

Alibaba Cloud

AnalyticDB for MySQL

Data Security

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Document conventions

Style	Description	Example
 Danger	A danger notice indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 Danger: Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.
 Warning	A warning notice indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	 Warning: Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restart an instance.
 Notice	A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	 Notice: If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.
 Note	A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.	 Note: You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.	Click Settings > Network > Set network type .
Bold	Bold formatting is used for buttons, menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click OK .
Courier font	Courier font is used for commands	Run the <code>cd /d C:/window</code> command to enter the Windows system folder.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.	<code>bae log list --instanceid</code> <i>Instance_ID</i>
[] or [a b]	This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>ipconfig [-all -t]</code>
{ } or {a b}	This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.	<code>switch {active stand}</code>

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1. Configure a whitelist

After you create an cluster, you must configure a whitelist for the cluster to allow access from external devices to the cluster.

Context

- The default whitelist of an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster contains only the default IP address 127.0.0.1, which indicates that no devices are allowed to access the cluster.
- Whitelists can enhance access security for AnalyticDB for MySQL clusters. We recommend that you maintain the whitelists on a regular basis.
- Whitelists do not affect the normal operation of AnalyticDB for MySQL clusters.

Procedure

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Security**.
6. On the **Whitelist Settings** tab, click **Edit** to the right of the **default** whitelist.

 **Note** You can also click **Create Whitelist** to create a whitelist.

7. In the **Edit Whitelist** panel, remove the default IP address 127.0.0.1 and enter the IP addresses or CIDR blocks that you want to allow. Then, click **OK**.
 - If you enter a CIDR block, access from all IP addresses in the CIDR block is allowed.
 - Do not add 0.0.0.0 to the whitelist.
 - If your public IP addresses change frequently and you want to allow all your public IP addresses, you can add 10.0.0.0/0 to the whitelist.

 **Warning** Risks may arise if you add 10.0.0.0/0 to the whitelist. Proceed with caution.

- If you want to add multiple IP addresses or CIDR blocks, separate multiple entries with commas (,). Do not add spaces before or after the commas. Example: 192.168.0.1,172.16.213.9.
- The whitelist modification takes effect in 1 minute.

2. SQL audit

AnalyticDB for MySQL provides the SQL audit feature to log data manipulation language (DML) and data definition language (DDL) operations that are executed in databases in real time. You can retrieve database operation information from audit logs. This improves the security of databases.

Features

- SQL audit logging

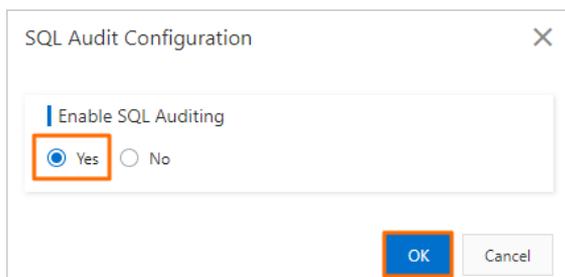
AnalyticDB for MySQL logs all operations that are performed on databases. You can use audit logs to identify faults, analyze database activities, and audit databases for security purposes. If you require more detailed diagnostics and analysis, go to the **Diagnostics and Optimization** page in the AnalyticDB for MySQL console.

- Data search

You can search data by combining multiple conditions, such as database, client IP address, execution duration, and execution status. You can also export search results.

Enable SQL audit

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. On the **Data Security** page, click the **SQL Audit** tab.
7. On the **SQL Audit** tab, click **Enable SQL Audit** in the upper-right corner.
8. In the dialog box that appears, select **Yes** and click **OK**.



Query and export SQL audit logs

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. On the **Data Security** page, click the **SQL Audit** tab.
7. On the **SQL Audit** tab, query SQL audit logs within a specific period of time based on **Operation Type** or **Execution Status**.

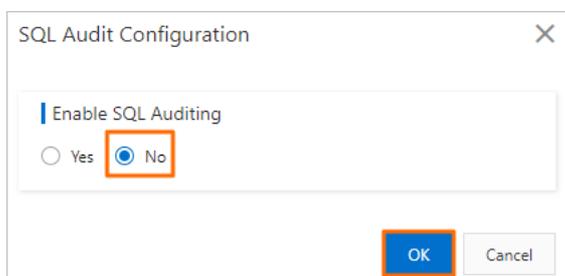
Note

- You can query SQL audit logs that are generated only within the last 30 days.
- The time range to query must be within 24 hours. If you want to save SQL audit logs to your computer, click **Export Current Page**.

Disable SQL audit

Note After SQL audit is disabled, SQL audit logs are cleared. You must query and export SQL audit logs before you disable SQL audit. For more information, see [Query and export SQL audit logs](#). When you enable SQL audit again, audit logs generated from the last time when SQL audit was enabled are available for queries.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
6. On the **Data Security** page, click the **SQL Audit** tab.
7. On the **SQL Audit** tab, click **Audit Configuration** in the upper-right corner.
8. In the dialog box that appears, select **No** and click **OK**.



Related operations

- [DescribeAuditLogConfig](#)
- [ModifyAuditLogConfig](#)
- [DescribeAuditLogRecords](#)

3. Disk encryption

provides the disk encryption feature. This feature encrypts the data on each disk in your cluster based on block storage. This way, your data cannot be decrypted even if it is leaked.

Features

After disk encryption is enabled, creates an encrypted disk, attaches the disk to an Elastic Compute Service (ECS) instance, and encrypts the following data in the disk:

- All data in reserved clusters
- Hot data in elastic clusters

 **Note** Cold data in elastic clusters is not stored on disks and cannot be encrypted within elastic clusters.

- Data that is transmitted between disks and clusters
- All snapshots of the encrypted disk, which are classified as encrypted snapshots

Precautions

- Disk encryption can be enabled for an cluster when you first create the cluster. You cannot enable this feature after the cluster is created.
- Disk encryption cannot be disabled after it is enabled.
- After disk encryption is enabled, both the snapshots generated from reserved clusters and the reserved clusters created from those snapshots are automatically encrypted.
- If you enable disk encryption, the read and write performance of the cluster is affected. Typically, the read and write performance is reduced by about 10%.
- You do not need to modify the code to allow access to the services.

Pricing

Disk encryption requires the use of Key Management Service (KMS). You are charged for key management and API calls in KMS. For more information, see [Billing of KMS](#).

Method to enable disk encryption

Disk encryption can be enabled only when you create an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster. For more information, see [Create a cluster](#). To enable disk encryption, you must specify the related parameters on the cluster buy page.

1. On the cluster [buy page](#), select **Disk Encryption**.
2. If you enable disk encryption for the first time, click **Create Service Linked Role**.

 **Note**

- **Create Service Linked Role** is required only when disk encryption is enabled for the first time. If **Created** is displayed in the Service-linked Role section, a service-linked role has already been created. You can skip this step.
- If you want to use disk encryption, you must authorize the service-linked role and use related KMS features. For more information, see [Manage the service-linked role for disk encryption](#).

3. Select the key that you want to use from the **Key** drop-down list.

 **Note**

- If no keys are available in the drop-down list, you must create a key. For more information, see [Create a CMK](#).
- Disk encryption supports only the keys that are manually created. When you create a key in the KMS console, you must set **Rotation Period** to **Disable**.
- After KMS is activated, ActionTrail records the operations that you perform on KMS resources. For more information, see [Use ActionTrail to query KMS event logs](#).

After you specify the disk encryption parameters, perform the subsequent steps in [Create a cluster](#) to create the cluster.