AZ-500 4 Secure Data and Applications – completed 2-8-22



COURS

Microsoft Azure Security Technologies (AZ-500) Cert Prep: 4 Secure Data and Applications

in LinkedIn Learning · By: Pete Zerger · 2 months ago

Start your preparations for the "Secure data and applications" domain of the AZ-500 exam.

Become an Azure Security Engineer (linkedin.com)

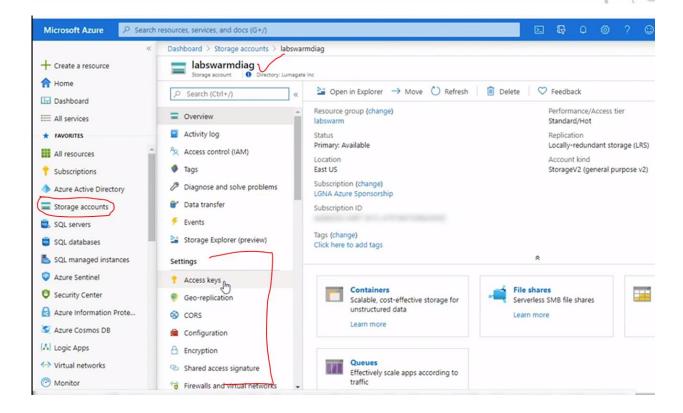
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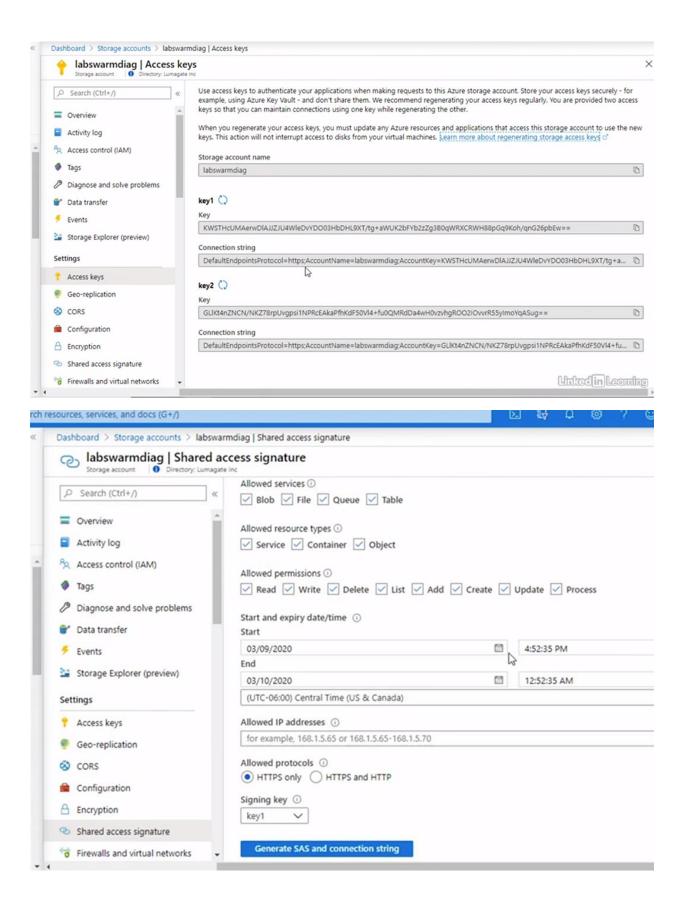
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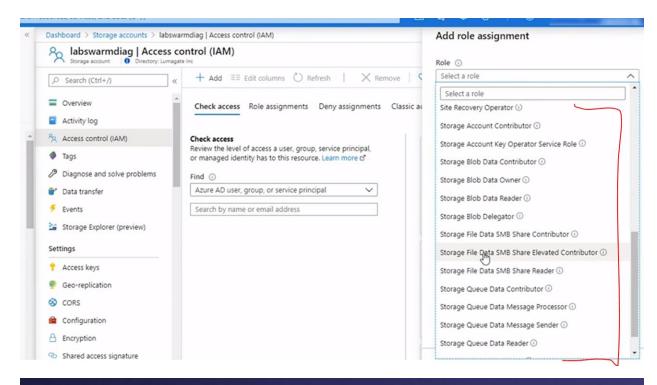
- 1. Configure Security for Storage
- 1.1 Configure access control for storage

Azure Storage Access Options

- 1. Shared Keys
- 2. Shared Access Signatures
- 3. Azure AD Authentication









Exam Tip

Know your options for securing Azure Storage, and the advantages and limitations of each.

1.2 Configure storage account access keys



Manage Keys with Key Vault

Azure Key Vault can list and rotate storage account keys periodically.

Microsoft Guidance on Key Management

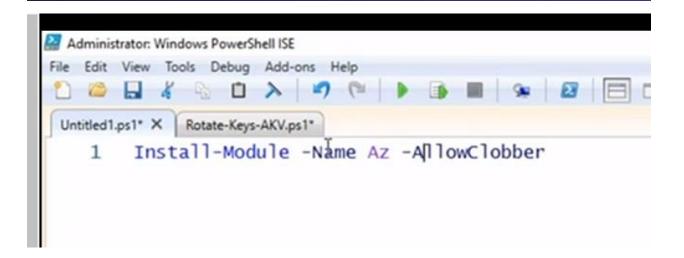
Regenerate keys by using Key Vault only. Don't manually regenerate your storage account keys.

With Azure AD, you can authenticate your client app using an app or user identity. **No storage** account credentials are needed.



AKV and SAS Tokens

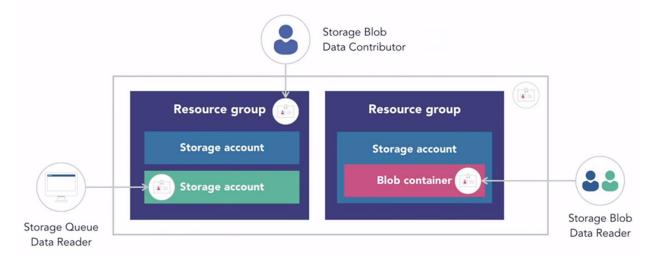
You can also ask Key Vault to generate shared access signature tokens.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
 File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help
  Untitled1.ps1* Rotate-Keys-AKV.ps1* X
       2
             # Authenticate to Azure
       3
             Connect-AzAccount
       4
             Set-AzContext -SubscriptionId
       5
       6
             # Set variables
             $resourceGroupName = "labswarm"
$storageAccountName = "labswarmdiag"
       8
             $keyVaultName = "kineteco-akv"
       9
             $keyVaultSpAppId = "cfa8b339-82a2-471a-a3c9-0fc0be7a4093"
      10
             $storageAccountKey = "key1"
      11
      12
             # Get your User Id
     13
             $userId = (Get-AzContext).Account.Id
     14
     15
     16
             # Get a reference to your Azure storage account
             $storageAccount = Get-AzStorageAccount
      17
      18
             -ResourceGroupName $resourceGroupName
Untitled1.ps1* Rotate-Keys-AKV.ps1* X
       New-AzRoleAssignment -ApplicationId $keyVaultSpAppId -RoleDefinitionName 'Storage Account Key Operator Service Role' -Scope $storageAccount.Id
  26
       # Give your user principal access to all storage account permissions, on your Key Vault instance
Set-AzKeyVaultAccessPolicy -VaultName SkeyVaultName -UserPrincipalName SuserId
-PermissionsToStorage get, list, delete, set, update, regeneratekey, getsas, listsas, deletesas, setsas, recover, backup, re
  27
28
   31
32
       # Enable key regeneration
       33
34
35
 PS C:\WINDOWS\system32> $regenPeriod = [System.Timespan]::FromDays(3)
Add-AZKeyVaultManagedStorageAccount -VaultName $keyVaultName -AccountName $storageAccountName `
-AccountResourceId $storageAccount.Id -ActiveKeyName $storageAccountKey -RegenerationPeriod $regenPeriod
                      : https://kineteco-akv.vault.azure.net:443/storage/labswarmdiag
 Vault Name
AccountName
                        kineteco-akv
labswarmdiag
                      /resourceGroups/labswarm/providers/Microsoft.Storage/s
 Account Resource Id:
 Active Key Name
 Auto Regenerate Key :
Regeneration Period :
                        True
3.00:00:00
                                                                                                                   University Resembles
```

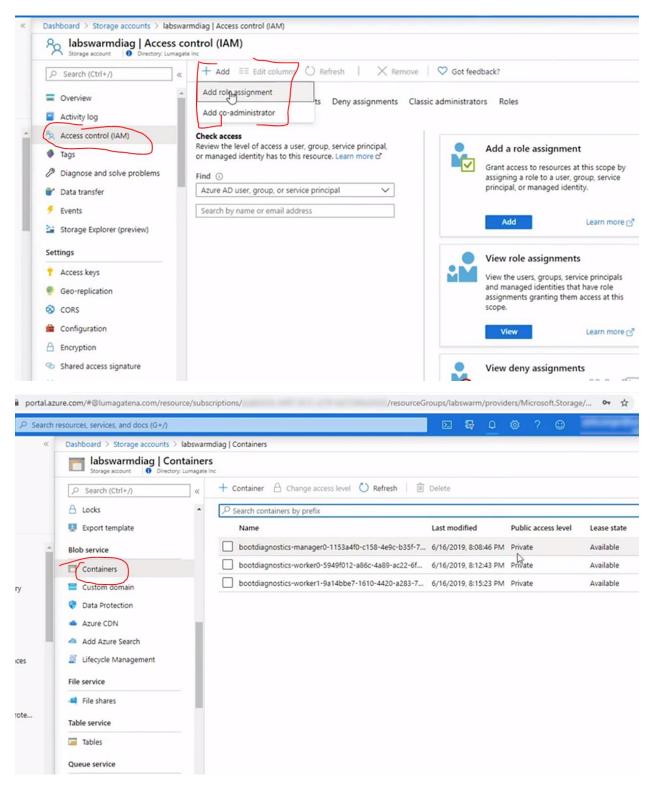
1.3 Configure Azure AD authentication for Azure Storage

Azure AD Auth for Blobs and Queues

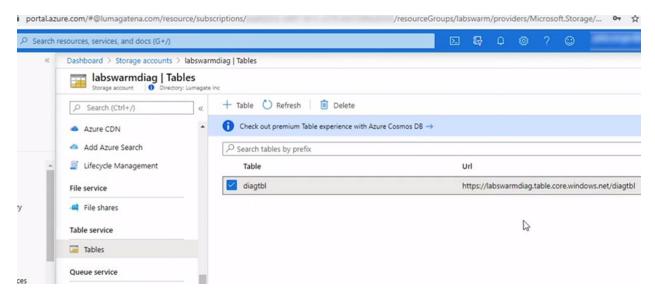


Azure Storage RBAC Roles

Storage Blob Data Contributor	Storage Blob Data Owner	Storage Blob Data Reader
Storage Blob Delegator	Storage File Data SMB Share Contributor	Storage File Data SMB Share Elevated Contributor
Storage File Data SMB Share Reader	Storage Queue Data Contributor	Storage Queue Data Message Processor
Storage Queue Data Message Sender	Storage Queue Data Reader	



Containers support AD authentication



Tables do not support AD authentication

1.4 Azure AD Domain Services authentication for Azure Files

What Is Azure ADDS?

Provides managed domain services such as domain join, group policy, LDAP, and Kerberos

Advantages of Identity-Based Auth (SMB File Access)

Offers several advantages over Shared Key auth

Extend traditional file share UX to the cloud

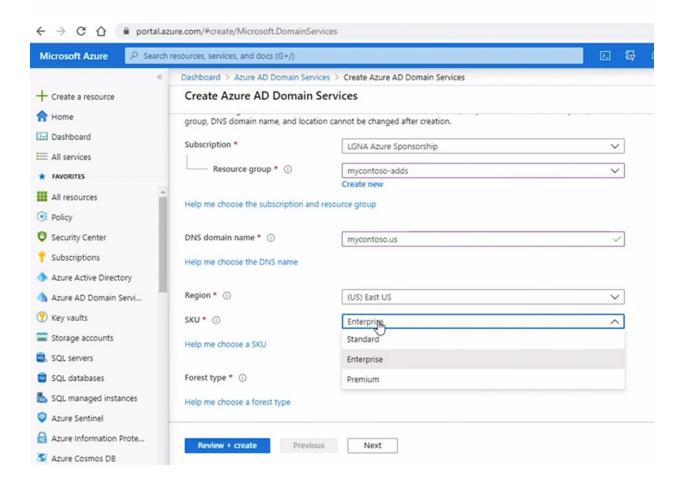
Enforce granular access control on file shares

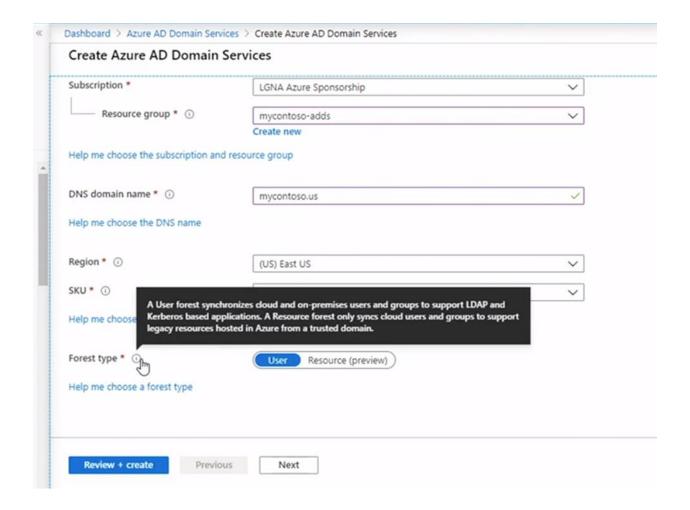
Back up ACLs with data

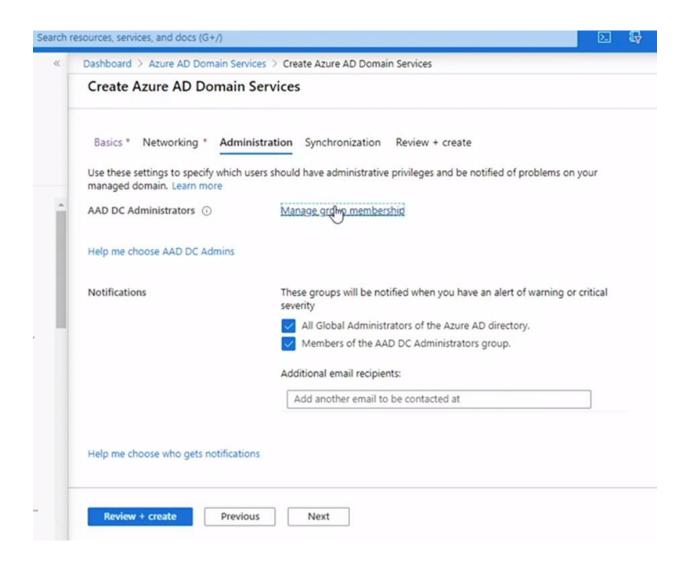


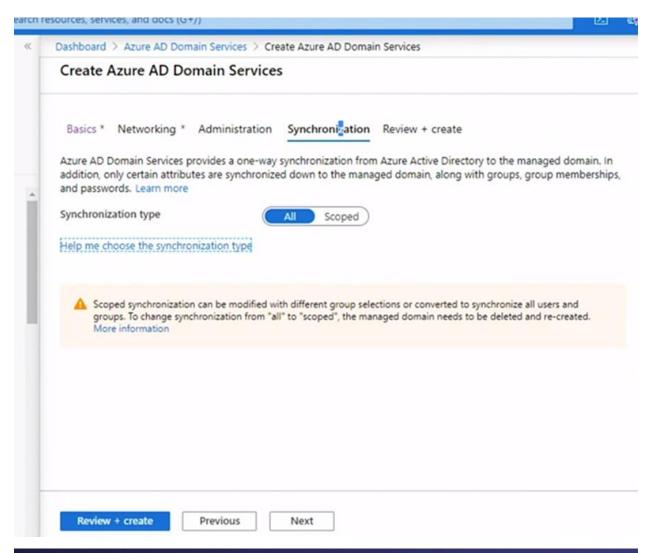
Prerequisites

- Select or create an Azure AD tenant
- Enable Azure AD Domain Services on the tenant
- Domain join Azure VMs with AADDS











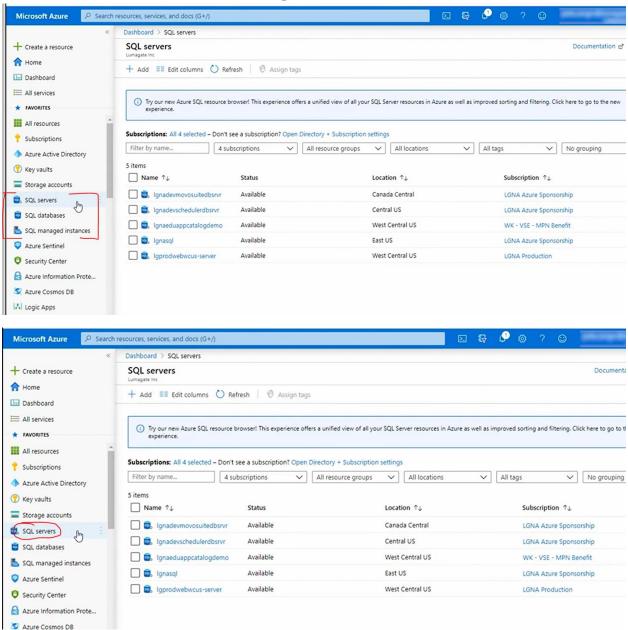
1.5 Quiz

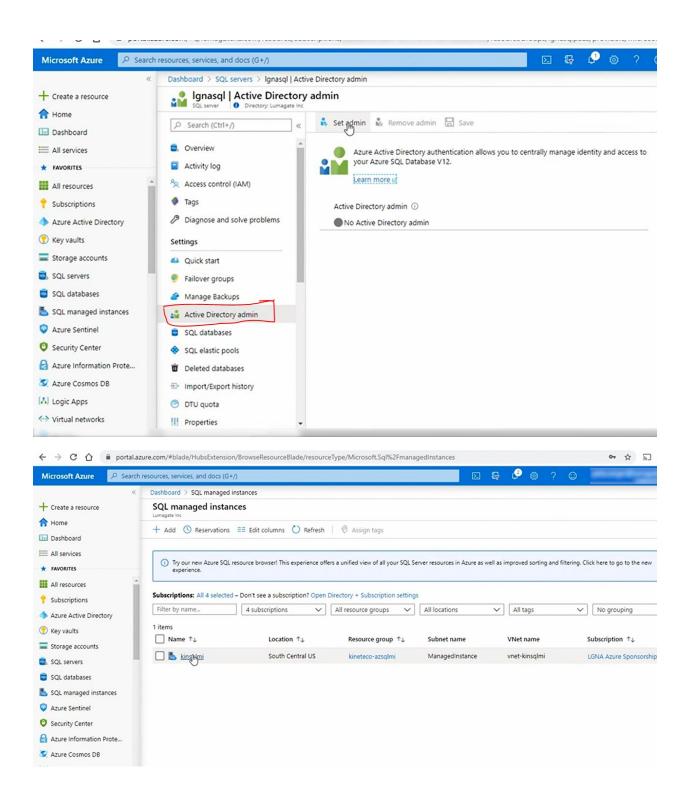
	a can configure Azure AD authentication for which of the following?
	queues and files
	queues una mes
0	queues, blobs, and files
0	queues, blobs, and tables
	queues and blobs
	Correct Only Azure Storage's queues and blobs support Azure AD authentication.
	oft recommends Shared Keys should be rolled automatically using
Az	ure Functions
	gic Apps
O Lo	
○ Lo ○ Az	gic Apps

0	They throttle storage transactions to protect performance.
	They enable permanent administrator-level access.
0	They enable programmatic access.
	They restrict the scope and duration of access. Correct The key advantage of SAS is the ability to limit the scope and duration of delegated permissions to Azure storage.
	Next question
res	FALSE Correct Accounts from resource forests are not synchronized.
) :	TRUE
	Next question
	stion 5 of 5 tokens provide root access to an Azure Storage account until the key is revoked or rolled.
⊘	FALSE Correct This describes Shared Keys. SAS tokens are limited to a specific window of time.

2. Configure Security for Databases

2.1 Enable database authentication using Azure AD





AAD Auth with Geo-Replication

The Azure Active Directory administrator must be configured for both the primary and the secondary servers.



Exam Tip

Remember the details around account type and configuration in geo-replication scenarios.

2.2 Enable database auditing

Azure SQL Database Auditing

You can use database auditing in Azure SQL to:

Retain an audit trail of selected events

Report on DB activity

Analyze reports

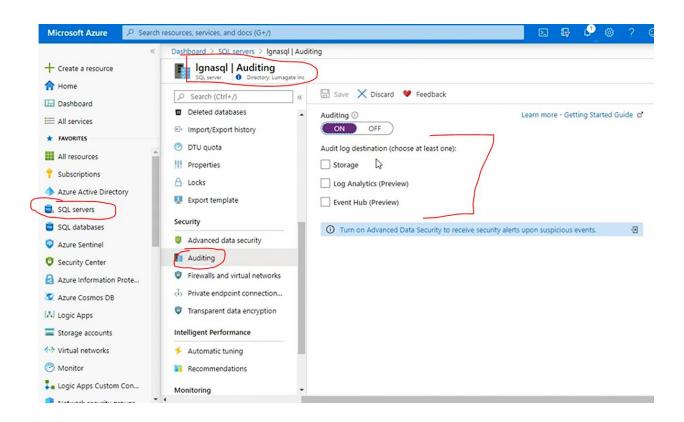
Server vs. DB-Level Auditing

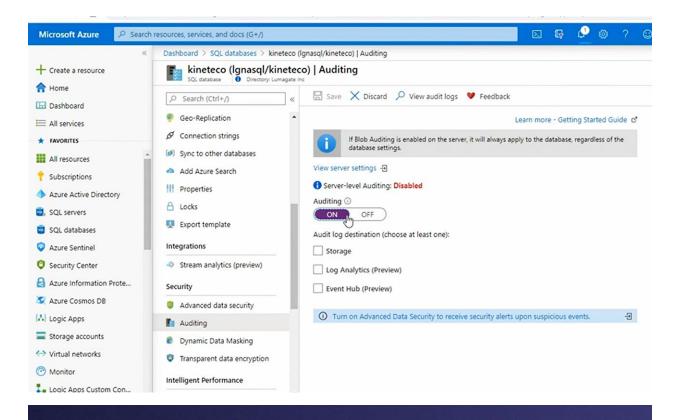
There are a few behaviors you should be aware of

Server policy applies to existing and new DBs

If server blob auditing is enabled, it always applies

DB-level settings do not override server-level settings



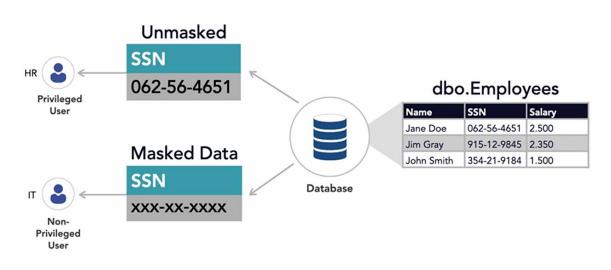


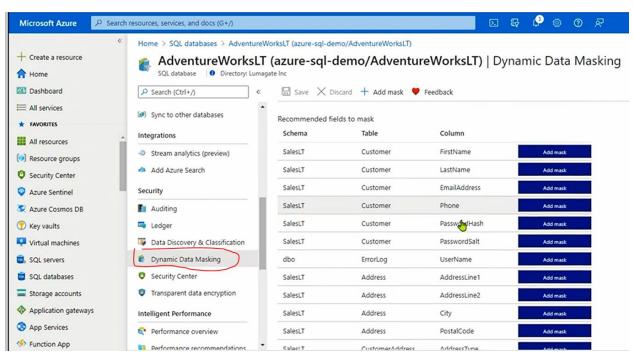


Exam Tip

Know how to configure audit settings and how server vs. database audit settings behave.

What Is Dynamic Data Masking?





Dynamic Data Masking Policy

SQL users excluded from masking

Users with administrator privileges are always excluded from masking

Masking rules

A set of rules that define the designated fields to be masked and the masking function that is used

H---

For SQL Managed Instance

The dynamic data masking feature cannot be set using portal for SQL Managed Instance.

For the Exam

Know how to configure the dynamic data masking feature and how to control visibility.

Transparent Data Encryption

Performs real-time database encryption and decryption of:

Databases

Associated backups

Transaction log files

Without requiring changes to the application



TDE Function and Operation

Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) encrypts the storage of an entire database.



Data encryption key (DEK) is protected by the *TDE protector*

TDE protector is either a local certificate or an asymmetric key stored in Key Vault (BYOK)

TDE protector is set at the server level

On Database Startup...

The encrypted DEK is decrypted.

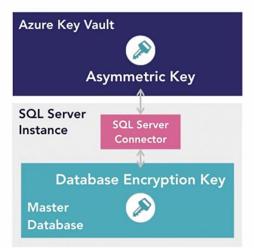
And then used for decryption and re-encryption of the **database files**Performs real-time I/O encryption and decryption of data at **page level**Each page is **decrypted** when read into memory, and **encrypted** before being written to disk

SQL Server Connector for Key Vault

Encryption Key Hierarchy (Traditional)



Encryption Key Hierarchy (with AKV)





Key Storage in Azure

SQL Server running on an Azure virtual machine can also use an asymmetric key from **Azure Key Vault**.

Service-Managed TDE

By default, the database encryption key is protected by a built-in server certificate.

Built-in server certificate is unique for each server

If two databases are connected to the same server, they share the same built-in certificate



Certificate Rotation

Microsoft automatically rotates these certificates at least every 90 days.

Bring Your Own Key (BYOK)

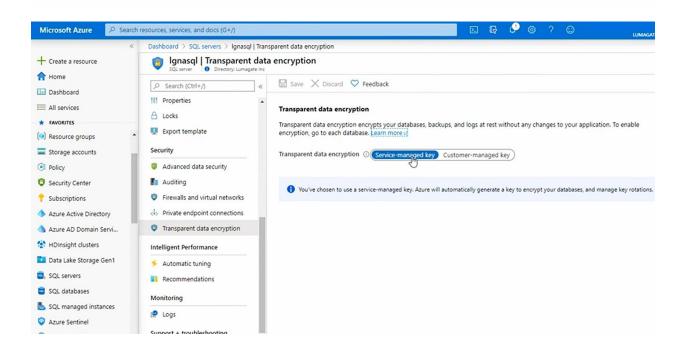
- Allows the user to take control over their TDE keys
- Controls who can access them and when they can access
- AKV is key management service with BYOK support for TDE

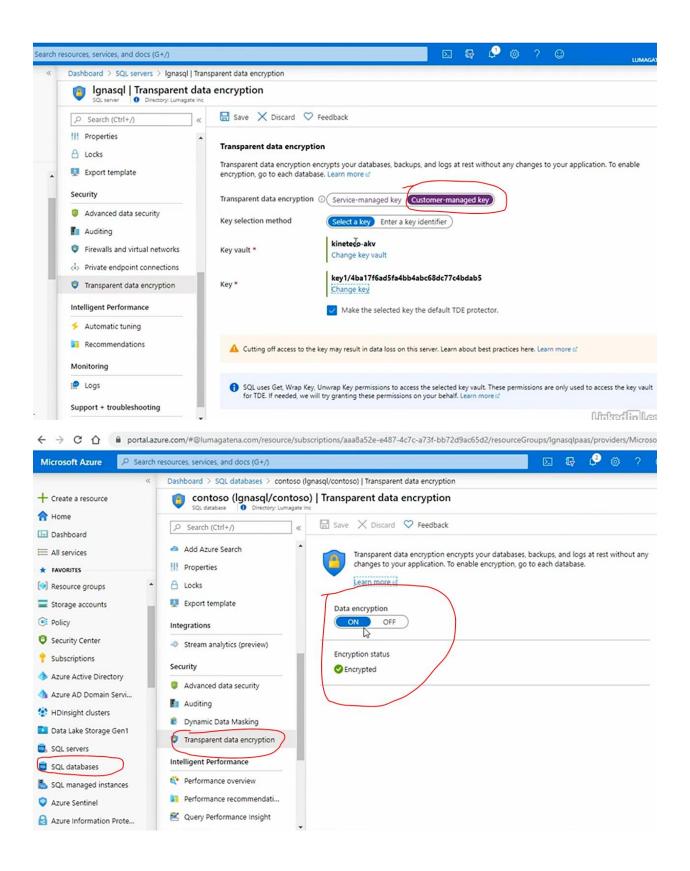
Key Storage with BYOK

- DEK is protected by an asymmetric key stored in AKV
- Asymmetric key never leaves Key Vault
- Server sends basic key operation requests through AKV service
- Asymmetric key is set at server level and inherited by all databases

Configuring TDE

To configure TDE through Azure portal, you must be connected as the **Azure Owner**, **Contributor**, or **SQL Security Manager**.





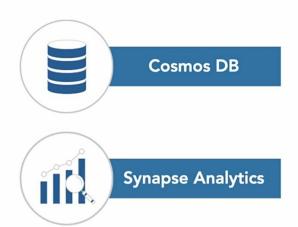


Exam Tip

Know the basics of TDE function and how to configure with AKV integration.

2.4 Implement network isolation for data solutions

Network Isolation for Data Stores



Focuses on controlling network access to the data in the transactional and analytical stores of Azure data solutions

How Is Network Isolation Achieved?

By connecting to an Azure Cosmos DB account via a private endpoint using Private Link

Limits access to an Azure Cosmos DB account over private IP addresses

When combined with restricted NSG policies, it helps reduce the risk of data exfiltration

Private Link does *not* prevent your Azure Cosmos DB endpoints from being resolved by public DNS.

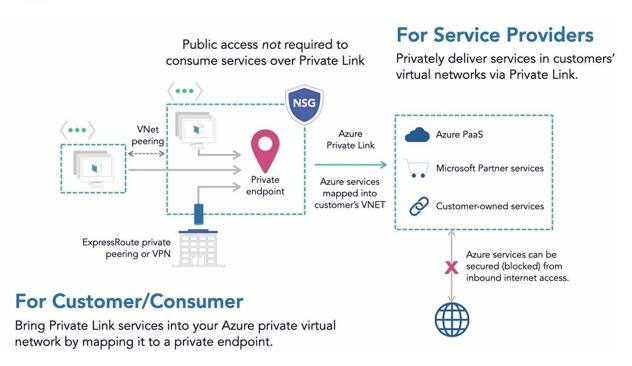
Access Limits in Network Isolation Scenario

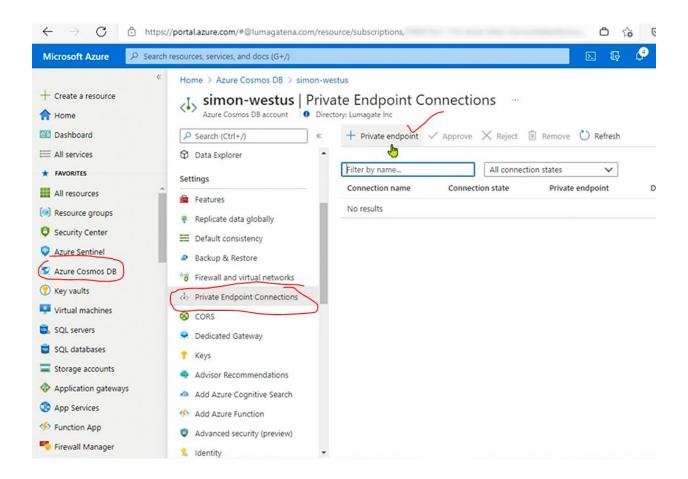
This configuration enables secure resource access in hybrid cloud scenarios:

Allows users to access an Azure Cosmos DB account from within the VNet or from any peered virtual network

Mapped resources are accessible on-premises over private peering through VPN or Azure ExpressRoute

Enables connectivity via automatic or manual approval method using approval workflow

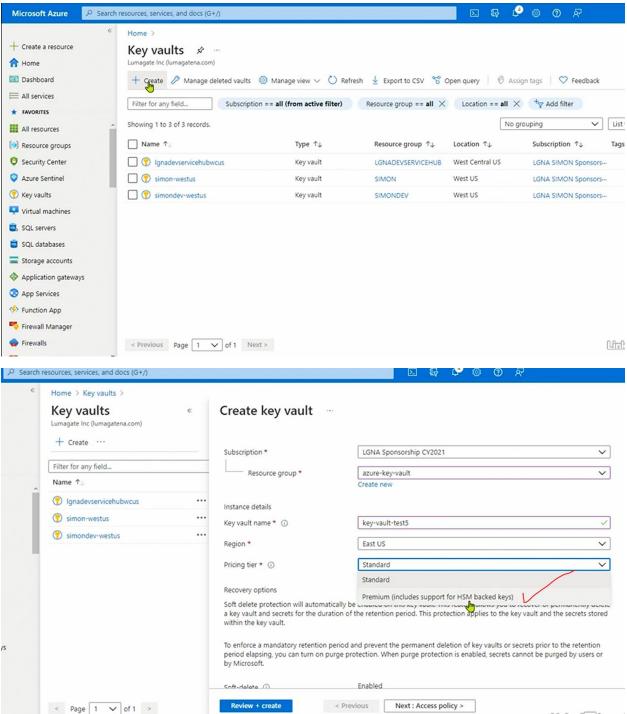


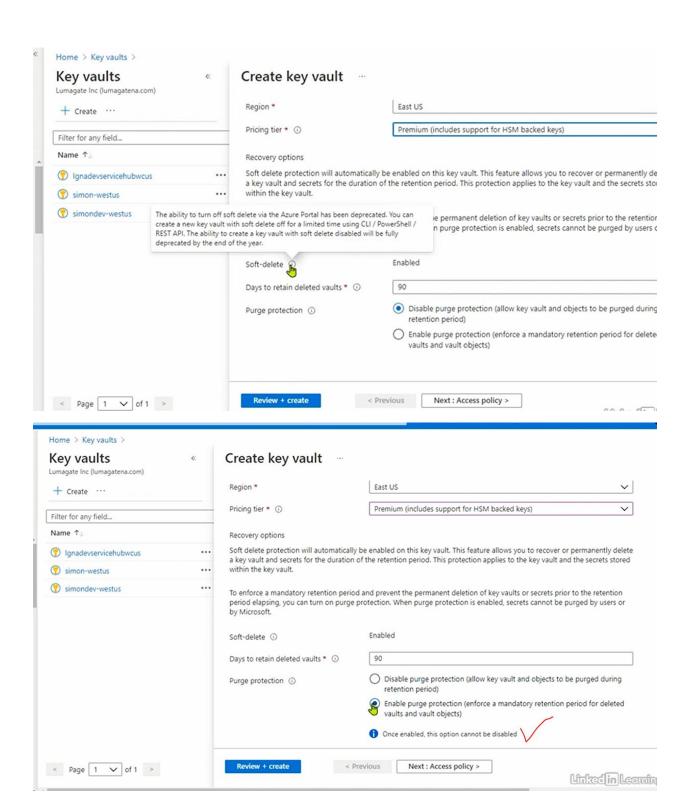


2.5 Quiz

3. Configure and Manage Key Vault

3.1 Create and configure key vault





Remember your options for deploying Azure Key Vault (PowerShell, Azure CLI, Azure portal, etc.)

3.2 Configure access to Azure Key Vault

Key Vault (Management Plane)

Focuses on operations related to the key vault instance

Operations

Create and delete vaults

Update access policies

Retrieve vault properties

Key Vault (Management Plane)

Authentication

Azure AD

Authorization

Azure AD RBAC

Key Vault Contributor Role

Lets you manage key vaults, but does not enable to you access their contents

You can assign permissions at the **Subscription**, **Resource Group**, or **Resource** levels.

Key Vault (Data Plane)

Focuses on access to the objects hosted in the key vault Operations

View and manage certificates

View and manage keys

View and manage secrets

Key Vault (Data Plane)

Authentication

Azure AD

Authorization

Azure AD RBAC

Key Vault access policies

Remember that **access policy templates** can help you set only permissions required.

Remember that access policies define access for *object types*, not specific objects.

Azure Key Vault Authentication Options for Apps

- **1. Application-only access:** Application runs as a daemon service or background job
- 2. User-only access: User accesses the Key Vault from any app registered in the tenant
- **3. User plus application access:** Application accesses Key Vault on behalf of a signed-in user

Automation and Programmatic Access

Know your options for key vault automation

PowerShell

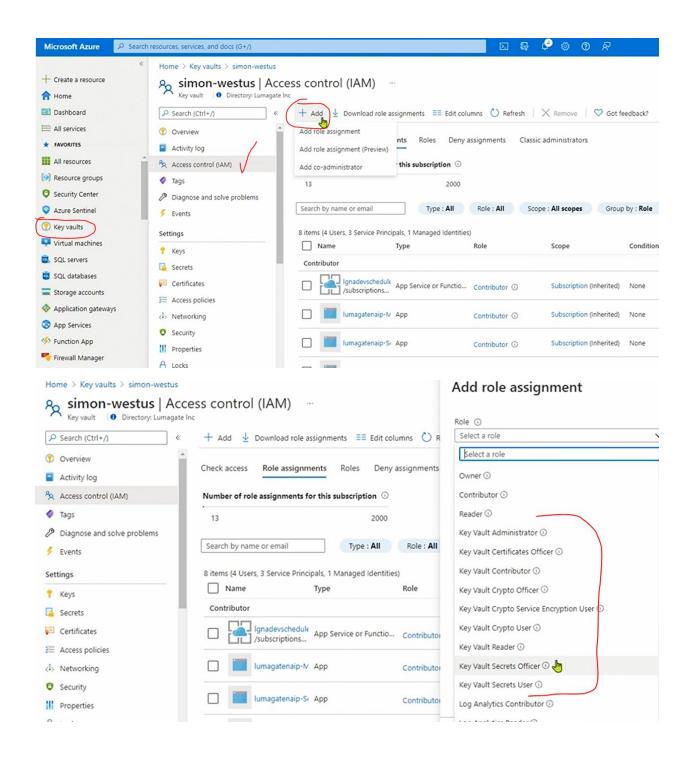
Azure CLI

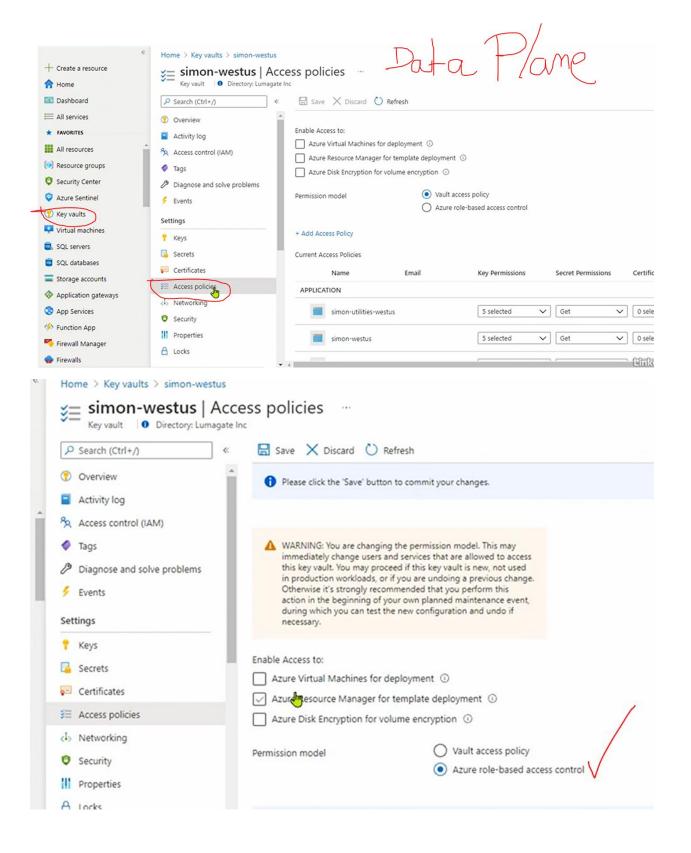
ARM template

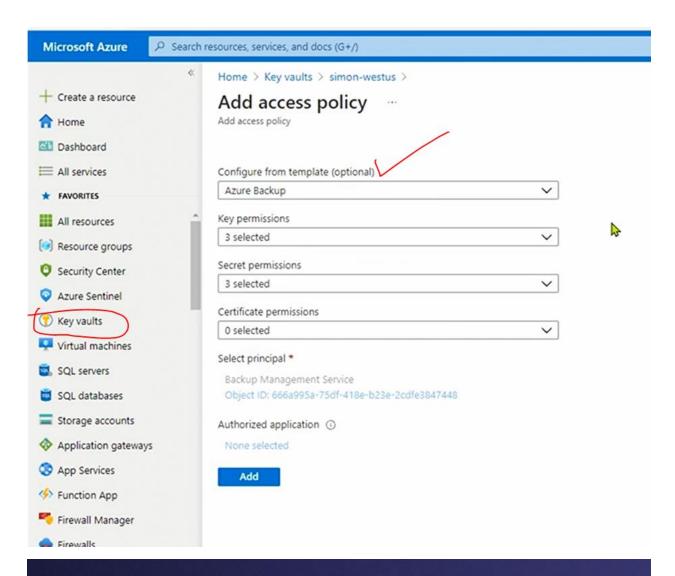
Azure Key Vault REST API

Azure Automation









For the Exam

Knowing the details of Azure Key Vault management and data plane will give you a big advantage on the AZ-500 exam.

Benefits of Certificate Management with Key Vault

- Central storage of certificates
- Automated renewal of certificates
- Programmatic access to certificates
- Programmatic creation of certificates
- Programmatic renewal of certificates



Secrets and Keys: What's the Difference?

Secrets

Any sequence of bytes under 10 KB, like connection strings, or passwords for PFX (private key file)

Keys

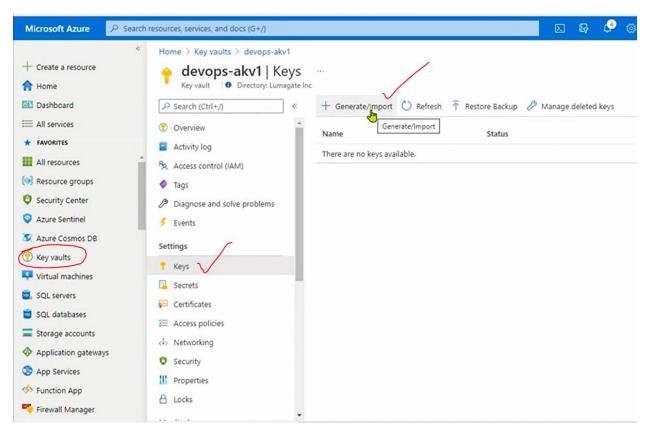
Cryptographic material imported into Key Vault or generated when a service requests the Key Vault to do so

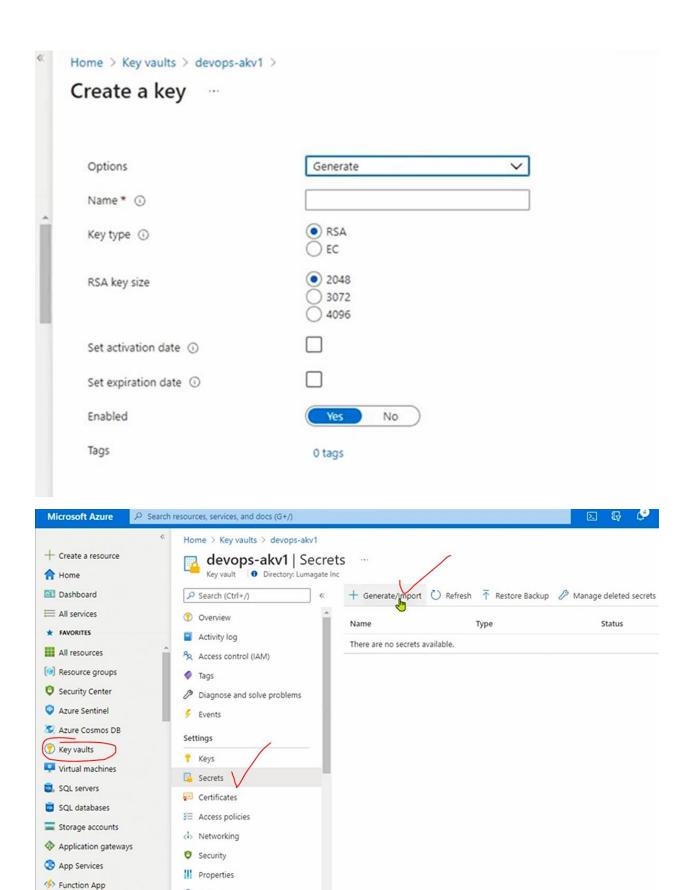


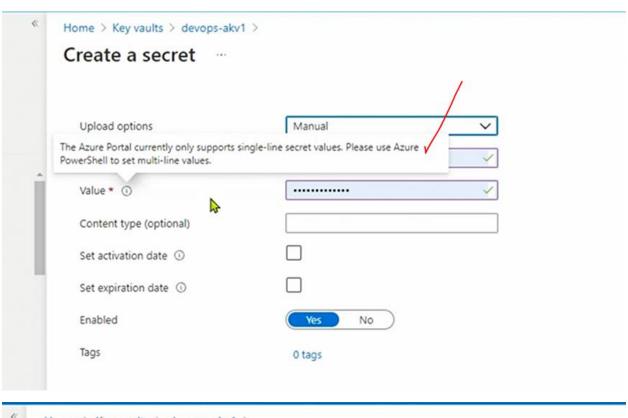
Steps for Creating Certificates in Key Vault

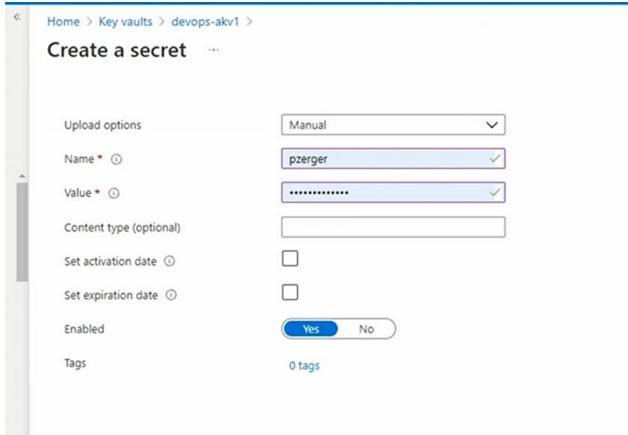
- Step 1: Account with CA provider
- Step 2: Create CA provider admin account
- Step 3: Set certificate issuer resource
- Step 4: Certificate Request to CA provider

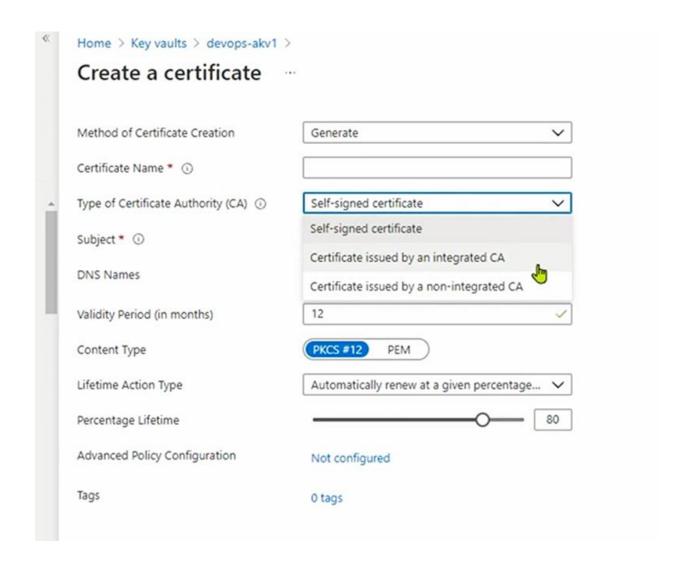


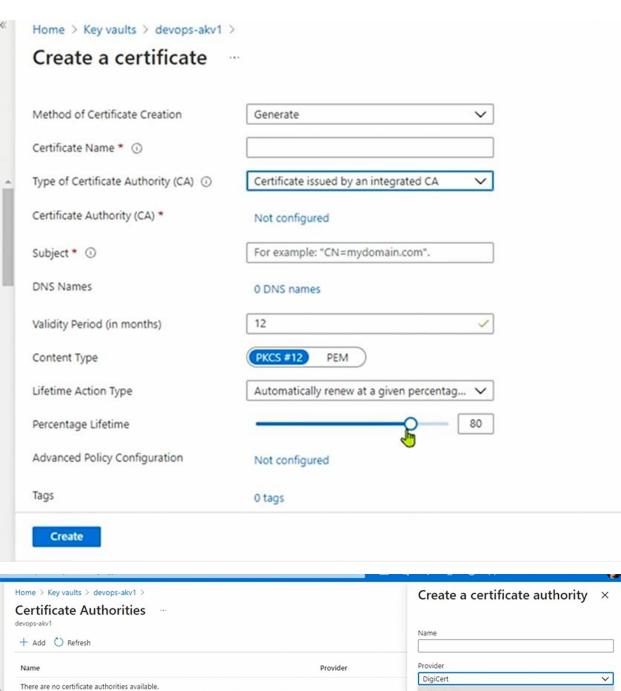












For the Exam

Familiarize yourself with the details of data plane management capabilities in a different Azure Key Vault.

3.4 Configure key rotation

Automated Key Rotation in AKV

- Step 1: Store a secret in Azure Key Vault
- Step 2: Set up an Azure Automation account
- Step 3: Configure the key rotation runbook
- Step 4: Configure auditing (optional)



Solution Components

Key Rotation



Key Vault



Azure Automation



PowerShell (runbook)

Auditing



Functions



Service Bus

Key Vault Redundancy

Azure Key Vault Has Multiple Layers of Redundancy

Instance level

- Replicated to another region
- After failover, instance is read only
- Requests are rerouted automatically

Item level

- Soft delete and purge protection
- Backup and restore



Item-Level Backup and Restore

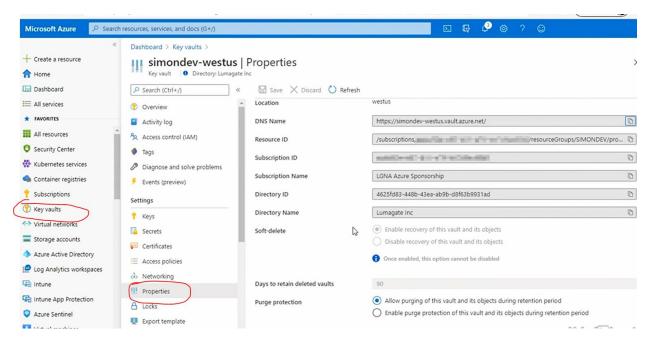
To create a backup of a specific Key, we can use

Backup-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName <Vault-Name> -Name <Key-Name>

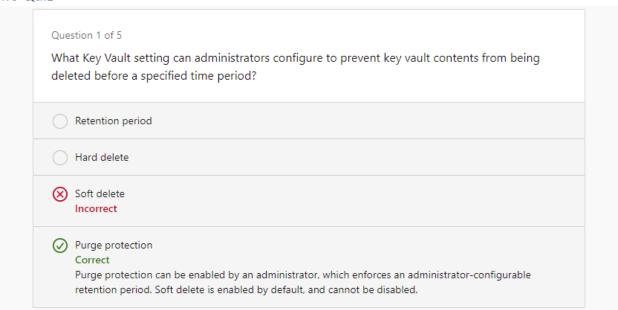
Result will be a file on the local path

Use -OutputFile to control name and path

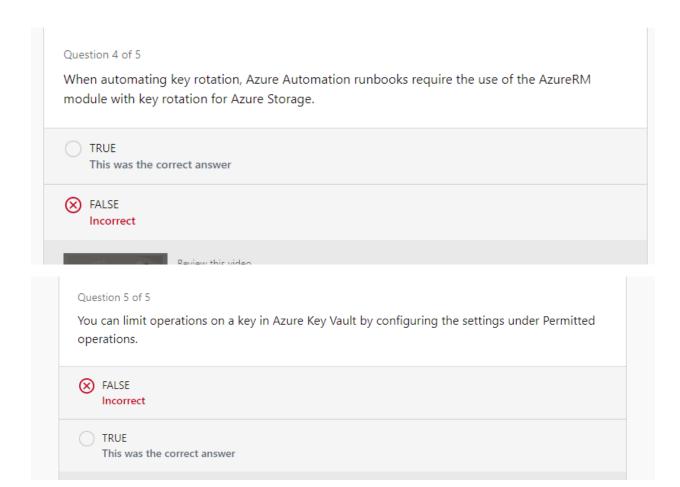
To restore a specific Key, we can use
Restore-AzureKeyVaultKey -VaultName <Vault-Name> -InputFile <file>



4.6 Quiz



Question 2 of 5 Who/what can you grant key vault access to?
applications
users
groups
 all of these answers Correct You can grant key vault access to an Azure AD user, group, or an application.
Question 3 of 5 What is the narrowest (most restrictive) scope for configuring permissions to an Azure Key Vault instance?
management group
resource Correct Granting permissions on the resource itself ensures permissions are not automatically or unintentionally granted to other Key Vault instances.
resource group
subscription



Certificate



References

Become an Azure Security Engineer (linkedin.com)