

JAVA II

JPA & introduction to spring security &
internationalization (i18n)

Before warm up :)

Go to: <https://start.spring.io/>

Generate project as an image below:

Generate a Maven Project ▾ **with** Java ▾ **and Spring Boot** 2.1.2 ▾

Project Metadata

Artifact coordinates

Group

Artifact

Dependencies

Add Spring Boot Starters and dependencies to your application

Search for dependencies

Selected Dependencies

DevTools ✕ Security ✕ Lombok ✕ Validation ✕ Web ✕ JPA ✕

MySQL ✕ Flyway ✕

Generate Project alt + ⌘

Import project to your IDE or text editor

Let's create some tables with relations :)

Create databases with one to one (many to many) relation by schema provided below

Users schema

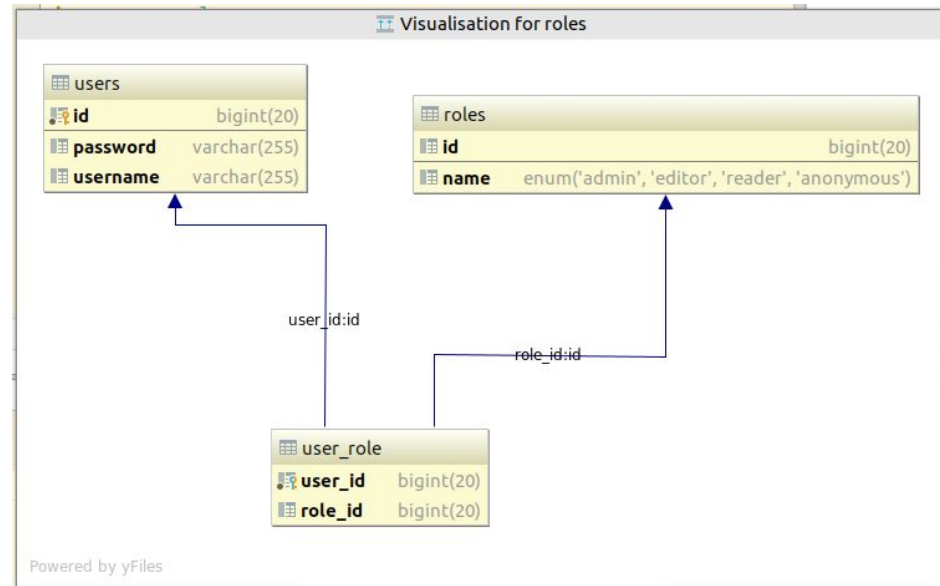
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
1 id	bigint(20)	NO	PRI	<null>	auto_increment
2 password	varchar(255)	YES		<null>	
3 username	varchar(255)	YES		<null>	

Roles schema

Field	Type	Key	Null	Default	Extra
1 id	bigint(20)	PRI	NO	<null>	auto_increment
2 name	enum('ADMIN', 'EDITOR', 'READER', 'ANONYMOUS')		NO	<null>	

User role schema

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
1 user_id	bigint(20)	NO	PRI	<null>	
2 role_id	bigint(20)	NO	PRI	<null>	



What is data migration and seeding?

Data migration:

In software engineering, **schema migration** (also **database migration**, **database change management**¹⁾) refers to the management of incremental, reversible changes to [relational database schemas](#). A schema migration is performed on a database whenever it is necessary to update or revert that database's schema to some newer or older version.

Data seeding:

Is the initial seeding of a database with data.

Seeding a database is a process in which an initial set of data is provided to a database when it is being installed .

It is especially useful when we want to populate the database with data we want to develop in future.

This is often an automated process that is executed upon the initial setup of an application.

Migration can be done with flyway util

Spring Boot comes with out-of-the-box [integration for Flyway](#).

The migrations are scripts in the form `V<VERSION>__<NAME>.sql` (with `<VERSION>` an underscore-separated version, such as '1' or '2_1'). By default, they are in a folder called `classpath:db/migration`, but you can modify that location by setting `spring.flyway.locations`. This is a comma-separated list of one or more `classpath:` or `filesystem:` locations. For example, the following configuration would search for scripts in both the default classpath location and the `/opt/migration` directory:

```
spring.flyway.locations=classpath:db/migration,filesystem:/opt/migration
```

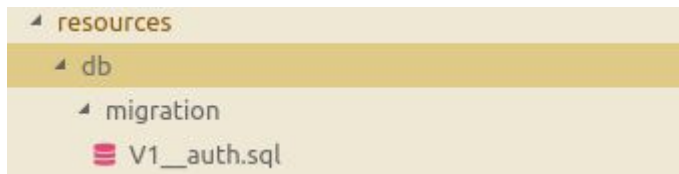
You can also add a special `{vendor}` placeholder to use vendor-specific scripts. Assume the following:

```
spring.flyway.locations=classpath:db/migration/{vendor}
```

Rather than using `db/migration`, the preceding configuration sets the folder to use according to the type of the database (such as `db/migration/mysql` for MySQL). The list of supported databases is available in [DatabaseDriver](#).

Write migration files for saving data about application users.

src/main/resources/db/migration/V1__auth.sql



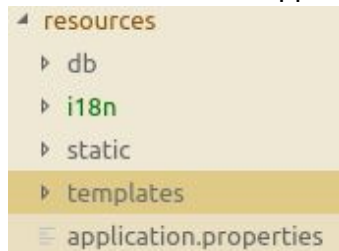
```
create table users
(
  id bigint not null auto_increment primary key,
  password varchar(255) null,
  username varchar(255) null
);

create table roles
(
  id bigint not null auto_increment primary key,
  name enum('ADMIN', 'EDITOR', 'READER', 'ANONYMOUS') not null
);

create table user_role
(
  user_id bigint not null,
  role_id bigint not null,
  primary key (user_id, role_id),
  constraint FK_user_role_users
  foreign key (user_id) references users (id),
  constraint FK_user_role_roles
  foreign key (role_id) references roles (id)
);
```

You, 2 days ago • Lesson 6 boilerplate


















src/main/resources/application.properties



```
spring.datasource.password=user
spring.jpa.hibernate.ddl-auto=validate
spring.jpa.properties.hibernate.dialect=org.hibernate.dialect.MySQL5InnoDBDialect
spring.flyway.baseline-on-migrate=true
```

You, 2 days ago • Lesson 6 boilerplate

On application start up new tables will be created if their doesn't exist.

- ▶  flyway_schema_history
- ▼  roles
 -  id bigint(20) (auto increment)
 -  name enum('ADMIN', 'EDITOR', 'READER', 'ANONYMOUS')
 -  PRIMARY (id)
- ▼  user_role
 -  user_id bigint(20)
 -  role_id bigint(20)
 -  PRIMARY (user_id, role_id)
 -  FK_user_role_roles (role_id) → roles (id)
 -  FK_user_role_users (user_id) → users (id)
 -  FK_user_role_roles (role_id)
- ▼  users
 -  id bigint(20) (auto increment)
 -  password varchar(255)
 -  username varchar(255)
 -  PRIMARY (id)

How to describe database relations with JPA Data?

- @ManyToMany
- @JoinTable
- @JoinColumn
- @Enumerated

Create two models Users and Roles that have many to many relation

<https://docs.oracle.com/javaee/7/api/javax/persistence/ManyToMany.html>

<https://hellokoding.com/jpa-many-to-many-relationship-mapping-example-with-spring-boot-maven-and-mysql/>

Create UserRepository and RoleRepository

Create a UserRepository that extends JpaRepository and have findByUsername abstract method

Create a RoleRepository that extends JpaRepository

src/main/java/lt/baltictalents/lesson6/repository



Create UserRestController.java (@RestController) that will return users with roles.

```
package lt.baltictalents.lessons678.http.controllers;

import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

@RestController

public class UsersRestController {

    @Autowired
    UserRepository userRepository;

    @GetMapping("/users")
    public List<UserPayload> getUsers () {

        ...

    }

}
```

Populate users and roles tables with faked data

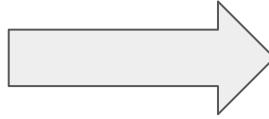
<Filter criteria>		
	id	name
1	2	ADMIN

<Filter criteria>		
	user_id	role_id
1	1	2

<Filter criteria>			
	id	password	username
1	1	test	user

How to hide some fields in your users rest controller output

```
[  
  - {  
    id: 1,  
    username: "user",  
    password: "test",  
    passwordConfirm: null,  
    roles: [  
      - {  
        id: 2,  
        name: "ADMIN"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```



```
[  
  - {  
    id: 1,  
    username: "user",  
    roles: [  
      - {  
        id: 2,  
        name: "ADMIN"  
      }  
    ]  
  }  
]
```

Let's create UserService and UserDetailsService

What is Spring security?

Spring Security is a powerful and highly customizable authentication and access-control framework. It is the de-facto standard for securing Spring-based applications.

Spring Security is a framework that focuses on providing both authentication and authorization to Java applications. Like all Spring projects, the real power of Spring Security is found in how easily it can be extended to meet custom requirements

Features:

- Comprehensive and extensible support for both Authentication and Authorization
- Protection against attacks like session fixation, clickjacking, cross site request forgery, etc
- Servlet API integration
- Optional integration with Spring Web MVC
- Much more...

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-security/site/docs/current/reference/html/jc.html>

Basic spring security configuration

- Create security config java file that will extends `WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter`
- Annotated with `@Configuration`, `@EnableWebSecurity`
- Override configure method where main authentication logic is

```
@Override
0 references
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
    ....http
    ....authorizeRequests()
    ....antMatchers("/", "/register", ".js", ".css").permitAll()
    ....anyRequest().authenticated()
    ....antMatchers("/api/**").hasAnyAuthority("READER", "WRITER", "ADMIN")
    ....antMatchers("/admin/**").hasAuthority("ADMIN")
    ....and()
    ....formLogin()
    ....loginPage("/login")
    ....permitAll()
    ....failureUrl("/login?error")
    ....defaultSuccessUrl("/")
    ....usernameParameter("username").passwordParameter("password")
    ....and()
    ....logout()
    ....permitAll()
    ....logoutRequestMatcher(new AntPathRequestMatcher("/logout")).logoutSuccessUrl("/login")
    ....invalidateHttpSession(true)
    ....clearAuthentication(true)
    ....and()
    ....exceptionHandling().accessDeniedPage("/403")
    ....and()
    ....csrf();
}
```

Extend spring security to meet our needs

- Set up password encoder

```
@Bean
1 reference
public BCryptPasswordEncoder bCryptPasswordEncoder() {
    ... return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
}
```

- Set up userDetailsService to store user data in database

```
@Autowired
0 references
public void configureGlobal(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
    ... auth.userDetailsService(userDetailsService).passwordEncoder(bCryptPasswordEncoder());
}
```

Spring boot internationalization

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebMvc
public class WebMvcConfig implements WebMvcConfigurer {

    @Bean
    public LocaleResolver localeResolver() {
        SessionLocaleResolver slr = new SessionLocaleResolver();
        slr.setDefaultLocale(Locale.ENGLISH);
        return slr;
    }

    @Bean
    public LocaleChangeInterceptor localeChangeInterceptor() {
        LocaleChangeInterceptor lci = new LocaleChangeInterceptor();
        lci.setParamName("lang");
        return lci;
    }

    @Bean
    public MessageSource messageSource() {
        ResourceBundleMessageSource messageSource = new ResourceBundleMessageSource();
        messageSource.setBasename("i18n/messages");
        messageSource.setDefaultEncoding("UTF-8");
        return messageSource;
    }

    @Override
    public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {
        registry.addInterceptor(localeChangeInterceptor());
    }
}
```

src/main/resources/i18n/messages_en.properties

```
global.button.submit=submit
global.button.reset=reset

user.register.information=Please register to our shop by following
user.register.link=link
user.register.username=Username:
user.register.password=Password:
user.register.confirmPassword=Confirm password
```

Register and login page creation

- Let's create register page that will let for us to create users;
- Let's create login page that will let for us to create users;
- Let's create accounts page that will list all users with roles;

Models data validation

Validation is done by using validation constraints:

```
javax.validation.constraints.*
```

```
import org.hibernate.validator.constraints.*
```

@NotBlank @Size

@NotNull @Lenght

@ScriptAssert @Region

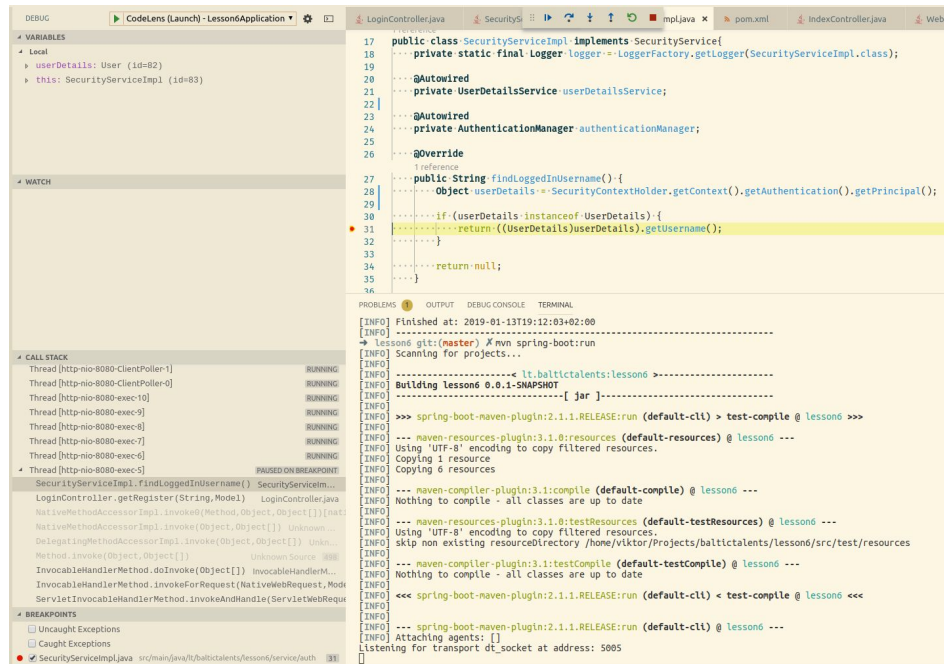
and more.

How to debug spring boot application

- Add additional debug configuration for maven / gradle

```
<configuration>
  <jvmArguments>
    -Xdebug
    -Xrunjdwp:transport=dt_socket,server=y,suspend=y,address=5005
  </jvmArguments>
</configuration>
```

- Run application (e.g. mvn spring-boot:run) and attach debug in IDE



References

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-security-create-new-custom-security-expression>

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-security-expressions-basic>

<https://github.com/eugenp/tutorials/tree/master/spring-boot/src/main/java/com/baeldung/internationalization>

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-boot-internationalization>

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-security-login>

<https://www.thymeleaf.org/doc/articles/springmvcaccessdata.html>

<https://spring.io/guides/gs/handling-form-submission/>

<https://marcin-chwedczuk.github.io/hello-hibernate-validator>