

# Hadoop on Azure Virtual Machines

## Hortonworks HDP Edition

The framework will automate many of the steps for creating a Hadoop cluster on Windows Azure Virtual Machines. This framework is designed to deploy Hortonworks HDP on Linux using Ambari.

The framework will automate the generation of the Azure based infrastructure, and walk through the manual steps to configure the environment. The framework is a blend of PowerShell based automation coupled with manual configuration.

The following instructions were tested on Oracle Linux 6 and CentOS 6.3/6.4. Ambari installation will fail with CentOS 6.5 at the time of this document.

## Requirements

- Windows Azure PowerShell: <http://www.windowsazure.com/en-us/documentation/articles/install-configure-powershell/>
- PuTTY or another SSH tool: <http://www.putty.org>
- WinSCP or another tool to transfer files to the Linux image: <http://winscp.net/eng/index.php>
- Windows Azure Subscription with Storage Account. Steps below assist with creating the storage account and containers.
  - Create a public container in the account and move the st.pl perl script to the container

## Overview

1. Create the Management Node: Execute 1\_Management\_Node.ps1
  - a. Create the Affinity Group (if it doesn't exist)
  - b. Create the Virtual Network (if it doesn't exist)
  - c. Create the Storage Account (if it doesn't exist)
  - d. Create the Management virtual machine
2. Create the Master Node: Execute 2\_Master\_Node.ps1
3. Manually configure the Management and Master nodes
  - a. Set root passwords
  - b. Set up passwordless SSH between the Management Node and the Master Node
  - c. Set various server configurations to meet HDP requirements
  - d. Add disk mount script
4. Prepare the Master Node for provisioning
  - a. Update waagent.conf
  - b. Run waagent --deprovision
5. Create the Windows Azure Master Image
  - a. Stop the Master Node
  - b. Capture an image
6. Execute 3\_Cluster\_Nodes
  - a. Creates multiple Windows Azure Virtual Machines using the Master Node image
7. Update /etc/hosts
8. Mount drives

9. Install Ambari on Management Node
10. Install HDP on cluster using Ambari

## Installing HDP on Windows Azure Virtual Machines

### Preparation

#### *Windows Azure PowerShell*

Download and install Windows Azure PowerShell: <http://www.windowsazure.com/en-us/downloads/>.

Follow online instructions for setting up the subscription with Windows Azure PowerShell:  
<http://www.windowsazure.com/en-us/documentation/articles/install-configure-powershell/>.

The PowerShell ISE (Integrated Scripting Environment) is often easier to use when developing and testing script execution. If you are in the traditional Windows Azure PowerShell interface, type ISE to open the PowerShell ISE.

#### *Configure Windows Azure PowerShell Environment*

Set PowerShell defaults for the new storage account. In the PowerShell ISE execute the following command.

```
Set-AzureSubscription -SubscriptionName $subscriptionName  
-CurrentStorageAccount $clusterStorageAccount
```

#### *PuTTY*

Download and install PuTTY or another SSH tool: <http://www.putty.org>

#### *WinSCP*

Download and install WinSCP: <http://winscp.net/eng/index.php>

#### *Virtual Network Configuration Files*

The way that the network is created depends on whether you have existing virtual networks defined. If your subscription has existing networks defined, you can merge the new network configuration into the existing configuration. If your subscription does not have existing networks defined, you can create the entire network from scratch. The 1\_Management\_Node.ps1 script in the following step automatically detects which scenario you have and acts accordingly.

The scripts assume that the virtual network subnet does not already exist. If you are using an existing virtual network and subnet, comment out the “create virtual network” sections from the 1\_Management\_Node.ps1 script.

### **Known issue**

The virtual network create commands are called from both the 1\_Management\_Node.ps1 and 2\_Master\_Node.ps1 script, and may produce errors if the network was already created. These errors may be ignored for the current version.

You will create two files as defined below. The script will use these files to add the new Virtual Network configuration settings.

- 1) Save the following XML block into a file named "C:\Temp\NetworkDef.xml". Replace "insert network address" with the appropriate network address.

```
<VirtualNetworkSite name="placeholder-network" AffinityGroup="placeholder-  
affinitygroup">  
  <AddressSpace>  
    <AddressPrefix>insert network address</AddressPrefix>  
  </AddressSpace>  
  <Subnets>  
    <Subnet name="App">  
      <AddressPrefix>insert network address</AddressPrefix>  
    </Subnet>  
  </Subnets>  
</VirtualNetworkSite>
```

- 2) Save the following XML block into a file named "C:\Temp\NetworkDef-Full.xml". Replace "insert network address" with the appropriate network address.

```
<NetworkConfiguration xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"  
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"  
xmlns="http://schemas.microsoft.com/ServiceHosting/2011/07/NetworkConfiguration">  
  <VirtualNetworkConfiguration>  
    <Dns />  
    <VirtualNetworkSites>  
      <VirtualNetworkSite name="placeholder-network" AffinityGroup="placeholder-  
affinitygroup">  
        <AddressSpace>  
          <AddressPrefix>insert network address</AddressPrefix>  
        </AddressSpace>  
        <Subnets>  
          <Subnet name="App">  
            <AddressPrefix>insert network address</AddressPrefix>  
          </Subnet>  
        </Subnets>  
      </VirtualNetworkSite>  
    </VirtualNetworkSites>  
  </VirtualNetworkConfiguration>  
</NetworkConfiguration>
```

## Create the Management Node

Execute the 1\_Management\_Node.ps1 script in Windows Azure PowerShell Integrated Shell Environment (ISE).

The script requires the following parameters representing the environment settings.

Parameter name	Purpose
<b>\$imageName</b>	The name of the Windows Azure image which will be used for provisioning the virtual machines.
<b>\$adminPassword</b>	The password that will be generated in the virtual machines for the administrator of the virtual machines.
<b>\$adminUserName</b>	The user name of the administrator account that will be created on the virtual machines.
<b>\$instanceSize</b>	The size of the Windows Azure Virtual Machines (ie Small, Medium, Large, ExtraLarge, etc). Virtual machine sizes are detailed online: <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windowsazure/dn197896.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windowsazure/dn197896.aspx</a> . Large or ExtraLarge are recommended.
<b>\$diskSizeInGB</b>	The size of the disk to attach to the virtual machines.

<b>\$numofDisks</b>	The number of disks to attach to the virtual machines.
<b>\$vmNamePrefix</b>	Naming convention for the virtual machines. All virtual machines will be named based on this prefix.
<b>\$cloudServicePrefix</b>	Naming convention for the cloud services. In general, this will be the same as the \$vmNamePrefix for ease of management.
<b>\$affinityGroupLocation</b>	<p>The Windows Azure data center where the virtual machines will be deployed. Choose a data center that is the same location as the storage account with the data to analyze.</p> <p>Execute Get-AzureLocation from PowerShell or “azure vm location list” from the Azure Command Line to the the complete list of locations.</p>
<b>\$affinityGroupName</b>	The name of the affinity group (must be unique in your subscription).
<b>\$affinityGroupDescription</b>	The description for the affinity group.
<b>\$affinityGroupLabel</b>	The label for the affinity group.
<b>\$virtualNetworkName</b>	The name for the virtual network (must be unique in your subscription).
<b>\$virtualNetworkName</b>	The name for the virtual network (must be unique in your subscription).
<b>\$virtualSubnetName</b>	The name of the virtual subnet.
<b>\$storageAccountName</b>	The name of the storage account that will be used or created.

#### Sample Execution Script

```
.\1_Management_Node.ps1 -imageName "Oracle Linux 6.4.0.0.0" -adminUserName "clusteradmin" -adminPassword "Password.1" -instanceSize "Large" -diskSizeInGB 100 -numOfDisks 2 -vmNamePrefix "HDPNode" -cloudServicePrefix "HDPNode" -affinityGroupLocation "East US" -affinityGroupName "AGHDP" -affinityGroupDescription "Affinity Group used for HDP on Azure VM" -affinityGroupLabel "Hadoop on Azure VM AG HDP" -virtualNetworkName "Hadoop-NetworkHDP" -virtualSubnetname "App" -storageAccountName "hdpstorage"
```

#### Create the Master Node

Execute the 2\_Master\_Node.ps1 script in Windows Azure PowerShell Integrated Shell Environment (ISE).

The script requires the following parameters representing the environment settings.

Parameter name	Purpose
<b>\$imageName</b>	The name of the Windows Azure image which will be used for provisioning the virtual machines.
<b>\$adminPassword</b>	The password that will be generated in the virtual machines for the administrator of the virtual machines.
<b>\$adminUserName</b>	The user name of the administrator account that will be created on the virtual machines.

<b>\$instanceSize</b>	The size of the Windows Azure Virtual Machines (ie Small, Medium, Large, ExtraLarge, etc). Virtual machine sizes are detailed online: <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windowsazure/dn197896.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windowsazure/dn197896.aspx</a> . Medium or larger is recommended.
<b>\$diskSizeInGB</b>	The size of the disk to attach to the virtual machines.
<b>\$numOfDisks</b>	The number of disks to attach to the virtual machines.
<b>\$vmNamePrefix</b>	Naming convention for the virtual machines. All virtual machines will be named based on this prefix.
<b>\$cloudServicePrefix</b>	Naming convention for the cloud services. In general, this will be the same as the \$vmNamePrefix for ease of management.
<b>\$affinityGroupLocation</b>	<p>The Windows Azure data center where the virtual machines will be deployed. Choose a data center that is the same location as the storage account with the data to analyze.</p> <p>Execute Get-AzureLocation from PowerShell or “azure vm location list” from the Azure Command Line to the the complete list of locations.</p>
<b>\$affinityGroupName</b>	The name of the affinity group (must be unique in your subscription).
<b>\$affinityGroupDescription</b>	The description for the affinity group.
<b>\$affinityGroupLabel</b>	The label for the affinity group.
<b>\$virtualNetworkName</b>	The name for the virtual network (must be unique in your subscription).
<b>\$virtualNetworkName</b>	The name for the virtual network (must be unique in your subscription).
<b>\$virtualSubnetName</b>	The name of the virtual subnet.
<b>\$storageAccountName</b>	The name of the storage account that will be used or created.

#### Sample Execution Script

```
.\2_Master_Node.ps1 -imageName "Oracle Linux 6.4.0.0.0" -adminUserName "clusteradmin" -adminPassword "Password.1" -instanceSize "Large" -diskSizeInGB 100 -numOfDisks 2 -vmNamePrefix "HDPNode" -cloudServicePrefix "HDPNode" -affinityGroupLocation "East US" -affinityGroupName "AGHDP" -affinityGroupDescription "Affinity Group used for HDP on Azure VM" -affinityGroupLabel "Hadoop on Azure VM AG HDP" -virtualNetworkName "Hadoop-NetworkHDP" -virtualSubnetname "App" -storageAccountName "hdpstorage"
```

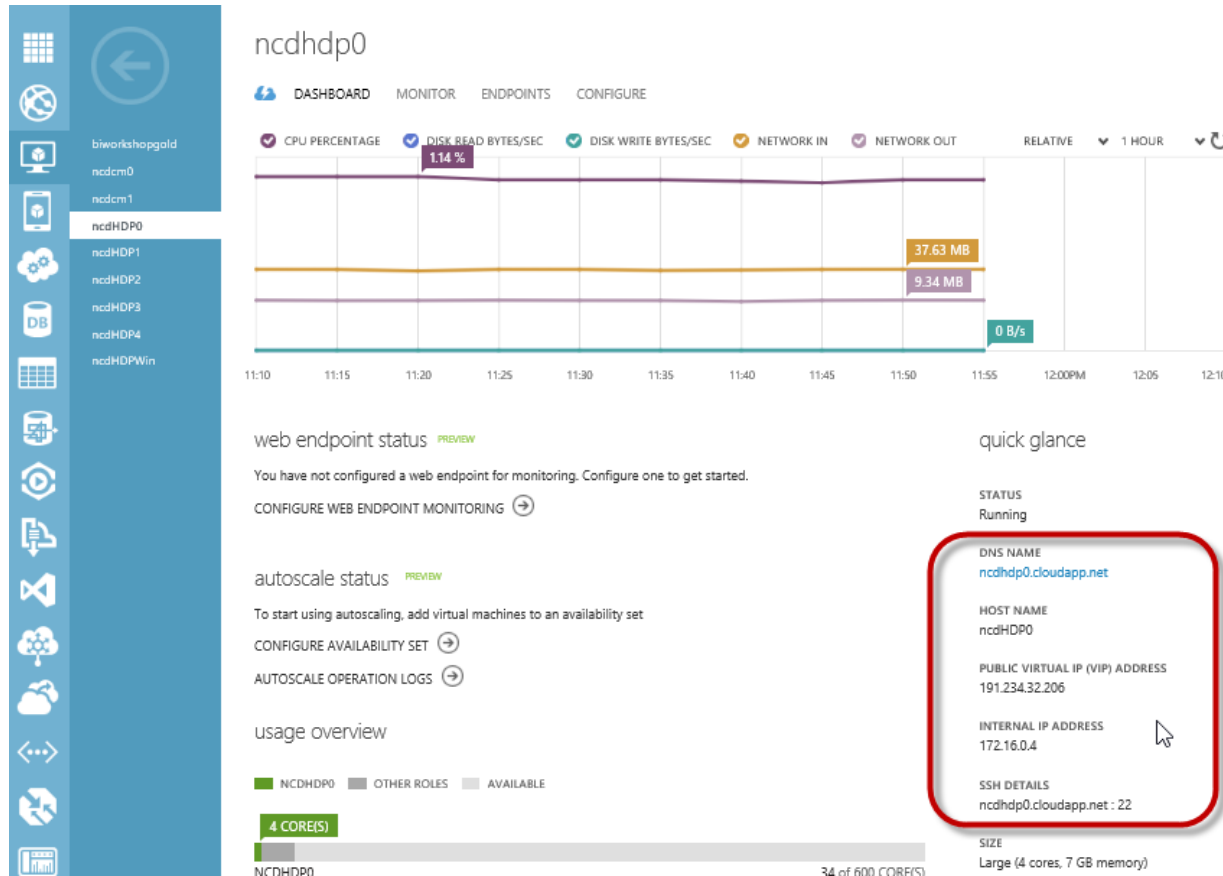
#### Known issue

The virtual network create commands are called from both the 1\_Management\_Node.ps1 and 2\_Master\_Node.ps1 script, and may produce errors if the network was already created. These errors may be ignored for the current version.

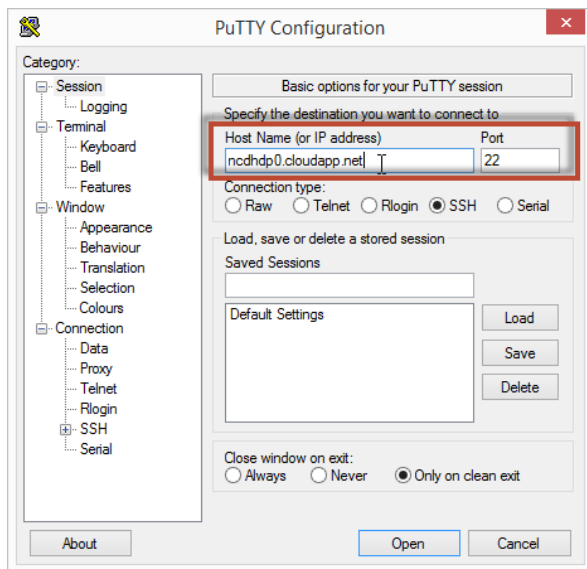
## Manually configure the Management and Master nodes

The Management Node is named \$vmNamePrefix followed by 0, and the Master Node is named \$vmNamePrefix followed by M. You will use PuTTY to configure these nodes.

In addition to the DNS name, you may need the Management Node private IP and the Master Node private IP to proceed with this section. The virtual machine IP addresses can be found by viewing the properties of the virtual machine in the [Windows Azure Management Portal](#).



Open PuTTY and input port 22 with the Management Node public IP address or the DNS name. Click Open.



You will be prompted for a login and password. Enter the value used in the parameter `$adminUserName` with the password you provided for the parameter `$adminPassword`.

### Set root passwords

The first steps will be to set the root passwords on both the Management and Master Nodes. You are currently connected to the Management Node.

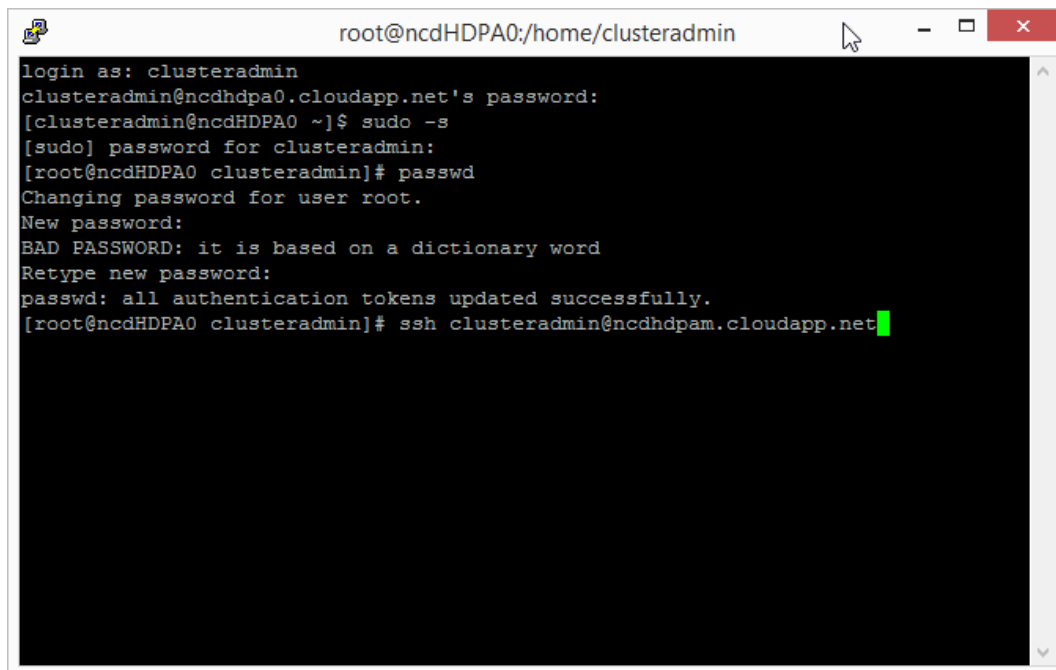
Elevate to root. Enter the password for the `$adminUserName` when prompted. Update the root password. Enter the new password when prompted.

```
sudo -s
```

```
passwd
```

Enter the following to move to the Master Node, or open a second PuTTY window to connect to the Master Node. Enter the password for the `adminUserName` when prompted.

```
ssh <adminUserName>@<Master Node Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

A terminal window titled 'root@ncdHDPa0:/home/clusteradmin'. The terminal shows the following commands and output: 'login as: clusteradmin', 'clusteradmin@ncdhdpa0.cloudapp.net's password:', '[clusteradmin@ncdHDPa0 ~]\$ sudo -s', '[sudo] password for clusteradmin:', '[root@ncdHDPa0 clusteradmin]# passwd', 'Changing password for user root.', 'New password:', 'BAD PASSWORD: it is based on a dictionary word', 'Retype new password:', 'passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.', '[root@ncdHDPa0 clusteradmin]# ssh clusteradmin@ncdhdpa0.cloudapp.net'. The terminal has a black background with white text. The window has a standard Linux title bar with a mouse cursor icon and window control buttons (minimize, maximize, close).

```
root@ncdHDPa0:/home/clusteradmin
login as: clusteradmin
clusteradmin@ncdhdpa0.cloudapp.net's password:
[clusteradmin@ncdHDPa0 ~]$ sudo -s
[sudo] password for clusteradmin:
[root@ncdHDPa0 clusteradmin]# passwd
Changing password for user root.
New password:
BAD PASSWORD: it is based on a dictionary word
Retype new password:
passwd: all authentication tokens updated successfully.
[root@ncdHDPa0 clusteradmin]# ssh clusteradmin@ncdhdpa0.cloudapp.net
```

Elevate to root. Enter the password for the \$adminUserName when prompted.

Update the root password. Enter the new password when prompted.

```
sudo -s
```

```
passwd
```

With both root passwords set we can now configure the nodes for the cluster.

### Management Node Configuration

Return to the Management Node. Enter the **root** password when prompted.

```
ssh <Management Node Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

### Update Kernel-Header

If you are using the gallery image "Oracle Linux 6.4.0.0.0", the following steps must be executed for a successful installation of HDP.

Update the yum conf file. Comment out the line "exclude=kernel-uek-headers".

```
vi /etc/yum.conf
```

```
# exclude=kernel-uek-headers
```

If you are new to vi, type i to enter insert mode. Navigate to the correct line in the file and update. Press Esc to exit insert mode, type :wq to save changes and return to the command prompt.

Update kernel headers.

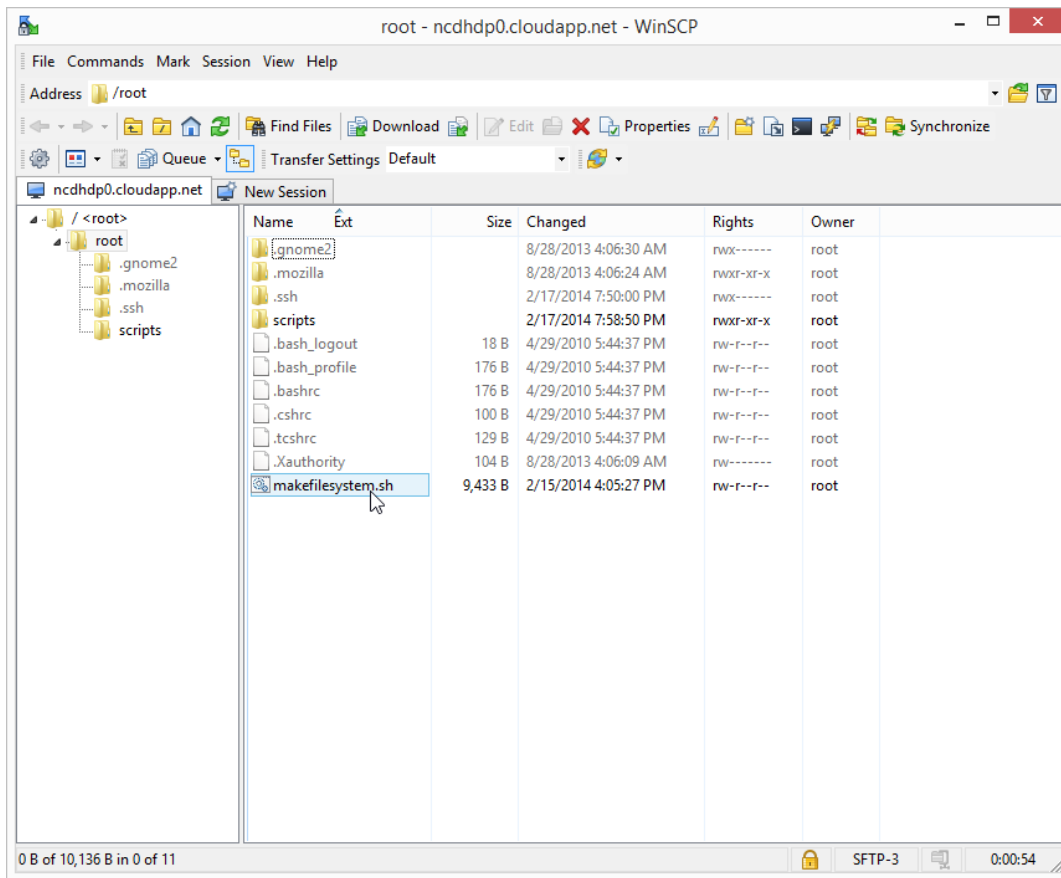
```
yum install kernel-headers
```



### Add Script to Mount Disks

The disks will be mounted later in the process. Load the script to the image.

Open WinSCP and connect to the Management Node. Drag and drop the makefilesystem.sh script from the framework source files to the Management Node root folder.



Using PuTTY, execute the following to move and secure the script.

```
mkdir /root/scripts
mv makefilesystem.sh /root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh
chmod 755 /root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh
```

Install dos2unix to convert makefilesystem.sh file to a Linux friendly format.

```
yum install dos2unix
```

Convert the makefilesystem.sh file

```
dos2unix /root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh
/root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh
```

### *Set up passwordless SSH between the Management Node and the Master Node*

In the Management Node generate the key.

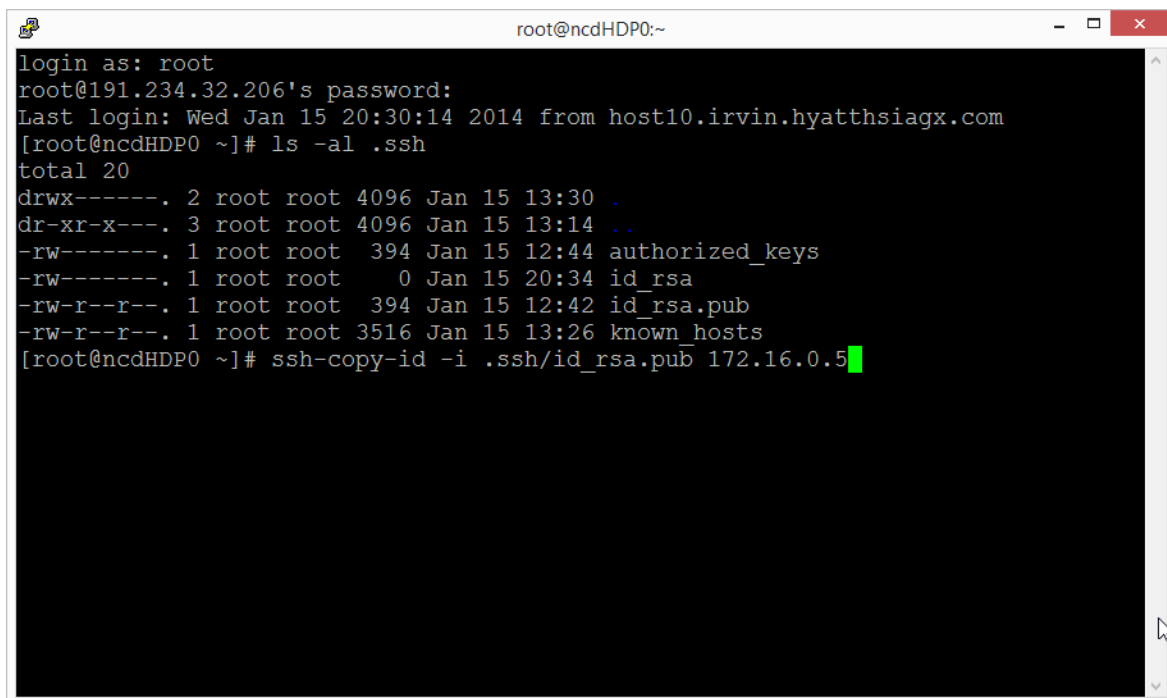
#### **ssh-keygen**

Accept the default file location when prompted (press enter). Press enter to create the key without a passphrase. The public key is stored in `.ssh/id_rsa.pub`, and the private key is `id_rsa`. You will use the private key later during the HDP installation. At this time you will copy the public key to the Master Node to enable passwordless ssh.

Copy the key to the Master node and Management Node (self-referencing), enter the root password when prompted.

```
ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@<Master Node  
Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

```
ssh-copy-id -i /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub root@<Management Node  
Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

A terminal window titled 'root@ncdHDP0:~' showing the process of setting up passwordless SSH. The user logs in as root, and the terminal displays the last login information. The user then runs 'ls -al .ssh' to show the contents of the .ssh directory, which includes 'authorized\_keys', 'id\_rsa', 'id\_rsa.pub', and 'known\_hosts'. Finally, the user runs 'ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id\_rsa.pub 172.16.0.5', and a green cursor is visible at the end of the command line.

```
root@ncdHDP0:~  
login as: root  
root@191.234.32.206's password:  
Last login: Wed Jan 15 20:30:14 2014 from host10.irvin.hyatthsiagx.com  
[root@ncdHDP0 ~]# ls -al .ssh  
total 20  
drwx----- 2 root root 4096 Jan 15 13:30 .  
dr-xr-x--- 3 root root 4096 Jan 15 13:14 ..  
-rw----- 1 root root 394 Jan 15 12:44 authorized_keys  
-rw----- 1 root root 0 Jan 15 20:34 id_rsa  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 394 Jan 15 12:42 id_rsa.pub  
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 3516 Jan 15 13:26 known_hosts  
[root@ncdHDP0 ~]# ssh-copy-id -i .ssh/id_rsa.pub 172.16.0.5
```

To test the keys were set up correctly, type the following and validate that you are not prompted for a password.

```
ssh <Management Node Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

```
ssh <Master Node Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

Note that the passwordless ssh is not reciprocal. You will be prompted for a password when you are returning to the Management Node from the Master Node.

Return to the Management Node to configure the final settings.

```
ssh <Management Node Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

#### *Update Server Configuration Settings*

Type the following commands to configure the server settings for HDP prerequisites.

```
#disable iptables  
chkconfig iptables off  
/etc/init.d/iptables stop  
setenforce 0  
#start ntp service  
chkconfig ntpd on  
ntpdate pool.ntp.org
```

#### *Master Node Configuration*

Return to the Master Node. You should not be prompted for a password.

```
ssh <Master Node Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

#### *Update Kernel-Header*

If you are using the gallery image “Oracle Linux 6.4.0.0.0”, the following steps must be executed for a successful installation of HDP.

Update the yum conf file. Comment out the line “exclude=kernel-uek-headers”

```
vi /etc/yum.conf  
  
# exclude=kernel-uek-headers
```

Update kernel headers.

```
yum install kernel-headers
```

#### *Add Script to Mount Disks*

The disks will be mounted later in the process. Load the script to the image.

Open WinSCP and connect to the Master Node. Drag and drop the makefilesystem.sh script from the framework source files to the Master Node root folder.

Using PuTTY, execute the following to move and secure the script.

```
mkdir /root/scripts  
mv makefilesystem.sh /root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh  
chmod 755 /root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh
```

Install dos2unix to convert makefilesystem.sh file to a Linux friendly format.

```
yum install dos2unix
```

Convert the makefilesystem.sh file

```
dos2unix /root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh  
/root/scripts/makefilesystem.sh
```

#### *Update Server Configuration Settings*

Configure the server settings for HDP prerequisites.

```
#disable iptables  
  
chkconfig iptables off  
  
/etc/init.d/iptables stop  
  
setenforce 0  
  
#start ntp service  
  
chkconfig ntpd on  
  
ntpdate pool.ntp.org
```

#### *Windows Azure Linux Agent*

Set up the virtual machine for provisioning as an image. Open the waagent.conf file.

```
vi /etc/waagent.conf
```

Change the following settings by typing i to enter insert mode:

```
Provisioning.DeleteRootPassword=n  
  
Provisioning.RegenerateSshHostKeyPair=n
```

Press esc to exit insert mode. Type :wq and press enter to save and close the file.

Run the Windows Azure Linux Agent.

```
waagent -deprovision
```

Return to the Management Node.

```
ssh <Management Node Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

#### *Capture the Master Image*

Open the Windows Azure Management Portal and navigate to the dashboard of the Master Node virtual machine. Shut down the master node virtual machine. After the machine is stopped, click Capture to create an image.

#### *Create the Cluster*

Open the 3\_Cluster\_Nodes.ps1 script in Windows Azure PowerShell Integrated Shell Environment (ISE).

Execute the script with the parameters representing the appropriate environment settings. Most of the parameters will be the same values as the 1\_Management\_Master\_Nodes.ps1 script except \$imageName, which will be the name of the image you captured in the previous step. You will also add a \$numNodes parameter for the count of virtual machines to generate. All parameters are required.

Parameter name	Purpose
<b>\$imageName</b>	The name of the Master Node image which will be used for provisioning the virtual machines.
<b>\$adminPassword</b>	The password that will be generated in the virtual machines for the administrator.
<b>\$adminUserName</b>	The user name of the administrator account.
<b>\$instanceSize</b>	The size of the Windows Azure Virtual Machines (ie Small, Medium, Large, ExtraLarge, etc). Virtual machine sizes are detailed online: <a href="http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windowsazure/dn197896.aspx">http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/windowsazure/dn197896.aspx</a> . Large or ExtraLarge are recommended, depending on the size of your cluster and the services you plan to employ.
<b>\$diskSizeInGB</b>	The size of the disk to attach to the virtual machines.
<b>\$numofDisks</b>	The number of disks to attach to the virtual machines
<b>\$vmNamePrefix</b>	Naming convention for the virtual machines. All virtual machines will be named based on this prefix.
<b>\$cloudServicePrefix</b>	Naming convention for the cloud services. In general, this will be the same as the \$vmNamePrefix for ease of management.
<b>\$numNodes</b>	The total number of virtual machines to create for the cluster.
<b>\$affinityGroupLocation</b>	The Windows Azure data center where the virtual machines will be deployed.
<b>\$virtualNetworkName</b>	The name for the virtual network (must be unique in your subscription).
<b>\$virtualSubnetName</b>	The name of the virtual subnet.
<b>\$storageAccountName</b>	The name of the storage account to use for the VHD storage.
<b>\$hostsfile</b>	The location of the hosts file that is generated during the cluster creation. This is optional, with a default of ".\hosts.txt"
<b>\$mntscript</b>	The location of the mountdrive file that is generated during the cluster creation. This is option, with a default of ".\mountdrive.sh"

#### Sample Execution Script

```
.\3_Cluster_Nodes.ps1 -imageName "hdpnodem" -adminUserName "clusteradmin" -
adminPassword "Password.1" -instanceSize "ExtraLarge" -diskSizeInGB 100 -
numofDisks 2 -vmNamePrefix " HDPNode" -cloudServicePrefix " HDPNode" -
numNodes 8 -affinityGroupName "AGHDP" -virtualNetworkName "Hadoop-NetworkHDP"
-virtualSubnetname "App" -storageAccountName "App" -hostsfile ".\hosts.txt" -
mntscript ".\mountdrive.sh"
```

At the completion of the script, you will have a set of virtual machines on which to install Hadoop.

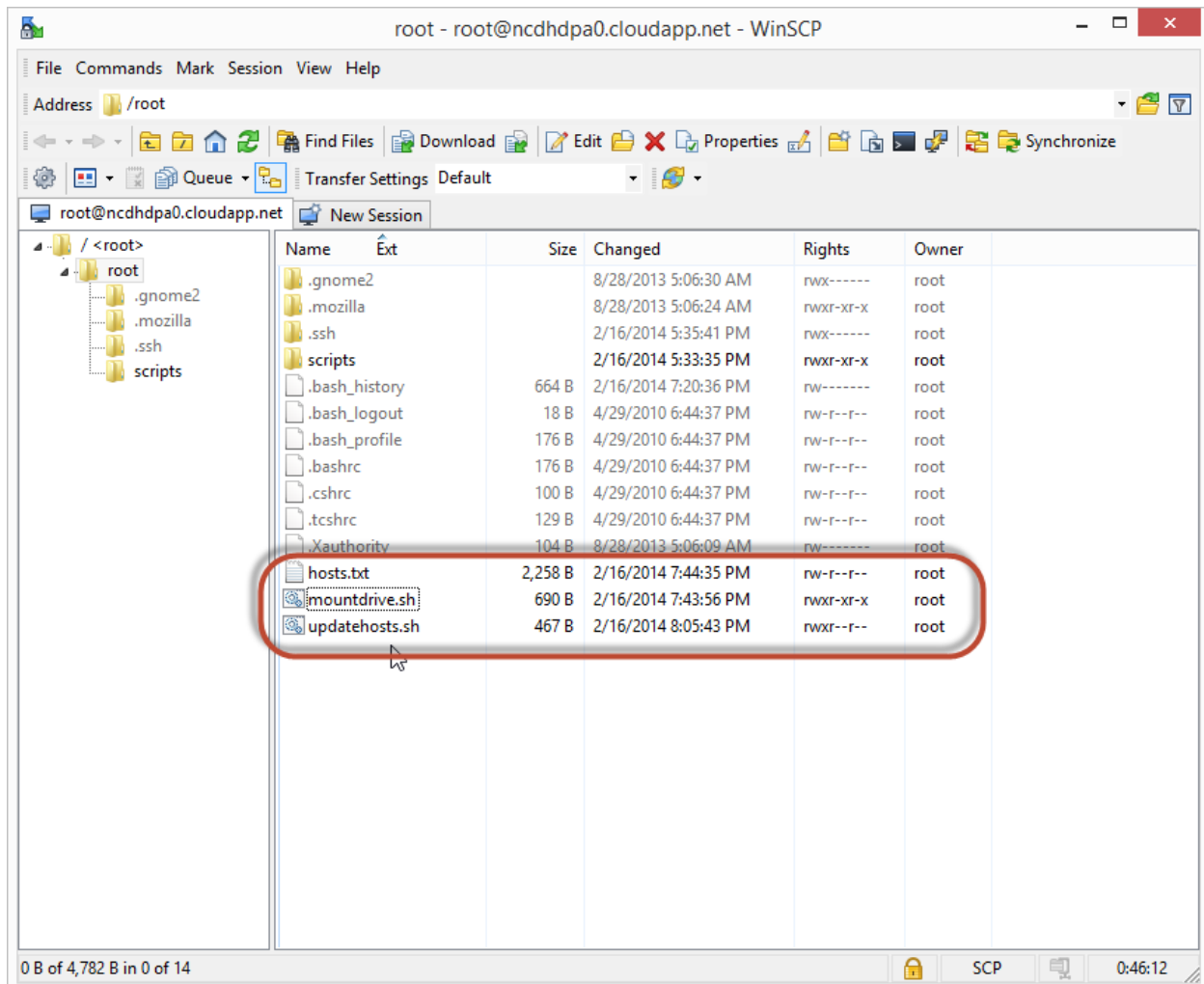
To test the virtual machines were generated correctly, open a PuTTY connection from the Management node and connect to a few of the machines to verify the host name and to verify passwordless ssh is working:

```
ssh <Machine Hostname>.cloudapp.net
```

```
hostname
```

### Update Cluster Machines

Use WinSCP to copy the following files to root directory of the Management Node: hosts.txt, mountdrive.sh, updatehosts.sh.



Run the conversion of the files with dos2unix.

```
dos2unix hosts.txt hosts.txt
```

```
dos2unix mountdrive.sh mountdrive.sh
```

```
dos2unix updatehosts.sh updatehosts.sh
```

After the files are loaded in the Management Node, secure the files.

```
chmod 755 updatehosts.sh
```

```
chmod 755 mountdrive.sh
```

Execute updatehosts.sh to update /etc/hosts with the information from the hosts.txt file. Execute mountdrive.sh to mount the drives on all machines in the cluster.

```
./updatehosts.sh
```

```
./mountdrive.sh
```

## Install Ambari

Open an SSH session in PuTTY to the Management Node.

If you are using the gallery image "Oracle Linux 6.4.0.0.0" install wget.

```
yum install wget
```

Download and install Ambari:

```
wget http://public-repo-  
1.hortonworks.com/ambari/centos6/1.x/updates/1.4.2.104/ambari.repo
```

```
cp ambari.repo /etc/yum.repos.d
```

```
yum install ambari-server
```

After the installation has completed, run the setup:

```
ambari-server setup
```

Verify Ambari is started. Execute the following command on the Management Node in PuTTY:

```
ambari-server start
```

## Install HDP

Open the browser and navigate to <http://<Management Node Hostname>:8080>

When prompted, log in as admin with password admin.

In general, follow the prompts to install. The only tricky part I would point out is in the install screen to input hosts and the key. You will paste the private key from the Management Node:

```
cat .ssh/id_rsa
```

Highlight the full key and press enter to copy to the clipboard. You will then paste this in the web interface.