

GCP Environments

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CLOUdera

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Working with GCP environments

Refer to the following documentation to learn about creating and managing GCP environments in Cloudera:

Related Information

[Managing provisioning credentials for GCP](#)

[Managing Data Lakes](#)

[Managing FreeIPA](#)

Introduction to Google Cloud environments

In Cloudera, an environment is a logical subset of your cloud provider account including a specific virtual private network. You can register as many environments as you require.

Registering your GCP environment in Cloudera provides Cloudera with limited access to your GCP account and identifies a set of resources in your GCP account that Cloudera services can access. Once you've registered your GCP environment in Cloudera, you can start provisioning Cloudera resources such as clusters, which run on the physical infrastructure in an GCP data center.

The following diagram enumerates the components of a GCP environment:

VPC and subnets

The diagram illustrates all major user-created and Cloudera-created components of an environment:

- The items in dark blue boxes must be pre-created by your Cloudera administrator prior to environment registration and then specified when registering an environment.
- The items in orange boxes are automatically provisioned on GCP by Cloudera as part of environment provisioning.



Note: The items that are user-created don't get terminated during environment deletion.

As shown in the diagram, an environment consists of the following resources:

Environment component	Description
Virtual network with subnets	An environment corresponds to one specific VPC network and one or more subnets in which Cloudera resources are provisioned.
Firewall rules	<p>Firewall rules (similar to security groups on other cloud providers) act as a virtual firewall for your instances to control inbound and outbound traffic.</p> <p>All VM instances provisioned within an environment use your specified security access settings allowing inbound access to your instances from your organization's computers.</p>
Service account for provisioning credential	<p>Cloudera uses a provisioning credential for authorization to provision resources (such as compute instances) within your cloud provider account.</p> <p>In GCP, credential creation involves creating a service account, assigning a set of minimum IAM permissions to it, and providing Cloudera with the access key generated for the service account.</p>
SSH public key	When registering an environment on a public cloud, a Cloudera administrator provides an SSH public key. This way, the administrator has root-level access to the Data Lake instance and Cloudera Data Hub cluster instances.
Google storage location and a service account controlling access to it	<p>When registering an environment, you must provide a Google storage location for storing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All workload cluster data • Cluster service logs and Ranger audits <p>Furthermore, you must create and assign a service account on the scope of this storage location so that Cloudera can access it.</p>
Data Lake cluster	A data lake is automatically provisioned when an environment is created. It provides a mechanism for storing, accessing, organizing, securing, and managing data.
FreeIPA server	A FreeIPA server is automatically provisioned when an environment is created. It is responsible for synchronizing your users and making them available to Cloudera services, Kerberos service principal management, and more.

Once your environment is running, you can provision Cloudera Data Hub clusters in it.

Registering a GCP environment from the Cloudera UI

Once you've met the Google Cloud cloud provider requirements, register your GCP environment.

Before you begin

This assumes that you have already fulfilled the environment prerequisites described in [GCP requirements](#).

Required role: EnvironmentCreator

Steps

1. Navigate to the Cloudera Management Console > Environments > Register environment.
2. On the Register Environment page, provide the following information:

Parameter	Description
General Information	
Environment Name (Required)	Enter a name for your environment. The name: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be between 5 and 28 characters long. • Can only include lowercase letters, numbers, and hyphens. • Must start with a lowercase letter.
Description	Enter a description for your environment.
Select Cloud Provider (Required)	Select Google Cloud.
Google Cloud Platform Credential (Required)	
Select Credential	Select an existing credential or select Create new credential. For instructions on how to create a credential for Google Cloud, refer to Create a provisioning credential for GCP .

3. Click Next.
4. On the Data Access and Data Lake Scaling page, provide the following information:

Parameter	Description
Data Lake Settings	
Data Lake Name (Required)	Enter a name for the Data Lake cluster that will be created for this environment. The name: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be between 5 and 100 characters long • Must contain lowercase letters • Cannot contain uppercase letters • Must start with a letter • Can only include the following accepted characters are: a-z, 0-9, -.
Data Lake Version (Required)	Select Cloudera Runtime version that should be deployed for your Data Lake. The latest stable version is used by default. All Data Hub clusters provisioned within this Data Lake will be using the same Cloudera Runtime version. Note: Google Cloud environments can only be provisioned in Cloudera with Cloudera Runtime version 7.2.8 or newer.
Data Access and Audit	
Assumer Service Account (Required)	Select the IDBroker service account created in Minimum setup for cloud storage .
Storage Location Base (Required)	Select the Google Storage location created for data in Minimum setup for cloud storage .
Data Access Service Account (Required)	Select the Data Lake Admin service account created in Minimum setup for cloud storage .
Ranger Audit Service Account (Required)	Select the Ranger Audit service account created in Minimum setup for cloud storage .
IDBroker Mappings	We recommend that you leave this out and set it up after registering your environment as part of Onboarding Cloudera users and groups for cloud storage .
Scale (Required)	Select Data Lake scale. By default, "Light Duty" is used. For more information on Data Lake scale, refer to Data Lake scale .

5. Click on Advanced Options to make additional configurations for your Data Lake. The following options are available:

Parameter	Description
Hardware and Storage	For each host group you can specify an instance type. For more information on instance types, see Machine type families .
Cluster Extensions	
Recipes	You can optionally select and attach previously registered recipes to run on a specific Data Lake host group. For more information, see Recipes .

6. Click Next.

7. On the Region, Networking and Security page, provide the following information:

Parameter	Description
Region	
Select Region (Required)	Select the region where your VPC network is located.
Select Zone (Required)	Select a zone within the selected region.
Network	
Use shared VPC	This option is disabled by default. Enable this if you would like to use your existing shared VPC. Next enter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host project ID Network name Subnet name(s). If providing multiple, provide a comma separated list.
Select Network (Required)	Select the existing VPC network that you created as a prerequisite in the VPC network and subnets step. All Cloudera resources will be provisioned into this network.
Select Subnets (Required)	Select at least one existing subnet.
Create Public IPs	This option is disabled by default when Cluster Connectivity Manager is enabled and enabled by default when Cluster Connectivity Manager is disabled.
Proxies	Select a proxy configuration if previously registered. For more information refer to Setting up a proxy server .
Security Access Settings	
Select Security Access Type (Required)	You have two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not create firewall rule: If you are using a shared VPC you can set the firewall rules directly on the VPC. If you did so, you can select this option. Provide existing firewall rules: If not all of your firewall rules are set directly on the VPC, provide the previously created firewall rules for SSH and UI access. You should select two existing firewall rules, one for Knox gateway-installed nodes and another for all other nodes. You may select the same firewall rule in both places if needed. For information on required ports, see Firewall rules .
SSH Settings	
New SSH public key (Required)	Upload a public key directly from your computer. <p>Note: Cloudera does not use this SSH key. The matching private key can be used by your CDP administrator for root-level access to the instances provisioned for the Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub.</p>
Add tags	You can optionally add tags to be created for your resources on GCP. Refer to Defining custom tags .

8. Click on Advanced Options to make additional configurations for FreeIPA. The following options are available:

Parameter	Description
Hardware and Storage	For each host group you can specify an instance type. For more information on instance types, see Machine type families .
Cluster Extensions	
Recipes	You can optionally select and attach previously registered recipes to run on FreeIPA nodes. For more information, see Recipes .

9. Click Next.

10. On the Storage page, provide the following information:

Parameter	Description
Logs	
Logger Service Account (Required)	Select the Logger service account created in Minimum setup for cloud storage .
Logs Location Base (Required)	Select the Google Storage location created for logs in Minimum setup for cloud storage .
Backup Location Base	Select the Google Storage location created for FreeIPA backups in Minimum setup for cloud storage . If not provided, the default Backup Location Base uses the Logs Location Base.
Telemetry	
Enable Workload Analytics	Enables Cloudera Observability support for workload clusters created within this environment. When this setting is enabled, diagnostic information about job and query execution is sent to the Cloudera Observability.
Enable Deployment Cluster Logs Collection	When this option is enabled, the logs generated during deployments will be automatically sent to Cloudera.

11. Click Register Environment to trigger environment registration.

12. The environment creation takes about 60 minutes. The creation of the FreeIPA server and Data Lake cluster is triggered. You can monitor the progress from the web UI. Once the environment creation has been completed, its status will change to “Running”.

After you finish

After your environment is running, perform the following steps:

- You must assign roles to specific users and groups for the environment so that selected users or user groups can access the environment. Next, you need to perform user sync. For steps, refer to [Enabling admin and user access to environments](#).
- You must onboard your users and/or groups for cloud storage. For steps, refer to [Onboarding Cloudera users and groups for cloud storage](#).
- You must create Ranger policies for your users. For instructions on how to access your Data Lake, refer to [Accessing Data Lake services](#). Once you've accessed Ranger, [create Ranger policies](#) to determine which users have access to which databases and tables.

Registering a GCP environment from the CDP CLI

Once you've met the Google Cloud cloud provider requirements, register your GCP environment.

Before you begin

This assumes that you have already fulfilled the environment prerequisites described in [GCP requirements](#).

Required role: EnvironmentCreator

Steps

Unlike in the Cloudera web interface, in the CDP CLI environment creation is a two-step process with environment creation and data lake creation being two separate steps. The following commands can be used to create an environment in Cloudera.

1. Once you've met the prerequisites, register your GCP environment in Cloudera using the `cdp environments create-gcp-environment` command and providing the CLI input parameters. For example:

```
cdp environments create-gcp-environment --cli-input-json '{
  "environmentName": "test-env",
  "description": "Test GCP environment",
  "credentialName": "test-gcp-crd",
  "region": "us-west2",
  "publicKey": "ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaZ1yc2EAAAADAQABAAQDwCI/wmQzbNn9YcA8v
dU+Ot4lIIUWJfOfiDrUuNcULOQL6ke5qcEKuboXzbLxV0YmQcPFvswbM5S4FlHjy2VrJ5spy
GhQajfEm9+PgrsybgzHkssziX0zRq7U4BVD68kSn6CuAHj9L4wx8WBwefMzkw7u01CkfiI
p8UE6ZcKKKwe2fLR6ErDa9jQxIWhTPEiFjIhItPHrnOcfGKY/p60lpDDUOuMRiFZh7qMzfg
vWI+UdN/qjnTlc/M53JftK6GJqK6osN+j7fCwKENPwWC/gmy8El7ZMH1IENxDut6X0qj9Okc/
JMmG0ebkSZAebhgNOBNLZYdP0oeQGCXjqdv",
  "enableTunnel": true,
  "usePublicIp": true,
  "existingNetworkParams": {
    "networkName": "eng-private",
    "subnetNames": [
      "private-us-west2"
    ],
    "sharedProjectId": "dev-project"
  },
  "logStorage": {
    "storageLocationBase": "gs://logs",
    "serviceAccountEmail": "logger@dev-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com"
  }
}'
```

Parameter	Description
environmentName	Provide a name for your environment.
credentialName	Provide the name of the credential created earlier.
region	Specify the region where your existing VPC network is located. For example "us-west2" is a valid region.
publicKey	Paste your SSH public key.
existingNetworkParams	<p>Provide a JSON specifying the following:</p> <pre>{ "networkName": "string", "subnetNames": ["string", ...], "sharedProjectId": "string" }</pre> <p>Replace the values with the actual VPC network name, one or more subnet names and shared project ID.</p> <p>The sharedProjectId value needs to be set in the following way:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For a shared VPC, set it to the GCP host project ID • For a non-shared VPC, set it to the GCP project ID of the project where Cloudera is being deployed.

Parameter	Description
enableTunnel	By default Cluster Connectivity Manager is enabled (set to "true"). If you would like to disable it, set it to "false". If you disable it, then you must also add the following to your JSON definition to specify two security groups as follows: <pre> "securityAccess": { "securityGroupIdForKnox": "string", "defaultSecurityGroupId": "string" } </pre>
usePublicIp	Set this to "true" or "false", depending on whether or not you want to create public IPs.
logStorage	Provide a JSON specifying your configuration for cluster and audit logs: <pre> { "storageLocationBase": "string", "serviceAccountEmail": "string" } </pre> <p>The storageLocationBase should be in the following format: gs://my-bucket-name.</p>



Note: CDP CLI includes the `cdp environments create-gcp-environment --generate-cli-skeleton` command option, which allows you to generate a CLI JSON template. You can also use CLI help to get some information about specific CLI command options.

2. To verify that your environment is running, use:

```
cdp environments list-environments
```

You can also log in to the Cloudera web interface to check the deployment status.

3. Once your environment and Data Lake are running, you should set IDBroker Mappings. To create the mappings, run the `cdp environments set-id-broker-mappings` command. For example:

```
cdp environments set-id-broker-mappings \
--environment-name test-env \
--data-access-role dl-admin@dev-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com \
--ranger-audit-role ranger-audit@dev-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com \
--mappings '[{"accessorCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:45ca3068-42a6-4227-8394-13a4493e2ac0:user:430c534d-8a19-4d9e-963d-8af377d16963", "role": "data-science@dev-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com"}, {"accessorCrn": "crn:altus:iam:us-west-1:45ca3068-42a6-4227-8394-13a4493e2ac0:machineUser:mfox-gcp-idbmms-test-mu/2cbca867-647b-44b9-8e41-47a01dea6c19", "role": "data-eng@dev-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com"}]'
```

Parameter	Description
environment-name	Specify a name of the environment created earlier.
data-access-role	Specify an email address of the Data Lake admin service account created earlier.
ranger-audit-role	Specify an email address of the Ranger audit service account created earlier.

Parameter	Description
mappings	<p>Map Cloudera users or groups to GCP service accounts created earlier. Use the following syntax:</p> <pre>[{ "accessorCrn": "string", "role": "string" } ...]</pre> <p>You can obtain user or group CRN from the Management Console > User Management by navigating to details of a specific user or group.</p> <p>The role should be specified as service account email.</p>

4. Next, sync IDBroker mappings:

```
cdp environments sync-id-broker-mappings --environment-name demo3
```

5. Finally, check the sync status:

```
cdp environments get-id-broker-mappings-sync-status --environment-name demo3
```

6. Once your environment is running, you can create a Data Lake using the `cdp datalake create-gcp-datalake` command and providing the CLI input parameters:

```
cdp datalake create-gcp-datalake --cli-input-json '{
  "datalakeName": "my-dl",
  "environmentName": "test-env",
  "scale": "LIGHT_DUTY",
  "cloudProviderConfiguration": {
    "serviceAccountEmail": "idbroker@dev-project.iam.gserviceaccount.com",
    "storageLocation": "gs://data-storage"
  }
}'
```

Parameter	Description
datalakeName	Provide a name for your Data Lake.
environmentName	Provide a name of the environment created earlier.
scale	<p>Provide Data Lake scale. It must be one of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LIGHT_DUTY or MEDIUM_DUTY_HA.
cloudProviderConfiguration	Provide the name of the data storage bucket and the email of the IDBroker service account.



Note: CDP CLI includes the `cdp datalake create-gcp-datalake --generate-cli-skeleton` command option, which allows you to generate a CLI JSON template. You can also use CLI help to get some information about specific CLI command options.

7. To verify that your Data Lake is running, use:

```
cdp datalake list-datalakes
```

You can also log in to the Cloudera web interface to check the deployment status.

After you finish

After your environment is running, perform the following steps:

- You must assign roles to specific users and groups for the environment so that selected users or user groups can access the environment. Next, you need to perform user sync. For steps, refer to [Enabling admin and user access to environments](#).
- You must onboard your users and/or groups for cloud storage. For steps, refer to [Onboarding Cloudera users and groups for cloud storage](#).
- You must create Ranger policies for your users. For instructions on how to access your Data Lake, refer to [Accessing Data Lake services](#). Once you've accessed Ranger, [create Ranger policies](#) to determine which users have access to which databases and tables.

Enabling admin and user access to environments

In order to grant admin and user access to an environment that you registered in Cloudera, you should assign the required roles.

You need to be an EnvironmentCreator in order to register an environment. Once an environment is running, the following roles can be assigned:

- EnvironmentAdmin - Grants all rights to the environment and Cloudera Data Hub clusters running in it, except the ability to delete the environment. The user who registers the environment automatically becomes its EnvironmentAdmin.
- EnvironmentUser - Grants permission to view Cloudera Data Hub clusters and set the workload password for the environment. This role should be used in conjunction with service-specific roles such as DataHubAdmin, DWAdmin, DWUser, MLAdmin, MLUser, and so on. When assigning one of these service-specific roles to users, make sure to also assign the EnvironmentUser role.
- DataSteward - Grants permission to perform user/group management functions in Ranger and Atlas Admin, manage ID Broker mappings, and start user sync for the environment.
- Owner - Grants the ability to manage the environment in Cloudera, including deleting the environment. The user who registers the environment automatically becomes its Owner. The Owner role does not grant access the environment's clusters (Data Lakes, Cloudera Data Hub clusters).

The roles are described in detail in Resource roles. The steps for assigning the roles are described in Assigning resource roles to users and Assigning resource roles to groups.

Related Information

[Resource roles](#)

[Assigning resource roles to users](#)

[Assigning resource roles to groups](#)

Understanding environment UI options

To access information related to your environment, navigate to the Cloudera Management Console service > Environments and click on your environment.

Environments / az-ntp-proxy-outbnd-restrct

Environment Details

NAME	STATUS	REGION	CRN
az-ntp-proxy-outbnd-restrct	Available	West US 2 - westus2	crm:cdp:environments:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:environment.a...

LAST EVENT
27/03/2025, 14:25:32 | Environment sync is finished and new status is found, the new status is AVAILABLE

Data Lake Details

NAME	STATUS	STATUS REASON	CRN
az-ntp-proxy-outbnd-restrct-dl	Running	N/A	crm:cdp:datalake:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:datalake:0f40b31d...

SCALE: Light Duty | NODES: 2 0 0 | QUICK LINKS: Atlas, Ranger, Data Catalog

General | CRN: crm:cdp:environments:us-west-1:9d74eee4-1cad-45d7-b645-7ccf9edbb73d:environment.a8d58b8e-b60c-4b33-b603-573252383687

Event History

- Environment sync is finished and new status is found, the new status is AVAILABLE
27/03/2025, 14:25:32
- Environment sync is finished and new status is found, the new status is CREDICAL (INCOMPLETE)

You need to have the EnvironmentUser role or higher for the environment in order to access details of that environment.

From environments details, you can access the following:

- From the Cloudera Management Console tab, you can create, manage, and access Cloudera Data Hub clusters within the environment.
- From the Data Lake tab, you can monitor, manage, and access the Data Lake cluster.
- From the Cluster Definitions tab, you can access all cluster definitions that can be used with the environment.
- From the Summary tab, you can manage and monitor your environment.

The Summary includes the following information:

Option	Description
General	This includes your environment's CRN. CRN is an ID that Cloudera uses to identify a resource.
Credential	This links the provisioning credential associated with the environment and includes the option to change the credential.
Region	This lists the region in which your environment is deployed.
Network	This lists the networking resources used by your environment, provided by you or created by Cloudera during environment registration. You can add additional subnets for Cloudera Data Hub clusters deployed in the future.
Security Access	This lists the firewall rules used by your environment, provided by you or created by Cloudera during environment registration. You can provide new firewall rules for Data Hub clusters deployed in the future.
FreeIPA	This includes details of a FreeIPA server running in the environment and includes an Actions menu with FreeIPA management options.
Log Storage and Audits	This lists the cloud storage location used for logs and audits that you provided during environment registration. There is no way to update this location once your environment is running.
Telemetry	This includes your environment's telemetry settings. You can change them for any Cloudera Data Hub clusters created in the future.
Advanced	This lists the name of your root SSH key.

Related Information

[Understanding Data Hub details](#)

[Understanding Data Lake details](#)

Monitoring an environment

Once an environment exists, you can access it from the Cloudera Management Console.

Required role: EnvironmentUser, EnvironmentAdmin, or Owner

Monitoring an environment via UI

To access information related to your environment, perform the following steps:

1. To access an existing environment, navigate to Cloudera Management Console > Environments and click on your environment.
2. Click on the Summary tab to access environment details.
3. You can monitor the status of your environment from this page.

Monitoring an environment via CLI

You can view and monitor available environments from CDP CLI using the following commands:

- List available environments: `cdp environments list-environments`

Example:

```
cdp environments list-environments
{
  "environments": [
    {
      "environmentName": "cdp-demo",
      "crn": "crn:altus:environments:us-west-1:c8dbde4b-ccce-4f8d-a581-830970ba4908:environment:d3361b40-39ab-4d87-bd5b-abc15f16b90c",
      "status": "DELETE_FAILED",
      "region": "us-east-2",
      "cloudPlatform": "AWS",
      "credentialName": "cdp-demo",
      "description": "Cdp demo"
    },
    {
      "environmentName": "cdp-new",
      "crn": "crn:altus:environments:us-west-1:c8dbde4b-ccce-4f8d-a581-830970ba4908:environment:1d2bacde-5c96-47c1-a597-9f276b824028",
      "status": "AVAILABLE",
      "region": "us-east-2",
      "cloudPlatform": "AWS",
      "credentialName": "cdp-demo",
      "description": ""
    }
  ]
}
```

- Get basic information about a specific environment: `cdp environments describe-environment --environment-name <value>`
- Get id broker mappings: `cdp environments get-id-broker-mappings --environment-name <value>`

- Get status of specified operation: `cdp environments get-operation --environment-name <value> [--operation-id <value>]`

To use the `get-operation` command to get the status of a specified event, you need to specify the operation id of the operation. Every operation that starts a process running in the background, like creating, stopping, or restarting an environment, returns an `operationId` field in the response.

Example:

```
cdp environments stop-environment
{
  "operationId": "aaa52df6-9322-4a91-863b-98e459b65240"
}
```

The value of this `operationId` can be used as the value for the `--operation-id` option for the `get-operation` command.

Example:

```
cdp environments get-operation --environment-name foldikrskenv --operation-id aaa52df6-9322-4a91-863b-98e459b65240
```

Output format:

```
{
  "operationId": "identifier of the operation",
  "operationName": "Short name of the operation",
  "operationStatus": "UNKNOWN | RUNNING | FAILED | FINISHED | CANCELLED",
  "started": "Start time of the operation"
  "ended": "End time of the operation if it is completed"
}
```

Output example:

```
{
  "operationId": "aaa52df6-9322-4a91-863b-98e459b65240",
  "operationName": "EnvironmentStop",
  "operationStatus": "RUNNING",
  "started": "2025-03-05T13:59:32+00:00"
}
```

Unsuccessful operation statuses are stored for 2 weeks, while successful status operations are stored for 1 day.

The operation id is optional, and if it is omitted, the status of the last operation is returned.

- Get status of latest operation: `cdp environments get-operation --environment-name <value>`

Example:

```
cdp environments get-operation --environment-name env1
{
  "operationId": "55cb5614-b53c-4f03-811f-459c4893c5f2",
  "operationName": "EnvironmentCreation",
  "operationStatus": "RUNNING",
  "started": "2025-01-15T08:46:48+00:00"
}
```

Environment status options

This topic lists all possible environment status options for the UI and CLI and explains what they mean.

Environment status	Description
Environment creation	
CREATION_INITIATED	Environment creation request was registered in the database and Cloudera is starting the environment creation flow.
ENVIRONMENT_INITIALIZATION_IN_PROGRESS	Setting up the region and network metadata (public/private and cidr).
ENVIRONMENT_VALIDATION_IN_PROGRESS	Setting up the region and network metadata (public/private and cidr).
NETWORK_CREATION_IN_PROGRESS	If the user chose the create new network option, then Cloudera creates the network on cloud provider side.
PUBLICKEY_CREATE_IN_PROGRESS	If the user choose the create new SSH key option, then Cloudera creates the SSH key on cloud provider side.
FREEIPA_CREATION_IN_PROGRESS	Creating the FreeIPA resources for an environment.
Environment update	
UPDATE_INITIATED	Environment update was requested and Cloudera is starting the update flow (network update, load balancer update, SSH key update).
Environment deletion	
DELETE_INITIATED	Environment deletion request was registered and Cloudera is starting the deletion flow.
NETWORK_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	If the user chose the create new network option, then Cloudera deletes the network on cloud provider side.
PUBLICKEY_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	If the user choosing the create new SSH key option, then Cloudera deletes the SSH key on cloud provider side.
FREEIPA_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting the FreeIPA resources for an environment.
EXPERIENCE_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting all the attached clusters (Cloudera Data Warehouse, Cloudera AI, and so on).
RDBMS_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting all the provisioned RDS instances that are related to an environment.
CLUSTER_DEFINITION_DELETE_PROGRESS	Deleting all the cluster definitions that are created for an environment.
UMS_RESOURCE_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting all the related UMS resources for an environment.
IDBROKER_MAPPINGS_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting all the IBroker mapping for an environment.
S3GUARD_TABLE_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting all the Dynamo DB tables for an environment.
DATAHUB_CLUSTERS_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting all the attached Cloudera Data Hub clusters.
DATALAKE_CLUSTERS_DELETE_IN_PROGRESS	Deleting the attached Data Lake cluster.
ARCHIVED	Environment has been deleted (not shown on the UI).
Environment is running	
AVAILABLE	Environment is available (ready to use).
Environment process failed	
CREATE_FAILED	Environment creation failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
DELETE_FAILED	Environment deletion failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
UPDATE_FAILED	Environment update failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
Environment stop	
STOP_DATAHUB_STARTED	Stopping all the Cloudera Data Hub clusters in an environment.
STOP_DATAHUB_FAILED	Stopping all the Cloudera Data Hub clusters in an environment failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
STOP_DATALAKE_STARTED	Stopping the Data Lake cluster in an environment.

Environment status	Description
STOP_DATALAKE_FAILED	Stopping the Data Lake cluster in an environment failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
STOP_FREEIPA_STARTED	Stopping the FreeIPA instances in an environment.
STOP_FREEIPA_FAILED	Stopping the FreeIPA instances in an environment failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
ENV_STOPPED	Environment was successfully stopped.
Environment start	
START_DATAHUB_STARTED	Starting all the Cloudera Data Hub clusters in an environment.
START_DATAHUB_FAILED	Starting all the Cloudera Data Hub clusters in an environment failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
START_DATALAKE_STARTED	Starting the Data Lake cluster in an environment.
START_DATALAKE_FAILED	Starting the Data Lake cluster in an environment failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
START_FREEIPA_STARTED	Starting all the FreeIPA instances in an environment.
START_FREEIPA_FAILED	Starting all the FreeIPA instances failed in an environment (Detailed message in the statusReason).
START_SYNCHRONIZE_USERS_STARTED	Starting user sync for all the clusters in an environment.
START_SYNCHRONIZE_USERS_FAILED	Starting user sync for all the clusters in an environment failed (Detailed message in the statusReason).
FreeIPA instance deletion	
FREEIPA_DELETED_ON_PROVIDER_SIDE	The FreeIPA instance has been deleted on cloud provider side.
Load balancer	
LOAD_BALANCER_ENV_UPDATE_STARTED	Start updating the LoadBalancer on Data Lake in an environment.
LOAD_BALANCER_ENV_UPDATE_FAILED	Failed to update the LoadBalancer on Data Lake in an environment (Detailed message in the statusReason).
LOAD_BALANCER_STACK_UPDATE_STARTED	Start updating the LoadBalancer on Cloudera Data Hub clusters in an environment.
LOAD_BALANCER_STACK_UPDATE_FAILED	Failed to update the LoadBalancer on Cloudera Data Hub clusters in an environment (Detailed message in the statusReason).

Stopping and restarting an environment

You can stop an environment if you need to suspend but not terminate the resources within the environment. When you stop an environment, all of the resources within the environment are also stopped, including Data Lakes and Cloudera Data Hub clusters. You can also restart the environment.



Warning:

The Cloudera AI service does not support environment stop and restart. This means that if Cloudera AI workbenches are running or expected to be provisioned within an environment, then the environment should not be stopped. If done, this will disrupt running Cloudera AI workbenches and prevent successful provisioning of Cloudera AI workbenches in the environment.

Required role: EnvironmentAdmin or Owner

Steps

For Cloudera UI

1. Navigate to the environment in Cloudera Management Console > Environments.
2. Click **Actions Stop Environment** and confirm the action.
3. To restart the environment, click **Actions Start Environment**.



Warning: We have not tested or certified restarting the environment while Cloudera Data Engineering is running.

For CDP CLI

Use the following command to stop an environment:

```
cdp environments stop-environment --environment-name <ENVIRONMENT_NAME>
```

Use the following commands to start an environment:

```
cdp environments start-environment --environment-name <ENVIRONMENT_NAME>  
[--with-datahub-start]
```

Use the following commands to start an environment and all Cloudera Data Hub clusters running in it:

```
cdp environments start-environment --environment-name <ENVIRONMENT_NAME>  
--with-datahub-start
```

Deleting an environment

Deleting an environment terminates all resources within the environment including the Data Lake.


Before you begin

To delete an environment, you should first terminate all clusters running in that environment.

Required role: Owner or PowerUser

Steps

For Cloudera UI

1. In Cloudera Management Console, navigate to Environments.
2. Click on your environment.
3. Click **Actions Delete**.
4. Check the box next to "I would like to delete all connected resources" if you have Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub clusters running within the environment. This will delete the Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub clusters together with the rest of the environment.
 **Note:** The "I would like to delete all connected resources" option does not delete any Cloudera Data Warehouse or Cloudera AI clusters running within the environment, so these always need to be terminated prior to environment termination.
5. Check the box next to "I understand this action cannot be undone". This is required.
6. Click **Delete**.

For CDP CLI

When terminating an environment from the CDP CLI, you need to first terminate the Data Lake:

1. Terminate the Data Lake using the following command:

```
cdp datalake delete-datalake --datalake-name <value>
```

2. Wait until the Data Lake terminates before proceeding. Use the following commands to check on the status of Data Lake:

```
cdp datalake get-cluster-host-status --cluster-name <value>
```

```
cdp datalake list-datalakes
```

3. Delete the environment using the following command:

```
cdp environments delete-environment --environment-name <value> --cascading
```

The `--cascading` option deletes or Cloudera Data Hub clusters running in the environment.

If environment deletion fails, you can:

- Repeat the environment deletion steps, but also check "I would like to force delete the selected environment". Force deletion removes Cloudera resources from Cloudera, but leaves cloud provider resources running.
- Clean up cloud resources that were left on your cloud provider account.

Only the resources that were provisioned as part of the environment are deleted. For example, if a new network was created by Cloudera for the environment, the network will be deleted. But if you provided your existing network, it will not be deleted as part of environment deletion.

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 GCP 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>
```

Defining custom tags

In the Cloudera Management Console clusters user interface, you can define tenant-level or environment-level custom tags across all instances and resources provisioned in your organization's cloud provider account.

Resource tagging

When you create an environment or other resources shared across your cloud provider account, Cloudera clusters automatically adds default tags to the Cloudera-created resources in your cloud provider account. You can also define additional custom tags that Cloudera applies to the cluster-related resources in your account.

You can use tags to protect the cloud resources of your Cloudera environment. Using the tags, you can exclude the resources that should not be removed during housekeeping or security deletion activities that can result in data corruption and data loss.

Default tags

By default, Cloudera applies certain tags to cloud provider resources whenever you create the resource, for example, an environment.

Cloudera applies the following tags by default:

- **Cloudera-Resource-Name:** the workload-appropriate Cloudera resource name. For example, an IPA CRN for an IPA, a data lake CRN for a data lake, or a Cloudera Data Hub CRN for a Cloudera Data Hub cluster. This CRN serves as a unique identifier for the resource over time.
- **Cloudera-Creator-Resource-Name:** Cloudera resource name of the Cloudera user that created the resource.
- **Cloudera-Environment-Resource-Name:** name of the environment with which the resource is associated.

Custom tags

There are two types of custom tags that you can define in the Cloudera Management Console: tenant-level tags that apply to Cloudera-created resources across your organization's entire cloud provider account, and environment-level tags.

In the Cloudera Management Console user interface, you can define tenant-level tags across all instances and resources provisioned in your organization's cloud provider account. These resources include not only provisioned instances, but disks, networks, and other resources as well. In your cloud provider account you can search or filter on either the tag key or value. Tenant-level tags cannot be overridden during environment creation.

In addition to tenant-level tags, you can also define environment-level tags. Environment-level tags are inherited by the resources specific to an environment. For example, environment-level tags are inherited by the following resources:

- FreeIPA
- Data Lakes
- Cloudera Data Hub clusters
- Cloudera Operational Databases

As with tenant-level tags, you can search or filter on the key tag or key value in your cloud provider account.



Note: Cloudera applies custom tags during creation of the resources. For example, you can only define environment-level tags during environment registration. If you want to add or update cloud provider resource tags, you must do so through the cloud provider API.

For more information about using tags on cloud provider resources, consult AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud documentation. It is your responsibility to ensure that your tags meet your cloud provider requirements.

Supported services

While some Cloudera services such as Cloudera Data Hub inherit environment-level tags, others require that you add tags when provisioning or enabling the data service. The following table shows how tags can be added for various Cloudera services:

Cloudera service	How to add tags
Data Lake	Inherits tenant or environment level tags.
FreeIPA	Inherits tenant or environment level tags.
Cloudera Data Hub	Inherits tenant or environment level tags and you can add more tags when creating a Cloudera Data Hub.
Cloudera Operational Database	Inherits tenant or environment level tags and you can add more tags when creating a Cloudera Operational Database database via CLI.

Defining tenant-level tags

Required roles: PowerUser can define tags for the whole tenant.

- EnvironmentAdmin or Owner can set environment telemetry settings for a specific environment.

Steps

- In the Cloudera Management Console, click **Global Settings Tags**.
- Click **Add**.
- Define both a key and a value for the tag. Both the key and the value must be between 4- 255 characters, with the following restrictions:

Key

Allowed characters are hyphens (-), underscores (_), lowercase letters, and numbers. Keys must start with a lowercase letter and must not start or end with spaces.

Value

Allowed characters are hyphens (-), underscores (_), lowercase letters, and numbers. Values must not start or end with spaces. You can configure variables in the `{{{VARIABLENAME}}}` format. The following variables are supported for tenant-level tags:

- `{{{CLOUDPLATFORM}}}` = AWS, AZURE or GCP
- `{{{USERNAME}}}` = Cloudera username
- `{{{USERCRN}}}` = Customer Resource Number (CRN) of Cloudera user
- `{{{CREATORCRN}}}` = CRN of Cloudera resource creator
- `{{{TIME}}}` = Actual time
- `{{{ACCOUNTID}}}` = Cloudera account ID
- `{{{RESOURCECRN}}}` = Generated string of Cloudera resource CRN

- Click **Add**, and if necessary repeat the process for additional tags.



Note: Tenant-level tags are applied only to resources created after you define the tag. Any changes to the tag value do not propagate to existing resources that have the tag.

Defining environment-level tags

You define environment-level tags during environment registration.

Required roles: EnvironmentCreator can set tags for a specific environment during environment registration.

Steps

1. In the Cloudera Management Console, click **Environments Register Environment**.
2. Proceed through the environment registration steps.
3. After you define data access, add any environment-level tags by clicking **Add** and defining the tag key and value.

Related Information

[Label format](#)

Adding a customer managed encryption key for GCP

By default, a Google-managed encryption key is used to encrypt disks and Cloud SQL instances in Data Lake, FreeIPA, and Cloudera Data Hub clusters, but you can optionally configure Cloudera to use a customer-managed encryption key (CMEK) instead.

If you set a CMEK for your GCP environment, then the imported Compute Engine images will be encrypted with the CMEK instead of the default Google-managed key.

To set up a CMEK, you should:

1. Meet the CMEK prerequisites.
2. Register a GCP environment in Cloudera via Cloudera web UI or CDP CLI. During environment registration, specify the encryption key that you would like to use.

CMEK prerequisites

Refer to [GCP Prerequisites: Customer managed encryption keys](#).

Create a Cloudera environment with a CMEK

You can pass the CMEK during GCP environment registration in Cloudera via Cloudera web interface or CDP CLI.

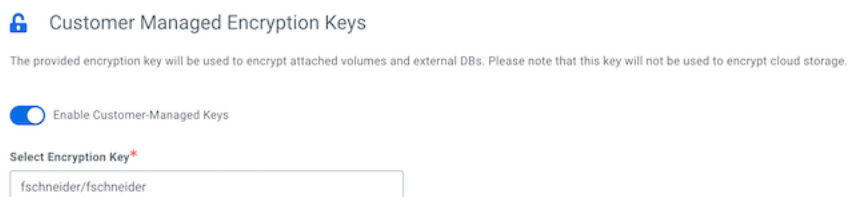
Steps

For Cloudera UI

You can register your environment as described in [Register a GCP environment from Cloudera UI](#), just make sure that on the Data Access and Audit page you enable the following:

1. Under Customer-Managed Encryption Keys, click **Enable Customer-Managed Keys**.
2. In the same section, select the CMEK:

The following screenshot shows the UI options:



For CDP CLI

The steps below can only be performed via CDP CLI. Create an environment passing the `--encryption-key` parameter as shows in this example:

```
cdp environments create-gcp-environment \
  --no-use-public-ip \
  --environment-name <ENVIRONMENT_NAME> \
  --credential-name <EXISTING_CREDENTIAL-NAME>\
```

```
--region <REGION>\
--security-access securityGroupIdForKnox=<SG_NAME1>,defaultSecurityGro
upId=<SG_NAME2> \
--public-key <PUBLIC_SSH_KEY>\
--log-storage storageLocationBase=<LOGS_STORAGE_LOCATION> \
--existing-network-params networkName=<NETWORK>,subnetNames=<SUBNET>,
sharedProjectId=<PROJECT_ID>\
--workload-analytics \
--encryption-key <PATH_TO_THE_ENCRYPTION_KEY>
```



Note: If the --encryption-key parameter is not provided, the GCP resources are not encrypted using CMEK, falling back to the default behavior of Google managed encryption.

Next, create a Data Lake and IDBroker mappings using the usual commands. Once the environment is running, Cloudera Data Hub clusters can be created using the usual steps.