

Replication & Database Security

Char(10)
Oxford, United Kingdom

Magnus Hagander
Redpill Linpro AB

Uh. Security?

- Isn't this about:
 - **C**lustering
 - **H**igh **A**vailability
 - **R**eplication

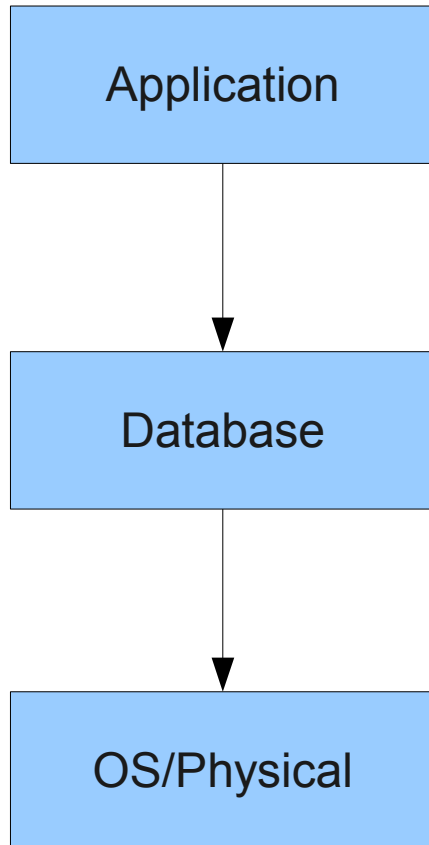
Uh, Security?

- Even more important in a distributed world
- Many different users, hosts and networks involved
- What do you *rely* know about «your» cloud?

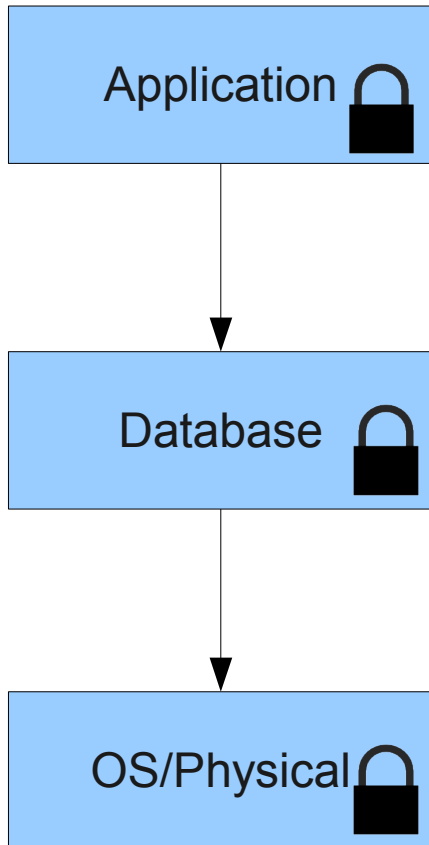
Security with PostgreSQL replication

- Applies differently to different systems
- «Slony-style»
 - Includes Londiste, Bucardo etc
- «PITR-style»
 - Warm/Hot standby, streaming repl, etc

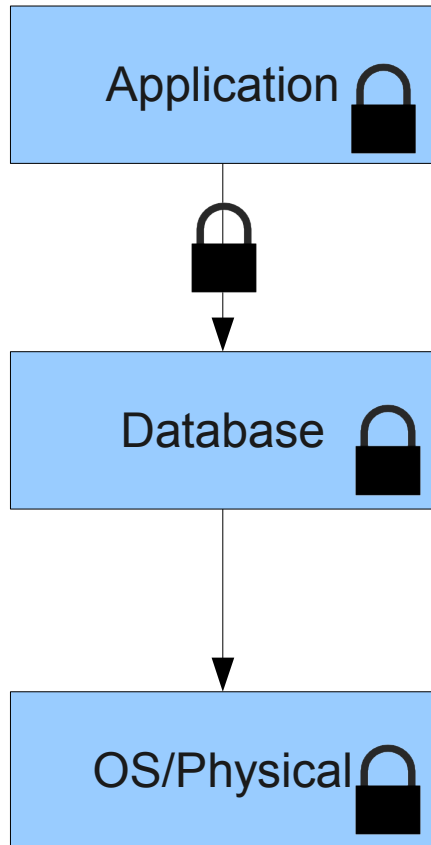
Steps to security



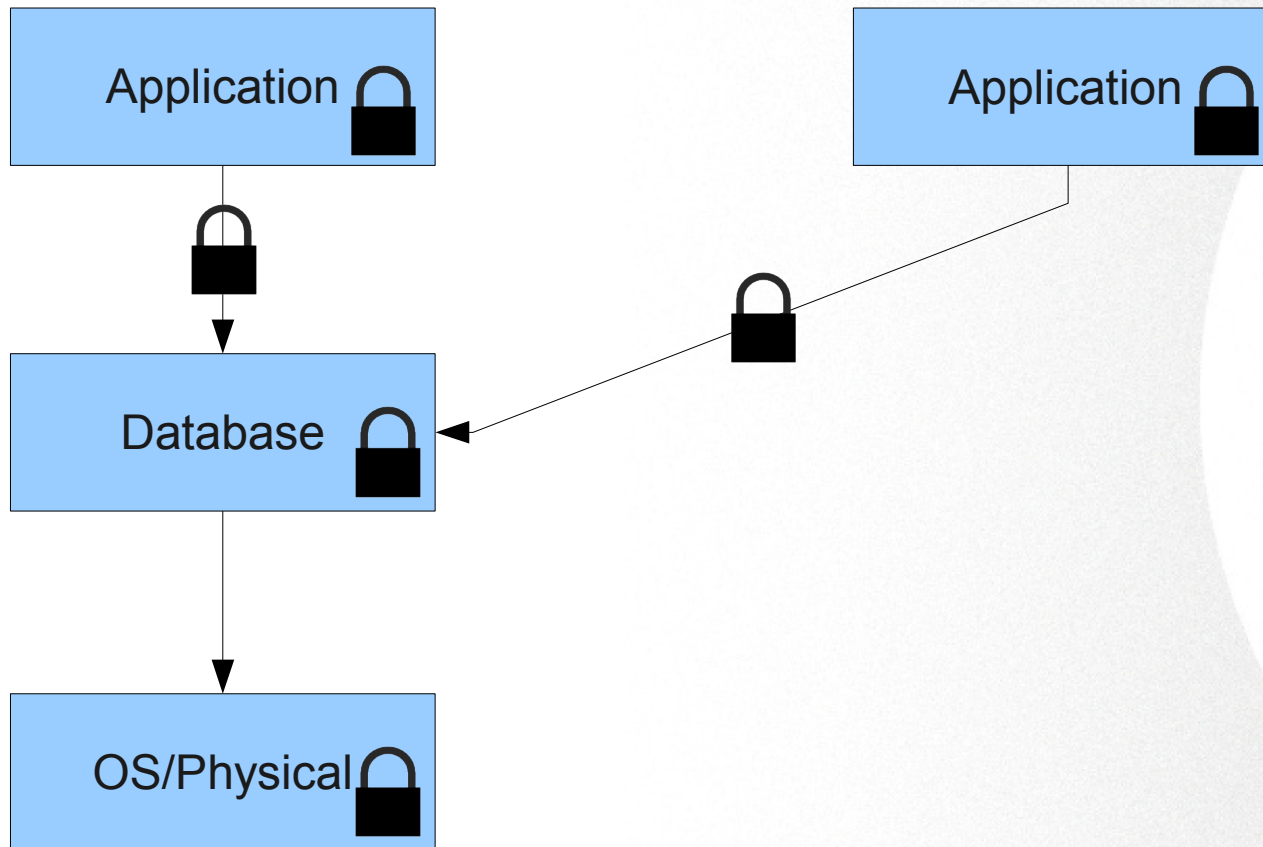
Steps to security



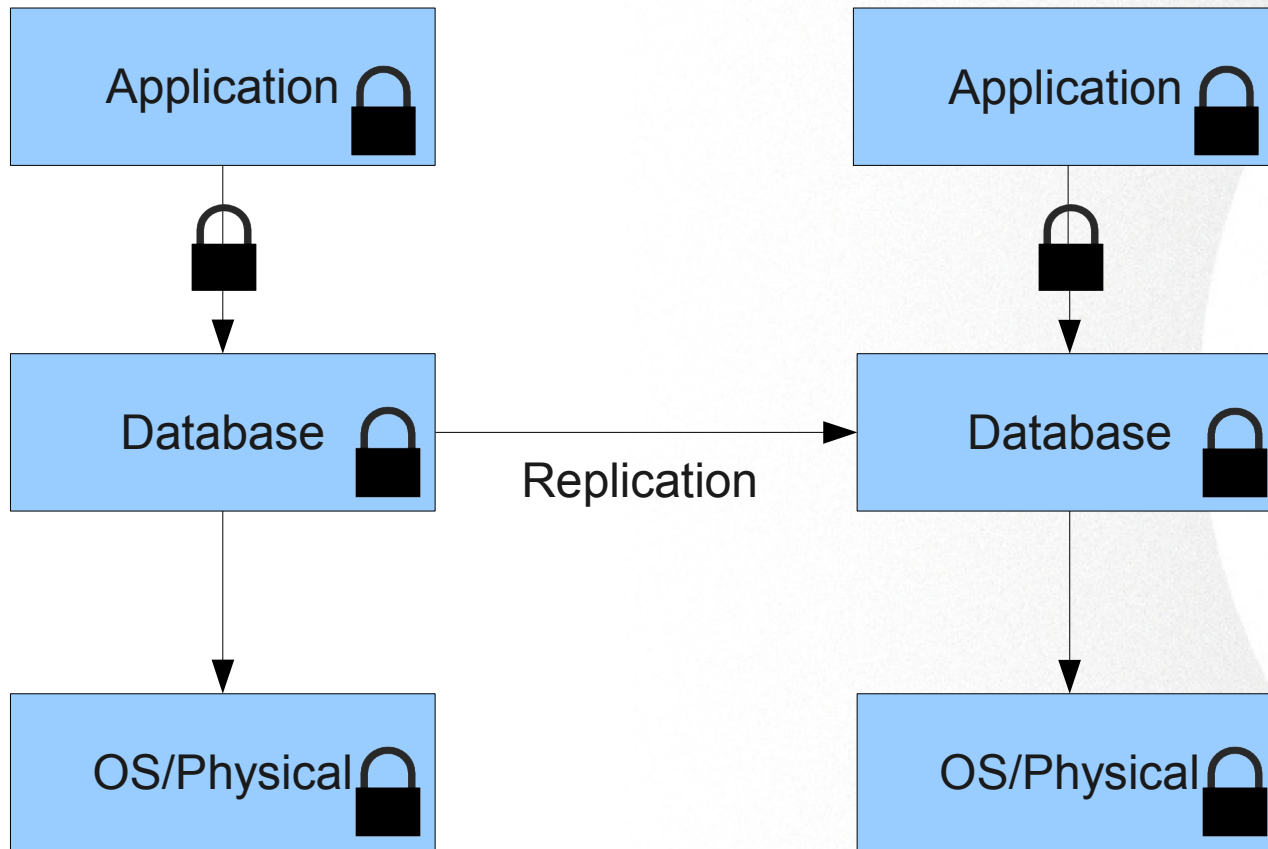
Steps to security



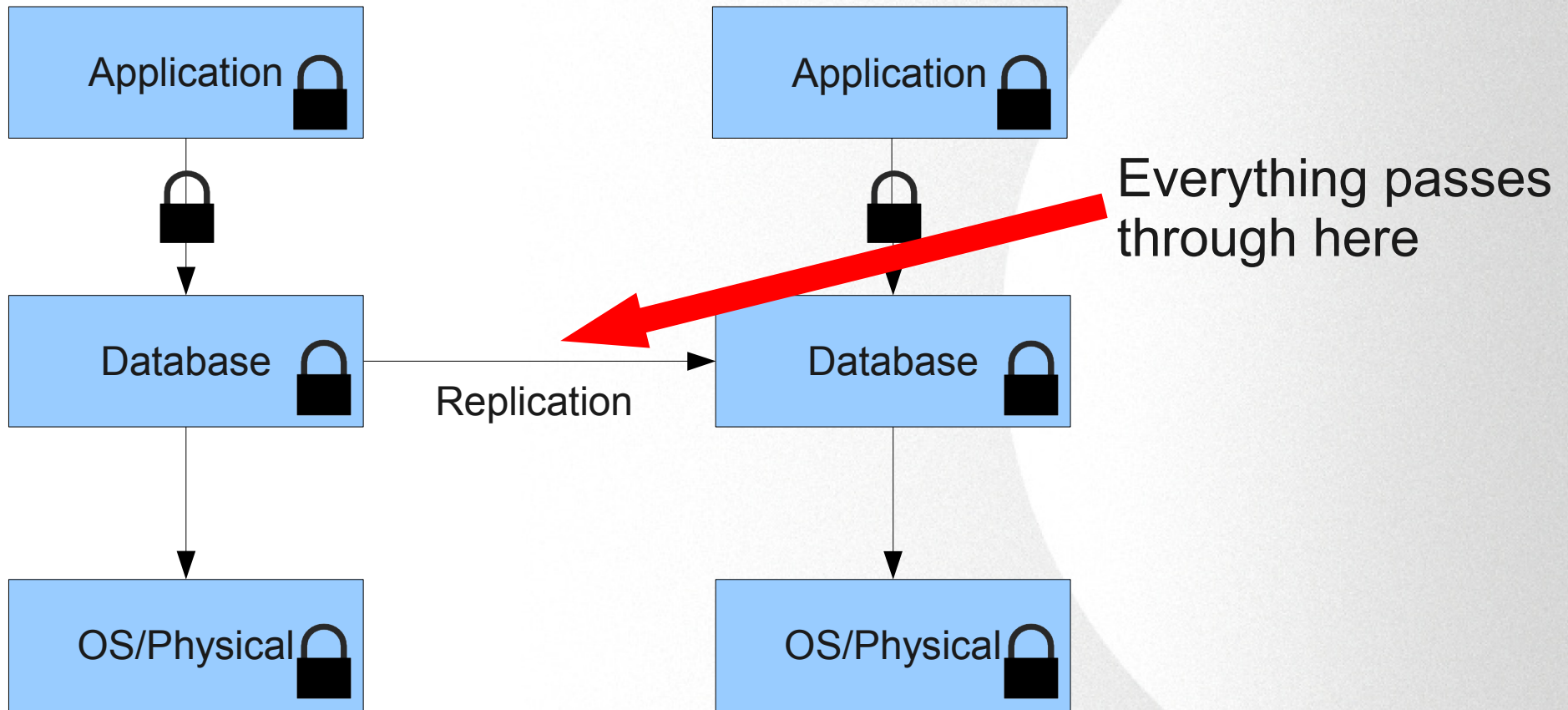
Then we add distribution



Then we add distribution



Keys to the kingdom



Over the replication channel

- Data is unencrypted (usually)
- Data is unfiltered
- Data is *assumed valid*
- And yet...
 - Reading the data may not be the biggest problem

Slony-style systems

- Requires high-priv account
 - Or if restricted, still full data access
 - Read and write
- In both directions
- *Not* restricted to replication

Slony-style systems

- Probably most common:
 - User: slony
 - Password: slony
- Second most common?
 - User: slony
 - Password: <none>

So what can we do?

- Use a *strong* password for replication user
 - There are no manual logins after all
 - Don't even consider «trust»
 - Use certificates!
- Use *different* replication users for different databases/parts
 - Restrict damage

Utilize `pg_hba.conf`

- Allow replication user *only* from replication partners
- Allow *only replication user* from replication partners

But....

- My replication connection is on a secure network!

But....

- My replication connection is on a secure network!
- No, it's not. Really.
 - Far too valuable to be «assumed secure»

So secure the connection

- Enable SSL
- *Require SSL*
 - (on both client and server)
- Overhead actually not so bad
 - Slony uses persistent connections
- That's the easy part...

Configure (limited) PKI

- Set up PKI
 - Just for replication if not used for app
- Hand out both client and server certificates
- *Validate* certificates
 - libpq: sslmode=validate-[ca|full]
 - pg_hba.conf: clientcert=1

Warm/Hot Standby

- Based on copying files
- Files are *not* signed/verified
- Transport security is handled outside

Transfer user

- Always use a separate user
- *Don't* use the PostgreSQL service user

Secure transfer

- `rsync+ssh`
 - Security through SSH
 - Integrity/atomicity through rsync
- Use SSHv2 (but you knew that)
- Transfer/verify server-side SSH key!
- Use `StrictHostKeyChecking=yes`

Secure transfer

- Use `~/.ssh/authorized_keys`
- *Restrict command access*
 - *Only* allow rsync access

```
command="rsync --server --sender -vlogDtpre.i . wal/",  
no-port-forwarding,no-agent-forwarding,no-X11-  
forwarding,no-pty ssh-rsa (...) replication@local
```


Streaming replication in 9.0

- Uses libpq for connections
- User must be *superuser*
- «Fake» database *replication*
- So secure the same way as Slony

Monitor!

- IDS
- «tcpdump |grep SELECT»
- Log connections/disconnections

Audit!

- If you're not auditing `pg_hba.conf` today...
- Now is a good time to start!

Replication & Database Security

Questions?

magnus@hagander.net

Twitter: @magnushagander

<http://blog.hagander.net>