CDP Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.4

Troubleshooting CDP Private Cloud Data Services

Date published: 2023-12-16
Date modified: 2024-05-30

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Refreshing the YuniKorn configuration

Sometimes it is possible for the scheduler state to go out of sync from the cluster state. This may result in pods in Pending and ApplicationRejected states, with pod events showing Placement Rule related errors. To recover from this, you may need to refresh the YuniKorn configuration.

Procedure

1. Run the following commands to scale down the YuniKorn pods:

```
kubectl scale deployment  yunikorn-admission-controller --replicas=0 -n
yunikorn
kubectl scale deployment  yunikorn-scheduler --replicas=0 -n yunikorn
```

   The yunikorn-scheduler and yunikorn-admission-controller pods are managed by the yunikorn-scheduler and yuni korn-admission-controller deployments in the yunikorn namespace, so you can scale down these deployments to 0.

2. Run the following command to delete the yunikorn-configs ConfigMap:

```
kubectl delete cm yunikorn-configs -n yunikorn
```

3. Run the following commands to restart the resource-pool-manager pod:

```
kubectl scale deployment cdp-release-resource-pool-manager --replicas=0 -n
 <cdp-namespace>
kubectl scale deployment cdp-release-resource-pool-manager --replicas=1 -n
 <cdp-namespace>
```

   The resource-pool-manager pod is managed by the cdp-release-resource-pool-manager deployment in your CDP control plane namespace, so you can scale that deployment down to 0 and then scale it back up to 1.

4. Run the following commands to scale up the YuniKorn pods:

```
kubectl scale deployment  yunikorn-scheduler --replicas=1 -n yunikorn
kubectl scale deployment  yunikorn-admission-controller --replicas=1 -n yu
nikorn
```

   The yunikorn-scheduler and yunikorn-admission-controller pods are managed by the yunikorn-scheduler and yuni korn-admission-controller deployments in the yunikorn namespace, so you can scale up these deployments to 1.

Results

The preceding steps will refresh the YuniKorn configuration for the applicable control plane.

After the YuniKorn restart, Pending pods will be picked up and recovered automatically, but pods left in the Applicat ionRejected state may need to be redeployed. If the pod is managed by a deployment, you can simply delete the pod. If the pod is unmanaged, you must delete and redeploy the pod.

Deleting the CNI directory

First run command fails at setup storage step with error "Timed out waiting for local path storage to come up". Pod is stuck in pending state on the host for a long time.

To fix this issue:

Delete the CNI directory on the host failing to launch pods:

```
ssh
              root@ecs-ha1-p-7.vpc.cloudera.com rm -rf /var/lib/cni
```

Restart the canal pod running on that host:

```
kubectl get pods -n kube-system -o wide | grep  ecs-ha1-p-7.vpc.cloudera.com
kube-proxy-ecs-ha1-p-7.vpc.cloudera.com                  1/1     Running
 0          11h   10.65.52.51    ecs-ha1-p-7.vpc.cloudera.com   <none>
     <none>
rke2-canal-llkc9                                         2/2     Running
0          11h   10.65.52.51    ecs-ha1-p-7.vpc.cloudera.com   <none>
    <none>
rke2-ingress-nginx-controller-dqtz8                      1/1     Running
 0          11h   10.65.52.51    ecs-ha1-p-7.vpc.cloudera.com   <none>
     <none>
kubectl delete pod rke2-canal-llkc9 -n kube-system
```

Testing Longhorn health post ECS upgrade

Post ECS upgrade Longhorn health test fails and the `helm-install-longhorn` pod gets in crashloop state.

To fix this issue, run the following command:

```
#Get the history of longhorn helm chart so that we can identify the chart fo
r which installation is failing. #
              helm history longhorn -n longhorn-system
              REVISION    UPDATED                     STATUS          CHART
            APP VERSION    DESCRIPTION
              1           Wed Feb 28 05:32:47 2024    deployed        longh
orn-1.4.2    v1.4.2         Install complete
              2           Wed Feb 28 09:28:39 2024    uninstalling    longh
orn-1.5.4    v1.5.4         Deletion in progress (or silently failed)

              #The actual chart is saved as kubernetes secret. List the lon
ghorn helm chart saved as secrets.#
              kubectl get secrets  -n longhorn-system
              NAME                              TYPE                 DATA
 AGE
              basic-auth                        Opaque               1
15h
              chart-values-longhorn             Opaque               0      1
0h
              longhorn-webhook-ca               kubernetes.io/tls    2
 15h
              longhorn-webhook-tls              kubernetes.io/tls    2
 15h
              sh.helm.release.v1.longhorn.v1    helm.sh/release.v1   1
15h
              sh.helm.release.v1.longhorn.v2    helm.sh/release.v1   1      2
1m


              #We want to delete the latest chart i.e. sh.helm.release.v1.l
onghorn.v2. Save the back up of the secret as yaml before deleting. #
              kubectl get secrets sh.helm.release.v1.longhorn.v2 -n longho
rn-system -o yaml > sh.helm.release.v1.longhorn.v2.yaml
              #Save the back up of the default values passed along with the
 helm chart while installing.#
```

```
              helm get values --revision=2 longhorn -n longhorn-system >
defaultSettings.yaml

              #Find all jobs in longhorn-system and delete those. These jobs
 will be re-triggered as part of the manual patch.#
              kubectl get jobs -n longhorn-system
              NAME                      COMPLETIONS   DURATION   AGE
              helm-install-longhorn     0/1           9h         9h
              longhorn-post-upgrade     1/1           11m        10h
              longhorn-uninstall        0/1           10h        10h

              #Delete the latest longhorn chart#
              kubectl delete job helm-install-longhorn longhorn-uninstall l
onghorn-post-upgrade -n longhorn-system
              kubectl delete secret sh.helm.release.v1.longhorn.v2 -n longho
rn-system

              #Apply the longhorn chart from the parcel directory.#
               kubectl patch HelmChart longhorn -n longhorn-system --type=m
erge --patch-file /opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/longhorn/longhorn.yaml
```

Restarting the Docker Servers

Docker servers fail to come up after starting the cluster post hosts reboot.

At times the Docker server may fail to come up and return the following error message:

```
/var/run/docker.sock: Is a directory
```

To fix this issue, remove the /var/run/docker.sock directory on the Docker server role host and then restart the Docker server role.