

# ASP.NET Identity



**ASP.NET Web Forms**  
Telerik Software Academy  
<http://academy.telerik.com>



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# Authentication and Authorization

Main difference

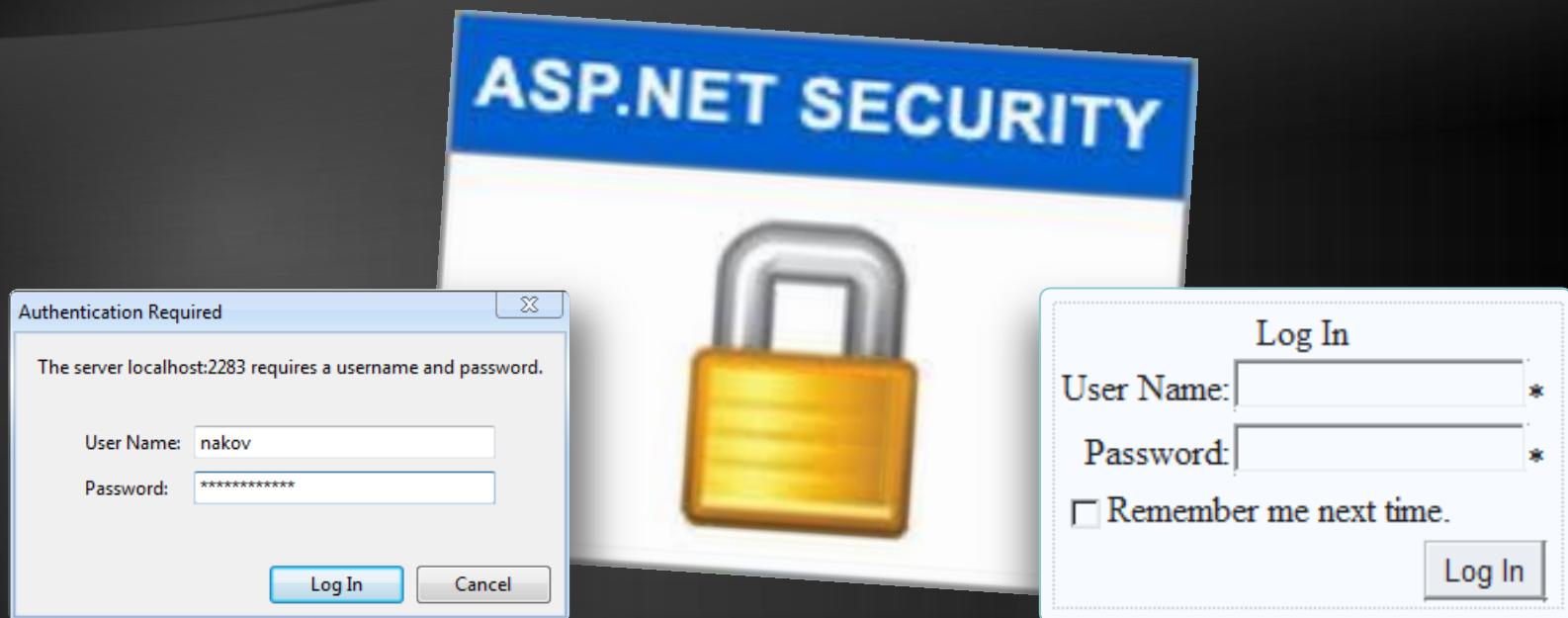


## ◆ Authentication

- The process of verifying the identity of a user or computer
- Questions: Who are you? How you prove it?
- Credentials can be password, smart card, etc.

## ◆ Authorization

- The process of determining what a user is permitted to do on a computer or network
- Question: What are you allowed to do?



# Old Windows and Forms Authentication in ASP.NET

- ◆ Windows Authentication

- ◆ Uses the security features integrated into the Windows operating systems
- ◆ Uses Active Directory / Windows accounts

- ◆ Forms Authentication

- ◆ Uses a traditional login / logout pages
- ◆ Code associated with a Web form handles users authentication by username / password
- ◆ Users are usually stored in a database

# Windows Authentication

- ◆ In Windows Authentication mode the Web application uses the same security scheme that applies to your Windows network
- ◆ Network resources and Web applications use the same:
  - ◆ User names
  - ◆ Passwords
  - ◆ Permissions
- ◆ It is the default authentication when a new Web site is created

# Windows Authentication (2)

- ◆ The user is authenticated against his username and password in Windows
  - ◆ Known as NTLM authentication protocol
- ◆ When a user is authorized:
  - ◆ ASP.NET issues an authentication ticket (which is a HTTP header)
  - ◆ Application executes using the permissions associated with the Windows account
  - ◆ The user's session ends when the browser is closed or when the session times out

# Windows Authentication (3)

- ◆ Users who are logged on to the network
  - ◆ Are automatically authenticated
  - ◆ Can access the Web application
- ◆ To set the authentication to Windows add to the Web.config:

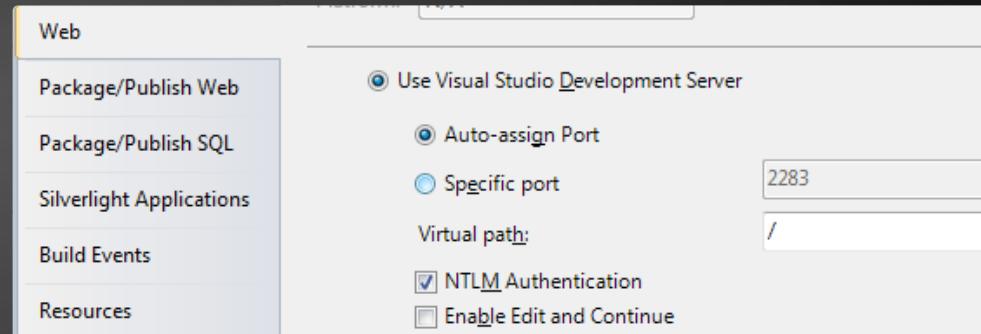
```
<authentication mode="Windows" />
```

- ◆ To deny anonymous users add:

```
<authorization>
  <deny users="?" />
</authorization>
```

# Windows Authentication (4)

- ◆ The Web server should have NTLM enabled:



- ◆ HTTP requests:

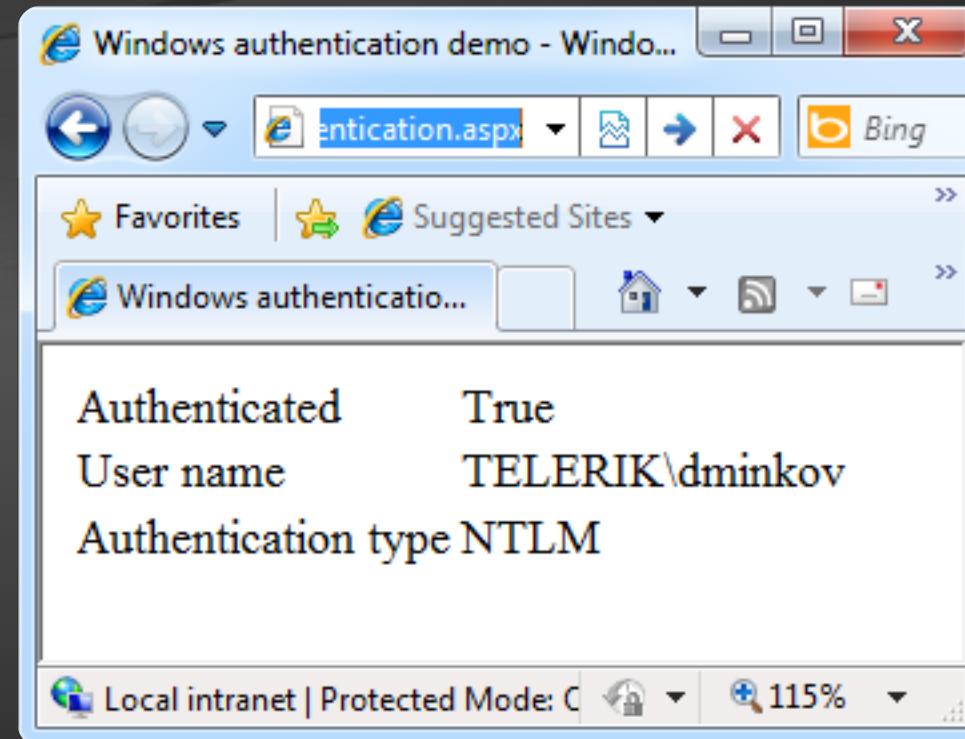
```
GET /Default.aspx HTTP/1.1  
...
```

```
GET /Default.aspx HTTP/1.1  
Authorization: NTLM tESsB/  
yNY3lb6a0L6vVQEZNqwQn0sqZ...
```

- ◆ HTTP responses:

```
HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized  
WWW-Authenticate: NTLM
```

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK  
...  
<html> ... </html>
```



# Windows Authentication

Live Demo

# Forms Authentication

- ◆ Forms Authentication uses a Web form to collect login credentials (username / password)
- ◆ Users are authenticated by the C# code behind the Web form
- ◆ User accounts can be stored in:
  - Web.config file
  - Separate user database
- ◆ Users are local for the Web application
  - Not part of Windows or Active Directory

# Forms Authentication (2)

- ◆ Enabling forms authentication:
  - Set authentication mode in the Web.config to "Forms"
- Create a login ASPX page
- Create a file or database to store the user credentials (username, password, etc.)
- Write code to authenticate the users against the users file or database

```
<authentication mode="Forms" />
```

# Configuring Authorization in Web.config

- ◆ To deny someone's access add `<deny users="...">` in the `<authorization>` tag
- ◆ To allow someone's access add `<allow users="...">` in the authorization tag
- ◆ `<deny users="?" />` denies anonymous access

```
<system.web>
  <authorization>
    <deny users="?" />
  </authorization>
</system.web>
```

- ◆ `<deny users="*" />` denies access to all users

# Configuring Authorization in Web.config (2)

- ◆ Specifying authorization rules in Web.config:

```
<location path="RegisterUser.aspx">
  <system.web>
    <authorization>
      <allow roles="admin" />
      <allow users="Pesho,Gosho" />
      <deny users="*" />
    </authorization>
  </system.web>
</location>
```

- ◆ The deny/allow stops the authorization process at the first match
  - Example: if a user is authorized as Pesho, the tag `<deny users="*" />` is not processed

# Implementing Login / Logout

- ◆ Logging-in using credentials from Web.config:

```
if (FormsAuthentication.Authenticate(username, passwd))  
{  
    FormsAuthentication.RedirectFromLoginPage(  
        username, false);  
}  
else  
{  
    lblError.Text = "Invalid login!";  
}
```

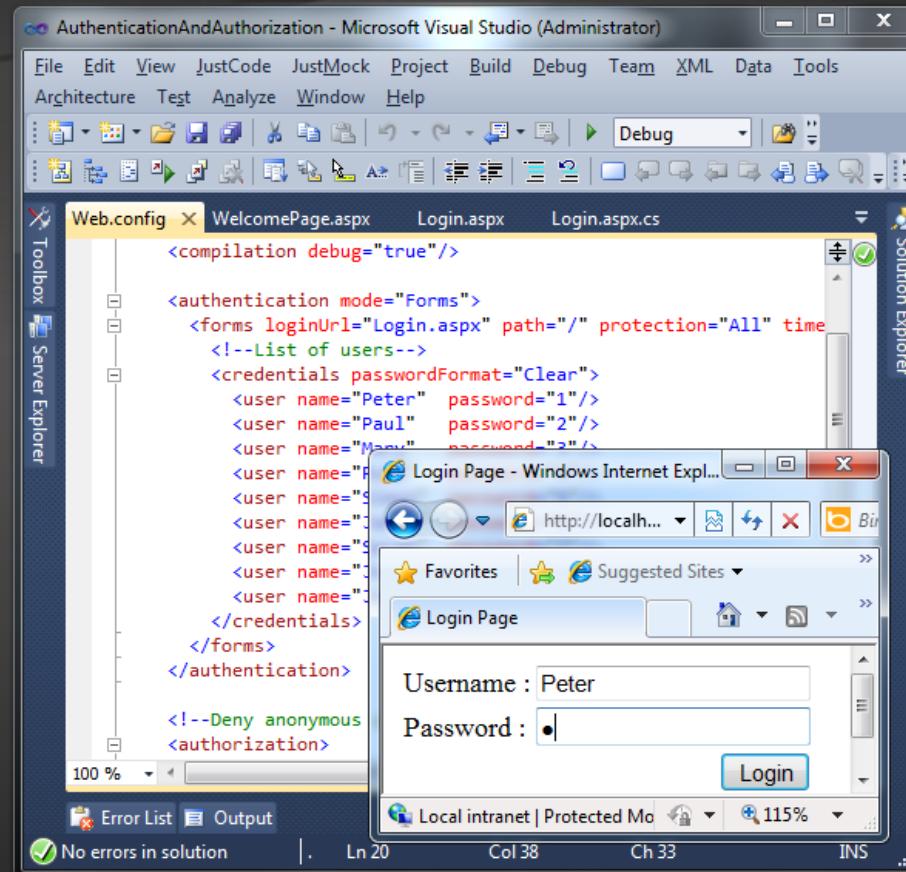
This method creates a cookie (or hidden field) holding the authentication ticket.

- ◆ Logging-out the currently logged user:

```
FormsAuthentication.SignOut();
```

- ◆ Displaying the currently logged user:

```
lblInfo.Text = "User: " + Page.User.Identity.Name;
```



# Forms Authentication

## Live Demo



# Old Users and Roles

## Membership Provider and Roles Provider

# Users, Roles and Authentication

- ◆ User is a client with a Web browser running a session with the Web application
- ◆ Users can authenticate (login) in the Web application
  - ◆ Once a user is logged-in, a set of roles and permissions are assigned to him
  - ◆ Authorization in ASP.NET is based on users and roles
  - ◆ Authorization rules specify what permissions each user / role has



# ASP.NET Membership Providers

- ◆ Membership providers in ASP.NET
  - ◆ Simplify common authentication and user management tasks
    - ◆ `CreateUser()`
    - ◆ `DeleteUser()`
    - ◆ `GeneratePassword()`
    - ◆ `ValidateUser()`
    - ◆ ...
  - ◆ Can store user credentials in database / file / etc.

- ◆ Roles in ASP.NET allow assigning permissions to a group of users
  - ◆ E.g. "Admins" role could have more privileges than "Guests" role
- ◆ A user account can be assigned to multiple roles in the same time
  - ◆ E.g. user "Peter" can be member of "Admins" and "TrustedUsers" roles
- ◆ Permissions can be granted to multiple users sharing the same role

# ASP.NET Role Providers

- ◆ **Role providers in ASP.NET**
  - ◆ Simplify common authorization tasks and role management tasks
    - ◆ `CreateRole()`
    - ◆ `IsUserInRole()`
    - ◆ `GetAllRoles()`
    - ◆ `GetRolesForUser()`
    - ◆ ...
  - ◆ Can store user credentials in database / file / etc.

# Registering a Membership Provider

- ◆ Adding membership provider to the Web.config

```
<membership defaultProvider="MyMembershipProvider">
  <providers>
    <add connectionStringName="UsersConnectionString"
      minRequiredPasswordLength="6"
      requiresQuestionAndAnswer="true"
      enablePasswordRetrieval="false"
      requiresUniqueEmail="false"
      applicationName="/MyApp"
      minRequiredNonalphanumericCharacters="1"
      name="MyMembershipProvider"
      type="System.Web.Security.SqlMembershipProvider"/>
  </providers>
</membership>
```

# Registering a Role Provider

- ◆ To register role provider in ASP.NET 4.0 add the following to the Web.config:

```
<roleManager enabled="true" defaultProvider="MyRoleProvider">
  <providers>
    <add connectionStringName="UsersConnectionString"
      name="MyRoleProvider"
      type="System.Web.Security.SqlRoleProvider" />
  </providers>
</roleManager>

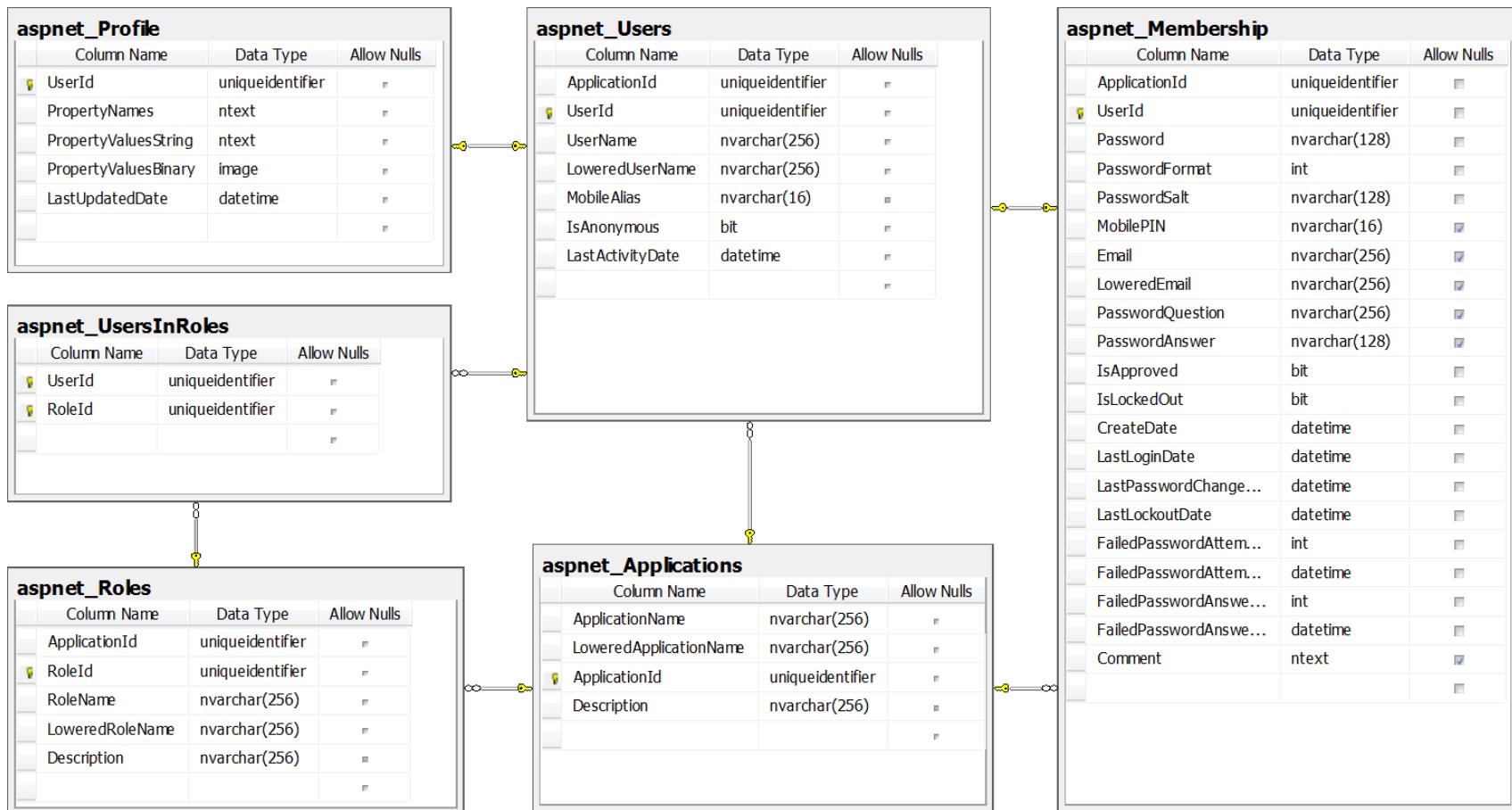
<connectionStrings>
  <add name="UsersConnectionString"
    connectionString="Data Source=.\SQLEXPRESS;Initial
    Catalog=Users;Integrated Security=True"
    providerName="System.Data.SqlClient" />
</connectionStrings>
```

# The SQL Registration Tool: aspnet\_RegSQL

- ◆ The built-in classes **System.Web.Security.SqlMembershipProvider** and **System.Web.Security.SqlRoleProvider** use a set of standard tables in the SQL Server
  - Can be created by the ASP.NET SQL Server Registration tool (`aspnet_RegSQL.exe`)
  - The `aspnet_RegSQL.exe` utility is installed as part of with ASP.NET 4.0:

```
C:\WINDOWS\Microsoft.NET\Framework\v4.0.30319\  
aspnet_RegSQL.exe
```

# The Standard ASP.NET Applications Database Schema



- ◆ Implementing login:

```
if (Membership.ValidateUser(username, password))
{
    FormsAuthentication.RedirectFromLoginPage(
        username, false);
}
```

- ◆ Implementing logout:

```
FormsAuthentication.SignOut();
```

- ◆ Creating new user:

```
Membership.CreateUser(username, password);
```

# ASP.NET Membership API (2)

- ◆ Getting the currently logged user:

```
MembershipUser currentUser = Membership.GetUser();
```

- ◆ Creating new role:

```
Roles.CreateRole("Admins");
```

- ◆ Adding user to existing role:

```
Roles.AddUserToRole("admin", "Admins");
```

- ◆ Deleting user / role:

```
Membership.DeleteUser("admin", true);
Roles.DeleteRole("Admins");
```

# Membership Provider

## Live Demo



The image shows a screenshot of a web login interface titled "Web Login Service" from the University of Hawai'i. The interface is contained within a light-colored rectangular box with rounded corners and a thin gold border. At the top left, the text "Web Login Service" is displayed above the University of Hawai'i logo, which features a yellow "UH" monogram. Below the title, there are two input fields: "UH Username:" and "UH Password:", each with a corresponding text input box. To the right of these fields is a checkbox labeled "Warn me before logging me in to other sites." At the bottom center of the form is a "Login" button. To the right of the form, there is a vertical sidebar with the heading "Quick Links". Under this heading, there are two links: "What is the Web Login Service?" and "Forgot my password?", both of which are underlined.

Web Login Service  
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

UH Username:

UH Password:

Warn me before logging me in to other sites.

Login

Quick Links

[What is the Web Login Service?](#)

[Forgot my password?](#)



# Getting User Information

From the Back-end C#

# Getting User Information

- ◆ You can get basic user information by using the **User class** in the back-end
- ◆ By **User class**:
  - ◆ **IsInRole(string) method**
  - ◆ **Identity property**
    - ◆ **string Name property**
    - ◆ **bool IsAuthenticated property**
    - ◆ **string AuthenticationType property**

# Introduction to Identity

Who are you?



- ◆ The new membership system for building ASP.NET applications
- ◆ Makes it easy to integrate user specific profile data with the application data
- ◆ Allows you to control the persistence model of your application
  - ◆ Local database
  - ◆ External service store



# Basic Template With Identity

- ◆ Creates basic web application
- ◆ Contains useful libraries
- ◆ Contains User access options
- ◆ Ready to use:
  - Models for extending profiles
  - Register, Login, Manage pages
  - Local cookie-based authentication
  - Remote OAuth services – Facebook, Google, Twitter, etc.



# Basic Template

Live Demo with Web Forms and MVC

# Identity Database

Where are you?

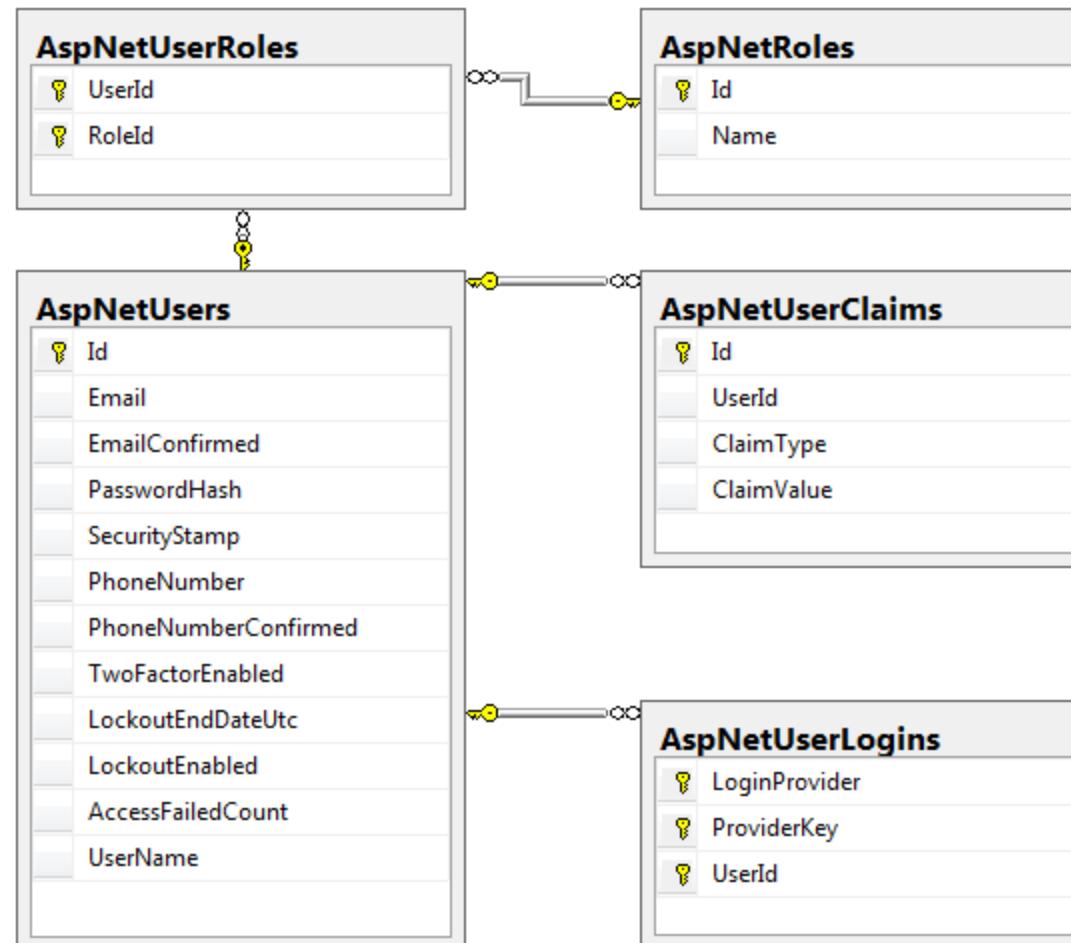


# Local Database Tables

## ◆ Tables

- ◆ **AspNetRoles – role types**
- ◆ **AspNetUserClaims – external services claims**
- ◆ **AspNetUserLogins – user logins and types**
- ◆ **AspNetUserRoles – user roles**
- ◆ **AspNetUsers – user profile information**

# Local Database Tables



# Local Database

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# Basic Functionality

This is how we do it!



- ◆ Front-end

- ◆ Front-end
  - ◆ Provide fields for Username, Password, etc.
  - ◆ Provide submit button
  - ◆ Provide validation messages

- ◆ Back-end

- ◆ Back-end
  - ◆ Get UserManager
  - ◆ Create User instance
  - ◆ Create local user through IdentityManager
  - ◆ If success – sign in and redirect the page



Register  
Now

- ◆ Front-end

- ◆ Front-end
  - ◆ Provide fields for Username, Password
  - ◆ Provide submit button
  - ◆ Provide validation messages

- ◆ Back-end

- ◆ Back-end
  - ◆ Get UserManager
  - ◆ Use PasswordSignIn
  - ◆ Log in the user
  - ◆ If success – redirect the page to return URL



# Register and Login

Live Demo with Web Forms and MVC 5

# Extending User Profile

## Additional properties



# Extending User Profile

## ◆ Steps

- Add properties to **Models/IdentityModel/ApplicationUser**
- **ApplicationDbContext** should inherit **IdentityDbContext** and have constructor
- Enable migrations for the project/data layer
- In **Global.asax** add database initializer
- All **UserManager** instances should take **ApplicationDbContext** as parameter
- Use **ApplicationUser** everywhere

# Extended User Profile

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# User Roles

Who is authorized



- ◆ Role-based authorization
- ◆ Control over the application modules
- ◆ Categorizing users and memberships
- ◆ Defined in Web.config

```
<location path="About">
  <system.web>
    <authorization>
      <allow roles="Admin"/>
      <deny users="*"/>
    </authorization>
  </system.web>
</location>
```

# User Roles

Live Demo with Web Forms

# Remote Authentication

Easier than your ex!



# Claims-base authentication (1)

## ◆ Claims

- ◆ Piece of information identifying user
- ◆ Sent as key-value pairs
- ◆ Contains authentication token and/or signature

## ◆ Claims-based authentication

- ◆ Users authenticate on remote system
- ◆ Information is passed to the application
- ◆ User is authenticated and recognized



# Claims-base authentication (2)

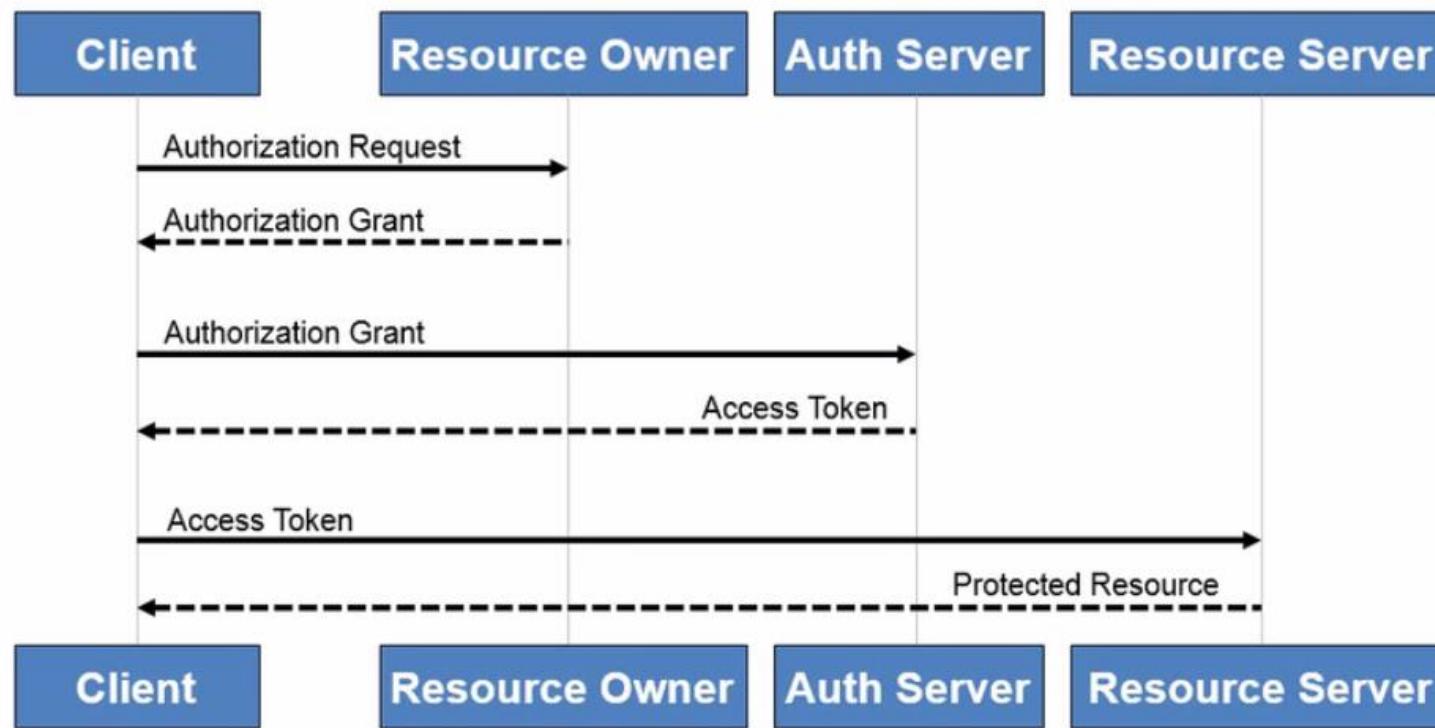
## ◆ Authentication flow

- User makes request to application
- System redirects to external page
- After authentication the external system returns back to the application with user information
- Application makes request to external system to validate user
- User gets access to the application

- ◆ OAuth
  - ◆ Allow secure authentication
  - ◆ Simple and standard protocol
  - ◆ Can be used by web, desktop or mobile apps
- ◆ Steps
  - ◆ Users tries to authenticate at application
  - ◆ Application relies on remote service
  - ◆ Application receives access token
  - ◆ User gets access



## oAuth Process



# Facebook Authentication

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# Cookie Information

Where to find user information



- ◆ Identity cookie: `.AspNet.Application`
- ◆ Contains information about the application
- ◆ Contains information about the logged user
- ◆ Heavily encrypted
- ◆ If wrong hands find it – serious damage!
- ◆ For security – use `https/SSL` protocol



# Cookie Information

Live Demo with Web Forms

# Questions?

1. Create a Chat canal web application.
  - Users must have First name, Last name and e-mail fields. Display name should be First name + Last Name
  - There is only one canal where every registered user can only post (create) a message
  - There must be Moderator role, which can post and edit all the posted content
  - There must be Administrator role, which can post, edit and delete all the posted content

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