



# **HARDENING MICROSOFT 365 PLAYBOOK: BUSINESS EDITION**

## **OVERVIEW AND USER GUIDE**

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# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## PURPOSE

The primary purpose of this document is to minimize the potential for a data breach or a compromised account by following Microsoft security best practices and step through the actual configuration.



## AUDIENCE

This document was designed for the SMB market who primarily work with the Business SKUs (Basic/Standard/Premium) available from Microsoft.



## LAST UPDATED

May 2020

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## CONTENTS

Using Microsoft Secure Score .....	7
Azure Active Directory.....	10
Enable MFA .....	10
Enable MFA For Admins.....	23
Block Legacy Authentication.....	30
Enable Self-Service Password Reset .....	39
Do Not Expire Passwords .....	43
Delete/block accounts not used in last 30 days .....	45
Designate More than 1 Global Admin but fewer than 5 .....	46
Do not allow users to grant consent to unmanaged applications .....	49
Exchange Online.....	51
Enable Email Encryption.....	51
Enable Client Rules Forwarding Blocks.....	57
Set Outbound Spam Notifications .....	62
Do not allow mailbox delegation .....	64
Set up Connection Filtering: .....	66
Spam Filtering:.....	69
Malware:.....	73
Anti-Phishing Policy.....	75
Configure Enhanced Filtering.....	82
Configure ATP Safe Links and Safe Attachments Policy .....	83
Add SPF, DKIM, and DMARC .....	90
Do not Allow Calendar Details Sharing.....	96
Auditing and Reporting.....	98
Enable Audit Log Search.....	98
Enable Mailbox Auditing for All Users .....	103
Review Role Changes Weekly.....	105
Review Mailbox Forwarding Rules Weekly.....	106

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Review the Mailbox Access by Non-Owners Report Bi-Weekly .....	107
Review the Malware Detections Report Weekly .....	109
Review your Account Provisioning Activity Report Weekly .....	112
Teams .....	113
Utilize Private Channels.....	113
Block External Access .....	116
Limit Guest Access .....	121
Turn off File Sharing and File Storage Options .....	129
Block Third-Party Applications .....	132
Restrict Users who can Create Teams Channels .....	135
Set Teams Expiration .....	139
Set up Advanced Threat Protection Policies for Teams .....	141
Set up app Protection Policies .....	149
Set up Data Loss prevention Policies.....	155
SharePoint and OneDrive .....	163
Configure Expiration Time for External Sharing Links .....	163
Enable Versioning on all SharePoint Online Document Libraries .....	166
Adopt the OneDrive Sync Client .....	170
Conclusion .....	173

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Checklist:

Azure Active Directory	
	<a href="#">Enable MFA</a>
	<a href="#">Enable MFA For Admins</a>
	<a href="#">Block Legacy Authentication</a>
	<a href="#">Enable Self-Service Password Reset</a>
	<a href="#">Do not expire passwords</a>
	<a href="#">Delete/Block Accounts not used in last 30 days</a>
	<a href="#">Designate more than 1 global admin but fewer than 5</a>
	<a href="#">Do not allow users to grant consent to unmanaged applications</a>

SharePoint and OneDrive	
	<a href="#">Configure Expiration Time for External Sharing Links</a>
	<a href="#">Enable Versioning on all SharePoint Online document libraries</a>
	<a href="#">Adopt the OneDrive Sync Client</a>

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Exchange Online		Auditing and Reporting	
	<a href="#">Enable Email Encryption</a>		<a href="#">Review Mailbox Forwarding Rules Weekly</a>
	<a href="#">Enable Client Rules Forwarding Block</a>		
	<a href="#">Set Outbound Spam Notifications</a>		<a href="#">Review the Mailbox Access Non-Owners Report Biweekly</a>
	<a href="#">Do not allow Mailbox Delegation</a>		
	<a href="#">Set up Connection filtering</a>		<a href="#">Review the Malware Detections Report Weekly</a>
	<a href="#">Spam Filtering Policy</a>		<a href="#">Review your account provisioning activity report weekly</a>
	<a href="#">Malware Policy</a>		<a href="#">Enable Audit Log Search</a>
	<a href="#">Anti-phishing policy</a>		<a href="#">Enable Mailbox Auditing for all Users</a>
	<a href="#">Configure Enhanced Filtering</a>		<a href="#">Review Role Changes Weekly</a>
	<a href="#">Configure ATP Safe Links and Attachments</a>		
	<a href="#">Add SPF, DKIM, and DMARC</a>		
	<a href="#">Do not allow calendar sharing details</a>		

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Teams	
	<a href="#">Utilize Private Channels</a>
	<a href="#">Block External Access</a>
	<a href="#">Limit Guest Access</a>
	<a href="#">Turn off File Sharing and File Storage Options</a>
	<a href="#">Block 3rd Party Applications</a>
	<a href="#">Restrict Users who can Create Teams Channels</a>
	<a href="#">Set Teams Expiration</a>
	<a href="#">Set up ATP Policies for Teams</a>
	<a href="#">Set up App Protection Policies</a>
	<a href="#">Set up Data Loss Prevention Policies</a>

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## USING MICROSOFT SECURE SCORE

Your secure score

**Total score: 32 / 507**

Microsoft Secure Score analyzes the protection state of your identities, data, devices, apps, and infrastructure.

**Identity** 27 / 223

Protection state of your Azure AD accounts and roles

**Data** 5 / 219

Protection state of your Office 365 documents

**Device** 0 / 45

Protection state of your devices

**Apps** 0 / 20

Protection state of your email and cloud apps

**Infrastructure** No data to show

Protection state of your Azure resources

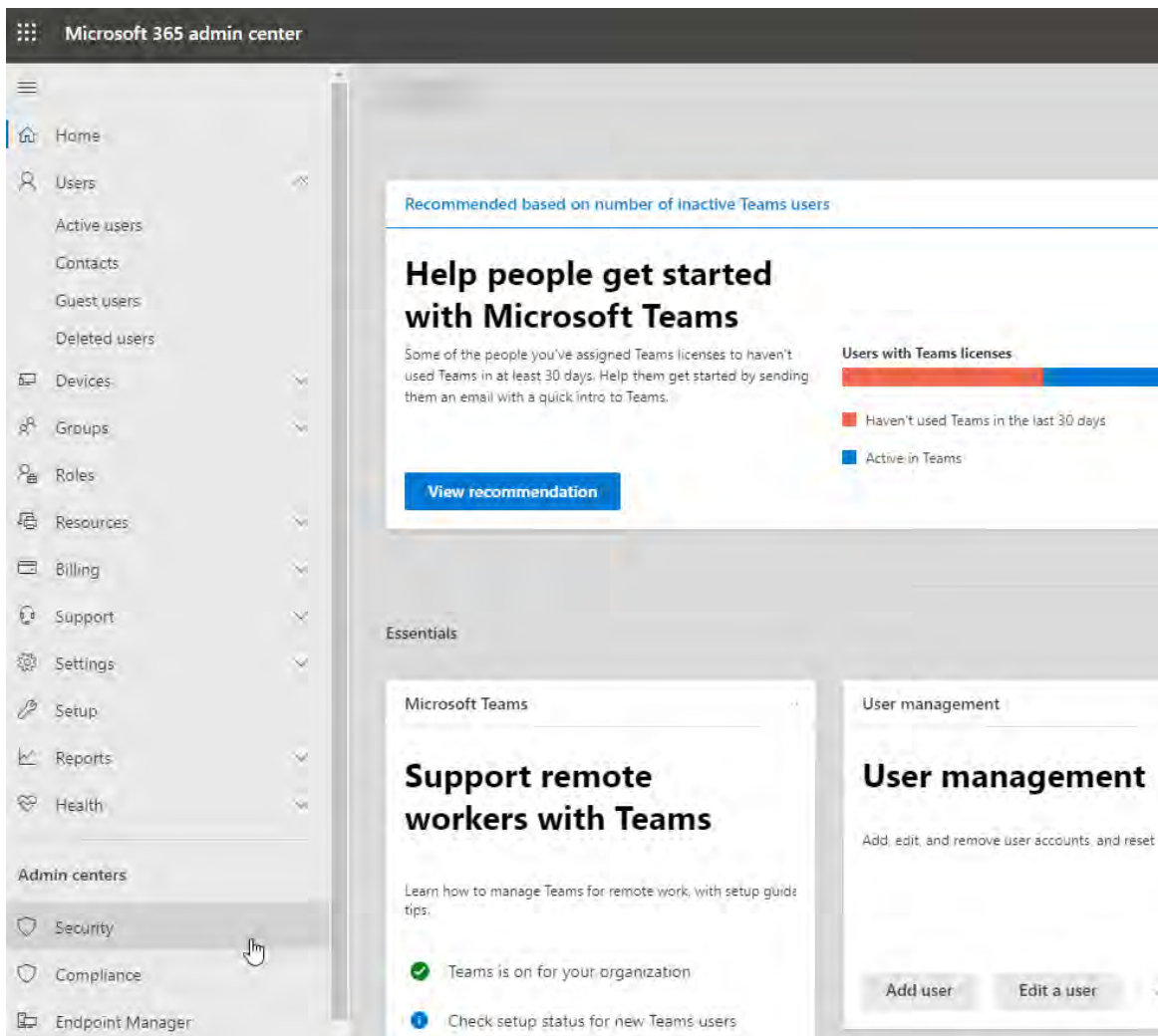
You can think of Secure Score like a credit score for Microsoft. Secure Score figures out what Microsoft services you're using (like OneDrive, SharePoint, and Exchange) then looks at your settings and activities and compares them to a baseline established by Microsoft. You'll get a score based on how aligned you are with best security practices. The numerator is your current point value and the denominator is the amount of points available based on the security features you have available to configure. You can see the list of available security options for each Microsoft plan by clicking on [this link](#).



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Microsoft compares your score to 365 accounts with a similar seat size as your organization and allows you to configure your Industry Type to compare your score to others in your industry as well.

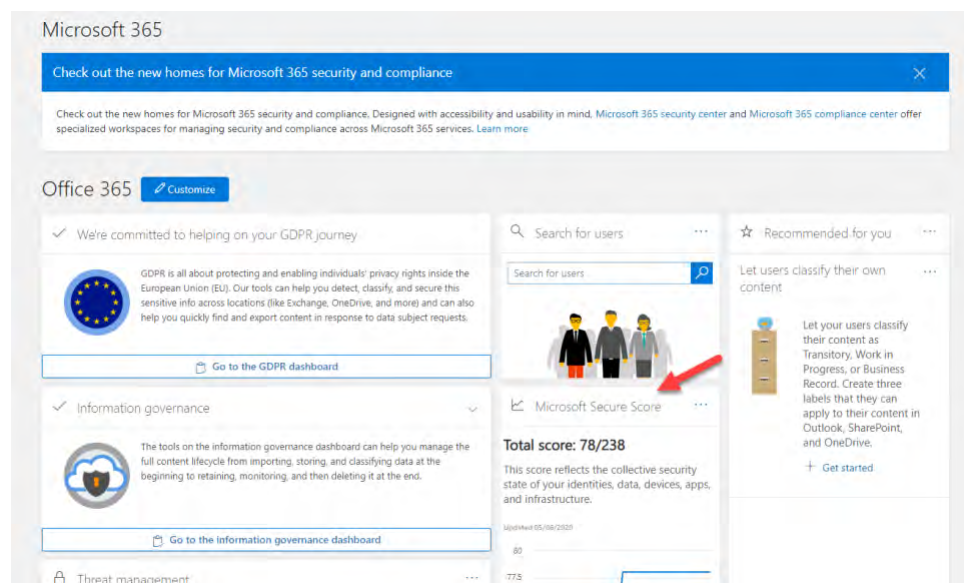
You can get to your tenant's Secure Score by logging into their 365 Admin Center with global admin creds and clicking on "Security" under Admin Centers.



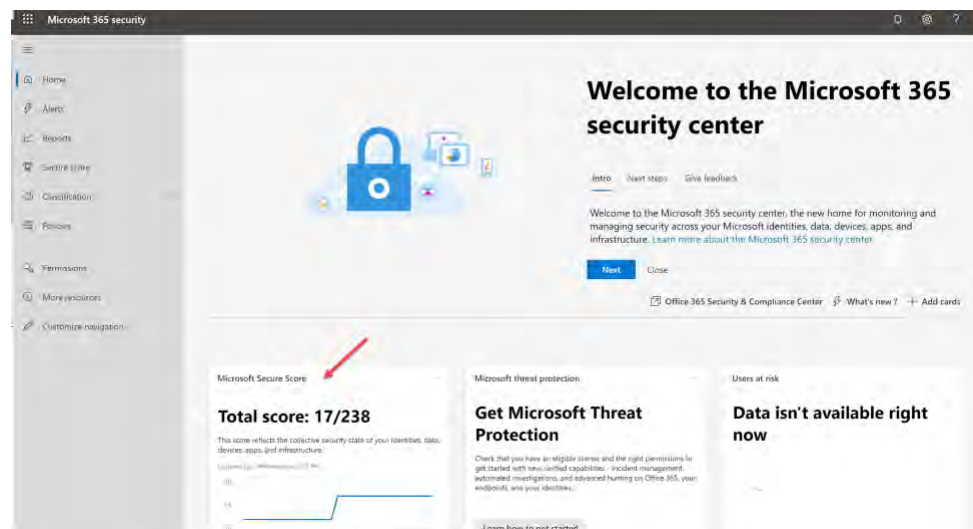
# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Here you will be able to click on the Secure Score data to see the recommendations. Some of the recommendations made in this guide come from Secure Score but we wanted to show you this location as it will update over time.

## Classic View:



## Modern View:



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## AZURE ACTIVE DIRECTORY

### ***Enable MFA***

You should enable MFA for all of your user accounts because a breach of any of those accounts can lead to a breach of any data that user has access to. MFA is encouraged to be mandatory across all users, especially in today's remote workforce. At a minimum, it should be enforced on all global admins.

### **Compliance Controls:**

- CSA CCM301; Control DSI-02
- FedRAMP Moderate; Control IA-3
- GDPR; Control 6.6.5
- ISO 27018:2014; Control C.9.4.2, Control A.10.8
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.5.2
- NIST 800-53; Control IA-3

As of February 29, 2020, Microsoft enforced security defaults in tenants in efforts to enhance security. Security defaults is on in net new tenants that you spin up after this date and enforces the following:

- MFA on all accounts
- Blocks Legacy Authentication (IMAP/POP/SMTP)
- Enforcing MFA for users who access the Azure Portal, Azure PowerShell, Azure CLI
- [Click here](#) for the full article

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Security defaults are NOT a hard requirement for non-partner tenants but are recommended. If you have a tenant licensed with conditional access, it is recommended that you enforce conditional access policies instead of security defaults. Both CANNOT be turned on at the same time. If you enable a conditional access policy, then you will have to turn off security defaults. MFA can also be enabled in the legacy portal but that will be deprecated in the future. For now, we will show you all three ways to enable MFA for users.

## Licensing Considerations:

Enabling MFA and Security Defaults:

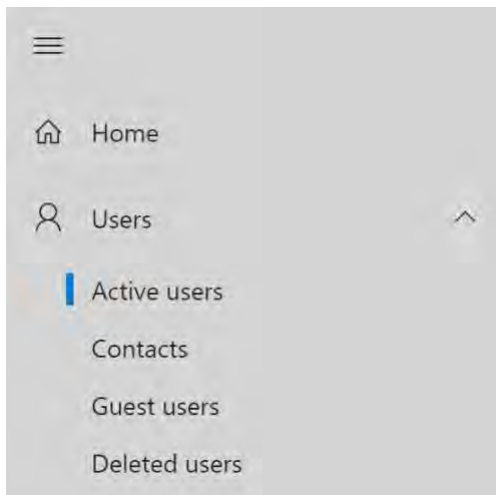
- All Microsoft licensing plans

Enabling Conditional Access Policies

- Microsoft 365 Business Premium (\$20/u/m)
- EMS + E3 (\$87.5) or EMS + E5 (\$14.80)
- Microsoft 365 E3 (\$32) or Microsoft 365 E5 (\$64)

## Legacy Portal:

1. Go to the 365 Admin Center>Users>Active Users



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 2. Click Multi-factor Authentication

Display name ↑	Username	Licenses
CloudWorkspace	CloudWorkspace@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed
Nick Ross	admin@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed
On-Premises Directory ...	Sync_DC2_b0f069c89fe6@wayneenterprises23.onmicro...	Unlicensed

## 3. Select users to enable multi-factor authentication

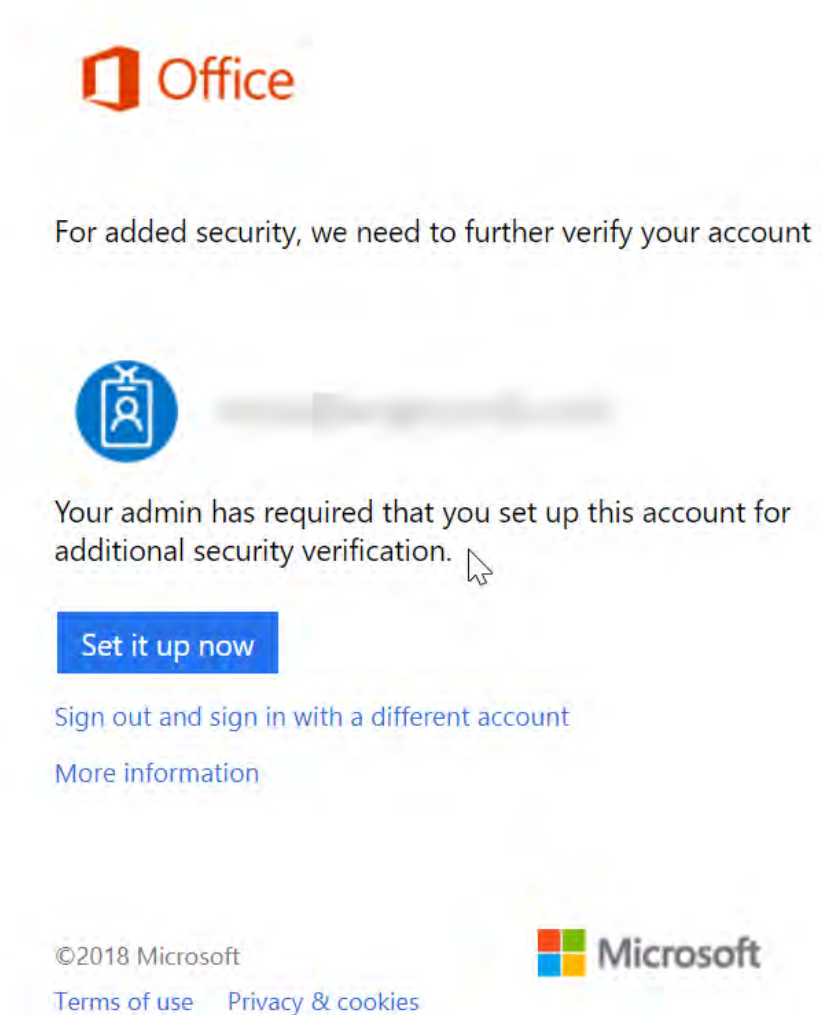
multi-factor authentication  
users service settings

Note: only users licensed to use Microsoft Online Services are eligible for Multi-Factor Authentication. Learn more about how to license other users. Before you begin, take a look at the multi-factor auth deployment guide.

DISPLAY NAME	USER NAME	MULTI-FACTOR AUTH STATUS
CloudWorkspace	CloudWorkspace@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Enabled
Nick Ross	admin@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Disabled
On-Premises Directory ...	Sync_DC2_b0f069c89fe6@wayneenterprises23.onmicro...	Disabled
...	...	Disabled
...	...	Disabled
...	...	Disabled

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

4. The next time the user signs in they will be prompted with the following:



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

- Depending on your settings they will enter a phone used for the second form of authentication. You can adjust the settings by going to Service Settings on the top of the multi-factor page

### multi-factor authentication

users service settings

app passwords



- ☒ Allow users to create app passwords to sign in to non-browser apps
- ☐ Do not allow users to create app passwords to sign in to non-browser apps

verification options

Methods available to users:

- ☒ Call to phone
- ☒ Text message to phone
- ☒ Notification through mobile app
- ☒ Verification code from mobile app

remember multi-factor authentication

- ☐ Allow users to remember multi-factor authentication on devices they trust  
Days before a device must re-authenticate (1-60):

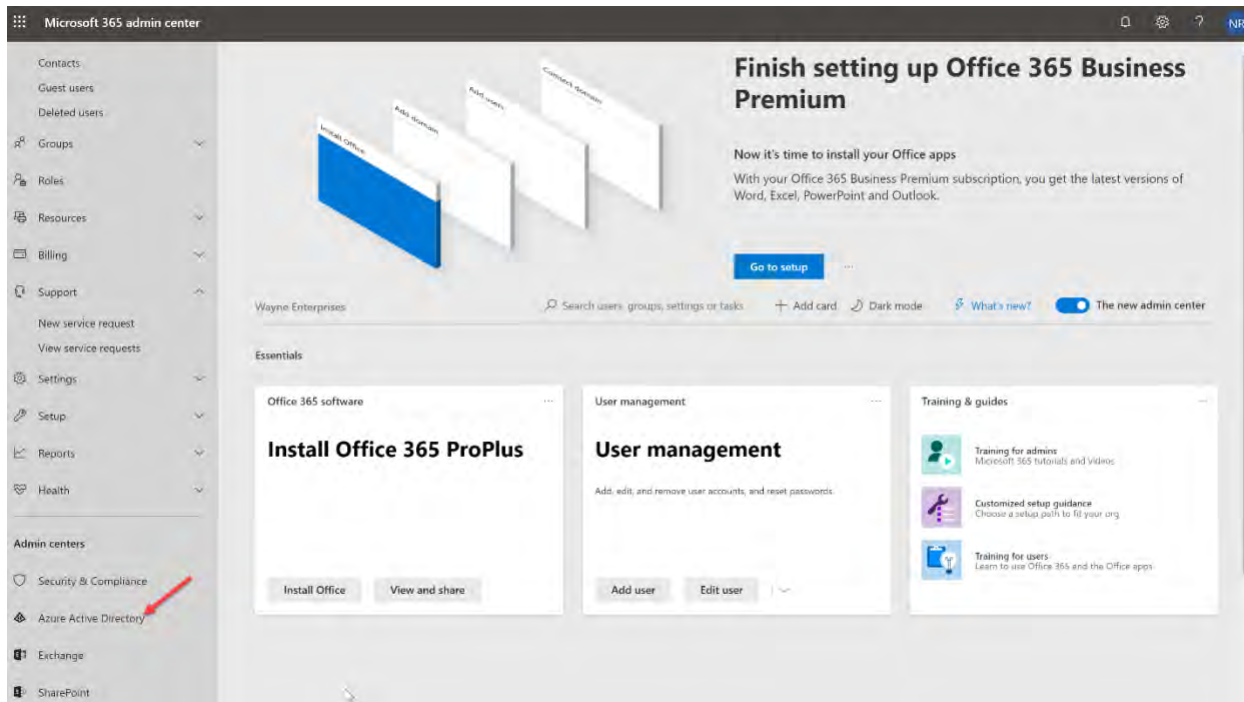
save



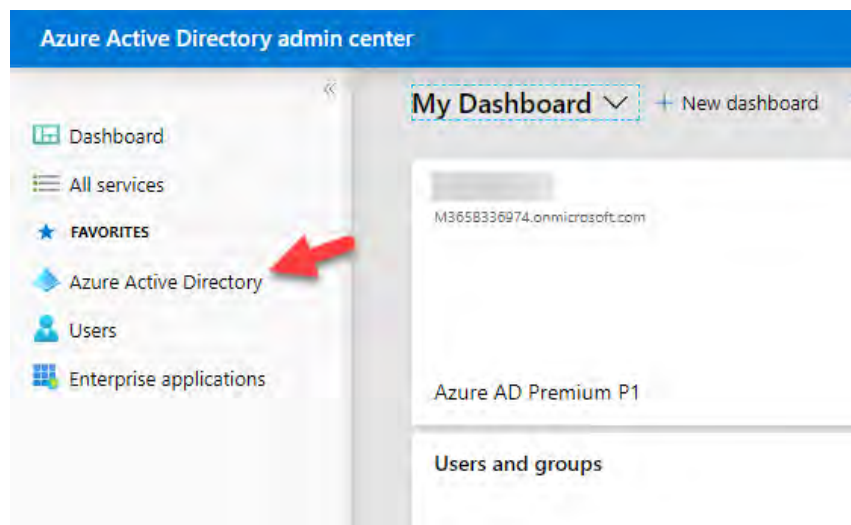
# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Security Defaults:

1. In the 365 Admin Portal, click on the Azure Active Directory link under Admin Centers



2. Click Azure Active Directory





# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 3. Click Manage>Manage Security Defaults

Dashboard > Tminus365 | Properties

### Properties

Azure Active Directory

Search (Ctrl+/)

Save Discard

#### Directory properties

Name \*

Country or region  
United States

Location  
United States datacenters

Notification language  
English

Directory ID  
44761c47-2457-4b1d-8894-53cb5d9f77c9

Technical contact  
stockpiling@valorem.com

Global privacy contact

Privacy statement URL

#### Access management for Azure resources

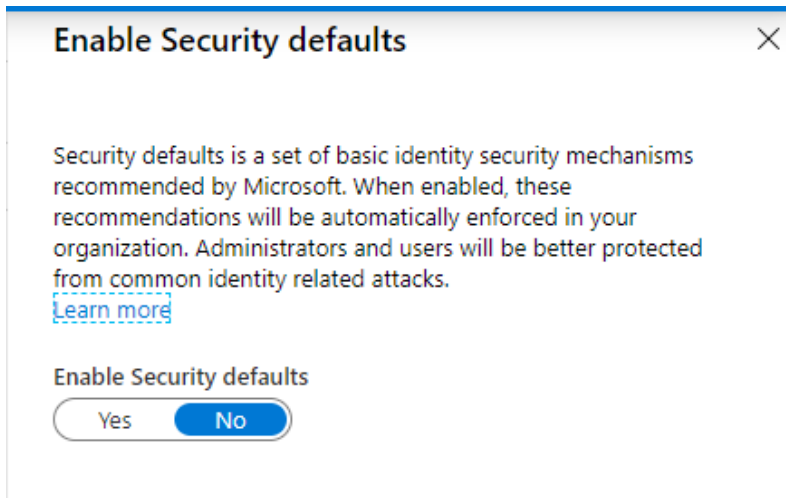
MOD Administrator (admin@M365B336974.onmicrosoft.com) can manage access to all Azure subscription management groups in this directory. [Learn more](#)

Yes No

[Manage Security defaults](#)

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

### 4. Toggle on Security Defaults

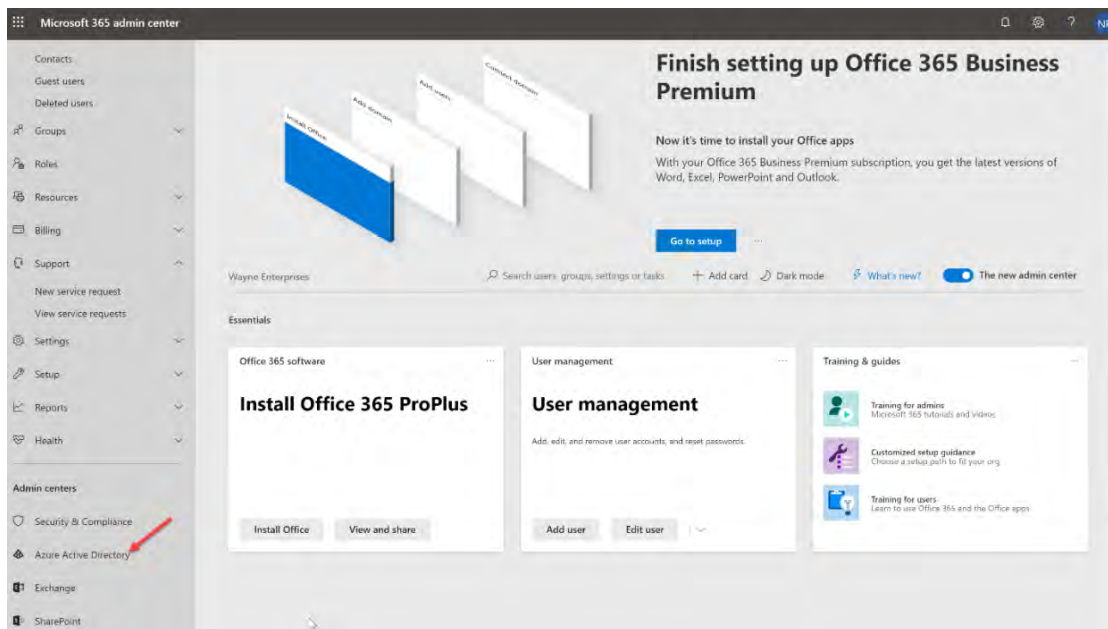


\*NOTE\* Turning on security defaults enforces MFA for all users. They will have 14 days to register after their first sign-in after you turn this on and they will only be able to use the Microsoft Authenticator app as their second form of authentication. Be sure to plan and communicate accordingly.

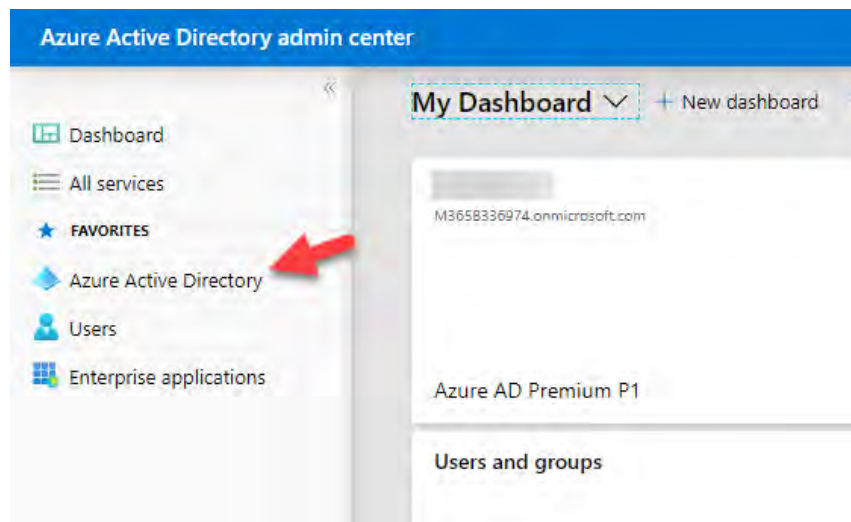
### Conditional Access

1. In the 365 Admin Portal, click on the Azure Active Directory link under Admin Centers

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

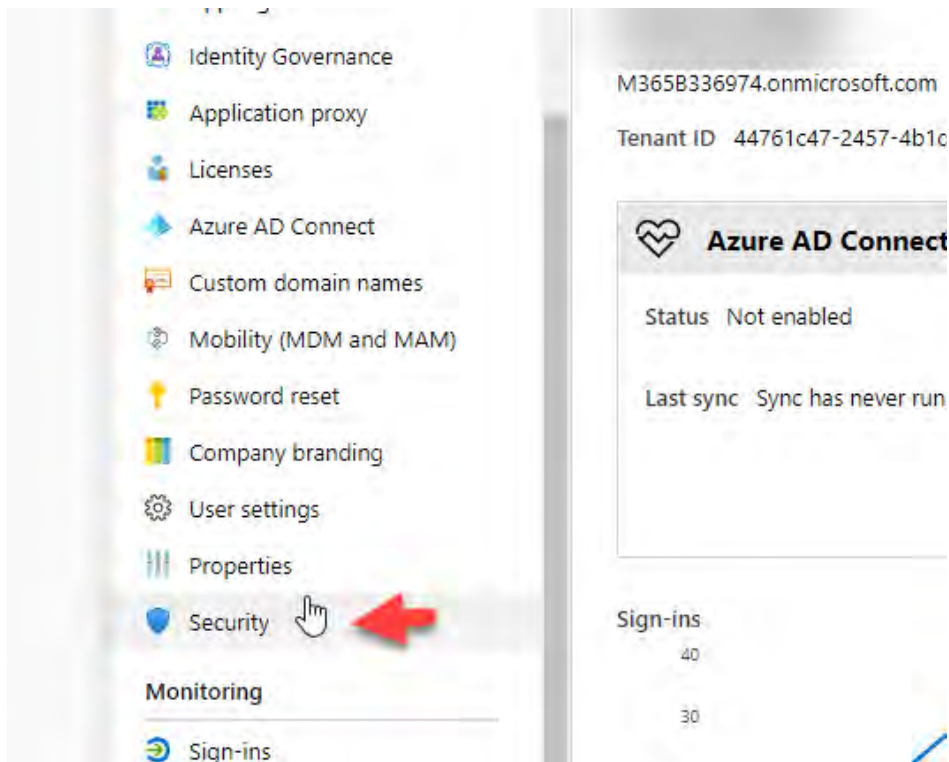


2. Click Azure Active Directory

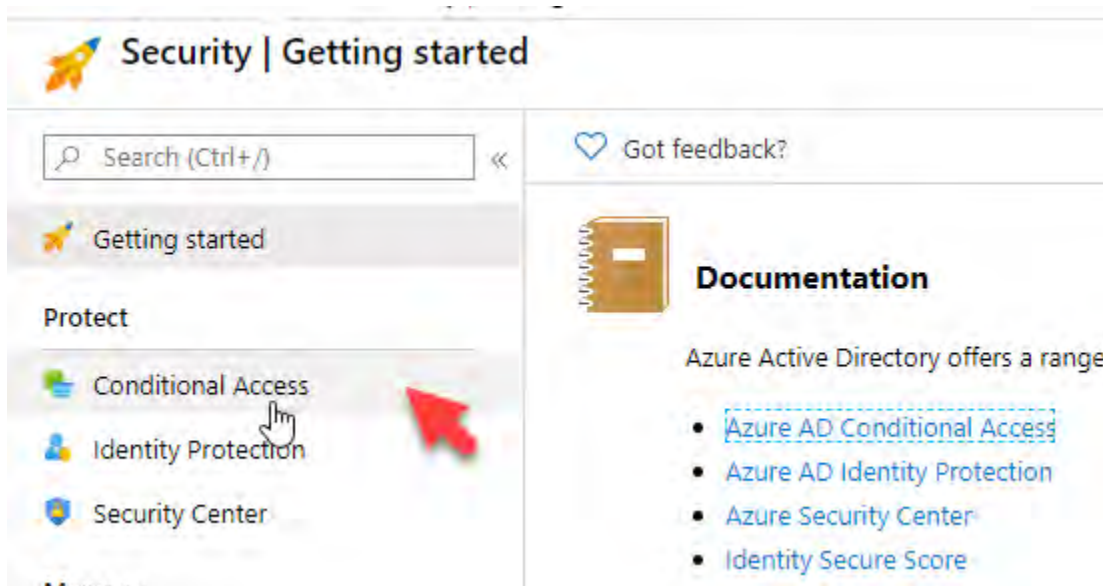


3. Scroll down and click Security

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

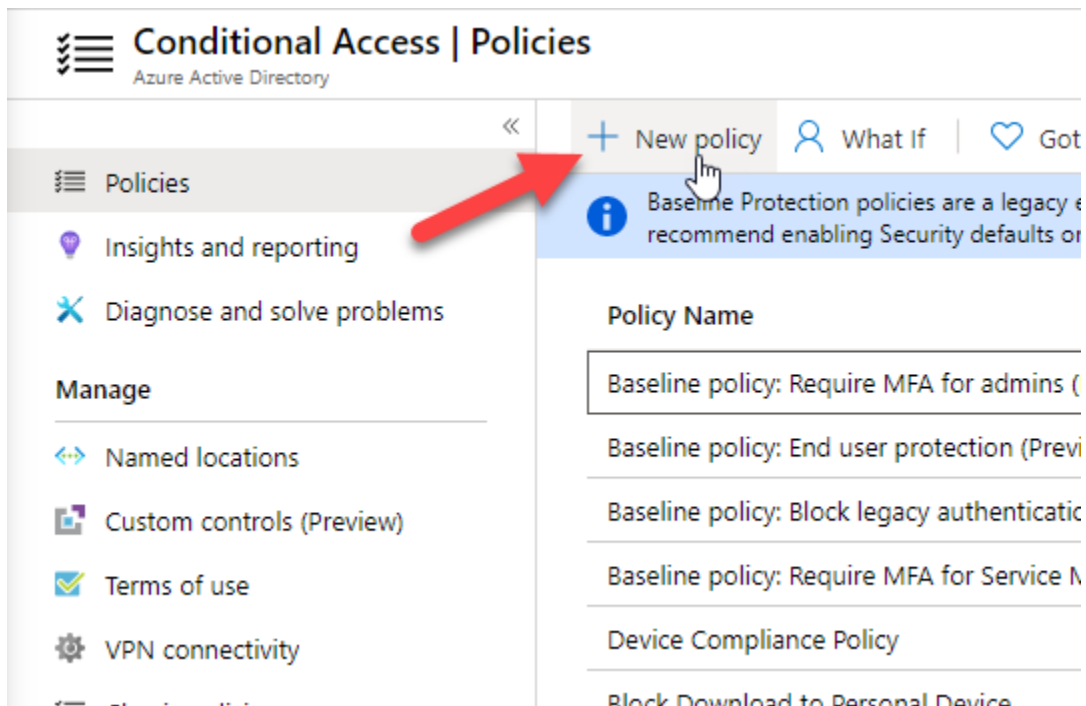


4. Click Conditional Access



5. Click New Policy

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



6. Give your policy a name and select all users under the users and groups blade

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

New

Info

Try out the new configuration experience. Click to enable the preview.

Name \*  
MFA for All Users

Assignments

Users and groups

0 users and groups selected

Cloud apps or actions

No cloud apps or actions selected

Conditions

0 conditions selected

Users and groups

Include

Exclude

☐ None

☒ All users

☐ Select users and groups

☐ All guest and external users

☐ Directory roles

☐ Users and groups

Don't lock yourself out! This policy will affect all of your users. We recommend applying a policy to a small set of users first to verify it behaves as expected.

\*NOTE\* Microsoft gives you multiple warnings not to lock yourself out of the account. It is recommended that you create a break-glass global admin account so that you can get back in if you lose 2-factor on your primary account. You could use the exclude tab here to exclude that user from this list.

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 7. Select All Cloud Apps

**New**  
Conditional access policy

*Want to switch back to the previous configuration experience? Click to leave the preview.*

Control how people sign in within your organization. [Learn more](#)

**Name \***  
MFA for all users ✓

**Assignments**

Users and groups ⓘ >  
All users

Cloud apps or actions ⓘ >  
All cloud apps

Conditions ⓘ >

Select what this policy applies to  
**Cloud apps** User actions

**Include** Exclude

☐ None  
☒ All cloud apps  
☐ Select apps

**Don't lock yourself out!** This policy impacts the Azure portal. Before continue, ensure that you or someone else will be able to get back into the portal.

## 8. Skip the conditions section and in the Grant section, select Require Multi-factor Authentication

**Grant**

Select the controls to be enforced.

☐ Block access  
☒ Grant access

☒ Require multi-factor authentication ⓘ

☐ Require device to be marked as compliant ⓘ

☐ Require Hybrid Azure AD joined device ⓘ

☐ Require approved client app ⓘ  
[See list of approved client apps](#)

☐ Require app protection policy (Preview) ⓘ  
[See list of policy protected client apps](#)

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

9. Enable the policy and click Create



### PowerShell:

Enable MFA for all users

[PowerShell Script](#)

### ***Enable MFA For Admins***

If you are not going to want to turn MFA on for all users in the organization, you should at least be turning it on for privileged roles like global admins, exchange admins, etc. Dedicated accounts like global admin roles should ONLY be used when performing admin task and generally should not be used for day-to-day end-user functions. This will help reduce your attack surface from the standpoint of a privileged account. Note that you can enable MFA on admin users via the legacy MFA portal as shown in the previous section or with a conditional access policy which will be shown here.

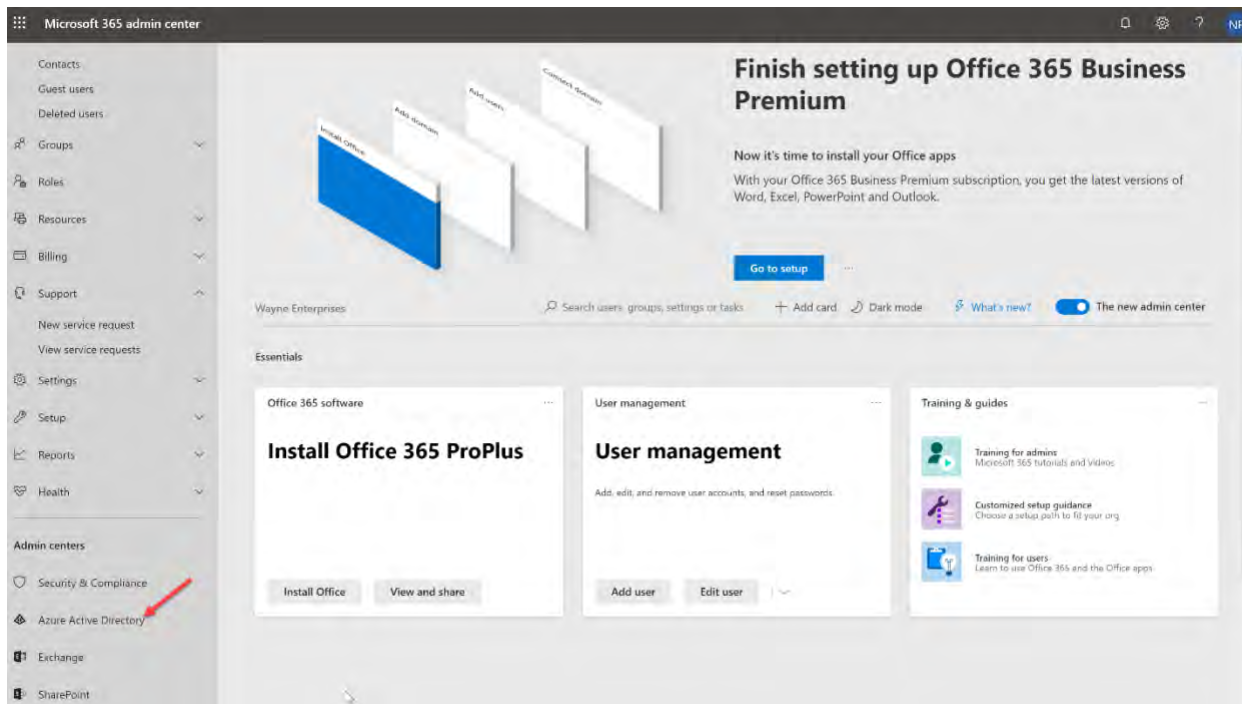
### **Compliance Controls:**

- CSA CCM301; Control DSI-02
- FedRAMP Moderate; Control IA-3
- GDPR; Control 6.6.5
- ISO 27018:2014; Control C.9.4.2, Control A.10.8
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.5.2
- NIST 800-53; Control IA-3

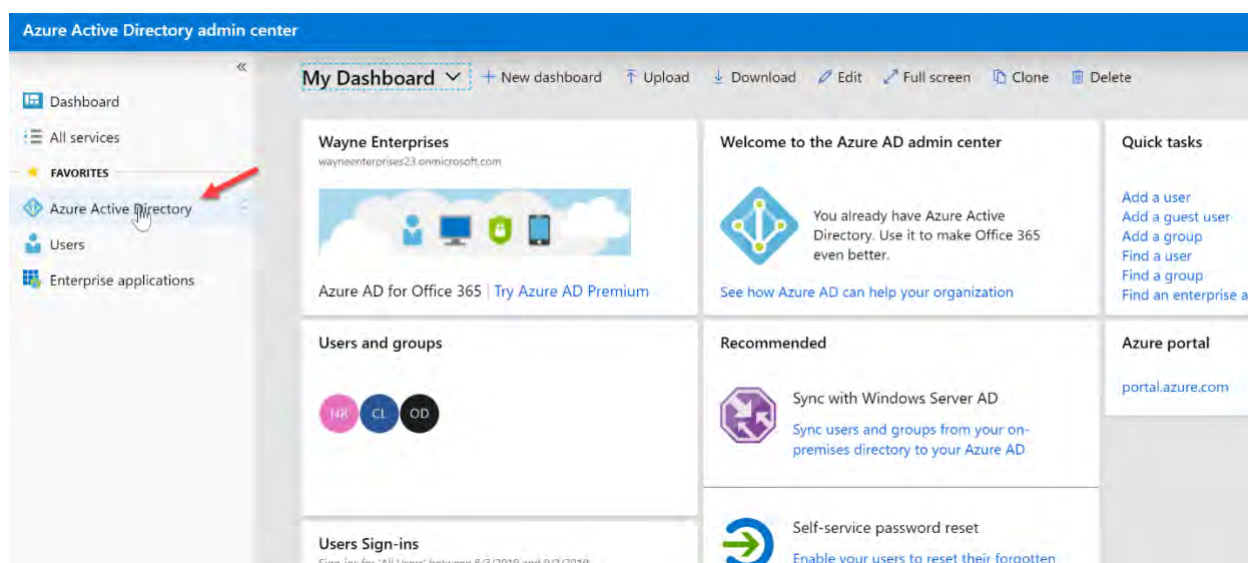


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. In the 365 Admin Portal, click on the Azure Active Directory link under Admin Centers

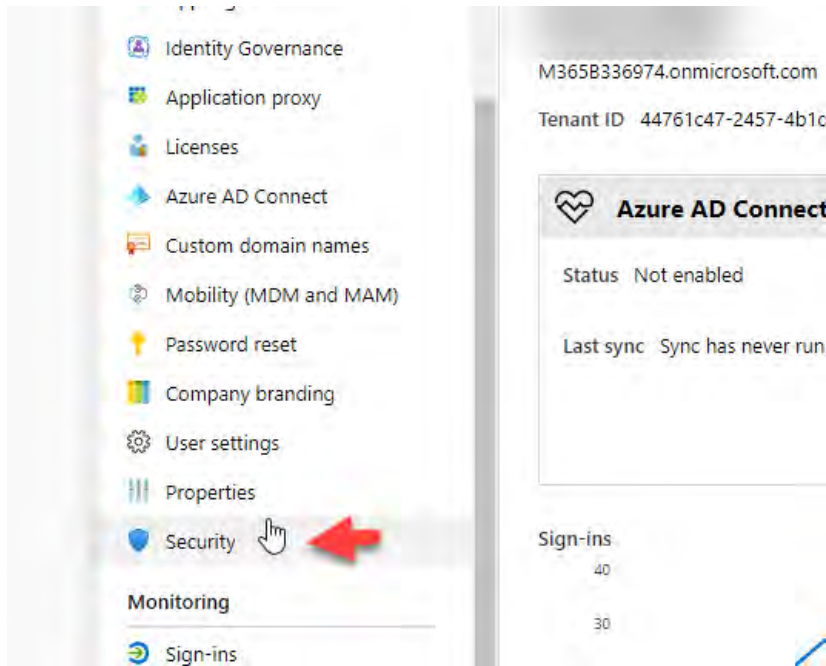


2. Click Azure Active Directory

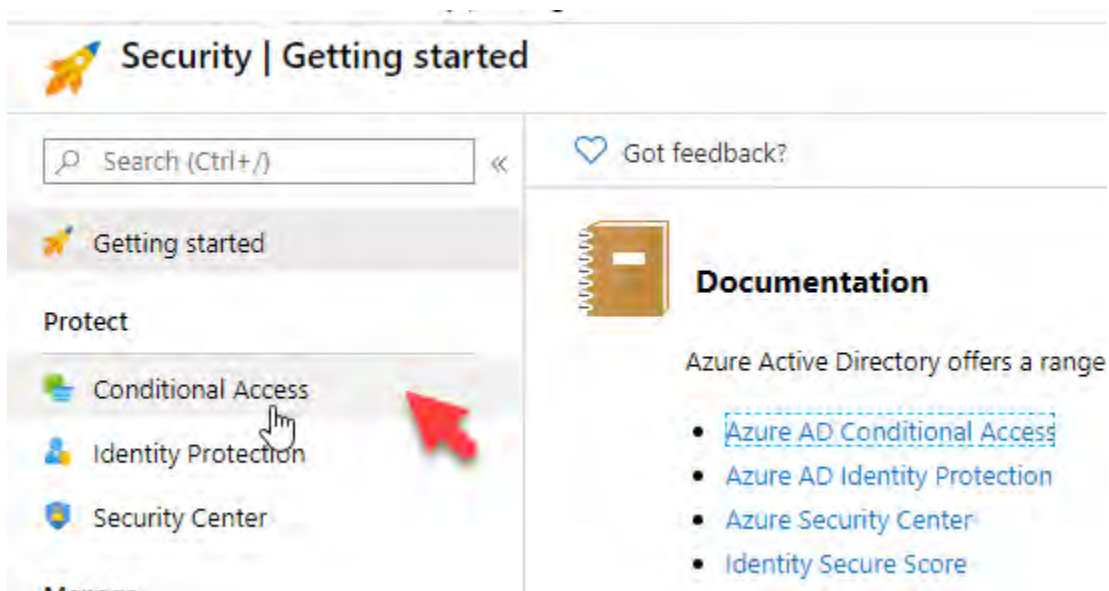


## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. Scroll down and click Security

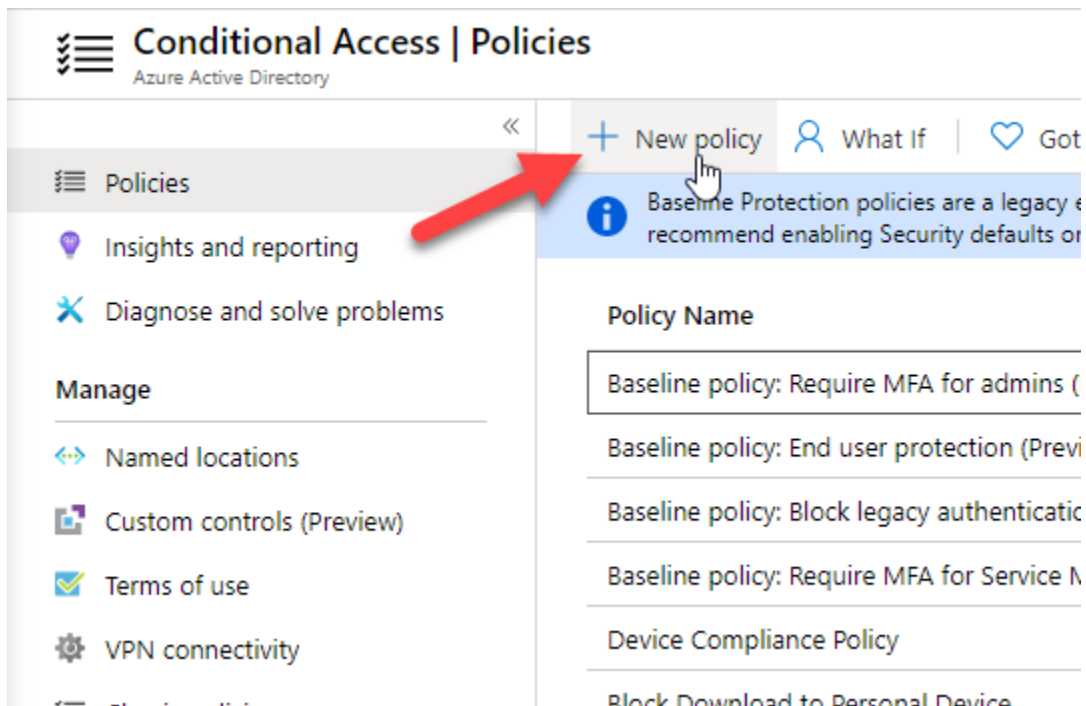


4. Click Conditional Access



5. Click New Policy

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

6. Give your policy a name and under the users and groups blade select Directory Roles. From the drop down, select Global Administrator at a minimum. If you have assigned other privileged roles like User Administrator or Security Administrator, we recommend adding them here too.

**New**  
Conditional access policy

Want to switch back to the previous configuration experience? Click to leave the preview. →

Control how people sign in within your organization. [Learn more](#)

**Name \***  
MFA for Admins ✓

**Assignments**

- Users and groups ⓘ  
Specific users included >
- Cloud apps or actions ⓘ  
No cloud apps or actions selected >
- Conditions ⓘ  
0 conditions selected >

**Access controls**

- Grant ⓘ  
1 control selected >
- Session ⓘ  
0 controls selected >

**Include** Exclude

☐ None  
☐ All users  
☒ Select users and groups

☐ All guest and external users ⓘ  
☒ Directory roles ⓘ

Global administrator ^

- ☐ Customer LockBox access approver
- ☐ Desktop Analytics administrator
- ☐ Directory readers
- ☐ Directory synchronization accounts
- ☐ Dynamics 365 administrator
- ☐ Exchange administrator
- ☐ External Identity Provider administrator
- ☒ Global administrator
- ☐ Global reader

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 7. Select All Cloud Apps

**New**  
Conditional access policy

**Want to switch back to the previous configuration experience? Click to leave the preview.**

Control how people sign in within your organization. [Learn more](#)

**Name \***  
MFA for all users ✓

**Assignments**

Users and groups ⓘ	
All users	>

Cloud apps or actions ⓘ	
All cloud apps	>

**Conditions ⓘ** >

**Select what this policy applies to**

**Cloud apps** User actions

**Include** Exclude

☐ None

☒ All cloud apps

☐ Select apps

**Don't lock yourself out! This policy impacts the Azure portal. Before continue, ensure that you or someone else will be able to get back into the portal.**

## 8. Skip the conditions section and in the Grant section, select Require Multi-factor Authentication

**Grant**

Select the controls to be enforced.

☐ Block access

☒ Grant access

☒ Require multi-factor authentication ⓘ

☐ Require device to be marked as compliant ⓘ

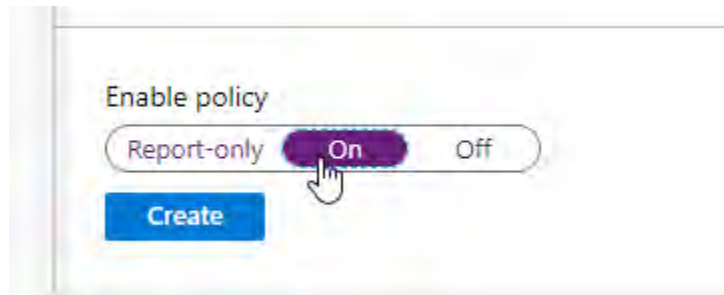
☐ Require Hybrid Azure AD joined device ⓘ

☐ Require approved client app ⓘ  
[See list of approved client apps](#)

☐ Require app protection policy (Preview) ⓘ  
[See list of policy protected client apps](#)

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

9. Enable the policy and click Create



### PowerShell

We added some scripts here for multi-tenant commands via your partner center credentials. With these scripts you can identify Global admins across all customer tenants and chose to enable MFA

1. Retrieve a list of all Microsoft 365/Office 365 customers' global admins without multi-factor authentication

[PowerShell Script](#)

2. Enable multi-factor authentication on admins in customer's M365/O365 tenant. Here we will take the export data we performed in step 7 and add the users for a particular tenant into a CSV file. Once complete, these admins will be prompted to establish MFA at their next sign in.

[PowerShell Script](#)

3. Block Admin access till MFA requirements are met

[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Block Legacy Authentication***

End of support for legacy authentication like IMAP/POP is coming in October of 2020. Legacy authentication is more susceptible to password spray attacks or brute force attacks because you cannot layer on MFA. It is advised to block all legacy authentication methods within your customer's environments. Legacy authentication can be blocked by enabling Security Defaults or creating a conditional access policy. **Note that if you have any printers/copiers/scanners or IMAP accounts used for ticketing, you should update those protocols before blocking legacy auth.**

### **Licensing Considerations:**

Enabling MFA and Security Defaults:

- All Microsoft licensing plans

Enabling Conditional Access Policies

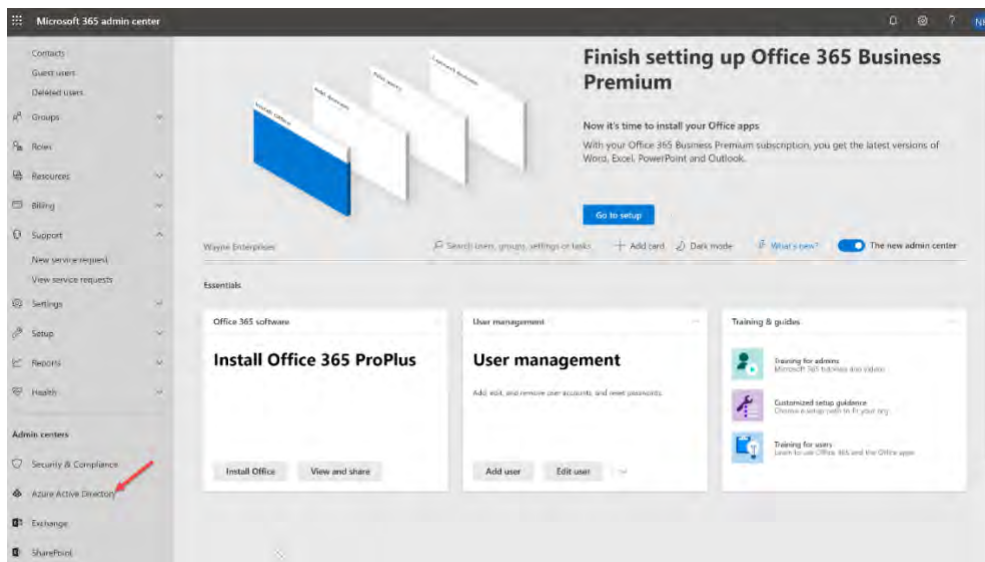
- Microsoft 365 Business Premium (\$20/u/m)
- EMS + E3 (\$87.5) or EMS + E5 (\$14.80)
- Microsoft 365 E3 (\$32) or Microsoft 365 E5 (\$64)

### **Security Defaults:**

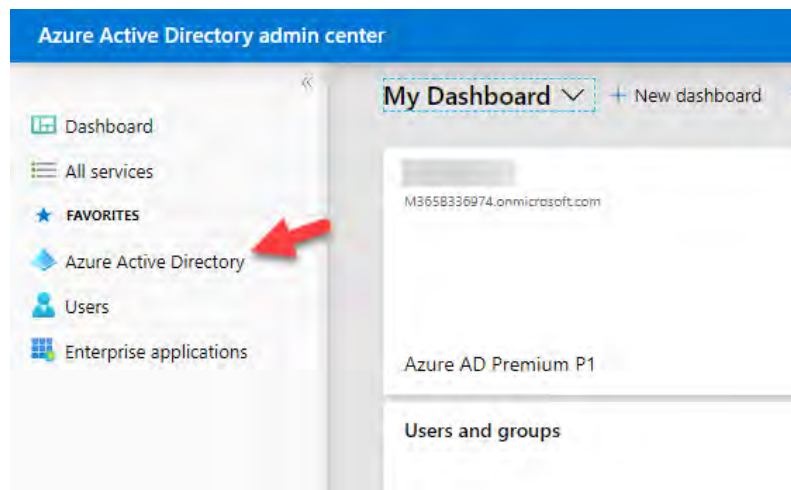
1. In the 365 Admin Portal, click on the Azure Active Directory link under Admin Centers



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



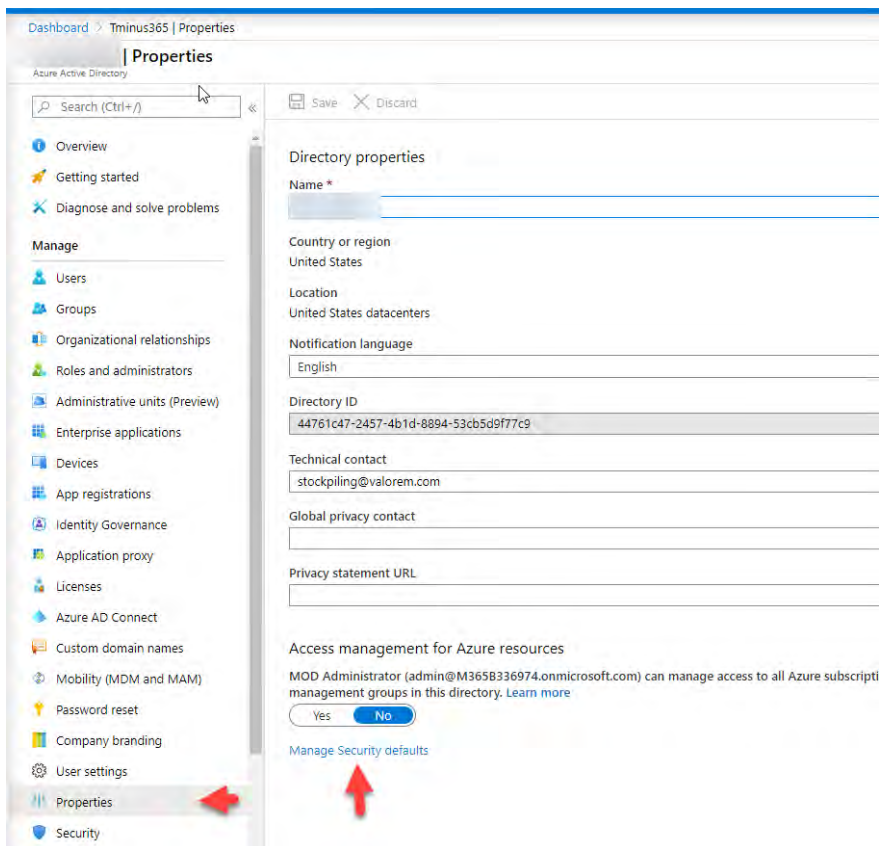
2. Click Azure Active Directory



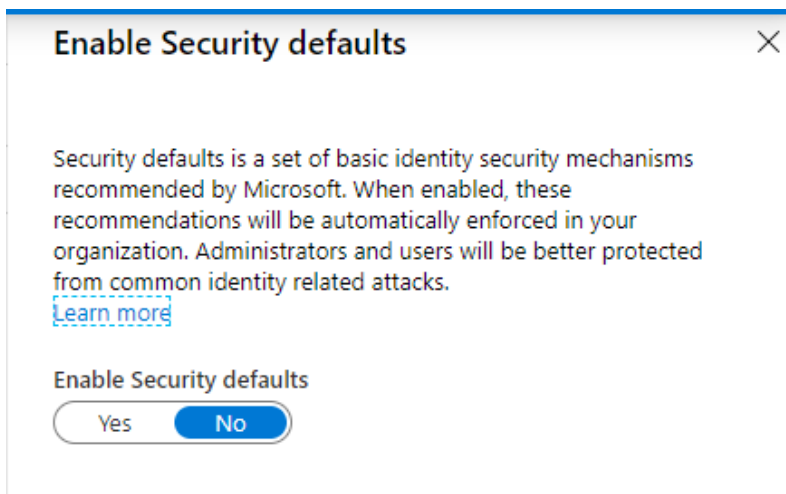
3. Click Manage>Manage Security Defaults



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## 4. Toggle on Security Defaults

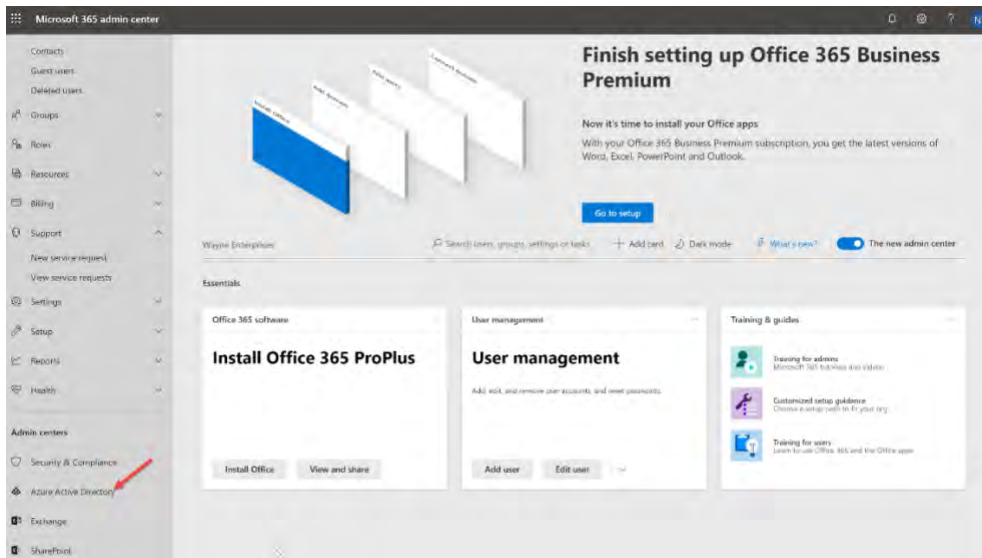


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

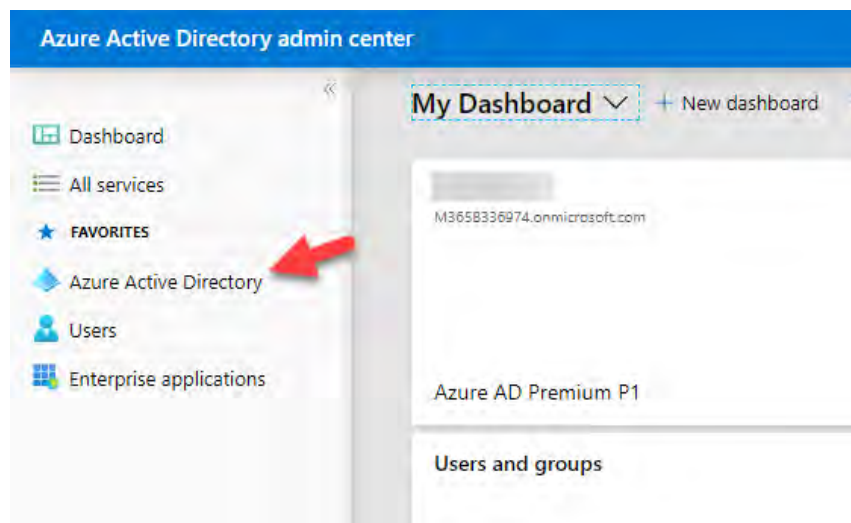
\*NOTE\* Turning on security defaults enforces MFA for all users. They will have 14 days to register after their first sign-in after you turn this on and they will only be able to use the Microsoft Authenticator app as their second form of authentication. Be sure to plan and communicate accordingly.

## Conditional Access

1. In the 365 Admin Portal, click on the Azure Active Directory link under Admin Centers

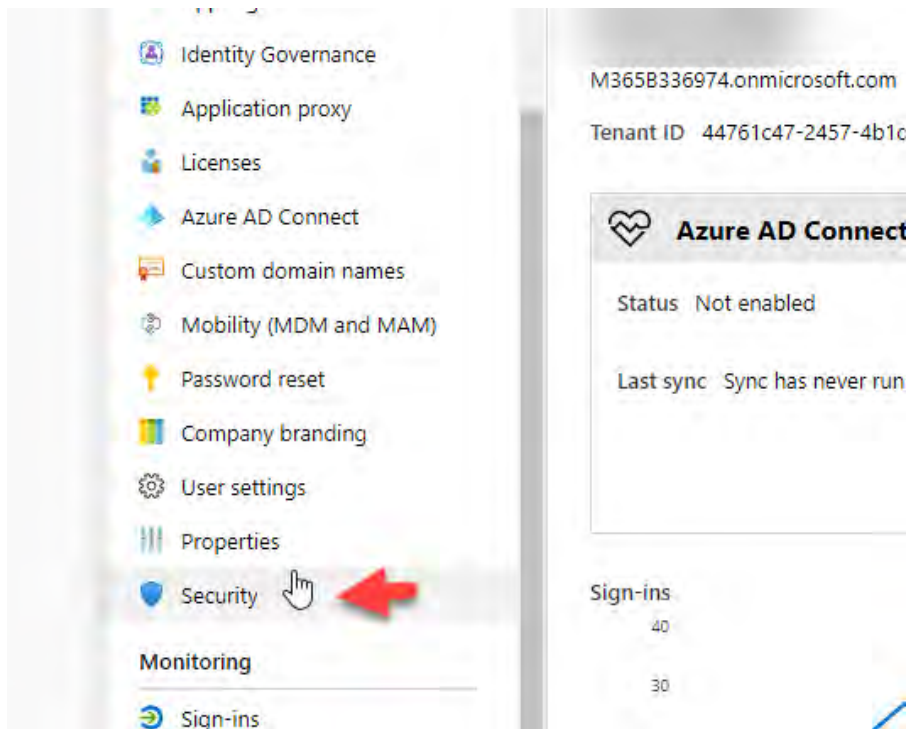


2. Click Azure Active Directory

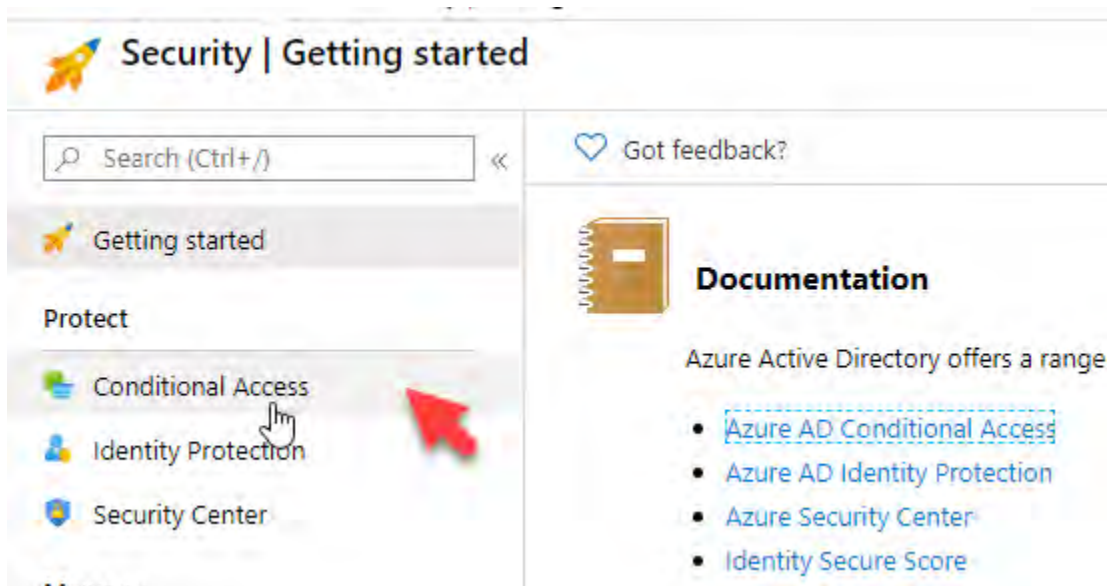


## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. Scroll down and click Security

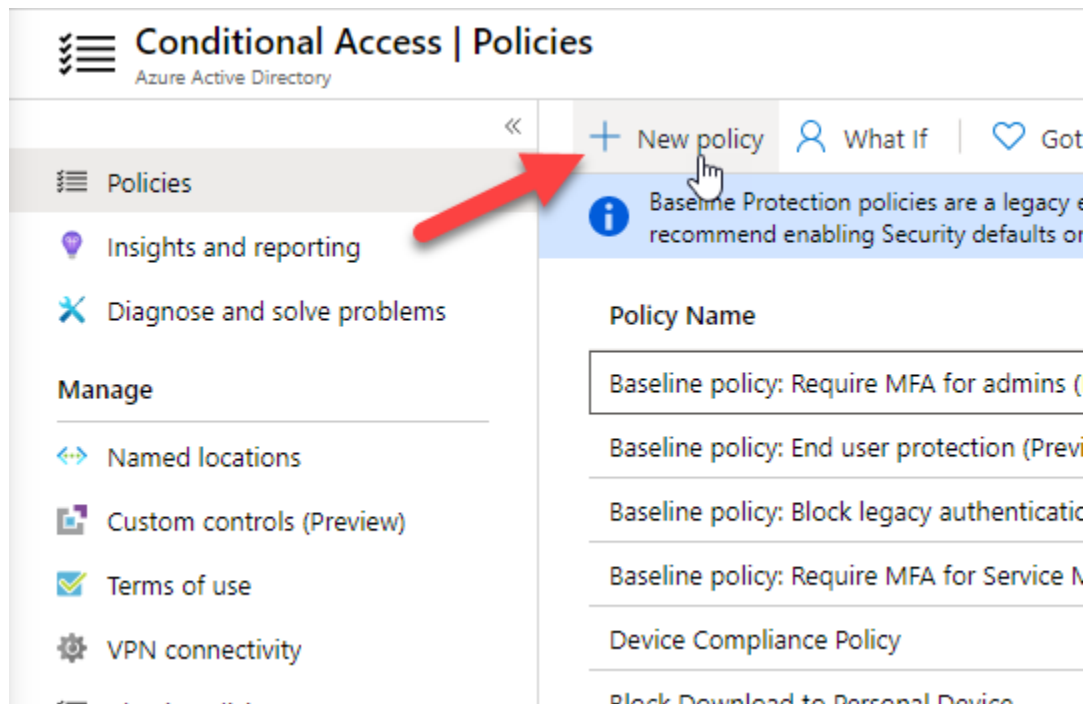


4. Click Conditional Access




## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

### 5. Click New Policy



### 6. Name your policy and scope to all users

**New**  
Conditional access policy

 Want to switch back to the previous configuration experience? Click to leave the preview. →

Control how people sign in within your organization. [Learn more](#)

**Name \***

Block Legacy Authentication ✓

**Assignments**

Users and groups ⓘ >

All users

**Include** Exclude

☐ None

☒ All users

☐ Select users and groups


☐ All guest and external users ⓘ

☐ Directory roles ⓘ

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

7. In the Cloud apps or actions blade, click All cloud apps. \*NOTE\* If you do have applications that use legacy auth, you could exclude them here to give yourself more time to update the protocol.

**New**  
Conditional access policy

 Want to switch back to the previous configuration experience? Click to leave the preview. →

Control how people sign in within your organization. [Learn more](#)

**Name \***

Block Legacy Authentication ✓

**Assignments**

Users and groups ⓘ >

All users

Cloud apps or actions ⓘ >

Select what this policy applies to


**Cloud apps** User actions

**Include** Exclude

☐ None

☒ All cloud apps


☐ Select apps




8. In the conditions section, click Client Apps>Mobile Apps and Desktop Clients>Other Clients

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

**Block Legacy Auth**  
Conditional access policy

 Delete

 Want to switch back to the previous configuration experience? Click to leave the preview. →

Control how people sign in within your organization. [Learn more](#)

**Name \***

Block Legacy Auth

**Assignments**

Users and groups ⓘ

All users included and specific use...

Cloud apps or actions ⓘ

All cloud apps

Conditions ⓘ

1 condition selected

Refine the situations when this policy applies. [Learn more](#)

Device platforms ⓘ

Not configured

Locations ⓘ


Not configured

Client apps (Preview) ⓘ

2 included

Device state (Preview) ⓘ

Not configured

**Client apps (Preview)** 

Configure ⓘ

Yes

No

Select the client apps this policy will apply to

☐ Browser

☒ Mobile apps and desktop clients

☐ Modern authentication clients

☐ Exchange ActiveSync clients

☒ Other clients ⓘ

9. In the Grant blade, leave the setting at Block Access

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Grant

×

Select the controls to be enforced.

☒ Block access

☐ Grant access

☐ Require multi-factor authentication ⓘ

☐ Require device to be marked as compliant ⓘ

☐ Require Hybrid Azure AD joined device ⓘ

☐ Require approved client app ⓘ  
[See list of approved client apps](#)

☐ Require app protection policy (Preview) ⓘ  
[See list of policy protected client apps](#)

10. Enable the policy and click Create

Enable policy

Report-only

On

Off

Create

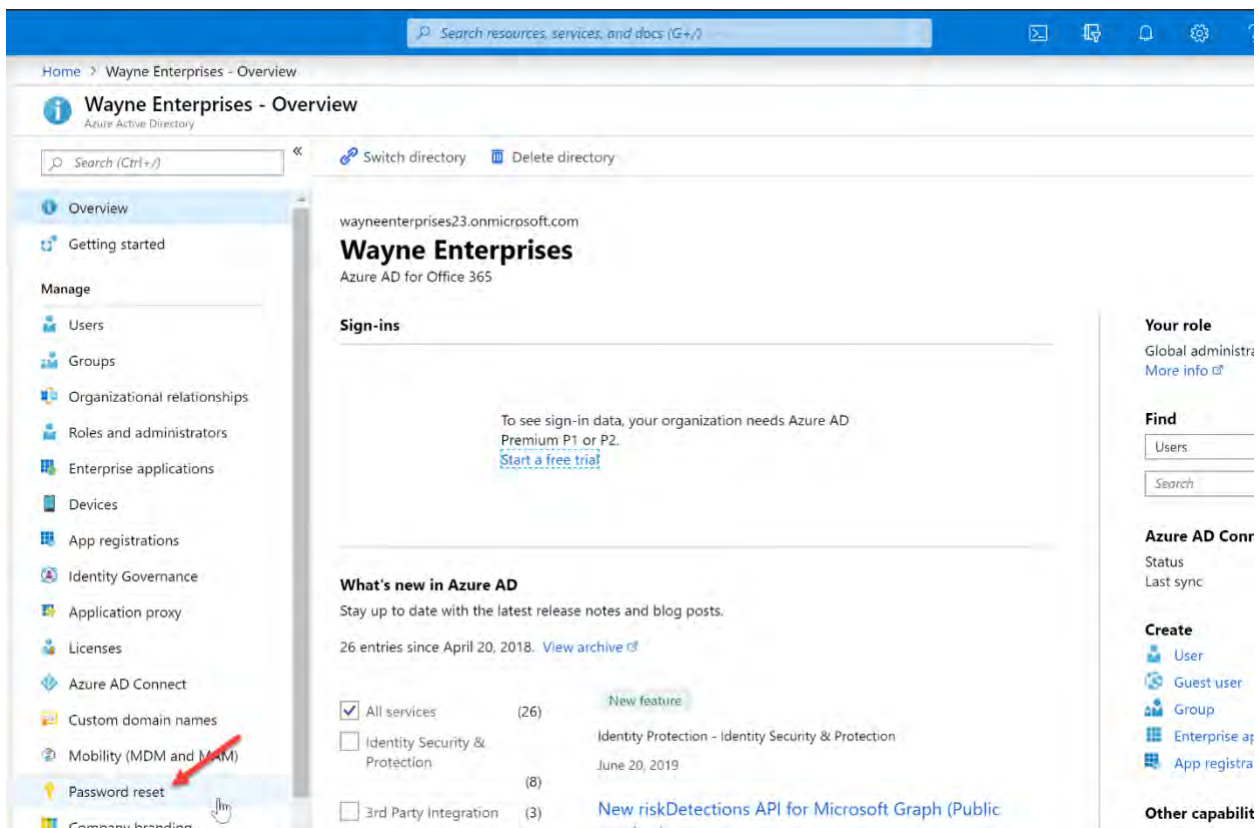


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Enable Self-Service Password Reset

With self-service password reset in Azure AD, users no longer need to engage helpdesk to reset passwords. This feature works well with Azure AD dynamically banned passwords, which prevents easily guessable passwords from being used.

1. Go to the Azure Active Directory Admin Portal and click on the Password Reset

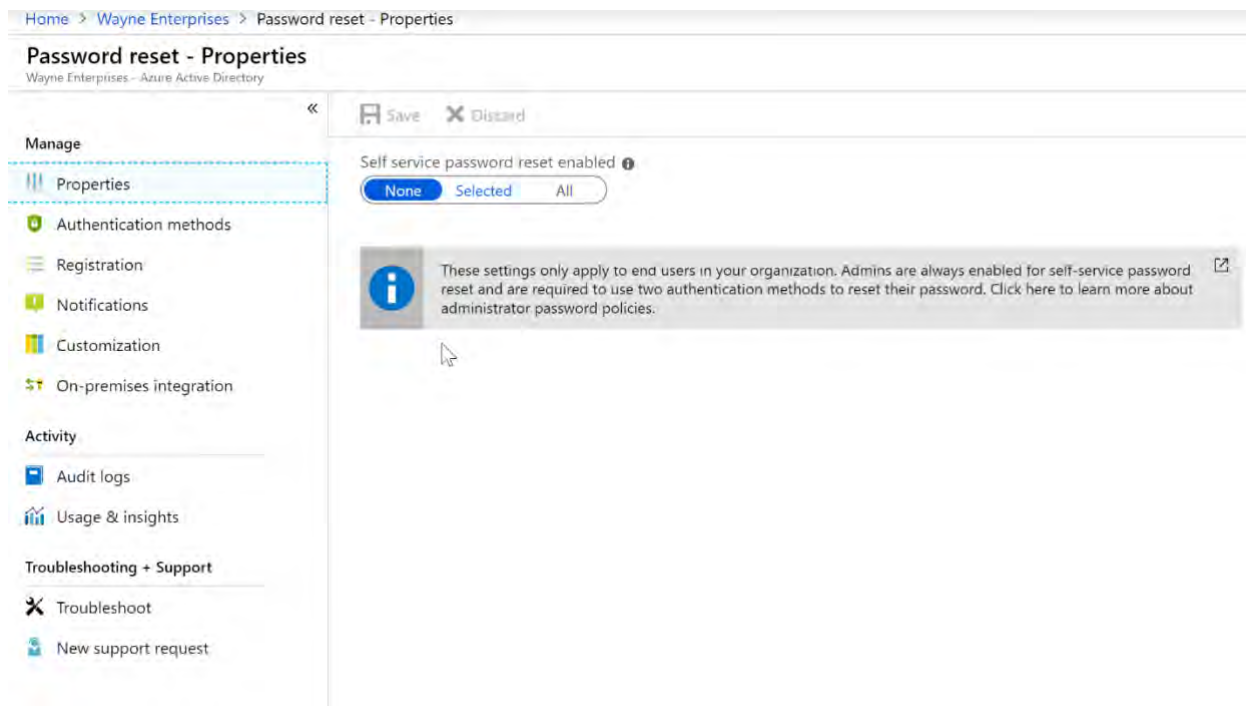


tab:



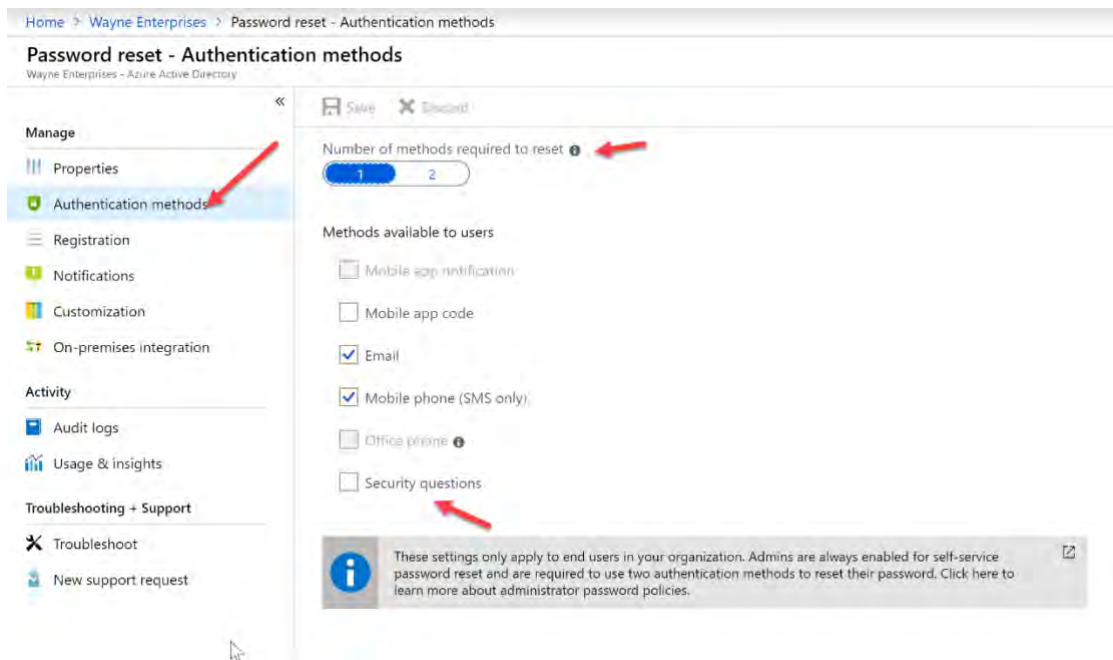
## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. The default tab allows you to enable for all users or select groups of users if you do not want to turn it on for everyone

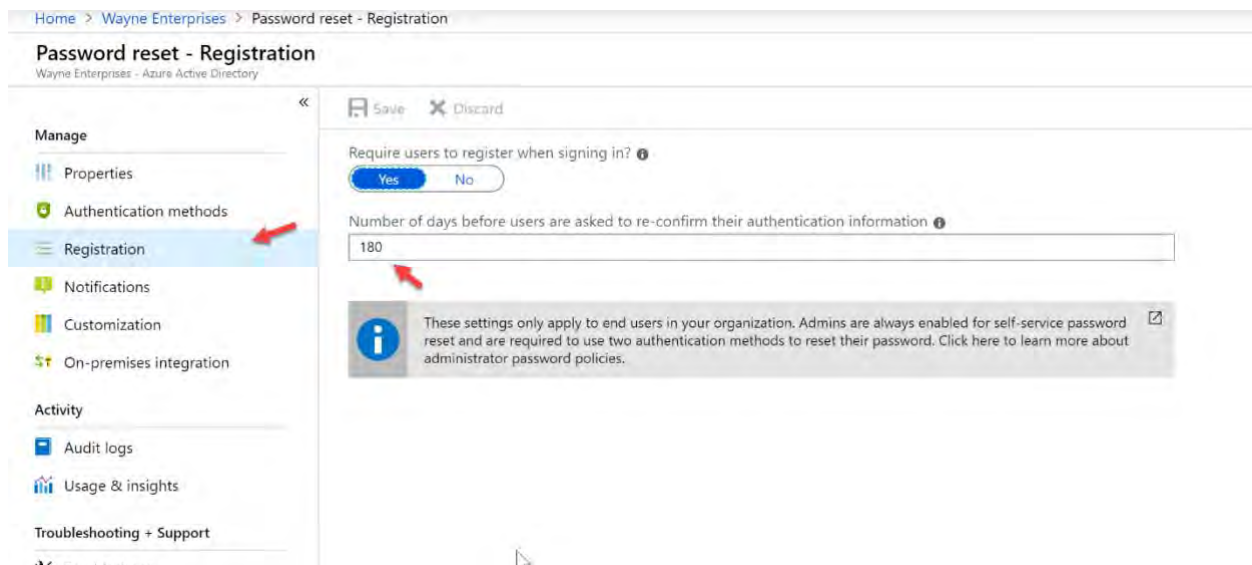


3. In the Authentication Methods tab, you can define what settings they can put in place. These may be the same you have selected for MFA. One that you could add that isn't available with MFA is security questions

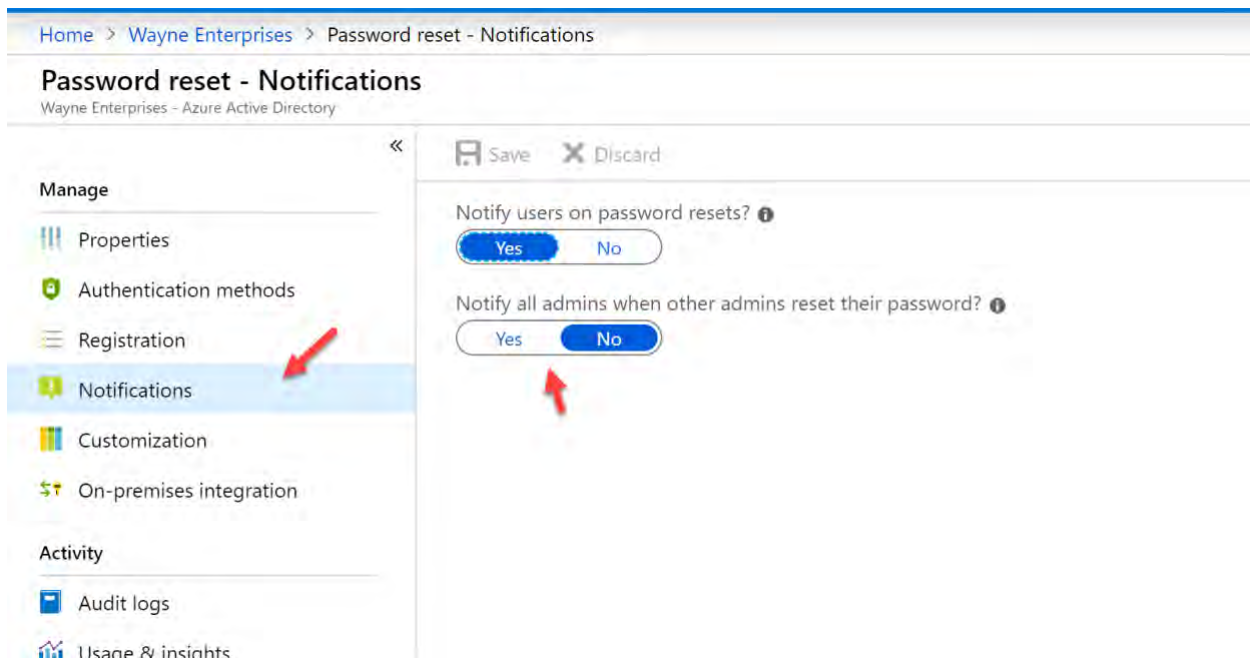
# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



- You can define the number of days before users are asked to confirm their recovery options and also get alerts if you want to know when someone has reset their password



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## PowerShell

1. Enable SSPR for a Single Tenant  
[PowerShell Script](#)
2. Enable SSPR All Tenants with Partner Center Credentials  
[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

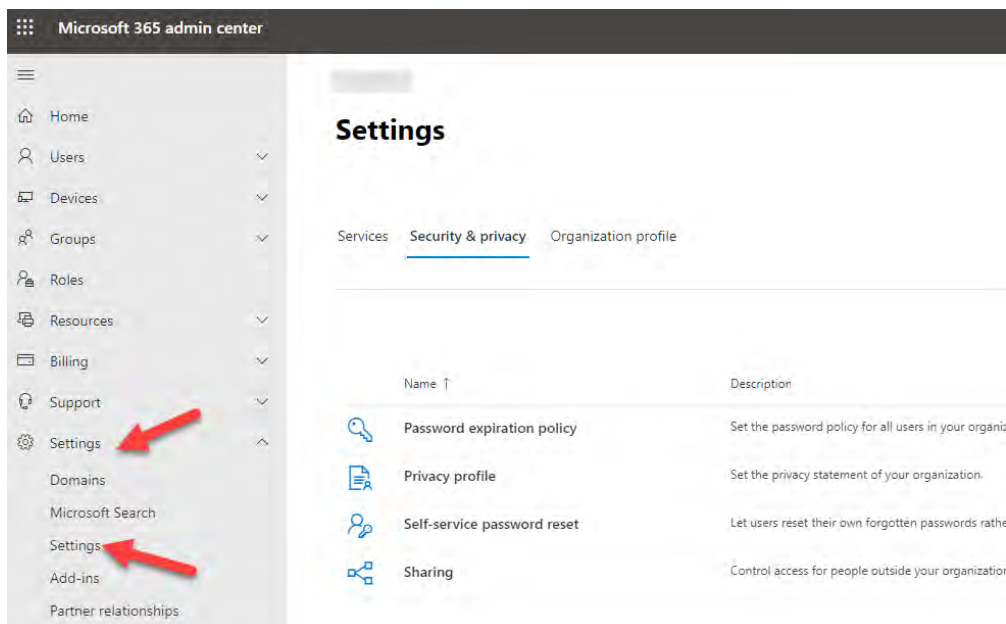
## *Do Not Expire Passwords*

Research has found that when periodic password resets are enforced, passwords become less secure. Users tend to pick a weaker password and vary it slightly for each reset. If a user creates a strong password (long, complex and without any pragmatic words present) it should remain just as strong in 60 days as it is today. It is Microsoft's official security position to not expire passwords periodically without a specific reason. Make sure you have MFA enabled before making this setting change.

## Compliance Controls

- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AC-7(a)
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.1.8
- NIST 800-53; Control AC-7(a)

1. In the 365 Admin Center, expand Settings and select Security & Privacy. From here you can click edit to make changes to the password policy



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Ensure the checkbox is unchecked

### Password expiration policy

Choose the number of days before a user's password will expire, and the number of days before they're notified about an upcoming password expiration. The policy applies to everyone in your organization.

[Learn more about password policy recommendations](#)

☐ Set user passwords to expire after a number of days

### PowerShell

Change Password Policy for single tenant or all of your customer tenants

[Click here](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Delete/block accounts not used in last 30 days***

Deleting or blocking accounts that haven't been used in the last 30 days, after checking with owners, helps prevent unauthorized use of inactive accounts. These accounts can be targets for attackers who are looking to find ways to access your data without being noticed. In GitHub, you can download a PowerShell script called "InactiveUsersLast90Days.ps1" to look up the users who have not logged in for the last 90 days.

### **Compliance Controls**

- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AC-2(3)
- NIST 800-53; Control AC-2(3)

1. [PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Designate More than 1 Global Admin but fewer than 5***

You should designate more than one global tenant administrator because that one admin can perform malicious activity without the possibility of being discovered by another admin. You could also set this second admin up with a mailbox in which all of the reports discussed in this playbook are filtered into.

Reducing the number of global admins limits the number of accounts with high privileges that need to be closely monitored. If any of those accounts are compromised, critical devices and data are open to attacks. Designating fewer than 5 global admins reduces the attack surface area.

## **Compliance Controls**

- CSA CCM301; Control DSI-02
- FedRAMP Moderate; Control IA-3
- GDPR; Control 6.6.5
- ISO 27018:2014; Control C.9.4.2, Control A.10.8
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.5.2
- NIST 800-53; Control IA-3

1. Log In to the 365 Admin Center>Go to Users>Active Users

Wayne Enterprises

The new admin center

### Active users

Add a user Refresh Reset password Assign to group Manage product licenses Manage roles 1 selected Search Filter

Display name	Username	Licenses	Sync status
CloudWorkspace	CloudWorkspace@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed	Cloud
Nick Ross	admin@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed	Cloud
On-Premises Directory ...	Sync_DC2_b0R069c89fe6@wayneenterprises23.onmicro...	Unlicensed	On-premises

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. On this page, you can filter by Global Admin roles or you can manage user roles by selecting on a user and clicking on Manage Roles

Wayne Enterprises

The new admin center

### Active users

Add a user Add multiple users Multi-factor authentication Refresh Export Users

Search Filter

Display name	Username	Licenses	Sync status
CloudWorkspace	CloudWorkspace@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed	
Nick Ross	admin@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed	
On-Premises Directory ...	Sync_DC2_b0f069c89fe6@wayneenterprises23.onmicro...	Unlicensed	

New filter  
Clear all filters  
Standard filters  
All users  
Licensed users  
Guest users  
Sign-in allowed  
Sign-in blocked  
Unlicensed users  
Users with errors  
Billing admins  
Global admins  
Helpdesk admins  
Service admins  
User management admins

Wayne Enterprises

The new admin center

### Active users

Add a user Refresh Reset password Assign to group Manage product licenses Manage roles 1 selected Search Filter

Display name	Username	Licenses	Sync status	Choose columns
CloudWorkspace	CloudWorkspace@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed		
Nick Ross	admin@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com	Unlicensed		
On-Premises Directory ...	Sync_DC2_b0f069c89fe6@wayneenterprises23.onmicro...	Unlicensed		



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

The screenshot displays the Microsoft 365 Admin Center interface for a tenant named 'Wayne Enterprises'. The left sidebar shows 'Active users' with a table of users. The right pane shows 'Manage admin roles' with a list of roles and their permissions.

Display name	Username
CloudWorkspace	CloudWorkspace@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com
Nick Ross	admin@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com
On-Premises Directory ...	Sync_DC2_b0d6c9c89e5@wayneenterprises23.onmicrosoft.com

**Manage admin roles**

Admin roles allow people to take action in admin center. Global admins have all admin permissions for all products and services, while custom admins only have the permissions you choose. To reduce risk to your organization, limit the number of global admins and assign custom admin roles instead.

[Learn more about admin roles](#)

- ☐ User (no administrator access)
- ☒ Global administrator
- Users and groups**
  - ☐ Helpdesk administrator
  - ☐ Service administrator
  - ☐ User management administrator
- Billing**
  - ☐ Billing administrator
- Common specialist roles**
  - ☐ Exchange administrator
  - ☐ SharePoint administrator
  - ☐ Teams, Camera & Administrator

## PowerShell:

1. View all Global Admins in one customer tenant

[PowerShell Script](#)

2. View all Global Admins across all tenants with Partner Center credentials

[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

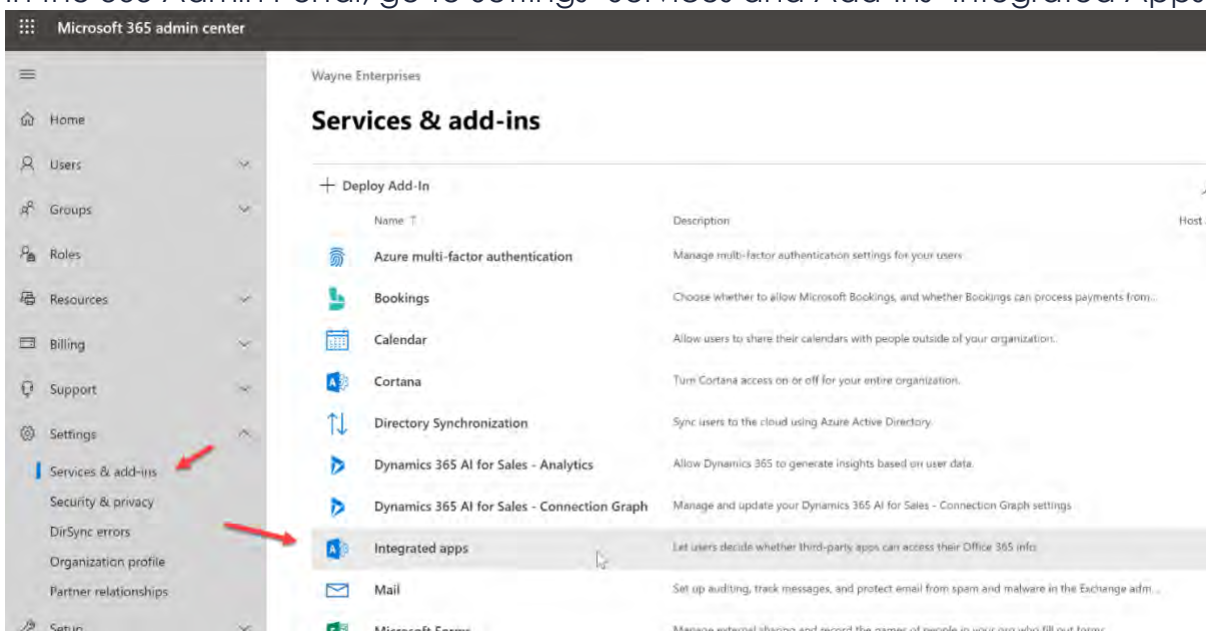
Do not allow users to grant consent to unmanaged applications

Tighten the security of your services by regulating the access of third-party integrated apps. Only allow access to necessary apps that support robust security controls. Third-party applications are not created by Microsoft, so there is a possibility they could be used for malicious purposes like exfiltrating data from your tenancy. Attackers can maintain persistent access to your services through these integrated apps, without relying on compromised accounts.

## Compliance Controls

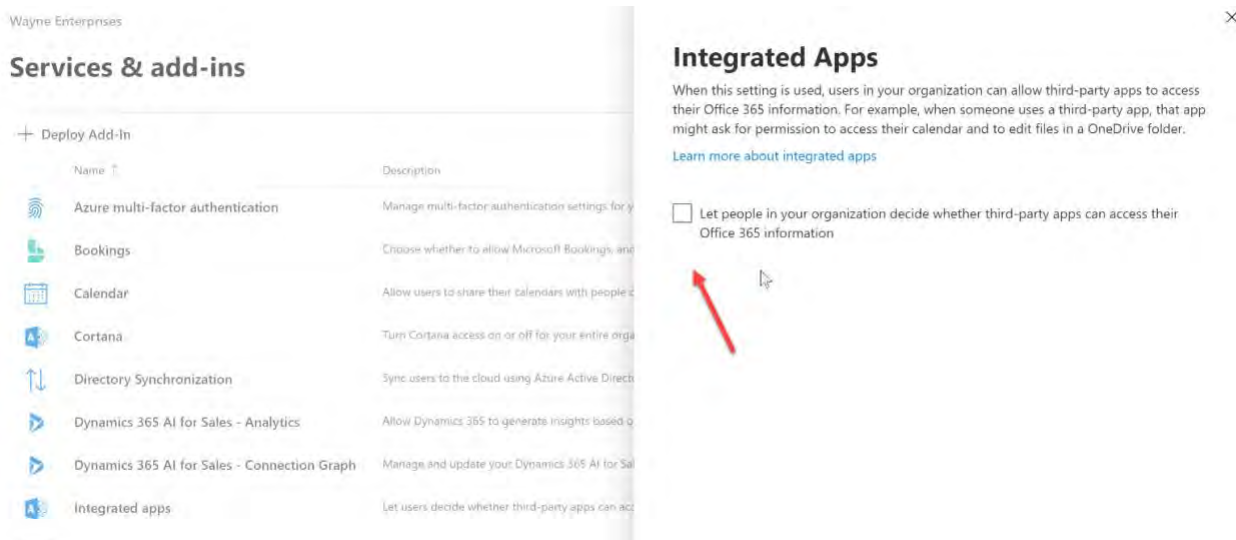
- FedRAMP Moderate; Control CM-8(3)(a)
- NIST 800-53; Control CM-8(3)(a)
- NIST CSF; Control ID.AM-1

1. In the 365 Admin Portal, go to Settings>Services and Add-Ins>Integrated Apps



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Deselect the checkbox and save



## PowerShell:

1. Disable with PowerShell for one customer

[PowerShell Script](#)

2. Disable with PowerShell across all customers with Partner Center credentials

[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## EXCHANGE ONLINE

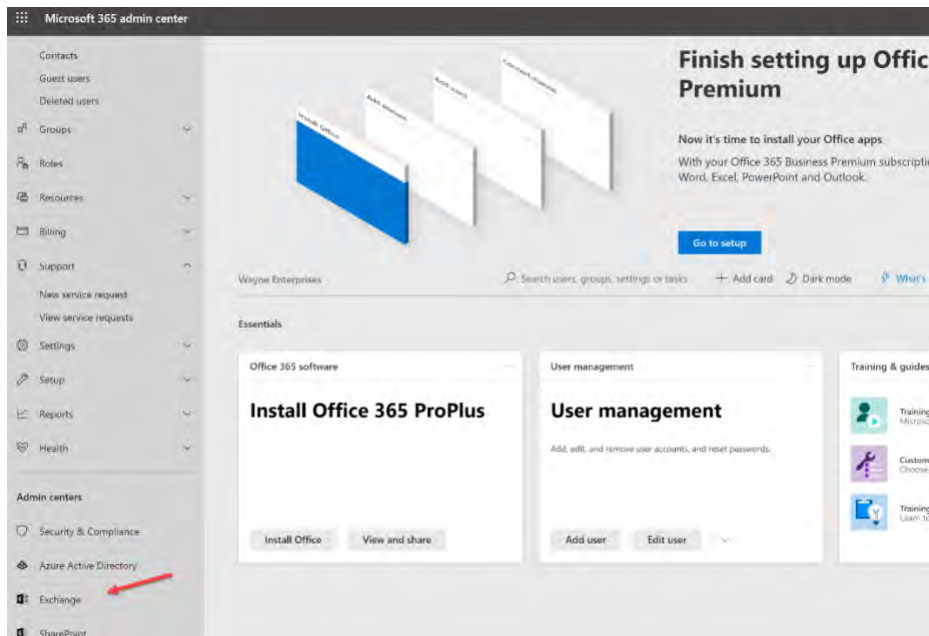
### ***Enable Email Encryption***

Email encryption rules can be added to encrypt a message with a particular keyword in the subject line or body. Most common is to add "Secure" as the key word in the subject to encrypt the message. M365/O365 Message Encryption works with Outlook.com, Yahoo!, Gmail, and other email services. Email message encryption helps ensure that only intended recipients can view message content.

### **Licensing Considerations:**

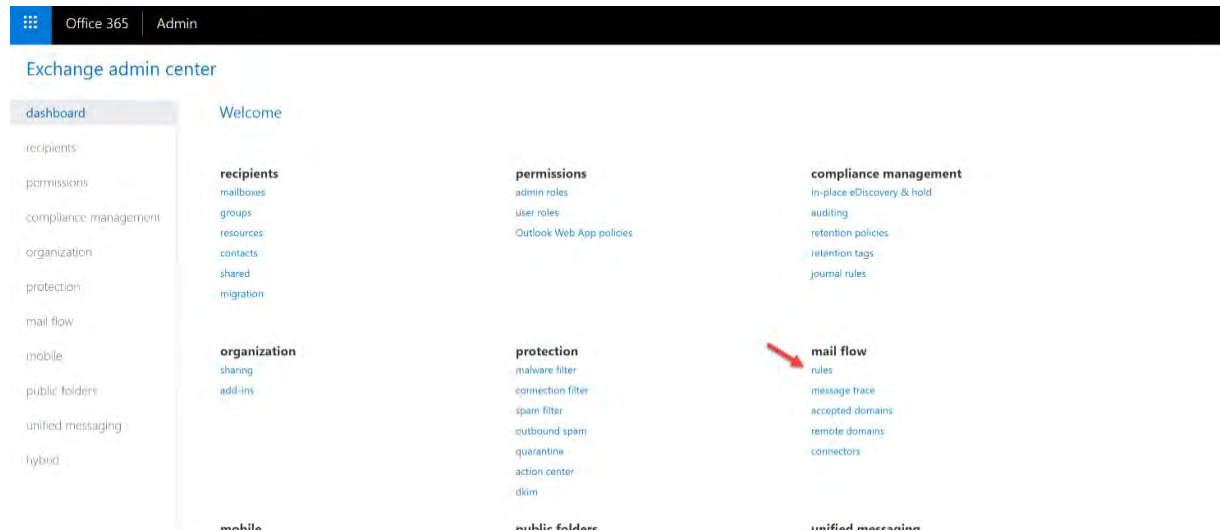
- Microsoft 365 Business Premium (\$20/u/m) -included
- Azure Information Protection Plan 1 add-on (\$2/u/m)

1. In the 365 Admin Center, click on Exchange under Admin Centers

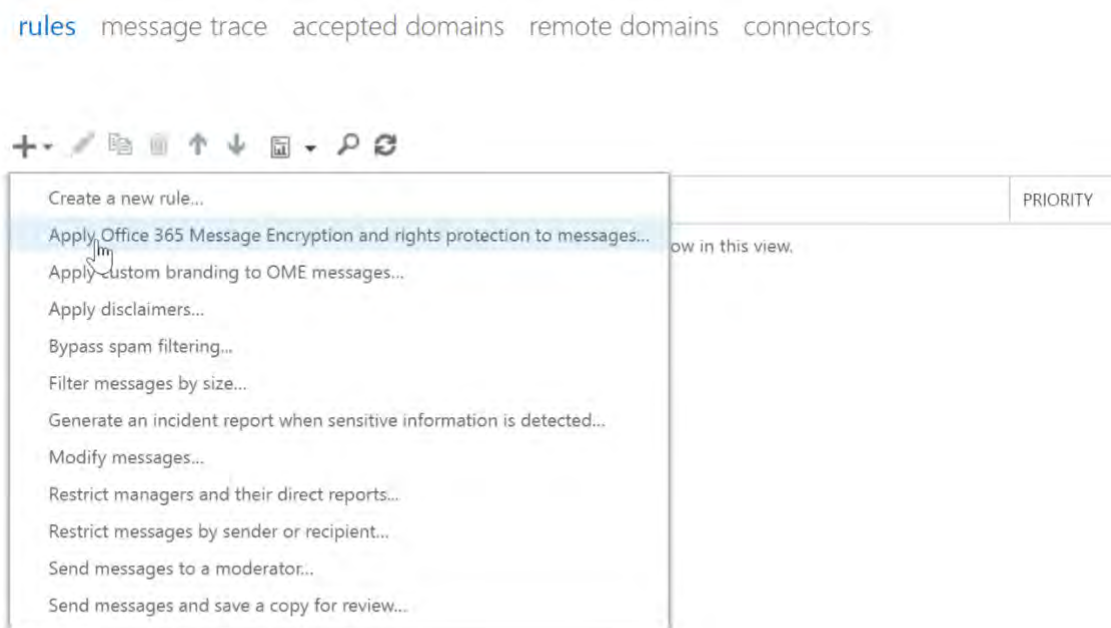


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. In the Mail Flow section, click on Rules

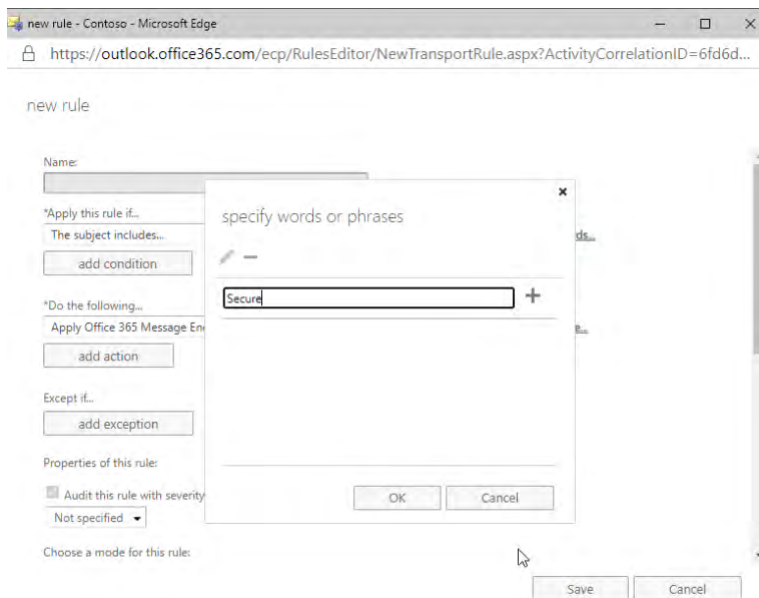


3. Click on the plus sign and click Apply Office 365 Message Encryption (allows you to define multiple conditions)

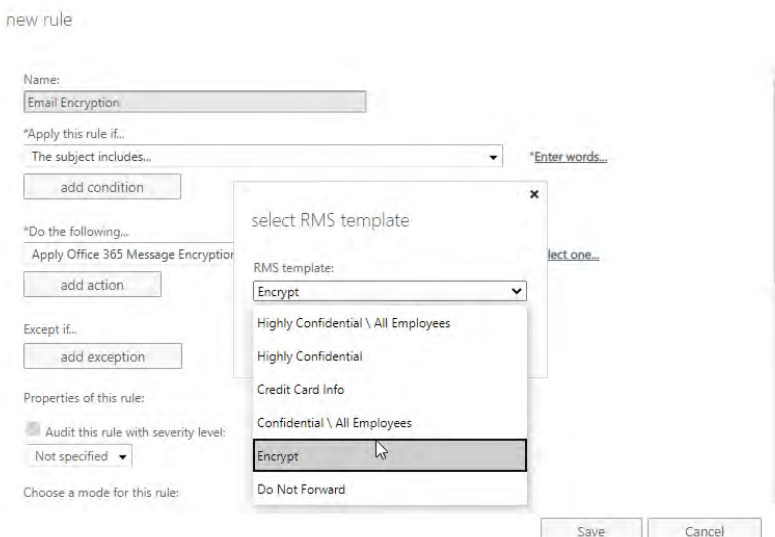


4. Name your policy and from the Apply This Rule If section, say “the subject or body includes...” and then add your keyword. Here, we are putting in “Secure”

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

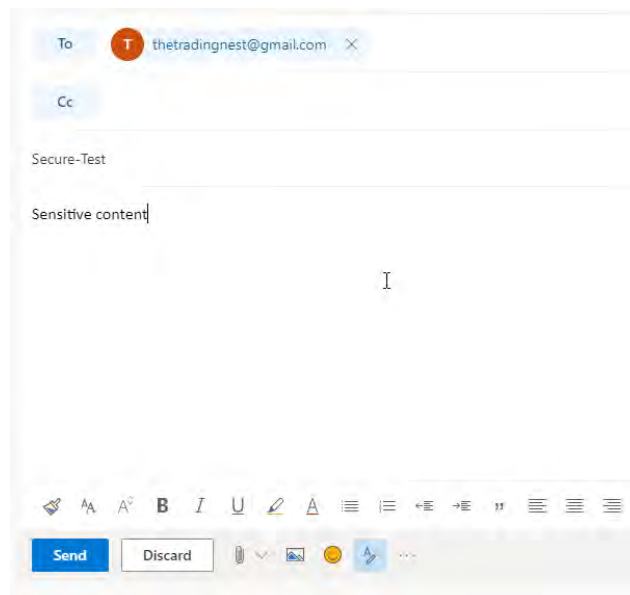


5. In the Do the Following section, click the select one for the RMS template and chose encrypt

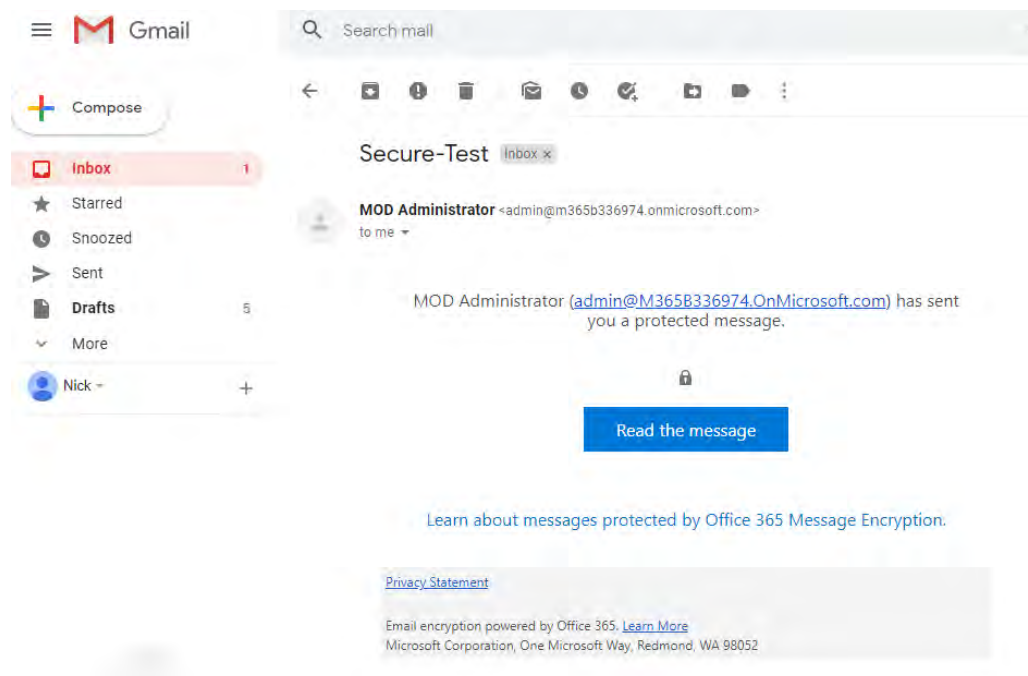


6. After you click Save you can test your policy. In this case, we are showing a message sent to a Gmail user

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## 7. Gmail user inbox:



8. When the Gmail user clicks on Read the Message, they can choose to login with their Google credentials or get a one-time passcode sent to their email. In this case, we chose one-time passcode.

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

admin@M365B336974.OnMicrosoft.com has sent you a protected message



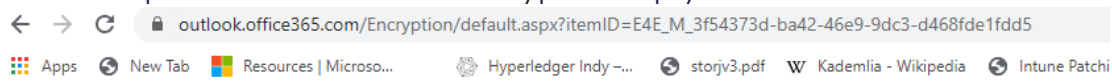
Sign in to view the message



Sign in with a One-time passcode

[Need Help?](#)

9. After we type in the correct passcode, we can view the encrypted message in the OME portal and send an encrypted reply



Secure-Test



MOD Administrator <admin@M365B336974.OnMicrosoft.com>

Today, 1:49 PM

thetradingnest@gmail.com

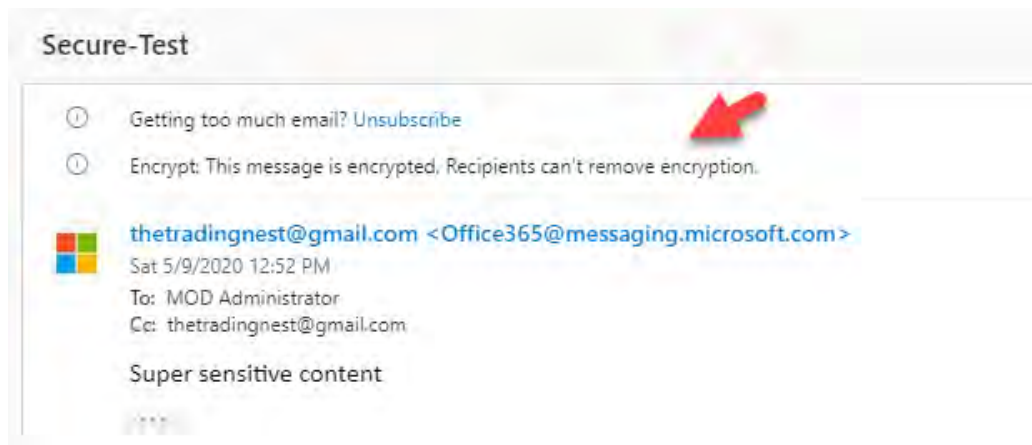
Encrypt: This message is encrypted. Recipients can't remove encryption.

Sensitive content





# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## PowerShell

[Enable Mail Flow rule for Single Tenant](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

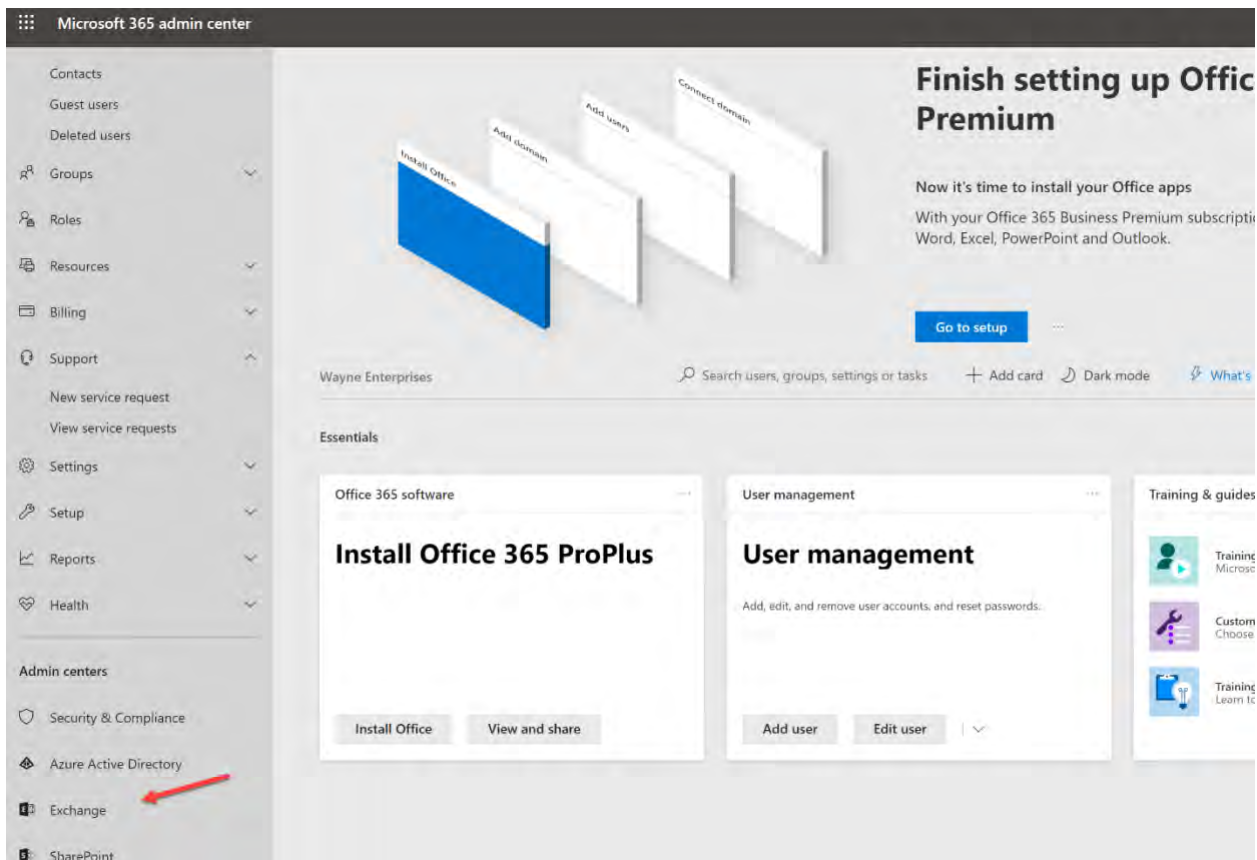
## *Enable Client Rules Forwarding Blocks*

This is a transport rule to help stop data exfiltration with client created rules that auto-forwards email from users' mailboxes to external email addresses. This is an increasingly common data leakage method in organizations.

### Compliance Controls

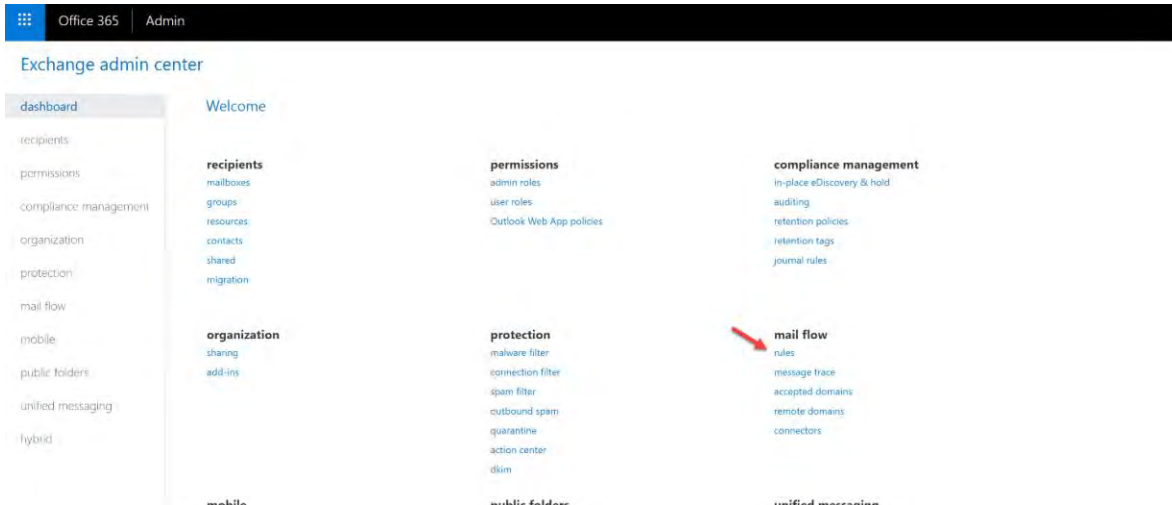
- GDPR; Control 6.8.2
- ISO 27018:2014; Control A.10.2

1. In the 365 Admin Center, click on Exchange under Admin Centers

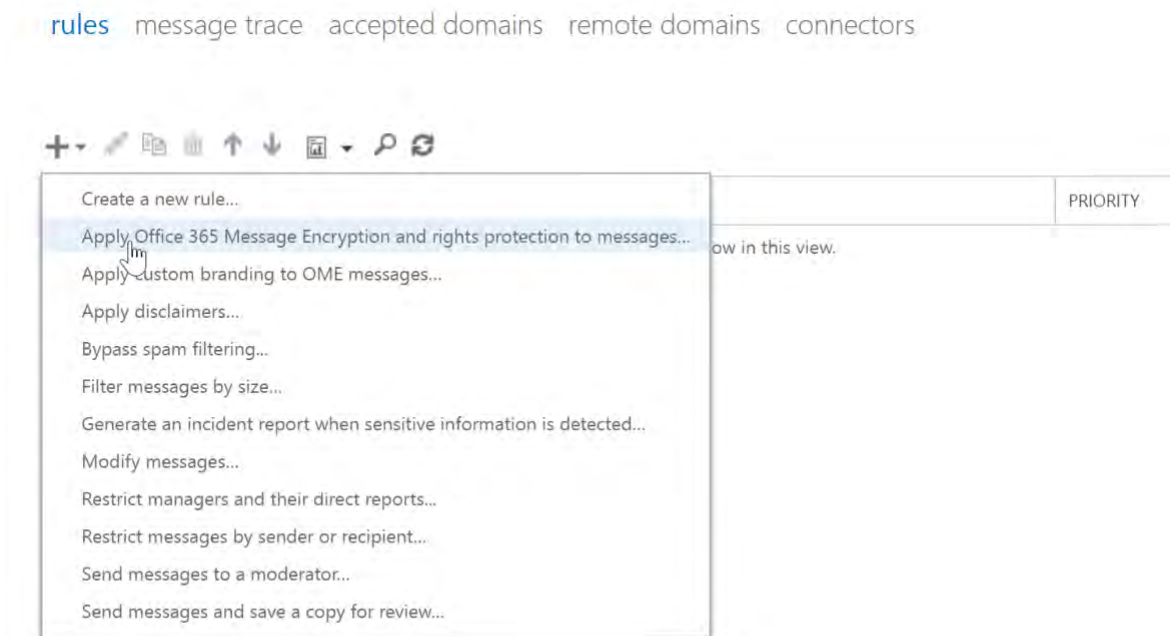


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. In the Mail flow section, click on Rules



3. Click on the plus sign and click Apply Office 365 Message Encryption (allows you to define multiple conditions)



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

### 4. Add the following Properties to the rule:

IF The Sender is located 'Inside the organization'  
AND IF The Recipient is located 'Outside the organization'  
AND IF The message type is 'Auto-Forward'  
THEN Reject the message with the explanation 'External Email Forwarding via Client Rules is not permitted'.

new rule - Google Chrome  
outlook.office365.com/ecp/RulesEditor/NewTransportRule.aspx?ActivityCorrelationID=13e49f8d-3190-b495-963d-5...

new rule

Name:  
Block FW

\*Apply this rule if...

✖ The sender is located... Inside the organization

and

✖ The recipient is located... Outside the organization

and

✖ The message type is... Auto-forward

add condition

\*Do the following...

Reject the message with the explanation... 'External Email Forwarding via Client Rules is not permitted'

add action

Except if...

add exception

Properties of this rule:

☒ Audit this rule with severity level:

Save Cancel

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

\*TIP\* For the 3<sup>rd</sup> condition, you need to select Message Properties >Include this message type to get the Auto-forward option to populate

The screenshot shows the 'new rule' configuration window in a Google Chrome browser. The URL bar shows 'outlook.office365.com/ecp/RulesEditor/NewTransportRule.aspx?ActivityCorrelationID=13e49f8d-3190-b495-963d-5...'. The 'Name' field is 'Block FW'. The conditions are: 'The sender is located...' (Inside the organization), 'and', 'The recipient is located...' (Outside the organization), 'and', 'The message type is...'. A dropdown menu is open for 'The message type is...', showing options: 'Select one', 'The sender...', 'The recipient...', 'The subject or body...', 'Any attachment...', 'Any recipient...', 'The message...', 'The sender and the recipient...', 'The message properties...', and 'A message header...'. The 'The message properties...' option is selected, and a sub-menu is open showing: 'include the message type', 'include this classification', 'don't include any classification', 'include an SCL greater than or equal to', and 'include the importance level'. The 'include the message type' option is selected. Below the conditions, the 'Properties of this rule:' section has a checkbox for 'Audit this rule with severity level:' which is checked. At the bottom right are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

new rule

Name:  
Block FW

\*Apply this rule if...

✕ The sender is located... Inside the organization

and

✕ The recipient is located... Outside the organization

and

✕ The message type is... Auto-forward

Select one

The sender...

The recipient...

The subject or body...

Any attachment...

Any recipient...

The message...

The sender and the recipient...

The message properties... include the message type

A message header... include this classification

Properties of this rule:

☒ Audit this rule with severity level:

Save Cancel

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

5. Click Save when complete. This rule will be enforced immediately. Clients will receive a custom Non-Delivery Receipt (NDR) message that is useful for highlighting external forwarding rules they may have not known existed, or that were created by a bad actor on a compromised mailbox. You can create exceptions for certain specified users or groups in the created transport rule.

### PowerShell

1. Block Auto-Forward for one customer  
[PowerShell Script](#)
2. Block Auto-Forward for all of your customers via Partner Center credentials  
[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

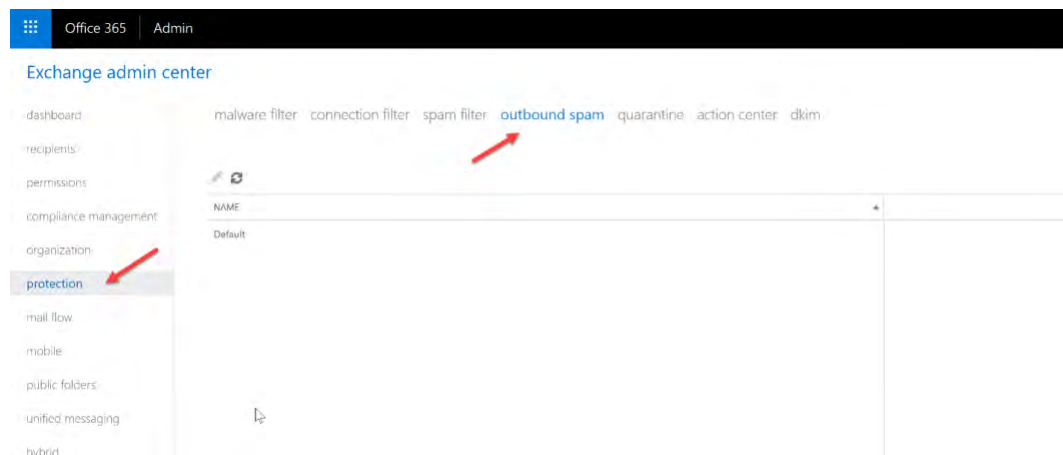
## Set Outbound Spam Notifications

Setting your Exchange Online Outbound Spam notifications gives you visibility into when a user has been blocked for sending excessive or spam emails. The accounts will always be blocked, but when you configure notifications you will be notified and sent a copy of the email that caused the block to occur. A blocked account is a good indication that the account in question has been breached and that an attacker is using it to send spam emails.

## Compliance Controls

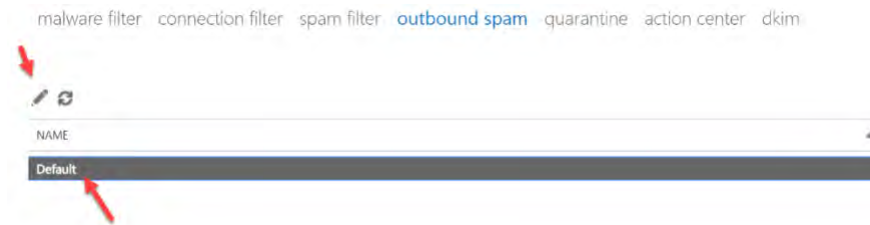
- HIPAA; Control 45 C.F.R. § 164.308(a)(5)(ii)(B)
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.14.2
- NIST 800-53; Control SI-3(a)

1. In the Exchange Admin Portal, go to Protection>Outbound Spam

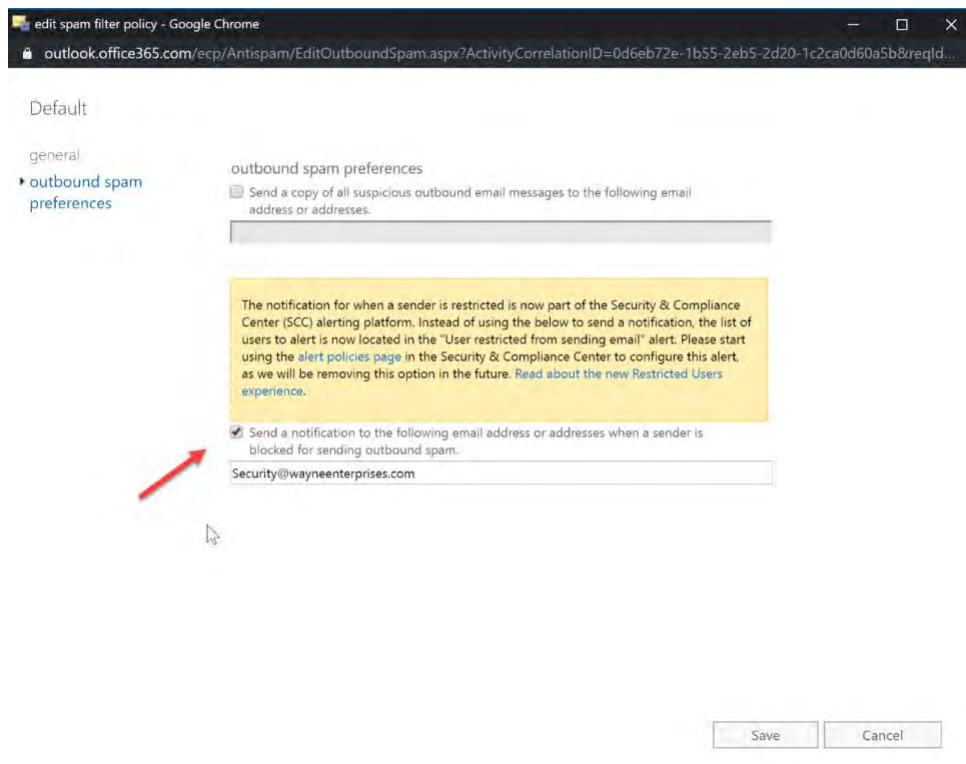


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Click on the Default policy and then click on the pencil icon to edit



3. Click on the outbound spam preferences icon and select the checkbox under the second section to add an email address for the alert. Make sure this email is something that people would actually check. This could be the support email for your organization which opens a ticket with your corresponding PSA tool.



4. [PowerShell Script](#) to Perform



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Do not allow mailbox delegation***

If your users do not delegate mailboxes, it is harder for an attacker to move from one account to another and steal data. Mailbox delegation is the practice of allowing someone else to manage your mail and calendar, which can precipitate the spread of an attack.

### **Compliance Controls**

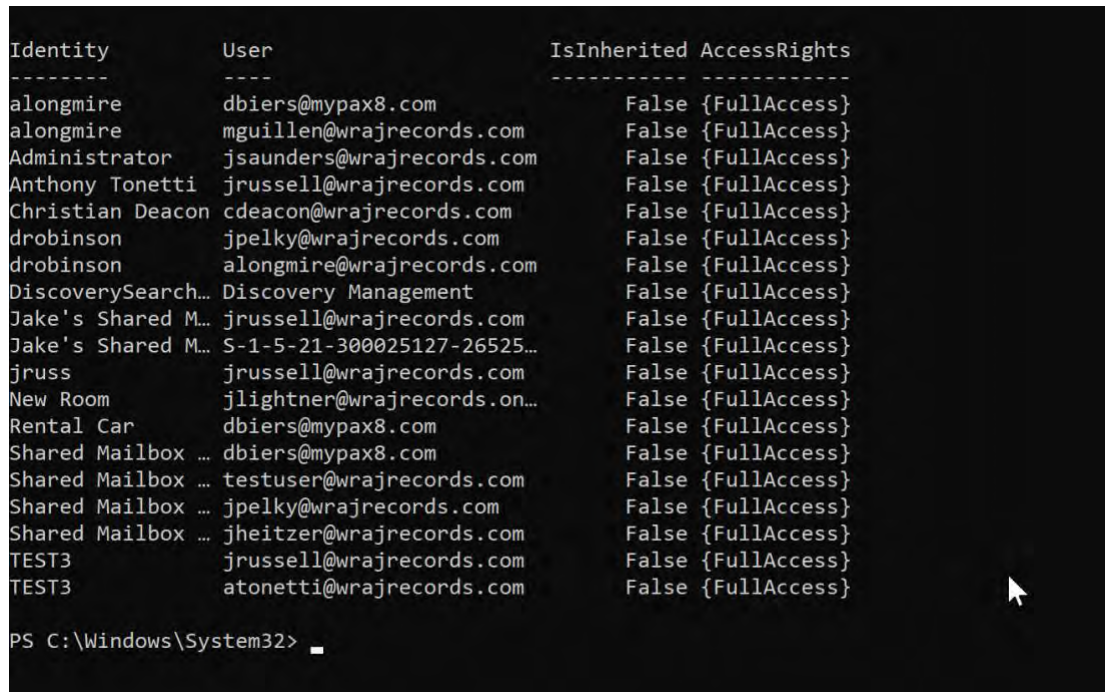
- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AC-2, Control AC-2(3)
- GDPR; Control 6.6.1
- ISO 27018:2014; Control C.9.2
- NIST 800-53; Control AC-2
- NIST CSF; Control DE.CM-1

1. To determine if there are any existing mailbox delegation permissions, run the following PowerShell script from Github. When prompted, enter in the global admin credentials for the tenant.

[PowerShell Script](#)

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

- If there are any delegation permissions existing, you will see them listed. If there are none, you will just get a new command line. Identity is the mailbox who has delegated admin permissions assigned and user is the person who has those permissions.



Identity	User	IsInherited	AccessRights
alongmire	dbiers@mypax8.com	False	{FullAccess}
alongmire	mguillen@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
Administrator	jsaunders@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
Anthony Tonetti	jrussell@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
Christian Deacon	cdeacon@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
drobinson	jpelky@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
drobinson	alongmire@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
DiscoverySearch...	Discovery Management	False	{FullAccess}
Jake's Shared M...	jrussell@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
Jake's Shared M...	S-1-5-21-300025127-26525...	False	{FullAccess}
jruss	jrussell@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
New Room	jlightner@wrajrecords.on...	False	{FullAccess}
Rental Car	dbiers@mypax8.com	False	{FullAccess}
Shared Mailbox ...	dbiers@mypax8.com	False	{FullAccess}
Shared Mailbox ...	testuser@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
Shared Mailbox ...	jpelky@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
Shared Mailbox ...	jheitzer@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
TEST3	jrussell@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}
TEST3	atonetti@wrajrecords.com	False	{FullAccess}

PS C:\Windows\System32>

- You can run the following command to remove the access rights for users:

**Remove-MailboxPermission -Identity Test1 -User Test2 -AccessRights FullAccess -InheritanceType All**

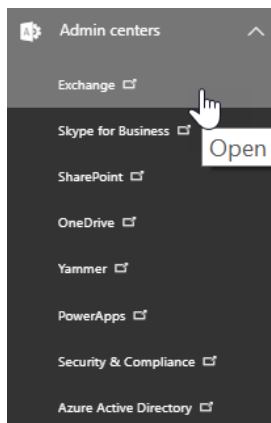
# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Set up Connection Filtering:

Questions to Ask:

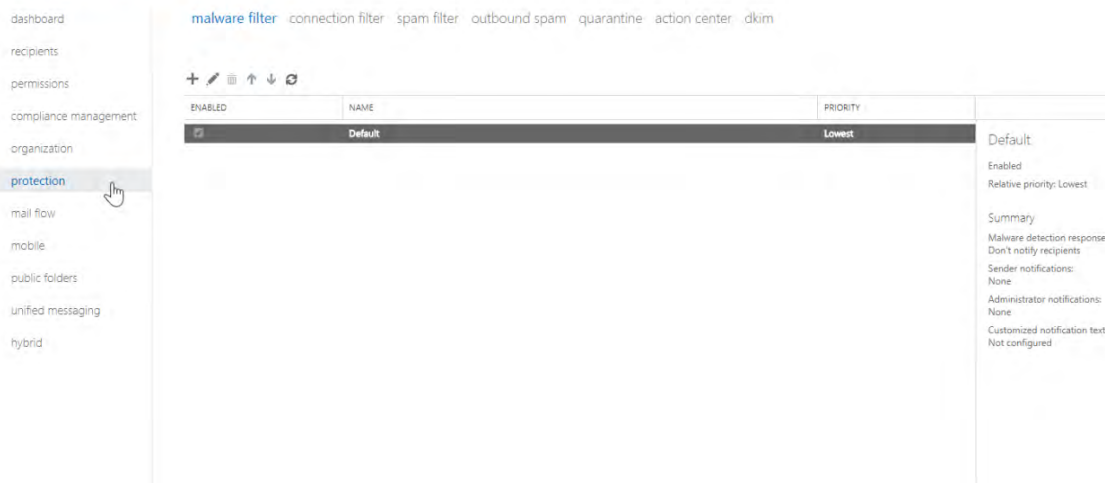
- Do I need to create an allowed list from a specific IP range?
- Do I need to create a block list?

1. Go into Admin Centers>Exchange Admin Center



2. Select the Protection tab

Exchange admin center



3. Click on Connection Filter

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Exchange admin center

malware filter **connection filter** spam filter outbound spam quarantine action center dkim

dashboard recipients permissions compliance management organization **protection** mail flow mobile public folders unified messaging hybrid

NAME	
Default	<div>Default</div> <div>Scoped to: All domains</div> <div>Summary</div> <div>IP Allow list: Not configured</div> <div>IP Block list: Not configured</div> <div>Safe list: Disabled</div>

4. Click on the pencil icon to modify the default policy

NAME	
Default	<div>Default</div> <div>Scoped to: All domains</div> <div>Summary</div> <div>IP Allow list: Not configured</div> <div>IP Block list: Not configured</div> <div>Safe list: Disabled</div>

5. Click Connection Filtering, add Allowed/Block List

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

edit spam filter policy - Google Chrome

Secure | <https://outlook.office365.com/ecp/Antispam/EditConnectionFilter.aspx?ActivityCorrelationID=1a54189a-81ef-a5fa-9608-b93674b54d78&reqId=152837213725...>

Default

general

connection filtering

IP Allow list  
Always accept messages from the following IP addresses.

+ -

Allowed IP Address

IP Block list  
Always block messages from the following IP addresses.

+ -

Blocked IP Address

☐ Enable safe list

Save Cancel

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

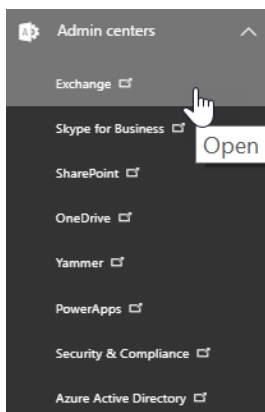
## **Spam Filtering:**

### Questions to Ask:

1. What actions do we want to take when a message is identified as spam?
  - a. Move Message to Junk Folder (Default)
  - b. Add X Header (Sends the message to the specified recipients, but adds X-header text to the message header to identify it as spam)
  - c. Prepend Subject line with text (Sends the message to the intended recipients but prepends the subject line with the text that you specify in the Prefix subject line with this text input box. Using this text as an identifier, you can optionally create rules to filter or route the messages as necessary.)
  - d. Redirect message to email address (Sends the message to a designated email address instead of to the intended recipients.)
2. Do we need to add allowed senders/domains or block senders/domains?
3. Do we need to filter messages written in specific language?
4. Do we need to filter message coming from specific countries/regions?
5. Do we want to configure any end-user spam notifications to inform users when messages intended for them were sent to quarantine instead? (From these notifications, end users can release false positives and report them to Microsoft for analysis.)

### Steps:

1. Go to Admin Centers>Exchange Online Admin Center



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 2. Click on Protection

### Exchange admin center

malware filter connection filter spam filter outbound spam quarantine action center dkim

ENABLED	NAME	PRIORITY
	Default	Lowest

Default

Enabled

Relative priority: Lowest

Summary

Malware detection response: Don't notify recipients

Sender notifications: None

Administrator notifications: None

Customized notification text: Not configured

## 3. Click on Spam Filter and click on the pencil icon to modify the default policy

malware filter connection filter spam filter outbound spam quarantine action center dkim

ENABLED	NAME	PRIORITY
	Default	Lowest

Default

Enabled

Relative priority: Lowest

Summary

Detection response for spam: Move message to Junk Email folder

Detection response for high confidence: Move message to Junk Email folder

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 4. Navigate through the tabs to configure any of the questions asked previously

Secure | <https://outlook.office365.com/ecp/Antispam/EditSpamContentFilter.aspx?ActivityCorrelationID=145c7311-053e-3e8c-38d0-501fc950f851&reqId=1528372513319&pwmcid...>

Default

general

**spam and bulk actions**

block lists

allow lists

international spam

advanced options

spam and bulk actions

Select the action to take for incoming spam and bulk email. [Learn more](#)

Spam:

Move message to Junk Email folder

High confidence spam:

Move message to Junk Email folder

Bulk email:

☒ Mark bulk email as spam

Select the threshold. 1 marks the most bulk email as spam and 9 allows the most bulk email to be delivered.

7 (Default)

Quarantine

Retain spam for (days):

15

\*Add this X-header text:

\*Prepend subject line with this text:

\*Redirect to this email address:

Save Cancel

## 5. The Advanced Options tab allows you to get more granular with your policy and tighten the settings on the spam filter

Default

general

spam and bulk actions

block lists

allow lists

international spam

**advanced options**

advanced options

Increase Spam Score

Specify whether to increase the spam score for messages that include these types of links or URLs.

Image links to remote sites:

Off

Numeric IP address in URL:

Off

URL redirect to other port:

Off

URL to .biz or .info websites:

Off

Mark as Spam

Specify whether to mark messages that include these properties as spam.

Empty messages:

Off

JavaScript or VBScript in HTML:

Off

Frame or IFrame tags in HTML:

Off

Object tags in HTML:

Off

Embed tags in HTML:

Off

Form tags in HTML:

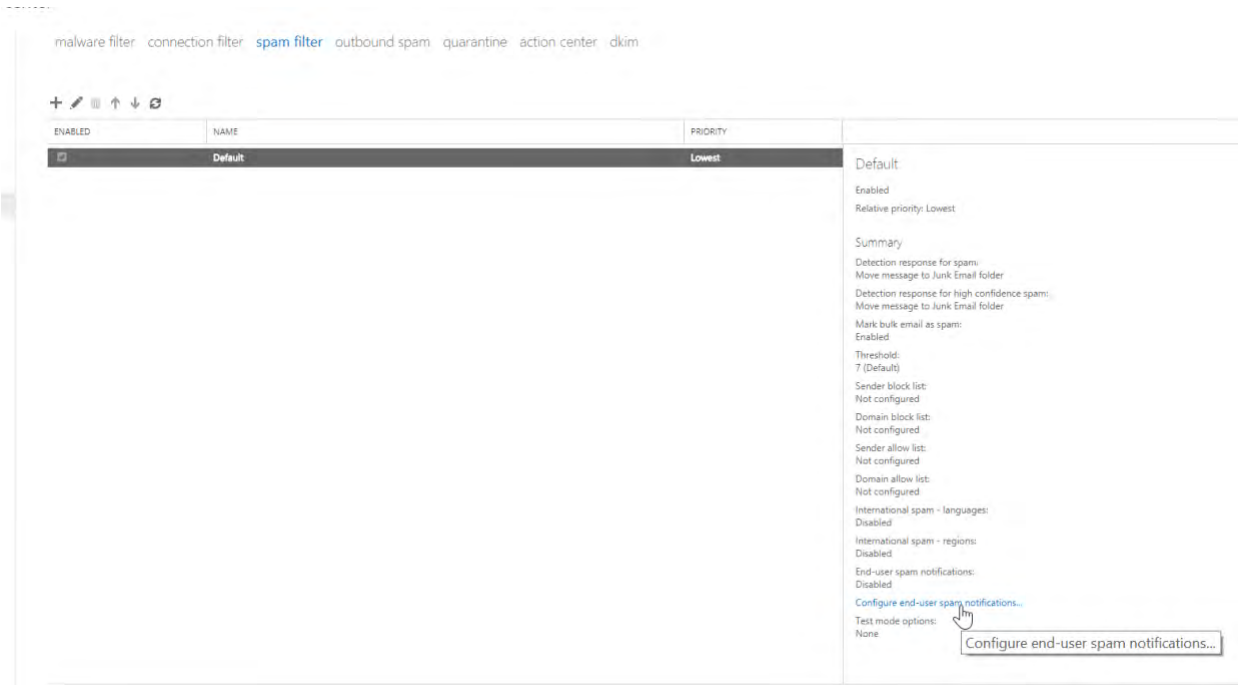
Off

Save Cancel



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

6. You can configure end user spam notifications on the right-hand side of the page



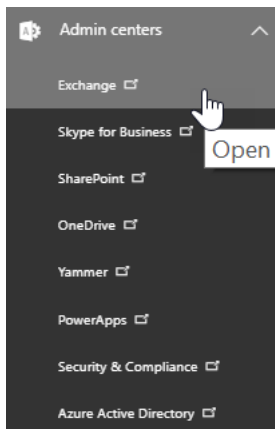
### [PowerShell Commands to Configure](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Malware:

- This is already set up company-wide via default anti-malware policy
- Do you need to create more granular policies for a certain group of users such as additional notifications via text or heightened filtering based on file extensions?

1. Go to Admin Centers>Exchange



2. Go to Protection>Malware Filter>Click on the pencil icon to modify default policy

### Exchange admin center

dashboard recipients permissions compliance management organization protection mail flow mobile public folders unified messaging hybrid

malware filter connection filter spam filter outbound spam quarantine action center dkim

ENABLED	NAME	PRIORITY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Default	Lowest

Default

Enabled

Relative priority: Lowest

Summary

Malware detection response: Don't notify recipients

Sender notifications: None

Administrator notifications: None

Customized notification text: Not configured

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 3. Modify accordingly

Default

general

► settings

### Malware Detection Response

If malware is detected in an email attachment, the message will be quarantined and can be released only by an admin.

Do you want to notify recipients if their messages are quarantined?

- ☒ No
- ☐ Yes and use the default notification text
- ☐ Yes and use custom notification text

\*Custom notification text:

If the message body is detected to contain malware, the message and all of its associated attachments are deleted regardless of which option you select.

### Common Attachment Types Filter

Turn on this feature to block attachment types that may harm your computer.

- ☒ Off
- ☐ On - Emails with attachments of filtered file types will trigger the Malware Detection Response (recommended).

+ -

FILE TYPES
.ace
.ani

Save

Cancel

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

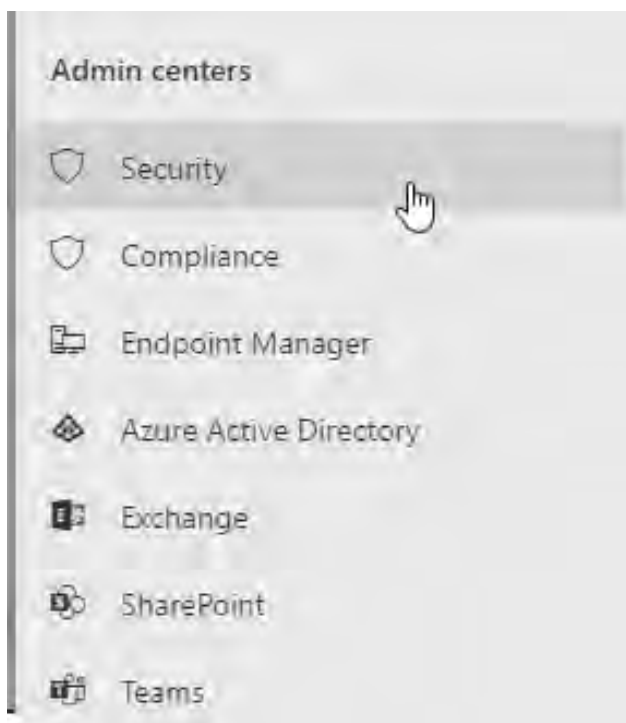
## ***Anti-Phishing Policy***

Microsoft 365 subscriptions come with a default policy for anti-phishing preconfigured but if you have the correct licensing for ATP, you can configure additional setting for impersonation attempts within the tenant. We will be configuring those additional settings here.

### **Licensing Considerations:**

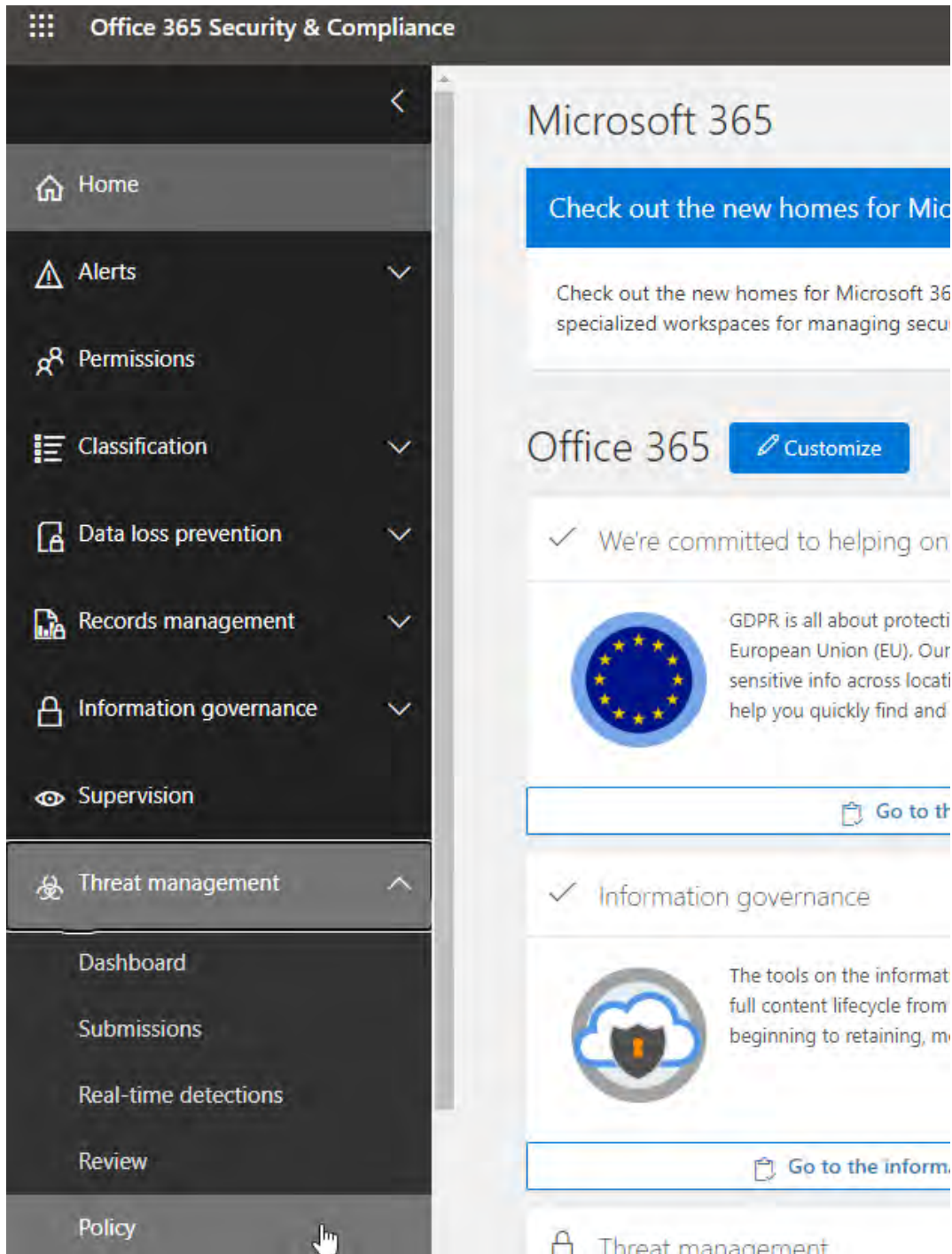
- Microsoft 365 Business Premium (\$20/u/m) -included
- Advanced Threat Protection Plan 1 (\$2/u/m)

1. In the 365 Admin Center, click Admin Centers>Security



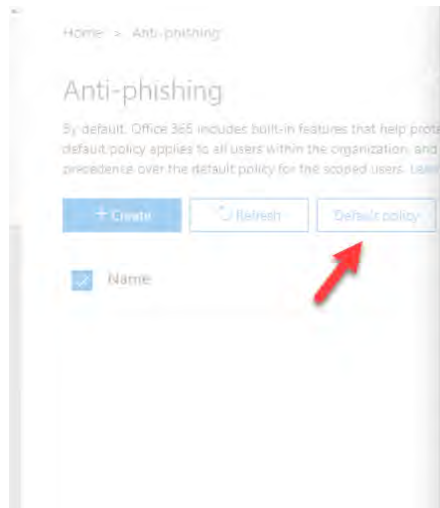
# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Under Threat Management>click Policy



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 3. Click Anti-Phishing> Default Policy



Home > Anti-phishing

### Anti-phishing

By default, Office 365 includes built-in features that help protect your organization from phishing attacks. The default policy applies to all users within the organization, and has precedence over the default policy for the scoped users. [Learn more](#)

[+ Create](#) [Refresh](#) [Default policy](#)

☒ Name

Delete policy
Increase Priority
Decrease Priority

Customize the impersonation, spoofing, and advanced settings for the default policy. The default policy applies to all users with domain scoped policies controlled by custom anti-phishing policies. [Learn more about these settings](#)

Status	On	
Last modified	April 29, 2019	
Policy setting	Policy name	Office365 AntiPhish Default
	Description	
Impersonation	Users to protect	Off
	Protect all domains I own	Off
	Protect specific domains	Off
	Action > User impersonation	Don't apply any action
	Action > Domain impersonation	Don't apply any action

## 4. Click on Edit in the Impersonation section



Impersonation

Users to protect	Off
Protect all domains I own	Off
Protect specific domains	Off
Action > User impersonation	Don't apply any action
Action > Domain impersonation	Don't apply any action
Safety tips > User impersonation	Off
Safety tips > Domain impersonation	Off
Safety tips > Unusual characters	Off
Mailbox intelligence	On
Mailbox Intelligence > Protection	Off
Mailbox Intelligence > Action	Don't apply any action

[Edit](#)

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

5. In the first section toggle the switch to on and add top executives or users within the organization that are most likely to get spoofed

The screenshot shows the 'Office365 AntiPhish Default' settings page. The left sidebar has a menu with 'Add users to protect' selected. The main content area is titled 'Editing Add users to protect'. It includes a description: 'Add up to 60 internal and external users you want to protect from being impersonated by attackers. We recommend adding users in key roles. Internally, these might be your CEO, CFO, and other senior leaders. Externally, could include council members or your board of directors.' Below this is a link 'Get tips for adding users to protect'. A toggle switch is set to 'On'. There is an 'Add user' button. A checkbox 'Display name' is checked, and an 'Email' column header is visible. Below the header, it says 'No data available'.

6. In the Add Domains to Protect section, toggle the switch to automatically include domains I own

The screenshot shows the 'Office365 AntiPhish Default' settings page. The left sidebar has a menu with 'Add domains to protect' selected. The main content area is titled 'Editing Add domains to protect'. It includes a toggle switch for 'Automatically include the domains I own' which is set to 'On' (indicated by a red arrow). Below this is a link 'View domains I own'. There is a section for 'Include custom domains' with a toggle switch set to 'Off'. At the bottom, there is an 'Add domains' section with a text input field containing the placeholder 'Enter domain names (for example 'contoso.com') and then pre'. Below the input field are 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

7. In the Actions section, choose what action you want to take if a user or domain is impersonated. We recommend either quarantine or moving to Junk folder

Edit impersonation policy

Office365 AntiPhish Default

### Editing Actions

If an attacker impersonates the users or domains you specified, we'll apply the following actions:

If email is sent by an impersonated user:

- Quarantine the message
- Redirect message to other email addresses
- Move message to the recipients' Junk Email folders
- Quarantine the message
- Deliver the message and add other addresses to the Bcc line
- Delete the message before it's delivered
- Don't apply any action

Turn on [impersonation safety tips](#) to show a warning in the recipient's email if

Save Cancel



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

8. In the Mailbox Intelligence section, toggle on the protection and chose what action to take, like in the previous step

Office365 AntiPhish Default

## Editing Mailbox intelligence

Mailbox intelligence analyzes your cloud-based users' mail flow patterns to determine who most often. This helps us more easily identify when an email message might be from an impersonator or those contacts.

[Learn more about mailbox intelligence](#)

Enable mailbox intelligence?

☒ On

Enable mailbox intelligence based impersonation protection?

☒ On

If an attacker impersonates a user protected by mailbox intelligence, we'll apply the action:

If email is sent by an impersonated user:

Don't apply any action

Redirect message to other email addresses

Move message to the recipient's Junk Email folders

Quarantine the message

Deliver the message and add other addresses to the Bcc line

Delete the message before it's delivered

9. The final section allows you to whitelist senders and domains. Refrain from adding generic domains here like gmail.com.

Office365 AntiPhish Default

## Editing Add trusted senders and domains

Messages from the sender email addresses and domains you add here won't ever be classified as an impersonation-based attack. As a result, the actions and settings in this policy won't be applied to messages from these senders and domains.

**Trusted senders**

Choose users

**Trusted domains**

Enter domain names (for example 'contoso.com') and then press Enter. Don't precede names with an at sign (@).

Save Cancel

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

10. After you review your settings, you can choose to Save

Office365 AntiPhish Default

### Editing Review your settings

#### Add users to protect

[Edit](#)

Protected users



Bruce Banner;bbanner@tminus365.com

#### Add domains to protect

[Edit](#)

Include the domains I own



Protected domains



#### Actions

[Edit](#)

Actions for email from impersonated users

Quarantine the message

Actions for email from impersonated domains

Don't apply any action

Impersonation safety tips

User impersonation	Off
Domain impersonation	Off
Unusual characters	Off

#### Mailbox intelligence

[Edit](#)

Mailbox intelligence



#### Add trusted senders and domains

[Edit](#)

Trusted domains



Trusted senders

Save

Cancel

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Configure Enhanced Filtering***

Enhanced email filtering can be set up if you have a connector in 365 (3rd party email filtering service or hybrid configuration) and your MX record does not point to Microsoft 365 or Office 365. This new feature allows you to filter email based on the actual source of messages that arrive over the connector. This is also known as skip listing and this feature will allow you to overlook, or skip, any IP addresses that are considered internal to you in order to get the last known external IP address, which should be the actual source IP address. If you are using Office 365 ATP, this will enhance its machine learning capabilities and security around safe links/safe attachments/anti-spoofing from Microsoft's known malicious list based off IP. In a way, you are getting a secondary layer of protection by allowing Microsoft to view the IPs of the original email and check against their database.

For enhanced filtering configuration steps: [click here](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Configure ATP Safe Links and Safe Attachments Policy***

Advanced Threat Protection (ATP) allows you to create policies for safe links and safe attachments across Exchange, Teams, OneDrive, and SharePoint. Real-time detonation occurs when a user clicks on any link and the content is contained in a sandbox environment. Attachments are opened inside a sandbox environment as well before they are fully delivered over email. This allows zero-day malicious attachments and links to be detected.

### **Licensing Considerations:**

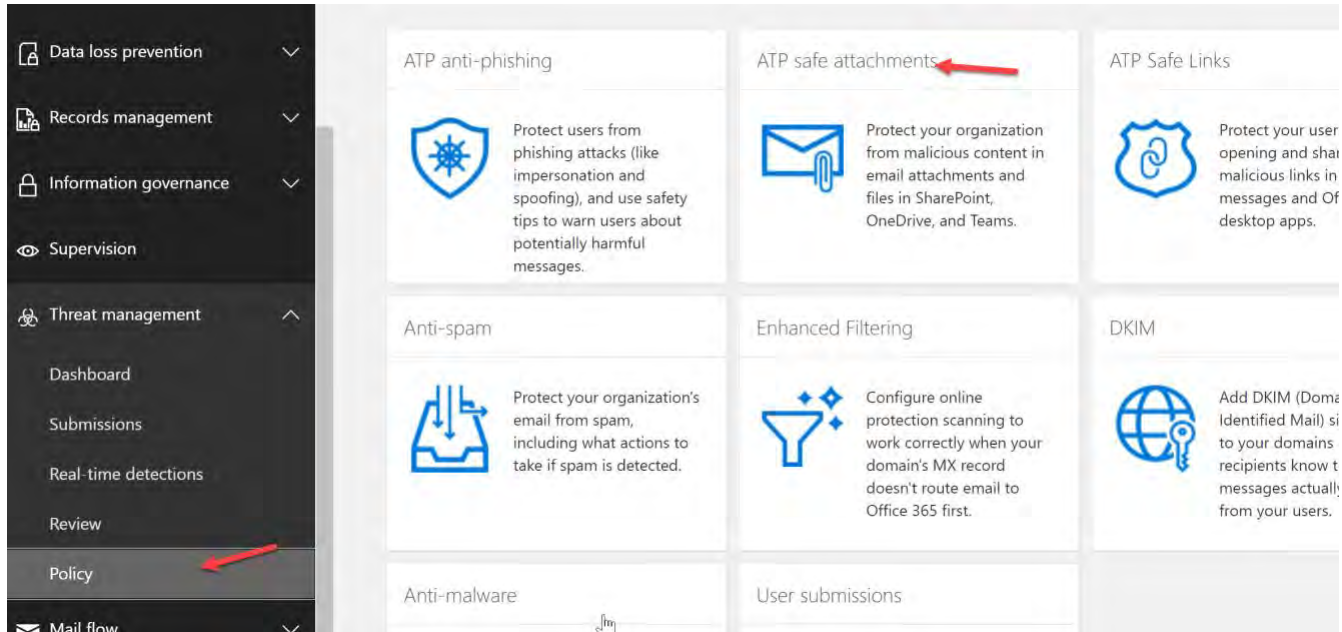
- Microsoft 365 Business Premium (\$20/u/m) -included
- Advanced Threat Protection Plan 1 (\$2/u/m)

1. In the 365 Admin Center, click Admin Centers>Security

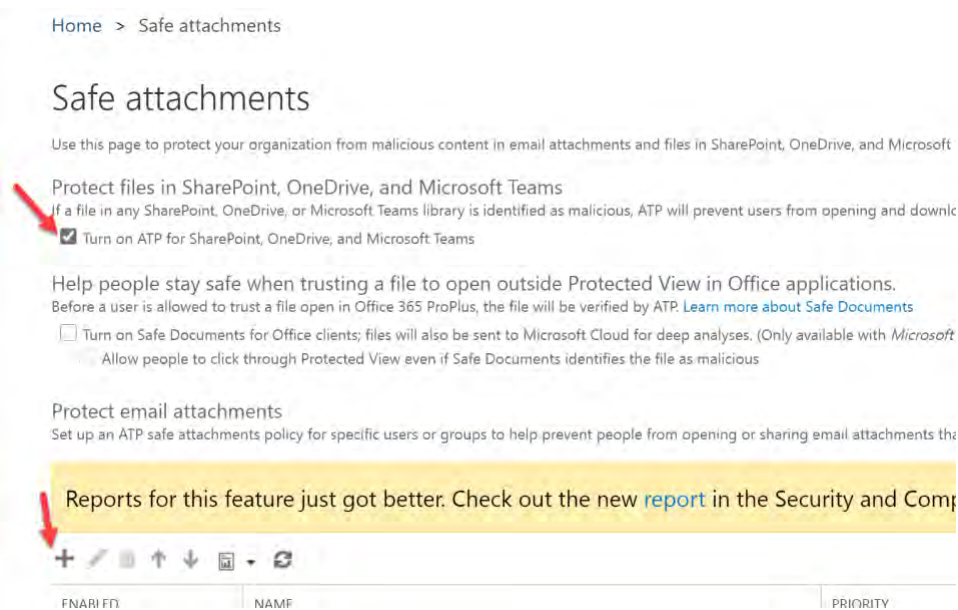


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 2. Click on Threat Management>Policy>ATP Safe Attachments



## 3. Checkmark the box to turn on ATP for Teams. Select the + icon to create a new policy



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

4. Add Name, Description, and choose Dynamic Delivery. For more on delivery methods, [click here](#)

new safe attachments policy

\*Name:  
Safe Attachment Policy

Description:

Safe attachments unknown malware response  
Select the action for unknown malware in attachments. [Learn more](#)

Warning  
Monitor, Replace and Block actions may cause significant delay to email delivery. [Learn more](#)  
Dynamic Delivery is only available for recipients with hosted mailboxes. [Learn more](#)

☐ Off - Attachment will not be scanned for malware.  
☐ Monitor - Continue delivering the message after malware is detected; track scan results.  
☐ Block - Block the current and future emails and attachments with detected malware.  
☐ Replace - Block the attachments with detected malware, continue to deliver the message.  
☒ Dynamic Delivery - Deliver the message without attachments immediately and reattach once scan is complete.

5. Add the Recipient Domain Is selection and choose the main domain in the tenant. Click Save when completed

Redirect attachment on detection  
Send the blocked, monitored, or replaced attachment to an email address.

☐ Enable redirect  
Send the attachment to the following email address

☒ Apply the above selection if malware scanning for attachments times out or error occurs.

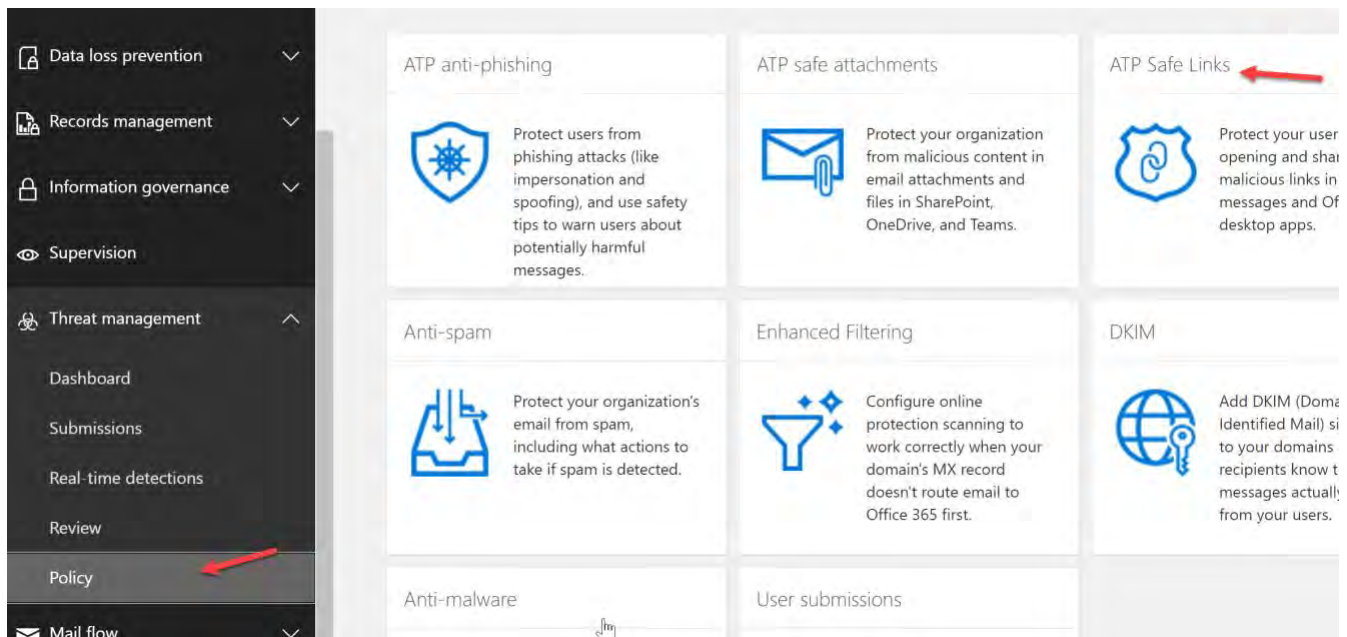
Applied To  
Specify the users, groups, or domains for whom this policy applies by creating recipient based rules:

\*If...  
The recipient domain is   
add condition

Except if...  
add exception

6. For Safe Links, go back to Threat Management>Policy>Safe Links

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

7. Scroll down to Policies that apply to specific users and click the + icon

### Safe links

Safe links help prevent your users from following links in email and documents that go to web sites recognized as unsafe. [Learn more about safe links](#)

Reports for this feature just got better. Check out the new [report](#) in the new Microsoft Defender for Office 365.

Policies that apply to the entire organization



NAME

Default

1 selected of 1 total

Policies that apply to specific users





## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

8. Add a Name, Description, and turn on the necessary settings displayed below:

\*Name:

Safe Links Policy

Description:

Spec  
this !

Select the action for unknown potentially malicious URLs in messages.

- ☐ Off
- ☒ On - URLs will be rewritten and checked against a list of known malicious links when user clicks on the link.

Select the action for unknown potentially malicious URLs within Microsoft Teams.

- ☐ Off
- ☒ On - Microsoft Teams will check against a list of known malicious links when user clicks on a link; URLs will not be rewritten. (Currently in preview for customers in the Microsoft Teams Technology Adoption Program (TAP))

- ☒ Apply real-time URL scanning for suspicious links and links that point to files.
- ☒ Wait for URL scanning to complete before delivering the message.

- ☒ Apply safe links to email messages sent within the organization.

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

9. You can choose to whitelist certain URLs. Like the safe attachments policy, apply to all users in the tenant by the domain name

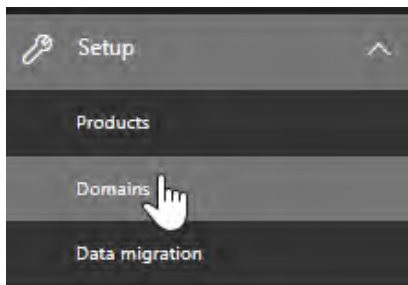
The screenshot shows the configuration page for a Safe Links policy in the Microsoft 365 security center. At the top, there are two checked checkboxes: "Do not track when users click safe links." and "Do not let users click through safe links to original URL.". Below these is a section titled "Do not rewrite the following URLs:" with a minus icon and a list box. The list box has a header "Enter a valid URL" and a plus icon. Below the list box is a section titled "Applied To" with the instruction "Specify the users, groups, or domains for whom this policy applies by creating recipient based rules:". Under "If...", there is a dropdown menu showing "The recipient domain is" and a text input field containing ".com". Below the input field is a button labeled "add condition".

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

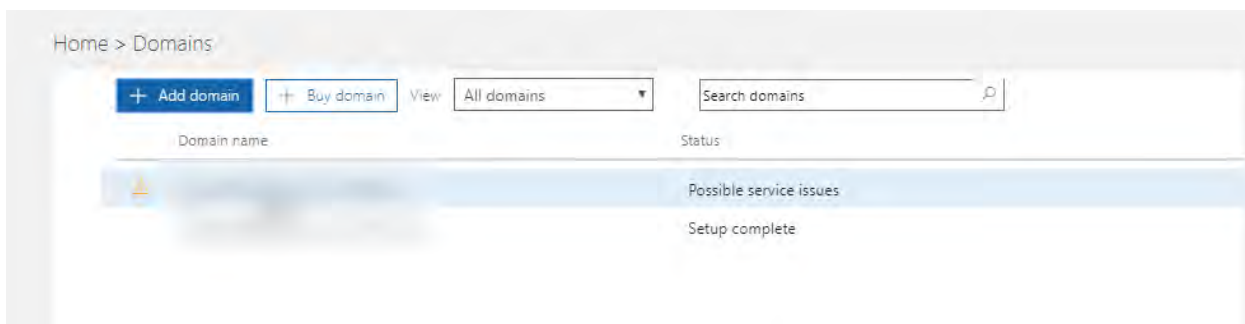
## Add SPF, DKIM, and DMARC

- Do you have SPF records/DKIM records/DMARC in place?
- SPF validates the origin of email messages by verifying the IP address of the sender against the alleged owner of the sending domain which helps prevent spoofing
- DKIM lets you attach a digital signature to email messages in the message header of emails you send. Email systems that receive email from your domain use this digital signature to determine if incoming email that they receive is legitimate.
- DMARC helps receiving mail systems determine what to do with messages that fail SPF or DKIM checks and provides another level of trust for your email partners.

1. Go to Admin Center>Setup>Domains



2. Click on the domain you want to add records to



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

- Take note of the MX and TXT record listed under the Exchange Online



- Add the TXT record of `v=spf1 include:spf.protection.outlook.com -all` to your DNS settings for our SPF record
- For our DKIM records we need to publish two CNAME records in DNS

Use the following format for the CNAME Record:

```
Host name: selector1._domainkey.<domain>
Points to address or value: selector1-<domainGUID>._domainkey.<initialDomain>
TTL: 3600

Host name: selector2._domainkey.<domain>
Points to address or value: selector2-<domainGUID>._domainkey.<initialDomain>
TTL: 3600
```

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Where:

**<domain>** = our primary domain

**<domainGUID>** = The prefix of our MX record (ex. **domain-com**.mail.protection.outlook.com)

**<initialDomain>** = domain.onmicrosoft.com

Example: DOMAIN = pax8.com

## CNAME Record #1:

Host Name: selector1.\_domainkey.pax8.com

Points to address or value: selector1-pax8-com.\_domainkey.pax8.onmicrosoft.com

TTL: 3600

## CNAME Record #2:

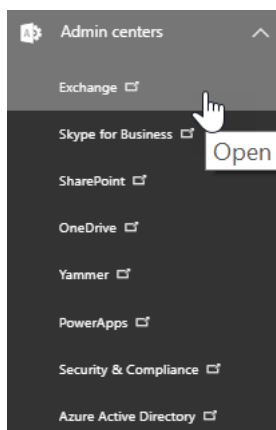
Host Name: selector2.\_domainkey.pax8.com

Points to address or value: selector2-pax8-com.\_domainkey.pax8.onmicrosoft.com

TTL: 3600

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

6. After publishing the records, go to Admin Centers>Exchange



7. Go to Protection>DKIM

## Exchange admin center

malware filter connection filter spam filter outbound spam quarantine action center **dkim**

DKIM (DomainKeys Identified Mail) is an authentication process that can help protect both senders and recipients from forged and phishing email. Add DKIM signatures to your domains so recipients know that email messages actually came from users in your organization. [Learn more about DKIM](#)

NAME	ACCEPTED DOMAIN	DOMAIN TYPE
		<b>Authoritative</b>
		Authoritative
		Authoritative

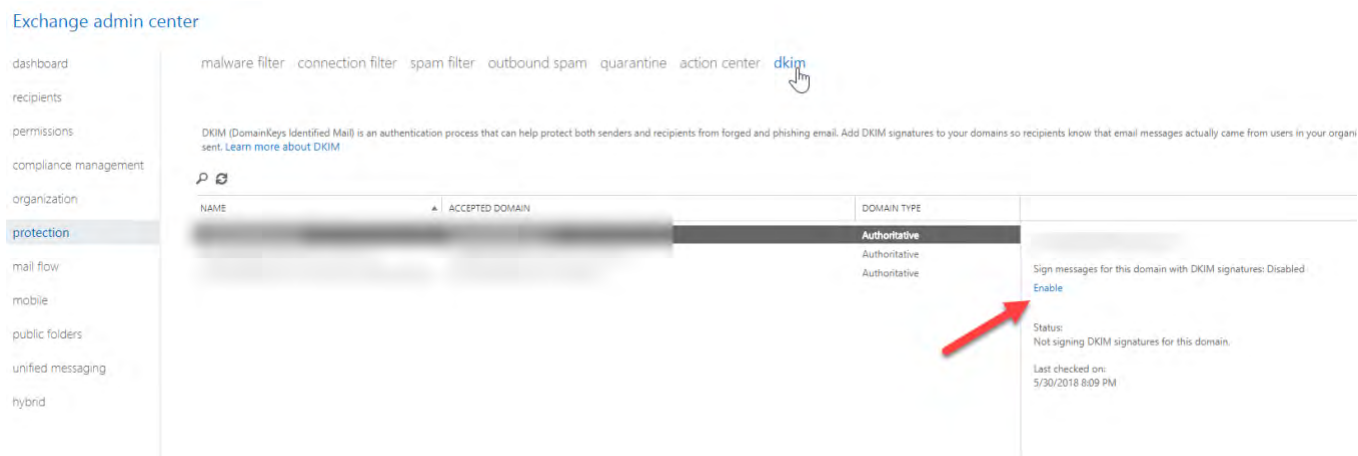
Sign messages for this domain with DKIM signatures: Disabled  
[Enable](#)

Status:  
Not signing DKIM signatures for this domain.

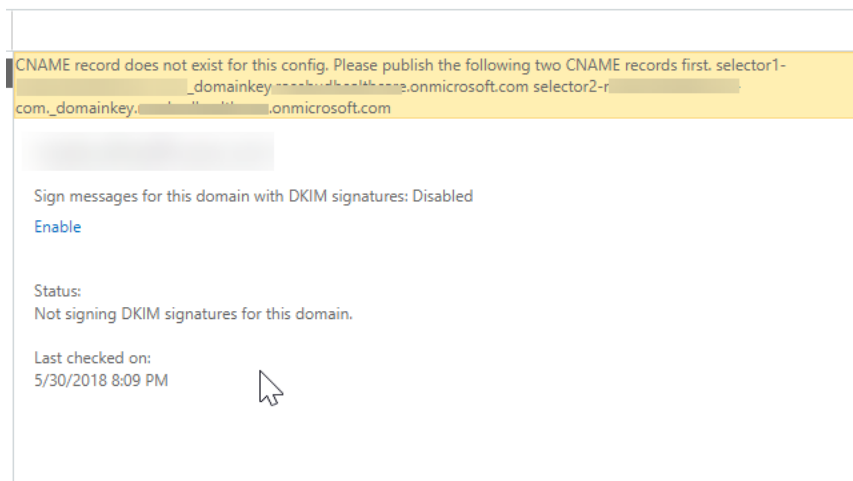
Last checked on:  
5/30/2018 8:09 PM

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

8. Select the Domain for which you want to enable DKIM and click Enable on the right-hand side



9. If you have improperly added the CNAME records you will get an error message



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

10. With the SPF and DKIM records in place, we can now set up DMARC. The format for the TXT record we want to add is as follows:

```
_dmarc.domain TTL IN TXT "v=DMARC1; pct=100; p=policy"
```

Where:

**<domain>** = domain we want to protect

**<TTL>** = 3600

**<pct=100>** = indicates that this rule should be used for 100% of email

**<policy>** = specifies what policy you want the receiving server to follow if DMARC Fails.

**\*NOTE\*** You can set <policy> to none, quarantine, or reject

Example:

1. \_dmarc.pax8.com 3600 IN TXT "v=DMARC1; p=none"
2. \_dmarc.pax8.com 3600 IN TXT "v=DMARC1; p=quarantine"
3. \_dmarc.pax8.com 3600 IN TXT "v=DMARC1; p=reject"



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

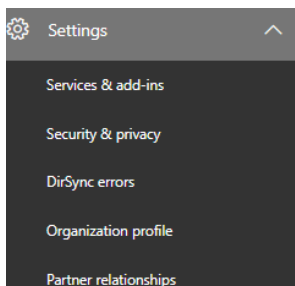
## *Do not Allow Calendar Details Sharing*

You should not allow your users to share calendar details with external users. This feature allows your users to share the full details of their calendars with external users. Attackers will very commonly spend time learning about your organization (performing reconnaissance) before launching an attack. Publicly available calendars can help attackers understand organizational relationships, and determine when specific users may be more vulnerable to an attack, such as when they are traveling.









### Compliance Controls

- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AC-2(9)
- NIST 800-53; Control AC-2(9)

1. Go to Settings>Services & Add-ins

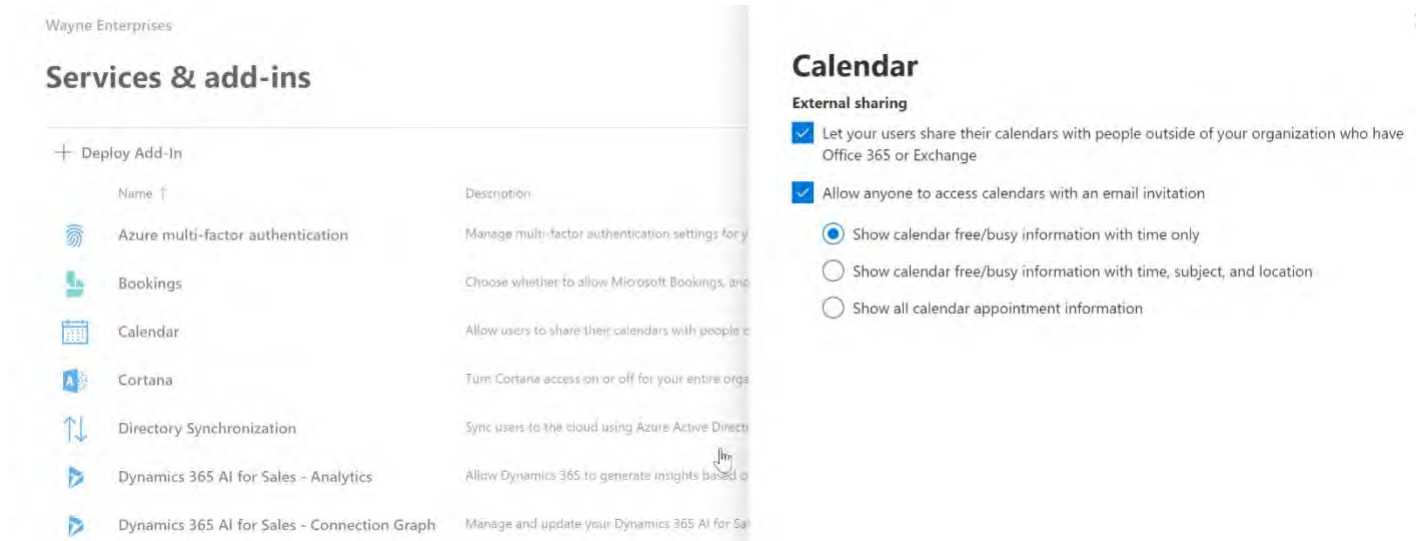


2. Click on Calendar

name	Host apps	Status
 Azure multi-factor authentication Manage your settings for Azure multi-factor authentication		
 Bing Turn Bing for business access on or off for your company employees		
 Bookings Turn Bookings on or off for your organization and learn how to get licenses for your users		
 Business center Control which business apps people in your company can use		
 Calendar Let people share their calendars with external users		
 Cortana Turn Cortana access on or off for your entire organization		
 Directory Synchronization Sync users to the cloud using Active Directory		
 Dynamics Customer Insights Preview Manage and update your Dynamics Customer Insights Preview settings		

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. Change the settings to “Calendar free/busy information with time only”



## PowerShell

1. Enable this setting on one tenant via PowerShell

[PowerShell Script](#)

2. Enable this setting in all tenants via Partner Center credentials

[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## AUDITING AND REPORTING

### ***Enable Audit Log Search***

You should enable audit data recording for your Microsoft 365 or Office 365 service to ensure that you have a record of every user and administrator's interaction with the service, including Azure AD, Exchange Online, and SharePoint Online/OneDrive for Business. This data will make it possible to investigate and scope a security breach, should it ever occur. You (or another admin) must turn on audit logging before you can start searching the audit log.

#### **Compliance Controls:**

- CSA CCM301; Control IAM-01
- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AU-9
- GDPR; Control 6.9.4
- ISO 27001:2013; Control A.12.4.2
- ISO 27018:2014\_ID; Control C.12.4.2, Part 1
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.3.8
- NIST 800-53; Control AU-9
- NIST CSF; Control RS.AN-1

#### Questions to Ask:

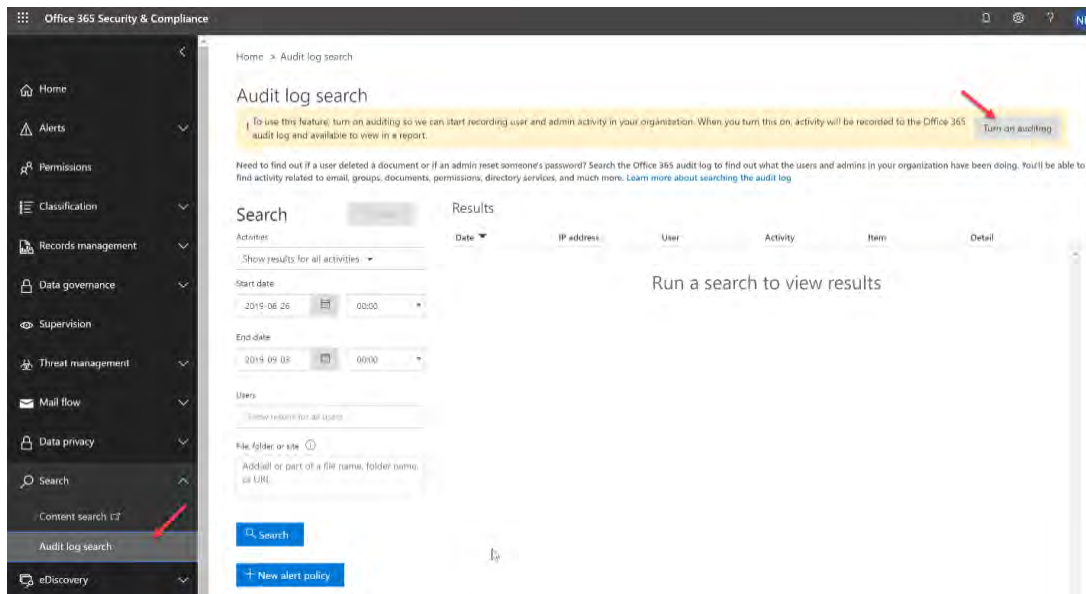
1. How often do I want to get reports on audit log data? (Recommended bi-weekly)
2. Is there a certain environment I need to more closely monitor? (Exchange, SharePoint, OneDrive, etc.)

[How to Turn the Audit Log On](#)

[How to Search the Audit Log](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. Go to Admin Centers>Security and Compliance Center>Search>Audit Log search



After you turn on Auditing, you will see the following:

## Audit log search

! We're preparing the Office 365 audit log. You'll be able to search for user and admin activity in a couple of hours.

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. You can create a custom search based off:
  - a. Activity
  - b. Date Range
  - c. Users
  - d. File/Folder/Site

## Search

↶ Clear

### Activities

Show results for all activities ▼

### Start date

2018-05-30



00:00 ▼

### End date

2018-06-07



00:00 ▼

### Users

Show results for all users

### File, folder, or site ⓘ

Add all or part of a file name, folder name, or URL.

🔍 Search

+ New alert policy

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Create a New Alert Policy based off a certain event

The screenshot shows a 'New alert policy' dialog box with the following fields and options:

- Name:** A text input field.
- Description:** A text input field.
- Alert type:** A dropdown menu currently set to 'Custom'.
- Send this alert when...:** A dropdown menu with a chevron icon.
- Activities:** A section with a 'Choose activities for alert' dropdown.
- Users:** A section with a 'Choose a user for all users' dropdown.
- Send this alert to...:** A section with a 'Recipients' dropdown.
- Feedback:** A button at the bottom right.

## Export Entries CSV

The screenshot shows a table with columns 'Item' and 'Detail'. Above the table, there are two buttons: 'Filter results' and 'Export results'. The 'Export results' button has a download icon and a dropdown arrow. Below the table, there is a vertical scrollbar.

## PowerShell

1. Turn on Audit log for one tenant

[PowerShell Script](#)

2. Turn on Audit Log for all tenants via Partner Center credentials

[PowerShell Script](#)

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. If want to search the audit log via PowerShell you would use the commands below:

```
$auditlog = Search-UnifiedAuditLog -StartDate 06/01/2019 -EndDate 06/30/2019 -RecordType SharePointFileOperation
```

Where you can customize the start date, end date, and record type. A list of all record types you can search for can be found here:

[Click here](#)

From there you could use the following command to export certain properties to a CSV file:

```
$auditlog | Select-Object -Property CreationDate,UserIds,RecordType,AuditData | Export-Csv -Append -Path c:\AuditLogs\PowerShellAuditlog.csv -NoTypeInfoInformation
```

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Enable Mailbox Auditing for All Users***

By default, all non-owner access is audited, but you must enable auditing on the mailbox for owner access to also be audited. This will allow you to discover illicit access of Exchange Online activity if a user's account has been breached. We will need to run a PowerShell script to enable auditing for all users.

### **Compliance Controls**

- CSA CCM301; Control IAM-01
- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AU-9
- GDPR; Control 6.9.4
- ISO 27001:2013; Control A.12.4.2
- ISO 27018:2014\_ID; Control C.12.4.2, Part 1
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.3.8
- NIST 800-53; Control AU-9
- NIST CSF; Control RS.AN-1

#### 1. [PowerShell Script to Enable](#)

\*NOTE\* Use the audit log to search for mailbox activity that have been logged. You can search for activity for a specific user mailbox.



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Go to Admin>Security and Compliance Center>Search & Investigation>Audit Log search

Home > Audit log search

### Audit log search

#### Search

Activities

Show results for all activities ▾

✕ Clear all to show results for all activities

Search

Exchange mailbox activities

Created mailbox item	Copied messages to another folder
User signed in to mailbox	Sent message using Send On Behalf permissions
Purged messages from mailbox	Moved messages to Deleted Items folder
Moved messages to another folder	Sent message using Send As permissions
Updated message	Deleted messages from Deleted Items folder
Added delegate mailbox permissions	Removed delegate mailbox permissions

[List of Mailbox Auditing Actions](#)

### PowerShell

1. Enable Mailbox Auditing on all customer tenants

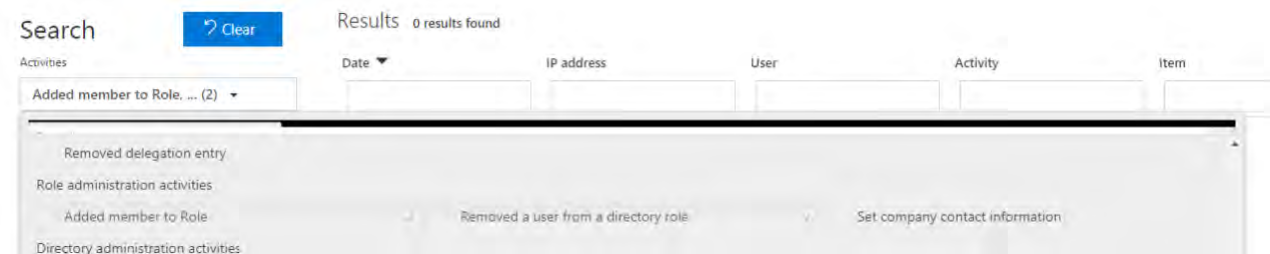
[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Review Role Changes Weekly***

You should do this because you should watch for illicit role group changes, which could give an attacker elevated privileges to perform more dangerous and impactful things in your tenancy.

1. Go to Admin>Security and Compliance Center>Search & Investigation>Audit Log search
2. Filter the search by going to Role Administration Activities and select “Added Member to Role” and “Removed a user from a Directory Role”



3. Monitor Role Changes in all customer accounts

<https://gcits.com/knowledge-base/monitor-office-365-admin-role-changes-in-all-customer-tenants/>

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Review Mailbox Forwarding Rules Weekly***

You should review mailbox forwarding rules to external domains at least every week. There are several ways you can do this, including simply reviewing the list of mail forwarding rules to external domains on all of your mailboxes using a PowerShell script, or by reviewing mail forwarding rule creation activity in the last week from the Audit Log Search. While there are lots of legitimate uses of mail forwarding rules to other locations, it is also a very popular data exfiltration tactic for attackers. You should review them regularly to ensure your users' email is not being exfiltrated. Running the PowerShell script linked below will generate two csv files, "MailboxDelegatePermissions" and "MailForwardingRulesToExternalDomains", in your System32 folder.

### **Compliance Controls**

- GDPR; Control 6.8.2
- ISO 27018:2014; Control A.10.2

### **PowerShell**

1. Monitor on a single tenant

[PowerShell Script](#)

2. Monitor External Mailbox Forwards in all Microsoft 365/Office 365 Customer tenants

[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

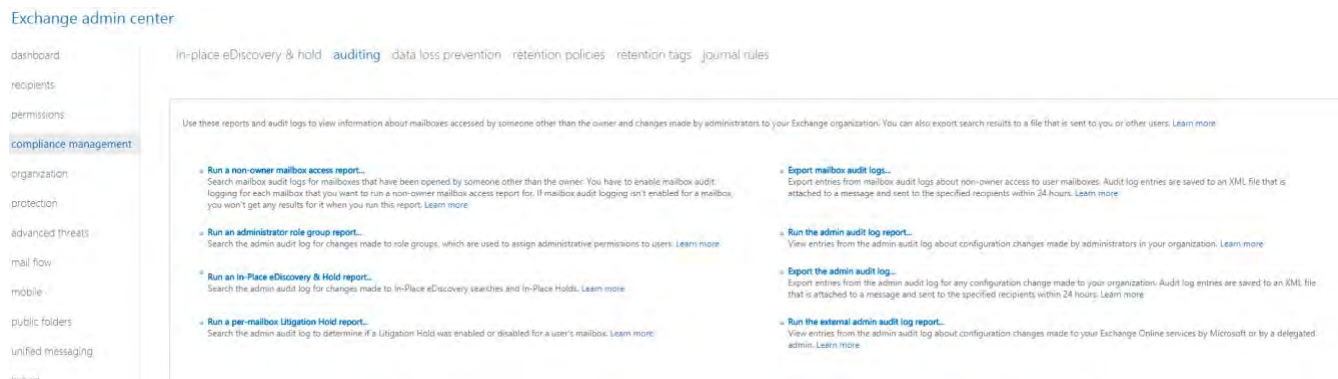
## *Review the Mailbox Access by Non-Owners Report Bi-Weekly*

This report shows which mailboxes have been accessed by someone other than the mailbox owner. While there are many legitimate uses of delegate permissions, regularly reviewing that access can help prevent an external attacker from maintaining access for a long time and can help discover malicious insider activity sooner.

### Compliance Controls

- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AC-6(9)
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.1.7
- NIST 800-53; Control AC-6(9)

1. In EAC, go to Compliance Management>Auditing
2. Click on “Run a non-owner mailbox access report...”



3. Specify a data range and run a search

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

search for mailboxes accessed by non-owners

Specify a date range and select the mailboxes to search for. Then select to search for non-owner access by anyone or by users inside or outside your organization. [Learn more](#)

\*Start date:

2018 May 22

\*End date:

2018 June 6

Search these mailboxes or leave blank to find all mailboxes accessed by non-owners:

select mailboxes...

Search for access by:

All non-owners

search

clear

Search results

Mailbox	LAST ACCESSED:
---------	----------------

There are no items to show in this view.



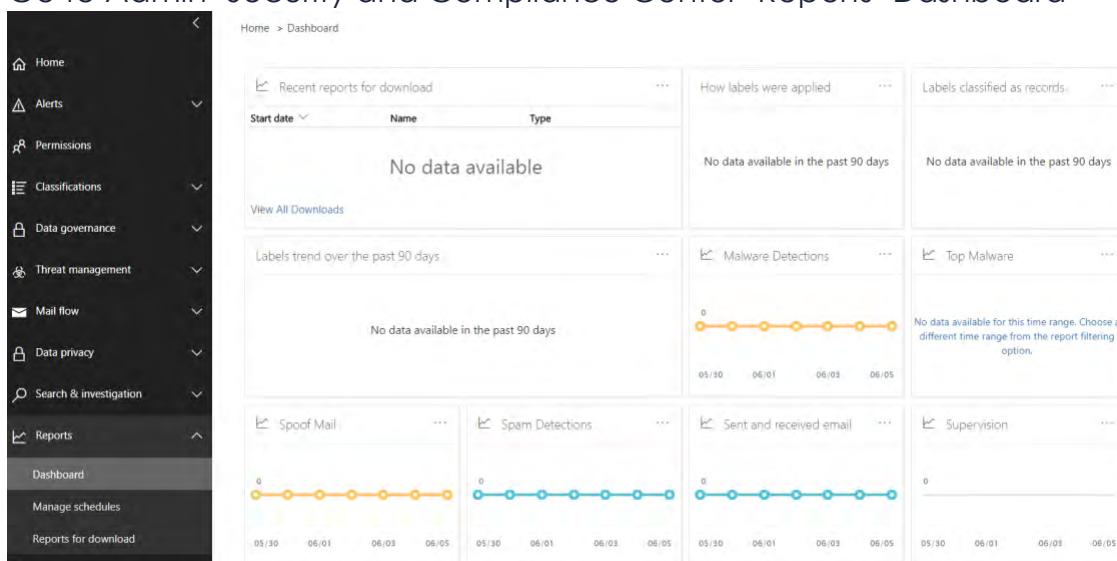
Close

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## *Review the Malware Detections Report Weekly*

This report shows specific instances of Microsoft blocking a malware attachment from reaching your users. While this report isn't strictly actionable, reviewing it will give you a sense of the overall volume of malware being targeted at your users, which may prompt you to adopt more aggressive malware mitigations.

1. Go to Admin>Security and Compliance Center>Reports>Dashboard



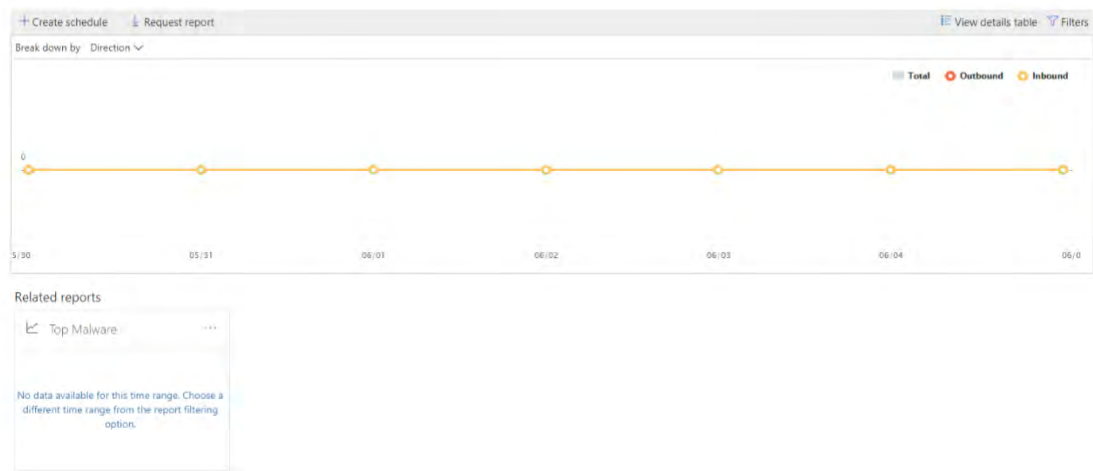
2. Click on Malware Detections

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 3. View the Detection Report

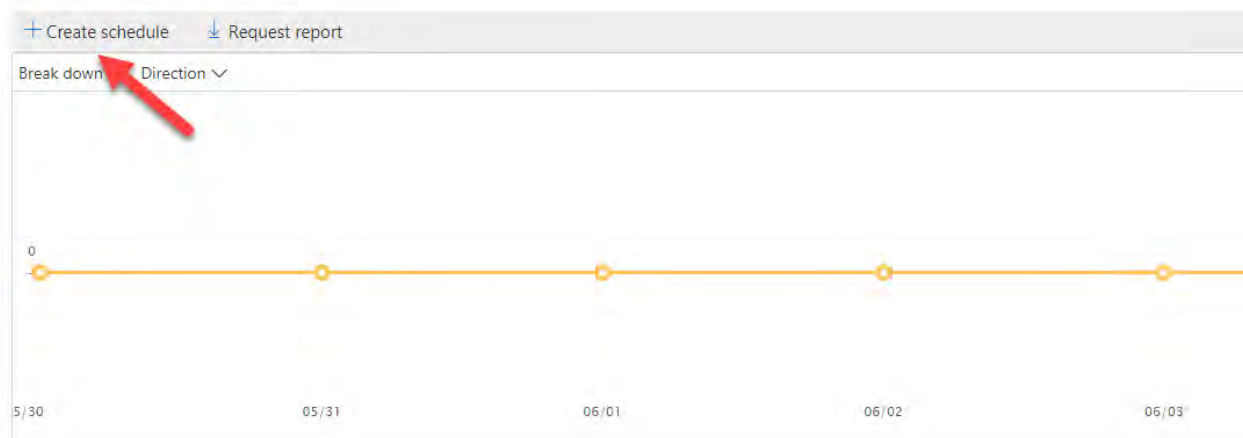
Home > Dashboard > Report Viewer - Security & Compliance

### Malware Detections Report



## 4. Click “+ Create Schedule”

### Malware Detections Report



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

5. Create a weekly report schedule and send it to the appropriate email address

### Create schedule



You are about to create a schedule for this report. You will receive a weekly email once the report is ready. You can also download the report from the Manage schedules and Manage downloads page. For more options in scheduling, visit the Customize schedules page.

Start date:

2018-06-06



Frequency

Weekly

Send email to

admin@rosebudhealthcare.onmicrosoft.com

Schedule Name

Schedule-Weekly-MalwareDetection

Create schedule

Cancel

### Options

[Customize schedule](#)

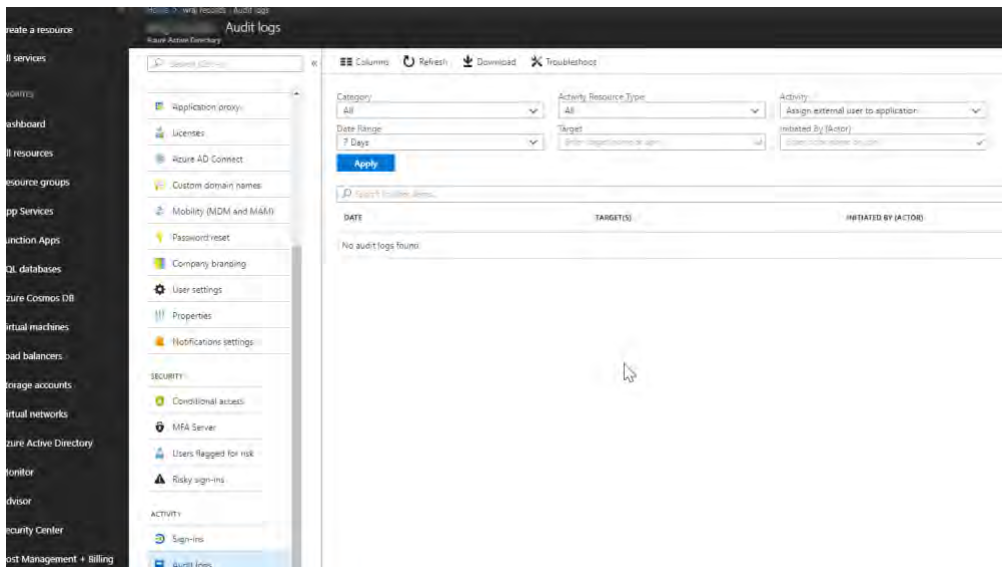


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Review your Account Provisioning Activity Report Weekly

This report includes a history of attempts to provision accounts to external applications. If you don't usually use a third-party provider to manage accounts, any entry on the list is likely illicit. But, if you do, this is a great way to monitor transaction volumes, and look for new or unusual third-party applications that are managing users.

### 1. Go to Admin Centers>Azure Active Directory>Audit Logs



### 2. In the Activity section, search for “external” and select Assign External User to Application

Category All	Activity Resource Type All	Activity Assign external user to application
Date Range 7 Days	Target Enter target name or upn	Initiated By (Actor) Enter actor name or upn
<input type="button" value="Apply"/>		

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## ***Utilize Private Channels***

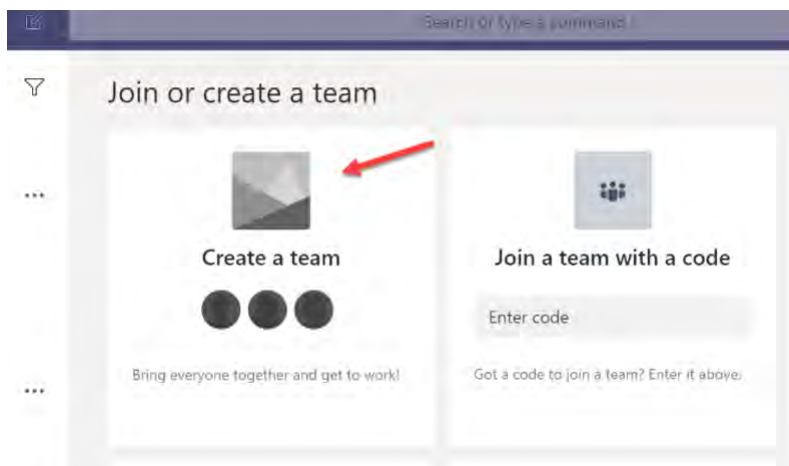
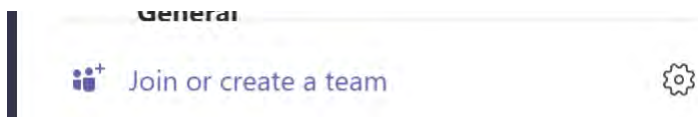
Access controls are a fundamental part of any compliance regulation. Giving access to certain Teams channels where users are collaborating on sensitive topics or sharing critical documents should follow a model of least privilege. Microsoft Teams allows you to create private channels where users can request access to the owners and all other users are prohibited from seeing the content.

## **Compliance Controls**

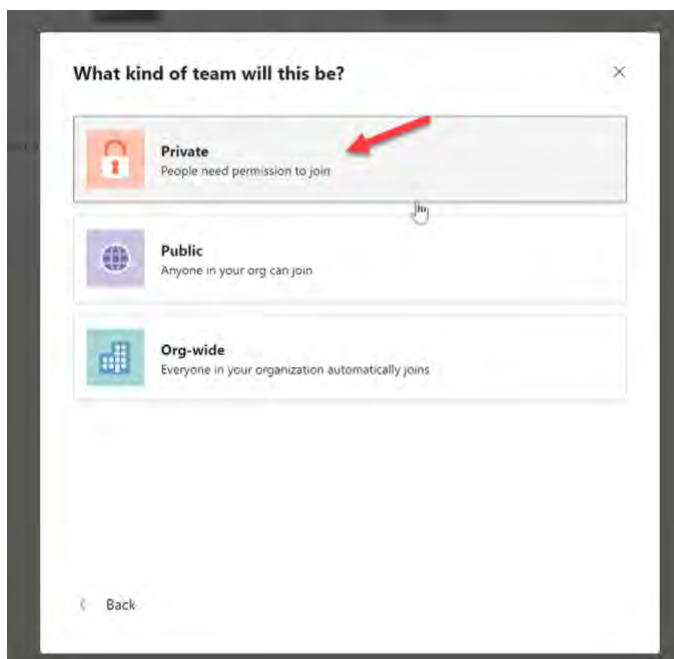
- NIST CSF PR.AC-4
- CCS CSC 12, 15
- ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.7.3
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.1
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-2, AC-3, AC-5, AC6, AC-16
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(3), 164.308(a)(4),
  - 164.312(a)(1)
  - 164.312(a)(2)(i), 164.312(a)(2)(ii)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. In the web or client application, click Teams>Join or create a team>Create a Team

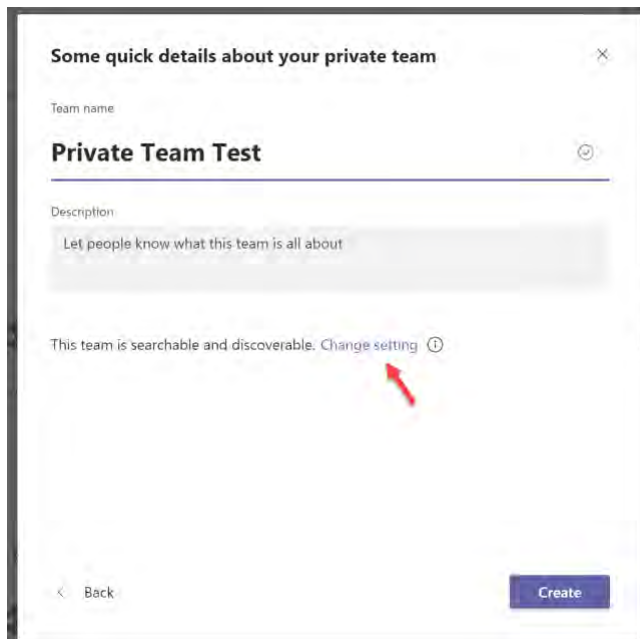


2. Click Private

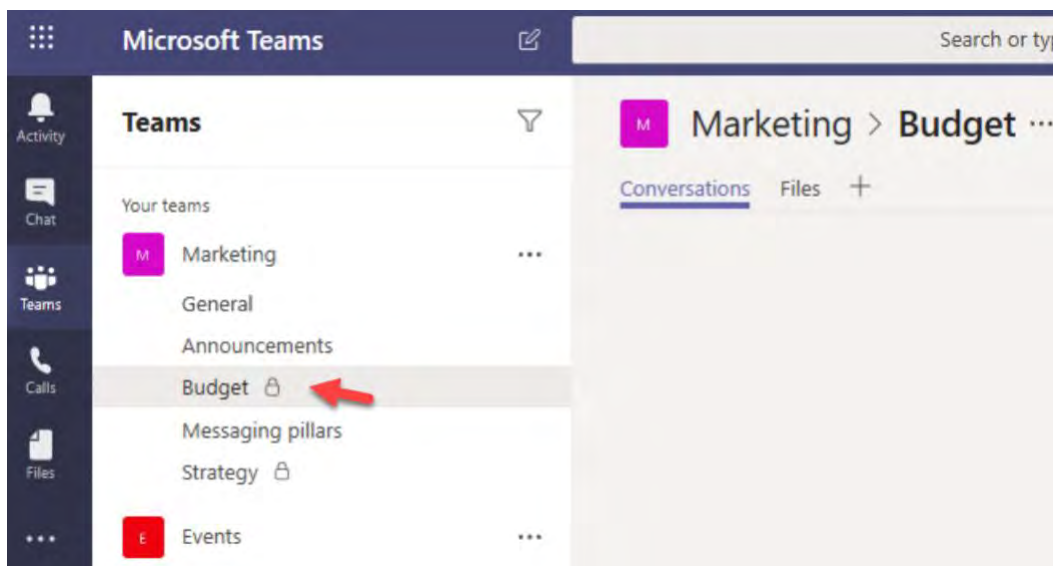


## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. Here you can also choose if this team can be discoverable for additional security:



4. After the Team is created, you will see a lock icon next to the channel



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

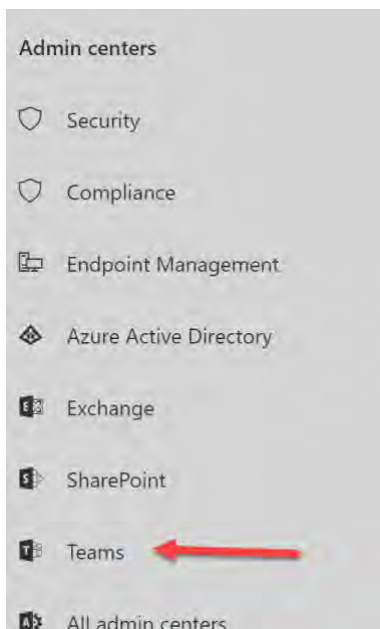
## ***Block External Access***

You should not allow your users to communicate with Skype or Teams users outside your organization. While there are legitimate, productivity-improving scenarios for this, it also represents a potential security threat because those [external users](#) will be able to interact with your users over Skype for Business or Teams. Attackers may be able to pretend to be someone your user knows and then send malicious links or attachments, resulting in an account breach or leaked information.

### **Compliance Controls:**

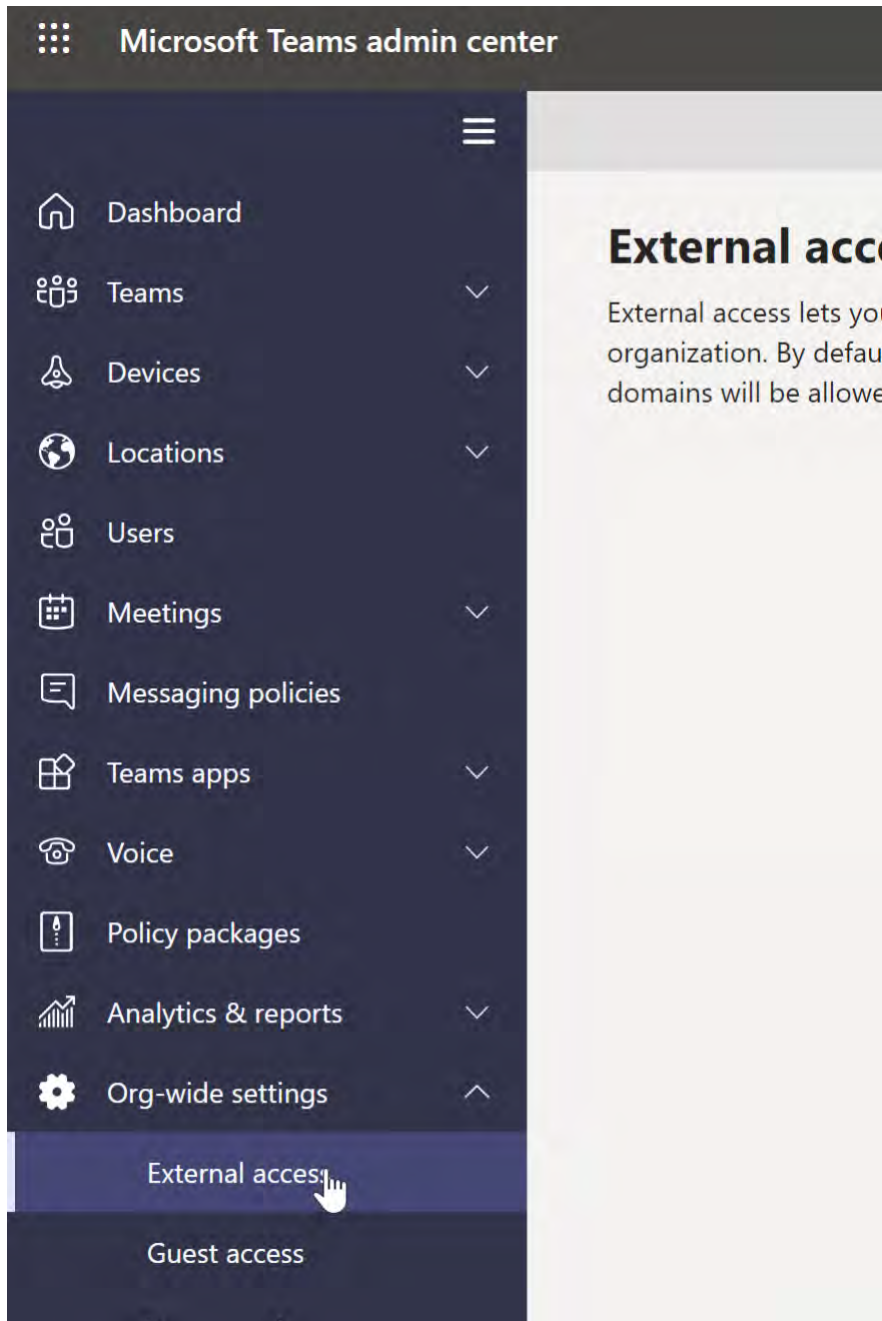
- NIST CSP DE.CM-7
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-12, CA-7, CM-3,
- CM-8, PE-3, PE-6, PE-20, SI-4
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D)
  - 164.312(b)
  - 164.314(b)(2)(i)

1. In the 365 Admin Center>Click All Admin Centers Teams.



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Click Org-Wide Settings> External Access



3. Here, turn the toggles off:

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

### External access

External access lets your Teams and Skype for Business users communicate with other users that are outside of your organization. By default, your organization can communicate with all external domains. If you add blocked domains, all other domains will be allowed but if you add allowed domains, all other domains will be blocked. [Learn more](#)

Users can communicate with other Skype for Business and Teams users ☐ Off

Users can communicate with Skype users ☐ Off

4. You can whitelist certain domains. This allows users to discover external users part of this domain and collaborate with them. This allows you to control the domains that users can collaborate with. Ensure that you have a proper, communicated method of how users can make request to collaborate with external organizations

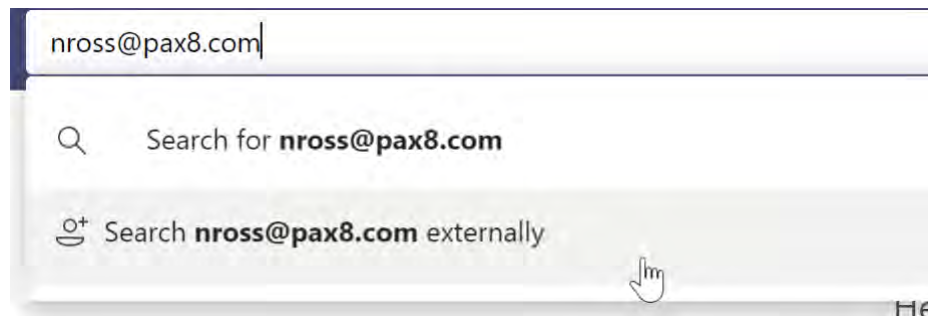
+ Add a domain

✓	Name	Status
	wrajrecords.com	Allowed

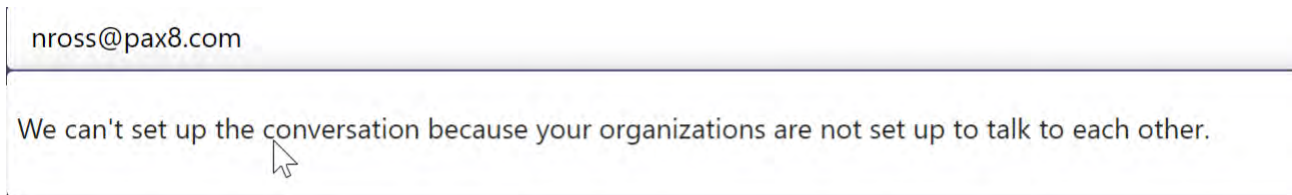
Save Discard

5. Users who search for external users in teams will see the following:

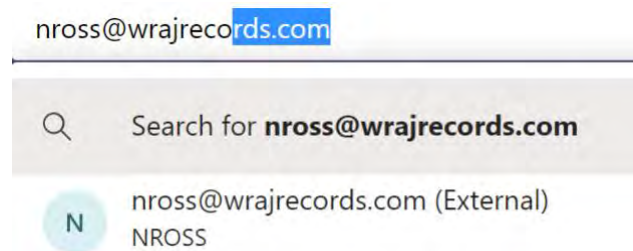
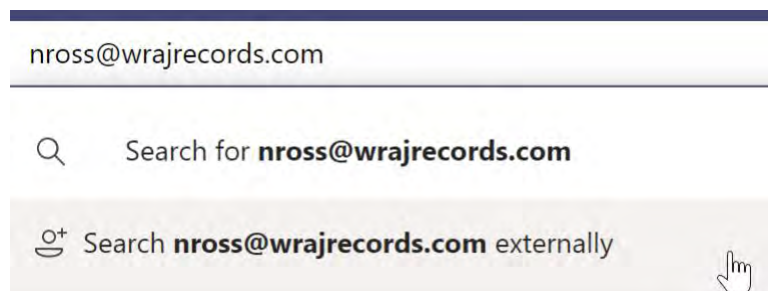
## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



6. If they are not whitelisted, they will get the following when trying to search externally:

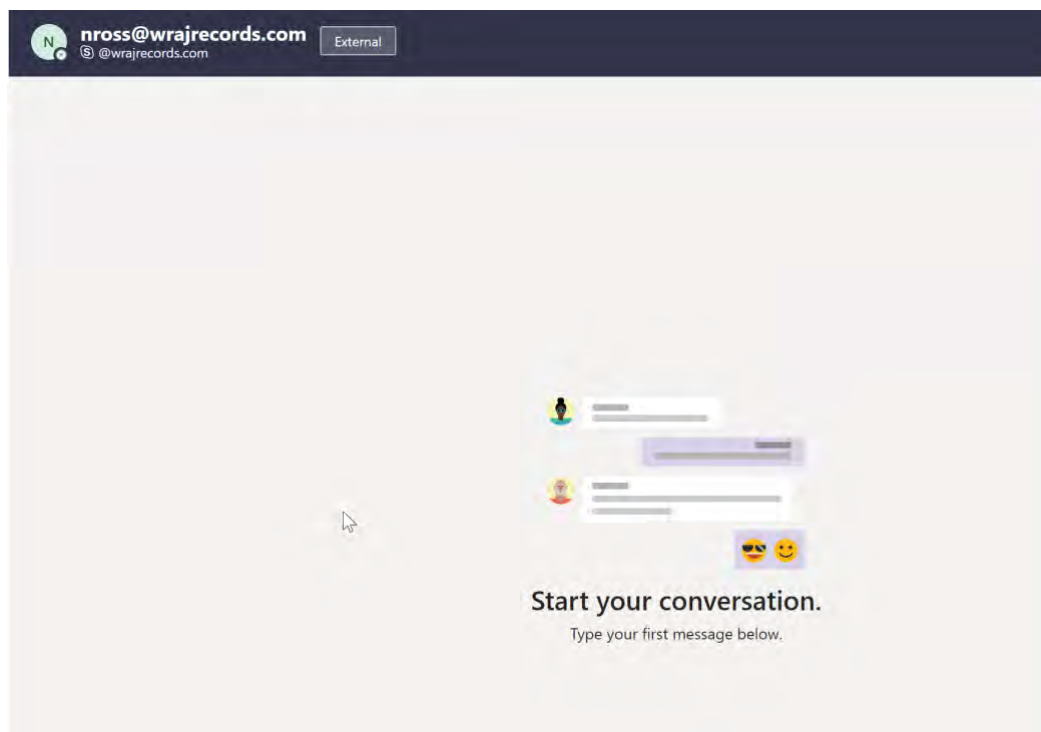


7. If the domain has been whitelisted, then users will have the following experience:





# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

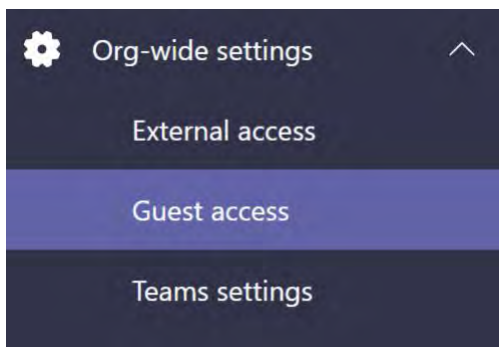
## Limit Guest Access

By default, [guest access](#) in Teams is turned off. Team owners cannot add external users to any Teams channels. You can change this setting in the Teams admin center and external users can be invited to Teams Channels **by owners of that channel**. You should have a formal request process defined for adding external guest users to Teams channel where users submit business justification. Once you enable guest access, you can control the settings for the access rights that user has within the channel. Guest access should always be limited for a certain time period for security and compliance reasons.

## Compliance Controls

- NIST CSP DE.CM-7
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU-12, CA-7, CM-3,
- CM-8, PE-3, PE-6, PE-20, SI-4
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D)
  - 164.312(b)
  - 164.314(b)(2)(i)

1. In the Teams Admin Center, click on Org-wide settings>Guest Access



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 2. Temporarily turn on guest access and review the settings available

### Guest access

Guest access in Teams lets people outside your organization access teams and channels. When you turn on Guest Access, you can turn on or off features guest users can or can't use. Make sure to follow the steps in this [checklist](#) to set up the prerequisites and so Team owners can add guest users to their teams. [Learn more](#)

Allow guest access in Teams

☒ On

### Calling

Manage calling specific controls for guest users.

Make private calls

☒ On

### Meeting

Turn on or turn off settings for guests in meetings.

Allow IP video

☒ On

Screen sharing mode

Entire screen

Allow Meet Now

☒ On

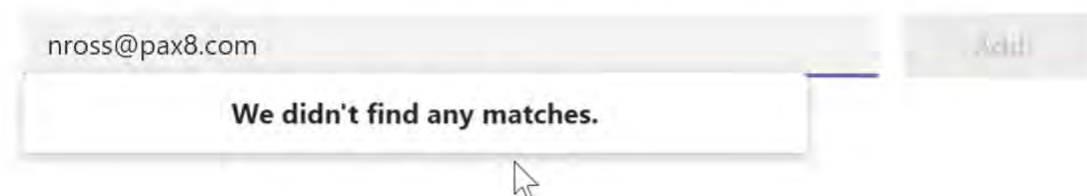
### Messaging

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. If guest access is turned off, then owners of channels will not be able to invite external participants. Example:

### Add members to M365

Start typing a name, distribution list, or mail enabled security group to add to your team.



The screenshot shows a text input field containing 'nross@pax8.com' and an 'Add' button to its right. Below the input field, a message box displays 'We didn't find any matches.' A mouse cursor is pointing at this message box.

4. If guest access is turned on, then owners can send invites to external participants

### Add members to PSA Integrations

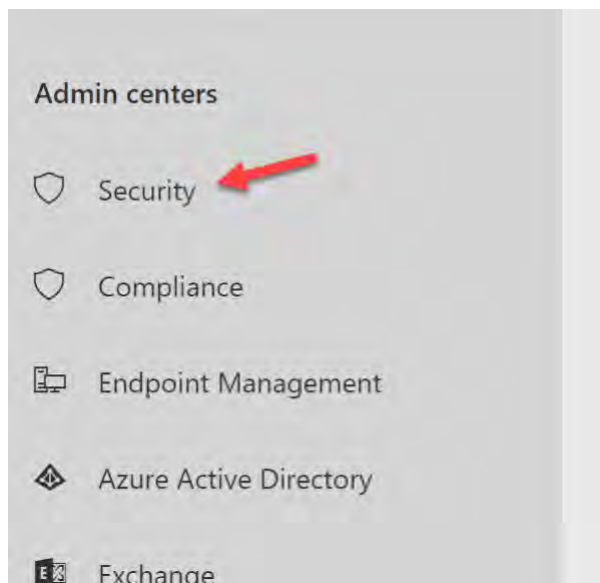
Start typing a name, distribution list, or security group to add to your team. You can also add people outside your organization as guests by typing their email addresses.



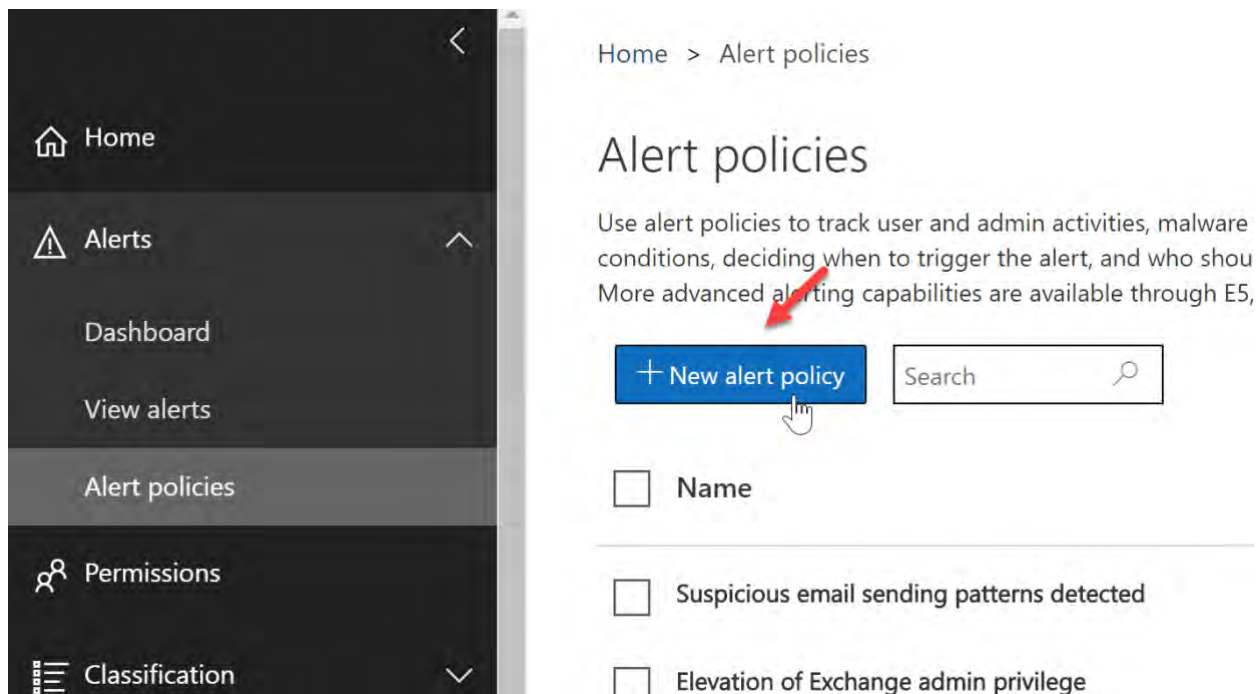
The screenshot shows a text input field containing 'nross@wrajrecords.com' and an 'Add' button to its right. Below the input field, a suggestion box is open, showing a blue circular icon with a white person and a plus sign, followed by the text 'Add nross@wrajrecords.com as a guest'. A mouse cursor is pointing at this suggestion.

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

5. In the Security and Compliance Center, you can set up alerts to get a notification when guest users are added. In the 365 Admin Center>Click Admin Centers>Security



6. Click on Alerts>Alert policies>New Alert Policy



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 7. Add Name, Description, Severity, and Category

New alert policy

Name your alert, categorize it, and choose a severity.

Assign a category and severity level to help you manage the policy and any alerts it triggers. You'll be able to view settings from both the 'Alert policies' and 'View alerts' pages.

Name \*

Guest User Added

Description

Enter a friendly description for your policy.

Severity \* ⓘ

Medium

Category \*

Data loss prevention

Next Cancel

## 8. Type 'Guest' and select Accepted Sharing Invitation>click Next

Choose an activity, conditions and when to trigger the alert

You can only choose one activity but you can add conditions to refine what we'll detect.

What do you want to alert on?

Activity is

Select an activity

Guest

Accepted sharing invitation

Created a company shareable link

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

### 9. Specify the email address you would like this to go to

New alert policy

- Name your alert
- Create alert settings
- Set your recipients
- Review your settings

Decide if you want to notify people when this alert is triggered

☒ Send email notifications

Email recipients \*

Nick Ross

Daily notification limit

No limit

Back Next Cancel

### 10. Review and turn on the alert

Daily notification limit No limit

Do you want to turn the policy on right away?

☒ Yes, turn it on right away.

☐ No, keep it off. I will turn it on later.

Back Finish Cancel

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Additional Considerations:

- Periodically review guest access users in the Azure Active Directory Portal (monthly/quarterly)

The screenshot shows the Azure Active Directory portal interface for managing users. The breadcrumb navigation at the top indicates the path: Dashboard > Users | All users. The main heading is 'Users | All users' with a sub-label 'Azure Active Directory'. On the left, there is a navigation pane with options: All users (selected), Deleted users, Password reset, User settings, Diagnose and solve problems, Activity, Sign-ins, Audit logs, and Bulk operation results (Preview). The top of the main content area features several action buttons: New user, New guest user, Bulk create, Bulk invite, Bulk delete, Download users, and Refresh. Below these buttons is a purple informational banner stating: 'Invited users who have not yet redeemed their invitation may not appear in this list.' Underneath the banner is a search bar labeled 'Search users' and a toggle switch for 'External users : Yes', which is currently turned on and highlighted with a red arrow. The main content area displays a table of users with the following columns: Name, User name, and User type. A single user is listed: 'thetradingnest' (Name), 'thetradingnest@gmail.com' (User name), and 'Guest' (User type). The user's name is preceded by a globe icon and a checkbox.

Name	User name	User type
<input type="checkbox"/> thetradingnest	thetradingnest@gmail.com	Guest



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

- In Azure Active Directory, limit the domains for external collaboration and configure other settings. Admin Center>Azure Active Directory>Users>User Settings>Manage external collaboration settings

Dashboard > Users | User settings > External collaboration settings

### External collaboration settings

Save Discard

Guest users permissions are limited ⓘ

☒ Yes ☐ No

Admins and users in the guest inviter role can invite ⓘ

☒ Yes ☐ No

Members can invite ⓘ

☒ Yes ☐ No

Guests can invite ⓘ

☒ Yes ☐ No

Enable Email One-Time Passcode for guests (Preview) ⓘ

[Learn more](#)

☐ Yes ☒ No

### Collaboration restrictions

☐ Allow invitations to be sent to any domain (most inclusive)

☐ Deny invitations to the specified domains

☒ Allow invitations only to the specified domains (most restrictive)

Delete

☐ Target domains

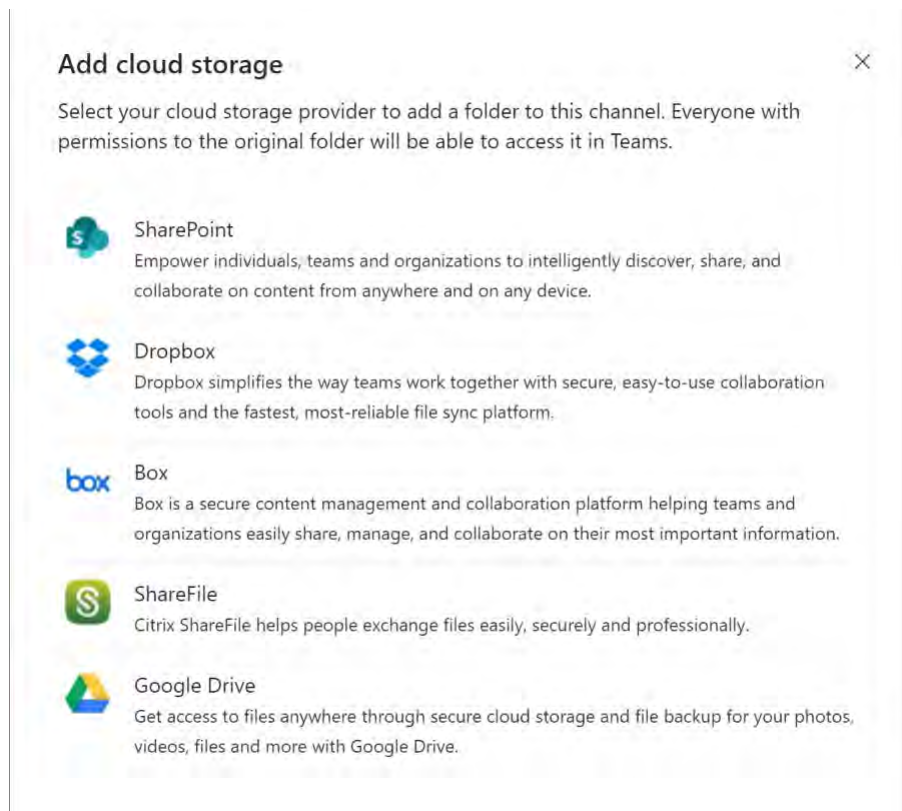
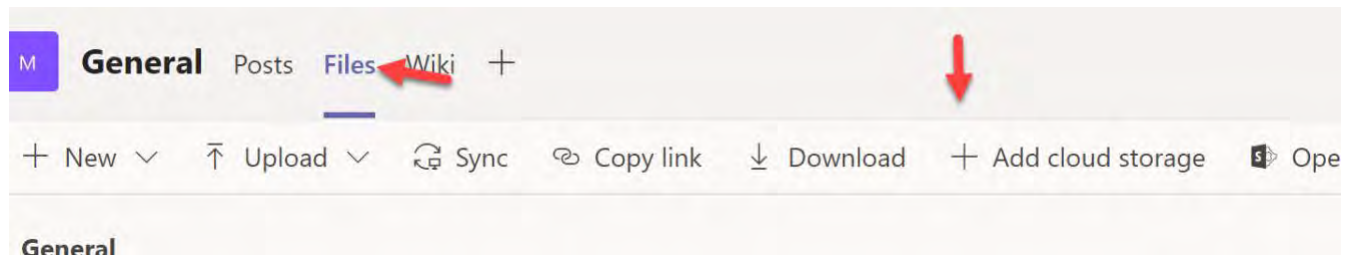
example.com or \*.example.com or example.\*

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Turn off File Sharing and File Storage Options

By default, users can add external third-party storage providers like Google and DropBox to their Teams channels for file storage. Only managed, trusted providers should be allowed for data loss prevention purposes.

Ex.

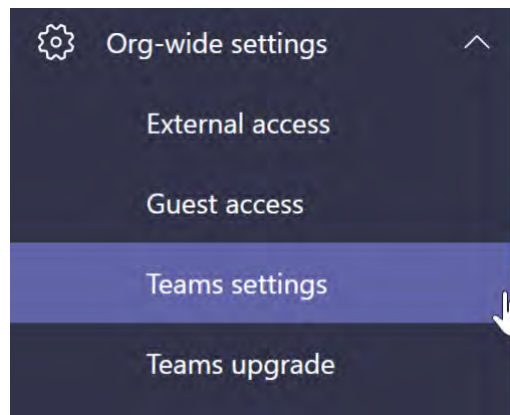


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Compliance Controls:

- NIST CSF PR-DS-5
- CCS CSC 17
- COBIT 5 APO01.06
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 5.2
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.7.1.1,
- A.7.1.2, A.7.3.1, A.8.2.2, A.8.2.3, A.9.1.1,
- A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5,
- A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.13.2.3, A.13.2.4,
- A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, PE19, PS-3, PS-6, SC-7, SC-8, SC-13, SC-31, SI-4
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D), 164.308(a)(3),
  - 164.308(a)(4), 164.310(b), 164.310(c),
  - 164.312(a), 164.312(e)

1. In the Teams Admin Center, click Org-wide Settings>Teams Settings



2. Scroll down to the Files section and un-toggle each provider that is not managed by the company

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

**Files**

Turn on or turn off file sharing and cloud file storage options for the Files tab.

Citrix files	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
DropBox	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
Box	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On
Google Drive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Block Third-Party Applications***

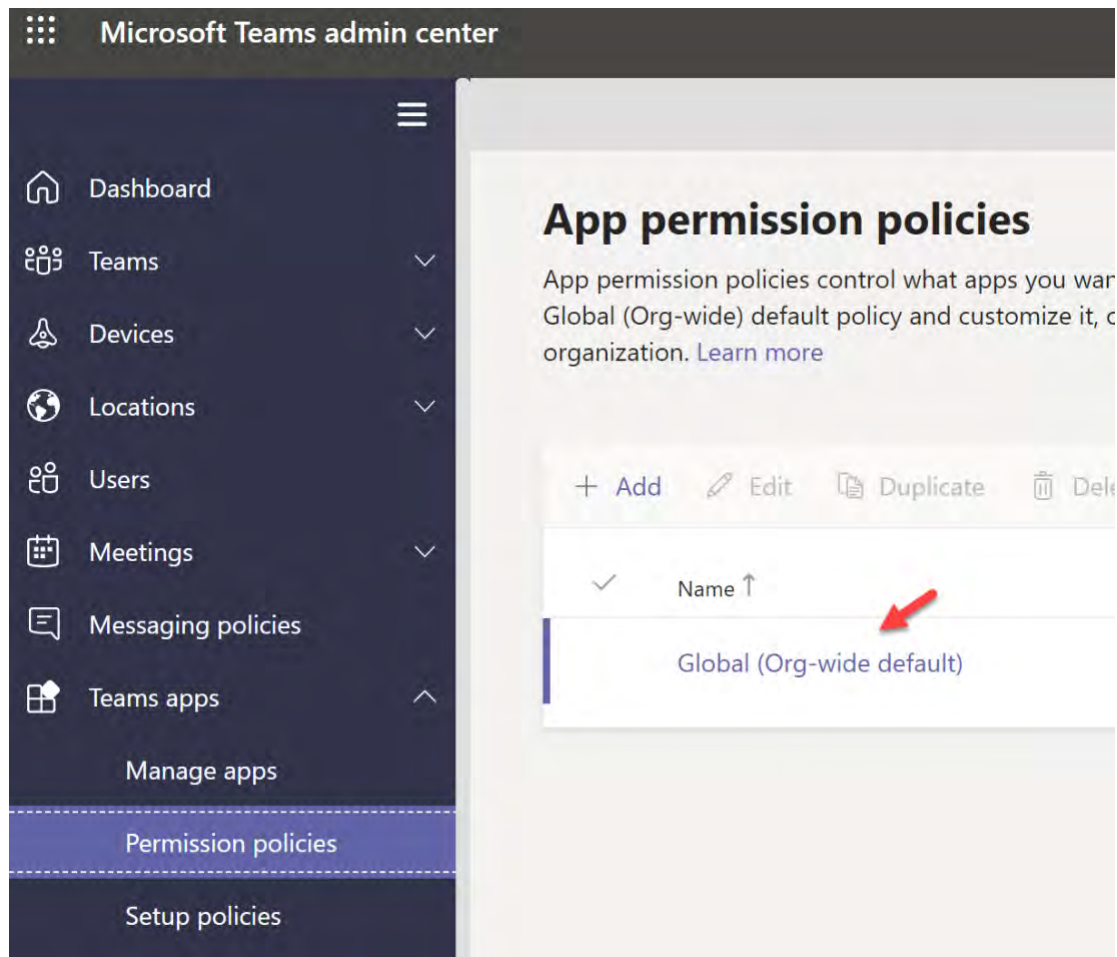
By default, all users have access to the Teams app store which contains applications published by Microsoft and other third parties. While we do not want to inhibit productivity, we do want to ensure we are preventing data loss and shadow IT at the organization. Any of these apps can be added to a Teams channel and users could begin to share corporate data back and forth with applications that are unmanaged. It is recommended that you whitelist applications that users can add and create a formal request process for additional applications.

### **Compliance Controls:**

- NIST CSF PR-DS-5
- CCS CSC 17
- COBIT 5 APO01.06
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 5.2
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.7.1.1,
  - A.7.1.2, A.7.3.1, A.8.2.2, A.8.2.3, A.9.1.1,
  - A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5,
  - A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.13.2.3, A.13.2.4,
  - A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, PE19, PS-3, PS-6, SC-7, SC-8, SC-13, SC-31, SI-4
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D), 164.308(a)(3),
  - 164.308(a)(4)
  - 164.312(a), 164.312(e)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. In the Teams Admin Center, go to Teams Apps>Permission Policies>Global



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Choose to block all third-party applications or evaluate which apps you want to whitelist. Doing the same for Microsoft Applications is recommended

The screenshot shows the 'Global' settings page in the Microsoft 365 Admin Center, specifically the 'Description' section for Teams app permissions. It is divided into two main sections: 'Microsoft apps' and 'Third party apps'. Each section has a dropdown menu to select a policy. The 'Third party apps' dropdown is open, showing four options: 'Allow all apps', 'Allow specific apps and block all others', 'Block specific apps and allow all others', and 'Block all apps'. A mouse cursor is pointing at the 'Block all apps' option, which is highlighted with a blue background.

**Global**

Description

**Microsoft apps**  
Choose which Teams apps published by Microsoft or its partners can be installed by your users.

✓ Allow all apps

**Third party apps**  
Choose which Teams apps published by a third party that can be installed by your users.

✓ Allow all apps

✓ Allow specific apps and block all others  
Allow specific apps you want to allow from the store and all other ones would be blocked.

✗ Block specific apps and allow all others  
Add which apps you want to block from the store and all the other ones would be allowed.

✗ Block all apps  
Users can't install any apps published by third parties in the Teams Apps store.

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Restrict Users who can Create Teams Channels***

Users within a tenant have the ability to create a public or private Teams channel by default. Behind the scenes, creating a Teams channel also creates a Microsoft 365 or Office 365 Group and a SharePoint site with a document library that stores all documents shared within the Teams channel. Over time, if this is not managed, the environment could quickly get out of hand with the number of Teams channels being created. This could lead to data loss, insecure sharing of documentation, and overall confusion across the organization. We recommend limiting the creation of Teams channels to certain members within the organization and creating a formal request process for new channels. If you do not want to restrict this to a certain group, we recommend you at least set up expiration policies around Teams channels that are processed for review based on activity in the channel. We discuss that in the next section.

**\*NOTE\*** It is very important that you properly plan and communicate any changes here before rolling them out. The goal is not to inhibit productivity and force users to go to outside channels to collaborate, causing shadow IT. It is imperative that you make the request for creating a new Teams channel as seamless as possible. Restricting the creation of Teams channels also restricts who can create Groups. The setting is all or nothing in this regard.

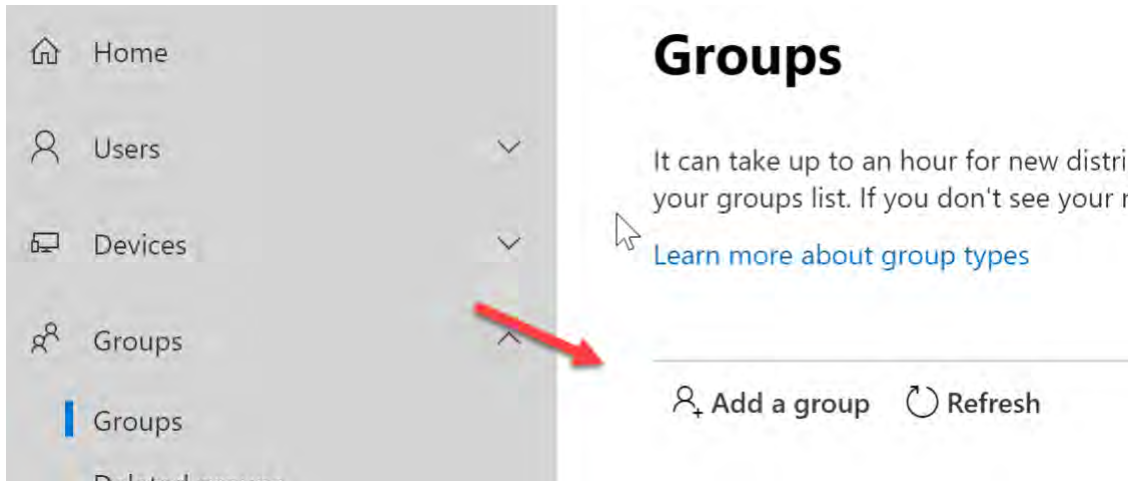
### **Compliance Controls:**

- NIST CSF PR.PT-1
- CCS CSC 14
- COBIT 5 APO11.04
- ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.9, 4.3.3.5.8,, 4.3.4.4.7, 4.4.2.1, 4.4.2.2, 4.4.2.4
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.8, SR 2.9, SR 2.10, SR 2.11, SR 2.12
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.12.4.2, A.12.4.3, A.12.4.4, A.12.7.1
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU Family
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D), 164.308(a)(5)(ii)(C), 164.312(b)

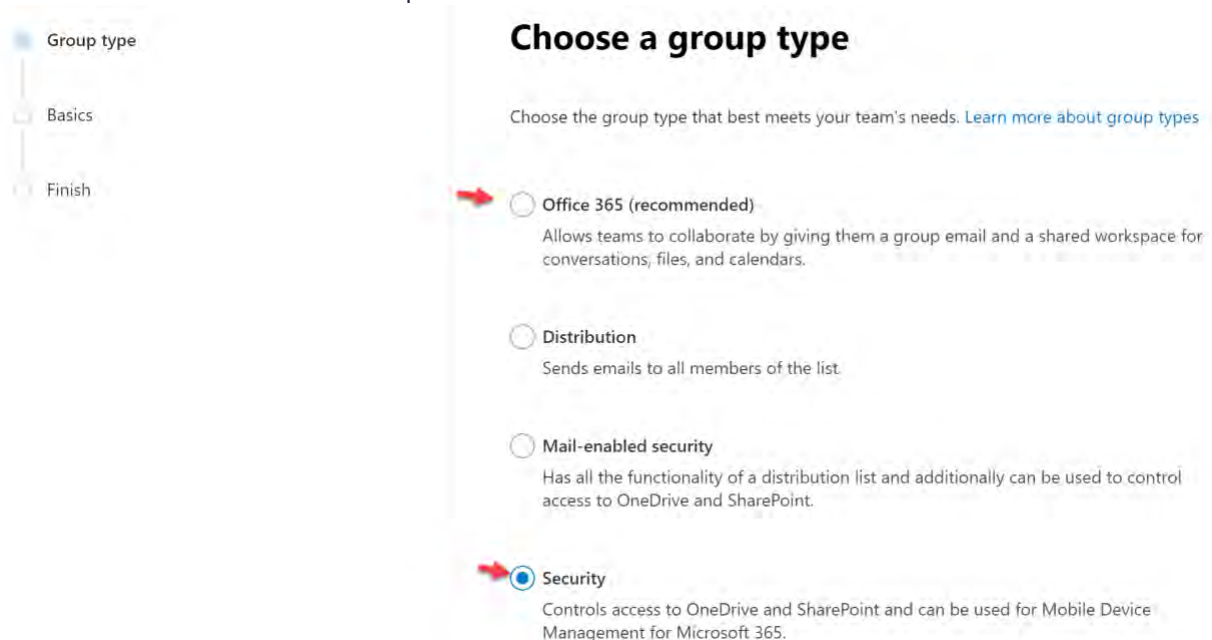


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. In the 365 Admin Center, go to Groups>Add Group



2. Add a 365 Group or Security Group. This will house the members who will have access to create 365 Groups and Teams Channels



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. Name the Group, Save, and add the appropriate members once the group has finished being created

## Set up the basics

To get started, fill out some basic info about the group you're

Name \*

Description

4. Click on the [following link](#) and scroll down to the PowerShell section

```
PowerShell Copy

$GroupName = "<SecurityGroupName>"
$AllowGroupCreation = "False"

Connect-AzureAD

$settingsObjectID = (Get-AzureADDirectorySetting | Where-object -Property Displayname -Value "Group.Unified" | Where-object $_.IsDefault)
if(!$settingsObjectID)
{
    $template = Get-AzureADDirectorySettingTemplate | Where-object {$_.displayname -eq "group.unified"}
    $settingsCopy = $template.CreateDirectorySetting()
    New-AzureADDirectorySetting -DirectorySetting $settingsCopy
    $settingsObjectID = (Get-AzureADDirectorySetting | Where-object -Property Displayname -Value "Group.Unified" | Where-object $_.IsDefault).ObjectID
}

$settingsCopy = Get-AzureADDirectorySetting -Id $settingsObjectID
$settingsCopy["EnableGroupCreation"] = $AllowGroupCreation

if($GroupName)
{
    $settingsCopy["GroupCreationAllowedGroupId"] = (Get-AzureADGroup -SearchString $GroupName).objectid
}
else {
    $settingsCopy["GroupCreationAllowedGroupId"] = $GroupName
}
Set-AzureADDirectorySetting -Id $settingsObjectID -DirectorySetting $settingsCopy

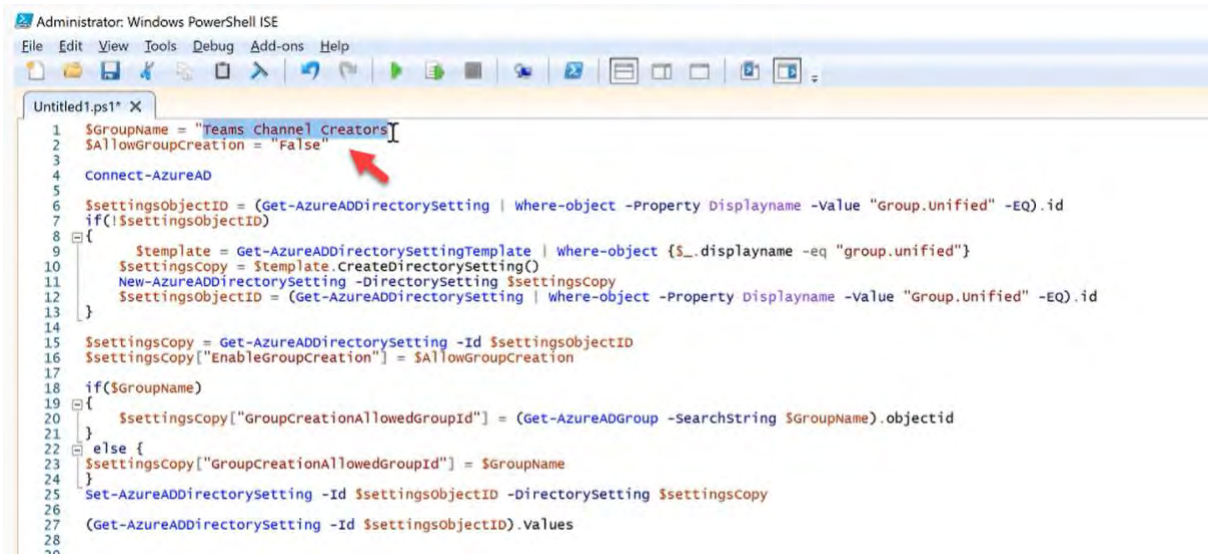
(Get-AzureADDirectorySetting -Id $settingsObjectID).Values
```

5. Run PowerShell ISE as Admin (64x version) and run the following command:

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Import-Module AzureADPreview

- Copy and paste the script for the website linked on step 4. Change the group name to the display name of the group you created in step 3

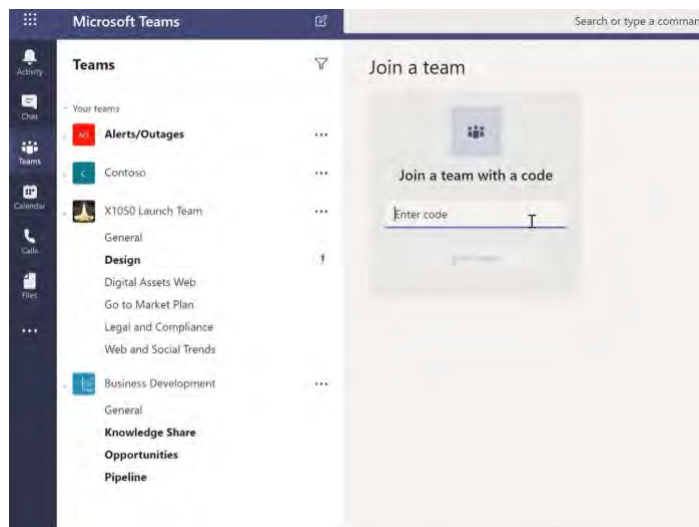


```

Administrator: Windows PowerShell ISE
File Edit View Tools Debug Add-ons Help

Untitled1.ps1 * X
1 $GroupName = "Teams Channel Creators"
2 $AllowGroupCreation = "False"
3
4 Connect-AzureAD
5
6 $SettingsObjectID = (Get-AzureADDirectorySetting | Where-Object -Property DisplayName -Value "Group.Unified" -EQ).id
7 if(!$SettingsObjectID)
8 {
9     $Template = Get-AzureADDirectorySettingTemplate | Where-Object {$_.displayName -eq "group.unified"}
10    $SettingsCopy = $Template.CreatedDirectorySetting()
11    New-AzureADDirectorySetting -DirectorySetting $SettingsCopy
12    $SettingsObjectID = (Get-AzureADDirectorySetting | Where-Object -Property DisplayName -Value "Group.Unified" -EQ).id
13 }
14
15 $SettingsCopy = Get-AzureADDirectorySetting -Id $SettingsObjectID
16 $SettingsCopy["EnableGroupCreation"] = $AllowGroupCreation
17
18 if($GroupName)
19 {
20     $SettingsCopy["GroupCreationAllowedGroupId"] = (Get-AzureADGroup -SearchString $GroupName).objectId
21 }
22 else {
23     $SettingsCopy["GroupCreationAllowedGroupId"] = $GroupName
24 }
25 Set-AzureADDirectorySetting -Id $SettingsObjectID -DirectorySetting $SettingsCopy
26
27 (Get-AzureADDirectorySetting -Id $SettingsObjectID).values
28
29
  
```

- After you run the script, all users who are not part of the group will not be able to create new channels



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Set Teams Expiration***

Organizations with a large number of teams often have Teams channels that are never actually used. This can happen because of several reasons including product experimentation, short-term team collaboration, or team owners leaving the organization. Over time, such teams can accumulate and create a burden on tenant resources. To curb the number of unused teams, as an admin, you can use [group expiration policy](#) to automatically clean up unused teams. Because teams are backed by groups, group expiration policies automatically apply to teams as well.

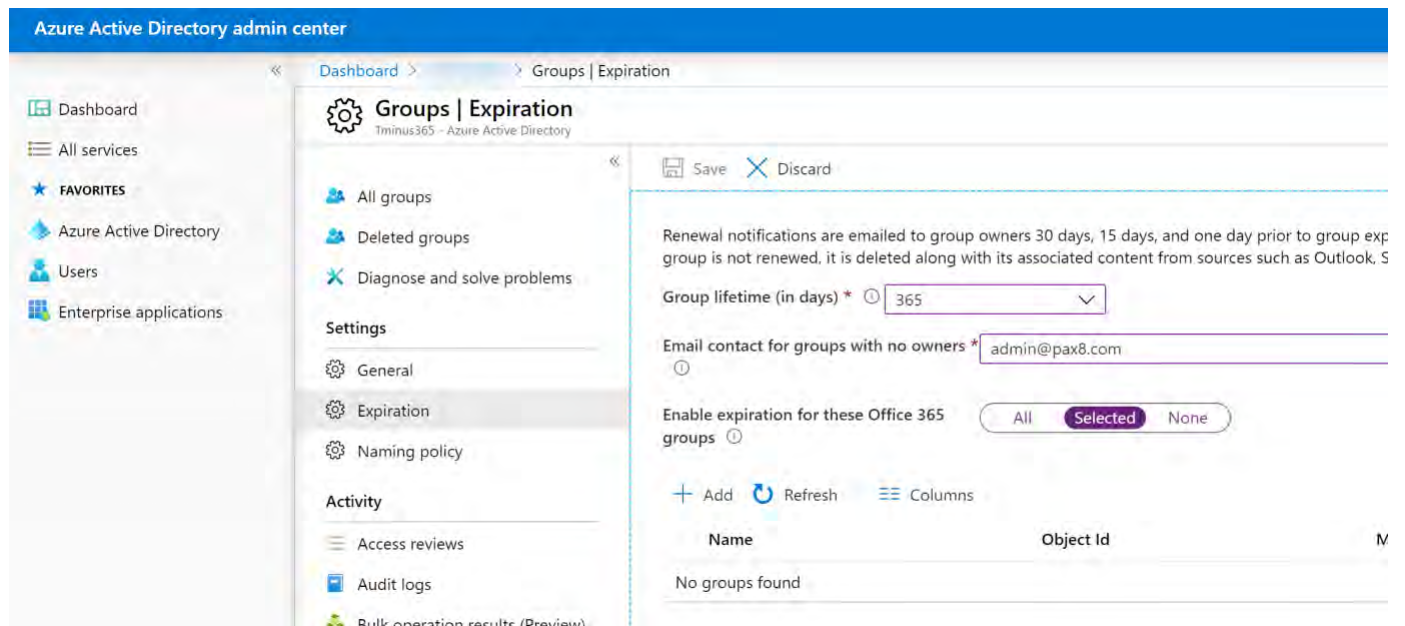
When you apply an expiration policy to a team, a team owner receives a notification for team renewal 30 days, 15 days and 1 day before the team's expiration date. When the team owner receives the notification, they can click Renew now in team settings to renew the team. To prevent accidental deletion, auto-renewal is automatically enabled for a team in the group expiration policy. When the group expiration policy is set up, any team that has at least one channel visit from any team member before its expiration date is automatically renewed without any manual intervention from the team owner.

### **Compliance Controls:**

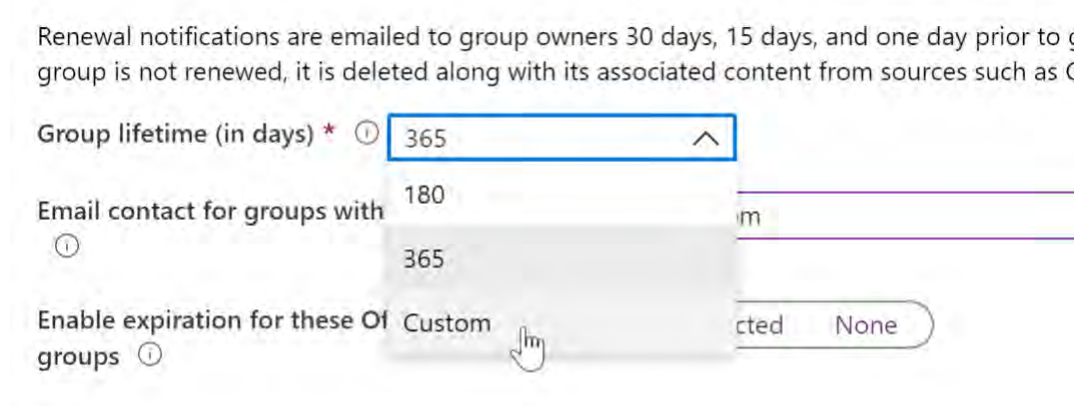
- NIST CSF PR.PT-1
- CCS CSC 14
- COBIT 5 APO11.04
- ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.3.3.9, 4.3.3.5.8,, 4.3.4.4.7, 4.4.2.1, 4.4.2.2, 4.4.2.4
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 2.8, SR 2.9, SR 2.10, SR 2.11, SR 2.12
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.4.1, A.12.4.2, A.12.4.3, A.12.4.4, A.12.7.1
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AU Family
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D), 164.308(a)(5)(ii)(C), 164.312(b)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. In the 365 Admin Center, go to Admin Centers>Azure Active Directory>Groups>Expiration



2. Here you can create custom policies to define group lifetime, an email contact for groups with no owners, and the ability to scope the policy to certain Teams channels. If you choose All, then you will not have to review this in the future. Group lifetime can be custom

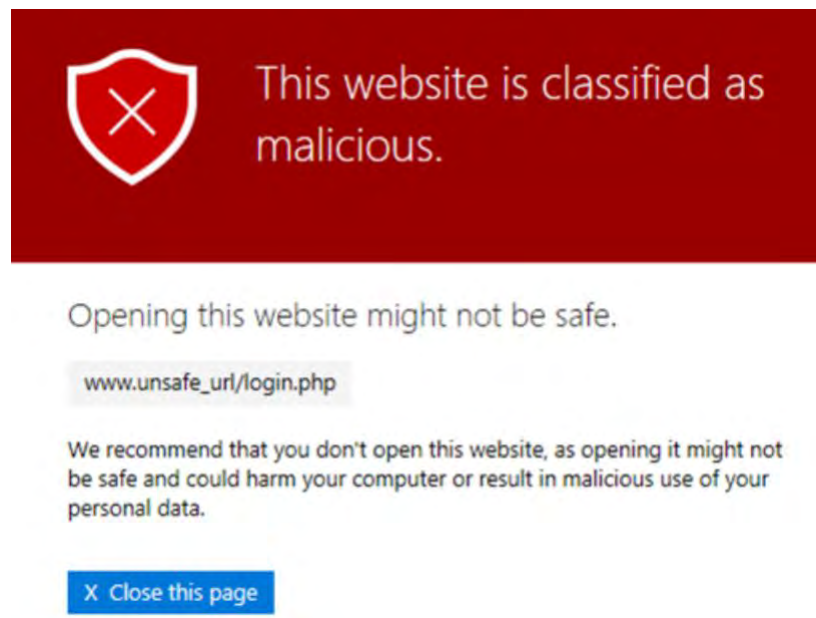




# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## ***Set up Advanced Threat Protection Policies for Teams***

With Office 365 Advanced Threat Protection, you can configure safe link policies and safe attachment policies within many Office environments, including Teams. A safe links policy will allow you to have real-time click protection with any links shared over Teams chats. This will detonate the URL in a sandbox environment and scan for malicious content. If malicious content is detected, the user will be prevented from continuing.

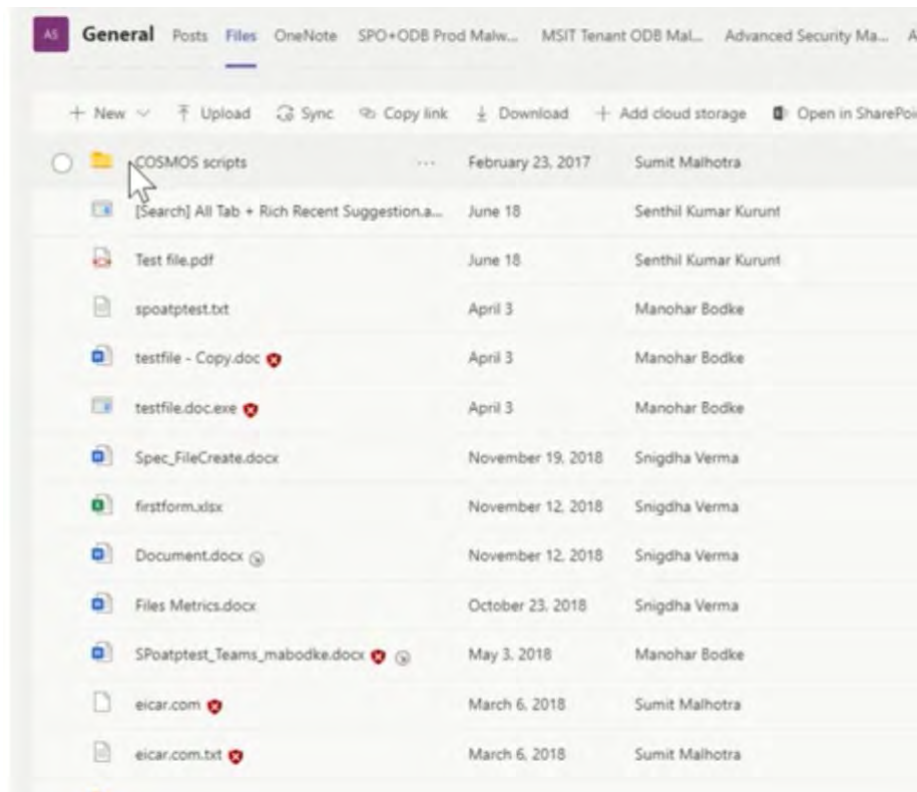


### Compliance Controls:

- NIST CSF DE.CM-4
- CCS CSC 5
- COBIT 5 DSS05.01
- ISA 62443-2-1:2009 4.3.4.3.8
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 3.2
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.12.2.1
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 SI-3
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(5)(ii)(B)

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Safe attachments scan files shared in Teams and also the files part of the document library associated with the Teams channel.



### License Requirements:

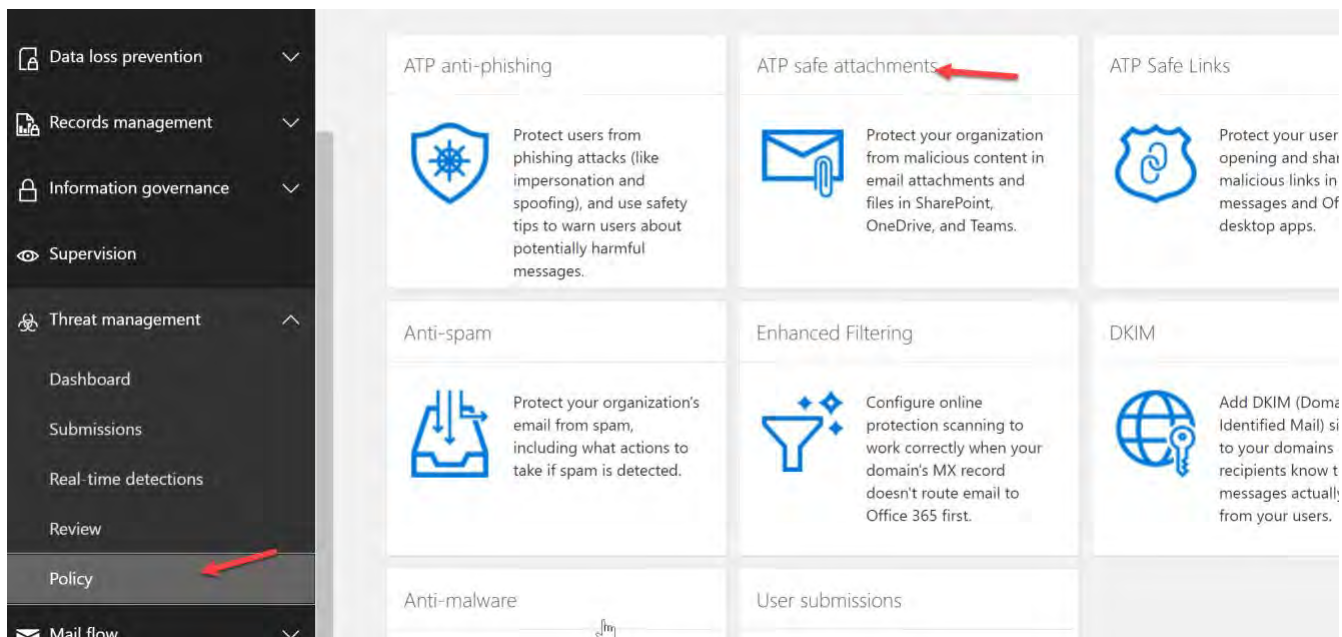
- [Microsoft Advanced Threat Protection Plan \(1\)](#) \$2/u/m
- [Microsoft 365 Business Premium](#) \$20/u/m

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. In the 365 Admin Center, click Admin Centers>Security



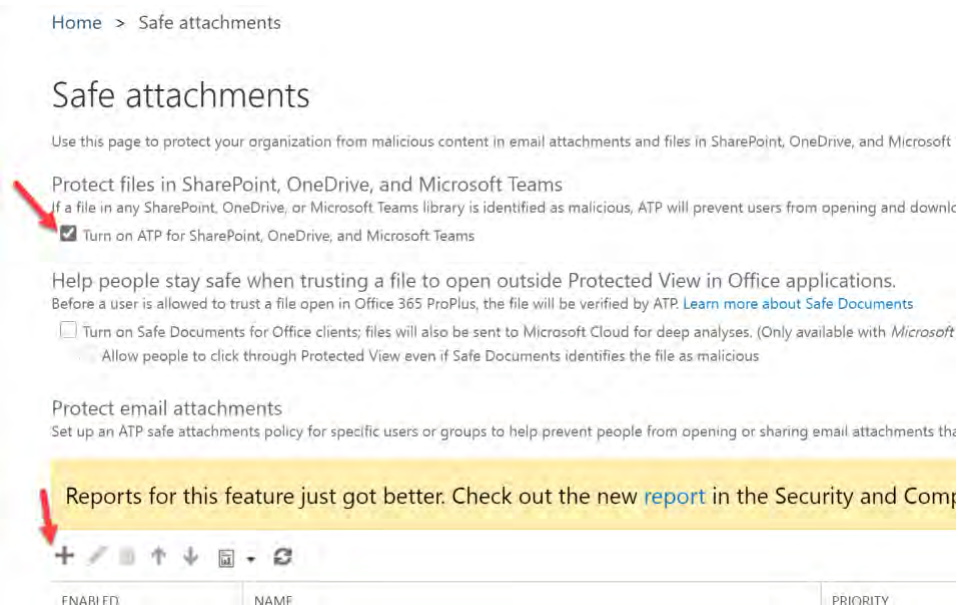
2. Click on Threat Management>Policy>ATP Safe Attachments





## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. Checkmark the box to turn on ATP for Teams. Select the + icon to create a new policy



4. Add Name, Description, and choose Dynamic Delivery. For more on delivery methods, [click here](#)

new safe attachments policy

\*Name:

Safe Attachment Policy

Description:

Safe attachments unknown malware response

Select the action for unknown malware in attachments. [Learn more](#)

Warning

Monitor, Replace and Block actions may cause significant delay to email delivery. [Learn more](#)  
Dynamic Delivery is only available for recipients with hosted mailboxes. [Learn more](#)

☐ Off - Attachment will not be scanned for malware.

☐ Monitor - Continue delivering the message after malware is detected; track scan results.

☐ Block - Block the current and future emails and attachments with detected malware.

☐ Replace - Block the attachments with detected malware, continue to deliver the message.

☒ Dynamic Delivery - Deliver the message without attachments immediately and reattach once scan is complete.

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

5. Add the recipient domain is selection and chose the main domain in the tenant. Click Save when completed

Redirect attachment on detection

Send the blocked, monitored, or replaced attachment to an email address.

☐ Enable redirect

Send the attachment to the following email address

☒ Apply the above selection if malware scanning for attachments times out or error occurs.

Applied To

Specify the users, groups, or domains for whom this policy applies by creating recipient based rules:

If...

The recipient domain is

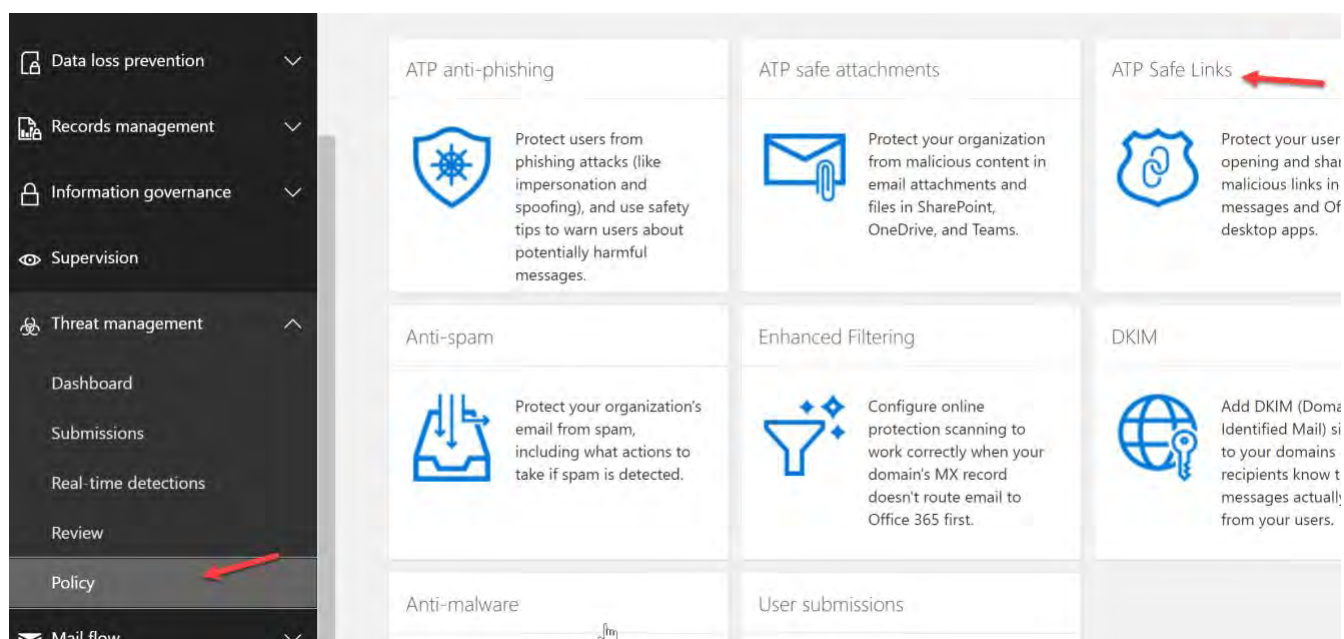
'[redacted].com'

add condition

Except if...

add exception

6. For Safe Links, go back to Threat management>Policy>Safe Links



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

7. Scroll down to Policies that apply to specific users and click the + icon

### Safe links

Safe links help prevent your users from following links in email and documents that go to web sites recognized as unsafe. [Learn more about safe links](#)

Reports for this feature just got better. Check out the new [report](#) in the new Microsoft Defender for Office 365.

Policies that apply to the entire organization



NAME

Default

1 selected of 1 total

Policies that apply to specific users



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

8. Add a Name, Description, and turn on the necessary settings displayed below:

\*Name:

Safe Links Policy

Description:

Spec  
this !

Select the action for unknown potentially malicious URLs in messages.

- ☐ Off
- ☒ On - URLs will be rewritten and checked against a list of known malicious links when user clicks on the link.

Select the action for unknown potentially malicious URLs within Microsoft Teams.

- ☐ Off
- ☒ On - Microsoft Teams will check against a list of known malicious links when user clicks on a link; URLs will not be rewritten. (Currently in preview for customers in the Microsoft Teams Technology Adoption Program (TAP))

- ☒ Apply real-time URL scanning for suspicious links and links that point to files.
- ☒ Wait for URL scanning to complete before delivering the message.

- ☒ Apply safe links to email messages sent within the organization.

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

9. You can choose to whitelist certain URLs. Like the safe attachments policy, apply to all users in the tenant by the domain name

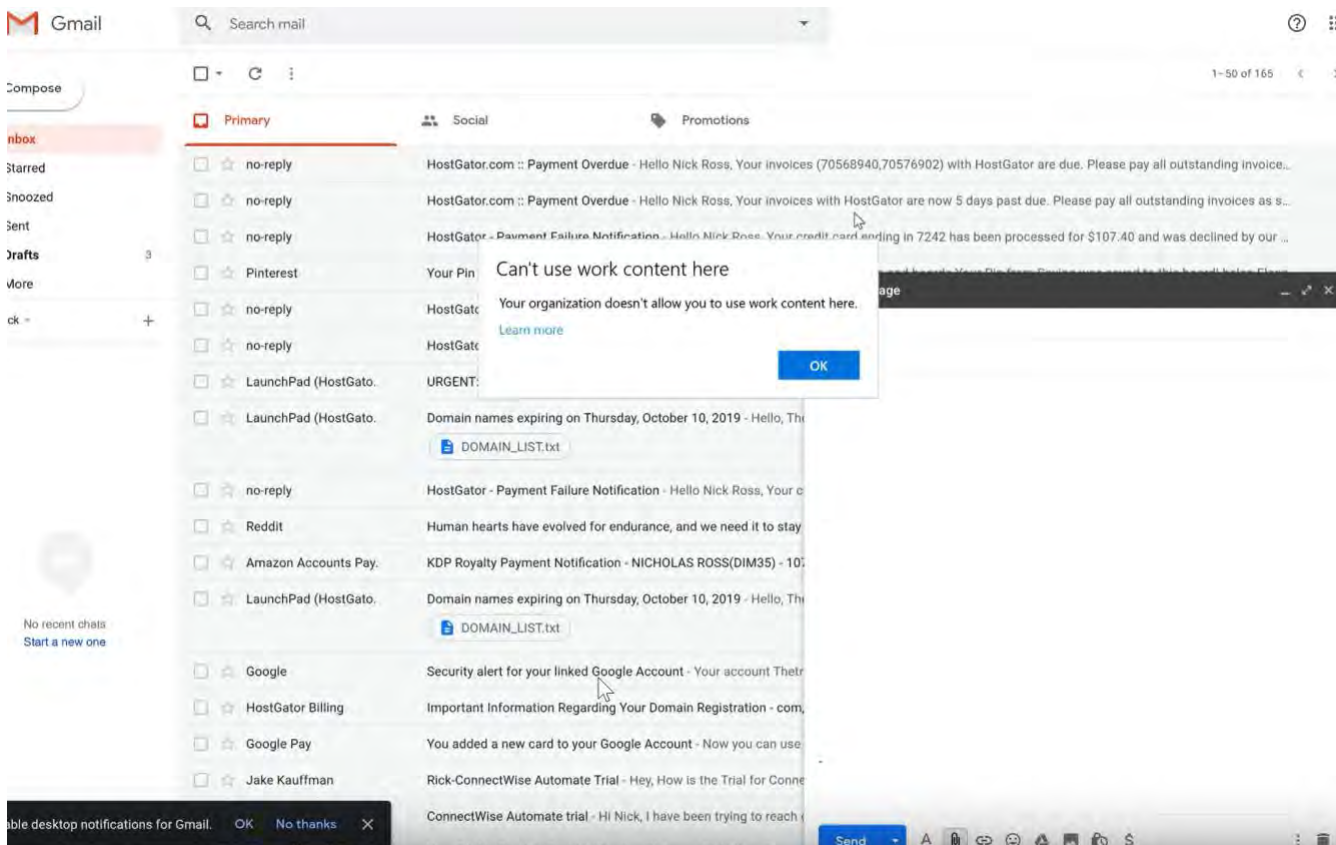
The screenshot shows the configuration page for a Safe Links policy in the Microsoft 365 security center. At the top, there are two checked checkboxes: "Do not track when users click safe links." and "Do not let users click through safe links to original URL.". Below these is a section titled "Do not rewrite the following URLs:" with a minus icon and a list box. The list box has a header "Enter a valid URL" and a plus icon. Below the list box is a section titled "Applied To" with the instruction "Specify the users, groups, or domains for whom this policy applies by creating recipient based rules:". Under "If...", there is a dropdown menu showing "The recipient domain is" and a text input field containing ".com". Below the input field is a button labeled "add condition".

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## Set up app Protection Policies

App Protection Policies are part of the mobile application management (MAM) solution with Microsoft Intune. App protection policies allow you to protect applications on Windows, iOS, and Android devices, no matter if they are enrolled in the Intune MDM solution or not. These policies allow you to prevent data loss to untrusted or unmanaged applications. They prevent save as and cut/copy/paste abilities to unmanaged locations.

Ex. A user trying to upload a Teams document to their personal Gmail



## License Requirements:

- [Microsoft 365 Business Premium](#) \$20/u/m

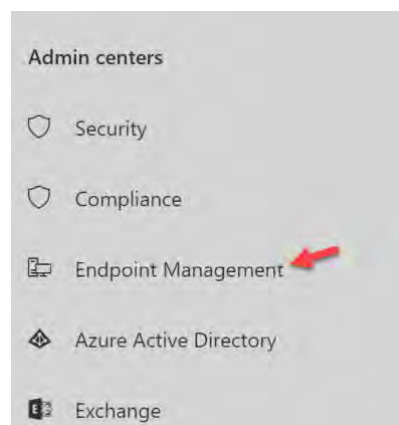
## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

- [Microsoft Enterprise Mobility + Security E3](#) \$8.75/u/m
- [Microsoft Intune](#) \$6/u/m

### Compliance Controls:

- NIST CSF PR-DS-5
- CCS CSC 17
- COBIT 5 APO01.06
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 5.2
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.7.1.1,
  - A.7.1.2, A.7.3.1, A.8.2.2, A.8.2.3, A.9.1.1,
  - A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5,
  - A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.13.2.3, A.13.2.4,
  - A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, PE19, PS-3, PS-6, SC-7, SC-8, SC-13, SC-31, SI-4
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D), 164.308(a)(3),
  - 164.308(a)(4)
  - 164.312(a), 164.312(e)

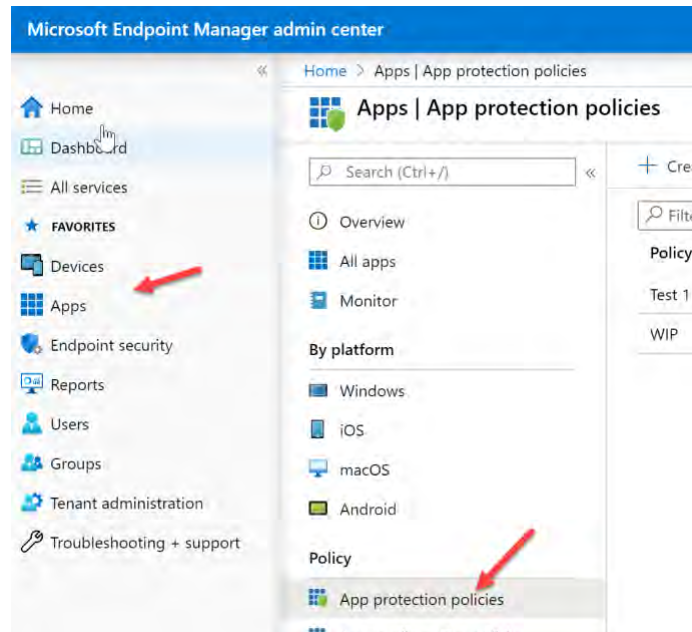
1. In the 365 Admin Center, click on Endpoint Manager





# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

2. Click Apps>App Protection Policies



3. Click Create Policy>Windows 10 (We will only be covering Windows 10 in this guide)





# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

4. Here you can name the policy and choose devices enrolled in Intune or not enrolled. For this example, we will choose not enrolled:

Home > Apps | App protection policies > Create policy

## Create policy

1 Basics 2 Targeted apps 3 Required settings 4 Advanced settings 5 Assignments 6 Review + create

Name \* Windows Information Protection ✓

Description

Enrollment state Without enrollment

With enrollment

Without enrollment

*Before Windows 10 policies can take effect, defining the user scope.*

5. Click +Add and add appropriate applications. At the minimum, add the entire Office suite. You can import third-party applications

Home > Apps | App protection policies > Create policy

## Create policy

✓ Basics 2 Targeted apps 3 Required settings 4 Advanced settings

These apps are allowed to access your enterprise data and will interact differently when used on work, personal, or family devices. Only enlightened apps are allowed on devices without MDM.

Protected apps

Name	Product name	Type	Publisher
No apps selected.			

+ Add + Import

Exempt apps

Name	Product name	Type	Publisher
No apps selected.			

+ Add + Import

### Add apps

Add recommended Microsoft apps, or manually add store or desktop apps to be allowed in this policy.

Name	Product name	Type	Publisher	File
<input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft Edge	Microsoft.MicrosoftEd...	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft People	Microsoft.People	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Word Mobile	Microsoft.Office.Word	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Excel Mobile	Microsoft.Office.Excel	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> PowerPoint Mobile	Microsoft.Office.Power...	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> OneDrive App	Microsoft.Microsoftsky...	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> OneNote	Microsoft.Office.OneN...	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mail and Calendar for ...	microsoft.windowsco...	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft Photos	Microsoft.Windows.Phi...	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Groove Music	Microsoft.ZuneMusic	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft Movies and ...	Microsoft.ZuneVideo	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
<input type="checkbox"/> Microsoft Messaging	Microsoft.Messaging	Store	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

6. When you are ready, click Next

Home > Apps | App protection policies > Create policy

## Create policy

✓ Basics 2 Targeted apps 3 Required settings 4 Advanced settings 5 Assignments 6 Review

These apps are allowed to access your enterprise data and will interact differently when used with unallowed, non-enterprise aware, or personal-only apps. Only enlightened apps are allowed on devices without MDM. [Learn more here](#)

Protected apps

Name	Product name	Type	Publisher	File
Word Mobile	Microsoft.Office.Word	Store apps	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
Excel Mobile	Microsoft.Office.Excel	Store apps	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
OneDrive App	Microsoft.Microsoftsky...	Store apps	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
OneNote	Microsoft.Office.OneN...	Store apps	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
PowerPoint Mobile	Microsoft.Office.Power...	Store apps	CN=Microsoft Corpor...	
Microsoft Teams	*	Desktop apps	O=Microsoft Corporat...	teams.exe
Microsoft OneDrive	*	Desktop apps	O=Microsoft Corporat...	onedrive.exe

+ Add + Import

7. Here we can choose what actions will be taken. Block prevents users from sharing data outside the trusted applications. Silent will collect log data without actually enforcing anything

Home > Apps | App protection policies > Create policy

## Create policy

✓ Basics ✓ Targeted apps 3 Required settings 4 Advanced settings 5 Assignments 6 Review + create

This policy only applies to Windows 10 Anniversary Edition and higher. This policy uses Windows Information Protection (WIP) to apply protection. [Learn more about WIP here](#)

Required settings

Changing the scope or removing this policy will decrypt corporate data.

Windows Information Protection mode \* Block Allow Overrides Silent Off

Corporate identity \*

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

8. We will not configure anything on the Advanced Settings page

The screenshot shows the 'Create policy' page in the Microsoft 365 security center. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Apps | App protection policies > Create policy'. The page title is 'Create policy'. The navigation tabs are: Basics (checked), Targeted apps (checked), Required settings (checked), Advanced settings (selected and highlighted with a dashed blue box), Assignments (5), and Review + create (6). The 'Network perimeter' section is visible, with the text 'Choose where protected apps can access enterprise data on your network. ⓘ'. Below this is a blue information box with an 'i' icon and the text: 'Add /\*AppCompat\*/ to your list of cloud resources to enable TLS connections by personal apps that connect directly to a cloud resource through an IP address.' Below the information box is a table with two columns: 'Type' and 'Value'. The table has one row with the text 'Any network boundaries you add will show up here'. Below the table is a '+ Add' button. Below the '+ Add' button are two toggle switches. The first toggle switch is labeled 'Enterprise Proxy Servers list is authoritative (do not auto-detect) ⓘ' and is currently set to 'Off'. The second toggle switch is labeled 'Enterprise IP Ranges list is authoritative (do not auto-detect) ⓘ' and is currently set to 'Off'.

9. Last, we can scope the policy to certain users and Create

The screenshot shows the 'Create policy' page in the Microsoft 365 security center. The breadcrumb trail is 'Home > Apps | App protection policies > Create policy'. The page title is 'Create policy'. The navigation tabs are: Basics (checked), Targeted apps (checked), Required settings (checked), Advanced settings (checked), Assignments (selected and highlighted with a dashed blue box), and Review + create (6). The 'Included groups' section is visible, with the text 'Selected groups' and 'No groups selected'. Below this is a '+ Select groups to include' button. Below the '+ Select groups to include' button is the 'Excluded groups' section, with the text 'Selected groups' and 'No groups selected'. Below this is a '+ Select groups to exclude' button.

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## *Set up Data Loss Prevention Policies*

Data loss prevention policies allow us to prevent the sharing of sensitive information across Teams chats. Policies come with pre-defined templates that can detect for certain information being shared like PII, credit card numbers, social security numbers, etc. The policies are granular in the fact that we can prevent users from sharing the information or we can allow overrides with business justification.

### **License Requirements:**

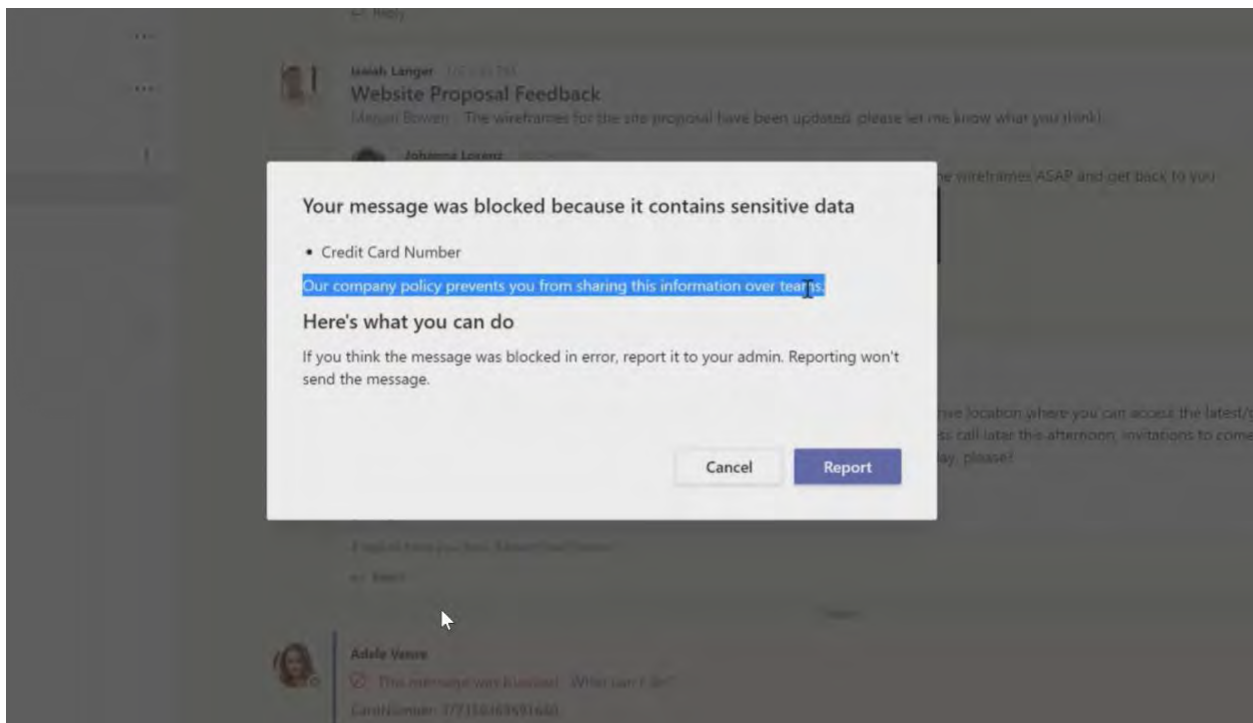
- [Microsoft 365 Business Premium](#) \$20/u/m
- [Microsoft Office 365 E3](#) \$20/u/m

### **Compliance Controls:**

- NIST CSF PR-DS-5
- CCS CSC 17
- COBIT 5 APO01.06
- ISA 62443-3-3:2013 SR 5.2
- ISO/IEC 27001:2013 A.6.1.2, A.7.1.1,
  - A.7.1.2, A.7.3.1, A.8.2.2, A.8.2.3, A.9.1.1,
  - A.9.1.2, A.9.2.3, A.9.4.1, A.9.4.4, A.9.4.5,
  - A.13.1.3, A.13.2.1, A.13.2.3, A.13.2.4,
  - A.14.1.2, A.14.1.3
- NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 4 AC-4, AC-5, AC-6, PE19, PS-3, PS-6, SC-7, SC-8, SC-13, SC-31, SI-4
- HIPAA Security Rule 45 C.F.R. §§
  - 164.308(a)(1)(ii)(D), 164.308(a)(3),
  - 164.308(a)(4)
  - 164.312(a), 164.312(e)

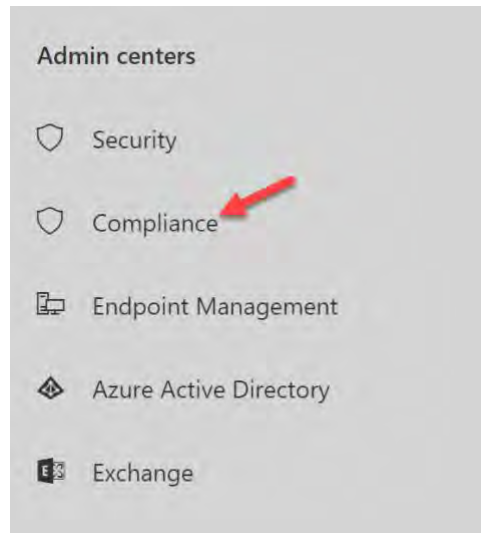
# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

Ex. User sending credit card information

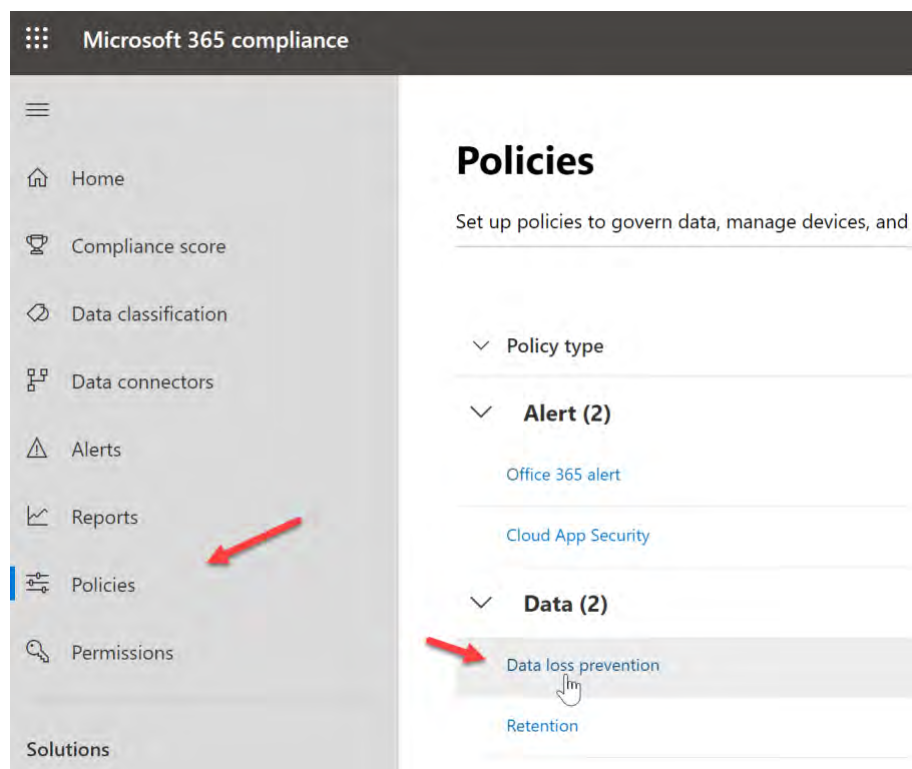


# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

1. In the 365 Admin Center, click on Admin Centers>Compliance



2. Click Policies>Data Loss Prevention





# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 3. Click Create Policy

### Data loss prevention

Use data loss prevention (DLP) policies to help identify and protect the wrong people. [Learn more about DLP](#)

+ Create policy ↓ Export ↻ Refresh

Name

U.S. Health Insurance Act (HIPAA)

U.S. Financial Data

## 4. Choose a template, if applicable

### Start with a template or create a custom policy

Choose an industry regulation to see the DLP policy templates you can use to protect that info or create a custom policy start from scratch. If you need to protect labeled content, you'll be able to choose labels later. [Learn more about DLP policy templates](#)

Show options for All countries or regions ▾

42 results



Financial



Medical and health



Privacy



Custom

PCI Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)

Saudi Arabia - Anti-Cyber Crime Law

Saudi Arabia Financial Data

U.K. Financial Data

#### U.S. Financial Data

##### Description

Helps detect the presence of information commonly considered to be financial information in United States, including information like credit card, account information, and debit card numbers.

##### Protects this information:

Credit Card Number  
U.S. Bank Account Number  
ABA Routing Number

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## 5. Add a name and description

New DLP policy

- ☒ Choose the information to protect
- Name your policy**
- ☐ Choose locations
- ☐ Policy settings
- ☐ Review your settings

### Name your policy

Name \*

Description

## 6. Choose Locations. \*NOTE\* You can scope this to certain users

New DLP policy

- ☒ Choose the information to protect
- ☒ Name your policy
- Choose locations**
- ☐ Policy settings
- ☐ Review your settings

### Choose locations

Status	Location	Include	Exclude
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exchange email		
<input type="checkbox"/>	SharePoint sites		
<input type="checkbox"/>	OneDrive accounts		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Teams chat and channel message:	<b>All</b> <a href="#">Choose accounts</a>	<b>None</b> <a href="#">Exclude accounts</a>



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

7. You can choose an external or internal policy here

**Customize the type of content you want to protect**

Select 'Find content that contains' if you want to quickly set up a policy that protects only sensitive information. Use advanced settings for more options, such as protecting content in email messages sent to specific file extensions, and more.

☒ Find content that contains: ⓘ

- Credit Card Number
- U.S. Bank Account Number
- ABA Routing Number

☒ Detect when this content is shared:

only with people inside my organization ▼

☐ Use advanced settings for more options, such as protecting content in email messages sent to specific file extensions, and more.

only with people inside my organization

Back Next Cancel

8. If you choose the advanced settings, you can modify the rules or create new rules

**Customize the type of content you want to protect**

The rules here are made up of conditions and actions that define the protection requirements for this policy. You can edit existing rules or create new ones. [Learn more about DLP rules.](#)

[+ New rule](#)

Name	Status	Priority
Low volume of content detected U.S. Financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0
<a href="#">Edit rule</a> <a href="#">Delete rule</a>		
<b>Conditions</b>		
Detect content that's shared with people outside my organization		
Sensitive info types		
Credit Card Number		
U.S. Bank Account Number		
ABA Routing Number		
<b>Actions</b>		
Notify users with email and policy tips		

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

9. If you edit one of the rules you can set the actions that apply to the user such as blocking the message, allowing override, setting the policy tip, etc.

### Low volume of content detected U.S. Financial

Name	Conditions	Exceptions	Actions	User notifications	User
------	------------	------------	---------	--------------------	------

#### Exceptions

We won't apply this rule to content that matches any of these exceptions.

+ Add an exception

#### Actions

Use actions to protect content when the conditions are met.

Restrict access or encrypt the content

☒ Block people from sharing and restrict access to shared content

By default, users are blocked from sending email and Teams chats and channel messages who has access to shared SharePoint and OneDrive files. You can also decide if you want


**Block these people from accessing SharePoint, OneDrive, and Teams content**

☒ Everyone. Only the content owner, the last modifier, and the site admin will continue

☐ Only people outside your organization. People inside your organization will continue

☐ Encrypt email messages (applies only to content in Exchange)

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### ^ User notifications

Use Notifications to inform your users and help educate them on the proper use of sensitive info. Please note: Notifications for teams will be displayed in the chat client itself.

☒ On

#### Policy tips

☒ Customize the policy tip text

### ^ User overrides

Let people who see the tip override the policy and share the content.

☐ Off

10. You can choose to turn it on right away or test it out to better understand impact. After you decide, you can create the policy

New DLP policy

☒ Choose the information to protect

☒ Name your policy

☒ Choose locations

Policy settings

Do you want to turn on the policy or test things out first?

Do you want to turn on the policy right away or test things out first?  
Keep in mind that after you turn it on, it'll take up to an hour for the policy to take effect.

☐ Yes, turn it on right away

☒ I'd like to test it out first

☐ Show policy tips while in test mode

☐ No, keep it off. I'll turn it on later.

Back

Next

Cancel

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## SHAREPOINT AND ONEDRIVE

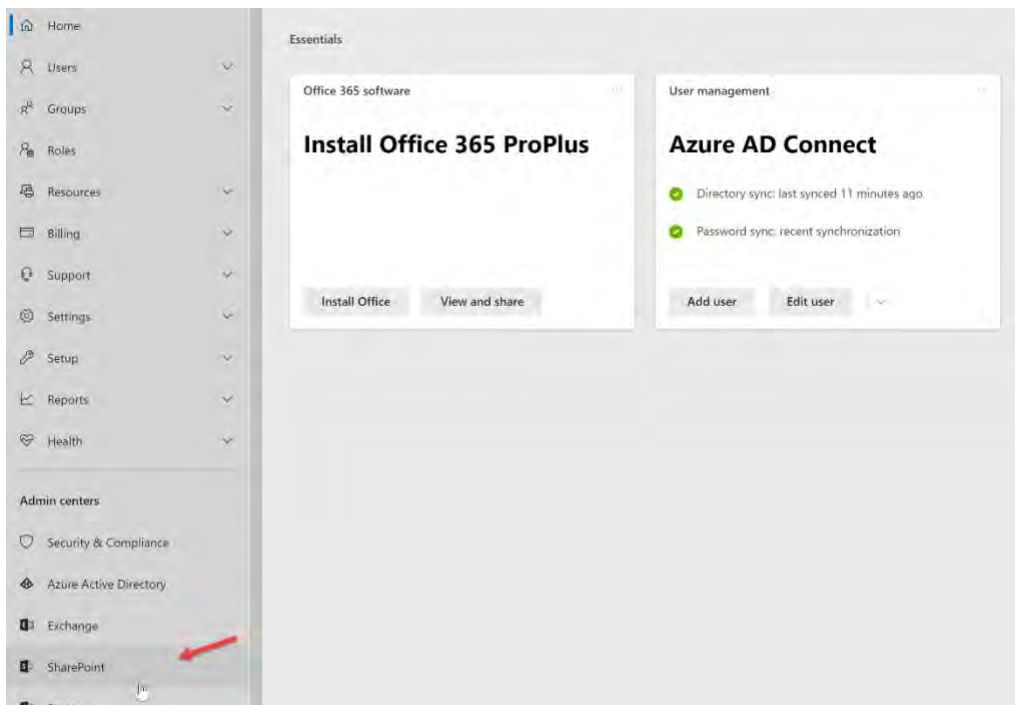
### *Configure Expiration Time for External Sharing Links*

You should restrict the length of time that anonymous access links are valid. An attacker can compromise a user account for a short period of time, send anonymous sharing links to an external account, then take their time accessing the data. They can also compromise external accounts and steal the anonymous sharing links sent to those external entities well after the data has been shared.

### Compliance Controls

- FedRAMP Moderate; Control AC-21(a)
- NIST 800-53; Control AC-21(a)

#### 1. Go to Admin Centers>SharePoint



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2. Expand the Policies tab and click on Sharing. From here you can set the number of days in which links expire

SharePoint admin center

Use these settings to control sharing at the organization level in SharePoint and OneDrive.

### External sharing

Content can be shared with:

**SharePoint** **OneDrive**

Most permissive

Least permissive

**Anyone**  
Users can share files and folders using links that don't require sign-in.

**New and existing guests**  
Guests must sign in or provide a verification code.

**Existing guests**  
Only guests already in your organization's directory.

**Only people in your organization**  
No external sharing allowed.

You can further restrict sharing for each individual site and OneDrive. [Learn how](#)

**Advanced settings for external sharing** ▾

### File and folder links

Choose the type of link that's selected by default when users share files and folders in SharePoint and OneDrive.

☐ Specific people (only the people the user specifies)

☐ Only people in your organization

☒ Anyone with the link

**Advanced settings for "Anyone" links** ▾

☒ These links must expire within this many days

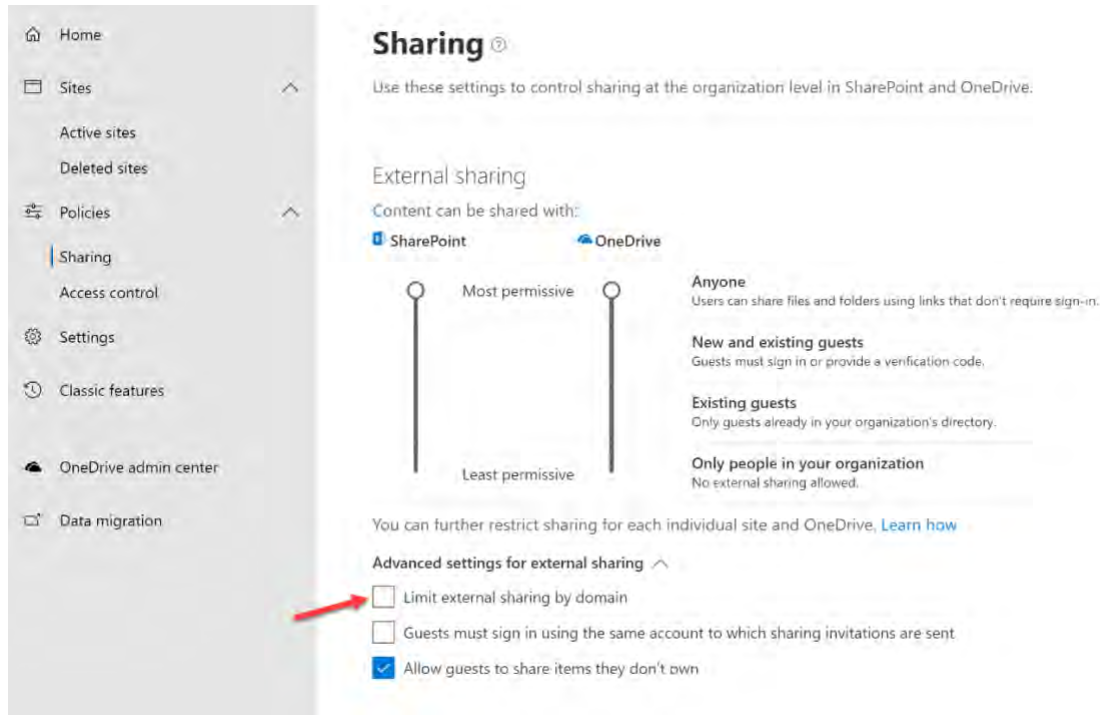
These links can give these permissions:

Files:

Folders:

## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. If you expand the Advanced Settings for External Sharing you could get more restrictive to your sharing permissions and only limit them to certain domains



4. Set Links to Expire with PowerShell. **\*\*NOTE\*\*** Modify the script if you want something other than 7 days. In some cases, 30 days may be more appropriate

[PowerShell Script](#)

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

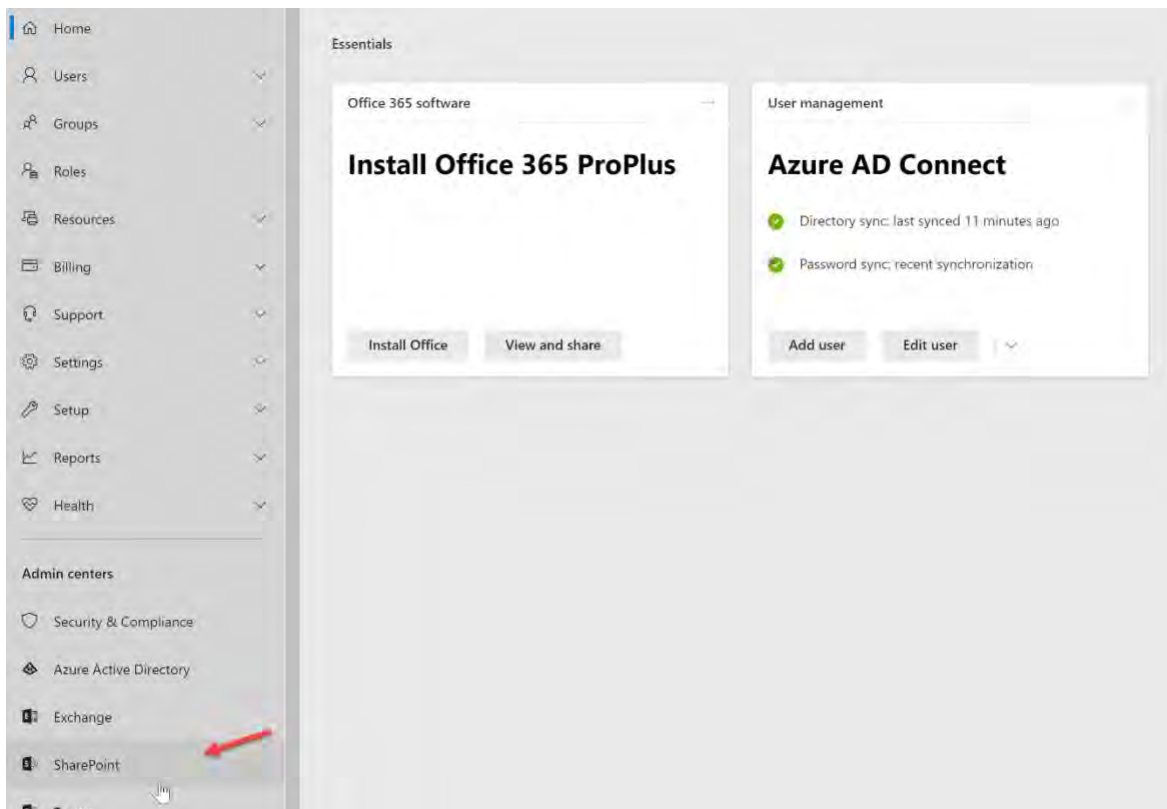
## ***Enable Versioning on all SharePoint Online Document Libraries***

You should enable versioning on all of your SharePoint online site collection document libraries. This will ensure that accidental or malicious changes to document content can be recovered. **\*\*Note\*\*** By default creating major versions (1.0, 2.0, etc.) is on. If you want to enable major and minor versions (1.1, 1.2, etc.) then you will need to follow the steps below.

### **Compliance Controls**

- GDPR; Control 6.9.2
- NIST CSF; Control PR.IP-4

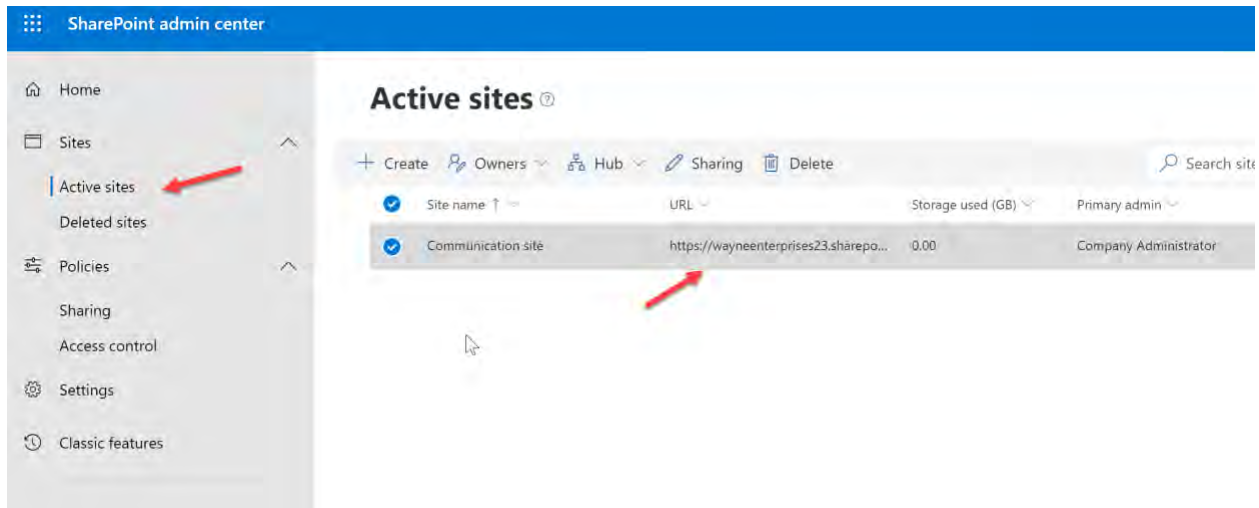
1. Go to Admin Centers>SharePoint



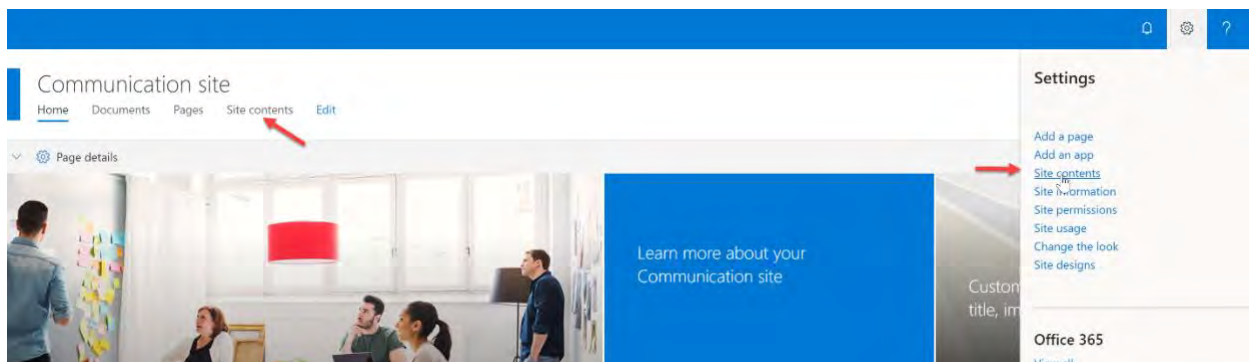


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2. Go to one of the sites you want to configure versioning on



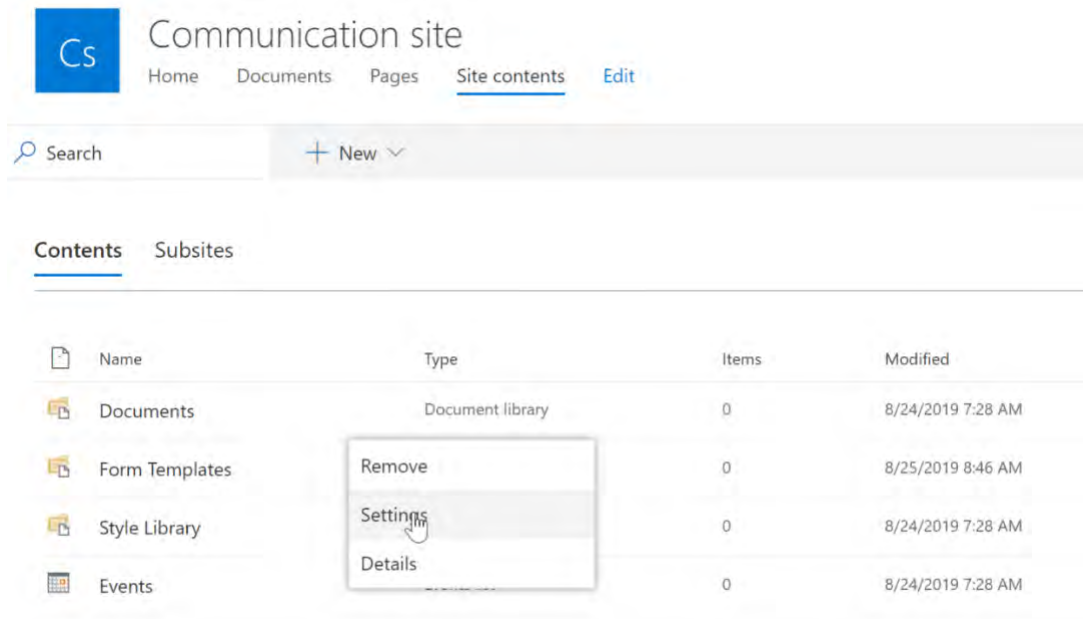
3. Go to Settings>Site Contents



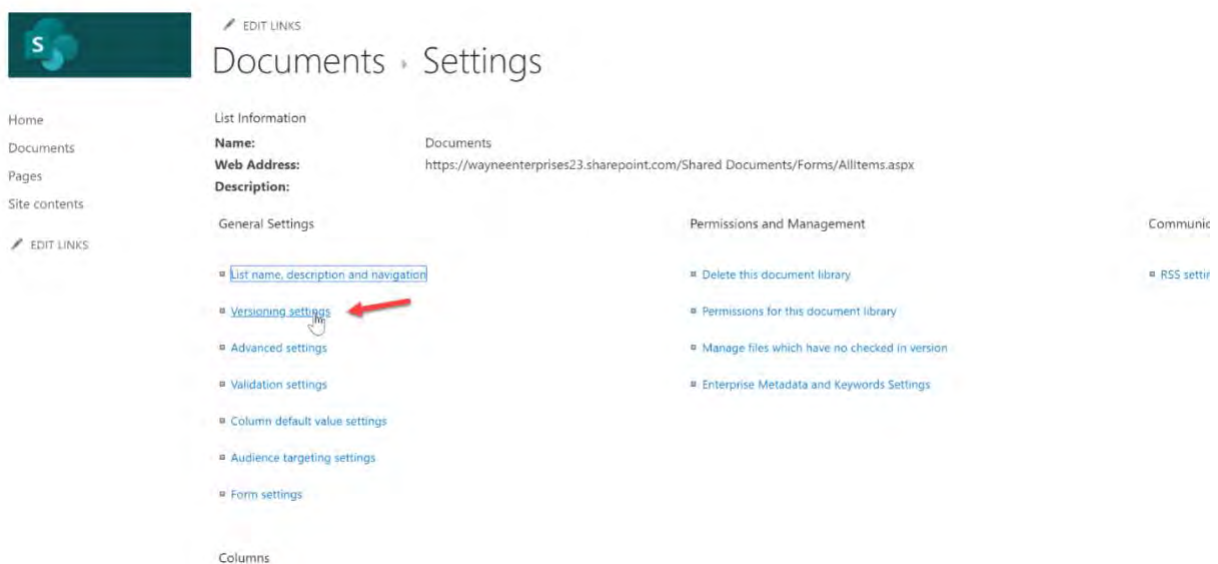


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4. Next, click on the 3 dots next to a document library you want to modify and click Settings

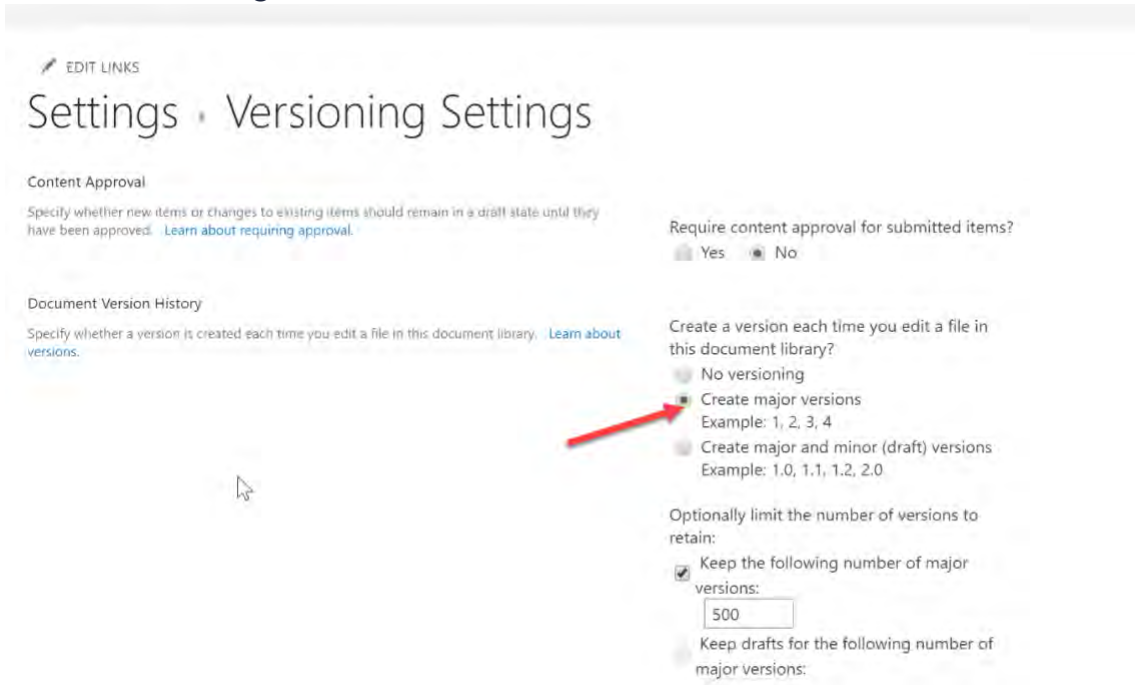


5. Select Versioning Settings



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## 6. Ensure Versioning is enabled



## PowerShell

1. Enable versioning for all lists and libraries for a site PowerShell

[PowerShell Script](#)

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## *Adopt the OneDrive Sync Client*

Storing user documents in OneDrive for Business safeguards content against data loss. Keeping documents on local client machines leaves them vulnerable to malware attacks like Ransomware that destroy or leak that data. OneDrive for Business gives you an effective backup and restore mechanism to recover from an attack on your locally stored documents. Getting your users to adopt the sync client helps you prevent data loss, takes up less storage on their devices from [files on demand](#), and allows them to easily migrate to a new workstation and have all of their files readily available.

### Compliance Controls

- FedRAMP Moderate; Control SC-8
- HIPAA; Control 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(a)(2)(iv), Control 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(e)(1), Control 45 C.F.R. § 164.312(e)(2)(i)
- ISO 27001:2013; Control A.13.2.3
- NIST 800-171; Control 3.13.8
- NIST 800-53; Control SC-8

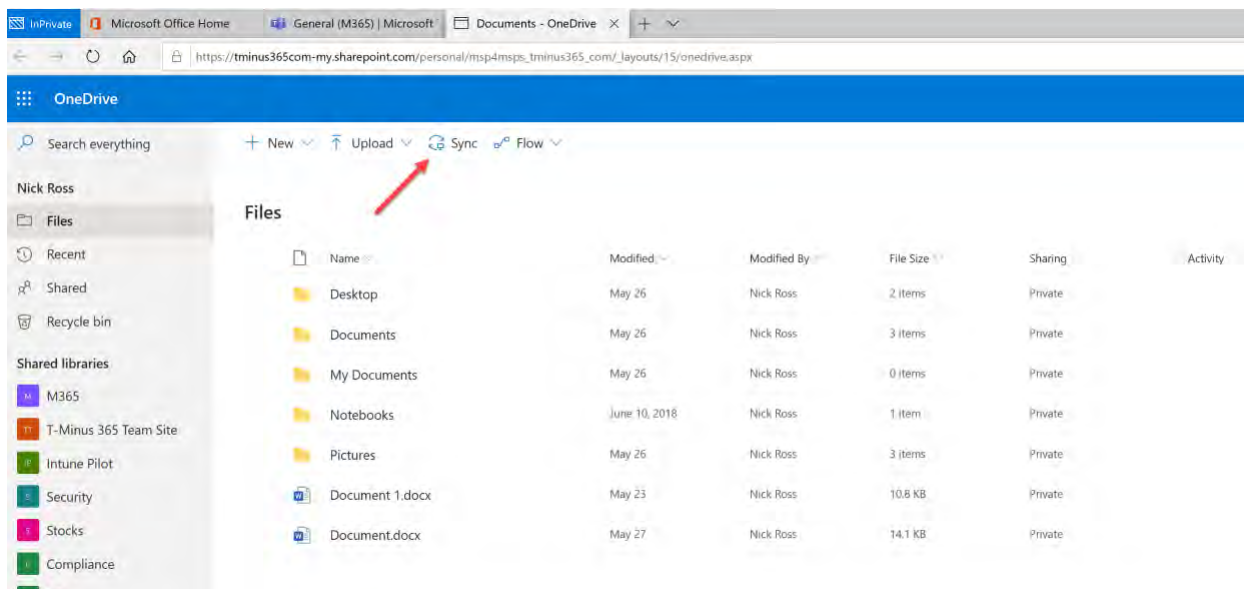
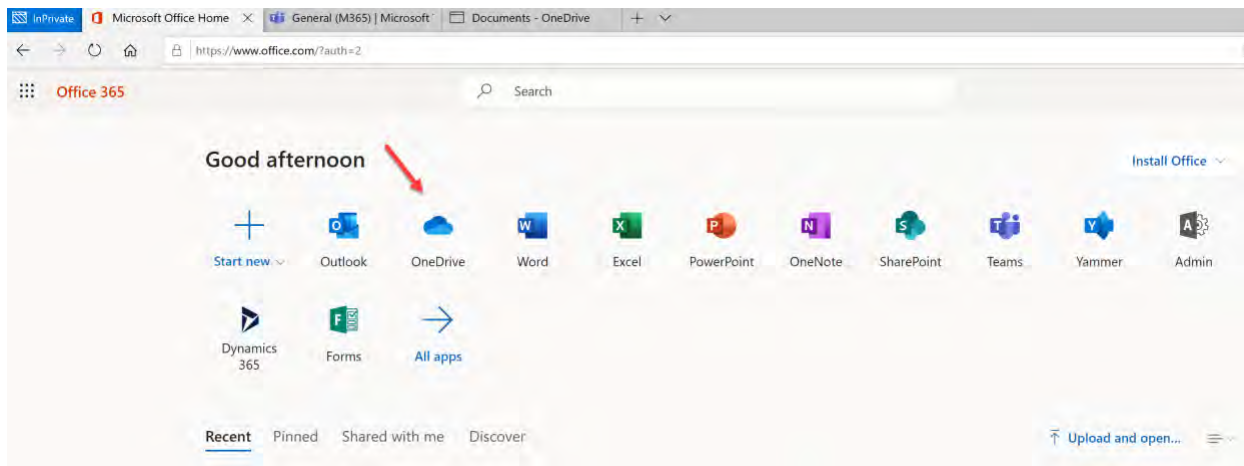
<https://support.office.com/en-us/article/sync-files-with-the-onedrive-sync-client-in-windows-615391c4-2bd3-4aae-a42a-858262e42a49>

1. If you are still in a hybrid environment with Active Directory, you can use Group Policy to silently sync users OneDrive with their Windows Credentials. The steps are defined in the following support article:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/onedrive/use-group-policy>

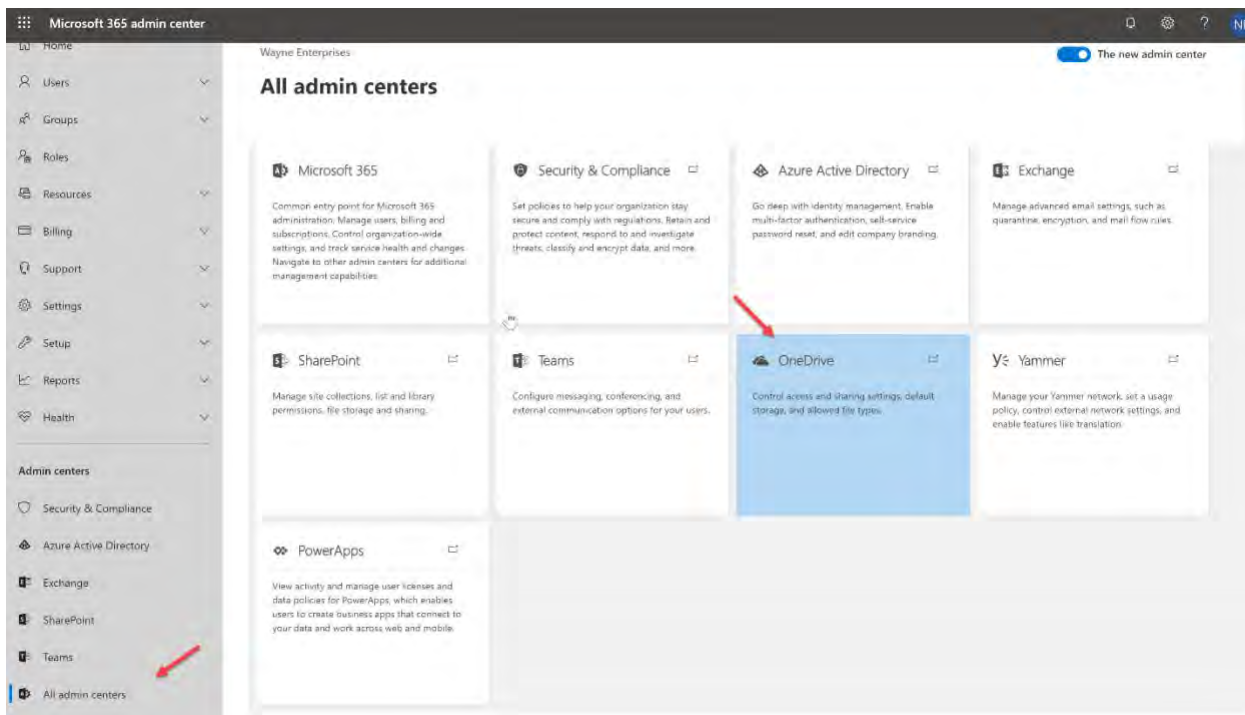
2. Users can also sync their OneDrive Libraries from within the webapp itself. If they login to office.com and go to the OneDrive application, they will have the Sync button at the top of the page

# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE



## OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

3. If you would like to get more restrictive with the ability to access OneDrive files, you could restrict access based on certain IP ranges. If you go into the 365 Admin Center>Admin Center>All Admin Centers>OneDrive, you will have the Device Access tab in which you can define IP ranges for their local network



# OVERVIEW & USER GUIDE

## CONCLUSION

I hope this article provided you some targeted guidance on Securing Microsoft Teams. Any feedback to improve this guide further would be greatly appreciated and can be sent to the following email:

[feedback@pax8.com](mailto:feedback@pax8.com)

For all other questions or additional assistance, please reach out to your CSA or our support team:

Support (Existing Partners Only)

- Support: 1-855-884-7298 Ext. 3
- Email: [support@pax8.com](mailto:support@pax8.com)
- Hours: 24/7