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# PostgreSQL Security Guide: Best Practices and Implementation

TheDBAdmin Team • January 30, 2025

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PostgreSQL security is crucial for protecting sensitive data and ensuring database integrity. This comprehensive guide covers essential security measures and best practices for PostgreSQL database administrators.

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## Authentication Methods

### Password Authentication

```
# postgresql.conf
```

```
password_encryption = scram-sha-256 # More secure than MD5
```

```
# pg_hba.conf
```

#	TYPE	DATABASE	USER	ADDRESS	METHOD
host	all	all	192.168.1.0/24	scram-sha-256	

## Client Certificate Authentication

```
# Generate server certificate
openssl req -new -x509 -days 365 -nodes -text -out server.crt \
    -keyout server.key -subj "/CN=dbhost.yourdomain.com"

# postgresql.conf
ssl = on
ssl_cert_file = 'server.crt'
ssl_key_file = 'server.key'
```

## LDAP Integration

```
# pg_hba.conf
host all all 0.0.0.0/0 ldap ldapserver=ldap.example.com ldapprefix="cn="
```

## Access Control

### Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)

```
-- Create roles with specific privileges
CREATE ROLE readonly LOGIN PASSWORD 'secure_password';
GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE your_database TO readonly;
GRANT USAGE ON SCHEMA public TO readonly;
GRANT SELECT ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA public TO readonly;

-- Create admin role
CREATE ROLE db_admin LOGIN PASSWORD 'admin_password';
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON DATABASE your_database TO db_admin;

-- Create application role
CREATE ROLE app_user LOGIN PASSWORD 'app_password';
GRANT CONNECT ON DATABASE your_database TO app_user;
```

```
GRANT USAGE, CREATE ON SCHEMA public TO app_user;  
GRANT SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA public TO a|
```

## Row-Level Security (RLS)

```
-- Enable RLS on a table  
ALTER TABLE customer_data ENABLE ROW LEVEL SECURITY;  
  
-- Create policy for accessing own data  
CREATE POLICY customer_data_access ON customer_data  
    FOR ALL  
    TO authenticated_users  
    USING (user_id = current_user_id());  
  
-- Create policy for admin access  
CREATE POLICY admin_access ON customer_data  
    FOR ALL  
    TO admin_role  
    USING (true);
```

## Encryption

### Data at Rest

```
-- Enable encryption for specific columns  
CREATE EXTENSION pgcrypto;  
  
-- Create table with encrypted columns  
CREATE TABLE sensitive_data (  
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,  
    plain_text TEXT,  
    encrypted_text TEXT GENERATED ALWAYS AS (  
        encode(  
            pgp_sym_encrypt(  
                plain_text::text,  
                current_setting('app.encryption_key')  
            ),  
            'base64'  
        )  
    )
```

```

    ) STORED
);

-- Set encryption key
ALTER SYSTEM SET app.encryption_key = 'your-secure-key';

```

## SSL/TLS Configuration

```

# postgresql.conf
ssl = on
ssl_cert_file = 'server.crt'
ssl_key_file = 'server.key'
ssl_ca_file = 'root.crt'
ssl_ciphers = 'HIGH:!aNULL:!MD5'

```

## Network Security

### Firewall Configuration

```

# pg_hba.conf
# Allow specific IP ranges
host      all             all             10.0.0.0/8           scram-sha
host      all             all             172.16.0.0/12        scram-sha
host      all             all             192.168.0.0/16       scram-sha

# Block all other connections
host      all             all             0.0.0.0/0            reject

```

### Connection Settings

```

# postgresql.conf
listen_addresses = 'localhost'      # Only listen on localhost
max_connections = 100                # Limit concurrent connections
authentication_timeout = 1min        # Timeout for authentication

```

## Auditing and Monitoring

## Audit Logging

```
-- Enable audit Logging
CREATE EXTENSION pgaudit;

-- Configure audit logging in postgresql.conf
pgaudit.log = 'write,ddl'
pgaudit.log_catalog = on
pgaudit.log_client = on
pgaudit.log_level = log
pgaudit.log_statement = on

-- Create audit log table
CREATE TABLE audit_log (
    id SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    timestamp TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    user_name TEXT,
    database_name TEXT,
    action TEXT,
    object_type TEXT,
    object_name TEXT,
    query TEXT
);
```

## Security Monitoring

```
-- Monitor failed login attempts
SELECT
    application_name,
    client_addr,
    count(*) as failed_attempts
FROM pg_stat_activity
WHERE state = 'active'
AND query LIKE '%failed%login%'
GROUP BY application_name, client_addr;

-- Monitor user activities
SELECT
    username,
    client_addr,
    count(*) as activity_count,
```

```

    max(backend_start) as last_connection
FROM pg_stat_activity
GROUP BY username, client_addr
ORDER BY activity_count DESC;

```

# Security Best Practices

## 1. Password Policies

```

-- Create password check function
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION check_password_strength(username TEXT, password TEXT)
RETURNS BOOLEAN AS $$
BEGIN
    -- Check password Length
    IF length(password) < 12 THEN
        RAISE EXCEPTION 'Password must be at least 12 characters';
    END IF;

    -- Check for complexity
    IF NOT (password ~ '[A-Z]' AND
            password ~ '[a-z]' AND
            password ~ '[0-9]' AND
            password ~ '^[a-zA-Z0-9]') THEN
        RAISE EXCEPTION 'Password must contain uppercase, lowercase, number';
    END IF;

    -- Prevent username in password
    IF password ILIKE '%' || username || '%' THEN
        RAISE EXCEPTION 'Password cannot contain username';
    END IF;

    RETURN true;
END;
$$ LANGUAGE plpgsql;

```

## 2. Regular Security Updates

```

# Keep PostgreSQL updated
sudo apt update

```

```
sudo apt upgrade postgresql
```

```
# Check for security advisories
```

```
https://www.postgresql.org/support/security/
```

### 3. Backup Encryption

```
# Encrypt backups using GPG
```

```
pg_dump dbname | gpg -c > backup.sql.gpg
```

```
# Decrypt backups
```

```
gpg -d backup.sql.gpg | psql dbname
```

## Security Checklist

---

### Authentication

- ☐ Use strong password encryption (SCRAM-SHA-256)
- ☐ Implement client certificate authentication
- ☐ Configure LDAP integration if needed

### Access Control

- ☐ Implement role-based access control
- ☐ Enable row-level security where needed
- ☐ Regular permission audits

### Encryption

- ☐ Enable SSL/TLS
- ☐ Encrypt sensitive columns
- ☐ Secure connection strings

### Network Security

- ☐ Configure firewall rules
- ☐ Limit listening addresses
- ☐ Set connection timeouts

### Monitoring

- ☐ Enable audit logging
- ☐ Monitor failed login attempts
- ☐ Regular security scans

## Further Reading

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[PostgreSQL Official Security Documentation](#)

[TheDBAdmin PostgreSQL Performance Tuning Guide](#)

[50 Essential PostgreSQL Queries](#)

PostgreSQL DBA Course

Remember to regularly review and update your security measures, and always test security changes in a development environment first.

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