

Azure Workshop

GDPR, Security and Privacy features for cloud applications

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# 



### Shared Responsibility



Customer management of risk

Data Classification and data accountability



Shared management of risk

Identity & access management | End Point Devices

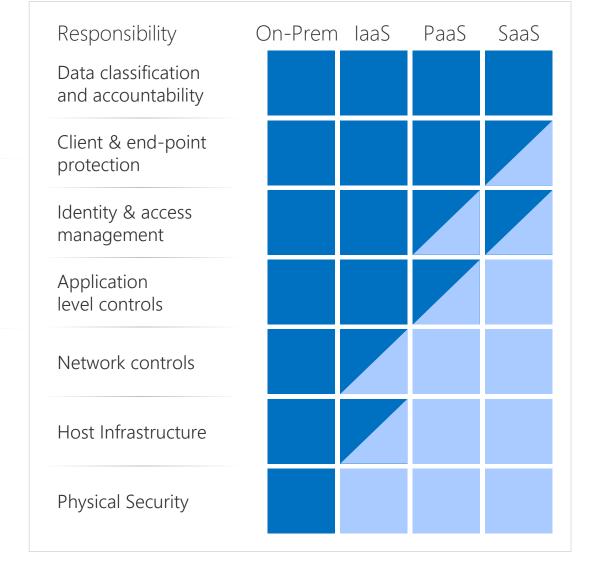


Provider management of risk

Physical | Networking

Cloud Customer

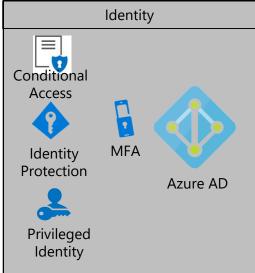
Cloud Provider



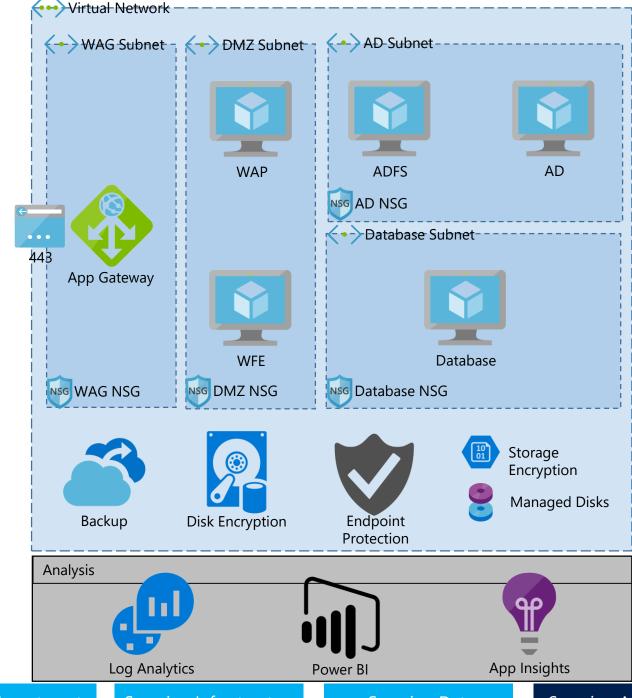
http://aka.ms/sharedresponsiblity

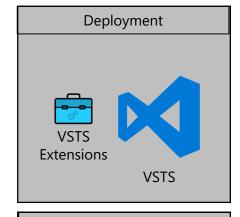
Security Imperative Securing Investment

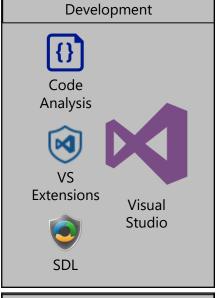


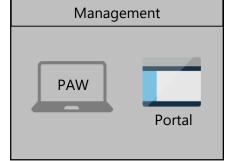












### The Team - Security Development Lifecycle

Education

Process

Accountability

Administer and track security training

Guide product teams to meet SDL requirements

Establish release criteria & sign-off as part of FSR

Incident Response (MSRC)

**Training** 

Requirements

Design

**Implementation** 

Verification

Release

Response



Ongoing Process Improvements



https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/sdl/

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Securing Infrastructure

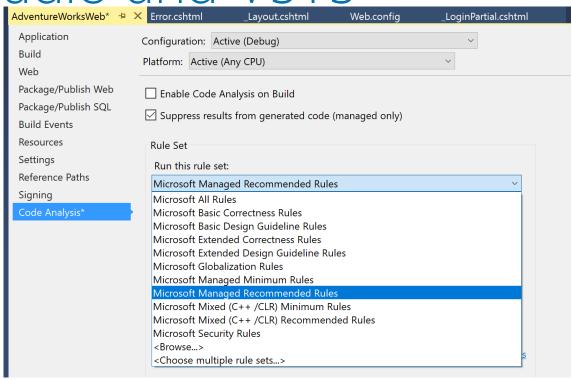
Securing Data

**Securing Applications** 

The Tools – Visual Studio and VSTS

#### Source Code Analysis Tools

- Code Analysis
- Style Cop Consistency is good
- VS Extensions
- VSTS Extensions
- Other 3<sup>rd</sup> Party tools i.e.
   Sonarqube



https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/search?term=security&target=VS&category=Allcategories&vsVersion=&sortBy=Relevance

https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/search?term=security&target=VSTS&category=Build and release&sortBy=Relevance

https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Source\_Code\_Analysis\_Tools

https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=VisualStudioPlatformTeam.MicrosoftCodeAnalysis2017 https://github.com/StyleCop/StyleCop

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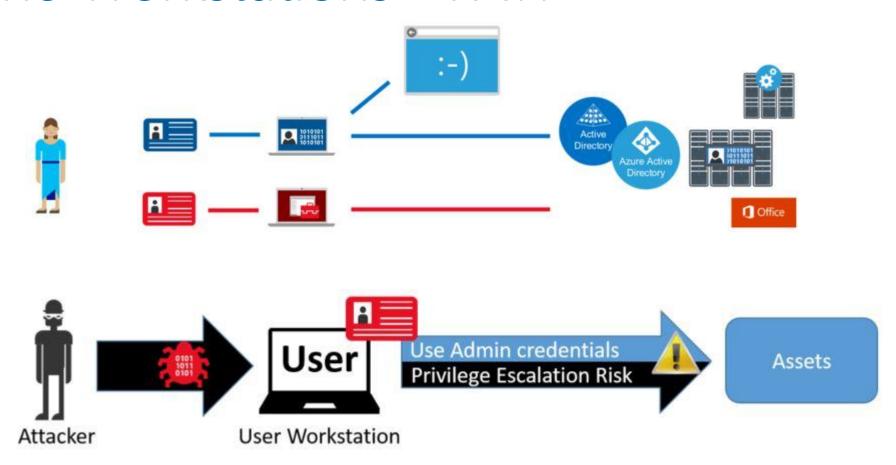
**Securing Data** 

**Securing Applications** 

#### The Workstations - PAW

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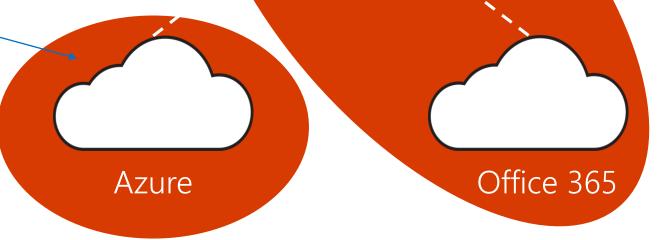
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/windows-server/identity/securing-privileged-access/privileged-access-workstations https://gallery.technet.microsoft.com/Privileged-Access-3d072563

Securing Infrastructure Securing Data Securing Applications

Identity & Access: Azure AD

By default, roles do not span Azure AD and Azure. Azure AD Global admin has no default access\* to Azure subscriptions Several roles span Azure AD and Office 365, for example:

- Global admin
- User admin



Azure

AD

\* Except if <a href="https://portal.azure.com">https://portal.azure.com</a>

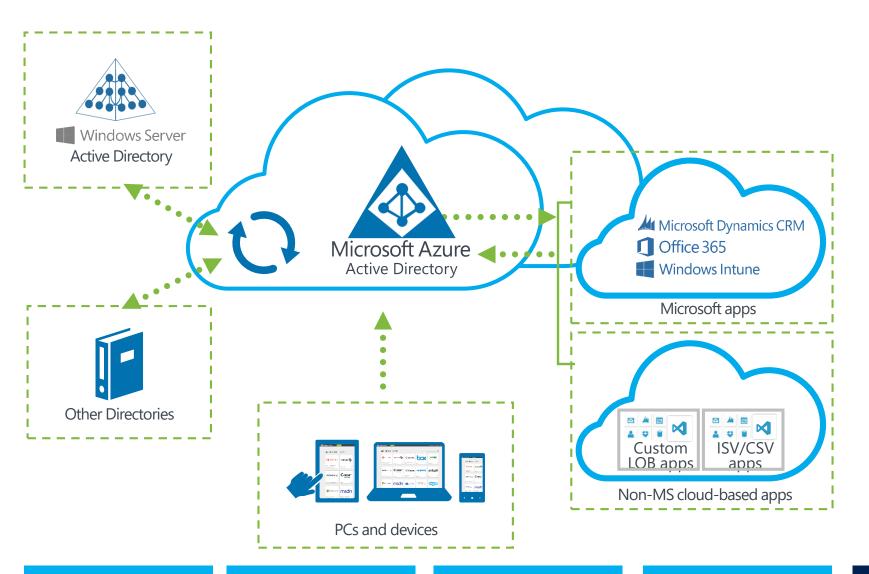
→ Azure AD → Properties

Global admin can manage Azure Subscriptions

Yes No

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### Identity & Access: Single Sign On



- ✓ Review reports and mitigate potential threats
- Can enable Multi-Factor
   Authentication

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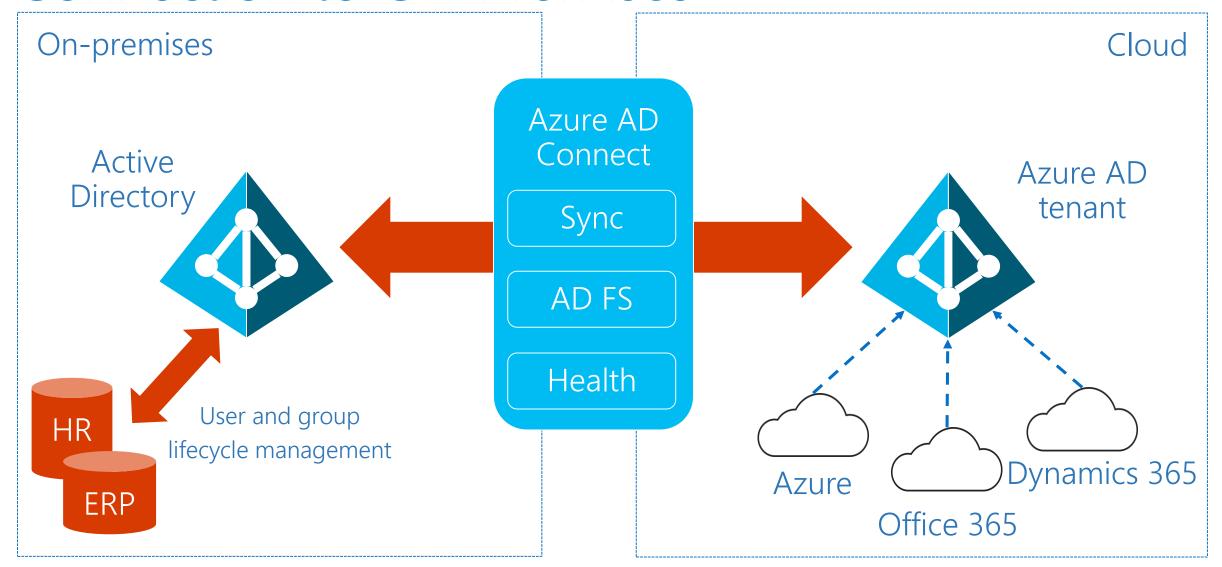
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### Connection to On-Premises



### Sign-in Options

#### Separate passwords onpremises and cloud

#### Password sync

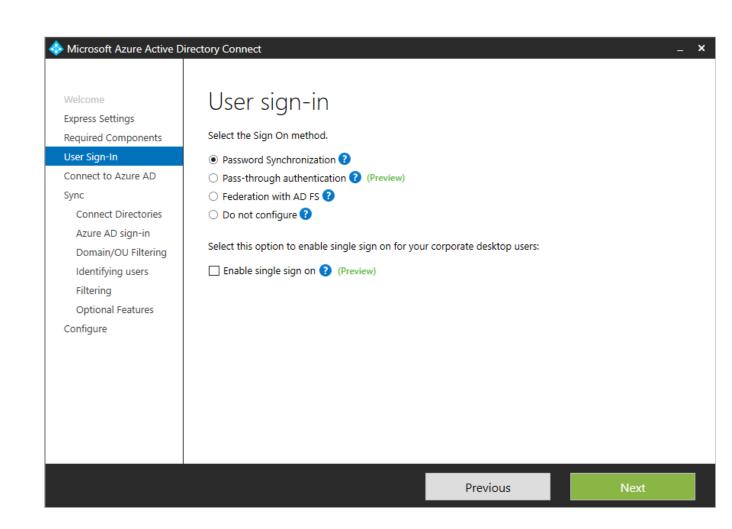
- Same password sign-in
- Hashed passwords stored in cloud

#### Pass-through authentication

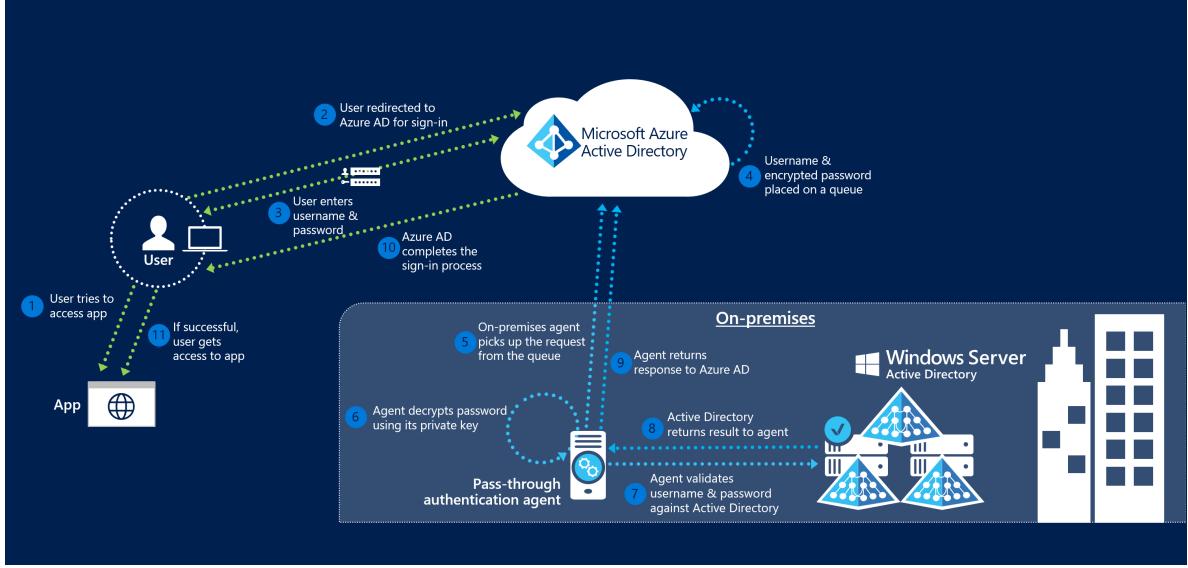
- Same password sign-in
- Password check done on-premises

#### Federation with AD FS

- · Single Sign On (SSO)
- · Passwords never visible to cloud



### Pass-Through Authentication



https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/connect/active-directory-aadconnect-pass-through-authentication-how-it-works

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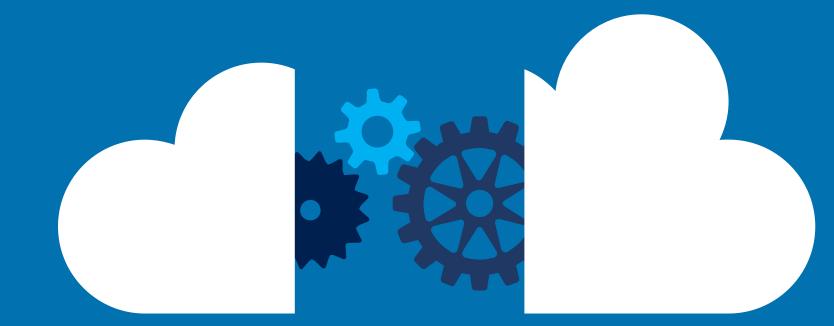
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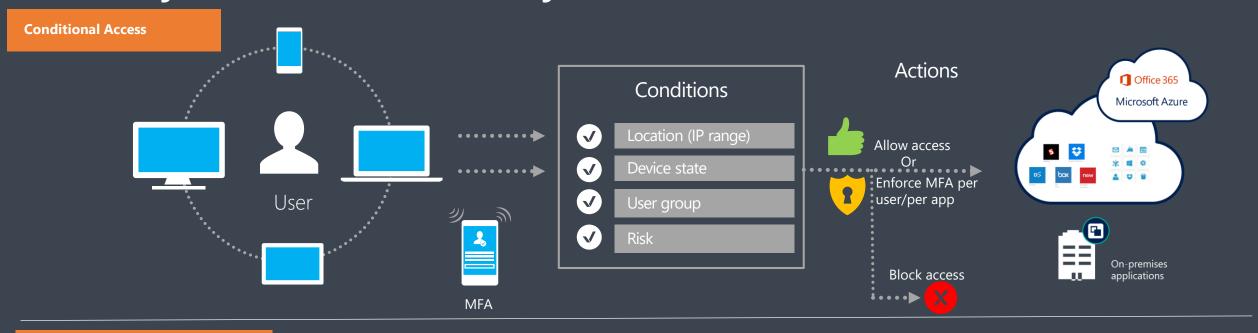
**Securing Applications** 

### Demo Application Login



### Identity-driven security

#### Cloud IaaS/PaaS & On-Premise





Brute force attacks
Leaked credentials
Suspicious sign-in
activities
Infected devices
Configuration
vulnerabilities



- Consolidated view to examine suspicious user activities and configuration vulnerabilities
- Remediation recommendations
- Risk severity calculation
- Risk-based policies for protection for future threats

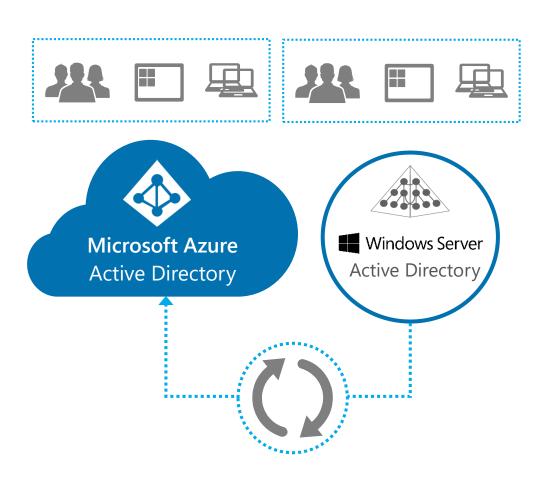








### Identity & Access: Multi Factor Authentication



- ✓ Protect sensitive data and applications both on-premises and in the cloud with Multi Factor Authentication
- ✓ Can use Active Directory (on-premises) with Azure Active Directory (in cloud) to enable single sign-on, a single directory, and centralized identity management
- ✓ Multi Factor Authentication can be implemented with Phone Factor or with AD on-premises

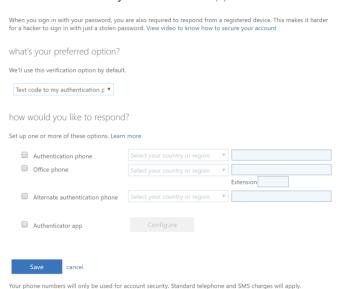
#### Per-User MFA versus Conditional Access

#### Per-User MFA

Require MFA always, for all applications

Free of charge for all Azure AD admins and all Azure admins

Additional security verification App Passwords



#### **Conditional Access**

## Require MFA under specific conditions

- For a specific app e.g. Azure
- When not on work network
- When sign-in considered high risk

#### Azure AD Premium feature

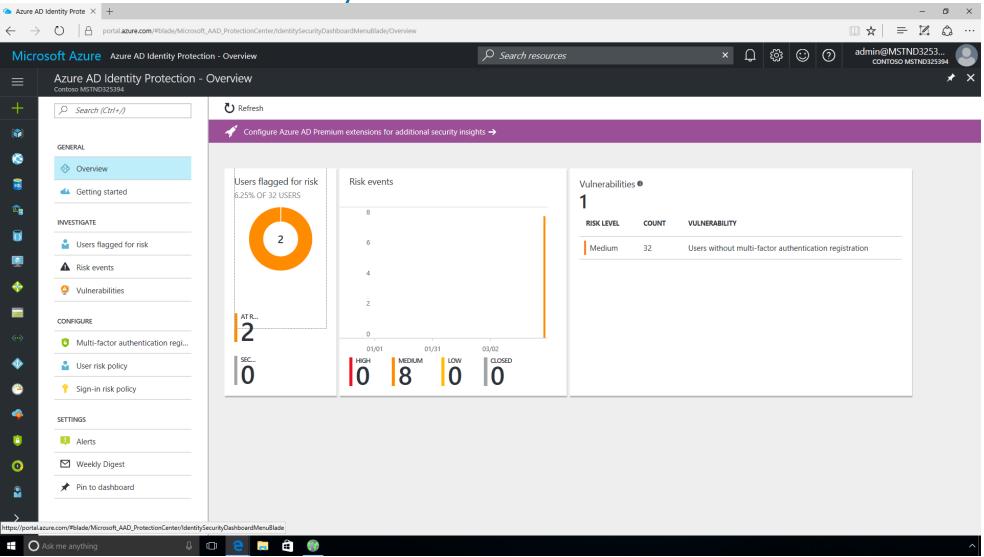
- P1 SKU
- Licenses needed for users who are affected by policy

### Best Current MFA Option: Windows Hello

- · Formula:
  - Windows 10 workstation
  - Azure AD-joined
  - Windows Hello protected by biometric or PIN
  - Microsoft Edge browser and not in In-Private mode

Result: Sign-in via TPM-protected asymmetric key

Azure AD Identity Protection



https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/active-directory-identityprotection

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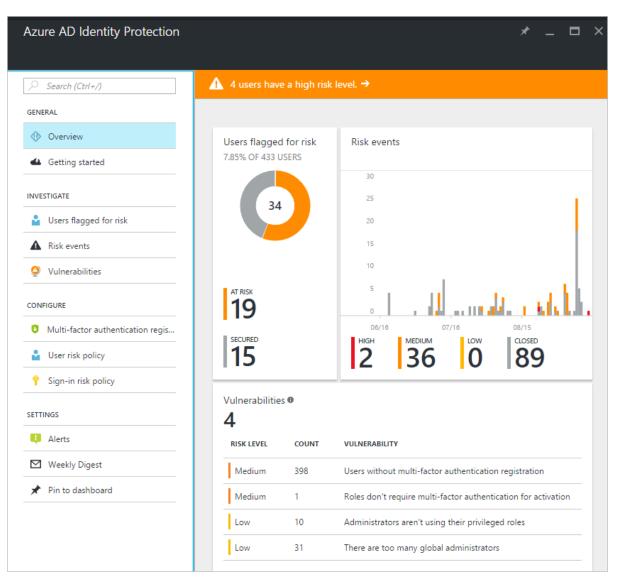
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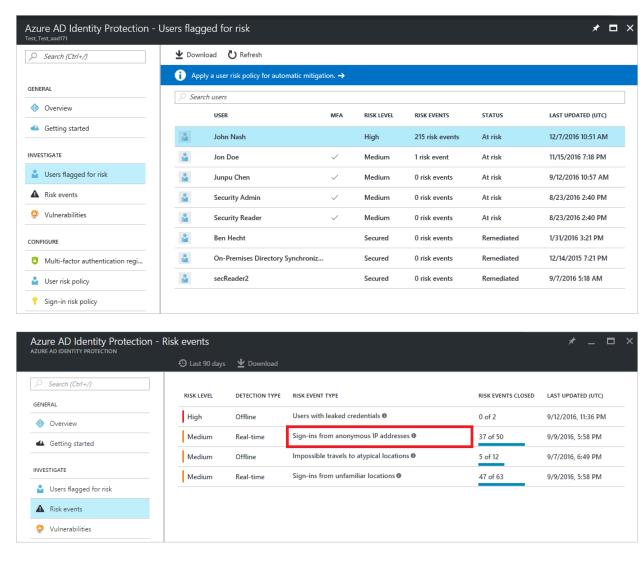
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### Azure AD Identity Protection



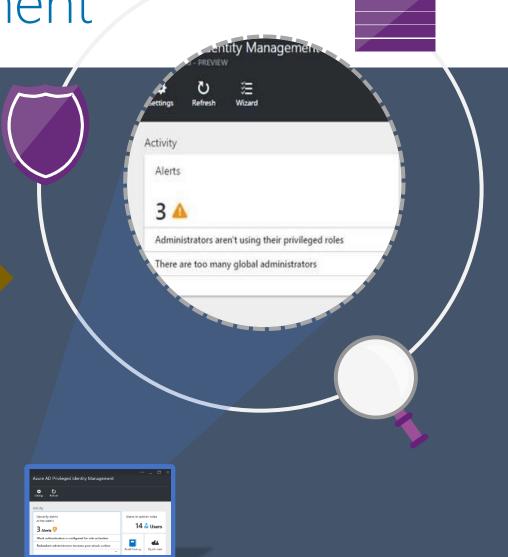


Privileged Identity Management

Discover, restrict, and monitor privileged identities

Enforce on-demand, just-in-time administrative access when needed Provides more visibility through alerts, audit reports and access reviews

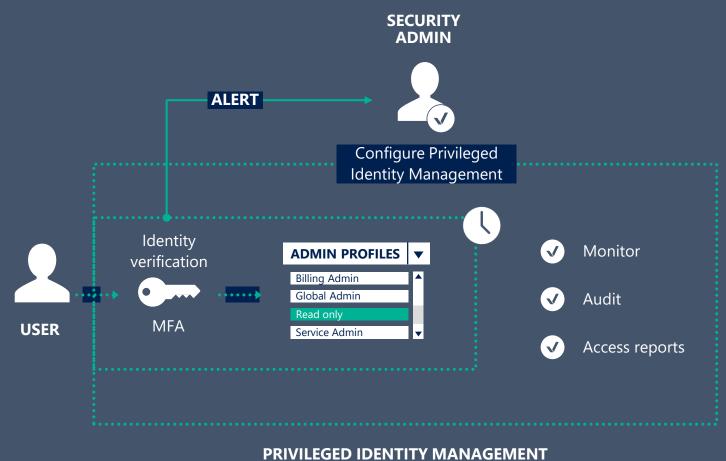




### Privileged Identity Management

How time-limited activation of privileged roles works

- Users need to activate their privileges to perform a task
- MFA is enforced during the activation process
- Alerts inform administrators about out-of-band changes
- Users will retain their privileges for a preconfigured amount of time
- Security admins can discover all privileged identities, view audit reports and review everyone who has is eligible to activate via access reviews



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#### Benefits

Reduces exposure to attacks targeting admins

Simplifies delegation Increases visibility and finer-grained control

Removes unneeded permanent admin role assignments

Limits the time a user has admin.

Ensures MFA validation prior to admin role activation

Separates role administration from other tasks

Adds roles for read-only views of reports and history

Asks users to review and justify continued need for admin role

Enables least privilege role assignments

Alerts on users who haven't used their role assignments

Simplifies reporting on admin activity

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privileges

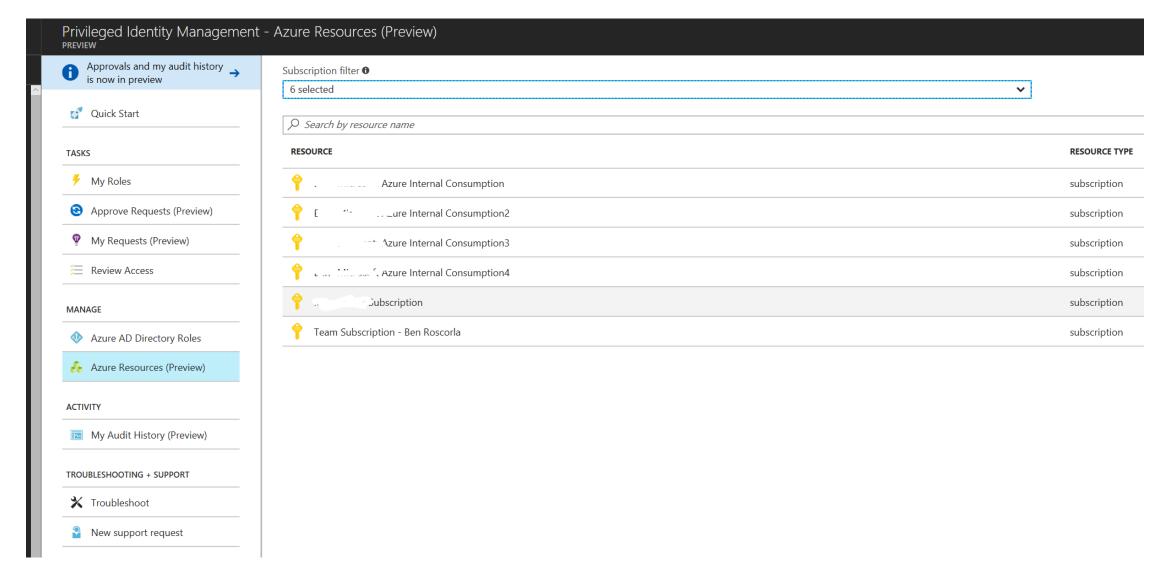
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### Privileged Identity Management (RBAC)



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### Demo

**Identity Protection and PIM** 



### Managed Service Identity

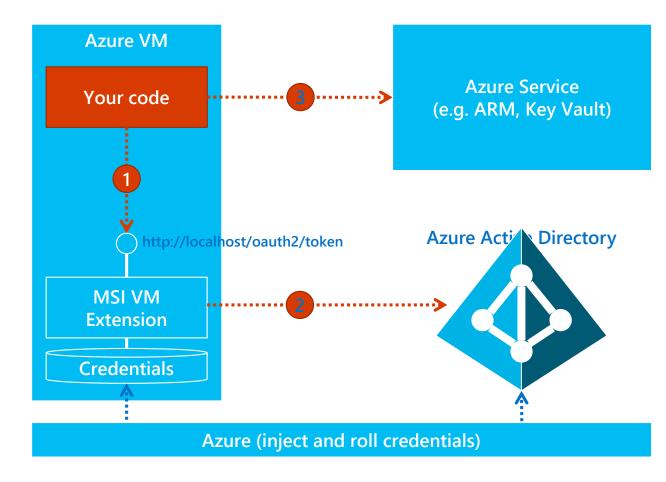
Auto-managed identity in Azure AD for Azure resource

Use local MSI endpoint to get access tokens from Azure AD

Direct authentication with services, or retrieve creds from Azure Key Vault

No additional charge for MSI

Now in preview



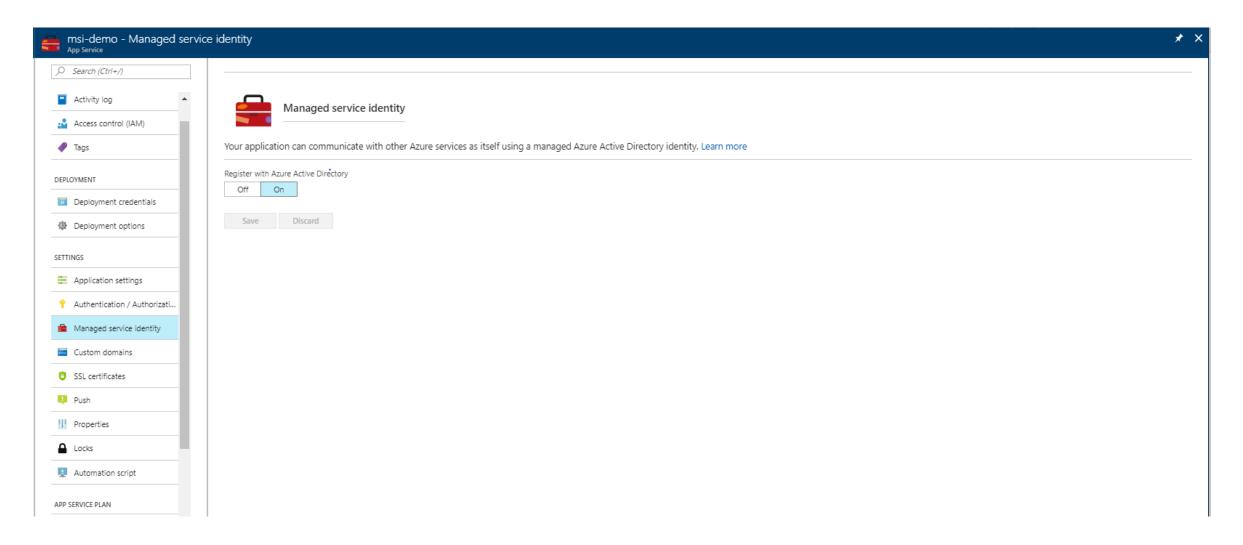
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/msi-overview

### Demo

Set-up Managed Service Identity



### Managed Service Identity – App Service/Functions

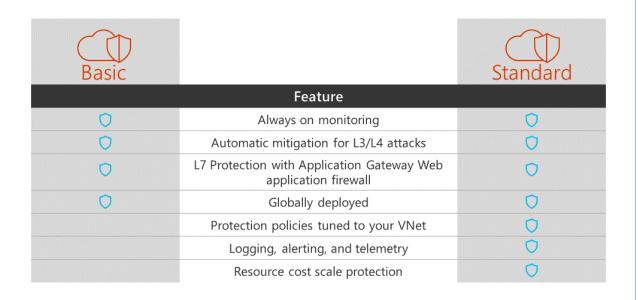


https://docs.microsoft.com/en-gb/azure/app-service/app-service-managed-service-identity

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#### Extra Network Features

#### **DDoS Standard**



Service Endpoints Source IP: VM private IP (10.1.1.4)Virtual machine Account Private IP: 10.1.1.4 Allow VNet: Subnet 10.1.1.0/24 Allow on-prem NAT IPs 10.1.0.0/16 **Azure Storage** Virtual Network Microsoft Azure ExpressRoute public peering or Internet On-premises Access through NAT IPs

Internet

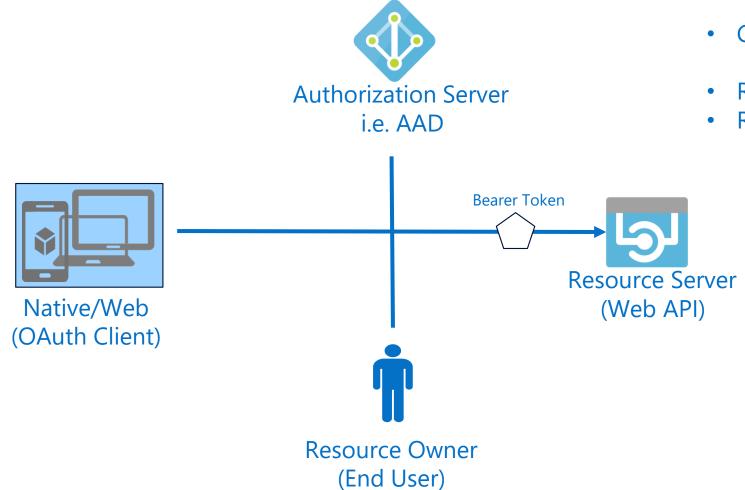
https://azure.microsoft.com/en-gb/blog/azure-ddosprotection-service-preview/

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/virtualnetwork/virtual-network-service-endpoints-overview

### Coming Soon

Sign-In to Azure VMs using Azure AD "Standalone" Managed Service Identity RBAC "Constrained Delegation"

### App Authentication - OAuth



- Client Means Client Device Not User
  - OAuth has Public and Confidential clients
- Resource Owner = User
- Resource Server is where the data resides

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**Securing Data** 

#### OAuth Flows

**Authorization Code** 

The quintessential OAuth grant

**Implicit** 

The bad boy of OAuth - Recommend for SPA - Browser-based (JavaScript)

**Client Credentials** 

Run as a Service - Client (not user!)

Resource Owner Password Credentials

A bit like a service account - username and password

Refresh Token

Get Token without re-authentication

JWT Bearer

'on behalf of' – multiple hops between services

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### 4 Steps for Implementing Solution Azure AD



Design



Register in AAD



Implement Code



**Consent** 

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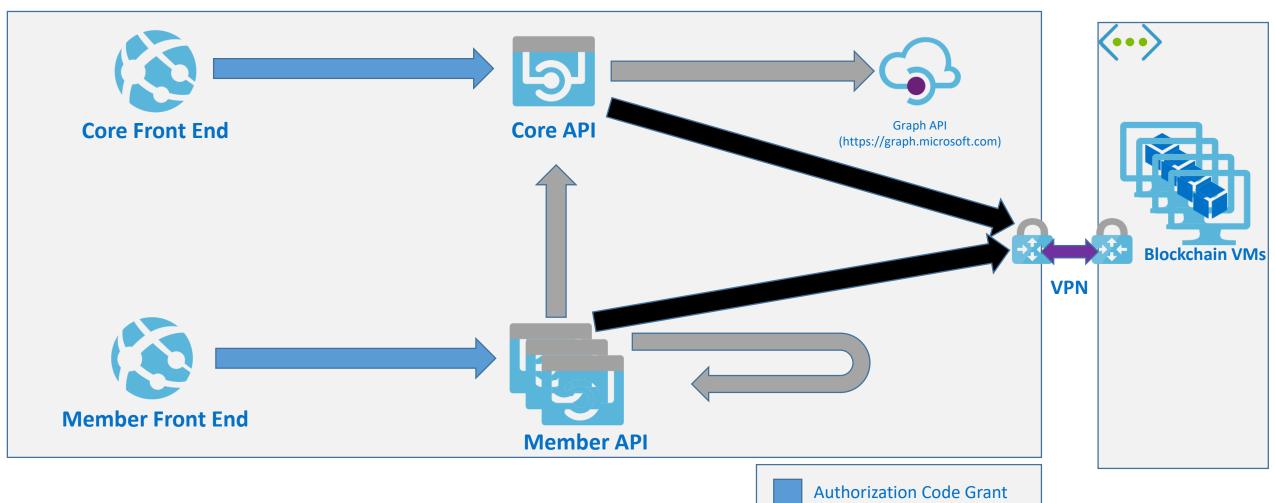
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### Initial Setup



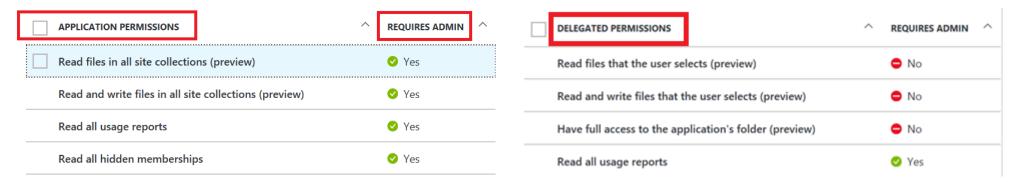




**Client Credentials Grant** 

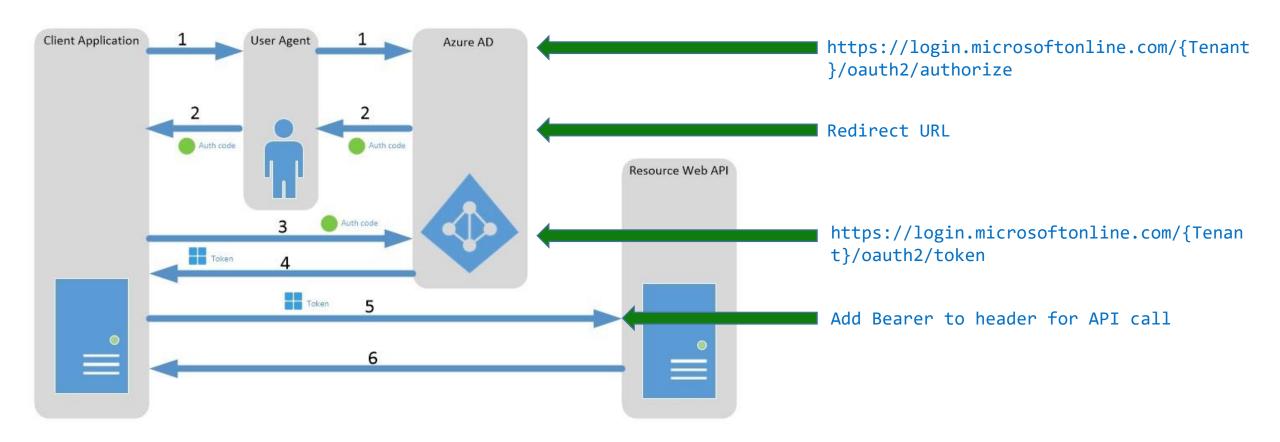


- Specify the App Type Web or Native
- Sign on URL Reply URL and Home Page URL
- Retrieve the Client ID
- If an API note APP ID
- Set up Keys/Secrets for Confidential clients
- Set up Permissions



#### You could hand roll....





https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/active-directory-protocols-openid-connect-code

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#### ...or use our APIs....







Web API



**Native** 

**ADAL** 

AcquireTokenAsync

#### OWIN

UseOpenIdConnectAuthentication

Function/Class Decorators

[AllowAnonymous]

[Authorize]

ClaimsPrincipal

#### **ADAL**

AcquireTokenByAuthorizationCodeAsync AcquireTokenSilentAsync

#### OWIN

UseWindowsAzureActiveDirectoryBearerAuth

entication

Function/Class Decorators

[AllowAnonymous]

[Authorize]

ClaimsPrincipal

#### **ADAL**

AcquireTokenAsync

**Client Credentials** 

**User Assertion** 

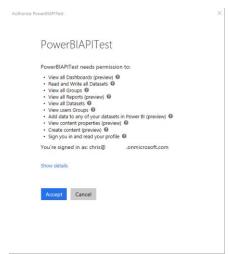
https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/active-directory-developers-guide



□ ×

#### User



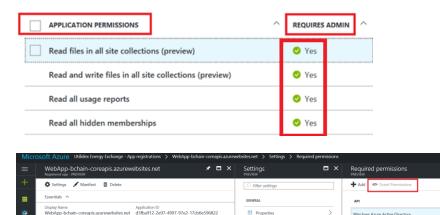


#### **Admin**

6dc89eea-ab3e-443f-9838-14e9348691b2

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Web app / API



≡ Reply URLs

API ACCESS

Remove: Azure AD Access Panel

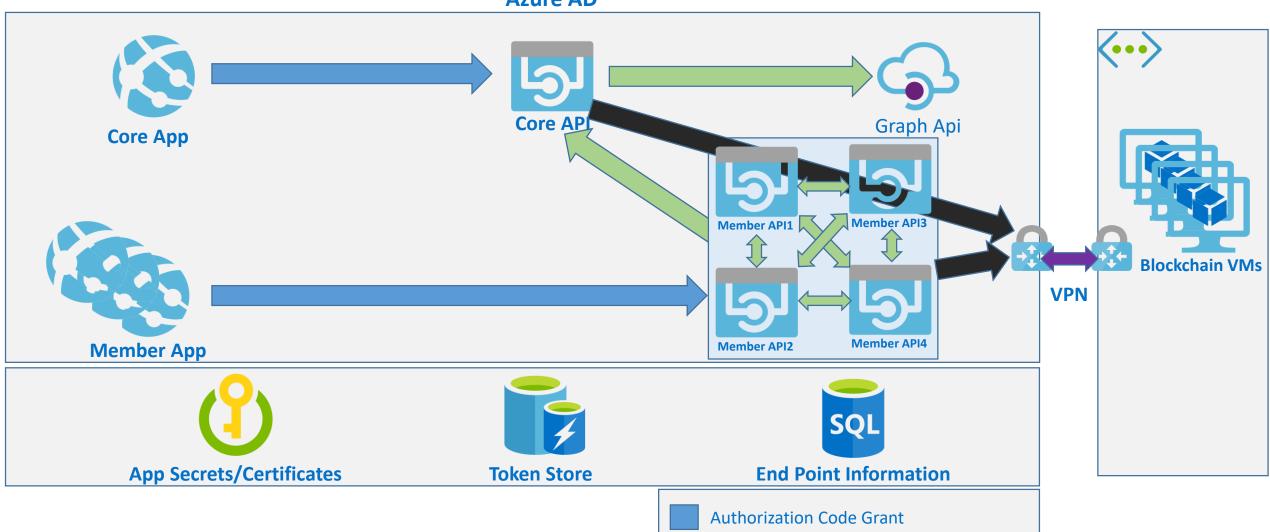
You can remove this consent by deleting the Application itself or the <u>Service Principal</u> which contains the consent information using a PowerShell command - Remove-MsolServicePrincipal

Windows Azura Active Director

### Final Design







Client Credentials Grant/JWT Bearer Grant

- Easier to test locally
  - But remember to register your publish ReplyToUrls
- Always work with SSL turned on
- Double check the Reply URLs and other Registration properties
- Remember Azure AD supports multi-resource refresh tokens (MRRT)
- Consent and re-consent
- There is more then one endpoint (and helper URLs)
- Use the Multi-Tenant App pattern to support more than one AAD

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/develop/active-directory-devhowto-multi-tenantoverview

**Securing Data**