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Databricks ODBC Data Connector

Installation and Configuration Guide

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About This Guide

Purpose

The *Databricks ODBC Data Connector Installation and Configuration Guide* explains how to install and configure the Databricks ODBC Data Connector. The guide also provides details related to features of the connector.

Audience

The guide is intended for end users of the Databricks ODBC Connector, as well as administrators and developers integrating the connector.

Knowledge Prerequisites

To use the Databricks ODBC Connector, the following knowledge is helpful:

- Familiarity with the platform on which you are using the Databricks ODBC Connector
- Ability to use the data source to which the Databricks ODBC Connector is connecting
- An understanding of the role of ODBC technologies and driver managers in connecting to a data source
- Experience creating and configuring ODBC connections
- Exposure to SQL

Document Conventions

Italics is used when referring to book and document titles.

Bold is used in procedures for graphical user interface elements that a user clicks and text that a user types.

`Monospace font` indicates commands, source code, or contents of text files.

Note: A text box with a pencil icon indicates a short note appended to a paragraph.

Important: A text box with an exclamation mark indicates an important comment related to the preceding paragraph.

About the Databricks ODBC Connector

The Databricks ODBC Connector is used for direct SQL access to Databricks data sources, enabling Business Intelligence (BI), analytics, and reporting on Databricks Spark-based data. The connector efficiently transforms an application's SQL query into the equivalent form in HiveQL, which is a subset of SQL-92. If an application is Databricks-aware, then the connector is configurable to pass the query through to the database for processing. The connector interrogates Databricks to obtain schema information to present to a SQL-based application. Queries, including joins, are translated from SQL to HiveQL. For more information about the differences between HiveQL and SQL, see SQL Connector for HiveQL.

The Databricks ODBC Connector complies with the ODBC 3.80 data standard and adds important functionality such as Unicode and 32- and 64-bit support for high-performance computing environments.

ODBC is one of the most established and widely supported APIs for connecting to and working with databases. At the heart of the technology is the ODBC connector, which connects an application to the database. For more information about ODBC, see *Data Access Standards* on the Simba Technologies website: https://www.simba.com/resources/data-access-standards-glossary. For complete information about the ODBC specification, see the *ODBC API Reference* from the Microsoft documentation: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/odbc/reference/syntax/odbc-api-reference.

The Databricks ODBC Connector is available for Microsoft® Windows®, Linux, and macOS platforms.

The *Installation and Configuration Guide* is suitable for users who are looking to access data residing within Hadoop from their desktop environment. Application developers might also find the information helpful. Refer to your application for details on connecting via ODBC.

Platform and Data source version support

The Databricks ODBC Connector supports Windows, macOS, and Linux operating systems. For detailed information on supported operating systems and data source versions, please refer to the connector's release notes.

Windows Connector

This section provides an overview of the Connector in the Windows platform, outlining the required system specifications and the steps for installing and configuring the connector in Windows environments.

Windows System Requirements

Install the connector on client machines where the application is installed. Before installing the connector, make sure that you have the following:

- Administrator rights on your machine.
- 100 MB of available disk space

Before the connector can be used, the Visual C++ Redistributable for Visual Studio 2022 with the same bitness as the connector must also be installed. You can download the installation packages for the redistributable at https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/cpp/windows/latest-supported-vc-redist?view=msvc-170.

Installing the Connector in Windows

On 64-bit Windows operating systems, you can execute both 32-bit and 64-bit applications. However, 64-bit applications must use 64-bit connectors, and 32-bit applications must use 32-bit connectors. Make sure that you use a connector whose bitness matches the bitness of the client application:

You can install both versions of the connector on the same machine.

To install the Databricks ODBC Connector in Windows:

1. Depending on the bitness of your client application, double-click to run **DatabricksODBC32.msi** or **DatabricksODBC64.msi**.
2. Click **Next**.
3. Select the check box to accept the terms of the License Agreement if you agree, and then click **Next**.
4. To change the installation location, click **Change**, then browse to the desired folder, and then click **OK**. To accept the installation location, click **Next**.
5. Click **Install**.
6. When the installation completes, click **Finish**.

Creating a Data Source Name in Windows

Typically, after installing the Databricks ODBC Connector, you need to create a Data Source Name (DSN). A DSN is a data structure that stores connection information so that it can be used by the connector to connect to Databricks.

Alternatively, you can specify connection settings in a connection string or as connector-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

The following instructions describe how to create a DSN. For information about specifying settings in a connection string, see Using a Connection String. For information about connector-wide settings, see Configuring a DSN-less Connection in Windows.

To create a Data Source Name in Windows:

1. From the Start menu, go to **ODBC Data Sources**.

   Note: Make sure to select the ODBC Data Source Administrator that has the same bitness as the client application that you are using to connect to Databricks.

2. In the ODBC Data Source Administrator, click the **Drivers** tab, and then scroll down as needed to confirm that the appears in the alphabetical list of ODBC Connectors that are installed on your system.

3. Choose one:

   - To create a DSN that only the user currently logged into Windows can use, click the **User DSN** tab.
   - Or, to create a DSN that all users who log into Windows can use, click the **System DSN** tab.

     Note: It is recommended that you create a System DSN instead of a User DSN. Some applications load the data using a different user account, and might not be able to detect User DSNs that are created under another user account.

4. Click **Add**.

5. In the Create New Data Source dialog box, select and then click **Finish**. The DSN Setup dialog box opens.

6. In the **Data Source Name** field, type a name for your DSN.

8. In the **Host** field, type the IP address or host name of the Databricks server.

9. In the **Port** field, type the number of the TCP port that the Databricks server uses to listen for client connections.

10. In the **Database** field, type the name of the database schema to use when a schema is not explicitly specified in a query.

    Note: You can still issue queries on other schemas by explicitly specifying the schema in the query. To inspect your databases and determine the appropriate schema to use, type the `show databases` command at the Databricks command prompt.

11. In the Authentication area, configure authentication as needed. For more information, see Configuring Authentication in Windows.

12. Optionally, if the operations against Databricks are to be done on behalf of a user that is different than the authenticated user for the connection, type the name of the user to be delegated in the **Delegation UID** field.

    > **Note:** This option is applicable only when connecting to a Spark Thrift Server instance that supports this feature.

13. configure HTTP options such as custom headers, click **HTTP Options**. For more information, see Configuring HTTP Options in Windows.
14. To configure the connector to connect to Databricks through a proxy server, click **Proxy Options**. For more information, see Configuring a Proxy Connection in Windows.
15. To configure client-server verification over SSL, click **SSL Options**. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in Windows.
16. To configure advanced connector options, click **Advanced Options**. For more information, see Configuring Advanced Options in Windows.
17. To configure server-side properties, click **Advanced Options** and then click **Server Side Properties**. For more information, see Configuring Server-Side Properties in Windows.
18. To configure logging behavior for the connector, click **Logging Options**. For more information, see Configuring Logging Options in Windows.
19. To test the connection, click **Test**. Review the results as needed, and then click **OK**.

    > **Note:** If the connection fails, then confirm that the settings in the Databricks ODBC Driver DSN Setup dialog box are correct. Contact your Databricks server administrator as needed.

20. To save your settings and close the Databricks ODBC Driver DSN Setup dialog box, click **OK**.
21. To close the ODBC Data Source Administrator, click **OK**.

Creating a File DSN in Windows

Typically, after installing the Databricks ODBC Connector, you need to create a Data Source Name (DSN). A DSN is a data structure that stores connection information so that it can be used by the connector to connect to Databricks.

To configure a File DSN in Windows:

1. From the Start menu, go to **ODBC Data Sources**.

   > **Note:** Make sure to select the ODBC Data Source Administrator that has the same bitness as the client application that you are using to connect to Databricks.

2. In the ODBC Data Source Administrator, click the Drivers tab, and then scroll down as needed to confirm that the Databricks ODBC Connector appears in the alphabetical list of ODBC drivers that are installed on your system.

3. Click the **File DSN** tab.
4. Click **Add**.
5. In the Create New Data Source dialog box, select Databricks ODBC Connector and then click **Finish**. The Databricks DSN Setup dialog box opens. The rest steps are the same as the step **6-16** of "*Creating a Data Source Name in Windows*" section.
6. To save your settings and close the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

> **Note:**
>
> a. Before you click OK and save the FileDSN, please confirm the test connection is successful. FileDSN could not be saved without a successful connection.
>
> b. If you do not want to save your password, do not change the "Password Options". If you want to save the password to FileDSN, choose "Current User Only" or "All Users of this Machine", your password will be saved in encrypted format in the FileDSN. You cannot remove the saved password from the dialog once it is saved. If you want to remove your password from your FileDSN, you can open the file and remove it manually.
>
> c. After the FileDSN is created. You may see an error "General error: Invalid file dsn", when you configure it from ODBC Data Source or use it in an application. This is due to a limitation of the Windows Driver Manager. If the FileDSN is too big, choose to use a "User DSN", "System DSN" or "DSN-less Connection" instead, refer to Creating a Data Source Name in Windows or Configuring a DSN-less Connection in Windows
>
> d. In some cases, the DM may silently truncate the FileDSN without throwing the error mentioned in (c), for example, if you have a long Auth_AccessToken saved in the FileDSN, the DM may pass a truncated Auth_AccessToken to the driver so that the driver may fail on connection.

Configuring a DSN-less Connection in Windows

Some client applications provide support for connecting to a data source using a connector without a Data Source Name (DSN). To configure a DSN-less connection, you can use a connection string or the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool that is installed with the Databricks ODBC Connector. Settings in a connection string apply only when you connect to Databricks using that particular string, while settings in the connector configuration tool apply to every connection that uses the Databricks ODBC Connector.

The following section explains how to use the connector configuration tool. For information about using connection strings, see Using a Connection String.

> **Note:** Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.
>
> The drop-down lists in the connector configuration tool only display one option at a time. Use the scroll arrows on the right side of the drop-down list to view and select other options.

To configure a DSN-less connection using the connector configuration tool:

1. Choose one:

- Click **Start** > **All Programs** > **Databricks ODBC Connector <Version Number>** > **Driver Configuration**.
- Or, click the arrow button at the bottom of the Start screen, and then click **Databricks ODBC Connector <Version Number>** > **Driver Configuration**.

> **Note:** Make sure to select the Driver Configuration Tool that has the same bitness as the client application that you are using to connect to Databricks.

2. If you are prompted for administrator permission to make modifications to the machine, click **OK**.

> **Note:** You must have administrator access to the machine to run this application because it makes changes to the registry.

3. In the Authentication area, configure authentication as needed. For more information, see Configuring Authentication in Windows.
4. Optionally, if the operations against Databricks are to be done on behalf of a user that is different than the authenticated user for the connection, then in the **Delegation UID** field, type the name of the user to be delegated.

> **Note:** This option is applicable only when connecting to a Spark Thrift Server instance that supports this feature.

5. configure HTTP options such as custom headers, click **HTTP Options**. For more information, see Configuring HTTP Options in Windows.
6. To configure the connector to connect to Databricks through a proxy server, click **Proxy Options**. For more information, see Configuring a Proxy Connection in Windows.
7. To configure client-server verification over SSL, click **SSL Options**. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in Windows.

> **Note:** If you selected User Name as the authentication mechanism, SSL is not available.

8. To configure advanced options, click **Advanced Options**. For more information, see Configuring Advanced Options in Windows.
9. To configure server-side properties, click **Advanced Options** and then click **Server Side Properties**. For more information, see Configuring Server-Side Properties in Windows.
10. To configure logging behavior for the connector, click **Logging Options**. For more information, see Configuring Logging Options in Windows.
11. To save your settings and close the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

Configuring Authentication in Windows

Some Databricks are configured to require authentication for access. To connect to a Databricks server, you must configure the Databricks ODBC Connector to use the authentication mechanism that matches the access requirements of the server and provides the necessary credentials.

Using No Authentication

To configure a connection without authentication:

1. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **No Authentication**.
2. If the Databricks server is configured to use SSL, then click **SSL Options** to configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in Windows.
3. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click **OK**.

Using Kerberos

Kerberos must be installed and configured before you can use this authentication mechanism. For information about configuring Kerberos on your machine, .

To configure Kerberos authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Driver Configuration tool.
2. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **Kerberos**.
3. Choose one:
   - To use the default realm defined in your Kerberos setup, leave the **Realm** field empty.
   - Or, if your Kerberos setup does not define a default realm or if the realm of your host is not the default, then, in the **Realm** field, type the Kerberos realm of the .
4. In the **Host FQDN** field, type the fully qualified domain name of the host.

   > **Note:** To use the Databricks server host name as the fully qualified domain name for Kerberos authentication, in the **Host FQDN** field, type **_HOST**.

5. In the **Service Name** field, type the service name of the Databricks server.
6. Optionally, if you are using MIT Kerberos and a Kerberos realm is specified in the **Realm** field, then choose one:
   - To have the Kerberos layer canonicalize the server's service principal name, leave the **Canonicalize Principal FQDN** check box selected.

- Or, to prevent the Kerberos layer from canonicalizing the server's service principal name, clear the **Canonicalize Principal FQDN** check box.

7. To allow the connector to pass your credentials directly to the server for use in authentication, select **Delegate Kerberos Credentials**.
8. From the **Thrift Transport** drop-down list, select the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

   Important: When using this authentication mechanism, the Binary transport protocol is not supported.

9. If the Databricks server is configured to use SSL, then click **SSL Options** to configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in Windows.
10. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click **OK**.

Using User Name

This authentication mechanism requires a user name but not a password. The user name labels the session, facilitating database tracking.

To configure User Name authentication:

1. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **User Name**.
2. In the **User Name** field, type an appropriate user name for accessing the Databricks server.
3. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click **OK**.

Using User Name And Password

This authentication mechanism requires a user name and a password.

To configure User Name And Password authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Driver Configuration tool.
2. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **User Name And Password**.
3. In the **User Name** field, type an appropriate user name for accessing the Databricks server.
4. In the **Password** field, type the password corresponding to the user name you typed above.
5. To encrypt your credentials, select one of the following:
   - If the credentials are used only by the current Windows user, select **Current User Only**.
   - Or, if the credentials are used by all users on the current Windows machine, select **All Users Of This Machine**.

6. From the **Thrift Transport** drop-down list, select the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.
7. If the Databricks server is configured to use SSL, then click **SSL Options** to configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in Windows.
8. To save your settings and close the dialog box, click **OK**.

Using OAuth 2.0

Four types of authentication work flow are available when using OAuth 2.0, token pass-through, client credentials, browser based authentication, or Azure Managed Identity

This authentication mechanism is available for Databricks Server and instances only. When you use OAuth 2.0 authentication, HTTP is the only Thrift transport protocol available. Client credentials and browser based authentication work flow only works when SSL is enabled.

There is a discovery mode that enables the connector to auto-fill some endpoints or configurations. The endpoint discovery is enabled by default, you can disable it by setting `EnableOIDCDiscovery=0`. You can also pass the OIDC discovery endpoint by using `OIDCDiscoveryEndpoint`. The connector automatically discovers OAuth2AuthorizationEndPoint and OAuth2TokenEndPoint.

Token Pass-through

This authentication mechanism requires a valid OAuth 2.0 access token. Be aware that access tokens typically expire after a certain amount of time, after which you must either refresh the token or obtain a new one from the server. To obtain a new access token, see Using OAuth 2.0.

To configure OAuth 2.0 token pass-though authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool.
2. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **OAuth 2.0**.
3. Click **OAuth Options**, and then do the following:
   a. From the **Authentication Flow** drop-down list, select **Token Passthrough**.
   b. In the **Access Token** field, type your access token.
   c. To save your settings and close the OAuth Options dialog box, click **OK**.
4. To save your settings and close the DSN Setup dialog box or the Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

   Example connection string:

   Driver=Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=*server_host*;
   Port=443;SparkServerType=2;Schema=*Spark_database*;SSL=1;AuthMech=11;
   Auth_Flow=0;Auth_AccessToken=*access_token*;ThriftTransport=2;

Providing a New Access Token

Once an access token expires, you can provide a new access token for the connector.

Note: When an access token expires, the connector returns a "SQLState 08006" error.

To obtain a new access token:

1. In the connection string, set the `Auth_AccessToken` property with a new access token.
2. Call the SQLSetConnectAttr function with SQL_ATTR_CREDENTIALS (122) as the attribute and the new connection string as the value. The connector will update the current connection string with the new access token.

   Note: Calling the SQLGetConnectAttr function with SQL_ATTR_CREDENTIALS (122) returns the entire connection string used during connection.

3. Call the SQLSetConnectAttr function with SQL_ATTR_REFRESH_CONNECTION (123) as the attribute and SQL_REFRESH_NOW (-1) as the value. This signals the connector to update the access token value.
4. Retry the previous ODBC API call. After obtaining the new access token, the open connection, statements, and cursors associated with it remain valid for use.

Client Credentials

This authentication mechanism requires SSL to be enabled.

You can use client secret or JWT assertion as the client credentials.

To configure OAuth 2.0 client credentials authentication using the client secret:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool.
2. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **OAuth 2.0**.
3. Click **OAuth Options**, and then do the following:
   a. From the **Authentication Flow** drop-down list, select **Client Credentials**.
   b. In the **Client ID** field, type your client ID.
   c. In the **Client Secret** field, type your client secret.
   d. Optionally, select **Encryption Options...** and choose the encryption password for **Current User Only** or **All Users of this Machine**. Then click **OK**.
   e. Optionally, select the **Ignore SQL_DRIVER_NOPROMPT** check box. When the application is making a SQLDriverConnect call with a SQL_DRIVER_NOPROMPT flag, this option displays the web browser used to complete the browser based authentication flow.
   f. To save your settings and close the OAuth Options dialog box, click **OK**.

4. To save your settings and close the DSN Setup dialog box or the Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

To configure OAuth 2.0 client credentials authentication using the JWT assertion:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool.
2. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **OAuth 2.0**.
3. Click **OAuth Options**, and then do the following:
   a. From the **Authentication Flow** drop-down list, select **Client Credentials**.
   b. Select the **Use JWT Assertion** check box.
   c. In the **Client ID** field, type your client ID.
   d. In the **JWT Key Identifier** field, type your key identifier.
   e. In the **JWT Private Key Path** field, select your private key pem file.
   f. In the **JWT Private Key Password** field, type your passphrase, if your private key is encrypted.
   g. Optionally, click **JWT Private Key Encryption Options** and select the encryption password for **Current User Only** or **All Users** of this Machine. Click **OK**.
   h. In the **OIDC Discovery Endpoint** field, type your discovery endpoint.
   i. To save your settings and close the OAuth Options dialog box, click **OK**.
4. To save your settings and close the DSN Setup dialog box or the Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

Browser Based

This authentication mechanism requires SSL to be enabled.

To configure OAuth 2.0 browser based authentication:

1. Choose one:
   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool.
2. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **OAuth 2.0**.
3. Click **OAuth Options**, and then do the following:
   a. From the **Authentication Flow** drop-down list, select **Browser Based Authorization Code**.

b. Optionally, select the **Ignore SQL_DRIVER_NOPROMPT** check box. When the application is making a SQLDriverConnect call with a SQL_DRIVER_NOPROMPT flag, this option displays the web browser used to complete the browser based authentication flow.

c. To save your settings and close the OAuth Options dialog box, click **OK**.

4. To save your settings and close the DSN Setup dialog box or the Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

> **Note:** When the browser based authentication flow completes, the access token and refresh token are saved in the token cache and the connector does not need to authenticate again. For more information, see Enable Token Cache.

Azure Managed Identity

This authentication mechanism requires SSL to be enabled.

To configure Azure Managed Identity based authentication:

1. Choose one:

   - To access authentication options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, and then click **Configure**.
   - Or, to access authentication options for a DSN-less connection, open the Databricks ODBC Driver Configuration tool.

2. From the **Mechanism** drop-down list, select **OAuth 2.0**.
3. Click **OAuth Options**, and then do the following:
   a. From the **Authentication Flow** drop-down list, select **Azure Managed Identity**.
   b. Optionally, in the **Client ID** field, type the user-assigned managed identity.
   c. Optionally, in the **Azure Workspace Resource ID**, type your Resource ID.
   d. To save your settings and close the OAuth Options dialog box, click **OK**.
4. To save your settings and close the DSN Setup dialog box or the Driver Configuration tool, click **OK**.

Configuring Advanced Options in Windows

You can configure advanced options to modify the behavior of the connector.

The following instructions describe how to configure advanced options in a DSN and in the connector configuration tool. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN, in a connection string, or as connector-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

To configure advanced options in Windows:

1. Choose one:
   - To access advanced options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **Advanced Options**.
   - Or, to access advanced options for a DSN-less connection, open the Driver Configuration tool, and then click **Advanced Options**.
2. To disable the SQL Connector feature, select the **Use Native Query** check box.

   Important:
   - When this option is enabled, the connector cannot execute parameterized queries.
   - By default, the connector applies transformations to the queries emitted by an application to convert the queries into an equivalent form in HiveQL. If the application is Databricks-aware and already emits HiveQL, then turning off the translation avoids the additional overhead of query transformation.
3. To defer query execution to SQLExecute, select the **Fast SQLPrepare** check box.
4. To allow connector-wide configurations to take precedence over connection and DSN settings, select the **Driver Config Take Precedence** check box.
5. To use the asynchronous version of the API call against Databricks for executing a query, select the **Use Async Exec** check box.
6. To retrieve table names from the database by using the SHOW TABLES query, select the **Get Tables With Query** check box.

   Note: This option is applicable only when connecting to Databricks Server 2.
7. To enable the connector to return SQL_WVARCHAR instead of SQL_VARCHAR for STRING and VARCHAR columns, and SQL_WCHAR instead of SQL_CHAR for CHAR columns, select the **Unicode SQL Character Types** check box.
8. To enable the connector to return the databricks_system table for catalog function calls such as SQLTables and SQLColumns, select the **Show System Table** check box.
9. To specify which mechanism the connector uses by default to handle Kerberos authentication, do one of the following:
   - To use the SSPI plugin by default, select the **Use Only SSPI** check box.
   - To use MIT Kerberos by default and only use the SSPI plugin if the GSSAPI library is not available, clear the **Use Only SSPI** check box.
10. To enable the connector to automatically open a new session when the existing session is no longer valid, select the **Invalid Session Auto Recover** check box.

> **Note:** This option is applicable only when connecting to Databricks Server 2.

11. To have the connector automatically attempt to reconnect to the server if communications are lost, select **AutoReconnect**.
12. To enable the connector to perform a query translation for the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS syntax), select **Enable Transaction For CTAS**.
13. To enable the connector to ignore SQLTables API calls that request metadata from all schemas and returns an empty result set, select **Ignore Tables Metadata From All Schemas**.
14. In the **Rows Fetched Per Block** field, type the number of rows to be fetched per block.
15. In the **Max Bytes Per Fetch Request** field, type the maximum number of bytes to be fetched.

    > **Note:** This option is applicable only when connecting to a server that supports result set data serialized in arrow format.The value must be specified in one of the following:
    >
    > - B (bytes)
    > - KB (kilobytes)
    > - MB (megabytes)
    > - GB (gigabytes)
    >
    > By default, the file size is in B (bytes).

16. In the **Default String Column Length** field, type the maximum data length for STRING columns.
17. In the **Binary Column Length** field, type the maximum data length for BINARY columns.
18. In the **Decimal Column Scale** field, type the maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point for numeric data types.
19. In the **Async Exec Poll Interval** field, type the time in milliseconds between each poll for the query execution status.
20. In the **Query Timeout Override** field, type the number of seconds that a query can run before it is timed out.

    > **Note:** When the value passed is an empty string, the connector does not attempt to override the `SQL_ATTR_QUERY_TIMEOUT` attribute.

21. To determine whether the connector applies case-insensitive filtering when returning results for metadata API calls, enable the **CaseInsensitiveMetadataFilter** checkbox.
22. To save your settings and close the Advanced Options dialog box, click **OK**.

Configuring a Proxy Connection in Windows

If you are connecting to the data source through a proxy server, you must provide connection information for the proxy server.

To configure a proxy server connection in Windows:

1. To access proxy server options, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **Proxy Options**.
2. Select the **Use Proxy** check box.
3. From the **Proxy Scheme** drop down list, select https to enable HTTPS proxy, which uses the driver's SSL configuration settings.

   Note: Default is http.
4. In the **Proxy Host** field, type the host name or IP address of the proxy server.
5. In the **Proxy Port** field, type the number of the TCP port that the proxy server uses to listen for client connections.
6. From the **Auth Type** drop-down list, choose one:
   a. **Basic Auth**:
      i. In the **Proxy Username** field, type your user name for accessing the proxy server.
      ii. In the **Proxy Password** field, type the password corresponding to the user name.
   b. **Kerberos**:
      i. In the **Realm** field, the connector takes the default realm of the system.
      ii. In the **Host FQDN** field, the connector takes the host FQDN of the ProxyHost.
      iii. In the **Service Name** field, the connector takes the default HTTP.
   c. **No Auth**: The connector does not authenticate.
7. To encrypt your credentials, click **Password Options** and then select one of the following:
   - If the credentials are used only by the current Windows user, select **Current User Only**.
   - Or, if the credentials are used by all users on the current Windows machine, select **All Users Of This Machine**.
8. In the **Proxy Ignore List** field, type the list of hosts or domains that do not use a proxy.
9. To save your settings and close the HTTP Proxy Options dialog box, click **OK**.

Configuring HTTP Options in Windows

You can configure options such as custom headers when using the HTTP transport protocol in the Thrift layer. For information about how to determine if your Databricks server supports the HTTP transport protocol, .

The following instructions describe how to configure HTTP options in a DSN. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN, in a connection string, or as connector-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

To configure HTTP options in Windows:

1. To access HTTP options, click **HTTP Options**.

   Note: The HTTP options are available only when the Transport option is set to HTTP.

2. In the **HTTP Path** field, type the partial URL corresponding to the Databricks server.
3. To create a custom HTTP header, click **Add**, then type appropriate values in the **Key** and **Value** fields, and then click **OK**.
4. To edit a custom HTTP header, select the header from the list, then click **Edit**, then update the **Key** and **Value** fields as needed, and then click **OK**.
5. To delete a custom HTTP header, select the header from the list, and then click **Remove**. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Yes**.
6. To save your settings and close the HTTP Properties dialog box, click **OK**.

Configuring SSL Verification in Windows

If you are connecting to a Databricks server that has Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) enabled, you can configure the connector to connect to an SSL-enabled socket. When using SSL to connect to a server, the connector supports identity verification between the client (the connector itself) and the server.

The following instructions describe how to configure SSL in a DSN. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN, in a connection string, or as connector-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

To configure SSL verification in Windows:

1. Choose one:

   - To access SSL options for a DSN, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **SSL Options**.
   - Or, to access advanced options for a DSN-less connection, open the Driver Configuration tool, and then click **SSL Options**.

2. Select the **Enable SSL** check box.
3. To allow authentication using self-signed certificates that have not been added to the list of trusted certificates, select the **Allow Self-signed Server Certificate** check box.
4. To allow the common name of a CA-issued SSL certificate to not match the host name of the Databricks server, select the **Allow Common Name Host Name Mismatch** check box.

5. To specify the CA certificates that you want to use to verify the server, do one of the following:
   - To verify the server using the trusted CA certificates from a specific `.pem` file, specify the full path to the file in the **Trusted Certificates** field and clear the **Use System Trust Store** check box.
   - Or, to use the trusted CA certificates `.pem` file that is installed with the connector , leave the **Trusted Certificates** field, and clear the **Use System Trust Store** check box.
   - Or, to use the Windows trust store, select the **Use System Trust Store** check box.
6. To save your settings and close the SSL Options dialog box, click **OK**.

Configuring Server-Side Properties in Windows

The following instructions describe how to configure server-side properties in a DSN. You can specify the connection settings described below in a DSN, in a connection string, or as connector-wide settings. Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

To configure server-side properties in Windows:

1. To create a server-side property, click **Add**, then type appropriate values in the **Key** and **Value** fields, and then click **OK**.
2. To edit a server-side property, select the property from the list, then click **Edit**, then update the **Key** and **Value** fields as needed, and then click **OK**.
3. To delete a server-side property, select the property from the list, and then click **Remove**. In the confirmation dialog box, click **Yes**.
4. To configure the connector to convert server-side property key names to all lower-case characters, select the **Convert Key Name To Lower Case** check box.
5. To save your settings and close the Server Side Properties dialog box, click **OK**.

Configuring Logging Options in Windows

To help troubleshoot issues, you can enable logging. In addition to functionality provided in the Databricks ODBC Connector, the ODBC Data Source Administrator provides tracing functionality.

> **Important:** Only enable logging or tracing long enough to capture an issue. Logging or tracing decreases performance and can consume a large quantity of disk space.

Configuring Connector-wide Logging Options

The settings for logging apply to every connection that uses the Databricks ODBC Connector, so make sure to disable the feature after you are done using it.

To enable connector-wide logging in Windows:

1. To access logging options, open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **Logging Options**.

2. From the **Log Level** drop-down list, select the logging level corresponding to the amount of information that you want to include in log files:

Logging Level	Description
OFF	Disables all logging.
FATAL	Logs severe error events that lead the connector to abort.
ERROR	Logs error events that might allow the connector to continue running.
WARNING	Logs events that might result in an error if action is not taken.
INFO	Logs general information that describes the progress of the connector.
DEBUG	Logs detailed information that is useful for debugging the connector.
TRACE	Logs all connector activity.

3. In the **Log Path** field, specify the full path to the folder where you want to save log files.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

To disable connector logging in Windows:

1. Open the ODBC Data Source Administrator where you created the DSN, then select the DSN, then click **Configure**, and then click **Logging Options**.
2. From the **Log Level** drop-down list, select **LOG_OFF**.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

Configuring Logging for the Current Connection

You can configure logging for the current connection by setting the logging configuration properties in the DSN or in a connection string. For information about the logging configuration properties, . Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

Note: If the LogLevel configuration property is passed in via the connection string or DSN, the rest of the logging configurations are read from the connection string or DSN and not from the existing connector-wide logging configuration.

To configure logging properties in the DSN, you must modify the Windows registry. For information about the Windows registry, see the Microsoft Windows documentation.

Important: Editing the Windows Registry incorrectly can potentially cause serious, system-wide problems that may require re-installing Windows to correct.

To add logging configurations to a DSN in Windows:

1. Navigate to the appropriate registry key for the bitness of your connector and your machine:
   - 32-bit System DSNs: **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\WOW6432Node\ODBC\ODBC.INI*[DSN Name]***
   - 64-bit System DSNs: **HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBC.INI*[DSN Name]***
   - 32-bit and 64-bit User DSNs: **HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBC.INI*[DSN Name]***
2. For each configuration option that you want to configure for the current connection, create a value by doing the following:
   a. If the key name value does not already exist, create it. Right-click the *[DSN Name]* and then select **New > String Value**, type the key name of the configuration option, and then press **Enter**.
   b. Right-click the key name and then click **Modify**.

      To confirm the key names for each configuration option, .
   c. In the Edit String dialog box, in the **Value Data** field, type the value for the configuration option.
3. Close the Registry Editor.
4. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

Configuring Kerberos Authentication for Windows Active Directory

The Databricks ODBC Connector supports Active Directory Kerberos in Windows. There are two prerequisites for using Active Directory Kerberos in Windows:

- MIT Kerberos is not installed on the client Windows machine.
- The MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm has been configured to trust the Active Directory realm so that users in the Active Directory realm can access services in the MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm.

MIT Kerberos

Downloading and Installing MIT Kerberos for Windows 4.0.1

For information about Kerberos and download links for the installer, see the MIT Kerberos website: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/.

To download and install MIT Kerberos for Windows 4.0.1:

1. Download the appropriate Kerberos installer:
   - For a 64-bit machine, use the following download link from the MIT Kerberos website: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/kfw/4.0/kfw-4.0.1-amd64.msi.

- For a 32-bit machine, use the following download link from the MIT Kerberos website: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/dist/kfw/4.0/kfw-4.0.1-i386.msi.

> **Note:** The 64-bit installer includes both 32-bit and 64-bit libraries. The 32-bit installer includes 32-bit libraries only.

2. To run the installer, double-click the `.msi` file that you downloaded above.
3. Follow the instructions in the installer to complete the installation process.
4. When the installation completes, click **Finish**.

Setting Up the Kerberos Configuration File

Settings for Kerberos are specified through a configuration file. You can set up the configuration file as an `.ini` file in the default location, which is the `C:\ProgramData\MIT\Kerberos5` directory, or as a `.conf` file in a custom location.

Normally, the `C:\ProgramData\MIT\Kerberos5` directory is hidden. For information about viewing and using this hidden directory, refer to Microsoft Windows documentation.

> **Note:** For more information on configuring Kerberos, refer to the MIT Kerberos documentation.

To set up the Kerberos configuration file in the default location:

1. Obtain a `krb5.conf` configuration file. You can obtain this file from your Kerberos administrator, or from the `/etc/krb5.conf` folder on the machine that is hosting the .
2. Rename the configuration file from `krb5.conf` to `krb5.ini`.
3. Copy the `krb5.ini` file to the `C:\ProgramData\MIT\Kerberos5` directory and overwrite the empty sample file.

To set up the Kerberos configuration file in a custom location:

1. Obtain a `krb5.conf` configuration file. You can obtain this file from your Kerberos administrator, or from the `/etc/krb5.conf` folder on the machine that is hosting the .
2. Place the `krb5.conf` file in an accessible directory and make note of the full path name.
3. Open the System window:
   - Click **Start**, then right-click **Computer**, and then click **Properties**.
   - Or right-click **This PC** on the Start screen, and then click **Properties**.
4. Click **Advanced System Settings**.
5. In the System Properties dialog box, click the **Advanced** tab and then click **Environment Variables**.
6. In the Environment Variables dialog box, under the System Variables list, click **New**.
7. In the New System Variable dialog box, in the **Variable Name** field, type **KRB5_CONFIG**.

8. In the **Variable Value** field, type the full path to the `krb5.conf` file.
9. Click **OK** to save the new variable.
10. Make sure that the variable is listed in the System Variables list.
11. Click **OK** to close the Environment Variables dialog box, and then click **OK** to close the System Properties dialog box.

Setting Up the Kerberos Credential Cache File

Kerberos uses a credential cache to store and manage credentials.

To set up the Kerberos credential cache file:

1. Create a directory where you want to save the Kerberos credential cache file. For example, create a directory named `C:\temp`.
2. Open the System window:
   - Click **Start**, then right-click **Computer**, and then click **Properties**.
   - Or right-click **This PC** on the Start screen, and then click **Properties**.
3. Click **Advanced System Settings**.
4. In the System Properties dialog box, click the **Advanced** tab and then click **Environment Variables**.
5. In the Environment Variables dialog box, under the System Variables list, click **New**.
6. In the New System Variable dialog box, in the **Variable Name** field, type **KRB5CCNAME**.
7. In the **Variable Value** field, type the path to the folder you created above, and then append the file name `krb5cache`. For example, if you created the folder `C:\temp`, then type `C:\temp\krb5cache`.

   > **Note:** `krb5cache` is a file (not a directory) that is managed by the Kerberos software, and it should not be created by the user. If you receive a permission error when you first use Kerberos, make sure that the `krb5cache` file does not already exist as a file or a directory.

8. Click **OK** to save the new variable.
9. Make sure that the variable appears in the System Variables list.
10. Click **OK** to close the Environment Variables dialog box, and then click **OK** to close the System Properties dialog box.
11. To make sure that Kerberos uses the new settings, restart your machine.

Obtaining a Ticket for a Kerberos Principal

A principal refers to a user or service that can authenticate to Kerberos. To authenticate to Kerberos, a principal must obtain a ticket by using a password or a keytab file. You can specify a keytab file to use, or use the default keytab file of your Kerberos configuration.

To obtain a ticket for a Kerberos principal using a password:

1. Open MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager.
2. In MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager, click **Get Ticket**.
3. In the Get Ticket dialog box, type your principal name and password, and then click **OK**.

   If the authentication succeeds, then your ticket information appears in MIT Kerberos Ticket Manager.

   To obtain a ticket for a Kerberos principal using a keytab file:

   a. Open a command prompt:

   - Click **Start**, then click **All Programs**, then click **Accessories**, and then click **Command Prompt**.
   - Click the arrow button at the bottom of the Start screen, then find the Windows System program group, and then click **Command Prompt**.

   b. In the Command Prompt, type a command using the following syntax:

   ```
   kinit -k -t [KeytabPath][Principal]
   ```

   [KeytabPath] is the full path to the keytab file. For example: `C:\mykeytabs\myUser.keytab`.

   [Principal] is the Kerberos user principal to use for authentication. For example: `myUser@EXAMPLE.COM`.

   c. If the cache location KRB5CCNAME is not set or used, then use the `-c` option of the `kinit` command to specify the location of the credential cache. In the command, the `-c` argument must appear last. For example:

   ```
   kinit -k -t C:\mykeytabs\myUser.keytab myUser@EXAMPLE.COM -c
   C:\ProgramData\MIT\krbcache
   ```

   `Krbcache` is the Kerberos cache file, not a directory.

To obtain a ticket for a Kerberos principal using the default keytab file:

> **Note:** For information about configuring a default keytab file for your Kerberos configuration, refer to the MIT Kerberos documentation.

1. Open a command prompt:

   - Click **Start**, then click **All Programs**, then click **Accessories**, and then click **Command Prompt**.
   - Click the arrow button at the bottom of the Start screen, then find the Windows System program group, and then click **Command Prompt**.

2. In the Command Prompt, type a command using the following syntax:

```
kinit -k [principal]
```

[principal] is the Kerberos user principal to use for authentication. For example: `MyUser@EXAMPLE.COM`.

3. If the cache location KRB5CCNAME is not set or used, then use the `-c` option of the `kinit` command to specify the location of the credential cache. In the command, the `-c` argument must appear last. For example:

```
kinit -k -t C:\mykeytabs\myUser.keytab myUser@EXAMPLE.COM -c
C:\ProgramData\MIT\krbcache
```

`Krbcache` is the Kerberos cache file, not a directory.

Verifying the Connector Version Number in Windows

If you need to verify the version of the Databricks ODBC Connector that is installed on your Windows machine, you can find the version number in the ODBC Data Source Administrator.

To verify the connector version number in Windows:

1. From the Start menu, go to **ODBC Data Sources**.
2. Click the **Drivers** tab and then find the Databricks ODBC Connector in the list of ODBC Connectors that are installed on your system. The version number is displayed in the **Version** column.

macOS Connector

This section provides an overview of the Connector in the mac OS platform, outlining the required system specifications and the steps for installing and configuring the connector in mac OS environments.

macOS System Requirements

Install the connector on client machines where the application is installed. Each client machine that you install the connector on must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- 100MB of available disk space
- One of the following ODBC driver managers installed:
  - iODBC 3.52.9 or later
  - unixODBC 2.3.6 or later

Installing the Connector in macOS

The Databricks ODBC Connector is available for macOS as a `.dmg` file named `DatabricksODBC.dmg`. The connector supports 64-bit client applications.

To install the Databricks ODBC Connector in macOS:

1. Double-click **Databricks ODBC.dmg** to mount the disk image.
2. Double-click **Databricks ODBC.pkg** to run the installer.
3. In the installer, click **Continue**.
4. On the Software License Agreement screen, click **Continue**, and when the prompt appears, click **Agree** if you agree to the terms of the License Agreement.
5. Optionally, to change the installation location, click **Change Install Location**, then select the desired location, and then click **Continue**.

   Note: By default, the connector files are installed in the `/Library/databricks/databricks` directory.

6. To accept the installation location and begin the installation, click **Install**.
7. When the installation completes, click **Close**.
8. If you received a license file through email, then copy the license file into the `/lib` subfolder in the connector installation directory. You must have root privileges when changing the contents of this folder.

   Next, configure the environment variables on your machine to make sure that the ODBC Driver manager can work with the connector. For more information,Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager in Non-Windows Machines.

Verifying the Connector Version Number in macOS

If you need to verify the version of the Databricks ODBC Connector that is installed on your macOS machine, you can query the version number through the Terminal.

To verify the connector version number in macOS:

- At the Terminal, run the command:

```
pkgutil --info databricks.databricksodbc
```

The command returns information about the Databricks ODBC Connector that is installed on your machine, including the version number.

Linux Connector

This section provides an overview of the Connector in the Linux platform, outlining the required system specifications and the steps for installing and configuring the connector in Linux environments.

Linux System Requirements

Install the connector on client machines where the application is installed. Each client machine that you install the connector on must meet the following minimum system requirements:

- 150MB of available disk space
- One of the following ODBC driver managers installed:
  - iODBC 3.52.9 or later
  - unixODBC 2.2.14 or later
- The MIT kerberos libraries installed.
- All of the following `libsasl` libraries installed:
  - `cyrus-sasl-2.1.22-7` or later
  - `cyrus-sasl-gssapi-2.1.22-7` or later
  - `cyrus-sasl-plain-2.1.22-7` or later
  - `libsasl2-modules-gssapi-mit 2.1.28`

> **Note:** If the package manager in your Linux distribution cannot resolve the dependencies automatically when installing the connector, then download and manually install the packages.

To install the connector, you must have root access on the machine.

Installing the Connector Using the RPM File

The placeholders in the file names are defined as follows:

- *[Version]* is the version number of the connector.
- *[Release]* is the release number for this version of the connector.

To install the Databricks ODBC Connector using the RPM File:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Navigate to the folder containing the RPM package for the connector.
3. Depending on the Linux distribution that you are using, run one of the following commands from the command line, where *[RPMFileName]* is the file name of the RPM package:

- If you are using Red Hat Enterprise Linux, Amazon Linux, or CentOS, run the following command:

```
yum --nogpgcheck localinstall [RPMFileName]
```

- Or, if you are using SUSE Linux Enterprise Server, run the following command:

```
zypper install [RPMFileName]
```

The Databricks ODBC Connector files are installed in the `/opt/databricks/databricks` directory.

Next, configure the environment variables on your machine to make sure that the ODBC Driver manager can work with the connector. For more information, see Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager in Non-Windows Machines

Installing the Connector Using the Tarball Package

The Databricks ODBC Connector is available as a tarball package named `DatabricksODBC-[Version]-Linux.tar.gz`, where *[Version]* is the version number of the connector and *[Release]* is the release number for this version of the connector. The package contains both the 32-bit and 64-bit versions of the connector.

On 64-bit editions of Linux, you can execute both 32- and 64-bit applications. However, 64-bit applications must use 64-bit connectors, and 32-bit applications must use 32-bit connectors. Make sure that you use a connector whose bitness matches the bitness of the client application. You can install both versions of the connector on the same machine.

To install the connector using the tarball package:

1. Log in as the root user, and then navigate to the folder containing the tarball package.
2. Run the following command to extract the package and install the connector:

```
tar  --directory=/opt -zxvf [TarballName]
```

Where *[TarballName]* is the name of the tarball package containing the connector.

The Databricks ODBC Connector files are installed in the `/opt/databricks/databricks` directory.

Next, configure the environment variables on your machine to make sure that the ODBC Driver manager can work with the connector. For more information, see Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager in Non-Windows Machines.

Verifying the Connector Version Number in Linux

If you need to verify the version of the Databricks ODBC Connector that is installed on your Linux machine, you can query the version number through the command-line interface if the connector was installed using an RPM file.

To verify the connector version number in Linux using the command-line interface:

- Depending on your package manager, at the command prompt, run one of the following commands:
  - yum list | grep DatabricksODBC
  - rpm -qa | grep DatabricksODBC

The command returns information about the Databricks ODBC Connector that is installed on your machine, including the version number.

To verify the connector version number in Linux using the binary file:

1. Navigate to the `/lib` subfolder in your connector installation directory. By default, the path to this directory is: `/opt/databricks/databricks/lib`.
2. Open the connector's `.so` binary file in a text editor, and search for the text `$driver_version_sb$:`. The connector's version number is listed after this text.

Configuring the ODBC Driver Manager in Non-Windows Machines

To make sure that the ODBC Driver manager on your machine is configured to work with the Databricks ODBC Connector, do the following:

- Set the library path environment variable to make sure that your machine uses the correct ODBC Driver manager. For more information, see Specifying ODBC Driver Managers in Non-Windows Machines .
- If the connector configuration files are not stored in the default locations expected by the ODBC driver manager, then set environment variables to make sure that the Driver manager locates and uses those files. For more information, see Specifying the Locations of the Connector Configuration Files.

  After configuring the ODBC Driver manager, you can configure a connection and access your data store through the connector.

Specifying ODBC Driver Managers in Non-Windows Machines

You need to make sure that your machine uses the correct ODBC Driver manager to load the connector. To do this, set the library path environment variable.

macOS

If you are using a macOS machine, then set the DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable to include the paths to the ODBC driver manager libraries. For example, if the libraries are installed in `/usr/local/lib`, then run the following command to set DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH for the current user session:

```
export DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH=$DYLD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/local/lib
```

For information about setting an environment variable permanently, refer to the macOS shell documentation.

Linux

If you are using a Linux machine, then set the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable to include the paths to the ODBC driver manager libraries. For example, if the libraries are installed in `/usr/local/lib`, then run the following command to set LD_LIBRARY_PATH for the current user session:

```
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$LD_LIBRARY_PATH:/usr/local/lib
```

For information about setting an environment variable permanently, refer to the Linux shell documentation.

Specifying the Locations of the Connector Configuration Files

By default, ODBC Driver managers are configured to use hidden versions of the `odbc.ini` and `odbcinst.ini` configuration files (named `.odbc.ini` and `.odbcinst.ini`) located in the home directory, as well as the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` file in the `lib` subfolder of the connector installation directory. If you store these configuration files elsewhere, then you must set the environment variables described below so that the driver manager can locate the files.

If you are using iODBC, do the following:

- Set ODBCINI to the full path and file name of the `odbc.ini` file.
- Set ODBCINSTINI to the full path and file name of the `odbcinst.ini` file.
- Set DATABRICKSODBCINI to the full path and file name of the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` file.

If you are using unixODBC, do the following:

- Set ODBCINI to the full path and file name of the `odbc.ini` file.
- Set ODBCSYSINI to the full path of the directory that contains the `odbcinst.ini` file.
- Set DATABRICKSODBCINI to the full path and file name of the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` file.

For example, if your `odbc.ini` and `odbcinst.ini` files are located in `/usr/local/odbc` and your `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` file is located in `/etc`, then set the environment variables as follows:

For iODBC:

```
export ODBCINI=/usr/local/odbc/odbc.ini
export ODBCINSTINI=/usr/local/odbc/odbcinst.ini
export DATABRICKSODBCINI=/etc/databricks.databricksodbc.ini
```

For unixODBC:

```
export ODBCINI=/usr/local/odbc/odbc.ini
export ODBCSYSINI=/usr/local/odbc
export DATABRICKSODBCINI=/etc/databricks.databricksodbc.ini
```

To locate the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` file, the connector uses the following search order:

1. If the DATABRICKSODBCINI environment variable is defined, then the connector searches for the file specified by the environment variable.

2. The connector searches the directory that contains the connector library files for a file named `databricks.databricksodbc.ini`.
3. The connector searches the current working directory of the application for a file named `databricks.databricksodbc.ini`.
4. The connector searches the home directory for a hidden file named `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` (prefixed with a period).
5. The connector searches the `/etc` directory for a file named `databricks.databricksodbc.ini`.

Configuring ODBC Connections on a Non-Windows Machine

The following sections describe how to configure ODBC connections when using the Databricks ODBC Connector on non-Windows platforms:

- Creating a Data Source Name on a Non-Windows Machine
- Configuring a DSN-less Connection in a Non-Windows Machine
- Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine
- Configuring SSL Verification in a Non-Windows Machine
- Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine
- Configuring Logging Options in a Non-Windows Machine
- Setting Connector-Wide Configuration Options on a Non-Windows Machine
- Testing the Connection in Non-Windows Machine

Creating a Data Source Name on a Non-Windows Machine

Typically, after installing the Databricks ODBC Connector, you need to create a Data Source Name (DSN). A DSN is a data structure that stores connection information so that it can be used by the connector to connect to Databricks.

You can specify connection settings in a DSN (in the `odbc.ini` file), in a connection string, or as connector-wide settings (in the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` file). Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

The following instructions describe how to create a DSN by specifying connection settings in the `odbc.ini` file. If your machine is already configured to use an existing `odbc.ini` file, then update that file by adding the settings described below. Otherwise, copy the `odbc.ini` file from the `Setup` subfolder in the connector installation directory to the home directory, and then update the file as described below.

For information about specifying settings in a connection string, see Configuring a DSN-less Connection in a Non-Windows Machine and Using a Connection String. For information about connector-wide settings, see Setting Connector-Wide Configuration Options on a Non-Windows Machine.

To create a Data Source Name on a non-Windows machine:

1. In a text editor, open the `odbc.ini` configuration file.

   Note: If you are using a hidden copy of the `odbc.ini` file, you can remove the period (`.`) from the start of the file name to make the file visible while you are editing it.

2. In the `[ODBC Data Sources]` section, add a new entry by typing a name for the DSN, an equal sign (=), and then the name of the connector.

   For example, on a macOS machine:

   [ODBC Data Sources]

   Sample DSN=Databricks ODBC Connector

   As another example, for a 32-bit connector on a Linux machine:

   [ODBC Data Sources]

   Sample DSN=Databricks ODBC Connector 32-bit

3. Create a section that has the same name as your DSN, and then specify configuration options as key-value pairs in the section:
   a. Set the `Driver` property to the full path of the connector library file that matches the bitness of the application.

      For example, on a macOS machine:

      Driver=/Library/databricks/databricks/lib/libdatabricksodbc_sbu.dylib

      As another example, for a 32-bit connector on a Linux machine:

      Driver=/opt/databricks/databricks/lib/32/libdatabricksodbc_sb32.so

      Driver=/opt/databricks/databricks/lib/32/libdatabricksodbc32.so

      DatabricksServerType=3

   b. Set the `Host` property to the IP address or host name of the server.

   For example:

   Host=192.168.222.160

   c. Set the `Port` property to the number of the TCP port that the server uses to listen for client connections.

   For example:

   Port=443

   d. If authentication is required to access the Databricks server, then specify the authentication mechanism and your credentials. For more information, see Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine.

   e. If you want to connect to the server through SSL, then enable SSL and specify the certificate information. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in a Non-Windows Machine.

      Note: If the `AuthMech` property is set to `2` or `5`, SSL is not available.

f. If you want to configure server-side properties, then set them as key-value pairs using a special syntax. For more information, see Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine.

g. Optionally, set additional key-value pairs as needed to specify other optional connection settings. For detailed information about all the configuration options supported by the Databricks ODBC Connector, see Connector Configuration Options.

4. Save the `odbc.ini` configuration file.

> **Note:** If you are storing this file in its default location in the home directory, then prefix the file name with a period (`.`) so that the file becomes hidden. If you are storing this file in another location, then save it as a non-hidden file (without the prefix), and make sure that the ODBCINI environment variable specifies the location. For more information, see Specifying the Locations of the Connector Configuration Files.

For example, the following is an `odbc.ini` configuration file for macOS containing a DSN that connects to a Databricks Thrift Server instance and authenticates the connection using a user name and password:

```
[ODBC Data Sources]
Sample DSN=Databricks ODBC Connector
[Sample DSN]
Driver=/Library/databricks/databricks/lib/libdatabricksodbc_sbu.dylib
Host=192.168.222.160
Port=10000
UID=jsmith
PWD=databricks123
```

As another example, the following is an `odbc.ini` configuration file for a 32-bit connector on a Linux machine, containing a DSN that connects to a DatabricksThrift Server instance:

```
[ODBC Data Sources]
Sample DSN=Databricks ODBC Connector 32-bit
[Sample DSN]
Driver=/opt/databricks/databricks/lib/32/libdatabricksodbc_sb32.so
Driver=/usr/lib/databricks/lib/native/Linux-i386-32/libdatabricksodbc32.so
Driver=/opt/databricks/databricks/lib/32/libdatabricksodbc32.so
DatabricksServerType=3
Host=192.168.222.160
Port=10000
```

You can now use the DSN in an application to connect to the data store.

Configuring a DSN-less Connection in a Non-Windows Machine

To connect to your data store through a DSN-less connection, you need to define the connector in the `odbcinst.ini` file and then provide a DSN-less connection string in your application.

If your machine is already configured to use an existing `odbcinst.ini` file, then update that file by adding the settings described below. Otherwise, copy the `odbcinst.ini` file from the `Setup` subfolder in the connector installation directory to the home directory, and then update the file as described below.

To define a connector on a non-Windows machine:

1. In a text editor, open the `odbcinst.ini` configuration file.

   Note: If you are using a hidden copy of the `odbcinst.ini` file, you can remove the period (`.`) from the start of the file name to make the file visible while you are editing it.

2. In the `[ODBC Drivers]` section, add a new entry by typing a name for the connector, an equal sign (=), and then `Installed`. For example:

```
[ODBC Drivers]

Databricks ODBC Connector=Installed
```

3. Create a section that has the same name as the connector (as specified in the previous step), and then specify the following configuration options as key-value pairs in the section:
   a. Set the `Driver` property to the full path of the connector library file that matches the bitness of the application.

   For example, on a macOS machine:

```
Driver=/Library/databricks/databricks/lib/libdatabricksodbc_sb64-universal.dylib.
```

   As another example, for a 32-bit connector on a Linux machine:

```
Driver=/opt/databricks/databricks/lib/32/libdatabricksodbc_sb32.so
```

   b. Optionally, set the `Description` property to a description of the connector. For example:

4. Save the `odbcinst.ini` configuration file.

   > **Note:** If you are storing this file in its default location in the home directory, then prefix the file name with a period (`.`) so that the file becomes hidden. If you are storing this file in another location, then save it as a non-hidden file (without the prefix), and make sure that the ODBCINSTINI or ODBCSYSINI environment variable specifies the location. For more information, see Specifying the Locations of the Connector Configuration Files.

   For example, the following is an `odbcinst.ini` configuration file for macOS:

```
[ODBC Drivers]

Driver=/Library/databricks/databricks/lib/libdatabricksodbc_sb64-
universal.dylib
```

   As another example, the following is an `odbcinst.ini` configuration file for both the 32- and 64-bit connectors in Linux:

```
[ODBC Drivers]

Driver=/opt/databricks/databricks/lib/32/libdatabricksodbc_sb32.so

Driver=/opt/databricks/databricks/lib/64/libdatabricksodbc_sb64.so
```

You can now connect to your data store by providing your application with a connection string where the `Driver` property is set to the connector name specified in the `odbcinst.ini` file, and all the other necessary connection properties are also set. For more information, see "DSN-less Connection String Examples" in .

For detailed information about all the connection properties that the connector supports, see Connector Configuration Options.

Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine

Depending on the authentication mechanism you use, there might be additional connection attributes that you must define. For more information about the attributes involved in configuring authentication, seeConnector Configuration Options .

Using No Authentication

When connecting to a Databricks server of type , you must use No Authentication. When you use No Authentication, Binary is the only Thrift transport protocol that is supported.

To configure a connection without authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` connection attribute to `No Authentication`.
2. If the Databricks server is configured to use SSL, then configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in a Non-Windows Machine.

Using Kerberos

Kerberos must be installed and configured before you can use this authentication mechanism. For more information, refer to the MIT Kerberos Documentation: http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/krb5-latest/doc/.

To configure Kerberos authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` connection attribute to .
2. Choose one:
   - To use the default realm defined in your Kerberos setup, do not set the `KrbRealm` attribute.
   - Or, if your Kerberos setup does not define a default realm or if the realm of your Databricks server is not the default, then set the appropriate realm using the `KrbRealm` attribute.
3. Set the `KrbFQDN` attribute to the fully qualified domain name of the host.
4. Set the `KrbServiceName` attribute to the service name of the .
5. To allow the connector to pass your credentials directly to the server for use in authentication, set `DelegateKrbCreds` to `1`.
6. Set the `ThriftTransport` connection attribute to the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

   Important:
   When using this authentication mechanism, Binary (`ThriftTransport=0`) is not supported.
7. If the Databricks server is configured to use SSL, then configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in a Non-Windows Machine.

Using User Name

This authentication mechanism requires a user name but does not require a password. The user name labels the session, facilitating database tracking.

To configure User Name authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` connection attribute to `2`.
2. Set the `UID` attribute to an appropriate user name for accessing the Databricks server.

Using User Name And Password

This authentication mechanism requires a user name and a password.

To configure User Name And Password authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` connection attribute to `3`.
2. Set the `UID` attribute to an appropriate user name for accessing the Databricks server.
3. Set the `PWD` attribute to the password corresponding to the user name you provided above.
4. Set the `ThriftTransport` connection attribute to the transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.
5. If the Databricks server is configured to use SSL, then configure SSL for the connection. For more information, see Configuring SSL Verification in a Non-Windows Machine.

Using OAuth 2.0

Four types of authentication work flow are available when using OAuth 2.0, token pass-through, client credentials, browser based authentication, or Azure Managed Identity.

This authentication mechanism is available for Databricks Server instances only. When you use OAuth 2.0 authentication, HTTP is the only Thrift transport protocol available. Client credentials and browser based authentication work flow only works when SSL is enabled.

There is a discovery mode that enables the connector to auto-fill some endpoints or configurations. The endpoint discovery is enabled by default, you can disable it by setting `EnableOIDCDiscovery=0`. You can also pass the OIDC discovery endpoint by using `OIDCDiscoveryEndpoint`. The connector automatically discovers OAuth2AuthorizationEndPoint and OAuth2TokenEndPoint.

Token Pass-through

This authentication mechanism requires a valid OAuth 2.0 access token. Be aware that access tokens typically expire after a certain amount of time, after which you must either refresh the token or obtain a new one from the server. To obtain a new access token, see Obtaining a New Access Token.

To configure OAuth 2.0 token pass-though authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` property to `11`.
2. Set the `Auth_Flow` property to `0`.
3. Set the `Auth_AccessToken` property to your access token.

Obtaining a New Access Token

Once an access token expires, you can obtain a new access token for the connector.

Note: When an access token expires, the connector returns a "SQLState 08006" error.

To obtain a new access token:

1. In the connection string, set the `Auth_AccessToken` property with a new access token.
2. Call the SQLSetConnectAttr function with SQL_ATTR_CREDENTIALS (122) as the attribute and the new connection string as the value. The connector will update the current connection string with the new access token.

> **Note:** Calling the SQLGetConnectAttr function with SQL_ATTR_CREDENTIALS (122) returns the entire connection string used during connection.

3. Call the SQLSetConnectAttr function with SQL_ATTR_REFRESH_CONNECTION (123) as the attribute and SQL_REFRESH_NOW (-1) as the value. This signals the connector to update the access token value.
4. Retry the previous ODBC API call. After obtaining the new access token, the open connection, statements, and cursors associated with it remain valid for use.

Client Credentials

This authentication mechanism requires SSL to be enabled.

To configure OAuth 2.0 client credentials authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` property to `11`.
2. Set the `Auth_Flow` property to `1`.
3. Set the `Auth_Client_ID` to your client ID.
4. Set the `Auth_Client_Secret` to your client secret.
5. Optionally, set the `Auth_Scope` to your OAuth scope.
6. When connecting to Microsoft Synapse, set the `Auth_Tenant_ID` to your tenant id.

To configure OAuth 2.0 JWT assertion client credentials authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` property to `11`.
2. Set the `Auth_Flow` property to `1`.
3. Set the `Auth_Client_ID` to your client ID.
4. Set the `Auth_Scope` to your OAuth scope.
5. Set the `Auth_KID` to your key identifier.
6. Set the `Auth_JWT_Key_File` to the canonical path to the private key `.pem` file that matches the public key on the authentication source.
7. Optionally, set the `Auth_JWT_Key_Passphrase` to the private key's password, if it is encrypted.
8. Set `EnableOIDCDiscovery` to `1` and set `OIDCDiscoveryEndpoint` to the discovery endpoint.

Browser Based

This authentication mechanism requires SSL to be enabled.

To configure OAuth 2.0 browser based authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` property to `11`.
2. Set the `Auth_Flow` property to `2`.
3. Set the `TokenCachePassPhrase` property to a password of your choice. This is the key used for refresh token encryption.

> **Note:** When the browser based authentication flow completes, the access token and refresh token are saved in the token cache and the connector does not need to authenticate again. For more information, see Enable Token Cache.

Azure Managed Identity

This authentication mechanism requires SSL to be enabled.

To configure Azure Managed Identity authentication:

1. Set the `AuthMech` property to `11`.
2. Set the `Auth_Flow` property to `3`.
3. Optionally, set the `Auth_Client_ID` to user-assigned managed identity.
4. Optionally, set the `Azure_workspace_resource_id` to your assigned Resource ID.

Configuring SSL Verification in a Non-Windows Machine

If you are connecting to a Databricks server that has Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) enabled, you can configure the connector to connect to an SSL-enabled socket. When using SSL to connect to a server, the connector supports identity verification between the client (the connector itself) and the server.

To configure SSL verification on a non-Windows machine:

1. To allow authentication using self-signed certificates that have not been added to the list of trusted certificates, set the `AllowSelfSignedCert` attribute to `1`.
2. To allow the common name of a CA-issued SSL certificate to not match the host name of the Databricks server, set the `Mismatch` attribute to `1`.
3. Choose one:
   - To configure the connector to load SSL certificates from a specific `.pem` file when verifying the server, set the `TrustedCerts` attribute to the full path of the `.pem` file.
   - Or, to use the trusted CA certificates `.pem` file that is installed with the connector, do not specify a value for the `TrustedCerts` attribute.

Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine

To configure server-side properties on a non-Windows machine:

1. To set a server-side property, use the syntax `SSP_[SSPKey]=[SSPValue]`, where *[SSPKey]* is the name of the server-side property and *[SSPValue]* is the value to specify for that property.

```
SSP_mapreduce.job.queuename=myQueue
```

2. To disable the connector's default behavior of converting server-side property key names to all lower-case characters, set the `LCaseSspKeyName` property to `0`.

Configuring Logging Options in a Non-Windows Machine

To help troubleshoot issues, you can enable logging in the connector.

To enable logging on a non-Windows machine:

1. To specify the level of information to include in log files, set the `LogLevel` property to one of the following numbers:

LogLevel Value	Description
0	Disables all logging.
1	Logs severe error events that lead the connector to abort.
2	Logs error events that might allow the connector to continue running.
3	Logs events that might result in an error if action is not taken.
4	Logs general information that describes the progress of the connector.
5	Logs detailed information that is useful for debugging the connector.
6	Logs all connector activity.

2. Set the `LogPath` key to the full path to the folder where you want to save log files.
3. Save the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` configuration file.
4. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

To disable logging on a non-Windows machine:

1. Set the `LogLevel` key to `0`.
2. Save the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` configuration file.
3. Restart your ODBC application to make sure that the new settings take effect.

Setting Connector-Wide Configuration Options on a Non-Windows Machine

When you specify connection settings in a DSN or connection string, those settings apply only when you connect to Databricks using that particular DSN or string. As an alternative, you can specify settings that apply to every connection that uses the Databricks ODBC Connector by configuring them in the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` file.

Note: Settings in the connection string take precedence over settings in the DSN, and settings in the DSN take precedence over connector-wide settings.

To set connector-wide configuration options on a non-Windows machine:

1. In a text editor, open the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` configuration file.
2. In the `[Driver]` section, specify configuration options as key-value pairs. Start a new line for each key-value pair.

   For example, to enable User Name authentication using "databricks" as the user name, type the following:

   ```
   AuthMech=2

   UID=databricks
   ```

   For detailed information about all the configuration options supported by the connector, see Connector Configuration Options.
3. Save the `databricks.databricksodbc.ini` configuration file.

Testing the Connection in Non-Windows Machine

To test the connection, you can use an ODBC-enabled client application. For a basic connection test, you can also use the test utilities that are packaged with your driver manager installation. For example, the iODBC driver manager includes simple utilities called `iodbctest` and `iodbctestw`. Similarly, the unixODBC driver manager includes simple utilities called isql and iusql.

Using the iODBC Driver Manager

You can use the iodbctest and iodbctestw utilities to establish a test connection with your connector. Use iodbctest to test how your connector works with an ANSI application, or use iodbctestw to test how your connector works with a Unicode application.

Note: There are 32-bit and 64-bit installations of the iODBC driver manager available. If you have only one or the other installed, then the appropriate version of iodbctest (or iodbctestw) is available. However, if you have both 32- and 64-bit versions installed, then you need to make sure that you are running the version from the correct installation directory.

For more information about using the iODBC driver manager, see http://www.iodbc.org.

To test your connection using the iODBC driver manager:

1. Run **iodbctest** or **iodbctestw**.
2. Optionally, if you do not remember the DSN, then type a question mark (`?`) to see a list of available DSNs.

3. Type the connection string for connecting to your data store, and then press ENTER. For more information, see .

   If the connection is successful, then the `SQL>` prompt appears.

Using the unixODBC Driver Manager

You can use the isql and iusql utilities to establish a test connection with your connector and your DSN. isql and iusql can only be used to test connections that use a DSN. Use isql to test how your connector works with an ANSI application, or use iusql to test how your connector works with a Unicode application.

Note: There are 32-bit and 64-bit installations of the unixODBC driver manager available. If you have only one or the other installed, then the appropriate version of isql (or iusql) is available. However, if you have both 32- and 64-bit versions installed, then you need to make sure that you are running the version from the correct installation directory.

For more information about using the unixODBC driver manager, see http://www.unixodbc.org.

To test your connection using the unixODBC driver manager:

- Run isql or iusql by using the corresponding syntax:

  - `isql [DataSourceName]`
  - `iusql [DataSourceName]`

`[DataSourceName]` is the DSN that you are using for the connection.

If the connection is successful, then the `SQL>` prompt appears.

Note: For information about the available options, run isql or iusql without providing a DSN.

Authentication Mechanisms

To connect to a Databricks server, you must configure the Databricks ODBC Connector to use the authentication mechanism that matches the access requirements of the server and provides the necessary credentials. To determine the authentication settings that your Databricks server requires, check the server configuration and then refer to the corresponding section below.

Use the following table to determine the authentication mechanism that you need to configure, based on the `hive.server2.authentication` value in the `hive-site.xml` file:

hive.server2.authentication	Authentication Mechanism
NOSASL	No Authentication
KERBEROS	Kerberos
NONE	User Name
LDAP	User Name and Password
SAML	SAML 2.0

Use the following table to determine the Thrift transport protocol that you need to configure, based on the `hive.server2.authentication` and `hive.server2.transport.mode` values in the `hive-site.xml` file:

hive.server2.authentication	hive.server2.transport.mode	Thrift Transport Protocol
NOSASL	binary	Binary
KERBEROS	binary or http	SASL or HTTP
NONE	binary or http	SASL or HTTP
LDAP	binary or http	SASL or HTTP
SAML	http	HTTP

To determine whether SSL should be enabled or disabled for your connection, check the `hive.server2.use.SSL` value in the `hive-site.xml` file. If the value is true, then you must enable and configure SSL in your connection. If the value is false, then you must disable SSL in your connection.

For detailed instructions on how to configure authentication when using the Windows connector, see Configuring Authentication in Windows.

For detailed instructions on how to configure authentication when using a non-Windows connector, see Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine.

Using a Connection String

For some applications, you might need to use a connection string to connect to your data source. For detailed information about how to use a connection string in an ODBC application, refer to the documentation for the application that you are using.

The connection strings in the following sections are examples showing the minimum set of connection attributes that you must specify to successfully connect to the data source. Depending on the configuration of the data source and the type of connection you are working with, you might need to specify additional connection attributes. For detailed information about all the attributes that you can use in the connection string, see Connector Configuration Options

DSN Connection String Example

The following is an example of a connection string for a connection that uses a DSN:

DSN=*[DataSourceName]*

[DataSourceName] is the DSN that you are using for the connection.

You can set additional configuration options by appending key-value pairs to the connection string. Configuration options that are passed in using a connection string take precedence over configuration options that are set in the DSN.

DSN-less Connection String Examples

Some applications provide support for connecting to a data source using a connector without a DSN. To connect to a data source without using a DSN, use a connection string instead.

The placeholders in the examples are defined as follows, in alphabetical order:

- *[AccessToken]* is your access token for authenticating the connection through the OAuth 2.0 protocol.
- *[ConfigFile]* is the absolute path to the OCI configuration file to use for the connection.
- *[DomainName]* is the fully qualified domain name of the Databricks server host.
- *[PortNumber]* is the number of the TCP port that the Databricks server uses to listen for client connections.
- *[Realm]* is the Kerberos realm of the Databricks server host.
- *[Server]* is the IP address or host name of the Databricks server to which you are connecting.
- *[ServerURL]* is the partial URL corresponding to the Databricks server.
- *[ServiceName]* is the Kerberos service principal name of the Databricks server.

- *[YourPassword]* is the password corresponding to your user name.
- *[YourUserName]* is the user name that you use to access the Databricks server.

Connecting to a Standard Databricks Thrift Server Instance

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string for a standard connection to a Databricks Thrift Server instance. By default, the connector is configured to connect to a Databricks Thrift Server instance.When configured to provide User Name authentication, the connector uses **anonymous** as the user name by default.

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=*[Server]*;
Port=*[PortNumber]*;AuthMech=2;

For example:

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160;
Port=10000;AuthMech=2;

Connecting to a Databricks Thrift Server Instance Without Authentication

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that for a Databricks Thrift Server instance that does not require authentication.

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=*[Server]*;
Port=*[PortNumber]*;AuthMech=0;

Connecting to a Databricks Server that Requires Kerberos Authentication

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that connects to a Databricks Thrift Server instance requiring Kerberos authentication. By default, the connector is configured to connect to a Databricks Thrift Server instance.

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=*[Server]*;
Port=*[PortNumber]*;AuthMech=1;KrbRealm=*[Realm]*;
KrbHostFQDN=*[DomainName]*;KrbServiceName=*[ServiceName]*;

For example:

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160;
Port=10000;AuthMech=1;KrbRealm=DATABRICKS;
KrbHostFQDN=localhost.localdomain;KrbServiceName=databricks;

Connecting to a Databricks Server that Requires User Name And Password Authentication

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that connects to a Databricks Thrift Server instance requiring User Name and Password authentication. By default, the connector is configured to connect to a Databricks Thrift Server instance.

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=*[Server]*;
Port=*[PortNumber]*;AuthMech=3;UID=*[YourUserName]*;

PWD=*[YourPassword]*;

For example:

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160;
Port=10000;AuthMech=3;UID=databricks;PWD=databricks;

Connecting to a Databricks Server that Requires OAuth 2.0 Authentication

The following is the format of a DSN-less connection string that connects to a Databricks Thrift Server instance requiring OAuth 2.0 authentication. By default, the connector is configured to connect to a Databricks Thrift Server instance. Browser based authentication workflow only works when SSL is enabled.

Token pass-through

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=*[Server]*;
Port=*[PortNumber]*;AuthMech=11;Auth_Flow=0;Auth_AccessToken=*[AccessToken]*;ThriftTransport=2;

For example, using token pass-through authentication:

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160;
Port=10000;AuthMech=11;Auth_Flow=0;Auth_
AccessToken=P9QcyQ7prK2LwUMZMpFQ4R+6jd;ThriftTransport=2;

Browser based

Driver= DatabricksODBC Driver;Host=*[Server]*;

Port=*[PortNumber]*;AuthMech=11;Auth_Flow=2;ThriftTransport=2;SSL=1;

For example, using browser based authentication:

Driver= Databricks ODBC Driver;Host=192.168.222.160;

Port=10000;AuthMech=11;Auth_Flow=2;ThriftTransport=2;SSL=1;

Features

For more information on the features of the Databricks ODBC Connector, see the following:

- SQL Connector for HiveQL
- Data Types
- Timestamp Function Support
- Catalog and Schema Support
- databricks_system Table
- Server-Side Properties
- Get Tables With Query
- Active Directory
- Write-back
- Security and Authentication

SQL Connector for HiveQL

The native query language supported by Databricks is HiveQL. For simple queries, HiveQL is a subset of SQL-92. However, the syntax is different enough that most applications do not work with native HiveQL.

To bridge the difference between SQL and HiveQL, the SQL Connector feature translates standard SQL-92 queries into equivalent HiveQL queries. The SQL Connector performs syntactical translations and structural transformations. For example:

- **Quoted Identifiers**: The double quotes (") that SQL uses to quote identifiers are translated into back quotes (`) to match HiveQL syntax. The SQL Connector needs to handle this translation because even when a connector reports the back quote as the quote character, some applications still generate double-quoted identifiers.
- **Table Aliases**: Support is provided for the AS keyword between a table reference and its alias, which HiveQL normally does not support.
- **JOIN**, **INNER JOIN**, and **CROSS JOIN**: SQL JOIN, INNER JOIN, and CROSS JOIN syntax is translated to HiveQL JOIN syntax.
- **TOP N/LIMIT**: SQL TOP N queries are transformed to HiveQL LIMIT queries.

Data Types

The Databricks ODBC Connector supports many common data formats, converting between Databricks data types and SQL data types.

The following table lists the supported data type mappings.

Databricks Type	SQL Type
BIGINT	SQL_BIGINT
BINARY	SQL_VARBINARY
BOOLEAN	SQL_BIT
CHAR(n)	SQL_CHAR
DATE	SQL_TYPE_DATE
DECIMAL	SQL_DECIMAL
DECIMAL(p,s)	SQL_DECIMAL
DOUBLE	SQL_DOUBLE
FLOAT	SQL_REAL
INT	SQL_INTEGER
SMALLINT	SQL_SMALLINT
STRING	SQL_VARCHAR
TIMESTAMP	SQL_TYPE_TIMESTAMP
TIMESTAMP_NTZ	SQL_TYPE_TIMESTAMP
TINYINT	SQL_TINYINT
VARCHAR(n)	SQL_VARCHAR

Note: The aggregate types (ARRAY, MAP, and STRUCT) are not supported. Columns of aggregate types are treated as STRING columns.

Timestamp Function Support

The Databricks ODBC Connector supports the following ODBC functions for working with data of type TIMESTAMP:

- **TIMESTAMPADD**: You can call this function to increment a TIMESTAMP value by a specified interval of time.
- **TIMESTAMPDIFF**: You can call this function to calculate the interval of time between two specified TIMESTAMP values.

The types of time intervals that are supported for these functions might vary depending on the Databricks server version that you are connecting to. To return a list of the intervals supported for TIMESTAMPADD, call the SQLGetInfo catalog function using SQL_TIMEDATE_ADD_INTERVALS as the argument. Similarly, to return a list of the intervals supported for TIMESTAMPDIFF, call SQLGetInfo using SQL_TIMEDATE_DIFF_INTERVALS as the argument.

Note: The SQL_TSI_FRAC_SECOND interval is not supported by Databricks.

Catalog and Schema Support

The Databricks ODBC Connector supports both catalogs and schemas to make it easy for the connector to work with various ODBC applications. For servers that do not support multiple catalogs, the connector provides a synthetic catalog named SPARK under which all of the schemas/databases are organized.

Note: When connecting to a server that supports multiple catalogs, and the server is not an IDL server, the connector no longer reports the catalog for schemas and tables as SPARK. The Spark server now reports the catalog. The only exception is the spark_system table which remains in the SPARK catalog

Configure the Default Catalog and Schema

You can set the default catalog and schema in the DSN or DSN-less connection string using the following parameters:

- To set the default catalog, add **Catalog**=<`your_catalog_name`> to the connection string. For example: **Catalog**=`hive_metastore`
- To set the default schema, add **Schema**=<`your_schema_name`> to the connection string. For example: **Schema**=`default`

databricks_system Table

A pseudo-table called databricks_system can be used to query for Databricks cluster system environment information. The pseudo-table is under the pseudo-schema called databricks_system. The table has two STRING type columns, envkey and envvalue. Standard SQL can be executed against the databricks_system table. For example:

```
SELECT * FROM DATABRICKS.databricks_system.databricks_system WHERE envkey
LIKE '%databricks%'
```

The above query returns all of the Databricks system environment entries whose key contains the word "databricks". A special query, `set -v`, is executed to fetch system environment information. Some versions of Databricks do not support this query. For versions of Databricks that do not support querying system environment information, the connector returns an empty result set.

Server-Side Properties

The Databricks ODBC Connector allows you to set server-side properties via a DSN. Server-side properties specified in a DSN affect only the connection that is established using the DSN.

For more information about setting server-side properties when using the Windows connector, see Configuring Server-Side Properties in Windows. For information about setting server-side properties when using the connector on a non-Windows platform, see Configuring Server-Side Properties on a Non-Windows Machine.

Get Tables With Query

The Get Tables With Query configuration option allows you to choose whether to use the SHOW TABLES query or the GetTables API call to retrieve table names from a database.

Active Directory

The Databricks ODBC Connector supports Active Directory Kerberos in Windows. There are two prerequisites for using Active Directory Kerberos in Windows:

- MIT Kerberos is not installed on the client Windows machine.
- The MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm has been configured to trust the Active Directory realm so that users in the Active Directory realm can access services in the MIT Kerberos Hadoop realm.

Write-back

The Databricks ODBC Connector supports translation for the following syntax when connecting to a Databricks Thrift Server instance that is running Databricks 1.3 or later:

- INSERT
- CREATE
- DROP

Databricks does not support UPDATE or DELETE syntax.

If the statement contains non-standard SQL-92 syntax, then the connector is unable to translate the statement to SQL and instead falls back to using HiveQL.

Security and Authentication

To protect data from unauthorized access, some Databricks data stores require connections to be authenticated with user credentials or encrypted using the SSL protocol. The Databricks ODBC Connector provides full support for these authentication protocols.

> **Note:** In this documentation, "SSL" refers to both TLS (Transport Layer Security) and SSL (Secure Sockets Layer). The connector supports TLS 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2. The SSL version used for the connection is the highest version that is supported by both the connector and the server.

The connector provides mechanisms that enable you to authenticate your connection using the Kerberos protocol, the OAuth 2.0 protocol, an API signing key, token-based authentication, your Databricks user name only, or your Databricks user name and password. You must use the authentication mechanism that matches the security requirements of the Databricks server. For information about determining the appropriate authentication mechanism to use based on the Databricks server configuration, see Authentication Mechanisms. For detailed connector configuration instructions, see Configuring Authentication in Windows or Configuring Authentication on a Non-Windows Machine.

Additionally, the connector supports the following types of SSL connections:

- No identity verification
- One-way authentication
- Two-way authentication

It is recommended that you enable SSL whenever you connect to a server that is configured to support it. SSL encryption protects data and credentials when they are transferred over the network, and provides stronger security than authentication alone. For detailed configuration instructions, see Configuring SSL Verification in Windows or Configuring SSL Verification in a Non-Windows Machine.

Connector Configuration Options

Connector Configuration Options lists the configuration options available in the Databricks ODBC Connector alphabetically by field or button label. Options having only key names, that is, not appearing in the user interface of the connector, are listed alphabetically by key name.

When creating or configuring a connection from a Windows machine, the fields and buttons are available in the Databricks ODBC Connectorfollowing dialog boxes:

- DSN Setup
- Advanced Options
- Server Side Properties
- SSL Options

When using a connection string or configuring a connection from a non-Windows machine, use the key names provided.

Configuration Options Appearing in the User Interface

The following configuration options are accessible via the Windows user interface for the Databricks ODBC Connector, or via the key name when using a connection string or configuring a connection from a Linux/macOS machine:

- Accept Undetermined Revocation
- Access Token
- Allow Common Name Host Name Mismatch
- Allow Self-Signed Server Certificate
- Apply Properties With Queries
- Async Exec Poll Interval
- Authentication Flow
- Auth_RefreshToken
- Binary Column Length
- Canonicalize Principal FQDN
- Max Number Files
- Mechanism
- Metric View Support
- Minimum TLS
- OAuth Scope
- Password
- Port
- ProxyAuth
- Proxy
- ProxyKrbHostFQDN
- ProxyKrbREALM

- CaseInsensitiveMetadataFilter
- CheckCertificate Revocation
- Client Certificate File
- Client ID
- Client Private Key File
- Client Private Key Password
- Client Secret
- Convert Key Name to Lower Case
- Database
- Decimal Column Scale
- String Column Length
- Delegate Kerberos Credentials
- Delegation UID
- Driver Config Take Precedence
- Enable Auto Reconnect
- Enable SSL
- Enable Translation For CTAS
- Fast SQLPrepare
- Get Tables With Query
- Host(s)
- Host FQDN
- HTTP Path
- Invalid Session Auto Recover
- JWT Key Identifier
- JWT Private Key Password
- ProxyKrbServiceName
- Proxy Ignore List
- Proxy Password
- Proxy Port
- ProxyScheme
- Proxy Username
- Realm
- Rows Fetched Per Block
- Save Password (Encrypted)
- Service Name
- Show System Table
- Socket Timeout
- Thrift Transport
- TokenCachePassPhrase
- TokenRenewLimit
- TrustedCertificates
- Two-Way SSL
- Unicode Types
- Use Async Exec
- Use JWT Assertion
- Use Native Query
- Use OIDC Discovery Endpoint
- Use Only SSPI
- Use Proxy Server
- Use System Trust Store

- JWT Private Key Path
- Log Level
- Log Path
- Max Bytes Per Fetch Request
- Max File Size
- User Name

Accept Undetermined Revocation

This option specifies whether the connector allows an SSL connection when the certificate's revocation status is undetermined.

- Enabled(`1`): The connector allows an SSL connection even when the certificate's revocation status is undetermined.
- Disabled(`0`): The connector does not allow SSL connection when the certificate's revocation status is undetermined.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`AcceptUndeterminedRevocation`	`0`	No

Access Token

The access token for authenticating the connection through the OAuth 2.0 protocol.

Note: In case of unixODBC, when the Auth_AccessToken line length is longer than the maximum limit of 1000, add the following in your odbc.ini file:

In the ODBC section:

- `Auth_AccessToken`=(your access token)

In the DSN section:

- `ConfigsFromFileDSN`=Auth_AccessToken
- `FILEDSNPATH`=(Full path of the odbc.ini file)
- `Auth_AccessToken`=(your access token)

  If you have multiple DSN configured in your odbc.ini file and each of them require a different `Auth_AccessToken`, you can add the `Auth_AccessToken` to the ODBC section of a different ini file, and configure the FILEDSNPATH in your DSN to point to this `inifile`.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Auth_AccessToken	None	Yes, if the authentication mechanism is OAuth 2.0 (11) and the work flow is Token Passthrough (0).

Allow Common Name Host Name Mismatch

This option specifies whether a CA-issued SSL certificate name must match the host name of the Databricks server.

Note: The key for this option used to be CAIssuedCertNamesMismatch, and is still recognized by the connector under that key. If both keys are defined, AllowHostNameCNMismatch will take precedence.

This setting is applicable only when SSL is enabled.

- Enabled (1): The connector allows a CA-issued SSL certificate name to not match the host name of the Databricks server.
- Disabled (0): The CA-issued SSL certificate name must match the host name of the Databricks server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
AllowHostNameCNMismatch	Clear (0)	No

Allow Self-Signed Server Certificate

This option specifies whether the connector allows a connection to aDatabricks server that uses a self-signed certificate.

- Enabled (1): The connector authenticates the Databricks server even if the server is using a self-signed certificate.
- Disabled (0): The connector does not allow self-signed certificates from the server.

Note: This setting is applicable only when SSL is enabled.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
AllowSelfSignedCert	Clear (0)	No

Apply Properties With Queries

This option specifies how the connector applies server-side properties.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector applies each server-side property by executing a `set SSPKey=SSPValue` query when opening a session to the Databricks server.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector uses a more efficient method for applying server-side properties that does not involve additional network round-tripping. However, some builds are not compatible with the more efficient method.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ApplySSPWithQueries`	Selected (`1`)	No

Authentication Flow

This option specifies the type of OAuth authentication flow that the connector uses when the Mechanism option is set to OAuth 2.0 (or when `AuthMech` is set to `11`).

When this option is set to Token Passthrough (`0`), the connector uses the access token specified by the Access Token (`Auth_AccessToken`) option to authenticate the connection to the server. For more information, see Access Token.

When this option is set to Client Credentials (`1`), the connector uses the client credentials to authenticate the connection to the server.

When this option is set to Browser Based Authorization Code (`2`), the connector uses the browser based authorization code flow to authenticate the connection to the server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`Auth_Flow`	Token Passthrough (`0`)	No

Auth_RefreshToken

The Auth_RefreshToken property enables the driver to automatically refresh the authentication token using the specified refresh token.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`Auth_RefreshToken`	Empty	No

Async Exec Poll Interval

The time in milliseconds between each poll for the query execution status.

"Asynchronous execution" refers to the fact that the RPC call used to execute a query against Databricks is asynchronous. It does not mean that ODBC asynchronous operations are supported.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`AsyncExecPollInterval`	`10`	`No`

Async Metadata Operations

This option specifies whether the connector executes all the database metadata calls asynchronously the data source uses Thrift protocol `9.0` or later.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector executes all the database metadata calls on the Databricks data source asynchronously.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector does not execute all the database metadata calls on the Databricks data source asynchronously.

Note: Setting `ForceSynchronousExec` property to `1` replaces EnableAsyncMetadata.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`EnableAsyncMetadata`	`1`	No

Binary Column Length

The maximum data length for BINARY columns.

By default, the columns metadata for Databricks does not specify a maximum data length for BINARY columns.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`BinaryColumnLength`	`32767`	No

Canonicalize Principal FQDN

This option specifies whether the Kerberos layer canonicalizes the host FQDN in the server's service principal name.

- Enabled (`1`): The Kerberos layer canonicalizes the host FQDN in the server's service principal name.
- Disabled (`0`): The Kerberos layer does not canonicalize the host FQDN in the server's service principal name.

Note: This option only affects MIT Kerberos, and is ignored when using Active Directory Kerberos. It can only be disabled if the Kerberos Realm or `KrbRealm` key is specified.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ServicePrincipal Canonicalization	Selected (`1`)	No

CaseInsensitiveMetadataFilter

This option specifies whether the connector applies case-insensitive filtering when returning results for metadata API calls.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`CaseInsensitiveMetadataFilter`	`0`	No

CheckCertificate Revocation

This option specifies whether the connector checks to see if a certificate has been revoked while retrieving a certificate chain from the Windows Trust Store.

This option is only applicable if you are using a CA certificate from the Windows Trust Store (see Use System Trust Store).

- Enabled (`1`): The connector checks for certificate revocation while retrieving a certificate chain from the Windows Trust Store.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector does not check for certificate revocation while retrieving a certificate chain from the Windows Trust Store.

Note: This option is disabled when the `AllowSelfSignedServerCert` property is set to `1`. This option is only available in Windows.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`CheckCertRevocation`	Selected (`1`)	No

Client Certificate File

The full path to the `.pem` file containing the client's SSL certificate.

Note: This setting is applicable only when two-way SSL is enabled.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ClientCert`	None	No

Client ID

The client ID used in OAuth connections.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`Auth_Client_ID`	None	No

Client Private Key File

The full path to the `.pem` file containing the client's SSL private key.

If the private key file is protected with a password, then provide the password using the connector configuration option Client Private Key Password.

Note: This setting is applicable only when two-way SSL is enabled.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ClientPrivateKey`	None	Yes, if two-way SSL verification is enabled.

Client Private Key Password

The password of the private key file that is specified in the Client Private Key File field (`ClientPrivateKey`).

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ClientPrivateKeyPassword`	None	Yes, if two-way SSL verification is enabled and the client's private key file is protected with a password.

Client Secret

The client secret associated with the client ID used in OAuth connections.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`Auth_Client_Secret`	None	No

Convert Key Name to Lower Case

This option specifies whether the connector converts server-side property key names to all lower-case characters.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector converts server-side property key names to all lower-case characters.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector does not modify the server-side property key names.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`LCaseSspKeyName`	Selected (`1`)	No

Database

The name of the database schema to use when a schema is not explicitly specified in a query. You can still issue queries on other schemas by explicitly specifying the schema in the query.

Note: To inspect your databases and determine the appropriate schema to use, at the Databricks command prompt, type `show databases`.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Schema	default	No

Decimal Column Scale

The maximum number of digits to the right of the decimal point for numeric data types.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
DecimalColumnScale	10	No

String Column Length

The maximum number of characters that can be contained in .

By default, the columns metadata for Databricks does not specify a maximum length for STRING columns.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Default StringColumnLength	255	No

Delegate Kerberos Credentials

This option specifies whether your Kerberos credentials are forwarded to the server and used for authentication.

Note: This option is only applicable when Authentication Mechanism is set to Kerberos (`AuthMech=1`).

Key Name	Default Value	Required
DelegateKrbCreds	Clear (0)	No

Delegation UID

If a value is specified for this setting, the connector delegates all operations against Databricks to the specified user, rather than to the authenticated user for the connection.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
DelegationUID	None	No

Driver Config Take Precedence

This option specifies whether connector-wide configuration settings take precedence over connection and DSN settings.

- Enabled (1): Connector-wide configurations take precedence over connection and DSN settings.
- Disabled (0): Connection and DSN settings take precedence instead.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
DriverConfigTakePrecedence	Clear (0)	No

Enable Auto Reconnect

This option specifies whether the connector attempts to automatically reconnect to the server when a communication link error occurs.

- Enabled (1): The connector attempts to reconnect.
- Disabled (0): The connector does not attempt to reconnect.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
AutoReconnect	Selected (1)	Yes

Metric View Support

This option enables the server to list metric views by setting spark.sql.thriftserver.metadata.metricview.enabled to true.

Enabled(1): The connector requests metric view metadata from the server and will identify both metric views and metric measure columns correctly.

Disabled(0): The connector does not enable metric view metadata for this connection.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableMetricViewMetadata	0	No

Enable SSL

This option specifies whether the client uses an SSL encrypted connection to communicate with the Databricks.

- Enabled (1): The client communicates with the Databricks using SSL.
- Disabled (0): SSL is disabled.

SSL is configured independently of authentication. When authentication and SSL are both enabled, the connector performs the specified authentication method over an SSL connection.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
SSL	Clear (0)	No

Enable Token Cache

This option specifies whether the connector enables or disables token cache for OAuth2 Browser Based authentication.

- Enabled (1): The connector enables the token cache for OAuth2 Browser Based authentication.
- Disabled (0): The connector disables the token cache for OAuth2 Browser Based authentication.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableTokenCache	Enabled (1)	No

Enable Translation For CTAS

This property specifies whether the connector performs a query translation for the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) syntax.

- Enabled (1): The connector performs a query translation for the CTAS syntax.
- Disabled (0): The connector does not perform a query translation for the CTAS syntax.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableTranslationForCTAS	Enabled (1)	No

Fast SQLPrepare

This option specifies whether the connector defers query execution to SQLExecute.

- Enabled (1): The connector defers query execution to SQLExecute.
- Disabled (0): The connector does not defer query execution to SQLExecute.

Note: When using Native Query mode, the connector executes the HiveQL query to retrieve the result set metadata for SQLPrepare. As a result, SQLPrepare might be slow. If the result set metadata is not required after calling SQLPrepare, then enable Fast SQLPrepare.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
FastSQLPrepare	Clear (0)	No

Get Tables With Query

This option specifies whether the connector uses the SHOW TABLES query or the GetTables Thrift API call to retrieve table names from the database.

- Enabled (1): The connector uses the SHOW TABLES query to retrieve table names.
- Disabled (0): The connector uses the GetTables Thrift API call to retrieve table names.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
GetTablesWithQuery	0	No

Host(s)

The IP address or host name of the Databricks server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Host	None	Yes

Host FQDN

The fully qualified domain name of the host.

When the value of Host FQDN is _HOST, the connector uses the Databricks server host name as the fully qualified domain name for Kerberos authentication.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
KrbFQDN	_HOST	No

HTTP Path

The partial URL corresponding to the Databricks server.

The connector forms the HTTP address to connect to by appending the HTTP Path value to the host and port specified in the DSN or connection string. For example, to connect to the HTTP address http://localhost:/gateway/sandbox/databricks/version, you would set HTTP Path to /gateway/sandbox/databricks/version.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
HTTPPath	None	No

Invalid Session Auto Recover

This option specifies whether the connector automatically opens a new session when the existing session is no longer valid.

- Enabled (1): The connector automatically opens a new session when the existing session is no longer valid.
- Disabled (0): The connector does not automatically open new sessions.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
InvalidSessionAutoRecover	Selected (1)	No

JWT Key Identifier

The key identifier used in JWT client credential connections.

Note: This option is applicable only when Use JWT Assertion is enabled.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Auth_KID	None	No

JWT Private Key Password

The password for the encrypted private key file used in JWT client credential connections.

Note: This option is applicable only when UseJWTAssertion is enabled.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Auth_JWT_Passphrase	None	No

JWT Private Key Path

The canonical path to the .pem private key file used in JWT client credential connections.

Note:
This option is applicable only when UseJWTAssertion is enabled.

This private key must match the public key on the authentication source. If the private key is encrypted, a value for Auth_JWT_Passphrase must be provided.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Auth_JWT_Key_File	None	No

Log Level

Use this property to enable or disable logging in the connector and to specify the amount of detail included in log files.

Set the property to one of the following values:

- OFF (0): Disable all logging.
- FATAL (1): Logs severe error events that lead the connector to abort.
- ERROR (2): Logs error events that might allow the connector to continue running.
- WARNING (3): Logs events that might result in an error if action is not taken.
- INFO (4): Logs general information that describes the progress of the connector.
- DEBUG (5): Logs detailed information that is useful for debugging the connector.
- TRACE (6): Logs all connector activity.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
LogLevel	OFF (0)	No

Log Path

The full path to the folder where the connector saves log files when logging is enabled.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
LogPath	None	Yes, if logging is enabled.

Max Bytes Per Fetch Request

When connecting to a server that supports serializing the result set data in Arrow format, this property specifies the maximum number of bytes to retrieve from the server for every FetchResults API call.

Note:
This option is applicable only when connecting to a server that supports result set data serialized in arrow format.

The value must be specified in one of the following:

- B (bytes)
- KB (kilobytes)
- MB (megabytes)
- GB (gigabytes)

By default, the file size is in B (bytes).

When the result set type is ARROW_BASED_SET, the server will cap the rowset size at 10 MB even when the connector indicates that it can consume more than 10 MB of result set data for each FetchResults API call.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
MaxBytesPerFetchRequest	300 MB	No

Max File Size

The maximum size of each log file in bytes. After the maximum file size is reached, the connector creates a new file and continues logging.

If this property is set using the Windows UI, the entered value is converted from megabytes (MB) to bytes before being set.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
LogFileSize	20971520	No

Max Number Files

The maximum number of log files to keep. After the maximum number of log files is reached, each time an additional file is created, the connector deletes the oldest log file.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
LogFileCount	50	No

Mechanism

The authentication mechanism to use.

Select one of the following settings, or set the key to the :

- No Authentication (0)
- Kerberos (1)
- User Name (2)
- User Name And Password (3)
- OAuth 2.0 (11)

Key Name	Default Value	Required
AuthMech	No Authentication (0 if you are connecting to Databricks Server 1. User Name (2) if you are connecting to Databricks Server 2.	No

Minimum TLS

The minimum version of TLS/SSL that the connector allows the data store to use for encrypting connections. For example, if TLS 1.1 is specified, TLS 1.0 cannot be used to encrypt connections.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Min_TLS	TLS 1.2 (1.2)	No

OAuth Scope

The scope used in the OAuth 2.0 client credentials connection.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Auth_Scope	None	No

Password

The password corresponding to the user name that you provided in the User field (the UID key).

Key Name	Default Value	Required
PWD	None	Yes, if the authentication mechanism is User Name And Password (

Port

The number of the TCP port that the Databricks uses to listen for client connections.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Port	None	Yes

ProxyAuth

This option specifies whether the proxy server that you are connecting to requires authentication.

- 0: The proxy server that you are connecting to does not require authentication.
- 1: The proxy server that you are connecting to requires basic authentication.
- 2: The proxy server that you are connecting to requires proxy Kerberos authentication.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyAuthType	0	No

Proxy

The host name or IP address of a proxy server that you want to connect through.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyHost	None	Yes, if connecting through a proxy server.

ProxyKrbHostFQDN

The connector uses the host FQDN of the ProxyHost.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyKrbHostFQDN	None	No

ProxyKrbREALM

The connector takes the default realm of the system.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyKrbREALM	None	No

ProxyKrbServiceName

This option specifies the service name for kerberos proxy.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyKrbServiceName	HTTP	No

Proxy Ignore List

This option specifies whether the connector allows the hosts or domains that do not use proxy. For example: `ProxyIgnoreList=localhost,127.0.0.1`

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyIgnoreList	Empty string	No

Proxy Password

The password that you use to access the proxy server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyPWD	None	Yes, if connecting to a proxy server that requires authentication.

Proxy Port

The number of the port that the proxy server uses to listen for client connections.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyPort	None	Yes, if connecting through a proxy server.

ProxyScheme

When HTTPS is selected, the driver uses an HTTPS proxy and, if the proxy is enabled, the driver's SSL configuration is used to perform the SSL handshake.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyScheme	http	No

Proxy Username

The user name that you use to access the proxy server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ProxyUID	None	Yes, if connecting to a proxy server that requires

Key Name	Default Value	Required
		authentication.

Realm

The realm of the host.

If your Kerberos configuration already defines the realm of the host as the default realm, then you do not need to configure this option.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`KrbRealm`	Depends on your Kerberos configuration.	No

TokenCachePassPhrase

The password used to protect the token cache.

Note: This option is required only on non-Windows platform.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`TokenCachePassPhrase`	None	Yes

Rows Fetched Per Block

The maximum number of rows that a query returns at a time.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`RowsFetchedPerBlock`	`10000`	No

Save Password (Encrypted)

This option specifies whether the password is saved in the registry.

- Enabled: The password is saved in the registry.
- Disabled: The password is not saved in the registry.

Note: This option is available only on the Windows connector. It appears in the Databricks ODBC Connector DSN Setup dialog box. The password is obscured (not saved in plain text). However, it is still possible for the encrypted password to be copied and used.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
N/A		No

Service Name

The Kerberos service principal name of the Databricks server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`KrbServiceName`	`databricks`	No

Show System Table

This option specifies whether the connector returns the databricks_system table for catalog function calls such as `SQLTables` and `SQLColumns`.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector returns the databricks_system table for catalog function calls such as `SQLTables` and `SQLColumns`.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector does not return the databricks_system table for catalog function calls.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ShowSystemTable`	Clear (`0`)	No

Socket Timeout

The number of seconds that an operation can remain idle before it is closed.

Note: This option is applicable only when asynchronous query execution is being used against Spark Thrift Server instances.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`SocketTimeout`	`60`	No

TokenRenewLimit

TokenRenewLimit sets the threshold (in minutes) for renewing the access token when its remaining lifetime is less than or equal to this value.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`TokenRenewLimit`	0	No

Thrift Transport

The transport protocol to use in the Thrift layer.

Select one of the following settings, or set the key to the number corresponding to the desired setting:

- SASL (`1`)
- HTTP (`2`)

Note: For information about how to determine which Thrift transport protocols your Databricks server supports, see Authentication Mechanisms.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`Transport`	SASL (`1`) if you are connecting to Databricks Server 2.	No

Two-Way SSL

This option specifies whether two-way SSL is enabled.

- Enabled (`1`): The client and the Databricks server verify each other using SSL. See also the connector configuration options Client Certificate File, Client Private Key File, and Client Private Key Password.
- Disabled (`0`): The server does not verify the client. Depending on whether one-way SSL is enabled, the client might verify the server. For more information, see Enable SSL.

Note: This option is applicable only when connecting to a Databricks server that supports SSL. You must enable SSL before Two Way SSL can be configured. For more information, see Enable SSL .

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`TwoWaySSL`	Clear (`0`)	No

TrustedCertificates

The full path of the `.pem` file containing trusted CA certificates, for verifying the server.

If this option is not set, then the connector defaults to using the trusted CA certificates `.pem` file installed by the connector. To use the trusted CA certificates in the `.pem` file, set the `UseSystemTrustStore` property to `0` or clear the Use System Trust Store check box in the SSL Options dialog.

Note: This setting is applicable only when SSL is enabled.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
TrustedCerts	The cacerts.pem file in the \lib subfolder within the connector's installation directory. The exact file path varies depending on the version of the connector that is installed. For example, the path for the Windows connector is different from the path for the macOS connector.	No

Unicode Types

This option specifies the SQL types to be returned for string data types.

- Enabled (1): The connector returns SQL_WVARCHAR for VARCHAR columns, and returns SQL_WCHAR for CHAR columns.
- Disabled (0): The connector returns SQL_VARCHAR for VARCHAR columns, and returns SQL_CHAR for CHAR columns.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
UseUnicodeSqlCharacterTypes	Clear (0)	No

Use Async Exec

This option specifies whether to execute queries synchronously or asynchronously.

- Enabled (1): The connector uses an asynchronous version of the API call against Databricks for executing a query.
- Disabled (0): The connector executes queries synchronously.

Note: Setting ForceSynchronousExec property to 1 replaces EnableAsyncExec.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableAsyncExec	Clear (0)	No

Use JWT Assertion

This option specifies whether the connector uses JWT token for this connections.

- Enabled (1): The connector uses JWT token as the client credentials.
- Disabled (0): The connector does not use JWT token as the client credentials.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
UseJWTAssertion	0	No

Use Native Query

This option specifies whether the connector uses native queries, or converts the queries emitted by an application into an equivalent form in . If the application is Databricks-aware and already emits , then enable this option to avoid the extra overhead of query transformation.

- Enabled (1): The connector does not transform the queries emitted by an application, and executes queries directly.
- Disabled (0): The connector transforms the queries emitted by an application and converts them into an equivalent form in HiveQL.

Important:

- Using native query mode may impact parameterized queries, see EnableNativeParameterizedQuery and PopulateParametersForNativeQuery to alter connector behaviour if your parameterized statement is not working.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
UseNativeQuery	1	No

Use OIDC Discovery Endpoint

This property specifies whether to enable the OIDC discovery endpoint.

- 1: The connector enables the OIDC discovery endpoint.
- 0: The connector disables the OIDC discovery endpoint.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableOIDCDiscovery	1	No

Use Only SSPI

This option specifies how the connector handles Kerberos authentication: either with the SSPI plugin or with MIT Kerberos.

- Enabled (1): The connector handles Kerberos authentication by using the SSPI plugin instead of MIT Kerberos by default.
- Disabled (0): The connector uses MIT Kerberos to handle Kerberos authentication, and only uses the SSPI plugin if the GSSAPI library is not available.

Important: This option is only available in Windows.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`UseOnlySSPI`	Clear (`0`)	No

Use System Trust Store

This option specifies whether to use a CA certificate from the system trust store, or from a specified `.pem` file.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector verifies the connection using a certificate in the system trust store.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector verifies the connection using a specified `.pem` file. For information about specifying a `.pem` file, see .

  Note: This option is only available in Windows.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`UseSystemTrustStore`	Clear (`0`)	No

Use Proxy Server

This option specifies whether the connector uses a proxy server to connect to the data store.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector connects to a proxy server based on the information provided in the `ProxyHost`, `ProxyPort`, `ProxyUID`, and `ProxyPWD` keys.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector connects directly to the Databricks server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`UseProxy`	Clear (`0`)	No

User Name

The user name that you use to access Databricks Server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`UID`	For User Name (`2`) authentication only, the default value is `anonymous`	Yes, if the authentication mechanism is User Name And Password (). No, if the authentication mechanism is User Name (

Configuration Options Having Only Key Names

The following configuration options do not appear in the Windows user interface for the Databricks ODBC Connector. They are accessible only when you use a connection string or configure a connection from a macOS machine:

- ADUserNameCase
- Catalog
- ClusterAutostartRetry
- ClusterAutostartRetryTimeout
- ConfigsFromFileDSN
- Driver
- EnableOIDCDiscovery
- EnablePKFK
- EnableStragglerDownloadMitigation
- EnableSynchronousDownloadFallback
- EnableNativeParameterizedQuery
- EnableTelemetry
- FetchResultIdleTimeout
- HTTPAuthCookies
- http.header.
- Identity_Federation_Client_Id
- IgnoreTransactions
- MaximumStragglersPerQuery
- OAuth2RedirectUrlPort
- OAuthWebServerTimeout
- OIDCDiscoveryEndpoint
- QueryTimeoutOverride
- RateLimitRetry

- RateLimitRetryTimeout
- SSLBidirectionalShutdown
- SSP_
- StagingAllowedLocalPaths
- StragglerDownloadMultiplier
- StragglerDownloadPadding
- StragglerDownloadQuantile
- TelemetryBatchSize
- TelemetryTimer
- ThrowOnUnsupportedPkFkRestriction
- UserAgentEntry

ADUserNameCase

This option controls whether the connector changes the user name part of an AD Kerberos UPN to all upper-case or all lower-case. The following values are supported:

- `Upper`: Change the user name to all upper-case.
- `Lower`: Change the user name to all lower-case.
- `Unchanged`: Do not modify the user name.

Note: This option is applicable only when using Active Directory Kerberos from a Windows client machine to authenticate.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ADUserNameCase`	`Unchanged`	No

Catalog

This option controls the default catalog when connecting to a server that supports multiple catalogs.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`Catalog`	None	No

ClusterAutostartRetry

This option specifies whether the connector retries operations that receive HTTP 503 responses if the server response is returned with `Retry-After` headers.

- `1`: The connector retries the operation until the time limit specified by `ClusterAutostartRetryTimeout` is exceeded. For more information, see ClusterAutostartRetryTimeout.
- `0`: The connector does not retry the operation, and returns an error message.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ClusterAutostartRetry`	`1`	No

ClusterAutostartRetryTimeout

The number of seconds that the connector waits before stopping an attempt to retry an operation when the operation receives an HTTP 503 response with `Retry-After` headers.

See also ClusterAutostartRetry.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ClusterAutostartRetryTimeout`	`900`	No

ConfigsFromFileDSN

A comma-separated list of configuration names that the connector reads from the DSN file.

The connector only attempts to read the configuration values from a file DSN if the following conditions are met:

- The FILEDSN configuration is passed in via the connection string.
- The configuration key-value pairs must be inside the ODBC section in the DSN file.
- The ConfigsFromFileDSN configuration is either passed in via the connection string or via the file DSN, and the value of the ConfigsFromFileDSN configuration must contain the names, comma-separated, of the configurations to read from the DSN file.
- The value of the FILEDSN configuration is a valid directory path pointing to the location of the file DSN.

Important:
In some cases, the configuration of FILEDSN is removed from the connection string. In this case, add a FILEDSNPATH configuration to the connection string with the same value that is passed in for the FILEDSN configuration.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
ConfigsFromFileDSN	None	No

Driver

In Windows, the name of the installed connector for (`Databricks ODBC Driver`).

On other platforms, the name of the installed connector as specified in `odbcinst.ini`, or the absolute path of the connector shared object file.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
Driver	`Databricks ODBC Driver` when installed in Windows, or the absolute path of the connector shared object file when installed on a non-Windows machine.	Yes

EnableOIDCDiscovery

This property specifies whether to enable the OIDC discovery.

- `1`: Enables OIDC discovery.
- `0`: Disables OIDC discovery.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableOIDCDiscovery	1	No

EnablePKFK

This option specifies whether the connector supports SQLPrimaryKeys and SQLForeignKeys catalog functions on top of the capability of the server.

- `1`: Enables the support for the SQLPrimaryKeys and SQLForeignKeys catalog functions.
- `0`: Disables the support for the SQLPrimaryKeys and SQLForeignKeys catalog functions.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnablePKFK	1	No

EnableNativeParameterizedQuery

This property works only when `UseNativeQuery` is set to `1`, enabling native parameterized query support.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableNativeParameterizedQuery	1	No

EnableStragglerDownloadMitigation

This property specifies whether to enable the feature for mitigating straggling result file download by retrying the download.

- 1: Enables the feature for mitigating straggling result file download by retrying the download.
- 0: Disables the feature for mitigating straggling result file download.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableStragglerDownloadMitigation	0	No

EnableSynchronousDownloadFallback

This property specifies whether to switch from downloading result files in parallel to sequential when the number of straggling download for a query exceeds the value set for the MaximumStragglersPerQuery configuration.

- 1: Enables switching from downloading result file in parallel to sequential when the number of straggling download for a query exceeds the value set for the MaximumStragglersPerQuery configuration.
- 0: Disables switching from downloading result file in parallel to sequential even when the number of straggling download for a query exceeds the value set for the MaximumStragglersPerQuery configuration.

Note: This configuration is only applicable when EnableStragglerDownloadMitigation is set to 1.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableSynchronousDownloadFallback	0	No

EnableTelemetry

This property specifies whether the connector enables Telemetry.

- 0: Disables telemetry.
- 1: Enables telemetry.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
EnableTelemetry	1 0	No

FetchResultIdleTimeout

This property cancels the heartbeat thread if the fetch result idle timeout is set to a value greater than 0 (in seconds) and no fetch occurs within that time. The timeout resets after each fetch. If set to 0, the heartbeat thread does not time out.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
FetchResultIdleTimeout	0 (Unset/No timeout)	No

HTTPAuthCookies

A comma-separated list of authentication cookies that are supported by the connector.

If cookie-based authentication is enabled in your server, the connector authenticates the connection once based on the provided authentication credentials. It then uses the cookie generated by the server for each subsequent request in the same connection.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
HTTPAuthCookies	hive.server2.auth, JSessionID, KNOXSESSIONID,KNOX_ BACKEND-HIVE	No

http.header.

Set a custom HTTP header by using the following syntax, where *[HeaderKey]* is the name of the header to set and *[HeaderValue]* is the value to assign to the header:

```
http.header.[HeaderKey]=[HeaderValue]
```

For example:

```
http.header.AUTHENTICATED_USER=john
```

After the connector applies the header, the http.header. prefix is removed from the DSN entry, leaving an entry of *[HeaderKey]=[HeaderValue]*

The example above would create the following custom HTTP header:

```
AUTHENTICATED_USER: john
```

Note:

- The `http.header.` prefix is case-sensitive.
- This option is applicable only when you are using HTTP as the Thrift transport protocol. For more information, see Thrift Transport.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`http.header.`	None	No

Identity_Federation_Client_Id

This property specifies the OAuth Client Id for identity federation which is used in exchanging the access token with Databricks in-house token.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`IdentityFederationClientId`	None	No

IgnoreTransactions

This property specifies whether the connector ignores transaction-related operations or returns an error.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector ignores any transaction related operations and returns success.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector returns an "operation not supported" error if it attempts to run a query that contains transaction related operations.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`IgnoreTransactions`	Clear (`0`)	No

MaximumStragglersPerQuery

This property specifies the maximum number of straggling downloads to mitigate, by retrying the download, before switching from downloading result files in parallel to sequential.

Note: This configuration is only applicable when `EnableSynchronousDownloadFallback` is set to `1`.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`MaximumStragglersPerQuery`	`10`	No

OAuth2RedirectUrlPort

The number of the redirect port that the connector uses for OAuth authentication.

When not specified, the connector uses `8020` as the OAuth redirect port. If `8020` is not available, the connector tries `8021`, and then `8022`, until the login timeout.

When assigned a single port, the connector uses it as the starting port and tries port+1, port+2, until the login timeout.

When assigned a comma separated port list, the connector tries all the ports in the list.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`OAuth2RedirectUrlPort`	None	No

OAuthWebServerTimeout

The length of time, in seconds, for which the connector waits for a browser response during OAuth2 authentication before timing out. If set to `0`, the connector waits for an indefinite amount of time.

Note: If SQL_ATTR_LOGIN_TIMEOUT is set, SQL_ATTR_LOGIN_TIMEOUT takes precedence. The connector honors SQL_ATTR_LOGIN_TIMEOUT when using the OAuth2 browser based authentication workflow.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`OAuthWebServerTimeout`	`120`	No

OIDCDiscoveryEndpoint

The OIDC discovery endpoint. The connector automatically discovers OAuth2AuthorizationEndPoint and OAuth2TokenEndPoint.

Note: This property is only available when `EnableOIDCDiscovery=1`.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`OIDCDiscoveryEndpoint`	None	No

QueryTimeoutOverride

The number of seconds that a query can run before it is timed out. This property overwrites the SQL_ATTR_QUERY_TIMEOUT attribute.

Note: When the value passed is an empty string, the connector does not attempt to override the SQL_ATTR_QUERY_TIMEOUT attribute.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
QueryTimeoutOverride	0	No

RateLimitRetry

This option specifies whether the connector retries operations that receive HTTP 429 responses if the server response is returned with `Retry-After` headers.

- `1`: The connector retries the operation until the time limit specified by `RateLimitRetryTimeout` is exceeded. For more information, see RateLimitRetryTimeout.
- `0`: The connector does not retry the operation, and returns an error message.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
RateLimitRetry	1	No

RateLimitRetryTimeout

The number of seconds that the connector waits before stopping an attempt to retry an operation when the operation receives an HTTP 429 response with `Retry-After` headers.

See also RateLimitRetry.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
RateLimitRetryTimeout	120	No

SSLBidirectionalShutdown

This property specifies whether the connector waits for the server's TLS close acknowledgment (close_notify) during connection teardown.

- Enabled (`1`): The connector performs a bidirectional SSL shutdown, waiting for the server to acknowledge the connection closure. This may cause delays of 30-108 seconds when a transparent TLS-intercepting proxy (such as Zscaler) is in the network path.
- Disabled (`0`): The connector sends its TLS close notification but does not wait for the server's acknowledgment, avoiding potential delays caused by transparent proxies.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
SSLBidirectionalShutdown	1	No

StagingAllowedLocalPaths

A comma-separated list of allowed local paths for downloading and uploading of UC Volume Ingestion files.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`StagingAllowedLocalPaths`	None	No

SSP_

Set a server-side property by using the following syntax, where *[SSPKey]* is the name of the server-side property and *[SSPValue]* is the value for that property:

```
SSP_[SSPKey]=[SSPValue]
```

After the connector applies the server-side property, the `SSP_` prefix is removed from the DSN entry, leaving an entry of *[SSPKey]=[SSPValue]*.

Note:

- The `SSP_` prefix must be upper case.
- When setting a server-side property in a connection string, it is recommended that you enclose the value in braces (`{ }`) to make sure that special characters can be properly escaped.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`SSP_`	None	No

StragglerDownloadMultiplier

This property specifies the number of times that a download has to be slower than the median to be considered a straggling download. A download is considered a straggler if it takes longer to download the file than (`StragglerDownloadMultiplier` * (file size/median download throughput) + `StragglerDownloadPadding`).

Note: This configuration is only applicable when `EnableStragglerDownloadMitigation` is set to `1`

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`StragglerDownloadMultiplier`	`1.5`	No

StragglerDownloadPadding

This property specifies the number of seconds to give to a result file download as buffer before considering it a straggling download operation. A download is considered a straggler if it take longer to download the file than (`StragglerDownloadMultiplier` * (file size/median download throughput) + `StragglerDownloadPadding`).

Note: This configuration is only applicable when `EnableStragglerDownloadMitigation` is set to `1`.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`StragglerDownloadPadding`	`5`	No

StragglerDownloadQuantile

This property specifies the minimum fraction of result files within a batch that has to be successfully downloaded before the driver starts mitigating straggling downloads.

Note: This configuration is only applicable when `EnableStragglerDownloadMitigation` is set to `1`.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`StragglerDownloadQuantile`	`0.6`	No

TelemetryBatchSize

This property specifies the telemetry's log batch size, when the log in the log batch hits the size, the connector sends the batch to the server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`TelemetryBatchSize`	`200`	No

TelemetryTimer

This property specifies the timer in seconds to indicate when the connector sends the telemetry to the server.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`TelemetryTimer`	`120`	No

ThrowOnUnsupportedPkFkRestriction

This option specifies how the connector supports SQLForeignKeys for this restriction combination: the catalog, schema and table name parameters are specified for the primary key table while those for the

foreign key table are left as NULL.

- `1`: Disables the support for this restriction combination.
- `0`: Enables the support for this restriction combination.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`ThrowOnUnsupportedPkFkRestriction`	`0`	No

UserAgentEntry

The User-Agent entry to be included in the HTTP request. This value is in the following format:

[ProductName]/[ProductVersion] [Comment]

Where:

- *[ProductName]* is the name of the application, with no spaces.
- *[ProductVersion]* is the version number of the application.
- *[Comment]* is an optional comment. Nested comments are not supported.

Only one User-Agent entry may be included.

Key Name	Default Value	Required
`UserAgentEntry`	None	No

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