

[MSDN Library](#)[Web Development](#)[ASP.NET and Visual Studio for Web](#)[ASP.NET 4 and Visual Studio 2010](#)[ASP.NET Security Content Map](#)[Managing Users by Using Membership](#)**Implementing a Membership Provider**[Sample Membership Provider Implementation](#)

# Implementing a Membership Provider

**.NET Framework 4** [Other Versions](#) ▼

ASP.NET membership is designed to enable you to easily use a number of different membership providers for your ASP.NET applications. You can use the supplied membership providers that are included with the .NET Framework, or you can implement your own providers.

There are two primary reasons for creating a custom membership provider.

- You need to store membership information in a data source that is not supported by the membership providers included with the .NET Framework, such as a FoxPro database, an Oracle database, or other data sources.
- You need to manage membership information using a database schema that is different from the database schema used by the providers that ship with the .NET Framework. A common example of this would be membership data that already exists in a SQL Server database for a company or Web site.

## Required Classes

To implement a membership provider, you create a class that inherits the [MembershipProvider](#) abstract class from the [System.Web.Security](#) namespace. The [MembershipProvider](#) abstract class inherits the [ProviderBase](#) abstract class from the [System.Configuration.Provider](#) namespace, so you must implement the required members of the [ProviderBase](#) class as well. The following tables list the required properties and methods that you must implement from the [ProviderBase](#) and [MembershipProvider](#) abstract classes and a description of each. To review an

classes and a description of each. To review an implementation of each member, see the code supplied for the [Sample Membership Provider Implementation](#).

## Required ProviderBase Members

Member	Description
<a href="#">Initialize</a> method	Takes, as input, the name of the provider and a <a href="#">NameValueCollection</a> of configuration settings. Used to set property values for the provider instance including implementation-specific values and options specified in the configuration file (Machine.config or Web.config) supplied in the configuration.

## Required MembershipProvider Members

Member	Description
<a href="#">EnablePasswordReset</a> property	A <b>Boolean</b> value in the configuration file. The <a href="#">EnablePasswordReset</a> property indicates whether the <a href="#">ResetPassword</a> method can be used to reset the current password. This property is true by default.
<a href="#">EnablePasswordRetrieval</a> property	A <b>Boolean</b> value in the configuration file. The <a href="#">EnablePasswordRetrieval</a> property indicates whether the <a href="#">RetrievePassword</a> method can be used to retrieve the password using the security question and answer. This property is true by default.
<a href="#">RequiresQuestionAndAnswer</a> property	A <b>Boolean</b> value in the configuration file. The <a href="#">RequiresQuestionAndAnswer</a> property indicates whether the user must provide a security question and answer to reset their password using the <a href="#">ResetPassword</a> method. This property is false by default.
<a href="#">RequiresUniqueEmail</a> property	A <b>Boolean</b> value in the configuration file. The <a href="#">RequiresUniqueEmail</a> property indicates whether the user must provide a unique email address. This property is true by default.

		indicates whether the user has a unique e-mail address. If a user has a unique e-mail address, the <code>IsUniqueEmail</code> property of the <code>MembershipProvider</code> implementation must return a status value of <code>True</code> . This property is
	<a href="#">PasswordFormat</a> property	A <a href="#">MembershipProvider</a> property specified in the <code>Web.config</code> file. The <a href="#">PasswordFormat</a> property specifies the password format that passwords can be stored in. Passwords can be stored in <b>Encrypted</b> , and <b>Clear</b> password formats. The <b>Encrypted</b> format improves password storage security, as passwords are stored as encrypted data. If the data source is a database, passwords are encrypted before they are stored and can be decrypted when retrieved. If the data source is a file, passwords are encrypted when they are stored and can be decrypted when retrieved. When a password is retrieved, it is decrypted using the salt value. Has a default value of <code>0</code> . When a password is retrieved, it is decrypted using the salt value. Has a default value of <code>0</code> . You can use the <a href="#">DecryptPassword</a> method of the <a href="#">MembershipProvider</a> interface to decrypt passwords. You can also use your own encryption algorithm. The <a href="#">EncryptPassword</a> virtual method of the <a href="#">MembershipProvider</a> class, <b>EncryptPassword</b> , is used to encrypt passwords using the key in the <a href="#">machineKey</a> element. This property is
	<a href="#">MaxInvalidPasswordAttempts</a> property	An <b>Integer</b> value that specifies the maximum number of invalid password attempts allowed before the user is locked out. The <a href="#">MaxInvalidPasswordAttempts</a> property is used in conjunction with the <a href="#">PasswordAttemptLimit</a> property to lock out an unwanted user. If the user enters an unwanted password or password attempt more than the specified number of times through repeated

of invalid password questions supplied. If the number of invalid attempts exceeds the [MaxInvalidPasswordAttempts](#) property within the number of minutes specified by the [PasswordAttemptWindow](#) property, the [PasswordAttemptWindow](#) membership user is locked out by the [IsLockedOut](#) method. If a valid answer is supplied, the counter that tracks the number of invalid attempts is reset. If the [RequiresQuestion](#) property is set to **false**, no password questions are required. Invalid password attempts are tracked by the [ChangePassword](#), [ChangePasswordAndAnswer](#), [GetPassword](#), and [ResetPassword](#) methods. This property is

<code>PasswordAttemptWindow</code> property	An <b>Integer</b> value in the <code>config</code> configuration file. For a description of the <code>MaxInvalidPasswordAttempts</code> property, see <a href="#">MaxInvalidPasswordAttempts</a> . This property is
---	---

The name of the membership information configuration file `ApplicationName` source with relationship used when queried. See the section later in this topic. This property is the `ApplicationName` explicitly.

`MembershipProvider.CreateUser` method

		The <a href="#">CreateUser</a> <a href="#">ValidatingPassword</a> <a href="#">MembershipValidator</a> has been specified. This method cancels the creation of the user. The results of the event <a href="#">OnValidatingPassword</a> are ignored. To execute the specified <a href="#">MembershipValidator</a> .
	<a href="#">UpdateUser</a> method	Takes, as input, a <a href="#">MembershipUser</a> object populated with user information. Updates the data source with the new values.
	<a href="#">DeleteUser</a> method	Takes, as input, a <a href="#">MembershipUser</a> object. Deletes the user from the data source. Returns <b>true</b> if the user is deleted; otherwise, returns <b>false</b> . A <b>Boolean</b> parameter indicates whether related data, such as role information, should be deleted.
	<a href="#">ValidateUser</a> method	Takes, as input, a <a href="#">MembershipUser</a> object, password, and a <b>Boolean</b> value indicating whether the user is to be created. Returns the <a href="#">MembershipUser</a> object if the user exists in the data source and the password is correct. Returns <b>false</b> if the user does not exist or the password is incorrect.
	<a href="#">GetUser</a> method	Takes, as input, a <b>Boolean</b> value indicating whether the user is to be created. Returns the <a href="#">MembershipUser</a> object if the user exists in the data source and the password is correct. Returns <b>null</b> (Nothing) if the user does not exist or the password is incorrect.
	<a href="#">GetUser</a> method	Takes, as input, a <b>Boolean</b> value indicating whether the user is to be created. Returns the <a href="#">MembershipUser</a> object if the user exists in the data source and the password is correct. Returns <b>null</b> (Nothing) if the user does not exist or the password is incorrect.

[msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/f1kya5e\(v=vs.100\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/f1kya5e(v=vs.100).aspx)

		<p>data source. If t</p> <p><a href="#">MembershipPas</a></p> <p>The <a href="#">ResetPassw</a></p> <p><a href="#">ValidatingPassw</a></p> <p><a href="#">MembershipVal</a></p> <p>has been specif</p> <p>generated pass</p> <p>cancel the rese</p> <p>the results of th</p> <p><a href="#">OnValidatingPa</a></p> <p>execute the spe</p> <p><a href="#">MembershipVal</a></p>
	<p><a href="#">GetPassword</a> method</p>	<p>Takes, as input,</p> <p>password answ</p> <p>password for th</p> <p>source and retu</p> <p><b>string.</b></p> <p><a href="#">GetPassword</a> er</p> <p><a href="#">EnablePasswor</a></p> <p><b>true</b> before per</p> <p><a href="#">EnablePasswor</a></p> <p>an <a href="#">ProviderExce</a></p> <p>The <a href="#">GetPasswoi</a></p> <p>value of the <a href="#">Rec</a></p> <p>property. If the</p> <p><a href="#">RequiresQuesti</a></p> <p><b>true</b>, the <a href="#">GetPa</a></p> <p>value of the sup</p> <p>against the stor</p> <p>data source. If t</p> <p><a href="#">MembershipPas</a></p>
	<p><a href="#">GetUserNameByEmail</a> method</p>	<p>Takes, as input,</p> <p>returns the first</p> <p>source where th</p> <p>the supplied <i>err</i></p> <p>If no user name</p> <p>mail address, a</p> <p>If multiple user</p> <p>a particular e-m</p> <p>user name foun</p>
	<p><a href="#">ChangePassword</a> method</p>	<p>Takes, as input,</p> <p>password, and</p> <p>updates the pa</p> <p>the supplied us</p> <p>password are v</p> <p>method returns</p> <p>updated succes</p> <p>The <a href="#">ChangePas</a></p> <p><a href="#">ValidatingPassw</a></p> <p><a href="#">MembershipVal</a></p> <p>has been specif</p>

		cancels the chain on the results of <a href="#">OnValidatingPassword</a> ; execute the specified <a href="#">MembershipValidator</a> .
	<a href="#">ChangePasswordQuestionAndAnswer</a> method	Takes, as input, the current password, the new password, the new question and answer, and the supplied username. The <a href="#">ChangePasswordQuestionAndAnswer</a> method returns true if the question and answer are successfully updated; otherwise, false. If the supplied username or password are not valid, false.
	<a href="#">FindUsersByName</a> method	Returns a list of the user names of the users whose supplied username contains the supplied <i>usernameToMatch</i> configured <a href="#">ApplicationName</a> . If the <i>usernameToMatch</i> is "user," then the results are "user," "user2," "user3," and so on. If the <i>usernameToMatch</i> is "user3," then the results are "user3," and so on. The results are ordered by user name. The results returned are constrained by the <i>pageSize</i> parameter and the <i>pageIndex</i> parameter. The <a href="#">MembershipProvider</a> returns the <i>pageIndex</i> parameter to return, where <i>pageIndex</i> is the index of the first record to return. The <i>totalRecords</i> parameter is the total number of membership users whose username matches the <i>usernameToMatch</i> . For example, if there were four users whose username matched part of the <i>usernameToMatch</i> and the <i>pageIndex</i> was 0 and the <i>pageSize</i> was 5, then the results would be the first five users, the sixth through the <i>totalRecords</i> would be the remaining users.
	<a href="#">FindUsersByEmail</a> method	Returns a list of the user names of the users whose supplied <i>emailToMatch</i> matches the <i>emailToMatch</i> parameter. The <a href="#">ApplicationName</a> parameter is the application name to match. The <i>emailToMatch</i> parameter is the email address to match.



	<p>"address@exan the e-mail addr "address1@exa "address2@exa returned. Wildc based on the d returned in alph name. The results retu are constrained <i>pageSize</i> param parameter iden <a href="#">MembershipUs</a> <a href="#">MembershipUs</a> <i>pageIndex</i> parar of results to ret first page. The i <i>out</i> parameter number of men the <i>emailToMat</i> users were four matched part o and the <i>pagelna</i> <i>pageSize</i> of 5, th <a href="#">MembershipUs</a> the sixth throug <i>totalRecords</i> wo</p>
<a href="#">UnlockUser</a> method	<p>Takes, as input, the field in the c <a href="#">IsLockedOut</a> pro <a href="#">UnlockUser</a> met record for the r successfully; oth</p>

## ApplicationName

Membership providers store user information uniquely for each application. This enables multiple ASP.NET applications to use the same data source without running into a conflict if duplicate user names are created. Alternatively, multiple ASP.NET applications can use the same user data source by specifying the same [ApplicationName](#).

Because membership providers store user information uniquely for each application, you will need to ensure that your data schema includes the application name and that queries and updates also include the application name. For example, the following command is used to retrieve a user name from a database, based on the e-mail address, and ensures that the [ApplicationName](#) is included in the query

```
SELECT Username FROM MyUserTable  
WHERE Email = 'someone@example.com' AND
```

## Custom Members

You may need to extend the membership provider interfaces with additional functionality not provided by the [ProviderBase](#) and [MembershipProvider](#) abstract classes. Any public members that you add to your membership provider will be accessible using the [Provider](#) or [Providers](#) property of the [Membership](#) class.

An example of this could be a [LockUser](#) method that sets the [IsLockedOut](#) property to **true**. The following example shows how to cast the [Provider](#) property, which exposes the default membership provider for an application, as a custom-provider type in order to call the custom [LockUser](#) method.

**C#****VB**

```
MyCustomProvider p = (MyCustomProvider)Me  
p.LockUser(username);
```

## Thread Safety

For each membership provider specified in the configuration for an application, ASP.NET instantiates a single membership provider instance that is used for all of the requests served by an [HttpApplication](#) object. As a result, you can have multiple requests executing concurrently. ASP.NET does not ensure the thread safety of calls to your provider. You will need to write your provider code to be thread safe. For example, creating a connection to a database or opening a file for editing should be done within the member that is called, such as [MembershipProvider.CreateUser](#), rather than opening a file or database connection when the [Initialize](#) method is called.

## See Also

## Reference

[ValidatePasswordEventArgs](#)[OnValidatingPassword](#)

## Concepts

[Sample Membership Provider Implementation](#)[Securing ASP.NET Site Navigation](#)

## Other Resources

[Managing Users by Using Membership](#)[ASP.NET Security](#)

Did you find this helpful?



Yes



No

Community Additions [ADD](#)

## Dev centers

[Windows](#)[Windows Phone](#)[Office](#)[Windows Azure](#)[Visual Studio](#)[More...](#)

## Learning resources

[Microsoft Virtual Academy](#)[Channel 9](#)[Interoperability Bridges](#)[MSDN Magazine](#)

## Community

[Forums](#)[Blogs](#)[Codeplex](#)

## Support

[Self support](#)[Other support options](#)

## Programs

[BizSpark \(for startups\)](#)[DreamSpark](#)[Faculty Connection](#)[Microsoft Student](#)

Did you find this helpful?



Yes



No

[United States \(English\)](#)[Newsletter](#)[Trademarks](#)[Privacy & cookies](#)[Terms of Use](#)

© 2013 Microsoft