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Postgres Security 101: Special Configuration Considerations (8/8)



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In this final installment of the Postgres Security 101 series, we'll focus on crucial configuration considerations to enhance your PostgreSQL database's security. These configurations ensure that your database is fortified against potential threats while maintaining performance and integrity. This article serves as a wrap-up, combining practical tips and manual review recommendations for a secure PostgreSQL setup.



8.1 Ensure PostgreSQL Subdirectory Locations Are Outside the Data Cluster

- Place subdirectories outside the main data directory to enhance security and manageability. Please do not forget logical volume is not enough. You must use

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```
/pg_data  
/pg_temp  
/pg_log  
/pg_wal
```

8.2 Ensure the Backup and Restore Tool, 'pgBackRest', Is Installed and Configured

- Use `pgBackRest` for reliable backup and restore operations. Also, you can read [Taking Backups Using pgBackRest on a Replication Server](#) for more detail.

8.3 Ensure Miscellaneous Configuration Settings Are Correct (Manual)

- Manually review and configure any additional settings to ensure comprehensive security.

1. Review Security Policies and Procedures

- Ensure all organizational security policies are up to date.
- Confirm that security policies are consistently enforced across all systems.

2. Check for Default Settings

- Change any default settings, especially those related to security.
- Disable or remove unnecessary default accounts or services.

3. Audit and Logging

- Enable logging for all critical systems and review logs regularly.
- Implement log rotation and retention policies to avoid storage issues and maintain efficient auditing.

4. Review User Accounts and Permissions

- Perform regular audits of user accounts and permissions, adhering to the principle of least privilege.
- Promptly remove inactive or unnecessary accounts.

5. Network Configuration

- Review firewall rules and ACLs to ensure they are up to date.
- Close any open ports and disable unnecessary services to minimize attack vectors.

6. Update and Patch Management

- Ensure all systems and applications are patched regularly and up to date.
- Implement a routine patch management process.

7. Application Security

- Review application configurations to ensure they follow secure coding standards.
- Make sure secure protocols like HTTPS are enforced where applicable.

8. Data Protection

- Encrypt sensitive data both at rest and in transit.

- Regularly test your data backup process and store backups securely.

9. Incident Response

- Regularly update your incident response plan and conduct drills to keep your team prepared for potential security breaches.

10. Physical Security

- Restrict physical access to critical systems and monitor entry points.
- Consider implementing biometric scanners or surveillance to monitor access.

11. Mobile Device Management

- Secure mobile devices accessing company data using device encryption and remote wipe capabilities.
- Ensure regular updates and enforce policies on mobile device usage.

12. Review Cloud Security Settings

- Regularly verify that cloud storage, network, and computing configurations are secure and compliant with your policies.

13. Third-Party and Vendor Management

- Ensure third-party vendors adhere to your security standards.
- Conduct periodic security reviews of their systems and practices.

Conclusion

This concludes the Postgres Security 101 series. By implementing the configurations discussed, such as isolating subdirectories, using `pgBackRest`, and regularly reviewing security policies and settings, you are taking significant steps toward safeguarding your PostgreSQL environment. Maintaining security is an ongoing process, but these best practices provide a solid foundation to keep your system safe from evolving threats. For more detailed and technical articles like this, keep following our blog on Medium. If you have any questions or need further assistance, feel free to reach out in the comments below and directly.

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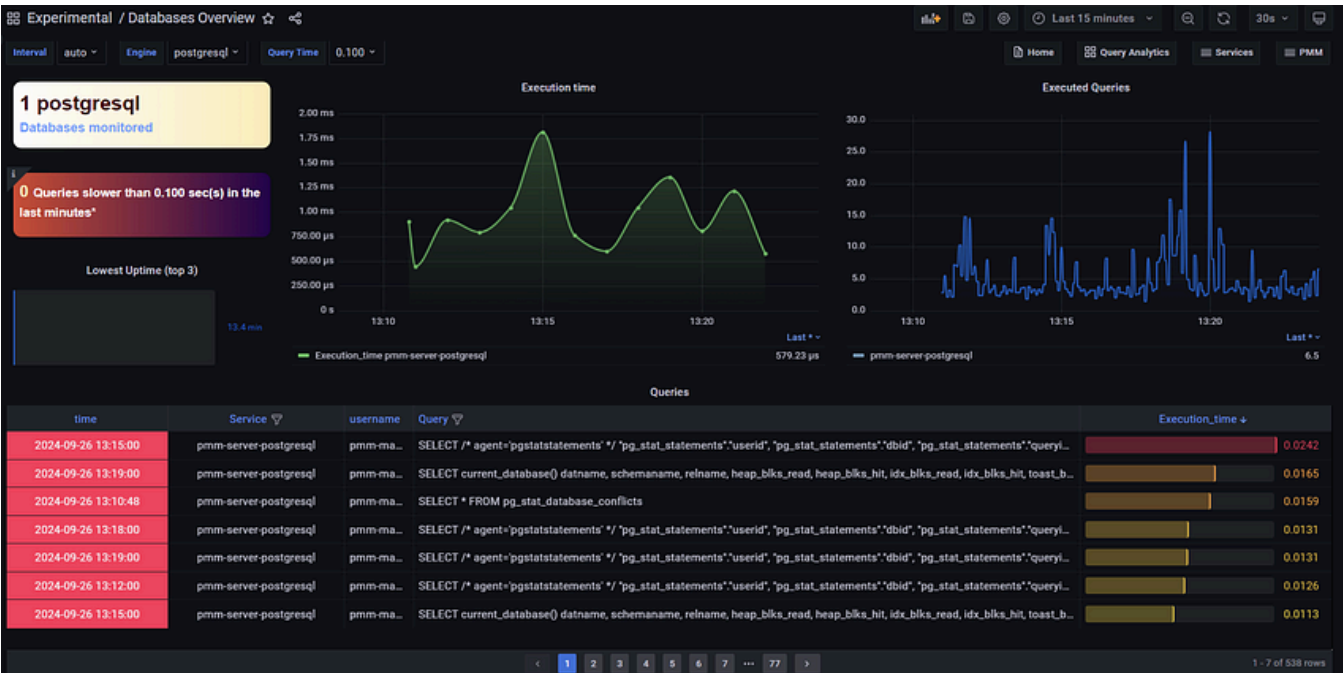
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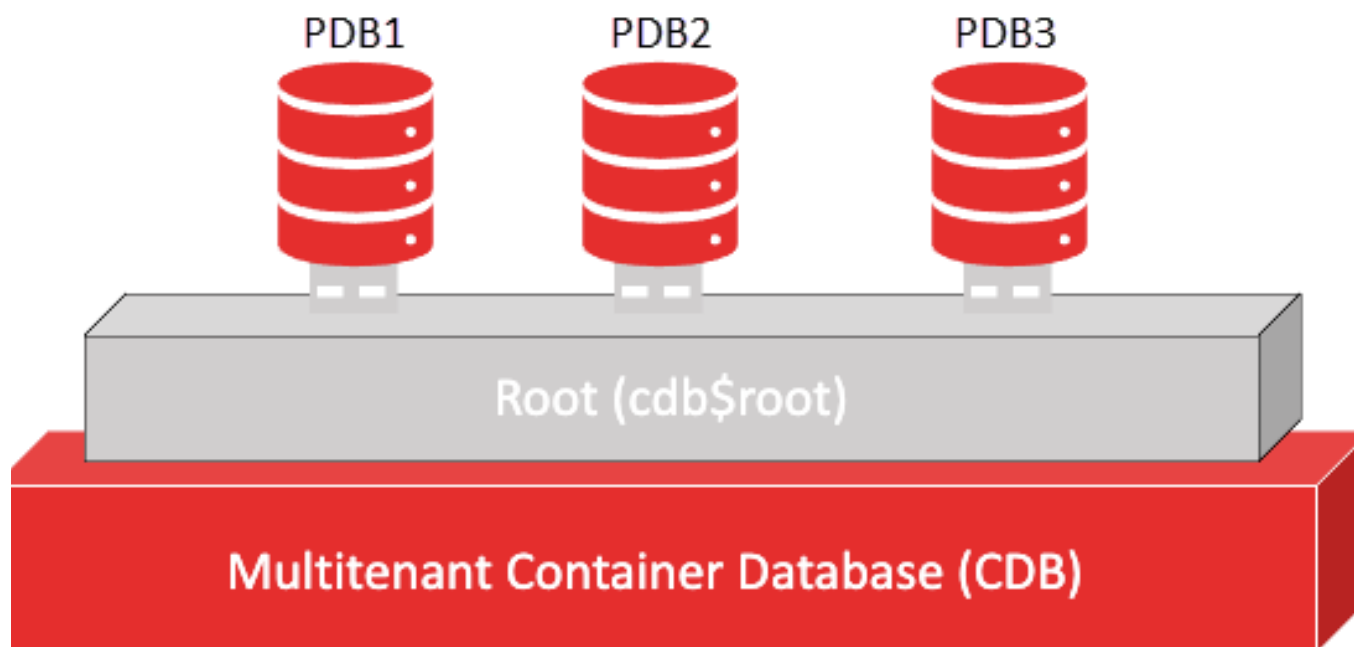


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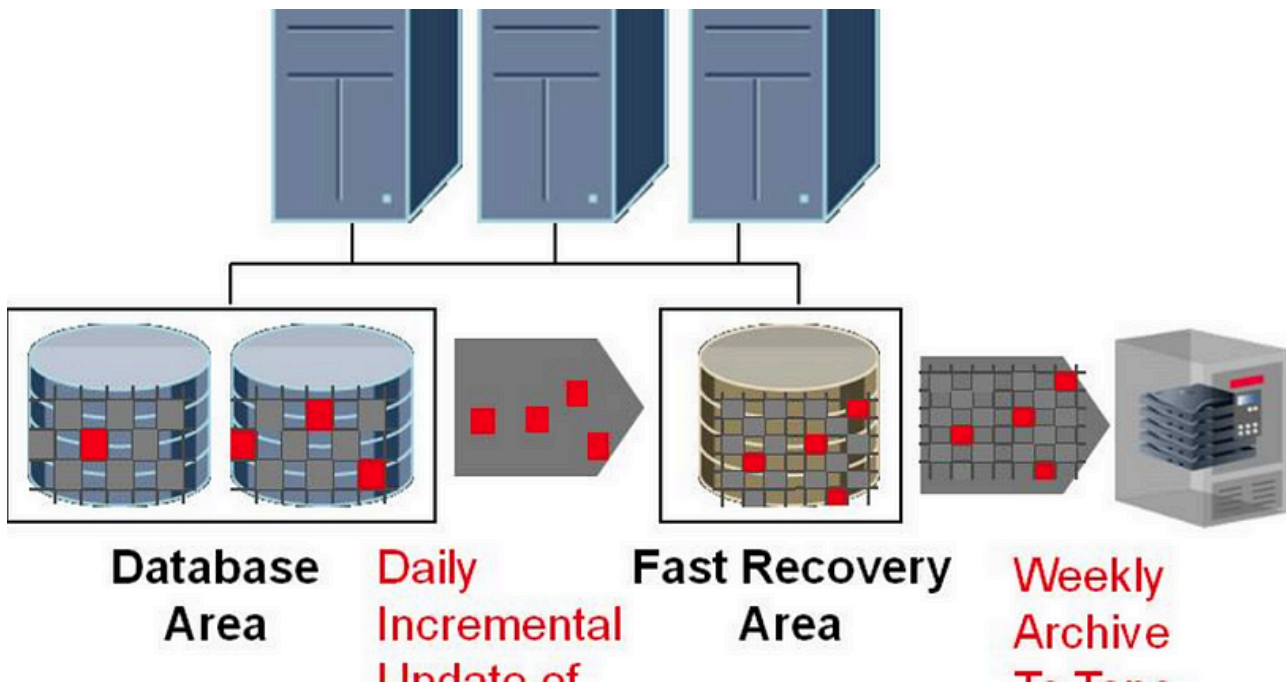
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Pluggable Database Command

----- - create pluggable database pdb1 admin user root identified by test123; alter pluggable database...

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RMAN Backup Basic Commands

`rman target / rman target sys/password@YDKTST; backup database; backup database format '/backup/path/%d_%t_%s.rman'; backup tablespace...`

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delete jobs


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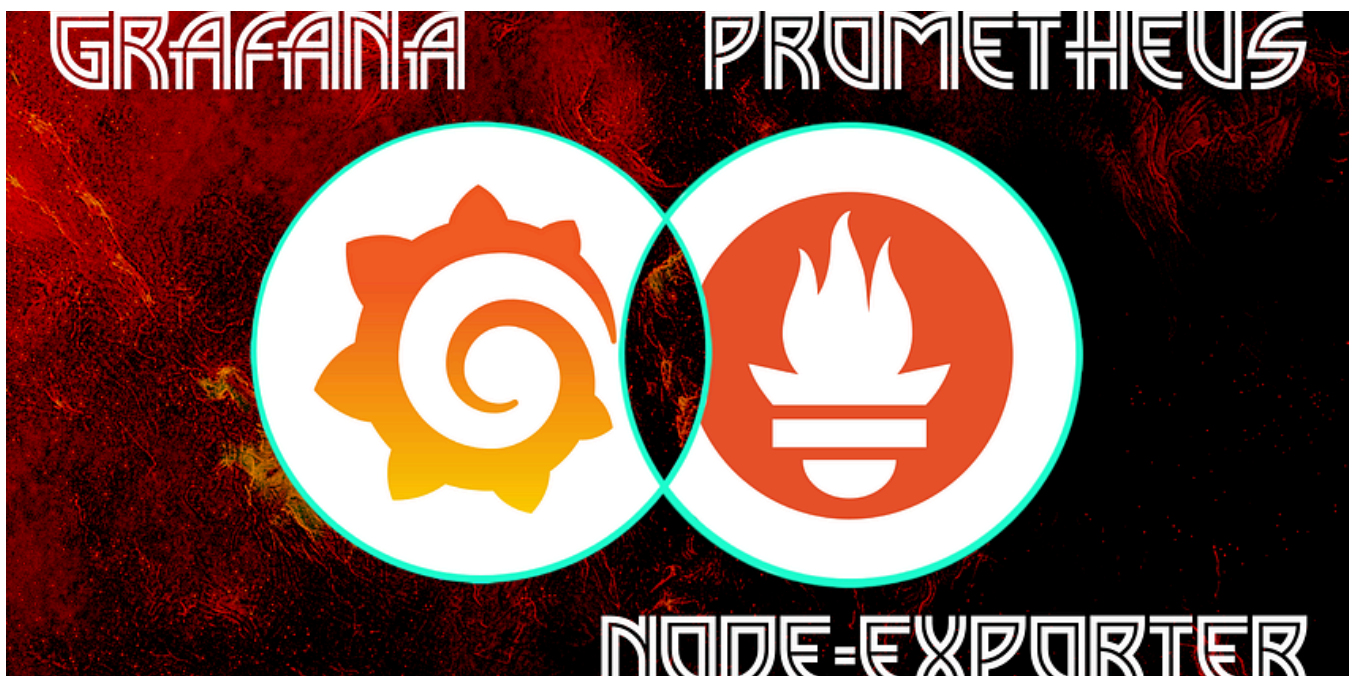


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```
3. nodeAPP 4. nodeTWO
b/postgresql/16/main/*

t patroni

/etc/patroni.yml list
21665717) -----+-----+-----+
Role      | State      | TL | Lag in MB |
-----+-----+-----+
Leader    | running    | 1  |           |
Replica   | streaming  | 1  | 0         |
Replica   | streaming  | 1  | 0         |
-----+-----+-----+
```

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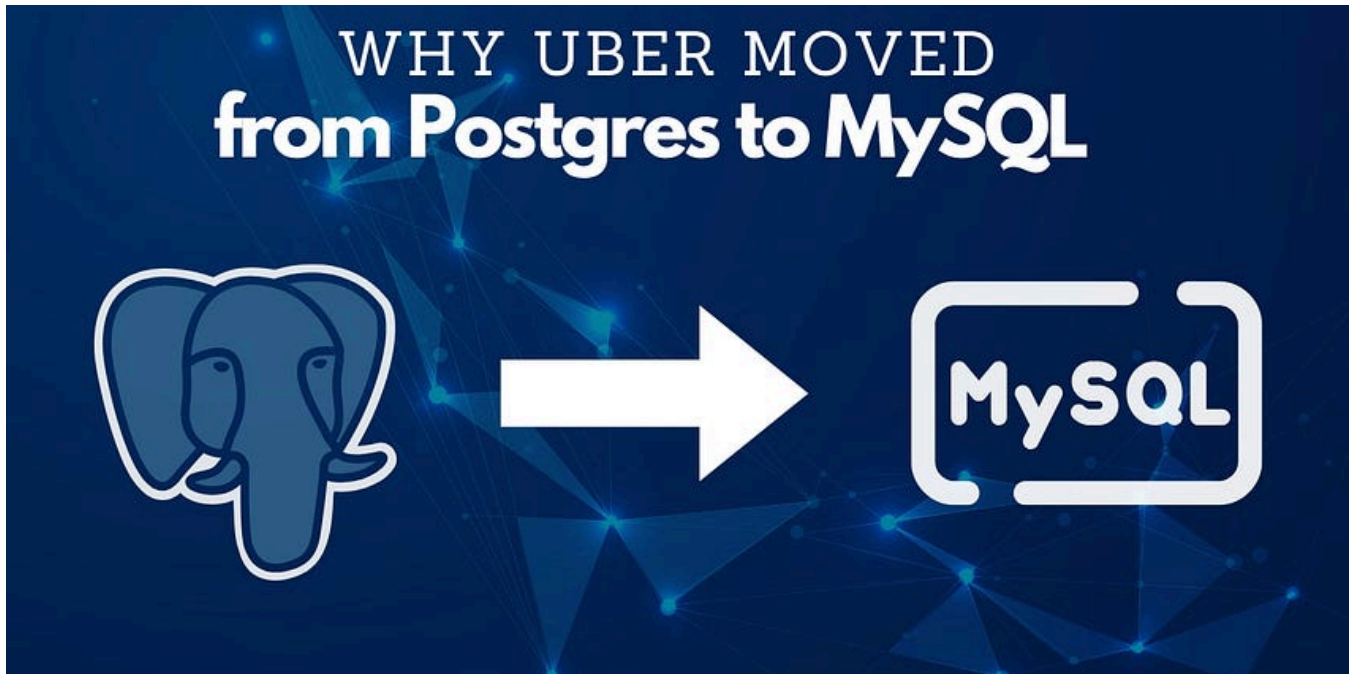


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What it Means	Best Used For
Store directly in the row	Simple data like INT
Store in the row (unless large)	Larger types, but try
Compress + store out-of-row	Long texts, large ob
Store out-of-row, no compression	When compression

 Udbhav Singh

Storages in PostgreSQL

What Are Storage Types in PostgreSQL — And Why Should You Care?

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