

基于 IdentityServer4 单点登录系统设计

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自我介绍



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IdentityServer4 是什么?



IdentityServer4 是什么?



IdentityServer4 是基于 ASP.NET Core 的实现 OpenId Connect 和 OAuth 2.0 协议的框架。它具有以下特点:

- 身份认证即服务
- 单点登录/注销
- API访问控制
- 联盟网关 (Federation Gateway)
- 自由扩展
- 成熟的开源社区生态
- 免费和商业支持





应用场景



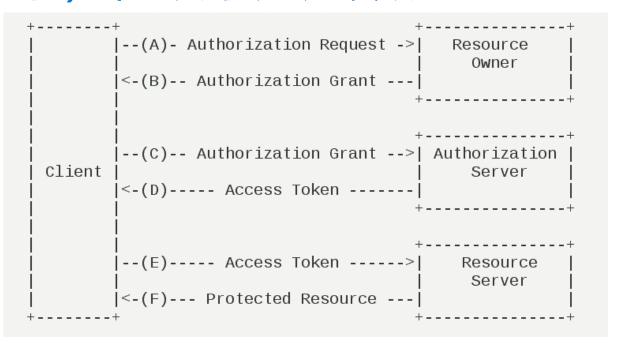
- 微服务架构中的身份认证服务以及各个微服务的 访问控制
- 多类型应用程序统一单点登录/注销
- 开放平台
- 无状态用户认证
- •



OAuth 2.0 协议



OAuth 2.0 是目前最流行的授权机制,用来授权第三方应用(客户端),获取用户数据





OpenId Connect 协议



OpenID Connect和OAuth 2.0非常相似。事实上 OpenID Connect是OAuth 2.0之上的扩展。解决两个 基本的安全问题,即身份验证和API访问,被合并为一 个协议,通常只需一次往返认证服务。



授权模式



- 客户端模式
- 密码模式
- 简单模式
- 授权码模式
- 混合模式 (OpenId Connect)



常用术语



- Scope
- API Resource
- Client
- Identity Resource



学习路线



OpenId Connect/OAuth 2.0 协议的原理、工作 流程和专业术语



IdentityServer4 官方文 档 8个快速入门



IdentityServer4 接入 (结合后续文档)



学习路线-后续文档



TOPICS

Startup

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Defining Clients

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Sign-in with External Identity Providers

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Sign-out

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Identity Resource

API Resource

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GrantValidationResult

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IdentityServer Options

Entity Framework Support

ASP.NET Identity Support

Google & Github Issues





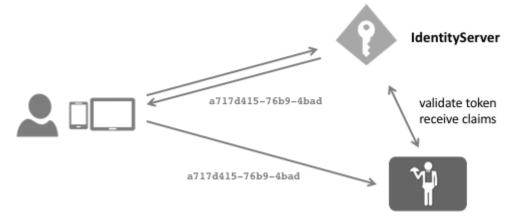
IdentityServer4 应用



Reference Token



IdentityServer 会将令牌的内容存储在数据存储中,并且只会将此令牌的唯一标识符发回给客户端。然后,接收此引用的API必须与IdentityServer交互通信以验证令牌。





Json Web Token(JWT)



JSON Web Token (JWT)是一个开放标准(RFC 7519), 它定义了一种紧凑的、自包含的方式,用JSON对象 在各方之间安全地传输信息。该信息可以被验证和信 任,因为它是数字签名的。



Json Web Token 示例



Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HERE

eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsImtpZCI6ImI5OGQ5Njgw
OWQ1MGU4MjM1NmM3M2FjNWQ5MjI2YmNiIiwidHlw
IjoiSldUIn0.eyJuYmYiOjE1NDg4MTIwNDAsImV4
cCI6MTU00DgxNTY0MCwiaXNzIjoiaHR0cDovL2xv
Y2FsaG9zdDo1MDAwIiwiYXVkIjpbImh0dHA6Ly9s
b2NhbGhvc3Q6NTAwMC9yZXNvdXJjZXMiLCJhcGkx
Il0sImNsaWVudF9pZCI6InJvLmNsaWVudCIsInN1
YiI6IjEiLCJhdXRoX3RpbWUi0jE1NDg4MTIwNDAs
Im1kcCI6ImxvY2FsIiwic2NvcGUi0lsiYXBpMSJd
LCJhbXIi01sicHdkIl19.ixDL0b0loWo19qi4yz4
WT9kp8sZkJAXoMnja8M-

900XexBEZptMZBJkeE3Iv6h9wmv7JBaQYtbE03FK BrAabOMCculfwKRY8-

WixAHjjcq1F53p7YYMNm7B08RALB01Mvd3Jz6YnZ RpqWBgtkpsPo0xk_QBzkanmVGajVbNBHQ8sz0AVw SC9fnM4VZgH5hwoN_LS0z7wH1mH8b7IS053T_vMJ LkCH6Ngt6Pg5TXyjNzAhMA2Hxi56T3uQR8vEz50A EdIvIYhrbBYj05sTAGM_6RkIhirPI-

M1jzdHSK4Jmd1Ajcru4cChpjXkTUb8Ubwr__2PGY HFI2Gzfgpmbxsog

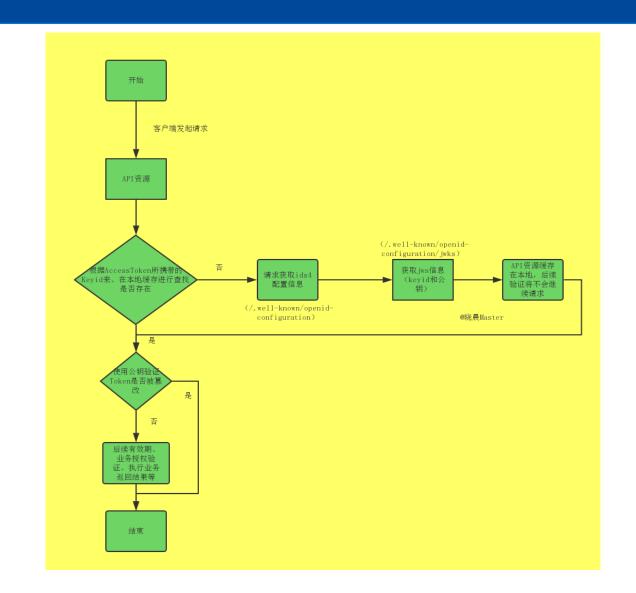
Decoded EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

```
HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE
    "kid": "b98d96809d50e82356c73ac5d9226bcb".
PAYLOAD: DATA
    "nbf": 1548812040,
    "exp": 1548815640
          "http://localhost:5000"
     "http://localhost:5000/resources",
      "api1"
    "client_id": "ro.client",
    "sub": "1",
    "auth_time": 1548812040.
    "idp": "local",
    "scope": [
     "api1'
    "amr":
      "pwd
VERIFY SIGNATURE
 RSASHA256(
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +
```



交互流程







交互流程-详情



```
\leftarrow \rightarrow C \bigcirc localhost:5000/.well-known/openid-configuration
    issuer: "http://localhost:5000",
     jwks_uri: "http://localhost:5000/.well-known/openid-configuration/jwks".
     authorization_endpoint: "http://localhost:5000/connect/authorize",
    token_endpoint: "http://localhost:5000/connect/token",
userinfo_endpoint: "http://localhost:5000/connect/userinfo",
     end session_endpoint: "http://localhost:5000/connect/endsession",
     check_session_iframe: "http://localhost:5000/connect/checksession",
    revocation_endpoint: "http://localhost:5000/connect/revocation",
introspection_endpoint: "http://localhost:5000/connect/introspect",
     device_authorization_endpoint: "http://localhost:5000/connect/deviceauthorization
     frontchannel_logout_supported true,
     frontchannel_logout_session_supported: true,
     backchannel_logout_supported: true,
    backchannel_logout_session_supported: true,
    - scopes_supported: [
         "openid",
"profile",
           "offline_access"
          "name",
          "family_name",
          "given_name",
          "middle_name",
          "nickname",
          "preferred username"
           "profile",
          "picture",
          "website",
         "gender",
"birthdate",
          "zoneinfo",
         "locale",
         "updated_at"
    grant_types_supported:
         "client_credentials",
          "refresh_token",
          "implicit",
          "password",
          "urn:ietf:params:oauth:grant=type:device_code"
    response_types_supported
         "code",
"token",
         "id_token",
          "id_token token",
          "code id_token",
         "code token",
"code id_token token"
    response_nodes_supported: [
         "form_post",
"query",
          "frament"
    token_endpoint_auth_nethods_supported: [
           "client_secret_basic"
         "client_secret_post"
  - subject_types_supported: [
         "public"
  - id_token_signing_alg_values_supported: [
    code_challenge_methods_supported: [
         "plain",
```



Claim



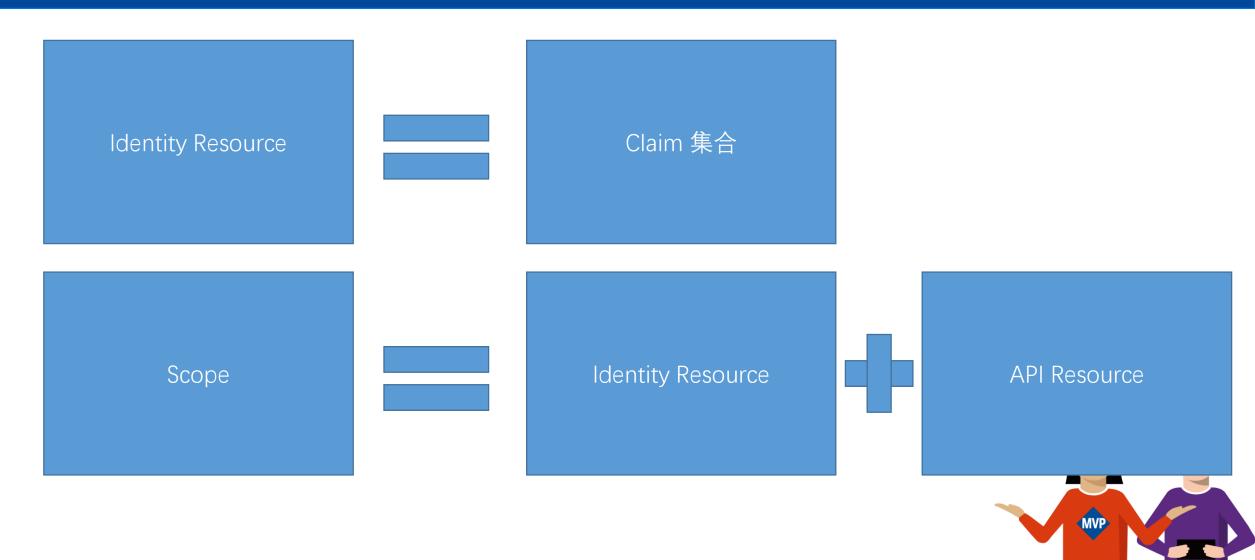
用户身份信息单元,表示一个用户身份的某个信息, 采用键值对表现形式,一组Claim组成一个用户身份。





Claim & Resource & Scope





接入实现



1.客户端信息: IClientStore、ICorsPolicyService

2.用户验证: IResourceOwnerPasswordValidator

3.API资源和身份资源: IResourceStore

4.Claim 组装: IProfileService



接入实现-ResourceOwnerPassword



```
public class TestUserResourceOwnerPasswordValidator : IResourceOwnerPasswordValidator
   private readonly TestUserStore _users;
   private readonly ISystemClock _clock;
   /// <summary>
   /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="TestUserResourceOwnerPasswordValidator"/> class.
   /// </summary>
   /// <param name="users">The users.</param>
   /// <param name="clock">The clock.</param>
   public TestUserResourceOwnerPasswordValidator(TestUserStore users, ISvstemClock clock)
       _users = users;
        _clock = clock;
   /// <summary>
   /// Validates the resource owner password credential
   /// <param name="context">The context.</param>
   /// <returns></returns>
   public Task ValidateAsync(ResourceOwnerPasswordValidationContext context)
       if ( users.ValidateCredentials(context.UserName, context.Password))
           var user = _users.FindByUsername(context.UserName);
           context.Result = new GrantValidationResult(
               user.SubjectId ?? throw new ArgumentException("Subject ID not set", nameof(user.SubjectId)),
               OidcConstants.AuthenticationMethods.Password, _clock.UtcNow.UtcDateTime,
               user.Claims);
       return Task.CompletedTask;
```



接入实现-ClientStore



```
/// <summarv>
/// Implementation of IClientStore thats uses EF.
/// </summary>
/// <seealso cref="IdentityServer4.Stores.IClientStore" />
public class ClientStore : IClientStore
   private readonly IConfigurationDbContext _context;
   private readonly ILogger<ClientStore> _logger;
   /// Initializes a new instance of the <see cref="ClientStore"/> class.
   /// <param name="context">The context.</param>
   /// <param name="logger">The logger.</param>
   /// <exception cref="ArgumentNullException">context</exception>
   public ClientStore(IConfigurationDbContext context, ILogger<ClientStore> logger)
       _context = context ?? throw new ArgumentNullException(nameof(context));
       _logger = logger;
    /// <summary>
   /// Finds a client by id
    /// </summary>
   /// <param name="clientId">The client id</param>
    /// <returns>
   /// The client
   /// </returns>
   public Task<Client> FindClientByIdAsync(string clientId)
       var client = _context.Clients
           .Include(x => x.AllowedGrantTypes)
            .Include(x => x.RedirectUris)
            .Include(x => x.PostLogoutRedirectUris)
            .Include(x => x.AllowedScopes)
            .Include(x => x.ClientSecrets)
            .Include(x => x.Claims)
            .Include(x => x.IdentityProviderRestrictions)
            .Include(x => x.AllowedCorsOrigins)
            .Include(x => x.Properties)
            .AsNoTracking()
            .FirstOrDefault(x => x.ClientId == clientId);
       var model = client?.ToModel();
       _logger.LogDebug("{clientId} found in database: {clientIdFound}", clientId, model != null);
       return Task.FromResult(model);
```



接入实现-ResourceStore



```
/// <summary>
/// Finds the API resource by name.
/// </summary>
/// <param name="name">The name.</param>
/// <returns></returns>
public Task<ApiResource> FindApiResourceAsync(string name)
   var query =
        from apiResource in _context.ApiResources
        where apiResource.Name == name
        select apiResource;
    var apis = query
        .Include(x => x.Secrets)
        .Include(x => x.Scopes)
            .ThenInclude(s => s.UserClaims)
        .Include(x => x.UserClaims)
        .Include(x => x.Properties)
        .AsNoTracking();
    var api = apis.FirstOrDefault();
    if (api != null)
        _logger.LogDebug("Found {api} API resource in database", name);
    else
        _logger.LogDebug("Did not find {api} API resource in database", name);
    return Task.FromResult(api.ToModel());
/// <summary>
```



接入实现-ProfileService



```
public async Task GetProfileDataAsync(ProfileDataRequestContext context)
    context.LogProfileRequest(_logger);
    if (context.RequestedClaimTypes.Any())
        var claims = await _manager.GetUserClaimsAsync(int.Parse(context.Subject.GetSubjectId()));
        context.AddRequestedClaims(context.FilterClaims(claims));
    context.LogIssuedClaims(_logger);
public async Task IsActiveAsync(IsActiveContext context)
    _logger.LogDebug("IsActive called from: {caller}", context.Caller);
    var userId = int.Parse(context.Subject.GetSubjectId());
    var user = await manager.FindUserAsync(userId);
    context.IsActive = !user.Lock;
    logger.LogDebug($"IsActive called result: {context.IsActive}, UserId: {userId}.");
```



签名证书



1.AddDeveloperSigningCredential

2.AddSigningCredential(x509cert)



其他常见问题



- 1. 生产环境部署并非一定需要HTTPS。详情
- 2. 如果是用于分布式系统、使用了反向代理和部署 多个副本则必须设置 Issuer。<u>详情</u>





IdentityServer4 单点登录设计



选择授权模式



单点登录常用的授权模式主要有三种:

- 1. 授权码模式
- 2. 混合模式
- 3. 简单模式



ASP.NET Core Web 应用接入



```
new Client
{
    ClientId = "mvc",
    ClientName = "MVC Client",
    AllowedGrantTypes = GrantTypes.Code,

    // where to redirect to after login
    RedirectUris = { "http://localhost:5002/signin-oidc" },

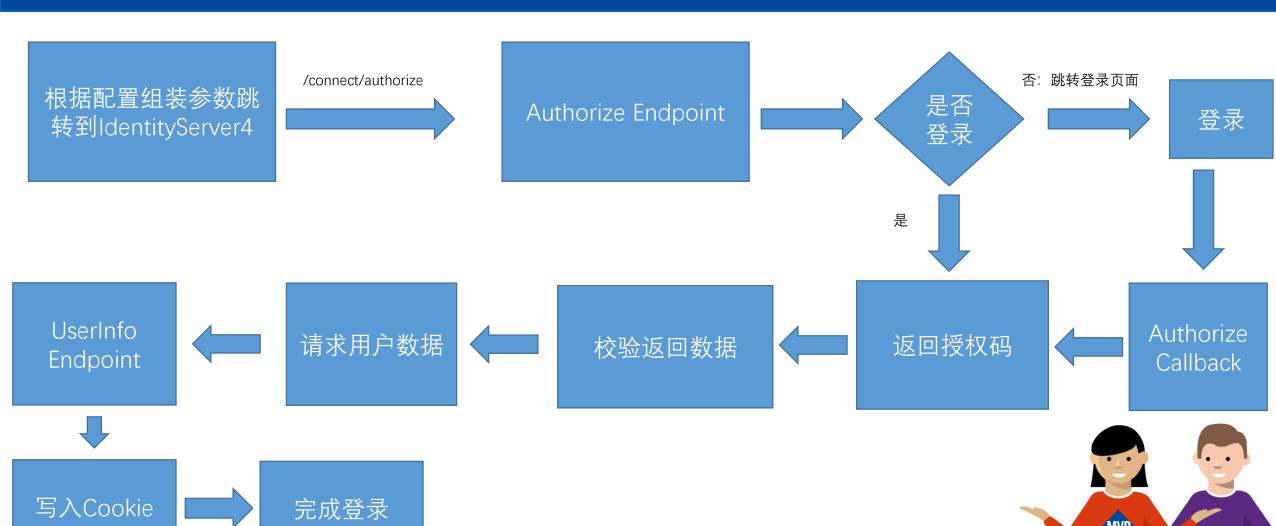
    // where to redirect to after logout
    PostLogoutRedirectUris = { "http://localhost:5002/signout-callback-oidc" },

    AllowedScopes = new List<string>
    {
        IdentityServerConstants.StandardScopes.OpenId,
        IdentityServerConstants.StandardScopes.Profile
    }
}
```



IdentityServer4 授权码模式处理流程





老系统接入



ASP.NET MVC5 Owin 有现成的中间件可以直接使用。 其他版本的 ASP.NET MVC以及 WebForm 需要自己 实现或采用社区开源组件。自己实现推荐 IdentityModel.OidcClient



老系统接入-OidcClient实现



```
#region 登录
/// <summary>
/// 组装堂录参数,返回跳转至SSO Url
/// </summary>
/// <returns></returns>
public static async Task<string> PrepareLoginAsync(string returnUrl=null)
    var authorizeState = await _client.PrepareLoginAsync();
    // 登录状态10 分钟过期
    cache. Add(authorizeState.State, new LoginState(){AuthState = authorizeState,ReturnUrl = returnUrl}, DateTimeOffset.Now.AddMinutes(10)
    return authorizeState.StartUrl;
/// <summary>
/// 组装登录参数,返回跳转至SSO Url (能用异步補用异步方法)
/// </summary>
/// <param name="returnUrl"></param>
/// <returns></returns>
public static string PrepareLogin(string returnUrl = null)
    return AsyncHelper.RunSync(async () => await PrepareLoginAsync(returnUrl));
/// <summary>
/// 处理登录回馈(必须是POST 请求)
/// </summary>
/// <param name="request"></param>
/// <exception cref="SSOException"></exception>
/// <returns></returns>
public static async Task<SSOUser> ProcessLoginAsync(HttpRequestBase request)
    if (request.HttpMethod.ToLower() != "post")
        throw new SSOException("HTTP request method is incorrect, must be POST.");
    if (request.Form["state"] == null)
        throw new SSOException("Query string is incorrect, lack of 'state' parameter.");
    else
       var state = request.Form["state"];
        var str = request.Form.ToString();
        var loginState = _cache.Get(state) as LoginState;
       if (loginState == null)
```



统一注销



IdentityServer4提供了两个客户端设置:

- FrontChannelLogoutUri
- BackChannelLogoutUri

分别对应前端注销以及后端注销,前端注销可通过隐藏iframe来批量注销,后端可通过请求相对性的api来进行通知注销

第三方系统以及其他语言接入



若第三方系统比如 Jira、gitlab 等系统直接支持 (或插件) OAuth 2.0 或者 OpenId Connect,则可 以直接配置IdentityServer地址接入。

其他语言系统比如Java、Go、PHP等,可以实现 OAuth 2.0 或者 OpenId Connect 后可接入



两步认证 (双因认证)



- 1.直接使用 ASP.NET Core Identity
- 2.使用 TwoFactorAuth.Net

它们都使用了基于时间的一次性密码算法(TOTP),可以接入支持TOTP的APP: Google Authenticator、Microsoft Authenticator、2FAS Auth等等



权限设计



IdentityServer4 本身不提供权限,其默认的Scope 校验属于Token的校验流程,不算做是权限。但结合 IdentityServer4来做权限验证是可行的,可以使用 Identity&Claim来做复杂的权限



最后



Q&A



联系我



博客园: https://www.cnblog.com/stulzq



THANK YOU