Study Definition Repository (SDR)
Reference Implementation

Setup and Deployment Guide
Version 7.0

Document History

Version No.	Date	Author	Revision Description
V1.0	15-Mar-2022	ACN	Initial Draft
V2.0	29-Jun-2022	ACN	Removed Smoke Testing section
V3.0	19-Aug-2022	ACN	Updated Section 2.8 manual configuration changes and Section 5 APIM setup as per the latest infra changes.
V4.0	03-Apr-2023	ACN	Updated Section 3.1 Low Level Design Document, 2.8 manual configuration changes and Section 5 APIM setup as per the latest infra changes. Headers of section 2.8.1 and section 5 updated.
V5.0	09-Jun-2023	ACN	Updated Low Level Design Document in section 3.1. Added Function App Delegated subnet verification screenshots in section 3.4. Updated Header of section 4.3. Updated section 4.4 with latest UI and Function App deployment verification screenshots.
V6.0	17-Oct-2023	ACN	Added APIM Developer Portal configuration.
V7.0	22-Apr-2023	ACN	• Added steps to create default group in Groups collection of Cosmos DB. • APIM stv2 platform related changes updated. • Updated developer portal configuration section to align with the latest terraform scripts.

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1. Introduction

This document details the steps required to set up a new environment for the Study Definition Repository (SDR) – Reference Implementation (Release V2.0) on Microsoft Azure Cloud Platform. The SDR Reference Implementation is an attempt to demonstrate the vision of the DDF initiative, not a commercial product.

To be clear, TransCelerate does not endorse any particular software, system, or service. And the use of specific brands of products or services by TransCelerate and its collaboration partners in developing the SDR Reference Implementation should not be viewed as any endorsement of such products or services. To the extent that the SDR Reference Implementation incorporates or relies on any specific branded products or services, such as Azure, this resulted out of the practical necessities associated with making a reference implementation available to demonstrate the SDR's capabilities. Users are free to download the source code for the SDR from GitHub and design their own implementations. Those implementations can be on an environment of the user's choice, and do not have to be on Azure.

This document is organized sequentially including Infrastructure, Authentication (OAuth and APIM), UI and API components setup and is presented in a dependency-based order. It provides details for Infrastructure setup, environment validation, deploying the Web Application for User Interface and Application Programming Interface.

All the sections listed here are mandatory for the environment setup.

1.1. Definitions and Acronyms

Term / Abbreviation	Definition
AAD	Azure Active Directory
AD	Active Directory
API	Application Programming Interface
APIM	Application Programming Interface Management
Azure CLI	Azure Command Line Interface
DB	Database
DDF	Digital Data Flow
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
IaC	Infrastructure-as-Code
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
LLD	Low Level Design
MMC	Microsoft Management Console
RBAC	Role Based Access Control
REST	Representational State Transfer
SDR	Study Definition Repository
UI	User Interface
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
VNet	Virtual Network

1.2. Document Scope

Scope of the document includes steps on how to create the Active Directory Groups, Service Connections, Service Principals, and how to configure access using RBAC for SDR RI on Azure Platform. This document also describes the process of SDR RI application deployment using GitHub actions for both UI and API, along with platform setup for hosting and integrating UI application (WebApp), Web API, APIM and CosmosDB on Azure Platform. This also captures the Environment validation steps and Application Smoke testing.

1.3. Out of Scope

This document does not mention any details regarding setting up of a new Cloud Subscription as this assumes there is already an active subscription. This document also does not address application architecture patterns or designs.

1.4. Audience

This document assumes a good understanding of Azure concepts and services. The audience for this document includes Azure Administrators, DevOps Engineers, Developers with experience in Angular and .NET development.

1.5. Pre-Requisites

- Access to the DDF SDR low-level design document.
- Access to the azure portal with required permissions (detailed in upcoming sections).
- Azure CLI. Refer to Install CLI
- User Should have Repo Admin level of access to add/replace the GitHub secrets in GitHub.
- An Active Azure Tenant and Subscription. To setup Azure subscription please follow the below Microsoft Documentation
  Create your initial Azure subscriptions - Cloud Adoption Framework | Microsoft Docs

2. Azure Infrastructure

2.1. Resource Provider Registration

GOAL:

The Resource Provider Registration configures the Azure subscription to work with the resource provider.

PRE-REQUISITES:

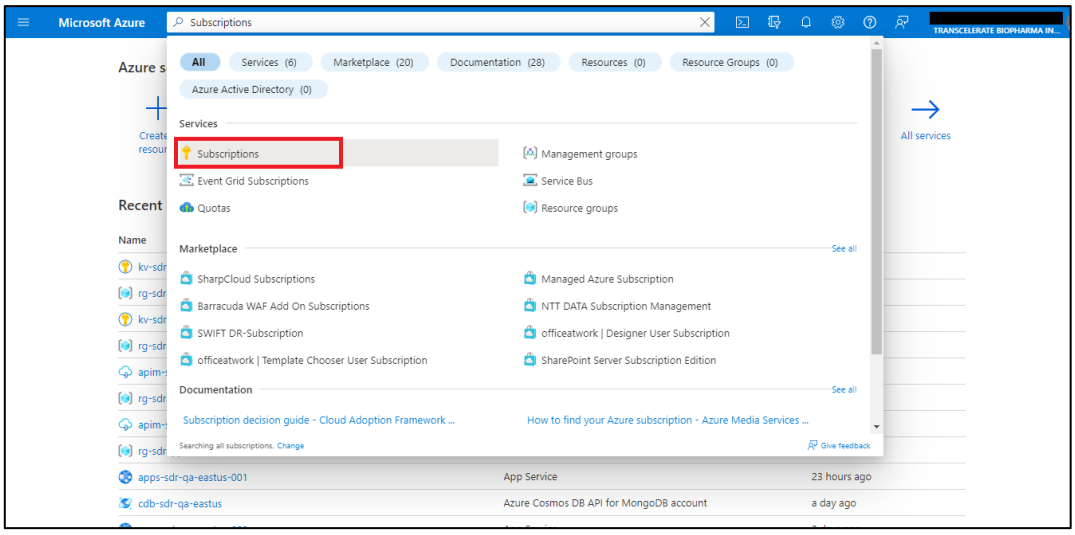
Global Admin or Subscription Owner level of access to Azure.

STEPS:

i. Sign into the Azure portal.

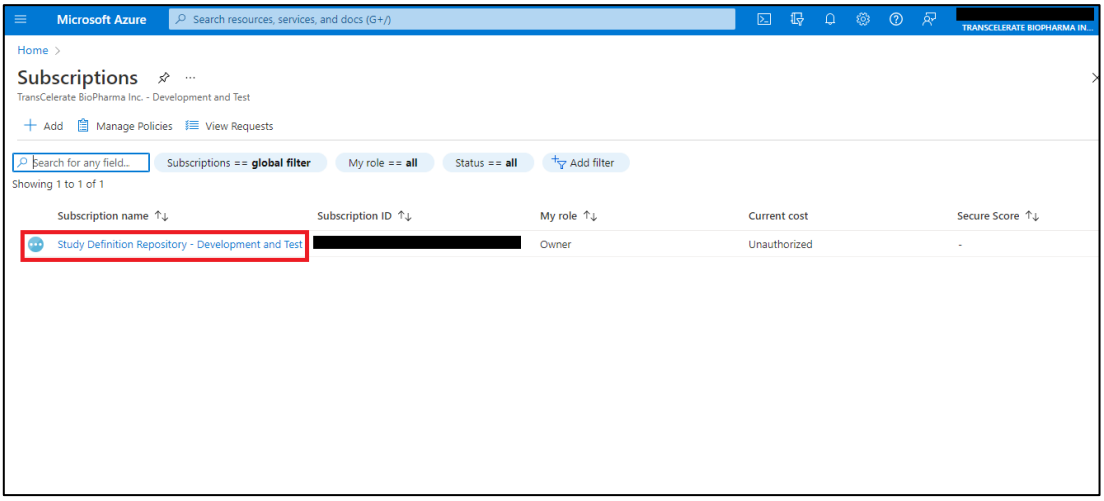
ii. On the Azure portal menu
- Search for Subscriptions.
- Select it from the available options as shown below.

Figure 1 Select Subscriptions in Azure Portal



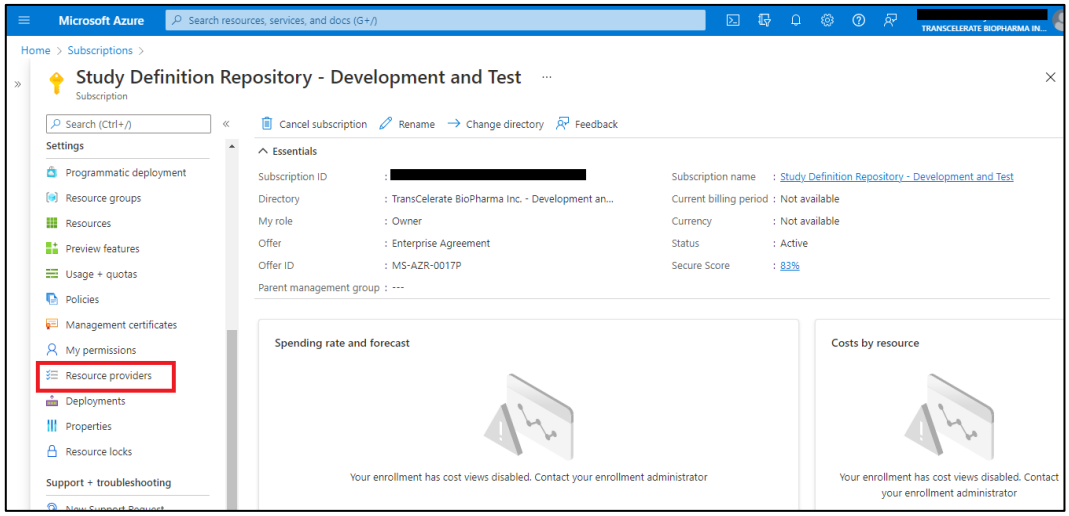
iii. Select the subscription you want to view.

Figure 2 Select Subscription



iv. On the left menu
Under Settings
select Resource providers.

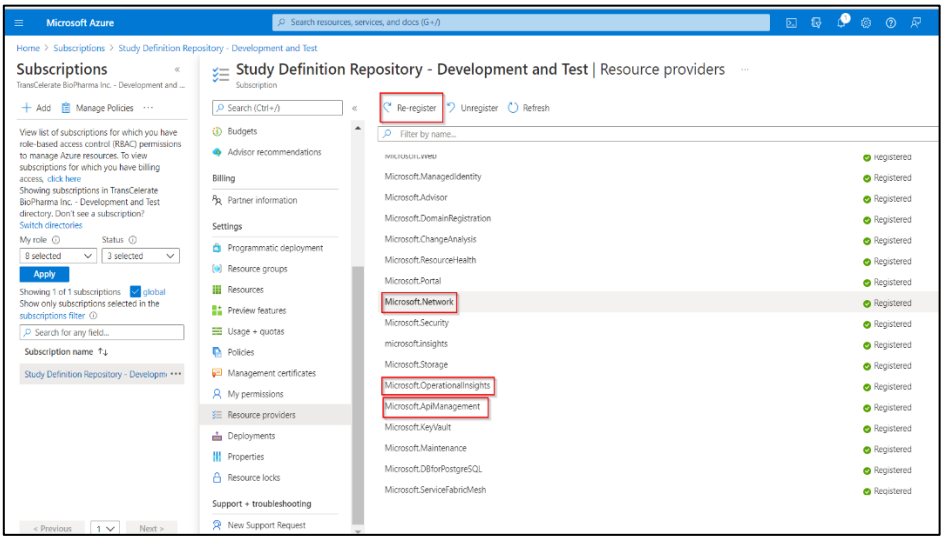
Figure 3 Resource Providers in a Subscription



v. Find the resource provider you want to register and select Register. To maintain least privileges in your subscription, only register the additional resource providers (other than default) that are required as listed below.
The Providers to be registered are:

- Microsoft.Network
- Microsoft.OperationalInsights
- Microsoft.ApiManagement
- Microsoft.DocumentDB

Figure 4 Registering Resource Providers



2.2. Create Azure AD Groups

GOAL:

Create Azure AD groups to manage Role Based Access Controls (RBAC) on resources for team members.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Global administrator/Owner/User Administrator level of access at Active Directory Level.

Below are the groups and role assignments created and managed for SDR Reference Implementation.

Table 1 Group and Role Assignments

RBAC Group Name	Azure Built-In Role	Scope	Usage
GlobalAdmin_Group	Global Administrator	Azure Active Directory	Can manage all aspects of Azure AD and Microsoft services that use Azure AD identities.
Contributor_Group	Contributor	Subscription	Grants full access to manage all resources but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, share image galleries, or perform Azure Policy operations.

RBAC Group Name	Azure Built-In Role	Scope	Usage
Owner_Subscription_Group	Owner	Subscription	Grants full access to manage all resources, including the ability to assign roles in Azure RBAC.
Infra_Group	Contributor	Subscription	Grants full access to manage all resources but does not allow you to assign roles in Azure RBAC, manage assignments in Azure Blueprints, share image galleries, or perform Azure Policy operations.
	Global Reader	Azure Active Directory	Can be able to read all users and groups information in Azure AD.
	User Administrator	Azure Active Directory	Can manage all aspects of users and groups, including resetting passwords for limited admins.
	User Access Administrator	Subscription	Let's you manage user access to Azure resources.
DevelopmentTeam_Group	Reader	Subscription	Grants Reader access for all the resources in the Subscription but does not allow you to manage them.
	Contributor	Resource Group	Grants full access to manage all resources in the Resource Group.
TestingTeam_Group	Reader	Resource Group	Grants Reader access for all the resources in the Subscription but does not allow you to manage them.
AppRegistration_Group	Application administrator	Azure Active Directory	Can create and manage all aspects of app registrations and enterprise apps.

RBAC Group Name	Azure Built-In Role	Scope	Usage
SDR API Developer Portal Access		Azure Active Directory	Can access API Management developer portal and generate API key.

Note: To assign Azure AD roles to groups required Azure AD Premium P1 or P2 license, currently Azure AD Free plan has been leveraged. Follow this documentation to assign Azure AD role to groups.

STEPS:

i. Login to Azure portal
ii. Search for Azure Active Directory (AAD)
iii. Click on the Groups on the left panel in AAD.
iv. Click on New group tab on the top as shown below, add the security group and save the changes by adding the members to the group.

Figure 5 Adding new groups

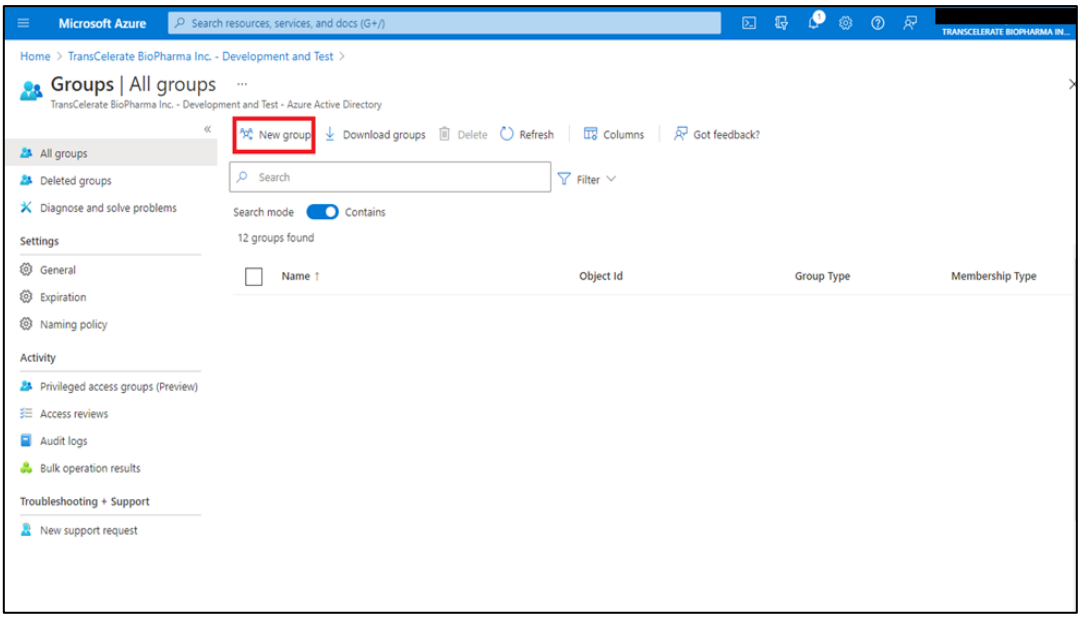
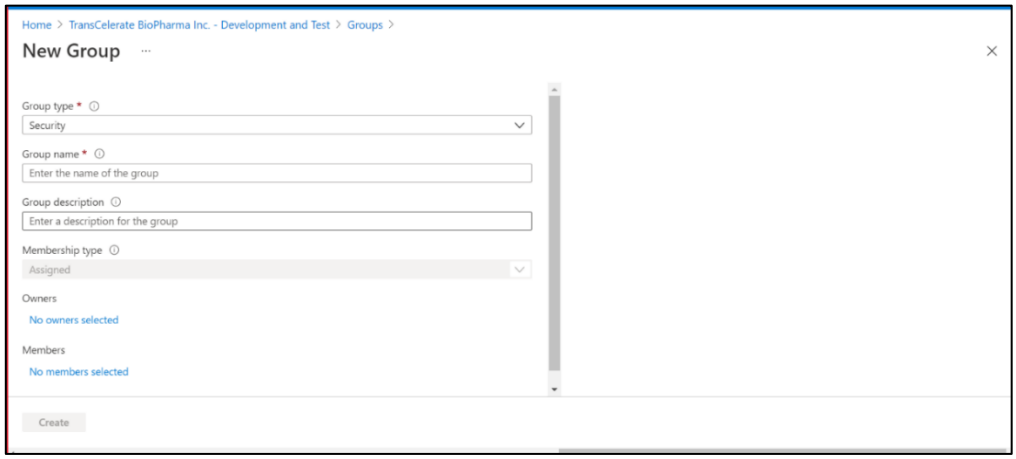


Figure 6 Add New Group



2.3. Create Users

GOAL:

Create users for provisioning access to the resources on Azure Portal.

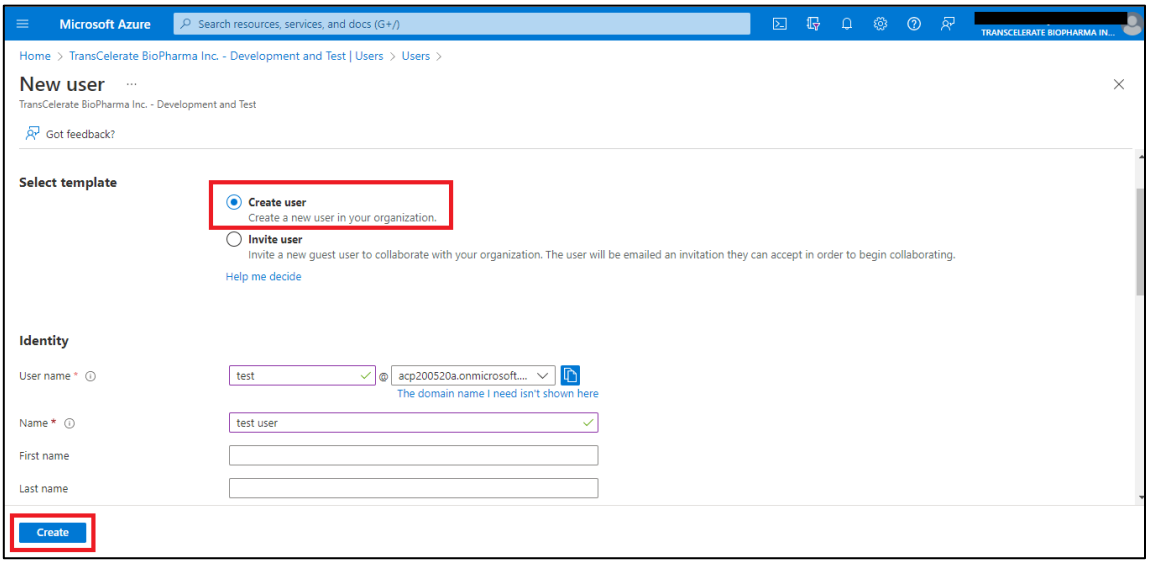
PRE-REQUISITES:

- Global administrator/User Administrator level of access at Active Directory Level.

STEPS:

i. Login to Azure portal
ii. Search for Azure Active Directory (AAD)
iii. Click on the users on the left panel in AAD.
iv. Click on New User tab on the top, add the user and save the changes.

Figure 7 Create New User



2.4. Role Based Access Controls (RBAC)

GOAL:

Providing access and assigning roles to Azure AD groups for them to access the resources.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Contributor and User Administrator level of access at Subscription and Active Directory Level respectively.

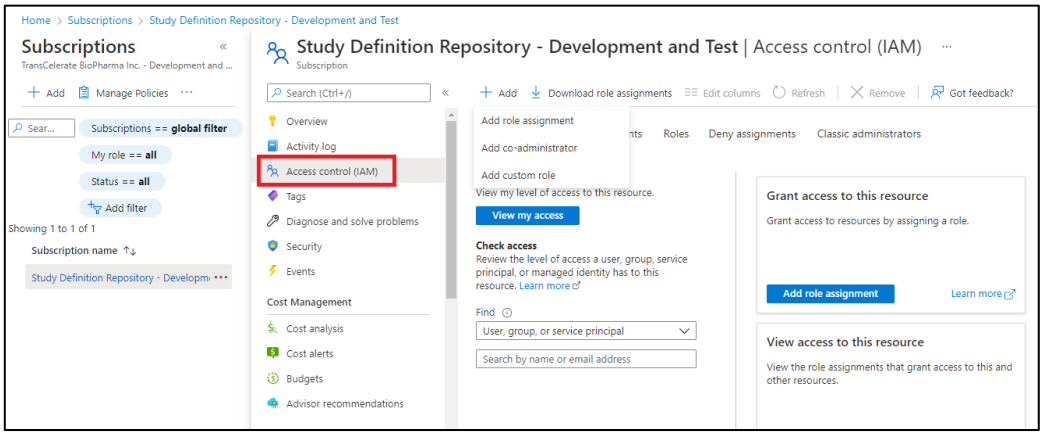
STEPS:

Access Control (IAM) is to limit access and assign roles to groups at the subscription, resource group, and resource level.

At subscription level

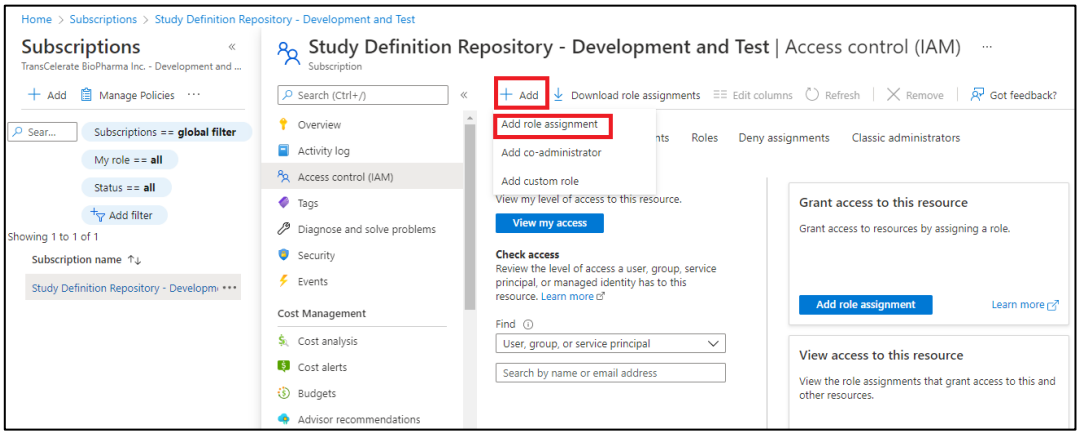
i. Go to the subscription.
ii. On the left pane select Access control (IAM) as shown in below screenshot.

Figure 8 Access Control (IAM)



iii. Click on + Add and add the role assignment

Figure 9 Add Role Assignment



iv. Select the required role (ex: reader, contributor etc., Refer Table 1) for the members and assign the role to the created groups as shown in the screenshot below and save the changes.

Figure 10 Select Roles

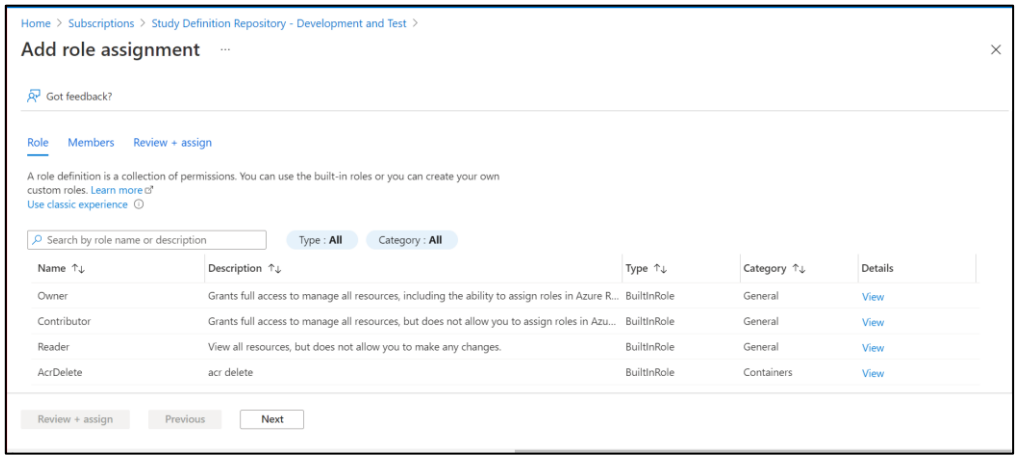
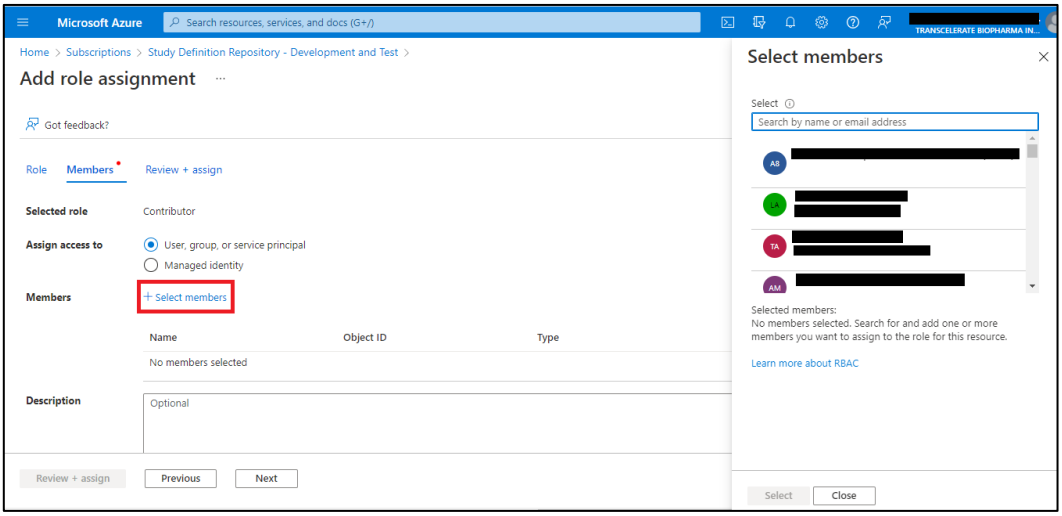
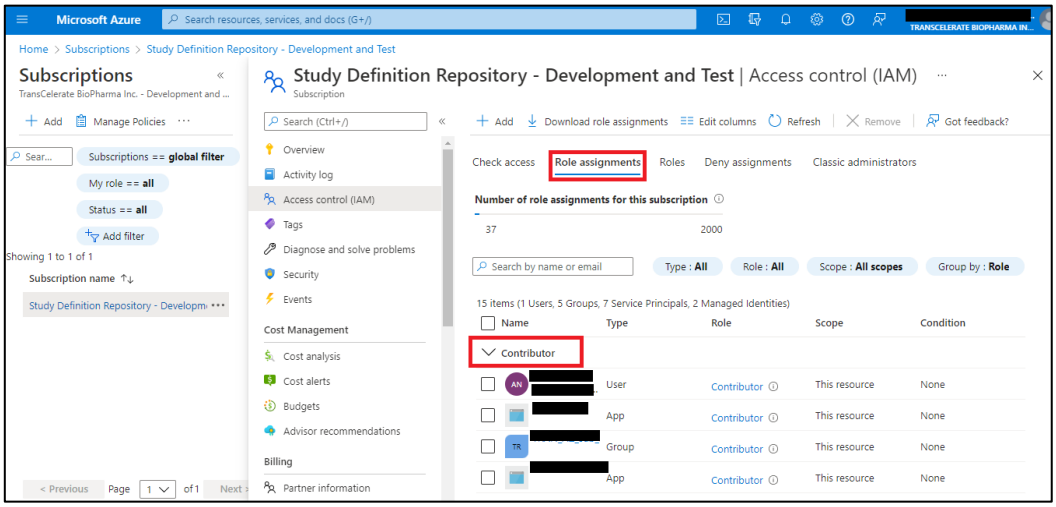


Figure 11 Select Members for Role Assignment



v. To view the roles assigned to a particular group navigate to Role assignments tabs as shown below:

Figure 12 View Role Assignments



The same procedure should be followed to provide access/assign roles to any resource in the Azure portal.

2.5. Storage Account and Service Principal Configuration in Azure

GOAL:

Setup storage account and service principal in Azure to enable deployment from GitHub.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Contributor level of access at Active Directory Level.

STORING THE TERRAFORM STATE FILE REMOTELY:

When deploying resources with Terraform, a state file must be stored; this file is used by Terraform to map Azure Resources to the configuration that you want to deploy, keeps track of meta data, and can also help with improving performance for larger Azure Resource deployments.

i. Create Storage Account and Blob Container for storing State file remotely.
ii. Perform the below commands on Azure CLI for storage Account creation.

Table 2 Azure CLI Code Snippet - Create Storage Account

```
# Create Resource Group
az group create -n ResourceGroupName -l eastus2

# Create Storage Account
az storage account create -n StorageAccountName -g ResourceGroupName -l
eastus2 --sku Standard_LRS
```

```
 # Create Storage Account Container
az storage container create -n StorageBlobContainerName --account-name
StorageAccountName --auth-mode login
```

AZURE SERVICE PRINCIPAL:

Create a service principal that will be used by Terraform to authenticate to Azure and assign role to this newly created service principal (RBAC) to the required subscription.

i. Perform the below command on Azure CLI and capture the JSON output and create an AZURE_SP secret on GitHub and provide the captured output as value for the secret.
ii. Provide User Administrator access on Azure AD and User Access administrator access on Azure Subscription.

Table 3 Azure CLI Code Snippet - Create Azure Service Principal

```
# Create Service Principal

az ad sp create-for-rbac --name "ServicePrincipal" --role contributor -
-scopes /subscriptions/[enter subscription id] --sdk-auth

Service Principal Sample JSON output:
{
      "clientId": "***Client-Id***",
      "clientSecret": "***Client-Secret***",
      "subscriptionId": "***SusbscriptionId***",
      "tenantId": "***TenantID***",
      "activeDirectoryEndpointUrl":
      "https://login.microsoftonline.com",
      "resourceManagerEndpointUrl": "https://management.azure.com/",
      "activeDirectoryGraphResourceId": "https://graph.windows.net/",
      "sqlManagementEndpointUrl":
      "https://management.core.windows.net:8443/",
      "galleryEndpointUrl": "https://gallery.azure.com/",
      "managementEndpointUrl": "https://management.core.windows.net/"
}
```

2.6. Adding Secrets in GitHub

GOAL:

Configure secrets in GitHub used by GitHub Actions during deployment workflow execution.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Repo Admin level of access on GitHub Repository
- Capture below secret values based on environment design decisions and storage account, service principal details from Section 2.5

Table 4 GitHub Secrets

Secret Name	Values
AZURE_SP	The Service Principal details in JSON format.
AZURE_RESOURCEGROUP	The name of the Resource Group that contains the storage account.
AZURE_STORAGEACCOUNT	The Storage Account name
AZURE_CONTAINERNAME	The name of the blob container wherein the Terraform State file will be stored.
AZURE_CLIENT_ID	The Client Id of the service principal.
AZURE_CLIENT_SECRET	The Client Secret value of the service principal.
AZURE_SUBSCRIPTION_ID	The Azure Subscription ID
AZURE_TENANT_ID	The Azure Tenant ID
AZURE_RMKEY	Terraform state file name for each environment. (Eg: xxxxdev.tfstate).
Env	Provide the name of the environment (for example, Dev or QA), which will be added to the resource naming convention.
VNet-IP	Provide the VNet Address Space
Subnet-IP	Provide the Subnet Address Space
Subnet-Dsaddress1	Provide the Delegated Subnet1 Address Space
Subnet-Dsaddress2	Provide the Delegated Subnet2 Address Space
Subnet-Dsaddress3	Provide the Delegated Subnet3 Address Space
subscription	Provide the short form of the subscription name; this will be added to the resource naming convention.
Publisher-Name	Provide the Publisher name for API Management Resource.
Publisher-Email	Provide the publisher email id for API Management Resource.
ADgroup1	Provide the name of the Azure AD Group for contributor access to the App Resource Group (Admin Group).
ADgroup2	Provide the name of the Azure AD Group for contributor access to the App Resource Group (DevelopmentTeam_Group).

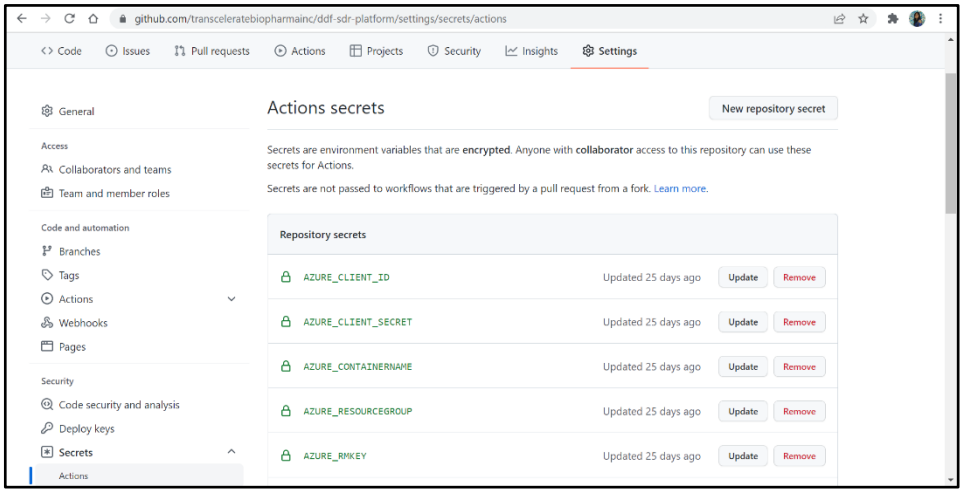
Secret Name	Values
ADgroup3	Provide the name of the Azure AD Group for Reader access on App & Core Resource Groups.
ADGROUP_DEVELOPER_PORTAL	External Id of the AD group for access to the APIM developer portal. e.g.: aad://abc123456a.onmicrosoft.com/groups/e12b0c1e-a11a-12b1-123f-3e4f11111a20
Serviceprincipal	Provide the name of the Service principal that was created for the Git connection; it will provide key vault secret user access and access policies for secrets on Key Vault for the Service Principal.

STEPS:

Add GitHub Secrets entries for all the secrets captured in the pre-requisites.

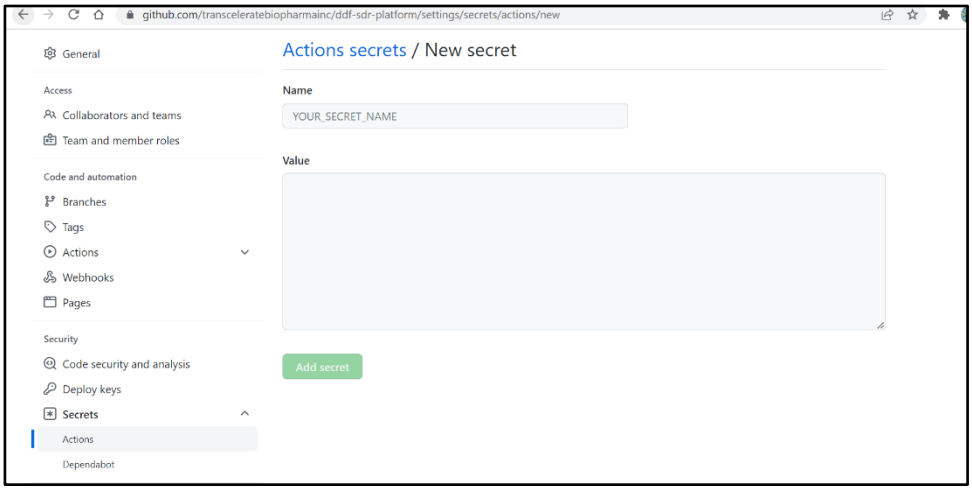
i. Go to repository settings.
ii. On the lower left-hand side of the screen, click on Secrets.
iii. Under that click on Actions.
iv. Then click on New Repository Secret.

Figure 13 GitHub Actions Secrets



v. After clicking New Repository Secret, fill the details of the secret (name and value) in the boxes

Figure 14 Add new GitHub Action Secret



2.7. Execute GitHub Action for IaC deployment

GOAL:

Execute the GitHub actions to deploy the Azure resources using IaC code.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Repo Admin level of access on GitHub Repository
- For setting up the actions in GitHub, user must have Write permission on repos.

DEPLOYMENT:

The folder ".github/workflows" in the IaC Repository on GitHub contains the GitHub Actions yaml script (main.yml) for deploying the Terraform IaC code on Microsoft Azure Platform. Note that, the deployment scripts are specific to each release included with release tags on SDR GitHub code repositories.

main.yml:

The yaml file is a multi-job script that will perform security checks on IaC code as well as the deployment of resources to the target environment on Microsoft Azure Platform.

STEPS:

i. Go to GitHub Actions and under the list of workflows click on CI.
ii. In this workflow click Run Workflow to trigger the Deployment Action.
iii. Once the workflow completes successfully, the SDR Solution resources should have been deployed to Azure platform.

2.8. Manual Configuration Changes on Azure Platform

2.8.1. OAuth 2.0 Configuration for SDR UI Application

GOAL:
Azure AD Client Application Registration and OAuth 2.0 configuration for SDR UI application.

PRE-REQUISITES:

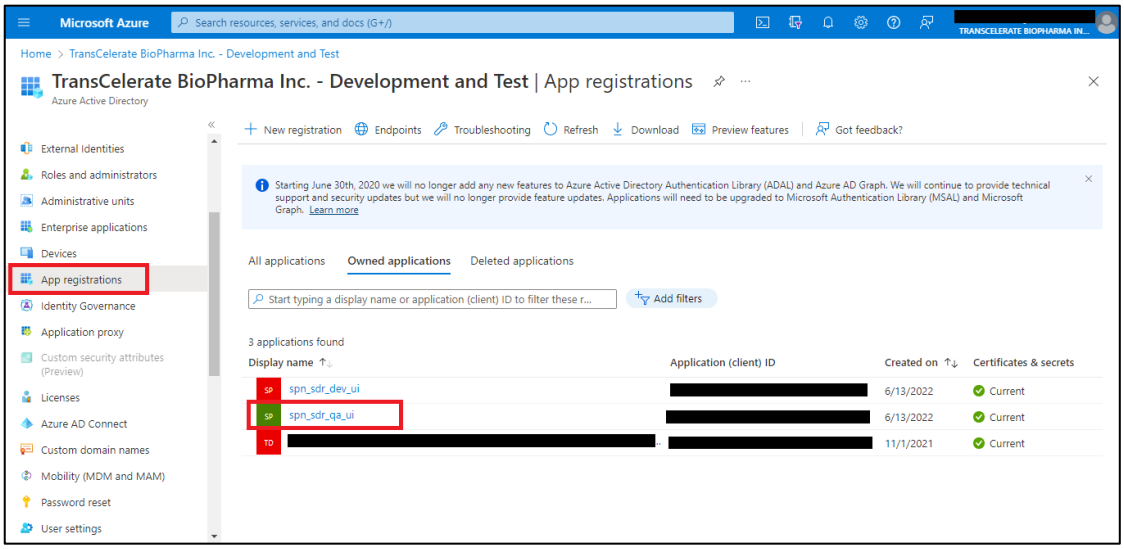
- Global Administrator level of access at Active Directory level.

STEPS

SDR UI APP REGISTRATION:

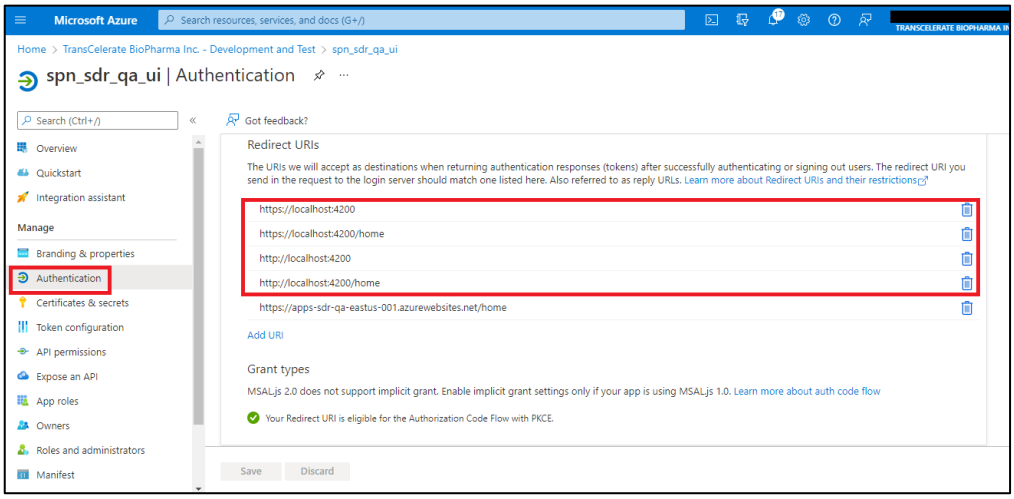
i. Go To Azure AD → App Registrations → Select UI App Registration

Figure 15 Azure AD - App Registration



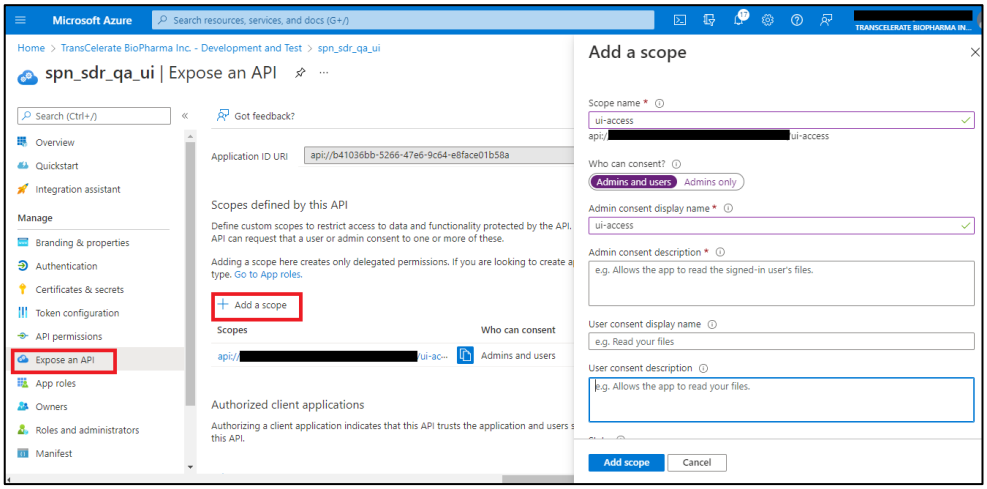
ii. Go to Authentication blade, add additional Redirect URL as needed. Add localhost URL's for testing the application from development machine.

Figure 16 Azure AD - App Registration - Redirect URI



iii. Go to “Expose an API” blade and click on “Add a Scope”. Provide scope name, select “Admins and users” in “Who can consent”, provide admin consent display name and finally click on “Add Scope”.

Figure 17 Azure AD - App Registration - Expose an API



iv. Go to API Permissions → Click on Add a permission → Select My Api’s → Select Backend app registration exposed Api on step 4. → select Api (ui-access) → click Add Permission.

Figure 18 Azure AD - App Registration - API Permission

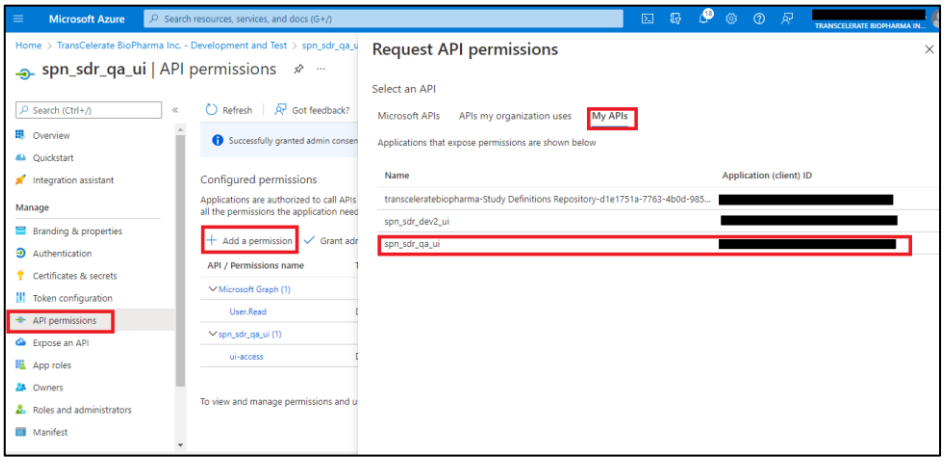
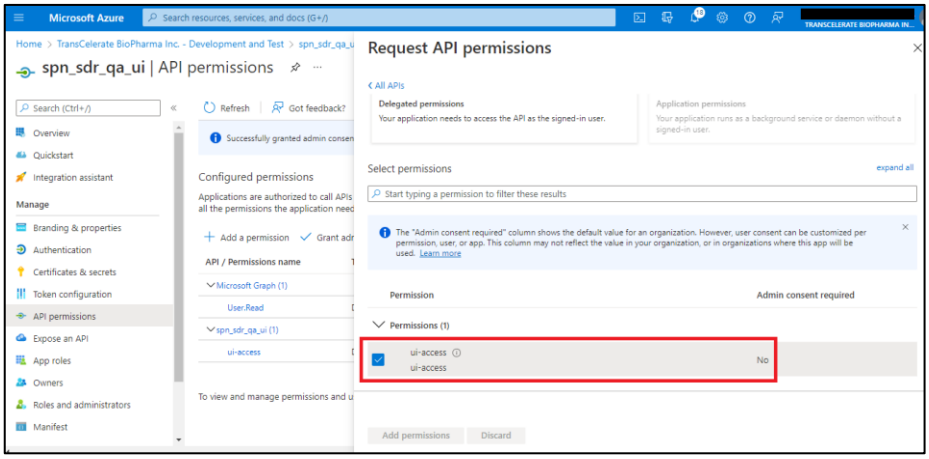
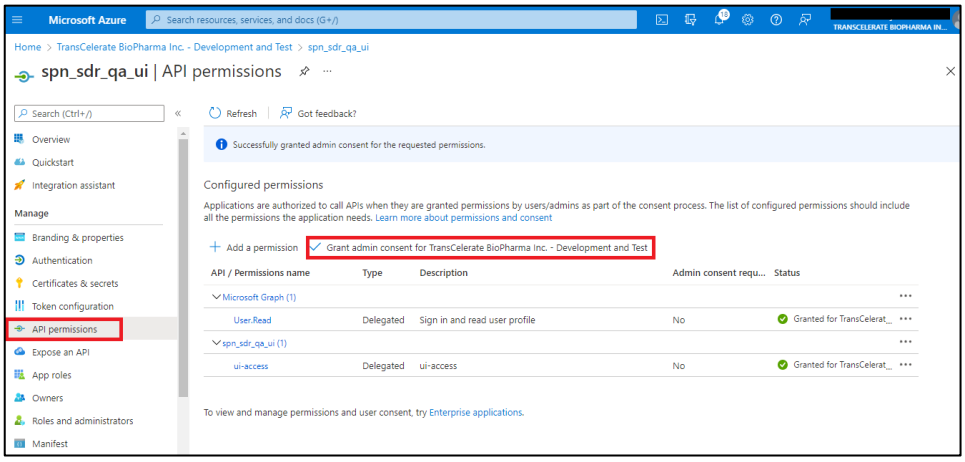


Figure 19 Azure AD - App Registration - Add API Permission



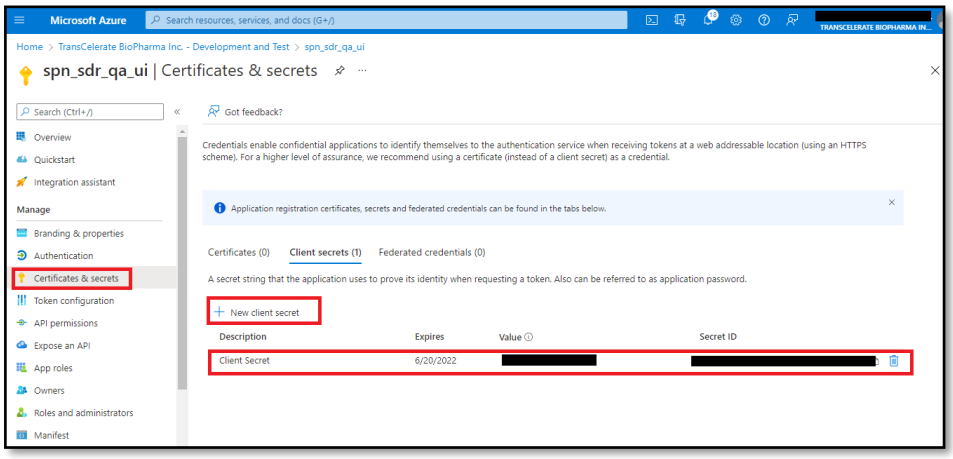
v. Grant Admin consent.

Figure 20 Azure AD - App Registration - API Permission - Grant Admin Consent



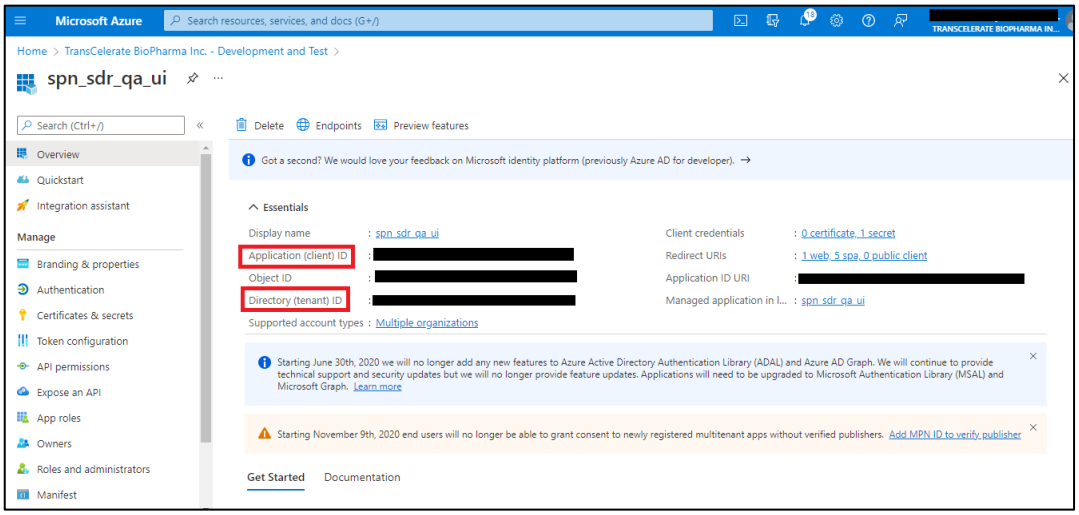
vi. Go to certificates & secrets → click on client secrets → click new client secret and copy the value and add it on Key Vault secrets.

Figure 21 Azure AD - App Registration - Certificates & Secrets



vii. Capture the client id and tenant id and add it on Key Vault secrets. We must generate tokens for authenticating to the SDR UI Application using the client app registration details (client ID, Tenant ID, and Secret value). Refer Section 2.8.3 for Key Vault secrets.

Figure 22 Azure AD - App Registration - Essential Secrets



The Azure AD App registration for UI has been created successfully.

Note: All the users added at AD level will have access to the SDR UI Application by default.

2.8.2. Key Vault

GOAL:

- Add access policy and enable Azure Key Vault Administrator User to manage secrets.
- To create secrets in Azure Key Vault

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Contributor level of access for Resource Group.
- Capture below secret values from the deployed resources.

Table 5 KeyVault Secrets

Secret Name	Secret Value
Apim-BaseUrl	Provide API Management URL as key value (E.g., https://apim-sdr-qa-eastus.azure-api.net/studydefinitionrepository/v1/)
ApplicationInsights--InstrumentationKey	Provide Application Insights Instrumentation key
AzureAd-Audience	Provide the Azure App Registration Scope URL, Refer to Section 2.8.1 step 3 for scope URL (E.g.: api://0000-0000-000-000/ui-access)

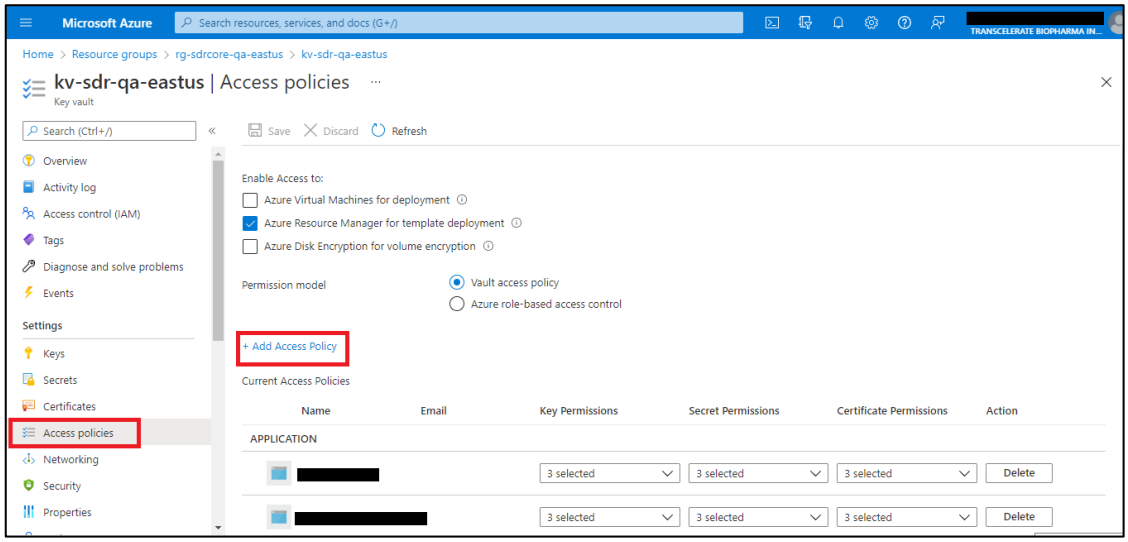
Secret Name	Secret Value
AzureAd--Audience	Provide the UI app registration Application ID URI (E.g.: api://0000-0000-000-000)
AzureAd-ClientSecret	Provide App Registration Client secret value.
AppInsights-ApiKey	Provide Application Insights Api Key Value
AppInsights-AppId	Provide Application Insights AppId
AppInsights-RESTApiUrl	Provide Default URL https://api.applicationinsights.io/v1/apps
AzureAd-Authority	Provide the Azure Ad authority value (https://login.microsoftonline.com/(Provide Azure AD Tenant ID))
AzureAd-ClientId	Provide the App Registration client ID, refer to Section 2.8.1 App Registration step 7 for client ID
AzureAd-LoginUrl	Provide the Front End (UI) App Service URL.
AzureAd-RedirectUrl	Provide the Redirect URL (E.g.: https://Front End App service URL (UI)/home)
AzureAd-TenantId	Provide the Azure AD Tenant ID, refer to Section 2.8.1 App Registration step 7 for Tenant ID
ConnectionStrings--DatabaseName	Provide the Cosmos DB Database Name.
ConnectionStrings--ServerName	Provide the Cosmos DB connection string.
Azure-SP	Store the Azure Service Principal JSON to utilize for API and UI deployments.
isAuthEnabled	true
isGroupFilterEnabled	true
StudyHistory--DateRange	30
Env-Name	Provide a key word for the deployed environment (dev,qa,stage etc.)
ApiVersionUsdmVersionMapping	Copy JSON content from file : ddf-sdr-api-usdm-version-mapping
SdrCptMasterDataMapping	Copy JSON content from file : ddf-sdr-cpt-master-data-mapping
AzureServiceBusConnectionString	Provide the Azure Service Bus Connection String

STEPS FOR ADDING ACCESS POLICY:

The steps for adding Key Vault Administrator to Key Vault access policies for creating secrets are listed below.

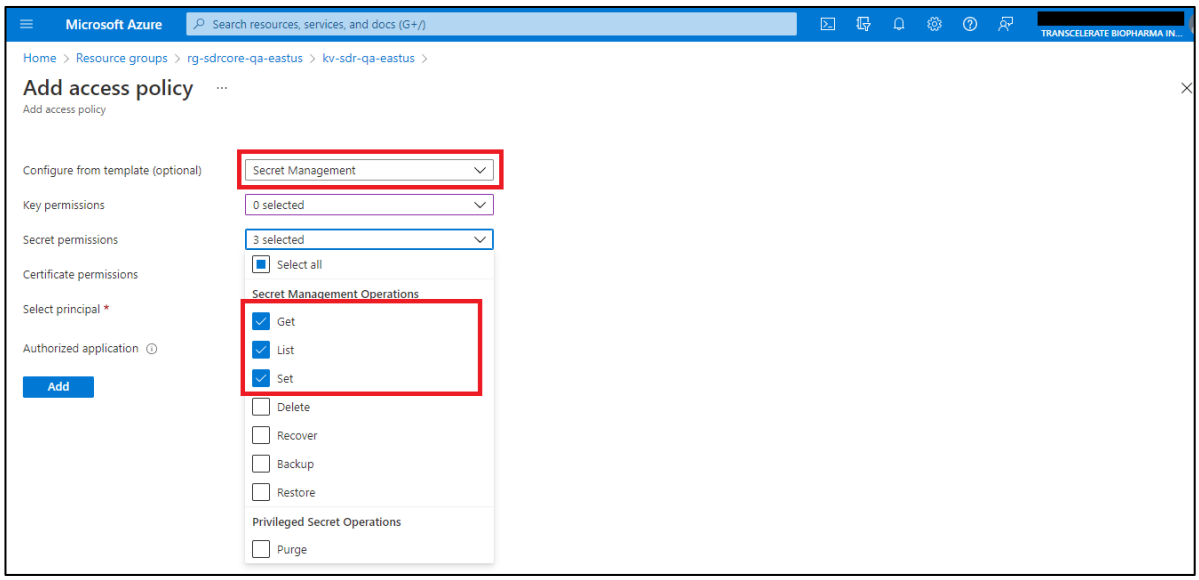
i. Go to → Key Vault → Select Access Policies → Click on Add Access Policy

Figure 23 Add Key Vault Access Policy



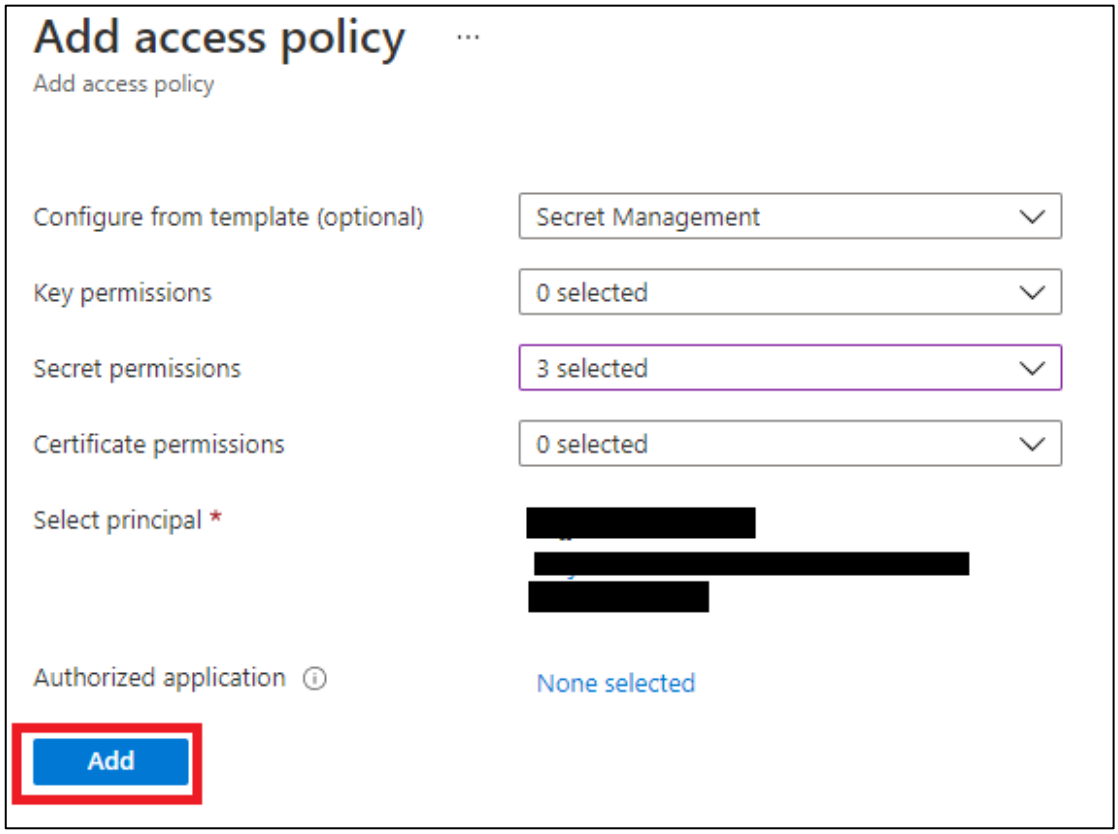
ii. Select Secret Management → select Secret Permissions (Get, List, Set)

Figure 24 Select Secret Permissions in Access Policy in Key Vault



iii. Select Principal → Add Azure Key Vault Administrator User (select the username) → Click Add

Figure 25 Select Principal (List of users) In Key Vault Access Policy

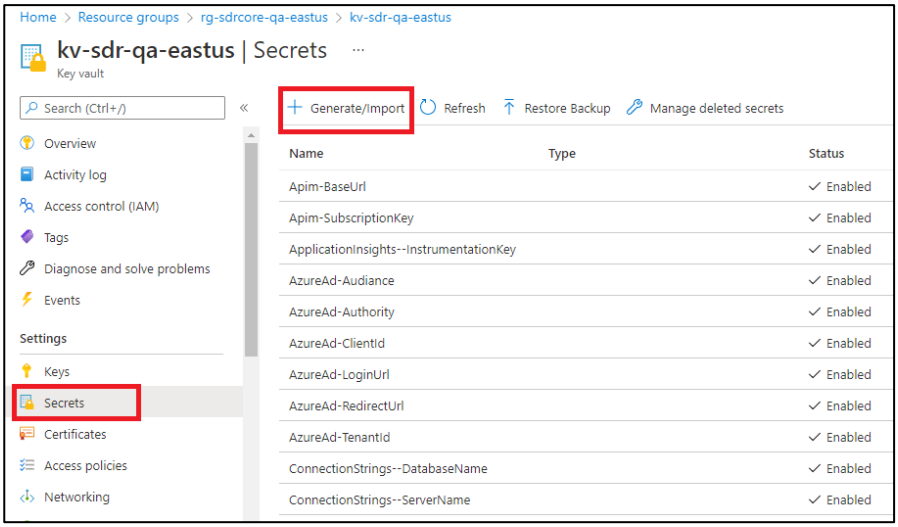


STEPS FOR ADDING KEY VAULT SECRETS:

Add Key Vault entries for all the secrets captured in the pre-requisites.

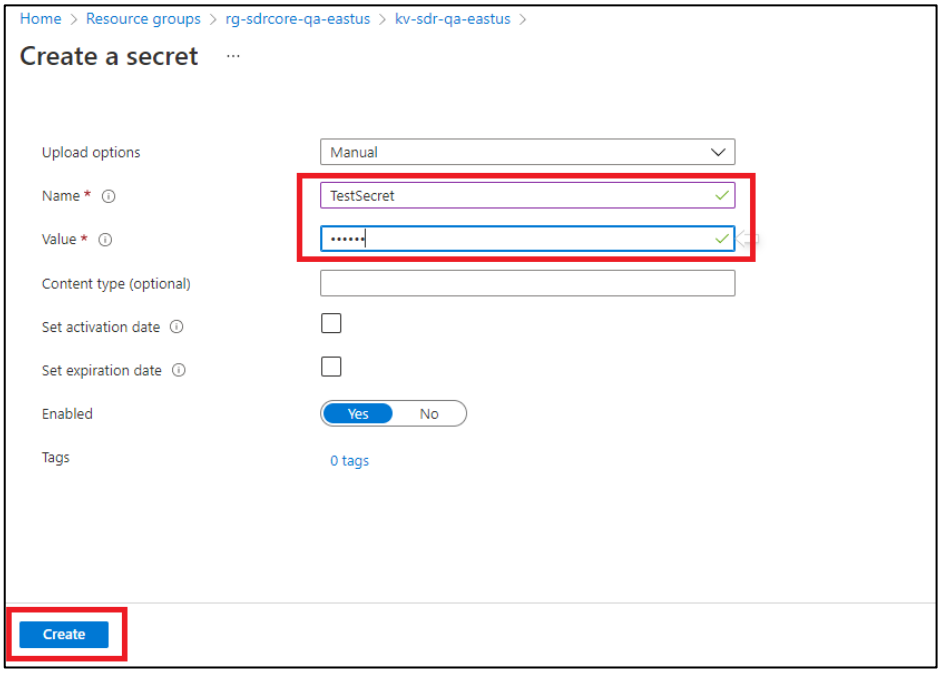
i. Go to → Key Vault → Select Secrets → Click Generate/Import

Figure 26 Create Secrets in Key Vault



ii. Provide Secret Name and Value → Select Create

Figure 27 Add Secrets values in Key Vault



2.8.3. Default Group Creation in Azure Cosmos DB for MongoDB Account

GOAL:

- Add default group in Groups Collection.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Groups Collection must have been created.
- The IP of the user must be whitelisted in the Azure Cosmos DB for MongoDB Account.

STEPS TO ADD DEFAULT GROUP:

i. Open Studio3T or any equivalent tool to connect to MongoDB and connect to the Azure Cosmos DB for MongoDB Account using the connection string.

ii. Then execute the below command to insert a new Group in the Groups collection.

```
db.Groups.insertOne({ SDRGroups: [ { groupId: '4aabb043-4430-4539-8694-fbbc1bbab3ad', groupName: 'Def.Group', groupDescription: 'Detailed description of group', permission: 'READ_WRITE', groupFilter: [ { groupFieldName: 'studyType', groupFilterValues: [ { id: 'ALL', title: 'ALL' } ] } ], users: null, groupCreatedBy: 'admin', groupCreatedOn: ISODate('2023-12-20T01:00:00Z'), groupModifiedBy: 'admin', groupModifiedOn: ISODate('2023-12-20T01:00:00Z'), groupEnabled: true } ] })
```

Note: Mention current date time for ***groupCreatedOn*** and ***groupModifedOn*** fields in the script before executing.

3. Resource Validation

Validate all resources from Azure Portal to ensure that the resource configurations have been deployed in accordance with the low-level design document (LLD).

3.1. Low-Level Design Document

The low-level design document contains all the configurations and settings of Azure resources required for SDR Reference Implementation Platform that have been configured on Terraform IaC code.

Naming Convention followed for all the resources is as below -

- Resource type: *vnet, subnet, rg, etc.*
- App/Svc: *Subscription name*
- Environment: *dev, preprod etc.*
- Region: e*astus, westus, etc.*

Figure 28 Resource Naming Convention

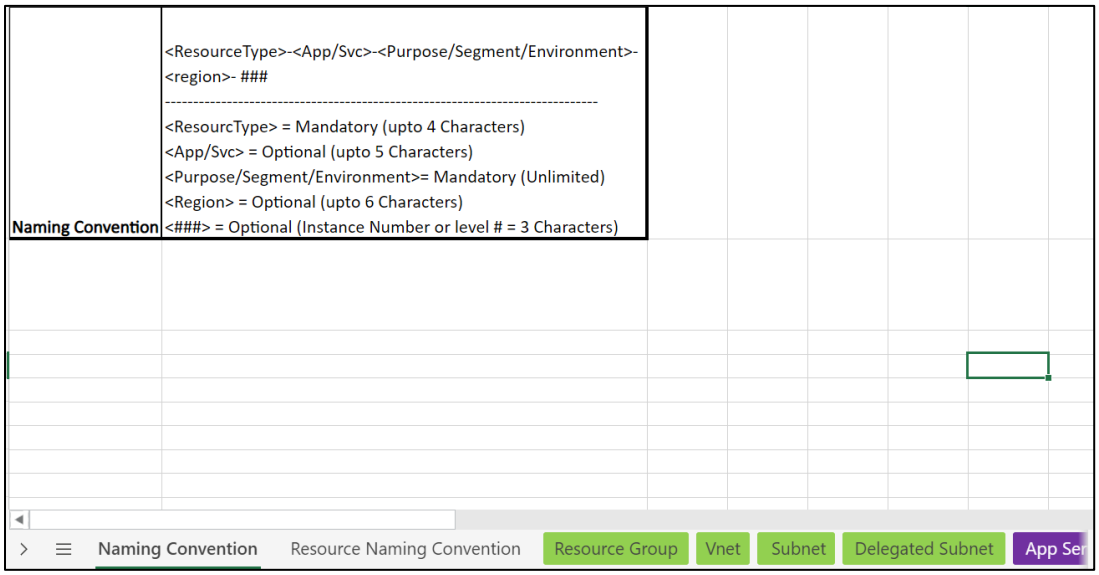
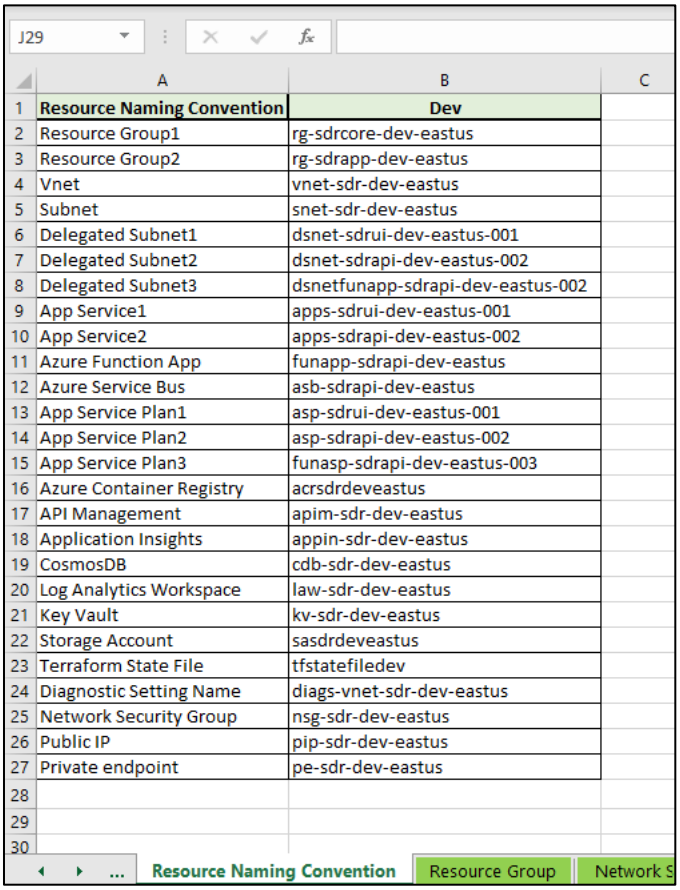


Figure 29 SDR Resource Naming Convention



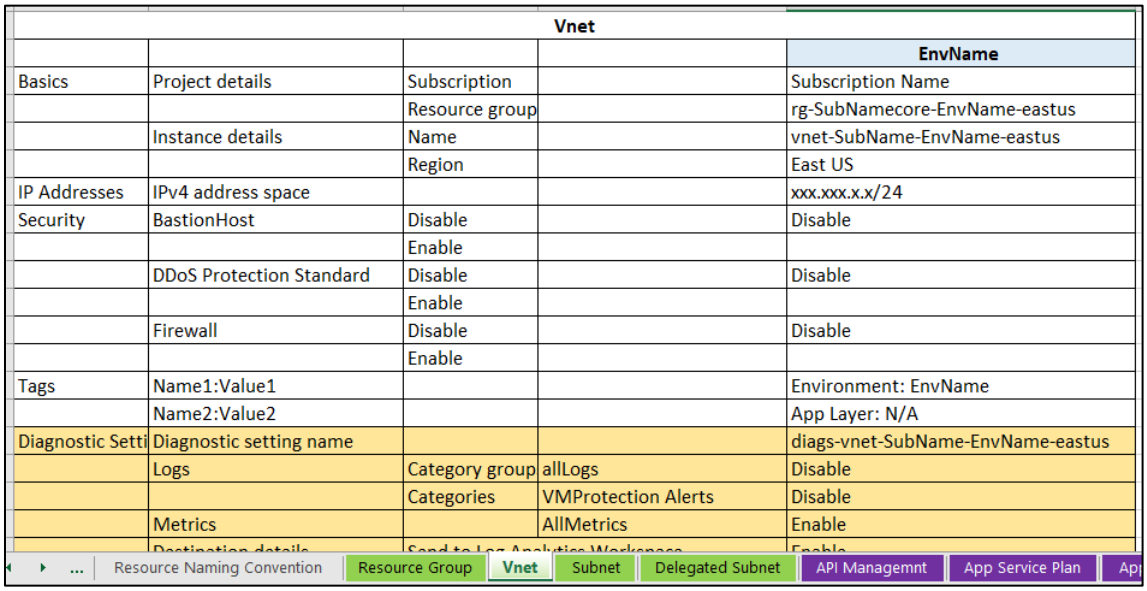
	A	B	C
1	**Resource Naming Convention**	**Dev**	
2	Resource Group1	rg-sdrcore-dev-eastus	
3	Resource Group2	rg-sdrapp-dev-eastus	
4	Vnet	vnet-sdr-dev-eastus	
5	Subnet	snet-sdr-dev-eastus	
6	Delegated Subnet1	dsnet-sdrui-dev-eastus-001	
7	Delegated Subnet2	dsnet-sdrapi-dev-eastus-002	
8	Delegated Subnet3	dsnetfunapp-sdrapi-dev-eastus-002	
9	App Service1	apps-sdrui-dev-eastus-001	
10	App Service2	apps-sdrapi-dev-eastus-002	
11	Azure Function App	funapp-sdrapi-dev-eastus	
12	Azure Service Bus	asb-sdrapi-dev-eastus	
13	App Service Plan1	asp-sdrui-dev-eastus-001	
14	App Service Plan2	asp-sdrapi-dev-eastus-002	
15	App Service Plan3	funasp-sdrapi-dev-eastus-003	
16	Azure Container Registry	acrsdrdeveastus	
17	API Management	apim-sdr-dev-eastus	
18	Application Insights	appin-sdr-dev-eastus	
19	CosmosDB	cdb-sdr-dev-eastus	
20	Log Analytics Workspace	law-sdr-dev-eastus	
21	Key Vault	kv-sdr-dev-eastus	
22	Storage Account	sasdrdeveastus	
23	Terraform State File	tfstatefiledev	
24	Diagnostic Setting Name	diags-vnet-sdr-dev-eastus	
25	Network Security Group	nsg-sdr-dev-eastus	
26	Public IP	pip-sdr-dev-eastus	
27	Private endpoint	pe-sdr-dev-eastus	
28			
29			
30			

Note: For Resource Naming Convention best practices please refer [Azure Resource Naming Conventions]

3.2. Virtual Network

Validation of Virtual Network (VNet) configuration

Figure 30 VNet Configurations



Vnet				
				EnvName
Basics	Project details	Subscription		Subscription Name
		Resource group		rg-SubNamecore-EnvName-eastus
	Instance details	Name		vnet-SubName-EnvName-eastus
		Region		East US
IP Addresses	IPv4 address space			xxx.xxx.x.x/24
Security	BastionHost	Disable		Disable
		Enable		
	DDoS Protection Standard	Disable		Disable
		Enable		
	Firewall	Disable		Disable
		Enable		
Tags	Name1:Value1			Environment: EnvName
	Name2:Value2			App Layer: N/A
Diagnostic Setti	Diagnostic setting name			diags-vnet-SubName-EnvName-eastus
	Logs	Category group	allLogs	Disable
		Categories	VMProtection Alerts	Disable
	Metrics		AllMetrics	Enable
	Destination details	Send to Log Analytics Workspace		Enable

... | Resource Naming Convention | Resource Group | Vnet | Subnet | Delegated Subnet | API Managemnt | App Service Plan | Ap

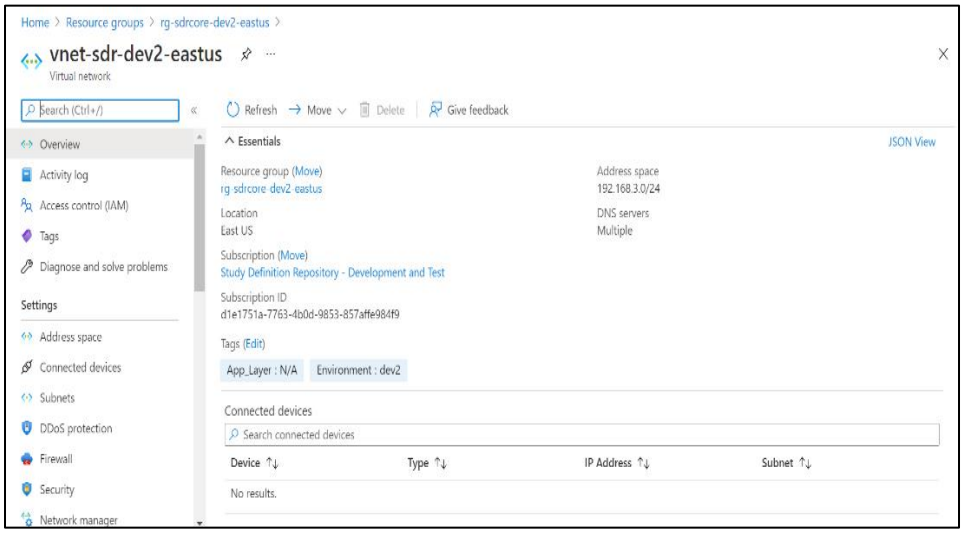
PRE-REQUISITES:

- Reader access at Resource group level
- SDR Reference Implementation Low Level Design Document (LLD) document

STEPS

i. Login to Azure Portal
ii. Click on the Resource Groups tab.
iii. Select the Resource group for VNet configuration.
iv. Verify that the Basic details like Subscription, Resource Group, Name and Region is as per the LLD
v. Verify that the IPv4 Address Space is as per the LLD

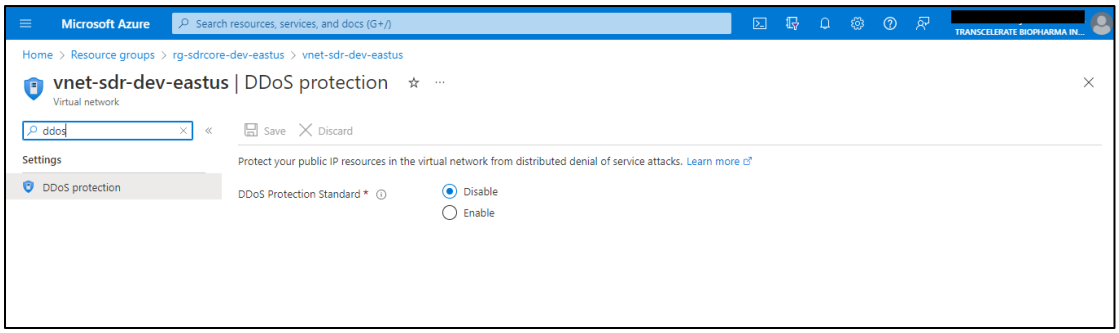
Figure 31 Virtual Network



vi. Go to Security tab and verify that Bastion Host is set as per the LLD.

vii. Go to DDoS Protection tab and verify that it is set as per the LLD.

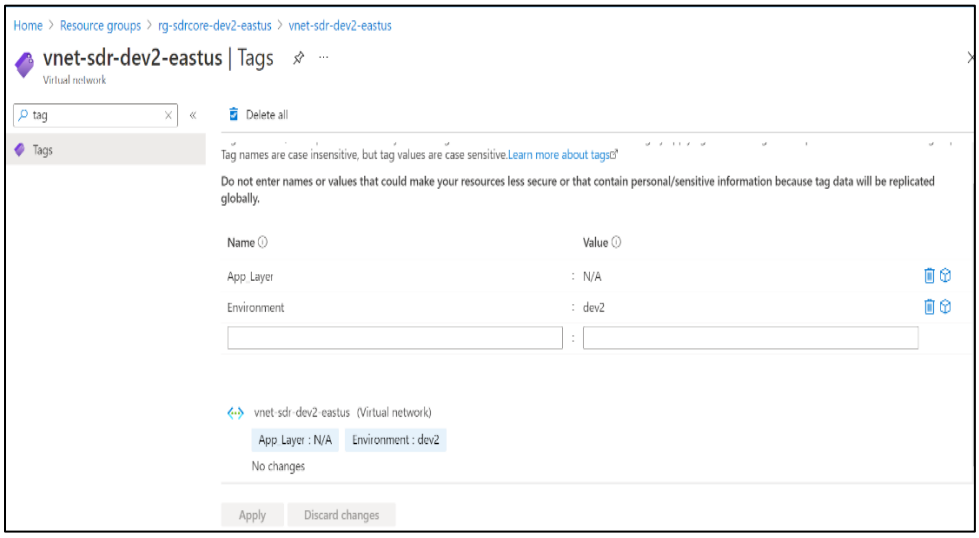
Figure 32 Virtual Network - DDoS protection



viii. Go to Firewall tab and verify that it is set as per the LLD.

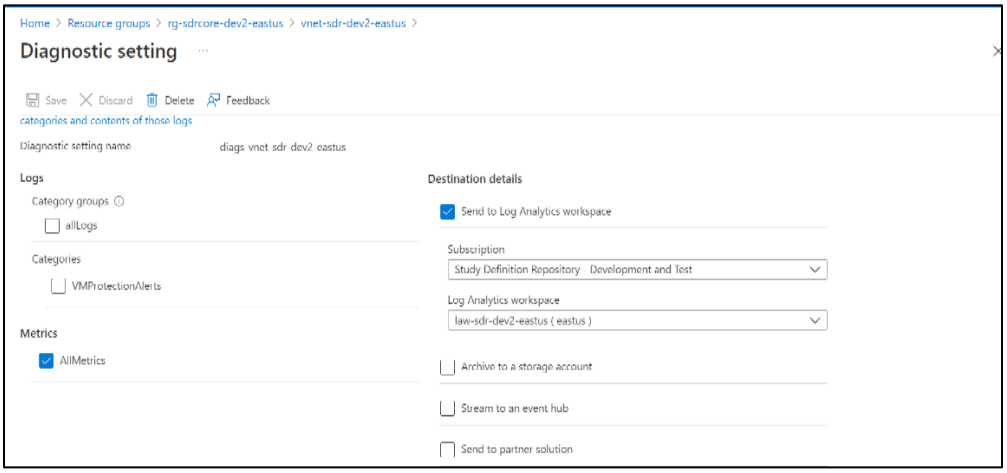
ix. Go to the Tags tab and verify that the Environment and App Layer should be as per the LLD.

Figure 33 Virtual Network - Tags



x. Go to the Diagnostic Settings Tab and verify that the below settings are as per LLD.
   - Diagnostic setting name
   - Configuration for
     - Logs
     - VM Protection Alerts
     - All Metrics
     - Send to Log Analytics Workspace
     - Archive to a Storage Account
     - Stream to an Event Hub
     - Send to Partner Solution
   - Subscription Name
   - Log Analytics Workspace name

Figure 34 Virtual Network - Diagnostic Setting



3.3. Subnet

Validation of Virtual Subnet configuration.

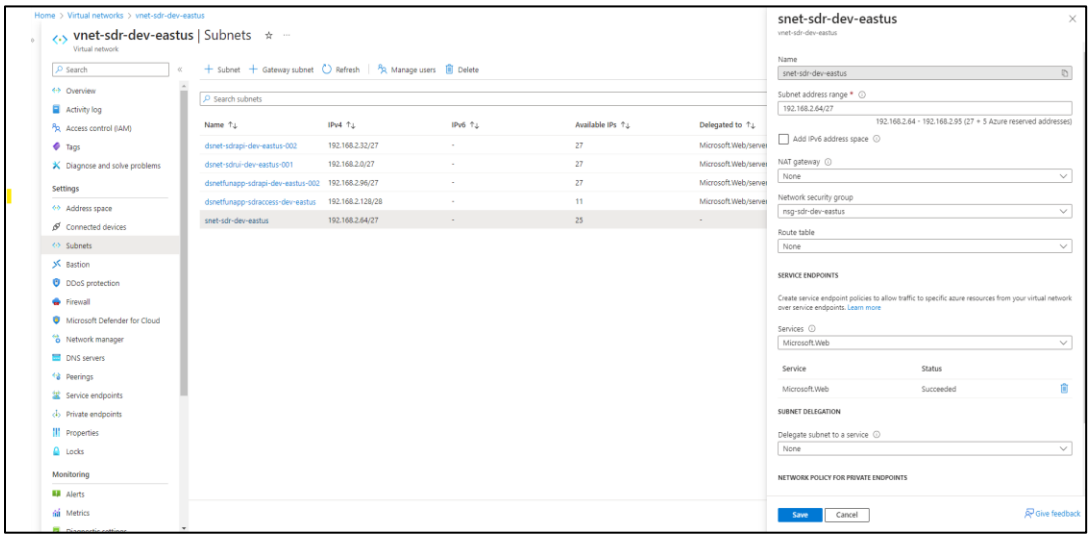
PRE-REQUISITES:

- Reader level of access at Resource group level
- SDR Reference Implementation Low Level Design Document (LLD) document

STEPS:

i. Login to Azure Portal
ii. Click on the Resource Groups tab.
iii. Select the Resource group for VNet configuration.
iv. Verify that the below basic details are as per the LLD.
   - Name
   - Subnet address range
   - Add IPv6 address space.
   - NAT gateway
   - Network Security Group
   - Route table
   - Services
   - Delegate subnet to a service

Figure 35 Subnet Details



3.4. Delegated Subnet

Validation of Delegated Subnet configuration.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Reader level of access at Resource group Level.

STEPS

i. Login to Azure Portal
ii. Click on the Resource Groups tab.
iii. Select the Resource group for VNet configuration.
iv. Verify that the below basic details are as per the LLD.
   - Name
   - Subnet address range
   - Add IPv6 address space.
   - NAT gateway
   - Network Security Group
   - Route table
   - Services
   - Delegate subnet to a service

Figure 36 Delegated Subnet-001 Details

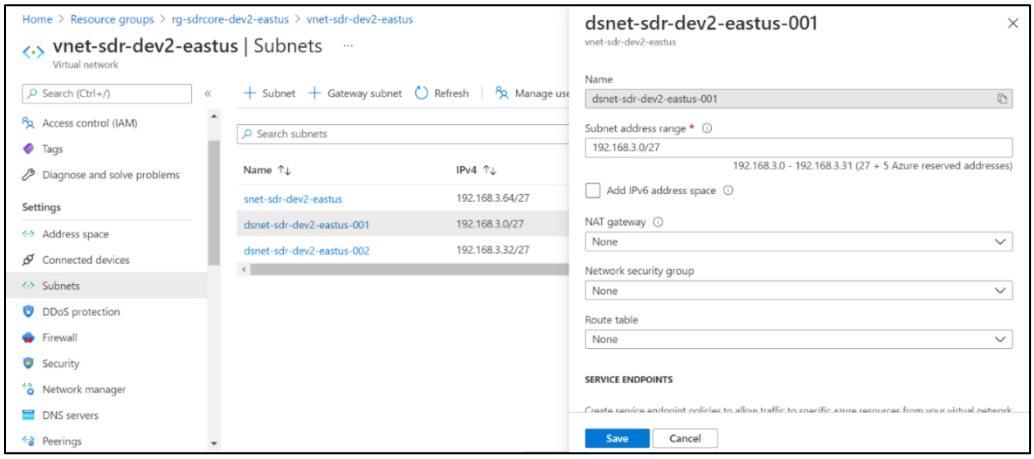


Figure 37 Delegated Subnet-001 Service Endpoints Details

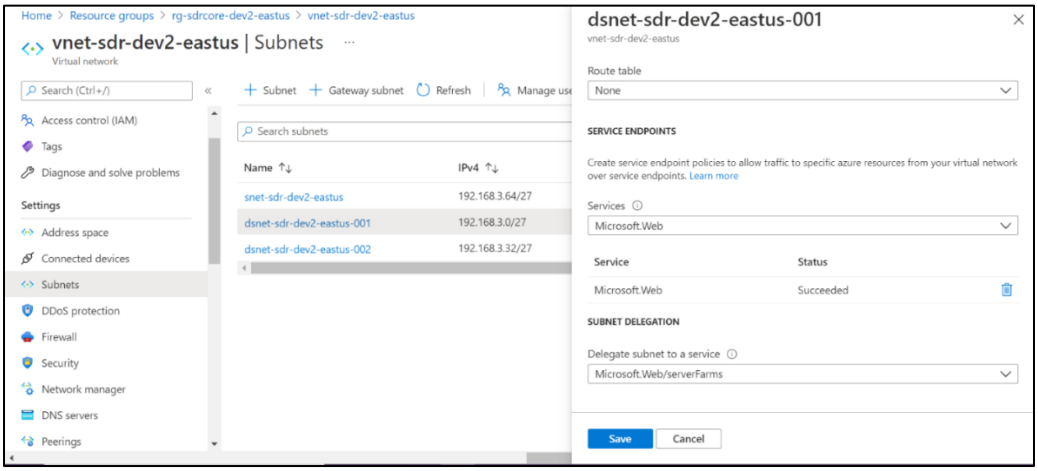


Figure 38 Delegated Subnet-002 Details

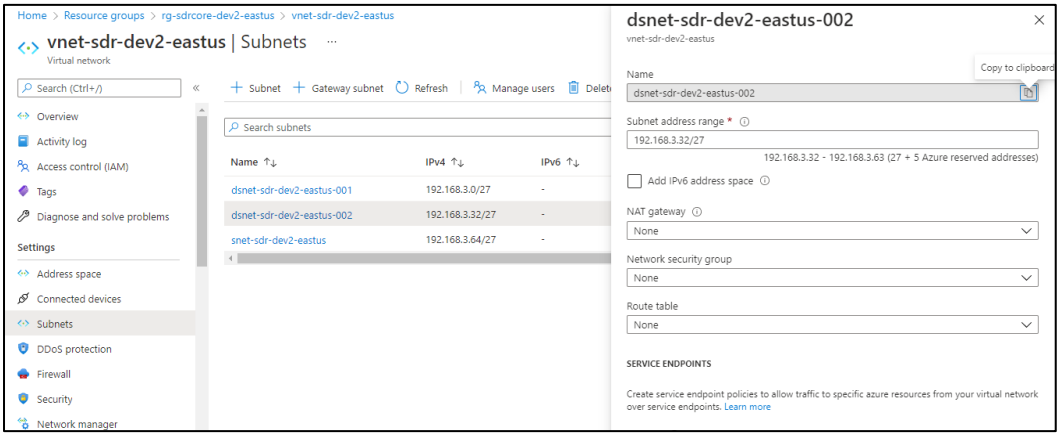


Figure 39 Delegated Subnet-002 Service Endpoints Details

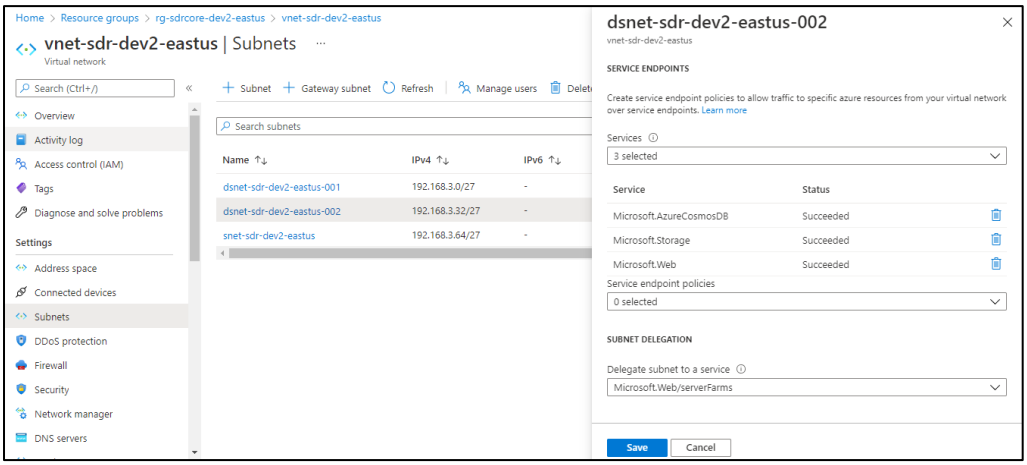


Figure 40 Function App Delegated Subnet-002 Details

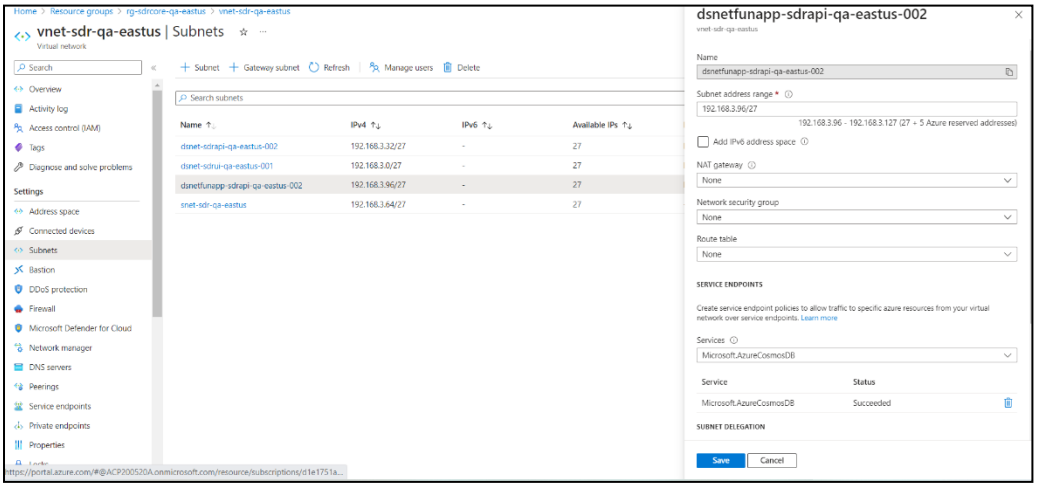
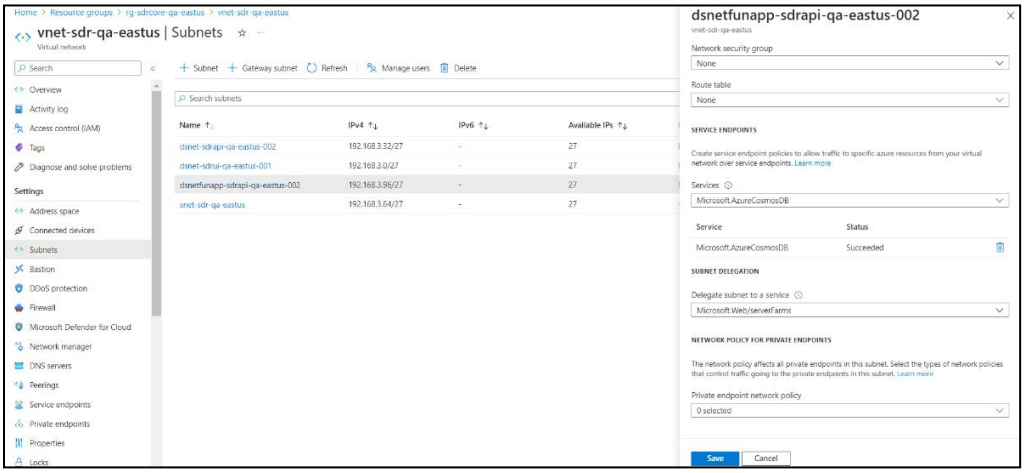


Figure 41 Function App Delegated Subnet-002 Service Endpoints Details



3.5. Other Resources

The similar steps mentioned in previous sections for VNet & Subnet resources verifications should be followed to ensure that all the below resources deployed in the Azure Platform are configured in accordance with the LLD.

- Resource Groups
- Network Security Group
- Public IP
- App Services
- App Service Plans

- API Management
- Application Insights
- Cosmos DB
- Private Endpoint
- Log Analytics Workspace
- Key Vault
- Azure Service Bus
- Azure Function App
- Azure Container Registry

4. Application Code Deployment

SDR application code from the main branch (which always corresponds to latest SDR release) contains the latest deployment script (main.yml) for both API and UI. Note that, the deployment scripts are specific to each release included with release tags on SDR GitHub code repositories.

SDR Release	Release Tag
SDR Release V0.5	ddf-sdr-ui-release-v0.5 ddf-sdr-api-release-v0.5 ddf-sdr-platform-release-v0.5
SDR Release V2.0	ddf-sdr-ui-release-v2.0 ddf-sdr-api-release-v2.0 ddf-sdr-platform-release-v2.0

4.1 GitHub Secrets used in Workflow

PRE-REQUISITES

- Read access to fetch Key Vault secrets in Azure Portal.
- User Should have access policies set to read/retrieve secrets from Azure Key Vault in Azure Portal.
- User Should have Repo Admin level of access to add/replace the GitHub secrets in GitHub.

STEPS:

- Login to azure portal, select resource group section.
- Navigate to the deployed KeyVault resource and copy the KeyVault URL and Key Vault name from Overview blade.
- For KEYVAULT_NAME secret, consider Key Vault URL for API repo and Key Vault name for UI repo.
- Navigate to the deployed Azure Container Registry and copy the Login Server name from Overview blade. This will be the ACR_NAME for both UI & API repo secrets.

- Navigate to the deployed Azure Container Registry and copy the Username & Password from Access Keys blade. This will be the ACR_USERNAME & ACR_PASSWORD for both UI & API repo secrets.
- Navigate to the deployed App Service for SDR API and copy the name from Overview blade. This will be the AZURE_WEBAPP_NAME for API repo secrets.
- Navigate to the deployed Function App Service for SDR API and copy the name from Overview blade. This will be the AZURE_FUNCTIONAPP_NAME for API repo secrets.
- Navigate to the deployed App Service for SDR UI and copy the name from Overview blade. This will be the AZURE_WEBAPP_NAME for UI repo secrets.
- The value to be added in AZURE_SP secret is generated during Infra Deployment during App Registration and is available in Key Vault secret with name **Azure-SP**. Retrieve this value to add to GitHub.
- Login to GitHub and navigate to API Repo → Settings → Secrets → Actions and add/replace values for AZURE_SP, ACR_NAME, ACR_USERNAME, ACR_PASSWORD, AZURE_FUNCTIONAPP_NAME, AZURE_WEBAPP_NAME and KEYVAULT_NAME by clicking on update.
- Login to GitHub and navigate to UI Repo → Settings → Secrets → Actions and add/replace values for AZURE_SP, ACR_NAME, ACR_USERNAME, ACR_PASSWORD, AZURE_WEBAPP_NAME and KEYVAULT_NAME by clicking on Update.

4.2 Deploy the UI Application

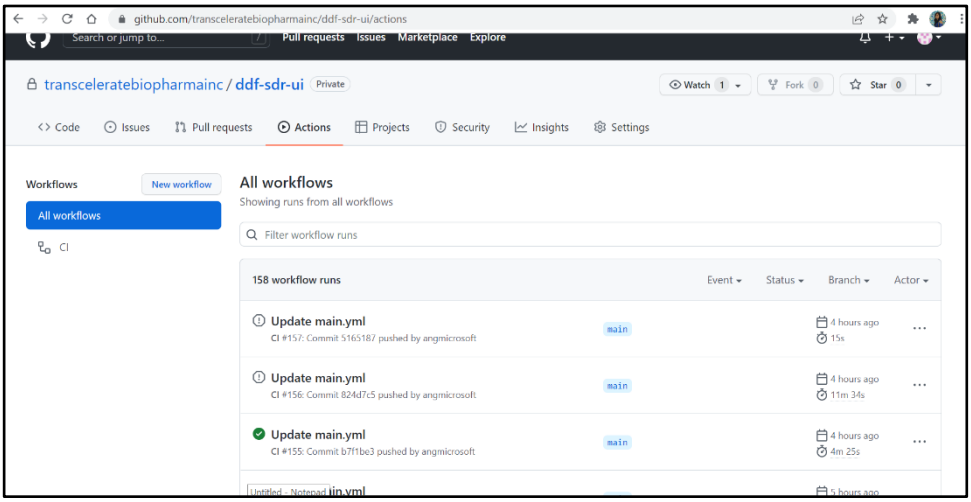
PRE-REQUISITES

- Contributor level of access at Resource Group level.

DEPLOYMENT STEPS:

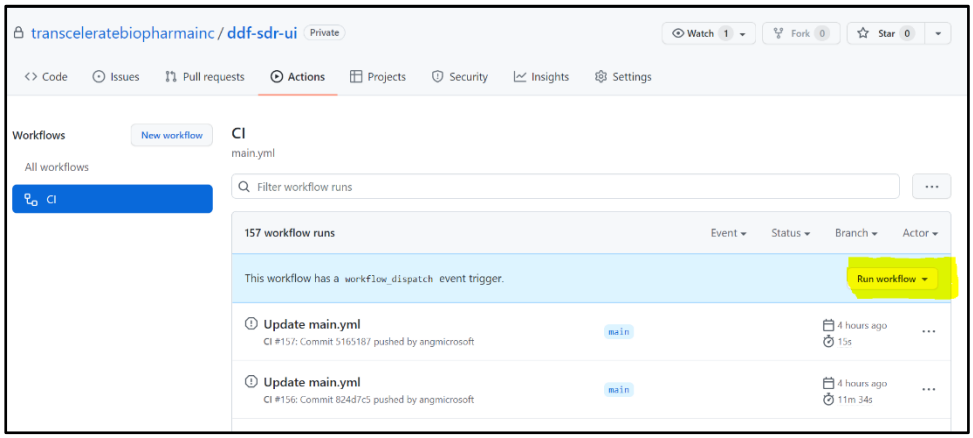
i. Go to UI repository on GitHub.
ii. Click on Actions tab.

Figure 42 SDR UI Repo - GitHub Actions



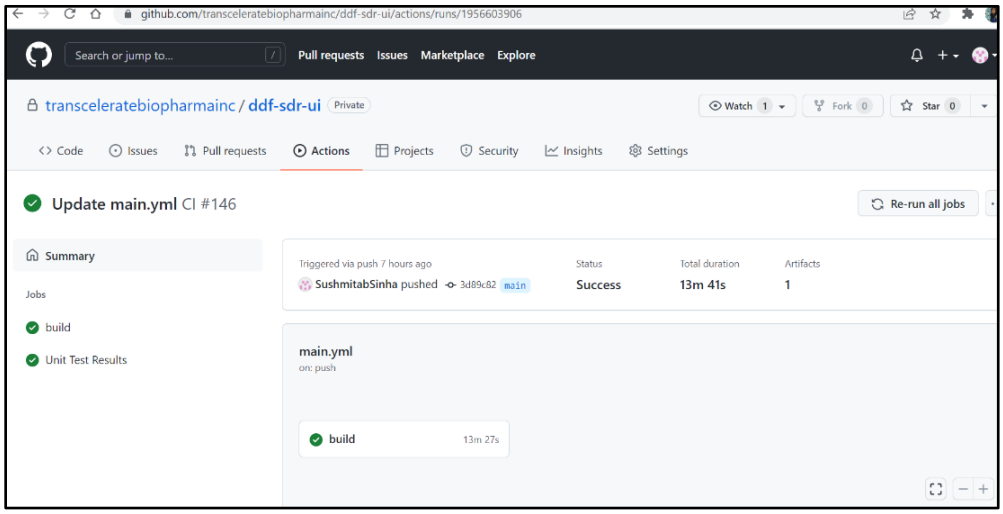
iii. Click on the workflow CI under All workflow.

Figure 43 GitHub Actions - CI Workflow



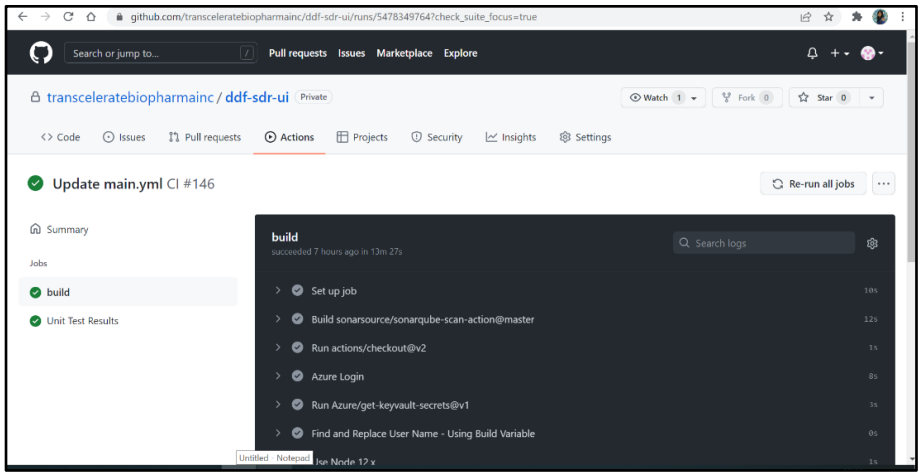
iv. Click on Run Workflow on the right-hand side. Then the action will be triggered.

Figure 44 GitHub - CI Workflow Run



v. The build logs can be seen on clicking the active/running action.

Figure 45 GitHub CI Workflow Output



vi. On completion of the workflow, the UI application will be deployed to Azure App Service.

4.3 Deploy Back-End API and Function App

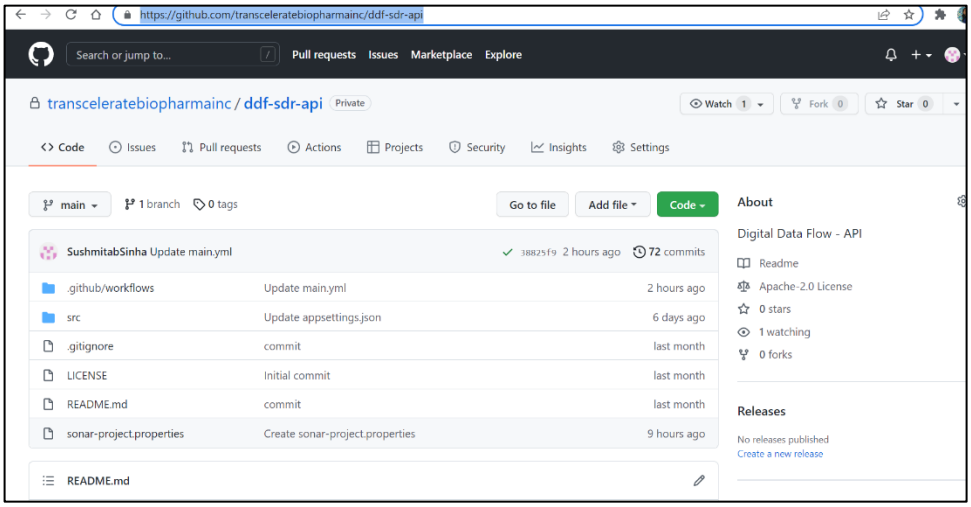
PRE-REQUISITES

- Contributor access at Resource group Level.

DEPLOYMENT STEPS:

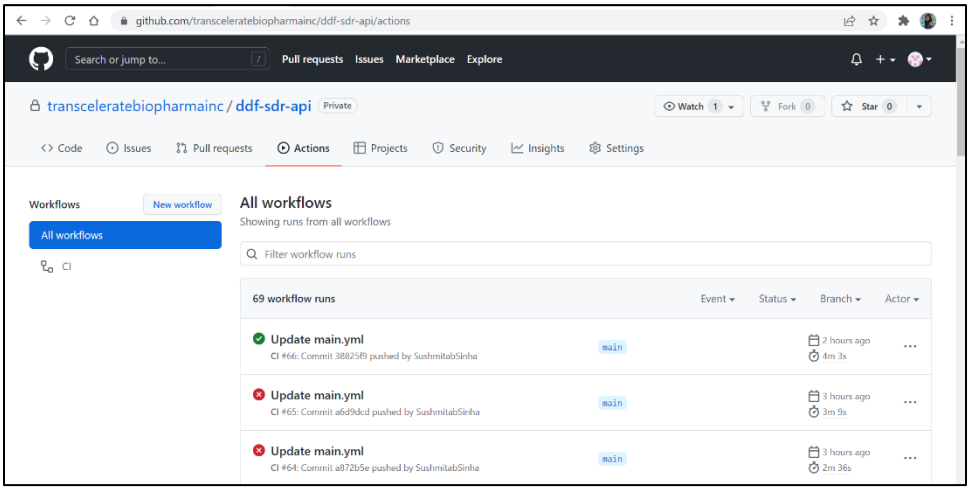
i. Go to API repository on GitHub.

Figure 46 GitHub SDR API Repo



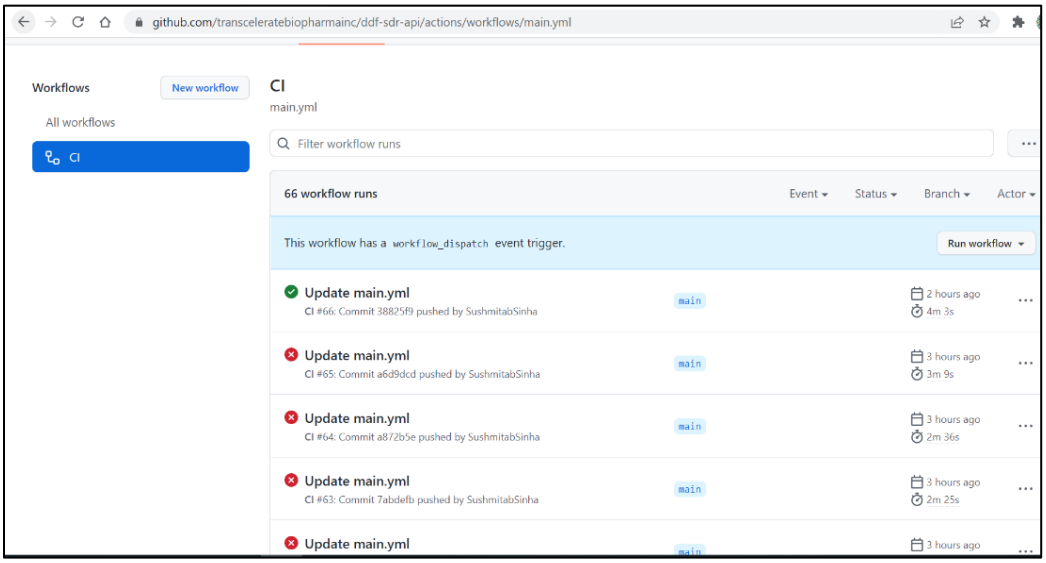
ii. Click on Actions tab.

Figure 47 GitHub Actions CI Worklfow



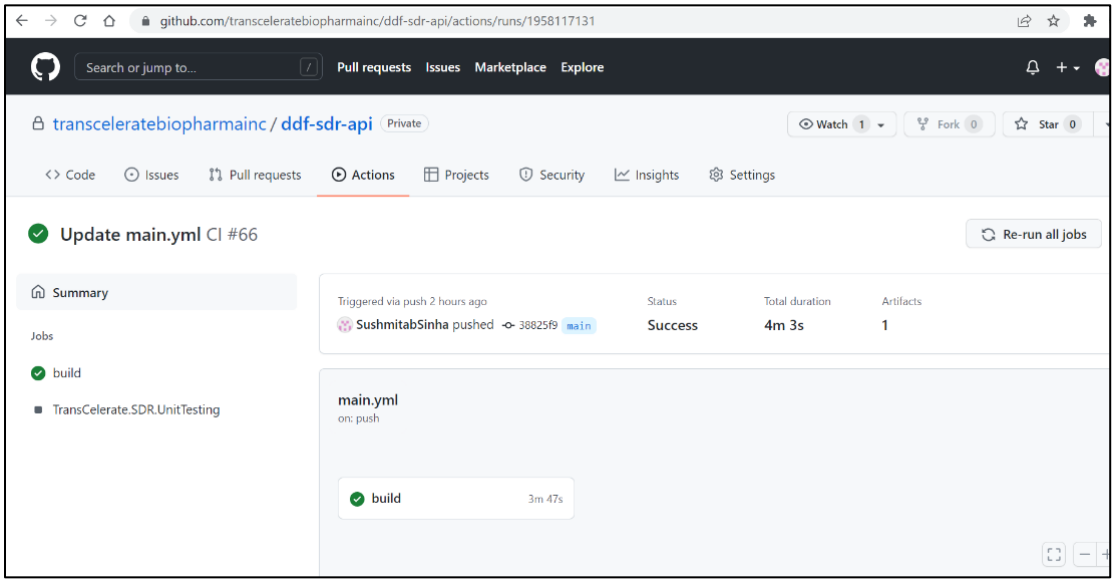
iii. Click on the workflow CI under All workflow.

Figure 48 GitHub CI Workflow Run



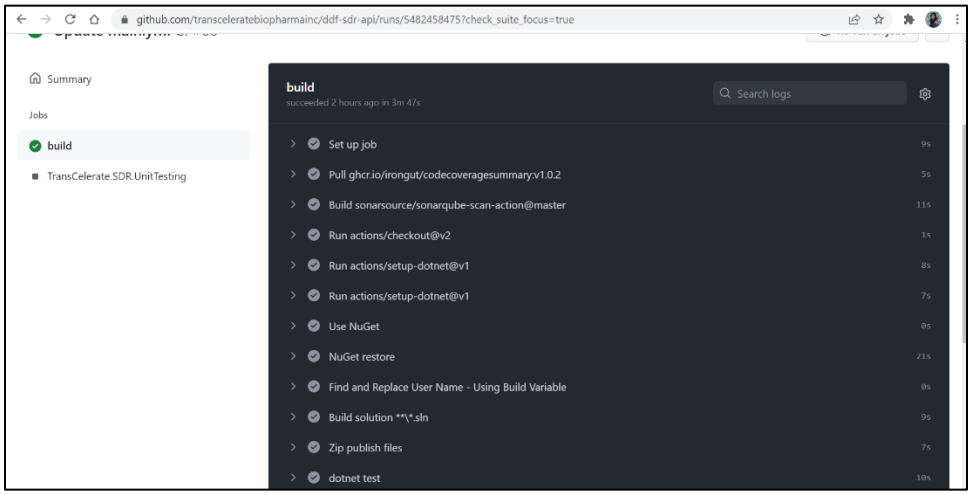
iv. Click on Run Workflow on the right-hand side. Then the action will be triggered.

Figure 49 GitHub CI Workflow Run



v. The build logs can be viewed on clicking the active/running action.

Figure 50 GitHub CI Workflow Output



vi. On completion of the workflow, the back-end API will be deployed to Azure App Service.

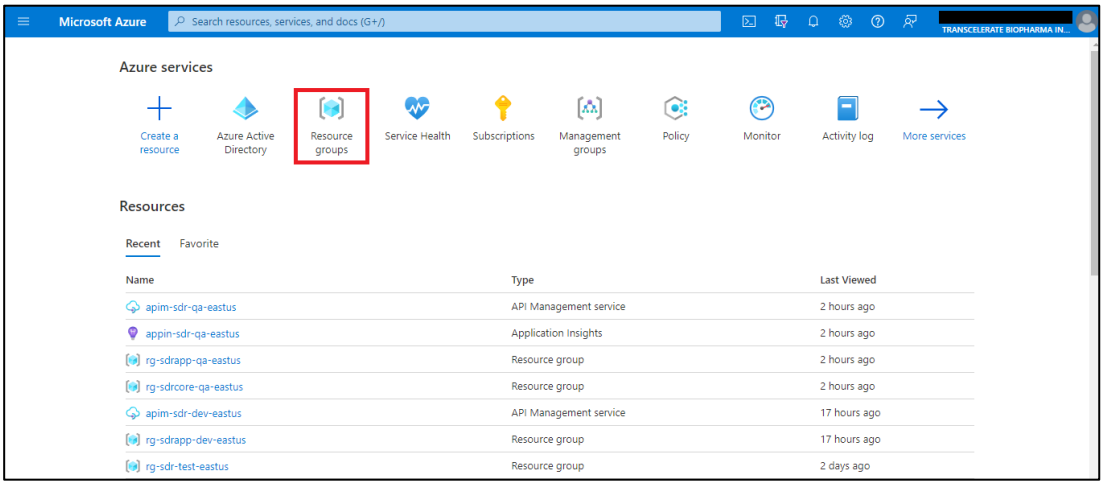
4.4 Deployment Verification

UI APPLICATION VERIFICATION STEPS:

This is to verify the UI Application deployment was successful.

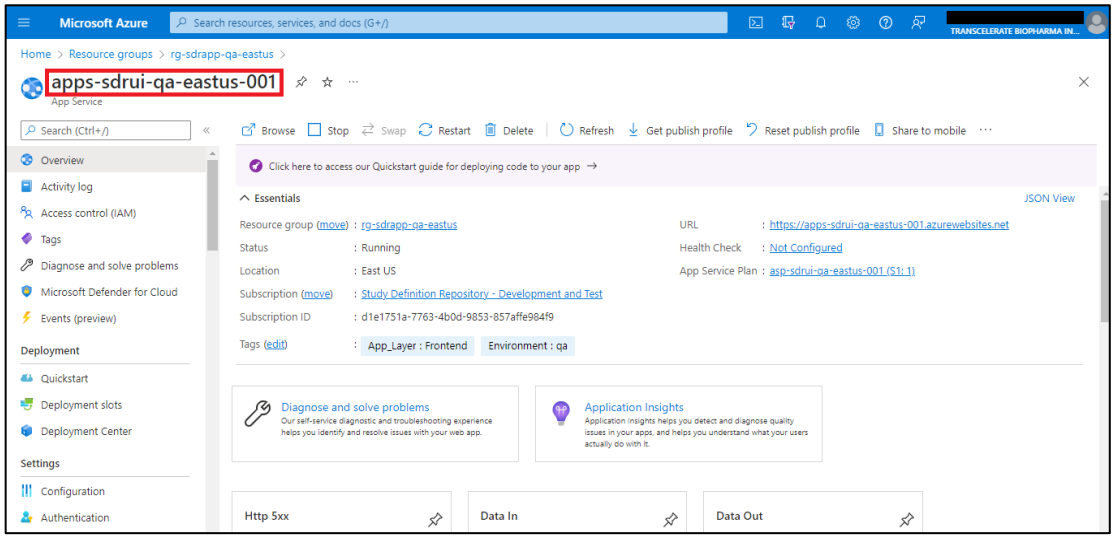
i. Go to portal.azure.com. Click on resource group.

Figure 51 Azure Portal



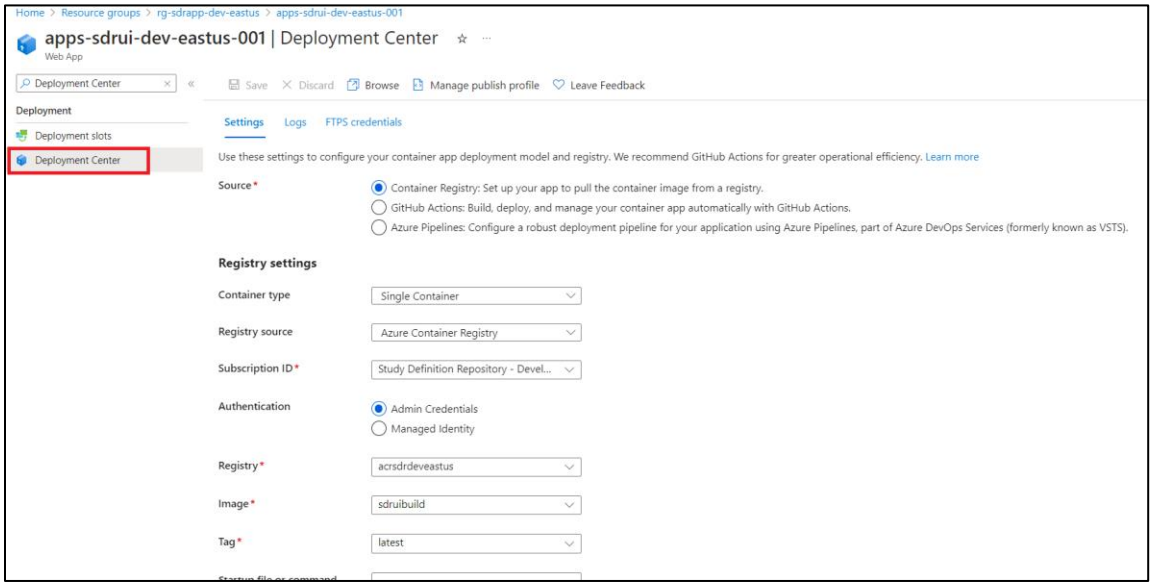
ii. Select the required resource group and select the UI App Service instance.

Figure 52 Azure Portal - SDR UI App Service



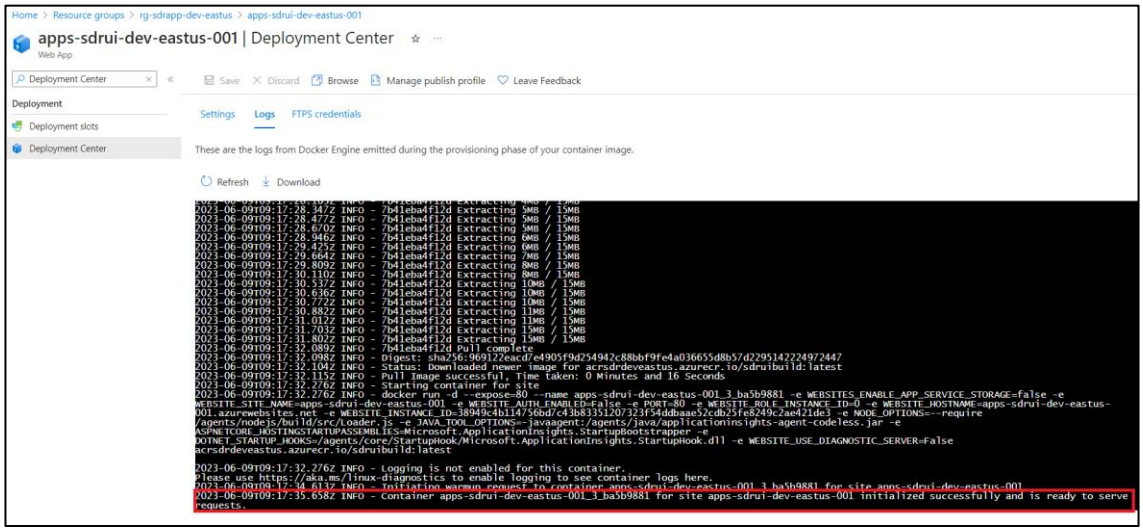
iii. In search box, search for Deployment Center.

Figure 53 SDR UI App Service - Deployment Center Details



iv. Click on Logs.

Figure 54 SDR UI App Service Deployment Center -Logs



SDR API Back-end App and function app verification:

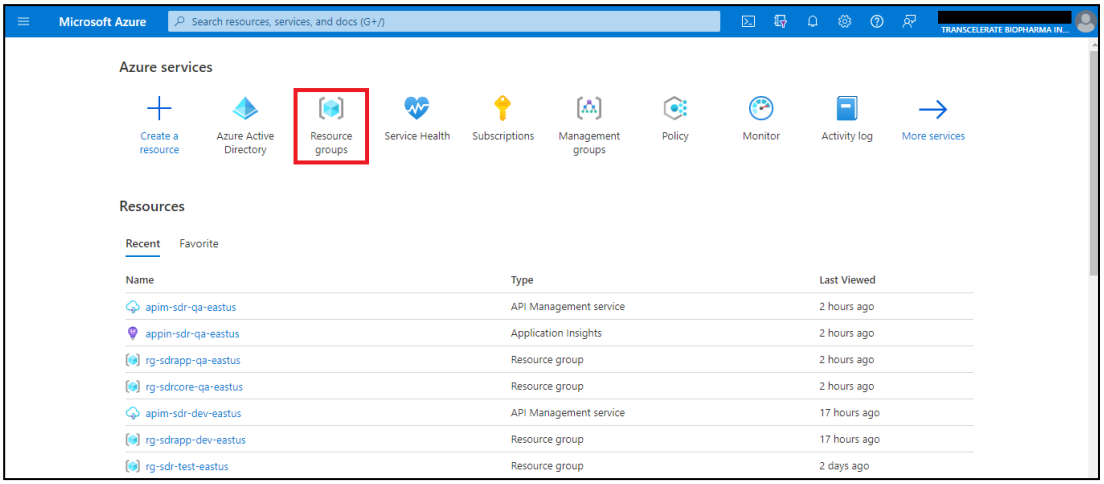
The same steps as mentioned above for SDR UI Application verification can be followed for SDR API deployment verification as well, in the corresponding App Service instance.

Function App verification steps:

This is to verify the Function App deployment was successful.

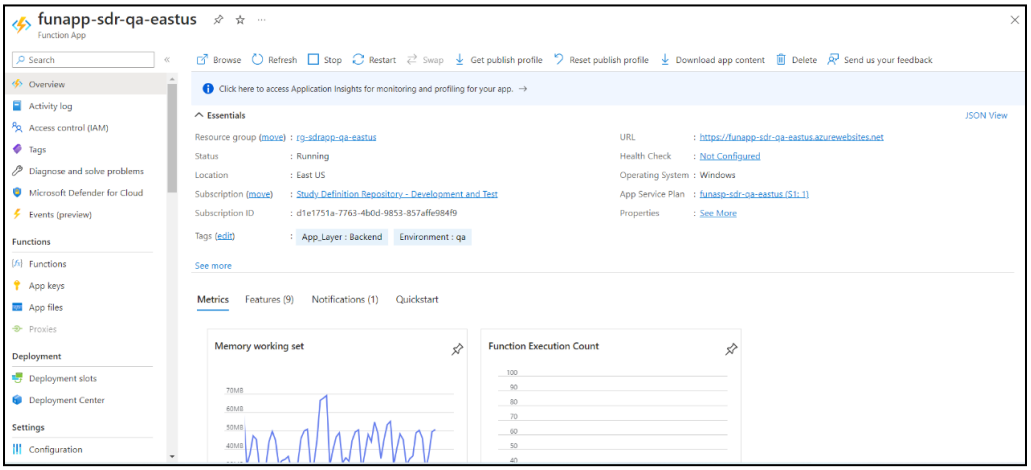
i. Go to portal.azure.com. Click on resource group.

Figure 55 Azure Portal



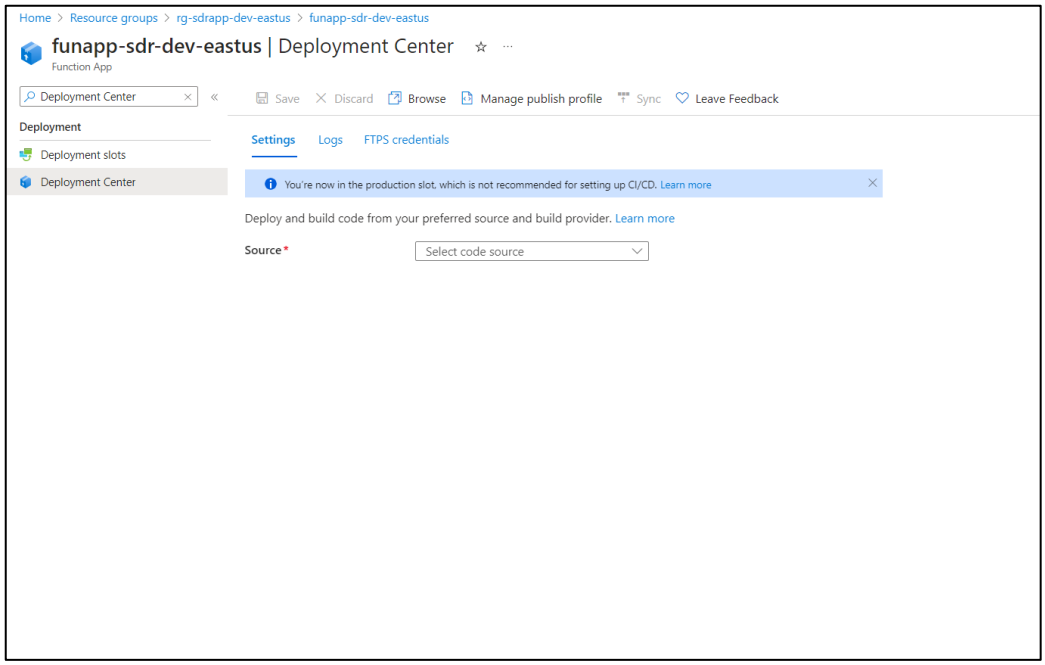
ii. Select the required resource group and select the Function App Service instance.

Figure 56 Azure Portal - SDR Function App Service



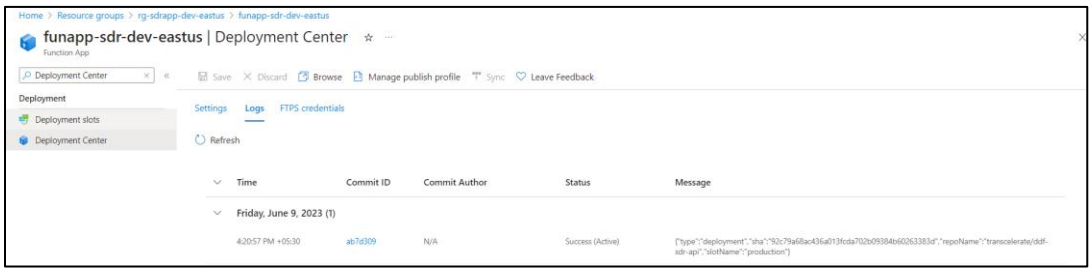
iii. In search box, search for Deployment Center.

Figure 57 SDR Function App Service – Deployment Center



iv. Click on Logs

Figure 58 SDR Function App Service Deployment Center – Logs



5. APIM Setup

GOAL:

- API endpoints are grouped into three categories SDR UI API, SDR UI Admin, and SDR API. SDR UI API and SDR UI Admin endpoints will be accessed through SDR UI, and the SDR API endpoints will be accessed through REST clients. The endpoints include CDISC API Spec implementation and other endpoints supporting SDR RI features.
- Configure the Inbound policies on API Endpoints to validate the incoming requests.
- Secure SDR API Endpoint API's using client certificate authentication in API Management
- API Management uses client certificates to secure SDR API Endpoint access (i.e., client to API Management). It will validate certificates presented by the connecting client and compare certificate properties to desired values using policy expressions.

PRE-REQUISITES:

- Contributor access at Resource Group level.

CREATE CLIENT CERTIFICATE:

i. Create self-signed certificate for authentication.

```
New-SelfSignedCertificate -certstorelocation cert:\CurrentUser\my -dnsname
apim-envname-eastus-001.azure-api.net
```

ii. Once the certificate is created it should now be available to access under your local system snap-in where you can view the metadata of the certificate.

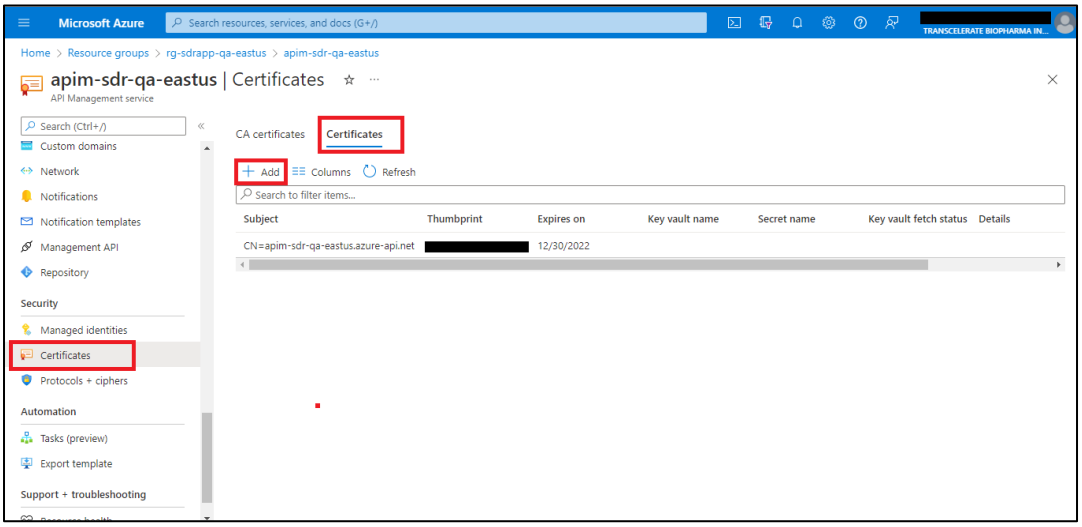
Figure 59 Client Certificate

iii. Export the certificate in .pfx format and set password when prompted.

UPLOAD THE CLIENT CERTIFICATE TO APIM:

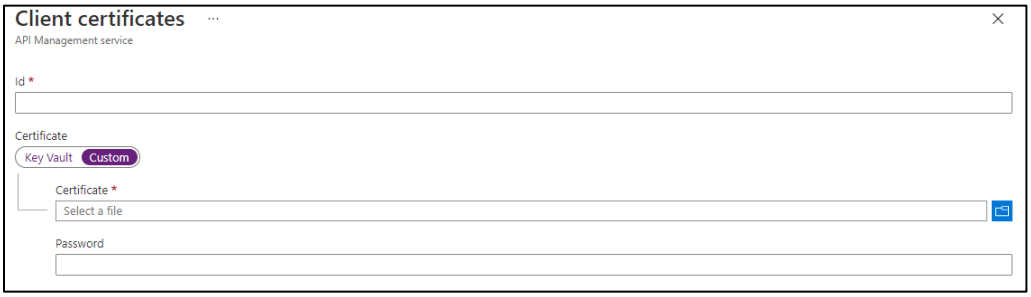
i. In Azure Portal, Go to the Certificates option under the “Security” section of APIM. Go to “Certificates” option and click on “Add” option

Figure 60 APIM Certificates



ii. Upload the password protected Client certificate (.pfx) format as shown below.

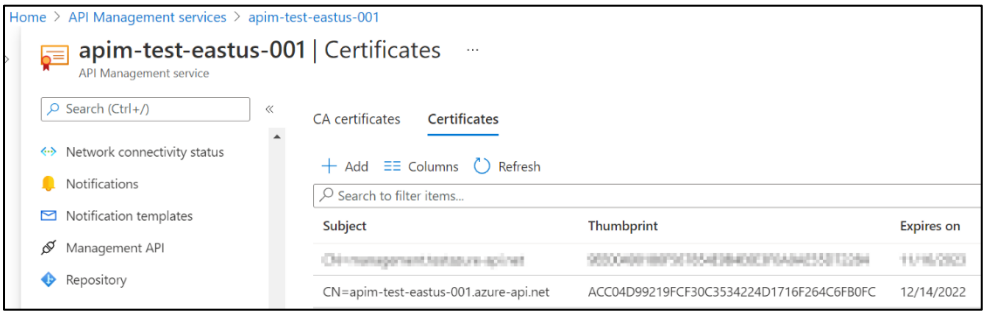
Figure 61 APIM Certificates - Client Certificates



iii. Once the certificate is uploaded it should be visible on the API Management certificates blade as below

Client Certificate

Figure 62 APIM Certificates - Client Certificate

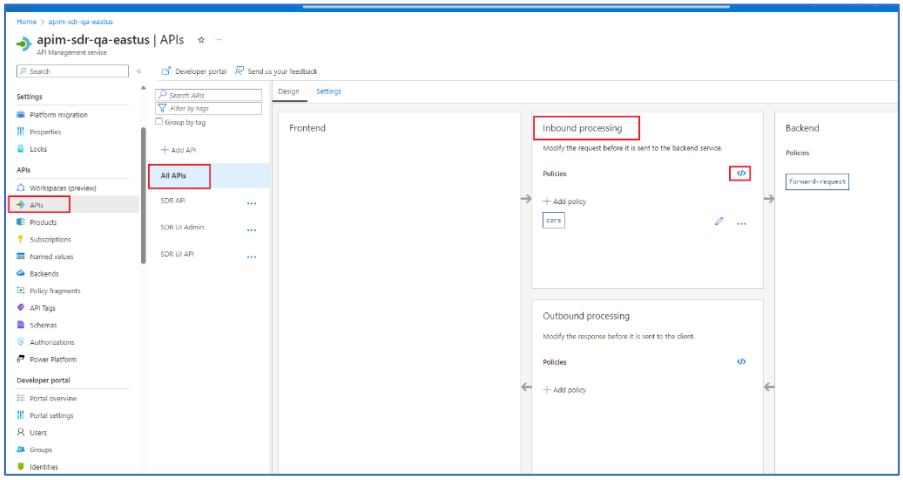


CONFIGURE INBOUND POLICY TO ENABLE CORS FOR ALL APIS:

i. Configure the policy on SDR API to validate one or more attributes of a client certificate used to access APIs hosted in API Management instance.

ii. Go to APIs -> Select the All APIs -> Select “All Operations” -> Inbound processing -> Select Policies

Figure 63 : APIM Inbound Policy for All APIs



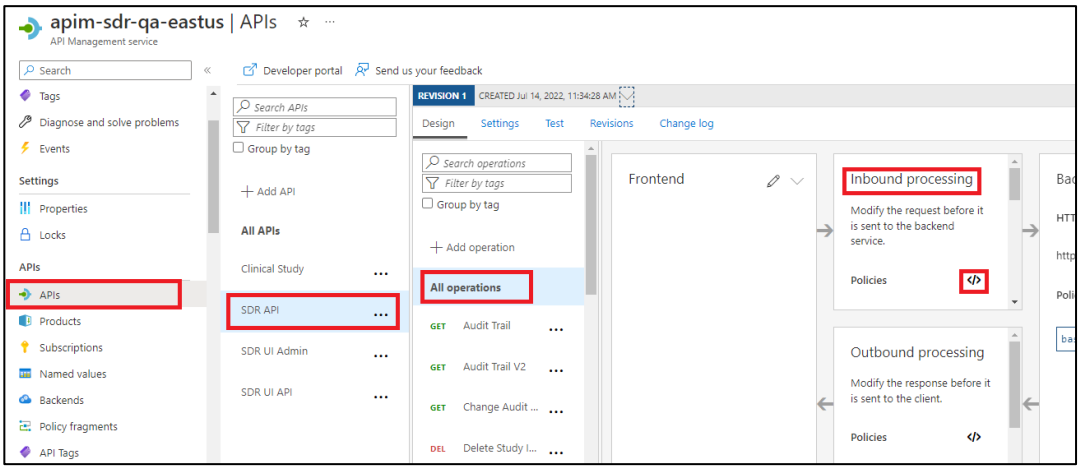
iii. Add the policy code below to validate the Incoming requests.

```
<policies>
    <inbound>
        <cors allow-credentials="true">
            <allowed-origins>
               <origin>Add Backend APP Service URL</origin>
                <origin>http://localhost:4200</origin>
                <origin>https://localhost:4200</origin>
                <origin>Add API Management URL</origin>
                <origin>Add Frontend (UI) URL</origin>
                <origin>Add Developer Portal URL</origin>
            </allowed-origins>
            <allowed-methods preflight-result-max-age="300">
                <method>*</method>
            </allowed-methods>
            <allowed-headers>
                <header>*</header>
            </allowed-headers>
            <expose-headers>
                <header>*</header>
            </expose-headers>
        </cors>
    </inbound>
    <backend>
        <forward-request />
    </backend>
    <outbound />
    <on-error />
</policies>
```

CONFIGURE INBOUND POLICY ON SDR API ENDPOINT FOR CLIENT CERTIFICATE VALIDATION AND API KEY VALIDATION:

i. Configure the policy on SDR API to validate one or more attributes of a client certificate used to access APIs hosted in API Management instance.
ii. Go to APIs -> Select the SDR API -> Select “All Operations” -> Inbound processing -> Select Policies

Figure 64 APIM Inbound Processing



iii. Add the policy code below to check the thumbprint of a client certificate against certificates uploaded to API Management

```
<policies>
    <inbound>
     <set-variable name="EmailAddress" value="@{
        string name = "EmptyAuthToken";
        var authHeader =
context.Request.Headers.GetValueOrDefault("Authorization",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        return authHeader.AsJwt()?.Claims.GetValueOrDefault("email",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        }" />
        <set-variable name="UserName" value="@{
        string name = "EmptyAuthToken";
        var authHeader =
context.Request.Headers.GetValueOrDefault("Authorization",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        return authHeader.AsJwt()?.Claims.GetValueOrDefault("name",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        }" />
        <set-variable name="apiKey" value="@{
```

```
        string apiKey = context.Request.Headers.GetValueOrDefault("x-api-
key", "EmptyApiKey");
        if((string)apiKey == ""){
            return "EmptyApiKey";
        }
        return apiKey;
        }" />
        <set-variable name="subsKeyPrimary" value="@{
        string subKey = context.Subscription?.PrimaryKey;
        return subKey;
        }" />
        <set-variable name="subsKeySecondary" value="@{
        string subKey = context.Subscription?.SecondaryKey;
        return subKey;
        }" />
        <choose>
            <when condition="@((context.Variables["EmailAddress"]) !=
null)">
                <trace source="My Global APIM Policy"
severity="information">
                    <message>@(String.Format("{0} | {1}",
context.Api.Name, context.Operation.Name))</message>
                    <metadata name="EmailAddress"
value="@((string)context.Variables["EmailAddress"])" />
                    <metadata name="UserName"
value="@((string)context.Variables["UserName"])" />
                </trace>
            </when>
            <otherwise>
                <trace source="My Global APIM Policy"
severity="information">
                    <message>@(String.Format("{0} | {1}",
context.Api.Name, context.Operation.Name))</message>
                    <metadata name="EmailAddress" value="Not Available" />
                    <metadata name="UserName" value="Not Available" />
</trace>
            </otherwise>
        </choose>
        <base />
        <choose>
            <when condition="@(context.Request.Certificate == null ||
!context.Deployment.Certificates.Any(c => c.Value.Thumbprint ==
context.Request.Certificate.Thumbprint)
       || context.Request.Certificate.NotAfter<DateTime.Now)">
                <return-response>
                    <set-status code="403" reason="Invalid client
certificate" />
                </return-response>
```

```
            </when>
        </choose>
        <choose>
            <when condition="@((string)context.Variables["apiKey"] !=
"EmptyApiKey" && ((string)context.Variables["apiKey"] !=
(string)context.Variables["subsKeyPrimary"] &&
(string)context.Variables["apiKey"] !=
(string)context.Variables["subsKeySecondary"]))">
                <return-response>
                    <set-status code="401" reason="Invalid Api Key" />
                    <set-header name="content-type" exists-
action="override">
                        <value>application/json</value>
                    </set-header>
                    <set-body
template="liquid">{"statusCode":"401","message":"Invalid Api-Key"}</set-
body>
                </return-response>
            </when>
        </choose>

        <cors allow-credentials="true">
            <allowed-origins>
                <origin>Add Backend APP Service URL</origin>
                <origin>http://localhost:4200</origin>
                <origin>https://localhost:4200</origin>
                <origin>Add API Management URL</origin>
                <origin>Add Frontend (UI) URL</origin>
                <origin>Add Developer Portal URL</origin>
            </allowed-origins>
            <allowed-methods preflight-result-max-age="300">
                <method>GET</method>
                <method>POST</method>
                <method>PATCH</method>
                <method>DELETE</method>
            </allowed-methods>
            <allowed-headers>
                <header>*</header>
            </allowed-headers>
            <expose-headers>
                <header>*</header>
            </expose-headers>
        </cors>
    </inbound>
    <backend>
        <base />
    </backend>
    <outbound>
```

```
        <base />
    </outbound>
    <on-error>
        <base />
    </on-error>
</policies>
```

iv. Update the “Header name” value to “x-api-key” in APIs -> SDR API -> Settings -> Subscription and click save.

Figure 65 : Update the Api-Key header name

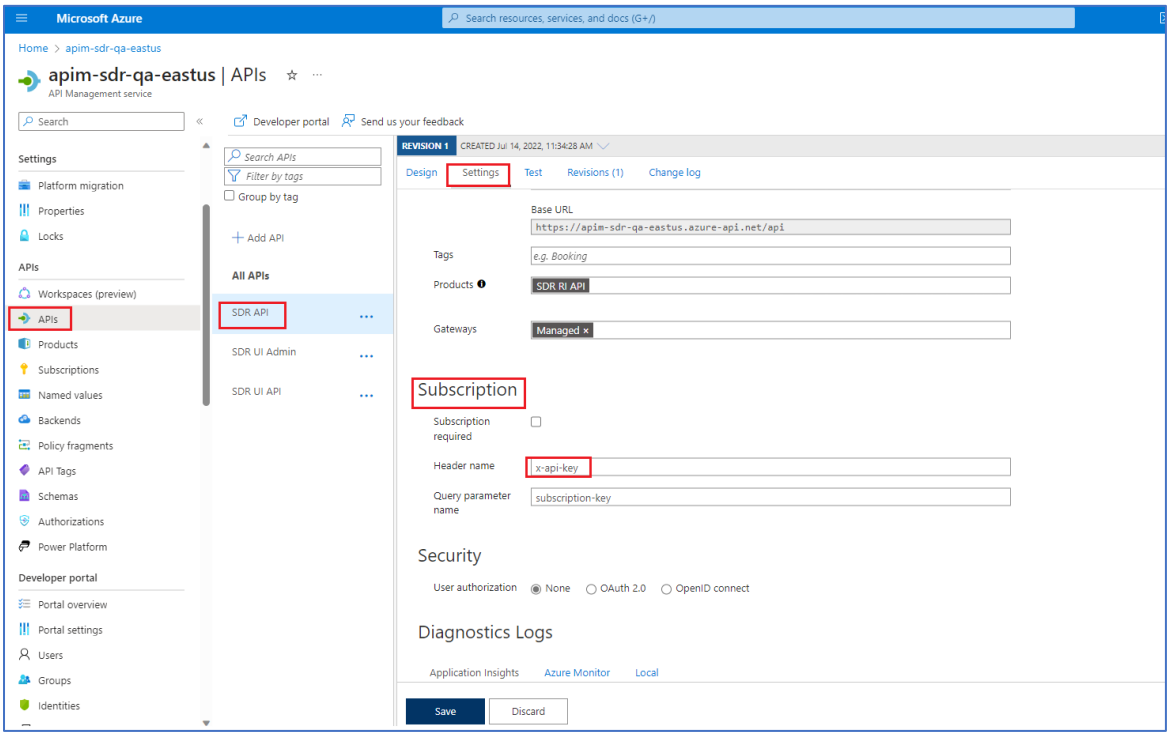
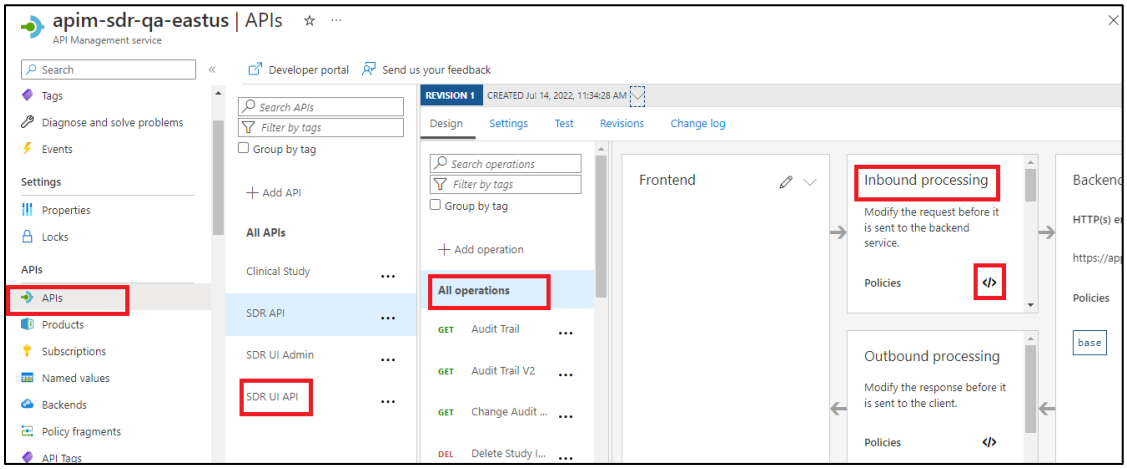


Figure 66 APIM - Inbound Policy

CONFIGURE INBOUND POLICY ON SDR UI API & SDR UI ADMIN ENDPOINTS FOR INCOMING REQUESTS VALIDATION:

i. Configure the policy on SDR UI API and SDR UI Admin to validate the inbound requests to access APIs hosted in API Management instance.

ii. Go to APIs -> Select the SDR UI API -> Select “All Operations” -> Inbound processing -> Select Policies



iii. Add the policy code below to validate the Incoming requests.

```
<policies>
    <inbound>
     <set-variable name="EmailAddress" value="@{
        string name = "EmptyAuthToken";
```

```
        var authHeader =
context.Request.Headers.GetValueOrDefault("Authorization",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        return authHeader.AsJwt()?.Claims.GetValueOrDefault("email",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        }" />
        <set-variable name="UserName" value="@{
        string name = "EmptyAuthToken";
        var authHeader =
context.Request.Headers.GetValueOrDefault("Authorization",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        return authHeader.AsJwt()?.Claims.GetValueOrDefault("name",
"EmptyAuthToken");
        }" />
        <choose>
            <when condition="@((context.Variables["EmailAddress"]) !=
null)">
                <trace source="My Global APIM Policy"
severity="information">
                    <message>@(String.Format("{0} | {1}",
context.Api.Name, context.Operation.Name))</message>
                    <metadata name="EmailAddress"
value="@((string)context.Variables["EmailAddress"])" />
                    <metadata name="UserName"
value="@((string)context.Variables["UserName"])" />
                </trace>
            </when>
            <otherwise>
                <trace source="My Global APIM Policy"
severity="information">
                    <message>@(String.Format("{0} | {1}",
context.Api.Name, context.Operation.Name))</message>
                    <metadata name="EmailAddress" value="Not Available" />
                    <metadata name="UserName" value="Not Available" />
                </trace>
            </otherwise>
        </choose>
        <base />
        <cors allow-credentials="true">
            <allowed-origins>
                <origin>Add Backend APP Service URL</origin>
                <origin>http://localhost:4200</origin>
                <origin>https://localhost:4200</origin>
                <origin>Add API Management URL</origin>
                <origin>Add Frontend (UI) URL</origin>
            </allowed-origins>
            <allowed-methods preflight-result-max-age="300">
                <method>GET</method>
```

```
                <method>POST</method>
                <method>PATCH</method>
                <method>DELETE</method>
            </allowed-methods>
            <allowed-headers>
                <header>*</header>
            </allowed-headers>
            <expose-headers>
                <header>*</header>
            </expose-headers>
        </cors>
    </inbound>
    <backend>
        <base />
    </backend>
    <outbound>
        <base />
    </outbound>
    <on-error>
        <base />
    </on-error>
</policies>
```

iv. Repeat the above steps to configure the inbound policy on SDR UI Admin endpoint.

5.1. Developer Portal Configuration

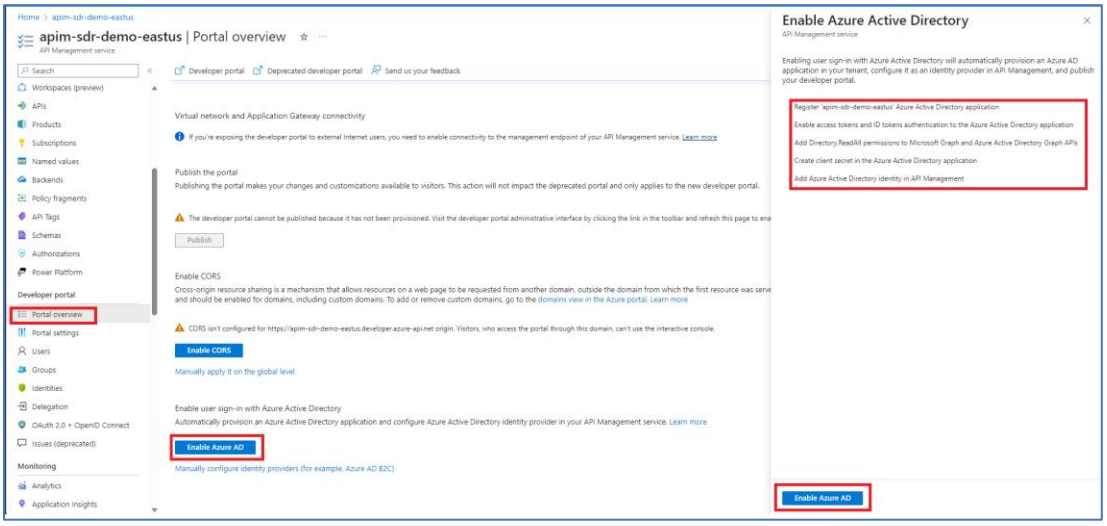
APIM Developer Portal can be used to generate API-Key for SDR API access. For accessing the developer portal and generating the API-Key, few additional APIM resource

configurations to be added as mentioned below apart from the steps automated through terraform

5.1.1. Add App registration for Azure AD login

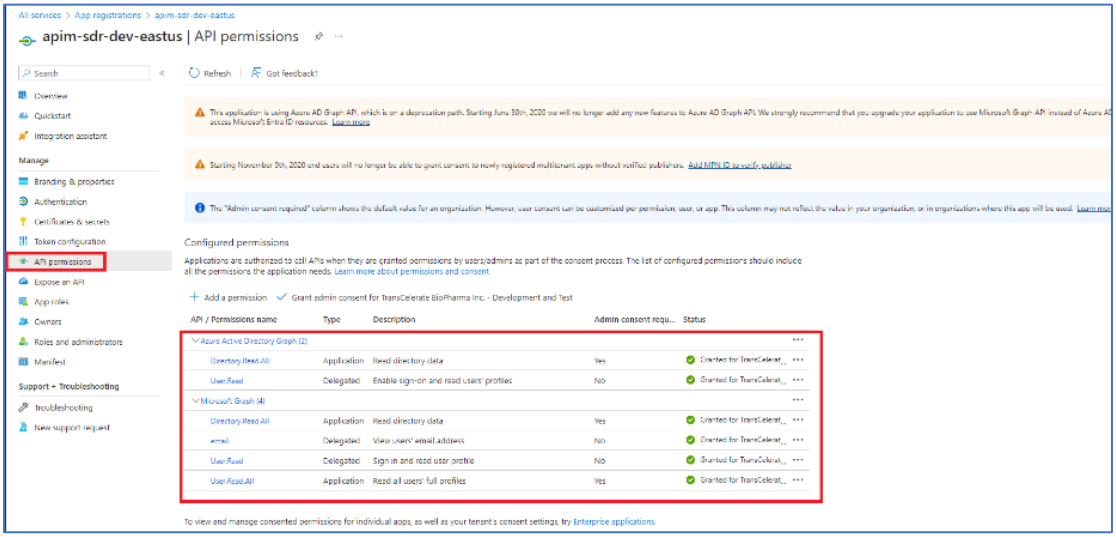
i. In Azure Portal, goto APIM and select Identities.
ii. Remove Azure Active Directory provider type.
iii. Select Portal Overview.
iv. Click on Enable Azure AD button.
v. The Enable Azure Active Directory dialog will show the list of activites that will be done as a part of enabling the Azure AD.
vi. Click Enable Azure AD button.

Figure 67 : Enable Azure AD for Developer Portal



vii. After enabling the Azure AD, a new app registration will be created.
viii. In the Azure Portal, search and select App Registration.
ix. Under All applications, select the application with the same name as APIM.
x. Select API Permissions option to add required permissions.
xi. Add email with Delegated permission and User.Read.All with Application permission under Microsoft.Graph section.

Figure 68 : API Permissions for APIM App Registration



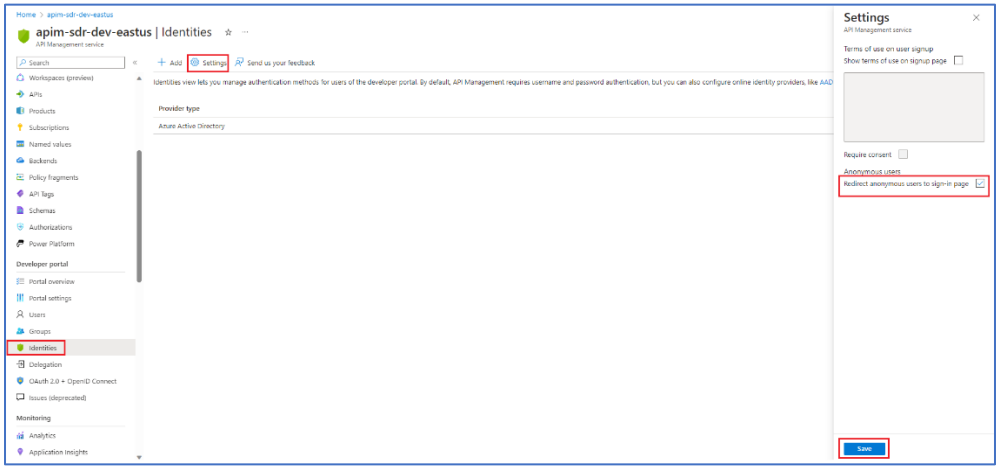
5.1.2. Identities in APIM

i. In Azure Portal, goto APIM and select Identities.
ii. Select Azure Active Directory.
iii. Add the primary domain in the Signin tenant value.
iv. Then click Update.

Figure 69 : Add Sign-in tenant

v. Under same Identities section, select Settings.
vi. Check Redirect anonymous users to sign-in page and click save.
vii. This option will restrict unauthorized users to redirect to Signin page.

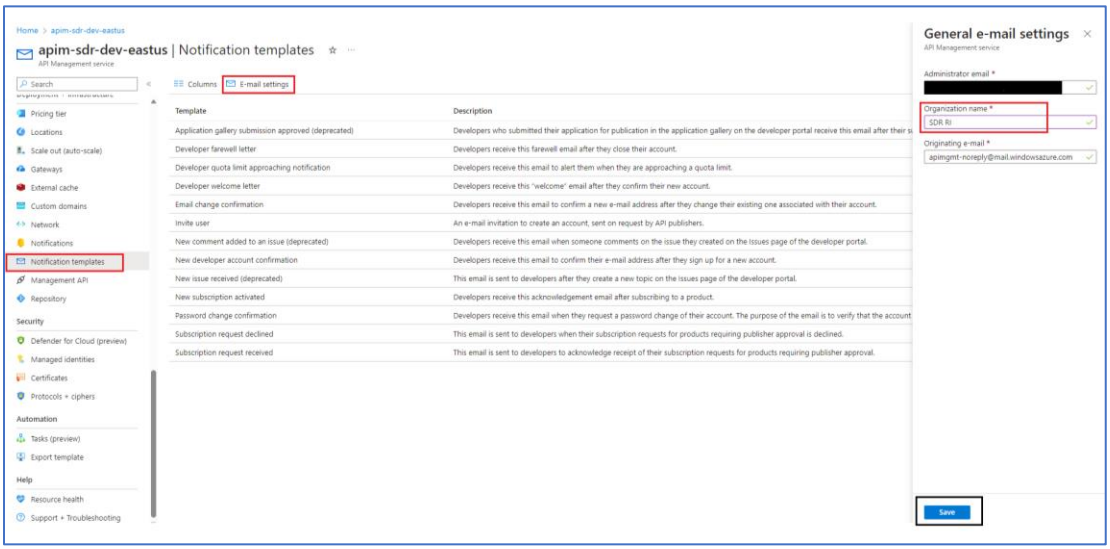
Figure 70 : Redirect anonymous users to sign-in page



5.1.3. Change Publisher Name in APIM

i. In Azure Portal, goto APIM and select Notification Templates.
ii. Select E-mail Settings and update the Organization name to update the publisher name of the APIs.
iii. Then click save.

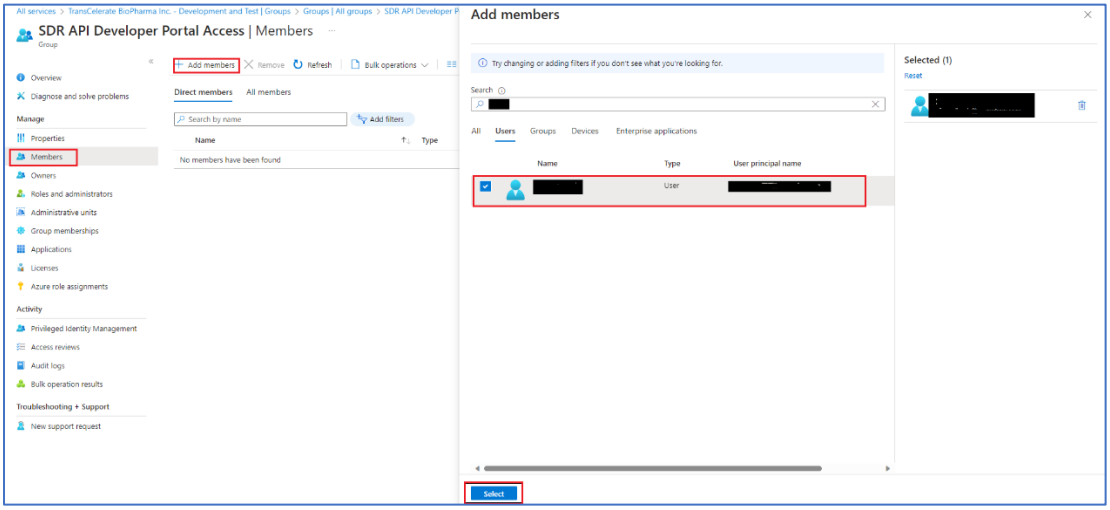
Figure 71 : Change Publisher Name



5.1.4. Add User to the AD Group for Developer Portal Access

i. In Azure Portal, goto Microsoft Entra ID and click groups.
ii. Select the group created for developer portal access.
iii. Then click members.
iv. Then click Add members to add users to the Azure AD Group.
v. Then under Users, search for the user and select the user.
vi. Then click select to add the user to the Azure AD Group.

Figure 72 : Add User to Azure AD Group



Note: The developer portal must be customized to meet the specific needs.