# Authentication/Authorization By: Mosh Hamedani

## **ASP.NET Identity Classes**

• API: UserManager, RoleManager, SignInManager

• **Domain**: IdentityUser, IdentityRole

• Persistence: UserStore, RoleStore

## **Restricting Access**

#### Declaratively

[Authorize]: apply to an action, a controller or globally (in FilterConfig).

[Authorize(Roles = "CanManageMovies")]

#### Programatically

In an action:

```
if (User.Identity.IsAuthenticated) { ... }
if (User.IsInRole("CanManageMovies") { ... }
```

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#### Seeding Users and Roles

Populate your database with the default user(s) and role(s).

Create an empty migration.

Script the data in existing users and roles tables and add them to the migration.

Remove the records from your database.

Run the migration.

## Assigning a User to a Role

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#### Adding Profile Data

Always start with the domain. Add the new properties to ApplicationUser.

Create a migration and update the database.

Modify the views: Register.cshtml and ExternalLoginConfirmation.cshtml.

When the registration form is posted, set the properties of the **ApplicationUser** object using view model properties. In **AccountController**, you need to modify two actions: **Register** and **ExternalLoginConfirmation**.

#### **Enabling Social Logins**

Enable SSL: select the project, F4, set **SSL Enabled** to true. Copy **SSL Url**, select the project, go to **Properties**, in the **Web** tab, set the **Startup URL**.

Apply **RequireSsl** filter globally (in FilterConfig).

Register your app with an external authentication provider to get a key/secret. In App\_Start/Startup.Auth.cs, remove the comment for the corresponding providers and add your key/secret.