

Configuring Apache Ranger Authentication with UNIX, LDAP, or AD

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Configuring Ranger Authentication with UNIX, LDAP, AD, or PAM

This section describes how to configure the authentication method that determines who is allowed to log in to the Ranger web UI. The options are local UNIX, LDAP, AD, or PAM.



Note: In CDP Public Cloud, identity management is provided by FreeIPA, and configured using the Management Console. Therefore for CDP Public Cloud you should leave the Admin Authentication Method set to the UNIX authentication settings. For more information on FreeIPA, see [Managing FreeIPA in the Identify Management documentation](#).

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for configuring Ranger-1. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Backup, and Administration. The main panel is titled 'Cluster 1' and shows the 'RANGER-1' configuration page. The 'Configuration' tab is selected, and the search filter is 'authentication unix'. The 'Filters' section on the left shows counts for SCOPE, CATEGORY, and STATUS. The main configuration area on the right shows the 'Admin Authentication Method' set to 'UNIX'. Other settings include 'Admin UNIX Auth Remote Login' (checked), 'Admin UNIX Auth Service Hostname' (set to {{RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST}}), 'Unix Auth Service Hostname' (set to 5151), and 'Admin Unix Auth Service Port' (set to 5151). The bottom right corner shows '25 Per Page'.

Related Information

[Cloudera Management Console](#)

[CDP Cloud Management Console: Managing user access and authorization](#)

[Managing FreeIPA](#)

Configure Ranger authentication for UNIX

How to configure Ranger to use UNIX for user authentication.

About this task



Note: In CDP Public Cloud, identity management is provided by FreeIPA, and configured using the Management Console. Therefore for CDP Public Cloud you should leave the Admin Authentication Method set to the UNIX authentication settings. For more information on FreeIPA, see [Managing FreeIPA](#) in the [Identify Management](#) documentation.

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, select Ranger, then click the Configuration tab.
2. To display the UNIX authentication settings, type "authentication unix" in the Search box.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for Cluster 1. The search bar contains 'authentication unix'. The configuration page for RANGER-1 is displayed, showing the following settings:

- Admin Authentication Method:** UNIX (selected), LDAP, ACTIVE_DIRECTORY, PAM, NONE.
- Admin UNIX Auth Remote Login:** Ranger Admin Default Group (checked).
- Admin UNIX Auth Service Hostname:** {{(RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST)}}
- Unix Auth Service Hostname:** 5151
- Admin Unix Auth Service Port:** 5151

The left sidebar shows the navigation menu with options like Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Backup, and Administration. The bottom status bar indicates 'CDEP Deployment from 2019-Aug-05 11:11'.

3. Configure the following settings for UNIX authentication, then click Save Changes.

Table 1: UNIX Authentication Settings

Configuration Property	Description	Default Value	Example Value	Required
Admin Authentication Method	The Ranger authentication method.	UNIX	UNIX	Yes, to authentication
Allow remote Login	Flag to enable/disable remote login. Only used if the Authentication method is UNIX.	TRUE	TRUE	No.

Configuration Property	Description	Default Value	Example Value	Required
ranger.unixauth.service.hostname	The FQDN of the host where the UNIX authentication service is running. Only used if the Authentication method is UNIX. {{RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST}} is a placeholder value that is replaced with the host where Ranger Usersync is installed in the cluster.	localhost	myunixhost.domain.com	Yes, if selected
ranger.unixauth.service.port	The port number where the ranger-usersync module is running the UNIX Authentication Service.	5151	5151	Yes, if selected

Related Information
[Cloudera Management Console](#)

Configure Ranger authentication for AD

How to configure Ranger to use Active Directory (AD) for user authentication.

About this task

Note: In CDP Public Cloud, identity management is provided by FreeIPA, and configured using the Management Console. Therefore for CDP Public Cloud you should leave the Admin Authentication Method set to the UNIX authentication settings. For more information on FreeIPA, see Managing FreeIPA in the Identify Management documentation.

Procedure

1. Select Cloudera Manager Ranger Configuration , type authentication in Search. Ranger authentication property settings display. You may need to scroll down to see the AD settings.

Cluster 1

RANGER-1

Aug 13, 12:07 PM PDT

Search

Clusters

Hosts

Diagnostics

Audits

Charts

Backup

Administration

authentication

Role Groups

History and Rollback

Filters

SCOPE

RANGER-1 (Service-Wide) 0

Ranger Admin 19

Ranger Tagsync 1

Ranger Usersync 2

CATEGORY

Advanced 0

Logs 0

Main 21

Monitoring 0

Performance 0

Ports and Addresses 1

Resource Management 0

Security 0

Stacks Collection 0

STATUS

Error 0

Warning 0

Edited 2

Non-default 2

Has Overrides 0

Admin Authentication Method

ranger.authentication.method

Ranger Admin Default Group

UNIX

LDAP

ACTIVE_DIRECTORY

PAM

NONE

Admin UNIX Auth Remote Login

ranger.unixauth.remote.login.enabled

Ranger Admin Default Group

Admin UNIX Auth Service Hostname

ranger.unixauth.service.hostname

Host where unix authentication service is running. Only used if Authentication method is UNIX. {{RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST}} is a placeholder value which will be replaced with the host where Ranger Usersync will be installed in the current cluster.

Admin LDAP Auth User DN Pattern

ranger.ldap.user.dn.pattern

Admin LDAP Auth User Search Filter

ranger.ldap.user.searchfilter

Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Base

ranger.ldap.group.searchbase

CDEP Deployment from 2019-Aug-05 11:11

Parcels

Recent Commands

Support

2. Configure the following settings for AD authentication, then click Save Changes.

Property	Description	Default value	Sample values
Admin Authentication Method	The Ranger authentication method.	UNIX	ACTIVE_DIRECTORY
Admin AD Auth Base DN ranger.ldap.ad.base.dn	The Distinguished Name (DN) of the starting point for directory server searches.	N/A	dc=example,dc=com
Admin AD Auth Bind DN ranger.ldap.ad.bind.dn	The full Distinguished Name (DN), including Common Name (CN) of an LDAP user account that has privileges to search for users.	N/A	cn=adadmin,cn=Users,dc=example,dc=com
Admin AD Auth Bind Password ranger.ldap.ad.bind.password	Password for the bind.dn.	N/A	Secret123!
Admin AD Auth Domain Name ranger.ldap.ad.domain	The domain name of the AD Authentication service.	N/A	example.com

Property	Description	Default value	Sample values
Admin AD Auth Referral ranger.ldap.ad.referral*	See below.	ignore	follow ignore throw
Admin AD Auth URL ranger.ldap.ad.url	The AD server URL, for example: ldap://<AD-Servername>Port	N/A	ldap://<AD-Servername>Port
Admin AD Auth User Search Filter ranger.ldap.ad.user.searchfilter	AD user search filter.	N/A	

* There are three possible values for ranger.ldap.ad.referral:

- follow
- throw
- ignore

The recommended setting is: follow.

When searching a directory, the server might return several search results, along with a few continuation references that show where to obtain further results. These results and references might be interleaved at the protocol level.

When ranger.ldap.ad.referral is set to follow:

The AD service provider processes all of the normal entries first, and then follows the continuation references.

When ranger.ldap.ad.referral is set to throw:

All of the normal entries are returned in the enumeration first, before the `ReferralException` is thrown.

By contrast, a referral error response is processed immediately when this property is set to follow or throw.

When ranger.ldap.ad.referral is set to ignore:

The server should return referral entries as ordinary entries (or plain text). This might return partial results for the search. In the case of AD, a `PartialResultException` is returned when referrals are encountered while search results are processed.

Related Information

[Cloudera Management Console](#)

Configure Ranger authentication for LDAP

How to configure Ranger to use LDAP for user authentication.

About this task



Note: In CDP Public Cloud, identity management is provided by FreeIPA, and configured using the Management Console. Therefore for CDP Public Cloud you should leave the Admin Authentication Method set to the UNIX authentication settings. For more information on FreeIPA, see [Managing FreeIPA](#) in the Identify Management documentation.

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, select Ranger, then click the Configuration tab.

- To display the authentication settings, type "authentication" in the Search box. You may need to scroll down to see all of the LDAP settings.

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for configuring Ranger-1 authentication. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Clusters, Hosts, Diagnostics, Audits, Charts, Backup, and Administration. The main panel displays the 'authentication' search results with filters for SCOPE, CATEGORY, and STATUS. The configuration details for 'Admin Authentication Method' are shown, including options for UNIX, LDAP (selected), ACTIVE_DIRECTORY, PAM, and NONE. Other settings like 'Admin UNIX Auth Remote Login', 'Admin UNIX Auth Service Hostname', 'Admin LDAP Auth User DN Pattern', 'Admin LDAP Auth User Search Filter', 'Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Base', and 'Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Filter' are also visible.

- Configure the following settings for LDAP authentication, then click Save Changes.

Property	Required ?	Description	Default value	Sample values
Admin Authentication Method	Required	The Ranger authentication method.	UNIX	LDAP
Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Base ranger.ldap.group.searchbase	Optional	The LDAP group search base.	N/A	((CN=Hdp_users)(CN=Hdp_admins))
Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Filter ranger.ldap.group.searchfilter	Optional	The LDAP group search filter.	N/A	
Admin LDAP Auth URL ranger.ldap.url	Required	The LDAP server URL	N/A	ldap://localhost:389 or ldaps://localhost:636

Property	Required ?	Description	Default value	Sample values
Admin LDAP Auth Bind User ranger.ldap.bind.dn	Required	Full distinguished name (DN), including common name (CN), of an LDAP user account that has privileges to search for users. This user is used for searching the users. This could be a read-only LDAP user.	N/A	cn=admin,dc=example,dc=com
Admin LDAP Auth Bind User Password ranger.ldap.bind.password	Required	Password for the account that can search for users.	N/A	Secret123!
Admin LDAP Auth User Search Filter ranger.ldap.user.searchfilter	Required	The LDAP user search filter.	N/A	
Admin LDAP Auth Base DN ranger.ldap.base.dn	Required	The Distinguished Name (DN) of the starting point for directory server searches.	N/A	dc=example,dc=com
Admin LDAP Auth Group Role Attribute ranger.ldap.group.roleattribute	Optional	The LDAP group role attribute.	N/A	cn
Admin LDAP Auth Referral ranger.ldap.referral*	Required	See below.	ignore	follow ignore throw
Admin LDAP Auth User DN Pattern ranger.ldap.user.dnpattern	Required	The LDAP user DN.	N/A	uid={0},ou=users,dc=xasecure,dc=net

* There are three possible values for ranger.ldap.ad.referral: follow, throw, and ignore. The recommended setting is follow.

When searching a directory, the server might return several search results, along with a few continuation references that show where to obtain further results. These results and references might be interleaved at the protocol level.

- When this property is set to follow, the AD service provider processes all of the normal entries first, and then follows the continuation references.
- When this property is set to throw, all of the normal entries are returned in the enumeration first, before the ReferralException is thrown. By contrast, a "referral" error response is processed immediately when this property is set to follow or throw.
- When this property is set to ignore, it indicates that the server should return referral entries as ordinary entries (or plain text). This might return partial results for the search. In the case of AD, a PartialResultException is returned when referrals are encountered while search results are processed.

Related Information

[Cloudera Management Console](#)

Configure Ranger authentication for PAM

How to configure Ranger to use PAM for user authentication.

About this task



Note: In CDP Public Cloud, identity management is provided by FreeIPA, and configured using the Management Console. Therefore for CDP Public Cloud you should leave the Admin Authentication Method set to the UNIX authentication settings. For more information on FreeIPA, see Managing FreeIPA in the Identify Management documentation.

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, select Ranger, then click the Configuration tab.
2. Under Admin Authentication Method, select PAM, then click Save Changes.

3. Allow the Ranger user to read the /etc/shadow file:

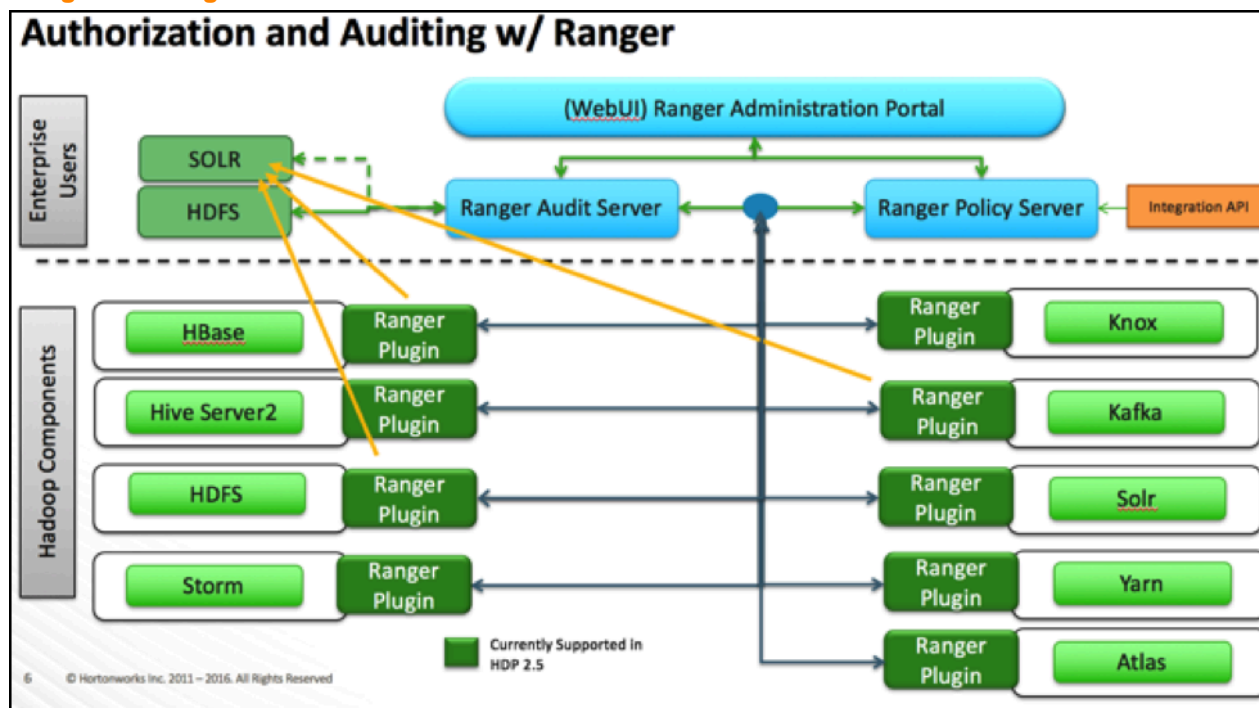
```
groupadd shadow
usermod -a -G shadow ranger
chgrp shadow /etc/shadow
chmod g+r /etc/shadow
```

4. Select Actions > Restart to restart Ranger.

Ranger AD Integration

A conceptual overview of Ranger-AD integration architecture.

Ranger AD Integration: Architecture Overview



When a Ranger plugin for a component (such as HBase or HDFS) is activated, Ranger is in full control of any access. There is two-way communication between the Ranger plugin and the Ranger (Admin) Policy Server (RPS):

1. **Plugins to RPS:** Ranger plugins regularly call the RPS to see if new policies were defined in the Ranger Administration Portal (RAP). Generally it takes approximately 30 seconds for a policy to be updated.
2. **RPS to components:** The RPS queries the component for meta objects that live on the component to base policies upon (this provides the autocomplete and drop-down list when defining policies).

The first communication channel (Plugin to RPS) is essential for the plugin to function, whereas the second (RPS to components) is optional. It would still be possible to define and enforce policies without the second channel, but you would not have autocomplete during policy definition.

Configuration details on both communication channels are configured in both Cloudera Manager and in the Ranger Administration Portal.

Example for HDFS plugin on a kerberized cluster:

The Kerberos principal short name for the HDFS service, "hdfs", is the one that is involved the second communication channel (RPS to components) for getting metadata from HDFS (such as HDFS folders) across. The settings on the HDFS configuration must match those set in Ranger (by selecting Access > Manager > Resource Based Policies, then selecting the Edit icon for the HDFS service:

Ranger Access Manager Audit Security Zone Settings admin

Service Manager Edit Service

Select Tag Service: cm_tag

Config Properties :

Username * hdfs

Password *

Namenode URL * hdfs://dhoyle-8-5-1.vpc.cloudera

Authorization Enabled Yes

Authentication Type * Kerberos

hadoop.security.auth_to_local

dfs.datanode.kerberos.principal

dfs.namenode.kerberos.principal

dfs.secondary.namenode.kerberos.principal

RPC Protection Type Authentication

Common Name for Certificate

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
tag.download.auth.users	hdfs
policy.download.auth.users	hdfs

+

Test Connection

Save Cancel Delete

To verify the second communication channel (RPS to components) click Test Connection for the applicable service (as shown above for the HDFS service). A confirmation message appears if the connection works successfully.

To verify if the paramount first communication channel (Plugins to RPS) works, select Audit > Plugins in Ranger:

Ranger Access Manager Audit Security Zone Settings admin						
Access Admin Login Sessions Plugins Plugin Status User Sync						
Search for your plugins...						
Entries : 1 to 23 of 23 Last Updated Time : 08/14/2019 03:01:02 PM						
Export Date (Eastern Daylight Time)	Service Name	Plugin Id	Plugin IP	Cluster Name	Http Response Code	Status
08/13/2019 11:49:39 AM	cm_hive	hiveServer2@...	10.65.30.5	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:49:27 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.30.5	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:49:22 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.30.5	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:49:17 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.49.144	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:49:17 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.50.67	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:46:39 AM	cm_hive	hiveServer2@...	10.65.30.5	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:46:27 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.30.5	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:46:22 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.30.5	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:46:17 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.49.144	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/13/2019 11:46:17 AM	cm_hive	impala@...	10.65.50.67	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin
08/05/2019 02:51:20 PM	cm_atlas	atlas@...	10.65.30.5	Cluster 1	200	Policies synced to plugin

Ranger AD Integration: Ranger Audit

Ranger plugins furthermore send their audit event (whether access was granted or not and based on which policy) directly to the configured sink for audits, which can be HDFS, Solr or both. This is indicated by the yellow arrows in the architectural graph.

The audit access tab on the RAP (Audit > Access) is only populated if Solr is used as the sink.

Ranger Access Manager Audit Security Zone Settings admin										
Access Admin Login Sessions Plugins Plugin Status User Sync										
START DATE: 08/14/2019										
Exclude Service Users : <input type="checkbox"/> Entries : 1 to 25 of 101696 Last Updated Time : 08/14/2019 03:15:10 PM										
Policy ID	Policy Version	Event Time	Application	User	Service Name / Type	Resource Name / Type	Access Type	Result	Access Enforcer	Agent Host Name
5	1	08/14/2019 03:15:02 PM	hbaseRegional	atlas	cm_hbase hbase	atlas_janus/m column-family	get	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
15	1	08/14/2019 03:15:02 PM	kafka	kafka	cm_kafka kafka	kafka-cluster cluster	kafka_admin	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
15	1	08/14/2019 03:15:02 PM	kafka	kafka	cm_kafka kafka	kafka-cluster cluster	kafka_admin	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
15	1	08/14/2019 03:15:00 PM	kafka	kafka	cm_kafka kafka	kafka-cluster cluster	kafka_admin	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
20	1	08/14/2019 03:15:00 PM	kafka	atlas	cm_kafka kafka	ATLAS_SPARK_... topic	consume	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
15	1	08/14/2019 03:15:00 PM	kafka	kafka	cm_kafka kafka	kafka-cluster cluster	kafka_admin	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
18	1	08/14/2019 03:15:00 PM	kafka	atlas	cm_kafka kafka	ATLAS_HOOK topic	consume	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
15	1	08/14/2019 03:14:58 PM	kafka	kafka	cm_kafka kafka	kafka-cluster cluster	kafka_admin	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
15	1	08/14/2019 03:14:58 PM	kafka	kafka	cm_kafka kafka	kafka-cluster cluster	kafka_admin	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5
5	1	08/14/2019 03:14:57 PM	hbaseRegional	atlas	cm_hbase hbase	atlas_janus/m column-family	get	Allowed	ranger-acl	10.65.30.5

This screen points out an important Ranger feature. When the plugin is enabled AND no specific policy is in place for access to some object, the plugin will fall back to enforcing the standard component-level Access Control Lists (ACLs). For HDFS that would be the user : rwx / group : rwx / other : rwx ACLs on folders and files.

Once this defaulting to component ACLs happens, the audit events list a " - " in the Policy ID column instead of a policy number. If a Ranger policy was in control of allowing/denying access, the policy number is shown.

Ranger AD Integration: Overview

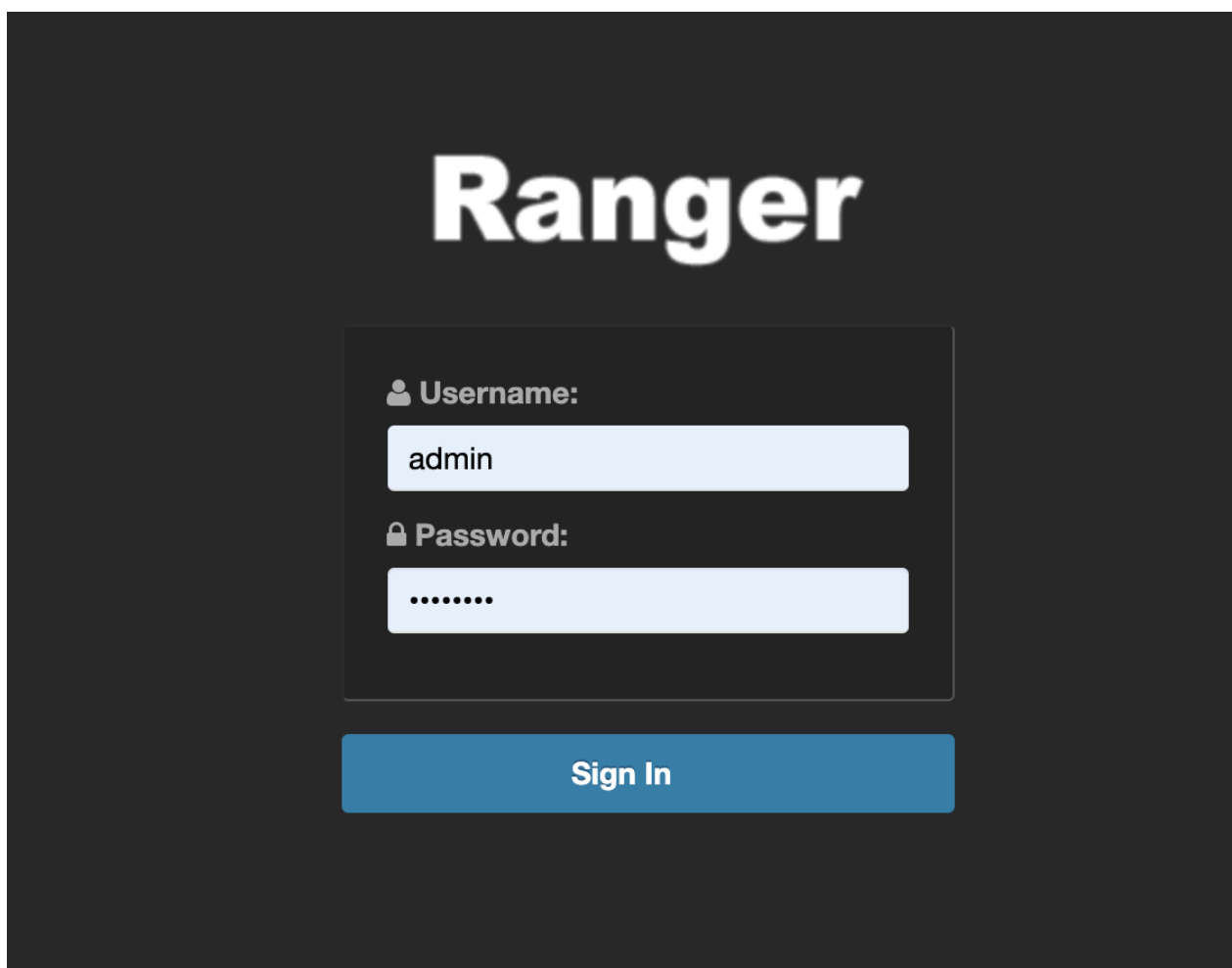
Rangers AD Integration has 2 levels:

1. Ranger UI authentication (which users can log in to Ranger itself).
2. Ranger user/group sync (which users/groups to define policies for)

Ranger UI authentication

Reference information on Ranger UI authentication, when configuring Ranger AD integration.

This is an extra AD level filter option on top of Kerberos authentication that maps to:



For AD there are two options for defining who can access the Ranger UI: LDAP or ACTIVE_DIRECTORY. There is not a huge amount of difference between them, but they are separate sets of properties.

ACTIVE_DIRECTORY

In Cloudera Manager, select Ranger, then click the Configuration tab. To display the authentication settings, type "authentication" in the Search box. You may need to scroll down to see the AD settings.

CLOUDERA
Manager

Search

Clusters

Hosts

Diagnostics

Audits

Charts

Backup

Administration

CDEP Deployment from 2019-Aug-05 11:11

Parcels

Recent Commands

Cluster 1

RANGER-1Actions

Aug 13, 12:07 PM PDT

StatusInstancesConfigurationCommandsCharts LibraryAuditsRanger Admin Web UIQuick Links

authenticationRole GroupsHistory and Rollback

Filters

SCOPE

RANGER-1 (Service-Wide)	0
Ranger Admin	19
Ranger Tagsync	1
Ranger Usersync	2

CATEGORY

Advanced	0
Logs	0
Main	21
Monitoring	0
Performance	0
Ports and Addresses	1
Resource Management	0
Security	0
Stacks Collection	0

STATUS

Error	0
Warning	0
Edited	2
Non-default	2
Has Overrides	0

Admin Authentication Method

ranger.authentication.method

Ranger Admin Default Group

UNIX

LDAP

ACTIVE_DIRECTORY

PAM

NONE

?

Admin UNIX Auth Remote Login

ranger.unixauth.remote.login.enabled

Ranger Admin Default Group

?

Admin UNIX Auth Service Hostname

ranger.unixauth.service.hostname

{{(RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST)}}

Host where unix authentication service is running. Only used if Authentication method is UNIX. {{(RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST)}} is a placeholder value which will be replaced with the host where Ranger Usersync will be installed in the current cluster.

?

Admin LDAP Auth User DN Pattern

ranger ldap.user.dnpattern

Ranger Admin Default Group

?

Admin LDAP Auth User Search Filter

ranger.ldap.user.searchfilter

Ranger Admin Default Group

?

Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Base

ranger.ldap.group.searchbase

Ranger Admin Default Group

?

The `ranger ldap.ad.base.dn` property determines the base of any search, so users not on this OU tree path can not be authenticated.

The `ranger.ldap.ad.user.searchfilter` property is a dynamic filter that maps the user name in the Ranger web UI login screen to `sAMAccountName`. For example, the AD `sAMAccountName` property has example values like `k.res` and `d.alora` so make sure to enter a matching value for 'Username' in the logon dialogue.

LDAP

The LDAP properties allow for more fine tuning.

In Cloudera Manager, select Ranger, then click the Configuration tab. To display the authentication settings, type "authentication" in the Search box. You may need to scroll down to see all of the LDAP settings.

Cluster 1

RANGER-1

Aug 13, 12:20 PM PDT

authentication

Role Groups History and Rollback

Filters

SCOPE

RANGER-1 (Service-Wide)	0
Ranger Admin	19
Ranger Tagsync	1
Ranger Usersync	2

CATEGORY

Advanced	0
Logs	0
Main	21
Monitoring	0
Performance	0
Ports and Addresses	1
Resource Management	0
Security	0
Stacks Collection	0

STATUS

Error	0
Warning	0
Edited	2
Non-default	2
Has Overrides	0

Admin Authentication Method

Method

ranger.authentication.method

Ranger Admin Default Group

UNIX

LDAP

ACTIVE_DIRECTORY

PAM

NONE

Admin UNIX Auth Remote Login

ranger.unixauth.remote.login.enabled

Ranger Admin Default Group

Admin UNIX Auth Service Hostname

ranger.unixauth.service.hostname

Ranger Admin Default Group

{{RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST}}

Host where unix authentication service is running. Only used if Authentication method is UNIX. {{RANGER_USERSYNC_HOST}} is a placeholder value which will be replaced with the host where Ranger Usersync will be installed in the current cluster.

Admin LDAP Auth User DN Pattern

ranger.idap.user.dnpattern

Ranger Admin Default Group

Admin LDAP Auth User Search Filter

ranger.idap.user.searchfilter

Ranger Admin Default Group

Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Base

ranger.idap.group.searchbase

Ranger Admin Default Group

Admin LDAP Auth Group Search Filter

Ranger Admin Default Group

There is one catch: the `ranger.idap.user.dnpattern` is evaluated first. Consider the following example value:

`CN={0},OU=London,OU=Company,OU=User Accounts,OU=CorpUsers,DC=field,DC=hortonworks,DC=com`

This would work, but has two side effects:

- Users would have to log on with their 'long username' (like 'Kvotthe Reshi / Denna Alora'), which would also mean that policies would have to be updated using that long name instead of the `k.reshi` short name variant.
- Traversing AD by DN patterns does not allow for applying group filters at all. In the syntax above, only users directly in `OU=London` would be able to log on.

This adverse behavior can be avoided by intentionally putting a DN pattern (`DC=intentionally,DC=wrong`) in the `ranger.idap.user.dnpattern` property, AND a valid filter in User Search Filter:

`(&(objectclass=user)(memberOf=CN=Hdp_admins,OU=Company,OU=User Accounts,OU=CorpUsers,DC=field,DC=hortonworks,DC=com)(sAMAccountName={0}))`

This works because the filter is only applied after the DN pattern query on AD does not return anything. If it does, the User Search Filter is not applied.

Ranger has a very simple approach to the internal user list that is kept in a relational schema. This list contains all users that were synced with AD ever, and all those users can potentially log in to the Ranger UI. But only Admin users can really do any policy-related things in the Ranger UI (see next section).

Be aware that all of this is only about authentication to Ranger. Someone from the 'Hdp_admins' group would still not have a Ranger admin role.

Related Information

[Configure Ranger authentication for LDAP](#)

Ranger UI authorization

Reference information on Ranger UI authorization, when configuring Ranger AD integration.

To configure the users, groups, and roles that can access the Ranger portal or its services, select Settings > Users/Groups/Roles in the top menu.

Ranger Access Manager Audit Security Zone Settings **admin**

Users/Groups/Roles

Users Groups Roles

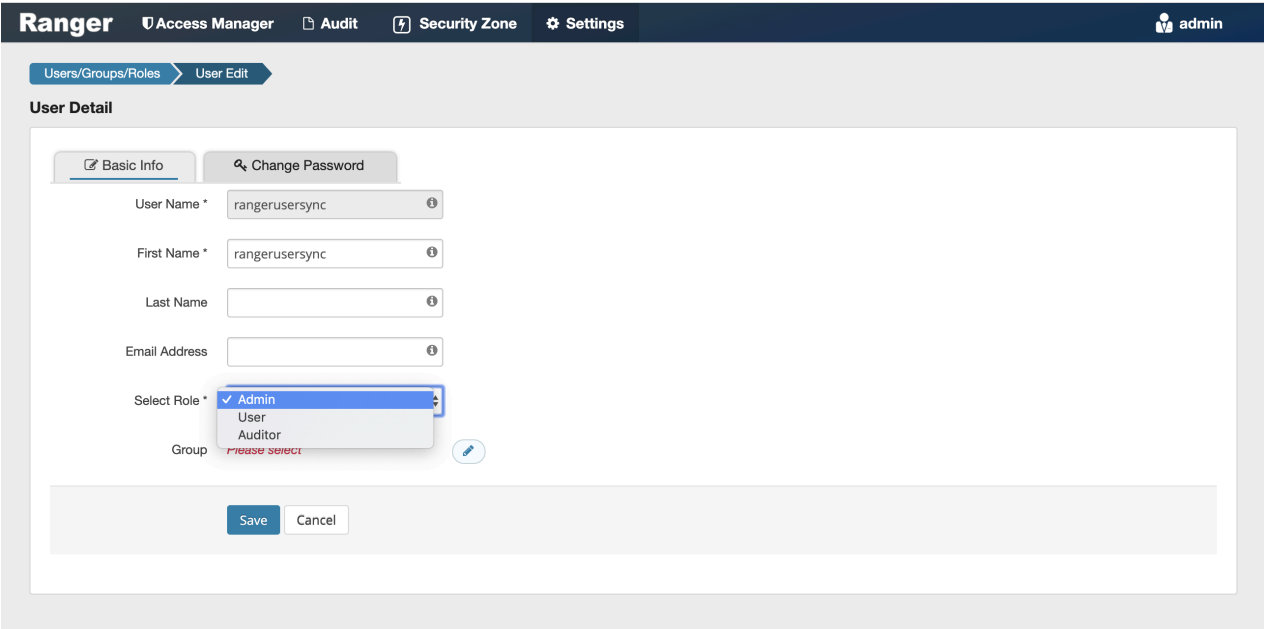
User List

Search for your users...

Add New User Set Visibility

<input type="checkbox"/>	User Name	Email Address	Role	User Source	Groups	Visibility
<input type="checkbox"/>	admin		Admin	Internal	--	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	rangerusersync		Admin	Internal	--	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	rangertagsync		Admin	Internal	--	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	hive		User	External	hive	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	cloudera-scm		User	External	wheel cloudera-scm	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	https		User	External	https	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	superset		User	External	superset	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	atlas		User	External	hadoop atlas	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	ranger		User	External	hadoop ranger	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	kudu		User	External	kudu	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	kms		User	External	kms	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	accumulo		User	External	accumulo	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	polkitd		User	External	polkitd	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	nfsnobody		User	External	nfsnobody	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	spark		User	External	spark	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	flume		User	External	flume	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	solr		User	External	solr	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	jenkins		User	External	jenkins	Visible

A user can be a User, Admin, or Auditor:



Only users with the Admin role can edit Ranger policies.

Configure Ranger Usersync for Deleted Users and Groups

How to configure Ranger Usersync for users and groups that have been deleted from the sync source.

About this task

You can configure Ranger Usersync to update Ranger when users and groups have been deleted from the sync source (UNIX, LDAP, AD or PAM). This ensures that users and groups – and their associated access permissions – do not remain in Ranger when they are deleted from sync source.

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, select Ranger > Configuration, then use the Search box to search for Ranger Usersync Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for conf/ranger-ugsync-site.xml. Use the Add (+) icons to add the following properties, then click Save Changes.

Name	Value	Description
ranger.usersync.deletes.enabled	true	Enables deleted users and groups synchronization. The default setting is false (disabled).

Name	Value	Description
ranger.usersync.deletes.frequency	10	Sets the frequency of delete synchronization. The default setting is 10, or once every 10 Usersync cycles. Delete synchronization consumes cluster resources, so a lower (more frequent) setting may affect performance.

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Filters (1)

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Clear

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Include Overrides

Ranger Usersync Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for conf/ranger-ugsync-site.xml

conf/ranger-ugsync-site.xml_role_safety_valve

Ranger Usersync Default Group

Undo

Show All Descriptions

View as XML

Name

ranger.usersync.deletes.enabled

Value

true

Description

Final

Name

ranger.usersync.deletes.frequency

Value

10

Description

Final

1 - 1 of 1

1 Edited Value

Reason for change:

Modified Ranger Usersync Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for c

Save Changes(CTRL+S)

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2. Click the Ranger Restart icon.

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Clear

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Ranger Usersync Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for conf/ranger-ugsync-site.xml

conf/ranger-ugsync-site.xml_role_safety_valve

Ranger Usersync Default Group

Name

ranger.usersync.deletes.enabled

Value

true

Description

☐ Final

Name

ranger.usersync.deletes.freq

Value

10

Description

☐ Final

1 of 1

- On the Stale Configurations page, click Restart Stale Services.

Cluster 1

Stale Configurations

File: conf/ranger-ugsync-site.xml RANGER-1(1) [Show](#)

```
... .. @@ -197,6 +197,14 @@
197 197 <property>
198 198 <name>ranger.usersync.kerberos.principal</name>
199 199 <value>rangerusersync/_HOST@ROOT.HWX.SITE</value>
200 200 </property>
201 201 + <property>
202 202 + <name>ranger.usersync.deletes.enabled</name>
203 203 + <value>true</value>
204 204 + </property>
205 205 + <property>
206 206 + <name>ranger.usersync.deletes.frequency</name>
207 207 + <value>10</value>
208 208 + </property>
209 209 </configuration>
210 210
```

File: conf/rangeradmin.properties RANGER-1(1) [Show](#)

```
... .. @@ -1,5 +1,9 @@
1 1 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.externalurl=
2 2 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.http.port=6080
3 3 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.attrib.ssl.enabled=fa
4 4 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.port=6182
5 5 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.externalurl=
6 6 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.http.port=6080
7 7 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.attrib.ssl.enabled=fa
8 8 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.port=6182
9 9
```

File: conf/rangeradmin.properties RANGER-1(2) [Show](#)

```
... .. @@ -2,5 +2,10 @@
2 2 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.externalurl=
3 3 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.http.port=6080
4 4 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.attrib.ssl.enabled=fa
5 5 dhoyl717-1.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.port=6182
6 6 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.authentication.method=PAM
7 7 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.externalurl=
8 8 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.http.port=6080
9 9 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.attrib.ssl.enabled=fa
10 10 +dhoyl717-2.dhoyl717.root.hwx.site:ranger.service.https.port=6182
11 11
```

Restart Stale Services

- On the Restart Stale Services page, select the Re-deploy client configuration check box, then click Restart Now.

Restart Stale Services

1 Review Changes

2 Command Details

Review Changes

All services running with outdated configurations in the cluster and their dependencies will be restarted.

☒ Re-deploy client configuration

[Back](#) [Restart Now](#)

- A progress indicator page appears while the services are being restarted. When the services have restarted, click Continue.

6. Users that have been deleted in sync source are not automatically deleted in Ranger – they are marked as Hidden and must be manually deleted by the Ranger Admin user, and then Ranger Usersync must be restarted. In the Ranger Admin Web UI, select Settings > Users/Groups/Roles. Click in the User List text box, then select Visibility > Hidden.

The screenshot shows the Ranger Admin Web UI. The top navigation bar includes 'Ranger', 'Access Manager', 'Audit', 'Security Zone', and 'Settings'. The user 'admin' is logged in. The 'Users/Groups/Roles' section is active, with 'Users' selected. The 'User List' table shows a dropdown menu for 'VISIBILITY' with options 'Hidden' and 'Visible'. The table lists several users, including 'admin', 'rangerusersync', 'rangertagsync', 'hdfs', 'hive', 'cloudera-scm', and 'httpsfs', all with 'Visible' status.

	User Name	Email Address	Role	User Source	Groups	Visibility
<input type="checkbox"/>	admin		Admin	Internal	hueDefaultUsers	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	rangerusersync		Admin	Internal	rangerusersync	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	rangertagsync		Admin	Internal	rangertagsync	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	hdfs		User	External	hadoop hdfs	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	hive		User	External	hive	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	cloudera-scm		User	External	cloudera-scm wheel	Visible
<input type="checkbox"/>	httpsfs		User	External	httpsfs	Visible

7. To delete a hidden user or group manually, select the applicable check boxes, then click the red Delete icon, as shown in the following example.

The screenshot shows the Ranger Admin Web UI. The 'User List' table has a checkbox selected for the user 'acapone'. The 'VISIBILITY' dropdown is set to 'Hidden'. The 'Delete' icon (a red trash can) is highlighted with a red box.

	User Name	Email Address	Role	User Source	Groups	Visibility
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	acapone		Admin	Internal	admin	Hidden

You can delete multiple users or groups by running a "delete" script on the command line interface.

For example:

```
Sample command to delete users:
python deleteUserGroupUtil.py -users <user file path> -admin <ranger admin user> -url <rangerhosturl> [-force] [-sslCertPath <cert path>] [-debug]

Sample command to delete groups:
python deleteUserGroupUtil.py -groups <group file path> -admin <ranger admin user> -url <rangerhosturl> [-force] [-sslCertPath <cert path>] [-debug]
```



Note: The deleteUserGroupUtil.py script installs as part of the Ranger installation on the node where Ranger Admin runs, in the following location: /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH/lib/ranger-admin/.

8. In Cloudera Manager, select Ranger > Ranger Usersync, then select Actions > Restart this Ranger Usersync.



Note:

- Sync source is tracked when processing Ranger users and groups for deletion. If the same user name for a separate sync source already exists in Ranger DB, that user will not be updated or marked as hidden.
- For AD/LDAP sync:
 - After marking a user or group as deleted/hidden in Ranger, the user or group status does not change automatically. The user or group must be manually deleted (or deleted using the cli "delete" script). Usersync must be restarted to reflect any changes to the same user name in the source.
 - For example, a user (Bob) from one OU (say Engineering) is deleted from the source and is marked as deleted in Ranger admin. If the same user name (Bob) is subsequently added back to the same OU, the user status will not be automatically enabled. The user must be manually deleted and Usersync must be restarted to implement the changes.
 - If an identical user name (say Bob) is deleted from one OU (say Engineering) and added to a different OU (say Finance) between the sync cycles, user Bob is marked as hidden/deleted only when the delete cycle is triggered. Until then there is a security risk that user Bob from Finance will be granted the permissions for Bob from Engineering.