

# Protecting Sensitive Data with Encryption

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DATABASE MANAGER

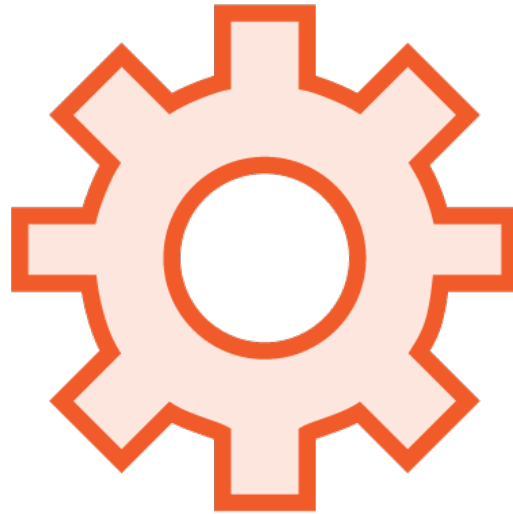
@sqljudo [www.sqljudo.com](http://www.sqljudo.com)



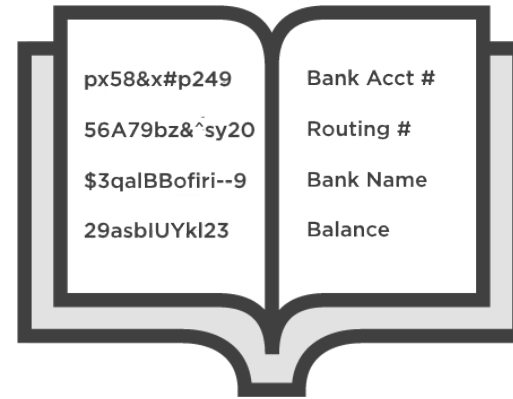
# Encryption



Access controls  
protect entry  
points



Encryption  
protects actual  
data within



Achieved by  
making data  
seemingly useless



Data is not  
meaningful until  
decrypted

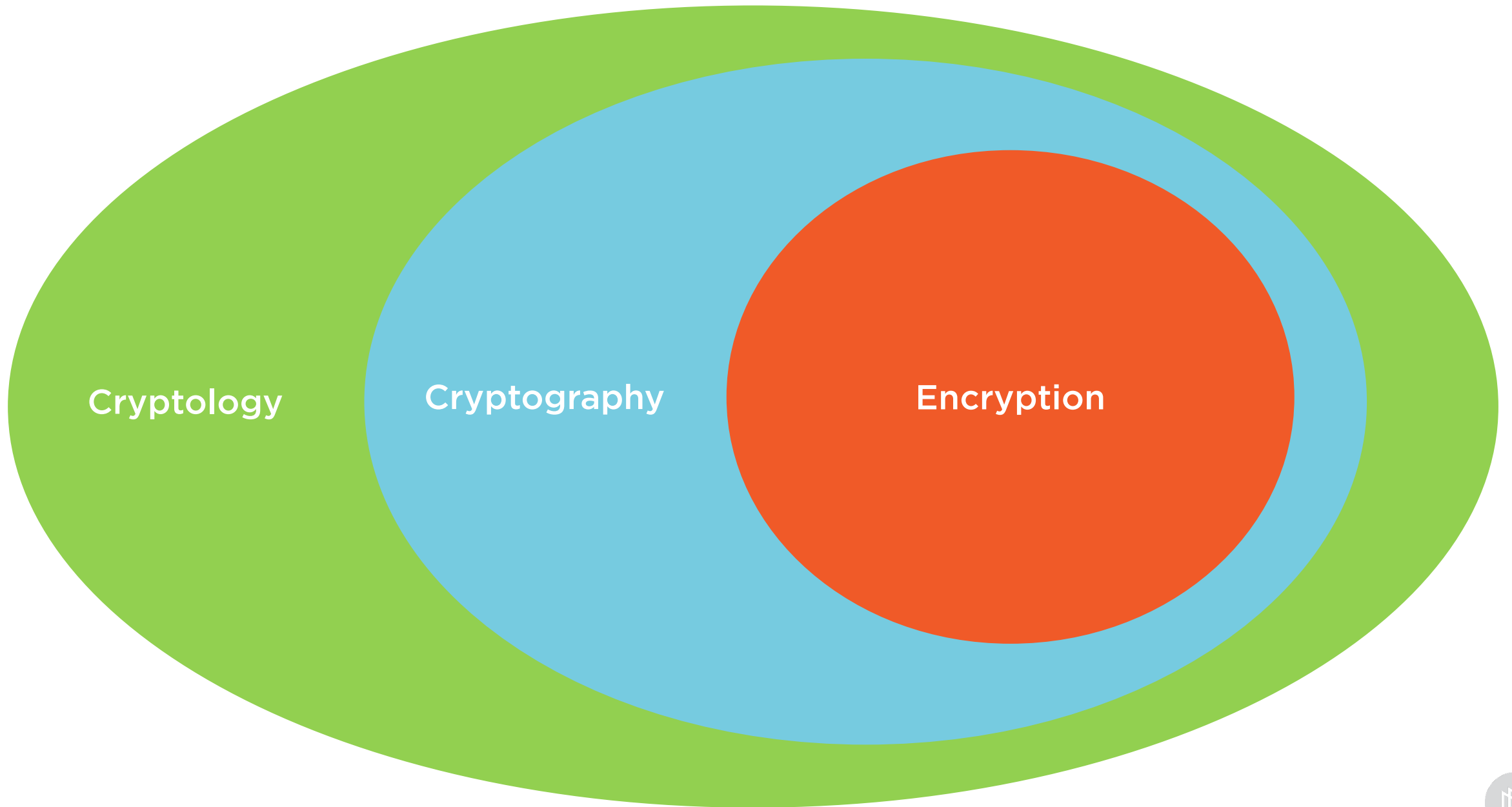


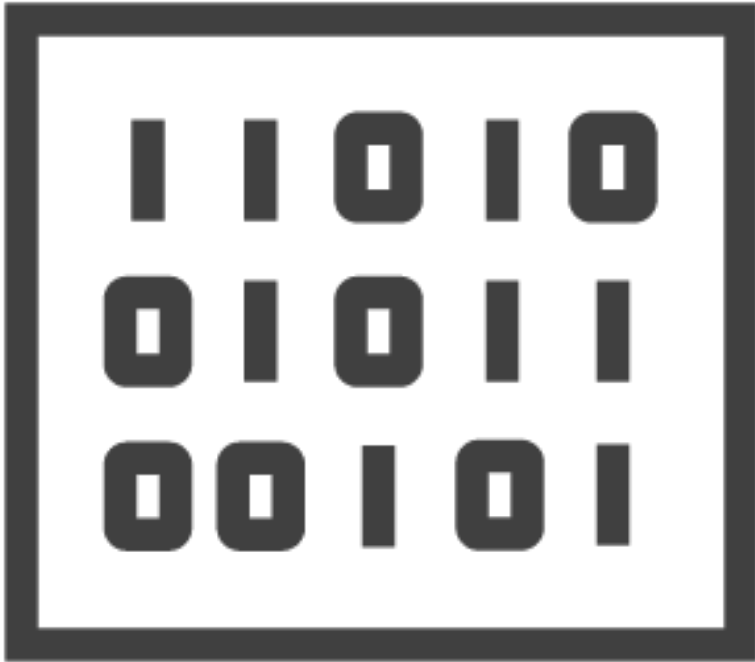
# Module 4



1. Encryption and Related Topics
2. Keys and Passwords
3. Symmetric and Asymmetric
4. Encryption Algorithms
5. Certificates, Layers, and Hierarchy
6. Key Management
7. Demos and Best Practices







## Requirements of encryption:

- Hide data from individuals with or without access to the data
- Data has to be recoverable to have meaning



# Cryptology

## Cryptanalysis

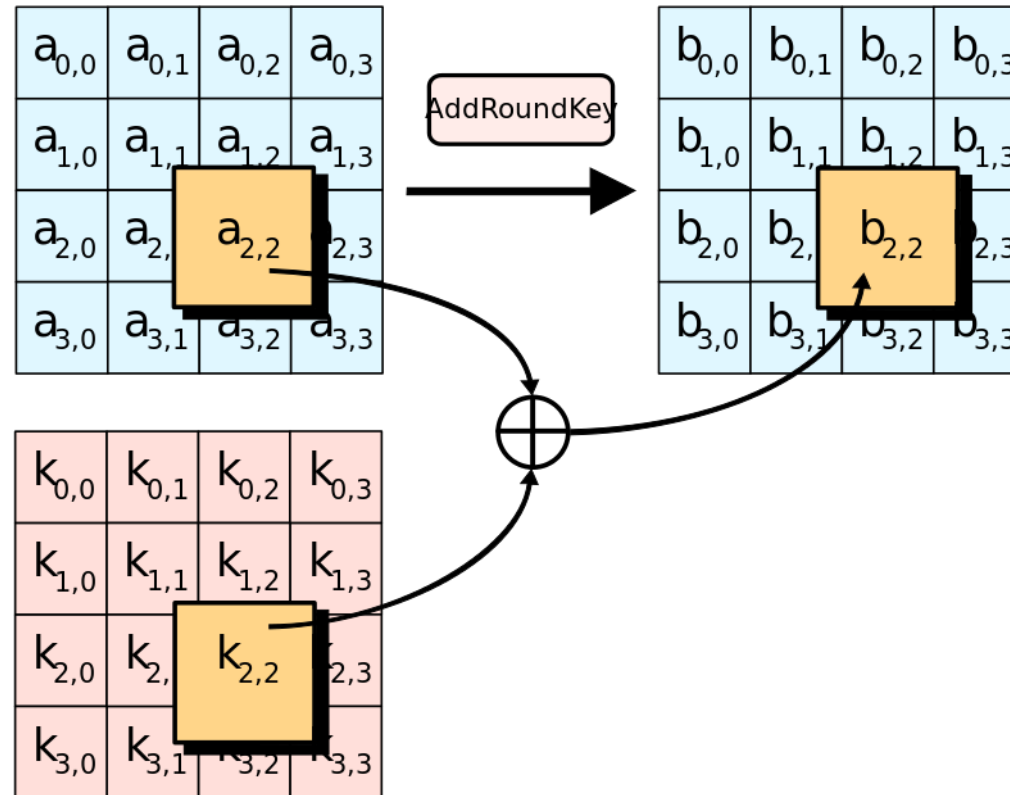
discovering secrets

## Cryptography

protecting secrets



# Advanced Encryption



# Symmetric Encryption





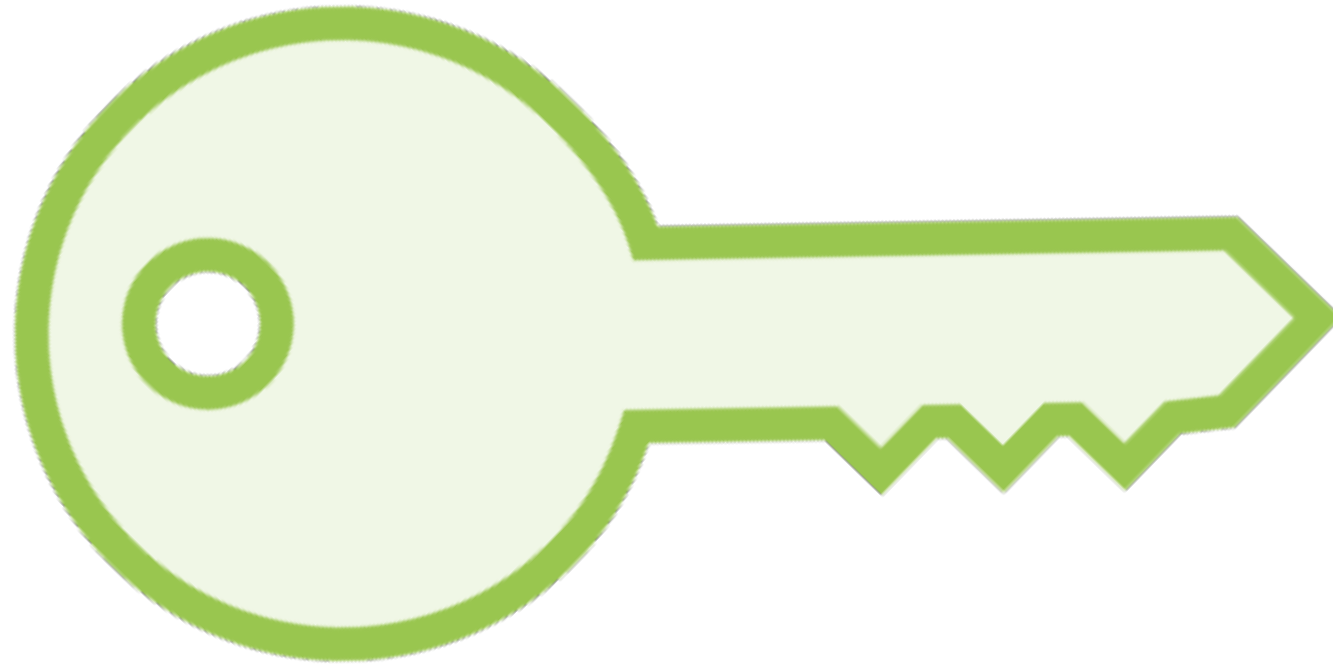
# Asymmetric Encryption

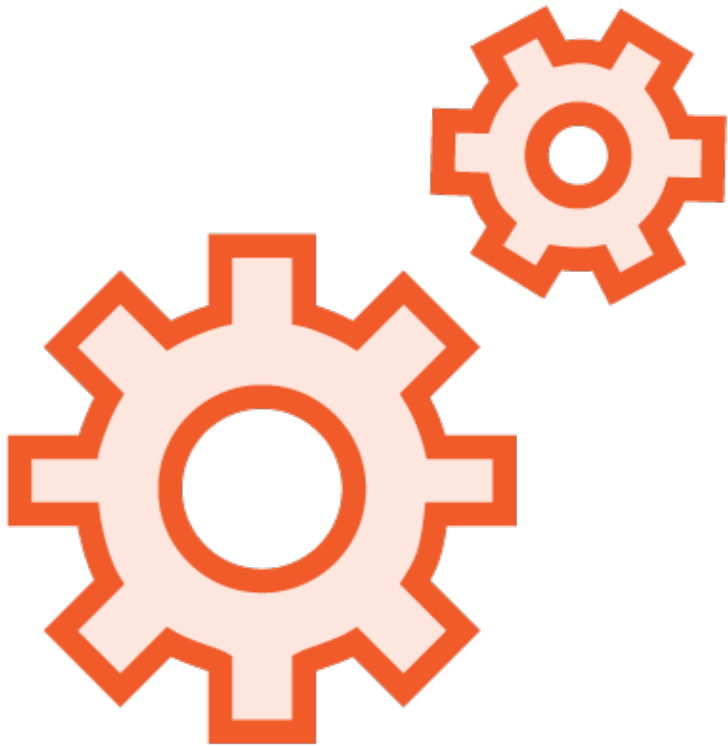


# Encryption Concept



# Encryption Keys Are Critically Sensitive





A constant threat to encryption is increasingly complex attacks that discover the data without the key

The development of increasingly resilient encryption algorithms is constantly under way

Data protected by complex algorithms require more resources to store, manage, and maintain





There are many algorithms supported by versions prior to 2016

SQL Server supports AES 128, 192, and 256

AES is recommended and used by the US federal government in secret and some classified areas





Algorithm selection best practice:

Begin with levels required by your compliance commitments

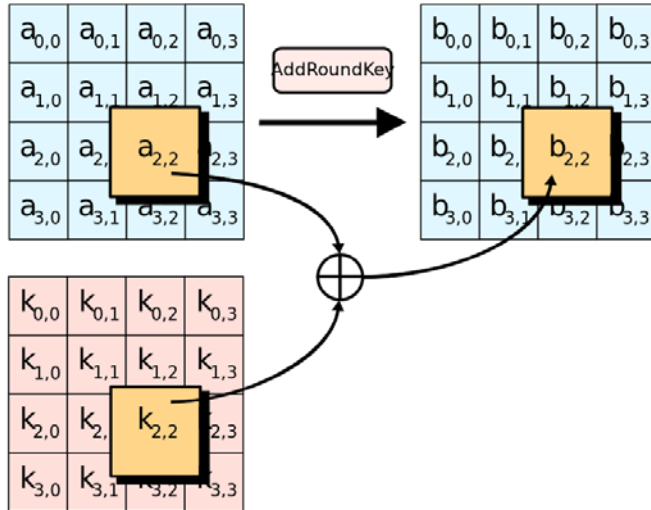
Go with the most secure keys your environment permits



# Demo



# Key Management and Protection



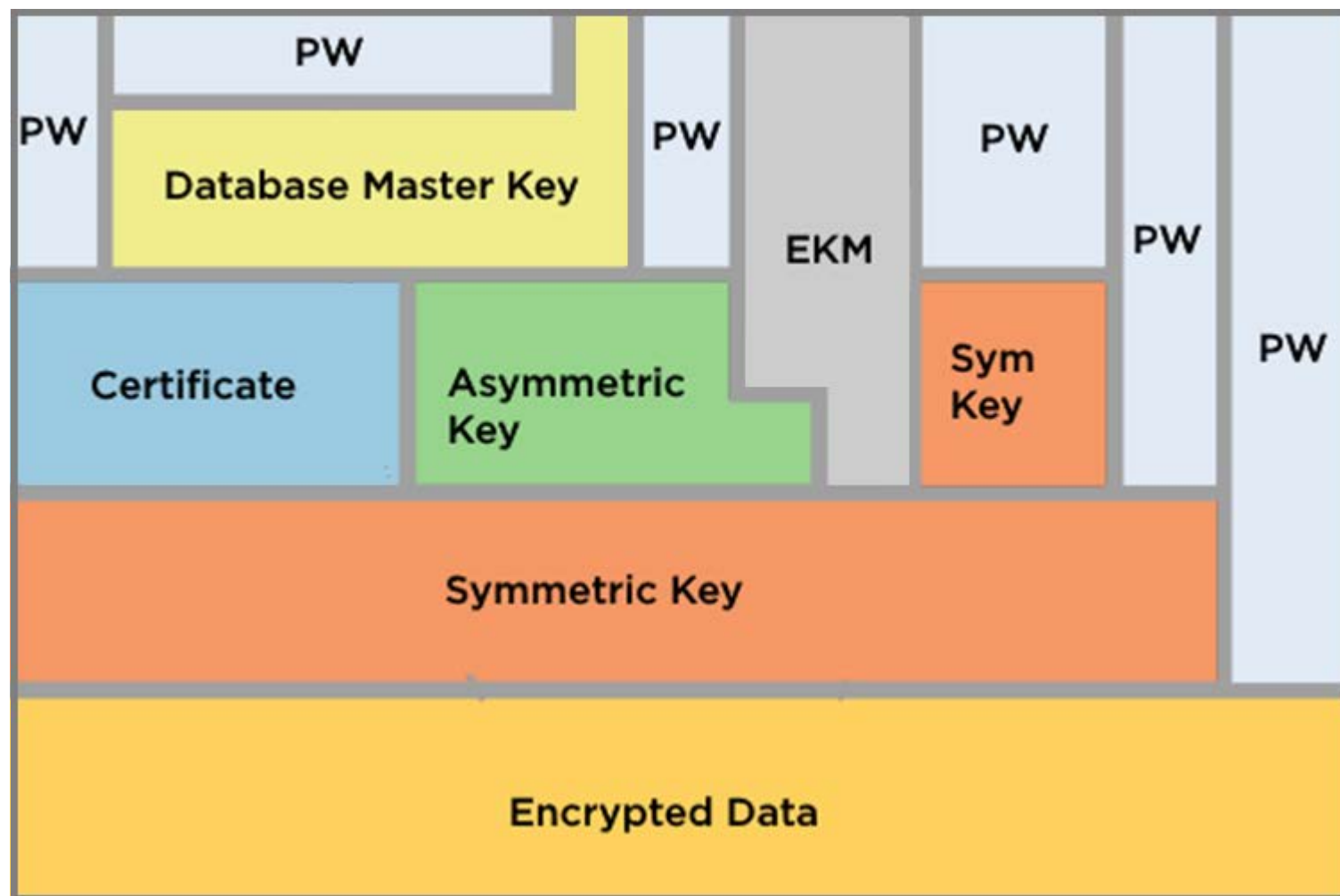
Advanced Encryption

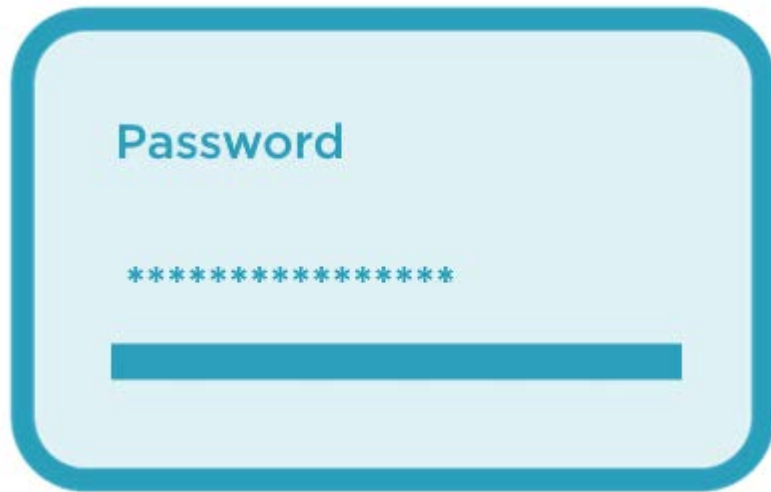


Encryption Key



# SQL Server Encryption Hierarchy





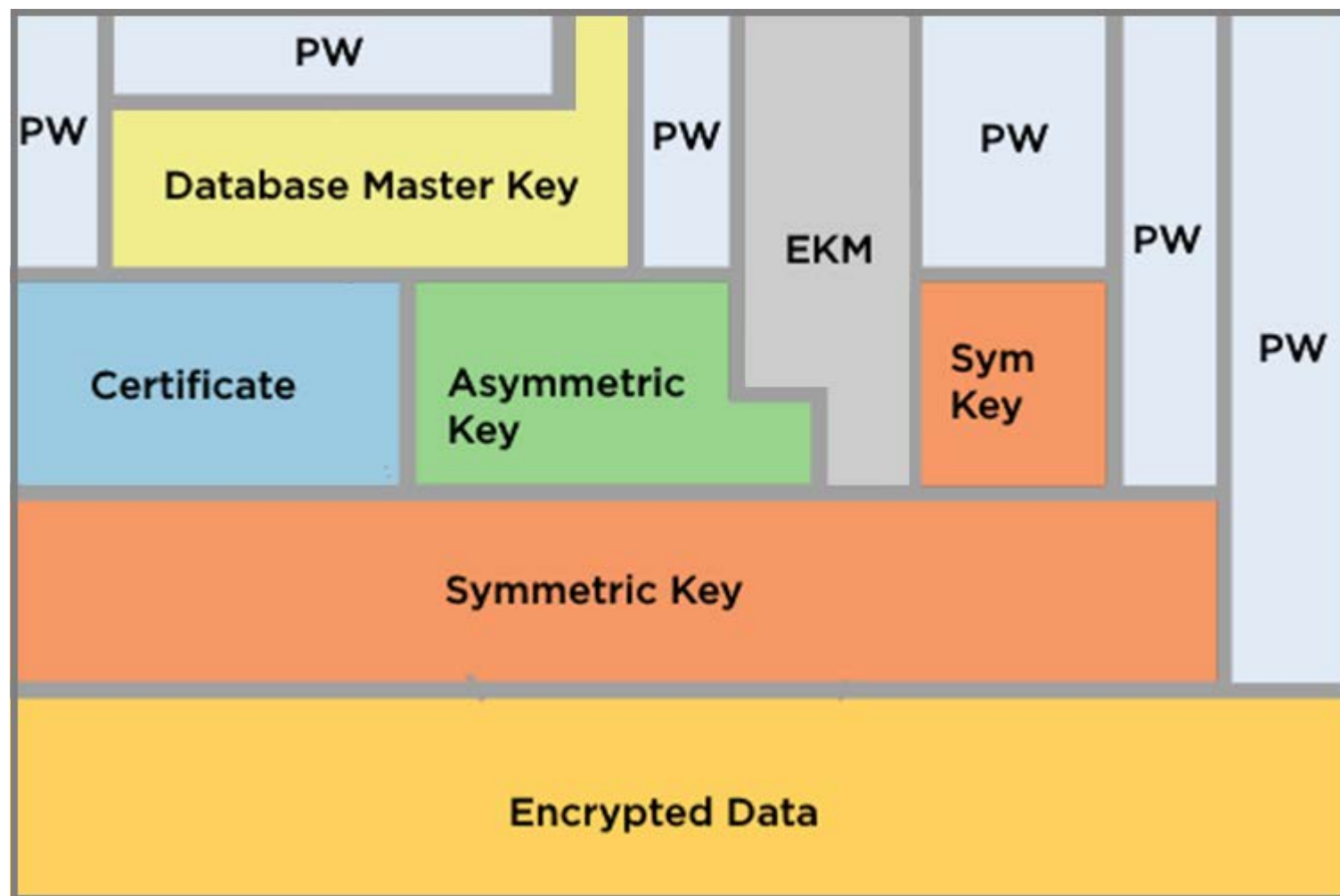
## Simple Password Problems

- Easy to brute force
- Easy to pass around
- Easy to lose

## Solution

- Minimize necessity of use
- Make random and complex

# SQL Server Encryption Hierarchy





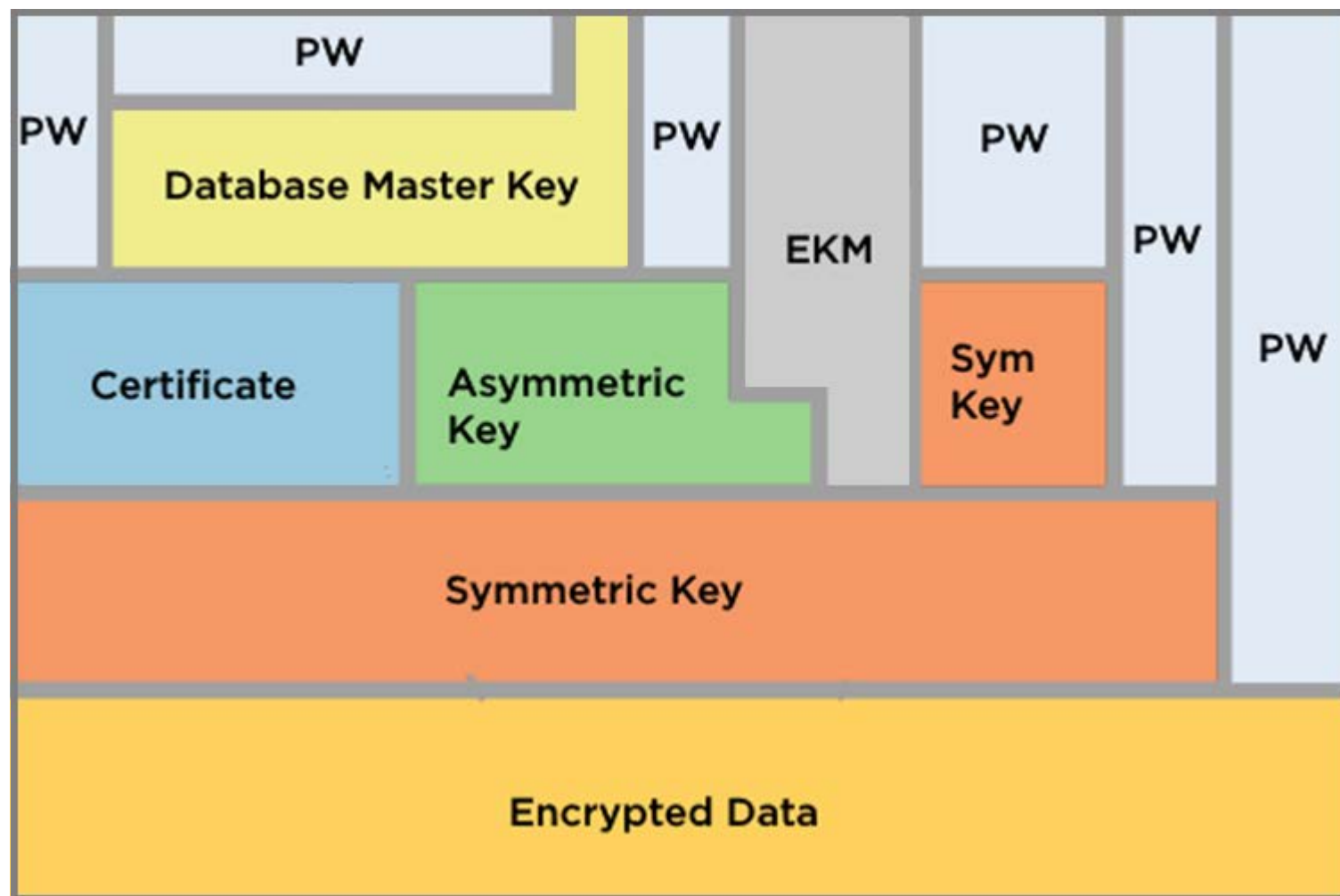
## Certificates

Can be provided by trusted 3<sup>rd</sup> party

Can be generated internally

Can be public or private

# SQL Server Encryption Hierarchy

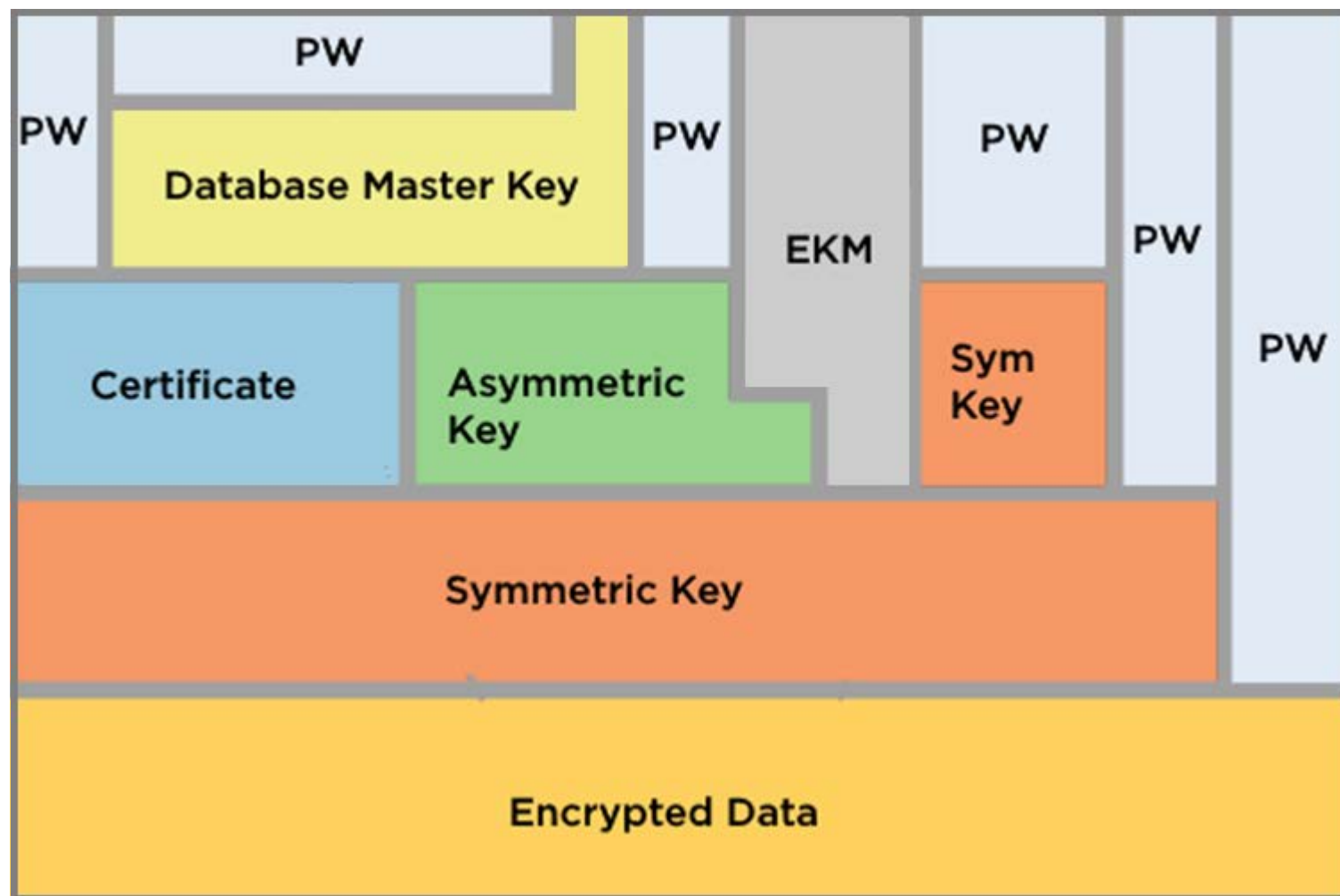




Back up your top level keys !!

A lost key means lost data !!

# SQL Server Encryption Hierarchy





**Strengths of using an EKM:**

**Encrypted data and key physically separate**

**Security admin and DBA duties separated**





# Demo



Encrypting our database and managing the database master key



# Column Level Encryption

Card Type	Card Number	Exp Date
Visa	40909090909090909	8-20
Master Card	50909090909090909	7-25
Discover	60909090909090909	4-12
American Express	30909090909090909	6-18
Visa	40808080808080808	5-19



# Column Level Encryption

Card Type	Card Number	Exp Date
Visa	akjpsoifup92ifj0121398ur[la	8-20
Master Card	pkjpofqm2mokmom0(())jo	7-25
Discover	()*9hf29879*9ij2-30nmoksl	4-12
American Express	opfe8ufy9=0()[lk102pm32	6-18
Visa	@*90wnfwkmn0)*pkenfwe	5-19

Encrypted on disk and in all other areas of storage until decrypted by key



# Transparent Database Encryption



# Demo



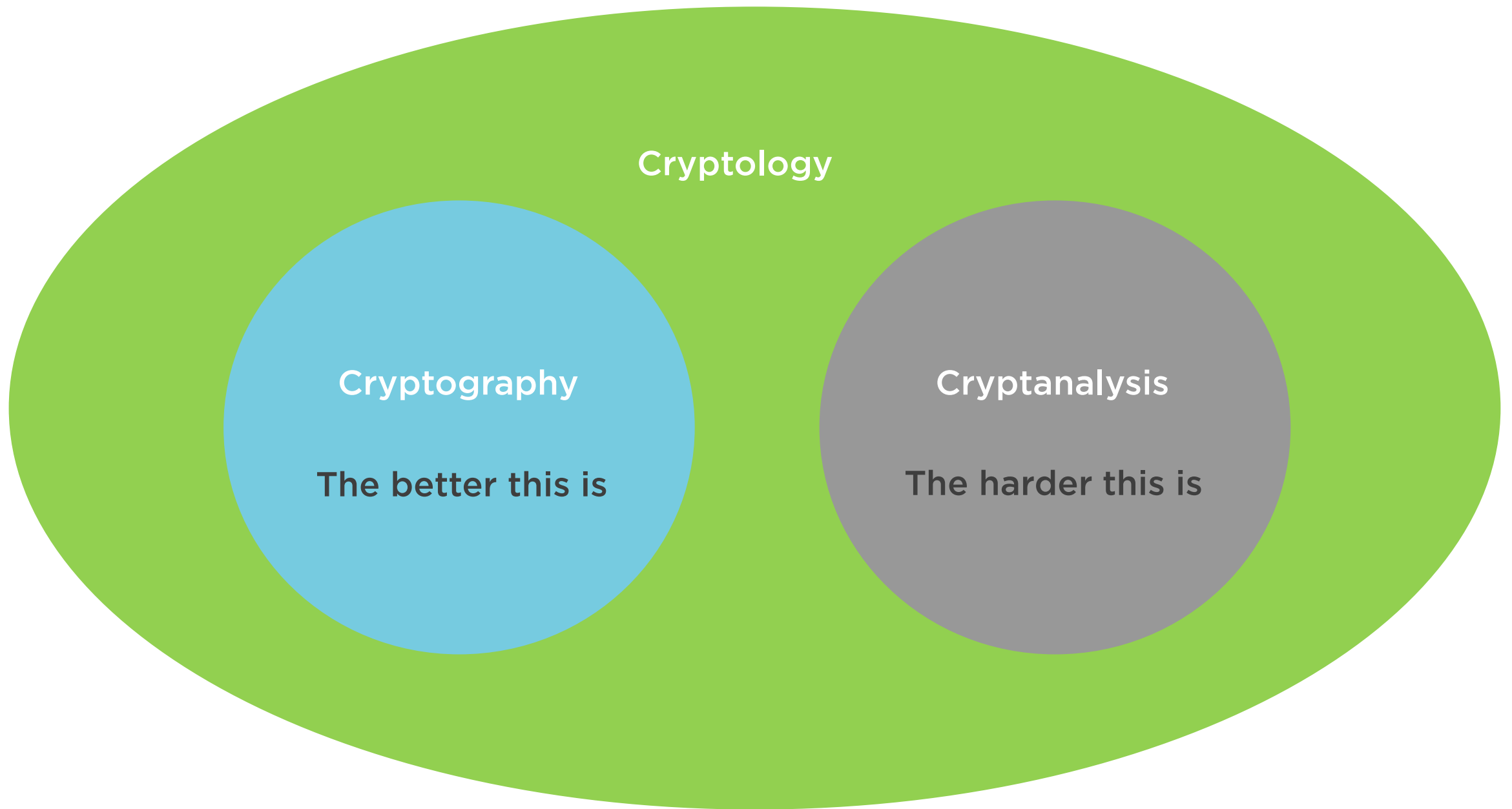
Create a database encryption key

Create a certificate to protect key

Establish TDE

Manage certificate and other keys







## SQL Server

- Column Level Encryption
- Database Level Encryption
- Encryption Hierarchy
  - <http://bit.ly/2bP8qJD>
- Backup Encryption

# Encrypting SQL Server Backups

```
BACKUP DATABASE [<your database>]
TO DISK = N'<your location>'
WITH COMPRESSION,
    ENCRYPTION ( ALGORITHM = AES_256,
    SERVER CERTIFICATE = <certificate you've created> )
GO
-- same rules for creating TDE cert apply to backup cert
```







Any compliance or regulatory control that has rules for sensitive data will require some form of encryption

Up Next



**Protecting data in transit**

