



# Deep Drive Into ASP.Net Core 2.1 (Day 5)

**Presented by** 

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## .NET Core 2.1 About Me

#### **About Me**

#### **Debasis Saha**

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- Authentications
- External Authentications
- Authorization
- Concept of Middleware
- Build In Middleware
- Custom Middleware
- Middleware Pipe
- Q n A

#### WHAT IS AUTHENTICATION?

**Authentication** is the process of obtaining some sort of credentials from the users and using those credentials to verify the user's identity.

#### TYPES OF AUTHENTICATION

- Windows Authentication
- Forms Authentication
- Passport Authentication
- Custom Authentication

#### **Authentication Templates in Core 2.1**

- Individual User Accounts
- Work or School Accounts
- Windows Authentication

#### **External Authentication**

- Enables users to log in using OAuth 2.0 with credentials from external authentication providers.
- It Support any third party providers for authenticate.
- Some most common providers are
  - Facebook
  - Twitter
  - Google
  - Microsoft



### NET Ore 2.1 AUTHORIZATION

#### WHAT IS AUTHORIZATION?

- Authorization is the process of allowing an authenticated user access to resources.
- Authorization is orthogonal and independent from authentication.
- Authentication is the process of ascertaining who a user is.
- Authentication may create one or more identities for the current user.

#### .NET .NET Core 2.1 TYPES OF AUTHORIZATION

### **ROLE BASED AUTHORIZATION**

- Role Based Authorization is an approach to restrict system access to authorise user.
- It depends on role-permission, user-role etc.

```
[Authorize(Roles = "Administrator")]
public class AdministrationController : Controller
{
}
```

```
[Authorize(Roles = "HRManager, Finance")]
public class SalaryController : Controller
{
}
```

#### NET .NET Core 2.1 TYPES OF AUTHORIZATION

### **CLAIM BASED AUTHORIZATION**

- An identity is created it may be assigned one or more claims issued by a trusted party.
- An identity can contain multiple claims with multiple values and can contain multiple claims of the same type

```
services.AddAuthorization(options =>
{
    options.AddPolicy("EmployeeOnly", policy =>policy.RequireClaim("EmployeeNumber"));
});

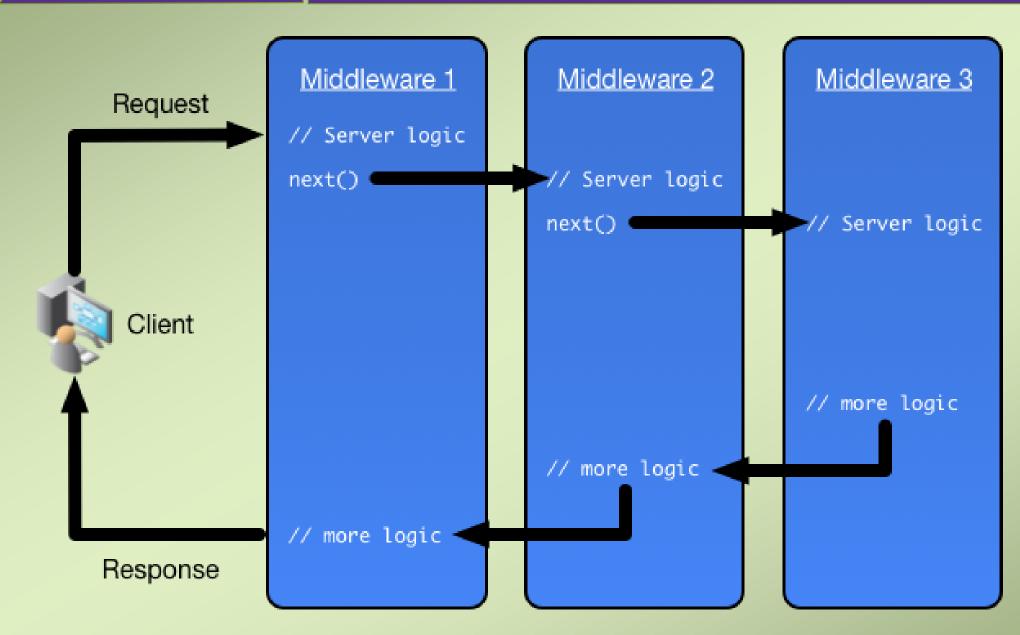
[Authorize(Policy = "EmployeeOnly")]
public IActionResult VacationBalance()
{
    return View();
```

# DEMO On Authentication & Authorizations

#### WHAT IS MIDDLEWARE?

- Middleware is software that's assembled into an app pipeline to handle requests and responses.
- Chooses whether to pass the request to the next component in the pipeline
- Request delegates are used to build the request pipeline. The request delegates handle each HTTP request.
- Request delegates are configured using Run, Map, and Use extension methods

## .NET .NET Core 2.1 MIDDLEWARE



#### NET .NET Core 2.1 MIDDLEWARE

## **Middleware Order**

- The order for middleware components are added in the Startup.Configure method
- \*As per order sequence, middleware components are invoked on requests and the reverse order for the response.
- The order is critical for security, performance, and functionality.

#### NET .NET Core 2.1 MIDDLEWARE

### **Build-In Middleware**

- Exception Handling
- Static Files
- Authentication
- Session
- MVC

```
public void Configure(IApplicationBuilder app)
{
    app.UseExceptionHandler("/Home/Error");
    app.UseStaticFiles();
    app.UseIdentity();
    app.UseSession();
    app.UseMvcWithDefaultRoute();
}
```

# DEMO

# Middleware

# THANK YOU For Attending the Session

#### Session Resource is Available at -

Presentations & Sample Code :-

https://github.com/debasis-saha/Asp.Net\_Core\_Session