

Spring-Hibernate Training Program

Session 10

Spring Security

- Authentication
- Authorization
- Principal

Spring Security – What to configure?

- Login Page
- Logout Page
- Secure URLs
- Roles

Spring Security Configuration

- web.xml

```
<filter>
```

```
    <filter-name>springSecurityFilterChain</filter-name>
```

```
    <filter-class>org.springframework.web.filter.DelegatingFilterProxy</filter-class>
```

```
</filter>
```

```
<filter-mapping>
```

```
    <filter-name>springSecurityFilterChain</filter-name>
```

```
    <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
```

```
</filter-mapping>
```

Spring Security Configuration

- applicationContext-security.xml

- *<http auto-config='true'>*

- <intercept-url pattern="/**" access="ROLE_USER" />*

- </http>*

- *<authentication-manager>*

- <authentication-provider>*

- <user-service>*

- <user name="jimi" password="jimi123" authorities="ROLE_USER, ROLE_ADMIN" />*

- <user name="bob" password="bob123" authorities="ROLE_USER" />*

- </user-service>*

- </authentication-provider>*

- </authentication-manager>*

auto-config and its variants - I

- auto-config

```
<http>
```

```
<form-login />
```

```
<http-basic />
```

```
<logout />
```

```
</http>
```

- Variant 1

```
<http auto-config='true'>
```

```
<intercept-url pattern="/login.jsp*" access="IS_AUTHENTICATED_ANONYMOUSLY"/>
```

```
<intercept-url pattern="/*" access="ROLE_USER" />
```

```
<form-login login-page='/login.jsp' />
```

```
</http>
```

auto-config and its variants - II

- Variant 2

<http>

<intercept-url pattern='/login.htm' filters='none'/>*

*<intercept-url pattern='/**' **access='ROLE_USER'** />*

<form-login login-page='/login.htm' default-target-url='/home.htm'

***always-use-default-target='true'** />*

</http>

Password Encoder

```
<authentication-manager>
```

```
<authentication-provider>
```

```
<password-encoder hash="sha"/>
```

```
<user-service>
```

```
<user name="jimi" password="d7e6351eaa13189a5a3641bab846c8e8c69ba39f"
```

```
  authorities="ROLE_USER, ROLE_ADMIN" />
```

```
<user name="bob" password="4e7421b1b8765d8f9406d87e7cc6aa784c4ab97f"
```

```
  authorities="ROLE_USER" />
```

```
</user-service>
```

```
</authentication-provider>
```

```
</authentication-manager>
```


Other Features

- Session timeout detection
- Restricting concurrent access
- Method Level Security
 - *<global-method-security secured-annotations="enabled" />*
 - *@Secured*
- AOP based
 - *<global-method-security>*
<protect-pointcut expression="execution(com.botree.*Service.*(..))"*
access="ROLE_USER"/>
</global-method-security>

Spring Architecture – Quick Dip I

- SecurityContextHolder object
 - uses ThreadLocal
 - has Authentication object
- Authentication object
 - has the Principal object
 - *Object principal = SecurityContextHolder.getContext().getAuthentication().getPrincipal();*
*if (principal instanceof **UserDetails**) {*
String username = ((UserDetails)principal).getUsername();
} else {
String username = principal.toString();
}

Spring Architecture – Quick Dip II

- UserDetails object
 - central interface in Spring Security
 - adapter (our own user database - SecurityContextHolder)
- UserDetailsService
 - implementations InMemoryDaoImpl, JdbcDaoImpl
- GrantedAuthority
 - getAuthorities() in Authentication object
- AuthenticationManager Interface
- ProviderManager and AuthenticationProviders

End of
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