

Lab 6 – Homework report

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5. Authentication filter

Code:

```
package filter;

import jakarta.servlet.*;
import jakarta.servlet.annotation.WebFilter;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.io.IOException;

/**
 * Authentication Filter - Checks if user is logged in
 * Protects all pages except login and public resources
 */
@WebFilter(filterName = "AuthFilter", urlPatterns = {"/*"})
public class AuthFilter implements Filter {

    // Public URLs that don't require authentication
    private static final String[] PUBLIC_URLS = {
        "/login",
        "/logout",
        ".css",
        ".js",
        ".png",
        ".jpg",
        ".jpeg",
        ".gif"
    };

    @Override
    public void init(FilterConfig filterConfig) throws ServletException {
        System.out.println("AuthFilter initialized");
    }
}
```

```

@Override
public void doFilter(ServletRequest request, ServletResponse response, FilterChain chain)
    throws IOException, ServletException {

    HttpServletRequest httpRequest = (HttpServletRequest) request;
    HttpServletResponse httpResponse = (HttpServletResponse) response;

    String requestURI = httpRequest.getRequestURI();
    String contextPath = httpRequest.getContextPath();
    String path = requestURI.substring(contextPath.length());

    // Check if this is a public URL
    if (isPublicUrl(path)) {
        // Allow access to public URLs
        chain.doFilter(request, response);
        return;
    }

    // Check if user is logged in
    HttpSession session = httpRequest.getSession(false);
    boolean isLoggedIn = (session != null & session.getAttribute("user") != null);

    if (isLoggedIn) {
        // User is logged in, allow access
        chain.doFilter(request, response);
    } else {
        // User not logged in, redirect to login
        String loginURL = contextPath + "/login";
        httpResponse.sendRedirect(loginURL);
    }
}

@Override
public void destroy() {
    System.out.println("AuthFilter destroyed");
}

/**
 * Check if URL is public (doesn't require authentication)
 */
private boolean isPublicUrl(String path) {
    for (String publicUrl : PUBLIC_URLS) {
        if (path.contains(publicUrl)) {
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

```

Explanation:

Before user can interact with any functionality of the website, authentication must be taken to define user's role in the website.

At first, we will define public URLs which user still can access and interact without authentication steps.

```
// Public URLs that don't require authentication
private static final String[] PUBLIC_URLS = {
    "/login",
    "/logout",
    ".css",
    ".js",
    ".png",
    ".jpg",
    ".jpeg",
    ".gif"
};
```

In doFilter function, we will create a isPublicURL(path) with return type Boolean to check action performed is whether it is public or not.
If isPublicURL return True -> will continue
Else, doFilter() function will terminated

```
private boolean isPublicUrl(String path) {
    for (String publicUrl : PUBLIC_URLS) {
        if (path.contains(publicUrl)) {
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

// Check if this is a public URL
if (isPublicUrl(path)) {
    // Allow access to public URLs
    chain.doFilter(request, response);
    return;
}
```

once we define if the URL path is not public path, we will call HTTPs session to check the login status of the user. If user performs action in private path while not logged in, user will be redirect to login page, else , the action performed by user will be executed normally.

```

// Check if user is logged in
HttpSession session = httpRequest.getSession(false);
boolean isLoggedIn = (session != null && session.getAttribute("user") != null);

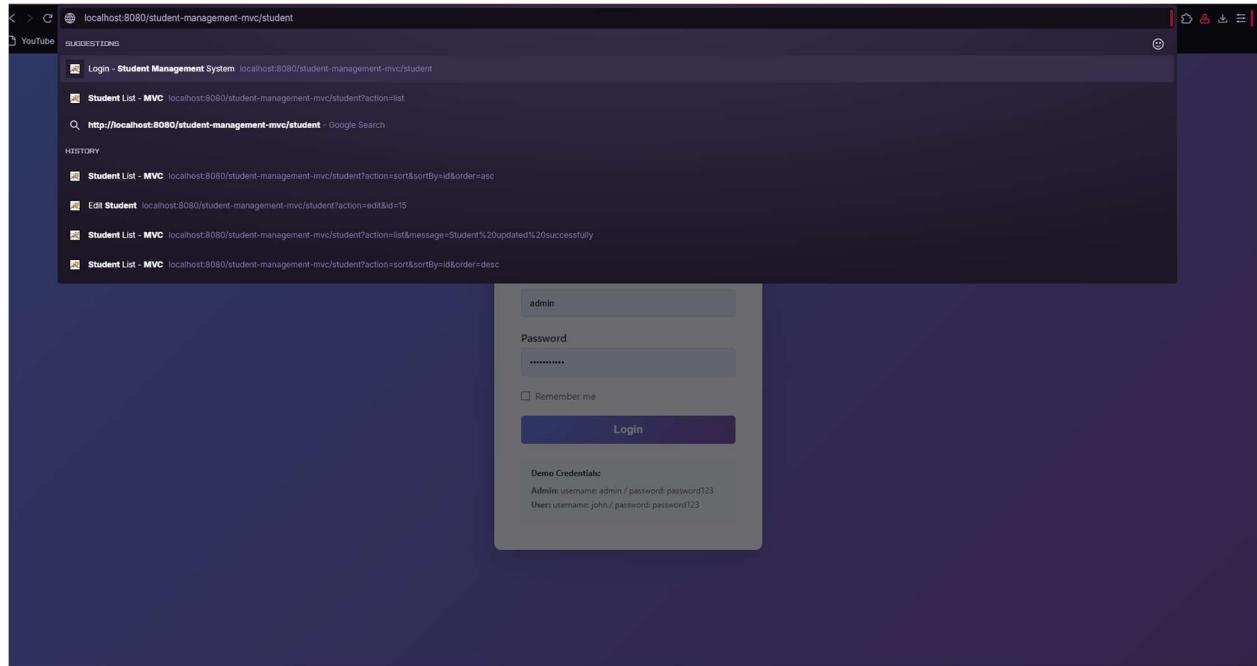
if (isLoggedIn) {
    // User is logged in, allow access
    chain.doFilter(request, response);
} else {
    // User not logged in, redirect to login
    String loginURL = contextPath + "/login";
    httpResponse.sendRedirect(loginURL);
}

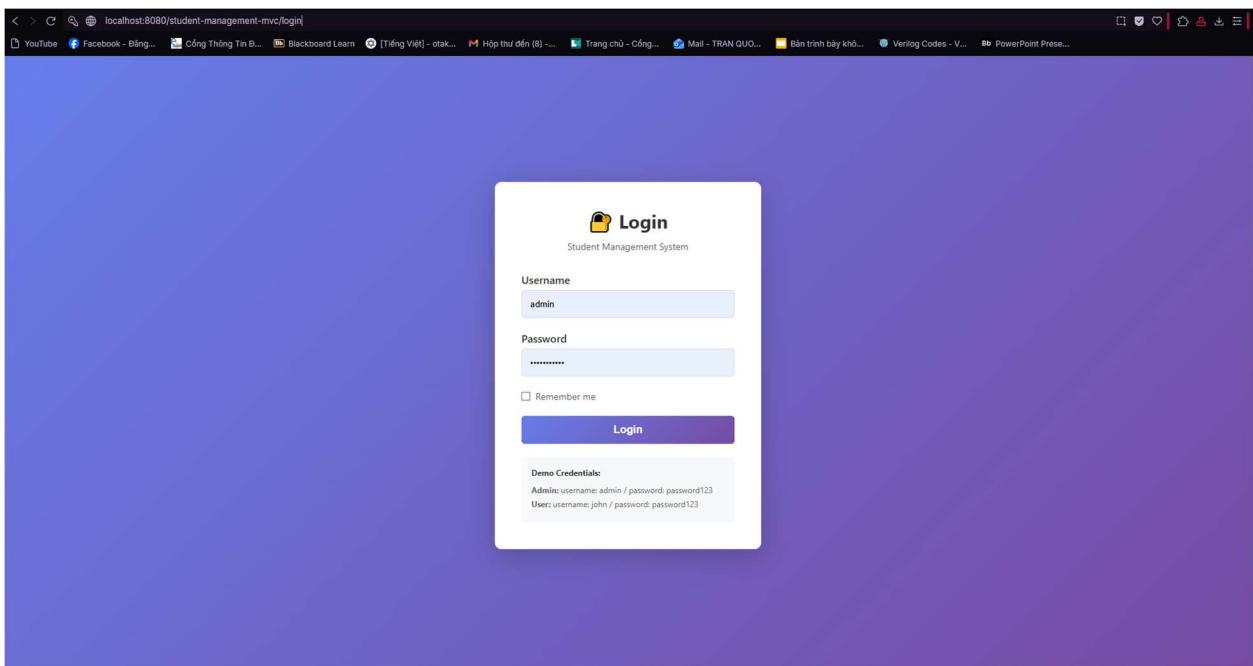
```

Conclusion:

Case user not logged in :

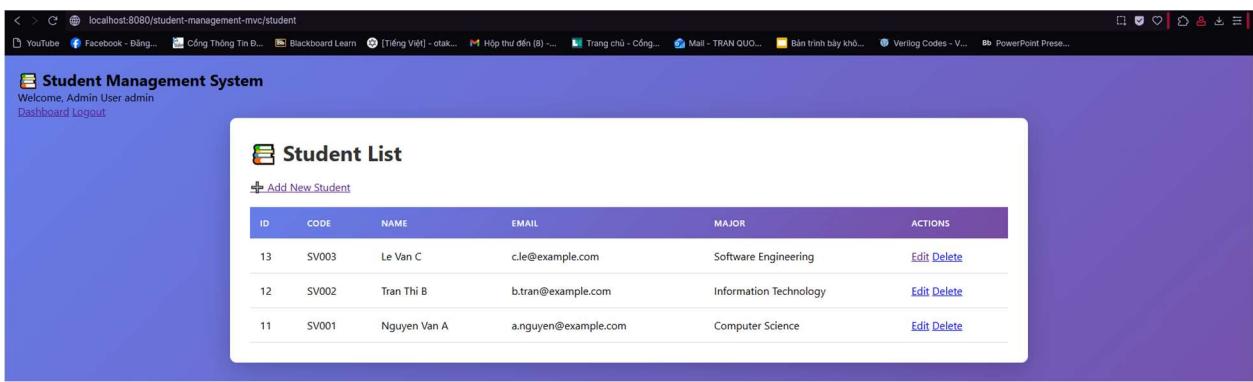
User performed action URL -> isPublicURL() return true -> dofilter() get browser session -> user is not logged in -> redirect user to login page.





Case user is logged in :

User performed action in URL -> isPublicURL() return true -> dofilter() get browser session -> user is logged in -> execute action.



6. Admin authorization

Code:

```
package filter;

import com.student.model.User;

import jakarta.servlet.*;
import jakarta.servlet.annotation.WebFilter;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpSession;
import java.io.IOException;

/**
 * Admin Filter - Checks if user has admin role
 * Protects admin-only pages
 */
@WebFilter(filterName = "AdminFilter", urlPatterns = {"/*"})
public class AdminFilter implements Filter {

    // Admin-only actions
    private static final String[] ADMIN_ACTIONS = {
        "new",
        "insert",
        "edit",
        "update",
        "delete"
    };
}
```

```
@Override
public void init(FilterConfig filterConfig) throws ServletException {
    System.out.println("AdminFilter initialized");
}

@Override
public void doFilter(ServletRequest request, ServletResponse response, FilterChain chain)
        throws IOException, ServletException {

    HttpServletRequest httpRequest = (HttpServletRequest) request;
    HttpServletResponse httpResponse = (HttpServletResponse) response;

    String action = httpRequest.getParameter("action");

    // Check if this action requires admin role
    if (isAdminAction(action)) {
        HttpSession session = httpRequest.getSession(false);

        if (session != null) {
            User user = (User) session.getAttribute("user");

            if (user != null && user.isAdmin()) {
                // User is admin, allow access
                chain.doFilter(request, response);
            } else {
                // User is not admin, deny access
                httpResponse.sendRedirect(httpRequest.getContextPath() +
                    "/student?action=list&error=Access denied. Admin privileges required.");
            }
        } else {
            // No session, redirect to login
            httpResponse.sendRedirect(httpRequest.getContextPath() + "/login");
        }
    } else {
        // Not an admin action, allow access
        chain.doFilter(request, response);
    }
}

@Override
public void destroy() {
    System.out.println("AdminFilter destroyed");
}

/**
 * Check if action requires admin role
 */
private boolean isAdminAction(String action) {
    if (action == null) return false;

    for (String adminAction : ADMIN_ACTIONS) {
        if (adminAction.equals(action)) {
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}
```

Explanation:

This admin filter is executed once the user logged in to the page with a role.

Firstly, we define actions that are Admin exclusive

```
// Admin-only actions
private static final String[] ADMIN_ACTIONS = {
    "new",
    "insert",
    "edit",
    "update",
    "delete"
};
```

In dofilter() for admin authorization will check whether the performed action is belonged to admin or not. If action is belonged to admin, will get the browser session to check if user session is null then check user role. Once if statements are satisfied perform the admin exclusive actions.

```
@Override
public void doFilter(ServletRequest request, ServletResponse response, FilterChain chain)
    throws IOException, ServletException {

    HttpServletRequest httpRequest = (HttpServletRequest) request;
    HttpServletResponse httpResponse = (HttpServletResponse) response;

    String action = httpRequest.getParameter("action");

    // Check if this action requires admin role
    if (isAdminAction(action)) {
        HttpSession session = httpRequest.getSession(false);

        if (session != null) {
            User user = (User) session.getAttribute("user");

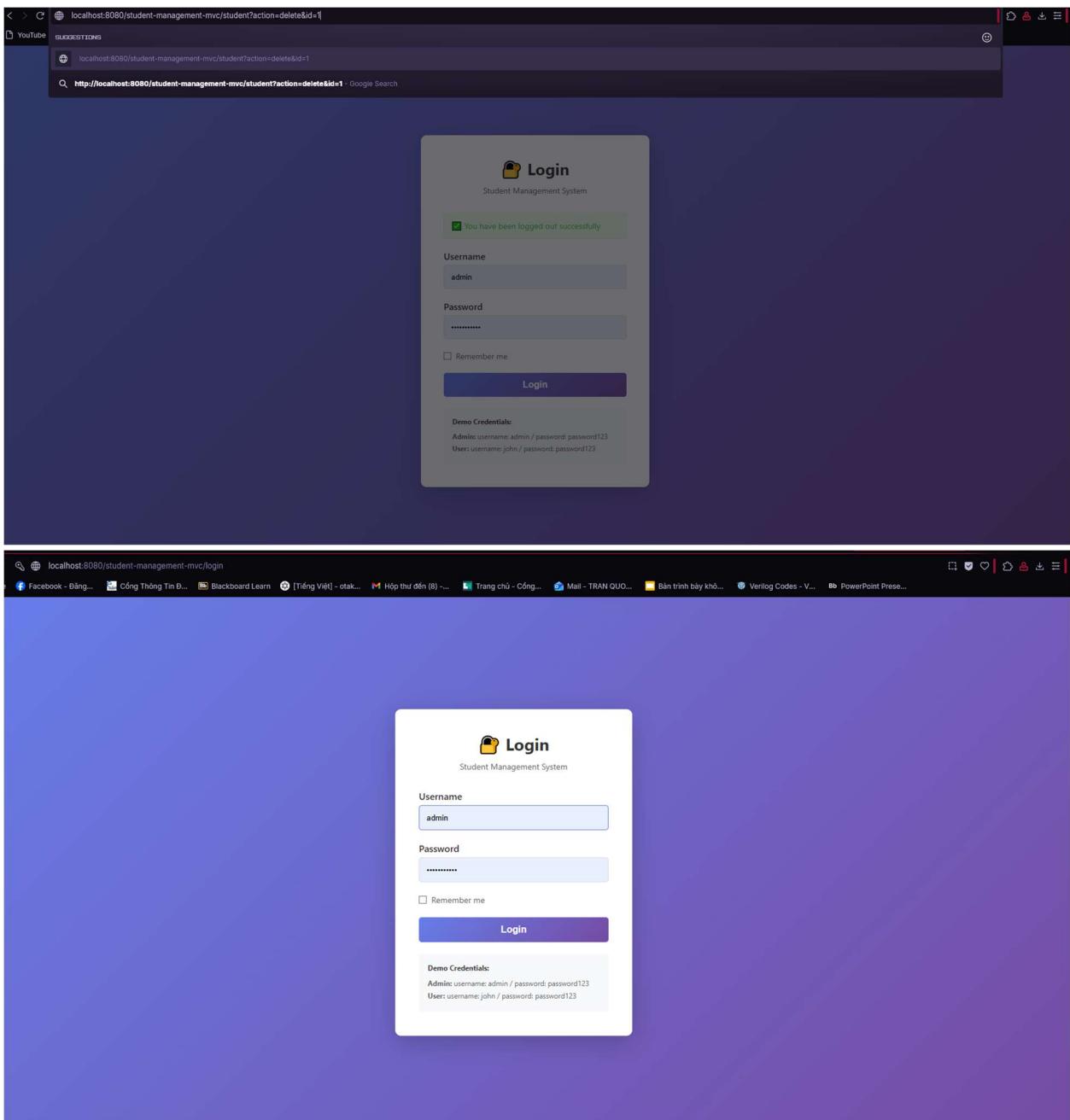
            if (user != null && user.isAdmin()) {
                // User is admin, allow access
                chain.doFilter(request, response);
            } else {
                // User is not admin, deny access
                httpResponse.sendRedirect(httpRequest.getContextPath() +
                    "/student?action=list&error=Access denied. Admin privileges required.");
            }
        } else {
            // No session, redirect to login
            httpResponse.sendRedirect(httpRequest.getContextPath() + "/login");
        }
    } else {
        // Not an admin action, allow access
        chain.doFilter(request, response);
    }
}
```

Else redirect to login page if session equals null or deny access if user is not admin

Conclusion:

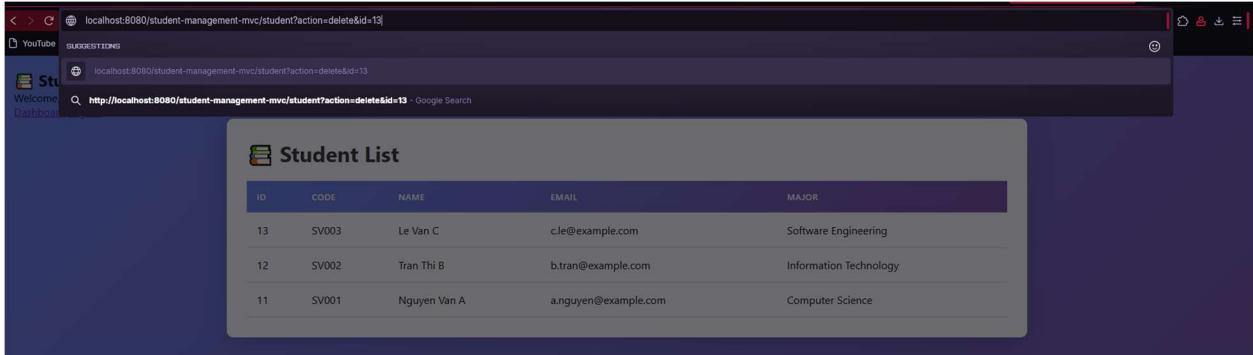
Case user is not logged in :

User tries to perform admin exclusive actions -> isAdminAction() return true ->dofilter() get session -> user not logged in -> redirect to login page



Case user is logged in with user role:

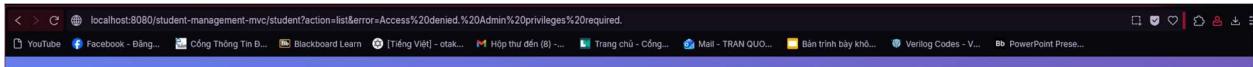
User tries to perform admin exclusive actions -> isAdminAction() return true ->dofilter() get session -> user logged in -> user role != admin -> deny action



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL localhost:8080/student-management-mvc/student?action=delete&id=13. The page title is "Student List". The table contains the following data:

ID	CODE	NAME	EMAIL	MAJOR
13	SV003	Le Van C	c.le@example.com	Software Engineering
12	SV002	Tran Thi B	b.tran@example.com	Information Technology
11	SV001	Nguyen Van A	a.nguyen@example.com	Computer Science

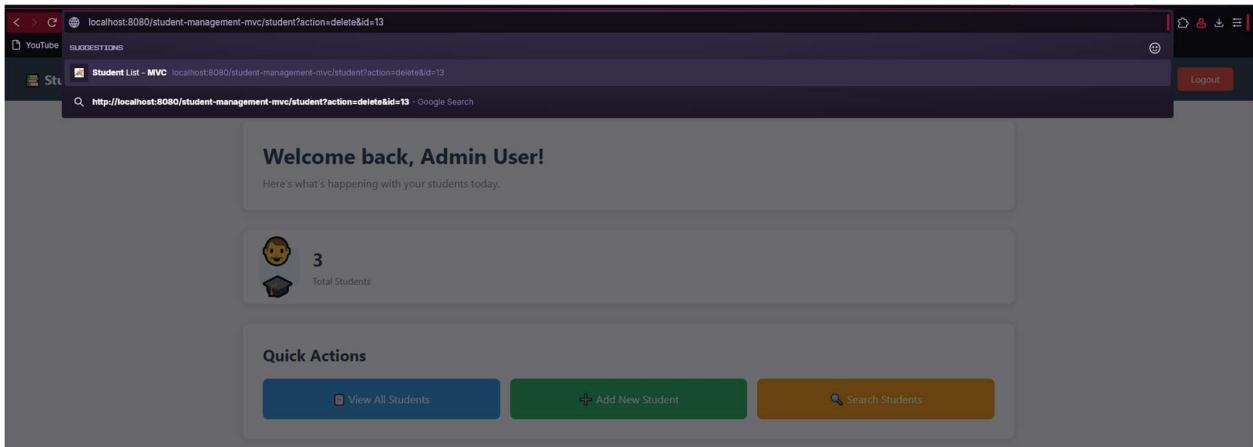
<http://localhost:8080/student-management-mvc/student?action=list&error=Access%20denied.%20Admin%20privileges%20required>.



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL localhost:8080/student-management-mvc/student?action=list&error=Access%20denied.%20Admin%20privileges%20required. The error message "Access denied. Admin privileges required." is displayed.

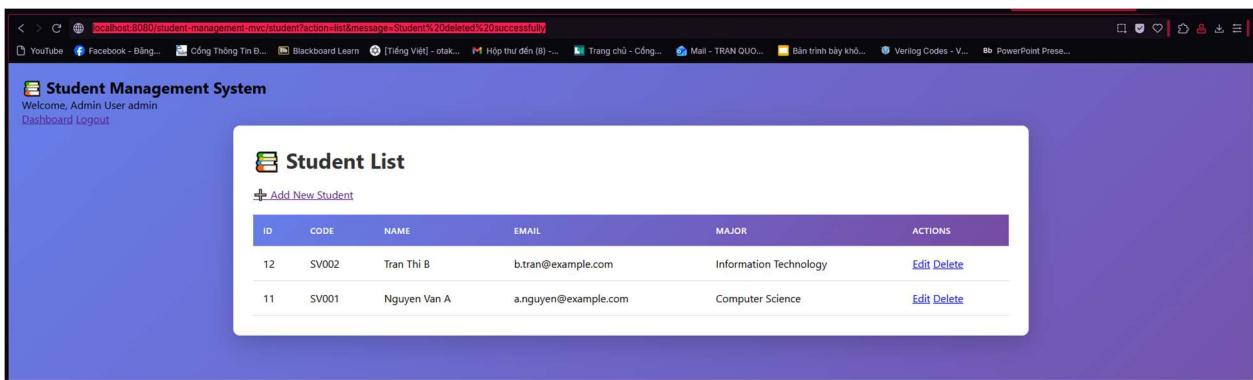
Case user is logged in with admin role :

User tries to perform admin exclusive actions -> isAdminAction() return true ->dofilter() get session -> user logged in -> user role = admin -> execute action



The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL localhost:8080/student-management-mvc/student?action=delete&id=13. The page title is "Student List - MVC". The main content area displays "Welcome back, Admin User!". It shows a summary: "3 Total Students". Below is a "Quick Actions" section with three buttons: "View All Students" (blue), "Add New Student" (green), and "Search Students" (orange).

<http://localhost:8080/student-management-mvc/student?action=list&message=Student%20deleted%20successfully>



7. Role-Based UI

Code:

```

<body>
    <!-- Navigation Bar -->
    <div class="navbar">
        <h2>Student Management System</h2>
        <div class="navbar-right">
            <div class="user-info">
                <span>Welcome, ${sessionScope.fullName}</span>
                <span class="role-badge role-${sessionScope.role}">
                    ${sessionScope.role}
                </span>
            </div>
            <a href="dashboard" class="btn-nav">Dashboard</a>
            <a href="logout" class="btn-logout">Logout</a>
        </div>
    </div>

    <div class="container">
        <h1>Student List</h1>

        <!-- Add button - Admin only -->
        <c:if test="${sessionScope.role eq 'admin'}">
            <div style="margin: 20px 0;">
                <a href="student?action=new" class="btn-add">+ Add New Student</a>
            </div>
        </c:if>
    </div>

```

```

<!-- Student Table -->
<table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>ID</th>
            <th>Code</th>
            <th>Name</th>
            <th>Email</th>
            <th>Major</th>
            <c:if test="${sessionScope.role eq 'admin'}">
                <th>Actions</th>
            </c:if>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <c:forEach var="student" items="${students}">
            <tr>
                <td>${student.id}</td>
                <td>${student.studentCode}</td>
                <td>${student.fullName}</td>
                <td>${student.email}</td>
                <td>${student.major}</td>

                <!-- Action buttons - Admin only -->
                <c:if test="${sessionScope.role eq 'admin'}">
                    <td>
                        <a href="student?action=edit&id=${student.id}" class="btn-edit">Edit</a>
                        <a href="student?action=delete&id=${student.id}" class="btn-delete" onclick="return confirm('Delete this student?')">Delete</a>
                    </td>
                </c:if>
            </tr>
        </c:forEach>

        <c:if test="${empty students}">
            <tr>
                <td colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">
                    No students found
                </td>
            </tr>
        </c:if>
    </tbody>
</table>
</div>
</body>

```

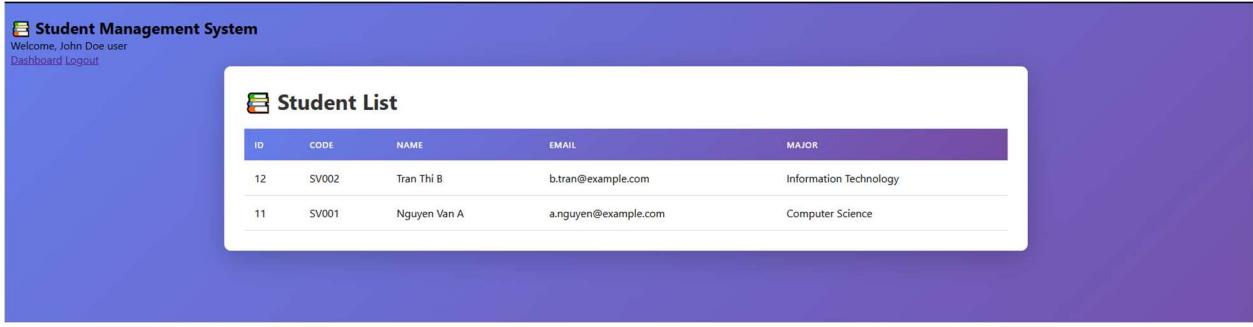
Explanation:

Role-Based UI declare that how the UI will be displayed based on user role. Since the browser can be accessed easily in both client side and server side. We can use browser session to get the user role to display UI. However, role-based UI can only works for client side, it only **hide/show** the actions/pages based on **User Role**. This means that without filter and authorization steps from server, user with user role can still performs action that should be admin exclusive.

Conclusion:

Case user is logged in with user role:

User logged in -> create a session for user -> send login request to server -> server response with User role to session if user is exist -> redirect to page with user role:

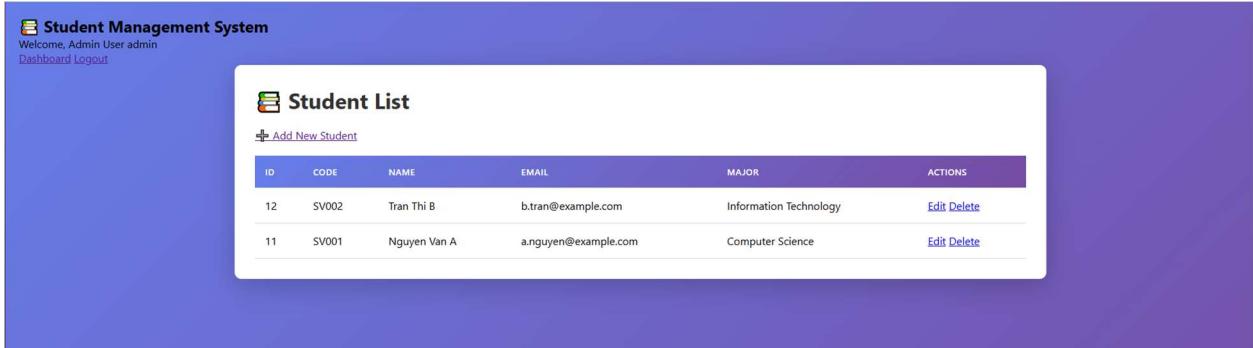


The screenshot shows a web application titled "Student Management System". At the top left, it says "Welcome, John Doe user". Below the title, there are links for "Dashboard" and "Logout". The main content area is titled "Student List" and contains a table with two rows of student data. The columns are labeled ID, CODE, NAME, EMAIL, and MAJOR. The first row has ID 12, CODE SV002, NAME Tran Thi B, EMAIL b.tran@example.com, and MAJOR Information Technology. The second row has ID 11, CODE SV001, NAME Nguyen Van A, EMAIL a.nguyen@example.com, and MAJOR Computer Science.

ID	CODE	NAME	EMAIL	MAJOR
12	SV002	Tran Thi B	b.tran@example.com	Information Technology
11	SV001	Nguyen Van A	a.nguyen@example.com	Computer Science

Case user is logged in with admin role:

User logged in -> create a session for user -> send login request to server -> server response with Admin role to session if user is exist -> redirect to page with admin role:



The screenshot shows the same web application as the previous one, but with a different user role. At the top left, it says "Welcome, Admin User admin". Below the title, there are links for "Dashboard" and "Logout". The main content area is titled "Student List" and contains a table with the same two rows of student data as the previous screenshot. In addition to the columns ID, CODE, NAME, EMAIL, and MAJOR, there is a new column labeled "ACTIONS" with two buttons per row: "Edit" and "Delete".

ID	CODE	NAME	EMAIL	MAJOR	ACTIONS
12	SV002	Tran Thi B	b.tran@example.com	Information Technology	Edit Delete
11	SV001	Nguyen Van A	a.nguyen@example.com	Computer Science	Edit Delete

8. Change password

Code:

ChangePasswordController.java:

```
  |  */
  package com.student.controller;
  import com.student.dao.UserDAO;
  import com.student.model.User;
  import org.mindrot.jbcrypt.BCrypt;
  import jakarta.servlet.RequestDispatcher;
  import jakarta.servlet.ServletException;
  import jakarta.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;
  import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServlet;
  import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
  import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
  import jakarta.servlet.http.HttpSession;

  import java.io.IOException;
  /**
   * @author admin
   */
  @WebServlet("/change-password")
  public class ChangePasswordController extends HttpServlet{
      private UserDAO userDAO;

      @Override
      public void init() {
          userDAO = new UserDAO();
      }

      @Override
      protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
          throws ServletException, IOException {
          HttpSession session = request.getSession(false);
          if(session == null || session.getAttribute("user") == null){
              response.sendRedirect("login");
              return;
          }
          RequestDispatcher dispatcher = request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/change-password.jsp");
          dispatcher.forward(request, response);
      }
  }
```

```

protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request , HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException{
// TODO: Get current user from session
HttpSession session = request.getSession(false);
if(session == null || session.getAttribute("user") == null){
    response.sendRedirect("login");
    return;
}
User user = (User) session.getAttribute("user");

// TODO: Get form parameters (currentPassword, newPassword, confirmPassword)
String currentPassword = request.getParameter("currentPassword");
String newPassword = request.getParameter("newPassword");
String confirmPassword = request.getParameter("confirmPassword");

User authenticateUser = userDAO.authenticate(user.getUsername(), currentPassword);

// TODO: Validate current password
if(authenticateUser == null){
    request.setAttribute("errorCurrentPassword"," Current password is incorrect");
    request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
// TODO: Validate new password (length, match)
if(newPassword == null || newPassword.length() < 8){
    request.setAttribute("errorNewPassword"," New password must be at least 8 characters long");
    request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
if(!newPassword.equals(confirmPassword)){
    request.setAttribute("errorConfirmPassword"," New password and confirm password do not match");
    request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
// TODO: Hash new password

String hashedNewPassword = BCrypt.hashpw(newPassword, BCrypt.gensalt());
// TODO: Update in database
boolean updateSuccess = userDAO.changePassword(user.getId(), hashedNewPassword);

// TODO: Show success/error message
if(!updateSuccess){
    request.setAttribute("error"," Failed to update password. Please try again.");
    request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
request.setAttribute("message"," Password changed successfully.");
request.getRequestDispatcher("/views/dashboard.jsp").forward(request, response);
}

```

Update UserDao.java:

```

    public boolean changePassword ( int userId, String newHashedPassword){
        String sql = "Update users SET password = ? Where id= ? ";

        try(Connection conn = getConnection()){
            PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
            ps.setString(1, newHashedPassword);
            ps.setInt(2,userId);

            int rowsAffected = ps.executeUpdate();
            return rowsAffected >0;
        }
        catch (SQLException e){
            e.printStackTrace();
            return false;
        }
    }

}
/**/

```

Change-password.jsp:

```

</head>
<body>
    <form action="change-password" method="post">
        <div>
            <label for="currentPassword">Current Password:</label>
            <input type="password" id="currentPassword" name="currentPassword" required>
            <button type="button-pw" class="toggle-password" onclick="togglePassword('currentPassword')">&lt;&gt;</button>
        </div>
        <span class="error">
            <c:if test="${not empty errorCurrentPassword}">
                ${errorCurrentPassword}
            </c:if>
        </span>

        <div>
            <label for="newPassword">New Password:</label>
            <input type="password" id="newPassword" name="newPassword" required>
            <button type="button-pw" class="toggle-password" onclick="togglePassword('newPassword')">&lt;&gt;</button>
        </div>
        <span class="error">
            <c:if test="${not empty errorNewPassword}">
                ${errorNewPassword}
            </c:if>
        </span>

        <div>
            <label for="confirmPassword">Confirm New Password:</label>
            <input type="password" id="confirmPassword" name="confirmPassword" required>
            <button type="button-pw" class="toggle-password" onclick="togglePassword('confirmPassword')">&lt;&gt;</button>
        </div>
        <span class="error">
            <c:if test="${not empty errorConfirmPassword}">
                ${errorConfirmPassword}
            </c:if>
        </span>

        <button type="submit">Change Password</button>
    </form>
    <a href="dashboard"> return </a>

```

Explanation:

```

@Override
protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response)
    throws ServletException, IOException {
    HttpSession session = request.getSession(create: false);
    if(session == null || session.getAttribute(name: "user") == null){
        response.sendRedirect(location: "login");
        return;
    }
    RequestDispatcher dispatcher = request.getRequestDispatcher(path: "/views/change-password.jsp");
    dispatcher.forward(request, response);
}

```

When user perform action change password through URL or through UI , redirect to change-password.jsp if user is logged in , else redirect to login page.

changePasswordController.java doPost(...) method:

initialize user object by getAttribute from session. We now have access to user object for data validation .

```

throws ServletException, IOException{
// TODO: Get current user from session
HttpSession session = request.getSession(create: false);
if(session == null || session.getAttribute(name: "user") == null){
    response.sendRedirect(location: "login");
    return;
}
User user = (User) session.getAttribute(name: "user");

```

Next we will take form parameter for password validation.

```

// TODO: Get form parameters (currentPassword, newPassword, confirmPassword)
String currentPassword = request.getParameter(name: "currentPassword");
String newPassword = request.getParameter(name: "newPassword");
String confirmPassword = request.getParameter(name: "confirmPassword");

```

For password validations will require some constraints:

CurrentPassword requirement: must match the password stored in Database

By using method getUsername() from user class and UserDAO.authenticate() method from UserDAO with input parameters user.getUsername() and currentPassword. We can check if the input currentPassword is matched with password we store database

```
// TODO: Validate current password
User authenticateUser = userDAO.authenticate(user.getUsername(), currentPassword);
if(authenticateUser == null){
    request.setAttribute(name: "errorCurrentPassword",o: " Current password is incorrect");
    request.getRequestDispatcher(path: "/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
```

NewPassword requirement : must at least 8 characters

ConfirmPassword requirement : must match with NewPassword

```
// TODO: Validate new password (length match)
if(newPassword == null || newPassword.length()< 8){
    request.setAttribute(name: "errorNewPassword",o: " New password must be at least 8 characters long");
    request.getRequestDispatcher(path: "/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
if(!newPassword.equals(confirmPassword)){
    request.setAttribute(name: "errorConfirmPassword",o: " New password and confirm password do not match");
    request.getRequestDispatcher(path: "/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
```

If one of those password validation is not satisfied show error and require user to take perform input password again

When all requirements are satisfied, server perform hashing newPassword

```
// TODO: Hash new password
String hashedNewPassword = BCrypt.hashpw(newPassword, BCrypt.gensalt());
```

Then update password in database

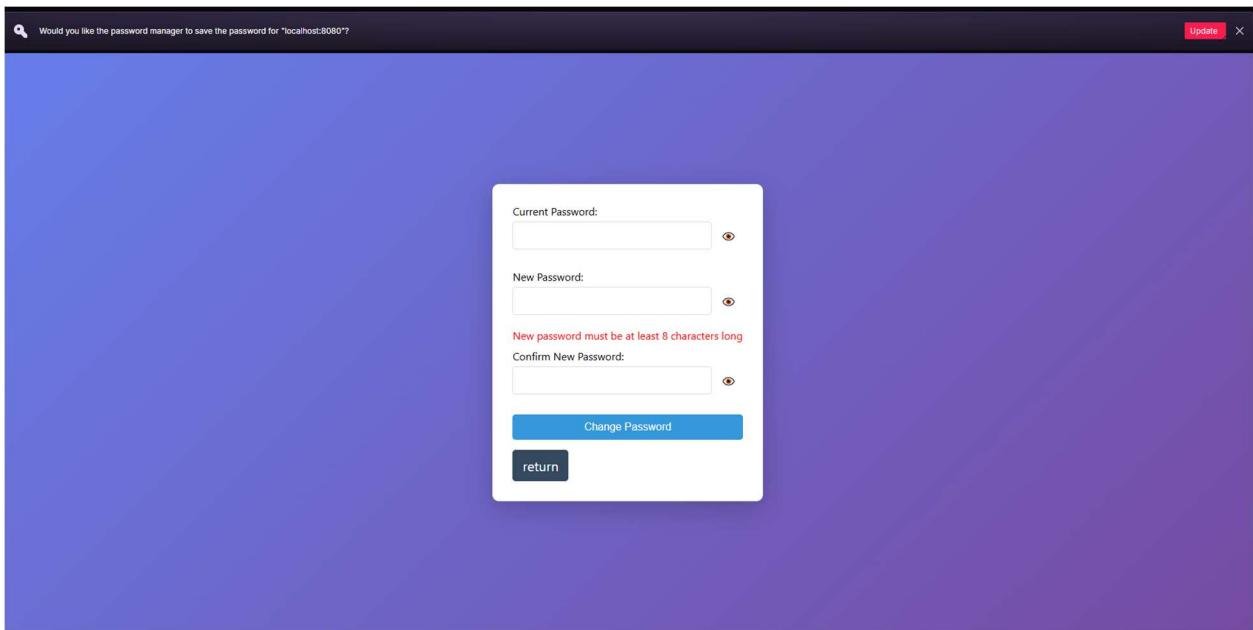
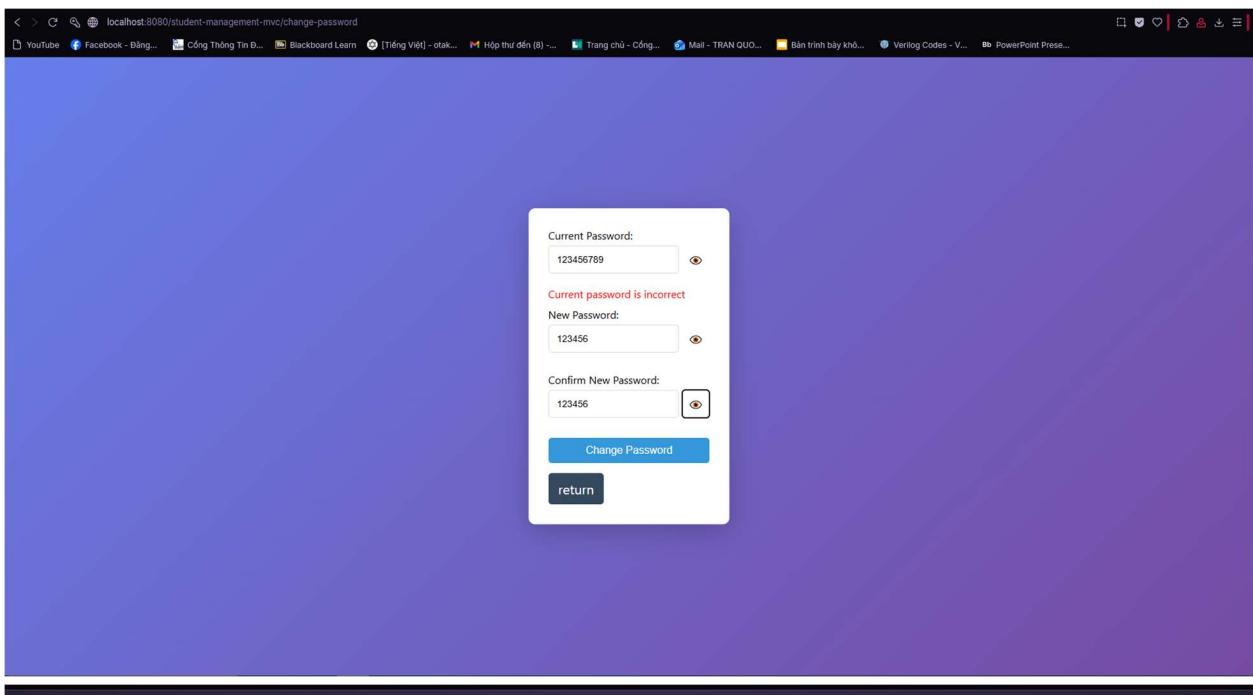
```
// TODO: Update in database
boolean updateSuccess = userDAO.changePassword(user.getId(), hashedNewPassword);
```

Finally will notify user if password is changed successfully.

```
// TODO: Show success/error message
if(!updateSuccess){
    request.setAttribute(name: "error",o: " Failed to update password. Please try again.");
    request.getRequestDispatcher(path: "/views/change-password.jsp").forward(request, response);
    return;
}
request.setAttribute(name: "message",o: " Password changed successfully.");
request.getRequestDispatcher(path: "/views/dashboard.jsp").forward(request, response);
```

Conclusion

User click change password -> navigate to change-password.jsp -> page take User input -> send to server -> server validate input -> if errors exist -> redirect to change-password with error name -> If no error -> execute password changes -> notify user



A screenshot of a web browser window showing a password change form. The URL in the address bar is `localhost:8080/student-management-mvc/change-password`. The form contains four input fields: 'Current Password' (123456789), 'New Password' (30072003), 'Confirm New Password' (30072005). Below the fields is a red error message: 'New password must be at least 8 characters long'. At the bottom are two buttons: a blue 'Change Password' button and a black 'return' button.

A screenshot of a web browser window showing a password change form. The URL in the address bar is `localhost:8080/student-management-mvc/change-password`. The form contains four input fields: 'Current Password' (empty), 'New Password' (empty), and 'Confirm New Password' (empty). Below the fields is a red error message: 'New password and confirm password do not match'. At the bottom are two buttons: a blue 'Change Password' button and a black 'return' button.

