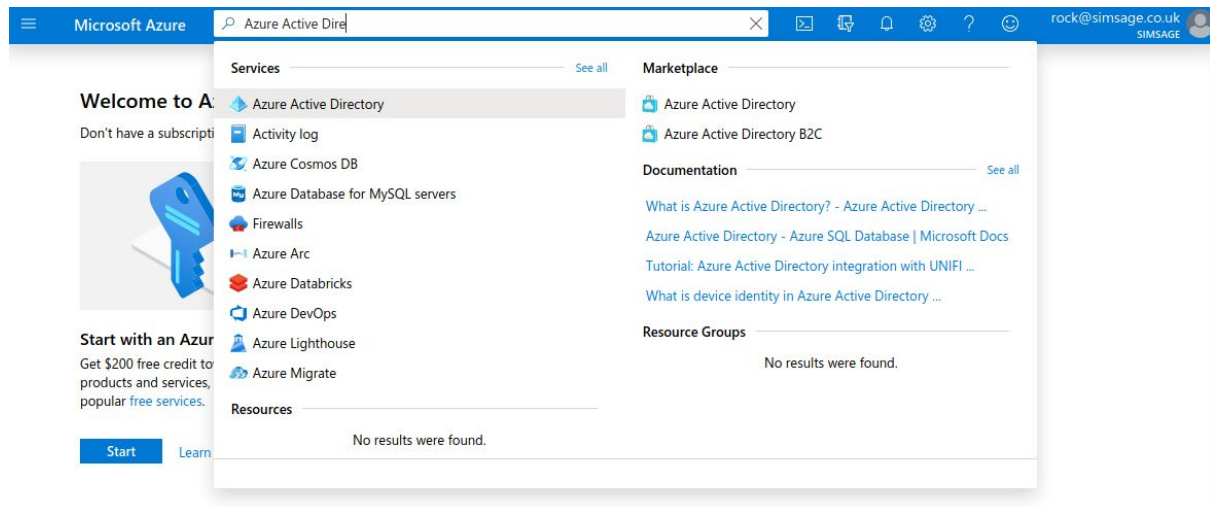


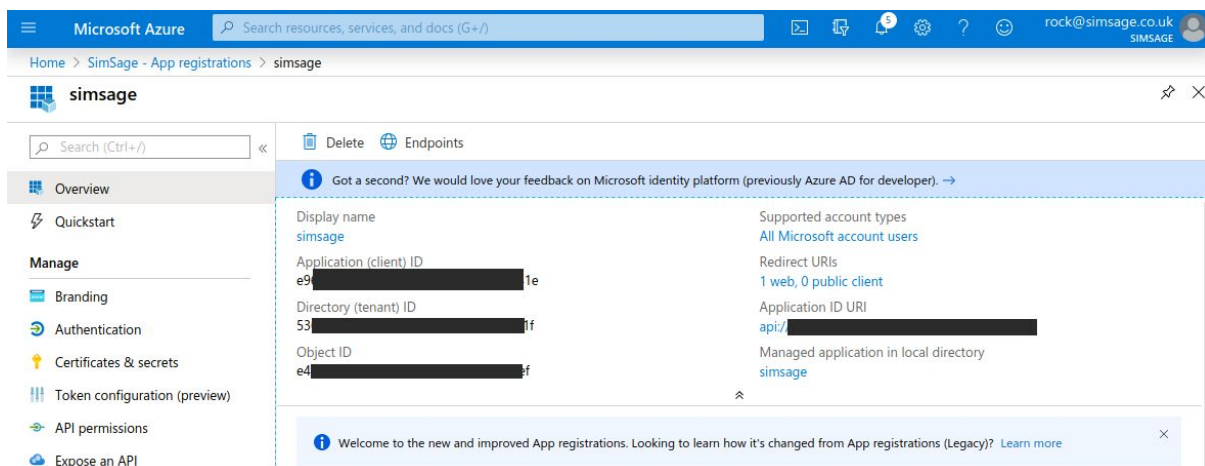
This is a short guide aimed at showing how to configure Microsoft Azure to enable the SimSage Office 365 crawler.

You need to be an administrator for your Office 365 setup for this to work. Sign-in to <https://portal.azure.com/>

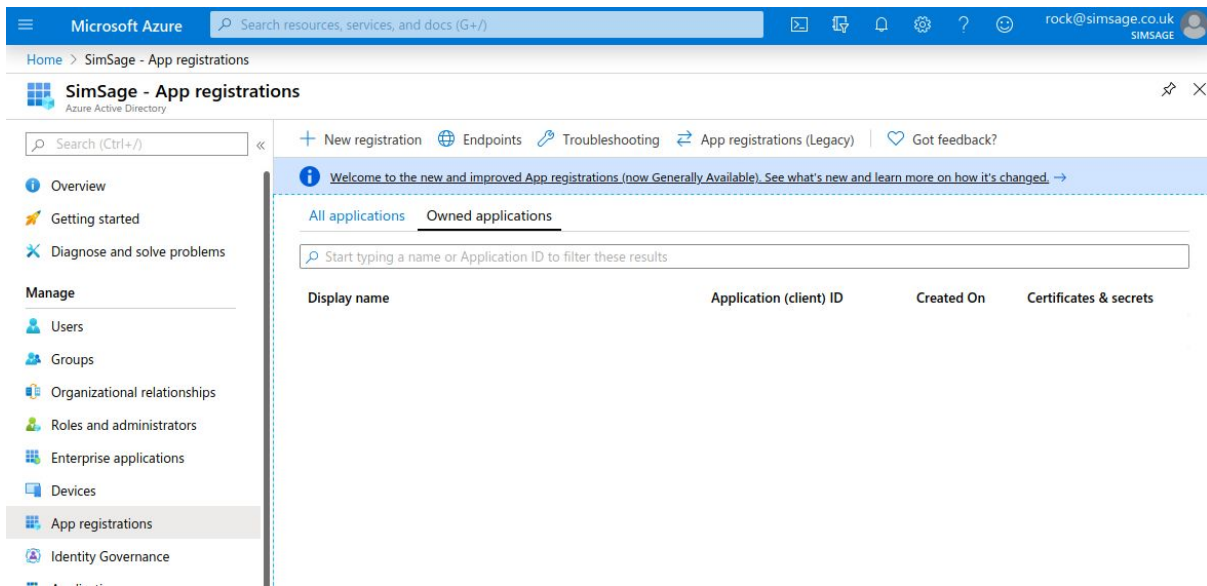
Search for “Azure active directory” and select it.



Take note of the Application (client) Id. This is your “client Id” in SimSage.
Take note of the Directory (tenant) Id. This is your “tenant Id” in SimSage.

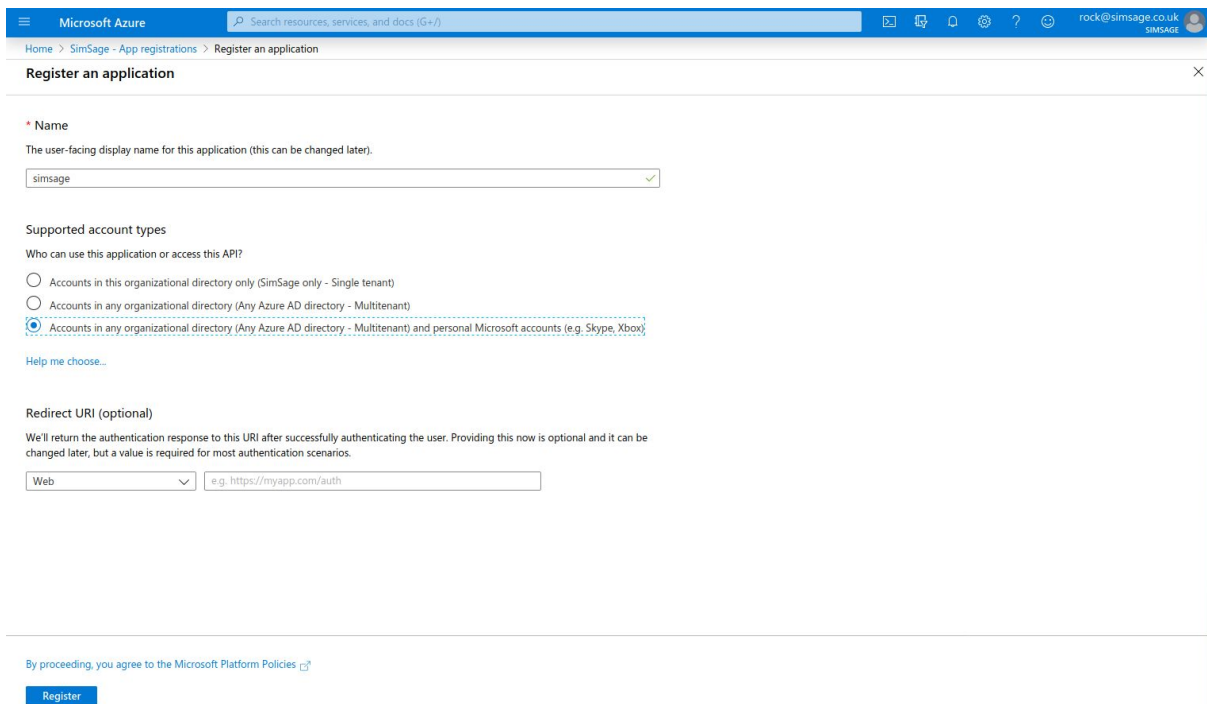


Select “App registrations” in the left-hand side menu and click “+ New registration” in the space located on the right-hand-side of this menu-item.



A new window opens. Give this “application registration” a unique Name, and select the “Accounts in any organizational directory (Any Azure AD directory - Multi Tenant) and personal Microsoft accounts (e.g. Skype, Xbox)” radio button.

Finish by clicking the “Register” button at the bottom of this screen.



Next we setup a client-secret. Click “Certificates & secrets” in the left-hand-side menu.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Azure portal interface. The top navigation bar includes the 'Microsoft Azure' logo, a search bar, and user information for 'rock@simsage.co.uk'. The breadcrumb trail indicates the path: Home > SimSage - App registrations > simsage - Certificates & secrets. The left-hand navigation pane is expanded to 'Certificates & secrets'. The main content area is titled 'simsage - Certificates & secrets' and contains the following sections:

- Credentials**: A paragraph explaining that credentials enable applications to identify themselves to the authentication service when receiving tokens at a web addressable location (using an HTTPS scheme). It recommends using a certificate instead of a client secret as a credential.
- Certificates**: A section explaining that certificates can be used as secrets to prove the application's identity when requesting a token. It also can be referred to as public keys. There is an 'Upload certificate' button and a message stating 'No certificates have been added for this application.' Below this is a table with columns: Thumbprint, Start Date, and Expires.
- Client secrets**: A section explaining that a secret string that the application uses to prove its identity when requesting a token. It also can be referred to as application password. There is a '+ New client secret' button. Below this is a table with columns: Description, Expires, and Value.

Click the “New client secret” button. This will bring up the next screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Add a client secret' form in the Microsoft Azure portal. The breadcrumb trail is: Home > SimSage - App registrations > simsage - Certificates & secrets. The left-hand navigation pane is expanded to 'Certificates & secrets'. The main content area is titled 'Add a client secret' and contains the following fields and options:

- Description**: A text input field with the value 'simsage-office365'.
- Expires**: Three radio button options: 'In 1 year', 'In 2 years', and 'Never'. The 'Never' option is selected.
- Buttons**: 'Add' and 'Cancel' buttons.
- Footer**: A paragraph explaining that a secret string that the application uses to prove its identity when requesting a token. It also can be referred to as application password.

Give the secret a description. We recommend to select Never expire the secret. Click the “Add” button to finish adding this new secret.

IMPORTANT this new secret will only show itself once. Copy its value and keep it somewhere safe so you can refer to it when asked by SimSage later. This is the “client secret” value required by SimSage.

Microsoft Azure | Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)

Home > SimSage - App registrations > simsage - Certificates & secrets

simsage - Certificates & secrets

Search (Ctrl+/)

- Overview
- Quickstart
- Manage
 - Branding
 - Authentication
 - Certificates & secrets**
 - Token configuration (preview)
 - API permissions
 - Expose an API
 - Owners
 - Roles and administrators (Previ...
 - Manifest
- Support + Troubleshooting

Credentials enable applications to identify themselves to the authentication service when receiving tokens at a web addressable location (using an HTTPS scheme). For a higher level of assurance, we recommend using a certificate (instead of a client secret) as a credential.

Certificates

Certificates can be used as secrets to prove the application's identity when requesting a token. Also can be referred to as public keys.

[Upload certificate](#)

No certificates have been added for this application.

Thumbprint	Start Date	Expires
------------	------------	---------

Client secrets

A secret string that the application uses to prove its identity when requesting a token. Also can be referred to as application password.

[New client secret](#)

Description	Expires	Value
simsage-office365	12/31/2299	igt*****

Revisiting the secret at a later stage will no longer show the secret's value. You can never recover this value. If you lose the secret, delete the existing one, and create it anew.

Next we need to set permissions for the SimSage Office 365 crawler.

Microsoft Azure | Search resources, services, and docs (G+/)

Home > SimSage - App registrations > simsage - API permissions

simsage - API permissions

Search (Ctrl+/)

- Overview
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 - Authentication
 - Certificates & secrets
 - Token configuration (preview)
 - API permissions**
 - Expose an API
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 - Roles and administrators (Previ...

[Refresh](#)

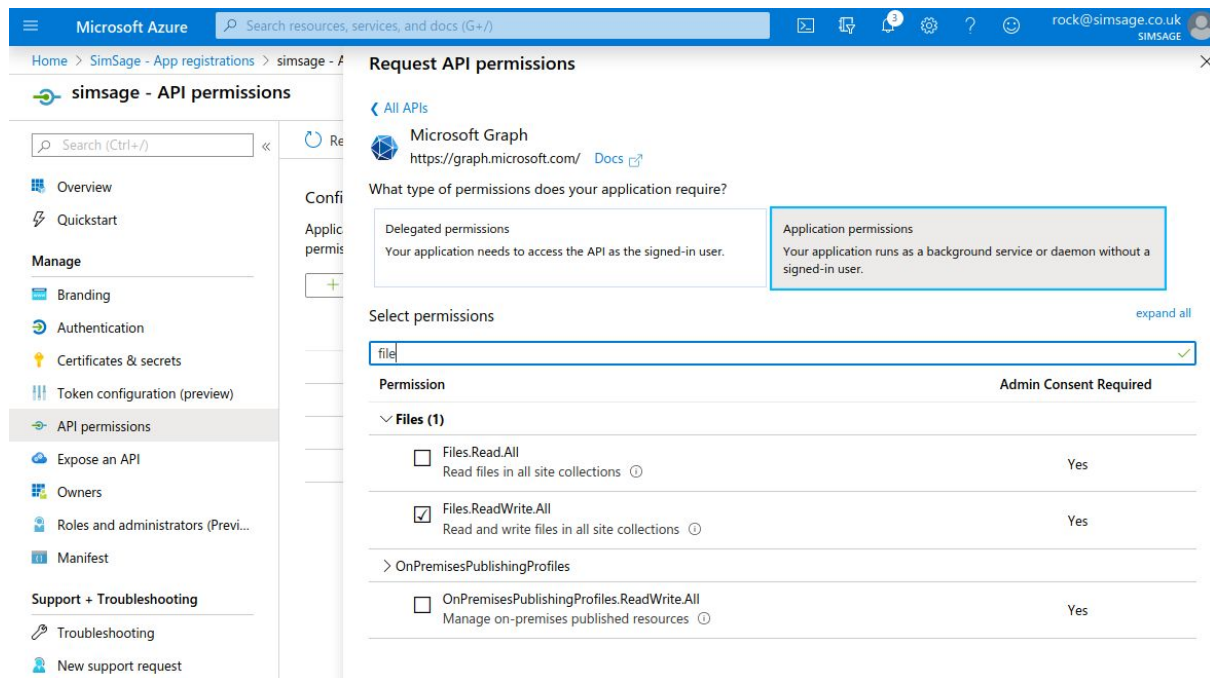
Configured permissions

Applications are authorized to call APIs when they are granted permissions by users/admins as part of the consent process. The list of configured permissions should include all the permissions the application needs. [Learn more about permissions and consent](#)

[Add a permission](#) [Grant admin consent for SimSage](#)

API / Permissions name	Type	Description	Admin Consent R...	Status
------------------------	------	-------------	--------------------	--------

Click "API permissions" in the left-hand-side menu. Click "+ Add a permission" in the new pane that appears.



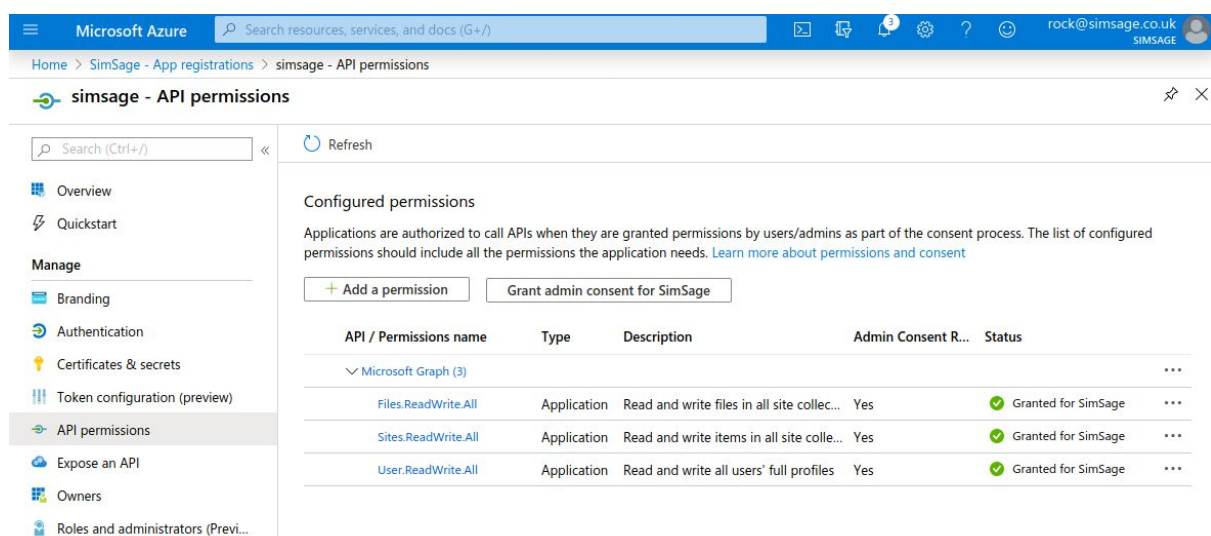
Select “Microsoft Graph” and select “Application permissions”. Then start typing in the “Select permissions” text box.

You need to select the following permissions. You can do this in one go if you like, or repeat the above step three times. We only require three permissions. These are:

Files.ReadWrite.All	for reading OneDrive files
Sites.ReadWrite.All	for reading SharePoint files
User.ReadWrite.All	for reading User data for security permissions and OneDrive

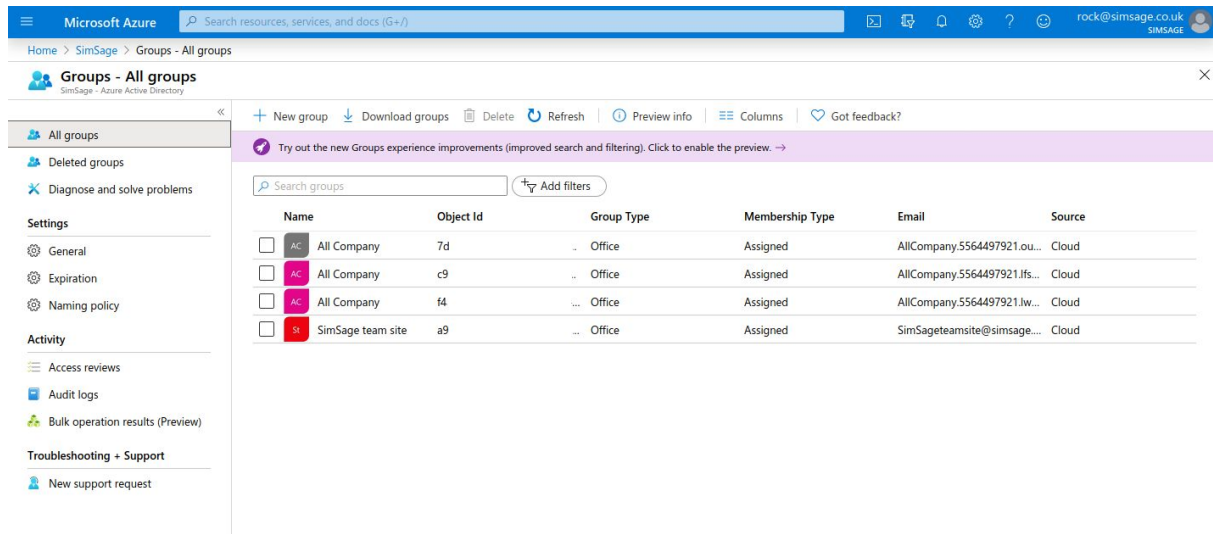
We only ever “read” from these systems. The “ReadWrite” is required for all three though.

The finished permissions are shown in the screenshot below. Make sure you click the “Grant admin consent for <name of your organisation>” button. This finalizes and activates the permissions.



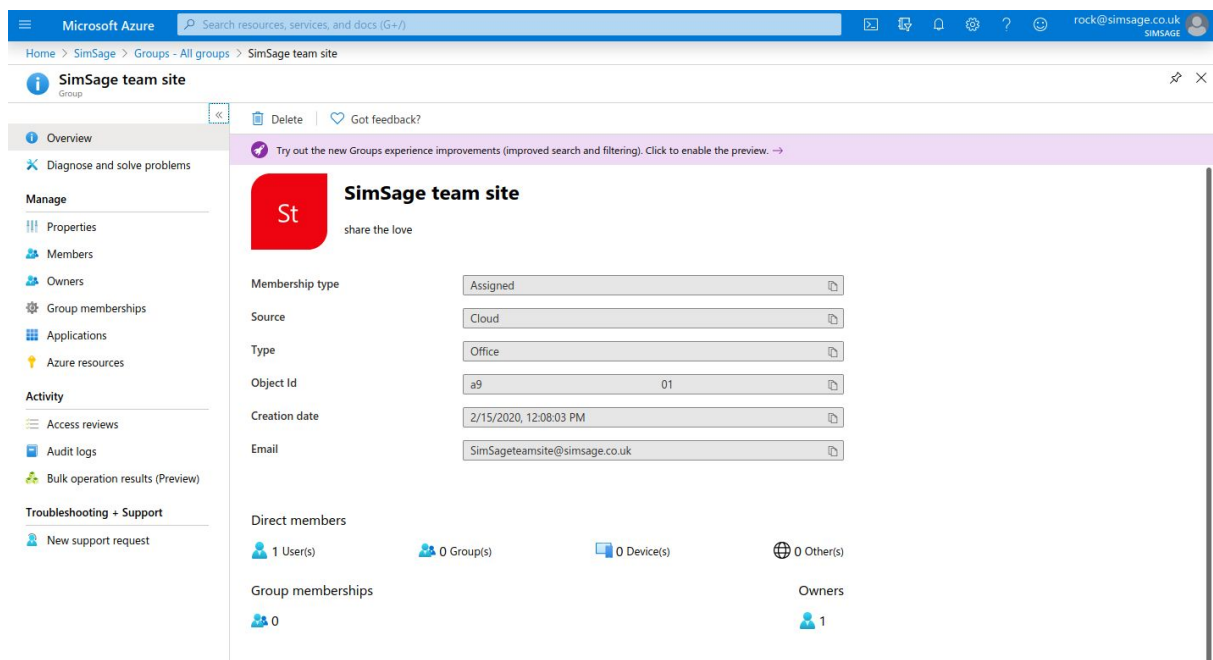
SharePoint site IDs

SharePoint site IDs are required if you want to index sites other than the default site. These site IDs can only be gotten through Azure Active Directory.



Click on “All groups” on the left-hand-side of your Azure Active Directory menu. The pane on the right-hand-side shows all your SharePoint sites by name.

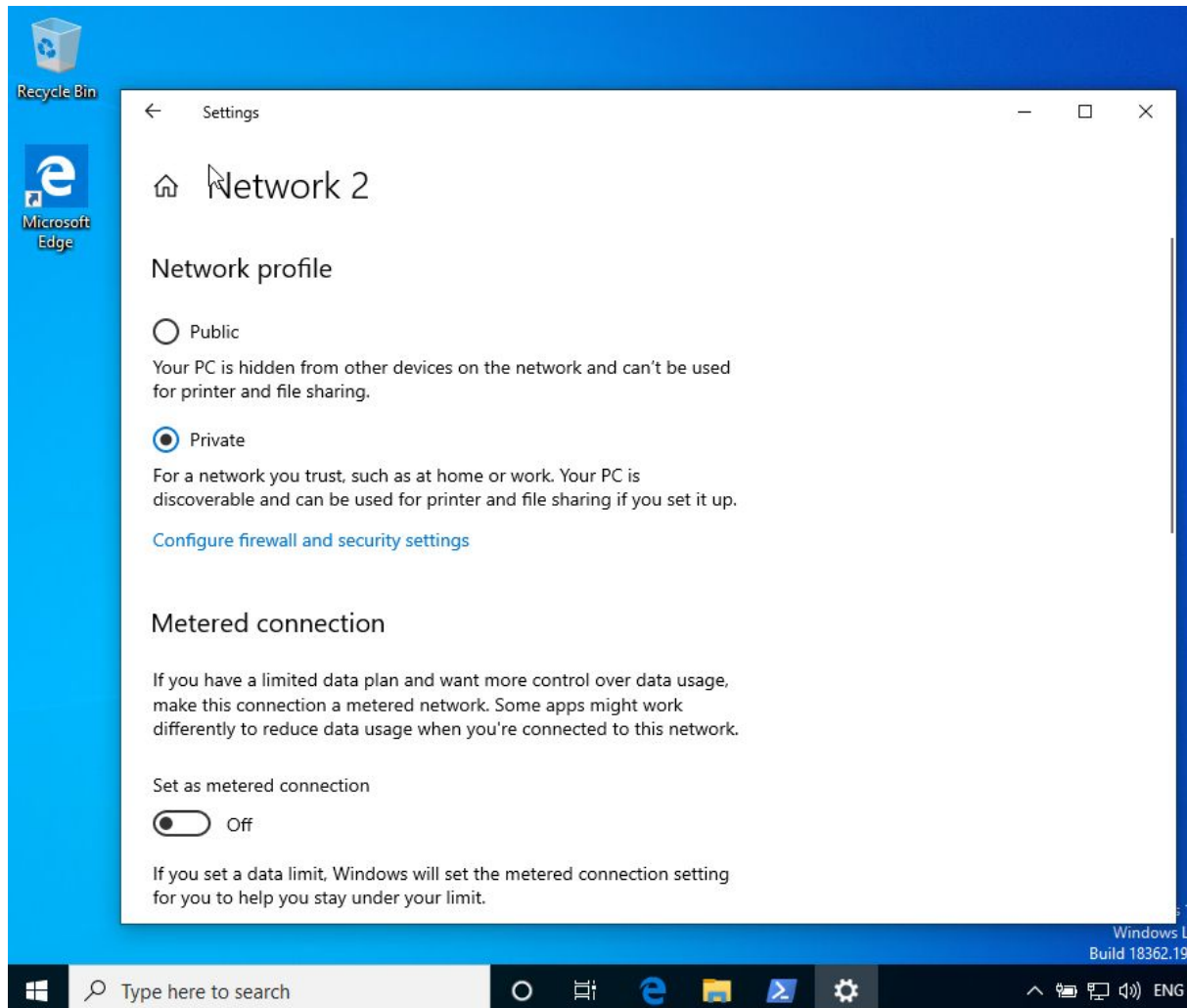
Click on the site whose id you need to view all its details.



Copy the “Object Id” (it has been masked for security reasons in the image shown above). This is your SharePoint site ID.

Enabling Microsoft Exchange for Office 365

This process requires a Microsoft Windows installation with PowerShell. Windows 8.1, Windows 10, or Windows 2016 with GUI.



Make sure your network connection is set to private or domain.

Open a PowerShell session as Administrator. We've taken our instructions from:

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/powershell/exchange/exchange-online/connect-to-exchange-online-powershell/connect-to-exchange-online-powershell?view=exchange-ps>

We will go through this guide in an abbreviated manner now. All commands following are PowerShell commands and must be issued as the administrator on your Windows machine.

```
> Set-ExecutionPolicy RemoteSigned
```

See if "Basic" is enabled for "winrm"

```
> winrm get winrm/config/client/auth
```

If it is set to false, execute the following command

```
> winrm set winrm/config/client/auth @{Basic="true"}
```

Set your Microsoft Office 365 admin credentials

```
> $UserCredential = Get-Credential
```

NB. This will pop-up a GUI box asking for your user-name and password. These must be your Office 365 administrator credentials.

Then we setup a session with our remote Office 365 cloud server (all on one line)

```
> $Session = New-PSSession -ConfigurationName Microsoft.Exchange  
-ConnectionUri https://outlook.office365.com/powershell-liveid/  
-Credential $UserCredential  
-Authentication Basic  
-AllowRedirection
```

And finally we enable the Graph API through the following command:

```
> Import-PSSession $Session -DisableNameChecking
```

Finally, we need to enable our Microsoft Graph API inside the Azure portal as we did before. The combined permission set is shown below. Don't forget to click the "Grant admin consent for ..." button.

API / Permissions name	Type	Description	Admin Consent Required	Status
Microsoft Graph (6)				
Files.ReadWrite.All	Application	Read and write files in all site collections	Yes	Granted for SimSage
Mail.Read	Application	Read mail in all mailboxes	Yes	Granted for SimSage
Mail.ReadBasic.All	Application	Read basic mail in all mailboxes	Yes	Granted for SimSage
Mail.ReadWrite	Application	Read and write mail in all mailboxes	Yes	Granted for SimSage
Sites.ReadWrite.All	Application	Read and write items in all site collections (pr...	Yes	Granted for SimSage
User.ReadWrite.All	Application	Read and write all users' full profiles	Yes	Granted for SimSage

The permissions to add are:

Mail.Read, Mail.ReadBasic.All, and Mail.ReadWrite