

MCSE 541: Visual Programming

Authentication and Authorization in ASP.NET Core

Prof. Dr. Shamim Akhter
shamimakhter@iubat.edu

Two Interlinked Concepts

I)

Authentication

Authentication is the process of obtaining some sort of **credentials from the users** and using those credentials to verify the user's identity.
“Who is the users?”



Security for
distributed
applications

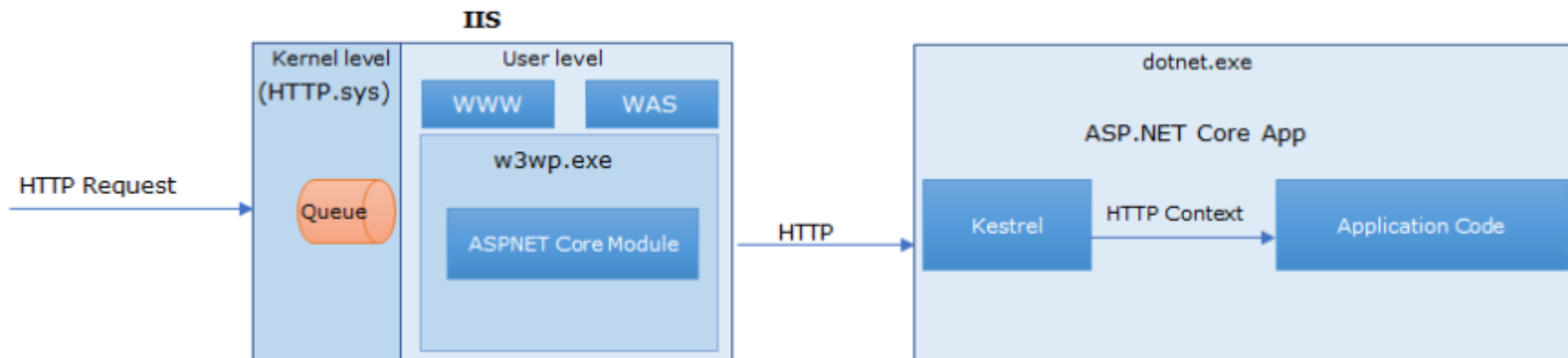
II)

Authorization

Authorization is the process of allowing an authenticated user access to resources.
-What right the user has? What resources the user can access

How about **anonymous users** want to connect and use the application

Two Layers of Authentication – IIS and ASP.NET



How a request is served in this scenario:

1. The request is received by the *HTTP.sys* from the network.
2. If response is cached at *HTTP.sys* then it is sent back from there else gets a place the corresponding Application Pool's queue.
3. When a thread is available in the thread pool, it picks up the request and start processing it.
4. The request goes through IIS processing pipeline. Including few native IIS modules and once it reaches to **ANCM(ASPNET Core Module)**, it forwards the request to **Kestrel** (under dotnet.exe).

How a request is served.

5. ANCM has a responsibility to manage the process as well.
 - ▶ It (re)starts the process (if not running or crashed) and
 - ▶ IIS integration middleware configures the server to listen the request on port defined in environment variable.

Server only accepts the requests which originates from ANCM.

Note -Please do note that in ASP.NET Webforms/MVC the application is hosted under the worker process w3wp.exe which is managed by Windows Activation Service (WAS) which was part of IIS.

6. Once the request is received by Kestrel, it creates the **HttpContext object** and request is handed over to ASP.NET Core middleware pipeline.
 7. The request is passed to routing middleware which invokes the right controller and action method (model binding, various filters almost similar way as earlier versions).
 8. Finally, the response is returned from the action and passed to kestrel via Middlewares and later sent back to client via IIS.
-



Steps in the joint IIS and ASP.net authentication process

1. IIS first checks to make sure the incoming request comes from **an IP address that is allowed access** to the domain. If not it denies the request.
2. Next IIS performs its own **user authentication** if it is configured to do so. By **default IIS allows anonymous access**, so requests are automatically authenticated, but you can change this default on a per - application basis with in IIS.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<configuration>
  <system.web>
    <compilation debug="true" targetFramework="4.0" />
    <identity impersonate="true"/>
  </system.web>
</configuration>
```

3. If the request is passed to ASP.net with an authenticated user, ASP.net checks to see **whether impersonation is enable**. If impersonation is enabled, ASP.net acts as though it were the authenticated user using IUSR account. If not ASP.net acts with its own configured account using **application pool identity** .

-
4. Finally the identity from step 3 is used to request resources from the operating system. If ASP.net authentication can obtain all the necessary resources it grants the users request otherwise it is denied. Resources can include much more than just the ASP.net page itself you can also use .Net's code access security features to extend this authorization step to disk files, Registry keys and other resources.



Run A Program In IIS server

► Solution->Properties->Debug

WebApplication12 Startup.cs

Configuration: N/A Platform: N/A

Profile: IIS New... Delete

Launch: IIS

Application arguments: Arguments to be passed to the application

Working directory: Absolute path to working directory Browse...

☒ Launch browser: http://localhost/WebApplication12

Environment variables:

Name	Value
ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT	Development

Add Remove

☐ Enable native code debugging

☐ Enable SQL Server debugging

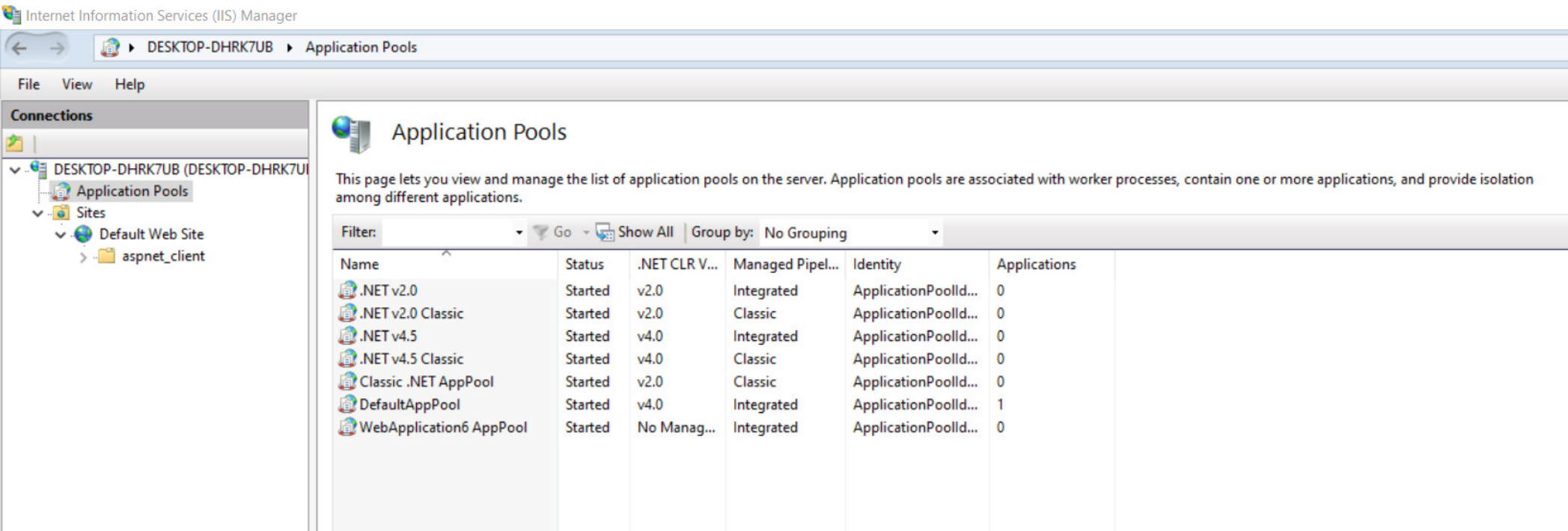
Web Server Settings

App URL: http://localhost/WebApplication12

☒ Enable Anonymous Authentication

☐ Enable Windows Authentication

IIS Application Pools



The screenshot shows the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager console. The left pane displays the 'Connections' tree with 'DESKTOP-DHRK7UB (DESKTOP-DHRK7UB)' selected, and 'Application Pools' highlighted under 'Sites'. The right pane, titled 'Application Pools', contains a descriptive text and a table of application pools.

This page lets you view and manage the list of application pools on the server. Application pools are associated with worker processes, contain one or more applications, and provide isolation among different applications.

Name	Status	.NET CLR V...	Managed Pipel...	Identity	Applications
.NET v2.0	Started	v2.0	Integrated	ApplicationPoolId...	0
.NET v2.0 Classic	Started	v2.0	Classic	ApplicationPoolId...	0
.NET v4.5	Started	v4.0	Integrated	ApplicationPoolId...	0
.NET v4.5 Classic	Started	v4.0	Classic	ApplicationPoolId...	0
Classic .NET AppPool	Started	v2.0	Classic	ApplicationPoolId...	0
DefaultAppPool	Started	v4.0	Integrated	ApplicationPoolId...	1
WebApplication6 AppPool	Started	No Manag...	Integrated	ApplicationPoolId...	0

Each Application runs their own processes.

Running Program in DefaultAppPool

Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

DESKTOP-DHRK7UB

File View Help

Connections

- DESKTOP-DHRK7UB (DESKTOP-DHRK7UB)
- Application Pools
- Sites
 - Default Web Site
 - aspnet_client
 - WebApplication12

Applications

This page lets you view and manage the list of applications. Applications contain content and code.

The applications have been filtered by the DefaultAppPool application pool.
[Remove filter](#)

Filter: Go Group by: No Grouping

Virtual Path	Physical Path	Site	Application Pool
/WebApplication12	C:\Users\ASUS\source\repos\WebApplication12\WebApplication12	Default Web Site	DefaultAppPool (v...)
Root Application	%SystemDrive%\inetpub\wwwroot	Default Web Site	DefaultAppPool (v...)

Task Manager

File Options View

Processes Performance App history Startup Users Details Services

Name	PID	Status	User name	CPU	Memory (ac...	Uz...
svchost.exe	10512	Running	LOCAL SERVICE	00	112 K	N...
svchost.exe	2168	Running	LOCAL SERVICE	00	716 K	N...
svchost.exe	784	Running	SYSTEM	00	804 K	N...
svchost.exe	11640	Running	SYSTEM	00	504 K	N...
svchost.exe	12268	Running	LOCAL SERVICE	00	96 K	N...
svchost.exe	6192	Running	ASUS	00	4,776 K	Di...
svchost.exe	3372	Running	ASUS	00	0 K	Di...
svchost.exe	6196	Running	ASUS	00	4,892 K	Di...
svchost.exe	7944	Running	ASUS	00	1,640 K	Di...
svchost.exe	14036	Running	ASUS	00	676 K	Di...
svchost.exe	12236	Running	ASUS	00	188 K	Di...
svchost.exe	11928	Running	SYSTEM	00	152 K	N...
svchost.exe	13092	Running	LOCAL SERVICE	00	312 K	N...
svchost.exe	14916	Running	SYSTEM	00	504 K	N...
svchost.exe	1952	Running	SYSTEM	00	4 K	N...
System	4	Running	SYSTEM	00	0 K	N...
System Idle Process	0	Running	SYSTEM	76	8 K	N...
System interrupts	-	Running	SYSTEM	00	0 K	N...
SystemSettings.exe	13956	Suspended	ASUS	00	0 K	Di...
taskhostw.exe	11232	Running	ASUS	00	2,180 K	Di...
Taskmgr.exe	11216	Running	ASUS	00	20,616 K	N...
TextInputHost.exe	13832	Running	ASUS	00	2,776 K	Di...
unsecapp.exe	10168	Running	SYSTEM	00	448 K	N...
UserOOBEBroker.exe	3300	Running	ASUS	00	796 K	Di...
VBCSCompiler.exe	480	Running	ASUS	00	16,896 K	N...
VSISExeLauncher.exe	4036	Running	DefaultAppPool	00	2,868 K	N...
w3wp.exe	17300	Running	DefaultAppPool	00	9,348 K	N...
w3wp.exe	17296	Running	WebApplication6 AppPool	00	960 K	N...
wininit.exe	864	Running	SYSTEM	00	4 K	N...

End the task from Task Manager. The webpage will be closed also.

Create a new application pool

Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

The screenshot shows the IIS Manager console with the 'Applications' page selected. The left-hand tree view shows the hierarchy: Desktop-DHRK7UB (Desktop-DHRK7UB) > Application Pools > Sites > Default Web Site > aspNet_client > WebApplication12. The main pane displays a table of applications. A yellow banner at the top of the main pane states: 'The applications have been filtered by the DefaultAppPool application pool. Remove filter'. Below this, a table lists applications with columns: Virtual Path, Physical Path, Site, and Application Pool. A 'Select Application Pool' dialog box is open in the foreground, showing 'ShamimIIS' as the selected application pool. The dialog also shows properties: '.Net CLR Version: 4.0' and 'Pipeline mode: Integrated'. The 'OK' button is highlighted.

Virtual Path	Physical Path	Site	Application Pool
/WebApplication12	C:\Users\ASUS\source\repos\WebApplication12\WebApplication12	Default Web Site	DefaultAppPool (v...)
Root Application	%SystemDrive%\inetpub\wwwroot	Default Web Site	DefaultAppPool (v...)

	System Idle Process	0	Running	SYSTEM
	System Interrupts	-	Running	SYSTEM
	SystemSettings.exe	13956	Suspended	ASUS
	taskhostw.exe	11232	Running	ASUS
	Taskmgr.exe	11216	Running	ASUS
	TextInputHost.exe	13832	Running	ASUS
	unsecapp.exe	10168	Running	SYSTEM
	UserOOBEBroker.exe	3300	Running	ASUS
	VBCSCompiler.exe	480	Running	ASUS
	VSIISExeLauncher.exe	6864	Running	ShamimIIS
	w3wp.exe	17596	Running	ShamimIIS
	w3wp.exe	17300	Running	DefaultAppPool
	wininit.exe	864	Running	SYSTEM
	winlogon.exe	11208	Running	SYSTEM

Anonymous User Enable

launchSettings.json appsettings.json web.config Index.cshtml

Schema: <https://json.schemastore.org/launchsettings>

```
1  {
2    "iisSettings": {
3      "windowsAuthentication": false,
4      "anonymousAuthentication": true,
5    "iis": {
6      "applicationUrl": "http://localhost/WebApplication12",
7      "sslPort": 0
8    },
9    "iisExpress": {
10     "applicationUrl": "http://localhost:7047",
11     "sslPort": 44354
12   },
13 },
14 "profiles": {
15   "IIS Express": {
16     "commandName": "IISExpress",
17     "launchBrowser": true,
18     "environmentVariables": {
19       "ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT": "Development"
20     }
21   },
22   "WebApplication12": {
23     "commandName": "Project",
24     "launchBrowser": true,
25     "environmentVariables": {
```

User Authenticate as PoolIdentity

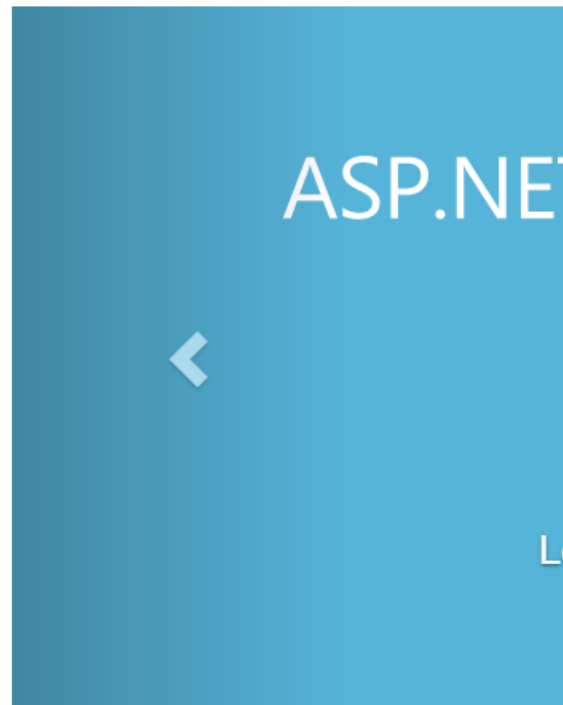
```
ViewBag.Name=System.Security.Principal.WindowsIdentity.GetCurrent().Name;  
ViewBag.Identity = User.Identity.IsAuthenticated.ToString();
```

ApplicationPoolIdentity

The least privileged one.

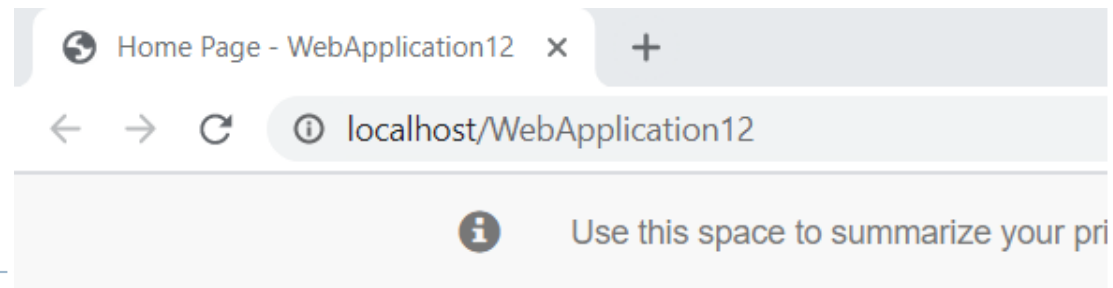
Create a Virtual account for each new application pool and run worker processes under this account.

Running an application with low privileged one is good practice



Application uses

- IIS APPPOOL\DefaultAppPool
- Sample pages using ASP.NET Core MVC
- Theming using [Bootstrap](#)



Application uses

- IIS APPPOOL\ShamimIIS
- Sample pages using ASP.NET Core MVC
- Theming using [Bootstrap](#)

Types of Identity with Pool

The screenshot displays the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager interface. The main window shows the 'Application Pools' section for the server 'DESKTOP-I4GH960'. A list of application pools is visible on the left, including 'ApplicationPoolIdentity', 'CSE440_D_Pool1', 'Section_E_pool', 'CSE440_C_Pool1', 'Application3Pool', 'Application2Pool', 'AppPool1', '.NET v4.5', '.NET v4.5 Classic', '.NET v2.0', '.NET v2.0 Classic', 'Classic .NET AppPool', and 'DefaultAppPool'. The 'Section_E_pool' is selected, and its 'Advanced Settings' dialog box is open. This dialog box contains several tabs: 'General', 'CPU', 'Process Model', and 'Identity'. The 'General' tab is active, showing settings for '.NET CLR Version' (v4.0), 'Enable 32-Bit Applications' (True), 'Managed Pipeline Mode' (Classic), 'Name' (Section_E_pool), 'Queue Length' (1000), and 'Start Mode' (OnDemand). The 'CPU' tab shows 'Limit (percent)' (0), 'Limit Action' (NoAction), 'Limit Interval (minutes)' (5), 'Processor Affinity Enabled' (False), 'Processor Affinity Mask' (4294967295), and 'Processor Affinity Mask (64-bit option)' (4294967295). The 'Process Model' tab shows 'Generate Process Model Event Log Entry' (checked), 'Identity' (ApplicationPoolIdentity), 'Idle Time-out (minutes)' (20), and 'Idle Time-out Action' (Terminate). The 'Identity' tab is also visible, showing the configuration for the application pool to run as a built-in account. An 'Application Pool Identity' dialog box is open, showing the 'Built-in account' dropdown menu with options: 'ApplicationPoolIdentity', 'LocalService', 'LocalSystem', 'NetworkService', and 'ApplicationPoolIdentity'. The 'ApplicationPoolIdentity' option is selected. The 'OK' button is highlighted. The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the Start button, search bar, and various application icons. The system tray shows the time as 2:42 PM on 3/30/2020.

Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager

DESKTOP-I4GH960 > Application Pools

File View Help

Connections

DESKTOP-I4GH960 (DESKTOP-I4GH960\USER)

Application Pools

Sites

Default Web Site

Application1

Application2

Application3

aspnet_client

Ex_different_pools

Ex_Pools

WEB_D2

Web1

WebApplication_C1

WebApplication_C2

WebApplication_C3

WebApplication_D1

WebApplication_D2

WebApplication_E1

WebApplication_E2

WebApplication3

WebApplication4

WebApplication5

WebApplication6

Application Pool Advanced Settings

This page lets you view and manage application pools, and provide isolation for applications.

Filter:

Name

ApplicationPoolIdentity

CSE440_D_Pool1

Section_E_pool

CSE440_C_Pool1

Application3Pool

Application2Pool

AppPool1

.NET v4.5

.NET v4.5 Classic

.NET v2.0

.NET v2.0 Classic

Classic .NET AppPool

DefaultAppPool

(General)

.NET CLR Version v4.0

Enable 32-Bit Applications True

Managed Pipeline Mode Classic

Name Section_E_pool

Queue Length 1000

Start Mode OnDemand

CPU

Limit (percent) 0

Limit Action NoAction

Limit Interval (minutes) 5

Processor Affinity Enabled False

Processor Affinity Mask 4294967295

Processor Affinity Mask (64-bit option) 4294967295

Process Model

Generate Process Model Event Log Entry

Identity ApplicationPoolIdentity

Idle Time-out (minutes) 20

Idle Time-out Action Terminate

Identity

[identityType, username, password] Configures the application pool to run as built-in account, Network Service, Local System, Local Service, or as a specific user.

Application Pool Identity

Built-in account:

ApplicationPoolIdentity

LocalService

LocalSystem

NetworkService

ApplicationPoolIdentity

OK Cancel

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Ready

Type here to search

2:42 PM 3/30/2020

Impersonate enable ASP.NET

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
```

```
<configuration>
```

```
  <system.web>
```

```
    <compilation debug="true" targetFramework="4.0" />
```

```
    <identity impersonate="true"/>
```

```
  </system.web>
```

```
</configuration>
```

pretend to be (another person) for entertainment or fraud.

Impersonate is not supported in ASP.NET Core

```
<configuration>
```

```
  <system.web>
```

```
    <identity impersonate="true"/>
```

```
    <compilation debug="true" targetFramework="4.7.2" />
```

```
    <httpRuntime targetFramework="4.7.2" />
```

```
  </system.web>
```

```
  <system.codedom>
```

```
    <compilers>
```

```
      <compiler language="c#;cs;csharp" extension=".cs"
```

```
      type="Microsoft.CodeDom.Providers.DotNetCompilerPlatform.CSharpCodeProvider
```

```
, Microsoft.CodeDom.Providers.DotNetCompilerPlatform, Version=2.0.1.0,
```

```
Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=31bf3856ad364e35" warningLevel="4"
```

```
compilerOptions="/langversion:default /nowarn:1659;1699;1701" />
```

```
      <compiler language="vb;vbs;visualbasic;vbscript" extension=".vb"
```

```
      type="Microsoft.CodeDom.Providers.DotNetCompilerPlatform.VBCodeProvider,
```

```
Microsoft.CodeDom.Providers.DotNetCompilerPlatform, Version=2.0.1.0,
```

```
Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=31bf3856ad364e35" warningLevel="4"
```

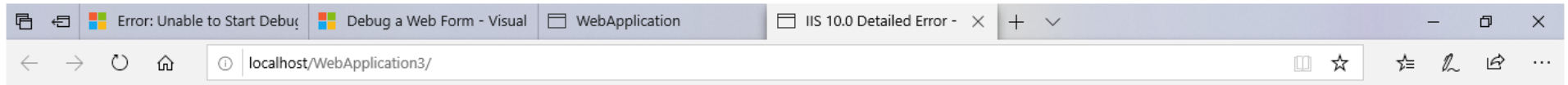
```
compilerOptions="/langversion:default /nowarn:41008
```

```
/define:_MYTYPE=\&quot;Web\&quot; /optionInfer+" />
```

```
    </compilers>
```

```
  </system.codedom>
```

```
</configuration>
```



HTTP Error 500.24 - Internal Server Error

An ASP.NET setting has been detected that does not apply in Integrated managed pipeline mode.

Most likely causes:

- system.web/identity@impersonate is set to true.

Things you can try:

- If the application supports it, disable client impersonation.
- If you are certain that it is OK to ignore this error, it can be disabled by setting system.webServer/validation@validateIntegratedModeConfiguration to false.
- Move this application to an application pool using Classic .NET mode - for example, %SystemRoot%\system32\inetsrv\appcmd set app "Default Web Site/" /applicationPool:"Classic .NET AppPool"

(You can set "Classic .NET AppPool" to the name of another application pool running in Classic managed pipeline mode)

Detailed Error Information:

Module	ConfigurationValidationModule	Requested URL	http://localhost:80/WebApplication3/
Notification	BeginRequest	Physical Path	F:\Data\WebApplication3\WebApplication3\
Handler	ExtensionlessUrlHandler-Integrated-4.0	Logon Method	Not yet determined
Error Code	0x80070032	Logon User	Not yet determined



More Information:


If you are not sure or unable to use the first two options, then it is preferred that you move this application to Classic mode.


[View more information »](#)





► Change pool to classical mode





 Error: Unable to Start Debugging





 Debug a Web Form - Visual Studio


 WebApplication

 IIS 10.0 Detailed Error - 500

 WebApplication





 localhost/WebApplication3/WebForm1

NT AUTHORITY\USR
Hi Hello!

Authentication providers

- ▶ The ASP.net architecture includes
 - ▶ two(2) different authentication providers
 - ▶ Windows Authentication provider
 - ❑ Authenticates users based on their windows accounts.
 - ❑ This provider uses IIS to perform the authentication and then passes the authenticated identity to the code.
 - ❑ This is the default provided for ASP.net.
 - ▶ Forms authentication provider
 - ❑ uses custom HTML forms to collect authentication information and lets you use your own logic to authenticate users.
 - ❑ The user's credentials are stored in a cookie for use during the session.

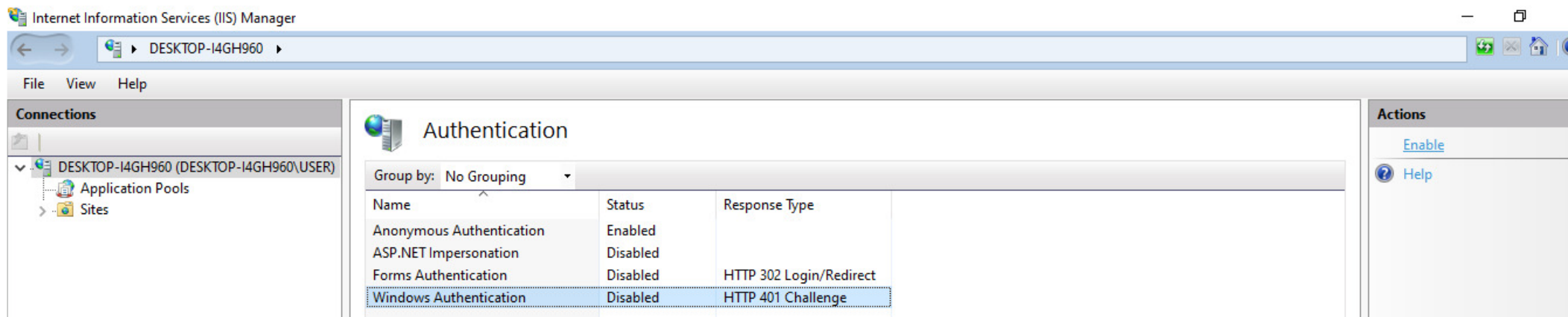
Selecting an authentication provider is as simple as making an entry in the web.config file for the application.

```
<authentication mode="windows">
```

```
<authentication mode="forms">
```

Windows Authentication

► Enable it in IIS



The screenshot shows the Internet Information Services (IIS) Manager interface. The left-hand pane displays the 'Connections' tree with the following structure:

- DESKTOP-I4GH960 (DESKTOP-I4GH960\USER)
 - Application Pools
 - Sites

The main pane is titled 'Authentication' and displays a table of authentication methods. The 'Group by' dropdown is set to 'No Grouping'.

Name	Status	Response Type
Anonymous Authentication	Enabled	
ASP.NET Impersonation	Disabled	
Forms Authentication	Disabled	HTTP 302 Login/Redirect
Windows Authentication	Disabled	HTTP 401 Challenge

The 'Windows Authentication' row is highlighted with a blue selection bar. On the right-hand side, the 'Actions' pane contains two links: 'Enable' and 'Help'.

File

Edit

View

Project

Build

Debug

Test

Analyze

Tools

Extensions

Window

Help

Search (Ctrl+Q)

Debug

Any CPU

IIS Express

Index.cshtml

HomeController.cs

Program.cs

WebApplication12*

launchSettings.json

web.config

appsettings.json

Application

Build

Build Events

Package

Debug*

Signing

Code Analysis

TypeScript Build

Resources

Configuration: N/A

Platform: N/A

Profile:

IIS Express

New...

Delete

Launch:

IIS Express

Application arguments:

Arguments to be passed to the application

Working directory:

Absolute path to working directory

Browse...

☒ Launch browser:

Absolute or relative URL

Environment variables:

Name	Value
ASPNETCORE_ENVIRONMENT	Development

Add

Remove

☐ Enable native code debugging

☐ Enable SQL Server debugging

Web Server Settings

App URL: http://localhost:7047

IIS Express Bitness: Default

☒ Enable SSL https://localhost:44354/ [Copy](#)

☐ Enable Anonymous Authentication

☒ Enable Windows Authentication

Windows Authentication IIS Express

https://json.schemastore.org/launchsettings

```
1 {
2   "iisSettings": {
3     "windowsAuthentication": true,
4     "anonymousAuthentication": false,
5     "iis": {
6       "applicationUrl": "http://localhost/WebApplication12",
7       "sslPort": 0
8     },
9     "iisExpress": {
10      "applicationUrl": "http://localhost:7047",
11      "sslPort": 44354
12    }
13  },
14  "profiles": {
```

ge - WebApplication12 x +

localhost:44354

WebApplication12

Home

About

ASP.NET



Lea

Application uses

- Authentication Name: DESKTOP-DHRK7UBASUS
- Is Autheticated?: True
- Sample pages using ASP.NET Core MVC
- Theming using [Bootstrap](#)

Forms Authentication

- ▶ Is used for Internet Web Applications.
- ▶ User do not have to be member of domain-based network (Windows Authentication)
- ▶ Authenticate users by using their own code and then maintain an authentication token in a cookie or in the page URL.
- ▶ Gmail.com, Amazon.com, Facebook.com are examples



How to use forms authentication?

- ▶ Create a registration page
- ▶ Create a login page
- ▶ Collects the credentials from the users use predefined code to authenticate the credentials.





Registration Page

User Name

Password

Reset

Register

RegisterModel.cs [Step1]

```
1  using System;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using System.Linq;
4  using System.Threading.Tasks;
5
6  namespace Authetication1.Models
7  {
8      8 references
      public class RegisterModel
9      {
10
11          2 references | 0 exceptions
12          public int Id { get; set; }
13          4 references | 0 exceptions
14          public string Name { get; set; }
15          5 references | 0 exceptions
16          public string Password { get; set; }
17
18          0 references | 0 exceptions
19          public string ConPassword { get; set; }
20      }
21 }
```


RegisterModelContext.cs [Context class] Step-2

```
2  using System;
3  using System.Collections.Generic;
4  using System.Linq;
5  using System.Threading.Tasks;
6
7  namespace Authentication1.Models
8  {
9      8 references
10     public class RegisterModelContext:DbContext
11     {
12         0 references | 0 exceptions
13         public RegisterModelContext(DbContextOptions<RegisterModelContext> options) : base(options)
14         {
15             2 references | 0 exceptions
16             public DbSet<RegisterModel> RegisterModels { get; set; }
17
18             0 references | 0 exceptions
19             protected override void OnModelCreating(ModelBuilder modelBuilder)
20             {
21                 modelBuilder.Entity<RegisterModel>().HasData(
22                     new RegisterModel { Id=1, Name = "Admin", Password = "password" },
23                     new RegisterModel { Id=2, Name = "Shamim", Password= "shamim" }
24                 );
25             }
26     }
```

Appsettings.json [Step-3]



appsettings.json x dbo.RegisterModels [Data] Registration.cshtml RegisterModel.cs RegisterModelContext.cs*

Schema: <https://json.schemastore.org/appsettings>

```
1  {
2  "Logging": {
3    "LogLevel": {
4      "Default": "Warning"
5    }
6  },
7  "AllowedHosts": "*",
8  "MyKey": "Value of myKey from appsettings.json",
9  "ConnectionStrings": {
10    "DBConnection": "server=(localdb)\\MSSQLLocalDB; database=RegisterModels;Trusted_Connection=true"
11  }
12 }
13
```



Configuration in the Startup class [Step-4]

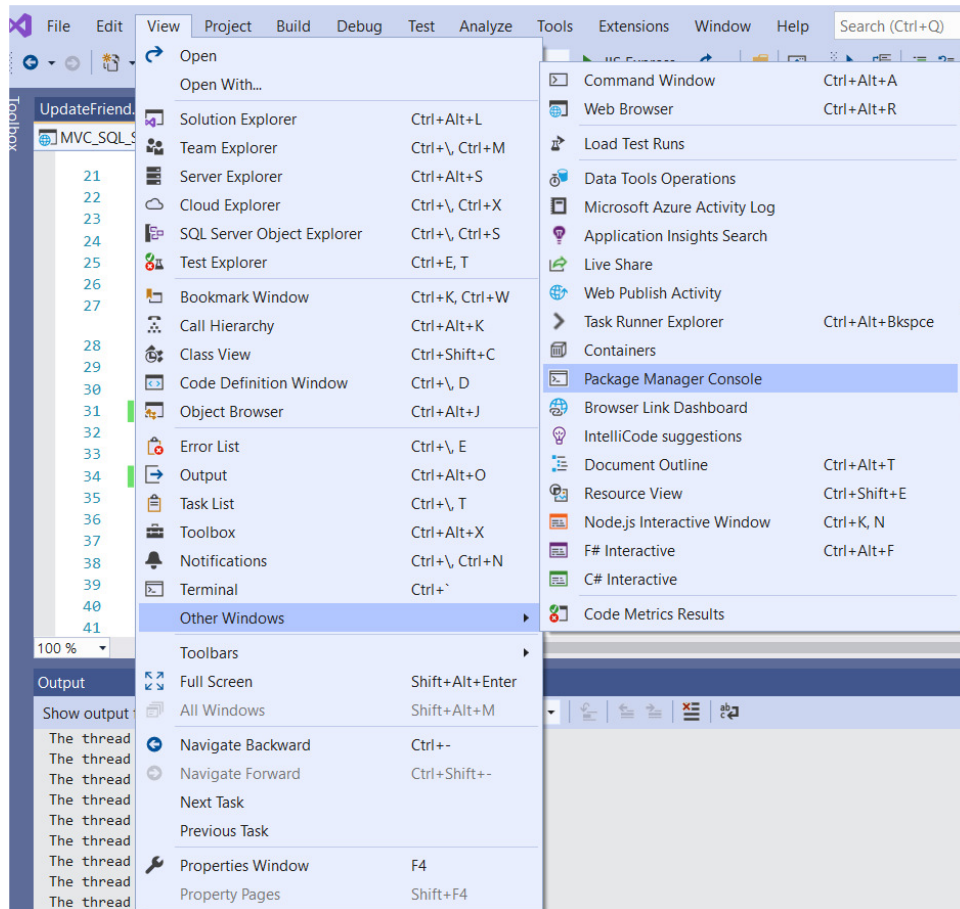
```
// This method gets called by the runtime. Use this method to add services to the container.
0 references | 0 exceptions
public void ConfigureServices(IServiceCollection services)
{
    services.AddDbContextPool<RegisterModelContext>(
        options => options.UseSqlServer(
            Configuration.GetConnectionString("DBConnection")));

    services.Configure<CookiePolicyOptions>(options =>
    {
        // This lambda determines whether user consent for non-essential cookies is needed for
        options.CheckConsentNeeded = context => true;
        options.MinimumSameSitePolicy = SameSiteMode.None;
    });

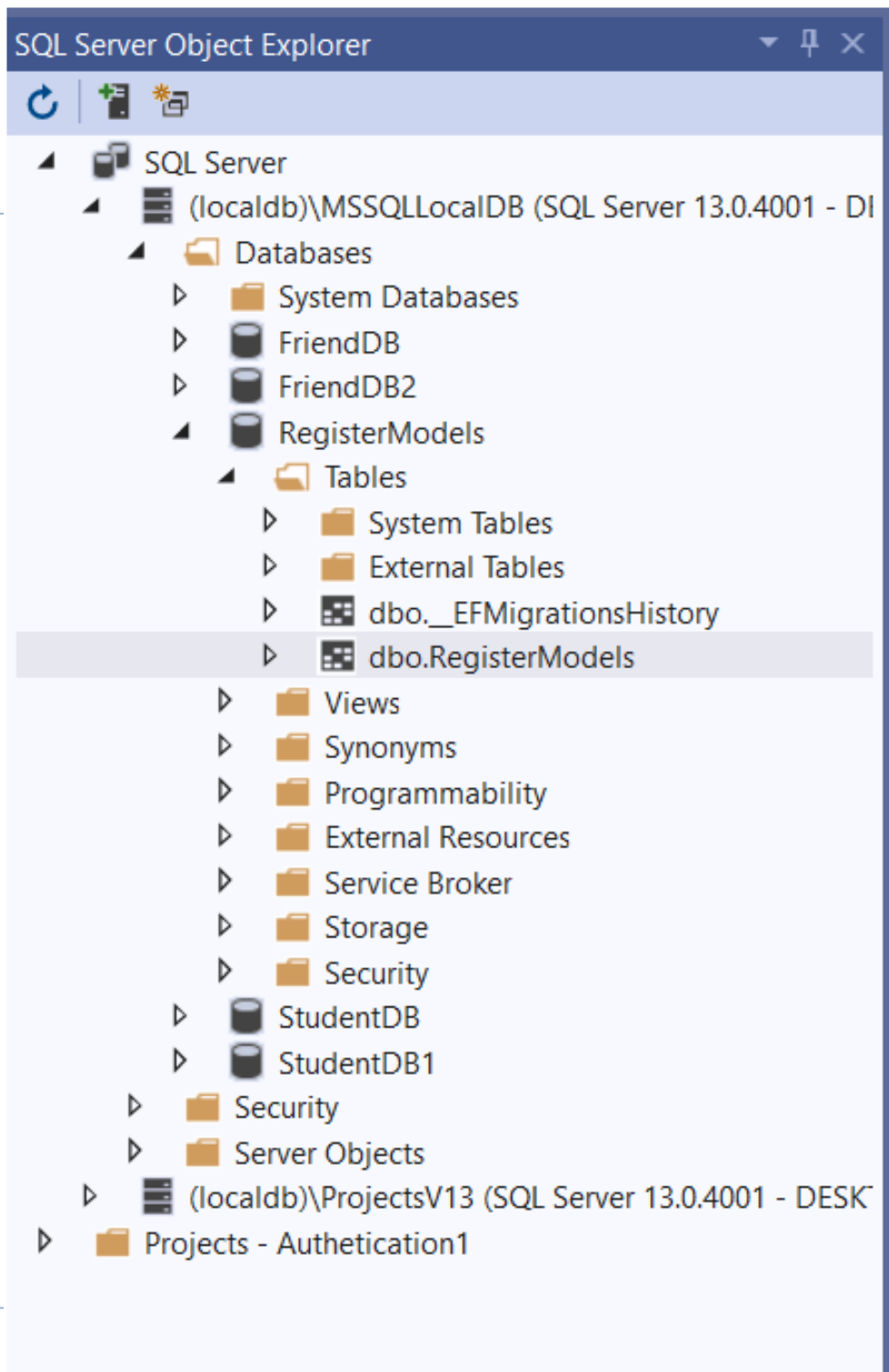
    services.AddAuthentication(CookieAuthenticationDefaults.AuthenticationScheme).AddCookie();
    services.AddMvc().SetCompatibilityVersion(CompatibilityVersion.Version_2_1);
}
```



Do Migration [Step-6]



- **Add-Migration Initialize**
 - A folder will appear
 - Current and future migration will appear there.
- **Update-Database**



File Edit View Project Build Debug SQL Test Analyze Tools Extensions Window Help Search (Ctrl+Q)

Debug Any CPU Continue

Process: [18628] dotnet.exe Lifecycle Events Thread: Stack Frame:

SQL Server Object Explorer

SQL Server

- (localdb)\MSSQLLocalDB (SQL Server 13.0.4001 - DESK)
- Databases
 - System Databases
 - FriendDB
 - FriendDB2
 - RegisterModels
 - Tables
 - System Tables
 - External Tables
 - dbo.__EFMigrationsHistory
 - dbo.RegisterModels
 - Views
 - Synonyms
 - Programmability
 - External Resources
 - Service Broker
 - Storage
 - Security
 - StudentDB
 - StudentDB1
 - Security
 - Server Objects
- (localdb)\ProjectsV13 (SQL Server 13.0.4001 - DESK)
- Projects - Authentication1

dbo.RegisterModels [Data] RegisterModelContextModelSnapshot.cs

Max Rows: 1000

	Id	Name	Password	ConPassword
▶	1	Admin	password	NULL
	2	Shamim	shamim	NULL
	3	User	123	NULL
	5	Mukesh	123	NULL
*	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

AuthenticationController

1 reference

```
public class AccountController : Controller
{
```

```
    private RegisterModelContext context1;
    private RegisterModel user;
    private List<RegisterModel> _register;
```

0 references | 0 exceptions

```
    public AccountController(RegisterModelContext context1) {
        this.context1 = context1;
    }
```

0 references | 0 requests | 0 exceptions

```
24 public IActionResult Registration()
25 {
26     return View();
27 }
```

```
28 [HttpPost]
```

0 references | 0 requests | 0 exceptions

```
29 public IActionResult Registration(string userName, string password)
30 {
```

```
31     if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(password))
32     {
33         return View();
34     }
```

```
35     else
```

```
36     {
```

```
37     ~ // user = context1.RegisterModels.Find(userName);
```

```
38     user = new RegisterModel { Name = userName, Password = password };
```

```
39     context1.RegisterModels.Add(user);
```

```
40     context1.SaveChanges();
```

```
41     return RedirectToAction("Login"); //Give message already register
```

```
42     //return View();
43 }
```


Registration View

appsettings.json

RegisterModel.cs

RegisterModelContext.cs*

Startup.cs

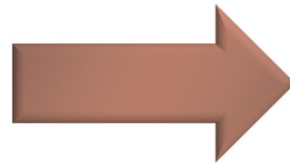
Registration.cshtml

```
1
2  @{ ViewData["Title"] = "Registration"; }
3
4  <div class="container">
5  <div class="row">
6  <div class="col-md-3">
7      <h2><strong>Registration Page </strong></h2><br />
8      <form asp-action="Registration" method="post">
9          <div class="form-group">
10             <label>User Name</label>
11             <input type="text" class="form-control" id="userName" name="userName" placeholder="User Name" />
12          </div>
13          <div class="form-group">
14             <label>Password</label>
15             <input type="password" class="form-control" name="password" id="password" placeholder="Password" />
16          </div>
17          <div class="form-check">
18             <button class="btn btn-info" type="reset">Reset</button>
19             <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Register</button>
20          </div>
21      </form>
22  </div>
23 </div>
24 </div>
25
26
```




Registration Page

User Name

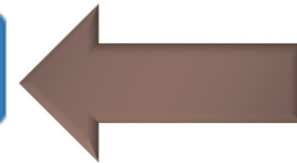


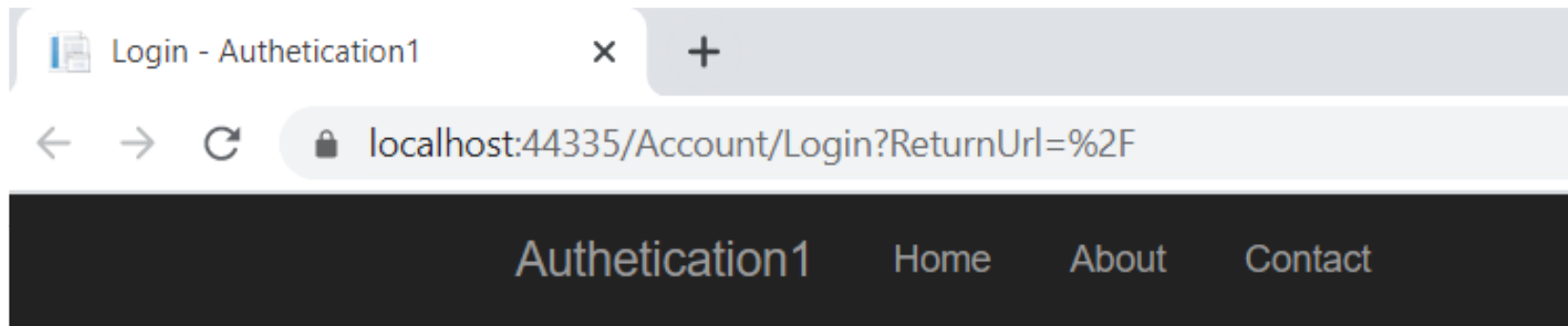
Password



Reset

Register





Login Page

User Name



Password



Login View

Authetication\Login

```
[HttpGet]
0 references | 0 requests | 0 exceptions
public IActionResult Login()
{
    return View();
}
```

```
@{ ViewData["Title"] = "Login"; }
```

```
<div class="container">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-3">
      <h2><strong>Login Page </strong></h2><br />
      <form asp-action="login" method="post">
        <div class="form-group">
          <label>User Name</label>
          <input type="text" class="form-control" id="userName" name="userName" placeholder="Enter user name" />
        </div>
        <div class="form-group">
          <label>Password</label>
          <input type="password" class="form-control" name="password" id="password" placeholder="Password" />
        </div>
        <div class="form-check">
          <button class="btn btn-info" type="reset">Reset</button>
          <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Submit</button>
        </div>
      </form>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```

```

public IActionResult Login(string userName, string password)
{
    if (string.IsNullOrEmpty(userName) || string.IsNullOrEmpty(password))
    {
        return RedirectToAction("Login");
    }

    //Check the user name and password
    //Here can be implemented checking logic from the database
    ClaimsIdentity identity = null;
    bool isAuthenticated = false;

    //user=context1.RegisterModels.Find(userName);

    IEnumerable<RegisterModel> _register = context1.RegisterModels;
    //int userId= _register.Max(v => v.Id) + 1;
    foreach (var user in _register)
    {
        if (userName == "Admin" && password == user.Password)
        {
            var claims = new List<Claim> {
                new Claim(ClaimTypes.Name, userName),
                new Claim(ClaimTypes.Role, "Admin")
            };
            identity = new ClaimsIdentity(claims, CookieAuthenticationDefaults.AuthenticationScheme);
            isAuthenticated = true;
            break;
        }
        else if (userName == user.Name && password == user.Password)
        {
            var claims = new List<Claim> {
                new Claim(ClaimTypes.Name, userName),
                new Claim(ClaimTypes.Role, "User")
            };
            identity = new ClaimsIdentity(claims, CookieAuthenticationDefaults.AuthenticationScheme);
            isAuthenticated = true;
            break;
        }
    }
}

```

[HttpPost]

A ClaimsIdentity describe the entity that the corresponding identity represents, and can be used to make authorization and authentication decisions.

```
if (isAuthenticated)
{
    var principal = new ClaimsPrincipal(identity);

    var login = HttpContext.SignInAsync(CookieAuthenticationDefaults.AuthenticationScheme, principal);

    return RedirectToAction("Index", "Home");
}
else return RedirectToAction("Registration", "Account");
}
```

ClaimsPrincipal exposes a collection of identities, each of which is a ClaimsIdentity. In the common case, this collection, which is accessed through the Identities property, will only have a single element.



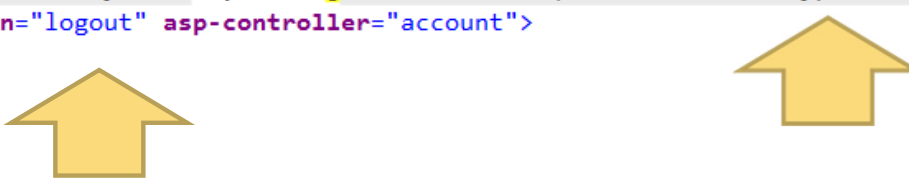
Home Controller

```
10 namespace Authentication1.Controllers
11 {
12     [Authorize(Roles = "Admin, User")]
13     0 references
14     public class HomeController : Controller
15     {
16         0 references | 0 requests | 0 exceptions
17         public IActionResult Index()
18         {
19             return View();
20         }
21         [Authorize(Roles = "Admin")]
22         0 references | 0 requests | 0 exceptions
23         public IActionResult Setting()
24         {
25             return View();
26         }
27         [Authorize(Roles = "Admin")]
28         0 references | 0 requests | 0 exceptions
29         public IActionResult About()
30         {
31             ViewData["Message"] = "Your application description page.";
32             return View();
33         }
34     }
35 }
```

Index View

```
Registrationishini | HomeController.cs | AccountController.cs | RegisterModelContext.cs | RegisterModel.cs | Loginishini | index.cshtml
@{ ViewData["Title"] = "Home Page"; }

<div class="container">
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-md-12">
      <h2><strong>Home Page </strong></h2><br /><br />
      Hello @User.Identity.Name !, Role @User.FindFirst(claim => claim.Type == System.Security.Claims.ClaimTypes.Role)?.Value
      <a asp-action="logout" asp-controller="account">
        Logout
      </a>
      <br />
      <br />
      <h4>Welcome to Asp.Net Core Authentication and Authorization Demo!!</h4>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```



Home Page

Hello Shamim !, Role User [Logout](#)

Welcome to Asp.Net Core Authentication and Authorization Demo!!

Logout

0 references | 0 requests | 0 exceptions

```
public IActionResult Logout()  
{  
    var login = HttpContext.SignOutAsync(CookieAuthenticationDefaults.AuthenticationScheme);  
    return RedirectToAction("Login");  
}
```

