Firewall Rules

Last updated by | Lisa Liu | Nov 6, 2020 at 10:36 AM PST

Firewall Rules

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Firewalls prevent all access to your database server until you specify which computers have permission. The firewall grants access to the server based on the originating IP address of each request.

To configure a firewall, create firewall rules that specify ranges of acceptable IP addresses. You can create firewall rules at the server level.

Firewall rules: These rules enable clients to access your entire Azure Database for PostgreSQL server, that is, all the databases within the same logical server. Server-level firewall rules can be configured by using the Azure portal or Azure CLI commands. To create server-level firewall rules, you must be the subscription owner or a subscription contributor.

More information: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/postgresql/concepts-firewall-rules

You need to make sure that you client's IP address is enabled on the firewall rule or if your application is connecting within Azure make sure to set the Allow access to Azure services to on.

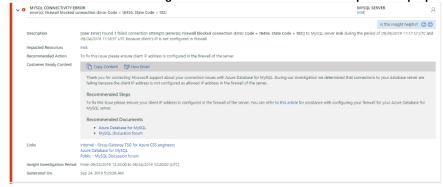
Firewall rules can be determined either by whitelisting IP address of the application Or allowing All Azure Services. One more option is to allow

PostgreSQL VNET support

If the customer did not configure his Firewall correctly he will get Error 8 state 102, this can be checked on ASC or Kusto.

| 102 0 | 1 COUNT | e_crDisconnect | IPv4 address not in the whitelist. |
|-------|---------|----------------|------------------------------------|

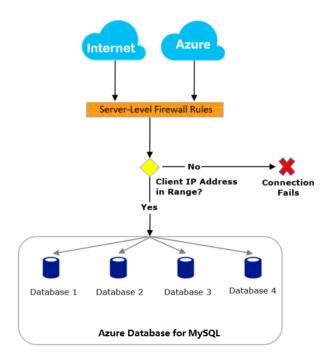
ASC should Show a Critical Insight in case the customer did not setup firewall properly



Below is a Kusto Query to check for errors

```
let pg_server_name = "nasetlur";
let start_time = ago(4h);
let end_time = now();
MonLogin
| where logical_server_name == pg_server_name
| where originalEventTimestamp > start_time
| where originalEventTimestamp < end_time
| where originalEventTimestamp < end_time
| where AppTypeName contains "Gateway.PG"
| where event contains "process_login_finish" or event contains "proxy_close_connection"
| project originalEventTimestamp , is_success, is_user_error , ['state']
, error, result, logical_server_name, database_name,AppTypeName , connection_id, peer_address , event, process_id , ClusterName</pre>
```

Update the server_name, start_time, and end_time with the incident specifics.



Created with Microsoft OneNote 2016.

How good have you found this content?

