OKV for EDB Postgres TDE

How to integrate PostgreSQL with OKV

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Public

Purpose statement

This document provides a step by step guide how to integrate OKV with EDB Postgres TDE for key management.

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Table of contents

[Purpose 4](#_Toc198288143)

[Introduction 4](#_Toc198288144)

[Required software 4](#_Toc198288145)

[How does the integration work 4](#_Toc198288146)

[How to setup 4](#_Toc198288147)

[Initdb 4](#_Toc198288148)

[Start and create the database 5](#_Toc198288149)

# Purpose

This document provides a step by step guide how to integrate OKV with EDB Postgres TDE for key management.   
The code provided in this plugin is no official Oracle software and thus support is on best effort of the author and falls outside of the scope of your Oracle Support agreements. Use at your own discretion.

# Introduction

EDB Postgres TDE uses a Key Encryption Key that gets stored in a file key.bin in the tde\_encryption directory of the database. During the initdb phase this key can be wrapped using a key encryption key from a KMIP compliant KMS.  
For the integration with Oracle Key Vault a java class has been created using the software development kit.

# Required software

In my setup I used the following software and versions

* Oracle Linux 8 server for the Database install
* EDB Postgres Advanced Server version 17.5
* Oracle Key Vault 21.10
* Java software Development Kit of OKV
* JDK 1.8

# How does the integration work

During the initdb phase of EDB the keymanagement commands for “key wrap” and “key unwrap” are passed. This can be achieved either by specifying two environment variables or by passing commandline arguments.

The key wrap command will be used to wrap the key generated by initdb before writing it into the pg\_encryption/key.bin file located in the database directory. The key unwrap command will also be used during initdb and will be added to the file postgresql.conf as entry data\_encryption\_key\_unwrwap\_command.

The key wrap and key unwrap commands are shell scripts that call the java class with the correct arguments.

# How to setup

Unpack kmip.tar in the HOME directory of the user enterprisedb. The system used for the test uses /var/lib/edb.

On OKV create a new Endpoint (type other) with a default wallet and in that wallet create a non-extractable symmetric key. The Unique ID of the new key will be used during the initdb command.

In the usual way deploy the endpoint into $OKV\_HOME (e.g. /var/lib/edb/kmip/okv) directory. Endpoint deployment steps can be found [here](https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/key-vault/21.10/okvag/okv_endpoints.html#GUID-5C1A6874-C7A9-41C6-859D-9FFD9010E13D).

# Initdb

Make sure JAVA\_HOME is set to point to your jdk 1.8.

If the kmip.tar file was not extracted in /var/lib/edb, please update KMIP\_DIR entries in encrypt.sh and decrypt.sh files in the kmip/bin directory to reflect the correct path.

For the purpose of this document the initdb will be run from /var/lib/edb as follows:

initdb -D hrprod -y --key-unwrap-command='/var/lib/edb/kmip/bin/decrypt.sh 7CD1A23D-AEC4-4D25-9333-BDDE6B045245 "%p"' --key-wrap-command='/var/lib/edb/kmip/bin/encrypt.sh "%p" 7CD1A23D-AEC4-4D25-9333-BDDE6B045245' -U admin -W --auth-local=trust

In this command hrprod is the name of the database and 7CD1A23D-AEC4-4D25-9333-BDDE6B045245 the unique ID of the key in OKV.

# Start and create the database

After initdb successfully finishes start the database:

$ pg\_ctl -D hrprod -l logfile start

and create the database:

$ createdb hrprod -U admin

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