# Creating a Security Check

#### **Overview**

A security check is an entity that is responsible for obtaining and validating client credentials.

Security checks are defined inside **an adapter** and are implemented in Java code. Any adapter can theoretically define a SecurityCheck.

An adapter can either be a *resource* adapter (meaning it serves resources/content to send to the client), a *SecurityCheck* adapter, or **both**.

#### Prerequisites:

- Read the Authorization concepts (../authorization-concepts/) tutorial.
- Learn how to creating adapters (../../adapters/creating-adapters).

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# **Defining a Security Check**

Create a Java or JavaScript adapter (../../adapters/creating-adapters/) or use an exiting one.

When creating a Java adapter, the default template assumes the adapter will serve **resources**. It is the developer's choice to bundle security checks and resources in the same adapter, or to separate them into distinct adapters.

To remove the default **resource** implementation, delete the files **[AdapterName]Application.java** and **[AdapterName]Resource.java**. Remove the SAXRSApplicationClass> element from **adapter.xml** as well.

In the Java adapter's adapter.xml file, add an XML element called securityCheckDefinition. For example:

```
<securityCheckDefinition name="sample" class="com.sample.sampleSecurityCheck">
  cproperty name="successStateExpirationSec" defaultValue="60"/>
  cproperty name="blockedStateExpirationSec" defaultValue="60"/>
  cproperty name="maxAttempts" defaultValue="3"/>
</securityCheckDefinition>
```

- The name attribute will be the name of your security check.
- The class attribute specifies the implementation Java class of the security check. You need to create this class.
- Security Checks can be further configured with a list of property elements.

# **Security Check Implementation**

Create the security check's **Java class**. The implementation should extend one of the provided base classes, below.

The parent class you choose will determine the balance between customization and simplicity.

#### **Security Check**

SecurityCheck is a Java **interface**, defining the minimum required methods to represent the security check.

It is the sole responsibility of the implementor to handle each scenario.

### ExternalizableSecurityCheck

This abstract class implements a basic version of the security-check interface.

It provides, among other options: externalization as JSON, inactivity timeout, expiration countdown and more.

Subclassing this class leaves a lot of flexibility in your Security Check implementation.

Learn more in the ExternalizableSecurityCheck user documentation topic.

### CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck

This abstract class extends ExternalizableSecurityCheck and implements most of its methods to simplify usage. Two methods are required to be implemented: validateCredentials and createChallenge.

The CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck class is meant for simple flows to need to validate arbitrary credentials in order to grant access to a resource. Aslo provided is a built-in capability to block access after a set number of attempts.

Learn more in the CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck (../credentials-validation/) tutorials.

# **UserAuthenticationSecurityCheck**

This abstract class extends CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck and therefore inherits all of its features.

In addition, the UserAuthenticationSecurityCheck class provides the MobileFirst framework an AuthenticatedUser object which represents the logged-in user. Methods that are required to be implemented are createUser, validateCredentials and createChallenge.

Also provided is a built-in capability to optionally enable a "Remember Me" login behavior.

Learn more in the UserAuthentication security check (../user-authentication/) tutorials.

# **Security Check Configuration**

Each security-check implementation class can use a SecurityCheckConfiguration class that defines properties available for that security check. Each base SecurityCheck class comes with a matching SecurityCheckConfiguration class. You can create your own implementation that extends one of the base SecurityCheckConfiguration classes and use it for your custom security check.

For example, UserAuthenticationSecurityCheck's createConfiguration method returns an instance of UserAuthenticationSecurityCheckConfig.

```
public abstract class UserAuthenticationSecurityCheck extends CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck {
    @Override
    public SecurityCheckConfiguration createConfiguration(Properties properties) {
        return new UserAuthenticationSecurityCheckConfig(properties);
    }
}
```

UserAuthenticationSecurityCheckConfig enables a property called rememberMeDurationSec with a default of 0.

```
public class UserAuthenticationSecurityCheckConfig extends CredentialsValidationSecurityCheckConfig

public int rememberMeDurationSec;

public UserAuthenticationSecurityCheckConfig(Properties properties) {
    super(properties);
    rememberMeDurationSec = getIntProperty("rememberMeDurationSec", properties, 0);
}
```

These properties can be configured at several levels:

#### adapter.xml

The cproperty> element takes the following attributes:

- name: The name of the property, as defined in the configuration class.
- **defaultValue**: Overrides the default value defined in the configuration class.
- **displayName**: A friendly name to be displayed in the console.

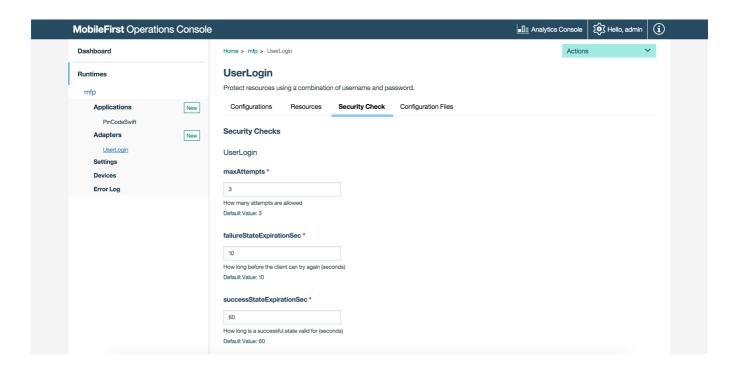
#### Example:

roperty name="maxAttempts" defaultValue="3" displayName="How many attempts are allowed"/>

### **MobileFirst Operations Console - Adapter**

In the MobileFirst Operations Console → [your adapter] → Security Check tab, you will be able change the value of any property defined in the adapter.xml.

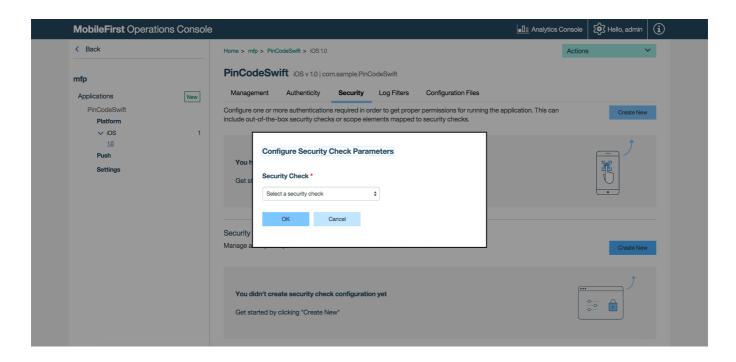
Note that **only** the properties defined in adapter.xml appear on this screen; properties defined in the configuration class won't appear here automatically.



### **MobileFirst Operations Console - Application**

Property values can also be overridden at the application level.

In the MobileFirst Console → [your application] → Security tab, under the Security Check Configurations section, you can modify the values defined in each security check available.



# **Predefined Security Checks**

Also available are these predefined security checks:

- Application Authenticity (../application-authenticity/)
- Direct Update (../../using-the-mfpf-sdk/direct-update)
- LTPA

# **Tutorials to follow next**

Continue reading about security checks in the following tutorials. Remember to deploy your adapter when you're done developing or making changes.

- Implementing the CredentialsValidationSecurityCheck (../credentials-validation/).
- Implementing the UserAuthenticationSecurityCheck (../user-authentication/).
- Learn about additional MobileFirst Platform Foundation authentication and security features (../).