

Encrypted Postgres RDS instance Migration

1. The initial Database configurations:

Database info

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for the 'manojtestdatabase' instance. The 'Summary' tab is active, showing the instance is 'Available' with a CPU usage of 4.25%. The 'Connectivity & security' tab is selected, showing the endpoint 'manojtestdatabase.c1wn25phtag.us-east-1.rds.amazonaws.com' on port 5432. The 'Networking' section shows the instance is in the 'us-east-1d' Availability Zone, using the 'default' VPC and 'default' Subnet group. The 'Security' section shows the instance is part of the 'default' VPC security group, which is 'Active' and 'Publicly accessible'. The 'Certificate authority' is 'rdc-ca-na2048-g1' and the 'Certificate authority date' is 'May 26, 2061, 05:19 (UTC+05:45)'. The 'DB instance certificate expiration date' is 'July 25, 2026, 11:13 (UTC+05:45)'.

Configuration: Encryption managed by AWS KMS (Encryption at rest)

The screenshot displays the AWS Management Console for the 'manojtestdatabase' instance, showing the 'Configuration' tab. The 'Instance' section shows the 'DB instance ID' as 'manojtestdatabase', 'Engine version' as '17.4', 'RDS Extended Support' as 'Disabled', 'DB name' as 'testdb', 'License model' as 'Postgresql License', 'Option groups' as 'default:postgres-17', 'Amazon Resource Name (ARN)' as 'arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:031342435657:db:manojtestdatabase', 'Resource ID' as 'db-WJXEXI2SNOEKLEYU35Z46O7U', 'Created time' as 'July 25, 2025, 11:14 (UTC+05:45)', 'DB instance parameter group' as 'default:postgres17', 'Deletion protection' as 'Disabled', and 'Architecture settings' as 'Non-multitenant architecture'. The 'Instance class' section shows the 'Instance class' as 'db.t4g.micro', 'vCPU' as '2', 'RAM' as '1 GiB', 'Availability' as 'Multi-AZ', 'Master username' as 'postgres', 'Master password' as '*****', 'IAM DB authentication' as 'Not enabled', 'Multi-AZ' as 'No', and 'Secondary Zone' as '-'. The 'Primary storage' section shows 'Encryption' as 'Enabled', 'AWS KMS key' as '667377ae-7f3f-4bd4-b1e2-6610faed447a', 'Storage type' as 'General Purpose SSD (gp2)', 'Storage' as '20 GiB', 'Provisioned IOPS' as '-', 'Storage throughput' as '-', 'Storage autoscaling' as 'Enabled', 'Maximum storage threshold' as '1000 GiB', and 'Storage file system configuration' as 'Current'. The 'Monitoring' section shows 'Monitoring type' as 'Database Insights - Standard', 'Performance Insights' as 'Enabled', 'Retention period' as '7 days', 'AWS KMS key' as '667377ae-7f3f-4bd4-b1e2-6610faed447a', 'Enhanced Monitoring' as 'Disabled', and 'DevOps Guru' as 'Disabled'.

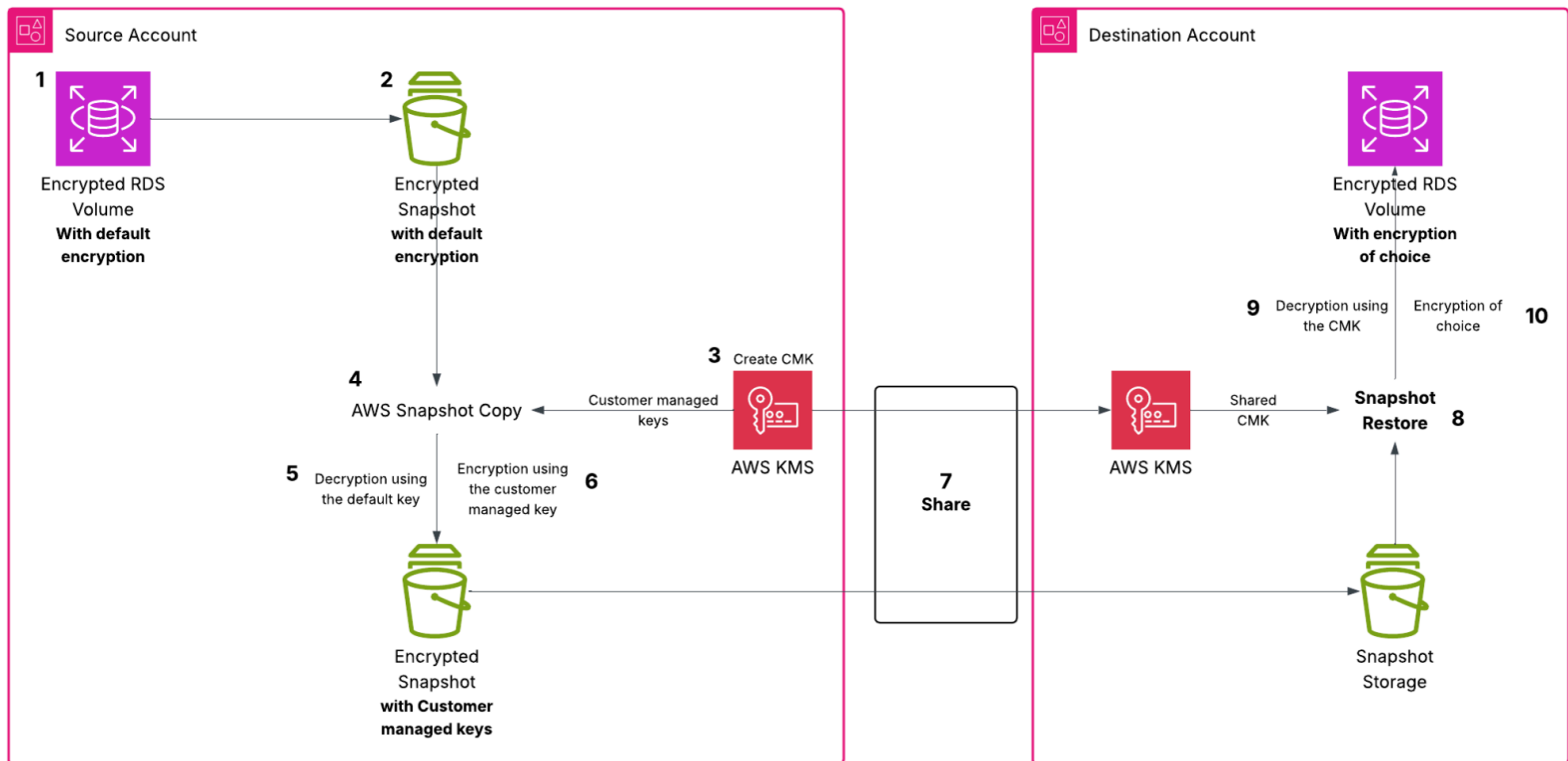
2. Creating snapshot:

Ref:

<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AmazonRDS/latest/UserGuide/share-encrypted-snapshot.html>

“You can’t share a snapshot that has been encrypted using the default KMS key of the AWS account that shared the snapshot.”

So with the official documentation, I’ve made a workflow with some internal operations, here’s the overview.



Note: The steps 5 and 9 happens in the background

Customer Managed Keys Configuration:

GetResources request failed
AccessDeniedException - User: arn:aws:sts::031342435657:assumed-role/AWSReservedSSO_Interncloud-ec2-ssm_880bef641cad9e39/manoj gautam is not authorized to perform: tag:GetResources because no identity-based policy allows the tag:GetResources action [Diagnose with Amazon Q](#) ✕

Step 1 **Configure key**
Step 2 Add labels
Step 3 - optional Define key administrative permissions
Step 4 - optional Define key usage permissions
Step 5 - optional Edit key policy
Step 6 Review

Configure key

Key type [Help me choose](#)

☒ **Symmetric**
A single key used for encrypting and decrypting data or generating and verifying HMAC codes

☐ **Asymmetric**
A public and private key pair used for encrypting and decrypting data, signing and verifying messages, or deriving shared secrets

Key usage [Help me choose](#)

☒ **Encrypt and decrypt**
Use the key only to encrypt and decrypt data.

☐ **Generate and verify MAC**
Use the key only to generate and verify hash-based message authentication codes (HMAC).

[Advanced options](#)

[Cancel](#) [Next](#)

Make alias and have labels

Step 1 Configure key
Step 2 **Add labels**
Step 3 - optional Define key administrative permissions
Step 4 - optional Define key usage permissions
Step 5 - optional Edit key policy
Step 6 Review

Add labels

Alias
You can change the alias at any time. [Learn more](#)

Alias
share-snapshot-manoj

Description - optional
You can change the description at any time.

Description
Test key to encrypt a snapshot for snapshot sharing

Tags - optional
You can use tags to categorize and identify your KMS keys and help you track your AWS costs. When you add tags to AWS resources, AWS generates a cost allocation report for each tag. [Learn more](#)

Tag key	Tag value - optional	
owner	manoj gautam	Remove
purpose	test	Remove

[Add tag](#)
You can add up to 48 more tags.

[Cancel](#) [Skip to Review](#) [Previous](#) [Next](#)

Heres a youtube video for sharing KMS keys: <https://youtu.be/AjhaqY1GOrc>

Skip through this page

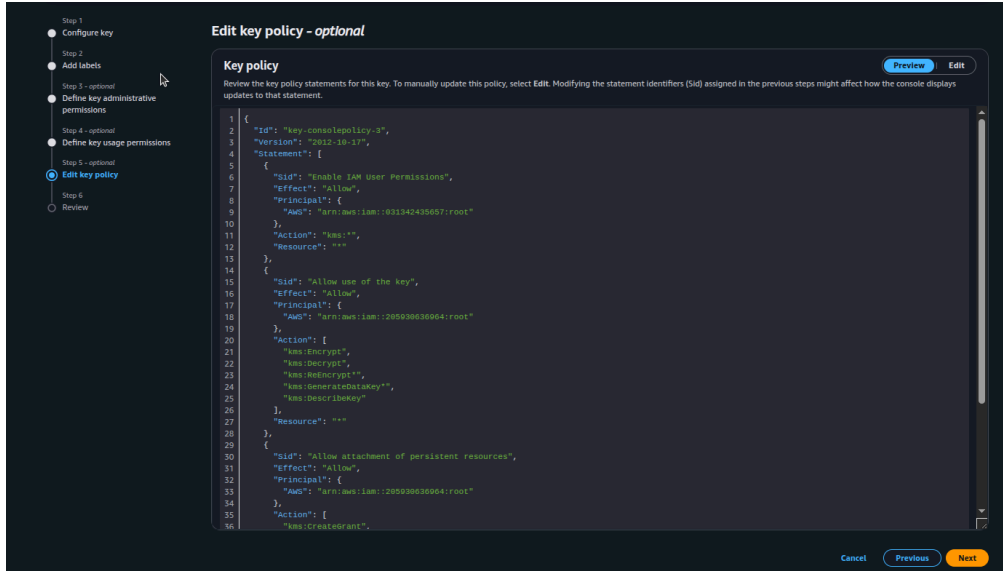
The screenshot shows the 'Define key administrative permissions - optional' step in the AWS IAM console. On the left, a vertical navigation pane lists steps: Step 1: Configure key, Step 2: Add labels, Step 3: optional, Step 3 - optional: Define key administrative permissions (highlighted with a blue circle), Step 4: optional, Step 4 - optional: Define key usage permissions, Step 5: optional, Step 5 - optional: Edit key policy, Step 6, and Step 6: Review. The main content area has a title 'Define key administrative permissions - optional'. Below it is a section 'Key administrators (0)' with a description: 'Select the IAM users and roles authorized to manage this key via the KMS API. These administrators will be added to the key policy under the statement identifier (Sid) 'Allow administration of the key'. Modifying this Sid might impact the console's ability to update the administrator statement in the key policy. [Learn more](#)'. There is a search bar 'Search Key administrators' and a table with columns 'Name', 'Path', and 'Type'. Below the table is a section 'Key deletion' with a checkbox 'Allow key administrators to delete this key.' which is checked. At the bottom right are buttons: 'Cancel', 'Skip to Review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

This is the important part:

In **Other AWS accounts**, insert ID of the destination account so that the destination account can also use the customer managed key

The screenshot shows the 'Define key usage permissions - optional' step in the AWS IAM console. On the left, the vertical navigation pane lists steps: Step 1: Configure key, Step 2: Add labels, Step 3: optional, Step 3 - optional: Define key administrative permissions, Step 4: optional, Step 4 - optional: Define key usage permissions (highlighted with a blue circle), Step 5: optional, Step 5 - optional: Edit key policy, Step 6, and Step 6: Review. The main content area has a title 'Define key usage permissions - optional'. Below it is a section 'Key users (0)' with a description: 'Select the IAM users and roles authorized to use this key in cryptographic operations. These users will be added to the key policy under the statement identifiers (Sid) 'Allow use of the key' and 'Allow attachment of persistent resources'. Modifying these Sids might impact the console's ability to update the user statements in the key policy. [Learn more](#)'. There is a search bar 'Search Key users' and a table with columns 'Name', 'Path', and 'Type'. Below the table is a section 'Other AWS accounts' with a description: 'Specify the AWS accounts that can use this key. Administrators of the accounts you specify are responsible for managing the permissions that allow their IAM users and roles to use this key. [Learn more](#)'. There is a text input field 'arn:aws:iam::205930636964:root' with a 'Remove' button next to it. Below this is a button 'Add another AWS account'. At the bottom right are buttons: 'Cancel', 'Skip to Review', 'Previous', and 'Next'.

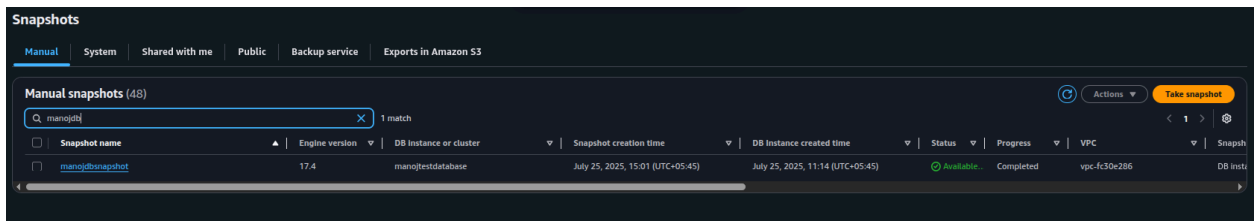
Critical Note: The Key does not appear in the console of the destination account even though it's shared. But we can use it for the actions described in the KMS policy(Source account).



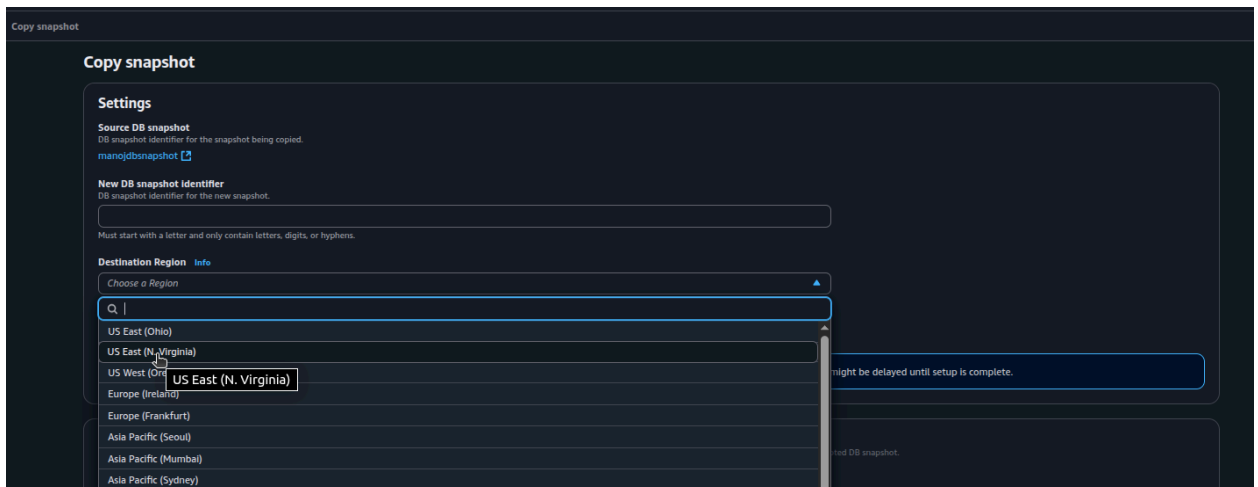
3. Snapshot Sharing:

Now for the most important part, snapshot sharing.

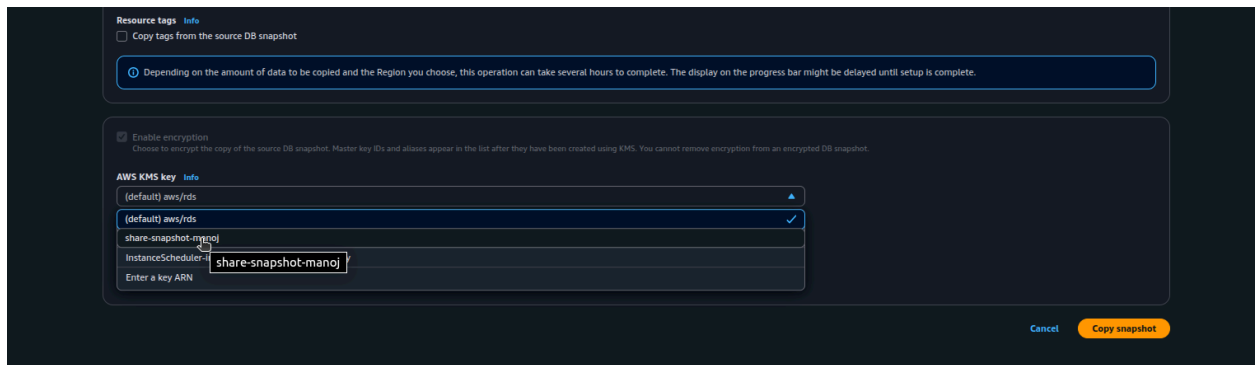
First make an original snapshot,



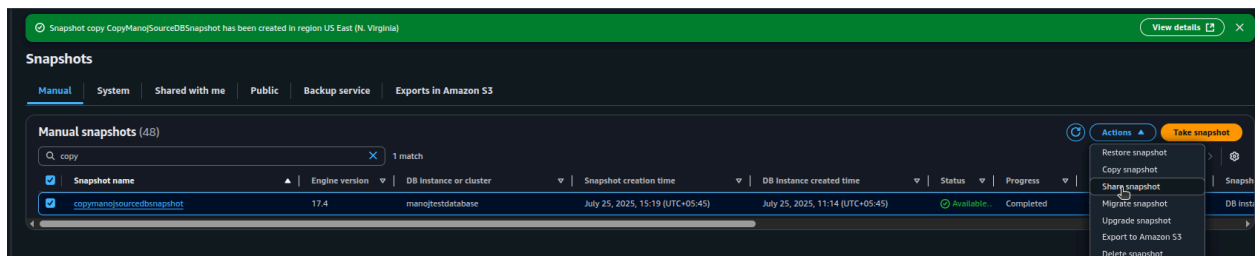
Now make a **copy snapshot** (necessary for encryption with our customer managed KMS key). First while copying, make sure that the snapshot is in the **same region** as the key.



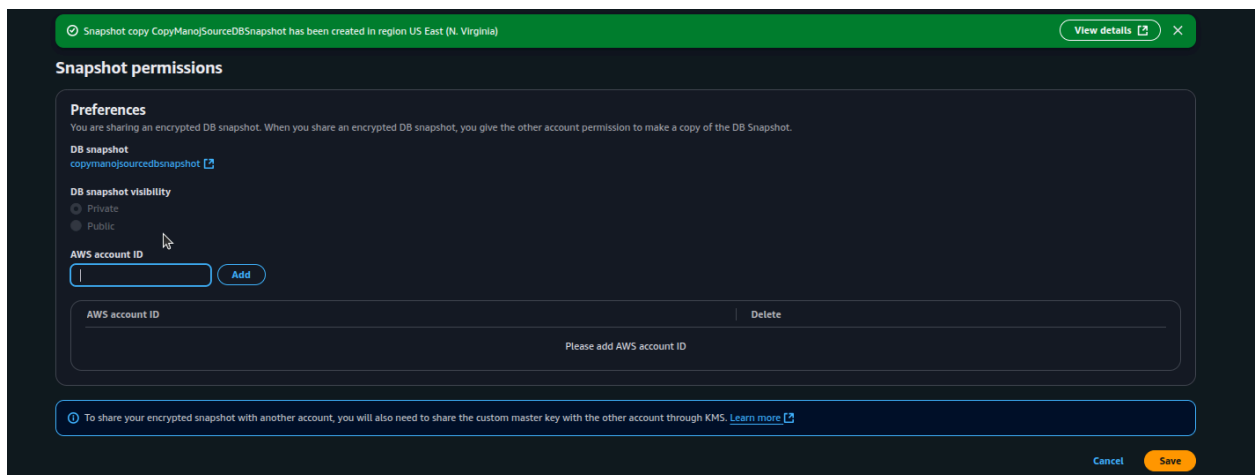
Then select the KMS key as our newly created customer managed KMS Key.



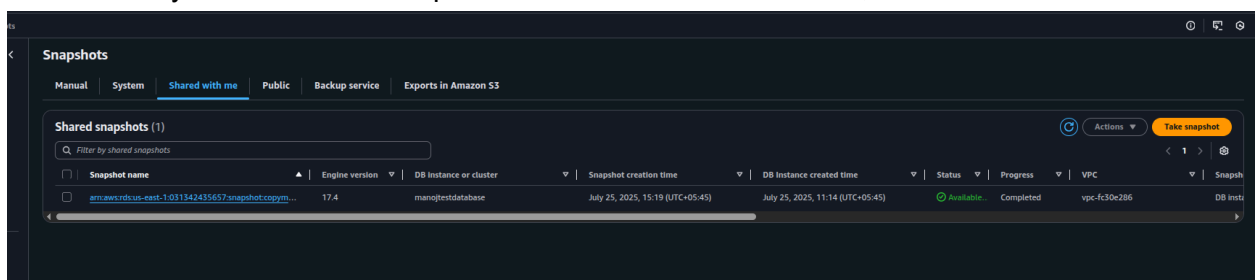
Now we can go ahead and share our newly encrypted snapshot with the destination account.



Add the account number of destination account:



Confirm that you can see the snapshot in **Shared with me** section,



Now again copy the snapshot, now we are using the default KMS key for encryption:

The screenshot shows the 'Copy snapshot' dialog in the AWS Management Console. The 'Settings' section includes the 'Source DB snapshot' (arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:031342435657:snapshot:copymanojsourcedbssnapshot), the 'New DB snapshot identifier' (migratedSnapshot), and the 'Destination Region' (US East (N. Virginia)). The 'Resource tags' section has a checkbox for 'Copy tags from the source DB snapshot'. A note states: 'Depending on the amount of data to be copied and the Region you choose, this operation can take several hours to complete. The display on the progress bar might be delayed until setup is complete.' The 'Enable encryption' section is checked, and the 'AWS KMS key' is set to '(default) aws/rds'. The 'Account' is 205930636964 and the 'KMS key ID' is 8c8fdec3-4c1f-4bb4-8274-d07036920e4a. At the bottom right, there are 'Cancel' and 'Copy snapshot' buttons.

The snapshot has been copied

The screenshot shows the 'Snapshots' page in the AWS Management Console. A green banner at the top states: 'Snapshot copy migratedSnapshot has been created in region US East (N. Virginia)'. Below the banner, there are tabs for 'Manual', 'System', 'Shared with me', 'Public', 'Backup service', and 'Exports in Amazon S3'. The 'Manual snapshots (1)' section shows a table with one entry:

Snapshot name	Engine version	DB Instance or cluster	Snapshot creation time	DB Instance created time	Status	Progress	VPC
migratedsnapshot	17.4	manojsourcedatabase	July 25, 2025, 15:46 (UTC+05:45)	July 25, 2025, 11:14 (UTC+05:45)	Available	Completed	-

Now we restore the snapshot, we use the default KMS key.

The screenshot shows the details page for the 'migratedsnapshot'. A green banner at the top states: 'Snapshot copy migratedSnapshot has been created in region US East (N. Virginia)'. Below the banner, there are tabs for 'Details', 'Option group', 'VPC', 'Status', 'Storage type', and 'DB storage'. The 'Details' tab is selected, showing the following information:

- ARN: arn:aws:rds:us-east-1:205930636964:snapshot:migratedsnapshot
- Instance/Cluster Name: manojsourcedatabase
- Master username: postgres
- DB snapshot name: migratedsnapshot
- Option group: N/A
- Zone: N/A
- KMS key ID: 8c8fdec3-4c1f-4bb4-8274-d07036920e4a
- Source region: US East (N. Virginia) us-east-1
- VPC: -
- Status: Available
- Storage type: General Purpose SSD (gp2)
- DB storage: 20 GiB

On the right side, there is an 'Actions' menu with the following options: 'Restore snapshot', 'Copy snapshot', 'Share snapshot', 'Migrate snapshot', 'Upgrade snapshot', 'Export to Amazon S3', and 'Delete snapshot'.

Now the database has been successfully restored.

The screenshot shows the 'Databases' page in the AWS Management Console. A green banner at the top states: 'Database manojsourcedatabase has been restored from snapshot migratedsnapshot'. Below the banner, there are tabs for 'Manual', 'System', 'Shared with me', 'Public', 'Backup service', and 'Exports in Amazon S3'. The 'Manual databases (1)' section shows a table with one entry:

DB Identifier	Status	Role	Engine	Region	Size	Recommendations	CPU	Current...	Mainte...
manojsourcedatabase	Available	Instance	PostgreSQL	us-east-1	db.t3.micro	-	4.32%	1 Conn	none

Checking the database Integrity:

```
psql (14.18 (Ubuntu 14.18-0ubuntu0.22.04.1), server 17.4)
WARNING: psql major version 14, server major version 17.
        Some psql features might not work.
SSL connection (protocol: TLSv1.3, cipher: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384, bits: 256, compression: off)
Type "help" for help.
```

```
testdb=> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM users;
 count
-----
1000000
(1 row)

testdb=> 
```

id	name	email	created_at
1	User_1	user1@example.com	2025-07-25 05:35:05.353613
2	User_2	user2@example.com	2025-07-25 05:35:04.353613
3	User_3	user3@example.com	2025-07-25 05:35:03.353613
4	User_4	user4@example.com	2025-07-25 05:35:02.353613
5	User_5	user5@example.com	2025-07-25 05:35:01.353613
6	User_6	user6@example.com	2025-07-25 05:35:00.353613
7	User_7	user7@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:59.353613
8	User_8	user8@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:58.353613
9	User_9	user9@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:57.353613
10	User_10	user10@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:56.353613
11	User_11	user11@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:55.353613
12	User_12	user12@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:54.353613
13	User_13	user13@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:53.353613
14	User_14	user14@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:52.353613
15	User_15	user15@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:51.353613
16	User_16	user16@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:50.353613
17	User_17	user17@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:49.353613
18	User_18	user18@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:48.353613
19	User_19	user19@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:47.353613
20	User_20	user20@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:46.353613
21	User_21	user21@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:45.353613
22	User_22	user22@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:44.353613
23	User_23	user23@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:43.353613
24	User_24	user24@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:42.353613
25	User_25	user25@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:41.353613
26	User_26	user26@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:40.353613
27	User_27	user27@example.com	2025-07-25 05:34:39.353613

This deems our procedure as success !