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Microsoft Security
Virtual Training Days: Modernize Security
and Defend Against Threats



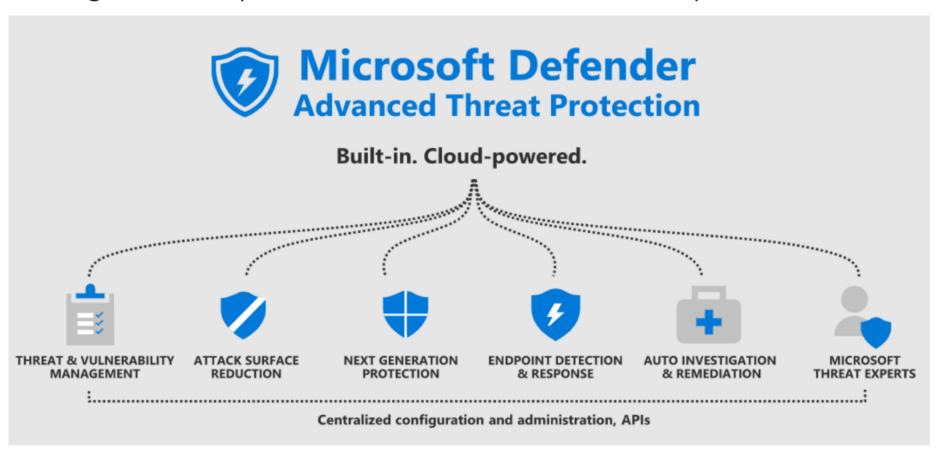
# Mitigate threats using Microsoft Defender for Endpoint



# Protect against threats with Microsoft Defender for Endpoint

## Microsoft Defender for Endpoint explained

Microsoft Defender for Endpoint is a platform designed to help enterprise networks prevent, detect, investigate, and respond to advanced threats on their endpoints.



# Practice security administration





# Deploy the Microsoft Defender for Endpoint environment

# Create your environment

### Microsoft Defender Security Center https://securitycenter.windows.com

### Data storage location:

Determine where you want to be hosted. You cannot change the location after this set up.

#### Data retention:

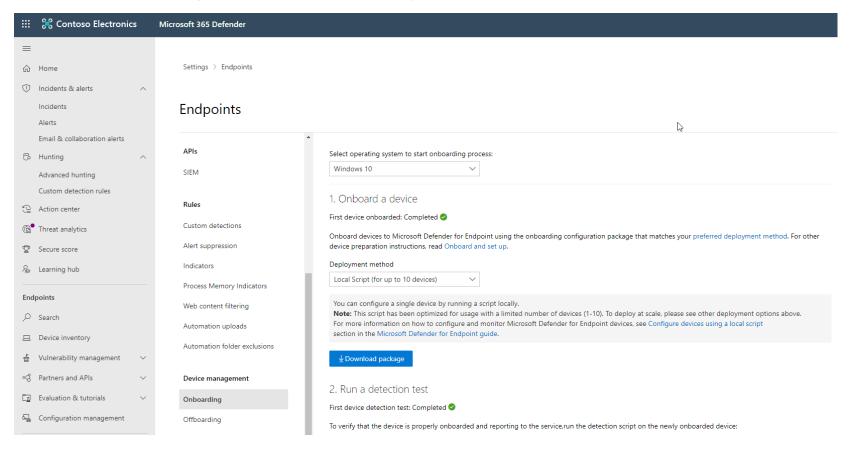
The default is six months.

### Enable preview features:

The default is on, can be changed later.

### **Onboard devices**

You'll need to go to the onboarding section of the Microsoft 365 Defender portal to onboard any of the supported devices. Depending on the device, you'll be guided with appropriate steps and provided management and deployment tool options suitable for the device.



## Manage access



Defender for Endpoint RBAC is designed to support your tier- or role-based model of choice and gives you granular control over what roles can see, devices they can access, and actions they can take.

# Control who can see information on a specific device group or groups:

Create device groups by specific criteria such as names, tags, domains, and others, then grant role access to them using a specific Azure Active Directory (Azure AD) user group.

### Control who can take specific actions:

Create custom roles and control what Defender for Endpoint capabilities they can access with granularity.



# Implement Windows 10 security enhancements

## Understand attack surface reduction

Strategies include the following: Web protection Attack surface reduction rules Hardware-based isolation Controlled folder access Application control Network firewall **Exploit protection** Network protection

## **Enable attack surface reduction rules**

#### Sample ASR Rules:

- Block executable content from email client and webmail
- Block all Office applications from creating child processes
- Block Office applications from creating executable content
- Block Office applications from injecting code into other processes
- Block execution of potentially obfuscated scripts
- Use advanced protection against ransomware

#### Rule options:

- Disable = 0
- Block (enable ASR rule) = 1
- Audit = 2

### Deployment options:

- Intune
- MDM
- Microsoft Endpoint Configuration Manager
- Group Policy



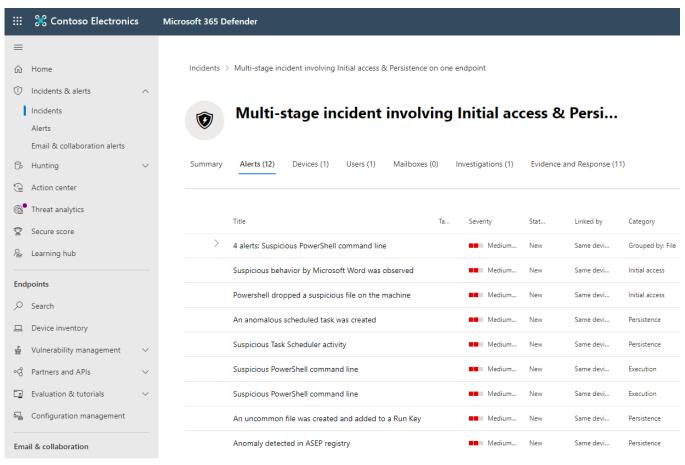
# Manage alerts and incidents

# Explain security operations in Microsoft Defender for Endpoint

- Defender for Endpoint detection and response capabilities provide advanced attack detections that are near real-time and actionable.
- When a threat is detected, alerts are created in the system for an analyst to investigate.
- Alerts with the same attack techniques or attributed to the same attacker are aggregated into an
  entity called an incident. Aggregating alerts in this manner makes it easy for analysts to
  investigate and respond to threats collectively.
- Inspired by the "assume breach" mindset, Defender for Endpoint continuously collects behavioral cyber telemetry. This includes process information, network activities, deep optics into the kernel and memory manager, user sign in activities, registry and file system changes, and others.

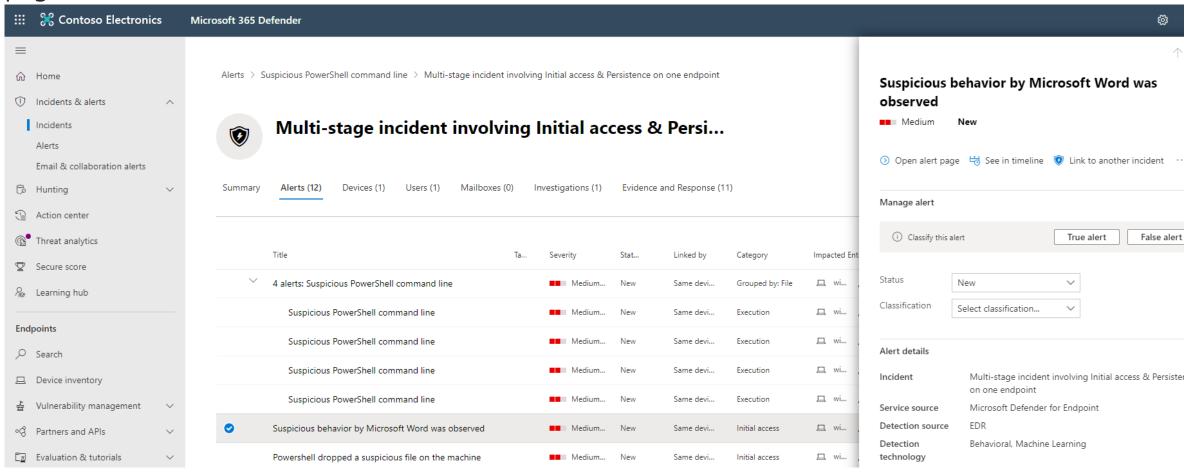
## Manage and investigate incidents

You can update Incident management information, view all related information, or jump to investigation pages for the associated data.



Manage and investigate alerts

You can update Incident management information, view all related information, or jump to investigation pages for the associated data.

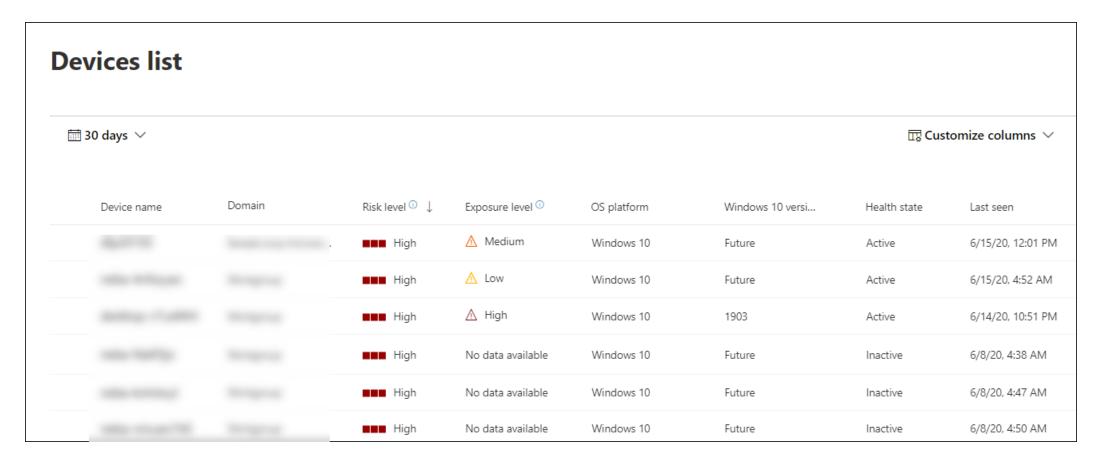




# Perform device investigations

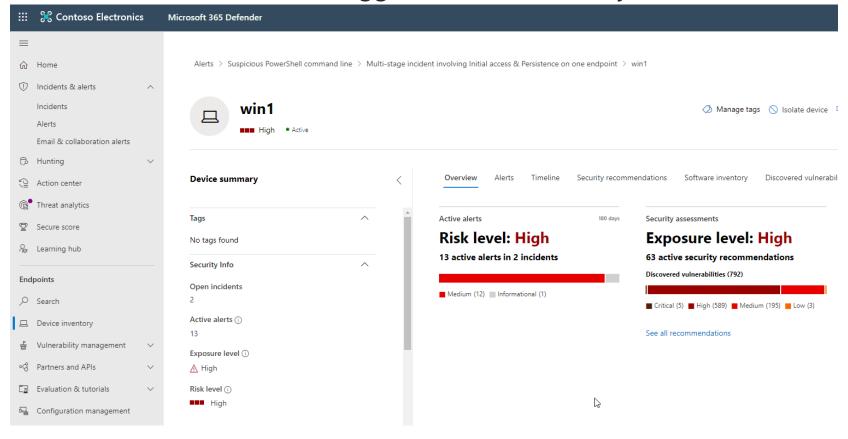
# Use the device inventory list

The Device inventory page shows a list of the devices in your network where alerts were generated. By default, the queue displays devices with alerts seen in the last 30 days.



# Investigate the device

When you investigate a specific device, you'll see: Device details, Response actions, Tabs for (overview, alerts, timeline, security recommendations, software inventory, discovered vulnerabilities, missing KBs), and Cards for (active alerts, logged on users, security assessment)





# Perform actions on a device

## **Explain device actions**



When investigating a device, you can perform actions, collect data, or remotely access the machine. Defender for Endpoint provides the device control required.

#### Containment actions:

- Isolate Device
- Restrict app execution
- Run antivirus scan

### Investigation actions:

- Initiate Automated Investigation
- Collect investigation package
- Initiate Live Response Session

# Collect investigation package from devices

As part of the investigation or response process, you can collect an investigation package from a device that contains the following folders:

- Autoruns
- Installed programs
- Network connections
- Prefetch files
- Processes
- Scheduled tasks
- Security event log

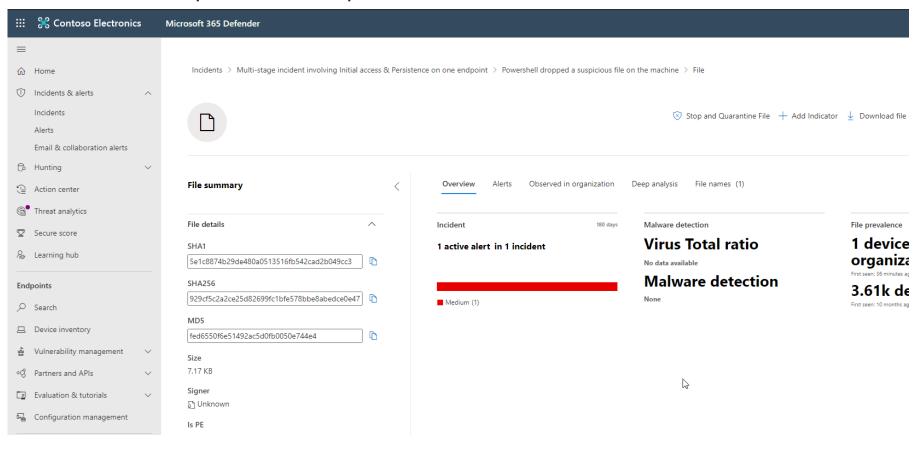
- Services
- Windows Server Message Block (SMB) sessions
- System information
- Temp directories
- Users and groups
- WdSupportLogs



# Perform evidence and entities investigations

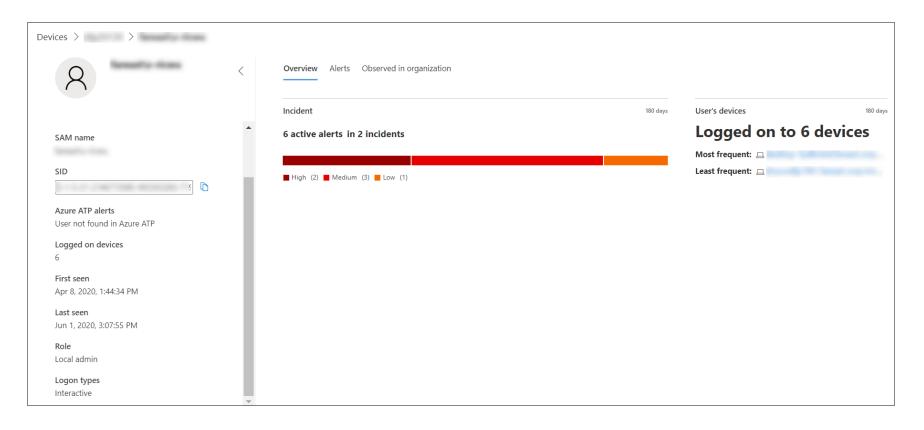
## Investigate a file

Investigate the details of a file associated with a specific alert, behavior, or event to help determine if the file exhibits malicious activities, identify the attack motivation, and understand the potential scope of the breach.



## Investigate a user account

Identify user accounts with the most active alerts (displayed on the dashboard as "Users at risk") and investigate cases of potentially compromised credentials, or pivot on the associated user account when investigating an alert or device to identify possible lateral movement between devices with that user account.





# Utilize Threat and Vulnerability Management

## Explore vulnerabilities on your devices



### **Software inventory**

The Software inventory page opens with a list of software installed in your network.



#### Weaknesses

The Weaknesses page lists the software vulnerabilities your devices are exposed to by listing the Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) ID.



#### **Event timeline**

The Event timeline is a risk news feed that helps you interpret how risk is introduced into the organization through new vulnerabilities or exploits.

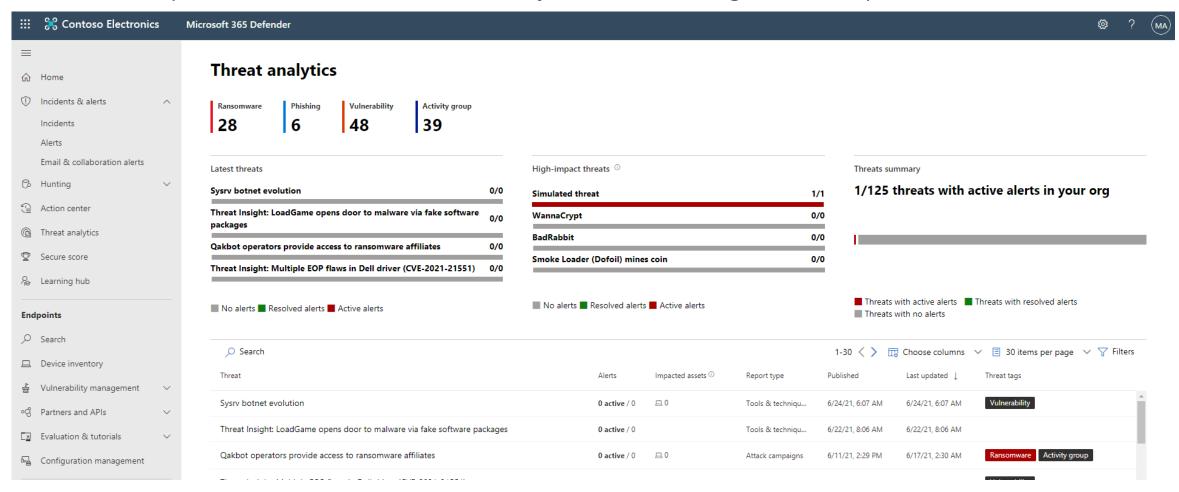


# Vulnerable devices report

The report shows graphs and bar charts with vulnerable device trends and current statistics.

# Track emerging threats with threat analytics

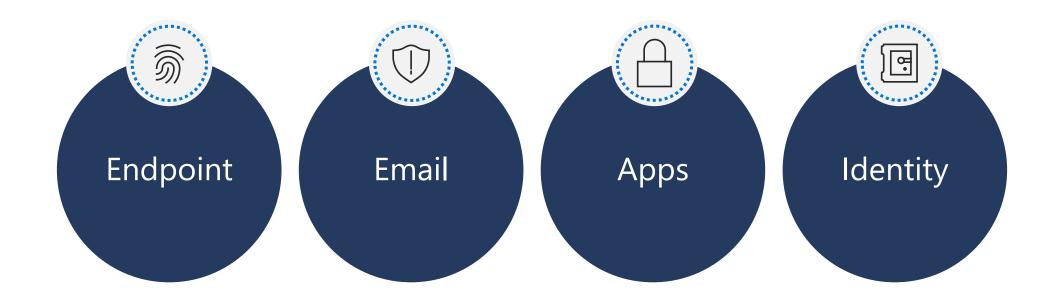
Assess the impact of new threats and review your resilience against or exposure to the threats.



# Mitigate threats using Microsoft 365 Defender and Azure Defender

# Introduction to threat protection with Microsoft 365

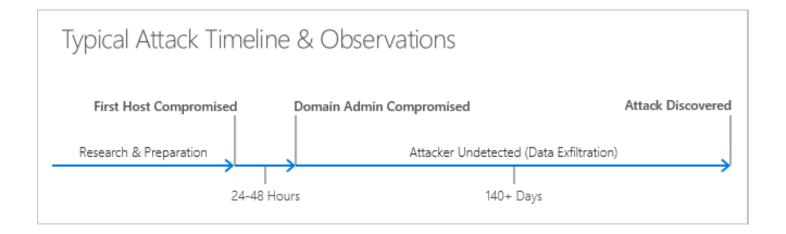
# Introduction to threat protection



## **Common threats**

From a user perspective, the threat landscape includes the following:

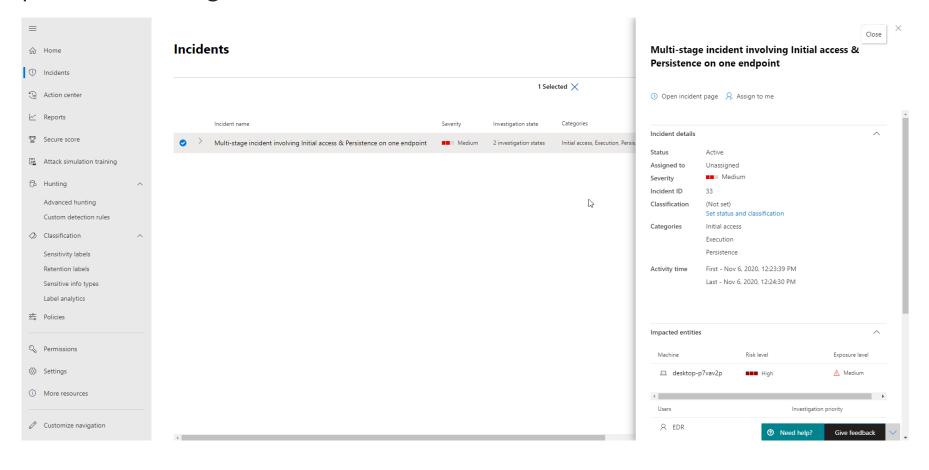
- Credential theft
- Malware
- Phishing
- Infrastructure attacks



# Mitigate incidents using Microsoft 365 Defender

## Manage incidents

Microsoft 365 Defender provides a cross domain threat correlation and purpose-driven portal to investigate threats.



# Investigate incidents

The incident page provides the following information and navigation links.

Incident overview	<i>I</i>						
Alerts							
Devices							
Users							
Mailboxes		 	 	 	 	 	 
Investigations		 	 	 	 	 	 
Evidence		 	 	 	 	 	 

#### Use the action center



Use the Action center to see the results of current and past investigations across your organization's devices and mailboxes.

#### Tabs:

- Pending
- History

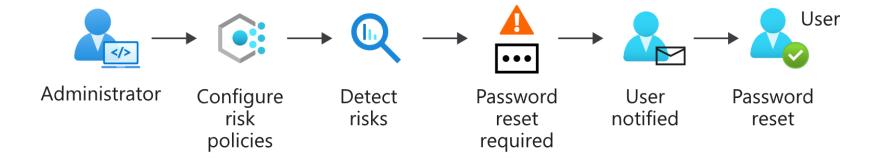
#### Sample Actions:

- Collect investigation package
- Isolate device
- Offboard machine
- Release code execution
- Quarantine
- Request sample
- Restrict code execution

# Protect your identities with Azure AD Identity Protection

# **Azure AD Identity Protection explained**

Self-remediation workflow

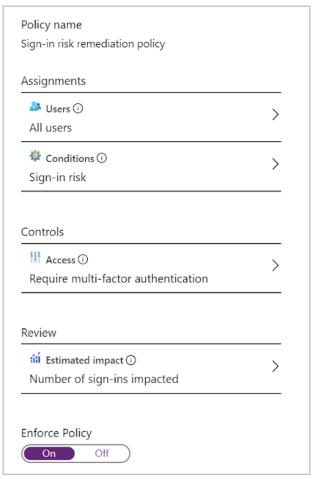


Administrator remediation workflow

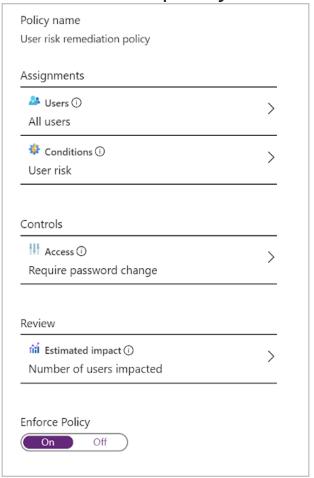


## Detect risks with Azure AD Identity Protection policies

Sign-in risk policy



User risk policy



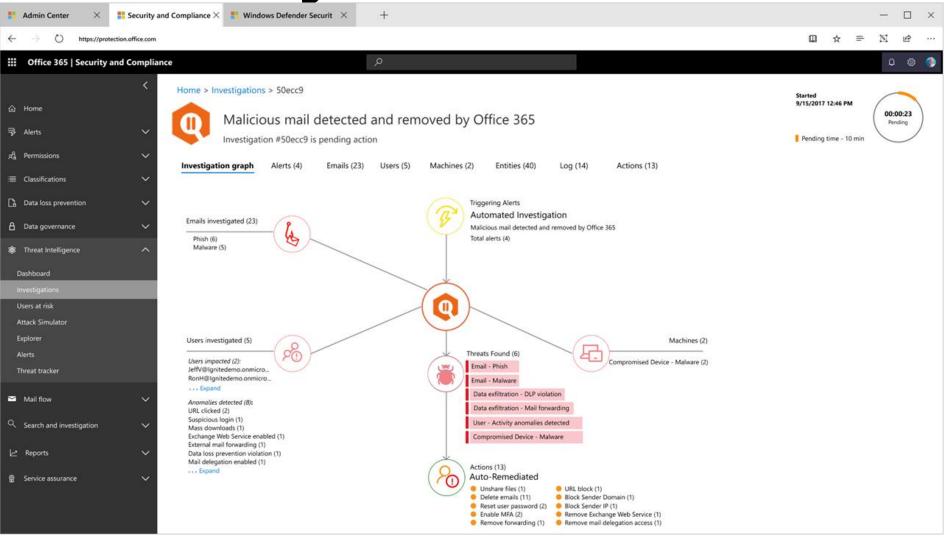
# Remediate risks with Microsoft Defender for Office 365

# Microsoft Defender for Office 365 explained

Microsoft Defender for Office 365 is a cloud-based email filtering service that helps protect your organization against unknown malware and viruses by providing robust zero-day protection.



Automate, investigate, and remediate



# Respond to data loss prevention alerts

# Describe data loss prevention alerts

With a DLP policy, you can:



Identify sensitive information.



Prevent the accidental sharing of sensitive information.



Monitor and protect sensitive information in the desktop versions of Excel, PowerPoint, and Word.



Help users learn how to stay compliant without interrupting their workflow.



View DLP alerts and reports showing content that matches your organization's DLP policies.

#### Data loss prevention components:



Sensitive information types



Sensitivity labels

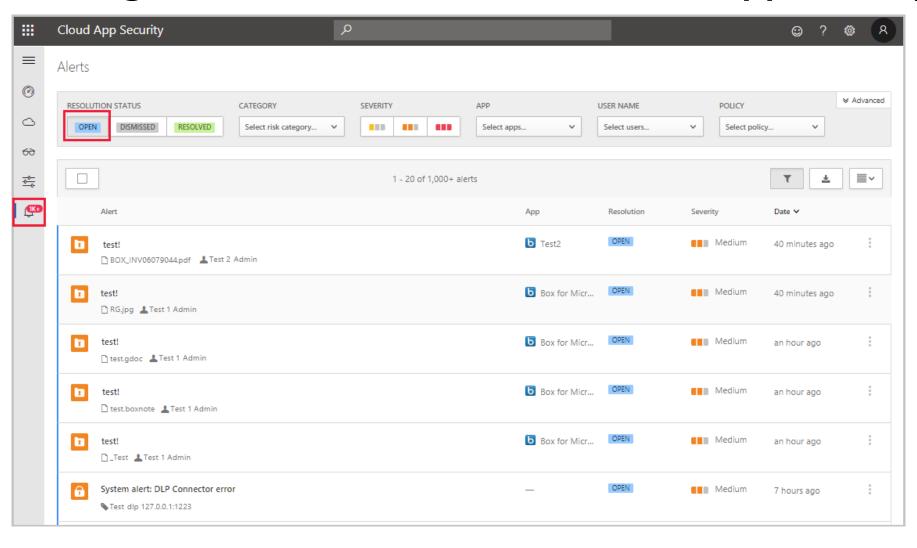


Data loss prevention policy



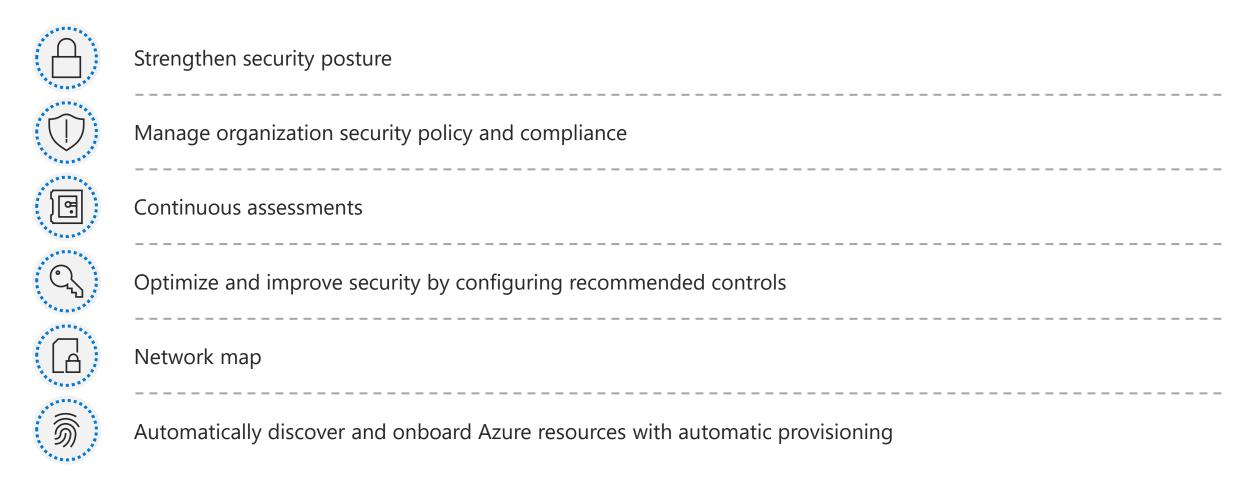
Cloud App Security file policy

# Investigate DLP alerts in Microsoft Cloud App Security



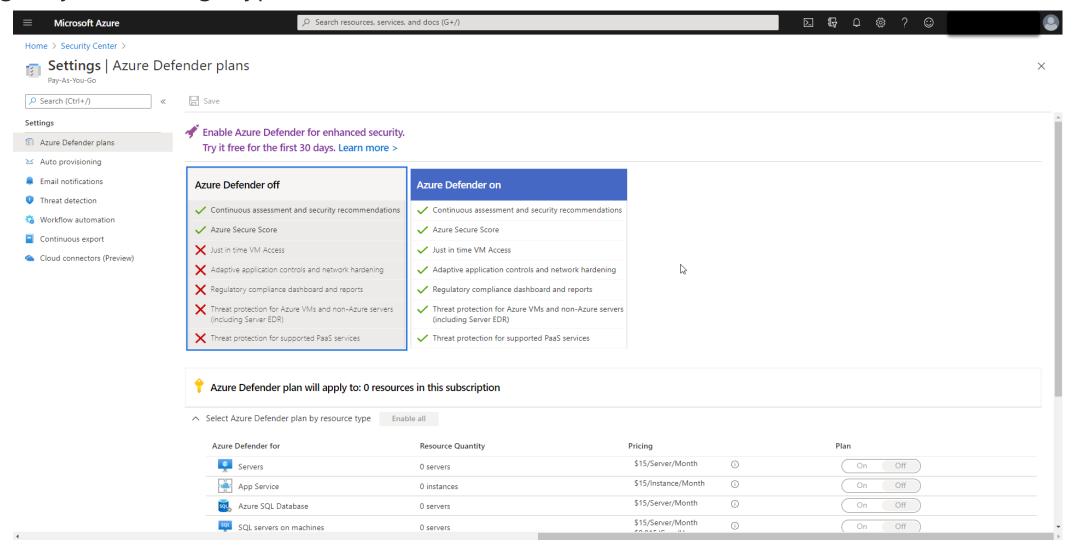
# Plan for cloud workload protections using Azure Defender

# **Explain Azure Security Center**



#### **Enable Azure Defender**

To enable Azure Defender, you first enable Azure Security Center, then Azure Defender, and finally configure your coverage type.



# Explain cloud workload protections in Azure Defender

#### **Azure Defender for servers**

- Azure Defender for servers adds threat detection and advanced defenses for your Windows and Linux machines.
- For Windows, Azure Defender integrates with Azure services to monitor and protect your Windows-based machines. Security Center presents the alerts and remediation suggestions from all of these services in an easy-to-use format.
- For Linux, Azure Defender collects audit records from Linux machines by using auditd, one of the most common Linux auditing frameworks. auditd lives in the mainline kernel.

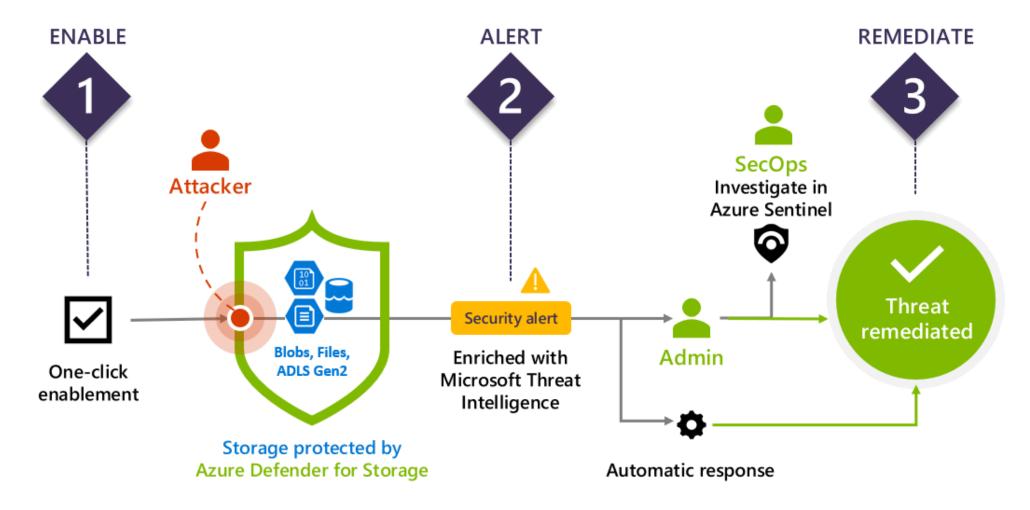
# **Azure Defender for App Service**

Azure Defender for App Service uses the scale of the cloud to identify attacks targeting applications running over App Service.

Attackers probe web applications to find and exploit weaknesses. Before being routed to specific environments, requests to applications running in Azure go through several gateways, where they're inspected and logged.

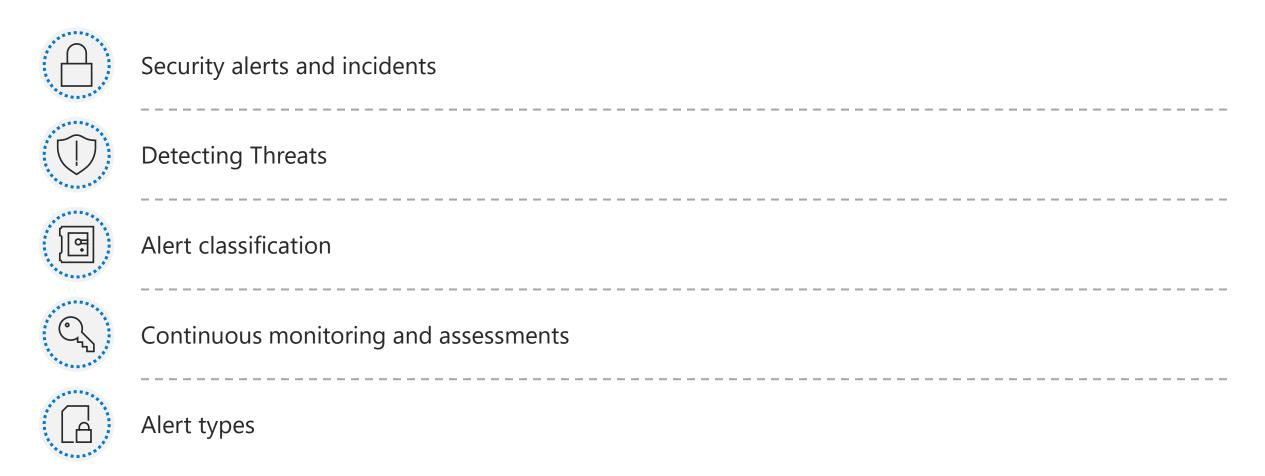
This data is then used to identify exploits and attackers and learn new patterns that will be used later.

# **Azure Defender for Storage**



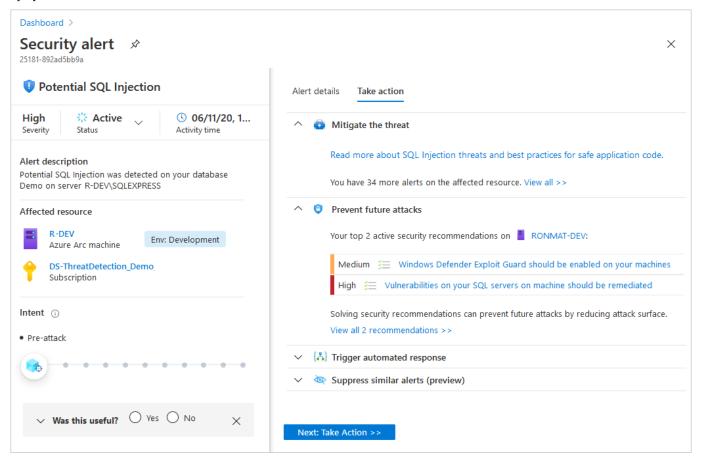
# Remediate security alerts using Azure Defender

# **Explain security alerts**



#### Remediate alerts

Azure Defender provides actionable tasks to mitigate the threat, prevent future attacks, trigger automated response, suppress similar alerts.





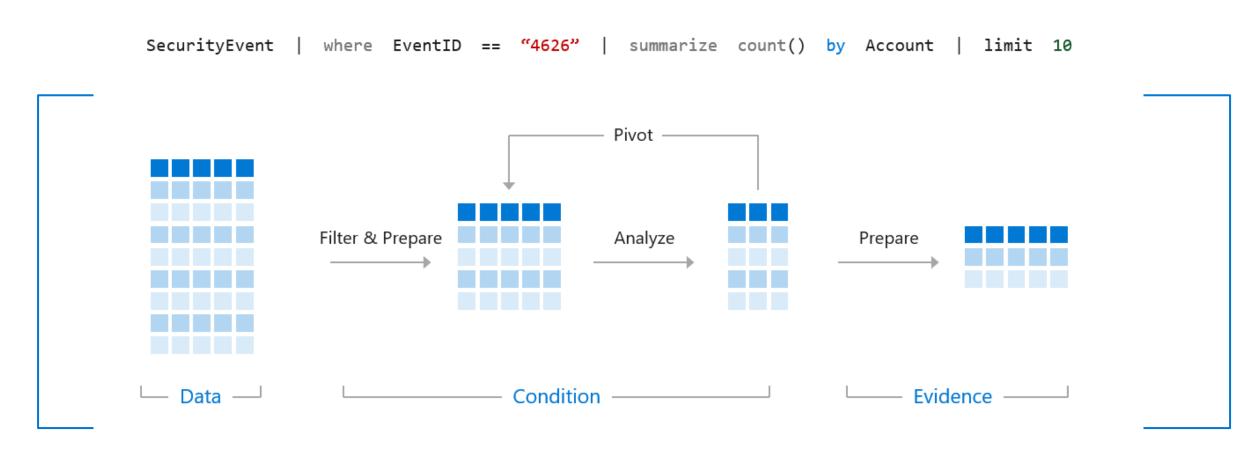
# Create queries for Azure Sentinel using Kusto



# Construct KQL statements for Azure Sentinel

## The Kusto Query Language statement structure

A KQL query is a read-only request to process data and return results. The request is stated in plain text, using a data-flow model designed to make the syntax easy to read, write, and automate.



#### Use the let statement

```
let timeOffset = 7d;
let discardEventId = 4688;
SecurityEvent
  where TimeGenerated > ago(timeOffset*2) and TimeGenerated < ago(timeOffset)</pre>
 where EventID != discardEventId
let LowActivityAccounts =
    SecurityEvent
      summarize cnt = count() by Account
     where cnt < 10;
LowActivityAccounts | where Account contains "Mal"
```

# Use the where operator

```
SecurityEvent
 where TimeGenerated > ago(1d)
SecurityEvent
 where TimeGenerated > ago(1h) and EventID == "4624"
SecurityEvent
 where TimeGenerated > ago(1h)
 where EventID == 4624
 where AccountType =~ "user"
SecurityEvent | where EventID in (4624, 4625)
```

### Use the extend operator

```
let timeframe = 1d;
let DomainList = dynamic(["tor2web.org", "tor2web.com"]);
Syslog
  where TimeGenerated >= ago(timeframe)
  where ProcessName contains "squid"
  extend
  HTTP_Status_Code = extract("(TCP_(([A-Z]+)...-9]{3}))",8,SyslogMessage),
  Domain = extract("(([A-Z]+ [a-z]\{4...Z]+ )([^ :\\/]*))",3,SyslogMessage)
  where HTTP Status Code == "200"
  where Domain contains "."
  where Domain has any (DomainList)
```

# Use the order by operator

```
SecurityAlert
  where TimeGenerated > ago(7d)
 extend severityOrder = case (
    AlertSeverity == "High", 3,
    AlertSeverity == "Medium", 2,
    AlertSeverity == "Low", 1,
    AlertSeverity == "Informational", 0,
    -1)
 order by severityOrder desc
```

# Use the project operators

```
SecurityEvent
project Computer, Account
SecurityAlert
  where TimeGenerated > ago(7d)
 extend severityOrder = case (
    AlertSeverity == "High", 3,
    AlertSeverity == "Medium", 2,
    AlertSeverity == "Low", 1,
    AlertSeverity == "Informational", 0,
    -1)
 order by severityOrder
  project-away severityOrder
```

Operator	Description
project	Select the columns to include, rename or drop, and insert new computed columns.
project-away	Select what columns from the input to exclude from the output.
project-keep	Select what columns from the input to keep in the output.
project-rename	Select the columns to rename in the resulting output.
project-reorder	Set the column order in the resulting output.



# Analyze query results using KQL

## Use the summarize operator

```
SecurityEvent
  summarize count() by Process, Computer
let timeframe = 1d;
SigninLogs
  where TimeGenerated >= ago(timeframe)
 where ResultType == "50057"
 where ResultDescription =~ "User
account is disabled. The account has been
disabled by an administrator."
 summarize applicationCount =
dcount(AppDisplayName) by
UserPrincipalName, IPAddress
 where applicationCount >= 3
```

Function(s)	Description
count(), countif()	Returns a count of the records per summarization group
dcount(), dcountif()	Returns an estimate for the number of distinct values taken by a scalar expression in the summary group.
avg(), avgif()	Calculates the average of Expr across the group.
Max(), maxif()	Returns the maximum value across the group.
sum(), sumif()	Calculates the sum of Expr across the group.

# Use the render operator to create visualizations

```
SecurityEvent
| summarize count() by Account
| render barchart

SecurityEvent
| summarize count() by bin(TimeGenerated,
1d)
| render timechart
```

# Visualizations areachart barchart columnchart piechart scatterchart timechart



# Build multi-table statements using KQL

# Use the union operator

```
SecurityEvent
| union SecurityAlert

union Security*
| summarize count() by Type
```

# Use the join operator

```
SecurityEvent
  where EventID == "4624"
  summarize LogOnCount=count() by EventID, Account
  project LogOnCount, Account
 join kind = inner (
     SecurityEvent
       where EventID == "4634"
       summarize LogOffCount=count() by EventID, Account
       project LogOffCount, Account
 on Account
```



# Work with string data using KQL statements

# Extract data from unstructured string fields

Extract function:

```
let top5 = SecurityEvent
  where EventID == 4625 and AccountType == 'User'
  extend Account_Name = extract((@''^(.*))?([^@]*)(@.*)?$", 2, tolower(Account))
  summarize Attempts = count() by Account_Name
  where Account Name != ""
  top 5 by Attempts
  summarize make list(Account Name);
SecurityEvent
  where EventID == 4625 and AccountType == 'User'
  extend Name = extract((@''^(.*))?([^@]*)(@.*)?$", 2, tolower(Account))
  extend Account Name = iff(Name in (top5), Name, "Other")
  where Account Name != ""
  summarize Attempts = count() by Account_Name
```



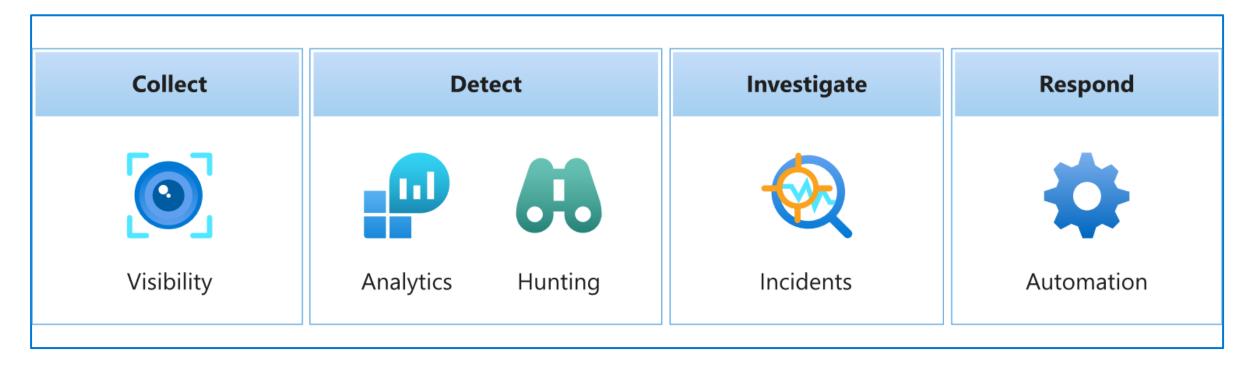
# Configure your Azure Sentinel environment



## Introduction to Azure Sentinel

### **Azure Sentinel explained**

Azure Sentinel is a cloud-native SIEM. A SIEM system is a tool that an organization uses to collect, analyze, and perform security operations on its computer systems.



### **How Azure Sentinel works**

Components of Azure Sentinel

Data connectors			
Log retention	 	 	
Workbooks	 	 	
Analytics alerts	 	 	
Threat hunting			
Incidents and investigations	 		
Automation playbooks	 		

#### When to use Azure Sentinel

Azure Sentinel is a solution for performing security operations on your cloud and on-premises environments.

### Use Azure Sentinel if you want to:

- Collect event data from various sources.
- Perform security operations on that data to identify suspicious activity

### Security operations could include:

- Visualization of log data.
- Anomaly detection.
- Threat hunting.
- Security incident investigation
- Automated response to alerts and incidents.

### Decide whether it's the right fit for you:

- Cloud-native SIEM.
   There are no servers to provision, so scaling is effortless.
- Benefits of Microsoft research and machine learning.
- Support for hybrid cloud and onpremises environments.
- SIEM and a data lake all in one.

#### **Clear requirements:**

- Support for data from multiple cloud environments
- Features and functionality required for a security operations center (SOC), without too much administrative overhead



# Create and manage Azure Sentinel workspaces

### Plan for the Azure Sentinel workspace

Single-Tenant with a single Azure Sentinel Workspace

Single-Tenant with regional Azure Sentinel Workspaces

Tenant

Subscription

Subscription

Resource Group
Region A

Workspace

Workspace

Workspace

Azure Sentinel

Azure Sentinel

Azure Sentinel

### Create an Azure Sentinel workspace

Azure Sentinel installation prerequisites

Have the required permissions for the Azure Subscription.

Create and configure a Log Analytics Workspace Plan for the Region selection.

2

Add Azure Sentinel to the workspace

Select the newly created Log Analytics Workspace.

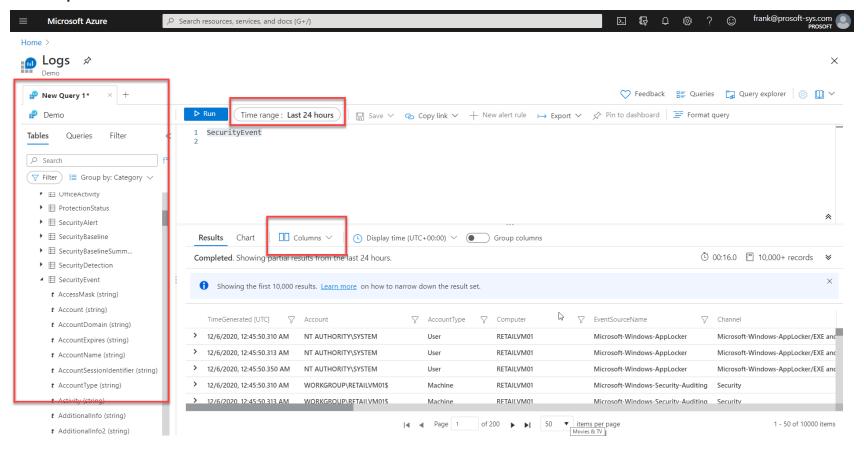
3



## Query logs in Azure Sentinel

### Query logs in the logs page

The query window allows you to run queries, save queries, run saved queries, create a new alert rule, and export.



### **Understand Azure Sentinel tables**

Table:	Description
SecurityAlert	Contains Alerts Generated from Sentinel Analytical Rules. Also, it could include Alerts created directly from a Sentinel Data Connector
SecurityIncident	Alerts can generate Incidents. Incidents are related to Alert(s).
ThreatIntelligenceIndictor	Contains user-created or data connector ingested Indicators such as File Hashes, IP Addresses, Domains.
Watchlist	An Azure Sentinel watchlist contains imported data.

### Understand common tables

Table:	Description
AzureActivity	Entries from the Azure Activity log
AzureDiagnostics	Stores resource logs for services that use Azure Diagnostics mode.
AuditLogs	Audit log for Azure Active Directory.
CommonSecurityLog	Syslog messages using the Common Event Format (CEF).
OfficeActivity	Audit logs for Office 365 tenants (Exchange, SharePoint and Teams).
SecurityEvent	Security events collected from windows devices.
SigninLogs	Azure Activity Directory Sign in logs.
Syslog	Syslog events on Linux computers using the Log Analytics agent.
Event	Sysmon Events collected from a Windows host.
WindowsFirewall	Windows Firewall Events

### **Understand Microsoft 365 Defender tables**

Table:	Description
DeviceEvents	Device events table contains information about various event types.
DeviceFileEvents	File creation, modification, and other file system events.
DeviceImageLoadEvents	DLL loading events.
DeviceInfo	Including their OS version, active users, and computer name.
DeviceLogonEvents	User logons and other authentication events.
DeviceNetworkEvents	Network connections and related events.
DeviceNetworkInfo	Including network adapters, IP and MAC addresses, and connected networks or domains.
DeviceProcessEvents	Process creation and related events.
DeviceRegistryEvents	Creation and modification of registry entries.

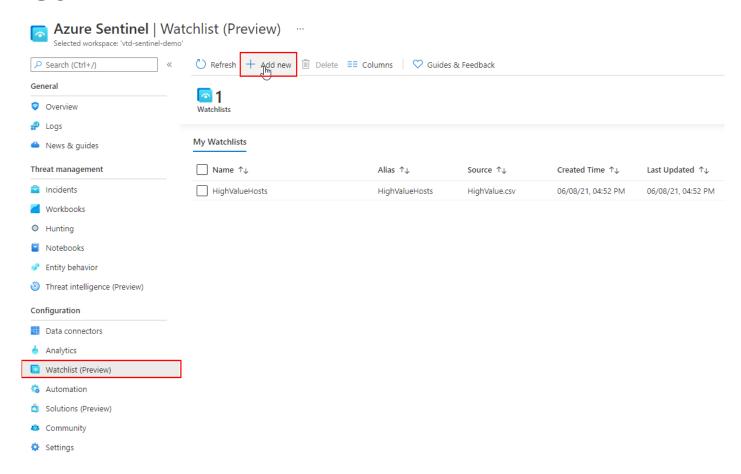


## Use watchlists in Azure Sentinel

#### **Watchlists**

- In Azure Sentinel, a watchlist is a table to store list data that can be accessed by Kusto Query Language (KQL) queries.
- Common scenarios for using watchlists:
  - Investigating threats and responding to incidents
  - Importing business data as a watchlist.
  - Reducing alert fatigue.
  - Enriching event data.

#### Create a watchlist



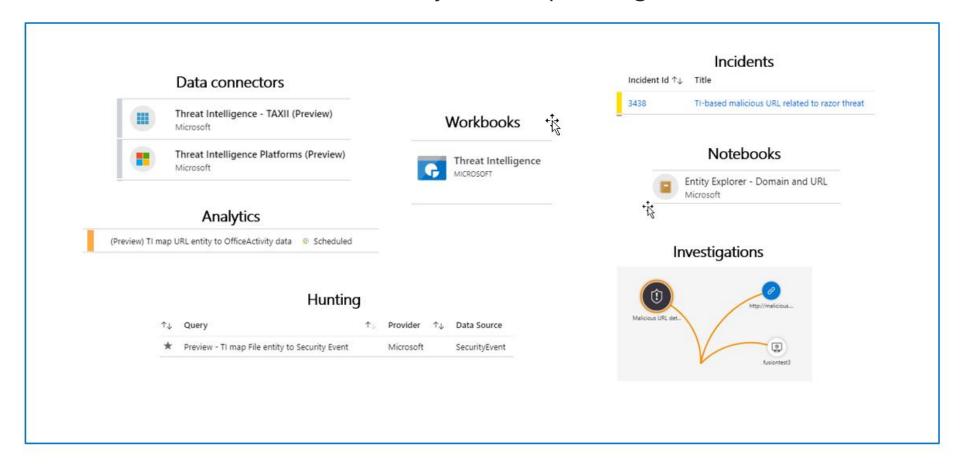
To use the watchlist data in KQL, use the KQL function \_GetWatchlist('WATCHLISTNAME').



# Utilize threat intelligence in Azure Sentinel

### Define threat intelligence

Threat indicators are data that associate observations such as URLs, file hashes, or IP addresses with known threat activity such as phishing, botnets, or malware.



### View your threat indicators with KQL

```
The indicators can be accessed in KQL by querying the ThreatIntelligenceIndicator table.

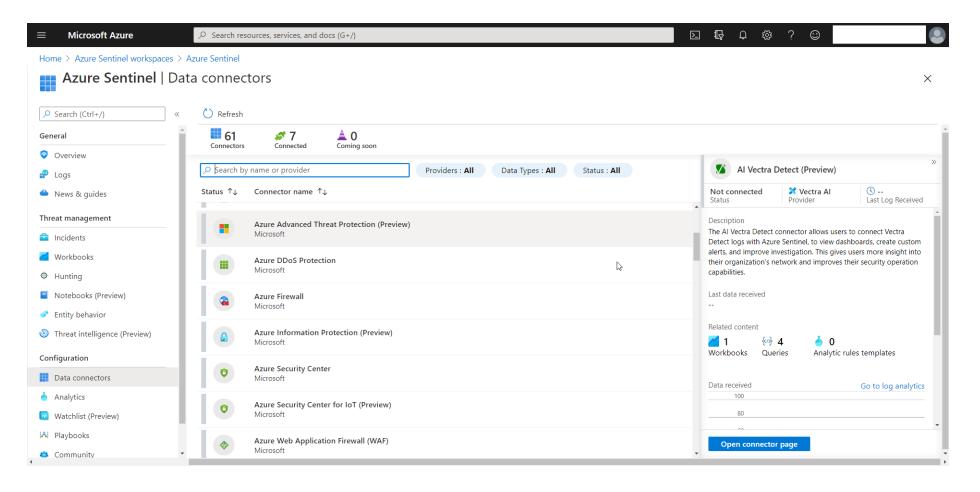
//KQL
ThreatIntelligenceIndicator
```



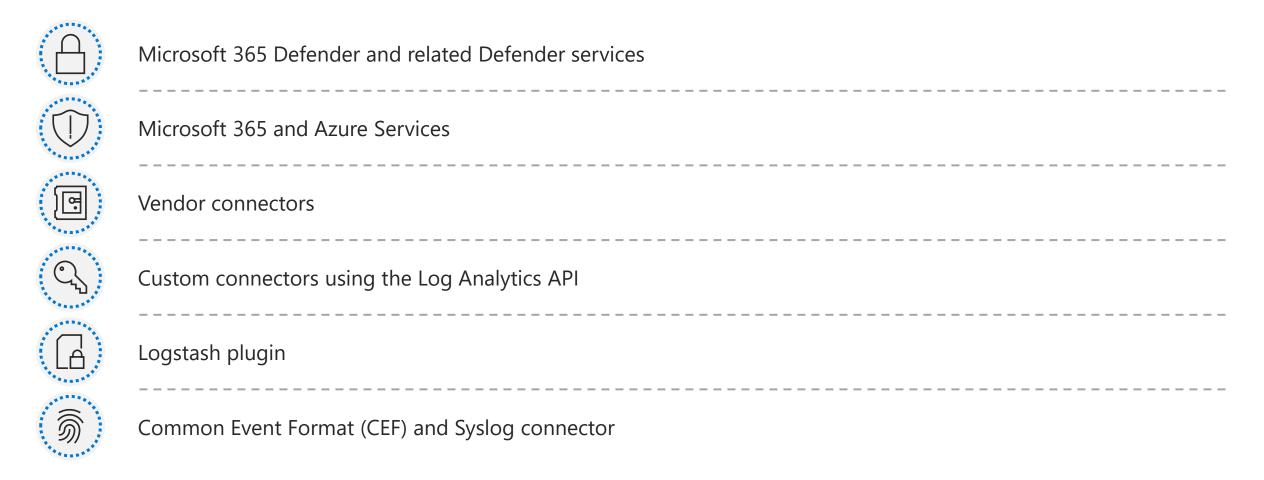
# Connect data to Azure Sentinel using data connectors

### Ingest log data with data connectors

To collect log data, you need to connect your data sources with Azure Sentinel Connectors.



### Understand data connector providers





# Create detections and perform investigations using Azure Sentinel



# Threat detection with Azure Sentinel analytics

### **Azure Sentinel Analytics explained**

#### Overview

Azure Sentinel Analytics analyzes data from various sources to identify correlations and anomalies.

By using analytics rules, you can trigger alerts based on the attack techniques that are used by known malicious actors.

You can set up these rules to help ensure your SOC is alerted to potential security incidents in your environment in a timely fashion.

## Common security analytics use cases include:

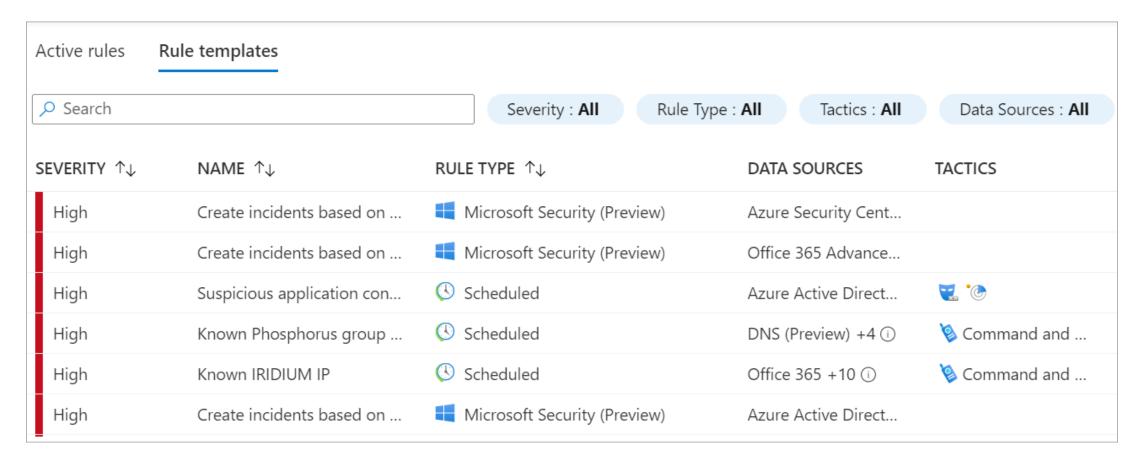
- Identification of compromised accounts
- User behavior analysis to detect potentially suspicious patterns
- Network traffic analysis to locate trends indicating potential attacks
- Detection of data exfiltration by attackers
- Detection of insider threats

### Types of analytics rules



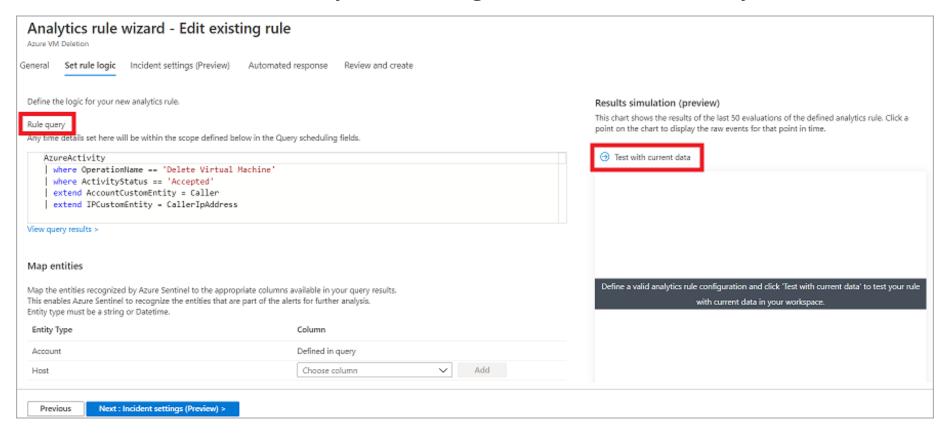
### Create an analytics rule from a template

The Analytics section in Azure Sentinel contains rule templates that are preloaded from the Azure Sentinel GitHub repository. You can use these templates to create a rule to detect security threats.



### Create an analytics rule from a wizard

Creating a custom rule from the scheduled query rule type provides you with the highest level of customization. You can define, your own KQL code, set a schedule to run the alerts, or provide an automated action by associating an Azure Sentinel Playbook.





# Threat response with Azure Sentinel playbooks

### Azure Sentinel playbooks explained

## Azure Sentinel as a SIEM and SOAR solution

Security Orchestration, Automation and Response (SOAR) solution

#### Azure Sentinel playbooks

Security playbooks are collections of procedures based on Azure Logic Apps that run in response to an alert.

#### Azure Logic Apps

Azure Logic Apps is a cloud service that automates the operation of your business processes.

#### **Logic Apps Connector**

A connector is a component that provides an interface to a service.

#### **Triggers and Actions**

A trigger is an event that occurs when a specific set of conditions is satisfied. An action is an operation that performs a task.

## Azure Sentinel Logic Apps connector

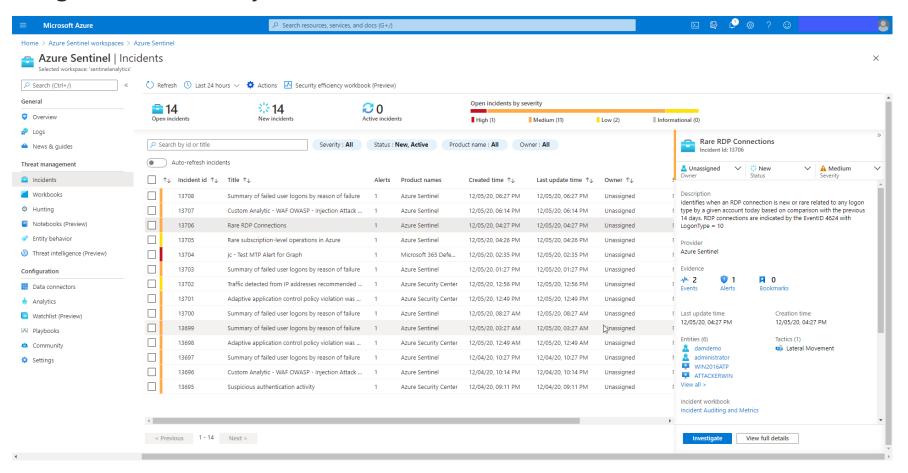
An Azure Sentinel playbook uses an Azure Sentinel Logic Apps connector.



# Security incident management in Azure Sentinel

### Describe incident management

Incident management is the complete process of incident investigation, from creation, to indepth investigation, and finally to resolution.

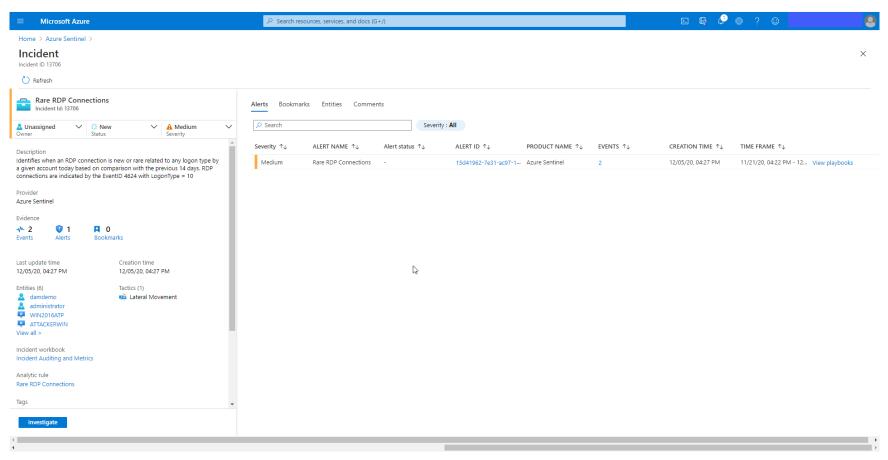


### **Explain evidence and entities**



### Investigate incidents

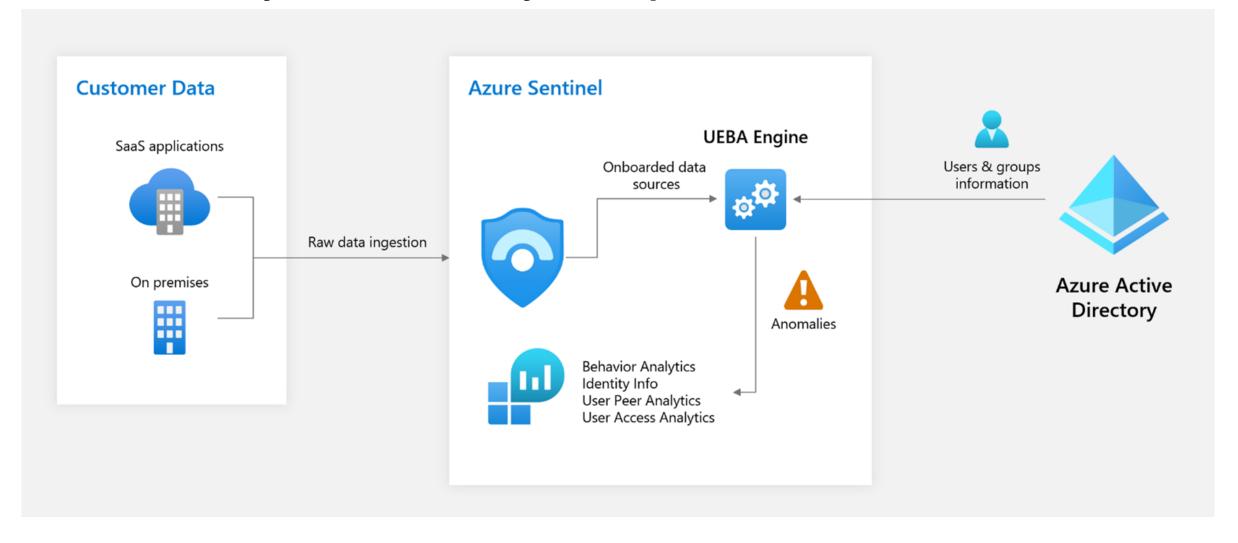
Incident management is the complete process of incident investigation, from creation, to indepth investigation, and finally to resolution.



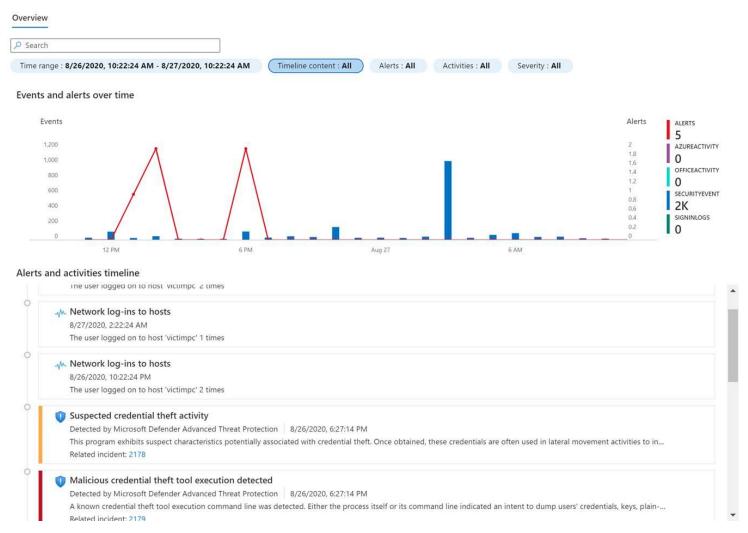


# Use entity behavior analytics in Azure Sentinel

### User and entity behavior analytics explained



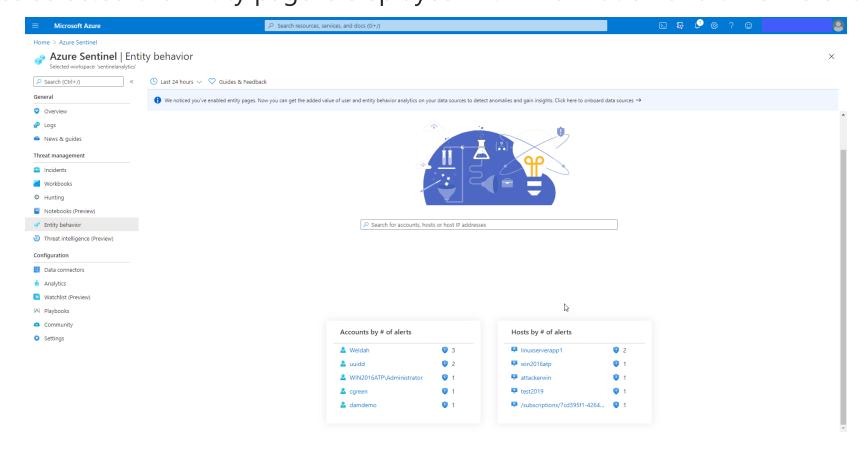
#### **Explore entities**



#### Display entity behavior information

The Entity behavior page allows you to search for entities or select from the list of already displayed entities. Once selected the Entity page is displayed with information and timeline of alerts and

activities

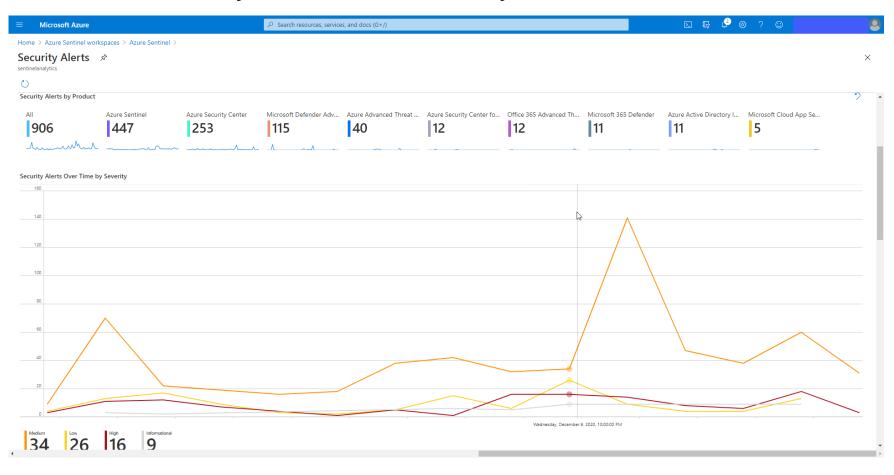




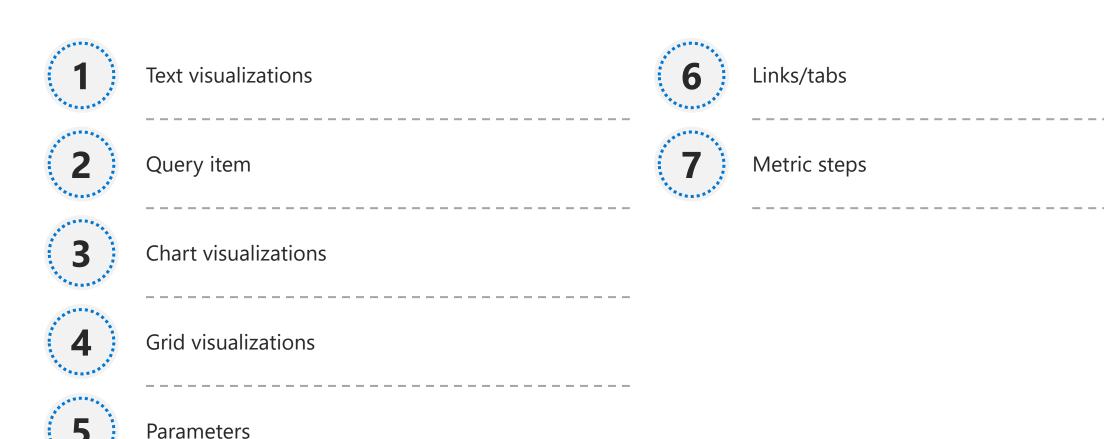
# Query, visualize, and monitor data in Azure Sentinel

#### **Azure Sentinel Workbooks**

Workbooks provide a dashboard like interface. There are Workbooks provided by Azure Sentinel and the community. You can also create your own Workbooks.



#### Create a new Azure Sentinel Workbook



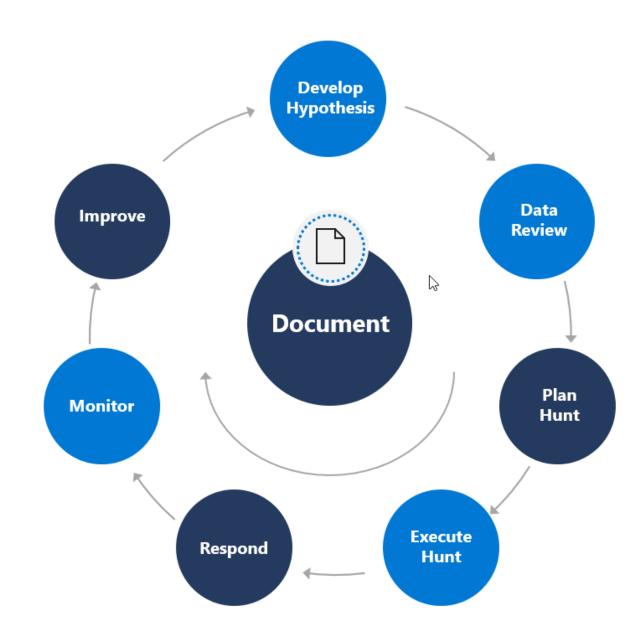


# Perform threat hunting with Azure Sentinel

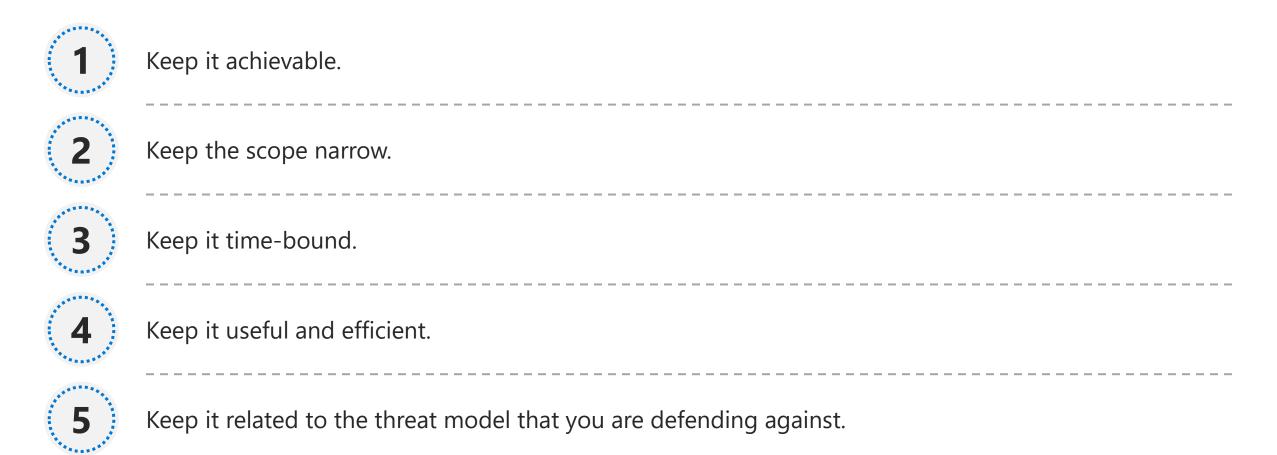


### Threat hunting with Azure Sentinel

#### Cybersecurity threat hunting



#### Develop a threat hunting hypothesis

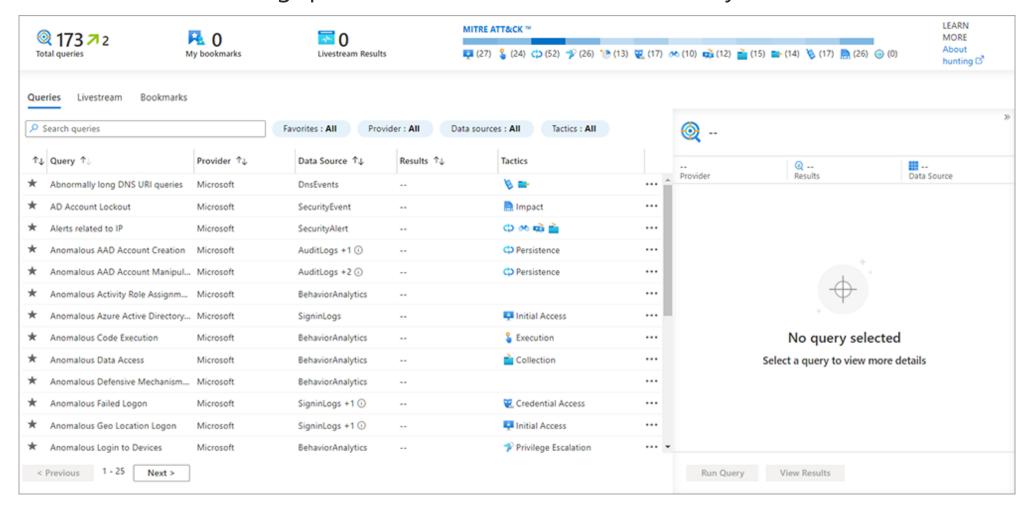




# Threat hunting with Azure Sentinel (continued)

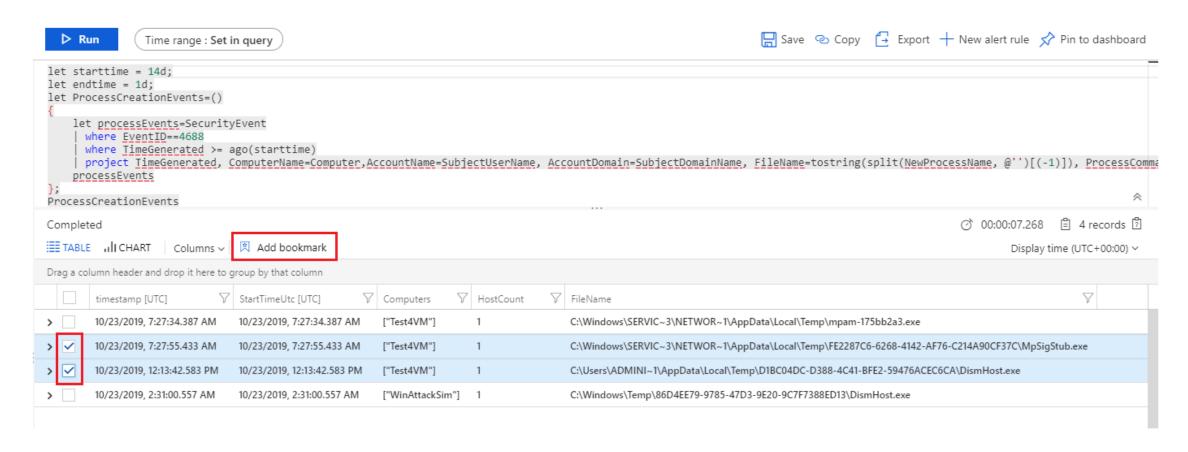
#### Manage Azure Sentinel threat-hunting queries

Create and run hunting queries to search for isolated security threats and unwanted activity.



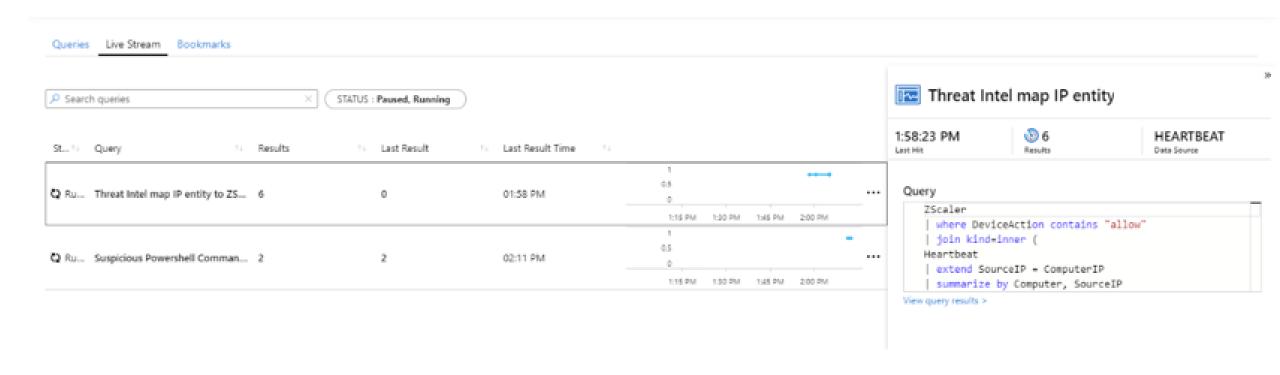
#### Save key findings with bookmarks

Bookmarks in Azure Sentinel can help you hunt for threats by preserving the queries you ran in Azure Sentinel, along with the query results that you deem relevant.



#### Observe threats over time with livestream

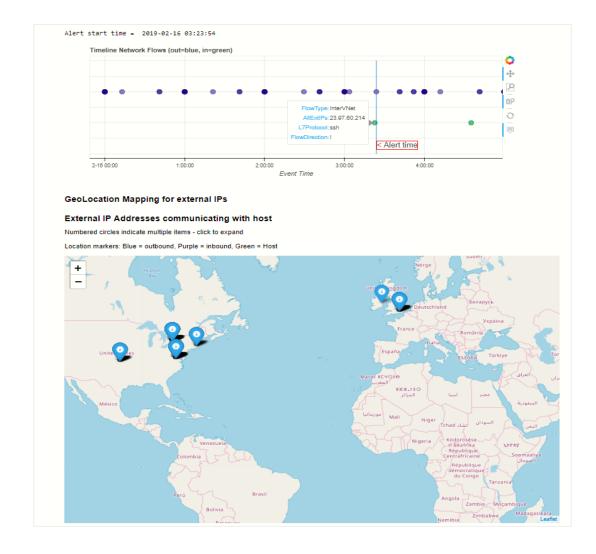
You can use the hunting livestream to test queries against live events as they occur. Livestream provides interactive sessions that can notify you when Azure Sentinel finds matching events for your query.

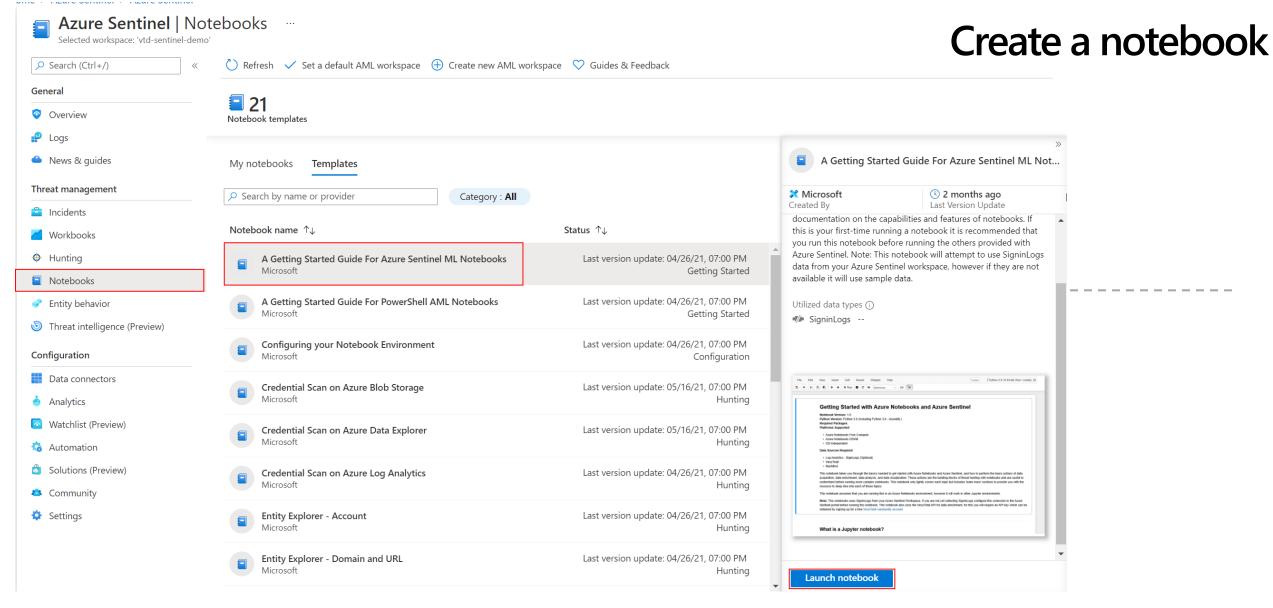




# Hunt for threats using notebooks in Azure Sentinel

#### **Hunt with notebooks**





#### Explore notebook code

The following code blocks of the "Getting Started Guide For Azure Sentinel ML Notebooks" notebook provide a representative example of working with Azure Sentinel data.

```
In [ ]: | vis q = """
         SigninLogs
          where TimeGenerated > ago(7d)
          sample 5"""
        # Try and query for data but if using sample data load that instead
        try:
            vis_data = qry_prov.exec_query(vis_q)
        except FileNotFoundError:
            vis_data = logons_df
        # Check we have some data in our results and if not use previously used dataset
        if not isinstance(vis data, pd.DataFrame) or vis data.empty:
            vis_data = logons_df
                                                                                                  1
        # Plot up to the first 5 IP addresses
        vis_data.head()["IPAddress"].value_counts().plot.bar(
            title="IP prevelence", legend=False
```