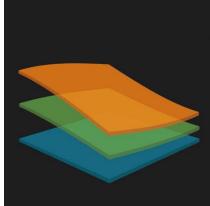
RDS Security:

Layers of security:



The database is the heart of an application, and your company....

Security should be built with layers:

- Network Isolation
- IAM for access control
- Encryption at rest
- SSL for database connectivity

Network isolation:



Access Control:

Many options to control access to your database

Managing the Database

- Use IAM to control who can perform actions on RDS resources.
- Do not use AWS root credentials.
- Can use MFA to provide extra level of protection.



Grant access to within the database

- Same as on premise
- Do not use Master credentials
 - Credentials created on provisioning of Database Instance



- Integrated Security
 - Active Directory for SQL Server
 - IAM Authentication MySQL, PostgreSQ



Encryption at rest:

It is free

No costs associated and no performance impact, provided by AWS KMS, using industry standard AES-256 encryption algorithm

Encrypted at Rest

Encryption is done at the volume level, and that means no impact to the application

Encryption is replicated

If Primary is encrypted, all nodes are encrypted, including backups, & snapshots. This includes cross region.

Encrypt once

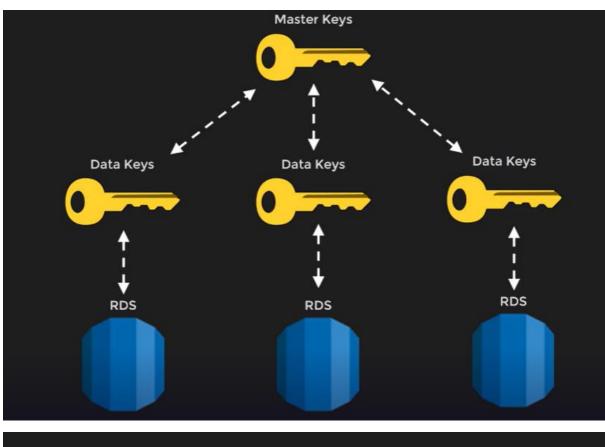
Can rotate keys, but you can't unencrypt once you encrypt

Access to Keys is Logged

Centralized Key access enables logging of all access to the keys.

Two Tier Encryption

Master Keys created by you, each instance with its own data key

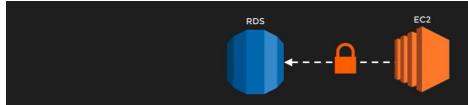




Encryption work:



SSL Connectivity:



SSL Connectivity provides confidence:

- 1. No one is able to intercept or "sniff" traffic between your database and your client or application.
- The database cannot be tampered with when "in-flight".
 You are connecting to the database you intended to.

Optionally "Enforce SSL" via Parameter Groups