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KNOWLEDGE BASE ARTICLE

API Permissions and Admin Consent for Discussions

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Overview

Many **SharePoint** Framework solutions declare **Microsoft Graph** permissions that a **tenant** administrator has to approve on the **API access** page of the **SharePoint admin center**. Discussions is not one of them. The package declares **no API permission requests**, registers **no application** in **Microsoft Entra ID** and shows **no consent prompt** to users or administrators. Everything the web parts do - reading and writing boards, topics, replies, subscriptions, attachments and images, searching people for @mentions - goes through the SharePoint APIs (**REST** and CSOM) of the **site** where the board lives, as the signed-in user.

This article states that fact for the security review, explains what an administrator does and does not see during installation, and lists the few things that do leave the tenant.

The classic-board importer can read another site in the same tenant. It restores original authors and dates through SharePoint CSOM; other content operations use REST. All these calls use the signed-in user's permissions.

Summary for reviewers

Question	Answer
Microsoft Graph permissions requested by the package?	None
Other API permissions (**Azure DevOps**, custom APIs)?	None
Entries on the **API access** page after deployment?	None - nothing to approve or reject
Microsoft Entra **app registration** or service principal of its own?	None
Admin consent or user consent prompts?	None
Identity used for data access?	The signed-in user, for every request
APIs called?	SharePoint APIs (REST and CSOM) of SharePoint sites and the selected import source site
Application (app-only) permissions,	None

Question	Answer
service accounts, stored credentials?	
Content sent to Vitextra or third parties?	None; only the license check and usage telemetry with technical identifiers
Custom script required on the site?	No

What the solution calls

The web parts use the SharePoint Framework HTTP client, which sends every request with the identity of the current user. SharePoint applies the user's permissions to each call, exactly as it does for the **list** views in **Site contents**. The endpoints used are:

- **Lists and list items** of the current site - to find the Discussions lists by their marker columns, to create them on first use (**Manage Lists** is needed for that one operation), and to read and write boards, topics, replies, subscriptions, likes, reports and approval statuses.
- **List item attachments** - files attached to topics and replies.
- **Files and folders** of the `Discussions Assets` **document library** - inline images of the rich text editor.
- **The people picker service** of SharePoint - the suggestions shown after you type `@`, and resolving the chosen person to a site user. This is the same service the standard SharePoint people picker uses; it does not call Microsoft Graph.
- **user information list** - author names and the current user's id.

No request goes to Microsoft Graph, Exchange, Teams or any other **Microsoft 365** service, and no e-mail is sent by the **web part**. The complete list of lists and columns is in KB10411. Where Discussions Stores Your Data: Lists, Columns and Privacy.

Note

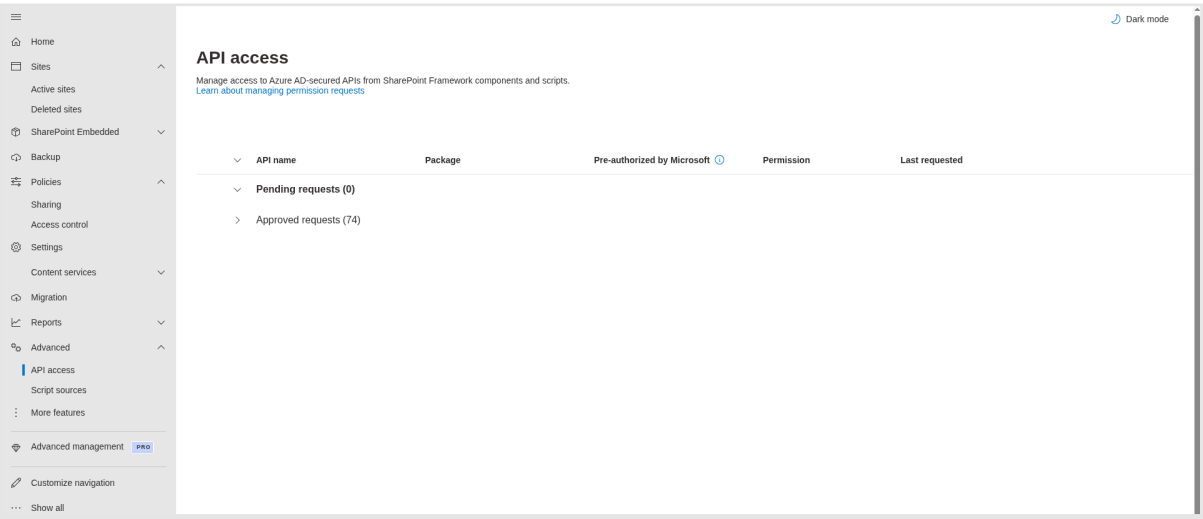
Because the user's own permissions apply, the web part cannot show anybody more than SharePoint would show them in the lists: readers see approved topics, moderators see pending ones, guests see what their site permissions allow. The role model is described in KB10408. Permissions in Discussions: Who Can Read, Post and Moderate.

What the administrator sees during installation

1. The package `vitextra.discussions.sppkg` is uploaded to the tenant **App**

Catalog (or a **site collection** app catalog) and enabled with **Enable app**. The dialog lists the domain the scripts are loaded from and offers **Add to all sites**; it shows no permission section because the package declares none.

2. The **API access** page (**SharePoint admin center** → **Advanced** → **API access**) does not change: no request from *Vitextra Discussions* appears under **Pending requests**, and nothing has to be approved. If your organization keeps a record of approved API permissions, the entry for Discussions is simply "none requested".



API access after deploying Discussions

3. The web part is added to a page like any other, and the first user with **Manage Lists** creates the board. Users never see a consent dialog.

Installation and update steps are the same as for every Vitextra product: KB10035. How to Install a Vitextra Product in SharePoint Online, KB10050. How to Update a Vitextra SPFx Solution in SharePoint Online and KB10361. Tenant App Catalog vs. Site Collection App Catalog: Where to Deploy Vitextra Apps. The general procedure for packages that *do* request permissions is in KB10360. How to Approve Microsoft Graph API Permissions for Vitextra Solutions in the SharePoint Admin Center; for Discussions that article is not needed.

Warning

If a request from *Vitextra Discussions* ever appears on the **API access** page after an update, it comes from a new version that declares it, and the release notes of that version will say so. Version 26.10.2 declares none.

The Microsoft Teams app

The **Teams app** package that the App Catalog generates for the tab and the personal app declares no Microsoft Graph scopes either. Its manifest references only **SharePoint Online** itself - the standard mechanism by which an SPFx tab signs the user in to the **team site** - and the usual SharePoint and Microsoft 365 sign-in domains. In the Teams admin center the app therefore shows no API permissions to grant. How to add the app to Teams is described in KB10393. How to Add Discussions to Microsoft Teams.

What leaves the tenant

Purpose	What is sent	Where
Product files	An ordinary browser request for the scripts and icons of the web parts	`static.vitextra.com`
License check	The Tenant ID, the object ID of the user, the site address and the identifier, name and version of the product	`vitextra.com`
Usage telemetry	An event when a web part loads (product and version, site ID and address, the object ID of the user, the interface language, whether it runs in Teams) and technical details of errors	Azure Application Insights

No topic, reply, attachment, image, subscription or user list is sent to Vitextra or to any third party. The overview across Vitextra products, including data residency and GDPR, is in KB10363. Where Vitextra Products Store Your Data: Privacy, Data Residency and GDPR.

Where the e-mail permission lives

Discussions deliberately does not send e-mail, so it does not need *Mail.Send* or an application permission to send on behalf of a mailbox. The web part maintains the `Discussions Subscriptions` list and the **Mentions** column; delivery is the job of a **Power Automate** flow that a site owner sets up in their own environment. That flow

uses the connections of the person who creates it - the SharePoint connection to read the lists and the Office 365 Outlook (or shared mailbox) connection to send - and the consent for those connections is given in Power Automate, under the governance your organization already applies to flows. The contract between the lists and the flow is described in KB10414. How Notifications Work in Discussions: Subscriptions, Mentions and Power Automate.

Tip

For the security questionnaire: "The solution is a SharePoint Framework package that declares no API permission requests, has no Entra ID application of its own, calls only the SharePoint APIs (REST and CSOM) of the relevant SharePoint sites with the signed-in user's delegated identity, stores all content in lists of that site, and sends only license and telemetry identifiers to the vendor." Every statement can be verified in the App Catalog, on the **API access** page and in the browser's network trace.

Terms

Admin Consent
Admin consent is the approval by a tenant administrator that grants an application the permissions it requests on behalf of all users in the organization. It is required for application permissions and for delegated permissions that are high-privilege or that the organization restricts.

App Catalog
The App Catalog is a special SharePoint site that stores apps for SharePoint, Teams, and other Microsoft 365 services. Global or SharePoint administrators can upload and manage applications from the AppSource marketplace, custom-developed apps, or third-party apps for the organization's internal use. There can be only one tenant-level App Catalog in a tenant; site collection app catalogs can be added for individual site collections.

App Registration
An app registration is the process of registering an application in Microsoft Entra ID so that it can use the Microsoft identity platform to authenticate users and call protected APIs such as Microsoft Graph. The registration defines the application's identity, credentials, redirect URIs, and API permissions.

Azure DevOps
Azure DevOps Services (formerly Visual Studio Team Services) is a cloud-based product that provides version control, requirements management, automated pipelines for builds and releases, and testing capabilities.

Document Library
A special type of list that stores files, folders, and information about them. Like a list, a document library can contain personal or shared views, item-level permissions, and so on.

List
A list is a storage unit in SharePoint. A list can contain columns of different types, content types, and views. A document library is a special type of list and therefore inherits the functionality of a list.

Microsoft 365

Terms

Microsoft 365 is a cloud-based subscription service that combines productivity apps such as Word, Excel, PowerPoint, and Outlook with cloud services such as SharePoint, OneDrive, Teams, and Exchange Online, together with advanced security and device management.

Microsoft Entra ID
Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure Active Directory) is a cloud-based identity and access management service offered by Microsoft. It allows organizations to efficiently manage and secure their users' identities and access to a variety of resources, both internal and external. These resources include Microsoft 365, the Azure platform, and thousands of other software-as-a-service (SaaS) applications.

Microsoft Graph
Microsoft Graph is a REST API secured with Microsoft Entra ID (formerly Azure Active Directory) and OAuth 2.0. It provides a single endpoint for accessing data and services in Microsoft 365, such as SharePoint, Outlook, OneDrive, Teams, and others.

Power Automate
Microsoft Power Automate is a cloud-based service that allows users to create automated workflows between applications and services. It enables the automation of repetitive tasks and processes, such as data collection, notifications, and approvals, without the need for extensive coding knowledge.

REST API
REST API (Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface) is a standardized way for software applications to communicate over the internet. It enables clients to request and manipulate data on a server using standard HTTP methods such as GET, POST, PUT, and DELETE. REST APIs are widely used for building web services that are scalable, flexible, and can be accessed by various client applications.

SharePoint
SharePoint is a web-based collaboration platform that provides content management, document management, workflow applications, search, and other tools that empower employees and teams to work together. SharePoint is also a secure place to store, organize, and access shared information.

Terms

SharePoint Admin Center
The SharePoint admin center is the web portal where SharePoint administrators manage sites, sharing and access settings, the App Catalog, storage, and other SharePoint Online settings for the tenant.

SharePoint Online
The cloud version of SharePoint, a web-based collaboration platform within Microsoft 365 that provides an extensive range of capabilities to store, share, and manage the digital information, content, and knowledge of an organization.

Site
A SharePoint site is a container for information within the SharePoint platform. Sites typically offer features such as document libraries, lists, calendars, discussion boards, and workflows, facilitating collaboration, communication, and document management within teams or across departments. Sites can be customized and configured to suit the specific needs and workflows of an organization.

Site Collection
A site collection is a group of one or more SharePoint sites, subsites, and related content. A site collection typically shares common settings, permissions, and configuration, providing a cohesive environment for users to work together on projects, departments, or specific areas of focus. Site collections are often used to separate content and control access rights based on organizational structure, security requirements, or project needs.

Team Site
A team site is a type of SharePoint site that provides a collaboration space for a team to work together on projects and share files, news, and resources. A team site connected to a Microsoft 365 group also includes a shared mailbox, calendar, and a Teams team.

Teams App
A Teams app is an application that extends Microsoft Teams with capabilities such as tabs, bots, message extensions, and meeting extensions. Teams apps are distributed as

app packages through the Teams app store, AppSource, or the organization's catalog.

Tenant
A Microsoft 365 tenant is a dedicated instance of Microsoft 365 services. The tenant holds the organization's information, such as users and domains (Microsoft Entra ID), configurations, subscriptions, and services. An organization receives a tenant by signing up for Microsoft 365 services.

Web Part
A web part is a primary building block of functionality or content placed on a SharePoint page. Some web parts support customization, such as configuring the web part or changing its appearance.