



Securing Windows Server 2016

Module 1: Security Threat Landscape

Microsoft Services



Conditions and Terms of Use

Microsoft Confidential

This training package is proprietary and confidential, and is intended only for uses described in the training materials. Content and software is provided to you under a Non-Disclosure Agreement and cannot be distributed. Copying or disclosing all or any portion of the content and/or software included in such packages is strictly prohibited.

The contents of this package are for informational and training purposes only and are provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, whether express or implied, including but not limited to the implied warranties of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, and non-infringement.

Training package content, including URLs and other Internet website references, is subject to change without notice. Because Microsoft must respond to changing market conditions, the content should not be interpreted to be a commitment on the part of Microsoft, and Microsoft cannot guarantee the accuracy of any information presented after the date of publication. Unless otherwise noted, the companies, organizations, products, domain names, e-mail addresses, logos, people, places, and events depicted herein are fictitious, and no association with any real company, organization, product, domain name, e-mail address, logo, person, place, or event is intended or should be inferred.

Copyright and Trademarks

© 2016 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

Microsoft may have patents, patent applications, trademarks, copyrights, or other intellectual property rights covering subject matter in this document. Except as expressly provided in written license agreement from Microsoft, the furnishing of this document does not give you any license to these patents, trademarks, copyrights, or other intellectual property.

Complying with all applicable copyright laws is the responsibility of the user. Without limiting the rights under copyright, no part of this document may be reproduced, stored in or introduced into a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise), or for any purpose, without the express written permission of Microsoft Corporation.

For more information, see **Use of Microsoft Copyrighted Content** at <https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/legal/intellectualproperty/permissions/default.aspx>

Microsoft®, Internet Explorer®, Outlook®, SkyDrive®, Windows Vista®, Zune®, Xbox 360®, DirectX®, Windows Server® and Windows® are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries. Other Microsoft products mentioned herein may be either registered trademarks or trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States and/or other countries. All other trademarks are property of their respective owners.

Objectives

- After completing this learning unit, you will have an understanding of:
 - The impact security has, the evolution of attacks and the anatomy of an attack
 - How credentials and privileged access can be protected
 - How to protect applications and data in any cloud
 - How to protect the virtualization fabric
 - How to protect with “just enough” OS

Lessons

Lesson 1: Security, attacks and threats

- Introduction

Lesson 2: Securing the environment

- Basics
- Help protect credentials and privileged access
- Help protect applications and data in any cloud
- Help protect the virtualization fabric
- Protect with just enough OS
- Windows Server 2016 security summary

Security Threat Landscape

Lesson 1: Security, attacks and threats

Section: Introduction

Security is a Top Priority for IT

Increasing incidents

Multiple motivations

Bigger risk

HealthcareITNews

Staff blunder leads to HIPAA breach

RT QUESTION MORE LIVE

Army National Guard soldiers at risk of identity theft after data breach

Mashable VIDEOS SOCIAL MEDIA TECH MORE

Biggest-ever U.S. data breach hits 100 million people with bank accounts

eWEEK

Anthem Data Breach Exposed 80 Million Users to Risk

NBCNEWS

Hackers Steal Domino's Pizza Customer Data in Europe, Seek Ransom

BBC

NEWS

Technology

Kaspersky Lab cybersecurity firm is hacked

BBC

NEWS

Asia

Cyber attack hits South Korea websites

THE LOCAL no

300 oil companies hacked in Norway

Evolution of Attacks

Mischief



**Script
Kiddies**

Unsophisticated

Fraud and theft



Organized Crime

More
sophisticated

Damage and disruption



**Nations, Terror
Groups, Activists**

Very sophisticated
and well resourced

“Cyber security is a **CEO issue.**”

-McKinsey

\$3.0 Trillion

Impact of lost **productivity and growth**

\$4 Million

Average **cost of a data breach**
(15% YoY increase)

\$500 Million

Corporate **liability**
coverage.

Cyber threats are a **material risk** to your business

Microsoft Services

 Before

 After

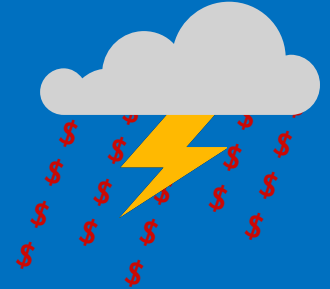
Breaches cost a lot of money

(Average \$4M based on Ponemon Institute)

- Customers pay for your services

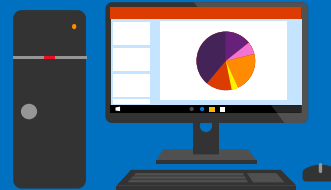


- You pay customers compensation to keep them using your services



Productivity

- Employees efficiently perform work activities

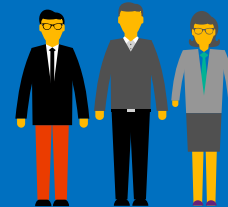


- Employees waste hours a day using manual processes



Overspending Reflex

- Appropriately sized & dedicated IT Security team



- IT Security team exponentially increases in size and remediation efforts require new and expensive products



Microsoft Services

 Before

 After

Industry Reputation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Industry credibility, positive reputation, customer confidence• Corporate secrets are secret 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of credibility, embarrassing information exposed, customer's lose faith• Corporate secrets are public knowledge; potential loss of competitive advantage 
Ransomware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HBI/MBI assets available for day-to-day business operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assets encrypted and key business IT services rendered useless 
Customer trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customers happy to trust you with their personal information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customers reluctant to share information with you 



Different Attack Vectors



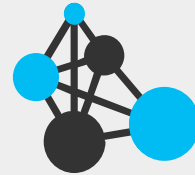
Attack the applications and infrastructure

Compromised privileged accounts

Unpatched vulnerabilities

Phishing attacks

Malware infections



Attack the virtualization fabric

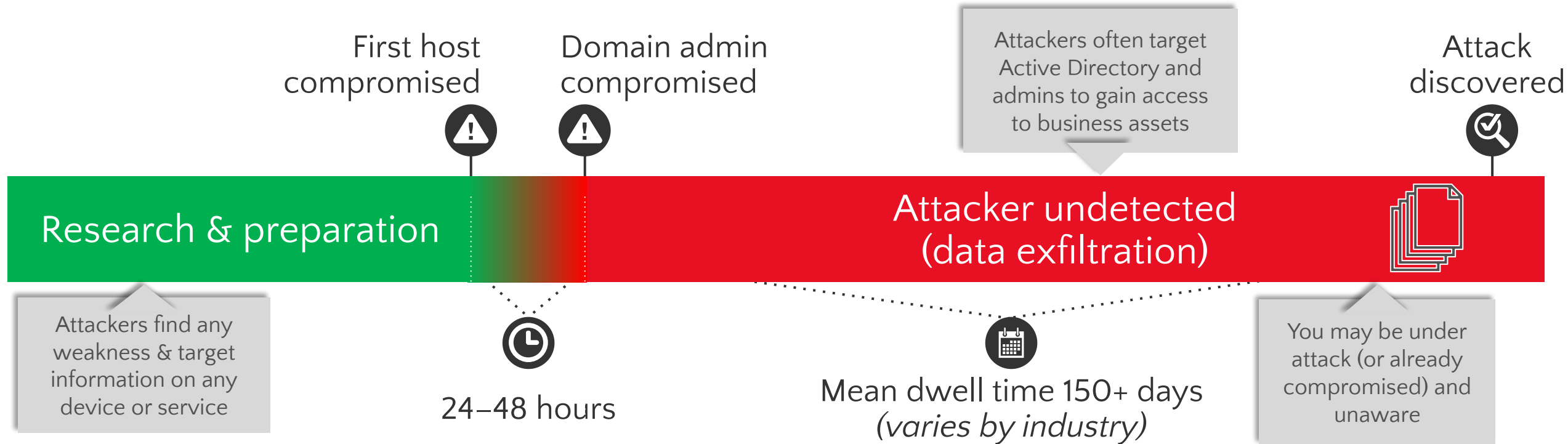
Compromised fabric exposes guest VMs

Easy to modify or copy VM without notice

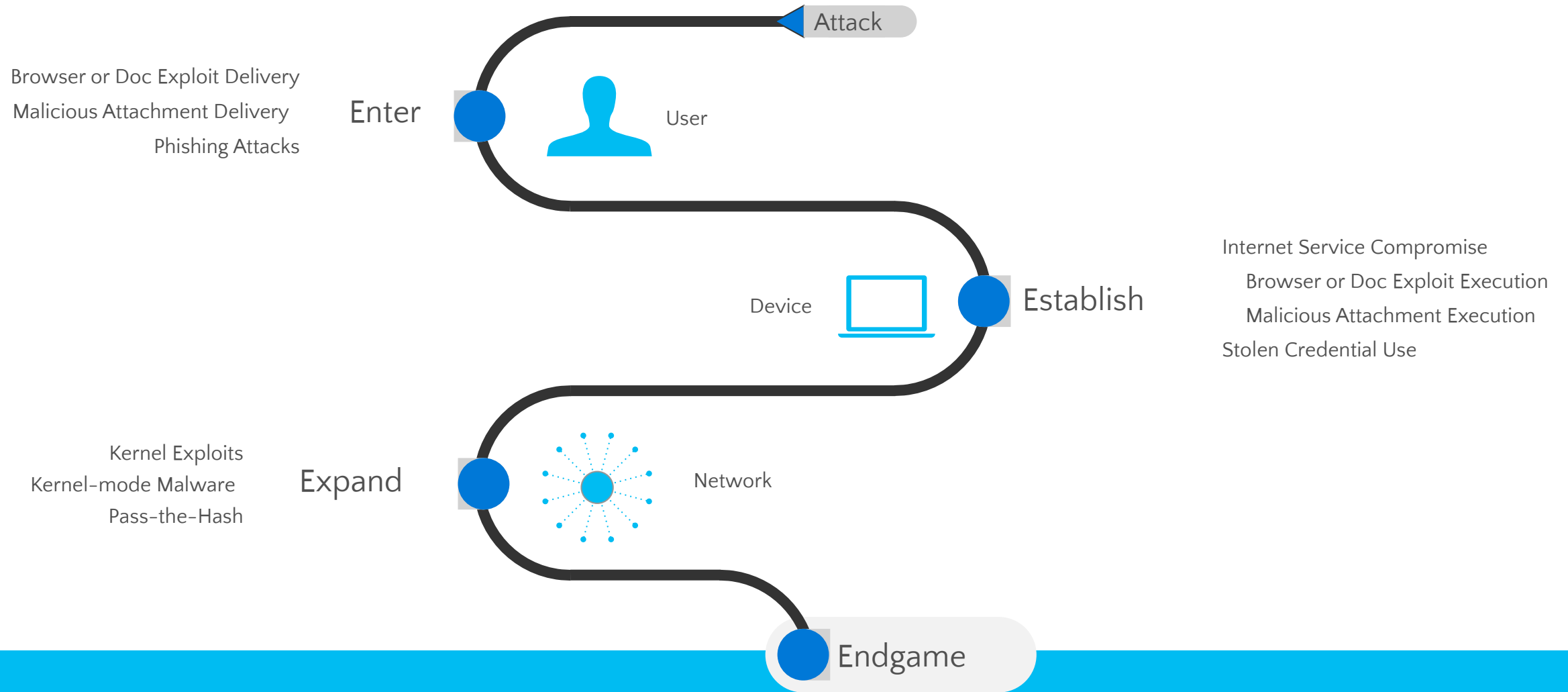
Can't protect a VM with gates, walls, locks, etc.

VMs can't leverage hardware security (e.g., TPM)

Attack Timeline



Anatomy of an Attack



BUSINESS DISRUPTION

LOST PRODUCTIVITY

DATA THEFT

ESPIONAGE, LOSS OF IP

RANSOM

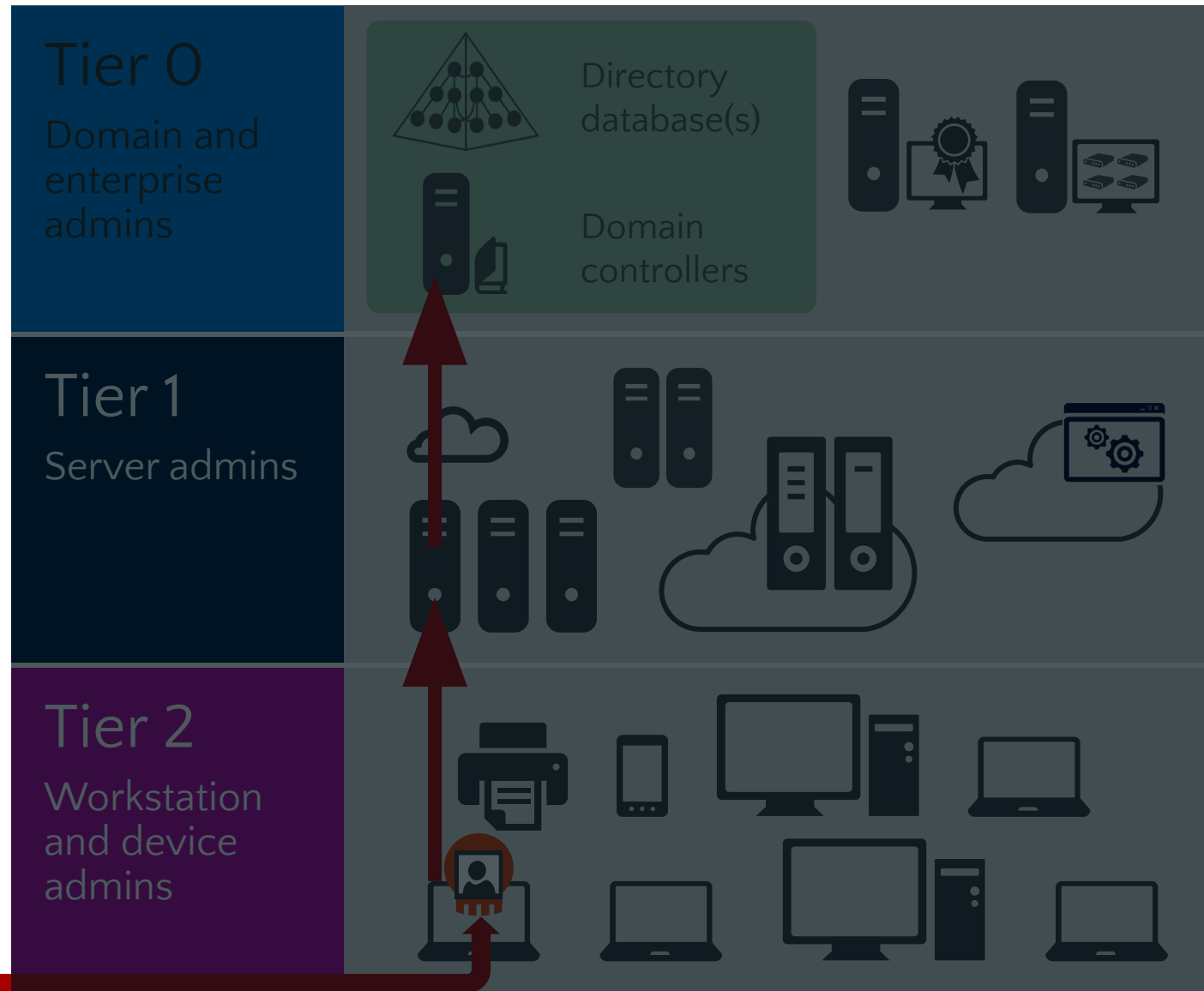
Example Attack Scenario



Compromises administrative control

🕒 24–48 hours

- 1 Beachhead
(Phishing Attack, etc.)
- 2 Privilege escalation
a. Compromise unpatched servers
- 3 Execute primary mission
a. Steal data, destroy systems, etc.
b. Persist presence



A close-up photograph of a yellow school locker. The locker door is on the left, and a silver combination lock is mounted on the right side of the door. The lock has a blue dial with numbers 0-9 and a blue handle.

Schoolboard

50

Employees

300

Students

Public funds

A photograph showing several large stacks of metal beams, likely steel or aluminum, used in construction. The beams are stacked on wooden pallets and have red markings on them. The background is dark, suggesting an indoor storage area.

Construction

4,000

Employees

\$30 millions YR

Private funds

A photograph of a large white wind turbine in a field. The turbine has three blades and is mounted on a tall tower. The ground is brown and appears to be a construction site or a field. The sky is clear and blue.

Energy

95,000

Employees

\$5 billions YR

Private funds

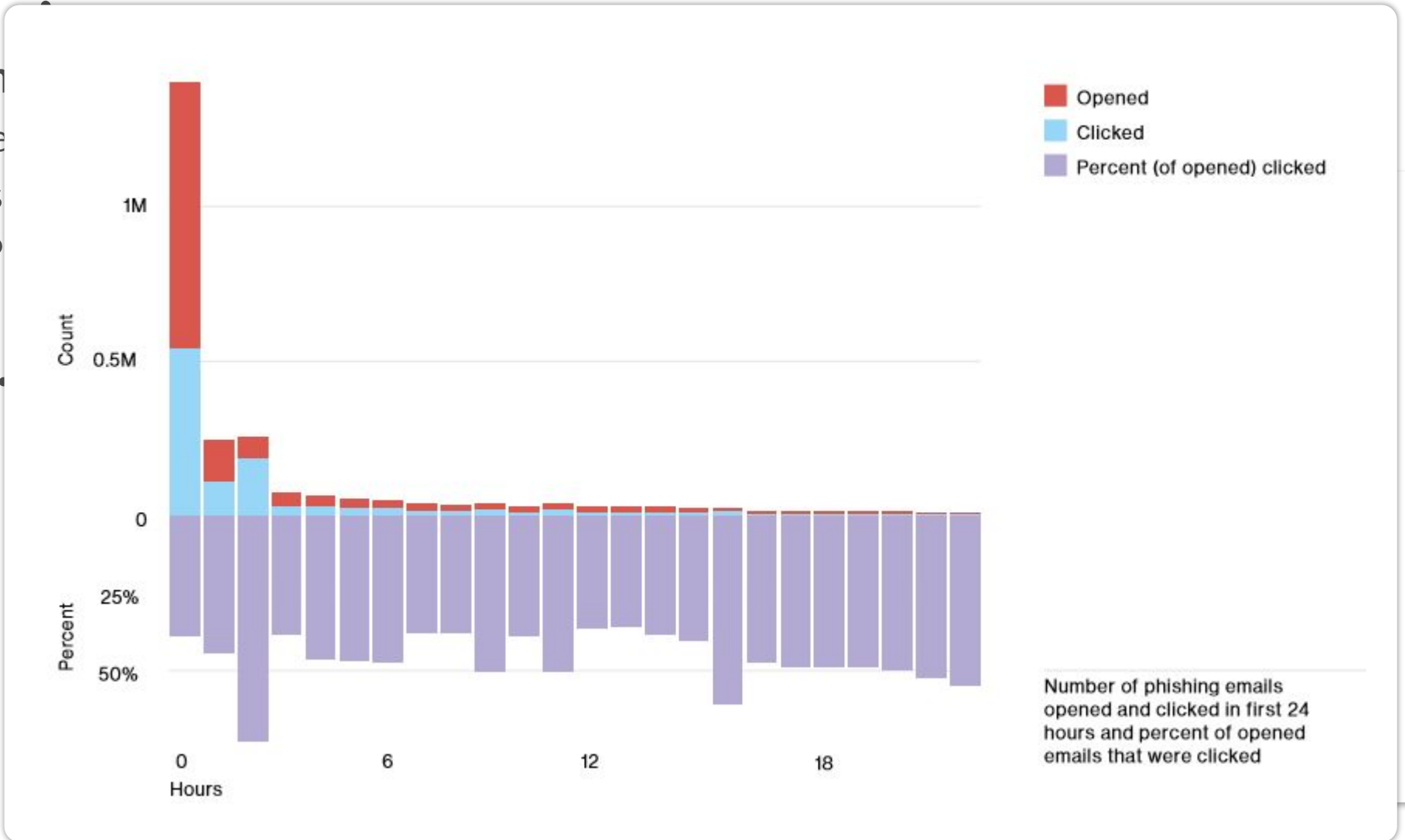
Shareholders

Schoolboard, from the Attacker's

Perspective



June the
Email se
helpdes
with a P



attachment



Schoolboard, from the Attacker's Perspective

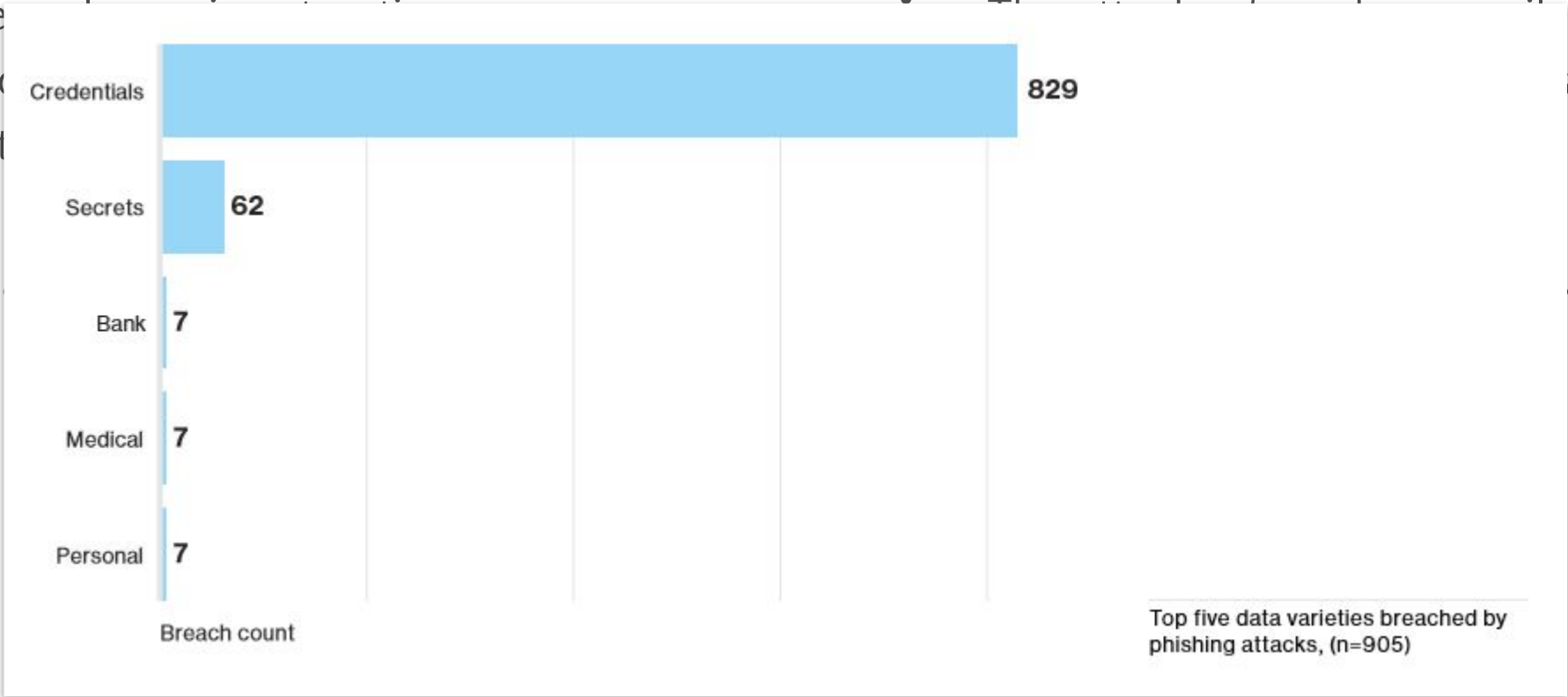


June the 3rd + 6 minutes



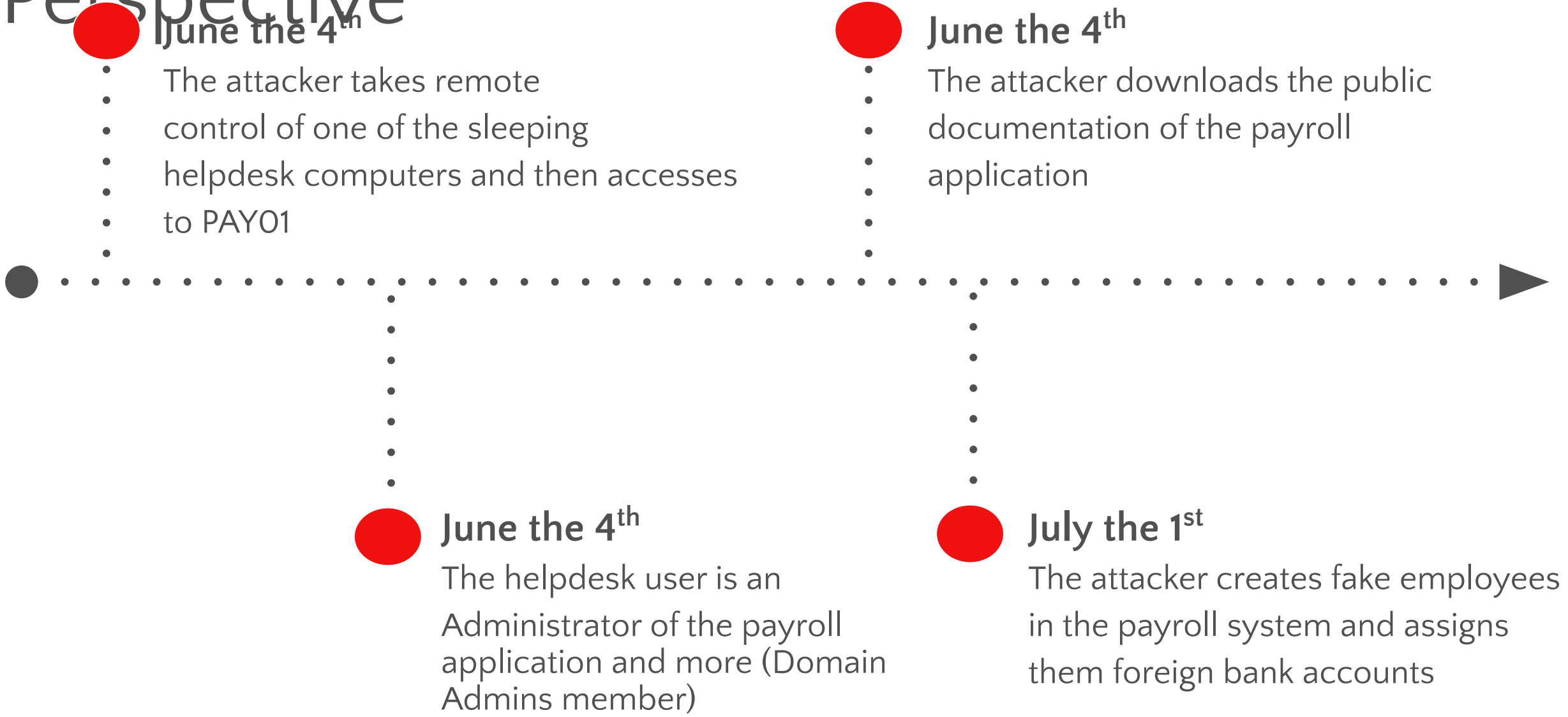
June the 4th

The ...
cre ...
to it ...



The attacker is dumping emails from the helpdesk users.

Schoolboard, from the Attacker's Perspective



Schoolboard, from the Attacker's Perspective



August the 1st

- The attacker fires its fake employees
- and delete the transaction logs
-
-
-
-
-



\$140 K

Money embezzlement
½ of the yearly budget of the schoolboard
Tax payers' money

Schoolboard, from the Other Side



June the 4th

One helpdesk user reports
receiving spam to its IT admin



June the 30th

Vacation time 🙅



June the 15th

The IT admin scans the machine
of the user and doesn't find
anything



Schoolboard, from the Other Side



August the 15th

The bank calls the accountant to inform him of the recent unusual summer activities



August the 31st

Press release



81%

In 81% of breaches, the affected organization did not detect the breach themselves but were notified by others.

What went wrong?

- Spam/phishing detection
- Phishing awareness training
- Suspicious activities reporting process (Security Incident Management)
- No separation of privileged accounts
- Helpdesk accounts have too many privileges



Construction

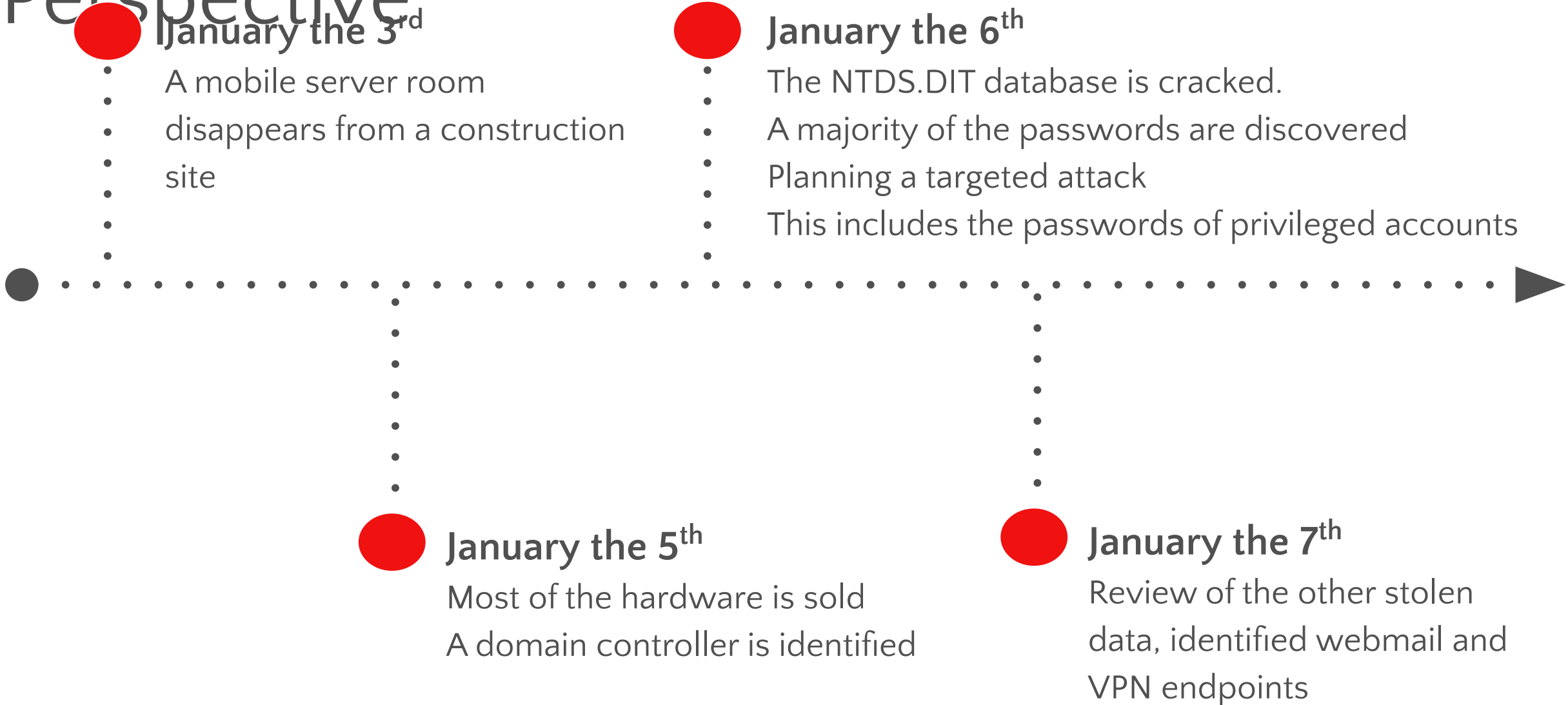
4,000

Employees

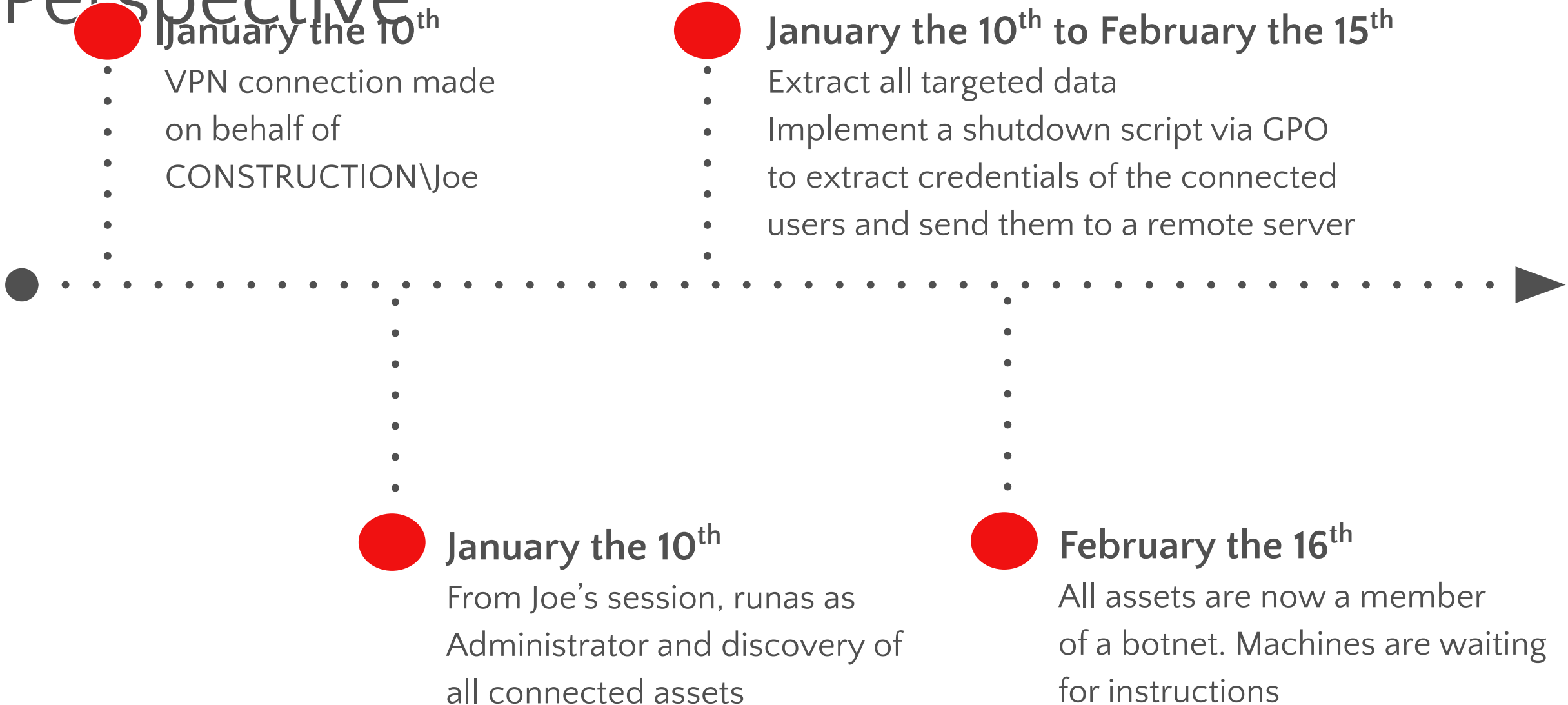
\$30 millions YR

Private funds

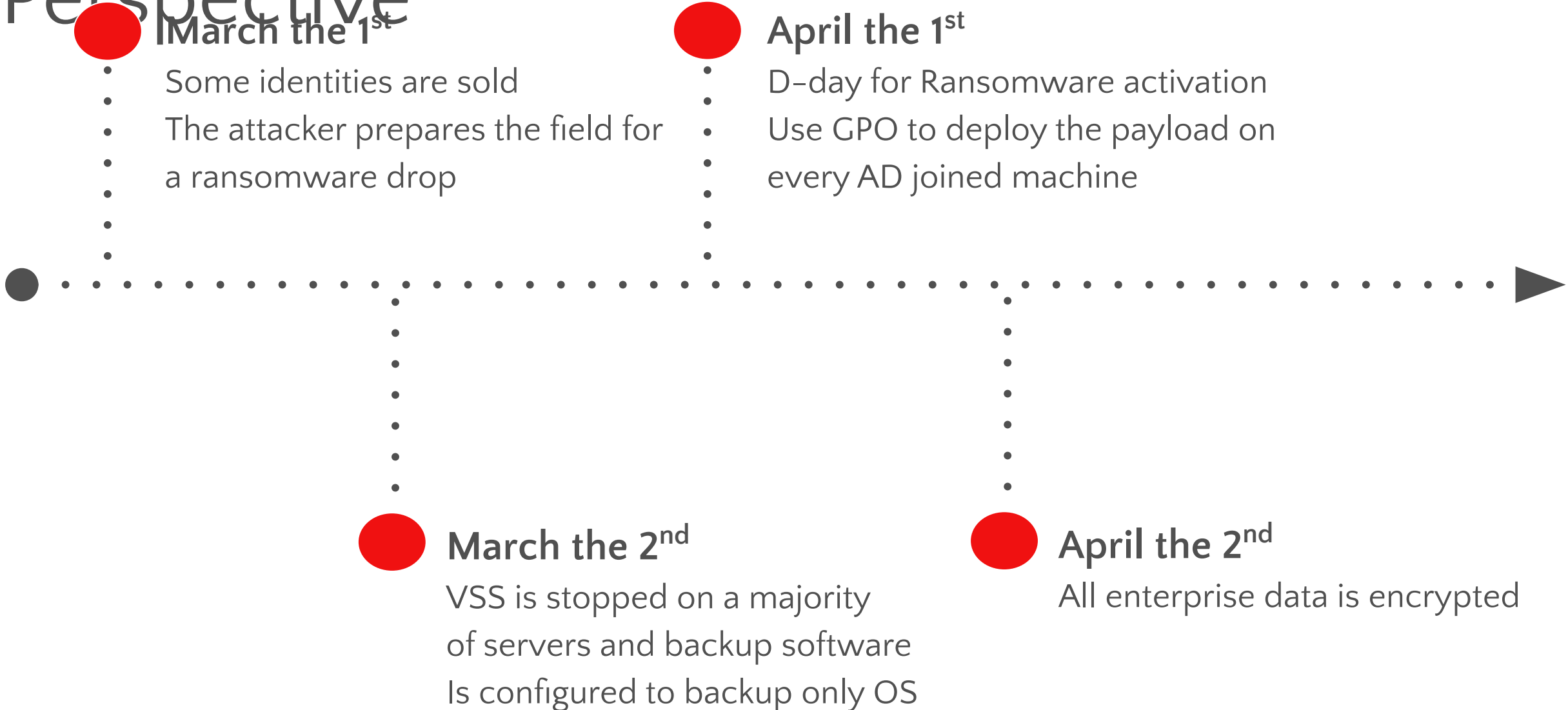
Construction, from the Attacker's Perspective



Construction, from the Attacker's Perspective



Construction, from the Attacker's Perspective



Construction, from the Attacker's Perspective

April the 14th

- After 12 days of work without
- IT data, and because the most of
- the backups are too old, most of the
- ransoms are paid



\$220K ransom

Some old data has been restored
The attacker is still present on the network

**\$2M business
impact**

Construction, from the Other Side



January the 6th

- A construction site is back to work after the holiday break
- Servers and laptops are reported stolen



January the 12th

- New hardware is shipped
- Security is reinforced
- CCTV is implemented
- Security guards patrol more often



January the 7th

The IT admins are not too worried as the file server has not a lot of data and laptops were old



Construction, from the Other Side



March the 15th

- DBA are complaining about backups failing



April the 2nd

- Users cannot access their personal data nor their corporate (server hosted) data



~200 days

Most of attacks go **undetected** for around a year (on average), leaving organizations vulnerable to ongoing loss and damage.

backups of critical servers in the meantime
this got resolved

What went wrong?

Physical protection

Procedures in case of theft

Inefficient monitoring



Energy
25,000
Employees
\$5 billion
Work in
Private firms
sites

Energy, from the Attacker's Perspective



March the 3rd

- The attacker got a valid account from a previous hack



March the 7th

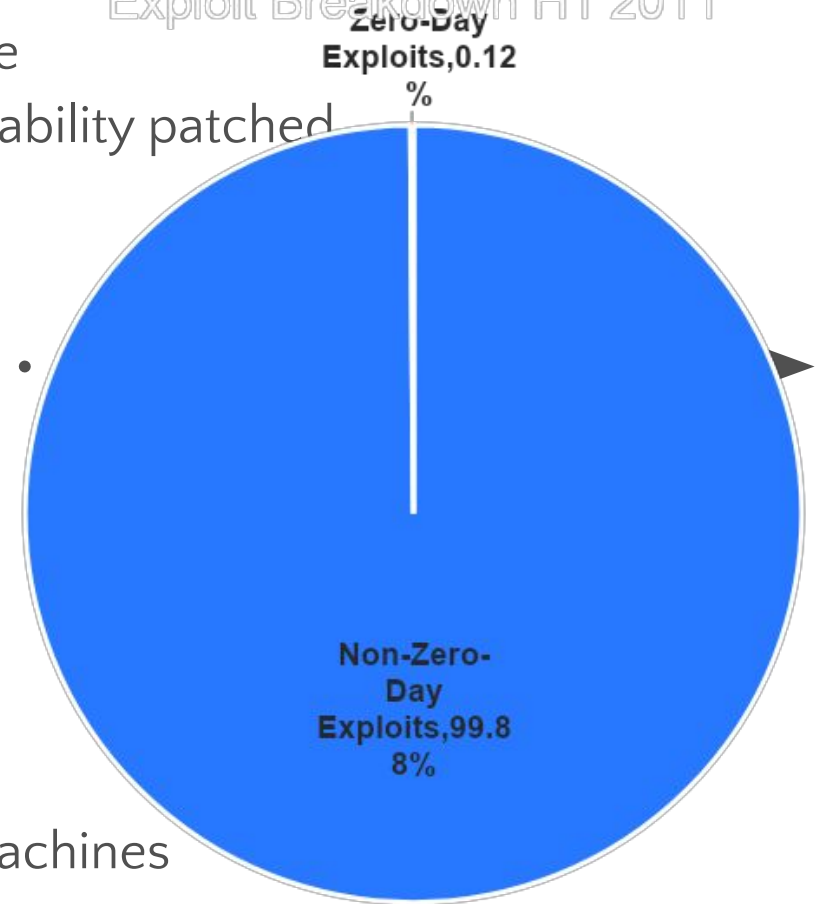
- Drop new malware
- It exploits a vulnerability patched last month



March the 5th

- Lateral movement to more than 50 machines
- Harvest new set of credentials

Exploit Breakdown H1 2011



Energy, from the Attacker's Perspective



April the 5th

- Giga bytes of data
- are extracted
- The attacker gets intel about
- the ID used in the closed network



May the 1st

- The attacker is creating service accounts
- member of the Backup Operators group



April the 30th

The attacker is installing its own VMs and deploy a Kali



May the 5th

Drop custom USB flash drives with embedded cred around the production staff

Energy, from the Attacker's Perspective



May the 7th

The production is down
in one critical site



May the 8th

Ransomware are
Corp and produc

\$12k ransom

Some old data has been restored
The attacker is still present on the network

\$35M fines

Failed to comply to security regulations

\$90M loss market
share

Energy, from the Other Side



April the 4th

- AV team clean up malwares found
- on several workstations
- (systems are formatted)



May the 7th

- Major production outage
- Production site down, no ETA

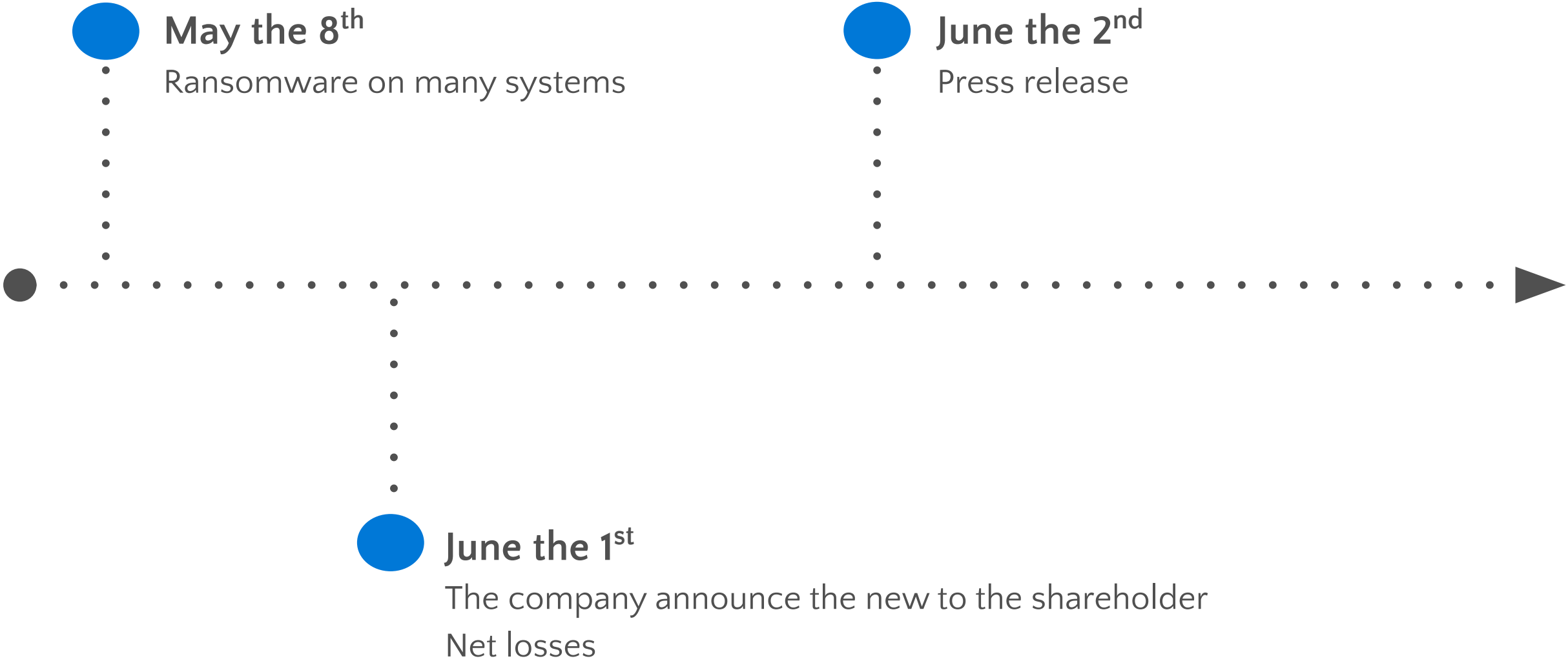


May the 6th

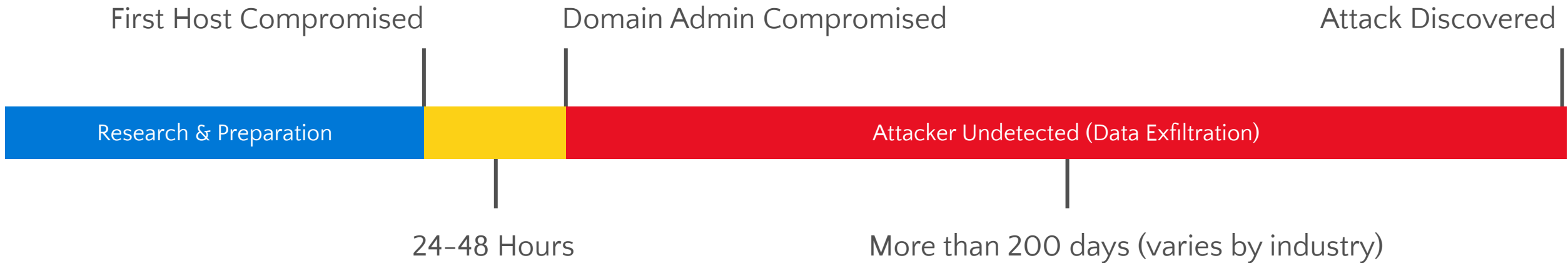
Network team detect abnormal network activities. Delete suspicious VM and change passwords of VM admins



Energy, from the Other Side



Typical Attack Timeline & Observations



Attack Sophistication

Attack operators exploit any weakness
Target information on any device or service



Target AD & Identities

Active Directory controls access to business assets
Attackers commonly target AD and IT Admins



Attacks not detected

Current detection tools miss most attacks
You may be under attack (or compromised)



Response and Recovery

Response requires advanced expertise and tools
Expensive and challenging to successfully recover



Cost of an attack

The cost of these attacks to the global economy, and to an individual company, is significant. It is estimated that the total potential cost of cybercrime to the global economy is \$500 billion. The average cost of a data breach to a company is estimated at \$3.5 million. However, the cumulative impact as a result from damage to brand reputation, loss of confidential data, and intellectual property is just as, if not more, damaging.

(Source: CSIS-McAfee Report)

(Source: Ponemon Institute releases 2014 Cost of Data Breach)

Security Threat Landscape

Lesson 2: Securing the environment

Section: Basics

Hard Lessons...

The network is no longer the security perimeter (it hasn't been for some time)	Identity is the (new) security perimeter
Entry—we can't stop this from happening	People will be fooled, bribed, blackmailed, etc.
Eliminating human error isn't possible	Phishing works and will continue to do so
Insider-attacks are a big problem	Anomalous activity monitoring helps in detection; limit access through identity management & isolation
Compliance is very important	But compliance and security are not the same thing: compliant != secure
Prevention methods aren't always technical or architectural	Many will be operational and that will impose some level of additional operational friction—security has a price \$\$\$

Windows Server Security Posture

1. Protect

Ongoing focus & innovation on preventative measures; block known attacks & known malware

2. Detect

Comprehensive monitoring tools to help you spot abnormalities and respond to attacks faster



3. Respond

Leading response and recovery technologies plus deep consulting expertise

4. Isolate

Isolate OS components & secrets; limit admin. privileges; rigorously measure host health

What do we need to secure and how?



Managed privileged identities

Secure the OS

Secure virtualization

Fundamentals of Information Security

The CIA Triad

Information Security Concepts and Fundamental Principles

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability



Fundamentals of Information Security

- The three pillars

Confidentiality

Data is not disclosed unless authorized

Cryptography

...

Integrity

Data has not been changed, destroyed, or lost

Digital Signatures

...

Availability

Data being accessible and usable upon demand

Redundant network

...

HIDDEN – More Information

References for Canada

- Annex 1 – Departmental IT Security Risk Management Activities: IT Security Risk Management: A Lifecycle Approach (mentioned all over the place in that order here)
<https://www.cse-cst.gc.ca/en/node/265/html/24453>
- Overview: IT Security Risk Management: A Lifecycle Approach
<https://www.cse-cst.gc.ca/en/node/265/html/22814>
- IT Security Risk Management: A Lifecycle Approach
<https://www.cse-cst.gc.ca/en/publication/itsg-33>

Fundamentals of Information Security

- Constraints

Non-repudiation

Assurance that the sender of the data is provided with the proof of delivery, and the recipient is provided with the proof of the sender's identity

Need to know

Need for access to information to complete a certain task

Principle of least privilege

Granting the minimum that the entity needs to do its work

Defense-in-Depth Modeling

- You want to make it...

- Harder
- Longer
- More noisy

... for the attacker

- You want to be an unattractive target

Defense-in-Depth Modeling

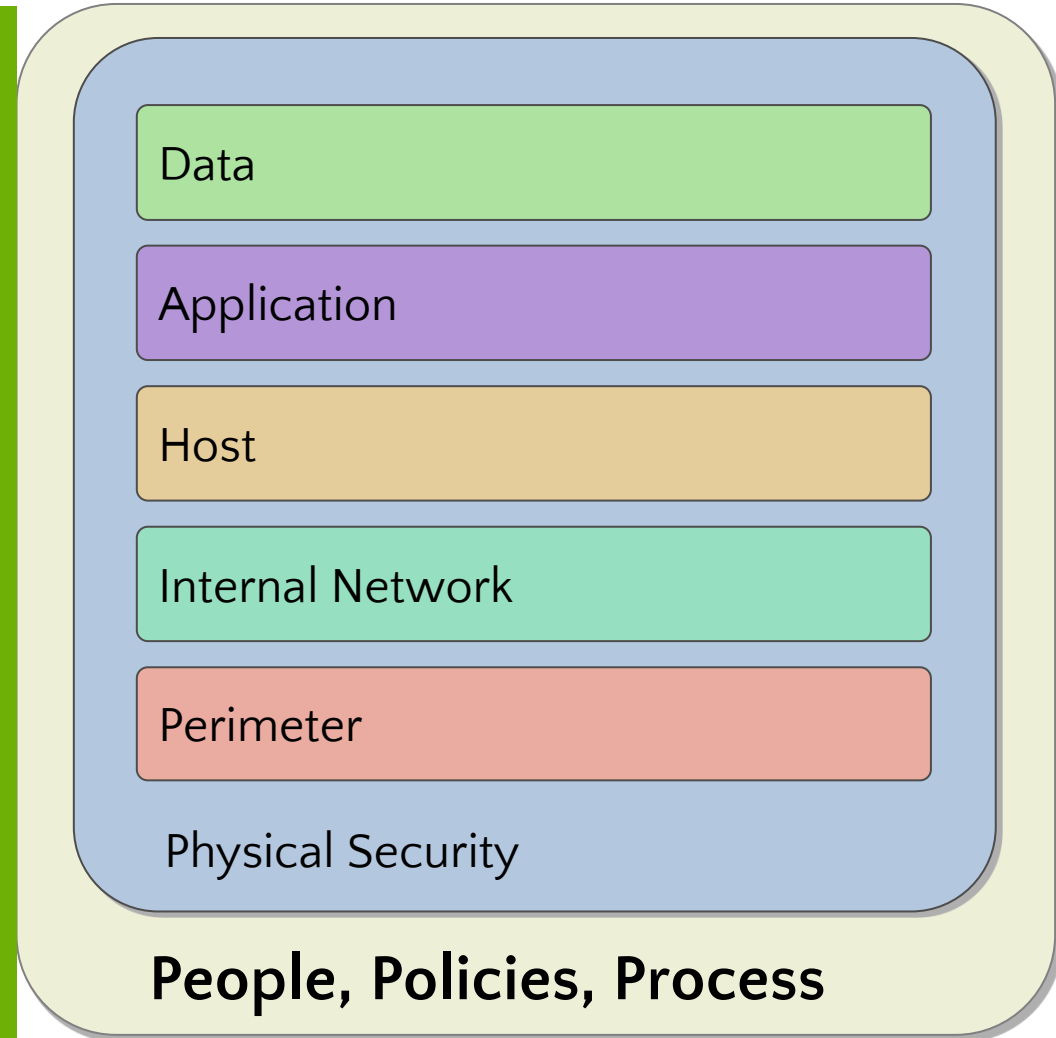
Operating System, Network Access, Quarantine Control, Firewall, HIDS, Patch Management, NAC, Application, User Selection, Cloud, Endpoint, User, Management, HIDS, Patch Management, NAC, Application, User Selection

Layers of Defense:

When talking about the various layers to protect, we want to consider a variety of attack vectors. Take a moment to review each layer as presented in the picture on the right.

Consider where your organization might be vulnerable.

During this class, we will be discussing various ways you can harden your Microsoft infrastructure. However, you should always think about how the concepts we present here can be applied elsewhere within your environment.



Windows Desktop feature	Physical layer	Perimeter layer	Network layer
Trusted Platform Module	✓		
BitLocker	✓		
Encrypted File System	✓		
VPN		✓	
Network Access Protection		✓	
Direct Access		✓	
IPSec, Windows Firewall			✓
Network Segmentation			✓
Securing Wireless LANs			✓

Windows Desktop feature	Host layer	Application layer	Data layer
Patch Management	✓		
Antivirus, Windows Defender	✓		
UAC, MIC, Session 0, EMET	✓		
Host hardening, GPO, DCM		✓	
IIS Hardening		✓	
Secure Applications Development		✓	
BitLocker, EFS			✓
RMS			✓
ACLs			✓

Defense-in-Depth Modeling

- Strategic shift

From **perimeter security** ...

Protect information

Establish security practices

Manage threats

Respond strongly

... to **assumed breach**

Risk Management

Key Concepts

- What is a **vulnerability**?

- A flaw or weakness in a system's design, implementation, or operation and management.

- What is a **risk**?

- The probability of a vulnerability being exploited in the current environment, leading to a degree of loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability, of an asset

Basic Security Principles

- Security decisions are risk management decisions
 - Risk can never be reduced to zero
 - Prioritization and focus becomes important
- Assess Risk
 - Identify and prioritize risks to the business
- Conduct Decision Support
 - Identify and evaluate control solutions based on a defined cost-benefit analysis process
- Implement Controls
 - Deploy and operate control solutions to reduce risk to the business.
- Measure Effectiveness
 - Analyze the risk management process for effectiveness
 - Verify that controls are providing the expected degree of protection

Basic Security Principles:

How We Protect It

- **Principle of Least Privilege (POLP)**
 - Access varies based on minimum amount of privilege for the requirement
 - Access allowed only for required duration
- **Reduce the Attack Surface**
 - Lower attack surface directly reduces the probability of a successful attack
- **Security Zones**
 - Objects with similar security requirements are grouped
 - Similar security is then applied to the whole group
- **Role-Based Security**
 - Security applied based on job or task requirements
 - Based on the Principle of Least Privilege

The 10 Immutable Laws of Security Administration

:

- Nobody believes that anything bad can happen to them, until it does
- Security only works if the secure way also happens to be the easy way
- If you do not keep up with security fixes, your network will not be yours for long
- It does not do much good to install security fixes on a computer that was never secured to begin with.
- Eternal vigilance is the price of security
- There is really someone out there trying to guess your passwords
- The most secure network is a well-administered one
- The difficulty of defending a network is directly proportional to its complexity
- Security is not about risk avoidance; it is about risk management
- Technology is not a panacea
- 10 Immutable Laws of Security Administration:
<http://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/cc722488.aspx>

The 10 Immutable Laws of Security Administration :

- If a bad guy can persuade you to run his program on your computer, it's not solely your computer anymore.
- If a bad guy can alter the operating system on your computer, it's not your computer anymore.
- If a bad guy has unrestricted physical access to your computer, it's not your computer anymore.
- If you allow a bad guy to run active content in your website, it's not your website any more.
- Weak passwords trump strong security.
- A computer is only as secure as the administrator is trustworthy.
- Encrypted data is only as secure as its decryption key.
- An out-of-date antimalware scanner is only marginally better than no scanner at all.
- Absolute anonymity isn't practically achievable, online or offline.
- Technology is not a panacea.

Sample AD assets

- Domain Controllers
- Active Directory Backups
- Administrative Accounts and Groups
- Identities and attributes
- Group Policies
- Administrative Workstations
- Administrative Delegations
- Administration Team

Vulnerabilities

A flaw or weakness in a system's design, implementation, or operation and management that could be exploited to violate the system's security policy

- Examples:
 - Physical
 - Unlocked doors
 - Unguarded access to computing facilities
 - Insufficient fire suppression systems
 - Natural
 - Facility located on a fault line
 - Facility located in a flood zone
 - Facility located in an avalanche area

Vulnerabilities (continued)

- Hardware
 - Outdated firmware
 - Systems not physically secured
 - Misconfigured systems
- Software
 - Out-of-date antivirus software
 - Missing patches
 - Poorly written applications

Vulnerabilities (continued)

- Communications
 - Unencrypted network protocols
 - Connections to multiple networks
 - No filtering between network segments
- Human
 - Poorly defined procedures
 - Stolen credentials
- Media
 - Electrical interference

Vulnerabilities (continued)

- Poorly written or secured scripts
- Weak admin accounts security
- Poorly secured AD objects
- Unnecessary software and services installed on domain controllers
- Lack of Security Audit and Monitoring

Security Threat Landscape

Lesson 2: Securing the environment

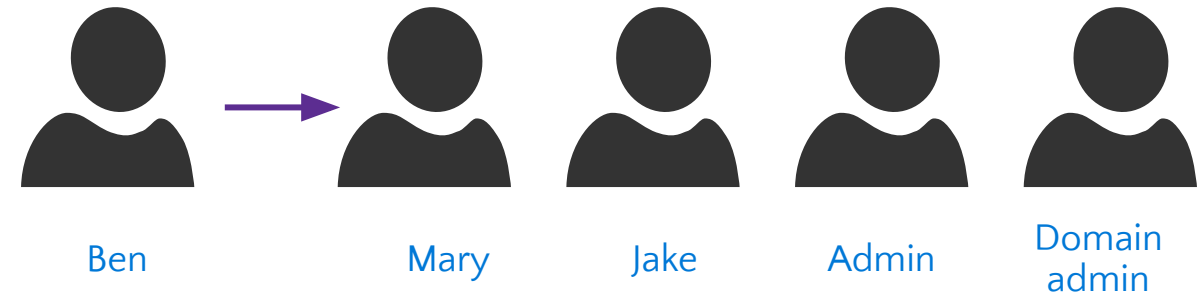
Section: Help protect credentials and privileged access

Challenges in Protecting Credentials

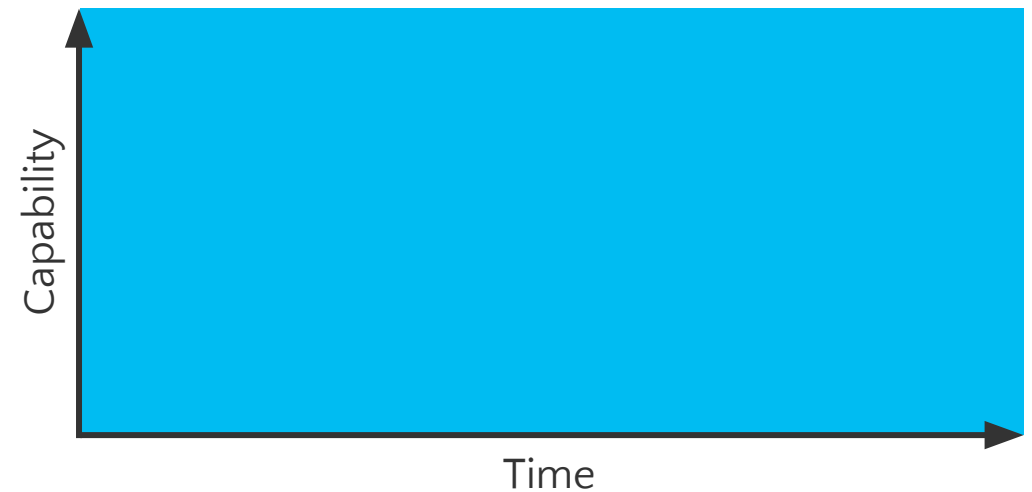
Social engineering leads to credential theft

Most attacks involve gathering credentials (Pass-the-Hash attacks)

Administrative credentials typically provide unnecessary extra rights for unlimited time



Typical administrator



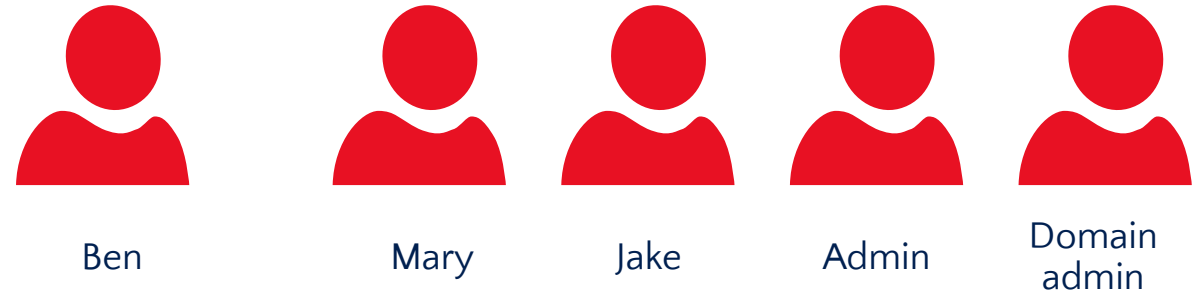
Helping Protect Privileged Credentials

Just Enough Administration (JEA)

limits administrative privileges to the bare-minimum required set of actions (limited in space)

Just in Time Administration (JIT)

provides privileged access upon request through a workflow that is audited and limited in time



JEA and JIT administration

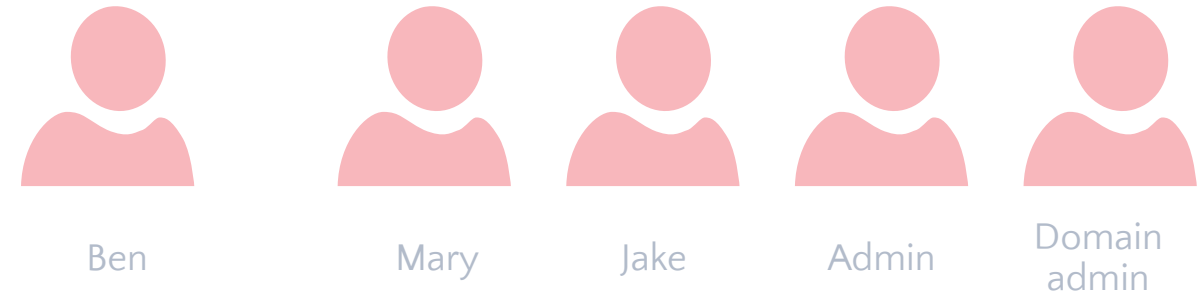


Helping Protect Privileged Credentials

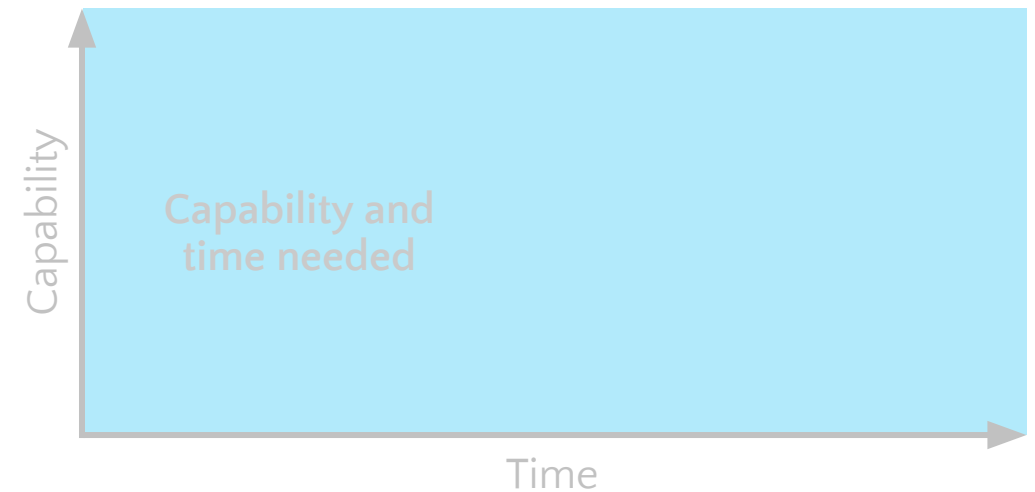
Just Enough Administration (JEA) limits administrative privileges to the bare-minimum required set of actions (limited in space)

Just in Time Administration (JIT) provides privileged access upon request through a workflow that is audited and limited in time

Credential Guard prevents **Pass the Hash** and **Pass the Ticket** attacks by protecting stored credentials and credential artifacts using Virtualization based Security (VBS)



JEA and JIT administration



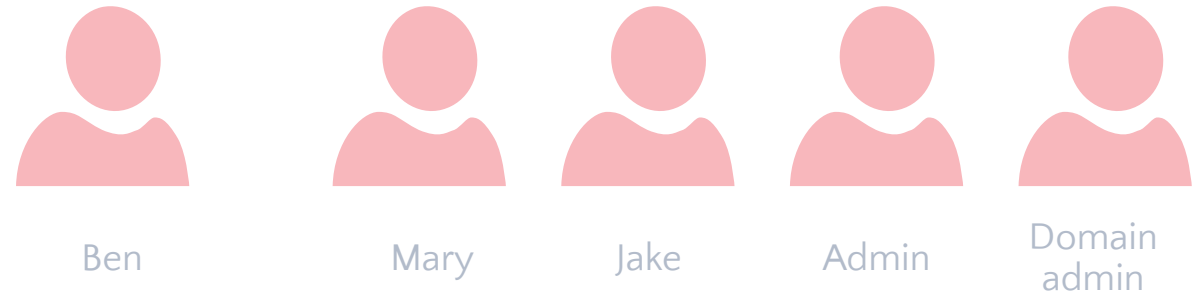
Helping Protect Privileged Credentials

Just Enough Administration (JEA) limits administrative privileges to the bare-minimum required set of actions (limited in space)

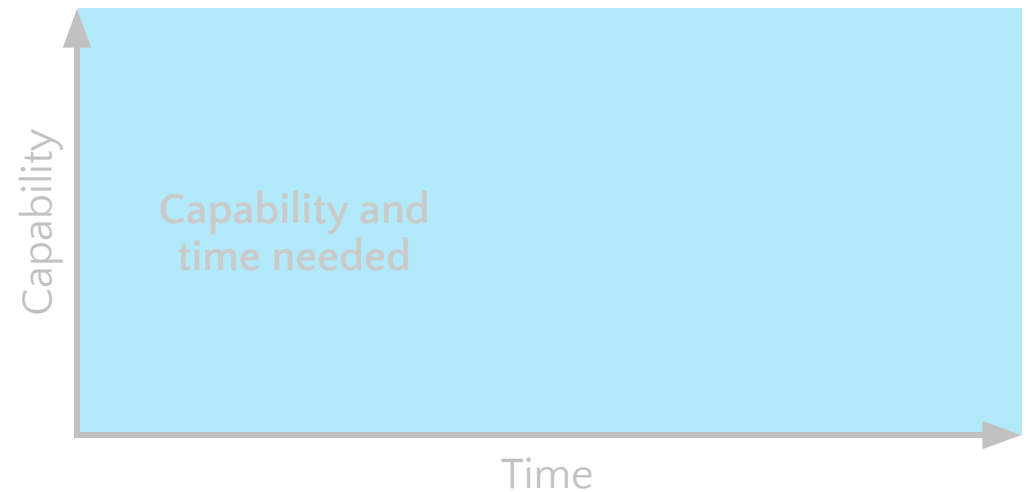
Just in Time Administration (JIT) provides privileged access upon request through a workflow that is audited and limited in time

Credential Guard prevents **Pass the Hash** and **Pass the Ticket** attacks by protecting stored credentials and credential artifacts using Virtualization based Security (VBS)

Remote Credential Guard works in conjunction with Credential Guard for RDP sessions providing SSO over RDP while eliminating the need for credentials to be passed to the host



JEA and JIT administration



Security Threat Landscape

Lesson 2: Securing the environment

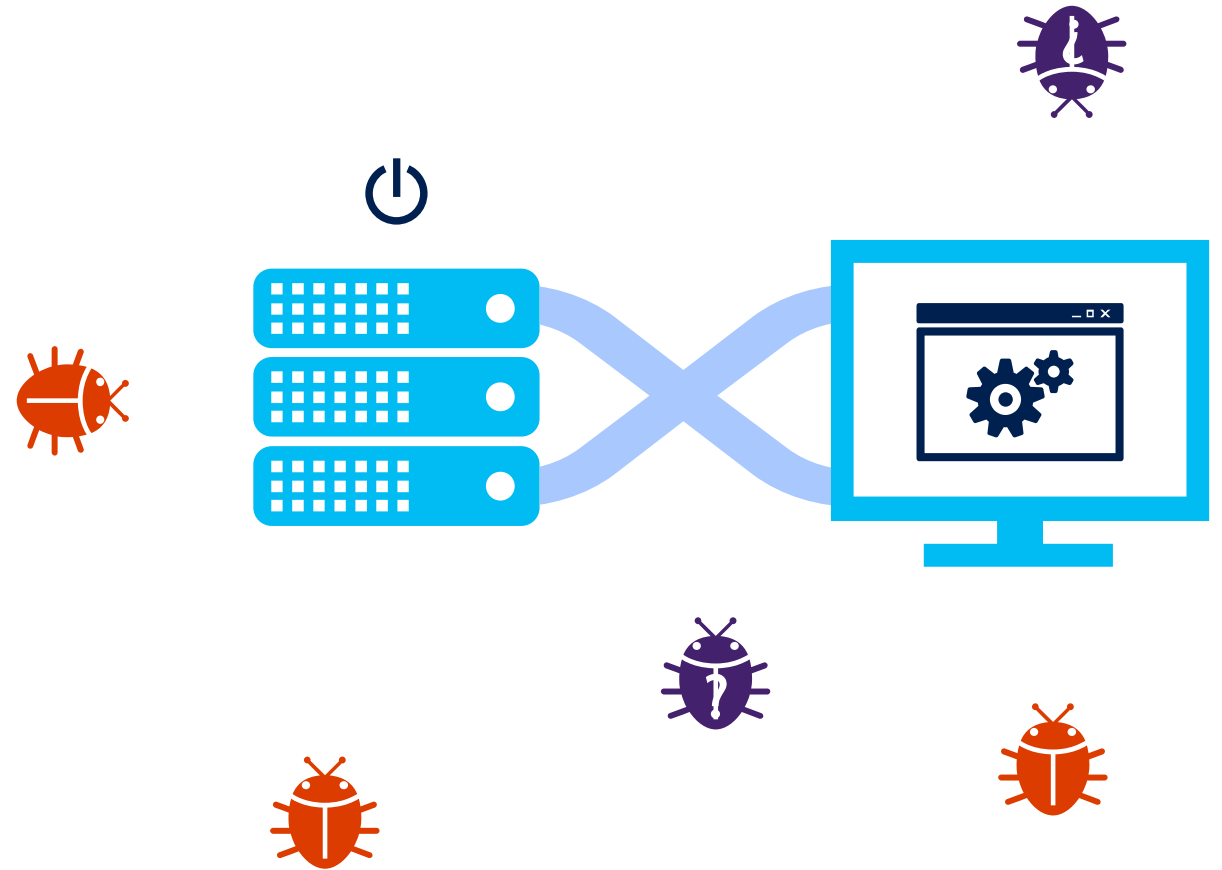
Section: Help protect applications and data in any cloud

Challenges Protecting the OS and Applications

New exploits can attack the OS boot-path all the way up through applications operations

Known and unknown threats need to be blocked without impacting legitimate workloads

Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) systems are only as intelligent as the information provided from the OS



Helping Protect OS and Applications

Device Guard

Ensure that only permitted binaries can be executed from the moment the OS is booted.

Windows Defender

Actively protects from known malware without impacting workloads.

Control Flow Guard

Protects against unknown vulnerabilities by helping prevent memory corruption attacks.

Enhanced Logs

Log new audit events to better detect malicious behavior by providing more detailed information to security operation centers



Security Threat Landscape

Lesson 2: Securing the environment

Section: Help protect the virtualization fabric

Help Protect the Virtualization Fabric



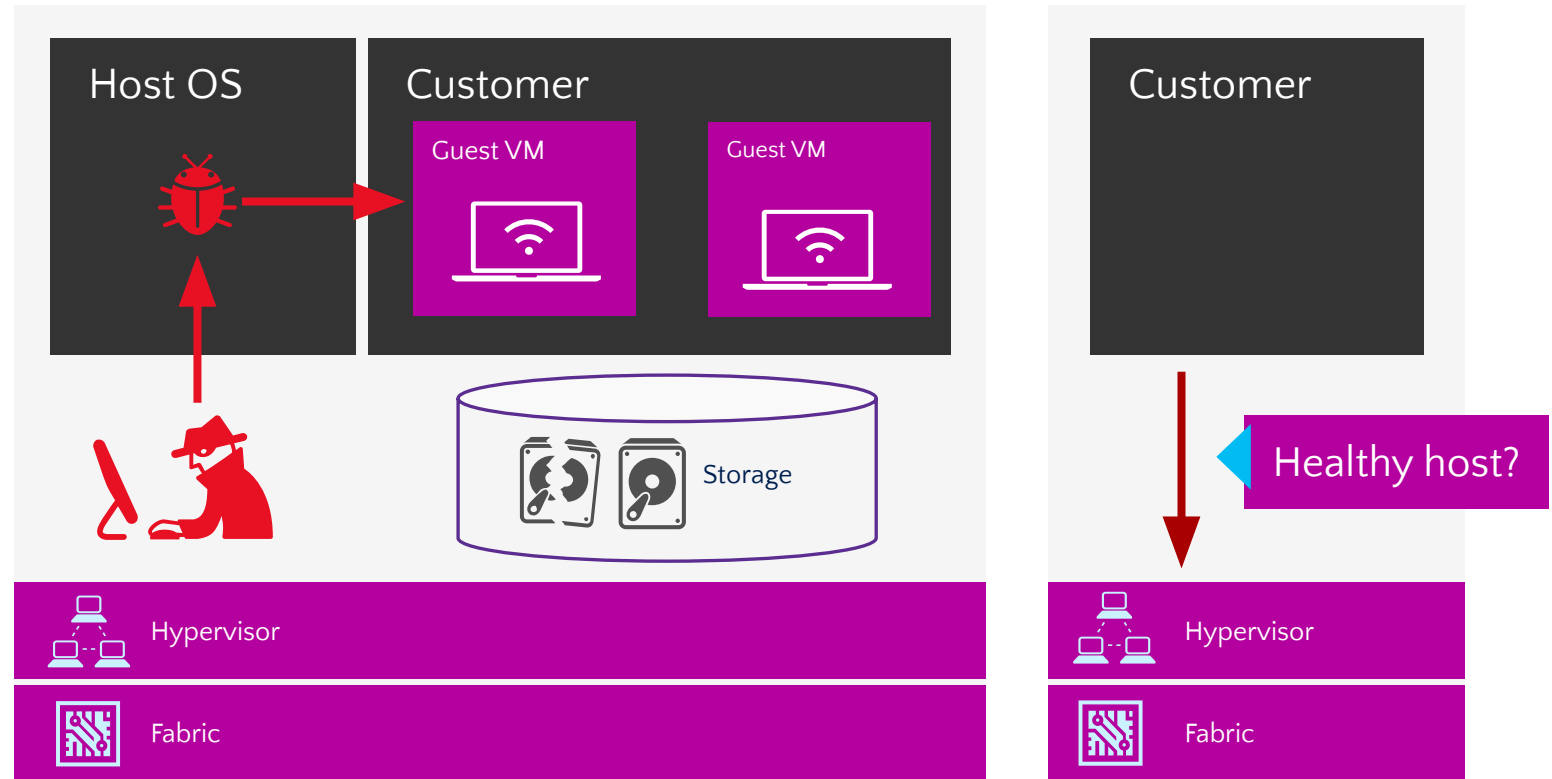
Challenges Protecting Virtual Machines

Any compromised or malicious fabric administrators can access guest virtual machines.

Health of hosts not taken into account before running VMs.

Tenant's VMs are exposed to storage and network attacks.

Virtual machines can't take advantage of hardware-rooted security capabilities such as TPMs.



Helping Protect Virtual Machines

Shielded Virtual Machines

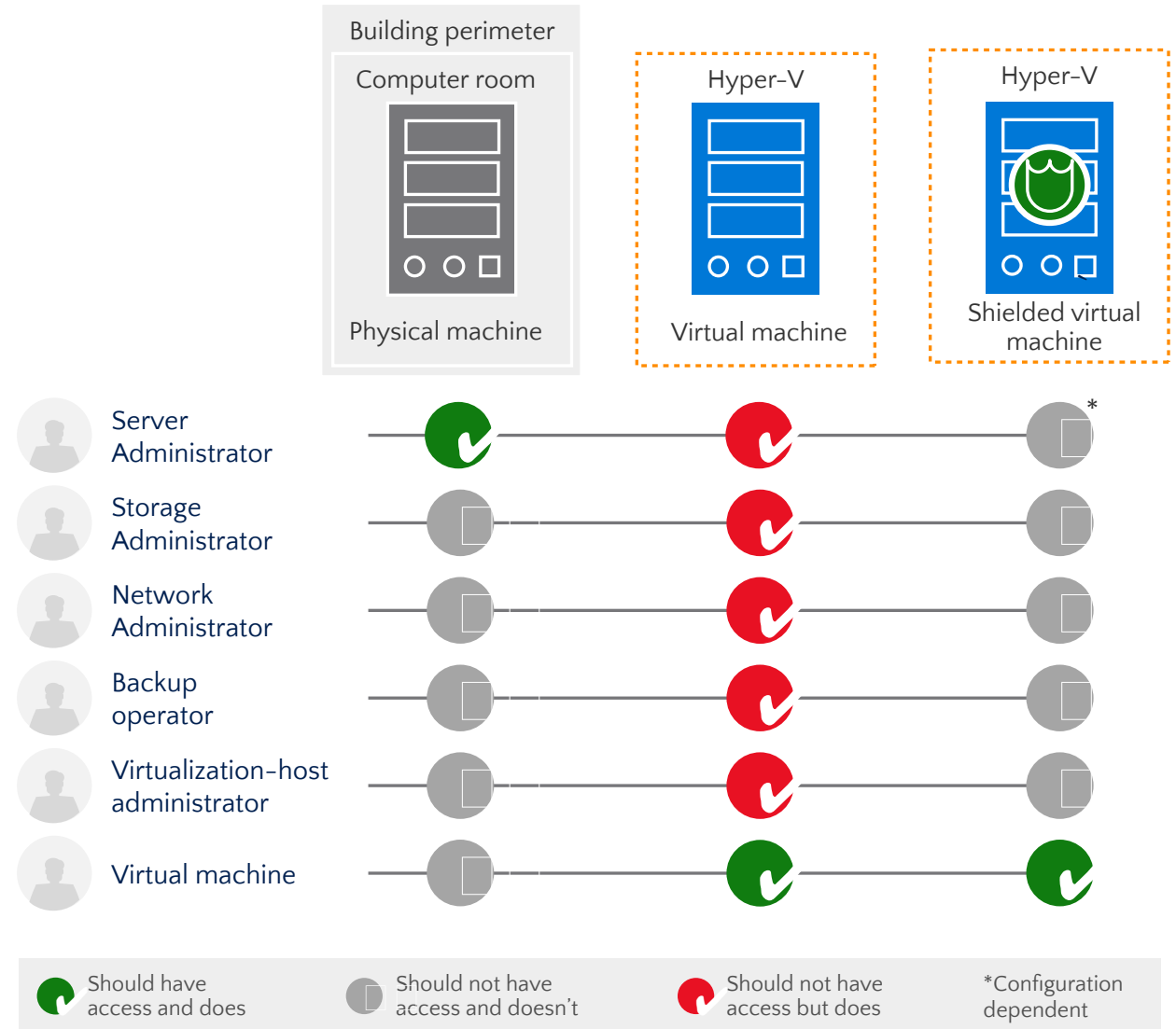
Use BitLocker to encrypt the disk and state of virtual machines protecting secrets from compromised admins and malware.

Host Guardian Service

Attests to host health releasing the keys required to boot or migrate a Shielded VM only to healthy hosts.

Generation 2 VMs

Supports virtualized equivalents of hardware security technologies (e.g., TPMs) enabling BitLocker encryption for Shielded Virtual Machines.



GUARDED FABRIC



Hello, I'm HOST1, can I have some keys, please?

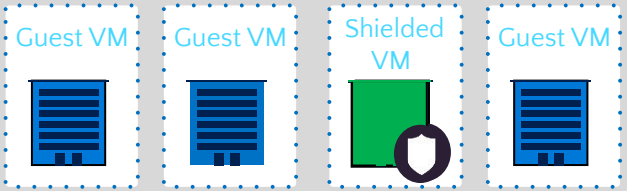
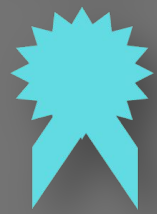
Why certainly, I know you & I must say you're looking very healthy today!

HOST GUARDIAN SERVICE (HGS)

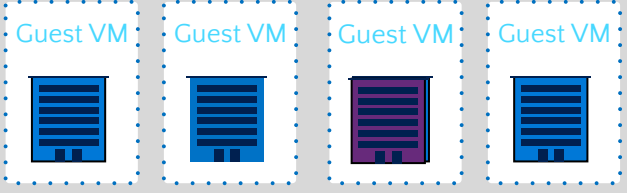


GUARDED FABRIC

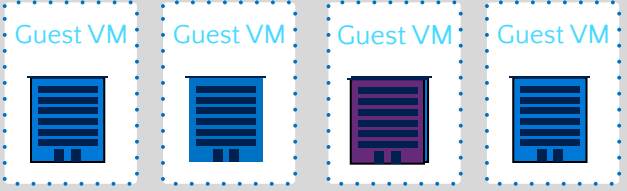
CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH



HYPER-V HOST 1



HYPER-V HOST 2



HYPER-V HOST 3

WINDOWS SERVER 2016
HYPER-V HOSTS

CERTIFICATE OF HEALTH



OK, so I'm healthy then!
Can I have the keys now?

Sure, your certificate of health authorizes me to release keys to you for 8 hours

HOST GUARDIAN SERVICE (HGS)



- + KEY PROTECTION
- + HEALTH ATTESTATION

“ Shielded Virtual Machines remove a hosting obstacle and are a huge competitive differentiator. No one but Microsoft has this technology now. ”

Philip Moss
Chief Product Officer
Acuutech

Security Threat Landscape

Lesson 2: Securing the environment

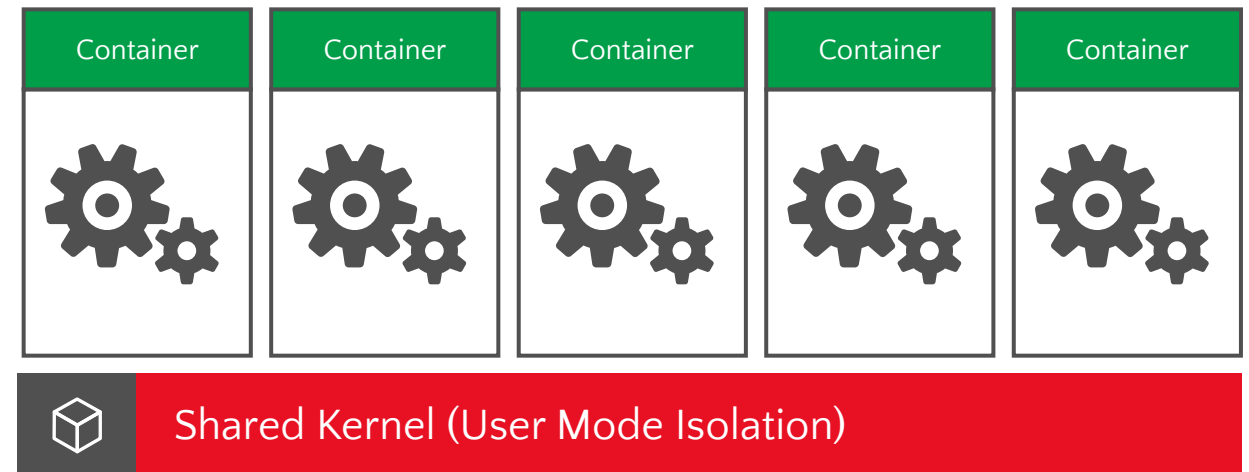
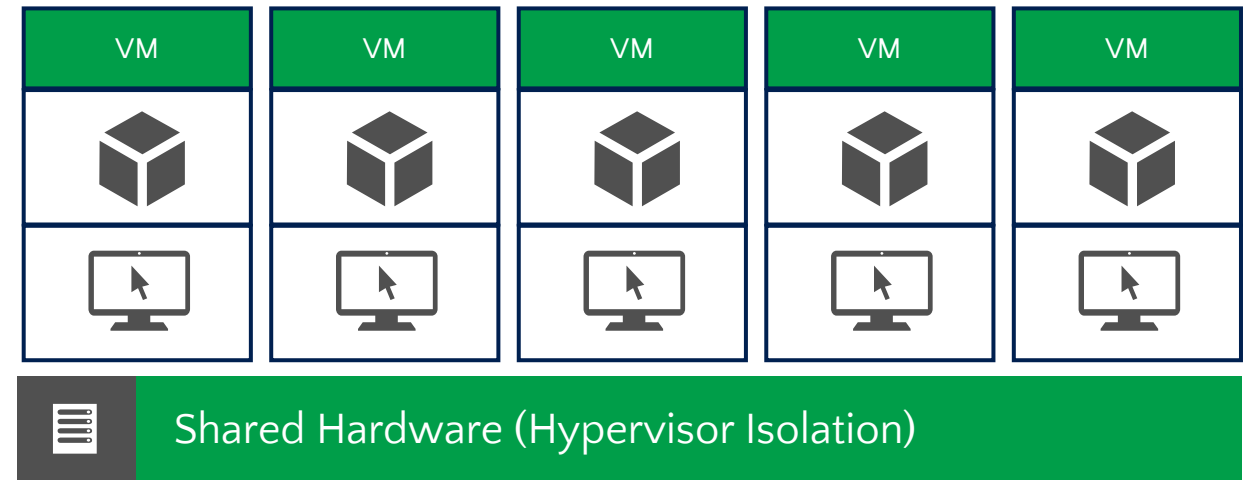
Section: Protect with just enough OS

Challenges in Protecting New Apps

Developers are protecting by making use of packaging and deployment tools such as containers.

Containers share the same kernel which limits isolation and exposes compliance and regulatory risks.

Reduce the risk by providing only the components required by application to run.



Windows Server 2016 Approach

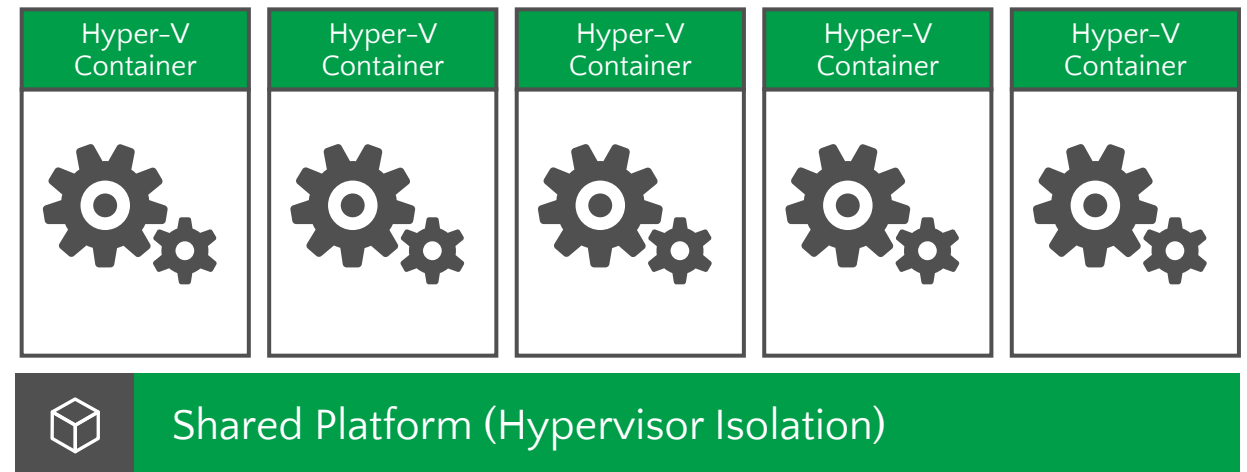
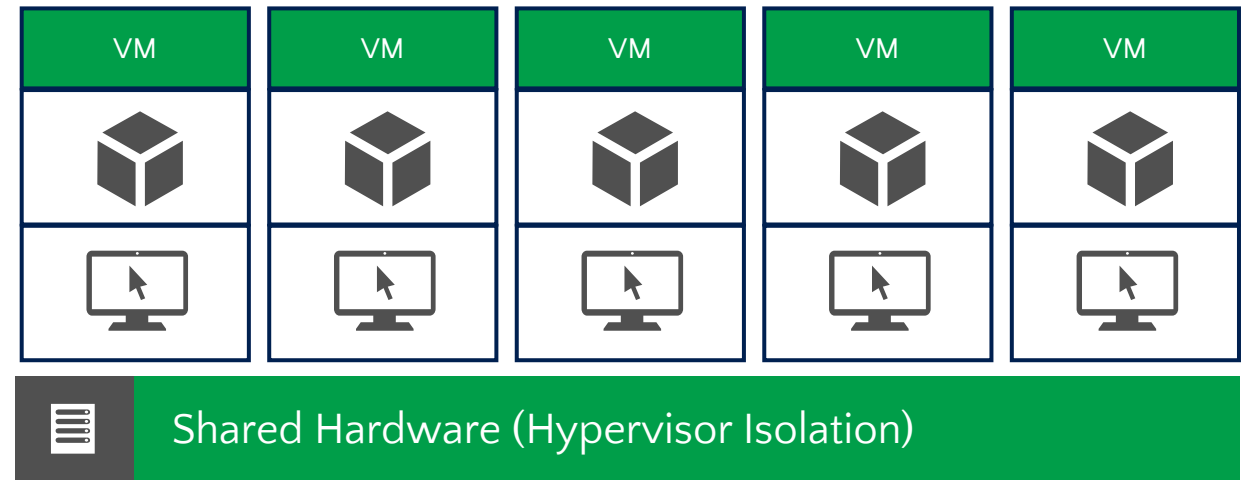
Hyper-V containers

Provide hypervisor isolation for each container with no additional coding requirements.

Helps align with regulatory requirements for PCI and PII data.

Nano Server

Reduce the attack surface by deploying a minimal “just enough” server footprint.



Security Threat Landscape

Lesson 2: Securing the environment

Section: Windows Server 2016 security summary

Windows Server 2016 Security Summary



Virtualization Fabric

Protecting virtual machines

Shielded VMs (Server 2012, 2016 guests)

Virtual TPM for Generation 2 VMs

Guarded fabric attesting to host health

Secure boot for Windows and Linux

Hyper-V platform

Nano based Hyper-V host

Virtualization-based security

Distributed networking firewall

Secure containers

Hyper-V containers

Containers hosted in a Shielded VM



Infrastructure and applications

Privileged identity

Credential Guard

Remote Credential Guard

Just In Time administration

Just Enough administration

Threat resistance

Control Flow Guard

Device Guard

Built in anti-malware

Threat detection

Enhanced threat detection

DO NOT REMOVE: this is a hidden slide for notes purposes

Knowledge Check

- Question #1: What is the new security perimeter?
- Question #2: What are the four options we discussed that are used to protect against credential theft?
- Question #3: Why is a shielded-VM more secure than a regular VM?

