

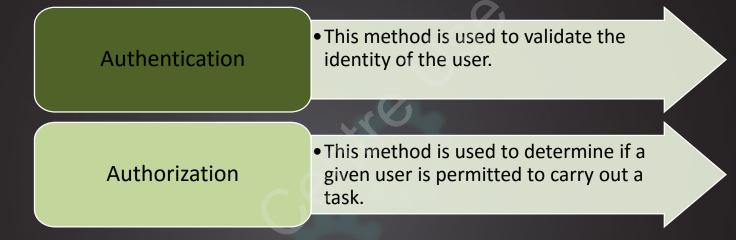
Session 08 Security in Web API

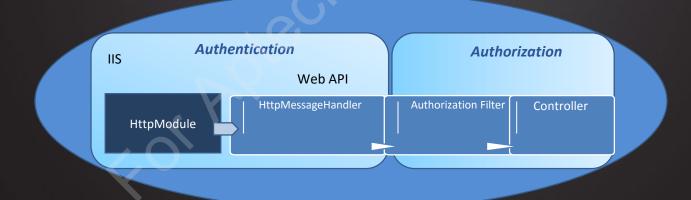
Objectives

- Explain how to implement identity for authentication
- Describe how to use custom authorization
- Define CORS and XSRF
- Explain how to use authorization filters

Implementing Identity for Authentication

Two important phases of Web API security implementation:





Authentication

Key points to remember about authentication:

In Web API, authentication is performed in the host.

In order to authenticate users, Internet Information Server (IIS) employs HTTP modules.

Users have the provision to select authentication modules, which are configured in IIS or ASP.NET for their projects.

If custom authentication is required, they can create HTTP modules to suit their requirements.

Authorization [1-2]

Key points to remember about authorization:

Authorization takes place near the controller.

Authorization employs filters, which are applied prior to the controller action.

When authorization is not successful, the filters are not applied and an error message is displayed.

Authorization [2-2]

AuthorizeAttribute filter can be utilized globally or at an individual level as follows:

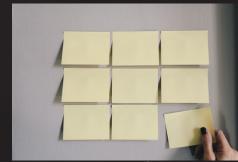
Globally

• If it is necessary to prevent access for all Web API controllers, then ensure that the AuthorizeAttribute filter is included in the global filter list within the Global Register() method.

Controll er • If it is necessary to prevent access for a particular controller, then ensure that the filter is included as an attribute to the controller before the Controller class definition.

Action

• If it is necessary to prevent access for particular actions, then ensure that the attribute is included in the action method.



Identity Authentication in Web API

Developers can provide security in two ways:

Basic authentication

• It is a process in which users are authenticated with the help of a service, such as RESTful service.

Token-based authentication

• It is also known as token-based authorization. After the authentication process is complete, a token is forwarded to the authenticated user through which he or she can get access to other resources.

Using Custom Authorization [1-2]

Sometimes, it is essential to set up the custom authorization filter, which is available in the AuthorizeAttribute class for implementing authorization.

Generally, authorization filters must be applied after the authentication filters, but prior to the controller action methods.

Using Custom Authorization [2-2]

The AllowAnonymous attribute helps a user to go to the controller or its associated actions.

The AuthorizeAttribute offers the HandleUnauthorizedRequest method, which is virtual in nature and allows to perform custom logic when authorization fails.

Overview of CORS

Same-origin policy is a restriction on Web pages curbing them from sending AJAX requests to another CORS is basically used to make a CORS is a World Wide Web server ease the same-origin policy. domain due to browser security Consortium (W3C) standard. issues.

Overview of XSRF

XSRF is popularly known as Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF).

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XSRF has high chances when Web applications employ cookies to authenticate a user.

Summary

- Authentication and authorization are the two important phases of Web API security implementation.
- While authentication takes place in the host, authorization takes place closer to the controller.
- Authorize attribute filter can be utilized globally, or at the controller or at individual level.
- CORS stands for Cross Origin Resource Sharing and is a W3C standard. It is basically used to make a server ease the same-origin policy.
- XSRF is popularly known as cross-site request forgery. It is also called as CSRF.
- XSRF can be defined as an attack on Web-hosted apps in which a malicious Web
 application takes control of communication between a browser and a Web
 application.