

Trino's New OPA Authorizer: *An Open Source Love Story*



Engineering

Bloomberg

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TechAtBloomberg.com

 Stackable

An Open Source Love Story

Who am I?



Sönke Liebau
CPO Stackable

- Co-Founder Stackable
- Many years as a Big Data Consultant
- The man with the vision

"If you have visions, go see a doctor!"



What made us embark upon this journey?

Platform ... what does that even mean?

- Many things to many people
 - Ease of use
 - Support
 - Integrated everything
 - GUI
 - ...

Platform ... what does that even mean?

“A platform is a set of software and a surrounding ecosystem of resources that helps you to grow your business. A platform enables growth through connection: its value comes not only from its own features, but from its ability to connect external tools, teams, data, and processes.”



Data Visualisation



Analytics & AI



Data Processing



Storage



Data Ingestion



Infrastructure
Orchestration



Security



Open Policy Agent

Monitoring



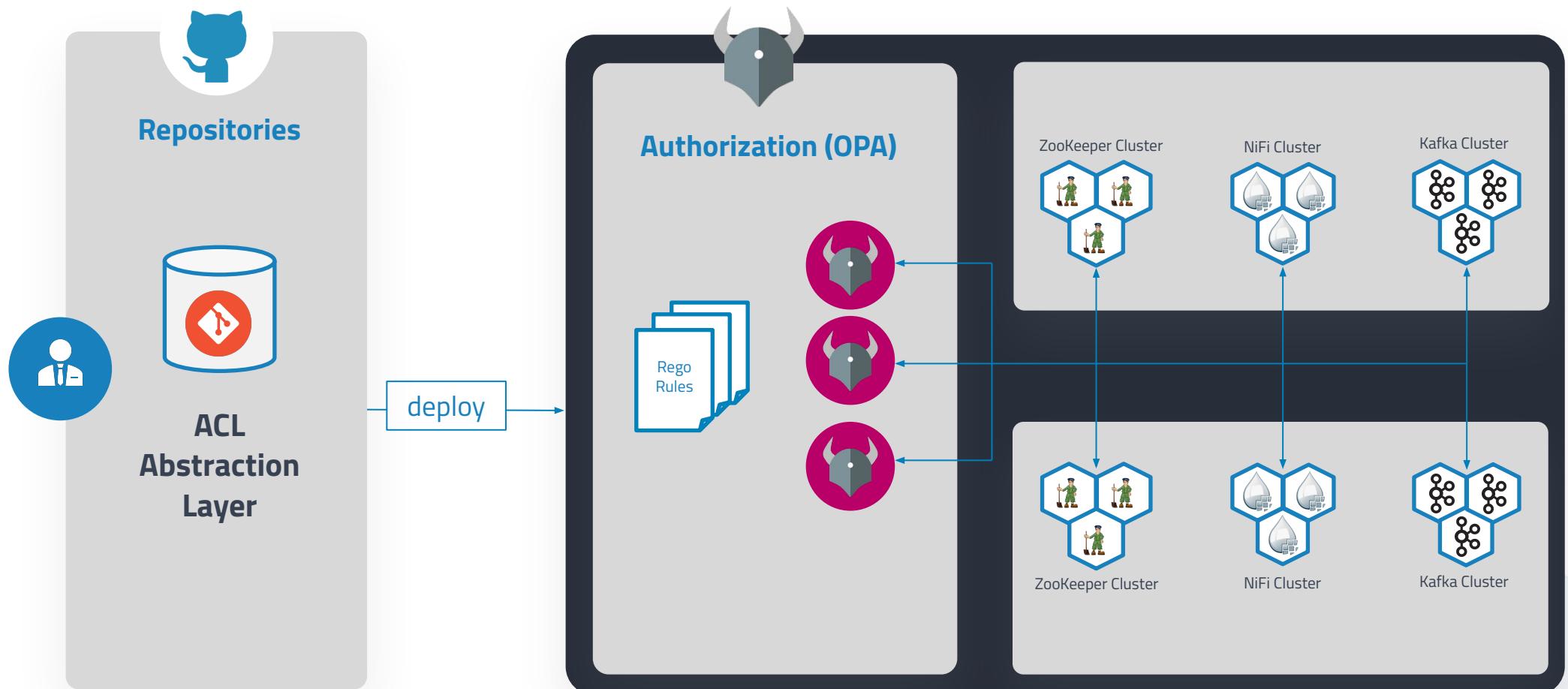
We still want things to feel the same ...

- Configure TLS the same way for every product
- Specify S3 backends only once and reuse them
- Specify your AD only once and reuse it
- Configure products to work with each other automatically ..
- ...

For the purpose of this talk ...

One place to specify who is allowed to access what!

What we want ...



Why not Ranger?

- Ranger has a fixed development model
- To add new systems you need to write new modules, compile and roll out Ranger
- OPA is all REST
 - Basically everything is configuration
- We can build the 80% abstraction layer easily
- Anybody else -> they can build whatever extra they need -> in config!

The beginning ...

Commits on Oct 7, 2021	
Readme  nighthkr committed 2 years ago	33c034c  
Initial spike  nighthkr committed 2 years ago	186689d  
In the beginning, darkness there was  nighthkr committed 2 years ago	619e5fc  

and then there was light ...

Hi Sebastian,

I work at Bloomberg and I am part of the Trino development world. I developed the Apache Ranger plugin inside Trino.

We are starting to run into more advanced authorization use cases and need some more powerful than simple yes/no decisions for access control decision making. Thus OPA.

We want to develop ontop of your existing OPA plugin without rewriting it but to do that we need to have a consistent open source licensing.

I am curious if you would change your OPA license to

<https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

We will give you full credit of course. Presentations and up stream code.

and then there was light ...

Change license from OSL3 to ASL2 #23

Edit

Code ▾

Merged

Ifrancke merged 1 commit into main from license on Feb 6

Conversation 0

Commits 1

Checks 1

Files changed 1

+201 -42



Ifrancke commented on Feb 6

Member ...

No description provided.



Change license from OSL3 to ASL2

Unverified ✓ 03cd723

Reviewers

soenkkeliebau



Assignees

No one—assign yourself



Stackable

and then there was light ...

Hi Lars/Soenke,

Erik and Pablo from Bloomberg.

Just wanted to say Hi and thanks for the change ASF2 changes on the OPA Trino plugin.

Pablo and I are developers in the Trino community. We have been developing against your

<https://github.com/stackabletech/trino-opa-authorizer>

For a few months now.

Thanks again!

getting closer ...

- Add support for Open Policy Agent** × cla-signed 63
#19532 opened on Oct 25 by vagaerg
- Add support for Open Policy Agent** × cla-signed 200
#17940 by vagaerg was closed on Oct 25 • Changes requested 3 of 5 tasks

Today's speakers

Pablo Arteaga is a Software Engineer with Bloomberg's Data & Analytics Platform Engineering group. He is part of a team that is building a data mesh and the tooling around it to empower data owners to easily manage and share their datasets in a secure and scalable manner.

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Our business mandate: Make data accessible

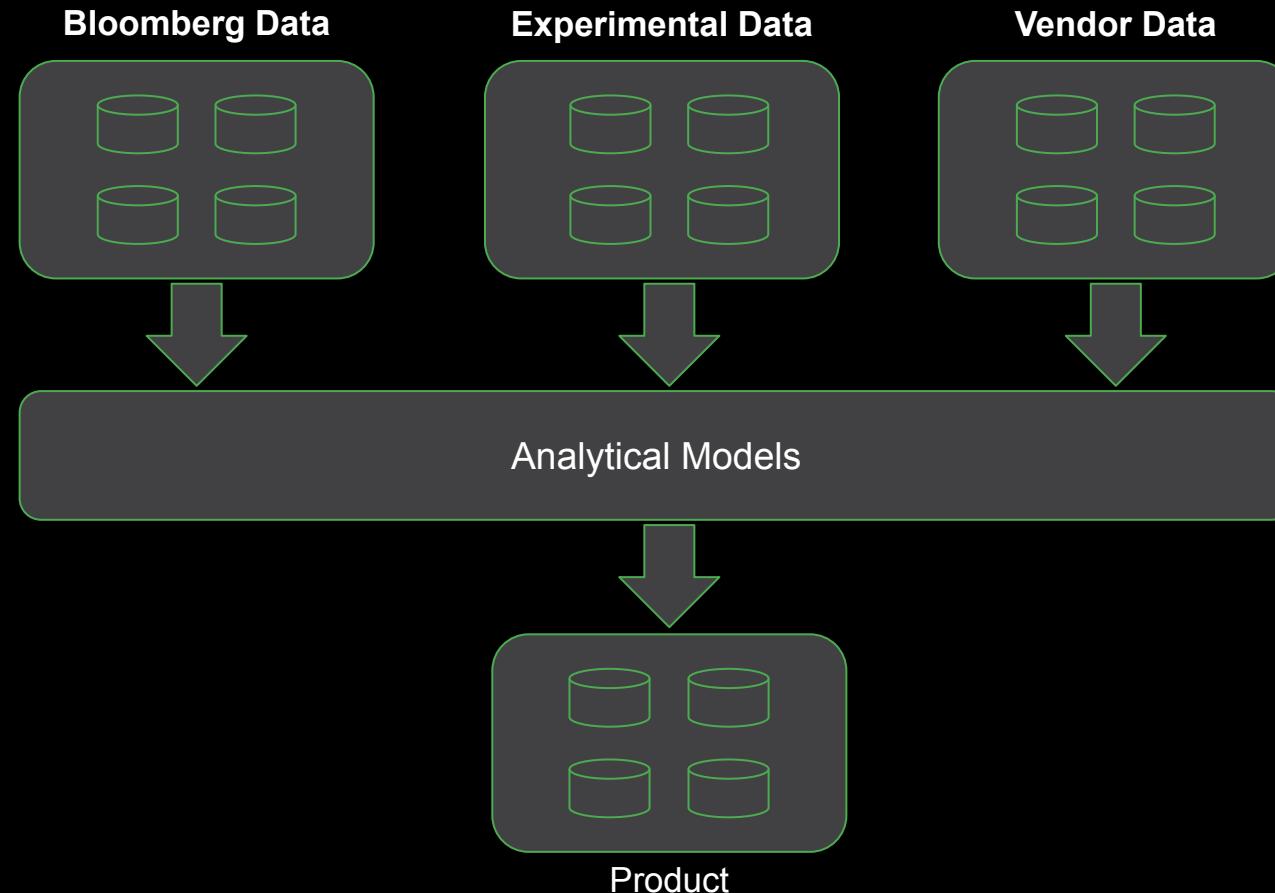
Why did we embark on this journey?

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Research Analysts: Where we started

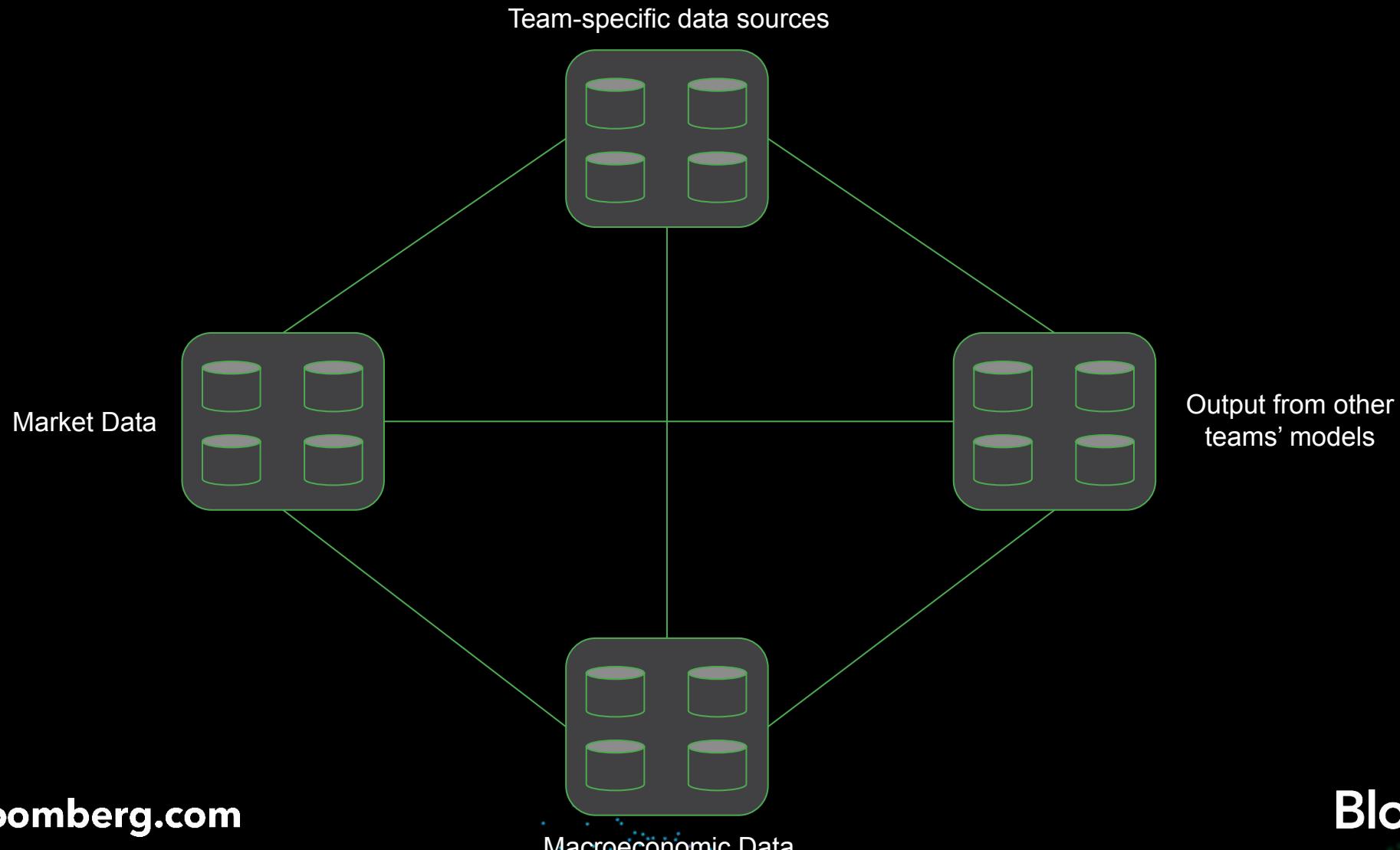


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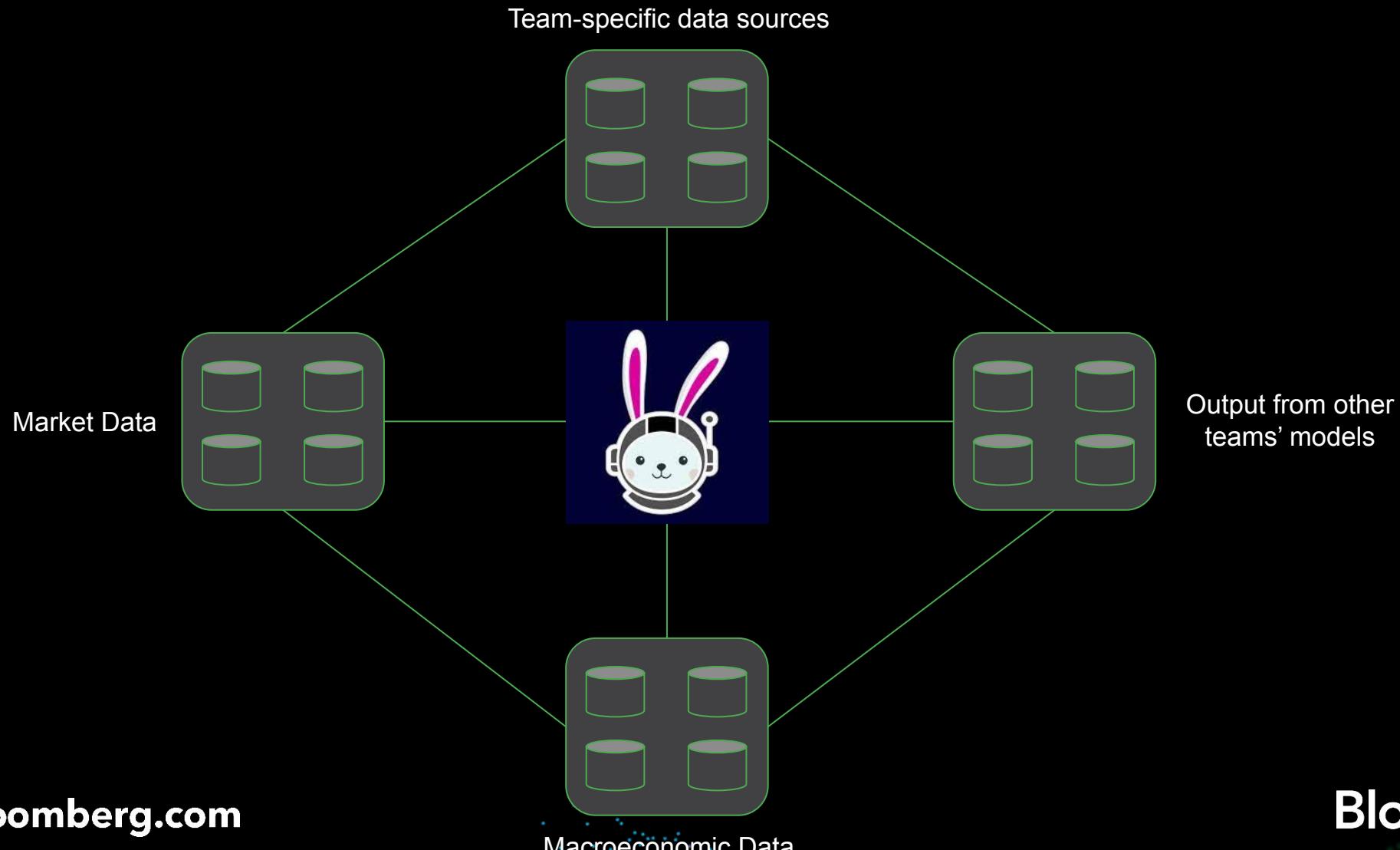
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An interconnected maze



An interconnected maze



Our main requirements

- Catalogs are our federation point
- **Data owners can expose their datasets and control access to them**
- Catalogs must be:

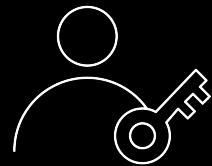


Data security



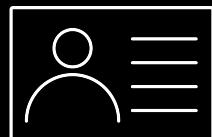
Authorization

- Granular rules: From catalog-level down to row-level access, depending on the use case

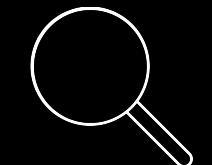


Administration of policies - access control policy federation

- **Data owners** define access policies using granular rules
- Policies are flexible



Integration with Enterprise directories (e.g., LDAP)



Traceability: Query audit log enables analysis of usage patterns

Our initial approach to access control: Apache Ranger

- Apache Ranger is:
 - Open source
 - Well known within the Apache Hadoop ecosystem
 - Actively maintained
 - Extensible
- It meets many of our requirements:
 - Directory integration: Through ranger-usersync
 - RBAC-style rules
 - Friendly self-service UI



Ranger's authorization model

Ranger's authorization model is intuitive: **who** is doing **what** upon **which data**?



Who

User has been authenticated prior to sending the query

```
SELECT country, estimate  
FROM  
analyst_data.economics.gdp_predictions
```



What

Selecting data from specific columns in a table



Which data

Catalog: *analyst_data*
Schema: *economics*
Table: *gdp_predictions*
Columns: *country, estimate*

Policy Label

catalog *

schema *

table *

column *

Description

Audit Logging

Allow Conditions:

Select Role	Select Group	Select User	Permissions
<input type="button" value="Select Roles"/> <input type="button" value="..."/>	<input type="text" value="trino-users"/> <input type="button" value="x"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Select Users"/>	<input type="button" value="Select"/> <input type="button" value="Use"/> <input type="button" value="Show"/> <input type="button" value="x"/>

add/edit permissions

- Select
- Insert
- Create
- Drop
- Delete
- Use
- Alter
- Grant
- Revoke
- Show
- Impersonate
- All
- execute
- Select/Deselect All

hide ▾

Where Ranger did not suffice for us

- Ranger's RBAC system limitations:
 - Resource-based policies are static and may not be expressive enough
 - RBAC policy explosion, particularly in a multi-tenant system like Trino
- Ranger's ABAC system limitations:
 - Tags are created and synced by external systems
 - Tricky to inspect & debug
- Delegation capabilities:
 - Delegation functionality is absolute - no capability to delegate specific permissions only

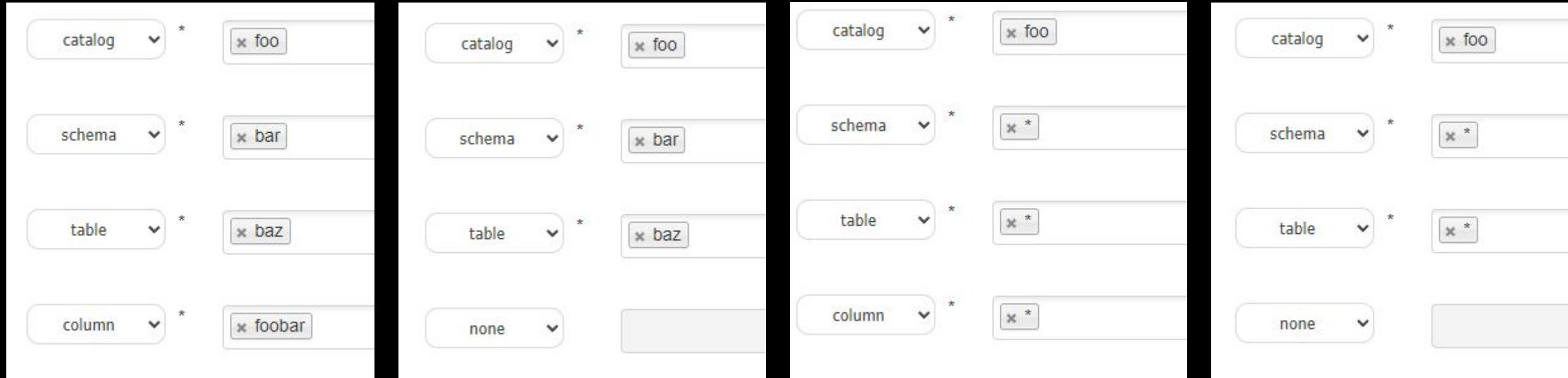
Where Ranger did not suffice for us

- No clear namespacing / ownership of rules:
 - Hard to know *why* a rule was created or what its purpose is
- Ranger rules are not peer reviewed:
 - Fine for simple rules, but complex Ranger rules may even involve JavaScript logic
- Ranger is heavyweight and intertwined with applications that use it:
 - Hadoop dependencies make builds & artifacts larger
 - Complex to mock out or run locally for integration testing
 - Changing Ranger's policy evaluation logic requires rebuilding all applications that rely on it

Where Ranger did not suffice for us

Ranger is intended to be generic, and this can result in ambiguous rules...
and developers prefer code over understanding app-specific logic :)

How do these differ for a query on “*foo.bar.baz*” column “*foobar*”?



Ranger did not suffice for us... and that's just fine

Ranger covers a specific set of requirements, and does this very well

However, building a multi-tenant, enterprise-ready datamesh requires more:

- Support for complex & pluggable RBAC and ABAC logic
- Peer review capabilities
- Staged policy deployment & policy testing
- Easy integration testing support for local development
- Extensive tooling for inspection & debugging of policies
- More modularity: Ranger's *one-stop-shop* model makes it hard to integrate with other systems

Ranger's RBAC limitations - Some rules just don't play nicely

Organizationally-aware rules - For a given catalog, users can:

- Write data to any table *if they are the owner of said catalog*
- Read data from any table *if they are within the same team as the owner*
- Inspect the schema of tables (but not read data from them) *if they are within the same department as the owner*

To some extent, this *can* be done with Ranger ABAC rules, but things like traversing org charts (person > team > department) are not trivial without a powerful query language

Ranger's RBAC limitations - Some rules just don't play nicely

Dynamic rules, for instance:

- Matching resources based on regex expressions
- Dynamic attributes: time of day, IP addresses, time since user last logged in
- Logic-defined user grouping: Applying rules to users based on the *intersection* of several groups, for instance

Some of these *can* be done through frequent *ranger-tagsync* invocations and the creation of specific tags & groups for each required attribute, but it is not ideal and becomes hard to debug

Ranger's RBAC limitations - Some rules just don't play nicely

Global invariant enforcement, regardless of whatever other rules users have added

For instance, regardless of whatever rules exist...

- (Mutual exclusion) “*Users that can read confidential research data cannot write to public catalogs*”
- (Compliance enforcement) “*No rule can grant users in non-GDPR regions access to GDPR-sensitive data*”
- (Fail-safe invariants) “*Users should never be in more than one region*”

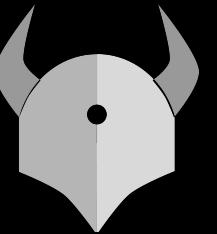
Ranger's RBAC limitations - Some rules just don't play nicely

Interaction between ABAC & RBAC:

- Ranger treats RBAC and ABAC rules as mostly separate
- This makes it hard to implement logic along the lines of:
 - ABAC rule: Grant access to unpublished research reports for users tagged “researcher”
 - + RBAC rule: For catalog “energy”, grant access to users in the “commodities” team only

This can be done by creating a resource-based rule and an attribute rule to separately enforce both conditions

However, the link between the two isn't registered - they're two entirely separate entities



Open Policy Agent

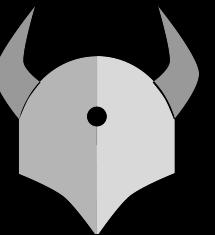
Our next step: Open Policy Agent (OPA)

*“OPA is a **lightweight general-purpose policy engine** that can be co-located with your service.”*

OPA expresses policies as code, and allows us to:

- Move *all* policy evaluation logic away from Trino
- Implement arbitrarily complex policies
- Follow standard SDLC practices for security policies

<https://www.openpolicyagent.org/docs/latest/philosophy/#what-is-opa>

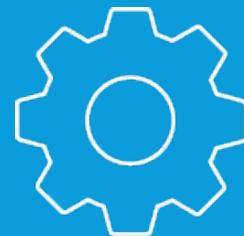


Open Policy Agent

What makes an OPA policy?

An OPA policy is a snippet of code written in a language called *Rego*, and may use additional data to make its decisions

<https://www.openpolicyagent.org/docs/latest/policy-language/#what-is-rego>

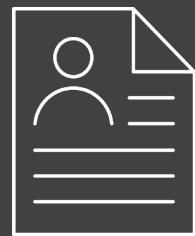


Rego code

The *logic* of the policy is written as code, using *Rego*

For example

“Users can read data from any table as long as they are in the same team as the owner”

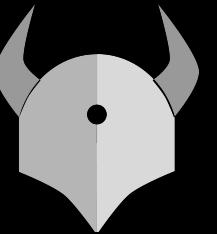


External data

Any data the policy needs to make its decisions

For example

Mappings between:
- Tables to owners
- Users and teams



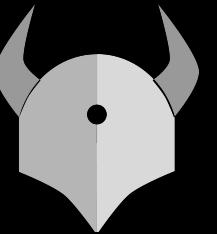
Open Policy Agent

Why we like OPA: Lightweight & general-purpose

“OPA is a lightweight general-purpose policy engine that can be co-located with your service. You can integrate OPA as a sidecar, host-level daemon, or library.”

“Services offload policy decisions to OPA by executing queries. OPA evaluates policies and data to produce query results [...]”

<https://www.openpolicyagent.org/docs/latest/philosophy/#what-is-opa>



Open Policy Agent

Why we like OPA: Decoupling of enforcement logic

*“Software services should allow policies to be specified declaratively, **updated at any time without recompiling or redeploying**, and enforced automatically [...]”*

*[...] The policies you write can adapt more easily to the external environment – to factors that the developer **could never have imagined at the time the software service was designed**.”*

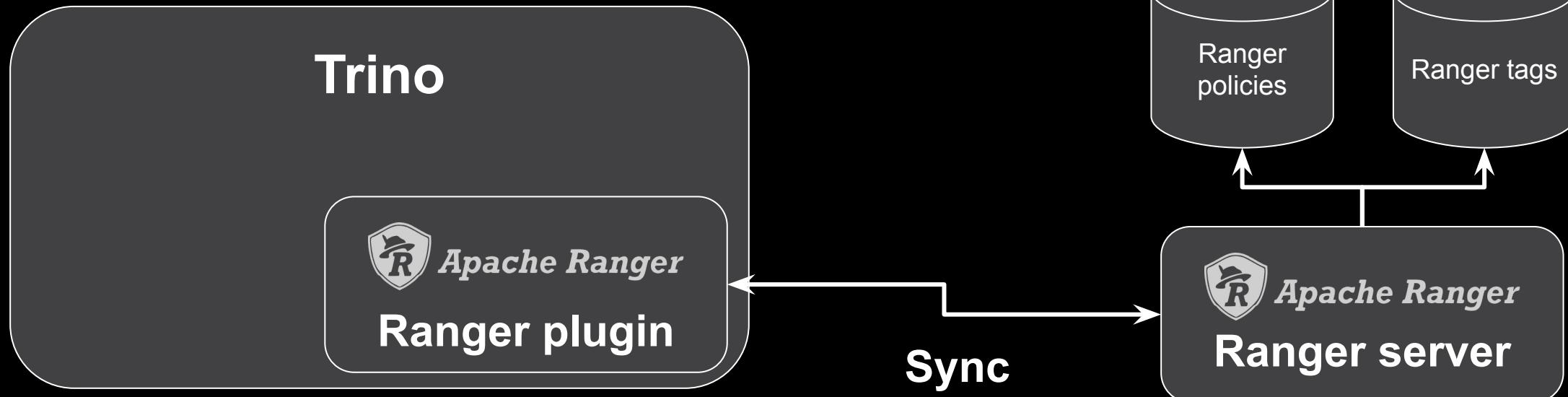
<https://www.openpolicyagent.org/docs/latest/philosophy/#policy-decoupling>

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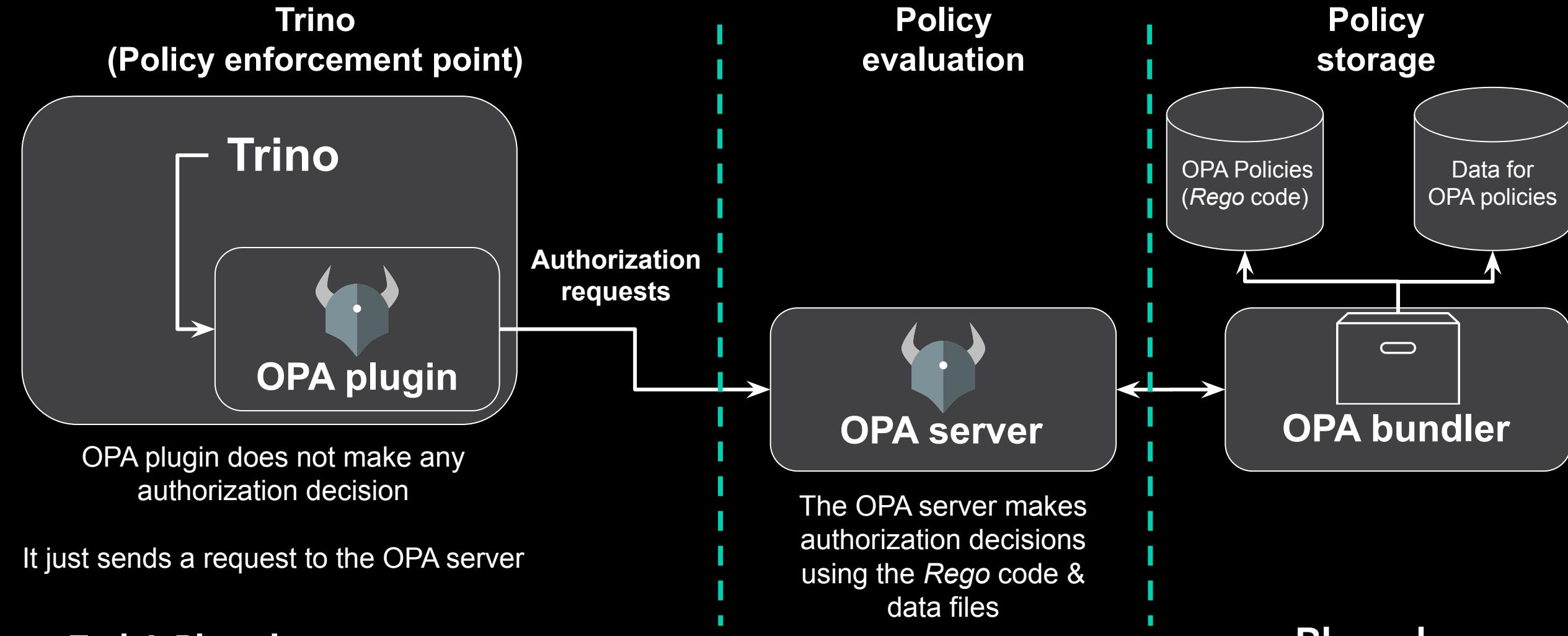
Trino & Ranger architecture

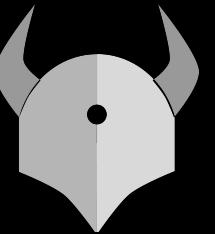


Authorization requests to the Ranger plugin
running within the Trino JVM

All evaluation happens within the Ranger plugin,
in-process

Trino & OPA architecture: Fully decoupled





Open Policy Agent

Why we like OPA: Namespacing

All parts of an OPA policy (the *Rego* code and any ancillary data) are **namespaced**; namespaces are hierarchical & multi-level

```
package example.trinosummit.policies

import input
import future.keywords.if
import data.example.trinosummit.some_json_file as json_data

default allow := false

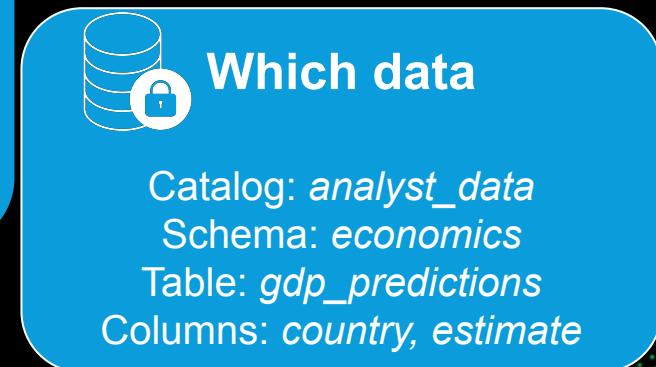
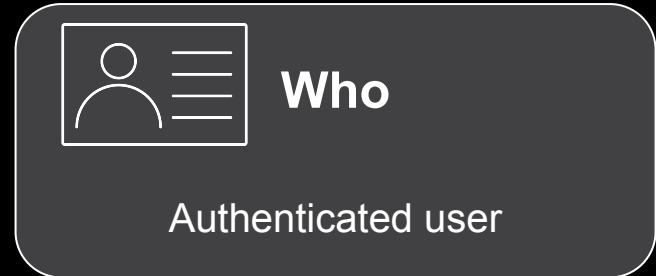
allow if input.context.identity.user in json_data.allowed_users
```

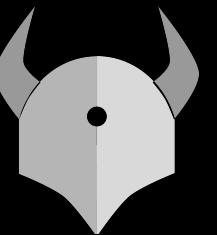
What does an OPA request look like?

```
SELECT  
    country,  
    estimate  
FROM  
    analyst_data  
.economics  
.gdp_predictions
```



```
{  
    "input": {  
        "context": {  
            "identity": {  
                "user": "some-user",  
                "groups": ["some-group"]  
            }  
        },  
        "action": {  
            "operation": "SelectFromColumns",  
            "resource": {  
                "table": {  
                    "catalogName": "analyst_data",  
                    "schemaName": "economics",  
                    "tableName": "gdp_predictions",  
                    "columns": ["country", "estimate"]  
                }  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```



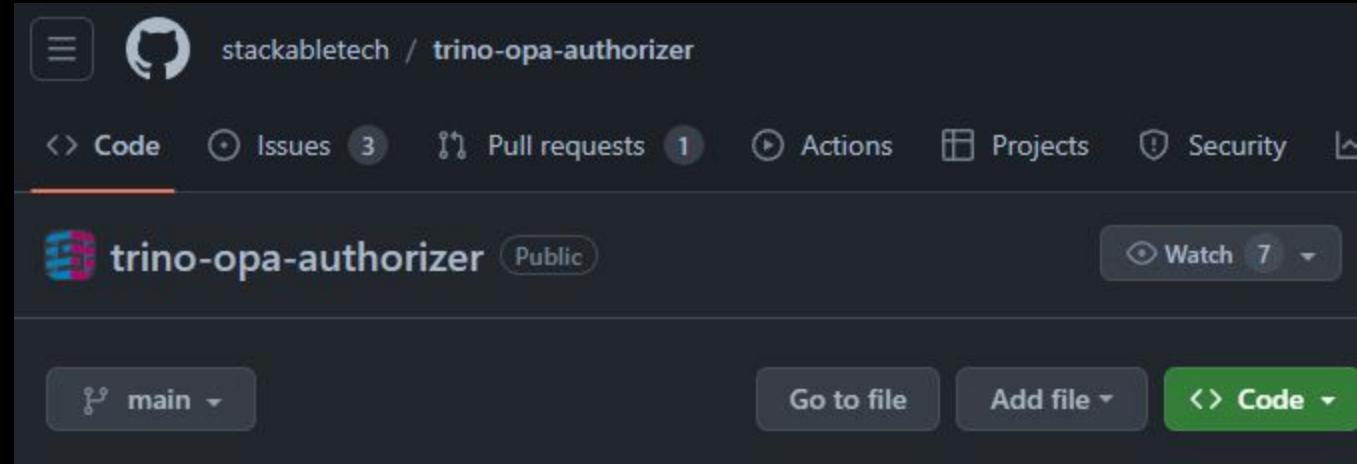


Open Policy Agent

Why we like OPA: A summary

- Policies as code:
 - Easy to test & integrate into SDLC processes
- Policy evaluation & enforcement fully decoupled
- Standard HTTP interface
- Lightweight: can be deployed alongside each Trino coordinator
- Extensible & modular:
 - Policies can use a variety of external data to make decisions
 - Policies can produce complex, non boolean answers

Stackable's Authorizer



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Where we are today

Initial PR: <https://github.com/trinodb/trino/pull/17940>

Superseded by: <https://github.com/trinodb/trino/pull/19532>

We are hoping to get this merged upstream soon!

But, please reach out to us if you have any experiences you would like to share

A workable migration path from Ranger to OPA

- We have many rules in Ranger that we need to ensure are still enforced
 - Running Ranger **and** OPA alongside it is tricky, so that's not an option

However, OPA policies are code!

- **We can teach OPA to behave *like* Ranger**
- Ranger policies are periodically exported using Ranger's REST API and pushed into OPA
- A custom OPA policy can then use these to *simulate* Ranger

We can leverage all the benefits of OPA, while keeping Ranger policies unchanged

List of Policies : trinoservice

 Search for your policy...


Add New Policy

Policy ID ▲	Policy Name	Policy Labels	Status	Audit Logging	Roles	Groups	Users	Action
20	all - trinouser	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
21	all - catalog	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
22	all - function	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
23	all - catalog, sessionproperty	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
24	all - catalog, schema, procedure	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
25	all - catalog, schema, table	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
26	all - systemproperty	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
27	all - catalog, schema, table, column	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	--	superuser	
28	all - catalog, schema	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	
29	Allow information schemas	--	Enabled	Enabled	--	public	--	

```
trino> SHOW CATALOGS;
```

```
    Catalog
```

```
-----
```

```
irrelevant_catalog
```

```
jmx
```

```
system
```

```
tpcds
```

```
(4 rows)
```

```
Query 20231212_143818_00008_au3wz, FINISHED, 2 nodes
```

```
http://127.0.0.1:8080/ui/query.html?20231212\_143818\_00008\_au3wz
```

```
Splits: 20 total, 20 done (100.00%)
```

```
CPU Time: 0.1s total, 0 rows/s, 0B/s, 26% active
```

```
Per Node: 0.1 parallelism, 0 rows/s, 0B/s
```

```
Parallelism: 0.1
```

```
Peak Memory: 382B
```

```
0.68 [0 rows, 0B] [0 rows/s, 0B/s]
```

```
trino> show schemas from tpcds;
```

```
Schema
```

```
-----  
information_schema
```

```
sf1
```

```
sf10
```

```
sf100
```

```
sf1000
```

```
sf10000
```

```
sf100000
```

```
sf300
```

```
sf3000
```

```
sf30000
```

```
tiny
```

```
(11 rows)
```

```
Query 20231212_144632_00010_au3wz, FINISHED, 2 nodes
```

```
http://127.0.0.1:8080/ui/query.html?20231212\_144632\_00010\_au3wz
```

```
Splits: 20 total, 20 done (100.00%)
```

```
CPU Time: 0.0s total, 314 rows/s, 3.57KB/s, 31% active
```

```
Per Node: 0.1 parallelism, 17 rows/s, 201B/s
```

```
Parallelism: 0.1
```

```
Peak Memory: 1.34KB
```

```
0.32 [11 rows, 128B] [34 rows/s, 401B/s]
```

```
trino> show tables from tpcds_sf1;
      Table
-----
call_center
catalog_page
catalog_returns
catalog_sales
customer
customer_address
customer_demographics
date_dim
dbgen_version
household_demographics
income_band
inventory
item
promotion
reason
ship_mode
store
store_returns
store_sales
time_dim
warehouse
web_page
web_returns
web_sales
web_site
(25 rows)
```

```
trino> select * from tpcds_sf1.call_center limit 10;
Query 20231212_144700_00012_au3wz failed: Access Denied: Cannot select from call_center [cc_id, cc_name, cc_call_center_sk, cc_open_date_sk, cc_mkt_desc, cc_street_number, cc_street_type, cc_gmt_offset] in table or view tpcds_sf1.call_center
io.trino.spi.security.AccessDeniedException: Access Denied: Cannot select from call_center [cc_id, cc_name, cc_call_center_sk, cc_open_date_sk, cc_mkt_desc, cc_street_number, cc_street_type, cc_gmt_offset] in table or view tpcds_sf1.call_center
```

Create Policy

Policy Details:

Policy Type

Access

Policy Name *

test policy

Enabled

Policy Label

Policy Label

catalog

*

x tpcds

Include

schema

*

x sf1

Include

table

*

x call_center

Include

column

*

x *

Include

Allow Conditions:

hide ▾

Select Role	Select Group	Select User	Permissions	Delegate Admin	
<input type="button" value="Select Roles"/>	<input type="button" value="Select Groups"/>	<input type="button" value="x limiteduser"/>	<input type="button" value="Select"/> <input type="button" value="Show"/> <input type="button" value="Use"/> <input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="X"/>

<https://<ranger>/service/plugins/policies/exportJson>

```
{  
    "metaDataInfo": {  
        "Host name": "lab01992b468",  
        "Exported by": "admin",  
        "Export time": "Dec 12, 2023, 2:54:15 PM",  
        "Ranger apache version": "2.3.1"  
    },  
    "policies": [  
        {  
            "service": "trinbservice",  
            "name": "all - trinouser",  
            "policyType": 0,  
            "policyPriority": 0,  
            "description": "Policy for all - trinouser",  
            "isAuditEnabled": true,  
            "resources": {  
                "trinouser": {  
                    "values": [  
                        "/*"  
                    ],  
                    "isExcludes": false,  
                    "isRecursive": false  
                }  
            },  
            "policyItems": [  
                {  
                    "id": 1,  
                    "label": "All",  
                    "type": "ALL",  
                    "value": "/*"  
                }  
            ]  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

```
trino> select * from tpcds_sf1.call_center limit 10;
cc_call_center_sk | cc_call_center_id | cc_rec_start_date | cc_rec_end_date | cc_closed_date_sk | cc_open_date_sk |
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
 1 | AAAAAAAAABAAAAAAA | 1998-01-01 | NULL | NULL | 2450952 | M
 2 | AAAAAAAAACAAAAAAA | 1998-01-01 | 2000-12-31 | NULL | 2450806 | M
 3 | AAAAAAAAACAAAAAAA | 2001-01-01 | NULL | NULL | 2450806 | M
 4 | AAAAAAAAEEAAAAAAA | 1998-01-01 | 2000-01-01 | NULL | 2451063 | N
 5 | AAAAAAAAEEAAAAAAA | 2000-01-02 | 2001-12-31 | NULL | 2451063 | N
 6 | AAAAAAAAEEAAAAAAA | 2002-01-01 | NULL | NULL | 2451063 | M
(6 rows)
```

Thank you!

<https://www.bloomberg.com/careers>

Contact me: parteagagonz@bloomberg.net

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