

DSS installation 1

## Data Steward Studio Installation

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## Installation Overview

You must install the Data Plane Service, Data Steward Studio app, and Data Plane Profiler Agent in the same order.

To install Data Steward Studio, you must install the following components:

1. Data Plane Service
2. Data Plane Profiler Agent on HDP Clusters
3. Data Steward Studio app

You are strongly encouraged to read completely through this entire document before starting the installation process, so that you understand the interdependencies and order of the steps.

## Installing Profiler Agent on Clusters

After installing the Data Steward Studio app, you must install the DP Profiler Agent on clusters to complete the installation of Data Steward Studio service.

### Procedure

1. Make sure all the prerequisites are met.
2. Complete the pre-installation tasks for Data Plane Profiler.
3. Configure an external database.
4. Install the Data Plane Profiler Agent.
5. Configure the Ambari Data Plane Profiler Properties.
6. Set up Knox topologies.

## Supported Configurations for DSS Installation

### Requirements for the DSS host

The DSS application is installed on the same host at DPS Platform and has no requirements beyond what is required by DPS Platform.

### Cross-version support for DSS application and engine

**Table 1: Support by engine or app version**

Engine or App Version	Supports...
DP Profiler Agent 1.0	HDP 2.6.5
DPS 1.1 and DSS 1.0 UI application	DP Profiler Agent 1.0

### Requirements for clusters used with Dataplane Profiler Agent

The clusters on which you install the Dataplane Profiler Agent must meet the requirements identified in the following sections.

**Table 2: Version requirements for clusters used with DSS**

Item	Versions
HDP versions	2.6.5
Ambari versions	2.6.2.0

You can find the most current information about your product's interoperability for this release on the Support Matrix. The Support Matrix tool provides information about:

- Operating Systems
- Databases
- Browsers
- JDKs

To access the tool, go to: <https://supportmatrix.hortonworks.com>

### HDP Apache Component Requirements for DSS

The following additional Apache components are required on your clusters for DSS support:

Component	Purpose	Comments
Atlas	Required for metadata search and discovery	
Hive	Only Hive assets are currently supported in DSS for management	
Spark2	Required for running profiler jobs	
Livy2	Required for submitting profiler jobs to the cluster	
Knox	Required for authentication, federation, and proxying	Knox must be enabled on clusters before you can register the clusters with DPS.
Ranger	Required for looking at security policies and mining audit information	

### Port and Network Requirements for clusters

Have the following ports available and open on each cluster:

Default Port Number	Purpose	Comments	Required to be open?
21900	Port for Dataplane Profiler service on hosts.	Accessibility is required from all clusters.	Yes
8080	Ambari server host		Yes
6080	Ranger Port		Yes
8443	Knox Port		Yes
21000	Atlas Port		Yes
8999	Livy2 Port		Yes

## Pre-installation tasks for Data Plane Profiler Agent

Perform these tasks before you try to install the Data Profiler agent on the cluster.

### Procedure

1. Ensure that the clusters are running the latest version of HDP.

2. Ensure that the following HDP components are installed and configured:
  - Atlas
  - Ranger
  - Knox
  - Spark2 and Livy Server2
3. If you plan to sync users from LDAP into Ranger, ensure a dpprofiler user is created in LDAP and synced into Ranger.
4. Ensure that Ranger integration for HDFS and Hive is enabled.
5. Make sure that HDFS Audit logging for Ranger is enabled.
6. Make sure you install Hive client and HDFS client on the machine where you plan to install DataPlane Profiler Agent.
7. Add the following proxy users details in the custom core-site.xml file as follows:
 

```
hadoop.proxyuser.livy.groups=* hadoop.proxyuser.livy.hosts=* hadoop.proxyuser.knox.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.knox.hosts=*
```
8. Ensure that the following configuration is set up in Spark2 for cleaning up history files without filling up HDFS space over time.
  - a) Log in to Ambari on the cluster.
  - b) Select Spark2 > Configs > Custom spark2-defaults.
  - c) Add the following lines:
 

```
spark.history.fs.cleaner.enabled=true spark.history.fs.cleaner.interval=1d spark.history.fs.cleaner.maxAge=7d
```

 This ensures that Spark history from jobs older than seven days will be cleaned up once per day. Modify the values as needed.
9. Restart the services as required.
10. Make sure the resource requirements for YARN queues for a default DSS configurations are as follows:
  - RAM should be greater than or equal to 24 GB.
  - CPU Cores should be greater than equal to 12.

Update the YARN parameters as follows:

Set the `yarn.scheduler.capacity.maximum-am-resource-percent` parameter on YARN > Scheduler (let this be `x`) such that, when multiplied with the total memory in YARN, it should be greater than or equal to 8G.

The equation appears as follows:

$$(x * \text{total\_memory\_in\_yarn}) \geq 8G$$

For example, for 16 GB it is advised to set `x` to 0.5.

All these resources must be allocated exclusively for profiler agent and profilers. It is advisable to have a separate queue.

## Configure an external database for DataPlane Profiler Agent

You must configure an external database and add the profileragent database user to the database.

### Configure MySQL external database

You must configure an MySQL database and add the profileragent database user to the database.

#### About this task

MySQL is supported only if Ambari is installed to use on MySQL.

### Procedure

1. Log in to your MySQL database client.
2. Create a database user. The default value is profileragent.
3. Create a database name. The default value is profileragent.
4. Grant the user profileragent all rights on the database profileragent.

## Configure Postgres external database

You must configure a Postgres database and add the profileragent database user to the database.

### Procedure

1. Log in to postgres shell using admin user like postgres:

```
psql -U postgres
```

2. Create profileragent database and user and grant all privileges:

```
CREATE DATABASE $profileragentdb;
```

```
CREATE USER $profileragentuser WITH PASSWORD '$password';
```

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE $profileragentdb TO $profileragentuser;
```

The default value for \$profileragentdb and \$profileragentuser is profileragent.

3. Add \$profileragentuser to pg\_hba.conf to have access from profiler agent host.

## Grant Permissions in Ranger and YARN

The DP Profiler user needs permissions to read entities for the profilers to function. Such a policy should be created via Ranger.

### About this task

The dpprofiler user needs access to the following:

- Read and list tables from the Hive metastore.
- Read and write types, entities, and classifications in Atlas.
- Run jobs in YARN against a configured queue. If you are using the default installation, make sure that these permissions are granted to the default queue.

## Install the Data Plane Profiler Agent

DSS requires that the DP Profiler Agent be installed on all clusters. The Profiler is installed on the Ambari host, using an Ambari management pack (MPack). An MPack bundles service definitions, stack definitions, and stack add-on service definitions.

### About this task

This task must be completed on all clusters to be used with DSS.

### Before you begin

You must have root access to the Ambari Server host node to perform this task.



**Important:** Prior to starting installation, you must have downloaded the required repository tarballs from the Hortonworks customer portal, following the instructions provided as part of the product procurement process. The repository tarballs for the Data Plane Profiler agent are different from the DSS app repository tarballs.

## Procedure

1. Log in as root to an Ambari host on a cluster.

```
ssh root@<ambari-ip-address>
```

2. Install the Data Plane Profiler MPack by running the following command, replacing <mpack-file-name> with the name of the MPack.

```
ambari-server install-mpack --mpack <mpack-file-name> --verbose
```

3. Restart the Ambari server.

```
ambari-server restart
```

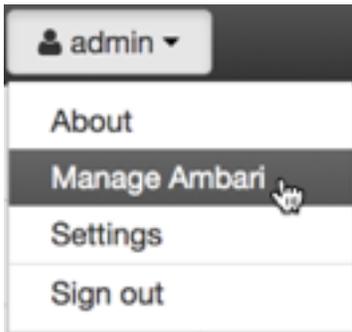
4. Launch Ambari in a browser and log in.  
http://<ambari-server-host>:8080

Default credentials are:

Username: admin

Password: admin

5. Click **Admin>Manage Ambari**.



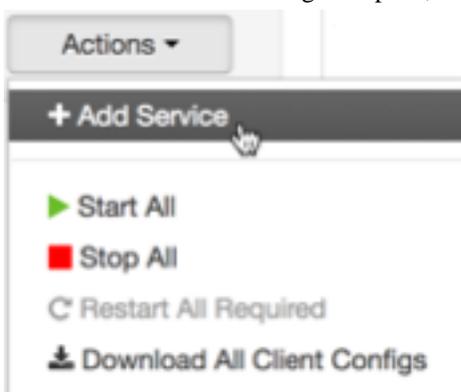
6. Click **Versions**, and then do the following on the Versions page:

- a) Click the HDP version in the **Name** column.
- b) Change the **Base URL** path for the DSS service to point to the local repository, for example:

```
http://webserver.com/DSS/centos7/1.2.0.0-X
```

URLs shown are for example purposes only. Actual URLs might be different.

7. Click the Ambari logo to return to the main Ambari page.
8. In the Ambari Services navigation pane, click **Actions>Add Service**.



The Add Service Wizard displays.

9. On the **Choose Services** page of the Wizard, select the Dataplane Profiler service to install in Ambari, and then follow the on-screen instructions.

Other required services are automatically selected.

10. When prompted to confirm addition of dependent services, give a positive confirmation to all.

This adds other required services.

11. On the **Assign Masters** page, you can choose the default settings.

12. On the **Customize Services** page, fill out the database details and other required fields that are highlighted.

Make sure to enter the credentials that you set while configuring the external database. Change the username `profilergent` to the values set in the external database.



**Note:** Make sure to add the database driver to the machine based on the external database that you configured.

13. Complete the remaining installation wizard steps and exit the wizard.

14. Ensure that all components required for your DPS service have started successfully.

15. Enable Knox SSO for DP Profiler Agent.

- a. Set `dpprofiler.sso.knox.enabled` to `true` in Advanced `dpprofiler-env` section in Ambari DP Profiler Configs.

- b. Run the following CLI command to export the Knox certificate:

```
JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -export -alias gateway-identity -rfc -file Knox-
pub-key.cert -keystore /usr/hdp/current/knox-server/data/security/
keystores/gateway.jks
```

When prompted, enter the Knox master password.

- c. After generating the certificate, paste the contents of the certificate in the `dpprofiler.sso.knox.public.key` field under **Advanced dpprofiler-env properties** of DP Profiler Configs in Ambari.

16. Open the quick link of the profiler for service verification.

17. Add `/profilers` to the quick link URL.

If the quick link is `xyz:21900`, change it to `xyz:21900/profilers`.



**Note:** For non-Kerberized clusters, this request returns the list of all registered profilers. For kerberos-enabled clusters, you will see an HTTP-401 response which is expected.

18. After installing the profiler agent using **Add Service Wizard** in Ambari, the NodeManager hosts do not have the `dpprofiler` user. For Ambari to automatically create these users, restart all NodeManagers by going to **Services->YARN->Restart NodeManagers** (NodeManagers can be restarted in a rolling fashion - Ambari UI shows restart batching options)

## Ambari Dataplane Profiler Configs

From **Ambari > Dataplane Profiler > Configs**, you can view or update your database or advanced configurations.

### Dataplane Profiler Database Configs

From **Ambari > Dataplane Profiler > Configs > Database**, you can view or update the DataPlane Profiler Database configurations.

**Table 3: Database configs**

Value	Description	Example
DP Profiler Database	Database type or flavor used for DSS profiler.	H2 MySQL POSTGRES
Database Username	A Database user needs to be created in the MySQL or Postgres DB that the profiler service would use to connect to the DB. This is name of that database user.	profileragent
Database Name	Name must be "profileragent".  <b>Important:</b> Do not modify.	profileragent
Database URL	The URL of DP profiler database.	H2: jdbc:h2:/var/lib/profiler_agent/h2/profileragent;DATABASE_TO_UPPER=false;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=1 MySQL: jdbc:mysql://hostname:3306/profileragent?autoreconnect=true POSTGRES: jdbc:postgresql://hostname:5432/profileragent
Database Host	Database host name for Profiler Agent server	<hostname>
Database password	The password for your DP database.	<your_password>

### Dataplane Profiler Advanced Configs

From **Ambari > Dataplane Profiler > Configs > Advanced**, you can view or update the DataPlane Profiler advanced configurations.

**Table 4: Advanced dpprofiler-config**

Value	Description	Example
Dependent Cluster Configurations	Provides various cluster configurations, including: atlasUrl rangerAuditDir metastoreUrl metastoreKeytab metastorePrincipal	atlasUrl=application-properties/ atlas.rest.address;rangerAuditDir=ranger-env/ xasecure.audit.destination.hdfs.dir;metastoreUrl=hive-site/ hive.metastore.uris;metastoreKeytab=hive-site/ hive.metastore.kerberos.keytab.file;metastorePrincipal=hive-site/hive.metastore.kerberos.principal
Additional Cluster Configurations	Additional configuration items of services in the cluster that can be set for use by profilers.	
Profilers local home directory	Local directory for the profilers.	/usr/dss/current/profilers
Profilers shared results directory	The HDFS directory where DSS Profilers will store their metrics output. Ensure the dpprofiler user has full access to this directory.	/user/dpprofiler/dwh
Profilers shared binaries directory	HDFS directory for the profilers.	/apps/dpprofiler/profilers
SPNEGO Cookie Name	Cookie name that is returned to the client after successful SPNEGO authentication.	dpprofiler.spnego.cookie
SPNEGO Signature Secret	Secret for verifying and signing the generated cookie after successful authentication	***some***secret**
Maximum assets submitted per profiler job	Maximum number of assets to be submitted in one profiler job.	50

Value	Description	Example
Maximum number of concurrent profiler jobs	Number of profiler jobs active at a point in time. This is per profiler.	2
Job scan interval	Time in seconds after which the profiler looks for an asset in the queue and schedules the job if the queue is not empty.	30
Maximum number of assets queued for submission	Maximum size of the profiler queue. After which it rejects any new asset submission request.	500

**Table 5: Advanced dpprofiler-env**

Value	Description	Example
Profiler service local configuration directory	Configuration files directory.	/etc/profiler_agent/conf
Profiler service local data directory	Data directory. If using h2, data is stored here.	/var/lib/profiler_agent
Profiler service HTTP Port	Port where profiler agent runs.	21900
Profiler Knox SSO Enabled	Enable this to use Knox SSO for Profiler	
Profiler Knox SSO Public Key	Knox SSO Public Certificate	<p>Run the following CLI command to export the Knox certificate:</p> <pre>JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool - export -alias gateway- identity -rfc -file knox-pub-key.cert -keystore /usr/ hdp/current/knox- server/data/security/ keystores/gateway.jks</pre> <p>When prompted, enter the Knox master password. After generating the certificate, paste the contents of the certificate in this field.</p>
Profiler Service Keytab	Profiler agent keytab location.	/etc/security/keytabs/ dpprofiler.kerberos.keytab
Profiler Service Principal	Profiler agent kerberos principal.	dpprofiler\${principalSuffix}@REALM.COM principalSuffix is a random string which is generated by Ambari for a cluster. This string is used to uniquely identify services on a cluster in case of multiple clusters being managed by single KDC
Number of retries for refresh of Kerberos ticket	Maximum number of retries allowed for refreshing the Kerberos ticket	5
Profiler service local log directory	Log Directory	/var/log/profiler_agent
Profiler service local PID file directory	Pid Directory	/var/run/profiler_agent
Profiler Service SPNEGO Kerberos Keytab	SPNEGO keytab location.	/etc/security/keytabs/spnego.service.keytab

Value	Description	Example
Profiler Service SPNEGO Kerberos Principal	SPNEGO Kerberos principal.	HTTP/\${FQDN}@REALM.COM FQDN - fully qualified domain name of the machine
Profiler Service Logging configuration	Content for logback.xml.	<pre> &lt;configuration&gt;  &lt;conversionRule   conversionWord="coloredLevel"   converterClass="play.api.libs.logback.ColoredLevel" /&gt;  &lt;appender name="FILE"   class="ch.qos.logback.core.FileAppender" /&gt; &lt;file&gt;{{dpprofiler_log_dir}}/ application.log&lt;/file&gt; &lt;encoder&gt; &lt;pattern&gt;%date [%level]   from %logger in   %thread - %message%n   %xException&lt;/pattern&gt; &lt;/encoder&gt; &lt;/appender&gt;  &lt;appender name="STDOUT"   class="ch.qos.logback.core.ConsoleAppender" /&gt; &lt;encoder&gt; &lt;pattern&gt;%coloredLevel   %logger{15} - %message   %n%xException{10}&lt;/ pattern&gt; &lt;/encoder&gt; &lt;/appender&gt;  &lt;appender   name="ASYNCFILE"   class="ch.qos.logback.classic.AsyncFileAppender" /&gt; &lt;appender-ref   ref="FILE" /&gt; &lt;/appender&gt;  &lt;appender   name="ASYNCSTDOUT"   class="ch.qos.logback.classic.AsyncConsoleAppender" /&gt; &lt;appender-ref   ref="STDOUT" /&gt; &lt;/appender&gt;  &lt;logger name="play"   level="INFO" /&gt; &lt;logger   name="application"   level="DEBUG" /&gt;  &lt;!-- Off these ones as they are annoying, and anyway we manage configuration ourselves --&gt; &lt;logger   name="com.avaje.ebean.config.PropertyRetriever"   level="OFF" /&gt; &lt;logger   name="com.avaje.ebeaninternal.server.core.DefaultServer"   level="OFF" /&gt; &lt;logger   name="com.avaje.ebeaninternal.server.default.DefaultPersistenceContextImpl"   level="OFF" /&gt; </pre>
	<b>11</b>	<pre>   name="com.avaje.ebeaninternal.server.default.DefaultPersistenceContextImpl"   level="OFF" /&gt; &lt;logger   name="com.avaje.ebeaninternal.server.default.DefaultPersistenceContextImpl"   level="OFF" /&gt; </pre>

**Table 6: Advanced dpprofiler-livy-config**

Value	Description	Example
Read session driver core count	Number of cores to use for the driver session for the read process.	1
Read session driver memory size	Amount of memory to use for the driver process for the read session.	1g
Read session executor core count	Number of cores to use for each executor for read session.	1
Read session executor memory size	Amount of memory to use per executor for read session.	1g
Read session heartbeat timeout	Timeout in seconds to which read session will be orphaned.	172800
Read session name	Name of the read session.	dpprofiler-read
Read session executor count	Number of executors to launch for the read session.	2
Read session queue name	Name of the YARN queue for the read sessions.	default
Read session timeout	Specifies timeouts for read requests using interactive session.	90
Write session driver core count	Number of cores to use for the driver session for the write process.	1
Write session driver memory size	Amount of memory to use for the driver process for the write session.	1g
Write session executor core count	Number of cores to use for each executor for write session.	1
Write session executor memory size	Amount of memory to use per executor for the write session.	1g
Write session heartbeat timeout	Timeout in seconds to which write session will be orphaned.	172800
Write session name	Name of the write session.	dpprofiler-write
Write session executor count	Number of executors to launch for the write session.	2
Write session queue name	Name of the YARN queue for the write sessions.	default
Write session timeout	Specifies timeouts for write requests using interactive session.	90
Session Lifetime in Minutes	Session lifetime in minutes after its creation before it will be swapped.	2880
Session Lifetime in Requests	Maximum number of requests a session can process before it will swapped.	500
Session creation retry count	Maximum number of attempts for session creation. The session will be declared dead after these many retries.	20

**Table 7: Custom dpprofiler-config**

Value	Description	Example
dpprofiler.user	User for Profiler Agent  <b>Important:</b> Do not modify.	dpprofiler

**Table 8: Custom dpprofiler-env**

Value	Description	Example

**Table 9: Custom dpprofiler-livy-config**

Value	Description	Example

## Tuning Parameters for the Profiler Service

You can update the configuration settings to use minimal resources for the Profiler service.

### About this task

Make sure the minimum resource requirements are as follows:

- RAM should be greater than or equal to 16 GB.
- CPU Cores should be greater than equal to 8.

### Procedure

1. Set the number of executors for Livy interactive sessions to 1.
  - a) Log in to Ambari.
  - b) From Ambari, select **Dataplane Profiler** and click **Configs**.
  - c) In the Advanced dpprofiler-livy-config section, set the following properties:
    - Number Of Executors For Write Session =1
    - Number Of Executors For Read Session=1
2. Set the number of executors for profiler jobs to 1.
  - a) Log in to the Data Steward Studio app.
  - b) Go to profiler configuration and click **edit**.
  - c) Select a profiler. The Profile Configuration tab opens on the right.
  - d) Update the details of the number of executors in the Advanced Options section. Set the number of executors to 1.
3. Update the YARN parameters as follows:

Set the yarn.scheduler.capacity.maximum-am-resource-percent parameter on YARN > Scheduler (let this be x) such that

$$(x * \text{total\_memory\_in\_yarn}) \geq 8\text{G}$$

For example, for 16 GB it is advised to set x to 0.5.

All these resources must be allocated exclusively for profiler agent and profilers. It is advisable to have a separate queue.

## Update Knox Topologies

After configuring the external database, you must update the Knox topologies for DP Profiler.

### About this task

To access the Profiler agent behind Knox gateway, update the dp-proxy.xml topology file.

### Procedure

1. On each cluster, make sure the dp-proxy.xml and token.xml are set up in the Knox topologies folder.
  - a) Navigate to the topologies folder using this command:
 

```
cd /etc/knox/conf/topologies
```
  - b) Verify that the dp-proxy.xml and token.xml files are in this folder.
 

For more information about setting up these files, see [Knox Configuration in DataPlane Installation Guide](#).
2. Add the Profiler Agent Server address in the the dp-proxy.xml file as follows:

```
<service>
<role>PROFILER-AGENT</role>
<url>URI of the server address</url>
</service>
```

## DP Proxy Settings for Atlas HA Configuration

To support HA configuration, the dproxy.xml must be set up with additional sections that let Knox know how to work with HA-enabled services.

An example dproxy.xml appears as follows.

```
<topology>
  <gateway>
    <provider>
      <role>federation</role>
      <name>SSOCookieProvider</name>
      <enabled>true</enabled>
      <param>
        <name>sso.authentication.provider.url</name>
        <value>Hostname URL</value>
      </param>
    </provider>
    <provider>
      <role>identity-assertion</role>
      <name>Default</name>
      <enabled>true</enabled>
    </provider>
    <provider>
      <role>ha</role>
      <name>HaProvider</name>
      <enabled>true</enabled>
      <param>
        <name>WEBHDFS</name>
        <value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true</value>
      </param>
    </provider>
  </gateway>
</topology>
```

```

        <name>WEBHCAT</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true</value>
    </param>
    <param>
        <name>RANGER</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true</value>
    </param>
    <param>
        <name>RESOURCEMANAGER</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true</value>
    </param>
    <param>
        <name>WEBHBASE</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true</value>
    </param>
    <param>
        <name>HIVE</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true</value>
    </param>
    <param>
        <name>OOZIE</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true</value>
    </param>
    <param>
        <name>ATLAS</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true;zookeeperEnsemble=zookeep
value>
    </param>
    <param>
        <name>ATLAS-API</name>

<value>maxFailoverAttempts=3;failoverSleep=1000;enabled=true;zookeeperEnsemble=zookeep
value>
    </param>
    </provider>
</gateway>
<service>
    <role>WEBHDFS</role>
    <url>URL to access Web HDFS</url>
    <url>URL to access Web HDFS</url>
</service>
<service>
    <role>WEBHCAT</role>
    <url>URL to access Web HCAT</url>
    <url>URL to access Web HCAT</url>
</service>
<service>
    <role>AMBARI</role>
    <url>URL to access Ambari</url>
</service>
<service>
    <role>RANGER</role>
    <url>Ranger URL</url>
    <url>Ranger URL</url>
</service>
<service>
    <role>RANGERUI</role>

```

```
        <url>Ranger UI URL</url>
        <url>Ranger UI URL</url>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>ATLAS</role>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>ATLAS-API</role>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>OOZIE</role>
        <url>none</url>
        <url>none</url>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>WEBHBASE</role>
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        <url>Web HBase URL</url>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>HIVE</role>
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        <url>Hive URL</url>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>RESOURCEMANAGER</role>
        <url>Resource Manager URL</url>
        <url>Resource Manager URL</url>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>BEACON</role>
        <url>none</url>
    </service>
    <service>
        <role>PROFILER-AGENT</role>
        <url>Profiler Agent URL</url>
    </service>
</topology>
```

## Installing the Data Steward Studio App

After installing the DPS Platform, you must install the Data Steward Studio app.

### About this task

Data Steward Studio app must be installed on the same host as DPS Platform. You can install one DPS service or any combination of DPS services with the DPS Platform.

### Procedure

1. Set up a local repository.
2. Create the repository configuration file.
3. Install the Data Steward Studio app.
4. Enable the Data Steward Studio in the Data Plane Service.
5. Add users and assign roles for DSS app.
6. Add data lakes to the Data Plane service.

## Set Up a Local Repository

Setting up a local repository involves moving the tarball to the selected mirror server and extracting the tarball to create the repository.

### Before you begin

Ensure that you have downloaded the required tarballs from the customer portal, following the instructions provided as part of the product procurement process.

You must have completed the preparatory tasks before setting up a repository.

### Procedure

1. Copy the repository tarballs to the web server directory and expand (uncompress) the archive file:
  - a) Navigate to the web server directory you previously created.  

```
cd /var/www/html/
```

All content in this directory is served by the web server.
  - b) Move the tarballs to the current directory and expand each of the repository tarballs that you downloaded.  
Replace <file-name> with the actual name of the RPM tarball that you are expanding.  

```
tar zxvf <file-name>.tar.gz
```

During expansion of the tarball, subdirectories are created in /var/www/html/, such as DSS/centos7. These directories contain the repositories.  
Expanding the DSS app tarball takes several seconds.
2. Confirm that you can browse to the newly created local repositories by using the base URLs:  
`http://<webserver-host-name>/<repo-name>/<OS>/<service-version-X>`
  - <webserver-host-name>  
This is the FQDN of the web server host.
  - <repo-name>  
This is composed of the abbreviated name of the repository, such as DSS.
  - <OS>  
This is the operating system version.
  - <service-version-X>  
This is the version number of the downloaded repository with an appended unique number.

Base URL Examples

DSS Base URL:

```
http://webserver.com:port/DSS/centos7/1.2.0.0-X
```

Be sure to record these Base URLs, because you need them when installing DSS app on the host, and installing the associated agent on the clusters.

3. If you have multiple repositories configured in your environment, deploy the following plugin on all the nodes in your cluster.

```
yum install yum-plugin-priorities
```

4. Edit the /etc/yum/pluginconf.d/priorities.conf file to add the following values:

```
[main]
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

## Results

The repositories for DSS are now prepared for installation.

## What to do next

Create the configuration file for the DSS repository.

## Create the Repository Configuration File

A repository configuration file must be created for the DSS Service on the DPS host. The file is required to identify the path to the repository data, and establish whether a GPG signature check should be performed on the repository packages. Only one repository configuration file is needed.

### Procedure

1. Navigate to the repository directory.

```
cd /etc/yum.repos.d/
```

2. Create a repository file.

```
vi dss-app.repo
```

Alternatively, you can copy an existing repository file to edit.

3. Add the following content in the repository file:

```
#VERSION_NUMBER=<downloaded-version#> [<service-name-abbreviation>]
```

This is composed of the service name abbreviation and version number (includes the build number). Example:  
DSS-APP-1.1.0.0-59

```
name=<service-name-abbreviation> Version - <service-name-abbreviation>
```

```
baseurl=http://<webserver-host-name>/<directory-containing-repo>
```

<webserver-host-name> is the FQDN of the web server host that contains the repository. This is the same base URL that you used in the task to prepare the repositories.

<directory-containing-repo> is the path expanded from the tarball.

```
gpgcheck=1
```

```
gpgkey=http://<webserver-host-name>/<directory-containing-repo>/RPM-GPG-KEY/RPM-GPG-KEY-Jenkins
```

```
enabled=1
```

```
priority=1
```

### Example Repository File

```
#VERSION_NUMBER=1.2.0.0-1
[DSS-APP-1.2.0.0-59]
name=DSS-APP Version - DSS-APP-1.2.0.0-1
baseurl=http://<your_webserver>:port/DSS-APP/centos7/1.2.0.0
gpgcheck=1
gpgkey=http://<your_webserver>:port/DSS-APP/centos7/1.2.0.0/RPM-GPG-KEY/
RPM-GPG-KEY-Jenkins
enabled=1
```

```
priority=1
```

## Configure an external database for Data Steward Studio App

Although DSS includes an embedded PostgreSQL database, the embedded database is intended for nonproduction use. It is strongly recommended to use an external database for production environments. After installing the database following the instructions provided with the database software, you must set up the database for use with DSS.

### About this task

- PostgreSQL database is supported in this version.
- You will be configuring an external database or your own SSL certificate.
- Refer to the *Data Steward Studio Support Matrix* for requirements and supported databases.

Be sure to have the database URI, username, and password available.

### Before you begin

- You need root user access on the DP Host to perform this task.
- You must have the proper role to perform this task.
- The PostgreSQL database must have been installed and properly configured for remote access.
- A database called dss must have been created.
- A database user must have been created and assigned permissions for the dss database.

### Procedure

1. Open the config.env.sh file for editing.

```
vi /usr/dss-app/current/apps/dss/bin/config.env.sh
```

2. Modify the DB Configs settings to add the appropriate connection information.

```
USE_EXTERNAL_DB="yes"  
DATABASE_URI="jdbc:postgresql://<host_name>:5432/dss"  
DATABASE_USER="<user_name>"  
DATABASE_PASS="<password>"
```

### Results

Your external database is now set up so that you can configure it for Data Steward Studio during the DSS app installation.

## Install the Data Steward Studio Service App

Follow the instructions to install the Data Steward Studio Service app.

### Before you begin

You must have successfully installed DPS Platform and DPS is running.

### Procedure

1. Log in as root to the host on which you set up the DPS repositories.

```
sudo su
```

2. Install the RPMs for the DSS service application.

```
yum install dss-app
```

A folder is created that contains the Docker image tarball files and a configuration script.

If the yum command fails, then the local repository was not set up correctly. Check the repository file `/etc/yum.repos.d/dss-app.repo` on the host.

3. Navigate to the directory containing the installation scripts for the DSS service, for example:  
`cd /usr/dss-app/current/apps/dss/bin`

4. Load the DSS Docker images and initialize the environment.  
`./dssdeploy.sh init`

It prompts for the master password that was used for initializing the Data Plane platform. Make sure you enter the same master password.

Loading the images might take a while.



**Note:**

If you run into errors while deploying, you must destroy the deployment using `./dssdeploy.sh destroy` command and re-install the app. To check the logs of the dss-app container, you can use the command `./dssdeploy.sh logs`.

5. Verify that the container you installed is running.  
`./dssdeploy.sh ps`

Make sure that the container with the name `dss-app` is running.

## Enable the Data Steward Studio in the Data Plane Platform

After installing the Data Steward Studio app, you must enable in the Data Plane Platform.

### Procedure

1. Log in to the DP Platform as a DataPlane Admin user.
2. From the Admin page, click Services icon on the left panel.  
The Services page displays.
3. On the Services page, you can see the available service apps.
4. Click on Data Steward Studio app to view the list of available clusters.



**Note:** Make sure you install the required components in the clusters before you enable the cluster for DSS.

5. In the Actions column, select the cluster that you want to enable for the service and click **Enable**.

## Add Users and Assign Roles for DSS App

After you set up the LDAP configuration for DPS Platform, you need to add users for the DSS app. During LDAP configuration, you added users and groups that can log in as DPS Admin. You must now assign roles to users and groups, which allow users to access the services that plug into DPS.

### About this task

You must select the Data Steward role for accessing the Data Steward Studio Service. Users and groups should be assigned this role to access Data Steward Studio service. To enable the Data Steward Studio role, see Role Management section of the *Data Plane Service Administration Guide*.

### Before you begin

User accounts must already exist within your corporate LDAP prior to adding the user to DPS Platform.

The DataPlane Admin role is required to perform this task.

### Procedure

1. Log in to the DPS Platform.
2. Click the (Users) icon in the DPS Platform navigation pane.
3. On the Users and Groups page, click **Add User**.
4. Enter the name of the user.

With your own LDAP server, the user must already exist within your corporate LDAP. If you are using the packaged LDAP, enter one of the predefined users (guest, sam, tom). The name auto-populates as you type.



#### Tip:

You must click the name of the user when it displays and ensure it appears in the Username field on a dark background.

If the name appears on a white background, it means the name is not recognized and the action fails.

5. Select the Data Steward role to assign to the user:

Data Steward - Can perform all actions in the Data Steward Studio service UI, and can manage DSS-enabled clusters in DPS Platform.

6. Click **Save**.

You can log in and see Data Steward Studio service inside the DPS Platform. If Data Steward role is the only role assigned, you will be directed to the Data Steward Studio Service. If you have more roles assigned, you can select the Data Steward Studio Service in the navigation menu in the top left corner.



**Note:** If you assign the Data Steward role to yourself or to the group that you belong to, you must log out and log in again to verify that Data Steward Studio Service is available.

The new user displays in the list on the Users page.

## Add Data Lakes to the Data Plane Service

Make sure to add data lakes to the Data Plane Service to access them in the Data Steward Studio Service.

### Procedure

Register a cluster in the DPS Platform. For more information, see the *Data Plane Service Administration Guide*.

Data Steward Studio can only work with clusters that are identified as datalakes. Clusters that have Atlas and Ranger installed can be identified as datalakes. For more information, see the *Add Clusters* section in the *DPS Administration Guide*. Users with DPS Admin role can only add clusters on the DPS platform.