

Algemene informatie en 'huisregels' van het fort





- De webinar wordt opgenomen
- → Slides en opname worden achteraf gedeeld
- Q&A bewaren we tot het eind
- Graag je microfoon uitgeschakeld houden
- Camera's aan: optioneel, liefst wel tijdens Q&A
- Eet smakelijk!

Hello World!



Classification: Training (R5)

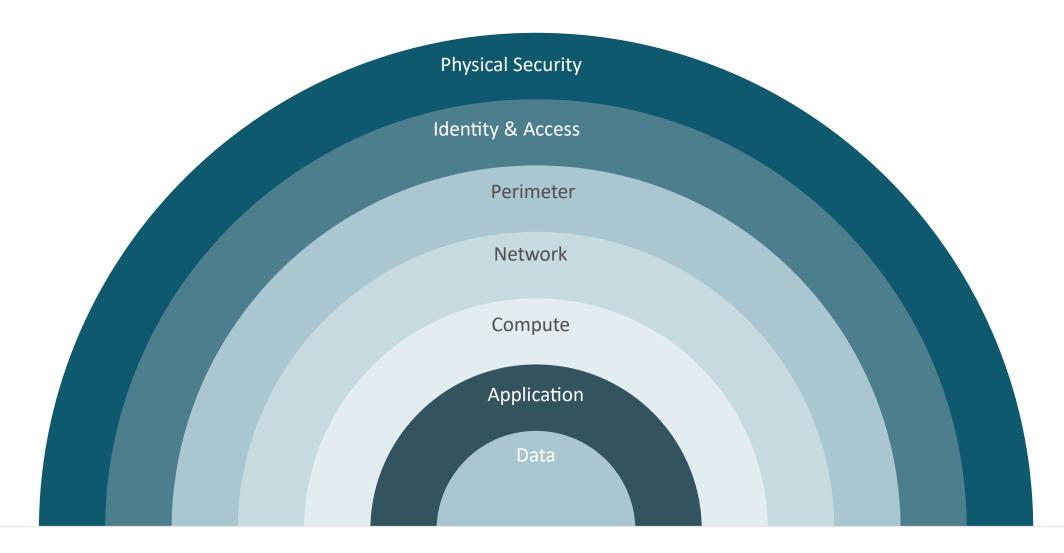
Goal



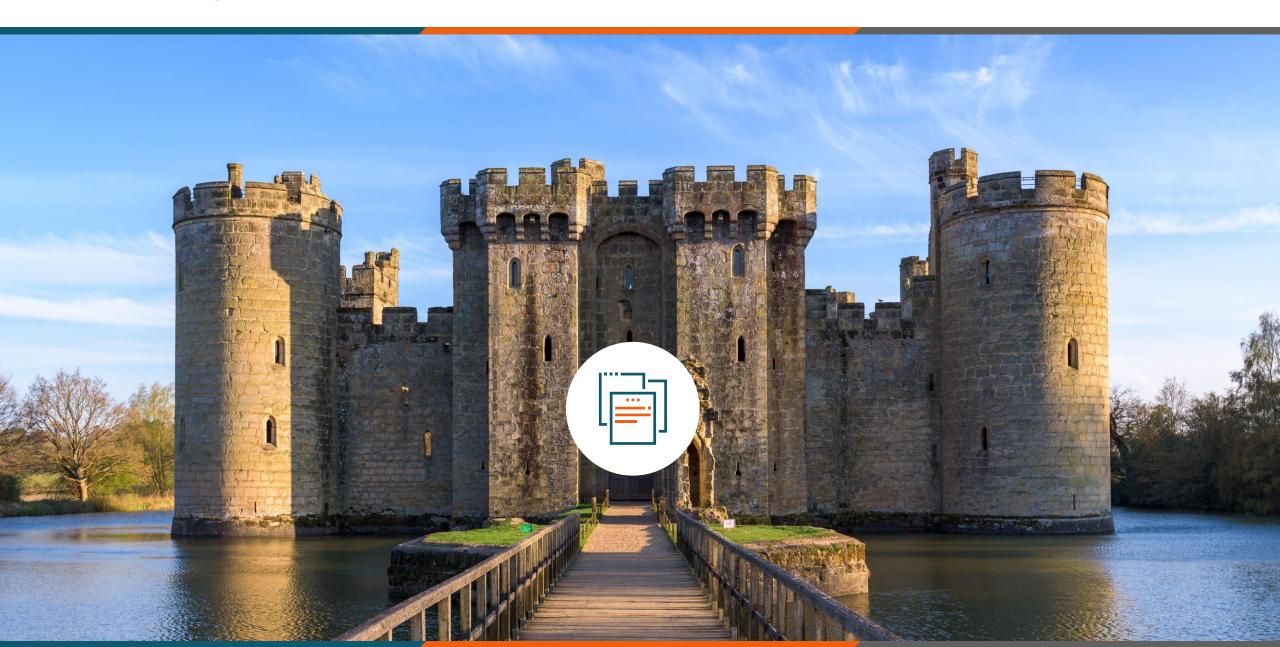
- You will learn how the defense in depth model can increase the security of your solution.
- You will learn the principles of the zero trust model.
- You will learn which controls Azure offers to make your solution more secure.
- You gain inspiration for your own projects!

Defense in depth





Once upon a time...



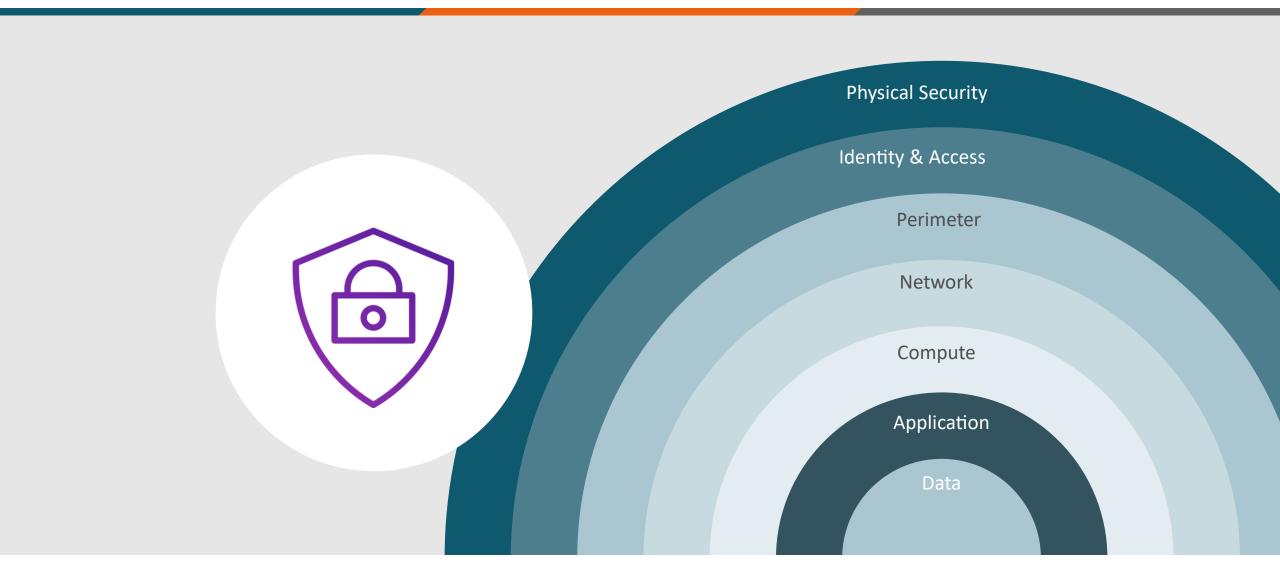
Times have changed!





Defense in depth & Zero Trust







```
ypes.Operator):

X mirror to the selected

yect.mirror_mirror_x"

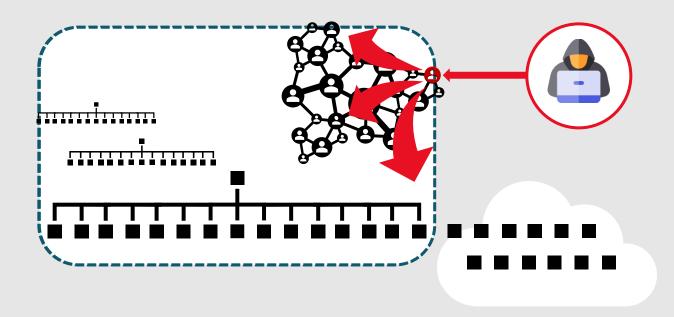
ror X"
```

ontext):
object is not
ext.active_object

Why are we having a Zero Trust conversation?

Keep Assets away from Attackers





IT Security is Complex

Many Devices, Users, & Connections

"Trusted network" security strategy

- Initial attacks were network based
- Seemingly simple and economical
- Accepted lower security within the network

Assets increasingly leave the network

• BYOD, WFH, Mobile, and SaaS

Attackers shift to identity attacks

- Phishing and credential theft
- Security teams often overwhelmed

Microsoft Zero Trust Principles

Guidance for technical architecture



Verify explicitly

Always validate all available data points including

- User identity and location
- Device health
- Service or workload context
- Data classification
- Anomalies



Use least privilege access

To help secure both data and productivity, limit user access using

- Just-in-**time** (JIT)
- Just-enough-access (JEA)
- Risk-based **adaptive** polices
- Data protection against out of band vectors



Assume breach

Minimize blast radius for breaches and prevent lateral movement by

- Segmenting access by network, user, devices, and app awareness.
- **Encrypting** all sessions end to end.
- Use analytics for threat detection, posture visibility and improving defenses

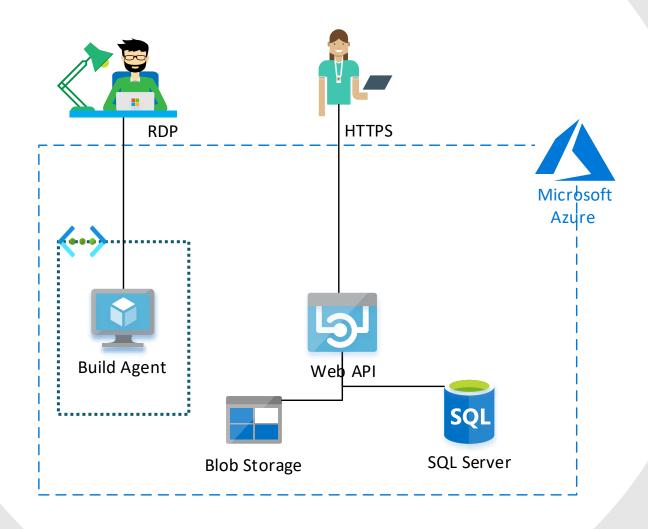
Classification: Training (R5)

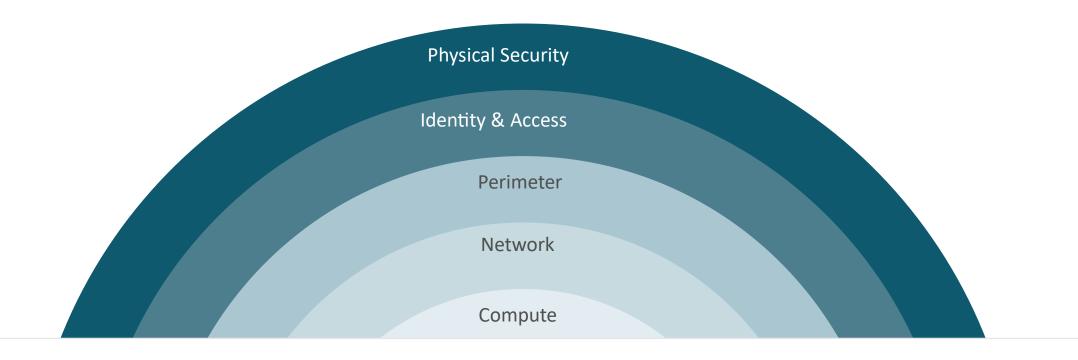
Agenda









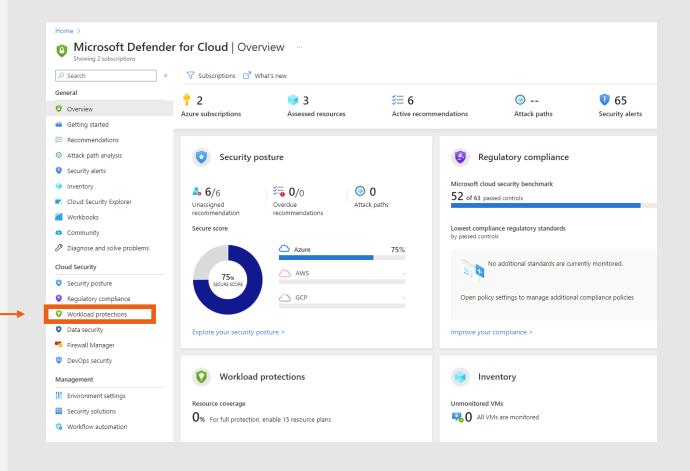


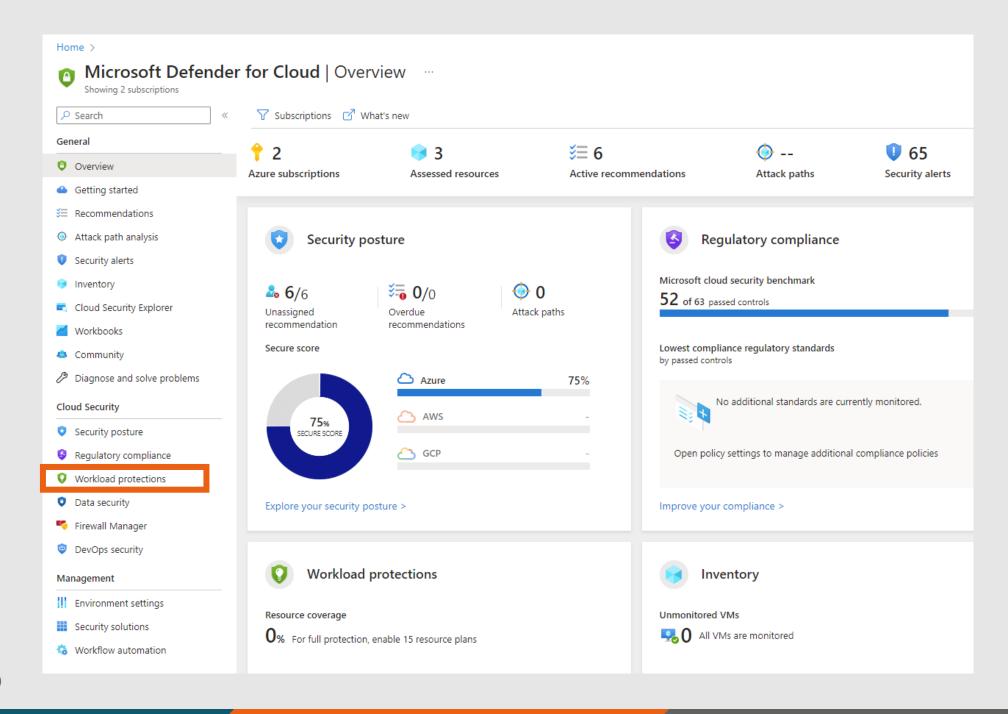
Workload Protection

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

7

- Microsoft Defender for Cloud
 - Regulatory Compliance
 - Security PostureManagement
 - Workload Protection

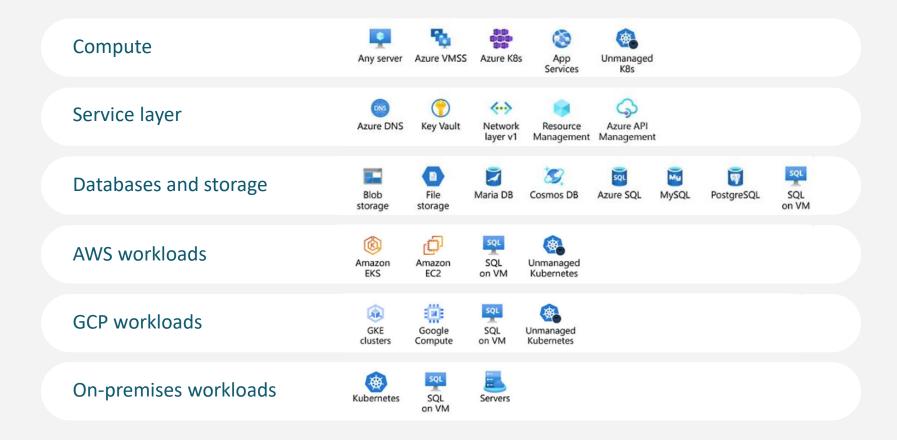




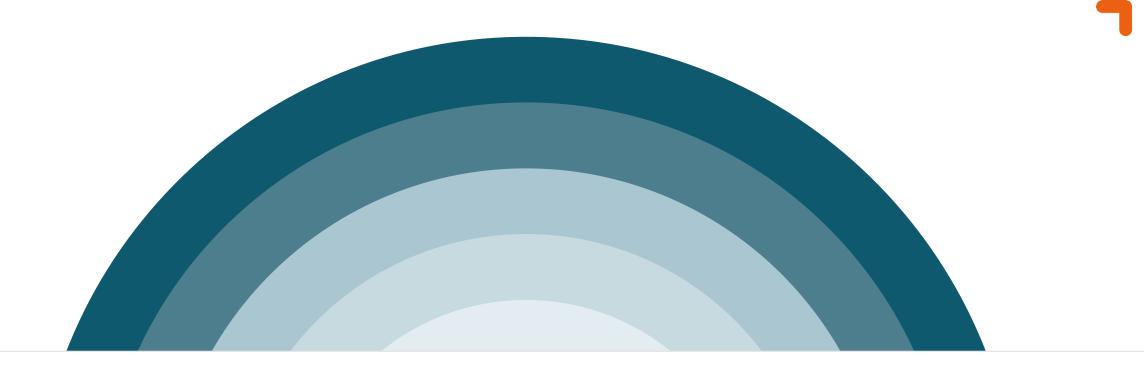
Classification: Training (R5)

Microsoft Defender for Cloud – Workload protection





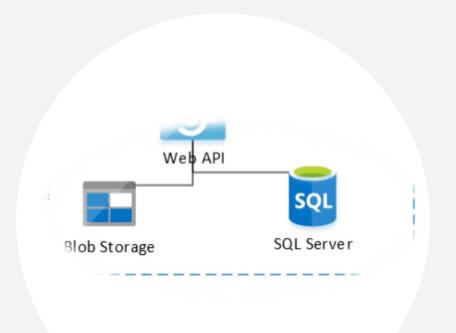
Classification: Training (R5)



Data Security

Data Security

- **T** Encryption
- **¬** Azure services will discuss:
 - Storage Accounts
 - SQL databases



Encryption







Encryption in-transit (TLS)

TLS 1.2 for most services

TLS 1.3 (very) limited available

Encryption at-rest (SSE)

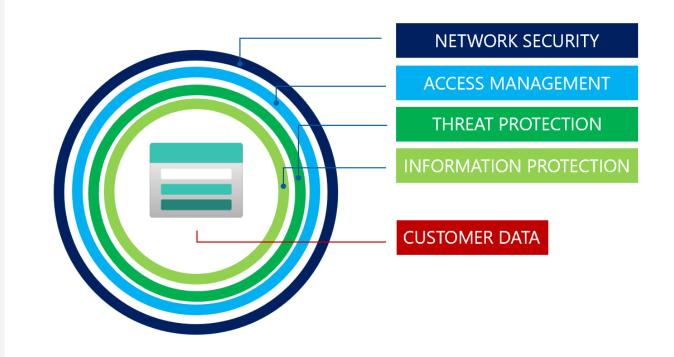
Microsoft Managed Key

Customer Managed Key (BYOK)



Protect your storage account

- Control Network Access
- AAD authentication
- Storage account keys / SAS
- **¬** Follow least privileged principle
- Microsoft Defender for Storage
- Encryption at-rest (SSE)
- Encryption in-transit (TLS)
- Data protection (soft-delete)
- Immutable Blobs



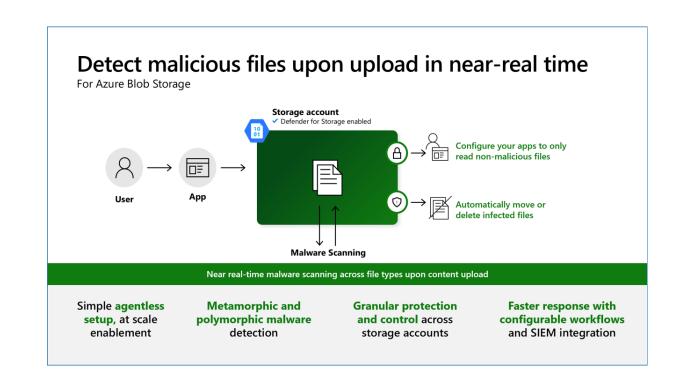
Microsoft Defender for Storage



- **¬** Defender for Storage includes:
 - Activity Monitoring
 - Sensitive data threat detection

(preview feature, new plan only)

Malware Scanning (new plan only)



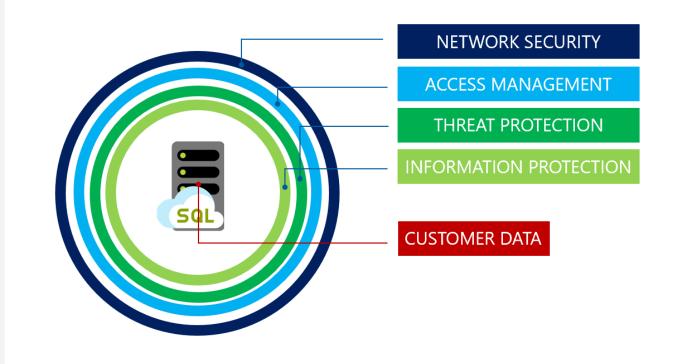
Microsoft Defender for Storage – DEMO



- **¬** Create Srorage Account
 - Activate MS Defender For Storage
 - Upload files
 - Normal file
 - EICAR file
 - See what happens!

Protect your SQL server

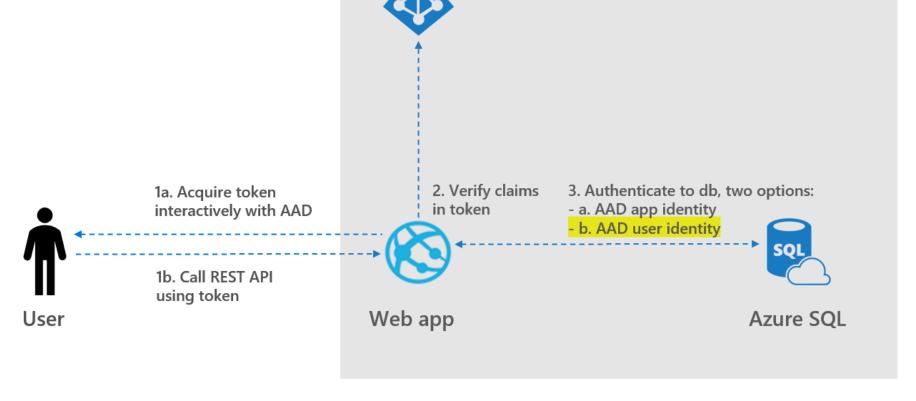
- Control Network Access
- SQL / AAD authentication
- **■** Row Level Security
- **¬** Follow least privileged principle
- Enable Auditing
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud
- Transparent Data Encryption (TDE)
- Transport Layer Security (TLS)
- Always Encrypted
- Dynamic Data Masking



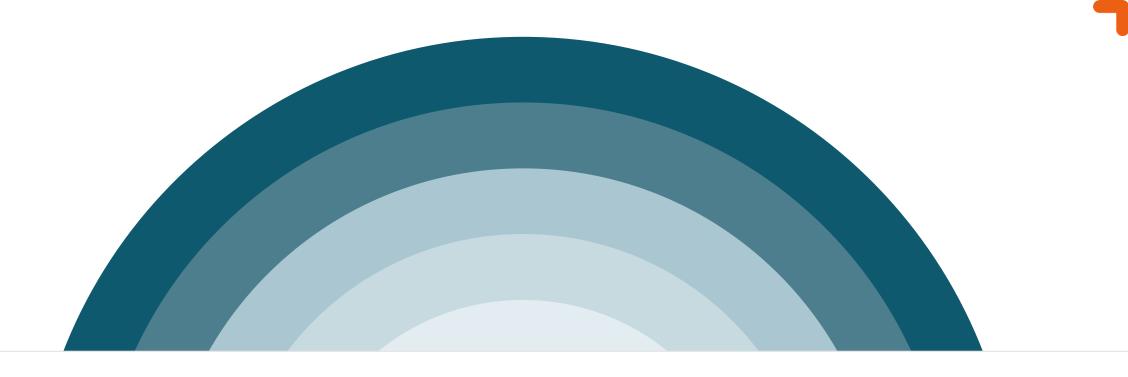
SQL AAD Authentication



- → Central manage database users (AAD)
- Eliminate storing passwords



Azure AD

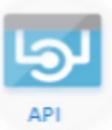


Application Security

Application Security

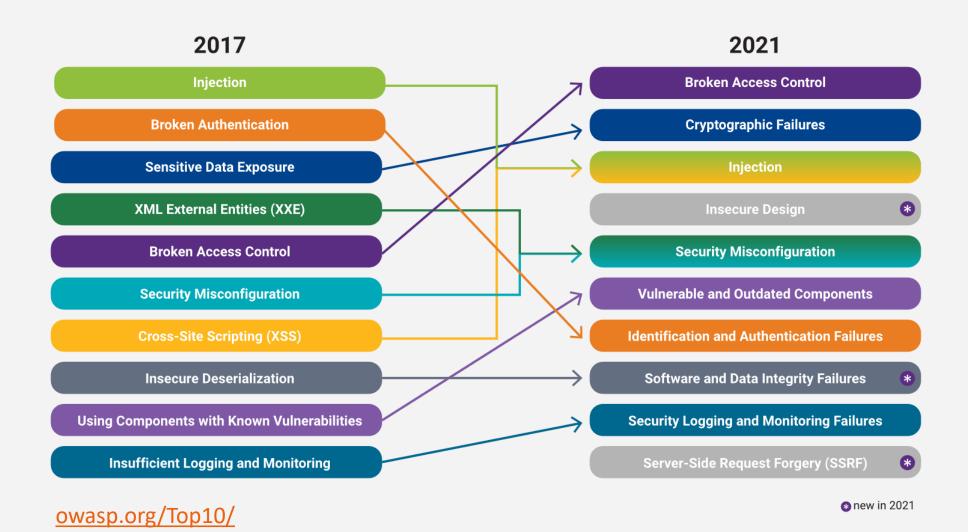


- **1** How can we secure our applications?
 - Address OWASP
 - **¬** Secure Programming
 - Secret Management
 - Hardening of App Services
 - Authentication and Authorization



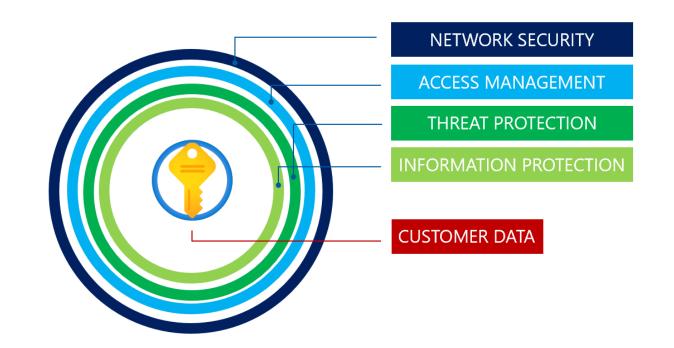
OWASP TOP-10





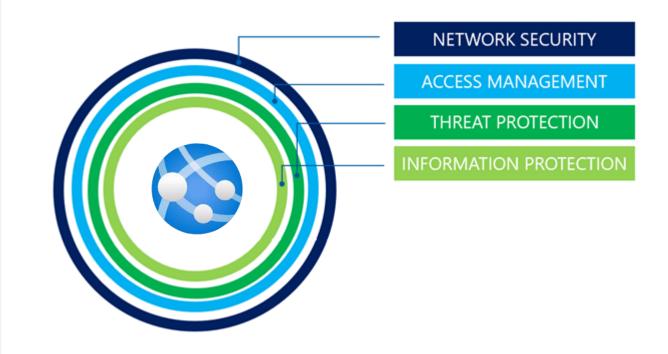
Protect your Key Vault

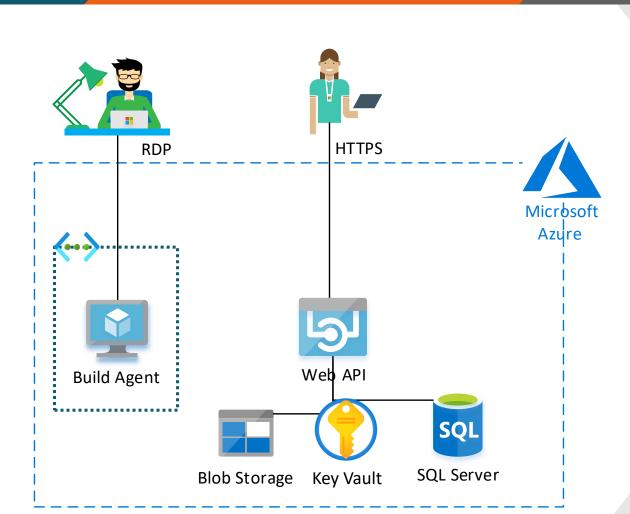
- Control Network Access
- **¬** RBAC authorization
- Follow least privileged principle
- Microsoft Defender for Key Vault
- Encryption at-rest & in-transit
- Data protection (soft-delete & purge protection)

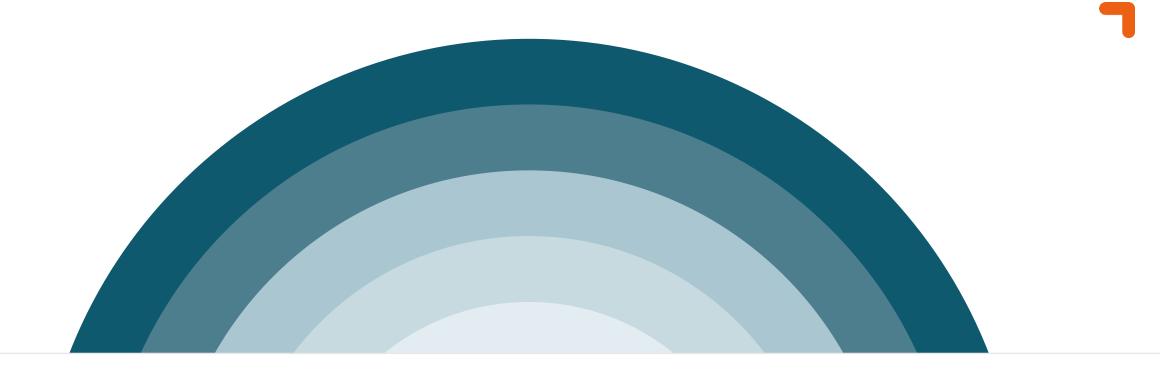


Harden your App Services

- Control Network Access
 - Disable FTP State
 - Disable SCM
- Managed Identity
- **SSO**
- Enable Auditing
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud
- Encryption in-transit (TLS)
- **■** HTTPS only





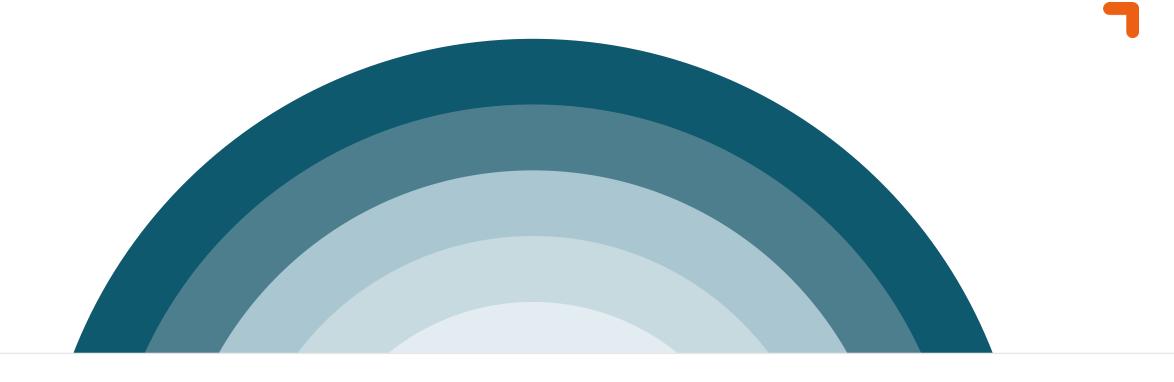


Compute Security

Compute Security

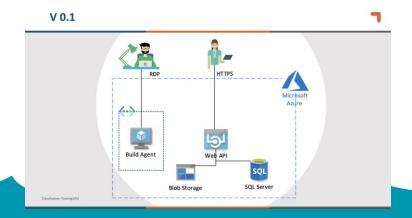
- **¬** Microsoft Defender for Servers
- **¬** VM Endpoint protection
- **¬** Just-in-Time VM access



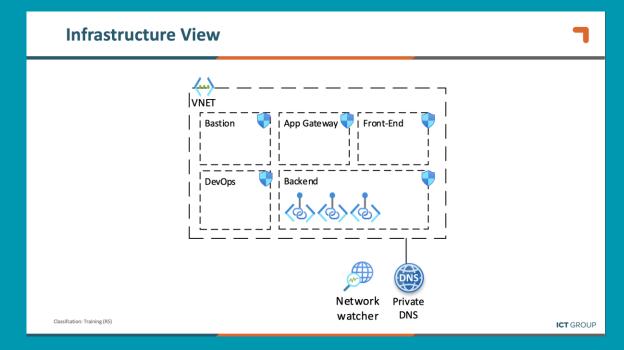


Network Security

Solution

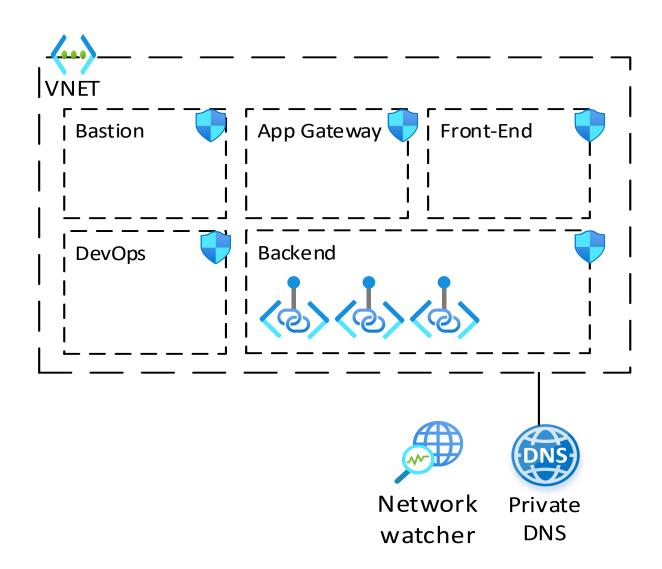


Infrastructure



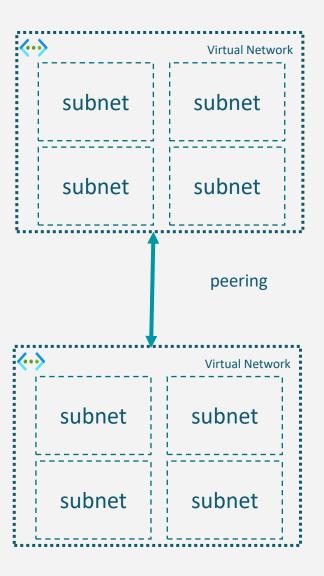
Infrastructure View





Virtual Network

- Subnets
- **¬** VNET Peering
- **¬** Filter network traffic between subnets
 - NSG
 - NVA
- Routing
- Address space / IP planning



Network Security Groups





- **¬** Limit network traffic to resources in a virtual network
- Can be assigned on subnets and Network Interface Cards (NIC)



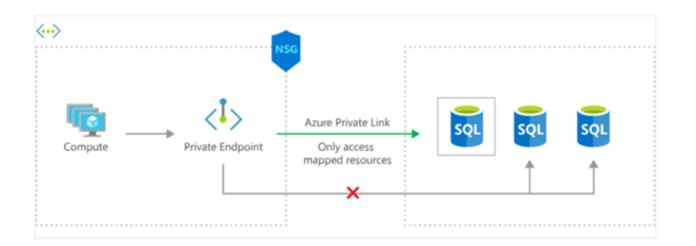


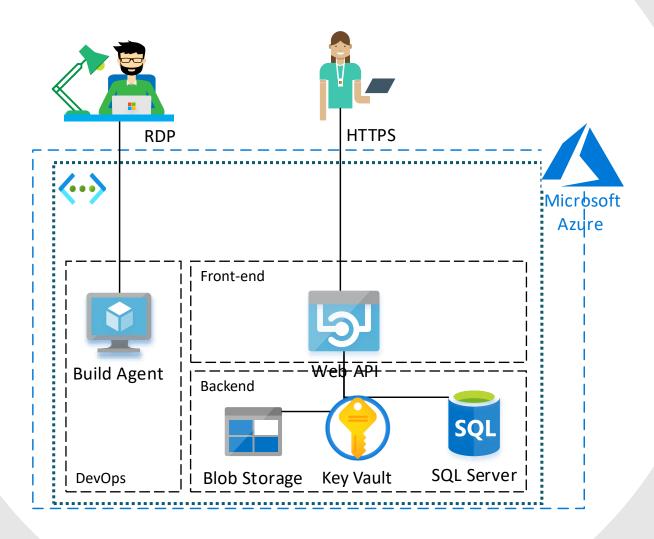
PRIORITY	NAME	PORT	PROTOCOL	SOURCE	DESTINATION	ACTION
65000	AllowVnetOutBound	Any	Any	VirtualNetwork	VirtualNetwork	Allow
65001	AllowInternetOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Internet	Allow
65500	DenyAllOutBound	Any	Any	Any	Any	O Deny

How do Private Endpoints work?



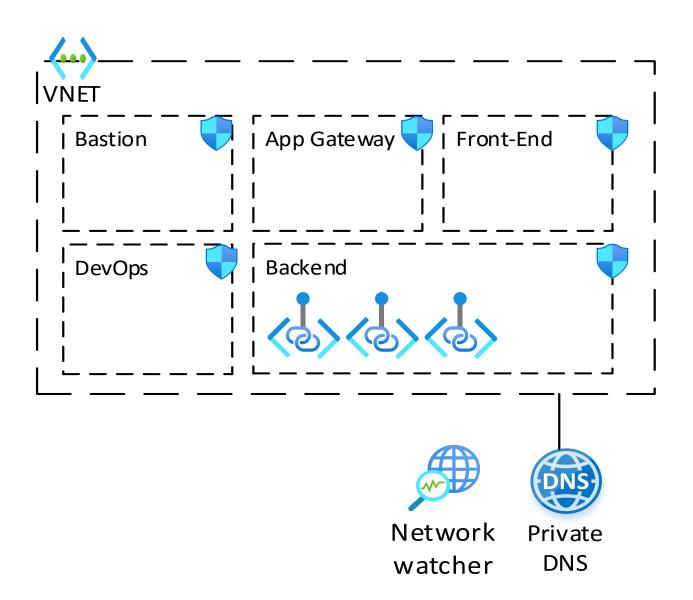
- PE is a special type of NIC that plugs into to VNET
- **¬** PE uses private IP from subnet
- Traffic remains in VNET
- Relies on DNS





Infrastructure View (V 0.3)





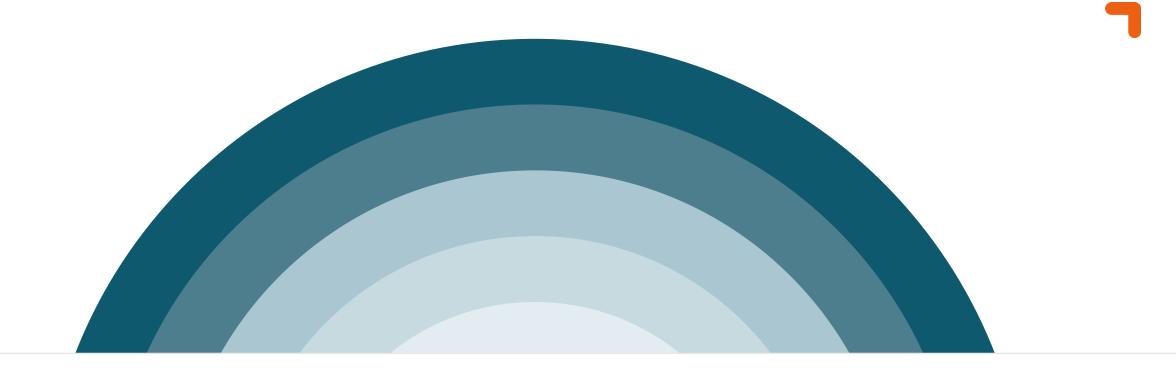


Wait... how can I access my services?

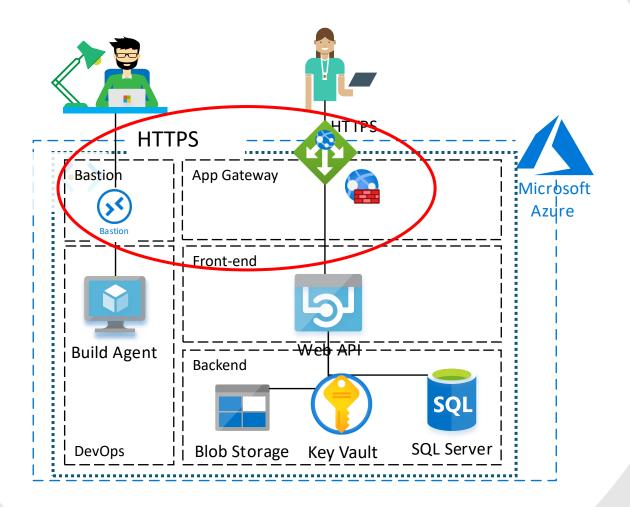


Implications on daily operations

- **¬** Q: How can I deploy from a build agent to my environment?
 - A: Use a self-hosted build agent
 - A2: Temporarily whitelist your azure hosted build agent
- **Q**: How can I access my VM using RDP / SSH?
 - A: VPN
 - A2: Azure Bastion
- **Q**: How can I access resources using Private Endpoints?
 - A: VPN
 - A2: Azure Bastion + steppingstone VM
- **Q**: How can I access resources other resources?
 - A: Add your IP to the firewall whitelist

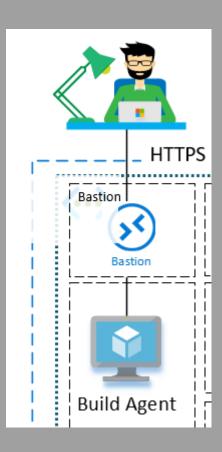


Perimeter Security



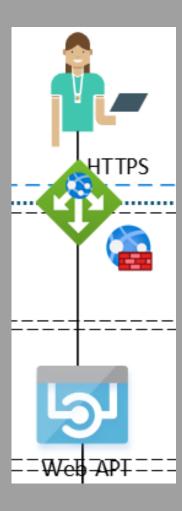
Azure Bastion

- Provide RDP/SSH access via the browser without the need of a public endpoint / IP
- **¬** Reduces attack surface
- Single deployment per virtual network is enough



AGW <-> WAF <-> Web API

- Application Gateway
- with integrated Web Application Firewall



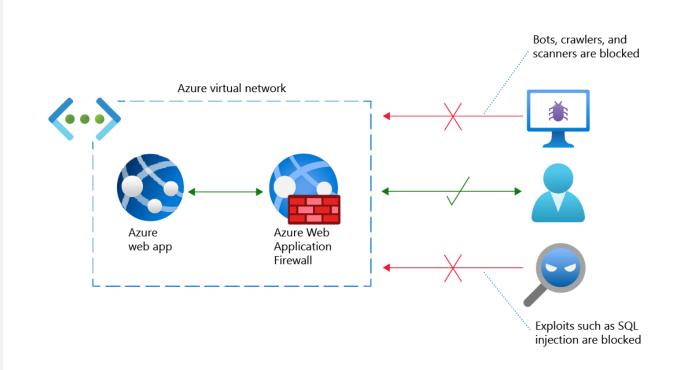
Web Application Firewall (WAF)

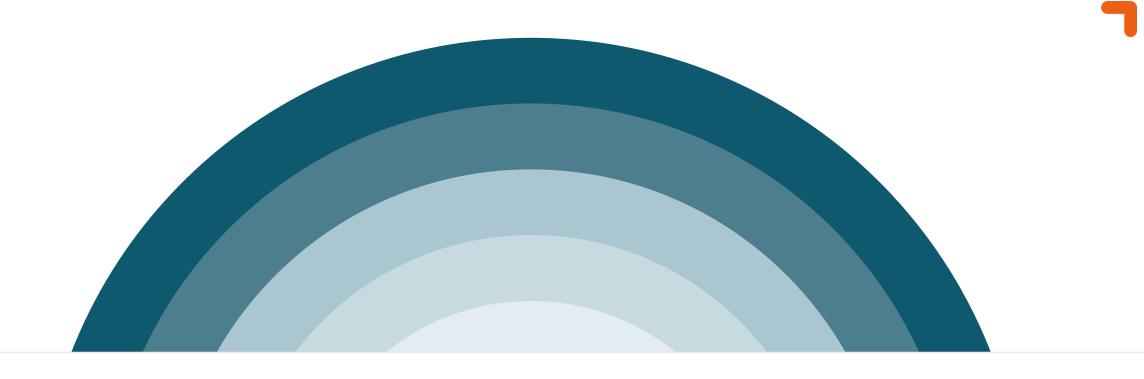


Features:

- Custom Access Control
- Rate Limiting
- Preconfigured managed rules sets
- **¬** OWASP Top 10 protection

What is the difference with Azure Firewall?





Identity and Access

Managed Identity

- Managed Identity
 - System-Assigned Managed Identity
 - **7** Part of resource
 - **¬** Shared life-cycle with parent resource
 - **¬** Linked to 1 resource
 - User-assigned Managed identity
 - **¬** Stand-alone resource
 - Independent life-cycle
 - Can be shared among other resources

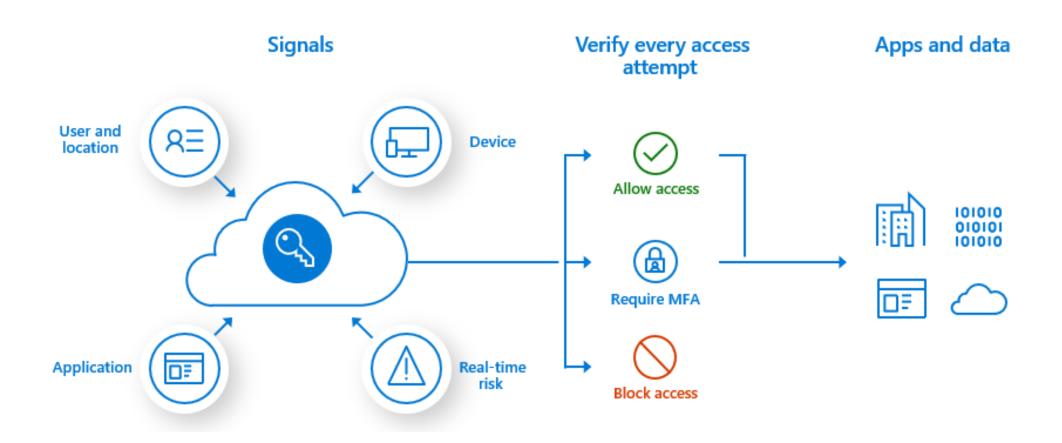
Security principal





Conditional Access



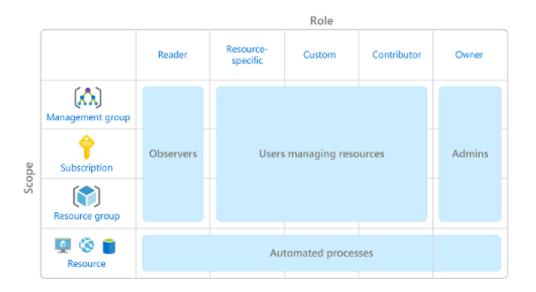


RBAC



Most common Azure roles for Control Plane:

- Owner
- Contributor
- Reader
- **¬** When it comes to the **Data Plane**:
 - Storage Blob Data Reader / Writer / Owner
 - Key Vault Administrator / Key Vault Secret User (etc)
- **¬** Complete list: https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/built-in-roles



ABAC



- Attribute Based Access Control (ABAC)
- Role Assignment conditions based on attributes
- **¬** Why use conditions?
 - Provide more fine-grained access control
 - E.g. Constrain roles an Owner can assign
 - Use attributes that have specific business meaning
 - E.g. use Tag and allow only access to Blob with Tag Value 'Project X'

Role Assignment Conditions – DEMO



■ Assign the Storage Blob Data Reader role only if Blob doesn't c ontain any threats

Add role assignment

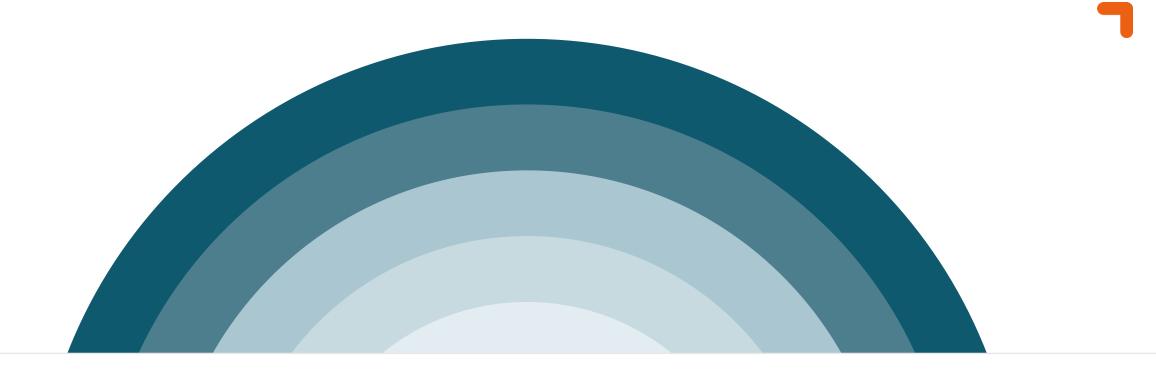
Role Members Conditions (optional) Review + assign

1 Add an optional check to your role assignment to provide more fine-grained access control. <u>Learn more</u>

Selected role

Storage Blob Data Reader

Role assignment conditions



Physical Security

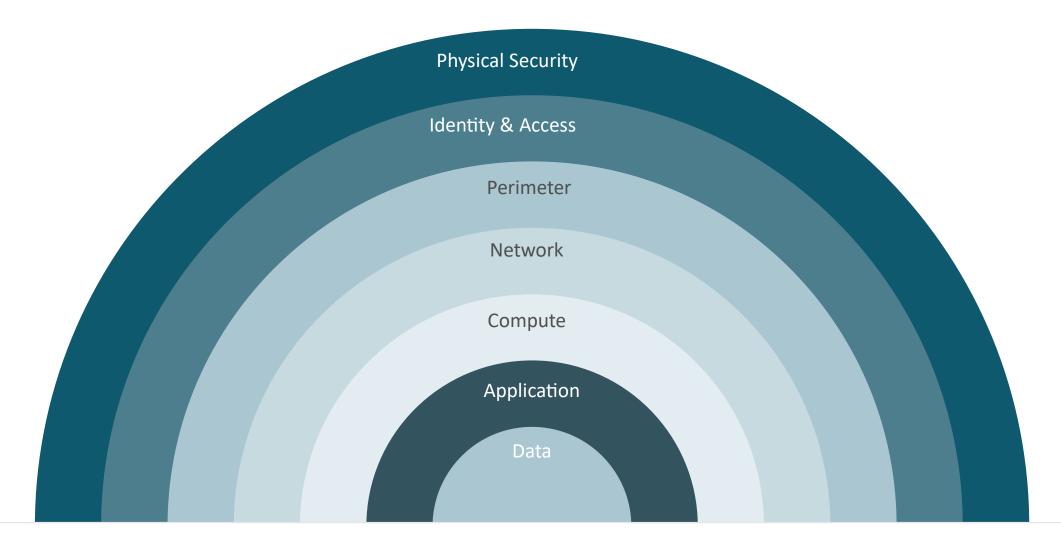




Azure Data Center – Middenmeer (NL)

Wrap-up





Questions & Answers



Final info



- Slides en opname worden vandaag nog gedeeld
- **Tebruari 2024 nieuw webinar**
- Next topic? Waar zou jij over willen leren
- **¬** Feedback? help ons verbeteren!
- Updates over volgend webinar & survey worden gedeeld per mail
- **¬** Volg ons op <u>LinkedIn</u>

Next up!



The end

