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Deployment Guide

Cassandra Security

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Cassandra Security

> **Important**
>
> Starting in 9.0.005.15, Cassandra support is deprecated in Genesys Co-browse and Redis is the default database for new customers. Support for Cassandra will be discontinued in a later release.

This article describes how to tune secure access from your Co-browse Server to external Cassandra. Starting from 8.5.1, you can secure the following when using external Cassandra:

- Secure the access interfaces using authentication and authorization.
- Secure network traffic using TLS.

Securing Access Interfaces

You can secure your access interfaces based on an authentication and authorization scheme. In other words, Cassandra needs to know:

- **Authentication**—who is trying to access the system?
- **Authorization**—is the user allowed to access the system and what data can the user access?

With the default setup, anybody can access any data. To secure access interfaces from Co-browse Server to external Cassandra, you must:

1. Turn on authentication and authorization in your Cassandra configuration.
2. Set up a new Cassandra user to access the Co-browse keyspace.
3. Specify Cassandra user settings in the Resource Access Point configuration.

Configure Cassandra to Use Authentication and Authorization

Configure Cassandra by editing **<Cassandra installation directory>/conf/cassandra.yaml**.

1. Set the **authenticator** option to `PasswordAuthenticator`. It's set to `AllowAllAuthenticator` by default.
2. Set the **authorizer** option to `CassandraAuthorizer`. It's set to `AllowAllAuthorizer` by default.
3. Optionally, tune your **sytem_auth** keyspace replication according to the DataStax system_auth documentation. Note that the validity period for permisions caching is 2000 ms. For more information about Cassandra permissions, see the DataStax Object permissions documentation.
4. Restart your Cassandra node.

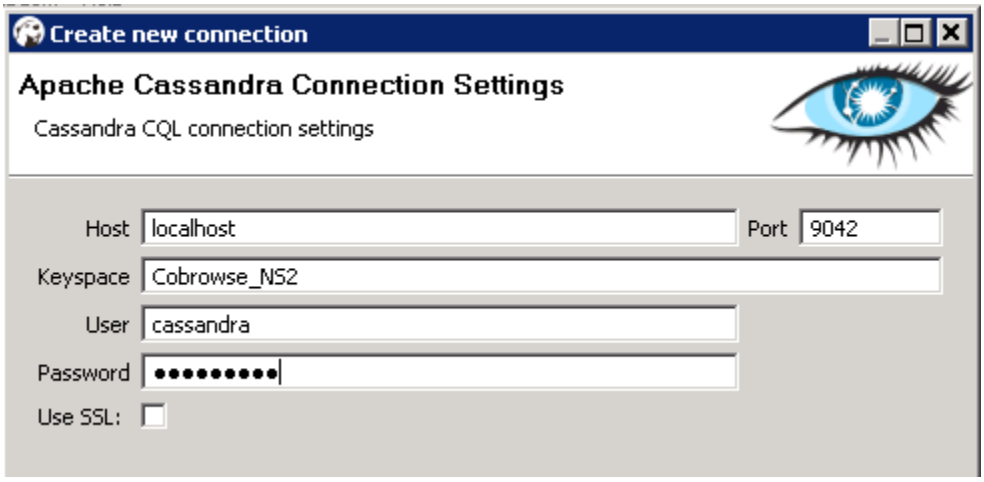
Set Up a New Cassandra User

To set up a new Cassandra user, use a Cassandra client tool like **dbeaver** or **cqlsh**:

1. Start by connecting to Cassandra using the default superuser name and password, **cassandra/cassandra**. The following examples use dbeaver and cqlsh as examples but you can use a different Cassandra client:

   - **dbeaver**:

     Navigate to **New connection > Cassandra CQL > Appache Cassandra Connection Settings**. Specify the **Host** and **Keyspace**. Use your superuser login for **User** and **Password**.

   - **cqlsh**:

     Start cqlsh using the default superuser name and password:

     ```
     ./cqlsh -u cassandra -p cassandra
     ```

2. Use the CREATE USER CQL statement to create another superuser. For example:

   ```
   CREATE USER IF NOT EXISTS <new_cobrowse_user> WITH PASSWORD 'new_password' SUPERUSER
   ```

3. Use the GRANT CQL statement to grant access permisions. For example:

   ```
   GRANT ALL PERMISSIONS  ON <cobrowse_keyspace> TO <new_cobrowse_user>
   ```

   CQL also supports the authorization statements GRANT, LIST PERMISSIONS, and REVOKE.

Deactivate Default Superuser

Optionally, you can now deactivate the default superuser **cassandra**:

1. Login as your new superuser.
2. Change the password for the **cassandra** user.
3. Turn off the superuser status for the **cassandra** user.

Configure Resource Access Point

Use the login information of the superuser you created to configure the Cassandra Resource Access

Point:

1. Open or create a **cassandraClient** configuration options section.
2. Set the **userName** and **password** to your superuser's login.