

AZ-900T0x

Module 03: Security, privacy, compliance, and trust



Lesson 01: Learning objectives



Module 3 – Learning objectives

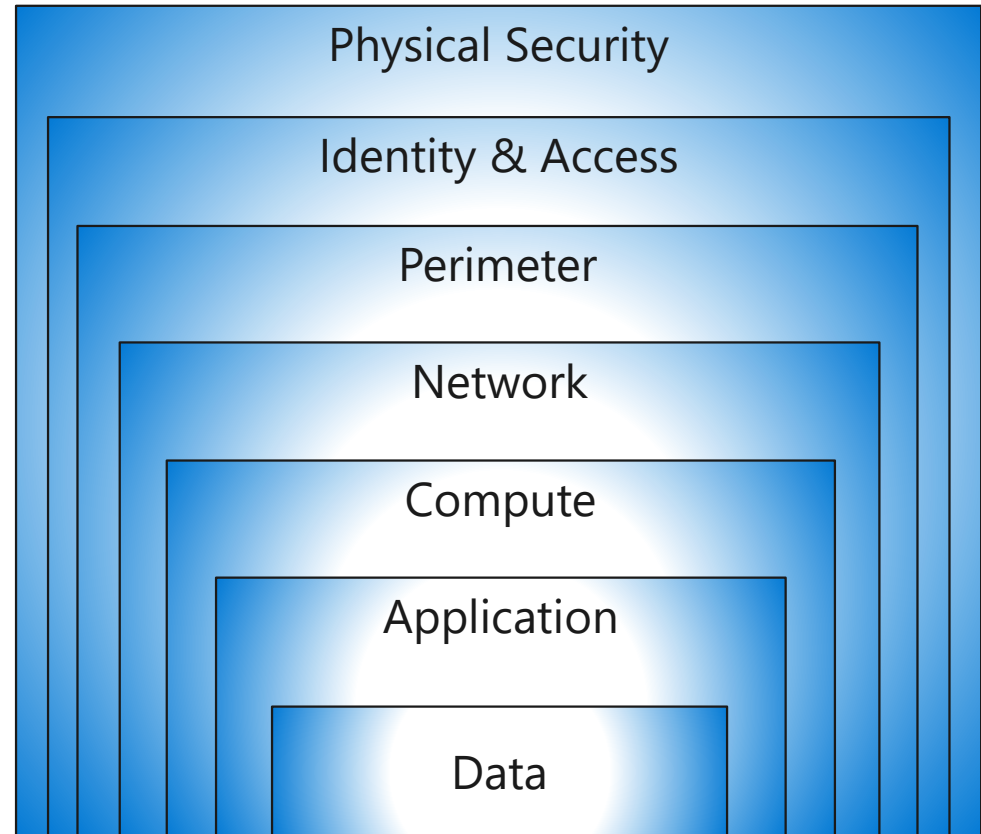
- Understand and describe how to secure network connectivity in Microsoft Azure.
- Understand and describe core Azure identity services.
- Understand and describe security tools and features.
- Understand and describe Azure governance methodologies.
- Understand and describe monitoring and reporting in Azure.
- Understand and describe privacy, compliance, and data protection standards in Azure.

Lesson 02: Securing network connectivity



Defense in depth

- A layered approach to securing computer systems.
- Provides multiple levels of protection.
- Attacks against one layer are isolated from subsequent layers.



Shared security

- Migrating from customer-controlled to cloud-based datacenters shifts the responsibility for security.
- Security becomes a shared concern between cloud providers and customers.

Responsibility	On-Premises	IaaS	PaaS	SaaS
Data governance and Rights Management	Customer	Customer	Customer	Customer
Client endpoints	Customer	Customer	Customer	Customer
Account and access management	Customer	Customer	Customer	Customer
Identity and directory infrastructure	Customer	Customer	Microsoft/ Customer	Microsoft/ Customer
Application	Customer	Customer	Microsoft/ Customer	Microsoft
Network controls	Customer	Customer	Microsoft/ Customer	Microsoft
Operating system	Customer	Customer	Microsoft	Microsoft
Physical hosts	Customer	Microsoft	Microsoft	Microsoft
Physical network	Customer	Microsoft	Microsoft	Microsoft
Physical datacenter	Customer	Microsoft	Microsoft	Microsoft

Azure Firewall

Stateful, managed, Firewall as a Service (FaaS) that grants/ denies server access based on originating IP address, to protect network resources.

- Applies inbound and outbound traffic filtering rules.
 - Built-in high availability.
 - Unrestricted cloud scalability.
 - Uses Azure Monitor logging.
- ✓ Azure Application Gateway also provides a firewall, Web Application Firewall (WAF). WAF provides centralized, inbound protection for your web applications.



Azure Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) protection

DDoS attacks overwhelm and exhaust network resources, making apps slow or unresponsive.

- Sanitizes unwanted network traffic, before it impacts service availability.
- Basic service tier is automatically enabled in Azure.
- Standard service tier adds mitigation capabilities, tuned to protect Azure Virtual Network resources.



Network Security Groups (NSGs)

Filters network traffic to, and from, Azure resources on Azure Virtual Networks.

- Set inbound and outbound rules to filter by source and destination IP address, port, and protocol.
- Add multiple rules, as needed, within subscription limits.
- Azure applies default, baseline, security rules to new NSGs.
- Override default rules with new, higher priority, rules.



Application Security Groups (ASGs)

Provides for the grouping of servers with similar port filtering requirements, and group together servers with similar functions, such as web servers.

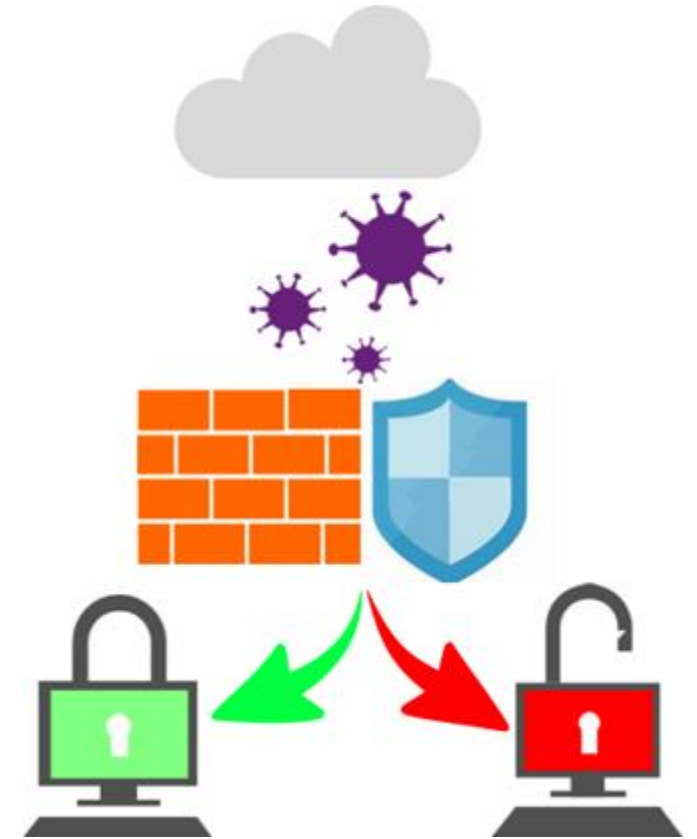
- Allows you to reuse your security policy at scale without manual maintenance of explicit IP addresses.
- Handles the complexity of explicit IP addresses and multiple rule sets, allowing you to focus on your business logic.



Choosing Azure network security solutions

Azure supports combined network security solutions. For example, NSGs with Azure Firewall; Web Application Firewall (WAF) with Azure Firewall.

- **Perimeter layer** protects your networks' boundaries with Azure DDoS Protection and Azure Firewall.
- **Networking layer** only permits traffic to pass between networked resources with Network Security Group (NSG) inbound and outbound rules.



Lesson 03: Core Azure identity services



Authentication and authorization

Two concepts are fundamental to understanding identity and access.

Authentication

- Identifies the person or service seeking access to a resource.
- Requests legitimate access credentials.
- Basis for creating secure identity and access control principles.

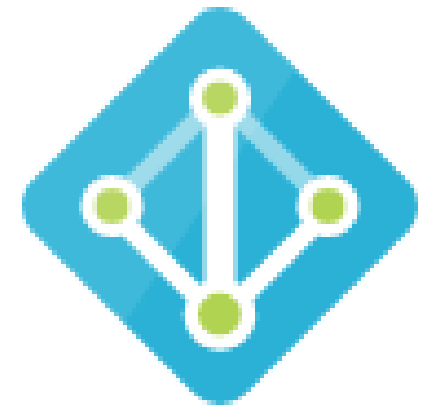
Authorization

- Determines an authenticated person's or service's level of access.
- Defines which data they can access, and what they can do with it.

Azure Active Directory (AD)

Microsoft Azure's cloud-based identity and access management service.

- Authentication (employees sign-in to access resources).
- Single sign-on (SSO).
- Application management.
- Business to Business (B2B).
- Business to Customer (B2C) identity services.
- Device management.



Azure Multi-Factor Authentication

Provides additional security for your identities by requiring two or more elements for full authentication.

- Something you know.
- Something you possess.
- Something you are.

Username
user@example.com

Password



Lesson 04: Security tools and features



Azure Security Center

A monitoring service that provides threat protection across all your Azure, and on-premises, services.

- Provides security recommendations based on your configurations, resources, and networks.
- Monitors security settings across your on-premises and cloud workloads.
- Automatically applies your security policies to any new services you provision.



Azure Security Center usage scenarios

- You can use Security Center in the *Detect*, *Assess*, and *Diagnose* stages of an incident response.



- Use Security Center recommendations to enhance security.

Azure Key Vault

- Stores application secrets in a centralized cloud location, to securely control access permissions, and access logging.
- Secrets management.
- Key management.
- Certificate management.
- Storing secrets backed by hardware security modules (HSMs).



Azure Information Protection (AIP)

Classifies and protects documents, and emails, by applying labels.

- Automatically using rules and conditions defined by administrators.
- Manually, by users.
- By combining automatic and manual methods, guided by recommendations.



Azure Advanced Threat Protection (Azure ATP)

Cloud-based security solution for identifying, detecting, and investigating advanced threats, compromised identities, and malicious insider actions.

- Dedicated **portal** for monitoring and responding to suspicious activity.
- **Sensors** installed directly onto your domain controllers.
- **Cloud service** runs on Azure infrastructure.



Lesson 05: Azure Governance methodologies



Azure Policy

Stay compliant with your corporate standards and service level agreements (SLAs) by using policy definitions to enforce rules and effects for your Azure resources.

- Evaluates and identifies Azure resources that do not comply with your policies.
- Provides built-in policy and initiative definitions, under categories such as Storage, Networking, Compute, Security Center, and Monitoring.

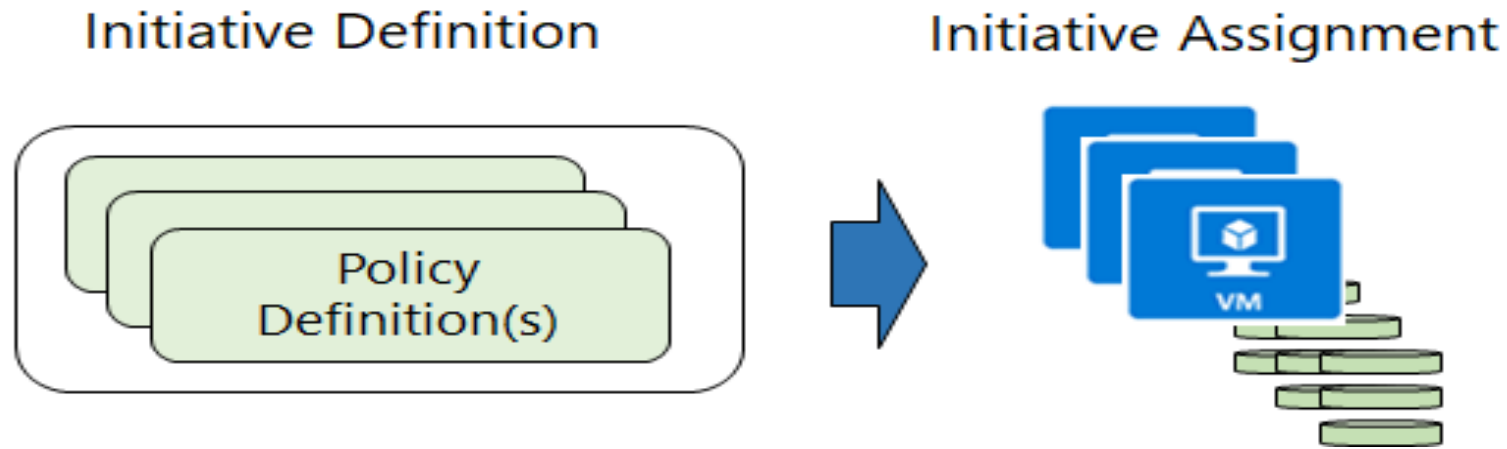


Implementing Azure Policy



- A policy definition expresses what to evaluate and what action to take.
- Implement your policy definition by assigning it to a group of resources.
- Review the results. Results are either compliant or non-compliant.

Policy Initiatives

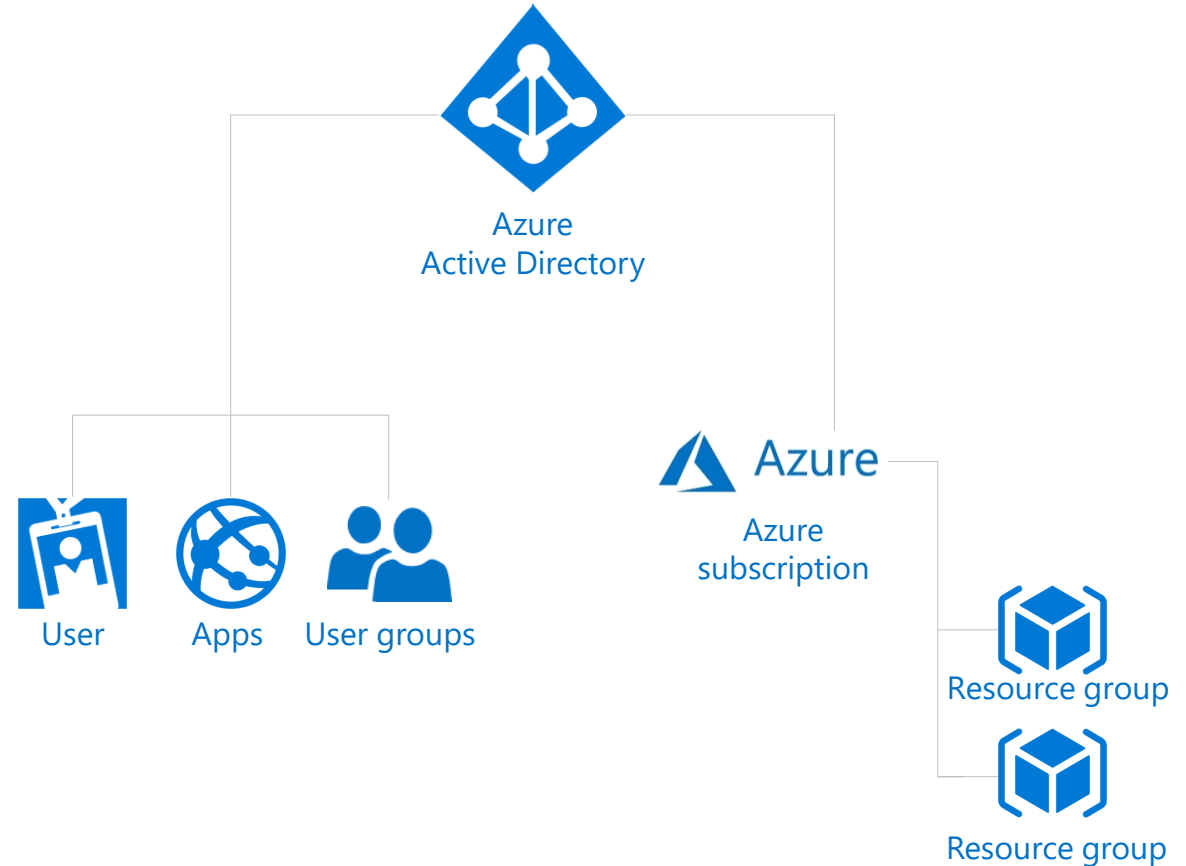


Policy Initiatives work with Azure Policies

- **Initiative definitions** group multiple policy definitions into a single unit, to track compliance at a higher scope. For example, one initiative can monitor all your Azure Security Center recommendations.
- **Initiative assignments** are assigned to a specific scope and reduce the need to make an initiative definition for each scope.

Role-based access control (RBAC)

- Fine-grained access management
- Segregate duties within your team and grant only the amount of access to users that they need to perform their jobs.
- Enables allowing or disallowing access to the Azure portal, and controlling access to resources.



Resource locks

Lock Types	Read	Update	Delete
CanNotDelete	Yes	Yes	No
ReadOnly	Yes	No	No

- Protect your Azure resources from accidental deletion or modification.
- Manage locks at subscription, resource group, or individual resource levels within Azure Portal.

Azure Blueprints

Create reusable environment definitions that can recreate your Azure resources and apply your policies instantly.

- Help audit and trace your deployments, and maintain compliance using built-in tools and artifacts.
- Associate blueprints with specific Azure DevOps build artifacts, and release pipelines, for rigorous tracking.



Subscription Governance

There are mainly three aspects to consider in relation to creating and managing subscriptions.

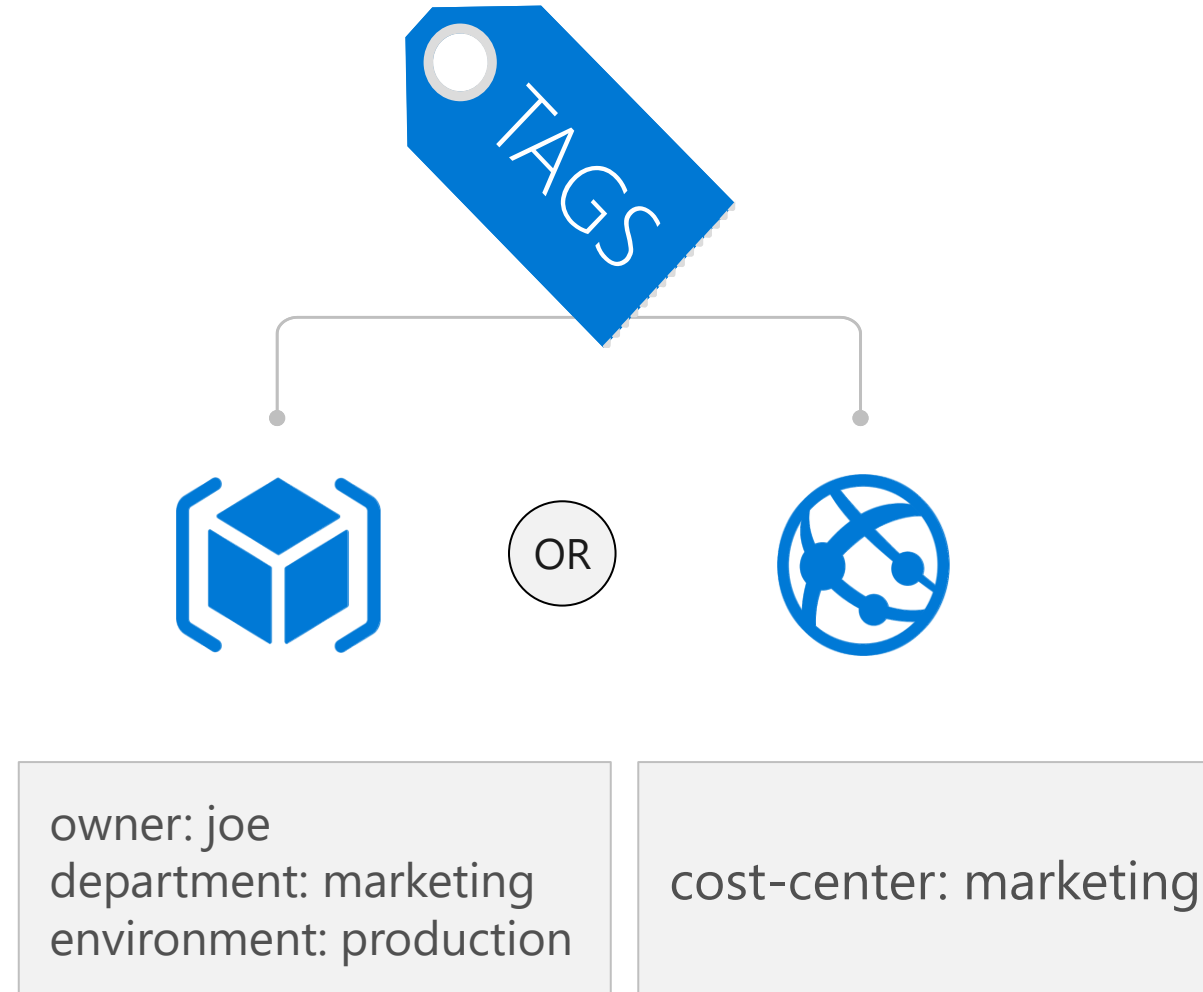
- **Billing.** Reports and chargeback can be generated per subscriptions
- **Access Control.** A subscription is a deployment boundary for Azure resources and can set up role-based access control.
- **Subscription Limits.** Subscriptions are also bound to some hard limitations. If there is a need to go over those limits, then additional subscriptions may be needed. If you hit a hard limit, there is no flexibility.

Lesson 06: Monitoring and reporting in Azure



Tags

- Provides metadata for your Azure resources.
- Logically organizes resources into a taxonomy.
- Consists of a name-value pair.
- Very useful for rolling up billing information.



Azure Monitor

Collect, analyze, and act on telemetry from cloud and on-premises environments, to maximize your applications' availability and performance.

- Starts collecting data as soon as you create an Azure subscription and add resources.
- **Activity Logs** record all resource creation and modification events.
- **Metrics** measure resource performance and consumption.
- Add an Azure monitor agent to collect operational data for a resource.



Azure Service Health

Evaluate the impact of Azure service issues with personalized guidance and support, notifications, and issue resolution updates.

Components of Azure service health :

- **Azure Status** provides a global overview Azure services' state of health.
- **Service Health** has a customizable dashboard for tracking the state of services in the regions you use.
- **Azure Resource Health** can diagnose and obtain support for Azure service issues affecting your resources.



Monitoring applications and services

Integrate Azure Monitor with other Azure services to improve your data monitoring capabilities and gain better insights into your operations.

Analyze	Use variants of Azure Monitor for resources (containers, virtual machines, etc.), with Azure Application Insights for applications.
Respond	Azure Alerts can respond proactively to critical conditions identified in your monitor data and use Auto-scale with Azure Monitor Metrics.
Visualize	Use Azure Monitor data to create interactive visualizations, charts, and tables with Power BI.
Integrate	Integrate Azure Monitor with other systems to build customized solutions to suit your needs and requirements.

Lesson 07: Privacy, compliance, and data protection standards



Compliance Terms and Requirements

Microsoft provides the most comprehensive set of compliance offerings (including certifications and attestations) of any cloud service provider. Some compliance offerings include.

CJIS (Criminal Justice Information Services)	HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)
CSA STAR Certification	ISO/IEC 27018
General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)	National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

Microsoft privacy statement

Provides openness and honesty about how Microsoft handles the user data collected from its products and services.

The Microsoft privacy statement explains:

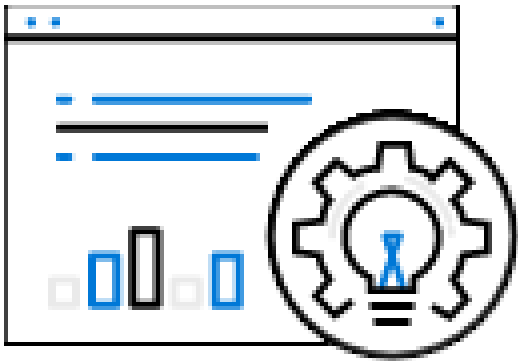
- What data Microsoft processes.
- How Microsoft processes it.
- What purposes the data is used for.



Trust Center

Learn about security, privacy, compliance, policies, features, and practices across Microsoft's cloud products.

The Trust Center website provides :



- In-depth, expert information.
- Curated lists of recommended resources, arranged by topic.
- Role-specific information for business managers, administrators, engineers, risk assessors, privacy officers, and legal teams.

Service Trust Portal (STP)

A Trust Center companion website for compliance-related publications about Microsoft cloud services. Hosts the Compliance Manager service.

Use STP to access :

- Audit reports across Microsoft cloud services.
- Guides to using Microsoft cloud services for regulatory compliance.
- Publications about trust, and how Microsoft cloud services protect your data.

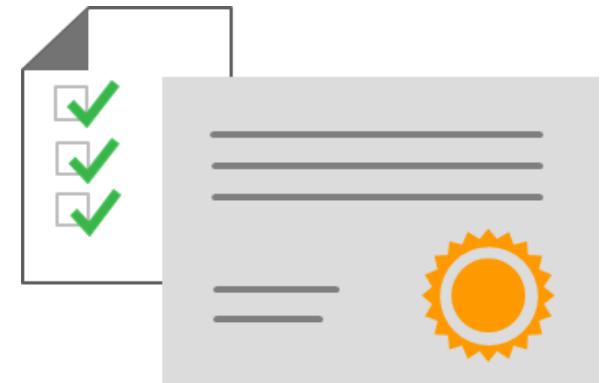


Compliance Manager

Workflow-based, risk assessment tool in Trust Portal that supports your organization's regulatory compliance activities.

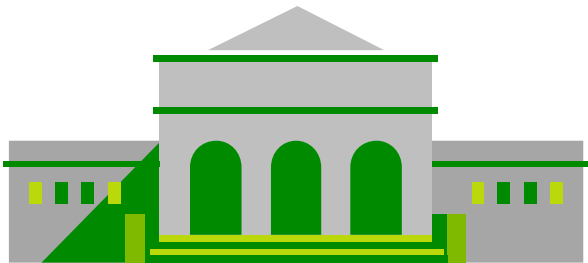
Compliance Manager features :

- Assign, track, and verify your compliance and assessment-related activities.
- Provides a score by evaluating your compliance status.
- Stores and manages your compliance-related artifacts in a secure digital repository.



Azure Government services

Meets the security and compliance needs of US federal agencies, state and local governments, and their solution providers.



Azure Government :

- Separate instance of Azure.
- Physically isolated from non-US government deployments.
- Accessible only to screened, authorized personnel.

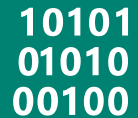
Examples of compliant standards : FedRAMP, NIST 800.171 (DIB), ITAR, IRS 1075, DoD L2, L4 & L5, and CJIS.

Azure China 21Vianet

China's first foreign public cloud service provider, in compliance with government regulations.



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Azure China 21Vianet features:

- Physically separated instance of Azure cloud services, located in China.
- Operated by 21Vianet (Azure China 21Vianet).

Lesson 08: Module review questions

