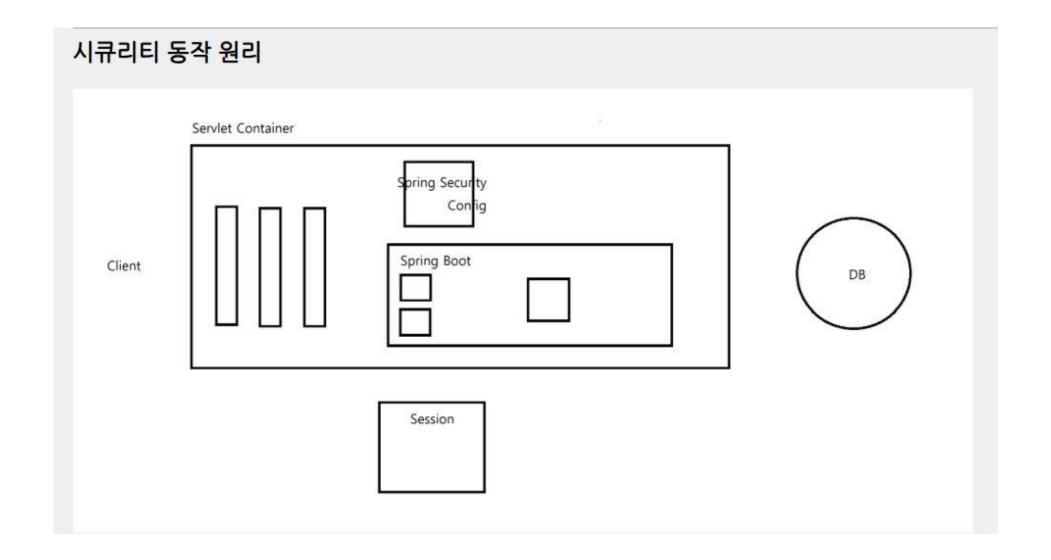
07 Spring Security



■ Dependency 추가

implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-security'

- 인증 방식
 - Session 방식
 - JWT 토큰 방식

■ Session 방식

- 로그인이 인증되면 유저아이디, 유효기간, session id 등을 서버에 저장
 - session id : 클라이언트를 구분하기 위한 랜덤 문자나 숫자
- SessionID를 클라이언트에게 전달
- 이후 클라이언트가 서버에게 API요청할 때 발급된 SessionID를 쿠 키에 담아 서버에 전달
- 서버는 클라이언트가 전달한 SeesionID와 서버에 저장된 SessionID를 비교하여 같으면 요청에 대한 응답을 처리
- 인증정보를 DB에 저장할 경우 속도가 느려질수 있으므로 Redis와 같은 메모리기반 DB를 사용

Session 방식 (SecurityConfig.java)

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
public class SecurityConfig {
  @Bean
  public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {
     return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
```

01. Security 인증 (Session 방식 (SecurityConfig.java))

```
@Bean
  public SecurityFilterChain configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
     http.csrf(csrf->csrf.disable())
           .authorizeHttpRequests(authorizeRequests ->{
              authorizeRequests.requestMatchers("/","/login", "/join").permitAll();
              authorizeRequests.requestMatchers("/admin").hasRole("ADMIN");
              authorizeRequests.requestMatchers("/user").hasAnyRole("USER", "ADMIN");
              authorizeRequests.anyRequest().authenticated();
           })
           .formLogin(formLogin ->
                 formLogin.loginProcessingUrl("/login")
                 .successHandler(authenticationSuccessHandler())
                 .failureHandler(authenticationFailureHandler())
           .cors(cors->cors.configurationSource(request -> {
              CorsConfiguration corsConfiguration = new CorsConfiguration();
              corsConfiguration.addAllowedOrigin("http://localhost:3000");
              corsConfiguration.addAllowedHeader("*");
              corsConfiguration.addAlloeredMethod("*"));
              corsConfiguration.setAllowCredentials(true);
              return corsConfiguration;
                 }));
     return http.build();
```

```
@Bean
public AuthenticationSuccessHandler authenticationSuccessHandler() {
  return((request, response, authentication) -> {
     Map<String, Object> responseData = new HashMap<>();
     responseData.put("result", "로그인 성공");
     ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
     String isonMessage = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(responseData);
     response.setStatus(200);
     response.setContentType("application/json");
     response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
     response.getWriter().write(jsonMessage);
  });
```

```
@Bean
public AuthenticationFailureHandler authenticationFailureHandler() {
  return((request, response, exception) -> {
     Map<String, Object> responseData = new HashMap<>();
     responseData.put("result", "로그인 실패");
     ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
     String jsonmessage = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(responseData);
     response.setStatus(401); // HTTP 401 Unauthorized
     response.setContentType("application/json");
     response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
     response.getWriter().write(jsonmessage);
  });
```

```
@Bean
public LogoutSuccessHandler logoutSuccessHandler() {
    return((request, response, authentication) -> {
        response.setStatus(200);
        response.getWriter().write("Logout success");
    });
}
```

```
.sessionManagement(auth->
    auth.maximumSessions(1)
         .maxSessionsPreventsLogin(false)
              //중복 로그인 허용하되 기존 세션을 만료시킴 ..
              //(true): 나중에 접속하는 세션을 막는다
       .expiredSessionStrategy(event -> {//만료된 세션과 관련된 정보
         HttpServletResponse response = event.getResponse();
           //만료된 세션과 관련된 HTTP 응답 객체
         response.setContentType("application/json");
           response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
           SecurityContextHolder.clearContext():
           response.getWriter().write("다른 호스트에서 로그인하여 현재
         세션이 만료되었습니다."):
        }));
```

CSRF TOKEN 활성화

```
-AuthenticationSuccessHandler()
    CsrfToken token = (CsrfToken) request.getAttribute(CsrfToken.class.getName());
    responseData.put("csrf-token", token.getToken());
-AuthenController
@GetMapping(value = "/csrf-token")
public ResponseEntity<Map<String, String>> csrf(HttpServletRequest request) {
   CsrfToken token = (CsrfToken)
                   request.getAttribute(CsrfToken.class.getName());
    Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();
    map.put("csrf-token", token.getToken());
    System.out.println(token.getToken());
    return ResponseEntity.ok(map);
```

UserAuthenticationService.java

```
@Service
@RequiredArgsConstructor
public class UserAuthenticationService implements UserDetailsService {
  private final AuthRepository authRepository;
  @Override
  public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username) throws
         UsernameNotFoundException {
     AuthEntity authEntity = this.authRepository.findByUsername(username);
     if(authEntity == null) {
        throw new UsernameNotFoundException("User not found" + username);
     List (Granted Authority) granted Authorities = new Array List();
     grantedAuthorities.add(new SimpleGrantedAuthority(authEntity.getRole()));
     return new User(authEntity.getUsername(), authEntity.getPassword(),
                        grantedAuthorities):
```

CSRF TOKEN 활성화 - frontend

```
const response=await axios.get("http://localhost:8080/admin",
{
withCredentials:true, // 세션정보 쿠키포함
headers:{
'X-CSRF-TOKEN':csrfToken, // 헤더에 Csrf 토큰 추가
}});
```