

Deployment Guide

App Registration (Authentication)

Create an App registration in AAD with the following permissions.

This will allow our app to sign in on behalf of our user and pull data from `projectonline`.

API / Permissions name	Type	Description	Admin consent r
▼ Microsoft Graph (1)			
User.Read	Delegated	Sign in and read user profile	No
▼ SharePoint (3)			
EnterpriseResource.Read	Delegated	Read user project enterprise resources	No
Project.Read	Delegated	Read user projects	No
ProjectWebAppReporting.Read	Delegated	Read ProjectWebApp OData reporting data	No

Note

This user account needs to have read access to all projects in the Project Online Site Collection

To support with this guide the `clientId` for this app is `cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dfaee51a`

The `tenantId` is `75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177`

You should also create a secret for the app registration - You will need this later

```
eDs8Q~k7XHsc..
```

The app requires a redirect URI - This URI will be where the code is returned that is required to authorize the on behalf of (delegated) application connection

Testing the authentication

For testing purposes the below URI can be used - This will enable the auth code to be returned to a browser

```
https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/browser-callback
```

Web

Quickstart Docs

Redirect URIs

The URIs we will accept as destinations when returning authentication responses (tokens) after successfully authenticating or signing out users. The redirect URI you send in the request to the login server should match one listed here. Also referred to as reply URLs. [Learn more about Redirect URIs and their restrictions](#)

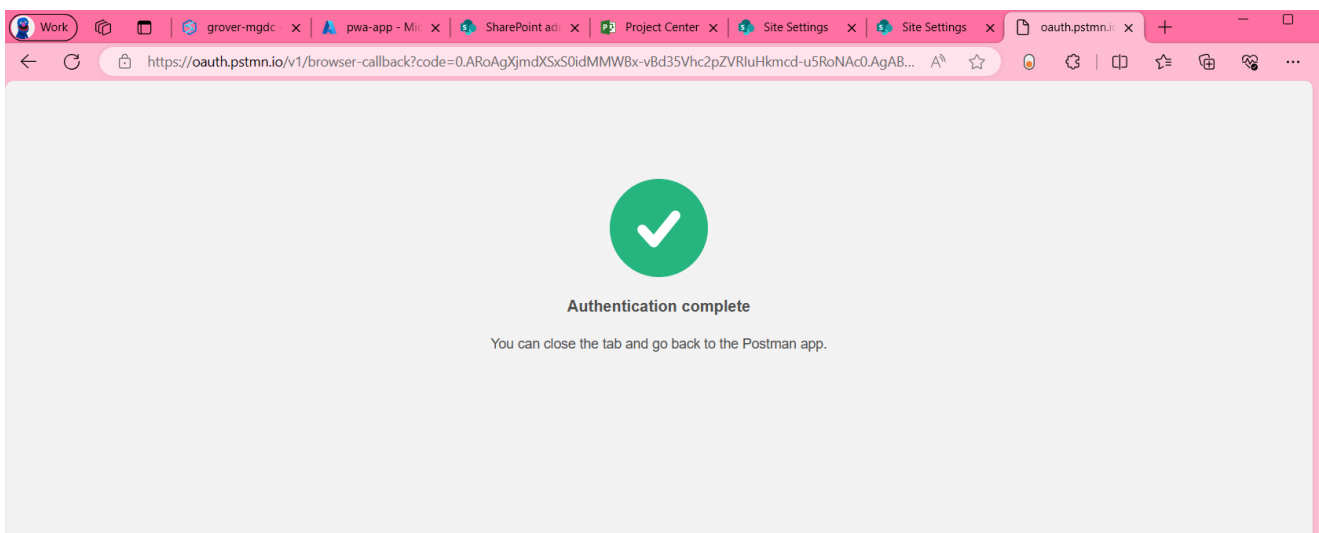
https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/browser-callback

Add URI

Execute the following HTTP request in a browser (if authenticated you see no prompt). This browser session needs to be authenticated by the user that has access to the Project Online Site Collection.

```
https://login.microsoftonline.com/75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177/oauth2/v2.0/authorize
?client_id=cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dface51a
&response_type=code
&redirect_uri=https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/browser-callback
&response_mode=query&scope=profile openid email
https://graph.microsoft.com/EnterpriseResource.Read
https://graph.microsoft.com/Project.Read
https://graph.microsoft.com/ProjectWebAppReporting.Read
https://graph.microsoft.com/User.Read offline_access&state=12345
```

A authentication test would be indicated as below



In the URL you will have something similar to the below:

```
https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/browser-callback?code=0.AXwAaARvk7v1RkizZVrjeQ3q3w3n26-4-
_tHk0itQ_7Qy9q7AKM.AgABAAIAAAAtyo1D0bpQQ5Vt1I4uGjEPAGDs_wUA9P81E2r45aczwmR0G3_abf
M75HIR5yK_cPHIQz1NnUxaawKCcu8mw4jrFmN1lDCyzxx5CKLhdDh-
```

vnAoDNR0dq34_tLY96jtPevLvSH1d0orDLNqOjaZi7k2_mrnsFxADsd2ExkSQRJ3PxUjUnPCChn52r10YXJ9P_GP6Pm1I_fkQfNNovC2yQMw5009bkYVmnUfiRU0Hh4LmPSVch9oTSrWaEsSC9js4ZLpMUIbolo_EaXIKfxEprpeJZ0tXKbqJizQqRjnnqOCDBRWMPBS-xBHPgSovV5bchlultczfu5A107-d0sflkUyOe7tqahXJF0KrTFKG2IIzCFB20fPNp0qbc42aEq2PUw6wz7kSVgXWYAg3hX3Jo3HQi7_3bsK7aU_q1SwhB-59Sevh3dfcFB4rvLKAEP13fi5H71G-5eC7X7jlat9ix6fQ2qzXc0aA3NopqnZ7bozd_6lFi29ilxvrZQIKR23iA-YKE-qmLtf16kswYQKbbZJevTKgt8qHzdGU0NCjbG00Gh0Ma0rrLsvbBJJMM22Cs0kw5MnWwBfBrVuy2cii3P1HrfuvYQ_ybL5Rv5u1bSwdzJQh205GKKSZXQjCBCY_MI4SnysgmFkmVuK1FS3NYeIS6ypMT8zSMAWvbVMUDz8aYhdKGZK6qkGSWC09zEKw&state=12345&session_state=a9389533-fc62-4da3-8377-a697f0ad95f2#

Note

The important part of this is the `code` parameter.

In the URI you will have something similar to the below:

```
https://oauth.pstmn.io/v1/browser-callback?code=0.AXwAaARvk7v1RkizZVrjeQ3q3w3n26-4-
_tHk0itQ_7Qy9q7AKM.AgABAAIAAAAtyolD0bPQQ5Vt1I4uGjEPagDs_wUA9P81E2r45aczwmR0G3_abfM75HIR5yK_cPHIQz1NnUxaawKCcu
8mw4jrfMn1lDCyzxx5CKLhdh-
vnAoDNR0dq34_tLY96jtPevLvSH1d0orDLNqOjaZi7k2_mrnsFxADsd2ExkSQRJ3PxUjUnPCChn52r10YXJ9P_GP6Pm1I_fkQfNNovC2yQMw5
009bkYVmnUfiRU0Hh4LmPSVch9oTSrWaEsSC9js4ZLpMUIbolo_EaXIKfxEprpeJZ0tXKbqJizQqRjnnqOCDBRWMPBS-
xBHPgSovV5bchlultczfu5A107-
d0sflkUyOe7tqahXJF0KrTFKG2IIzCFB20fPNp0qbc42aEq2PUw6wz7kSVgXWYAg3hX3Jo3HQi7_3bsK7aU_q1SwhB-
59Sevh3dfcFB4rvLKAEP13fi5H71G-5eC7X7jlat9ix6fQ2qzXc0aA3NopqnZ7bozd_6lFi29ilxvrZQIKR23iA-YKE-
qmLtf16kswYQKbbZJevTKgt8qHzdGU0NCjbG00Gh0Ma0rrLsvbBJJMM22Cs0kw5MnWwBfBrVuy2cii3P1HrfuvYQ_ybL5Rv5u1bSwdzJQh205
GKKSZXQjCBCY_MI4SnysgmFkmVuK1FS3NYeIS6ypMT8zSMAWvbVMUDz8aYhdKGZK6qkGSWC09zEKw&state=12345&session_state=a9389
533-fc62-4da3-8377-a697f0ad95f2#
```

Now that we have the code we can get a delegated app authentication session to MSGraph

Make a HTTP to AAD to get an access token.

The request should be sent to the following URL

https://login.microsoftonline.com/75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177/oauth2/v2.0/token

The GUID in the URL is the tenant ID

Sample parameters

Key	Value
client_id	cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dfaee51a
grant_type	authorization_code

The next step is to swap this Graph access token for an SPO token. We can do this using the refresh token that was returned in the above request.

The request should be sent to the same URL as before

<https://login.microsoftonline.com/75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177/oauth2/v2.0/token>

The GUID in the URL is the tenant ID

Parameters are slightly different

Key	Value
client_id	cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dfaee51a
grant_type	refresh_token
refresh_token	0.AXwAaARvk7vIRkizZVrjeQ3q3w3n26-4-.....
client_secret	eDs8Q~k7XHscra
scope	https://m365x82565687.sharepoint.com/.default

```
$tenantId = "75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177"
$url = "https://login.microsoftonline.com/$tenantId/oauth2/v2.0/token"

$body = @{
    client_id      = "cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dfaee51a"
    grant_type     = "refresh_token"
    refresh_token  = $response.refresh_token
    client_secret  = "eDs8Q~k7XHscraR"
    scope          = "https://groverale.sharepoint.com/.default"
}

$spoResponse = Invoke-RestMethod -Uri $url -Method Post -Body $body

$spoResponse
```

[illegible]

To test this we can make another rest call, but this time to the ProjectOnline APIs

```
$projectOnlineAPI =
"https://groverale.sharepoint.com/sites/pwa/_api/projectdata/Projects" # Replace
this with your PWA endpoint

$headers = @{
    "Authorization" = "Bearer $($spoResponse.access_token)"
}

$pwaResponse = Invoke-RestMethod -Uri $projectOnlineAPI -Method Get -Headers
$headers

$pwaResponse
```

```
PS C:\Users\alexgrover> $pwaResponse

id      : https://groverale.sharepoint.com/sites/pwa/_api/projectdata/Projects(guid'd63c44b3-cbcc-ee11-969e-00155db8dd44')
category : category
link     : {link, link, link, link...}
title    :
updated  : 2024-02-26T22:38:05Z
author   : author
content  : content

id      : https://groverale.sharepoint.com/sites/pwa/_api/projectdata/Projects(guid'0000cf75-fb12-4ffc-a404-aec4f3258a9c')
category : category
link     : {link, link, link, link...}
title    :
updated  : 2024-02-26T22:38:05Z
author   : author
content  : content
```

Refresh token is active for 90 days - So as long as the app does something every 90 days the token should be refreshed and we don't need to do anything

This is confirmed here, as long as the app is in daily use the refresh token will last forever

[Refresh tokens in the Microsoft identity platform - Microsoft identity platform | Microsoft Learn](#)

Token Revocation

Refresh token can be revoked for a number of reasons. Our refresh token has been issued to a confidential client so the following table explains the instances when the refresh token will be revoked

Change	Confidential client token
Password expires	Stays alive
Password changed by user	Stays alive
User does SSPR	Stays alive
Admin resets password	Stays alive
User revokes their refresh tokens	Revoked
Admin revokes all refresh tokens for a user	Revoked
Single sign-out	Stays alive

[Refresh tokens in the Microsoft identity platform - Microsoft identity platform | Microsoft Learn](#)

Deploy Azure Components

An Azure function has been developed as the vehicle to automate the process above and also send the ProjectOnline data to a SQL database.

We need the following

- Resource group
- Azure SQL db
- Azure Function, with managed identity
- KeyVault, access policies

Resource Group

A resource group will be used as a container for all our resources

Create a resource group ...

Basics Tags Review + create

Resource group - A container that holds related resources for an Azure solution. The resource group can include all the resources for the solution, or only those resources that you want to manage as a group. You decide how you want to allocate resources to resource groups based on what makes the most sense for your organization. [Learn more](#) ↗

Project details

Subscription * ⓘ

Microsoft Azure Sponsorship 2



Resource group * ⓘ

spo-project-data



Resource details

Region * ⓘ

(Europe) UK South



Azure SQL database

You may already have an existing db but for testing purpose you may want to deploy another. I have used an existing SQL server to host my db so the resource group is different to what we created above

Home > Resource groups > spo-project-data > Marketplace >

Create SQL Database

Microsoft

[Basics](#)
[Networking](#)
[Security](#)
[Additional settings](#)
[Tags](#)
[Review + create](#)

Create a SQL database with your preferred configurations. Complete the Basics tab then go to Review + Create to provision with smart defaults, or visit each tab to customize. [Learn more](#)

Want to try Azure SQL Database for free? Create a free serverless database with the first 100,000 vCore seconds, 32GB of data, and 32GB of backup storage free per month for the lifetime of the subscription. [Learn more](#)

[Apply offer \(Preview\)](#)

SQL Database Hyperscale: Low price, high scalability, and best feature set. [Learn more](#)

Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription *

Microsoft Azure Sponsorship 2

Resource group *

sql-pg

[Create new](#)

Database details

Enter required settings for this database, including picking a logical server and configuring the compute and storage resources

Database name *

spo-pwa-prestaging

Server *

groveale-sql-server (UK South)

[Create new](#)

Want to use SQL elastic pool?

☐ Yes
☒ No

Workload environment

☒ Development
☐ Production

Default settings provided for Development workloads. Configurations can be modified as needed.

Compute + storage *

Basic

2 GB storage

[Configure database](#)

Backup storage redundancy


Choose how your PITR and LTR backups are replicated. Geo restore or ability to recover from regional outage is only available when geo-redundant storage is selected.

Backup storage redundancy

☒ Locally-redundant backup storage
☐ Zone-redundant backup storage
☐ Geo-redundant backup storage

[Review + create](#)

[Next : Networking >](#)



Cost summary

Basic (Basic)	
Cost per DTU (in GBP)	0.99
DTUs selected	x 5
ESTIMATED COST / MONTH	4.97 GBP

SQL Auth

Got to Connection strings and note down the ADO.NET (SQL authentication) property.

This will be needed later

Azure Function

Create an Azure function with the below configuration.

Notable settings.

- .NET Runtime
- Version 6 (LTS), in-process model
- Windows

Create Function App ...

Basics Storage Networking Monitoring Deployment Tags Review + create

Create a function app, which lets you group functions as a logical unit for easier management, deployment and sharing of resources. Functions lets you execute your code in a serverless environment without having to first create a VM or publish a web application.

Project Details

Select a subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription * ⓘ Microsoft Azure Sponsorship 2 ▼

Resource Group * ⓘ spo-project-data ▼

[Create new](#)

Instance Details

Function App name * SyncProjectOnlineSPODataAG ✓

.azurewebsites.net

Do you want to deploy code or container image? * ☒ Code ☐ Container Image

Runtime stack * .NET ▼

Version * 6 (LTS), in-process model ▼


Region * UK South ▼

Operating system

The Operating System has been recommended for you based on your selection of runtime stack.

Operating System * ☐ Linux ☒ Windows





Hosting

The plan you choose dictates how your app scales, what features are enabled, and how it is priced. [Learn more](#) 

- Hosting options and plans * ⓘ
- ☒ **Consumption (Serverless)**
Optimized for serverless and event-driven workloads.
 - ☐ **Functions Premium**
Event based scaling and network isolation, ideal for workloads running continuously.
 - ☐ **App service plan**
Fully isolated and dedicated environment suitable for workloads that need large SKUs or need to co-locate Web Apps and Functions.

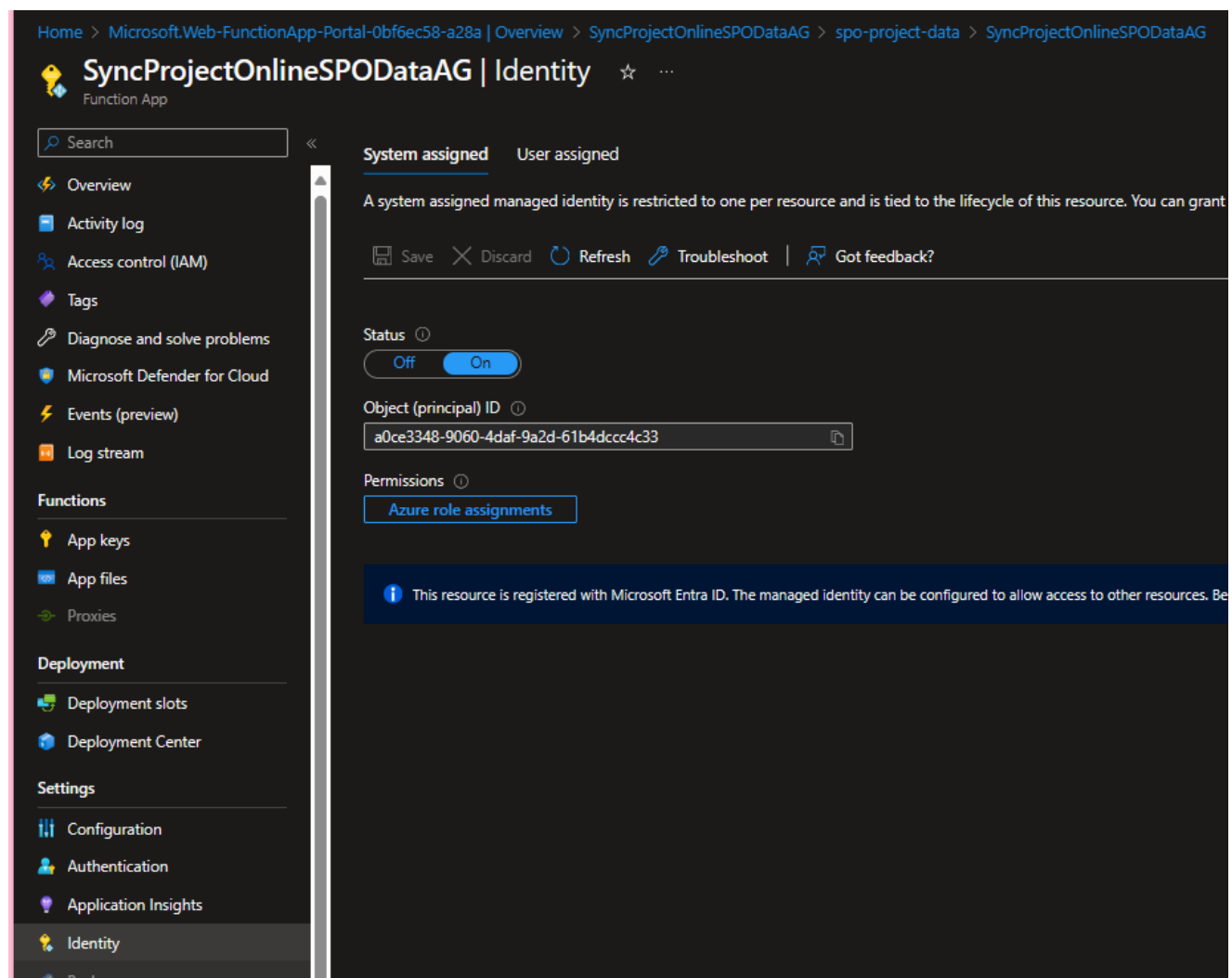
If you create with the these settings you will have a storage account, app service plan and app insights created for you as well as the Function app.

The resource group should contain similar to the below

<input type="checkbox"/> Name ↑↓	Type ↑↓
<input type="checkbox"/>  ASP-spoprojectdata-b316	App Service plan
<input type="checkbox"/>  spoprojectdata9800	Storage account
<input type="checkbox"/>  SyncProjectOnlineSPODataAG	Function App
<input type="checkbox"/>  SyncProjectOnlineSPODataAG	Application Insights

Function Identity

We will give the Azure function an AAD assigned managed identity. With this identity, the function can access the KeyVault to obtain the refresh token without the need for an additional app registration



Home > Microsoft.Web-FunctionApp-Portal-0bf6ec58-a28a | Overview > SyncProjectOnlineSPODataAG > spo-project-data > SyncProjectOnlineSPODataAG

SyncProjectOnlineSPODataAG | Identity

Function App

Search

- Overview
- Activity log
- Access control (IAM)
- Tags
- Diagnose and solve problems
- Microsoft Defender for Cloud
- Events (preview)
- Log stream

Functions

- App keys
- App files
- Proxies

Deployment

- Deployment slots
- Deployment Center


Settings

- Configuration
- Authentication
- Application Insights
- Identity**
- Backups


System assigned User assigned


A system assigned managed identity is restricted to one per resource and is tied to the lifecycle of this resource. You can grant


Save Discard Refresh Troubleshoot Got feedback?

Status 


Off On

Object (principal) ID 

a0ce3348-9060-4daf-9a2d-61b4dccc4c33 

Permissions 

Azure role assignments

 This resource is registered with Microsoft Entra ID. The managed identity can be configured to allow access to other resources. Be

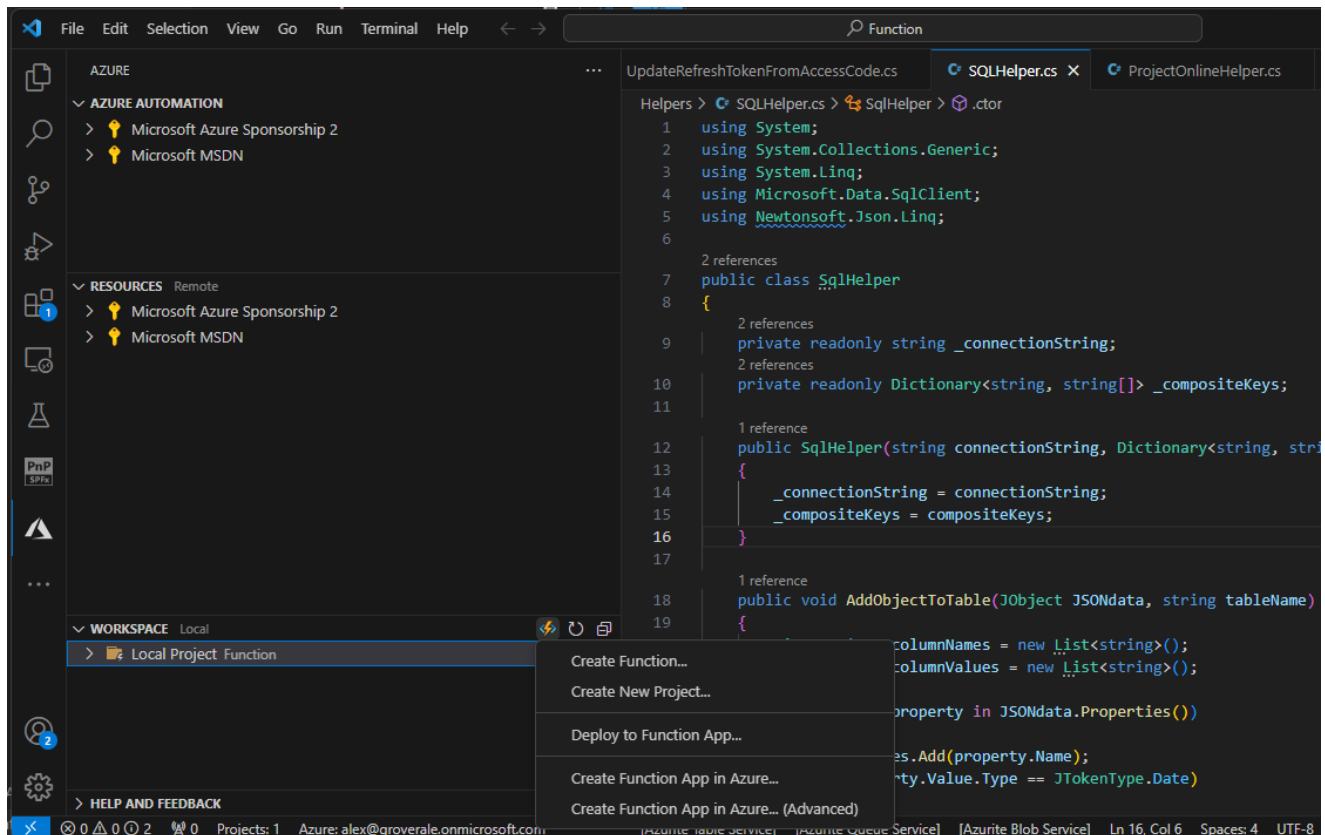
Function code deployment

The function code can be found here [groveale/project-online-api \(github.com\)](https://github.com/groveale/project-online-api)

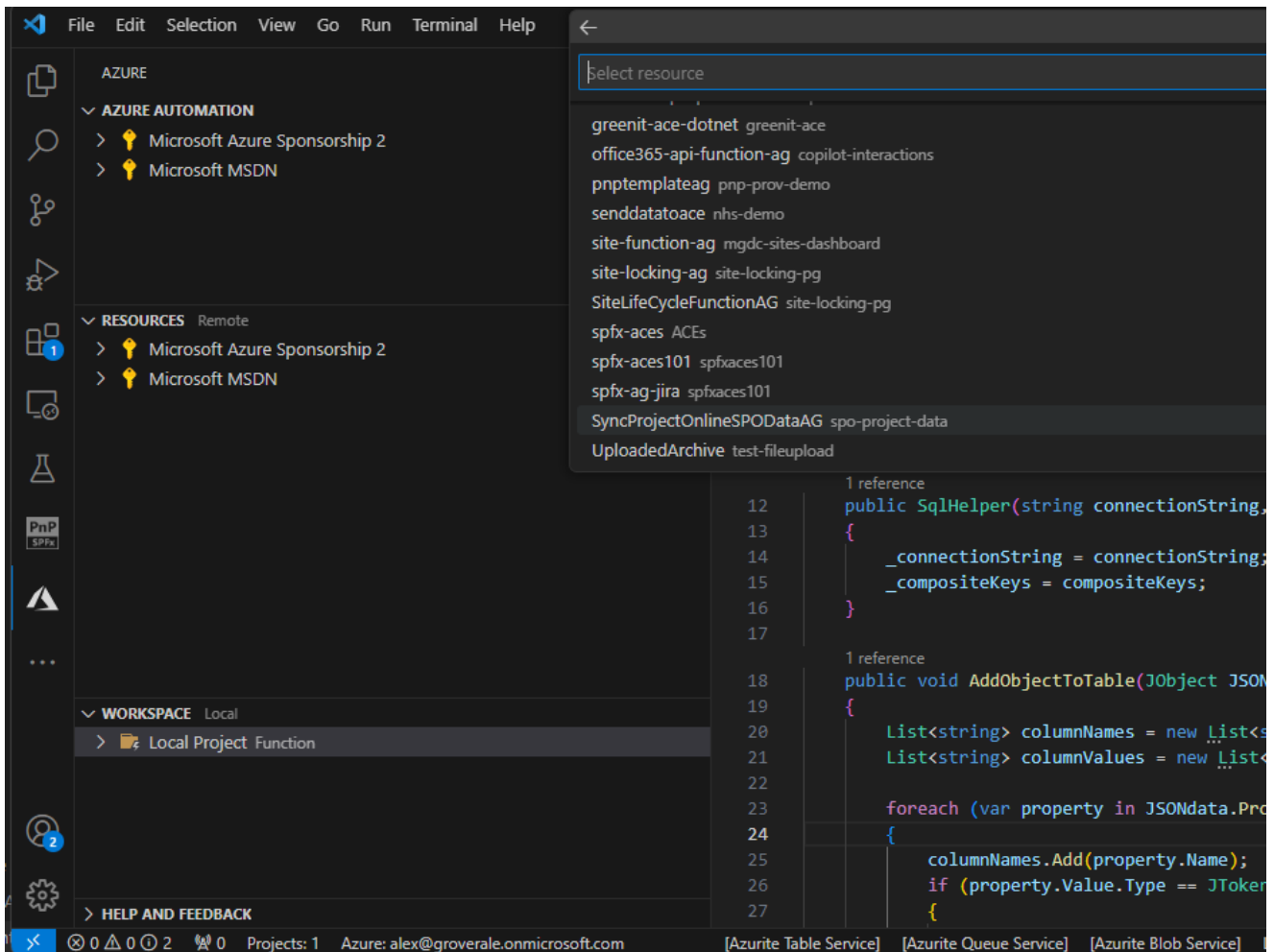
It include two functions. One is configured to be executed daily. The other is a HTTP endpoint that should be called form a PowerShell script (also in the repo) to add a refresh token to the KeyVault

There are numerous ways to deploy function code to Azure. They are detailed here - [Deployment technologies in Azure Functions | Microsoft Learn](#)

An easy option is to use the Azure Function Extension in `vscode`. This requires the users to sign into their Microsoft account that has access to the provisioned Azure resources.

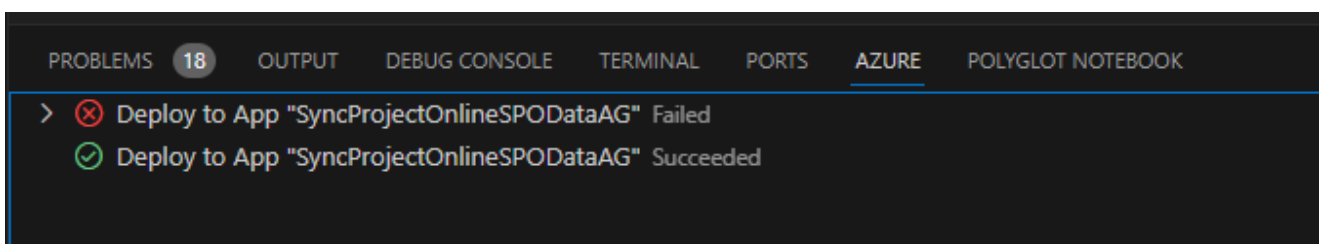


This opens a dialogue that enables you to select the Azure Function you have just created

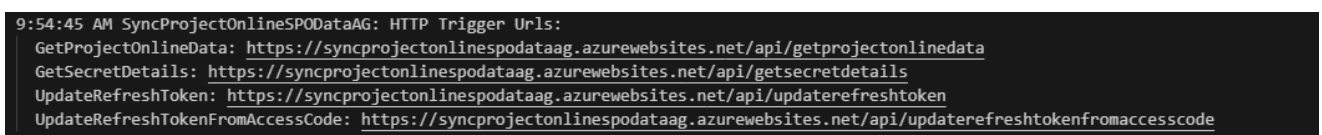


The `vscode` extension now builds and compiles the code and uploads it to the hosted Azure Function.

Check the Azure Tab in the terminal for deployment status. My first attempt failed, but my second was successful



For a successful deployment the output tab on the terminal will contain details of the URLs for the functions.



FWIW the `GetSecretDetails` and `UpdateRefreshToken` functions are disabled. They are still in the repo for completeness and can be used as a reference resource

0 references

```
public static class UpdateRefreshToken
```

```
{
```

1 reference

```
private const bool EnableFunction = false;
```

```
[FunctionName("UpdateRefreshToken")]
```

0 references

```
public static async Task<IActionResult> Run(
```

```
[HttpTrigger(AuthorizationLevel.Anonymous, "get", "post", Route = null)] HttpRequest req,  
ILogger log)
```

```
{
```

```
if (!EnableFunction)
```

```
{
```

```
log.LogInformation("Function is disabled.");
```

```
return new BadRequestObjectResult("Function is disabled");
```

```
}
```

Azure Key Vault

Create a KeyVault in azure with the following config

Create a key vault ...

Basics Access configuration Networking Tags Review + create

Azure Key Vault is a cloud service used to manage keys, secrets, and certificates. Key Vault eliminates the need for developers to store security information in their code. It allows you to centralize the storage of your application secrets which greatly reduces the chances that secrets may be leaked. Key Vault also allows you to securely store secrets and keys backed by Hardware Security Modules or HSMs. The HSMs used are Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) 140-2 Level 2 validated. In addition, key vault provides logs of all access and usage attempts of your secrets so you have a complete audit trail for compliance.

Project details

Select the subscription to manage deployed resources and costs. Use resource groups like folders to organize and manage all your resources.

Subscription *	Microsoft Azure Sponsorship 2
Resource group *	spo-project-data

[Create new](#)

Instance details

Key vault name * ⓘ	spo-projectonline-kvag ✓
Region *	UK South
Pricing tier * ⓘ	Standard

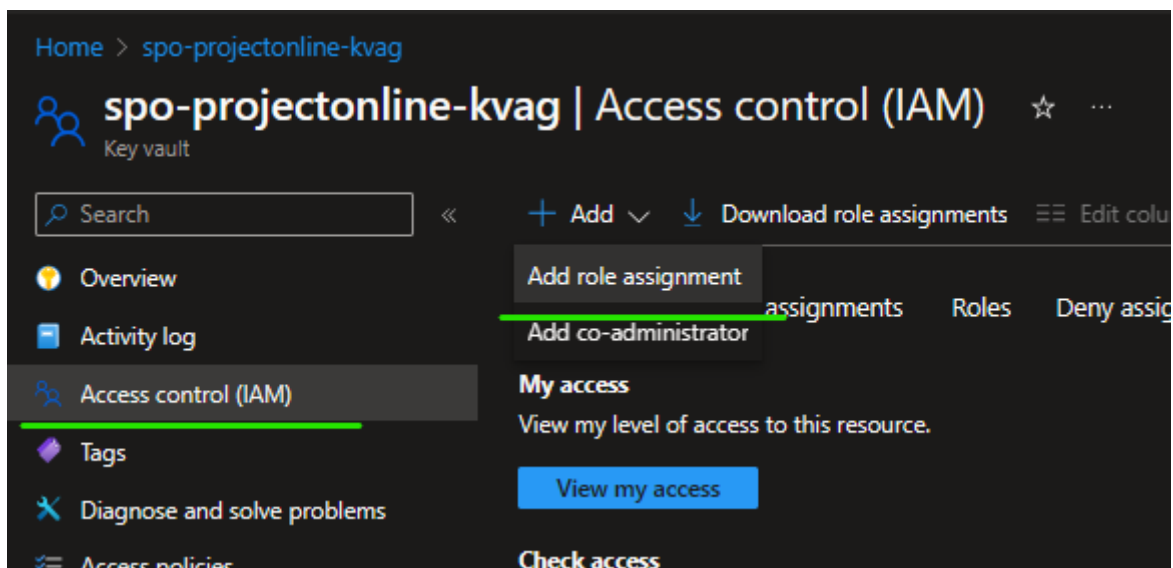
Recovery options

Soft delete protection will automatically be enabled on this key vault. This feature allows you to recover or permanently delete a key vault and secrets for the duration of the retention period. This protection applies to the key vault and the secrets stored within the key vault.

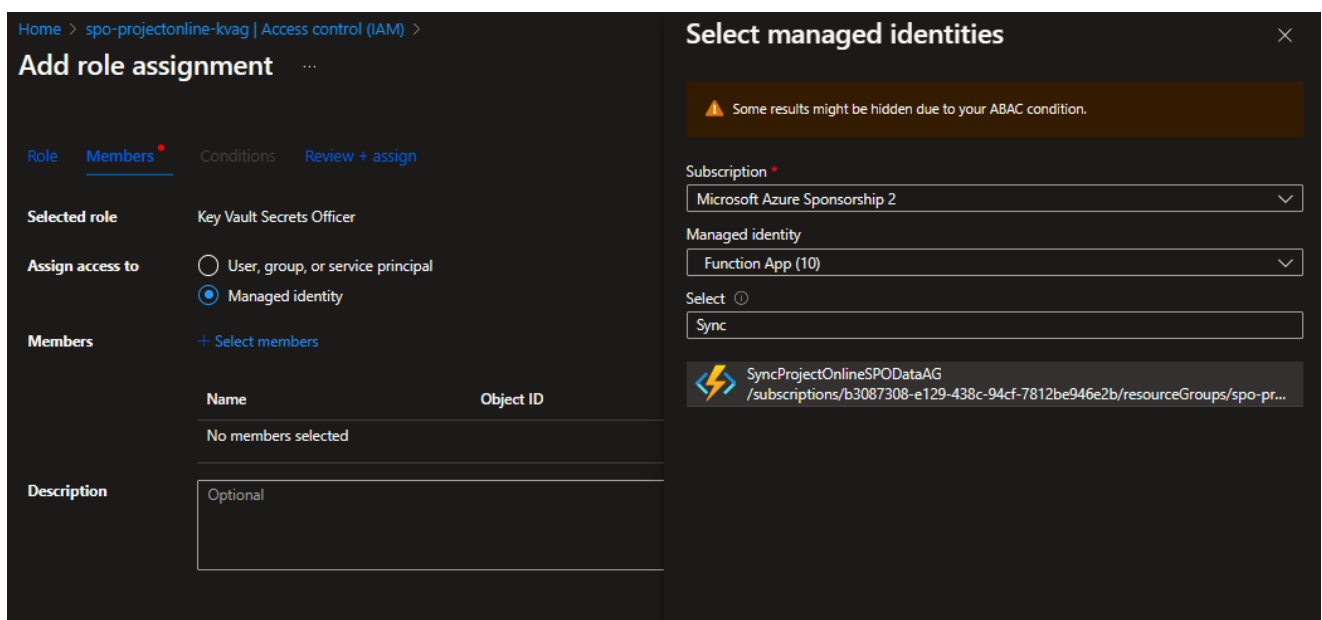
To enforce a mandatory retention period and prevent the permanent deletion of key vaults or secrets prior to the retention period elapsing, you can turn on purge protection. When purge protection is enabled, secrets cannot be purged by users or by Microsoft.

Soft-delete ⓘ	Enabled
Days to retain deleted vaults * ⓘ	90
Purge protection ⓘ	<div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable purge protection (allow key vault and objects to be purged during retention period)</div> <div><input type="radio"/> Enable purge protection (enforce a mandatory retention period for deleted vaults and vault objects)</div>

Once provisioned, go to the keyvault and add role based access for our Azure Function



Choose `Key Vault Secrets Officer` from the list of roles. Then select the managed identity option. Click `Select Members` and find the Azure function. Add the role



The Azure function now has permission to create / update and retrieve secrets in the KV

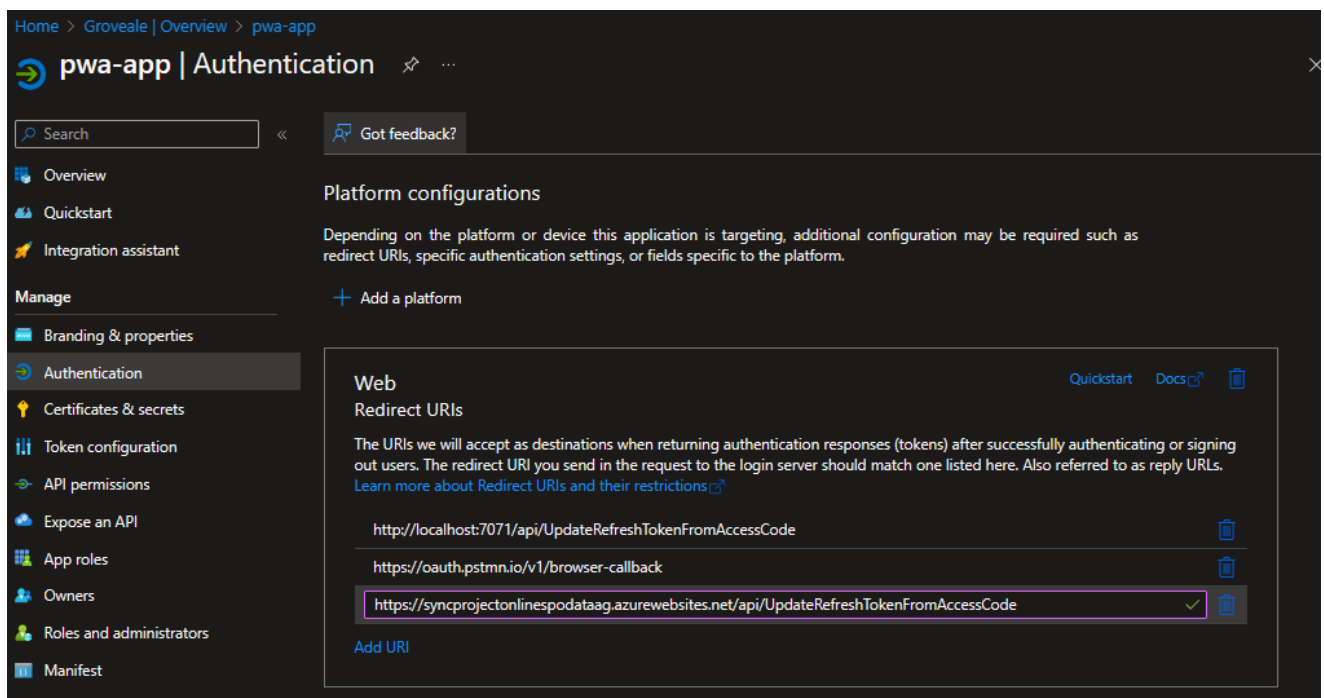
Configure Azure Components

App Registration

Now that the Azure function has been deployed we need to add another redirect URI

This is the URL of the `UpdateRefreshTokenFromAccessToken` function.

```
https://syncprojectonlinespodataag.azurewebsites.net/api/UpdateRefreshTokenFromAccessToken
```



Function Config

The function app contains many config variables. These can either be entered into the portal or added via the `vscode` extension

```
{
  "clientId": "cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dfaee51a",
  "clientSecret": "eDs8Q~k7XHscraRjim...",
  "scope": "https://groverale.sharepoint.com/.default",
  "projectOnlineSiteUrl": "https://groverale.sharepoint.com/sites/pwa",
  "tenantId": "75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177",
  "fullPull": "false",
  "keyVaultName": "spo-projectonline-kvag",
  "redirectUri":
    "https://syncprojectonlinespodataag.azurewebsites.net/api/UpdateRefreshTokenFromAccessCode",
  "sqlConnectionString": "Server=tcp:groveale-sql-server.database.windows.net,143.;"
}
```

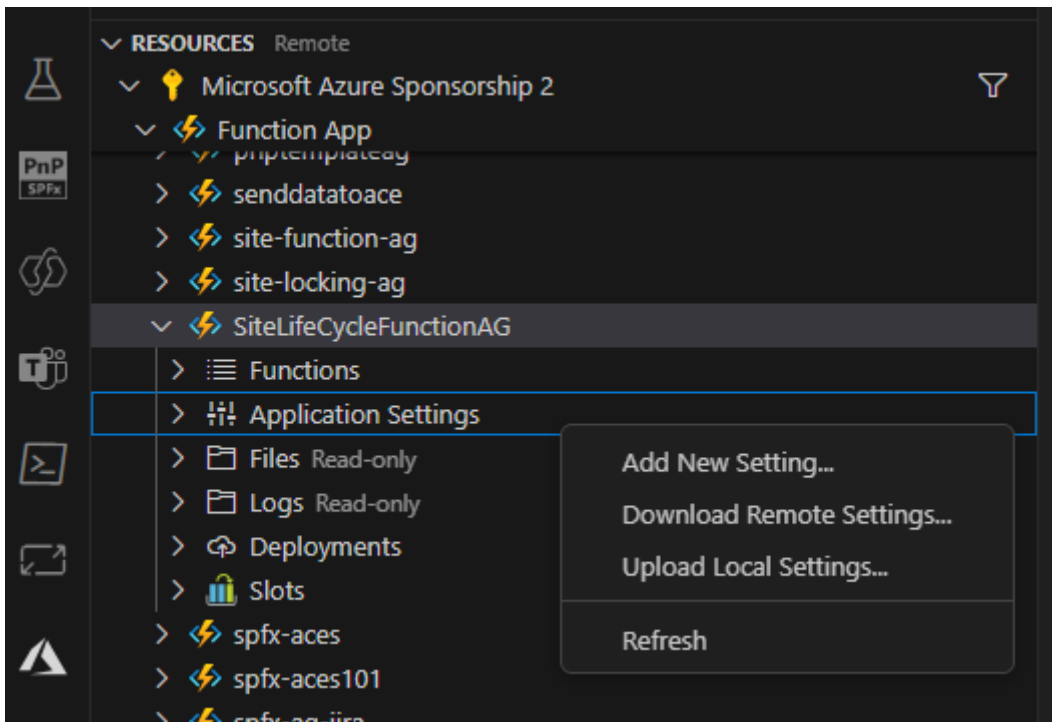
Field Name	Value
clientId	cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dfaee51a
clientSecret	eDs8Q~k7XHscraRjim...
scope	https://groverale.sharepoint.com/.default

Field Name	Value
projectOnlineSiteUrl	https://groverale.sharepoint.com/sites/pwa
tenantId	75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177
fullPull	false
keyVaultName	spo-projectonline-kvag
redirectUri	https://syncprojectonlinespodataag.azurewebsites.net/api/UpdateRefresh
sqlConnectionString	Server=tcp:groveale-sql-server.database.windows.net,143..;

Open up the extension, find the function in your list or resource. Expand and right click the app settings. Clicking upload local settings will upload the settings values from the `local.settings.json` files

Note

The repo includes a `local.settings.json.sample` file. Use this to create a local settings file for your environment



The Azure function is now configured.

Key Vault Initial Config

There is a once time action required to seed the KeyVault secret with a refresh token. This token will be used by the function when it attempts to pull the Project Online data.

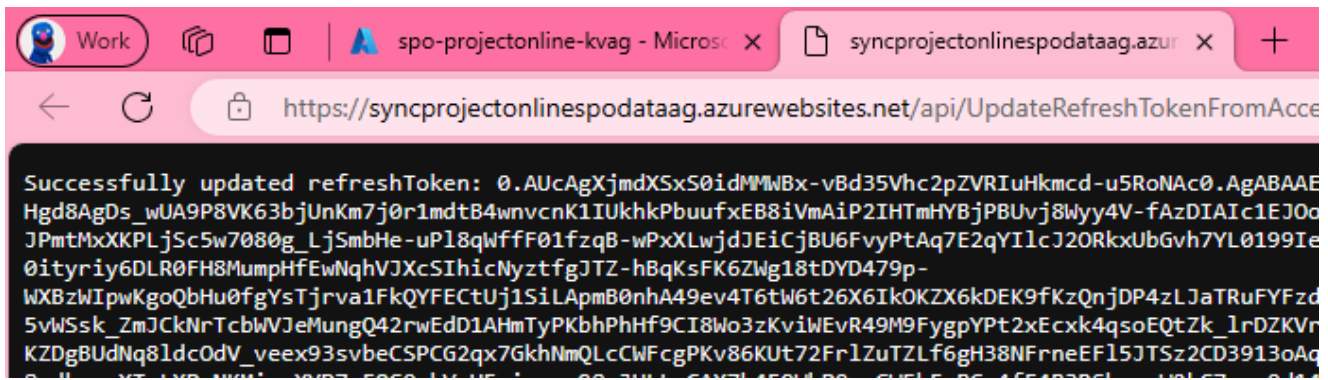
A PowerShell script `LoginAndPostTokenToFunction` is included in the repo to support this activity.

There are three variable that should be updated in this script before executing

```
$client_id = "cd85557e-65a9-4854-b879-2671dfaee51a"
$tenantId = "75e67881-b174-484b-9d30-c581c7ebc177"
$redirect_uri =
"https://syncprojectonlinespodataag.azurewebsites.net/api/UpdateRefreshTokenFromAccessCode"
```

Executing this script will open a browser where you should login with the user that has access to the project online data.

A successful login attempt will add the refresh token to the KeyVault and return the token to the browser



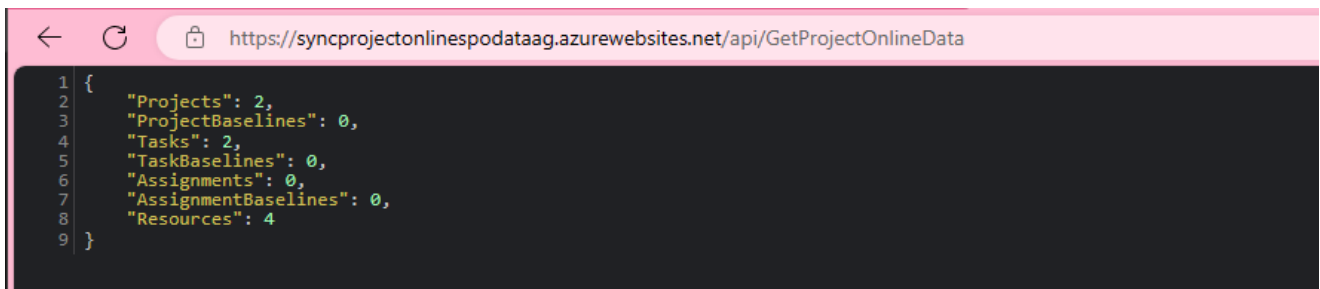
SQL db config

There is a number of SQL create table scripts included in the repo. Please run these to create tables in your prestaging database

Test the Solution

Everything should now be in place for you to test the solution

Simplest way is to enter the URL of the `GetProjectOnlineData` function into your browser



This indicates that 2 project items, 2 task items and 4 resource items have been updated in SQL.

Production Considerations

The `GetProjectOnlineData` function should be configured as a `TimerTriggered` function. This way there would be to HTTP endpoint exposed to trigger a pull of the data.

The `UpdateRefreshTokenFromAccessCode` should be configured to not allow anonymous access. At this stage anyone with the URL could attempt to use it to update the secret in the Key Vault. they would not be able to obtain the `refreshToken` value but a successful logon attempt would overwrite the key vault value and stop the solution from working