

GENESYS

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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**.

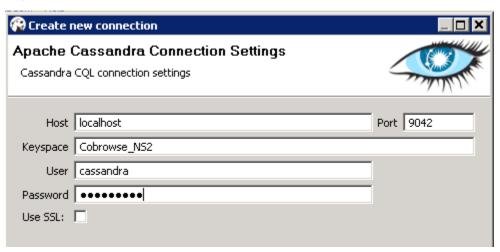
- Set the authenticator option to PasswordAuthenticator. It's set to AllowAllAuthenticator by default.
- 2. Set the **authorizer** option to CassandraAuthorizer. It's set to AllowAllAuthorizer by default.
- 3. Optionally, tune your **sytem_auth** keyspace replication according to the **DataStax system_auth** 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 cglsh 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.

