



EDB GlobalConnect Technology
Partner Implementation Guide

Thales CipherTrust Transparent Encryption



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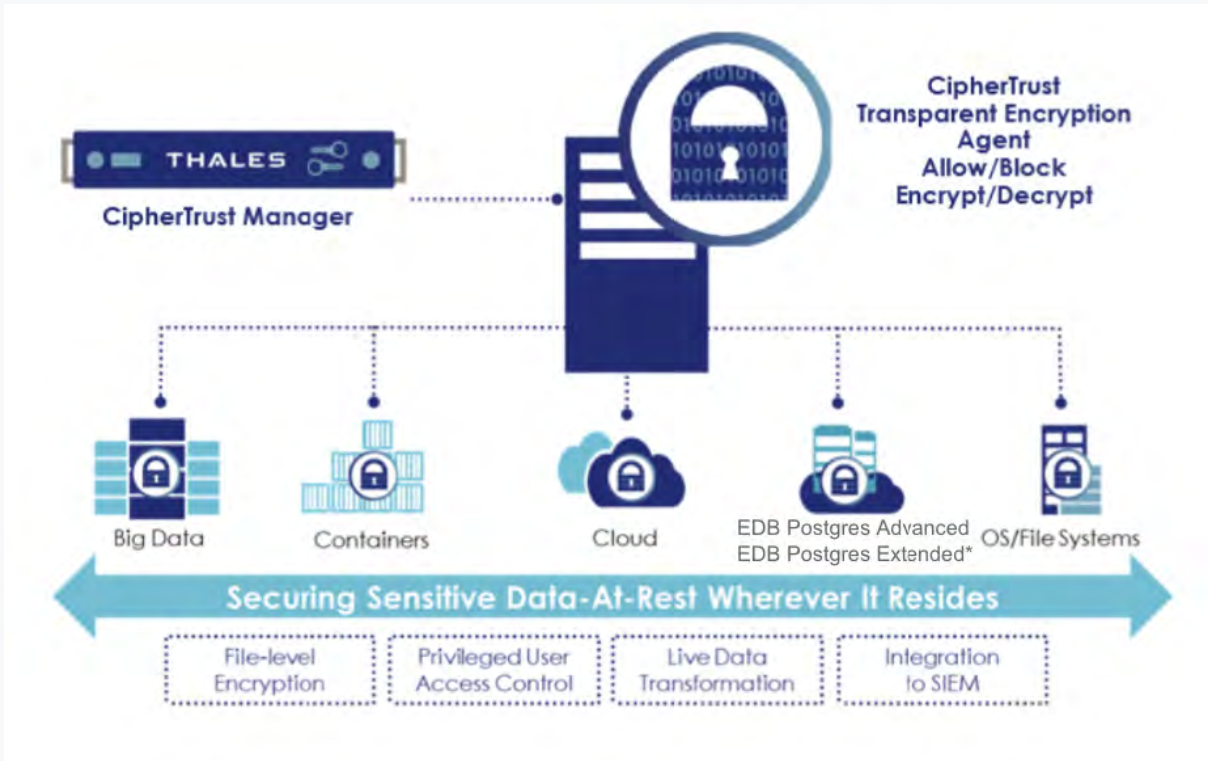


1 Partner information

Partner Name	Thales
Partner Product	CipherTrust Transparent Encryption
Web Site	https://cpl.thalesgroup.com/encryption
Version & Platform	7.1.0, Available platforms: Windows , Linux
Product Description	<p>CipherTrust Transparent Encryption delivers data-at-rest encryption with centralized key management, privileged user access control and detailed data access audit logging.</p> <p>This protects data wherever it resides, on-premises, across multiple clouds and within big data, and container environments.</p>

2 Solution summary

Thales' CipherTrust Transparent Encryption secures data at-rest for EDB Postgres databases and backups with file system-level encryption backed by centralized key management, privileged user access controls and detailed data access audit logging. CipherTrust Transparent Encryption allows customers to adopt EDB Postgres for highly-sensitive and regulated data both on-premises and in the cloud while also meeting their compliance obligations. CipherTrust Transparent Encryption has been certified with EDB Postgres Advanced standalone, and with EDB Postgres Extended as part of a BDR (bi-directional replication) cluster, and with barman.



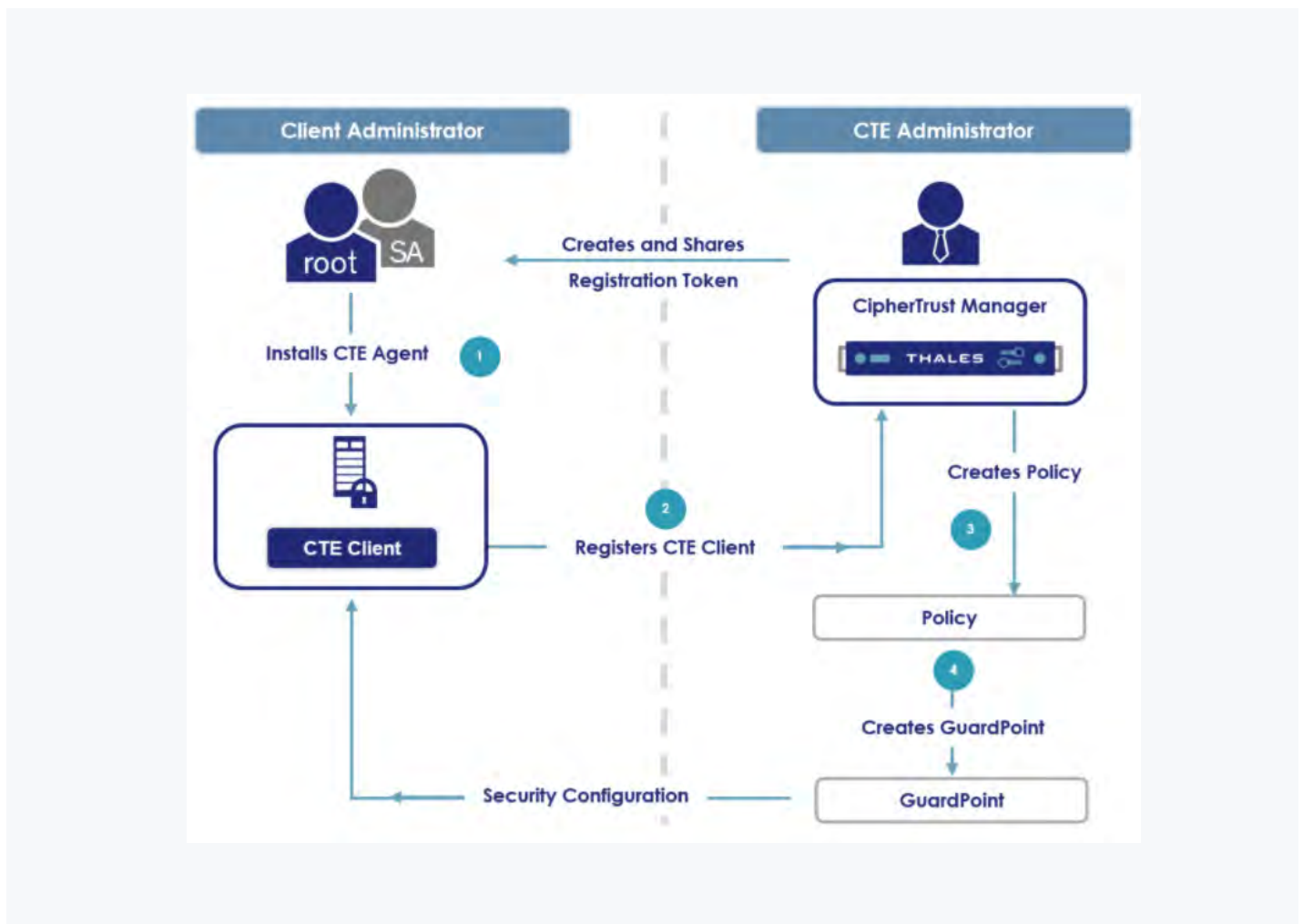
* Note: EDB Postgres Extended represents EDB Postgres Extended with BDR (Bi-Directional Replication) and barman.

3 Implementing CTE

Implementing the CipherTrust Transparent Encryption (CTE) solution requires the following components:

1. Postgres Server installed and in operation.
2. CipherTrust Manager installed and operational.
3. A CTE agent installed on the Postgres host registered to the CipherTrust Manager.

The following diagram shows the basic flow of the CTE solution:



3.1 Prerequisites

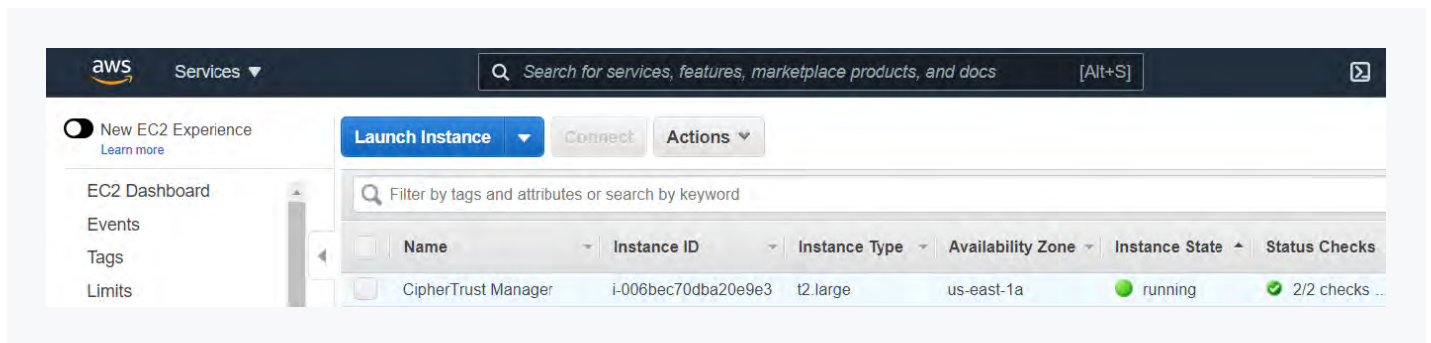
Postgres Host

1. Ensure that the Postgres Server is installed and running.
2. For CentOS 7, you need to install the following repository:

```
sudo yum install -y lsof
```

CipherTrust Manager

1. Ensure CipherTrust Manager is installed and running.



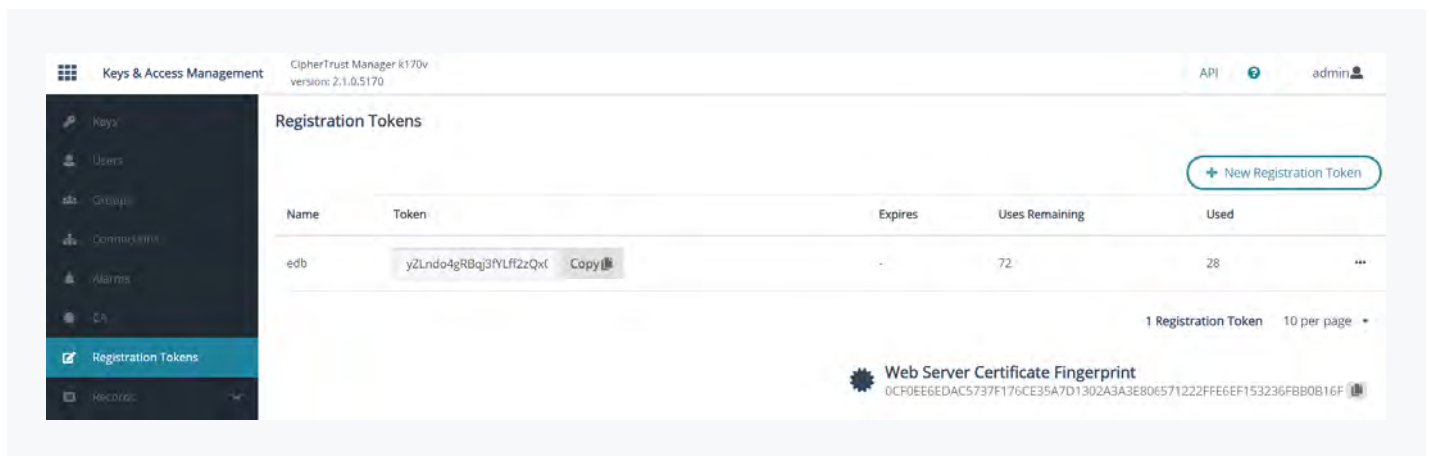
3.2 Configuring CipherTrust Manager

Logon to the CipherTrust Manager (CM) Web GUI and perform the following steps:

1. Create Registration Token

- a. Navigate to Key and Access Management and select Registration Tokens. This token will be used for the CTE agent enrollment to CM.
- b. Select New Registration Token to create a new Registration Token.

The following screenshot shows a Registration Token created with the name edb.



The screenshot displays the CipherTrust Manager Web GUI interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Keys & Access Management', 'CipherTrust Manager k170v version: 2.1.0.5170', 'API', and a user profile 'admin'. A sidebar on the left lists navigation options: Keys, Users, Groups, Connections, Alarms, CA, Registration Tokens (highlighted), and Recovery. The main content area is titled 'Registration Tokens' and features a '+ New Registration Token' button. Below this is a table with the following data:

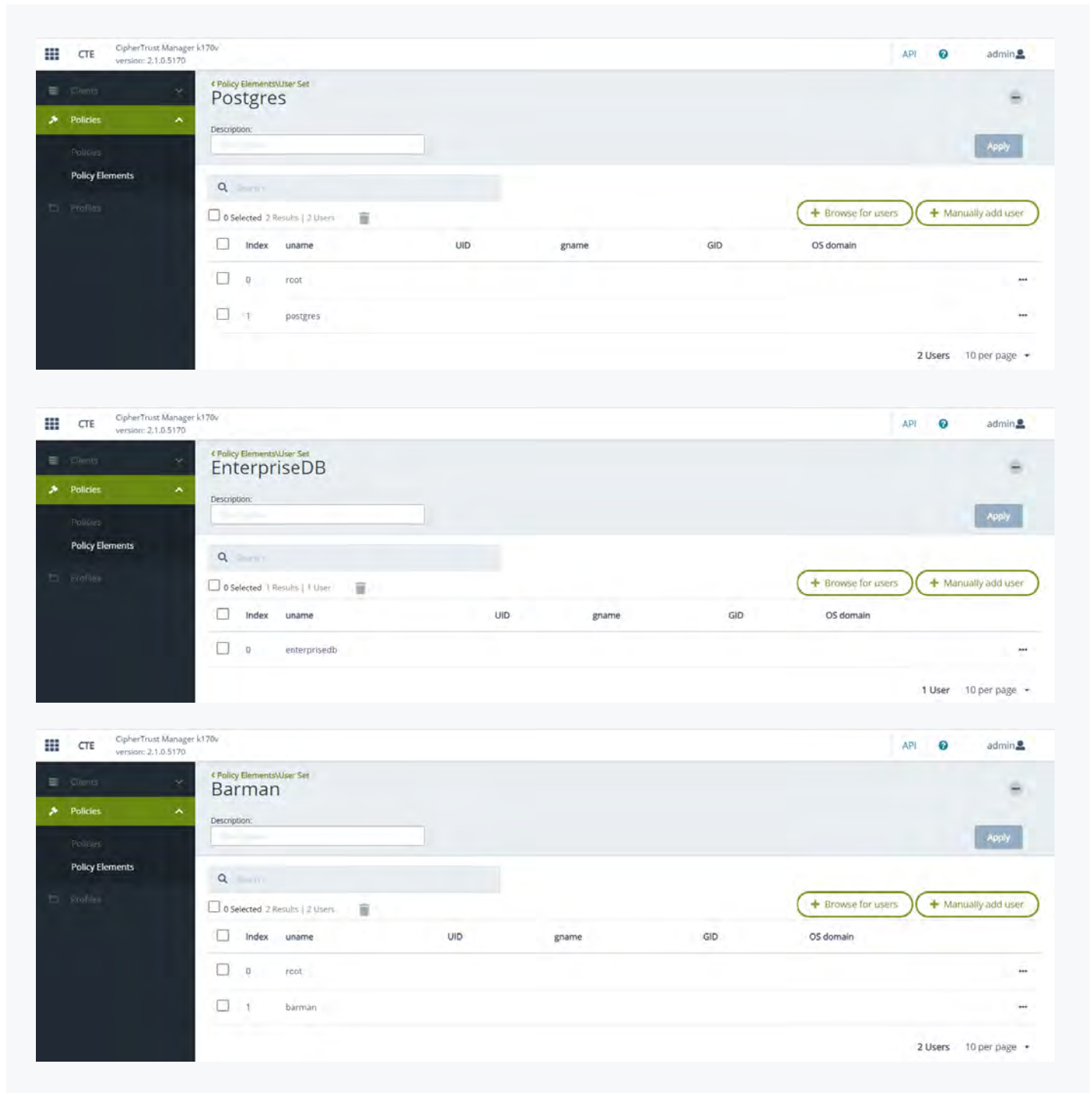
Name	Token	Expires	Uses Remaining	Used
edb	yZLndo4gRBqj3fYLFf2zQxI Copy	-	72	28

At the bottom right, there is a 'Web Server Certificate Fingerprint' section with the following text: 0CF0EE6EDAC5737F176CE35A7D1302A3A3E806571222FFE6EF153236FBB0B16F

2. Create User Sets

- a. Navigate to CTE and select Policies, Policy Elements and then User Sets.
- b. Select Create User Set to create a new User Set.

The following screenshots show the User Sets created, Postgres, EnterpriseDB and Barman.



The screenshots show the CTE (CipherTrust Manager) interface for creating and managing User Sets. Each screenshot displays a sidebar with 'Policies', 'Policy Elements', and 'Profiles'. The main content area shows the 'Policy Elements\User Set' configuration for a specific database.

Postgres User Set: Shows 2 Results | 2 Users. The table lists users 'root' and 'postgres'.

Index	uname	UID	gname	GID	OS domain
0	root				
1	postgres				

EnterpriseDB User Set: Shows 1 Results | 1 User. The table lists user 'enterisedb'.

Index	uname	UID	gname	GID	OS domain
0	enterisedb				

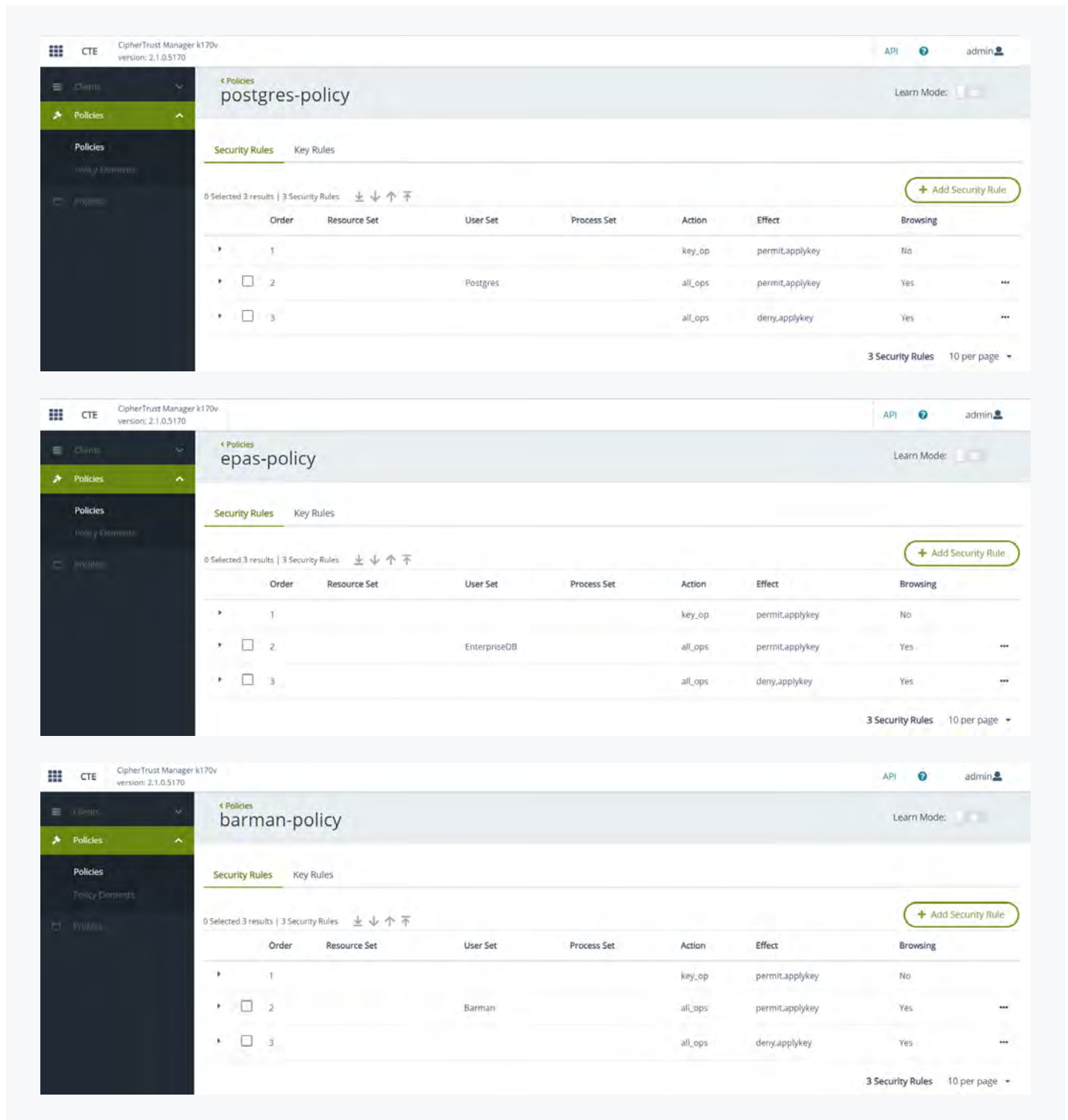
Barman User Set: Shows 2 Results | 2 Users. The table lists users 'root' and 'barman'.

Index	uname	UID	gname	GID	OS domain
0	root				
1	barman				

2. Create Policies

- a. Navigate back to Policies and select Create Policy.

The following screenshots show Live Data Transformation (LDT) policies postgres-policy, epas-policy and barman-policy.



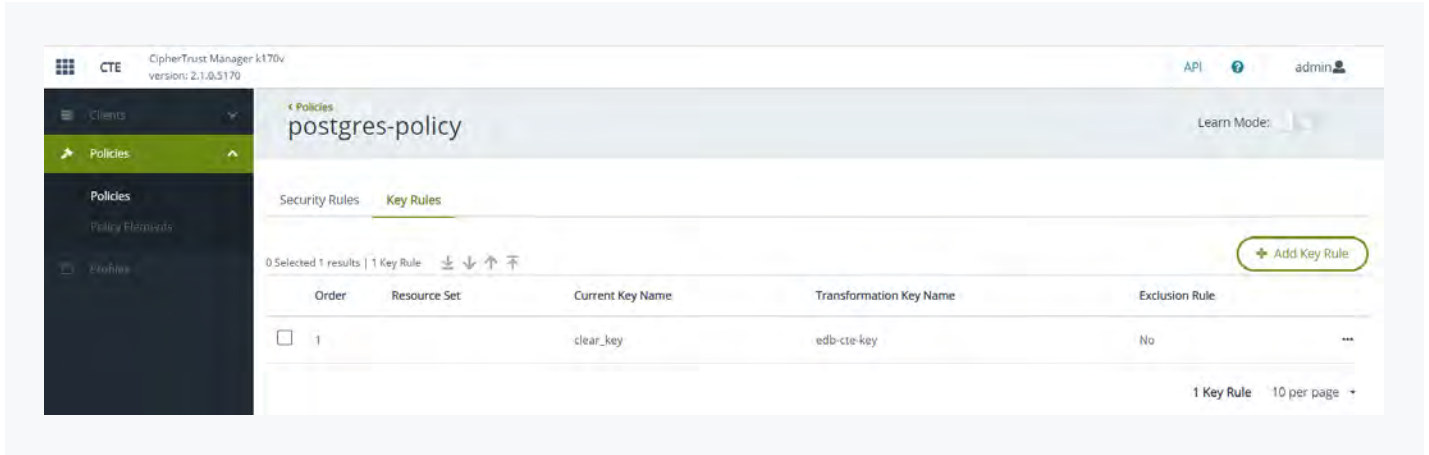
The screenshots show the CTE interface for three different policies: postgres-policy, epas-policy, and barman-policy. Each screenshot displays a table of Security Rules with columns for Order, Resource Set, User Set, Process Set, Action, Effect, and Browsing. The 'Add Security Rule' button is visible in the top right of each table.

Order	Resource Set	User Set	Process Set	Action	Effect	Browsing
1				key_op	permit,applykey	No
2		Postgres		all_ops	permit,applykey	Yes
3				all_ops	deny,applykey	Yes

Order	Resource Set	User Set	Process Set	Action	Effect	Browsing
1				key_op	permit,applykey	No
2		EnterpriseDB		all_ops	permit,applykey	Yes
3				all_ops	deny,applykey	Yes

Order	Resource Set	User Set	Process Set	Action	Effect	Browsing
1				key_op	permit,applykey	No
2		Barman		all_ops	permit,applykey	Yes
3				all_ops	deny,applykey	Yes

NOTE: The policies include the User Sets Postgres and EnterpriseDB respectively created in Step 2 and the same Key Rule for the policies:



3.3 Installing CTE Agent

Refer to the following guides from Thales for installing the CTE agent on the Postgres host:

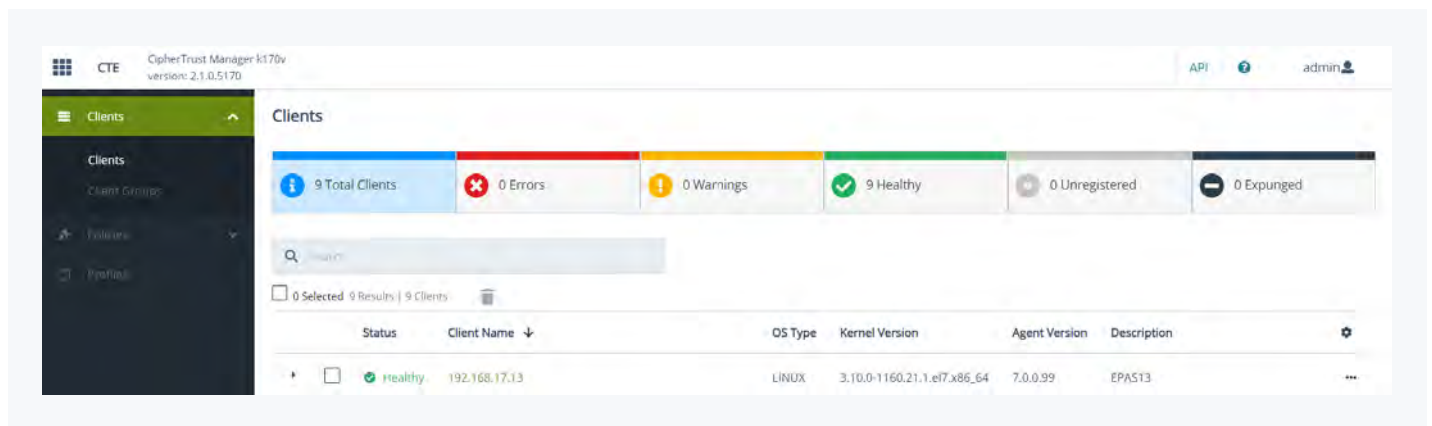
[CTE Agent Quick Start Guide](#)

[CTE Agent Advanced Installation Guide](#)

NOTE: You will need the Registration Token and host address of the CipherTrust Manager during the installation.

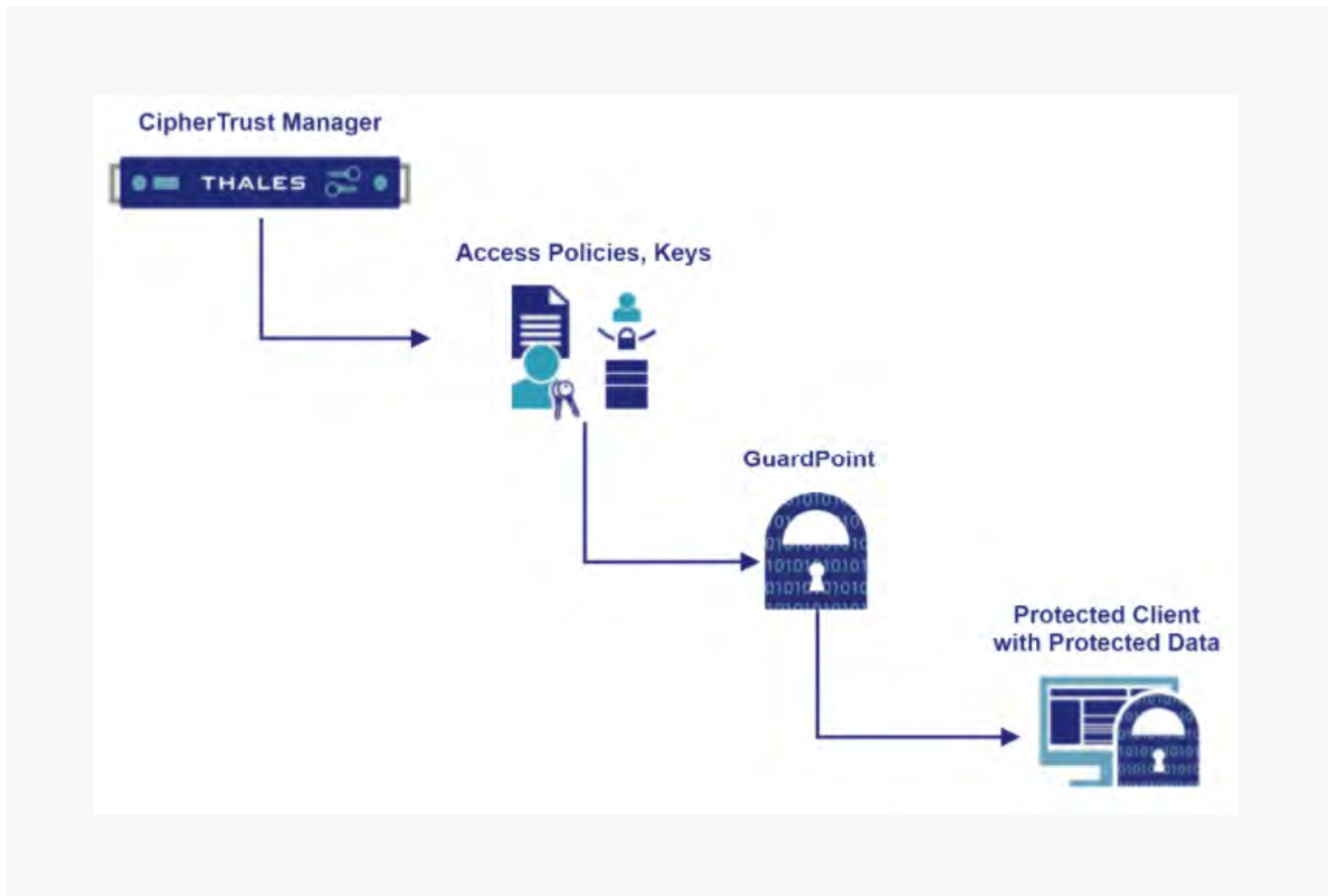
After the CTE agent is successfully installed, verify the Postgres host is registered with CM.

1. Log on to the CM Web GUI and navigate to CTE.
2. Select Clients. The client status should appear as Healthy as shown below (you may have to wait a few seconds for the status to get updated).



4 Using CTE

CTE protects data either at the file level or at the storage device level. A CTE Agent running on the (Postgres) host manages the files behind a GuardPoint by enforcing the policy associated with it, and communicates data access events to the CipherTrust Manager for logging. A GuardPoint is usually associated with a Linux mount point or a Windows volume, but may also be associated with a directory subtree.



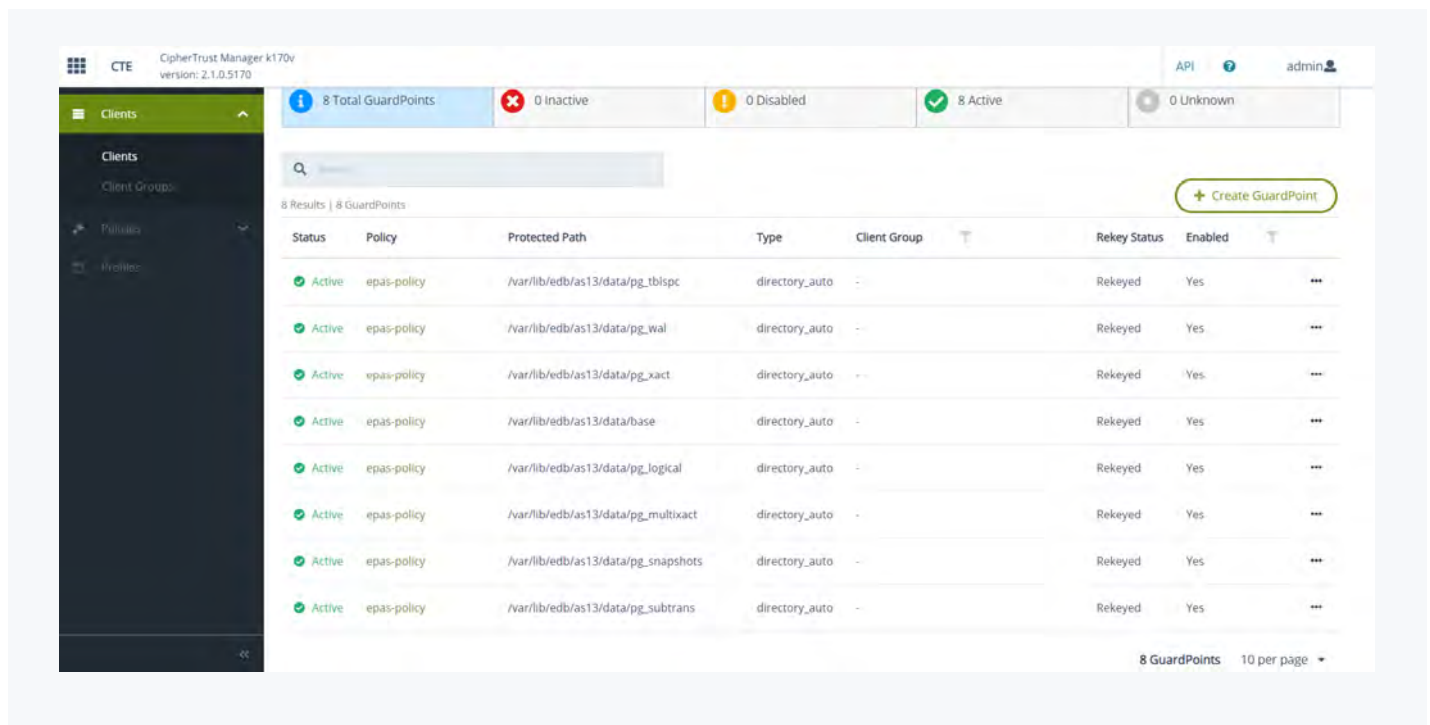
4.1 Sample User Scenarios

This section describes sample user scenarios of deploying CTE solutions on Postgres hosts such as

- EDB Postgres Advanced Server
- EDB Postgres Extended with BDR

EDB Postgres Advanced Server (Single Instance)

1. Install CTE agent on the Postgres host.
2. Login to the Postgres host and stop the postgres server.
3. Create the GuardPoints via the CM Web GUI using the epas-policy Policy on the postgres host. Set the following directories as the Protected Path on the EDB Postgres Advanced Server host (assuming PGDATA is set /var/lib/edb/as13/data on the host):



The screenshot shows the CTE web interface with a summary bar indicating 8 Total GuardPoints, 0 Inactive, 0 Disabled, 8 Active, and 0 Unknown. Below this, a table lists 8 GuardPoints, all with an 'Active' status and 'epas-policy' policy. The protected paths are various subdirectories under /var/lib/edb/as13/data. All are of type 'directory_auto' and are 'Rekeyed' and 'Enabled'.

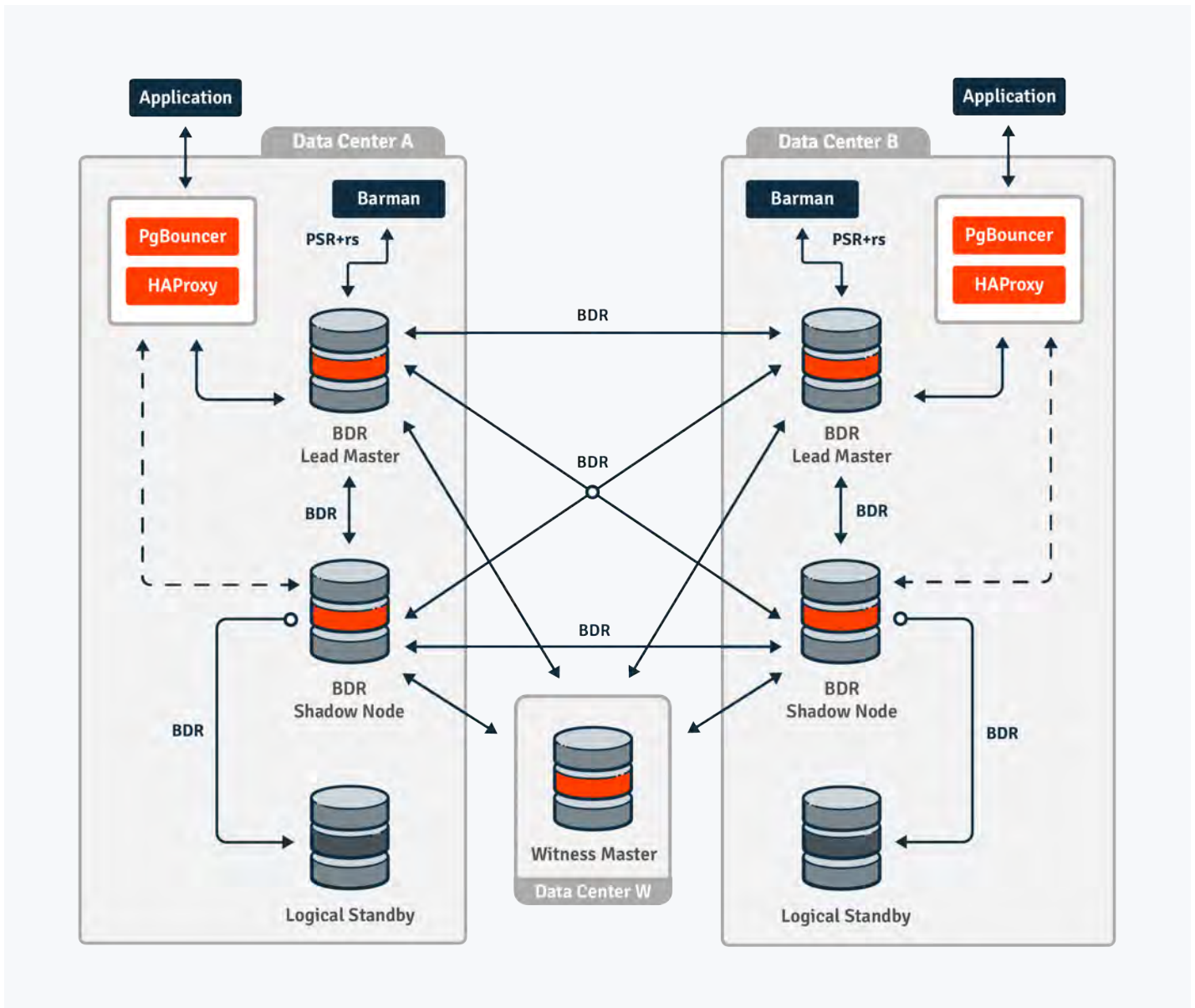
Status	Policy	Protected Path	Type	Client Group	Rekey Status	Enabled
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/pg_tblspc	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/pg_wal	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/pg_xact	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/base	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/pg_logical	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/pg_multixact	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/pg_snapshots	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes
Active	epas-policy	/var/lib/edb/as13/data/pg_subtrans	directory_auto	-	Rekeyed	Yes

4. Restart the Postgres server on the Postgres host as the user enterprisedb. Make sure you are logged in using ssh (not sudo).

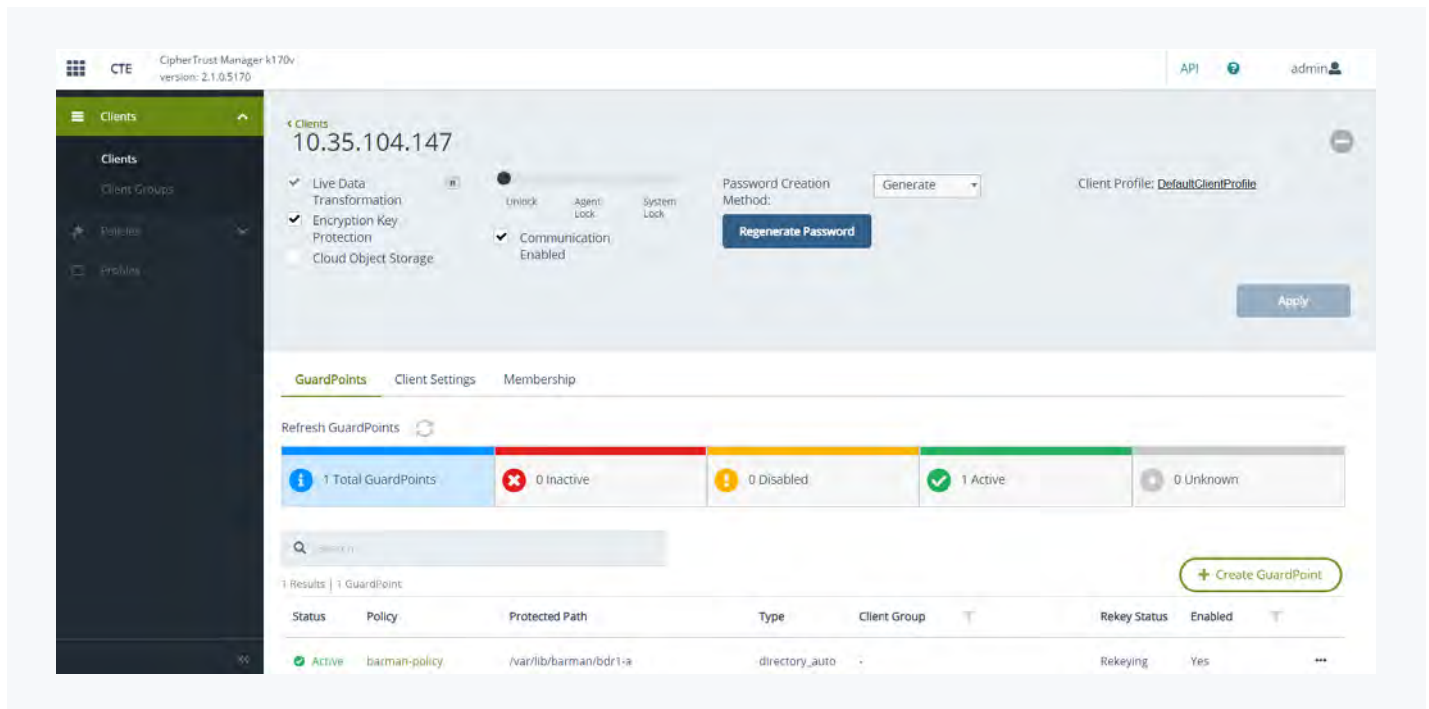
EDB Postgres Extended with BDR-Always-ON

The following diagram shows the BDR-Always-ON architecture. For more details, refer to the [BDR-Always-ON Architecture documentation](#).

NOTE: The documentation requires EDB access credentials.



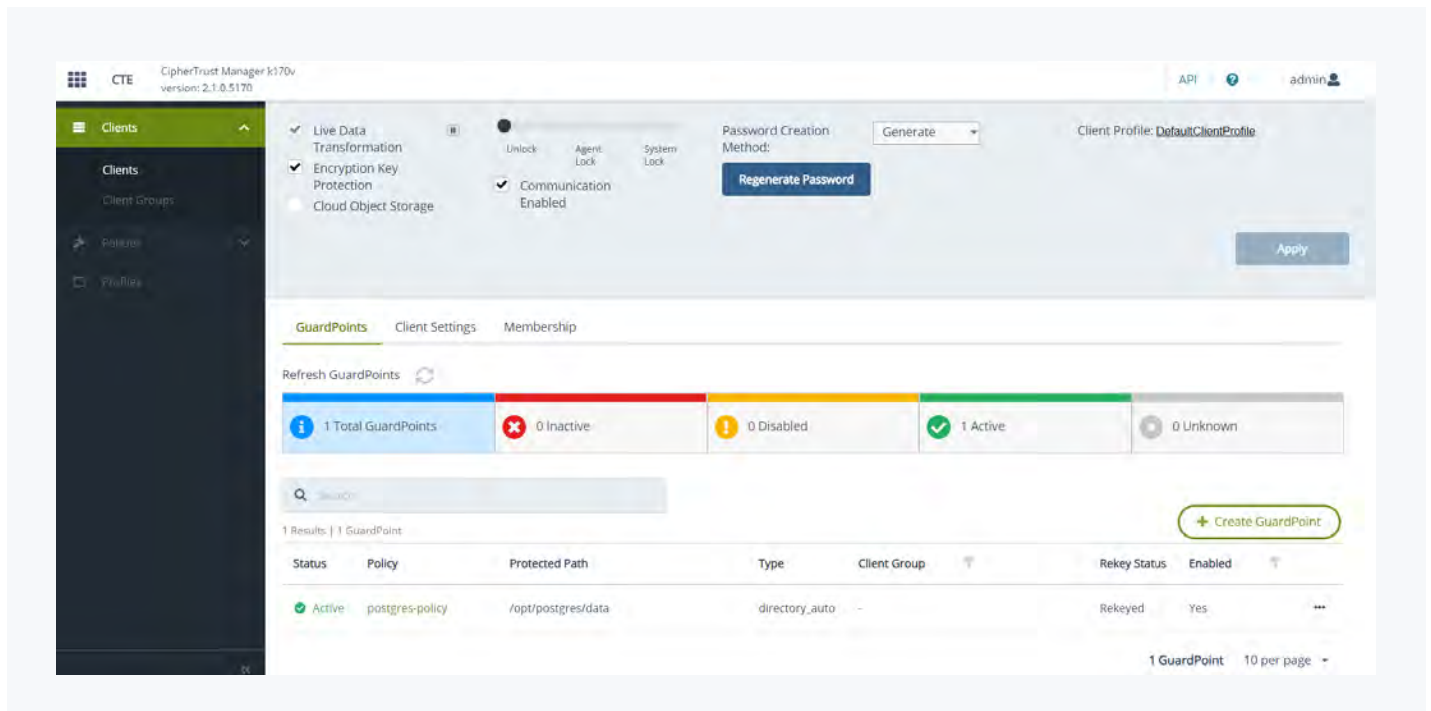
1. Install CTE agents on all the Postgres and barman nodes.
2. Create a GuardPoint via the CM Web GUI using the barman-policy Policy on the directory `/var/lib/barman/<server-name>` on the barman node in data center A (DC A). The following screenshot shows a GuardPoint created for the barman node.



3. Login to the Standby node in data center A and stop the postgres server.
4. Create a GuardPoint on the Standby node via the CM Web GUI using the postgres-policy Policy on the PGDATA directory `/opt/postgres/data`.
5. Restart the Postgres server on the Standby node as the user postgres. Make sure you are logged in using ssh (not sudo).
6. Login to the Shadow Master node in data center A and stop the postgres server.
7. Create a GuardPoint on the Shadow Master node via the CM Web GUI using the postgres-policy Policy on the PGDATA directory `/opt/postgres/data`.
8. Restart the Postgres server on the Shadow Master node as the user postgres. Make sure you are logged in using ssh (not sudo).
9. Login to the Lead Master node in data center A and stop the postgres server.
10. Create a GuardPoint on the Lead Master node via the CM Web GUI using the postgres-policy Policy on the PGDATA directory `/opt/postgres/data`.

11. Restart the Postgres server on the Lead Master node as the user postgres. Make sure you are logged in using ssh (not sudo).

The following screenshot shows a GuardPoint created for Lead Master in data center A.



12. Repeat steps 2 through 11 for postgres and barman nodes in data center B (DC B).

5 Certification environment

Certification Test Date:	May 19 2021
EDB Postgres Advanced Server	13.2.5
OS	CentOS Linux 7 (Core)
Memory	2G
Processor	Intel® Xeon® Processor SP Family (“Skylake”)
Cloud Platform	OpenStack (Kilo)
CPU(s)	1
Core(s) per socket	1
Socket(s)	1
Storage	80 GB
CipherTrust Transparent Encryption	7.0.0.99

Certification Test Date:	May 19 2021
EDB Postgres Extended with BDR	3.6.1
OS	CentOS Linux 7
Cloud Platform	AWS
Deployment Tool	tpaexec v20.11



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