

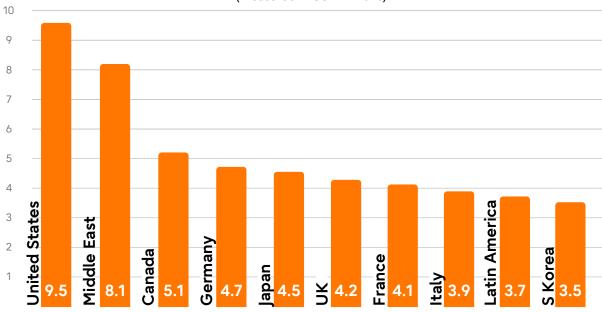




Data breaches

In 2023, the average cost of a data breach has reached a record high of 4.45 million USD, according to the 2023 cost of a data breach report by IBM and the Ponemon institute

Cost of a data breach by country or region (measured in USD millions)





Recent incidents of data breaches





Asia News Network

https://asianews.network > hacker-breaches-data-of-34...

Hacker breaches data of 34 million Indonesian passports

7 Jul 2023 — JAKARTA – The data of more than 34 million Indonesian passport holders at the Immigration Directorate General have been reportedly breached ...



India Times

https://m.timesofindia.com > India News

Government probing 'data breach' of 8 crore Indians from ...

1 Nov 2023 — The government is investigating potential data breaches in the ICMR's Covidtesting database. A TV channel reported that a threat actor claimed ...

https://www.straitstimes.com > singapore > 330000-star...

330,000 S'pore Starbucks customers' data leaked, info sold ...

16 Sept 2022 — **SINGAPORE** - Some 330,000 Singaporean **Starbucks** customers' **data** were found by The Straits Times to have been **breached** and put up for sale on ...



TuneFab suffers major Data Breach, over 280GB of user ...

3 Jan 2024 — TuneFab, a copyrighted audio converter company known for developing software like TuneFab Spotify Music Converter, recently suffered a major ...



Optus notifies customers of cyberattack compromising ...

22 Sept 2022 — Following a cyberattack, Optus is investigating the possible unauthorised access of current and former customers' information.



teiss

https://www.teiss.co.uk > news > korean-it-company-t... :

Korean IT company TmaxSoft exposes over 50 million ...

23 Nov 2023 — A massive data breach has rocked Korean IT firm TmaxSoft, revealing a staggering cache of over 50 million sensitive records. The breach ...

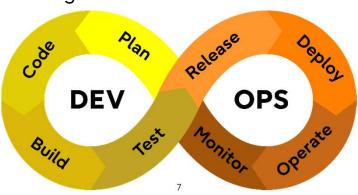
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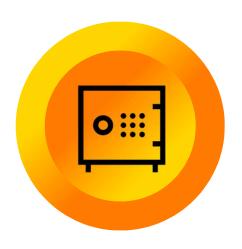


Introduction to PostgreSQL security



- The need for security in CI/CD
 - Software development trend
 - Speed
 - Security
 - Tug-of-war
 - Rapid application and data deployment with CI/CD
 - Importance of integrating security in DevSecOps
 - Special considerations for PostgreSQL in Micro-Services and Cloud



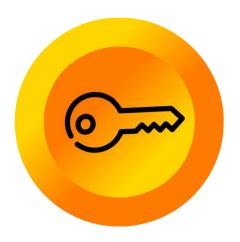


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Adopting PostgreSQL with security



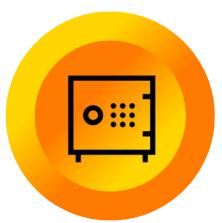
- Why security matters
 - Data is valuable treasure
- Initial steps to secure PostgreSQL
 - Choose a secure lock
 - Don't settle for a rusty padlock! Opt for a PostgreSQL solution with built-in security.
 - Strong authentication: Secure logins with passwords, certificates, or MFA
 - Data encryption: Scramble your data at rest and in transit to keep it safe from hackers
 - Access control: Define who can access what data.
 - Learn from the security masters
 - No need for a cybersecurity degree! Use Security Best Practices Guide
 - Configure settings: Set up your database like a pro with optimal security settings.
 - Master built-in features: Unleash the power of built-in security tools like user roles and permissions.



When security scans trigger alarms

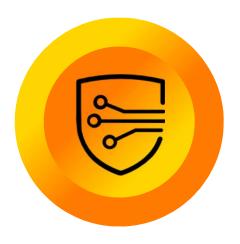


- Beyond the blaring: understanding security alarms for a healthy digital defense
 - Scans as checkups
 - Think of security scans as your tech doctor, monitoring your systems' health.
 - Red alerts, no need to panic
 - Alarms highlight the potential issues, not guaranteed breaches.
 Investigate calmly.
 - Bridging the gap
 - Review scan reports regularly, analyze triggers, & patch vulnerabilities.
 - Friends, not enemies
 - Scan helps strengthen defenses, not shame on mistakes.





- Transparent Data Encryption
 - Encrypting data at rest to prevent unauthorized access
- Data Masking
 - Hiding sensitive information from non- privileged users
- Dedicated Audit Logging
 - Tracking and recording database activities for security audits



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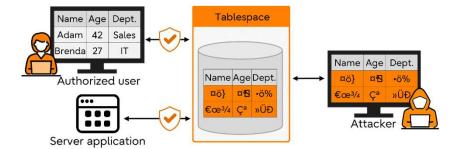


Transparent Data Encryption

- AES 128 and 256-bit encryption
- Compliant with PCI DSS standard
- Encrypts the physical files of database
- No modification required for existing business application
- Encryption key can be changed without re-encrypting data
- Specially used to protect data at rest



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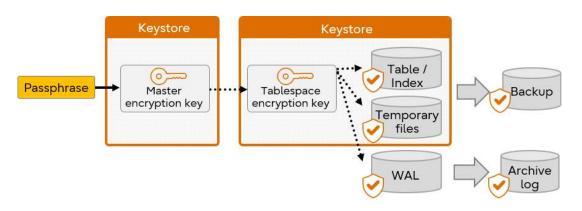


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Transparent Data Encryption scope

- Tablespace (table, indexes, temporary tables, temporary indexes)
- Backup
- Temporary files
- WAL



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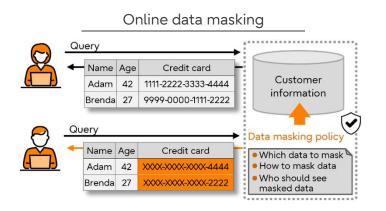
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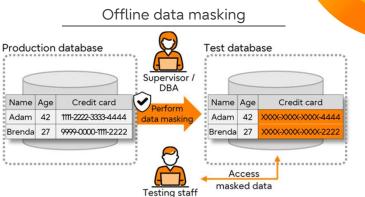
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Data Masking

- Provides the ability to obfuscate specific columns or part of a column, while still maintaining the usability of the data
- Example: Encrypting Replacing Randomizing
- PCI DSS standard
- Protects both online & offline data





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Data Masking Types

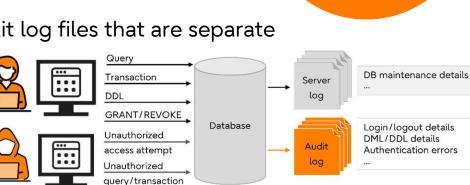
- Full masking
 - All data in the masked column is modified.
 - Modified values are dependent on the column data type.
- Partial masking
 - Only a portion of the data is masked as specified.
- Regular expression masking
 - Data is modified according to a regular expression.
 - Allows data, such as an address, to be modified to not show the street number.





Auditing

- Audit logging enables organizations to trace and audit the usage of sensitive data and connection attempts of the database
- Provides a clear picture of data access by logging
 - What data is accessed
 - When the data is accessed
 - Who accessed the data
 - How the data is accessed
- Logs can also be stored in dedicated audit log files that are separate from the server log for easy access
- There are two types of audit logging:
 - Session audit logging
 - Object audit logging



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Auditing - Classes

 Provides the ability to produce logs that comply with government and financial standards like PCI DSS or ISO certifications

Class name	Statements that will be logged	
READ	SELECT, COPY FROM	ラ
WRITE	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, TRUNCATE, COPY TO, etc.	
FUNCTION	DO	
ROLE	GRANT, REVOKE, CREATE/ALTER/DROP ROLE, etc.	
DDL	CREATE, ALTER, DROP, REINDEX, SELECT INTO, etc.	
MISC	DISCARD, FETCH, CHECKPOINT, VACUUM, ANALYZE, BEGIN, COMMIT, ROLLBACK, SET, LOCK, etc.	
ALL	All of the above	

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GDPR compliance

Adhering to data protection regulations

Centralized management

Centralized user access control, and key management

Automated security in CI/CD

Incorporating database security processes in continuous deployment

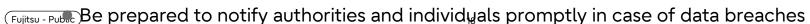


GDPR Compliance

- Data protection for all
 - The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) empowers individuals with control over their personal data

Guidelines

- Transparency
 - Clearly communicate how you collect, use, and protect user data
- Consent
 - Obtain freely given, informed, and unambiguous consent before processing personal data
- Rights at your fingertips
 - Respect data subjects' rights to access, rectify, erase, restrict, and port their data
- Security
 - Implement robust technical and organizational measures to safeguard data against unauthorized access, loss, or breach
- Event of Breaches





Centralized user access control

- Centralized access control permits a user to access multiple applications using just one set of login credentials
- Often referred to as Single Sign-On (SSO), authentication is simplified and performed using one tool, enabling access to a number of services without having to repeatedly log in/out of each
- Centralized Access controls can be integrated into CI/CD by using the appropriate LDAP plugins
- Centralized Access has two main advantages:
 - More efficient to manage
 - Easier to enforce policies
 - More scalable



PostgreSQL key management

- Enterprise data encryption/decryption helps protect data against security breaches.
- Encryption in the cloud is very common, but there are added risks of unauthorized data access.
- PostgreSQL can use all the main 3rd party key store & secrets solutions on the market.
 - Keystore list includes HashiCorp Vault, NitroKey, and YubiHSM
- PostgreSQL supports storing keys both locally and on an external key store
- External key stores provide increased security and simplify key lifecycle management
- Key management, regardless of whether local or external key store, is another candidate for CI/CD integration.





Automation of security processes for PostgreSQL in CI/CD

- PostgreSQL security control summary baselines and security control templates can be treated like any other code changes, and checks can be checked into the code repository and into CI/CD pipeline for unit testing
- Writing security scripts is shared among all members of DevSecOps team
- Using CI/CD for provisioning and for deploying security hardening and compliance monitoring ensures consistency and validation earlier in the SDLC cycle
- An automated healthy security compliance report, which covers the contents of the security baseline at the end of a test phase, could be used as security team sign-off. Agreement on security checks at the start of a project saves on meeting/action time and delays later on in the project



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Enhancing communication and patching 1/2



- Enable SSL/TLS data in transit encryption
 - SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) is built into PostgreSQL.
 - TLS Transport Layer Security
 - Public key encryption
 - Symmetric encryption
 - Encrypts client/server communications for enhanced security.
 - Required OpenSSL installed on both client & server.
 - Encrypts data across network SSL.
 - Supports self-signed & 3rd-party CA certificates.
 - Server key & certificate required to enable TLS for PostgreSQL.





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Enhancing communication and patching 2/2



Security patching

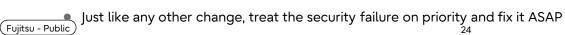
- Keep DB s/w up to date OS security patches usually published every quarter
 - Patching should start with dev, and then to the next environment
 - OS security patching is usually managed outside application SDLC
- Database vendors may also publish quarterly security patches via a new minor number
- General patching schedule
 - OS: Quarterly
 - Database: Quarterly, Half-Yearly or Yearly
- DB patching should follow your SDLC environments and included as part of CI/CD work stream
 - Complexity
 - Urgency
 - Frequency
- Apply security patches programmatically



Security policy compliance monitoring



- CI/CD Security controls can be used to provision and deploy the security monitoring checks
- How to improve?
 - Automate the process
 - Use right CI/CD tools for security checks and integrate it from the beginning of SDLC.
 - Create a security baseline
 - Like a checklist of all security controls
 - Treat security controls like test cases
 - Test our security controls as like our application code to check the effectiveness
 - Schedule regular checks
 - Configure automated security check and it's report generation
 - Keep a security logbook
 - Record the security checks results inside the database to maintain the history
 - Fix problems promptly







Q&A

