转至元数据结尾

创建： 刘 申，最新修改于： 八月 06, 2018 转至元数据起始

step 0.添加laowang用户

添加用户

useradd laowang

passwd laowang

用户：laowang

密码：bilaowang

为laowang用户添加sudo权限

修改文件/etc/sudoers。在第99行添加laowang ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD:ALL

以下所有操作都是在laowang用户下完成，【使用sudo权限】

step 1.配置免密登录

你需要免密到哪个机器登录，就需要把id\_rsa.pub这个文件放到那台机器所在用户所在的.ssh目录下。

设置成功之后，在10.22.5.101这台机器可以免密登录到10.22.5.[102-108]上。

配置免密登录

[root@server4 local]# ssh-keygen -t rsa

[root@server4 local]# ssh-copy-id laowang@10.22.5.102 #10.22.5.102--10.22.5.108所有主机上

命令：ssh-keygen -t rsa，一路回车可以看到在当前目录下生成.ssh文件。

命令ssh-copy-id laowang@10.22.5.[102-108]。这个操作会默认将101中.ssh目录下的id\_rsa.pub文件放到目标主机的.ssh目录下。

step 2.永久修改主机名

注释掉默认的localhost.localdomain。修改成所需要的主机名。

vi /etc/hostname

查看、修改主机名

[root@server4 local]# cat /etc/hostname

#localhost.localdomain

cdh201.enmonster.org

step 3.添加dns域名解析

我们公司提供统一的dns域名解析服务，所以我们不必在每台主机的/etc/hosts目录下添加ip -> hostname的映射。反之，则需要。

step 4.安装ntp服务

因为cdh集群对时间要求极其严格，所以需要配置统一的ntp服务从而控制时间的一致。

1)检查是否安装过ntp服务

安装ntp服务

[laowang@cdh201 ~]$ rpm -qa | grep ntp

fontpackages-filesystem-1.44-8.el7.noarch

python-ntplib-0.3.2-1.el7.noarch

ntpdate-4.2.6p5-22.el7.centos.x86\_64

2)上述结果并未显示出已安装ntp服务，需要手动安装。示例如下：

【集群上的每一台机器都需要安装】

ntp服务安装脚本

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo "install ntp"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum -y install ntp"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl enable ntpd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl start ntpd"

done

注意事项：

（1）如果不是root用户，那么在安装软件的时候，必须使用sudo选项，否则会出现access denied。如果是root用户，则不能使用sudo

（2）echo "install ntp" 这个表达式只是打印语句，无其他作用！

3)设置ntp服务器

这里分两种情况：

- a.我们公司有自己的ntp服务器【ip：10.22.4.102;10.22.4.103】

注释掉/etc/ntp.conf文件中默认的ntp服务器【在21行开始的地方】。并添加以下内容：

设置ntp服务器

server 10.22.4.102 enmonster

server 10.22.4.103 enmonster

- b.使用外部公共ntpd同步服务器[ntpdate -u cn.pool.ntp.org]

shell脚本如下：

ntp服务同步

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`;do

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo ntpdate -u cn.pool.ntp.org"

done

4)验证ntp服务

执行命令：ntpq -p

呈现代码宏出错: 参数'firstline'的值无效

[laowang@cdh207 ~]$ ntpq -p

remote refid st t when poll reach delay offset jitter

==============================================================================

\*10.22.4.102 85.199.214.101 2 u 100 1024 377 0.131 0.517 1.007

+10.22.4.103 120.25.115.19 3 u 151 1024 377 0.092 1.776 1.187

注意事项：

(1)NTP 是网络时间协议（Network Time Protocol）的简称。通过网络协议使计算机之间的时间同步化

(2)ntpq用来监视ntpd操作，ntpq -p查询网络中的NTP服务器，同时显示客户端和每个服务器的关系

5）强制同步到ntp服务器上

呈现代码宏出错: 参数'firstline'的值无效

ntpd -gq

step 5.安装kerberos Server

1.安装kerberos server

将kerberos server在 10.22.5.103机器上

命令：yum install krb5-server krb5-libs krb5-auth-dialog

KDC的主机必须非常自身安全，一般该主机只运行KDC程序。本文中我们选择主机名为cdh203.enmonster.org的机器作为运行KDC的主机。在安装完上述的软件之后，会在KDC主机上生成配置文件/etc/krb5.conf和/var/kerberos/krb5kdc/kdc.conf，它们分别反映了realm name 以及 domain-to-realm mappings。

查看/etc/krb5.conf中的内容

krb5.conf文件内容

[laowang@cdh207 ~]$ cat /etc/krb5.conf

# Configuration snippets may be placed in this directory as well

includedir /etc/krb5.conf.d/

[logging]

default = FILE:/var/log/krb5libs.log

kdc = FILE:/var/log/krb5kdc.log

admin\_server = FILE:/var/log/kadmind.log

[libdefaults]

dns\_lookup\_realm = false

ticket\_lifetime = 24h

renew\_lifetime = 7d

forwardable = true

rdns = false

default\_realm = ENMONSTER.ORG

# default\_ccache\_name = KEYRING:persistent:%{uid}

default\_ccache\_name = FILE:/tmp/krb5cc\_%{uid}

[realms]

# EXAMPLE.COM = {

# kdc = kerberos.example.com

# admin\_server = kerberos.example.com

# }

ENMONSTER.ORG = {

kdc = cdh203.enmonster.org

admin\_server = cdh203.enmonster.org

}

[domain\_realm]

# .example.com = EXAMPLE.COM

# example.com = EXAMPLE.COM

.enmonster.org = ENMONSTER.ORG

enmonster.org = ENMONSTER.ORG

安装之后，需要创建kerberos database。这个database是用来存储principal的。【因为kerberos客户端需要连接kerberos服务器，所以需要使用database存储这些信息】。创建数据库的命令如下：

kdb5\_util create -r ENMONSTER.ORG -s

执行这个命令之后，会手动让你输入密码，并确认一下即可。这样一个database就创建完成了。

cp命令参数解释

[laowang@cdh203 ~]sudo kdb5\_util create -r ENMONSTER.ORG -s

Loading random data

Initializing database '/var/kerberos/krb5kdc/principal' for realm 'ENMONSTER.ORG',

master key name 'K/M@ENMONSTER.ORG'

You will be prompted for the database Master Password.

It is important that you NOT FORGET this password.

Enter KDC database master key:

Re-enter KDC database master key to verify:

注意事项：

（1）设置的kerberos的数据库密码是：123456

（2）kerberos的数据库管理员密码：123456

（3）kerberos服务器端应该装在配置了免密的那台机器上，只有这样，在安装kerberos客户端的时候，就不需要输入密码了。【因为需要将一些配置文件放到其他机器上，如果不配置该机器到其他机器的免密登录，也是可以操作的，但是略有复杂】

（4）安装kdc服务器之后，我们需要验证一下/var/kerberos/krb5kdc/kdc.conf这个文件内容是否正确。这里面的realms需要与我们krb5.conf中的对应。

cp命令参数解释

[laowang@cdh203 ~]# cd /var/kerberos/krb5kdc/

[laowang@cdh203 krb5kdc]# ll

total 8

-rw-------. 1 root root 22 Apr 11 04:29 kadm5.acl

-rw-------. 1 root root 451 Apr 11 04:29 kdc.conf

[laowang@cdh203 krb5kdc]# cat kdc.conf

[kdcdefaults]

kdc\_ports = 88

kdc\_tcp\_ports = 88

[realms]

ENMONSTER.ORG = {

#master\_key\_type = aes256-cts

acl\_file = /var/kerberos/krb5kdc/kadm5.acl

dict\_file = /usr/share/dict/words

admin\_keytab = /var/kerberos/krb5kdc/kadm5.keytab

supported\_enctypes = aes256-cts:normal aes128-cts:normal

des3-hmac-sha1:normal arcfour-hmac:normal camellia256-cts:normal

camellia128-cts:normal des-hmac-sha1:normal des-cbc-md5:normal

des-cbc-crc:normal

}

[laowang@cdh203 krb5kdc]# ll

total 8

-rw-------. 1 root root 22 Apr 11 04:29 kadm5.acl

-rw-------. 1 root root 451 Apr 11 04:29 kdc.conf

2.安装kerberos客户端

将kerberos服务端装在 10.22.5.103机器上，其它机器就用作kerberos的客户端安装。因为105-108的机器性能较差，故不考虑作为服务端操作。

安装kerberos服务

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo $HOST

echo "check NTP"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo ntpq -p"

echo "install kerberos"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum install -y krb5-libs krb5-workstation"

scp -p /etc/krb5.conf laowang@$HOST:/tmp

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp -pf /tmp/krb5.conf /etc/"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chmod 644 /etc/krb5.conf"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chown root:root /etc/krb5.conf"

done

注意事项

(1)cp命令的-p参数

cp命令参数解释

-p same as --preserve=mode,ownership,timestamps

-f, --force if

an existing destination file cannot be opened, remove it and try again

(this option is ignored when the -n option is also used)

-p参数：使用文件源头的访问模式，拥有者，时间戳。

-f参数：无则添加，有则覆盖

(2)设置开机自启动

设置kerberos开机启动

centos 6

chkconfig krb5kdc on

chkconfig kadmin on

service krb5kdc start

service kadmin start

centos 7

systemctl start krb5kdc

systemctl start kadmin

systemctl status krb5kdc

systemctl status kadmin

(3)如何验证kerberos客户端安装成功？

在kerberos Server端创建一个管理员账户；然后在Client端执行kinit操作，接着使用klist查看是否能够拿到结果。示例如下：

在kerberos服务器上【10.22.5.103】执行如下操作：

kerberos Server端操作

[root@cdh203 sssd]# kadmin.local

Authenticating as principal root/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG with password.

kadmin.local: admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG

kadmin.local: Unknown request "admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG". Type "?" for a request list.

kadmin.local: addprinc

usage: add\_principal [options] principal

options are:

[-randkey|-nokey] [-x db\_princ\_args]\* [-expire expdate] [-pwexpire pwexpdate] [-maxlife maxtixlife]

[-kvno kvno] [-policy policy] [-clearpolicy]

[-pw password] [-maxrenewlife maxrenewlife]

[-e keysaltlist]

[{+|-}attribute]

attributes are:

allow\_postdated allow\_forwardable allow\_tgs\_req allow\_renewable

allow\_proxiable allow\_dup\_skey allow\_tix requires\_preauth

requires\_hwauth needchange allow\_svr password\_changing\_service

ok\_as\_delegate ok\_to\_auth\_as\_delegate no\_auth\_data\_required

lockdown\_keys

where,

[-x db\_princ\_args]\* - any number of database specific arguments.

Look at each database documentation for supported arguments

kadmin.local: addprinc admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG

WARNING: no policy specified for admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG; defaulting to no policy

Enter password for principal "admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG":

Re-enter password for principal "admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG":

add\_principal: Principal or policy already exists while creating "admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG".

kadmin.local: addprinc cloudera-scm/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG

WARNING: no policy specified for cloudera-scm/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG; defaulting to no policy

Enter password for principal "cloudera-scm/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG":

Re-enter password for principal "cloudera-scm/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG":

Principal "cloudera-scm/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG" created.

kadmin.local: kinit admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG

kadmin.local: Unknown request "kinit". Type "?" for a request list.

kadmin.local: exit

密码是：123456

分别在kerberos客户端上【 10.22.5.101】执行如下操作：

Kerberos Client端

[laowang@cdh201 ~]$ kinit admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG

Password for admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG:

[laowang@cdh201 ~]$ klist

Ticket cache: KEYRING:persistent:1112:1112

Default principal: admin/admin@ENMONSTER.ORG

Valid starting Expires Service principal

07/16/2018 15:12:58 07/17/2018 15:12:58 krbtgt/ENMONSTER.ORG@ENMONSTER.ORG

这里能够看到klist已经取到结果，说明kerberos集群安装成功！

step 6.安装sssd

（1）切换到当前目录：cd

（2）新建一个文件sssd.conf，内容如下：

安装SSSD服务

[sssd]

config\_file\_version=2

services=nss,pam

domains=default

[nss]

filter\_users=root,ldap

[pam]

[domain/default]

auth\_provider=ldap

id\_provider=ldap

chpass\_provider=ldap

ldap\_schema=rfc2307

ldap\_uri=ldap://10.22.5.102:389

ldap\_search\_base=dc=enmonster,dc=storage

ldap\_access\_filter=(&(objectclass=dcObject)(objectclass=organization))

ldap\_tls\_reqcert=never

ldap\_id\_use\_start\_tls=False

ldap\_tls\_cacertdir=/etc/openldap/certs

cache\_credentials=True

entry\_cache\_timeout=600

ldap\_network\_timeout=3

（3）编写如下脚本用以在节点安装：vi installSSSD.sh

SSSD安装脚本

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo "install sssd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum install -y mlocate sssd authconfig"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo authconfig --enablesssd --enablesssdauth --enablelocauthorize --enablemkhomedir --update"

scp -p sssd.conf laowang@$HOST:/tmp

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp -pf /tmp/sssd.conf /etc/sssd/sssd.conf"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chmod 600 /etc/sssd/sssd.conf"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl enable sssd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl restart sssd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl status sssd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chkconfig sssd on"

done

注意事项：

（1）sssd的安装一定要注意sssd集群的文件夹权限，这个很重要！正确的权限如下显示：

权限分配如下

[laowang@cdh203 sssd]$ sudo ls -all

total 16

drwx--x--x. 3 sssd sssd 35 Jul 30 17:38 .

drwxr-xr-x. 133 root root 8192 Jul 30 17:43 ..

drwx--x--x. 2 sssd sssd 6 Jun 28 01:57 conf.d

-rw-------. 1 root root 500 Jul 5 17:43 sssd.conf

step 7.OS limit调大

OS limit调大

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo "max open file limit"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo ulimit -n 131070 >> /etc/profile'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo \* soft nofile 131070 >> /etc/security/limits.conf'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo \* hard nofile 131070 >> /etc/security/limits.conf'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo sed -i "s/81920/unlimited/g" /etc/security/limits.d/20-nproc.conf"

done

注意事项：

（1）centos 7中是20-nproc.conf

（2）这里要使用bash -c参数，否则报错

（3）这里的limit调大指的是：os可以打开的文件数变大

（4）脚本中的格式一定要遵守，\*号不能搞错！

step 8.LDAP 安装

1)LDAP Server安装

01.LDAP是轻量目录访问协议，英文全称是Lightweight Directory Access Protocol，一般都简称为LDAP。

02.编写脚本vi installLDAP.sh

03.LDAP的服务器装在10.22.5.102这台机器上。服务器的安装脚本如下：

LDAP安装

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo "install ldap rpm"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum install -y openldap openldap-\* compat-openldap migrationtolls"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "rpm -qa | grep ldap"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo slapd -VV"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp /usr/share/openldap-servers/DB\_CONFIG.example /var/lib/ldap/DB\_CONFIG"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chown ldap:ldap -R /var/lib/ldap"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chmod 700 -R /var/lib/ldap"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo ll /var/lib/ldap"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo slappasswd -s bilaowang"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl start slapd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl enable slapd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl status slapd"

done

安装LDAP Server的单条命令：

LDAP安装单条命令

yum -y install openldap-servers openldap-clients

cp /usr/share/openldap-servers/DB\_CONFIG.example /var/lib/ldap/DB\_CONFIG

chown -R ldap:ldap -R /var/lib/ldap

cd /etc/openldap

mv slapd.d slapd.d.original

mv ldap.conf ldap.d.original

slappasswd

New password:123456

Re-enter new password

{SSHA}Ucv/BWkr4+3zw1yNu4n9KnxvM3Fr/L8W

新建slapd.conf这个文件：并填充如下内容。下面的rootpw值是slappasswd得到的秘钥：

slapd.conf文件预览

include /etc/openldap/schema/core.schema

include /etc/openldap/schema/cosine.schema

include /etc/openldap/schema/inetorgperson.schema

include /etc/openldap/schema/nis.schema

pidfile /var/run/openldap/slapd.pid

argsfile /var/run/openldap/slapd.args

database bdb

#checkpoint 1024 5

#cachesize 10000

suffix "dc=enmonster,dc=storage"

rootdn "cn=Manager,dc=enmonster,dc=storage"

# Cleartext passwords, especially for the rootdn, should

# be avoided. See slappasswd(8) and slapd.conf(5) for details.

# Use of strong authentication encouraged.

rootpw {SSHA}Ucv/BWkr4+3zw1yNu4n9KnxvM3Fr/L8W

# The database directory MUST exist prior to running slapd AND

# should only be accessible by the slapd/tools. Mode 700 recommended.

directory /var/lib/ldap

# Indices to maintain

index objectClass eq

启动lapd Server并加以验证

启动lapd server

[laowang@cdh202 openldap]$ sudo systemctl start slapd

[laowang@cdh202 openldap]$ systemctl status slapd

● slapd.service - OpenLDAP Server Daemon

Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/slapd.service; disabled; vendor preset: disabled)

Active: active (running) since Mon 2018-07-16 14:12:46 CST; 7s ago

Docs: man:slapd

man:slapd-config

man:slapd-hdb

man:slapd-mdb

file:///usr/share/doc/openldap-servers/guide.html

Process: 193231 ExecStart=/usr/sbin/slapd -u ldap -h ${SLAPD\_URLS} $SLAPD\_OPTIONS (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Process: 193202 ExecStartPre=/usr/libexec/openldap/check-config.sh (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)

Main PID: 193237 (slapd)

CGroup: /system.slice/slapd.service

└─193237 /usr/sbin/slapd -u ldap -h ldapi:/// ldap:///

2).为其它机器安装LDAP client

1

2

3

4

5

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

ssh -t root@$HOST "sudo yum -y install openldap-clients"

done;

注意事项：

（1）ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo echo \"echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/defrag\" >> /etc/rc.d/rc.local"的意思是：将echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/defrag这条命令导入到/etc/rc.d/rc.local这个文件中。其实这条命令也可以写成如下这个样子:

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo echo 'echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/defrag' >> /etc/rc.d/rc.local"

（2）那么/etc/rc.d/rc.local又是什么呢？可以使用cat命令查看一下：

查看rc.local

[root@littlelawson rc.d]# cat rc.local

#!/bin/sh

#

# This script will be executed \*after\* all the other init scripts.

# You can put your own initialization stuff in here if you don't

# want to do the full Sys V style init stuff.

touch /var/lock/subsys/local

这个rc.local文件【其实是一个shell脚本】的意思就是：这个脚本将在所有其他init脚本【应该是系统初始化类脚本】之后执行。你可以把你自己的初始化的东西放在这里，如果你不想做完整的系统v样式的init脚本。

stuff:材料--->脚本

（3）验证LDAP是否正常启动，其端口号是389。Verify the LDAP。使用命令：netstat -antup | grep -i 389

（4）因为openldap有很多依赖包，所以千万不能使用--nodeps删除包，正确的删除报的命令及顺序如下：

openldap删除注意事项

[root@server5 openldap]# rpm -e openldap-servers-sql-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

[root@server5 openldap]# rpm -e compat-openldap-2.3.43-5.el7.x86\_64

[root@server5 openldap]# rpm -qa |grep openldap

openldap-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

openldap-servers-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

openldap-clients-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

openldap-devel-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

[root@server5 openldap]# rpm -e openldap-servers-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

[root@server5 openldap]# rpm -e openldap-clients-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

[root@server5 openldap]# rpm -e openldap-devel-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

[root@server5 openldap]# rpm -e openldap-2.4.44-15.el7\_5.x86\_64

------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

step 9.删除cdh

CDH删除脚本

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo $HOST

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo service cloudera-scm-agent hard\_stop"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo service cloudera-scm-agent hard\_stop\_confirmed"

done

CDH文件删除

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

ssh -t laowang@$HOST

"sudo yum -y remove 'cloudera-manager-\*' avro-tools crunch flume-ng

hadoop-hdfs-fuse hadoop-hdfs-nfs3 hadoop-httpfs hadoop-kms hbase-solr

hive-hbase hive-webhcat hue-beeswax hue-hbase hue-impala hue-pig

hue-plugins hue-rdbms hue-search hue-spark hue-sqoop hue-zookeeper

impala impala-shell kite llama mahout oozie pig pig-udf-datafu search

sentry solr-mapreduce spark-core spark-master spark-worker

spark-history-server spark-python sqoop sqoop2 whirr hue-common

oozie-client solr solr-doc sqoop2-client zookeeper"

done

step 10.报错总结：

1.使用ifconfig，出现命令无效 -bash:-ifconfig command not found

ifconfig命令无效

1)yum provides ifconfig

2)yum install net-tools

3)centos 7重启网卡：systemctl restart network

1）在centos 7版本中，取消了命令ifconfig，相应的是ip a命令。

2.ssh免密登录，报错如下：

ssh命令报错

[laowang@cdh201 .ssh]$ ssh laowang@10.22.5.106

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

@ WARNING: REMOTE HOST IDENTIFICATION HAS CHANGED! @

@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@@

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SOMEONE IS DOING SOMETHING NASTY!

Someone could be eavesdropping on you right now (man-in-the-middle attack)!

It is also possible that a host key has just been changed.

The fingerprint for the ECDSA key sent by the remote host is

87:c9:52:03:22:84:9a:2d:e2:d4:87:e6:5e:a8:c8:e7.

Please contact your system administrator.

Add correct host key in /home/laowang/.ssh/known\_hosts to get rid of this message.

Offending ECDSA key in /home/laowang/.ssh/known\_hosts:4

ECDSA host key for 10.22.5.106 has changed and you have requested strict checking.

Host key verification failed.

修改client端，将其中的known\_hosts文件中的相关主机的记录删除，然后重新连接即可。

[laowang@cdh201 .ssh]$ ssh-keygen -l -f ~/.ssh/known\_hosts

256 d1:cb:3e:1e:36:8a:23:e4:d8:1c:e2:c2:51:cf:f2:1f 10.22.5.102 (ECDSA)

256 62:af:d2:cf:f4:ce:b1:29:4d:0e:7c:9e:6f:ab:02:54 10.22.5.103 (ECDSA)

256 f8:15:cf:77:30:da:37:94:37:94:5f:54:27:e8:d9:8a 10.22.5.105 (ECDSA)

256 6e:b8:97:0f:a7:cc:81:af:2b:2a:fe:c6:5f:b4:25:40 10.22.5.106 (ECDSA)

••••

将hosts中的内容对应无法登陆主机的内容删除就可以了

[laowang@cdh201 .ssh]$ vi ~/.ssh/known\_hosts

3.结合Kerberos时出现错误：

kerberos与CDH结合报错

Unable to trigger a roll of the active NN

java.util.concurrent.ExecutionException: java.io.IOException: Failed on local exception: java.io.IOException: Couldn't setup connection for hdfs/cdh202.enmonster.org@ENMONSTER.ORG to cdh201.enmonster.org/10.22.5.101:8022; Host Details : local host is: "cdh202.enmonster.org/10.22.5.102"; destination host is: "cdh201.enmonster.org":8022;

at java.util.concurrent.FutureTask.report(FutureTask.java:122)

at java.util.concurrent.FutureTask.get(FutureTask.java:206)

at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.EditLogTailer.triggerActiveLogRoll(EditLogTailer.java:320)

at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.EditLogTailer$EditLogTailerThread.doWork(EditLogTailer.java:379)

at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.EditLogTailer$EditLogTailerThread.access$300(EditLogTailer.java:348)

at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.EditLogTailer$EditLogTailerThread$1.run(EditLogTailer.java:365)

at java.security.AccessController.doPrivileged(Native Method)

at javax.security.auth.Subject.doAs(Subject.java:360)

at org.apache.hadoop.security.UserGroupInformation.doAs(UserGroupInformation.java:1900)

at org.apache.hadoop.security.SecurityUtil.doAsLoginUserOrFatal(SecurityUtil.java:442)

at org.apache.hadoop.hdfs.server.namenode.ha.EditLogTailer$EditLogTailerThread.run(EditLogTailer.java:361)

[这个问题正在解决！待完善]

4.centos7自带的openjdk与oracle-j2sdk冲突，需要删除openjdk.[真的是放心删除，对后面是没有影响的]或许会有人想到使用alternative去修改jdk版本的优先级，但是这个是没有用处的。我已经尝试过。

jdk版本冲突

5.[06/Nov/2017 14:14:40 +0000] 22407 MainThread agent ERROR

Error, CM server guid updated, expected 85556d56-3e80-4811-be51-114000bb5ae9, received b6eb96fc-4217-4ce1-b6c6-875ab84a7ba3

解决办法：

停止所有主机的cloudera-scm-agent信息，systemctl stop cloudera-scm-agent

再删除cm\_guid信息：rm -rf /var/lib/cloudera-scm-agent/cm\_guid

6.关闭cdh安装页面时，我们意在重新安装，但是cloudera-scm-server并不会识别你的操作重新安装【因为在使用命令/usr/share/cmf/schema/scm\_prepare\_database.sh -h 10.22.5.101 mysql cm cm 123456时会把集群信息刷写到数据库中，所以导致你无法重新安装。】可以采取的步骤是，删除cm数据库，然后重新执行命令安装。

7.

2018-07-15 08:57:12,074 INFO CommandPusher:com.cloudera.server.cmf.CommandPusherThread: Failed to update commands in batch mode.

java.lang.IllegalStateException: Transaction not active

at org.hibernate.ejb.TransactionImpl.getRollbackOnly(TransactionImpl.java:131)

at com.cloudera.enterprise.AbstractWrappedEntityManager.commit(AbstractWrappedEntityManager.java:109)

at com.cloudera.cmf.persist.CmfEntityManager.commit(CmfEntityManager.java:375)

at com.cloudera.server.cmf.CommandPusherThread.handleCommandBatched(CommandPusherThread.java:274)

at com.cloudera.server.cmf.CommandPusherThread.innerLoop(CommandPusherThread.java:189)

at com.cloudera.server.cmf.CommandPusherThread.run(CommandPusherThread.java:157)

8.

2018-07-15 09:40:06,638 WARN

2015560880@scm-web-27:com.cloudera.parcel.ClusterParcelStatus: Parcel

not distributed but have active state ACTIVATING

报错原因：因为我曾在虚拟机安装cdh，报这个错误是因为虚拟机物理硬盘容量不够

9.install agent时出错：

install agent出错

2018-07-15 09:40:06,638 WARN

2015560880@scm-web-27:com.cloudera.parcel.ClusterParcelStatus: Parcel

not distributed but have active state ACTIVATING

# rpm -qa | grep ^mysql-community

mysql-community-libs-5.7.12-1.el6.x86\_64

mysql-community-devel-5.7.12-1.el6.x86\_64

mysql-community-common-5.7.12-1.el6.x86\_64

mysql-community-client-5.7.12-1.el6.x86\_64

mysql-community-libs-compat-5.7.12-1.el6.x86\_64 【必须要有这个包】

mysql-community-server-5.7.12-1.el6.x86\_6

报错原因：在mysql5.7版本中，缺失这个libmysqlclient.so.18(64bit)这个文件，是因为mysql 5.7与5.6不兼容造成。

解决方法：安装包mysql-community-libs-compat package.

10.

未使用ssh安装报错

2018-07-15 07:51:31,255 WARN

2007250860@scm-web-18:com.cloudera.server.cmf.tsquery.TimeSeriesQueryService:

Could not find a HOST\_MONITORING nozzle from SCM.

com.cloudera.cmon.MgmtServiceLocatorException: Could not find a HOST\_MONITORING nozzle from SCM.

at com.cloudera.cmon.MgmtServiceLocator.getNozzleIPC(MgmtServiceLocator.java:141)

at com.cloudera.server.cmf.tsquery.NozzleRequest.<init>(NozzleRequest.java:50)

at com.cloudera.server.cmf.tsquery.TimeSeriesMultiRequest.<init>(TimeSeriesMultiRequest.java:48)

at com.cloudera.server.cmf.tsquery.TimeSeriesQueryService.queryTimeSeries(TimeSeriesQueryService.java:516)

at com.cloudera.server.web.cmf.charts.TimeSeriesQueryController.queryTimeSeriesHelper(TimeSeriesQueryController.java:328)

Cloudera manager reporting "Could not find a HOST\_MONITORING nozzle from SCM"

结决方法：建议使用ssh安装，而不是root用户【再提供统一的密码】

step 11.参考文献：

1.http://www.cloudera.com/documentation/enterprise/5-7-x/topics/cm\_ig\_uninstall\_cm.html

2.https://www.centos.org/forums/viewtopic.php?t=2825

3.https://www.centos.org/forums/viewtopic.php?t=1323

4.http://archive-primary.cloudera.com/cdh5/parcels/5.14.2/

5.https://archive.cloudera.com/cdh5/redhat/7/x86\_64/cdh/5.14.2/RPMS/x86\_64/

6.https://blog.csdn.net/weixin\_39478115/article/details/77483251?locationNum=1&fps=1

7.https://bugs.mysql.com/bug.php?id=81384

step12.可执行脚本

最后将所有可执行的脚本全部放在这里，以供参考

关闭防火墙

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo firewall-cmd --state"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl stop firewalld.service"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl disable firewalld.service"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo firewall-cmd --state"

done

查看主机名

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

ssh laowang@$HOST "sudo hostname"

done;

安装ntp服务

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum -y install ntp"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl enable ntpd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl start ntpd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo ntpstat"

done

安装kerberos客户端

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo $HOST

echo "check NTP"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo ntpq -p"

echo "install kerberos"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum install -y krb5-libs krb5-workstation"

scp -p krb5.conf laowang@$HOST:/tmp

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp -pf /tmp/krb5.conf /etc"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chmod 644 /etc/krb5.conf"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chown root:root /etc/krb5.conf"

done

修改透明大页

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo "max open file limit"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo ulimit -n 131070 >> /etc/profile'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo \* soft nofile 131070 >> /etc/security/limits.conf'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo \* hard nofile 131070 >> /etc/security/limits.conf'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo sed -i "s/81920/unlimited/g" /etc/security/limits.d/20-nproc.conf"

done

安装sssd

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo "install sssd"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum install -y mlocate sssd authconfig"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo authconfig --enablesssd --enablesssdauth --enablelocauthorize --enablemkhomedir --update"

scp -p sssd.conf laowang@$HOST:/tmp

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp -pf /tmp/sssd.conf /etc/sssd/sssd.conf"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chmod 600 /etc/sssd/sssd.conf"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl enable sssd.service"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl restart sssd.service"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo systemctl status sssd.service"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo chkconfig sssd on"

done

关闭透明大页

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo------$HOST-------------

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo grep -i HugePages\_Total /proc/meminfo"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/enabled'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/defrag'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/defrag"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cat /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/enabled"

echo "add THP to rc.d" $HOST

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo bash -c 'echo \"echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent\_hugepage/defrag\" >> /etc/rc.d/rc.local'"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo grep -i HugePages\_Total /proc/meminfo"

done

安装ldap Client

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum -y install openldap-clients"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo rpm -qa | grep openldap"

done;

拷贝mysql驱动包

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo $HOST

echo "install mysql-connector-java.jar"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo mkdir -p /usr/share/java"

scp -p mysql-connector-java.jar laowang@$HOST:/tmp

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp /tmp/mysql-connector-java.jar /usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java.jar"

done

替换JCE包

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo $HOST

scp -p \*policy.jar laowang@$HOST:/tmp

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp /tmp/local\_policy.jar /usr/java/jdk1.8.0\_144-cloudera/jre/lib/security/local\_policy.jar.bak.20180717"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp /tmp/US\_export\_policy.jar /usr/java/jdk1.8.0\_144-cloudera/jre/lib/security/US\_export\_policy.jar.bak.20180717"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo cp -pf /tmp/\*policy.jar /usr/java/jdk1.8.0\_144-cloudera/jre/lib/security/"

done

停用cdh agent

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

echo $HOST

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo service cloudera-scm-agent next\_stop\_hard"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo service cloudera-scm-agent stop"

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo service cloudera-scm-agent status"

done

删除安装文件夹

#!/bin/bash

for HOST in `cat hosts`

do

ssh -t laowang@$HOST "sudo yum -y remove 'cloudera-manager-\*' avro-tools crunch flume-ng hadoop-hdfs-fuse hadoop-hdfs-nfs3 hadoop-httpfs hadoop-kms hbase-solr hive-hbase hive-webhcat hue-beeswax hue-hbase hue-impala hue-pig hue-plugins hue-rdbms hue-search hue-spark hue-sqoop hue-zookeeper impala impala-shell kite llama mahout oozie pig pig-udf-datafu search sentry solr-mapreduce spark-core spark-master spark-worker spark-history-server spark-python sqoop sqoop2 whirr hue-common oozie-client solr solr-doc sqoop2-client zookeeper"

done