Utilize a seguinte tabela como os requisitos mínimos a observar no desenvolvimento e/ou alojamento de Websites. Veja as notas infra (incluindo links) para perceber a fundamentação desta tabela.

	1	I	I .
plataforma	Operating System	Windows Server 2016	Linux Ubuntu server 18.04.x LTS
plataforma	Database	SQL Server 2016	MySQL 8.x
plataforma	Web Server	IIS 10.x	Apache 2.4
plataforma	Development	.net Core 2.2	PHP 7.3
plataforma	Content Mangement System		WordPress 5.2
segurança	firewall ativo (only tcp/443 port)	https://mywebsite.pt (ex.)	https://mywebsite.pt (ex.)
segurança	últimos upgrades/patches aplicados	٧	٧
segurança	antivírus	V	V
W3C standards	HTML 5.2	V	٧
W3C standards	CSS level 3	٧	٧
W3C standards	Responsive Design	٧	٧
GDPR	certificado digital (encriptação)	https active by default	objectivo: segurança
GDPR	forms (contact)	unchecked by default eazy confirmation minimal information	objectivo: minimização e consentimento
GDPR	cookies (necessary, preferences, statistics, marketing)	no cookies before user agrees privacy policy users can withdraw consent any time for any page allows strictly necessary cookies	objectivo: privacidade e consentimento
GDPR	privacy policy	url's distintos para cada termo / política	objectivo: consentimento e explícita ação
GDPR	opt-in	email marketing (ex.) canal (sms, email, ivr,)	objectivo: consentimento, privacidade
GDPR	database / backup's	Encriptado em local físico distinto do servidor origem com acesso reservado	objectivo: segurança
GDPR	database / migration	Encriptation	objectivo: segurança
GDPR	database / data classification	classificar colunas com informação pessoal	objectivo: privacidade
GDPR	database / vulnerability assessement	efetuar teste de vulnerabilidade	objectivo: segurança, disponibilidade

Notas:

- para a plataforma <u>são indicadas as versões mínimas</u> para os produtos utilizados, sendo que preferencialmente devem ser utilizadas as versões mais recentes
- quem aloja deve estar certificado pela ISO 27001 (segurança da informação)
- os produtos devem ser GDPR "compliance"
- todos os produtos devem ser atualizados frequentemente (patches e upgrades) de acordo com as instruções do fabricante
- só devem ser utilizados utilitários (jquery, bootstrap, etc.) ou o CMS Wordpress (*) se não existirem alternativas práticas, tendo sempre em atenção que a sua utilização implica um acréscimo de risco de vulnerabilidade
- a segurança da plataforma e do desenvolvimento devem ser testadas com ferramentas profissionais ou utilizando a ferrramenta "GDPR - Is my Website inSecure?" que faz parte do guia "GDPR -Websites: security, privacy, performance and quality)
- a segurança é um requisito necessário, mas não suficiente para garantir que o Website é GDPR "compliance"

Wordpress (*)

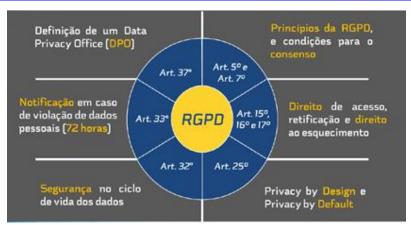
...the most often exploited, dangerous, and damaging packages employed on websites are content management systems, and WordPress (WP) seems to appear most often in discussions of content management systems that are putting your data and users at risk. Using a web site developer who relies on WP and does not have documented, tested controls in place to protect your data and users against the WP flaws is likely to be considered the definition of negligence at some point in the near future.

Specific Mitigation Actions, ENISA - European Union Agency For Network and Information Security

The mitigation vector for this threat type includes: https://www.enisa.europa.eu/

- · Use web-traffic filtering to detect and block malicious payloads and destinations (IP's, URL's).
- · Use web-traffic encryption technologies such as SSL/TLS.
- · Update/patch web-browsers and web-server technologies and products regularly.
- · Update/patch CMS based websites regularly (i.e. WordPress, Joomla or Drupal) and avoid the utilisation of third-party plugins (usually responsible for most of the attacks against CMS's).
- · Protect all endpoint systems from unpatched software containing known vulnerabilities.
- · Avoid the installation of malicious programs through potentially unwanted programs (PUPs).
- · Monitor the behaviour of software to detect malicious object, such as web browser plug-ins.
- · Use web address, web content, files and applications reputation solutions, blacklisting and filtering to establish risk-oriented categorization of web resources.
- · Check the application and web-browser settings to avoid unwanted behaviour based on default settings (esp. for mobile devices) to provide a more secure environment (i.e. disabling unused features, extensions and plugins particularly from untrusted/unverified sources).

GDPR - https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/PT/TXT/HTML/?uri=CELEX:32016R0679&from=EN#d1e40-1-1



GDPR - Exact security controls are not specified in the GDPR

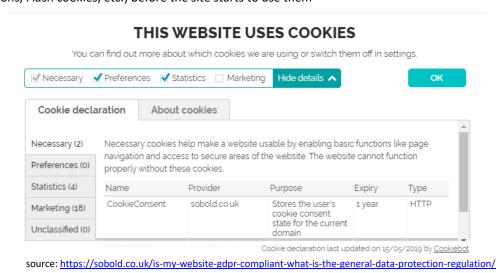
- WHAT to achieve
- BUT Not HOW to do it

GDPR - Opt-in

"...In other words, individuals need a mechanism that requires a deliberate action to opt in, as opposed to pre-ticked boxes. Although the GDPR doesn't specifically ban opt-out consent, the Information Commissioner's Office (ICO) says that opt-out options "are essentially the same as pre-ticked boxes, which are banned""

GDPR - Cookies http://ec.europa.eu/ipg/basics/legal/cookies/index_en.htm

"The ePrivacy directive – more specifically Article 5(3) – requires prior informed consent for storage or for access to information stored on a user's terminal equipment. In other words, you must ask users if they agree to most cookies and similar technologies (e.g. web beacons, Flash cookies, etc.) before the site starts to use them"



≗×

No cookies before user agrees to privacy policy

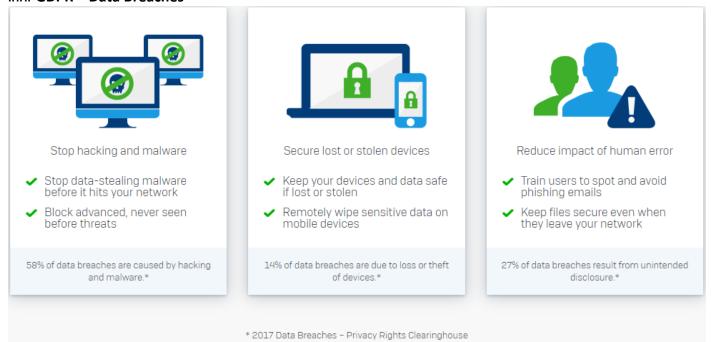


Users can withdraw consent at any time from any page

Follow GPDR rules and allow your users to withdraw cookie consent at any time on any page

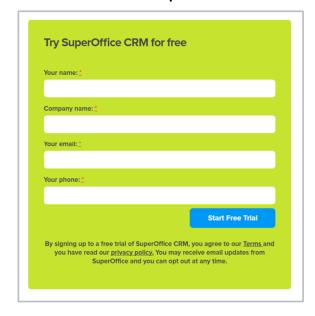
source: https://cookie-script.com/

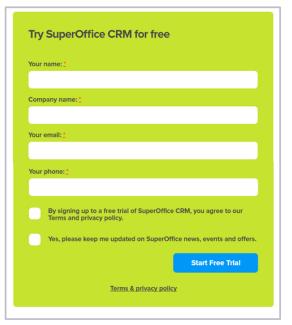
GDPR - Data Breaches



Source: https://www.sophos.com/en-us/solutions/compliance/gdpr.aspx

GDPR - Forms Compliant

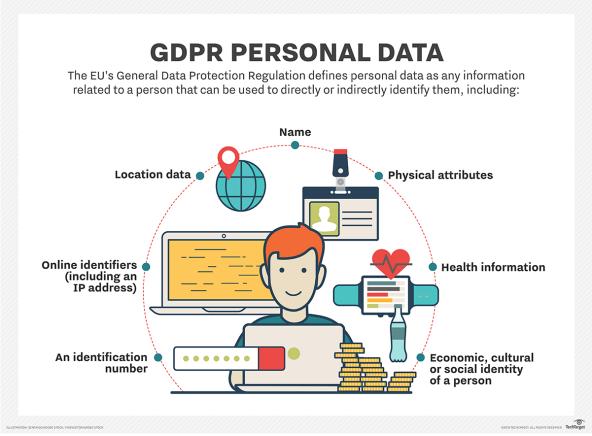




Not compliant

GDPR Compliant

GDRP - Personal Data



source: techTarget

GDPR - ARCO rights

Customers now have a 'right to be forgotten' so that they can have their details removed from a website and the database if they request it. Webmasters should therefore have a process in place that caters for this and also facilitate a way that users can request this, whether it mentioning it clearly in their privacy policy or elsewhere on the website.

GDPR - Database Classification

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/sql-data-discovery-and-classification?view=sql-server-2017

 $\underline{\text{https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/relational-databases/security/sql-vulnerability-assessment?view=sql-server-2017}$

https://mysqlserverteam.com/exporting-masked-and-de-identified-data-from-mysql/

https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/8.0/en/security.html

Informação adicional

https://www.enisa.europa.eu (ENISA - European Union Agency For Network and Information Security)

https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework (NIST - National Institute of Standards and Tecnology, U.S. Department of Commerce)

https://www.iso.org/isoiec-27001-information-security.html (ISO 27001 - segurança da informação)

 $\underline{\text{https://www.iso.org/news/2012/10/Ref1667.html}} \text{ (ISO 27032 - Guidelines for cybersecurity)}$

http://ec.europa.eu/ipg/index_en.htm (European Commission - Information Providers Guide)

https://www.w3.org/ (W3C - The World Wide Web Consortium)

https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/trustcenter/cloudservices/sql/gdpr

 $\underline{\text{https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/security/gdpr/gdpr-winserver-whitepaper}}$

https://www.mysql.com/why-mysql/white-papers/mysql-enterprise-edition-gdpr/

https://mysglserverteam.com/exporting-masked-and-de-identified-data-from-mysgl/
