

kylo安装脚本

[脚本使用视频](#)

首先确认安装资源情况如下，根据实际情况配置修改all_config.properties中的配置

```
└─ activemq
|   └─ apache-activemq-5.15.4-bin.tar.gz
└─ all_config.properties
└─ elasticsearch
|   └─ elasticsearch-6.3.1.tar.gz
└─ java
|   └─ jdk-8u171-linux-x64.tar.gz
└─ kylo
|   └─ kylo-0.9.1.tar
└─ nifi
|   └─ nifi-1.6.0-bin.tar.gz
└─ setup_kylo.sh
```

all_config.properties配置文件详情

```
##### 📌 这里不要修改 #####
ACTIVEMQ_INSTALL_VERSION=5.15.4
ACTIVEMQ_INSTALL_HOME=/opt/activemq
ACTIVEMQ_USER=activemq
ACTIVEMQ_GROUP=activemq
ACTIVEMQ_JAVA_HOME=$JAVA_HOME

NIFI_INSTALL_HOME=/opt/nifi
NIFI_USER=nifi
NIFI_GROUP=nifi
NIFI_VERSION=1.6.0
NIFI_DATA=/opt/nifi/data

KYLO_INSTALL_HOME=/opt/kylo
kylo_home_folder="/opt/kylo"

spark_home="/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/spark"
validateAndSplitRecords_extraJars="/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive-hcatalog/share/hcatalog/hive-hcatalog-core.jar"
hadoopConfigurationResources="/etc/hadoop/conf/core-site.xml,/etc/hadoop/conf/hdfs-site.xml"
hive_lib_path="/opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/hive/lib"
```

#####👉上面不要修改#####

#kylo需要的mysql数据库, 用户名, 密码

mysql_kylo_db_host="127.0.0.1"

mysql_kylo_db_user="kylo"

mysql_kylo_db_password="kylo"

#kylo 安装主机IP

kylo_local_ip="10.88.88.121"

#kylo UI 用户密码 ,默认用户名是dladmin

dladmin_password="thinkbig"

#hive2 主机IP

hive_server2_host="10.88.88.120"

hive_metastore_datasource_url="10.88.88.120"

#下面两个没有可以不写

hive_metastore_datasource_username=""

hive_metastore_datasource_password=""

hive_service_principal="hive/kylo1.hypers.cc@KYLO.CC"

kerberos.hive.kerberosPrincipal=\$hive_service_principal

hive_service_kerberos_keytab="/etc/security/keytabs/hive.service.keytab"

kerberos.hive.keytabLocation=\$hive_service_kerberos_keytab

nifi_service_principal="nifi/kylo2.hypers.cc@KYLO.CC"

nifi.service.hive_thrift_service.kerberos_principal=\$nifi_service_principal

nifi_service_kerberos_keytab="/etc/security/keytabs/nifi.service.keytab"

nifi.service.hive_thrift_service.kerberos_keytab=nifi_service_kerberos_keytab

nifi_user_principal="nifi/kylo2.hypers.cc@KYLO.CC"

nifi.all_processors.kerberos_principal=\$nifi_user_principal

nifi_user_kerberos_keytab="/etc/security/keytabs/nifi.service.keytab"

nifi.all_processors.kerberos_keytab="nifi_user_kerberos_keytab"

配置spark.properties需要用到的配置

kerberos.spark.kerberosPrincipal

kylo_user_principal="kylo@KYLO.CC"

kerberos.spark.keytabLocation

kylo_user_kerberos_keytab="/etc/security/keytabs/kylo.user.keytab"

hdfs创建目录

```
[root]# su - hdfs

kinit -kt /etc/security/keytabs/hdfs.service.keytab [hdfs_principal_name]

hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/kylo
hdfs dfs -chown kylo:kylo /user/kylo
hdfs dfs -mkdir /user/nifi
hdfs dfs -chown nifi:nifi /user/nifi

hdfs dfs -mkdir /etl
hdfs dfs -chown nifi:nifi /etl
hdfs dfs -mkdir /model.db
hdfs dfs -chown nifi:nifi /model.db
hdfs dfs -mkdir /archive
hdfs dfs -chown nifi:nifi /archive
hdfs dfs -mkdir -p /app/warehouse
hdfs dfs -chown nifi:nifi /app/warehouse
```

创建用户和组

在安装nifi,kylo, activemq的主机上创建用户

```
useradd -r -m -s /bin/bash nifi
useradd -r -m -s /bin/bash kylo
useradd -r -m -s /bin/bash activemq

groupadd -f kylo
groupadd -f nifi
groupadd -f activemq
```

创建kylo,nifi,hive的principal

```
[root@kylo1 ~]# mkdir -p /etc/security/keytabs

[root@kylo1 ~]# kadmin.local

kadmin.local: addprinc -randkey hive_service_principal

kadmin.local: addprinc -randkey nifi_service_principal

kadmin.local: addprinc -randkey nifi_user_principal

kadmin.local: addprinc -randkey kylo_user_principal
```

导出principal

```
[root@kylo1 ~]# kadmin.local

kadmin.local: xst -norandkey -k /etc/security/keytabs/hive.service.keytab $hive_service_principal

kadmin.local: xst -norandkey -k /etc/security/keytabs/nifi.service.keytab $nifi_service_principal

kadmin.local: xst -norandkey -k /etc/security/keytabs/nifi.user.keytab $nifi_user_principal

kadmin.local: xst -norandkey -k /etc/security/keytabs/kylo.user.keytab $kylo_user_principal

kadmin.local: q
```

把导出的principal拷贝到kylo安装的主机上并执行如下操作

```
[root@kylo2 ~]# chmod 440 /etc/security/keytabs/hive.service.keytab

[root@kylo2 ~]# chown kylo:kylo /etc/security/keytabs/hive.service.keytab

[root@kylo2 ~]# chown nifi:nifi /etc/security/keytabs/nifi.service.keytab

[root@kylo2 ~]# chmod 440 /etc/security/keytabs/nifi.service.keytab

[root@kylo2 ~]# chown nifi:nifi /etc/security/keytabs/nifi.user.keytab

[root@kylo2 ~]# chmod 440 /etc/security/keytabs/nifi.user.keytab

[root@kylo2 ~]# chown kylo:kylo /etc/security/keytabs/kylo.user.keytab

[root@kylo2 ~]# chmod 440 /etc/security/keytabs/kylo.user.keytab
```

脚本功能预览

```
[root@kylo2 soft]#  
[root@kylo2 soft]# sh setup_kylo.sh
```

```
-----  
|*****功能主页*****|  
-----
```

- 1) 安装mysql
- 2) 安装JAVA
- 3) 安装ActiveMQ
- 4) 安装elasticsearch
- 5) kylo主页菜单
- 6) 安装nifi
- 7) 清除日志文件
- 8) 更新kylo数据库
- 9) 安装jce_policy
- 10) 停止kylo 、 nifi 、 删除nifi[可选].....

- 0) 退出

请选择功能： 5

```
-----  
|*****kylo主页*****|  
-----
```

- 1) 安装kylo
- 2) 配置kylo
- 3) 导入模板
- 4) 拷贝userdata1.csv.....
- 5) 为kylo配置elastechsearch索引
- 0) 返回主菜单.....

请选择kylo菜单功能：

安装mysql

创建kylo用户数据库

登录mysql创建kylo用户，密码为kylo

```
CREATE USER 'kylo'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'kylo';
```

授权可以远程登录

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'kylo'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'kylo' WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'kylo'@'127.0.0.1' IDENTIFIED BY 'kylo' WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'kylo'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'kylo' WITH GRANT OPTION;

GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON *.* TO 'kylo'@'本机IP' IDENTIFIED BY 'kylo' WITH GRANT OPTION;

FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
```

安装JDK8

配置JAVA_HOME

安装ActiveMQ

安装ActiveMQ之前需要配置JAVA_HOME环境变量

安装eslasticsearch

安装eslasticsearch 也需要JAVA_HOME环境变量

```
Enter your userName for elasticsearch , hit Enter for 'esadmin':

hello esadmin

Enter your group for esadmin , hit Enter with esadmin:
```

手动启动eslasticsearch

```
[root@kylo2 soft]# cd /opt/elastechsearch/elasticsearch-6.3.1/bin/  
[root@kylo2 bin]# su esadmin  
[esadmin@kylo2 bin]$  
[esadmin@kylo2 bin]$ ./elasticsearch -d
```

关闭elasticsearch 用kill

安装kylo

```
-----  
|*****kylo主页*****|  
-----  
  
1)  安装 kylo .....  
2)  配置 kylo .....  
3)  导入模板 .....  
4)  拷贝 userdata1.csv.....  
5)  为 kylo创建 elastechsearch索引 .....  
0)  返回主菜单.....
```

请选择 kylo菜单功能： 1

配置kylo

询问用户是否启用kerberos

```
Would you enable kerberos ? Please enter y/n:
```

为kylo创建elastechesarch索引

需要启动elastechearch

启动/停止kylo

kylo启动前，需要先启动activemq , elastechearch ,nifi

```
[root@kylo2 ~]# kylo-service start
[root@kylo2 ~]# kylo-service stop
```

Check the logs for errors.

```
/var/log/kylo-services.log
/var/log/kylo-ui/kylo-ui.log
/var/log/kylo-services/kylo-spark-shell.log
```

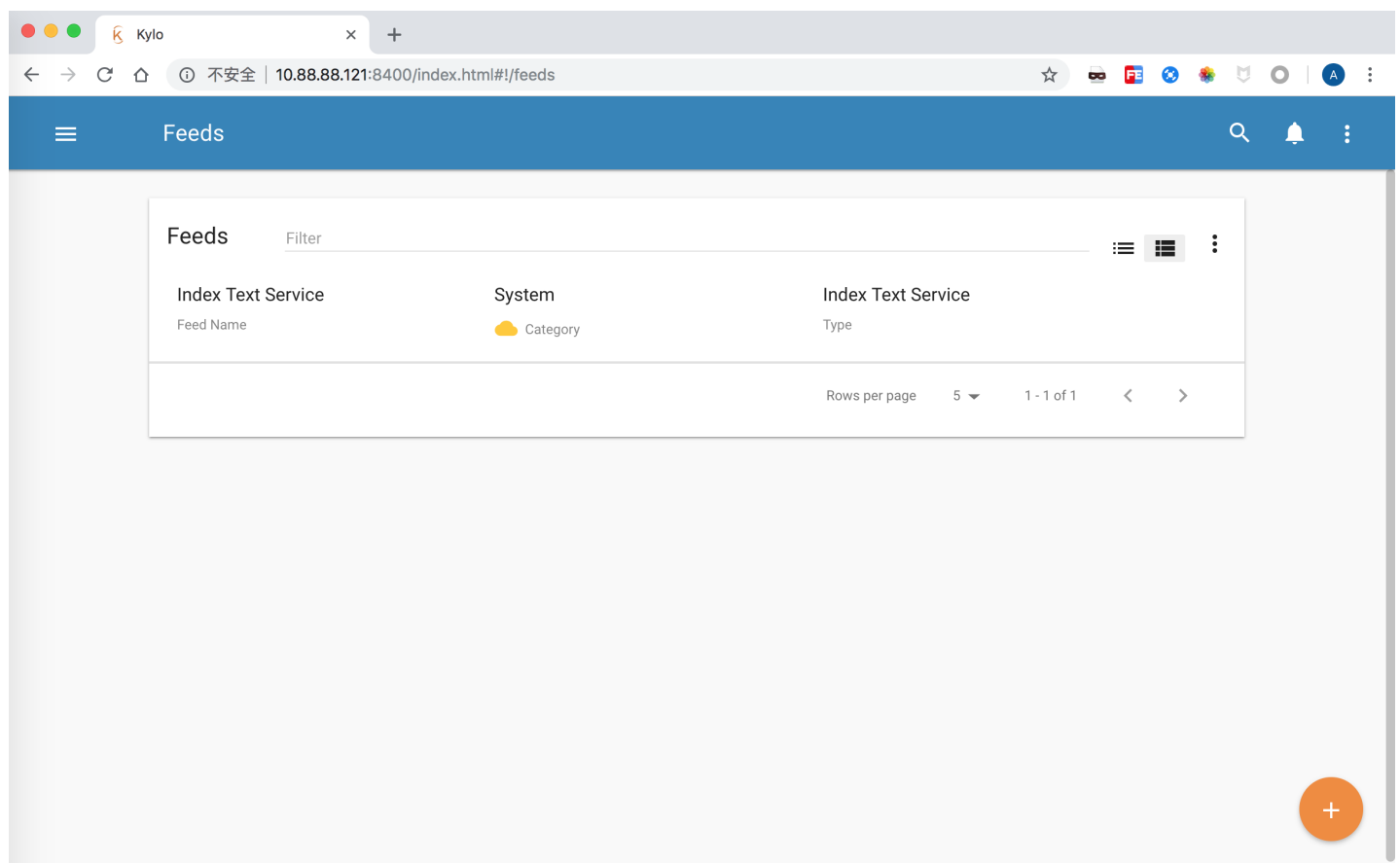
Login to the Kylo UI.

```
http://kylo_host:8400
username:dladmin
password:thinkbig
```

导入模板

特别说明请在 **kylo**和**nifi**正常启动后执行

导入模板后，UI上可以看到如下界面



安装nifi

需要用户选择是否启用kerberos

```
请选择功能： 6
Installing NiFi
useradd: user 'nifi' already exists

Would you like to enabled kerberos ? Please enter y/n: |
```

Start/Stop NiFi

```
[root@kylo2 ~]# service nifi start
[root@kylo2 ~]# service nifi stop
```

Tail the logs to look for errors.

```
tail -f /var/log/nifi/nifi-app.log
```

nifi UI

```
http://nifi_host:8079/nifi/
```

更新kylo数据库

相当于初始化kylo环境。如果已经导入模板，需要删除nifi并重新安装nifi

安装jce_policy

依赖JAVA_HOME

This extension is required to allow encrypted property values in the Kylo configuration files. If you already have a Java 8 installed on the system, you can install the Java Cryptographic Extension by this.

停止kylo 、 nifi 、 删除nifi[可选]

为恢复kylo环境准备



最后预览一下kylo界面

Kylo

10.88.88.121:8400/index.html#!/feeds

☆ 不 安全 | 10.88.88.121:8400/index.html#!/feeds

☆ 不 安全 | 10.88.88.121:8400/index.html#!/feeds

Feeds

Feeds

Filter

Index Text Service

System

Index Text Service

Feed Name

Category

Type

Rows per page 5 1 - 1 of 1

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