

Monitoring Expiring Client Secrets in Azure Logic Apps

I want to share how Logic Apps can help address the challenge of expiring client secrets in Azure. As part of my Logic App flows, I leverage App Registrations in Azure for authentication, relying on client secrets. However, these secrets have a tendency to expire, which can lead to disruptions in my flows if not addressed in a timely manner. To proactively manage this issue, I needed a solution to receive notifications before client secrets expire. Unfortunately, there wasn't a built-in solution available, so I turned to Logic Apps once again to tackle this problem by leveraging the Graph API.

With the Graph API, I can retrieve crucial information about App Registrations in Azure, including the end dates of client secrets. Armed with this information, I decided to create a Logic Apps flow that would send me a notification a few weeks before a secret's expiration date. By using the available data via the Graph API, I could filter and identify expiring client secrets. These notifications could then be sent via email or routed to a Teams channel.

By building this Logic Apps flow, I gained visibility into the status of client secrets and ensured that I could take timely action to prevent any disruptions in my flows. This approach provided a custom solution to an otherwise unaddressed challenge, and the information obtained from the Graph API proved instrumental in implementing this functionality within Logic Apps.

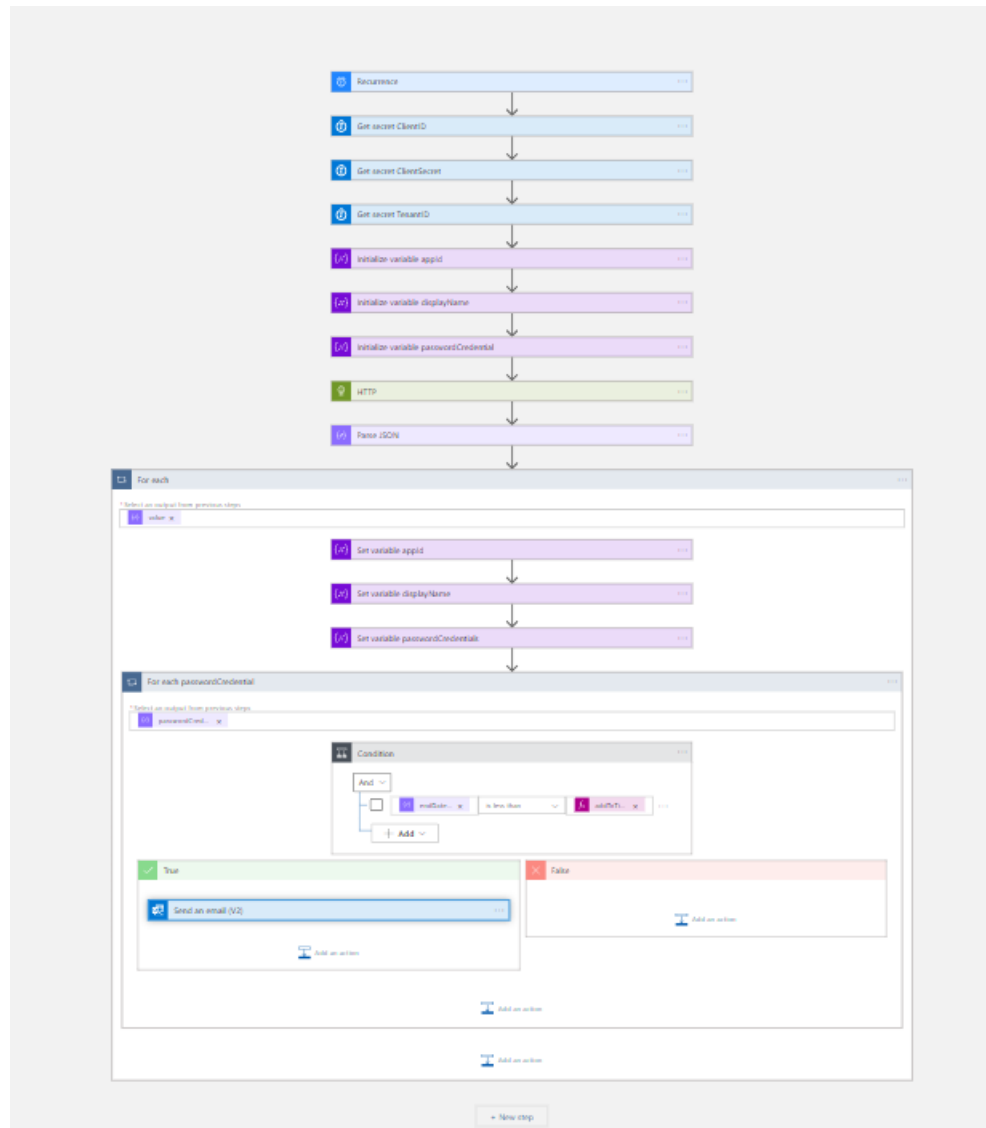
To learn more about the specifics of the implementation and see a step-by-step guide, please follow this [documentation](#). I have also included the complete Logic Apps flow in an ARM Template, which can be downloaded from my [GitHub repository](#).

Key Highlights:

- App Registrations in Azure are crucial for authenticating Logic App flows.
- Client secrets associated with these App Registrations can expire, causing flow disruptions.
- An out-of-the-box solution for managing expiring client secrets is not available.
- The Graph API provides access to information about client secrets, including their end dates.
- A Logic Apps flow can be designed to monitor and notify about expiring client secrets.
- Notifications can be sent via email or Teams channel.
- The implementation requires appropriate permissions and access to necessary Azure resources.

For a detailed walkthrough of setting up the Logic Apps flow and addressing this challenge, please refer to document. The document provides step-by-step instructions, screenshots, and additional insights into the solution's architecture and implementation.

This is what the complete flow looks like.



This flow monitors all App Registration client secrets.

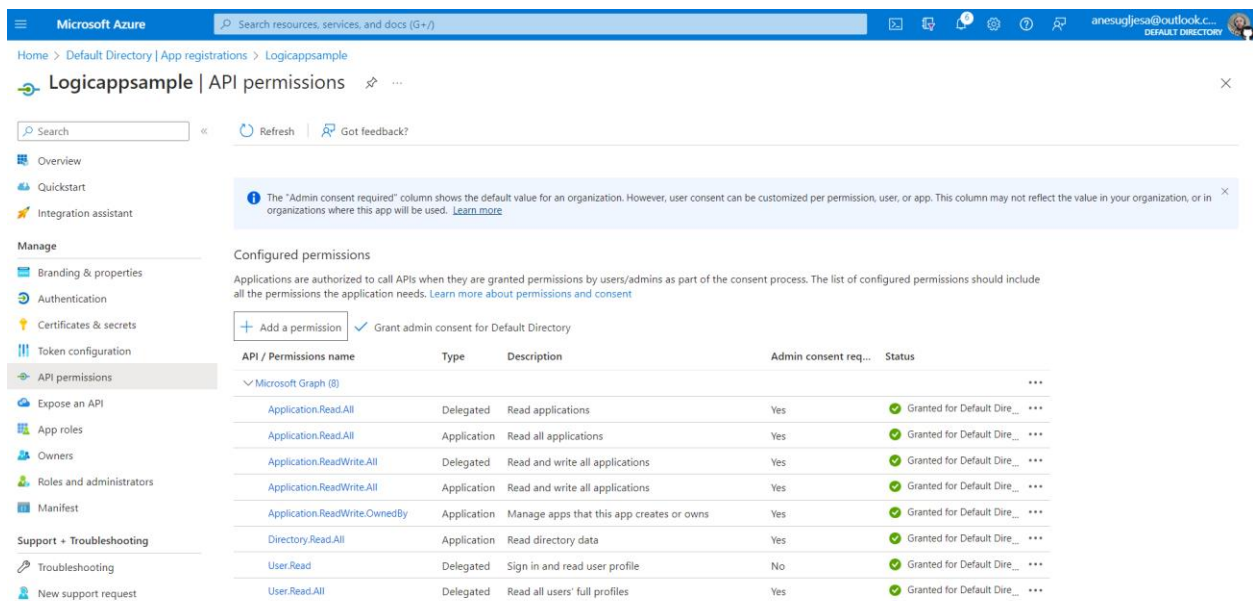
The requirements

To get this Logic Apps flow up and running we have a few **requirements**.

Via an **HTTP** action, we're going to query Graph API for the information we need. This HTTP uses an **Azure App Registration**, which is our first requirement.

The App Registration is used for authentication in the HTTP actions and also for granting the required permissions. The minimum required **permission** for this Logic App is shown: *Application.Read.All*, *Application.ReadWrite.OwnedBy*, *Application.ReadWrite.All*, *Directory.Read.All*

Learn more on link: <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/graph/api/application-list?view=graph-rest-1.0&tabs=http>



The screenshot shows the 'API permissions' page in the Microsoft Azure portal. The page title is 'Logicappsampl | API permissions'. The left sidebar shows the 'API permissions' section under 'Manage'. The main content area shows a list of permissions granted to the application. A table at the bottom summarizes these permissions.

API / Permissions name	Type	Description	Admin consent req...	Status
Microsoft Graph (8)				
Application.Read.All	Delegated	Read applications	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Application.ReadWrite.All	Delegated	Read and write all applications	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Application.ReadWrite.OwnedBy	Delegated	Manage apps that this app creates or owns	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Directory.Read.All	Application	Read directory data	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
User.Read	Delegated	Sign in and read user profile	No	Granted for Default Dire...
User.Read.All	Delegated	Read all users' full profiles	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...

To secure the HTTP action I use **Azure Key Vault**. The Key Vault holds the **client secret** and keeps this secure in the flow. I also added the **tenant id** and **client id** to the vault, so I only have to query the Key vault for this information.

This flow only uses one HTTP action, if you have several HTTP actions in a flow, in every HTTP action the tenant and client id needs to be added. By storing the information in a variable or in a Key Vault, we don't have to copy/paste the ids in every HTTP action.

Microsoft Azure

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DEFAULT DIRECTORY

Home > logic-app-prod

logic-app-prod | Secrets

Key vault

Search

Generate/Import Refresh Restore Backup View sample code Manage deleted secrets

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Access policies

Events

Objects

Keys

Secrets

Name	Type	Status	Expiration date
ClientID		✓ Enabled	
ClientSecret		✓ Enabled	
TenantID		✓ Enabled	

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Home > logic-app-prod

logic-app-prod | Access configuration

Key vault

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Objects

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Secrets

Certificates

Settings

Access configuration

Networking

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Configure your options on access policy for this key vault

To access a key vault in data plane, all callers (users or applications) must have proper authentication and authorization. Authentication establishes the identity of the caller. Authorization determines which operations the caller can execute. [Learn more](#)

Permission model

Grant data plane access by using a [Azure RBAC](#) or [Key Vault access policy](#)

☐ Azure role-based access control (recommended) ⓘ

☒ Vault access policy ⓘ

Go to access policies

Resource access

Choose among the following options to grant access to specific resource types

☐ Azure Virtual Machines for deployment ⓘ

☐ Azure Resource Manager for template deployment ⓘ

☐ Azure Disk Encryption for volume encryption ⓘ

Microsoft Azure

Search resources, services, and docs (G+J)

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DEFAULT DIRECTORY

Home > logic-app-prod

logic-app-prod | Access policies

Key vault

Search Create Refresh Delete Edit

Overview

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Access policies

Events

Access policies enable you to have fine grained control over access to vault items. [Learn more](#)

Search Permissions : All Type : All

Showing 1 to 1 of 1 records.

Name	Email	Key Permissions	Secret Permissions	Certificate Permissions
USER				
Anes Ugljesa			All	

Setup the Logic Apps flow

Let's configure the Logic Apps flow.

Sign in to the [Azure portal](#) and open the **Logic App** service. I created a blank Logic App of type **Consumption**.

The screenshot shows the 'Create Logic App' page in the Azure portal. The breadcrumb navigation is 'Home > Create a resource > Marketplace > Logic App >'. The page title is 'Create Logic App'. Below the title, there is a description: 'Select a subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.'

The configuration section includes:

- Subscription ***: A dropdown menu showing 'Anes-Sandbox'.
- Resource Group ***: A dropdown menu showing 'rg-logicapp'. Below it is a link 'Create new'.
- Instance Details**:
 - Logic App name ***: A text input field containing 'logicappnotifications'.
 - Region ***: A dropdown menu showing 'East US'.
 - Enable log analytics ***: Radio buttons for 'Yes' and 'No', with 'No' selected.

Below the configuration section, there is a warning message: 'There are no log analytics workspace resources in the selected subscription. In order to enable log analytics, either create a new log analytics workspace resource or switch to a subscription which already has one.'

The **Plan** section includes:

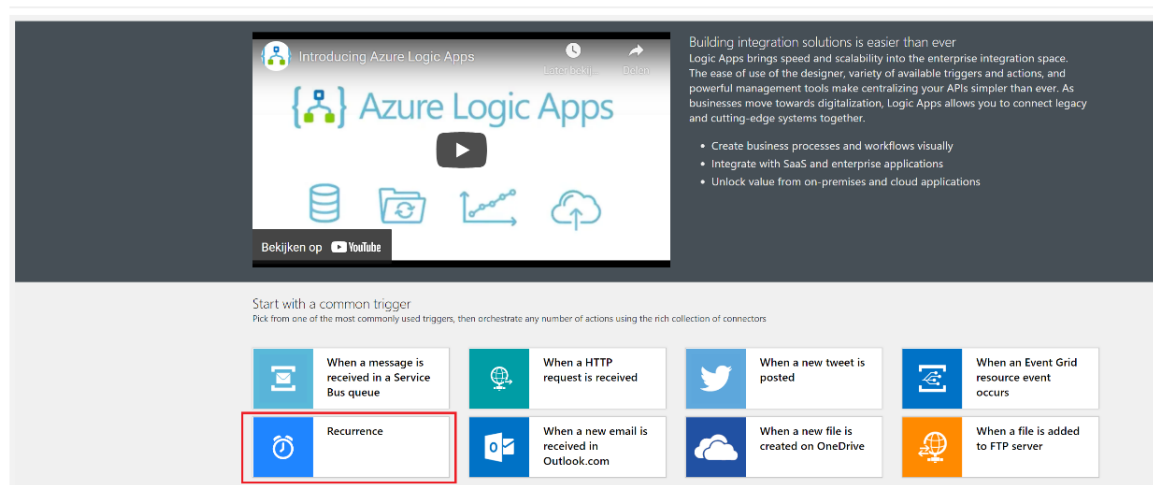
- Plan type ***: Radio buttons for 'Standard', 'Consumption', and a link 'Looking for the classic consumption create experience? Click here'. 'Consumption' is selected.

The **Zone redundancy (preview)** section includes:

- Zone redundancy**: Radio buttons for 'Enabled' and 'Disabled'. 'Disabled' is selected.

At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Review + create' (highlighted in blue), '< Previous', and 'Next : Tags >'.

When the creation of the Logic App is finished, open the flow. A few templates are shown, choose **Recurrence**.



The screenshot displays the 'Recurrence' configuration panel. It features a title bar with a clock icon and the word 'Recurrence'. The panel is divided into several sections for configuring the recurrence pattern. The 'Interval' section has a text input field containing the number '1'. The 'Frequency' section has a dropdown menu currently set to 'Day'. Below these, the 'Time zone' is set to '(UTC+01:00) Sarajevo, Skopje, Warsaw, Zagreb'. The 'Start time' is set to '2023-07-11T12:00:00Z'. The 'At these hours' section has a dropdown menu set to '12,20'. The 'At these minutes' section has a text input field set to '10'. At the bottom, a 'Preview' section shows the summary: 'Runs at 12:10, 20:10 every day'. Each configuration field has a blue 'X' icon to its right for clearing the value.

Recurrence in Azure App Designer allows you to schedule the execution of a workflow or action at regular intervals. It involves defining the start time, days, and minutes for the recurrence pattern. This enables you to automate repetitive tasks and ensure they are executed at specific intervals according to your requirements.

The first action we're going to add is the **Get secret** action, which is an **Azure Key Vault** action. With this action, we retrieve the tenant id, which we use in the HTTP action. Search on Azure Key and select Get secret.

The screenshot shows the 'Azure Key Vault' configuration window. It has a title bar with an information icon and a close button. The main area contains four fields:

- '* Connection name' with a text input field containing 'Enter name for connection'.
- '* Authentication type' with a dropdown menu showing 'Default Azure AD application for OAuth'.
- 'Tenant ID' with a text input field containing 'The tenant ID for your Azure Active Directory application.'.
- '* Key vault name' with a text input field containing 'Name for the key vault.'.

 At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Sign in' (disabled) and 'Cancel'.

Enter the **name** of the connection, Vault name and select your **tenant**. Next, click **Sign in** to authenticate to the Key Vault.

The screenshot shows the 'Get secret' dialog. It has a title bar with an information icon and a close button. The main area contains a dropdown menu for 'Name of the secret' with the text 'Name of the secret.' and a blue checkmark. Below the dropdown, there is a list of options: 'ClientID', 'ClientSecret', and 'TenantID'. At the bottom, there is a link that says 'Enter custom value'.

Choose **client id** from the drop-down list. Repeat the Key Vault steps to also retrieve the **tenant id** and **client secret**.

The screenshot shows a workflow diagram with three steps, each represented by a blue box with a title bar and a close button. The steps are:

- 'Get secret ClientID' (top step)
- 'Get secret ClientSecret' (middle step)
- 'Get secret TenantID' (bottom step)

 The 'Get secret TenantID' step is expanded, showing a dropdown menu for 'Name of the secret' with the text 'TenantID' and a blue checkmark. Below the dropdown, there is a link that says 'Change connection.'

In the next action, we are going to **initialize variables** for `appId`, `displayName`, and `passwordCredentials`. Search for variables and select **Initialize variable** (three times).

The image shows three sequential screenshots of the 'Initialize variable' dialog in a workflow editor, connected by downward arrows. Each dialog has a title bar with a variable icon and a title, and a form with three fields: Name, Type, and Value.

- First dialog:** Title 'Initialize variable appId'. Name field contains 'appId'. Type field is set to 'String'. Value field contains 'Enter initial value'.
- Second dialog:** Title 'Initialize variable displayName'. Name field contains 'displayName'. Type field is set to 'String'. Value field contains 'Enter initial value'.
- Third dialog:** Title 'Initialize variable passwordCredential'. Name field contains 'passwordCredentials'. Type field is set to 'Array'. Value field contains 'Enter initial value'.

The next step we're going to add is an **HTTP Action**, to query Graph for the App Registrations.

Choose **GET** as **Method**.

As **URI** enter:

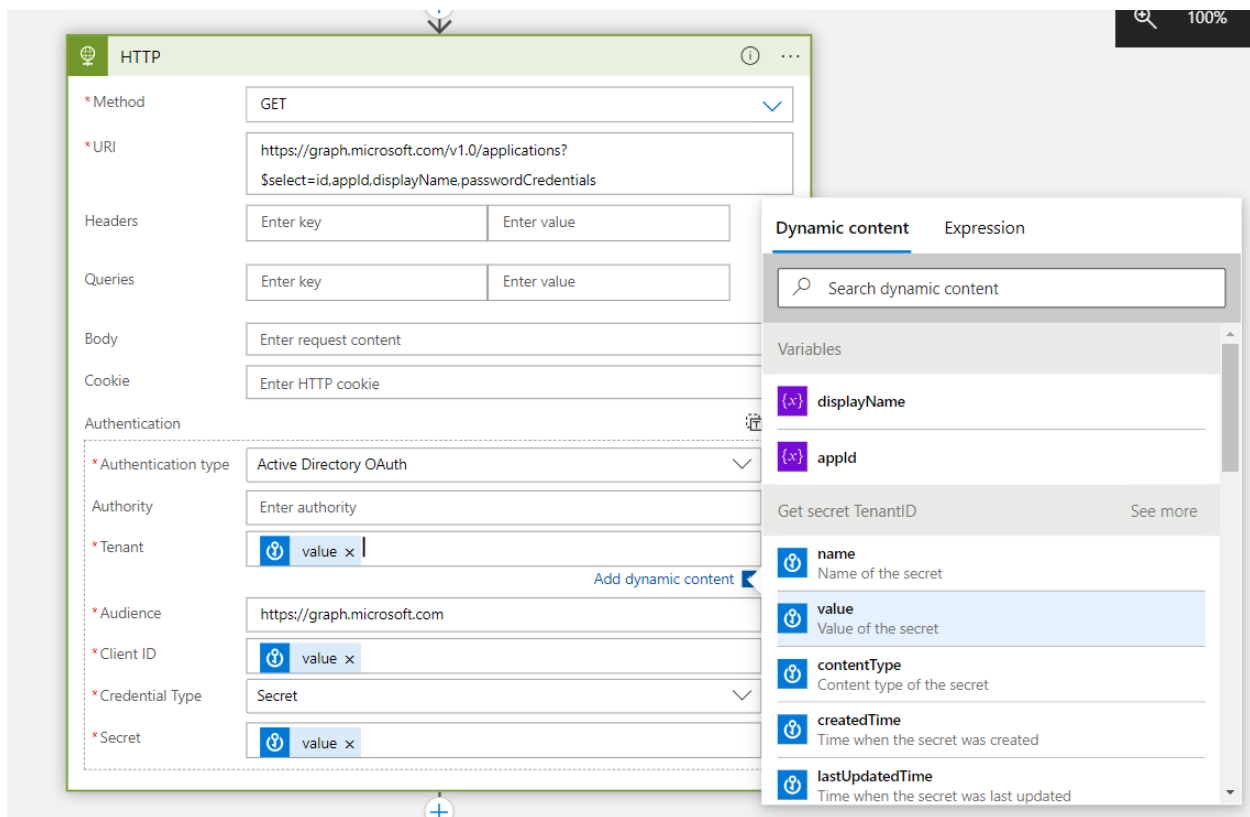
[https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/applications?\\$select=id,appId,displayName,passwordCredentials](https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/applications?$select=id,appId,displayName,passwordCredentials)

With this select, we only select the items which are relevant to the information I want to use later in this flow. If you need more information, the URL needs to be expanded with that information.

Choose **Add new parameter** and check **Authentication**. Select **Active Directory OAuth** as authentication type.

As **tenant**, **client id**, and **secret**, we add the Dynamic content **Value**. Make sure you pick the value from the correct Key Vault action.

Enter `https://graph.microsoft.com` as **Audience**.



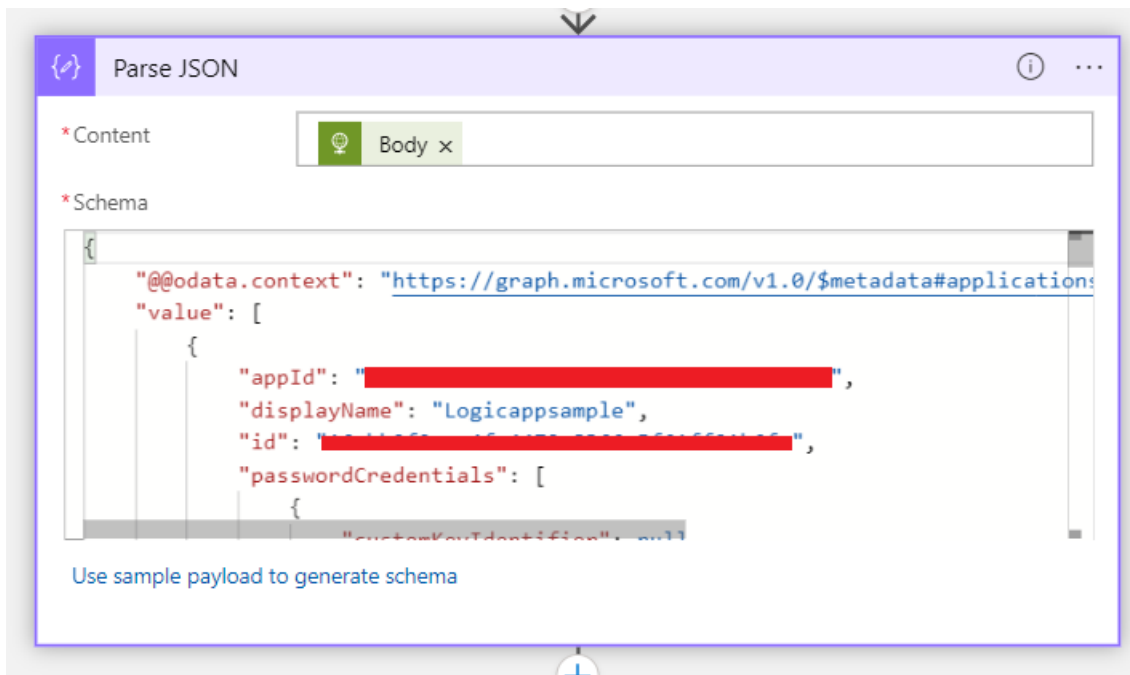
To use the information, we received (by executing this HTTP action) in the upcoming actions, we need to parse the received information with a **Parse JSON** action.

Add a Parse JSON action to the flow. We're going to parse the response **body** of the previous HTTP action. In the **Content** box, we add Body, from the previous HTTP action.

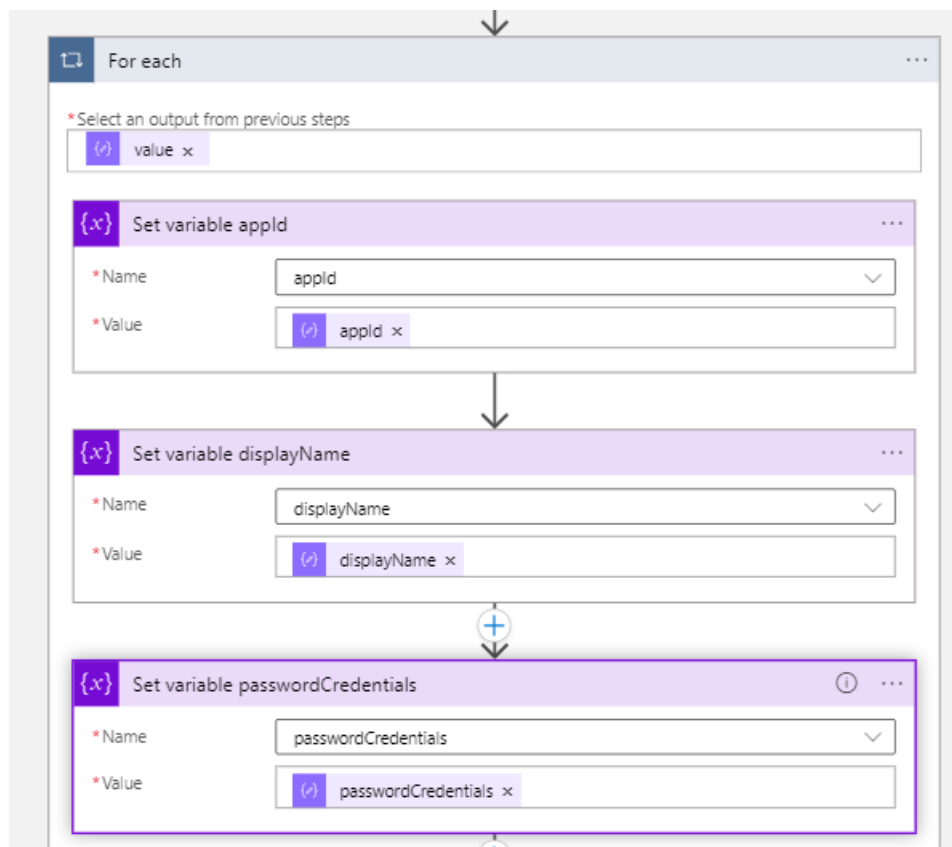
To fill the schema with the correct information, we can add an **example payload**. The information to use as an example payload can be 'generated' by running the flow. **Save** the flow and hit **Run trigger** to start the flow.

Open the Runs history from the flow and open the HTTP action. Copy the body.

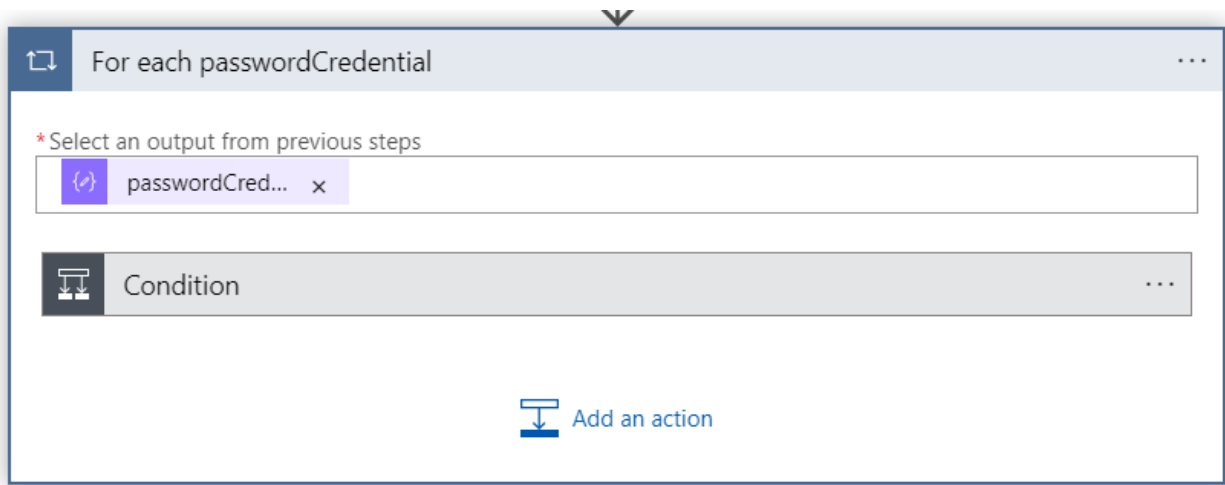
Click **Use sample payload** in the Parse JSON action, past the information which we copied from the runs history in the new pop-up, and click Done.



Add **For each** action. Add Set variable actions and repeat the steps. As value we add dynamic content from the Parse JSON action.



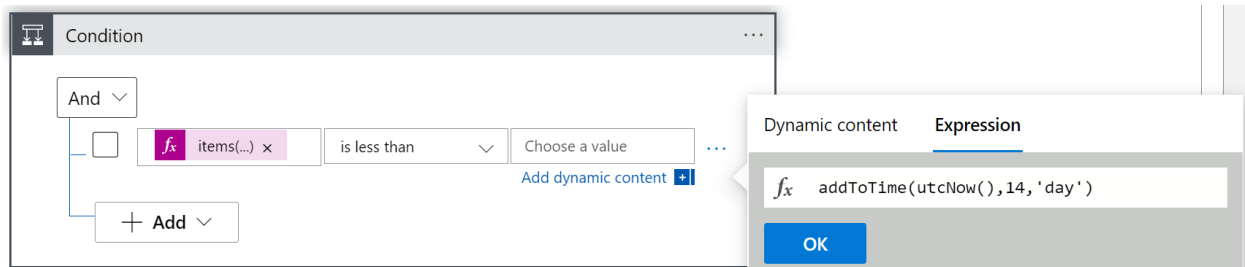
Add another **For each** action, which is a Control action. As the output select passwordCredentials from the Parse JSON action.



Add a **Condition** action, which is also a Control action. With this action, we're going to determine if the end date of the secret (passwordCredential) falls between today and 14 days ago. If that's true it is expiring and a follow up action is performed.

To grab the end date from the passwordCredentials we need to use the below **expression**: `items('For_each_passwordCredential')?['endDateTime']`

Select **is less than** from the drop-down list. In the right text box enter the below expression to add the current date – 14 days: `addToTime(utcNow(),14,'day')`



Under **True**, we need to add the action which sends us the notification. I choose to send an **email from a mailbox**.

We can enter text, but also use data from previous actions in the body of the email. I used **displayName from the Parse JSON** action to display the App Registration name.

And I used **expressions** to get information from the passwordCredential variable. These expressions are comparable to the expression used to get the end date of the secret.

✓ True

Send an email (V2)

* Body

Font 12 **B** *I* U

One of the client secrets is going to expire from Azure App Registration;
{ } displayName x

Details:

Secret ID: { } keyId x

Display Name: { } displayName x

Expiration date: { } endTime x

App Registration location;
[https://portal.azure.com/#blade/Microsoft_AAD_RegisteredApps/ApplicationM
enuBlade/Overview/appld/{ } appld x](https://portal.azure.com/#blade/Microsoft_AAD_RegisteredApps/ApplicationM
enuBlade/Overview/appld/{ } appld x)

Please take action as soon as possible.

* Subject

Azure App Registration secret is going to expire!

* To

anesugljesa@outlook.com

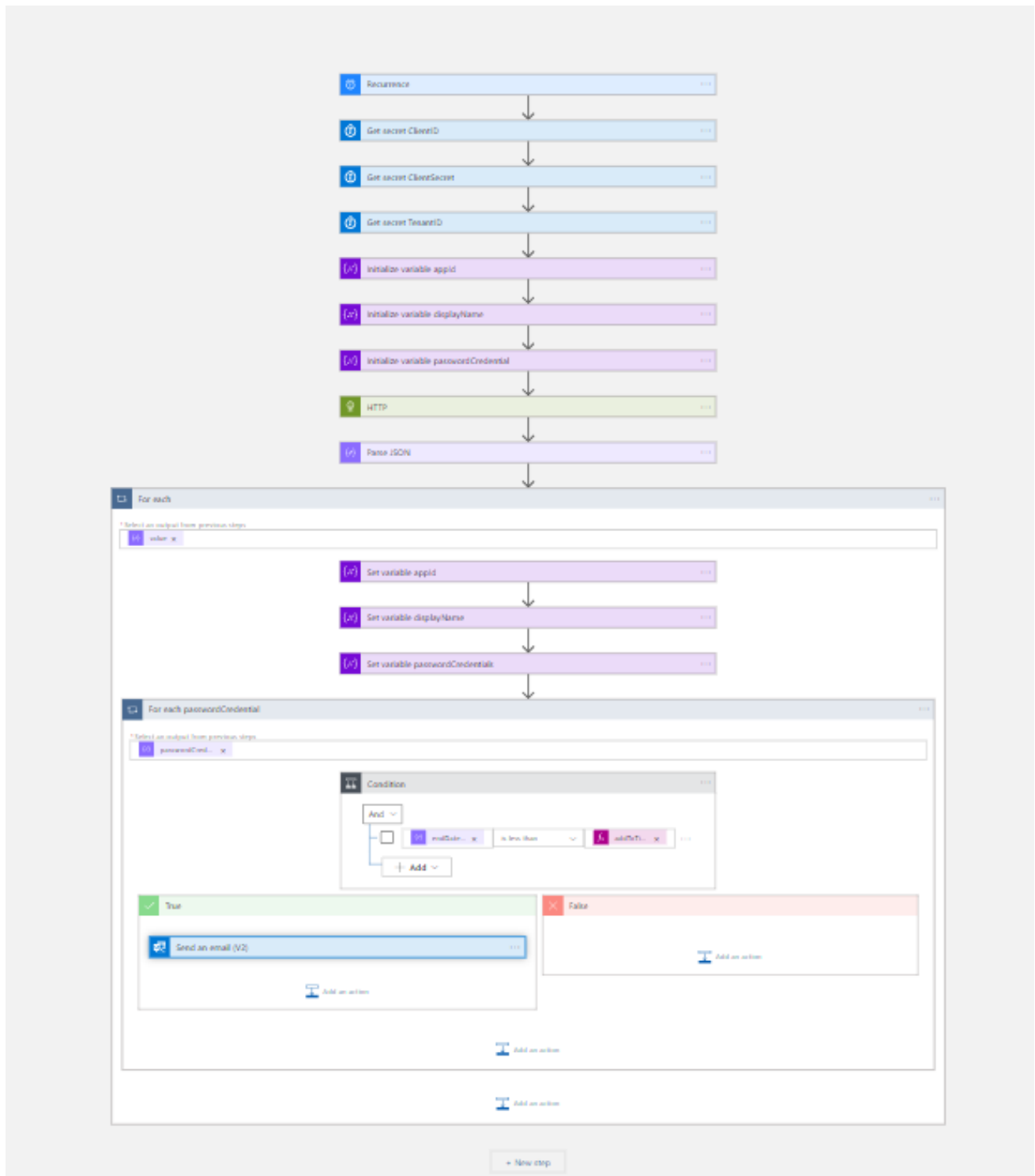
Importance

High

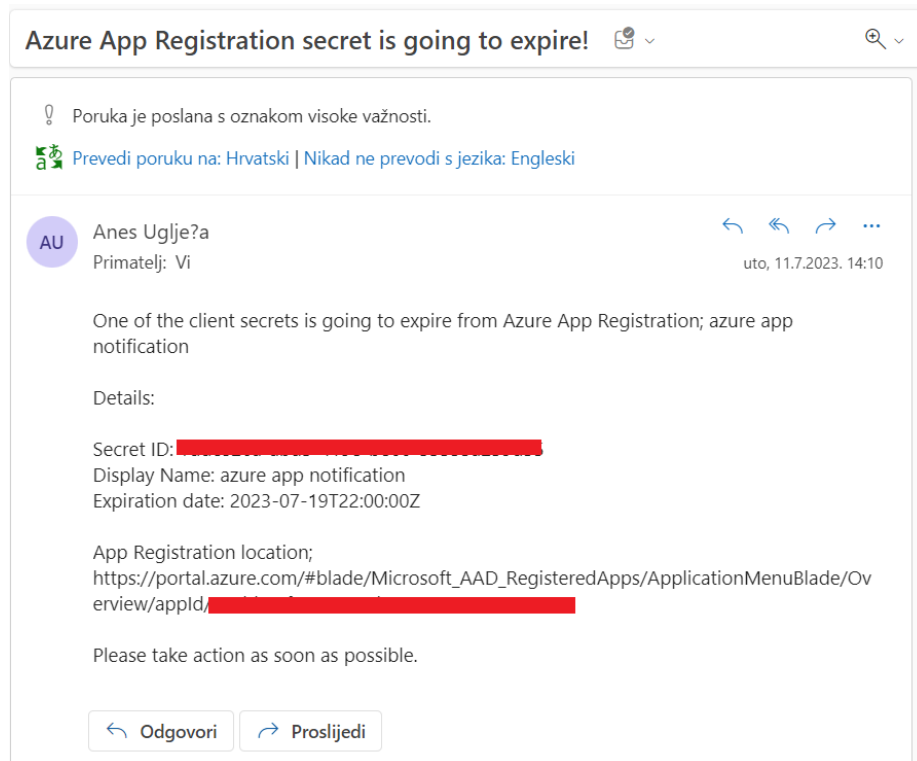
Add new parameter

Connected to Outlook.com. [Change connection.](#)

This is our complete flow.



This is how email looks like. I also added the URL to the App Registration for which I use the appId from the Parse JSON action.



Postman configuration for azure.

1. Install Postman: Download and install Postman from the official website <https://www.postman.com/downloads/>
2. Obtain Azure AD Credentials: Depending on the Azure API you want to interact with, you may need to create an Azure AD application and obtain the necessary credentials (such as Client ID, Client Secret, and Tenant ID).
3. Create a New Postman Environment: Open Postman and click on the "New" button to create a new request.
4. Define Environment Variables: In the Postman interface, click on the "Manage Environments" button (the eye icon in the top-right corner), then click on "Add" to create a new environment.
5. Configure Environment Variables: In the environment configuration, add the following variables based on your Azure AD credentials:
 - ClientID: The Client ID of your Azure AD application.
 - ClientSecret: The Client Secret of your Azure AD application.
 - TenantID: The Tenant ID associated with your Azure AD.
6. Set Environment as Active: Select the newly created environment from the drop-down menu in the top-right corner of the Postman interface.
7. Configure Authorization: In your API requests, add the following authorization configuration:
 - Set the request method, URL, and body (if required).
 - In the "Authorization" tab, select the "OAuth 2.0" type.
 - Click on the "Get New Access Token" button.
 - Fill in the following fields:
 - a. Token Name: Choose a name for your token.
 - b. Grant Type: Select "Authorization Code".
 - c. Click on Authorize using browser.
 - d. Callback URL: <https://graph.microsoft.com/.default>
 - e. Auth URL: <https://login.microsoftonline.com/{azureTenantId}/oauth2/v2.0/authorize>
 - f. Token URL: <https://login.microsoftonline.com/{azureTenantId}/oauth2/v2.0/token>
 - g. Client ID: {{ ClientID }} (use the environment variable).
 - h. Client Secret: {{ ClientSecret }} (use the environment variable).
 - i. Scope: Specify the required scopes for your API.
 - Click on the "Request Token" button to generate the access token.
8. Send the Request: After configuring the authorization, you can click the "Send" button to execute the request with the provided access token.

By following these steps, you can configure Postman to interact with Azure APIs using the appropriate credentials and authentication mechanism.

The minimum required **permission** for this is shown below. We need to grant admin consent.

Logicappsample | API permissions

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Manage

- Branding & properties
- Authentication
- Certificates & secrets
- Token configuration
- API permissions
- Expose an API
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- Owners
- Roles and administrators
- Manifest
- Troubleshooting
- New support request

The "Admin consent required" column shows the default value for an organization. However, user consent can be customized per permission, user, or app. This column may not reflect the value in your organization, or in organizations where this app will be used. [Learn more](#)

Configured permissions

Applications are authorized to call APIs when they are granted permissions by users/admins as part of the consent process. The list of configured permissions should include all the permissions the application needs. [Learn more about permissions and consent](#)

+ Add a permission ☒ Grant admin consent for Default Directory

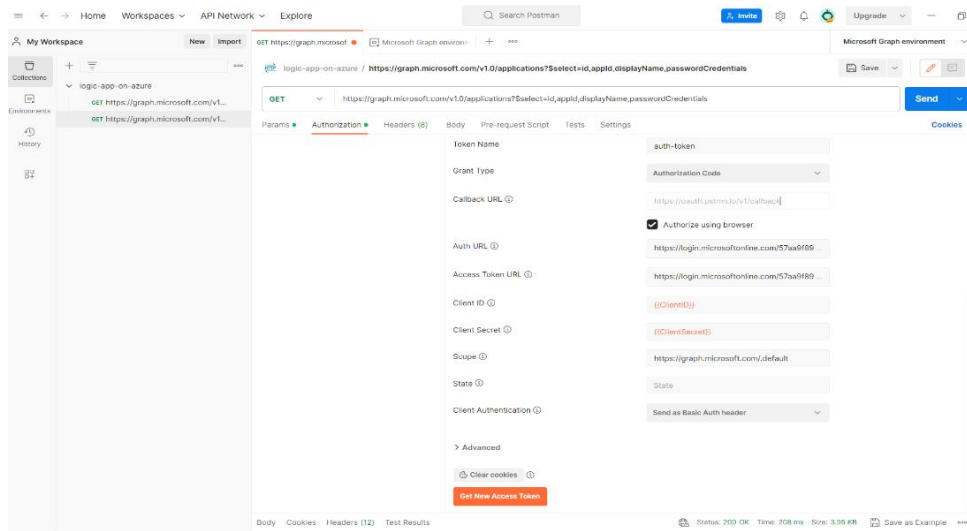
API / Permissions name	Type	Description	Admin consent req...	Status
Microsoft Graph (8)				
Application.Read.All	Delegated	Read applications	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Application.Read.All	Application	Read all applications	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Application.ReadWrite.All	Delegated	Read and write all applications	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Application.ReadWrite.All	Application	Read and write all applications	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Application.ReadWrite.OwnedBy	Application	Manage apps that this app creates or owns	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
Directory.Read.All	Application	Read directory data	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...
User.Read	Delegated	Sign in and read user profile	No	Granted for Default Dire...
User.Read.All	Delegated	Read all users' full profiles	Yes	Granted for Default Dire...

Postman interface showing a GET request to `https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/applications?select=id,appId,displayName,passwordCredentials`. The request is configured with OAuth 2.0 authorization. A warning message states: "Heads up! These parameters hold sensitive data. To keep this data secure while working in a collaborative environment, we recommend using variables. Learn more about variables".

Postman interface showing the same GET request, but with the Authorization tab selected. The configuration includes:

- Token Name: auth111
- Grant Type: Authorization Code
- Callback URL: `https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/callback`
- Authorize using browser: ☒
- Auth URL: `https://login.microsoftonline.com/57aa9f89...`
- Access Token URL: `https://login.microsoftonline.com/57aa9f89...`
- Client ID: `{{ClientID}}`
- Client Secret: `{{ClientSecret}}`
- Scope: `https://graph.microsoft.com/default`
- State: State
- Client Authentication: Send as Basic Auth header

Buttons for "Clear cookies" and "Get New Access Token" are visible at the bottom.



Get new access token



Authentication complete

This dialog box will automatically close in 4...

Proceed

MANAGE ACCESS TOKENS



All Tokens Delete ▾

auth-token

auth-token

Token Details

Use Token

Token Name

auth-token

Access Token

[REDACTED]

akIBRjRYcjhtUEFIem1EeFZIYXB0c2MiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsIng1dCI6li1LSTNROW5OUjdiUm9meG1lWm9YcWJlWkdldyIsImtpZCI6li1LSTNROW5OUjdiUm9meG1lWm9YcWJlWkdldyJ9.eyJhdWQiOiJodHRwczovL2dyYXBoLm1pY3Jvc29mdC5jb20iLCJpc3MiOiJodHRwczovL3N0cy53aW5kb3dzLm5ldC81N2FhOWY4OS00YzQ2LTRhYTU1YTEzNS0wOGFiZTM1YTZkOWUvliwiaWF0IjoxNjg5MDcxNzU2LCJuYmYiOiQJE2ODkwNzE3NTYslmV4cCI6MTY4OTA3NzlxMiwiaWYWNjdCI6MCwiYWYWNyIjoiMSIsImFpbyI6IkFWUUFxLzhUQUFBQWdlRjNjZlOMxaUR2K1ZENjZOW80dHh2VzB1Zm53c1d5ZzVHNDILUnV0M1AweHZVOfdBUVNFc29ZMzBKVTA5Yi9TVXVXTytUUk83bnhHc0Q0U1Znc2Jlc3ZNSkRyeW9WejVNMkZ3alVqMWNPNPSlsmFsdHNiY2lkjoiMTpsaXZILmNvbTowMDAzN0ZGRtM1NTJGMkMyliwiYW1yljpbInB3ZCJdLCJhcHBfZGlzcGxheW5hbWUiOiJMb2dpY2FwcHNhbXBsZSIsImFwcG

My Workspace

New Import

GET https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/

Microsoft Graph environment

Search Postman

Invite

Upgrade

Collections

logic-app-on-azure

GET https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/

GET https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/

Microsoft Graph environment

Filter variables

Variable	Type	Initial value	Current value
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ClientID	secret	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ClientSecret	secret	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TenantID	secret	
Add new variable			

Home Workspaces API Network Explore

Search Postman

My Workspace New Import

logics-app-on-azure

GET https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/applications?select=id,appId,displayName,passwordCredentials

Authorization Headers (8) Body Pre-request Script Tests Settings

Client ID @ {{ClientID}}

Client Secret @ {{ClientSecret}}

Scope @ https://graph.microsoft.com/.default

State @ State

Client Authentication @ Send as Basic Auth header

Advanced

Clear cookies

Get New Access Token

Status: 200 OK Time: 323 ms Size: 3.95 KB Save as Example

```

1  {
2    "@odata.context": "https://graph.microsoft.com/v1.0/$metadata#applications(id,appId,displayName,passwordCredentials)",
3    "value": [
4      {
5        "id": "XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX",
6        "appId": "XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX",
7        "displayName": "azure app notification",
8        "passwordCredentials": [
9          {
10             "customKeyIdentifier": null,
11             "displayName": "client secret",

```

Microsoft Azure Search resources, services, and docs (3+7)

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Logicappsample

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Troubleshooting

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Endpoints

Copy to clipboard

OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint (v2)

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/oauth2/authorize

OAuth 2.0 token endpoint (v2)

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/oauth2/token

OAuth 2.0 authorization endpoint (v1)

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/oauth2/authorize

OAuth 2.0 token endpoint (v1)

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/oauth2/token

OpenID Connect metadata document

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/v2.0/Well-Known/openid-configuration

Microsoft Graph API endpoint

https://graph.microsoft.com

Federation metadata document

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/federationmetadata/2007-06/federationmetadata.xml

WS-Federation sign-on endpoint

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/rsfed

SAML-P sign-on endpoint

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/saml2

SAML-P sign-out endpoint

https://login.microsoftonline.com/XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX/saml2

Get Started Documentation

Build your

The Microsoft identity platform is standards-based authentication