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## Compliance & Security in Azure

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# Session Agenda

## **Compliance**

- How Microsoft goes about their process
- Shared responsibility model for cloud computing
- How you go about the process

## **Security Controls**

- What are security controls
- Use of Azure Security Blueprints to help
- Security architecture walkthrough

# 01 | Compliance

# Compliance – Before We Get Started

Compliance in this context means conforming to a set of requirements that have been determined by a governing body

Quick Survey to the Group....By a Show of Hands

**WHO HAS A COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT TO INCLUDE  
IN YOUR TECHNOLOGY DEPLOYMENT, SUCH AS  
HIPAA/HITECH, PCI-DSS, FFIEC, GLBA, ETC?**

**WHO HAS BEEN TOLD YOU CAN'T MOVE THAT SAME  
TECHNOLOGY TO THE CLOUD BECAUSE OF IT?**

# Compliance – How Microsoft goes about the process

Azure compliance offerings are grouped into four segments:

Globally Applicable	US Government	Industry	Region/Country
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CSA STAR (3)</li> <li>▪ ISO 20000-1:2011</li> <li>▪ ISO 22301:2012</li> <li>▪ ISO 27001:2013</li> <li>▪ ISO 27017:2015</li> <li>▪ ISO 27018:2014</li> <li>▪ ISO 9001:2015</li> <li>▪ SOC 1 Type 2</li> <li>▪ SOC 2 Type 2</li> <li>▪ SOC 3</li> <li>▪ WCAG 2.0 (ISO 40500:2012)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ CJIS</li> <li>▪ DFARS</li> <li>▪ DoD DISA SRG Level 2 / 4 / 5</li> <li>▪ DoE 10 CFR Part 810</li> <li>▪ EAR</li> <li>▪ FedRAMP Moderate / High</li> <li>▪ FIPS 140-2</li> <li>▪ IRS 1075</li> <li>▪ ITAR</li> <li>▪ NIST Cyber Framework (CSF)</li> <li>▪ NIST SP 800-171</li> <li>▪ Section 508 VPATs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 23 NYCRR 500</li> <li>▪ CDSA</li> <li>▪ FERPA</li> <li>▪ FFIEC</li> <li>▪ GLBA</li> <li>▪ GxP (21 CFR Part 11)</li> <li>▪ HIPAA and the HITECH Act</li> <li>▪ HITRUST</li> <li>▪ MARS-E</li> <li>▪ PCI DSS Level 1</li> <li>▪ Shared Assessments</li> <li>▪ Sarbanes Oxley (SOX)</li> <li>▪ 8 Other International Regs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Argentina</li> <li>▪ Australia</li> <li>▪ Canada</li> <li>▪ China (3)</li> <li>▪ EN 301 549</li> <li>▪ EU / UK (6)</li> <li>▪ Germany (2)</li> <li>▪ India</li> <li>▪ Japan (2)</li> <li>▪ Netherlands</li> <li>▪ New Zealand</li> <li>▪ Singapore</li> <li>▪ Spain (2)</li> </ul>

Compliance Reports

Includes SOC & ISO Reports, FedRAMP and Various Assessment Reports

Trust Documents

Includes FAQs, White Papers, Pen Test Results, and Compliance Guides for the list of services approved to use for each Compliance requirement

# Compliance – Shared responsibility model

Cloud computing requires that the cloud service provider (CSP) and customer be responsible for the security and operation of certain layers of the cloud offering based on the cloud model.

Responsibility	On-Prem	IaaS	PaaS	SaaS
Data classification & accountability	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer
Client & end-point protection	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer / Cloud Provider
Identity & access management	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer / Cloud Provider	Cloud Customer / Cloud Provider
Application level controls	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer / Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider
Network controls	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer / Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider
Host infrastructure	Cloud Customer	Cloud Customer / Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider
Physical security	Cloud Customer	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider	Cloud Provider

Legend: ■ Cloud Customer ■ Cloud Provider

- **On-Prem:** Customer is both accountable and responsible for all aspects of security and operations.
- **IaaS:** The CSP manages buildings, servers, networking hardware, and hypervisor layers. The customer is responsible for securing and managing the operating system, network configuration, applications, identity, clients, and data.
- **PaaS:** The CSP owns the IaaS layers and is additionally responsible to manage and secure the network controls along with some application and identity controls. The customer is still responsible for securing and managing applications, identity, clients, and data.
- **SaaS:** The CSP provides the application to the customer. The customer continues to be accountable to ensure that data is classified correctly, along with managing their users and end-point devices.

Azure is responsible for security *of* the cloud, while the customer is responsible for security *in* the cloud.

# Compliance – How you go about the process

## **Performing a compliance due diligence review for Azure**

1. Determine which regulation influencers are in scope for the technology deployment.
2. Acquire the Microsoft Azure Compliance Offerings document from the Microsoft Service Trust Portal.
3. Identify the in scope regulations in the document and identify the available Azure artifacts to be used for the assurance review.
4. Confirm that the services in your planned Azure architecture are in scope of the Azure Compliance Offering. If not included, then may need to rearchitect with in scope services or determine the risk of non-compliance for your organization.
5. Perform the compliance assurance due diligence review using the Azure Compliance Offering artifacts to identify any compliance gaps in the Azure platform.



# 02 | Security Controls

# Security Controls to Support Compliance

Security controls are safeguards used to prevent, detect, and respond to security risks to physical property, information, systems, or other assets.

- A set of techniques that address many of the various compliance requirements
- Available as a framework or catalog of controls:
  - ISO 27002:2013 – Code of Practice for Information Security Controls
  - NIST SP800-53r5 – Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Systems & Organizations
  - CIS - 20 Critical Security Controls
- Access Control
- Awareness and Training
- Audit and Accountability
- Assessment and Authorization
- Configuration Management
- Contingency Planning
- Identification and Authentication
- Incident Response
- Maintenance
- Media Protection
- Physical and Environment Protection
- Personnel Security
- Risk Assessment
- System and Services Acquisition
- System and Communication Protection
- System and Information Integrity

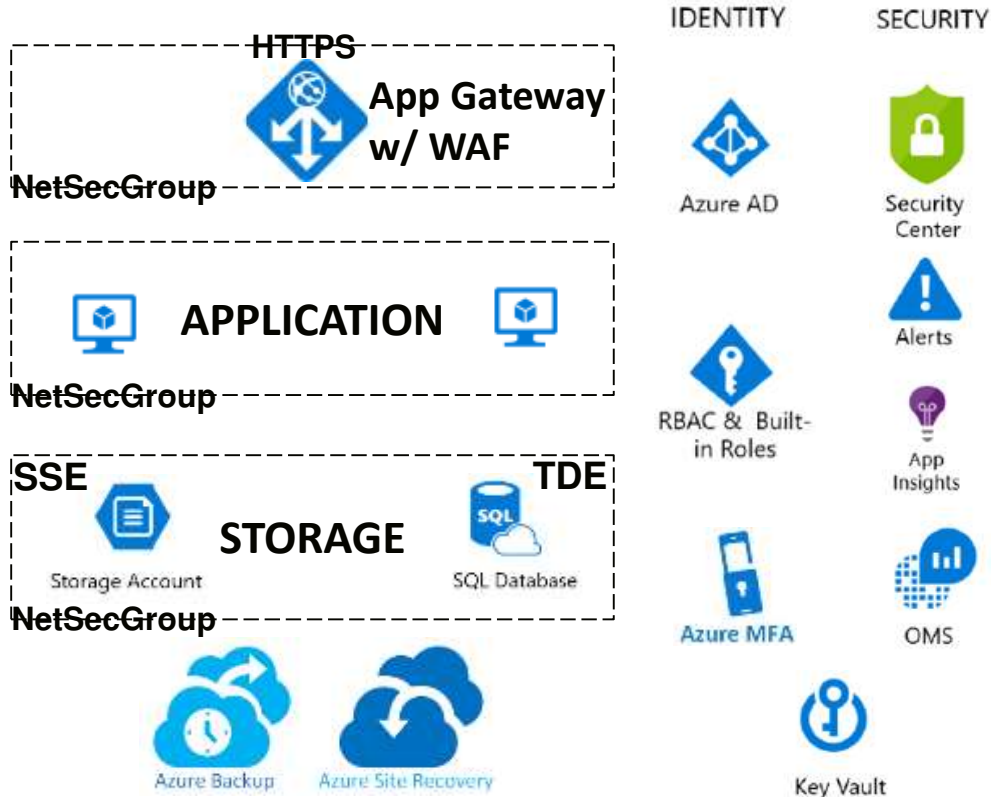
# Security Controls Using Azure Services

Azure offers Compliance Blueprints for some of the more popular regulations that describe the shared responsibility model and use of Azure Security Services to address them:

- US Department of Defense (DoD)
- FedRAMP
- FFIEC Cybersecurity Standard
- Healthcare (HIPAA and HITRUST)
- NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF)
- PCI Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS)
- UK National Cyber Security Centre (NCSC)

**It's All About Protecting Data and Controlling Access with Proactive Monitoring**

# Security Controls Using Azure Services



## Security Controls Addressed:

- Access Control
- Audit & Accountability
- Configuration Management
- Contingency Planning
- Identification & Authentication
- Incident Response
- System & Communication Protection
- System & Information Integrity

# Summary

- Azure realizes that to gain and retain customers, they need to be regulation ready.
- There is a comprehensive approach in addressing the compliance need.
- Compliance and security is a shared responsibility between Azure and the customer.
- Not all Azure services may be compliant to every regulation yet.
- Many security controls expected to address regulations can be achieved within the platform.

Key Resources for use in compliance and security efforts include:

- Service Trust Portal (STP)
- Regulation Specific Shared Responsibility Matrices
- Azure Compliance Blueprints