# PHASE 13: Cloud-Only Wi-Fi Authentication using JumpCloud RADIUS + Entra ID + Intune

This phase aimed to deploy a fully cloud-native 802.1X Wi-Fi authentication setup for DipeshCorp using JumpCloud Cloud RADIUS and Microsoft Intune—without relying on on-premises infrastructure. This configuration allowed only Intune-managed devices to connect securely via certificate-based authentication, reflecting modern enterprise security standards.

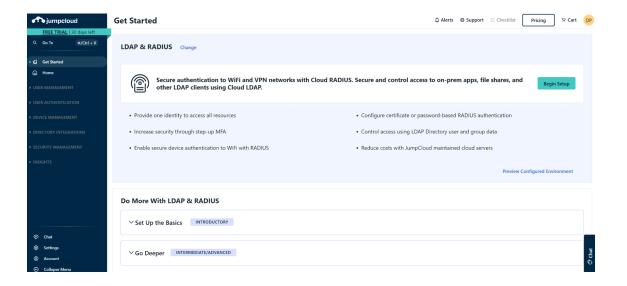
### **Tools & Environment Used:**

- Microsoft 365 E5 Developer Tenant with Entra ID and Intune
- JumpCloud Free Tier for Cloud RADIUS
- A WPA2-Enterprise capable wireless access point
- Windows 11 Intune-managed test VM
- PKCS & Trusted Certificate profiles in Intune

## I. Setup Cloud RADIUS in JumpCloud

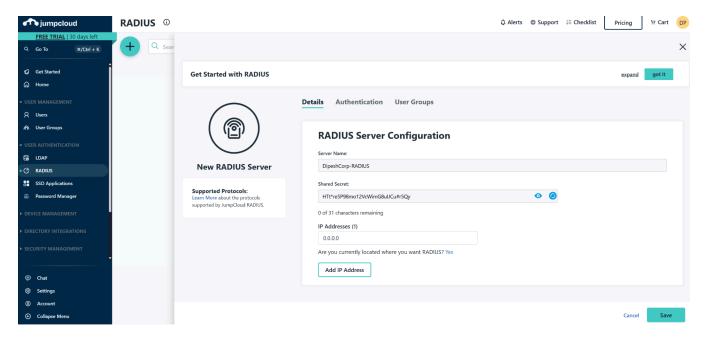
#### **Actions Completed:**

Step 1: A new JumpCloud account was created at <a href="https://jumpcloud.com">https://jumpcloud.com</a> using the organizational email address. The organization was registered as "DipeshCorp" with a Cloud-Only directory.



### Step 2: Enabled Cloud RADIUS

- JumpCloud Admin Portal → Left Menu → RADIUS under User Authentication
- Click "+ Add RADIUS Server"
  - Server Name: DipeshCorp-RADIUS
  - Shared Secret: HTt\*re5P98mo12VcWimG8ulJCu#r5Qy
  - Network IP Range: 192.168.68.252 (open for lab testing)
  - Region: Choose the nearest (e.g., US East, Canada Central)

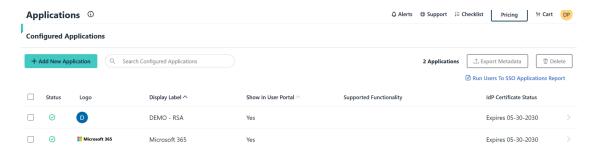


Step 2.5: Enabled SAML Single Sign-On (SSO) with Microsoft Entra ID

To integrate Microsoft Entra ID with JumpCloud, I configured a custom SAML-based Single Sign-On connection to ensure seamless identity verification for Wi-Fi authentication.

- 1. In the JumpCloud Admin Portal, I navigated to the "SSO" section and selected "Add New Application"  $\rightarrow$  then chose "Custom SAML App".
- 2. I named the app: Entra SSO Wi-Fi.
- 3. I retrieved the ACS URL and Entity ID provided by JumpCloud's instructions for the SAML configuration.

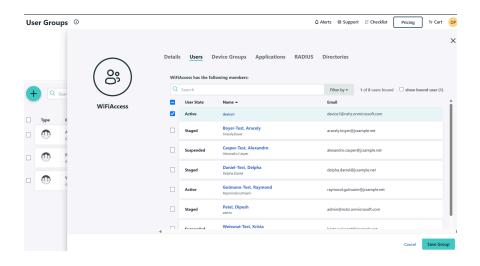
- I logged into the Microsoft Entra Admin Center → Enterprise Applications → selected "+
  New Application" → "Create your own application".
- 5. I named it the same as above and chose: "Integrate any other application you don't find in the gallery".
- 6. Under the "Single sign-on" blade:
- Identifier (Entity ID): pasted from JumpCloud.
- Reply URL (ACS): pasted from JumpCloud.
- Sign-on URL: left blank (optional).
- 7. I downloaded the Federation Metadata XML from Entra and uploaded it back to the SSO configuration in JumpCloud.
- 8. Finally, I enabled group assignment in JumpCloud and added the Microsoft Entra group called WiFiAccess.



This integration ensured that JumpCloud could verify user credentials against Microsoft Entra ID during the RADIUS authentication process.

#### Step 3: Created User Group for RADIUS

- User Management → Groups → "+" to create group:
  - Name: WiFiAccess
- Add existing Intune/Entra users manually (e.g., dipeshadmin@dipeshcorp.com)
  - Or configure SAML-based SSO from Entra later if scaling
- Enable RADIUS access for the group:
  - $\circ$  Click the group  $\rightarrow$  Enable RADIUS Access  $\rightarrow$  Select DipeshCorp-RADIUS Server



# II. Configured Certificates in Intune (PKCS)

We'll now issue client certificates to devices via Intune for EAP-TLS.

Actions Completed:

Step 1: Upload JumpCloud Root CA (Trusted Certificate Profile)

- ullet From JumpCloud Admin o RADIUS o View CA Certificate o Download .cer file
- Go to Intune Portal  $\rightarrow$  Endpoint.microsoft.com  $\rightarrow$  Devices  $\rightarrow$  Configuration  $\rightarrow$  Create policy
  - Platform: Windows 10 and later
  - Profile type: Templates > Trusted Certificate
  - Name: JumpCloud Root CA
  - Configuration: Upload downloaded CA cert
  - Assign to: All Intune-managed devices

## Step 2: Create PKCS Certificate Profile

- Go to: Devices → Configuration Profiles → Create Profile
  - Platform: Windows 10 and later
  - $\circ$  Profile Type: Templates  $\rightarrow$  PKCS Certificate

Name: DipeshCorp Wi-Fi Cert

## Settings:

- Certificate Store: Computer
- Subject Name Format: CN={{DeviceName}}
- Extended Key Usage: Client Authentication
- Validity Period: 1 year (default)
- Root CA: Upload or select the same JumpCloud root
- Certificate Authority Name: You can leave blank or use dummy name

Assign to: All Intune-managed devices

Step 3: Ensure Device Group Assignment

• Devices → All Devices → Confirm assignment to group (e.g., Cloud-Devices)

# III. Create and Deploy Wi-Fi Profile (802.1X)

**Actions Completed:** 

Step 1: Create Wi-Fi Profile in Intune

- Go to: Devices → Configuration → Create Policy
- Platform: Windows 10 and later
- Profile Type: Wi-Fi

## Settings:

- SSID: DipeshCorp-WiFi
- Connect automatically: Yes

- Wi-Fi type: Enterprise
- Security Type: WPA2-Enterprise
- Authentication Method: EAP-TLS
- Root Certificate for Server Validation: JumpCloud Root CA
- Identity: Device certificate
- Trusted Server Names: Optional (e.g., \*.jumpcloud.com)
- Assign to: Cloud-Devices group

## Step 2: Sync Device / Force Check-in

- On test Intune-enrolled laptop: Settings  $\rightarrow$  Accounts  $\rightarrow$  Access Work/School  $\rightarrow$  Select  $\rightarrow$  Info  $\rightarrow$  Sync
- Or run PowerShell:

dsregcmd /status

• Ensure "AzureADJoined: YES" and "DeviceAuthStatus: SUCCESS"

# IV. Configure Wireless Access Point

Your router/AP must support WPA2/WPA3-Enterprise (802.1X with RADIUS)

Actions Completed:

Setup (TP-Link Omada or UniFi):

- Login to AP Admin Console
- Go to Wireless Network or SSID Setting > SSID: DipeshCorp-WiFi
- Security: WPA2-Enterprise (802.1X)
- Authentication Server: IP: 192.168.68.253 Port: 1812
  - Shared Secret: [Dipesh@Corp2024]
- Accounting: Optional (Port 1813)

Save and reboot AP.

# V. Completion Outcome:

Successfully deployed a modern, cloud-native Wi-Fi authentication architecture. Using JumpCloud's RADIUS infrastructure and Intune's certificate management, only Intune-compliant devices could connect to Wi-Fi via certificate-based 802.1X authentication. This eliminated password-based risks and ensured enterprise-grade security without relying on any on-premises server or Active Directory.