



# Azure Functions: Real world scenarios and NodeJS implementation overview

Julie Turner





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# Julie Turner

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Working with SharePoint since 2007

Microsoft MVP, Office Apps and Services since 2017

Microsoft 365 & Power Platform Community Team since 2019

Open-source project co-maintainer: PnPjs & hTWOo

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**SYMPRAXIS**  
CONSULTING



# Azure Functions Agenda

What are they?

What are they good for?

Common Architecture

Security

Configuration & Deployment

Q&A

# What are they?

- ◆ Azure serverless compute
- ◆ Run small pieces of code, or "functions," in the cloud without being responsible for the infrastructure.
  - ◆ Serverless
  - ◆ Event-Driven
  - ◆ Scalable
  - ◆ Multi-language support

# What are they?

- ◆ Consumption/Flex Consumption:  
Scales dynamically based on demand. You pay only for the time your functions are running.
- ◆ Premium:  
EP1, EP2, EP3: More powerful instances with pre-warmed workers to reduce cold starts. Support virtual network connectivity.
- ◆ Dedicated (App Service) Plan:  
Runs on regular App Service plan rates. Suitable for long-running functions and scenarios where you need more control over the infrastructure.

# What are they good for?

- ◆ Triggered when items in Microsoft 365 change
  - ◆ Document drop library
  - ◆ Provisioning sites
  - ◆ Approval workflows
- ◆ Timer Jobs
  - ◆ Updating location fields using maps api
  - ◆ Synchronizing data (could also be real time)
  - ◆ Sending notification emails
- ◆ SPFx APIs with OBO flow
  - ◆ Elevating permissions through controls code flow

# What are they good for?

- ◆ **HTTP Trigger:** Executes in response to HTTP requests. This is useful for creating APIs and webhooks.
- ◆ **Timer Trigger:** Runs on a specified schedule, similar to a cron job. Ideal for periodic tasks like data cleanup.
- ◆ **Queue Trigger:** Activated by new messages in an Azure Storage Queue. Useful for processing background tasks.
- ◆ **Event Grid Trigger:** Responds to events from Azure Event Grid, such as resource changes or custom events.
- ◆ **Blob Trigger:** Fires when a new or updated blob is detected in Azure Storage. Great for processing files.
- ◆ **Service Bus Trigger:** Triggered by messages in an Azure Service Bus queue or topic. Suitable for enterprise messaging scenarios.
- ◆ **Cosmos DB Trigger:** Executes when there are changes in an Azure Cosmos DB collection. Useful for real-time data processing



# Common Architectures

HTTP + Queue

Event Grid + Queue

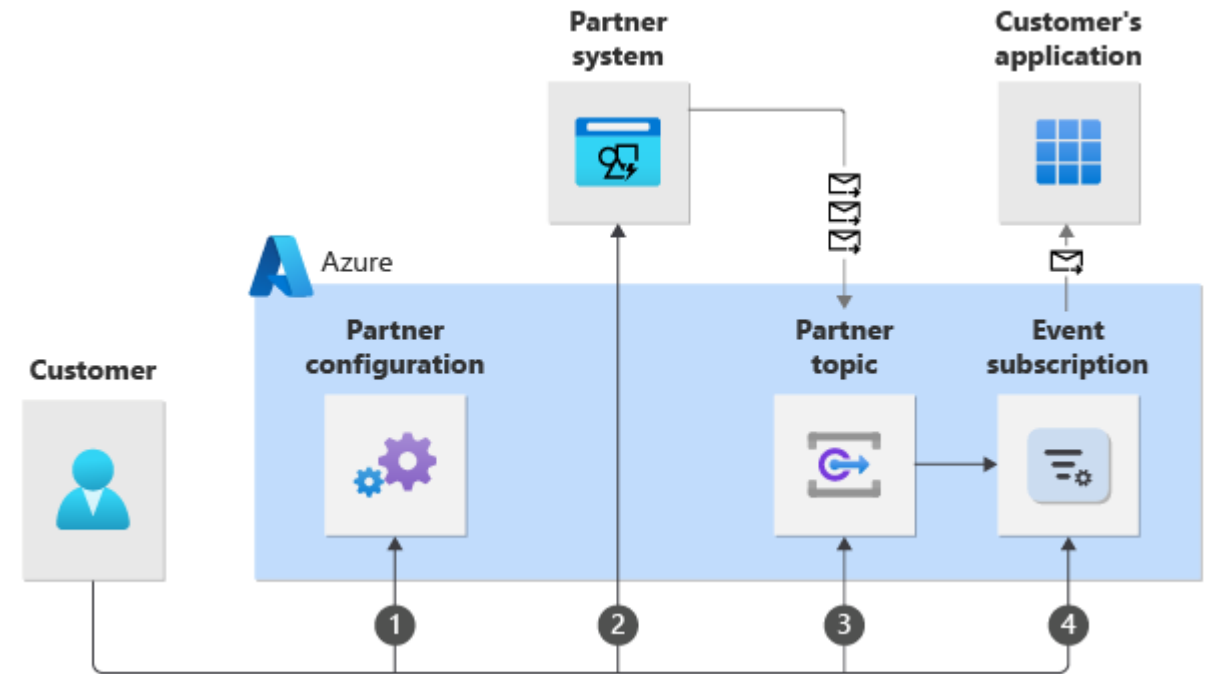


# “Event” plus Queue

- ◆ Keeps the code that receives the event as simple as possible to avoid error conditions losing data integrity
- ◆ Failed queue items can be configured to reprocess automatically to n retries on t interval.
- ◆ Poison queue allows reprocessing of failed queue items.
- ◆ Allows you to manually processes events.

# Event Grid

1. Authorize partner to create a partner topic in a resource group you designate.
2. Request partner to forward your events from its service to your partner topic. Partner provisions a partner topic in the specified resource group of your Azure subscription.
3. After the partner creates a partner topic in your Azure subscription and resource group, activate your partner topic.
4. Subscribe to events by creating one or more event subscriptions for the partner topic.





# Security

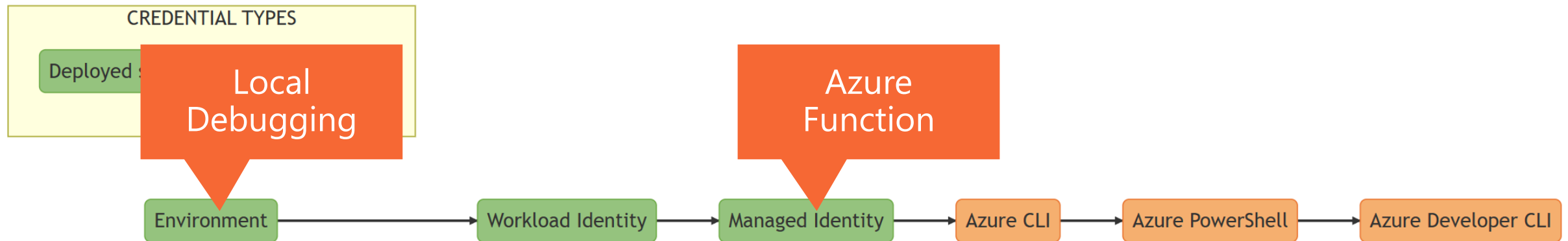
- ◆ EntraId App Registrations/ MSAL
- ◆ Managed Identity/ Azure Identity
- ◆ OBO Flow



# @Azure/Identity

## DefaultAzureCredential

- ◆ Environment - account information specified via environment variables and use it to authenticate.
- ◆ Workload Identity - deployed to Azure Kubernetes Service with Managed Identity enabled
- ◆ Managed Identity - deployed to an Azure host with Managed Identity enabled
- ◆ Azure CLI - developer has authenticated an account via the Azure CLI az login command
- ◆ Azure PowerShell - developer has authenticated using the Azure PowerShell module Connect-AzAccount command
- ◆ Azure Developer CLI - developer has authenticated an account via the Azure Developer CLI azd auth login command



# Managed Identity

*Managed identities in Azure are a service that allows Azure resources to authenticate cloud services without the need for storing credentials in code or configuration files.*

- ◆ You don't need to manage credentials.
  - ◆ Credentials aren't even accessible to you.
- ◆ You can use managed identities to authenticate to any resource that supports Microsoft Entra authentication, including your own applications.
- ◆ Managed identities can be used at no extra cost.
- ◆ System-assigned
  - ◆ 1:1 relationship with the azure resource and its lifecycle is tied to the resource
- ◆ User-assigned
  - ◆ 1:many relationship to azure resources
- ◆ You authorize a managed identity to have access to one or more services



# Authorizing a managed identity

The screenshot illustrates the steps to authorize a managed identity in the Azure portal:

- Access control (IAM) page:** The left sidebar shows the navigation menu. The 'Access control (IAM)' option is highlighted with a red arrow.
- Add role assignment:** The '+ Add' button is highlighted with a red arrow. The 'Add role assignment' dialog is open, showing the 'Members' tab. The 'Assign access to' section has 'Managed identity' selected with a red arrow.
- Select managed identities:** The 'Select managed identities' dialog is open. The 'Subscription' dropdown is highlighted with a red arrow. The 'Managed identity' dropdown is also highlighted with a red arrow. The 'Select' section shows a search bar and a list of managed identities. One identity is highlighted with a red arrow.

```
m365 login --authType browser
```

```
m365 aad approleassignment add --appObjectId "1022615c-4433-4731-a933-53a9d2770e76" --resource "Microsoft Graph" --scopes "Files.ReadWrite.All,Group.Read.All,Mail.Send,User.Read.All"
```

```
m365 aad approleassignment add --appObjectId "1022615c-4433-4731-a933-53a9d2770e76" --resource "SharePoint" --scopes "Sites.FullControl.All"
```

```
m365 aad approleassignment add --appObjectId "1022615c-4433-4731-a933-53a9d2770e76" --resource "SharePoint" --scopes "TermStore.ReadWrite.All"
```

# OBO (On Behalf Of) Flow

- ◆ Request header will have authorization token
- ◆ Validate the token
- ◆ Optionally, get the user that made the request from the token

```
"dependencies": {  
  "@azure/functions": "4.7.0",  
  "@pnp/azidjsclient": "4.12.0",  
  "@pnp/graph": "4.12.0",  
  "@pnp/nodejs": "4.12.0",  
  "@pnp/sp": "4.12.0",  
  "@pnp/sp-admin": "4.12.0",  
  "applicationinsights": "2.x",  
  "jsonwebtoken": "^9.0.2",  
  "jwks-rsa": "^3.2.0"  
},
```



# Validate

```
export async function requests(request: HttpRequest, context: InvocationContext): Promise<HttpResponseBody> {
  if (isNaN(Number(request.params.id))) {
    return { status: 400, body: JSON.stringify({ message: "Invalid request ID" }) };
  }
  const requestId = request.params.id;

  // ...

  try {
    const tokenValidateService = new TokenValidateService(_apu);
    let validToken = false;
    if (process.env.DEBUG == 'true') {
      validToken = true;
    } else {
      validToken = await tokenValidateService.Validate(request.headers.get("authorization"));
    }
    if (validToken) {
```

# Configuration & Deployment Demo

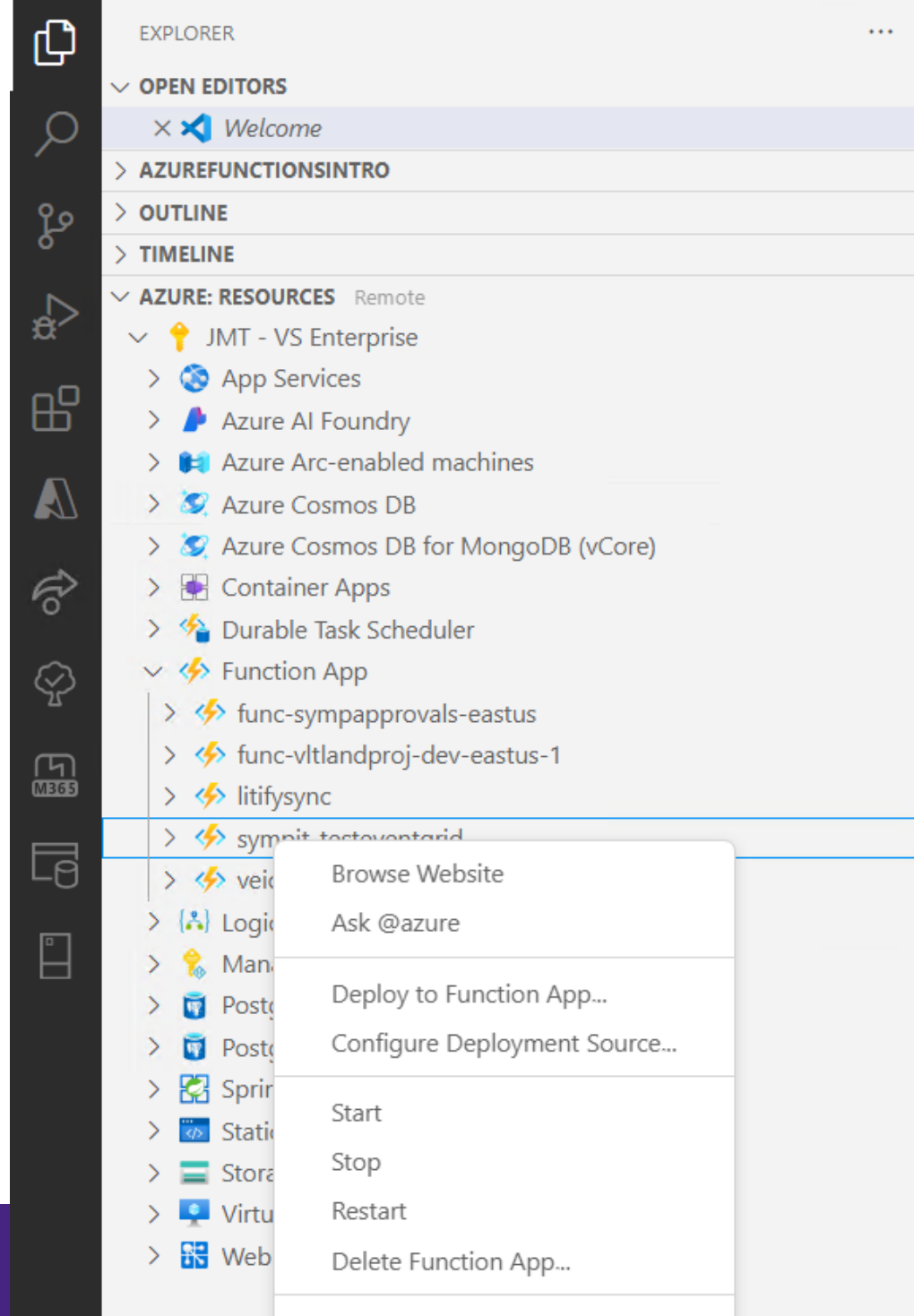
- ◆ New Project
- ◆ NodeJS – CommonJS vs ESModules setup
- ◆ Authentication
- ◆ Application Insights – logging
- ◆ The three most common triggers
  - ◆ HTTP
  - ◆ Queue
  - ◆ Timer
- ◆ Deploying & a word on BICEP

# Using Queues - Requeuing

```
    if(!result){  
        throw Error(`Failed to process queue item ${JSON.stringify(queueItem)}.`);  
    }  
} catch (err) {  
    _apu.Log(MessageType.Exception, {  
        logSource: LOG_SOURCE,  
        exception: err,  
        severity: SeverityLevel.Critical,  
        properties: {  
            method: "notificationQueue"  
        }  
    });  
    throw Error(`Queue item was not processed. Error: ${err}`);  
}
```

# Deployment

- ✦ Right-Click deploy with Azure Tools extension.
- ✦ Create CI/CD pipeline with Azure DevOps or GitHub Actions
- ✦ Add IaC with BICEP files defining your Azure resources.



# Summary

- ◆ Discussed common use cases and architectural patterns
- ◆ Discussed security, including MSAL, Azure Identity, and OBO Flows
- ◆ Created a NodeJS project and configured it
- ◆ Added helper functions for logging and authentication
- ◆ Reviewed some of the most common trigger types
- ◆ Discussed separation of business logic
- ◆ Quick review of deployment and automation

# Resources

VSC Extension: Azure Tools

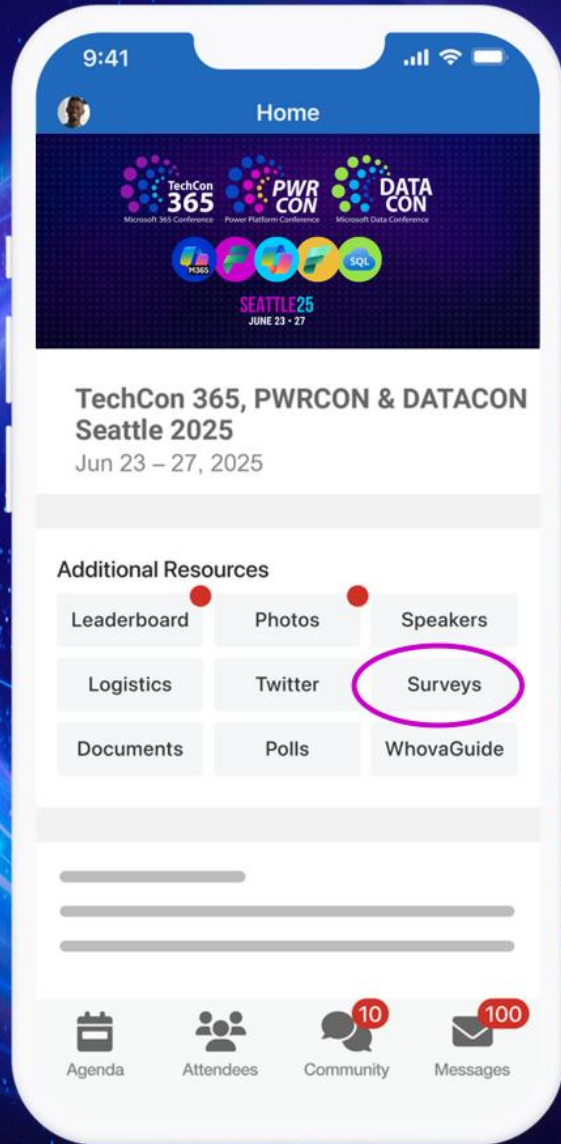
VSC Extension: Azure Functions

Partner Events overview for customers - Azure Event Grid

@azure/identity NPM Package

What are managed identities for Azure resources?

How to: CI/CD/IaC for Azure Function Apps and GitHub Actions



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