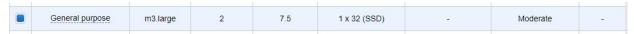
Deploy Ambari on AWS

Launch EC2 Ambari Server

 In AWS console, select EC2 service. Click "Launch Instance" button to create a VM. Select Ubuntu AMI. Since we are going to deploy Ambary 2.2.2, use Ubuntu 14.04 image.



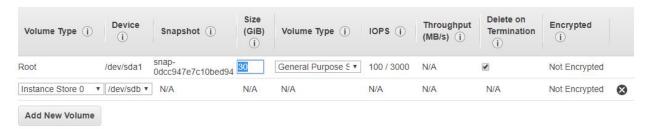
2. We will create a NameNode. Because this NameNode will be able to handle a relatively large cluster, choose m3.large instance. Click Next.



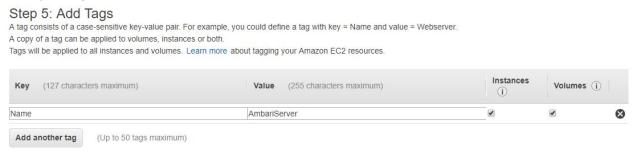
- 3. On "Number of instances", use 1. Leave other options as default or change them to your configuration preference. Click Next.
- 4. Choose 30 GB of storage. Click Next.

Step 4: Add Storage

Your instance will be launched with the following storage device settings. You can attach additional EBS volumes and instance store volumes to your instance, or edit the settings of the root volume. You can also attach additional EBS volumes after launching an instance, but not instance store volumes. Learn more about storage options in Amazon EC2.



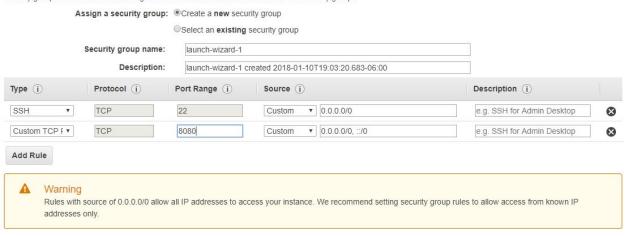
5. Add "Name" tag for this instance with value "Ambari Server". This is so that we can quickly recognize the instance from the console. Click Next.



6. Add new rule as follow. Here we use 0.0.0.0/0 as Source which open connection from any IP address. Typically in production environment you will restrict the access to the specific IP or IP address ranges of your organization.

Step 6: Configure Security Group

A security group is a set of firewall rules that control the traffic for your instance. On this page, you can add rules to allow specific traffic to reach your instance. For example, if you want to set up a web server and allow Internet traffic to reach your instance, add rules that allow unrestricted access to the HTTP and HTTPS ports. You can create a new security group or select from an existing one below. Learn more about Amazon EC2 security groups.



7. Click "Review and Launch" button. Verify if everything is correct. Click "Launch" button. You can either create new key or use existing one.

2. Prepare the Instance for Ambari Deployment

- 1. Connect to the instance by ssh.
- 2. Turn off the Transparent Huge Pages. Add below lines in the /etc/rc.local file. You need to sudo the text edit command (e.g. sudo nano /etc/rc.local)

```
if test -f /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled; then
    echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled
fi

if test -f /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag; then
    echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag
fi
```

- 3. Install ntp package. The NTP will be used to synch the clock between the nodes in the cluster.
 - \$ sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get dist-upgrade && sudo apt-get install ntp
- 4. Check if ntp process is running.

\$ sudo service ntp status

- 5. Now back to the EC2 Instance console. Right click on the Ambari server we just launched, Image, Create Image.
- 6. Name it as "AmbariNode", tick "No reboot" and click on "Create Image". We now have image ready to be used for us to launch the rest of Ambari nodes.

3. Launch the Nodes

- 1. Now it is time to use the image "AmbariNode" that we have created above to launch the nodes. Same as before, use m3.large instance with 30 GB storage. Give the intances' tag name as "AmbariNode".
- 2. In this example, 4 nodes are created.

Step 3: Configure Instance Details

Configure the instance to suit your requirements. You can launch multiple instances from the same AMI, request Spot instance an access management role to the instance, and more.





3. Configure the security group of each Ambari Node and Server so that they can communicate to each other through the private IP address. Let's say the IP addresses are between 172.31.4.10 and 172.31.4.14, you can add the create a security group with Inbound Rules that reflect this.



NOTE: Any edits made on existing rules will result in the edited rule being deleted and a new rule created with the new details. This will cause traffic that depends on that rule to be dropped for a very brief period of time until the new rule can be created.

4. Install and Start Ambari Server (v2.2.2)

- 1. Copy the private key (.pem) file from your PC to the Ambari Server. Save the pem file as id_rsa under directory /home/<user>/.ssh/ in the Ambari server.
- 2. SSH to the Ambari server. Add the ambari repository into the repository sources. The example below uses version 2.2.2.

```
cd /etc/apt/sources.list.d
sudo wget
```

http://public-repo-1.hortonworks.com/ambari/ubuntu14/2.x/updates/2.2.2.0/ambari.list

3. Install Ambari Server from the public Ambari repository:

```
sudo apt-key adv --recv-keys --keyserver keyserver.ubuntu.com
B9733A7A07513CAD
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install ambari-server
```

4. Run Setup. You can use default parameter here. Use default values for questions.

```
sudo ambari-server setup \label{eq:server} \mbox{Note: for MySQL, the JDBC driver can be downloaded $\frac{\mbox{here}}{\mbox{}}$.}
```

5. Start Ambari Server

```
sudo ambari-server start
```

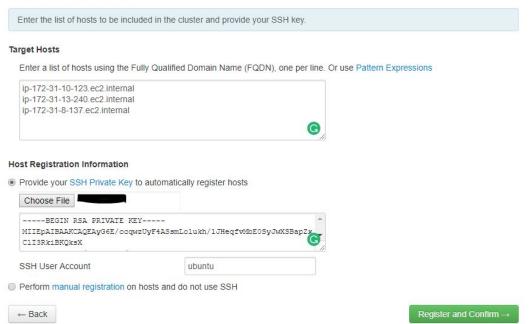
5. Deploy Hadoop Cluster

- 1. Open a web browser and connect to the DNS name of Ambari Server. Use port 8080. For example: http://<xx.xx.xx>.compute-1.amazonaws.com:8080.
- 2. Use user/password admin/admin.
- 3. Click on Launch Wizard. Give the name of your cluster. Click Next.
- 4. Select the stack version you would like to deploy. Click Next.



5. Under Install Options page, enter all internal DNS of the AmbariNodes in the Target Hosts box. Upload your pem key for the nodes under Host Registration Information. Hit "Register and Confirm" button.

Install Options



6. Wait until all nodes are installed successfully. Click Next.

Confirm Hosts

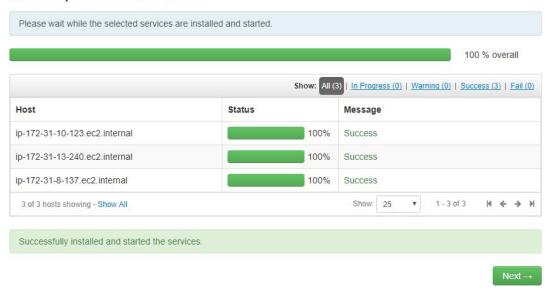


- 7. Choose services under Services page. Click Next.
- 8. Choose host where you want the services to run on. Click Next.
- 9. Verify if all are okay. Click Next.
- 10. Enter passwords for database/services if asked. Click Next.
- 11. Finally, hit "Deploy" button. It may take some time to complete all installations.

Install, Start and Test



Install, Start and Test



12. Congratulation, your Hadoop cluster is now ready! Don't forget to change the admin password.

