# How-to: Azure Conditional Access and Jamf Connect

#### **Change log:**

14JUL2022 - Added note about ROPG scopes, added note about Discovery URL no longer needs to be defined in Jamf Connect 2.13 or greater.

Minimum version requirements: Jamf Connect 2.11 or greater

#### **Summary:**

# What to do if administrators find "failed" login attempts in Azure sign-in logs when using Jamf Connect

In this blog post, you'll learn:

- How the ROPG workflow and Jamf Connect communicate
- How to make an app registration in Microsoft Azure Active Directory that allows for Conditional Access policies
- How to make Conditional Access policies NOT apply to the ROPG workflow

#### **Problem**

Administrators may observe failed login attempts in the log for the enterprise application created in Microsoft Azure Active Directory when using Jamf Connect and a Conditional Access policy that requires Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) for the target of "All cloud apps." While this is expected behavior of the Resource Owner Password Grant (ROPG) workflow, it may trigger a user appearing in the Risky Sign-Ins in Azure Active Directory security reports.

## What is happening

The target of "All cloud apps" applies policies far beyond the logins to specific cloud services and applies policies to non-interactive workflows like those with ROPG.

Specifically, the "All cloud apps" appears to apply to any application requesting a login with the scope of any of the following: openid profile email

The Open ID Connect 2.0 specification uses these default scopes to obtain an access or identity token for a client application. Consequently, in its default configuration, Jamf Connect login uses the openid profile email scope, and the only way to apply a CA policy in this default behavior is to apply the policy to "All cloud apps" with NO exceptions applied or the CA policy will break.

Administrators have multiple options for enforcing MFA on the Jamf Connect login screen:

- Simplest, but most impact on user logins:
  - Set hard requirements for MFA via the older method of Azure Multi-Factor Authentication which applies an MFA requirement to ALL logins to ANY service for a specific user. Ignore failed logins in the sign-in logs for ROPG checks of the password. (Additional information on how to determine if a failed login is due to Jamf Connect menu bar agent doing an ROPG request is below.)
- Simple, but may affect other services:
  - Apply a Conditional Access policy applied to "All cloud apps" requiring multifactor authentication for login. Do NOT use an exception to the policy as that appears to break functionality of the CA rule as of testing done 10DEC2021. Ignore failed logins in the sign-in logs for ROPG checks of the password.
- Complex, but exacting:
  - Follow the instructions below to create a "private/pubic" app combination. Verify that no policies are created that apply to "All cloud apps" as to not affect the ROPG workflow. CA policy will be applied as expected to the Jamf Connect login application and ROPG check will appear as a successful login in sign-in logs.

### **Azure Multi-factor Authentication vs. Conditional Access**

Administrators can enable multi-factor authentication requirements for a user account in two ways:

- Multi-factor Authentication which is reachable via the "All services" list in the Azure portal
- Conditional Access which is reachable via Azure Active Directory under Security Multi-factor Authentication is a system-wide, all-login-attempts, master switch

system for enforcing MFA at authentication. While IP address ranges can be exempted, the rules apply to all authentications.

Conditional Access allows for fine grain details to apply for when MFA is required including exempting MFA for web applications.

# Resource Owner Password Grant workflow

Jamf Connect uses a Resource Owner Password Grant (ROPG) workflow to synchronize the user's password in the identity provider with the password on the user's client machine. The user name and the password are sent to the identity provider in a "non-interactive" login to receive a response. This means that the user is not prompted for any sort of user name or password when logging in; Jamf Connect is using the information securely stored in the user's keychain for this event.

For Azure, the responses are one of the following:

- Success, no MFA requirements:
   An access, refresh, and ID token encoded in HS256
- Success, MFA required through a policy:

An error response like:

```
AADSTS50076: Due to a configuration change made by your administrator, or because you moved to a new location, you must use multi-factor authentication to access [application UUID]
```

Failure, bad password or user name:

```
An error response like:
```

```
AADSTS50126: Error validating credentials due to invalid username or password.
```

As long as the user password is correct, the ROPG flow has succeeded - the password has been validated to be correct. Whereas Jamf Connect has no need for the access, refresh, and ID token to keep the local password in sync with the identity provider, an appropriate error response is interpreted as a successful password check.

Reference: https://docs.jamf.com/jamf-connect/administrator-

#### guide/Authentication\_Protocols.html

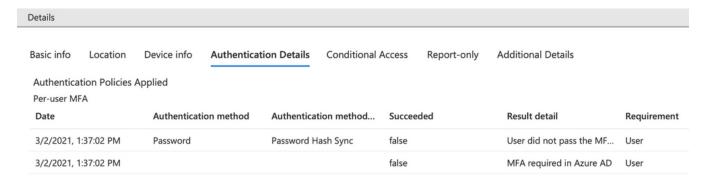
## Diagnosing MFA vs. failed password in Azure logs

Navigate to Azure Active Directory → Enterprise Applications and select the name of your Jamf Connect application in Azure. Navigate to Activity → Sign-ins to open user usage logs.



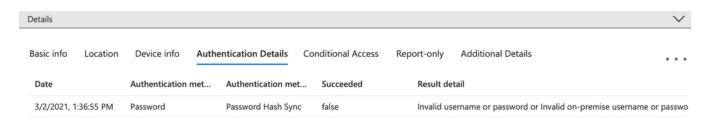
Example logs from a sample Microsoft Azure instance

Shown above are two logins which appear to be failures. Under the "Authentication required" column, the first login says "Multi-factor authentication". Clicking on the row will pull up additional details about the login attempt.



Details on a non-interactive login from Jamf Connect via ROPG

Under Authentication Details, the "Result detail" will let an administrator determine if the login was successful or a failure. In this example, the login was a success - the Result detail shows that the "User did not pass the MFA challenge (non interactive)." This login can be interpreted in that the user was required to use MFA by either a Conditional Access policy or through Azure Multi-factor authentication. In the second example, a user with MFA required failed to enter their correct password:



Details on a failed non-interactive login due to an incorrect password

The Authentication required column shows "Single-factor authentication" and the Authentication Details show "Invalid username or password or Invalid on-premise username or password." While the user is required to use Multi-factor authentication, the user failed the first, single factor and thus was never prompted for MFA.

Note on ROPG at the login screen: As of Jamf Connect 2.13, the ROPG scopes sent to Azure will be the same scope sent to OIDC when defined with the OIDCScopes key. Administrators may see a single failure with error code 50037 immediately after a successful Multi-factor authentication when logging into Azure. Error code 50037 is interpreted by the Jamf Connect login mechanism as a successful validation of the password. This behavior is expected.

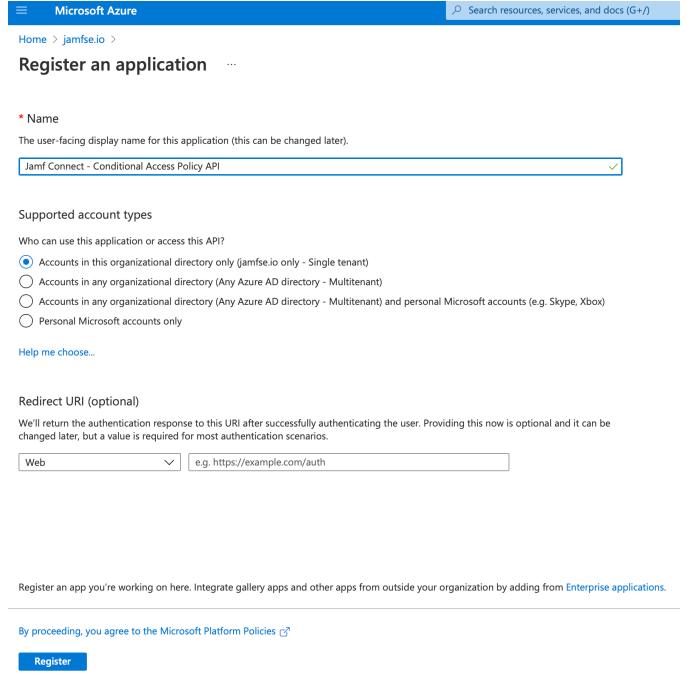
# Creating a Custom Scope for Jamf Connect and Conditional Access policies

#### Workflow overview:

- Create a "private endpoint" application registration with a custom API
  - With API permissions for "User.read"
  - With "Expose an API" scope created
  - Define roles like "Admin" and "Standard" for elevating macOS account permissions
- Create a "public endpoint" application registration for OIDC to call that custom API
  - Remove API permissions for "User.read"
  - Add API permission for "My APIs" for the name of the application created in first step and the scope created in first step
- Create an Azure Conditional Access policy to require multifactor authentication
  - Apply to application created in first step
- Remove any CA policy applied to "All cloud apps" that would require MFA
- Create a Jamf Connect Login configuration profile
  - Azure as Identity Provider
  - Define a custom scope
  - Define the Discovery URL for OIDC and ROPG
  - Test with Jamf Connect Configuration

H3 Step One: Create an application registration with a custom API

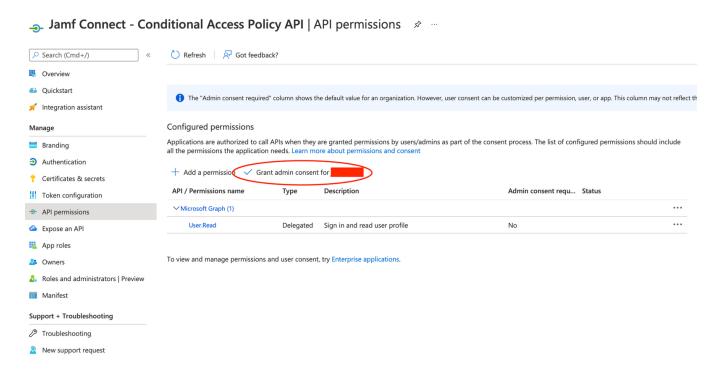
Navigate to portal.azure.com  $\rightarrow$  Azure Active Directory  $\rightarrow$  App Registrations. Create a new app registration. Name the application something like "Jamf Connect - Conditional Access Policy API". Select the supported account types to "Accounts in this organizational directory only". Leave Redirect URI section blank. Register the application.



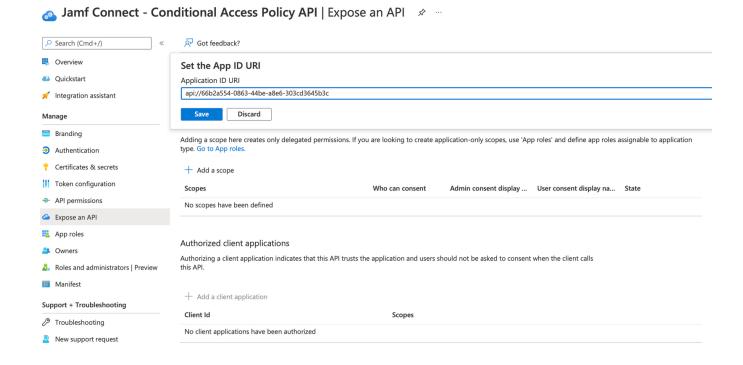
Application Registration Screen (as of 06DEC2021)

Navigate to API permissions on the left hand navigation bar. Grant admin consent

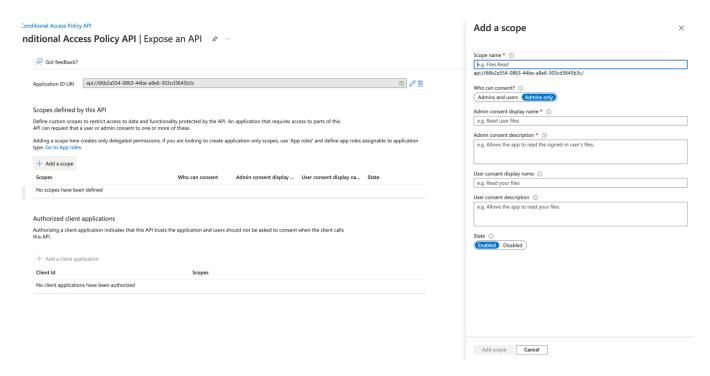
#### for the organization.



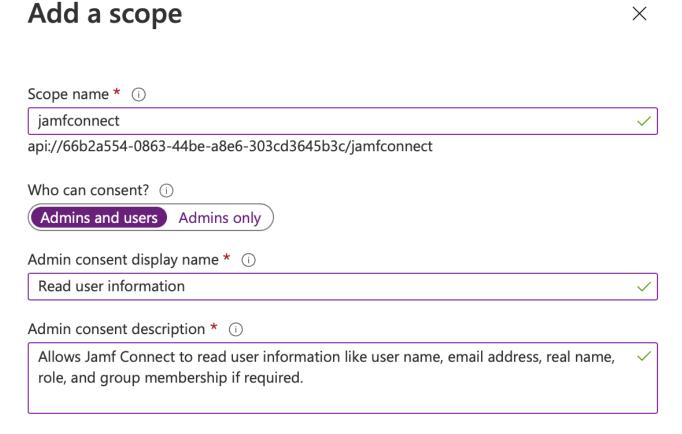
Using the left hand navigation bar, select "Expose an API". Set the Application ID URI. A default entry will be created based on the pattern of api://[application ID]. This may be modified if desired but default entry is acceptable.

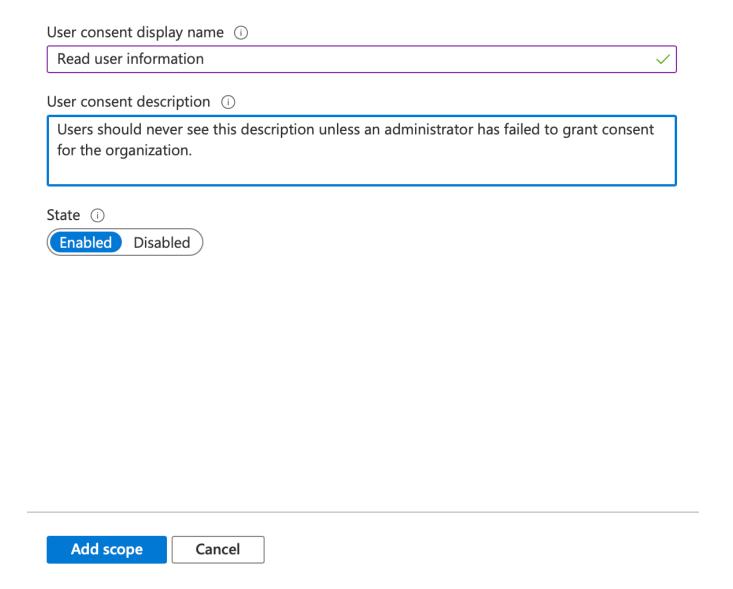


Select the option for "Add a scope"



Set the scope name to jamfconnect. Set "Who can consent" to "Admins". Enter information into the Admin consent display name and Admin consent description. Any text is acceptable - this will be accepted by the admin in the next step. Press "Add scope" to save.

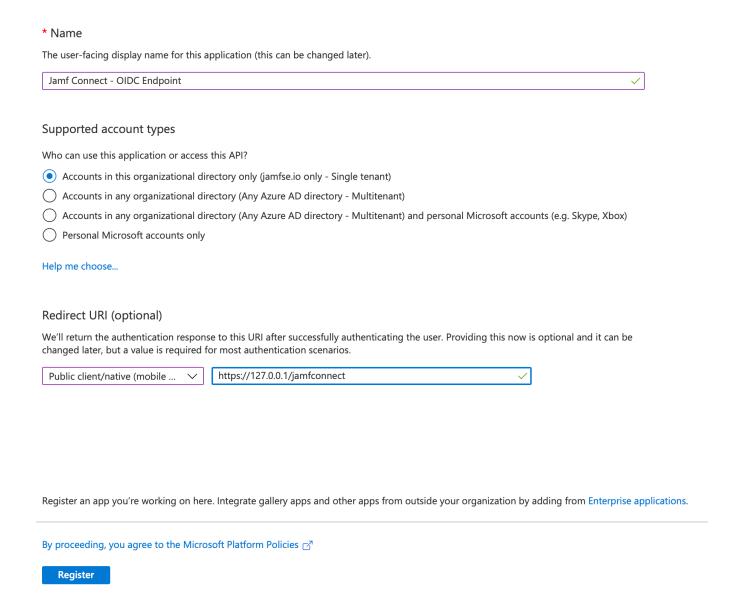




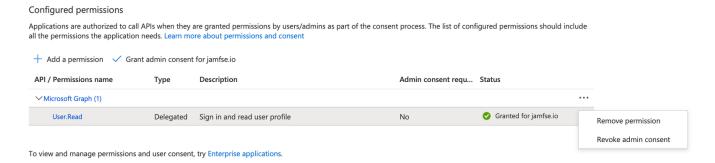
Copy the scope with the Copy button and save it for later. This will be used as the OIDCScopes later in Jamf Connect Configuration.

H3 Step Two: Create an application registration using this new API permission Return to Azure Active Directory → App Registrations. Create a new app registration. Name the app "Jamf Connect - OIDC Endpoint". Set Supported account types to "Accounts in this organizational directory only". Set Redirect URI to "Public client/native (mobile & desktop)" with the value <a href="https://127.0.0.1/jamfconnect">https://127.0.0.1/jamfconnect</a>. Register the application.

#### Register an application



Navigate to API permissions. By default, the Microsoft Graph  $\rightarrow$  User.Read permission is added. Use the ellipses to the right of Status to remove this permission from the application. Next, select "+ Add a permission".

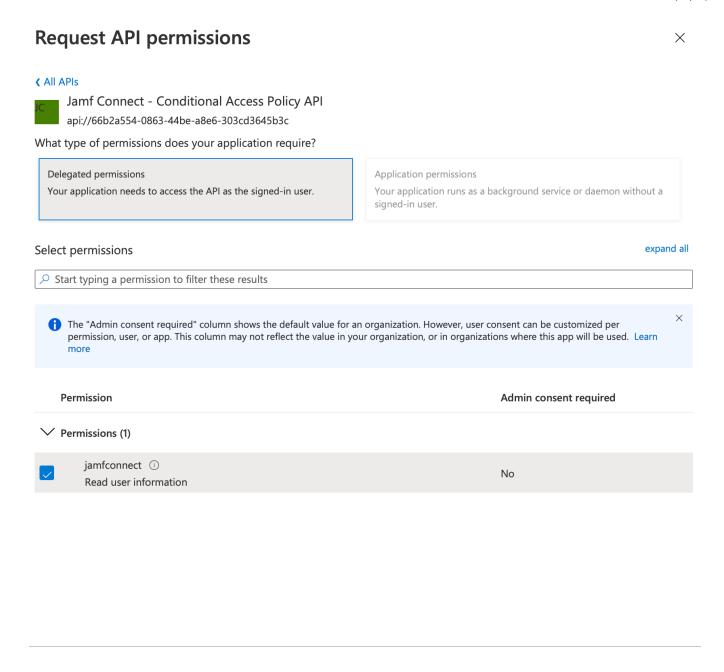


Select the "My APIs" tab. Select the name of the application you created in step 1.

# **Request API permissions**

Select an API				
Microsoft APIs	APIs my organization uses	My APIs		
Applications that	expose permissions are shown be	elow		
Name			Application (client) ID	
Jamf Setup - Retail			3c272147-	
Jamf Connect - Conditional Access Policy API			66b2a554-	
Jamf Connect - INFOSEC ONLY ACCESS			b92961e0-	

Select the option for "Delegated permissions" and check the box for "jamfconnect" - the only permission listed in the application. Use the "Add permissions" button to close the window.



Use the "Grant admin consent for [domain]" to grant permission to access the API on behalf of users.

**Optional**: Use the "App roles" option to add a role for "Administrator" and "Standard". This will allow you to define users or groups of users directly in Azure who should have administrator rights on macOS client machines. "App roles" is located on the left hand navigation tool bar in the App registration - refer to

Discard

**Add permissions** 

https://docs.jamf.com/jamf-connect/2.8.0/documentation/Login\_Window\_Preferences.html#ID-00007186 for more details on the OIDCAdminAttribute and OIDCAdmin settings for Jamf Connect.

Navigate to Overview. Record the Application (client) ID and the Directory (tenant) ID for later use with Jamf Connect Configuration.

#### Essentials

Display name : Jamf Connect - OIDC Conditional Access

Application (client) ID : baf44d07-

Object ID : c520d014

Directory (tenant) ID : f83fb0da-

Supported account types: My organization only

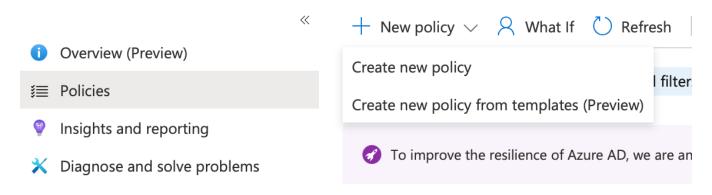
Navigate to Azure Active Directory → Enterprise Applications. Find the Jamf Connect - OIDC Endpoint application you created and assign users and roles to the application.

### H3: Step Three: Create an Azure Conditional Access policy

Navigate to portal.azure.com → Azure Conditional Access. Create a new policy.

#### Home > Conditional Access

# **Conditional Access** | Policies ---



Name the policy as desired. The sample will name the policy "Jamf Connect - Require Multifactor Authentication"

#### Home > Conditional Access >

# New ..

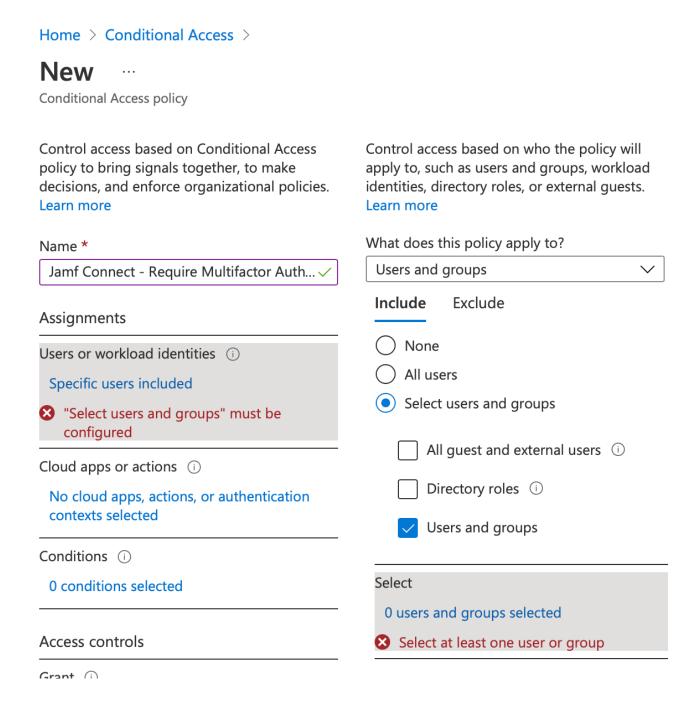
Conditional Access policy

Control access based on Conditional Access policy to bring signals together, to make decisions, and enforce organizational policies. Learn more

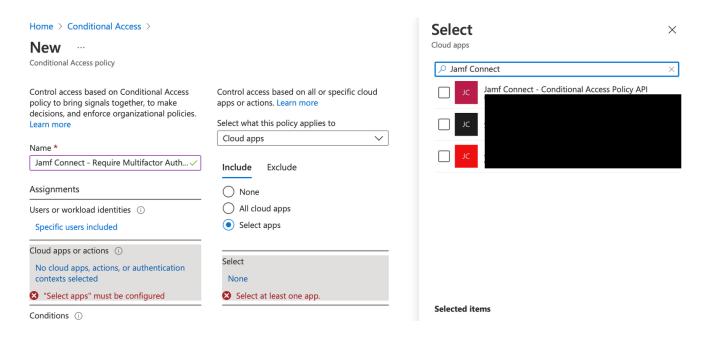
Name *	
Jamf Connect - Require Multifactor Auth	
Assignments	
Users or workload identities (i)	_
0 users or workload identities selected	
Cloud apps or actions (i	_
No cloud apps, actions, or authentication contexts selected	
Conditions (i)	_
0 conditions selected	_
Access controls	
Grant (i)	_
0 controls selected	
Session ①	_
0 controls selected	_
Enable policy	
Report-only On Off	
⚠ Do not block yourself out! This policy imp	acts the Azure portal and other clients that do not support CAE too

Create

Select "Users or workload identities". Select a test user to test your conditional access policy before applying to all users.



Select "Cloud apps or actions". Select the Jamf Connect - Conditional Access Policy API you created in step one.



Select "Grant". Check the option for "Require multi-factor authentication". Set Enable policy to "On" and "Create" to save the policy.

Home > Conditional Access >	Grant	×
New		
Conditional Access policy		
	Control access enforcement grant access. Learn more	to block or
Control access based on Conditional Access policy to bring signals together, to make		
decisions, and enforce organizational policies.	Block access	
Learn more	Grant access	
Name *	Require multi-factor a	uthentication
Jamf Connect - Require Multifactor Auth	0	
Assignments	Require device to be n	narked as
Users or workload identities (i)	Require Hybrid Azure	AD ioined
Specific users included	device ①	ND Joined
Cloud apps or actions ①	Require approved clier	nt app 🛈
1 app included	See list of approved clie	ent apps
Conditions (i)	Require app protection	-
0 conditions selected	See list of policy protect apps	ted client
	Require password char	nge (i)
Access controls		ige o
Grant (i)	RequireDuoMfa	
0 controls selected		
Session (i)	For multiple controls	
0 controls selected	Require all the selected	d controls
	Require one of the sel	ected
	controls	
Enable policy		
Report-only On Off		
⚠ Do not block yourself out! This policy impacts today.	the Azu	
Create	Select	

(H3) Step Four: Remove any Conditional Access policies applied to All cloud apps Navigate to portal.azure.com → Azure Conditional Access. Examine any application applied to the scope of "All cloud apps". Either set "Enable policy" to "Off" for any application that has a Grant of "Require multi-factor authentication" or modify the "Cloud apps or actions" to specifically list resources that should have MFA applied.

Applying a policy to require MFA for "All cloud apps" will cause the ROPG application in the next step to inaccurately show failed logins in the Azure sign-in logs.

**Undocumented behavior**: If you wish to keep "All cloud apps" as a definition, but you still want the policy to not be applied to the openid scope, create a bogus Enterprise app registration for an unused SAML application, and then use that bogus app registration as an "Exclude" to the "All cloud apps" policy:

New Conditional Access policy			
Control access based on Conditional Access policy to bring signals together, to make decisions, and enforce organizational policies.	Control access based on all or specific cloud apps or actions. Learn more		
Learn more	Select what this policy applies to		
	Cloud apps		
Name *			
Example: 'Device compliance app policy'	Include <b>Exclude</b>		
Assignments	Select the cloud apps to exempt from the		
Users or workload identities (i)	policy		
0 users or workload identities selected			
	Select excluded cloud apps		
Cloud apps or actions ①	Microsoft Planner		
All cloud apps included and 1 app excluded			
Conditions (i) 0 conditions selected	Microsoft Planner 09abbdfd-ed23-44ee-a2d9-a627aa1c90f3		

This is undocumented behavior, but the application of an exclusion to the policy will break how the policy is applied to openid scope. As this is undocumented, the behavior may be unexpected and may change by Microsoft without notice.

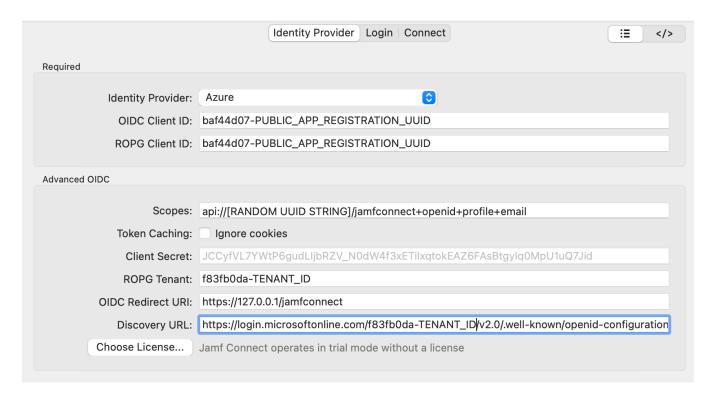
#### (H3) Step Five: Create a Jamf Connect Configuration Profile

Use the Jamf Connect Configuration app included in the Jamf Connect software distribution disk image which you can download from account.jamf.com with your Jamf Nation credentials.

#### On the Identity Provider tab, set:

- Identity Provider: Azure
- OIDC Client ID: The application ID of the PUBLIC application you created in Step Two
- ROPG Client ID: The same application ID
- Scopes: Combine the scope you saved in Step One with
   +openid+profile+email to look similar to: api://[RANDOM UUID
   STRING]/jamfconnect+openid+profile+email
- Tenant: Enter the UUID of the tenant of your Azure instance. This can be found under the "Overview" tab of either of the App registrations made in Step One or Step Two.
- OIDC Redirect URI: (optional) Set to https://127.0.0.1/jamfconnect
- Discovery URL: <u>This step is not required for Jamf Connect version 2.13 or greater</u>. This can be found under the "Overview" tab of either of the App registrations from Step One or Step Two under the "Endpoints" option. You can also manually create it by using the UUID of the tenant of your Azure instance in a format like the following:

```
https://login.microsoftonline.com/[TENANT UUID]/v2.0/.well-known/openid-configuration
```



**OPTIONAL**: If you want to define a role for users to be made administrators on a macOS client device, on the Login tab, set:

- User Creation → Admin Roles: The value of the administrator App role you created in Step Two
- User Creation → Admin Attribute: roles

#### On the Connect tab, set:

- Authentication
  - ROPG Client ID: This should auto populate from your entry on the Identity Provider screen
  - ROPG Tenant: The UUID of the Azure tenant
  - ROPG Scopes: <u>This step is only available in Jamf Connect version 2.11 or</u>
     <u>greater.</u> Set value to openid+email+profile
  - Discovery URL: This step is not required for Jamf Connect version 2.13 or greater. This format is DIFFERENT from the Discovery URL from the Identity Provider tab. This can be found under the "Overview" tab of either of the App registrations from Step One or Step Two under the "Endpoints" option for the V1 endpoint. You can also manually create it by using the UUID of the tenant of your Azure instance in a format like the following:

https://login.microsoftonline.com/[TENANT UUID]/.well-known/openid-

configuration (note how the /v2.0 is missing from the URL.

Test your configuration with the test user via OIDC. Make sure MFA was required.

Test your configuration with the test user via ROPG. Validate in the Azure portal under Azure Active Directory → Sign-in logs that the authentication was successful. Look for the Authentication Requirement to be "Single-factor authentication". The Basic tab will show something like:

Basic info	Location	Device info	Authentication Details	Conditic	
Date		1/13/202	22, 1:00:07 PM		
Request ID		1d80175	9-1eea-416e-a079-1a862b49	95d00	
Correlation ID		1a51280	1a51280a-b717-4dd9-ba49-39823d0ce55f		
Authentication requirement		ent Single-fa	Single-factor authentication		
Status		Success	Success		

The Conditional Access tab should show that no policy was applied to the login.