

1.部署CDSW Parcel包

1.下载CDSW的Parcel，下载地址如下：

<https://archive.cloudera.com/cdsw1/1.5.0/parcels/CDSW-1.4.2.p1.624065-el7.parcel>

<https://archive.cloudera.com/cdsw1/1.5.0/parcels/CDSW-1.4.2.p1.624065-el7.parcel.sha>

<https://archive.cloudera.com/cdsw1/1.5.0/parcels/manifest.json>

2.将下载的文件部署在Apache所在服务器的/var/www/html/cdsw1.5.0目录下






```
cd /var/www/html/cdsw1.5.0
```

```
[root@utility ~]# cd /var/www/html/cdsw1.5.0
[root@utility cdsw1.5.0]# ll
总用量 4398816
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4504355994 2月 19 09:32 CDSW-1.5.0.p1.849870-el7.parcel
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 41 2月 19 09:33 CDSW-1.5.0.p1.849870-el7.parcel.sha
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10789 2月 19 09:33 CLOUDERA_DATA_SCIENCE_WORKBENCH-CDH6-1.5.0.jar
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 4365 2月 19 09:33 manifest.json
[root@utility cdsw1.5.0]#
```

3.通过浏览器测试是否部署成功

← → ↺ ⬆ ⓘ 不安全 | 10.18.100.116/cdsw1.5.0/

Index of /cdsw1.5.0

Name	Last modified	Size	Description
 Parent Directory		-	
 CDSW-1.5.0.p1.849870..>	2019-02-19 09:32	4.2G	
 CDSW-1.5.0.p1.849870..>	2019-02-19 09:33	41	
 CLOUDERA_DATA_SCIENC..>	2019-02-19 09:33	11K	
 manifest.json	2019-02-19 09:33	4.3K	

看到以上界面说明部署成功。

2.安装CSD文件

1.下载CSD文件，使CM支持CDSW安装，文件下载地址

https://archive.cloudera.com/cdsw1/1.5.0/csd/CLOUDERA_DATA_SCIENCE_WORKBENCH-CDH6-1.5.0.jar

2.将下载CLOUDERA_DATA_SCIENCE_WORKBENCH-CDH5-1.4.2.jar文件放在CM所在服务器的/opt/cloudera/csd目录下

```
cd /opt/cloudera/csd/
```

```
[root@utility cdsw1.5.0]# cd /opt/cloudera/csd/
[root@utility csd]# ll
总用量 12
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 10789 2月 19 09:34 CLOUDERA_DATA_SCIENCE_WORKBENCH-CDH6-1.5.0.jar
[root@utility csd]#
```

3.重启Cloudera-scm-server服务

```
systemctl restart cloudera-scm-server
```

```
systemctl status cloudera-scm-server
```

```

[root@utility csd]# systemctl status cloudera-scm-server
● cloudera-scm-server.service - Cloudera CM Server Service
   Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/cloudera-scm-server.service; enabled; vendor preset: disabled)
   Active: active (running) since 2019-02-19 09:34:50 CST; 6 days ago
     Main PID: 4053 (java)
    CGroup: /system.slice/cloudera-scm-server.service
            └─4053 /usr/java/jdk1.8.0_141-cloudera/bin/java -cp ./usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java.jar:/usr/share/java/oracle-conne...

2月 19 09:34:50 utility systemd[1]: Started Cloudera CM Server Service.
2月 19 09:34:50 utility cm-server[4053]: JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/jdk1.8.0_141-cloudera
2月 19 09:34:50 utility cm-server[4053]: Java HotSpot(TM) 64-Bit Server VM warning: ignoring option MaxPermSize=256m; support ... in 8.0
2月 19 09:34:51 utility cm-server[4053]: Setting feature flag for AUTO_TLS via system env to true
2月 19 09:34:52 utility cm-server[4053]: ERROR StatusLogger No Log4j2 configuration file found. Using default configuration: 1...ogging.
2月 19 09:35:16 utility cm-server[4053]: 二月 19, 2019 9:35:16 上午 org.jboss.netty.channel.socket.nio.AbstractNioWorkerPool
2月 19 09:35:16 utility cm-server[4053]: 警告: Failed to get all worker threads ready within 10 second(s). Make sure to specifi...adPool().
2月 19 09:35:18 utility cm-server[4053]: Security framework of XStream not initialized, XStream is probably vulnerable.
2月 19 09:35:26 utility cm-server[4053]: Security framework of XStream not initialized, XStream is probably vulnerable.
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.

```

3.添加CDSW节点到集群

1.登录CM，新建一个主机模板

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager web interface. The 'Hosts' tab is selected, and a dropdown menu is open under the 'Hosts' header. The menu options are: '所有主机' (All Hosts), '角色' (Roles), '主机模板' (Host Template), '磁盘概述' (Disk Overview), and 'Parcel'. The '主机模板' option is highlighted with a red box and a red arrow pointing to it.

2.选择模板拥有的角色

The screenshot shows the 'Create New Host Template' dialog for Cluster 1. The 'Template Name' field is set to 'gateway'. Below this, there is a section titled '选择要包含的角色组:' (Select role groups to include:). A list of role groups is shown, each with a checkbox and a description:

- ☒ HDFS Gateway Default Group
- ☒ Hive Gateway Default Group
- ☒ Hue Gateway Default Group
- ☒ Impala Gateway Default Group
- ☒ Kudu Gateway Default Group
- ☒ Oozie Gateway Default Group
- ☒ Spark 2 Gateway Default Group
- ☒ YARN (MR2 Included) Gateway Default Group
- ☒ ZooKeeper

3.完成主机模板创建

主机模板

Cluster 1

创建

名称	组
gateway	Gateway Default Group, Gateway Default Group, Gateway Default Group, Gateway Default Group

本环境没有进行添加新的主机扩容 所以不需要应用创建好的主机模板

4.配置CDSW的Parcle库

1.配置parcel库

Parcel 设置

本地 Parcel 存储库路径

/opt/cloudera/parcel-repo

Parcel 更新频率

1 小时

远程 Parcel 存储库 URL

http://10.18.100.116/cdh6.1/

http://10.18.100.116/cdsw1.5.0/

https://archive.cloudera.com/accumulo-c5/parcels/latest/

2.下载、分配并激活

Cluster 1

Parcel 名称	版本	状态	
ACCUMULO	1.7.2-5.5.0.ACCUMULO5.5.0.p0.8	远程提供	下载
CDH 6	6.1.0-1.cdh6.1.0.p0.770702	已分配, 已激活	停用
CDSW	1.5.0.p1.849870	远程提供	下载
KAFKA	3.1.1-1.3.1.1.p0.2	远程提供	下载
KUDU	1.4.0-1.cdh5.12.2.p0.8	远程提供	下载

3.完成激活

CDSW	1.5.0.p1.849870	已分配, 已激活	停用
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5.安装DNS服务并配置泛域名解析

```
1 [root@utility csd]# yum -y install dnsmasq
```

```
更新完毕:
dnsmasq.x86_64 0:2.76-7.e17
作为依赖被升级:
dbus.x86_64 1:1.10.24-12.e17          dbus-libs.x86_64 1:1.10.24-12.e17          dbus-x11.x86_64 1:1.10.24-12.e17
完毕!
```

2.验证安装

```
1 [root@utility csd]# dnsmasq -v
```

```
[root@utility csd]# dnsmasq -v
Dnsmasq version 2.76 Copyright (c) 2000-2016 simon kelley
Compile time options: IPV6 GNU-getopt DBus no-illn IDN DHCP DHCPV6 no-L
This software comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
Dnsmasq is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under the terms of the GNU General Public License, version 2 or 3.
```

3.配置DNS服务以及泛域名解析，在/etc/dnsmasq.conf文件末尾增加以下配置。

```
1 [root@utility ~]# vi /etc/dnsmasq.conf
2 resolv-file=/etc/resolv.conf
3 strict-order
4 listen-address=10.18.100.116
5 addn-hosts=/etc/hosts
6 address=/cdsw.wanwei.com/10.18.100.116
7 address=/cdsw/10.18.100.116
```

```
conf-dir=/etc/dnsmasq.d,.rpmnew,.rpmsave,.rpmorig
resolve-file=/etc/resolv.dnsmasq.conf
strict-order
listen-address=10.18.100.116
addn-hosts=/etc/hosts
address=/cdsw.wanwei.com/10.18.100.116
address=/cdsw/10.18.100.116
```

配置说明：

resolve-file：定义Dnsmasq从哪里获取上游DNS服务器的地址，默认是从/etc/resolv.conf获取。

strict-order：表示严格按照resolve-file文件中的顺序从上到下进行DNS解析，直到第一个解析成功为止。

listen-address：定义Dnsmasq监听的地址，默认是监控DNS本机的所有网卡上。如果想让局域网内的其他机器使用Dnsmasq解析域名的话，需要添加本机的IP地址。

address：自定义域名解析的IP地址，在此以cdsw-demo.cloudera.com这个域名为例。**注意Dnsmasq是支持泛域名解析的，以上配置就是一个典型的泛域名解析实例。**

address：也可以过滤某些网站，比如如果不想让客户端解析youk.com这个域名的话，我们则把该域名解析到一台不存在的服务器上或者解析到127.0.0.1这个地址。如：address=/cdsw-demo.cloudera.com/127.0.0.1

4.启动dnsmasq服务

```
1 [root@utility ~]# systemctl start dnsmasq
2 [root@utility ~]# systemctl enable dnsmasq
```

```
[root@utility ~]# systemctl start dnsmasq
[root@utility ~]# systemctl enable dnsmasq
created symlink from /etc/systemd/system/multi-user.target.wants/dnsmasq.service to /usr/lib/systemd/system/dnsmasq.service.
```

5.修改/etc/resolv.conf文件配置，在nameserver中增加创建的DNS服务器IP地址，这里是将utility本机配置为dns服务器，所以将utility这台机器的内网IP地址配置到该文件中。

```
1 [root@utility ~]# vi /etc/resolv.conf
```

```
nameserver 10.18.1.27
nameserver 10.18.100.116
~
```

6.泛域名解析测试

```
1 nslookup 10.18.100.116
2 nslookup cdsw.wanwei.com
3 nslookup xxx.cdsw.wanwei.com
```