

## • Course 4 Week 3

### Types of Data:

### Database Security.

Datasource types:

- Distributed Databases
- Data Warehouses
- Big Data
- File shares.

Applications • Databases • Data Vendors

Big Data Environments • Cloud Environments

• Database Tools • Enterprise Content Managers.

Files.

Distributed Database examples: Structured.

Oracle, DB2, Microsoft SQL, MySQL.

Big Data Database examples: Semi-structured.

Hadoop, MongoDB, D3Table.

Data Warehouse examples: Structured

Apache Hive, Amazon Redshift.

File share examples: Unstructured.

"NAS".

Structured Data:

Flat File Databases

↳ one table.

Relational Databases.

→ Numerous Tables.

## Securing Databases -

Securing your "Grown Stoll"

Discover → Harden → Monitor & → Report  
Protect

Identification &  
Baseline -

- Discover & Classification
- Privileges Reporting.
- Vulnerability Assessment.

Raise Bar

Reconfigure  
Mask & Encrypt

Real-Time Monitoring  
Activity Monitor,  
Blocking Prevention,  
Dynamic Data  
Masking

Ask Q's like

How can we secure Data?

- 1.) Where is sensitive data.
- 2.) Who can access?
- 3.) How to secure the repo
- 4.) How to protect sensitive data.
- 5.) What is actually happening.
- 6.) How to prevent unauthorized activities.
- 7.) How to protect sensitive data to reduce risk.?

Securing Data sources By Type.

On pre mises

Infrastructure as Service

Platform as Service

Software as a service.

Data Monitoring.

IBM Guardium

↳ one-stop-shop

Data Monitoring.

Data Alerts.

Attributes to Include  
in Logging.

Failed Access Monitoring.

Suspicious Access Events