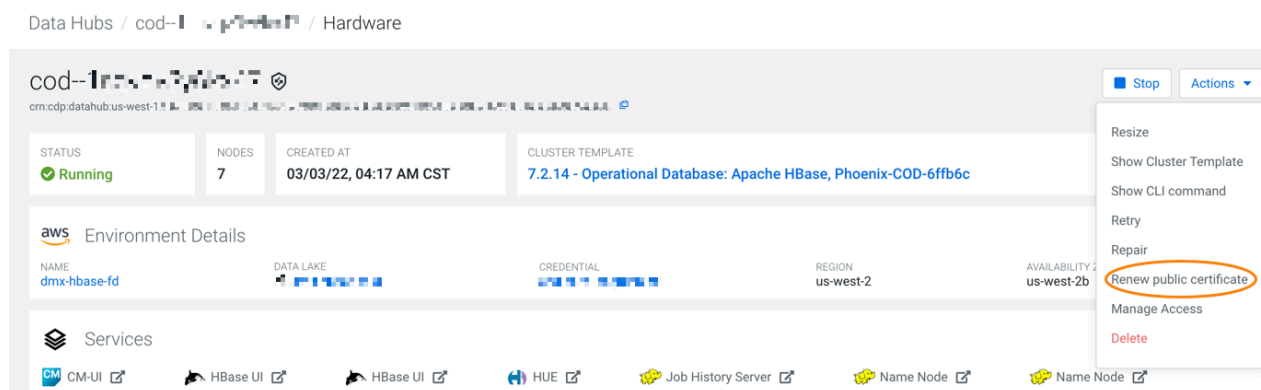
Required role (Data Lakes): EnvironmentAdmin or Owner of the environment

Required role (Data Hub): DatahubAdmin, Owner of the Data Hub, EnvironmentAdmin, or Owner of the environment

To renew a public certificate, click the Renew Public Certificate button on the details page of a chosen Data Lake:



Or from the Actions menu of a Data Hub cluster details page:



Triggering the certificate renewal may cause a minor cluster downtime of a few seconds. The entire renewal process takes a few minutes.

If you prefer to renew the certificates using the CLI, use the following commands:

Data Lake public certificate renewal:

```
cdp datalake renew-public-certificate --datalake <Data Lake name or CRN>
```

Data Hub public certificate renewal:

```
cdp datahub renew-public-certificate --datahub <Data Hub name or CRN>
```

Recipes

A recipe is a script that runs on all nodes of a selected host group at a specific time. You can use recipes to create and run scripts that perform specific tasks on your Data Hub, Data Lake, or FreeIPA cluster nodes.

You can use recipes for tasks such as installing additional software or performing advanced cluster configuration. For example, you can use a recipe to put a JAR file on the Hadoop classpath.

Recipes can be uploaded and managed via the CDP web interface or CLI and then selected, when needed, for a specific cluster and for a specific host group. If selected, they will be executed on a specific host group at a specified time.

Depending on the need, a recipe can be executed at various times. Available recipe execution times are:

- Before Cloudera Manager server start
- After Cloudera Manager server start
- After cluster installation
- Before cluster termination

Recipes are stored on the Cloudera Manager server for the lifetime of the master node, and are executed at specific times of your choosing:

- pre-service-deployment (formerly pre-cluster-manager-start): During a Data Hub, Data Lake, or environment deployment, the script will be executed on every node before the CM server starts, and after node repair or OS upgrade of a cluster.
- post-cluster-manager-start: During a Data Hub or Data Lake deployment, the script will be executed on every node after the CM server starts, but before cluster installation. post-cluster-manager start recipes are also executed after node repair or OS upgrade of a cluster. This option is not available for FreeIPA recipes.
- post-service-deployment (formerly post-cluster-install): The script will be executed on every node after cluster installation on the CM server is finished, and after node repair or OS upgrade of a cluster.
- pre-termination: The script will be executed on every node before cluster termination.



Note: On the master node, recipes are triggered when the CM server starts; on other nodes, recipes are triggered when the CM agent starts.

Writing recipes

Refer to these guidelines when creating your recipes.

When using recipes, consider the following guidelines:

- Running bash and python scripts as recipes is supported. We recommend using scripts with [Shebang](#) character sequence, for example:

```
#!/bin/sh
#!/bin/bash
#!/usr/bin/sh
#!/usr/bin/bash
#!/usr/bin/env sh
#!/usr/bin/env bash
#!/bin/sh -x
#!/usr/bin/python
#!/usr/bin/env python
```

- The scripts are executed as root. The recipe output is written to `/var/log/recipes` on each node on which it was executed.
- Supported parameters can be specified as variables by using mustache kind of templating with "`{{{ }}`" syntax. Once specified in a recipe, these variables are dynamically replaced when the recipe is executed, generating the

actual values that you provided as part of cluster creation process. For the list of parameters, refer to [Recipe and cluster template parameters](#). For an example, see [Example: Recipe using parameters](#).



Note: Using variable parameters is not supported for FreeIPA recipes.

For example, if your cluster includes an external LDAP and your recipe includes `{{ldap.connectionURL}}`, as demonstrated in the following example

```
#!/bin/bash -e

main() {
  ping {{{ ldap.connectionURL }}}
}
[[ "$0" == "$BASH_SOURCE" ]] && main "$@"
```

then, when this recipe runs, the `{{ldap.connectionURL}}` is replaced with the actual connection URL specified as part of cluster creation process, as demonstrated in the following example:

```
#!/bin/bash -e

main() {
  ping 192.168.59.103
}
[[ "$0" == "$BASH_SOURCE" ]] && main "$@"
```

- Recipe logs can be found at `/var/log/recipes/${RECIPE_TYPE}/${RECIPE_NAME}.log`
- The scripts are executed on all nodes of the host groups that you select (such as “master”, “worker”, “compute”).
- In order to be executed, your script must be in a network location which is accessible from the Management Console and the virtual network in which your cluster is located.
- Make sure to follow Linux best practices when creating your scripts. For example, don’t forget to script “Yes” auto-answers where needed.
- Do not execute `yum update -y` as it may update other components on the instances (such as salt) – which can create unintended or unstable behavior.

Example Python script

```
#!/usr/bin/python
print("An example of a python script")
import sys
print(sys.version_info)
```

Example bash script for yum proxy settings

```
#!/bin/bash
cat >> /etc/yum.conf
<<ENDOF
proxy=http://10.0.0.133:3128
ENDOF
```

Example recipe including variables

Original recipe:

```
#!/bin/bash -e

function setupAtlasServer() {
```



```

    curl -iv -u {{{ general.userName }}}:{{{ general.password }}} -H "X-Requeste
    d-By: ambari" -X POST -d '{"RequestInfo":{"command":"RESTART","context
    ":"Restart all components required ATLAS","operation_level":{"level":"SERVIC
    E"},"cluster_name":"{{{ general.clusterName }}}"},"service_name":"ATLAS"}',"Re
    quests/resource_filters":[{"hosts_predicate":"HostRoles/stale_configs=false&
    HostRoles/cluster_name={{{ general.clusterName }}}"}]}' http://$(hostname -f
    ):8080/api/v1/clusters/{{{ general.clusterName }}}/requests
  }

main() {
    setupAtlasServer
}

[[ "$0" == "$BASH_SOURCE" ]] && main "$@"

```

Generated recipe (to illustrate how the variables from the original recipe were replaced during cluster creation):

```

#!/bin/bash -e

function setupAtlasServer() {
    curl -iv -u admin:admin123 -H "X-Requested-By: ambari" -X POST -d '{"R
    equestInfo":{"command":"RESTART","context":"Restart all components required
    ATLAS","operation_level":{"level":"SERVICE","cluster_name":"super-cluster",
    "service_name":"ATLAS"}',"Requests/resource_filters":[{"hosts_predicate":"Hos
    tRoles/stale_configs=false&HostRoles/cluster_name=super-cluster"}]}' http://
    $(hostname -f):8080/api/v1/clusters/super-cluster/requests
}

main() {
    setupAtlasServer
}

[[ "$0" == "$BASH_SOURCE" ]] && main "$@"

```

Recipe and cluster template parameters

The following supported parameters can be specified as variables in recipes or cluster templates by using mustache kind of templating with "{{{ }}}}" syntax.



Note: Using variable parameters is not supported for FreeIPA recipes.

The parameter keys listed below follow the following general conventions:

- { } indicates that the parameter key has multiple supported values, which are provided in this documentation. For example {fileSystemType} can be one of the following: s3, adls_gen_2, or wasb.
- [index] indicates that the parameter includes an index value for example sharedService.dataLakeComponents.[index] can be "sharedService.dataLakeComponents.[0]", "sharedService.dataLakeComponents.[1]", and so on. There is no easy way to find out what the index will be, but you may still be able to use these parameters (for example by creating a condition to filter them).

Custom properties

Any custom property specified in the cluster template can be used as a recipe parameter. Refer to [Custom properties](#) documentation.

General

The general parameter group includes parameters related to general cluster configuration.

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
general.gatewayInstanceMetadataPresented	Flag indicating if gateway instance metadata is present	general.gatewayInstanceMetadataPresented	true
general.instanceGroupsPresented	Flag indicating that instance groups are presented	general.instanceGroupsPresented	true
general.clusterName	Name of cluster	general.clusterName	testcluster
general.stackName	Name of stack	general.stackName	teststack
general.uuid	UUID of cluster	general.uuid	9aab7fdb-8940-454b-bc0a-62f04bce6519
general.executorType	Type of execution. Possible values: DEFAULT or CONTAINER	general.executorType	DEFAULT
general.clusterManagerIp	Cloudera Manager IP	general.clusterManagerIp	127.0.0.1
general.orchestratorType	Type of cluster orchestration. Possible values: HOST or CONTAINER	general.orchestratorType	HOST
general.containerExecutor	Flag indicating that the cluster is running containers	general.containerExecutor	false
general.nodeCount	Number of nodes	general.nodeCount	5
general.primaryGatewayInstanceDiscoveredByFQDN	Flag indicating if primary gateway instance is discovered by FQDN	general.primaryGatewayInstanceDiscoveredByFQDN	10.10.10.108.example.com
general.kafkaReplicationFactor	Number indicating the Kafka replication factor (3 or 1)	general.kafkaReplicationFactor	1

Blueprint

The blueprint parameter group includes parameters related to cluster template configuration.

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
blueprint.blueprintText	Blueprint text in JSON format	blueprint.blueprintText	
blueprint.version	Version of blueprint	blueprint.version	3.2
blueprint.type	Type of blueprint	blueprint.type	HDF

Cloud storage

The fileSystemConfigs parameter group includes parameters related to cloud storage configuration.

When forming the parameter keys, the {fileSystemType} should be replaced with an actual cloud storage type such as "s3", "adls_gen_2", or "wasb".

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
File system common configurations			
fileSystemConfigs.{fileSystemType}.storageContainer	Name of container in Azure storage account (Cloudbreak + stackId)	fileSystemConfigs.s3.storageContainer	cloudbreak123
fileSystemConfigs.{fileSystemType}.type	Type of filesystem	fileSystemConfigs.s3.type	S3
fileSystemConfigs.{fileSystemType}.defaultFs	Flag to indicate if the file system is the default filesystem	fileSystemConfigs.s3.defaultFs	false
fileSystemConfigs.{fileSystemType}.locations.[index].configFile	Configuration file used to configure the filesystem	fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations.[0].configFile	hbase-site

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
fileSystemConfigs. {fileSystemType}.locations. [index].property	Property key of filesystem path in defined config	fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [0].property	hbase.rootdir
fileSystemConfigs. {fileSystemType}.locations. [index].value	Value of filesystem path in defined config	fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [0].value	s3a://ahorvathtestranger/ testrecipe2/apps/hbase/data
Amazon S3 configurations			
fileSystemConfigs.s3.instanceProfile	ARN of related instance profile in AWS	fileSystemConfigs.s3.instanceProfile	arn:aws:iam::980678866538:instance-profile/CloudbreakRole
fileSystemConfigs.s3.storageContainerName	Generated name (cloudbreak + stack id number)	fileSystemConfigs.s3.storageContainerName	cloudbreak7941
fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [index]	JSON which contains all the value below for one hadoop component	fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations.[0]	{ configFile=zeppelin-site, property=zeppelin.notebook.dir, value=s3a://storagename/ clustername/zeppelin/notebook }
fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [index].configFile	Hadoop component configuration file	fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [0].configFile	zeppelin-site
fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [index].property	Component property name	fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [0].property	zeppelin.notebook.dir
fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [index].value	Component property value	fileSystemConfigs.s3.locations. [0].value	s3a://storagename/clustername/ zeppelin/notebook
WASB configurations			
fileSystemConfigs.wasb.accountKey	Access key of the corresponding Azure storage account	fileSystemConfigs.wasb.accountKey	81a9b1ll-bebf-436f-a333-f67b29880f1z
fileSystemConfigs.wasb.accountName	Name of the corresponding Azure storage account	fileSystemConfigs.wasb.accountName	teststorageaccount
fileSystemConfigs.wasb.secure	Flag indicating that the file system is secure	fileSystemConfigs.wasb.secure	true
fileSystemConfigs.wasb.resourceGroupName	Name of the corresponding Azure resource group	fileSystemConfigs.wasb.resourceGroupName	testresourcegroup
fileSystemConfigs.wasb.storageContainerName	Name of container in Azure storage account	fileSystemConfigs.wasb.storageContainerName	testcontainer
ADLS Gen2 configurations			
fileSystemConfigs.adls_gen_2.accountName	Name of the corresponding Azure storage account	fileSystemConfigs.adls_gen_2.accountName	teststorageaccount
fileSystemConfigs.adls_gen_2.accountKey	Access key of the corresponding Azure storage account	fileSystemConfigs.adls_gen_2.accountKey	81a9b1ll-bebf-436f-a333-f67b29880f1z
fileSystemConfigs.adls_gen_2.storageContainerName	Name of container in Azure storage account	fileSystemConfigs.adls_gen_2.storageContainerName	testcontainer

External database

The `rd`s parameter group includes parameters related to external database configuration.

When forming the parameter keys, the `{rdstype}` should be replaced with the actual database type such as "cloudera_manager", "beacon", "druid", "hive", "oozie", "ranger", "superset", or some other user-defined type.

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
rd. <code>{rdstype}</code> .connectionURL	JDBC connection URL	rd.hive.connectionURL	Value is specified in the following format: jdbc:postgresql://host:port/database
rd. <code>{rdstype}</code> .connectionDriver	JDBC driver used for connection	rd.hive.connectionDriver	org.postgresql.Driver

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
rds.{rdsType}.connectionUserName	Username used for the JDBC connection	rds.hive.connectionUserName	testuser
rds.{rdsType}.connectionPassword	Password used for the JDBC connection	rds.hive.connectionPassword	TestPssword123
rds.{rdsType}.databaseName	Target database of the JDBC connection	rds.hive.databaseName	myhivedb
rds.{rdsType}.host	Host of the JDBC connection	rds.hive.host	mydbhost
rds.{rdsType}.hostWithPortWithJdbc	Host of JDBC connection with port and JDBC prefix	rds.hive.hostWithPortWithJdbc	Value is specified in the following format: jdbc:postgresql://host:port
rds.{rdsType}.subprotocol	Sub-protocol from the JDBC URL	rds.hive.subprotocol	postgresql
rds.{rdsType}.connectionString	URL of JDBC the connection. In case of Ranger, this does not contain the port	rds.hive.connectionString	Value is specified in the following format: jdbc:postgresql://host:port/database
rds.{rdsType}.databaseVendor	Database vendor	rds.hive.databaseVendor	POSTGRES
rds.{rdsType}.withoutJDBCPrefix	URL of the JDBC connection without JDBC prefix	rds.hive.withoutJDBCPrefix	Value is specified in the following format: host:port/database

Gateway

The gateway parameter group includes parameters related to Knox gateway configuration.

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
gateway.gatewayType	Type of gateway. Possible values: CENTRAL/INDIVIDUAL	gateway.gatewayType	CENTRAL
gateway.path	Base path of gateway (typically this is the name of the cluster)	gateway.path	test
gateway.ssoType	Type of SSO. Possible values: SSO_PROVIDER/NONE	gateway.ssoType	SSO_PROVIDER
gateway.ssoConfigured	Flag indicating if SSO is provided	gateway.ssoConfigured	true
gateway.ssoProvider	Path to the SSO provider	gateway.ssoProvider	/test/sso/api/v1/websso
gateway.signKey	Base64 encoded signing key	gateway.signKey	
gateway.signPub	Signing certificate (x509 format)	gateway.signPub	
gateway.signCert	Public SSH key used for signing (standard public key format)	gateway.signCert	

Shared services

The sharedService parameter group includes parameters related to Data Lake configuration.

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
sharedService.rangerAdminPassword	Admin password of the Ranger component	sharedService.rangerAdminPassword	Admin1234!
sharedService.attachedCluster	Flag indicating that the cluster is attached to a data lake cluster	sharedService.attachedCluster	true
sharedService.datalakeCluster	Flag indicating that the cluster is a data lake cluster	sharedService.datalakeCluster	true
sharedService.rangerAdminPort	Admin port of the Ranger component	sharedService.rangerAdminPort	6080
sharedService.datalakeClusterManagerIp	Cloudera Manager IP of data lake cluster	sharedService.datalakeClusterManagerIp	172.17.0.1

Parameter key	Description	Example key	Example value
sharedService.datalakeClusterManagerFQDN	Cloudera Manager FQDN of data lake cluster (or the IP if FQDN cannot be found)	sharedService.datalakeClusterManagerFQDN	10.10-88-28.example.com
sharedService.datalakeComponents[index]	Data lake component list	sharedService.datalakeComponents[0]	METRICS_COLLECTOR

Example: Recipe with parameters

If you pass the supported parameters in a recipe, their values are dynamically fetched and replaced.



Note: Using variable parameters is not supported for FreeIPA recipes.

Example recipe template (the {{{general.clusterName}}} is included as a template):

```
#!/bin/bash -e

function setupDefaultClusterFolder() {
    mkdir -p /var/log/{{{general.clusterName}}}
}

main() {
    setupDefaultClusterFolder
}

[[ "$0" == "$BASH_SOURCE" ]] && main "$@"
```

Example recipe after {{{general.clusterName}}} is set to my-super-cluster based on the actual cluster name:

```
#!/bin/bash -e

function setupDefaultClusterFolder() {
    mkdir -p /var/log/my-super-cluster
}

main() {
    setupDefaultClusterFolder
}

[[ "$0" == "$BASH_SOURCE" ]] && main "$@"
```

Register a recipe

In order to use your recipe for clusters, you must first register it with the Management Console.

About this task

Required role: EnvironmentCreator can create a shared resource and then assign users to it.

SharedResourceUser or Owner of the shared resource can use the resource.

Before you begin

If you are using CDP with a proxy, note that the CDP proxy settings do not apply to cluster recipes. If you planning to use the recipes, then you can set the proxy settings manually. You can find the proxy settings in the /etc/cdp/proxy.env file.

Procedure

1. Place your script in a network location accessible from Management Console and from the virtual network in which your clusters are located.
2. Log in to the CDP web interface.
3. Navigate to Shared ResourcesRecipes and click Register Recipe.
4. Provide the following:

Parameter	Value
Name	Enter a name for your recipe.
Description	(Optional) Enter a description for your recipe.
Execution Type	Select one of the following options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pre-service-deployment (formerly pre-cluster-manager-start): During a Data Hub, Data Lake, or environment deployment, the script will be executed on every node (in the host group where you assigned the recipe) before the CM server starts. • post-cluster-manager-start: During a Data Hub or Data Lake deployment, the script will be executed on every node (in the host group where you assigned the recipe) after the CM server starts, but before cluster installation. This option is not available for FreeIPA recipes. • post-service-deployment (formerly post-cluster-install):: The script will be executed on every node (in the host group where you assigned the recipe) after cluster installation on the CM server is finished. • pre-termination: The script will be executed on every node (in the host group where you assigned the recipe) before cluster termination.
Script	Select one of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • File: Point to a file on your machine that contains the recipe. • Text: Paste the script.

5. Click Register.

What to do next

- When you create a Data Hub cluster, you can select a previously added recipe on the advanced Cluster Extensions page of the create cluster wizard.
- When you create an environment, you can select a previously added recipe on the Data Access and Data Lake Scaling page of the environment creation wizard, under Advanced Options > Cluster Extensions > Recipes.
- When you create an environment, you can select a previously added FreeIPA recipe on the **Region, Networking, and Security** page of the environment creation wizard, under Advanced OptionsCluster ExtensionsRecipes.
- You can also attach recipes to Data Hub or Data Lake clusters when you create an environment/Data Lake or Data Hub through the CDP CLI.

Update a recipe

You can attach or detach recipes to/from existing Data Lake clusters in an available state. Using this capability, you can update a recipe by removing it from the cluster, replacing the old recipe with a modified recipe of the same type, and attaching the new modified recipe to the cluster.

About this task

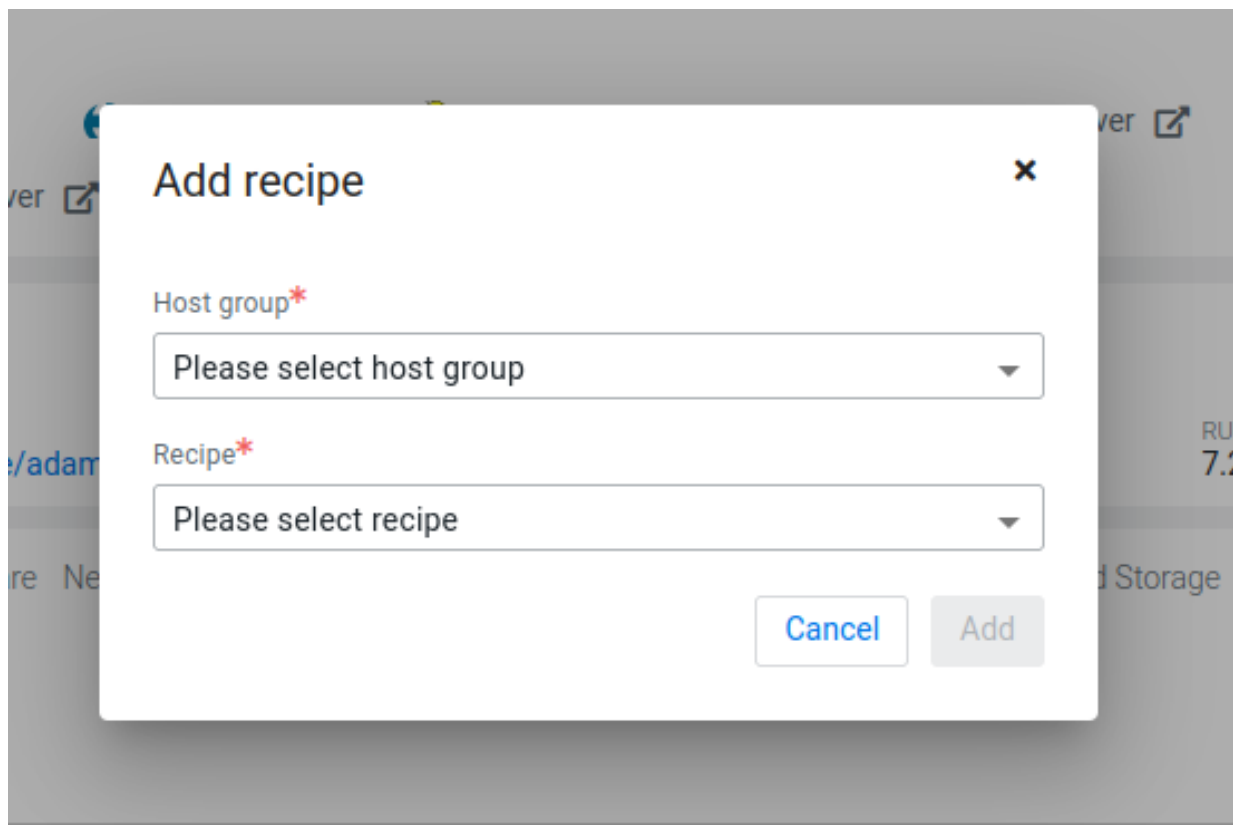
Attaching or detaching a recipe will not execute the recipe. The next execution of the recipe will take place based on the type of the recipe. After an upscale, a newly attached recipe runs only on the new hosts.

Required role (one of the following):

- PowerUser on CDP tenant
- Owner of the environment
- EnvironmentAdmin

Procedure

1. Create a new recipe (with updated/modified content) of the same type as the old recipe that you want to replace.
2. Click Data Lakes<Data Lake Name> and scroll to the Data Lake details pane at the bottom of the page. Click the Recipes tab and find the recipe that you want to remove in the list of recipes for the Data Lake.
3. Click Remove Recipe next to the name of the recipe that you want to remove, then click Yes in the confirmation window.
4. Once you have removed the old recipe, click on the Add Recipe button for the Data Lake and select the same host group that you previously used for the old recipe. Then select the name of the new recipe that contains the modified content and click Add.



5. Alternatively, you can use the CDP CLI to attach or detach recipes from a host group:

```
cdp datalake replace-recipes --datalake <CRN or name> --instance-group-recipes instanceGroupName=<instance group name>,recipeNames=<recipe names>
```

Note that the same command is used to both detach and attach a recipe. When you attach a recipe, use the `recipeNames` parameter to specify the recipe or recipes that you want to attach; when you detach a recipe, give the `instanceGroupName` but do not provide a `recipeName`. For example:

To detach all recipes from an instance group:

```
cdp datalake replace-recipes --datalake myDL --instance-group-recipes
```



```
instanceGroupName=worker,recipeNames=
```

To attach a new recipe:

```
cdp datalake replace-recipes --datalake myDL --instance-group-recipes  
instanceGroupName=worker,recipeNames=myrecipe
```

For instance groups with multiple recipes, give the recipeNames that you would like to keep. Any recipes not specified will be detached.

Results

You should see the new recipe appear for the same host group. After this change, the next recipe execution will execute the new script.

Managing recipes from CLI

You can manage recipes from CLI using `cdp datahub` commands.

Required role: EnvironmentCreator can create a shared resource and then assign users to it.

SharedResourceUser or Owner of the shared resource can use the resource. The Owner of the shared resource can delete it.



Note: Currently, recipes use `cdp datahub` commands regardless of whether the recipe is intended to run on Data Hub, Data Lake, or FreeIPA cluster nodes.

- Register a new recipe: `cdp datahub create-recipe --recipe-name <value> --recipe-content <value> --type <value>`

Supported types:

- `PRE_SERVICE_DEPLOYMENT` (formerly `PRE_CLOUDERA_MANAGER_START`)
- `POST_CLOUDERA_MANAGER_START` (this option is not available for FreeIPA recipes)
- `POST_SERVICE_DEPLOYMENT` (formerly `POST_CLUSTER_INSTALL`)
- `PRE_TERMINATION`
- List all available recipes: `cdp datahub list-recipes`
- Describe a specific recipe: `cdp datahub describe-recipe --recipe-name <value>`
- Delete one or more existing recipes: `cdp datahub delete-recipes --recipe-name <value>`