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# Securing PostgreSQL with SSL Encryption



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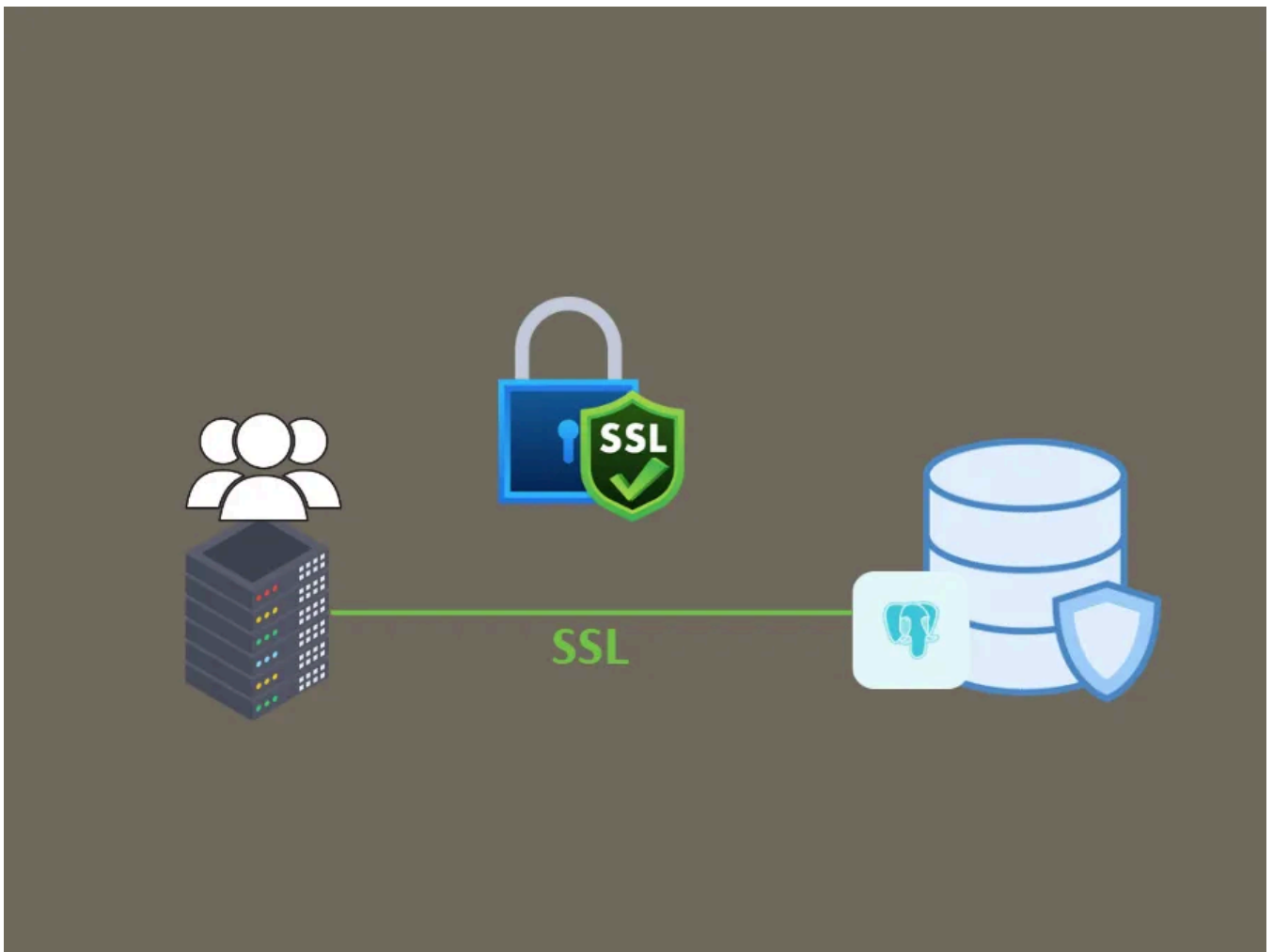


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When implementing Patroni for PostgreSQL high availability, ensuring secure connections is paramount. One essential aspect is configuring SSL encryption to safeguard data transmission. Below is a step-by-step guide to configure SSL encryption for Patroni-managed PostgreSQL instances, along with detailed explanations at each stage.



## Step 1: Patroni Configuration Update

```
patronictl -c /etc/patroni/patroni.yml edit-config
```

Adjust the `patroni.yml` configuration file to incorporate SSL encryption:

```
# force clients to use TLS v1.3 or newer

postgresql:
  parameters:
    ssl: true
    ssl_ca_file: /var/data/root.crt
    # (change requires restart)
    ssl_cert_file: /var/data/server.crt
    ssl_ciphers: TLS_AES_256_GCM_SHA384:TLS_AES_128_GCM_SHA256:TLS_AES_128_CCM_
    ssl_crl_file: ''
    # (change requires restart)
    ssl_key_file: server.key
    # force clients to use TLS v1.3 or newer
```

```
ssl_min_protocol_version: TLSv1.3
ssl_passphrase_command: This is only test
ssl_prefer_server_ciphers: true
```

Ensure to specify SSL-related parameters including the CA file, server certificate, key file, and preferred ciphers. Set other parameters such as `loop_wait` and `maximum_lag_on_failover` to tailor Patroni's behavior.

## Step 2: SSL Key and Certificate Generation

To create a simple self-signed certificate for the server, valid for 3650 days, use the following OpenSSL command, replacing `dbhost.yourdomain.com` with the server's host name:

```
cd /var/data/

openssl req -new -x509 -days 3650 -nodes -text -out server.crt \
    -keyout server.key -subj "/CN=dbhost.yourdomain.com"

chmod og-rwx server.key
```

To create a server certificate whose identity can be validated by clients, first create a certificate signing request (CSR) and a public/private key file:

```
openssl req -new -nodes -text -out root.csr \
    -keyout root.key -subj "/CN=root.yourdomain.com"
chmod og-rwx root.key
```

Then, sign the request with the key to create a root certificate authority (using the default OpenSSL configuration file location on Linux):

```
openssl x509 -req -in root.csr -text -days 3650 \
    -extfile /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf -extensions v3_ca \
    -signkey root.key -out root.crt
```

### Step 3: Generate trusted root certificate

Finally, create a server certificate signed by the new root certificate authority:

```
openssl req -new -nodes -text -out server.csr \  
  -keyout server.key -subj "/CN=dbhost.yourdomain.com"  
chmod og-rwx server.key  
  
openssl x509 -req -in server.csr -text -days 3650 \  
  -CA root.crt -CAkey root.key -CAcreateserial \  
  -out server.crt
```

### Step 4: Bonus: create chain of trust that includes intermediate certificates:

```
# root  
openssl req -new -nodes -text -out root.csr \  
  -keyout root.key -subj "/CN=root.yourdomain.com"  
chmod og-rwx root.key  
openssl x509 -req -in root.csr -text -days 3650 \  
  -extfile /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf -extensions v3_ca \  
  -signkey root.key -out root.crt  
  
# intermediate  
openssl req -new -nodes -text -out intermediate.csr \  
  -keyout intermediate.key -subj "/CN=intermediate.yourdomain.com"  
chmod og-rwx intermediate.key  
openssl x509 -req -in intermediate.csr -text -days 1825 \  
  -extfile /etc/ssl/openssl.cnf -extensions v3_ca \  
  -CA root.crt -CAkey root.key -CAcreateserial \  
  -out intermediate.crt  
  
# leaf  
openssl req -new -nodes -text -out server.csr \  
  -keyout server.key -subj "/CN=dbhost.yourdomain.com"  
chmod og-rwx server.key  
openssl x509 -req -in server.csr -text -days 365 \  
  -CA intermediate.crt -CAkey intermediate.key -CAcreateserial \  
  -out server.crt
```

### Step 5: Update pg\_hba.conf

Edit the `pg_hba.conf` file to allow SSL-encrypted connections:

```
hostssl all all 10.10.80.68/32 md5
```

Specify the appropriate authentication method ( `md5` ) and SSL settings.

## Step 6: Test SSL Connection and Check

```
psql 'host=10.10.80.68 user=postgres sslmode=require'
```

```
select name, setting from pg_settings where name like 'ssl%file';
```

name	setting
ssl_ca_file	/var/data/root.crt
ssl_cert_file	/var/data/server.crt
ssl_crl_file	
ssl_dh_params_file	
ssl_key_file	server.key

(5 rows)

## Step 7: Additional Information

1. Use TYPE `hostssl` when administrating the database cluster as a superuser.
2. Use TYPE `hostnossl` for performance purposes and when DML operations are deemed safe without SSL connections.
3. A self-signed certificate can be used for **testing**, but a certificate signed by a certificate authority (CA) (either one of the global CAs or a local one) should be used in **production** so that clients can verify the server's identity. **If all the database clients are local to the organization, using a local CA is recommended.**

Connect to the PostgreSQL server using `psql` with SSL mode set to `require`. Input the necessary credentials and observe successful SSL connection establishment. By meticulously following these steps alongside the provided configuration commands, SSL encryption can be seamlessly integrated into Patroni-managed PostgreSQL instances, fortifying data security during transmission. 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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Secure Socket Layer

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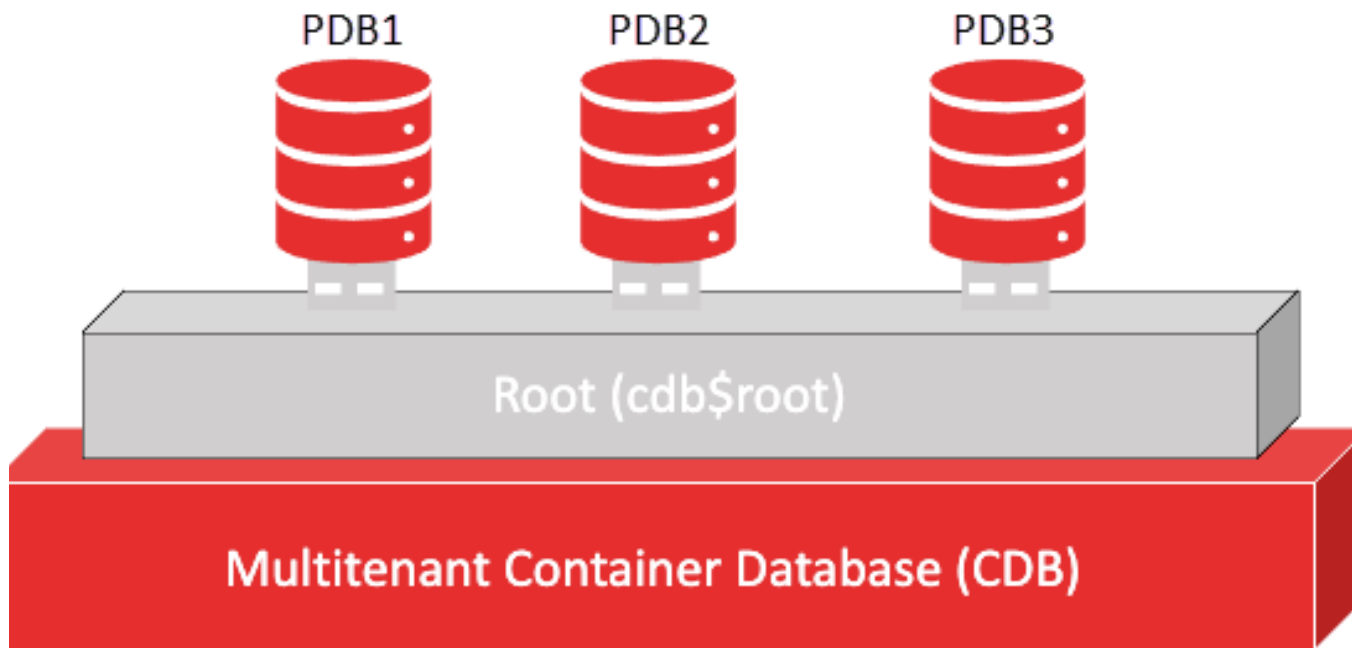


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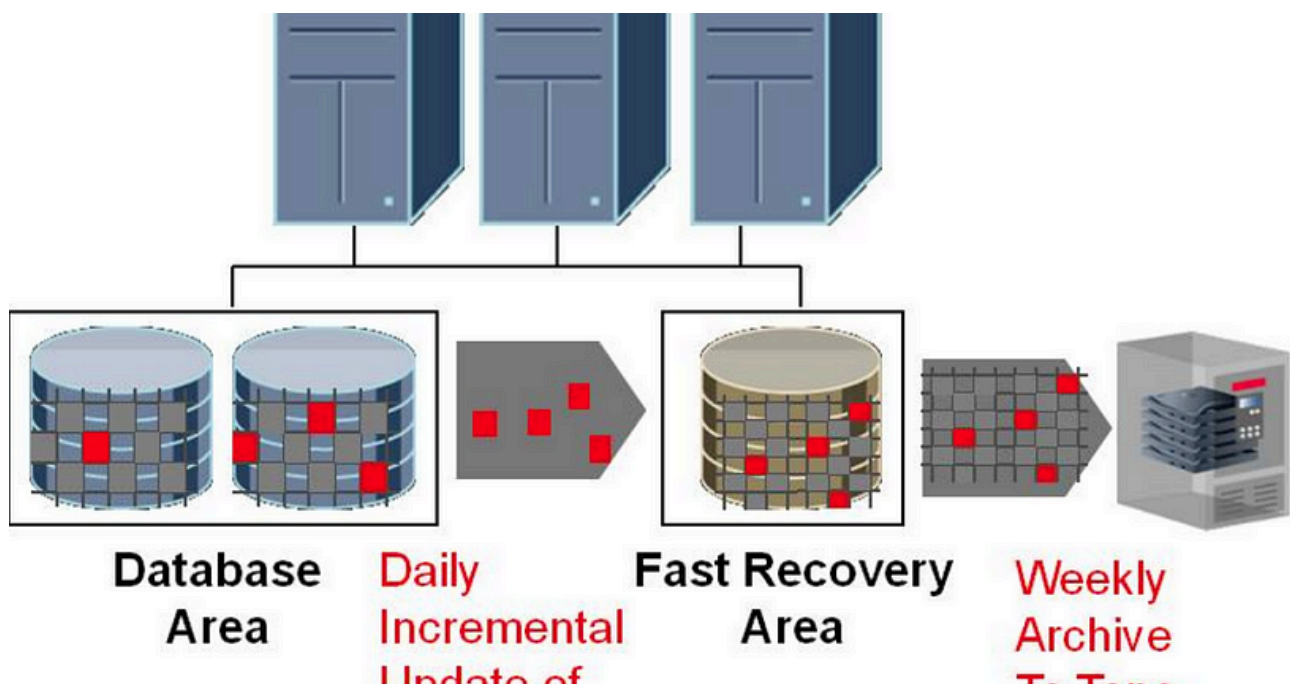


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----- - create pluggable database pdb1 admin user root identified by test123; alter pluggable database...

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


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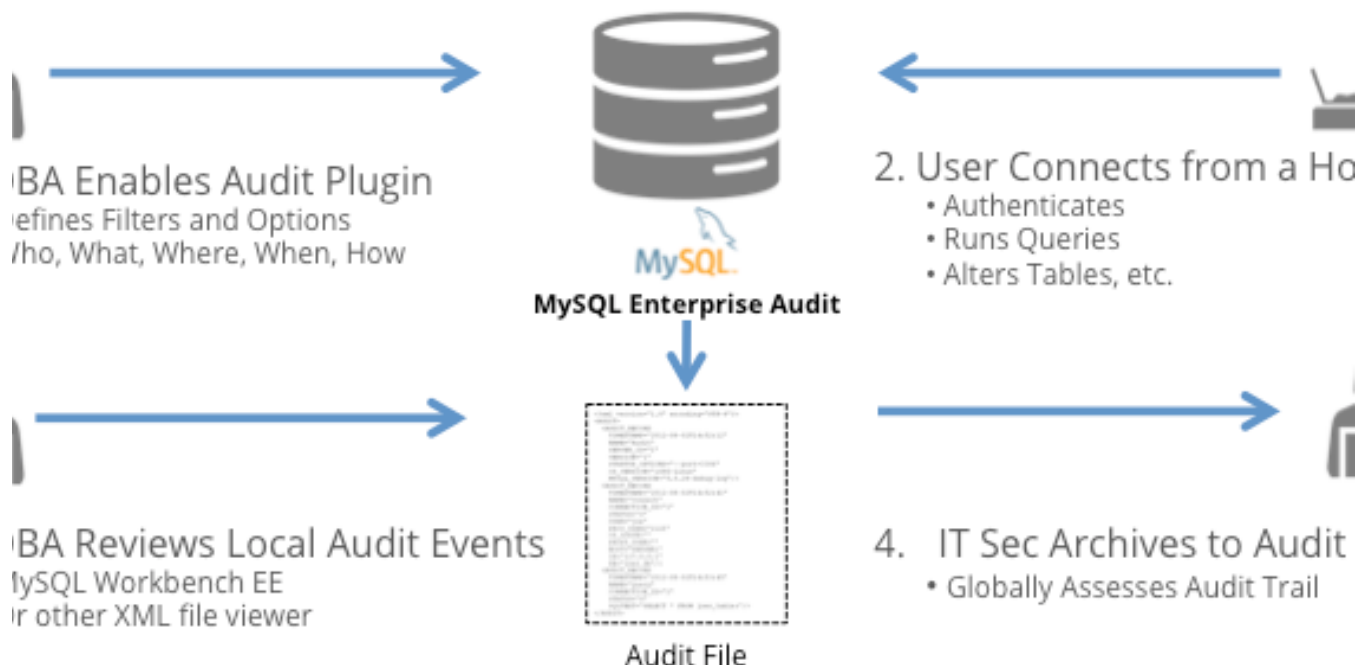
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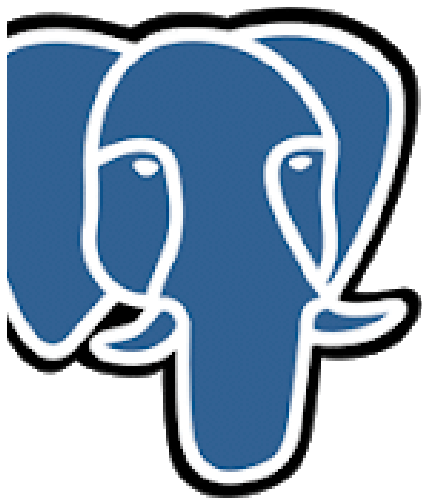


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### Running PostgreSQL with Podman

Instead of running PostgreSQL locally, we can easily run with Podman. Here are the basic steps you should follow.

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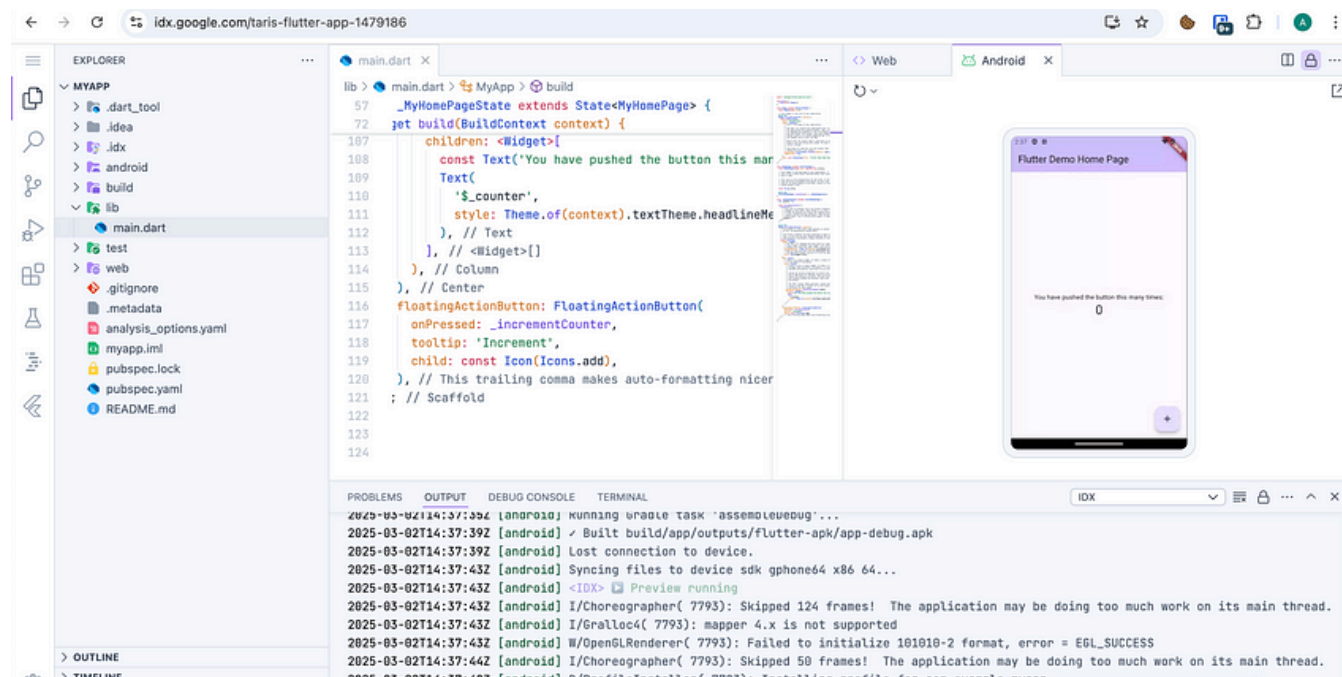


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