

AWS Requirements

Date published: 2019-08-22

Date modified: 2025-08-18

CLOUdera

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Contents

AWS account requirements.....	4
AWS permissions.....	4
AWS resources and services.....	4
AWS region.....	4
Supported AWS regions.....	4
VPC and subnets.....	5
Security groups.....	6
Default AWS security groups.....	10
SSH key pair.....	13
EC2 instances.....	14
Custom images.....	14
Cross-account access IAM role.....	15
IAM policy definitions.....	15
Create a cross-account IAM role.....	15
Reduced access policy definition.....	20
AWS cloud storage prerequisites.....	23
Minimal setup for AWS cloud storage.....	23
Onboarding Cloudera users and groups (RAZ).....	33
Onboarding Cloudera users and groups (No RAZ).....	33
Policy definitions - minimal.....	39
Policy definitions - onboarding.....	41
Using S3 encryption.....	41
Using S3 Express One Zone for data storage.....	42
Supported AWS block storage.....	44
Customer managed encryption keys.....	44
AWS limits.....	46
List of AWS resources.....	47
AWS outbound network destinations.....	52
Access to workload UIs.....	58
Supported browsers.....	58
Other resources.....	58
Cloudera CIDR.....	59

AWS account requirements

Prior to registering your AWS environment in Cloudera, use this document to verify that your AWS account has all the resources required by Cloudera and that your Cloudera administrator has adequate permissions to configure the resources and services in AWS.

Related Information

[AWS permissions](#)

[AWS resources and services](#)

[Overview of AWS resources used by Cloudera](#)

[AWS outbound network access destinations](#)

[Access to workload UIs](#)

[Supported browsers](#)

[Other resources](#)

AWS permissions

As a Cloudera administrator, you must be able to perform the following tasks in your AWS account:

- Create policies and roles in IAM.
- Create and administer VPCs, subnets, security groups, and S3 buckets.
- Perform administrative tasks in various AWS services such as EC2 and CloudFormation.

AWS Administrator privileges provides all the permissions you need to create the resources for Cloudera. For the list of AWS resources that Cloudera services use, refer to [AWS resources used by Cloudera](#).

AWS resources and services

Cloudera uses the following resources in your AWS account.

Use the following guidelines to ensure that Cloudera has access to the resources in your AWS account and that your AWS account has all the necessary resources required by Cloudera:

AWS region

Prior to registering an environment, you should decide which AWS region you would like to use.

A single AWS environment registered in Cloudera corresponds to a single VPC located in a specific region, and all the resources deployed by Cloudera on AWS are deployed into that VPC.

Typically, you may want to deploy clusters into the same region that contains the S3 buckets that you want to access for input and output data. Therefore, when selecting the region to use, you should consider where your data is located. Furthermore, Cloudera requires that the S3 storage location provided during environment registration is in the same region as the region selected for the environment.

If you need to use multiple regions, you need to register multiple environments, one per region.

Supported AWS regions

Cloudera supports the following AWS regions.

Region Name	Region ID	Environment	Cloudera Data Hub	Cloudera Data Warehouse	Cloudera AI	Cloudera Data Engineering	Cloudera DataFlow	Cloudera Operational Database
US East (Ohio)	us-east-2	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
US East (N. Virginia)	us-east-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
US West (N. California)	us-west-1	##	##			##	##	##
US West (Oregon)	us-west-2	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Africa (Cape Town)	af-south-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Asia Pacific (Mumbai)	ap-south-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Asia Pacific (Hyderabad)	ap-south-2	##	##					
Asia Pacific (Seoul)	ap-northeast-2	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Asia Pacific (Singapore)	ap-southeast-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Asia Pacific (Sydney)	ap-southeast-2	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Asia Pacific (Jakarta)	ap-southeast-3	##	##	#	##	##	##	#
Asia Pacific (Hong Kong)	ap-east-1	##	##		##	##	##	#
Asia Pacific (Tokyo)	ap-northeast-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Canada (Central)	ca-central-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Canada West (Calgary)	ca-west-1	##	##					
EU (Frankfurt)	eu-central-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
EU (Ireland)	eu-west-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
EU (London)	eu-west-2	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
EU (Milan)	eu-south-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
EU (Paris)	eu-west-3	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
EU (Spain)	eu-south-2	##	##	##			##	##
EU (Stockholm)	eu-north-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Israel (Tel Aviv)	il-central-1	##	##			##	##	##
Middle East (Bahrain)	me-south-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##
Middle East (UAE)	me-central-1	##	##				##	##
South America (São Paulo)	sa-east-1	##	##	##	##	##	##	##

VPC and subnets

When registering an AWS environment in Cloudera, you will be asked to select a VPC and two or more subnets. You can use your existing VPC and subnets for provisioning Cloudera resources.

You need to verify the limits of the VPC and subnets available in your AWS account to ensure that you have enough resources to create clusters in Cloudera.

If you would like to use your own AWS VPC, it must meet the following requirements:

- The VPC has at least two subnets, each in a different availability zone.
- If you plan to expose your cluster via a public load balancer, you need to have at least one public and one private subnet in the same availability zone and your cluster must be deployed to one of those subnets.

- The VPC subnets must be connected to an Internet Gateway OR a NAT Gateway. The VPC should be able to make an outbound connection with the internet or set of CIDRs and ports provided by Cloudera.
- Cloudera supports public subnets and private subnets. For private subnets, you must enable [Cluster Connectivity Manager](#).

**Important:**

For production deployments, Cloudera recommends that you use private subnets. Work with your internal IT teams to ensure that users can access the browser interfaces for cluster services.

**Warning:**

Be careful if deploying into an existing subnet that has a non-default Network Access Control List (NACL) applied to it. In such case, a security group at EC2 level and a NACL at subnet level are both present at the same time. This can cause a problem because the two settings are evaluated independently (For incoming traffic, the NACL set at the subnet level is evaluated first, then the security group set at the EC2 level. For outgoing traffic the evaluation is the converse), and if an "allow" rule does not exist at both levels, the traffic will not be admitted. Therefore, if you need to use such a setup, you should ensure that the "allow" rule exists on both levels.

- Ensure the CIDR block for the subnets is sized appropriately. In general there is no way to increase the subnet size without recreating the environment and VPC, although Cloudera Data Warehouse service allows you to [use overlay networks](#).
- When using Cluster Connectivity Manager on AWS, you have an option to use [Public Endpoint Access Gateway](#). If you would like to use it, you should have at least 2 public subnets in the VPC. The exact number of public subnets should be equal to the number of private subnets. Furthermore, availability zones of the public and private subnets must match.

Depending on the Cloudera services that you are planning to use, you may also need the following:

- If you are planning to use Cloudera DataFlow, Cloudera Data Engineering, Cloudera Data Warehouse, or Cloudera AI you must enable Amazon DNS with the VPC. Corporate DNS is not supported. For guidelines on how verify your DNS settings, refer to sections 1-3 in [AWS environment requirements checklist for the Cloudera Data Warehouse service](#).
- If you are planning to use Cloudera DataFlow, Cloudera Data Engineering or Cloudera AI, you must tag the VPC and the subnets as shared so that Kubernetes can find them. For load balancers to be able to choose the subnets correctly, you are also required to tag private subnets with the `kubernetes.io/role/internal-elb:1` tag, and public subnets with the `kubernetes.io/role/elb:1` tag.
- If you want to use the private network feature with Cloudera Data Warehouse service, you must have three public subnets and three private subnets in your VPC.
- If you are planning to use the Cloudera Data Warehouse service, you must verify that the VPC has the settings listed in the [AWS environment requirements checklist for the Cloudera Data Warehouse service](#).
- If you plan to use the private networking feature in the Cloudera Data Warehouse service, refer to [Supported deployment modes for private networking in AWS](#) and [Prerequisites for private networking in AWS environments](#).
- If you are planning to use Cloudera DataFlow, Cloudera Data Engineering, Cloudera Data Warehouse, or Cloudera AI, you may also want to review the following AWS documentation: [Amazon EKS - Cluster VPC Considerations](#) and [Creating a VPC for your Amazon EKS Cluster](#).

Security groups

Security groups determine the inbound and outbound traffic to and from your Cloudera environment. That is, you should use security group settings to allow users from your organization access to Cloudera resources.

You have two options:

- Use your existing security groups (recommended for production)
- Have Cloudera create new security groups

You should verify the security group limits in your AWS account to ensure that you can create security groups for Cloudera.

Existing security groups

If you would like to create your own security groups, two security groups must be created: the first security group will be used for all gateway nodes and the second security group will be used for all other nodes. The gateway nodes accept incoming requests for the cluster services and so require an additional port. These security groups will be applied when creating a data lake and FreeIPA during environment creation and when you create Cloudera Data Hub clusters.

Review the following guidelines prior to adding security groups rules. This describes all the inbound ports that need to be open and provides guidelines for what to enter as a source range:



Note: The communication via TCP/UDP 0-65535 and ICMP is essential for healthy operation of CDP environments, Data Hubs, and data services running within the VPC, so ensure that you open these ports as described below. While some services only need well-known fixed ports, a majority of them depend on ephemeral (i.e. dynamically or randomly allocated) ports; This is why the wildcard 0-65535 TCP/UDP port range is used in the absence of a detailed breakdown of individual ports. Since overall access to the VPC is typically secured by other means, the use of the wildcard rules does not pose a higher risk against external attacks.

Gateway security group

This is used for gateway nodes:

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to cluster hosts. You should open it to your organization's CIDR.
TCP	443	Your CIDR and CDP CIDR	This port is used to access the Data Lake and Data Hub cluster UIs via Knox gateway. You must open this port to your organization's CIDR in order to access cluster UIs. When CCM is enabled, you only need to set this to your CIDR.
TCP	9443	CDP CIDR	This port is used by CDP to maintain management control of clusters and data lakes. By default, when CDP creates the security groups automatically, it opens this port to the correct IP. This port is not needed when CCM is enabled.
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Example rules provided in the VPC console on AWS:

Edit inbound rules

Inbound rules control the incoming traffic that's allowed to reach the instance.

Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	Description ⓘ	
Custom ... ▼	TCP	22	Custom ▼ 74.217.76.101/32	Set to my CIDR (SSH)	✕
Custom ... ▼	TCP	443	Custom ▼ 74.217.76.101/32	Set to my CIDR (UI access)	✕
Custom ... ▼	TCP	9443	Custom ▼ 52.36.110.208/32, 52.40.16...	Set to CDP CIDR	✕
Custom ... ▼	TCP	0-65535	Custom ▼ 10.10.0.0/16	Open to internal commun...	✕
Custom ... ▼	UDP	0-65535	Custom ▼ 10.10.0.0/16	Open to internal commun...	✕
Add Rule					

Default security group

This is used for all nodes except Knox gateway nodes:

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to the hosts. You should open it to your organization's CIDR.
TCP	443	Your CIDR	This port is only required if you are planning to spin up Machine Learning workspaces since HTTPS access to ML workspaces is available over port 443. If you are not planning to use the Machine Learning service, you do not need to open this port.
TCP	9443	CDP CIDR	This port is used by CDP to maintain management control of clusters and data lakes. By default, when CDP creates the security groups automatically, it opens this port to the correct IP. This port is not needed when CCM is enabled.
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC. TCP port 5432 is used by the Data Lake for communication with its attached database.
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Example rules provided in the VPC console on AWS:

Edit inbound rules					
Type ⓘ	Protocol ⓘ	Port Range ⓘ	Source ⓘ	Description ⓘ	
SSH ▼	TCP	22	Custom ▼ 74.217.76.101/32	Set to my CIDR (SSH)	✕
HTTPS ▼	TCP	443	Custom ▼ 74.217.76.101/32	Set to my CIDR (ML wor...	✕
Custom TCP I ▼	TCP	5432	Custom ▼ 10.10.0.0/16	Open to internal commu...	✕
Custom TCP I ▼	TCP	0 - 65535	Custom ▼ 10.10.0.0/16	Open to internal commu...	✕
Custom UDP ▼	UDP	0 - 65535	Custom ▼ 10.10.0.0/16	Open to internal commu...	✕
Add Rule					

On AWS, you can create security groups and edit their rules from the [VPC console](#) > Security Groups.

To create a security group, click on Create security group and provide the following:

Create security group

A security group acts as a virtual firewall for your instance to control inbound and outbound traffic. To create a new security group fill in the fields below.

Security group name* domi-test ⓘ

Description* domi-test ⓘ

VPC vpc-0de2e507d27827026 ⓘ

* Required

Cancel Create

You need to create two security groups: Knox and Default (You will see this terminology in the Cloudera Management Console UI and CLI, so if you decide to choose different names, make sure that you are able to distinguish between the two security groups).

Use the guidelines and examples provided above when editing rules.

To edit security group rules, select the security group and click on Inbound Rules > Edit rules:

Security Groups

Filter by tags and attributes or search by keyword | 1 to 50 of 401

Name	Group ID	Group Name	VPC ID	Type	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	sg-0005b65421c337117	cluster-156341227...	vpc-09f19534d920...	EC2-VPC	Security group for Cloudera
<input type="checkbox"/>	sg-0006e9c48a5e...	rds-launch-wizard...	vpc-5e68eb3a	EC2-VPC	Created by AWS
<input type="checkbox"/>	sg-0009985ffdf7f5...	d-9367282a4f_co...	vpc-061a5612855...	EC2-VPC	AWS created
<input type="checkbox"/>	sg-000debcdb3d...	packer_5d19d09a...	vpc-071202b5656f...	EC2-VPC	Temporary

Security Group: sg-0005b65421c337117

Description | **Inbound Rules** | Outbound Rules | Tags

Edit rules

Type	Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
All traffic	All	All	sg-0005b65421c337117	Allow node
All traffic	All	All	sg-07986c2d6711f3915	Allow node
SSH	TCP	22	192.175.27.0/24	Allow node



Note:

There is a known issue where even if you create and specify your own security groups, the Cloudera Data Warehouse and Cloudera AI services create their own security groups. For instructions on how to restrict access on the security groups created by the Cloudera Data Warehouse service, refer to [Restricting access to endpoints in AWS environments](#).

New security groups

If you would like Cloudera to create the security groups for you, you need to provide a CIDR range for inbound traffic to EC2 instances from your organization. Cloudera creates multiple security groups: one for each Data Lake host group, one for each FreeIPA host group, and one per host group when Cloudera DataFlow, Cloudera Data Hub, Cloudera Data Warehouse, and Cloudera AI clusters are created. On these security groups, Cloudera opens ports as described in [Default security group settings](#) documentation.



Note:

There is a known issue where even if you create and specify your own security groups, the Cloudera Data Warehouse and Cloudera AI services create their own security groups. For instructions on how to restrict access on the security groups created by the Cloudera Data Warehouse service, refer to [Restricting access to endpoints in AWS environments](#).

Related Information

[Restricting access for Cloudera services that create their own security groups on AWS](#)

Default security group settings on AWS

Depending on what you chose during environment creation, Cloudera can create security groups for your environment automatically or you can provide your own security groups.



Note:

Even if you create and specify your own security groups, the Cloudera Data Engineering, Cloudera Data Warehouse, and Cloudera AI services create their own security groups. Refer to [Restricting access for Cloudera services that create their own security groups on AWS](#) for instructions on how to restrict access.



Note: The communication via TCP/UDP 0-65535 and ICMP is essential for healthy operation of CDP environments, Data Hubs, and data services running within the VPC, so ensure that you open these ports as described below. While some services only need well-known fixed ports, a majority of them depend on ephemeral (i.e. dynamically or randomly allocated) ports; This is why the wildcard 0-65535 TCP/UDP port range is used in the absence of a detailed breakdown of individual ports. Since overall access to the VPC is typically secured by other means, the use of the wildcard rules does not pose a higher risk against external attacks.

Environment security groups

Depending on what you chose during environment creation, Cloudera can create security groups for your environment automatically or you can provide your own security groups.

- If you choose to use your own security groups, you are asked to create Knox and Default security groups as described in the [Security groups](#) documentation.
- If you choose for Cloudera to create all security groups required for an environment, the following security groups are created:

Data Lake: master

AWS naming convention: \${environment-name}-\${random-id}-ClusterNodeSecurityGroupmaster-\${random-id}

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to cluster hosts. You should open it to your organization's CIDR.

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	443	Your CIDR and Cloudera CIDR	<p>This port is used to access the Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub cluster UIs via Knox gateway. You should open it to your organization's CIDR in order to access cluster UIs.</p> <p>This port is also required if you are planning to spin up Cloudera AI workbenches since HTTPS access to Cloudera AI workbenches is available over port 443. If you are not planning to use the Cloudera AI service, you do not need to open this port.</p> <p>When Cluster Connectivity Manager is enabled, you only need to set this to your CIDR.</p>
TCP	9443	Cloudera CIDR	<p>This port is used by Cloudera to maintain management control of clusters and data lakes.</p> <p>This port is not used when Cluster Connectivity Manager is enabled.</p>
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your VPC's CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16) and your subnet's CIDR (for example 10.0.2.0/24).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Data Lake: IDBroker

AWS naming convention: \${environment-name}-\${random-id}-ClusterNodeSecurityGroupidbroker-\${random-id}

Azure naming convention: idbroker\${dl-name}\${numeric-id}sg

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to cluster hosts.
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your VPC's CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16) and your subnet's CIDR (for example 10.0.2.0/24).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

FreeIPA

AWS naming convention: \${environment-name}-freeipa-\${random-id}-ClusterNodeSecurityGroupmaster-\${random-id}

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to cluster hosts. You should open it to your organization's CIDR.

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	9443	Cloudera CIDR	This port is used by Cloudera to maintain management control of clusters and data lakes. This port is not used when Cluster Connectivity Manager is enabled.
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your VPC's CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16) and your subnet's CIDR (for example 10.0.2.0/24).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Database

AWS naming convention: dsecg-dbsvr-\${random-id}

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	5432	Your VPC's CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16)	This port is used for communication between the Data Lake and its attached database.

Cloudera Data Hub security groups

Depending on what you chose during environment creation, Cloudera can create security groups for your Data Hub clusters automatically or it can use your pre-created security groups:

- If during environment creation, you provided your own security groups, Cloudera uses these security groups when deploying clusters.
- If during environment creation you chose for Cloudera to create new security groups, new security groups are created for each Cloudera Data Hub cluster as follows:

Cloudera Data Hub: master

AWS naming convention: \${cluster-name}-\${random-i}-ClusterNodeSecurityGroupmaster-\${random-id}

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to cluster hosts. You should open it to your organization's CIDR.
TCP	443	Your CIDR and Cloudera CIDR	This port is used to access the Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub cluster UIs via Knox gateway. You should open it to your organization's CIDR in order to access cluster UIs. When Cluster Connectivity Manager is enabled, you only need to set this to your CIDR.
TCP	9443	Cloudera CIDR	This port is used by Cloudera to maintain management control of clusters and data lakes. This port is not used when Cluster Connectivity Manager is enabled.
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your VPC's CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16) and your subnet's CIDR (for example 10.0.2.0/24).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Cloudera Data Hub: worker

AWS naming convention: \${cluster-name}-\${random-id}-ClusterNodeSecurityGroupworker-\${random-id}

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to cluster hosts.
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your VPC's CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16) and your subnet's CIDR (for example 10.0.2.0/24).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Cloudera Data Hub: compute

AWS naming convention: \${cluster-name}-\${random-id}-ClusterNodeSecurityGroupcompute-\${random-id}

Protocol	Port Range	Source	Description
TCP	22	Your CIDR	This is an optional port for end user SSH access to cluster hosts.
TCP, UDP	0-65535	Your VPC's CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16) and your subnet's CIDR (for example 10.0.2.0/24).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.
ICMP	N/A	Your internal VPC CIDR (for example 10.10.0.0/16).	This is required for internal communication within the VPC.

Cloudera Data Warehouse security groups

Cloudera always creates new security groups when Cloudera Data Warehouse are deployed.

Cloudera AI security groups

Cloudera always creates new security groups when Cloudera AI workbenches are deployed.

Cloudera Data Engineering security groups

Cloudera always creates new security groups when Cloudera Data Engineering clusters are deployed.

Cloudera DataFlow security groups

Cloudera always creates new security groups when Cloudera DataFlow environments are enabled.

SSH key pair

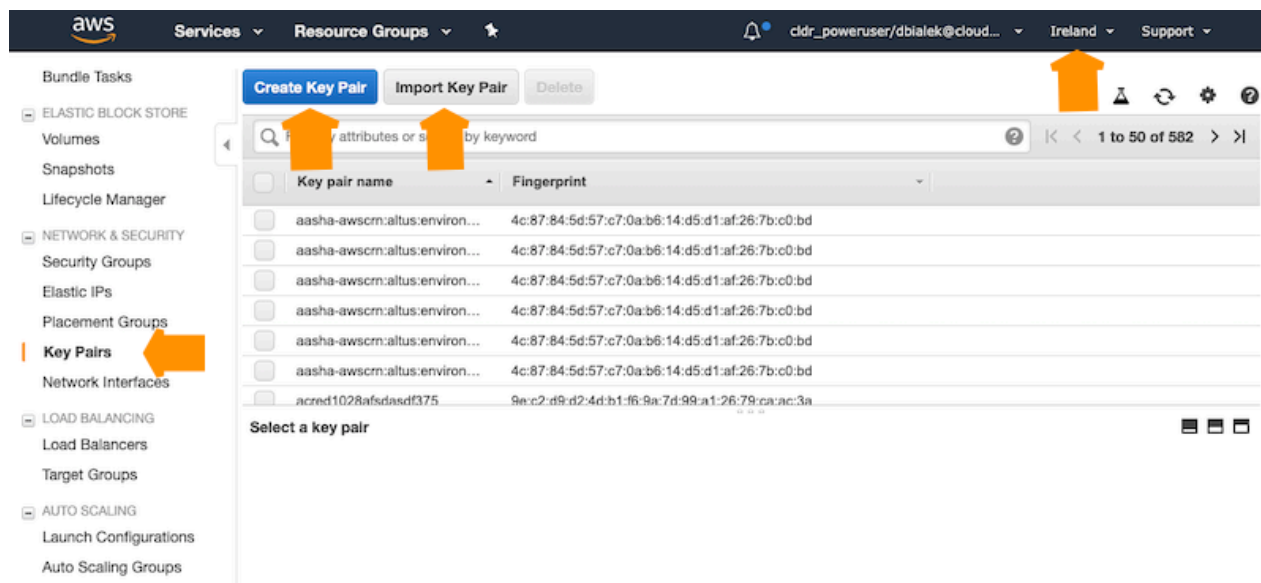
When registering an environment, you will be asked to provide a BC FIPS SSH public key for which you have a matching private key. The minimum SSH key size is 4096 bits.

You have two options:

- Select a public SSH key that is already in EC2 in the region that you would like to use.
- Upload a public SSH key from your computer.

The SSH public key will be used for root-level access to Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub instances. Only those users who have the corresponding private key would be able to login as an admin user.

On AWS, you can create or import SSH keys in the [EC2 console](#) > Key Pairs in the specified region by using the Create Key Pair or Import Key Pair options:



For instructions on how to create or import your SSH key on AWS, refer to [Creating a key pair using Amazon EC2](#) and [Importing your own public key to Amazon EC2](#) in AWS documentation.

EC2 instances

Cloudera provisions EC2 instances as part of environment creation process (for Data Lake and FreeIPA) and for compute clusters.

Therefore, you should verify the limits on the number and type of EC2 instances in your AWS account to ensure that you are able to provision an environment and create clusters in Cloudera DataFlow.

Cloudera supports Amazon EC2 reserved instances; That is, If you have purchased reserved instances, Cloudera uses them automatically according to [AWS policy](#).

For a list of supported EC2 instance types, refer to [Cloudera on cloud service rates](#).

EC2 instances for Cloudera Data Warehouse clusters

On AWS, you can access EC2 instance metadata for your Cloudera Data Warehouse cluster from a running instance using only Instance Metadata Service V2 (IMDSv2). Cloudera provisions instances for a Cloudera Data Warehouse cluster with IMDSv2. Cloudera no longer supports IMDSv1 for Cloudera Data Warehouse. Cloudera has removed the capability to access IMDSv1 for a Cloudera Data Warehouse cluster in Cloudera.

ECS instances for Cloudera Data Hub and other clusters

On AWS, you can access EC2 instance metadata for Cloudera Data Hub and clusters other than Cloudera Data Warehouse from a running instance using IMDSv1 or IMDSv2. Cloudera supports IMDSv1 but does not support IMDSv2 for these clusters, so you should not enable IMDSv2 alone for any EC2 instances used by Cloudera. For information about configuring IMDS, refer to [Configuring the instance metadata service](#).

Custom images

By default Cloudera provides a set of default images that are used for all provisioned VMs, but you can optionally use custom images for Data Lake, FreeIPA, and Cloudera Data Hub.

You might require a custom image for compliance or security reasons (a “hardened” image), or to have your own packages pre-installed on the image, for example monitoring tools or software.

If you would like to use custom images instead of the default images, refer to [Custom images and image catalogs](#).

Cross-account access IAM role

To allow Cloudera to create resources in your AWS account, you create a cross-account access IAM role in your AWS account and grant Cloudera access to the role as a trusted principal by specifying a specific AWS account and an external ID.

The policy for the cross-account access IAM role must have the permissions enumerated in the documentation linked below. In addition, the IAM role must reference the specific AWS account ID and external ID provided in the Cloudera Management Console.



Note: In case your AWS root account has a child account associated with it, always reference the child account in the IAM role.

IAM policy definitions

When creating an IAM policy for the provisioning credential, use the following IAM policy definitions.

You have two options:

Option	Description	Policies
Default policy	This policy is appropriate for registering a Cloudera environment and provisioning all Cloudera services. This is the same IAM policy as the Default policy provided in the Cloudera Management Console web interface.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Default policy
Reduced access policies	Instead of the extensive default policy, you can use minimal reduced access policies. Note that the first policy is required for provisioning a Cloudera environment. The remaining policies are optional and are only needed if you would like to use the specific Cloudera services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal policy for Cloudera environment, Cloudera Data Hub, and Cloudera Operational Database • Minimal policy for Cloudera Data Engineering • Minimal policy for Cloudera Data Warehouse • Minimal policy for Cloudera DataFlow • AWS IAM restricted roles and policies for compute and Cloudera AI • Minimal policy for using customer managed encryption keys • Compute cluster restricted permissions

Create a cross-account IAM role

In order to use role-based authentication, you must create an IAM role on AWS.

Before you begin

Prior to creating a cross-account IAM role on AWS, log in to the Cloudera web interface and obtain the parameters that need to provide for the IAM role:

1. In the Cloudera Management Console, navigate to Shared Resources Credentials Create Credential :

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Management Console interface. On the left sidebar, the 'Credentials' option is highlighted under the 'Shared Resources' section. The main content area is titled 'Credentials' and features a search bar and a 'Create Credential' button in the top right corner. Below this is a table listing various credentials.

Cloud Provider	Name	Type	Description	Time Created
		default		2/9/2021, 12:11:12 PM GMT+1
		default		4/15/2020, 4:22:57 PM GMT+2
		default		12/14/2022, 6:17:50 PM GMT+1
		default		6/16/2022, 10:12:48 AM GMT+2
		default		5/12/2020, 2:34:00 PM GMT+2
		default		5/1/2023, 9:45:22 PM GMT+2
		default		4/22/2020, 5:42:58 PM GMT+2
		default		6/13/2023, 6:58:17 AM GMT+2
		default		10/5/2020, 8:13:35 PM GMT+2
		default		10/5/2020, 7:59:34 PM GMT+2
		default		3/29/2021, 4:57:02 AM GMT+2
		default		8/20/2022, 10:54:07 AM GMT+2
		default		1/8/2021, 3:56:12 PM GMT+1
		default		4/13/2023, 8:29:57 PM GMT+2
		default		11/3/2020, 9:26:46 AM GMT+1

- Note or copy the Cross-account Access Policy, Account ID, and External ID listed in the UI:

Cloudera Management Console

Credentials / Create Credential

Create Cross-account Access Policy

Copy the following JSON to create an [AWS IAM policy](#)

Default Minimal

The default role allows for the default set of operations including everything that the minimal role allows for.

```
{
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "CloudFormationFull",
      "Action": [
        "cloudformation:*"
      ],
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    },
    {
      "Sid": "CloudWatchMetrics"
    }
  ]
}
```

Create Cross-account Access Role

Use Service Manager Account ID and External ID to create an [AWS IAM role](#)

Service Manager Account ID*

External ID*

Cross-account Role ARN*

Enter Cross-account Role ARN

Create > SHOW CLI COMMAND



Note:

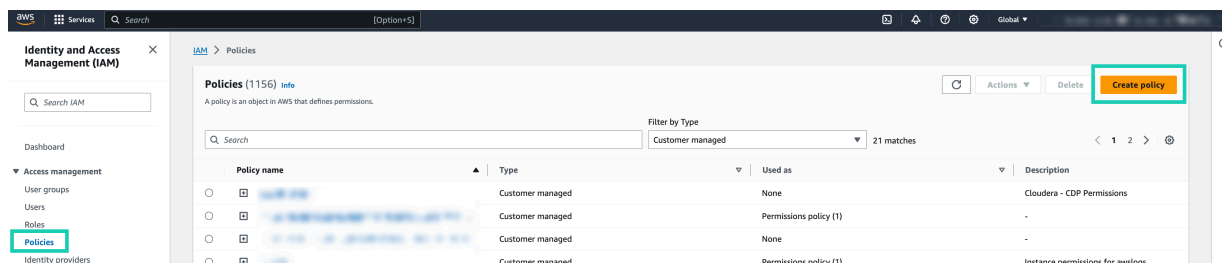
The external ID is tied to the Cloudera user who obtained it. Therefore, only the user who obtained the external ID is able to complete the credential creation flow in Cloudera with a given external ID. If a Cloudera user tries using an IAM role with an external ID obtained by another Cloudera user, Cloudera will return an error message.

You will need them to complete the following steps.

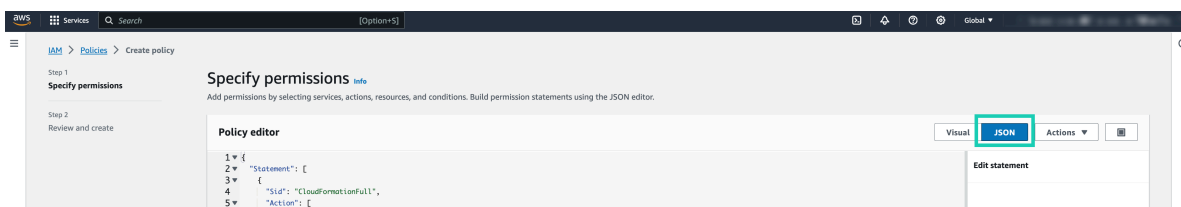
Procedure

- Log in to the AWS Management Console.

2. Navigate to the IAM console Policies and click Create policy:

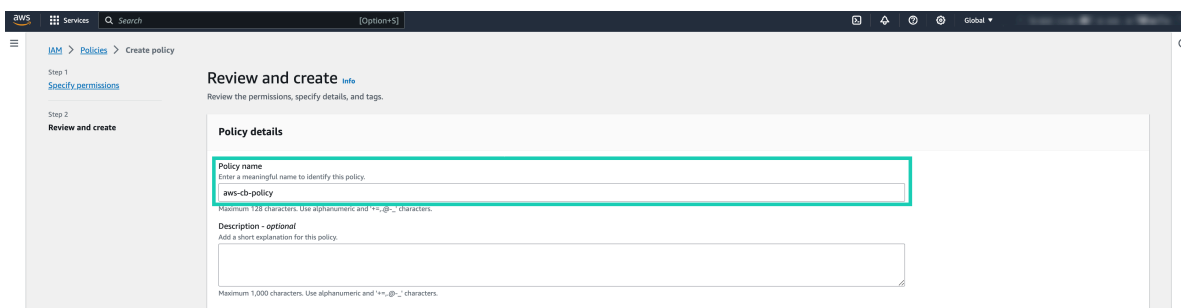


a) Select the JSON tab and paste the Cross-account Access Policy to the Policy editor.



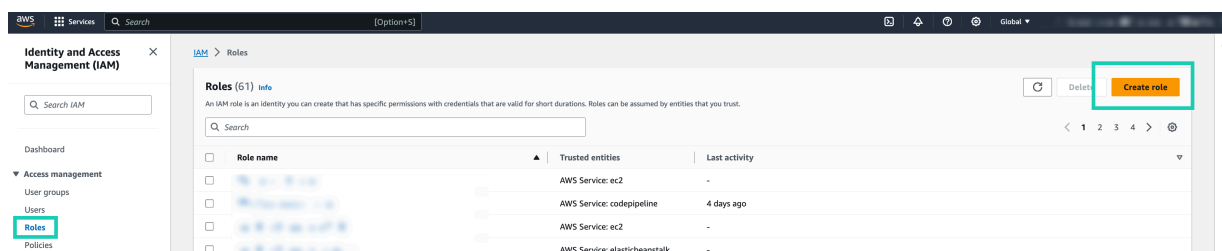
b) Click Next.

c) Enter a name for your policy in the Name field of the Review policy page:



d) Click Create policy when finished.

3. Navigate to the IAM console Roles and click Create role:



4. Select AWS account as Trusted Entity type.

5. Check Another AWS account and provide the following information:

- Copy and paste your Account ID provided in Cloudera to the Account ID field.
- Check Require external ID under **Options**.
- Copy and paste the External ID from Cloudera to the External ID field.

The screenshot shows the 'Select trusted entity' page in the AWS IAM console. The 'Trusted entity type' section has 'AWS account' selected. Below, 'An AWS account' is chosen, and 'Another AWS account' is selected. The 'Account ID' field is filled with a 12-digit number. In the 'Options' section, 'Require external ID' is checked, and the 'External ID' field is also filled. A note at the bottom states: 'Important: The console does not support using an external ID with the Switch Role feature. If you select this option, entities in the trusted account must use the API, CLI, or a custom federation proxy to make cross-account iam:AssumeRole calls. Learn more'.

6. Click Next.

7. Search for the previously created policy, and add the permission to the role by checking the box.

The screenshot shows the 'Add permissions' page in the AWS IAM console. The search bar contains 'aws-cb-policy'. The results table shows a policy named 'aws-cb-policy' with a checked box in the 'Policy name' column. The table also shows the policy type as 'Customer managed' and the description as 'Cloudera - CDP Permissions'.

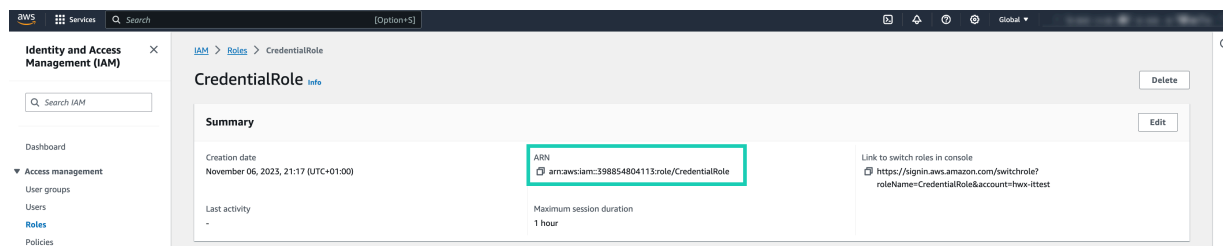
8. Click Next.

9. Enter a role name to the Role name field:

The screenshot shows the 'Name, review, and create' page in the AWS IAM console. The 'Role name' field is highlighted with a red box. The 'Description' field is also visible, with a placeholder text 'Add a short explanation for this role.'

10. Click Create role to finish the role creation process.

11. Search for the created role, and obtain the IAM Role ARN. You will need it to create a role-based credential:



What to do next

Once you are done creating the IAM role on AWS, [create a role-based credential](#) in Cloudera.

Reduced access policy definition

The following reduced policy definition can optionally be used to register a Cloudera environment and create Cloudera Data Hub clusters and Cloudera Operational Database databases in it.



Note: This policy is only sufficient for registering a Cloudera environment and creating Cloudera Data Hub clusters and Cloudera Operational Database databases in it. In order to use other Cloudera services, you must add additional service-specific permissions to your cross-account role.

The IAM role used for the provisioning credential can use the [reduced access policy](#) instead of the default policy.

You should:

1. Copy this policy.
2. Update it as described below.
3. Once done, you can create the cross-account role using this policy.

Customize the scope of iam:PassRole

Cloudera utilizes the iam:PassRole as part of the cloud identity federation setup process via IDBroker on AWS. The default policy uses “*” as the resource scope for this action:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "iam:PassRole"
  ],
  "Resource": "*"
}
```

However the scope can be reduced to just a few roles. To do this, you need to edit the following block and replace the “*” with the ARNs of the following roles used for the environment:

- IDBROKER_ROLE
- LOG_ROLE
- RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE
- DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE

You choose the name for these roles when you set up Cloudera as part of the [Minimal Setup for Cloud Storage](#).

After updating according to the minimal setup for cloud storage, the iam:PassRole policy excerpt should look similar to the following:

```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Action": [
    "iam:PassRole"
  ],
  "Resource": [
    "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/IDBROKER_ROLE",
    "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/LOG_ROLE",
    "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE",
    "arn:aws:iam::123456789012:role/DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE"
  ]
}
```

```

    ],
    "Resource": [
      "arn:aws:iam::${ACCOUNTID}:role/IDBROKER_ROLE",
      "arn:aws:iam::${ACCOUNTID}:role/LOG_ROLE",
      "arn:aws:iam::${ACCOUNTID}:role/RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE",
      "arn:aws:iam::${ACCOUNTID}:role/DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE"
    ]
  }
}

```

If you have already created these roles and you don't know the name of these roles, you can obtain them using the following steps:

IDBROKER_ROLE

1. Log in to Cloudera web interface and navigate to the Cloudera Management Console service > Data Lakes.
2. Scroll down to where you see Event History and select the Hardware tab.
3. Locate the EC2 instance for the idbroker node (if you are running Medium Duty Data Lake, you will see two IDBroker nodes, you can use either):

Environments / svv-aws / Data Lake / Hardware

The screenshot shows the Cloudera Management Console interface. At the top, it displays 'Environment Details' for 'svv-aws' in the 'us-west-2' region, 'us-west-2b' availability zone. Below this, there's a 'Services' section with icons for Atlas, CM-UI, HBase UI, Name Node, Ranger, and Solr Server. The 'Cloudera Manager Info' section shows the CM URL, version (7.4.1), and platform version (7.2.9-1.cdh7.2.9.p1.14062417). The 'Hardware' tab is selected, showing a table of instances. The table has columns for ID, FQDN, Status, Private IP, and Public IP. There are two sections: 'Master' and 'Idbroker'. The 'Idbroker' section contains one instance with ID 'i-0011589ce16b3feb3', FQDN 'svv-aws-datalake-idbroker0.svv-aws.xcu2-8y8x.dev.cldr.work', status 'Running', and private IP '10.116.132.70'. An orange arrow points to the 'Idbroker' section header, and another points to the instance ID.

4. Click on the instance id. You will be redirected to the EC2 console.
5. In the Instance Details section for this node, you can see the name of the IAM role being used by this instance. Click on this role to get to the details.
6. Copy the ARN of the instance profile. It follows the following naming convention: `arn:aws:iam::<12-digit-AWS-account-id>:instance-profile/<name-of-idbroker-role>`

LOG_ROLE

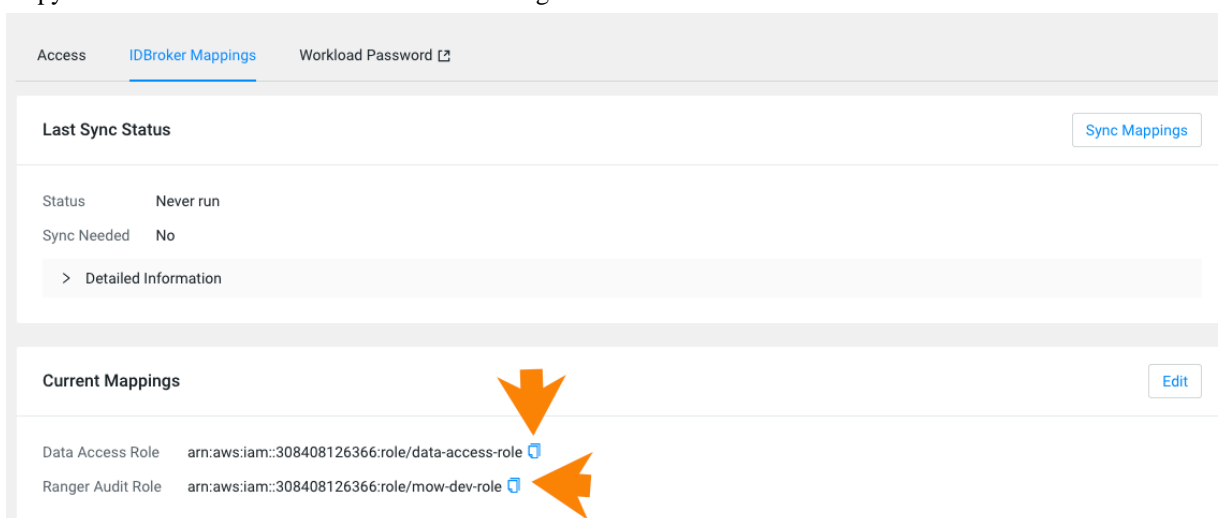
1. Navigate to Environments .
2. Click on the existing environment
3. Click on the Summary tab.
4. Scroll to Logs Storage and Audits and you will see the Instance Profile entry.

5. Copy the ARN of the Instance Profile:



RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE and DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE

1. Navigate to Environments.
2. Click on the existing environment.
3. From the Actions menu, select Manage Access.
4. Click on the IDBroker Mappings tab.
5. Under Current Mappings you will see the mappings for the Data Access Role and Ranger Audit Role.
6. Copy the ARNs of the Data Access Role and Ranger Audit Role:



Further permissions reduction (Optional)

You can reduce these policies even further by pre-creating some resources:

- If you use your own security groups, then the following actions can be removed from the policy:

```
ec2:CreateSecurityGroup
ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupEgress
ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress
```

- If you use private IPs or set up Cluster Connectivity Manager to communicate with the Cloudera Control Plane, then the following actions can be removed from the policy:

```
ec2:CreateSecurityGroup
ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupIngress
ec2:RevokeSecurityGroupEgress
ec2:AuthorizeSecurityGroupEgress
```

- If you use private IPs or set up Cluster Connectivity Manager to communicate with the Cloudera Control Plane, then the following actions can be removed from the policy:

```
ec2:AllocateAddress
```

```
ec2:ReleaseAddress
```

S3 bucket, and IAM roles and policies for logs, backups, and data storage

Cloudera requires that you create and provide at least one S3 bucket for storing workload data and logs. You also need to create and provide multiple IAM roles and policies that allow access to the S3 bucket.



Note:

The Cloudera Data Warehouse service creates its own S3 buckets and IAM roles and policies. It does not use the environment's S3 buckets or IAM roles and policies.

The S3 bucket is used for:

- Storage location base - Workload data storage and Ranger audits
- Logs location base - Service logs, FreeIPA logs
- Backup location base - FreeIPA and Data Lake backups

The S3 bucket must be in the same region as the environment.

For detailed information about the required setup, review the following documentation:

Minimal setup for AWS cloud storage

This minimal secure setup uses one S3 bucket for each Data Lake, and multiple IAM roles and policies.

The example setup includes:

- One S3 bucket with a sub-directory named after your data lake such as `s3a://my-bucket/my-dl`.
- Four IAM roles and two instance profiles:
 - IDBROKER_ROLE role and instance profile
 - LOG_ROLE role and instance profile
 - RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE
 - DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE
- Nine IAM policies:
 - One AssumeRole ipolicy (`idbroker-assume-role`) that can be used by the IDBroker component of the data lake cluster to assume each of the following roles: `RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE` and `DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE`.
 - A shared policy for accessing S3:
 - `aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy`
 - Five (or six) policies for specific bucket directory access:
 - Log storage (`aws-cdp-log-policy`)
 - Ranger audit (`aws-cdp-ranger-audit-s3-policy`)
 - Data Lake admin and RAZ (`aws-cdp-datalake-admin-s3-policy`)
 - Data Lake backups (`aws-datalake-backup-policy`)
 - Data Lake restore (of backups) (`aws-datalake-restore-policy`)
 - (Optional) FreeIPA backup storage - if using a separate bucket (`aws-cdp-backup-policy`)
 - Two trust policies:
 - `aws-cdp-ec2-role-trust-policy`
 - `aws-cdp-idbroker-role-trust-policy`



Note:

S3 Express One Zone buckets should not be used for the S3 cloud storage setup. S3 Express buckets are only supported for use with Cloudera Data Hub workloads as additional temporary data buckets.

Required cloud storage

One S3 bucket with a sub-directory named after your data lake such as `s3a://my-bucket/my-dl` is required for this setup.



Note:

You can use separate locations for your data, logs, and backups. The Storage Location Base, Logs Location Base, and Backup Location Base, happen to be in the same bucket in this example, but this is not required. If using multiple buckets, the `aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy` needs to have the additional buckets specified.



Important:

Ranger audits are stored under Storage Location Base and not under Logs Location Base. The Logs Location Base is used for Data Lake, Cloudera Data Hub and FreeIPA logs, and (if no separate location is provided) FreeIPA and Data Lake backups.

During Data Lake creation, Cloudera automatically creates a location for Ranger audits, Data Lake, Cloudera Data Hub and FreeIPA logs, and FreeIPA and Data Lake backups. The location for each of these depends on the supplied storage location base and logs location base. The directory structure is created automatically by Cloudera within these base directories:

Storage Location Base examples

	<code>s3a://my-bucket/</code>	<code>s3a://my-bucket/my-dl</code>
Ranger Audit Logs	<code>s3a://my-bucket/ranger/audit</code>	<code>s3a://my-bucket/my-dl/ranger/audit</code>

Logs Location Base examples

	<code>s3a://my-bucket/</code>	<code>s3a://my-bucket/my-dl</code>
FreeIPA Logs	<code>s3a://my-bucket/cluster-logs/freeipa</code>	<code>s3a://my-bucket/my-dl/cluster-logs/freeipa</code> If your environment was created prior to February 2021, this is <code>s3a://my-bucket/my-dl/freeipa</code>

Backup Location Base examples

	<code>s3a://my-bucket/</code>	<code>s3a://my-bucket/my-dl</code>
FreeIPA Backup	<code>s3a://my-bucket/cluster-backups/freeipa</code>	<code>s3a://my-bucket/my-dl/cluster-backups/freeipa</code>

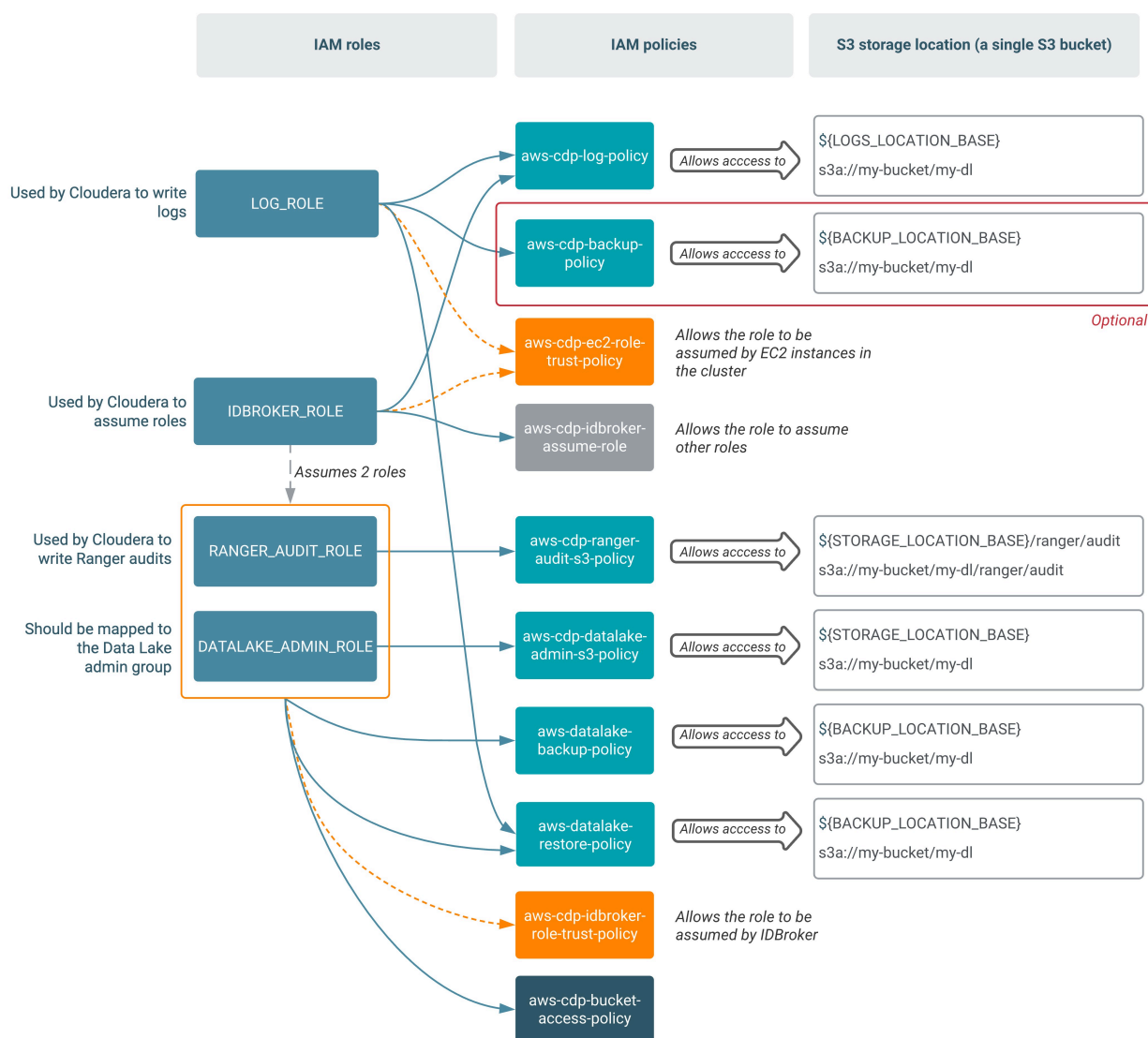
Required IAM resources

The following table lists the IAM roles and IAM policies that need to be created on AWS, and describes which policies should be assigned to which roles (as presented in the diagram, in some cases policies should be assigned to multiple roles). The policy definitions are provided in [IAM policy definitions](#):

Role	Permissions policy	Trust policy	Description
IDBROKER_ROLE	aws-cdp-idbroker-assume-role-policy aws-cdp-log-policy	aws-cdp-ec2-role-trust-policy	<p>The assume role permissions policy must, at a minimum, allow the IDBROKER_ROLE to assume the RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE and the DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE. This policy must also allow the IDBROKER_ROLE to assume any other role for which a user or group mapping exists in the IDBroker.</p> <p>Furthermore, the IDBROKER_ROLE needs the same permissions policy as the LOG_ROLE so that it can access the Logs Location Base.</p> <p>The trust policy allows the role to be assumed by the IDBroker EC2 instance.</p>
LOG_ROLE	aws-cdp-log-policy aws-datalake-restore-policy aws-cdp-backup-policy (Optional)	aws-cdp-ec2-role-trust-policy	<p>This role uses the aws-cdp-log-policy permissions policy to provide Cloudera with access to the specific location called Logs Location Base for logs.</p> <p>If your Backup Location Base is in a separate bucket or folder, you also need to provide the aws-cdp-backup-policy.</p> <p>The trust policy allows the role to be assumed by EC2 instances in the cluster.</p> <p>When using lower versions than Cloudera Public Cloud 7.2.17, the aws-datalake-restore-policy is required for both upgrading a Data Lake and restoring a Data Lake backup.</p> <p>When using Cloudera Public Cloud 7.2.17 or higher versions, the aws-datalake-restore-policy is not needed for the LOG_ROLE.</p>
RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE	aws-cdp-ranger-audit-s3-policy aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy aws-datalake-backup-policy aws-datalake-restore-policy	aws-cdp-idbroker-role-trust-policy	<p>This role uses the four permissions policies to provide write access to the Ranger audit sub-directory that Cloudera creates within the Storage Location Base.</p> <p>The trust policy allows the role to be assumed by IDBroker.</p> <p>The aws-datalake-backup-policy is required for both upgrading a Data Lake and backing up a Data Lake.</p> <p>The aws-datalake-restore-policy is required for both upgrading a Data Lake and restoring a Data Lake backup.</p>

Role	Permissions policy	Trust policy	Description
DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE	aws-cdp-datalake-admin-s3-policy aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy aws-datalake-backup-policy aws-datalake-restore-policy	aws-cdp-idbroker-role-trust-policy	<p>This role uses the four permissions policies to provide the Data Lake admin with full access to the whole Storage Location Base.</p> <p>Additionally, if you choose to configure Fine-grained access control, RAZ uses this role to orchestrate the access control.</p> <p>The trust policy allows the role to be assumed by IDBroker.</p> <p>The aws-datalake-backup-policy is required for both upgrading a Data Lake and backing up a Data Lake.</p> <p>The aws-datalake-restore-policy is required for both upgrading a Data Lake and restoring a Data Lake backup.</p>

The following diagram summarizes the roles, policies, and S3 bucket directories in this example setup:



Note: You may choose a different setup, for example one using multiple buckets. Similarly, the IAM role and policy setup and names are just examples and you may choose a different setup. It is possible to have a setup with fewer roles and policies with broader access rights; however, such setup may not be secure for a production environment.

Use the following documentation in order to create the required S3 bucket and IAM resources, and provide them in Cloudera. The steps involve:

1. Creating an S3 bucket if you don't have one already
2. Creating permissions policies for the minimal setup
3. Creating the required IAM roles and their associated trust policies
4. Providing the parameters in the Cloudera UI

Create an S3 bucket

You need to provide an S3 location that Cloudera can use for logs and data storage. If you don't already have an S3 bucket, you can create one from the AWS S3 console or AWS CLI.

Steps

For AWS console

1. In the AWS web interface, navigate to the S3 console.
2. Click on Create bucket.
3. Enter bucket name.
4. Select the region where the bucket should be created.
5. Edit additional settings if needed. For example:
 - Enable encryption
 - Add tags if required by your organization.
6. Click on Create bucket.

For AWS CLI

Use the following command to create an S3 bucket:

```
aws s3api create-bucket --bucket <BUCKET-NAME>
```

See AWS documentation linked below for more information.

Related Information

[Creating a bucket](#)

[AWS CLI Reference: create-bucket](#)

Create permissions policies for the minimal setup

You need to create permissions policies that can be assigned to specific roles required by Cloudera. You can create these IAM permissions policies from the AWS IAM console or AWS CLI.

Before you begin

Obtain the relevant IAM policy definitions from [IAM policy definitions](#). You need to replace all the placeholders in the policy with actual values.



Note: You only need to create permissions policies. Do not create trust policies in this manner. Trust policies are not created and attached to roles in the same manner as regular IAM policies. Establishing a trust relationship via trust policies is covered as part of a later step described below.

Steps

For AWS console

1. In the AWS web interface, navigate to the IAM console.
2. From the navigation pane, select Policies and then click on Create Policy
3. Choose the JSON tab.
4. Paste the appropriate JSON policy document.



Note: Make sure to replace all the placeholders in the policy with actual values.

5. Click Next.
6. Add tags if required by your organization.
7. Click Next.
8. Type a Name and an optional Description.
9. Click Create policy.

For AWS CLI

Use the following command to create permissions policies:

```
aws iam create-policy --policy-name <NAME> --policy-document <JSON-DOCUMENT>
```

Repeat these steps for all permissions policies that need to be created. For more detailed instructions on how to create IAM policies, refer to the AWS documentation linked below.

Related Information

[Creating IAM policies \(console\)](#)

[AWS CLI Reference: create-policy](#)

Create the IAM roles and establish trust relationships: IDBROKER_ROLE and LOG_ROLE

You can create the IDBROKER_ROLE and LOG_ROLE IAM roles from the IAM console or AWS CLI.

Before you begin

Review the minimal setup for cloud storage outlined above and make sure that you understand which policies you need to attach to which roles.

Steps

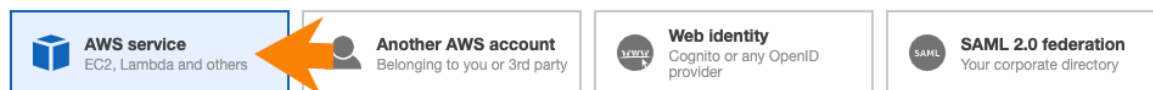
For AWS console

1. In the AWS web interface, navigate to the IAM console.
2. From the navigation pane, select Roles.
3. Click on Create Role.
4. Under "Select type of trusted entity" select AWS service.
5. Under "Choose a use case" select EC2.

Create role

1 2 3 4

Select type of trusted entity



Allows AWS services to perform actions on your behalf. [Learn more](#)

Choose a use case

Common use cases

EC2

Allows EC2 instances to call AWS services on your behalf.

Lambda

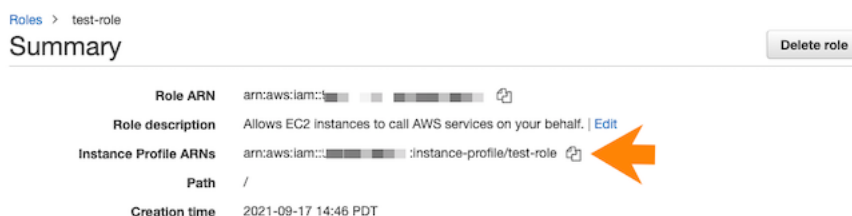
Allows Lambda functions to call AWS services on your behalf.

Or select a service to view its use cases

6. Click Next.
7. Attach the permissions policies required for the role that you are creating. Make sure to attach all required policies.
8. Click Next.
9. Add tags if required by your organization.
10. Click Next.
11. Provide a name and an optional description for your role, and verify that you have attached all required permissions policies.
12. Click on Create role. This creates an IAM role and instance profile.

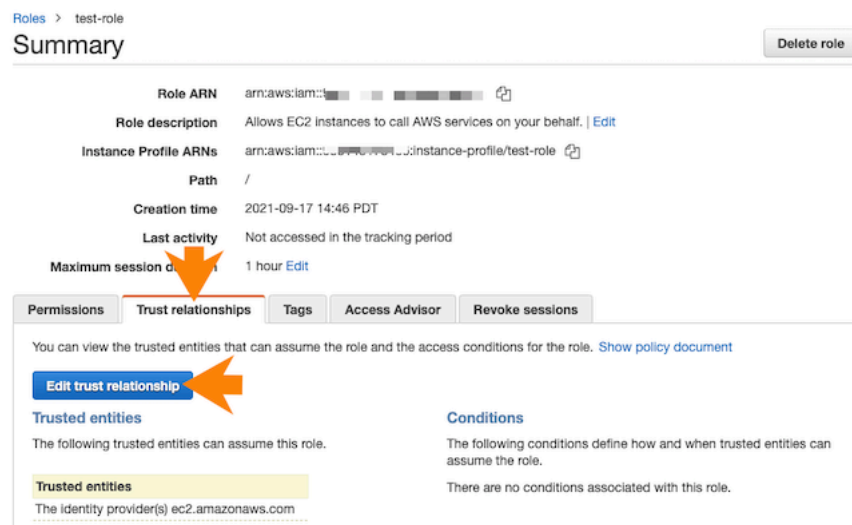
13. Click on the role to see its details.

14. Verify that the "Instance Profile ARN" is present:



15. Click on the Trust relationships tab.

16. Click on Edit trust relationship.



17. Verify that the JSON declaring a trust policy is the same as described in the minimal setup. If it isn't, replace it with the correct trust policy definition.

18. Click on Update trust policy.

Repeat these steps to create both roles.

For AWS CLI

Use these commands to create the required IAM roles and instance profiles via AWS CLI:

```
aws iam create-role --role name <ROLE-NAME> --assume-role-policy-document
<TRUST-POLICY>
aws iam attach-role-policy --role name <ROLE-NAME> --policy-arn <P
ERMISSIONS-POLICY-ARN>
aws iam create-instance-profile --instance-profile-name <IP-NAME>
aws iam add-role-to-instance-profile --instance-profile-name <IP-NAM
E> --role-name <ROLE-NAME>
```

You should assign the appropriate policies described in the minimal setup. Note that the `aws iam attach-role-policy` command needs to be executed separately for each policy that needs to be attached.

Related Information

[AWS CLI Reference: iam](#)

Create the IAM roles and establish trust relationships: RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE and DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE

Use the following steps to create the RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE and DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE.

Before you begin

Review the minimal setup for cloud storage outlined above and make sure that you understand which policies you need to attach to which roles.

Steps

For AWS console

1. In the AWS web interface, navigate to the IAM console.
2. From the navigation pane, select Roles.
3. Click on Create Role.
4. Under "Select type of trusted entity" select Another AWS account.
5. Under "Account ID", enter your AWS account ID. You can obtain it by clicking on your user name in the top bar.

Create role

Select type of trusted entity

Allows entities in other accounts to perform actions in this account. [Learn more](#)

Specify accounts that can use this role

Account ID*

Options

- ☐ Require external ID (Best practice when a third party will assume this role)
- ☐ Require MFA ⓘ

6. Click Next.
7. Attach the permissions policies required for the role that you are creating. Make sure to attach all required policies described in the minimal setup
8. Click Next.
9. Add tags if required by your organization.
10. Click Next.
11. Provide a name and an optional description for your role, and verify that you have attached all required permissions policies.
12. Click on Create role. This creates an IAM role. No instance profile is created in this case.
13. Click on the role to see its details.
14. Click on the Trust relationships tab.

15. Click on Edit trust relationship.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console for the role 'test-role2'. The 'Summary' tab is active, displaying details such as the Role ARN, Role description, Instance Profile ARNs, Path, Creation time, Last activity, Maximum session duration, and a link to switch roles. An orange arrow points from the 'Give this link to users who can switch roles in the console' section to the 'Trust relationships' tab. The 'Trust relationships' tab is selected, showing a list of trusted entities and a table of conditions. An orange arrow points to the 'Edit trust relationship' button in the 'Trusted entities' section.

Summary

Role ARN: `arn:aws:iam::[account-id]:role/test-role2`

Role description: [Edit](#)

Instance Profile ARNs: [+](#)

Path: `/`

Creation time: 2021-09-17 15:02 PDT

Last activity: Not accessed in the tracking period

Maximum session duration: 1 hour [Edit](#)

Give this link to users who can switch roles in the console: <https://signin.aws.amazon.com/switchrole?roleName=test-role2&account=hwxcloudbreak> [+](#)

Trust relationships

You can view the trusted entities that can assume the role and the access conditions for the role. [Show policy document](#)

[Edit trust relationship](#)

Trusted entities

The following trusted entities can assume this role.

Trusted entities
The account <code>[account-id]</code>

Conditions

The following conditions define how and when trusted entities can assume the role.

There are no conditions associated with this role.

16. Paste the JSON declaring a trust policy in place of the default policy. Use the appropriate policy described in the minimal setup.

17. Click on Update trust policy.

Repeat these steps for both roles.

For AWS CLI

Use these commands to create the required IAM roles via AWS CLI:

```
aws iam create-role --role name <ROLE-NAME> --assume-role-policy-document <TRUST-POLICY>
aws iam attach-role-policy --role name <ROLE-NAME> --policy-arn <PERMISSIONS-POLICY-ARN>
```

Note that the `aws iam attach-role-policy` command needs to be repeated if there are multiple policies to attach. You should assign the appropriate policies described in the minimal setup.

Related Information

[AWS CLI Reference: iam](#)

Providing the parameters in the Cloudera UI

Once you've created the S3 bucket and the required IAM policies, roles, and instance profiles, provide the information related to these resources in the Register Environment wizard.

Parameter	Description	Example
Data Access and Audit		
Assumer Instance Profile	Select the IDBROKER_ROLE instance profile created earlier during IDBROKER_ROLE role creation.	IDBROKER_ROLE
Storage Location Base	Enter the Storage Location Base S3 bucket location created earlier.	my-bucket/my-dl
Data Access Role	Select the DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE created earlier.	DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE
Ranger Audit Role	Select the RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE created earlier.	RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE
Fine-grained access control on ADLS Gen2		
Enable Ranger authorization for ADLS Gen2	If you would like to use Fine-grained access control , click on "Enable Ranger authorization for ADLS Gen2". Next, select the DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE created earlier.	DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE
Select Azure managed identity for Ranger authorization		
Logs		
Logger Instance Profile	Select the LOG_ROLE instance profile created earlier during LOG_ROLE role creation.	LOG_ROLE
Logs Location Base	Enter the Logs Location Base S3 bucket location created earlier.	my-bucket-/my-dl
Backup Location Base (Optional)	If you created it, enter the Backup Location Base S3 bucket location. This is optional. If you don't provide this, FreeIPA and Data Lake backups will be stored in the Logs Location Base.	my-bucket-/my-dl

Onboarding Cloudera users and groups for AWS cloud storage (RAZ environments)

If your AWS environment has [Fine-grained access control](#) enabled, you should onboard your users using Ranger instead of using IDBroker.

For more information, refer to [Ranger policy options for RAZ-enabled AWS environment](#) and [Using Ranger to Provide Authorization in Cloudera](#).

Onboarding Cloudera users and groups for AWS cloud storage (no RAZ)

The minimal setup defined earlier spins up a Cloudera environment and Data Lake with no end user access to cloud storage. Adding users and groups to a Cloudera environment involves ensuring they are properly mapped to IAM roles to access cloud storage.

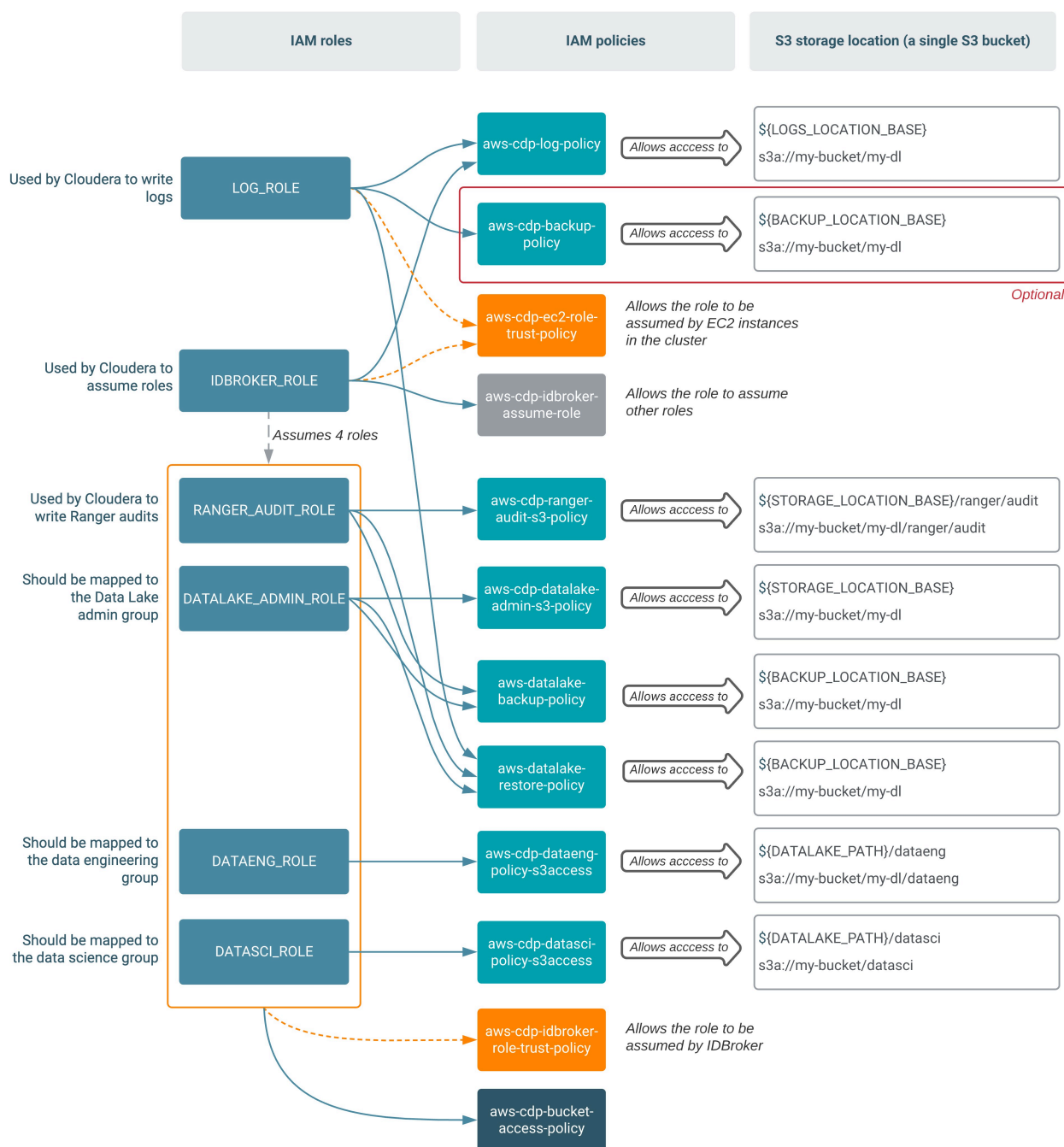


Note: If you are using [Fine-grained access control](#), you should onboard your users using Ranger instead of using IDBroker mappings. Adding IDBroker mappings is disabled for RAZ-enabled environments.

In general, to onboard a new user or group to be onboarded you should have the following IAM roles and policies pre-created in AWS:

- One IAM role for the user/group
- One IAM policy for the user/group role to access the required S3 bucket(s) and path(s)

In the example below, we are adding a data engineering group and a data science group to the Cloudera environment. The final goal is to have the following that builds on the minimal setup:



In the table below, **bolded names** are new compared to the minimal setup. The definitions for the policies mentioned in the table can be found in [IAM policy definitions](#).

Role	Permissions policy	Trust policy	Description
DATAENG_ROLE	aws-cdp-dataeng-policy-s3access aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy	aws-cdp-idbroker-role-trust-policy	This role uses the three permissions policies to provide data engineers with access to a specific S3 location (<code>s3://my-bucket/my-dl/dataeng</code>). The trust policy allows the role to be assumed by IDBroker.

Role	Permissions policy	Trust policy	Description
DATASCI_ROLE	aws-cdp-datasci-policy-s3access aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy	aws-cdp-idbroker-role-trust-policy	This role uses the three permissions policies to provide data scientists with access to a specific S3 location (s3://my-bucket/my-dl/datasci). The trust policy allows the role to be assumed by IDBroker.

Use the following documentation in order to create the required S3 bucket and IAM resources, and provide them in Cloudera. The steps involve:

1. Creating the additional permissions policies for the minimal setup
2. Creating the required IAM roles and their associated trust policies
3. Creating the mappings in Cloudera

Create permissions policies for user access

You can create the IAM permissions policies required for user access to the data storage S3 location from the IAM console or AWS CLI.

Before you begin

For IAM policy definitions, refer to [IAM policy definitions](#). Make sure to replace all the placeholders in the policy with actual values.



Note: You only need to create permissions policies. Do not create trust policies in this manner. Trust policies are not created and attached to roles in the same manner as regular IAM policies. Establishing a trust relationship via trust policies is covered as part of a later step described below.

Steps

For AWS console

1. In the AWS web interface, navigate to the IAM console.
2. From the navigation pane, select Policies and then click on Create Policy
3. Choose the JSON tab.
4. Paste the appropriate JSON policy document.



Note: Make sure to replace all the placeholders in the policy with actual values.

5. Click Next.
6. Add tags if required by your organization.
7. Click Next.
8. Type a Name and an optional Description.
9. Click Create policy.

For AWS CLI

Use the following command to create permissions policies:

```
aws iam create-policy --policy-name <NAME> --policy-document <JSON-DOCUMENT>
```

Repeat these steps for all permissions policies that need to be created. For more detailed instructions on how to create IAM policies, refer to the AWS documentation linked below.

Related Information

[Creating IAM policies \(console\)](#)

AWS CLI Reference: create-policy

Create the IAM roles and establish trust relationships: DATAENG_ROLE and DATASCI_ROLE

Use the following steps to create the DATAENG_ROLE and DATASCI_ROLE. These roles allow end users to access specific subsets of S3 cloud storage that you configure in Cloudera.

Before you begin

Review the setup described above and make sure that you understand which policies you need to attach to which roles.

Steps

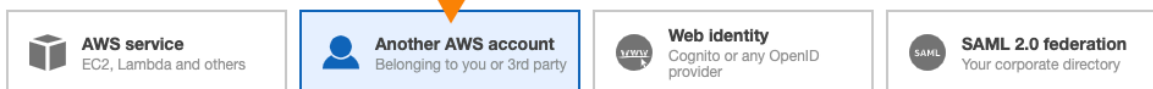
For AWS console

1. In the AWS web interface, navigate to the IAM console.
2. From the navigation pane, select Roles.
3. Click on Create Role.
4. Under "Select type of trusted entity" select Another AWS account.
5. Under "Account ID", enter your AWS account ID. You can obtain it by clicking on your user name in the top bar.

Create role

1 2 3 4

Select type of trusted entity



Allows entities in other accounts to perform actions in this account. [Learn more](#)

Specify accounts that can use this role

Account ID*



- Options**
- ☐ Require external ID (Best practice when a third party will assume this role)
 - ☐ Require MFA ⓘ

6. Click Next.
7. Attach the permissions policies required for the role that you are creating. Make sure to attach all required policies.
8. Click Next.
9. Add tags if required by your organization.
10. Click Next.
11. Provide a name and an optional description for your role, and verify that you have attached all required permissions policies.
12. Click on Create role. This creates an IAM role. No instance profile is created in this case.
13. Click on the role to see its details.
14. Click on the Trust relationships tab.

15. Click on Edit trust relationship.

The screenshot shows the AWS IAM console for the role 'test-role2'. The 'Summary' tab is active, displaying various role details. An orange arrow points from the 'Give this link to users who can switch roles in the console' section to the 'Trust relationships' tab. Another orange arrow points to the 'Edit trust relationship' button within the 'Trust relationships' tab.

Roles > test-role2

Summary Delete role

Role ARN	arn:aws:iam:::role/test-role2
Role description	Edit
Instance Profile ARNs	
Path	/
Creation time	2021-09-17 15:02 PDT
Last activity	Not accessed in the tracking period
Maximum session duration	1 hour Edit
Give this link to users who can switch roles in the console	https://signin.aws.amazon.com/switchrole?roleName=test-role2&account=hwxcloudbreak

Permissions **Trust relationships** **Tags** **Access Advisor** **Revoke sessions**

You can view the trusted entities that can assume the role and the access conditions for the role. [Show policy document](#)

Edit trust relationship

Trusted entities

The following trusted entities can assume this role.

Trusted entities

The account

Conditions

The following conditions define how and when trusted entities can assume the role.

There are no conditions associated with this role.

16. Paste the JSON declaring a trust policy in place of the default policy. Use the appropriate policy described above.

17. Click on Update trust policy.

Repeat these steps for both roles.

For AWS CLI

Use these commands to create the required IAM roles via AWS CLI:

```
aws iam create-role --role name <ROLE-NAME> --assume-role-policy-document <TRUST-POLICY>
aws iam attach-role-policy --role name <ROLE-NAME> --policy-arn <PERMISSIONS-POLICY-ARN>
```

Note that the `aws iam attach-role-policy` command needs to be repeated if there are multiple policies to attach. You should assign the appropriate policies described above.

Once these resources have been created, you can provide them by editing an existing environment in Cloudera.

Related Information

[AWS CLI Reference: iam](#)

Adding Cloudera user/group to IAM role mappings

After creating the two additional IAM roles, one for data engineers and one data scientists, map them to specific user/group in Cloudera.



Note: If you are using [Fine-grained access control](#), you should onboard your users using Ranger instead of using IDBroker mappings. Adding IDBroker mappings is disabled for RAZ-enabled environments.



Note:

If a user is mapped to multiple roles via group membership, the specific role to be used needs to be provided at runtime. If the user is mapped directly to a role, the direct mapping takes precedence over mapping via group membership. For information on how to specify the role, refer to [Specifying a group when user belongs to multiple groups](#).

Required role: DataSteward, EnvironmentAdmin, or Owner

Steps

For Cloudera UI

1. The option to add/modify these mappings is available from the Cloudera Management Console under Environments > click on an environment > Actions > Manage Access > IDBroker Mappings > Edit.
2. Under Current Mappings, click Edit.
3. Click + to display a new field for adding a mapping.
4. Provide the following:
 - a. The User or Group dropdown is pre-populated with Cloudera users and groups. Select the user or group that you would like to map.
 - b. Under Role, specify the role ARN (copied from the IAM role page on AWS). You should select your DATAENG_ROLE here.
5. Repeat the previous two steps to add additional mapping for the DATASCI_ROLE.
6. For example, in the example setup we created the following roles:
 - DATAENG_ROLE - We created this role while onboarding users and we assume that there is a DataEngineers group that was created in Cloudera.
 - DATASCI_ROLE - We created this role while onboarding users and we assume that there is a DataScientists group that was created in Cloudera.

Based on the roles and groups created in this example, the mappings that need to be created are:

IDBroker Mappings ⓘ

User or Group	DataEngineers	Role	arn:aws:iam:123456789001:role/DATAENG_ROLE	⊖ ⊕
User or Group	DataScientists	Role	arn:aws:iam:123456789001:role/DATASCI_ROLE	⊖ ⊕

7. Click Save and Sync.

For CDP CLI

If you would like to create the mappings via CDP CLI, you can:

1. Use the `cdp environments get-id-broker-mappings` command to obtain your current mappings.
2. Use the `cdp environments set-id-broker-mappings` command to set additional mappings. The only way to use this command is to:
 - Pass all the current mappings
 - Add the new mappings
3. Next, sync IDBroker mappings. For example:

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

4. Finally, check the sync status. For example:

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

IAM policy definitions for the minimal cloud storage setup

Use the following IAM policy definitions when defining IAM policies for the minimal cloud storage setup described in the parent topic.

Note that:

- The policy definitions refer to roles by using the convention presented in the table in the parent topic. If the IAM roles that you created use different names, you should update these names in the policy definitions below.
- The policy definitions refer to the example S3 subdirectories presented in the parent topic. If the S3 bucket subdirectories that you created use different names, you should update these names in the policy definitions below.

While creating these IAM policies, make sure to replace the following with actual values:

- `${ARN_PARTITION}` - Replace this with "aws". Or, if you are using one of China regions, replace it with "aws-cn". See [Amazon Resource Names \(ARNs\)](#).
- `${AWS_ACCOUNT_ID}` - Replace this with your AWS account ID.
- `${DATALAKE_BUCKET}` - Replace this with the name of your S3 bucket. For example my-bucket.
- `${STORAGE_LOCATION_BASE}` - Replace this with the path to your Data Lake directory in the S3 bucket specified as `${DATALAKE_BUCKET}/SOME_PATH`. For example my-bucket/my-dl.
- `${LOGS_BUCKET}` - Replace this with the name of your S3 bucket for logs. For example my-bucket.
- `${LOGS_LOCATION_BASE}` - Replace this with the path to your S3 location for logs. For example my-bucket/my-dl.
- `${BACKUP_BUCKET}` - Replace this with the name of your S3 bucket for backups. For example my-bucket.
- `${BACKUP_LOCATION_BASE}` - Replace this with the path to your S3 location for backups. This location is used for both FreeIPA and Data Lake backups. For example my-bucket/my-dl.

aws-cdp-idbroker-assume-role-policy

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "sts:AssumeRole"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "*"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```



Note:

The * in the aws-cdp-idbroker-assume-role-policy means that the IDBroker role will be able to assume any role that also has a trust with the IDBroker role. If preferred, the resource can be a list of role ARNs, but this policy would need to be updated each time a new role is mapped. Both a trust from the target role to the IDBroker role and an AssumeRole policy are necessary for roles to be assumed.

aws-cdp-log-policy

Refer to [aws-cdp-log-policy.json](#).

aws-cdp-backup-policy

Refer to [aws-cdp-backup-policy.json](#).



Note: The aws-cdp-backup-policy policy is only required if your Backup Location Base is in a separate bucket.

aws-cdp-ranger-audit-s3-policy

Refer to [aws-cdp-ranger-audit-s3-policy.json](#).

aws-cdp-datalake-admin-s3-policy

Refer to [aws-cdp-datalake-admin-s3-policy.json](#).

aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy

Refer to [aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy.json](#).



Note:

If using multiple buckets for Storage Location Base, Logs Location Base, and Backup Location Base, the aws-cdp-bucket-access-policy needs to have all the buckets specified.



Note:

The action "s3:ListAllMyBuckets" is optional and allows Hue to display a list of buckets in the S3 browser. Without "s3:ListAllMyBuckets", a user must explicitly enter which S3 bucket they want to browse in Hue.

aws-datalake-backup-policy

Refer to [aws-datalake-backup-policy.json](#).

aws-datalake-restore-policy

Refer to [aws-datalake-restore-policy.json](#).

aws-cdp-ec2-role-trust-policy

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Principal": {
        "Service": "ec2.amazonaws.com"
      },
      "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
    }
  ]
}
```

aws-cdp-idbroker-role-trust-policy

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
```



```
{
  "Effect": "Allow",
  "Principal": {
    "AWS": "arn:aws:iam::${AWS_ACCOUNT_ID}:role/${IDBROKER_ROLE}"
  },
  "Action": "sts:AssumeRole"
}
```

IAM policy definitions for cloud storage location users

Use the following IAM policy definitions when defining IAM policies for cloud storage location users, such as data scientists and data engineers.

Note that:

- The policy definitions refer to roles by using the convention presented in the table in the parent topic. If the IAM roles that you created use different names, you should update these names in the policy definitions below.
- The policy definitions refer to the example S3 subdirectories presented in the parent topic. If the S3 bucket subdirectories that you created use different names, you should update these names in the policy definitions below.

While creating these IAM policies, make sure to replace the following with actual values:

- `${AWS_ACCOUNT_ID}` - Your AWS account ID.
- `${DATALAKE_PATH}` - Path to your Data Lake directory under the Storage Location Base. For example `my-bucket/my-dl`. This does not have to be under the Storage Location Base, but for simplicity this example assumes it is a subdirectory of the Storage Location Base.

aws-cdp-dataeng-policy-s3access

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor3",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::${DATALAKE_PATH}/dataeng/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

aws-cdp-datasci-policy-s3access

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor3",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3:*",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3:::${DATALAKE_PATH}/datasci/*"
    }
  ]
}
```

Using S3 encryption

AWS S3 encryption requires additional permissions added to the IAM roles depending if read only or read/write access is needed.

All IAM roles which need to read data encrypted with SSE-KMS must have the permissions to decrypt using the specific key the data was encrypted with. All IAM roles which need to both read and write data need the encrypt and decrypt permissions (encrypt-only permission is not supported).

IAM role permissions for working with SSE-KMS

Depending on the type of access required, one of the two policies needs to be attached to the roles that access S3. From the examples above, these would be the following roles:

- LOG_ROLE
- RANGER_AUDIT_ROLE
- DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE
- DATAENG_ROLE
- DATASCI_ROLE

Use the json below to create the necessary policies and attach them to the correct IAM roles for your environment.

aws-cdp-sse-kms-read-only-policy

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "kms:Decrypt",
      "Resource": [
        "${KEY_ARN}"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

aws-cdp-sse-kms-read-write-policy

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor0",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": [
        "kms:Decrypt",
        "kms:GenerateDataKey"
      ],
      "Resource": [
        "${KEY_ARN}"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

Related Information

[Encrypting data on S3](#)

Using S3 Express One Zone for data storage

You can use S3 Express One Zone (S3 Express) with Cloudera.

If you have additional data buckets that you would like to use with Cloudera and you do not need zone redundancy, you may use S3 Express buckets, for example for faster processing of temporary data.

The following limitations apply when using S3 Express buckets:

- You can only use S3 Express buckets with Cloudera Data Hub running Cloudera Runtime 7.2.18 or newer. Data services do not currently support it.
- S3 Express buckets may not be used for logs and backups.

If you would like to use an S3 Express bucket for running Cloudera Data Hub workloads, you should:

1. Add the required permissions in AWS
2. Set bucket region in core-site.xml

Permissions

In order to use an S3Express bucket, you should add the following permissions to the DATALAKE_ADMIN_ROLE role described in the [Minimal setup for AWS cloud storage](#):

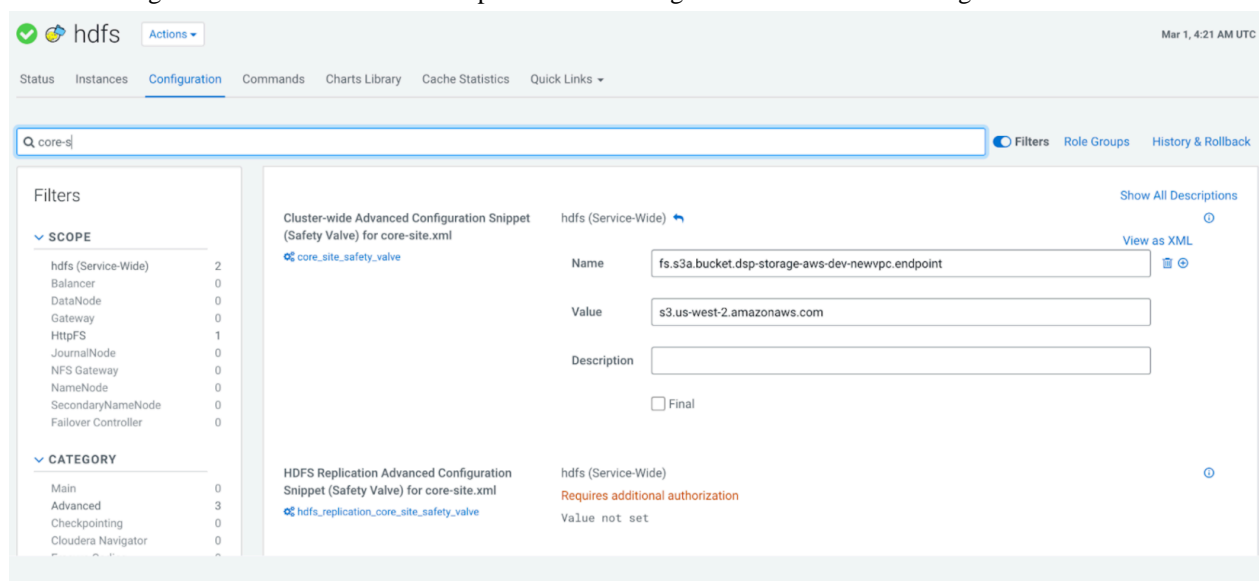
```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": [
    {
      "Sid": "VisualEditor2",
      "Effect": "Allow",
      "Action": "s3express:CreateSession",
      "Resource": "arn:aws:s3express:region:account-id:bucket/base-bucket-name
--azid--x-s3"
    }
  ]
}
```

Set bucket region in core-site.xml

Set the AWS region of the S3Express bucket in the core-site.xml as follows:

```
<property>
  <name>fs.s3a.bucket.<bucket-name>.endpoint.region</name>
  <value>us-west-2</value>
</property>
```

The following screenshot illustrates how to perform this configuration in Cloudera Manager:



Supported AWS block storage

Review the list of supported AWS disk types for Cloudera.

Cloudera supports the following AWS disk types:

Cloudera name	AWS name
standard	Magnetic
ephemeral	Ephemeral
gp2	General Purpose (GP2 SSD)
gp3	General Purpose (GP3 SSD)
st1	Throughput Optimized HDD

Related Information

[Amazon EBS volume types](#)

[Amazon EC2 instance store](#)

Customer managed encryption keys

By default, Data Lake and FreeIPA's Amazon Elastic Block Store (EBS) volumes and Relational Database Service (RDS) are encrypted using a default key from Amazon's KMS, but you can optionally configure encryption using Customer Managed Keys (CMK). Data Hubs inherit environment's encryption key by default but you have an option to specify a different CMK during Cloudera Data Hub creation.

Amazon offers the option to encrypt EBS volumes and RDS instances using a default key from Amazon's Key Management System (KMS) or using an external customer-managed KMS. By default, Data Lake and FreeIPA are encrypted using the default key from Amazon's KMS present in the region where the environment is running, but you can provide a customer-managed KMS key instead of the default key. Encryption is configured for block devices and root devices. When encryption is configured for a given cluster, it is automatically applied to all the disk devices of any new VM instances added as a result of cluster scaling or repair.



Note: Only single-Region KMS keys are supported by Cloudera. Using a multi-Region KMS key will result in an error.

This document includes the following content:

1. [Environment and Cloudera Data Hub encryption options](#) on page 44
2. [Permissions for using encryption](#) on page 45
3. [Ensuring that an existing encryption key can be used](#) on page 46
4. [Creating a new encryption key on AWS](#) on page 46

Environment and Cloudera Data Hub encryption options

By default, Cloudera Data Hub clusters use the same default key from Amazon's KMS or CMK as the parent environment but you have an option to pass a different CMK during Cloudera Data Hub creation.

All possible scenarios are summarized in the following table:

Encryption key during environment registration	Encryption key during Cloudera Data Hub creation	Result
Absent	Absent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EBS and RDS encryption for Data Lake, FreeIPA, and Cloudera Data Hub clusters is with the default regional encryption key.

Encryption key during environment registration	Encryption key during Cloudera Data Hub creation	Result
Present	Absent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EBS and RDS encryption for Data Lake, FreeIPA, and all Cloudera Data Hub clusters is with the CMK provided during environment registration.
Present	Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EBS and RDS encryption for Data Lake and FreeIPA is with the CMK provided during environment registration. If a CMK is provided for a Cloudera Data Hub, then EBS encryption for the Cloudera Data Hub is with the CMK provided per host group during the Cloudera Data Hub creation.
Absent	Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No EBS and RDS encryption is configured for Data Lake and FreeIPA. EBS encryption for the specific Cloudera Data Hub is with the default or CMK provided per host group during Cloudera Data Hub creation.

Permissions for using encryption

If you are planning to use encryption, ensure that the [cross-account IAM role](#) used for the provisioning credential includes the following permissions:

EC2 permissions

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "ec2:CopyImage",
      "ec2:CreateSnapshot",
      "ec2>DeleteSnapshot",
      "ec2:DescribeSnapshots",
      "ec2:CreateVolume",
      "ec2>DeleteVolume",
      "ec2:DescribeVolumes",
      "ec2:DeregisterImage",
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
  }
}
```

KMS permissions

```
{
  "Version": "2012-10-17",
  "Statement": {
    "Effect": "Allow",
    "Action": [
      "kms:DescribeKey",
      "kms:ListKeys",
      "kms:ListAliases"
    ],
    "Resource": "*"
  }
}
```

If planning to use encryption, ensure that your existing encryption key can be used or create a new encryption key.

Ensuring that an existing encryption key can be used

If you already have an existing encryption key, make sure that the key fulfills the following requirements.

If you have an existing encryption key that you would like to use with Cloudera Data Hub, make sure that:

- The following are attached as key user:
 - The `AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling` built-in role.
 - Your IAM role or IAM user used for the cloud credential.
- To check that these are attached, in the AWS Management Console, navigate to the KMS console > Customer managed keys, select your encryption key, and scroll to Key Users.
- The encryption key is located in the same region where you would like to create clusters with encrypted volumes.

Creating a new encryption key on AWS

If you don't have an existing encryption key, use the following instructions to create one.

1. In the AWS Management Console, navigate to KMS console.
2. Select Customer managed keys.
3. From the Region dropdown, select the region in which you would like to create and use the encryption key.
4. Click Create key.
5. In Step 1: Configure Key:
 - a. Under Key type, choose Symmetric.
 - b. Expand Advanced Options and under Key Material Origin, select “KMS” or “External”.
6. In Step 2: Create Alias and Description:
 - a. Enter an alias for your key.
 - b. Defining tags is optional.
7. In Step 3: Define Key Administrative Permissions, select the following:
 - a. Choose your own IAM user/role used for logging into the AWS Management Console. Do not set `AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling` or the cross-account IAM role as the key admin.
8. In Step 4: Define Key Usage Permissions:
 - a. Select the `AWSServiceRoleForAutoScaling` built-in role.
 - b. Select the cross-account IAM role.
9. In Step 5: Review and edit key policy, you may optionally tweak the key policy as desired, or simply leave it as generated by AWS.
10. Navigate to the last page of the wizard and then click Finish to create an encryption key.

Related Information

[Adding a customer managed encryption key to a Cloudera environment running on AWS](#)

[Configuring encryption for Cloudera Data Hub's EBS volumes on AWS](#)

AWS limits

When you create your AWS account, AWS sets limits to the resources available to you. The limits can vary by region.

For example:

- Depending on your AWS account limits, you might only be allowed to provision a certain number of CPU instances, or you might not have default access to GPU instances at all.

- If you are planning to use Endpoint Access Gateway, Cloudera will create two AWS network load balancers (AWS NLB) per cluster (that is for each Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub). Make sure that your AWS NLB limits allow for the load balancer creation.
- If you are planning to use the Cloudera AI service, review [Limitations on AWS](#) in Cloudera AI docs.

Make sure to review your AWS service limits before you proceed.

To view the limits set by Amazon for your account, log in to AWS and go to EC2 > Limits. The EC2 Service Limits page lists the limits for the resources available to you in your EC2 instance, including limits to the number of instances and hosts. The Networking Limits section on the page lists the VPC, subnet, and security group limits for your AWS account. For example, there is typically a limit of 5 VPCs per region.

To review what resources Cloudera creates on your AWS account during environment registration and later when you deploy specific Cloudera services, refer to [AWS resources used by Cloudera](#).

If you require more resources than the limit set by Amazon, you can request Amazon to raise the limit of a resource. On the EC2 Service Limits page, click Request limit increase for the resource that you want to increase and create an AWS support case for a Service Limit Increase.

For more information about AWS limits, refer to [AWS Service Limits](#) in AWS documentation.


Overview of AWS resources used by Cloudera


The following AWS resources are used by Cloudera and Cloudera services.

AWS resources created for a Cloudera environment



When a Cloudera environment is created, a FreeIPA cluster and a Data Lake cluster are created.

The following AWS resources are created for FreeIPA (one per environment):

Resource	Description
Virtual Private Cloud (VPC)	You need to provide your own existing VPC and subnets. All the resources that Cloudera provisions for the environment are provisioned into this specific VPC. For example, the EC2 instances provisioned for Cloudera Data Hub or Cloudera Data Warehouse are provisioned into that VPC.
Identity and Access Management (IAM)	The cross-account IAM policy that you provided as your credential allows Cloudera to obtain an access and secret key from AWS, allowing Cloudera to create resources for your environment and for Cloudera services such as Cloudera Data Hub, Cloudera Data Warehouse, and Cloudera AI on your AWS account.
CloudFormation	<p>During environment creation, CloudFormation stack is provisioned for FreeIPA to create required resources. This generates an AWS stack which links and describes the resources of your FreeIPA server. Multi-AZ deployments do not use a CloudFormation template for VM creation. Neither autoscaling groups or launch templates are created. The cluster resources are managed individually using AWS native components (for example, EC2 instances).</p> <p> Caution: Do not attempt to change the configuration of the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template. Any manual modifications (such as modifying suspended processes or subnets) that you make to the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template are not supported and may cause future errors or failures, particularly during repair processes.</p>



Resource	Description
Auto Scaling	<p>FreeIPA uses the Auto Scaling service for upscaling FreeIPA, except in a multi-AZ deployment.</p> <p> Caution: After FreeIPA instances have been created, do not attempt to change their configuration of the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template. Any manual modifications (such as modifying suspended processes or subnets) that you make to the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template are not supported and may cause future errors or failures, particularly during repair processes.</p>
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	<p>During environment creation, two or three m5.large EC2 instances are provisioned for the FreeIPA HA server by default. The number of instances depends on the selected Data Lake type. Furthermore, security groups with the rules specified during environment creation are provisioned to define inbound and outbound access to the instances.</p>

In addition, the following resources are created for each Data Lake (one per environment):

Resource	Description
CloudFormation	<p>A CloudFormation stack is provisioned for your Data Lake to create instances, disks, and RDS required. This generates an AWS stack which links and describes the resources of your Data Lake cluster. Multi-AZ deployments do not use a CloudFormation template for VM creation. Neither autoscaling groups nor launch templates are created. In a multi-AZ setup the cluster resources are managed individually using AWS native components (for example, EC2 instances).</p> <p> Caution: Do not attempt to change the configuration of the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template. Any manual modifications (such as modifying suspended processes or subnets) that you make to the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template are not supported and may cause future errors or failures, particularly during repair processes.</p>
Auto Scaling	<p>The Data Lake uses the Auto Scaling service for upscaling clusters, except in a multi-AZ deployment.</p> <p> Caution: After a Data Lake has been created, do not attempt to change the configuration of the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template. Any manual modifications (such as modifying suspended processes or subnets) that you make to the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template are not supported and may cause future errors or failures, particularly during repair processes.</p>
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	<p>EC2 instances with attached storage are provisioned for the Data Lake nodes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light duty: Two instances are provisioned: One t3.medium instance (IDBroker) and one m5.2xlarge instance (Data Lake Master node). • Enterprise: Ten instances are provisioned: Two t3.medium instances (IDBroker), three m5.xlarge instances (two Data Lake Master nodes and one Auxiliary node), and five m5.2xlarge instances (three Data Lake Core nodes and two Gateway nodes). <p>Furthermore, security groups with the rules specified during environment creation are provisioned to define inbound and outbound access to the instances.</p>
Relational Database Service (RDS)	<p>An RDS instance (db.m5.large) is provisioned for the Data Lake. This RDS instance is used for Cloudera Manager, Ranger, and Hive MetaStore.</p>
Simple Storage Service (S3)	<p>The existing S3 that you provide during environment creation for the Data Lake is used for Data Lake log storage and workload data storage.</p>

AWS resources created for Cloudera Data Hub

The following AWS resources are created for the Cloudera Data Hub service:

Resource	Description
CloudFormation	<p>A CloudFormation stack is created for each Cloudera Data Hub cluster to create instances and disks. This generates an AWS stack which links and describes the resources of your Cloudera Data Hub cluster. Multi-AZ deployments do not use a CloudFormation template for VM creation. Neither autoscaling groups or launch templates are created. In a multi-AZ setup the cluster resources are managed individually using AWS native components (for example, EC2 instances).</p> <p> Caution: Do not attempt to change the configuration of the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template. Any manual modifications (such as modifying suspended processes or subnets) that you make to the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template are not supported and may cause future errors or failures, particularly during repair processes.</p>
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	An EC2 instance is created for each cluster node. The instance type varies depending on what you selected during Cloudera Data Hub cluster creation. For each instance, attached storage is provisioned. The storage size and type varies depending on what you selected during cluster creation. Furthermore, security groups with the rules specified during environment creation are provisioned to define inbound and outbound access to the instances. For a list of supported EC2 instance types, refer to Cloudera on cloud service rates .
Relational Database Service (RDS)	Cloudera Data Hub connects to the Hive MetaStore database on the RDS instance provisioned for the Data Lake.
Simple Storage Service (S3)	The existing S3 bucket that you provided for the Data Lake to use for workload data storage can be accessed from Cloudera Data Hub clusters via the S3A connector.
Auto Scaling	<p>Cloudera Data Hub uses the Auto Scaling service for upscaling clusters, except in a multi-AZ deployment.</p> <p> Caution: After a Cloudera Data Hub has been created, do not attempt to change the configuration of the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template. Any manual modifications (such as modifying suspended processes or subnets) that you make to the Auto Scaling groups or the launch template are not supported and may cause future errors or failures, particularly during repair processes.</p>
Key Management Service (KMS)	Cloudera Data Hub uses KMS for encrypting your disks if during Cloudera Data Hub cluster creation you select to use disk encryption.

AWS resources created for Cloudera Data Engineering

The following AWS resources are created for the Cloudera Data Engineering service:

Resource	Description
CloudFormation	The initial deployment of services such as the EKS cluster is orchestrated through CloudFormation. This generates an AWS stack which links and describes the resources of your Cloudera Data Engineering cluster.
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	Cloudera Data Engineering uses EC2 instances as cluster nodes. For a list of supported EC2 instance types, refer to Cloudera on cloud service rates .
Auto Scaling	Cloudera Data Engineering uses AWS AutoScaler to add or remove EC2 instances to the kubernetes cluster. Whenever the kubernetes cluster is running low on resources, new EC2 instances are provisioned and joined into the EKS cluster. Whenever the AutoScaler detects an over-provisioning of resources, it removes and suspends EC2 instances.

Resource	Description
Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)	EKS is the AWS implementation of the kubernetes stack. All PODs are running within an EKS cluster (one per environment).
ELB Classic Load Balancer	Cloudera Data Engineering uses Classic Load Balancers for redirecting traffic to EC2 instances.
Key Management Service (KMS)	Cloudera Data Engineering uses KMS for encrypting your disks if you select to use disk encryption.
Elastic Block Store (EBS)	Cloudera Data Engineering uses EBS for persistent instance storage.
Elastic File System (EFS)	Cloudera Data Engineering uses EFS for persistent service and virtual cluster storage.
Relational Database Service (RDS)	Cloudera Data Engineering uses RDS for provisioning relational databases.

AWS resources created for Cloudera DataFlow

The following AWS resources are created for the Cloudera DataFlow service:

Resource	Description
CloudFormation	The initial deployment of services such as the EKS cluster is orchestrated through CloudFormation. This generates an AWS stack which links and describes the resources of your Cloudera DataFlow cluster.
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	Cloudera DataFlow uses EC2 instances as cluster nodes. For a list of supported EC2 instance types, refer to Cloudera on cloud service rates .
Auto Scaling	Cloudera DataFlow uses AWS AutoScaler to add or remove EC2 instances to the Kubernetes cluster. Whenever the Kubernetes cluster is running low on resources, new EC2 instances are provisioned and joined into the EKS cluster. Whenever the AutoScaler detects an over-provisioning of resources, it removes and suspends EC2 instances.
Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS)	EKS is the AWS implementation of the kubernetes stack. All PODs are running within an EKS cluster (one per environment).
ELB Classic Load Balancer	Cloudera DataFlow uses Classic Load Balancers for redirecting traffic to EC2 instances.
Elastic Block Store (EBS)	Cloudera DataFlow uses EBS for persistent instance storage.
Relational Database Service (RDS)	Cloudera DataFlow uses RDS for provisioning relational databases.

AWS resources created for Cloudera Data Warehouse

The following AWS resources are created for the Cloudera Data Warehouse service:

Resource	Description
Identity and Access Management (IAM)	During Cloudera Data Warehouse cluster provisioning, the Cloudera Data Warehouse service creates an IAM role that defines access to S3 and other provisioned resources. Such role is then attached to the EC2 instance profile to grant PODs within the kubernetes environment access to these resources.
Certificate Manager	Cloudera Data Warehouse creates, stores, and maintains a certificate in the AWS certificate manager. This certificate is used to allow HTTPS connections to the external facing endpoints (i.e. for JDBC or the DAS UI). The certificate is signed by a trusted certificate authority, therefore external consumers and browser can securely connect to Cloudera Data Warehouse services without having to deal with untrusted CA or self-signed certificates.

Resource	Description
CloudFormation	The initial deployment of services such as the EKS cluster, the Cloudera Data Warehouse-specific RDS database, and S3 buckets is orchestrated through CloudFormation. This generates an AWS stack which links and describes the resources of your Cloudera Data Warehouse cluster.
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	Cloudera Data Warehouse uses EC2 instances as cluster nodes. Two different EC2 instance types (through two different auto scaler groups) are used to support shared services and compute requirements within the cluster: m5.2xlarge for always on components, and r5d.4xlarge for compute nodes (Hive and Impala executors). Furthermore, security groups with the rules specified during environment creation are provisioned to define inbound and outbound access to the instances. For a list of supported EC2 instance types, refer to Cloudera on cloud service rates .
Simple Storage Service (S3)	Cloudera Data Warehouse creates its own S3 buckets (separate from the environment's S3 bucket(s)) for storing data and logs.
Auto Scaling	Cloudera Data Warehouse uses AWS AutoScaler to add or remove EC2 instances to the kubernetes cluster. Whenever the kubernetes cluster is running low on resources, new EC2 instances are provisioned and joined into the EKS cluster. Whenever the AutoScaler detects an over-provisioning of resources, it removes and suspends EC2 instances.
Elastic File System (EFS)	EFS is used as shared filesystem across PODs to persist data (i.e. result cache).
Elastic Load Balancing (ELB)	All inbound traffic is routed through ELB towards the ingress controller of the kubernetes cluster. The ELB is provisioned as a result of the kubernetes ingress controller, which is the single point of entry for services, running in the kubernetes cluster.
Managed Kubernetes Service (EKS)	EKS is the AWS implementation of the kubernetes stack. All DW-deployed PODs are running within an EKS cluster (one per environment).
Key Management Service (KMS)	Cloudera Data Warehouse encrypts data at rest in S3. This requires an encryption key to be generated and stored in KMS. The key is completely under the control of AWS and cannot be exported or otherwise extracted. The S3 buckets are directly referencing the key within KMS, using it to encrypt the stored data.
Relational Database Service (RDS)	During cluster provisioning, Cloudera Data Warehouse provisions an RDS instance to be used as backend database system for metadata, managed and stored by the HMS instances, represented by "DB Catalogs". Each DB Catalog is implemented as separate database within this single RDS instance.
Security Token Service (STS)	STS is used to generate access tokens (based on roles) to access the resources within the environment's VPC.

AWS resources created for Cloudera AI

The following AWS resources are created for the Cloudera AI service:

Resource	Description
Identity and Access Management (IAM)	Cloudera AI creates additional IAM roles and policies for each cluster. Such roles are then attached to the EC2 instance profile.
Elastic Block Store (EBS)	Cloudera AI uses EBS as block storage.
Elastic Load Balancer (ELB)	Cloudera AI uses Classic Load Balancers for redirecting traffic to EC2 instances.
Key Management Service (KMS)	Cloudera AI uses KMS for encrypting your disks if you select to use disk encryption.
Elastic File System (EFS)	EFS is used for project file storage.

Resource	Description
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	Cloudera AI uses EC2 instances as cluster nodes. Three different EC2 instance types (through three different auto scaler groups) are used to support Cloudera AI infra and compute requirements within the kubernetes cluster. Furthermore, security groups with the rules specified during environment creation are provisioned to define inbound and outbound access to the instances. For a list of supported EC2 instance types, refer to Cloudera on cloud service rates .
Auto Scaling	Cloudera AI uses AWS AutoScaler to add or remove EC2 instances to the kubernetes cluster. Whenever the kubernetes cluster is running low on resources, new EC2 instances are provisioned and joined into the cluster. Whenever the AutoScaler detects an over-provisioning of resources, it removes and suspends EC2 instances.
Simple Storage Service (S3)	Cloudera AI uses S3 as the primary store for data and logs.
Security Token Service (STS)	STS is used to generate access tokens (based on roles) to access the resources within the environment's VPC.
Managed Kubernetes Service (EKS)	EKS is the AWS implementation of the kubernetes stack. All PODs are running within an EKS cluster (one per environment).

AWS resources created for Cloudera Operational Database

The following AWS resources are created for the Cloudera Operational Database service:

Resource	Description
CloudFormation	A CloudFormation stack is created for each Cloudera Operational Database database to create instances and disks. This generates an AWS stack which links and describes the resources of your Cloudera Operational Database database.
Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)	An EC2 instance is created for each node. The instance type, storage size, and storage type is determined automatically by Cloudera Operational Database. Furthermore, security groups with the rules specified during environment creation are provisioned to define inbound and outbound access to the instances.
Simple Storage Service (S3)	The existing S3 bucket that you provided for the Data Lake to use for workload data storage can be accessed from Cloudera Operational Database database via the S3A connector.
Relational Database Service (RDS)	An RDS instance is provisioned for the Cloudera Operational Database. This RDS instance is used by Cloudera Manager.

AWS outbound network access destinations

If you have limited outbound internet access (for example due to using a firewall or proxy), review this content to learn which specific outbound destinations must be available in order to register a Cloudera environment.

We recommend hostname-based policies, as some of the destination services do not have static IP addresses. IP address details in CIDR notation have been provided where static IPs are in-use.



Warning: On 30 September 2025, Microsoft will retire the default outbound access connectivity for virtual machines in Azure. You must configure an explicit outbound connectivity method. For more information, see [Cloudera Customer Advisory-866](#) and [Transitioning from Azure default outbound access](#) documentation.



Note:

If the cloud provider network that you would like to use for registering a Cloudera environment uses a custom DNS server that does not allow name resolution for public domain, you should add all the domains listed in the below tables to the DNS forwarder for name resolution.

The following list includes general destinations as well as AWS-specific destinations.

General endpoints

Description/ Usage	Cloudera service	Destination	Protocol and Authentication	IP Protocol/Port	Comments
Control Plane API	All services	US-based Control Plane: api.us-west-1.cdp.cloudera.com EU-based Control Plane: api.eu-1.cdp.cloudera.com AP-based Control Plane: api.ap-1.cdp.cloudera.com	HTTPS with Cloudera- generated access key	TCP/443	Cloudera Control Plane REST API.
Cloudera CCMv1 Persistent Control Plane connection	All services	*.ccm.cdp.cloudera.com 44.234.52.96/27	SSH public/ private key authentication	TCP/6000-6049	One connection per cluster configured; persistent
Cloudera CCMv2 Persistent Control Plane connection	All services	US-based Control Plane: *.v2.us-west-1.ccm.cdp.cloudera.com 35.80.24.128/27 EU-based Control Plane: *.v2.ccm.eu-1.cdp.cloudera.com 3.65.246.128/27 AP-based Control Plane: *.v2.ccm.ap-1.cdp.cloudera.com 3.26.127.64/27	HTTPS with mutual authentication	TCP/443	Multiple long- lived/persistent connections
Cloudera Databus Telemetry, billing and metering data	All services	US-based Control Plane: dbusapi.us- west-1.sigma.altus.cloudera.com api.us-west-1.cdp.cloudera.com https://cloudera-dbus- prod.s3.amazonaws.com EU-based Control Plane: api.eu-1.cdp.cloudera.com https://mow-prod-eu-central-1- sigmadbus-dbus.s3.eu- central-1.amazonaws.com https://mow-prod-eu-central-1- sigmadbus-dbus.s3.amazonaws.com AP-based Control Plane: api.ap-1.cdp.cloudera.com https://mow-prod-ap-southeast-2- sigmadbus-dbus.s3.ap- southeast-2.amazonaws.com https://mow-prod-ap-southeast-2- sigmadbus-dbus.s3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS with Cloudera- generated access key for dbus HTTPS for S3	TCP/443	Regular interval for telemetry, billing, metering services, and used for Cloudera Observability if enabled. Larger payloads are sent to a Cloudera managed S3 bucket.

Description/ Usage	Cloudera service	Destination	Protocol and Authentication	IP Protocol/Port	Comments
Cloudera Observability Metrics System metrics collection	All services	US-based Control Plane: *.api.monitoring.us-west-1.cdp.cloudera.com EU-based Control Plane: *.api.monitoring.eu-1.cdp.cloudera.com AP-based Control Plane: *.api.monitoring.ap-1.cdp.cloudera.com	HTTPS	TCP/443	New as of March 2024
Cloudera Manager parcels Software distribution	All services	archive.cloudera.com	HTTPS	TCP/443	Cloudera's public software repository. CDN backed service; IP range not predictable.
RPMs Cloudera RPMs for workload agents	All services	cloudera-service-delivery-cache.s3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	TPC/443	RPM packages for some workload components
Container Images Software Distribution	Cloudera Data Engineering Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera Data Warehouse Cloudera AI	container.repo.cloudera.com container.repository.cloudera.com prod-us-west-2-starport-layer-bucket.s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com prod-us-west-2-starport-layer-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com s3-r-w.us-west-2.amazonaws.com *.execute-api.us-west-2.amazonaws.com prod-eu-west-1-starport-layer-bucket.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com prod-eu-west-1-starport-layer-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com s3-r-w.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com *.execute-api.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com prod-ap-southeast-1-starport-layer-bucket.s3.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com prod-ap-southeast-1-starport-layer-bucket.s3.amazonaws.com s3-r-w.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com *.execute-api.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com	HTTPS	TCP/443	CDN-backed and AWS ECR-backed services; IP range not predictable. container.repo.cloudera.com uses ECR backend which requires S3 URLs. IP geolocation attempts to select closest API and ECR backend; clients may be directed to any of the destinations.

Description/ Usage	Cloudera service	Destination	Protocol and Authentication	IP Protocol/Port	Comments
Flow Definitions Cloudera AWS bucket with flow definitions	Cloudera DataFlow	US-based Control Plane: s3.us-west-2.amazonaws.com/dfx-flow-artifacts.mow-prod.mow-prod.cloudera.com EU-based Control Plane: cldr-mow-prod-eu-central-1-dfx-flow-artifacts.s3.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com AP-based Control Plane: cldr-mow-prod-ap-southeast-2-dfx-flow-artifacts.s3.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	Outbound internet access to S3 hosts is necessary on all cloud providers when using Cloudera DataFlow as the workload needs to query outbound to an S3 location to retrieve the flow definition when creating a deployment.
Public Signing Key Retrieval	Cloudera Data Engineering Cloudera DataFlow	US-based Control Plane: consoleauth.altus.cloudera.com console.us-west-1.cdp.cloudera.com EU-based Control Plane: console.eu-1.cdp.cloudera.com AP-based Control Plane: console.ap-1.cdp.cloudera.com	HTTPS	TCP/443	Required to allow authentication to Cloudera Data Engineering virtual Cluster using a Cloudera Access Key.
Control Plane IAM API	Cloudera AI	US-based Control Plane: iamapi.us-west-1.altus.cloudera.com console.us-west-1.cdp.cloudera.com EU-based Control Plane: console.eu-1.cdp.cloudera.com AP-based Control Plane: console.ap-1.cdp.cloudera.com	HTTPS	TCP/443	For connecting to the IAMAPI for fetching the entitlement details.
AMPs Cloudera Accelerators for Machine Learning Projects	Cloudera AI	https://raw.githubusercontent.com https://github.com	HTTPS	TCP/443	Files for AMPs are hosted on GitHub.
AI Agent Studios	Cloudera AI	huggingface.co github.com github.infra.cloudera.com nodejs.org iojs.org container.repo.cloudera.com	HTTPS	TCP/443	Required for AI Agent Studios
Cloudera Copilot	Cloudera AI	bedrock-runtime.<region>.amazonaws.com api.gradio.app	HTTPS	TCP/443	Required for Cloudera Copilot AMP when deploying an LLM on AWS Bedrock.
Learning Hub	Cloudera AI	https://github.com/cloudera/learning-hub-content	HTTPS	TCP/443	Access Learning Hub in air-gapped environments

AWS-specific endpoints

Description/ Usage	Cloudera service	Destination	Protocol and Authentication	IP Protocol/Port	Comments
AWS STS	All services	sts.amazonaws.com sts.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	Cloudera 7.1.1+ required before can be made internal with VPC endpoints.
AWS S3	All services	*.s3.amazonaws.com *.s3.<AWS_REGION>.amazonaws.com s3.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	The <AWS_REGION> should be replaced with the AWS region used for your workloads. *.s3.<AWS_REGION>.amazonaws.c is VPC internal. *.s3.amazonaws.com and s3.amazonaws.com can be made internal with VPC endpoints.
AWS RDS	All services	*.*.rds.amazonaws.com	JDBC / Postgres binary protocol / MySQL / RDS CA certs	TCP 5432 / 3306 / 443	VPC Internal. Only Cloudera Data Engineering uses MySQL and requires port 3306 to be open.
AWS EC	Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera Data Warehouse Cloudera AI	api.ecr.<AWS_REGION>.amazonaws.com *.dkr.ecr.<AWS_REGION>.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	VPC Internal. The <AWS_REGION> should be replaced with the AWS region used for your workloads.
AWS EC2	Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera Data Warehouse Cloudera AI Cloudera Operational Database	ec2.<AWS_REGION>.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	VPC Internal. The <AWS_REGION> should be replaced with the AWS region used for your workloads.
AWS EKS	Cloudera Data Engineering Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera Data Warehouse Cloudera AI	eks.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	AWS does not support EKS VPC endpoints at this time.
AWS Cloudformation	Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera Data Warehouse Cloudera AI	cloudformation.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	Can be made internal with VPC endpoints.

Description/Usage	Cloudera service	Destination	Protocol and Authentication	IP Protocol/Port	Comments
AWS Autoscaling	Cloudera Data Engineering Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera Data Warehouse Cloudera AI	autoscaling.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	Can be made internal with VPC endpoints.
AWS EFS	Cloudera Data Engineering Cloudera Data Warehouse Cloudera AI	elasticfilesystem.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	Can be made internal with VPC endpoints.
AWS ELB	Cloudera Data Engineering Cloudera Data Warehouse	elasticloadbalancing.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	Can be made internal with VPC endpoints.
AWS EKS k8s cluster API	Cloudera Data Warehouse	<UNIQUEID>.*.eks.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	Optional for new clusters. The <UNIQUEID> should be replaced with the unique hostname that is assigned when an EKS k8s cluster is deployed.
AWS RDS API	Cloudera Data Warehouse	rds.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	AWS does not support RDS API VPC endpoints at this time. This requirement is under further evaluation. Cloudera Data Warehouse uses Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL.
AWS Service Quotas	Cloudera Data Warehouse	servicequotas.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	AWS does not support Service Quota via VPC endpoints. Used to check limits and warn prior to hitting the limits.
AWS Price List Service	Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera Data Warehouse	pricing.*.amazonaws.com	HTTPS (one way) IAM authentication	TCP/443	AWS Price List Service uses us-east-1 or ap-south-1 as the region.

Access to workload UIs

If you have restricted DNS or networking setup, make sure that *.cloudera.site is resolvable from your network so that members of your organization can access workload UIs.

Cloudera workloads (including Data Lake) use subdomains under cloudera.site to host various UI endpoints (Cloudera Manager, Ranger, Knox, Hue and so on). Cloudera automatically provisions these endpoints whenever a Data Lake, Cloudera Data Hub or another type of workload (for example, Virtual Warehouse in Cloudera Data Warehouse) is created, and routing is set up so that you can access these endpoints from your network.

The subdomains are assigned under cloudera.site using the following convention:

```
<endpoint-name>.<env-truncated-name>.<customer-workload-subdomain>.<regional-subdomain>.cloudera.site
```

Supported browsers

Cloudera validates and tests against the latest version and supports recent versions of the following browsers:

- Google Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox



Note:

- Mozilla Firefox is not supported by Cloudera Data Engineering.
- Certain accessibility features in Cloudera DataFlow do not work in Mozilla Firefox.
- Safari
- Microsoft Edge

Other resources

While this document attempts to provide a complete overview of cloud provider requirements, there is additional documentation that you should review if planning to deploy Cloudera data services.

The following table includes links to documentation that you should review if planning to deploy the respective Cloudera data service:

Cloudera data service	Documentation links
Cloudera Data Engineering	Cloudera Data Engineering AWS prerequisites Cloudera Data Engineering cost management Cloudera Data Engineering performance management
Cloudera Data Warehouse	Virtual Warehouse sizing requirements for public cloud environments Virtual Warehouse IP address and cloud resource requirements for environments on cloud Managing costs in the public cloud environments for Cloudera Data Warehouse AWS environment requirements checklist

Cloudera data service	Documentation links
Cloudera DataFlow	AWS requirements for Cloudera DataFlow Cloudera DataFlow AWS networking Cloudera DataFlow AWS limits
Cloudera AI	Cloudera AI limitations on AWS Cloudera AI restricted policies for AWS Use a non-transparent proxy with Cloudera AI on AWS environments
Cloudera Operational Database	Cloudera Operational Database cloud checklist AWS requirements for Cloudera Operational Database deployment

Cloudera CIDR

List of Cloudera Control Plane source IP addresses

In cases where the Cloudera Control Plane is communicating directly with resources in the Cloudera environment, the Cloudera Control Plane source IP address will be from the ranges below.

Security groups deployed/managed by Cloudera Control Plane will automatically include the required rules. These source IP ranges will be included if the Cloudera Control Plane requires direct inbound access to the resource.

Cloudera Control Plane Region	IP Ranges
us-west-1	35.80.24.128/27, 35.166.86.177/32, 52.36.110.208/32, 52.40.165.49/32
eu-1	3.65.246.128/27
ap-1	3.26.127.64/27

If the security groups (or other network access policies) in the network path are not managed by the Cloudera Control Plane, ensure that inbound access from the appropriate range(s) are permitted.