

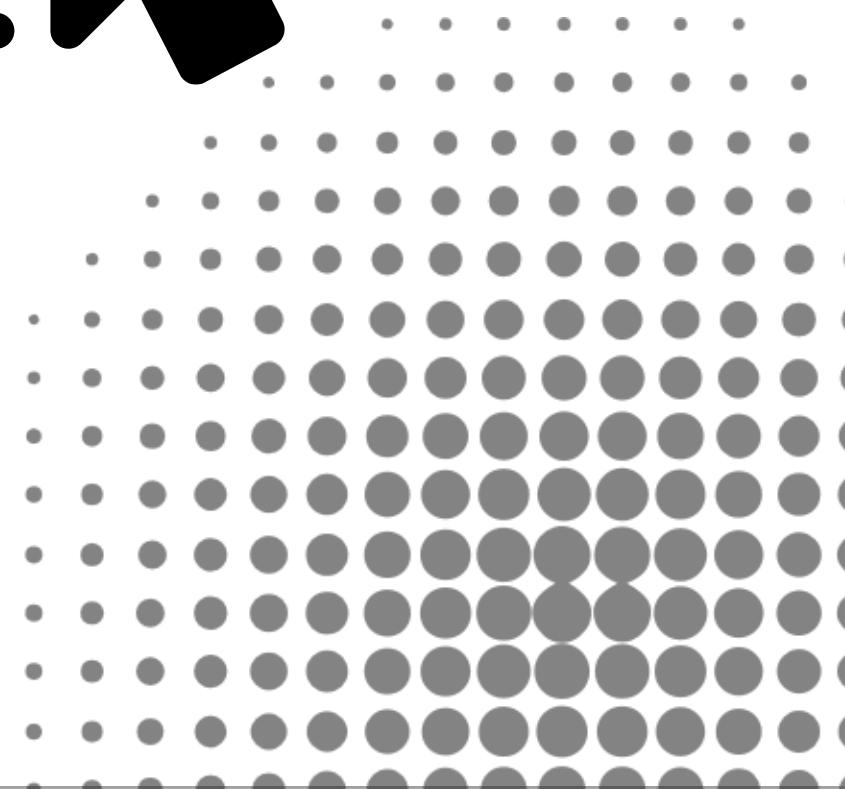
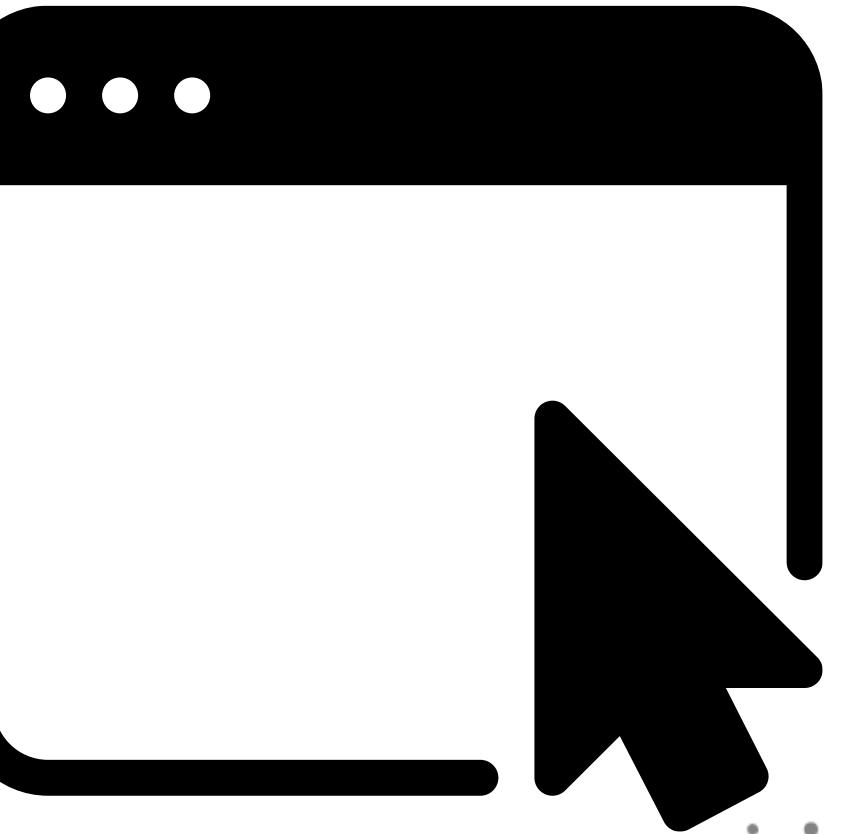


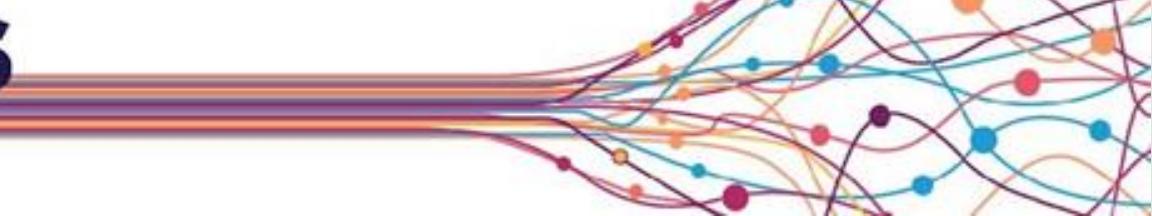
# The ultimate guide to using DevSecOps to tame your cloud identity configuration

Ward van Besien  
Merill Fernando

# ClickOps

ClickOps is the error-prone & time-consuming process of having admins click-through various menu options in cloud providers' websites, to select and configure the correct security configuration.





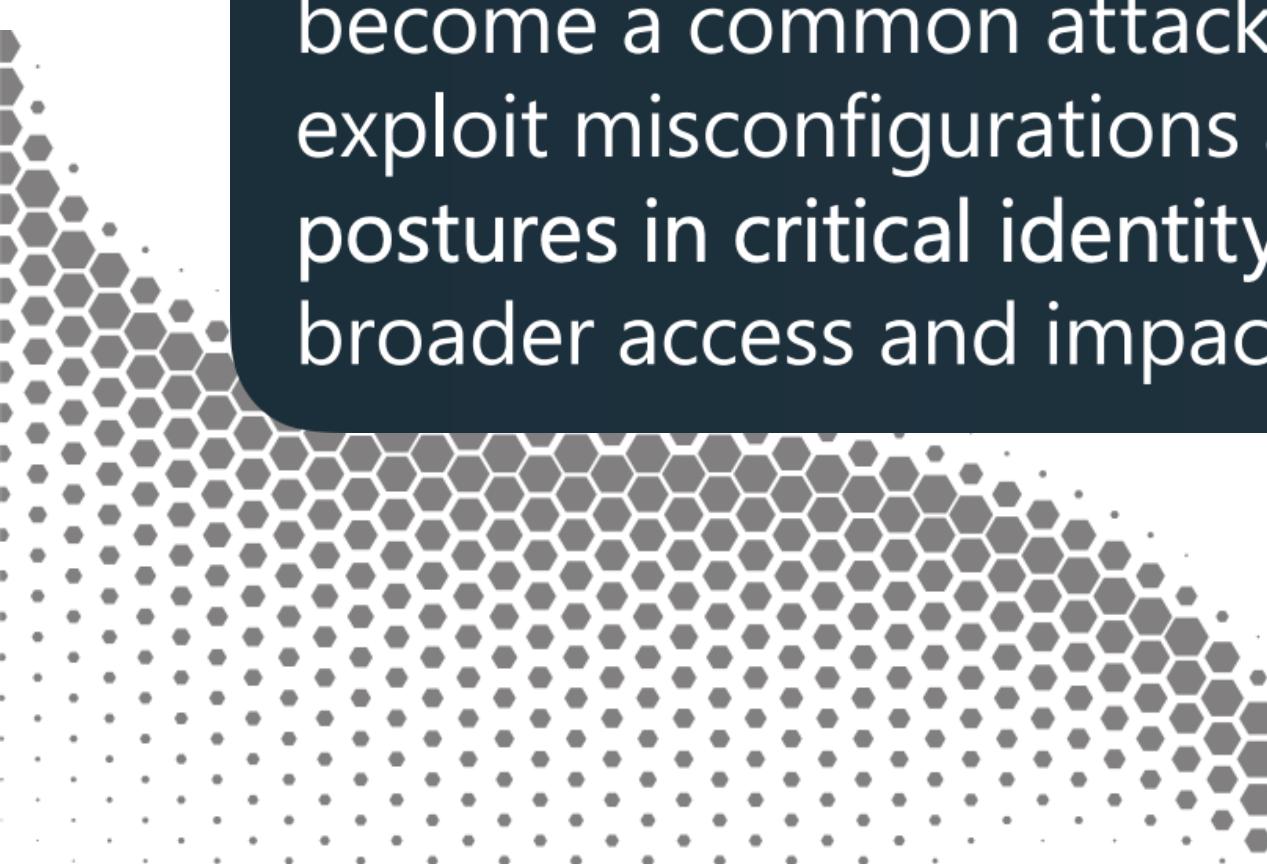
## Active Directory (AD) and Azure AD security

# 88%

of impacted customers did not employ AD and Azure AD security best practices. This has become a common attack vector as attackers exploit misconfigurations and weaker security postures in critical identity systems to gain broader access and impact to businesses.



Microsoft Digital Defence Report, 2022  
[aka.ms/MDDR](http://aka.ms/MDDR)



# The issues with ClickOps

- The network is no longer the control plane
- Identity is the new control plane
- Can you rely and trust on ClickOps to secure access to your organisations systems and data?



Identify and fix config drift?



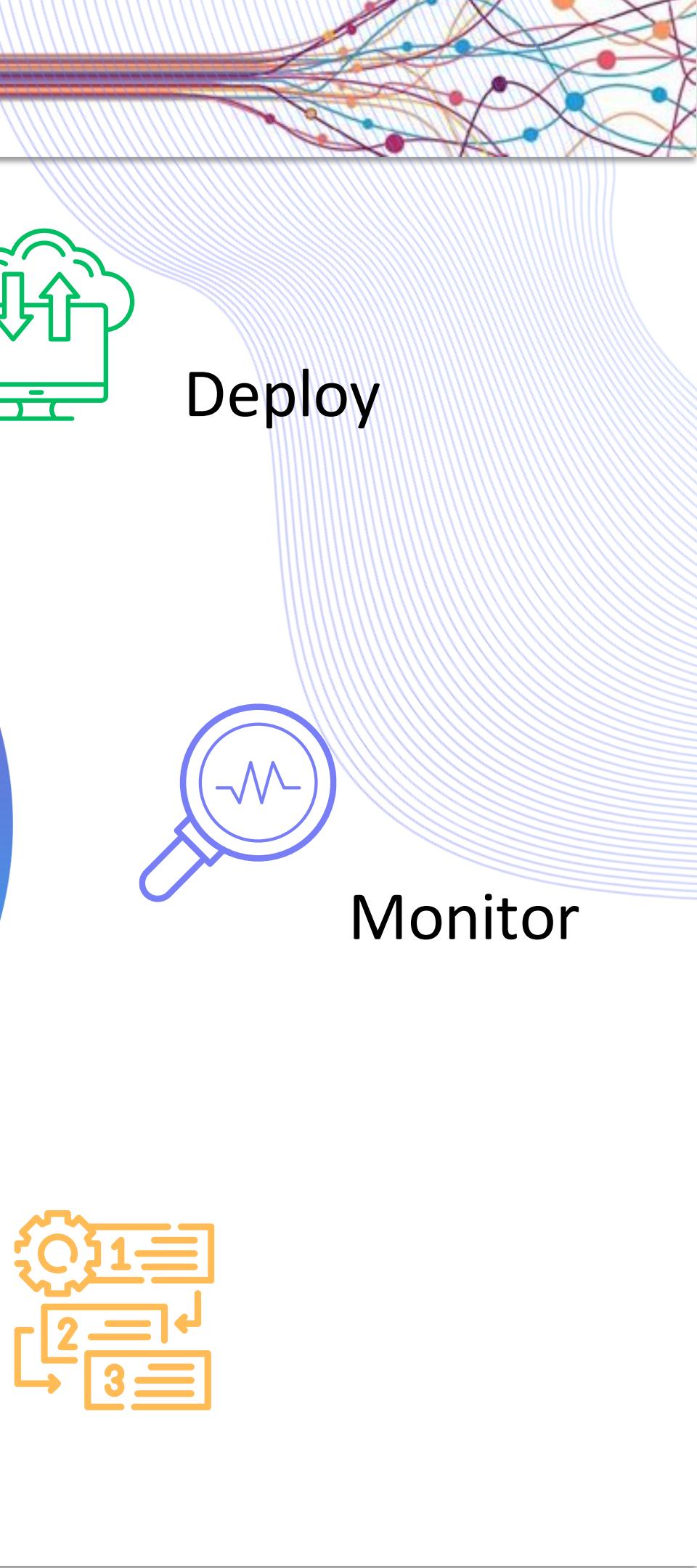
Securely introduce new changes?



Backup of config?



Version history of config?



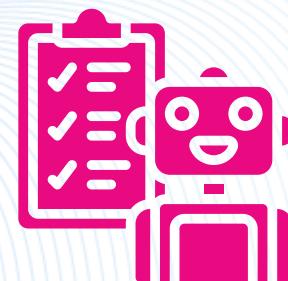
# Cloud Identity



Version  
Control



Config  
as Code



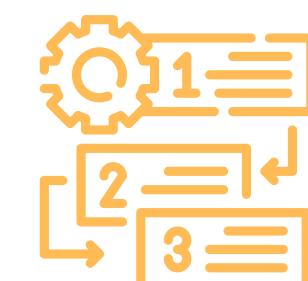
Test



Deploy

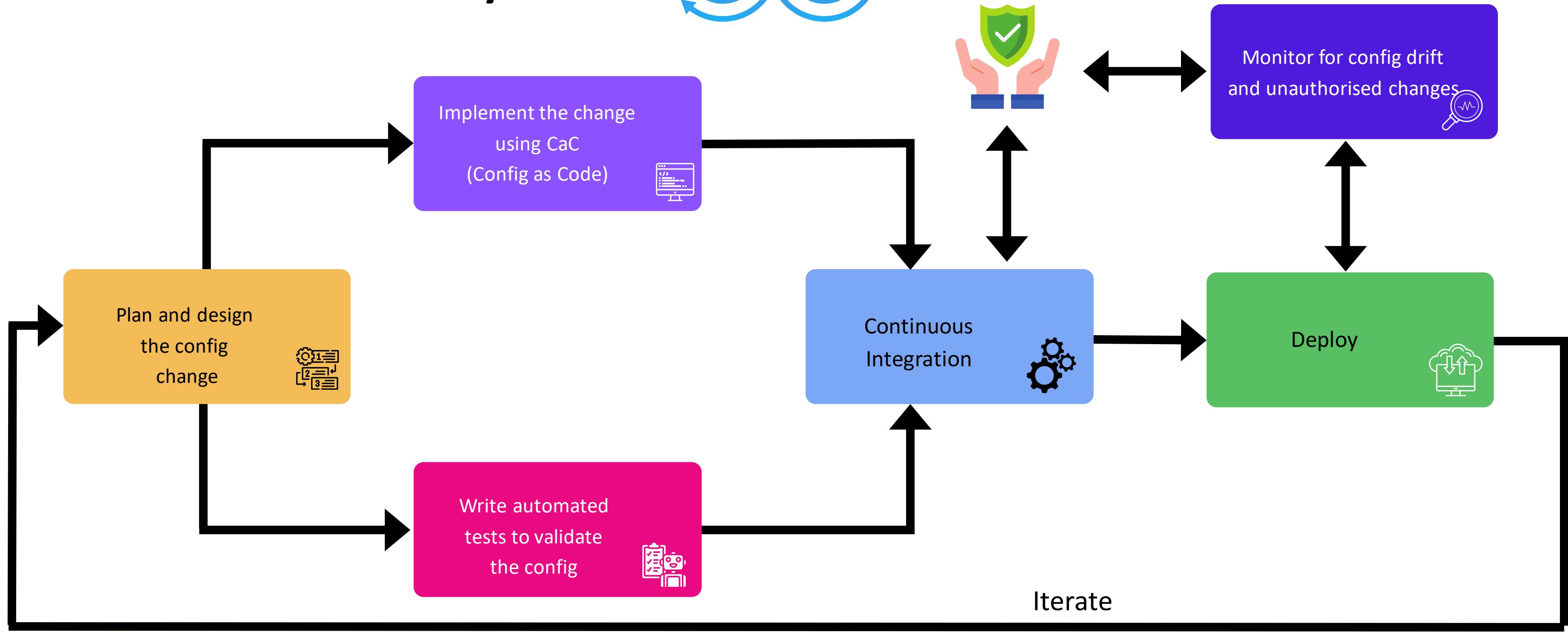
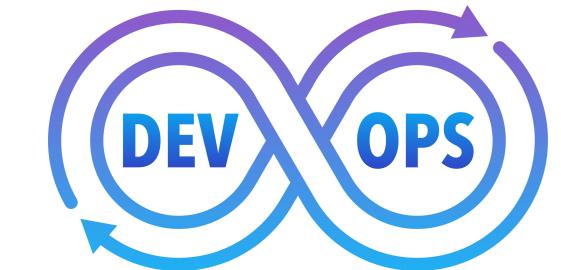


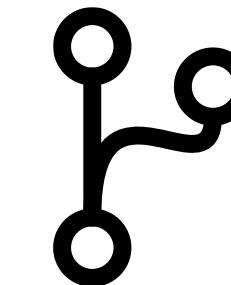
Monitor



Plan

# Cloud Identity





## Version Control

1

None / Manual code backups

2

System to Track Changes (Git etc.)

3

Unorganized branches or no branches

4

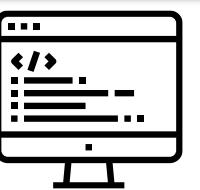
Branches created as backups or checkpoints

5

Short lived story branches that are merged to main



Azure Repos



# Config as Code

1

No change control;  
ClickOps in Production

2

Use of manual run books to  
make changes

3

Use of ad-hoc scripts and  
manual checklists

4

Comprehensive, 70 to 80%,  
with declarative CaC where  
possible

5

95% or better automation  
Manual run book where no  
API available





# Config as Code

Configuring an MFA policy using CaC (Config as Code) with Terraform for Okta and Microsoft Entra ID.

```
data "okta_default_policy" "example" {
    type = "MFA_ENROLL"
}

resource "okta_policy_rule_mfa" "example" {
    policy_id = data.okta_default_policy.example.id
    name      = "My Rule"
    status    = "ACTIVE"
    enroll    = "LOGIN"
    app_include {
        id      = okta_app_oauth.example.id
        type   = "APP"
    }
    app_include {
        type = "APP_TYPE"
        name = "yahoo_mail"
    }
}

resource "okta_app_oauth" "example" {
    label      = "My App"
    type       = "web"
    grant_types = ["authorization_code"]
    redirect_uris = ["http://localhost:8000"]
    response_types = ["code"]
    skip_groups  = true
}
```



```
resource "azuread_conditional_access_policy" "example" {
    display_name = "example policy"
    state        = "enabled"

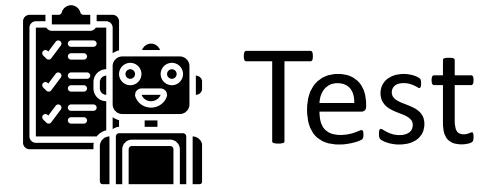
    conditions {
        client_app_types     = ["all"]
        user_risk_levels     = ["medium"]
    }

    applications {
        included_applications = ["All"]
        excluded_applications = []
    }

    platforms {
        included_platforms = ["android"]
        excluded_platforms = ["iOS"]
    }

    users {
        included_users = ["All"]
        excluded_users = ["GuestsOrExternalUsers"]
    }
}

grant_controls {
    operator      = "OR"
    built_in_controls = ["mfa"]
}
```



## Test

1

None /  
Manual Testing

2

Checklists ; Written scripts  
for manual testing

3

Feature Testing

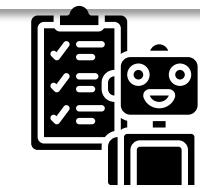
4

Security testing ;  
Tests are stable and accurate

5

Full end-to-end regression  
testing continuous





## Test

Pester automation test to verify MFA is being applied to all users signing into the tenant.



Microsoft Entra ID

```
Describe "Conditional Access - Require multifactor authentication for all users" -Tag "ConditionalAccess" {
    Context "User <userPrincipalName> (<userId>)" -ForEach @($AzureADUser) {
        It "User using client app <_> should require MFA" -ForEach @($clientAppType) {
            # Definition of conditional access
            $ConditionalAccessWhatIfDefinition = @{
                "conditionalAccessWhatIfSubject" = @{
                    "@odata.type" = "#microsoft.graph.userSubject"
                    "userId" = "$userId"
                }
                "conditionalAccessContext" = @{
                    "@odata.type" = "#microsoft.graph.whatifapplicationContext"
                    "authenticationContext": "c1"
                }
                "conditionalAccessWhatIfConditions" = @{
                    "clientAppType" = "$_"
                    "devicePlatform" = "windows"
                }
            }
            $ConditionalAccessWhatIfResult = Invoke-MgGraphRequest -Method POST
                -Uri "https://graph.microsoft.com/beta/identity/conditionalAccess/evaluate"
                -Body ( $ConditionalAccessWhatIfDefinition
                | ConvertTo-Json -Depth 99 -Compress )
                | Where-Object { $_.policyApplies -eq $true }

            $MergedControlsAndAuthenticationStrength =
                $ConditionalAccessWhatIfResult.grantControls.builtInControls
                + $ConditionalAccessWhatIfResult.grantControls.authenticationStrength.requirementsSatisfied

            $MergedControlsAndAuthenticationStrength | Should -Contain "fido2"
        }
    }
}
```



# Deploy

1

Deploy direct to production;  
No Dev/Test environments

2

Test environment exists;  
changes tested here before  
prod

3

Change scripts are executed  
from desktop or on-prem  
server

4

Cloud based deployment  
pipeline with dev, test, &  
prod environments

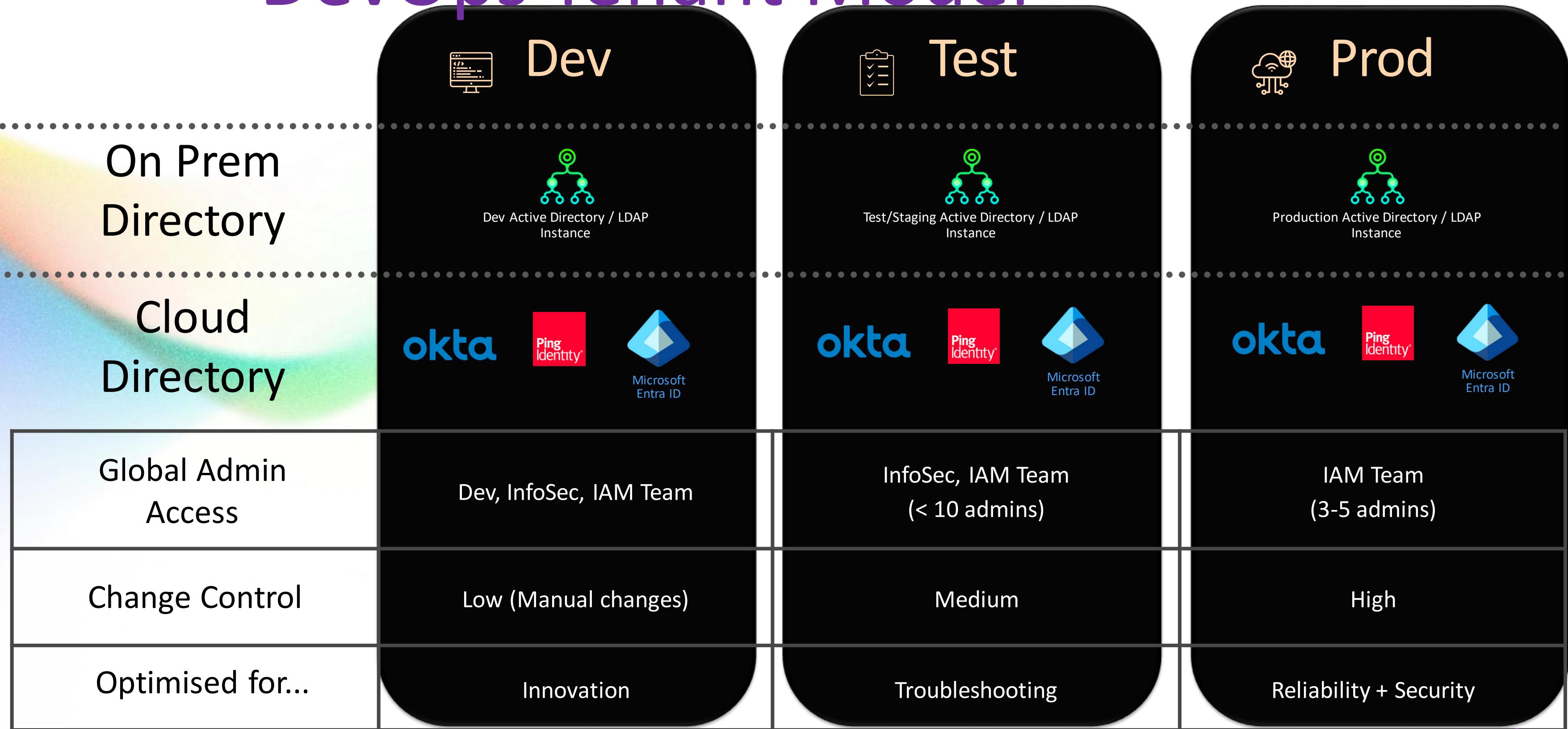
5

Release pipeline with code  
scanning and gated approval  
workflows





# DevOps Tenant Model





# Deploy

Multi-environment deployments requiring manual approval to progress to next environment.

The screenshot shows a GitHub Actions workflow for a repository named `aaronpowell/react-static-web-apps-auth`. The workflow consists of four sequential steps:

- Build**: 3 jobs completed, 9m 20s, 2 artifacts.
- Test**: 3 jobs completed, 15m 32s, 100% tests passed, 4 artifacts.
- Deploy Production**: 2 jobs completed, 1m 49s, 1 check passed.
- Standalone Package**: 2 jobs completed, 1m 13s, 1 artifact.

After the Standalone Package step, there is a manual approval step:

**Publish a release** Publish a release #6

**Summary**  
Triggered via push 41 seconds ago Status Waiting Total duration - Artifacts -  
Jobs build aaronpowell -o- 0bd29ff v0.1.4

**aaronpowell requested your review to deploy to release** Review deployments

**npm-release.yml**  
on: push

```
graph LR; build[build] --> release[release]; release --> publishGPR[publish-gpr]; release --> publishNPM[publish-npm]
```

The `npm-release.yml` file defines a workflow with three steps: `build`, `release`, and `publish-gpr` or `publish-npm`. The `release` step is currently in a `waiting for review` state.



## Monitor

1

Minimal or no monitoring for config and tenant drift

2

Batched based monitoring via manual processes.

3

Automated daily regression tests with <50% coverage

4

Automated daily regression tests with >50% coverage

5

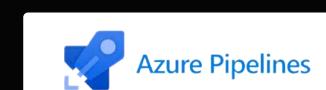
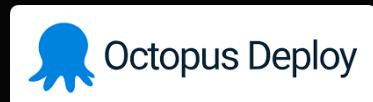
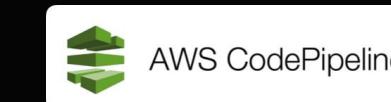
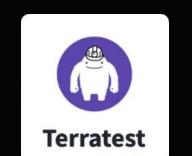
Monitoring audit logs and alerting for privileged actions



## Tests

+

Daily  
Continuous  
Integration

**splunk>****sumo logic**

This is daunting.

Where and how  
do I start?

### #1 Tests

Start writing tests for your  
current config and use  
monitoring to execute them  
daily

### #2 Test new config

When new config changes are  
introduced write a test to ensure  
it stays on.

### #3 Start small

Don't try to boil the ocean on  
day #1.  
Start with key security config  
maybe ~10 checks and expand  
over time.

### #4 Be pragmatic

It's not easy to automate all  
changes, be pragmatic about  
what you can automate.



THANK YOU  
@merill | merill.net | entra.news