

Cloudera Runtime 7.3.1

Ranger Authorization

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CLOUDERA

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Using Ranger to Provide Authorization in CDP

Apache Ranger manages access control through a user interface that ensures consistent policy administration across Cloudera Data Platform (CDP) components. Security administrators can define security policies at the database, table, column, and file levels, and can administer permissions for specific LDAP-based groups or individual users. Rules based on dynamic conditions such as time or geolocation can also be added to an existing policy rule. The Ranger authorization model is pluggable and can be easily extended to any data source using a service-based definition.

Once a user has been authenticated, their access rights must be determined. Authorization defines user access rights to resources. For example, a user may be allowed to create a policy and view reports, but not allowed to edit users and groups. You can use Ranger to set up and manage access to Hadoop services.

Ranger enables you to create services for specific resources (HDFS, HBase, Hive, etc.) and add access policies to those services. Ranger security zones enable you to organize service resources into multiple security zones. You can also create tag-based services and add access policies to those services. Using tag-based policies enables you to control access to resources across multiple components without creating separate services and policies in each component. You can also use Ranger TagSync to synchronize the Ranger tag store with an external metadata service such as Apache Atlas.

**Note:**

You can configure authorization using the Ranger UI, REST APIs, or client libraries. For more information about:

- Ranger REST APIs, see <https://ranger.apache.org/apidocs/index.html>.
- Ranger client libraries, see [Using Ranger client libraries](#).

Ranger plugin overview

Ranger enforces authorization using a plugin model.

Ranger at the core has a centralized web application, which consists of the policy administration. These policies are enforced within the Hadoop ecosystem using lightweight Ranger Java plugins. These plugins run as part of the same process as the namenode (HDFS), HiveServer2(Hive), HiveMetaStore, HBase server (Hbase), Kafka, Solr, NiFi, Raz, RazS3, ADLS, Yarn and Knox server (Knox). Plugins are enabled by default for each of these components except (Solr) and can be disabled individually, using Cloudera Manager.

Ranger plugins exist in the path of the user request. Each plugin decides whether to allow or deny user requests for accessing. Each plugin also collects and stores the access request details as access audit log records.

Ranger plugins enforce the policies defined in the policy database. Ranger Admin users can create a policy for a specific set of resources and assign a specific set of permissions to a specific set of users, groups and roles. Ranger admin users manage policies using the Ranger Admin Web UI.

Ranger policies are independent from native permissions (os permission). Ranger uses native permissions to authorize user access in the case that an applicable Ranger policy does not exist in the policy database.

Ranger Hive Plugin

Describes how the Ranger Hive plugin enforces authorization.

Ranger Hive Plugin is enabled in HiveServer2 which helps in storage-based authorization and SQL-standard authorization. In storage-based authorization when a new table is created by running CREATE TABLE statement in Beeline, which will submit query to HiveServer2 for processing, and before HiveServer2 is able to run the query, it will check the policy cache file and make sure the user who submits the query has the appropriate permission to perform the task. Once the authorization passes, a query is submitted and a table created.

Upon successful creation of the new table, two things will be triggered by Ranger's Hive plugin:

1. Sends audit event to Solr and/or HDFS
2. Sends Kafka event to topic "ATLAS_HOOK", to record that a new entity has been created, so effectively Ranger's Hive Plugin is the producer for "ATLAS_HOOK" topic in Kafka

SQL standard authorization provides grant/revoke functionality at database, table level. When a grant command is executed in beeline it updates/creates a policy for that user and when revoke is executed the user is added in the deny condition of the policy.

Ranger Hive Plugin Enforcement Example

Prerequisite

1. Create a database, table, column in hive service and also insert some data into it with hive user.
 - create database vehicle;
 - create table vehicle.cars(car_id int, car_name string, car_color string, car_price int);"
 - insert into vehicle.cars(car_id, car_name, car_color, car_price) VALUES (1,'car1','color1',100000), (2,'car2','color2',200000), (3,'car3','color3',300000), (4,'car4','color4',400000);
 - select * from vehicle.cars;
2. Create external user 'externaluser1'

Access Enforcement steps

1. Let's try to access the vehicle.cars table using 'externaluser1'.
'externaluser1' will be denied access, because 'externaluser1' lacks permission to access the vehicle.cars table.
2. Lets create a policy in ranger-hive for the user:
 - Resource : [database=vehicle, table=cars, column=*]
 - allow policy item : [user='externaluser1', permission=select]
3. Let's try to access the vehicle.cars table using 'externaluser1'.
'externaluser1' will be allowed access, because 'externaluser1' now has permission to access the vehicle.cars table.
4. You can check the logs related to these actions, using Ranger Admin Web UI Access Audit tab.

Masking Enforcement steps

Suppose you don't want to show the car_price to 'externaluser1' user so we can mask the data of that column for that user.

1. Lets create a masking policy in ranger-hive for the user:
 - Resource : [database=vehicle, table=cars, column=car_price]
 - allow policy item : [user='externaluser1', permission=select, Select Masking Option=Partial mask: show last 4]
2. Now let's try to access the vehicle.cars table using 'externaluser1'
'externaluser1' will see the car_price - only last 4 digits - because 'externaluser1' has masked access to vehicle.cars table.

Row Enforcement steps

Suppose you don't want to show the only one row to 'externaluser1' user so we can do it using the row filter policy.

1. Lets create a masking policy in ranger-hive for the user:
 - Resource : [database=vehicle, table=cars]
 - allow policy item : [user='externaluser1', permission=select, Row Level Filter=car_color = 'color4']
2. Now let's try to access the vehicle.cars table using 'externaluser1'.
'externaluser1' will see only the row whose car_color is 'color4'.

Table 1: Hive Commands to Ranger Permission Mapping

Permission	Action
SELECT	Gives read access to an object.
CREATE	Hive Create Table statement is used to create table.
UPDATE	Gives the ability to run update queries on an object (table).
ALTER	You can rename the table and column of existing Hive tables. You can add a new column to the table. Rename Hive table column. Add or drop table partition. Add Hadoop archive option to Hive table.
DROP	DROP TABLE command in the hive is used to drop a table inside the hive.
INDEX	An Index is nothing but a pointer on a particular column of a table. Creating an index means creating a pointer on a particular column of a table.
LOCK	Is used to lock the table.
Read	Read data from HDFS using hdfs or other cloud locations.
Write	Export Data to a location in hdfs or other cloud locations.
ReplAdmin	ReplAdmin privilege is related to REPL DUMP and REPL LOAD commands.
Service Admin	Enable hive ranger plugin to isolate various admin operations, in this case "Kill Query". "Service Admin" won't be able to do DATABASE / TABLE / COLUMN operations as this will all be taken care by the existing DATABASE/TABLE/COLUMN level permission model.
Temporary UDF Admin	Temporary UDF Admin is needed for creating UDFs.
Refresh	Refresh is used by only impala.
ALL	This is for all the permission mentioned above.

Ranger Kafka Plugin

Describes how the Ranger Kafka plugin enforces authorization.

Ranger Kafka plugin is enabled in master.

Ranger Kafka Plugin Enforcement Example

Prerequisite

1. Create external user 'externaluser3'

Access Enforcement steps

1. Let's try to create a topic and send some data using 'externaluser3', he will be denied as he doesn't have permission to create it.
2. Lets create a policy in ranger-kafka for the user
 - Resource : [Topic=topicstest01]
 - allow policy item : [user='externaluser3', permission=publish, consume, describe, create]
3. Let's try to create a topic and send some data using 'externaluser3', he will be allowed as he gets permission to access it.
4. You can check the logs related to these actions, using Ranger Admin Web UI Access Audit tab.

Table 2: Kafka Commands to Ranger Permission Mapping

Permission	Action
Resource = topic	
Publish, Describe, Create	To produce topic and publish
Describe, Create	To describe topic
Describe	sending message to topic
Publish	To publish topic
Consume	To read data (consume)
Describe	To list topic
Configure	To alter config of topic
Delete	To delete topic
Describe Config	To describe config of topic
Alter Config	To alter config
Resource = consumergroup	
Describe	To describe topic
Consume	To consume topic
Resource = cluster	
Create	To create topic
Describe	To describe topic
Idempotent Write	To write idempotently
Resource = transactionid	
Describe, Publish	To publish and describe

Ranger special entities

Ranger in CDP has specific, internal groups and entities that affect user authorization and access to all services in CDP.

In addition to any users, group, roles and permissions that you define using Ranger, you must understand the following Ranger special entities:

"public" group

A special, internal group within Ranger that consists of all users, including future users. Membership is implicit and automatic.



Note: All users belong to "public" group. Any policies granted to this group provide access to everyone.

The following, default policies give permissions to members of group "public":

- all - database > public > create permission
- default database tables columns > public > create permission
- Information_schema database tables columns > public > select permission

You can remove “public” from these default policies to further restrict user access, based on your security requirements.

{OWNER} special entity

A special Ranger entity attached to a user based on their actions. For example, when a user "bob" creates a table, "bob" becomes the {OWNER} of that table and would get any permissions provided to {OWNER} on that table across all the policies. The following default policies have permissions for {OWNER}:

- all - database, table, column > {OWNER} > all permissions
- all - database, table > {OWNER} > all permissions
- all - database, udf > {OWNER} > all permissions
- all - database > {OWNER} > all permissions

Although not recommended, you can modify access to special entity {OWNER}, based on your security requirements. Removing the default {OWNER} permissions may require adding additional, specific policies for each object owner, which may increase your policy management operational burden.

Enabling Ranger HDFS plugin manually on a Data Hub

How to enable an HDFS plugin for Ranger, service-wide, on a Data Hub using Cloudera Manager.

About this task

The Ranger HDFS plug-in helps to centralize HDFS authorization policies. Apache Ranger plugins validate the access of a user against the authorization policies defined in the Apache Ranger policy administration server, and stored in the HDFS service instance, also called a repository. When you enable the Ranger HDFS plugin and an HDFS service user attempts access, Ranger checks whether a policy exists granting or denying the user access. If no policy exists, Ranger defaults to use the native permissions model in HDFS. Access control rules configured through this combination of Ranger HDFS plugin and native file system permissions apply.

To enable users define Ranger authorization polices, using an HDFS service plugin:

Procedure

1. In a DataHub, go to Cloudera Manager HDFS Configuration .

- In Search, type Ranger Service, then click the box to enable the hdfs (service-wide) parameter for Ranger Service.

Figure 1: Enabling the HDFS Ranger plugin parameter on a Data Hub

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Manager interface for the 'ranger-ly31f3' cluster. The 'hdfs' service is selected, and the 'Configuration' tab is active. A search filter 'Ranger Service' is applied. Under the 'Filters' section, 'SCOPE' is expanded, and 'hdfs (Service-Wide)' is selected. The 'Ranger Service' configuration is shown, with the 'ranger-681788' parameter checked under 'hdfs (Service-Wide)'. The configuration details for 'Ranger Service' are visible, including 'Ranger Service Name', 'Enable Ranger Authorization', and 'Ranger DFS Audit Path'. The 'Save Changes (CTRL+S)' button is at the bottom right.

A stale configuration icon displays for the hdfs service.

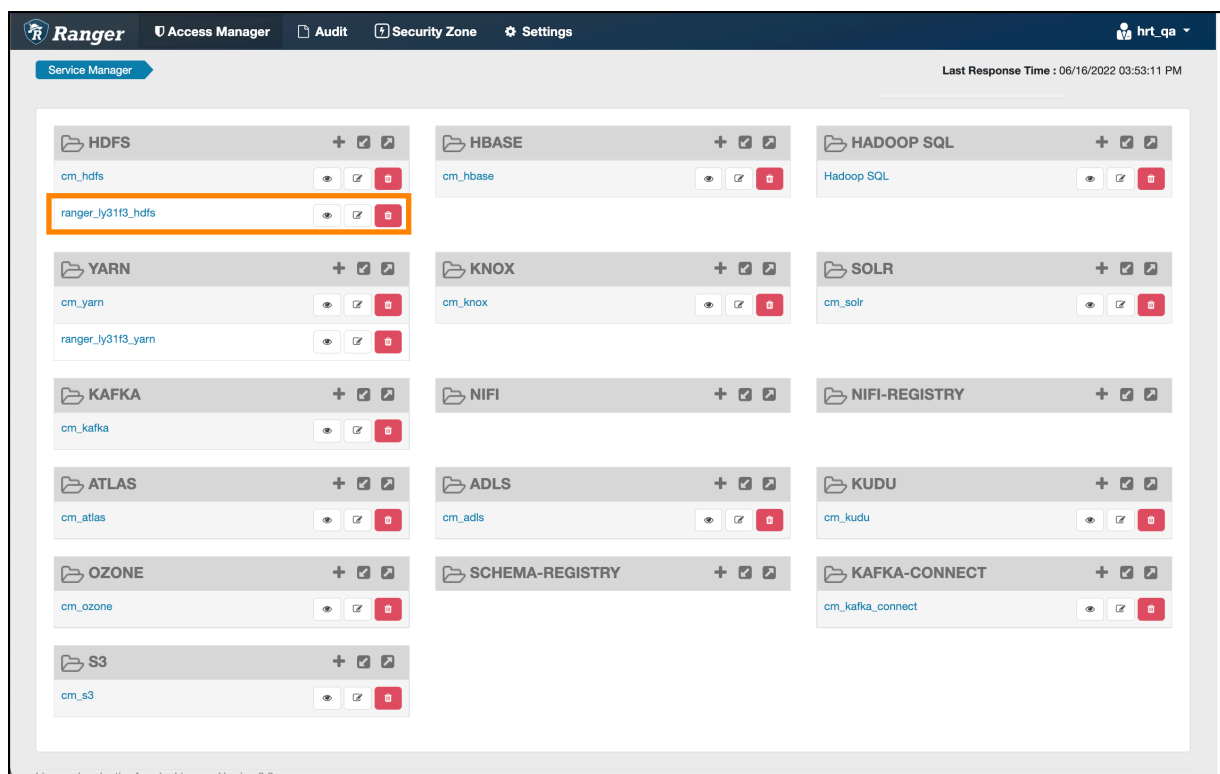
Figure 2: Result of adding a new configuration parameter

The screenshot shows a close-up of the hdfs service header. The 'hdfs' service name is displayed with a green checkmark icon. The 'Actions' dropdown menu is open, and a 'Stale Configuration: Restart' warning is displayed over the 'Configuration' tab. The warning text reads 'Stale Configuration: Restart Configuration needed mmands'.

- Before restarting Hdfs service for stale configurations, choose HDFS Actions Create Ranger Repository . After progress completes, close the Create Repository dialog.
- Now proceed to restart the Hdfs service. Click HDFS Actions Restart . After progress completes, close the Restart dialog.
- On the Data Lake, log in to Ranger.
- Go to Admin Web UI Access Manager .

- In Service Manager HDFS , confirm that (DataHub cluster name)_hdfs appears.

Figure 3: Confirming HDFS plugin added



- Go to Audit Plugins .

Results

Confirm that the Http response code for the Ranger Hdfs plugin enabled on the DataHub Hdfs service displays 200 (successful).

Figure 4: Confirming successful http response

The screenshot shows the Ranger Audit Plugins page. The 'Plugins' tab is selected. A table displays the status of various plugins. The 'Http Response Code' column for the 'ranger_ly31f3_hdfs' plugin is highlighted with an orange box, showing a value of 200.

Export Date (Pacific Daylight Time) *	Service Name	Plugin ID	Plugin IP	Cluster Name	Http Response Code	Status
06/16/2022 02:57:06 PM	ranger_ly31f3_hdfs	hdfs@ranger-ly31f3-master1.ranger...	172.27.195.0	ranger-ly31f3	200	Policies synced to plugin
06/16/2022 02:57:06 PM	ranger_ly31f3_hdfs	hdfs@ranger-ly31f3-master0.ranger...	172.27.196.3	ranger-ly31f3	200	Policies synced to plugin
06/16/2022 05:42:13 AM	cm_knox	knox@ranger-ly31f3-manager0-cm...	172.27.82.10	ranger-ly31f3	200	Policies synced to plugin
			172.27.165.74	ranger-ly31f3	200	Policies synced to plugin

Ranger Policies Overview

Ranger has two types of policies: resource-based and tag-based.

Resource-based policies

Ranger enables you to configure resource-based services (HDFS, HBase, Hive, etc.) and add access policies to those services.

Tag-based policies

Ranger enables you to create tag-based services and add access policies to those services.

Ranger tag-based policies

Ranger enables you to create tag-based services and add access policies to those services.

Tag-Based Policies Overview

- An important feature of Ranger tag-based authorization is the separation of resource-classification from access-authorization. For example, resources (HDFS file/directory, Hive database/table/column etc.) containing sensitive data such as social security numbers, credit card numbers, or sensitive health care data can be tagged with PII/PCI/PHI – either as the resource enters the Hadoop ecosystem or at a later time. Once a resource is tagged, the authorization for the tag would be automatically enforced, thus eliminating the need to create or update policies for the resource.



Note: Tags applied on a Hive table are propagated to the views created from that table. Hence, if any Ranger tag based access or masking policies are associated with those tags, then the views also have those policies applied.

- Using tag-based policies also enables you to control access to resources across multiple Hadoop components without creating separate services and policies in each component.
- Tag details are stored in a tag store. Ranger TagSync can be used to synchronize the tag store with an external metadata service such as Apache Atlas.

Tag Store

Details of tags associated with resources are stored in a tag store. Apache Ranger plugins retrieve the tag details from the tag store for use during policy evaluation. To minimize the performance impact during policy evaluation (in finding tags for resources), Apache Ranger plugins cache the tags and periodically poll the tag store for any changes. When a change is detected, the plugins update the cache. In addition, the plugins store the tag details in a local cache file – just as the policies are stored in a local cache file. On component restart, the plugins will use the tag data from the local cache file if the tag store is not reachable.

Apache Ranger plugins download the tag details from the store managed by Ranger Admin. Ranger Admin persists the tag details in its policy store and provides a REST interface for the plugins to download the tag details.

Tags

Ranger Tags can have attributes. Tag attribute values can be used in Ranger tag-based policies to influence the authorization decision.

For example, to deny access to a resource after a specific date:

1. Add the EXPIRES_ON tag to the resource.
2. Add an expiry_date tag attribute and set its value to the expiry date.
3. Create a Ranger policy for the EXPIRES_ON tag.
4. Add a condition in this policy to deny access when the date specified in the expiry_date tag attribute is later than the current date.

Note that the EXPIRES_ON tag policy is created as the default policy in tag service instances.

TagSync

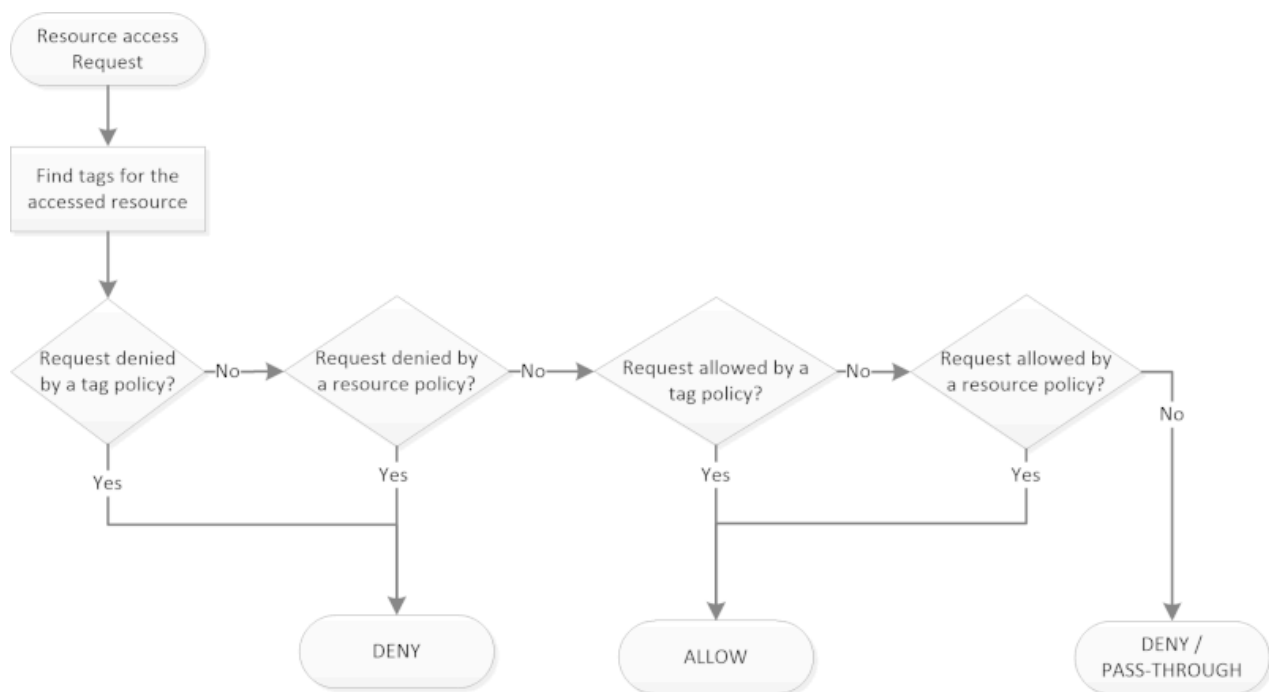
Ranger TagSync is used to synchronize the tag store with an external metadata service such as Apache Atlas. TagSync is a daemon process similar to the Ranger UserSync process.

Ranger TagSync receives tag details from Apache Atlas via change notifications. As tags are added to, updated, or deleted from resources in Apache Atlas, Ranger TagSync receives notifications and updates the tag store.

Tags and policy evaluation

When authorizing an access request, an Apache Ranger plugin evaluates applicable Ranger policies for the resource being accessed. The following diagram shows the details of the policy evaluation flow. More details on the steps in this workflow are provided in the subsequent sections.

Apache Ranger Policy Evaluation Flow with Tags



Apache Ranger Policy Evaluation Flow with Tags

Finding Tags

Apache Ranger supports a service to register context enrichers, which are used to update context data to the access request.

The Ranger Tag service, which is part of the tag-based policies feature, adds a context enricher named RangerTagEnricher. This context enricher is responsible for finding tags for the requested resource and adding the tag details to the request context. This context enricher keeps a cache of the available tags; while processing an access request, it finds the tags applicable for the requested resource and adds the tags to the request context. The context enricher keeps the cache updated by periodically polling Ranger Admin for changes.

Evaluating Tag-Based Policies

Once the list of tags for the requested resource is found, the Apache Ranger policy engine evaluates the tag-based policies applicable to the tags. If a policy for one of these tag results in a deny, access will be denied. If none of the tags are denied, and if a policy allows for one of the tags, access will be allowed. If there is no result for any tag, or if there are no tags for the resource, the policy engine will evaluate the resource-based policies to make the authorization decision.

Using Tags in Conditions

Apache Ranger allows the use of custom conditions while evaluating authorization policies. The Apache Ranger policy engine makes various request details – such as user, groups, resource, and context – available to the conditions. Tags in the request context, which are added by the enricher, are available to the conditions and can be used to influence the authorization decision.

The default policy in tag service instances, the EXPIRES_ON tag, uses such condition to check to see if the request date is later than the value specified in tag attribute expiry_date. This default policy does not work unless an EXPIRES_ON tag has been created in Atlas.

Related Information

[Apache Ranger Wiki > Context Enrichers](#)

Ranger access conditions

The Apache Ranger access policy model consists of two major components: specification of the resources a policy is applied to, such as HDFS files and directories, Hive databases, tables, and columns, HBase tables, column-families, and columns, and so on; and the specification of access conditions for specific users and groups

Allow Deny and Exclude Conditions

Apache Ranger supports the following access conditions:

- Allow
- Exclude from Allow
- Deny
- Exclude from Deny

These access conditions enable you to set up fine-grained access control policies.

For example, you can allow access to a "finance" database to all users in the "finance" group, but deny access to all users in the "interns" group. Let's say that one of the members of the "interns" group, "scott", needs to work on an assignment that requires access to the "finance" database. In that case, you can add an Exclude from Deny condition that will allow user "scott" to access the "finance" database. The following image shows how this policy would be set up in Apache Ranger:

Policy Details :

Policy ID **15**

Policy Name * enabled

Hive Database * Include

table * Include **Resource**

Hive Column * Include

Description

Audit Logging YES

Allow Conditions :

Select Group	Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin
<input type="text" value="finance"/>	<input type="text" value="Select User"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Exclude from Allow Conditions :

Deny Conditions :

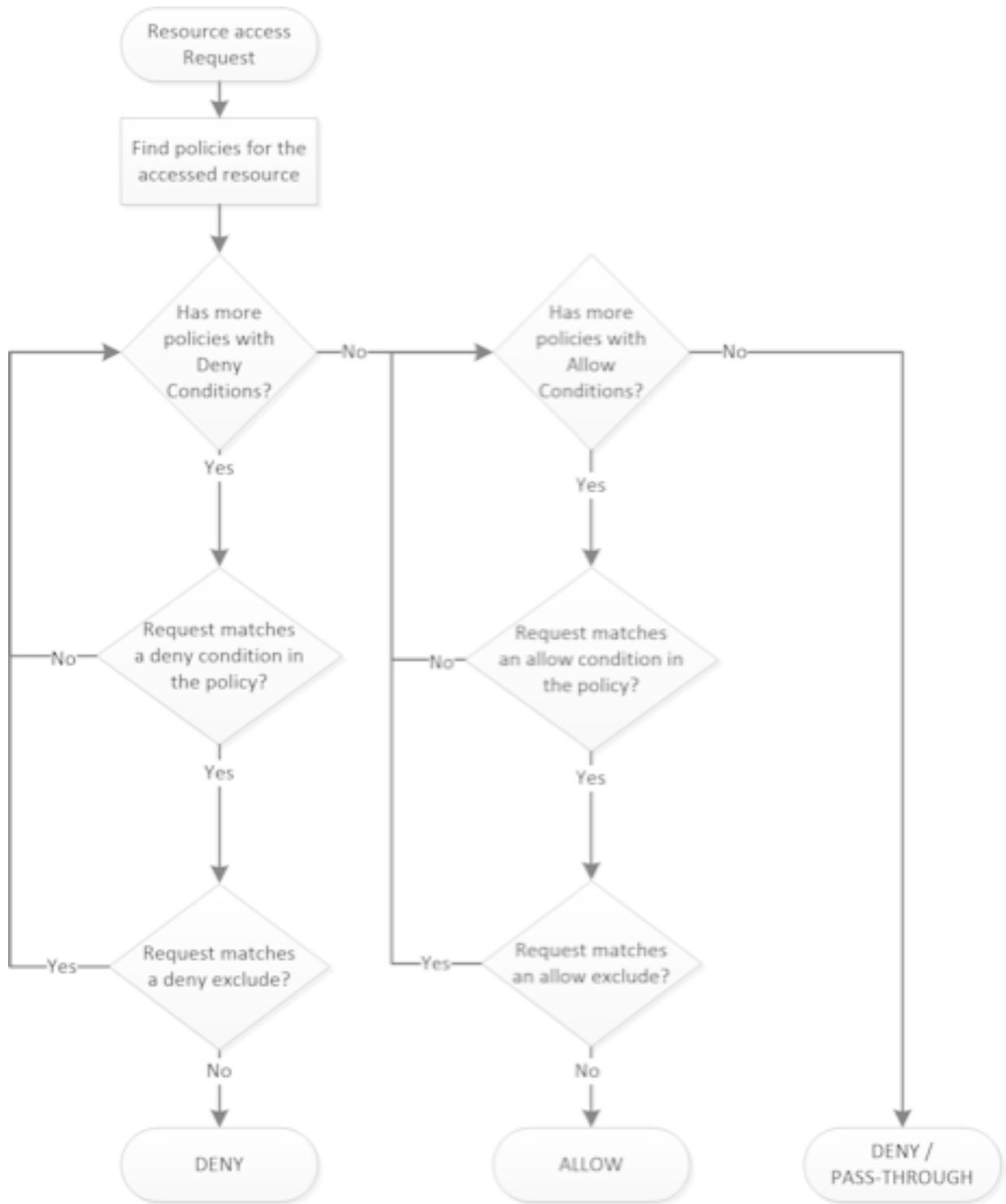
Select Group	Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin
<input type="text" value="interns"/>	<input type="text" value="Select User"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Exclude from Deny Conditions :

Select Group	Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin
<input type="text" value="Select Group"/>	<input type="text" value="SCOR"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> select	<input type="checkbox"/>

Policy Evaluation of Access Conditions

Apache Ranger policies are evaluated in a specific order to ensure predictable results (if there is no access policy that allows access, the authorization request will typically be denied). The following diagram shows the policy evaluation work-flow:



Apache Ranger Policy Evaluation Flow

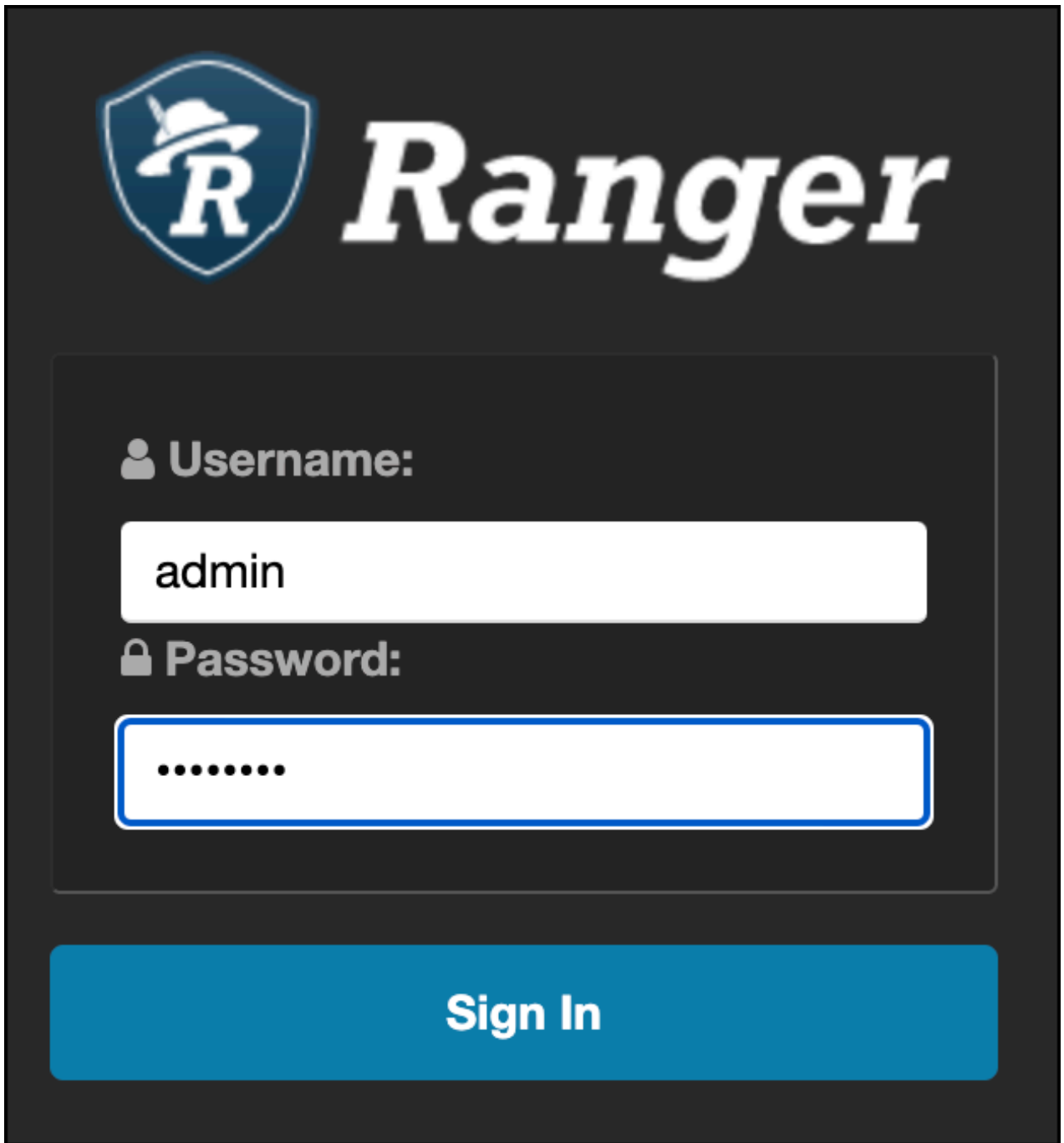
Using the Ranger Admin Web UI

Log in through the Ranger Admin Web UI as a Ranger administrator user to administer auditing, services for CDP resources, access policies for those services and permissions to the Ranger Admin modules for other Ranger users, groups and roles.

Accessing the Ranger Admin Web UI

How to access the Ranger Admin Web UI.

To access the Ranger Admin Web UI, go to Cloudera Manager Ranger Ranger Admin Web UI , type your user name and password, and then click Sign In.



Ranger Admin Web UI Home Page

The screenshot displays the Ranger Admin Web UI Service Manager interface. At the top right, it shows the 'Last Response Time' as 09/14/2023 02:53:14 PM. The main content area is divided into 'Resource' and 'Tag' tabs, with 'Resource' selected. A 'Security Zone' dropdown menu is set to 'Select Zone Name', with 'Import' and 'Export' buttons. The interface lists various services in a grid, each with a folder icon, a name, and action buttons (add, edit, delete). The services listed are: HDFS (cm_hdfs), HBASE (cm_hbase), HADOOP SQL (Hadoop SQL), YARN (cm_yarn), KNOX (cm_knox), SOLR (cm_solr), KAFKA (cm_kafka), NIFI, NIFI-REGISTRY, ATLAS (cm_atlas), ADLS, KUDU (cm_kudu), OZONE (cm_ozone), SCHEMA-REGISTRY (cm_schema-registry), KAFKA-CONNECT (cm_kafka_connect), S3, and GS. A left sidebar contains navigation icons for Resource Policies, Tag Policies, Reports, Audits, Security Zone, and Settings. The user 'admin' is logged in, and the license information 'Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0' is visible at the bottom.

After you log in, your user name is displayed at the lower left of the Ranger Admin Web UI.

Ranger console navigation

Explains the basic Ranger console/GUI.

- The Service Manager for Resource Based Policies page displays when you log in to Ranger Admin Web UI. You can use Service Manager to create services for CDP resources (HDFS, HBase, Hive, etc.) and add access policies to those resources.

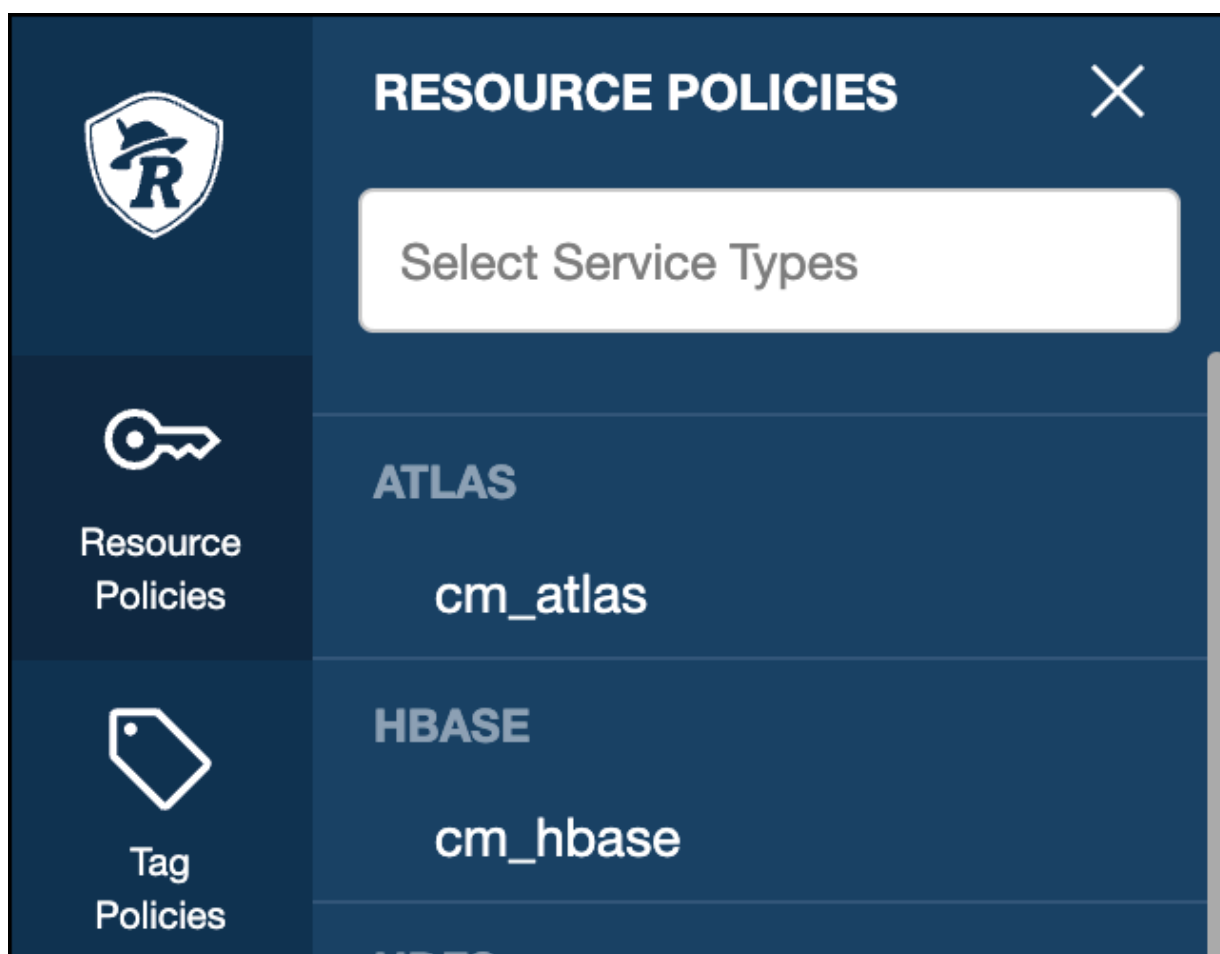
The screenshot displays the 'Service Manager' interface in the Ranger Admin Web UI. The page is titled 'Service Manager' and shows a grid of resource cards. Each card represents a resource and its associated tag. The resources listed are:

- HDFS**: cm_hdfs
- HBASE**: cm_hbase
- HADOOP SQL**: Hadoop SQL
- YARN**: cm_yarn
- KNOX**: cm_knox
- SOLR**: cm_solr
- KAFKA**: cm_kafka
- NIFI**: NIFI
- NIFI-REGISTRY**: NIFI-REGISTRY
- ATLAS**: cm_atlas
- ADLS**: ADLS
- KUDU**: cm_kudu
- OZONE**: cm_ozone
- SCHEMA-REGISTRY**: cm_schema-registry
- KAFKA-CONNECT**: cm_kafka_connect
- S3**: S3
- GS**: GS

The interface includes a left navigation panel with icons for Resource Policies, Tag Policies, Reports, Audits, Security Zone, and Settings. At the top right, it shows 'Last Response Time' as 09/14/2023 02:53:14 PM. At the bottom left, the user is identified as 'admin' and the license is 'Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0'.

Use the left navigation panel to navigate the Ranger Admin Web UI.

To return to the Service Manager home page, click the Ranger icon at the upper left corner of the Ranger Admin Web UI page.



- Resource Policies -- Clicking Resource Polices displays a list of resource-based policies. Click a specific policy name to open policy management page for the selected service. You can use the policy page to administer access policies for that service.
- Tag Policies -- Clicking Tag Polices displays a list of resource-based policies. Click a specific policy name to open policy management page for the selected tag-based policy. You can use the Tag policy page to administer access policies for tag-based policies.
- Reports -- Clicking Reports opens the Reports page. You can use the Reports page to generate user access reports for resource and tag-based policies based on search criteria such as policy name, resource, group, and user name.
- Audits -- Click Audits, then select Access, Admin, Login Sessions, Plugins, Plugin Status or User Sync to access the Audit page Access, Admin, Login Sessions, Plugins, Plugin Status, and User Sync tabs. These UIs provide

administrator access to monitor user activity at the resource level, and also to set up conditional auditing based on users, groups, or time.

Audits

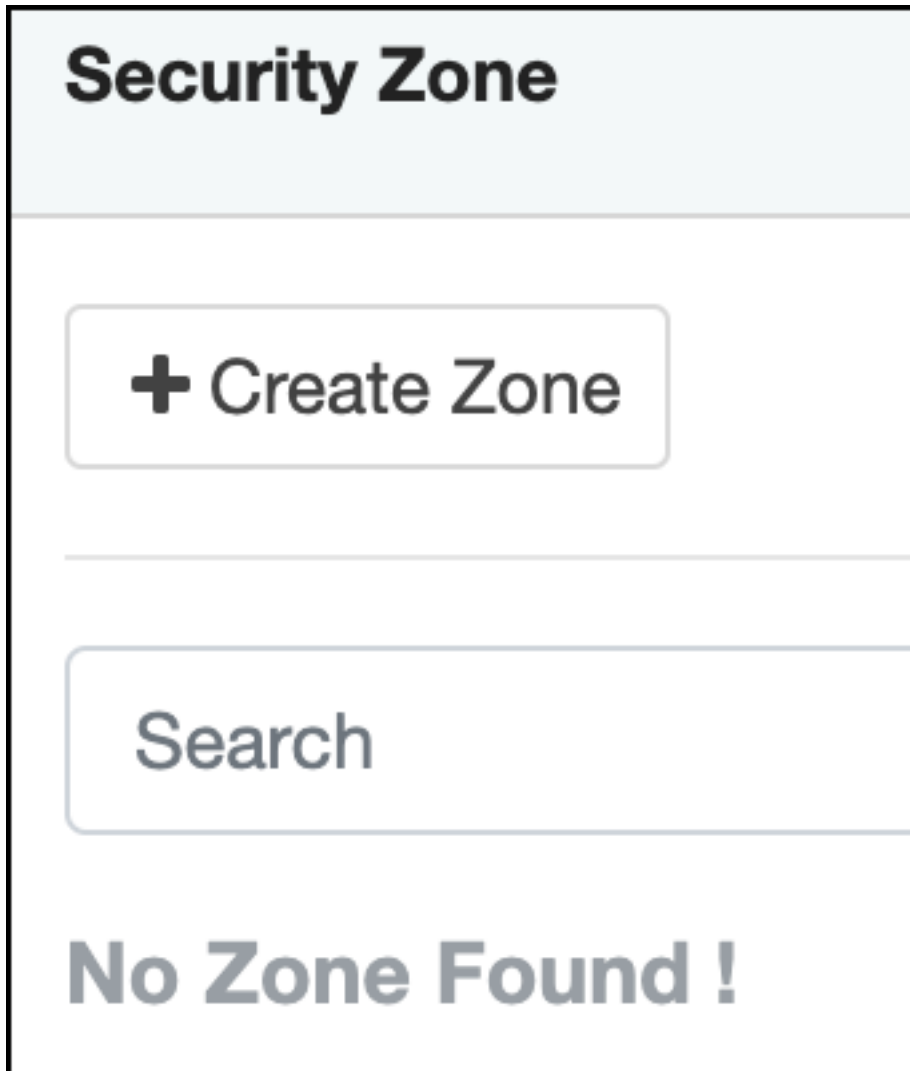
Access Admin Login Sessions Plugins Plugin Status User Sync Metrics

Q START DATE : 09/14/2023

Exclude Service Users: Last Updated Time: 09/14/2023 03:41:23 PM | Entries: 1 to 25 of 2057192 Columns ▾

Policy ID	Policy Version	Event Time ▼	Application	User	Service (Name / Type)	Resource (Name / Type)	Access Type	Permission	Result	Access Enforcer
28	1	09/14/2023 3:41:09 PM	kafka	streamsrepmgr	cm_kafka kafka	srm-meta.internal topic	describe	describe	Allowed	ranger-acl
20	1	09/14/2023 3:41:08 PM	ozone	hue	cm_ozone ozone	s3v/cloudera-health-m... bucket	read	read	Allowed	ranger-acl
27	1	09/14/2023 3:41:07 PM	kafka	streamsrepmgr	cm_kafka kafka	secondary-mm2 consumergroup	consume	consume	Allowed	ranger-acl

- Security Zone -- Lets you organize resource and tag-based services and policies into separate security zones. You can assign one or more administrators for each security zone. Security zone administrators can then create and update policies for their security zone.



- Settings -- Enables you to manage and assign policy permissions to users and groups. Select the appropriate link to the Users, Groups, Roles, and Permissions pages.

Users/Groups/Roles								Last Response Time																																																					
								09/14/2023 03:47:00 PM																																																					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Users Groups Roles </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <input type="text" value="Search for your users..."/> Add New User Set Visibility ▾ 🗑️ </div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th><input type="checkbox"/></th> <th>User Name</th> <th>Email Address</th> <th>Role</th> <th>User Sourc</th> <th>Sync Source</th> <th>Groups</th> <th>Visibility</th> <th>Sync Details</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>admin</td> <td>--</td> <td>Admin</td> <td>Internal</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>Visible</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>rangerusersync</td> <td>--</td> <td>Admin</td> <td>Internal</td> <td>--</td> <td>--</td> <td>Visible</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>rangertagsync</td> <td>--</td> <td>Admin</td> <td>External</td> <td>Unix</td> <td>rangertagsync</td> <td>Visible</td> <td>👁️</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>hdfs</td> <td>--</td> <td>User</td> <td>External</td> <td>Unix</td> <td>hadoop hdfs</td> <td>Visible</td> <td>👁️</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>hive</td> <td>--</td> <td>User</td> <td>External</td> <td>Unix</td> <td>hive</td> <td>Visible</td> <td>👁️</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								<input type="checkbox"/>	User Name	Email Address	Role	User Sourc	Sync Source	Groups	Visibility	Sync Details	<input type="checkbox"/>	admin	--	Admin	Internal	--	--	Visible	--	<input type="checkbox"/>	rangerusersync	--	Admin	Internal	--	--	Visible	--	<input type="checkbox"/>	rangertagsync	--	Admin	External	Unix	rangertagsync	Visible	👁️	<input type="checkbox"/>	hdfs	--	User	External	Unix	hadoop hdfs	Visible	👁️	<input type="checkbox"/>	hive	--	User	External	Unix	hive	Visible	👁️
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Permissions				Last Response Time
				09/14/2023 03:51:13 PM
<input type="text" value="Search for permissions..."/>				
Modules	Groups	Users	Action	
Resource Based Policies	--	admin rangerusersync keyadmin rangertagsync + More..	📝	
Users/Groups	--	admin rangerusersync rangertagsync keyadmin + More..	📝	
Reports	--	admin rangerusersync keyadmin rangertagsync + More..	📝	
Audit	--	admin rangerusersync rangertagsync keyadmin + More..	📝	
Key Manager	--	keyadmin	📝	
Tag Based Policies	--	admin rangerusersync rangertagsync rangerrms + More..	📝	
Security Zone	--	admin rangerusersync rangertagsync hdfs + More..	📝	

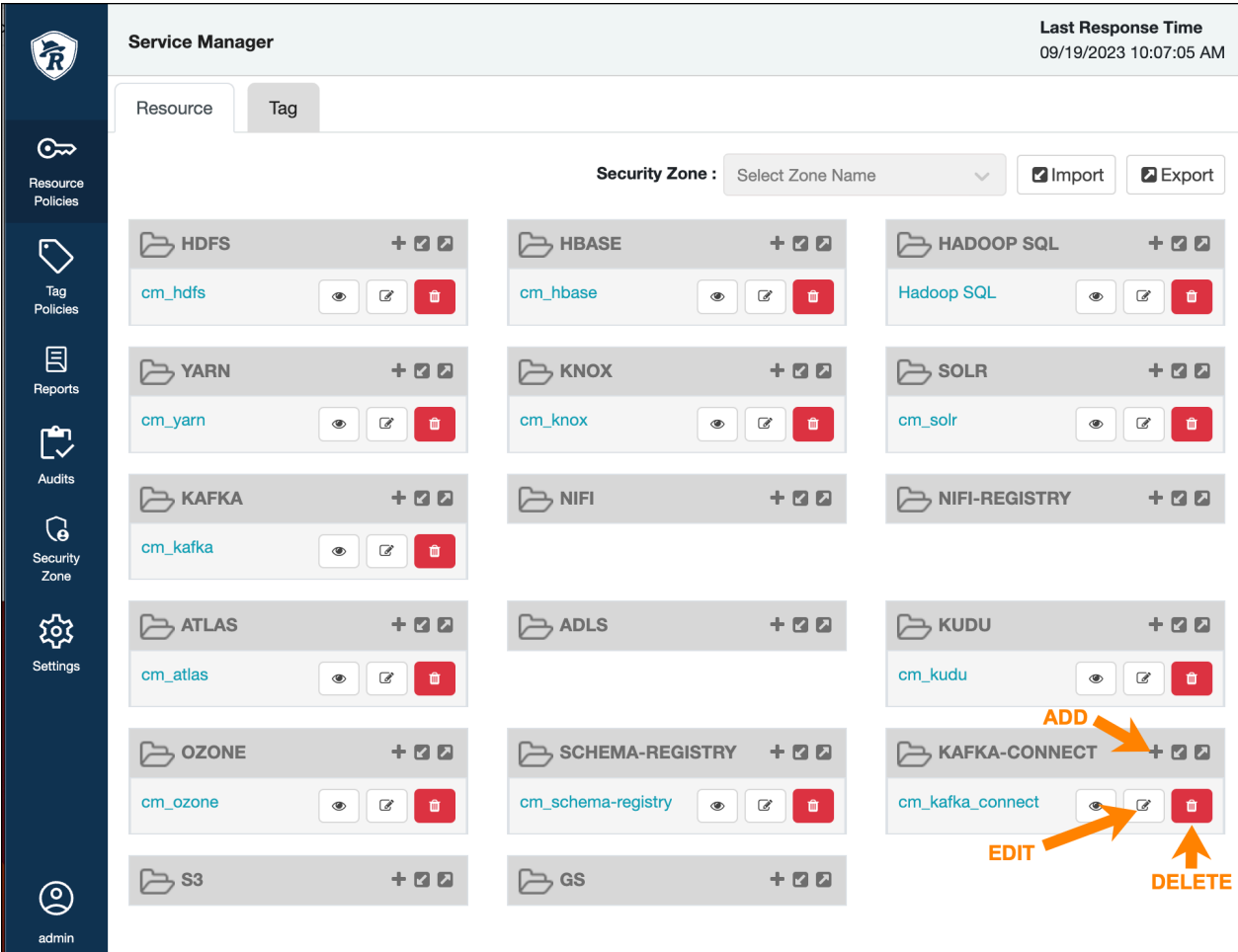
Resource-based Services and Policies

Ranger enables you to configure resource-based services for Hadoop components (e.g. HBase, Kafka, Storm, etc.) and add access policies to those services.

Configuring resource-based services

The Service Manager displays the **Resource Policies** Resource page when you log in to the Ranger Admin Web UI. You can also access this page by selecting **Service Manager** **Resource Policies**, or by clicking the Ranger icon at the upper left of the Ranger Admin Web UI. You can use Resource to add, edit or delete services for Hadoop resources (HDFS, HBase, HadoopSQL, etc.) and add access policies for those resources.


- To add a new resource-based service, click Add () in the applicable box on Service Manager. Enter the required configuration settings, then click Add.
- To edit a resource-based service, click Edit () at the right of the service. Edit the service settings, then click Save to save your changes.
- To delete a resource-based service, click Delete () at the right of the service. Deleting a service also deletes all of the policies for that service.



Configure a resource-based service: Atlas

How to add an Atlas service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to Atlas.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service
Last Response Time
09/19/2023 11:37:14 AM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

atlas.rest.address *

Common Name for Certificate

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> ✖

+

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

Test Connection
Add
Cancel

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 3: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.

Field name	Description
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to Atlas.

Table 4: Configuration Properties

Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
atlas.rest.address (SSL environment)	Atlas host and port. Update in the Ranger plugin services to get resource lookup working. Value is https://<Atlas-server>:<https-port>. Default port is 31443.
Common Name For Certificate	The name of the certificate. This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).


3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: HBase

How to add an HBase service.

Procedure

1.

On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to HBase.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service

Last Response Time
09/19/2023 11:43:15 AM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

hadoop.security.authentication *

hbase.master.kerberos.principal

hbase.security.authentication *

hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort *

hbase.zookeeper.quorum *

zookeeper.znode.parent *

Common Name for Certificate

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 5: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to HBase.

Table 6: Configuration Properties


Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
hadoop.security.authentication	Values are simple and kerberos.
hbase.master.kerberos.principal	The Kerberos principal for the HBase Master. (Required only if Kerberos authentication is enabled). Update in the Ranger plugin services to get resource lookup working. For example, hbase/_HOST@<REALM>.
hbase.security.authentication	As noted in the hadoop configuration file hbase-site.xml.
hbase.zookeeper.property.clientPort	As noted in the hadoop configuration file hbase-site.xml.
hbase.zookeeper.quorum	As noted in the hadoop configuration file hbase-site.xml.
zookeeper.znode.parent	As noted in the hadoop configuration file hbase-site.xml.
Common Name for Certificate	The name of the certificate. This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).

3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: HDFS

How to add an HDFS service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to HDFS.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service Last Response Time
09/19/2023 11:57:44 AM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

Namenode URL * ⓘ

Authorization Enabled * ▼

Authentication Type * ▼

hadoop.security.auth_to_local

dfs.datanode.kerberos.principal

dfs.namenode.kerberos.principal

dfs.secondary.namenode.kerberos.principal

RPC Protection Type ▼

Common Name for Certificate

Add New Configurations

Name	Value	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="x"/>

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 7: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to HDFS.

Table 8: Configuration Properties


Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
NameNode URL	hdfs://NAMENODE_FQDN:8020 The location of the Hadoop HDFS service, as noted in the hadoop configuration file core-site.xml OR (if this is a HA environment) the path for the primary NameNode. This field was formerly named fs.defaultFS.
Authorization Enabled	Authorization involves restricting access to resources. If enabled, user need authorization credentials.
Authentication Type	The type of authorization in use, as noted in the hadoop configuration file core-site.xml; either simple or Kerberos. (Required only if authorization is enabled). This field was formerly named hadoop.security.authorization.
hadoop.security.auth_to_local	Maps the login credential to a username with Hadoop; use the value noted in the hadoop configuration file, core-site.xml.
dfs.datanode.kerberos.principal	The principal associated with the datanode where the service resides, as noted in the hadoop configuration file hdfs-site.xml. (Required only if Kerberos authentication is enabled).
dfs.namenode.kerberos.principal	The principal associated with the NameNode where the service resides, as noted in the hadoop configuration file hdfs-site.xml. (Required only if Kerberos authentication is enabled).
dfs.secondary.namenode.kerberos.principal	The principal associated with the secondary NameNode where the service resides, as noted in the hadoop configuration file hdfs-site.xml. (Required only if Kerberos authentication is enabled).
RPC Protection Type	Only authorised user can view, use, and contribute to a dataset. A list of protection values for secured SASL connections. Values: Authentication, Integrity, Privacy
Common Name For Certificate	The name of the certificate. This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).

3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: HadoopSQL

How to add a HadoopSQL service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to HadoopSQL. Create Service appears.

Create Service

Last Response Time
09/19/2023 01:56:49 PM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service v

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

jdbc.driverClassName *

jdbc.url * ⓘ

Common Name for Certificate

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> x

+

Test Connection

Add
Cancel

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 9: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to Hive.

Table 10: Configuration Properties


Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
jdbc.driver ClassName	The full classname of the driver used for Hive connections. Default: org.apache.hive.jdbc.HiveDriver
jdbc.url	The complete connection URL, including port and database name. (Default port: 10000.) For example, on the sandbox, jdbc:hive2://sandbox:10000/.
Common Name For Certificate	The name of the certificate. This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).

3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: Kafka

How to add a Kafka service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to Kafka.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Last Response Time
09/19/2023 02:04:30 PM

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

Zookeeper Connect String *

Ranger Plugin SSL CName

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!



2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 11: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.

Field name	Description
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to Kafka.

Table 12: Configuration Properties


Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
ZooKeeper Connect String	Defaults to localhost:2181 (Provide FQDN of zookeeper host : 2181).
Ranger Plugin SSL CName	Provide common.name.for.certificate which is registered with Ranger (in Wire Encryption environment). This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).
For non-SSL environment + Kerberos - Update in the Ranger plugin services to get resource lookup working.	
bootstrap.servers	The value is host1:9092,host2:9092,host3:9092.
security.protocol	The value is SASL_PLAINTEXT.
sasl.mechanism	The value is GSSAPI.
kafka.keytab	The value is <path to keytab>.  Note: It should be present in all the Ranger admin nodes.
kafka.principal	The value is kafka@<REALM>.
For SSL environment + Kerberos - Update in the Ranger plugin services to get resource lookup working.	
bootstrap.servers	The value is host1:9093,host2:9093,host3:9093.
security.protocol	The value is SASL_SSL.
sasl.mechanism	The value is GSSAPI.
kafka.keytab	The value is <path to keytab>.  Note: It should be present in all the Ranger admin nodes.
kafka.principal	The value is kafka@<REALM>.

3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: Knox

How to add a Knox service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to Knox.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service

Last Response Time
09/19/2023 02:09:27 PM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service v

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

knox.url *

Common Name for Certificate

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> x

+

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

Test Connection

Add
Cancel

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 13: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.

Field name	Description
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to Knox.

Table 14: Configuration Properties

Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
knox.url	The Gateway URL for Knox.
Common Name For Certificate	The name of the certificate. This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).


3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: NiFi

How to add a NiFi service.

Procedure

1.

On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to NiFi.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service Last Response Time
09/19/2023 02:19:51 PM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service

Config Properties :

NiFi URL * ⓘ

Authentication Type * ▼

Use Ranger's Default SSL Context * ▼ ⓘ

Keystore

Keystore Type

Keystore Password

Truststore

Truststore Type

Truststore Password

Add New Configurations

Name	Value	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="x"/>

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 15: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to NiFi.

Table 16: Configuration Properties

Field name	Description
NiFi URL	The complete NiFi host URL.
Authentication Type	None or SSL.
Keystore	The keystore to use when Ranger makes an https connection to NiFi. This keystore contains the certificate that represents the Ranger server.
Keystore Type	The keystore type (JKS or PKCS12).
Keystore Password	The keystore password.
Truststore	The truststore to use when Ranger makes an https connection to NiFi. This truststore contains the public key of the certificate authority that signed the NiFi server certificates.
Truststore Type	The truststore type (JKS or PKCS12).
Truststore Password	The truststore password.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).

3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: NiFi Registry

How to add a NiFi Registry service.

Procedure

1.

On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to NiFi Registry. The Create Service page appears.

Create Service

Last Response Time
09/19/2023 02:24:16 PM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service

Config Properties :

NiFi Registry URL * ⓘ

Authentication Type * ▼

Use Ranger's Default SSL Context * ▼ ⓘ

Keystore

Keystore Type

Keystore Password

Truststore

Truststore Type

Truststore Password

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> ✕

+

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

Test Connection

Add
Cancel

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 17: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to NiFi.

Table 18: Configuration Properties


Field name	Description
NiFi Registry URL	The complete NiFi Registry URL.
Authentication Type	None or SSL.
Keystore	The keystore to use when Ranger makes an https connection to the NiFi Registry. This keystore contains the certificate that represents the Ranger server.
Keystore Type	The keystore type (JKS or PKCS12).
Keystore Password	The keystore password.
Truststore	The truststore to use when Ranger makes an https connection to the NiFi Registry. This truststore contains the public key of the certificate authority that signed the NiFi server certificates.
Truststore Type	The truststore type (JKS or PKCS12).
Truststore Password	The truststore password.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).

3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: Solr

How to add a Solr service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to Solr.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service

Last Response Time
09/19/2023 02:31:29 PM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service v

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

Solr Zookeeper Quorum

Solr URL *

Ranger Plugin SSL CName

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> x

+

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

Test Connection

Add
Cancel

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 19: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.

Field name	Description
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to Solr.

Table 20: Configuration Properties


Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
Solr URL	http://Solr_host:8983
Ranger Plugin SSL CName	Provide common.name.for.certificate which is registered with Ranger (in Wire Encryption environment). This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).

3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based service: YARN

How to add a YARN service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , click Add New Service () next to YARN.
The Create Service page appears.

Create Service
Last Response Time
09/19/2023 02:37:37 PM

Service Manager > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Select Tag Service v

Config Properties :

Username *

Password *

YARN REST URL * i

Authentication Type v

Common Name for Certificate

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> x

+

Audit Filter :

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

2. On Create Service, enter the following information:

Table 21: Service Details

Field name	Description
Service Name	The name of the service; required when configuring agents.

Field name	Description
Display Name	The name which will appear on Service Manager.
Description	A description of the service.
Active Status	Enabled or Disabled.
Select Tag Service	Select a tag-based service to apply the service and its tag-based policies to YARN.

Table 22: Configuration Properties


Field name	Description
Username	The end system username that can be used for connection.
Password	The password for the username entered above.
YARN REST URL	Http or https://RESOURCEMANAGER_FQDN:8088.
Authentication Type	The type of authorization in use, as noted in the hadoop configuration file core-site.xml; either simple or Kerberos. (Required only if authorization is enabled). This field was formerly named hadoop.security.authorization.
Common Name For Certificate	The name of the certificate. This field is interchangeably named Common Name For Certificate and Ranger Plugin SSL CName in Create Service pages.
Add New Configurations	Add any other new configuration(s).


3. Click Test Connection.
4. Click Add.

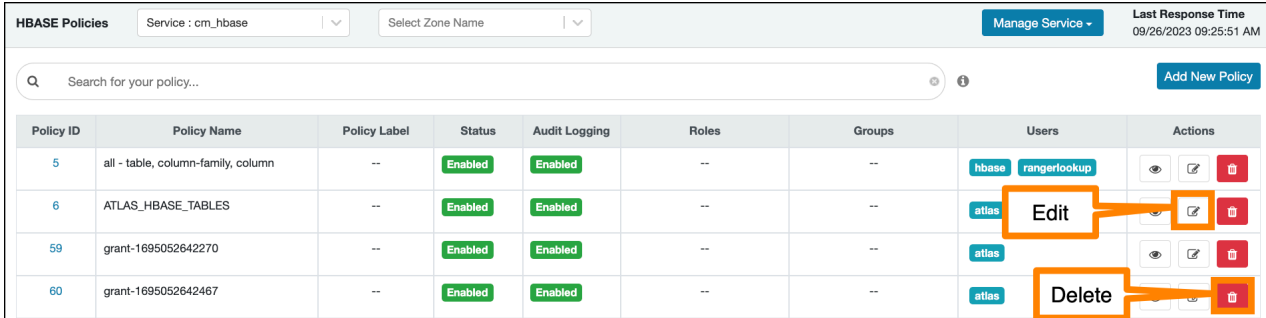
Configuring resource-based policies








To view the policies associated with a service, click the service name on **Service Manager Resource Policies**. List of Policies displays the list of existing policies for that service, along with a search box.

- To add a new resource-based policy to the service, click Add New Policy.

- To edit a resource-based policy, click Edit () for the policy. Edit the policy settings, then click Save to save your changes.

- To delete a resource-based policy, click Delete () for the policy.



Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Status	Audit Logging	Roles	Groups	Users	Actions
5	all - table, column-family, column	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hbase, rangerlookup	 
6	ATLAS_HBASE_TABLES	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	atlas	Edit  
59	grant-1695052642270	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	atlas	 
60	grant-1695052642467	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	atlas	Delete 

Related Information

[Importing and exporting resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: Atlas

How to add a new policy to an existing Atlas service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager, select an existing Atlas service.

List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for Atlas service.

2. Click Add New Policy.

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Policy' interface. At the top right, it says 'Last Response Time 09/26/2023 10:33:47 AM'. The breadcrumb is 'Service Manager > cm_atlas Policies > Create Policy'. The 'Policy Details' section includes:

- Policy Type: Access (blue button)
- Policy Name*: Policy Name (text input)
- Policy Label: Select... (dropdown)
- Type Category: dropdown menu with options: Type Category, Entity Type, Atlas Service, Relationship Type.
- Entity Type: Select... (dropdown)
- Atlas Service: Select... (dropdown)
- Relationship Type: Select... (dropdown)
- Enabled/Normal: radio buttons (Enabled is selected)
- Include: two toggle switches (both are turned on)
- Audit Logging*: Yes (toggle switch is turned on)
- + Add Validity Period (blue button)

 Below this is the 'Allow Conditions' section with a table:

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
Select... (dropdown)	Select... (dropdown)	Select... (dropdown)	Add Permissions (red text) + (button)	<input type="checkbox"/>	✖ (button)

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 23: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
type-category	Select type-category, entity-type, atlas-service, or relationship-type.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.

Field	Description
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 24: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Create Type, Update Type, Delete Type, Select/Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

4. You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
5. You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
6. Click Add.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: HBase

How to add a new policy to an existing HBase service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager, select an existing HBase service.
List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for Hbase service.

2. Click Add New Policy.

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.


The screenshot shows the 'Create Policy' interface. At the top right, it displays 'Last Response Time' as 09/26/2023 10:20:35 AM. The breadcrumb trail is 'Service Manager > cm_hbase Policies > Create Policy'. The 'Policy Details' section includes:

- Policy Type:** Set to 'Access'.
- Policy Name*:** A text input field with a placeholder 'Policy Name' and an 'Enabled' toggle switch.
- Policy Label:** A dropdown menu with 'Select...'.
- HBase Table*:** A dropdown menu with 'Select...' and an 'Include' toggle switch.
- HBase Column-family*:** A dropdown menu with 'Select...' and an 'Include' toggle switch.
- HBase Column*:** A dropdown menu with 'Select...' and an 'Include' toggle switch.
- Description:** A text area.
- Audit Logging*:** A 'Yes' toggle switch.

Below the 'Policy Details' is the 'Allow Conditions' section, which includes dropdown menus for 'Select Roles', 'Select Groups', and 'Select Users'. It also has a '+ Add Permissions' button, a 'Delegate Admin' checkbox, and a red 'X' button. A 'hide' link is visible on the right side of the 'Allow Conditions' section.

3. Edit fields on Create Policy, as follows:

Table 25: Policy Details

Label	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
HBase Table	Select the appropriate database. Multiple databases can be selected for a particular policy. This field is mandatory.  Note: Policies must use '<namespace>:*' for the table name to apply to the namespace as a whole. You can define a namespace in the HBase table field. Valid formats for a namespace-specific, HBase policy include: <namespace>:<table> for example, "myNameSpace:table1" Further, note that <namespace>:<tablePrefix>* (default value) does not work, per https://issues.apache.org/jira/browse/RANGER-1226 . All other namespaces except the default one work.
HBase Column-family	For the selected table, specify the column families to which the policy applies.
HBase Column	For the selected table and column families, specify the columns to which the policy applies.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.

Label	Description
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 26: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Read, Write, Create, Admin, Select/ Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

4. You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
5. You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
6. Click Add.

What to do next

Provide User Access to HBase Database Tables from the Command Line:

HBase provides the means to manage user access to HBase database tables directly from the command line. The most commonly-used commands are:

- GRANT

Syntax:

```
grant '<user-or-group>', '<permissions>', '<table>'
```

For example, to create a policy that grants user1 read/write permission on the table usertable, the command would be:

```
grant 'user1', 'RW', 'usertable'
```

The syntax is the same for granting CREATE and ADMIN rights.

- REVOKE

Syntax:

```
revoke '<user-or-group>', '<usertable>'
```

For example, to revoke the read/write access of user1 to the table usertable, the command would be:

```
revoke 'user1', 'usertable'
```



Note:

Unlike Hive, HBase has no specific revoke commands for each user privilege.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: HDFS

How to add a new policy to an existing HDFS service.

About this task

Through configuration, Apache Ranger enables both Ranger policies and HDFS permissions to be checked for a user request. When the NameNode receives a user request, the Ranger plugin checks for policies set through the Ranger Service Manager. If there are no policies, the Ranger plugin checks for permissions set in HDFS.

We recommend that permissions be created using `Service Manager Resource Policies`, and to have restrictive permissions at the HDFS level.

Procedure

1. On `Service Manager Resource Policies`, select an existing HDFS service.

List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for HDFS service.

- Click Add New Policy.
Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Policy' interface. At the top right, it says 'Last Response Time 09/26/2023 10:46:42 AM'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Service Manager > cm_hdfs Policies > Create Policy'. The 'Policy Details' section includes:

- Policy Type:** Access (selected)
- Policy Name*:** Policy Name (input field)
- Policy Label:** Select... (dropdown)
- Resource Path*:** Select... (dropdown)
- Description:** (text area)
- Audit Logging*:** Yes (toggle)
- Enabled:** Enabled (toggle)
- Normal:** Normal (toggle)
- Recursive:** Recursive (toggle)
- Add Validity Period:** (button)

The 'Allow Conditions' section is partially visible, showing 'Select Roles', 'Select Groups', and 'Permissions'.

- Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 27: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter a unique name for this policy. The name cannot be duplicated anywhere in the system.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Resource Path	Define the resource path for the policy folder/file. The default Recursive setting specifies that the resource path is recursive; you can also specify a non-recursive path.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 28: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

Label	Description
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Read, Write, Execute, Select/Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

- You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
- You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
- Click Add.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: HadoopSQL

How to add a new policy to an existing Hive service.

Procedure

- On Service Manager Resource Policies , select an existing HadoopSQL service.

List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for HadoopSQL service.



Note: Service_name remains cm_hive. Display name is HadoopSQL.

2. Click Add New Policy.

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 29: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory. The policy is enabled by default.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Database	Type in the applicable database name. The autocomplete feature displays available databases based on the entered text. Include is selected by default to allow access. Select Exclude to deny access..
table/udf	Specifies a table-based or UDF-based policy. Select table or udf, then type in the applicable table or UDF name. The autocomplete feature displays available tables based on the entered text. Include is selected by default to allow access. Select Exclude to deny access.
column	Type in the applicable column name. The autocomplete feature displays available columns based on the entered text. Include is selected by default to allow access. Select Exclude to deny access.

Field	Description
URL	Specify the cloud storage path (for example s3a://dev-admin/demo/campaigns.txt) where the end-user permission is needed to read/write the Hive data from/to a cloud storage path. Permissions: READ operation on the URL permits the user to perform HiveServer2 operations which use S3 as data source for Hive tables. WRITE operation on the URL permits the user to perform HiveServer2 operations which write data to the specified S3 location.
URI	Hive INSERT OVERWRITE queries require a Ranger URI policy to allow write operations, even if the user has write privilege granted through HDFS policy. Failure to specify this field will result in the following error: Error while compiling statement: FAILED: HiveAccessControlException Permission denied: user [jdoe] does not have [WRITE] privilege on [/tmp/*] (state=42000,code=40000) Example value: /tmp/*
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Hive Service Name	hiveservice is used only in conjunction with Permissions=Service Admin. Enables a user who has Service Admin permission in Ranger to run the kill query API: kill query <queryID> . Supported value: *. (Required)
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 30: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Select, Update, Create, Drop, Alter, Index, Lock, All, ReplAdmin, Service Admin, Temp UDF Admin, Refresh, RW Storage, Select/Deselect All. Service Admin is used in conjunction with Hive Service Name and the kill query API: kill query <queryID> .

Label	Description
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

- You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
- You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
- Click Add.

What to do next

Provide User Access to Hive Database Tables from the Command Line

Hive provides the means to manage user access to Hive database tables directly from the command line. The most commonly-used commands are:

- GRANT

Syntax:

```
grant <permissions> on table <table> to user <user or group>;
```

For example, to create a policy that grants user1 SELECT permission on the table default-hivesmoke22074, the command would be:

```
grant select on table default.hivesmoke22074 to user user1;
```

The syntax is the same for granting UPDATE, CREATE, DROP, ALTER, INDEX, LOCK, ALL, and ADMIN rights.

- REVOKE

Syntax:

```
revoke <permissions> on table <table> from user <user or group>;
```

For example, to revoke the SELECT rights of user1 to the table default.hivesmoke22074, the command would be:

```
revoke select on table default.hivesmoke22074 from user user1;
```

The syntax is the same for revoking UPDATE, CREATE, DROP, ALTER, INDEX, LOCK, ALL, and ADMIN rights.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based storage handler policy: HadoopSQL

How to configure a policy that allows authorized users to create data tables using storage-handlers.

About this task

Ranger includes “storage-type” and “storage-url” resources in HadoopSQL Service that support only the “RW Storage” permission. Ranger authorizes users to create or alter tables against this resource policy. Users are allowed to create/alter the table in the respective storage if they have the required “RW Storage” permission on the resource representing the storage-type and storage-url .

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , select an existing HadoopSQL service.
List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for HadoopSQL service.



Note: Service_name remains cm_hive. Display name is HadoopSQL.

2. Select Add New Policy to create a new policy.
 - a) Within Create Policy, select storage-type as shown in the following example:

The screenshot shows the 'Create Policy' form in Cloudera Service Manager. The 'Policy Details' section includes the following fields and options:

- Policy Type:** Access (selected)
- Policy Name:** test storage handler policy
- Policy Label:** Select...
- Storage Type:** Storage Type (selected in the dropdown menu)
- Enabled/Normal:** Enabled (selected)
- Include:** Include (selected)
- URL:** test storage handler policy for HadoopSQL
- Global:** Global
- Storage Type:** Storage Type

The 'Allow Conditions' section includes the following options:

- Select Roles:** Select...
- Select Groups:** Select...
- Select Users:** hive, beacon, dpprofiler, hue, impala, admin
- Permissions:** RW Storage (selected)
- Delegate Admin:** [checked]

- b) Complete the required* fields.
- c) Under Allow Conditions, select users and add the RW Storage permission, as shown in the preceding example.
- d) Scroll to the bottom of Create Policy, then click Add.

- To configure an existing policy named all - storage-type, storage-url, click Edit.

The Edit Policy page appears.

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Policy' interface. At the top right, it displays 'Last Response Time' as 11/29/2023 03:22:15 PM. The breadcrumb path is 'Service Manager > Hadoop SQL Policies > Edit Policy'. The 'Policy ID' is 'all - storage-type, storage-url'. The policy is currently 'Enabled', with a 'Normal' override option. The 'Policy Label' is set to 'Select...'. Under 'Storage Type', 'hbase', 'kafka', and 'jdbc' are selected. The 'Storage URL' field contains 'x' and is set to 'Include'. The 'Description' is 'Policy for all - storage-type, storage-url'. 'Audit Logging' is set to 'Yes'. Below the main form is the 'Allow Conditions' section, which includes a table with columns for 'Select Roles', 'Select Groups', 'Select Users', 'Permissions', and 'Delegate Admin'. The 'Select Users' list includes 'hive', 'beacon', 'dpprofiler', 'hue', 'admin', 'impala', and 'systest'. The 'Permissions' column shows 'RW Storage' with an edit icon. The 'Delegate Admin' column has a checked box and a red 'X' icon.

- Complete the Edit Policy page as shown in the preceding example using the follow policy detail descriptions:

Table 31: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory. The policy is enabled by default.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
storage-type	Type in the applicable storage type. * allows athenizes users to create any table in the spcified storage type..
storage url	Type in the applicable storage URL. * allows athenizes users to create any table in the spcified storage URL. Select Exclude to deny access.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).

Field	Description
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 32: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: RW Storage, You can assign read and select permissions to rangerlookup user.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

Example

Example StorageHandler Policy Definitions and Use Cases:

HBase StorageHandler policy:

Storage Type: hbase

Storage URL: hbase-cluster:port/hbase-table

Storage create table command:

```
CREATE [EXTERNAL] table foo(...)
STORED BY 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.hbase.HBaseStorageHandler'
TBLPROPERTIES ('hbase.table.name' = 'bar');
```

```
e.g:
CREATE TABLE hive_hbase_test_1(key int, value string) STORED BY
'org.apache.hadoop.hive.hbase.HBaseStorageHandler' WITH SERDEPR
PERTIES ("hbase.columns.mapping" = "cf:string", "hbase.table.na
me" = "hbase_test_1");
```

Iceberg StorageHandler policy:

Storage type: iceberg

Storage URL: DBname/Table* , or

Storage URL: DBname/*

JDBC StorageHandler policy:

Storage Type: jdbc:mysql

Storage URL: mysql-host:port/DBname/Table , or

Storage URL: mysql-host:port/DBname/*

**Note:**

Policy and table definitions must be in sync regarding the port definition, even for default port numbers. For example, if port number 3306 is defined in the policy for mysql and this port number is left out from the URL as default value for the JDBC Driver, you must use the same reference as defined in the policy when creating the external table.

Using an explicit table name allows only to reference that specific table with `hive.sql.table` while using `*` allows not only to reference any tables from the database but also allows you to write a custom query against this database, for example using `hive.sql.query`.

Storage create table command:

```
CREATE [EXTERNAL] TABLE student_jdbc
(
  name string,
  age int,
  gpa double
)
STORED BY 'org.apache.hive.storage.jdbc.JdbcStorageHandler'
TBLPROPERTIES (
  "hive.sql.database.type" = "MYSQL",
  "hive.sql.jdbc.driver" = "com.mysql.jdbc.Driver",
  "hive.sql.jdbc.url" = "jdbc:mysql://localhost/sample",
  "hive.sql.dbcp.username" = "hive",
  "hive.sql.dbcp.password" = "hive",
  "hive.sql.table" = "STUDENT",
  "hive.sql.dbcp.maxActive" = "1"
);
```

Kafka StorageHandler policy:

Storage Type: kafka

Storage URL: bootstrap-server:port/kafka-topic

Phoenix StorageHandler policy:

Storage Type: phoenix

Storage URL: phoenix-cluster:port/table-name

Storage create table command:

```
CREATE [EXTERNAL] TABLE phoenix_table (
  s1 string,
  i1 int,
  f1 float,
  d1 double
)
STORED BY 'org.apache.phoenix.hive.
PhoenixStorageHandler'
TBLPROPERTIES (
  "phoenix.table.name" = "phoenix_table",
  "phoenix.zookeeper.quorum" = "localho
st",
  "phoenix.zookeeper.znode.parent" = "/
hbase",
  "phoenix.zookeeper.client.port" =
"2181",
  "phoenix.rowkeys" = "s1, i1",
  "phoenix.column.mapping" = "s1:s1,
i1:i1, f1:f1, d1:d1",
```

```
"phoenix.table.options" = "SALT_BUCKE
TS=10, DATA_BLOCK_ENCODING='DIFF' "
);
```

Configure a resource-based policy: Kafka

How to add a new policy to an existing Kafka service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , select an existing Kafka service.

List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for Kafka service.

2. Click Add New Policy.

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 33: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Topic	Kafka resource type. A topic is a category or feed name to which messages are published.

Field	Description
Transactional ID	Kafka resource type, uniquely identifies producers in a persistent way.
Cluster	Kafka resource type.
Delegation Token	Kafka resource type for authentication.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.
Policy Conditions (applied at the policy level)	Click +, then specify an IP address range.

Table 34: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Policy Conditions (applied at the item level)	Specify an IP address range.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Publish, Consume, Configure, Describe, Create, Delete, Describe Configs, Alter Configs, Select/Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

- You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
- You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
- Click Add.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: Knox

How to add a new policy to an existing Knox service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , select an existing Knox service.
List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for Knox service.
2. Click Add New Policy.
Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

Create Policy
Last Response Time
09/26/2023 02:02:09 PM

[Service Manager](#) > [cm_knox Policies](#) > Create Policy

Policy Details

Policy Type Access

Policy Name* Enabled Normal

Policy Label

Knox Topology * Include

Knox Service * Include

Description

Audit Logging* Yes

Add Validity Period

Policy Conditions : +

No Conditions

Allow Conditions: hide <

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Policy Conditions	Permissions	Delegate Admin
Select... <input type="text"/>	Select... <input type="text"/>	Select... <input type="text"/>	Add Conditions +	Add Permissions +	<input type="checkbox"/>

+

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 35: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Knox Topology	Enter an appropriate Topology Name.
Knox Service	Enter an appropriate Service Name.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Field	Description
Policy Conditions (applied at the policy level)	Click +, then specify an IP address range.

Table 36: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Policy Conditions (applied at the item level)	Specify an IP address range.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Allow
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

Since Knox does not provide a command line methodology for assigning privileges or roles to users, the User and Group Permissions portion of the Knox Create Policy form is especially important.

4. You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
5. You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
6. Click Add.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: NiFi

How to add a new policy to an existing Atlas service.

Procedure

1. On **Service Manager Resource Policies**, select an existing NiFi service.

List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for NiFi service.

2. Click Add New Policy.

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

Create Policy

[Service Manager](#) > [NiFi Policies](#) > Create Policy

Last Response Time
09/26/2023 02:20:53 PM

Policy Details

Policy Type Access

Policy Name* i

Policy Label

NiFi Resource Identifier *

Description

Audit Logging* Yes

Add Validity Period

Enabled Normal

Allow Conditions: hide ▾

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<p style="color: red; font-size: 10px;">Add Permissions</p> <input type="button" value="+"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="x"/>

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 37: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
NiFi Resource Identifier	In a NiFi cluster, all nodes must be granted the ability to view and modify component data in order for user to list or empty queues in processor component outbound connections. With Ranger this can be accomplished by using a wildcard to grant all of the NiFi nodes read and write access to the /data/* NiFi resource.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.

Field	Description
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 38: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Read, Write, Select/Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

4. You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
5. You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
6. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based policy: NiFi Registry

How to add a new policy to an existing Atlas service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , select an existing NiFi Registry service.
List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for NiFi Registry service.

2. Click Add New Policy.

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

Create Policy
Last Response Time
09/26/2023 02:31:17 PM

[Service Manager](#) > [NiFi Registry Policies](#) > Create Policy

Policy Details

Policy Type Access

Policy Name* ? Enabled Normal

Policy Label

NiFi Registry Resource Identifier* Required

Description

Audit Logging* Yes

Add Validity Period

Allow Conditions: hide ^

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	Add Permissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	✕
+					

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 39: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
NiFi Registry Resource Identifier	In a NiFi cluster, all nodes must be granted the ability to view and modify component data in order for user to list or empty queues in processor component outbound connections. With Ranger this can be accomplished by using a wildcard to grant all of the NiFi nodes read and write access to the /data/* NiFi resource.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.

Field	Description
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 40: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Read, Write, Delete, Select/Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

- You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
- You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
- Click Add.

Related Information

[SQL Standard Based Hive Authorization](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: S3

How to add a new policy to an existing S3 service.

Procedure

- On Service Manager Resource Policies , select an existing S3 service.
List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for S3 service.

2. Click Add New Policy.

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy

The screenshot shows the Ranger 'Create Policy' page. The top navigation bar includes 'Ranger', 'Access Manager', 'Audit', 'Security Zone', and 'Settings'. The user is logged in as 'admin'. The breadcrumb trail is 'Service Manager > cm_s3 Policies > Create Policy'.

Create Policy

Policy Details:

- Policy Type: **Access** (button) Add Validity Period
- Policy Name *: Enabled Normal
- Policy Label:
- S3 Bucket *:
- Path *: Include Recursive
- Description:
- Audit Logging: **Yes**

Allow Conditions: hide -

Select Role	Select Group	Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
<input type="text" value="Select Roles"/>	<input type="text" value="Select Groups"/>	<input type="text" value="Select Users"/>	Add Permissions <input type="button" value="+"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="x"/>

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 41: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter a unique name for this policy. The name cannot be duplicated anywhere in the system.
Policy Label	An optional label for the policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Enabled/Disabled	Enables or disables the policy.
Normal/Override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
S3 Bucket	The S3 bucket.
Path	Specify the path for the policy. The default Recursive setting specifies that the path is recursive; you can also specify a non-recursive path. The default Include setting specifies that the path is included; you can also exclude the path.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.

Field	Description
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 42: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Read, Write, Select/Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

4. You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
5. You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
6. Click Add.

Configure a resource-based policy: Solr

How to add a new policy to an existing Solr service.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , select an existing Solr service.
List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for Solr service.

- Click Add New Policy.
Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

- Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 43: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Resource Type	collection - click to select from a list of dynamic values config - click to select from a list of dynamic values schema - click to select from a list of dynamic values admin - click to select COLLECTIONS, CORES, METRICS, SECURITY or AUTOSCALING
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Field	Description
Policy Conditions (applied at the policy level)	Click +, then specify an IP address range.

Table 44: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Policy Conditions (applied at the item level)	Specify an IP address range.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: Query, Update
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

- You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
- You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
- Click Add.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Configure a resource-based policy: YARN

How to add a new policy to an existing YARN service.

Procedure

- On Service Manager Resource Policies, select an existing YARN service.
List of Policies displays a list of the policies defined for YARN service.

- Click Add New Policy.
Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

Edit Policy
Last Response Time
11/29/2023 01:20:07 PM

[Service Manager](#) > [cm_yarn Policies](#) > Edit Policy

Policy Details

Policy Type Access

Policy ID* 67

Policy Name* Enable Normal

Policy Label

Queue * Recursive

Description

Audit Logging* Yes

[Add Validity Period](#)

Allow Conditions: hide ^

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="sys"/>	<input type="text" value="admin"/>	submit-app admin-queue	<input type="checkbox"/>	✕

+

- Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 45: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Queue	The YARN queue to which the policy applies. For example, enter root.xyz for the xyz queue.
Recursive	The default recursive setting specifies that the policy will also be applied to all sub-queues; you can also specify a non-recursive path.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.

Field	Description
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 46: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies. To designate a role as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. To designate a group as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify the users to which this policy applies. To designate a user as an Administrator, select Delegate Admin. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.
Permissions	Add or edit permissions: submit-app, admin-queue, Select/Deselect All.
Delegate Admin	You can use Delegate Admin to assign administrator privileges to the roles, groups, or users specified in the policy. Administrators can edit or delete the policy, and can also create child policies based on the original policy.

- You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
- You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
- Click Add.

Related Information

[Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies](#)

Wildcards and variables in resource-based policies

Reference for wildcards and variables in resource-based policies.

Ranger Authorization Resource Policy Wildcard Characters

Wildcard characters can be included in the resource path, the database name, the table name, or the column name:

- * indicates zero or more occurrences of characters
- ? indicates a single character

Ranger Authorization Resource Policy {USER} Variable

The variable {USER} can be used to autofill the accessing user, for example:

In Select User, choose {USER}.

In Resource Path, enter data_{USER}.

Ranger Authorization Resource Policy {USER} Variable Recommended Practices and Customizability

Ranger requires that string '{USER}' is used to represent accessing user as the user in the policy-item in a Ranger policy. However, Ranger provides flexible way of customizing the string that is used as shorthand to represent the

accessing user's name in the policy resource specification. By default, Ranger policy resource specification expects characters '{' and '}' as delimiters for string 'USER', however, ranger supports customizable way of specifying delimiter characters, escaping those delimiters, and the string 'USER' itself by prefixing it with another, user-specified string on a per resource-level basis in the service definition of each component supported by Ranger.

For example, if for a certain HDFS installation, if the path names may contain '{' or '}' as valid characters, but not '%' character, then the service-definition for HDFS can be specified as:

```
"resources": [
  {
    "itemId": 1,
    "name": "path",
    "type": "path",
    "level": 10,
    "parent": "",
    "mandatory": true,
    "lookupSupported": true,
    "recursiveSupported": true,
    "excludesSupported": false,
    "matcher": "org.apache.ranger.plugin.resourcematcher.RangerPathResourceMatcher",
    "matcherOptions": {"wildcard": true, "ignoreCase": false}, "replaceTokens": true, "tokenDelimiterStart": "%", "tokenDelimiterEnd": "%", "tokenDelimiterPrefix": "rangerToken:"
    "validationRegex": "",
    "validationMessage": "",
    "uiHint": "",
    "label": "Resource Path",
    "description": "HDFS file or directory"
  }
]
```

Corresponding ranger policy for the use case for HDFS will be written as follow:

```
resource: path=/home/%rangerToken:USER%
user: {USER}
permissions: all, delegateAdmin=true
```

The following customizable matcherOptions are available for this feature:

- `replaceTokens`: true if short-hand for user in resource-spec needs to be replaced at run-time with current-user's name; false if the resource-spec needs to be interpreted as it is. Default value: true.
- `tokenDelimiterStart`: Identifies start character of short-hand for current-user in resource specification. Default value: {.
- `tokenDelimiterEnd`: Identifies end character of short-hand for current-user in resource specification. Default value: }.
- `tokenDelimiterEscape`: Identifies escape character for escaping `tokenDelimiterStart` or `tokenDelimiterEnd` values in resource specification. Default value: \.
- `tokenDelimiterPrefix`: Identifies special prefix which together with string 'USER' makes up short-hand for current-user's name in the resource specification. Default value: .

Adding a policy condition to a resource-based policy

You can add a condition to a resource-based policy, using Ranger Admin Web UI when creating a new, or editing an existing policy.

About this task

Ranger Admin Web UI supports adding the following policy conditions to a new or existing resource-based policy for Knox, Kafka and Kafka-connect services.

- IP Address Range for example - xx.xxx.xxx, yy.yyy.yy
- Boolean expression for example - Country_Name="XYZ"

The Policy Conditions dialog prompts for inputs using uhint JSON. For populating "IP-range" for example, we are using JSON like this:

```
{
  "itemId": 1,
  "name": "ip-range",
  "evaluator": "org.apache.ranger.plugin.conditionevaluator.RangerIpMat
cher",
  "evaluatorOptions": {},
  "validationRegex": "",
  "validationMessage": "",
  "uiHint": "{ \"isMultiValue\":true }",
  "label": "IP Address Range",
  "description": "IP Address Range"
}
```

Procedure

1. In Service Manager Resource Policies cm_knox_policies (for example), choose one of the following:

Add New Policy

to add a new, tag-based policy.

Policy ID

click a policy ID to edit an existing policy.

2. In either Create Policy or Edit Policy Policy Conditions , click +.

Edit Policy Last Response Time
10/23/2023 03:20:11 PM

Service Manager > cm_tag Policies > Edit Policy

Policy Details

Policy Type: **Access** + Add Validity Period

Policy ID*: **4** **Policy Conditions :** +

Policy Name*: EXPIRES_ON Enable Normal

Policy Label: Select...

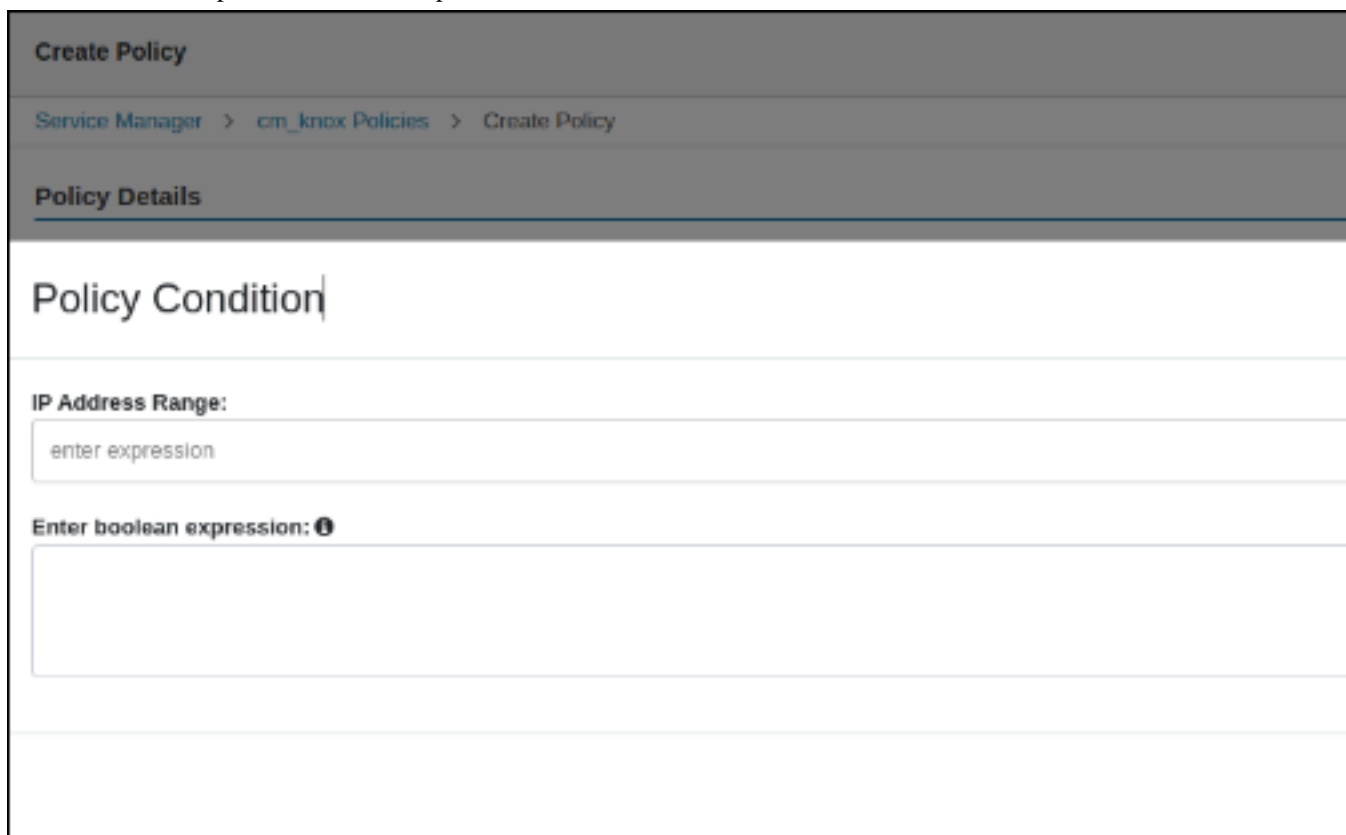
TAG *: EXPIRES_ON

Description: Policy for data with EXPIRES_ON tag

Audit Logging*: **Yes**

No Conditions

3. In Policy Conditions:
 - a) In IP Address Range ?, enter or choose existing ip.address.values .
 - b) In Enter boolean expression, enter an expression that evaluates to true or false.



The screenshot shows the 'Create Policy' web interface. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'Service Manager > cm_knox Policies > Create Policy'. Below this is a section titled 'Policy Details'. The main content area is titled 'Policy Condition'. It contains two input fields: 'IP Address Range:' with a text input field containing the placeholder 'enter expression', and 'Enter boolean expression:' with a larger text area and a help icon.

4. Click Save.

Adding a policy label to a resource-based policy

You can add a label to a resource-based policy, using Ranger Admin Web UI when creating a new, or editing an existing policy.

About this task

Ranger Admin Web UI supports adding one or more labels to a new or existing resource-based policy for CDP services. The Policy Label field displays all current labels created for a policy. Policy labels:

- Allow users to group sets of policies, using one or more labels.
- Enables users to search (filter) all policies using policy labels from both the [Service Manager Policy Details](#) or [Service Manager Reports](#) pages.
- Enables users to filter and export the filtered list of policies based on the policy label.

How to create a label for a policy

Procedure

1. In Service Manager Resource Policies cm_hdfs_policies (for example), choose one of the following:

Add New Policy

to add a new, tag-based policy.

Policy ID

click a policy ID to edit an existing policy.

2. In either Create Policy or Edit Policy Policy Conditions Policy Label , type or select a policy lable string.

Service Manager > HDFS Policies > Edit Policy

Policy Details

Policy Type: **Access** ⊙ Add Validity Period

Policy ID*: **31**

Policy Name*: hdfs test policy Enable Normal

Policy Label: test_policy_label x Recursive

Resource Path *: */tmp x

Description: label

Audit Logging*: **Yes**

3. Click Save.

Example

To filter existing policies by label from Resource Policies Search , select Policy Label, then type a lable name, as shown in the following example:

Figure 5: Filtering Resource-based policies for HDFS service by label

HDFS Policies | Service : HDFS | Select Zone Name | Manage Service | Last Response Time: 01/31/2024 04:56:33 PM

Q POLICY LABEL : test Add New Policy

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Status	Audit Logging	Roles	Groups
31	hdfs test policy	test_policy_la...	Enabled	Enabled	--	--

Example

To export a set of policies having the same label, filter as shown, using Service Manager Reports Policy Label (select) Search in the following example. Then, choose Export.

Figure 6: Exporting a list of policies filtered by label

Reports Last Response Time
01/31/2024 05:06:30 PM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name Policy Type | v

Component | v Resource

Policy Label x | v Zone Name | v

Search By | v

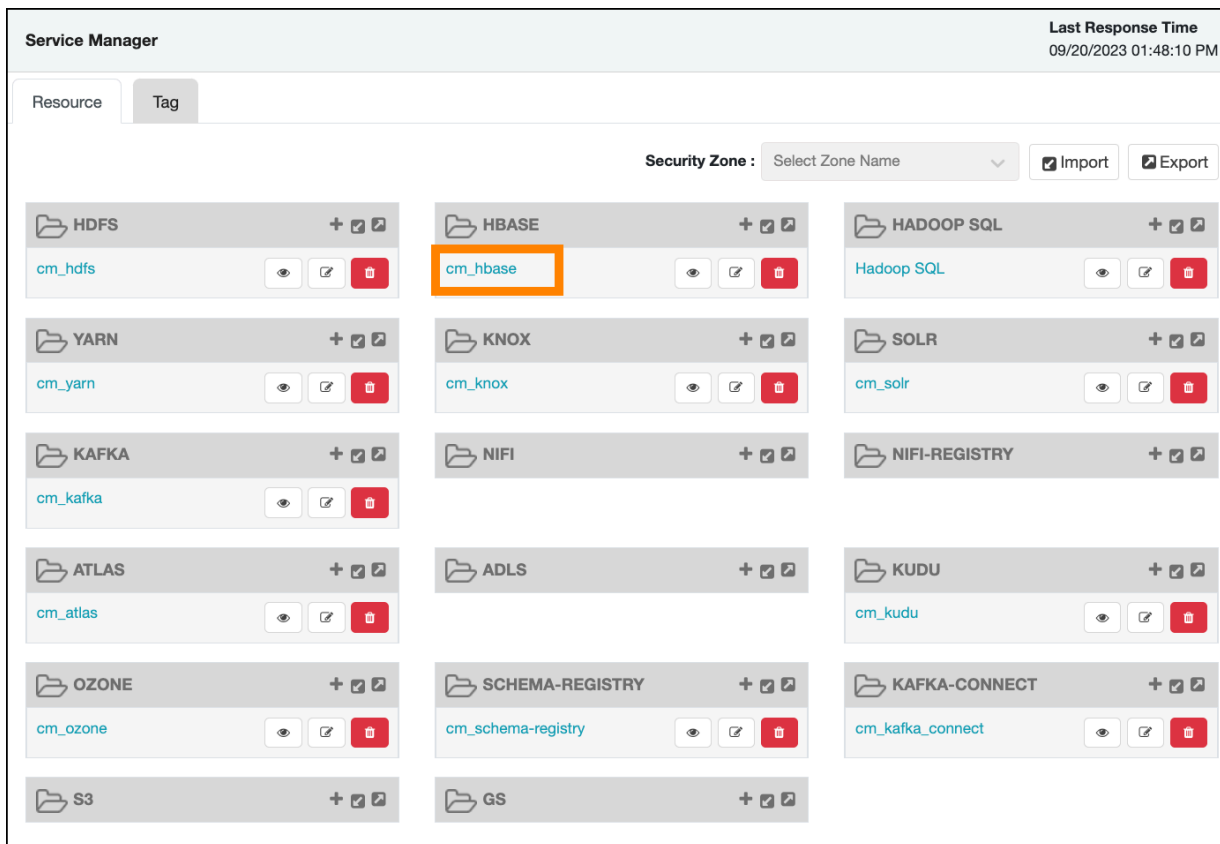
HDFS

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name
31	hdfs test policy	test_policy_label	path: */tmp	Access	Enabled	--

Preloaded resource-based services and policies

Apache Ranger includes preloaded resource-based services and policies.

- The preloaded resource-based services appear on the Service Manager page for resource-based policies. Service names are prefixed with "cm_", with the exception of Hadoop SQL, which applies to multiple SQL stack components (Hive, Impala, and Hue).



- To view the policies for each preloaded service, click the service name. To view policy details, click the applicable edit icon or policy ID number.

The screenshot shows the 'HBASE Policies' page. At the top, it indicates 'Service : cm_hbase' and 'Last Response Time 09/20/2023 01:57:55 PM'. There is a search bar and an 'Add New Policy' button. The main content is a table with the following data:

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Status	Audit Logging	Roles	Groups	Users	Actions
5	all - table, column-family, column	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	hbase, rangerlookup	[Eye] [Edit] [Trash]
6	ATLAS_HBASE_TABLES	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	atlas	[Eye] [Edit] [Trash]
59	grant-1695052642270	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	atlas	[Eye] [Edit] [Trash]
60	grant-1695052642467	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	atlas	[Eye] [Edit] [Trash]

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- [cm_atlas](#)
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cm_atlas

all - entity-type, entity-classification, entity, entity-business-metadata

This is a default policy of type "entity" that gives access to all entities and their business metadata attributes for the following users and groups, with the specified permissions:

- admin, dpprofiler, beacon – Update Business Metadata
- rangertagsync, rangerlookup – Read entity
- public group – Read entity

all - entity-type, entity-classification, entity

This is a default policy of type "entity" that gives access to all entities and their classifications for the following users and groups, with the specified permissions:

- admin, dpprofiler, beacon – Read, Create, Update, Delete entity & Add, Update, Remove classification
- rangertagsync, rangerlookup – Read entity
- public group – Read entity

all - entity-type, entity-classification, entity, entity-label

This is a default policy of type "entity" that gives access to all entities and classifications and their labels for the following users and groups, with the specified permissions:

- admin, dpprofiler, beacon – Add, Remove label
- rangertagsync, rangerlookup – Read entity
- public group – Read entity

all - relationship-type, end-one-entity-type, end-one-entity-classification, end-one-entity, end-two-entity-type, end-two-entity-classification, end-two-entity

This is a default policy of type "relationship" that gives access to all to all Entity-Relationships between End1-Entity-Type, End1-Entity-Classification, End1-Entity-ID and End2-Entity-Type, End2-Entity-Classification, End2-Entity-ID for the following users and groups, with the specified permissions:

- admin, dpprofiler, beacon – Add, Update, and Remove relationship
- public group – Add, Update, and Remove relationship

all - atlas-service

This is a default policy of type "atlas-service" that gives access to all atlas-services [export, import, purge, server] for the following users, with the specified permissions:

- admin, dpprofiler, beacon – Admin Export and Admin Import

all - type-category, type

This is a default policy of type "type-category" that gives access to all type categories [ENUM, ENTITY, CLASSIFICATION, RELATIOSHIP, STRUCT] and type names for the following users, with the specified permissions:

- admin, dpprofiler, beacon – Create, Update, and Delete type

Allow users to manage favorite searches

This is a default policy of type "entity-type" that gives access to __AtlasUserProfile and __AtlasUserSavedSearch resources which are internal types for favorite search. This policy provides Read, Create, Update, and Delete Entity permissions to validated users who create a favorite search.

cm_hbase

all - table, column-family, column

Provides access to all HBase tables, column-families, and columns to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hbase, rangerlookup – Read, Write, Create, Admin

ATLAS_HBASE_TABLES

Provides access to all HBase column-families and columns in the atlas_janus and ATLAS_ENTITY_AUDIT_EVENTS HBase tables, to the following user, with the specified permissions:

- atlas – Read, Write, Create, Admin

cm_hdfs

all - path

Provides access to all HDFS resource paths to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hdfs, rangerlookup – Read, Write, Execute

kms-audit-path

Provides access to the /ranger/audit/kms resource path to the following user, with the specified permissions:

- keyadmin – Read, Write, Execute

cm_kafka

all - topic

Provides access to all topics to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- kafka, rangerlookup, streamsmgmgr, streamsrepmgr – Publish, Consume, Configure, Describe, Create, Delete, Describe Configs, Alter Configs

all - cluster

Provides access to all clusters to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- kafka, rangerlookup, streamsmgmgr, streamsrepmgr – Configure, Describe, Create, Kafka Admin, Idempotent Write, Describe Configs, Alter Configs

all - transactionalid

Provides transactionalid access to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- kafka, rangerlookup, streamsmgmgr, streamsrepmgr – Publish, Describe

all - delegationtoken

Provides delegationtoken access to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- kafka, rangerlookup, streamsmgmgr, streamsrepmgr – Describe

ATLAS_HOOK

Provides ATLAS_HOOK topic access to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hbase, hive, impala, mlgov – Publish
- atlas – Create, Configure, and Consume

ATLAS_ENTITIES

Provides ATLAS_ENTITIES topic access to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- atlas – Create, Configure, and Publish
- rangertagsync – Consume

ATLAS_SPARK_HOOK

Provides ATLAS_SPARK_HOOK topic access to the following user, with the specified permissions:

- atlas – Create, Configure, and Consume

Also provides ATLAS_SPARK_HOOK topic access to the following group, with the specified permissions:

- public – Publish

cm_knox

all - topology, service

Provides access to all Knox topologies and services to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- admin, rangerlookup – Allow

cm_nifi

all - nifi-resource

Provides access to all NiFi resource identifiers to the following user, with the specified permissions:

- rangerlookup – Read, Write

cm_solr

all - collection

Provides access to all Solr collections to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- solr, rangerlookup, ranger, atlas – Query, Update, Others, Solr Admin

RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION

Provides access to the RANGER_AUDITS_COLLECTION Solr collection to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- atlas, hbase, hdfs, hive, impala, kafka, knox, nifi, ranger, storm, yarn – Query, Update, Others
- ranger – Query, Update, Others, Solr Admin

cm_yarn

all - queue

Provides access to all YARN queues to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- yarn, rangerlookup – submit-app, admin-queue

Hadoop SQL

all - global

Provides global access to the following users, with the specified permission:

- hive, beacon, dpprofiler, hue, admin, impala, rangerlookup – Temporary UDF Admin



Note: The Ranger web UI may show additional permissions for the all-global policy, but the only valid permission is Temporary UDF Admin.

all - database, table, column

Provides access to all databases, tables, and columns to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hive, rangerlookup, impala – Select, Update, Create, Drop, Alter, Index, Lock, All, Read, Write, ReplAdmin, Service Admin, Temporary UDF Admin, Refresh
- {OWNER} – All

all - database, table

Provides access to all databases and tables to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hive, rangerlookup, impala – Select, Update, Create, Drop, Alter, Index, Lock, All, Read, Write, ReplAdmin, Service Admin, Temporary UDF Admin, Refresh
- {OWNER} – All

all - storage-type, storage-url

Ranger introduces new resources “storage-type” and “storage-url” in HadoopSQL Service and supports only one permission “RW Storage”. When a user creates / alters a table, they will be authorized against this resource policy. Users granted “RW Storage” permission on the resource representing the storage-type + storage-url, can create/alter the table in the respective storage. Provides access to all databases to the following users, with the RW Storage permission only:

- hive, rangerlookup, impala, beacon, dpprofiler, hue, admin



Note: {OWNER} macro should NOT be configured for StorageHandler policies.

all - database

Provides access to all databases to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hive, rangerlookup, impala – Select, Update, Create, Drop, Alter, Index, Lock, All, Read, Write, ReplAdmin, Service Admin, Temporary UDF Admin, Refresh
- {OWNER} – All

Also provides access to all databases to the following group, with the specified permissions:

- public – Create

all - hiveservice

Provides hiveservice access to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hive, rangerlookup, impala – Select, Update, Create, Drop, Alter, Index, Lock, All, Read, Write, ReplAdmin, Service Admin, Temporary UDF Admin, Refresh

all - database, udf

Provides database and udf access to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hive, rangerlookup, impala – Select, Update, Create, Drop, Alter, Index, Lock, All, Read, Write, ReplAdmin, Service Admin, Temporary UDF Admin, Refresh
- {OWNER} – All

all - url

Provides url access to the following users, with the specified permissions:

- hive, rangerlookup, impala – Select, Update, Create, Drop, Alter, Index, Lock, All, Read, Write, ReplAdmin, Service Admin, Temporary UDF Admin, Refresh

default database tables columns

Provides access to all tables and columns in the default database to the following user, with the specified permissions:

- impala – Create

Also provides access to all tables and columns in the default database to the following group, with the specified permissions:

- public – Create

information_schema database tables columns

Provides access to all tables and columns in the information_schema database to the following user, with the specified permissions:

- impala – Select

Also provides access to all tables and columns in the information_schema database to the following group, with the specified permissions:

- public – Select

Importing and exporting resource-based policies

You can export and import policies from the Ranger Admin UI for cluster resiliency (backups), during recovery operations, or when moving policies from test clusters to production clusters. You can export/import a specific subset of policies (such as those that pertain to specific resources or user/groups) or clone the entire repository (or multiple repositories) via Ranger Admin UI.

Interfaces

You can import and export policies from [Ranger Admin Web UI Service Manager Resource](#) :

The screenshot displays the Cloudera Service Manager interface. At the top right, it shows the 'Last Response Time' as 09/21/2023 09:02:46 AM. Below this, there are tabs for 'Resource' and 'Tag'. A 'Security Zone' dropdown menu is set to 'Select Zone Name', with 'Import' and 'Export' buttons highlighted in orange. The main area contains a grid of service cards, each representing a different service and its associated policy. The services listed include HDFS, HBASE, HADOOP SQL, YARN, KNOX, SOLR, KAFKA, NIFI, NIFI-REGISTRY, ATLAS, ADLS, KUDU, OZONE, SCHEMA-REGISTRY, KAFKA-CONNECT, S3, and GS. Each card has a folder icon, a name, and a set of action icons: a plus sign, a checkmark, and a trash can. The 'cm_hdfs' card has an orange box around its action icons.

You can also export policies from Ranger Admin Web UI Service Manager Reports :

Reports
Last Response Time
09/21/2023 09:08:09 AM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name

Component

Policy Label

Search By Group

Q Search

Policy Type Access

Resource

Zone Name Select Zone Name

Excel file

CSV file

JSON file

Export

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name
1	all - path	--	path: /*	Access	Enabled	--
2	kms-audit-path	--	path: /ranger/audit/...	Access	Enabled	--

HBASE

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name
5	all - table, column...	--	column-family: * column: * table: *	Access	Enabled	--

Table 47: Export Policy Options

	Service Manager Page	Reports Page
Formats	JSON	JSON Excel CSV
Filtering Supported	No	Yes
Specific Service Export	Yes	Via filtering

Filtering

When exporting from the Reports page, you can apply filters before saving the file.

Export Formats

You can export policies in the following formats:

- Excel
- JSON

- CSV

Note: CSV format is not supported for importing policies.

When you export policies from the Service Manager page, the policies are automatically downloaded in JSON format. If you wish to export in Excel or CSV format, export the policies from the Reports page dropdown menu.

Required User Roles

The Ranger admin user can import and export only Resource & Tag based policies. The credentials for this user are set in Ranger Configs > Advanced ranger-env in the fields labeled admin_username (default: admin/admin).

The Ranger KMS keyadmin user can import and export only KMS policies. The default credentials for this user are keyadmin/keyadmin.

Limitations

To successfully import policies, use the following database versions:

- MariaDB: 10.1.16+
- MySQL: 5.6.x+
- Oracle: 11gR2+
- PostgreSQL: 8.4+
- MS SQL: 2008 R2+

Partial import is not supported.



Important: When importing Ranger policies, it is crucial to understand the behavior of the import process regarding users and groups that do not exist in Ranger:

- Automatic user or group creation: The Ranger policy import process automatically creates any non-existing users or groups at the Ranger admin end as external users or groups. This is because the import process does not have access to the passwords of these users or groups, unlike users or groups created through the Ranger UI who are considered internal with known passwords.
- Handling of existing users: If a synchronization process is actively managing users or groups, any users or groups created during the policy import are updated with the details from the synchronization process as soon as they are synchronized. This ensures that users and groups information remains current and consistent with your identity management system.
- Impact on policy enforcement: While the absence of specific Hive resources or HDFS paths in the target system does not impede the policy import process, policies linked to these non-existent resources are not enforced until the resources are created. Therefore, Cloudera recommends to verify the existence of critical resources in the new environment to ensure that all policies function as expected after migration.

Related Information

[Importing and exporting tag-based policies](#)

Import resource-based policies for a specific service

How to import resource-based policies for a specific service (HBase, YARN, etc.).

Procedure

1. On the Service Manager page, click the Import icon for the service:



The Import Policy page appears.

2. Select the file to import.

You can only import policies in JSON format.

Import Policy

×

Select File :

Select file

Override Policy :

Ranger_Policies_20190717_190622.json ×

i All services gets listed on service destination when Zone destination is blank. When zone is selected at destination, then only services associated with that zone will be listed.

Specify Zone Mapping :

Source	To	Destination
	To	No zone selected ▼

Specify Service Mapping :

Source	To	Destination
cm_hdfs × ▼	To	Select service name ▼ ×

Cancel

Import

3. (Optional) Configure the import operation:
 - a) The Override Policy option deletes all policies of the destination repositories.
 - b) Zone Mapping – when no destination is selected, all services are imported. When a destination is selected, only the services associated with that security zone are imported.
 - c) Service Mapping maps the downloaded file repository, i.e. source repository to destination repository. You can use the red x symbols to remove services from the import. Scroll down to view all service mappings.

Import Policy

Specify Zone Mapping :

Source: To Destination:

Specify Service Mapping :

Source	To	Destination	
cm_hdfs	To	cm_hdfs	✗
cm_hbase	To	cm_hbase	✗
cm_yarn	To	cm_yarn	✗
cm_hive	To	cm_hive	✗
cm_knox	To	cm_knox	✗
cm_storm	To	cm_storm	✗

Buttons: Cancel, Import

4. Click Import.
A confirmation message appears after the file is imported.

Related Information

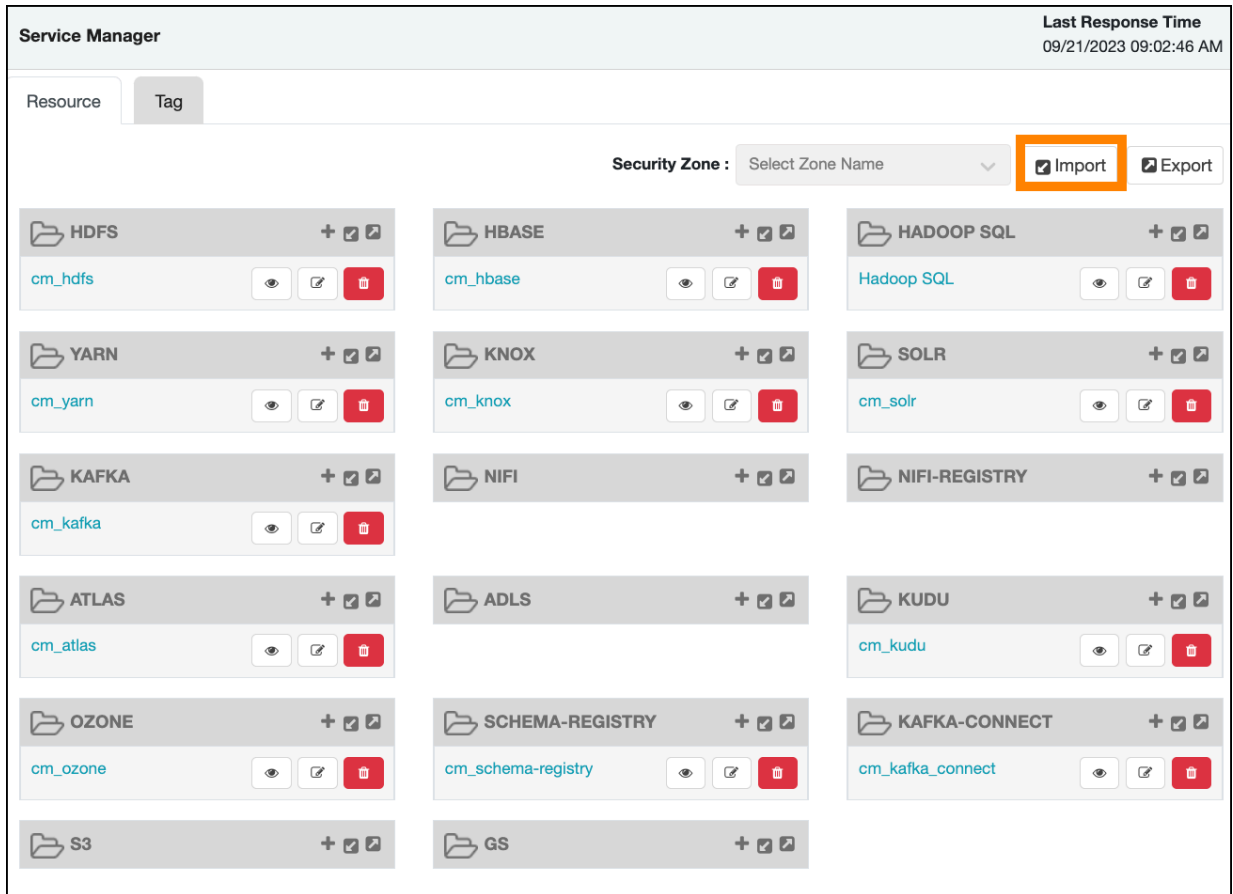
[Import resource-based policies for all services](#)

Import resource-based policies for all services

How to import policies for all services.

Procedure


1. On Service Manager Resource , click Import.



The Import Policy page appears.

Import Policy ✕

Select File :

Select file  Override Policy :

Ranger_Policies_20190717_190622.json ✕

i All services gets listed on service destination when Zone destination is blank. When zone is selected at destination, then only services associated with that zone will be listed.

Specify Zone Mapping :

Source		Destination
<input type="text"/>	To	<input type="text" value="No zone selected"/>

Specify Service Mapping :

Source		Destination
<input type="text" value="cm_hdfs"/>	To	<input type="text" value="cm_hdfs"/>

2. Select the file to import.
You can only import policies in JSON format.

3. (Optional) Configure the import operation:
 - a) The Override Policy option deletes all policies of the destination repositories.
 - b) Zone Mapping – when no destination is selected, all services are imported. When a destination is selected, only the services associated with that security zone are imported.
 - c) Service Mapping maps the downloaded file repository, i.e. source repository to destination repository. You can use the red x symbols to remove services from the import. Scroll down to view all service mappings.

Import Policy

Specify Zone Mapping :

Source: [Empty] To Destination: [No zone selected]

Specify Service Mapping :

Source	To	Destination
cm_hdfs	To	cm_hdfs
cm_hbase	To	cm_hbase
cm_yarn	To	cm_yarn
cm_hive	To	cm_hive
cm_knox	To	cm_knox
cm_storm	To	cm_storm

Buttons: Cancel, Import

4. Click Import.
A confirmation message appears after the file is imported.

Related Information

[Import resource-based policies for a specific service](#)

Export resource-based policies for a specific service

How to export the policies for a specific service (HBase, YARN, etc).

About this task

If you would like to export in Excel or CSV format, export the policies from the Reports page dropdown menu.

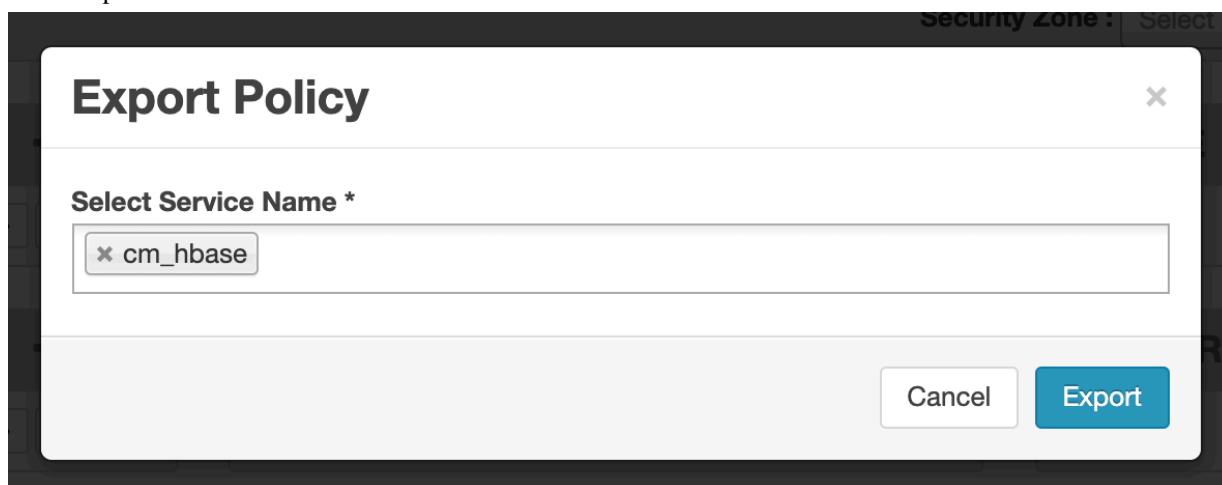
Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource , click the Export icon for the service:



The Export Policy page appears.

2. Click Export.



The file downloads in your browser as a JSON file.

Related Information

[Export all resource-based policies for all services](#)

Export all resource-based policies for all services

How to export the policies for all services.

About this task

If you would like to export in Excel or CSV format, export the policies from the Reports page drop-down menu.

Procedure

- From Service Manager Resource :
 - a) Click Export.
The Export Policy page appears.
 - b) Remove components or specific services, then click Export.

Export Policy [Close]

Service Type :

x hdfs x hbase x hive x yarn x Knox x storm x solr x kafka
x nifi x nifi-registry x atlas

Select Service Name *

x cm_hdfs x cm_hbase x cm_hive x cm_yarn x cm_knox x cm_storm
x cm_solr x cm_kafka x cm_nifi x cm_nifi_registry x cm_atlas

Cancel Export

The file downloads in your browser as a JSON file.

- From Service Manager Reports :
 - Apply filters before exporting the file.
 - Open the Export drop-down menu:

Reports
Last Response Time
09/21/2023 09:08:09 AM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name <input type="text" value="Enter Policy Name"/>	Policy Type <input style="border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text" value="Access"/>
Component <input style="border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text"/>	Resource <input type="text" value="Enter Resource Name"/>
Policy Label <input style="border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text"/>	Zone Name <input style="border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text" value="Select Zone Name"/>
Search By <input style="border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text" value="Group"/>	<input style="border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="text" value="Select..."/>

Q Search

HDFS						
Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name
1	all - path	--	path: /*	Access	Enabled	--
2	kms-audit-path	--	path: /ranger/audit/...	Access	Enabled	--

HBASE						
Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name
5	all - table, column...	--	column-family: * column: * table: *	Access	Enabled	--

Excel file	Export
CSV file	
JSON file	Zone Name

- Select the file format.
The file downloads in your browser.

Related Information

[Export resource-based policies for a specific service](#)

Row-level filtering and column masking in Hive

You can use Apache Ranger row-level filters to set access policies for rows in Hive tables. You can also use Ranger column masking to set policies that mask data in Hive columns, for example to show only the first or last four characters of column data.

Row-level filtering in Hive with Ranger policies

Row-level filtering helps simplify Hive queries. By moving the access restriction logic down into the Hive layer, Hive applies the access restrictions every time data access is attempted. This helps simplify authoring of the Hive query, and provides seamless behind-the-scenes enforcement of row-level segmentation without having to add this logic to the predicate of the query.

About this task

Row-level filtering also improves the reliability and robustness of Hadoop. By providing row-level security to Hive tables and reducing the security surface area, Hive data access can be restricted to specific rows based on user characteristics (such as group membership) and the runtime context in which this request is issued.

Typical use cases where row-level filtering can be beneficial include:

- A hospital can create a security policy that allows doctors to view data rows only for their own patients, and that allows insurance claims administrators to view only specific rows for their specific site.
- A bank can create a policy to restrict access to rows of financial data based on the employee's business division, locale, or based on the employee's role (for example: only employees in the finance department are allowed to see customer invoices, payments, and accrual data; only European HR employees can see European employee data).
- A multi-tenant application can create logical separation of each tenant's data so that each tenant can see only their own data rows.

You can use Apache Ranger row-level filters to set access policies for rows in Hive tables. Row-level filter policies are similar to other Ranger access policies. You can set filters for specific users, groups, and conditions.

The following conditions apply when using row-level filters:

- The filter expression must be a valid WHERE clause for the table or view.
- Each table or view should have its own row-level filter policy.
- Wildcard matching is not supported on database or table names.
- Filters are evaluated in the order listed in the policy.
- An audit log entry is generated each time a row-level filter is applied to a table or view.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource , select an existing Hadoop SQL service.
2. Select Row Level Filter , then click Add New Policy.

The screenshot shows the 'HIVE Policies' management interface. At the top, there are dropdowns for 'Service : Hadoop SQL' and 'Select Zone Name', along with a 'Manage Service' button and a 'Last Response Time' indicator showing '09/21/2023 02:22:14 PM'. Below these are three tabs: 'Access', 'Masking', and 'Row Level Filter', with the latter being selected and highlighted with an orange box. A search bar with the placeholder 'Search for your policy...' and an 'Add New Policy' button (also highlighted with an orange box) are located below the tabs. At the bottom, a table header is visible with columns: 'Policy ID', 'Policy Name', 'Policy Label', 'Status', 'Audit Logging', 'Roles', and 'Gr'. The table body is empty, displaying the message '"No data to show!!"'. The 'Add New Policy' button is highlighted with an orange box.

3. On the Create Policy page, add the following information for the row-level filter:

Table 48: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name (required)	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. The policy is enabled by default.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Hive Database (required)	Type in the applicable database name. The auto-complete feature displays available databases based on the entered text.

Field	Description
Hive Table (required)	Type in the applicable table name. The auto-complete feature displays available tables based on the entered text.
Audit Logging	Audit Logging is set to Yes by default. Select No to turn off audit logging.
Description	Enter an optional description for the policy.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 49: Row Filter Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify one or more users to which this policy applies.
Access Types	Currently select is the only available access type. This will be used in conjunction with the WHERE clause specified in the Row Level Filter field.

Label	Description
Add Row Filter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create a row filter for the specified users, groups, and roles, Click Add Row Filter, then type a valid WHERE clause in the Enter filter expression box. To allow Select access for the specified users and groups without row-level restrictions, do not add a row filter (leave the setting as "Add Row Filter"). Filters are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The filter at the top of the Row Filter Conditions list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.

Create Policy

Service Manager > Hadoop SQL Policies > Create Policy

Last Response Time
09/21/2023 02:28:09 PM

i Please ensure that users/groups listed in this policy have access to the table via an **Access Policy**. This policy does not implicitly grant access to the table. ✕

Policy Details

Policy Type Row Level Filter

Policy Name* i

Policy Label

Hive Database *

Hive Table *

Description

Audit Logging* Yes

Enable Normal

Add Validity Period

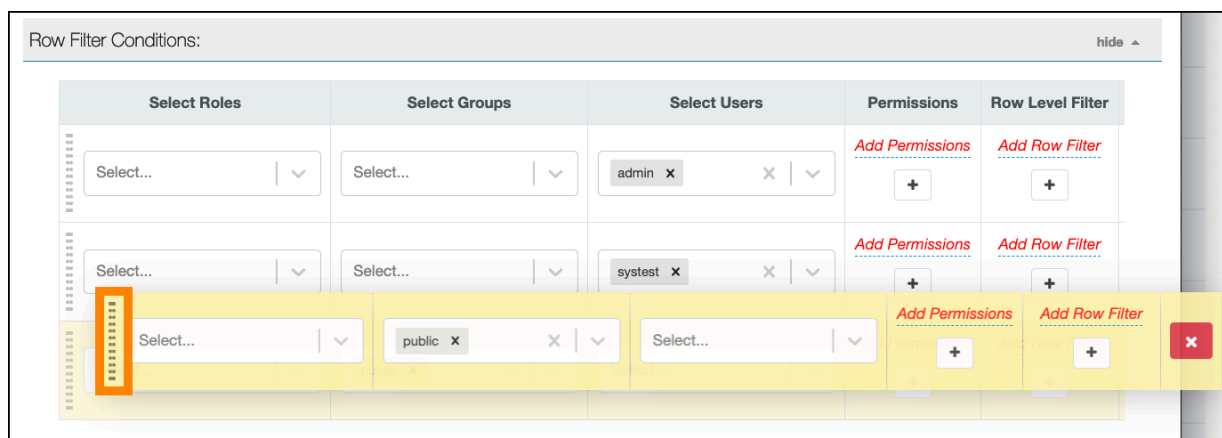
Row Filter Conditions: hide ^

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select	Enter	Row Level Filter
<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	admin ✕	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="enter expression"/>	Add Row Filter +
<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	system ✕	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> ✕	Add Row Filter +
<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	public ✕	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	Add Permissions +	Add Row Filter +

+

Save
Cancel

- To move a condition in the Row Filter Conditions list (and therefore change the order in which the list is evaluated), click the dotted rows icon at the left of the condition row, then drag the condition to a new position in the list.



- Click Add in Create Policy to add the new row-level filter policy.

Dynamic resource-based column masking in Hive with Ranger policies

You can use Apache Ranger dynamic resource-based column masking capabilities to protect sensitive data in Hive in near real-time. You can set policies that mask or anonymize sensitive data columns (such as PII, PCI, and PHI) dynamically from Hive query output. For example, you can mask sensitive data within a column to show only the first or last four characters.

About this task

Dynamic column masking policies are similar to other Ranger access policies for Hive. You can set filters for specific users, groups, and conditions. With dynamic column-level masking, sensitive information never leaves Hive, and no changes are required at the consuming application or the Hive layer. There is also no need to produce additional protected duplicate versions of datasets.

The following conditions apply when using Ranger column masking policies to mask data returned in Hive query results:

- A variety of masking types are available, such as show last 4 characters, show first 4 characters, Hash, Nullify, and date masks (show only year).
- You can specify a masking type for specific users, groups, and conditions.
- Wildcard matching is not supported.
- Each column should have its own masking policy.
- Masks are evaluated in the order listed in the policy.
- An audit log entry is generated each time a masking policy is applied to a column.



Note: Operations like insert/update/delete/export are denied for users if row-filter or column-masking policies are applicable on the table for the user.

Procedure

- On Service Manager Resource , select an existing Hadoop SQL service.

- Select Masking , then click Add New Policy.

The screenshot shows the 'HIVE Policies' management interface. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'Service : Hadoop SQL' and 'Select Zone Name', along with a 'Manage Service' button and a 'Last Response Time' indicator showing '09/21/2023 03:19:47 PM'. Below this, there are three tabs: 'Access', 'Masking' (which is highlighted with an orange box), and 'Row Level Filter'. A search bar with the placeholder text 'Search for your policy...' is present, with an 'Add New Policy' button highlighted in orange to its right. Below the search bar is a table header with columns: 'Policy ID', 'Policy Name', 'Policy Label', 'Status', 'Audit Logging', 'Roles', and 'Gr'. The table body is currently empty, displaying the message '"No data to show!!"'. The 'Add New Policy' button is a blue button with white text.

- On Create Policy, add the following information for the column-masking filter:

Table 50: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Name (required)	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. The policy is enabled by default.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
Hive Database (required)	Type in the applicable database name. The auto-complete feature displays available databases based on the entered text.
Hive Table (required)	Type in the applicable table name. The auto-complete feature displays available tables based on the entered text.
Hive Column (required)	Type in the applicable column name. The auto-complete feature displays available columns based on the entered text.
Audit Logging	Audit Logging is set to Yes by default. Select No to turn off audit logging.
Description	Enter an optional description for the policy.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.

Table 51: Mask Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify one or more users to which this policy applies.
Access Types	Currently select is the only available access type.

Label	Description
Select Masking Type	<p>To create a row filter for the specified users, groups, and roles, click Select Masking Option, then select a masking type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Redact – mask all alphabetic characters with "x" and all numeric characters with "n".• Partial mask: show last 4 – Show only the last four characters.• Partial mask: show first 4 – Show only the first four characters.• Hash – Replace all characters with a hash of entire cell value.• Nullify – Replace all characters with a NULL value.• Unmasked (retain original value) – No masking is applied.• Date: show only year – Show only the year portion of a date string and default the month and day to 01/01• Custom – Specify a custom masked value or expression. Custom masking can use any valid Hive UDF (Hive that returns the same data type as the data type in the column being masked). <p>Masking conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the Masking Conditions list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.</p>

Create Policy Last Response Time 09/21/2023 03:34:47 PM

Service Manager > Hadoop SQL Policies > Create Policy

i Please ensure that users/groups listed in this policy have access to the column via an **Access Policy**. This policy does not implicitly grant access to the column. x

Policy Details

Policy Type: **Masking** Add Validity Period

Policy Name*: Enable Normal

Policy Label:

Hive Database*:

Hive Table*:

Hive Column*:

Description:

Audit Logging*: Yes

Mask Conditions:

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Masking Options
<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="hive x"/>

Enter

- Redact
- Partial mask: show last 4
- Partial mask: show first 4
- Hash
- Nullify
- Unmasked (retain original value)
- Date: show only year
- Custom

Save

- To move a condition in the Mask Conditions list (and therefore change the order in which the list is evaluated), click the dotted rows icon at the left of the condition row, then drag the condition to a new position in the list.

The screenshot shows the 'Mask Conditions' configuration page. It features a table with five columns: 'Select Roles', 'Select Groups', 'Select Users', 'Permissions', and 'Select Masking Option'. The third row is highlighted in yellow. On the left side of this row, there is a dotted icon, which is used to reorder the conditions. The 'Select Users' column for the third row contains 'public', and the 'Permissions' column has an 'Add Permissions' button. The 'Select Masking Option' column has a 'Select Masking Option' button.


- On Create Policy, click Add to add the new column masking filter policy.

Dynamic tag-based column masking in Hive with Ranger policies

Where Ranger resource-based masking policy for Hive anonymizes data from a Hive column identified by the database, table, and column, Ranger tag-based masking policy anonymizes Hive column data based on tags and tag attribute values associated with Hive column (usually specified as metadata classification in Atlas).

About this task

The following conditions apply when using Ranger column masking policies to mask data returned in Hive query results:

- A variety of masking types are available, such as show last 4 characters, show first 4 characters, Hash, Nullify, and date masks (show only year).
-  **Note:** Ranger depends on Hive/Impala's hashing functions for hash masking.
 - Impala uses sha512 in FIPS mode, sha256 in non-FIPS mode.
 - Hive uses sha256. Plans to update to sha512 in FIPS mode.
- You can specify a masking type for specific users, groups, and conditions.
- Wildcard matching is not supported.
- If there are multiple tag masking policies applied to the same Hive column, the masking policy with the lexicographically smallest policy-name is chosen for enforcement, E.G., policy "a" is enforced before policy "aa".
- Masks are evaluated in the order listed in the policy.
- An audit log entry is generated each time a masking policy is applied to a column.

Procedure

- On Service Manager Tag, select a tag-based service.
- On TAG Policies, select Masking, then click Add New Policy.

The screenshot shows the 'TAG Policies' configuration page. At the top, there are dropdown menus for 'Service : cm_tag' and 'Select Zone Name', along with a 'Manage Service' button and a 'Last Response Time' indicator. Below this, the 'Access' section has a 'Masking' tab highlighted with an orange box. A search bar is present with the text 'Search for your policy...'. To the right of the search bar is an 'Add New Policy' button, also highlighted with an orange box. Below the search bar is a table with columns: 'Policy ID', 'Policy Name', 'Policy Label', 'Status', 'Audit Logging', 'Roles', and 'Group'. The table currently displays the message '"No data to show!!"'. The 'Add New Policy' button is highlighted with an orange box.

3. In Create Policy, add the following information for the column-masking filter:

Table 52: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Type (required)	Set to Masking by default.
Policy Name (required)	Enter an appropriate policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. The policy is enabled by default.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
TAG (required)	Enter the applicable tag name, for example MASK.
Audit Logging	Audit Logging is set to Yes by default. Select No to turn off audit logging.
Description	Enter an optional description for the policy.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.
Policy Conditions (applied at the policy level)	<p>Click + to add policy conditions. Currently "Accessed after expiry_date? (yes/no)" is the only available policy condition.</p> <p>"Accessed after expiry_date (yes/no)": To set this condition, type yes in the text box, then click check mark to add the condition.</p> <p>Enter boolean expression: Available for allow or deny conditions on tag-based policies. For examples and details, see "Using Tag Attributes and Values in Ranger Tag-Based Policy Conditions".</p> <p>Click Save to save the policy condition.</p>

Table 53: Mask Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies.
Select Group	Specify the groups to which this policy applies. The public group contains all users, so granting access to the public group grants access to all users.
Select User	Specify one or more users to which this policy applies.
Policy Conditions (applied at the item level)	<p>Click Add Conditions to add policy conditions. Currently "Accessed after expiry_date? (yes/no)" is the only available policy condition.</p> <p>"Accessed after expiry_date (yes/no)": To set this condition, type yes in the text box, then click check mark to add the condition.</p> <p>Enter boolean expression: Available for allow or deny conditions on tag-based policies. For examples and details, see "Using Tag Attributes and Values in Ranger Tag-Based Policy Conditions".</p>
Permissions - Access Types	Currently select is the only available access type for the hive component.

Label	Description
Select Masking Option	<p>To create a row filter for the specified users, groups, and roles, click Select Masking Option, then select a masking type:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redact – mask all alphabetic characters with "x" and all numeric characters with "n". • Partial mask: show last 4 – Show only the last four characters. • Partial mask: show first 4 – Show only the first four characters. • Hash – Replace all characters with a hash of entire cell value. • Nullify – Replace all characters with a NULL value. • Unmasked (retain original value) – No masking is applied. • Date: show only year – Show only the year portion of a date string and default the month and day to 01/01 • Custom – Specify a custom masked value or expression. Custom masking can use any valid Hive UDF (Hive that returns the same data type as the data type in the column being masked). <p>Masking conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the Masking Conditions list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.</p>

Create Policy Last Response Time
09/21/2023 04:10:36 PM

Service Manager > cm_tag Policies > Create Policy

Warning: Please ensure that users/groups listed in this policy have access to the tag via an Access Policy. This policy does not implicitly grant access to the tag.

Policy Details

Policy Type: **Masking** Add Validity Period

Policy Name*: Policy Name Enabled Normal

Policy Label: Select...

TAG*: MASK

Description:

Audit Logging*: Yes

Mask Conditions:

Select Roles: Select... | Select Groups: Select... | Select Users: hive x

Select Masking Option: **Select Masking Option**

Options: Redact, Partial mask: show last 4, Partial mask: show first 4, Hash, Nullify, Unmasked (retain original value), Date: show only year, Custom

Buttons: Save, Cancel

4. Click + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
5. Click Add to add the new policy.

Related Information

[Using tag attributes and values in Ranger tag-based policy conditions](#)

Tag-based Services and Policies

Ranger enables you to create tag-based services and add access policies to those services.

Adding a tag-based service

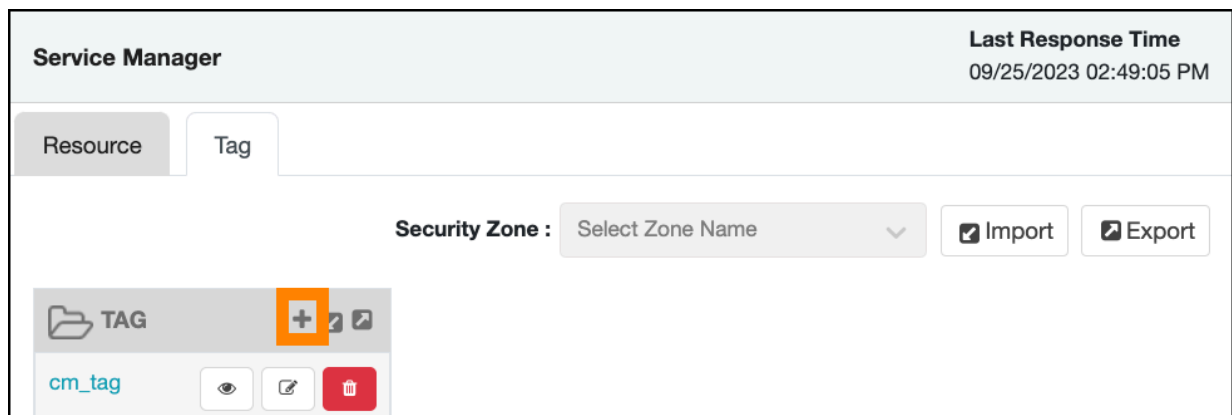
How to add a tag-based service to Ranger.

About this task

You can use [Ranger Admin Web UI Service Manager Tag Policies](#) to create tag-based services and add tag-based access policies that can be applied to CDP resources. Using tag-based policies enables you to control access to resources across multiple components without creating separate services and policies in each component. You can also use [Ranger TagSync](#) to synchronize the Ranger tag store with an external metadata service such as Apache Atlas.

Procedure

1. Select [Ranger Admin Web UI Service Manager Tag Policies](#) , then click +.



- On Create Service, type in a service name and an optional description. The service is enabled by default, but you can disable it by selecting Disabled. To add the service, click Add.

Create Service
Last Response Time
09/25/2023 02:56:06 PM

[Service Manager](#) > Create Service

Service Details :

Service Name *

Display Name

Description

Active Status Enabled Disabled

Config Properties :

Add New Configurations

Name	Value
<input type="text"/>	<input style="float: right; text-align: right; width: 20px; height: 20px; background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;" type="text"/> ×

+

Audit Filter

Select "Audit Filter" to save/add audit filter !!

Test Connection

Add

Cancel

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- The new tag service appears in Service Manager.

Service Manager
Last Response Time
09/25/2023 03:02:03 PM

Resource
Tag

Security Zone : Select Zone Name v Import Export

TAG
+

cm_tag	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="background-color: red; color: white; width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>
tag_service1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="background-color: red; color: white; width: 15px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/>

Adding tag-based policies

Tag-based policies enable you to control access to resources across multiple Hadoop components without creating separate services and policies in each component. You can also use Ranger TagSync to synchronize the Ranger tag store with an external metadata service such as Apache Atlas.

Procedure

1. Select Service Manager Tag Policies , then select a tag-based service.
2. List of Policies displays existing Access policies by default. Click Add New Policy.

The screenshot shows the 'TAG Policies' management interface. At the top, there are filters for 'Service : cm_tag' and 'Select Zone Name'. A 'Manage Service' button is visible. Below the filters, there are tabs for 'Access' and 'Masking'. A search bar is present with the text 'Search for your policy...'. An 'Add New Policy' button is located on the right. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Status	Audit Logging	Roles	Groups	Users	Actions
4	EXPIRES_ON	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	[View] [Edit] [Delete]

Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Policy' form. At the top right, it displays 'Last Response Time 09/27/2023 10:06:28 AM'. The breadcrumb path is 'Service Manager > cm_tag Policies > Create Policy'. The 'Policy Details' section includes:

- Policy Type:** ACCESS (selected)
- Policy Name*:** Policy Name (input field)
- Status:** Enabled (radio button selected), Normal (radio button unselected)
- Policy Label:** Select... (dropdown menu)
- TAG*:** Select... (dropdown menu)
- Description:** (text area)
- Audit Logging*:** Yes (radio button selected)
- Policy Conditions:** No Conditions (button to add conditions)

Below the details is the 'Allow Conditions:' section, which is currently empty. It features a table with columns for 'Select Roles', 'Select Groups', 'Select Users', 'Policy Conditions', and 'Permissions'. Each column has a 'Select...' dropdown and a '+' button. There is also a 'Deny All Other Accesses:' toggle set to 'False'. At the bottom, there is a 'Deny Conditions:' section, also currently empty, with a similar table structure.

3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 54: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Type	Set to Access by default.
Policy Name	Enter a unique policy name. This name cannot be duplicated across the system. This field is mandatory.
normal/override	Enables you to specify an override policy. When override is selected, the access permissions in the policy override the access permissions in existing policies. This feature can be used with Add Validity Period to create temporary access policies that override existing policies.
TAG	Enter the applicable tag name.
Description	(Optional) Describe the purpose of the policy.
Audit Logging	Specify whether this policy is audited. (De-select to disable auditing).
Policy Label	Specify a label for this policy. You can search reports and filter policies based on these labels.
Add Validity Period	Specify a start and end time for the policy.
Policy Conditions (applied at the policy level)	<p>Click the + icon to add policy conditions. Currently "Accessed after expiry_date? (yes/no)" is the only available policy condition.</p> <p>"Accessed after expiry_date (yes/no)": To set this condition, type yes in the text box, then click the check mark button to add the condition.</p> <p>Enter boolean expression: Available for allow or deny conditions on tag-based policies. For examples and details, see "Using Tag Attributes and Values in Ranger Tag-Based Policy Conditions".</p> <p>Click Save to save the policy condition.</p>

Table 55: Allow, Exclude from Allow, Deny, and Exclude from Deny Conditions

Label	Description
Select Role	Specify the roles to which this policy applies.
Select Group	<p>Specify the group to which this policy applies. To designate the group as an Administrator for the chosen resource, specify Admin permissions. (Administrators can create child policies based on existing policies).</p> <p>The public group contains all users, so setting a condition for the public group applies to all users.</p>
Select User	Specify a particular user to which this policy applies (outside of an already-specified group) OR designate a particular user as Admin for this policy. (Administrators can create child policies based on existing policies).
Policy Conditions (applied at the item level)	<p>Click Add Conditions to add policy conditions. Currently "Accessed after expiry_date? (yes/no)" is the only available policy condition.</p> <p>"Accessed after expiry_date (yes/no)": To set this condition, type yes in the text box, then click the check mark button to add the condition.</p> <p>Enter boolean expression: Available for allow or deny conditions on tag-based policies. For examples and details, see "Using Tag Attributes and Values in Ranger Tag-Based Policy Conditions".</p>

Label	Description
Component Permissions	Click Add Permissions to add or edit component conditions. To add component permissions, enter the component name in the text box, then use the check boxes to specify component permissions. Click the check mark button to add the chosen component conditions to the policy.

4. You can use + to add additional conditions. Conditions are evaluated in the order listed in the policy. The condition at the top of the list is applied first, then the second, then the third, and so on.
5. You can use Deny All Other Accesses to deny access to all other users, groups, and roles other than those specified in the allow conditions for the policy.
6. Click Add to add the new policy.

Related Information

[Using tag attributes and values in Ranger tag-based policy conditions](#)

Using tag attributes and values in Ranger tag-based policy conditions

Enter boolean expression allows Ranger to use tag attributes and values when configuring tag-based policy Allow or Deny conditions. It allows admins to provide boolean expression(s) using tag attributes.

The policy condition is introduced in the tag service definition:

```
{
  "itemId":2,
  "name":"expression",
  "evaluator": "org.apache.ranger.plugin.conditionevaluator.RangerScriptConditionEvaluator",
  "evaluatorOptions" : {"engineName":"JavaScript", "ui.isMultiline":"true"},
  "label":"Enter boolean expression",
  "description": "Boolean expression"
}
```

The following variables can be referenced in the boolean expression:

- ctx: Context handler containing APIs to access metadata information from the request.
- tag: Information about the current tag.
- tagAttr: Map containing all the current tag attributes and corresponding values.

The following APIs available from the request:

- getUser(): Returns a string.
- getUserGroups(): Returns a set of strings containing groups.
- getClientIPAddress(): Returns a string containing client IP address.
- getAction(): Returns a string containing information about the action being requested.

For two scenarios:

- User “sam” needs to be denied a policy based on the IP address of the machine from where the resources are accessed.

Set the deny condition for user sam with the following boolean expression:

```
if ( tagAttr.get('ipAddr').equals(ctx.getClientIPAddress()) ) {
  ctx.result = true;
}
```

- Deny one particular user, “bob” from a group, “users”, only when this user is accessing resources from a particular IP defined as an tag attribute in Atlas.

Set the deny condition for group users with the following boolean expression:

```
if (tagAttr.get('ipAddr').equals(ctx.getClientIPAddress()) && ctx.getUser().equals("bob")) {
    ctx.result=true;
}
```

The screenshot shows the 'Deny Conditions' dialog in the Ranger Admin Web UI. It features four tabs: 'Select Group', 'Select User', 'Policy Conditions', and 'Component Permissions'. The 'Policy Conditions' tab is active, displaying two rows of conditions. The top row's 'expression' field is highlighted with a red oval and contains the code: `(tagAttr.get('ipAddr').equals(ctx.getClientIPAddress())) { ctx.result = true;}`. The bottom row's 'expression' field is also highlighted with a red oval and contains the code: `(tagAttr.get('ipAddr').equals(ctx.getClientIPAddress()) && ctx.getUser().equals('bob')) { ctx.result=true;}`. Red arrows point from the bottom oval to the top oval, indicating the relationship between the two expressions.

Adding a policy condition to a tag-based policy

You can add a condition to a tag-based policy, using Ranger Admin Web UI when creating a new, or editing an existing policy.

About this task

Ranger Admin Web UI supports adding one of the following policy conditions to a new or existing tag-based policy:

- Accessed after expiry_date ? for example - Yes/No
- Boolean expression for example - Country_Name="XYZ"

The Policy Conditions dialog prompts for inputs using uhint JSON. For populating "Accessed after expiry_date? (yes/no)" for example, we are using JSON like this:

```
{
  "itemId": 1,
  "name": "accessed-after-expiry",
  "evaluator": "org.apache.ranger.plugin.conditionevaluator.RangerScriptTemplateConditionEvaluator",
  "evaluatorOptions": {
    "scriptTemplate": "ctx.isAccessedAfter('expiry_date');"
  },
  "uiHint": "{ \"singleValue\":true }",
  "label": "Accessed after expiry_date (yes/no)?",
  "description": "Accessed after expiry_date? (yes/no)"
}
```


Procedure

1. In Service Manager Tag Policies `cm_tag_policies` , choose one of the following:

Add New Policy

to add a new, tag-based policy.

Policy ID

click a policy ID to edit an existing policy.

2. In either Create Policy or Edit Policy Policy Conditions , click +.

Edit Policy Last Response Time
10/23/2023 03:20:11 PM

Service Manager > cm_tag Policies > Edit Policy

Policy Details

Policy Type: **Access** Add Validity Period

Policy ID*: **4**

Policy Name*: EXPIRES_ON Enable Normal

Policy Label: Select... Policy Conditions :

TAG *: EXPIRES_ON No Conditions

Description: Policy for data with EXPIRES_ON tag

Audit Logging*: **Yes**

3. In Policy Conditions:
 - a) In Accessed after expiry date ?, select Yes or No.
 - b) In Enter boolean expression, enter an expression that evaluates to true or false.
Country_Name="XYZ"
4. Click Save.

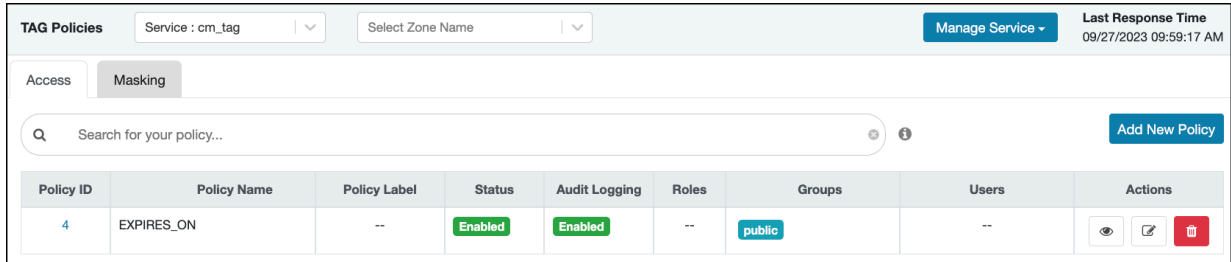
Adding a tag-based PII policy

Example of how to add a PII tag-based policy. In this example we create a tag-based policy for objects tagged "PII" in Atlas. Access to objects tagged "PII" is allowed for members of the "audit" group. All other users (the "public" group) are denied access.

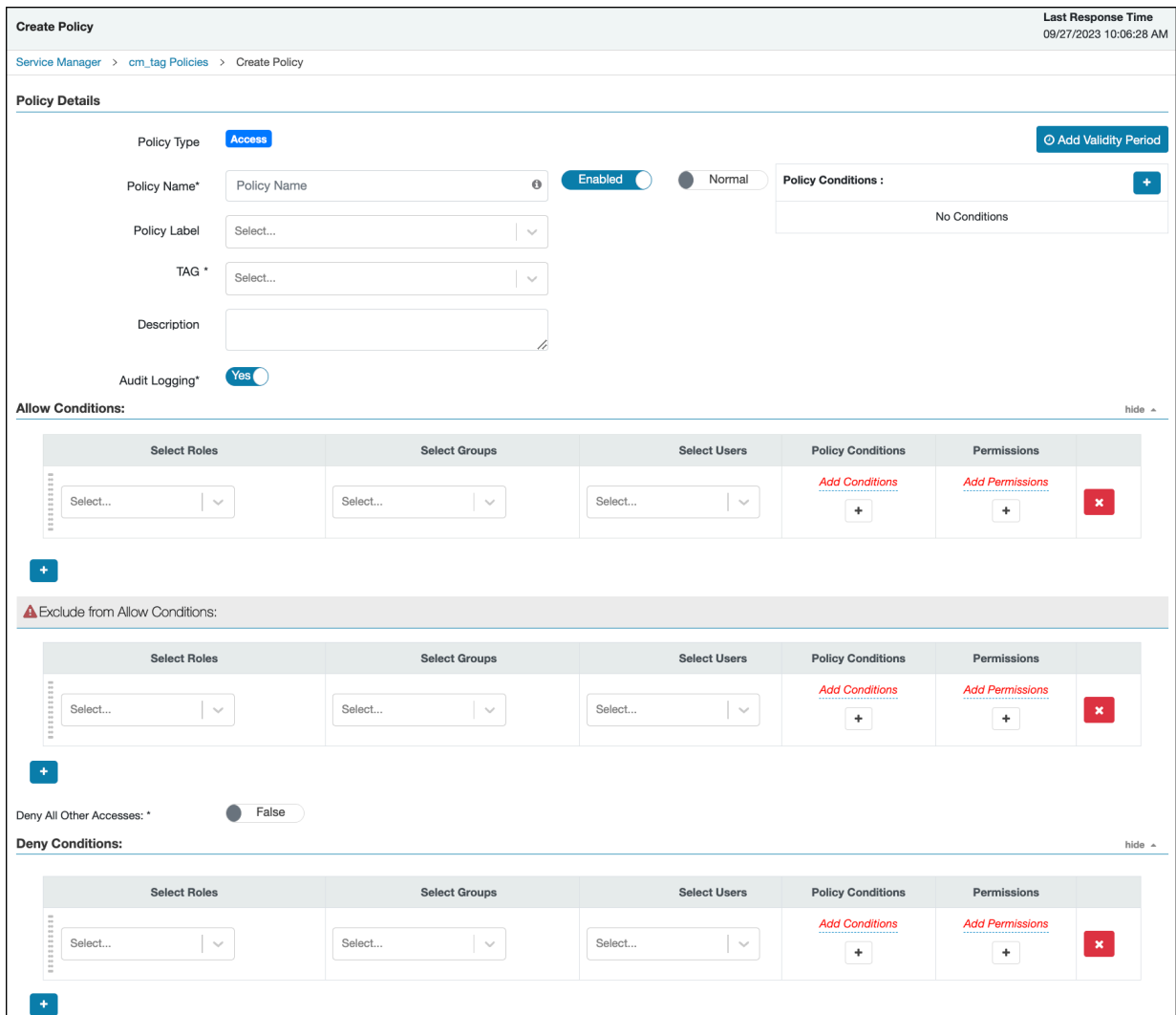
Procedure

1. Select Service Manager Tag Policies , then select a tag-based service.

2. List of Policies displays existing Access policies by default. Click Add New Policy.



Create Policy displays controls for creating details for a new policy.



3. Complete the Create Policy page as follows:

Table 56: Policy Details

Field	Description
Policy Type	Set to Access by default.
Policy Name	PII
TAG	PII
Audit Logging	YES

Field	Description
Description	Restrict access to resources with the PII tag.

Table 57: Allow Conditions

Label	Description
Select Group	audit
Select User	<none>
Policy Conditions	<none>
Component Permissions	hive (select all permissions)

Table 58: Deny Conditions

Label	Description
Select Group	public
Select User	<none>
Policy Conditions	<none>
Component Permissions	hive (select all permissions)

Table 59: Exclude from Deny Conditions

Label	Description
Select Group	audit
Select User	<none>
Policy Conditions	<none>

Label	Description
Component Permissions	hive (select all permissions)

Create Policy
Last Response Time
09/27/2023 10:06:28 AM

[Service Manager](#) > [cm_tag Policies](#) > Create Policy

Policy Details

Policy Type: Access Add Validity Period

Policy Name*: Enabled Normal

Policy Label:

TAG*:

Description:

Audit Logging*: Yes

Allow Conditions: hide

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Policy Conditions	Permissions	
<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="audit x"/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	Add Conditions +	HIVE ✎	✖

+

Exclude from Allow Conditions:

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Policy Conditions	Permissions	
<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	Add Conditions +	Add Permissions +	✖

+

Deny All Other Accesses: * False

Deny Conditions: hide

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Policy Conditions	Permissions	
<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="public x"/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	Add Conditions +	HIVE ✎	✖

+

Exclude from Deny Conditions:

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Policy Conditions	Permissions	
<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input type="text" value="audit x"/>	<input type="text" value="Select..."/>	Add Conditions +	HIVE ✎	✖

+

In this example we used Allow Conditions to grant access to the "audit" group, and then used Deny Conditions to deny access to the "public" group. Because the "public" group includes all users, we then used Exclude from Deny Conditions to exclude the "audit" group, in effect reinstating the "audit" group's original Allow access condition.

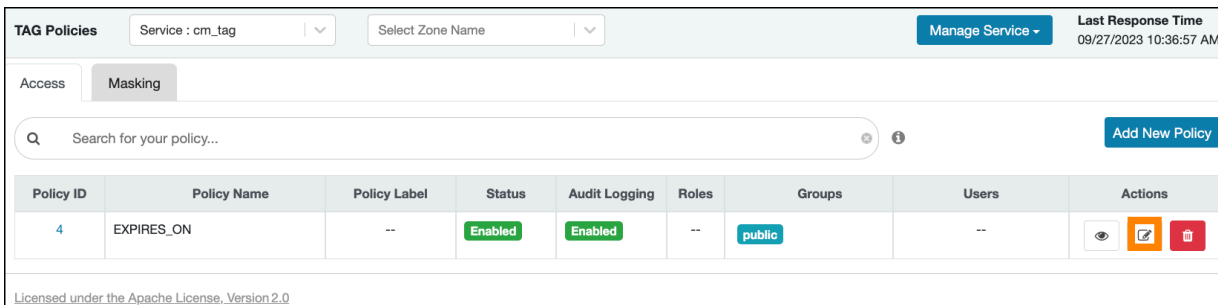
- Click Add to add the new policy.

Default EXPIRES_ON tag policy

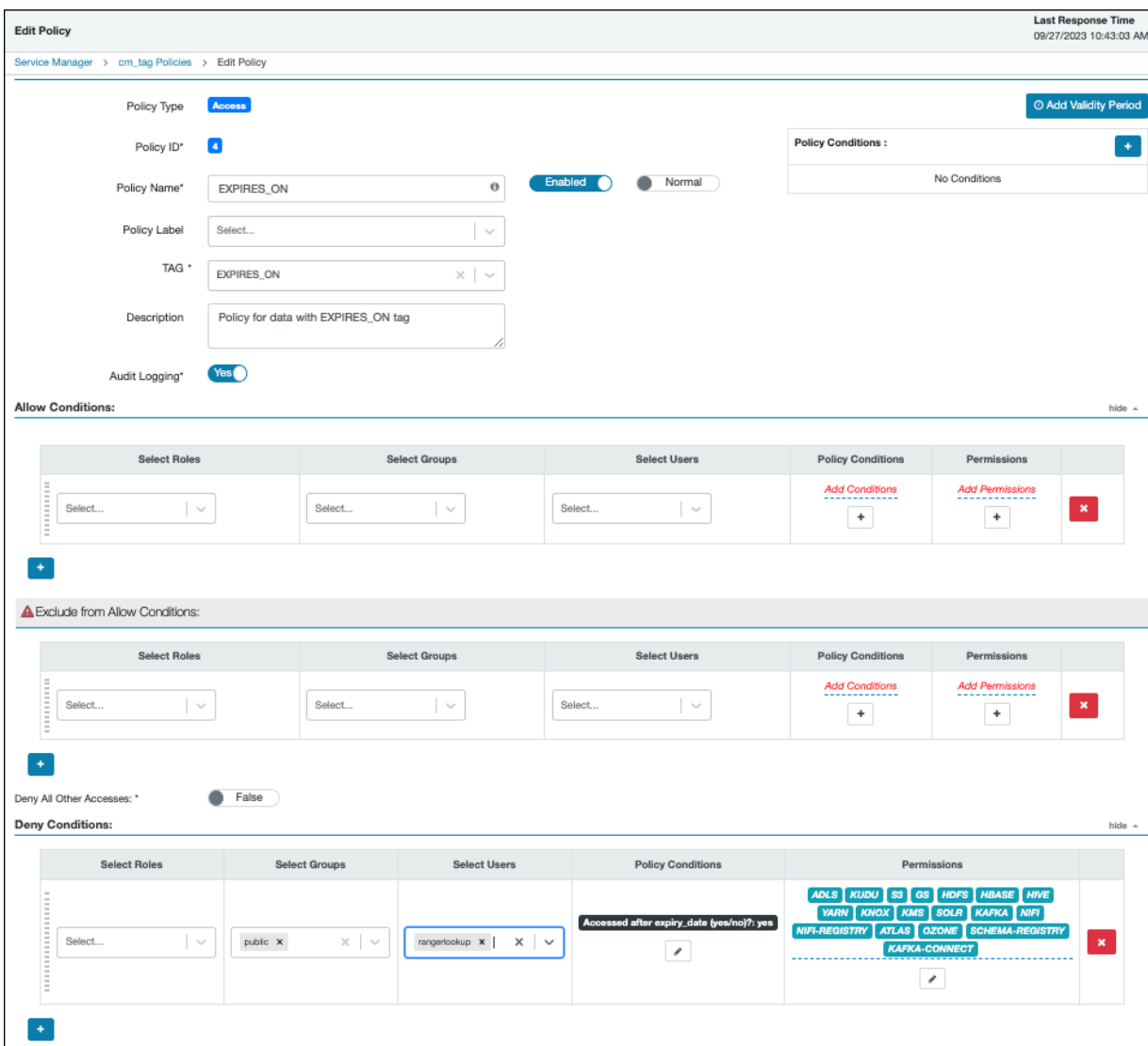
An EXPIRES_ON tag-based policy is created automatically when a tag service instance created. This default policy denies access to objects tagged with EXPIRES_ON after the expiry date specified in the Atlas tag attribute. You can use the following steps to review the default EXPIRES_ON policy.

Procedure

1. Select Service Manager Tag Policies , then select a tag-based service.
2. On List of Policies, click Edit for the default EXPIRES_ON policy.



The Edit Policy page appears:



3. We can see that the default EXPIRES_ON policy denies access to all users, and for all components, after the expiry date specified in the Atlas tag attribute.

Importing and exporting tag-based policies

You can export and import policies from the Ranger Admin UI for cluster resiliency (backups), during recovery operations, or when moving policies from test clusters to production clusters. You can import or export a specific subset of policies (such as those that pertain to specific resources or user/groups) or clone the entire repository (or multiple repositories) via the Ranger Admin UI.

Interfaces

You can import and export policies from Service Manager Tag Policies Tag :

The screenshot displays the Ranger Admin UI interface for managing tag-based policies. The main header shows 'Service Manager' and 'Last Response Time' as 09/27/2023 01:25:06 PM. The interface is divided into sections: 'Resource' and 'Tag'. A 'Security Zone' dropdown menu is set to 'Select Zone Name'. Two buttons, 'Import' and 'Export', are highlighted with orange boxes. Below the 'TAG' folder, two policies are listed: 'cm_tag' and 'tag_service1', each with icons for visibility, edit, and delete. The 'Import' and 'Export' icons in the TAG folder are also highlighted with orange boxes.

You can also export policies from Reports:

Reports
Last Response Time
09/21/2023 09:08:09 AM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name

Component

Policy Label

Search By Group

Q Search

Policy Type Access

Resource

Zone Name Select Zone Name

Excel file

CSV file

JSON file

Export

HDFS

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name
1	all - path	--	path: /*	Access	Enabled	--
2	kms-audit-path	--	path: /ranger/audit/...	Access	Enabled	--

HBASE

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name
5	all - table, column...	--	column-family: * column: * table: *	Access	Enabled	--

Table 60: Export Policy Options

	Service Manager Page	Reports Page
Formats	JSON	JSON Excel CSV
Filtering Supported	No	Yes
Specific Service Export	Yes	Via filtering

Filtering

When exporting from the Reports page, you can apply filters before saving the file.

Export Formats

You can export policies in the following formats:

- Excel
- JSON

- CSV

**Note:**

CSV format is not supported for importing policies.

When you export policies from the Service Manager page, the policies are automatically downloaded in JSON format. If you wish to export in Excel or CSV format, export the policies from the Reports page dropdown menu.

Required User Roles

The Ranger admin user can import and export only Resource & Tag based policies. The credentials for this user are set in Ranger Configs Advanced ranger-env in the fields labeled admin_username (default: admin/admin).

The Ranger KMS keyadmin user can import and export only KMS policies. The default credentials for this user are keyadmin/keyadmin.

Limitations

To successfully import policies, use the following database versions:

- MariaDB: 10.1.16+
- MySQL: 5.6.x+
- Oracle: 11gR2+
- PostgreSQL: 8.4+
- MS SQL: 2008 R2+

**Note:**

Partial policy import is not supported.

Related Information

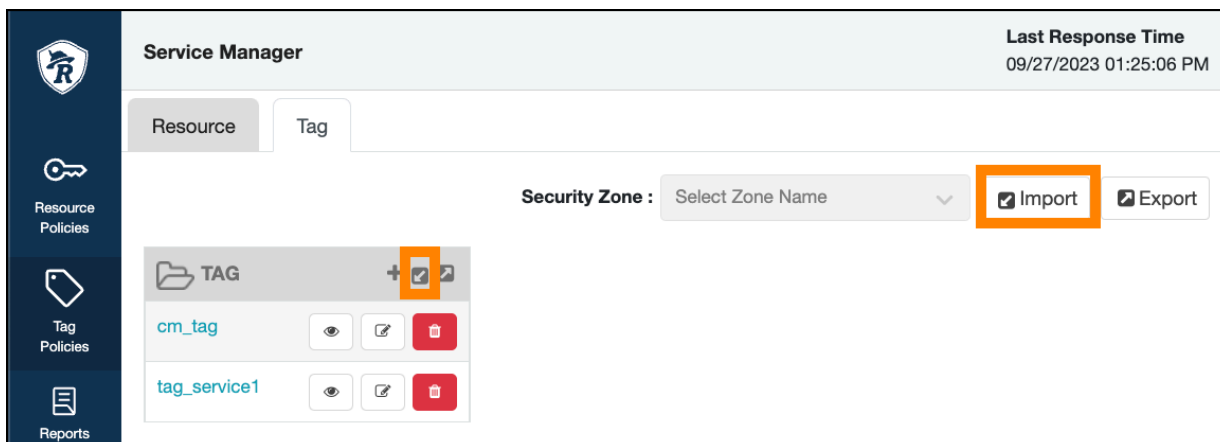
[Importing and exporting resource-based policies](#)

Import tag-based policies

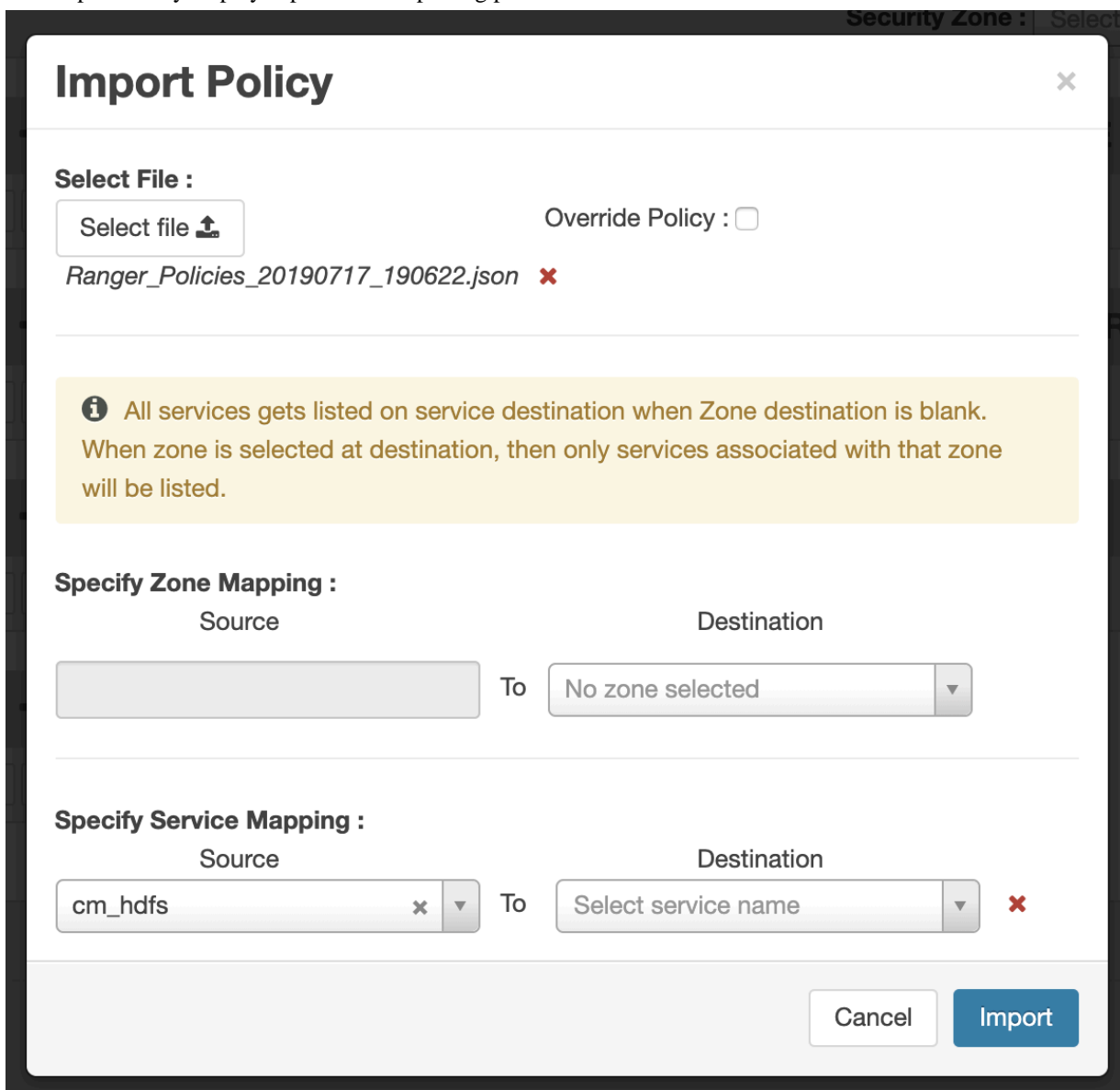
How to import tag-based policies.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Tag Policies Tag , click one of the Import icons:



The Import Policy displays options for importing policies.



2. Select the file to import.

You can only import policies in JSON format.

3. (Optional) Configure the import operation:

- a) The Override Policy option deletes all policies of the destination repositories.
- b) Zone Mapping – when no destination is selected, all services are imported. When a destination is selected, only the services associated with that security zone are imported.
- c) Service Mapping maps the downloaded file repository, i.e. source repository to destination repository. You can use the red x symbols to remove services from the import. Scroll down to view all service mappings.

Import Policy

Specify Zone Mapping :

Source	To	Destination
	To	No zone selected

Specify Service Mapping :

Source	To	Destination
cm_hdfs	To	cm_hdfs
cm_hbase	To	cm_hbase
cm_yarn	To	cm_yarn
cm_hive	To	cm_hive
cm_knox	To	cm_knox
cm_storm	To	cm_storm

Buttons: Cancel, Import

4. Click Import.

A confirmation message appears after the file is imported.

Related Information

[Export tag-based policies](#)

Export tag-based policies

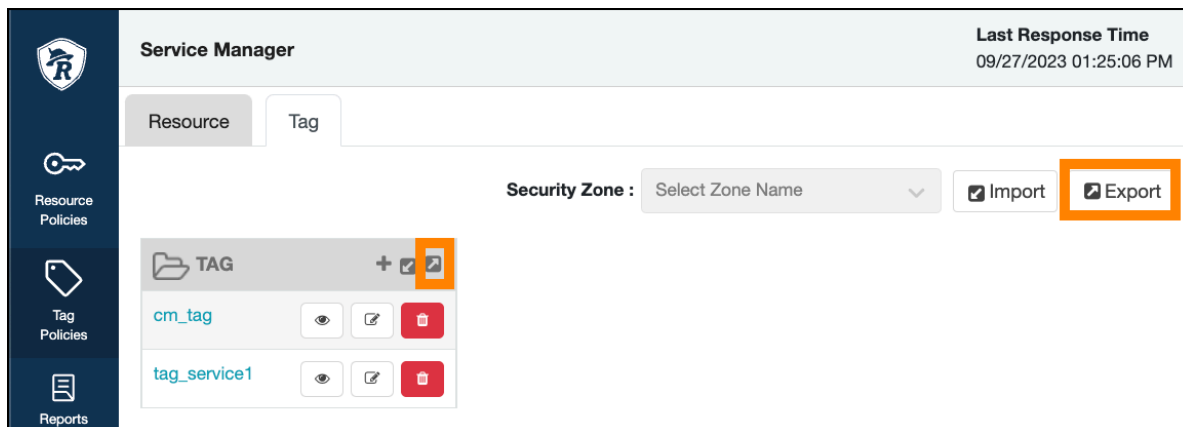
How to export all tag-based policies.

About this task

You can only export policies in JSON format from the Tag-based policies page. If you would like to export in Excel or CSV format, export the policies from the Reports page drop-down menu.

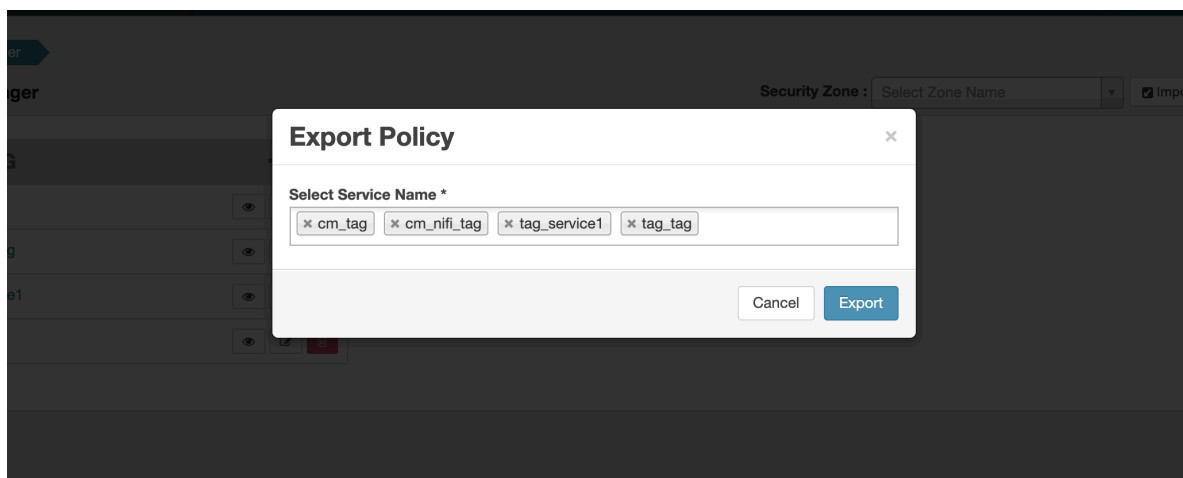
Procedure

- On Service Manager Tag Policies Tag , click one of the Export icons:
 - a) Click the Export button or icon:



Export Policy displays options for exporting policies.

- b) Remove components or specific services, then click Export.



- c) The file downloads in your browser as a JSON file.

- From Reports:
 - a) Filter Component to tag and click Search.
 - b) (Optional) Apply filters before exporting the file.
 - c) Open the Export drop-down menu:

The screenshot shows the 'Reports' section of the Cloudera interface. At the top right, it displays 'Last Response Time 09/27/2023 01:58:48 PM'. Below this is a 'Search Criteria' section with several input fields: 'Policy Name' (placeholder: Enter Policy Name), 'Component' (dropdown: tag x), 'Policy Label' (dropdown), 'Policy Type' (dropdown: Access), 'Resource' (placeholder: Enter Resource Name), and 'Zone Name' (dropdown: Select Zone Name). There is also a 'Search By' section with a 'Group' dropdown and a 'Select...' input field. A blue 'Search' button is located below these fields. Below the search criteria is a table titled 'TAG' with columns: Policy ID, Policy Name, Policy Label, Resources, Policy Type, Status, Zone, and Conditions. The table contains two rows of data. To the right of the table, there is an 'Export' button with a dropdown menu open, showing options for 'Excel file', 'CSV file', and 'JSON file'.

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone	Conditions
4	EXPIRES_ON	--	tag: EXPIRES_ON	Access	Enabled	--	+
67	EXPIRES_ON	--	tag: EXPIRES_ON	Access	Enabled	--	+

- d) Select the file format.
The file downloads in your browser.

Create a time-bound policy

Ranger policy validity periods enable you to configure a policy to be effective for a specified time range. You can add a validity period to both resource-based and tag-based policies.

About this task

Time-bound policy use-case examples:

- To restrict access to sensitive financial information until the earnings release date.
- To block a certain user for a specific time period (e.g., a compromised user account being investigated needs to be put on "hold" from accessing resources in Hadoop services).
- To block a certain group for a specific time (e.g., excluding temporary employees from writing on resources during the holiday season).



Note: The following procedure shows how to create a time-bound resource-based policy. The procedure is essentially the same for a tag-based resource policy.

Procedure

1. On Service Manager Resource Policies , select a service.
2. On <Service_name> Policies, click Add New Policy.
3. Complete the fields on Create Policy.
4. Click Add Validity Period.

- On Policy Validity Period, specify a start time, end time, and time zone. To add additional validity periods, click +. Click Save to save the specified validity periods.

Policy Validity Period ✕

Start Date	End Date	Time Zone ⓘ	
11-01-2024 00:00:00 ✕	11-30-2024 00:00:00 ✕	Africa/Abidjan (GMT) ✕ ▾	✕

+

Close

The JSON format for Policy Validity Period appears as follows:

```

"validitySchedules": [ { "startTime": "2024/11/01 00:00:00", "endTime": "2024/11/30 00:00:00", "timeZone": "Africa/Abidjan" } ]
    
```

- If you would like the policy to override all other policies during its validity period, select override.

Create Policy
Last Response Time
09/27/2023 02:21:51 PM

Service Manager > cm_hbase Policies > Create Policy

Policy Details
+ Add Validity Period

Policy Type Access

Policy Name* ⓘ

Policy Label

HBase Table* ✕ | ▾

HBase Column-family*

HBase Column*

Description

Audit Logging* Yes

Enabled
Override

Include
Include
Include

Allow Conditions:
hide ▾

Select Roles	Select Groups	Select Users	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="temp_employees"/>	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text" value="Select..."/>	Read ✎	<input type="checkbox"/>	✕
No options					

Save
Cancel

- Click Add.

Create a Hive authorizer URL policy

You can create a Hive Authorizer URL policy in Ranger that maintains Read and Write permissions for a location or folder.

About this task

Hive supports several commands that include URLs which refer to a current or future data location. Such locations must authorize end user access to that location. Currently, you can create a Ranger HDFS policy that grants "All" permissions for a location, recursively. If no such policy exists, HDFS authorization "falls back" to the current ACL that defines access to a location or folder. By default the value of the parameter is "hdfs:,file:". If you remove "hdfs:", access requests will be authorized against the HIVE URL policy and won't check for hdfs plugin or Hadoop ACL. This solution requires maintaining many policies or ACLs at the storage level. You can create a Hive Authorizer URL policy in Ranger that maintains Read and Write permissions for a location or folder.

To create a Hive Authorizer policy:

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager HIVE-1 Configuration Search . type ranger-hive.
2. In Hive Service Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for ranger-hive-security.xml, click +.
 - a) Under HIVE-1, in Name, type: ranger.plugin.hive.urlauth.filesystem.schemes.
 - b) In Value, type: file:
 - c) Click Save Changes.
3. In Cloudera Manager Hive_On_Tez-1 Configuration Search . type ranger-hive.
4. In Hive Service Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for ranger-hive-security.xml, click +.
 - a) Under HIVE_ON_TEZ-1, in Name, type: ranger.plugin.hive.urlauth.filesystem.schemes.
 - b) In Value, type: file:
 - c) Click Save Changes.
5. In HIVE-1 Actions , click Restart.
6. In HIVE_ON_TEZ-1 Actions , click Restart.

By default the value of the parameter is "hdfs:,file:". If you remove "hdfs:", access requests will be authorized against the HIVE URL policy and won't check for hdfs plugin or Hadoop ACL.
7. In Ranger Resource Policies Hadoop SQL , click Add New Policy.
8. In Policy Details, select URL, then type the URL represents the location or folder to which you want Ranger to authorize access: hdfs://<hostname>.root.hwx.site:8020/demo/data.

9. In Allow Conditions, select user(s), then choose Read and Write permissions, as shown in the following example:

Figure 7: Creating a Hive Authorizer URL Policy

The screenshot shows the 'Create Policy' interface in Cloudera Runtime. The 'Policy Details' section includes:

- Policy Type:** Access (selected)
- Policy Name:** Policy Name
- Policy Label:** Select...
- URL:** hdfs://<hostname>-root.hwx.site:8020/demo/d... (with a list of URLs)
- Description:** (empty text area)
- Audit Logging:** Yes (selected)

 The 'Allow Conditions' section is a table with columns: Select Roles, Select Groups, Select Users, Permissions, Delegate Admin, and a delete button. The 'Select Users' column contains 'hive'. The 'Permissions' column contains 'Read' and 'Write' buttons.

This policy allows the user to READ / WRITE into the location defined by the URL.

```
CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE IF NOT EXISTS STUDENT (student_ID INT, FirstName STRING, LastName
STRING, year STRING, Major STRING) COMMENT 'Student Names' ROW FORMAT DELIMITED FIELDS
TERMINATED BY ',' STORED AS TEXTFILE LOCATION '/demo/data';
```

This will create a table reading data from the location /demo/data provided user will have the necessary READ permission to the location along with CREATE permission for table STUDENT

If the storage system is S3A or ADFS, then URL policy would be maintained for the scheme. For example, s3a://<folder>, abfs://<folder>.

Hive supports URL policies for the following commands that have URLs defined for the respective location:

CREATE TABLE

external table location

ALTER TABLE LOCATION

new location

ALTER PARTITION LOCATION

new partition location

ALTER TABLE ADD PARTITION

for partition location

LOAD

input location

For additional information about creating Hive commands with URL, see <https://cwiki.apache.org/confluence/display/RANGER/Hive+Commands+to+Ranger+Permission+Mapping>.

Showing Role|Grant definitions from Ranger HiveAuthorizer

You can use beeline to show the roles granted to users, groups, and roles.

About this task

You can create roles in Ranger or in Hive. You create roles in HIVE using ROLE commands, such as CREATE ROLE, GRANT / REVOKE ROLE. You can create roles in Ranger, using the Ranger Admin Web UI, if you have Admin permissions. See related links for more information about creating roles. The Hive2 command line interface Beeline returns role grant definitions for a specific principal, such as a user, group or role.

Before you begin

Roles must be defined before using beeline to show role|grant definitions.

Procedure

1. Run beeline, (the hive2 command line interface) on the Ranger host.

```
beeline -u jdbc:hive2://<ranger_host_name>
```

2. Enter valid syntax to return the role definitions for a specific principal.

Syntax

```
SHOW ROLE GRANT (USER|GROUP|ROLE) principal_name;
```

where

principal_name is USER | GROUP | ROLE name

Results

Beeline outputs query results, as shown in following examples:

Example

SHOW ROLE GRANT USER HDFS -> show roles for user "hdfs"

```
0: jdbc:hive2://rm-ranger-3.rm-ranger.root.hw> show role grant user hdfs;
INFO : Compiling command(queryId=hive_20211109235258_b9211cfe-0e78-47d7-8a2a-1b611ddcd18): show role grant user hdfs
INFO : Semantic Analysis Completed (retrial = false)
INFO : Created Hive schema: Schema(fieldSchemas:[FieldSchema(name:role, type:string, comment:from deserializer), FieldSchema(name:grant_option,
_time, type:bigint, comment:from deserializer), FieldSchema(name:grantor, type:string, comment:from deserializer)], properties:null)
INFO : Completed compiling command(queryId=hive_20211109235258_b9211cfe-0e78-47d7-8a2a-1b611ddcd18); Time taken: 0.02 seconds
INFO : Executing command(queryId=hive_20211109235258_b9211cfe-0e78-47d7-8a2a-1b611ddcd18): show role grant user hdfs
INFO : Starting task [Stage-0:DDL] in serial mode
INFO : Completed executing command(queryId=hive_20211109235258_b9211cfe-0e78-47d7-8a2a-1b611ddcd18); Time taken: 0.008 seconds
INFO : OK

+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| role | grant_option | grant_time | grantor |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| ITManager | false | 1636501912000 | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

Example

SHOW ROLE GRANT ROLE -> show roles for role "ITManagers"


```

0: jdbc:hive2://rm-ranger-3.rm-ranger.root.hw> show role grant role ITManager;
INFO : Compiling command(queryId=hive_20211109235607_2d543c50-7c7b-4d54-bed0-159f67c24079): show role grant role ITManager
INFO : Semantic Analysis Completed (retrial = false)
INFO : Created Hive schema: Schema(fieldSchemas:[FieldSchema(name:role, type:string, comment:from deserializer), FieldSchema(name:grant_option,
_time, type:bigint, comment:from deserializer), FieldSchema(name:grantor, type:string, comment:from deserializer)], properties:null)
INFO : Completed compiling command(queryId=hive_20211109235607_2d543c50-7c7b-4d54-bed0-159f67c24079); Time taken: 0.177 seconds
INFO : Executing command(queryId=hive_20211109235607_2d543c50-7c7b-4d54-bed0-159f67c24079): show role grant role ITManager
INFO : Starting task [Stage-0:DDL] in serial mode
INFO : Completed executing command(queryId=hive_20211109235607_2d543c50-7c7b-4d54-bed0-159f67c24079); Time taken: 0.007 seconds
INFO : OK
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|  role  | grant_option | grant_time | grantor |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Managers | false       | 1636502074000 |        |
| TeamLeads | false       | 1636502122000 |        |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Related Information

[Apache documentation on Role operations](#)

[Adding a role through Hive](#)

[Adding a role through Ranger](#)

Ranger Security Zones

Ranger security zones let you organize service resources into multiple security zones.

Security Zones allow carving/bucketing of resources in a service into multiple zones for better administration of security policies. Defining Security Zones can enable multiple administrators to setup security policies for a service – based on the zones to which they have been granted administration rights.

Security Zones Administration

A Security Zone enables a Ranger administrator to separate resource policies into different administrative zones.

What is a Security Zone?

Security Zones help simplify security policy administration, and allow a limited amount of policies to be checked when doing authorization against certain resources. Only policies under a particular zone that contains the requested resource are loaded and checked by Ranger.

For example, let us consider two security zones: finance and sales:

- Security zone finance includes all content in a Hive database named finance.
- Security zone sales includes all content in a sales database.
- Policies defined in a security zone apply only to resources of that zone.
- A zone can be extended to include resources from multiple services such as HDFS, Hive, HBase, Kafka, etc. Extending a zone across multiple services allows zone administrators to set up policies for resources owned by their organization across multiple services.

For example:

```

Zone: finance
  service: prod_hdfs; path=/finance/*, /taxes/*
  service: prod_hive; database=finance
  service: prod_kafka; topic=FIN_*
  service: test_hadoop; path=/finance/*, /taxes/*
Zone: sales
  service: prod_hadoop; path=/sales/*
  service: prod_hive; database=sales
  service: prod_kafka; topic=SALES_*

```

- As shown above, resources can be specified using wildcards (FIN_*, SALES_*).
- Sets of users and groups are designated as administrators in each security zone.
- Users are allowed to set up policies only in security zones in which they are administrators.
- A resource cannot map to more than one security zone. Ranger does not allow creating security zones that specify resources that match resources in another zone. For example, an attempt to update the finance zone in the above example with the HDFS path /sales/finance/* is not permitted, because this conflicts with the HDFS path /sales/* specified in the sales zone.
- A set of users and groups can be designated as administrators of a security zone. Administrators can create, update, and delete security policies for the resources in that security zone.
- A set of users and groups can be authorized to view audit logs for that security zone's resources. Other users are not allowed to view access-audit logs for that security zone's resources.
- The security zone name appears in the zonename column of the access-audit log.

Security Zone Administration

- Security zones can only be created, updated, or deleted by a user with the ROLE_SYS_ADMIN role in Ranger.
- Users can view, retrieve, and update policies only in security zones in which they have administrator privileges.
- Users can view/retrieve and cannot update zone policies for which they have zone auditor permission.

How are Security Zones Used in Authorization?

When a Ranger authorization plugin authorizes a resource access request, it first determines the zone in which the accessed resource resides. If the resource matches a security zone, only the policies of that security zone are used to authorize the access. If resource does not match any security zone, the policies in the default (unnamed) security zone are used to authorize the access.

Tag-based Policies in Security Zones

In a given service, each security zone can be configured to use tag-based policies from a specific security zone in a tag-service. This enables different tag-based authorization policies to be used, based on the security zone of the resource.

Audit Logs

Audit logs generated by Ranger include the name of the security zone in which the accessed resource resides. Only users who have been assigned as an Admin or Auditor for the security zone are allowed to view the audit logs.

Security Zones Example Use Cases

Four example use cases for administering security zones.

Based on the following example:

```
Zone: finance
    service: prod_hdfs; path=/finance/*, /taxes/*
    service: prod_hive; database=finance
    service: prod_kafka; topic=FIN_*
    service: test_hadoop; path=/finance/*, /taxes/*
Zone: sales
    service: prod_hadoop; path=/sales/*
    service: prod_hive; database=sales
    service: prod_kafka; topic=SALES_*
```

Use case 1 : Access HDFS path using zone policy

For example, let us access hdfs path using unixuser1 user from finance zone.

Finance zone resource:

Ranger Service : prod_hdfs

Resource : /finance/*

Finance zone policy:

Resource Path : /finance/*

User : unixuser1

Permission : read, write, execute

Now, when unixuser1 user tries to create dir in /finance dir, Ranger checks for zone with resource /finance and policy for that user in that zone and then allows access for that user. Also, access-audit logs for that operation appear in the Ranger Admin Web UI, Access Audit tab.

Use case 2 : Hive access policy and tag masking policy

For example, we want to manage access policies and masking policy for taxation-related information in multiple finance databases for an organization.

Zone Resource :

Zone Tag service: cm_tag

Ranger Service : prod_hive

Resource :

Database : finance

Zone policy resource

Tag policy

resource:TDS

Hive policy

Resource :

Database : finance

Now, the Admin and security zone admin can create access policies and masking policies for all the resources associated with tag TDS and as and when new tables on Hive / Hbase are created for saving any taxation related data. They can associate a TDS tag with a related Hive / Hbase column. This will enable zone admin to create policies for masking the confidential data of its organization.

Use case 3 : Knox topologies

For example, suppose we want to manage access to a service. We can manage access to a service using topology.

Zone Resource :

Ranger Service : prod_knox

Resource:

Knox Topology:cdp-proxy-api

Knox Service:WEBHDFS

Zone deny policy Resource:

Knox Topology:cdp-proxy-api

Knox Service:WEBHDFS

Without a security zone, access to webhdfs is allowed since the default policy has a 'public' group in it.

Use case 4 : Import and export of zone policy

We can import and export zone policies from stage to prod.

Suppose we want to have the same policy in production that exists on stage. We can export the zone policy from the stage where the exported json has a zone name as a parameter in the json. While importing, we can map the zone name of stage to prod and then import the policies.

Adding a Ranger security zone

Ranger administrator users can create a Security Zone using the Ranger Admin Web UI.

Procedure

1. In Ranger Admin Web UI Service Manager , click Security Zone.

Security Zone displays existing security zones. If no zone exists, two options for creating a new zone display.

2. On Security Zone, click + Create (new) Zone.

The screenshot displays the 'Security Zone' management interface. At the top left, the title 'Security Zone' is visible. At the top right, the 'Last Response Time' is shown as '09/28/2023 09:56:15 AM'. On the left side, there is a '+ Create Zone' button highlighted with an orange box. Below it is a search input field with the placeholder text 'Search'. The main content area shows 'No Zone Found !' on the left and a large graphic of three server racks in the center. Below the server racks, the text 'No Zones' is displayed. At the bottom of the main content area, there is a button that says '+ Click here to Create new Zone', also highlighted with an orange box. At the bottom left of the interface, there is a small text note: 'Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0'.

Create Zonedisplays options for creating a new security zone.

Create Zone

Last Response Time
09/28/2023 11:25:39 AM

[Security Zone](#) > Create Zone

Zone Details:

Zone Name *

Zone Description

Zone Administration:

Admin Users

Admin Usergroups

Auditor Users

Auditor Usergroups

Services:

Select Tag Services

Select Resource Services *

Service Name	Service Type	Resource
cm_hive	hive	+

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3. On Create Zone, enter the following information:

Table 61: Zone Details

Field	Description
Zone Name	The security zone name.
Zone Description	An optional description.

Table 62: Zone Administration

Field	Description
Admin Users	The Admin users for the security zone.
Admin Usergroups	The Admin user groups for the security zone.
Auditor Users	The Auditor users for the security zone.

Field	Description
Auditor Usergroups	The Auditor user groups for the security zone.

Table 63: Services

Label	Description
Select Tag Services	Select tag-based services for the security zone.
Select Resource Services	Select resource-based services for the security zone.

- Selected services are listed in Services. To add resources for each selected service, click + in the Resource column for the applicable service.

Create Zone
Last Response Time
09/28/2023 11:25:39 AM

[Security Zone](#) > Create Zone

Zone Details:

Zone Name *

Zone Description

Zone Administration:

Admin Users

Admin Usergroups

Auditor Users

Auditor Usergroups

Services:

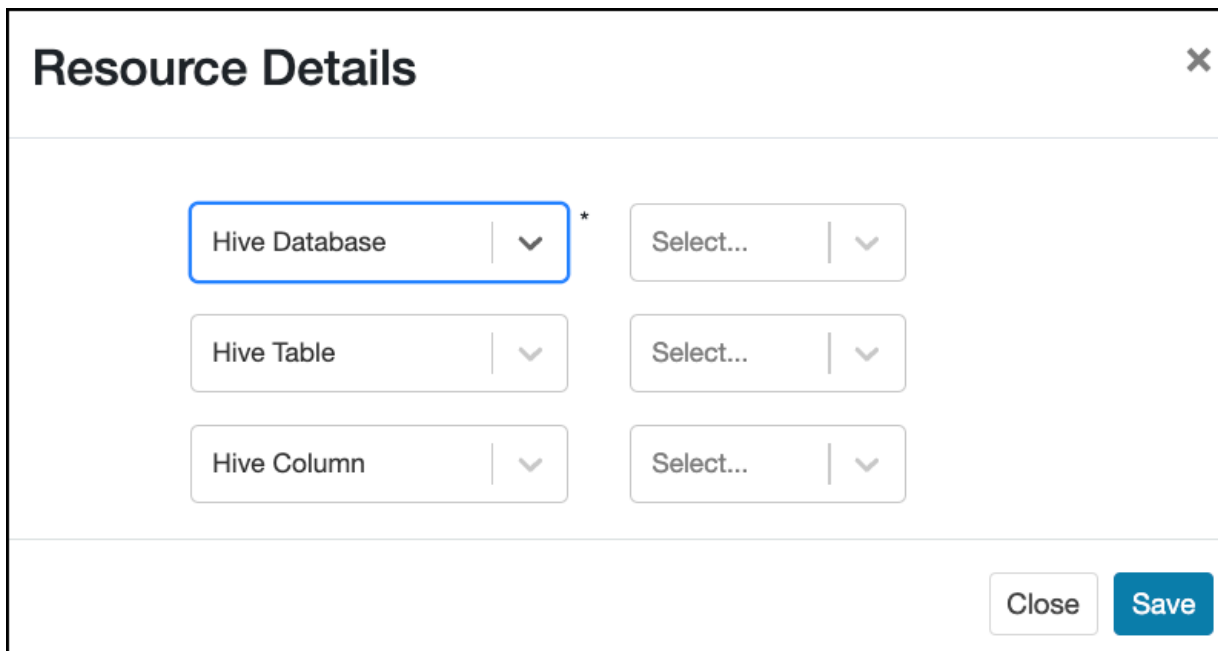
Select Tag Services

Select Resource Services *

Service Name	Service Type	Resource
cm_hive	hive	+ Add Resource

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5. Use Resource Details to specify resources for the service, then click Save.



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Resource Details" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. The dialog contains three rows of dropdown menus. The first row has "Hive Database" selected in the first dropdown, followed by an asterisk (*), and "Select..." in the second dropdown. The second row has "Hive Table" in the first dropdown and "Select..." in the second. The third row has "Hive Column" in the first dropdown and "Select..." in the second. At the bottom right of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Close" and "Save".

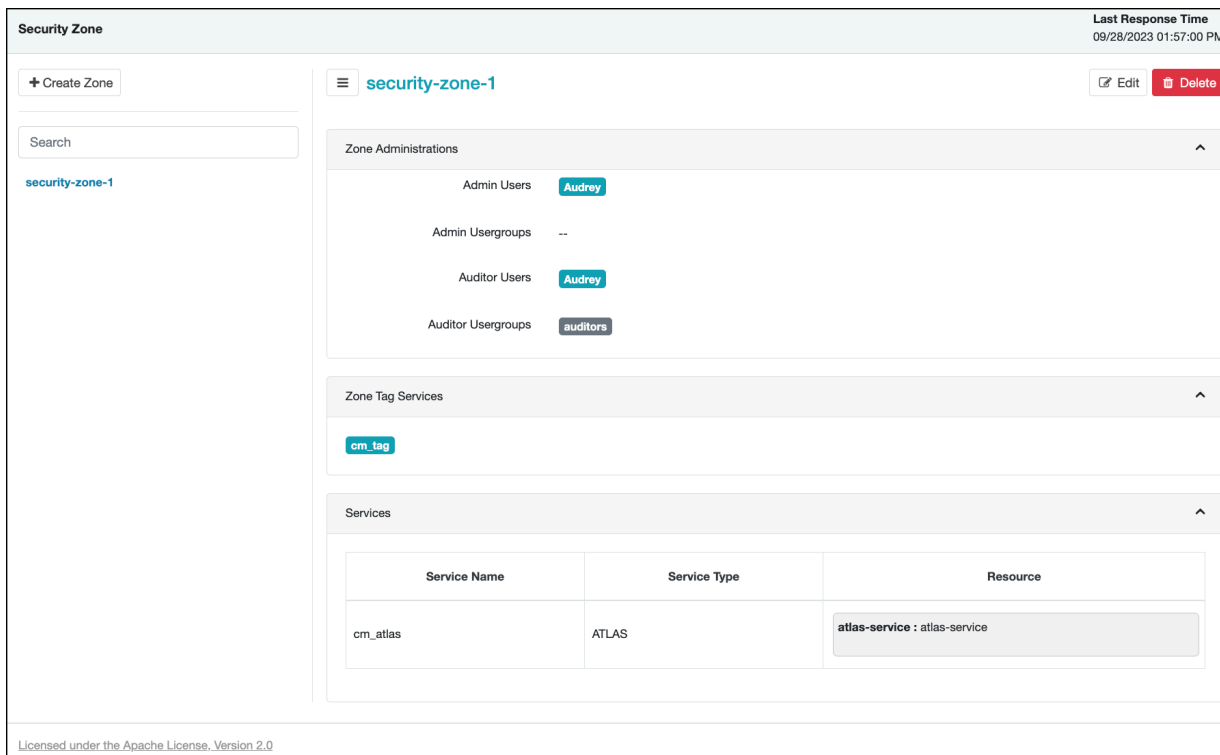
Selected resources appear as Resources for each Service in Create Zone.



Note: The solr plugin supports fine-grained authorization similar to legacy Sentry privileges. A part of this support introduces the following new solr resources: collection, config, schema and admin. To perform any operation on a collection, a user also requires admin-level permission. To create a security zone for with the solr service that includes a collection resource, you must also add an admin resource. Currently, if you use one solr service to create a security zone that has a collection resource (and therefore includes an admin resource) you cannot create another solr security zone using another collection. (currently, only one admin resource can be used per solr security zone). This limitation exists for security zones in cr-7.1.8.

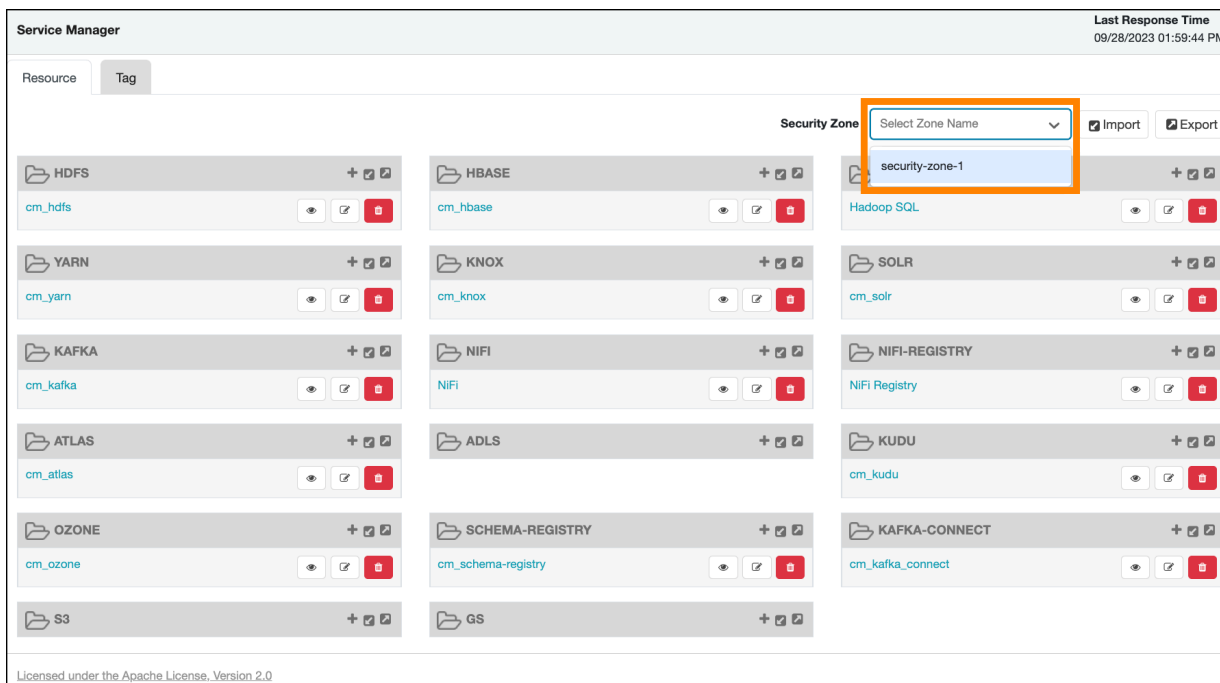
6. Click Save at the bottom of Create Zone to save the new security zone.

7. The new security zone is listed on the Security Zone page.



8. To edit a security zone, click the security zone name in the Security Zones list, then click Edit.

9. After security zones have been created, you can use the Security Zone selection box on the Service Manager page to display the services assigned to the selected security zone. A Zone Name column appears in the table on Audit Access , and also in Service Manager Reports .



Administering Ranger Reports

You can use **Service Manager Reports** to help manage policies more efficiently as the number of policies increases. Reports lists all resource-based and tag-based policies.

Reports
Last Response Time
10/02/2023 09:15:04 AM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name <input type="text" value="Enter Policy Name"/>	Policy Type <input type="text" value="Access"/>
Component <input type="text"/>	Resource <input type="text" value="Enter Resource Name"/>
Policy Label <input type="text"/>	Zone Name <input type="text" value="Select Zone Name"/>
Search By <input type="text" value="Group"/> <input type="text" value="Select..."/>	

[Q Search](#)

[Export](#)

HDFS

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name	Policy Conditions
1	all - path	--	path: /*	Access	Enabled	--	+
2	kms-audit-path	--	path: /ranger/audit/kms	Access	Enabled	--	+
3	hbase-archive	--	path: /hbase/archive	Access	Enabled	--	+

View Ranger reports

How to view reports for Ranger policies.

To view reports for one or more policies, select **Service Manager Reports**.

- To view Allow Condition details for each policy, click + in the Allow Conditions column. You can use the same method to view details for other policy conditions (Allow Exclude, Deny Conditions, etc.).
- To edit a policy from the Reports page, click the Policy ID.

Reports
Last Response Time
10/02/2023 09:15:04 AM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name

Component

Policy Label

Search By

Policy Type

Resource

Zone Name

Q Search

Export

HDFS

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name	Policy Conditions
1	all - path	--	path: /'	Access	Enabled	--	+
2	kms-audit-path	--	path: /ranger/audit/kms	Access	Enabled	--	+
3	hbase-archive	--	path: /hbase/archive	Access	Enabled	--	+

Search Ranger reports

Reference information for searching Ranger reports on one or more policies.

You can search based on:

- Policy Name – The policy name.
- Policy Type – The policy type (Access, Masking, or Row Level Filter).
- Policy Label – The policy label.
- Component – The policy resource or tag component.
- Resource – The resource path used when creating the policy.
- Zone Name – The security zone name.
- Group, Username – The group or user name assigned to the policy.

Reports
Last Response Time
10/02/2023 09:15:04 AM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name

Component

Policy Label

Search By Group

Q Search

Policy Type Access

Resource

Zone Name Select Zone Name

Export

HDFS

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name	Policy Conditions
1	all - path	--	path: /	Access	Enabled	--	+
2	kms-audit-path	--	path: /ranger/audit/kms	Access	Enabled	--	+
3	hbase-archive	--	path: /hbase/archive	Access	Enabled	--	+

Export Ranger reports

Reference information for exporting Ranger reports on one or more policies.

You can export a list of reports in three file formats:

- CSV file
- Excel file
- JSON

Reports
Last Response Time
10/02/2023 09:15:04 AM

Search Criteria ^

Policy Name

Component

Policy Label

Search By Group

Q Search

Policy Type Access

Resource

Zone Name Select Zone Name

HDFS

Policy ID	Policy Name	Policy Label	Resources	Policy Type	Status	Zone Name	Policy Conditions
1	all - path	--	path: /	Access	Enabled	--	+
2	kms-audit-path	--	path: /ranger/audit/kms	Access	Enabled	--	+
3	hbase-archive	--	path: /hbase/archive	Access	Enabled	--	+

Excel file
Export

CSV file

JSON file

Related Information

[Export tag-based policies](#)

[Export resource-based policies for a specific service](#)

[Export all resource-based policies for all services](#)

Using Ranger client libraries

Ranger now supports clients written in java and python which enable applications to access Ranger REST APIs programmatically. Using client library code simplifies access using java or python, compared with making direct HTTP requests to Ranger REST APIs.

Summary

Ranger client libraries:

- Provide idiomatic, hand-written code in Java and Python, making Ranger REST APIs simple and intuitive to use.
- Handle all low-level details of communication with the server including complexities involved in JSON parsing.
- Support installing the python client using the familiar package management tool pip.

Table 64: Ranger Client Installation Repo and Library Reference Links

Language	Installation	Library Reference
java	github source repository	java library reference
python	github source repository	python library reference

Authentication

The Apache Ranger release 2.2 client supports two authentication types:

- Basic authentication (username/password)
- Kerberos authentication

Java client prompts for the authentication mode to be used at runtime. For Kerberos-based authentications, a principal and keytab file path is required.

SSL

Java and Python clients support SSL/TLS-enabled ranger. To connect to HTTPS ranger using java client, provide the path to the SSL configuration file, as shown in this example:

```
$ ./run-sample-client.sh -n <ranger_admin_url>
SSL Configuration File: /path/to/config.xml
```

Sample SSL configuration file which requires values to be populated:

```
<configuration>
  <property>
    <name>xasecure.policymgr.clientssl.truststore</name>
    <value></value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>xasecure.policymgr.clientssl.truststore.credential.file</name>
    <value></value>
  </property>
  <property>
    <name>xasecure.policymgr.clientssl.truststore.type</name>
    <value></value>
  </property>
</configuration>
```

Environment variables

The Java client requires that you initialize the following environment variables:

```
$ export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java/<jdk_version>/bin
$ export PATH=$PATH:$JAVA_HOME
$ export HADOOP_CREDSTORE_PASSWORD=<hadoop_credstore_password>
```

Using session cookies to validate Ranger policies

Apache Ranger REST Client uses cookie sessions to download policies, tags and roles from Ranger Admin.

In earlier versions, each Ranger plugin used a kerberos login to request a ticket granting ticket (TGT) from the KDC/AD server in order to download policies, tags and roles. This caused high traffic levels when multiple Ranger plugins requested downloads.

Ranger Admin now supports cookie-based sessions. The flag used to enable cookie sessions, `ranger.plugin.<service-name>.policy.rest.client.cookie.enabled`, where `<service-name>` is the name of the service for which a Ranger plugin is enabled, such as `hive`, `solr`, or `kafka`, is set to "enabled" by default.

To check whether the cookie session is used, open the Ranger Admin `access.log` in the `/var/log/ranger/admin` folder. Any policy, tag, or role download call to Ranger Admin displays either a 200 or 304 value as response status. A 401 value for response status indicates the call to the KDC server for a TGT for authentication at service start or when the session cookie expires.

Configure optimized rename and recursive delete operations in Ranger Ozone plugin

You can enable performance optimized authorization approach for rename and recursive delete operations in the Ranger Ozone plugin.

About this task

Ozone introduced support for FSO (`FILE_SYSTEM_OPTIMIZED`) Bucket layout. FSO Bucket layout is a Hierarchical FileSystem namespace view with directories and files. Similar to HDFS, with FSO bucket layout, Ozone has an efficient directory rename and delete operations. Ranger supports not only authorization for rename and recursive delete operations, but also provides an option to enable performance optimized solution when these operations are performed on directory containing large set of subpaths (directories/files) within it.

Property name - `ranger.plugin.ozone.optimized.subaccesspath.enabled`

Default is set to false.

To enable authorization for rename and recursive delete operations in the Ranger Ozone plugin:

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager Ozone Ozone Manager Configuration Search , type `ranger-ozone-security.xml`.
2. In Ozone Service Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for `ranger-ozone-security.xml`, click +.
 - a) Under Ozone, in Name, type: `ranger.plugin.ozone.optimized.subaccesspath.enabled`.
 - b) In Value, type: `true`.
 - c) Click Save Changes.
3. In Ozone Actions , click Restart.

Results

Ranger not only authorizes rename and recursive delete operations, but also provides an option to enable performance optimized solution when these operations are performed on a directory containing a large set of subpaths (directories/ files) within it.

How to optimally configure Ranger RAZ client performance

How to find and set configurations for RAZ client performance.

About this task

This topic presents a set of best- balanced configs for Ranger RAZ clients, based on our past experience and testing. The majority of the time, the default config set for Ranger RAZ client is sufficient. We do not recommend any update in these default Ranger RAZ client configs, as it might result in unwanted outcomes.

In some cases, you may want to update these configs to optimize/ suit your environment and if you are willing to take risks.

The following table lists some useful configs and short descriptions, which will help you optimize.

Procedure

1. Go to Cloudera Manager HDFS Configuration .
2. In Search, type core-site.xml.
3. Add the following configurations in Cluster-wide Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) for core-site.xml:

Table 65: RAZ client configuration properties and default values

Configuration Name	Description	Default Value
ranger.raz.client.max.retry	Ranger Raz client retries (high layer), must not be negative	3
ranger.raz.client.rest.client.connection.pool.retry-count	Lower layer retries, must not be negative	3
ranger.raz.client.rest.client.connection.timeoutMs	Connection timeout in milliseconds	120000
ranger.raz.client.rest.client.read.timeoutMs	Read timeout in milliseconds	30000



Note: Changes in these default values might result in reduction of stability of a job (for example, yarn/spark) completion.