Identity Bounded Context

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# Introduction

# Concepts

## Identity

An Identity represents any object for which a system wants to assign an identity, like a person, a system user, an organization or company, a resource, an asset, or even abstract concepts like identity type, system role, visibility scope, claim type, value type, etc.

An identity have a required display name for human identification purposes. The display name is language invariant, although other alternative culture-specific display names can be given later on.

An identity is represented by an identity URI which is unique in the system. Before an identity is recognized as such its unique URI must be accepted by the system to avoid duplicate identifiers.

Commands:

### Create identity

Allows the creation of new identities in the system.

## Claim

A claim is some information associated with an identity in the system. For example the proposition: Microsoft is a company of Software is a claim about the identity Microsoft (which is of type company), of claim type is-a-company-of and value Software which is an opaque string. Claims allow to identify and relate identities in the system: like “User has-user-name John”, “User has-password-hash ??????”, “Application can-get-claim-type Password Hash”, “Microsoft market-symbol is MSFT”.

The main components of a claim are:

* Subject: is a required identity about which the current claim is talking.
* Claim type: is the type of claim corresponding to current claim
* Claim value: is a string whose meaning depends of the claim type of current claim. It can be an opaque string like an email, phone number, person’s age/birth date or it can be an identity Uri.
* Issuer and Original Issuer: are the identities (Uri) of the issuer and original issuer, respectively, of current claim. These parameters are optionals.

A claim can have other parameters depending on its claim type, like:

* Language: indicating the culture/language in which the claim value is specified

# System Identities

There are some identities defined by default for the service which must not be deactivated or renamed.

## Identity Type

Identity Type is a system identity representing a given identity type. For example the concept Company can be represented with an Identity whose type is Identity Type. Then other identities like Microsoft and Apple can be identities whose types are the Company identity. An identity type can defines claim types which can be assigned to identities whose type correspond with it. Other examples of identity types are Person, Organization, Group, Software Component, Web Resource, User, Customer, Provider, etc.

Identity type is of type Identity type and its invariant display name is “Identity Type”.

An identity type describes the kinds of claims that can be associated to an identity, its cardinality, whether it is required or not, etc.

## Claim Type

Claim Type is a system identity representing a claim type. For example Invariant Display Name is a claim type which allows associating identities with a human-readable culture-invariant display name. Other examples of claim types are: is-of-type, has-email, can-have-claims, has-first-name, etc.

Claim Type is of type Identity type and its invariant display name is “Claim Type”.

A claim type describes the kind of values that can be associated to an identity through claims of this type and the kind of parameters it requires/accept.