

Hortonworks Data Platform

Ambari Views Guide

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Hortonworks Data Platform: Ambari Views Guide

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Table of Contents

1. Using Ambari Views	1
2. Preparing Ambari Server for Views	2
3. Running Ambari Server Standalone	4
1. Prerequisites	4
2. Standalone Server Setup	5
3. Reverse Proxy	5
4. Configuring Views for Kerberos	7
5. Using the Tez View	8
1. Configuring Your Cluster for Tez View	8
2. Creating or Editing the Tez View Instance	9
2.1. User Permissions for Tez Views	11
2.2. Kerberos Setup for Tez Views	12
3. Using the Tez View	12
3.1. Understanding Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs), Vertices, and Tasks	13
3.2. Identifying the Tez DAG for Your Job	13
3.3. Understanding How Your Tez Job Is Executed	15
3.4. Identifying Causes of Failed Jobs	16
3.5. Viewing All Failed Tasks	16
3.6. Using Counters to Identify the Cause of Slow-Performing Jobs	16
6. Using the Pig View	18
1. Configuring Your Cluster	18
1.1. Setup HDFS Proxy User	18
1.2. Setup WebHCat Proxy User	19
1.3. Setup HDFS User Directory	20
2. Creating the Pig View Instance	20
2.1. Getting Correct Configuration Values for Manually-Deployed Clusters	22
2.2. User Permissions for Pig Views	23
2.3. Kerberos Setup for Pig Views	24
3. Using the Pig View	25
3.1. Writing Pig Scripts	25
3.2. Viewing Pig Script Execution History	26
3.3. User-Defined Functions (UDFs) Tab	26
7. Using the Capacity Scheduler View	27
1. Configuring your Cluster for the Capacity Scheduler View	27
2. Creating a Capacity Scheduler View Instance	27
2.1. User Permissions for Capacity Scheduler Views	30
3. Using the Capacity Scheduler View	34
3.1. Setting up Queues	34
3.2. Configuring Queues	39
3.3. Configuring Cluster Scheduler Settings	40
3.4. Applying the Configuration Changes	41
4. Troubleshooting	42
8. Using the Hive View	44
1. Configuring Your Cluster	44
1.1. Setup HDFS Proxy User	44
1.2. Setup HDFS User Directory	45
2. Creating the Hive View Instance	46
2.1. Settings and Cluster Configuration	46

2.2. User Permissions for Hive Views	48
2.3. Kerberos Setup for Hive Views	49
3. Using the Hive View	50
3.1. Query Tab	50
3.2. Saved Queries Tab	54
3.3. History Tab	54
3.4. UDF Tab	55
4. Troubleshooting	55
9. Using the Slider View	56
1. Deploying the Slider View	56
10. Using the Files View	57
1. Configuring Your Cluster	57
2. Creating and Configuring a Files View Instance	58
2.1. Kerberos Settings	59
2.2. Cluster Configuration: Local	59
2.3. Cluster Configuration: Custom	59
2.4. Troubleshooting	60

List of Figures

3.1. Configuring Views with your HDP Cluster	4
5.1. Tez View Create Instance Page	9
5.2. Tez View Instance Page	11
5.3. Granting User Permissions to Tez Views	11
5.4. SQL Query Execution in Hive	13
5.5. Tez View Column Selector Dialog Box	14
5.6. View Tab in Tez View	15
5.7. DAG Details Window	16
5.8. Tez View All Tasks Tab	16
5.9. Tez View DAG-Level Counters Tab	17
5.10. Tez View Vertex-Level Counters Tab	17
5.11. Tez View Task-Level Counters Tab	17
6.1. Pig View Details and Settings	21
6.2. Pig View Cluster Configuration	21
6.3. HDFS Service Page in Ambari	23
6.4. Using the Filter to Search Advanced hdfs-site Settings	23
6.5. Granting User Permissions to Pig Views	24
6.6. Kerberos Settings for Pig Views	25
6.7. Pig Script Running in the Pig View	25
6.8. Pig View Script History Tab	26
6.9. Pig View UDFs Tab	26
8.1. HDFS Service Page in Ambari	48
8.2. Using the Filter to Search Advanced hdfs-site Settings	48
8.3. Granting User Permissions to Hive Views	48
8.4. Hive View Kerberos Configuration Example: Hive Authentication Field	49
8.5. Hive View Kerberos Configuration Example: HiveServer2 Host Field	49
8.6. Hive View Database Explorer	50
8.7. Query Editor	51
8.8. Query Results and Logs in Hive View Query Editor	52
8.9. Query Editor Textual Explain Feature	52
8.10. Query Editor Visual Explain Feature	53
8.11. Tez View Query Debugging Option	53
8.12. Query Editor Error Message Summary Window	54
8.13. Query Editor Error Message Details Window	54
8.14. Saved Queries Tab	54
8.15. History Tab	55
8.16. UDF Tab	55

List of Tables

5.1. Cluster Configurations for Tez View	8
5.2. Cluster Configuration Values for the Tez View in Ambari	10
5.3. Kerberos Settings for Tez Views	12
5.4. Tez Job Status Descriptions	14
6.1. Finding Cluster Configuration Values for the Pig View in Ambari	22
6.2. Pig View Settings for NameNode High Availability	22
8.1. Hive View Instance Details	46
8.2. Finding Cluster Configuration Values for the Hive View in Ambari	46
8.3. Hive View Settings for NameNode High Availability	47
8.4. Kerberos Settings for Hive Views	49
8.5. Troubleshooting Hive Views Errors	55

1. Using Ambari Views

Ambari includes the [Ambari Views Framework](#), which allows for developers to create UI components that “plug into” the Ambari Web interface. Ambari includes a built-in set of Views that are pre-deployed for you to use with your cluster. This guide provides information on configuring the built-in set of Views, as well as information on how to configure Ambari Server for “standalone” operation.

Views can be deployed and managed in the “operational” Ambari Server that is operating your cluster. In addition, Views can be deployed and managed in one or more separate “standalone” Ambari Servers. Running “standalone” Ambari Server instances is useful when users who will access views will not have (and should not) have access to that Ambari Server that is operating the cluster. As well, you can run one or more separate Ambari Server instances “standalone” for a scale-out approach to handling a large number of users. See [Running Ambari Standalone](#) for more information.



Important

It is critical that you prepare your Ambari Server for hosting views. It is strongly recommended you increase the amount of memory available to your Ambari Server, and that you run additional “standalone” Ambari Servers to host the views. See [Preparing Ambari Server for Views](#) and [Running Ambari Server Standalone](#) for more information.

View	Description	HDP Stacks	Required Services
Using the Capacity Scheduler View [27]	Provides a visual way to configure YARN capacity scheduler queue capacity.	HDP 2.3 or later	YARN
Using the Files View [57]	Allows you to browse the HDFS file system.	HDP 2.2 or later	HDFS
Using the Hive View [44]	Exposes a way to find, author, execute and debug Hive queries.	HDP 2.3 or later	HDFS, YARN, Hive
Using the Pig View [18]	Provides a way to author and execute Pig Scripts.	HDP 2.2 or later	HDFS, Hive (WebHCat), Pig
Using the Slider View [56]	A tool to help deploy and manage Slider-based applications. This view has been marked deprecated.	HDP 2.1 or later	HDFS, YARN
Using the Tez View [8]	View information related to Tez jobs that are executing on the cluster.	HDP 2.2.4.2 or later	HDFS, YARN, Tez

Learning More About Views

You can learn more about the Views Framework at the following resources:

Resource	URL
Administering Views	Ambari Administration Guide - Managing Views
Ambari Project Wiki	https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/AMBARI/Views
Example Views	https://github.com/apache/ambari/tree/trunk/ambari-views/examples
View Contributions	https://github.com/apache/ambari/tree/trunk/contrib/views

2. Preparing Ambari Server for Views

When hosting multiple views in Ambari, it is **strongly recommended** you increase the amount of memory available to the Ambari Server. Since each view requires it's own memory footprint, increasing the Ambari Server maximum available memory will help support multiple deployed views and concurrent use.

1. On the Ambari Server host, edit the ambari-env.sh file:

```
vi /var/lib/ambari-server/ambari-env.sh
```

2. For the AMBARI_JVM_ARGS variable, replace the default `-Xmx2048m` with the following:

```
-Xmx4096m -XX:PermSize=128m -XX:MaxPermSize=128m
```

3. Restart Ambari Server for this change to take effect.

```
ambari-server restart
```

If the [Ambari Server instance is configured for HTTPS](#), a trust store must also be configured so that the deployed views are able to trust the certificate used by the Ambari Server during API communications. The process includes creating a trust store with the certificate that the Ambari Server has been configured to use, and then setting up the Ambari Server to use the newly created trust store. The steps are included below:

1. On the Ambari Server, create a new keystore that will contain the Ambari Server's HTTPS certificate.

```
keytool -import -file <path_to_the_Ambari_Server's_SSL_Certificate> -alias
ambari-server -keystore ambari-server-truststore
```

When prompted to 'Trust this certificate?' type "yes".

2. Configure the ambari-server to use this new trust store:

```
ambari-server setup-security
Using python /usr/bin/python2.6
Security setup options...
=====
Choose one of the following options:
  [1] Enable HTTPS for Ambari server.
  [2] Encrypt passwords stored in ambari.properties file.
  [3] Setup Ambari kerberos JAAS configuration.
  [4] Setup truststore.
  [5] Import certificate to truststore.
=====
Enter choice, (1-5): *4*
Do you want to configure a truststore [y/n] (y)? *y*
TrustStore type [jks/jceks/pkcs12] (jks): *jks*
Path to TrustStore file : *<path to the ambari-server-truststore keystore>*
Password for TrustStore:
Re-enter password:
Ambari Server 'setup-security' completed successfully.
```

3. Once configured, the Ambari Server must be restarted for the change to take effect.


```
ambari-server restart
```

3. Running Ambari Server Standalone

You can run one or more separate Ambari Server instances running in “standalone” mode. Running “standalone” Ambari Server instances is useful when users who will access views will not have (and should not) have access to that Ambari Server that is operating the cluster. As well, you can run one or more separate Ambari Server instances “standalone” for a scale-out approach to handling a large amount of users. See [Reverse Proxy](#) for more information.

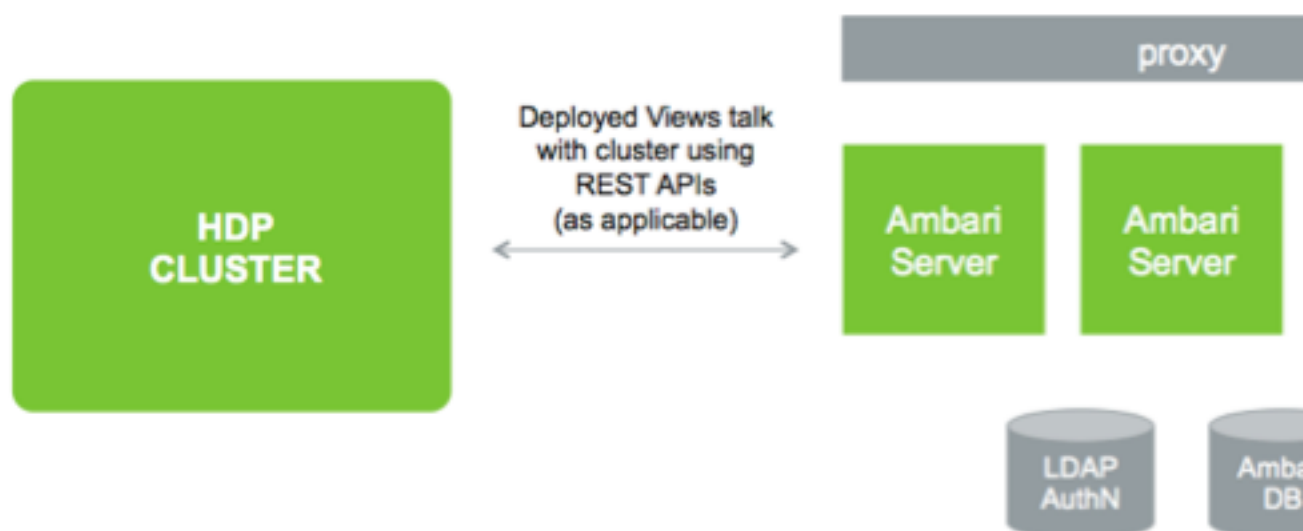
1. Prerequisites

There are several requirements that need to be considered when setting up multiple Ambari Server “standalone” instances:

- Ambari Server instances should be the same version.
- The Ambari Server instances should point to the same underlying database. Ensure that it is **not** the same database that is being used by an Operational Ambari Server managing the HDP cluster.
- Ambari database should be scaled and made highly-available, independent of Ambari Server.
- If using an external authentication source (such as LDAP or Active Directory), Ambari Server authentication should be configured the same for all Ambari Server instances.
- If the cluster you are accessing with Views is Kerberos-enabled, you need to configure Ambari and the Views for Kerberos.
- Run the multiple “standalone” Ambari Server instances behind a Reverse Proxy.

After your standalone Ambari Servers are setup and configured, you can configure the views to communicate with your HDP cluster.

Figure 3.1. Configuring Views with your HDP Cluster



2. Standalone Server Setup

Setting up a standalone Ambari Server instance is very similar to setting up an operational Ambari Server. Many of the steps are the same, with one key **exception: you do not install a cluster with a standalone Ambari Server**. A standalone Ambari Server does not manage a cluster and does not deploy or communicate with Ambari Agents. The standalone Ambari Server runs as web server instance, serving views for users.



Important


Refer to the [Ambari Install Guide](#) for the details steps for setting up an Ambari Server. For a standalone Ambari Server instance, you are not required to install a cluster.



Important

Refer to [Managing Views](#) in the Ambari Administration Guide for information on deploying and configuring Views.

The following table compares the high-level tasks required to setup an operational Ambari Server vs. a standalone Ambari Server.

	Operational Ambari Server	Standalone Ambari Server
1	Install ambari -server package	Install ambari -server package
2	Run ambari -server setup (DB, JDK)	Run ambari -server setup (DB, JDK)  Important Do not share the DB with an Operational Ambari Server.
3	Configure external LDAP authentication	Configure external LDAP authentication
4	Install Cluster	NA
5	Deploy views	Deploy views
6	Create + configure view instances	Create + configure view instances
7		(Optional) Repeat for each Ambari Server instance
8		(Optional) Set up proxy for Ambari Server instances
9		(Optional) Set up SSL for Ambari

3. Reverse Proxy

If you require a larger number of users to access Ambari Views, it may be necessary to “scale-out” the Ambari Server by installing and running multiple Ambari Server standalone instances that host Ambari Views and run those instances behind a reverse proxy.

If a reverse proxy fronts the standalone Ambari Server instances, the only requirement is that the reverse proxy honors session affinity, meaning that once a session has been established the reverse proxy routes each subsequent request to the same Ambari server instance. Depending on the reverse proxy implementation, this can be accomplished in a number of different ways, including hashing client IP and using the JSESSIONID header.



Important

Using multiple Ambari Server instances and a reverse proxy in front of those instances is **not supported** for an operational Ambari Server. It is only supported for standalone Ambari Server instances (i.e. Ambari instances that are not managing a cluster).

4. Configuring Views for Kerberos

If the cluster your views will communicate with is Kerberos-enabled, you need to configure the Ambari Server instance(s) for Kerberos and be sure to configure the views to work with Kerberos.

Refer to the [Set Up Kerberos for Ambari](#) for the instructions on how to configure Ambari Server for Kerberos. Be sure to configure all standalone Ambari Server instances for Kerberos.



Important

Be sure to install the Kerberos client utilities on the Ambari Server so that Ambari can kinit.

RHEL/CentOS/Oracle Linux

```
yum install krb5-workstation
```

SLES

```
zypper install krb5-client
```

Ubuntu/Debian

```
apt-get install krb5-user krb5-config
```

Once your Ambari Server is setup for Kerberos, be sure to follow the specific instructions with each view on how to configure the view for Kerberos and the cluster for Kerberos access from the view. Also, if the view requires HDFS or WebHCat to be configured for a proxy user, **instead of using the ambari-server daemon user as the proxy user, you must use primary Kerberos principal**. For example, if you configure Ambari Server for Kerberos principal **ambari-server@EXAMPLE.COM**, this value would be **ambari-server**.

5. Using the Tez View

Tez is an framework for building high performance batch and interactive data processing applications. Apache Hive and Pig use the Tez framework. When you run a job such as a Hive query or Pig script using Tez, you can use the Tez View to track and debug the execution of that job. Topics in this chapter describe how to configure, deploy and use the Tez View to execute jobs in your cluster:

- [Configuring Your Cluster for Tez View \[8\]](#)
- [Creating or Editing the Tez View Instance \[9\]](#)
- [Using the Tez View \[12\]](#)

1. Configuring Your Cluster for Tez View

When you deploy a cluster with Ambari, a Tez View instance is automatically created. However, you must verify that the configurations listed in the following table have been correctly set.

If you have manually deployed your cluster, you must set the properties listed in the following table to configure your cluster before you create the Tez View on your standalone Ambari server.

To configure your cluster for the Tez View:

1. Confirm the following configurations are set:

Table 5.1. Cluster Configurations for Tez View

Component	Configuration	Property	Comments
YARN	yarn-site.xml	yarn.resourcemanager.system-metrics-publisher.enabled	Enable the generic history service in the Timeline Server. Verify that this property is set to <code>true</code> .
YARN	yarn-site.xml	yarn.timeline-service.enabled	Enable the Timeline Server for logging details. Verify that this property is set to <code>true</code> .
YARN	yarn-site.xml	yarn.timeline-service.webapp.address	Value must be the <code>IP:PORT</code> on which the Timeline Server is running.

2. If you changed any settings, you must restart the YARN ResourceManager and the Timeline Server for your changes to take effect.



Important

If you do not need to reconfigure the Ambari-created Tez View, see [Using the Tez View](#).

2. Creating or Editing the Tez View Instance

Depending on whether you must create a new Tez View instance for a manually deployed cluster or modify an Ambari-created Tez View, see one of the following sections:

- [???TITLE??? \[9\]](#)
- [???TITLE??? \[9\]](#)

To modify a Tez View instance on an Ambari-managed cluster:

1. Navigate to the Ambari Administration interface.
2. Click **Views** and expand the **Tez View**.
3. On the Create Instance page, change the appropriate configuration parameters.
4. Select **Local Ambari-Managed Cluster**:

Figure 5.1. Tez View Create Instance Page

View: TEZ
Version: 0.7.0.2.3.0.0-2108

Details

Instance Name:

Display Name:

Description:

Visible

Cluster Configuration

Local Ambari Managed Cluster
Cluster Name: MyCluster

Custom

YARN Timeline Server URL: yarn.timeline-service.hostname:8188

YARN ResourceManager URL: yarn.resourcemanager.hostname:8088

Cancel Save



Important

Secure clusters that use wire encryption (SSL/TSL) cannot use the **Local Ambari Managed Cluster** option. Instead you must configure the view as described in the [instructions for manually-deployed clusters \[9\]](#).

5. Click **Save**, grant Permissions on the view (see [User Permissions for Tez Views](#)), and click **Go to instance** to use the view. See [Using the Tez View](#).

To create a new Tez View instance for a manually-deployed cluster:

1. Navigate to the Ambari Administration interface.
2. Click **Views**, expand the **Tez View**, and click **Create Instance**.

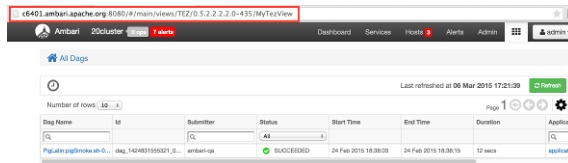
3. On the Create Instance page, select the **Version**.
4. Enter the Details (required). The Instance Name appears in the URI, the Display Name appears in the Views drop-down list, and the Description helps multiple users identify the view.
5. Scroll down to the Cluster Configuration, verify that **Custom** is checked and enter the following values, which tell the Tez View how to access resources in the cluster:

Table 5.2. Cluster Configuration Values for the Tez View in Ambari

Property	Value
YARN Timeline Server URL (required)	<p>The URL to the YARN Application Timeline Server, used to provide Tez information. Typically, this is the <code>yarn.timeline-service.webapp.address</code> property that is specified in the <code>etc/hadoop/conf/yarn-site.xml</code>.</p> <p>When you enter the value in the view definition, prepend "http://" to the value you find in the <code>yarn-site.xml</code> file. For example, <code>http://<timeline server host>:8188</code></p> <p>For wire encryption-enabled clusters:</p> <p>Set this based on the value of <code>yarn.timeline-service.webapp.https.address</code> in <code>yarn-site.xml</code></p> <p>When you enter the value in the view definition, prepend "https://" to the value. For example, <code>https://<timeline server host>:8190</code></p>
YARN ResourceManager URL (required)	<p>The URL to the YARN ResourceManager, used to provide YARN Application data. Typically, this is the <code>yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address</code> property that is specified in the <code>etc/hadoop/conf/yarn-site.xml</code>.</p> <p>When you enter the value in the view definition, prepend "http://" to the value you find in the <code>yarn-site.xml</code> file. For example, <code>http://<resourcemanager host>:8088</code></p> <p>Important: If YARN ResourceManager HA is enabled, provide a comma-separated list of URLs for all the Resource Managers.</p> <p>For wire encryption-enabled clusters:</p> <p>Set this based on the value of <code>yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.https.address</code> in <code>yarn-site.xml</code></p> <p>When you enter the value in the view definition, prepend "https://" to the value. For example, <code>https://<resourcemanager host>:8090</code></p>

6. Click **Save** and grant Permissions on the view (see [User Permissions for Tez Views](#)).
7. At the top of the view instance configuration page, click **Go to instance**.
8. When your browser is at the view instance page, copy the URL for the Tez View from your browser address bar:

Figure 5.2. Tez View Instance Page



9. In `tez-site.xml`, specify the URL that you copied in Step 8 as the value for the `tez.tez-ui.history-url.base` property, and save the file.

10 Restart the HiveServer2 daemon to make sure that your changes to `tez-site.xml` take effect.

To use the view, see [Using the Tez View](#).



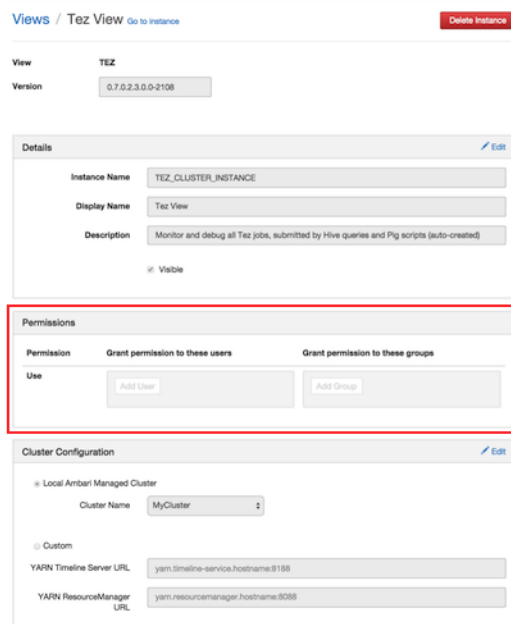
Important

If your cluster is configured for Kerberos, you must set up Ambari Server for Kerberos for the Tez View to access the ATS component. See [Kerberos Setup for Tez Views](#).

2.1. User Permissions for Tez Views

After saving the Tez View instance definition, grant permission on the view for the set of users who can use the view:

Figure 5.3. Granting User Permissions to Tez Views





Note

To grant access to all Hive and Pig users, create a group that contains these users, and then grant permission to use the Tez View to that group. See also the ["Managing Users and Groups"](#) section in the *Administering Ambari* guide.

2.2. Kerberos Setup for Tez Views

To set up basic Kerberos for views, see ["Set Up Kerberos for Ambari Server"](#) in the *Ambari Security Guide*.

After you have set up basic Kerberos for the Tez View, you must set the following configuration properties:

1. **On the timeline server host**, set the following values for properties in the YARN configuration for Ambari-managed clusters or the `yarn-site.xml` for manually deployed clusters:

Table 5.3. Kerberos Settings for Tez Views

Property	Value
<code>yarn.timeline-service.http-authentication.proxyuser.\${ambari principal name}.hosts</code>	*
<code>yarn.timeline-service.http-authentication.proxyuser.\${ambari principal name}.users</code>	*
<code>yarn.timeline-service.http-authentication.proxyuser.\${ambari principal name}.groups</code>	*

For example, if the Kerberos principal used for the Ambari server is `ambari-service@EXAMPLE.COM`, replace `${ambari principal name}` with `ambari-service`.

2. Restart the Timeline Server so your configuration changes take effect.

3. Using the Tez View

Tez provides a framework that enables human-interactive response times with Apache Hive queries and Apache Pig data transformations. The Tez View enables you to understand and debug submitted Tez jobs, such as Hive queries or Pig scripts, that are executed using the Tez execution engine.

The following sections discuss using the Tez Views to manage Hive and Pig tasks:

- [Understanding Directed Acyclic Graphs \(DAGs\), Vertices, and Tasks \[13\]](#)
- [Identifying the Tez DAG for Your Job \[13\]](#)
- [Understanding How Your Tez Job Is Executed \[15\]](#)
- [Identifying Causes of Failed Jobs \[16\]](#)

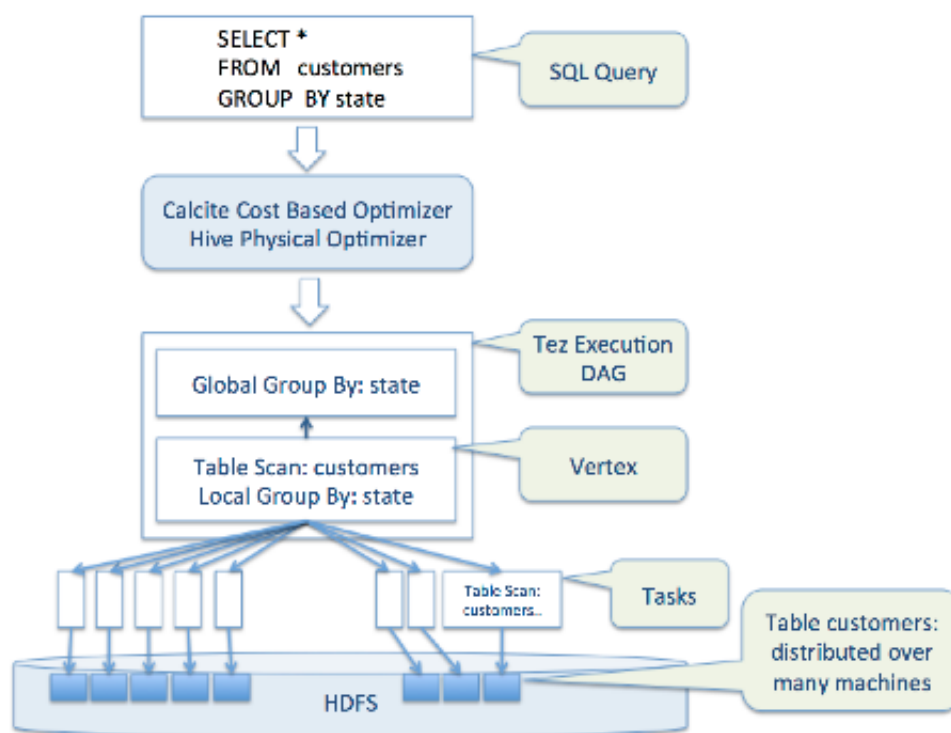
- [Viewing All Failed Tasks \[16\]](#)
- [Using Counters to Identify the Cause of Slow-Performing Jobs \[16\]](#)

3.1. Understanding Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAGs), Vertices, and Tasks

To explain DAGs, vertices, and tasks, consider how Hive SQL queries are compiled and converted into a Tez execution graph also known as a DAG. A DAG is a collection of vertices where each vertex executes a fragment of the query or script. Directed connections between vertices determine the order in which they are executed. For example, the vertex to read a table must be run before a filter can be applied to the rows of that table.

As another example, consider when a vertex reads a user table. This table can be very large and distributed across multiple computers and multiple racks. Reading the table is achieved by running many tasks in parallel. The following figure shows the execution of a SQL query in Hive:

Figure 5.4. SQL Query Execution in Hive



3.2. Identifying the Tez DAG for Your Job

To identify the Tez DAG for your job:

1. Navigate to the Tez View instance by clicking **Go to instance** on the Tez View page in Ambari. The Tez View instance page displays a list of jobs sorted by time, listing the latest jobs first. You can search a job using the following fields:

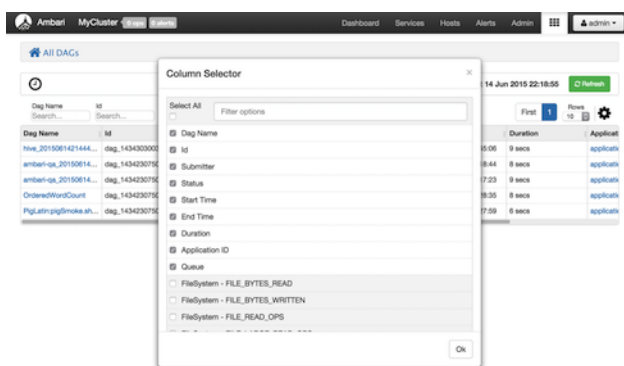
- **Dag Name** (DAG name for the job)
- **Id** (DAG identifier)
- **Submitter** (user who submitted the job)
- **Status** (job status)
- **Application ID**

2. When you have entered your search criteria, press **Enter**, and search results matching your criteria are returned below.

Selecting the Columns That Appear in Search Results

To select which columns are included in the Tez View search results, click the gear icon to the right of the search tool bar. A Column Selector dialog box appears where you can select which columns appear in the search results. Select the columns, and click **Ok** to return to the Tez View:

Figure 5.5. Tez View Column Selector Dialog Box



Note

To search for columns, use the search well at the top of the Column Selector dialog box. Check **Select All** to include all columns in your search results and uncheck it to clear all of your column selections.

Understanding Tez View Job Status

The following table explains the job status field that is returned for all search results returned in the Tez View:

Table 5.4. Tez Job Status Descriptions

Status	Description
Submitted	The DAG is submitted to Tez but is not running.
Running	The DAG is currently running.
Succeeded	The DAG completed successfully.
Failed	The DAG failed to complete successfully.

Status	Description
Killed	The DAG was stopped manually.
Error	An internal error occurred when executing the DAG.

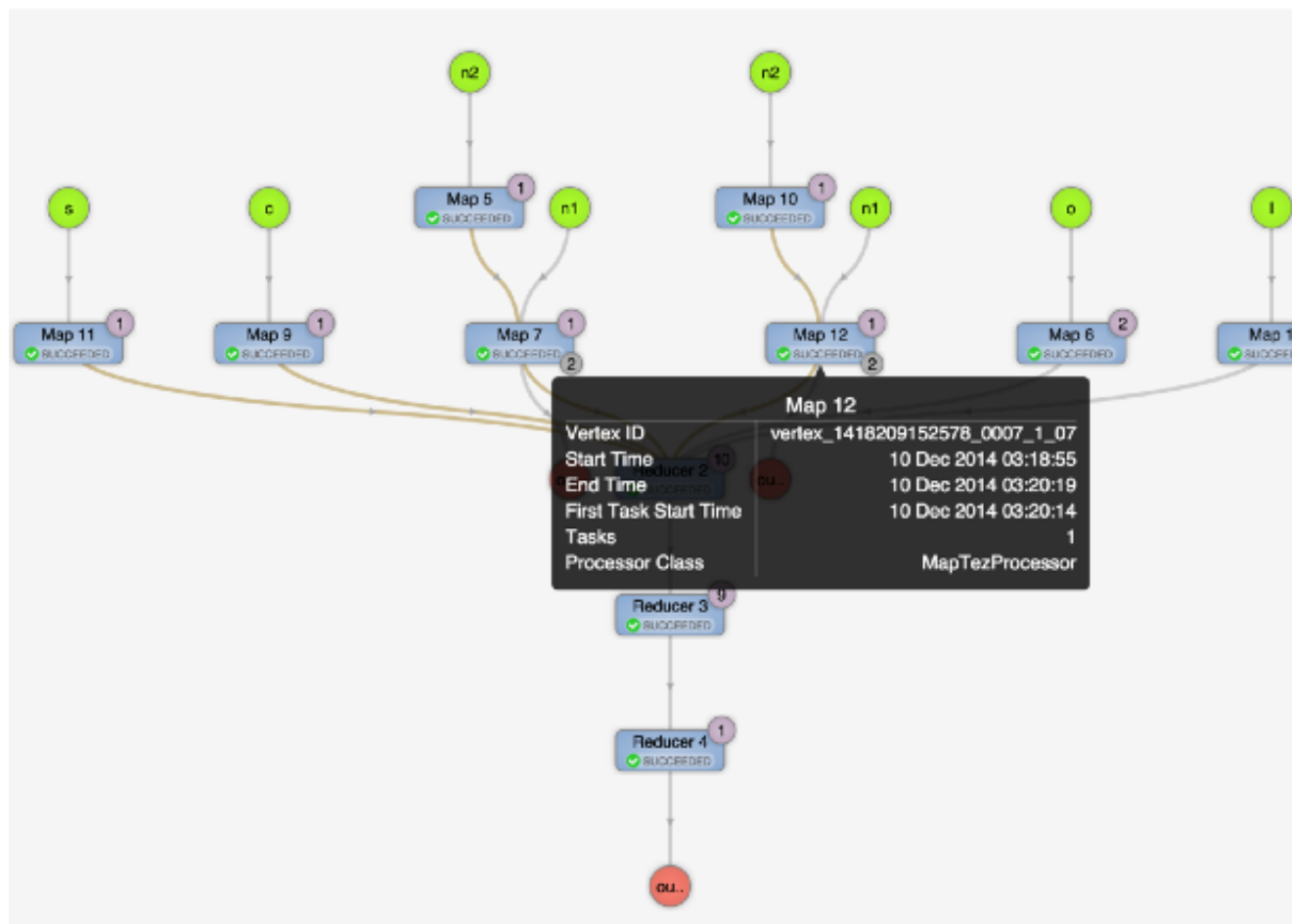
3.3. Understanding How Your Tez Job Is Executed

The Tez View enables you to gain insight into the complexity and the progress of executing jobs.

The View tab shows the following:

- DAG graphical view
- All vertices
- Tasks per vertex on top right of the vertex
- Failed vertices display in red, successful vertices display in green
- Mouse over vertices to view timeline details

Figure 5.6. View Tab in Tez View



The View Tab enables you to investigate the vertices that have failures or are taking a long time.

3.4. Identifying Causes of Failed Jobs

The Tez View enables you to quickly find and report errors. When a Tez task fails, you must:

- Identify why the task failed
- Capture the reason for task failure

When a Tez task fails, the DAG Details tab explains the failure:

Figure 5.7. DAG Details Window

The screenshot shows the Ambari interface for a DAG. The 'DAG Details' tab is active, displaying a table with the following information:

Application Id	application_1434230750579_0006
Entity Id	dag_1434230750579_0006_1
User	ambari-qa
Status	FAILED [Failed Tasks] [Failed TaskAttempts]
Start Time	14 Jun 2015 10:17:13
End Time	14 Jun 2015 10:17:23
Duration	9 secs

Below the table is a 'Diagnostics' section with the following text:

```
Vertex failed, vertexName=Map 1, vertexId=vertex_1434230750579_0006_1_00, diagnostics=
> Task failed, taskId=task_1434230750579_0006_1_00_000000, diagnostics=
> TaskAttempt 0 failed, info=
> Container container_1434230750579_0006_01_000002 finished with diagnostics set to
> Container failed, exitCode=1, Exception from container-launch.
Container id: container_1434230750579_0006_01_000002
Exit code: 1
Stack trace: ExitCodeException exitCode=1:
at org.apache.hadoop.util.Shell.runCommand(Shell.java:545)
at org.apache.hadoop.util.Shell.run(Shell.java:458)
at org.apache.hadoop.util.Shell$ShellCommandExecutor.execute(Shell.java:722)
```

3.5. Viewing All Failed Tasks

Multiple task failures may occur. The Tez View All Tasks tab enables you to view all tasks that failed and examine the reason and logs for each failure. Logs for failed tasks, but not for aborted tasks are available to download from this tab:

Figure 5.8. Tez View All Tasks Tab

The screenshot shows the Ambari interface for the 'All Tasks' tab. A table displays the following task information:

Task Index	Vertex Name	Status	Start Time	End Time	Duration	Actions	Logs
00_000000	Map 3	FAILED	14 Jun 2015 14:44:58	14 Jun 2015 14:45:06	7 secs	counters attempts	Not Avail

3.6. Using Counters to Identify the Cause of Slow-Performing Jobs

The Tez View shows counters so you can understand why a task performs more slowly than expected. Counters help you better understand the task size and enable you to locate anomalies. Elapsed time is one of the primary counters to look for.

Counters are available at the DAG, vertex, and task levels:

Figure 5.9. Tez View DAG-Level Counters Tab

Counter Name	Counter Value
Search...	
org.apache.tez.common.counters.DAGCounter	
NUM_SUCCEEDED_TASKS	3
TOTAL_LAUNCHED_TASKS	3
DATA_LOCAL_TASKS	1
AM_CPU_MILLISECONDS	1,550
AM_GC_TIME_MILLIS	196
File System Counters	
FILE_BYTES_READ	225
FILE_BYTES_WRITTEN	161

Figure 5.10. Tez View Vertex-Level Counters Tab

Counter Name	Counter Value
Search...	
org.apache.tez.common.counters.DAGCounter	
DATA_LOCAL_TASKS	1
File System Counters	
FILE_BYTES_READ	32
FILE_BYTES_WRITTEN	89

Figure 5.11. Tez View Task-Level Counters Tab

Counter Name	Counter Value
Search...	
org.apache.tez.common.counters.DAGCounter	
DATA_LOCAL_TASKS	1
File System Counters	
FILE_BYTES_READ	32
FILE_BYTES_WRITTEN	89

Monitoring Task Progress for Jobs

The Tez View shows task progress by increasing the count of completed tasks and total tasks. This enables you to identify the tasks that might be "hung" and to understand more about long-running tasks.

6. Using the Pig View

Apache Pig is a scripting platform for processing and analyzing large data sets. Pig was designed to perform extract-transform-load (ETL) operations, raw data research, and iterative data processing. The **Pig View** provides a web-based interface to compose, edit, and submit Pig scripts, download results, and view logs and the history of job submissions.

This chapter explains:

- [Configuring Your Cluster \[18\]](#)
- [Creating the Pig View Instance \[20\]](#)
- [Using the Pig View \[25\]](#)

1. Configuring Your Cluster

For the Pig View to access HDFS, the Ambari Server daemon hosting the view needs to act as the proxy user for HDFS. This allows Ambari to submit requests to HDFS on behalf of the users using the Pig View. This is critical since the Pig View will store metadata about the user Pig scripts. This also means users that will access the Pig View must have a user directory setup in HDFS. In addition, the Pig View uses WebHCat to submit Pig scripts so the View needs a proxy user for WebHCat.

- [Setup HDFS Proxy User \[18\]](#)
- [Setup WebHCat Proxy User \[19\]](#)
- [Setup HDFS User Directory \[20\]](#)

1.1. Setup HDFS Proxy User

To set up an HDFS proxy user for the Ambari Server daemon account, you need to configure the proxy user in the HDFS configuration. This configuration is determined by the account name the **ambari-server** daemon is running as. For example, if your **ambari-server** is running as **root**, you set up an HDFS proxy user for **root** with the following:

1. In Ambari Web, browse to **Services > HDFS > Configs**.
2. Under the **Advanced** tab, navigate to the **Custom core-site** section.
3. Click **Add Property...** to add the following custom properties:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.root.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.root.hosts=*
```

Notice the **ambari-server** daemon account name **root** is part of the property name. Be sure to modify this property name for the account name you are running the **ambari-server** as. For example, if you were running **ambari-server** daemon under an account name of **ambariusr**, you would use the following properties instead:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.ambariusr.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.ambariusr.hosts=*
```


Similarly, if you have configured [Ambari Server for Kerberos](#), be sure to modify this property name for the **primary Kerberos principal** user. For example, if ambari-server is setup for Kerberos using principal `ambari-server@EXAMPLE.COM`, you would use the following properties instead:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.ambari-server.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.ambari-server.hosts=*
```

4. Save the configuration change and restart the required components as indicated by Ambari.

1.2. Setup WebHCat Proxy User

You must set up an HDFS proxy user for WebHCat and a WebHCat proxy user for the Ambari Server daemon account.

To setup the HDFS proxy user for WebHCat :

1. In Ambari Web, browse to **Services > HDFS > Configs**.
2. Under the **Advanced** tab, navigate to the **Custom core-site** section.
3. Click **Add Property...** to add the following custom properties:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.hcat.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.hcat.hosts=*
```

4. Save the configuration change and restart the required components as indicated by Ambari.

To setup a WebHCat proxy user for the Ambari Server daemon account, you need to configure the proxy user in the WebHCat configuration. This configuration is determined by the account name the **ambari-server** daemon is running as. For example, if your ambari-server is running as **root**, you set up an WebHCat proxy user for **root** with the following:

1. In Ambari Web, browse to **Services > Hive > Configs**.
2. Under the **Advanced** tab, navigate to the **Custom webhcat-site** section.
3. Click **Add Property...** to add the following custom properties:

```
webhcat.proxyuser.root.groups=*
webhcat.proxyuser.root.hosts=*
```

Notice the **ambari-server** daemon account name `root` is part of the property name. Be sure to modify this property name for the account name you are running the ambari-server as. For example, if you were running **ambari-server** daemon under an account name of **ambariusr**, you would use the following properties instead:

```
webhcat.proxyuser.ambariusr.groups=*
webhcat.proxyuser.ambariusr.hosts=*
```

Similarly, if you have configured [Ambari Server for Kerberos](#), be sure to modify this property name for the **primary Kerberos principal** user. For example, if ambari-server is

setup for Kerberos using principal `ambari-server@EXAMPLE.COM`, you would use the following properties instead:

```
webhcat.proxyuser.ambari-server.groups=*  
webhcat.proxyuser.ambari-server.hosts=*
```

4. Save the configuration change and restart the required components as indicated by Ambari.

1.3. Setup HDFS User Directory

The Hive View stores user metadata in HDFS. By default, the location in HDFS for this metadata is `/user/${username}` where `${username}` is the username of the currently logged in user that is accessing the Hive View.



Important

Since many users leverage the default Ambari admin user for getting started with Ambari, the `/user/admin` folder needs to be created in HDFS. Therefore, be sure to create the admin user directory in HDFS using these instructions prior to using the view.

To create user directories in HDFS, do the following for each user you plan to have use the Hive View.

1. Connect to a host in the cluster that includes the HDFS client.
2. Switch to the `hdfs` system account user.

```
su - hdfs
```

3. Using the HDFS client, make an HDFS directory for the user. For example, if your username is `admin`, you would create the following directory.

```
hadoop fs -mkdir /user/admin
```

4. Set the ownership on the newly created directory. For example, if your username is `admin`, you would make that user the directory owner.

```
hadoop fs -chown admin:hadoop /user/admin
```

2. Creating the Pig View Instance

1. Browse to the Ambari Administration interface.
2. Click **Views**, expand the **Pig View**, and click **Create Instance**.
3. On the Create Instance page, select **Version**. If multiple Pig View jars are present, choose one.
4. Enter the Details and Settings. The Instance Name appears in the URI, the Display Name appears in the Views drop-down list, and the Description helps multiple users identify the view:

Figure 6.1. Pig View Details and Settings

View: PIG
Version: 1.0.0

Details

Instance Name: ETLpig
Display Name: ETL Pig
Description: Pig View for ETL team
 Visible

Settings

WebHDFS Username: \${username}
WebHDFS Authentication: auth=SIMPLE
WebHCat Username:
Scripts HDFS Directory*: /user/\${username}/pig/scripts
Jobs HDFS Directory*: /user/\${username}/pig/jobs
Meta HDFS Directory: /user/\${username}/pig/store

5. Scroll down, and enter the Cluster Configuration information, which tells the Pig View how to access resources in the cluster. For a cluster that is deployed and managed by Ambari, select **Local Ambari Managed Cluster**:

Figure 6.2. Pig View Cluster Configuration

Cluster Configuration

Local Ambari Managed Cluster
Cluster Name: MyCluster

Custom

WebHDFS FileSystem URI*: webhdfs://namenode:50070

Logical name of the NameNode cluster:
List of NameNodes:
First NameNode RPC Address:
Second NameNode RPC Address:
First NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address:
Second NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address:
Failover Proxy Provider:

WebHCat Hostname*: webhcat-host.example.com
WebHCat Port*: 50111

6. Click **Save**, give Permissions to the appropriate users and groups, and click **Go to instance** at the top of the page to go to the view instance.

2.1. Getting Correct Configuration Values for Manually-Deployed Clusters

If you have manually deployed your cluster, you must enter cluster configuration values in the Pig View Create Instance page. The following table explains where you can find cluster configuration settings in Ambari.

Table 6.1. Finding Cluster Configuration Values for the Pig View in Ambari

Property	Value
Scripts HDFS Directory*	/user/\${username}/pig/scripts
Jobs HDFS Directory*	/user/\${username}/pig/jobs
WebHDFS FileSystem URI*	Click HDFS > Configs > Advanced hdfs-site > dfs.namenode.http-address . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "webhdfs://" to the value you find in the advanced HDFS configuration settings. For example, webhdfs://c6401.ambari.apache.org:50070
WebHCat Hostname*	Click Hive > Configs > Advanced > WebHCat Server > WebHCat Server host to view the hostname. For example, c6402.ambari.apache.org
WebHCat Port*	Click Hive > Configs > Advanced > Advanced webhcat-site > templeton.port to view the port number. For example, 50111

For NameNode High Availability

The following values must be entered for primary and secondary NameNodes:

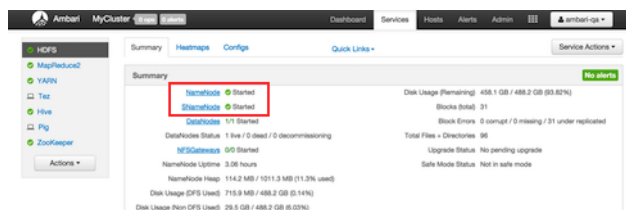
Table 6.2. Pig View Settings for NameNode High Availability

Property	Value
First NameNode RPC Address or Second NameNode RPC Address	Select the primary or secondary NameNode to view settings from that host in the cluster. See how to get the NameNode RPC address [22] . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "http://" to the value you find in the advanced <code>hdfs-site</code> settings. For example, <code>http://c6401.ambari.apache.org:8020</code>
First NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address or Second NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address	Click HDFS > Configs > Advanced > Advanced hdfs-site > dfs.namenode.http-address . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "http://" to the value you find in the advanced <code>hdfs-site</code> settings. For example, <code>http://c6401.ambari.apache.org:50070</code>

To get First NameNode RPC Address values:

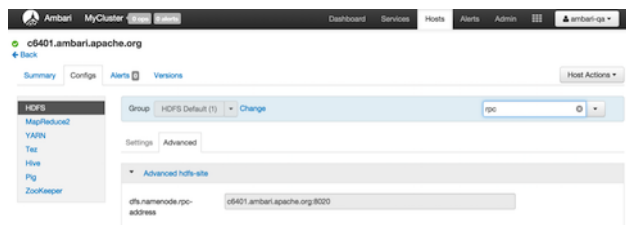
1. Navigate to the HDFS service page in Ambari that contains links to individual NameNodes. Click **NameNode** (primary) or **SNameNode** (secondary) to view the host page:

Figure 6.3. HDFS Service Page in Ambari



2. On the host page, click **Configs > Advanced**.
3. Enter "rpc" in the Filter search well at the top right corner of the page or navigate to the **Advanced hdfs-site** settings to find the `dfs.namenode.rpc-address` value that you can enter into the Pig View definition. Here is an example of using the Filter to locate a value:

Figure 6.4. Using the Filter to Search Advanced hdfs-site Settings



2.2. User Permissions for Pig Views

After saving the Pig View instance definition, grant permission on the view for the set of users who can use the view:

Figure 6.5. Granting User Permissions to Pig Views

The screenshot shows the Ambari interface for configuring a Pig View. At the top, there is a breadcrumb 'Views / My Pig View' with a 'Go to instance' link and a 'Delete Instance' button. Below this, the view is identified as 'View: PIG' with a 'Version: 1.0.0' dropdown. The 'Details' section includes fields for 'Instance Name' (MyPigView), 'Display Name' (My Pig View), and 'Description' (description), along with a 'Visible' checkbox. The 'Permissions' section, highlighted with a red border, contains a table with columns for 'Permission', 'Grant permission to these users', and 'Grant permission to these groups'. Under the 'Use' permission, there are 'Add User' and 'Add Group' buttons. The 'Settings' section is partially visible at the bottom.

2.3. Kerberos Setup for Pig Views

To set up basic Kerberos for views, see "Set Up Kerberos for Ambari Server" in the [Ambari Security Guide](#). After you have set up basic Kerberos for the Pig View, Pig requires that **WebHDFS Authentication** be set to `auth=KERBEROS;proxyuser=<ambari-user-principal>`

For example, see the following figure:

Figure 6.6. Kerberos Settings for Pig Views

The screenshot shows a 'Properties' dialog box with several fields. The 'WebHDFS Authentication' field is highlighted with a red border and contains the text 'auth=KERBEROS:proxyuser=ambaruser'. Other fields include 'WebHDFS FileSystem URI*' (webhdfs://erik-views-1.c.pramod-thangai.internal:50070), 'WebHDFS Username' (\$username), 'WebHCat URL*' (http://erik-views-3.c.pramod-thangai.internal:50111/templeton/v1), 'WebHCat Username' (\$username), 'Dataworker Username' (\$username), 'Scripts HDFS Directory*' (/user/\${username}/pig/scripts), 'Jobs HDFS Directory*' (/user/\${username}/pig/jobs), and 'Meta HDFS Directory' (/user/\${username}/pig/store).

3. Using the Pig View

Use the Pig View to:

- Write Pig scripts
- Execute Pig scripts
- Add user-defined functions (UDFs) to Pig scripts
- View the history of all Pig scripts run by the current user

3.1. Writing Pig Scripts

Navigate to the Pig View instance Scripts page, and click **New Script** in the upper right corner of the window. Name the script in the New Script dialog box, click **Create**, and enter your script into the editor. After you have written the script, you can use the execute button on the upper right to run it. Check the box that is adjacent to the execute button to use Tez instead of the default MapReduce engine.

The following figure shows a running Pig script:

Figure 6.7. Pig Script Running in the Pig View

The screenshot shows the Ambari Pig View interface. The 'Script' tab is active, displaying a Pig script named 'Pig_ETL_1'. The script content is as follows:

```

1: batting = load 'batting.csv' using PigStorage(' ');
2: run = FOREACH batting GENERATE $0 as playerId, $1 as year, $2 as runs;
3: grp_data = GROUP run by (year);
4: max_runs = FOREACH grp_data GENERATE group as grp,max(runs.runs) as max_runs;
5: join_max_run = JOIN max_runs by ($0, max_runs), run by (year,runs);
6: join_data = FOREACH join_max_run GENERATE $0 as year, $2 as playerId, $1 as runs;
7: dump join_data;

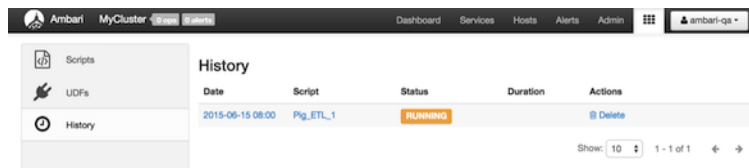
```

The 'Execute' button is highlighted in blue. Below the script editor, there is an 'Arguments' section with a message: 'This pig script has no arguments defined.' and an 'Add' button.

3.2. Viewing Pig Script Execution History

The History tab shows the history of Pig scripts run by the current user. A particular script in history can be clicked to open it in a new Script tab to view its details:

Figure 6.8. Pig View Script History Tab



3.3. User-Defined Functions (UDFs) Tab

UDFs can be added to Pig scripts by clicking **Create UDF** in the upper right corner of the UDFs window. In the Create UDF dialog box, point to a UDF in the system by specifying the name and path:

Figure 6.9. Pig View UDFs Tab



7. Using the Capacity Scheduler View

The Yarn Capacity Scheduler allows for multiple tenants in an HDP cluster to share compute resources according to configurable workload management policies.

The Capacity Scheduler View is designed to help hadoop operators configure these policies for YARN. In the View, operators can create hierarchical queues and tune configurations for each queue to define an overall workload management policy for the cluster.

In this section:

- [Configuring your Cluster for the Capacity Scheduler View \[27\]](#)
- [Creating a Capacity Scheduler View Instance \[27\]](#)
- [Using the Capacity Scheduler View \[34\]](#)
- [Troubleshooting \[42\]](#)

1. Configuring your Cluster for the Capacity Scheduler View

The Capacity Scheduler View requires that the cluster is managed by Ambari – the view utilizes the Ambari Server API.

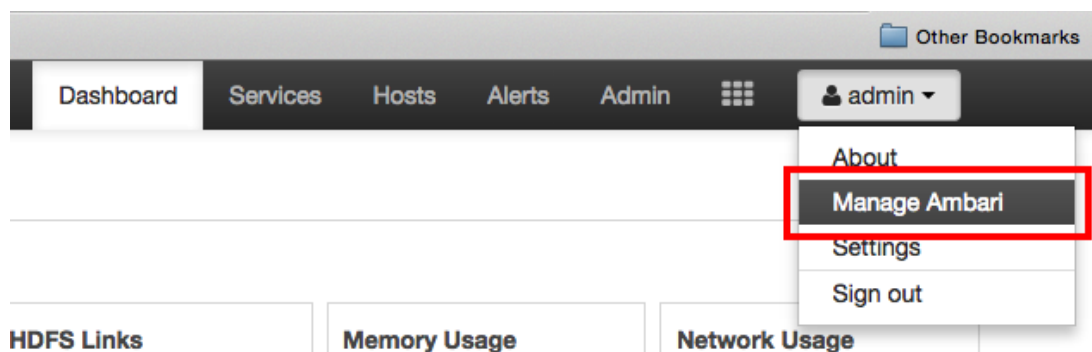
2. Creating a Capacity Scheduler View Instance

When you deploy a cluster using Ambari, a Capacity Scheduler View instance is automatically created. If you do not need to reconfigure the Ambari-created cluster, proceed to the next section, [Using the Capacity Scheduler View](#).

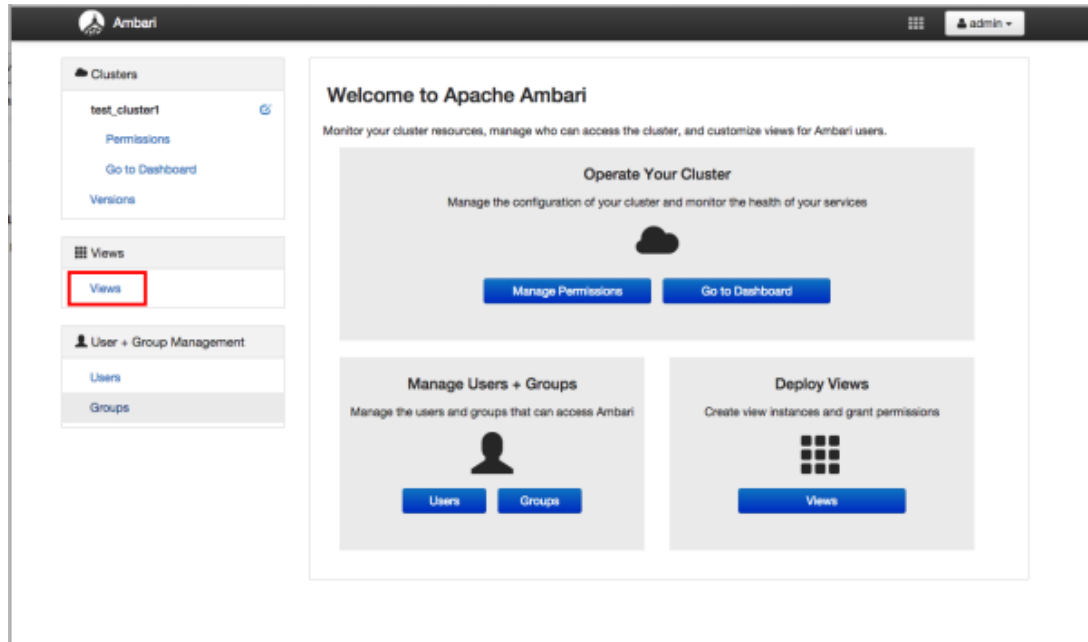
If you have deployed your cluster manually, or if you need to re-configure the Ambari-created Capacity Scheduler View, you can use the information in this section to create and configure a view instance.

Use the following steps to set up a Capacity Scheduler view instance.

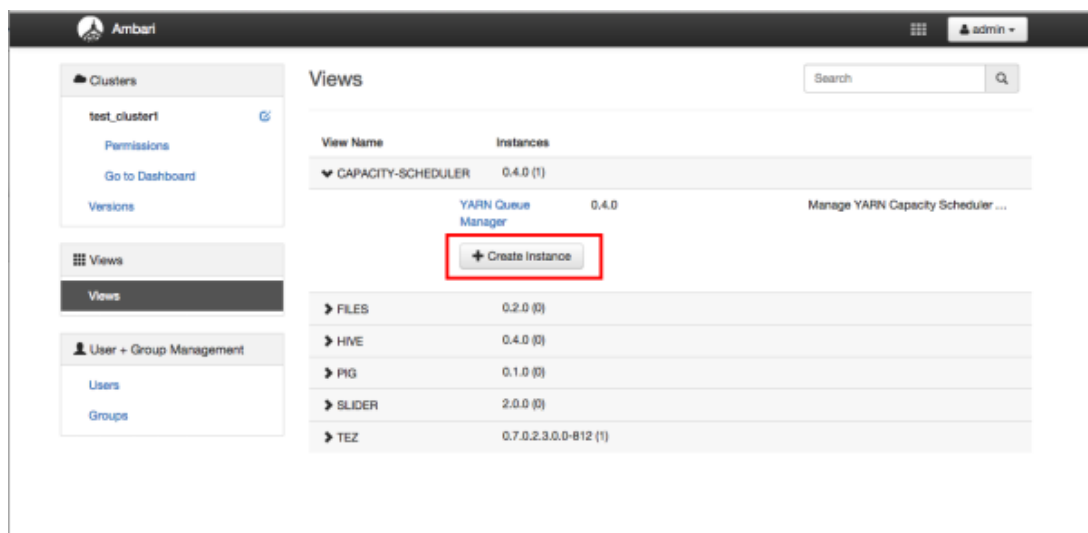
1. Select **admin > Manage Ambari** in the Ambari Web top menu.



2. On the Manage Ambari page, click **Views**.



3. On the Views page, click **CAPACITY-SCHEDULER**, then click **Create Instance**.



4. In the Details box on the Create Instance page, type in an instance name, display name, and a description for the view.



Note

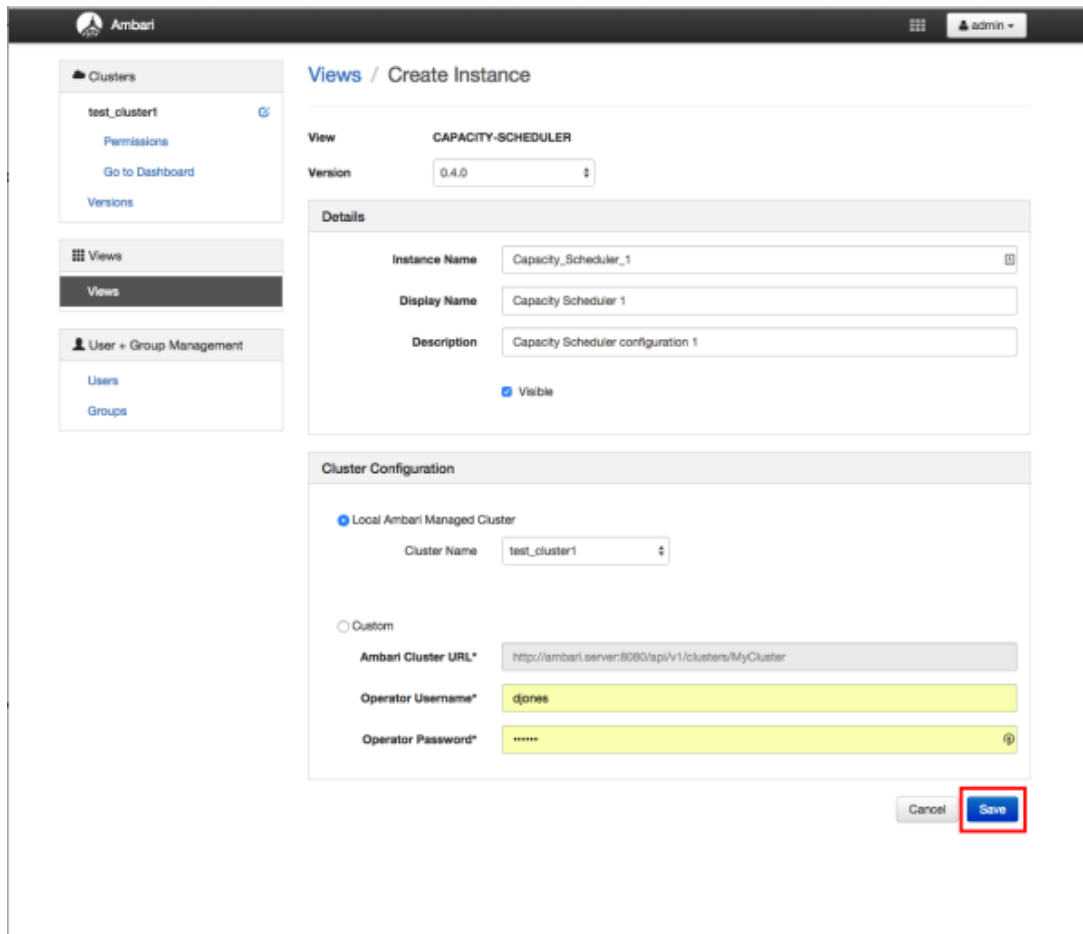
The instance name cannot contain spaces or special characters.

5. In the Cluster Configuration box on the Create Instance page, configure the view to communicate with the HDP cluster.

- For HDP clusters that are local (managed by the local Ambari Server), select the **Local Ambari Managed Cluster** option, then select the local cluster name.

- To configure the view to work with HDP clusters that are remote (not part of this Ambari Server instance), select the **Custom** option, then specify the remote Ambari cluster API URL and the Ambari cluster user name and password.

6. Click **Save** at the bottom of the page.



7. The Capacity Scheduler View instance is created, and the configuration page for the instance appears.

The screenshot displays the Ambari web interface for managing a Capacity Scheduler view. The top navigation bar shows the Ambari logo and the user 'admin'. The main content area is titled 'Views / Capacity Scheduler 1' and includes a 'Delete Instance' button. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Left Sidebar:** Contains navigation links for 'Clusters' (with a sub-link for 'test_cluster1'), 'Views', 'User + Group Management', 'Users', and 'Groups'.
- View Information:** Shows the view name 'CAPACITY-SCHEDULER' and its version '0.4.0'.
- Details:** A section with an 'Edit' link containing fields for 'Instance Name' (Capacity_Scheduler_1), 'Display Name' (Capacity Scheduler 1), and 'Description' (Capacity Scheduler configuration 1). A 'Visible' checkbox is checked.
- Permissions:** A section with an 'Edit' link and two columns: 'Grant permission to these users' and 'Grant permission to these groups'. Each column has an 'Add User' or 'Add Group' button.
- Cluster Configuration:** A section with an 'Edit' link. It has two radio buttons: 'Local Ambari Managed Cluster' (selected) and 'Custom'. Under 'Local Ambari Managed Cluster', there is a 'Cluster Name' dropdown menu set to 'test_cluster1'. Under 'Custom', there are input fields for 'Ambari Cluster URL*' (http://ambari.server:8080/api/v1/clusters/MyCluster), 'Operator Username*' (admin), and 'Operator Password*'.

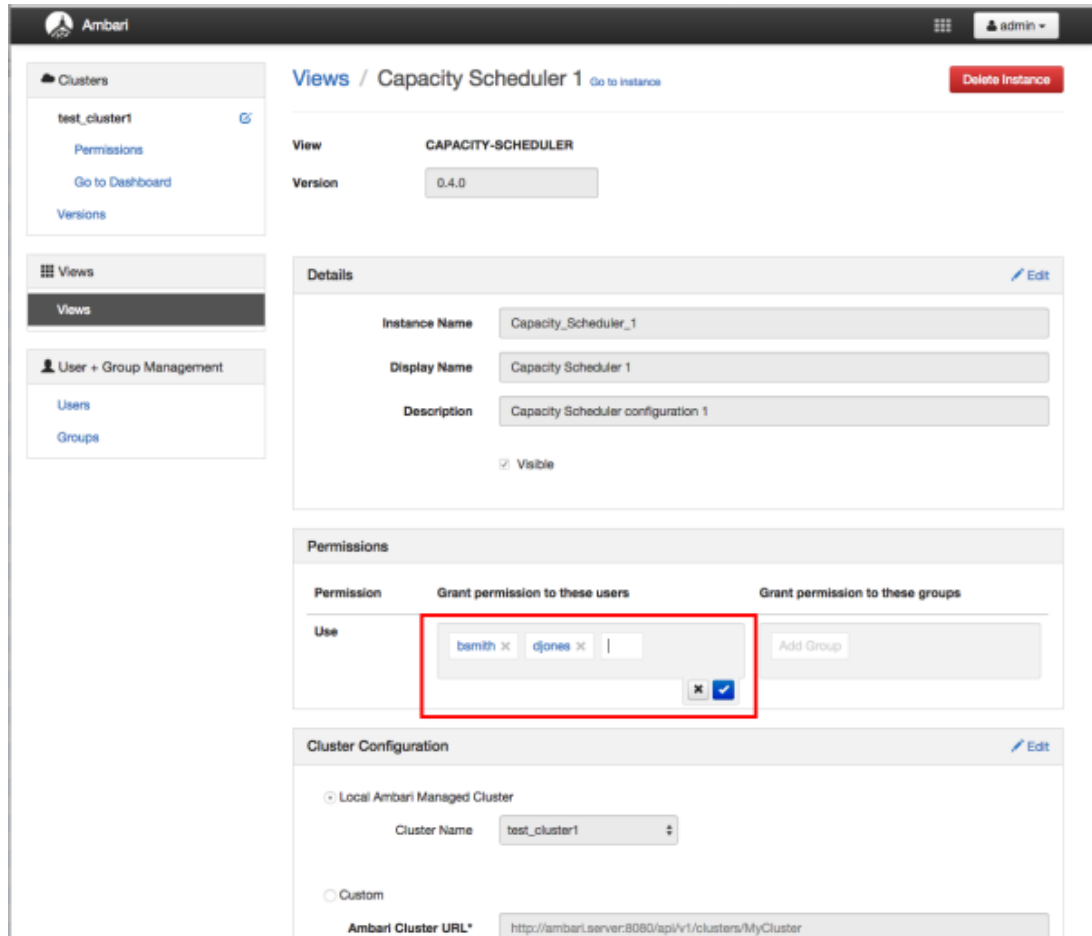
2.1. User Permissions for Capacity Scheduler Views

Use the following procedure to add users and groups to a Capacity Scheduler view instance.

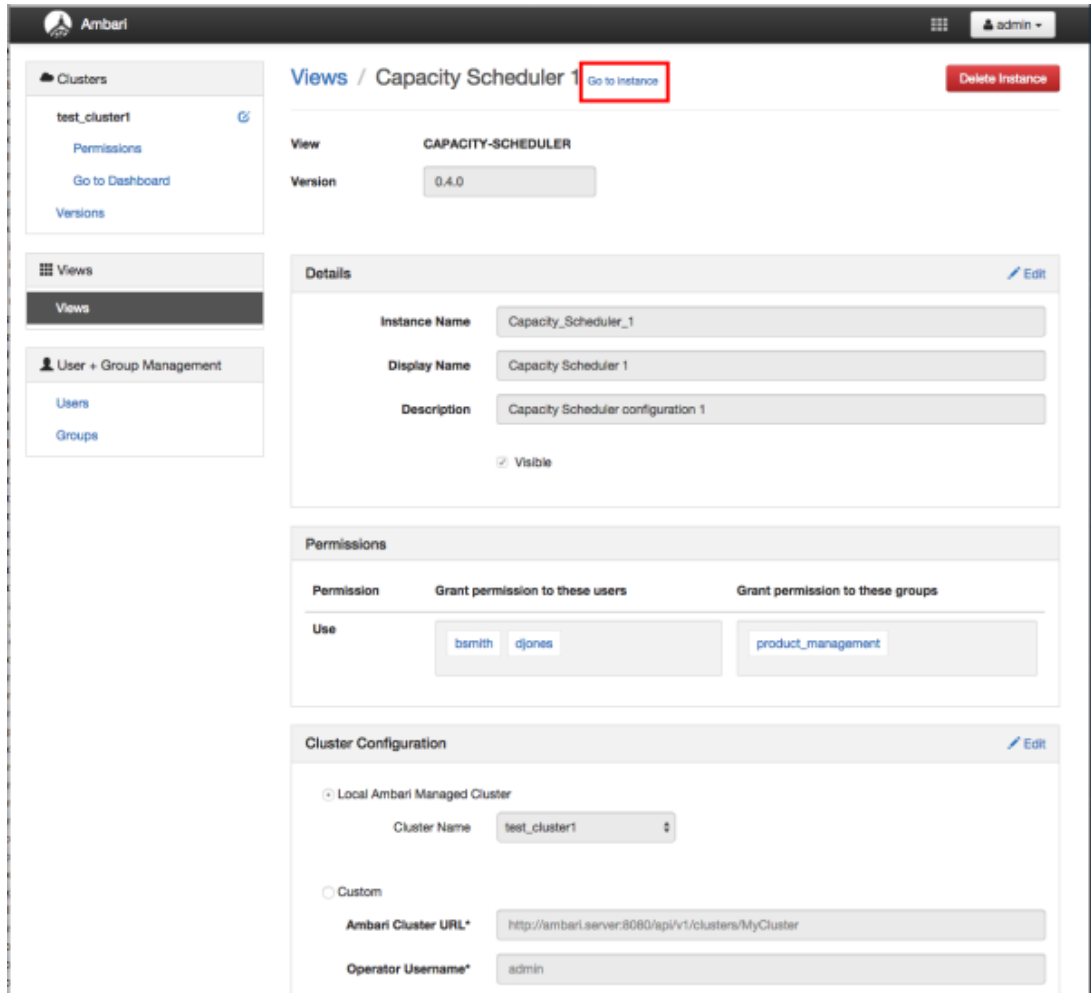
1. On the Capacity Scheduler view instance configuration page, click the box labeled Add User in the Permissions box.

The screenshot shows the Ambari web interface for configuring a Capacity Scheduler. The top navigation bar includes the Ambari logo, the user 'admin', and a 'Delete Instance' button. The left sidebar contains navigation options for Clusters, Views, and User + Group Management. The main content area is titled 'Views / Capacity Scheduler 1' and includes a 'Go to Instance' link. Below the title, the view is identified as 'CAPACITY-SCHEDULER' with version '0.4.0'. The 'Details' section shows fields for Instance Name (Capacity_Scheduler_1), Display Name (Capacity Scheduler 1), and Description (Capacity Scheduler configuration 1), with a 'Visible' checkbox checked. The 'Permissions' section has a table with columns for 'Permission', 'Grant permission to these users', and 'Grant permission to these groups'. Under the 'Use' permission, there are 'Add User' and 'Add Group' buttons, with the 'Add User' button highlighted by a red box. The 'Cluster Configuration' section shows the 'Local Ambari Managed Cluster' option selected, with 'Cluster Name' set to 'test_cluster1' and 'Ambari Cluster URL*' set to 'http://ambari1.server:8080/api/v1/clusters/MyCluster'.

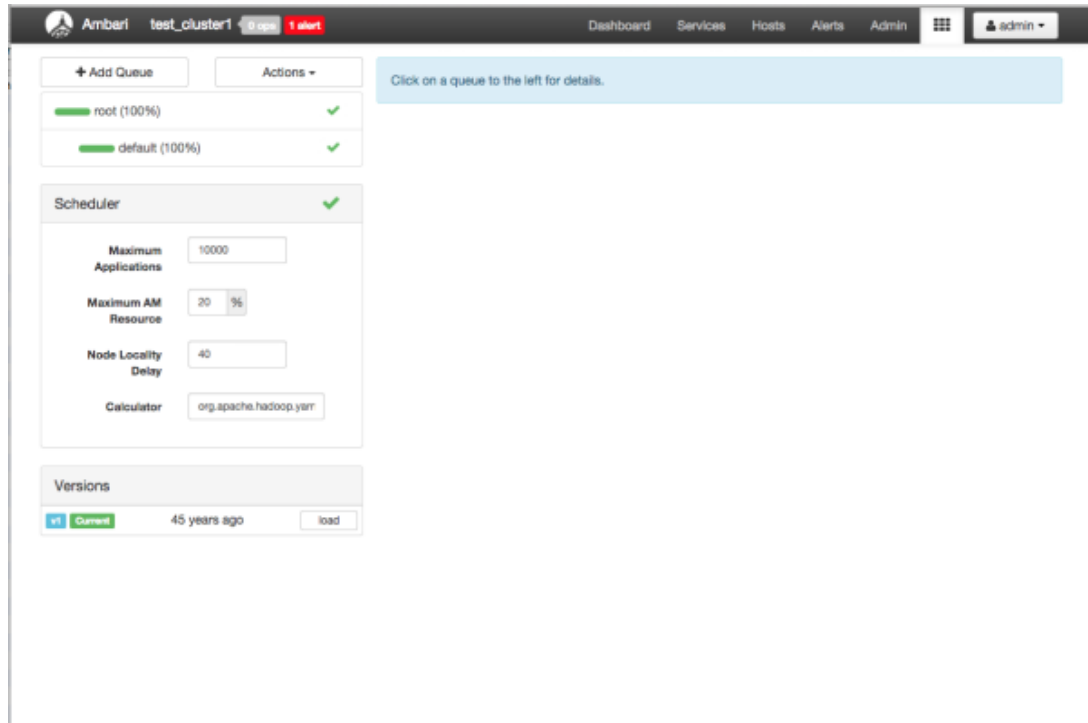
2. Enter user names in the Use box, then click the blue check mark to add the users. You can use the same method to add groups in the Add Group box.



3. After you have finished adding users and groups, click **Go to instance** at the top of the page to open the Capacity Scheduler view instance.



4. The Capacity Scheduler view instance page appears.



3. Using the Capacity Scheduler View

The Capacity Scheduler View is designed to help hadoop operators configure workload management policies for YARN. In the Capacity Scheduler View, operators can create hierarchical queues and tune configurations for each queue to define an overall workload management policy for the cluster.

3.1. Setting up Queues

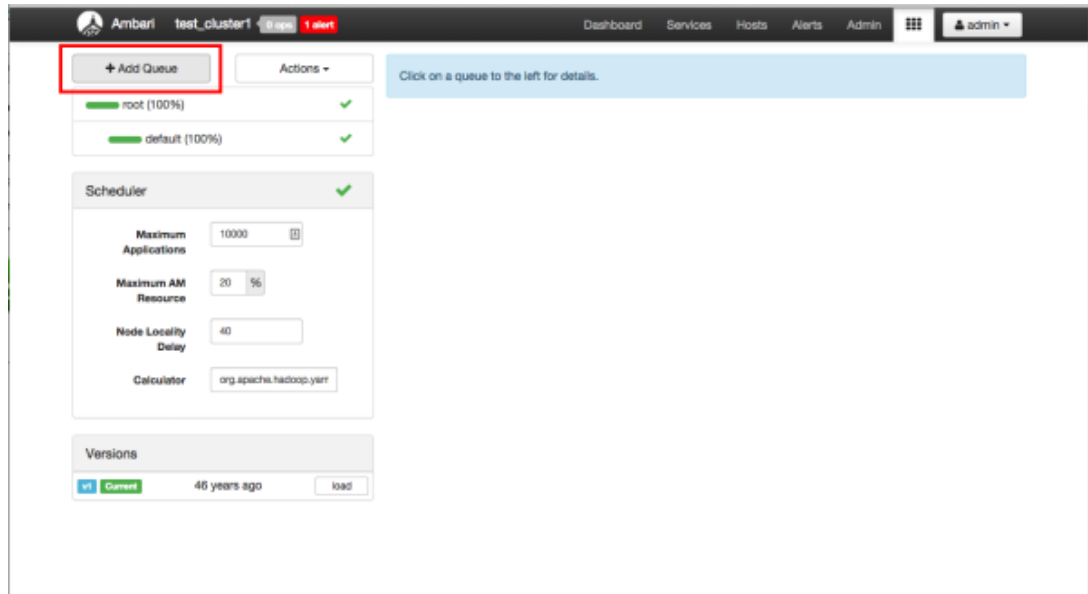
Use the following steps to set up Capacity Scheduler queues on a view instance.

1. On the Capacity Scheduler view instance configuration page, click **Add Queue**. The queue will be added under the top level, or "root" queue. A "default" queue already exists under the root queue.

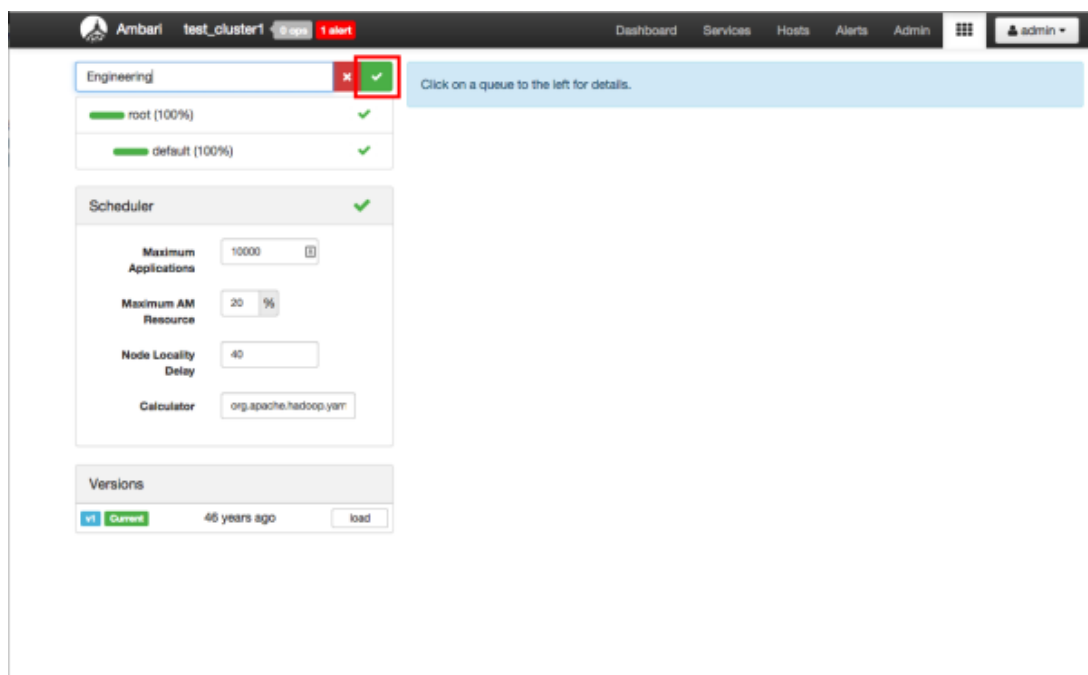


Note

To return to a previously created Capacity Scheduler view instance, click **Views** on the Manage Ambari page, then click **CAPACITY-SCHEDULER**. Click the applicable Capacity Scheduler view instance, then click **Go to instance** at the top of the page.



2. Type in a name for the new queue, then click the green check mark to create the queue. In the following example, we're creating the "Engineering" queue.



3. The "Engineering" queue is added, and its configuration page appears.

The screenshot shows the Ambari Capacity Scheduler configuration for the 'Engineering' queue. On the left, a list of queues includes 'root (100%)', 'default (100%)', and 'Engineering (0%)'. The 'Engineering' queue is selected. Below the queue list, the 'Scheduler' configuration is visible, with fields for 'Maximum Applications' (10000), 'Maximum AM Resource' (20%), 'Node Locality Delay' (40), and 'Calculator' (org.apache.hadoop.yarn). The 'Level Total' bar at the top right of the 'Engineering' configuration panel shows 100% in green. The 'Capacity' section shows 'Engineering' with a capacity of 0% and a 'Max Capacity' of 0%.

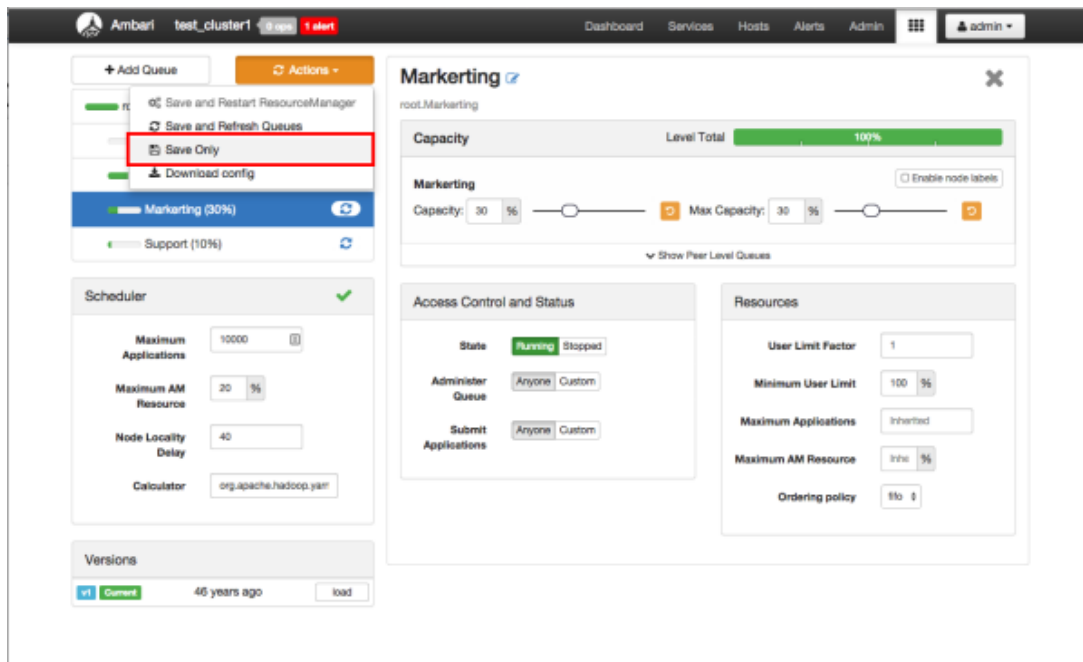
4. The sum of queue capacities at any level in the Capacity Scheduler configuration must total 100%. Here the default queue is already set to 100%. Therefore, if we try to set the "Engineering" queue capacity to 60%, error messages appear warning that the total at this level is 160%.

The screenshot shows the Ambari Capacity Scheduler configuration for the 'Engineering' queue. On the left, the queue list shows 'root (100%)', 'default (100%)', and 'Engineering (60%)'. The 'Engineering' queue is selected. The 'Level Total' bar at the top right of the 'Engineering' configuration panel shows 160% in red. The 'Capacity' section shows 'Engineering' with a capacity of 60% and a 'Max Capacity' of 60%. The 'default' queue is highlighted in red, indicating it is the source of the error.

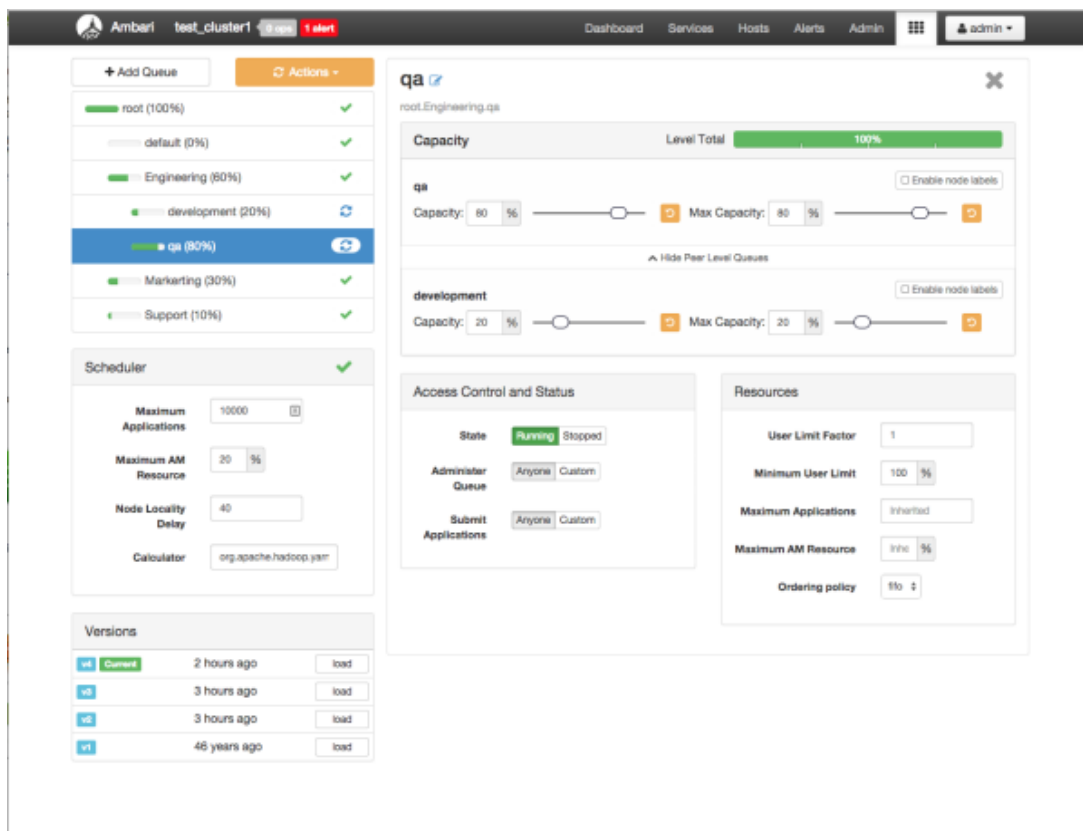
5. If we click the "default" queue and set its capacity to 0%, the error messages no longer appear, and the Level Total bar at the top of the page lists the total queue capacity at this level as 60%.

6. To add more queues at the root level, click the **root** queue, then click **Add Queue**. In the following example, we have added a "Support" queue set to 10% of the level capacity, and a "Marketing" queue set to 30%. The root-level queue capacities now total 100%.

7. To save your configuration, click **Actions > Save Only**. On the **Notes** pop-up, enter an optional description of your changes, then click **Save**. Each version is retained and listed in the Versions box.



- 8. To build a queue hierarchy, click a top level queue, then click Add Queue. In the following example, the "qa" and "development" queues have been added under the "Engineering" queue.



3.2. Configuring Queues

To configure a queue, click the queue name, then set the following queue parameters:



Note

Hold the cursor over a parameter name to display a description of the parameter.

Capacity

- Capacity – The percentage of cluster resources available to the queue. For a sub-queue, the percentage of parent queue resources.
- Max Capacity – The maximum percentage of cluster resources available to the queue. Setting this value tends to restrict elasticity, as the queue will be unable to utilize idle cluster resources beyond this setting.
- Enable Node Labels – Select this check box to enable node labels for the queue.

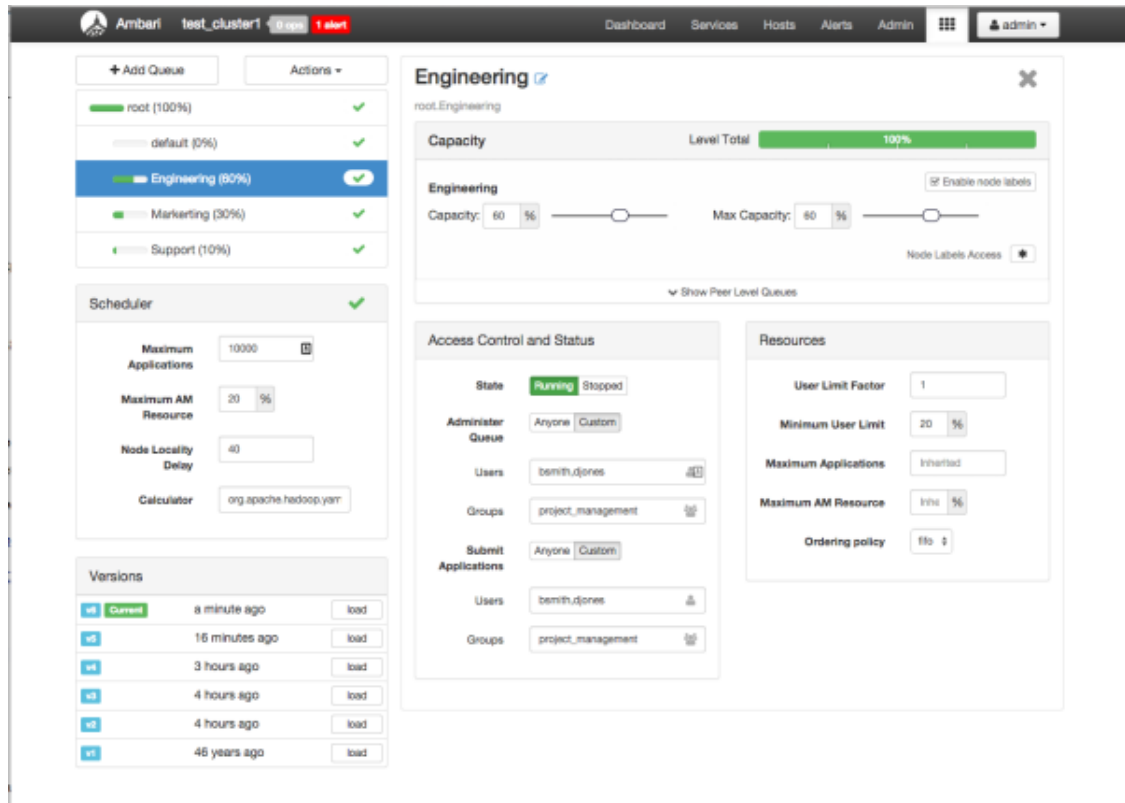
Access Control and Status

- State – Running is the default state. Setting this to Stopped lets you gracefully drain the queue of jobs (for example, before deleting a queue).
- Administer Queue – Click **Custom** to restrict administration of the queue to specific users and groups.
- Submit Applications – Click **Custom** to restrict the ability to run applications in the queue to specific users and groups.

Resources

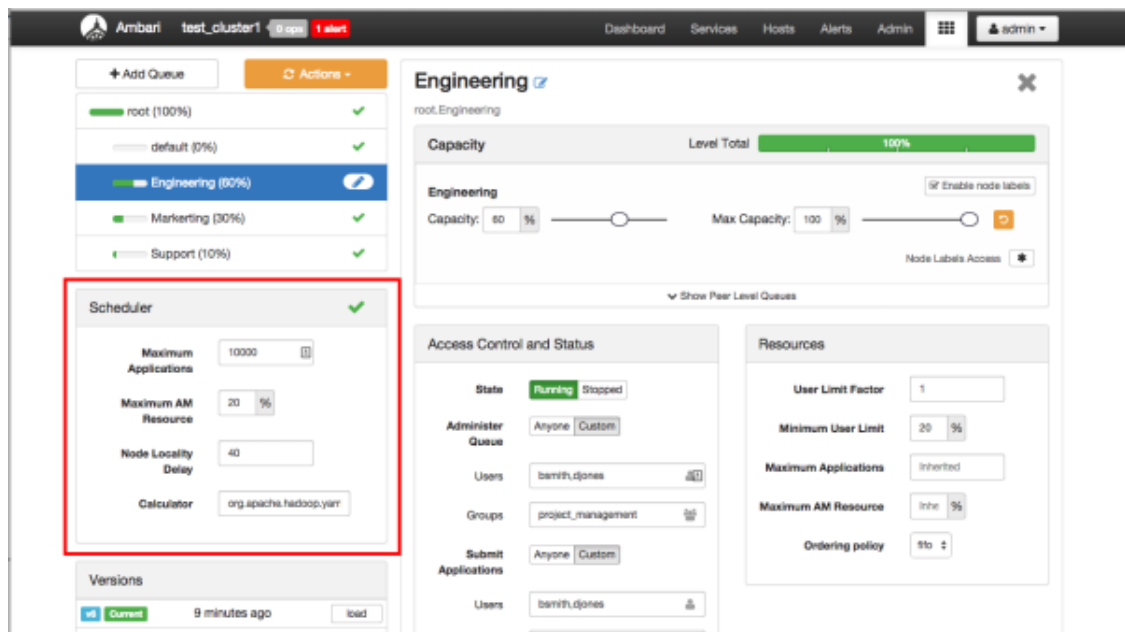
- User Limit Factor – The default value of "1" means that any single user in the queue can at maximum only occupy the queue's configured capacity. This prevents users in a single queue from monopolizing resources across all queues in a cluster. Setting the value to "2" would restrict the queue's users to twice the queue's configured capacity. Setting it to a value of 0.5 would restrict any user from using resources beyond half of the queue capacity.
- Minimum User Limit – This property can be used to set the minimum percentage of resources allocated to each queue user. For example, to enable equal sharing of the queue capacity among five users, you would set this property to 20%.
- Maximum Applications – This setting enables you to override the Scheduler Maximum Applications setting (described in [Configuring Cluster Scheduler Settings](#)). The default setting is Inherited (no override).
- Maximum AM Resource – This setting enables you to override the Scheduler Maximum AM Resource setting (described in [Configuring Cluster Scheduler Settings](#)). The default setting is Inherited (no override).
- Ordering Policy – You can specify FIFO (First In, First Out) or fair (Fair Scheduler: applications get a fair share of capacity regardless of the order in which they were submitted).

The following image shows the example "Engineering" queue with these settings specified:



3.3. Configuring Cluster Scheduler Settings

You can use the Scheduler box to set global capacity scheduler settings that apply to all queues.



The following Scheduler global parameters are available:

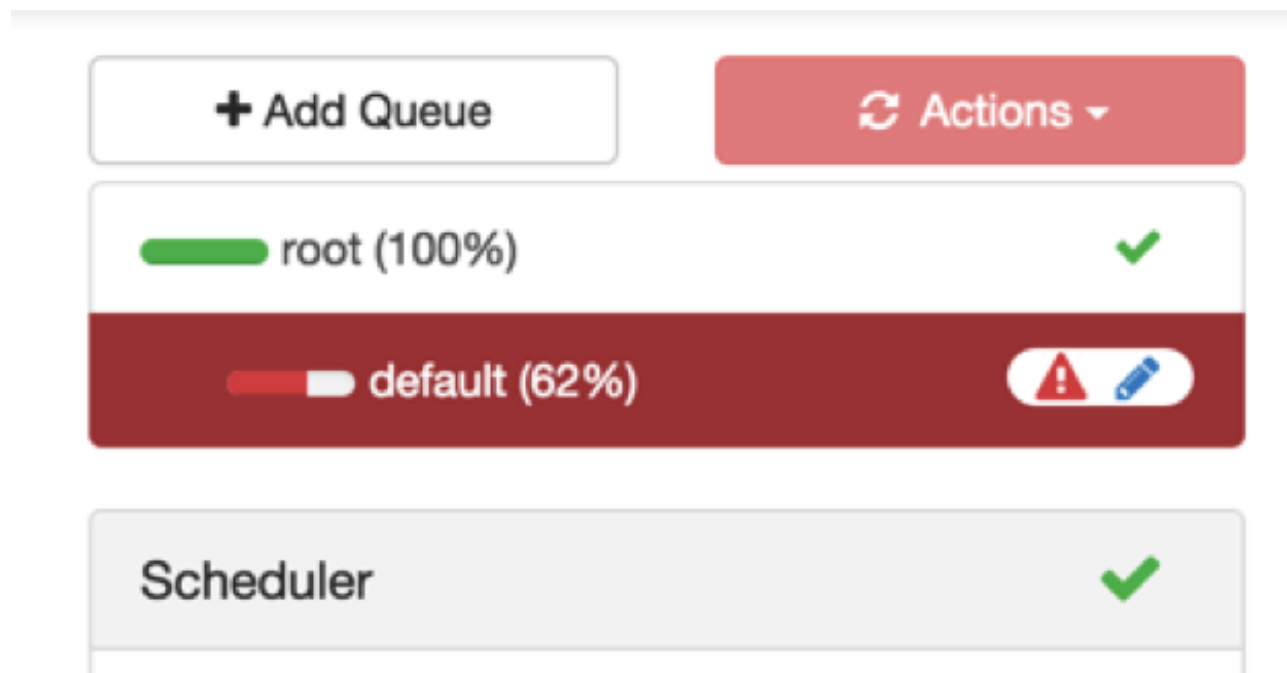
- **Maximum Applications** – To avoid system-thrash due to an unmanageable load – caused either by malicious users, or accidentally – the Capacity Scheduler enables you to place a static, configurable limit on the total number of concurrently active (both running and pending) applications at any one time. This property is used to set this limit, with a default value of 10,000.
- **Maximum AM Resource** – The limit for running applications in any specific queue is a fraction of this total limit, proportional to its capacity. This is a hard limit, which means that once this limit is reached for a queue, any new applications submitted to that queue will be rejected, and clients will have to wait and retry later.
- **Node Locality Delay** – The number of missed scheduling cycles after which the scheduler attempts to schedule rack-local containers.
- **Calculator** – The method by which the scheduler calculates resource capacity across resource types.

3.4. Applying the Configuration Changes

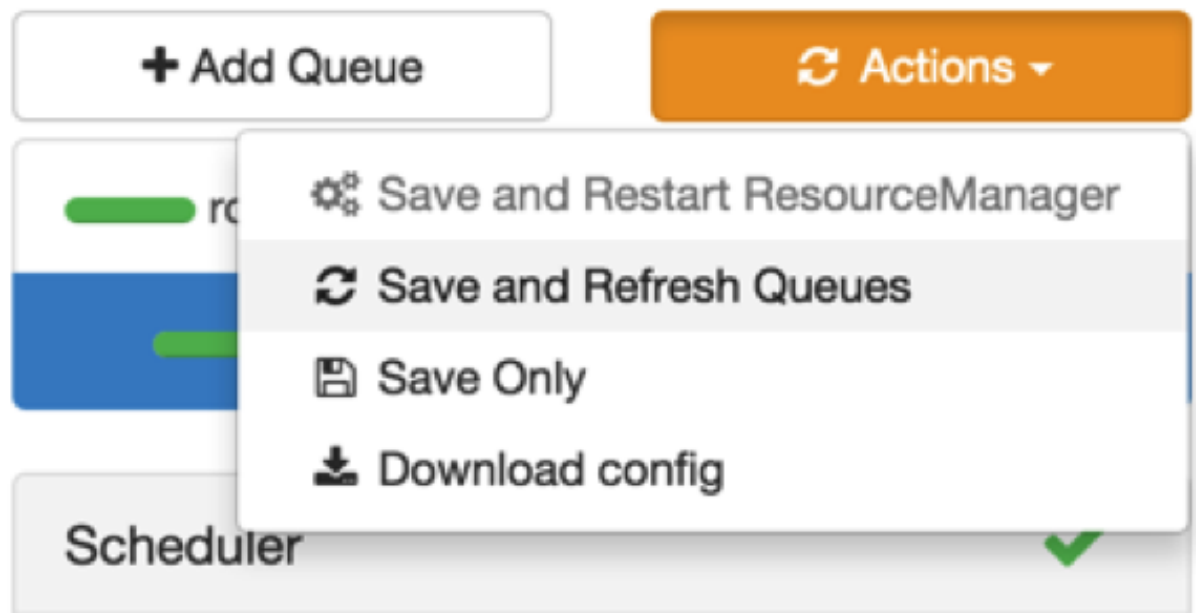
You can use the Actions menu to apply configuration changes made to the queue hierarchy.

Depending on the configuration changes made, the Actions menu will guide you to the options available to apply the changes.

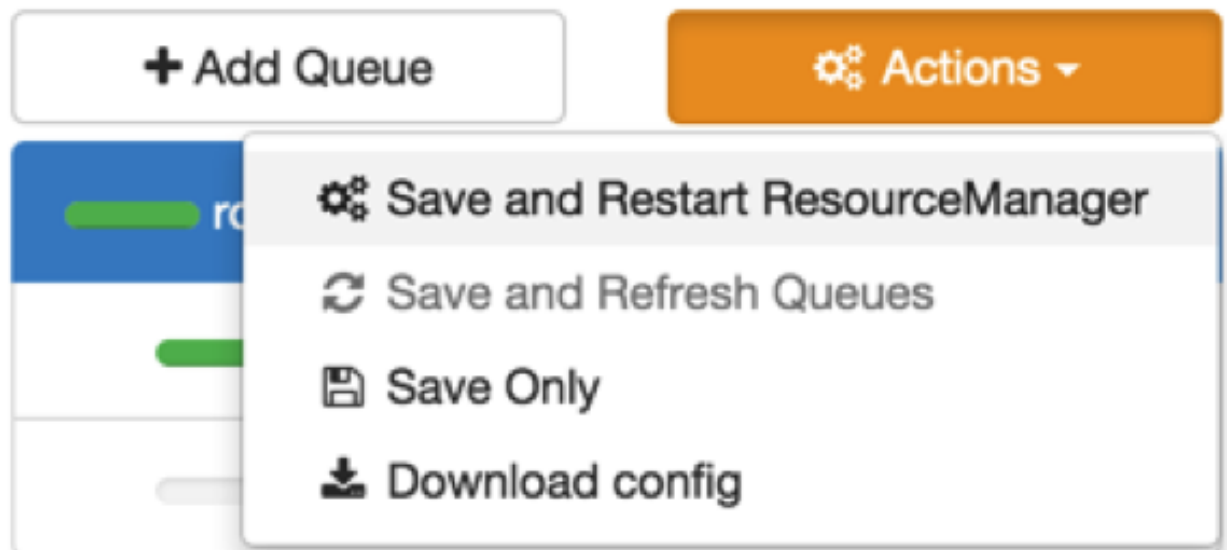
For changes that are not valid and cannot be applied, the **Actions** button will turn red, and the menu will not appear.



For configuration changes that can be applied dynamically (without restarting the YARN ResourceManager), the Actions Menu will guide you to **Save and Refresh Queues**.



For configuration changes that require a restart of the YARN ResourceManager, the Actions Menu will guide you to **Save and Restart ResourceManager**.



4. Troubleshooting

If you encounter an issue where the configurations cannot be applied from the View, you should go to the local Ambari Server instance managing the cluster and directly edit the Capacity Scheduler configuration from the YARN configuration page.

In the local Ambari instance, navigate to **Services > YARN**, then select the **Configs** tab. On the **Advanced** tab, expand the Scheduler section.

The screenshot shows the configuration page for the Scheduler in the Hortonworks Data Platform. The page is titled "Scheduler" and has a dropdown arrow on the left. The main configuration area is divided into two sections:

- yarn.resourcemanager.scheduler.class:** A text input field containing the class name `org.apache.hadoop.yarn.server.resourcemanager.scheduler.capacity.CapacityScheduler`. To the right of the input field are a lock icon, a plus sign, and a refresh icon.
- Capacity Scheduler:** A text area containing a list of configuration parameters for the Capacity Scheduler:

```
yarn.scheduler.capacity.maximum-am-resource-percent=0.2
yarn.scheduler.capacity.maximum-applications=10000
yarn.scheduler.capacity.node-locality-delay=40
yarn.scheduler.capacity.queue-mappings-override.enable=false
yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.accessible-node-labels=*
yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.acl_administer_queue=*
yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.capacity=100
yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.default.acl_submit_applications=*
yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.default.capacity=100
yarn.scheduler.capacity.root.default.maximum-capacity=100
```

To the right of the text area are a plus sign and a refresh icon.

Here you will be able to edit the underlying configurations for the Capacity Scheduler and fix any issues you may encounter.

8. Using the Hive View

Hive is a data warehouse infrastructure built on top of Hadoop. It provides tools to enable data ETL, a mechanism to put structures on the data, and the capability to query and analyze large data sets that are stored in Hadoop. The **Hive View** is designed to help you author, execute, understand, and debug Hive queries.

This chapter explains:

- [Configuring Your Cluster \[44\]](#)
- [Creating the Hive View Instance \[46\]](#)
- [Using the Hive View \[50\]](#)
- [Troubleshooting \[55\]](#)



Important

The Tez View integrates with the Hive View. Please install the Tez View when you install the Hive View. See [Using the Tez View](#) for more information.



Important

It is critical that you prepare your Ambari Server for hosting views. It is strongly recommended you increase the amount of memory available to your Ambari Server, and that you run additional “standalone” Ambari Servers to host the views. See [Preparing Ambari Server for Views](#) and [Running Ambari Server Standalone](#) for more information.

1. Configuring Your Cluster

For the Hive View to access HDFS, the Ambari Server daemon hosting the view needs to act as the proxy user for HDFS. This allows Ambari to submit requests to HDFS on behalf of the users using the Hive View. This is critical since the Hive View will store metadata about their user Hive queries in HDFS. This also means users that will access the Hive View must have a user directory setup in HDFS.

- [Setup HDFS Proxy User \[44\]](#)
- [Setup HDFS User Directory \[45\]](#)

1.1. Setup HDFS Proxy User

To set up an HDFS proxy user for the Ambari Server daemon account, you need to configure the proxy user in the HDFS configuration. This configuration is determined by the account name the **ambari-server** daemon is running as. For example, if your **ambari-server** is running as **root**, you set up an HDFS proxy user for **root** with the following:

1. In Ambari Web, browse to **Services > HDFS > Configs**.
2. Under the **Advanced** tab, navigate to the **Custom core-site** section.

3. Click **Add Property...** to add the following custom properties:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.root.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.root.hosts=*
```

Notice the **ambari-server** daemon account name `root` is part of the property name. Be sure to modify this property name for the account name you are running the `ambari-server` as. For example, if you were running `ambari-server` daemon under an account name of `ambariusr`, you would use the following properties instead:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.ambariusr.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.ambariusr.hosts=*
```

Similarly, if you have configured [Ambari Server for Kerberos](#), be sure to modify this property name for the **primary Kerberos principal** user. For example, if `ambari-server` is setup for Kerberos using principal `ambari-server@EXAMPLE.COM`, you would use the following properties instead:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.ambari-server.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.ambari-server.hosts=*
```

4. Save the configuration change and restart the required components as indicated by Ambari.

1.2. Setup HDFS User Directory

The Hive View stores user metadata in HDFS. By default, the location in HDFS for this metadata is `/user/${username}` where `${username}` is the username of the currently logged in user that is accessing the Hive View.



Important

Since many users leverage the default Ambari admin user for getting started with Ambari, the `/user/admin` folder needs to be created in HDFS. Therefore, be sure to create the admin user directory in HDFS using these instructions prior to using the view.

To create user directories in HDFS, do the following for each user you plan to have use the Hive View.

1. Connect to a host in the cluster that includes the HDFS client.
2. Switch to the `hdfs` system account user.

```
su - hdfs
```

3. Using the HDFS client, make an HDFS directory for the user. For example, if your username is `admin`, you would create the following directory.

```
hadoop fs -mkdir /user/admin
```

4. Set the ownership on the newly created directory. For example, if your username is `admin`, you would make that user the directory owner.

```
hadoop fs -chown admin:hadoop /user/admin
```

2. Creating the Hive View Instance

1. Browse to the Ambari Administration interface.
2. Click **Views**, expand the **Hive View**, and click **Create Instance**.
3. On the Create Instance page, select the **Version**. If multiple Hive View jars are present, choose one.
4. Enter the following view instance Details:

Table 8.1. Hive View Instance Details

Property	Description	Example Value
Instance Name	This is the Hive view instance name. This value should be unique for all Hive view instances you create. This value cannot contain spaces and is required.	HIVE_1
Display Name	This is the name of the view link displayed to the user in Ambari Web.	Hive
Description	This is the description of the view displayed to the user in Ambari Web.	Author and execute Hive queries.
Visible	This checkbox determines whether the view is displayed to users in Ambari Web.	Visible or Not Visible

5. The **Settings** and **Cluster Configuration** options depend on a few cluster and deployment factors in your environment. You can typically leave the default **Settings** unless you are using the Hive View with a Kerberos enabled cluster. Refer to [Settings and Cluster Configuration](#) for more information.
6. Click **Save**.

2.1. Settings and Cluster Configuration

If you have manually deployed your cluster, you must enter cluster configuration values in the Hive View Create Instance page. The following table explains where you can find cluster configuration settings in Ambari.

Table 8.2. Finding Cluster Configuration Values for the Hive View in Ambari

Property	Value
Hive Authentication For secured clusters, see Kerberos Setup for Hive Views	auth=NONE;user=\${username}
Scripts HDFS Directory*	/user/\${username}/hive/scripts
Jobs HDFS Directory*	/user/\${username}/hive/jobs
Default script settings file*	/user/\${username}/. \${instanceName}.defaultSettings
HiveServer2 Host*	Click Hive > Summary > HiveServer2 to view the host name. For example, c6401.ambari.apache.org
HiveServer2 Thrift port*	Click Hive > Configs > Advanced > General > HiveServer2 Port . For example, 10001

Property	Value
HiveServer2 Http port*	Click Hive > Configs > Advanced > General > hive.server2.thrift.http.port to view the port number. For example, 10001
HiveServer2 Http path*	Click Hive > Configs > Advanced > General > hive.server2.thrift.http.path to view the setting. For example, cliservice
HiveServer2 Transport Mode*	Click Hive > Configs > Advanced > General > hive.server2.transport.mode to view the setting. For example, binary HiveServer2 Transport Mode can be set to either <code>binary</code> or <code>http</code> . If it is set to <code>binary</code> , the settings for HiveServer2 Http port and HiveServer2 Http path are ignored.
WebHDFS FileSystem URI*	Click HDFS > Configs > Advanced > Advanced hdfs-site > dfs.namenode.http-address . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "webhdfs://" to the value you find in the advanced HDFS configuration settings. For example, webhdfs://c6401.ambari.apache.org:50070
YARN Application Timeline Server URL*	Click YARN > Configs > Advanced > Application Timeline Server > yarn.timeline-service.webapp.address . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "http://" to the value you find in the YARN advanced configuration settings. For example, http://c6401.ambari.apache.org:8188
YARN ResourceManager URL*	Click YARN > Configs > Advanced > Advanced yarn-site > yarn.resourcemanager.webapp.address . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "http://" to the value you find in the YARN advanced configuration settings. For example, http://c6401.ambari.apache.org:8088

For NameNode High Availability

The following values must be entered for primary and secondary NameNodes:

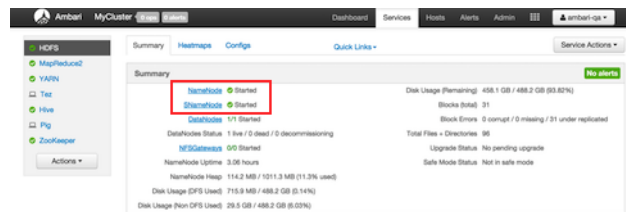
Table 8.3. Hive View Settings for NameNode High Availability

Property	Value
First NameNode RPC Address or Second NameNode RPC Address	Select the primary or secondary NameNode to view settings from that host in the cluster. See how to get the NameNode RPC address [47] . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "http://" to the value you find in the advanced <code>hdfs-site</code> settings. For example, http://c6401.ambari.apache.org:8020
First NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address or Second NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address	Click HDFS > Configs > Advanced > Advanced hdfs-site > dfs.namenode.http-address . When you enter the value in the view definition, pre-pend "http://" to the value you find in the advanced <code>hdfs-site</code> settings. For example, http://c6401.ambari.apache.org:50070

To get First NameNode RPC Address values:

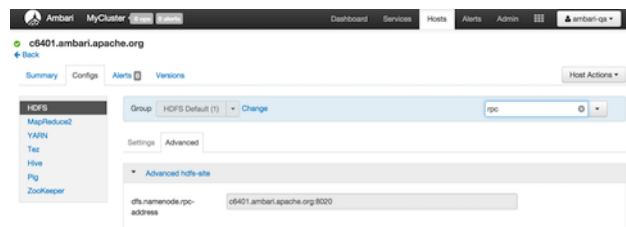
1. Navigate to the HDFS service page in Ambari that contains links to individual NameNodes. Click **NameNode** (primary) or **SNameNode** (secondary) to view the host page:

Figure 8.1. HDFS Service Page in Ambari



2. On the host page, click **Configs > Advanced**.
3. Enter "rpc" in the Filter search well at the top right corner of the page or navigate to the **Advanced hdfs-site** settings to find the `dfs.namenode.rpc-address` value that you can enter into the Hive View definition. Here is an example of using the Filter to locate a value:

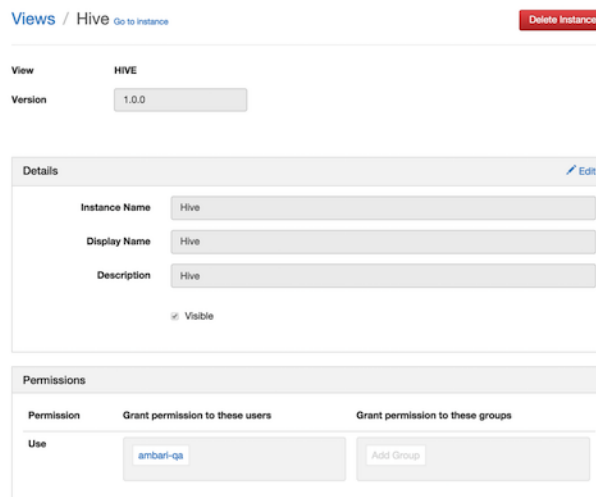
Figure 8.2. Using the Filter to Search Advanced hdfs-site Settings



2.2. User Permissions for Hive Views

After saving the Hive View instance definition, grant permission on the view for the set of users who can use the view:

Figure 8.3. Granting User Permissions to Hive Views



2.3. Kerberos Setup for Hive Views

To set up basic Kerberos for views, see "Set Up Kerberos for Ambari Server" in the [Ambari Security Guide](#). After you have set up basic Kerberos for the Hive View, Hive requires the following additional settings:

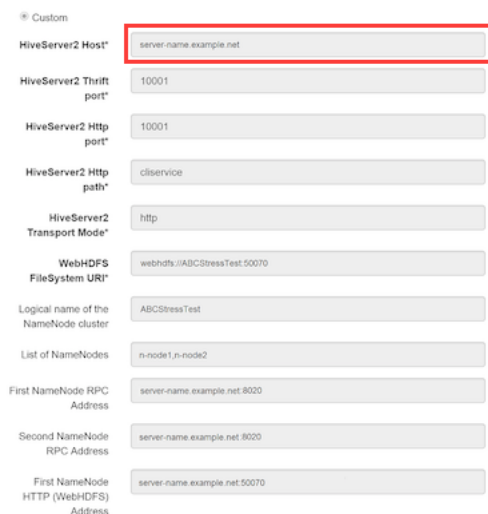
Table 8.4. Kerberos Settings for Hive Views

Property	Value
WebHDFS Authentication	auth=KERBEROS;proxyuser=<ambari-principal>
Hive Authentication	KERBEROS and the principal is set to the same principal that is specified in hive-site.xml for hive.server2.authentication.kerberos.principal. For example: auth=KERBEROS;principal=hive/_HOST@EXAMPLE.COM;hive.server2.proxy.user=\${username}

Figure 8.4. Hive View Kerberos Configuration Example: Hive Authentication Field



Figure 8.5. Hive View Kerberos Configuration Example: HiveServer2 Host Field



3. Using the Hive View

Use the Hive View to:

- Browse databases
- Write and execute queries
- Manage query execution jobs and history

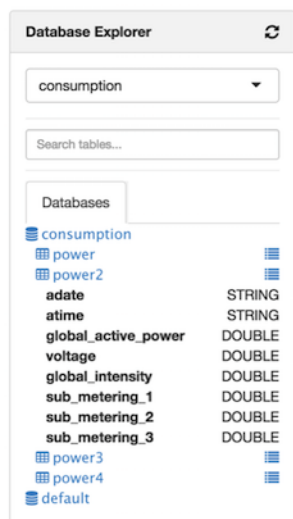
3.1. Query Tab

Click the **Query** tab to browse database tables and columns and to build, execute, and debug queries.

Database Explorer

The Database Explorer enables you to view all databases and tables in Hive that you have permissions to view. It is designed to navigate a large number of databases, tables, and columns:

Figure 8.6. Hive View Database Explorer



Features of Database Explorer:

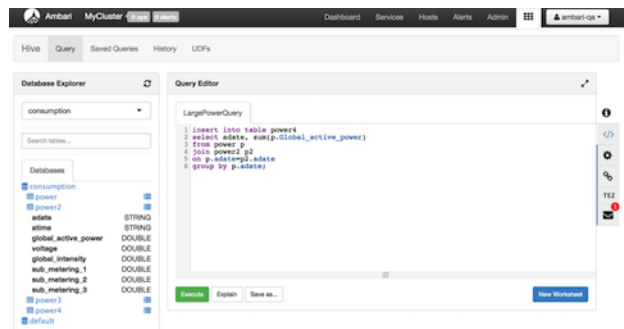
- Click the refresh icon in the top right to view tables that were created since the Hive View session began.
- Select a database from the drop-down list. All queries in the current tab are then run against the selected database. You can also edit the drop-down list to enable substring searches over a large number of databases.
- Use the Search tables and Search columns fields to search when you have a large number of tables and columns.

- Browse the Databases tab to view all of the databases, tables, and columns. This is useful when you are authoring queries. The icon to the right of a table enables you to see sample data within that table.

Query Editor

You can author and execute queries in the Query Editor:

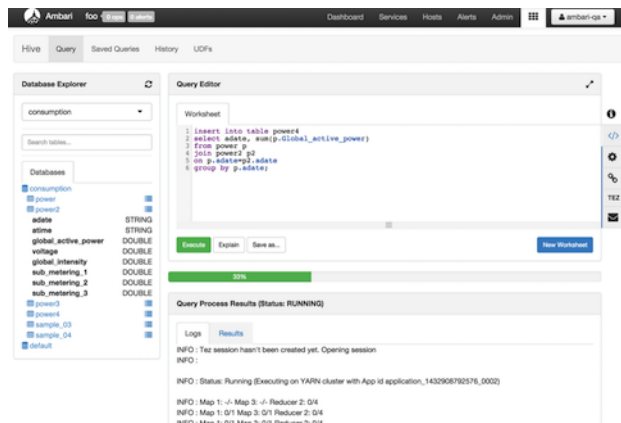
Figure 8.7. Query Editor



Features and Behavior of Query Editor

- All queries contained in a Worksheet tab execute sequentially, and they run in the same session. Running all queries in one pass requires handling the output of multiple select statements and is not supported in the 1.0 version.
- To run a specific query, highlight it, and click **Execute**.
- When the first query is executed in a Worksheet, a Tez session is opened.
- Click **Save as** to save your query.
- Double-click the **Worksheet** tab to rename the query, click **OK**, and then **Save as** to save the query with the new name.
- Click **New Worksheet** to open a new worksheet tab. Queries executed from the new worksheet tab will execute in a different session. Queries from different worksheets can execute in parallel.
- Press **CTRL + space** to autocomplete query statements.
- Click the double arrow icon in the upper right corner of the Query Editor to expand the Worksheet area and cover Database Explorer. Click the icon again to collapse the Worksheet and make Database Explorer available again.
- Click the icon at the bottom of the Worksheet window and drag it down to expand the authoring space.
- Query results and logs display below the query when it is executed.

Figure 8.8. Query Results and Logs in Hive View Query Editor



Query Editor Settings

Click the gear icon on the right margin of the worksheet to access settings for the Query Editor. Then click **Add**, select a setting parameter from the drop-down list, and then select a value for the parameter. Query Editor settings are configured per worksheet.

To save settings as default settings so they are applied each time that a new worksheet is opened, click **Save Default Settings** in the upper right corner of the settings window.

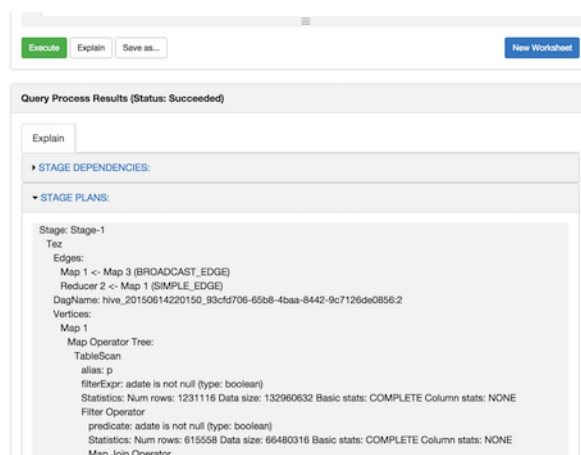
Click **SQL** to the right of the Worksheet window to exit settings and return to the Query Editor authoring pane.

Text Explain and Visual Explain

There are two options that help you understand how your queries are executed. One is a textual explanation of your query and the other form explains the query visually as a diagram. In future releases, column lineage will be added.

The **Explain** button in the lower left corner of the Worksheet window launches a textual explanation:

Figure 8.9. Query Editor Textual Explain Feature



To launch the Visual Explain diagram, click the link icon to the right of the Worksheet window. If the query is running, Visual Explain shows the query execution progress per vertex:

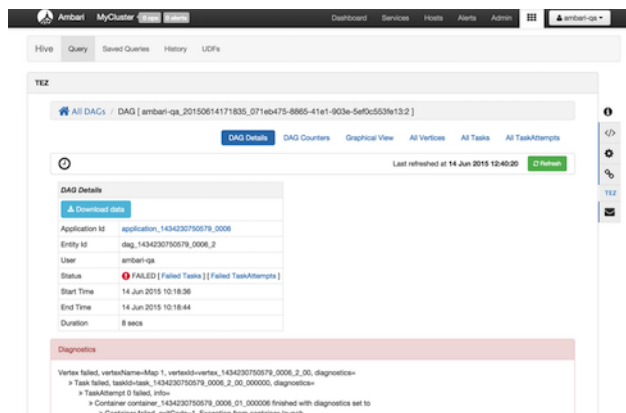
Figure 8.10. Query Editor Visual Explain Feature



Using the Tez View to Debug Query Execution

Query execution can be debugged using the embedded Tez view. To access the Tez view, click **TEZ** in the toolbar on the right of the Worksheet window:

Figure 8.11. Tez View Query Debugging Option

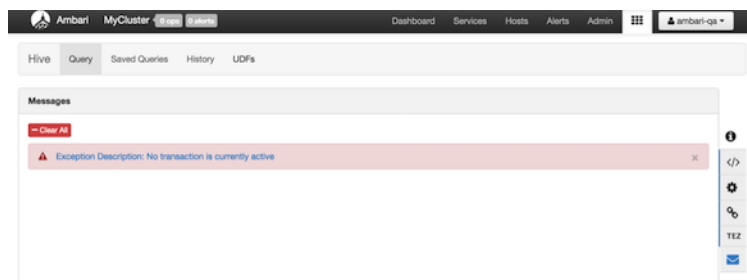


When a query fails, the Status field displays **FAILED** and there is a link to Failed Tasks and the error displays on the first page. Click **Download data** to get the data for the task. For further details on debugging, see the Tez View.

Errors and Alerts

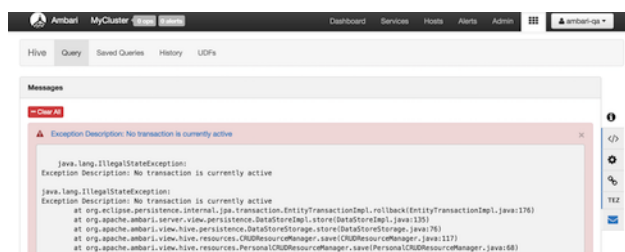
Errors and alerts can be viewed by clicking the envelope icon in the toolbar to the right of the Worksheet window. When the icon is clicked, all the messages are shown with a one-line summary per message:

Figure 8.12. Query Editor Error Message Summary Window



If you want to view details of the errors, expand the summary by clicking it. The details text can be copied into a bug report:

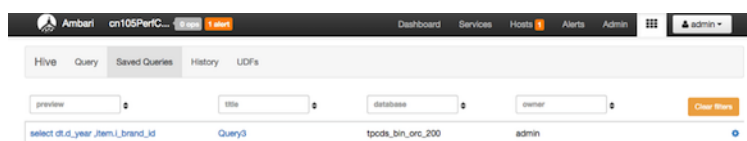
Figure 8.13. Query Editor Error Message Details Window



3.2. Saved Queries Tab

The Saved Queries tab shows all the queries that have been saved by the current user. Click the gear icon to the right of the query list to view the history of a query or to delete it:

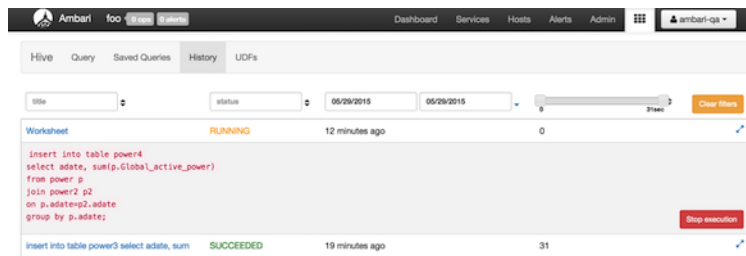
Figure 8.14. Saved Queries Tab



3.3. History Tab

You can view the history of all jobs run by the current user in the History tab. It pulls history from the Application Timeline Server database. All queries for which logs are present in that database are displayed here. This means that regardless of the source of the query, (CLI, JDBC/ODBC, Hive View) it will appear here on the History tab. Queries that have not been assigned a name, such as those created in the Hive View, appear as query text. For example, see the insert statement that was submitted by CLI in the following image:

Figure 8.15. History Tab

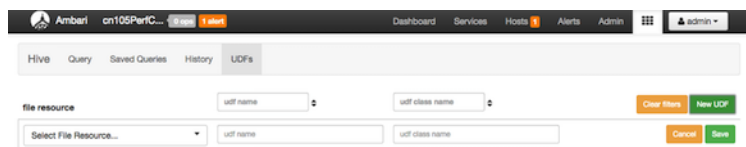


For queries that are submitted from the Hive View, a Stop Execution button is available to enable you to end a currently running query. When you select a query by clicking the title in the first column, that query appears on a new sub-tab in the Query tab where it can be analyzed and debugged.

3.4. UDF Tab

User-defined functions (UDFs) can be added to queries by pointing to a JAR file on HDFS, which contains the UDF definition. After the UDF is added here, an Insert UDF button appears in the Query Editor that enables you to add the UDF to your query:

Figure 8.16. UDF Tab



4. Troubleshooting

Table 8.5. Troubleshooting Hive Views Errors

Error	Solution
User: root is not allowed to impersonate admin	HDFS has not been configured for Ambari as a proxy user. Refer to Setup HDFS Proxy User .
E090 HDFS020 Could not write file /user/admin/hive/jobs/hive-job-1-2015-10-30_02-12/query.hql [HdfsApiException]	The user does not have a user directory in HDFS for the view to store metadata about the view. Refer to Setup HDFS User Directory .

9. Using the Slider View

Slider is a framework for deploying and managing long-running applications on YARN. When applications are packaged using Slider for YARN, the **Slider View** can be used to help deploy and manage those applications from Ambari.



Important

This view has been marked deprecated.

1. Deploying the Slider View

Refer to the Ambari Administration guide for general information about [Managing Views](#).

1. From the Ambari Administration interface, browse to the Views section.
2. Click to expand the **Slider** view and click **Create Instance**.
3. Enter the instance name, the display name and description.
4. Enter the configuration properties for your cluster.

Property	Description	Example
Ambari Server URL (required)	The Ambari REST URL to the cluster resource.	http://ambari.server:8080/api/v1/clusters/MyCluster
Ambari Server Username (required)	The username to connect to Ambari. Must be an Ambari Admin user.	admin
Ambari Server Password (required)	The password for the Ambari user.	password
Slider User	The user to deploy slider applications as. By default, the applications will be deployed as the "yarn" service account user. To use the current logged-in Ambari user, enter <code>\${username}</code> .	joe.user or <code>\${username}</code>
Kerberos Principal	The Kerberos principal for Ambari views. This principal identifies the process in which the view runs. Only required if your cluster is configured for Kerberos. Be sure to configure the view principal as a proxy user in core-site.	view-principal@EXAMPLE.CO
Kerberos Keytab	The Kerberos keytab for Ambari views. Only required if your cluster is configured for Kerberos.	/path/to/keytab/view-principal.headless.keytab

5. Save the view.

10. Using the Files View

The **Files View** provides a convenient way to access HDFS through a web-based interface. This document provides information on how to configure a view instance and your cluster for browsing HDFS via the **Files View**.

- [Configuring Your Cluster \[57\]](#)
- [Creating and Configuring a Files View Instance \[58\]](#)
- [Troubleshooting \[60\]](#)



Important

It is critical that you prepare your Ambari Server for hosting views. It is strongly recommended you increase the amount of memory available to your Ambari Server, and that you run additional “standalone” Ambari Servers to host the views. See [Preparing Ambari Server for Views](#) and [Running Ambari Server Standalone](#) for more information.

1. Configuring Your Cluster

For the Files View to access HDFS, the Ambari Server daemon hosting the view needs to act as the proxy user for HDFS. This allows Ambari to submit requests to HDFS on behalf of the users using the Files View.

To set up an HDFS proxy user for the Ambari Server daemon account, you need to configure the proxy user in the HDFS configuration. This configuration is determined by the account name the **ambari-server** daemon is running as. For example, if your **ambari-server** is running as **root**, you set up an HDFS proxy user for **root** with the following:

1. In Ambari Web, browse to **Services > HDFS > Configs**.
2. Under the **Advanced** tab, navigate to the **Custom core-site** section.
3. Click **Add Property...** to add the following custom properties:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.root.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.root.hosts=*
```

Notice the **ambari-server** daemon account name **root** is part of the property name. Be sure to modify this property name for the account name you are running the **ambari-server** as. For example, if you were running **ambari-server** daemon under an account name of **ambariusr**, you would use the following properties instead:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.ambariusr.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.ambariusr.hosts=*
```

Similarly, if you have configured [Ambari Server for Kerberos](#), be sure to modify this property name for the primary Kerberos principal user. For example, if **ambari-server** is setup for Kerberos using principal **ambari-server@EXAMPLE.COM**, you would use the following properties instead:

```
hadoop.proxyuser.ambari-server.groups=*
hadoop.proxyuser.ambari-server.hosts=*
```

4. Save the configuration change and restart the required components as indicated by Ambari.

2. Creating and Configuring a Files View Instance

1. Browse to the Ambari Administration interface.
2. Click Views, expand the **Files View**, and click **Create Instance**.
3. Enter the following View instance **Details**:

Property	Description	Value
Instance Name	This is the Files view instance name. This value should be unique for all Files view instances you create. This value cannot contain spaces and is required.	FILES_1
Display Name	This is the name of the view link displayed to the user in Ambari Web.	MyFiles
Description	This is the description of the view displayed to the user in Ambari Web.	Browse HDFS files and directories.
Visible	This checkbox determines whether the view is displayed to users in Ambari Web.	Visible or Not Visible

4. The **Settings** and **Cluster Configuration** options depend on a few cluster & deployment factors in your environment:
 - Is your cluster Kerberos-enabled?
 - Is NameNode HA configured?
 - Is your **Files View** instance being configured in an **Operational** Ambari Server or a **Standalone** Ambari Server?

Refer to the following table on the instructions to complete the **Files View** configuration:

Kerberos Enabled	NameNode HA Enabled	Operational Ambari Server see note #1:	Standalone Ambari Server see note #2:
No	No	Settings: defaults	Settings: defaults
No	Yes	Cluster Configuration: Local	Cluster Configuration: Custom
Yes	No	Settings : Kerberos Cluster Configuration : Custom	
Yes	Yes	Settings: Kerberos Cluster Configuration: Custom	



Note

#1: The Local Ambari Managed Cluster Configuration option is enabled in the Ambari Administration Interface only if you are managing a cluster in an Operational Ambari Server.



Note

#2: See [Running Ambari Standalone](#) for more information.

2.1. Kerberos Settings

You must first set up Kerberos for Ambari by configuring the Ambari Server daemon with a Kerberos principal and keytab. Refer to [Configuring Views for Kerberos](#) for instructions. After you have set up Kerberos for Ambari, in the Settings section of the Files View, enter the following:

Property	Description	Example Value
WebHDFS Username	This is the username the view will access HDFS as. Leave this default value intact to represent the authenticated view user.	\${username}
WebHDFS Authorization	This is the semicolon-separated authentication configuration for WebHDFS access.	auth=KERBEROS;proxyuser=ambari-server



Note

With a Kerberos setup, the proxy user setting should be the primary value of the Kerberos principal for Ambari Server. For example, if you configured Ambari Server for Kerberos principal **ambari-server@EXAMPLE.COM**, this value would be **ambari-server**. Refer to [Configuring Views for Kerberos](#) for more information..

2.2. Cluster Configuration: Local

The **Local Ambari Managed Cluster Configuration** option is enabled in the Ambari Administration Interface if you are managing a cluster with Ambari. When enabled, you can choose this option and Ambari will automatically configure the view based on how the cluster is configured.

When you configure the view using the Local option, the Files View will communicate with HDFS based on the **fs.defaultFS** property (for example: `hdfs://namenode:8020`). The View will also determine if NameNode HA is configured and adjust accordingly.

2.3. Cluster Configuration: Custom

These properties are required if using Custom configuration.

Required Properties	Description	Example Value
WebHDFS FileSystem URI	The WebHDFS FileSystem URI in the format <code>webhdfs://<HOST>:<HTTP_PORT></code>	<code>webhdfs://namenode:50070</code>

These properties are required if your cluster is configured for NameNode HA.

Property	Description	Example Value
Logical name of the NameNode cluster	Comma-separated list of nameservices.	hdfs-site/dfs.nameservices For example: nameservice
List of NameNodes	Comma-separated list of NameNodes for a given nameservice.	hdfs-site/dfs.ha.namenodes For example: namenode1,namenode2
First NameNode RPC Address	RPC address for first name node.	hdfs-site/dfs.namenode.rpc-address. [nameservice].[namenode1]
Second NameNode RPC Address	RPC address for second NameNode.	hdfs-site/dfs.namenode.rpc-address. [nameservice].[namenode2]
First NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address	WebHDFS address for first NameNode.	hdfs-site/dfs.namenode.http-address. [nameservice].[namenode1]
Second NameNode HTTP (WebHDFS) Address	WebHDFS address for second NameNode.	hdfs-site/dfs.namenode.http-address. [nameservice].[namenode2]
Failover Proxy Provider	The Java class that HDFS clients use to contact the Active NameNode.	hdfs-site/ dfs.client.failover.proxy.provider. [nameservice]

2.4. Troubleshooting

Error	Solution
500 Usernames not matched: name=root != expected=ambari-server	If your cluster is configured for Kerberos, double-check WebHDFS Authorization setting and confirm the "proxyuser=" part of the string is set to the Ambari Server principal name. For example: auth=KERBEROS;proxyuser=ambari-server Refer to Kerberos Settings .
500 User: ambari-server is not allowed to impersonate admin	HDFS has not been configured for Ambari as a proxy user. Refer to Configuring Your Cluster .
500 SIMPLE authentication is not enabled. Available:[TOKEN, KERBEROS]	If your cluster is configured for Kerberos, you cannot use the Local Cluster Configuration option. You must use the Custom Cluster Configuration option and enter the WebHDFS FileSystem URI. For example: webhdfs://namenode:50070 Refer to Cluster Configuration: Custom