

Renaming a Node from the Command-Line

To rename a node:

1. Stop Warden on the node. Example:

```
service mapr-warden stop
```

2. If the node is a ZooKeeper node, stop ZooKeeper on the node. Example:

```
service mapr-zookeeper stop
```

[Copy](#)

3. Rename the host:

- On Red Hat or CentOS, edit the `HOSTNAME` parameter in the file `/etc/sysconfig/network` and restart the `xinetd` service or reboot the node.
- On Ubuntu, change the old hostname to the new hostname in the `/etc/hostname` and `/etc/hosts` files.

4. If the node is a ZooKeeper node or a CLDB node, run `configure.sh` ([../ReferenceGuide/configure.sh.html#configure.sh](#)) with a list of CLDB and ZooKeeper nodes.

5. If the node is a ZooKeeper node, start ZooKeeper on the node. Example:

```
service mapr-zookeeper start
```

6. Start Warden on the node. Example:

```
service mapr-warden start
```

After you rename a:

- CLDB or ZooKeeper node, run `configure.sh` ([../ReferenceGuide/configure.sh.html](#)) on all the nodes with the new hostname to update the `mapr-clusters.conf` with the new hostname. Ensure that there are no duplicate entries in the file. Also, verify that the new host is accessible from all the nodes.
- Node, some local volumes (such as for audit, metrics, etc.) may exist with both the old and new hostnames. If you want, you can remove the local volumes with the old hostname, use the existing local volume path, or remount to new path.