

AWS Credentials

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Working with provisioning credentials for AWS

Refer to the following documentation to learn about creating and managing AWS credentials in Cloudera:

Related Information

[Introduction to the role-based provisioning credential for AWS](#)

[Creating a provisioning credential for AWS](#)

[Obtaining CLI commands for creating a credential](#)

[Viewing available credentials](#)

[Modify a credential](#)

[Changing an environment's credential](#)

[Deleting a credential](#)

Introduction to the role-based provisioning credential for AWS

Creating a credential is a prerequisite for creating an environment. On AWS, you have a single option for creating a cloud credential: a role-based credential.

When working with an AWS environment, you are required to configure a way for Cloudera to authenticate with your AWS account and obtain authorization to create resources on your behalf. On AWS, there is a single option for doing this: the role-based credential. Role-based authentication uses an IAM role with an attached IAM policy that has the minimum permissions required to use Cloudera. As stated in AWS docs:

"An IAM role is similar to an IAM user, in that it is an AWS identity with permission policies that determine what the identity can and cannot do in AWS. However, instead of being uniquely associated with one person, a role is intended to be assumable by anyone who needs it. Also, a role does not have standard long-term credentials such as a password or access keys associated with it. Instead, when you assume a role, it provides you with temporary security credentials for your role session."

The following table provides more information on the role-based credential:

	Role-based
IAM entity used by the credential	A cross-account IAM role
Security mechanism	<p>An IAM role does not have standard long-term credentials such as a password or access keys associated with it. Instead, when an entity assumes a role, temporary security credentials for the role session are generated.</p> <p>Since Cloudera is set up with an AssumeRole policy, it can assume the IAM role. For more information about AssumeRole and granting permissions to create temporary security credentials, refer to AWS docs.</p>
Use case	Suitable for an organization as it allows multiple users to use the same IAM role.
Overview of configuration steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the IAM console on AWS, create an IAM policy and a cross-account IAM role, and then assign the IAM policy to the IAM role. 2. Register the role ARN as a credential in Cloudera. Once done, Cloudera can assume the IAM role.

Related Information

[IAM roles \(AWS\)](#)

[Granting permissions to create temporary security credentials \(AWS\)](#)

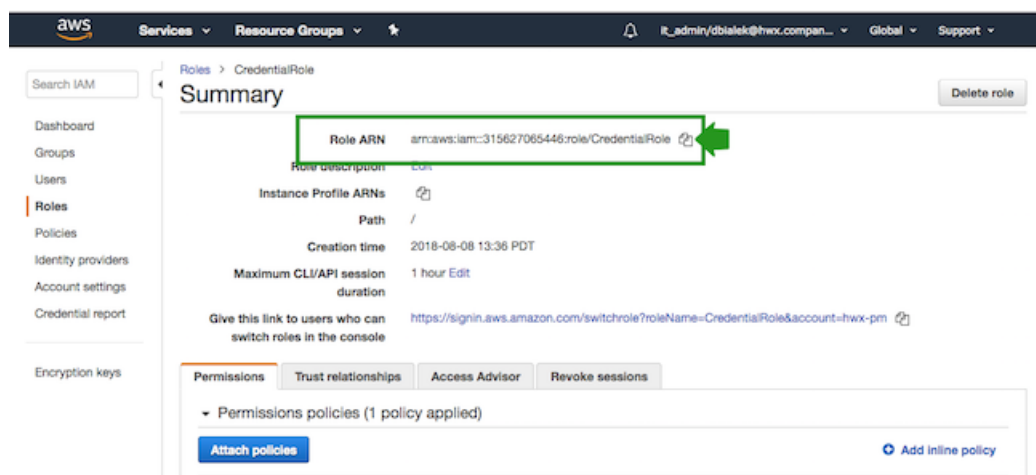
Creating a provisioning credential for AWS

Create a role-based credential referencing the IAM role created earlier. This can be done from the Cloudera web interface or CDP CLI.

Before you begin

Prior to performing these steps, you should create a cross-account role. See [Cross-account access IAM role](#).

These steps assume that you have the ARN of the IAM role that you created in an earlier step. You can obtain the IAM Role ARN from the IAM console > Roles on AWS by selecting a role and clicking on your IAM role to navigate to its summary and then copying the Role ARN:



Required role: EnvironmentCreator

Steps

For Cloudera UI

1. Log in to the Cloudera web interface.



Note:

These steps show you how to create a credential from the Credentials page in the Cloudera web interface, but you may also create a credential directly from the Environments page as part of environment registration process.

2. Navigate to the Cloudera Management Console.
3. Select Shared Resources > Credentials from the navigation pane.
4. Click Create Credential.
5. Select AWS to access credential options for Amazon Web Services.
6. Provide the following information:

Parameter	Description
Select Credential Type	Select Role Based (default value).
Name	Enter a name for your credential.
Description	(Optional) Enter a description.
Enable Permission Verification	Activate the Enable Permission Verification button if you want Cloudera to check permissions for your credential. CDP will verify that you have the required permissions for your environment.

Parameter	Description
IAM Role ARN	Paste the IAM Role ARN corresponding to the “CredentialRole” that you created earlier. For example <code>arn:aws:iam::315627065446:role/CredentialRole</code> is a valid IAM Role ARN.

7. Click Create.

8. Your credential should now be displayed in the Credentials pane.

For CDP CLI

1. You have three options:

a. (The simplest option) In CDP CLI, use the following command to create a credential:

```
cdp environments create-aws-credential \
--credential-name <value> --role-arn <value>
```

b. Alternatively, you can provide the credential information in the Cloudera web interface > Cloudera Management Console > Environments > Shared Resources > Credentials > Create Credential and then click on SHOW CLI COMMAND and copy the JSON snippet. Next, save the JSON in a text file and use the following command to create a credential:

```
cdp environments create-aws-credential --cli-input-json <value>
```

c. Alternatively, you can use the following commands: Use the first command to obtain the JSON snippet, then provide the missing information, and then use the second command to create the credential:

```
cdp environments create-aws-credential --generate-cli-skeleton
cdp environments create-aws-credential --cli-input-json <value>
```


After you finish

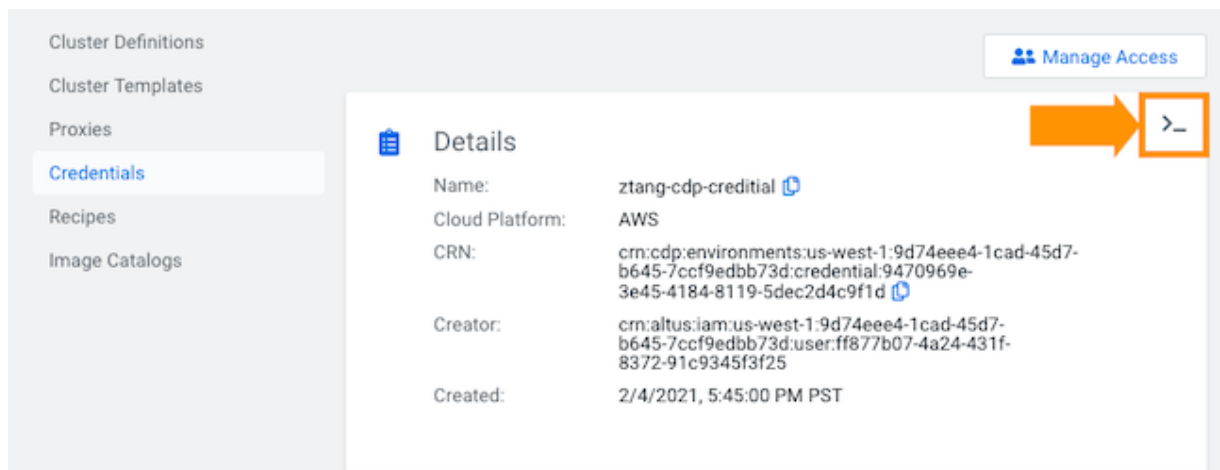
Now that you have created the credential, you can use it to register your AWS environment.

Obtaining CLI commands for creating a credential

In addition to being able to obtain CDP CLI commands for credential creation from CDP CLI help, you can also obtain them from the Cloudera web interface.

You can quickly obtain CDP CLI commands for creating a credential from the Cloudera Management Console:

(Required role: Owner) From details of an existing credential by clicking  in the top right corner:



If you obtain the command from this page, you should change the value of the `--credential-name` before running the command.

- (Required role: EnvironmentCreator) From the create credential wizard by providing all required parameters and then clicking `>_ SHOW CLI COMMAND` in the bottom of the page.
- (Required role: EnvironmentCreator) From the register environment wizard by providing all required parameters and then clicking `>_ SHOW CLI COMMAND` in the bottom of the credential section.

Viewing available credentials

You can access all existing credentials from Cloudera web interface by navigating to the Cloudera Management Console > Shared Resources > Credentials page. You can also list credentials from CDP CLI using the `cdp environments list-credentials` command.

Modify a credential

You can modify an existing credential if needed. You can modify all parameters except the credential name. This shows you how to modify a credential from the Cloudera web interface. There is currently no way to modify a credential from CDP CLI.

The modify credential option is meant for cases such as updating your access and secret key on AWS in case it expired or changed.

If the credential that you are trying to modify is already attached to an environment, ensure that the modification that you are making still allows access to the resources, such as the data lake, running within that environment.




Note:

If you are trying to update the IAM policy used for the credential, do not follow these instructions. Instead, edit the policy via the AWS Management Console or AWS CLI as described in [Editing IAM Policies](#) in AWS docs.

Required role: SharedResourceUser or Owner

Steps

For Cloudera UI

1. Log in to the Cloudera web interface.
2. Navigate to the Cloudera Management Console.
3. Select Shared Resources > Credentials from the navigation pane.
4. Select the credential that you would like to modify and click on  or navigate to the credential's details and click Edit.
5. Provide the new credential information. You must provide all required parameters, even if they are same as previously.
6. Click on Save.

This updates the credential across all the environments that are currently using it.

For CDP CLI

If you would like to modify a credential from the CDP CLI, use `cdp environments modify-credential`.

Changing an environment's credential



You can change the credential attached to an environment as long as the new credential provides the required level of access to the same AWS account as the old credential.

Required roles:

- EnvironmentAdmin or Owner of the environment
- SharedResourceUser or Owner of the credential

Steps

For Cloudera UI

1. Log in to the Cloudera web interface.
2. Navigate to the Cloudera Management Console.
3. Select Environments from the navigation pane.
4. Click on a specific environment.
5. Navigate to the Summary tab.
6. Scroll down to the Credential section.
7. Click  to access credential edit options.
8. Select the new credential that you would like to use.
9. Click  to save the changes.

For CDP CLI

If you would like to delete a credential from the CDP CLI, use:

```
cdp environments update-environment-credential --environment-name <value>
--credential-name <value>
```

Deleting a credential

You can delete a credential as long as no environment is currently using it.


Before you begin

A credential can only be deleted if it is not currently being used by any environments. If the credential that you are trying to delete is currently being used by one or more environments, you must remove the dependency by either deleting all such environments or changing their credential.

Required role: Owner

Steps

For Cloudera UI

1. Log in to the Cloudera web interface.
2. Navigate to the Cloudera Management Console.
3. Select Shared Resources > Credentials from the navigation pane.
4. Select the credential that you would like to delete and click on .
5. Confirm the deletion by clicking Yes.

This deletes the credential.

For CDP CLI

If you would like to delete a credential from the CDP CLI, use

```
cdp environments delete-credential --credential-name <value>
```

.