

Managing the Embedded Container Service (ECS)

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The Embedded Container Service (ECS)

Cloudera Manager provides tools for managing and monitoring the CDP Private Cloud Embedded Container Service.

The Embedded Container Service (ECS) service enables you to run CDP Private Cloud Data Services by creating container-based clusters in your data center. In addition to the option to use OpenShift, which requires that you deploy and manage the Kubernetes infrastructure, you can also deploy a Embedded Container Service cluster, which creates and manages an embedded Kubernetes infrastructure for use with CDP Private Cloud Data Services. Installing, configuring, and managing OpenShift is not required. You only need to provide hosts on which to install the service and Cloudera Manager sets up the Embedded Container Service cluster and also provides management and monitoring of the cluster.

When you create an Embedded Container Service cluster, two new services are added to the cluster:

- Embedded Container Service (ECS) service. The ECS service has two roles:
 - ECS Server -- runs on a single host in the Embedded Container Service cluster.
 - ECS Agent -- runs on all hosts except the host running the Server role in the Embedded Container Service Cluster.
- Docker service. The Docker service has a single role:
 - Docker Server -- runs on all hosts in the Embedded Container Service Cluster.

Configuring the Embedded Container Service

You use Cloudera Manager to configure the Embedded Container Service and clusters.

Procedure

1. Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console
2. From the Home page, Click on the Embedded Container Service Cluster
3. Click the Hosts, ECS service, or the Docker service links.
4. Click the Configuration tab.
5. Use the Filters or Search functions to locate the configuration property you are looking for.
6. Enter your change.
7. Click Save Changes.

Related Information

[Modifying Configuration Properties Using Cloudera Manager](#)

Adding hosts to a Embedded Container Service Cluster

You can add hosts to a Embedded Container Service (ECS) cluster to increase capacity and performance.

About this task

Procedure

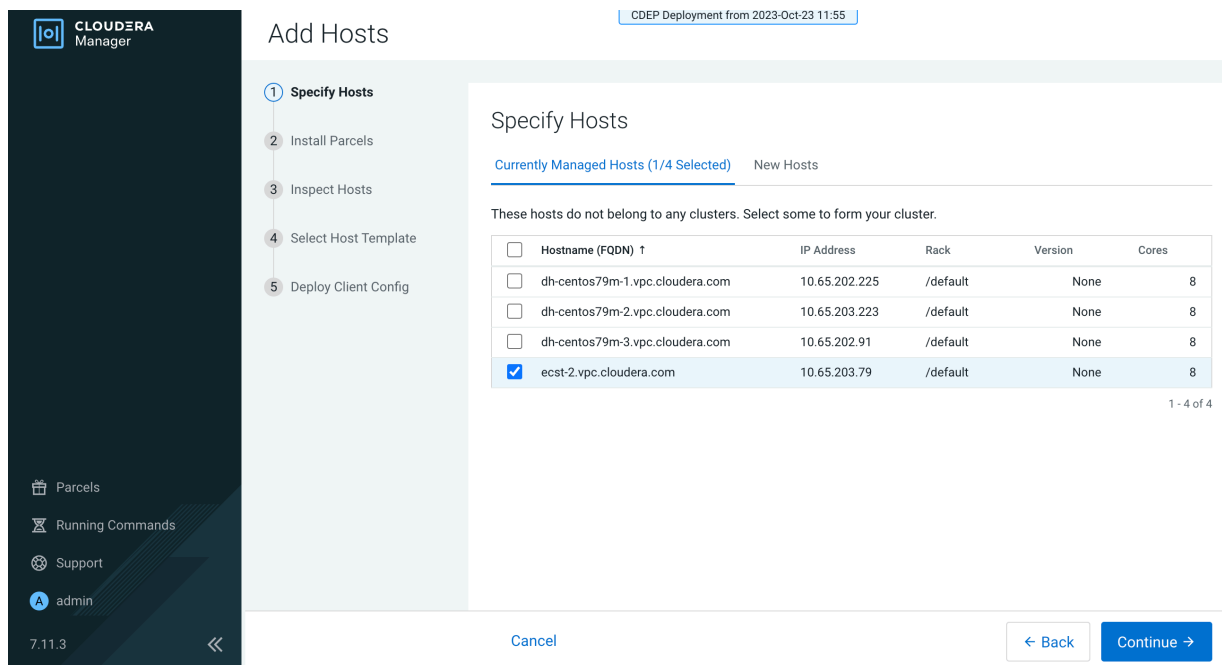
1. On the Cloudera Manager home page, click the ECS Cluster, then select Actions > Add Hosts.

The screenshot displays the Cloudera Manager interface for cluster 152-b883. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Replication, Administration, and Data Services. The main content area shows the cluster status (ECS 1.5.2) with 3 hosts and a DOCKER service. An 'Actions' dropdown menu is open, with 'Add Hosts' selected. To the right, there are performance charts for Cluster CPU, Cluster Disk IO, and Cluster Network IO.

2. On the Add Hosts page, click Add Hosts to Cluster and select the ECS Cluster, then click Continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Hosts' wizard in Cloudera Manager. The text explains that the wizard allows installing the Cloudera Manager Agent on new hosts, which can either be kept for future use or added to an existing cluster. Two options are presented: 'Add hosts to Cloudera Manager' (unselected) and 'Add hosts to Cluster' (selected). Under the selected option, a dropdown menu shows '152-b883' as the chosen cluster. At the bottom right, there are 'Back' and 'Continue' buttons.

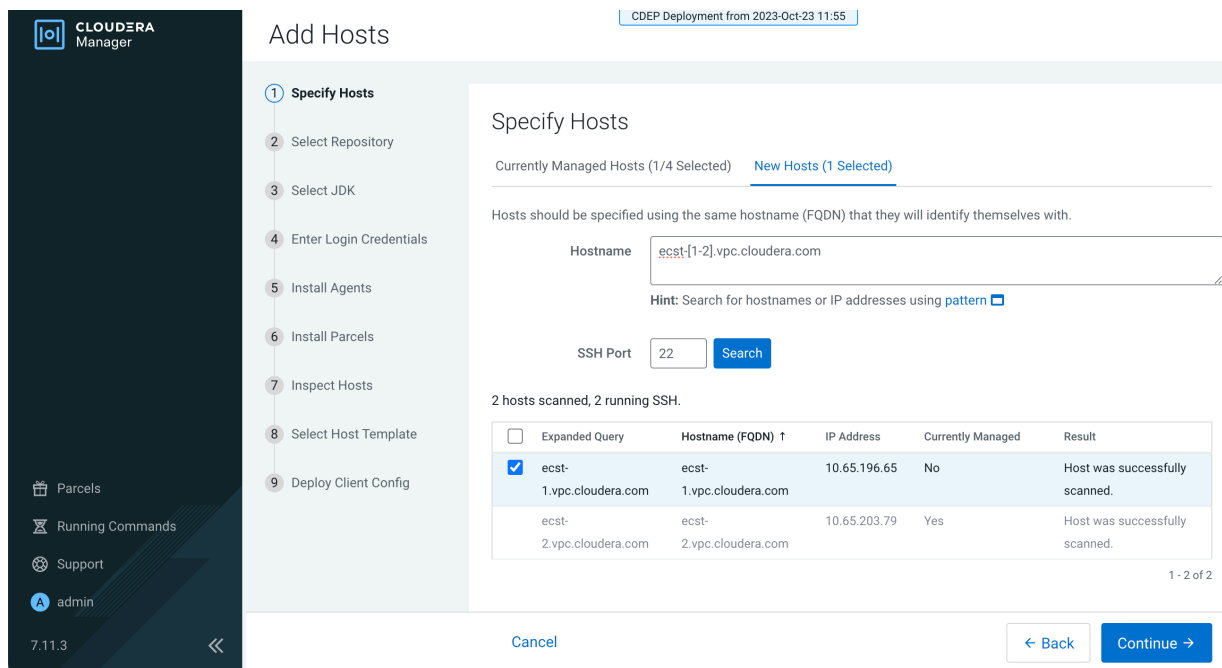
- On the Specify Hosts page, hosts that have already been added to Cloudera Manager are listed on the Currently Managed Hosts tab. You can select one or more of these hosts to add to the ECS cluster.



You can also click the New Hosts tab to specify one or more hosts that have not been added to Cloudera Manager. Enter a Fully Qualified Domain Name in the Hostname box, then click Search.



Note: Click the pattern link under the Hostname box to display more information about allowed FQDN patterns.



After you have finished specifying the ECS hosts, click Continue.

- On the Select Repository page, the applicable Cloudera Manager Agent repository location is selected by default. Click Continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Hosts' configuration page in Cloudera Manager. The left sidebar contains a progress indicator with steps: 1. Specify Hosts, 2. Select Repository (active), 3. Select JDK, 4. Enter Login Credentials, 5. Install Agents, 6. Install Parcels, 7. Inspect Hosts, 8. Select Host Template, and 9. Deploy Client Config. Below the progress indicator are links for Parcels, Running Commands, Support, and a user profile for 'admin' with version 7.11.3. The main content area is titled 'Select Repository' and 'Cloudera Manager Agent'. It states: 'Cloudera Manager Agent 7.11.3 (#46431848) needs to be installed on all new hosts.' Under 'Repository Location', there are two radio buttons: 'Cloudera Repository (Requires direct Internet access on all hosts.)' and 'Custom Repository' (selected). A text input field contains the URL 'http://cloudera-build-4-us-west-1.vpc.cloudera.com/s3/build/46431848/cm7/7.11.3.2'. Below the input field is an example: 'Example: http://LOCAL_SERVER/cloudera-repos/cm7/7.11.3'. A note says: 'Do not include operating system-specific paths in the URL. The path will be automatically derived.' A link 'Learn more at How to set up a custom repository.' is provided. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel', 'Back', and 'Continue' buttons.

- Select a JDK option on the Select JDK page, then click Continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Add Hosts' configuration page in Cloudera Manager. The left sidebar contains a progress indicator with steps: 1. Specify Hosts, 2. Select Repository, 3. Select JDK (active), 4. Enter Login Credentials, 5. Install Agents, 6. Install Parcels, 7. Inspect Hosts, 8. Select Host Template, and 9. Deploy Client Config. Below the progress indicator are links for Parcels, Running Commands, Support, and a user profile for 'admin' with version 7.11.3. The main content area is titled 'Select JDK'. It contains a table with the following data:

CDH Version	Supported JDK Version
7.1.9 and above	OpenJDK 8, 11, 17 or Oracle JDK 8, 11, 17
7.1.1 to 7.1.8	OpenJDK 8, 11 or Oracle JDK 8, 11
7.0 and above	OpenJDK 8 or Oracle JDK 8
6.3 and above	OpenJDK 8 or Oracle JDK 8
6.2	OpenJDK 8 or Oracle JDK 8
6.1 or 6.0	Oracle JDK 8
5.16 and above	OpenJDK 8 or Oracle JDK 8
5.7 to 5.15	Oracle JDK 8

Below the table, there is a note: 'If you plan to use JDK 11 with CDH 7.1.x and above or JDK 17 with CDH 7.1.9 and above, you will need to install it manually on all hosts and then select the **Manually manage JDK** option below.' There are three radio button options: 'Manually manage JDK', 'Install a Cloudera-provided version of OpenJDK' (selected), and 'Install a system-provided version of OpenJDK'. A blue information box contains the text: 'Please ensure that a supported JDK is **already installed** on all hosts. You will need to manage installing the unlimited strength JCE policy file, if necessary.' Below the options, there are notes: 'By proceeding, Cloudera will install a supported version of OpenJDK version 8.' and 'By proceeding, Cloudera will install the default version of OpenJDK version 8 provided by the Operating System.' At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel', 'Back', and 'Continue' buttons.

- On the Enter Login Credentials page, All hosts accept the same password is selected by default. Enter the user name in the SSH Username box, and type in and confirm the password. You can also select the All hosts accept the same private key option and provide the Private Key and passphrase.

CLUSTER CLOUDERA Manager

CDEP Deployment from 2023-Oct-23 11:55

Add Hosts

- Specify Hosts
- Select Repository
- Select JDK
- 4 Enter Login Credentials**
- 5 Install Agents
- 6 Install Parcels
- 7 Inspect Hosts
- 8 Select Host Template
- 9 Deploy Client Config

Enter Login Credentials

Root access to your hosts is required to install the Cloudera packages. This installer will connect to your hosts via SSH and log in either directly as root or as another user with password-less sudo/pbrun privileges to become root.

SSH Username

Authentication Method All hosts accept same password
 All hosts accept same private key

Password

Confirm Password

SSH Port

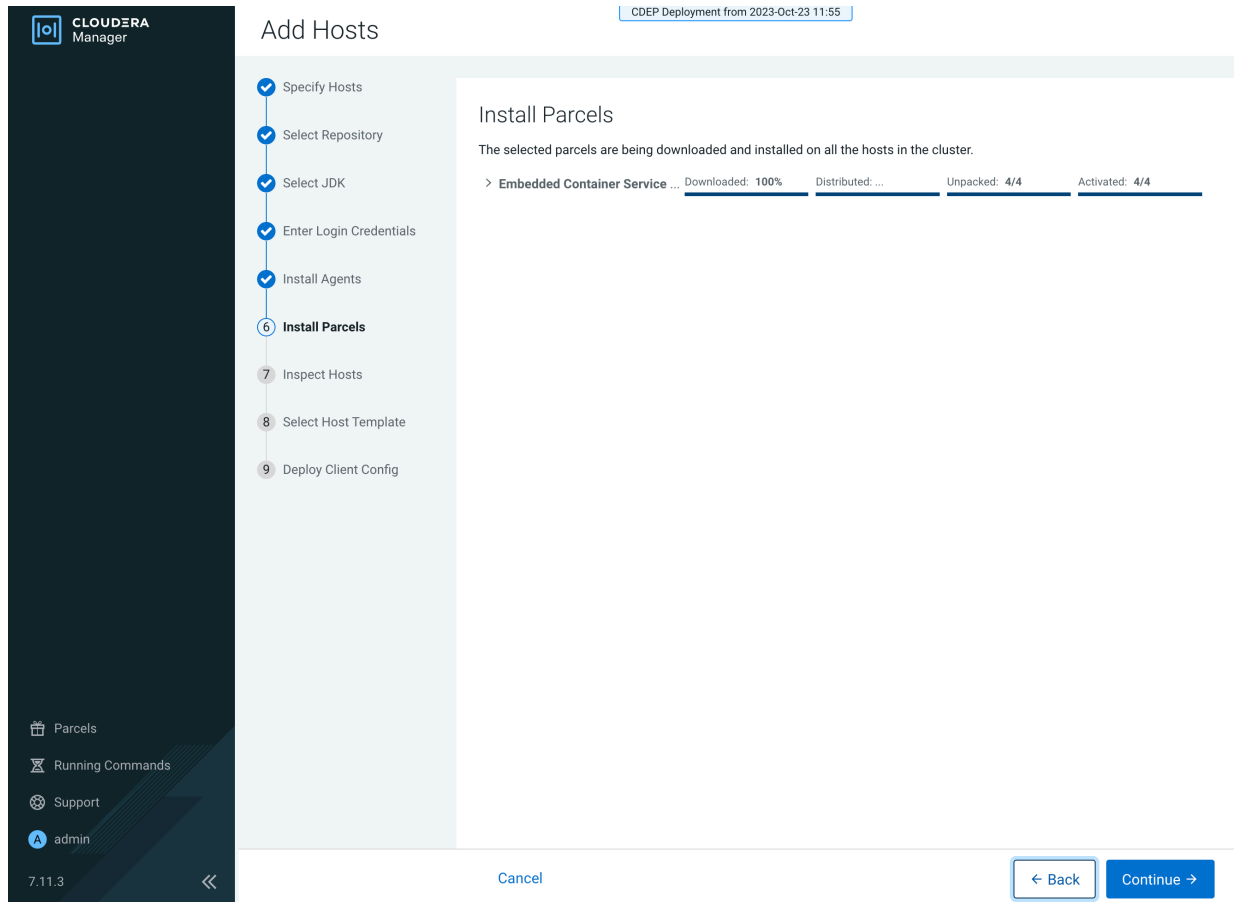
Simultaneous Installations
(Running a large number of installations at once can consume large amounts of network bandwidth and other system resources)

Cancel


7.11.3

Parcels
Running Commands
Support
admin

- 7. The Cloudera Manager agents are installed, and then the Install Parcels page appears. The selected parcel is downloaded to the Cloudera Manager server host, distributed, unpacked, and activated on the ECS cluster hosts. Click Continue.



8. Review the Validations list on the Inspect Hosts page. If issues are detected, you can fix the issues, then click Run Again to repeat the host inspection. Click Continue.



CLOUDERA
Manager

Add Hosts CDEP Deployment from 2023-Oct-23 11:55

- ✔ Specify Hosts
- ✔ Select Repository
- ✔ Select JDK
- ✔ Enter Login Credentials
- ✔ Install Agents
- ✔ Install Parcels
- 7 **Inspect Hosts**
- 8 Select Host Template
- 9 Deploy Client Config

Inspect Hosts

[Run Again](#)

Status	Description
✔	Inspector ran on all 4 hosts.
✔	Individual hosts resolved their own hostnames correctly.
✔	No errors were found while looking for conflicting init scripts.
✔	No errors were found while checking /etc/hosts.
✔	All hosts resolved localhost to 127.0.0.1.
✔	All hosts checked resolved each other's hostnames correctly and in a timely manner.
✔	Host clocks are approximately in sync (within ten minutes).
✔	Host time zones are consistent across the cluster.
✔	No users or groups are missing.
✔	No conflicts detected between packages and parcels.
✔	No kernel versions that are known to be bad are running.
✔	No problems were found with /proc/sys/vm/swappiness on any of the hosts.
⚠	Transparent Huge Page Compaction is enabled and can cause significant performance problems. Run "echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/defrag" and "echo never > /sys/kernel/mm/transparent_hugepage/enabled" to disable this, and then add the same command to an init script such as /etc/rc.local so it will be set on system reboot. The following hosts are affected: > View Details
✔	Hue Python version dependency is satisfied.
⚠	Starting with CDH 6, PostgreSQL-backed Hue requires Psycopg2 version to be at least 2.5.4, see the documentation for more information. The following hosts are missing a compatible version of the Psycopg2 library: > View Details
✔	A compatible version of the operating system is installed on the hosts in a Private Cloud Containerized Cluster.
✔	Ports 80 and 443 are available for use on the hosts in a Private Cloud Containerized Cluster.

[Cancel](#)

[← Back](#)

[Continue →](#)

Parcels

Running Commands

Support

admin

7.11.3

9. The Select Host Template page lists available host templates. Click Create.

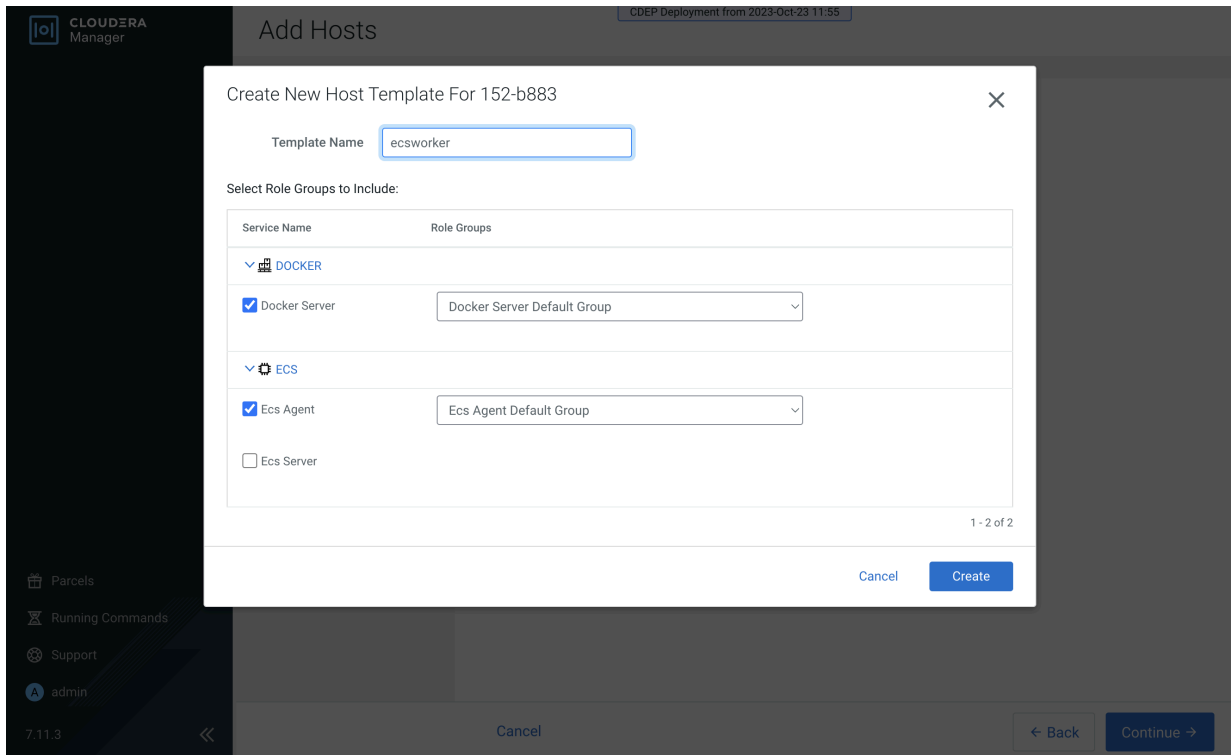


Note:

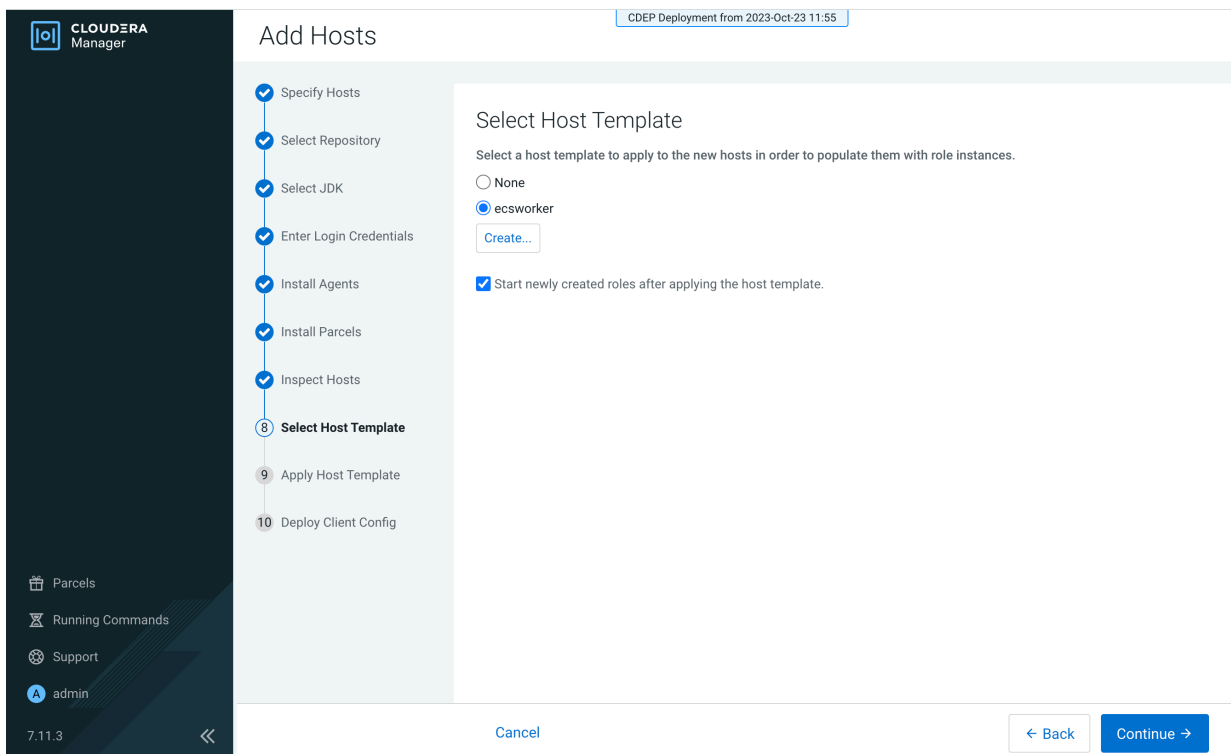
The following three steps describe how to create a host template to assign the Docker Server and Ecs Agent role groups to the new host. You can also select None and add these role instances after adding the new host to the cluster, as described at the end of this topic.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface during the 'Add Hosts' process. The left sidebar displays the Cloudera Manager logo and version (7.11.3), along with navigation options: Parcels, Running Commands, Support, and a user profile for 'admin'. The main content area is titled 'Add Hosts' and shows a progress bar with steps 1 through 9. Step 8, 'Select Host Template', is currently active and highlighted. The 'Select Host Template' dialog box is open, displaying the text 'Select a host template to apply to the new hosts in order to populate them with role instances.' Below this text, the 'None' option is selected with a radio button, and a 'Create...' button is visible. At the bottom of the dialog, there are 'Cancel', '< Back', and 'Continue >' buttons.

10. On the Create New Host Template pop-up, enter a template name and select the Docker Server and Ecs Agent role groups, then click Create.



11. On the Select Host Template page, select the new template, then click Continue.



12. The Apply Host Template page appears. After the roles have successfully started, click Continue.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface during the 'Add Hosts' process. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with the following items: Parcels, Running Commands, Support, and admin. The main content area is titled 'Add Hosts' and shows a progress bar with steps: Specify Hosts, Select Repository, Select JDK, Enter Login Credentials, Install Agents, Install Parcels, Inspect Hosts, Select Host Template, **Apply Host Template** (current step), and Deploy Client Config. The 'Apply Host Template' step is expanded to show a table of results.

Apply Host Template
Start Roles on Hosts When Free Command
Status: ✔ **Finished** 📅 Dec 12, 10:20:41 PM ⌚ 48.4s
Successfully started all the roles on selected hosts.

▼ **Completed 3 of 3 step(s).**
 Show All Steps Show Only Failed Steps Show Only Running Steps

> ✔ Wait for Service Commands	DOCKER	Dec 12, 10:20:41 PM	99ms
> ✔ Wait for Service Commands	ECS	Dec 12, 10:20:41 PM	100ms
> ✔ Starts all the roles on the selected hosts.		Dec 12, 10:20:41 PM	48.25s

At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', '← Back', and 'Continue →'.

13. The Deploy Client Config page appears. After all client configurations have been successfully deployed, click Finish.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface during the 'Add Hosts' process. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options like 'Parcels', 'Running Commands', 'Support', and 'admin'. The main area is titled 'Add Hosts' and shows a progress list of steps: Specify Hosts, Select Repository, Select JDK, Enter Login Credentials, Install Agents, Install Parcels, Inspect Hosts, Select Host Template, Apply Host Template, and '10 Deploy Client Config'. The 'Deploy Client Config' step is highlighted and expanded to show a 'Deploy Client Configuration Command' section. This section indicates a 'Finished' status with a timestamp of 'Dec 12, 10:26:12 PM' and a duration of '59ms'. Below this, a message states 'Successfully deployed all client configurations.' and a summary shows 'Completed 1 of 1 step(s)'. A table below the summary lists the execution of 'Execute DeployClusterClientConfig for {} in parallel.' with a timestamp of 'Dec 12, 10:26:12 PM' and a duration of '57ms'. At the bottom of the page, there are 'Cancel', 'Back', and 'Finish' buttons.

14. The new host is listed on the ECS cluster Hosts page.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager 'Hosts' page for cluster '152-b883'. The left sidebar shows navigation options like 'Clusters', 'Hosts', 'Diagnostics', 'Audits', 'Charts', 'Replication', 'Administration', and 'Data Services'. The main area is titled 'Hosts' and includes tabs for 'Configuration', 'Add Hosts', 'Review Upgrade Status', 'Inspect Hosts in Cluster', and 'Inspect Cluster Network Performance'. A search bar and a 'Filters' toggle are present. Below the search bar, a 'Filters' panel is open, showing 'STATUS' as 'Good Health' with a count of 4. A table of hosts is displayed with columns for Status, Name, IP, Roles, Tags, Commission State, and Last Heartbeat. The table lists four hosts, all with a 'Good Health' status and 'Commissioned' state. The hosts are: dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com (IP: 10.65.203.160), dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com (IP: 10.65.194.119), dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com (IP: 10.65.194.114), and ecst-1.vpc.cloudera.com (IP: 10.65.217.129). The page also shows 'Last Updated: Dec 12, 10:29:36 PM UTC' and 'Columns: 11 Selected'.

- 15.** If your ECS hosts are running the CentOS 8.4, OEL 8.4, RHEL 7.9, or RHEL 8 operating systems, you must install iptables on all the ECS hosts.

For CentOS 8.4, OEL 8.4, or RHEL 8, run the following command on each ECS host:

```
yum --setopt=tsflags=noscripts install -y iptables
```

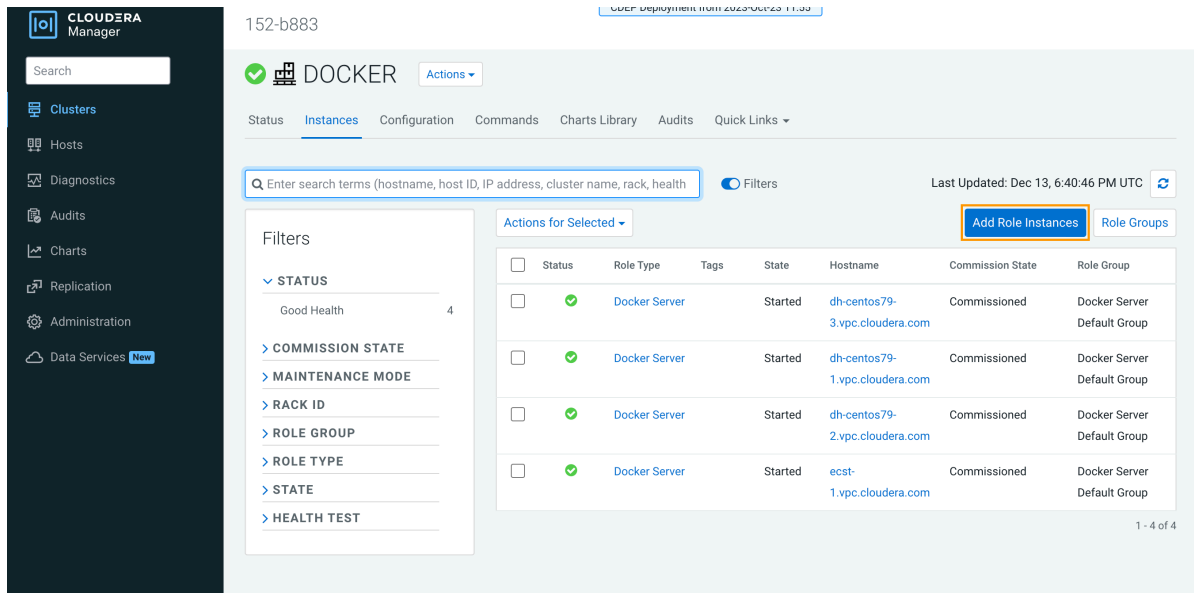
For RHEL 7.9, run the following command on each ECS host:

```
yum install -y iptables
```

16. If you did not apply a host template to assign roles, perform the following steps to assign the Docker Server and Ecs Agent role groups to the new host.

To assign the Docker Server role group:

a. Click DOCKER on the ECS cluster home page, select Instances, then click Add Role Instances.



152-b883

CLUSTER Deployment from 2023-09-28 11:55

✓ DOCKER Actions

Status Instances Configuration Commands Charts Library Audits Quick Links

Enter search terms (hostname, host ID, IP address, cluster name, rack, health) Filters Last Updated: Dec 13, 6:40:46 PM UTC

Filters

STATUS

Good Health 4

COMMISSION STATE

MAINTENANCE MODE

RACK ID

ROLE GROUP

ROLE TYPE

STATE

HEALTH TEST

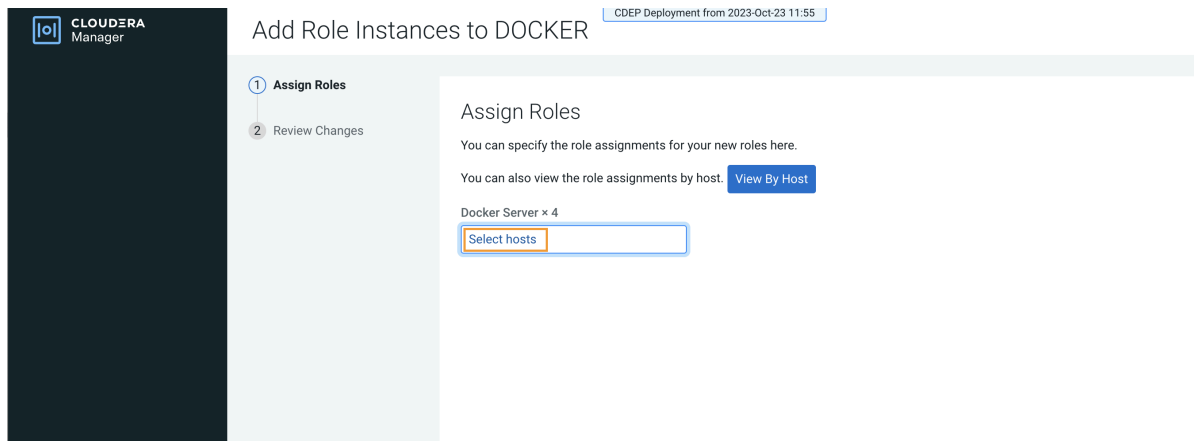
Actions for Selected

Add Role Instances Role Groups

<input type="checkbox"/>	Status	Role Type	Tags	State	Hostname	Commission State	Role Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	Docker Server		Started	dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	Docker Server		Started	dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	Docker Server		Started	dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓	Docker Server		Started	ecst-1.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group

1 - 4 of 4

b. On the Add Role Instances to DOCKER page, click Select hosts.



CLUSTER Deployment from 2023-09-28 11:55

Add Role Instances to DOCKER

1 Assign Roles

2 Review Changes

Assign Roles

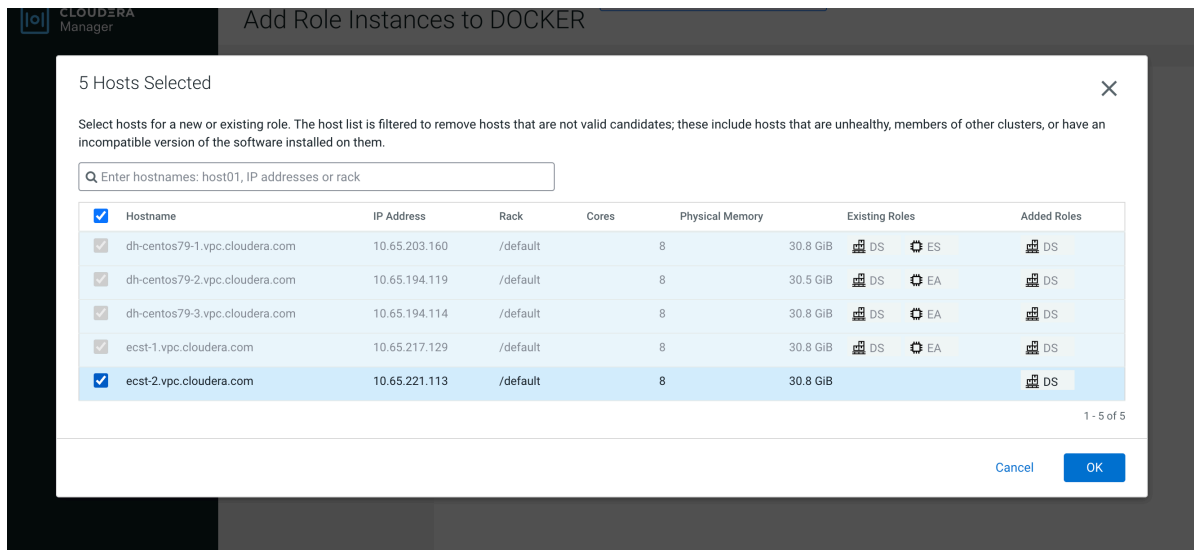
You can specify the role assignments for your new roles here.

You can also view the role assignments by host. View By Host

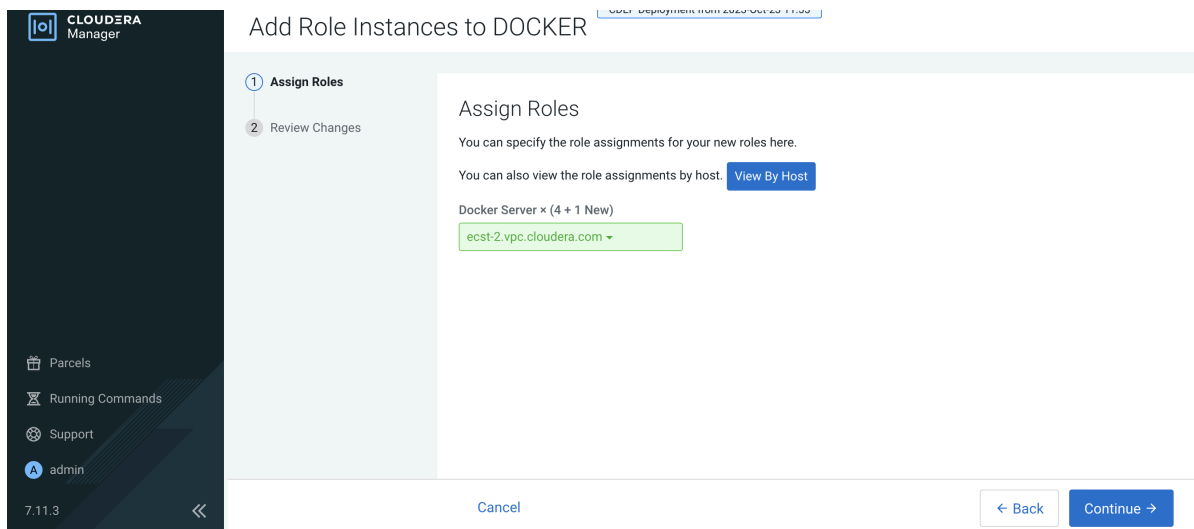
Docker Server x 4

Select hosts

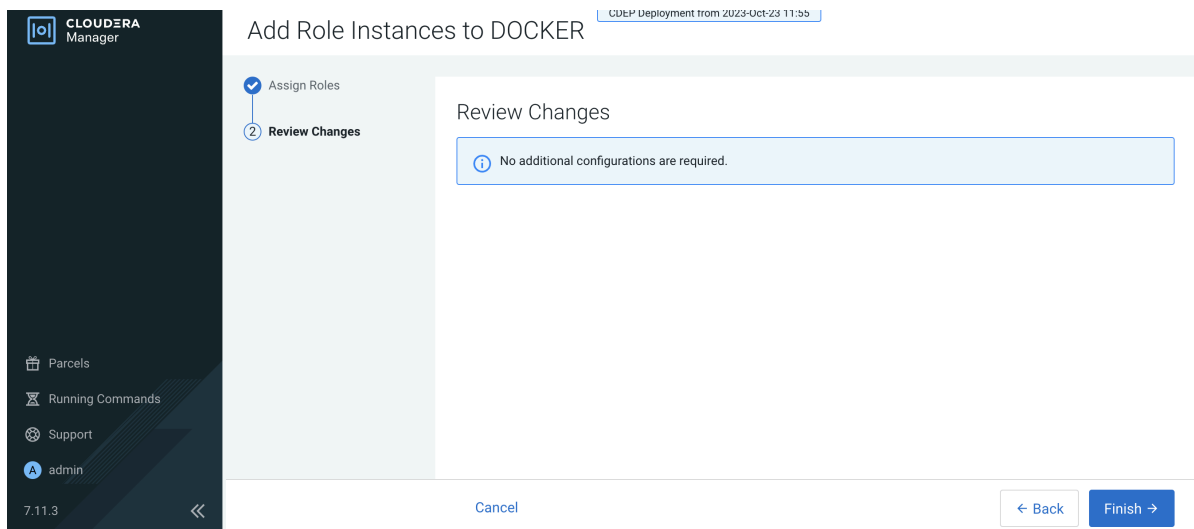
c. On the Hosts Selected pop-up, select the new host, then click OK.



d. On the Assign Roles page, click Continue.



e. On the Review Changes page, click Finish.



f. The new host is listed on the Docker Instances page.

152-b883

CDEP Deployment from 2023-Oct-23 11:25

DOCKER Actions

Status Instances Configuration Commands Charts Library Audits Quick Links

Q Enter search terms (hostname, host ID, IP address, cluster name, rack, health s) Filters Last Updated: Dec 13, 7:00:56 PM UTC

Filters

- STATUS
 - Good Health 4
 - Stopped 1
- COMMISSION STATE
- MAINTENANCE MODE
- RACK ID
- ROLE GROUP
- ROLE TYPE
- STATE
- HEALTH TEST

Actions for Selected

Add Role Instances Role Groups

Status	Role Type	Tags	State	Hostname	Commission State	Role Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Docker Server		Started	dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Docker Server		Started	dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Docker Server		Started	dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	⊙ Docker Server		Stopped	ecst-2.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Docker Server		Started	ecst-1.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Docker Server Default Group

1 - 5 of 5

To assign the ECS Agent role group:

- a. Click ECS on the ECS cluster home page, select Instances, then click Add Role Instances.

152-b883

CDEP Deployment from 2023-Oct-23 11:55

ECS Actions

Status Instances Configuration Commands Charts Library Audits Web UI Quick Links

⚠ This entity is currently running with an outdated configuration. Restart the service (or the instance) for the changes to take effect.

Q Enter search terms (hostname, host ID, IP address, cluster name, rack, health st) Filters Last Updated: Dec 13, 7:07:48 PM UTC

Filters

- STATUS
 - Good Health 4
- COMMISSION STATE
- MAINTENANCE MODE
- RACK ID
- ROLE GROUP
- ROLE TYPE
- STATE
- HEALTH TEST

Actions for Selected

Add Role Instances Role Groups

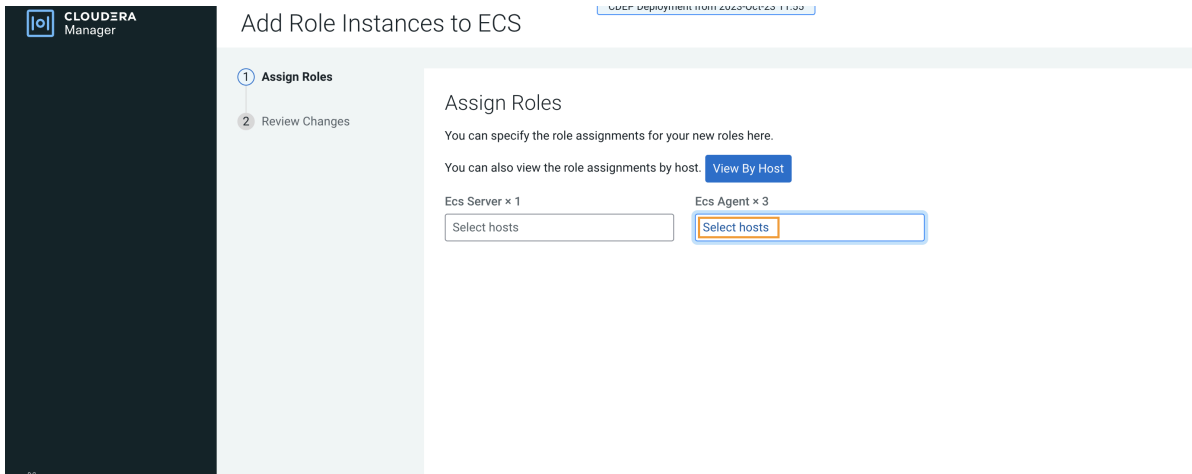
Status	Role Type	Tags	State	Hostname	Commission State	Role Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Ecs Agent		Started	dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Ecs Agent Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Ecs Agent		Started	dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Ecs Agent Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Ecs Agent		Started	ecst-1.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Ecs Agent Default Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ Ecs Server		Started with Outdated Configuration	dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com	Commissioned	Ecs Server Default Group

1 - 4 of 4

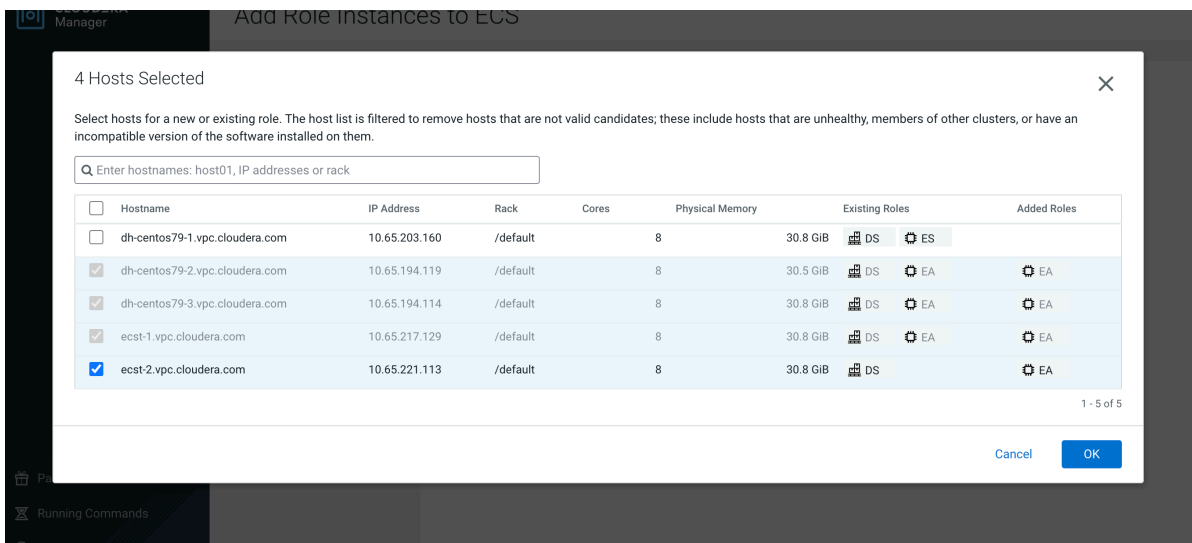
- b. On the Add Role Instances to ECS page, in the Ecs Agent box, click Select hosts.



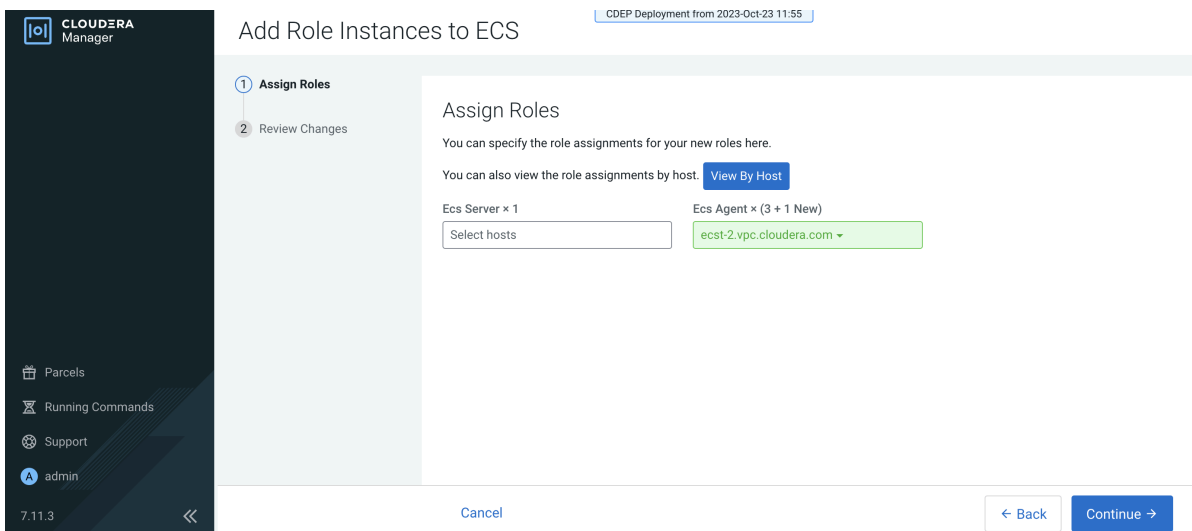
Important: Be sure to click Select hosts in the Ecs Agent box – do not click the link in the Ecs Server box.



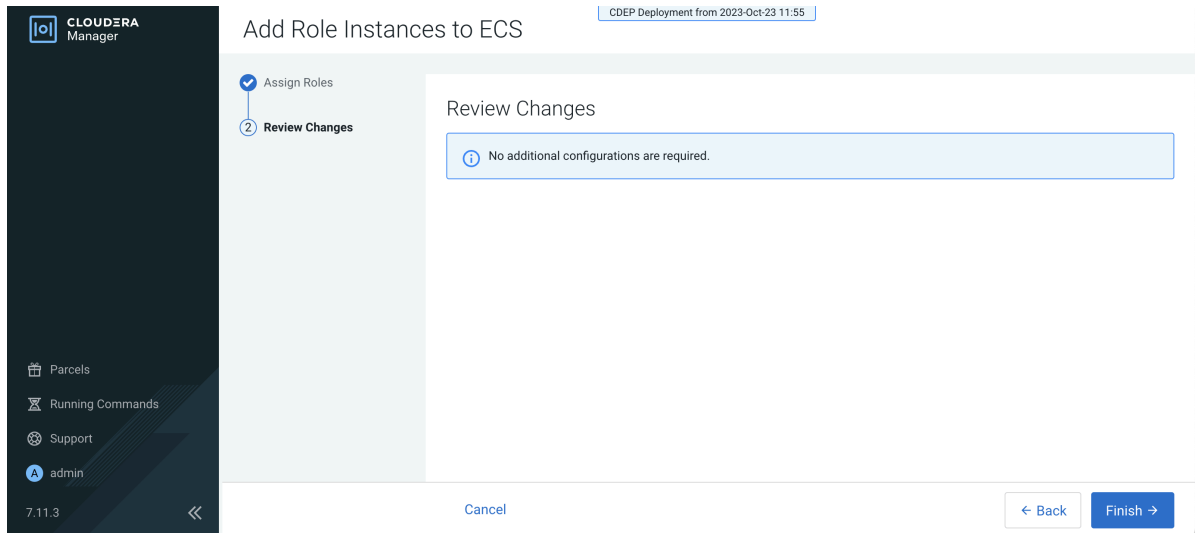
c. On the Hosts Selected pop-up, select the new host, then click OK.



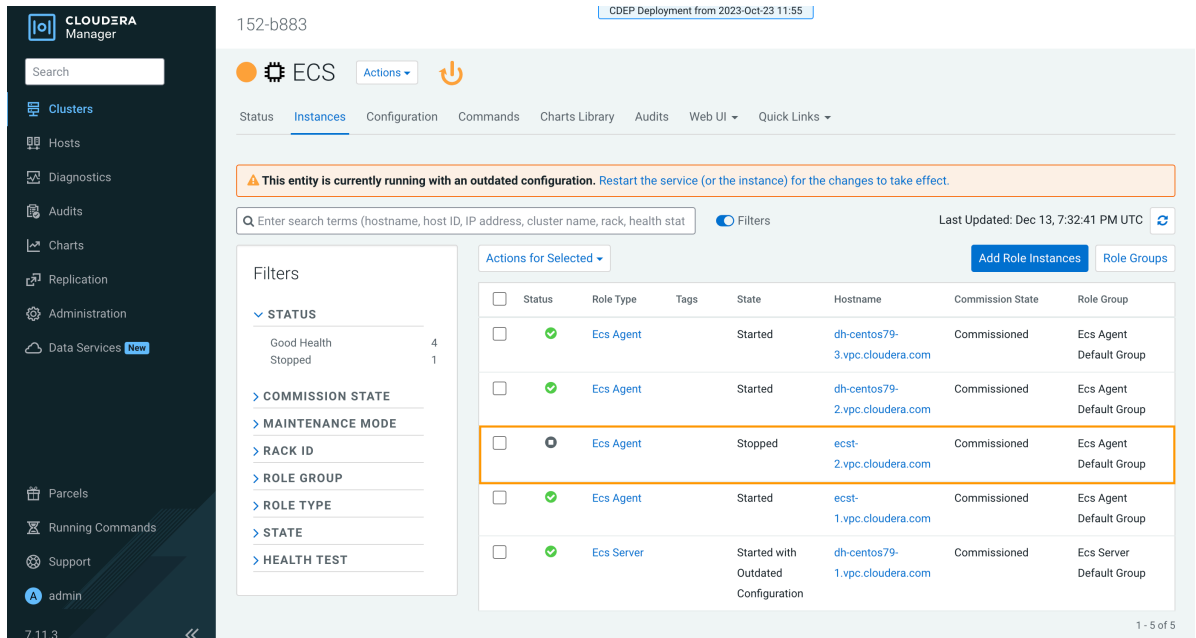
d. On the Assign Roles page, click Continue.



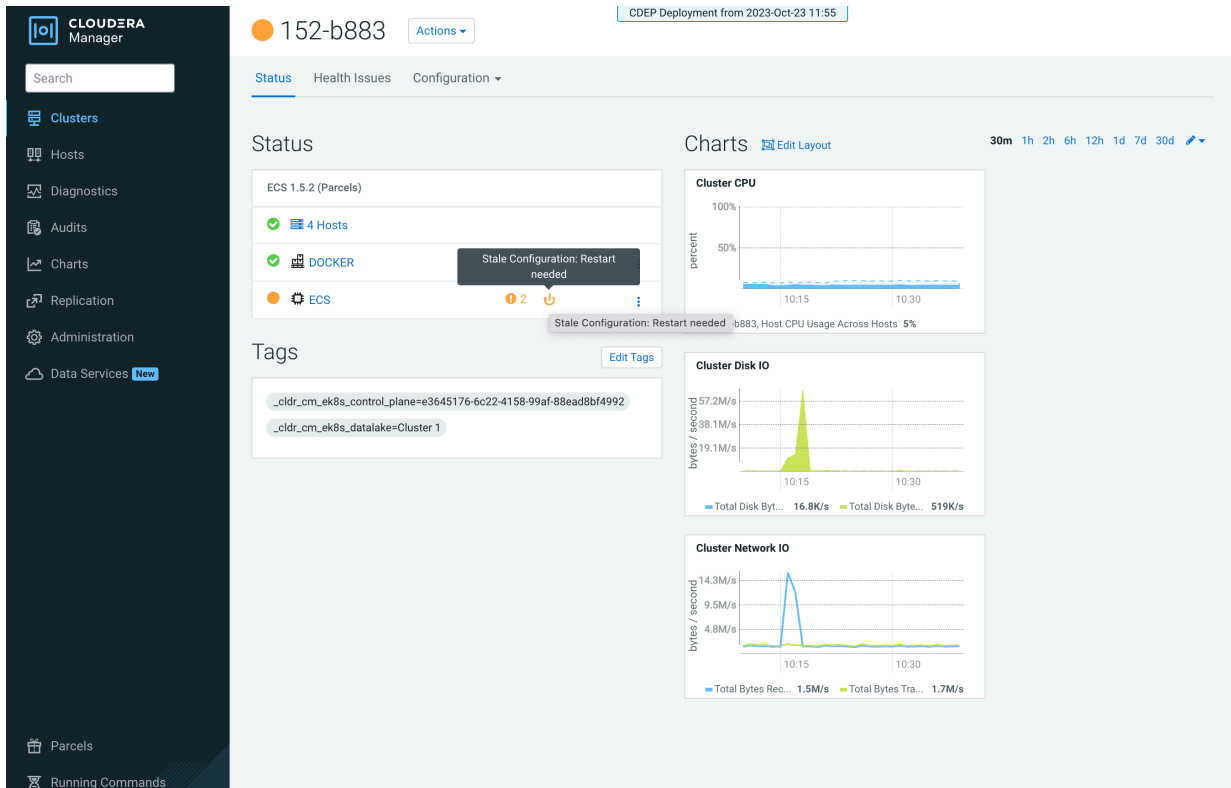
e. On the Review Changes page, click Finish.



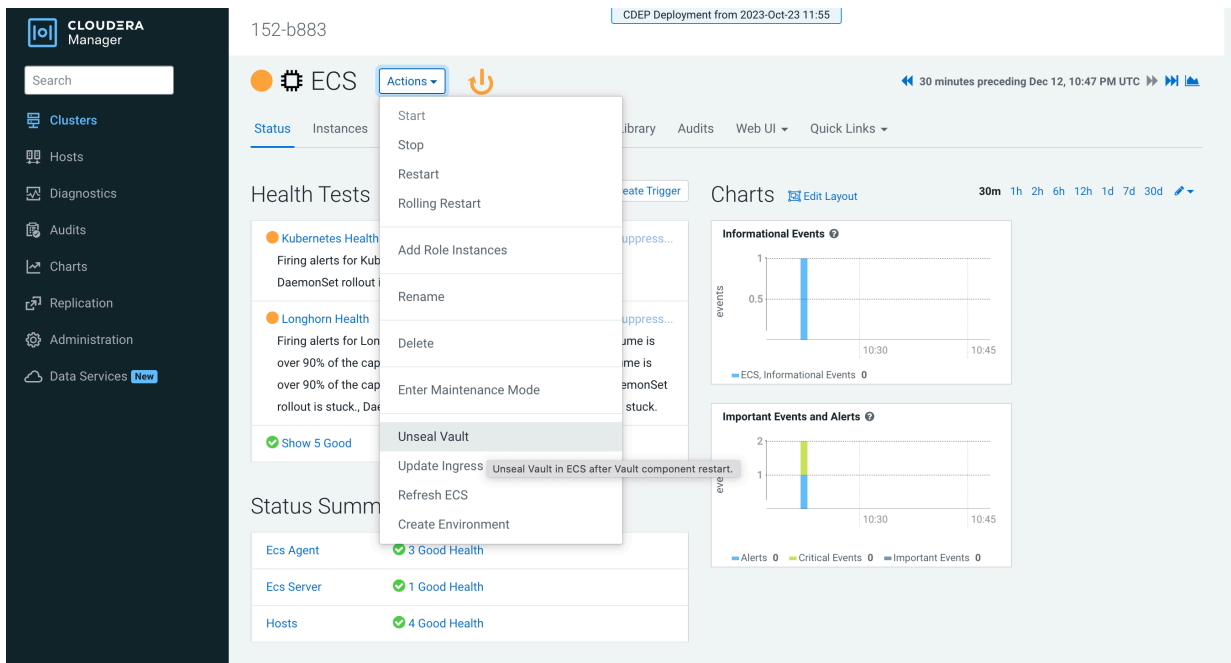
f. The new host is listed on the ECS Instances page.



17. Restart the ECS cluster by clicking the ECS Restart icon, or by selecting Actions > Restart on the ECS cluster home page.



18. Click ECS on the ECS cluster home page, then select Actions > Unseal Vault.



Starting, stopping, restarting, and refreshing Embedded Container Service Clusters

Procedures to start, stop, restart, and refresh Private Cloud Experience clusters

Starting a Embedded Container Service Cluster

Procedure

1. On the HomeStatus tab, click the Actions Menu to the right of the Embedded Container Service cluster name and select Start.
2. Click the Start button that appears in the next screen to confirm. The Command Details window shows the progress of starting services.

Results

When the All services successfully started message appears, the task is complete and you can close the Command Details window.

Stopping a CDP Private Cloud Data Services Cluster

Procedure

1. On the HomeStatus tab, click the Actions Menu to the right of the Embedded Container Service cluster name and select Stop.
2. Click the Stop button in the confirmation screen. The Command Details window shows the progress of stopping services.

Results

When the All services successfully stopped message appears, the task is complete and you can close the Command Details window.



Note: The cluster-level Stop action does not stop the Cloudera Management Service. You must stop the Cloudera Management Service separately.

Restarting a Embedded Container Service Cluster

Procedure

1. On the HomeStatus tab, click the Actions Menu to the right of the cluster name and select Restart.
2. Click the Restart button that appears in the next screen to confirm.
The Command Details window shows the progress of stopping services. When the All services successfully started message appears, the task is complete and you can close the Command Details window.
3. Click ActionsUnseal Vault

Refreshing a Embedded Container Service Cluster

Procedure

To refresh a cluster, in the HomeStatus tab, click the Actions Menu to the right of the cluster name and select Refresh Cluster.

Monitoring Embedded Container Service Clusters

Procedures to monitor Embedded Container Service clusters

Related Information

[Monitoring Services](#)

[Monitoring Clusters](#)

[Docker Server Health Tests](#)

[ECS Health Tests](#)
[ECS Agent Health Tests](#)
[ECS Server Health Tests](#)
[Docker Server Metrics](#)
[ECS Agent Metrics](#)
[ECS Server Metrics](#)

Viewing Health Status

Procedure

1. Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
2. From the Home page, Click on the Embedded Container Service cluster.
3. Click on the ECS or Docker service.

Results

The Service status page displays the Health Test, Status Summary and Health History of the services.

Viewing the Kubernetes Dashboard

About this task

The Kubernetes Dashboard displays configuration and other information about the embedded Kubernetes infrastructure used in the Embedded Container Service cluster. Although you can make configuration changes using the dashboard (if you have the appropriate permissions), you should not make any changes using the dashboard. Cloudera Support may use the dashboard to diagnose problems with the cluster.

Procedure

1. In the Cloudera Manager Admin Console, go to the ECS service.
2. Click Web UI/ECS Web UI

Results

The Kubernetes Dashboard displays.

Viewing the Private Cloud Management Console

Procedure

1. In the Cloudera Manager Admin Console, go to the ECS service.
2. Click Web UI/Console

Results

The CDP Management Console displays.

Performing maintenance on an Embedded Container Service cluster

You can perform maintenance on the nodes in your ECS cluster by shutting down the nodes one at a time while keeping your Data Services running with slightly diminished capacity.

Before you begin

- The containerized cluster must be configured for ECS Server high availability. Contact Cloudera Professional Services for assistance in setting up high availability.
- You must be able to log into the nodes as root or have sudo privileges.
- The node to be maintained must have a status of Ready. A status of NotReady may suggest the node is having other complicating issues. Run the following command on an ECS server node to verify status of the nodes.

```
/var/lib/rancher/rke2/bin/kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/rancher/rke2/rke2.yaml
get nodes
```

Procedure

1. Inform Kubernetes that it should no longer use this node for any new pods. This process is called cordon and Kubernetes tracks the node status as Ready,SchedulingDisabled.

- a) Run the following command to list the nodes:

```
/var/lib/rancher/rke2/bin/kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/rancher/rke2/rke2.ya
ml get nodes
```

- b) Run the following command for the node you are taking off line:

```
/var/lib/rancher/rke2/bin/kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/rancher/rke2/rke2.ya
ml cordon **node-name**
```

- c) Run the following command to verify the node status shows Ready,SchedulingDisabled:

```
/var/lib/rancher/rke2/bin/kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/rancher/rke2/rke2.ya
ml get nodes
```

2. Inform Kubernetes to evict this node's Data Services pods and cleanly detach any storage volumes. This allows the pods to be started up on other Ready nodes in the cluster and any replica volumes are migrated. The process is invoked by the drain command:

```
/var/lib/rancher/rke2/bin/kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/rancher/rke2/rke2.yaml
drain *node-name* --delete-emptydir-data --ignore-daemonsets --pod-select
or='app!=csi-attacher,app!=csi-provisioner,app!=longhorn-admission-webho
ok,app!=longhorn-conversion-webhook,app!=longhorn-driver-deployer'
```

You will see a message

```
"WARNING: ignoring DaemonSet-managed Pods:...."
```

You can ignore this warning.

You will see repeating messages like this:

```
error when evicting pods/"instance-manager-r-xxxxxxx" -n "longhorn-syst
em" (will retry after 5s): Cannot evict pod as it would violate the pod's
disruption budget.
```

This is normal, after several iterations those pods will be evicted and the drain is completed.

3. Log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
4. Go to the ECS service page and verify that the Vault is not sealed. This information displays in the Health Tests section.
5. If the Vault is sealed, click ActionsUnseal Vault.
6. Click the Action menu next to the ECS cluster and select Stop.

7. Shutdown ECS roles.
 - a) Click the Instances tab.
 - b) Select the hosts where the ECS Agent role is running and click ActionsStop.
 - c) Select two of the hosts running the ECS Server role is running and click ActionsStop.
8. Perform the maintenance.
9. Reboot the hosts.
10. Log in to the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
11. Click the Action menu next to the ECS cluster and select Start.
12. Uncordon the node to start the Data Services by running the following command:

```
/var/lib/rancher/rke2/bin/kubectl --kubeconfig=/etc/rancher/rke2/rke2.yaml  
uncordon **node-name**
```

13. Run the following command to verify that the node status is Ready:

```
/var/lib/rancher/rke2/bin/kubectl get nodes
```

14. Click ActionsRefresh ECS Cluster.

Configuring a containerized cluster with SELinux

You can configure a containerized cluster with SELinux to enable it to run the Embedded Container Service (ECS).

Procedure

1. Ensure that the hosts you use for the containerized cluster meet all [hardware](#) and [software](#) requirements for use with CDP Private Cloud Data Services.
2. Enable SELinux in Permissive mode by updating the `/etc/selinux/config` file on all ECS hosts by running the following commands:

```
sed -i 's/SELINUX=disabled/SELINUX=permissive/' /etc/selinux/config  
reboot
```

3. Add the SELinux policies provided by RKE2 by installing the RPMs on all ECS hosts. Use the following commands:

```
yum localinstall -y http://mirror.centos.org/centos/7/extras/x86_64/Packages/container-selinux-2.107-3.el7.noarch.rpm  
wget https://github.com/rancher/rke2-selinux/releases/download/v0.8.stable.2/rke2-selinux-0.8-2.el7.noarch.rpm  
yum install -y rke2-selinux-0.8-2.el7.noarch.rpm
```

4. Uninstall the `nscd` service by running the following command on all ECS hosts :

```
yum erase -y nscd
```

5. Install a containerized cluster on all hosts. See [Adding a CDP Private Cloud Data Services cluster](#).
6. Enable SELinux in Enforced mode by running the following commands on all ECS hosts:

```
setenforce 1
```

You can confirm that SELinux is running in Enforced mode by running the following command:

```
getenforce
```

7. Verify that the ECS cluster hosts are sending heartbeats to the Cloudera Manager server.
 - a) Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
 - b) Click Hosts All Hosts .
 - c) Check the Last Heartbeat column for heartbeat status.
8. Verify that your workloads are functioning as expected.

Decommissioning ECS Hosts

You can decommission ECS hosts and remove them from the cluster.

About this task

1. Cordon the node. Longhorn will automatically disable the node scheduling when a Kubernetes node is cordoned. Run the following command on any ECS Server host:

```
kubectl cordon [***node***]
```

2. Drain the node to move the workload to somewhere else. Run the following command on any ECS Server host:

```
kubectl drain [***node***] --ignore-daemonsets --pod-selector='app!=csi-attacher,app!=csi-provisioner' --delete-emptydir-data
```

3. Detach all the volumes on the node. Navigate to the ECS Service page on Cloudera Manager UI.

- a. In the Web UI dropdown, select Storage UI to open the Longhorn UI.
- b. Under the Volume tab in Longhorn UI, select the volumes on this node. Click Detach and select Yes on the screen prompt.

If the node has been drained, all the workloads should be migrated to another node already.

If there are any other volumes remaining attached, detach them before continuing.

4. Remove the node from Longhorn using the Delete in the Node tab. Or, remove the node from Kubernetes. Run the following command on any ECS Server host:

```
kubectl delete node [***node-name***]
```

Longhorn will automatically remove the node from the cluster.

5. Uninstall ECS and Docker artifacts from the host. Run below commands on the host:

```
cd /opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/bin
./rke2-killall.sh # usually 2 times is sufficient
./rke2-uninstall.sh
rm -rf /ecs/* # assumes the default defaultDataPath and IsoDataPath
rm -rf /var/lib/docker_server/* # deletes the auth and certs
rm -rf /etc/docker/certs.d/* # delete the ca.crt
rm -rf /docker # assumes the default defaultDataPath for docker
```

6. Go to the Hosts page for the ECS Cluster, select that host, and under Actions for Selected, click Begin Maintenance (Suppress Alerts/Decommission)

Dedicating ECS nodes for specific workloads

You use Cloudera Manager to dedicate Embedded Container Service (ECS) cluster nodes for specific workloads. You can dedicate GPU nodes for CML workloads, and NVME nodes for CDW workloads.

Dedicating ECS nodes when creating a new cluster

1. Check the [ECS installation requirements](#).
2. [Add the new hosts to Cloudera Manager](#).
3. In Cloudera Manager, click Hosts > All Hosts, then select one or more of the new ECS hosts.
4. Click the Configuration tab, then use the Search box to locate the node_taint configuration property.
5. Select Dedicated GPU Node to dedicate the node for CML workloads, or select Dedicated NVME node to dedicate the node for CDW workloads.

When either of these options are selected, no other workload pods will be allowed to run on the dedicated node.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for configuring a host. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Replication, Administration, Data Services, Parcels, Running Commands, Support, and a user profile for 'admin'. The main area is titled 'Hosts Configuration' and shows a search for 'node_taint'. A 'Filters' panel on the left lists categories and statuses. The main configuration area shows 'Data Services: Restrict workloads types' with a search filter 'node_taint'. Three radio buttons are visible: 'Dedicated GPU Node' (selected), 'Dedicated NVME Node', and 'None'. There are also 'Undo' and 'Add Host Overrides' links. At the bottom, a 'Reason for change' field contains 'Modified Data Services: Restrict workloads types' and a 'Save Changes(CTRL+S)' button.

6. Click Save Changes.
7. Repeat the previous steps to add the other ECS hosts to Cloudera Manager and assign workload types.
8. Follow the [ECS installation procedure](#). When you reach the Specify Hosts page in the installation wizard, the hosts you added to Cloudera Manager appear. Select the hosts, click Continue, then proceed through the rest of the installation wizard.
9. After the installation is complete, the applicable workloads will only run on the specified dedicated nodes.

Dedicating ECS nodes in an existing cluster

1. Open the Cloudera Manager Admin Console.
2. On the Home page, click the ECS Cluster.
3. Click Hosts, select one or more of the ECS hosts, then click the Configuration tab.
4. Click the Configuration tab, then use the Search box to locate the node_taint configuration property.

5. Select Dedicated GPU Node to dedicate the node for CML workloads, or select Dedicated NVME node to dedicate the node for CDW workloads.

When either of these options are selected, no other workload pods will be allowed to run on the dedicated node.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for configuring hosts. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Replication, Administration, Data Services, Parcels, Running Commands, Support, and a user profile for 'admin'. The main area is titled 'Hosts Configuration' and shows a search for 'node_taint'. A 'Filters' panel on the left lists categories and statuses. The main configuration area shows 'Data Services: Restrict workloads types' with radio buttons for 'Dedicated GPU Node' (selected), 'Dedicated NVME Node', and 'None'. There are also 'Undo' and 'Add Host Overrides' buttons. At the bottom, a 'Reason for change' field contains 'Modified Data Services: Restrict workloads types' and a 'Save Changes(CTRL+S)' button.

6. Click Save Changes.
7. Repeat the previous steps to assign workload types to the other ECS hosts.
8. On the ECS Cluster landing page, click Actions > Refresh Cluster.
9. After the Refresh is complete, click Actions > Rolling Restart.

Specifying racks for ECS clusters

You use Cloudera Manager to assign Embedded Container Service (ECS) cluster hosts to a specific rack.

About this task

- All hosts in an ECS cluster must have the same assigned rack name and path structure. A configuration error will occur if the rack names do not match.
- ECS cluster hosts with no specified rack name are assigned the default rack name value. The default value means that no rack name has been specified for the ECS cluster hosts.

Specifying a rack name for an ECS cluster

1. In Cloudera Manager, select the ECS cluster, then click Hosts.

2. In the Hosts list, click the top checkbox to select all of the cluster hosts.

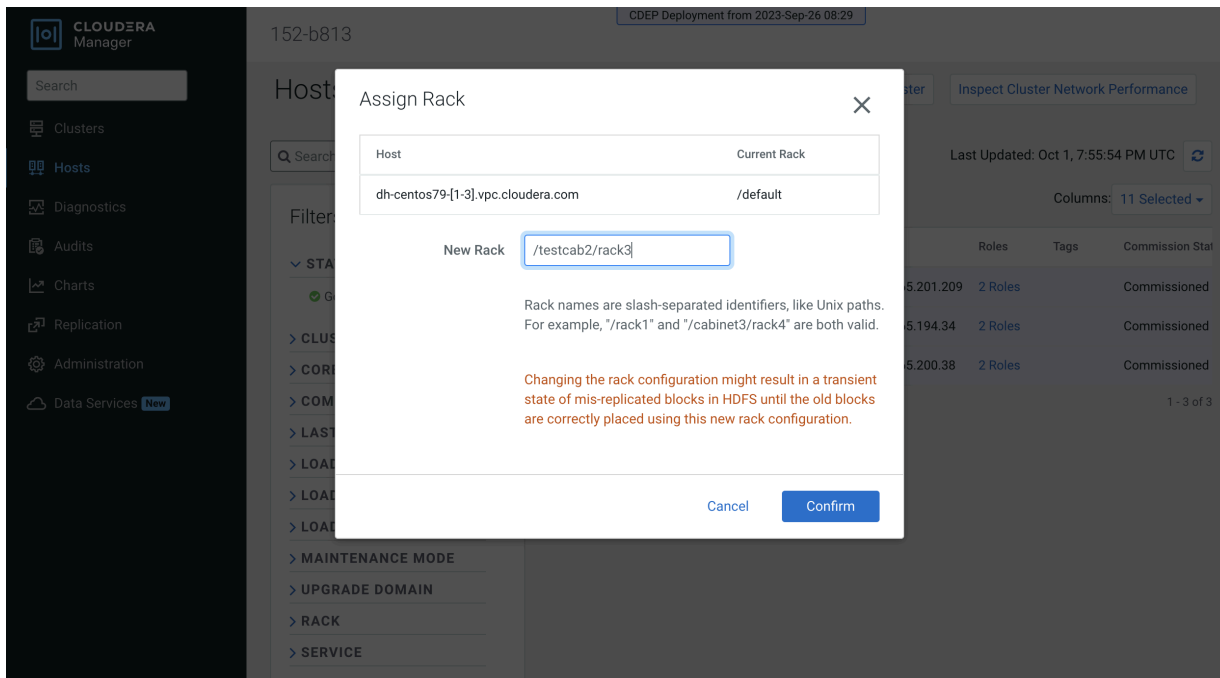
The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for a cluster with ID 152-b813. The 'Hosts' page is active, displaying a table of hosts. The table has columns for Status, Name, IP, Roles, Tags, and Commission State. Three hosts are listed, all with a 'Good Health' status and 'Commissioned' state. The top checkbox in the first column is checked, indicating that all three hosts are selected. The 'Actions for Selected (3)' dropdown menu is visible above the table.

Status	Name	IP	Roles	Tags	Commission State
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.201.209	2 Roles		Commissioned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.194.34	2 Roles		Commissioned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.200.38	2 Roles		Commissioned

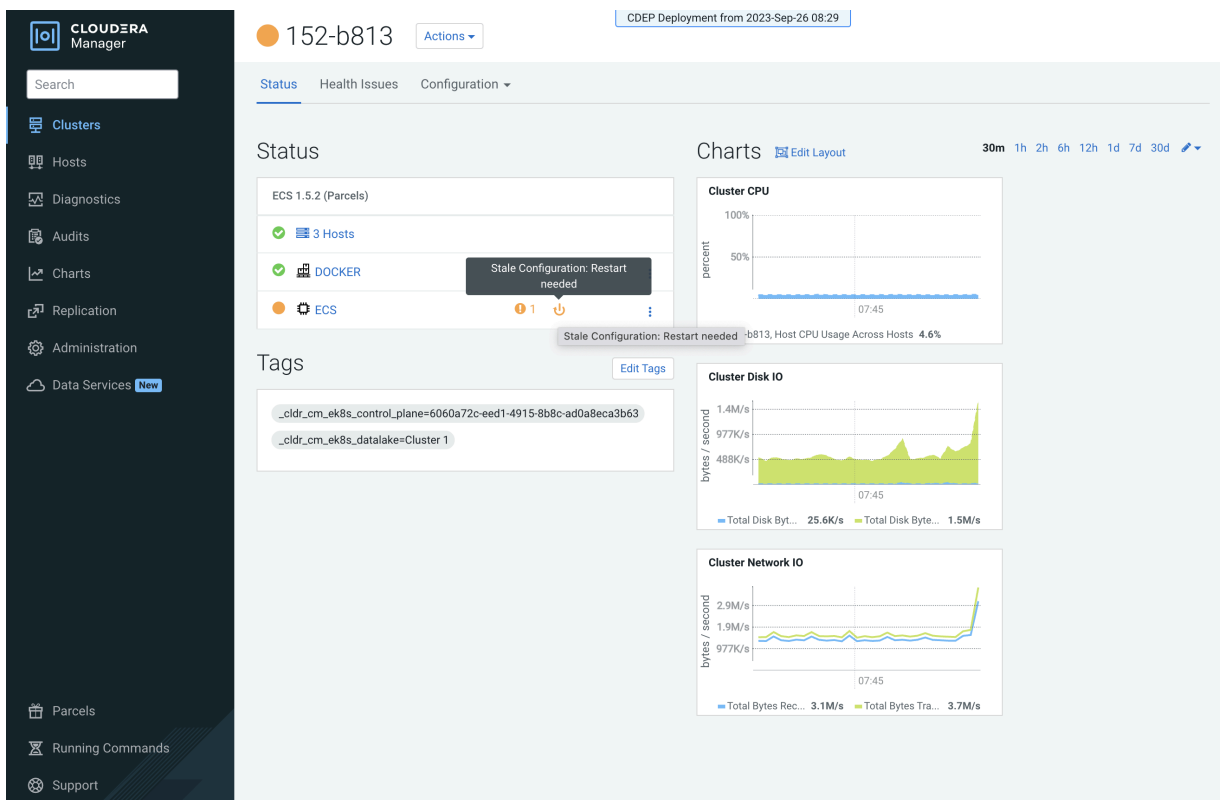
3. Click Actions for Selected, then click Assign Rack.

This screenshot shows the same Cloudera Manager interface as the previous one, but with the 'Actions for Selected (3)' dropdown menu open. The 'Assign Rack' option is highlighted with an orange border, indicating it has been selected. The dropdown menu lists various actions such as 'Assign Upgrade Domain', 'Regenerate Keytab', 'Apply Host Template', 'Start Roles on Hosts', 'Stop Roles on Hosts', 'Begin Maintenance', 'End Maintenance', 'Edit Tags', 'Remove From Cluster', and 'Remove From Cloudera Manager'.

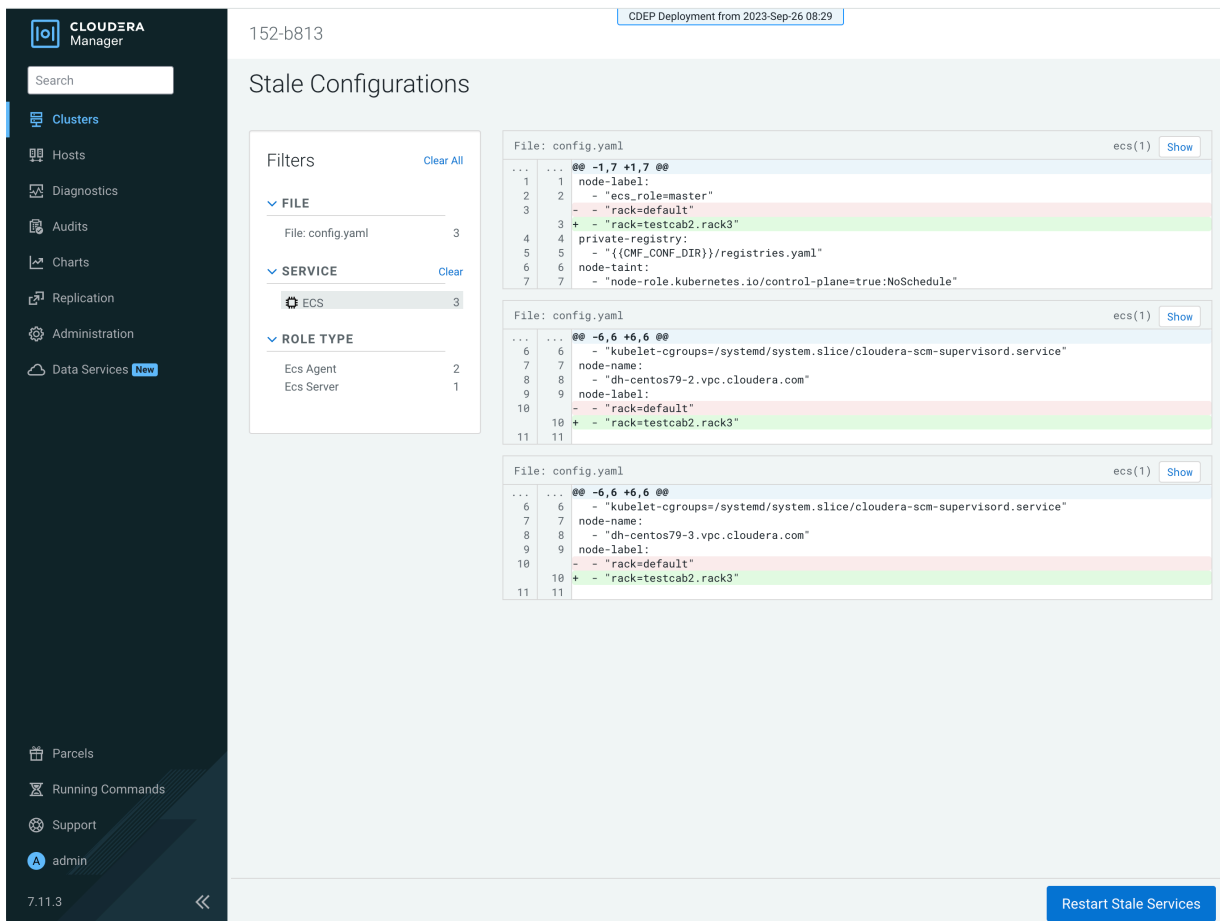
- On the Assign Rack popup, enter a rack name in the New Rack box, then click Confirm.



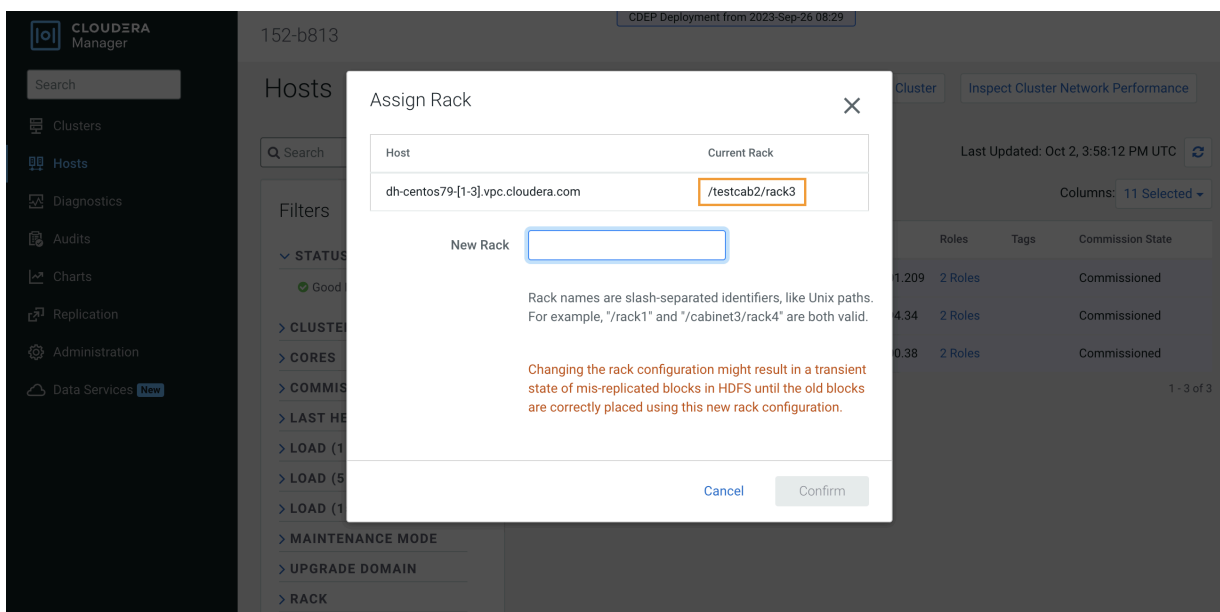
- Cloudera Manager detects this configuration change, and displays a Stale Configuration warning. You must restart the cluster in order for the updated configuration to take effect.



- Click the Stale Configuration icon, then click Restart Stale Services and click through the Restart wizard.



- When the Restart is complete, you can use the Assign Rack popup to confirm that the new rack name has been applied to the ECS cluster hosts.



8. You can also use the ECS Web UI to view cluster host rack assignments. Select the ECS cluster, click ECS, then click Web UI > ECS Web UI . In the Web UI, select the CDP namespace, then click Nodes.

Note that in Kubernetes periods are used as separators (rather than slashes) in the rack name path. The leading slash is also not used in Kubernetes.

The screenshot shows the Kubernetes Web UI interface. The top navigation bar includes the Kubernetes logo, a dropdown menu set to 'cdp', a search bar, and utility icons. The main content area is titled 'Cluster > Nodes'. On the left, there is a sidebar menu with various Kubernetes resource categories. The main table displays the following data:

Name	Labels	CPU Ready requests (cores)	CPU limits (cores)	CPU capacity (cores)	Memory requests (bytes)	Memory limits (bytes)	Memory capacity (bytes)	Pods
dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> beta.kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 beta.kubernetes.io/os: linux kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 kubernetes.io/hostname: dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com kubernetes.io/os: linux rack: testcab2.rack3 	6.07 (75.81%)	6.95 (86.88%)	8.00	8.82Gi (28.61%)	29.13Gi (94.54%)	30.81Gi	39 (7.8)
dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> beta.kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 beta.kubernetes.io/os: linux kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 kubernetes.io/hostname: dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com kubernetes.io/os: linux rack: testcab2.rack3 	7.92 (99.01%)	7.55 (94.38%)	8.00	13.78Gi (45.21%)	28.98Gi (95.07%)	30.48Gi	48 (9.6)
dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> beta.kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 beta.kubernetes.io/os: linux ecs_role: master kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 kubernetes.io/hostname: dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com kubernetes.io/os: linux node-role.kubernetes.io/control-plane: true node-role.kubernetes.io/etcd: true node-role.kubernetes.io/master: true rack: testcab2.rack3 	7.97 (99.63%)	11.35 (141.88%)	8.00	11.36Gi (36.88%)	29.85Gi (96.90%)	30.81Gi	57 (11.4)

Specifying a rack name when creating a new ECS cluster

Currently the ECS installation wizard does not enable you to assign rack names when creating a new ECS cluster. Therefore, you should first add the new set of ECS hosts to Cloudera Manager, and then assign the rack name in Cloudera Manager. You can then use the ECS installation wizard to create a new ECS cluster using these hosts.

1. Check the [ECS installation requirements](#).
2. [Add the new hosts to Cloudera Manager](#).

3. In Cloudera Manager, click Hosts > All Hosts, then select the hosts you just added.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for 'All Hosts'. The left sidebar contains navigation options like Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Replication, Administration, and Data Services. The main area displays a table of hosts with columns for Status, Name, IP, Roles, Tags, and Commission Status. Three hosts are selected, indicated by blue checkmarks in the first column. The table data is as follows:

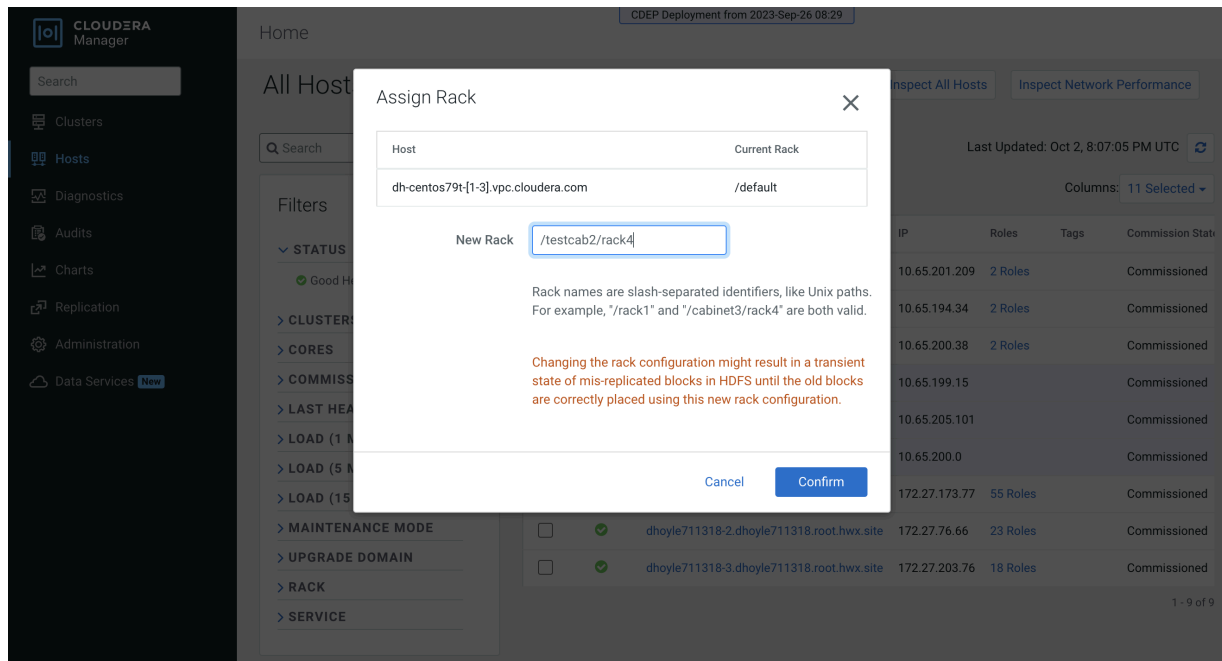
Status	Name	IP	Roles	Tags	Commission Status
<input type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79-1.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.201.209	2 Roles		Commissioned
<input type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79-2.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.194.34	2 Roles		Commissioned
<input type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79-3.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.200.38	2 Roles		Commissioned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79t-1.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.199.15			Commissioned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79t-2.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.205.101			Commissioned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	dh-centos79t-3.vpc.cloudera.com	10.65.200.0			Commissioned
<input type="checkbox"/>	dhoyle711318-1.dhoyle711318.root.hwx.site	172.27.173.77	55 Roles		Commissioned
<input type="checkbox"/>	dhoyle711318-2.dhoyle711318.root.hwx.site	172.27.76.66	23 Roles		Commissioned
<input type="checkbox"/>	dhoyle711318-3.dhoyle711318.root.hwx.site	172.27.203.76	18 Roles		Commissioned

4. Click Actions for Selected, then click Assign Rack.

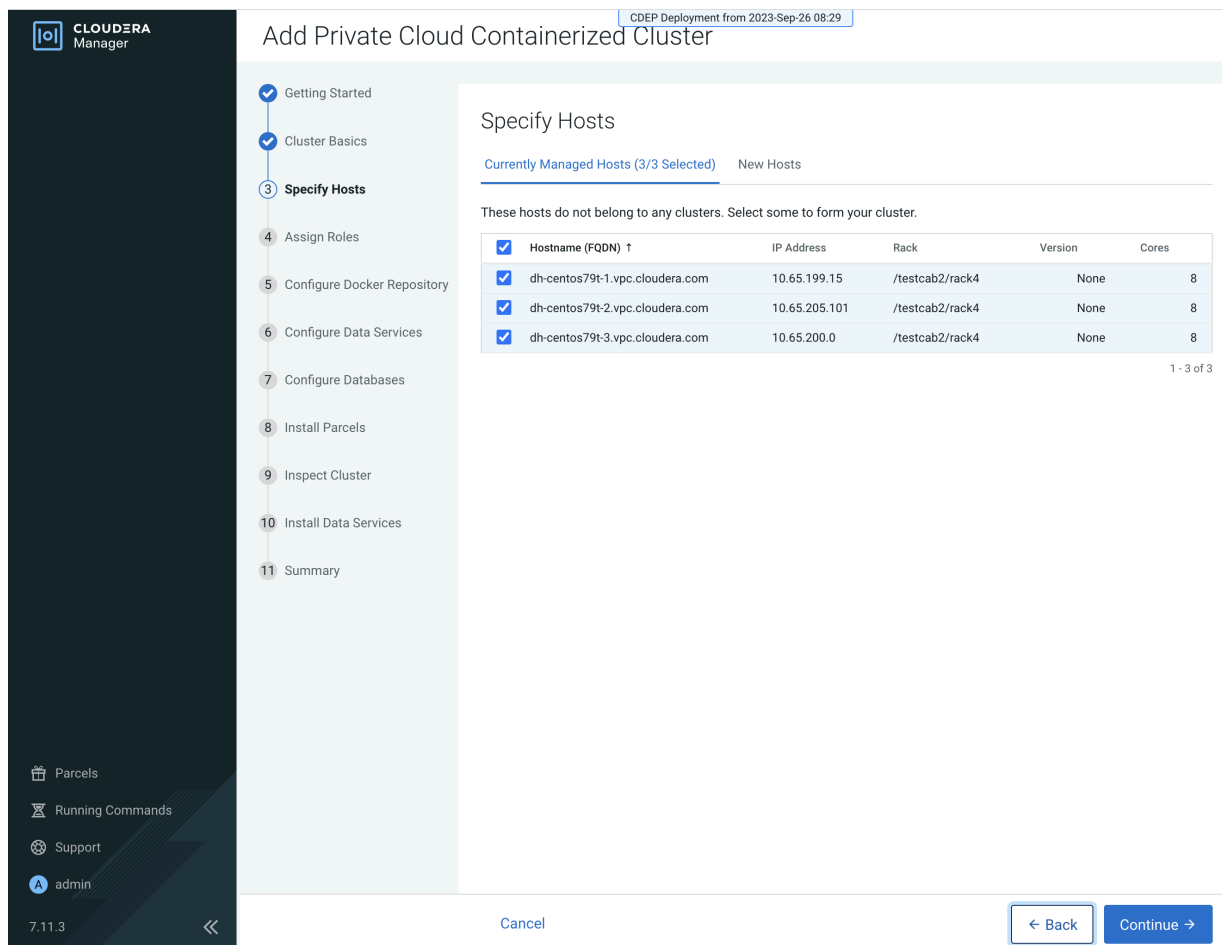
The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for a specific host (152-b813). The 'Actions for Selected (3)' dropdown menu is open, and the 'Assign Rack' option is highlighted. The menu options are:

- Assign Rack
- Assign Upgrade Domain
- Regenerate Keytab
- Apply Host Template
- Start Roles on Hosts
- Stop Roles on Hosts
- Begin Maintenance (Suppress Alerts/Decommission)
- End Maintenance (Enable Alerts/Recommission)
- Edit Tags
- Remove From Cluster
- Remove From Cloudera Manager

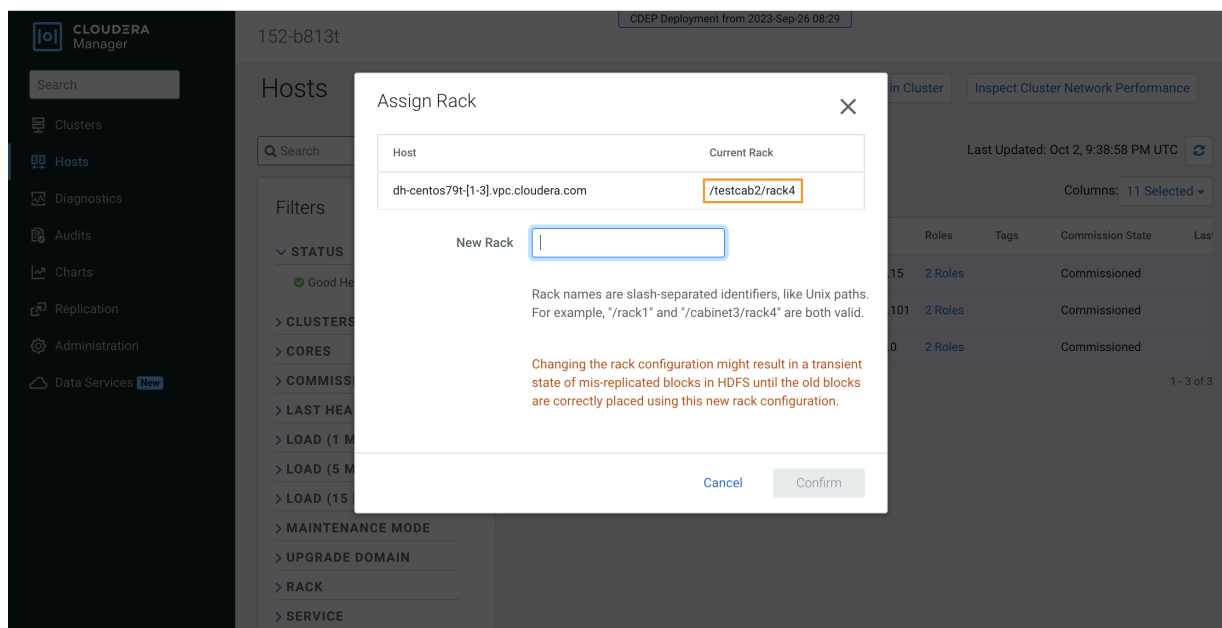
- On the Assign Rack popup, enter a rack name in the New Rack box, then click Confirm.



- Follow the [ECS installation procedure](#). When you reach the Specify Hosts page in the installation wizard, the hosts you added to Cloudera Manager appear. Select the hosts, click Continue, then proceed through the rest of the installation wizard.



7. After the installation is complete, you can use the Assign Rack popup or the ECS Web UI to view the rack assignments for the ECS cluster hosts.



Name	Labels	Ready	CPU requests (cores)	CPU limits (cores)	CPU capacity (cores)	Memory requests (bytes)	Memory limits (bytes)	Memory capacity (bytes)	Pods
dh-centos79t-2.vpc.cloudera.com	beta.kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 beta.kubernetes.io/os: linux kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 kubernetes.io/hostname: dh-centos79t-2.vpc.cloudera.com kubernetes.io/os: linux rack: testcab2.rack4	True	7.44 (93.03%)	5.10 (63.75%)	8.00	26.18Gi (85.88%)	21.64Gi (70.99%)	30.48Gi	49 (9.80%)
dh-centos79t-3.vpc.cloudera.com	beta.kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 beta.kubernetes.io/os: linux kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 kubernetes.io/hostname: dh-centos79t-3.vpc.cloudera.com kubernetes.io/os: linux rack: testcab2.rack4	True	7.62 (95.26%)	8.35 (104.38%)	8.00	10.48Gi (34.40%)	36.83Gi (120.83%)	30.48Gi	52 (10.40%)
dh-centos79t-1.vpc.cloudera.com	beta.kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 beta.kubernetes.io/os: linux ecs_role: master kubernetes.io/arch: amd64 kubernetes.io/hostname: dh-centos79t-1.vpc.cloudera.com kubernetes.io/os: linux node-role.kubernetes.io/control-plane: true node-role.kubernetes.io/etcd: true node-role.kubernetes.io/master: true rack: testcab2.rack4	True	6.40 (79.94%)	9.40 (117.50%)	8.00	8.91Gi (28.93%)	25.66Gi (83.30%)	30.81Gi	47 (9.40%)

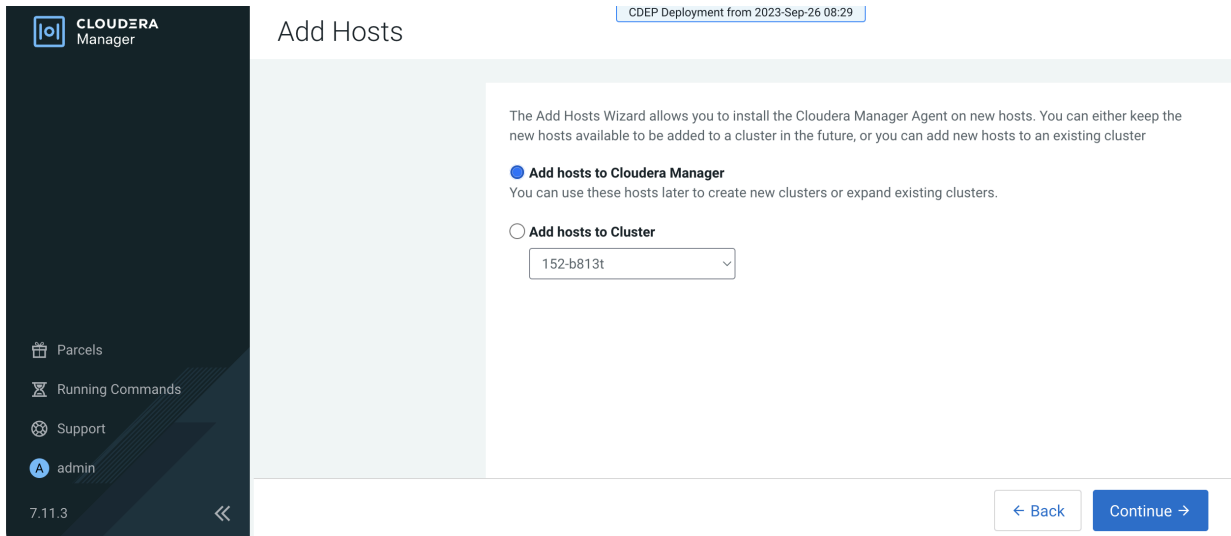
Adding a host to an ECS cluster with a previously specified rack name

When you add a host directly to an ECS cluster, there is no way to specify a rack name for the new host, so it will be assigned the default rack name. A configuration error will occur if you try to add a new host directly to an ECS cluster with a previously specified rack name, since the default rack name of the new host does not match the rack name previously assigned to the other cluster hosts.

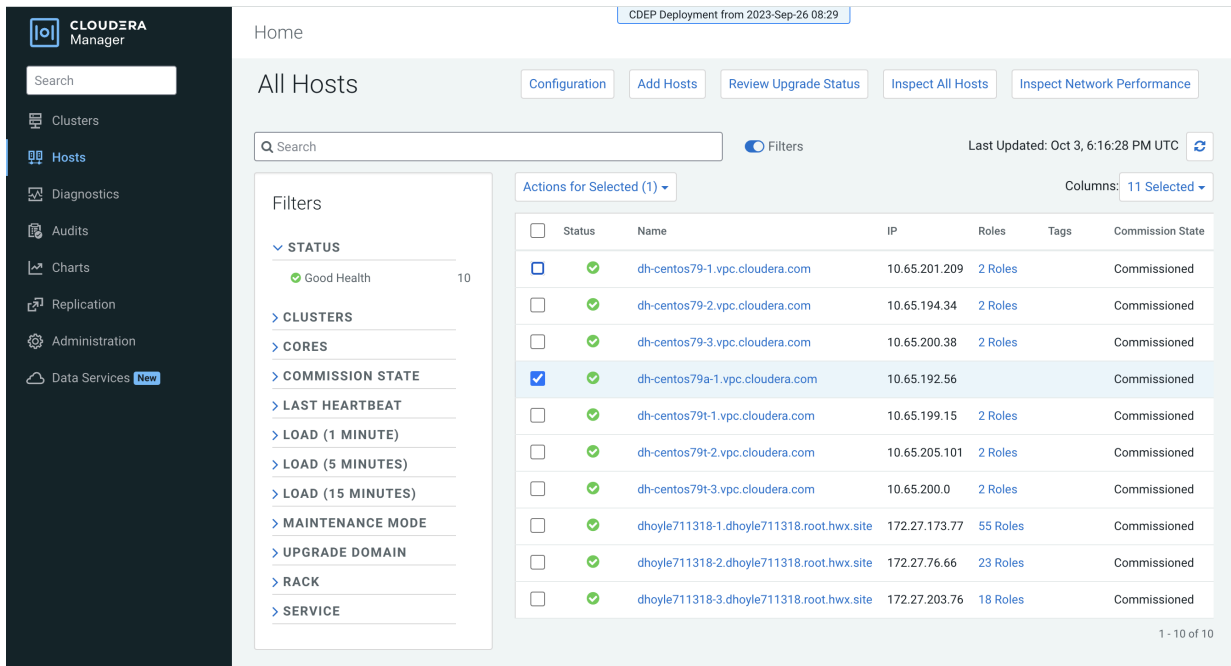
Therefore, you should first add the new ECS host to Cloudera Manager, and then use Cloudera Manager to assign the same rack name as the other ECS cluster hosts to the new host. You can then add the new host to the ECS cluster.

1. Check the [ECS installation requirements](#).

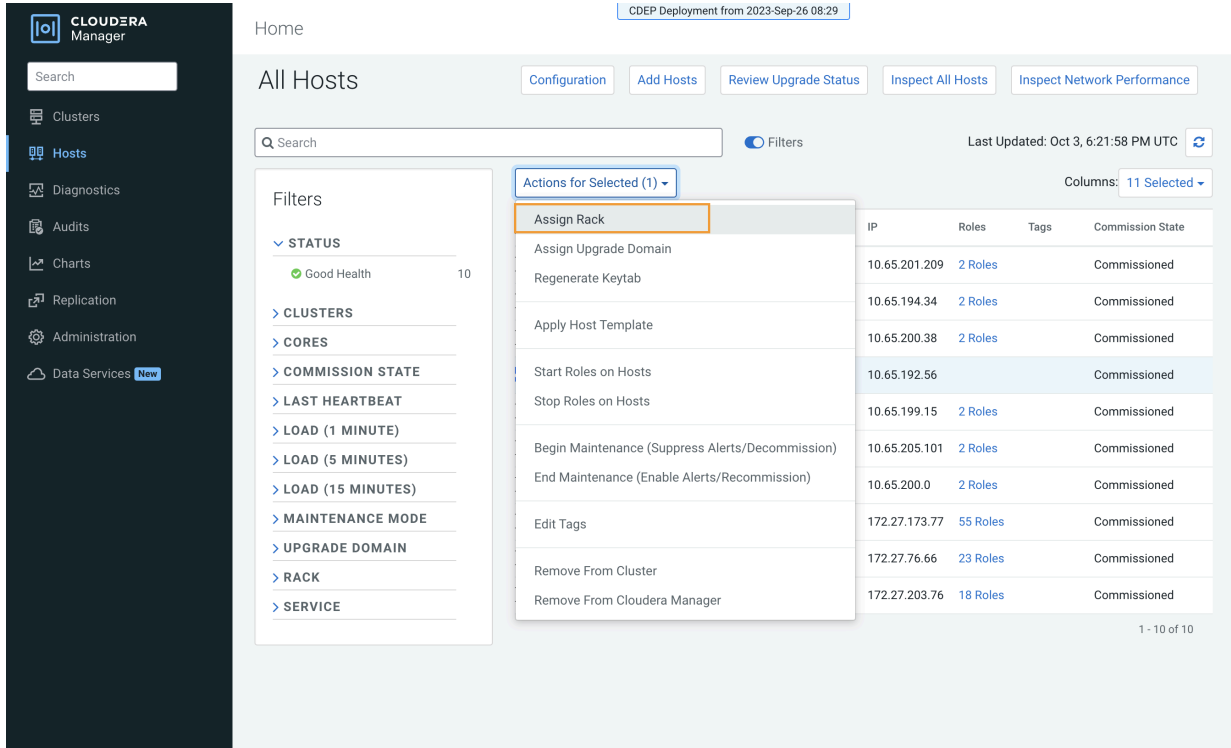
2. [Add the new hosts to Cloudera Manager](#). You can also access the Add Hosts wizard by clicking Hosts in the ECS cluster, and then clicking Add Hosts. Select Add hosts to Cloudera Manager.



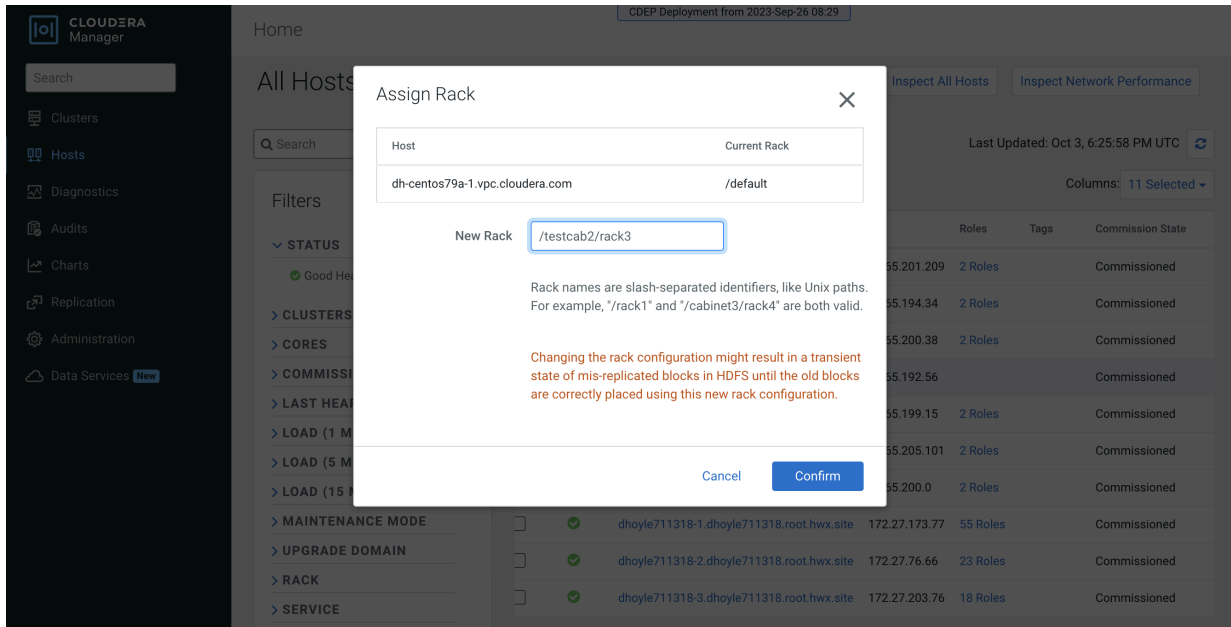
3. In Cloudera Manager, click Hosts, then select the host you just added.



4. Click Actions for Selected, then click Assign Rack.



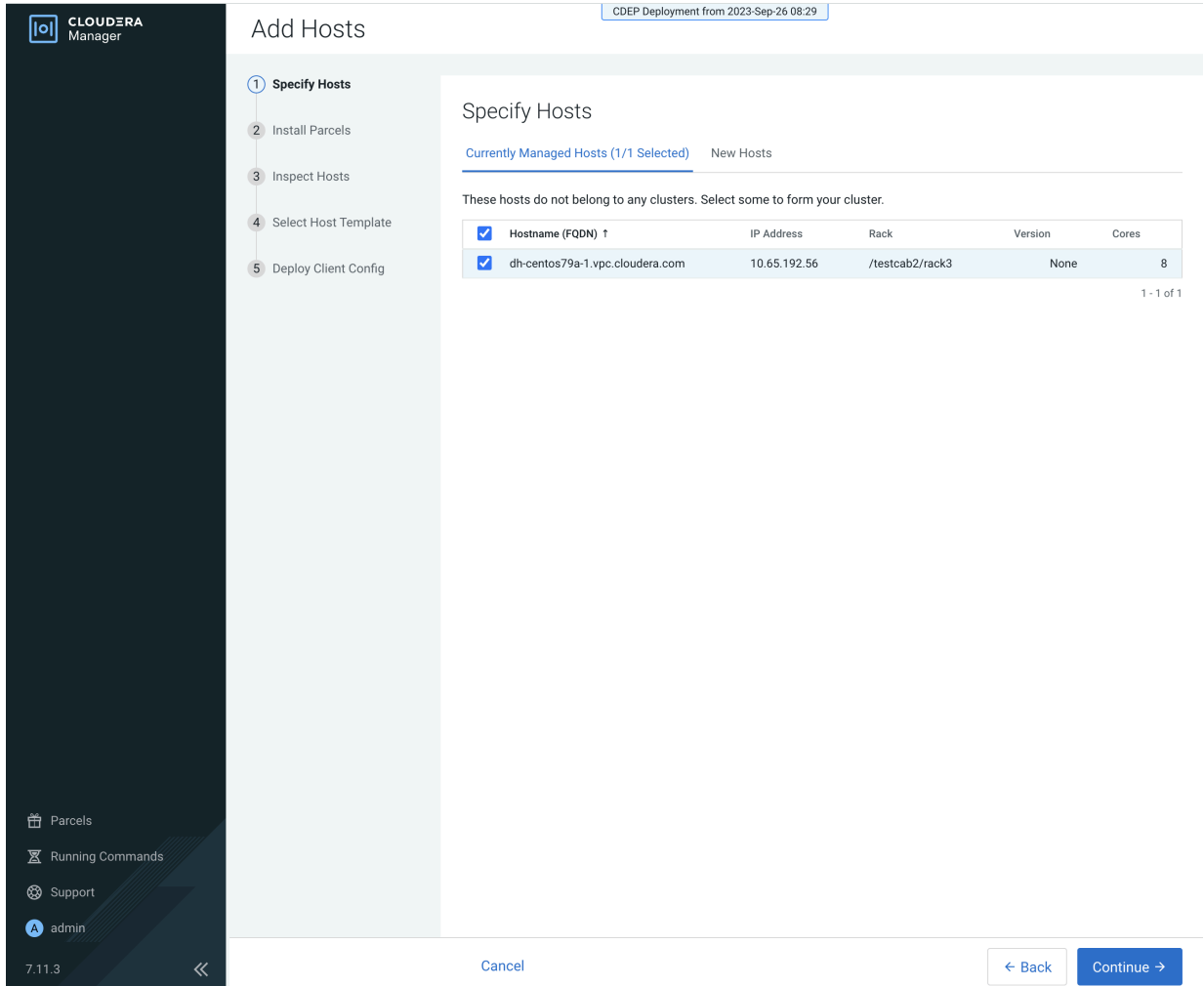
5. On the Assign Rack popup, enter the same rack name assigned to the other ECS cluster hosts in the New Rack box, then click Confirm.



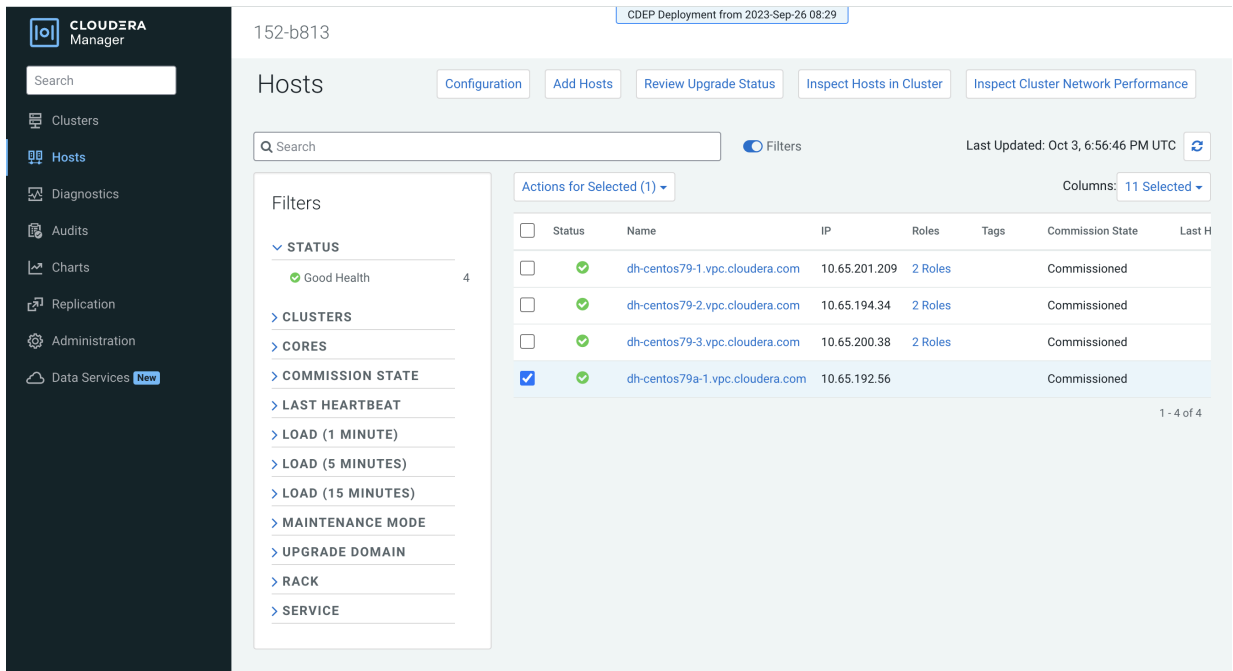
6. In the ECS cluster, click Hosts, then click Add Hosts. Select Add hosts to Cluster, then click Continue.

The screenshot displays the Cloudera Manager interface for adding hosts. On the left is a dark sidebar with the Cloudera Manager logo and navigation links: Parcels, Running Commands, Support, and admin. The main content area is titled "Add Hosts" and includes a timestamp "CDEP Deployment from 2023-Sep-26 08:29". Below the title, a text block explains the wizard's purpose. Two radio buttons are present: "Add hosts to Cloudera Manager" (unselected) and "Add hosts to Cluster" (selected). A dropdown menu under the selected option shows "152-b813". At the bottom right, there are "Back" and "Continue" buttons.

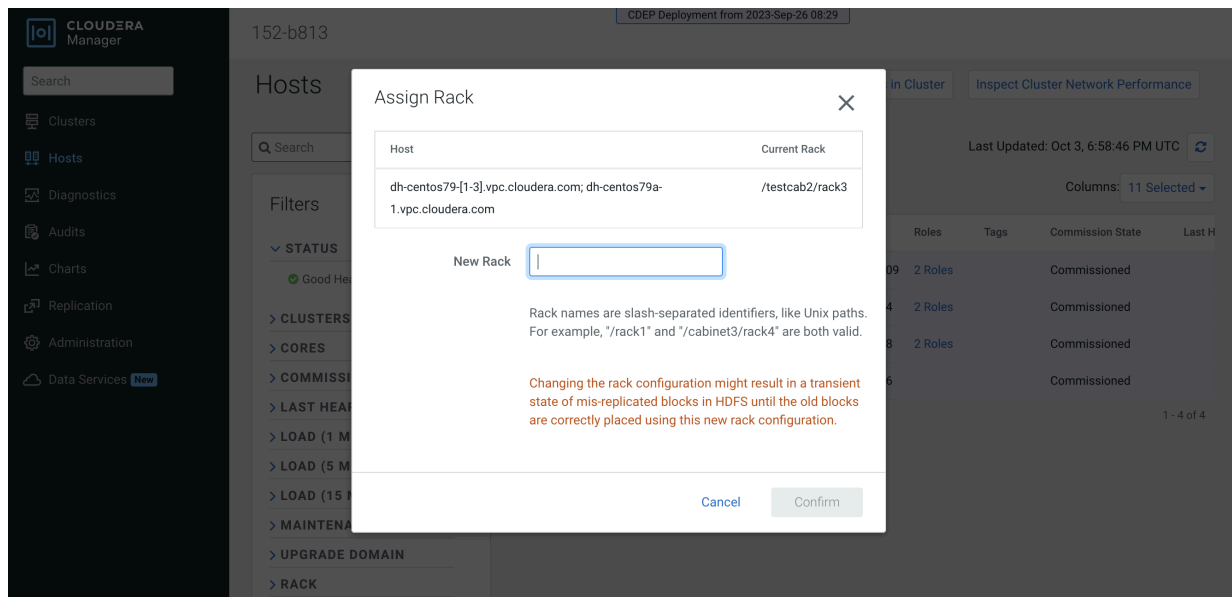
7. On the Specify Hosts page, select the new host, then click through the rest of the Add Hosts wizard.



8. After the Add Host wizard is completed, the new host appears on the ECS cluster Hosts page.



- You can use the Assign Rack popup to view the rack assignments for the ECS cluster hosts and confirm that the rack name for the new host matches the rack name of the other cluster hosts.



ECS unified time zone

You can synchronize the Embedded Container Service (ECS) cluster time zone with the Cloudera Manager Base time zone.

In previous CDP Private Cloud Data Services versions, containers running on an ECS Kubernetes cluster did not inherit the time zone settings from the Cloudera Manager Base host. In most cases, Kubernetes containers use Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) by default.

In Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.2, you can unify the time zone in the ECS cluster with the Cloudera Manager Base time zone. All workload pods in the ECS cluster run under the Cloudera Manager time zone, and workload logs on the ECS cluster are correlated with the Cloudera Manager Base logs. Timestamp-related SQL queries are also correlated.

- Unified time zone is enabled by default for new CDP Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.2 installs.
- When upgrading from earlier versions of CDP Private Cloud Data Services to 1.5.2, unified time zone is disabled by default to avoid affecting timestamp-sensitive logic.

You can enable or disable unified time zone using the following script in the ECS parcel:

```
bash /opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/k8tz-webhook/configure-k8tz-webhook.sh -h
```

This script modifies the k8tz webhook settings.

Syntax:

```
configure-k8tz-webhook.sh [-i|-h]
```

Options:

- `i` – This option enables the unified time zone feature
- No options – To disable the unified time zone feature, run the `configure-k8tz-webhook.sh` script without any options.
- Use the `-h` flag to print Help information

To complete the process of enabling the unified time zone feature:

- Restart the workload pods where you want the Cloudera Manager Server timezone to be applied.

-OR-

- Initiate an ECS cluster rolling restart. This will inject the time zone information into all workload pods.

When the unified time zone feature is disabled, all running pods are not affected. To apply the new disabled setting so they run with the default UTC time zone, a pod restart or a rolling restart is required.

Adjusting the expiration time of ECS cluster certificates

The internal ECS cluster self-signed certificate expiration times are set to one year by default. To avoid certificate expiration errors, you may want to extend the ECS cluster expiration times.

About this task



Note:

This topic only applies to internal certificates within ECS. It does not apply to the ingress controller certificate.

- These steps describe how to adjust the expiration time of internal cluster certificates in an existing ECS cluster.
- For a new cluster, if the nodes have been added to Cloudera Manager before creating the ECS cluster, you can add the new safety valve configuration properties in Cloudera Manager before creating the ECS cluster.

Adjusting the expiration time of the RKE Kubernetes cluster certificate

- In Cloudera Manager, select the ECS cluster, then click ECS.
- Click the Configuration tab, then use the Search box to locate the Ecs Server Environment Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) configuration property.
- Click the + icon, then enter the following configuration setting. In this example, the certificate expiration is set to 5 years (1825 days):
 - Key: CATTLE_NEW_SIGNED_CERT_EXPIRATION_DAYS
 - Value: 1825

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for an ECS cluster (ID: 152-b883). The 'Configuration' tab is active, and a search for 'ECS Server Environment Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve)' has been performed. The configuration details for the 'Ecs Server Environment Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve)' are displayed, showing a key-value pair:

Key	Value
CATTLE_NEW_SIGNED_CERT_EXPIRATION_DAYS	1825

The interface also shows a sidebar with navigation options (Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Replication, Administration, Data Services) and a filters section on the left with categories like SCOPE, CATEGORY, and STATUS.

4. Click Save Changes.
5. On the ECS Cluster landing page, click Actions > Refresh Cluster.
6. After the Refresh is complete, click Actions > Rolling Restart.
7. After the restart is complete, the certificate expiration time is reset to the new value. You can also use the CLI to verify the new certificate expiration setting:

```
[root@host-1 ~]# cat /proc/47803/environ
CDH_PIG_HOME=/usr/lib/pigLD_LIBRARY_PATH=/opt/cloudera/cm-agent/libCMF
_AGENT_ARGS=CDH_KAFKA_HOME=/usr/lib/kafka
CONF_DIR=/var/run/cloudera-scm-agent/process/1546342871-ecs-ECS_SERVERCDH
PARQUET_HOME=/usr/lib/parquet
PARCELS_ROOT=/opt/cloudera/parcelsPARCEL_DIRNAMES=ECS-1.5.2-b866-ecs-1.5.2
-b866.p0.46395126LANG=en_US.UTF-8
CDH_HADOOP_BIN=/usr/bin/hadoopCDH_KMS_HOME=/usr/lib/hadoop-kmsCGROUP_GROUP
_CPU=CMF_PACKAGE_DIR=/opt/cloudera/cm-agent/service
ORACLE_HOME=/usr/share/oracle/instantclientMGMT_HOME=/opt/cloudera/cmINV
OCATION_ID=04c94a229a2b4684a95f8ec63783c81e
JSVC_HOME=/usr/libexec/bigtop-utilsCDH_IMPALA_HOME=/usr/lib/impalaKRB5_C
ONFIG=/etc/krb5.conf
CDH_YARN_HOME=/usr/lib/hadoop-yarnCLOUDERA_POSTGRESQL_JDBC_JAR=/opt/clo
udera/cm/lib/postgresql-42.5.1.jar
CDH_SOLR_HOME=/usr/lib/solrHIVE_DEFAULT_XML=/etc/hive/conf.dist/hive-defa
ult.xml
CLOUDERA_ORACLE_CONNECTOR_JAR=/usr/share/java/oracle-connector-java.jarC
GROUP_GROUP_BLKIO=system.slice/cloudera-scm-agent.service
CGROUP_ROOT_BLKIO=/sys/fs/cgroup/blkioCGROUP_ROOT_CPU=/sys/fs/cgroup/cpu,c
puacctKEYTRUSTEE_KP_HOME=/usr/share/keytrustee-keyprovider
CLOUDERA_MYSQL_CONNECTOR_JAR=/usr/share/java/mysql-connector-java.jarCMF_
SERVER_ROOT=/opt/cloudera/cm
CGROUP_ROOT_CPUACCT=/sys/fs/cgroup/cpu,cpuacctCDH_FLUME_HOME=/usr/lib/f
lume-ng
CATTLE_NEW_SIGNED_CERT_EXPIRATION_DAYS=1825
<snip!>
```

```
[root@host-1 ~]# openssl x509 -in /var/lib/rancher/rke2/agent/serving-kubele
t.crt -noout -text
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 3 (0x2)
        Serial Number: 4005696761303552502 (0x379717fb376e51f6)
        Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
        Issuer: CN = rke2-server-ca@1697759349
        Validity
            Not Before: Oct 19 23:49:09 2023 GMT
            Not After : Oct 17 23:49:10 2028 GMT
        Subject: CN = host-1.rke-1019.kcloud.cloudera.com
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: id-ecPublicKey
            Public-Key: (256 bit)
            pub:
                04:92:81:74:b8:fb:aa:6c:c5:9a:40:2c:5f:91:60:
                35:16:9a:d5:41:b2:bf:d8:29:f4:ed:68:ed:cd:3d:
                87:0e:59:db:27:26:c5:d8:a7:79:c7:23:8f:0b:71:
                c2:f5:d4:36:fe:97:a9:b5:62:ee:9d:9b:6d:ed:25:
                60:fd:26:3a:08
            ASN1 OID: prime256v1
            NIST CURVE: P-256
        X509v3 extensions:
            X509v3 Key Usage: critical
                Digital Signature, Key Encipherment
            X509v3 Extended Key Usage:
                TLS Web Server Authentication
```

```

X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
    keyid:26:8F:9F:A1:04:CE:2D:04:3A:03:11:87:9D:DF:5A:B7:5C:0
6:72:32
X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
    DNS:host-1.rke-1019.kcloud.cloudera.com, DNS:localhost, IP
Address:127.0.0.1, IP Address:10.17.130.15
Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
    30:46:02:21:00:fc:5c:89:ab:99:a6:79:33:a9:28:da:a8:47:
    52:cf:1f:43:13:8c:06:2e:23:67:4c:b4:b0:d6:e3:f9:b6:ad:
    50:02:21:00:c7:64:aa:86:97:5a:f3:12:7e:3f:a2:f1:ab:93:
    17:6c:3a:37:34:01:ef:ba:7f:08:85:70:2c:c9:40:e0:30:f5

```

Adjusting the expiration time of the Vault certificate

1. In Cloudera Manager, select the ECS cluster, then click ECS.
2. Click the Configuration tab, then use the Search box to locate the Ecs Server Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for config.yaml configuration property.
3. Enter the following configuration setting. In this example, the certificate expiration is set to 5 years (43800 hours):

```

kube-controller-manager-arg:
- "cluster-signing-duration=43800h"

```

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for an ECS cluster (ID: 152-b883). The 'Configuration' tab is active, and a search for 'Ecs Server Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for config.yaml' has been performed. The configuration editor shows the following content:

```

kube-controller-manager-arg:
- "cluster-signing-duration=43800h"

```

The interface includes a left-hand navigation menu with options like Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Replication, Administration, and Data Services. The main content area shows a list of filters for the configuration snippet, including SCOPE (ECS Service-Wide, Ecs Agent, Ecs Server), CATEGORY (Main, Advanced, Monitoring, Performance, Ports and Addresses, Resource Management, Security), and STATUS (Error, Warning, Edited, Non-Default, Include Overrides).

4. Click Save Changes.
5. Contact Cloudera support and ask them to provide you with a copy of the rotate-vault-cert.sh file.
6. Copy the rotate-vault-cert.sh file to the ECS master host. Set JAVA_HOME if needed.
7. Run the following command:


```
./rotate-vault-cert.sh APP_DOMAIN
```
8. Unseal Vault.
9. Restart all of the pods in the CDP namespace.
10. If you are using a default self-signed ingress controller certificate, update the ingress controller certificate (follow the steps in the script output).

11. You can use the CLI to verify the new certificate expiration setting:

```

root      49076    48970    2 16:49 ?          00:00:10 kube-controller-mana
ger
--flex-volume-plugin-dir=/var/lib/kubelet/volumeplugins --terminated-pod-
gc-threshold=1000 --permit-port-sharing=true
--allocate-node-cidrs=true --authentication-kubeconfig=/var/lib/rancher/
rke2/server/cred/controller.kubeconfig
--authorization-kubeconfig=/var/lib/rancher/rke2/server/cred/controller.
kubeconfig --bind-address=127.0.0.1
--cluster-cidr=10.42.0.0/16 --cluster-signing-duration=43800h
<snip!>

```

```

[root@host-1 ~]# openssl x509 -in vault.pem -noout -text
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 3 (0x2)
        Serial Number:
            db:b7:a7:c3:79:86:4c:54:e8:97:49:bf:99:3d:df:a9
        Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
        Issuer: CN = rke2-server-ca@1697759349
        Validity
            Not Before: Oct 19 23:46:38 2023 GMT
            Not After : Oct 17 23:46:38 2028 GMT
        Subject: O = system:nodes, CN = "system:node:vault.vault-system.svc
; "

        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
            RSA Public-Key: (2048 bit)
            Modulus:
                00:94:93:2e:9d:5c:01:5a:95:46:b2:9d:aa:23:c4:
                4e:0f:92:07:7e:0e:3a:21:7d:ef:95:e8:09:d3:88:
                38:ac:e9:9f:c2:36:37:04:56:43:87:3a:6f:34:08:
                09:8f:3f:df:31:79:d6:12:db:78:f6:1c:9b:0e:c2:
                d0:f5:25:50:86:37:d5:ff:f7:a0:82:6f:55:d1:ff:
                03:54:f8:ce:8b:02:87:2d:af:3f:71:f8:c4:a9:f0:
                24:50:7b:07:70:3d:7a:be:9d:41:f0:15:2f:56:c3:
                d3:0d:1a:e1:87:8e:69:89:ff:bf:1b:f2:84:87:6c:
                5e:f9:13:8b:2c:5c:de:64:9e:ae:de:6a:f0:7c:ae:
                d9:01:41:aa:39:00:b3:2d:4f:5c:db:fb:2b:80:31:
                88:b5:40:24:e1:06:08:c4:ad:82:70:a1:9e:4c:3e:
                00:0d:61:d9:1a:5c:c7:11:a7:79:68:66:34:b2:c2:
                e9:63:a8:5d:d1:13:be:e6:f1:8f:03:87:3d:be:eb:
                b7:ce:a5:eb:56:81:37:5b:9d:ce:82:34:15:99:16:
                4c:65:20:d9:df:e6:63:56:c2:49:79:e8:66:ce:c1:
                01:9d:87:a2:ba:02:c0:7c:2b:e5:37:30:c5:23:bd:
                87:a1:c8:2b:a9:49:be:67:31:22:8d:a4:68:f9:bd:
                be:23
            Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
        X509v3 extensions:
            X509v3 Key Usage: critical
                Digital Signature, Key Encipherment
            X509v3 Extended Key Usage:
                TLS Web Server Authentication
            X509v3 Basic Constraints: critical
                CA:FALSE
            X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
                keyid:26:8F:9F:A1:04:CE:2D:04:3A:03:11:87:9D:DF:5A:B7:5C:0
6:72:32
            X509v3 Subject Alternative Name:
                DNS:vault, DNS:vault.vault-system, DNS:vault.vault-system.
                svc, DNS:vault.vault-system.svc.cluster.local, DNS:vault.localhost.localdoma
                in, DNS:*.apps.host-1.rke-1019.kcloud.cloudera.com, IP Address:127.0.0.1

```

```
Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
30:46:02:21:00:d9:5e:38:fc:31:9b:5a:eb:fc:7d:c2:8f:b3:
54:5e:28:f0:8f:00:eb:36:65:9f:d3:70:ae:a2:79:77:ee:b5:
f7:02:21:00:f4:e8:6f:c9:bd:bb:92:9d:63:81:69:55:67:8b:
8a:f3:a4:5d:c1:67:66:b0:40:ff:22:a6:c3:6f:4f:8e:b2:8e
```

Adjusting the expiration time of the ECS webhook certificate

1. In Cloudera Manager, select the ECS cluster, then click ECS.
2. Click the Configuration tab, then use the Search box to locate the Ecs Server Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for config.yaml configuration property.
3. Enter the following configuration setting. In this example, the certificate expiration is set to 5 years (43800 hours):

```
kube-controller-manager-arg:
- "cluster-signing-duration=43800h"
```



Note:

The kube-controller-manager-arg property controls the expiration time of both the Vault and the ECS webhook certificates.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for an ECS cluster (ID: 152-b883). The 'Configuration' tab is active, and a search filter is applied to find the 'Ecs Server Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for config.yaml'. The configuration editor shows the following property:

```
kube-controller-manager-arg:
- "cluster-signing-duration=43800h"
```

The interface also displays a sidebar with navigation options (Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Replication, Administration, Data Services) and a filter panel on the left with sections for SCOPE, CATEGORY, and STATUS.

4. Click Save Changes.
5. Contact Cloudera support and ask them to provide you with a copy of the rotate-webhook-cert.sh file.
6. Copy the rotate-webhook-cert.sh file to the ECS master host.
7. Run the following command:


```
./rotate-webhook-cert.sh APP_DOMAIN
```
8. Check for any pods in the Pending state whose status shows that they cannot tolerate the node-role.kubernetes.io/control-plane toleration. Restart those pods.
9. You can use the CLI to verify the new certificate expiration setting:

```
root      49076   48970   2 16:49 ?        00:00:10 kube-controller-mana
ger
```

```
--flex-volume-plugin-dir=/var/lib/kubelet/volumeplugins --terminated-pod-
gc-threshold=1000 --permit-port-sharing=true
--allocate-node-cidrs=true --authentication-kubeconfig=/var/lib/rancher/
rke2/server/cred/controller.kubeconfig
--authorization-kubeconfig=/var/lib/rancher/rke2/server/cred/controller.
kubeconfig --bind-address=127.0.0.1
--cluster-cidr=10.42.0.0/16 --cluster-signing-duration=43800h
<snip!>
```

```
[root@host-1 ~]# openssl x509 -in ecs-tolerations-webhook-cert.pem -noout -t
ext
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      a5:31:94:f4:84:bb:3b:a2:a4:63:8d:ec:de:b5:37:53
    Signature Algorithm: ecdsa-with-SHA256
    Issuer: CN = rke2-server-ca@1697759349
    Validity
      Not Before: Oct 19 23:45:48 2023 GMT
      Not After : Oct 17 23:45:48 2028 GMT
    Subject: O = system:nodes, CN = "system:node:ecs-tolerations-webhook
.ecs-webhooks.svc;"
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
      RSA Public-Key: (2048 bit)
      Modulus:
        00:cc:12:e1:54:b8:aa:42:94:aa:11:a5:f7:35:0e:
        0c:de:76:5b:d5:c6:c1:34:0b:b8:b7:2b:15:08:1d:
        02:44:0f:2e:e1:17:dc:73:6a:e4:6c:df:5b:ac:43:
        97:2e:34:73:f7:c9:6f:cf:c2:a8:52:79:b1:89:ea:
        51:22:e1:41:b8:6a:ba:fd:22:a2:bf:a2:46:a4:8e:
        f5:c6:2d:05:c3:a5:1d:6b:60:da:e8:40:a5:e1:e1:
        5a:55:0e:94:2d:91:dd:71:d1:e9:aa:27:5d:e6:fc:
        ea:5f:ea:c6:8e:52:71:27:ce:c2:a7:1b:10:ca:db:
        db:27:c8:46:6d:14:d1:d0:b3:f5:ab:74:a9:63:8b:
        71:83:31:eb:ad:87:1b:3b:8d:ff:ce:d0:7f:d1:1b:
```

Configuring multiple Base clusters with one ECS cluster

You can configure one Embedded Container Service (ECS) cluster to work with multiple CDP Private Cloud Base clusters managed by separate instances of Cloudera Manager. In order to do this you must first create a combined truststore .pem file that contains the ECS Control Plane truststore .pem file appended with the certificate files of each of the CDP Private Cloud Base clusters.

About this task

Use the following steps to configure one ECS cluster to work with multiple CDP Private Cloud Base clusters:

1. Append the ECS Control Plane truststore .pem file with the certificate files from the additional CDP Private Cloud Base clusters.
2. Register an ECS environment with each of the additional CDP Private Cloud Base clusters.
3. Create data services within each environment.

Step 1: Append the ECS Control Plane truststore .pem file with the certificate files from the Base clusters

1. On the ECS Control Plane, run the following kubectl command to get the contents of the configmap:

```
kubectl get configmap cdp-private-installer-truststore -n cdp -o yaml >
cdp-private-installer-truststore.yaml
```

2. Copy the truststorePEM content, decode it, and store it in a file. For example:

```
echo LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURSB0tLS0tCk1JSURhakNDQWxJQ0NRRG5iNnhmK0d
QR1l6QU5CZ2txaGtpRz13MEJBUXNGQURCWk1Rc3dDUV
1EVlFRROV3S1YKvXpFTE1Ba0dBmVVFQ0F3Q1EwRXhDekFKQmdOVkJBY01BbE5ETVEwd0N3WU
RWUvFLREFSRFRFUlNNUXd3Q2dZRApWUvFMRFOQ1RGS
XhFekFSQmdOVk1JBTU1DaW91YUhkNExuTnBkR1V3SGhjtK1qTXhNVEV3TVRRME1qUXdXaGNOC
k1qUXhNVEE1TVRRME1qUXdXakFwTVJNd0VRWURWUvFE
REFvcUxtaDNlQzV6YVhSbE1JSUJvakFOQmdrcWhraUcKQXcwQkFRRUZBQU9DQVlk4QU1JSUJp
Z0tDQVlFQS9lZk1k05IQTdWUWTF1M05qK3Z0RGRFRV0p
JcUhfVbcxOF1pYgpbQUdiYmlvYi9YyYnY0aTRINU81MXV3SjJ1cWwaktUM3dBU3l0UG0yS0p
1RE9vVXmVehWJc0xuK3VOWlMzd292CkNkSk5RcWpRT3
N2RUVITU5ZZ3JOWExMclh1bHZHTXl4aG16bVFlSEhHTkZhcldENVkwd1laMVVlIaG00a0pUUT
UKTFHoZmlJVjJlTUJieE4ySVB2WU1TV1AvYmo4ekF3a
k50OHQvVUhaFRTEw1jUktEWitsMGxoeGt0cHpdzmxmcQo4eXNcVTBBQ2MvbWp2bGNWS0xyN
VVRSTRadVNFb2ZRK1QyaEpITEZnQ0N4bFJvcWN5aFo0
Qmt1ZmZwaUhiOGJHCm9kd2tSaHRRMVJcFFxSk1CLytCOWNZbkFjY1BFaHlXekh1TG1qak15
VTZOYWZ3SmpoTG1SVmptRmpWNzNvZmgKanJ4V1BtVyt
FSDJZODRWK3RpOVDIZE5LQW9KNzU4bzZaSmJsc3ZBRVBNVytBVmw2clFMtTFPZXN1UTNtczc
xMwpWOENObFBWVEQ0UGdpaythOG1YV3FWZkVZN2F1V3
N1YnIwUkIyFl1WHBhd2lWdWxrSjdYRURHOEpmN2hFNzRqCkRhMlJaEWN5YXdScGF3SXV2V1
kwWgt0SktOOTNBZ01CQUFFd0RRWUpLb1pJaHZjTkFRR
UxCUUFEZ2dFQkFDcTcKSU5R2lnKy9iUVB3enhmUmF6d1hXM09mT3M1UjNnU0hGeDRmS1BXV
lN5TjEwaW50bmdxejd4R2dYVnBpRDdWNApQRGVXZFRZ
MjdHN2w3ZHBjek1FS2ptN25XOU3RW05S3dyRndWRWh0OweZnjVvUnhgTzA3Y09VanZYaEwy
dkx1Cnk1eHRYZlJyZXlPalNmZDVxcnlKV1BoMDBhB0N
UWTViMy9wK25saWJUUmNkY29mQkFTU0VhbnhaVDJoc1B2V3kKSG9PVkVGSmlrTnVxRHJhS2Y
ySlFxrRnR4aGs0MFIvUW9LVUpKUTgzUWixZHBmWWVCde
9lWXRvNExmQWV3Y0RuRwpFWUQvYVp1blglwU2cxRTRoRS9NaUNFN2R6ZyY4TVVPeWVBV1pCel
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it3TVNkd1VZL2VudEE9Ci0tLS0tRU5EIEFUF1RJRk1DQVRFLS0tLS0KLS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDR
VJUSUZJQ0FURSB0tLS0tCk1JSURlekNDQWlPZ0F3SUJB
Z01VQWRide1lQ3JycVRMY1UzRzhPakZRUW5YNGY4d0RRWUpLb1pJaHZjTkFRRUwKQ1FBd1dU
RUxNQWtHQTFRUJJoTUNWVkl4Q3pBSk1JnTlZCQWdNQWt
OQk1Rc3dDUVlEVlFRSERBS1RRekVOTUFzRwpBMVVFQ2d3RVEweEVVakVNTUFvR0ExVUVDd3d
EUWt4U01STXdfUv1EVlFRFRERBb3FMbWgzZUM1emFYUm
xNQjRYCkRUSXpNVEV4TURFek1UTXpOVm9YRFRJMU1URXdPVEV6TVRNek5Wb3dXVEVMTUFrR0
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VJNd0VRWURWUvFEREFvcUxtaDNlQzV6YVhSbE1JSUJj
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SlpLZzNpb29XcGdtNjZwN2gxWctRWUvVZ0Q0VEc3dkZ
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QUxCZ05WSFE4RUJBTUNCREf3CkV3WURWUjBsQkF3d0N
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FIVVZ2Y2M1OWFmb2Y3SnJxcGNAN0NaGJXMzc4Zgo3RTNpTjhBY1BNQ0dvZ1l1TeWFrblQxV1
kwdDNiVxhtSTFSdXdeUXNDU3U1MmlhYnhIVUhrOFBEQ
```



```
jk5NTRxL3RtCkh4MXpVR0VURkZaZHdkb0dDMk14Ui9WdU9wbExza2hEc0ZJZmpaZC81clVrL
1QvMUxUaC8zMExBbGhPVzNtek8KZFJWWC9LR2QyWGZ3
SFNzQ3FRtFk4WGZQM0d3WHgrTmVUY09vTEQycXYvYw1kMnY1dlVtdXpONzErZjr3bXVvbwpa
Z1JiYk9OSkMvdzVzV3MvWVRaODd1M1JNUWExd2gvck1
YMk1QMzNTMG1SeHJkSX1peGMxamF6ZTYxWmRUUnk5Ck9NQ2RmZEpGNFE1RndmODdWSWpYZXd
PemdQVnFJVGVNVW1vcy9HR0p0UT09Ci0tLS0tRU5EIE
NFU1RJRklDQVRFLS0tLS0= | base64 -d > cdp-private-installer-truststore.pem
```

3. Obtain the truststore .pem file from the first additional Cloudera Manager host from /var/lib/cloudera-scm-agent/agent-cert/cm-auto-global_cacerts.pem or /opt/cloudera/CMCA/trust-store/cm-auto-global_cacerts.pem and copy the contents.
4. Append the cdp-private-installer-truststore.pem file created previously with the contents of the Cloudera Manager .pem file.
5. Repeat the previous two steps for all additional Cloudera Manager hosts you would like to register environments with.
6. Log in to the ECS cluster Management Console and click Administration > CA Certificates. Select Datalake in the CA Certificate Type drop-down, click Choose File, then select the appended cdp-private-installer-truststore.pem file and click Upload. Click Save to save your changes.

You can also use the following CLI commands to upload the cdp-private-installer-truststore.pem file and update the global truststore with the encoded certificate file content:

```
cat cdp-private-installer-truststore.pem | base64
cdp environments --set-environment-setting --settings truststorePEM=<base64
encoded CM cert> --no-verify-tls
```

Step 2: Register an ECS environment with each of the additional Base clusters

1. Log in to the ECS cluster Management Console and [Register an environment](#) for the first additional Base cluster using the applicable Cloudera Manager URL and credentials.
2. Repeat the previous step for the rest of the additional Base clusters.

Step 3: Create data services within each environment

Refer to the following topics to create the data services of your choice in each environment:

- [Adding a Cloudera Data Engineering service](#)
- [Activate ECS environments \(CDW\)](#)
- [Provision an ML Workspace](#)