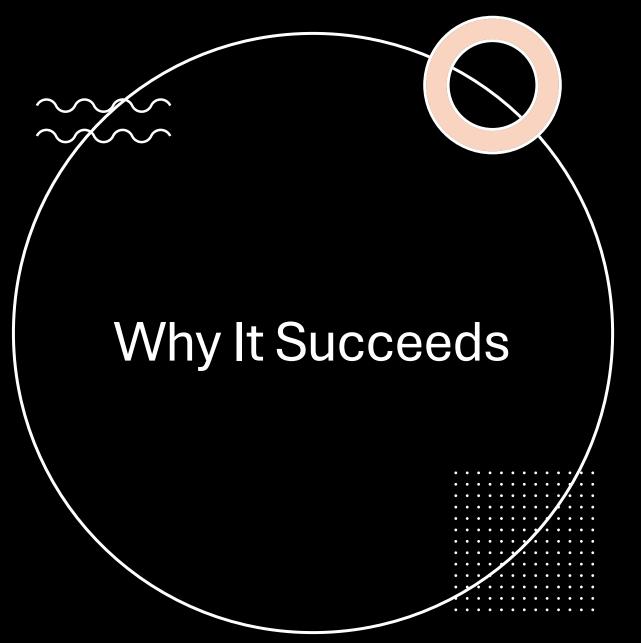


- Encrypts files and holds data hostage for money
- Spreads via email, web, USB, chat apps (Trojan-style)
- WannaCry, Petya, etc. = major global attacks

Victim behavior + admin mistakes = root cause







Common vulnerabilities:

Local admin rights to end users

Lack of employee training

No backup/restore plan

Delayed threat detection



- Implement Least Privilege
- Use **PIM** (Privileged Identity Management)
- Disable local admin rights by default
- Monitor role assignments in Azure & M365

"If they can't install it, it can't encrypt."





Backup = Best Insurance Real-world scenario:

- Client hit with ransomware
- All files encrypted on shared server
- Daily backup saved the day → restore to previous version

Use Azure Backup + Backup Vault Optional: Site-to-site backup for hybrid recovery





Adopt a **Cybersecurity Framework**

- Implement Microsoft Defender for Cloud
- Prioritize risk mitigation (not just detection)
- Enable Microsoft Defender XDR (extended detection and response)





Tools that stop ransomware before it spreads:

- Defender for Cloud → Azure VMs
- + Hybrid Infra
- Defender XDR → Files, emails, apps, identities
- Sentinel (SIEM/SOAR) → Unified incident correlation + response

Each layer = visibility + control





Graphics Company: All server files encrypted

✓ Daily backups restored full environment

X No Defender/privileged access → initial infection still unknown

Lesson: Backup alone ≠ prevention — use layered defense





What's your organization's ransomware mitigation plan?
Would love to hear your backup + privileged access strategies.



Tool Summary

Capability Microsoft Solution

Privileged Access Control Microsoft Entra PIM

Backup & Restore Azure Backup, Backup Vault

Ransomware Detection Microsoft Defender XDR

VM Monitoring Defender for Cloud

SIEM/SOAR Microsoft Sentinel

