

# Exercise: Assign an RBAC Role to a User or Group in Azure Subscription

Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) in Azure is used to grant users or groups access to Azure resources within a particular scope. Here's an exercise that walks you through the steps to assign an RBAC role to a user or group for an Azure subscription:

## 1. Sign in to Azure Portal

- Navigate to <https://portal.azure.com/>
- Sign in with an account that has sufficient privileges to assign roles at the subscription level (e.g., **Owner** or **User Access Administrator**).

Role Name	Scope	Membership	Condition	Action
Owner	This resource	Dorin Huseras	No	-
Owner	Management group (Inherited)	Dorin Huseras	No	-
User Access Administrator	Root (Inherited)	Dorin Huseras	No	-

## 2. Navigate to Subscriptions

- In the search bar at the top, type "Subscriptions" and select "Subscriptions" from the dropdown results.

Role Name	Scope	Membership	Condition	Action
Owner	This resource	Dorin Huseras	No	-
Owner	Management group (Inherited)	Dorin Huseras	No	-
User Access Administrator	Root (Inherited)	Dorin Huseras	No	-

## 3. Select Your Subscription

- From the list of available subscriptions, click on the subscription where you want to assign the role.

#### 4. Access Control (IAM)

- a. In the subscription blade, click on “Access control (IAM)” from the left-hand menu.

#### 5. Add a Role Assignment

- a. Click on the “+ Add” button and then select “Add role assignment”.

#### 6. Configure the Role Assignment

- a. Role: Click on the "Role" dropdown. A list of roles like 'Contributor', 'Owner', 'Reader', etc., will be displayed.
- b. Select the **Reader Role**

The screenshot shows the 'Role assignments' section of the Azure portal. At the top, there are tabs for 'Role', 'Members' (which is selected), 'Conditions', 'Assignment type', and 'Review + assign'. A note says 'A role definition is a collection of permissions. You can use the built-in roles or you can create your own custom roles.' Below this is a 'Copilot can help pick a role' button. Under 'Job function roles', it says 'Grant access to Azure resources based on job function, such as the ability to create virtual machines.' There's a search bar, filters for 'Type : All' and 'Category : All', and sorting options for 'Name' and 'Description'. The main table has columns for 'Name' and 'Description'. One row is shown for the 'Reader' role, which is described as 'View all resources, but does not allow you to make any changes.' The 'Members' field contains a 'Select members' button.

- c. Select: In the “Members” field, click on the “Select members” button.
  - i. In the search box, type the name of the user or group you wish to assign the role to. (**Your User**)
  - ii. From the search results, select the user or group.
  - iii. Click on the "Select" button at the bottom.
- d. Confirm your selections.

#### 7. Save the Role Assignment

- a. Click on the “Save” button. Azure will now assign the selected role to the chosen user or group for the specified subscription.

#### 8. Verify the Assignment

- a. After assigning the role, you should be redirected back to the “Role assignments” tab under “Access control (IAM)”. You can search for the user or group to verify that they now have the intended role for that subscription.

## Conclusion

You've successfully assigned an RBAC role to a **user** or **group** for an Azure subscription! This user or group now has permissions based on the role you've assigned within the scope of that subscription.

**Note:** As always, adhere to the principle of **least privilege**. Grant users or groups only the permissions they require. Regularly review and audit permissions to ensure security and compliance.

# Steps to Create a Custom Role from an Existing Role in an Azure Subscription using Azure Portal

Creating a custom role from an existing role in an Azure subscription involves leveraging the Azure Portal, Azure CLI, or Azure PowerShell. The Azure Portal provides a graphical interface to facilitate this, so we'll outline those steps here:

- 1. Sign in to the Azure Portal**
  - a. Go to <https://portal.azure.com/>
  - b. Sign in with your Azure account.
- 2. Navigate to Subscriptions**
  - a. In the search bar at the top, type "Subscriptions" and select it from the dropdown results.
- 3. Select Your Subscription**
  - a. From the list of subscriptions, click on the one in which you wish to create the custom role.
- 4. Access Control (IAM)**
  - a. In the selected subscription blade, choose "Access control (IAM)" from the left-hand menu.
- 5. Add a custom Role**
  - a. Click on the "+ Add" button and then select "Add custom role".
  - b. Select clone a role from Baseline permissions.
    - i. **Clone a Role**

Home > Subscriptions > Landing zone A1 | Access control (IAM)

Create a custom role ...

Basics \* Permissions Assignable scopes JSON Review + create

To create a custom role for Azure resources, fill out some basic information. [Learn more](#)

Custom role name \*

Description

Baseline permissions  Clone a role  Start from scratch  Start from JSON

Role to clone  Reader

- 6. Find and Select the Role to Copy**
  - a. Scroll or search to find the existing role you wish to use as a basis for your custom role.
    - i. **Reader**
- 7. Define the Custom Role**
  - a. Basics:
    - i. **Name:** Provide a unique name for your custom role.

- ii. **Description:** Offer a short description detailing the purpose of this custom role or how it differs from the original.
- b. Permissions:
  - i. You'll see a list of permissions inherited from the original role. You can **add** or **remove** permissions based on your requirements.
  - ii. Be mindful of

## Definitions

### Control plane

Actions specify the operations that a role is allowed to perform. NotActions specify the operations that are excluded from the allowed Actions (this is useful if a role has wildcards).

### Data plane

DataActions specify the operations that a role is allowed to perform to the data within an object. NotDataActions specify the operations that are excluded from the allowed DataActions (this is useful if a role has wildcards).

### Wildcards (\*)

A wildcard (\*) extends a permission to everything that matches the string you provide. To add a wildcard permission, use the JSON tab.

- iii. **Add:** Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action

The screenshot shows the Azure portal interface for creating a custom role. The URL in the address bar is [Home > Subscriptions > Landing zone A1 | Access control \(IAM\)](#). The page title is "Create a custom role". Below the title, there are tabs: Basics, **Permissions**, Assignable scopes, JSON, and Review + create. Under the Permissions tab, there are buttons for "+ Add permissions" and "+ Exclude permissions". A note says: "Click Add permissions to select the permissions you want to add to this custom role. To add a wildcard (\*) permission, you must manually add the permission on the JSON tab. [Learn more](#)". Another note says: "To exclude specific permissions from a wildcard permission, click Exclude permissions. [Learn more](#)". A table below shows the added permission:

Permission	Description	Permission type
*/read	--	Action
Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action	Returns the access keys for the specified storage account.	Action

### c. Assignable Scopes:

- i. By default, the scope might be set to the current subscription. If you need the custom role to be available for other subscriptions or specific resource groups, adjust the scopes accordingly.
  1. Assign it to your Resource Group [yourname]-rg

## 8. Save the Custom Role

- Once you've configured the role to your liking, click the "Save" or "Create" button to finalize your custom role.
- View the JSON configuration

```
{
  "properties": {
    "roleName": "my custom Reader Role",
    "description": "",
    "assignableScopes": [
      "/subscriptions/8d82146a-0138-4a26-884b-37480942ecd8/resourceGroups/dorin-rg"
    ],
    "permissions": [
      {
        "actions": [
          "*/*read",
          "Microsoft.Storage/storageAccounts/listkeys/action"
        ],
        "notActions": [],
        "dataActions": [],
        "notDataActions": []
      }
    ]
  }
}
```

## 9. Verification

- Back in the "Role definitions" tab, you should see your newly created custom role in your RG only. Click on it to review the permissions and ensure they match your intentions.

Remember to practice the principle of **least privilege** when creating and assigning roles. This ensures that users, groups, or services have only the permissions necessary to perform their tasks, enhancing security and reducing the potential for unintended changes or access.

# Steps to Assign a Policy to an Azure Subscription

Assigning a policy to an Azure subscription involves defining rules that enforce specific conditions or effects for resources within that subscription. Here are the steps to assign a policy to a subscription using the Azure Portal:

1. Sign in to Azure Portal
  - a. Navigate to <https://portal.azure.com/>
  - b. Log in with your Azure credentials.
2. Navigate to Policy Service
  - a. In the search bar at the top, type "Policy" and select "Policy" from the dropdown results.
3. Go to Assignments
  - a. On the Policy blade, click on "Assignments" in the left-hand menu.

The screenshot shows the 'Policy | Assignments' blade in the Azure portal. The left sidebar has 'Assignments' selected. The main area displays the following statistics: Total Assignments (2), Initiative Assignments (0), and Policy Assignments (2). Below these are two listed assignments:

- Enable logging by category group for microsoft.network/p2svpn gateways to Storage
- VS - Audit virtual machines without disaster recovery configured

4. Add a Policy Assignment
  - a. Click on the "+ Assign Policy" button at the top of the blade.
5. Select your Resource Group
  - a. In the "Scope" section:
    - i. Click on the ellipsis (...) next to the "Subscription" field.
    - ii. Choose your Resource group **[yourname]-rg**

## Assign policy ...

Basics Parameters Remediation Managed identity Non-compliance messages Review + create

### Scope

Scope \*

dorin-prod-mg

[Learn more about setting the scope](#)

### Exclusions

[Optionally select resources to exclude from the policy assignment.](#)Resource selectors ([Expand](#))

Using resource selectors, you can further refine this assignment's applicability by targeting specific subsets of resources.

[Expand to learn more.](#)

iii. Click on the "Select" button at the bottom.

## 6. Select the Policy Definition

- Under the "Policy definition" section, click on the ellipsis (...).
  - App Service apps should only be accessible over HTTPS
- Search and select the policy definition you want to assign.
- Click on the "Select" button.

## 7. Policy Assignment Settings

- Assignment name: Provide a name for the policy assignment.
- Description (Optional): Add a description for clarity, especially if other team members might manage or review this policy.
- Policy enforcement: Ensure it's set to "Enabled" if you want the policy to be enforced. If you're testing or auditing without enforcement, set it to "Disabled".

## 8. Parameters

- Effect: **Deny**

Basics Parameters Remediation Managed identity Non-compliance messages Review + create

 Search by parameter name Only show parameters that need input or review

Effect \* ⓘ

Deny

## 9. Review and Save

- After configuring the policy assignment settings, click on the "Review + create" button at the bottom.
- Ensure all details are correct, then click on the "Create" button to assign the policy to the chosen subscription.

## 10. Verification

- After assigning the policy, you'll return to the "Assignments" blade. Here, you can verify your policy assignment. It should be listed with the specified Resource Group scope.

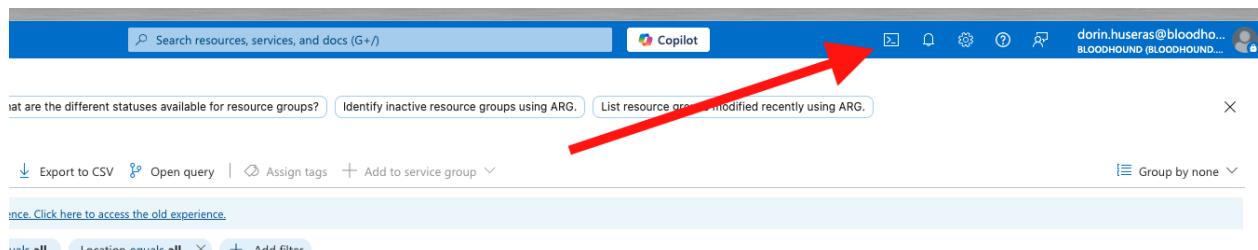
Assignment name ↑	Scope ↑	Type ↑
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable logging by category group for microsoft.network/p2svpn gateways to Storage	Landing zone A1	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VS - Audit virtual machines without disaster recovery configured	Landing zone A1	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> App Service apps should only be accessible over HTTPS	Landing zone A1/dorin-rg	Policy

**Remember**, Azure Policy evaluates every resource in the scope for compliance with the conditions defined in the policy. Non-compliant resources are flagged, and depending on the policy effects, may be automatically corrected, audited, or even denied creation. Always test new policies in non-production environments first to understand their impact.

# Test the policy

## 1. Sign in to Azure Portal

- a. Navigate to <https://portal.azure.com/>
  - b. Log in with your Azure account.
  - c. Click on the cloud shell button



#### d Run the commands:

```
az appservice plan create --name [yourname]-plan --resource-group  
[yourname]-rg --location westeurope --sku B1
```

```
az webapp create --name [yourname]-app-service --resource-group [yourname]-rg --plan [yourname]-plan --runtime "dotnet:8"
```

### e Observe the error

```
[1] PS /home/dorin> az webapp create --name dorin-app-service --resource-group dorin-rg --plan dorin-app-plan --runtime "dotnet:8"
vnet_route_all_enabled was not a known attribute of class <class 'azure.mgmt.web.v2024_11_01.models.models_py3.Site'> and will be ignored
(RequestDisallowedByPolicy) Resource 'dorin-app-service' was disallowed by policy. Policy identifiers: '[{"policyAssignment": {"name": "App Service apps should only be accessible over HTTPS", "id": "providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyDefinitions/a4af4a39-4135-47fb-b175-47fbdf85311d", "version": "4.0.0"}}]'.
Code: RequestDisallowedByPolicy
Message: Resource 'dorin-app-service' was disallowed by policy. Policy identifiers: '[{"policyAssignment": {"name": "App Service apps should only be accessible over HTTPS", "id": "providers/Microsoft.Authorization/policyDefinitions/a4af4a39-4135-47fb-b175-47fbdf85311d", "version": "4.0.0"}}]'.
Target: dorin-app-service
Additional Information:Type: PolicyViolation
```

f. Try Again:

```
az webapp create --name [yourname]-app-service --resource-group
```

```
[yourusername]-rg --plan [yourusername]-plan --runtime "dotnet:8" --https-only true
```

Go to your App Service, and try to force the setting after creation:

A1 | Access control

All Services (99+) Marketplace (11) More (4)

Services See more

+ Add Check access

App Services App server instances for SAP solutions

Go to configurations and modify the setting

Home > App Services > dorin-app-service

**App Services** bloodhound (bloodhound.ro)

+ Create ...

You are viewing a new version of Browse experience. Click here to access the old experience.

Name ↑ dorin-app-service

Activity log

Access control (IAM)

Tags

Diagnose and solve problems

Microsoft Defender for Cloud

Events (preview)

Resource visualizer

Deployment

Settings

Environment variables

Configuration (preview)

Instances

Authentication

Identity

Backups

Custom domains

Certificates

Networking

WebJobs

MySQL In App

Service Connector

Properties

Logs

Showing 1 - 1 of 1. Display auto count:

dorin-app-service | General settings

General settings Stack settings Health check Default documents Path mappings Error pages

Refresh Leave preview

SCM Basic Auth Publishing Credentials

FTP Basic Auth Publishing Credentials

FTP state

Inbound IP mode

HTTP version

HTTP 2.0 Proxy

Web sockets

Always on

Session affinity

Session affinity proxy

HTTPS only

Minimum Inbound TLS Version

Minimum Inbound TLS Cipher Suite

Debugging

Apply Discard



Get familiarized with the platform error.