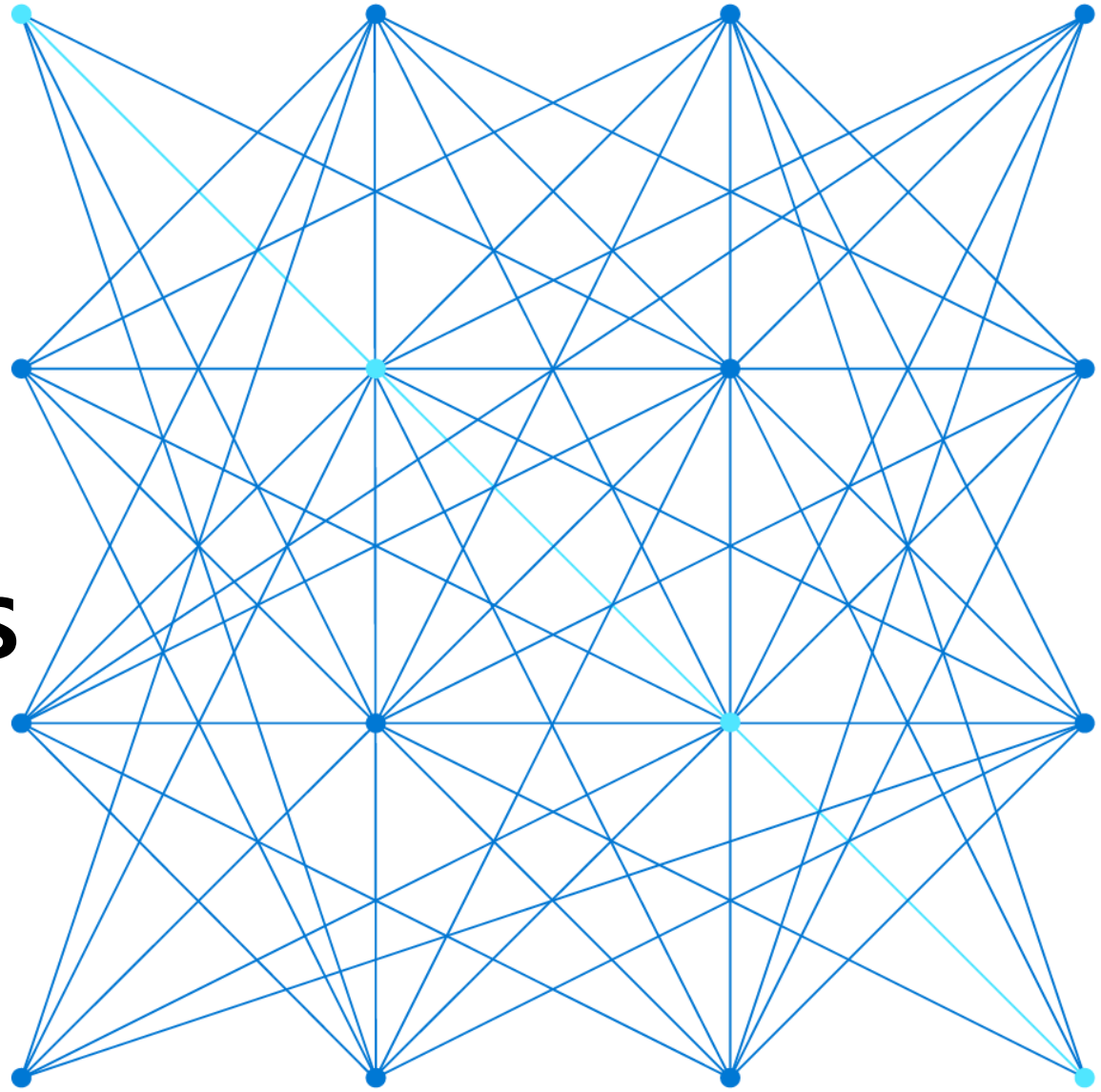
Microsoft Azure

AZ-500

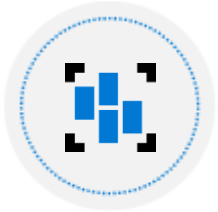
Microsoft Azure Security Technologies



AZ-500 Agenda

Learning Path 1 **Identity and Access**

Learning Path 2 **Implement Platform Protection**



Learning Path 3 **Data and Application Security**

Learning Path 4 **Security Operations**

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Azure

Learning Path: Implement Platform Protection

Perimeter Security

Network Security

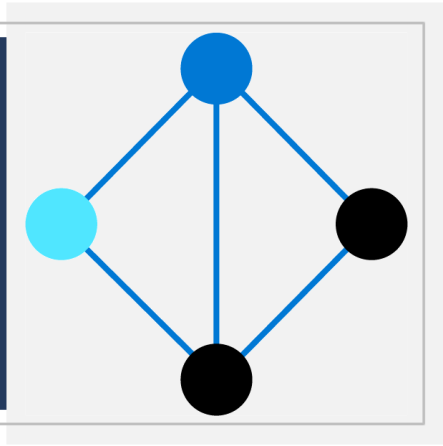
Host Security

Container Security

ACI ACR AKS
Kubernetes

Module Labs

Perimeter Security



Perimeter Security

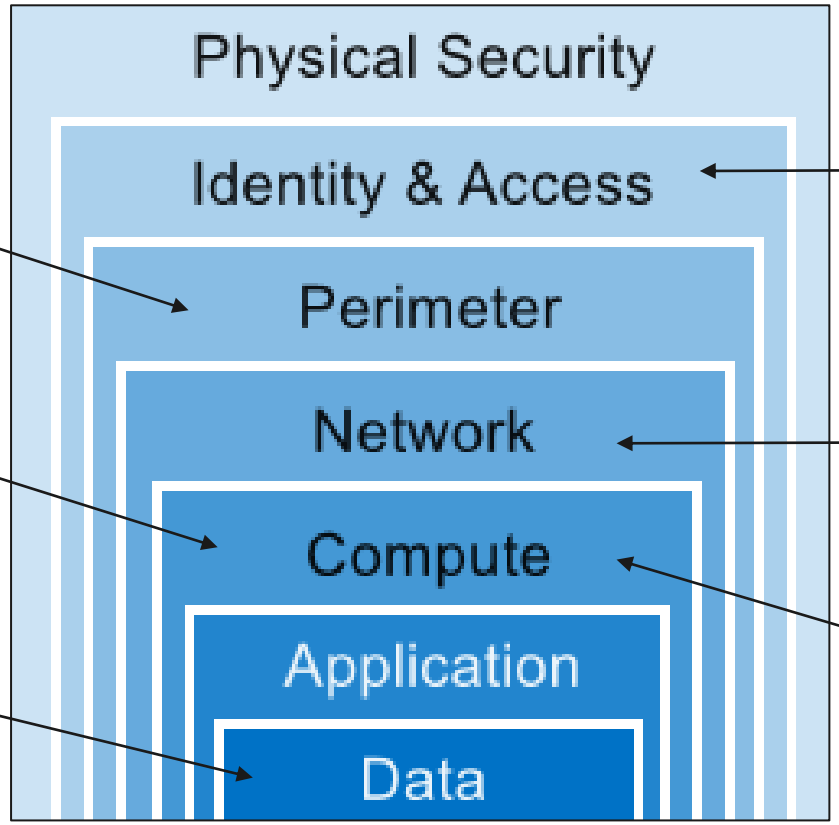
- Defense in Depth
- Virtual Network Security
- Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)
- DDoS Implementation
- Azure Firewall Features
- Azure Firewall Implementation
- VPN Forced Tunneling
- UDRs and NVAs

NSG (ASG)

User defined route

Network virtual Appl.

Defense in Depth



DDoS
Azure Firewall

Host Security

Microsoft Defender for Cloud for SQL -and- Microsoft Defender for Cloud for Storage -and- Azure Information Protection

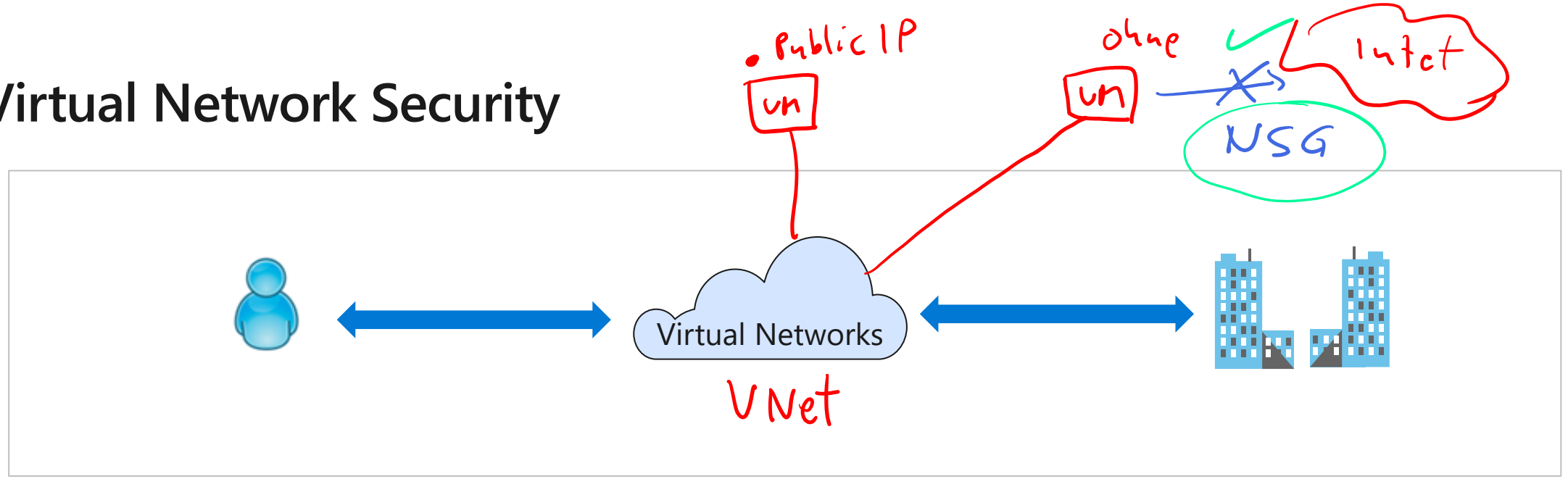
Privileged Identity Management
Conditional Access

Network Security Groups
Application Security Groups
Network Micro-Segmentation

Container Security

Provide a layered approach and multiple levels of protection

Virtual Network Security



- Dynamic and reserved public IP addresses
- Direct virtual machine access
- Load balancing
- DNS hosting
- Traffic management
- DDoS protection

- Bring your own network
- Segment with subnets
- Add network security groups
- Create user defined routes

- Point-to-site for dev/test
- VPN Gateways for site-to-site
- ExpressRoute for private connectivity

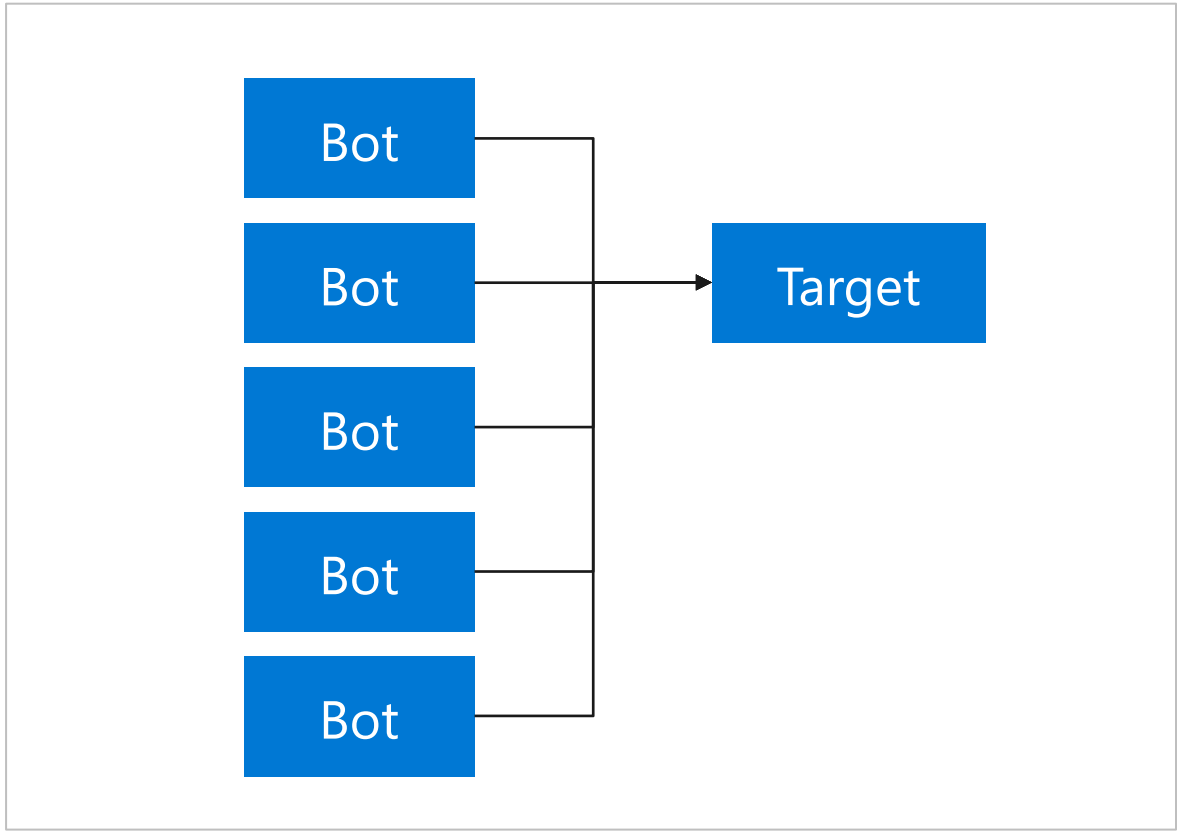
Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS)

The goal of a DoS (Denial of Service) attack is to prevent access to services or systems.

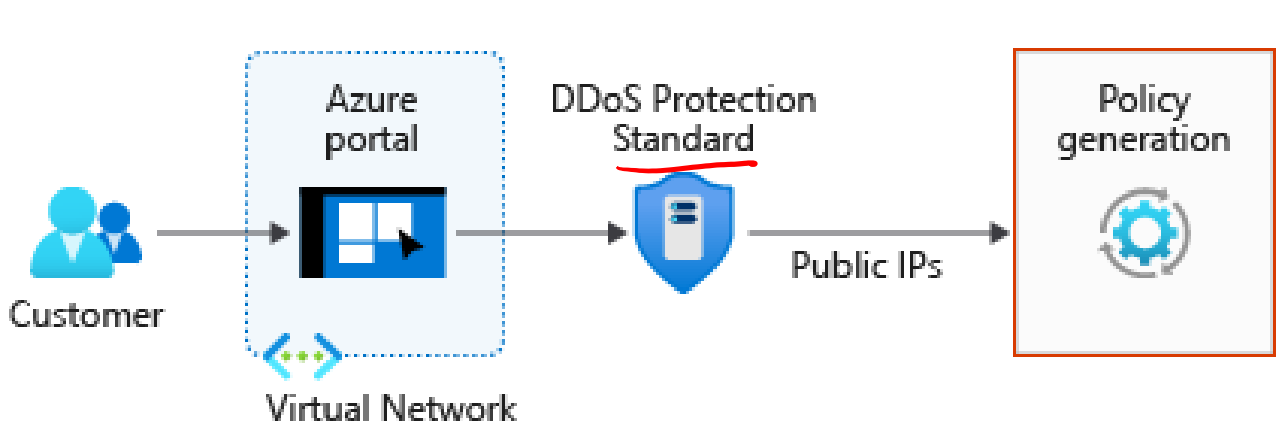
Botnets are collections of internet-connected systems that an individual controls and uses without their owners' knowledge

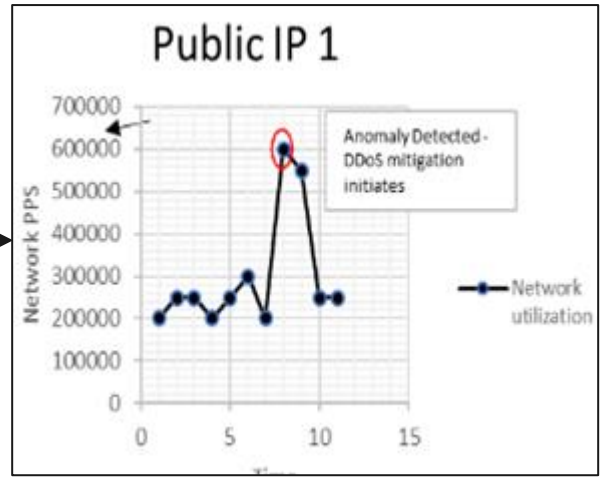
DDoS is a collection of attack types aimed at disrupting the availability of a target

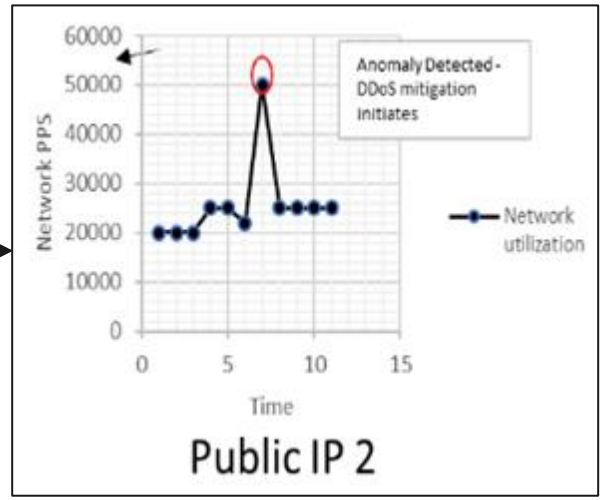
DDoS involves many systems sending traffic to targets as part of a botnet



DDoS Implementation







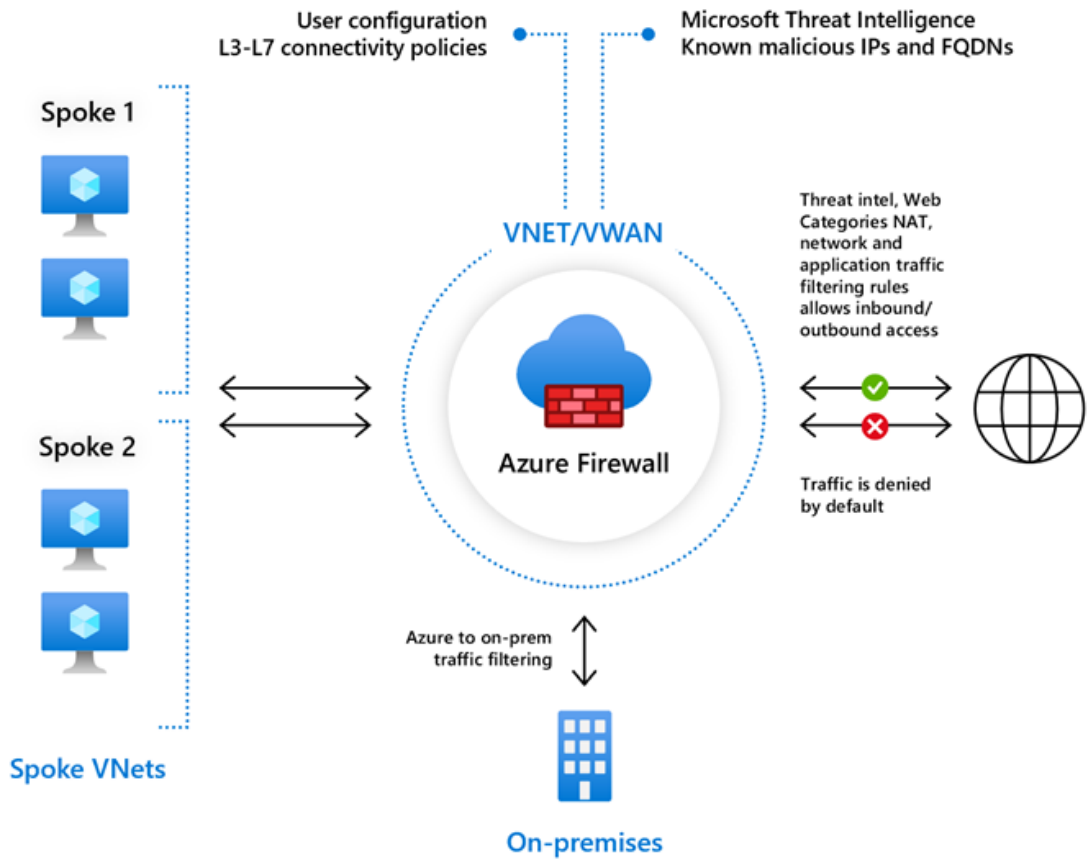
SKUs: DDoS IP Protection and DDoS Network Protection

Mitigates volumetric attacks, protocol attacks, and application layer attacks

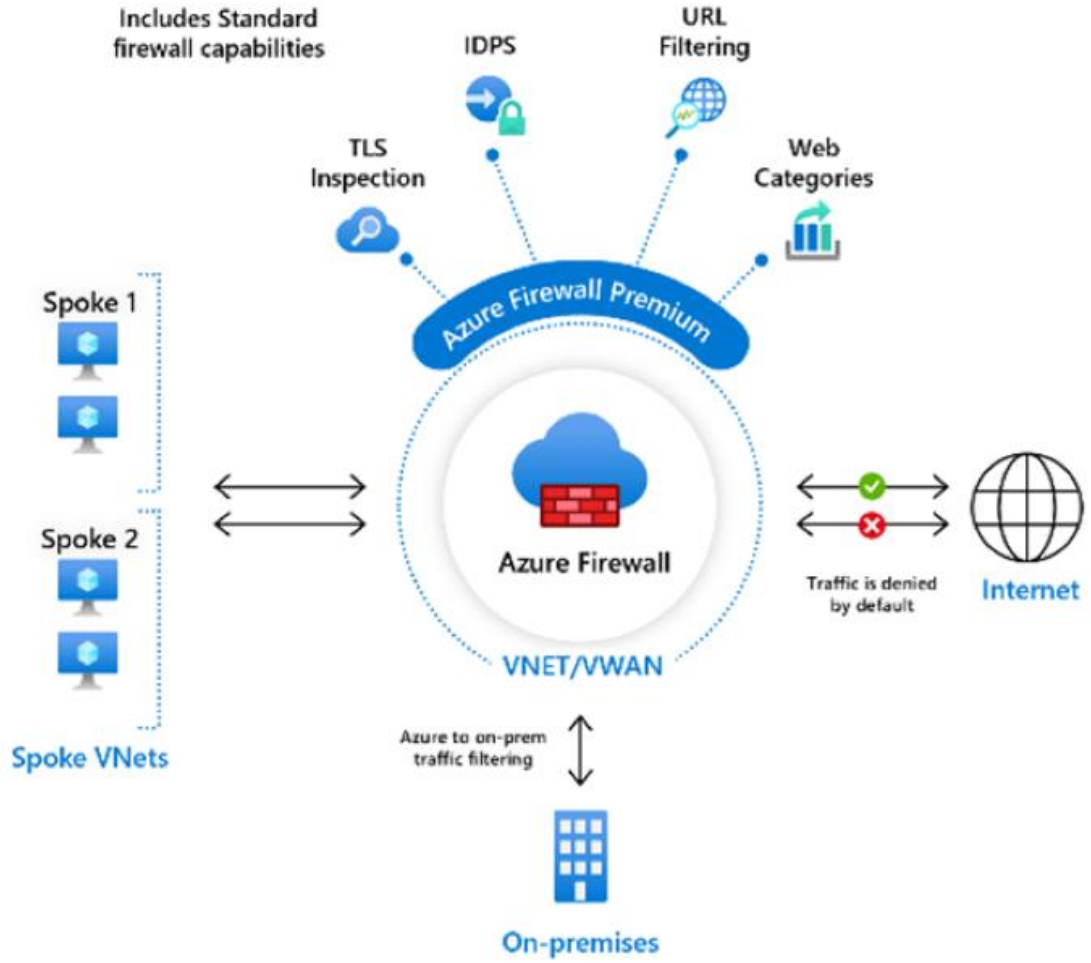
Checks for malformed packets and spoofing

Azure Firewall

Azure Firewall Standard



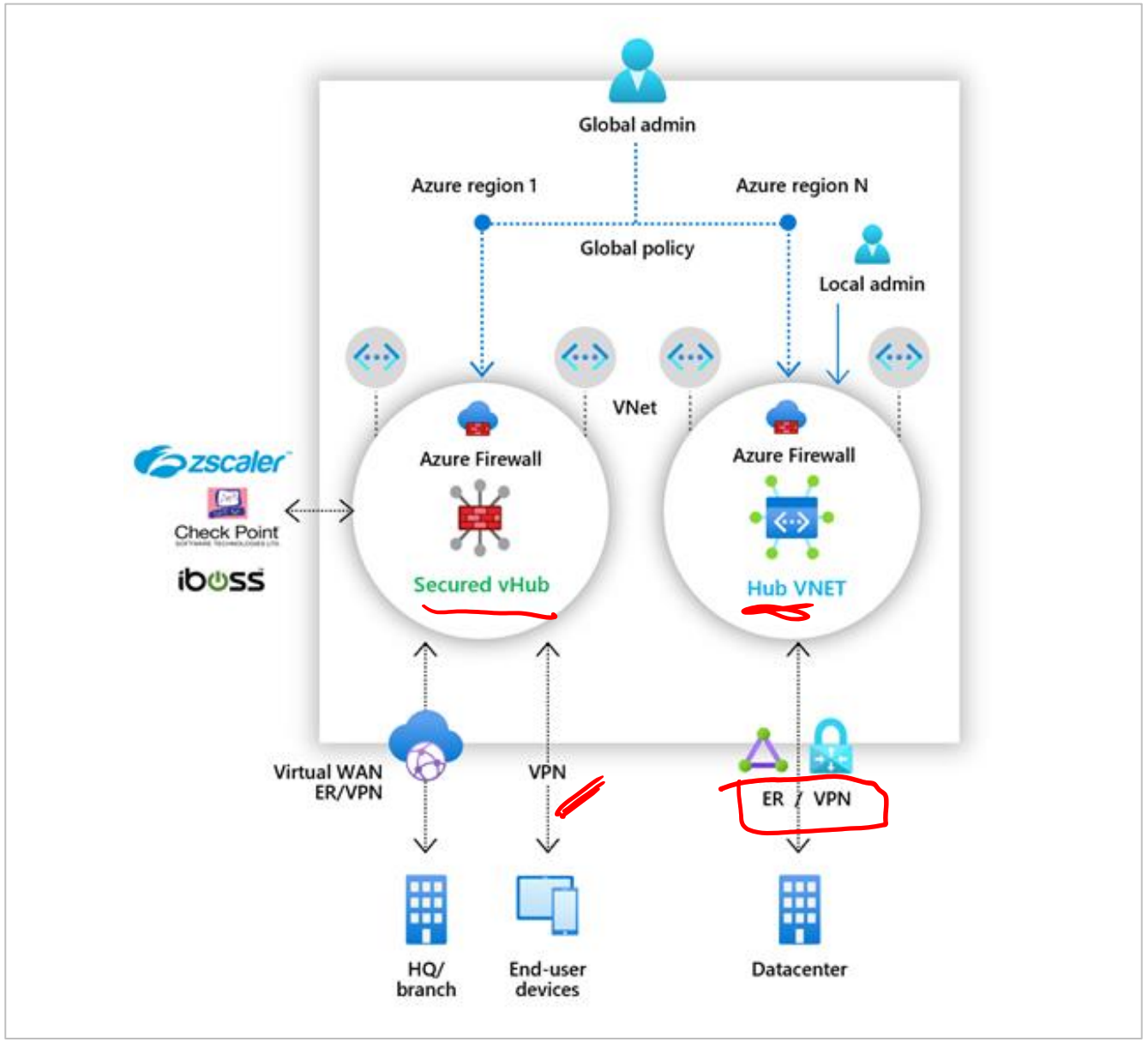
Azure Firewall Premium



Azure Firewall Manager

Azure Virtual Wan

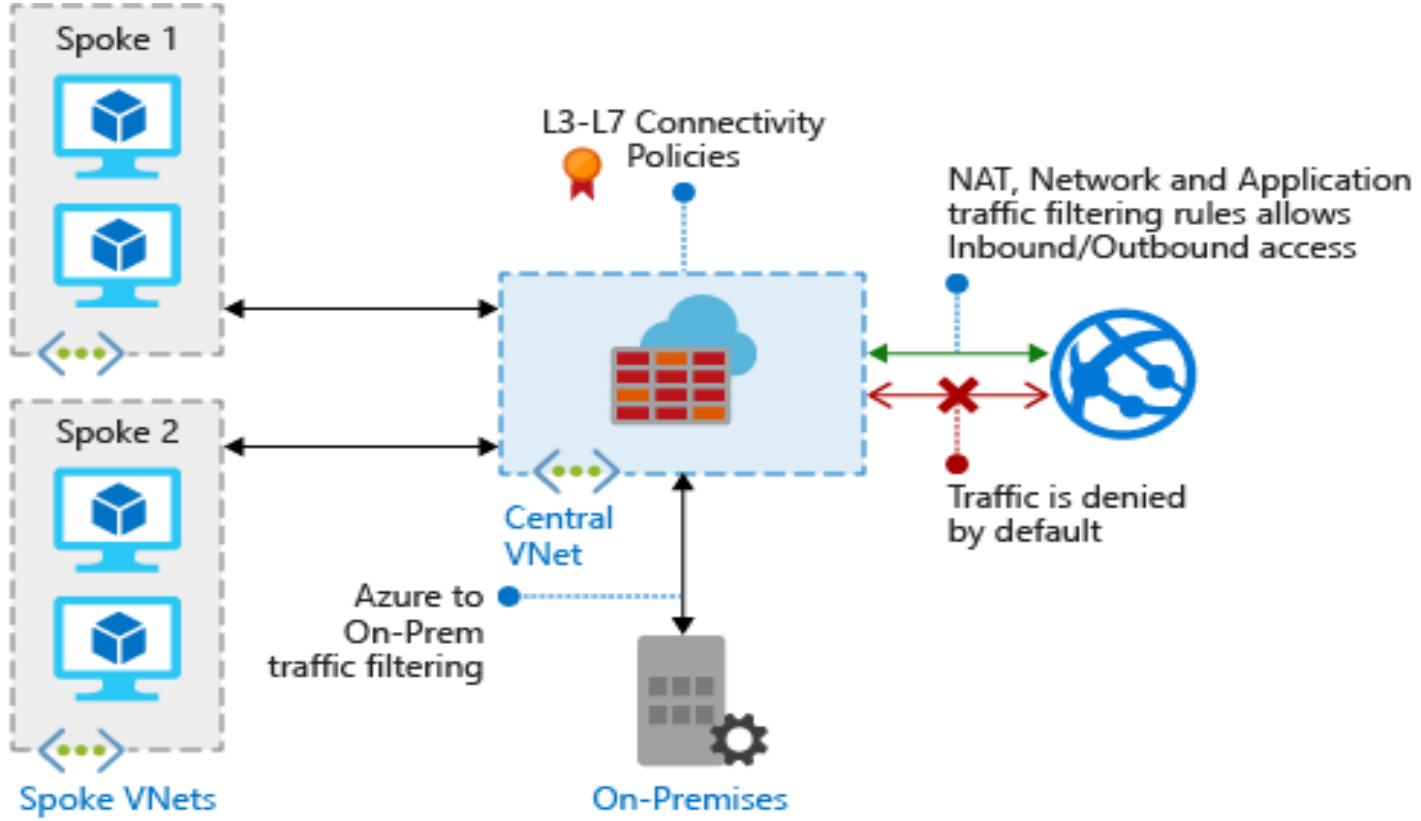
AZ-700



Azure Firewall Implementation

App GW - Region
Front Door - Global + CDN

- Application FQDN filtering rules
- Network traffic filtering rules
- FQDN tags
- Outbound SNAT
- Inbound DNAT support
- L3-L7 connectivity policies
- Separate firewall subnet
- Static public IP address

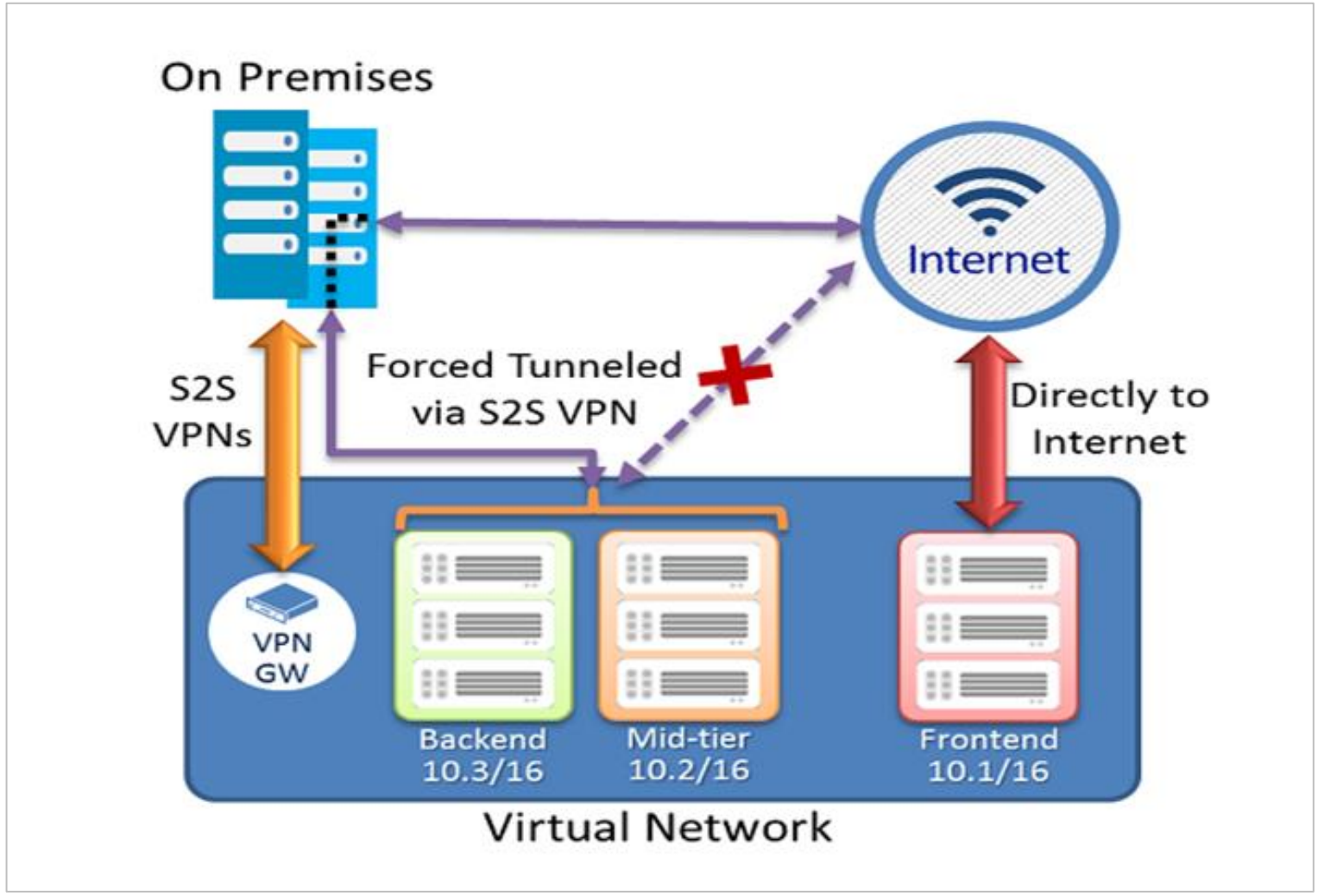


- Forced tunnelling – Push all internet traffic for specific next hop (example – on-premises device).

VPN Forced Tunneling

Redirect internet-bound traffic back to the company's on-premises infrastructure for inspection and auditing

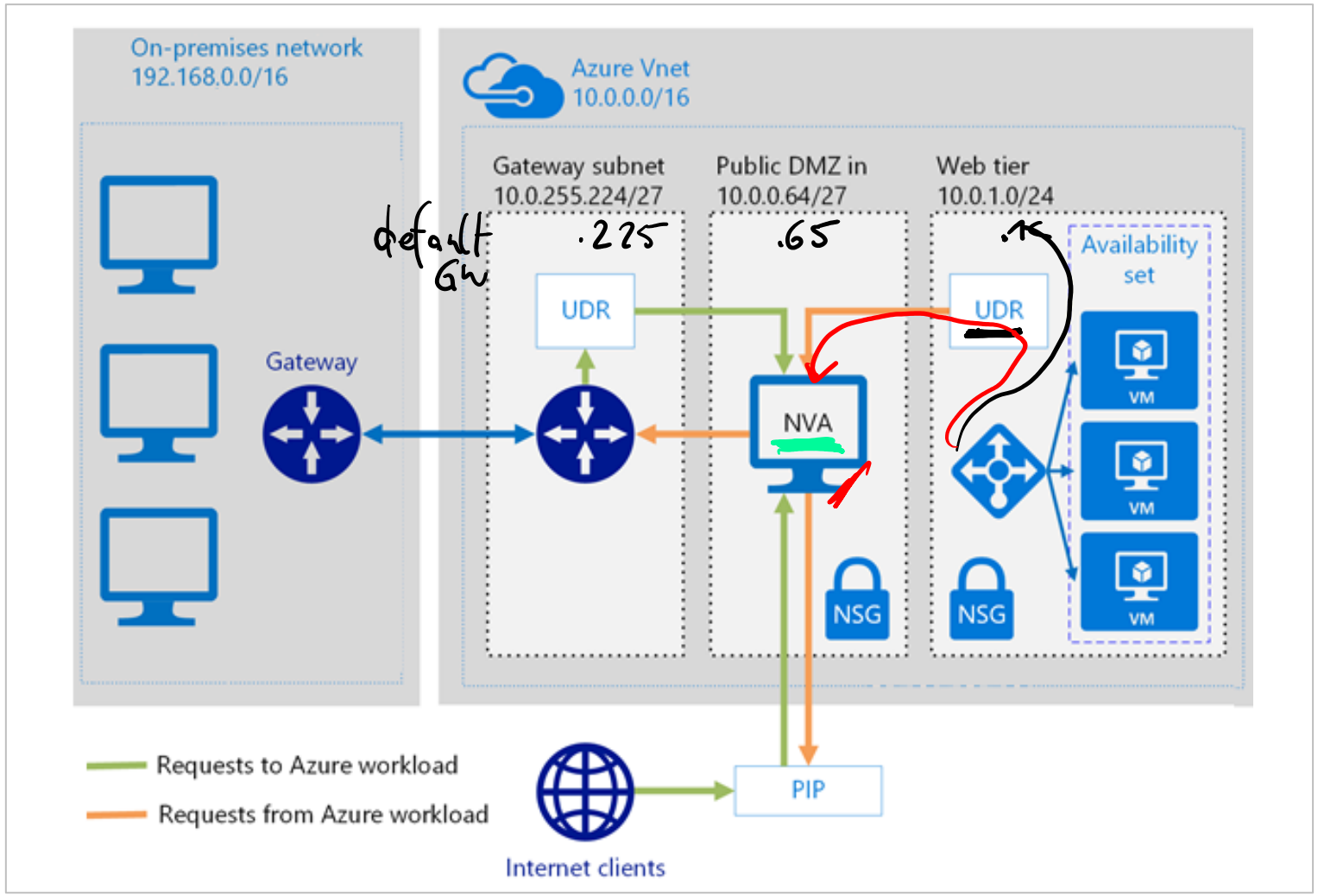
Internet-bound traffic from VMs always traverses from Azure network infrastructure directly out to the internet, without inspection or audit



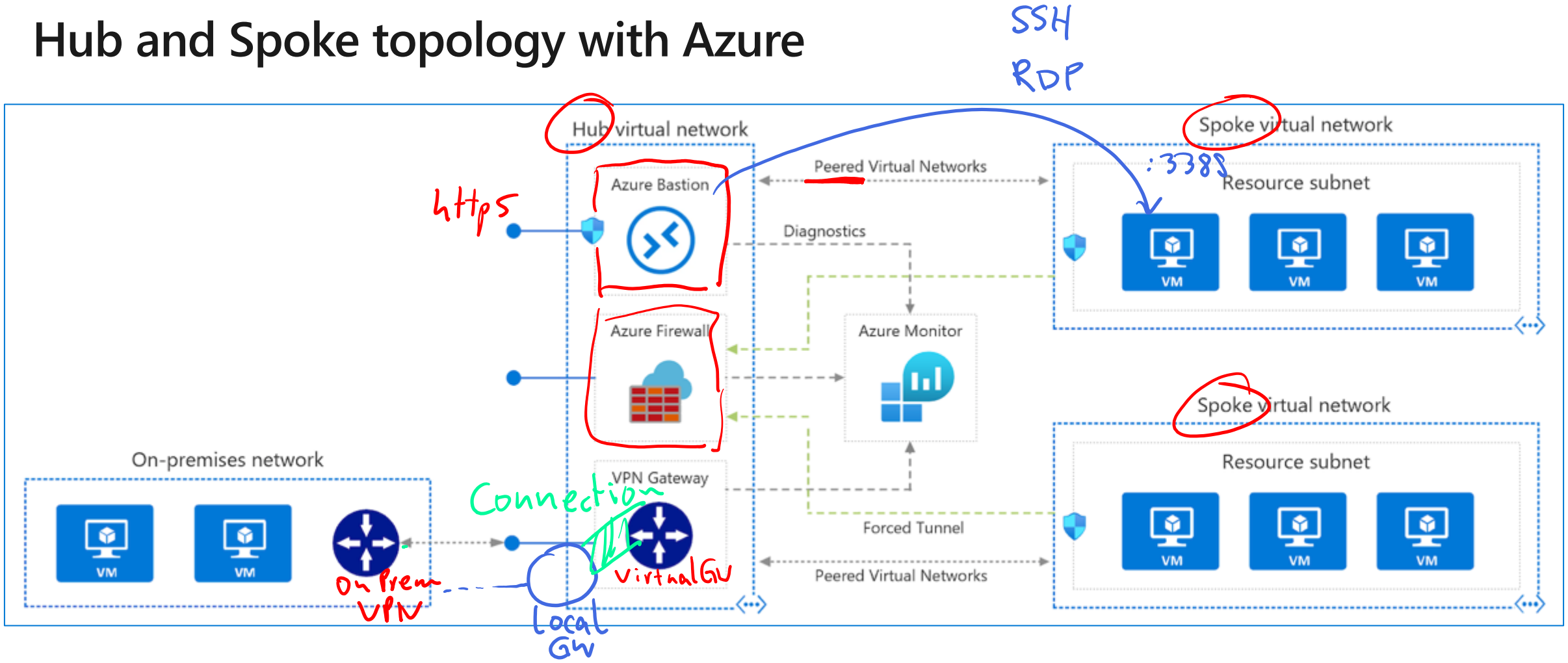
User Defined Routes and Network Virtual Appliances

UDRs override the default system routes and are associated with a subnet

NVAs control the flow of network traffic from one network to another



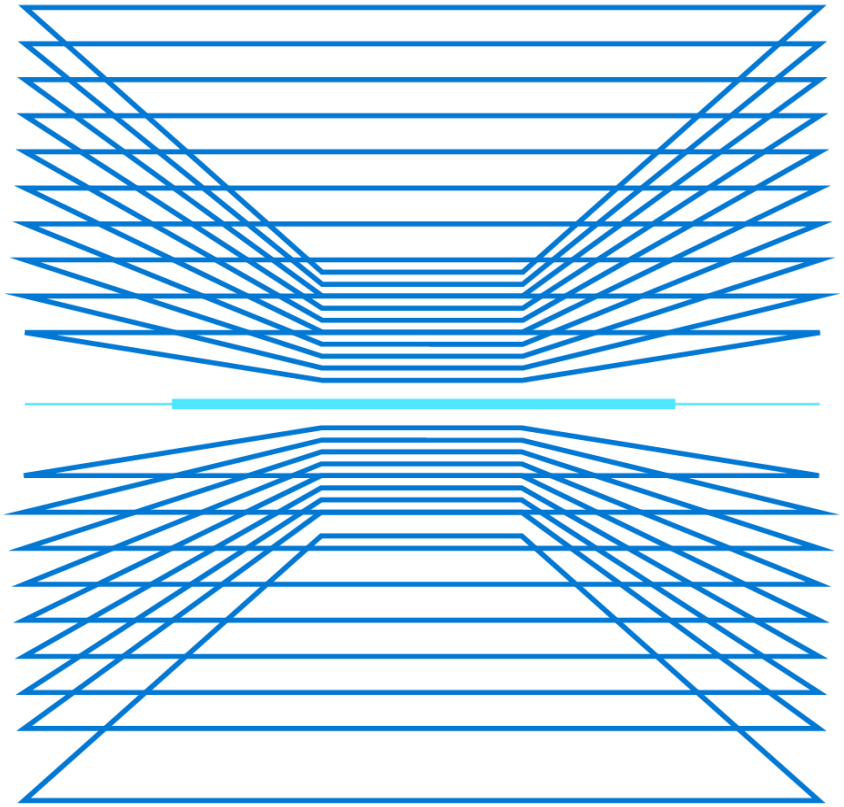
Hub and Spoke topology with Azure



Hub is a virtual network in Azure that acts as a central point of connectivity to your on-premises network.
Spokes are virtual networks that peer with the hub and can be used to isolate workloads.

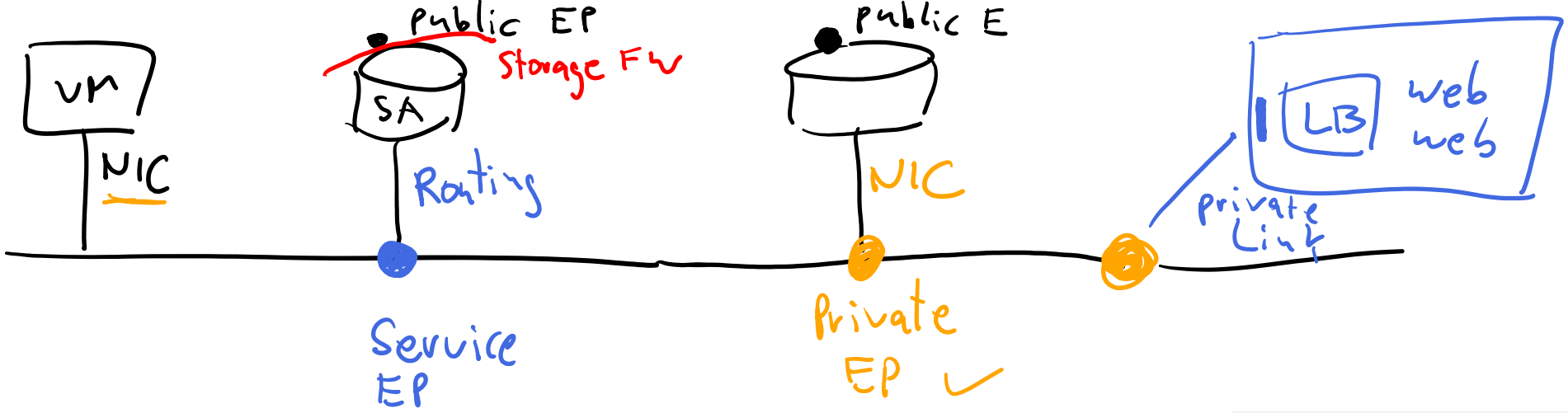
Demonstration: Perimeter Security

- VNet Peering
- Azure Firewall

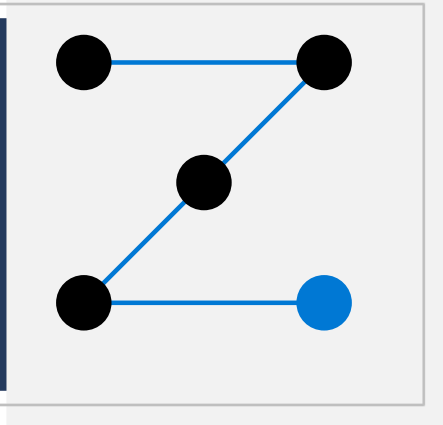


Additional Study – Perimeter Security

Module Review Questions	Microsoft Learn Modules (docs.microsoft.com/Learn)
	Fundamentals of network security
	Fundamentals of computer networking
	Manage and control traffic flow in your Azure deployment with routes (Exercise)
	Distribute your services across Azure virtual networks and integrate them by using virtual network peering (Exercise)
	Microsoft Azure Well-Architected Framework – Security
	Configure the network for your virtual machines (Exercise)



Network Security



Network Security

Network Security Groups (NSG)

NSG Implementation

Application Security Groups

Service Endpoints

Private Endpoints

Azure Application Gateway

Web Application Firewall

Azure Front Door

ExpressRoute

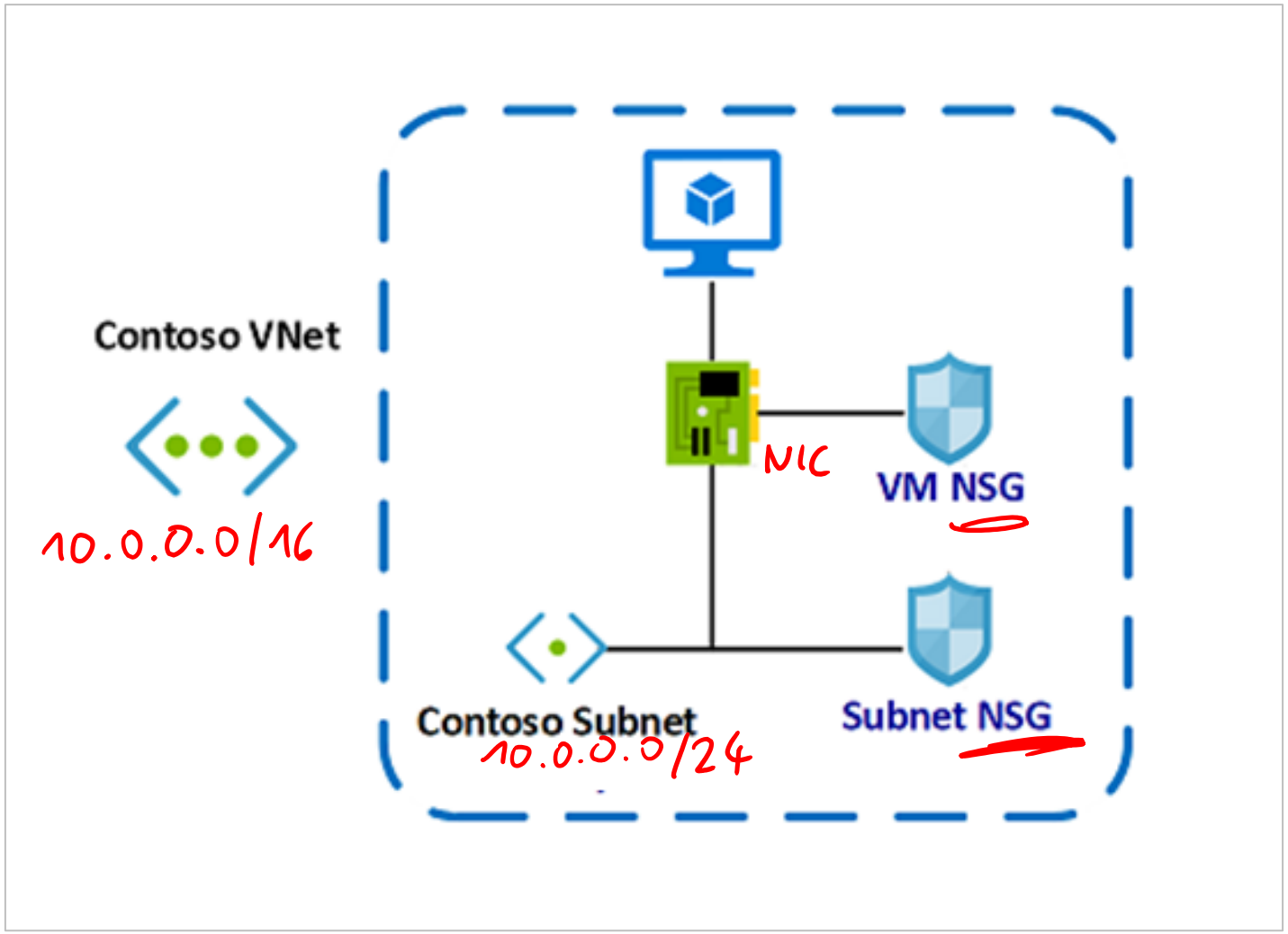
Network Security Groups (NSG)

Limit virtual network traffic

Can be associated to a subnet or a network interface

Uses security rules to allow or deny network traffic

Default inbound and outbound rules allow virtual network and load balancers – all other traffic denied



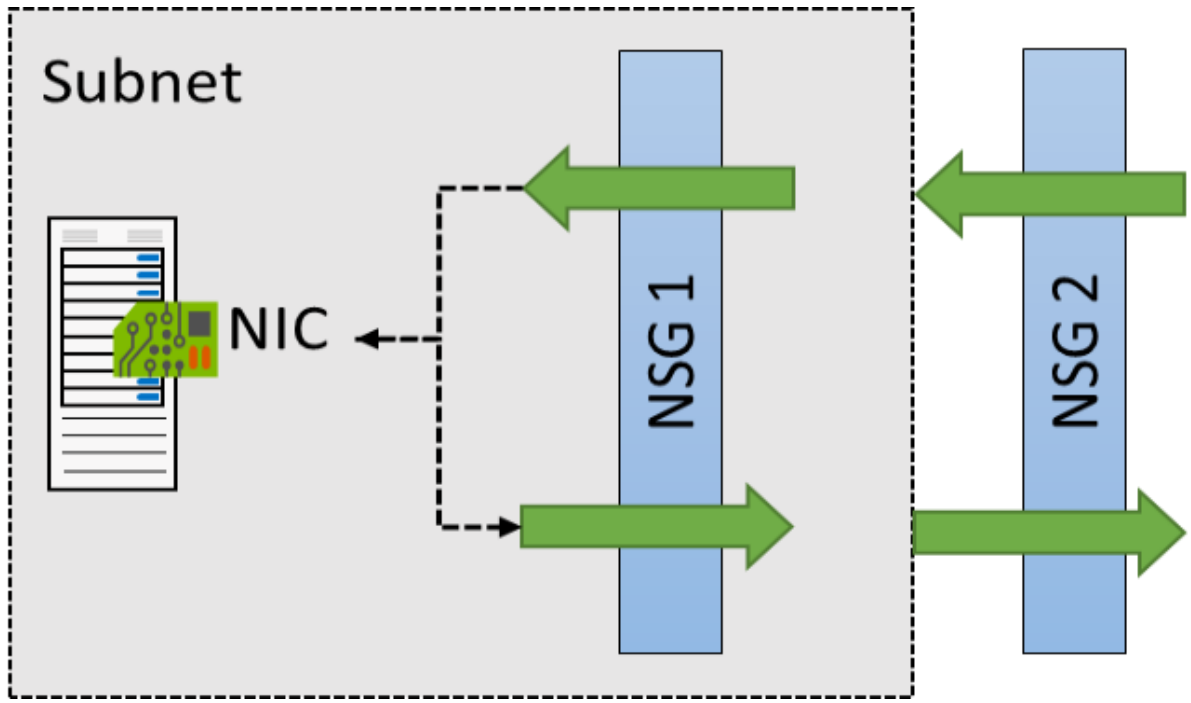
NSG Implementation

NSGs are evaluated independently for the subnet and NIC

An “allow” rule must exist at both levels for traffic to be admitted

You can add more rules – many preconfigured selections (SSH, RDP, FTP…)

Troubleshoot with the Effective Security Rules link



Application Security Groups (ASGs)

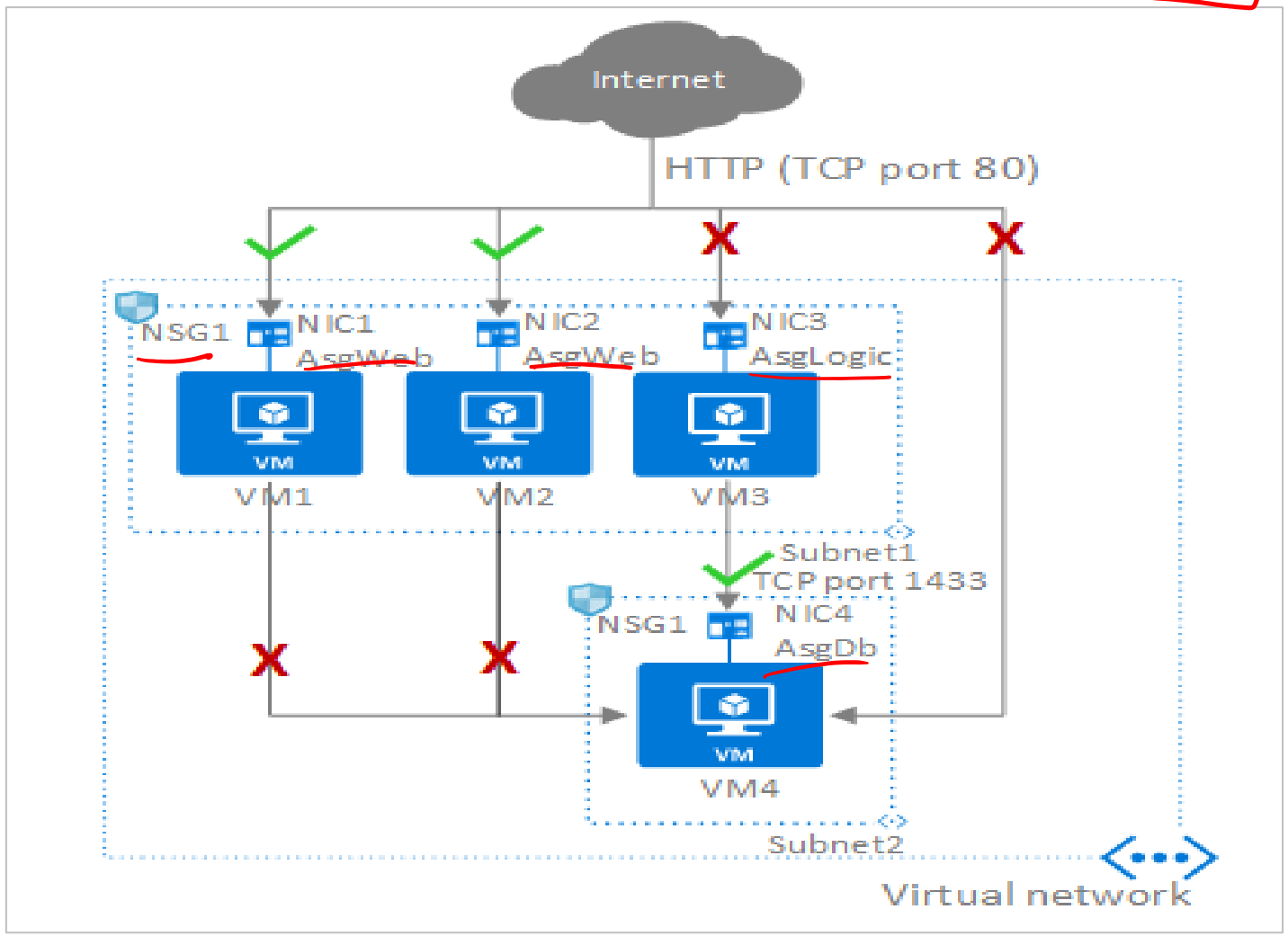
public IP — Basic / Standard — kann muss NSG

Extends your application's structure

ASGs logically group virtual machines – web servers, application servers

Define rules to control the traffic flow

Wrap the ASG with an NSG for added security



Service Endpoints

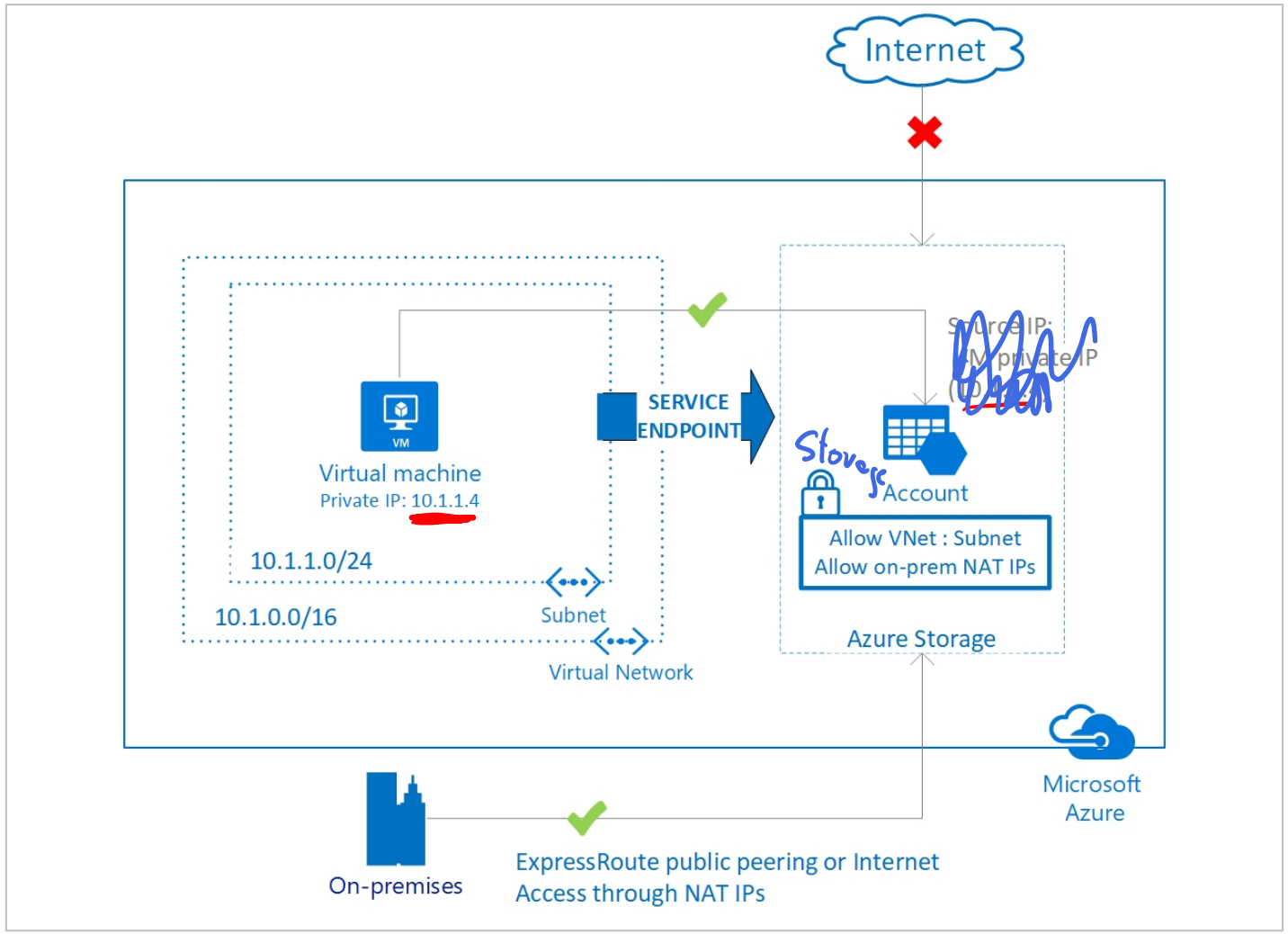
Endpoints limit network access to specific subnets and IP addresses

Improved security for your Azure service resources

Optimal routing for Azure service traffic from your virtual network

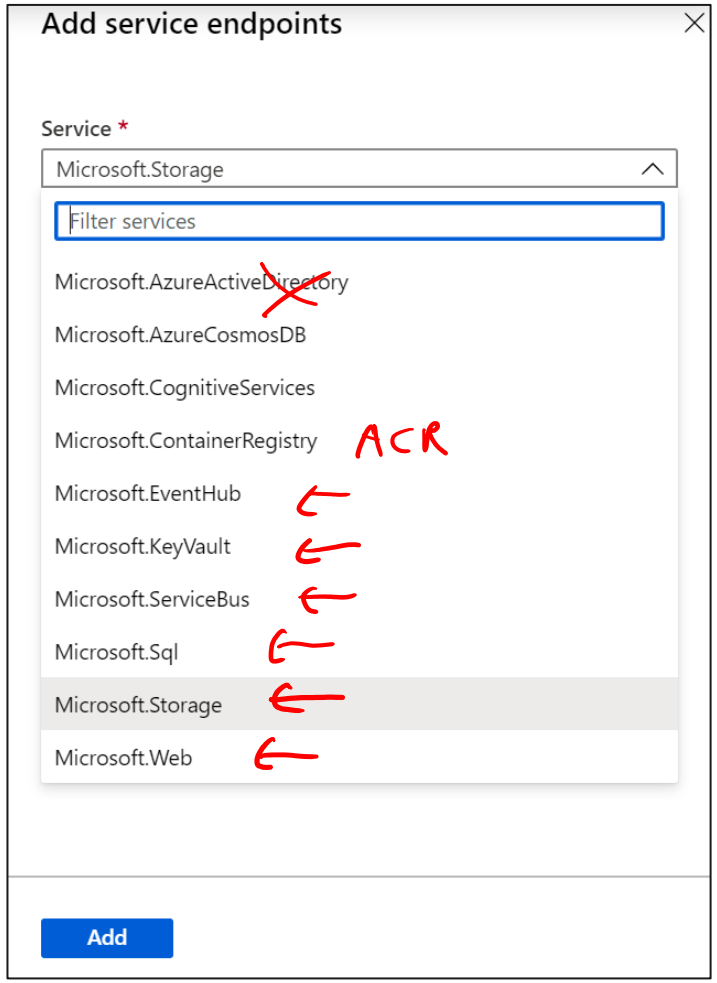
Endpoints use the Microsoft Azure backbone network

Simple to set up with less management overhead

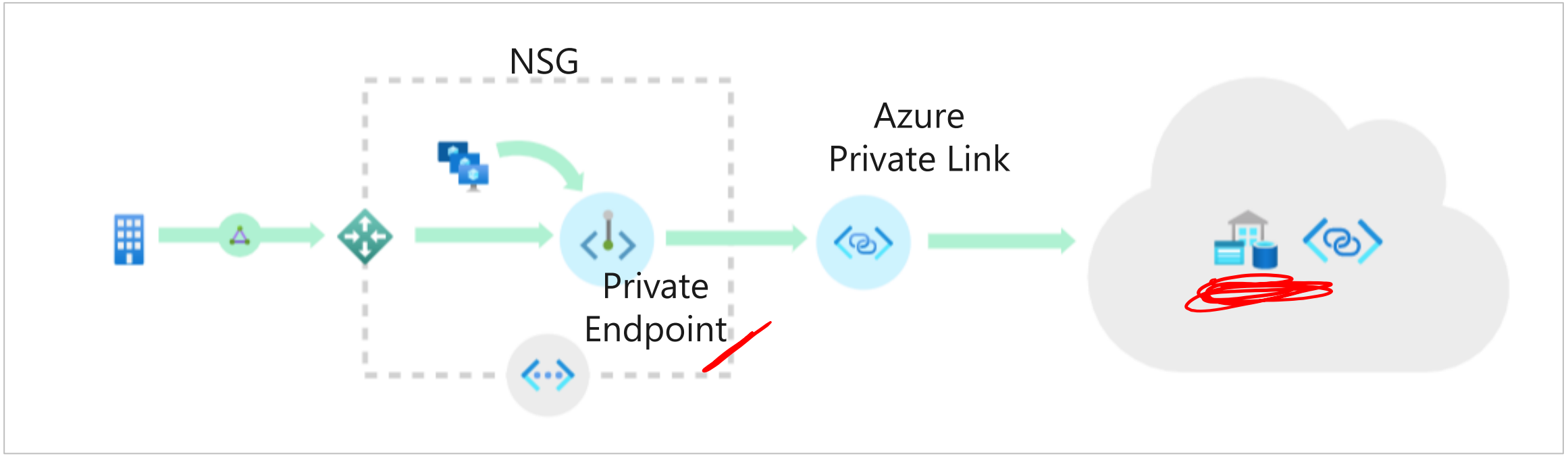


Service Endpoint Services

- ✔ Adding service endpoints can take up to 15 minutes to complete



Private Endpoint



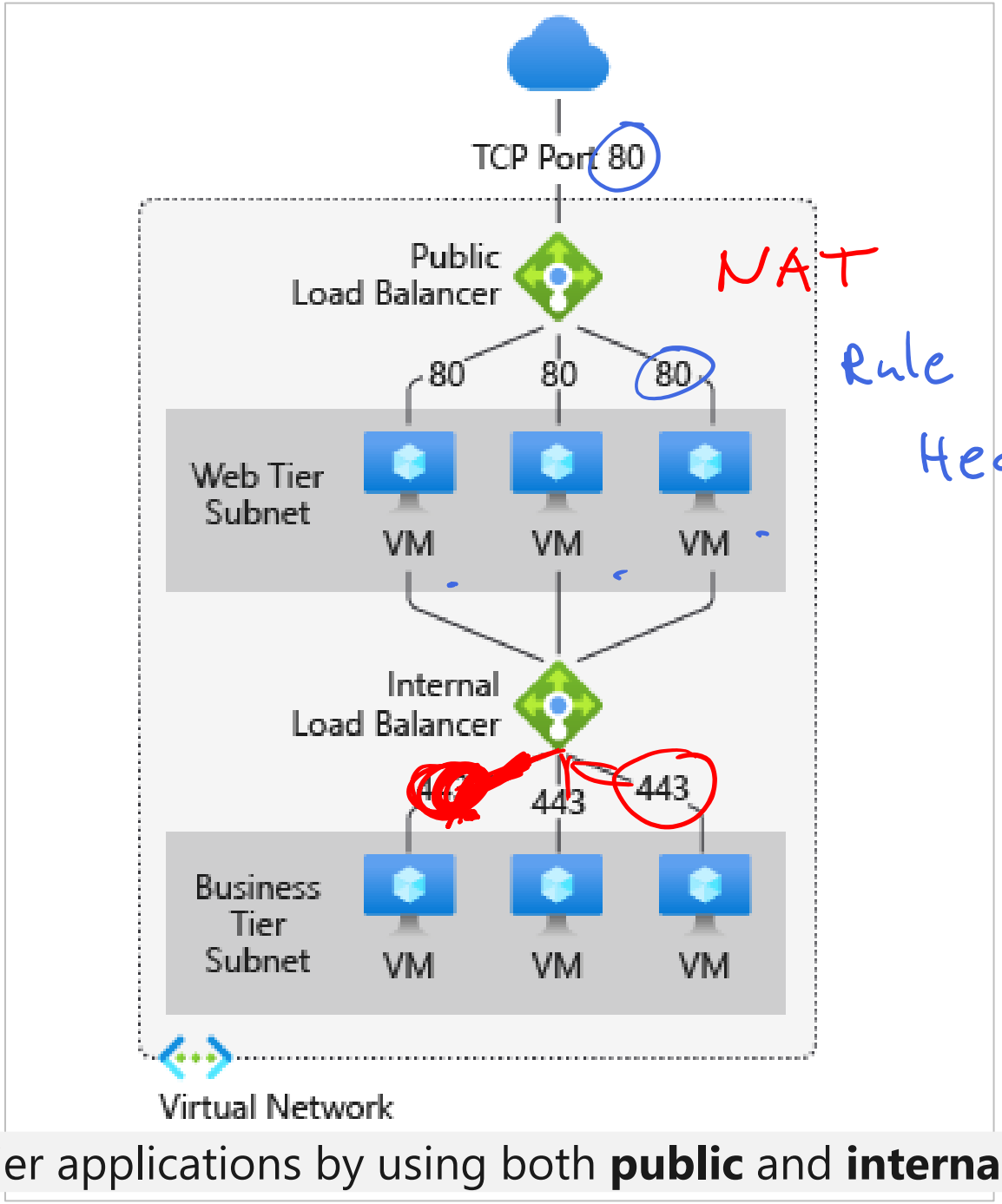
Private connectivity to services on Azure

Integration with on-premises and peered networks

Traffic remains on the Microsoft network, with no public internet access

During a security incident within your network, only the mapped resource would be accessible

Load Balancer



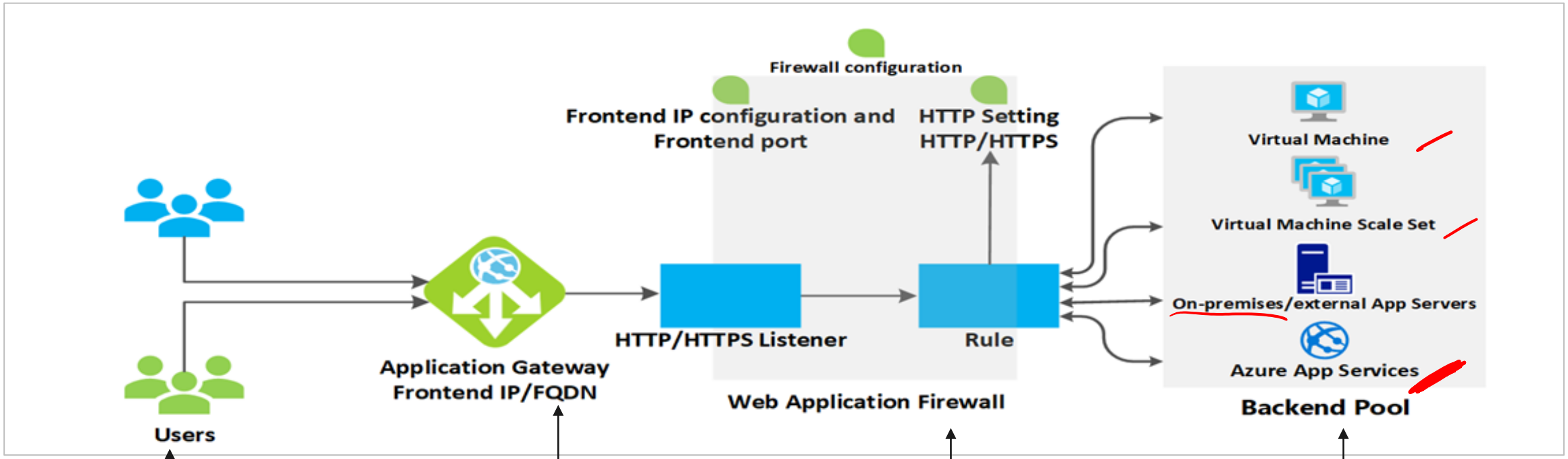
NAT

Rule

Health probing

Balancing multi-tier applications by using both **public** and **internal** Load Balancer

Azure Application Gateway



- Websocket and HTTP/2 traffic
- Custom error pages
- Rewrite HTTP headers

- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL/TLS) termination
- Multiple site hosting

- URL based routing
- Path-based redirection
- Session affinity

- Connection draining

Web Application Firewall

App GW

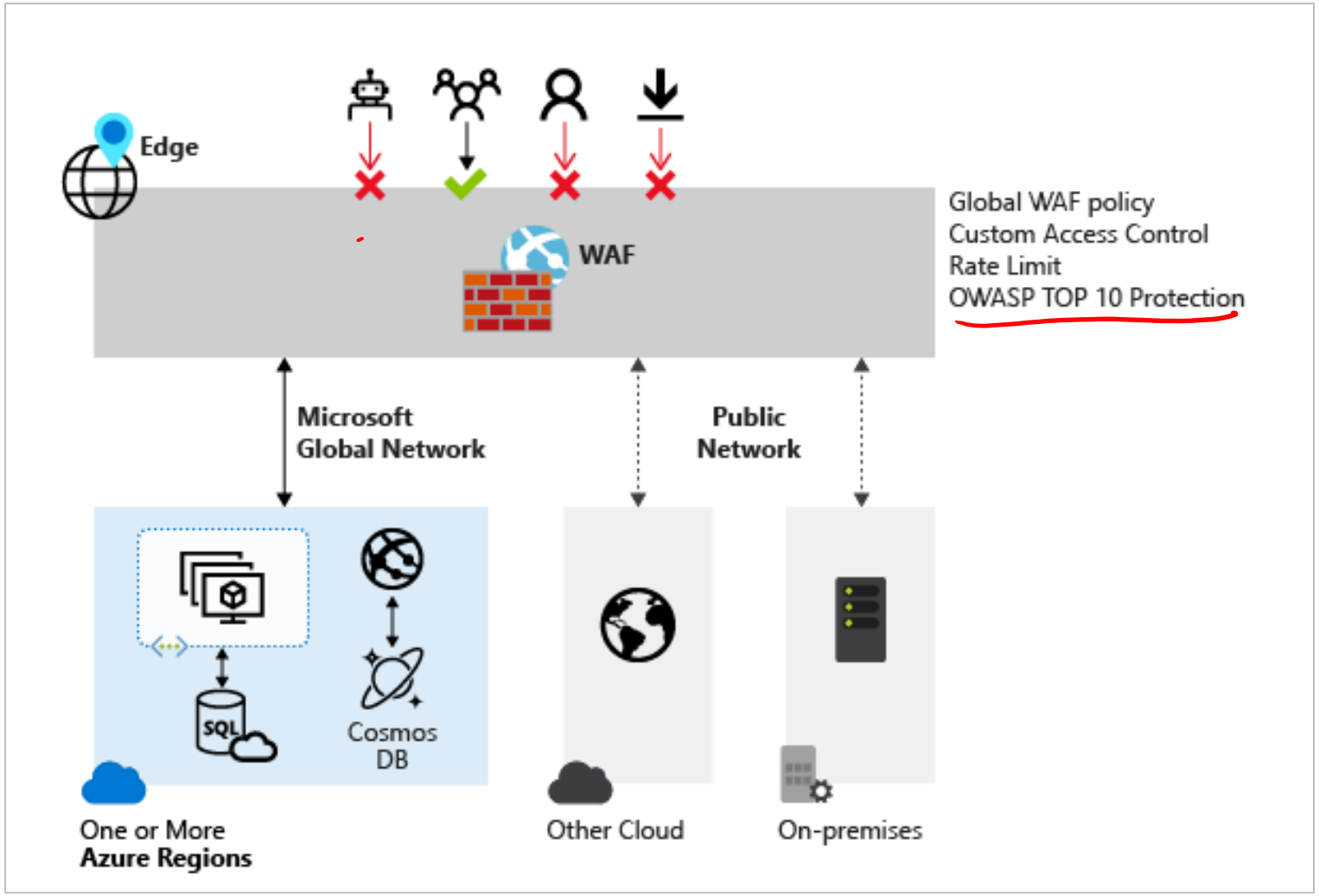
Front Door + CDN

Protects against cross site scripting and SQL injection

OWASP Core Rule sets 3.1, 3.0, 2.29

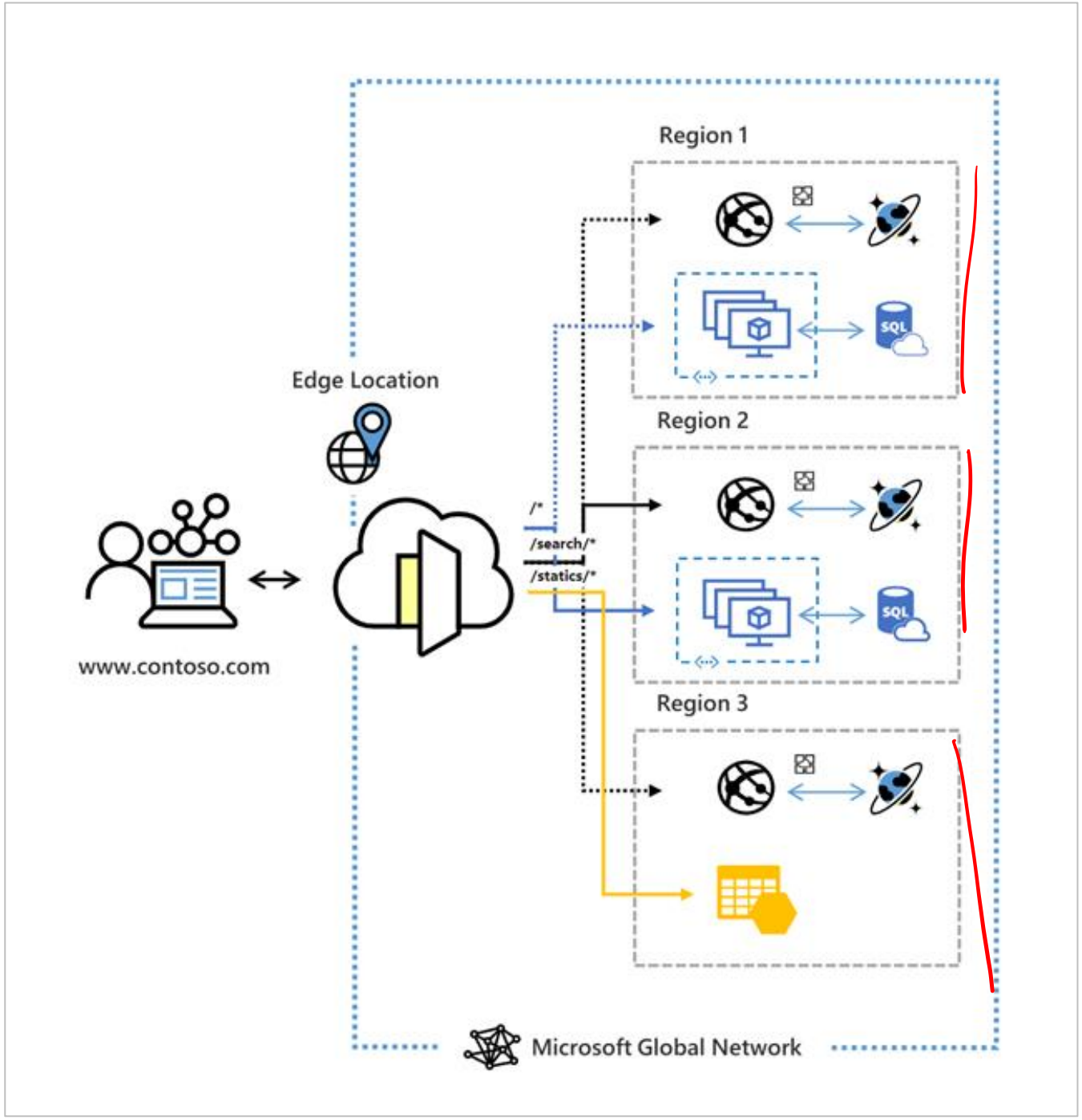
Custom access control

Supports Azure Front Door, Azure Application Gateway, and CDN (preview)

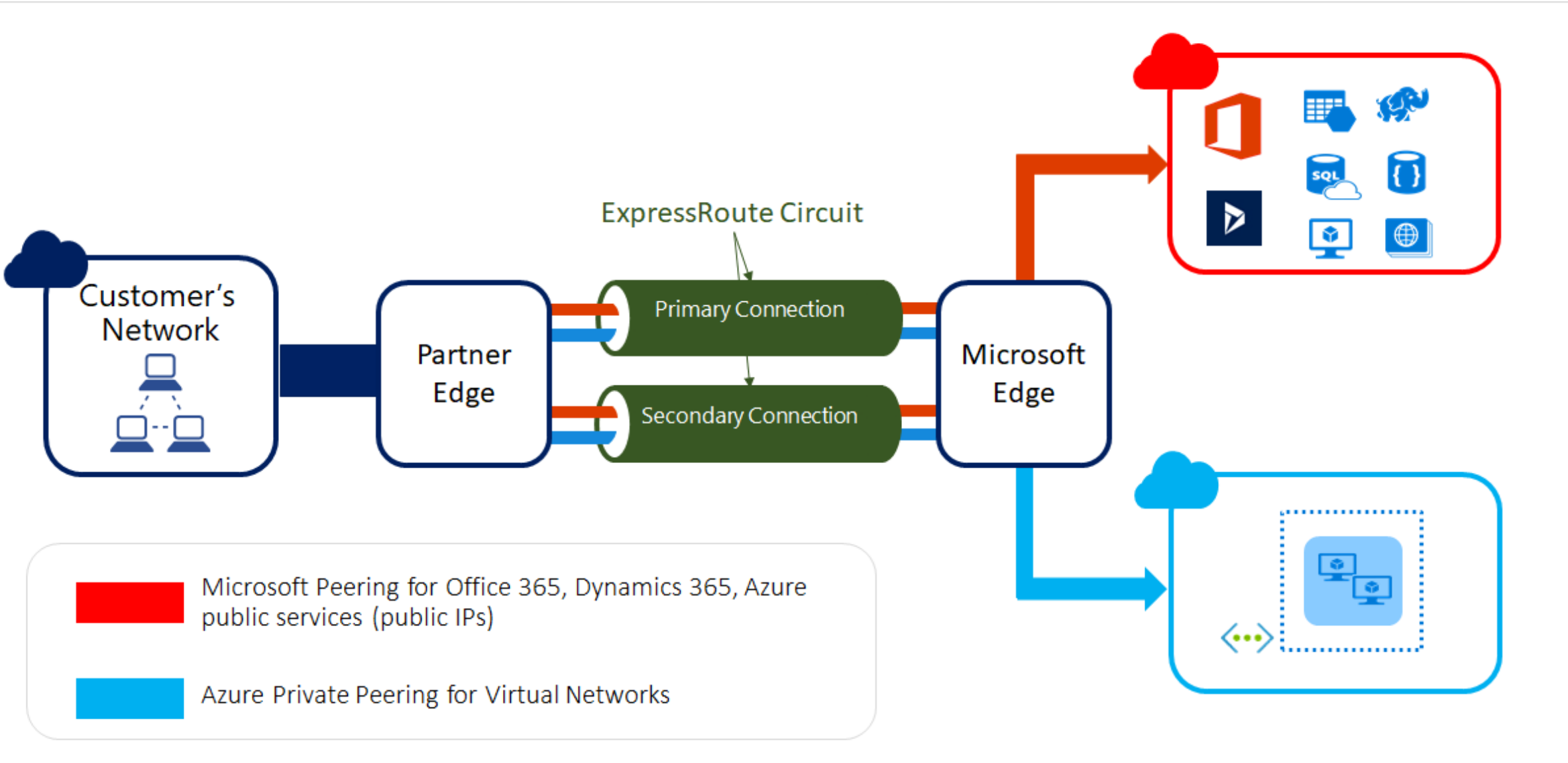


Azure Front Door

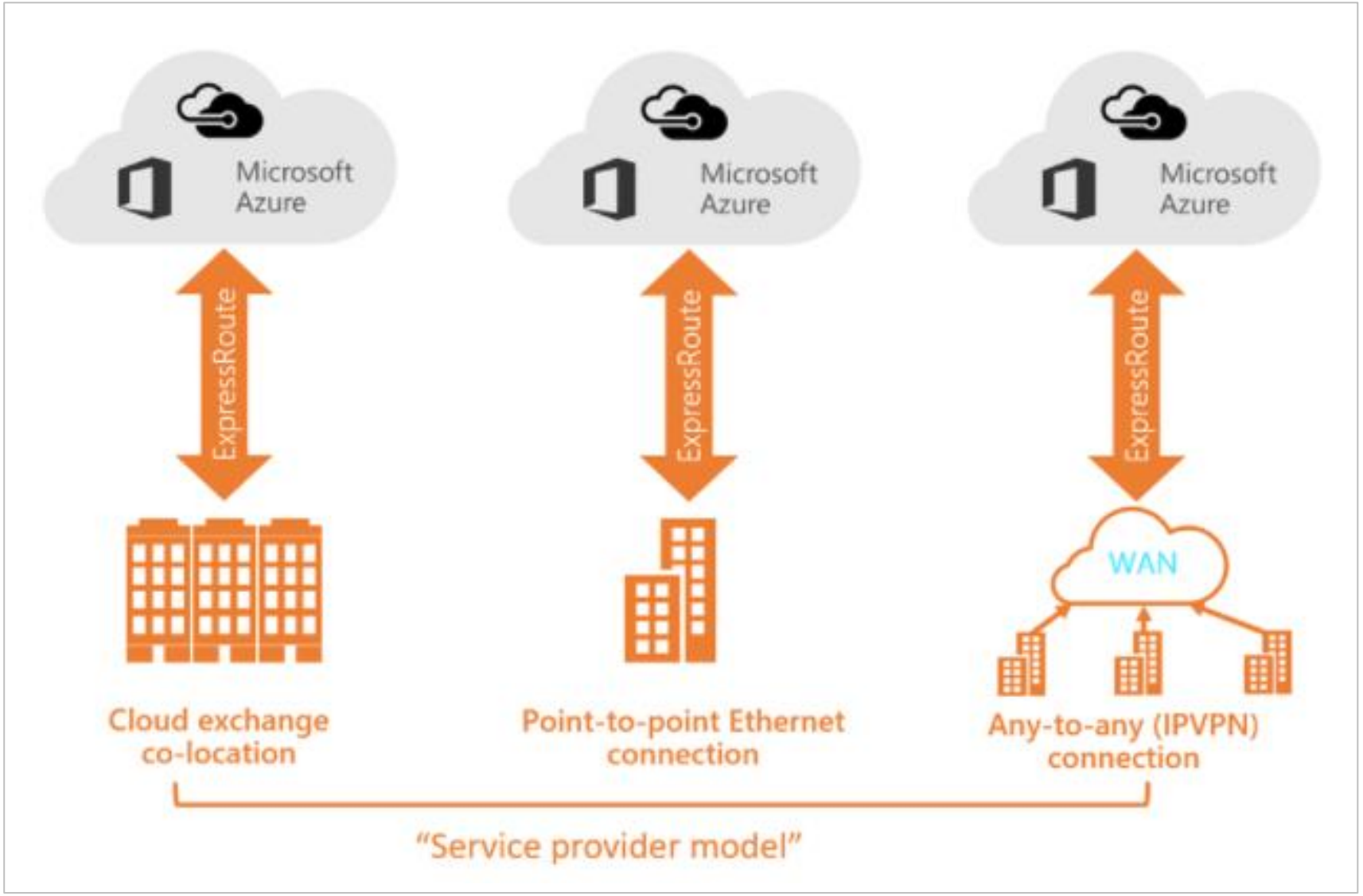
- Layer 7 global routing
- Accelerate application performance with anycast and split TCP
- URL-based routing and session affinity
- Multi-site hosting
- Custom domains and certificate management
- Application layer security - WAF
- URL redirection and URL rewrite
- Protocol support – IPv6 and HTTP/2 traffic



ExpressRoute



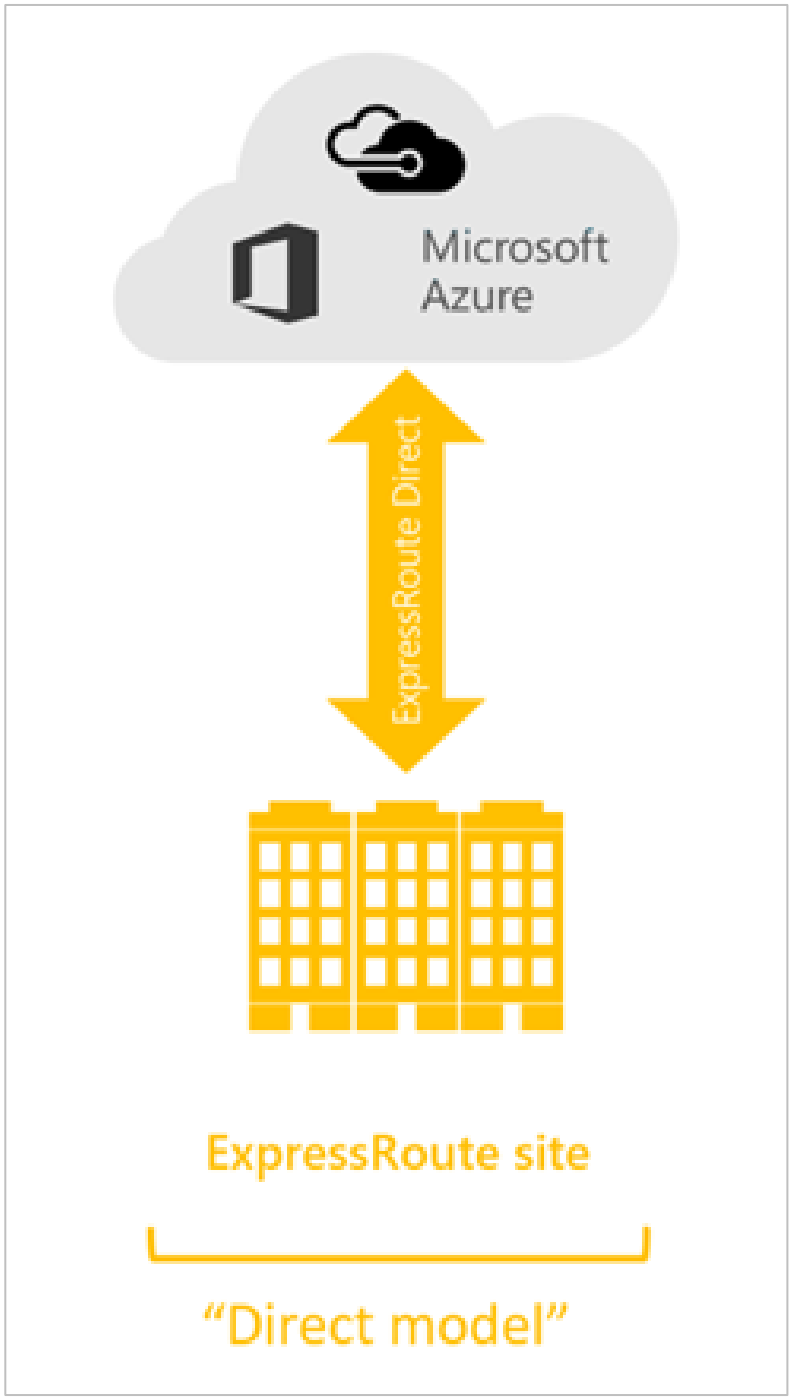
ExpressRoute – Service Provider Model



Note: Connectivity providers may offer one or more connectivity models.

ExpressRoute Direct

You can connect directly into the Microsoft's global network at a peering location strategically distributed across the world.



ExpressRoute using a service provider vs. ExpressRoute Direct

ExpressRoute Direct	ExpressRoute using a service provider
Requires 100 Gbps/10 Gbps infrastructure and full management of all layers	Uses service providers to enable fast onboarding and connectivity into existing infrastructure
Direct/Dedicated capacity for regulated industries and massive data ingestion	Integrates with hundreds of providers including Ethernet and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS)
Customer may select a combination of the following circuit SKUs on 100-Gbps ExpressRoute Direct:	Circuits SKUs from 50 Mbps to 10 Gbps
5 Gbps	
10 Gbps	
40 Gbps	
100 Gbps	
Customer may select a combination of the following circuit SKUs on 10-Gbps ExpressRoute Direct:	
1 Gbps	
2 Gbps	
5 Gbps	
10 Gbps	
Optimized for single tenant with multiple business units and multiple work environments	Optimized for single tenant

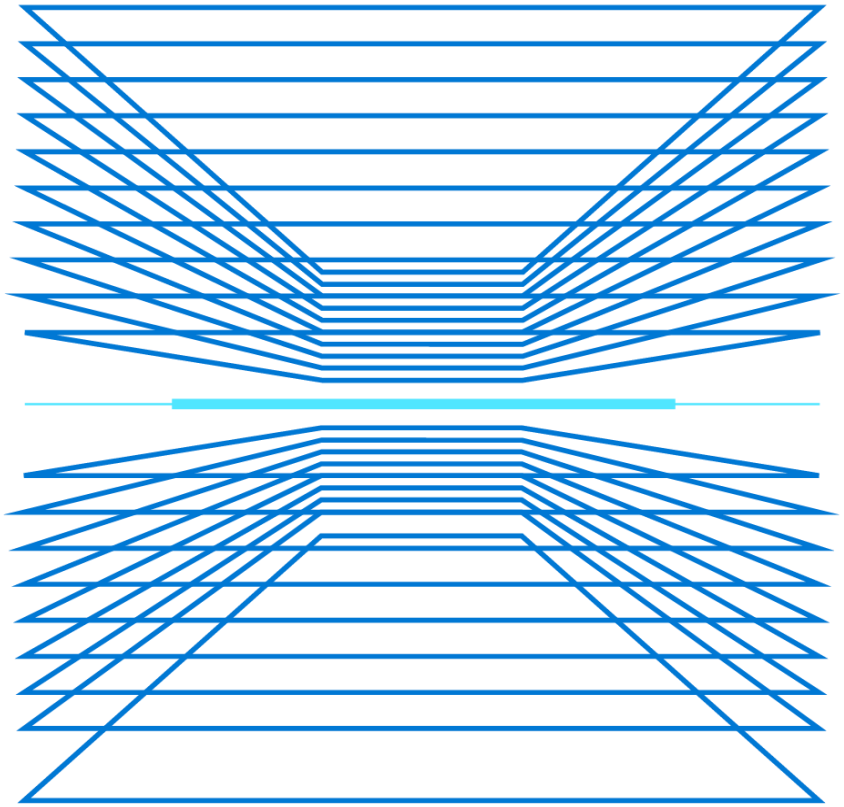
Circuit SKUs

Circuit Sizes	
100-Gbps ExpressRoute Direct	**10-Gbps ExpressRoute Direct**
Subscribed Bandwidth: 200 Gbps	**Subscribed Bandwidth**: 20 Gbps
• 5 Gbps	• 1 Gbps
• 10 Gbps	• 2 Gbps
• 40 Gbps	• 5 Gbps
• 100 Gbps	• 10 Gbps

Note: The physical port pairs are 100 Gbps or 10 Gbps only and can have multiple virtual circuits

Demonstrations: Network Connectivity

- Network Security Groups
- Application Security Groups



Additional Study – Network Security

Module Review Questions

Microsoft Learn Modules (docs.microsoft.com/Learn)

- Encrypt network traffic end to end with Azure Application Gateway (Exercise)
- Connect your on-premises network to the Microsoft global network by using ExpressRoute
- Design a hybrid network architecture on Azure
- Secure and isolate access to Azure resources by using network security groups and service endpoints (Exercise)

Host Security

Host Security

- Endpoint Protection
- Privileged Access Workstations
- Virtual Machine Templates
- Remote Access Management
- Update Management
- Disk Encryption
- Microsoft Defender ?
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud Recommendations
- Securing Azure Workloads

Defender Cloud (ASC)
M365 Defender (ATP)

Endpoint Protection

Microsoft Defender for Endpoint is an enterprise endpoint security platform designed to help enterprise networks **prevent**, **detect**, **investigate**, and **respond** to advanced threats.

Core Defender Vulnerability Management

Attack surface reduction

Next-generation protection

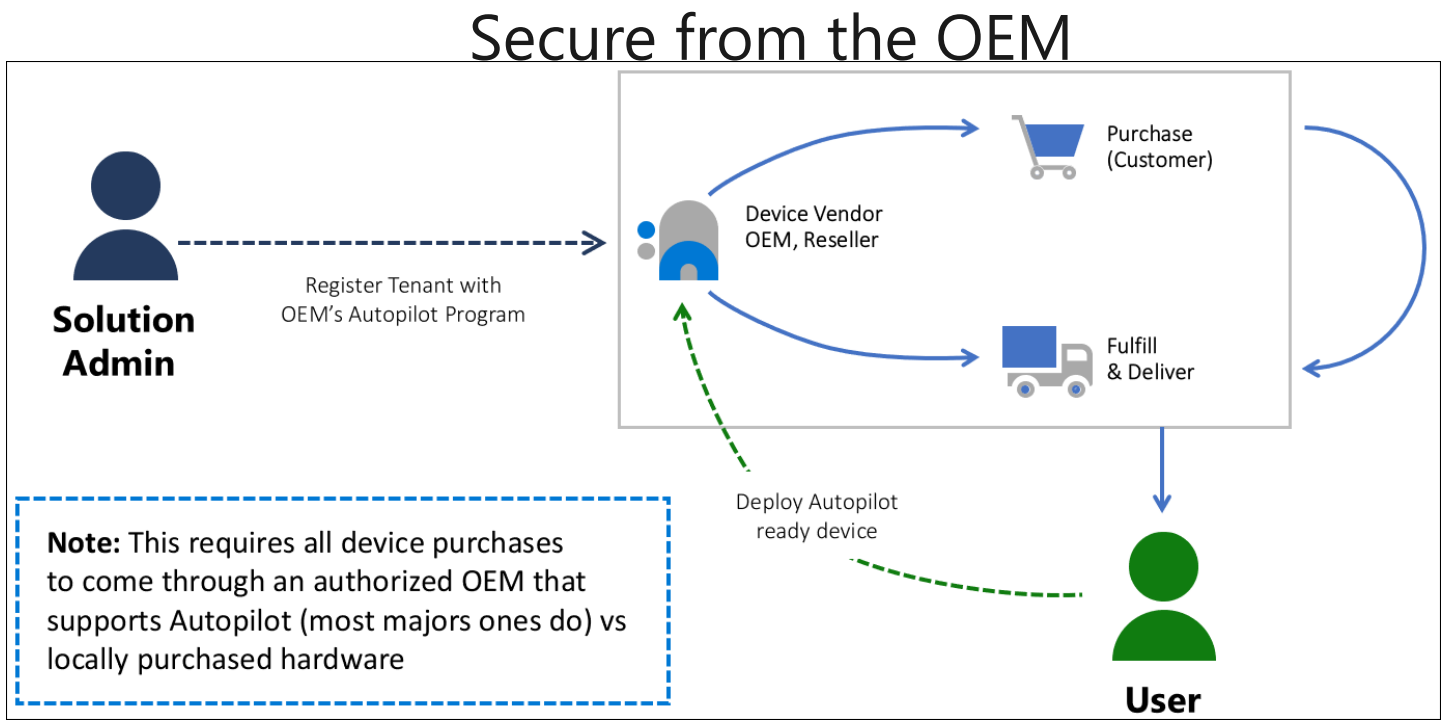
Endpoint detection and response

Automated investigation and remediation

Microsoft Threat Experts

Microsoft Defender for Endpoint is available in two plans, Defender for Endpoint Plan 1 and Plan 2.

Privileged Access Device Strategy



Hardware Root-of-Trust

- Trusted Platform Module (TPM) 2.0
- BitLocker Drive Encryption
- UEFI Secure Boot
- Drivers and Firmware Distributed through Windows Update
- Virtualization and HVCI Enabled
- Drivers and Apps HVCI-Ready
- Windows Hello
- DMA I/O Protection
- System Guard
- Modern Standby

Privileged Access Workstations

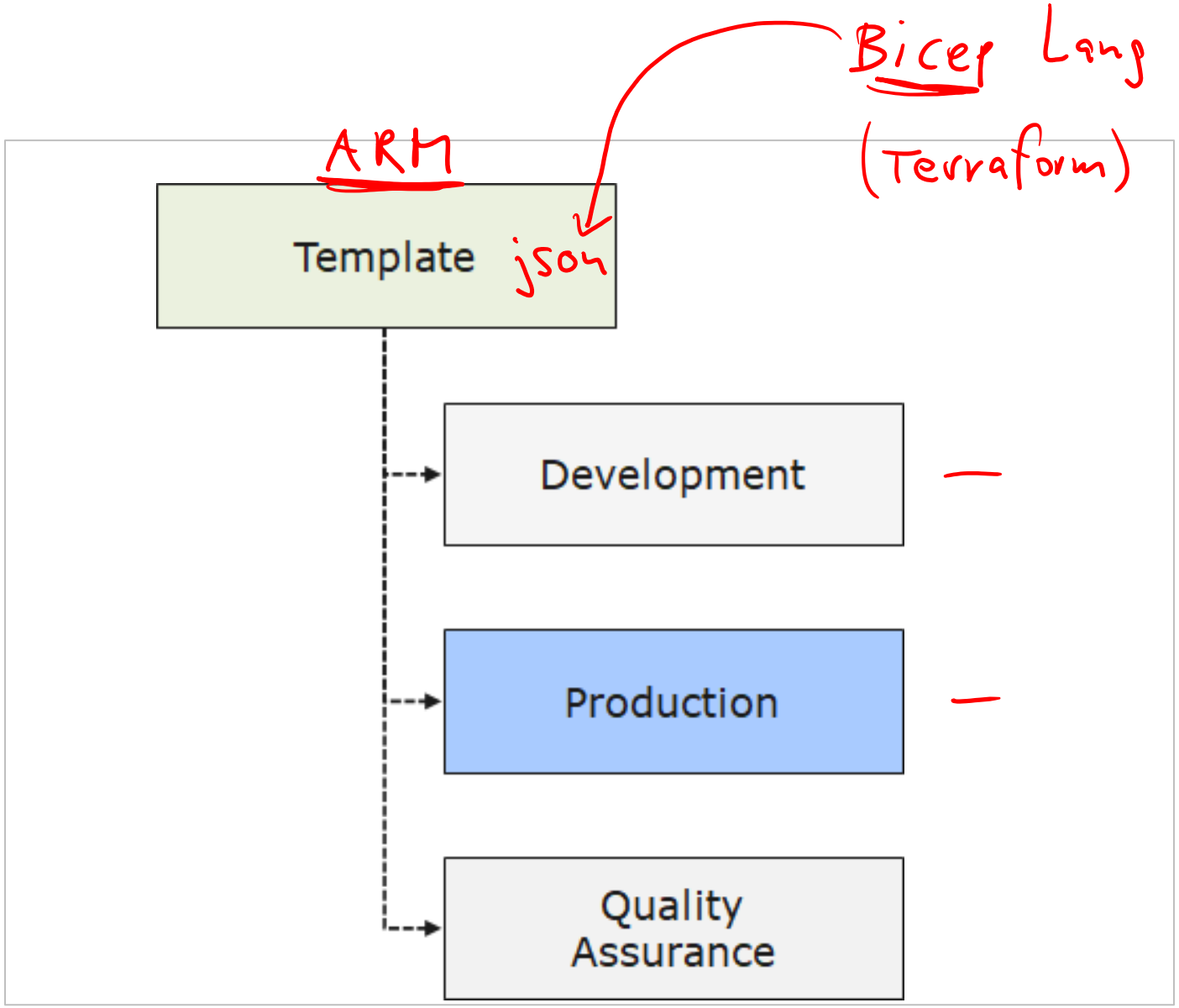
Separate dedicated administrative accounts and workstations.

Protects from Internet attacks and threat vectors phishing attacks, application and OS vulnerabilities, and credential theft attack

Appropriate for accounts with access to high value assets -Administrators and High Sensitivity Information Workers

Virtual Machine Templates

- Improves consistency
- Express complex deployments
- Reduce manual, error prone tasks
- Express requirements through code
- Promotes reuse
- Modular and can be linked
- Simplifies orchestration
- Enforces security concerns

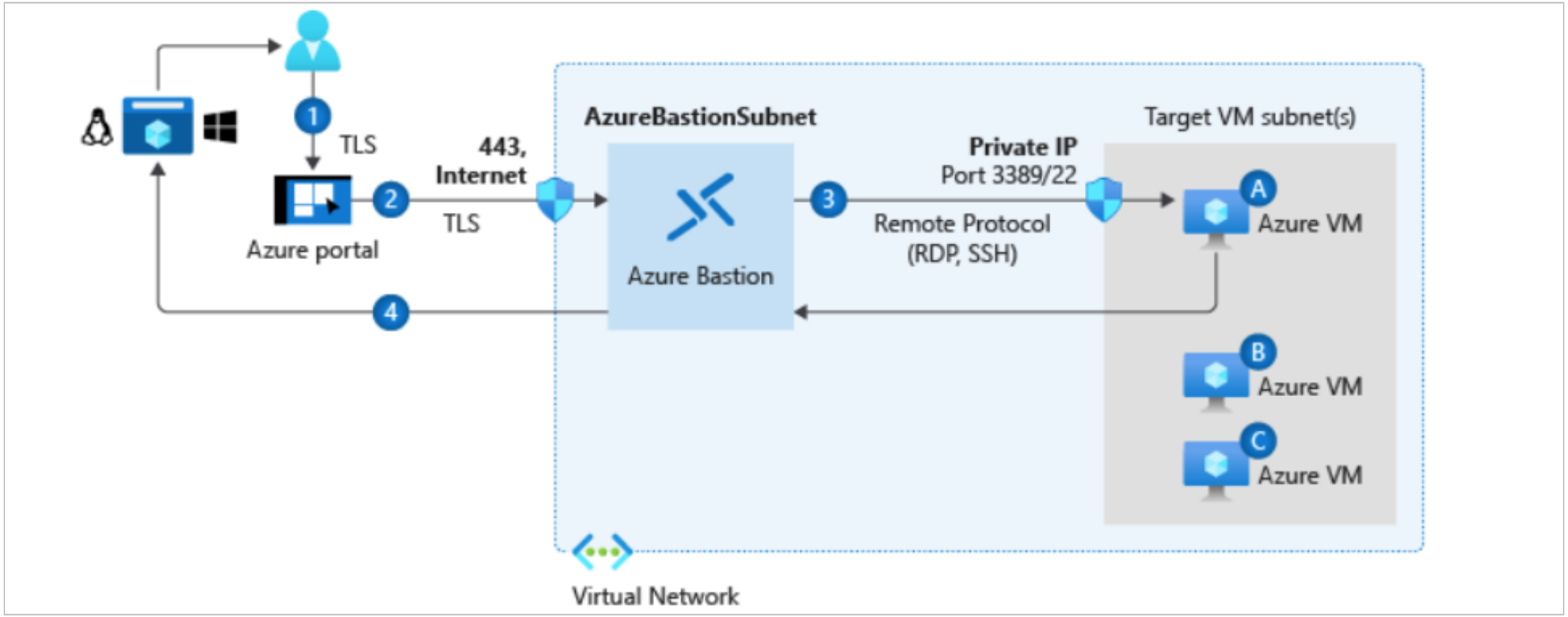


Remote Access Management

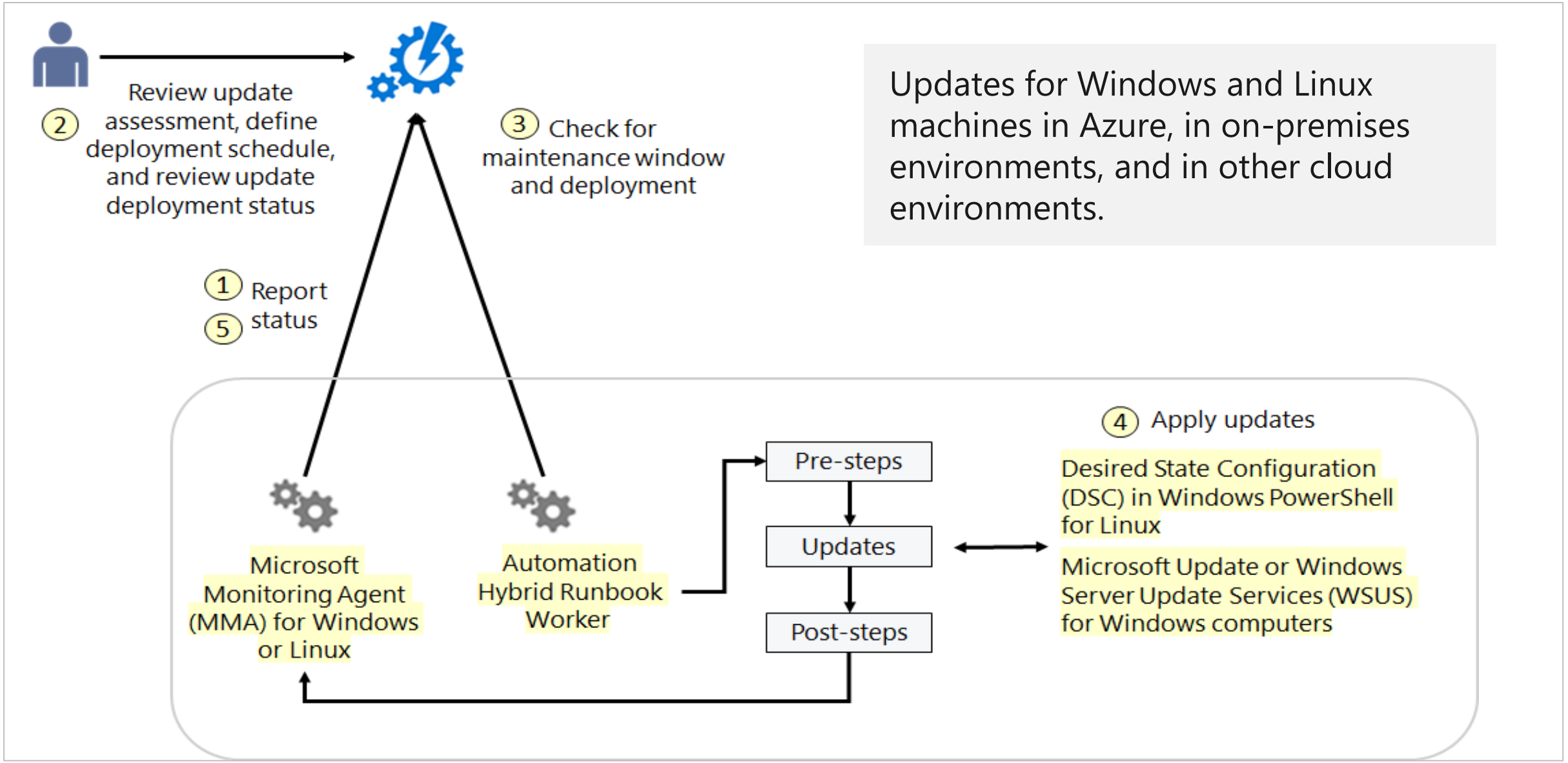
Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) for Windows-based virtual machines

Secure Shell Protocol (SSH) for Linux based virtual machines

Bastion Subnet for RDP/SSH through the Portal over SSL

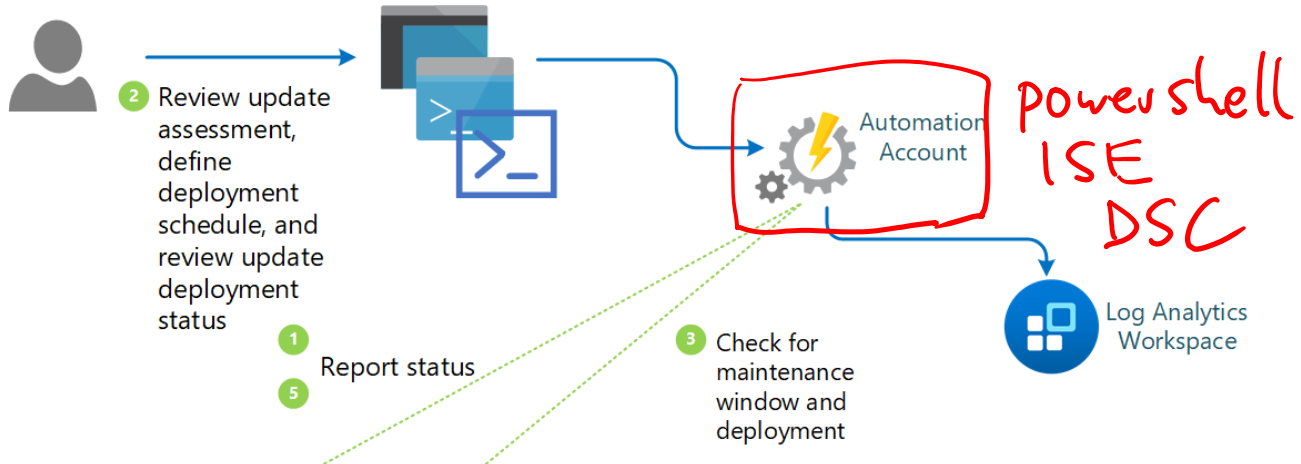


Update Management



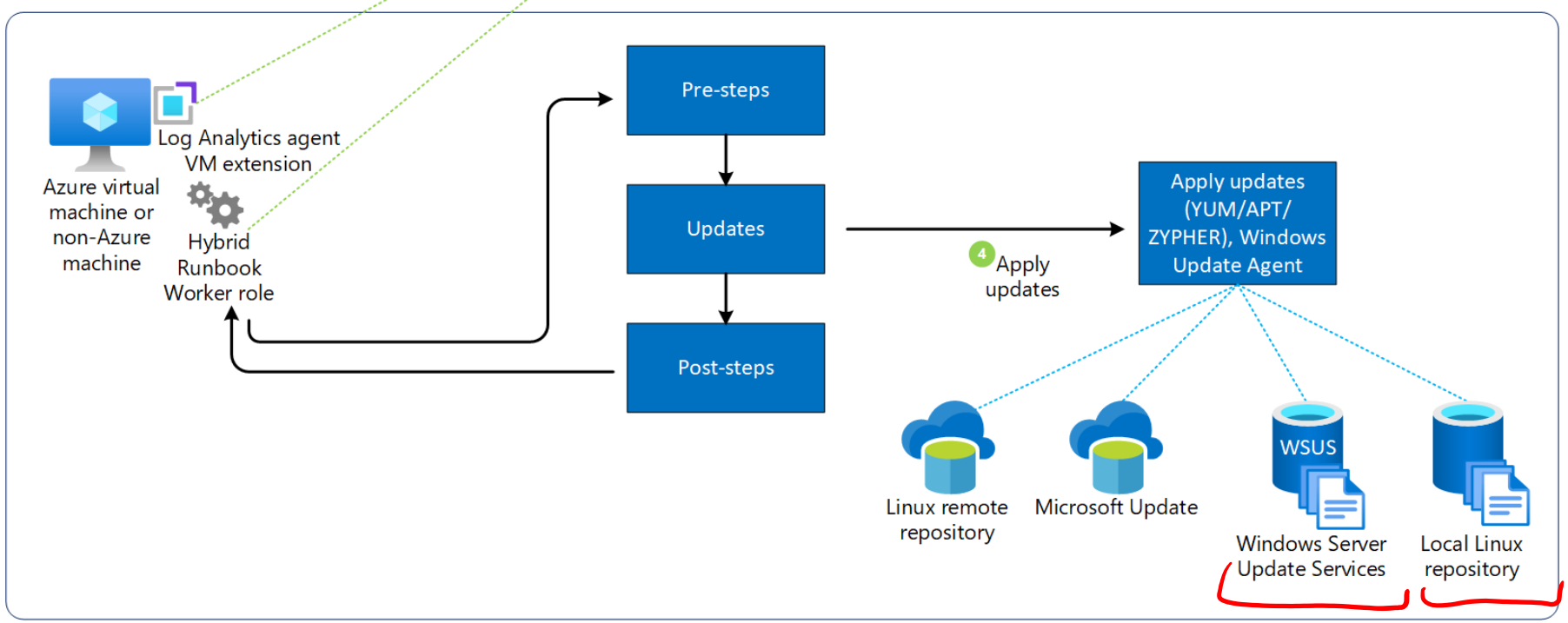
Updates for Windows and Linux machines in Azure, in on-premises environments, and in other cloud environments.

Azure Automation Update Management Overview



powershell
ISE
DSC

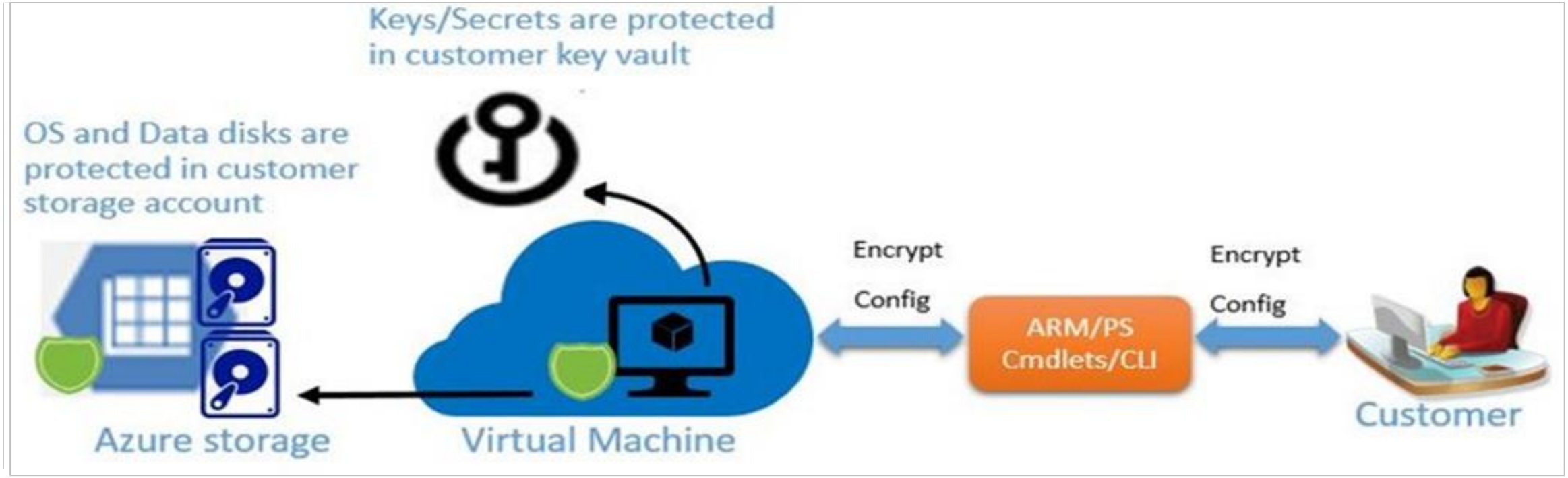
Updates for Windows and Linux machines in Azure, in on-premises environments, and in other cloud environments.



Azure Automation Update Management Overview (cont'd)

Connected source	Supported	Description
Windows	Yes	Update Management collects information about system updates from Windows machines with the Log Analytics agent and installation of required updates. Machines need to report to Microsoft Update or Windows Server Update Services (WSUS).
Linux	Yes	Update Management collects information about system updates from Linux machines with the Log Analytics agent and installation of required updates on supported distributions. Machines need to report to a local or remote repository.
Operations Manager management group	Yes	Update Management collects information about software updates from agents in a connected management group. A direct connection from the Operations Manager agent to Azure Monitor logs isn't required. Log data is forwarded from the management group to the Log Analytics workspace.

Disk Encryption



Provides encryption of the operating system and data disks

Windows VMs (BitLocker) and Linux VMs (DM-Crypt)

Stores encryption keys in a customer-managed key vault

Managed disk Encryption Options

	Encryption at rest (OS and data disks)	Temp disk encryption	Encryption of caches	Data flows encrypted between Compute and Storage	Customer control of keys	Does not use your VM's CPU	Works for custom images	Enhanced Key Protection	Microsoft Defender for Cloud disk encryption status
Azure Disk Storage Server-Side Encryption at rest	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓ When configured with Data Encryption Standard (DES)		✗	✗	Unhealthy not applicable if exempt
Azure Disk Encryption	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗ Does not work for custom Linux images	✗	Healthy
Encryption at Host	✓	✓							Unhealthy not applicable if exempt
Confidential disk encryption	✓ For the OS disk only	✗	✓ For the OS disk only	✓ For the OS disk only	✓ For the OS disk only	✗	✓	✓	Unhealthy not applicable if exempt

For **Encryption at host** and **Confidential disk encryption**, Microsoft Defender for Cloud does not detect the encryption state. We are in the process of updating Microsoft Defender.

Microsoft Defender for Endpoint – Supported Operating Systems

Supported Windows versions	
Windows 11	Enterprise, Education, Pro, Pro Education
Windows 10	Enterprise, Enterprise LTSC: 2016 (or later), Enterprise IoT, Enterprise Education, Windows 10 Pro, Windows 10 Pro Education
Windows 8.1	Enterprise, and Pro
Windows 7 SP1	Enterprise (Requires ESU for support.), and Pro (Requires ESU for support.)
Windows Server	2008 R2 SP1 (Requires ESU for support), 2012 R2, 2016, version 1803 or later, 2019 and later, 2019 core edition, and 2022
Windows	Virtual Desktop
Windows	365
Other Operating Systems	
macOS	
Linux	
Android	
iOS	

Microsoft cloud security benchmark in Defender for Cloud

- The Microsoft cloud security benchmark (MCSB) provides best practices and recommendations, with input from a set of holistic Microsoft and industry security guidance that includes:

Cloud Adoption Framework: Guidance on security, including strategy, roles and responsibilities, Azure Top 10 Security Best Practices, and reference implementation.

Azure Well-Architected Framework: Guidance on securing your workloads on Azure.

The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) Workshop: Program guidance and reference strategies to accelerate security modernization using Zero Trust principles.

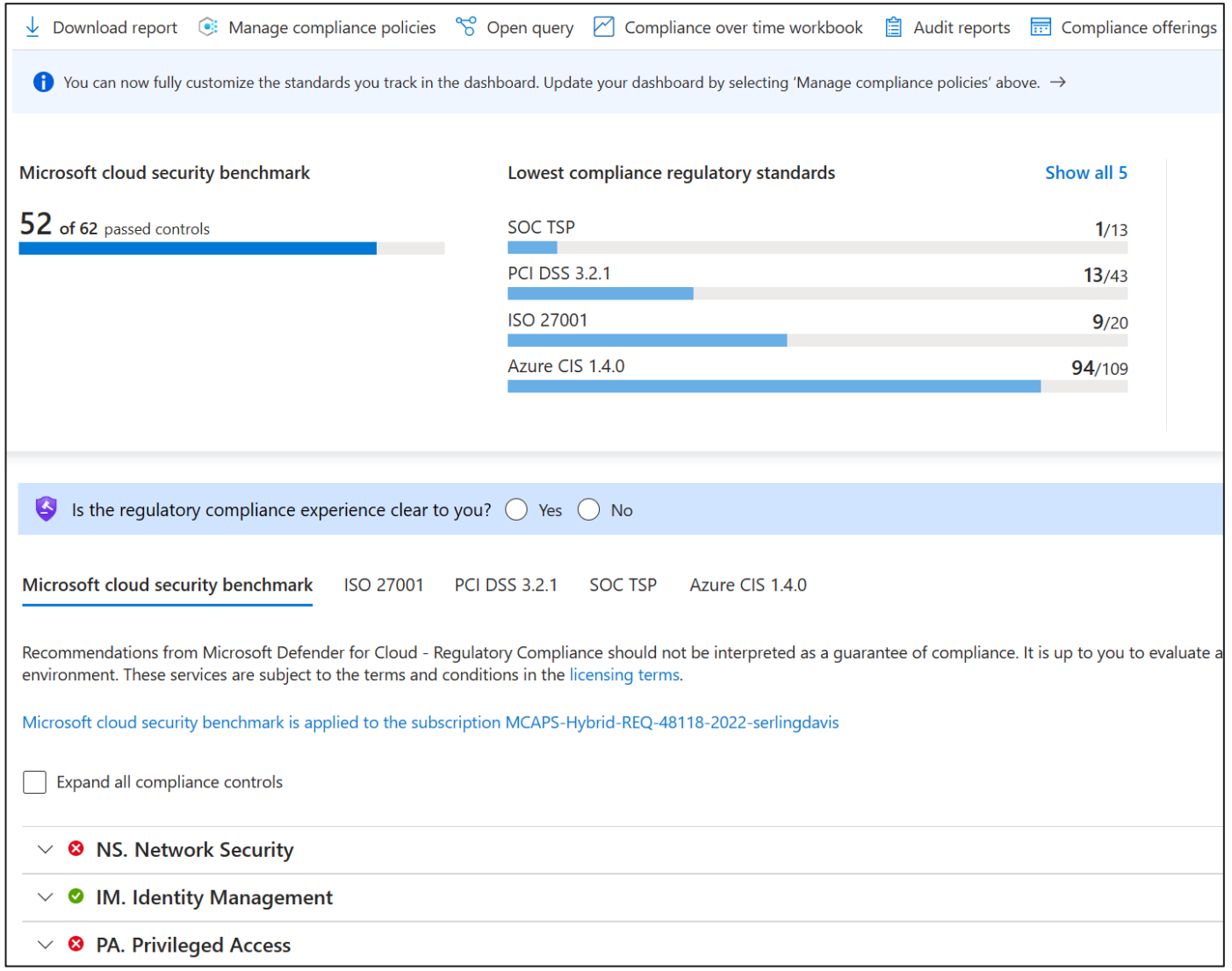
Other industry and cloud service providers security best practice standards and framework: Examples include the Amazon Web Services, Center for Internet Security (CIS) Controls, National Institute of Standards and Technology, and the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard.

Regulatory compliance dashboard

Microsoft Defender for Cloud streamlines the process for meeting regulatory compliance requirements, using the regulatory compliance dashboard.

The compliance dashboard gives you a view of your overall compliance standing.

Security for non-Azure platforms follows the same cloud-neutral security principles as Azure.

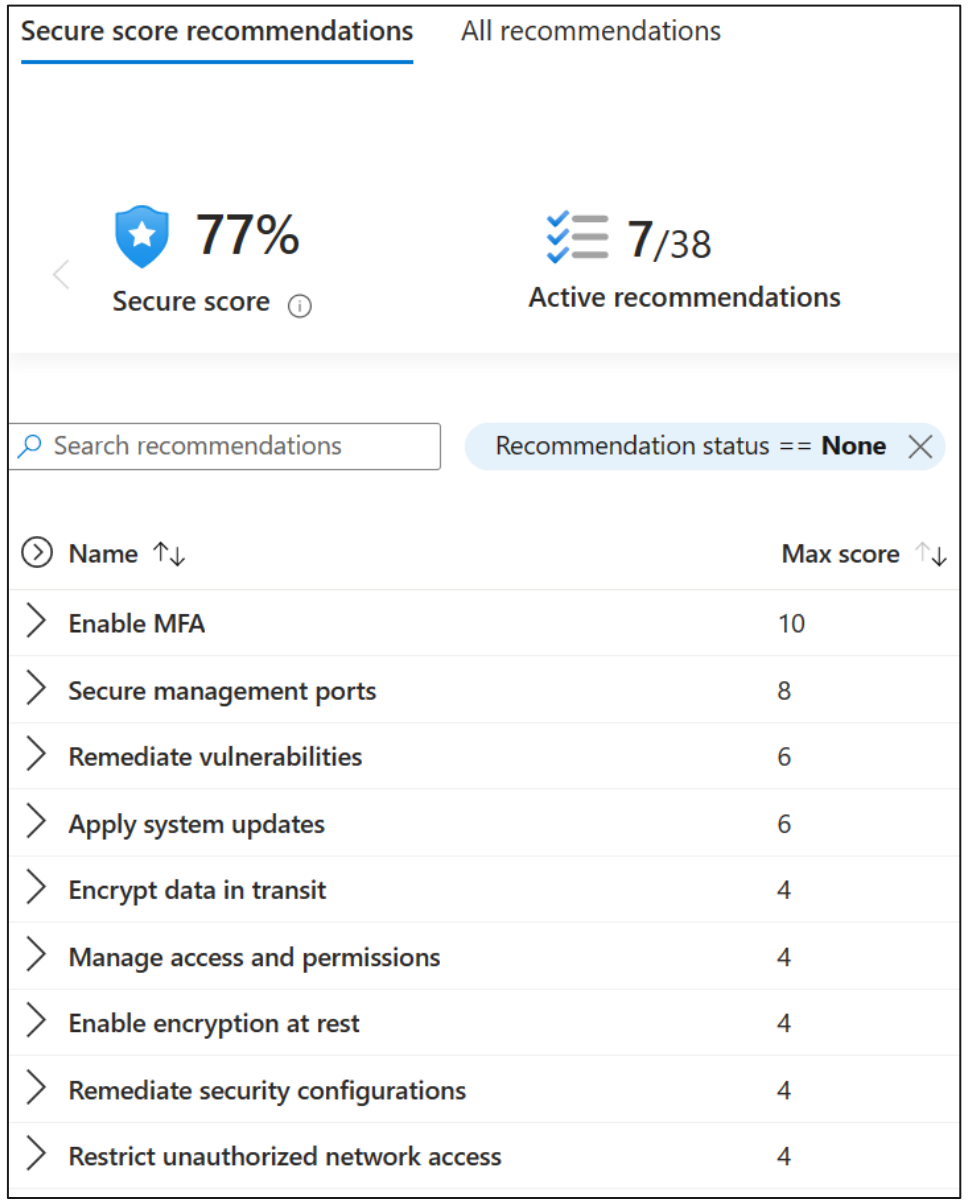


Recommendations

Using the policies, Defender for Cloud periodically analyzes the compliance status of your resources to identify potential security misconfigurations and weaknesses.

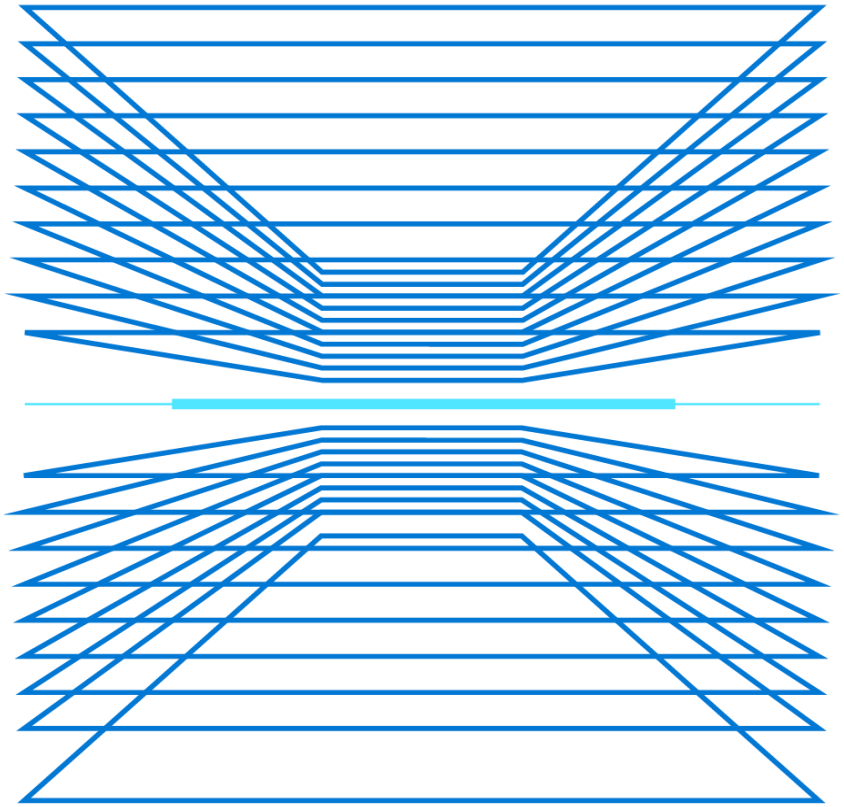
It then provides you with recommendations on how to remediate those issues.

Recommendations result from assessing your resources against the relevant policies and identifying resources that aren't meeting your defined requirements.



Demonstrations: Host Security

- Bastion connections
- Virtual machine updates
- Virtual machine extensions
- Disk encryption
- RDP to Windows VMs (optional)
- SSH to Linux VMs (optional)

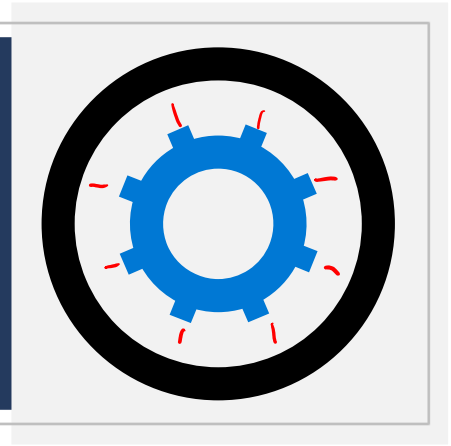


Additional Study – Host Security

Module Review Questions	Microsoft Learn Modules (docs.microsoft.com/Learn)
	Build Azure Resource Manager templates (Exercise) Secure your Azure virtual machine disks (Exercise) Protect against threats with Microsoft Defender for Endpoint Introduction to Azure virtual machines (Exercise) Keep your virtual machines updated (Exercise) Create a Windows virtual machine in Azure (Exercise) Create a Linux virtual machine in Azure (Exercise) Security baselines

Brendan Burns — Kubernetes

Container Security



Container Security


Containers


ACI Security


Azure Container Instances (ACI)


Azure Container Registry (ACR)


ACR Authentication


Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)


AKS Terminology


AKS Architecture

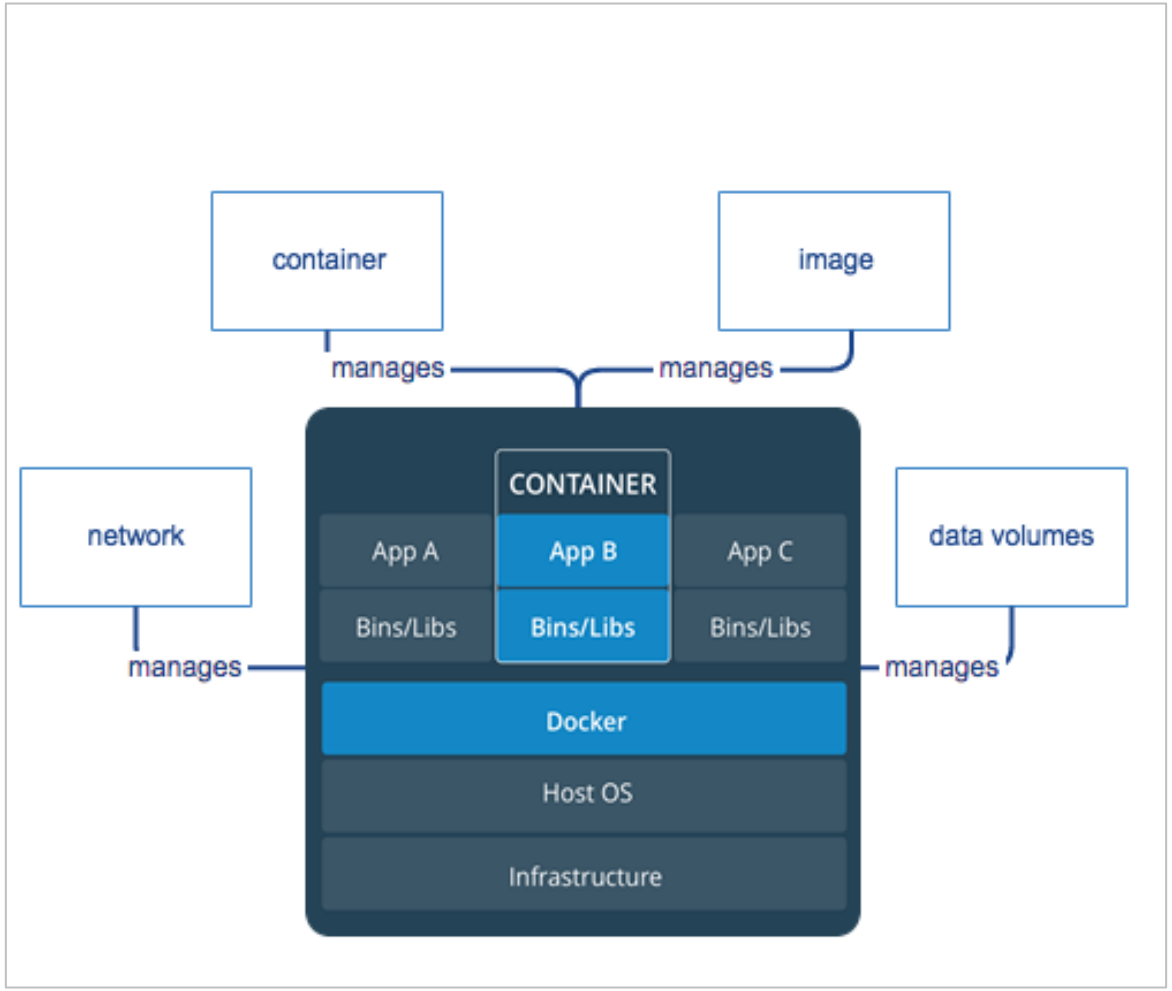

AKS Networking


AKS Storage


AKS and Active Directory

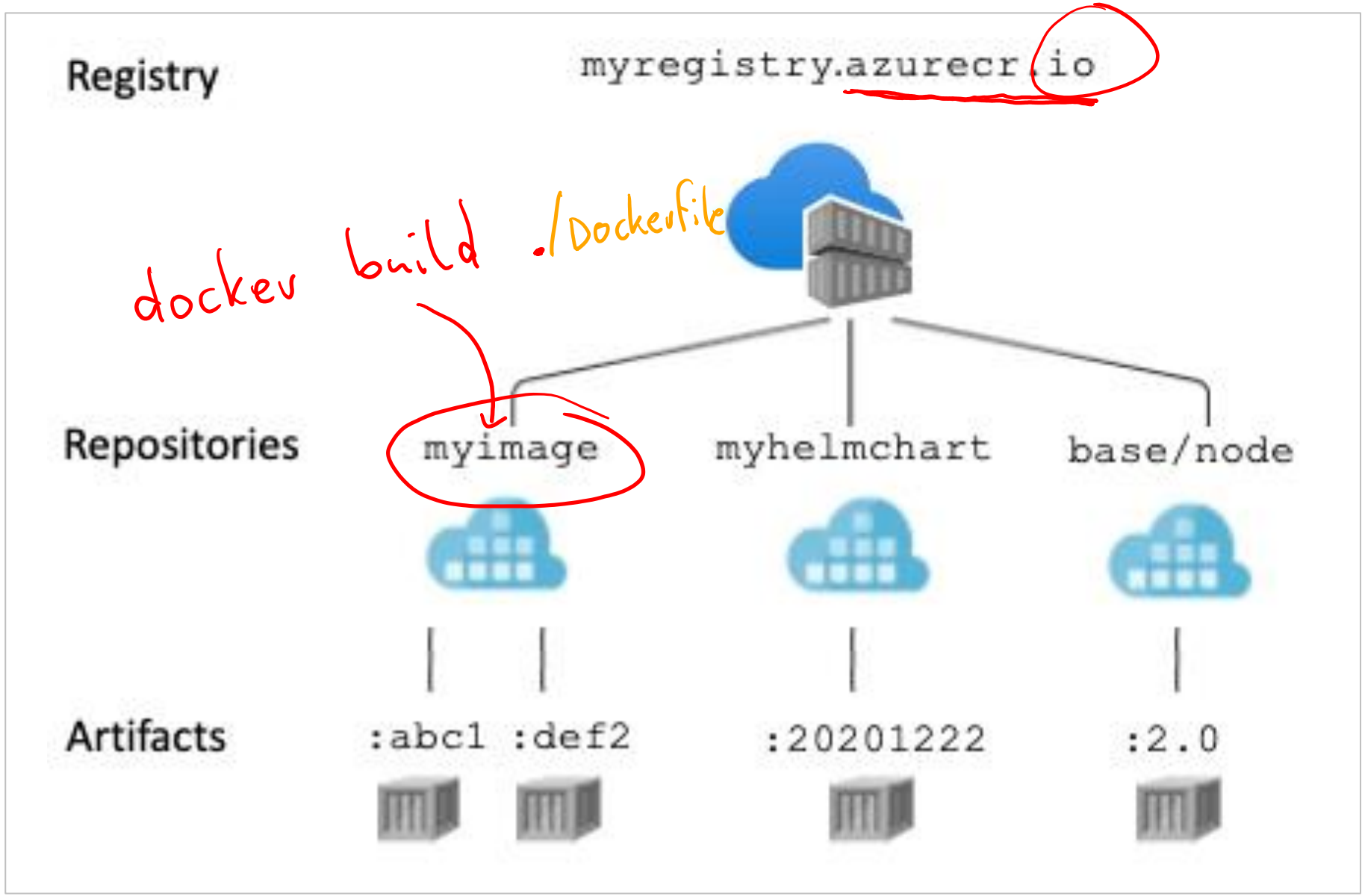
Containers

Docker Desktop

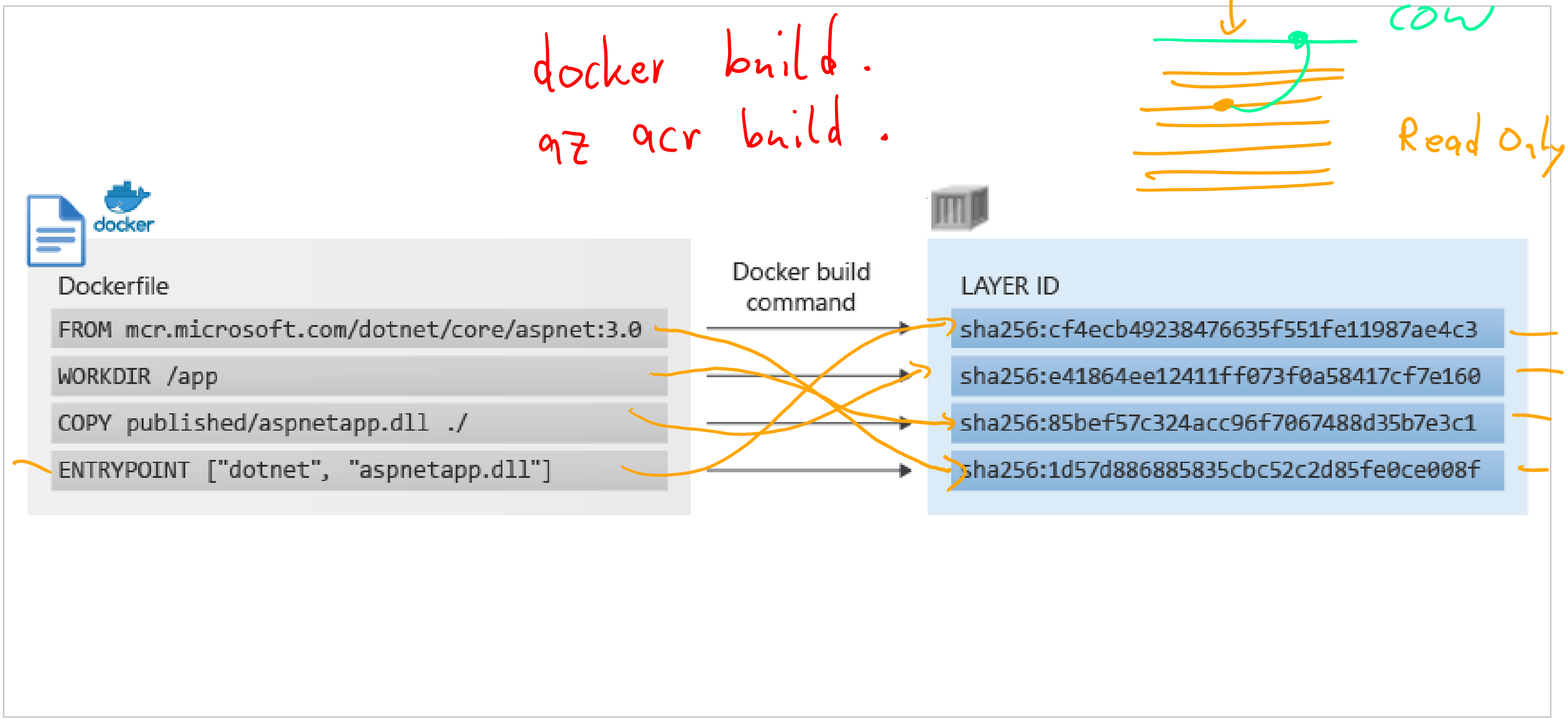


Feature	Containers
Isolation	Typically provides lightweight isolation from the host and other containers but doesn't provide as strong a security boundary as a virtual machine.
Operating system	Runs the user mode portion of an operating system and can be tailored to contain just the needed services for your app, using fewer system resources.
Deployment	Deploy individual containers by using Docker via command line; deploy multiple containers by using an orchestrator such as Azure Kubernetes Service.
Persistent storage	Use Azure Disks for local storage for a single node, or Azure Files (SMB shares) for storage shared by multiple nodes or servers.
Fault tolerance	If a cluster node fails, any containers running on it are rapidly recreated by the orchestrator on another cluster node.

Container Registry

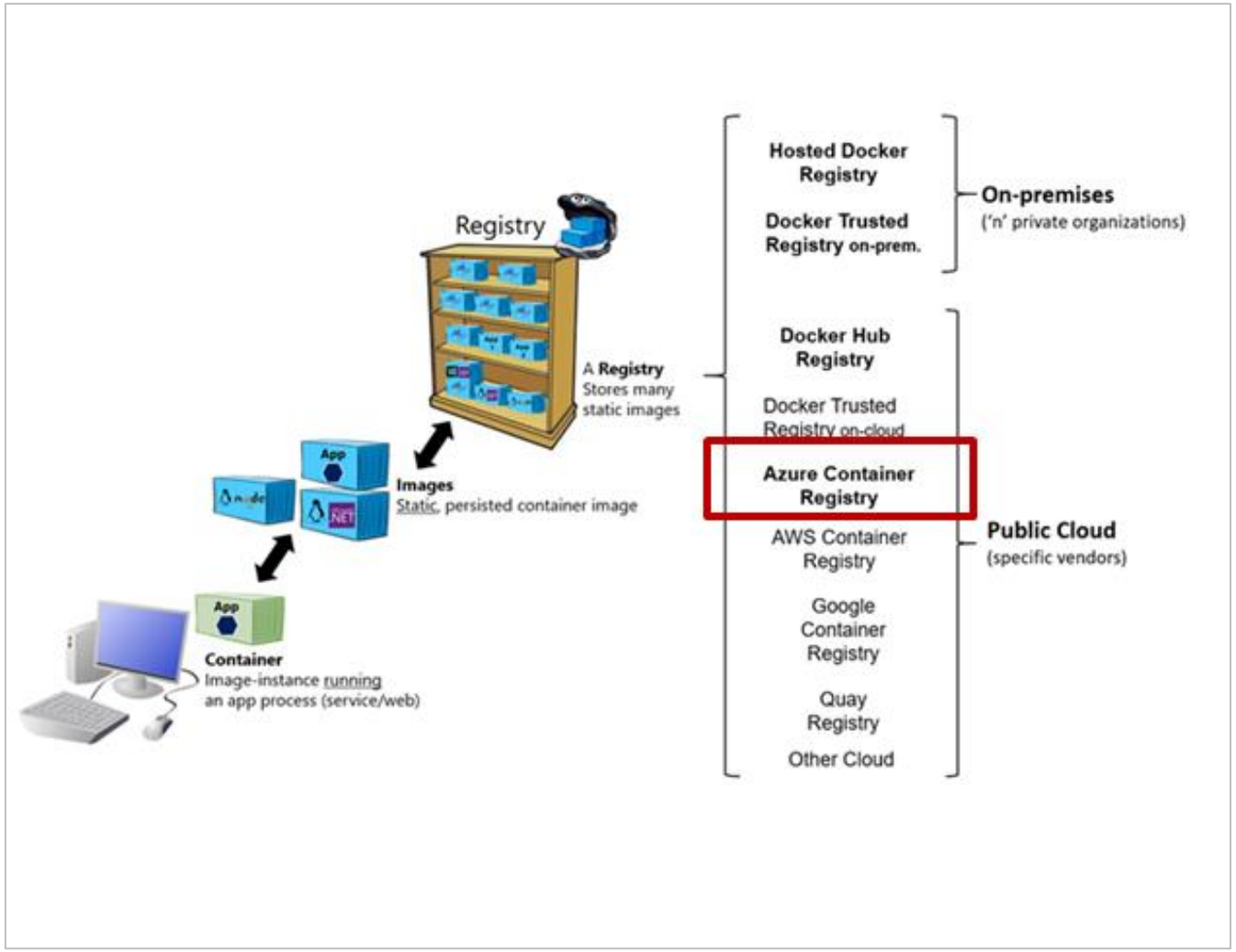


Container Registry (cont'd)



Azure Container Registry (ACR)

- Docker registry service
- Private and hosted in Azure
- Build, store, and manage images
- Push and pull with the Docker CLI or the Azure CLI
- Access with Azure AD
- RBAC to assign permissions
- Automate using DevOps



Azure Container Registry - Key Features

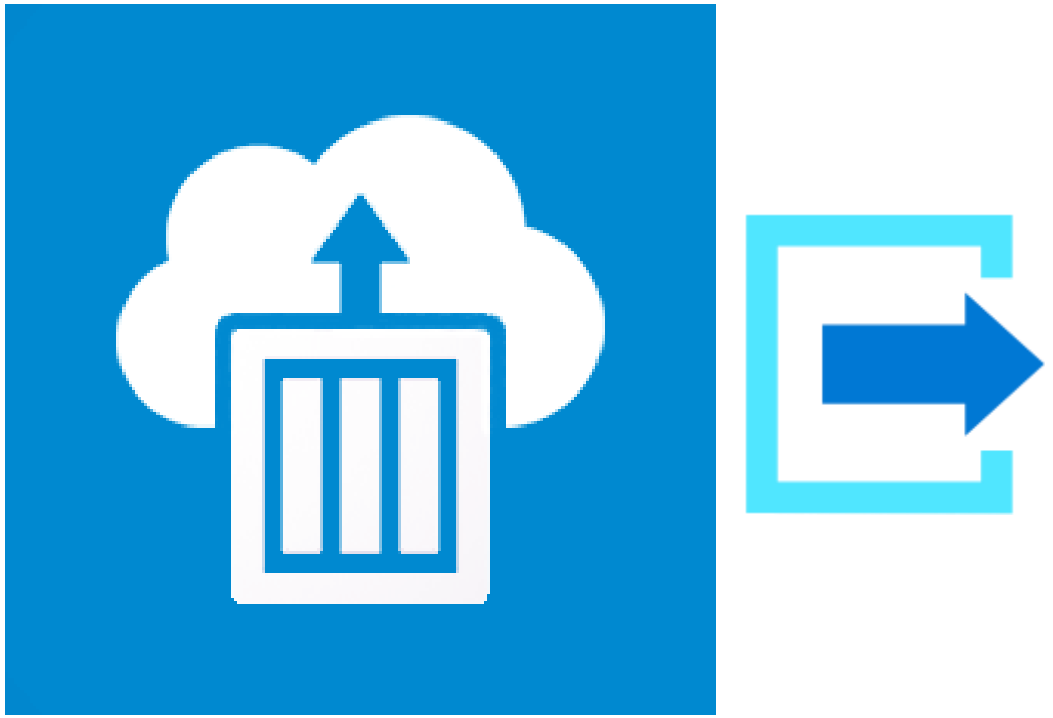
- *Registry service tiers* - Create one or more container registries in your Azure subscription.
- *Security and access* - You log in to a registry using the Azure CLI or the standard docker login command.
- *Supported images and artifacts* - Grouped in a repository, each image is a read-only snapshot of a Docker-compatible container.
- *Automated image builds* - Use Azure Container Registry Tasks (ACR Tasks) to streamline building, testing, pushing, and deploying images in Azure.

Azure Container Registry - Service Tiers

Tier	Description
Basic	A cost-optimized entry point for developers learning about Azure Container Registry. Basic registries have the same programmatic capabilities as Standard and Premium (such as Azure Active Directory authentication integration, image deletion, and webhooks). However, the included storage and image throughput are most appropriate for lower usage scenarios.
Standard	Standard registries offer the same capabilities as Basic, with increased included storage and image throughput. Standard registries should satisfy the needs of most production scenarios.
Premium	Premium registries provide the highest amount of included storage and concurrent operations, enabling high-volume scenarios. In addition to higher image throughput, Premium adds features such as geo-replication for managing a single registry across multiple regions, content trust for image tag signing, private link with private endpoints to restrict access to the registry.

Azure Container Instances (ACI)

- PaaS Service
- Custom sizes - fast startup times
- Public IP connectivity and DNS name
- Hypervisor-level security
- Isolation features
- Co-scheduled groups
- Persistent storage
- Linux and Windows containers
- Virtual network deployments



Gain the security of virtual machines for your container workloads, while preserving the efficiency of lightweight containers. ACI provides hypervisor isolation for each container group to ensure containers run in isolation without sharing a kernel.

Azure Container Instances (ACI)

Run containers without managing servers

Increase agility with containers on demand

Secure applications with hypervisor isolation

Compliant Deployments

Hypervisor-level security

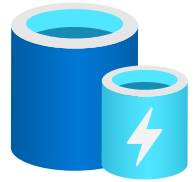
Customer data

Linux
and
Windows containers

Custom sizes

Co-scheduled groups

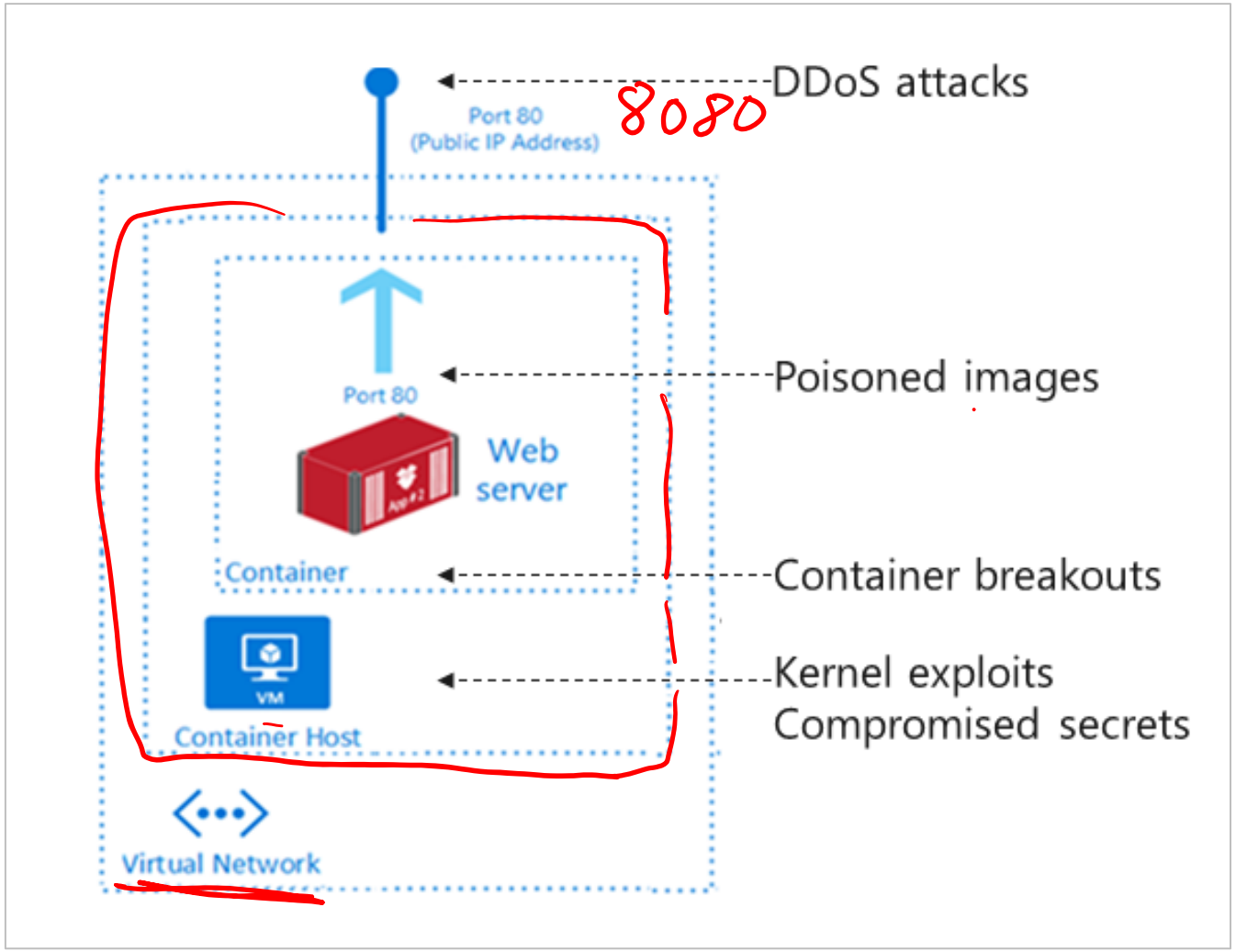
Virtual network deployment



Persistent storage

ACI Security

- Continuously scan registry images
- Use approved images – chain of custody, signing
- Run with least privileges
- "Allow List" files the container can access
- Maintain network segmentation
- Monitor and log activities



ACR Authentication

Method	How to authenticate	Scenarios	Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC)	Limitations
Individual AD identity	`az acr login` in Azure CLI `Connect-AzContainerRegistry` in Azure PowerShell	Interactive push/pull by developers, testers	Yes	AD token must be renewed every 3 hours
AD service principal	`docker login` `az acr login` in Azure CLI `Connect-AzContainerRegistry` in Azure PowerShell Registry login settings in APIs or tooling Kubernetes pull secret	Unattended push from CI/CD pipeline Unattended pull to Azure or external services	Yes	SP password default expiry is 1 year
Managed identity for Azure resources	`docker login` `az acr login` in Azure CLI `Connect-AzContainerRegistry` in Azure PowerShell	Unattended push from Azure CI/CD pipeline Unattended pull to Azure service	Yes	Use only from select Azure services that support managed identities for Azure resources

Note: Require authentication for all operations – unauthenticated access is not supported.

ACR Authentication – Cont'd

Method	How to authenticate	Scenarios	Azure role-based access control (Azure RBAC)	Limitations
AKS cluster managed identity	`Attach registry when AKS cluster created or updated`	Unattended pull to AKS cluster in the same or a different subscription	No, pull access only	Only available with AKS cluster Can't be used for cross-tenant authentication
AKS cluster service principal	`Enable when AKS cluster created or updated`	Unattended pull to AKS cluster from registry in another AD tenant	No, pull access only	Only available with AKS cluster
Admin user	`docker login`	Interactive push/pull to repository by individual developer or tester Unattended pull from repository by individual system or external device	Yes	Single account per registry, not recommended for multiple users

Repository-scoped access token	`docker login`
	
	`az acr login in Azure CLI`
	
	`Connect-AzContainerRegistry in Azure PowerShell`
	
	`Kubernetes pull secret`
		Interactive push/pull to repository by individual developer or tester
		
		Unattended pull from repository by individual system or external device
			Yes	Not currently integrated with AD identity

Note: Require authentication for all operations – unauthenticated access is not supported.

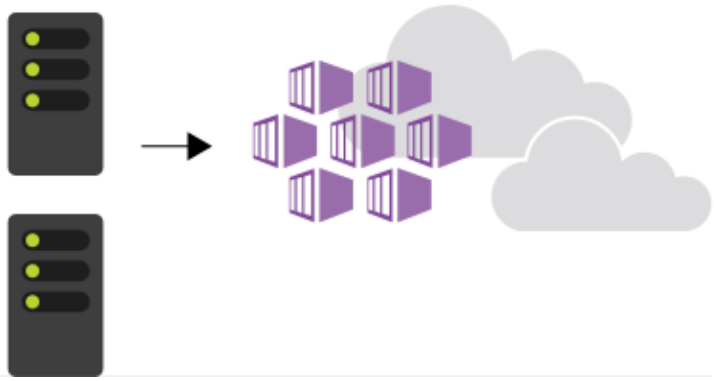
Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS)

Portable, extensible open-source platform for automating deployment, scaling, and the management of containerized workloads.

Fully managed

Public IP and FQDN (Private IP option)

Accessed with RBAC or Azure AD



Dynamic scale containers

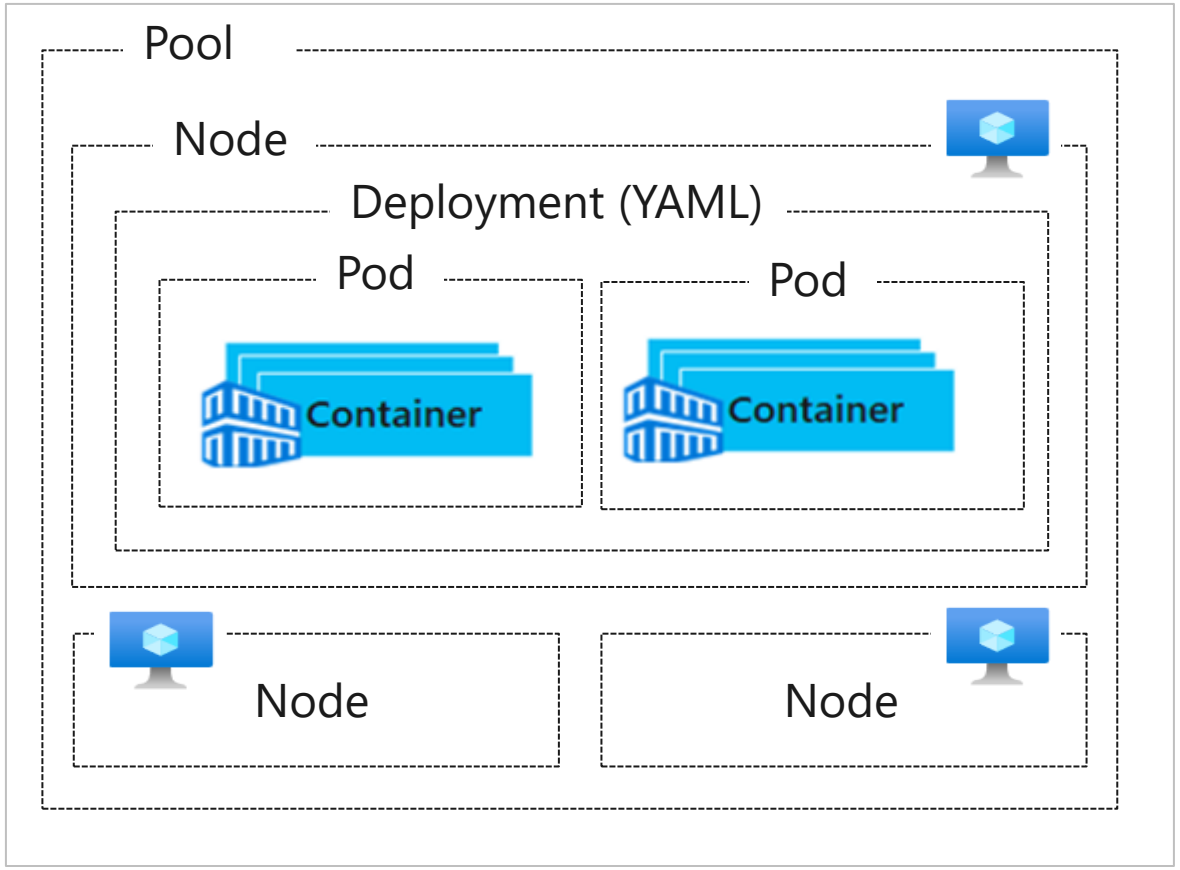
Automation of rolling updates and rollbacks of containers

Management of storage, network traffic, and sensitive information

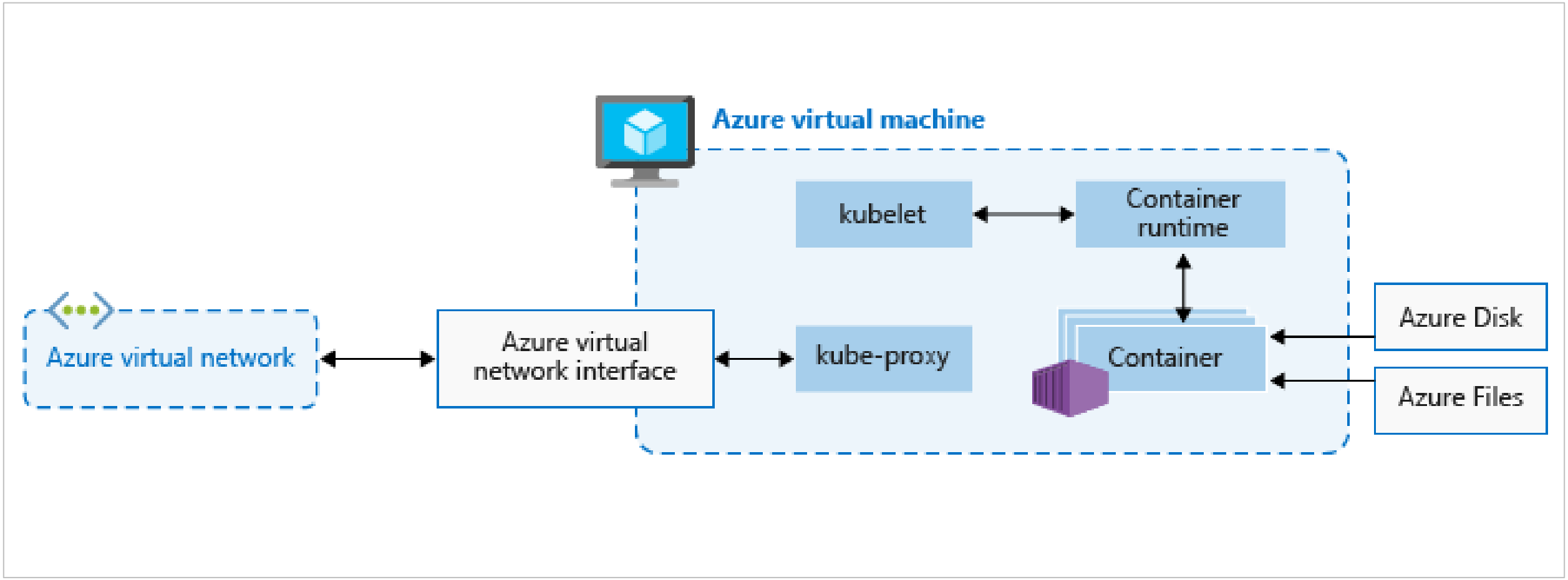
AKS Terminology

kubectl get nodes

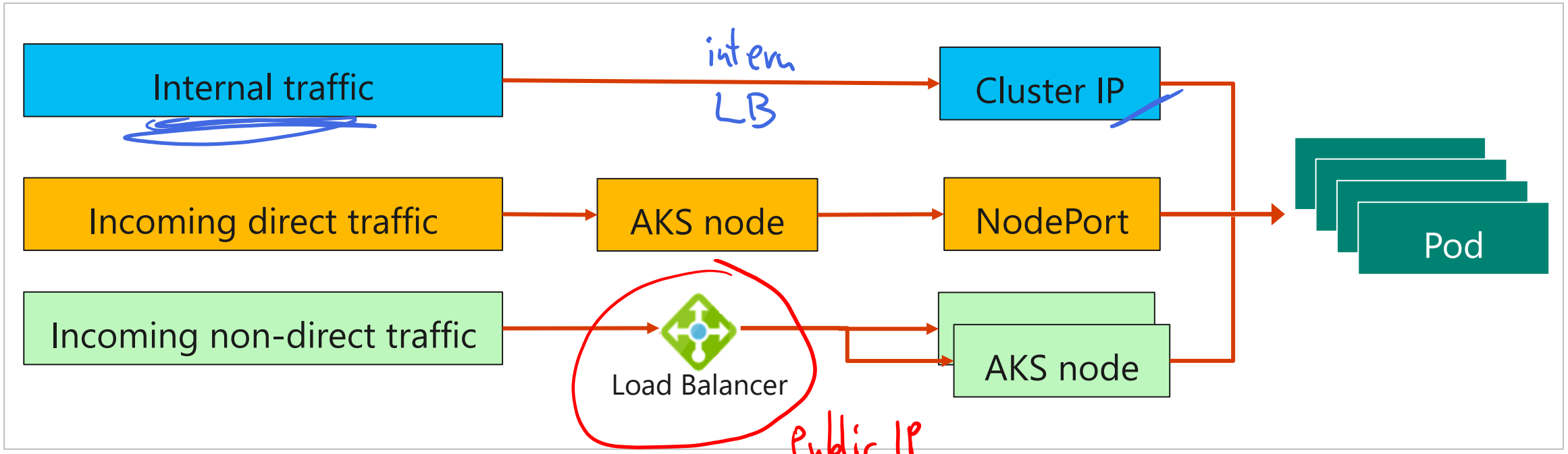
Term	Description
Pools	Groups of nodes with identical configurations.
Nodes	Individual VM running containerized applications.
Pods	Single instance of an application. A pod can contain multiple containers.
Deployment	One or more identical pods managed by Kubernetes.
Manifest	YAML file describing a deployment



AKS Architecture



AKS Networking



- Pods run an instance of your application
- Services group pods together to provide network connectivity
- Cluster IP provides internal traffic access
- NodePort provides mapping for incoming direct traffic
- Load balancer has external IP address for incoming non-direct traffic

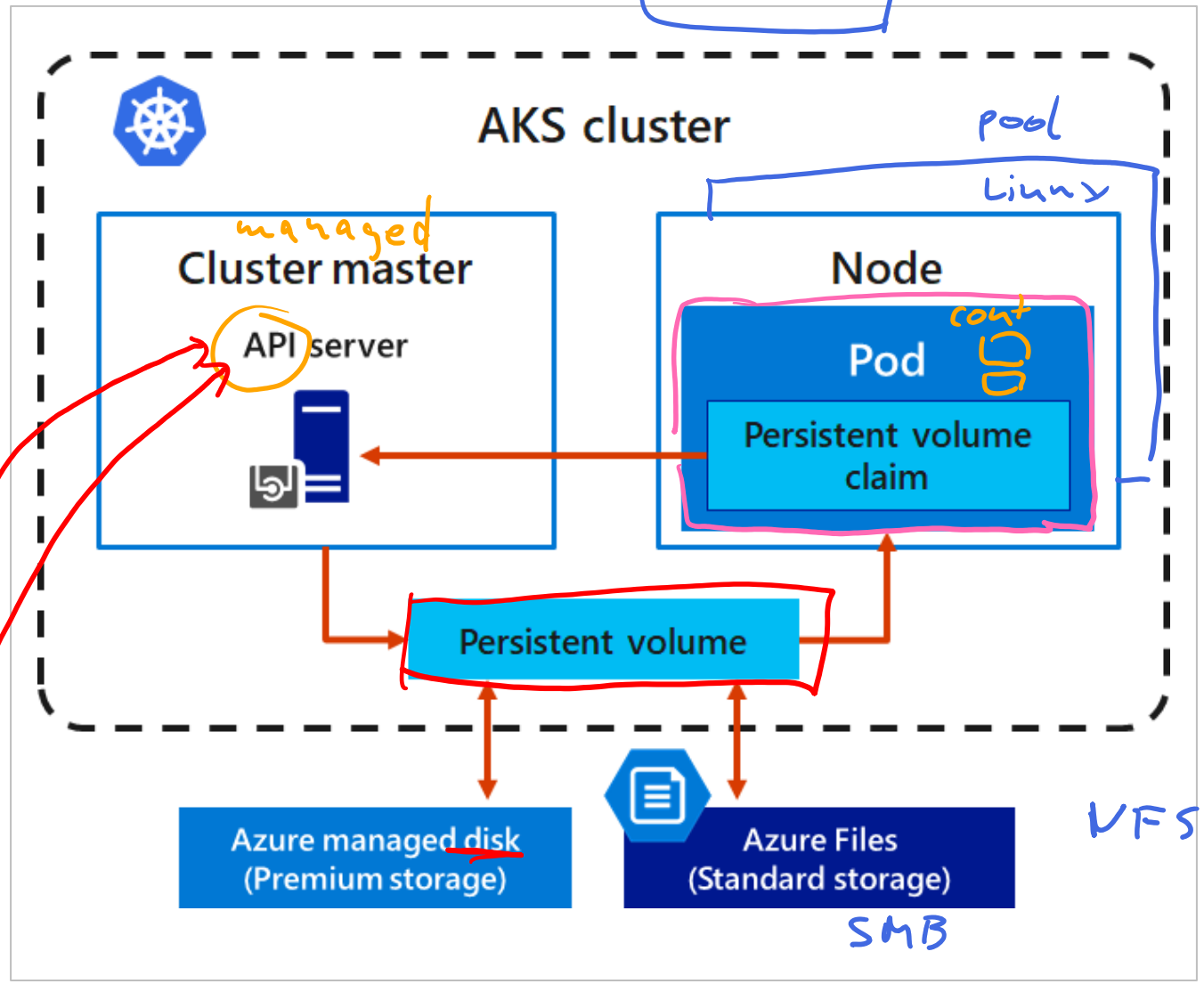
AKS Storage

Local storage on the node is fast and simple to use

Local storage might not be available after the pod is deleted

Multiple pods may share data volumes

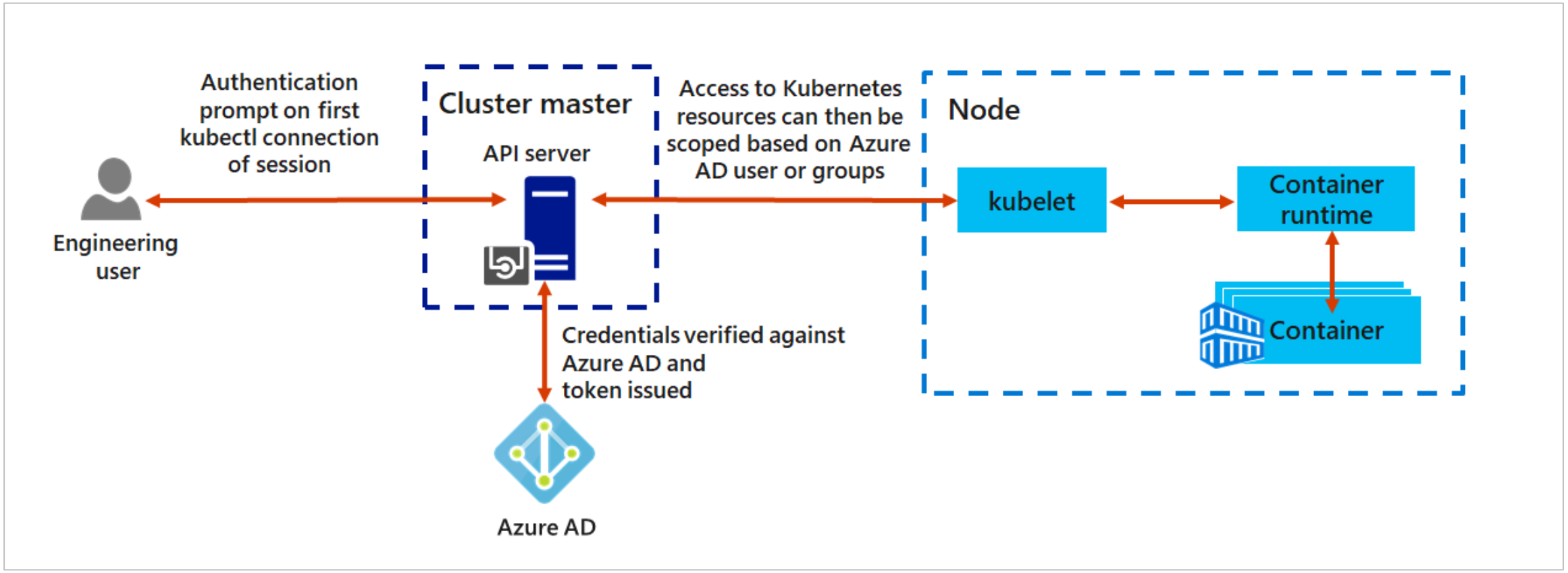
Storage could potentially be reattached to another pod



AKS security capabilities

Authentication and authorization		Network security
• Azure AD integration with Azure Kubernetes Service • Azure RBAC, Kubernetes RBAC • Headless services and applications use Service Principals / Managed Identities		• Deploy private AKS cluster – API server only has private IP addresses • NSG, Firewall to control the traffic to/from AKS nodes • Use Kubernetes Network Policy to secure traffic between pods • Protect data – Least privilege RBAC, Azure Key Vault

AKS and Azure Active Directory



Use Azure AD as an integrated identity solution

Use service accounts, user accounts, and role-based access control

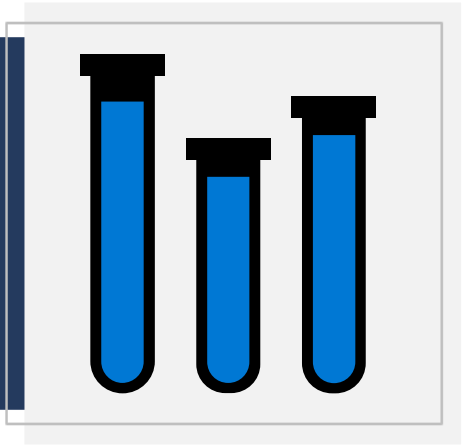
Additional Study – Container Security

Module Review Questions

Microsoft Learn Modules (docs.microsoft.com/Learn)

- Core Cloud Services - Azure compute options
- Build and store container images with Azure Container Registry (Exercise)
- Build a containerized web application with Docker (Exercise)
- Introduction to Docker containers
- Run Docker containers with Azure Container Instances (Exercise)
- Azure Kubernetes Service Workshop (Exercise)

Module Labs



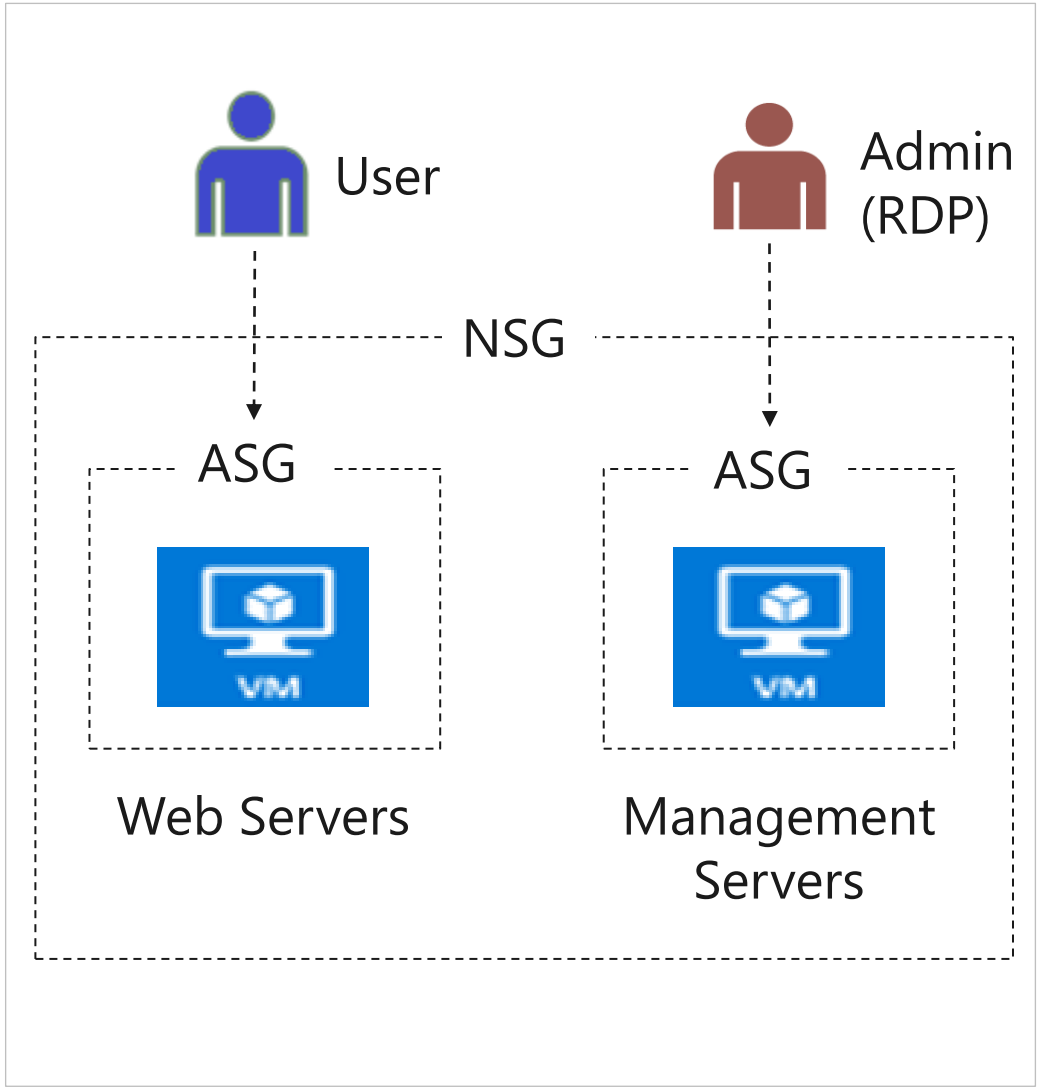
Lab 07 – Network and Application Security Groups

Create application security groups

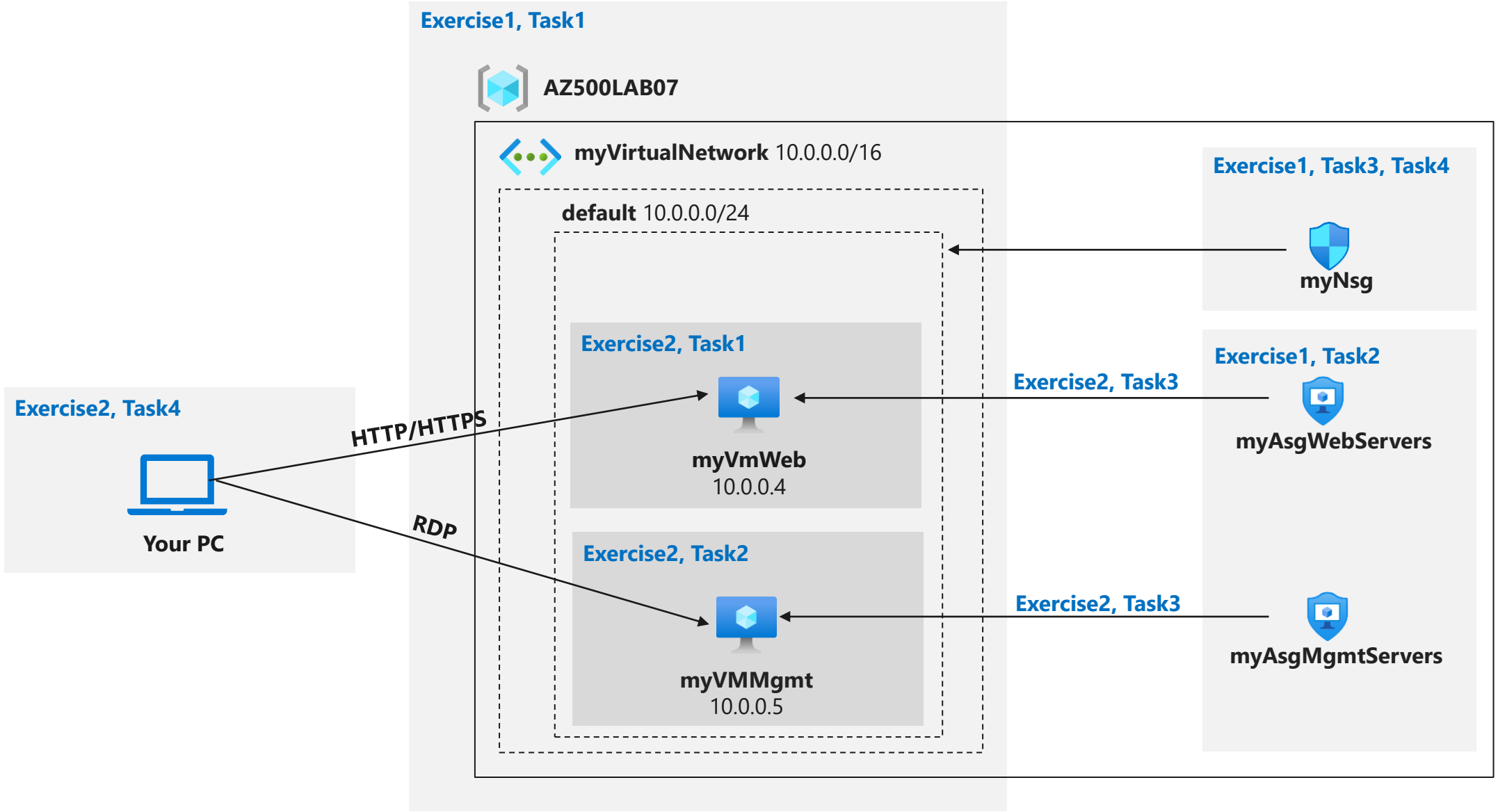
Wrap the ASGs with a Network Security Group (NSG)

Use NSG rules to route traffic:

- Admins can RDP to the management servers but not the web servers
- Users can access the web servers and see the default IIS page



Lab 07 – Network and Application Security Groups



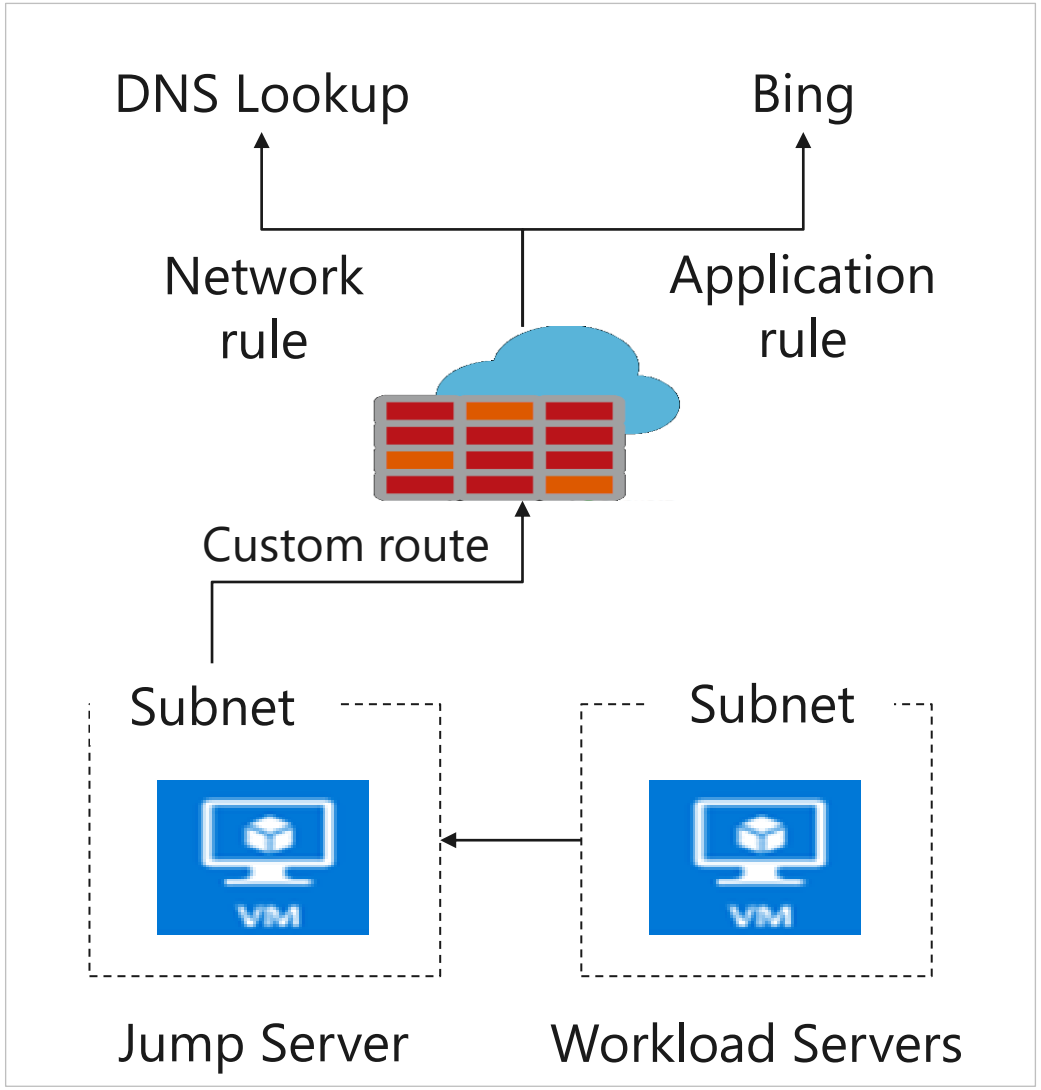
Lab 08 – Azure Firewall

Create a Workload subnet and Jump subnet each with a virtual machine

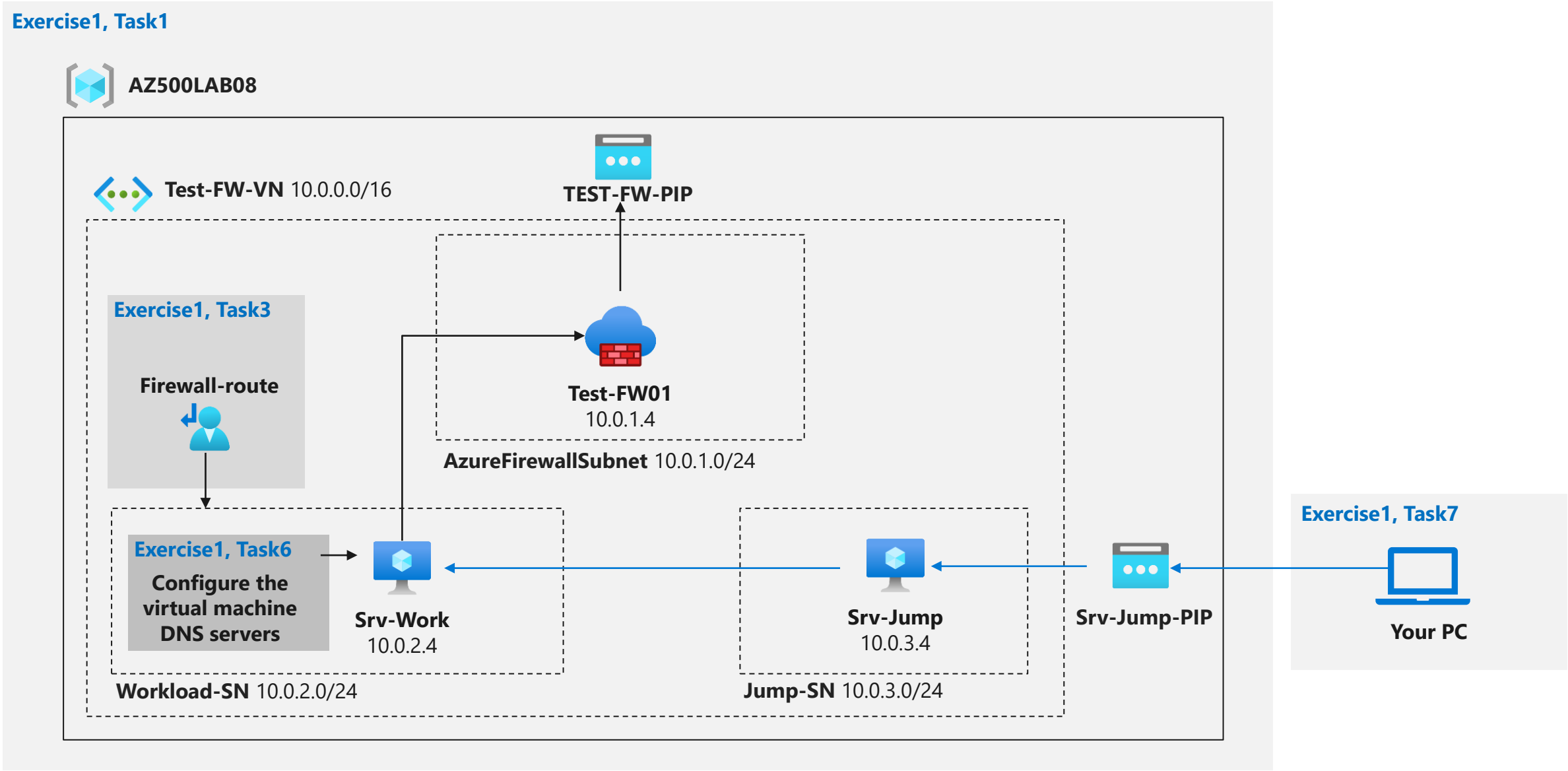
Create a custom route to ensure outbound traffic from the workload subnet goes to the firewall

Create firewall application rules to allow traffic to Bing

Create firewall network rules to allow traffic to DNS lookup servers

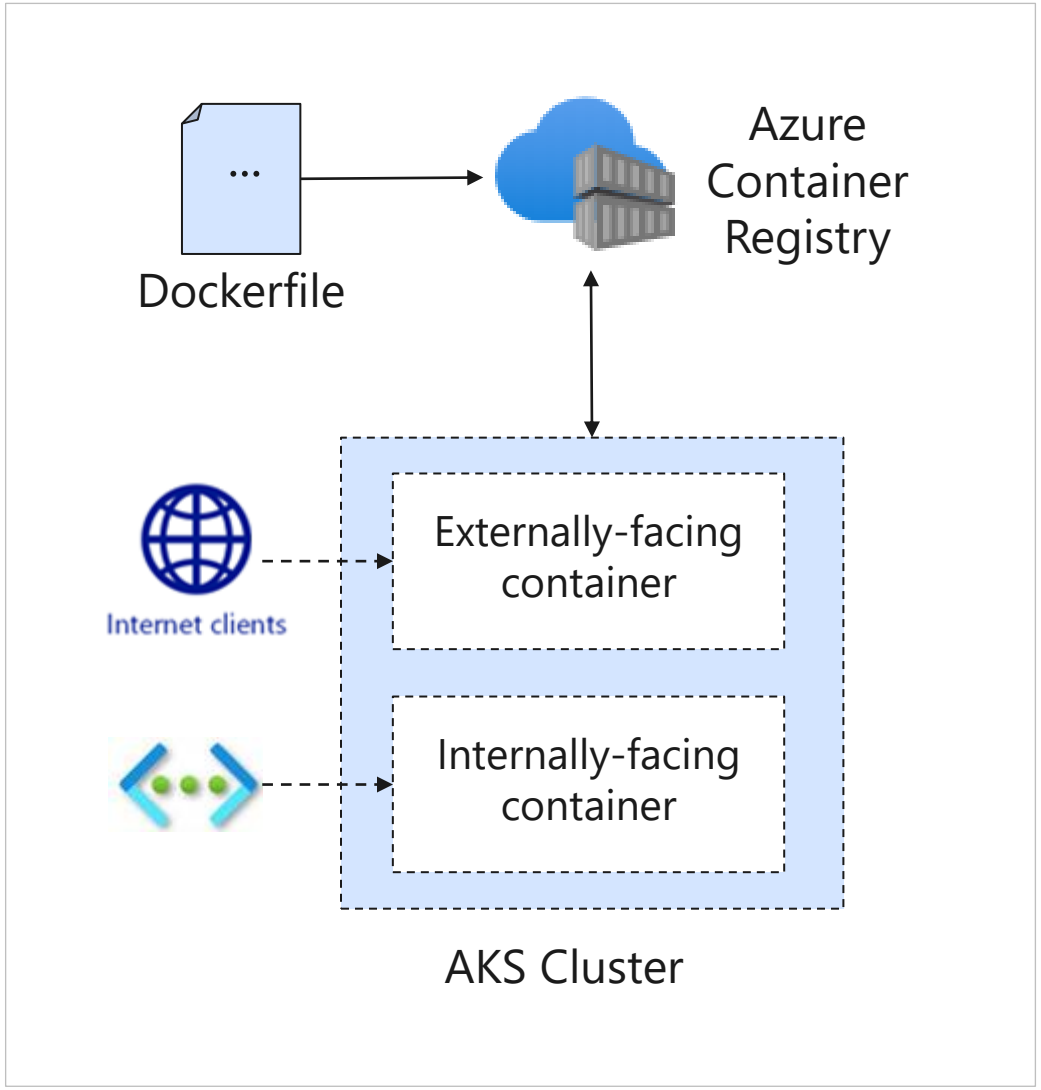


Lab 08 – Azure Firewall

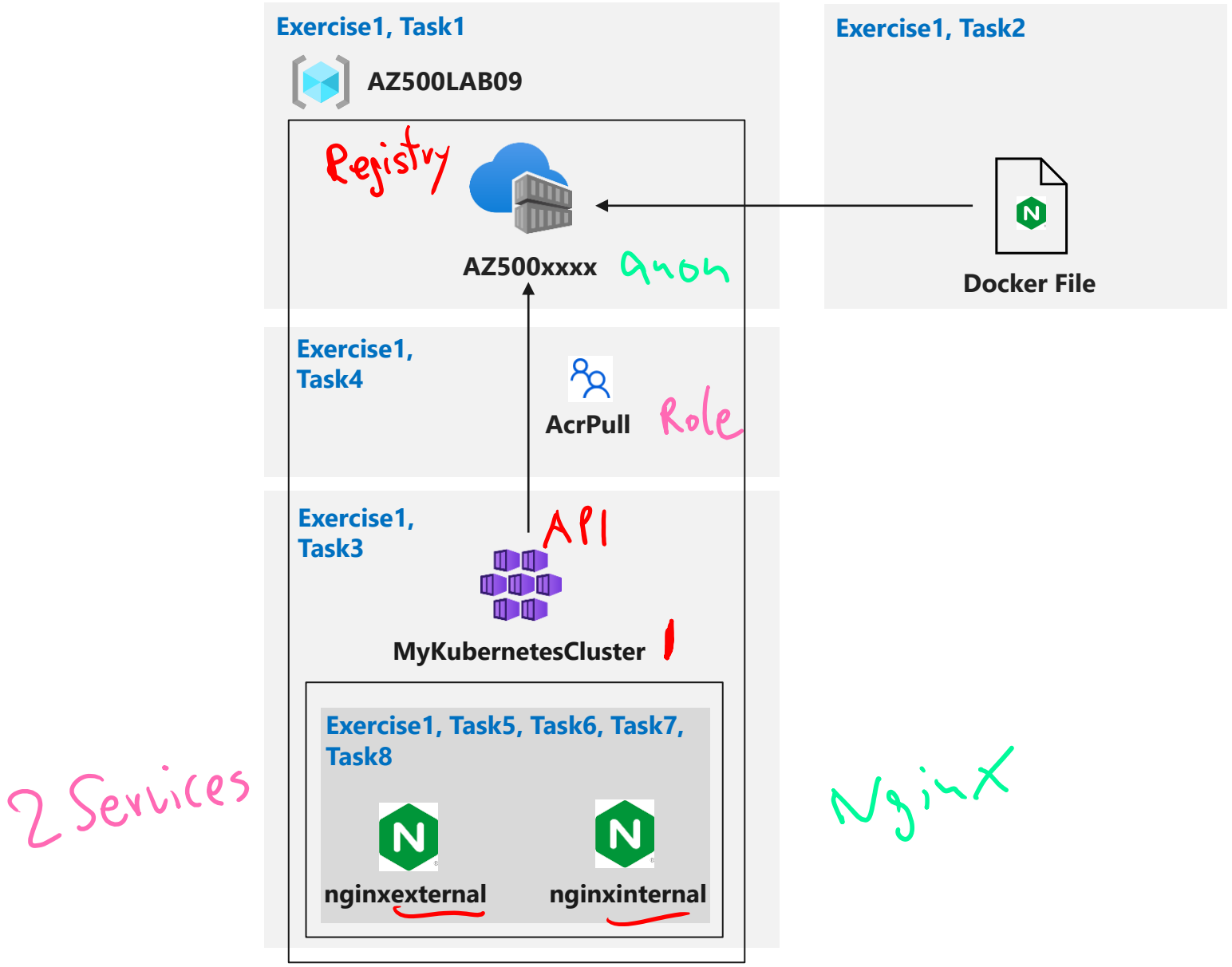


Lab 09 – Configuring and Securing ACR and AKS

- Create an Azure Container Registry
- Create a Dockerfile, build a container and push it to ACR
- Create an Azure Kubernetes Service
- Give AKS permission to access the ACR
- Deploy an external facing container and test
- Deploy an internal facing container and test



Lab 09 – Configuring and Securing ACR and AKS



End of presentation