

Cloudera Surveyor for Apache Kafka Configuration

Date published: 2024-06-11

Date modified: 2026-01-27



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Cloudera Surveyor for Apache Kafka configuration overview

Get started with configuring Cloudera Surveyor. Learn about basic configuration practices using Helm and available configuration properties.

Cloudera Surveyor is exclusively managed using Helm. You initially configure Cloudera Surveyor during installation. Typically this involves creating a custom values file (values.yml) that includes configuration properties. The file is applied during installation when you run the helm install command.

If required, you can make configuration updates following installation. This is done with the helm upgrade command using the --reuse-values option together with the -f (--values) or --set options.

```
helm upgrade CLOUDERA-SURVEYOR [***CHART***] \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  (--set '[***KEY***]=[***VALUE***]' | -f [***MY-VALUES.YAML***] | --set-file [***KEY***]=[***FILEPATH***]) \
  --reuse-values
```

- The string cloudera-surveyor is the Helm release name of the chart installation. This is an arbitrary, user defined name.
- Ensure that [***CHART***] and [***NAMESPACE***] are the same as the ones you used during installation. You can use helm list to list currently installed releases and charts.
- Use --set if you want to update properties directly from the command line. Helm supports various --set options like --set-file, --set-string, and others. You can use any of these options.
- Use -f (--values) if you want to pass a file containing your configuration updates.
- The --reuse-values option instructs Helm to merge existing values with new ones. You use this option when you want to update an existing configuration.

Configurable properties

Cloudera Surveyor accepts various configuration properties. You can find a comprehensive list of these properties in the *Helm chart configuration reference*. Alternatively, you can list available properties with helm show readme.

```
helm show readme [***CHART***]
```

Related Information

[Cloudera Surveyor Helm chart configuration reference](#)

[Helm List | Helm](#)

[Helm Upgrade | Helm](#)

[Helm Show Readme | Helm](#)

Registering Kafka clusters in Cloudera Surveyor for Apache Kafka

Learn how to register Kafka clusters. Registering a Kafka cluster enables management and monitoring of the cluster through Cloudera Surveyor. You can register any Kafka cluster that is compatible with the Apache Kafka 2.4.1 API or higher.

You register a Kafka cluster with clusterConfigs.* properties. These properties specify the Kafka clusters that Cloudera Surveyor connects to. After a cluster is registered, you are able to manage and monitor the cluster through

Cloudera Surveyor. This includes the ability to view cluster information and execute supported management tasks, such as viewing cluster status and health, as well as managing topics and consumer groups.

Cloudera Surveyor connects to Kafka clusters as any other Kafka client. Therefore, the configuration you specify with `clusterConfigs.*` properties will be similar to standard Kafka client configuration.

Specifically `clusterConfigs.clusters` is an array of connected clusters. Each item in this array is a map that defines the configuration for a single Kafka cluster, including properties such as `clusterName`, `bootstrapServers`, `tags`, and `commonClientConfig`. Cloudera Surveyor can connect to any Kafka cluster that provides an API compatible with Apache Kafka 2.4.1 or higher.

The following is a simple `clusterConfigs.*` example that registers an unsecured Kafka cluster with some tags configured.

```
#...
clusterConfigs:
  clusters:
    - clusterName: "[***CLUSTER NAME***]"
      bootstrapServers: "[***BOOTSTRAP SERVERS***]"
      tags:
        - "[***TAG1***]"
        - "[***TAG2***]"
      commonClientConfig:
        security.protocol: PLAINTEXT
```

- `clusterConfigs.clusters[*]` – An array of Kafka clusters and their configuration. Each entry defines the configuration for a single Kafka cluster.
- `clusterConfigs.clusters[*].clusterName` – The name of the cluster. This name is displayed on the UI.
- `clusterConfigs.clusters[*].bootstrapServers` – A comma-separated list of the bootstrap servers for the Kafka cluster that Cloudera Surveyor connects to. Specify multiple servers for highly available connections.
- `clusterConfigs.clusters[*].tags` – User defined tags. Used for organization and filtering.
- `clusterConfigs.clusters[*].commonClientConfig` – Kafka client configuration properties applied to all clients for this cluster. Must contain upstream Kafka client properties as a map.

In addition to standard upstream Kafka client properties, `clusterConfigs.*` also accepts various properties that are specific to Cloudera Surveyor. These properties allow you to configure tags, snapshot intervals, alert thresholds, and more on a per-cluster basis. For a full list, see *Cloudera Surveyor Helm chart configuration reference*.



Note: When using `helm upgrade`, `clusterConfigs` properties are overridden and not merged, even if the `--reuse-values` option is specified. Always provide the full configuration for `clusterConfigs` during updates. Otherwise, previously set configuration might be lost. As a best practice, save a values file containing your complete `clusterConfigs` configuration. If you need to make changes, update this file and specify it with `--values` when running `helm upgrade`. Additionally use the `--reuse-values` option to retain other properties.

Related Information

[Cloudera Surveyor Helm chart configuration reference](#)

Registering secure clusters

When registering a Kafka cluster that has security enabled, you must provide security-related client properties in your configuration. The exact Kafka client properties you specify depend on the security configuration of the Kafka cluster you want to register.

The following example snippets demonstrate various `clusterConfigs.*` examples for Kafka clusters that have some of the most commonly used security setups.

In these examples, sensitive data is mounted to the filesystem from Kubernetes `Secrets`. Sensitive data is then specified in the configuration using references. The references are resolved by Cloudera Surveyor with the `Kafka DirectoryConfigProvider`. This way, sensitive data is not stored in the configuration file, but rather in a

secure location that can be referenced at runtime. For more information on handling sensitive data in configurations, see [Managing sensitive data in client configuration](#) on page 8.

For PLAIN with TLS

```
#...
clusterConfigs:
  clusters:
    - clusterName: "[***CLUSTER NAME***]"
      tags:
        - "[***TAG1***]"
        - "[***TAG2***]"
      bootstrapServers: "[***BOOTSTRAP SERVERS***]"
      commonClientConfig:
        security.protocol: "SASL_SSL"
        sasl.mechanism: PLAIN
        ssl.truststore.type: "pkcs12"
        ssl.truststore.location: "/opt/secrets/[***TRUSTSTORE
SECRET***]/[***TRUSTSTORE FILE***]"
        ssl.truststore.password: "\\${dir:/opt/secrets/[***TRUSTSTORE
SECRET***]:[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD FILE***]}"
        sasl.jaas.config: "\\${dir:/opt/secrets/[***JAAS.CONF
SECRET***]:[***JAAS.CONF***]}"
      secretsToMount:
        - create: false
          secretRef: "[***TRUSTSTORE SECRET***]"
          items:
            - key: "[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD KEY***]"
              path: "[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD FILE***]"
            - key: "[***TRUSTSTORE KEY***]"
              path: "[***TRUSTSTORE FILE***]"
        - create: false
          secretRef: "[***JAAS.CONF SECRET***]"
          items:
            - key: "[***JAAS.CONF KEY***]"
              path: "[***JAAS.CONF***]"
```

For Kerberos with TLS

```
#...
clusterConfigs:
  clusters:
    - clusterName: "[***CLUSTER NAME***]"
      tags:
        - "[***TAG1***]"
        - "[***TAG2***]"
      bootstrapServers: "[***BOOTSTRAP SERVERS***]"
      commonClientConfig:
        security.protocol: "SASL_SSL"
        sasl.mechanism: GSSAPI
        sasl.kerberos.service.name: [***KAFKA SERVICE NAME***]
        ssl.truststore.type: "pkcs12"
        ssl.truststore.location: "/opt/secrets/[***TRUSTSTORE
SECRET***]/[***TRUSTSTORE FILE***]"
        ssl.truststore.password: "\\${dir:/opt/secrets/[***TRUSTSTORE
SECRET***]:[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD FILE***]}"
        sasl.jaas.config: "\\${dir:/opt/secrets/[***JAAS & KEYTAB
SECRET***]:[***JAAS.CONF***]}"
      secretsToMount:
        - create: false
          secretRef: "[***TRUSTSTORE SECRET***]"
          items:
```

```

- key: "[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD KEY***]"
  path: "[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD FILE***]"
- key: "[***TRUSTSTORE KEY***]"
  path: "[***TRUSTSTORE FILE***]"
- create: false
  secretRef: "[***JAAS & KEYTAB SECRET***]"
  items:
    - key: "[***JAAS.CONF KEY***]" # the keytab in the jaas.conf must
      point to /opt/secrets/[***JAAS & KEYTAB SECRET***]/[***KAFKA.KEYTAB***]
      path: "[***JAAS.CONF***]"
    - key: "[***KAFKA.KEYTAB KEY***]"
      path: "[***KAFKA.KEYTAB***]"

```

For OAUTH2 with TLS

```

#...
clusterConfigs:
  clusters:
    - clusterName: "[***CLUSTER NAME***]"
      tags:
        - "[***TAG1***]"
        - "[***TAG2***]"
      bootstrapServers: "[***BOOTSTRAP SERVERS***]"
      commonClientConfig:
        security.protocol: "SASL_SSL"
        sasl.mechanism: OAUTHBEARER
        sasl.login.callback.handler.class: "org.apache.kafka.common.security.oauthbearer.secured.OAuthBearerLoginCallbackHandler"
        sasl.oauthbearer.token.endpoint.url: "[***OAUTH TOKEN ENDPOINT URL***]"
        ssl.truststore.type: "pkcs12"
        ssl.truststore.location: "/opt/secrets/[***TRUSTSTORE SECRET***]/[***TRUSTSTORE FILE***]"
        ssl.truststore.password: "\\${dir:/opt/secrets/[***TRUSTSTORE SECRET***]:[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD FILE***]}"
        sasl.jaas.config: "\\${dir:/opt/secrets/[***JAAS.CONF SECRET***]:[***JAAS.CONF***]}"
      secretsToMount:
        - create: false
          secretRef: "[***TRUSTSTORE SECRET***]"
          items:
            - key: "[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD SECRET***]"
              path: "[***TRUSTSTORE PASSWORD FILE***]"
            - key: "[***TRUSTSTORE KEY***]"
              path: "[***TRUSTSTORE FILE***]"
        - create: false
          secretRef: "[***JAAS.CONF SECRET***]"
          items:
            - key: "[***JAAS.CONF KEY***]"
              path: "[***JAAS.CONF***]"

```

Bootstrap servers for Kafka deployed in Kubernetes

If Cloudera Surveyor for Apache Kafka and the Kafka cluster you want to register are deployed in the same Kubernetes cluster, you can use the DNS name of the Kubernetes Service that provides access to the Kafka cluster as the bootstrap server.

For example, the DNS name of the default `ClusterIP` Service for a Kafka cluster that was deployed with the Strimzi Cluster Operator is similar to the following example.

```
my-cluster-kafka-bootstrap.my-namespace.svc.cluster.local
```

Where `my-cluster` is the name of the Kafka cluster, `kafka-bootstrap` is a fixed affix, `my-namespace` is the namespace of the cluster, and `svc.cluster.local` is the domain name used internally by the Kubernetes cluster.

Managing sensitive data in client configuration

Learn about storing, managing, and referencing sensitive data in the Kafka client properties you configure for Cloudera Surveyor.

When you register a secure Kafka cluster, you must provide Cloudera Surveyor with Kafka client properties that make connection to the cluster possible. If the Kafka cluster is secure, the properties that you specify include sensitive data such as credentials, authentication tokens, certificates, and others.

Instead of hard-coding sensitive data in your configuration, Cloudera Surveyor supports mounting data from `Secrets` that are in the same namespace. Data mounted this way can be referenced in your configuration. References are resolved with the `Kafka DirectoryConfigProvider`.

Mounting Secrets

Use the `secretsToMount` property to specify which `Secrets` and keys from a `Secret` you want to mount. The `Secret` must be in the same namespace where Cloudera Surveyor is installed. The following example mounts a single key from a single `Secret`.

```
#...
secretsToMount:
  - create: false
    secretRef: "[***SECRET NAME***]"
    items:
      - key: "[***SECRET KEY***]"
        path: "[***PATH TO MOUNT DATA***]"
```

Each item inside `secretsToMount` must have a `secretRef` property, which specifies the name of the `Secret` to mount. Optionally, you can include an `items` array, which maps `Secret` keys to paths. If not present, all keys from the `Secret` are mounted as is.

Data is mounted to `/opt/secrets/[***SECRET NAME***]/` in the Cloudera Surveyor Container. This means that the value you specify in `secretsToMount[*].items[*].path` is relative to `/opt/secrets/[***SECRET NAME***]/`.

Referencing mounted data

All Kafka clients used by Cloudera Surveyor use the `Kafka DirectoryConfigProvider`. Use the following syntax to reference mounted data as the value for a client property.

```
${dir:[***FULL DIR PATH***]:[***FILENAME***]}
```

For example, assume you have a `Secret` named `my-kafka-jaas-secret`. This `Secret` contains a single key named `jaas-key`. The key contains a JAAS configuration. To mount the `Secret` and reference its data, you pass the following configuration.

```
#...
clusterConfigs:
  clusters:
    - clusterName: "my-kafka"
      commonClientConfig:
```



```
sasl.jaas.config: "\\${dir:/opt/secrets/my-kafka-jaas-secret/jaas.c
onf}"
secretsToMount:
- create: false
  secretRef: "my-kafka-jaas-secret"
  items:
    - key: "jaas-key"
      path: "jaas.conf"
```

In this example, the value of the `jaas-key` key in the `Secret` is mounted to `/opt/secrets/my-kafka-jaas-secret/jaas.conf`. This file is referenced as the value for the `sasl.jaas.config` Kafka client property using `DirectoryConfigProvider` syntax. As a result, the Kafka client in Cloudera Surveyor that connects to the `my-kafka` cluster uses the specified JAAS configuration for authentication.



Note: References in the client configurations must be escaped because Cloudera Surveyor itself uses the same syntax for references.

Creating Secrets

If a `Secret` that you want to mount does not exist, you can create it by setting the `secretsToMount[*].create` property to `true`. In this case, the specified `Secret` is created and managed by Helm. The content for each item in the `items` array is set through the `secretsToMount[*].items[*].content` property.

Because the `content` property must include your actual data in plaintext, Cloudera recommends that you do not set this property directly in your custom values file (`values.yaml`). Instead, pass the contents of your `Secrets` with the `--set-file` option when you run a `helm install` or `helm upgrade` command. This allows you to reference the contents of the `Secrets` from a file. This way, sensitive data is not made available in shell history or stored directly in your values file.

For example, assume you specify the following in your values file.

```
#...
secretsToMount:
- create: true
  secretRef: "my-kafka-jaas-secret"
  items:
    - key: "jaas-key"
      path: "jaas.conf"
```

Notice that `content` is not specified. When applying this configuration with `helm`, you pass the contents of `jaas-key` in `my-kafka-jaas-secret` using `--set-file`.

```
helm upgrade CLOUDERA-SURVEYOR [***CHART***] \
--namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
--values [***MY-VALUES.YAML***] \
--set-file secretsToMount[0].items[0].content=[***FILEPATH***] \
--reuse-values
```

- Ensure that you use correct numeric indices (`[0]`) to target specific list items. `secretsToMount` can have multiple `Secrets`, and each `Secret` can have multiple keys.
- `[***FILEPATH***]` in this case points to a file containing the JAAS configuration.

Client pools and client configuration hierarchy

Learn about the Kafka client pools used by Cloudera Surveyor and the configuration hierarchy that determines how client properties are applied.

Cloudera Surveyor uses two separate pools of Kafka clients to interact with Kafka clusters. The pools are as follows.

- **Snapshot pool** – Used for periodic read operations. These clients collect cluster state, topic metadata, and consumer group information from clusters.
- **Admin pool** – Used for administrative tasks, such as creating, deleting, or updating topics and consumer groups.

You can configure each pool of clients separately and on multiple configuration levels using various properties.

Configuration levels and hierarchy

Kafka client configuration is applied in a hierarchical order, from the least specific to most specific. Configurations are also merged. If duplicate keys exist, the value from the more specific configuration overrides the value from the less specific one.

This configuration hierarchy provides granular control over each client that Cloudera Surveyor uses. In addition, it enables you to specify common properties at higher levels, reducing redundancy and simplifying management in configuration.

The order from least to most specific levels is as follows.

- **Global common** – Client configuration applied to all Kafka clients that Cloudera Surveyor uses. Configured with `surveyorConfig.surveyor.commonClientConfig`.
- **Global pool** – Client configuration applied to all Kafka clients belonging to the specified pool. Configured with `surveyorConfig.surveyor.snapshotClientPool.clientConfig` and `surveyorConfig.surveyor.adminClientPool.clientConfig`.
- **Cluster common** – Client configuration applied to Kafka clients used for the specified cluster. Configured with `clusterConfigs.clusters[*].commonClientConfig`.
- **Cluster pool** – Client configuration applied to all Kafka clients belonging to the specified pool that connect to the specified cluster. Configured with `clusterConfigs.clusters[*].snapshotClientPool.clientConfig` and `clusterConfigs.clusters[*].adminClientPool.clientConfig`.

For example, assume you pass the following configuration to Cloudera Surveyor.

```
#...
surveyorConfig:
  surveyor:
    commonClientConfig:
      security.protocol: SASL_SSL
      sasl.mechanism: PLAIN
    snapshotClientPool:
      clientConfig:
        request.timeout.ms: 30000
    adminClientPool:
      clientConfig:
        retries: 5

clusterConfigs:
  clusters:
    - clusterName: "[***CLUSTER NAME***]"
      tags:
        - "[***TAG1***]"
        - "[***TAG2***]"
      bootstrapServers: "[***BOOTSTRAP SERVERS***]"
      commonClientConfig:
        security.protocol: "PLAINTEXT"
      snapshotClientPool:
        clientConfig:
          request.timeout.ms: 10000
```

The resulting client configuration used by the clients is as follows.

- For the snapshot clients connecting to the `[***CLUSTER NAME***]` cluster:
 - `security.protocol` is `PLAINTEXT` (cluster common override).
 - `request.timeout.ms` is `10000` (cluster pool override).
- For the admin clients connecting to the `[***CLUSTER NAME***]` cluster:
 - `security.protocol` is `PLAINTEXT` (cluster common override).
 - `retries` is `5` (no override).

Configuring external access in Cloudera Surveyor for Apache Kafka

Learn how you can configure Cloudera Surveyor to provide secure external access to its UI.

Cloudera Surveyor provides a web-based UI that users access externally. By default the UI is exposed using a `NodePort` type `Kubernetes Service` that is unsecured.

To further configure and secure external access, you can configure a `Kubernetes Ingress` on top of the `NodePort`. Alternatively, you can deploy a `LoadBalancer` type `Service` instead of the `NodePort`. Both methods allow you to provide external users with secure (TLS) access to the UI. The choice between `Ingress` and `LoadBalancer` depends on your infrastructure, security requirements, and need for advanced routing or certificate management.



Note: While both methods allow for both encrypted (TLS) and unencrypted communication. Cloudera recommends that you always enable encrypted communications with TLS for external access.

Configuring external access with Ingress

Learn how to configure external access to the Cloudera Surveyor UI with a `Kubernetes Ingress`.

Before you begin

- An `Ingress` controller is required. Ensure that you have one deployed in your `Kubernetes` cluster. For example, you can use the [Ingress-NGINX controller](#).
- Optional: `cert-manager` is installed in your `Kubernetes` cluster.

Although not required, `cert-manager` enables you to manage certificates automatically. Without `cert-manager` you must manage your certificate manually through `Secrets`. The following steps assume that `cert-manager` is available.

Procedure

1. Deploy an `Issuer` resource for `cert-manager`.

Take note of the name of the `Issuer` you deploy. You provide the name of the `Issuer` to the `Ingress` in a following step. Deploying a `Certificate` resource is not needed, it is automatically requested and created by the `Ingress` once it is deployed.

2. Configure `ingress` properties in a `values` file (`values.yaml`).

```
#...
ingress:
  enabled: true
  className: "nginx"
  rules:
    host: MY-APP.EXAMPLE.CLOUDERA.COM
    port: 443
  tls:
```

```

enabled: true
secretRef: "[***INGRESS TLS CERT SECRET***]"
extraAnnotations:
  cert-manager.io/issuer: "[***ISSUER NAME***]"

```

- `ingress.enabled` – Enables or disables Ingress.
- `ingress.className` – The class name of the Ingress controller. This example configures the Ingress-Nginx controller.
- `ingress.rules.host` – Specifies the DNS hostname that the Ingress controller should match for incoming HTTP/HTTPS requests.
- `ingress.rules.port` – The port of the Ingress rule. This is the port of the Kubernetes Service that the Ingress forwards requests to.
- `ingress.tls.enabled` – Enables TLS for the Ingress.
- `ingress.tls.secretRef` – The name of the Secret that contains the Ingress TLS certificates. When using cert-manager and the `cert-manager.io/issuer` annotation is set in the `ingress.extraAnnotations` property, a certificate is requested automatically and saved to the Secret specified here.
- `ingress.extraAnnotations.*` – Extra annotations to apply to the Ingress.

The `cert-manager.io/issuer` annotation configures the name of the cert-manager Issuer. When set, a certificate is automatically requested by the Ingress.

3. Apply configuration changes.

```

helm upgrade CLOUDERA-SURVEYOR [***CHART***] \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  --values [***VALUES.YAML***] \
  --reuse-values

```

4. Access the UI.

The UI is accessible from the Hostname/IP of the Ingress.

```

kubectl get ingress --namespace [***NAMESPACE***]

```

NAME	CLASS	HOSTS	ADDRESS	PORTS
#...				
cloudera-surveyor-ingress	nginx	my-app.example.cloudera.com	10.14.91.1	80, 443

In this example, the UI will be accessible on `my-app.cloudera.com:443`.

Configuring external access with LoadBalancer

Learn how to configure external access to the Cloudera Surveyor UI with a LoadBalancer type Service.

Before you begin

When deploying a LoadBalancer type Service, the actual load balancer is provisioned and managed by your cloud or infrastructure provider. As a result, TLS settings and certificate management may vary depending on the platform. Refer to vendor-specific documentation for detailed guidance on configuring TLS.

Procedure

1. Set `service.type` to LoadBalancer in a custom values file (`values.yaml`).

```

#...
service:
  type: LoadBalancer

```

```
port: 8080
tlsPort: 8443
```



Note: Ensure that Ingress is disabled (`ingress.enabled: false`). Ingress is disabled by default.

2. Apply configuration changes.

```
helm upgrade CLOUDERA-SURVEYOR [***CHART***] \
  --namespace [***NAMESPACE***] \
  --values [***VALUES.YAML***] \
  --reuse-values
```

3. Access the UI.

The UI is accessible from the Hostname/IP of the load balancer.

```
kubectl get service SURVEYOR-service --namespace [***NAMESPACE***]
```

Look at the IP listed in the EXTERNAL-IP column as well as the port in the PORT(S) column. You can access the UI through this IP and port.

NAME	TYPE	CLUSTER-IP	EXTERNAL-IP	PORT
(S)				
cloudera-surveyor-service	LoadBalancer	10.103.58.116	104.198.205.71	8080:30219/TCP

In this example, the UI will be accessible on 104.198.205.71:30219.