

ASP Core Authentication



With ASP.NET **identity**

Definitions

- **Authentication**
is the process of verifying that "you are who you say you are"
- **Authorization**
is the process of verifying that "you are permitted to do what you are trying to do"

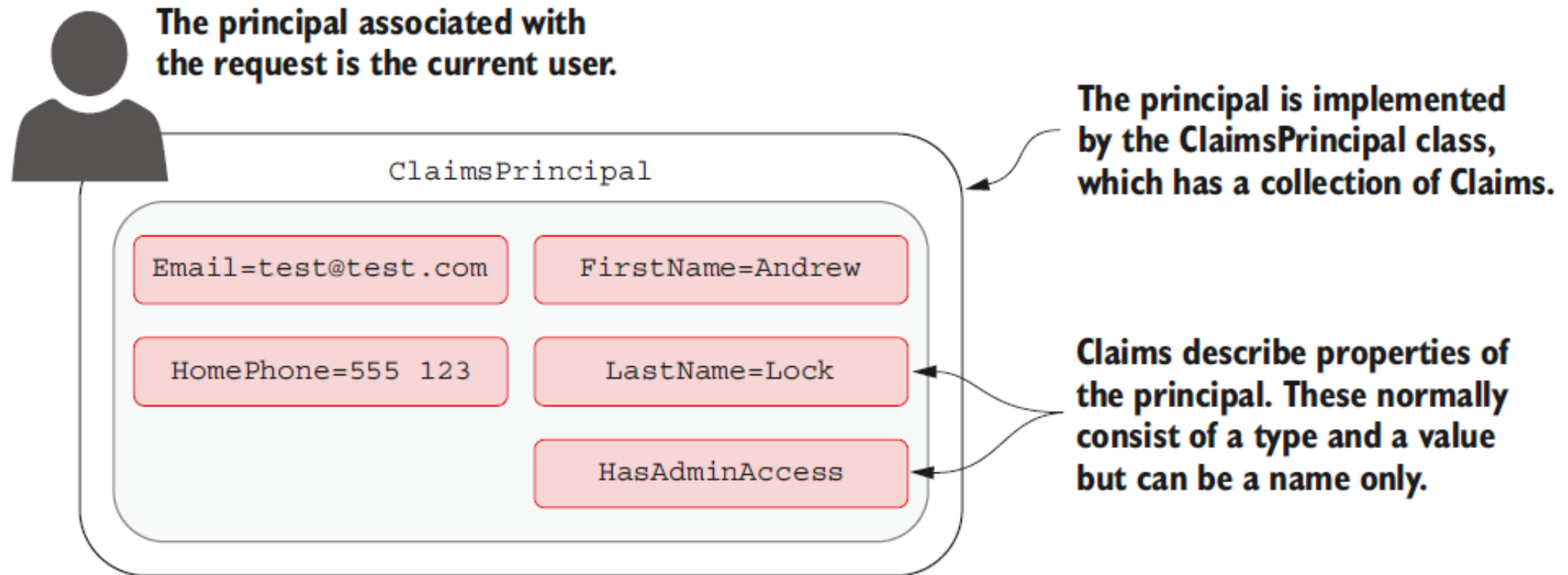
What is ASP.NET Identity?

- Identity is a membership system which allows you to add login functionality to your application
- Users can create an account and login with a user name and password
- Or they can use an external login providers such as Facebook, Google, Microsoft Account, Twitter and more
- You can configure ASP.NET Core Identity to use a SQL Server database to store user names, passwords, and profile data. Alternatively, you can use your own persistent store, for example Azure Table Storage

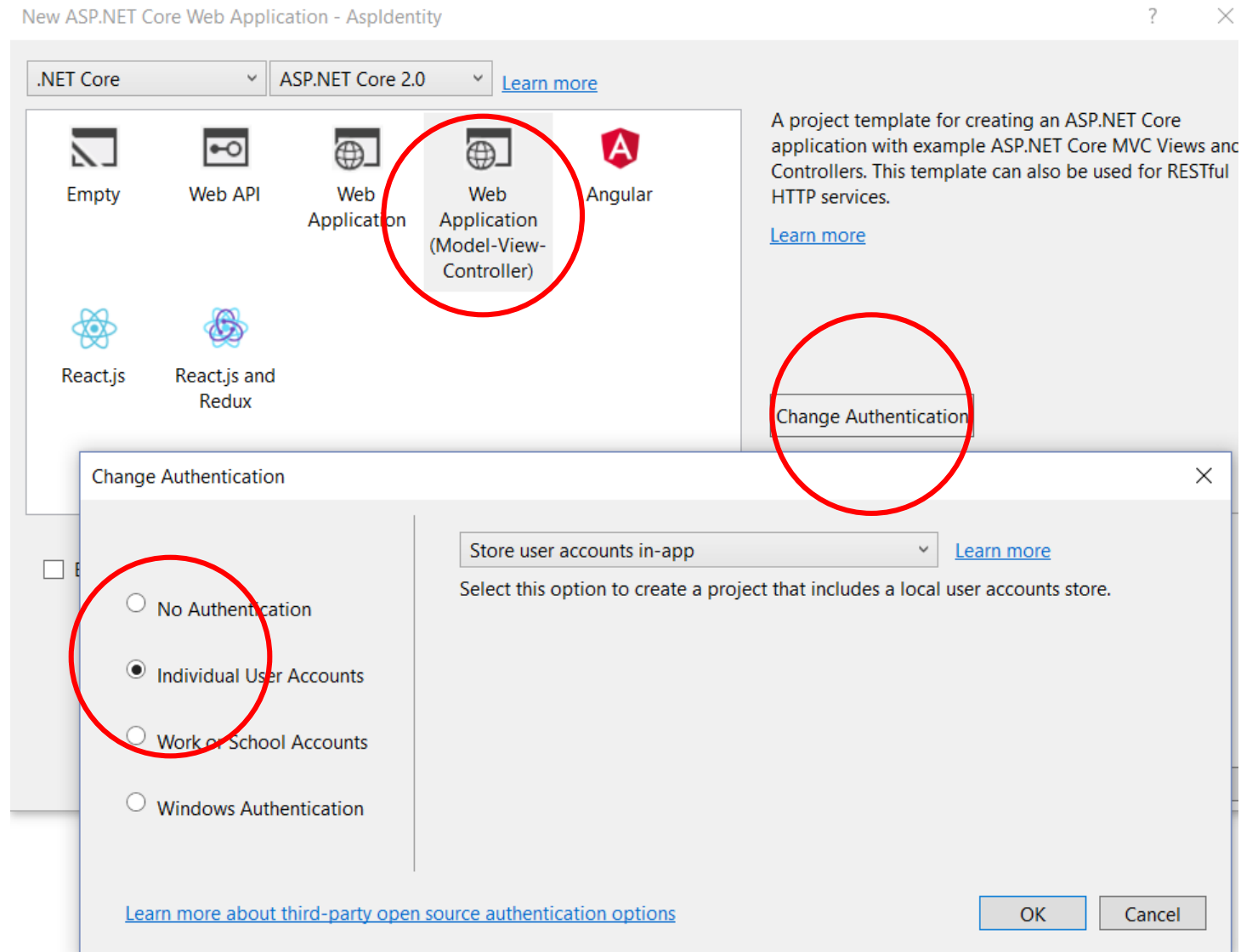
*Use the **Identity Package** to implement A&A in ASP.Net Core*

The principal is the current user

- The HttpContext object exposes the current *principal* for a request as the User property

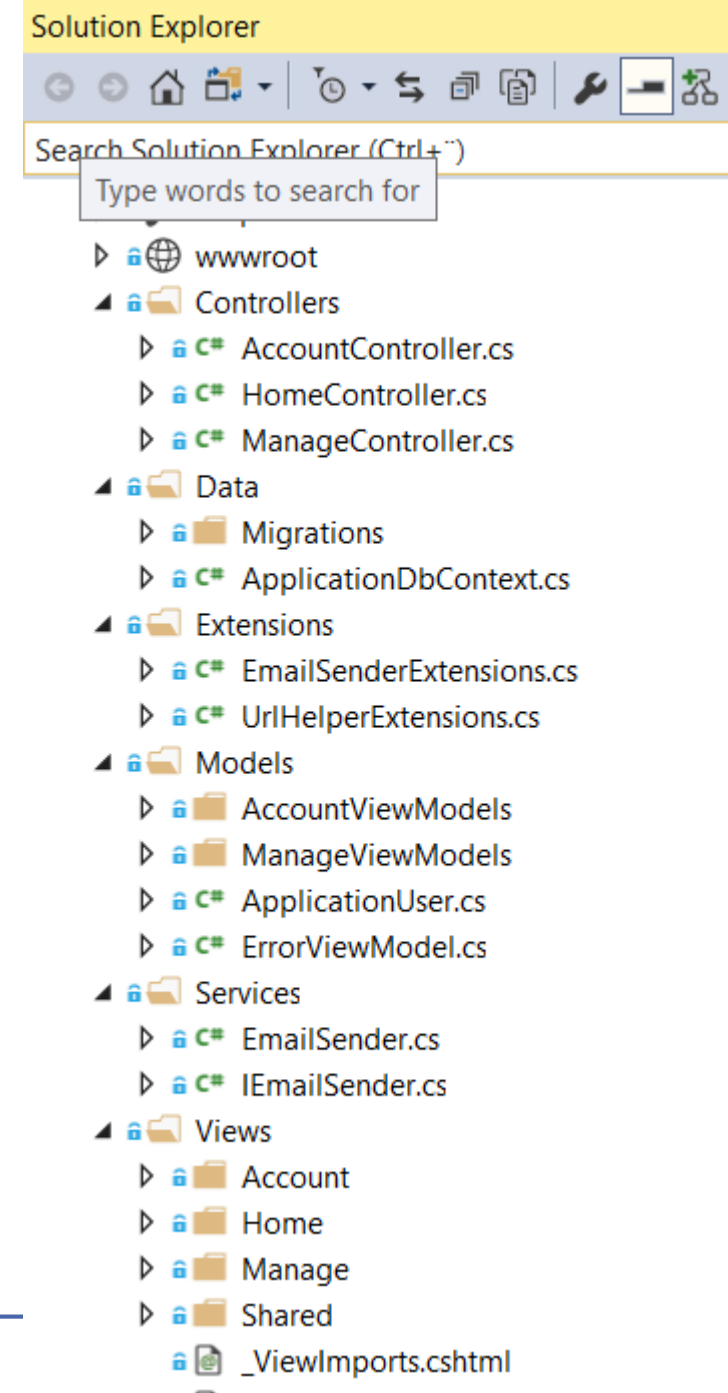


Select Individual User Accounts for a new project



The wizard generates a lot of files

- Controllers
 - AccountController for registration, login and logout
 - ManageController for managing the user account
- Data
 - ApplicationDbContext and Migrations
- Extensions
 - Extension for email verification
- Models
 - ApplicationUser
 - Account- and ManageViewModels
- Services
 - EmailSender
- Views
 - Views for AccountController and ManageController



Create the Identity Database

- To use EF Core to store user data in MS SQL Server:
 - Add class file called ApplicationDbContext

Application class used to represent users



```
public class ApplicationDbContext : IdentityDbContext<ApplicationUser> {  
  
    public ApplicationDbContext(DbContextOptions<ApplicationDbContext> options)  
        : base(options) { }  
  
}
```

Define the Connection String

- In appsettings.json:

```
{  
  "ConnectionStrings": {  
    "DefaultConnection": "Server=(localdb)\\mssqllocaldb;Database=aspnet-WebApplication3-A2A2F18E-16B9-4AA0-995B-37232E9AA416;Trusted_Connection=True;MultipleActiveResultSets=true"  
  },  
}
```



You are welcome to rename the database

Configure services

- In the Startup class:

```
public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services) {  
    services.AddDbContext<ApplicationDbContext>(options =>  
        options.UseSqlServer(Configuration.GetConnectionString(  
            "DefaultConnection")));  
  
    services.AddIdentity<ApplicationUser, IdentityRole>()  
        .AddEntityFrameworkStores<ApplicationDbContext>()  
        .AddDefaultTokenProviders();  
  
    // Add application services.  
    services.AddTransient<IEmailSender, EmailSender>();  
    services.AddMvc();  
}
```

Configure middleware

- In the Startup class:

```
public void Configure(IApplicationBuilder app, IHostingEnvironment env)
{
    if (env.IsDevelopment())
    {
        app.UseBrowserLink();
        app.UseDeveloperExceptionPage();
        app.UseDatabaseErrorPage();
    }
    else
    {
        app.UseExceptionHandler("/Home/Error");
    }

    app.UseStaticFiles();
    app.UseAuthentication();
    app.UseMvc(routes =>
    {
        routes.MapRoute(
            name: "default",
            template: "{controller=Home}/{action=Index}/{id?}");
    });
}
```



Defining the Seed Data (Optional)

- The IdentitySeedData.cs File

```
public static class IdentitySeedData {  
    private const string adminUser = "Admin";  
    private const string adminPassword = "Secret123$";  
  
    public static async void EnsurePopulated(IApplicationBuilder app) {  
  
        UserManager<IdentityUser> userManager = app.ApplicationServices  
            .GetRequiredService<UserManager<IdentityUser>>();  
  
        IdentityUser user = await userManager.FindByIdAsync(adminUser);  
        if (user == null) {  
            user = new IdentityUser("Admin");  
            await userManager.CreateAsync(user, adminPassword);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Apply the Database Migration

- In the Package Manager Console or in Powershell

```
Add-Migration Initial -Context AppIdentityDbContext
```

```
Update-Database -Context AppIdentityDbContext
```

Applying a Basic Authorization Policy


```
using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authorization;

namespace SportsStore.Controllers {

    public class OrderController : Controller {
        private IOrderRepository repository;
        private Cart cart;

        public OrderController(IOrderRepository repoService, Cart cartService) {
            repository = repoService;
            cart = cartService;
        }

        [HttpPost]
        [Authorize]
        public IActionResult MarkShipped(int orderID) {
```



Applying a Basic Authorization Policy



[Authorize]

```
public class AccountController : Controller {  
    private UserManager<IdentityUser> userManager;  
    private SignInManager<IdentityUser> signInManager;  
  
    public AccountController(UserManager<IdentityUser> userMgr,  
        SignInManager<IdentityUser> signInMgr) {  
        userManager = userMgr;  
        signInManager = signInMgr;  
    }  
}
```



[AllowAnonymous]

```
public ViewResult Login(string returnUrl) {  
    . . .  
}
```

How to require a Role?

Define your roles

```
public enum Role
{
    Student,
    Staff,
    Admin
}
```

```
[Authorize(Roles = "Admin")]
public class ComponentTypeController : Controller
{
```

When initializing IdentityDbContext

```
//Create Roles if they do not exist
foreach (var role in roles)
{
    if (!RoleManager.RoleExists(role))
    {
        RoleManager.Create(new IdentityRole(role));
    }
}
```

OAuth Specification

- Is an open standard for authorization
- It specifies a process for resource owners to authorize third-party access to their server resources without sharing their credentials
- Focuses on client developer simplicity while providing specific authorization flows for web applications, desktop applications, mobile phones, and living room devices
- Is being developed within the IETF OAuth WG
- **OAuth is commonly used as a way for Internet users to log into third party websites using their Microsoft, Google, Facebook or Twitter accounts without exposing their password**
- The OAuth 2.0 framework was published as RFC 6749 in October 2012

References & Links

- Secure a Web Api in ASP.NET Core
<http://www.blinkingcaret.com/2017/09/06/secure-web-api-in-asp-net-core/>
- **Identity by K. Scott Allen**
<http://pluralsight.com/training/Player?author=scott-allen&name=aspdotnet-mvc5-fundamentals-m6-ef6&mode=live&clip=0&course=aspdotnet-mvc5-fundamentals>
- OAuth
<http://oauth.net/2/>