

# ASP.NET Identity Security Fundamentals

Authentication, Authorization, Roles, Claims and Tokens

# What is a Role?

# What is a Role?

A role is something which defines what you are authorized to do.

An example of such a role is : Administrator or Employee

Each role is associated with a set of users.

The Administrator might for example be authorized to create and remove users from a web application. While an Employee might only be authorized to read from the web application.

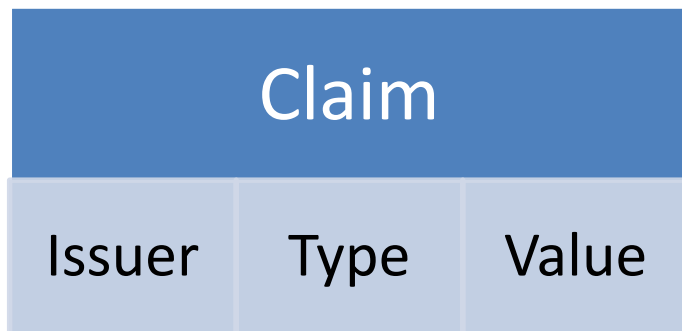
# What is a Claim?

# What is a Claim?

**A Claim is a statement about a subject, for example your name, age or address.**

Each claim has a **type**, a **value** and an **issuer**.

- A type is for example “name” or “address”
- A value is for example “Billy” or “Example street 11”
- An issuer (provider) is an entity who made the claim.



# What is a Claim?

Since you're not always the sole provider of a claim, it is up to you to decide if you trust the claim or not (depending on the issuer).

For example you might trust a claim which has been issued by the government, while a claim from another source might not always be seen as a trusted issuer.

Claim		
Government	Social Security Number	860228-4792

Claim		
Associate	Social Security Number	840228-4792

# Why Claims?

# Why Claims?

## Benefits of claims

- Reduces the load on the server since the user often provides the claims.
- Authorization can be decided based on claims, making it more dynamic and flexible than roles-based authorization.
- The user brings the claims wherever the user goes, making them easy to access.
- The claims are encapsulated in an encrypted cookie, often called authentication cookie.



# Claims-based Authorization VS Roles-based Authorization

# Role-based authorization vs Claims-based authorization

- Claims based authorization grants more flexibility than role based authorization.
  - Easier to customize your authorization to suit your needs
- Role based authorization has premade attributes which are easy to apply

```
[Authorize(Roles = "Administrator")]
```

# What is an Identity?

# What is an Identity?

An Identity is something which defines who an entity is.

An Identity can contain several claims.

Identity		
<b>Claim</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government</li><li>• Name</li><li>• Billy</li></ul>	<b>Claim</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Government</li><li>• Age</li><li>• 27</li></ul>	<b>Claim</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Associate</li><li>• Hobby</li><li>• Tennis</li></ul>

# Security Token & Security Token Services

# What is a Security Token?

## What is a Security Token?

A Security token is a token which is used to authenticate users.

The security token contains an **Id, security key** as well as the time from which it is valid & for how long.

# What is a STS?

## **What is a STS (Security Token Service)?**

A STS is a service which provides users with security tokens (which is a set of claims).

This token is then used to authenticate the user on the web-application.

# What is a STS?

A good example of where a STS is used is when you try to login to your online bank.

The bank requests a code (a security token) from you, which you get by entering your credentials to your authentication device (STS) which will return a code (a security token).

You would then proceed to use this code to login.



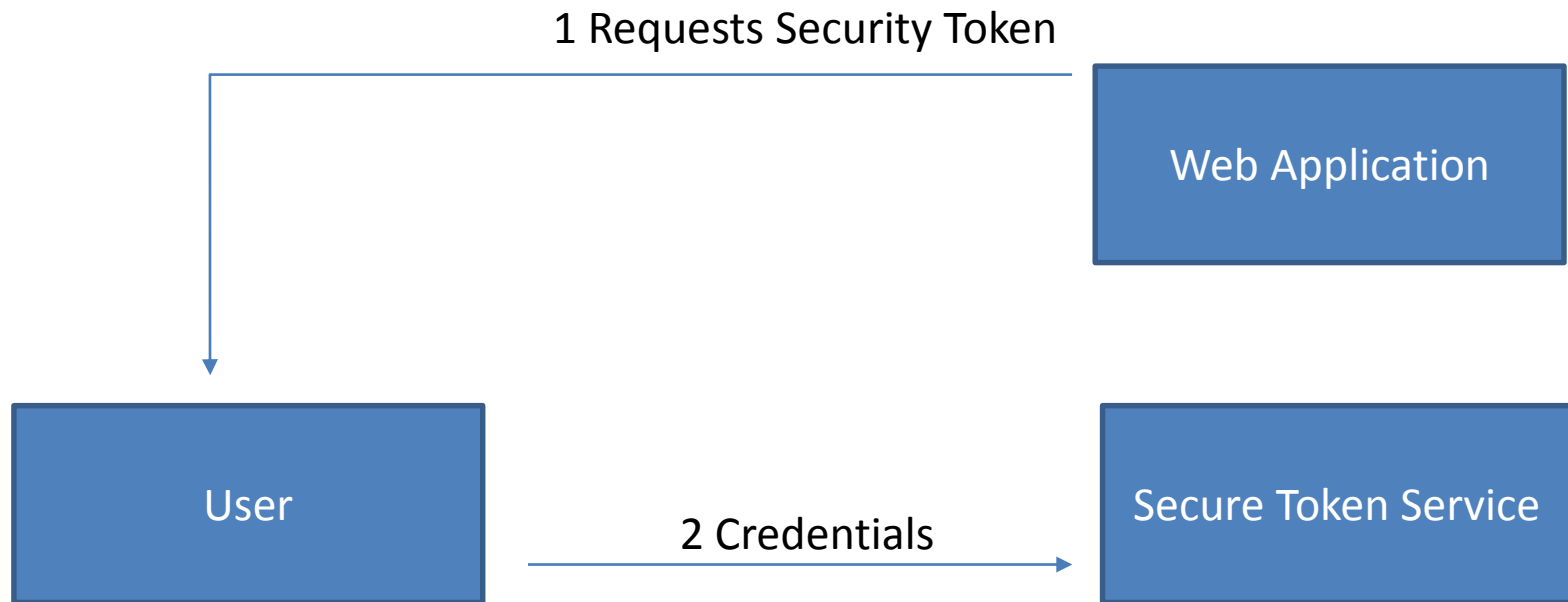
## STS Flow illustration

When the user tries to login to the web application, the application requests a security token.



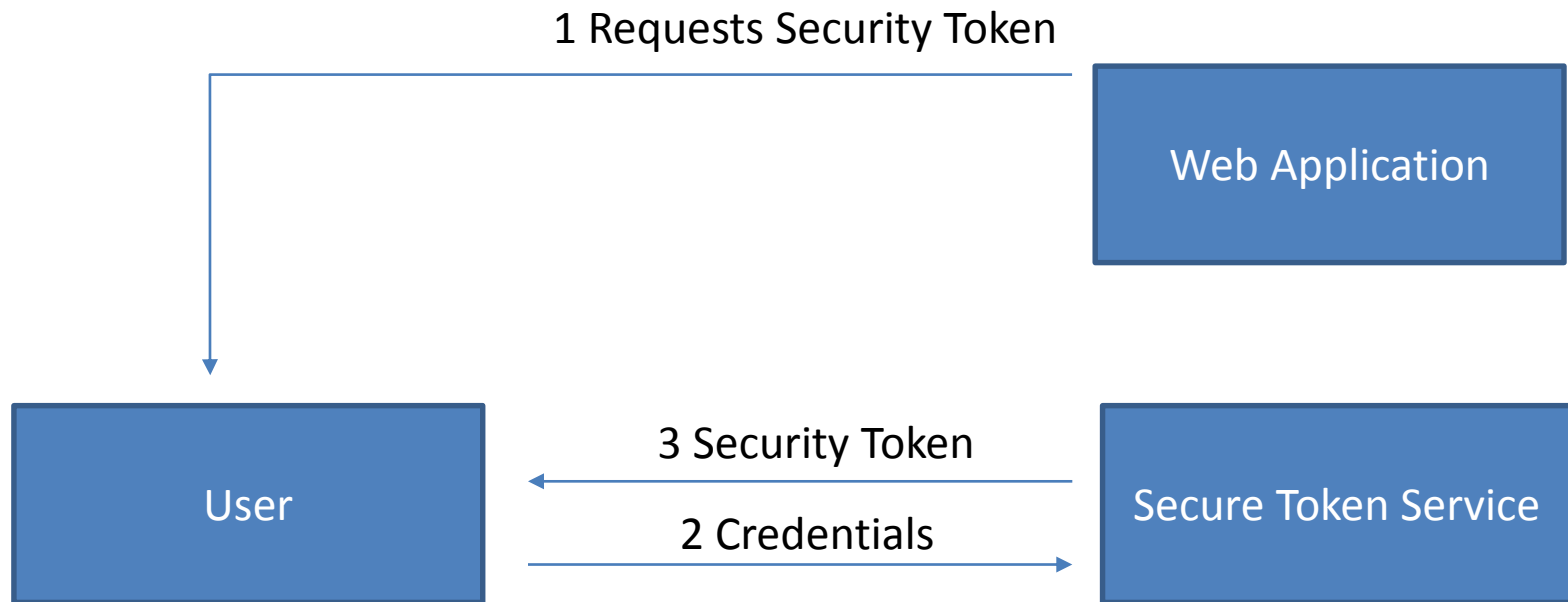
## STS Flow illustration

The user provides the STS with his credentials



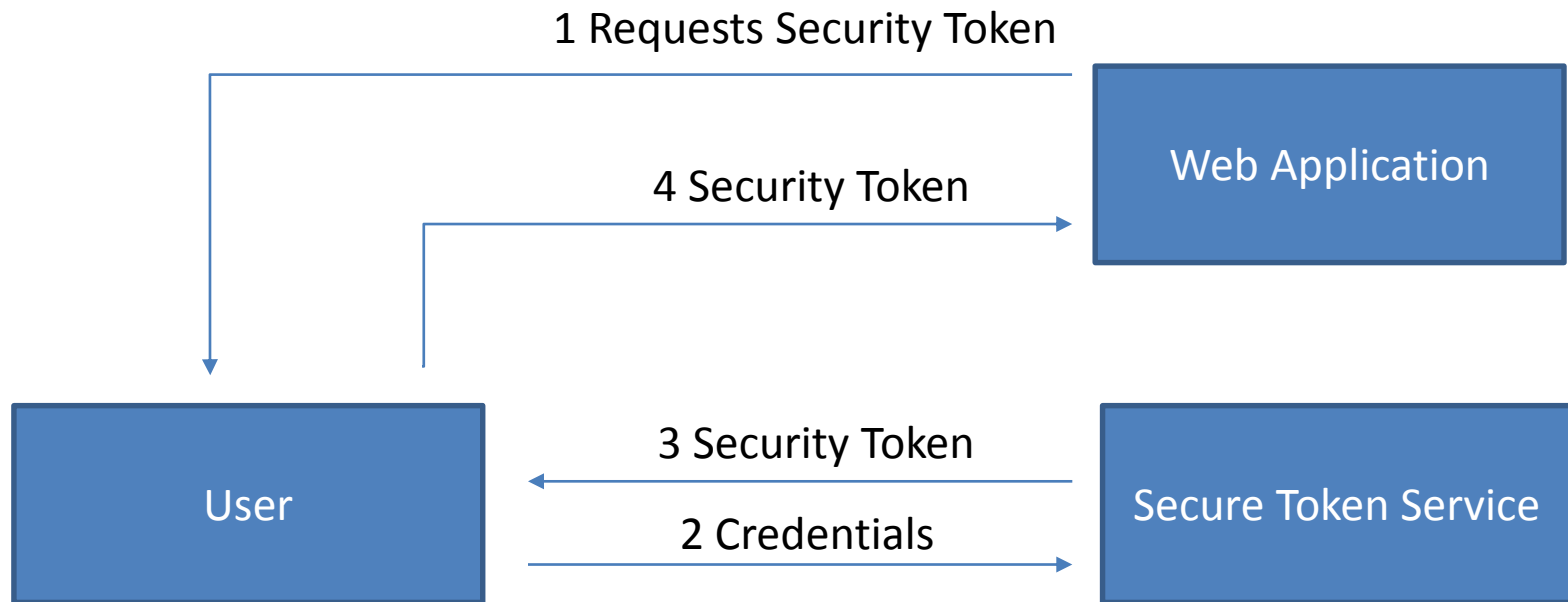
## STS Flow illustration

If the credentials are valid, the STS will return a Security token



## STS Flow illustration

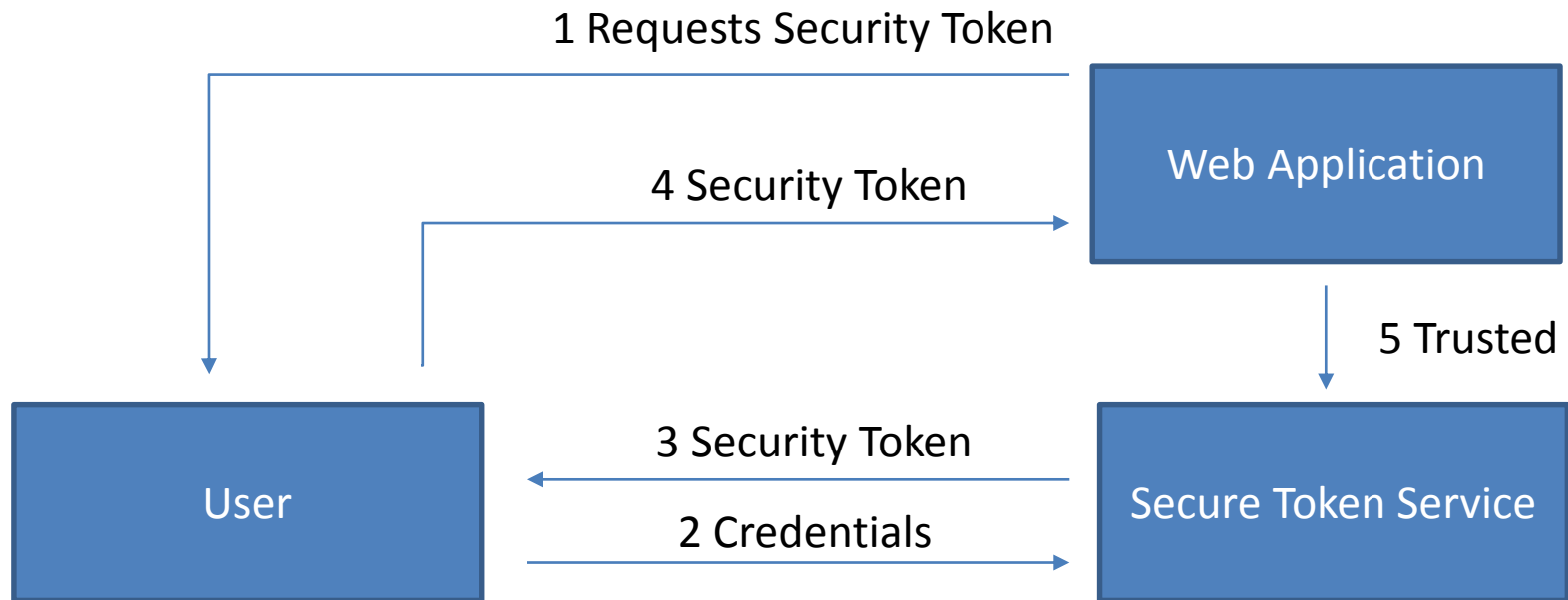
The user provides the web application with the Security Token received from the STS.



# STS Flow

## STS Flow illustration

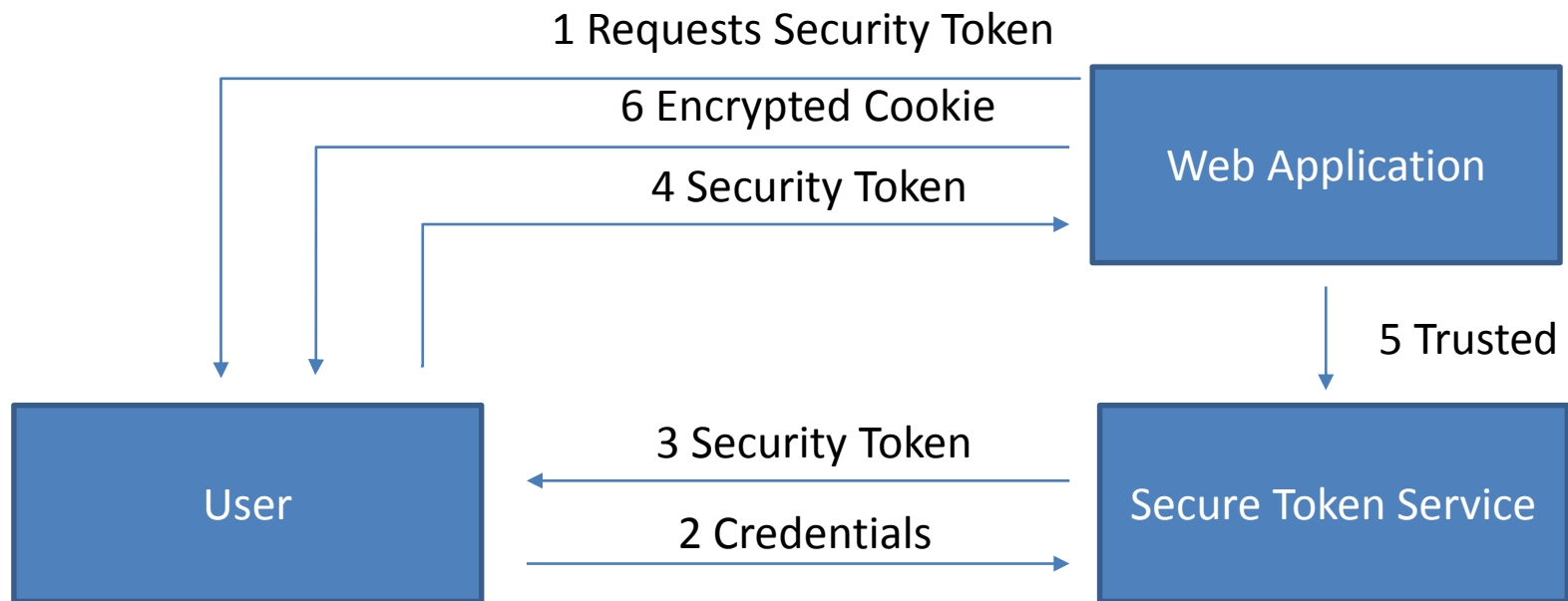
The web application checks if the STS is a trusted issuer



# STS Flow

## STS Flow illustration

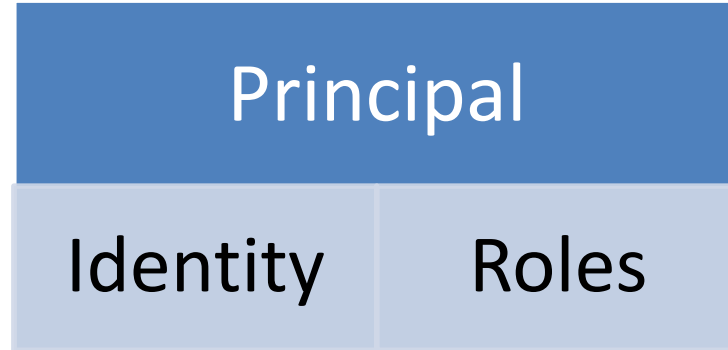
If the STS is trusted the web application returns an encrypted cookie to the user for authentication and authorization purposes



# What is a Principal?

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A principal object is an identity object including the roles associated with the identity





# What is a Principal?

An example of what a principal object can contain.

Here we have a user with the username [Billy@Example.com](mailto:Billy@Example.com) who is in three different roles (Administrator, IT and Employee).

