

Fine-grained access control for Amazon S3

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Introduction to RAZ on AWS environments

CDP Public Cloud defaults to using cloud storage which might be challenging while managing data access across teams and individual users. The Ranger Authorization Service (RAZ) resolves this challenge by enabling Amazon S3 users to use fine-grained access policies and audit capabilities available in Apache Ranger similar to those used with HDFS files in an on-premises or IaaS deployment.

The core RAZ for AWS for Data Lakes and several Data Hub templates are available for production use platform-wide.

Many of the use cases that RAZ for S3 enables are cases where access control on files or directories is needed. Some examples include:

- Per-user home directories.
- Data engineering (Spark) efforts that require access to cloud storage objects and directories.
- Data warehouse queries (Hive/Impala) that use external tables.
- Access to Ranger's rich access control policies such as date-based access revocation, user/group/role-based controls, along with corresponding audit.
- Tag-based access control using the classification propagation feature that originates from directories.

Prior to the introduction of RAZ, controlling access to S3 could be enforced at coarse-grained group level using [IDBroker mappings](#). This required rearchitecting the implementation of important file-centric activities as well as admin-level access to both the AWS account and the CDP account.



Important: It is recommended that you do not setup IDBroker mapping for workload users in a RAZ-enabled AWS environment.

In HDP and CDH deployments, files and directories are protected with a combination of HDFS Access Control Lists (ACLs) (in CDH, HDP) and Ranger HDFS policies (in HDP). Similarly, in an AWS CDP Public Cloud environment with RAZ for S3 enabled, Ranger's rich access control policies can be applied to CDP's access to S3 buckets, directories, and files and can be controlled with admin-level access to CDP alone.

You can backup and restore the metadata maintained in the Data Lake services of RAZ-enabled environments. For more information, see [Data Lake Backup and Restore](#).

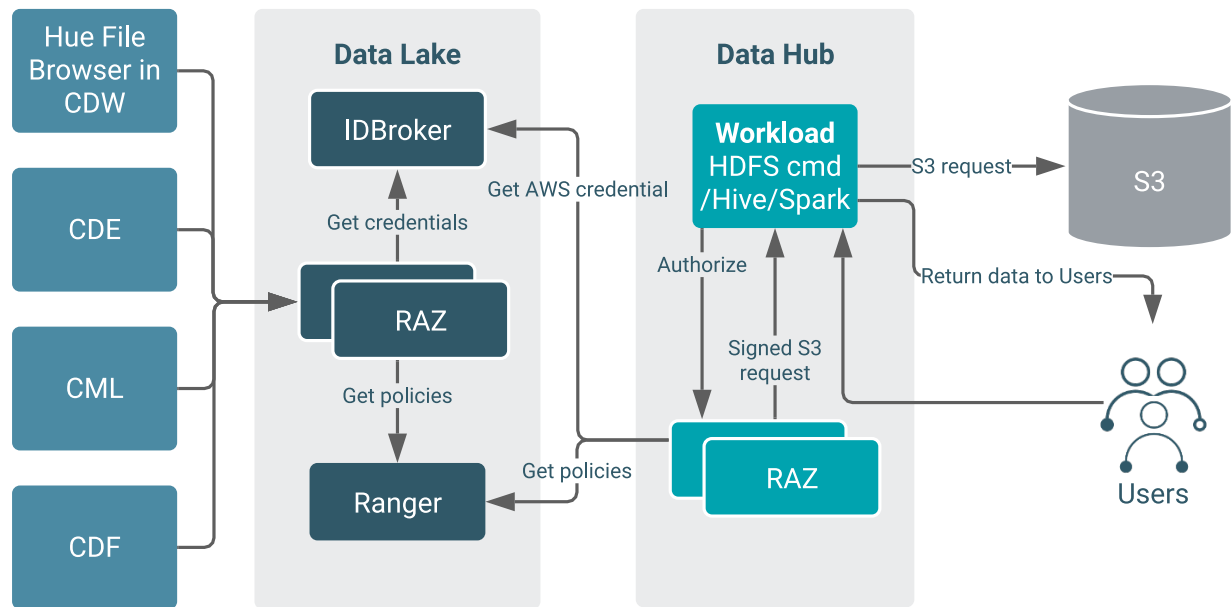
Limitations to use RAZ in AWS environments

The following limitations and known issues have been identified and are under development:

- Currently, there is no automated way to enable RAZ in an existing CDP environment that does not have RAZ enabled.

Architecture diagram

The following architecture diagram shows how RAZ integrates and interacts with other components in a RAZ-enabled AWS environment:



AWS requirements for RAZ-enabled AWS environment

Before you enable RAZ on an AWS environment, you must ensure that CDP has access to the resources in your AWS account and that your AWS account has all the necessary resources required by CDP.

For information about the requirements that must be met to use AWS environment, see [AWS requirements documentation](#).

There are no additional requirements for a RAZ-enabled AWS environment, but RAZ can use the DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE IAM role. For more information about the IAM role, see [Minimal setup for cloud storage](#).

Registering a RAZ-enabled AWS environment

You can use the CDP web interface or CDP CLI to register a RAZ-enabled AWS environment.

You can enable RAZ on the latest available version of Cloudera Runtime. The minimum version supporting RAZ for AWS environments is Cloudera Runtime 7.2.11.

When you register an AWS environment, enable the Fine-grained access control on S3 option, and then select the DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE role to use RAZ in your AWS environment. For more information about the role, see [Minimal setup for cloud storage](#).

Using CDP UI to register RAZ-enabled AWS environment

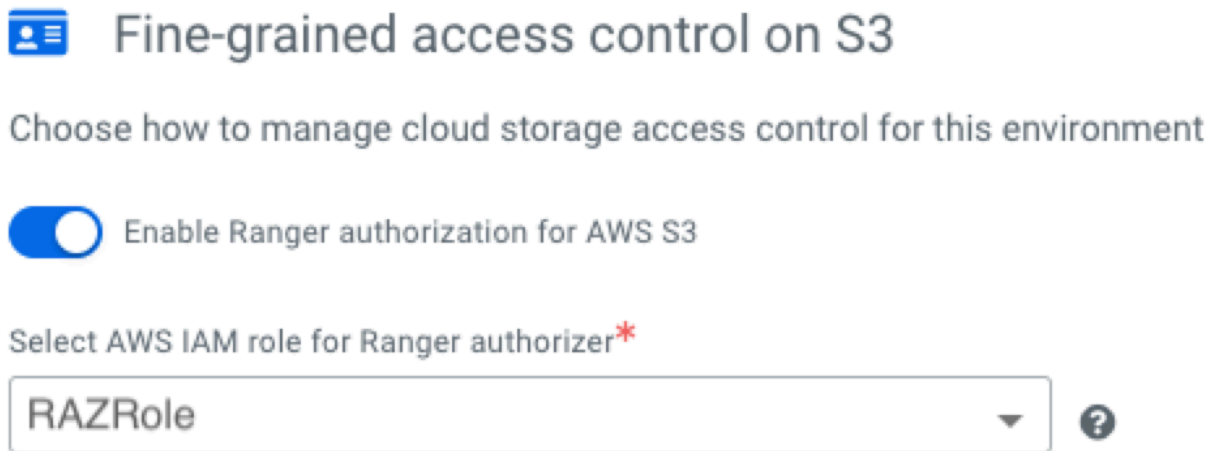
You can use CDP web interface to register a RAZ-enabled AWS environment.

Procedure

1. Log in to the CDP web interface.
2. Click Register environment on the Management Console Environments page.

3. Provide an Environment Name.
4. Select a provisioning credential.
5. Click Next.
6. Provide a Data Lake Name.
7. Make sure to select Runtime 7.2.11 or higher as the Data Lake version.
8. In the Data Access and Audit section, provide your data storage location and IAM roles created for minimal setup for cloud storage.
9. In the Fine-grained access control on S3 section, click on the toggle button to enable Ranger authorization for S3. Select DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE or RAZ_ROLE (if created) as the AWS IAM role.

The following image shows the Fine-grained access control on S3 section where you can enable the Ranger authorization for AWS S3 and choose an AWS IAM role for Ranger authorizer:



10. Click Next.
11. Select your region, network, security groups, and provide an SSH key. If required, add tags.
12. Click Next.
13. In the Logs section, provide your logs storage location and managed identities created for minimal setup for cloud storage.
14. Click Register Environment.

Using CDP CLI to register RAZ-enabled AWS environment

You can use the CDP CLI to register a RAZ-enabled AWS environment. You must download and install beta CDP CLI, and then use CDP CLI commands to register a RAZ-enabled AWS environment.

Procedure

1. To install beta CDP CLI, see [Installing Beta CDP CLI](#).
2. To register a RAZ-enabled AWS environment, you can use the `--ranger-cloud-access-authorizer-role [***RAZ_ROLE***]` and `--enable-ranger-raz` CDP CLI commands.

If you have CDP CLI templates to create an AWS environment, modify them by adding the additional parameters required for RAZ.

The additional option is highlighted in the following sample snippet:

```
cdp environments create-aws-environment \
  --environment-name [***ENVIRONMENT_NAME***] \
  --credential-name [***CREDENTIAL_NAME***] \
  --region [***REGION***] \
  --ranger-cloud-access-authorizer-role [***RAZ_ROLE***] \
  --enable-ranger-raz
```

```
--security-access cidr=[***YOUR_CIDR***] \
--authentication publicKeyId=[***SSH_PUBLIC_KEY***] \
--log-storage storageLocationBase=[***S3-LOCATION***],instancePro
file=[***LOG_ROLE***] \
--vpc-id [***VPC***] \
--subnet-ids [***SUBNETS***]

cdp environments set-id-broker-mappings \
--environment-name [***ENVIRONMENT-NAME***] \
--data-access-role [***DATA LAKE-ADMIN-ROLE***] \
--ranger-audit-role [***RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE***] \
--ranger-cloud-access-authorizer-role [***RAZ_ROLE***] \
--set-empty-mappings
cdp datalake create-aws-datalake \
--datalake-name [***DATA LAKE_NAME***] \
--environment-name [***ENVIRONMENT-NAME***] \
--cloud-provider-configuration instanceProfile=[***instance-
profile***],storageBucketLocation=s3a://[***BUCKET***]/[***PATH***] \
--enable-ranger-raz
```

**Note:**

RAZ on AWS environment requires S3Guard to be disabled. Do not pass --S3-guard-table-name in the cdp-environments create-aws-environments command.

You can obtain CDP CLI commands for environment creation from CDP CLI help on CDP web interface. For more information, see [Obtain CLI commands for registering an environment](#).

Cluster templates available in RAZ-enabled AWS environment

After you register your RAZ-enabled AWS environment, you can create a Data Hub cluster for the environment.

The following cluster templates have been tested and can be used with RAZ:

- [Data Engineering](#)
- [Data Engineering HA](#)
- [Data Engineering Spark3](#)
- [Data Mart](#)
- [Operational Database with SQL](#)

You can create custom variants of these templates in a RAZ-enabled AWS environment.



Warning: If you create a Data Hub with custom paths for a RAZ-enabled AWS environment, your cluster might fail with an AccessDeniedException exception on the custom Zeppelin path. To fix the problem, you must use the workaround mentioned in [Creating a Data Hub cluster with custom path](#) on page 7

Creating a Data Hub cluster with custom path

When you create a Data Hub cluster with custom paths for Data Hub clusters, your cluster might fail with an access exception. To resolve this issue, you must add the policy path to the default Zeppelin notebooks policy using Ranger.

About this task

Data Hub cluster creation fails and a Zeppelin exception is logged in the Cloudera Manager logs, if you create a Data Hub cluster with a custom path <bucket>/custom-dh, overwriting the YARN location and Zeppelin notebook location to <bucket>/yarn-logs and <bucket>/zeppelin-notebook respectively.

The following image shows the **Create Cluster Advanced Options Cloud Storage** page where you can optionally specify the base storage location used for YARN and Zeppelin:

Figure 1: Cloud Storage page

Advanced Options ☒

Image Catalog
Network And Availability
Hardware And Storage
Cloud Storage
Cluster Extensions

Storage Locations

Optionally set the following cluster configurations for cloud storage locations.

Existing Base Storage Location

s3a:// mthakur-eu-central/custom-dh ?

Path for YARN Application Logs property (yarn.nodemanager.remote-app-log-dir in yarn-site)
This is the directory where aggregated application logs will be stored by YARN

Do not configure

s3a:// mthakur-eu-central/yarn-logs

Path for Zeppelin Notebooks Root Directory property (zeppelin.notebook.dir in zeppelin-site)
The directory where Zeppelin notebooks are saved

Do not configure

s3a:// mthakur-eu-central/zeppelin-notebook

The following image shows the Zeppelin exception in the Cloudera Manager logs:

Figure 2: Zeppelin exception in Cloudera Manager logs

Search

Clusters
Hosts
Diagnostics
Charts
Administration

Parcels
Running Commands
Support

Run a set of services for the first time.
Command (Initialize Zeppelin Notebook (1546334783)) has failed

Execute 13 steps in sequence
Command (Initialize Zeppelin Notebook (1546334783)) has failed

Execute 2 steps in sequence
Command (Initialize Zeppelin Notebook (1546334783)) has failed

Execute command Initialize Zeppelin Notebook on service zeppelin
Command (Initialize Zeppelin Notebook (1546334797)) has failed

Execute command Initialize Zeppelin Notebook on role Zeppelin Server (data-con-eg8jg7-dw-master0)
Command (Initialize Zeppelin Notebook (1546334797)) has failed

Initialize Zeppelin Notebook
Initialize Zeppelin Notebook failed on Zeppelin Server (data-con-eg8jg7-dw-master0).

\$> csd/csd.sh ["gen_client_conf"]

```

+ log 'Copying default notebook shipped with Zeppelin to HDFS/S3 file system'
++ date
+ timestamp='Mon Apr 12 09:11:28 UTC 2021'
+ '[' -z '' ]
+ echo 'Mon Apr 12 09:11:28 UTC 2021: Copying default notebook shipped with Zeppelin to HDFS/S3 file system'
+ echo 'Mon Apr 12 09:11:28 UTC 2021: Copying default notebook shipped with Zeppelin to HDFS/S3 file system'
Mon Apr 12 09:11:28 UTC 2021: Copying default notebook shipped with Zeppelin to HDFS/S3 file system
+ /opt/cloudera/parcels/CDH-7.2.9-1.cdh7.2.9.p0.12223034/1ib/hadoop/.../bin/hdfs dfs -mkdir -p s3a://qe-s3-bucket-daily/cc-data-con-eg8jg7-dw/zeppelin/notebook
21/04/12 09:11:29 WARN impl.MetricsConfig: Cannot locate configuration: tried hadoop-metrics2-s3a-file-system.properties,hadoop-metrics2.properties
21/04/12 09:11:29 INFO impl.MetricsSystemImpl: Scheduled Metric snapshot period at 10 second(s).
21/04/12 09:11:29 INFO impl.MetricsSystemImpl: s3a-file-system metrics system started
21/04/12 09:11:30 INFO Configuration.deprecation: No unit for fs.s3a.connection.request.timeout(0) assuming SECONDS
mkdir: s3a://qe-s3-bucket-daily/cc-data-con-eg8jg7-dw/zeppelin/notebook: getFileStatus on s3a://qe-s3-bucket-daily/cc-data-con-eg8jg7-dw/zeppelin/notebook: com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.AccessDeniedException: Ranger result: DENIED, Audit: [AuditInfo={auditId=(e13b608d-1b62-35cc-9475-d05d7ab1dcd7) accessType=(read) result=(NOT_DETERMINED) policyId=(-1) policyVersion=(null) }], Username: zeppelin/data-con-eg8jg7-dw-master0.data-con.l20v-m7vs.int.cldr.work@DATA-COM.L20V-M7VS.INT.CLDR.WORK (Service: null; Status Code: 403; Error Code: AccessDeniedException; Request ID: null; Proxy: null):AccessDeniedException
21/04/12 09:11:31 INFO impl.MetricsSystemImpl: Stopping s3a-file-system metrics system...
21/04/12 09:11:31 INFO impl.MetricsSystemImpl: s3a-file-system metrics system stopped.
21/04/12 09:11:31 INFO impl.MetricsSystemImpl: s3a-file-system metrics system shutdown complete.

```

To resolve this issue, perform the following steps:

Procedure

1. Add the policy path to the default Zeppelin notebooks policy using Ranger.

The following image shows the options to add the policy path to the Zeppelin notebooks policy in Ranger UI:

Figure 3: Policy path in Ranger UI

Policy Type

Access

Policy ID

62

Policy Name *

Default: Zeppelin notebooks

Enabled

Normal

Policy Label

Policy Label

S3 Bucket *

⌕ mthakur-eu-central

Path *

⌕ /zeppelin ⌕ /zeppelin-notebook

Include

Recursive

Description

Default: Zeppelin notebooks

Audit Logging

Yes

w Conditions:

Select Role	Select Group	Select User	Permissions
Select Roles	Select Groups	⌕ zeppelin	Read Write

2. For YARN logs aggregation, add the following using Ranger:

- Add /yarn--logs/{USER} path to the Default: Hadoop App Logs - user default policy.
- Add /yarn--logs path to the Default: Hadoop App Logs default policy.

The following sample image shows the update required in the Default: Hadoop App Logs - user default policy:

Figure 4: Default: Hadoop App Logs - user default policy

Policy Type

Access

Policy ID

61

Policy Name *

Default: Hadoop App Logs - user

Enabled

Normal

Policy Label

Policy Label

S3 Bucket *

x mthakur-eu-central

Path *

x /oplogs/yarn-app-logs/{USER} x /yarn--logs/{USER}

Include

Recursive

Description

Default: Hadoop App Logs - user

Audit Logging

Yes

Allow Conditions:

Select Role	Select Group	Select User	Permissions
Select Roles	Select Groups	x {USER}	Read Write

The following sample image shows the update required in the Default: Hadoop App Logs default policy:

Figure 5: Default: Hadoop App Logs default policy

Service Manager > cm_s3 Policies > Edit Policy

Edit Policy

Policy Details:

Policy Type: **Access**

Policy ID: **60**

Policy Name *: Default: Hadoop App Logs ⓘ **Enabled** **Normal**

Policy Label:

S3 Bucket *:

Path *: **Include** **Recursive**

Description:

Audit Logging: **Yes**

3. After adding the policies, perform the following steps:

- a. In Cloudera Manager, re-run the failed commands.
- b. After the commands run successfully, go to the **Management Console Data Hub Clusters** page, and click **Actions Retry Yes** option.

The operation continues from the last failed step.

Provisioning CML workspace for RAZ-enabled AWS environment

If you require Cloudera Machine Learning (CML), you must provision a CML workspace. A CML workspace enables teams of data scientists to develop, test, train, and ultimately deploy machine learning models for building predictive applications all on the data under management within the enterprise data cloud.

For information about provisioning a CML workspace, see [Provisioning ML Workspaces](#).

Ranger policy options for RAZ-enabled AWS environment

After you register the RAZ-enabled AWS environment, you can log in to Ranger to create the policies for granular access to the environment's cloud storage location.

Ranger includes a set of [preloaded resource-based services and policies](#). You need the following additional policies for granular access to the environment's cloud storage location:

- [Policies for Spark jobs](#)
- [Policies for Hive external tables and Spark jobs](#)
- [Policies for Hive managed tables and Spark jobs](#)

Policies for Spark jobs

A Spark job on an S3 path requires an S3 policy for the end user on the specific path. For information to create the policies, see [Creating Ranger policy to use in RAZ-enabled AWS environment](#) on page 13.

For example, a Spark job on `s3a://bucket/data/logs/tabledata` requires an S3 policy in `cm_s3` repo on `s3a://bucket/data/logs/tabledata` for end user.

The following sample image shows the S3 policy created in the `cm_s3` repo for the user `csso_abc` to read and write data in `s3a://abc-eu-central/abc/test.csv`:

Select Role	Select Group	Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
Select Roles	Select Groups	csso_mthakur	Read Write	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Policies for Hive external tables and Spark jobs

Running the create external table `[***table definition***] location 's3a://bucket/data/logs/tabledata'` command in Hive requires the following Ranger policies:

- An S3 policy in the `cm_s3` repo on `s3a://bucket/data/logs/tabledata` for hive user to perform recursive read/write.
- An S3 policy in the `cm_s3` repo on `s3a://bucket/data/logs/tabledata` for the end user.
- A Hive URL authorization policy in the Hadoop SQL repo on `s3a://bucket/data/logs/tabledata` for the end user.

Access to the same external table location using Spark shell requires an S3 policy (Ranger policy) in the `cm_s3` repo on `s3a://bucket/data/logs/tabledata` for the end user.

For information to create the policies, see [Creating Ranger policy to use in RAZ-enabled AWS environment](#) on page 13.

Policies for Hive managed tables and Spark jobs

Operations such as create, insert, delete, select, and so on, on a Hive managed table do not require any custom Ranger policies.

For information to create the policies, see [Creating Ranger policy to use in RAZ-enabled AWS environment](#) on page 13.

Creating Ranger policy to use in RAZ-enabled AWS environment

After you register the RAZ-enabled AWS environment, you can log in to Ranger to create the policies for granular access to the environment's cloud storage location. To create the Ranger policy, you must first create the required S3 policy and then a Hive URL authorization policy, on an S3 path for the end user.

Procedure

1. To create the required S3 policy on an S3 path for end user, perform the following steps:

- a) Navigate to the Ranger UI.
- b) On the S3 tab, click cm_s3.
- c) Click Add New Policy in the top right corner.
- d) Provide the following policy details:
 1. Enter Policy Name.
 2. Enter an S3 Bucket name.
 3. Provide a Path within the S3 bucket.
 4. Select users and permissions to assign to the end user.

Only Read and Write permissions can be assigned to the end user.

The following sample image shows the **Create Policy** page in Ranger UI to create an S3 policy on an S3 path for an end user.

The screenshot displays the 'Create Policy' interface in the Ranger UI. The 'Policy Details' section includes the following fields and controls:

- Policy Type:** Access (selected)
- Policy Name:** Spark_usecase
- Policy Label:** Policy Label
- S3 Bucket:** bucket
- Path:** /data/logs/tabledata
- Description:** (empty text area)
- Audit Logging:** Yes (selected)
- Enabled/Normal:** Enabled (selected)
- Include/Recursive:** Include (selected)
- Add Validity Period:** (button)

The 'Allow Conditions' section at the bottom contains a table with the following structure:

Select Role	Select Group	Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
Select Roles	Select Groups	USER	Read Write	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

e) Click Add to save the policy.

2. To create a Hive URL authorization policy on an S3 path for the end user, perform the following steps:

- a) Navigate to the Ranger UI.
- b) On the Hadoop SQL tab, click Hadoop SQL.
- c) Click Add New Policy in the top right corner.
- d) Provide the policy details. The following sample image shows the policy details:
 1. Enter Policy Name.
 2. Enter the Hive URL authorization path in the url field, and enable the Recursive option.
 3. Provide a Path within the S3 bucket.



Note: You can append *, also known as a "wildcard", to the path name. For example: s3a://bucket/*. Appending * to a URL path grants (or denies) access to the child directories in that path.

4. Select users and permissions to assign to the end user.



Note: Only Read permission can be assigned to the end user.

The following sample image shows the Policy Details page in Ranger UI to create a Hive URL authorization policy on an S3 path for an end user.

Policy Details:

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

Policy ID: **ss**

Policy Name: Enabled Normal

Policy Label:

url: 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="csso_mthakur"/>	Read ✎	<input type="checkbox"/>	✖

- e) Click Add to save the policy.

Troubleshooting for RAZ-enabled AWS environment

This section includes common errors that might occur while using a RAZ-enabled AWS environment and the steps to resolve the issues.

Why does the "AccessDeniedException" error appear? How do I resolve it?

Complete error snippet:

```
org.apache.hadoop.hive ql.metadata.HiveException: java.nio.file.AccessDeniedException:
s3a://abc-eu-central/abc/hive: getFileStatus on s3a://abc-eu-central/abc/hiv
e:
```

```
com.amazonaws.services.signer.model.AccessDeniedException: Ranger result: DENIED, Audit: [AuditInfo={auditId={null} accessType={read} result={NOT_DETERMINED} policyId={-1} policyVersion={null} }], Username: hive/demo-dh-master0.abc.xcu2-8y8x.dev.cldr.work@abc.XCU2-8Y8X.DEV.CLDR.WORK (Service: null; Status Code: 403; Error Code: AccessDeniedException; Request ID: f137c7b2-4448-4599-b75e-d96ae9308c5b; Proxy: null):AccessDeniedException
```

Cause

This error appears when the hive user does not have the required S3 policy.

Remedy

Add the required policy for the user.

For more information, see [Ranger policy options for RAZ-enabled AWS environment](#) on page 11.

Why does the "Permission denied" error appear? How do I resolve it?

Complete error snippet:

```
Error: Error while compiling statement:
FAILED: HiveAccessControlException Permission denied: user [csso_abc] does not have [READ] privilege on [s3a://abc-eu-central/abc/hive] (state=42000,code=40000)
```

Cause

This error appears if you did not add the required Hive URL authorization policy to the user.

Remedy

Procedure

Add the required policy for the user.

For more information, see [Ranger policy options for RAZ-enabled AWS environment](#) on page 11.

Why does the "S3 access in hive/spark/mapreduce fails despite having an "allow" policy" error message appear? How do I resolve it?

Complete error snippet:

```
S3 access in hive/spark/mapreduce fails despite having an "allow" policy defined for the path
with 'java.nio.file.AccessDeniedException: s3a://sshiv-cdp-bucket/data/exttable/000000_0: getFileStatus on
s3a://sshivalingamurthy-cdp-bucket/data/exttable/000000_0: com.amazonaws.services.signer.model.AccessDeniedException:
Ranger result: NOT_DETERMINED, Audit: [AuditInfo={auditId={a6904660-1a0f-3149-8a0b-c0792aec3e19} accessType={read}
result={NOT_DETERMINED} policyId={-1} policyVersion={null} }], (Service: null; Status Code: 403; Error Code: AccessDeniedException;
Request ID: null):AccessDeniedException'
```

Cause

In some cases, RAZ S3 requires a non-recursive READ access on the parent S3 path. This error appears when the non-recursive READ access is not provided to the parent S3 path.

Remedy

Procedure

1. On the Ranger Audit page, track the user and the path where authorization failed.
2. Add the missing Ranger policy to the end user.

The following sample image shows the **Access** tab on the Ranger Audit page where you can track the user and the path:

Policy ID	Policy Version	Event Time *	Application	User	Service Name / Type	Resource Name / Type	Access Type	Permission	Result	Access Enforcer	Agent Host Name	Client IP	Cluster Name	Zone Name	Event Count	Tags
--	--	12/14/2020 06:00:23 PM	raz	hue	cm_s3 s3	s3h path cdp...	READ	read	Not Determined	ranger-acl	ss-raz-de2-master0	10.112.10.193	cm		1	--
--	--	12/14/2020 05:59:42 PM	raz	hue	cm_s3 s3	s3h path cdp...	READ	read	Not Determined	ranger-acl	ss-raz-de2-master0	10.112.8.161	cm		2	--

An error related to Apache Flink appears after the job fails. How do I resolve this issue?

Complete error snippet:

```
2021-06-01 00:00:18,872 INFO org.apache.flink.runtime.entrypoint.ClusterEntrypoint
- Shutting YarnJobClusterEntrypoint down with application status FAILED. Diagnostics java.nio.file.AccessDeniedException:
s3a://jon-s3-raz/data/flink/araujo-flink/ha/application_1622436888784_0031/blob: getFileStatus on
s3a://jon-s3-raz/data/flink/araujo-flink/ha/application_1622436888784_0031/blob: com.amazonaws.services.signer.model.AccessDeniedException:
Ranger result: DENIED, Audit: [AuditInfo={auditId={84abab3-82b5-3d0c-a05b-8f5512e0fd36} accessType={read} result={NOT_DETERMINED}
policyId={-1} policyVersion={null} }], Username: srv_kafka-client@PM-AWS-R.A465-4K.CLOUDERA.SITE (Service: null; Status Code: 403;
Error Code: AccessDeniedException; Request ID: null; Proxy: null):AccessDeniedException
```

Cause

This error appears if there is no policy granting the necessary access to the /data/flink/araujo-flink/ha path.

Remedy

Procedure

Add the policy to grant the required access to the /data/flink/araujo-flink/ha path.

To configure the policy, see [Configuring Ranger policies for Flink](#).

What do I do to display the Thread ID in logs for RAZ?

When you enable the DEBUG level for RAZ, a detailed verbose log is generated. It is cumbersome and tedious to identify the issue pertaining to a specific RAZ authorization request; therefore, Thread ID is good information to capture in the debug log.

Remedy

Procedure

1. In Cloudera Manager, go to the Ranger RAZ service on the Configuration tab.
2. Search for the Ranger Raz Server Logging Advanced Configuration Snippet (Safety Valve) property, and enter the following information:

```
log4j.logger.org.apache.ranger.raz=DEBUG
log4j.appender.RFA.layout.ConversionPattern=[%p] %d{yy/MM/dd HH:mm:ss,S
SS} [THREAD ID=%t]
[CLASS=(%C:%L)] %m%
```

3. Search for the Ranger Raz Server Max Log Size property, enter 200, and choose MiB.
4. Click Save Changes.
5. Restart the Ranger RAZ service.

The service prints the debug log details with Thread ID. To debug an issue, you can filter the logs based on the Thread ID.

The sample snippet shows the log generated with Thread ID:

```
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(RazJwtAuthWrapper:47)] ==> RazJwtAuthWrapper.doFilter(FirewalledRequest[ org.apache.catalina.connector.RequestFacade@4cab505f], org.springframework.security.web.header.HeaderWriterFilter$HeaderWriterResponse@4a1ffd2f, org.springframework.security.web.FilterChainProxy$VirtualFilterChain@7dbb83d9)
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(RazJwtAuthWrapper:55)] Skipping JWT RAZ auth for request.
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(RazAuthenticationFilter:48)] ==> RazAuthenticationFilter.doFilter(SecurityContextHolderAwareRequestWrapper[ Firewalle
dRequest[ org.apache.catalina.connector.RequestFacade@4cab505f]], org.springframework.security.web.header.HeaderWriterFilter$HeaderWriterResponse@4a1ffd2f, org.springframework.security.web.FilterCh
ainProxy$VirtualFilterChain@7dbb83d9)
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(RazDelegationTokenFilter:205)] Trying to authenticate user via RazDelegationTokenFilter.
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(FilterChainWrapper:150)] User [org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.User@30df70: Username: hive; Password: [PR
TECTED]; Enabled: true; AccountNonExpired: true; credentialsNonExpired: true; AccountNonLocked: true; Granted Authorities: ROLE_USER] is authenticated via RazDelegationTokenFilter.
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(FilterChainWrapper:155)] As user [hive] is authenticated, proceeding with filter chain.
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(RazAuthUtil:43)] getCurrentUserName(): ret=hive
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(RazAuthUtil:43)] getCurrentUserName(): ret=hive
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525] [CLASS=(RazAuthUtil:62)] getCurrentUserGroups(): userName=hive, ret=[hive]
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525 - 33d49653-fd22-494a-8fdd-32f45e9cd851] [CLASS=(AuthzREST:72)] ==> AuthzREST.authorizeAccess(RangerRazRequest={RangerRazRequest:
requestId=null serviceType={adls} serviceName={null} user={hive} userGroups=[] accessTime={Tue Jun 22 18:01:16 UTC 2021} clientIpAddress={null} clientType={null} clusterName={kg-12jun-01dh} clust
erType={null} sessionId={null} context={}} operation={ResourceAccess={resource={container=data storageaccount=kg12jun01san relativepath=/warehouse/tablespace/external/hive/sys.db/app_data/date=2021-06-21/appattemp
t_1624263007574_0009_000001} resourceOwner={kg12jun01san} action={get-status} accessTypes={get-status } } })
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525 - 33d49653-fd22-494a-8fdd-32f45e9cd851] [CLASS=(RangerRemoteAuthorizer:140)] ==> RangerRemoteAuthorizer.authorize(adls, RangerRaz
Request={RangerRazRequest={requestId=null serviceType={adls} serviceName={null} user={hive} userGroups=[] accessTime={Tue Jun 22 18:01:16 UTC 2021} clientIpAddress={null} clientType={null} cluster
Name={kg-12jun-01dh} clusterType={null} sessionId={null} context={}} operation={ResourceAccess={resource={container=data storageaccount=kg12jun01san relativepath=/warehouse/tablespace/external/hive/sy
s.db/app_data/date=2021-06-21/appattemp_1624263007574_0009_000001} resourceOwner={kg12jun01san} action={get-status} accessTypes={get-status } } }}, RangerRazRequestContext={remoteUser={hive} remot
eUserGroups={hive} remoteIpAddress={10.124.208.18} remoteForwardedAddresses={}} })
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525 - 33d49653-fd22-494a-8fdd-32f45e9cd851] [CLASS=(AdlsGen2RazProcessor:108)] ==> AdlsGen2RazProcessor.preProcess(request=RangerRazR
equest={RangerRazRequest={requestId=null serviceType={adls} serviceName={null} user={hive} userGroups=[] accessTime={Tue Jun 22 18:01:16 UTC 2021} clientIpAddress={null} clientType={null} cluster
Name={kg-12jun-01dh} clusterType={null} sessionId={null} context={}} operation={ResourceAccess={resource={container=data storageaccount=kg12jun01san relativepath=/warehouse/tablespace/external/hive/sy
s.db/app_data/date=2021-06-21/appattemp_1624263007574_0009_000001} resourceOwner={kg12jun01san} action={get-status} accessTypes={get-status } } }}, context=RangerRazRequestContext={remoteUser={hive}
remoteUserGroups={hive} remoteIpAddress={10.124.208.18} remoteForwardedAddresses={}} })
[DEBUG] 22/06/2021 18:01:16 [THREAD ID=https-jsse-nio-6082-exec-525 - 33d49653-fd22-494a-8fdd-32f45e9cd851] [CLASS=(RangerDefaultRazProcessor:67)] ==> RangerDefaultRazProcessor.preProcess(request=R
angerRazRequest={RangerRazRequest={requestId=null serviceType={adls} serviceName={cm_adls} user={hive} userGroups={hive} accessTime={Tue Jun 22 18:01:16 UTC 2021} clientIpAddress={10.124.208.18}
clientType={null} clusterName={kg-12jun-01dh} clusterType={null} sessionId={null} context={}} operation={ResourceAccess={resource={container=data storageaccount=kg12jun01san relativepath=/warehouse/t
ablespace/external/hive/sys.db/app_data/date=2021-06-21/appattemp_1624263007574_0009_000001} resourceOwner={kg12jun01san} action={get-status} accessTypes={any } } }}, context=RangerRazRequestCont
xt={remoteUser={hive} remoteUserGroups={hive} remoteIpAddress={10.124.208.18} remoteForwardedAddresses={}} })
```

What do I do when a long-running job consistently fails with the expired token error?

Sample error snippet - "Caused by: com.amazonaws.services.s3.model.AmazonS3Exception: The provided token has expired. (Service: Amazon S3; Status Code: 400; Error Code: ExpiredToken; Request ID: xxxx; S3 Extended Request ID:xxxx..."

Cause

This issue appears when the S3 Security token has expired for the s3 call.

Remedy

Procedure

1. Log in to the CDP Management Console as an Administrator and go to your environment.
2. From the Data Lake tab, open Cloudera Manager.
3. Go to the *Clusters HDFS service* Configurations tab.
4. Search for the `core-site.xml` file corresponding to the required Data Hub cluster.
5. Open the file and enter `fs.s3a.signature.cache.max.size=0` to disable the signature caching in Ranger RAZ.
6. Save and close the file.
7. On the *Home Status* tab, click *Actions* to the right of the cluster name and select *Deploy Client Configuration*.
8. Click *Deploy Client Configuration*.
9. Restart the HDFS service.



Note: Ensure that there are no stale configurations in Ranger RAZ and HDFS services.

Managing a RAZ-enabled AWS environment

You can manage a RAZ-enabled environment in a similar manner as any other CDP environment.

For information on how to manage and monitor CDP environments running in AWS, refer to [Working with AWS environments](#).