

# Advanced security of PaaS based Azure data applications – from setup to ALM

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# Marco Fischer

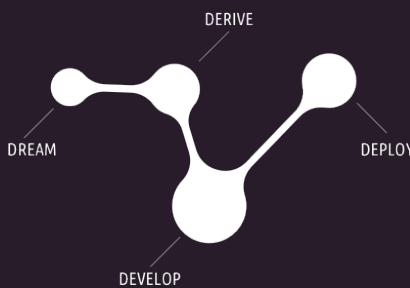
- Driven by data over 10 years
- Data Engineer
  - Microsoft BI stack
  - Databricks
  - SQL Server
- Azure Analytics with PaaS
- Azure Infrastructure
- Living in Hamburg, Germany
- Son of 3 years



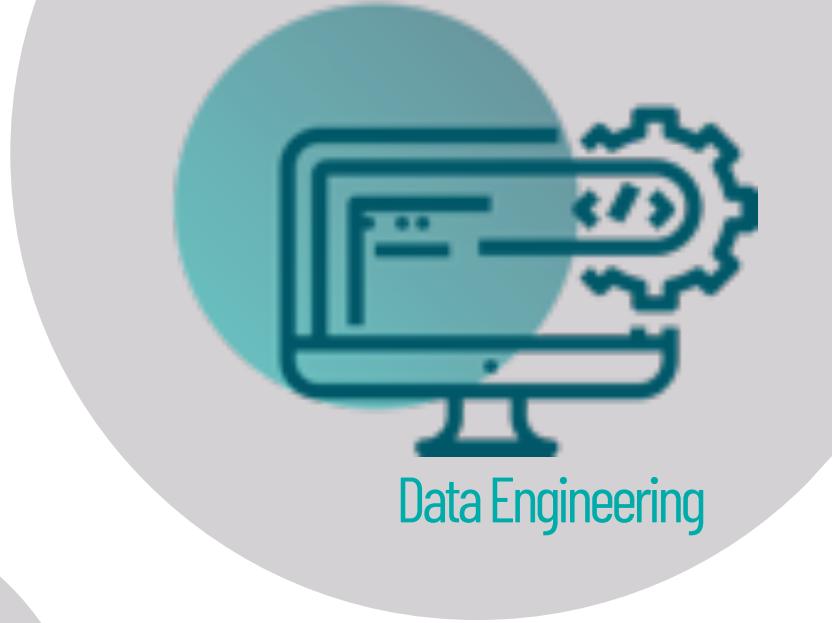
## scieneers - DRIVEN BY DATA

We gain insights into **data** & generate value  
out of it.  
For our customers, in society and ourselves.

Artificial Intelligence



Business Intelligence



Data Engineering



Big Data



Data Science

# Our locations



Karlsruhe



Cologne



Hamburg

# Cloud Service Models

IaaS



PaaS



SaaS



# Cloud Service Models

## IaaS

most flexible

intense in

- operation
- development

manage

- OS
- processes (e.g. DB)
- interfaces

## PaaS

flexible

bunch of "black boxes"

- some parameters
- less components than IaaS

manage

- interfaces

## SaaS

take it or leave it

one big „black box“ with an URL endpoint

- customizing if possible
- sometimes REST API available

manage

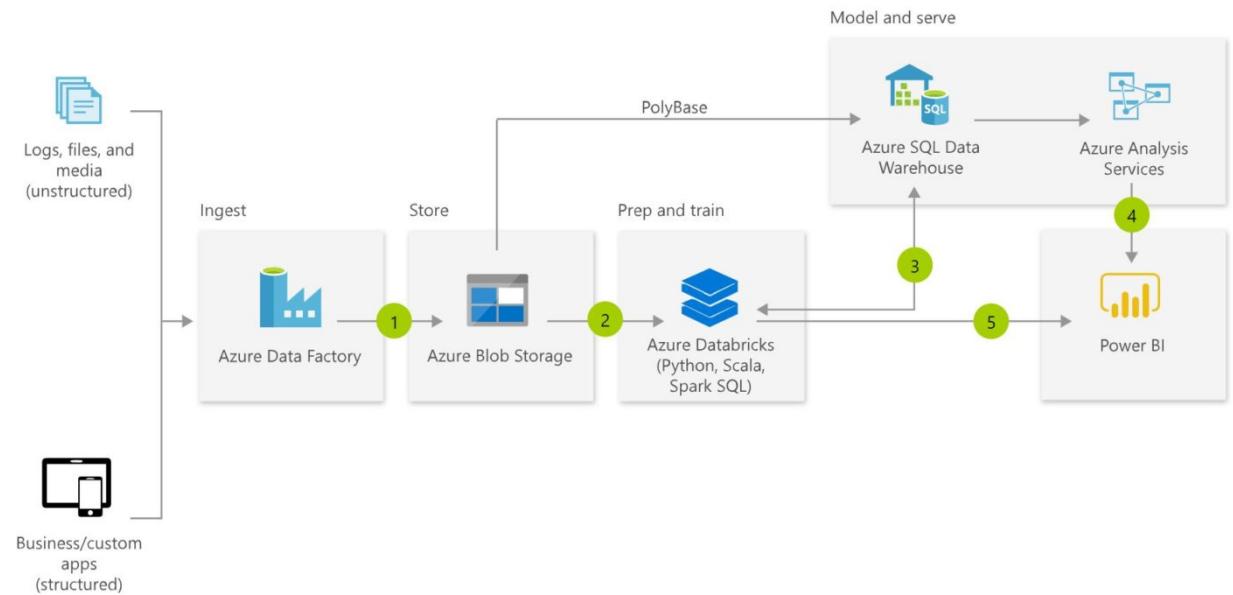
- nothing

# Benefits of PaaS Architecture

- „Puzzle pieces“ for every data requirement
- Short ramp up time for infrastructure
- Only connect services

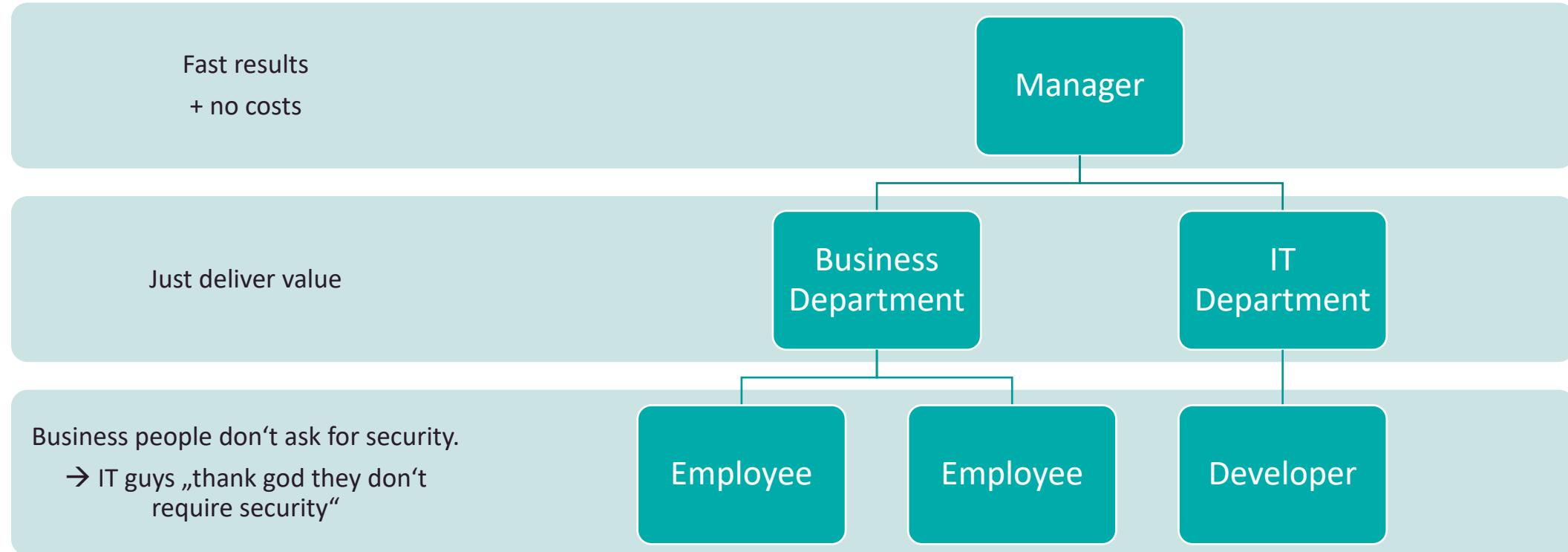
→Faster creation of business value

## Example



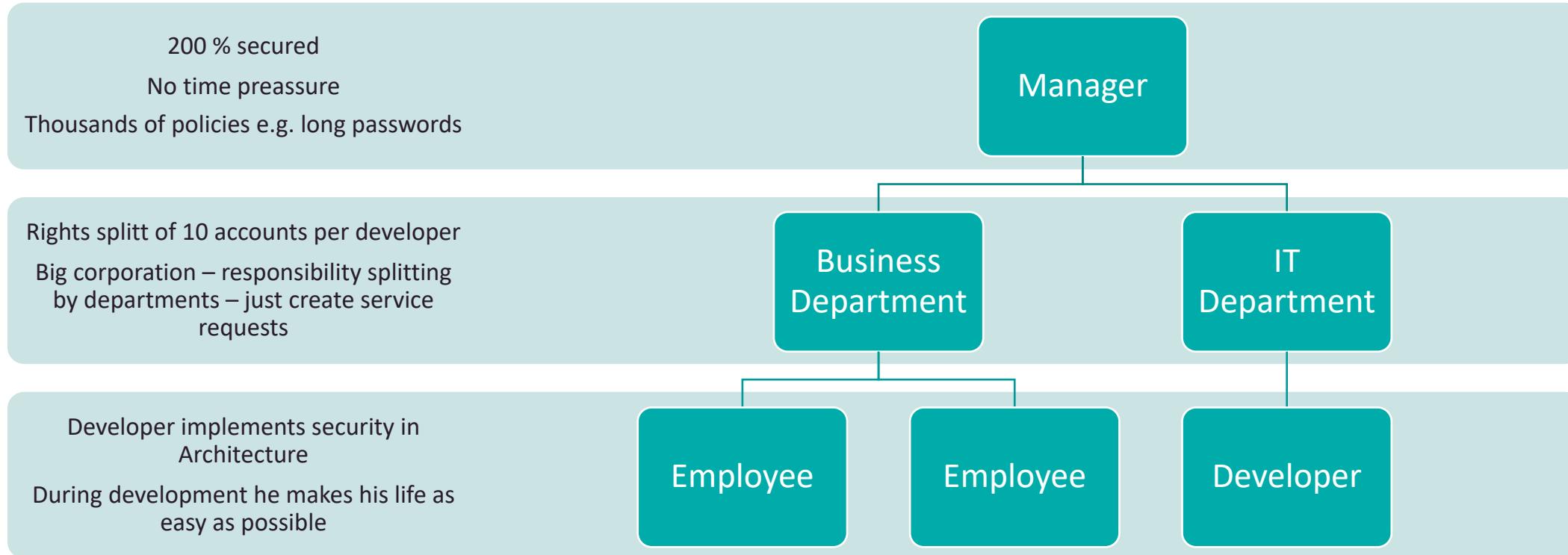
# WHY security?

# Security Grade - lax attitude



→ Vulnerable in any point in time

# Security Grade – strict attitude



→ Vulnerable as people use workarounds

# Security – Know the people

Role	Task	Compromise
Developer	passwords for data sources	Azure KeyVault entry (by IT)
Developer	Password for development access	One Person -> One digital identity (prefer 2FA)
IT	Creation of tech. User/new environments	Simple and fast process No blockers for developers

Just a few examples

- People over processes (see SCRUM guide)
- Know the needs
  - Developers
  - IT Security Department
- Teams should speak
- Avoid “we” and “you”

→ be close by and available

# Role of security for your business

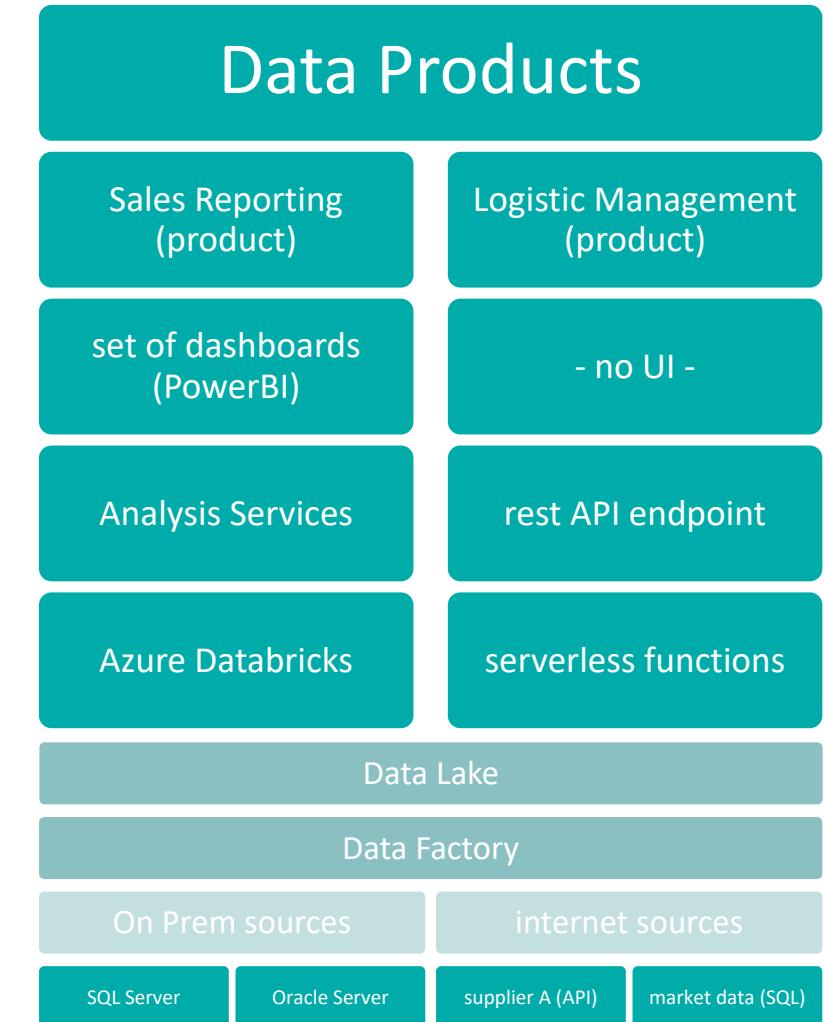
- Self protection of your venture
    - Avoid legal dispute
    - Protect business secrets
  - good reputation
    - Trust of
      - clients
      - business partners – whole supply chain
      - employees
- your business don't want to be vulnerable at all

# Data Products

clear objective

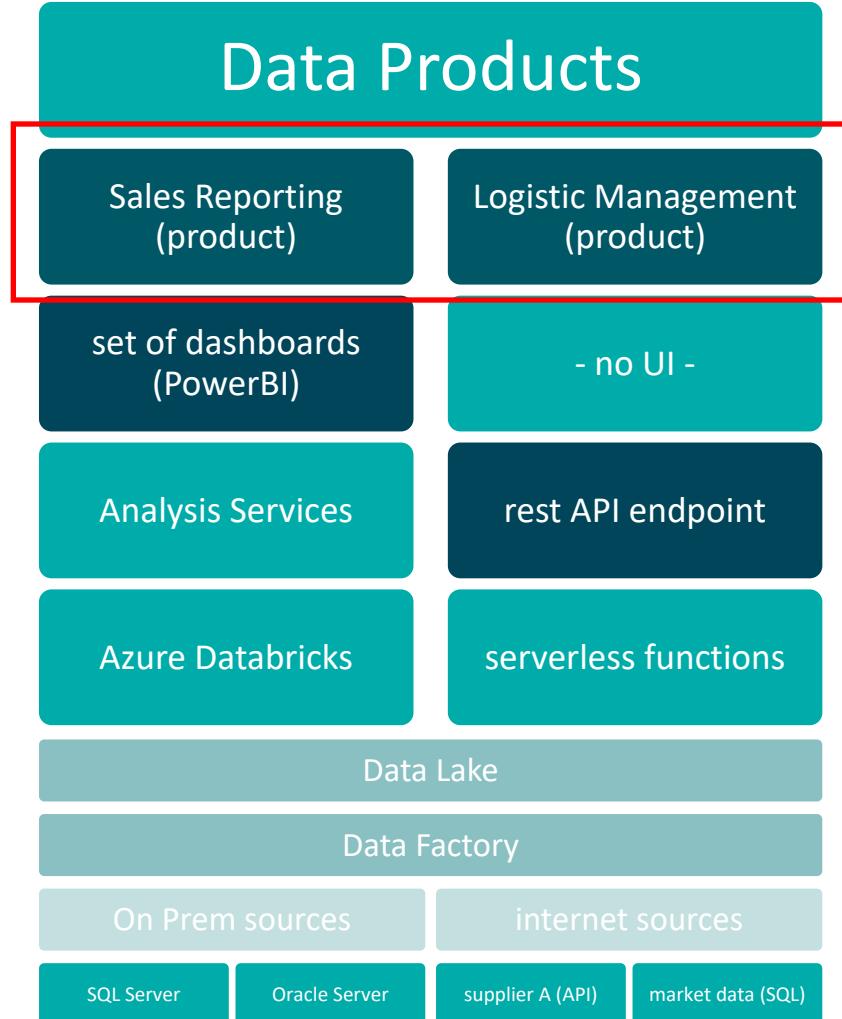
# Data Product view

- Clear “big picture” for all stakeholders
- Makes large architectures understandable
- Improves risk assessment
- Enforce proper planning



# Data Product - example

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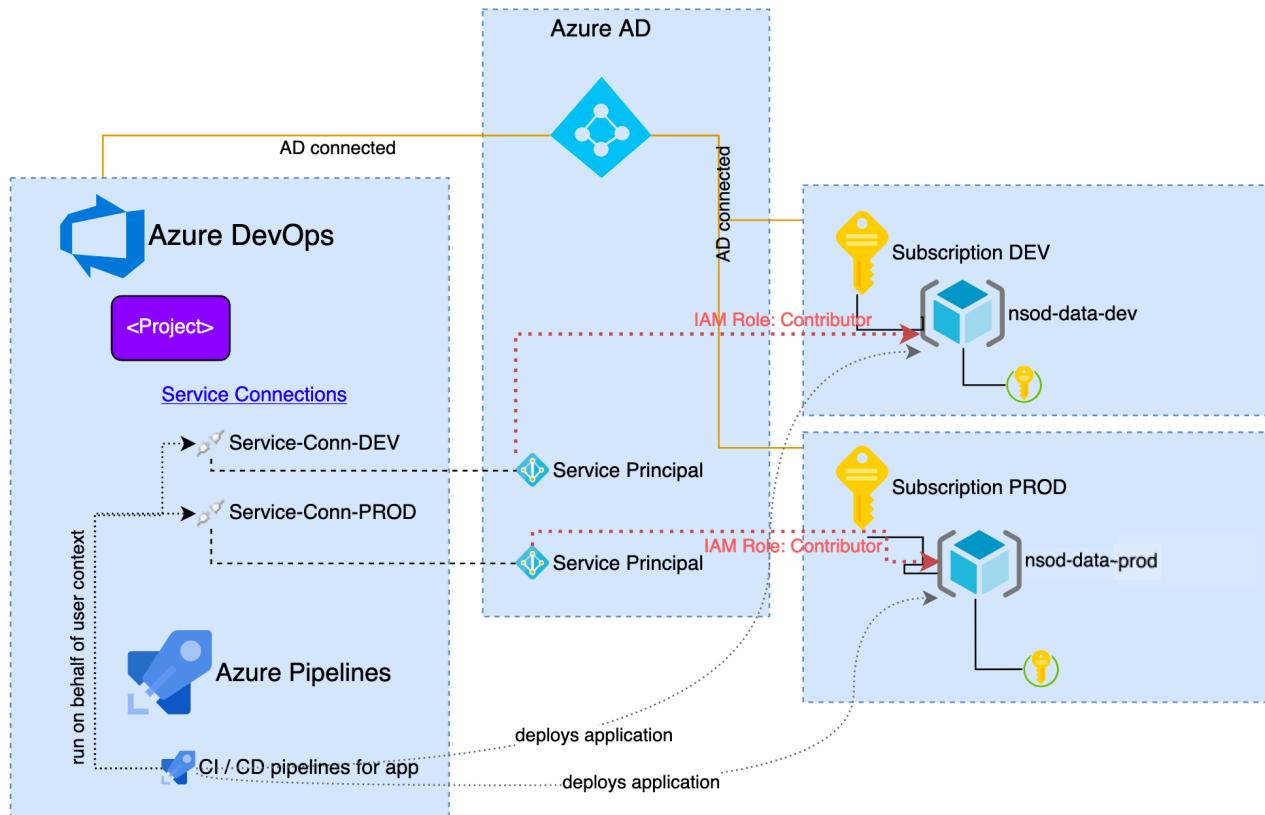
# Data Product - Lifecycle

- ✓ Life time? → adjust effort for security level and extendability
  - ✓ how it should operated ?
    - ✓ skills available for operations team
    - ✓ time available for operations team
  - ✓ Which network my consumers / suppliers use?
    - ✓ Public internet?
    - ✓ Corporate network?
  - ✓ Disaster recovery time?
- This creates clarity about grade of security and automation

# Security Components in Azure

what's available

# Azure Overview



- Azure AD [only one]
- Subscription [1..n]
- Resource Group [1..n]
  - Azure Resources itself - e.g. "Azure SQL Database"
  - Identity and Access Management (UI)
  - Role assignments (UI shows the ones for this resource)

# Azure Active Directory – the one and only

- The “heart” of Azure Cloud
- A single Azure AD (AAD) per venture/cooperation
  - Provides access control of everything which is managed with it
- Services
  - Store for
    - Roles (standard and user roles)
    - Identities
      - Groups (can be synced)
      - Users
      - Service Principals
        - Standalone
        - Application
        - Managed Identity
    - Role Memberships
      - Identity + Role + Scope

→ Unique service across the world (not located in special data center)

# Azure Active Directory – Collaboration enablement

- Azure AD B2B
  - Invite guest users from other domains
  - People can
    - use their own identity
    - Authenticate against own authentication server



Guest authenticate against his / her Own AAD,  
but selects our AAD to browse for resources

Guest user gets new objectId in our AAD  
→ We grant access

# Azure Active Directory – Technical View

#	Identity Type	User Type	Technical Role assignment to	Azure Portal (UI) Displayed
1	User	Member	objectId	displayName
2	User	Guest	objectId (of our AAD)	displayName
3	Group	-	objectId	displayName
4	Service Principal	Techn.	objectId	appId
5	Managed Identity	Techn.	objectId	appId
6	Application	Techn.	objectId	appId

# Technical users – The glue of your data application

- Mandatory for service connections of our interfaces
- All types are “Service Principals” in the background
- Avoid passwords if possible
  - Take “Managed Identities” if available → they have no passwords
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> choice Service Principal with “certificate”
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> choice Service Principal with Password, but put it in KeyVault

# Services for Security

- Azure KeyVault
  - Stores all your credentials, certificates in one save place
  - Use it by day one in development
  - Use it for deployment automation
  - Use it in all connections if possible → simlify your CI/CD setup
- No passwords in code!
- Firewall
  - Each PaaS Services has it's firewall settings
    - → make use of them as you have public endpoints!

# Demo

let's check it out

# Thanks for your attention

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