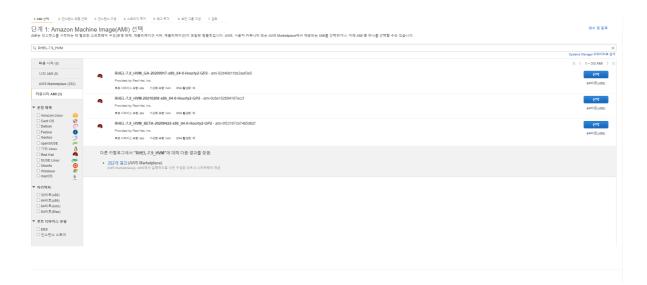
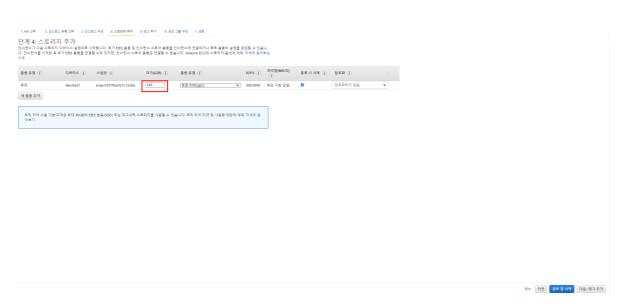
# Installed\_CDP (on ec2)

# 1. Instance Config

유형	상세 내역
OS	RHEL-7.9_HVM
CDP_VERSION	7.1.4
INSTANCE	t2.xlarge 이상 권고 드립니다.
STORAGE	100 GB





# 2. Package install

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sudo yum update -y
Loaded plugins: amazon-id, search-disabled-repos
rhui-client-config-server-7
Resolving Dependencies
--> Running transaction check
---> Package NetworkManager.x86_64 1:1.18.8-1.el7 will be updated
---> Package NetworkManager.x86_64 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be an update
---> Package NetworkManager-config-server.noarch 1:1.18.8-1.el7 will be updated
---> Package NetworkManager-config-server.noarch 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be an update
---> Package NetworkManager-libnm.x86_64 1:1.18.8-1.el7 will be updated
---> Package NetworkManager-libnm.x86_64 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be an update
---> Package NetworkManager-team.x86_64 1:1.18.8-1.el7 will be updated
---> Package NetworkManager-team.x86_64 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be an update
---> Package NetworkManager-tui.x86_64 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be updated
---> Package NetworkManager-tui.x86_64 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be updated
---> Package NetworkManager-tui.x86_64 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be an update
---> Package NetworkManager-tui.x86_64 1:1.18.8-2.el7_9 will be updated
---> Package bind-export-libs.x86_64 32:9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.5 will be an update
---> Package bind-export-libs.x86_64 32:9.11.4-26.P2.el7_9.5 will be an update
```

```
sudo yum update -y
sudo yum install wget ntp iptables-services vim -y
```

#### 2. ntpd 활성화

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ # ntpd 활성화
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sudo systemctl start ntpd
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sudo systemctl enable ntpd
Created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/ntpd.service to /usr,
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ # ntpd 살시 활성화
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sudo chkconfig ntpd on
Note: Forwarding request to 'systemctl enable ntpd.service'.
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ # ntpd 활성화 내역 확인
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sudo chkconfig ntpd
Note: Forwarding request to 'systemctl is-enabled ntpd.service'.
enabled
```

```
# ntpd 활성화
sudo systemctl start ntpd
sudo systemctl enable ntpd

# ntpd 상시 활성화
sudo chkconfig ntpd on

# ntpd 활성화 내역 확인
sudo chkconfig ntpd
```

#### 3. ntpd를 활용한 rpm download & install

```
wget https://rpmfind.net/linux/centos/7.9.2009/os/x86_64/Packages/libtirpc-
devel-0.2.4-0.16.el7.x86_64.rpm
sudo yum install libtirpc-devel-0.2.4-0.16.el7.x86_64.rpm -y
```

#### 4. selinux disable

```
# This file controls the state of SELinux on the system.

# SELINUX= can take one of these three values:

# enforcing - SELinux security policy is enforced.

# permissive - SELinux prints warnings instead of enforcing.

# disabled - No SELinux policy is loaded.

#SELINUX=enforcing

SELINUX=disabled

# SELINUXTYPE= can take one of three values:

# targeted - Targeted processes are protected,

# minimum - Modification of targeted policy. Only selected processes are protected.

# mls - Multi Level Security protection.

SELINUXTYPE=targeted
```

```
# vi 수정을 통한 설정 변경
sudo vi /etc/selinux/config

SELINUX=disabled

# linux 명령어 수행을 통한 값 변경
sed -i 's/SELINUX= enforcing/SELINUX=disabled/' /etc/selinux/config
```

#### 5. key-gen

```
# 공개 키 생성
ssh-keygen -t dsa -P '' -f ~/.ssh/id_dsa
# 공개 키 내용 변경
cat ~/.ssh/id_dsa.pub >> ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
# 권한 변경
chmod 0600 ~/.ssh/authorized_keys
# test
ssh localhost
```

### (Option) [Optimize performance]

(6) ~ (8) 항목은 option 사항이므로 미 수행 하여도 설치에 문제없습니다. **[linux] vm.swappiness 설정** 

- 1. 개요
  - swappiness
  - vm.swappiness

스왑 활용도, 스와핑 활용도, 스와피니스 리눅스 커널 속성 중 하나 스왑메모리 활용 수준 조절 스왑 사용의 적극성 수준

#### 2. 값 설명

값의 범위: 0~100 (기본값: 60)

캆	설명
vm.swappiness = 0	스왑 사용안함[1]
vm.swappiness = 1	스왑 사용 최소화
vm.swappiness = 60	기본값
vm.swappiness = 100	적극적으로 스왑 사용

#### 6. vm.swappiness option

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sysctl vm.swappiness
vm.swappiness = 30
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sudo sysctl vm.swappiness=1
vm.swappiness = 1
```

```
sysctl vm.swappiness
sudo sysctl vm.swappiness=1
```

```
[ec2-user@ip-10-0-1-235 ~]$ sudo su
[root@ip-10-0-1-235 ec2-user]# echo "vm.swappiness=1" >> /etc/sysctl.conf
[root@ip-10-0-1-235 ec2-user]# sudo cat /etc/sysctl.conf
# sysctl settings are defined through files in
# /usr/lib/sysctl.d/, /run/sysctl.d/, and /etc/sysctl.d/.
#
Vendors settings live in /usr/lib/sysctl.d/.
# To override a whole file, create a new file with the same in
# /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there. To override
# only specific settings, add a file with a lexically later
# name in /etc/sysctl.d/ and put new settings there.
#
# For more information, see sysctl.conf(5) and sysctl.d(5).
vm.swappiness=1
```

```
sudo su
echo "vm.swappiness=1" >> /etc/sysctl.conf
cat /etc/sysctl.conf
```

#### 7. /etc/rc.d/rc.local 수정

#### rc.local

부팅시 자동 실행 명령어 스크립트 수행

일반적으로 서버 부팅시마다 매번 자동 실행되길 원하는 명령어는 /etc/rc.d/rc.local에 넣어주시면됩니다.

#### **THP(Transparent Huge Pages)**

```
[root@ip-10-0-1-235 ec2-user]# chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local
[root@ip-10-0-1-235 ec2-user]# cat /etc/rc.d/rc.local
#!/bin/bash
# THIS FILE IS ADDED FOR COMPATIBILITY PURPOSES
#
# It is highly advisable to create own systemd services or udev rules
# to run scripts during boot instead of using this file.
#
# In contrast to previous versions due to parallel execution during boot
# this script will NOT be run after all other services.
#
# Please note that you must run 'chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local' to ensure
# that this script will be executed during boot.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local
[root@ip-10-0-1-235 ec2-user]# echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled
[root@ip-10-0-1-235 ec2-user]# echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag
```

```
chmod +x /etc/rc.d/rc.local
vi /etc/rc.d/rc.local

# 하단의 내용 추가
echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled
echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag
```

```
cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled

# [always] madvise never -> 출력된 결과에 [always] 에 대괄호가 되어있으면 THP가
활성화 된 상태입니다.

# always madvise [never] -> 출력된 결과에 [never] 에 대괄호가 되어있으면 THP가 비활성화 된 상태입니다.
```

#### 8. /etc/default/grub 수정

```
cat /etc/default/grub
echo "transparent_hugepage=never" >> /etc/default/grub
grub2-mkconfig -o /boot/grub2/grub.cfg

systemctl start tuned
tuned-adm off
tuned-adm list
systemctl stop tuned
systemctl disable tuned
```

#### 9. cloudera-manager-install

1. installer download

```
wget https://archive.cloudera.com/cm7/7.1.4/cloudera-manager-installer.bin
sudo chmod u+x cloudera-manager-installer.bin
sudo ./cloudera-manager-installer.bin
```

#### 2. install

```
next next next yes
명령어 입력없이 화면에서 엔터만 반복적으로 입력시 자동으로 설치 진행
설치 완료 후 아래의 링크로 접속
<a href="https://publicdns:7180">https://publicdns:7180</a>
```



# 서버 부팅 시 자동실행 설정

sudo systemctl enable cloudera-scm-server.service

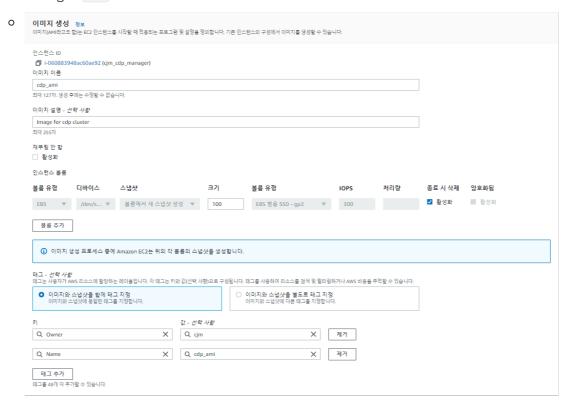
### 3. Multi node 설정

#### 1. AMI 등록

Name: cdp\_ami

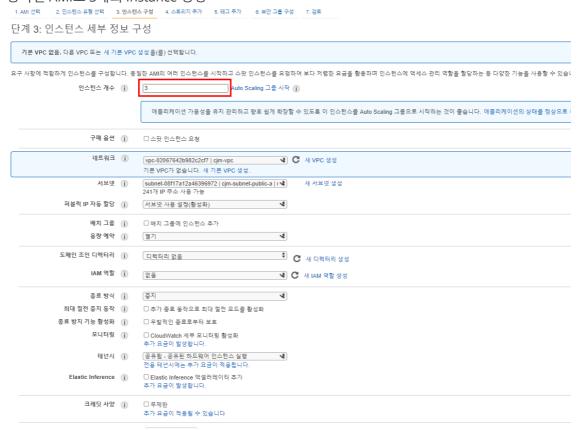
• Description: Image for cdp cluster

o Storage: 100



#### 2. Data node 생성

#### 등록된 AMI로 3개의 Instance 생성



#### 3. Cluster Network 설정

o 모든 node 설정

#### Cloudera 재시작

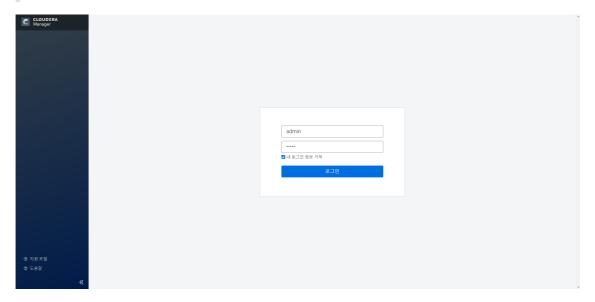
sudo service cloudera-scm-server restart

# 4. cloudera.manger 설정

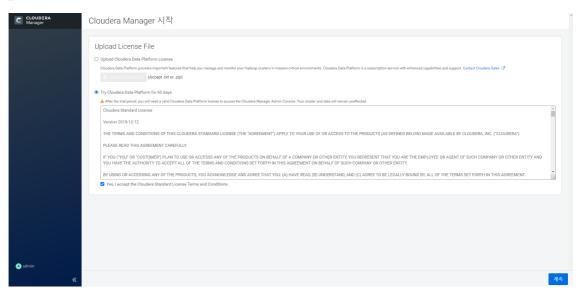
1. cloudera.manger web install

http://{manager\_server\_publicdns}:7180

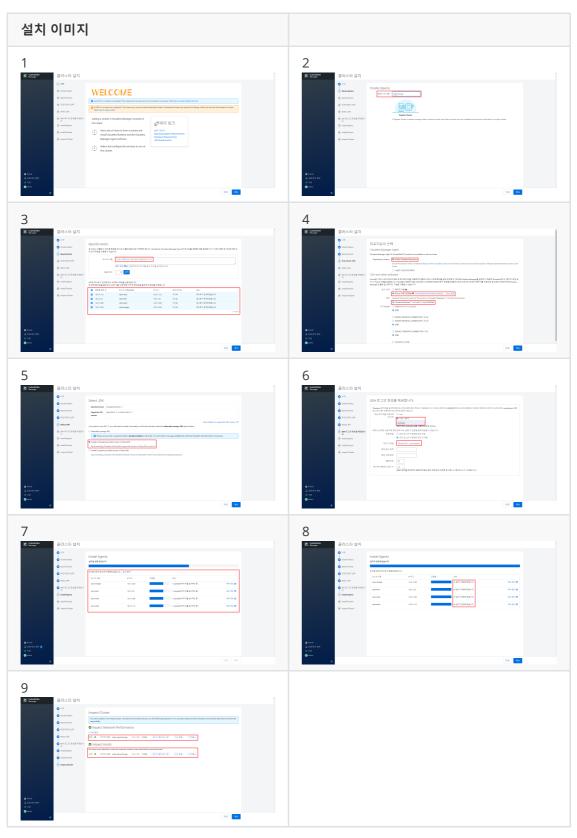
ID : admin PW : admin



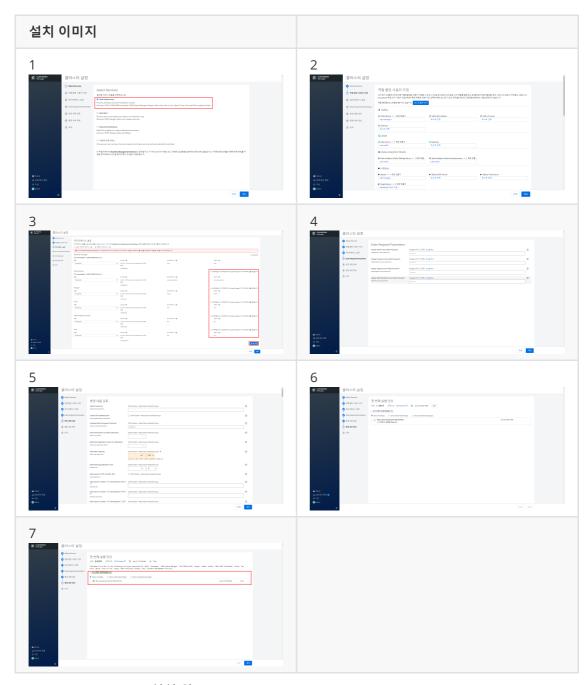
#### 무료 라이센스 사용 60일



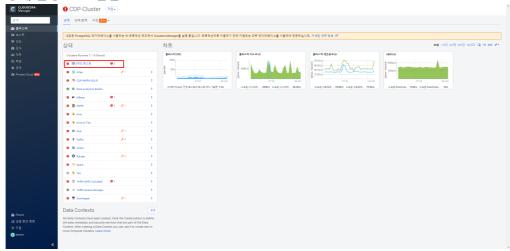
7-8 번 설치는 Issue가 있을 경우 1개 node 씩 수행

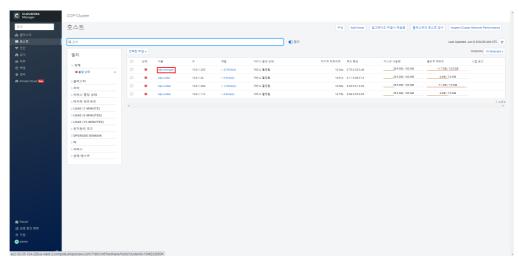


2. cloudera.manger web config 6-7 번 설치는 Issue가 있을 경우 재수행

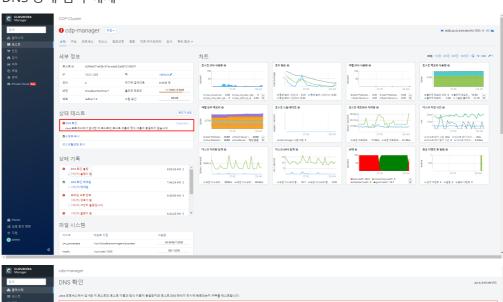


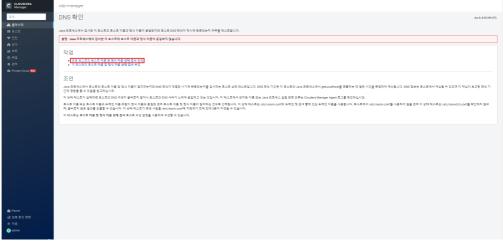
- 3. cloudera.manger web 설치 완료
  - 상태 체크 불량 시 해결 방법
     해당 node들은 정식 DNS가 제공된 상태가 아니기 때문에 상태 검사 시 오류가 발생
     DNS 상태 검사를 해제하면 해당 issue resolve 가능
    - 1. 상태 불량 host 접근





#### 2. DNS 상태 검사 해제







#### CDP-Cluster

