



# Microsoft Azure Administrator Associate Training(AZ-103) Module 6



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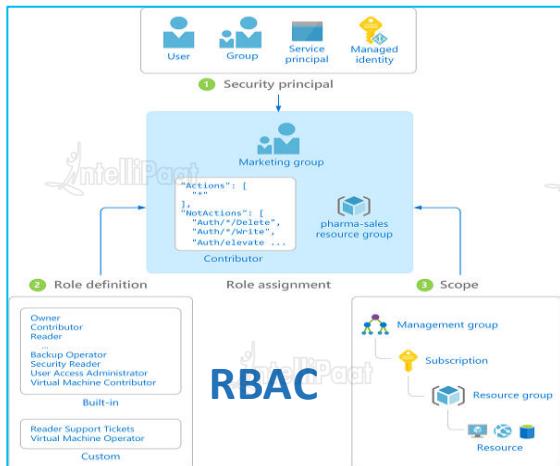
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# Identity And Access Management in Azure



Azure not only offers identity and access management for Azure cloud but also for hybrid environments.

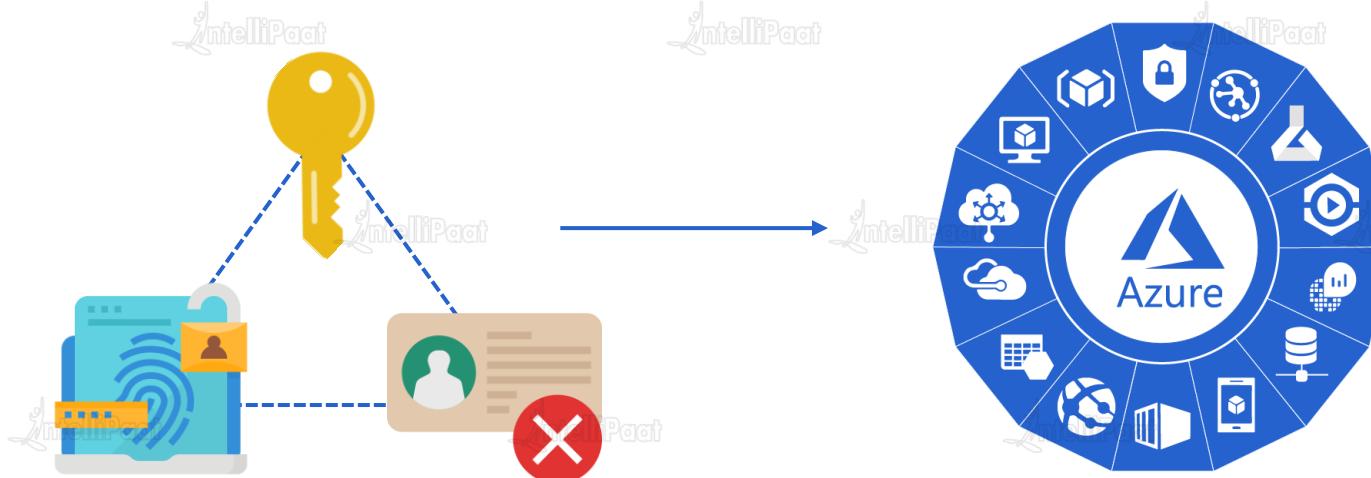




# What Is Access management in Azure?

# What is Access management in Azure?

Access management in Azure refers to the process that allows, denies or restricts access to Azure services or resources. It also includes, deciding who gets access and up to what extent, in Azure cloud.





# Role based Access Control



# What is RBAC?

Azure employs role based access control (RBAC) method for access management in Azure cloud. RBAC is used to manage who (user) has access to Azure resources.

**RBAC works by creating and assigning roles and then enforcing permissions on those roles.**  
**You can use RBAC to:**

01

Allow an application to access only a few Azure resources from a resource group.

02

Allow one user to manage only one particular resource in a subscription.

03

Restrict a user from managing only one particular resource in a subscription.

# Built-in Roles in Azure

RBAC can be used to create custom roles with permissions of our choice. There are some built-in roles in Azure with pre-defined permissions that can be assigned and used.

01

**Owner**

Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

02

**Contributor**

Can create and manage all types of Azure resources but can't grant access to others.

03

**Reader**

Can view existing Azure resources.

04

**User Access Administrator**

Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

# Built-in Roles in Azure

Apart from these built in roles, Azure also offers some resource specific built-in roles that can be used to perform actions on particular resources and not on other resources.

01

## Owner

Has full access to all resources including the right to delegate access to others.

02

## Contributor

Can create and manage all types of Azure resources but can't grant access to others.

03

## Reader

Can view existing Azure resources.

04

## User Access Administrator

Lets you manage user access to Azure resources.

# What are Role Definitions?

A role definition is a collection of permissions. A role definition lists the operations that can be performed, such as read, write, and delete. It can also list the operations that can't be performed or operations related to underlying data.

## Role definition

### Contributor

```
"Actions": [  
    "*"  
,  
    "NotActions": [  
        "Authorization/*/Delete",  
        "Authorization/*/Write",  
        "Authorization/elevateAccess/Action"  
,  
        "DataActions": [],  
        "NotDataActions": [],  
        "AssignableScopes": [  
            "/"  
        ]  
    ]
```

Owner  
Contributor  
Reader  
...  
Backup Operator  
Security Reader  
User Access Administrator  
Virtual Machine Contributor

Built-in

Reader Support Tickets  
Virtual Machine Operator

Custom

# Hands-On: Create a Custom role



# Role Assignment



Roles assignment essentially comprises of three elements, namely, security principal, role & role definition and finally a scope.

## Security principal

A user, group, service principal or a managed identity that is requesting access to Azure resources is called security principal.

## Role Definitions

A set of permissions and operations that can or cannot be performed.

## Scope

Scope is the set of resources that the access is applied to. You can specify a scope at multiple levels, like, management group, subscription, resource group, or resource.

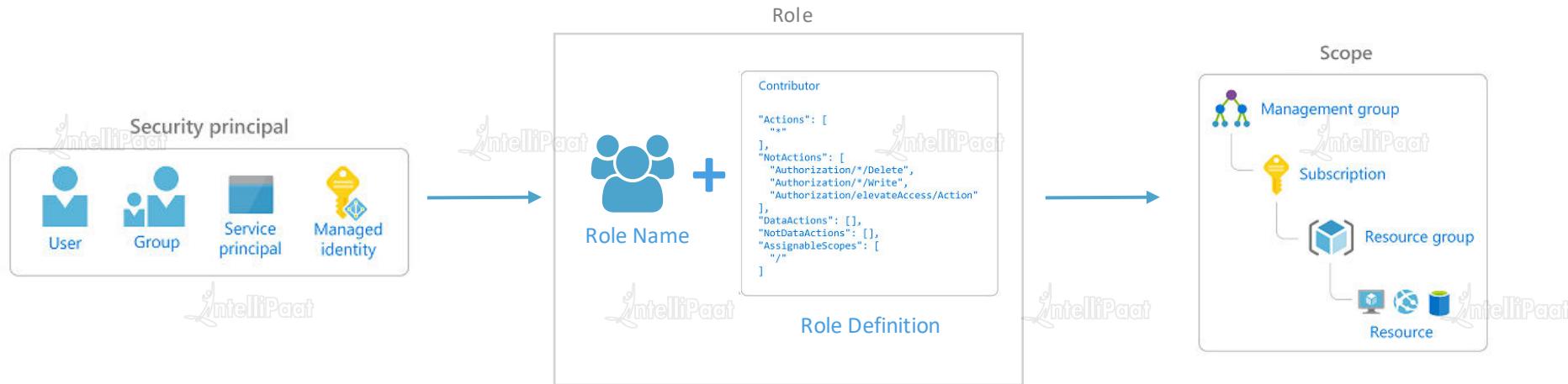
Scope  
Role Definitions  
Security principal

# Role Assignment



A role assignment is the process of attaching a role containing a role definition to a user, group, service principal, or managed identity at a particular scope for the purpose of granting access.

**Access is granted by creating a role assignment, and access is revoked by removing a role assignment.**





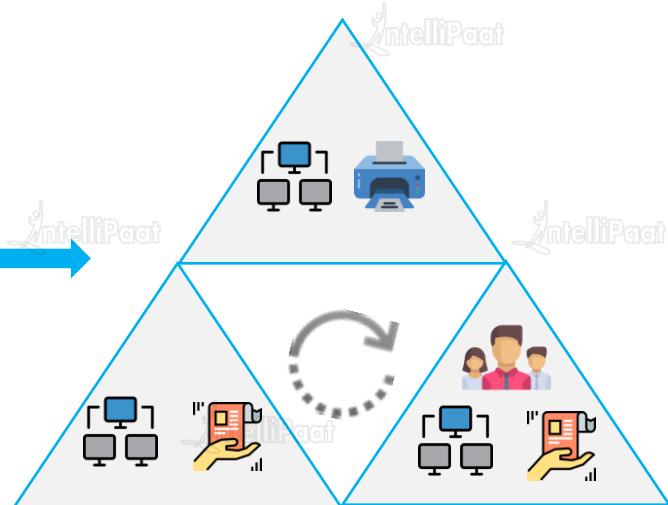
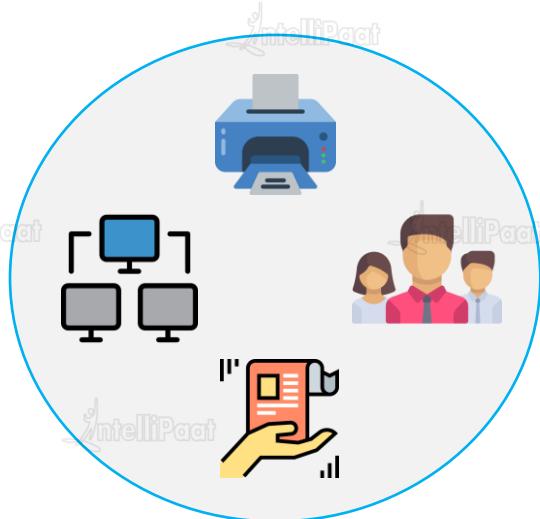
# Hands-On: Configure access to Azure resources by assigning roles



# Identity Management & Azure Active Directory

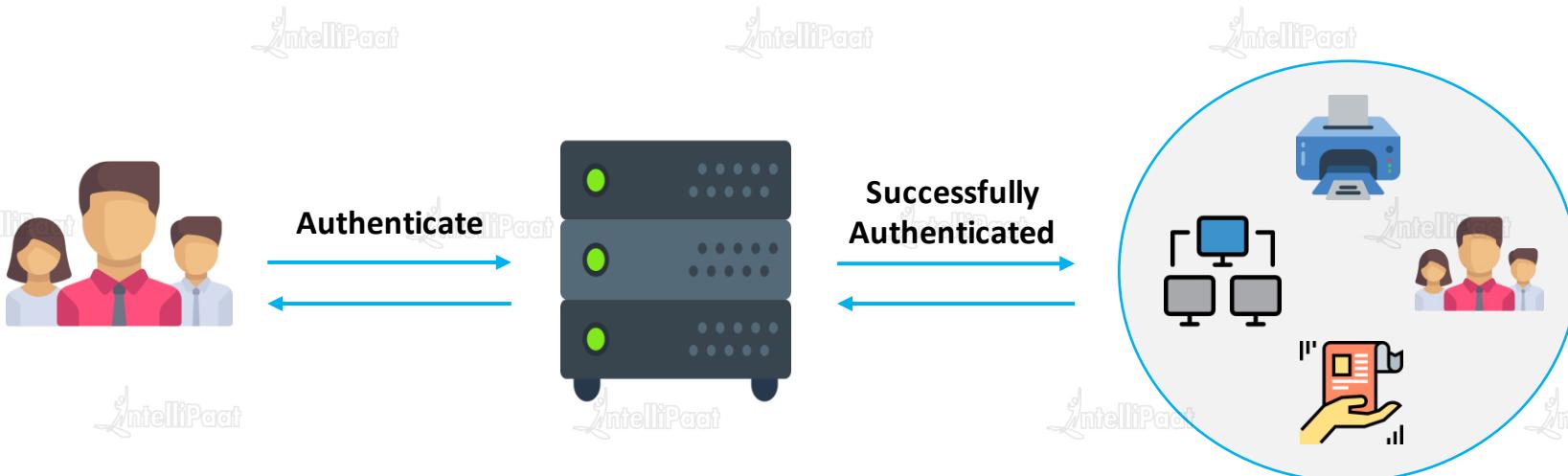
# What is Active Directory?

Active directory is used to store and organize information about various elements of an organization's network such as computers, users, resources like printers, shared files or folders.



# What is Active Directory?

Active directory information can be used to authenticate and authorize the users, computers, resources that are part of the organization's network.



# What is Azure Active Directory?

Azure Active directory (Azure AD) is the identity management solution for Azure. It is a live directory or a database that stores user accounts and their passwords, computers, files shares, security groups, permissions and so much more.



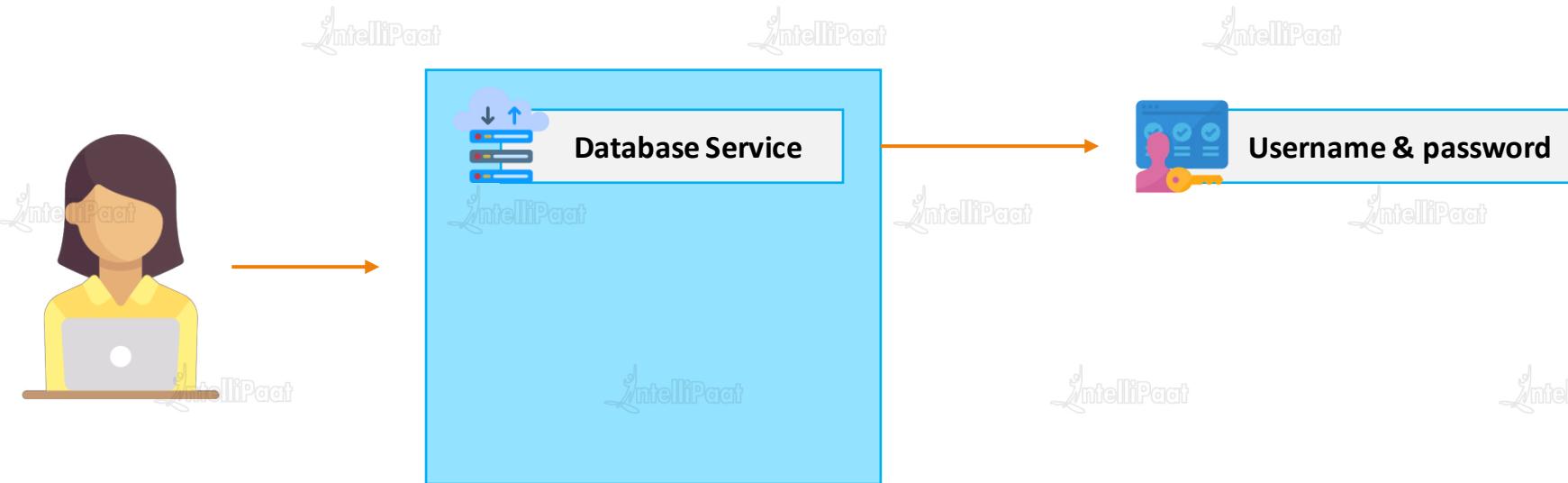
# What is Azure Active Directory?

Azure active directory is Microsoft's multi tenant, identity solution for Azure. Azure AD is a one stop solution for core directory services for cloud, application access management and identity authentication.



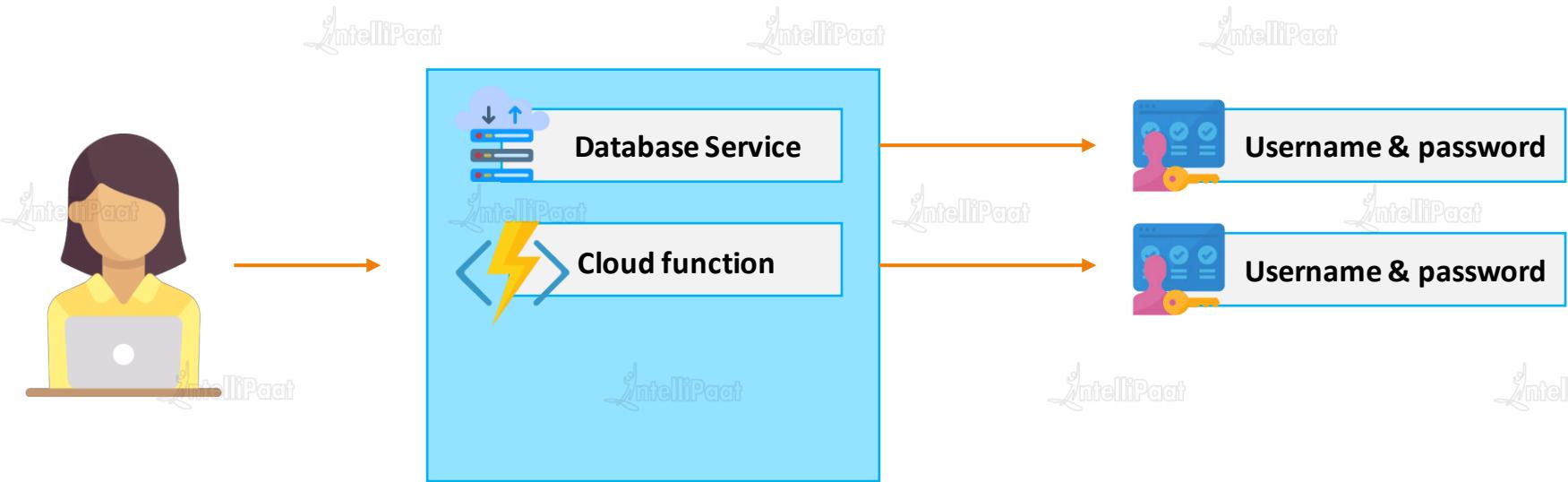
# Before Azure Active Directory?

For any service that you might want to use, you are given a set of username and password, using which you can access that particular service for which the username and password is created.



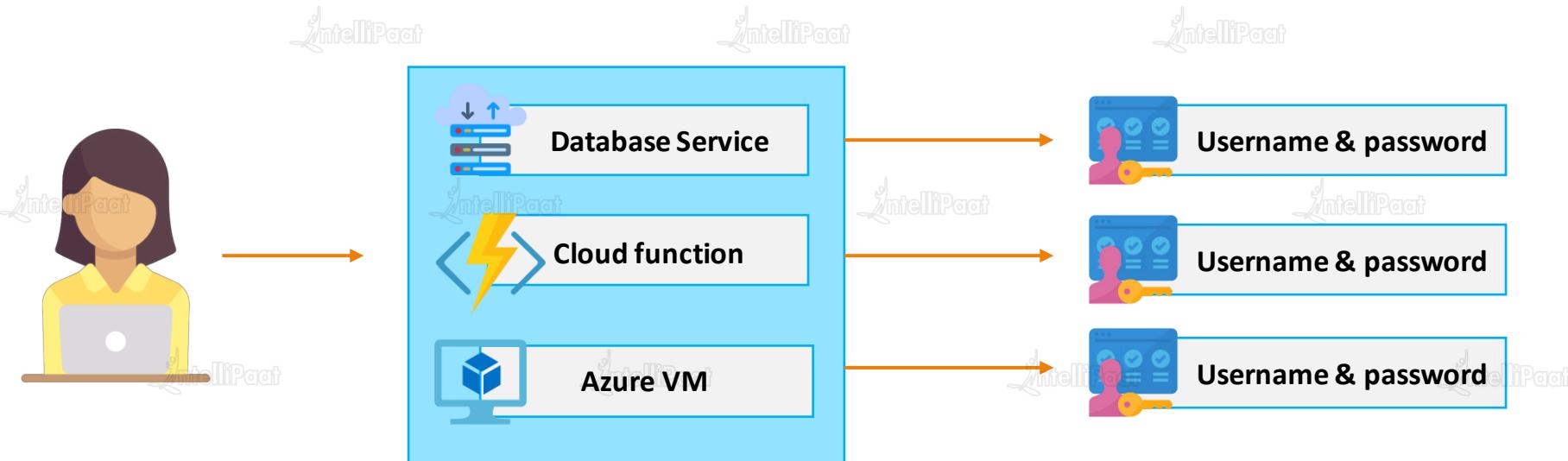
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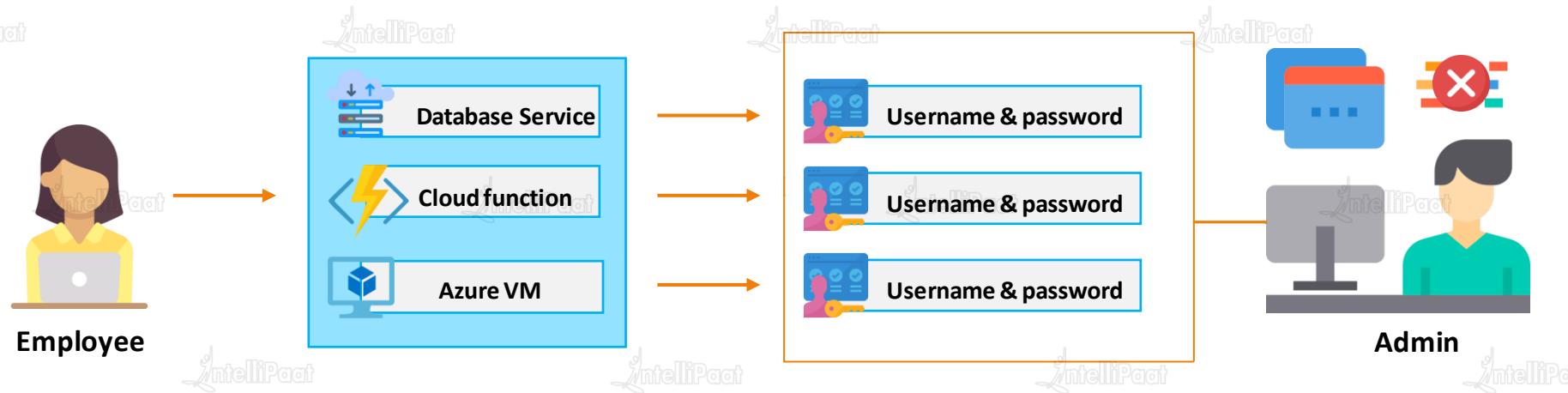
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# Before Azure Active Directory?

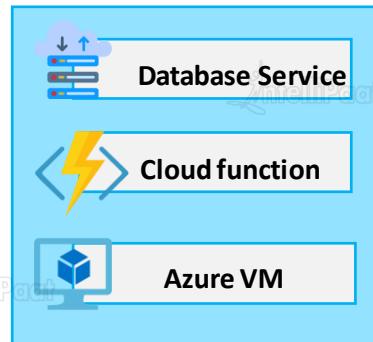
For any service that you might want to use, you are given a set of username and password, using which you can access that particular service for which the username and password is created.



# After Azure Active Directory?

For any service that you might want to use, you are given a single set of username and password, using which you can access any service that you want, as long as the admin has given you the permission.

## Azure Active directory provides single sign on feature



Admin

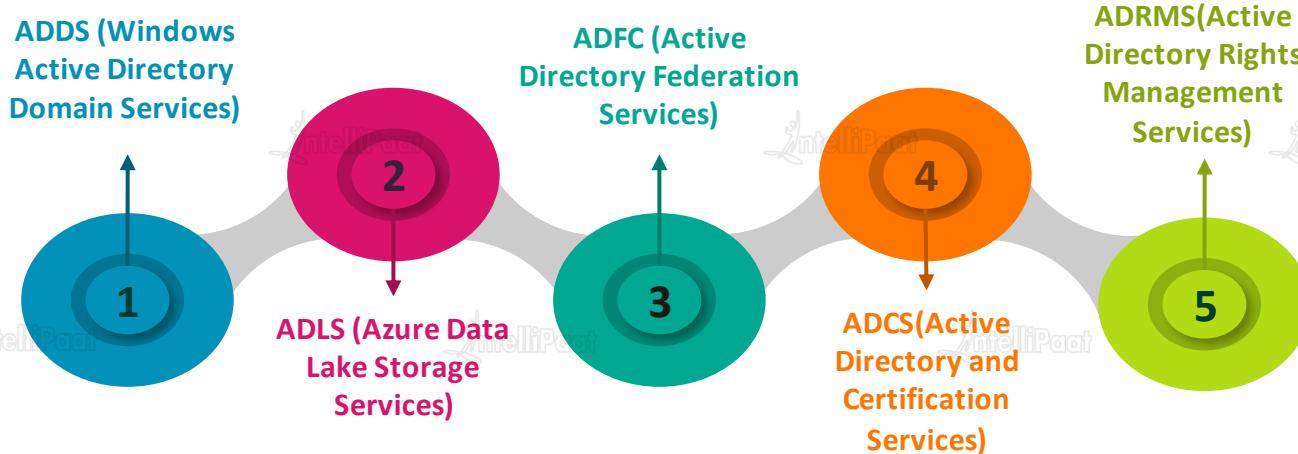


# Windows AD Vs. Azure AD

# What is Windows Active Directory?

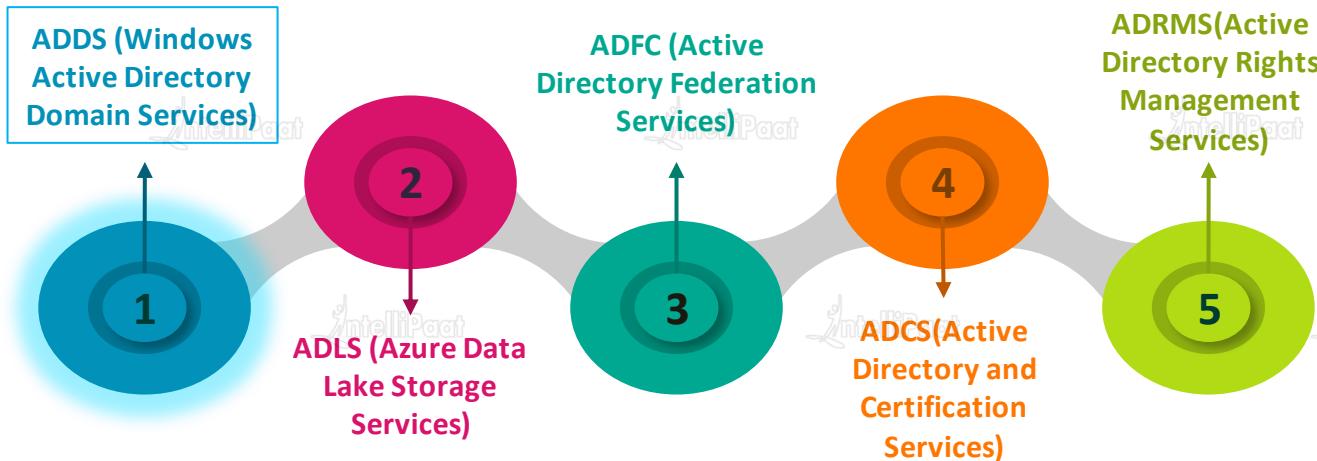
Windows Active directory is a windows OS directory service that offers a single interface for organizing and maintaining information about the organization's network.

**Windows Active directory works on different layers. Each layer to perform different tasks**



# What is Windows Active Directory?

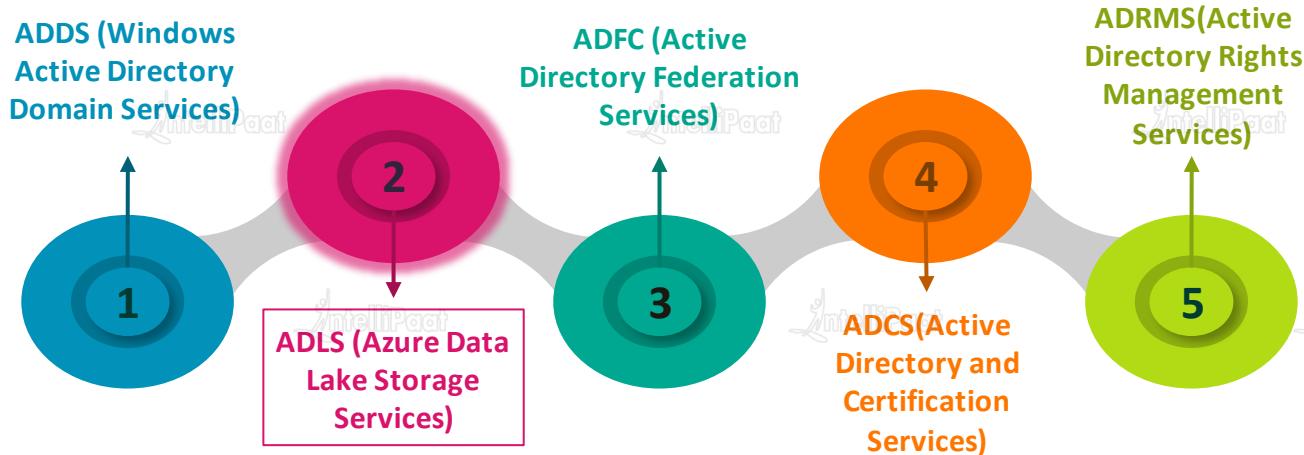
**Windows Active** directory works on different layers. Each layer to perform different tasks



This layer allows admins to manage and monitor the information related to user logins.

# What is Windows Active Directory?

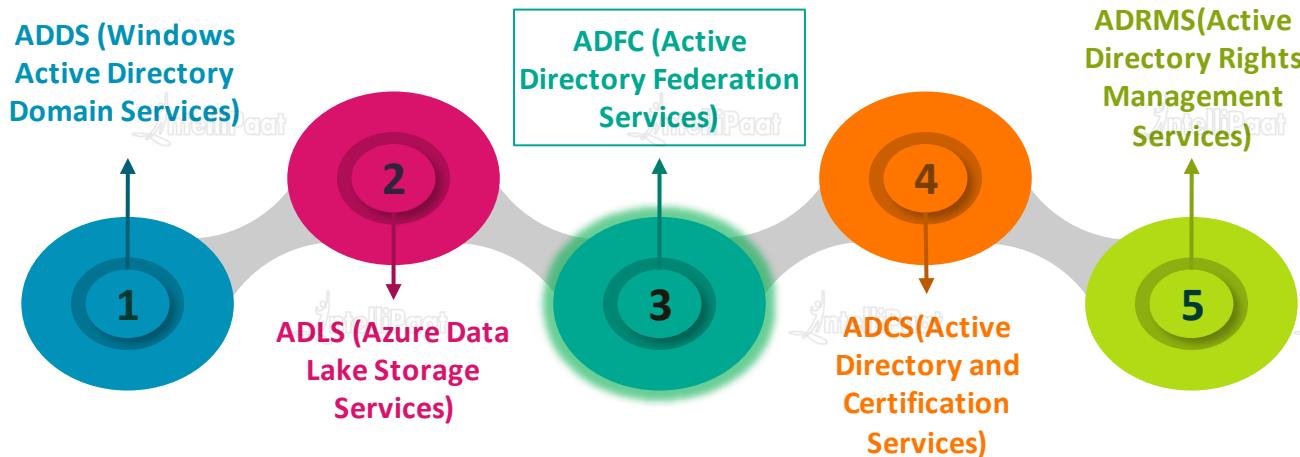
**Windows Active** directory works on different layers. Each layer to perform different tasks



This layer allows the admin to store any amount of data of any type and size.

# What is Windows Active Directory?

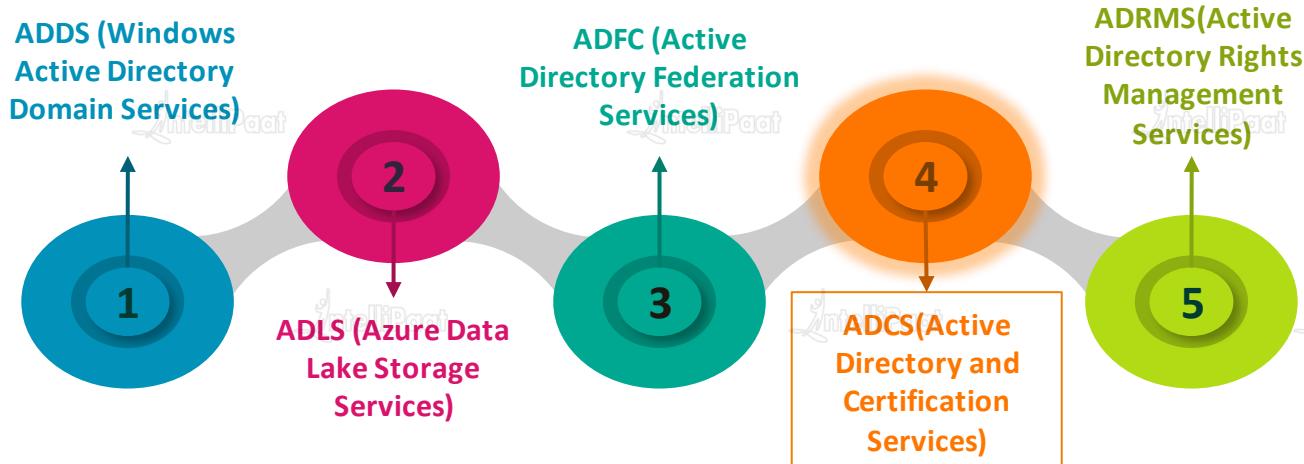
**Windows Active** directory works on different layers. Each layer to perform different tasks



ADFS layer allows you to have single sign-on access to systems and applications within the organization's network.

# What is Windows Active Directory?

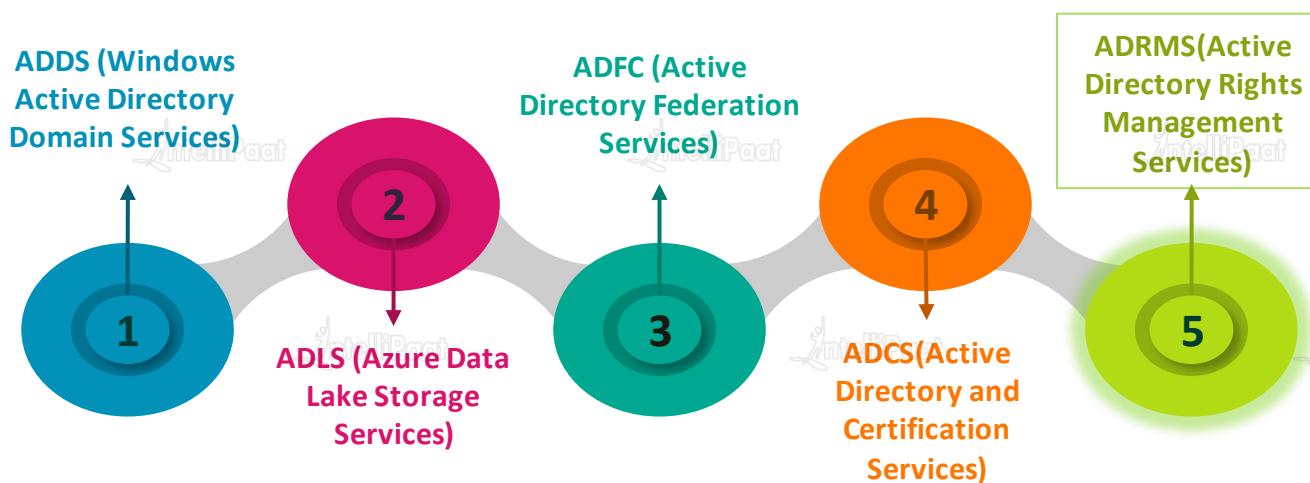
**Windows Active** directory works on different layers. Each layer to perform different tasks



This layers enables admins to customize services in order to issue and manage public certificates

# What is Windows Active Directory?

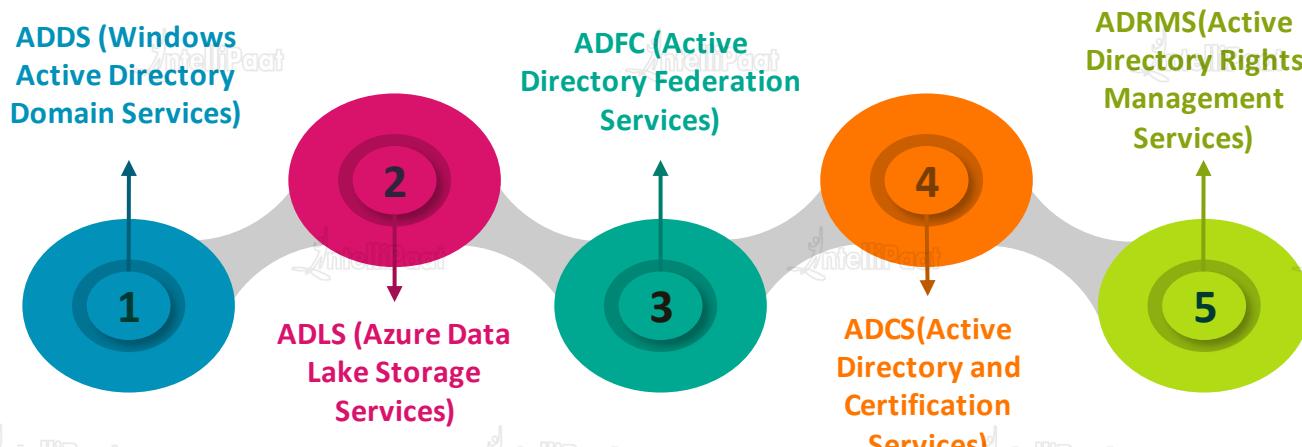
**Windows Active** directory works on different layers. Each layer to perform different tasks



ADRMS layer is used for data protection.

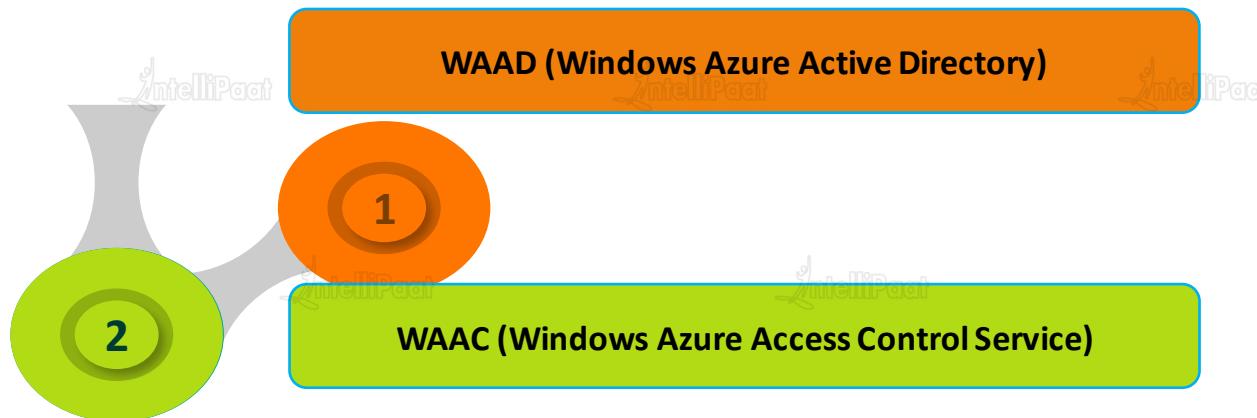
# Windows AD Vs. Azure AD

Azure Active directory merged all these layers into just two layers.



# Windows AD Vs. Azure AD

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# Service Audience

# Service Audience

## IT Administrator



- ✓ IT administrator will be responsible for all sign-ups and sign-ins.
- ✓ Provide relevant authentication and permissions to customers or users
- ✓ Resolve authentication issues

## Application Developer



Developers get easy and hassle free access to the relevant services to develop applications

## Online Customers

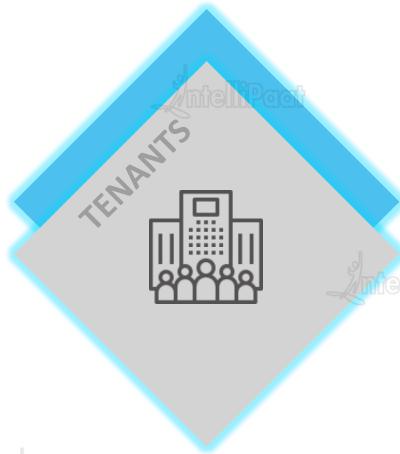


Online customers can access services such as office 365 and other CRM services with their Azure active directory credentials.



# Terminologies in Azure Active Directory

# Terminologies in Azure Active Directory



## TENANTS

Tenant is an organization. Microsoft ensures that all the tenants or the organizations using Microsoft Cloud services stay isolated and separated, in order to maintain their services separately.



## DOMAINS

A domain is a DNS zone for which the tenant has proven ownership. Each tenant has a core domain (onmicrosoft.com)



## USER

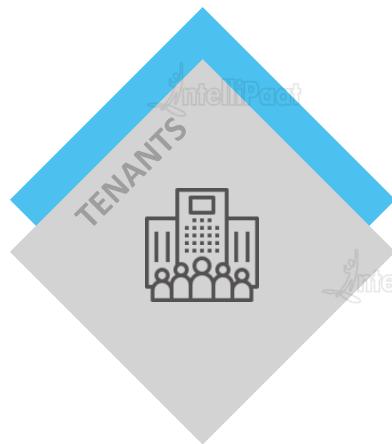
Users are the individuals that are given permission and set of username and password to access and use certain services



## GROUPS

Groups are the logical group of users. Groups are created to organize the users or devices on the basis of geographic location, department, types of services or hardware characteristics.

# Terminologies in Azure Active Directory



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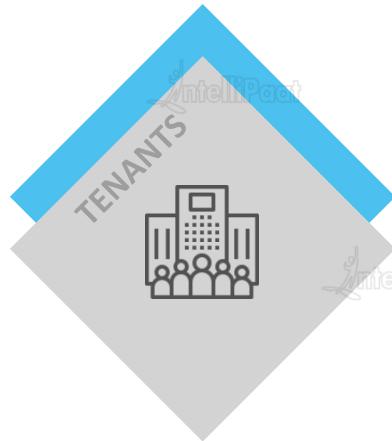
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# Hands-On: Add a Custom Domain in Azure Active Directory

# Terminologies in Azure Active Directory



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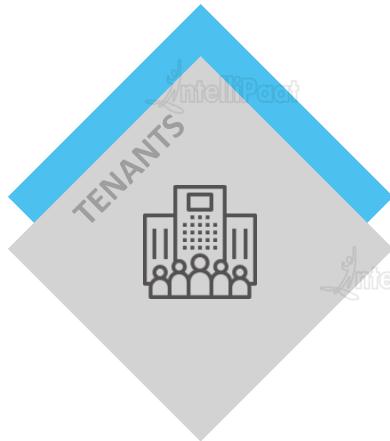
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# Hands-On: Add or Delete Users using Azure Active Directory

# Terminologies in Azure Active Directory



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# Hands-On: Create groups and Add members using Azure Active Directory



# Identity Solution for Hybrid Environments



# What is Azure AD Connect?



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# What is Azure AD Connect?

Azure AD Connect is the bridge solution offered by Azure for an organization's on premise Active Directory or identity infrastructure and cloud based Azure Active Directory.



On-premise identity  
Infrastructure



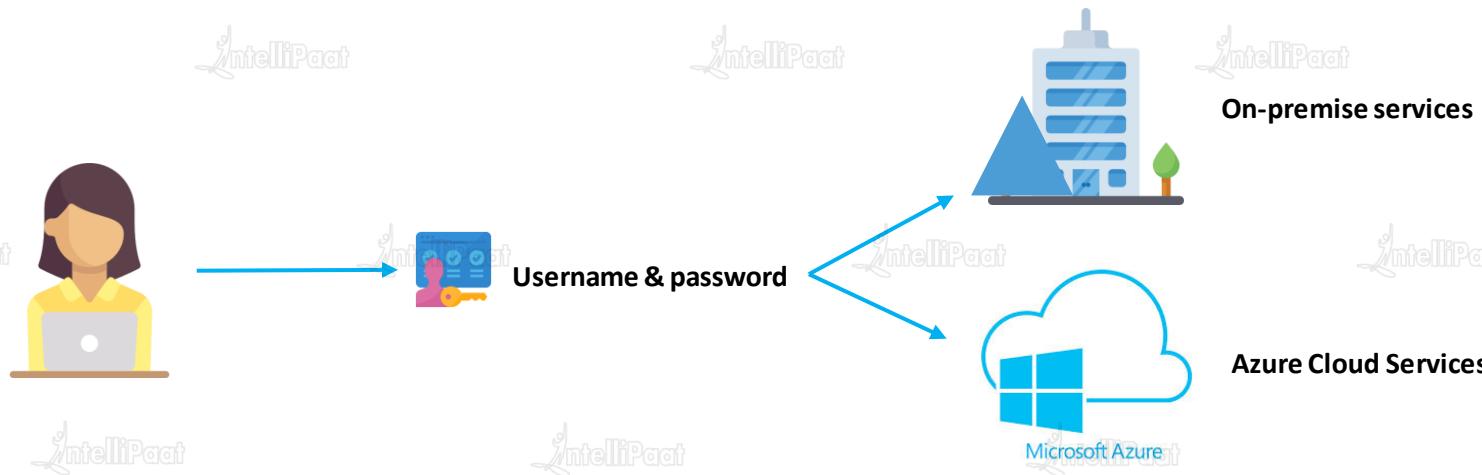
Azure Active Directory  
Connect



Azure Active Directory

# What is Azure AD Connect?

Azure AD Connect is the bridge solution offered by Azure for an organization's on-premise Active Directory or identity infrastructure and cloud-based Azure Active Directory.





# Features of Azure Active Directory Connect



# Features of Azure Active Directory Connect

>Password hash synchronization

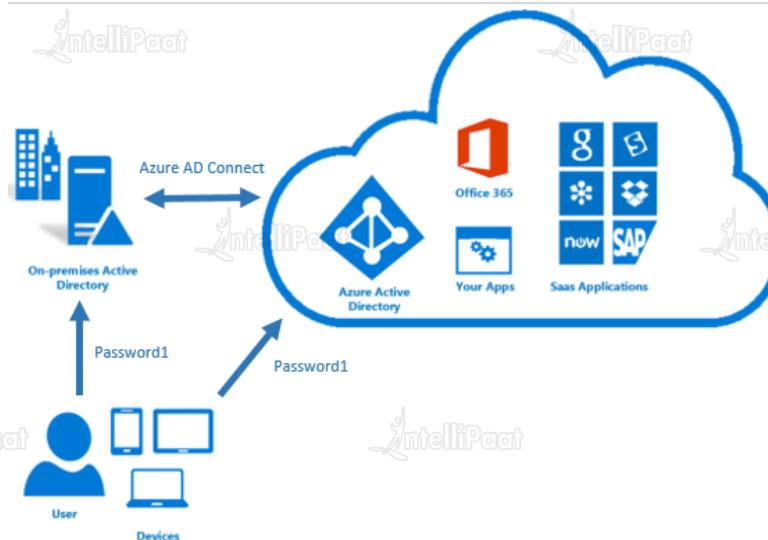
Pass-through authentication

Federation integration

Synchronization

Health Monitoring

One of the sign-in methods used to accomplish hybrid identity. Azure AD Connect synchronizes a hash, or the hash, of a user's password from an on-premises Active Directory instance to a cloud-based Azure AD instance.



# Features of Azure Active Directory Connect

Password hash synchronization

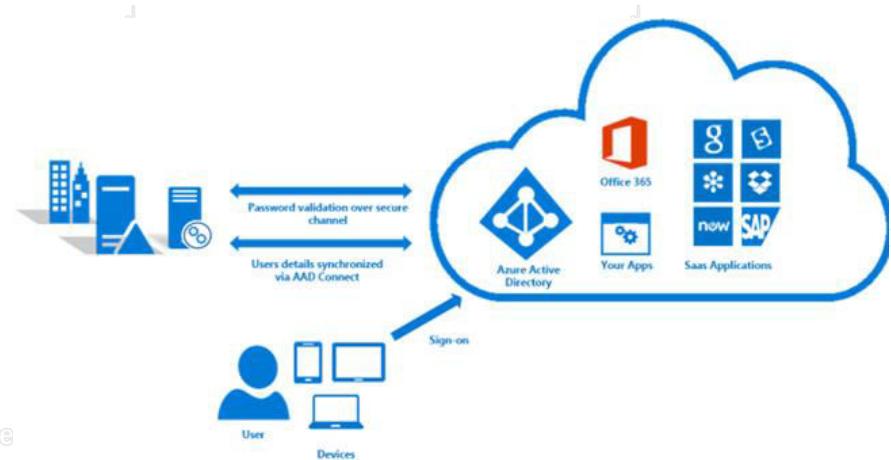
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Pass-through Authentication allows your users to sign in to both on-premises and cloud-based applications using the same passwords.



# Features of Azure Active Directory Connect

Password hash synchronization

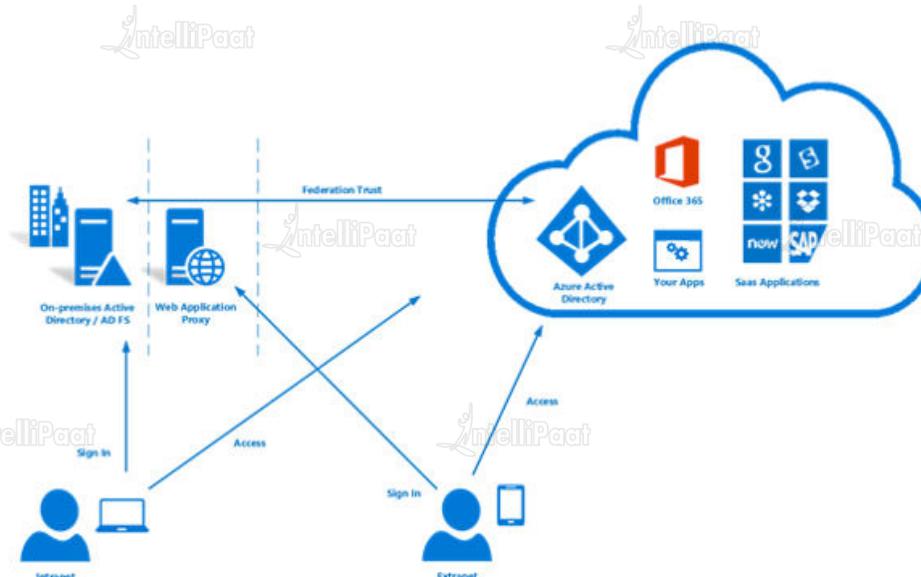
Pass-through authentication

Federation integration

Synchronization

Health Monitoring

Federation is an optional part of Azure AD Connect and can be used to configure a hybrid environment using an on-premises AD FS infrastructure.



# Features of Azure Active Directory Connect

Password hash synchronization

Responsible for creating users, groups, and other objects. As well as, making sure identity information for your on-premises users and groups is matching the cloud. This synchronization also includes password hashes.

Pass-through authentication

Federation integration

Synchronization

Health Monitoring



# Features of Azure Active Directory Connect

Password hash synchronization

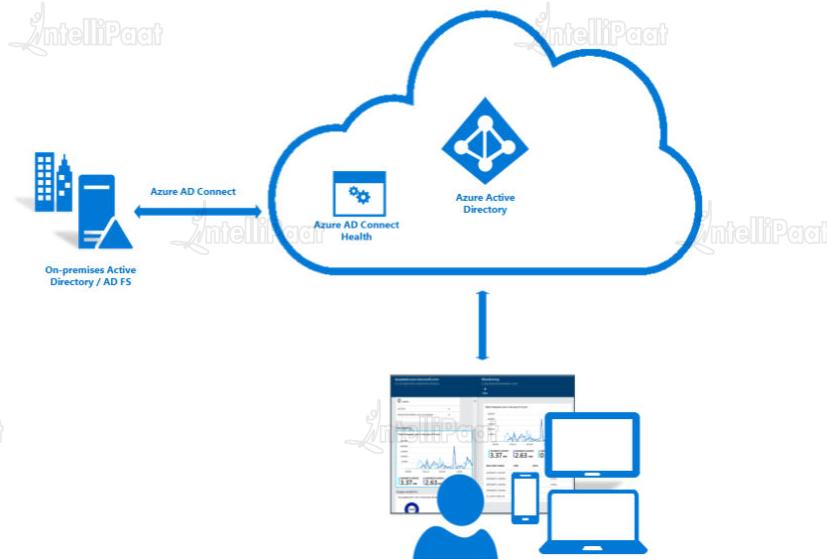
Pass-through authentication

Federation integration

Synchronization

Health Monitoring

Azure AD Connect Health can provide robust monitoring and provide a central location in the Azure portal to view this activity.



# Implementing Authentication in Azure

- Self Service password Reset

- Multi-factor Authentication



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# What is Self Service Password Reset



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# Self Service Password Reset



Self Service password reset(SSPR) offers a means for IT Admins to enable the users to reset or unlock their own passwords or accounts without any IT intervention.

If SSPR is enabled, you must select at least one of the following options/Gates for the authentication methods.

01 **Mobile phone**

03 **Office phone**

05 **Security questions**

02 **Mobile app notification**

04 **Email**

06 **Mobile app code**



# Why Self Service Password Reset?



# Why Self-Service Password Reset?



Reduces helpdesk Call Volumes and expedites the password reset procedure

Eliminates the drawback of many help desks, that is intruder attack to claim a new password



Ensures that password problems are only resolved after adequate user authentication

Helps users set a password of their own convenience, which later helps them remember their password easily



# Hands on: Enable Self Service Password Reset



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# Multi-factor Authentication

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# What is Multi-factor Authentication?

Multi factor Authentication combines multiple number of independent credentials to create a layered defense against unauthorized authentication or unauthorized access.

For example, it might use the combination of following credentials:

- what the user knows, that is password
- what the user has, that is security token on a trusted device
- what the user is, that is biometric verification

**Username**

**Password**





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# Quiz



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# Quiz

## 1. What is Azure Active Directory?

A. Networking Service offered by Azure

B. Data Warehouse Service offered by Azure

B. Identity and Access management service offered by Azure

D. Another term for Azure subscription



# Quiz

## 2. Which of the following tasks cannot be performed using rbac in Azure?

A. Grant access to an application to access some selected Azure resources from a resource group

B. Grant access to a user to access the whole resource group

C. Restrict a user from accessing the whole subscription

D. None of the above



# Quiz

**3. Self service password reset feature lets users login without using any authentication credentials. True or False?**

A. True

B. False



# Quiz

## 4. Which is the following statements in false?

- A. Azure uses Rbac method for access management
- B. There can only be one Azure Active directory per account
- C. IAM services offered by Azure can only be used on Azure cloud environment and cannot be extended on hybrid environment
- D. Azure Active Directory helps achieving SSO



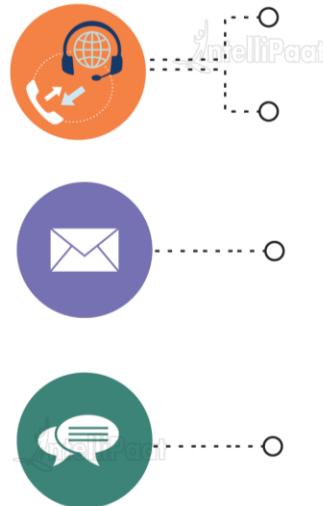
# Quiz

**5. Multiple subscriptions can trust the same Azure AD directory, but each subscription can only trust a single directory.**

A. True

B. False





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