

# KNIME Business Hub Installation Guide

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# Introduction

KNIME Business Hub is a customer-managed KNIME Hub instance.

Once you have a license for it and proceed with installation you will have access to Hub resources and will be able to customize specific features, as well as give access to these resources to your employees, organize them into Teams and give them the ability to manage specific resources.

Once you have access to a KNIME Business Hub instance available at your company, you can use KNIME Business Hub to perform a number of tasks such as:

- collaborate with your colleagues,
- test execution of workflows,
- create and share data apps, schedules, and API services
- keep track of changes with versioning.

The following is a guide for installing KNIME Business Hub into a single-node Kubernetes cluster running on a supported Linux distribution.

To administrate a KNIME Business Hub instance please refer instead to the following guide:

- [KNIME Business Hub Administration Guide](#)

# Installation planning

KNIME Business Hub supports the following types of installations:

- **Installation by downloading container images from public image registries:** This type of installation requires an environment with externally accessible networks. This is a standard installation process and is documented in the [KNIME Business Hub installation](#) section. Just follow the steps [here](#), after making sure you fulfill the prerequisites in the next section.
- **Air gap installation:** This type of installation is required for installing into air gap environments, or into an environment that, even though has a network with external access, is not allowed to download container images from public image registries. If your environment does not have access to external networks you can follow the steps in the [air gap installation](#) section.

## Kubernetes

Since KNIME Business Hub is a product based on microservices that are orchestrated and managed via Kubernetes, a Kubernetes cluster is needed when installing KNIME Business Hub.

KNIME Business Hub 1.5 supports the following versions of Kubernetes:

- 1.22
- 1.23
- 1.24
- 1.25 (for KNIME Business Hub version 1.5.2 and higher)

## Software prerequisites

- **kubectl**: only required if installing into an existing cluster, or when remotely managing a cluster. When installing the embedded cluster with kURL `kubectl` is automatically installed on the host machine.
- **Helm**: only required if uninstalling KNIME Business Hub.

# Hardware prerequisites

This guide covers the installation of KNIME Business Hub into a single-node cluster. For this, a single Ubuntu instance is required with certain port(s) exposed to inbound traffic.

Network ports for SSH, kubectl, and KOTS Admin Console should only be exposed to the IP address(es) of the system administrator(s) of the Ubuntu instance.

- **Operating System**

- Ubuntu Server 20.04 LTS
- Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS
- RHEL 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7
- Amazon Linux 2

- **Resources**

- Only x86 processors are supported
- Single Node Installation
  - CPU Cores: 16+
  - Memory: 32GB+
  - Disk: 500GB+
  - See the advanced install option for installation on host machines with smaller sized root volumes in the [Installation on hosts with undersized root volumes](#) section
- Highly-Available Multinode Installation (Three or more instances)
  - CPU Cores: 8+ CPU cores per instance
  - Memory: 16GB+ RAM per instance
  - Disk: 100GB+ per instance for the root volume
  - Additional Attached Disks: 1 or more additional, attached, unformatted disks are required for multinode installations to handle data replication between nodes
  - See the advanced install options for configuring highly available clusters and installing on instances with smaller sized root volumes

- **Network Ports**

- 80 (HTTP)
- 443 (HTTPS)

- 22 (SSH) ADMIN USE ONLY
- 6443 (kubectl) ADMIN USE ONLY
- 8800 (KOTS Admin Console) ADMIN USE ONLY

**Security Warnings:**

- Ports 22, 6443, and 8800 are vulnerable access points for a KNIME Hub installation. If a malicious actor gained access to any of those ports, they would be able to perform destructive actions on the cluster and/or gain access to sensitive configuration. Access to these ports must be restricted to only the IP address(es) of the machine(s) which will administer the installation.
- Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) is not currently supported. If enabled, the installer script will notify the user via a prompt and disable SELinux before proceeding.

# Networking prerequisites

The following domains need to be accessible from servers performing online installations:

Trusted Host	Domain
KNIME	*.knime.com
Replicated	See the <a href="#">Firewall Openings for Online Installations</a> guide.

Also, in order to be able to pull Docker images the following Docker registries need to be accessible from servers performing online installations:

```
docker.elastic.co
docker.io
ghcr.io
quay.io
registry.k8s.io (for this domain image layers are pulled from the domain below)
*.pkg.dev
registry.opensource.zalan.do
proxy.replicated.com
```



# KNIME Business Hub installation

For the commands demonstrated below, replace anything shown in <brackets> with real values.



If your environment does not have access to external networks you can follow the steps in the [air gap installation](#) section.

## Connect to your host VM

The first step is to connect to your host VM and update it. If you are connecting via SSH, ensure that the machine you are using is permitted to connect to port 22 of the instance. Also ensure that the user you connect to the instance with has permissions to run commands as the superuser (i.e. `sudo`).

```
# Connect to your instance. This process/command may differ depending on OS.
ssh -i "some-identity-key.pem" ubuntu@<instance-ip-address>

# Update the instance. This process/command may differ depending on OS.
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get upgrade
```

In some (single node) installations the limit for allowed open files needs to be increased for Business Hub to function properly. We recommend to increase the limit by running the following command on the host VM.

```
sudo sysctl fs.inotify.max_user_instances=8192
```

This value needs to be set again after VM restarts. Alternatively you can persist it by adding it to `/etc/sysctl.conf`.

If the limit was not increased you might encounter the following error, appearing after the Business Hub installation is completed.

In this case the `istio-proxy` container in the `keycloak-proxy` and `s3-proxy` pods isn't able to start up with a "too many open files" error. An example error log can be seen below. Replace `keycloak-proxy-7ff44f845f-jrh9s` with an appropriate pod id in your cluster.

```
$ kubectl logs -n hub keycloak-proxy-7ff44f845f-jrh9s -c istio-proxy
{"level":"fatal","time":"2023-03-01T22:07:13.738069Z","msg":"Agent start up errorfailed to start workload secret manager too many open files"}
```

To solve this problem please increase the limit for allowed open files as suggested above.

## Install the embedded cluster for KNIME Business Hub

The command below executes a hands-free installation of all of the supporting Kubernetes architecture required to host KNIME Business Hub. It will take circa 10-15 minutes to run in its entirety and will output a significant amount of logs as the process installs all necessary dependencies.

```
curl -sSL https://kurl.sh/knime-hub | sudo bash
```

For more advanced installation options with kURL please consult the [kURL documentation](#). Please note: if you execute this command with any additional flags or environment variables set then please note them down in a document. The same flags and environment variables need to be present again when you update the kubernetes cluster version or KOTS Admin Console.

Once the process is complete, you should see something similar to the following output. The output will contain the KOTS Admin Console URL and password.



This output contains very important URLs, usernames, passwords, and commands for your instance. Ensure that you save this output somewhere secure before proceeding.

```
Installation
Complete ✓

Kotsadm: http://[redacted]:8800
Login with password (will not be shown again): [redacted]
This password has been set for you by default. It is recommended that you change this password; this can be done with the following command: kubectl kots reset-password default

The UIs of Prometheus, Grafana and Alertmanager have been exposed on NodePorts 30900, 30902 and 30903 respectively.
To access Grafana use the generated user:password of [redacted] .

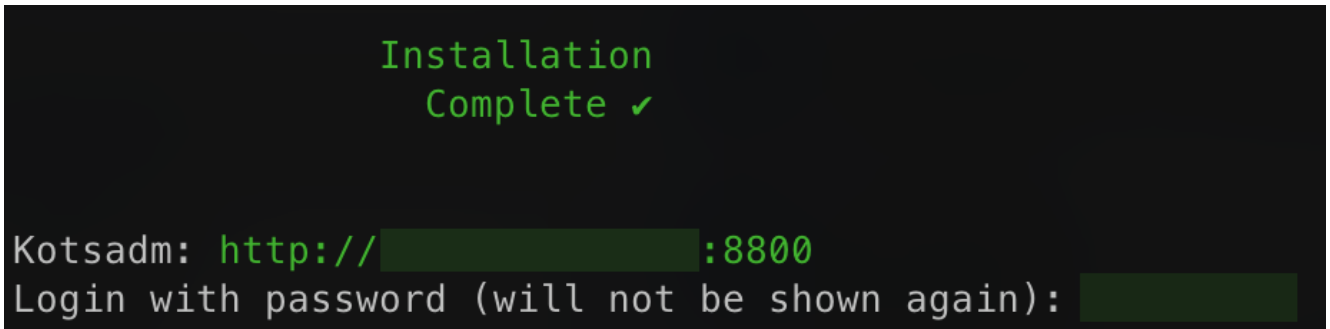
To access the cluster with kubectl, reload your shell:

bash -l

Node join commands expire after 24 hours.
To generate new node join commands, run curl -fsSL https://kurl.sh/version/v2022.08.25-0/knime-hub/tasks.sh | sudo bash -s join_token on this node.
To add worker nodes to this installation, run the following script on your other nodes:
```

## Access the KOTS Admin Console

Navigate to the KOTS Admin Console URL provided in the previous step in the embedded cluster installation output and take note of the password.



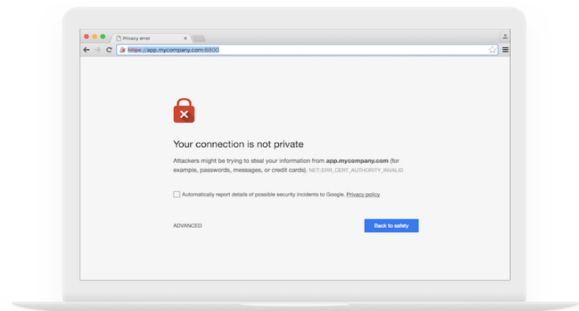
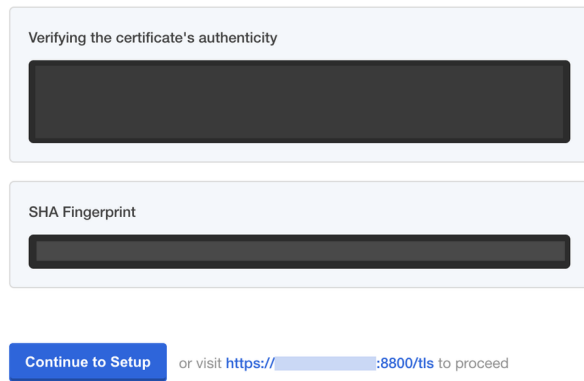
The first page that will display is a warning regarding Transport Layer Security (TLS) configuration. Follow the on-screen instructions to proceed.

**Bypass browser TLS warning**

We use a self-signed SSL/TLS Certificate to secure the communication between your local machine and the Admin Console during setup. You'll see a warning about this in your browser, but you can be confident that this is secure.

**Chrome**

On the next screen, click "Advanced", then click "Proceed" to continue to the Admin Console.



You will then be prompted to provide your own TLS cert to secure traffic to the admin console, if desired.



## HTTPS for KNIME Business Hub the admin console

### Certificate type

Self-signed  Upload your own

A self-signed TLS certificate is currently used to secure communication between your browser and the admin console. You will see a warning in your browser every time you access the admin console unless you upload your own TLS certificate.

### Hostname (optional)

Ensure this domain is routable on your network.

Continue

You should then see a prompt for a password. Enter the admin console password from the embedded cluster installation output to proceed (this password can be changed later).




# Log in to KNIME Hub

Enter the password to access the KNIME Hub admin console.


Log in

## Provide a Replicated .yaml license file

After logging in, you should be prompted for a license file. This is the Replicated license file that your KNIME customer care representative has provided to you and has a .yaml extension. Please contact your customer care representative if you need assistance with your license.



# Upload your license file



Drag your license here or [choose a file](#)

This will be a .yaml file. Please contact your account rep if you are unable to locate your license file.

You may be prompted to install KNIME Business Hub into an “airgapped environment” if airgap installations are enabled on your license. This feature is particularly useful for installing KNIME Hub onto a machine that has no outbound internet access. Follow the instructions in the [KNIME Business Hub air gap installation](#) section.

In most cases, it is fine to click the **Download KNIME Hub from the Internet** button if this prompt appears.



## Install in airgapped environment

To install on an airgapped network, the images in KNIME Hub will be uploaded from the bundle you provide to the cluster.

Drag your airgap bundle here or [choose a bundle to upload](#)

This will be a .airgap file KNIME Hub provided. Please contact your account rep if you are unable to locate your .airgap file.

Optionally you can [download KNIME Hub from the Internet](#)

## Configure the installation

If all prior steps were successful, you should now be prompted to configure your KNIME Business Hub installation. A number of settings will display for you to customize. Please note that all configuration settings in this view can be changed post-installation, except for the settings under “Initialization of KNIME Business Hub”.

### Configure KNIME Business Hub

**Global** ^

- KNIME Business Hub Deployment Name
- KNIME Business Hub Mountpoint ID
- KNIME Business Hub License

URLs v

- Networking v
- Object Storage v
- PostgreSQL Database v
- Branding v
- Nodes and Extensions v
- Notifications v
- Execution Contexts v
- Initialization of KNIME Business Hub v

#### Global

High-level settings for the KNIME Business Hub deployment.

**KNIME Business Hub Deployment Name** Required

The KNIME Business Hub deployment name is displayed in several places in the web UI. The value may contain spaces.

KNIME Business Hub

Default value: **KNIME Business Hub**

**KNIME Business Hub Mountpoint ID** Required

Name of the Mountpoint ID when adding this KNIME Business Hub deployment in the KNIME AP. The value may not contain spaces (it is recommended to use dashes `-` instead).

knime-business-hub

Default value: **knime-business-hub**

**KNIME Business Hub License** Required

Upload your KNIME Business Hub License `.xml` file. You have received this file from your account manager, in addition to the Replicated License `.yaml` file that you used during a previous step. Contact your KNIME account manager if you have not yet received a `.xml` file containing the KNIME Business Hub License.

**Upload a file**

📁 Browse files for KNIME Business Hub License

## Provide a KNIME Business Hub `.xml` license file

In the "Global" section you can choose your KNIME Business Hub Deployment Name and Mountpoint ID, or leave the default values. Here you are also required to upload your KNIME Business Hub license. This is a different file than the Replicated `.yaml` license file. The KNIME Business Hub license file is a `.xml` file that is also provided to you by your KNIME customer care representative.

## Configure KNIME Business Hub URLs

URLs for KNIME Business Hub need to have the structure of:

- **Base URL**

- `<base-url>` (e.g. `hub.example.com`).
- The URL scheme (`http://` or `https://`) should not be included in the Base URL.
- The `<base-url>` must include the top-level domain (e.g. `.com`), and cannot be an IP address.

- This is the URL you use to view the KNIME Business Hub in your browser.
- Valid examples:
  - `hub.example.com`
  - `example.com`
- Invalid examples:
  - `https://hub.example.com/`
  - `example.com/hub`
  - `myhub`
  - `12.34.56.78`
- **Subdomains**
  - `api.<base-url>`
  - `apps.<base-url>`
  - `auth.<base-url>`
  - `storage.<base-url>`
  - `registry.<base-url>`

The Base URL is the only URL that can be customized. The rest of the URLs are generated automatically.



## URLs

KNIME Business Hub URLs that will be referenced across all services and deployments. You need to provide DNS entries for all of these.

### Webapp URL Required

The URL to the KNIME Business Hub web app. Omit the `http://` or `https://` scheme.

Default value: `hub.example.com`

### DataApps URL

The URL for KNIME Business Hub DataApps.

### API URL

The URL to the KNIME Business Hub API.

### Authentication URL

The URL to the KNIME Business Hub authentication endpoint.

### Storage URL

The URL to the KNIME Business Hub persistent storage endpoint.

If you are testing KNIME Business Hub without DNS configured, it is recommended to create `/etc/hosts` entries on your local machine pointing to the public IPv4 address of the instance running the cluster. This will redirect traffic from your local machine to the appropriate IPv4 address when you enter URLs such as `http://hub.example.com/` into your browser.

Notice that the values in `/etc/hosts` below are for `hub.example.com`. The values must match the config in the URLs section of the **Config** tab in the KOTS Admin Console, as demonstrated above. You can always use `hub.example.com` as the Base URL for local test installations.

```
<public ip> hub.example.com
<public ip> api.hub.example.com
<public ip> auth.hub.example.com
<public ip> storage.hub.example.com
<public ip> apps.hub.example.com
<public ip> registry.hub.example.com
```

On Windows machines you can find the `/etc/hosts` file in `<windows dir>\system32\drivers\etc\hosts`.

## Configure networking

In the section "Networking" of the Admin Console you can deploy an external load balancer and enable and configure the Transport Layer Security (TLS). It is anyways possible to configure this section in a second step.

To have more information on how to configure the networking section read the [KNIME Business Hub Admin Guide](#).

## Configure Embedded Docker Registry



The Embedded Docker Registry is only available on the kURL embedded cluster.

Enabling the Embedded Docker Registry exposes the registry URL defined in the KNIME Business Hub URLs (e.g. `registry.hub.example.com`). The user can use Docker to login and push execution images to the embedded registry with the defined credentials. All images present in the registry are available to be used in an Execution Context.

## Embedded Registry

Configuration for an Embedded Registry for pushing and pulling custom KNIME execution docker images.

Enable Embedded Registry

Use the credentials below to authenticate your Docker CLI for pushing images to the registry. An image pull secret for executors is created automatically in the cluster.

Embedded Registry Username

Default value: **knime**

Embedded Registry Password **Required**

```
# Authenticate with the registry.  
docker login --username <username> registry.<base-url>
```

```
# Push an image to the registry.  
docker push registry.<base-url>/<execution-image>:<tag>
```



If TLS is not configured, the registry URL must be added as an **insecure registry**.

## *A helpful script for deleting images from the Embedded Docker Registry*

```
#!/bin/bash

# exit when any command fails
set -e

registry='registry.<base-url>'

# concatenates all images listed in json file into single line string seperated
with blank
echo "Image Name:"
read images
echo "Image Tag (Space seperated for multiple tags or leave empty if all should be
deleted):"
read tags
echo "Registry User:"
read user
echo "Registry Password:"
read -s password

for image in $images; do

    if [[ -z $tags ]]
    then
        # get tag list of image, with fallback to empty array when value is null
        tags=$(curl --user $user:$password
"https://${registry}/v2/${image}/tags/list" | jq -r '.tags // [] | .[]' | tr '\n' '
')
    fi

    echo "DELETING image: " $image
    echo "DELETING tags: " $tags

    # check for empty tag list, e.g. when already cleaned up
    if [[ -n $tags ]]
    then
        for tag in $tags; do
            curl --user $user:$password -X DELETE
"https://${registry}/v2/${image}/manifests/${
            curl --user $user:$password -I \
            -H "Accept:
application/vnd.docker.distribution.manifest.v2+json" \
            "https://${registry}/v2/${image}/manifests/${tag}" \
            | awk '$1 == "docker-content-digest:" { print $2 }' \
            | tr -d '$\r' \
            )"
            echo "DELETED:" $image "with tag" $tag
        done
    fi
    echo "Deleted images. To free disk space run the garbage collection command
```

```
inside the registry pod: 'bin/registry garbage-collect --delete-untagged /
etc/docker/registry/config.yml'"
  else
    echo "SKIP:" $image
  fi
done
```

## Initialization of KNIME Business Hub

During the very first installation of KNIME Business Hub a number of one-time initializations are made, like creating an admin user, team, space, and execution context. Changing fields in this section after installation won't have any effect on the deployed application. The admin user can change these after the installation in the browser.

## Initialization of KNIME Business Hub

This section contains configuration options that are applied during the initial installation of KNIME Business Hub. These options will be hidden after the installation has completed, and any future changes will require an administrator to manually edit the affected resource(s).

### KNIME Business Hub Admin Username Required

The username for the admin user of KNIME Business Hub.

Default value: **knimeadmin**

### KNIME Business Hub Admin Password Required

The initial password for the admin user. This password can be changed in Keycloak post-installation.

### Initial Team Name

The name for the initial KNIME Business Hub Team.

### Initial Team Description

The description for the initial KNIME Business Hub Team.

### Initial Space Name

The name of the initial KNIME Business Hub Space (public) which will be associated with the initial KNIME Business Hub Team.

### Initial Execution Context Name

The name for the initial KNIME Business Hub Execution Context. This Execution Context is provisioned with minimal CPU/memory resources, and the resource allocation can be increased post-installation via the KNIME Business Hub REST API.

### Initial Execution Context Docker Image Repository

The image repository for the initial Execution Context.

Default value: **registry.hub.knime.com/knime/knime-full**

### Initial Execution Context Docker Image Tag

The image tag for the initial Execution Context.

Default value: **4.7.0**

The execution context has minimal resources (1CPU, 2GB memory) and a default executor provided by KNIME, to enable basic execution. For any production use of execution you should configure the execution context and assign more resources or use a different executor docker image.

## Preflight checks

The final step before installing is the preflight checks, which is a set of automated tests to help identify if KNIME Business Hub is ready for installation. It will check the Kubernetes distribution, Kubernetes version, resources available to the cluster, and other mission-critical settings.

It is highly recommended to never skip the pre-flight checks during installation or upgrades.

### Preflight checks

Preflight checks validate that your cluster meets the minimum requirements. Required checks must pass in order to deploy the application. Optional checks are recommended to ensure that the application will work as intended.

**Results** Re-run

- ✓ **Required Kubernetes Version**  
Your cluster meets the recommended and required versions of Kubernetes.
- ✓ **KOTS Admin Console Version**  
Your cluster meets the required version of KOTS.
- ✓ **Container Runtime**  
Containerd runtime was found.
- ✓ **Check Kubernetes environment.**  
KURL is a supported distribution.
- ✓ **Total CPU Cores in the cluster is 16 or greater.**  
There are at least 16 cores in the cluster.
- ✓ **PostgreSQL configuration**  
PostgreSQL configuration has no syntax errors.
- ✓ **KNIME Business Hub URL validation**  
URL passes validation for alphanumeric and special characters.
- ✓ **KNIME Business Hub URL validation: IP address**  
URL is not an IP address.

Deploy

## Wait for the installation to complete

If the preflight checks all passed and you opted to continue, the only thing left to do is wait

for a few minutes until KNIME Hub finishes installing! You should see the installation turn the **Ready** status (top left) to green after 15-20 minutes.

If you cannot access the KNIME Business Hub Webapp URL after the **Ready** status has turned green, the first troubleshooting step would be to check the **Config** tab in the KOTS Admin Console and ensure the URLs are configured properly.

The screenshot displays the KNIME Business Hub Admin Console interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Application', 'GitOps', and 'Cluster Management'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'Dashboard', 'Version history', 'Config', 'Troubleshoot', 'License', 'View files', and 'Registry settings'. The main content area features the KNIME Business Hub logo and a 'Ready' status indicator. Two primary panels are visible: 'Version' and 'License'. The 'Version' panel shows '1.0.0' as the 'Currently deployed version' and includes a 'Redeploy' button. The 'License' panel shows a 'Stable' license type and a 'Sync license' button. Below these is a 'Monitoring' section with three line graphs: 'Disk Usage', 'CPU Usage', and 'Memory Usage', each showing data for various system components over time.

Navigating to the Webapp URL should display the KNIME Business Hub landing page.



Welcome to the  
**KNIME Hub**

Solutions for data science: find workflows, nodes and components, and collaborate in spaces.

<b>0</b>	<b>4 191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>220</b>
Workflows	Nodes	Components	Extensions

# KNIME Business Hub air gap installation

## Air gap install

The term air gap is used to indicate a computer network environment that has no external network access. This type of networking environment is useful for securing sensitive data, applications, and computing resources.

An air gap environment may be completely isolated or have a firewall between it and other networks with wider access. That wider access may be to the external world or within the wider organization.

Installing modern software in an air gap environment can be challenging. Containerization and public registries for container images work on the assumption that all software installs have access to the public internet. To get around this challenge, software installs have to package all the required artifacts and images into a bundle that can be copied to portable media for transport into the air gap environment.

The KNIME Business Hub supports installation into environments with externally accessible networks and into air gap environments. Of course air gap environments require an air gap install approach. But even networks with external access may require air gap installations. For instance, many organizations do not allow downloading container images from public image registries. In this instance, an air gap install will be required.

## Getting started

To get started with an air gap install you will need the link to the Download Portal of Replicated and a password that you will receive from your KNIME customer care representative.

Enter the Download Portal from a machine that has access to the internet and has also access to the installation machine.

Here, you need to select the type of installation that you need to perform. Select "Embedded cluster" option so that the installation process will also install Kubernetes cluster along with the KNIME Business Hub.

## KNIME Business Hub

The installation process is different depending on if you have an existing cluster or an embedded cluster on a VM.



Bring my own cluster  
Existing cluster installation

Embedded cluster  
Embedded cluster on a VM

### License

**jfgout-dev** jim-dev

<> Dev license Does not expire

 Airgap enabled  GitOps enabled [Download license](#)

---

Select application version

Selecting the application version ensures that compatible versions of the KOTS CLI and the Kubernetes installer are also selected.

---

### Embedded Kubernetes Installer

**knime-hub-jim-dev** [Download bundle](#)

---

### knime-hub Airgap Bundle

**0.0.59** Sequence 4655 [Download airgap bundle](#)

Mar 9, 2023 @ 1:16pm [Show Checksum](#)

---

### KOTS CLI

**v1.96.0** [Download](#)

Mar 9, 2023 @ 4:02pm

---

### Latest Preflight CLI

**v0.59.0** [Download](#)

Mar 9, 2023 @ 10:59pm

### Latest Support Bundle CLI

**v0.59.0** [Download](#)

Mar 9, 2023 @ 10:59pm

From the download page you need to download:

- The Replicated license file (`.yaml`) with air gap install enabled.
- The airgap bundle for the KNIME Business Hub (*knime-hub Airgap Bundle*).
- Finally, you will need kURL bundle to install the kURL distribution of Kubernetes. This means you need to download the *Embedded Kubernetes installer* bundle.

## Getting Kubernetes ready

Next step is to install the new Kubernetes cluster.

The kURL distribution of Kubernetes is used for new Kubernetes installs. This distribution is installed into a single machine and also supports extending to a cluster of machines.

## Installing kURL

kURL is a Kubernetes distribution supported by KNIME Business Hub. If you do not have an existing Kubernetes cluster, then kURL can be used as the deployment cluster for KNIME Business Hub.

The kURL install bundle is required to install and deploy a Kubernetes instance to a single VM.

To download the kURL bundle go to the link to the Download Portal you received from your KNIME customer care representative, and download the Embedded Kubernetes Installer (`knime-hub.tar.gz`).

You will also need to create a file `patch.yaml` that looks like the following:

```
# This is an example patch file to override the Kurl MinIO object store's size. This
# should
# be sized larger for airgap installs or when using the embedded registry to ensure
# adequate
# disk is available. The default size is 10GB if not overridden.
apiVersion: cluster.kurl.sh/v1beta1
kind: Installer
metadata:
  name: "knime-hub-installer-patch-minio-size"
spec:
  minio:
    claimSize: "30Gi"
```

This is to ensure that enough storage is allocated for the MinIO object store used for staging/storing artifacts. By default, the Kurl MinIO object store is only 10GB, which is likely to fill up very quickly for airgap installations so you need to use the `patch.yaml` file to override the size setting at install.

Copy the downloaded bundle `knime-hub.tar.gz` and the `patch.yaml` to the target machine and run the following commands:

```
tar xvzf knime-hub.tar.gz
cat install.sh | sudo bash -s airgap installer-spec-file="./patch.yaml"
bash -l
```

The output of the command will contain the KOTS Admin Console URL and password. Look for these lines in the command output and copy the values:

```
Kotsadm: http://10.0.102.215:8800  
Login with password (will not be shown again): <password>
```

The kotsadm password can be changed using the command:

```
kubectl kots reset-password default
```

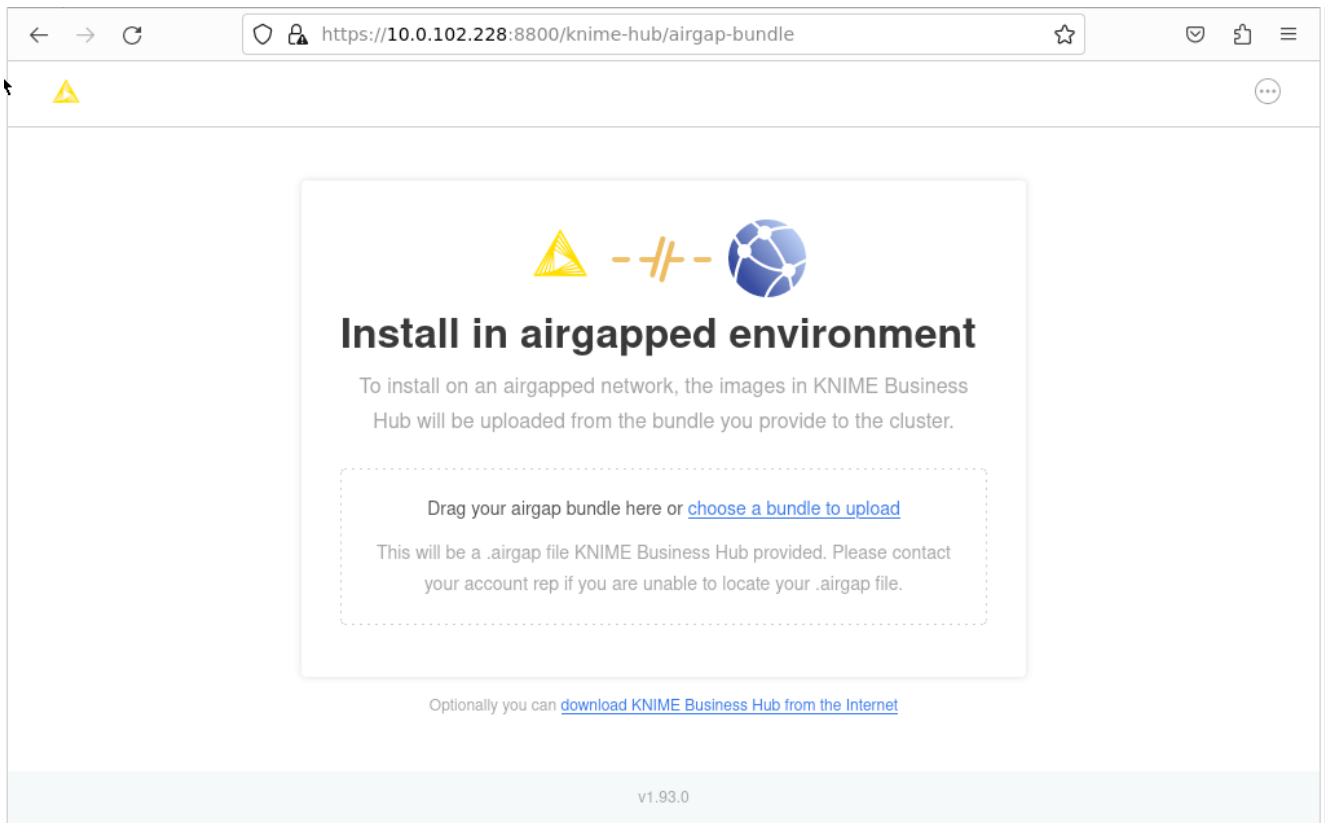
The kotsadm password will be required when installing the KNIME Business Hub in this Kubernetes cluster.

## Installing KNIME Business Hub

Once your Kubernetes cluster is installed and configured with the KOTS extension, you are ready to install the KNIME Business Hub. Now you need to proceed with the airgap install on a machine that:

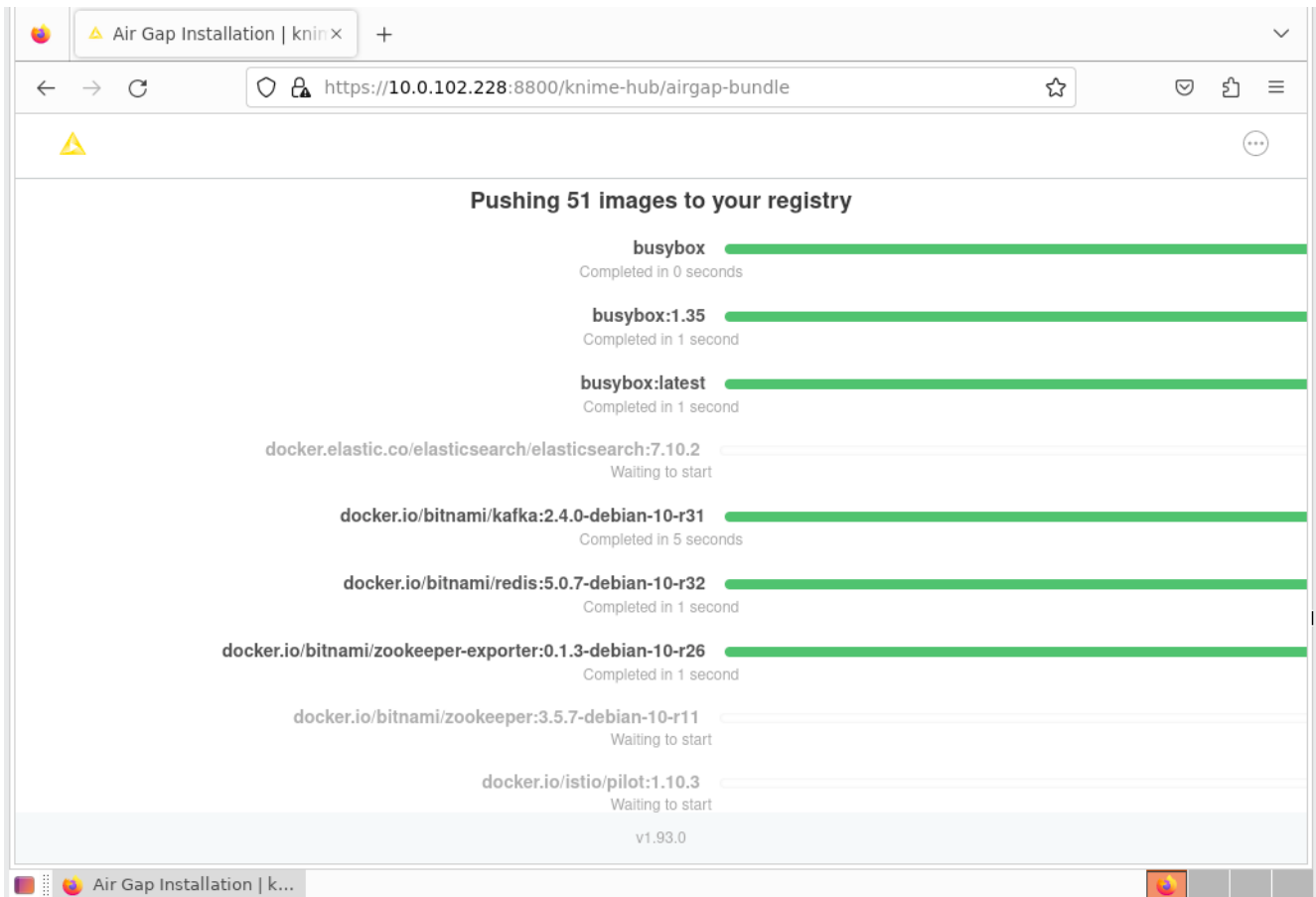
- Hosts the web browser used for the install and has access to the internet
- Has access to the machine into which you are installing your KNIME Business Hub instance

On the machine that can access the installation machine, you can open the KOTS Admin Console URL and enter the kotsadm password. Follow the instructions for installing the KNIME Business via a browser. You will first need to upload the license and then the airgap bundle you downloaded from the Download Portal.



Once you select the KNIME Business Hub airgap bundle to use, the bundle will be uploaded to the install computer. The bundle is large and will take some time to upload.

Once the bundle has completed loading, the installer will extract all the required images from the bundle and store them in a local image registry. Again this will take some time. In your browser, you will see the progress of the extraction and load process. It will look like the screen shot below. Once the load into the registry is complete, the configuration page will be shown. Proceed as normal with the install at this point.



If all prior steps were successful, you should now be prompted to configure your KNIME Business Hub installation.

To do so follow the steps in the [Configure the installation](#) section.

# Post-installation steps

## Connecting kubectl or other external tools to your cluster

Executing the following command on the Ubuntu instance in which KNIME Business Hub is installed will output the `kubeconfig` file which is required for accessing your cluster from another machine.

Sometimes the `KUBECONFIG` environment variable is not set automatically after installation. Running `bash -l` will reload the shell and likely solve the issue. Otherwise, you can run `kubectl config view --raw` which is equivalent to `cat $KUBECONFIG`.

```
cat $KUBECONFIG
```

Note that the `.clusters[0].cluster.server` property is almost certainly set to the private IPv4 address of the cluster (incorrect) and not the public IPv4 address (correct). Update the property to match the public IPv4 address of the Ubuntu instance hosting KNIME Business Hub.

```
apiVersion: v1
clusters:
- cluster:
  certificate-authority-data: ...
  server: https://<replace-with-public-ip>:6443
  name: kubernetes
contexts:
- context:
  cluster: kubernetes
  user: kubernetes-admin
  name: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes
current-context: kubernetes-admin@kubernetes
kind: Config
preferences: {}
users:
- name: kubernetes-admin
  user:
    client-certificate-data: ...
    client-key-data: ...
```

## Version updates

If you save any changes in the **Config** tab of the KNIME Business Hub Admin Console, or



check for updates and see a new version that you can upgrade to, then the new version will be visible in the **Version history** tab. New versions of KNIME Business Hub will not be deployed automatically unless automatic updates have been configured. Preflight checks will execute prior to deployment and the deployment itself can be triggered by clicking the **Deploy** button.

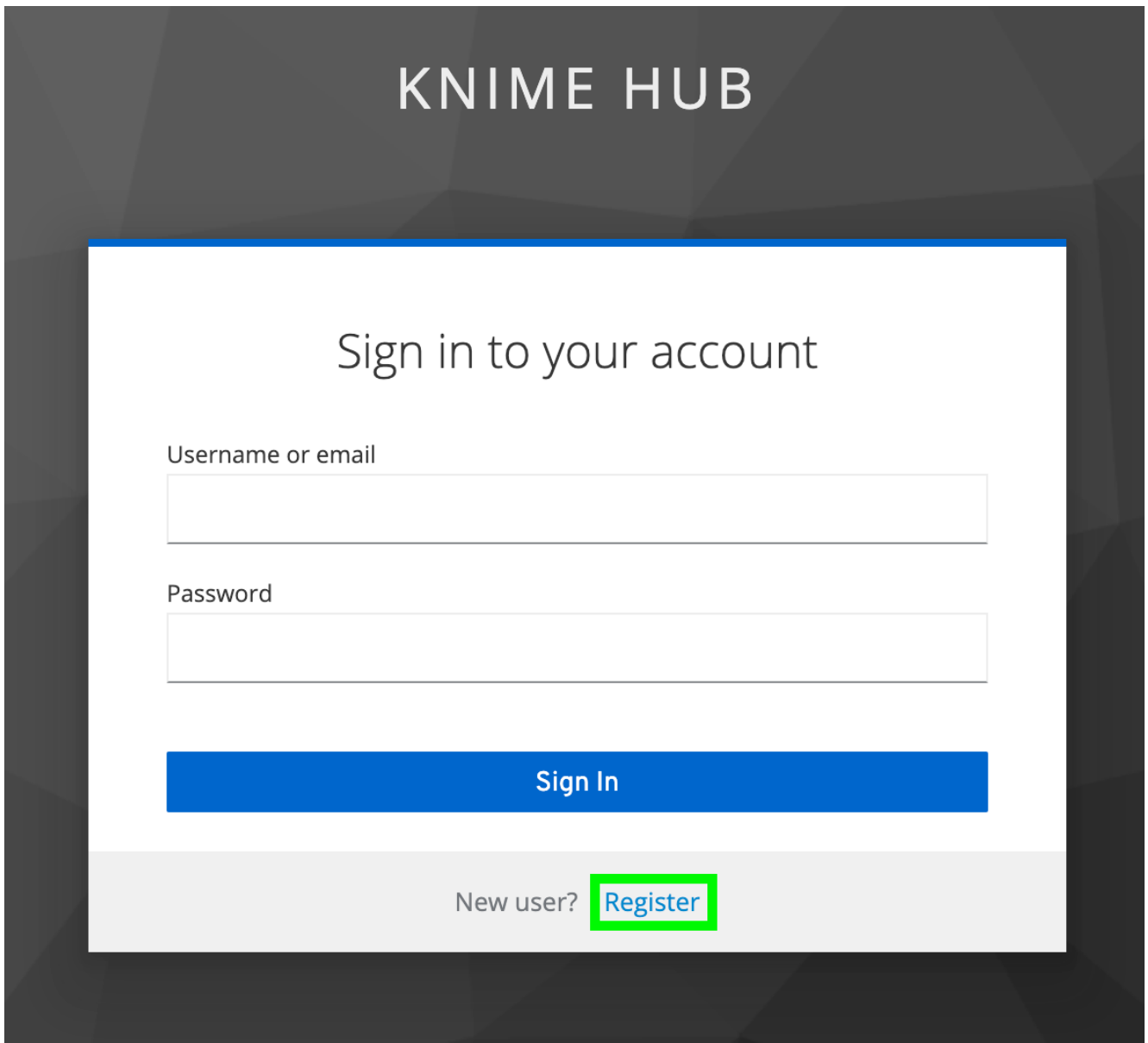
The screenshot displays the 'Version history' tab in the KNIME Business Hub interface. At the top, navigation tabs include Dashboard, Version history (selected), Config, Troubleshoot, License, View files, and Registry settings. A 'Currently deployed version' card shows version 1.0.0 (Sequence 2) deployed on 01/11/23. A 'New version available' banner for version 1.0.0 (Sequence 3) is shown, with options to 'Check for update', 'Configure automatic updates', and 'Diff versions'. A 'Deploy' button is present for the new version. The 'All versions' section lists both versions, with the current version marked as 'Currently deployed version' and having a 'Redeploy' button.

## User registration

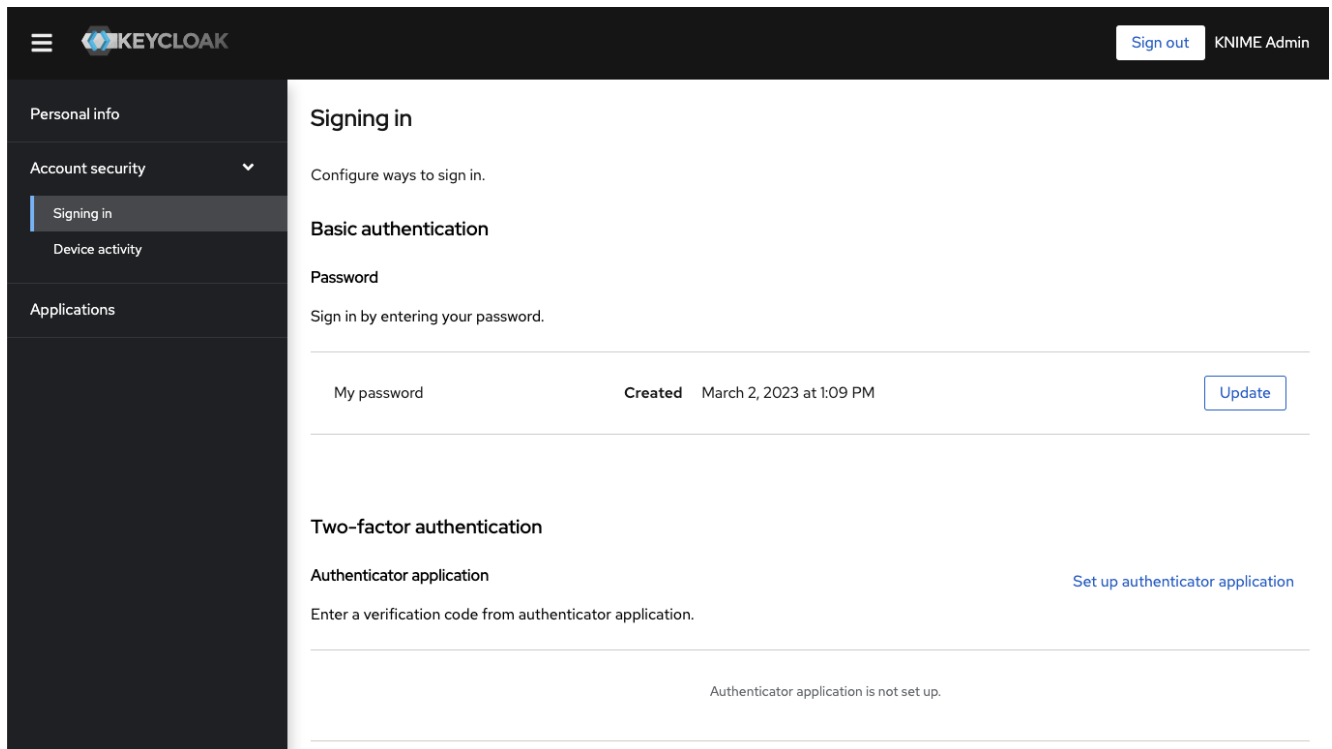
After initial installation, start the process of creating the first user by clicking the **Sign In** button.

The screenshot shows the KNIME Hub landing page. The top left features the KNIME logo and 'Hub' text. The top right has an 'About' link and a highlighted 'Sign in' button. The main content area includes the text 'Welcome to the KNIME Hub' and 'Solutions for data science: find workflows, nodes and components, and collaborate in spaces.' Below this is a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search workflows, nodes and more...'. At the bottom, a statistics bar displays: 0 Workflows, 4 191 Nodes, 0 Components, and 220 Extensions.

Next, click the **Register** button to proceed with creating a new account. You will be prompted for user information and will be logged in automatically.



Users can change their password by going to `auth.<base-url>/auth/realms/knime/account` (e.g. `http://auth.hub.example.com/auth/realms/knime/account`) and navigating to **Account Security** → **Signing In**.



## Keycloak setup

**Keycloak** is an open source software product that KNIME Business Hub leverages for authenticating users with Single-Sign On. Keycloak offers Identity Brokering and User Federation to external Identity Providers.

You can manage your Keycloak setup by going to `auth.<base-url>/auth/` (e.g. `http://auth.hub.example.com/auth/`), clicking Administration Console and logging in with the Keycloak admin credentials. These credentials are stored in a kubernetes secret called `credential-knime-keycloak` in the `knime` namespace.



When you first log in to the Keycloak Administration Console you are shown the `master` realm. However, all KNIME Business Hub related configurations are in the `knime` realm. You can select the realm via the dropdown menu in the top left corner.

For configuring your Keycloak setup, e.g. for adding User Federation or an external Identity Providers, consult the [Keycloak Server Administration Guide](#).

## Session and token timeouts

By default the JWT tokens and sessions issued by Keycloak are relatively short. This means that users might be logged out very frequently. You can change this by logging in to Keycloak,

going to the *Realm settings* and adjusting settings in the *Sessions* and *Tokens* tabs. The *Access Token Lifespan* will likely be the first value that you want to increase, which has a default of 5 minutes. See [Session and token timeouts](#) for more detailed descriptions of each setting.

The screenshot shows the Keycloak administration interface for the 'Knime' realm. The left sidebar contains navigation options like 'Manage', 'Clients', 'Client scopes', 'Realm roles', 'Users', 'Groups', 'Sessions', 'Events', 'Configure', 'Realm settings', 'Authentication', 'Identity providers', and 'User federation'. The main content area is titled 'Knime' and shows 'Realm settings' for the current realm. The 'Tokens' tab is selected, displaying the following settings:

- General:** Default Signature Algorithm is set to RS256.
- Refresh tokens:** Revoke Refresh Token is Disabled.
- Access tokens:**
  - Access Token Lifespan: 5 Minutes (with a note: "It is recommended for this value to be shorter than the SSO session idle timeout: 30 minutes")
  - Access Token Lifespan For Implicit Flow: 15 Minutes
  - Client Login Timeout: 1 Minutes

## Integrating an external Identity Provider (IdP)

While Keycloak itself can be used as the user base, KNIME Business Hub can also federate to an external IdP. To do this the external IdP needs to support a protocol known to Keycloak, such as SAML v2.0, OpenID Connect v1.0, or OAuth v2.0. For configuring Keycloak to use an external IdP please see the [Integrating identity providers section](#) in Keycloaks own documentation on this topic.



If you are using **Azure AD** as external Identity Provider you can restrict who can register to your KNIME Business Hub instance by deactivating the option "**Assignment required?**" in Azure AD to Yes and then allowing only a subset of users or groups to access the KNIME Business Hub instance as explained in the [Azure AD documentation](#).

## Requirements

Keycloak and KNIME Business Hub have the following requirements for a user or external Identity Provider:

- Usernames can only include letters and numbers as first character. Letters, numbers

and underscore as last character. Letters, numbers, space, dot, underscore and hyphen for remaining characters. The minimum length is 3 characters, the maximum is 64. Special characters like umlauts (äöü) are not allowed.

- This also means that a username can not be an email address.
- KNIME Business Hub uses this regex to validate usernames: `^[a-zA-Z0-9][a-zA-Z0-9-_. ]{1,62}[a-zA-Z0-9_]$`.
- When a new user is added to keycloak, it needs to have values for the *Username*, *Email*, *First name* and *Last name* fields. If any of those are not filled in automatically you need to create a mapper for it in the Identity Provider settings. Otherwise the user will be prompted to fill in details themselves when they log in for the first time.
- Each user needs to have an email address, even if notifications are not configured in KNIME Business Hub.

## Identity Provider Mapper

After adding an external IdP to your Keycloak instance you can create Identity Provider Mappers. These mappers can be used to fill in attributes if they are not getting automatically added, like *Email*. See the [Mapping claims and assertions section](#) in Keycloaks documentation.

In Keycloak, in the `knime` realm, go to the Identity Providers section, click your provider and go to the Mappers tab. Click the *Add Mapper* button and configure the mapper. Some useful Mapper types:

- *Username Template Importer*: you can use this mapper to generate a username from multiple claims if a username claim is not available. Example template: `${CLAIM.given_name}.${CLAIM.family_name}`. `given_name` and `family_name` are the given claims here. Nesting is possible with e.g. `${CLAIM.user_info.given_name}`.
  - There are three transformers you can use here: lowercase, uppercase, and localpart, example usage. `${CLAIM.email | localpart}`. `localpart` removes the `@domain` part of the email, e.g. `first.lastname@example.com` becomes `first.lastname`. This way you can transform an email into a valid username.
- *Attribute Importer*: map an Identity Provider claim to a Keycloak attribute. Useful target attributes: `email` (*Email*), `given_name` (*First name*), and `family_name` (*Last name*). The Claim field is not a template like above, but accepts the claim name directly, e.g. `family_name`.
- Use the *Hardcoded Attribute* mapper if an attribute can't be constructed from a claim.

For finding available claims see the section below.

## Tips for debugging Keycloak when integrating an external IdP

To create appropriate mappers in the IdP configuration one needs to know what the external IdP is actually returning to Keycloak. This can be done by increasing the loglevel to `DEBUG` on the Keycloak instance. To do so you need to modify an instance of the `keycloaks.keycloak.org CustomResource`. You can get the current yaml definition of it by executing:

```
kubectl get keycloaks.keycloak.org -n knime knime-keycloak -o yaml
```

You can either save this output to a file, modify the file, and apply the changes to the cluster with:

```
kubectl apply -f <file>
```

Or you can edit it directly in the cluster using `kubectl edit`. This will open the default editor in your current shell. Make the modification, save and exit the editor, and it will automatically be applied to the cluster:

```
kubectl edit keycloaks.keycloak.org -n knime knime-keycloak
```

The modification that needs to be done is adding the `KEYCLOAK_LOGLEVEL` variable under `spec.keycloakDeploymentSpec.experimental.env`:

```
spec:
  keycloakDeploymentSpec:
    experimental:
      env:
        - name: KEYCLOAK_LOGLEVEL
          value: DEBUG
```

Do not remove or change any of the other lines.

After this modification has been applied the `keycloak-operator` will automatically reconcile the `keycloak-0` pod in the `knime` namespace. After the pod is ready again attempt a login with the configured external IdP in the KNIME Business Hub UI (e.g. <http://hub.example.com>) and look at the log output of the `keycloak-0` pod. The `DEBUG` loglevel will output a lot of information, the interesting lines contain `org.keycloak.social.user_profile_dump` with the full JSON that was received from the external IdP:

```
15:08:32,986 DEBUG [org.keycloak.social.user_profile_dump] (default task-3) User Profile
JSON Data for provider oidc: {"sub":"02aeb3e3-aaba-4e96-86a7-
1d12531e8fb2","email_verified":false,"name":"Admin
Admin","preferred_username":"admin","given_name":"Admin","family_name":"Admin","email":"
admin@example.com"}
```

To turn off again the DEBUG logging in Keycloak, remove the `KEYCLOAK_LOGLEVEL` variable that you added in the earlier step.

## Notifications

In order to configure the Notification Service to send emails, you have to supply configuration properties in the Mail Server Configuration field in the KNIME Business Hub Config. The table below shows some of the possible options. The Notification Service uses Jakarta Mail, see [the Jakarta Mail API documentation](#) for all possible parameters.

Name	Value
<code>mail.from</code>	Address from which all mails are sent, required
<code>mail.smtp.host</code>	SMTP server host address
<code>mail.smtp.port</code>	SMTP port, default 25
<code>mail.smtp.auth</code>	Set to <code>true</code> if the mail server requires authentication
<code>mail.smtp.user</code>	Username for SMTP authentication; optional
<code>mail.password</code>	Password for authentication; optional
<code>mail.smtp.starttls.enable</code>	If <code>true</code> , enables the use of the STARTTLS command (if supported by the server) to switch the connection to a TLS-protected connection before issuing any login commands.
<code>mail.smtp.ssl.enable</code>	If set to <code>true</code> , use SSL to connect and use the SSL port by default.

## Notifications

Configuration for the KNIME Business Hub notification service, which distributes email notifications for various events.

**Enable Notifications** Recommended

Connect KNIME Business Hub to your mail server.

**Enable HTML in Email Notifications** Recommended

Enable to allow HTML in email notifications, or disable for plain text.

### Mail Server Configuration

Enter configuration properties for the Jakarta Mail library used by the Notification Service below. Consult the KNIME Business Hub Installation Guide, or see the Jakarta Mail API documentation for all possible parameters: <https://jakarta.ee/specifications/mail/1.6/apidocs/index.html>

```
mail.from=hub.email@example.com (KNIME Business Hub)
mail.smtp.host=<host>
mail.smtp.port=25
mail.smtp.auth=true
mail.smtp.user=<user>
mail.password=<password>
mail.smtp.starttls.enable=false
mail.smtp.ssl.enable=false
```

## Enabling custom logos and other branding options

You can change the name of your KNIME Business Hub deployment from the global settings.



## Global

High-level settings for the KNIME Business Hub deployment.

### KNIME Business Hub Deployment Name Required

The KNIME Business Hub deployment name is displayed in several places in the web UI. The value may contain spaces.

Default value: **KNIME Business Hub**

### KNIME Business Hub Mountpoint ID Required

Name of the Mountpoint ID when adding this KNIME Business Hub deployment in the KNIME AP. The value may not contain spaces (it is recommended to use dashes - instead).

Default value: **knime-business-hub**

To enable other branding options for your KNIME Business Hub instance, find the "Branding" section below and enable them.

## Branding

Customize the appearance of KNIME Business Hub.

### Enable branding options

Set your company logo or add a custom login hint for your users.

### Custom Logo SVG File

The image will be scaled to fit 183px wide and 48px high logo area. Images with significantly more height than width may appear small when displayed.

### Upload a file

 Browse files for Custom Logo SVG File

If customizing the logo, the file being uploaded must be an .svg file in XML format such as the one below.

**example.svg**

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE svg PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD SVG 1.1//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/Graphics/SVG/1.1/DTD/svg11.dtd">
<svg width="100%" height="100%" viewBox="0 0 183 48" version="1.1"
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg" xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xml:space="preserve"
xmlns:serif="http://www.serif.com/" style="fill-rule:evenodd;clip-rule:evenodd;stroke-
linejoin:round;stroke-miterlimit:2;">
  <g transform="matrix(0.673983,0,0,0.673983,-2.4399,8.02946)">
    <text x="6.739px" y="43.245px" style="font-family:'Arial-BoldMT', 'Arial', sans-
serif;font-weight:700;font-size:54.619px;">EXAMPLE</text>
  </g>
</svg>
```

Once the configuration changes to the logo have been applied and deployed, the KNIME Business Hub webapp should automatically restart with the new branding configuration.

## EXAMPLE

?

Sign in

### Welcome to the Example Company Hub

Solutions for data science: find workflows, nodes and components, and collaborate in spaces.

0

Workflows

4 191

Nodes

0

Components

220

Extensions

## Restart a node

Before rebooting a node please call the shutdown script suggested [here](#) on the node.

Otherwise, after a VM restart old pods might be in Failed or Shutdown state. If that is the case please delete the failed pods after the restart with the following command:

```
kubectl delete pod --field-selector=status.phase==Failed --all-namespaces
```

## Update your KNIME Business Hub license

In order to deploy a new Business Hub license, please go to the Replicated console. There, navigate to the Config tab and find your current license file.

The screenshot shows the 'Config' tab in the KNIME Business Hub console. The 'Global' section is selected, showing high-level settings for the deployment. The 'KNIME Business Hub License' field is highlighted, indicating that a license file has been uploaded. The file name 'enterprise\_license4.xml' is visible, along with a 'Select a different file' link.

Click “select a different file”, and choose the `.xml` file provided by your KNIME customer care representative. Afterwards, scroll all the way to the bottom to confirm the configuration change. Click “go to updated version” next. This brings you to the “version history”, where you need to click on “deploy” to switch to the new license.

The screenshot shows the 'Version history' tab. It displays the 'Currently deployed version' as 67afdd2 (Sequence 1613). A notification for a 'New version available' (67afdd2, Sequence 1614) is shown, indicating a configuration change and providing a 'Deploy' button to switch to the new version.

# Advanced installation guide

This section covers advanced installation topics for detailed networking requirements, setting up highly-available (HA) clusters and other environmental considerations.

## Highly-Available (HA) Embedded Cluster installation

A highly-available (HA) cluster consists of running multiple primary nodes which share the responsibility of acting as the **control-plane**, meaning any primary instance can ensure that all nodes in the cluster are properly managed and work is evenly distributed across them.

In an HA configured cluster where three or more nodes are running, any node can become unavailable without impacting the overall stability and health of the cluster. Furthermore, any processes running on a node that becomes unavailable will be automatically moved to an available node, allowing the cluster to automatically **self heal**.

Additionally, for a cluster to be highly-available, all data must be replicated dynamically between all nodes to ensure any migrated processes have access to all needed data. This is enabled by configuring the **Rook** volume provider add-on onto nodes during the installation process. Rook requires additional, unformatted block devices (disks) be attached to each node which it leverages for volume management. Additional information can be found [here](#).

### Installation overview

In the most basic HA scenario, three or more nodes are installed where each node is configured to act as a **primary node**. A primary node is a node that additionally runs processes for the Kubernetes control-plane. A **secondary node** is a node that only runs non control-plane processes.

Having all nodes configured as primary nodes ensures any node can become unavailable without affecting the stability of the Kubernetes cluster.

If more than three nodes are planned to be configured in a cluster, a minimum of three of them must be primary nodes. All additional nodes can be installed as secondary nodes if desired.

When installing the Kurl embedded Kubernetes cluster in an HA configuration, the installation process is fully run on an initial instance, creating the first **primary node**. Upon completion of the install, output will be generated and printed to the console which includes a "**join** command" that can be run on each subsequent instance to configure it as a new node and cluster it with existing nodes.

Note all relevant ports that should be open for nodes to communicate with each other in the advanced Networking Requirements.

## Installing the first node

When installing the kURL embedded cluster, the command line script needs to be modified to pass in additional parameters to configure that node to install the Rook Volume Management add-on as well as configure the node to enable additional HA components.

This is achieved by setting certain additional flags on the installer command and using a YAML `installer-patch.yaml` file to alter the installation requirements.

To start, first create the following file on your instance where kURL will be installed.

### `installer-patch.yaml`

```
## Installer Patch file to install Rook as the default storage provider
## Specify patch file via '-s installer-spec-file="./installer-patch.yaml"'
apiVersion: cluster.kurl.sh/v1beta1
kind: Installer
metadata:
  name: "knime-hub-installer-patch-rook"
spec:
  rook:
    version: "1.10.11"
#   blockDeviceFilter: sd[b-z]
#   cephReplicaCount: 3
  isBlockStorageEnabled: true
  storageClassName: "distributed"
  hostpathRequiresPrivileged: false
  bypassUpgradeWarning: false
```



In the `installer-patch.yaml` file, `blockDeviceFilter` is included, but commented out. When mounting additional block storage (disk) devices to a Linux instance, Rook will automatically look for any available, unformatted devices. You can further constrain what devices it looks for by enabling this filter. See the [Rook add-on](#) documentation for additional configuration options.

With the `installer-patch.yaml` file created, run the following install command to initialize the first node.

```
curl -sSL https://kurl.sh/knime-hub-stable-ha | sudo bash -s ha ekco-enable-internal-load-balancer
```

The installer may prompt the user to indicate when additional configurations are being enabled or installed, but will otherwise proceed as normal.

This install command is similar to the one for the single-node install, but has three additional parameters (listed after the `-s` flag) to define the `installer-patch.yaml` installer override file, the `ha` configuration option and to enable an `internal-load-balancer` which makes the Kubernetes control-plane API a highly-available endpoint.

## Installing additional nodes

Once the first node has completed installation, the standard output will be printed to the terminal for how to access the `KOTS Admin Console` and more.

Among this output is a `join` command (including a dynamically generated token) which can be run on subsequent instances to install them as nodes and join them to the cluster.



The `join` command will specify a token after the `-s` flag, which is used to authenticate new nodes to the cluster during installation. The same `installer-patch.yaml` file and parameters (`installer-spec-file="./installer-patch.yaml"` `ha ekco-enable-internal-load-balancer`) will need to be appended to this command as additional flags when run on each subsequent instance.

Once all nodes have been initialized, the `KOTS Admin Console` can be used to proceed with the installation as normal.

Each node and its status are viewable from the admin console's `Cluster Management` tab once the KNIME Business Hub install is complete.

## Networking requirements

### Firewall openings for online installations

The following domains need to be accessible from servers performing online kURL installs. IP addresses for these services can be found in [replicatedhq/ips](#).

Host	Description
amazonaws.com	tar.gz packages are downloaded from Amazon S3 during embedded cluster installations. The IP ranges to allowlist for accessing these can be scraped dynamically from the <a href="#">AWS IP Address Ranges</a> documentation.
k8s.gcr.io	Images for the Kubernetes control plane are downloaded from the <a href="#">Google Container Registry</a> repository used to publish official container images for Kubernetes. For more information on the Kubernetes control plane components, see the <a href="#">Kubernetes documentation</a> .
k8s.kurl.sh	Kubernetes cluster installation scripts and artifacts are served from kurl.sh. Bash scripts and binary executables are served from <a href="#">kurl.sh</a> . This domain is owned by Replicated, Inc which is headquartered in Los Angeles, CA.

No outbound internet access is required for airgapped installations.

## Host firewall rules

The kURL install script will prompt to disable firewalld. Note that firewall rules can affect communications between containers on the **same** machine, so it is recommended to disable these rules entirely for Kubernetes. Firewall rules can be added after or preserved during an install, but because installation parameters like pod and service CIDRs can vary based on local networking conditions, there is no general guidance available on default requirements. See [Advanced Options](#) for installer flags that can preserve these rules.

The following ports must be open between nodes for multi-node clusters:

### Primary Nodes:

Protocol	Direction	Port Range	Purpose	Used By
TCP	Inbound	6443	Kubernetes API server	All
TCP	Inbound	2379-2380	etcd server client API	Primary
TCP	Inbound	10250	kubelet API	Primary
UDP	Inbound	8472	Flannel VXLAN	All

Protocol	Direction	Port Range	Purpose	Used By
TCP	Inbound	6783 Weave	Net control	All
UDP	Inbound	6783-6784	Weave Net data	All
TCP	Inbound	9090	Rook CSI RBD Plugin Metrics	All

### Secondary Nodes:

Protocol	Direction	Port Range	Purpose	Used By
TCP	Inbound	10250	kubelet API	Primary
UDP	Inbound	8472	Flannel VXLAN	All
TCP	Inbound	6783	Weave Net control	All
UDP	Inbound	6783-6784	Weave Net data	All
TCP	Inbound	9090	Rook CSI RBD Plugin Metrics	All

These ports are required for <https://kubernetes.io/docs/setup/production-environment/tools/kubeadm/install-kubeadm/#control-plane-node-s> [Kubernetes] and [Weave Net](#).

### Available ports

In addition to the ports listed above that must be open between nodes, the following ports should be available on the host for components to start TCP servers accepting local connections.

Port	Purpose
2381	etcd health and metrics server
6781	weave network policy controller metrics server
6782	weave metrics server
10248	kubelet health server
10249	kube-proxy metrics server



Port	Purpose
9100	prometheus node-exporter metrics server
10257	kube-controller-manager health server
10259	kube-scheduler health server

## Installation on hosts with undersized root volumes

By default, the Kurl embedded cluster uses [OpenEBS](#) for volume provisioning, which leverages the hosts disk for persistence. This location defaults to `/var/openefs/local`. Additionally, the host disk is used for caching container images and other artifacts.

If the host disk does not have sufficient capacity for installation, an additional disk can be mounted and configured for use.

Follow the recommended best practice for your hardware, infrastructure provider and Linux distribution to add a new disk and ensure a partition and filesystem have been created on it and that it is mounted.

The following steps can then be used to configure that disk for persistence with KNIME Business Hub.

### Set up new directories and symlinks

The disk should be mounted to `/var/lib/replicated`. Once that is done, the following will create and link additional needed directories.

```
mkdir /var/lib/replicated/kubelet
ln -s /var/lib/replicated/kubelet /var/lib/kubelet

mkdir /var/lib/replicated/openefs
ln -s /var/lib/replicated/openefs /var/openefs

mkdir /var/lib/replicated/containerd
ln -s /var/lib/replicated/containerd /var/lib/containerd

mkdir /var/lib/replicated/kurl
```

## Update installer script

Next, download the installer script, but don't execute it.

```
curl -sSL https://kurl.sh/knime-hub > kurl-installer.sh
```

Inside the installer script is a line starting with `Environment="KUBELET_CONFIG_ARGS=`, which specifies flags to be passed to the `kubelet` process that runs on the node. An additional flag (`--root-dir`) needs to be appended to these arguments to point to `/var/lib/replicated/kubelet`.

This line in the installer script can be manually updated, or the following `sed` command can be run to automatically apply the change.

```
sed -i 's/\\var\\lib\\kubelet\\config\\.yaml/\\var\\lib\\kubelet\\config\\.yaml --root-dir=\\var\\lib\\replicated\\kubelet/g' kurl-installer.sh
```

Once edited, the complete line should look like the following:

```
Environment="KUBELET_CONFIG_ARGS=--config=/var/lib/docker/kubelet/config.yaml --root-dir=/var/lib/replicated/kubelet"
```

## Install Kurl with argument overrides

To complete the install, `chmod` is used to make the shell script executable, then the script is executed with any needed arguments.

The `kurl-install-directory="/var/lib/replicated/kurl"` argument must be specified. Other arguments can additionally be added as needed. Note that, unlike standard `install` command which uses `curl` to download the installation script and pipe it directly into a bash shell, the `-s` flag is not needed before specifying arguments when the script is directly executed.

```
chmod +x kurl-installer.sh
./kurl-installer.sh kurl-install-directory="/var/lib/replicated/kurl"
```

# Uninstalling KNIME Business Hub

Uninstalling KNIME Business Hub is a **highly destructive action** that can have permanent implications. Please ensure you are connected to the right cluster and 100% sure you want to uninstall all resources related to KNIME Business Hub before proceeding. Please ensure you have retrieved all data or backups from the cluster that you want to preserve.

To completely remove a KNIME Business Hub instance, the following commands can be run from a terminal which has `kubectl` access to the cluster running KNIME Business Hub.

Both `kubectl` and `Helm` must be installed to successfully run the commands. Please confirm that the proper Kubernetes context is set before executing.

```
# Remove the KNIME Business Hub app from the KOTS Admin Console.
kubectl kots remove knime-hub -n default --force

# List all helm releases that will be deleted in a later step. This does not delete
anything yet.
# Ensure there are no helm releases that you deployed yourself.
helm ls -a -n hub && helm ls -a -n knime

# Delete all helm releases in the hub namespace.
helm ls -a -n hub | awk 'NR > 1 { print "-n "$2, $1}' | xargs -L1 helm delete;

# Delete the knime-hub-keycloak helm release, and wait 10seconds to give the knime-
keycloak-operator time to reconcile.
helm delete -n knime knime-hub-keycloak; sleep 10;

# Delete all helm releases in the knime namespace.
helm ls -a -n knime | awk 'NR > 1 { print "-n "$2, $1}' | xargs -L1 helm delete;

# Finally, delete all namespaces that were created by KNIME Business Hub.
kubectl delete namespace istio-system hub hub-execution knime
```

If the commands above run successfully, all KNIME Business Hub resources will be removed from the cluster. You could then re-install KNIME Business Hub into the same cluster by navigating to the KOTS Admin Console in a browser and following this installation guide again.

## Removing kubernetes from a VM

You can uninstall all KOTS resources or remove everything related to kubernetes from a VM by following the documentation [provided by Replicated](#) under "Delete the Admin Console".

# Additional resources

Further documentation can be found here:

- [Replicated documentation](#)
- [kURL documentation](#)

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