

NDC { London } 2023

Flexible Authorisation with ASP.NET Core

Jason Taylor
Solution Architect



Increment.
the δ ifference



Solution Architect at Increment

Developer, Mentor, Speaker & Trainer

Microsoft MVP in Developer Technologies

Working with .NET since 1.0 in 2002



[jasontaylordev](#)



github.com/jasontaylordev



[jasontaylor.dev](#)



youtube.com/jasontaylordev

Contents

1

Introduction

2

Basic Authorisation

3

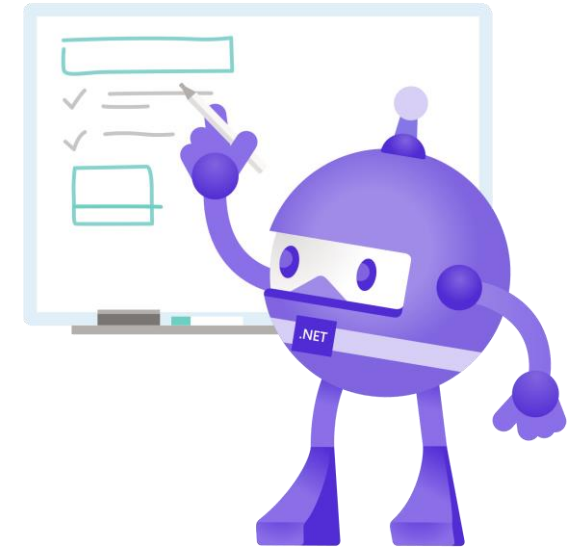
Flexible Authorisation

4

Code Review

5

Summary



- Authentication and authorisation
- Authorisation determines access to resources
- Includes defining and enforcing access control policies
- The focus for of this talk?

- Supports simple authorisation capabilities
- Includes sophisticated authorisation capabilities such as role-based, claims-based, and policy-based
- Easy to create custom authorisation policies
- Authorisation middleware also customisable

- Apply [Authorize] to a controller, action, or Razor page

```
[Authorize]
public class AccountController : Controller
{
    public ActionResult Login()
    {
    }

    public ActionResult Logout()
    {
    }
}
```

- Apply [Authorize] to a controller, action, or Razor page

```
public class AccountController : Controller
{
    public ActionResult Login()
    {
    }

    [Authorize]
    public ActionResult Logout()
    {
    }
}
```

- Apply [Authorize] to a controller, action, or Razor page

```
[Authorize]
public class AccountController : Controller
{
    [AllowAnonymous]
    public ActionResult Login()
    {
    }

    public ActionResult Logout()
    {
    }
}
```


- Role-based authorisation

```
[Authorize(Roles = "Administrators")]  
public class AdministratorController : Controller  
{  
    public ActionResult Index()  
    {  
    }  
}
```

- Role-based authorisation

```
[Authorize(Roles = "Administrators, Accounts")]  
public class AccountsController : Controller  
{  
    public ActionResult Index()  
    {  
    }  
}
```

- Role-based authorisation

```
[Authorize(Roles = "Administrators")]  
[Authorize(Roles = "Accounts")]  
public class AccountsController : Controller  
{  
    public ActionResult Index()  
    {  
    }  
}
```

- Policy-based authorisation

```
[Authorize(Policy = "EmployeesOnly")]  
public class EmployeesController : Controller  
{  
    public ActionResult Index()  
    {  
    }  
}
```

- Policy-based authorisation

```
builder.Services.AddAuthorization(options =>
{
    options.AddPolicy("EmployeesOnly",
        policy => policy.RequireClaim("EmployeeNumber"));
})
```

- Supports basic authorisation capabilities
- Includes sophisticated authorisation capabilities such as role-based, claims-based, and policy-based
- Includes helpful authorisation components `AuthorizeView` and `AuthorizeRouteView`
- Authorisation is only used for UI/UX

- Apply [Authorize] to a routable page

```
@page "/"  
@attribute [Authorize]  
  
<PageTitle>Home</PageTitle>
```

- Apply [AllowAnonymous] to a routable page

```
@page "/login"  
@attribute [AllowAnonymous]  
  
<PageTitle>Login</PageTitle>
```


- Role-based authorisation

```
@page "/counter"  
@attribute [Authorize(Roles = "Administrators, Accounts")]  
  
<PageTitle>Counter</PageTitle>
```

- Policy-based authorisation

```
@page "/users"  
@attribute [Authorize(Policy = "EmployeesOnly")]  
  
<PageTitle>Users</PageTitle>
```

- Apply `<AuthorizeView>` to selectively display content

```
<AuthorizeView>
  <NavLink href="/">Home</NavLink>
</AuthorizeView>

<AuthorizeView Roles="Administrators, Accounts">
  <NavLink href="counter">Counter</NavLink>
</AuthorizeView>

<AuthorizeView Policy="EmployeesOnly">
  <NavLink href="users">Users</NavLink>
</AuthorizeView>
```

- Apply `<AuthorizeView>` to selectively display content

```
<AuthorizeView>
  <NotAuthorized>
    <NavLink href="login">Login</NavLink>
  </NotAuthorized>
</AuthorizeView>
```

Demo: Adding a new role

8

Basic Authorisation

- Adding a new role to an existing application



#NDCLondon @JasonTaylorDev

Increment.

- Easily add new roles and configure access control
- Easily reconfigure access control for existing roles
- Remove roles without impacting existing access control checks
- Easily view access control policies
- Support all of the above as standard application features

Demo: Adding a new role

8

Flexible Authorisation

- Adding a new role to an existing application



#NDCLondon @JasonTaylorDev

Increment.

Basic

- Code changes
- Testing
- Build & deploy
- Bug fixes
- Documentation

Flexible

- Free time 🌴

Demo: Adding a new permission

δ

Flexible Authorisation

- Adding a permission to support a new requirement



#NDCLondon @JasonTaylorDev

Increment.

- Create necessary roles and permissions
- Assign permissions to roles as required
- Add permissions claim to authenticated user
- Add permissions-based access control as required
- Enforced by dynamic authorisation policies

- Roles define a logical grouping of users
- Administrators create new roles as required
- Administrators assign permissions to roles
- Role-based authorisation should be avoided

- Permissions define granular access to resources
- Developers create permissions as necessary
- Permissions are not assigned directly to a user
- Permissions are assigned to a role
- Users inherit the permissions of any assigned roles

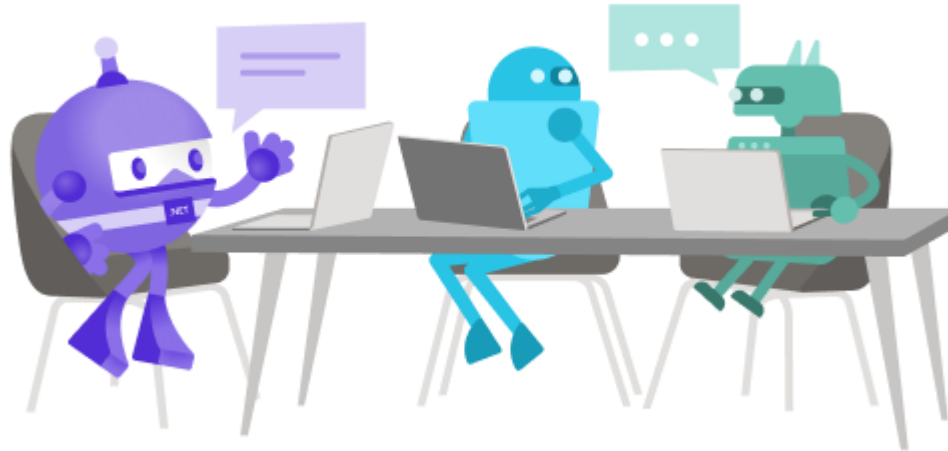
- Built entirely using policy-based authorisation
- Using a custom [Authorize] attribute, developers specify required permissions
- Required permissions are translated into a policy name
- Policy will be dynamically created using a custom policy provider

Demo: Code Review

8

Flexible Authorisation

- An overview of the flexible authorisation engine



Summary

1

Introduction

2

Basic Authorisation

3

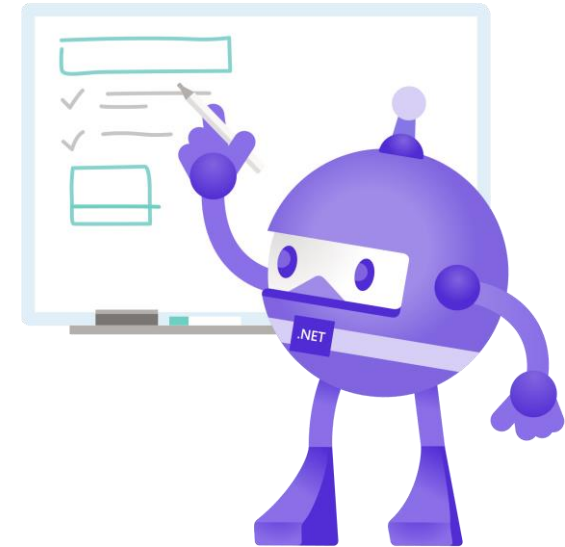
Flexible Authorisation

4

Code Review

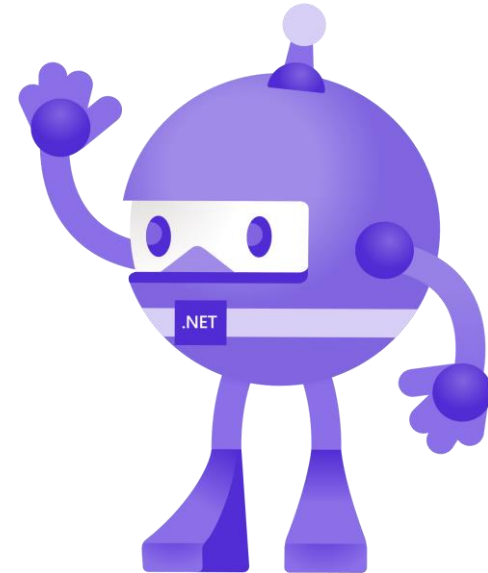
5

Summary



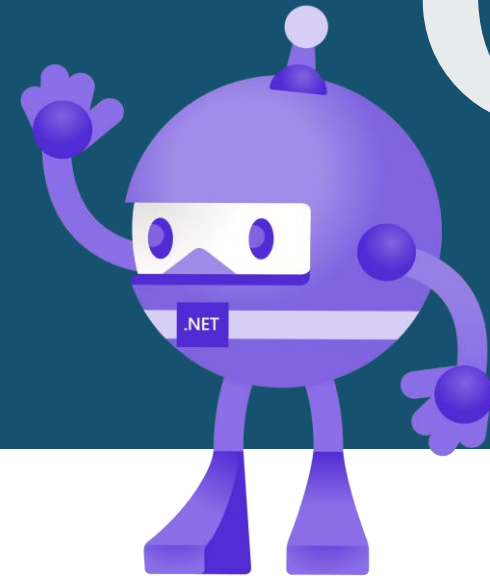
Summary

- Access the code and slides on GitHub:
<https://github.com/jasontaylordev/flexible-aspnetcore-authorization>



Thank you!

@JasonTaylorDev



δ

#NDCLondon @JasonTaylorDev

Increment.
the δifference