

# DataFlex

## SECURITY MATTERS

BRAM NIJENKAMP

Your PC ran into a problem and needs to restart. We're just collecting some error info, and then we'll restart for you.

100% complete



For more information about this issue and possible fixes, visit <https://www.windows.com/stopcode>

If you call a support person, give them the info:

Stop code: SYSTEM\_THREAD\_EXCEPTION\_NOT\_HANDLED

What failed: csagent.sys

## Massive global IT outage hits banks, airports, supermarkets – and a single software update is likely to blame

Published: July 19, 2024 10.01am CEST

# Critical NVIDIA Container Toolkit Vulnerability Could Grant Full Host Access to Attackers

📅 Sep 27, 2024    👤 Ravie Lakshmanan

Container Security / Cloud Computing



A critical security flaw has been disclosed in the NVIDIA Container Toolkit that, if successfully exploited, could allow threat actors to break out of the confines of a container and gain full access to the underlying host.

The vulnerability, tracked as **CVE-2024-0132**, carries a CVSS score of 9.0 out of a maximum of 10.0. It has been addressed in NVIDIA Container Toolkit version v1.16.2 and NVIDIA GPU Operator version 24.6.2.

"NVIDIA Container Toolkit 1.16.1 or earlier contains a Time-of-Check Time-of-Use ([TOCTOU](#))

## — Trending News



The Facts About Continuous Penetration Testing and Why It's Important



Healthcare's Diagnosis is Critical: The Cure is Cybersecurity Hygiene



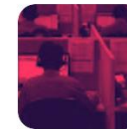
Critical Ivanti Cloud Appliance Vulnerability Exploited in Active Cyberattacks



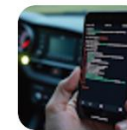
Google's Shift to Rust Programming Cuts Android Memory Vulnerabilities by 52%



Hacktivist Group Twelve Targets Russian Entities with Destructive Cyber Attacks



Phony Call Centers Tricking Users Into Installing Ransomware and Data-Stealers



Hackers Could Have Remotely Controlled Kia Cars Using Only License Plates



Passwordless AND Keyless: The

# VLC Player Vulnerability Let Attackers Execute Malicious Code, Update Now

By [Guru Baran](#) - September 27, 2024



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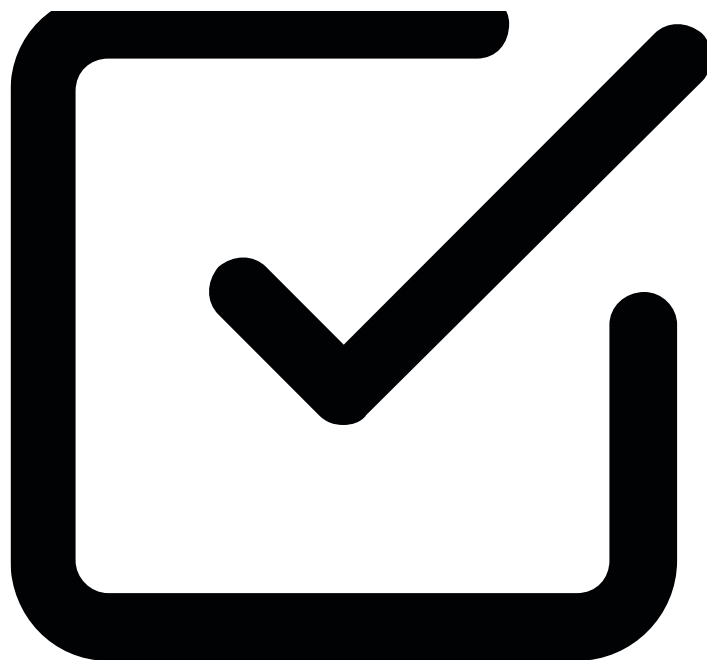
[Latest News](#)

- September 21, 2024

SECURITY COMES IN MANY  
DIFFERENT SHAPES AND SIZES...

BUT SO DO VULNERABILITIES...

FRIENDLY REMINDER  
CAN I CHECK IT OFF?



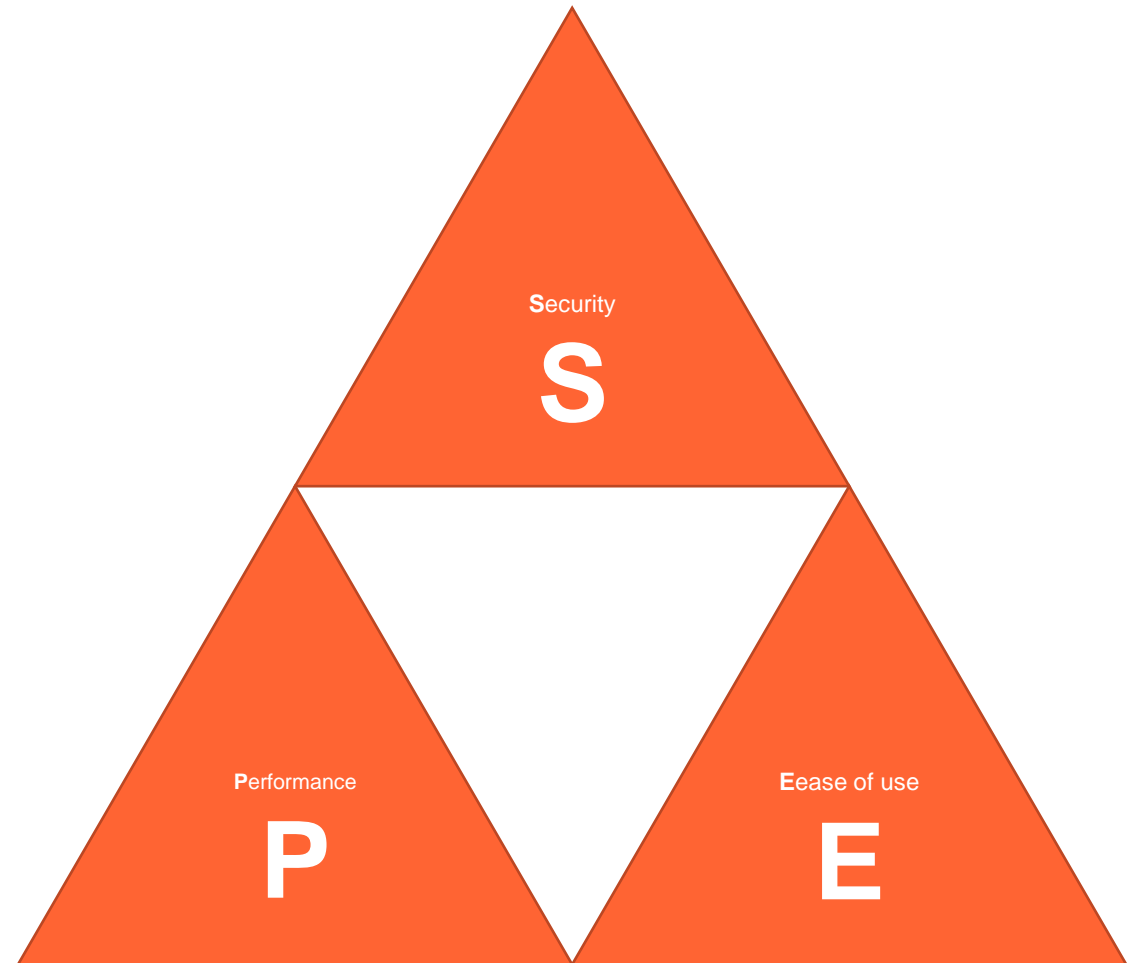
FRIENDLY REMINDER  
NOT A CHECKBOX!





## FRIENDLY REMINDER IT IS...

- A continuous cycle
- Shared responsibility
  - But **you** are the driver!
- Being able to quickly respond
- As a business you balance risk
  - Performance
  - Security
  - Manageability/Ease of use

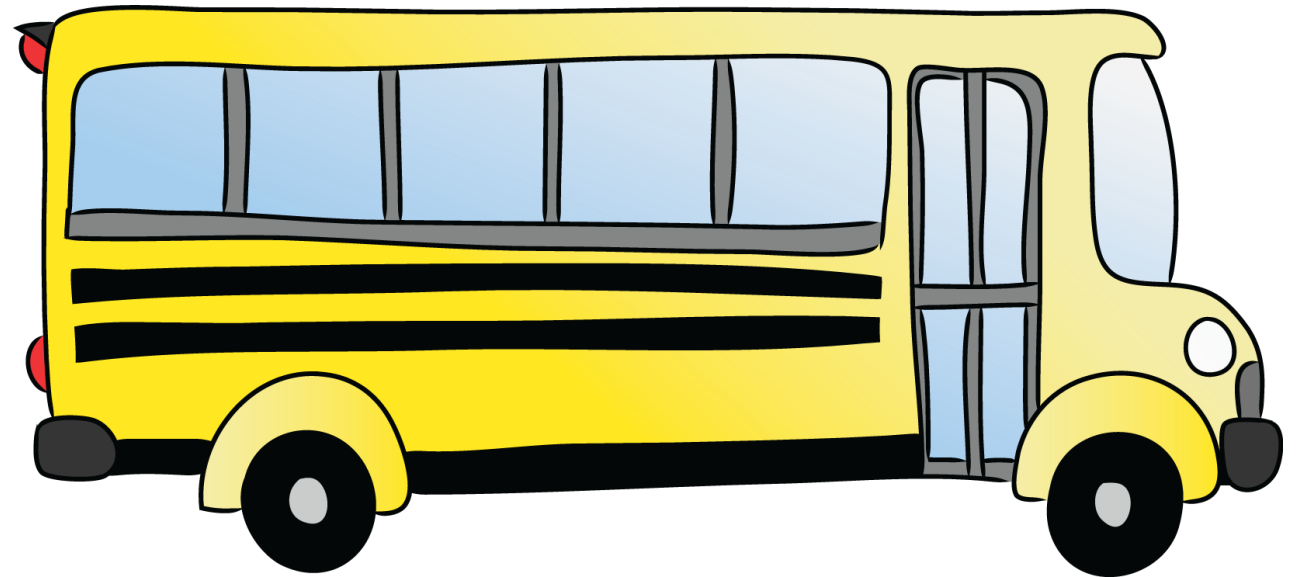


**BUT THAT PART OF BEING THE  
DRIVER IS IMPORTANT!**

**DATAFLEX IS A FRAMEWORK!**

## FRIENDLY REMINDER DATAFLEX IS A FRAMEWORK!

- We provide you with the engine of the bus you are going to drive...



## FRIENDLY REMINDER DATAFLEX IS A FRAMEWORK!

- But if one of your passengers doesn't have their seat belts on...  
And you drive on a rough road...



IT IS IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN YOUR  
BUS

MEANING THAT YOU NEED TO KEEP  
UP TO DATE WITH THE LATEST LTS  
VERSIONS OF FOR EXAMPLE  
DATAFLEX!

## FRIENDLY REMINDER DATAFLEX IS A FRAMEWORK!

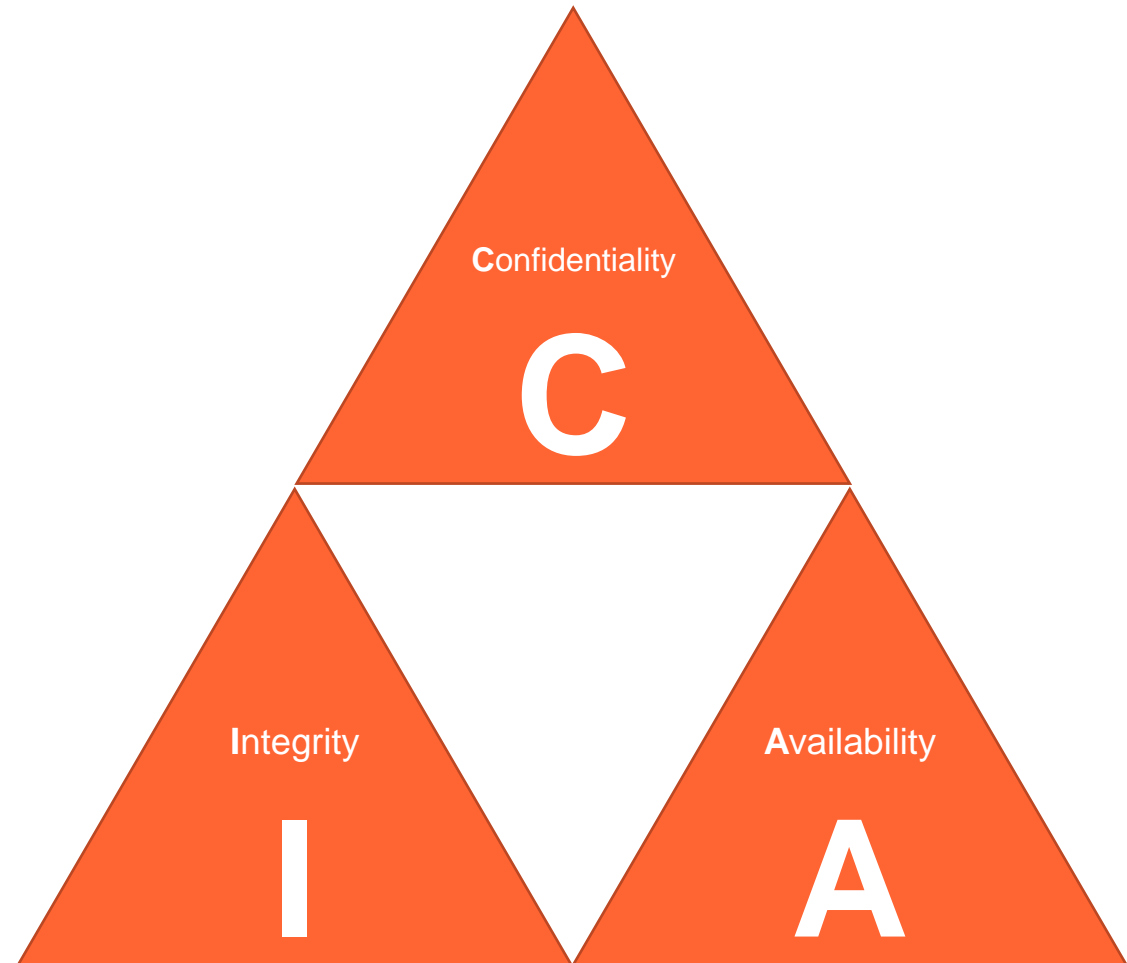
- As such when build your applications make sure you **use, and use** the right tools





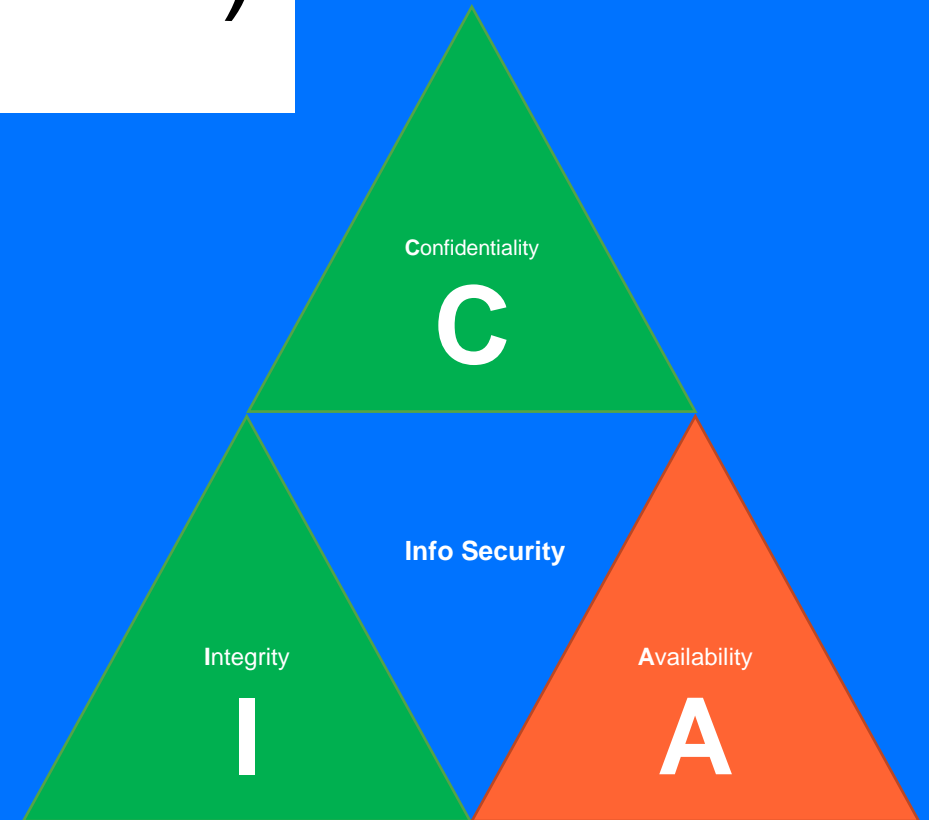
## FRIENDLY REMINDER OUR RESPONSIBILITY

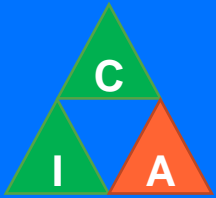
- We must implement security measures and best practices to ensure that our software is resilient against potential threats, safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive data and functionalities
- And it is becoming more and more important, especially on the Web!



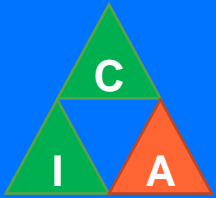
# LIBRARIES

## REDACTION LAYER (<20.0)

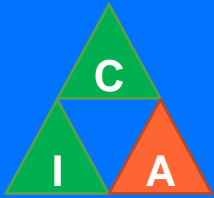




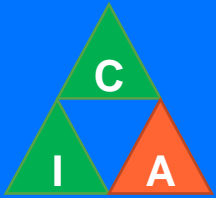
- Pre 20.0 data-aware controls could leak data or be vulnerable to data injection
- 20.0+ fixes this issue by default and older version get the redaction library
- Prevents unintended exposure of data
  - Hidden/Disabled Controls
  - Restrict Data Operations using properties
- The redaction library can fix most if not all issues but, as it is very developer-error prone, it is highly recommended to upgrade to at least 20.0!



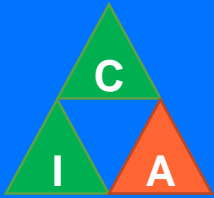
- { `WebProperty=ClientProtected` }, Provides protection against client-sided attacks, no write allowed (20.0+)
- Also makes sure properties like `pbRender`, `pbVisible`, and `pbEnabled` cannot be changed
- Redaction Library users are ought to implement `IsRedacted` (<19.0), whereas 19.0+ users can set `pbRedact` to `True`
- Therefore, it is even recommended for the 18.2 to upgrade to at least 19.0!



- Function `IsControlAccessible` (`IsRedacted`)  
    Visible  
    Rendered  
    Enabled
- Property `Boolean pbNoAccessibilityCheck` (`pbRedact/IsRedacted`)
  - Specifies whether to apply the `IsControl-API`
- Procedure `AllowServerAction`
  - Checks before a `Server Action` is called whether the call is allowed



- pbNoUpdateIfHidden (cWebBaseDEO) (pbNoUpdateIfRedacted)
  - Controls if hidden DEO's write values to the DD
- pbNoFillIfHidden (cWebBaseDEO) (pbNoFillIfRedacted)
  - Controls if hidden DEO's read values from the DD
- AllowUpdateDD (cWebBaseDEO)
- AllowFillDEO (cWebBaseDEO)

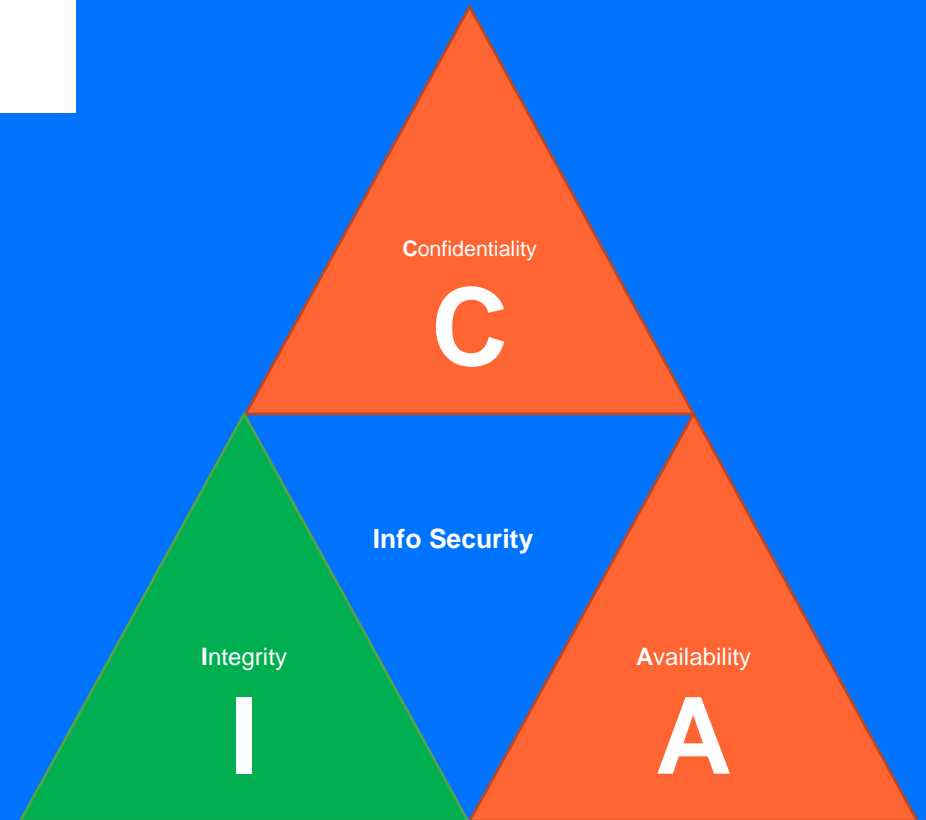


- In conclusion, not using this library is very serious as the trainees can attest to, as they have exploited the vulnerability themselves
- 18.2 should upgrade to 19.x to avoid developer-errors
- 20.0+ secures by default



# LIBRARIES

# XSS SANITIZER







- Can be great for styling and customizability, But also one of an application's biggest security holes
- Cause you can inject code into HTML and is much like SQL injection:

```
<div>{{html}}</div>
```

Could become:

```
<div><script>alert('hello world')</script></div>
```

## LIBRARIES

### XSS SANITIZER - WHAT CONTROLS USE HTML?



- cWebHtmlBox
- cWebHtmlList
- And any pbAllowHtml-enabled control:
  - cWebColumn
  - cWebTreeView

## LIBRARIES

### XSS SANITIZER - HOW DO I SANITIZE THESE?



- Use `pbAllowHtml` only in controlled situations
- `HtmlEncode` values if you get HTML from the client

## LIBRARIES

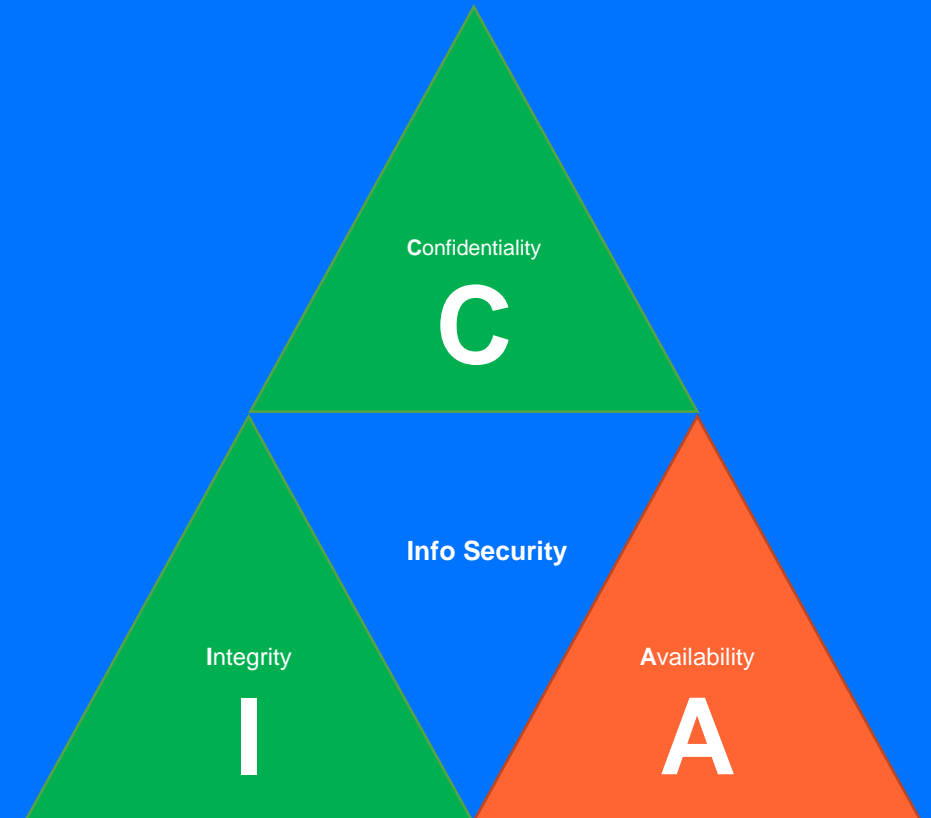
### XSS SANITIZER - AND IN CUSTOM CONTROLS?

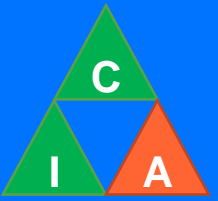


- Use the cXssSanitizer to sanitize just some elements or attributes, like in an HTML editor for example
- Available as a library already!

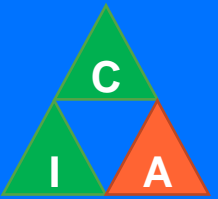
# LIBRARIES

## SECURITY LIBRARY





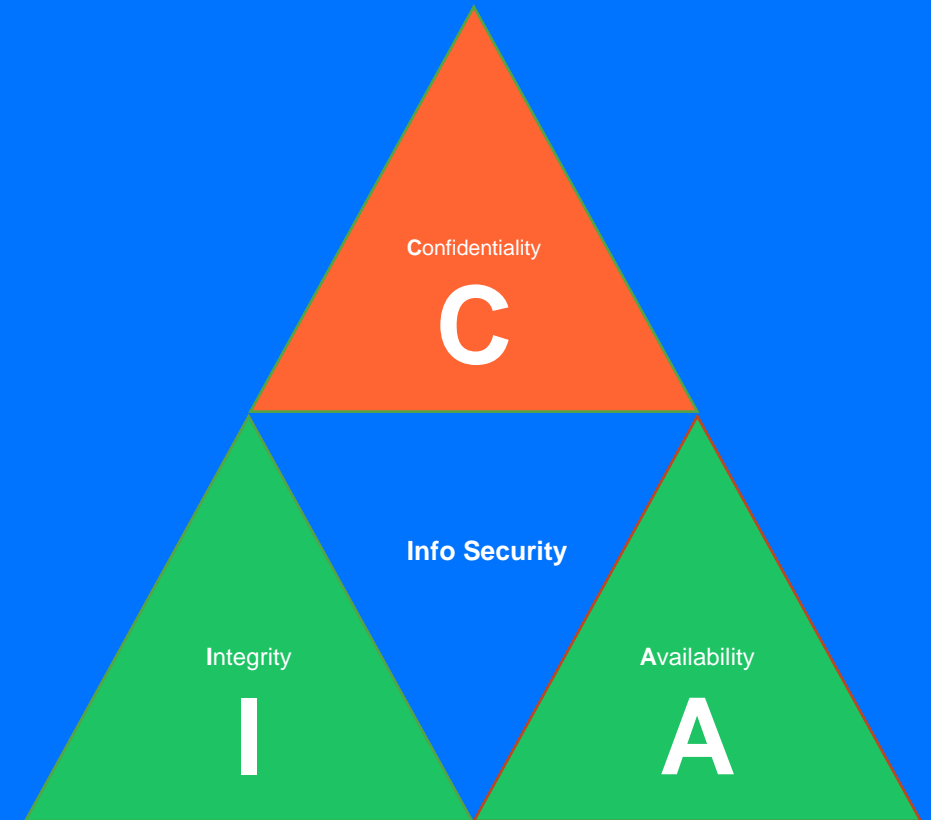
- Security algorithms
- Hashing
- Encryption
- Password hashing for DataFlex WebApps
- Two factor authentication for DataFlex WebApps



- DfSecurity-CNG Library
  - Replaces the old Crypto API (cCryptographer)
- DfSecurity-Libsodium
  - Open-source cryptography library
  - Comes as DLL with the library
- Both engines can be mixed in a single application

# NEW LIBRARIES TO COME

## SECURE UPLOAD





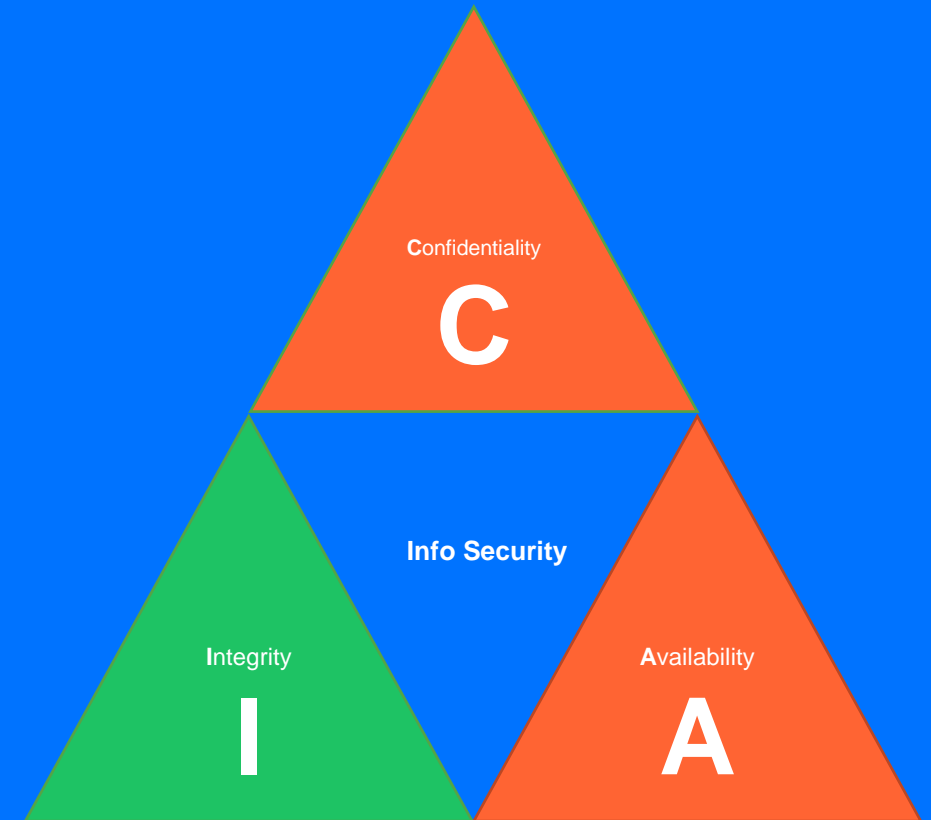


- File uploading can be a tricky business
- While this might not be too big an issue for an internal applications
- As you wish to scale or build a SaaS-product, you need to take more into account
- You generally only want to allow a specific type of file, and off course need some kind of protection against viruses, malware, and other threats

THAT'S WHY WE ARE WORKING ON  
SOME ADDITIONAL SECURITY  
FOCUSED LIBRARIES!

# NEW LIBRARIES TO COME

## LIBMAGIC WRAPPER





- When a file is being uploaded, you can never be sure of what you will be receiving as a server
- This is because browsers are the only ones enforcing http rules, but as you know http requests are merely some bytes flying over the line



```
POST /upload HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----WebKitFormBoundary7MA4YWxkTrZu0gW
Content-Length: 12345

-----WebKitFormBoundary7MA4YWxkTrZu0gW

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="example.png"
Content-Type: image/png

[This can be a virus or .EXE file]

-----WebKitFormBoundary7MA4YWxkTrZu0gW--
```



```
POST /upload HTTP/1.1
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Content-Type: image/png

[This can be a virus or .EXE file]

-----WebKitFormBoundary7MA4YWxkTrZu0gW--
```



- That means that both the psAccept property:

```
Set psAccept to "image/*,.jpg,.png,.bmp,.gif"
```

- As well as the sMime parameter:

```
Function OnFileUpload String sFileName Integer iBytes String sMime Returns String
```

- Can help, but should never be trusted



```
POST /upload HTTP/1.1
Host: www.example.com
Content-Type: multipart/form-data; boundary=-----WebKitFormBoundary7MA4YWxkTrZu0gW
Content-Length: 12345

-----WebKitFormBoundary7MA4YWxkTrZu0gW

Content-Disposition: form-data; name="file"; filename="example.png"
Content-Type: image/png

[This can be a virus or .EXE file]

-----WebKitFormBoundary7MA4YWxkTrZu0gW--
```



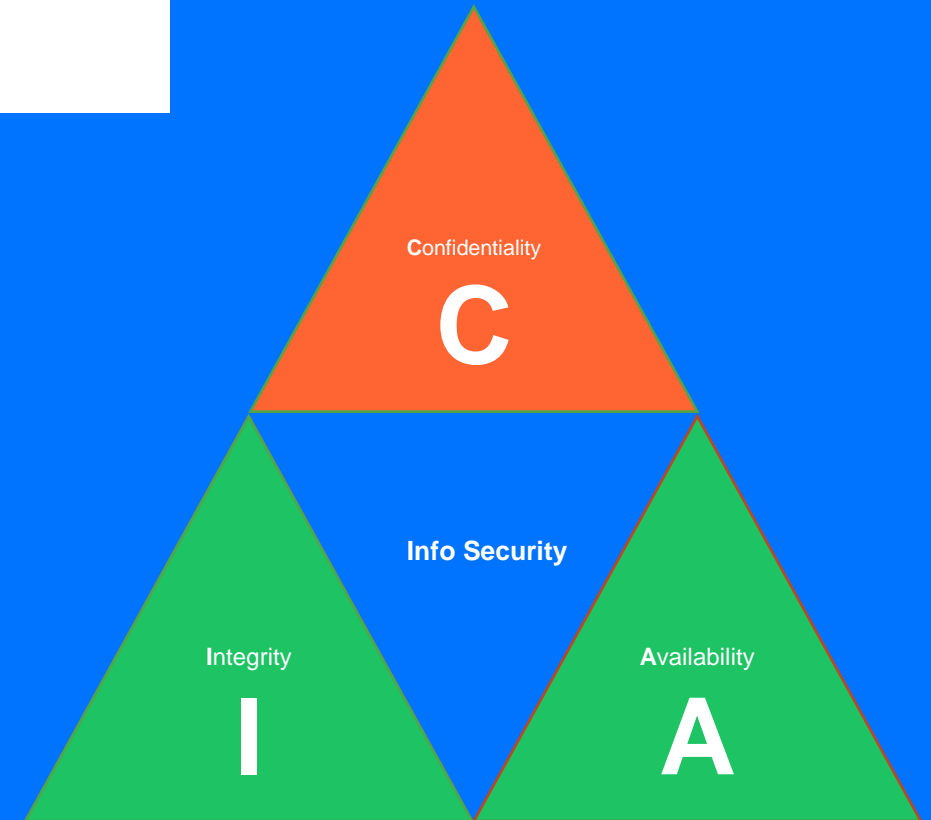


- This is what libmagic is for; it is a library that determines on multiple markers, based on the content, what type a given file is
- It is the library that operating systems like MacOS, Linux, and Unix use to determine which application to start
- As opposed to the .extention technique that Windows uses
- This means that when a file is uploaded you can check whether said file contains the content that you expect

**DEMO!**

# NEW LIBRARIES TO COME

## ANTI-VIRUS INTERFACE



## NEW LIBRARIES TO COME AV INTERFACE



- Before we open a file ourselves however, it would be better to let our AV look first
- We have created a small interface that allows an AV to be called and by default will call the often-built-in Windows Defender suite

**DEMO!**



- What we must remember is that touching AVs is and will remain tricky
- One thing that is important is to mark your upload directories as exceptions to default scanning and watching rules in Windows Defender
- Why? Because otherwise Windows Defender might find WebApp to be suspicious, kills it, and quarantines it
- This is something that happened to us during our first versions of this small library, it is important that the application takes full responsibility for managing its own uploads and data

## NEW LIBRARIES TO COME SECURE UPLOAD



- The secure upload will be a combination of these libraries with some prefab upload components but with the option to implement them yourself as well
- Still finalizing this, as the depth and total amount of automatization

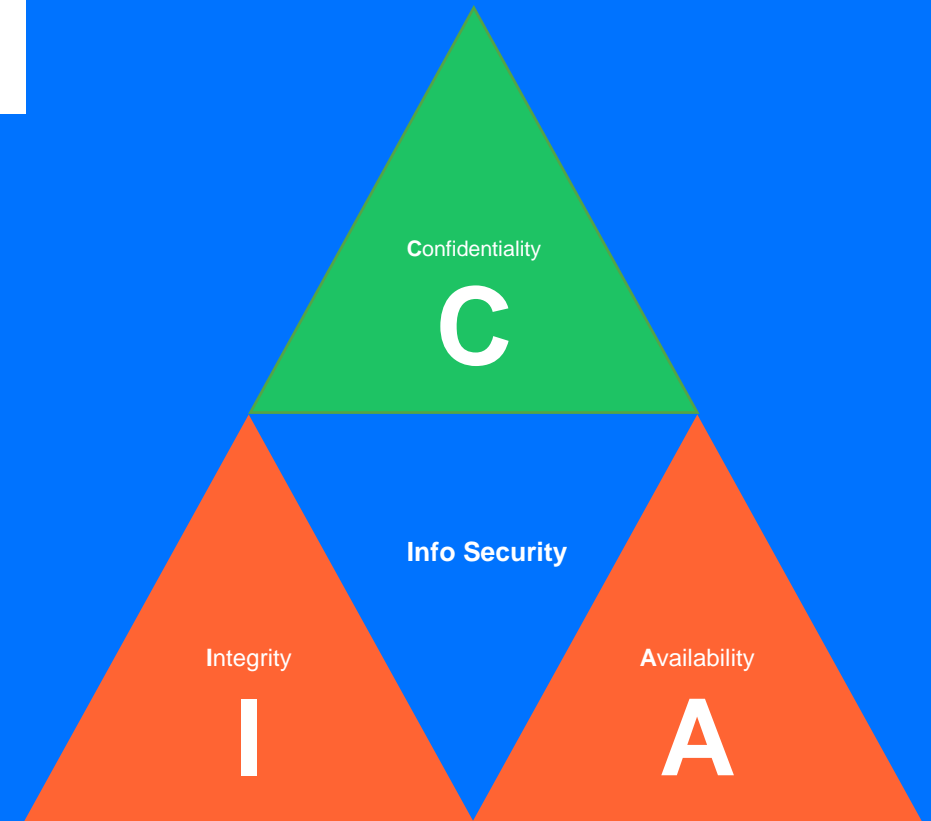
```
Procedure OnFileFinished String sFileName String sLocalPath
  Forward Send OnFileFinished sFileName sLocalPath

  Integer iErr
  Get AVCheck of ghoAVCheck sLocalPath to iErr
  If (iErr <> C_AV_Ok) Begin
    Send AVThrow of ghoAVCheck iErr sFileName
    EraseFile sLocalPath
    Procedure_Return
  End

  Get MagicMatchesPattern (psAccept(Self)) sLocalPath to iErr
  If (iErr <> C_MagicMatch_Match) Begin
    Send MagicThrow iErr sFileName
    EraseFile sLocalPath
    Procedure_Return
  End
  EraseFile sLocalPath
End_Procedure
```

# SECURE BY DEFAULT

## PASSWORD HASHING







- Passwords and hashing are probably one of the biggest problems on this earth. Mainly because most programmers don't know why they are using it. And, even if you do, are you sure?



- A random string of characters, numbers, and whatnot.
- Ascii: 95 usable characters (66 commonly used)

CAN ANYBODY GUESS AS TO WHY  
PASSWORDS DON'T HAVE UNICODE  
SUPPORT



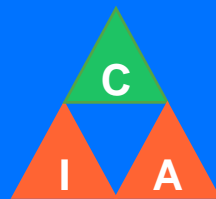
- Cause Unicode encoding is a mess. There are multiple ways to get to a character. How it is encoded etc. Language usage and last but not least, what encoding the browser and system use!

# Which Characters Are Most Popular in Passwords?

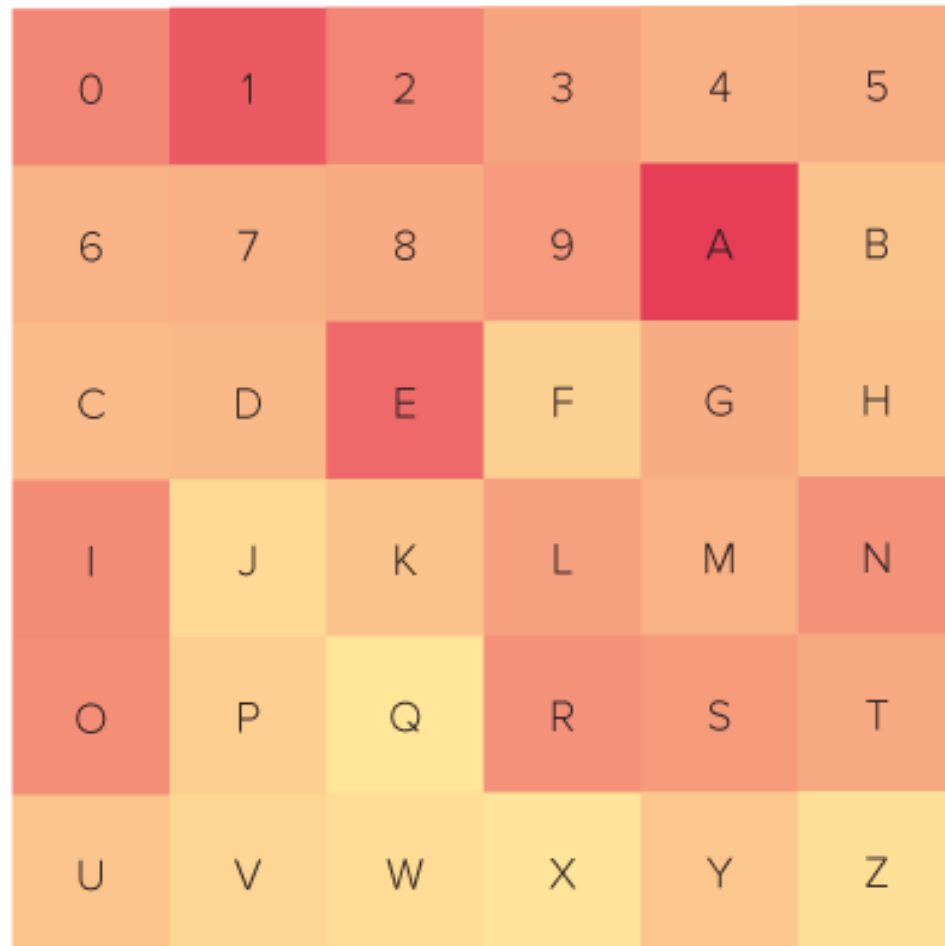
Based on most common characters within passwords in a breach of over 30 million accounts.



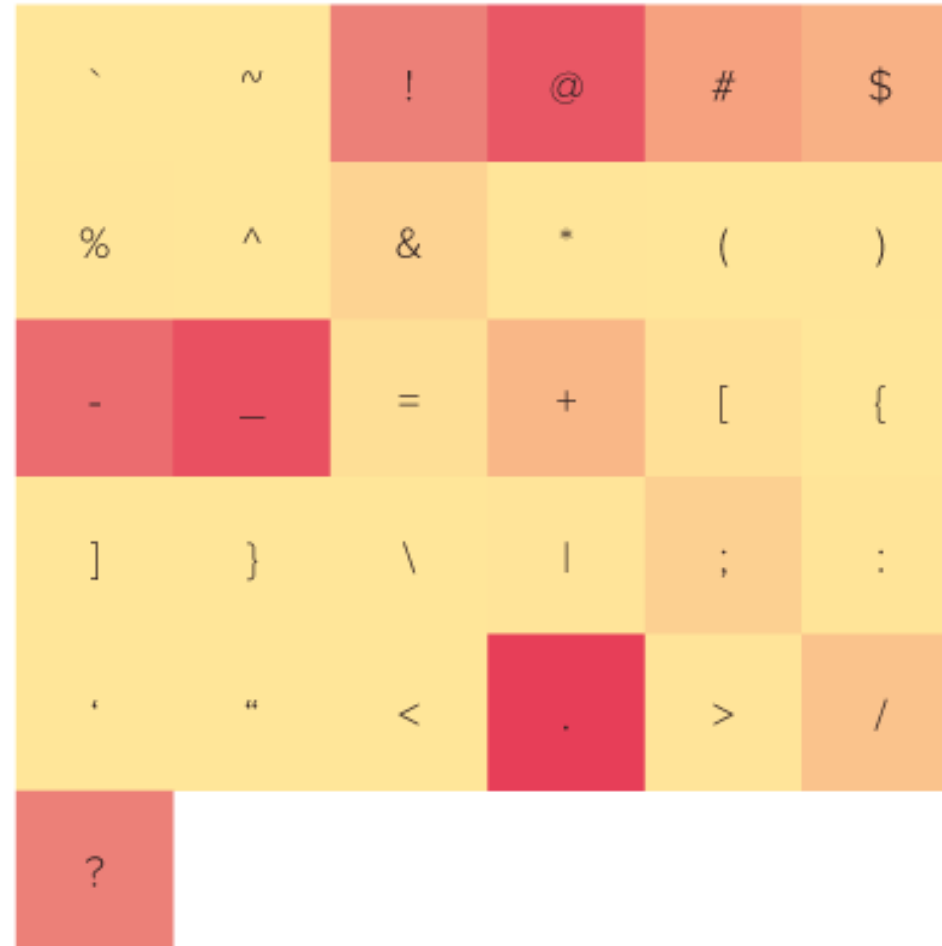
SecurityScorecard



Alphanumeric



Symbols

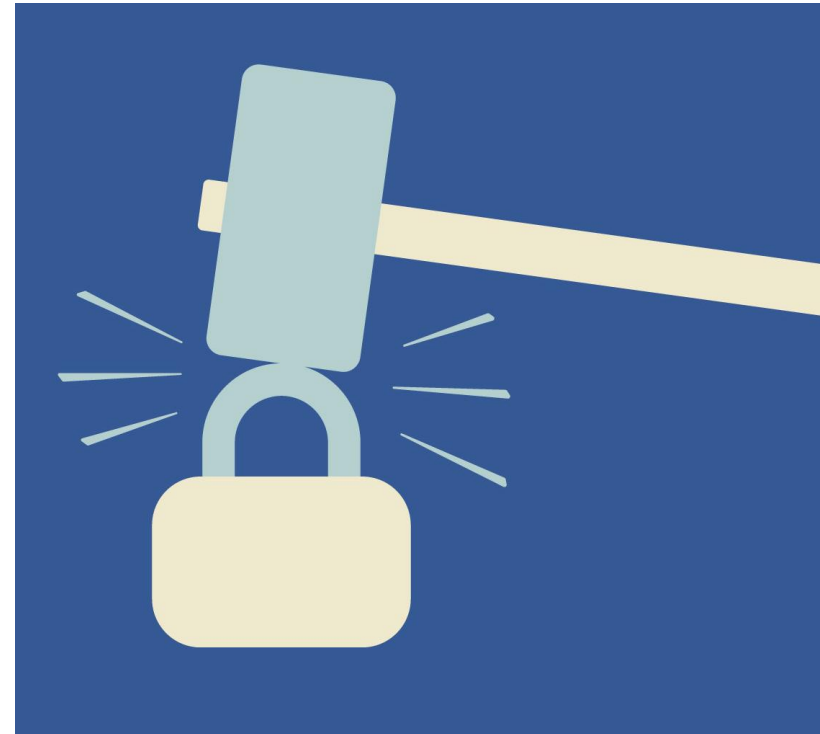




- That does not mean restricting them with whatever...
- Minimal one number, 3 special, 14 characters and if you are up to it an '@'....
- Helps with that already minimal set

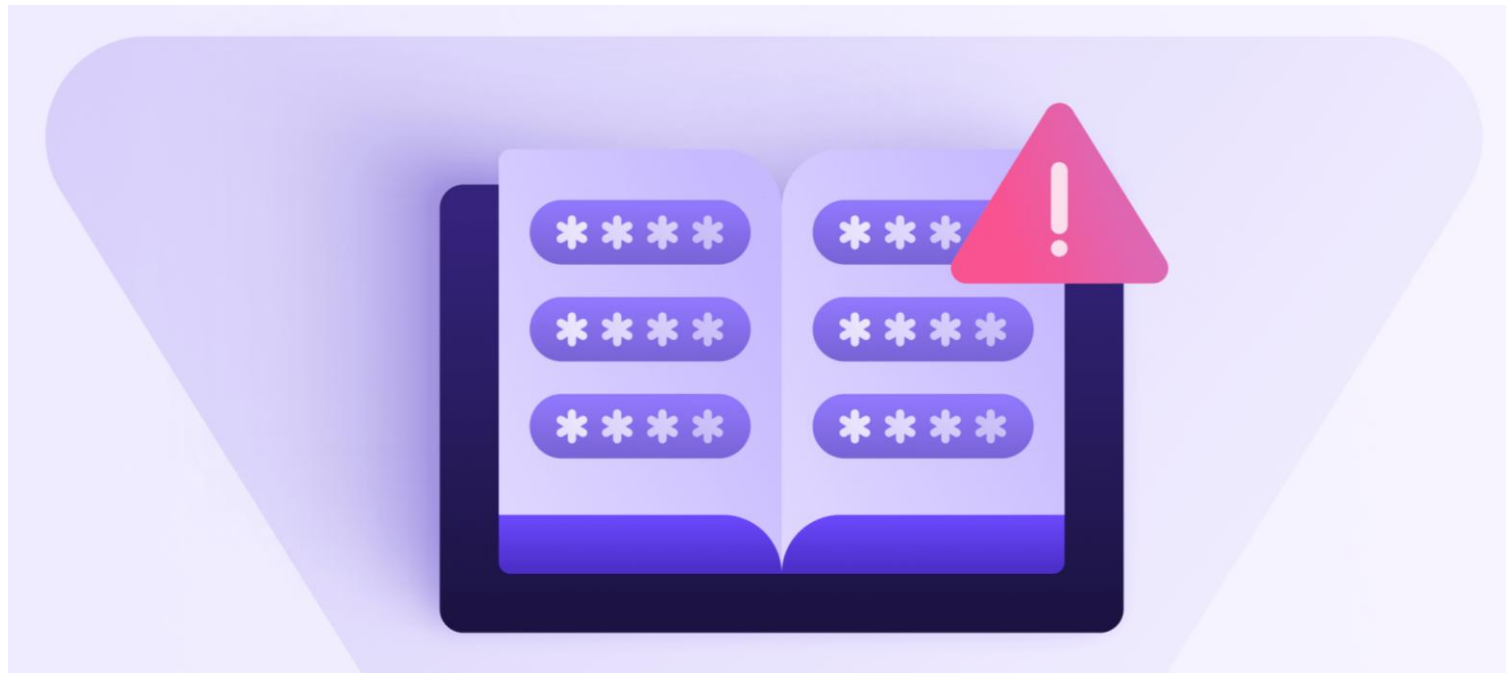


- Brute-Force
  - A...
  - B...
  - AB...
  - ABA...
- Attempting every option until one is found.





- Dictionary Attack
  - Use a table to try some common passwords
    - Iloveyou
    - 12345
    - god
    - ...







- Credential Stuffing
  - Is a dictionary attack but using data breaches
  - Databases can be bought and found everywhere
  - That means if you use the same password everywhere?
  - <https://haveibeenpwned.com/>

The screenshot displays the Have I Been Pwned website interface. At the top, four statistics are shown: 877 pwned websites, 14,949,300,875 pwned accounts, 115,799 pastes, and 229,165,825 paste accounts. Below these are two columns of breach information.

Largest breaches		Recently added breaches	
772,904,991	Collection #1 accounts	1,977,011	SpyX accounts
763,117,241	Verifications.io accounts	672,546	Lexipol accounts
711,477,622	Onliner Spambot accounts	220,503	Color Dating accounts
622,161,052	Data Enrichment Exposure From PDL Customer accounts	33,294	Flat Earth Sun, Moon and Zodiac App accounts
593,427,119	Exploit.In accounts	518,643	Spyzie accounts
509,458,528	Facebook accounts	556,557	Orange Romania accounts
457,962,538	Anti Public Combo List accounts	284,132,969	ALIEN TXTBASE Stealer Logs accounts
393,430,309	River City Media Spam List accounts	875,999	Spyic accounts
361,468,099	Combolist Posted to Telegram accounts	1,798,059	Cocospy accounts
359,420,698	MySpace accounts	11,052,071	Storenvy accounts



- Social Engineering
  - Never use a birthname or anything related to you as a person
  - Dog names
  - Birthdays
  - Can be either with or without communication





- So, what can we do to protect the users as best we can?
  - It's all about time;
  - By forcing a minimum number of characters, which increases brute-force time astonishingly.
  - Using complex and expensive (time) hashing algorithms instead of cheap ones.
  - Using salts... to differentiate between the same passwords.



- There is a difference; password hashing vs integrity!
  - If you want a checksum of a file, database row, anything to validate integrity use the most failsafe one. You don't need salting or anything like that.
  - Recommendation is then to use the fastest there is:
    - BLAKE2/3
    - SHA-1

Algorithm	Hashes per second
MD4 (Integrity) (collisions)	137.9 GH/s
MD5 (Integrity) (collisions)	76,526.9 MH/s
SHA1 (Integrity)	25,963.3 MH/s
SHA256 (Integrity)	9,392.1 MH/s
SHA512 (Integrity)	3,235.0 MH/s
SHA-3(Keccak) (Integrity)	2,500.4 MH/s
PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA256 (Password) (Customizable)	3,582.7 kH/s*
PBKDF2-HMAC-SHA512 (Password) (Customizable)	1,303.1 kH/s*
bcrypt, Blowfish (OpenBSD) (Password)	43,551 H/s
scrypt (Password)	1,872.4 kH/s
Argon2 (Password) (Customizable)	2.64 H/s*



- The facts:
  - PBKDF2 is required for FIPS certification.
  - PBKDF2 is approved by NIST.
  - Argon2 is approved by a lot of people but not all (depends who you ask).

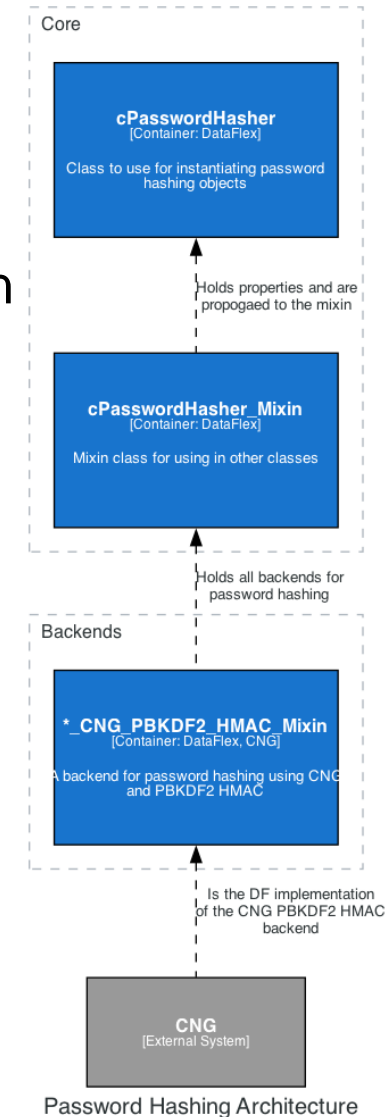


- As some may have noticed in DataFlex 25.0 we set another step into the direction of secure by default.
- That means that by default DataFlex 25.0 projects will use built-in password hashing.
- Some important choices:
  - We want it to work without dependencies on say a Security Library (nothing changes there!)
  - Design needs to be portable looking at Tech Stack and cross-platform compatibility
  - Auto upgrading passwords
  - Dependency-Injecting style using Mixins
  - We chose for FIPS and NIST support, meaning PBKDF2 over Argon2

# SECURITY BY DEFAULT PASSWORD HASHING



- What does that mean?
  - A new project will automatically use the new hashing techniques using the cWebSessionManagerStandard
  - cWebSessionManagerStandard does version control since it can access the database
  - Backends do the hashing specifics
  - The Mixin does the stringifying and is purely parameterized
  - The cPasswordHasher holds settings and can thus be instantiated







- Things to know:
  - pbPasswordHashing indicates whether to use password hashing by default
  - Abstractions should keep on working, if you already do password hashing, that's completely fine. It might even be better depending on the use case
  - Migration is required if you don't already use password hashing, otherwise you will simply not be able to login
    - The What's New 2025 has an article on the added Password Hashing functionality and provides an example on how to migrate
  - The Password Hashing is reusable through cPasswordHasher.pkg

SHOWCASE

AND ONCE AGAIN TO STRESS,  
PLEASE KEEP UP TO DATE WITH  
BOTH DATAFLEX AND ITS  
FRAMEWORKS IF YOU CAN!

ARE THERE ANY QUESTIONS?