Configuring SELinux for Cloudera environments (Preview)

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Overview

Security-Enhanced Linux (SELinux) security architecture allows you to control access to applications, processes, and files using security policies. Cloudera images have permissive and enforced modes. You can use the permissive mode to log the security violations, and enforced mode to block the logged security violations. You can enable SELinux with enforced mode for Cloudera environments and its services during environment creation, or you can configure your existing environments to use enforced mode for higher security.

Important!

Currently, only third-party softwares, such as PostgreSQL, Nginx and FreeIPA is supported for SELinux.

You can set the following modes for SELinux:

- Enforcing: enforcing mode actively applies security policies
- Permissive: permissive mode logs any security violations without enforcing policies

For the list of security policies covered in SELinux, see <u>Reference list of SELinux security</u> <u>policies</u>.

You can configure SELinux mode for Cloudera environments during environment creation. If no parameter is specified for SELinux, the permissive mode will be used by default for new environments. If no value is specified for SELinux when updating existing environments, a BadRequest exception is thrown.

SELinux related logs are included in the default log collection of an environment. This means that the logs regarding SELinux are included in the diagnostic bundle that can be sent to Cloudera Support for case resolution. For more information, see the Sending diagnostic bundle to Cloudera Support documentation.

Important!

Configuring SELinux is currently available as a preview feature for AWS. You need to have CDP_SECURITY_ENFORCING_SELINUX entitlement to use this feature. For more information about how to obtain the entitlement, contact Cloudera Customer Support.

Before you begin

 You need to install beta CDP CLI to configure SELinux for your environments. For more information, see the <u>Installing beta CDP CLI documentation</u>.

Configuring SELinux for new environments using CDP CLI

You can set the SELinux mode for FreeIPA, Data Lake and Cloudera Data Hub using the selinux parameter:

FreeIPA

Data Lake

```
Unset
cdp datalake create-aws-datalake \
     --datalake-name [***ENVIRONMENT NAME***]-dl \
     --environment-name [***ENVIRONMENT NAME***] \
     --selinux ENFORCING
```

Cloudera Data Hub

```
--cluster-definition [***CLUSTER DEFINITION***] \
--selinux ENFORCING
```

Reference list of security policies

The following list details the default security policies that are logged or enforced based on the SELinux mode setting:

- abrt
- accountsd
- acct
- afs
- aiccu
- aide
- ajaxterm
- alsa
- amanda
- amtu
- anaconda
- antivirus
- apache
- apcupsd
- apm
- application
- arpwatch
- asterisk
- auditadm
- authconfig
- authlogin
- automount
- avahi
- awstats
- bacula
- base
- bcfq2
- bind
- bitlbee
- blkmapd

- icecast
- inetd
- init
- inn
- insights_client
- iodine
- iotop
- ipa
- ipmievd
- ipsec
- iptables
- irc
- irqbalance
- iscsi
- isns
- jabber
- jetty
- jockey
- journalctl
- kdbus
- kdump
- kdumpgui
- keepalived
- kerberos
- keyboardd
- keystone
- kismet
- kmscon
- kpatch
- ksmtuned

- blueman
- bluetooth
- boinc
- boltd
- bootloader
- brctl
- brltty
- bugzilla
- bumblebee
- cachefilesd
- calamaris
- callweaver
- canna
- ccs
- cdrecord
- certmaster
- certmonger
- certwatch
- cfengine
- cqdcbxd
- cgroup
- chrome
- chronyd
- cinder
- cipe
- clock
- cloqd
- cloudform
- cmirrord
- cobbler
- cockpit
- collectd
- colord
- comsat
- condor
- conman
- conntrackd
- consolekit
- couchdb
- courier
- cpucontrol

- ktalk
- 12tp
- ldap
- libraries
- likewise
- linuxptp
- lircd
- livecd
- lldpad
- loadkeys
- locallogin
- lockdev
- logadm
- logging
- logrotate
- logwatch
- lpd
- 1sm
- lttng-tools
- lvm
- mailman
- mailscanner
- man2html
- mandb
- mcelog
- mediawiki
- memcached
- milter
- minidlna
- minissdpd
- mip6d
- mirrormanager
- miscfiles
- mock
- modemmanager
- modutils
- mojomojo
- mon_statd
- mongodb
- motion
- mount

- cpufreqselector
- cpuplug
- cron
- ctdb
- cups
- cvs
- cyphesis
- cyrus
- daemontools
- dbadm
- dbskk
- dbus
- dcc
- ddclient
- denyhosts
- devicekit
- dhcp
- dictd
- dirsrv
- dirsrv-admin
- dmesq
- dmidecode
- dnsmasq
- dnssec
- dovecot
- drbd
- dspam
- entropyd
- exim
- fail2ban
- fcoe
- fetchmail
- finger
- firewalld
- firewallgui
- firstboot
- fprintd
- freeipmi
- freqset
- fstools
- ftp

- mozilla
- mpd
- mplayer
- mrtg
- mta
- munin
- mysql
- mythtv
- naemon
- nagios
- namespace
- ncftool
- netlabel
- netutils
- networkmanager
- ninfod
- nis
- nova
- nscd
- nsd
- nslcd
- ntop
- ntp
- numad
- nut
- nx
- obex
- oddjob
- opafm
- openct
- opendnssec
- openfortivpn
- openhpid
- openshift
- openshift-origin
- opensm
- openvpn
- openvswitch
- openwsman
- oracleasm
- osad

- fwupd
- games
- gdomap
- geoclue
- getty
- git
- gitosis
- glance
- gnome
- gpg
- gpm
- gpsd
- gssproxy
- quest
- hddtemp
- hostapd
- hostname
- hsqldb
- hwloc
- hypervkvp
- ibacm

- pads
- passenger
- pcmcia
- pcp
- pcscd
- pdns
- pegasus
- permissivedomains
- pesign
- pingd
- piranha
- pkcs
- pkcs11proxyd
- pki
- plymouthd
- podsleuth
- policykit
- polipo
- portmap
- portreserve
- pos