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Your Quick Guide to JWT

What is JWT



JWT is short for JSON
Web Tokens

It is a **standard format** to
transmit data between
systems in a secure way
through JSON objects

Why Use JWT?



Authentication

Verifies user identity

Authorization

Grants access to protected resources according to role (in claims)

Stateless

No need to store session data on the server.

JWT Security Model



JWTs are digitally signed to ensure integrity and authenticity

Digital signing ensures no one has tampered with the data contained within the JWT

Optionally, JWTs can also be encrypted to protect sensitive data

JWT Structure



A JWT consists of three parts, each part represented as a base64 URL-encoded string, separated by dots (.):

Header

Contains metadata (algorithm & token type).

Payload

Holds user data (claims).

Signature

Ensures token integrity and authenticity

JWT Example

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.

eyJ0YXV1aWQiOiJxliwibmJmljoxNzQxMzI3NjEyL

CJleHAiOiE3NDEzMjg1MTAsImhdCI6MTc0MTMy

NzYxMiwiaXNzIjoiaHR0cDovL2NvZGluZ3NvbW

0YS5jb20iLCJhdWQiOiJodHRwOi8vY29kaW5nc2

9uYXRhLmNvbSJ9.

MLzdiWUCEbInTH5YKRpqMmtQ4ptxeMM9LRIjE

a80UCY

JWT Example Breakdown



Header

eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9

Payload

eyJ1YW1laWQiOiIxliwibmJmljoxNzQxMzI3NjEyLCJleHAiOi0jE3NDEzMjg1MTAsImhdCI6MTc0MTMyNzYxMiwiaXNzIjoiaHR0cDovL2NvZGluZ3NvbWFOYS5jb20iLCJhdWQiOiJo dHRwOi8vY29kaW5nc29uYXRhLmNvbSJ9

Signature

MLzdiWUCEblnTH5YKRpqMmtQ4ptxeMM9LRljEa80UCY

JWT Claims

Claims represent the data contained within JWT as the payload.

These are defined as a dictionary of key,value pairs, where the key can be either **predefined** or **custom**, and the value can be any JSON value

There is a long list of predefined claims, but some of them are commonly used

JWT Claims



**Most common Predefined
(Registered) Claims are:**

iss: Issuer

sub: Subject

aud: Audience

exp: Expiry time (in epoch)

nbf: Not before time

iat: Issued at time (in epoch)

jti: JWT unique Identifier

Decoding JWT



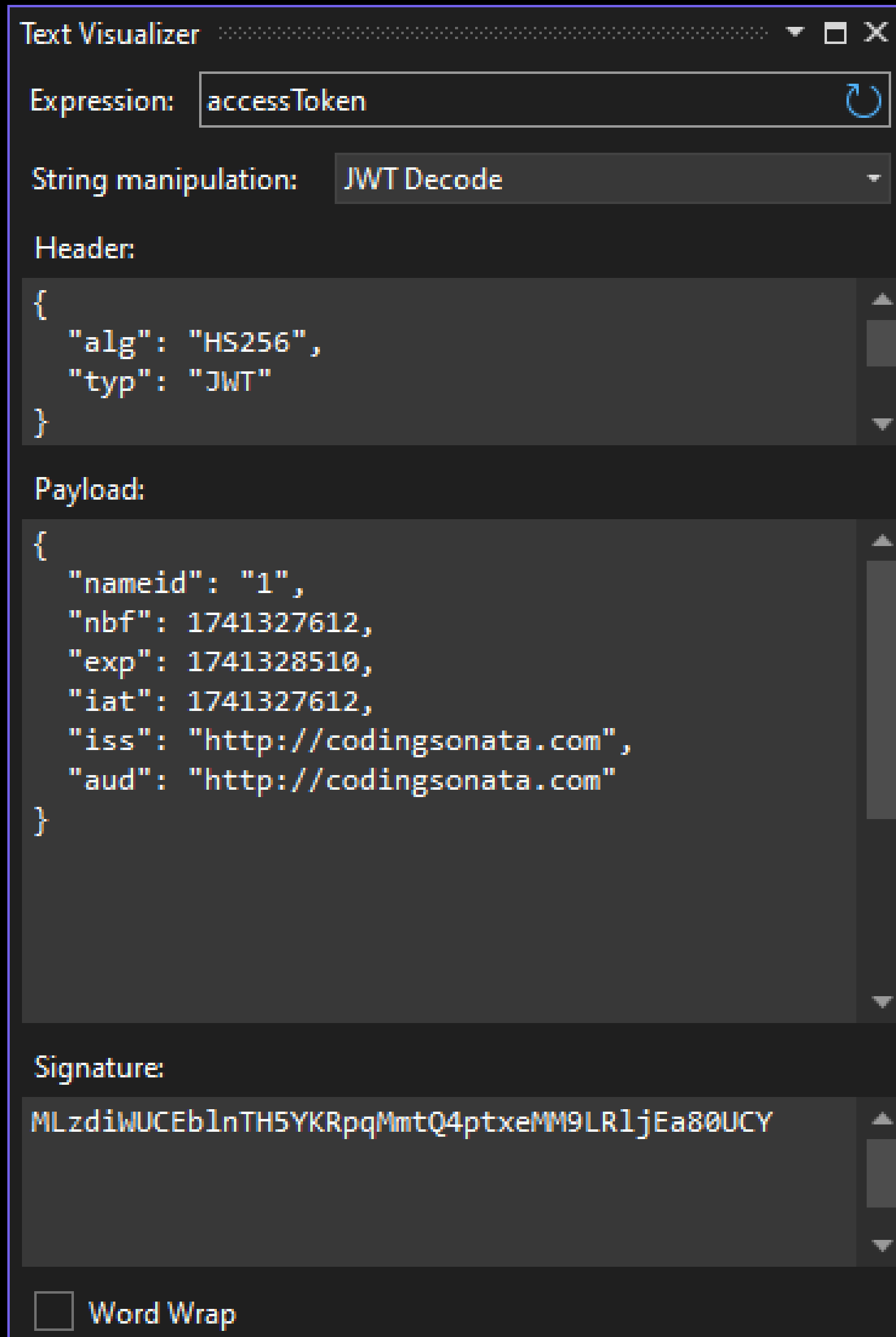
Since each part of a JWT is a base64 url-encoded string, then you can easily **decode** it.

VS 2022 has a built-in support to decode any JWT while debugging

You can also use **JWT.io** to decode your JWT.

JWT.io also **checks the signature** if you put the secret used to sign the JWT

Decoding JWT in VS 2022



Decoding JWT in JWT.io

DECODED HEADER

JSON CLAIMS TABLE

```
{  
  "alg": "HS256",  
  "typ": "JWT"  
}
```

DECODED PAYLOAD

JSON CLAIMS TABLE

```
{  
  "nameid": "1",  
  "nbf": 1741327612,  
  "exp": 1741328510,  
  "iat": 1741327612,  
  "iss": "http://codingsonata.com",  
  "aud": "http://codingsonata.com"  
}
```

JWT SIGNATURE VERIFICATION (OPTIONAL)

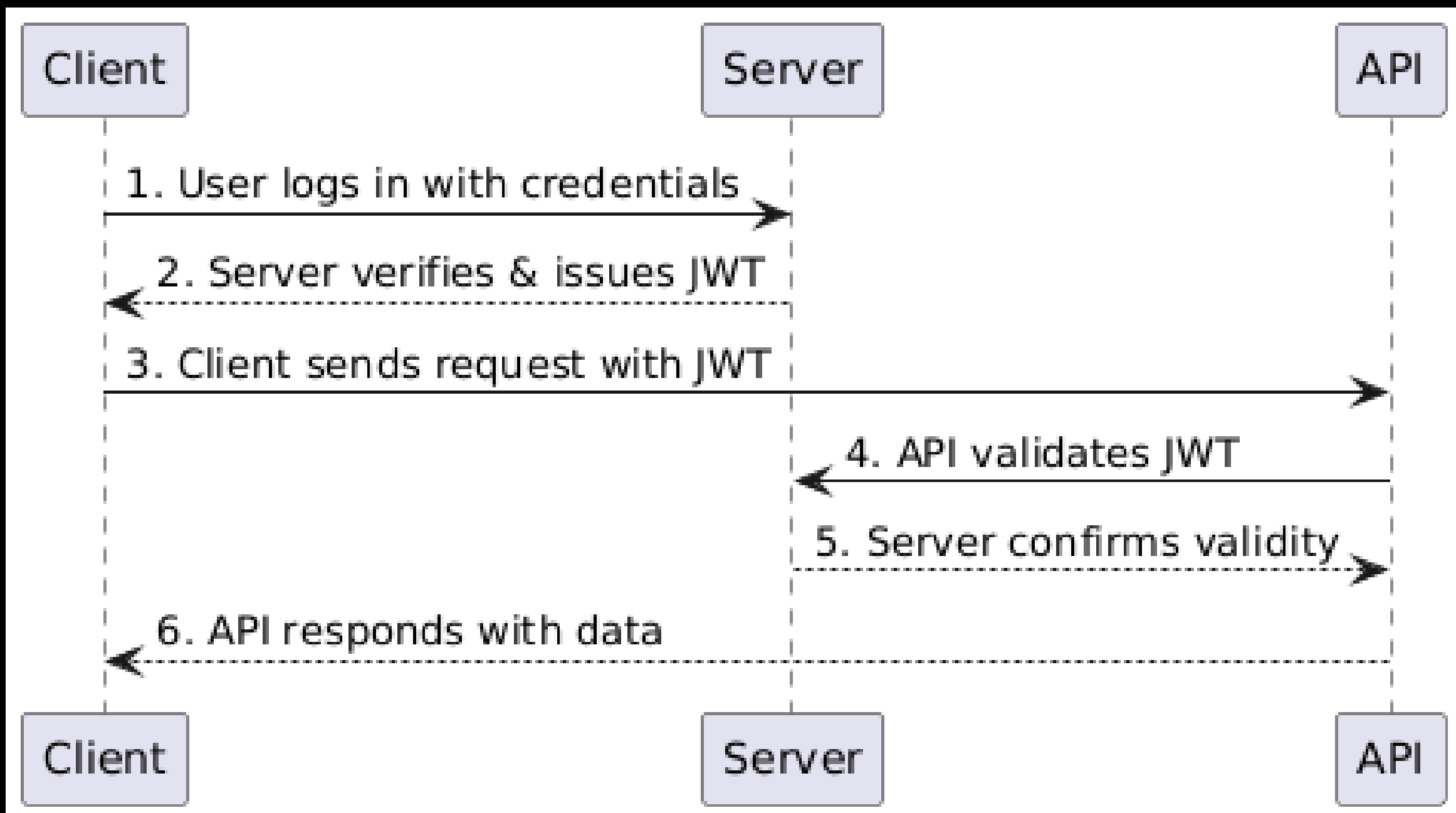
Enter the secret used to sign the JWT below:

SECRET

Valid secret

MySuperSecureBase64EncodedSecretKey

Authentication with JWT



JWT Best Practices

Store the secret key in **a secure place** (environment variable or a vault), don't keep it in code or in source control

Always use **HTTPS** to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks (interception).

Do not store **sensitive data** in JWTs unless you encrypt them

Set **short expiry** (exp), usually in few minutes time, and use **refresh tokens** for long sessions.

JWT Best Practices

On frontend, store JWTs in **HTTP-only cookies**, not localStorage.

Use **SameSite=strict** for cookies to prevent CSRF.

Avoid using the **none** algorithm type for signing the JWT, unless you are totally sure the JWT is already verified

Validate **essential claims** like:

- exp
- iss
- aud
- iat

Thank You

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