

Extending Azure AD, MFA, and **Conditional Access to On-Prem Resources**

Silverfort offers a native integration with Azure AD that extends Azure AD security controls to all resources within the hybrid environment — whether they're on-prem or in the cloud.

Extending Azure AD and Azure MFA to Unprotected Systems

Silverfort extends Azure AD Conditional Access and Azure MFA to all resources that don't natively support it, such as homegrown and legacy apps, IT infrastructure, file shares and databases, RDP, industrial systems, and commandline tools including PowerShell, WMI, PsExec, and SSH. With this integration, organizations have the ability to centralize the identity protection for all on-prem and cloud resources in Azure AD, while enterprise users get a consistent user experience across all resource access.

Leverage Your Existing MFA Tokens

With this integration, whenever a user attempts to access an on-prem resource, Silverfort can trigger a Conditional Access policy and MFA on the authentication request. Users can approve their identity using any supported Azure AD authentication methods such as push notifications (via Microsoft Authenticator), number matching, one-time passwords, FIDO 2 security keys, or any supported method — without any additional user enrollment required. This native integration enables organizations to have real-time protection in place against the use of compromised credentials across any resource in their hybrid environment.

KEY BENEFITS

Protect the Unprotectable

Extend Azure AD and MFA to any asset, including legacy apps, IT infrastructure, and command-line tools.

Real-Time Protection

Identify and mitigate identitybased attacks across your on-prem and multi-cloud environment.

Seamless User Experience

Provide users with a consistent and familiar experience when accessing any resource, both on-prem and in the cloud.

Extended Azure MFA User Experience: How it Works

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PowerShell remote access interface that doesn't natively support MFA



With Silverfort integration, PowerShell now triggers a Microsoft sign-in request

Microsoft Authenticator verification



PowerShell access is now protected with MFA

