

User Management and Authentication



Prepared by:

Michael Lambinico

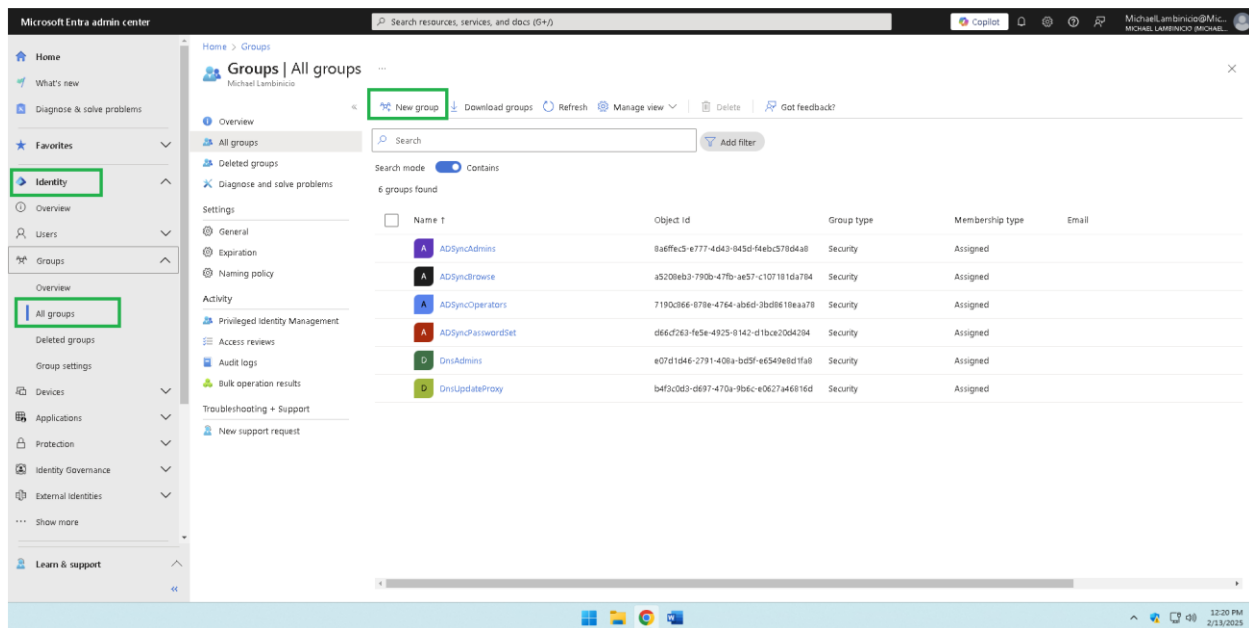
CMIT 382

Objective

In Project 2 deliverable, you implemented a strategy for user identity. Managing user identity is equally important as implementing it. Proper management of identity ensures that users have access to resources they need to perform their job functions and accounts are properly secured. In this deliverable, you will demonstrate the creation of user groups, manage Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) roles, view user login activity, the configuration of Azure AD self-service password reset policy, and create a customized banned password.

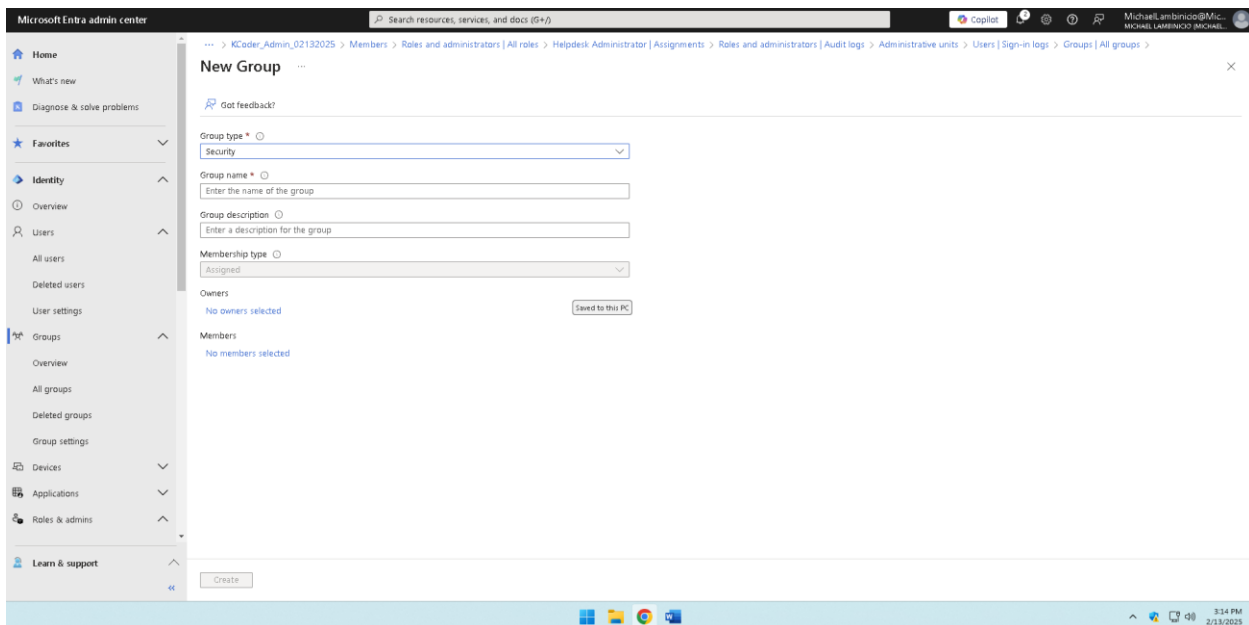
Part 1: Create Groups

To start, login into Microsoft Entra admin center with your onmicrosoft login account. From the Identity section on the far left, choose “Groups”, then “All Groups”. In the main window, you are then going to click on “New Group” on the top, as shown below:



Next, you will fill in the Group name, Group description, and if applicable, and answering “Yes” to Microsoft Entra roles can be assigned to the group. For group name, you will type **KCoder_Admin_current date (to be changed with today’s date)**. And then description will read **“Group to Manage M365 Portal”**. In the assigned members link, click it and it will take you to the members screen, where you will have to hit add member and check off Larry Ravenson to add him. Then choose save so he will be added to the group. After this is created, you will create another group with the same process, except the second group name will be **KCoder_Support_current date**. When you add a member to this group, choose Susan Pandya for this group, shown below:

Add new group specifics:



Add Larry Ravenson to the KCoder_Admin group.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Entra admin center interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Home, What's new, Diagnose & solve problems, Favorites, Identity (Overview, Users, Groups, Overview, All groups, Deleted groups, Group settings), Devices, Applications, Protection, Identity Governance, External identities, and Learn & support. The main content area is titled 'Members' for the 'KCoder_Admin_02132025' group. It shows '1 group member found' and a table with the following data:

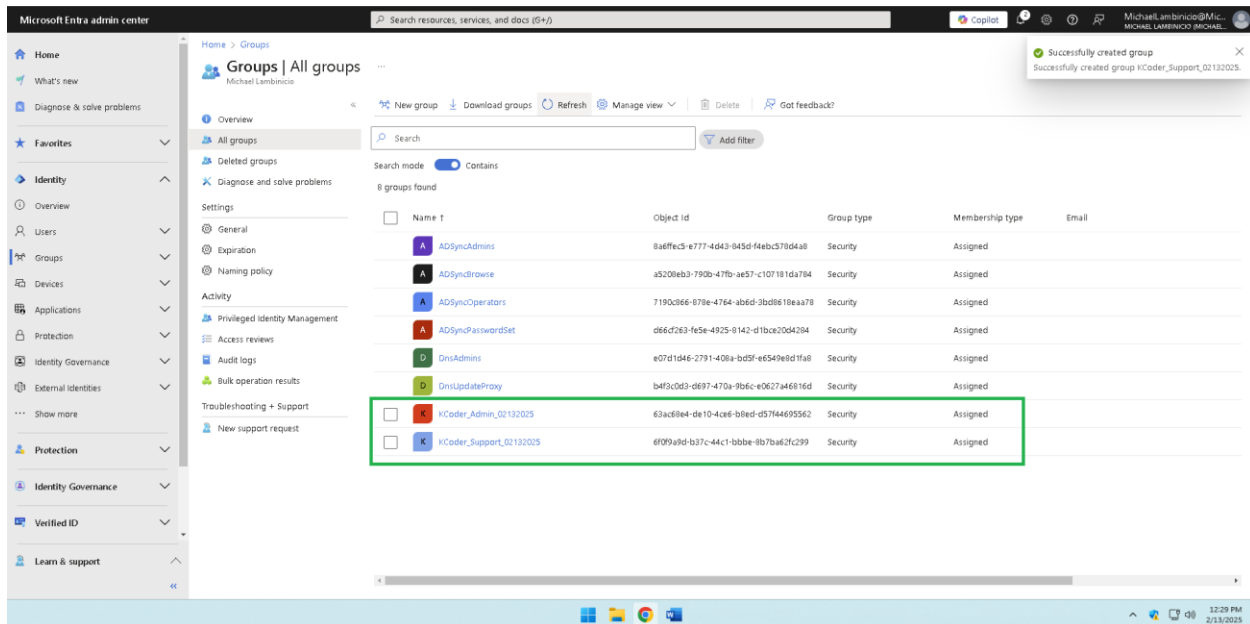
Name	Type	Email	User type	Object id	Device id
Larry Ravenson	User		Member	3ea7b482-4775-405d-a1ea-ee0183f019c	

Add Susan Pandya to the KCoder_Support group.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Entra admin center interface. The left sidebar contains navigation options: Home, What's new, Diagnose & solve problems, Favorites, Identity (Overview, Users, Groups, Overview, All groups, Deleted groups, Group settings), Devices, Applications, Protection, Identity Governance, External identities, and Learn & support. The main content area is titled 'Members' for the 'KCoder_Support_02132025' group. It shows '1 group member found' and a table with the following data:

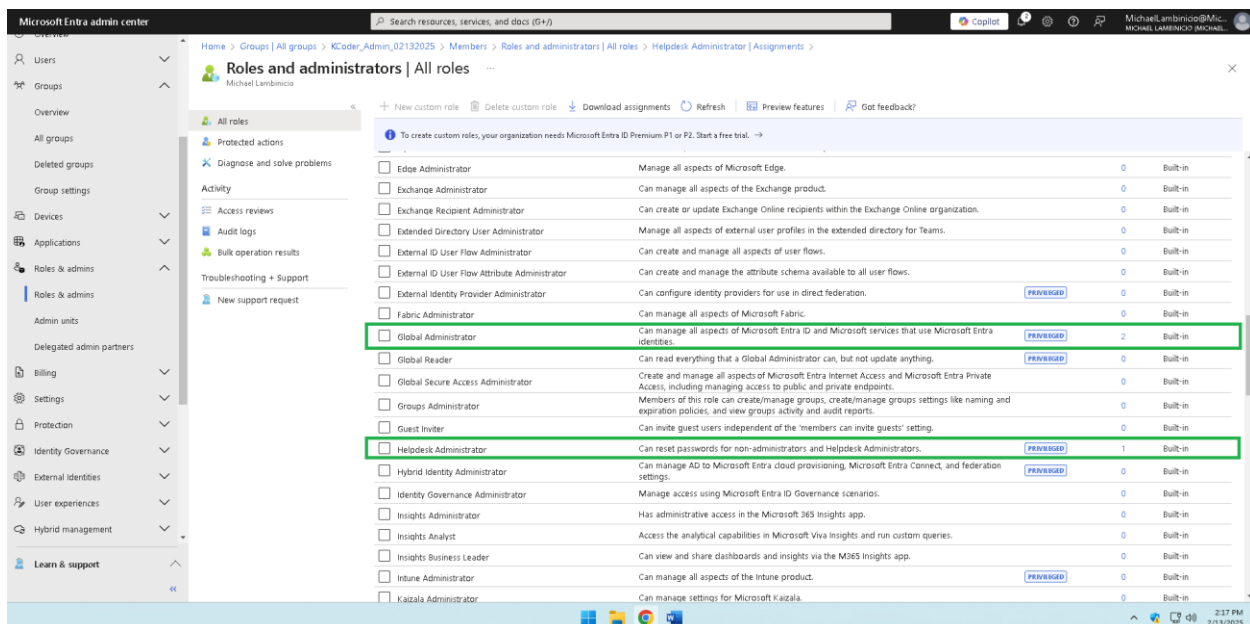
Name	Type	Email	User type	Object id	Device id
Susan Pandya	User		Member	66f9f689-cbd1-4a65-920f-59abd7f1a75	

After the groups are created, they should populate in the All groups section. (You may need to refresh the screen.)

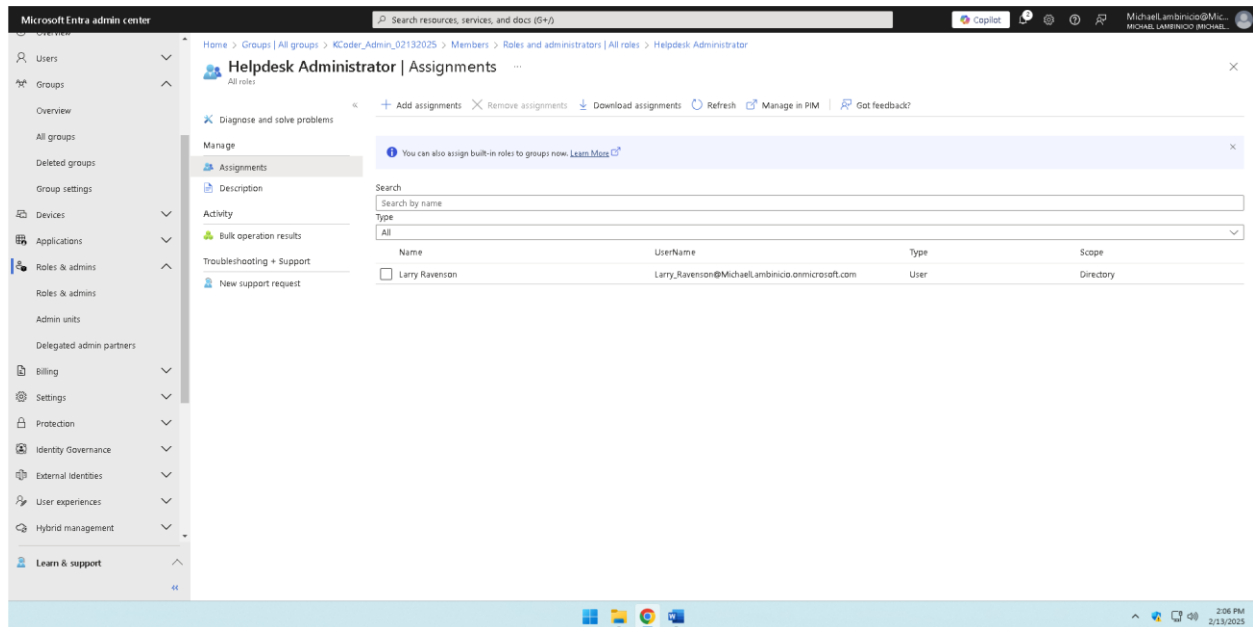


Part 2: Manage Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) Roles

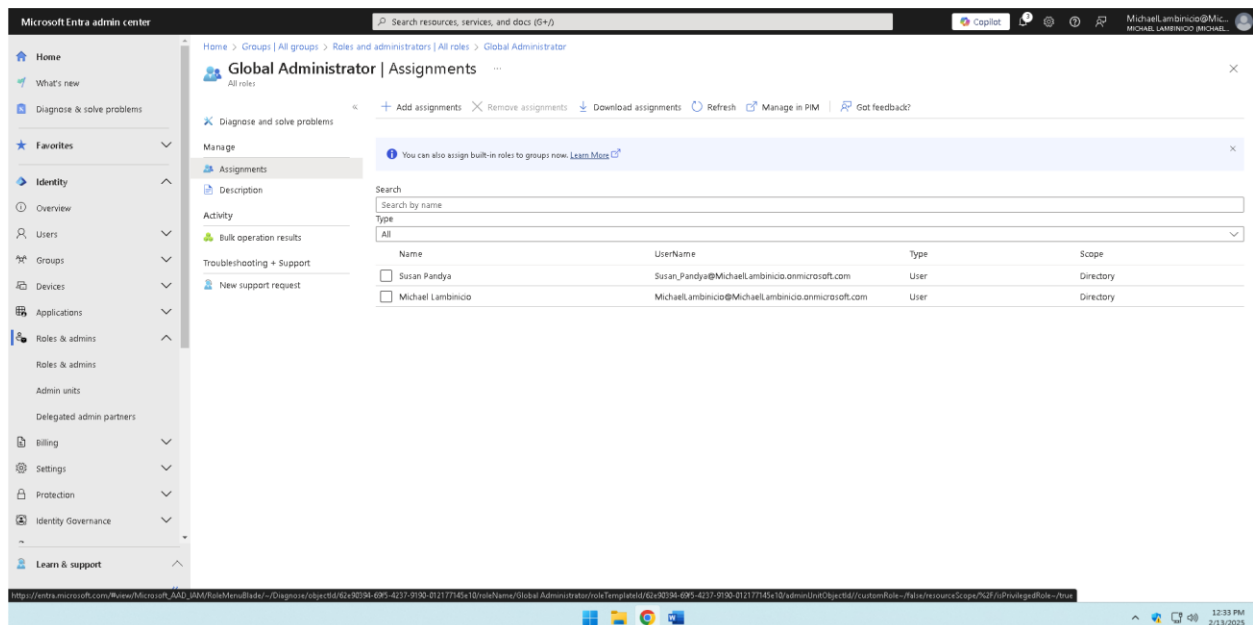
In this part, you are going to assign roles for users in which they will be responsible for. To do this, you will click on “Roles and admin” on the left pane under the Identity section. It will then populate all the roles available to assign for each member, as shown below:



Above, we will be adding Larry Ravenson to the Helpdesk Administrator role and Susan Pandya to the Global Administrator role. To add Larry, you will check Helpdesk Administrator and click on “add assignment”. Find Larry Ravenson and check his name and choose add, shown below:



Then, you will do the same for Susan Pandya for the Global Administrator role, as shown below:



This in general enables organizations to apply granular controls, reducing the attack surface and minimizing the potential impact of security incidents. This approach safeguards sensitive data and ensures the integrity of critical infrastructure components. [1]

Part 3: Examine User Login Activity

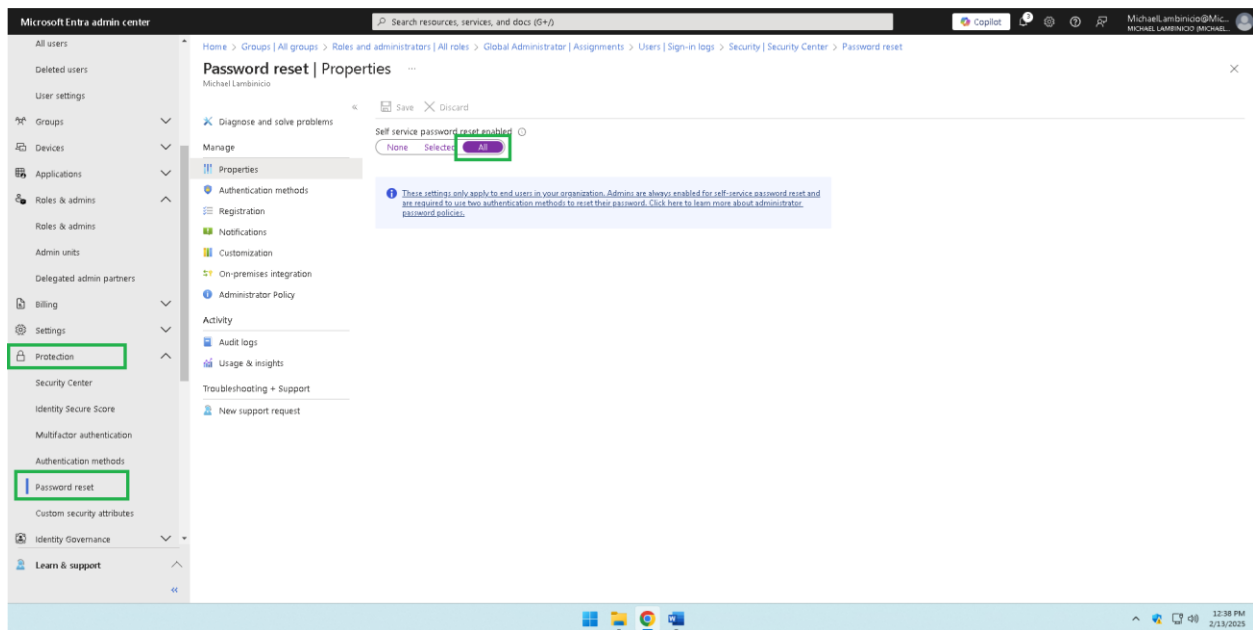
To do this, you will have to view “all users” in the users section on the left pane under identity. In the main window, you will then click on sign-in logs to view the sign-in activity for the last 7 days, as shown below:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Entra admin center interface. In the left navigation pane, the 'Identity' section is expanded, and 'Users' is selected. Under 'Users', 'All users' is highlighted. The main pane displays the 'Users | Sign-in logs' page for Michael Lambinico. The page shows a table of sign-in logs for the last 7 days. The table has columns for Date, Request ID, User, Application, Status, Sign-in error code, IP address, Location, Conditional Access, and Authentication. The table shows three sign-in attempts for Michael Lambinico on 2/13/2025. The first two attempts were successful, and the third attempt was a failure.

Date	Request ID	User	Application	Status	Sign-in error code	IP address	Location	Conditional Access	Authentication
2/13/2025, 12:19:26 ...	f37f3b89-4cd7-404b...	Michael Lambinico	Azure Portal	Success	0		San Diego, California...	Not Applied	Multifactor
2/13/2025, 12:19:22 ...	ddaa64c-c1a9-4e3b...	Michael Lambinico	Azure Portal	Interrupted	50140		San Diego, California...	Not Applied	Multifactor
2/13/2025, 12:18:52 ...	f7ca0f9-00cf-43cc-a...	Michael Lambinico	Azure Portal	Failure	50126		San Diego, California...	Not Applied	Single-factor

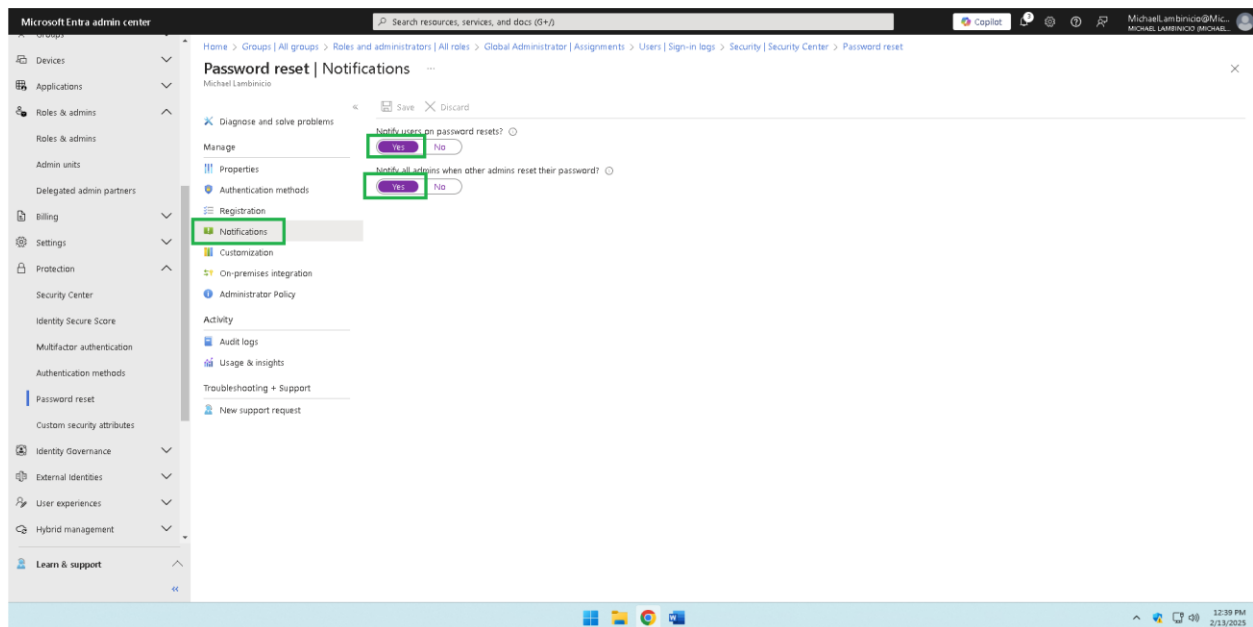
Part 4: Entra ID Password Reset

To apply password reset, you will click on “Protection” in the left pane under Identity, and choose “Password reset.” In the main window, you will have three options, choose “All”. Click save to apply your new settings, shown below:



Part 5: Password Reset Notification

If you would like to receive notifications for the password reset, in the same window from part 4, you would then choose “notifications” to show if you would like notify the users and admin of resetting, shown below:



Part 6: Authentication

The Opportunity: Basic Authentication and Modern Authentication

Using basic authentication would be more vulnerable to attack as it may only require a simple password to login, making it easy for hackers to infiltrate. They like to intercept any data transmitted to gain access to valuable information so they can use it for profit. In the modern authentication, it is now using multi-factor authentication, where you will either have a token (smart card) that has identity certificates designated to you as part of the authentication process, then you will need to either type a password or pincode to log in. Another method is after you type your password in the login section, it will send you an e-mail or notification on another device to use and enter back into the login section to verify you are the actual person. It has even expanded to biometrics where after you log in, you provide facial recognition or a fingerprint scan to verify you are the actual person logging in. These methods are more secure and have a higher grade of protection for any organization that holds valuable information daily.

References

[1] M. Buenning, "Understanding and implementing azure RBAC," NinjaOne, <https://www.ninjaone.com/blog/understanding-and-implementing-azure-rbac/> (accessed Feb. 17, 2025).

Resources

Azure Active Directory Groups: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/fundamentals/active-directory-groups-create-azure-portal>

Azure AD Roles: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/users-groups-roles/directory-manage-roles-portal>

Azure Self Service Password Reset - <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/howto-sspr-deployment>

Azure Active Directory Banned Passwords: <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/authentication/tutorial-configure-custom-password-protection>