

```
+++++
Oauth using gmail login
+++++
```

Dummy credentials of gmail
Username : raghavtesting6@gmail.com
Password : Inspired@2023

1. Register Clientapp with google api
go to <http://console.developers.google.com/>
|
Select a project section
|
Create a new project
 - a. Enter a new project name(iNeuronApp)
 - b. Ignore location text box(default will be No Organisation)
 - c. click on create
2. Make iNeuronApp as the active project by selecting it
3. Go to Credentials -> click on create credentials -> click on OAuthClientId-> configureConsent screen
-> select external -> click on create
provide the following details in the opened tab
 - a. AppName
 - b. UserSupport email
 - c. provider developer contact information
 - d. click on save and continue, save and continue
4. Go to credentials -> click on create credentials -> Select OuthClientId -> application type : webapplication
now select URI : <http://localhost:9999> (application uri)
now select Authorized redirect URI :
<http://localhost:9999/login/oauth2/code/google> (fixed uri)
now click on create
5. Copy the generated client-id and secrete-id as shown below
client-id : 971870997040-8hpr3j36r5sn478blkk8rtln2d4eev50.apps.googleusercontent.com
secrete-id: 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
6. add these information in application.properties/.yml file
spring:
security:
 oauth2:
 client:
 registration:
 google:
 client-id: 971870997040-8hpr3j36r5sn478blkk8rtln2d4eev50.apps.googleusercontent.com
 client-secret: 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
7. Create a SecurityConfigApp to control the endpoints for Authentication
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SecurityConfigApp.java
+++++
package in.ineuron.nitin.configuration;

import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;

```
import org.springframework.security.config.annotation.web.builders.HttpSecurity;
import
org.springframework.security.config.annotation.web.configuration.EnableWebSecurity;
import org.springframework.security.web.SecurityFilterChain;
```

```
@Configuration
```

```
@EnableWebSecurity
```

```
public class SecurityConfigApp {
```

```
    @Bean
```

```
    public SecurityFilterChain configureFilter(HttpSecurity http) throws
Exception {
```

```
        //authorization
```

```
        http.authorizeHttpRequests()
```

```
        .antMatchers("/", "/home", "/login").permitAll()
```

```
        .anyRequest().authenticated()
```

```
        .and().formLogin()
```

```
        .and().oauth2Login();//Developing custom login form having hyperlink to
```

```
login as fb user
```

```
        return http.build();
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

7. Add the following line in login.html page

```
<br>
```

```
<h1 style="color:red; text-align: center">
```

```
    <a href="/oauth2/authorization/google">Google LOGIN</a>
```

```
</h1>
```

8. Run the application as springboot application

request

a. http://localhost:9999/home -> Hello, Welcome to Home page of RedBus.com

b. http://localhost:9999/after

```
|
display login page
```

```
|
click on google link
```

```
|
it redirect to gmail login page
```

```
|
choose the user
```

```
|
Hello,Succesfully logged into RedBus.com
```

c. http://localhost:9999/user

```
|
display the user data in Json format
```

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```
JWT(JSON Web Tokenizer)
```

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```

=> While implementing security in client-server application(either webapplication or distrubuted application) the client authentication is very important.

=> What is clientAuthentication?

Ans.Making the enduser to submit credentials or identity to the server application and making server app validating those details is called "Client-Authentication".

eg: Logging by submitting username and password for any applications.
Logging by using faceid
Logging by using otp
etc...

Client Authentication in Client-Server application can be done in 2 ways

a. Stateful Authentication => Working with HttpSession based
SessionManagement, Session Tracking technique

Server will hold the client state during a session.

refer: .png file

=> state represents the data, like client data(username, password) that is stored at the server app and it will be used across multiple requests.

Since the server remembers the data we say such type of authentication as "Stateful Authentication".

=> On a webapplication, if we apply session tracking then webapplication remembers and stores the client data(state) across multiple requests.

This makes a webapplication a "Stateful" WebApplication.

b. Stateless Authentication => Working with Tokens, Generating the token we can get the Support of JSON WEB Tokenizer(JWT)

Server doesn't hold client state in any angle.

refer : .png file

=> The server app will generate token, which goes to client and the token will be stored at the client side.

=> This token will be sent to Server along with every request, Generally token will have an expiry time.

=> Once the token is expired at the server side, the client sent token will fail in token validation and the response will be sent as "login page/error page".

=> Here no state(user, pwd) of Client are stored in server app so we say as "Stateless Authentication".

Q> Where should Stateful Authentication and Where should we use Stateless Authentication?

Regular webapplication which interacts with enduser directly uses "Stateful Authentication".

eg:

Facebook.com, amazon.com, ineuron.com, redbus.com, gmail.com, flipkart.com
(SessionTracking)

In Server to Server communication nothing but restful services interaction we need to go for "Stateless Authentication"

eg: flipkart interacting with paytm or gpay or phonepe.

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Different places where Stateless Authentication will be used
+++++

1. Server to Server Communication(B2B)
2. While enabling the horizontal scaling for the application(Microservices)
3. While Implementing Resource Grant Security(OAuth Application)

refer: .png

Benefits of Working with Stateless Authentication

- Since it is stateless concept, it doesn't allocate any memory at the server side, so no burden on the server
- It is very good for Distributed and also for Microservices based application development.

Limitations

- The token is validated on every request.
- If the token is passed on to other users, they can access the entire client information and perform all operations as an Authorized client.

To implement this token based authorization, we need to generate and validate the tokens by using the support of "JWT".

JWT is an OpenSource API, that supports generating the tokens based on the given client details and secret-key(password)

JWT

=> it is used for stateless authentication, which is capable of generating tokens.
=> Information is :: <https://jwt.io/>
=> Sample JWT token
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.
eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6IkpvaG4gRG9lIiwiaWF0IjoxNTE2MjM5MDIyfQ.
SflKxwRJSMeKKF2QT4fwpMeJf36POk6yJV_adQssw5c
=> The content which is not readable is called "Encoded Content".
=> JWT token message is "Encoded Content".
=> Decoding the content means => getting readable content from the encoded content.
=> JWT token contains 3 parts
 a. HEAD : JWT Specific information like algorithm, type, etc..
 b. PAYLOAD : Claims info like clientid, clientname, issuername, expirydata
 c. SIGNATURE : BASE64Encoded(header) + BASE64Encoded(body/payload) mixed with Secret-key.

refer :.png

To generate the token and to get the claims information from generated token we use "JWT" API.

maven dependency

- jjwt
- jaxb-api

pom.xml

++++++

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
  <artifactId>jjwt</artifactId>
  <version>0.9.1</version>
</dependency>
```

<!-- <https://mvnrepository.com/artifact/javax.xml.bind/jaxb-api> -->

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>javax.xml.bind</groupId>
  <artifactId>jaxb-api</artifactId>
  <version>2.3.1</version>
</dependency>
```

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JWTUtil.java

```

+++++++
package in.ineuron.utility;

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Date;
import java.util.concurrent.TimeUnit;

import io.jsonwebtoken.Claims;
import io.jsonwebtoken.Jwts;
import io.jsonwebtoken.SignatureAlgorithm;

public class JWTUtil {

    public static String generatToken(String id,String subject,String secretekey)
    {

        return Jwts
            .builder()
            .setId(id)
            .setSubject(subject)
            .setIssuer("PWSKILLS")
            .setIssuedAt(new Date(System.currentTimeMillis()))
            .setExpiration(new Date(System.currentTimeMillis() +
TimeUnit.MINUTES.toMillis(1)))
            .signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS256,Base64.getEncoder().encode(sec
retekey.getBytes()))
            .compact();

    }

    public static Claims getClaims(String secretkey,String token) {
        return Jwts
            .parser()
            .setSigningKey(Base64.getEncoder().encode(secretkey.getByte
s()))
            .parseClaimsJws(token)
            .getBody();
    }

    public static boolean isTokenValid(String secretkey,String token) {
        Date tokenExpiryDate = getClaims(secretkey, token).getExpiration();
        Date date =new Date();
        boolean result = date.before(tokenExpiryDate);
        return result;
    }

    public static String getSubject(String secretekey,String token) {
        return getClaims(secretekey, token).getSubject();
    }

    public static Date getExpiryDate(String secretekey,String token) {
        return getClaims(secretekey, token).getExpiration();
    }

}

+++++++
JWTTestApp.java
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```

```

package in.ineuron.test;

import in.ineuron.utility.JWTUtil;
import io.jsonwebtoken.Claims;

public class JWTTestApp {

    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {

        String token = JWTUtil.generatToken("TRA_SCTN", "UPI-PIN", "7234");
        System.out.println(token);

        Claims claims = JWTUtil.getClaims("7234", token);
        System.out.println("Subject info :: " + claims.getSubject());
        System.out.println("Client id    :: " + claims.getId());
        System.out.println("Exprity date :: " + claims.getExpiration());
        System.out.println("IssuedDate time :: " + claims.getIssuedAt());

        System.out.println("IS Token valid    :: " +
JWTUtil.isTokenValid("7234", token));
        System.out.println("SubjectInfo      :: " +
JWTUtil.getSubject("7234", token));
        System.out.println("ExpiryDate and Time :: " +
JWTUtil.getExpiryDate("7234", token));
    }
}

Output
HEAD      : eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
DATA/Payload :
eyJqdGkiOiJUUkFfU0NUTiIsInN1YiI6IlVQSS1QSU4iLCJpc3MiOiJQV1NLSUxMUyIsImhhdCI6MTY5NTU
0Mzc4OSwiZXhwIjoxNjE1NTQzODQ5fQ.
SIGNATURE   : UKLLsnWEjhAsDJt0OCZnkh-HhkNKzgHwzK3Kh5QBFWQ
Subject info :: UPI-PIN
Client id    :: TRA_SCTN
Exprity date :: Sun Sep 24 13:54:09 IST 2023
IssuedDate time :: Sun Sep 24 13:53:09 IST 2023
IS Token valid    :: true
SubjectInfo      :: UPI-PIN
ExpiryDate and Time :: Sun Sep 24 13:54:09 IST 2023

```

```

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RealtimeScenario
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```

1. Client-----STATELESS Authentication-----RESTAPI

```

request -> GET: http://localhost:9999/hello
reponse -> {
    "timestamp": "2023-09-24T08:44:23.278+00:00",
    "status": 403,
    "error": "Forbidden",
    "message": "Access Denied",
    "path": "/hello"
}

request ->POST      : http://localhost:9999/authenticate
select body tab,choose raw and select JSON type
{
    "username":"admin",

```

```

        "password": "admin@123"
    }
    click on send
    response -> {
        "jwt":
        "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.
        eyJzdWIiOiJhZG1pb2IiImV4cCI6MTY5NTU0MTMxMSwiaWF0IjoxNjk1NTQ1MzExfQ.
        qQoboA3ZF8lwoPubFspK0qARKU6Y8KWI2n_em5gJXrA"
    }

```

2. Client -----STATELESS Authentication(token)-----RESTAPI

- a. send the request with token
 - request -> GET: http://localhost:9999/hello
 - Choose Authorization tab
 - a. select Bearer token
 - b. paste the

```

token :eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJhZG1pb2IiImV4cCI6MTY5NTU0MTMxMSwiaWF0IjoxNjk1NTQ1MzExfQ.
qQoboA3ZF8lwoPubFspK0qARKU6Y8KWI2
    click on send

```

- b. response from the endpoints


```
Hello World
```

```

+++++
JUnit with Mockito
+++++
Wednesday
Thursday

```

```

+++++
Springboot with React integration
+++++
Saturday
Sunday

```

