

# Automatisierte Benutzer- und Zugangsverwaltung in DBaaS- Umgebungen

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Our vision

We make the world  
more resilient

# About us

Headquartered in Zurich, Switzerland, where we were founded in 1863, the Swiss Re Group operates through a network of around 80 offices globally. Our approximately 13,200 employees provide a wide range of technical expertise, enabling us to develop unique solutions and drive growth.

Swiss Re is organised into two business units (Reinsurance and Corporate Solutions) – each with a distinct strategy and set of objectives – along with our key supporting units and stand-alone brand iptiQ.

Through our combined knowledge, expertise and strong financial position, we act as one Swiss Re to provide the security and foresight clients need, especially during times of uncertainty and transition.

## Business units

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## Stand-alone brand

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## Key supporting units

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# Andreas Geppert

- ▶ Architecture and Implementation of Postgres Platforms (DBaaS)
- ▶ Oracle-to-Postgres Migration
- ▶ Application development with Postgres (OLTP, DWH)
- ▶ Postgres teaching for many years (UZH)
- ▶ Vice President of Swiss Postgres Users Group
- ▶ [geppert@acm.org](mailto:geppert@acm.org)



# Introduction

- ▶ Postgres supports a very powerful database firewall (`pg_hba.conf`)
- ▶ Who (which user) can access which database when connecting from where, and how do they have to authenticate?
- ▶ Particularly useful in large, shared, multi-tenant environments
- ▶ Changes to the firewall require manual changes in the `pg_hba.conf` and a conf reload
- ▶ However, management of the firewall must be automated and self-service
- ▶ “Automated User- and Access Management in DBaaS Environments”

# The Postgres Database Firewall - pg\_hba.conf

- ▶ pg\_hba.conf allows one to specify permitted connections

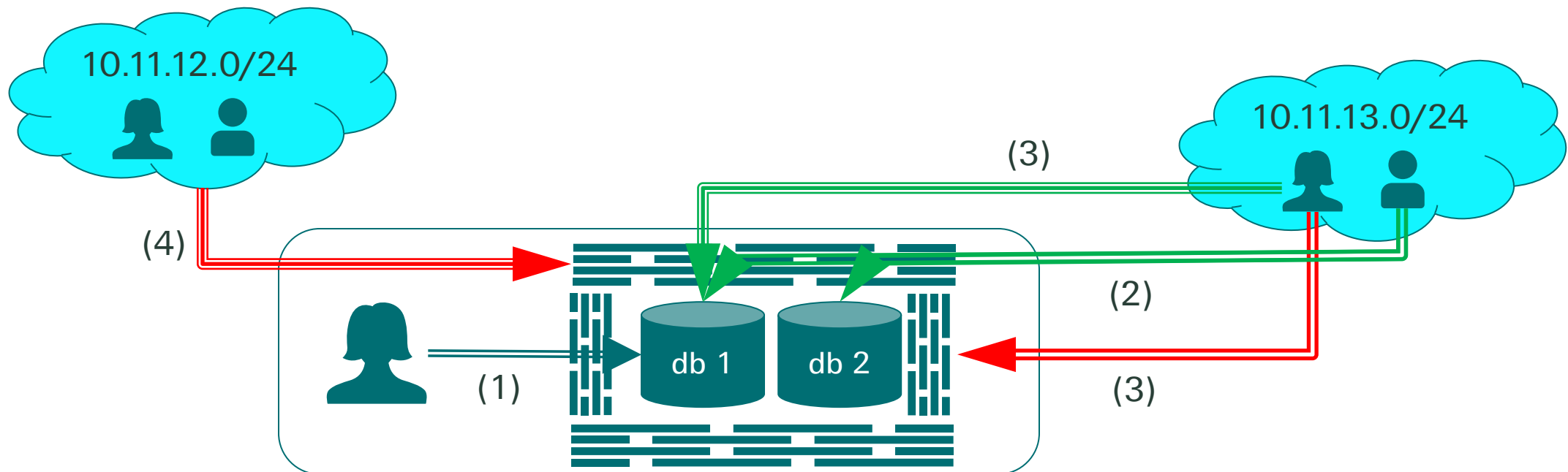
- ▶ Format of rules:

```
type database user IP-range authentication-method options
```

- ▶ type: is the connection local or from remote? When remote, is it encrypted?
- ▶ database: „all“ databases or a specific one
- ▶ user: „all“ users or a specific one
- ▶ authentication: how to authenticate the user
  - options: **trust**, reject, **password**, **MD5**, SCRAM-SHA-256, LDAP, ident, peer, ...

# Postgres Database Firewall: Examples

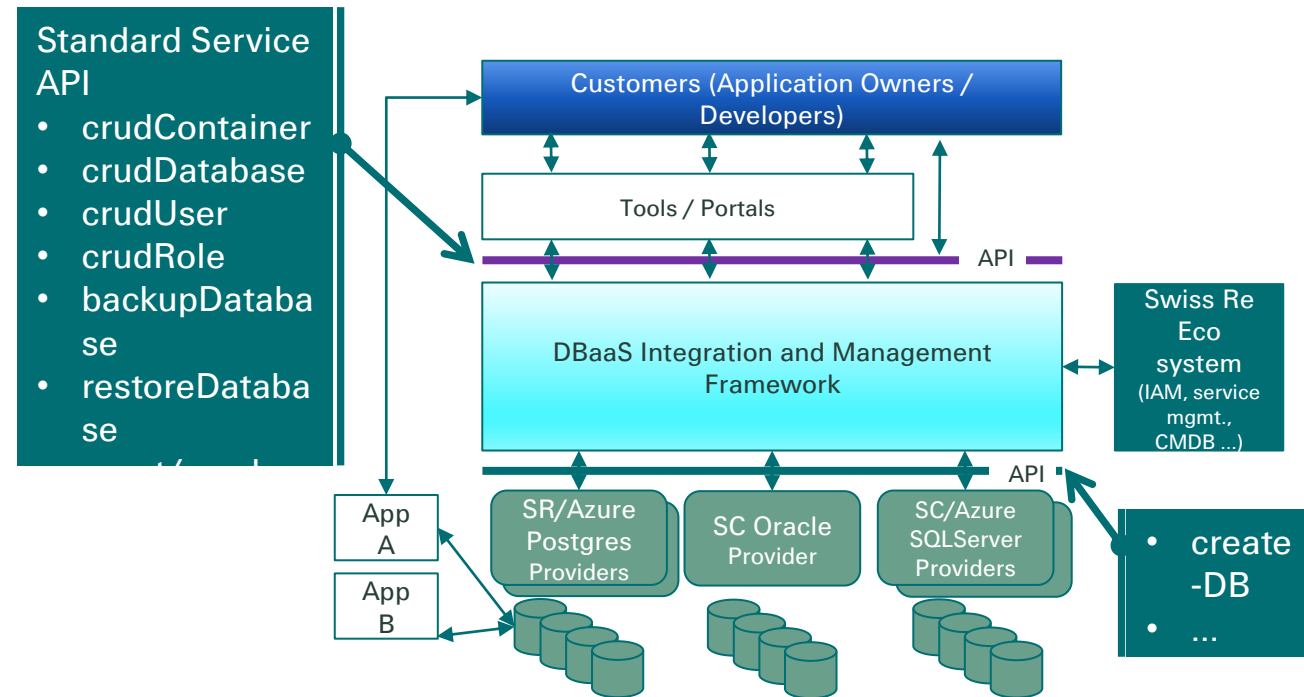
```
local    db1    lucy                peer
host     all   charly 10.11.13.0/24    ldap      <ldap-options>
hostssl  db1   lucy    10.11.13.0/24    scram-sha-256
host     all   all     0.0.0.0/0        reject
```





# Database Firewall Management in Large Environments

- ▶ Large companies like Swiss Re have many applications (several thousands), typically with a database component
- ▶ Shared infrastructures and services are beneficial from a financial, operational, and security view
- ▶ Firewall management must be automated and self-service
- ▶ Local firewalls are ideally centrally managed



# Database Firewall Management in Large Environments: Requirements

- ▶ Add and remove firewall rules
- ▶ Different levels of sharing vs separation must be possible
- ▶ Tenants need to be shielded from each other
- ▶ Governance (e.g., change management, reporting, movers and leavers)
- ▶ Integration with Enterprise Identity and Access Management
- ▶ Encryption needs to be enforced by default
- ▶ Network zones concept (if present) needs to be implemented
- ▶ Standards (e.g. encryption, no MD5) and sanity checks (e.g., users actually exist)
- ▶ Service owner needs to keep track of firewall rules (possibly also historically)

# Database Firewall Management in DBaaS

## Some Stats

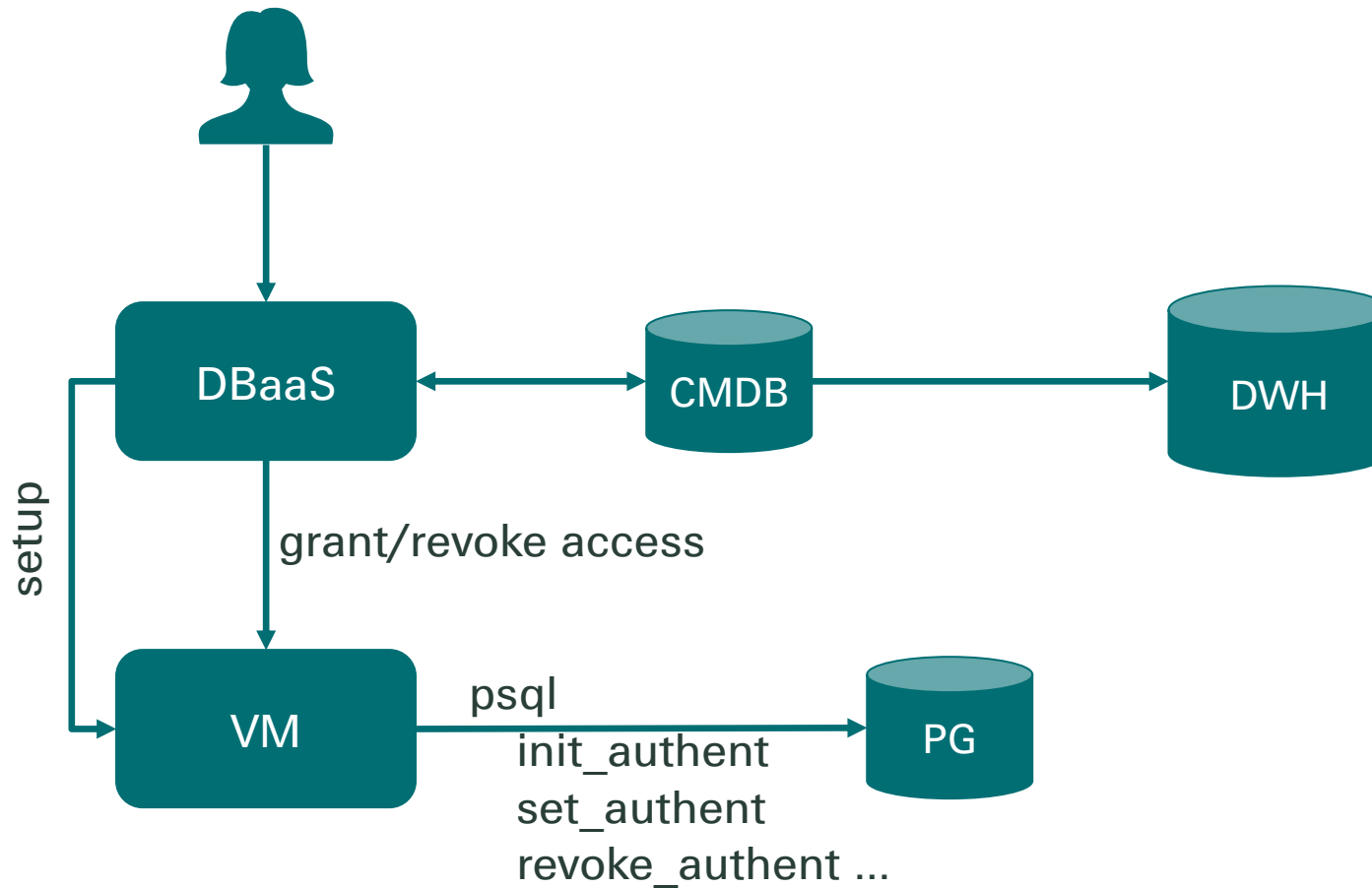
- # Postgres clusters: 82 ↗
- # Postgres users: 1350 ↗
- # Postgres databases: 370 ↗
- # Connectivity rules: 2500 ↗


The screenshot shows the DBaaS management console interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Databases, Containers, Users (selected), Roles, Schemas, SQL Execution, Aliases, APMs, Dumps, Archives, Migration, and Jobs. The main content area is titled 'Home > Users' and displays a table of users. The 'testuser' entry is selected, and an 'Access' modal is open over it. The modal contains the following fields and options:

- Database:** A dropdown menu with 'ddp7000444' selected. Below it, the text reads 'The name of the database'.
- Network name:** A dropdown menu. Below it, the text reads 'Network name of the container'.
- Other IP Range:** A checkbox that is currently unchecked.
- IP Range:** A text input field. Below it, the text reads 'Please enter a specific CIDR IP address that specifies the machine that needs access. Broad ranges in CIDR will not be accepted.'
- Buttons:** 'Submit' and 'Cancel' buttons at the bottom.

USER	SCOPE	APM ID	SCOPE OBJECT NAME
<input type="checkbox"/>	container	PSQLSC	dcp7000298

# Database Firewall Management: Architecture





Part 2: See [here](#)

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