



# Spring 5.0

Enterprise and Mobile

## DE HOGESCHOOL MET HET NETWERK

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# Security of a Web API

# REST in Spring

- @RestController
- @RequestMapping
  - @GetMapping
  - @PostMapping
- Path instellingen
  - @GetMapping("/persons/{id}")

# REST Security

- Spring Security!
  - Authenticatie
  - Authorisatie

# REST Security

- WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter beschikbaar stellen = bean die de interface implementeert

@Bean

```
public WebSecurityConfigurer<WebSecurity>  
securityConfigurer(DataSource ds) {
```

```
    return new WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter() {  
        (hier overschrijven we methodes @Override)
```

# REST Security

- In hoofdapp of in aparte file  
(@ComponentScan vindt deze wel)
- Authentication Manager maken:  
    @Override  
    protected void  
    configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth)  
    throws Exception {  
        ...

# REST Security

- Voorbeelden:
  - `auth.inMemoryAuthentication`
  - `auth.jdbcAuthentication`
    - > zie demo
  - Optioneel: eigen provider en service maken

# Voorbeeld eigen Authentication Provider

- AuthenticationProvider extenden (AbstractUserDetailsAuthenticationProvider)

```
@Component
@AllArgsConstructor(access = PACKAGE)
@FieldDefaults(level = PRIVATE, makeFinal = true)
final class TokenAuthenticationProvider extends AbstractUserDetailsAuthenticationProvider {
    @NonNull
    UserAuthenticationService auth;

    @Override
    protected void additionalAuthenticationChecks(final UserDetails d, final UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken auth) {
        // Nothing to do
    }

    @Override
    protected UserDetails retrieveUser(final String username, final UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authentication) {
        final Object token = authentication.getCredentials();
        return Optional
            .ofNullable(token)
            .map(String::valueOf)
            .flatMap(auth::findByToken)
            .orElseThrow(() -> new UsernameNotFoundException("Cannot find user with authentication token=" + token));
    }
}
```





# Voorbeeld eigen UserAuthenticationService

```
public interface UserAuthenticationService {  
  
    /**  
     * Logs in with the given {@code username} and {@code password}.  
     *  
     * @param username  
     * @param password  
     * @return an {@link Optional} of a user when login succeeds  
     */  
    Optional<String> login(String username, String password);  
  
    /**  
     * Finds a user by its dao-key.  
     *  
     * @param token user dao key  
     * @return  
     */  
    Optional<User> findByToken(String token);  
  
    /**  
     * Logs out the given input {@code user}.  
     *  
     * @param user the user to logout  
     */  
    void logout(User user);  
}
```

# Voorbeeld eigen UserAuthenticationService

```
@Service
@AllArgsConstructor(access = PACKAGE)
@FieldDefaults(level = PRIVATE, makeFinal = true)
final class UUIDAuthenticationService implements UserAuthenticationService {
    @NonNull
    UserCrudService users;

    @Override
    public Optional<String> login(final String username, final String password) {
        final String uuid = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        final User user = User
            .builder()
            .id(uuid)
            .username(username)
            .password(password)
            .build();

        users.save(user);
        return Optional.of(uuid);
    }

    @Override
    public Optional<User> findByToken(final String token) { return users.find(token); }

    @Override
    public void logout(final User user) {
    }
}
```



# Uitgewerkt voorbeeld

- <https://octoperf.com/blog/2018/03/08/securing-rest-api-spring-security/#spring-mvc-controllers>
  - Authentication met UUIDs en JWT
  - Alle code op GitHub

# Authorisatie

- Twee manieren:
  - Overschrijven van een configure(HttpSecurity http) van WebSecurityConfigurer:

```
@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http)
    throws Exception {
    http.csrf().disable();
    http.httpBasic();
    http.authorizeRequests()
        .antMatchers(...antPatterns: "/orders/**")
        .hasRole("ADULT");
}
```

– Met annotatie @Secured({"ROL1", "ROL2"})

# Demo

- REST beer project

# Testing

```
@ExtendWith(SpringExtension.class)
@SpringBootTest(classes = BeerApp.class, webEnvironment = SpringBootTest.WebEnvironment.RANDOM_PORT)
@DirtiesContext
public class BeerRestTest {

    @LocalServerPort
    private int port;

    TestRestTemplate restTemplate = new TestRestTemplate();

    HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();

    @Test
    public void testGetAllBeers() {
        HttpEntity<String> entity = new HttpEntity<String>(body: null, headers);

        ResponseEntity<String> response = restTemplate.exchange(
            createURLWithPort(uri: "/allbeers"),
            HttpMethod.GET, entity, String.class);

        String expected = "{id:Course1,name:Spring,description:10 Steps}";
        try {
            JSONAssert.assertEquals(expected, response.getBody(), strict: false);
        } catch (Exception e) {

        }
    }

    private String createURLWithPort(String uri) {
        return "http://localhost:" + port + uri;
    }
}
```

# Demo

- <http://www.springboottutorial.com/integration-testing-for-spring-boot-rest-services>
- <https://www.baeldung.com/spring-security-method-security>
- <https://www.baeldung.com/how-to-use-resttemplate-with-basic-authentication-in-spring>

# Opdracht

- Zoek uit hoe Spring Security toegepast wordt
  - AOP? Wanneer gebeurt de weaving?
  - Examen!
- Voeg nu basic web security in je Spring backend van het project



# Messaging

- Opdracht tegen volgende week:
- Lees hoofdstuk over messaging en denk na hoe je dit gaat toepassen in het project
  - ActiveMQ message broker  
(<http://activemq.apache.org>)
  - Zoek op hoe de eventuele koppeling naar .NET kan gemaakt worden