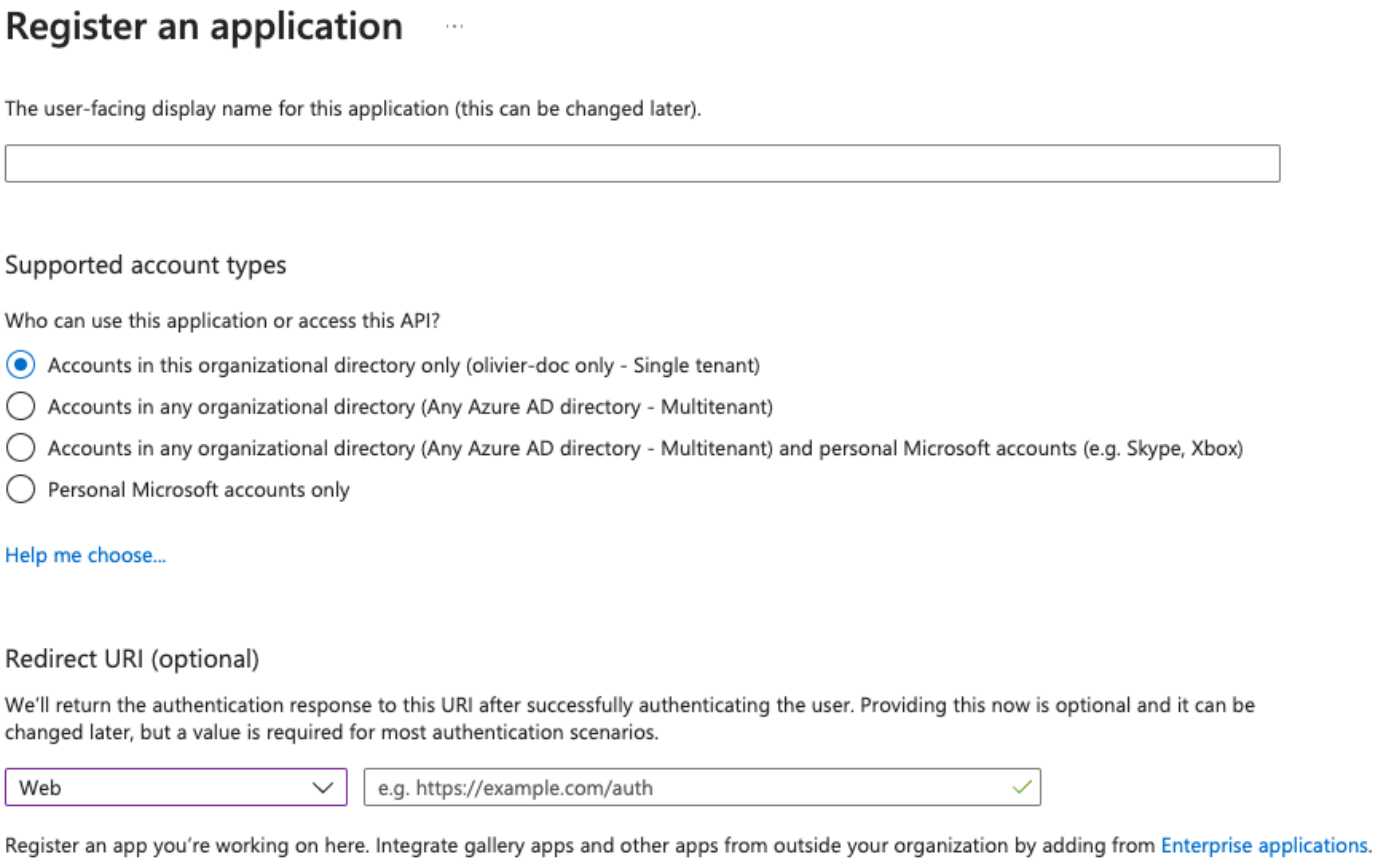
Setting up Delegated Authentication with OpenID on Microsoft Azure

Before setting up the installer, you have to configure Microsoft Azure Active Directory.

Set up Microsoft Azure Active Directory

- You need to create an `App registration`.
- You have to select `Redirect URI (optional)` and set it to https://matrix.your-domain.com/_synapse/client/oidc/callback



For the bridge to be able to operate correctly, navigate to API permissions, add Microsoft Graph APIs, choose Delegated Permissions and add

- openid
- profile

Remember to grant the admin consent for those.

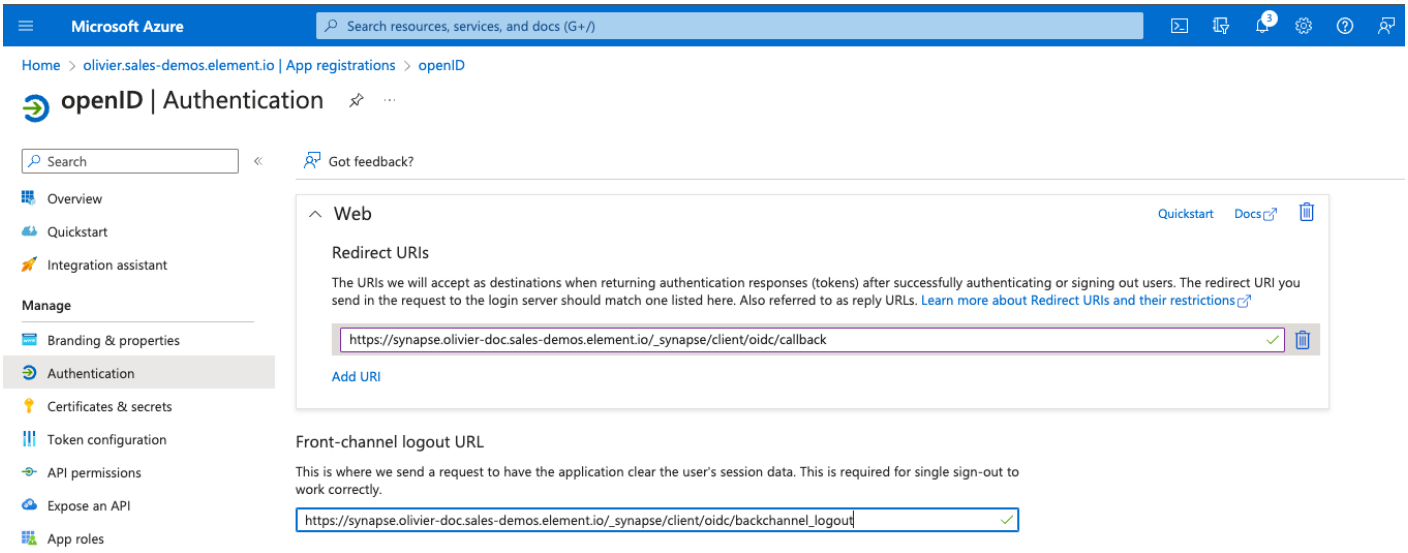
To setup the installer, you'll need

- the `Application (client) ID`
- the `Directory (tenant) ID`
- a secret generated from `Certificates & secrets` on the app.

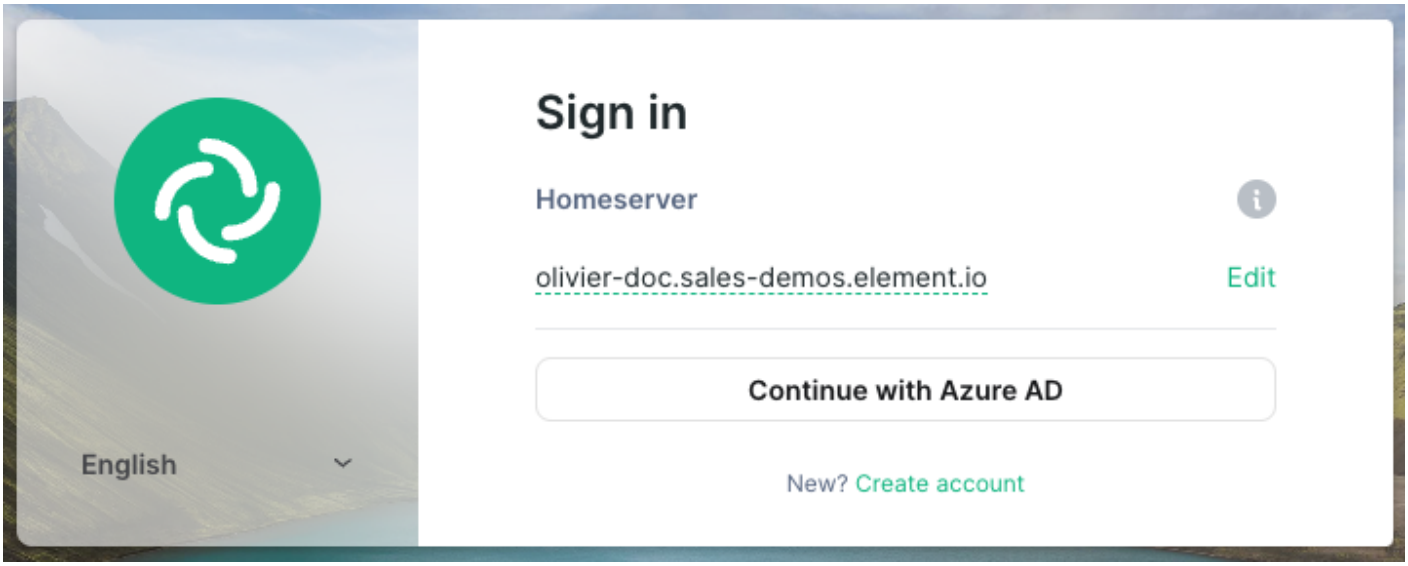
Configure the installer

Add an OIDC provider in the 'Synapse' configuration after enabling `Delegated Auth` and set the following fields in the installer:

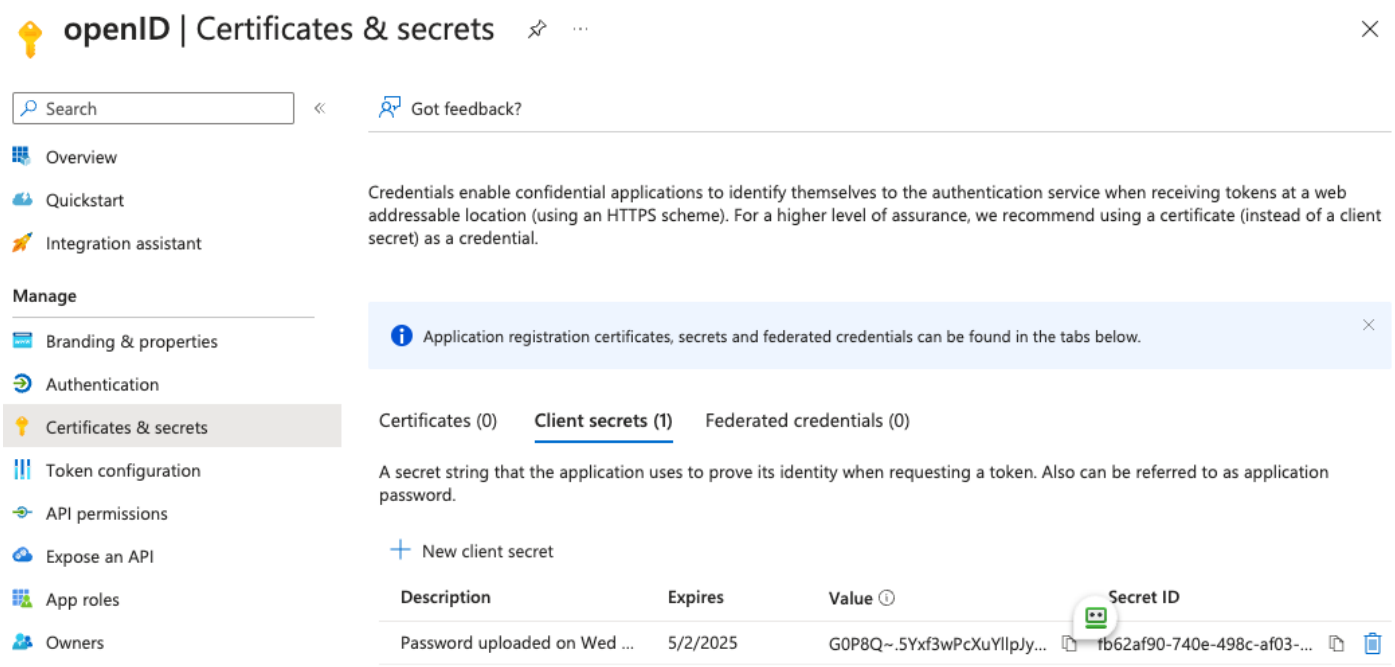
- `Allow Existing Users`: if checked, it allows a user logging in via OIDC to match a pre-existing account instead of failing. This could be used if switching from password logins to OIDC.
- `Authorization Endpoint`: the oauth2 authorization endpoint. Required if provider discovery is disabled. https://login.microsoftonline.com/<Directory (tenant) ID>/oauth2/v2.0/authorize
- `Backchannel Logout Enabled`: Synapse supports receiving OpenID Connect Back-Channel Logout notifications. This lets the OpenID Connect Provider notify Synapse when a user logs out, so that Synapse can end that user session. This property has to bet set to `https://your-domain/_synapse/client/oidc/backchannel_logout` in your identity provider



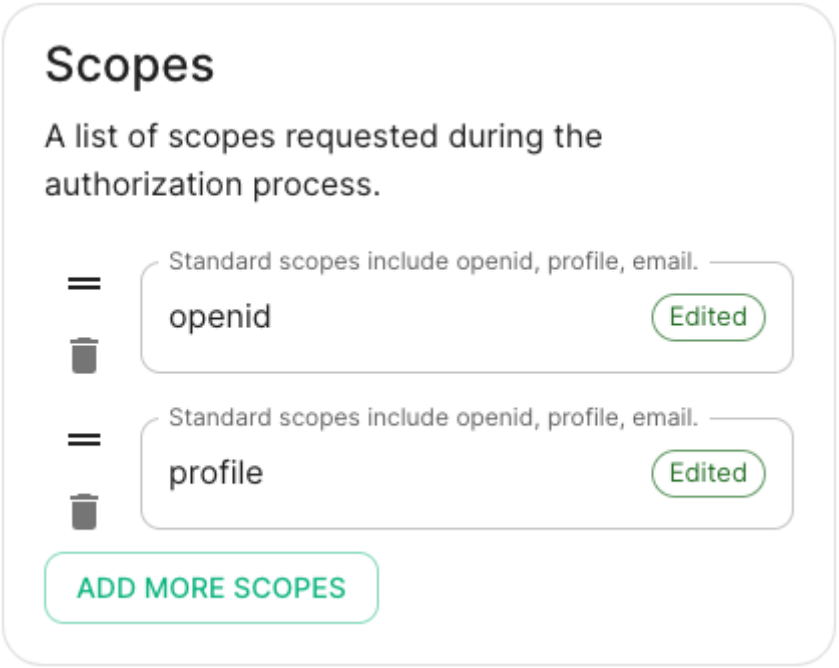
- `Client Auth Method`: auth method to use when exchanging the token. Set it to `Client Secret Post` or any method supported by your Idp
- `Client ID`: your `Application (client) ID`
- `Discover`: enable/disable the use of the OIDC discovery mechanism to discover endpoints
- `Idp Brand`: an optional brand for this identity provider, allowing clients to style the login flow according to the identity provider in question
- `Idp ID`: a string identifying your identity provider in your configuration
- `Idp Name`: A user-facing name for this identity provider, which is used to offer the user a choice of login mechanisms in the Element UI. In the screenshot bellow, `Idp Name` is set to `Azure AD`



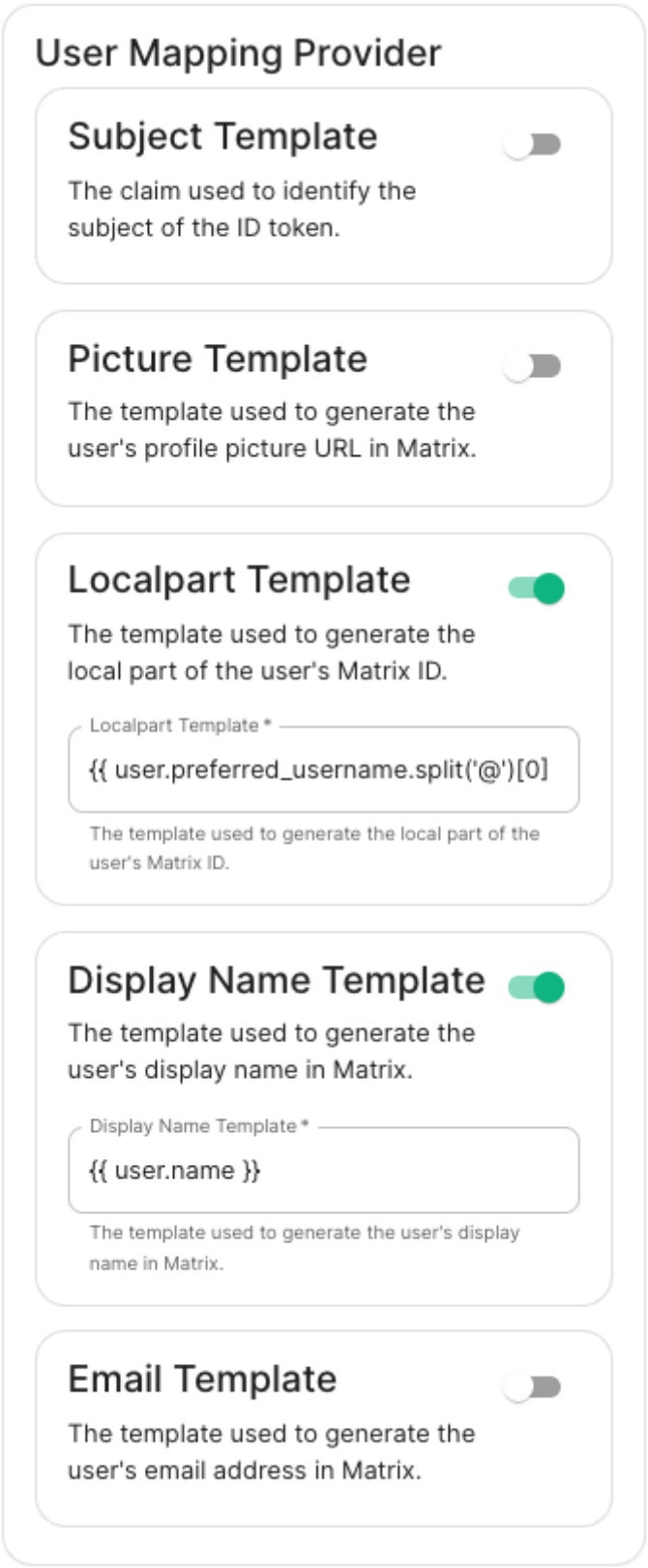
- `Issuer`: the OIDC issuer. Used to validate tokens and (if discovery is enabled) to discover the provider's endpoints
  https://login.microsoftonline.com/<Directory (tenant) ID>/v2.0
- `Token Endpoint`: the oauth2 authorization endpoint. Required if provider discovery is disabled.
- `Client Secret`: your secret value defined under "Certificates and secrets"



- Scopes: add every scope on a different line
  - The openid scope is required which translates to the Sign you in permission in the consent UI
  - You might also include other scopes in this request for requesting consent.



- User Mapping Provider: Configuration for how attributes returned from a OIDC provider are mapped onto a matrix user.



- `Localpart Template`: Jinja2 template for the localpart of the MXID. Set it to `{{ user.preferred_username.split('@')[0] }}` for Azure AD
- `Display Name Template`: Jinja2 template for the display name to set on first login. If unset, no displayname will be set. Set it to `{{ user.name }}` for Azure AD

Other configurations are documented here.

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