



DataFlex to New Heights

Security Matters

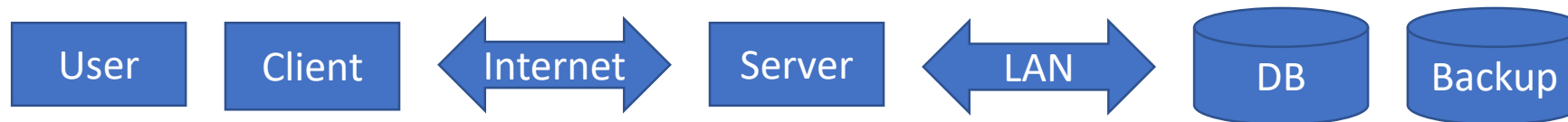
Jeroen Steehouder

Introduction

- > General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- > Global war in cyberspace
- > Information security is about access control

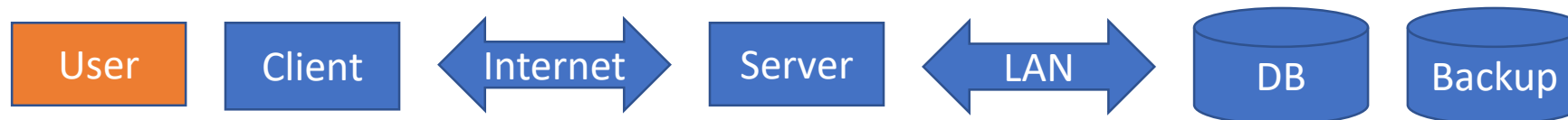
Core requirements

- > All data access must be controlled
 - > Only via systems enforcing the risk mitigations!
- > User access can be trusted
 - > Effective identification and authentication



The user

- > Identification
- > Authentication
 - > Prevent users from using weak (leaked) passwords
 - > Enforce a sane minimum and maximum passcode length
 - > Use a password storage algorithm specifically designed for this purpose
 - > Do not enforce periodic passcode renewal or complexity rules
- > Account recovery
 - > Recovery question / password hint
 - > E-mail a recovery link





Intermezzo – DataFlex Security Library

Security Library Contents

- > Generic hashes (SHA256)
- > Keyed hashes (HMAC-SHA256)
- > Symmetric key encryption (AES-CBC)
- > Authenticated encryption (AES-GCM)
- > Passcode storage methods (PBKDF2, scrypt, Argon2)
- > 2FA (TOTP, HOTP, FIDO U2F)

Security Library - Philosophy

- > Flexibility to use multiple engines
 - > Microsoft Cryptography API Next Generation (CNG)
 - > Libsodium (FOSS dll)
- > Simplicity
 - > Limited choices to prevent risks
 - > Easy to integrate into your products
- > Stability
 - > Tested, tested again, and retested again and again...

Demonstration

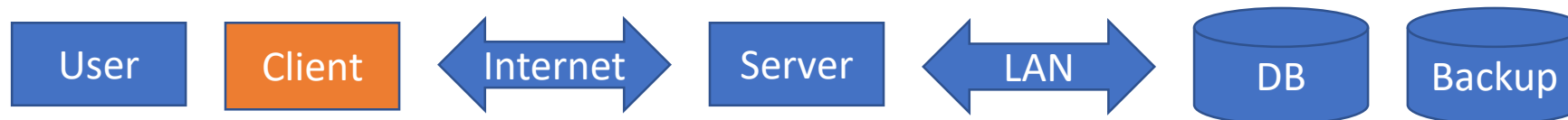
A large, rugged mountain peak with a flat top, covered in green vegetation, under a clear blue sky. The word "Demonstration" is overlaid in yellow text.



Let's continue...

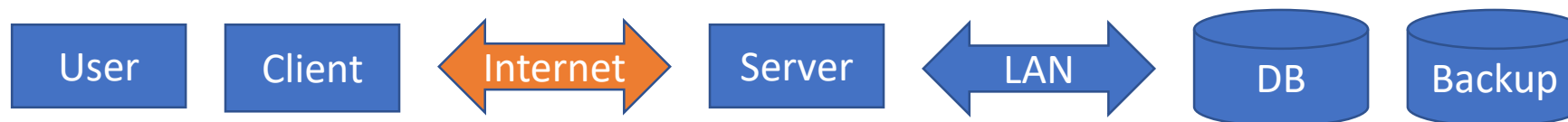
The client

- > The device may be compromised
- > The user may be malicious
 - > Unhide hidden objects
 - > Manipulate client-side properties
 - > Send fake calls to the server
 - > Attempt SQL injections
 - > Attempt URL injections
 - > Expect users to forward URLs



The internet

- > Use HTTPS with HSTS for *all communication*
 - > Develop using self-signed certificates and a fake domain name
 - > Choose a non-existing TLD
 - > Use a trusted CA for public deployments



The server

- > Use managed SQL connections
 - > Disable tools access for network deployments
- > Harden your server
 - > Unnecessary services
 - > Restricted user account
 - > Download/upload locations



The local network and database

- > Several options:
 - > Isolate the network physically
 - > Encrypt the database connection
 - > Encrypt the data before sending it to the DB
- > Assess your risks:
 - > System & database administrators
 - > Physical security
 - > Encrypt your backups: *no exceptions*



The rest

- > Check your development process
 - > Code signing and verification (PGP)
 - > Sign your exe/dll files immediately after build
- > Educate your employees, customers, and end-users

Balance

- > 100% security = 0% usability
- > Find the balance between security and usability for each project



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Thank you!
Are there any questions?

