Azure Cloud Security

Posture Assessment and Improvement Project







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Agenda

- Project Overview
- Purpose & Objectives
- ✓ Scope
- Tools Usage
- Key Findings
- Recommendations & Level of Effort
- ✓ Risks
- Success Criteria
- Lessons Learned



Project Overview



- What it is
- 10-week Azure Cloud Security Posture Assessment
- Goal: Evaluate current security posture and recommend improvements
- What I did 🥋
- Resource inventory (AD, VMs, Storage, Key Vaults, NSGs, Firewall)
- Baseline security review (Azure Security Score)
- Automated scans (ScoutSuite) + manual checks
- What came out
- Prioritized findings with severity levels
- Remediation recommendations with Level of Effort (quick wins vs long-term fixes)
- Final report & presentation to the Cloud Security Team



Goals



Objective

- Gain hands-on experience with Azure security tools and policies
- Document and quantify findings
- Evaluate and improve Azure cloud security posture
- Identify misconfigurations and risks
- Provide actionable recommendations aligned with the CIS Benchmarks and Microsoft best practices



In Scope



User accounts & access (Azure AD, MFA, roles)



Virtual Machines



Data Storage (Storage accounts, key vaults)



Applications (App Services)



Network security (NSGs, Azure Firewall)



Security tools (ScoutSuite, Defender for Cloud)



Out of Scope



Direct production changes



On-premises/hybrid systens



Critical OT systems (unless supervised)



Key Activities

Resource Inventory: Collected a full list of Azure resources (Azure AD, Virtual Machines, Storage Accounts, Key Vaults, App Services, NSGs, Azure Firewall).

Baseline Review: Assessed the initial Azure Security Score to understand current posture.

Automated Scans: Used tools like MS Defender for Cloud and ScoutSuite to detect misconfigurations.

Manual Review: Verified identity and access management, MFA coverage, encryption, and exposed services.



Tools Usage



ScoutSuite 🛠

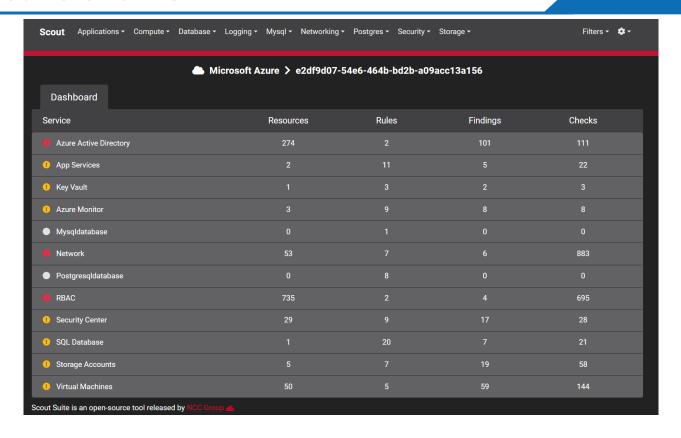


- Open-source cloud security auditing tool
- Scanned Azure resources for misconfigurations
- Helped identifying risks in identity, storage, network, and VM setups
- Gave a structured report for analysis and prioritization



Optimize Technology for efficient operations

ScouteSuite Overview





Tools Usage

Microsoft Defender for Cloud in

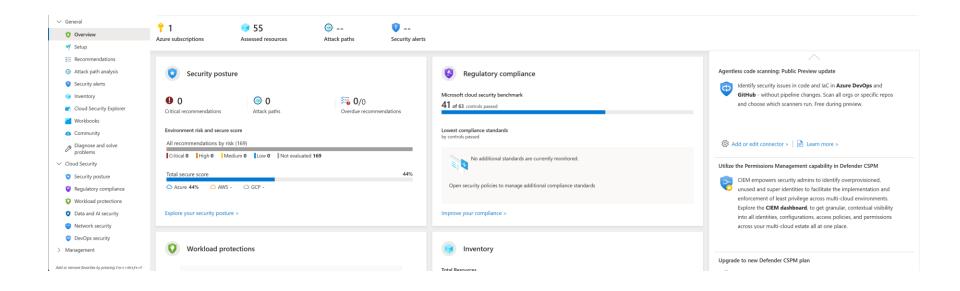


- Built-in Azure security monitoring tool
- Provided a baseline security score
- Highlighted vulnerabilities, missing protections, and compliance gaps
- Helped track overall security posture over time





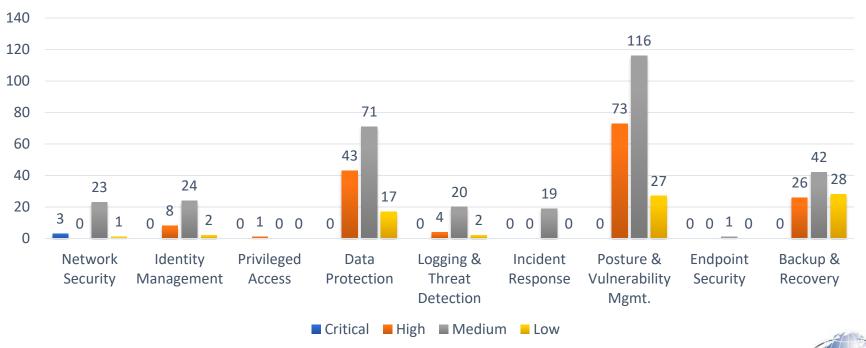
Microsoft Defender for Cloud Overview





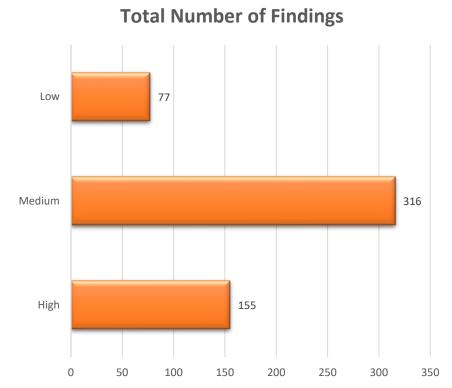
Findings by Severity Across Categories

Findings by Severitiy Across Security Categories

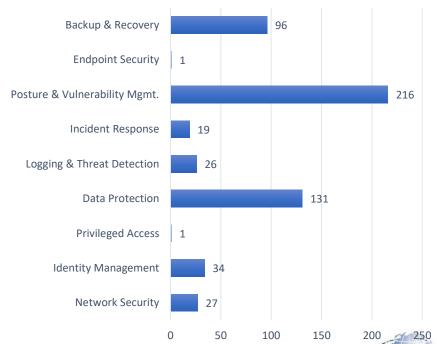




Severity Risks Findings



Total Number of Findings By Category



Key Findings

(High Severity | |)

These are the most urgent issues that could put the company at serious risk if left unchecked:

- Some storage accounts allowed public access → there is a possibility that anyone on the internet could reach data.
- MFA not fully enforced → user accounts more vulnerable to attacks.
- Some Virtual Machines had no disk encryption → risk if data is stolen.
- Key Vault access too wide → secrets could be reached by more accounts than necessary.



Key Findings

(Medium & Low Severity | | | | | |

- Key Vault logging not fully enabled → harder to detect suspicious activity.
- Virtual Machines missing endpoint protection/antimalware → risk of malware infection.
- App Services allowed older TLS versions → weaker encryption for web traffic.
- Shared accounts/roles had too many permissions → not aligned with least privilege.
- Some storage accounts lacked advanced threat protection → missing extra monitoring.



Recommendations (Quick Wins – Low Effort)

These fixes are **easy to implement** but have **high security impact**:

- Enforce MFA for all users → quick policy change, reduces account takeover risk.
- Block public access to storage accounts → configuration update, protects sensitive data.
- **Update TLS to 1.2+** for App Services → small setting change, strengthens encryption.



Recommendations (Medium & High Effort 2011)

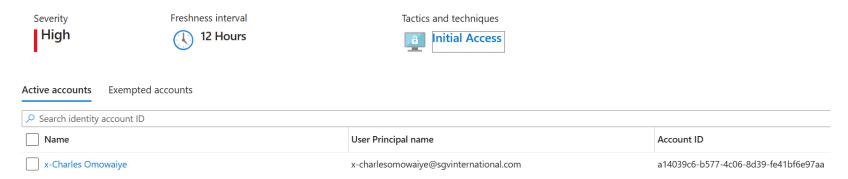


These fixes are a bit harder to implement:

- Medium Effort (planned fixes):
- Enable Key Vault logging → configure diagnostics + storage.
- Add endpoint protection on VMs → install + test security agents.
- Restrict shared account permissions → assign proper RBAC roles.
- High Effort (longer-term):
- Apply disk encryption to older VMs → may require downtime/migration.
- Re-architect NSG rules → needs planning/testing to avoid outages.

Example Of High Severity – Low Effort

 Disabled accounts with read & write permission on Azure resources should be removed.



This user is no longer here; we can delete it.



Project Risks

1. Limited Access

- I didn't have full access to every production system.
- Why it's a risk: Some problems could have been hidden since I couldn't check everything directly.
- How I handled it: I used test/staging environments to safely review settings without touching live systems.

2. Incomplete Inventory

- Azure has many resources spread across different areas.
- Why it's a risk: If something was missed, it might stay unsecured.
- **How I handled it:** I used Defender for Cloud and Azure Resource Graph to make sure I found as many resources as possible.

3. Time Constraints

- The project lasted only 10 weeks.
- Why it's a risk: There wasn't enough time to fix every single problem.
- How I handled it: I focused on creating a clear report with recommendations so the team can take action later.



Lessons Learned



RIGHT TOOLS HELP UNCOVER HIDDEN ISSUES



PRIORITIZATION IS KEY (FOCUS ON BIGGEST RISKS FIRST)



CLEAR COMMUNICATION MAKES FINDINGS ACTIONABLE



TIME LIMITS MEAN FOCUS ON QUICK WINS



COLLABORATION IMPROVES OVERALL RESULTS



Thank You!

