



Azure Governance for dummies



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POWER IS NOTHING WITHOUT CONTROL.



Carl Lewis is a member of the Santa Monica Track Club.

IF YOU'RE GOING TO DRIVE, DRIVE

PIRELLI

POWER IS NOTHING WITHOUT CONTROL.



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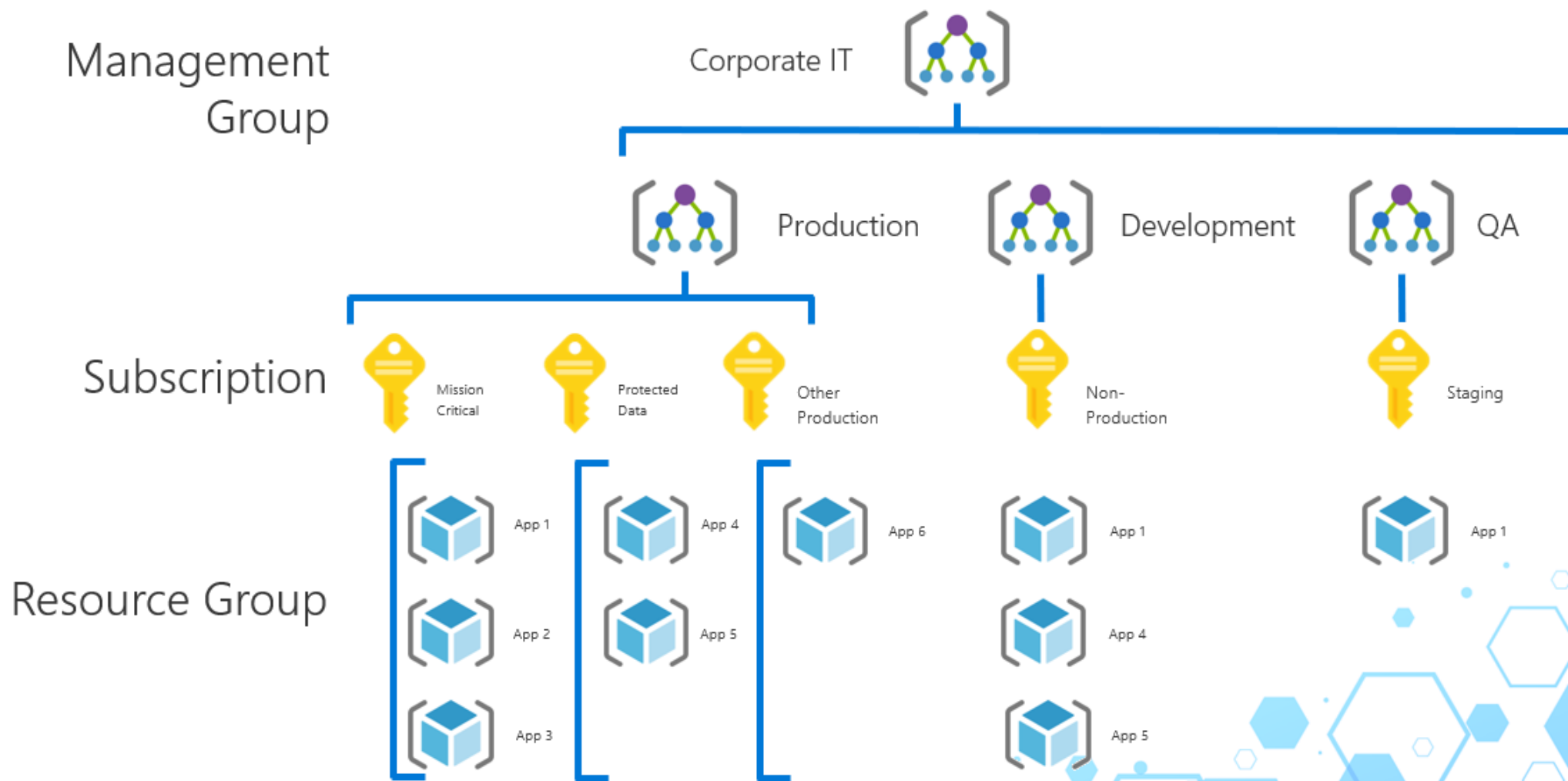
IF YOU ARE GOING TO CLOUD, GO TO  **Microsoft
Azure**

Governance provides mechanisms and processes to maintain control over your applications and resources in Azure.



It involves planning your initiatives and setting strategic priorities

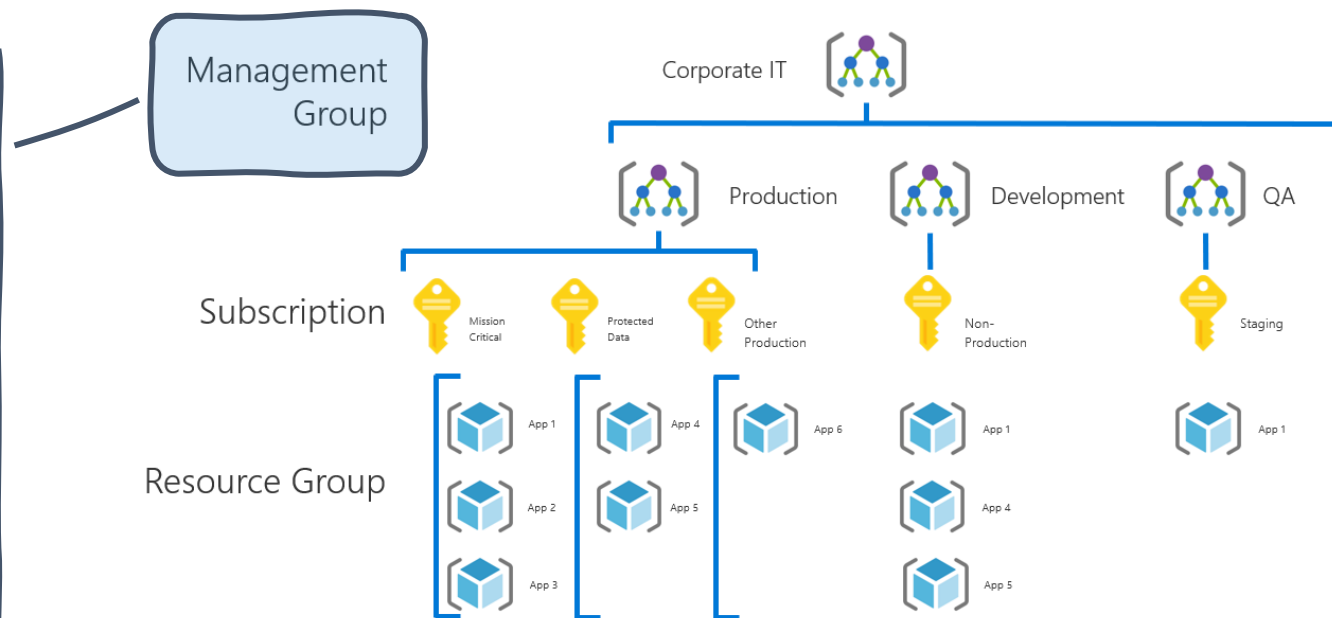
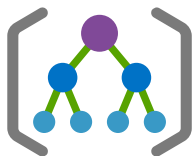
Management objects





Management objects

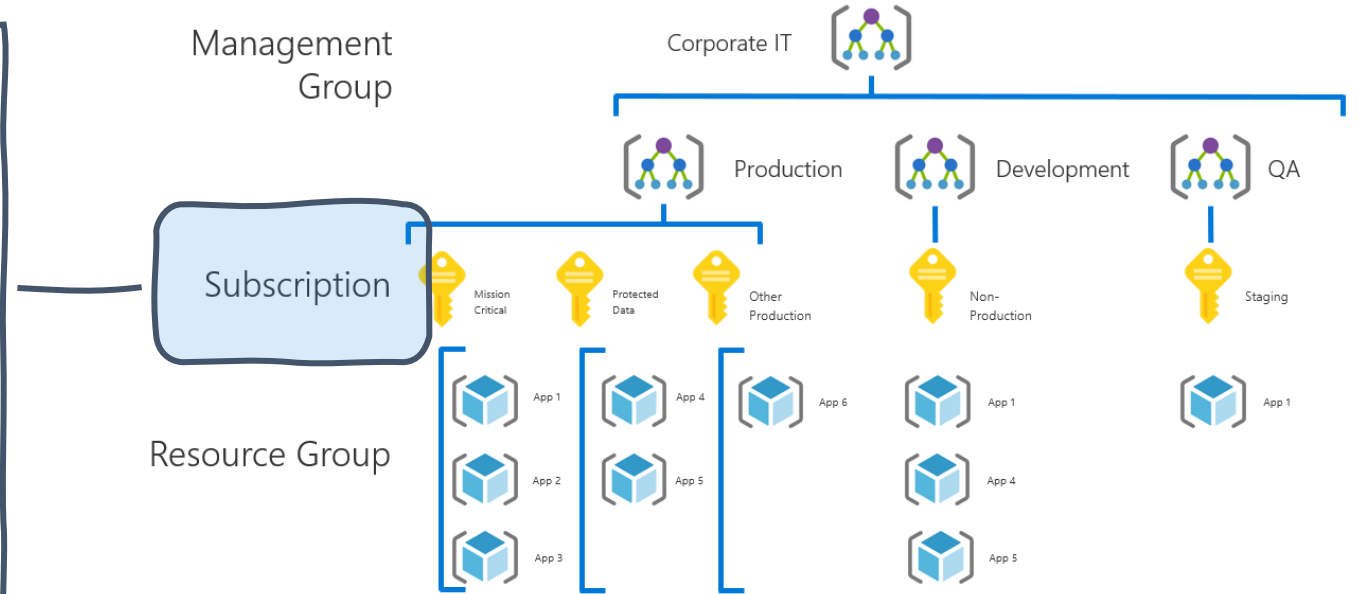
- ✓ Azure management groups provide a level of scope above subscriptions.
- ✓ You organize subscriptions into containers called "management groups" and apply your governance conditions to the management groups.
- ✓ All subscriptions within a management group automatically inherit the conditions applied to the management group.
- ✓ Management groups give you enterprise-grade management at a large scale no matter what type of subscriptions you might have





Management objects

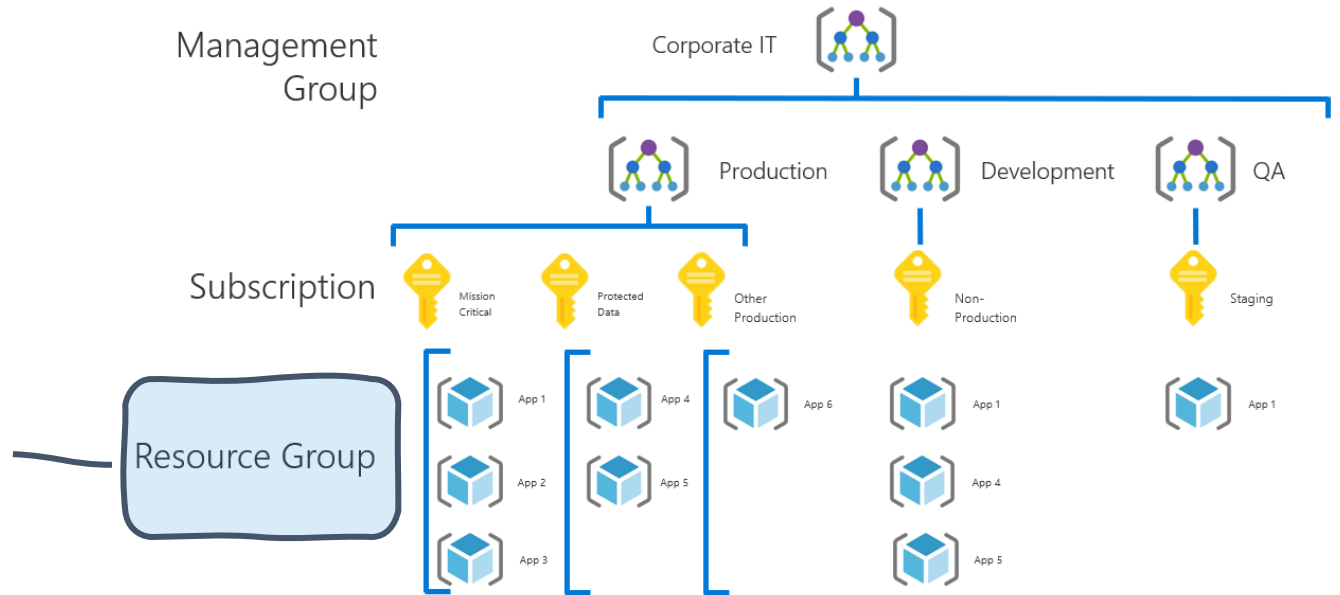
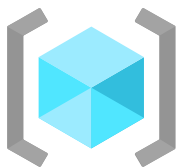
- ✓ A subscription is a logical entity that provides entitlement to deploy and consume Azure resources.
- ✓ It is a billing unit.
- ✓ It is a security/policy unit.
- ✓ Depending on the type, these can be free subscriptions, Pay-As-You-Go (Post-Paid) subscription or a pre-paid credit carrying subscription.





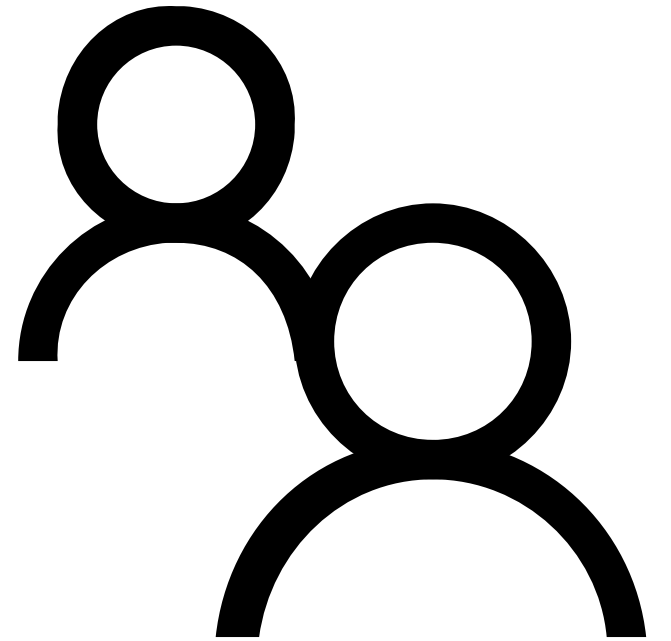
Management objects

- ✓ A resource group is a container that holds related resources for an Azure solution.
- ✓ The resource group can include resources of different types and located in different regions.
- ✓ Generally, the resources in a Resource Group share the same lifecycle.
- ✓ The resource group stores metadata about the resources. Therefore, when you specify a location for the resource group, you are specifying where that metadata is stored.





Role Base Access Control (RBAC)



Azure RBAC is an authorization system built on Azure Resource Manager that provides fine-grained access management of Azure resources.



What can I do with Azure RBAC?



Allow one user to manage virtual machines in a subscription and another user to manage virtual networks



Allow a DBA group to manage SQL databases in a subscription



Allow a user to manage all resources in a resource group, such as virtual machines, websites, and subnets



Allow an application to access all resources in a resource group

How Azure RBAC works – Security Principal

1 Security principal



User

An individual who has a profile in Azure Active Directory.



Group

A set of users created in Azure Active Directory.



**Service
principal**

A security identity used by applications or services to access specific Azure resources.



**Managed
identity**

An identity in Azure Active Directory that is automatically managed by Azure

How Azure RBAC works – Role Definition

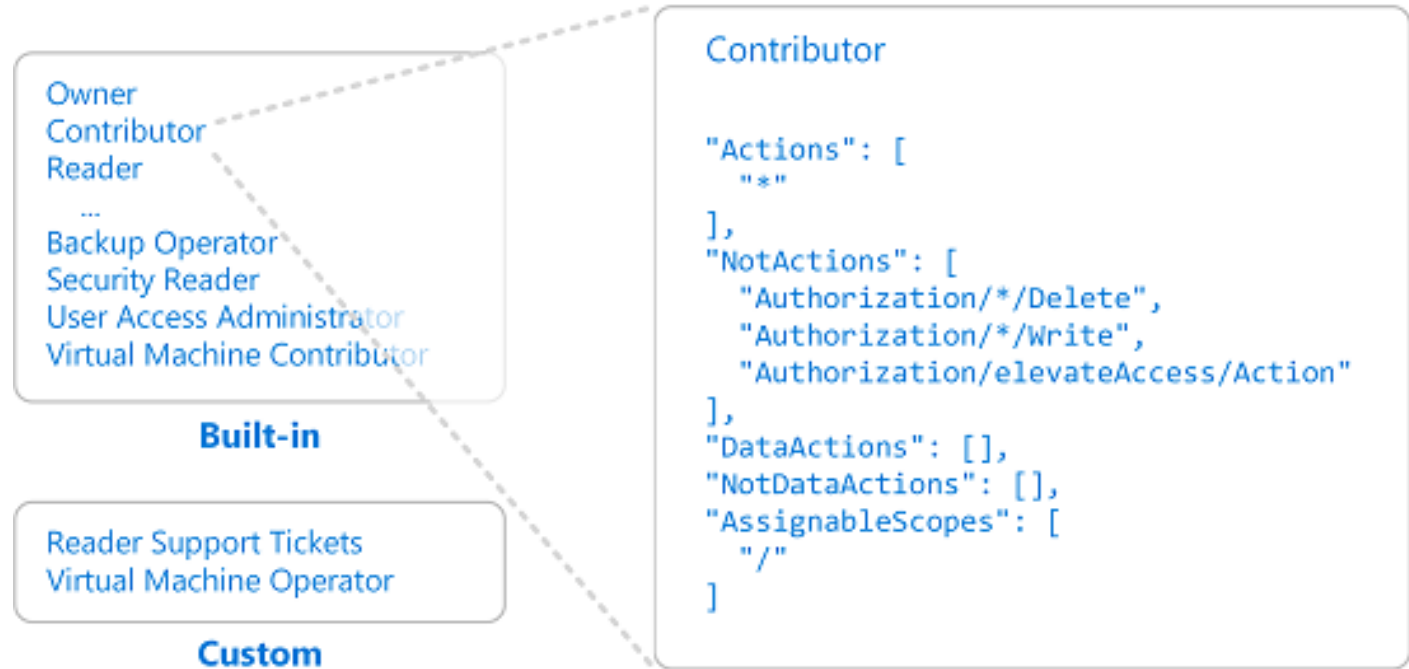
A role definition is a collection of permissions.

A role definition lists the operations that can be performed, such as read, write, and delete.

Roles can be high-level, like owner, or specific, like virtual machine reader.

Azure includes several built-in roles that you can use.

2 Role definition





How Azure RBAC works – Scope

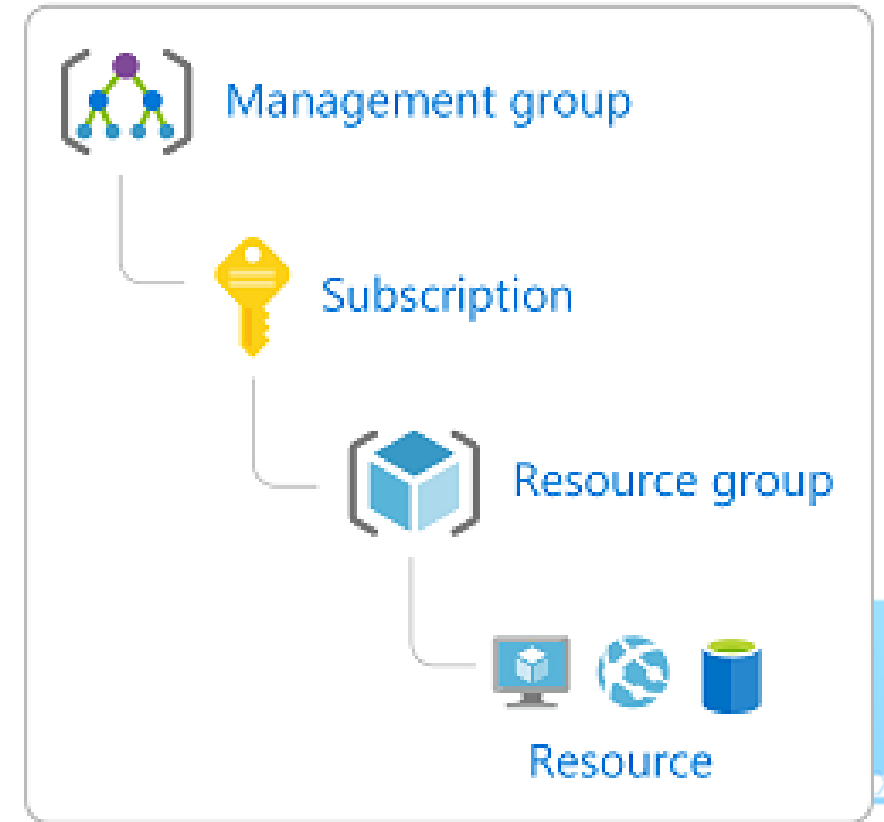
Scope is the set of resources that the access applies to.

When you assign a role, you can further limit the actions allowed by defining a scope.

In Azure, you can specify a scope at multiple levels: management group, subscription, resource group, or resource.

Scopes are structured in a parent-child relationship.

3 Scope

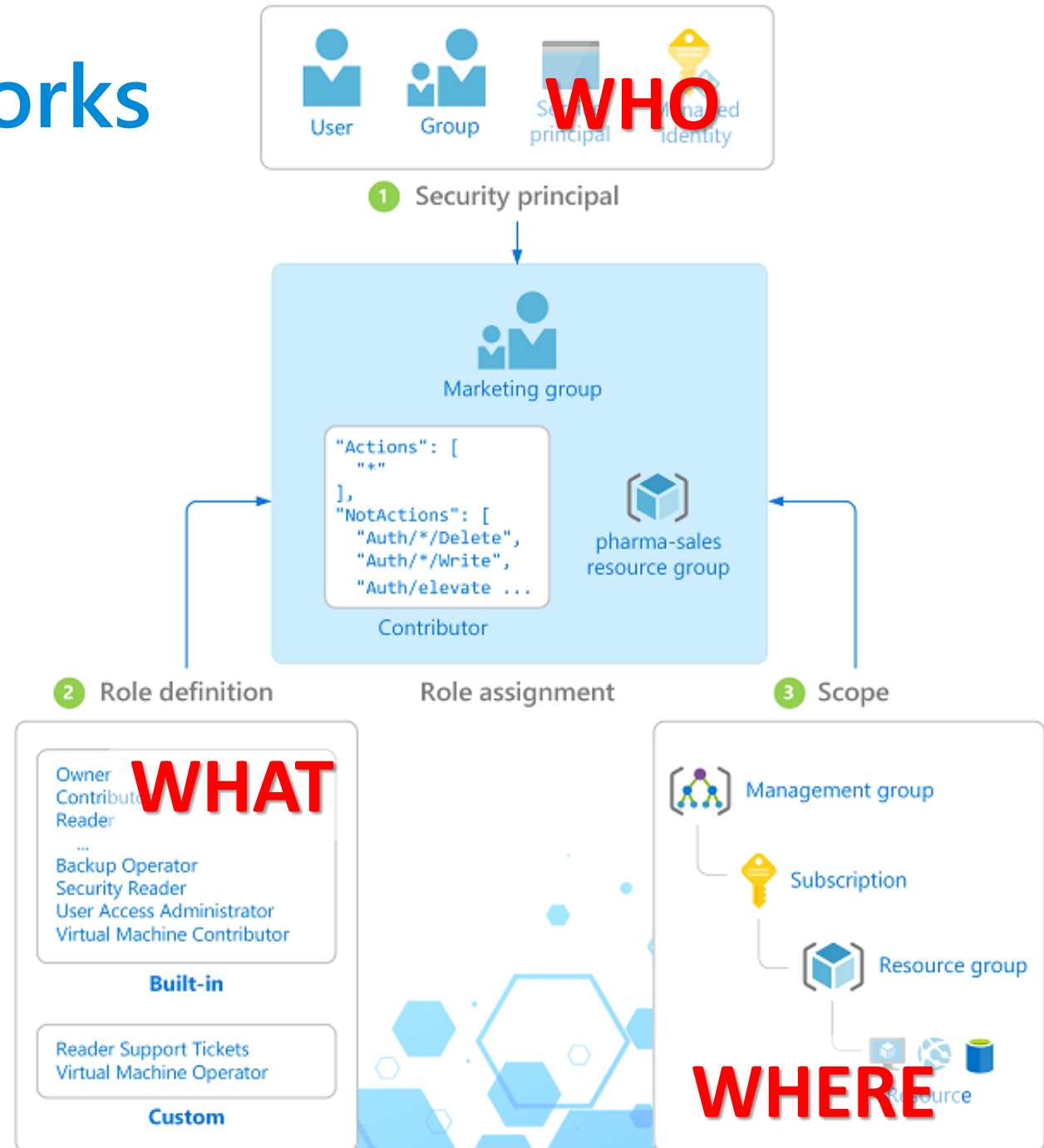


How Azure RBAC works

Role assignments

A role assignment is the process of attaching a role definition to a security principal at a particular scope for the purpose of granting access.

WHO...WHAT...WHERE!!

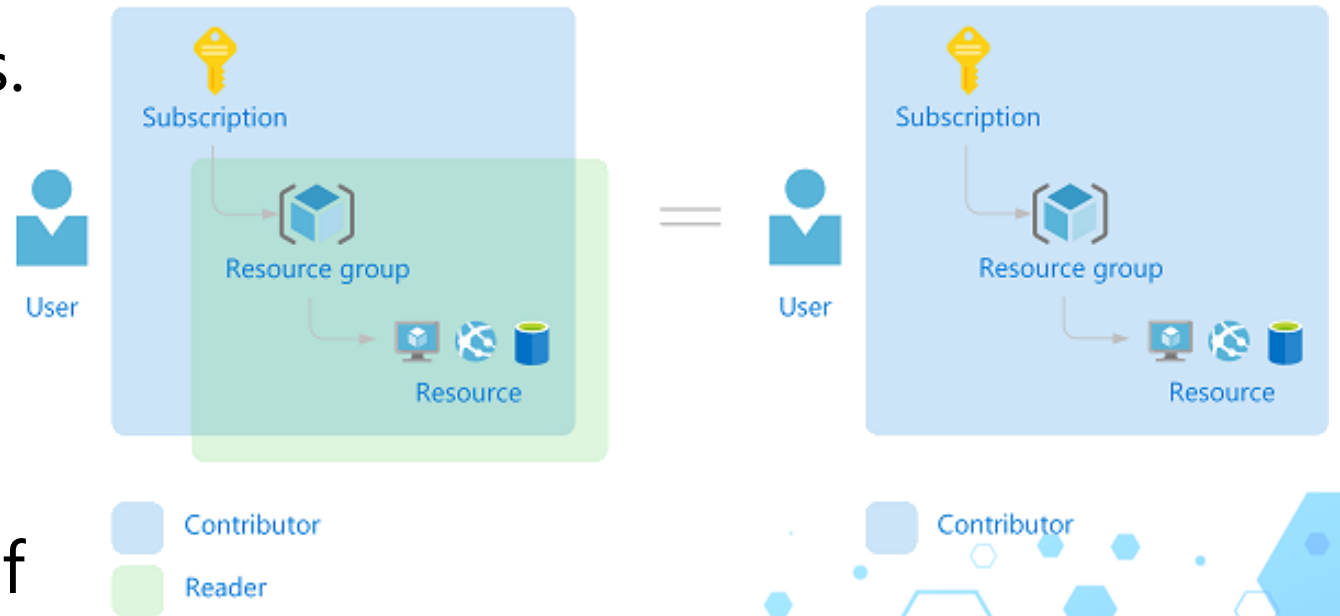


Multiple role assignments

Azure RBAC is an **additive model**, so your effective permissions are the sum of your role assignments.

Azure RBAC supports deny assignments.

A role assignment defines a set of actions that are *allowed*, while a deny assignment defines a set of actions that are *not allowed*.



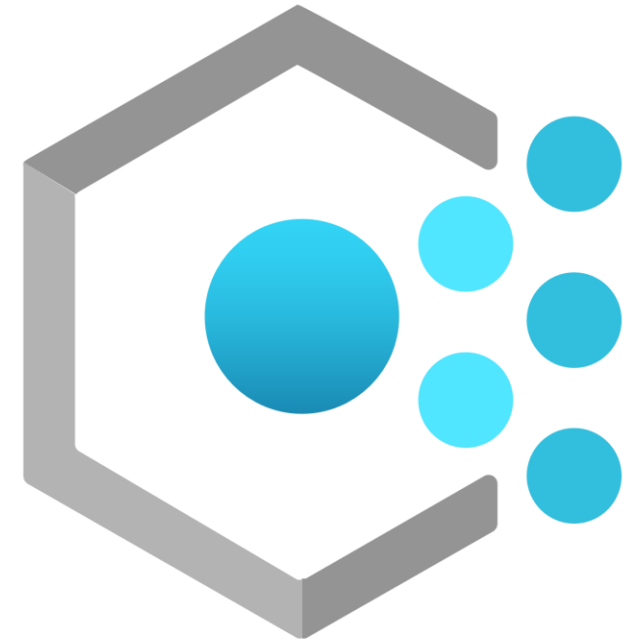
DEMO

RBAC in Action!!!



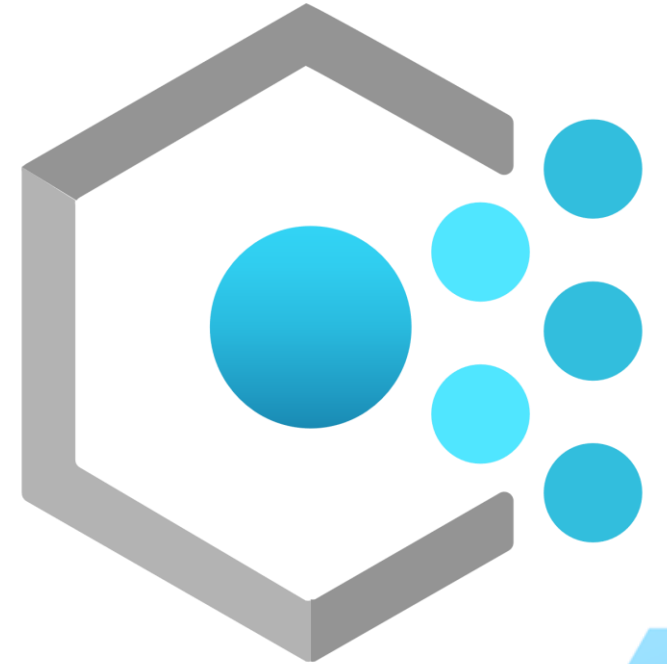


Azure Policies





Azure Policy helps to enforce organizational standards and to assess compliance at-scale.





What is Azure Policy

Azure Policy evaluates resources in Azure by comparing the properties of the resources to business rules.

The business rules, described in JSON format, are known as **Policy Definitions**.

Several business rules can be grouped together to form a **Policy Initiative**.

```
{
  "properties": {
    "displayName": "Allowed locations",
    "description": "This policy enables you to restrict the locations yo",
    "mode": "Indexed",
    "metadata": {
      "version": "1.0.0",
      "category": "Locations"
    },
    "parameters": {
      "allowedLocations": {
        "type": "array",
        "metadata": {
          "description": "The list of locations that can be specif",
          "strongType": "location",
          "displayName": "Allowed locations"
        },
        "defaultValue": [ "westus2" ]
      }
    },
    "policyRule": {
      "if": {
        "not": {
          "field": "location",
          "in": "[parameters('allowedLocations')]"
        }
      },
      "then": {
        "effect": "deny"
      }
    }
  }
}
```


Evaluation Triggers

Resources are evaluated at specific times during the resource lifecycle, the policy assignment lifecycle, and for regular ongoing compliance evaluation.



A resource is created, updated, or deleted in a scope with a policy assignment.



A policy or initiative is newly assigned to a scope.



A policy or initiative already assigned to a scope is updated.



During the standard compliance evaluation cycle, which occurs once every 24 hours.

Policy definition

Policy metadata (name, description, mode)

Policy Parameters

They values can change based on the assignment.

Policy Rule

Consists of **If** and **Then** blocks.

In the **If** block, you define one or more conditions that specify when the policy is enforced.

In the **Then** block, you define the effect that happens when the **If** conditions are fulfilled.

```
{
  "properties": {
    "displayName": "Allowed locations",
    "description": "This policy enables you to restrict the locations yo",
    "mode": "Indexed",
    "metadata": {
      "version": "1.0.0",
      "category": "Locations"
    }
  },
  "parameters": {
    "allowedLocations": {
      "type": "array",
      "metadata": {
        "description": "The list of locations that can be specif",
        "strongType": "location",
        "displayName": "Allowed locations"
      },
      "defaultValue": [ "westus2" ]
    }
  },
  "policyRule": {
    "if": {
      "not": {
        "field": "location",
        "in": "[parameters('allowedLocations')]"
      }
    },
    "then": {
      "effect": "deny"
    }
  }
}
```

Rule sample

The rule **denies** any resource not of the **Microsoft.Network/*** type

```
"field": "type",  
"notLike": "Microsoft.Network/*"
```

in any resource group whose name ends in **"netrg"**.

```
"value": "[resourceGroup().name]",  
"like": "*netrg"
```

```
{  
  "if": {  
    "allOf": [{  
      "value": "[resourceGroup().name]",  
      "like": "*netrg"  
    }],  
    {  
      "field": "type",  
      "notLike": "Microsoft.Network/*"  
    }  
  ]  
},  
"then": {  
  "effect": "deny"  
}  
}
```

Azure Policy effects

Append

Audit

AuditIfNotExists

Deny

DeployIfNotExists

Disabled

Modify

Policy Assignment

Policy assignments are used to define which resources are assigned which policies or initiatives.

Policy Definition

Policy Parameters

```
{
  "properties": {
    "displayName": "Enforce resource naming rules",
    "description": "Force resource names to begin with DeptA and end with -LC",
    "metadata": {
      "assignedBy": "Cloud Center of Excellence"
    },
    "enforcementMode": "DoNotEnforce",
    "notScopes": [],
    "policyDefinitionId": "/subscriptions/{mySubscriptionID}/providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyDefinitions/{policyDefinitionName}"
  },
  "parameters": {
    "prefix": {
      "value": "DeptA"
    },
    "suffix": {
      "value": "-LC"
    }
  }
}
```

Policies and Initiatives

Home > Policy >

PCI v3.2.1:2018

Initiative Definition

Assign Edit initiative Duplicate initiative Delete initiative

Essentials

Name : PCI v3.2.1:2018 Definition location : --

Description : This initiative includes audit and virtual machine extension deployment ... Definition ID : /providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policySetDefinitions/496eeda...

Category : Regulatory Compliance Type : Built-in

Version : 2.0.0-preview

Policies Assignments (0) Parameters

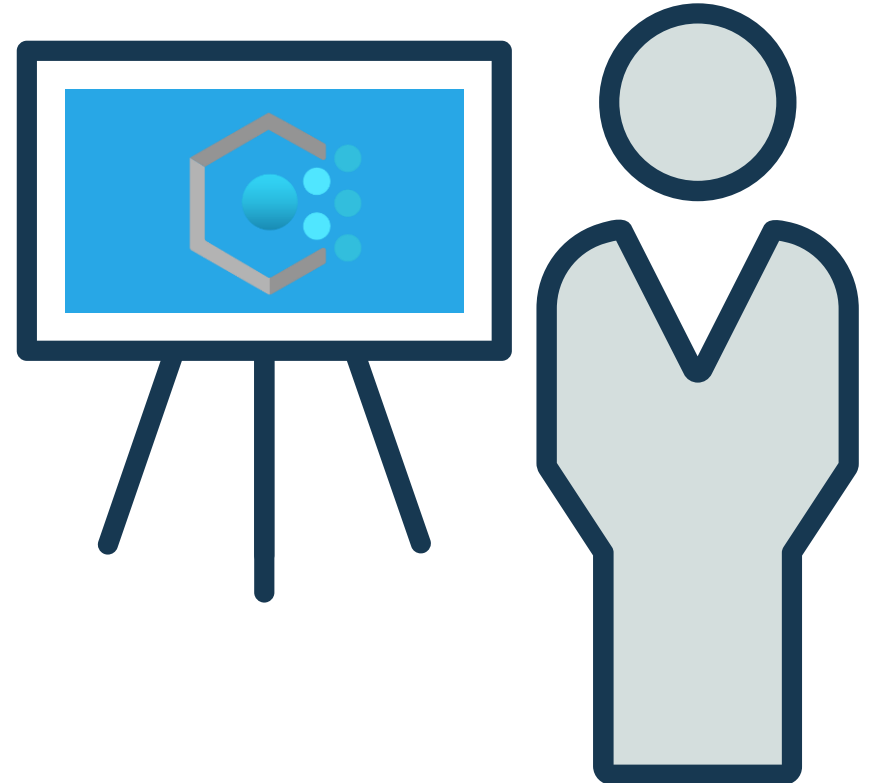
Filter by reference ID, policy name or ID... All effects All types

Policy	Effect Type	Type	Reference ID
MFA should be enabled on accounts with owner permissions on your subscription	AuditIfNotExists	Built-in	previewAuditAccountsWithOwnerPermissionsWhoAr...
MFA should be enabled accounts with write permissions on your subscription	AuditIfNotExists	Built-in	previewAuditAccountsWithWritePermissionsWhoAre...
Deprecated accounts should be removed from your subscription	AuditIfNotExists	Built-in	previewAuditDeprecatedAccountsOnASubscription
Deprecated accounts with owner permissions should be removed from your subsc...	AuditIfNotExists	Built-in	previewAuditDeprecatedAccountsWithOwnerPermiss...
External accounts with owner permissions should be removed from your subscript...	AuditIfNotExists	Built-in	previewAuditExternalAccountsWithOwnerPermission...
External accounts with read permissions should be removed from your subscription	AuditIfNotExists	Built-in	previewAuditExternalAccountsWithReadPermissions...
External accounts with write permissions should be removed from your subscription	AuditIfNotExists	Built-in	previewAuditExternalAccountsWithWritePermissions...
Add system-assigned managed identity to enable Guest Configuration assignmen...	Modify	Built-in	Prerequisite_AddSystemIdentityWhenNone
Add system-assigned managed identity to enable Guest Configuration assignmen...	Modify	Built-in	Prerequisite_AddSystemIdentityWhenUser

Initiatives enable you to group several related policy definitions to simplify assignments and management

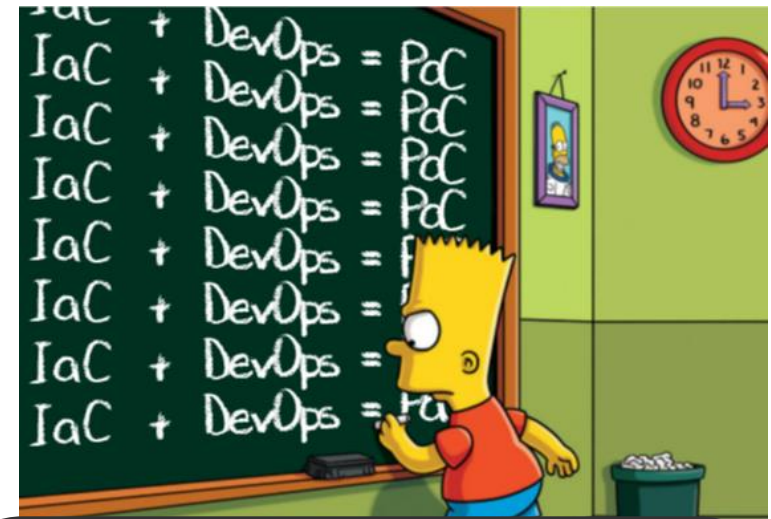
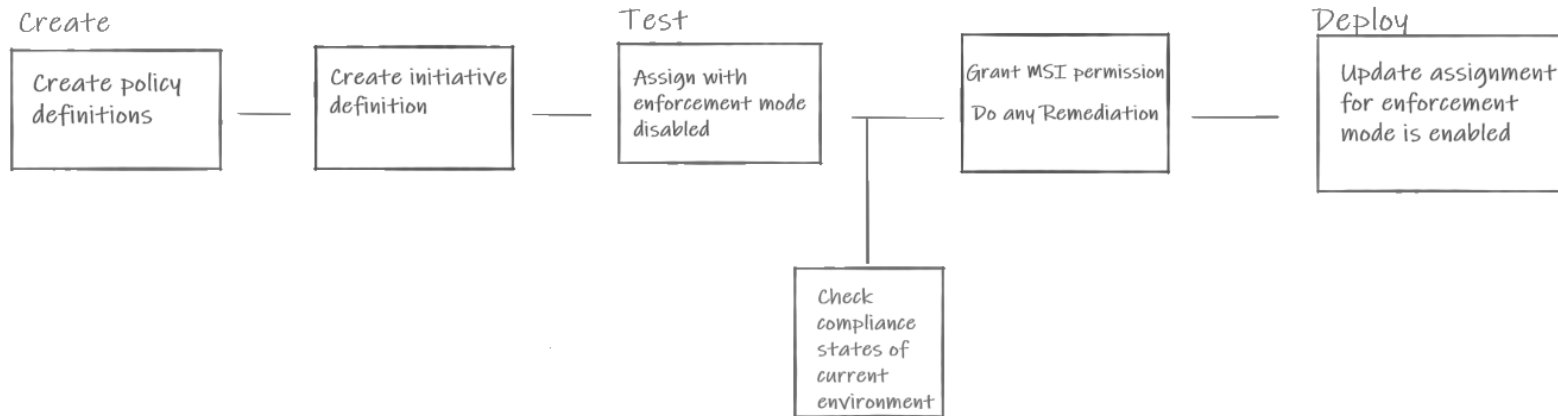
DEMO

Policies overview!!



Azure Policy as Code

Keep your policy definitions in source control and whenever a change is made, test, and validate that change.



NEWS

Published date:
November 25, 2020

You can now export
your Azure policies
to GitHub directly
from the portal!



Azure Policy vs RBAC

Azure Policy

- ✓ Evaluates state by examining properties on resources that are represented in Resource Manager and properties of some Resource Providers
- ✓ Doesn't restrict actions
- ✓ Ensures that resource state is compliant to your business rules without concern for who made the change or who has permission to make a change

RBAC

- ✓ Focuses on managing user actions at different scopes
- ✓ Even if an individual has access to perform an action, if the result is a non-compliant resource, Azure Policy still blocks the create or update



Thanks for your attention!!!!



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References



Role Base Access Control documentation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/role-based-access-control/overview>



Role Base Access Control - Learning Paths

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/browse/?expanded=azure&products=azure-rbac>



Azure Policy documentation

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/overview>



Azure Policy – Learning Paths

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/browse/?expanded=azure&products=azure-policy>



Design Azure Policy as Code workflows

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/concepts/policy-as-code>



Tutorial: Implement Azure Policy as Code with GitHub

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/governance/policy/tutorials/policy-as-code-github>



Azure Policy – GitHub

<https://github.com/Azure/azure-policy>

