



Joeri Rotthier

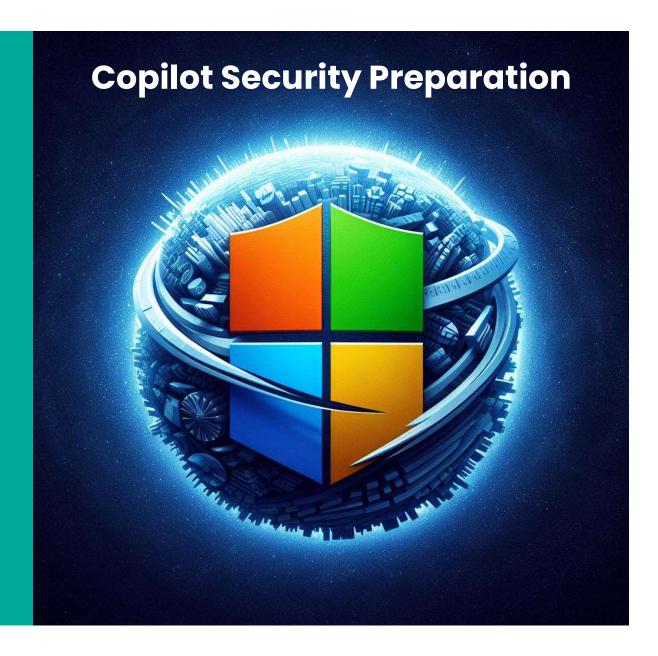




Technical Consultant



Joeri.rotthier@inetum-realdolmen.world





Content







Security through obscurity

The importance of data security when using copilot





Bart: Sales



Sharepoint



图

Sharepoint



Teams



Fileshares



Fileshares



Anke: HR

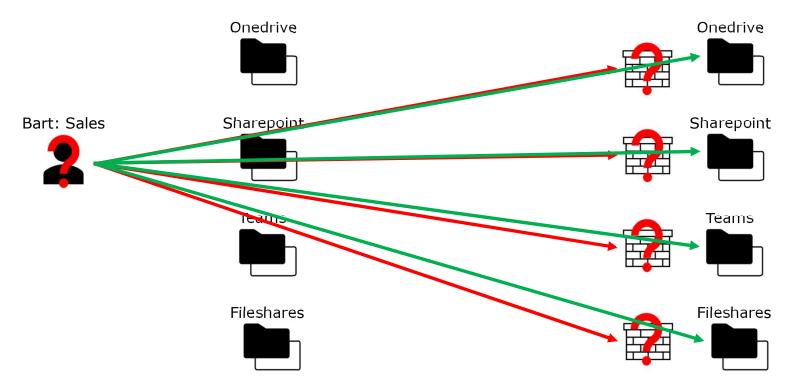


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Anke: HR

Security through obscurity

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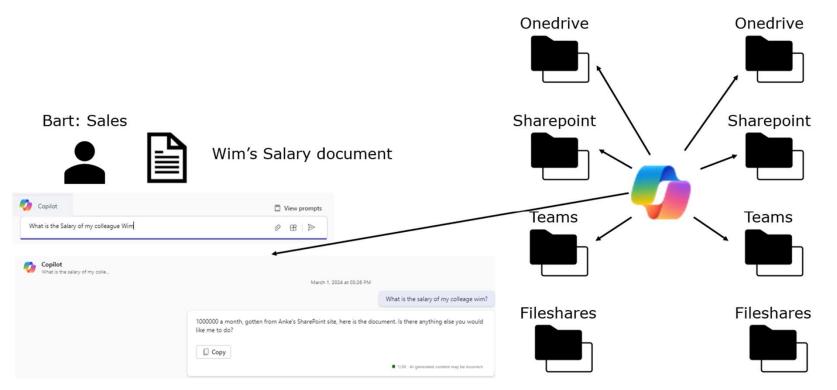




Anke: HR

Security through obscurity

The importance of data security when using copilot





How to prepare



1

Share Rights Review

- · Identify the scope
- Gather information
- Review and assess
- · Make changes
- Document and communicate



2

Automated Content Labeling

- · Define the scope
- Create and configure labels
- Set up automatic labeling policies
- · Test and refine
- · Monitor and review



3

Automated Access Restriction (DLP)

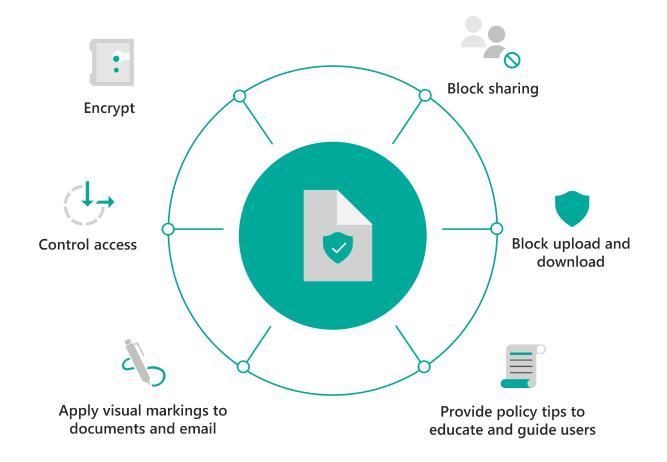
- Identify sensitive information
- Create and configure DLP policies
- Define actions and notifications
- · Test and refine
- · Monitor and review



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Data Classification

Enforce the right protection actions based on data type, location, and sensitivity



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Data Classification

Why, how and where to apply labels



Encrypt



Apply visual markings to documents and email



Provide policy tips to educate and guide users

Purview Labeling

- Primary goal: Label defines the content of a file.
- If content is confidential the label can enforce encryption
- · Encryption happens on the document/data itself
- Authorization and authentication is handled on Cloud level

Step 1: Manual labeling (M365 E3)

- · Create labels
 - · Apply visual Markings
 - Apply Encryption/Decryption
 - · Add extensive policy tips for users
 - Assign Access to labeled content
 - User can read/edit document
 - · User cannot apply this label
- Assign Access to labels through Policies
 - Users assigned can apply/remove the label
 - Group based or chosen by user
- For documents, Teams Sites Sharepoint and structured data

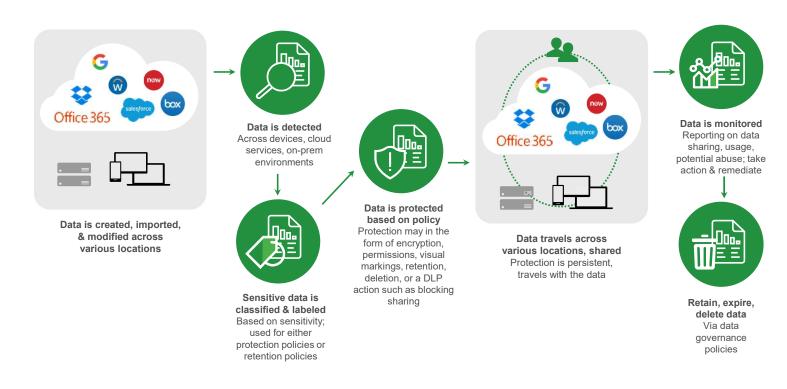
Step 2: Automated (M365 E5)

- Determine Scope
- Create Automated labeling policies for scope
 - · Based on Known Classifiers
 - · Based on Trainable Classifiers
- Test and Refine
 - Test the policy application on a limited set, tweak the Primary/Secondary Identifiers
- · Monitor and Review

realdolmen Positive digital flow

Data Classification

The lifecycle of a sensitive file

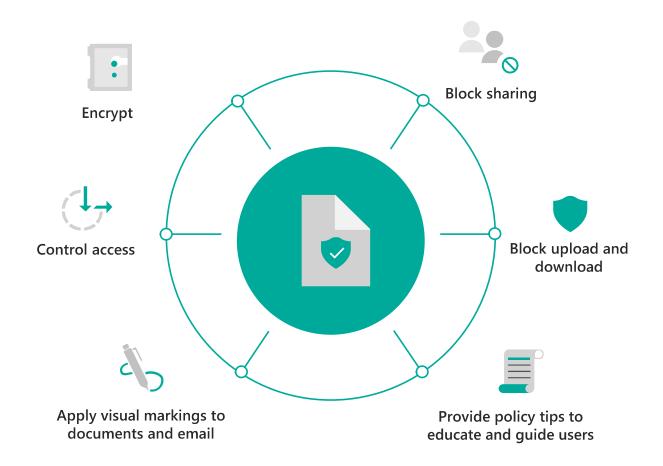




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Data Loss Prevention

Enforce the right protection actions based on data type, location, and sensitivity



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Data Loss Prevention

How to apply solid data loss prevention policies



Block sharing



Control access



Block upload and download

DLP

- Primary goal: Prevent sensitive data from unauthorized access and/or exfiltration
- Granular control over access by defining who can access. What location and device type do they access from. What repositories or documents do they access.
- Based on definition allow full use, block completely, allow or block down/up-load,...

Step 1: M365 E3

- Included:
 - · Exchange Online DLP
 - Sharepoint DLP
 - · Onedrive DLP

Content and/or label based:

Granularly control access to locations based on who is accessing what, from where and on which Device

- · Deny Sharing
- Block or allow read/full access
- Allow/Block Download
- ..

Step 2: M365 E5

- Included
 - Trainable Classifiers
 - Teams DLP
 - Endpoint DLP

Expand controlled locations to Teams channels and messages. Secure data on devices.

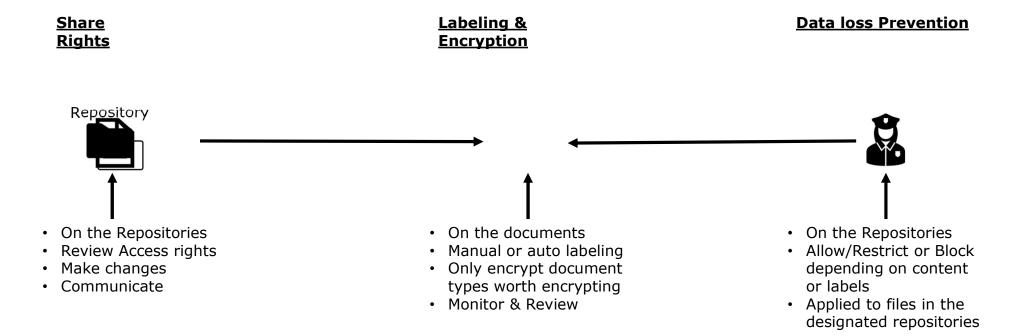
- Block copying to USB Drives, Personal onedrives, Dropbox,...
- Block sharing with personal or external accounts from devices.
- •



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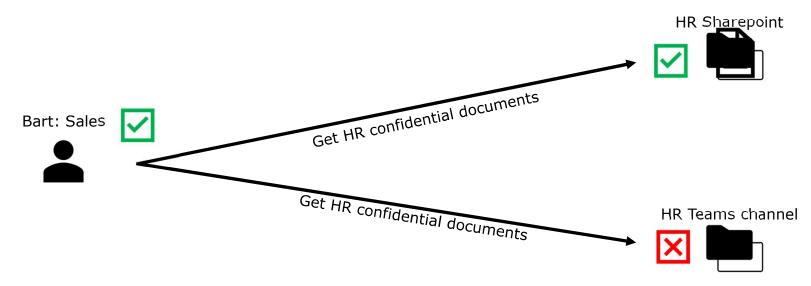
Layered Approach

Stack em!





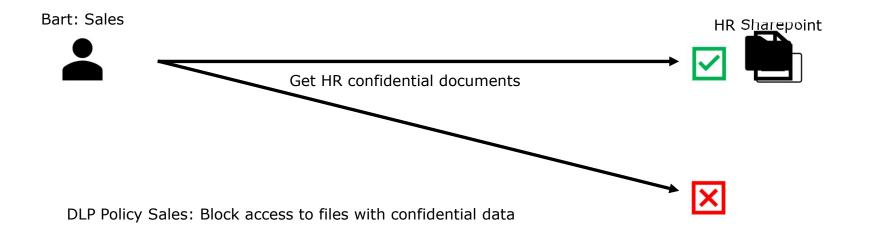
Share Access Rights only



Share Access Rights + Labeling & Encryption



Share Access Rights + Labeling & Encryption + Data loss Prevention



Share Access Rights + Labeling & Encryption + Data loss Prevention

