

CDP Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.4

Upgrading CDP Private Cloud Data Services on the Embedded Container Service

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The Cloudera logo is displayed in a bold, orange, sans-serif font. The word "CLOUDERA" is written in all caps, with a stylized 'E' that has three horizontal bars.

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Upgrading

Pre-upgrade - Upgrading CDE service with endpoint stability

You can seamlessly upgrade a previous Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service version to a new version with endpoint stability. This enables you to access the CDE service of the new version with the original endpoint. Thus, you can use the existing endpoints without changing configurations at the application level.

The CDE service endpoint migration process lets you migrate your resources, jobs, job run history, Spark jobs' logs, and event logs from your old cluster to the new cluster.

Prerequisites for upgrading CDE service with endpoint stability

You must first download the docker image and create the `cde-upgrade-util.properties` file to back up the Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service.

Procedure

1. Login into the ECS Server host using SSH and create an external kubeconfig file. The following command assumes that your home directory, that is, `~/` is the working directory.

```
sed -e 's/certificate-authority-data/#&/' -e "s/server: ./server: https\n:\/\:\/\/`hostname`:6443/" -e '/server/a \\ \\ \\ insecure-skip-tls-verify: t\nrue' /etc/rancher/rke2/rke2.yaml > ~/kubeconfig && cat ~/kubeconfig
```

This command creates a file named `kubeconfig` in the working directory which is the external kubeconfig file.

2. Copy the CDP Credentials file named `credentials` of the DEAdmin user into the ECS Server host's working directory as follows:
 - a) In the Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) console, click the Management Console tile.
 - b) Click User Management and select the user.
 - c) Click Generate Access Key Download credentials file .
 - d) Copy the CDP Credentials file into the ECS Server host with the name `credentials`.
 - e) Verify if the credentials are present in the ECS Server host:

```
ls -l credentials
```

3. Set the environment variables in the ECS Server host by running the following command:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/installer/install/bin/linux/:/\nopt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/docker export KUBECONFIG=~/.kubeconfig
```

4. Download the [dex-upgrade-utils](#) docker image tarball. The file naming convention is `dex-upgrade-utils-[**VERSION-NUMBER**]-[**BUILD-NUMBER**].tar.gz`.

5. Load the downloaded docker image into the host machine docker runtime:

```
docker load < dex-upgrade-utils-[***VERSION-NUMBER***]-[***BUILD-NUMBER***].tar.gz
```

Example:

```
docker load < dex-upgrade-utils-1.20.1-b48.tar.gz
```

Sample output:

```
368243204766.dkr.ecr.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/cdp-private/cloudera/dex/dex-upgrade-utils:1.20.1-b48
```



Important: The version of the utility must be same as the version of the CDE control plane that you are upgrading to.

6. Create the required folders on the ECS Server host and copy the credentials and kubeconfig secret files.

```
mkdir /opt/backup-restore
export BASE_WORK_DIR=/opt/backup-restore

cd $BASE_WORK_DIR
mkdir backup secrets
chmod 775 backup/
```

7. Place the CDP credentials file of the *DEAdmin* user and *administrator* kubeconfig file in the `$BASE_WORK_DIR/secrets` directory.

```
cp ~/credentials secrets/
cp ~/kubeconfig secrets/
```

8. Create the `cde-upgrade-util.properties` file as follows:

- a) Create the `cde-upgrade-util.properties` file and save it in the `$BASE_WORK_DIR` directory.
- b) Update the following information in the `cde-upgrade-util.properties` file:

```
cdp_k8s_namespace:<CDP control plane k8s namespace>
cdp_endpoint:<CDP control plane endpoint>
credential_file_path:<Path to the DEAdmin user CDP credentials file>
de_admin_user:<DEAdmin user-id>
de_admin_password:<DEAdmin user's password must be in base64 encoded
format. Use the "echo -n [***PASSWORD***] | base64" command to encode
the password. >
tls_insecure:<Keep it true if you are using a self-signed certificate>
auto_unpause_jobs: <Specify it as "true" if you want to automatically re
sume the jobs that were paused during the backup phase. The jobs will be
resumed after you restore the CDE service.>
platform_type:ECS
use_stored_user:<(optional) Boolean property which can be true or false.
Use this property in conjunction with do-as described below.>
do_as:<(optional) if the value of use_stored_user is set to true, this v
alue is used as a fallback when the stored user is not valid. Otherwise,
this is directly used as job owner. If the use_stored_user parameter i
s set to false and no value is supplied in the do_as parameter, then no
validation will be performed for the job's username and it will be resto
red as it is.>
```

For example: The following options are the minimum recommended options that you must include in the `cde-upgrade-util.properties` file:

```
cdp_k8s_namespace=cdp
```

```

cdp_endpoint=https://console-cdp.apps.host-1.ecs-pvc1.kcloud.cloudera.
com
credential_file_path=/home/dex/.cdp/credentials
de_admin_user=cdpuser1
de_admin_password=VGvZdDEyMw==
tls_insecure=true
auto_unpause_jobs=true
platform_type=ECS
user_stored_user=false

```



Important:

- The `cdp_k8s_namespace`, `cdp_endpoint`, `de_admin_user`, and `de_admin_password` values must be updated based on your cluster.
- The `de_admin_password` password is the base64 encoded password of the `de_admin_user`. You can use `echo -n <pwd> | base64` to encode it.
- You must always set the value of the `credential_file_path` property as `/home/dex/.cdp/credentials` and must not be changed.



Warning: You can specify the `cdp_env_override:[***ENVIRONMENT-NAME***]` optional property in the `cde-upgrade-util.properties` file, if you want to change the environment of the CDE service that is being restored. But, if you change the environment during restore, it leads to loss of old spark jobs' logs and event logs that were there in old virtual clusters.

9. Make a note of the details of the CDE service that is being migrated. This information is required if you are using a CDP database that is external and is not accessible from the container which is running the `cde-upgrade` endpoint stability commands. Identify the cluster endpoint:
 - a. In the Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) console, click the Data Engineering tile. The CDE Home page displays.
 - b. Click Administration in the left navigation menu. The Administration page displays.
 - c. In the Services column on the left, click the Cluster Details icon corresponding to the CDE service whose endpoint you want to migrate.
 - d. Make a note of the CDE cluster ID.

Related Information

[Upgrading CDP on the Embedded Container Service](#)

[Managing cluster resources using Quota Management](#)

Backing up CDE service using the docker image

You must run the docker image to take a backup of a Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service. It takes backup of all the active virtual clusters in that CDE service. You can take backup of only one active CDE service at a time.

Before you begin

You must download the `dex-upgrade-utils` docker image and create the `cde-upgrade-util.properties` file before backing up jobs as described in the *Prerequisites for upgrading CDE Service with endpoint stability* section.



Warning: You must make sure to allocate sufficient downtime before you proceed further. If you start the backup procedure, you cannot create, edit, or run jobs in the existing CDE service and its associated virtual clusters until the backup is complete. The virtual clusters will be in the read-only mode after you backup the service and until you restore it.



Important: It is recommended that you copy the logs of the commands that are run from the terminal and save them on your machine. This helps you during debugging or raising a support ticket. You can also increase the terminal buffer size so that it does not throw away the logs and save the terminal logs of each command for reference.

Procedure

1. Set the following environment variables in the ECS Server host terminal:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/installer/install/bin/linux/:/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/docker
export KUBECONFIG=~/.kube/config
export BASE_WORK_DIR=/opt/backup-restore
export BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR=/home/dex/backup
```

2. Run the dex-upgrade-utils docker image on the host machine:

```
docker run \
-v [***KUBECONFIG_FILE_PATH***]:/home/dex/.kube/config:ro \
-v [***CDP_CREDENTIAL_FILE_PATH***]:/home/dex/.cdp/credentials:ro \
-v [***CDE-UPGRADE-UTIL.PROPERTIES_FILE_PATH***]:/opt/cde-backup-restore/scripts/backup-restore/cde-upgrade-util.properties:ro \
-v [***LOCAL_BACKUP_DIRECTORY***]:$BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR \
-e KUBECONFIG=/home/dex/.kube/config \
[***DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME***]:[***DOCKER_IMAGE_VERSION***] prepare-for-upgrade
-s [***CDE-CLUSTER-ID***] -o $BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR
```



Important: All the paths to the right side of colon (:) in volume mounts, that is, paths inside the container are fixed paths and must not be changed. Here -s is the CDE service ID which is being backed up and -o is the backup output directory path in the container. The backup output directory value must always be \$BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR and should not be changed.

Example:

```
docker run \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/secrets/kubeconfig:/home/dex/.kube/config:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/secrets/credentials:/home/dex/.cdp/credentials:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/cde-upgrade-util.properties:/opt/cde-backup-restore/scripts/backup-restore/cde-upgrade-util.properties:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/backup:$BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR \
-e KUBECONFIG=/home/dex/.kube/config \
docker-private.infra.cloudera.com/cloudera/dex/dex-upgrade-utils:1.20.1
prepare-for-upgrade -s cluster-c2dhkp22 -o $BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR
```

Results

You have now taken the Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service backup as a ZIP file. You can make a note of the Zip file name from the logs to use it while restoring the CDE service.

What to do next

You must now expand the resource pool, and then upgrade your Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) before you restore the CDE service. For information about configuring resource pool and capacity, see *Managing cluster resources using Quota Management*.



Important: During the restore operation, both old and the new CDE services use the same resources allocated to the existing CDE service. Hence, you must double the resource pool size using the Quota Management option. For example, if `root.default.sales` is the pool that is used for the old or existing CDE service, you must double the CPU and memory resources of this pool. Also, make sure that you have sufficient hardware when doubling the resource pool size. Consider the following conditions and plan whether to modify the resource pool size or not:

- If the CDE service uses the default resource pool, that is `root.default`, then do not change the resource pool size.
- If the CDE service uses a custom resource pool (for example, `root.default.primary.secondary`), the resource pool size of the last level (that is, secondary level in the example) must be doubled using the Quota Management option. The additional capacity required after doubling the last level's pool size is allocated from the levels above it, starting from the higher levels and progressing downward. In this example, when you double the secondary level (last level), the extra resource pool capacity required is initially added to the primary level pool. Then the newly added resource pool capacity is added to the secondary level pool, resulting in an overall doubling of the resource pool size of the last level.
- The resource capacity at the CDE service and the Virtual Cluster level must not be changed. Modifying the pool size at the resource pool level is sufficient.

Related Information

[Managing cluster resources using Quota Management](#)

[Prerequisites for upgrading CDE Service with endpoint stability](#)

Upgrading Cloudera Manager

You must use Cloudera Manager version 7.11.3 CHF 6 to install or upgrade to CDP Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.4.

If you already have a CDP Private Cloud Base cluster set up using an earlier version of Cloudera Manager, you must first upgrade the Cloudera Manager version to Cloudera Manager 7.11.3 CHF 6 before proceeding with the CDP Private Cloud Data Services update.

Related Information

[Upgrading Cloudera Manager](#)

Upgrade from 1.5.2 or 1.5.3 to 1.5.4 (ECS)

You can upgrade your existing CDP Private Cloud Data Services version 1.5.2 or 1.5.3 to 1.5.4 without performing uninstalling the previous version.

Before you begin

- Review the [Software Support Matrix for ECS](#).
- The Docker registry that is configured with the cluster must remain the same during the upgrade process. If CDP Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.2 or 1.5.3 was installed using the public Docker registry, CDP Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.4 should also use the public Docker registry, and not be configured to use the embedded Docker registry. To use a different configuration for the Docker registry, you must perform a new installation of CDP Private Cloud Data Services.

About this task




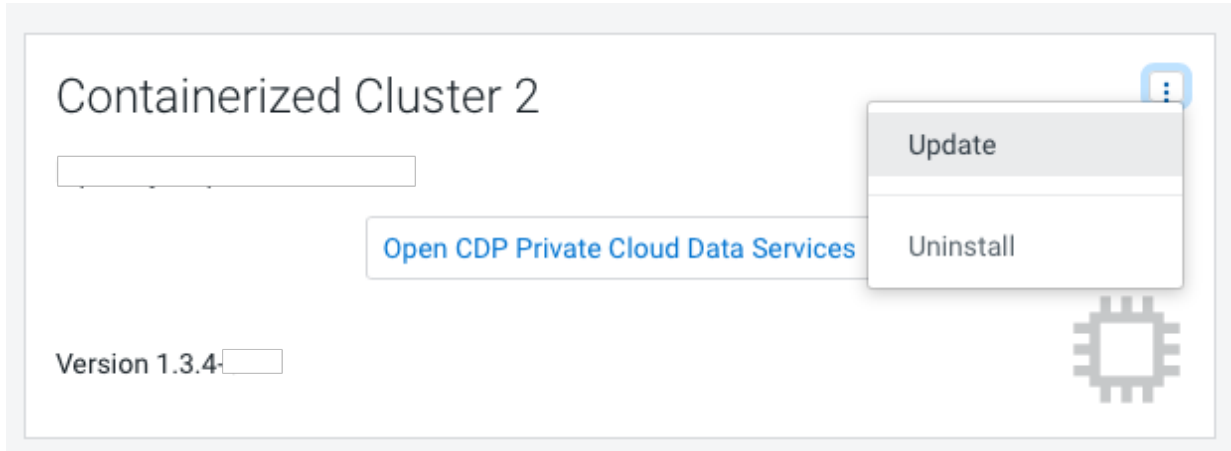
Note: ECS services will be unavailable to users for a period of time during this upgrade procedure. However, you should not stop the ECS cluster prior to upgrade. Upgrade requires the ECS cluster to be running and in a healthy state.

**Important:**

RHEL 7.x support on ECS has been dropped in CDP Private Cloud Data Services 1.5.4 and higher versions. If you are running RHEL 7.x, you must upgrade to a higher version before upgrading.

Procedure**1.**

In Cloudera Manager, navigate to CDP Private Cloud Data Services and click the  icon, then click Update.



2. On the Getting Started page, you can select the Install method - Air Gapped or Internet and proceed.

Internet install method

Update Private Cloud Data Services (cdp)

Getting Started

This wizard provides step-by-step guidance for updating CDP Private Cloud Data Services.

Visit the [CDP Private Cloud](#) documentation for more information.

Current Version
1.3.4

Install Method
 Internet Air Gapped

1. Select Repository

Please ensure all the Data Lake clusters are running Cloudera Runtime 7.1.6 or greater

You are about to update CDP Private Cloud Data Services to version 1.4.0. This is a **minor version** update. Please make sure you have backed up all the external databases.

Air Gapped install method

Update Private Cloud Data Services (cdp)

Getting Started

This wizard provides step-by-step guidance for updating CDP Private Cloud Data Services.

Visit the [CDP Private Cloud](#) documentation for more information.

Current Version
1.3.4

Install Method
 Internet Air Gapped

Installing via a local mirror with an http server. You will need to setup a full mirror of Cloudera's repositories via a temporary http server within the perimeter network of all hosts.

1. Download everything under <https://archive.cloudera.com/p/cdp-pvc-ds/latest>

```
$ wget -l 0 --recursive --no-parent -e robots=off -nH --cut-dirs=2 --reject="index.html*" -t 10 https://<username>:<password>@archive.cloudera.com/p/cdp-pvc-ds/latest
```

2. Modify the file manifest.json inside the downloaded directory, change "http_url": "." to "http_url": "http://your_local_repo/cdp-pvc-ds/latest"

3. Mirror the downloaded directory to your local http server, e.g. http://your_local_repo/cdp-pvc-ds/latest

4. Add http://your_local_repo/cdp-pvc-ds/latest to your [Custom Repository](#) settings and select it from the dropdown below.

5. Select Repository

Please ensure all the Data Lake clusters are running Cloudera Runtime 7.1.6 or greater

You are about to update CDP Private Cloud Data Services to version 1.4.0. This is a **minor version** update. Please make sure you have backed up all the external databases.

Click Continue.

3. On the Collect Information page, click Continue.

Update Private Cloud Data Services (cdp)

Collect Information

Sometimes, new configuration information might be needed before you can update. If there are no configuration needed below, just click Next.

Configure Vault

Vault is a secret management tool. You can connect to an existing customer Vault or create a new Vault with this installer. [Learn more](#) on Vault on CDP Private Cloud Data Services.

Embedded vault
 External Vault (Recommended for production)

4. On the Install Parcels page, click Continue.

Update Private Cloud Data Services (cdp)

Install Parcels

The selected parcels are being downloaded and installed on all the hosts in the cluster.

Embedded Container Service 1.4.0

Downloaded: 100% Distributed: 1/1 (3.9 MB/s) Unpacked: 0/1

All (1) Running (1) Failed (0) Completed (0)

Hostname	Throughput	Status	Errors
kpranay-4.vpc.cloudera.com	9.9 MB/s	DISTRIBUTING	

- 5. On the Update Progress page, you can see the progress of your upgrade. Click Continue after the upgrade is complete .

Update Private Cloud Data Services (cdp)

Update Data Services

Upgrade Cluster Command

Status: Running Context: [Containerized Cluster 2](#) May 9, 8:46:13 AM [Abort](#)

Completed 5 of 6 step(s).

Show All Steps Show Only Failed Steps Show Only Running Steps

Execute command Stop on service ECS-2	ECS-2	May 9, 8:46:13 AM	309ms
Execute command Stop on service DOCKER-2	DOCKER-2	May 9, 8:46:14 AM	2.31s
Activating parcel	Containerized Cluster 2	May 9, 8:46:16 AM	68ms
Waiting for Cloudera Manager Agents to detect release ECS 1.4.0.		May 9, 8:46:16 AM	15.07s
Converting configuration parameters	Containerized Cluster 2	May 9, 8:46:31 AM	24ms
Starting all services in the upgraded cluster.		Containerized Cluster 2	May 9, 8:46:31 AM Abort

Deploy Client Configuration Execute command Start on service DOCKER-2 Execute command Copy Images to Docker Reg... Execute command Start on service ECS-2 Execute command Post upgrade configuration ... Execute command Install Longhorn UI on servi... Execute command Unseal Vault on service ECS-2 Execute command Reapply All Settings to Clus... Execute command Upgrade Infrastructure Mon... Execute command Upgrade ECS Web UI on set... Execute command Upgrade Control Plane on s...



Note: The upgrade might occasionally fail with error messages or conditions such as the following:

- Error message: During the following step: Execute command Install Tolerations Webhook on service ECS-3 the Upgrade progress page mentions a failure waiting for kube-proxy to come up.

Workaround:

- a. Log in using ssh to one of the ECS Server nodes and run the following command:

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

The output looks similar to the following:

NAME	STATUS	ROLES
ecs-abc-1.vpc.myco.com 4h50m v1.21.8+rke2r2	Ready	control-plane,etcd,master
ecs-abc-2.vpc.myco.com 4h48m v1.20.8+rke2r1	NotReady	<none>
ecs-abc-3.vpc.myco.com 4h48m v1.21.8+rke2r2	Ready	<none>
ecs-abc-4.vpc.myco.com 4h48m v1.20.8+rke2r1	NotReady	<none>
ecs-abc-5.vpc.myco.com 4h48m v1.20.8+rke2r1	NotReady	<none>

If any of the version numbers in the last column are lower than the expected version, reboot those nodes. (For example, v1.20.8 in the output above.)

- b. In the Command Output window, in the step that failed, click Resume.
- Upgrade hangs on the Execute command Post upgrade configuration on service ECS step for more than an hour.

Workaround:

- a. Log in to one of the ECS server nodes and run the following command:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

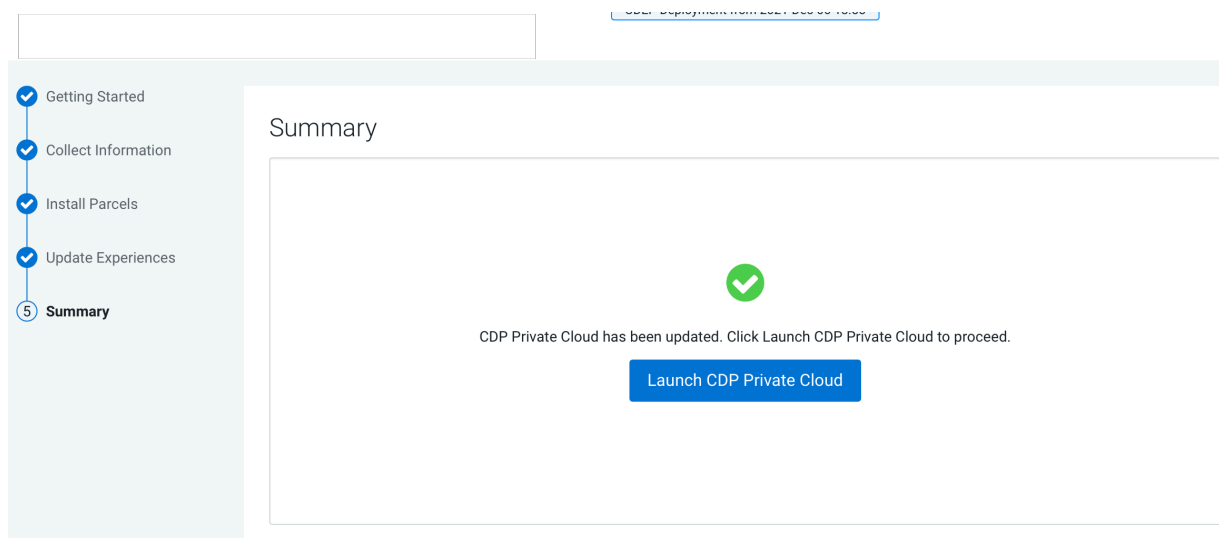
The output looks similar to the following:

NAME	STATUS	ROLES
ecs-abc-1.vpc.myco.com 3h47m v1.21.11+rke2r1	Ready	control-plane,etcd,master
ecs-abc-2.vpc.myco.com 3h45m v1.21.8+rke2r2	NotReady	<none>
ecs-abc-3.vpc.myco.com 3h45m v1.21.8+rke2r2	NotReady	<none>
ecs-abc-4.vpc.myco.com 3h45m v1.21.8+rke2r2	NotReady	<none>

If you any nodes display a status of NotReady, click the Abort option in the command output window.

- b. Reboot all nodes showing NotReady.
- c. Check the node status again as shown above. After all the nodes show Ready, click the Resume option in the command output window to continue with the upgrade.

6. After the upgrade is complete, the Summary page appears. You can now Launch CDP Private Cloud from here.



If you see a Longhorn Health Test message about a degraded Longhorn volume, wait for the cluster repair to complete.

Or you can navigate to the **CDP Private Cloud Data Services** page and click Open CDP Private Cloud Data Services.

CDP Private Cloud Data Services opens in a new window.

- If the upgrade stalls, do the following:

1. Check the status of all pods by running the following command on the ECS server node:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/installer/install/bin/linux/
:/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/docker
export KUBECONFIG=~/.kubeconfig

kubectl get pods --all-namespaces
```

2. If there are any pods stuck in "Terminating" state, then force terminate the pod using the following command:

```
kubectl delete pods <NAME OF THE POD> -n <NAMESPACE> --grace-period=0 -f
orce
```

If the upgrade still does not resume, continue with the remaining steps.

3. If there are any pods in the "Pending" state, then schedule the pods in the "Pending state" by running the following commands:

```
kubectl get pods -n yunikorn
kubectl get deploy -n yunikorn
kubectl scale --replicas=0 -n yunikorn deployment/yunikorn-scheduler
kubectl get deploy -n yunikorn
kubectl scale --replicas=1 -n yunikorn deployment/yunikorn-scheduler
kubectl get deploy -n yunikorn
```

4. In the Cloudera Manager Admin Console, go to the ECS service and click Web UI Storage UI .

The Longhorn dashboard opens.

5. Check the "In Progress" section of the dashboard to see whether there are any volumes stuck in the attaching/ detaching state in. If a volume is that state, reboot its host.
 6. In the LongHorn UI, go to the Volume tab and check if any of the volumes are in the "Detached" state. If any are in the "Detached" state, then restart the associated pods or reattach them to the host manually.
- You may see the following error message during the Upgrade Cluster > Reapplying all settings > kubectl-patch :

```
kubectl rollout status deployment/rke2-ingress-nginx-controller -n kube-
system --timeout=5m
error: timed out waiting for the condition
```

If you see this error, do the following:

1. Check whether all the Kubernetes nodes are ready for scheduling. Run the following command from the ECS Server node:

```
kubectl get nodes
```

You will see output similar to the following:

```
NAME STATUS ROLES AGE VERSION
<node1> Ready,SchedulingDisabled control-plane,etcd,master 103m v1.21.
11+rke2r1
<node2> Ready <none> 101m v1.21.11+rke2r1
<node3> Ready <none> 101m v1.21.11+rke2r1
<node4> Ready <none> 101m v1.21.11+rke2r1
```

2. Run the following command from the ECS Server node for the node showing a status of SchedulingDisabled:

```
kubectl uncordon
```

You will see output similar to the following:

```
<node1>node/<node1> uncordoned
```

3. Scale down and scale up the rke2-ingress-nginx-controller pod by running the following command on the ECS Server node:

```
kubectl delete pod rke2-ingress-nginx-controller-<pod number> -n kube-s
ystem
```

4. Resume the upgrade.

What to do next

- After upgrading, the Cloudera Manager admin role may be missing the Host Administrators privilege in an upgraded cluster. The cluster administrator should run the following command to manually add this privilege to the role.

```
ipa role-add-privilege <cmadminrole> --privileges="Host Administrators"
```

- If you specified a custom certificate, select the ECS cluster in Cloudera Manager, then select Actions Update Ingress Controller . This command copies the cert.pem and key.pem files from the Cloudera Manager server host to the ECS Management Console host.
- After upgrading, you can enable the unified time zone feature to synchronize the ECS cluster time zone with the Cloudera Manager Base time zone. When upgrading from earlier versions of CDP Private Cloud Data Services to 1.5.2 and higher, unified time zone is disabled by default to avoid affecting timestamp-sensitive logic. For more information, see [ECS unified time zone](#).

Post-upgrade - Ozone Gateway validation

If you are using CDE, after upgrading CDP Private Cloud Data Services you must validate that the Ozone Gateway is working as expected. This procedure applies to both 1.5.2 and 1.5.3 to 1.5.4 upgrades.

About this task

You can run the following commands to get the types of logs that are available with the job run.

Command 1

```
cde run logs --id <run_id> --show-types --vcluster-endpoint <job_api_url> --
cdp-endpoint <cdp_control_plane_endpoint> --tls-insecure
```

For example,

```
cde run logs --id 8 --show-types --vcluster-endpoint https://76fsk4rz.cde-fm
ttv45d.apps.apps.shared-rke-dev-01.kcloud.cloudera.com/dex/api/v1 --cdp-endp
oint https://console-cdp-keshaw.apps.shared-rke-dev-01.kcloud.cloudera.com -
-tls-insecure
```

Log:

TYPE	ENTITY	STREAM	ENTITY DEFAULT
driver/stderr	Driver	stderr	True
driver/stdout	Driver	stdout	False
executor_1/stderr	Executor 1	stderr	True
executor_2/stdout	Executor 2	stdout	False

Command 2

```
cde run logs --id <run_id> --type <log_type> --vcluster-endpoint <job_api_url>
--cdp-endpoint <cdp_control_plane_endpoint> --tls-insecure
```

For example,

```
cde run logs --id 8 --type driver/stderr --vcluster-endpoint https://76fsk4r
z.cde-fmttv45d.apps.apps.shared-rke-dev-01.kcloud.cloudera.com/dex/api/v1 --
cdp-endpoint https://console-cdp-keshaw.apps.shared-rke-dev-01.kcloud.cloude
ra.com --tls-insecure
```

Log:

```
Setting spark.hadoop.yarn.resourcemanager.principal to hive
23/05/22 09:27:28 INFO SparkContext: Running Spark version 3.2.3.1.20.71720
00.0-38
23/05/22 09:27:28 INFO ResourceUtils: =====
=====
23/05/22 09:27:28 INFO ResourceUtils: No custom resources configured for sp
ark.driver.
23/05/22 09:27:28 INFO ResourceUtils: =====
=====
23/05/22 09:27:28 INFO SparkContext: Submitted application: PythonPi
23/05/22 09:27:28 INFO ResourceProfile: Default ResourceProfile created, e
xecutor resources: Map(cores -> name: cores, amount: 1, script: , vendor: ,
memory -> name: memory, amount: 1024, script: , vendor: , offHeap -> name: o
```



```

ffHeap, amount: 0, script: , vendor: ), task resources: Map(cpus -> name: cp
us, amount: 1.0)
23/05/22 09:27:29 INFO ResourceProfile: Limiting resource is cpus at 1 tasks
per executor
23/05/22 09:27:29 INFO ResourceProfileManager: Added ResourceProfile id: 0
23/05/22 09:27:29 INFO SecurityManager: Changing view acls to: sparkuser,c
dpuser1
23/05/22 09:27:29 INFO SecurityManager: Changing modify acls to: sparkuser,c
dpuser1
23/05/22 09:27:29 INFO SecurityManager: Changing view acls groups to:
23/05/22 09:27:29 INFO SecurityManager: Changing modify acls groups to:
23/05/22 09:27:29 INFO SecurityManager: SecurityManager: authentication en
abled; ui acls disabled; users with view permissions: Set(sparkuser, cdpuse
r1); groups with view permissions: Set(); users with modify permissions: Se
t(sparkuser, cdpuser1); groups with modify permissions: Set()
.....
.....

```

Results

- If you can see the driver pod logs, then Ozone Gateway is working as expected and you can go ahead with the upgrade.
- If the logs do not appear, then you can try restarting the Ozone Gateway and get Spark job's driver log to validate if Ozone gateway is healthy or not.
- If you do not get the Spark job driver log, then you must contact Cloudera Support.
- For more information about configuring CDE CLI, see [Using the Cloudera Data Engineering command line interface](#)

Post-upgrade - Restoring CDE service for endpoint stability

After you take backup of the CDE service and upgrade your CDP platform, you can restore the Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service with the same endpoints.

Restoring a CDE service

You can restore the Cloudera Data Engineering (CDE) service with its jobs, resources, job run history, and job logs from a backed-up ZIP file.

Before you begin

You must back up the CDE service, expand the resource pool, and then upgrade your Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) to restore the CDE service. Also, you must validate that the Ozone Gateway is working as expected by performing the steps listed in the *Post upgrade - Ozone Gateway validation* topic.



Important: It is recommended to copy the logs of the commands run from the terminal and save them on your machine. This will be helpful in debugging or when raising a support ticket. You can also increase the terminal buffer size so that it does not throw away the logs and save the terminal logs of each command for reference.

Procedure

1. If you have exited from the previous terminal where the pre-upgrade commands were run for the CDE service being upgraded, then you have to export these variables before running any docker command.

```

export BASE_WORK_DIR=[***HOST_MACHINE_PATH***]
export BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR=/home/dex/backup

```

2. Set the following environment variables in case you have exited from the ECS Server host:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/installer/install/bin/linux/://
/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/docker
export KUBECONFIG=~/.kube/config
export BASE_WORK_DIR=/opt/backup-restore
export BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR=/home/dex/backup
```

3. Run the dex-upgrade-utils docker image on the ECS Server host to restore the service.

```
docker run \
-v [***KUBECONFIG_FILE_PATH***]:/home/dex/.kube/config:ro \
-v [***CDP_CREDENTIAL_FILE_PATH***]:/home/dex/.cdp/credentials:ro \
-v [***CDE-UPGRADE-UTIL.PROPERTIES_FILE_PATH***]:/opt/cde-backup-restore/
scripts/backup-restore/cde-upgrade-util.properties:ro \
-v [***LOCAL_BACKUP_DIRECTORY***]:$BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR \
-e KUBECONFIG=/home/dex/.kube/config \
[***DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME***]:[***DOCKER_IMAGE_VERSION***] restore-service
-s [***CDE-CLUSTER-ID***] -f $BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR/[***BACKUP-ZIP-FILE-
NAME***]
```

Where -s is the CDE service ID and -f is the backup output directory path in the container.

Example:

```
docker run \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/secrets/kubeconfig:/home/dex/.kube/config:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/secrets/credentials:/home/dex/.cdp/credentials:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/cde-upgrade-util.properties:/opt/cde-backup-restore/sc
ripts/backup-restore/cde-upgrade-util.properties:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/backup:$BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR \
-e KUBECONFIG=/home/dex/.kube/config \
docker-private.infra.cloudera.com/cloudera/dex/dex-upgrade-utils:1.20.1-b
48 restore-service -s cluster-c2dhkp22 -f $BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR/cluster-c2d
hkp22-2023-03-10T06_00_05.zip
```

4. If you are using a CDP database that is external and is not accessible from the container which is running the CDE upgrade command, then the following SQL statements are displayed in the logs.

Example:

```
2023-05-17 13:02:29,551 [INFO] CDP control plane database is external and
not accessible
2023-05-17 13:02:29,551 [INFO] Please rename the old & new cde service
name manually by executing below SQL statement
2023-05-17 13:02:29,551 [INFO]      update cluster set name = 'cde-base-
service-1-19-1' where id = 'cluster-c2dhkp22';
2023-05-17 13:02:29,551 [INFO]      update cluster set name = 'cde-base-
service' where id = 'cluster-92c2fkgb';
2023-05-17 13:02:29,551 [INFO] Please update the lastupdated time of ol
d cde service in db to extend the expiry interval of db entry for suppor
ting CDE CLI after old CDE service cleanup
2023-05-17 13:02:29,551 [INFO]      update cluster set lastupdated =
'2025-05-05 06:16:37.786199' where id = 'cluster-c2dhkp22';
```

You must execute the above SQL statements to complete the restore process.

If you have closed the terminal or do not have this information, run the following SQL statements and specify the cluster details. Use the cluster ID that you have noted when performing the steps listed in the *Prerequisites for upgrading CDE Service with endpoint stability* section.

- a. Rename old CDE service.

```
update cluster set name = '[***MODIFIED_SERVICE_NAME***]' where id =
 '[***OLD_CDE_CLUSTER_ID***]';
```

Example:

```
update cluster set name = 'cde-base-service-1-19-1' where id = 'cluster-
c2dhkp22'
```

- b. Rename the new CDE service to the old CDE service name.

```
update cluster set name = '[***OLD_CDE_SERVICE_NAME***]' where id =
 '[***NEW_CDE_CLUSTER_ID***]';
```

Example:

```
update cluster set name = 'cde-base-service' where id = 'cluster-92c2fkg
b'
```

- c. Run the following command so that when the old CDE service is deleted or disabled then it is not cleared from the database for the next two years. The timestamp format must be the same and should be two years from the current time.

```
update cluster set lastupdated = '[***YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS[.NNN]***]' wh
ere id = '[***OLD_CDE_CLUSTER_ID***]';
```

Example:

```
update cluster set lastupdated = '2025-05-05 06:16:37.786199' where id =
'cluster-c2dhkp22'
```

5. After the restore operation completes, validate that the jobs and resources are restored by running the `cde job list` and `cde resource list` CLI commands or check the virtual cluster job UI.

In the **Administration** page of the CDE UI, you can see the old CDE service is appended with a version number. For example, if the old CDE service name was `cde-sales`, after the restore, the old CDE service is something similar to `cde-sales-1-19.1`.

6. You can now delete the old CDE service after validating that everything is working as expected. If you delete the old CDE service, then you can shrink the resource pool size back to its initial value which you expanded in the *Prerequisite* steps. Do not delete the service if you want to rollback to the old service.

Related Information

[Upgrading CDP on the Embedded Container Service](#)

[Ozone Gateway validation](#)

[Prerequisites for upgrading CDE Service with endpoint stability](#)

Rolling back the CDE service endpoint migration

You can use the rollback command to delete the new CDE service and restore the old CDE service in working condition.

About this task



Important: It is recommended to copy the logs of the commands run from the terminal and save them on your machine. This helps you in debugging or when raising a support ticket. You can also increase the terminal buffer size so that it does not throw away the logs and save the terminal logs of each command for reference.

Before you begin

To rollback, the state of the CDE service must be in the Failed or Installed state before you perform the rollback command.

Procedure

1. Set the following environment variables in case you have exited from the ECS Server host:

```
export PATH=$PATH:/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/installer/install/bin/linux/://
/opt/cloudera/parcels/ECS/docker
export KUBECONFIG=~/.kube/config
export BASE_WORK_DIR=/opt/backup-restore
export BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR=/home/dex/backup
```

2. Run the `rollback-restore-service` command.

```
docker run \
-v [***KUBECONFIG_FILE_PATH***]:/home/dex/.kube/config:ro \
-v [***CDP_CREDENTIAL_FILE_PATH***]:/home/dex/.cdp/credentials:ro \
-v [***CDE-UPGRADE-UTIL.PROPERTIES_FILE_PATH***]:/opt/cde-backup-restore/
scripts/backup-restore/cde-upgrade-util.properties:ro \
-v [***LOCAL_BACKUP_DIRECTORY***]:$BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR \
-e KUBECONFIG=/home/dex/.kube/config \
[***DOCKER_IMAGE_NAME***]:[***DOCKER_IMAGE_VERSION***] rollback-restore-se
rvice -s [***NEW-SERVICE-ID***] -f [***PATH-TO-THE-BACKUP-FILE***]
```

Example:

```
docker run \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/secrets/kubeconfig:/home/dex/.kube/config:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/secrets/credentials:/home/dex/.cdp/credentials:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/cde-upgrade-util.properties:/opt/cde-backup-restore/sc
ripts/backup-restore/cde-upgrade-util.properties:ro \
-v $BASE_WORK_DIR/backup:$BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR \
-e KUBECONFIG=/home/dex/.kube/config \
docker-private.infra.cloudera.com/cloudera/dex/dex-upgrade-utils:1.20.1-b
48 rollback-restore-service -s cluster-92c2fkqb -f $BACKUP_OUTPUT_DIR/c
luster-c2dhkp22-2023-03-10T06_00_05.zip
```

Limitations of CDE service endpoint migration

This page lists the limitations that you might run into while migrating your CDE service endpoint.

- Airflow job logs of the old cluster will be lost after the Restore operation.
- The Spark UI tab for a completed job does not work on the first click. As a workaround, do the following:
 1. Click the Spark UI tab. Nothing is displayed.
 2. Click on some other tab. For example, the Logs tab.
 3. Click the Spark UI tab again. The Spark UI loads now.