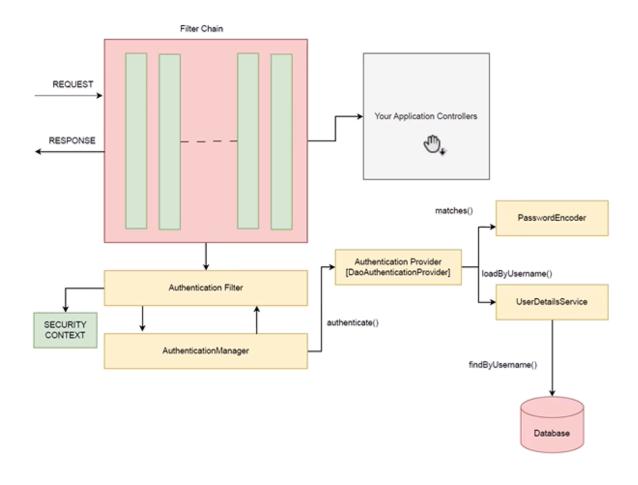
How Spring Security Works



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1. Request Interception:

- A request enters the application and passes through a series of filters known as the filter chain.
- o Filters in this chain handle various tasks, including security-related processes.

2. Authentication Filter:

- If the request contains login credentials (username and password), the Authentication Filter intercepts it.
- The Authentication Filter extracts the credentials and creates an Authentication object.

3. Authentication Manager:

- The Authentication object is handed over to the AuthenticationManager.
- The AuthenticationManager delegates the task of verifying the credentials to an AuthenticationProvider.

4. Authentication Provider:

- The AuthenticationProvider is responsible for validating the username and password.
- It requires two components:
 - PasswordEncoder: Encodes and matches the password.
 - UserDetailsService: Loads user details from the database.

5. Password Encoding:

 The PasswordEncoder ensures the password from the request matches the stored password by encoding and decoding it appropriately.

6. User Details Service:

 The UserDetailsService retrieves user details, including roles and permissions, from the database.

7. Authentication Validation:

 The AuthenticationProvider validates the credentials and updates the Authentication object with additional details (e.g., roles).

8. Security Context:

- Upon successful authentication, the Authentication object is stored in the Security Context.
- The Security Context is accessible throughout the request, defining what the authenticated user is allowed to do.

9. Access to Controllers:

 With the Security Context populated, the user is granted access to application controllers based on their authenticated status and roles.

DaoAuthenticationProvider

- The DaoAuthenticationProvider is a common AuthenticationProvider used to validate users against a database.
- Other types include:
 - o InMemoryAuthenticationProvider
 - LDAPAuthenticationProvider
 - JDBCAuthenticationProvider

Summary Flow:

- 1. User submits login credentials.
- 2. Request passes through the filter chain to the Authentication Filter.
- 3. Authentication Filter creates an Authentication object.
- 4. AuthenticationManager delegates authentication to AuthenticationProvider.
- 5. AuthenticationProvider uses PasswordEncoder and UserDetailsService to validate credentials.
- 6. On successful validation, the Security Context is updated.
- 7. User gains access to controllers based on their authenticated status.