

SQL Moderation Hack

Secure Your Data with Azure SQL DB Labs Step-by-step

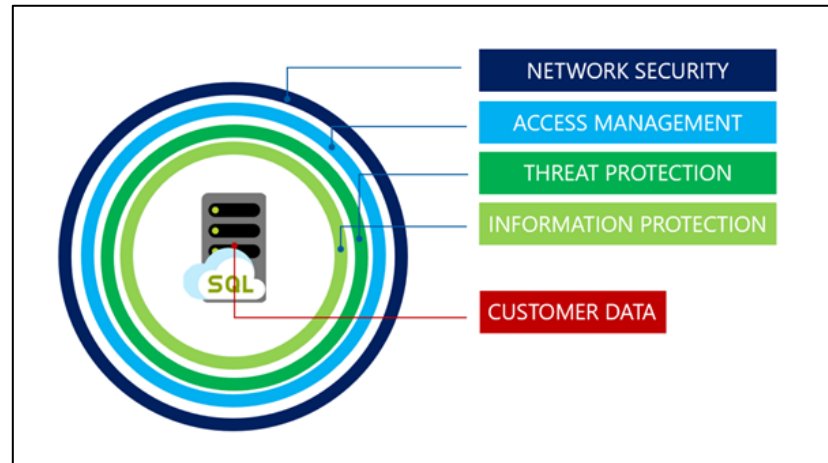
V5.0

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1. Introduction

This hands-on lab will introduce you to the layered security model available when running databases in Azure. The activities within this hands-on lab will progress from the outer security layers that protect the perimeter of Azure SQL through to the inner layers that protect the information contained within the data.



Because SQL Managed Instance always runs in a private network the Network Security layer has already been implemented at the vNet level. Equally we have already defined and implemented Azure AD and SQL Server logins, roles and permissions so the Access Management tier has also been pre-built.

So this lab will focus on the Threat Protection, Information Protection and Customer Data layers of the security model and how these are implemented in Azure SQL Managed Instance through:

- Using Data Discovery & Classification
- Azure Defender for SQL
 - Vulnerability Assessment
 - Advanced Threat Protection

2. Azure SQL Database & Team VM Login Details

All the labs run against the TEAMXX_TenantDataDb that you migrated earlier using either SQL Server Management Studio or the Azure Portal.

Your Win10 VM (vm-TEAMXX) login credentials are also a member of SQL Server sysadmin role.

Username	localhost\DemoUser
Password	Demo@pass1234567

The Azure Portal credentials are those that your proctor will supply.

3. LAB 1: Data Discovery & Classification

Data Discovery & Classification

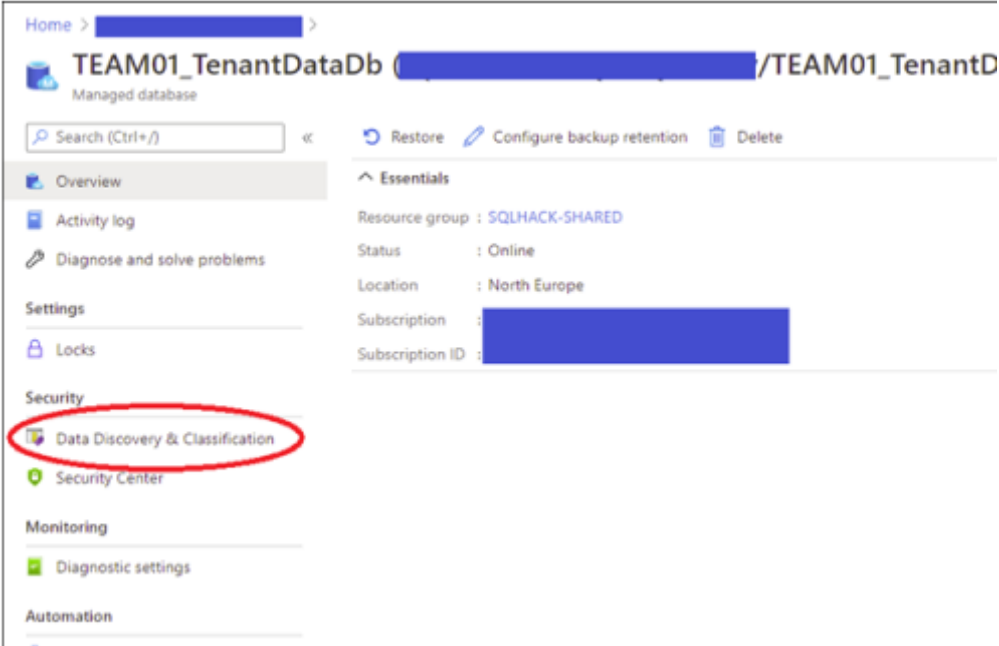
Data Discovery & Classification is a built-in capability for discovering, classifying, labelling and protecting sensitive data in databases. It can be used to support many use cases including financial, healthcare, personally identifiable (PII) data and help meet data privacy standards and regulatory compliance.

More information on Data Discovery & Classification can be found here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/data-discovery-and-classification-overview>

Viewing Data Classification Recommendations

Whenever a database is deployed or schema changes are made to an existing database, the Data Discovery & Classification engine automatically performs a scan to identify columns that may potentially contain sensitive data.

Narrative	Screenshot/Code	Notes
<p>1. Within the Azure Portal navigate to the shared Azure SQL Managed Instance screen. Scroll down to the list of databases and click on your teams TEAMXX_TenantDataDb database.</p>		
<p>2. On the blade on the left, under the Security section click “Data Discovery & Classification”</p>	 <p>The screenshot shows the Azure Portal interface for a managed database named 'TEAM01_TenantDataDb'. The left-hand navigation pane is visible, with the 'Security' section expanded. The 'Data Discovery & Classification' option is highlighted with a red circle. The right-hand pane shows the 'Essentials' section with details like 'Resource group: SQLHACK-SHARED', 'Status: Online', 'Location: North Europe', 'Subscription: [redacted]', and 'Subscription ID: [redacted]'.</p>	

The Data Discovery and Classification **Overview** shows that no data classifications have been made but based on the automatic classification scan there are a number of potential data classification recommendations as shown at the top of the report:

3. Click the blue information bar (highlighted in yellow) to view the data classification recommendations

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface for the 'SQLDB-team-01 (azuresqlserver-team-01/SQLDB-team-01)' resource. The left-hand navigation pane lists various services, with 'Data Discovery & Classification' selected. The main content area shows the 'Overview' tab, which includes a summary of data classification status. A blue information bar at the top indicates 'We have found 15 columns with classification recommendations'. Below this, the 'Overview' section shows three key metrics: 'Classified columns' (0), 'Tables containing sensitive data' (0), and 'Unique information types' (0). Two donut charts, 'Label distribution' and 'Information type distribution', both show 0 columns. The 'Classification' tab is also visible but not selected.

Microsoft Azure

Home > sql-hack-team-01 > SQLDB-team-01 (azuresqlserver-team-01/SQLDB-team-01)

SQLDB-team-01 (azuresqlserver-team-01/SQLDB-team-01) | Data Discovery & Classification

SQL database

Search (Ctrl+ /)

Export Configure Feedback

We have found 15 columns with classification recommendations →

SQL Data Classification provides manual labeling via T-SQL commands. For advanced classification capabilities, use [Azure Purview](#).

Overview Classification

Classified columns 0

Tables containing sensitive data 0

Unique information types 0

Label distribution

Information type distribution

0 COLUMNS

0 COLUMNS

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The recommendations show the name of the schema, table and column with intelligent information type classification and sensitivity recommendations.

As can be seen the **Customer** table in the **SalesLT** schema contains the columns **FirstName** and **LastName**. The initial data classification scan has identified that the **Information type** of these columns from a data classification perspective is **Name** and the **Sensitivity Label** for these columns is recommended to be **Confidential – GDPR**.

Microsoft Azure portal interface showing the Data Discovery & Classification section for a SQL database. The interface displays 15 columns with classification recommendations. The 'Classification' tab is active, showing a table with columns: Schema, Table, Column, Information type, and Sensitivity label. The table lists recommendations for the SalesLT schema, Customer table, including columns like FirstName, LastName, EmailAddress, and Phone, all classified as 'Name' or 'Contact Info' with a 'Confidential - GDPR' sensitivity label.

	Schema	Table	Column	Information type	Sensitivity label
<input type="checkbox"/>	SalesLT	Customer	FirstName	Name	Confidential - GDPR
<input type="checkbox"/>	SalesLT	Customer	LastName	Name	Confidential - GDPR
<input type="checkbox"/>	SalesLT	Customer	EmailAddress	Contact Info	Confidential
<input type="checkbox"/>	SalesLT	Customer	Phone	Contact Info	Confidential

4. Select the **FirstName** and **LastName** classification recommendations by selecting the recommendation rows, click **Accept selected recommendations** and then click **Save**.

5. Click the **Overview** tab on the Data Discovery & Classification report to look at the saved data classifications.

There are now two columns classified from the Customer table with the information type of **Name** and the sensitivity label **Confidential – GDPR**.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface for a SQL database. The 'Data Discovery & Classification' section is open, and the 'Classification' tab is selected. A banner indicates that SQL Data Classification provides manual labeling via T-SQL commands. Below this, the 'Overview' and 'Classification' tabs are visible, with 'Classification' being the active tab. A summary bar shows '15 columns with classification recommendations'. Below this, there are buttons for 'Accept selected recommendations', 'Dismiss selected recommendations', and a checkbox for 'Show dismissed recommendations'. A table lists the columns with their classification details:

Select	Schema	Table	Column	Information type	Sensitivity label
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SalesLT	Customer	FirstName	Name	Confidential - GDPR
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SalesLT	Customer	LastName	Name	Confidential - GDPR
<input type="checkbox"/>	SalesLT	Customer	EmailAddress	Contact Info	Confidential

Now let's add a custom data classification which is not based on the auto recommendations.

6. Switch back to the **Classification** tab at the top of the report click **" + Add classification "**.

Save Discard + Add classification Feedback

SQL Data Classification provides manual labeling via T-SQL commands. For advanced classification capabilities, use [Azure Purview](#).

Overview Classification

2 classified columns

Schema: 1 selected Table: 1 selected Filter by column

Schema	Table	Column
SalesLT	Customer	LastName
SalesLT	Customer	FirstName

7. On the **Add Classification** blade on the far right of the screen set the following values and then click **Add Classification** and then **Save** to save your new classification.

8. Click the **Overview** tab to look at the saved data classifications.

Schema name:	SalesLT
Table name:	Product
Column name:	ListPrice
Information type:	Financial
Sensitivity Label:	Highly Confidential
<i>Click</i>	Add Classification
<i>Click</i>	Save

Add classification ×

Schema name *

SalesLT

Table name *

Product

Column name *

ListPrice (money)

Information type

Financial

Sensitivity label

Highly Confidential

Add classification

Cancel

<p>9. Open SQL Server Management Studio, connect to the shared SQL Managed Instance and open a new TSQL query window connected to your TEAMXX_TenantDataDb database</p> <p>10. Run the SELECT statements opposite against your TEAMXX_TenantDataDb database.</p>	<pre>-- 1 Data Discovery & Classification SELECT c.FirstName ,c.LastName ,c.* FROM SalesLT.Customer c; SELECT p.ListPrice FROM SalesLT.Product p;</pre>	
<p>Nothing out of the ordinary happens - two simple result sets should be returned containing the FirstName, LastName and ListPrice columns.</p>	<p><i>REMEMBER: Data Discovery and Classification is not a security mechanism – it's a data tagging and management tool.</i></p>	

4. LAB 2 Part 1: Azure Defender for SQL – Vulnerability Assessment

When provisioning an Azure SQL Managed Instance or an Azure SQL Database logical server there is the option to enable the security feature Azure Defender for SQL.

This security feature offers two security components:

- Vulnerability Assessments
- Advanced Threat Protection

This first part of the lab will focus on Vulnerability Assessments, Part 2 will deal with Advanced Threat Protection.

Vulnerability Assessment

A Vulnerability Assessment is an output position (or report) from a vulnerability scan.

A Vulnerability Assessment scan is the application of SQL Server best practices based on a rules engine, the goal being to improve the security posture of your Azure SQL Managed Instance or Azure SQL Database. The first scan will produce the initial vulnerability scan baseline. The first scan happens automatically once a database is deployed.

More details on Azure SQL vulnerability assessments can be found here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/sql-vulnerability-assessment>

Narrative	Screenshot/Code	Notes
1. In the Azure portal navigate to the shared SQL Managed Instance.		
2. Scroll down the Overview screen until you see the list of databases and click on your TEAMXX_TenantData DB database.		

3. In the **TEAMXX_TenantData DB** database screen. On the left hand blade click **Microsoft Defender for Cloud** in the Security section

4. Scroll down the screen to the bottom and click the “**View additional findings in Vulnerability Assessment >**” link

Home > sqlhackmi-4i72fqxeg42dy > TEAM01_TenantDataDb (sqlhackmi-4i72fqxeg42dy/TEAM01_TenantDataDb)

TEAM01_TenantDataDb (sqlhackmi-4i72fqxeg42dy/TEAM01_TenantDataDb) | Microsoft Defender for Cloud ...

Managed database

Search (Ctrl+/) <<

Overview

Activity log

Diagnose and solve problems

Settings

Locks

Security

Data Discovery & Classification

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Monitoring

D diagnostic settings

Automation

Tasks (preview)

Export template

Support + troubleshooting

Resource health

New Support Request

Recommendations

Defender for Cloud continuously monitors the configuration of your SQL Servers to identify potential security vulnerabilities and recommends actions to mitigate them.

✓
✓
✓

No recommendations to display

There are no security recommendations for this resource

[View all recommendations in Defender for Cloud](#)

Security incidents and alerts

Defender for Cloud uses advanced analytics and global threat intelligence to alert you to malicious activity. Alerts displayed below are from the past 21 days.

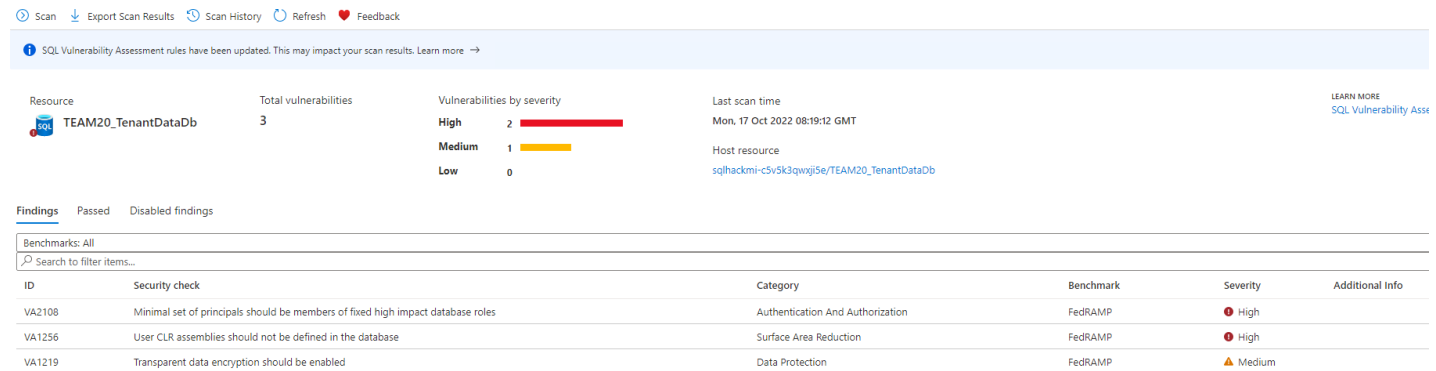
[Check for alerts on this resource in Microsoft Defender for Cloud >](#)

Vulnerability assessment findings

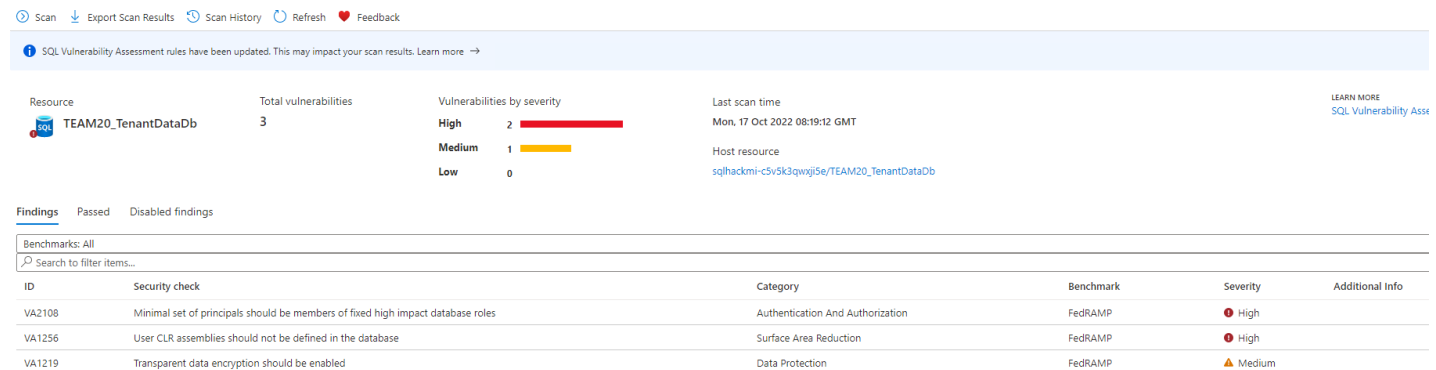
ID	Security Check	Applies to	Severity
No results			
View additional findings in Vulnerability Assessment >			

The “Vulnerability Assessment” page can be used to run a scan, view scan history and will show the number of checks that have been passed and failed for the last scan with failed checks listed in the table below.

- Run a scan if prompted to do so which should only take a few minutes.



- Review the lists of passed and failed checks. Notice that the report is specific to database you ran the scan for but does also include events against the system database and therefore flag server configuration issues.



<p>7. In the Findings tab, which lists the failed checks, click on finding:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>ID</th><th>Security Check</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VA1256</td><td>User CLR assemblies should not be defined in the database</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	ID	Security Check	VA1256	User CLR assemblies should not be defined in the database								
ID	Security Check												
VA1256	User CLR assemblies should not be defined in the database												
<p>8. Note the detailed report lists the rule's details, the offending CLR's and a remediation script to remove them.</p> <p>However, because these 2 CLR's are an integral part of our migrated legacy application we need to keep them.</p> <p>But equally we don't want them to be continuously flagged as an issue in the Vulnerability Assessment reports. To do this we can add exceptions to the Vulnerability Assessment's "baseline" position.</p>	<div> <div> <h3>VA1256 - User CLR assemblies should not be defined in the database ...</h3> <div> <div>Severity High</div> <div>Status Unhealthy</div> <div>Scan time 10/17/2022</div> </div> <div> <div>Description</div> <p>CLR assemblies can be used to execute arbitrary code on SQL Server process. This rule checks that there are no user-defined CLR assemblies in the database</p> <div>Impact</div> <p>Using CLR assemblies can bring a security flaw to the SQL Server instance and to all other network resources accessible from it</p> <div>Benchmark</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FedRAMP </div> <div> <div>Remediation</div> <p>Drop assemblies from the affected databases</p> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td><code>DROP ASSEMBLY [CLRUFDS]</code></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td><code>DROP ASSEMBLY [Database1]</code></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> Exercise standard precautions when using the suggested remediation script on production environments</p> <div>Query and results ⓘ</div> <table> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td><code>SELECT name AS [Assembly] FROM sys.assemblies WHERE is_user_defined != 0</code></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <div> <div>Add all results as baseline</div> <div>Remove all from baseline</div> </div> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Status</th> <th>Assembly</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Not in Baseline</td> <td>Database1</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Not in Baseline</td> <td>CLRUFDS</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> </div>	1	<code>DROP ASSEMBLY [CLRUFDS]</code>	2	<code>DROP ASSEMBLY [Database1]</code>	1	<code>SELECT name AS [Assembly] FROM sys.assemblies WHERE is_user_defined != 0</code>	Status	Assembly	Not in Baseline	Database1	Not in Baseline	CLRUFDS
1	<code>DROP ASSEMBLY [CLRUFDS]</code>												
2	<code>DROP ASSEMBLY [Database1]</code>												
1	<code>SELECT name AS [Assembly] FROM sys.assemblies WHERE is_user_defined != 0</code>												
Status	Assembly												
Not in Baseline	Database1												
Not in Baseline	CLRUFDS												

9. On the details page for V1256 click **Add all results as baseline** and select **Yes** in the Set base line message.

Adding the results as the baseline will update the Vulnerability Assessment rules engine to accept the current CLR Assemblies as allowable and set a new baseline position for the rule.

Notice, in the upper side of the details page for 1256, a warning saying There are pending baseline changes. Run a new scan to see updated results.

VA1256 - User CLR assemblies should not be defined in the database ...

Severity **High** Status **Unhealthy** Scan time 10/17/2022

Description

CLR assemblies can be used to execute arbitrary code on SQL Server process. This rule checks that there are no user-defined CLR assemblies in the database

Impact

Using CLR assemblies can bring a security flaw to the SQL Server instance and to all other network resources accessible from it

Benchmark

- FedRAMP

Remediation

Drop assemblies from the affected databases

```
1 DROP ASSEMBLY [CLRUFDS]
2 DROP ASSEMBLY [Database1]
```

Exercise standard precautions when using the suggested remediation script on production environments

Query and results

```
1 SELECT name AS [Assembly] FROM sys.assemblies WHERE is_user_defined != 0
```

Add all results as baseline

Remove all from baseline

Status Assembly

Not in Baseline Database1

Not in Baseline CLRUFDS

VA1256 - User CLR assemblies should not be defined in the database ...

Warning There are pending baseline changes. Run a new scan to see updated results.

Severity **High** Status **Unhealthy** Scan time 10/17/2022

Description

CLR assemblies can be used to execute arbitrary code on SQL Server process. This rule checks that there are no user-defined CLR assemblies in the database

Remediation

Drop assemblies from the affected databases


```
1 DROP ASSEMBLY [CLRUFDS]
2 DROP ASSEMBLY [Database1]
```

Exercise standard precautions when using the suggested remediation script on production environments

10. Close the details page for 1256 to get back to the Assessment summary page and notice the same warning

TEAM20_TenantDataDb (sqlhackmi-c5v5k3qwxji5e/TEAM20_TenantDataDb) ...

[Scan](#) [Export Scan Results](#) [Scan History](#) [Refresh](#) [Feedback](#)

⚠ There are pending baseline changes. Run a new scan to see updated results. 

Resource	Total vulnerabilities	Vulnerabilities by severity	Last scan time
 TEAM20_TenantDataDb	3	High 2 <div><div></div></div> Medium 1 <div><div></div></div> Low 0	Mon, 17 Oct 2022 08:21:40 GMT Host resource sqlhackmi-c5v5k3qwxji5e/TEAM20_TenantDataDb

Findings [Passed](#) [Disabled findings](#)

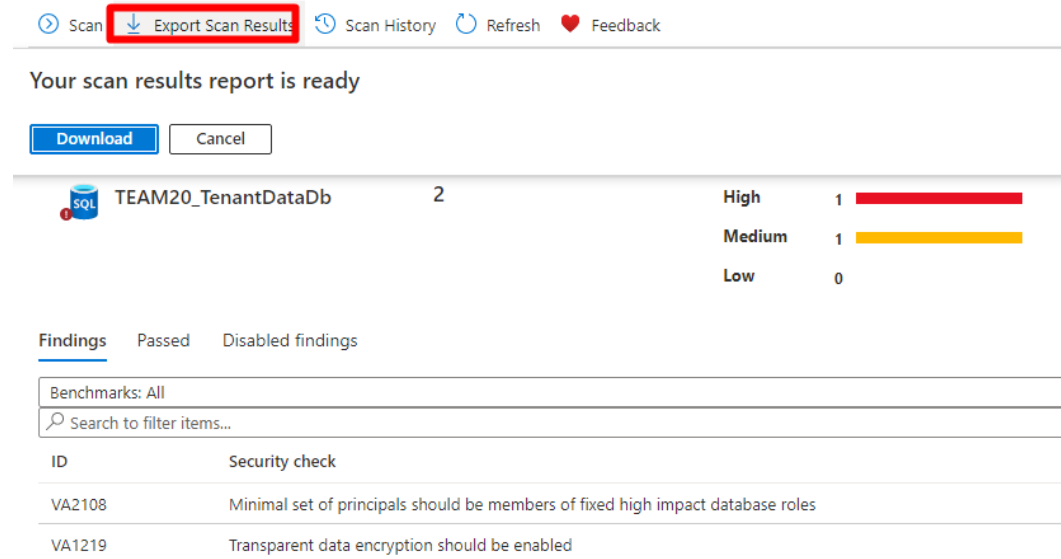
Benchmarks: All

ID	Security check	Category
VA2108	Minimal set of principals should be members of fixed high impact database roles	Authentication And Authorization
VA1256	User CLR assemblies should not be defined in the database	Surface Area Reduction
VA1219	Transparent data encryption should be enabled	Data Protection

11. Click the **Scan** button to run a manual scan which will take a about a minute. Once the scan completes the finding VA1256 will be removed from the Findings list.

When making changes to a Vulnerability Assessment baseline it may be necessary for compliance reasons to export a Scan Findings report to show the security posture of the Azure SQL Database in relation to the amended baseline.

To export the results of a scan to reflect the current baseline click “**Export Scan Results**” at the top of the portal screen:



Scan Export Scan Results Scan History Refresh Feedback

Your scan results report is ready

Download Cancel

SQL	TEAM20_TenantDataDb	2	High	1
			Medium	1
			Low	0

Findings Passed Disabled findings

Benchmarks: All

Search to filter items...

ID	Security check
VA2108	Minimal set of principals should be members of fixed high impact database roles
VA1219	Transparent data encryption should be enabled

NOTE: Excel is *not* installed on your lab VMs so you will have to copy the report to your own desktop to have a look at it.

5. LAB 2 Part 2: Azure Defender for SQL – Advanced Threat Protection

The other security component of Azure Defender for SQL is Advanced Threat Protection.

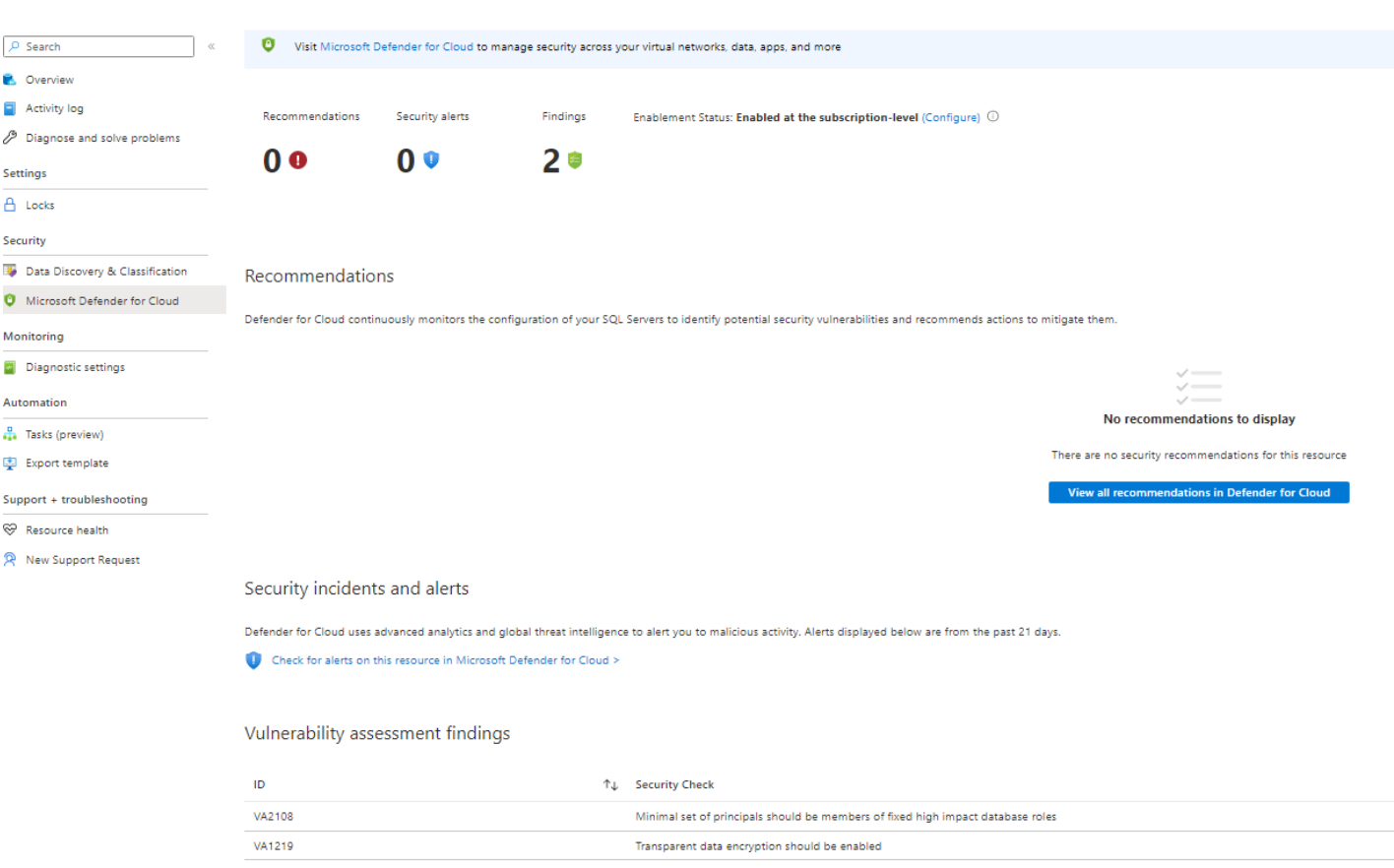
Advanced Threat Protection provides a layer of security that can detect and respond to potential threats as they occur by providing security alerts on anomalous activities. Alerts can be generated based on suspicious database activities, potential vulnerabilities, and SQL injection attacks, as well as anomalous database access and queries patterns.

More information in Azure Defender for SQL – Advanced Threat Protection can be found here:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/database/threat-detection-overview>

Advanced Threat Protection

Narrative	Screenshot/Code	Notes
1. In the Azure portal navigate to the shared SQL Managed Instance.		
2. Scroll down the Overview screen until you see the list of databases and click on your TEAMXX_TenantDataDB database.		

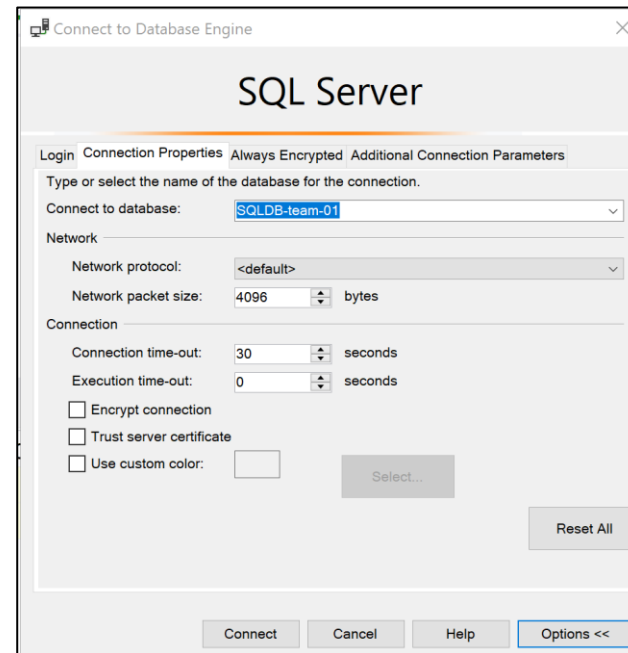
<p>3. In the TEAMXX_TenantDataDB database screen, on the left-hand blade click Microsoft Defender for Cloud in the Security section</p> <p>4. Scroll down to the Security incidents and alters heading – note no incidents or alerts are listed:</p>	
<p>5. On the team VM, open a new query window in SQL Server Management Studio connected to your TEAMXX_TenantDataDB database.</p>	

<p>6. To simulate a potential SQL injection query copy the following SELECT into the new query window BUT DON'T RUN IT YET:</p>	<pre>--Advanced Threat Protection SELECT * FROM sys.databases WHERE database_id like '' or 1 = 1 -- ' and family = 'test1';</pre>	<p>Notice that the logic in the WHERE clause will always equate to true and the positioning of single-quotes including in the comment represents a potential SQL injection vulnerability</p>
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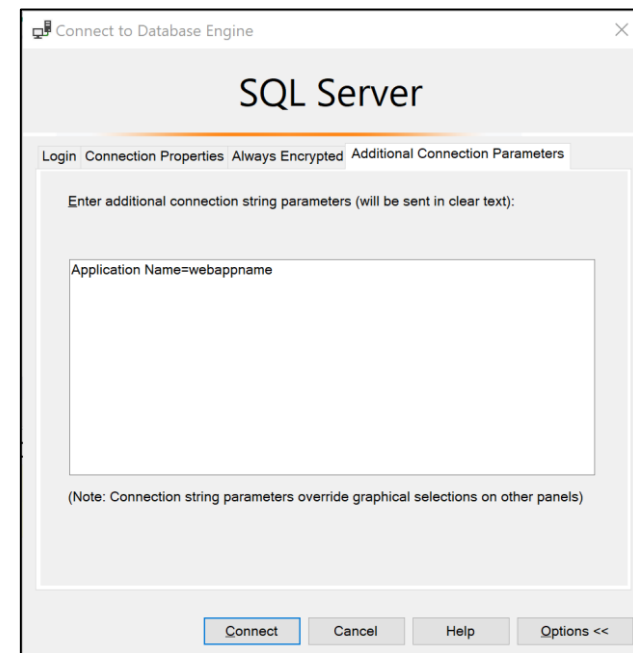
7. Before running the query change the connection properties as show opposite using the **Query\Connection\Change Connection...** menu in SSMS.

8. Click **Connect**

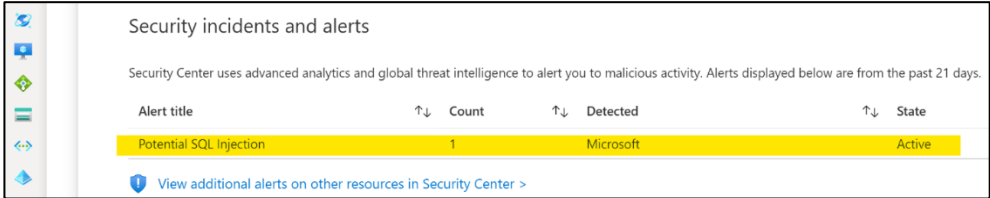
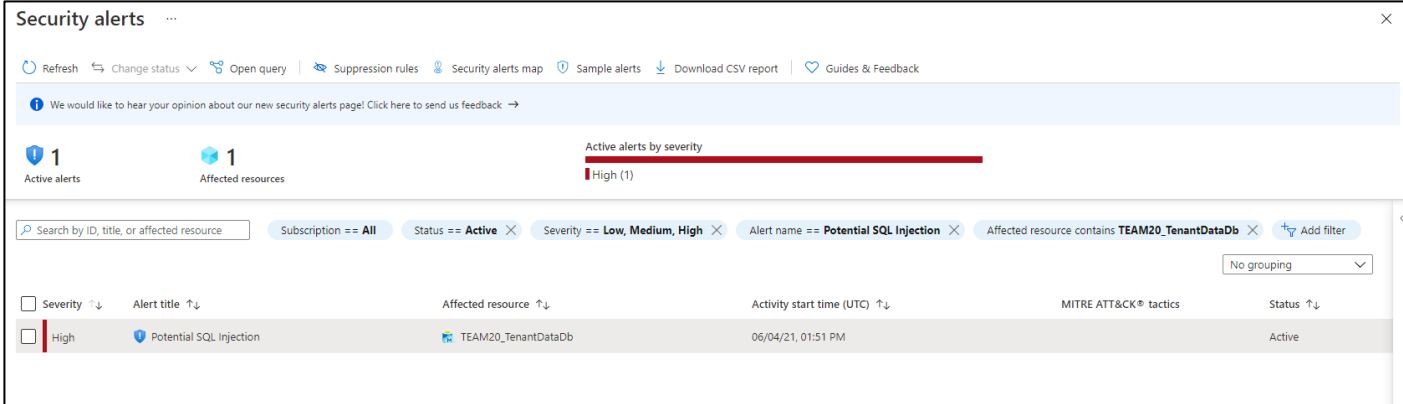
Specify the name of the team Azure SQL Database:
TEAMXX_TenantDataDB



On "Additional Connection Parameters" add a connection string option to specify the application name:
Application Name=webappname



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<p>9. Run the query.</p> <p>It will return a list of databases on the server.</p>		
<p>10. Back in the Azure Portal Microsoft Defender for Cloud screen, after a few minutes an Alert should be generated:</p>		<p>NOTE: It might take up to 10mins for the alert to appear in the portal</p>
<p>11. Once the Later appears click on it to see the details.</p> <p>Depending on the progress of other teams you may see multiple entries in the details table.</p>		

<p>12. Try clicking on the Alert.</p> <p>Note that you can drill further into the alert to see more details, get explanations and links to documentation on the alert and even advice on how negate and remediate the problem.</p>		
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