

u2u U2U Online

online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143

Developer and IT Training

Claims Based Security

Claims Based Security

Developing the user

Claims access security

Understanding Tokens

Claims in .NET

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The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "U2U Online" with the URL "online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143". The page content is titled "Agenda" and lists the following points:

- Representing the User
- Introducing claims based security
- Understanding tokens
- Using Claims in .NET

The browser interface includes a sidebar with user information (Maged AlRashed, Maged@Gmail.com) and a navigation menu. The bottom of the screen shows a taskbar with various icons and system status indicators.

# How can we represent the user?

- Anonymous
  - You don't really care who the user is
- User's attributes, such as name, e-mail, address
  - You only want to know who the user is, e.g., Greg, or greg@u2u.be
  - Every system represents the user with different attributes
  - Every system has their own **profile store**
- User's roles
  - You want to know what group the user belongs to, e.g., Sales Department
  - Again, every system will have their own defined roles

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143](https://online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143). The slide title is "Previous Generation of Authentication Providers". The content lists several authentication methods:

- Anonymous
- Windows integrated authentication with **Domain Controller**
  - Then **Active Directory** authenticates the user, providing attributes about the user
    - The user logs on to their machine
    - Active Directory knows about every machine and user in its domain
- Forms based authentication
  - You ask the user to prove who they are, e.g., Username and password
    - Other means can also be used, such as biometrics, E-ID, ...
  - Assuming the user is the only one who can know/have this, they are authenticated

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "U2U Online" with the URL "online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143". The main content is a slide titled "Claims Based Security" with the following bullet points:

- You represent the user as a collection of claims
  - That have been issued through a trusted issuer or authority
- A claim is a **statement** about the user
  - For example: the user's name is Greg, or the user is at least 18 years old
  - Augmented (!) by the authority's credibility
- We use claims in real life, for example your ID-card contains claims about you
- A claim only has value when issued by a **trusted authority**
  - Your ID card is trusted at the border, because it has been issued by the government
- Claims based security allows you to represent attributes and roles
  - That is why all older identity mechanisms have been reimplemented as claims!

The taskbar at the bottom displays the Windows Start button, a search bar, pinned application icons (File Explorer, Edge, File History, Task View, Taskbar Settings), system icons (Battery, Volume, Network, Language, Notifications), and the date/time "3:16 PM 12/29/2023".

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Claims Based Security

Claims Based Security

Describing the user

Claims based security

Understanding tokens

Claims in .NET

# Claims Based Security Roles

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The diagram illustrates the process of Claims-Based Security:

- User:** A person icon with a speech bubble saying "I want to authenticate".
- Relying Party:** A box where the User sends a "Hey, it's me!" claim (represented by a key icon).
- Identity Provider:** A box where the User receives a token ("Here's your token") and sends a "Hey, it's me!" claim.
- Trust:** A dashed arrow indicating the trust relationship between the Relying Party and the Identity Provider.

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**Tokens**

- Tokens are used to transmit the user's claims
  - Relying party can easily verify that the token was issued by the identity provider
  - Without relying on any special network infrastructure!
    - Digital signature
- The user can simply present the token to the relying party
  - Without the need to understand the token's contents
  - Of course, relying party needs to understand the token's contents
    - Transmitted through **SAML** or **JWT**

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Claims Based Security

- Claims Based Security
- Identifying the user
- Claims aware security
- Uncovering claims
- Claims in ADT

# Token Example

**BOARDING PASS**

FLIGHT: DL 0145 START BOARDING PROCESS: 13:20 GATE: CLASS: SEAT: ZONE:

YOU ARE FLYING WITH: DELTA AIR LINES

NAME: JACOBS/NICO ETKT: 0062351286898  
FROM: AMSTERDAM/AMS FQTV:  
TO: SEATTLE/SEA DATE: 22OCT16  
SEQ: 011 DEPART: 15:00

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The image shows a boarding pass template on a computer screen. The template includes fields for flight number (DL 0145), start boarding process time (13:20), gate, class (Y), seat (32H), zone (2), and departure time (15:00). It also includes a barcode and text indicating the passenger is flying with Delta Air Lines. The template is titled "BOARDING PASS" and has a "DELTA AIR LINES" logo.

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# Security Assertion Markup Language

- **SAML** – Both a token format and a protocol
- Supported by many, including ADFS and Azure AD
  - Still going strong
- Drawback of SAML
  - Very verbose – **BIG** tokens!
  - Not flexible enough for todays modern web applications

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The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143](https://online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143). The page title is "JWT Protected Header". On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links like "Claims Based Security", "Identifying the user", "Claims based security", and "Understanding Tokens". A large "u2u" logo is in the top right corner. The main content area contains a bulleted list and some JSON code. At the bottom, there's a taskbar with weather information, search, and system icons.

# JWT Protected Header

- Contains information about the other parts
  - Token format (JWT)
  - Algorithm used to calculate the digital signature
  - ...

```
{"typ": "JWT",  
 "alg": "RS256",  
 "x5t": "_UgqXG_tMLduSJ1T8caHxU7c0tc",  
 "kid": "_UgqXG_tMLduSJ1T8caHxU7c0tc"}
```

More information at: <https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7518>

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# Payload

- In this case the claims we want to transport

```
{"aud": "6216bba4-ac44-47dc-889f-127b230b5f79",
"iss": "https://sts.windows.net/301492ba-4fbf-4114-be09-2b346e16849f/",
"iat": 1487667835,
"nbf": 1487667835,
"exp": 1487671735,
"amr": ["pwd"],
"family_name": "Bross",
"given_name": "Mario",
"ipaddr": "213.119.110.243",
"name": "Mario",
"nonce": "***",
"oid": "07bfa603-b0ab-4362-b441-f2a6f179d0e2",
"platf": "3",
"sub": "0FLzNdNPchiJ51ZFejtmYHf6YcQ73LpLLEsjs7ByeDA",
"tid": "301492ba-4fbf-4114-be09-2b346e16849f",
"unique_name": "mario@applephi.net",
"upn": "mario@applephi.net",
"ver": "1.0"}
```

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Some Common Claims

- **iss**: The identity of the issuer of the token (has to match issuer)
- **sub**: identifier of the subject that went through the authentication process
- **aud**: audience of the token (intended recipient, match to client id)
- **exp**: expiration time of the token
- **nbf**: not before time of the token
- **iat**: the instant at which the token was created, i.e., how old is it?

# IPrincipal and IIdentity

- So how do I get to the claims of the current authenticated user?
- Security information is generally stored on the thread
  - **CurrentPrincipal**
- In ASP.NET MVC also stored in Controller's **User** property

```
ClaimsPrincipal claims = this.User;
```

```
[ComVisible(true)]  
public interface IPrincipal  
{  
    IIdentity Identity { get; }  
  
    bool IsInRole(string role);  
}  
  
[ComVisible(true)]  
public interface IIdentity  
{  
    string AuthenticationType { get; }  
  
    bool IsAuthenticated { get; }  
  
    string Name { get; }  
}
```

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The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with the URL [online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143](https://online.u2u.be/courses/25896/modules/5/23143). The page title is "ClaimsPrincipalSelector". The left sidebar shows a navigation tree under "Claims Based Security" with items like "Claims Based Security", "Replacing the user", "Claims aware security", "Understanding Token", and "Claims in .NET". The main content area contains two bullet points:

- The **ClaimsPrincipal** instance is normally stored in either
  - Thread.CurrentPrincipal
  - HttpContext.Current.User
- However, ClaimsPrincipal also has a delegate: **ClaimsPrincipalSelector**
  - Allows you to change where the ClaimsPrincipal is stored

The browser taskbar at the bottom shows the date and time as 3:16 PM on 12/29/2023.

**ClaimsPrincipal**

- **IPrincipal** is an abstraction of the real principal
  - WindowsPrincipal
  - GenericPrincipal
  - ClaimsPrincipal
- **System.Security.Claims.ClaimsPrincipal** is how .NET represents the user
  - Each claim is represented through the **Claim** class
  - A claim is a combination of a **ClaimType** and a value
- Use the **ClaimTypes** enumeration to look for common attributes

```
Claim firstName = claims.FindFirst(ClaimTypes.GivenName);
```

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# Demo

Using OAuth/2, OpenID Connect and AzureAD  
to protect a website

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# Lab

Adding claims-based authentication to a web site

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