Pass Task 8.4 Securing your enterprise application

Task 1: Research and study of role-based authentication & authorization

a) ASP.NET comes with a number of built-in classes that support user authentication & authorization in its core. There are 2 general abstract classes that provide this features:
   - MembershipProvider class define a structure of ASP.NET implementation to support membership account management feature. They have 4 following built-in derived classes:
     - ClientWindowsAuthenticationMembershipProvider: This support Windows OS authentication with client programs.
     - ClientFormsAuthenticationMembershipProvider: Allow forms authentication with client programs.
     - ActiveDirectoryMembershipProvider: manages storage of membership information in Active Directory & Active Directory Application Mode servers.
     - SqlMembershipProvider: this provider manages storage of membership information in a SQL Server Database.
   - RoleProvider class define a structure of ASP.NET implementation to support role management features. They have 4 following built-in derived classes:
     - ClientRoleProvider: Get role information for Windows-based applications from a Microsoft Ajax roles service
     - AuthorizationStoreRoleProvider: Manages storage of role-membership information for an ASP.NET application in an authorization-manager policy store, either in an XML file, in an Active Directory, or on an Active Directory Application Mode server
     - SqlRoleProvider: Manages storage of role membership information for an ASP.NET application in a SQL Server database
     - WindowsTokenRoleProvider: Gets role information for an ASP.NET application from Windows group membership

b) In our case, we can utilize the SqlRoleProvider to implement the role-based authorization service in our ASP.NET MVC website while still keeping the original User data at the enterprise server.

Design justification:

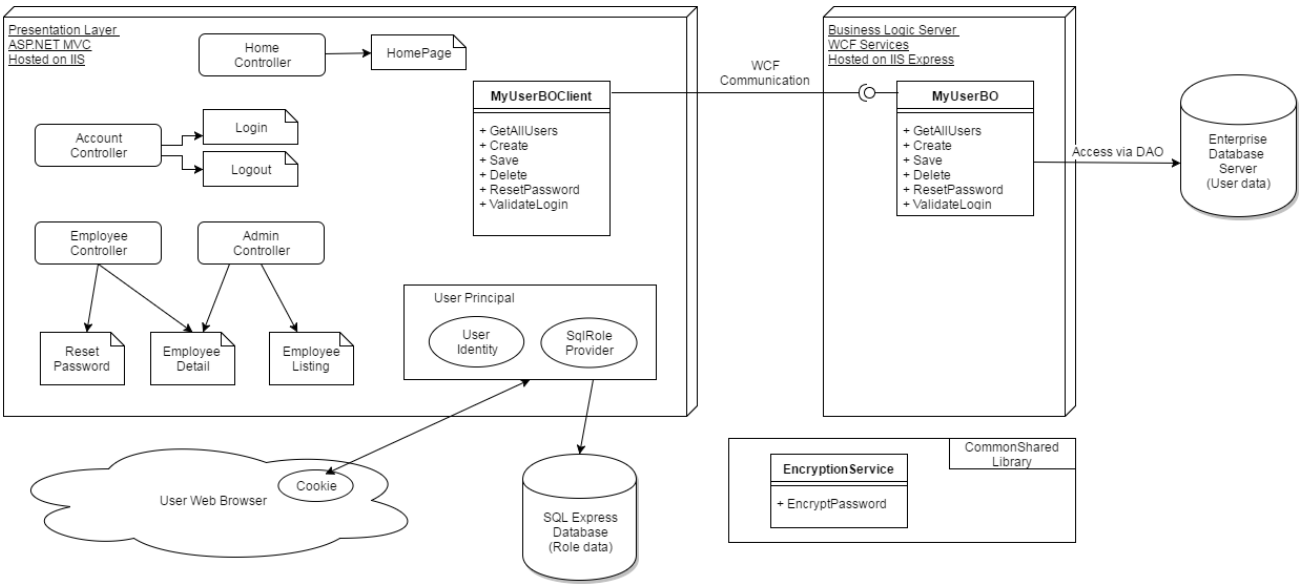


Figure 1. Architecture diagram.

Business Logic Server: This layer is no different with the implementation in Pass Task 8.2. The business logic object MyUserBO is using in the layer as part of the authentication process to validate user login by using user name and password. However, the role information doesn't need to be checked and stored in the enterprise database. Role information is managed and stored at the application layer by using SqlRoleProvider service.

Presentation Layer: This layer is similar with the implementation in Pass Task 8.2. However, instead of using a custom code and member attributes in UserPrincipal, this implementation uses the Roles class to check if user is in a role or not. This Roles class is provided by .Net Framework to manage user membership in roles for authorization checking in the ASP.NET MVC application:

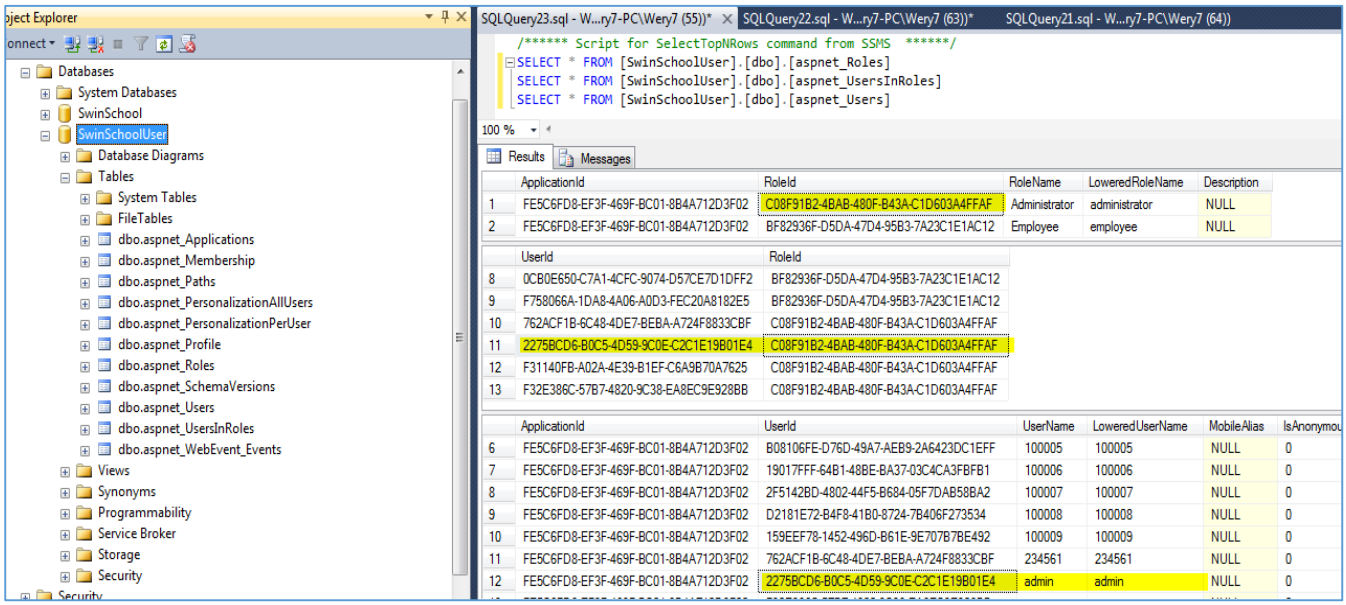
```
public class UserPrincipal : IPrincipal
    {
        private UserIdentity _identity;
        ……
        public bool IsInRole(string role)
        {
            return Roles.IsUserInRole(_identity.UserID, role);
        }

        ……
    }
```

This Roles class use the behavior of a RoleProvider that configured in the web configuration file of the project. We specifies explicitly that SqlRoleProvider is enabled on this project and uses a connection to a client database where the role information is stored to work. In this example, it stored in the SwinSchoolUser database at the localhost SQLExpress Server:

```
<connectionStrings>
    <add name="SchoolContext" providerName="System.Data.SqlClient"
connectionString="Data Source=localhost\SQLEXPRESS;Initial
Catalog=SwinSchoolUser;Integrated Security=SSPI" />
  </connectionStrings>
……
……
<roleManager defaultProvider="MyRoleProvider" enabled="true">
      <providers>
        <add name="MyRoleProvider"
             connectionStringName="SchoolContext"
             applicationName="SwinSchool"
             type="System.Web.Security.SqlRoleProvider" />
      </providers>
    </roleManager>
```

This database has to be pre-setup by using the aspnet_regsql tool found under installation folder of .Net framework. The schema of this database is generated as below:



A benefit of using SqlRoleProvider is that it speed up the development process when implementing a role-based security model in an application. It provides a quick and comprehensive tool for checking and manipulating user roles and store that information in a SQL Database. In ASP.NET MVC, each method in a controller is a resource URL that can be access via a web browser. In order to protect those resources from unauthorized access, we can decorate the controllers with Authorize attribute at the class level or method level:

```
[Authorize(Roles = "Administrator,Employee")]
    public class EmployeeController : Controller
    {

        [Authorize(Roles = "Administrator,Employee")]
        public ActionResult Index()
        {
            ……
        }
    }
```

To add an user to a role, we can simply call the following method AddUserToRole: e.g

```
Roles.AddUserToRole(userData.UserID, Constants.RoleValue.Employee);
```

Test cases:

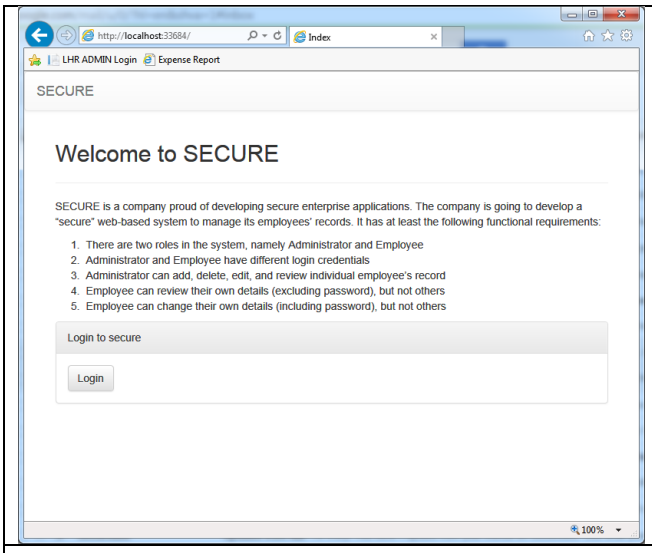
The following test cases have been taken out to make sure that the whole application works as expected:

ID	Test Case Name	Step	Expected Output	Result
01	Access public pages with and without Authentication information	1. View content of Home Page 2. View Login Page 3. Login to the site using any user account 4. View content of Home Page	There should be no restriction on those pages and User can see and navigate freely between these public pages	Pass
02	Access protected pages without Authentication information	1. Try to access to Path: /Admin/Index 2. Try to access to Path: /Employee/Index	The page should be redirected to /Account/Login page	Pass
03	Access protected pages with valid Authentication ticket but invalid role	1. Login to the site using an Employee account 2. Try to access to Path: /Admin/Index	The path cannot be access due to invalid role.	Pass
04	Access protected pages with valid authentication ticket and role	1. Login to the site using an Employee account 2. Try to access to Path: /User/Index	The user profile form should be displayed	Pass
05	Login as admin account	1. Login to the site using an Admin account	The admin page should be able to access with user listing page	Pass
06	Try to reset password	1. Login to the site using an Employee account 2. Navigate to path: /User/Index 3. Click Reset Password button 4. Enter old password and new password information 5. Click Reset password	The password of the existing user should be updated. A success message will be displayed	Pass
07	Try to reset password with wrong detail	1. Repeat from step 1 to step 3 of test ID# 5 above 2. Enter a wrong old password 3. Click reset password	An error message will display along with the reset password form	Pass

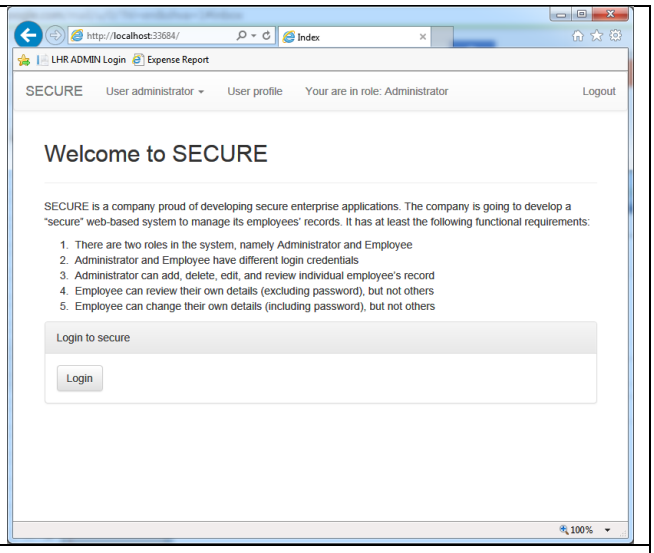
Table 1. Test cases and test results

Test case screen shots:

Test 01 – Access public pages with and without Authentication information

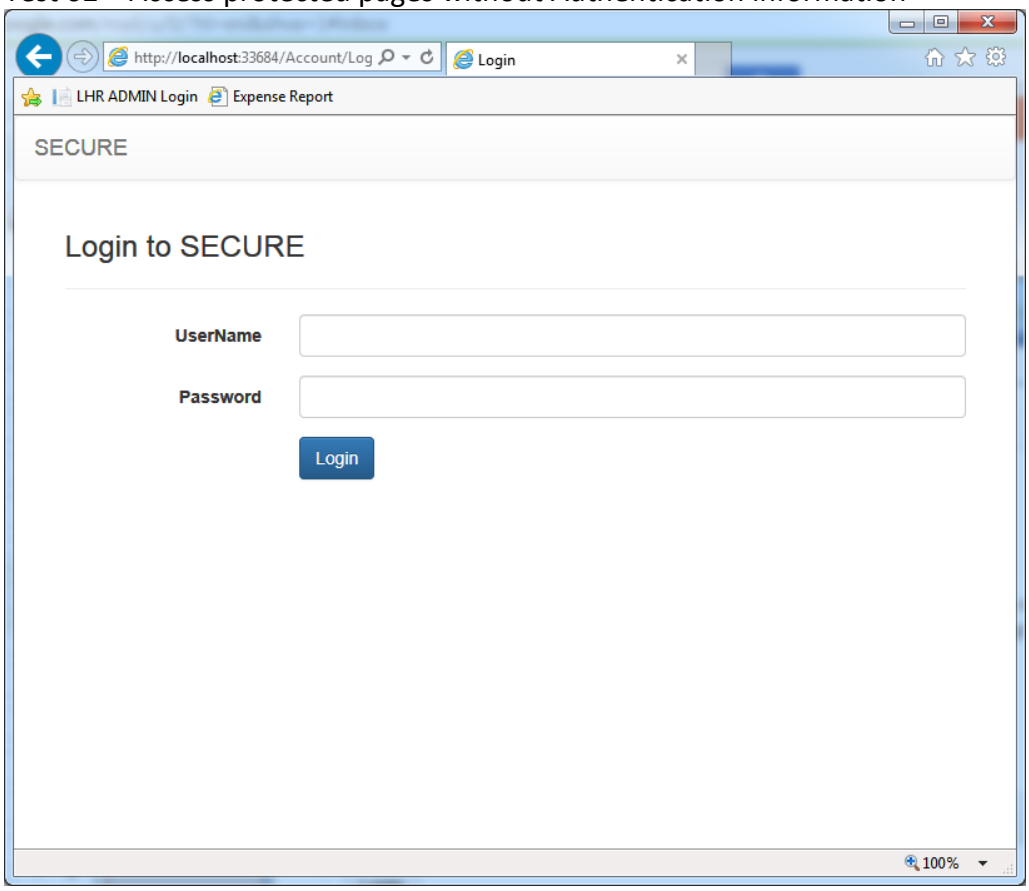


Access to home page before login



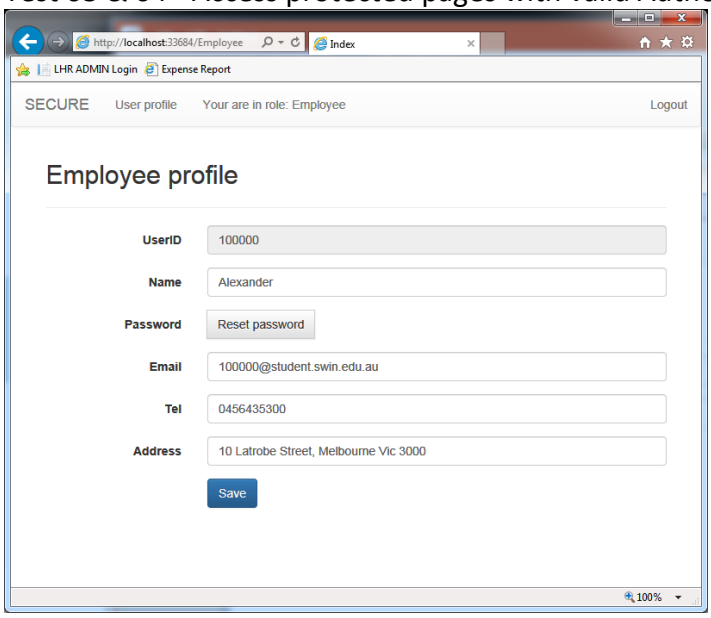
Access to Homepage after login

Test 02 – Access protected pages without Authentication information



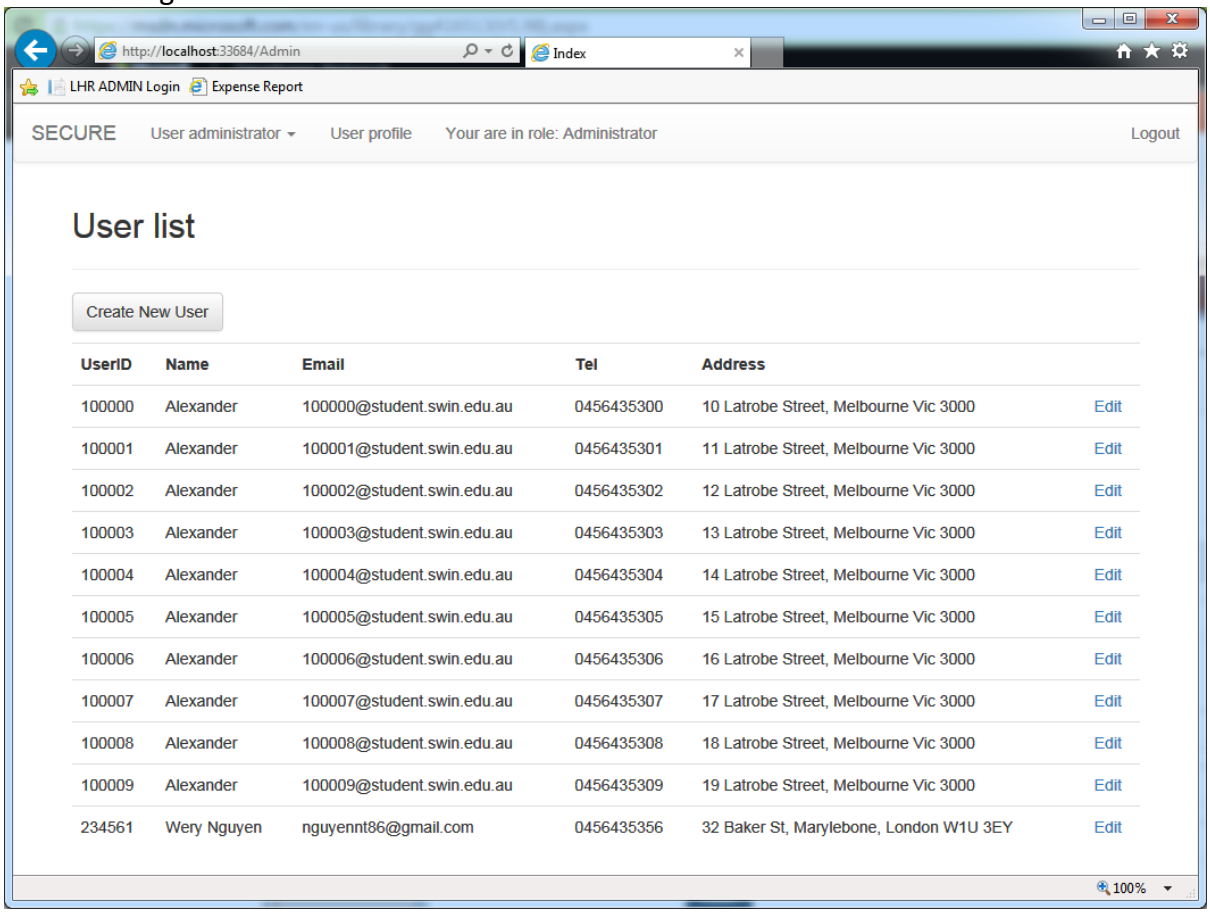
The login page is displayed

Test 03 & 04 - Access protected pages with valid Authentication ticket but invalid role

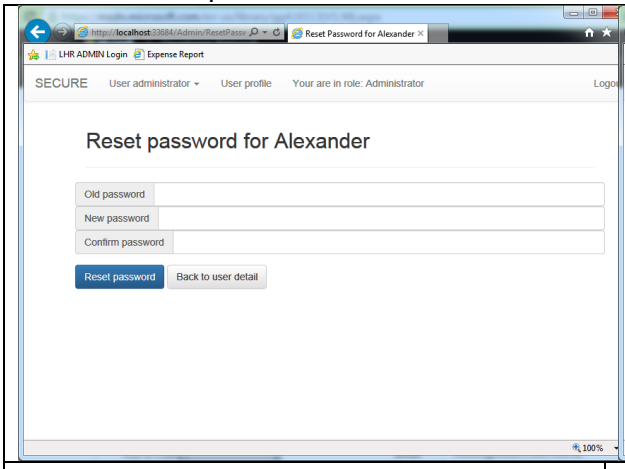
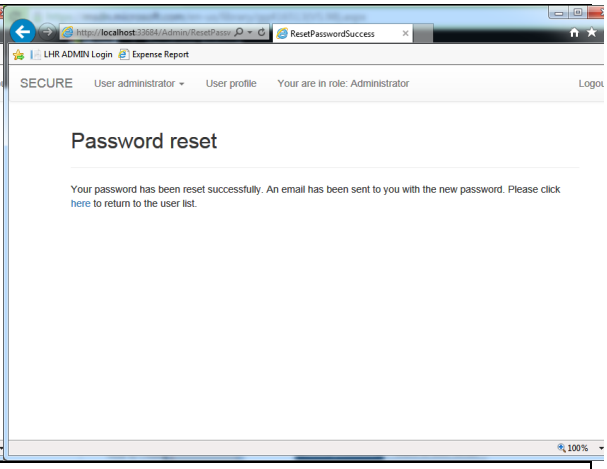


The page is redirected to LoginPage but with user has already authenticated, it redirect to the landing page of the Employee role.

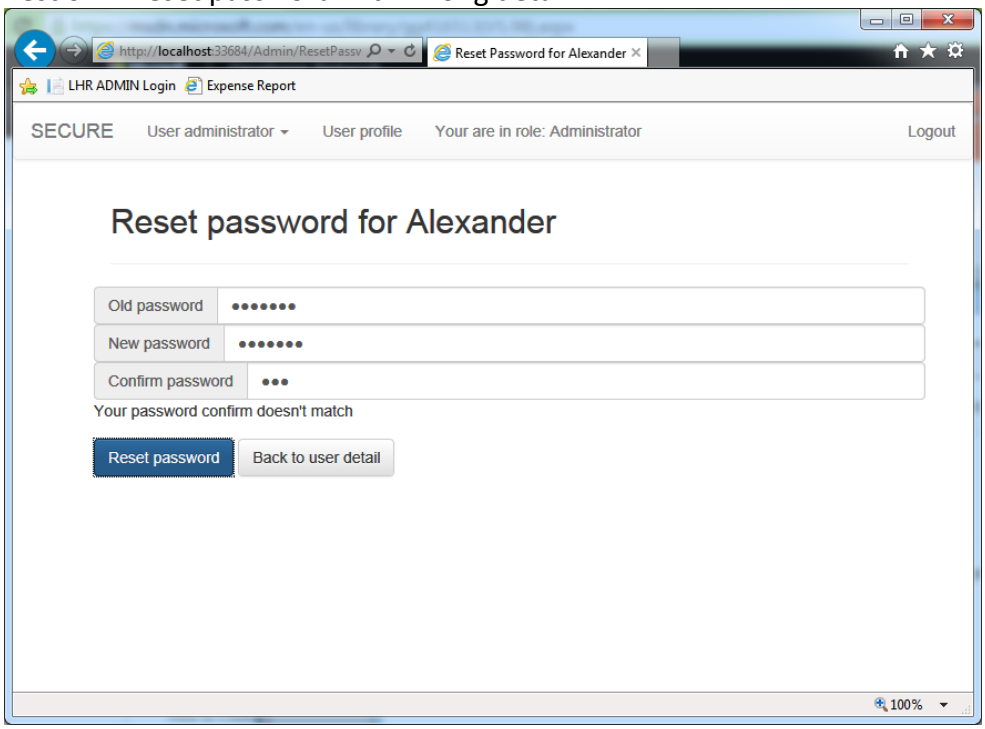
Test 05 – Login as admin



Test 06 – Reset password

Password reset form	Password reset success
	

Test 07 – Reset password with wrong detail



References:

(1) 2016, *RoleProvider Class*, Microsoft MSDN, viewed 03rd Jun 2016, <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.web.security.roleprovider(v=vs.110).aspx>

(2) 2016, *MembershipProvider Class*, Microsoft MSDN, viewed 03rd Jun 2016, <https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/system.web.security.membershipprovider(v=vs.110).aspx>

(3) BitBucket source code: https://bitbucket.org/werynguyen/swinschool/src/fa1bf4f02fc80e1d1d445caf256d526e04692a30/?at=CT84