Spring Security is a framework that focuses on providing both authentication and authorization (access control) to java web application and SOAP/REST web services.

Spring framework supports integration with many technologies

- HTTP basic authentication
- LDAP
- OpenID providers
- JAAS API
- And customized authentication system (by yourself)

#### Terminologies

Principal

User that performs the action

Authentication

Confirming truth of credentials

**Authorization** 

Define access policy for principal

GrantedAuthority

Application permission granted to a principal

SecurityContext

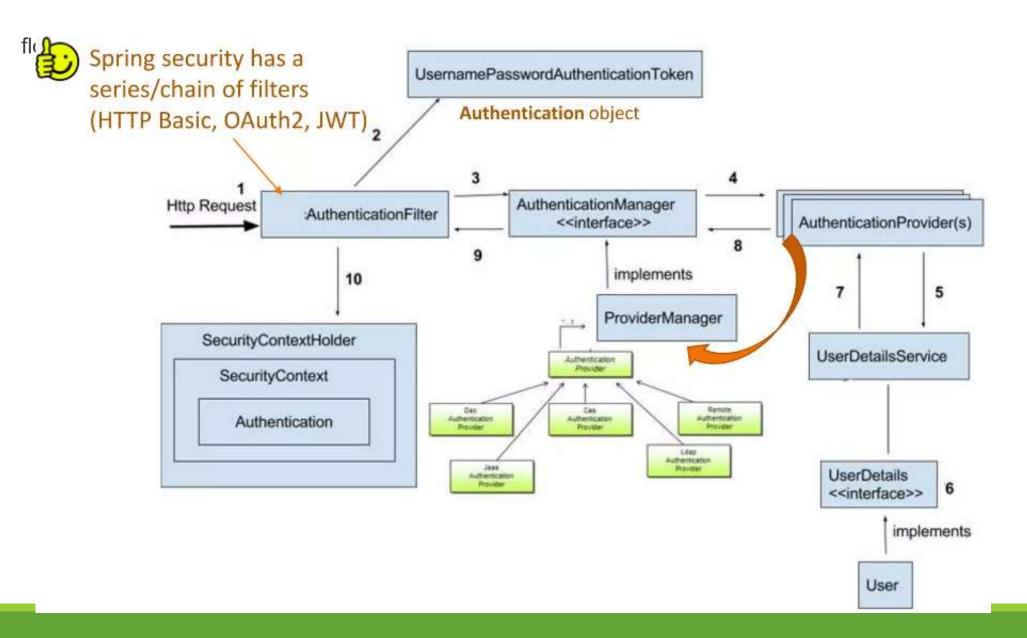
Hold the authentication and other security information

SecurityContextHolder

Provides access to SecurityContext

### Terminologies

- AuthenticationManager
  - Controller in the authentication process
- AuthenticationProvider
  - ▶ Interface that maps to a data store which stores your user data.
- Authentication Object
  - Object is created upon authentication, which holds the login credentials.
- UserDetails
  - ▶ Data object which contains the user credentials, but also the Roles of the user.
- UserDetailsService
  - Collects the user **credentials**, authorities(roles) and build an UserDetails object.



**Practice** 

# **Spring Security**

In Spring 6.x, by adding the dependency to project, when you access any resources, you should provide the credential.

To manage the resources grant/deny permission, you should configure them using XML or by code.

There are many way to implements the security in Spring.

### Dependency

java
fit.se.demospringsecurity2
config
DataInitializer
SecurityConfig
controller
entity
repository
service
ProductService

#### Configuration

### Sample steps:

- 1. Create any class with the @Configuration annotation.
- 2. Add @EnableWebSecurity

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
@EnableMethodSecurity(prePostEnabled = true)
public class SecurityConfig {
```

#### Configuration

### Sample steps:

3. Create a bean with return type SecurityFilterChain and a parameter with type HttpSecurity

```
@Bean
public SecurityFilterChain filterChain(HttpSecurity http)
```

```
.authorizeHttpRequests(authz -> authz
    .requestMatchers("/login", "/css/**", "/js/**", "/images/**",
"/test").permitAll()
    .requestMatchers("/", "/products").hasAnyRole("ADMIN",
"CUSTOMER")
    .requestMatchers("/products/view/**").hasAnyRole("ADMIN",
"CUSTOMER")
    .requestMatchers("/products/add", "/products/edit/**",
"/products/delete/**").hasRole("ADMIN")
    .anyRequest().authenticated()
```

```
.formLogin(form -> form
    .loginPage("/login")
    .defaultSuccessUrl("/products", true)
    .permitAll()
.logout(logout -> logout
    .logoutUrl("/logout")
    .logoutSuccessUrl("/products")
    .invalidateHttpSession(true)// Xóa session
    .deleteCookies("JSESSIONID")//Xóa cookies
    .permitAll()
```

4. Controller: Setup @PreAuthorize("hasRole( ' .... ')") for method

```
@GetMapping("/view/{id}")
public String viewProduct(@PathVariable Long id, Model model) {
  Product product = productService.getProductById(id).orElse(null);
  if (product == null) {
    return "redirect:/products";
  model.addAttribute("product", product);
  return "products/view";
@GetMapping("/add")
@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ADMIN')")
public String showAddForm(Model model) {
  model.addAttribute("product", new Product());
  return "products/add";
```

#### 5. View: check for ROLE

```
<div sec:authorize="hasRole('ADMIN')">
  <a th:href="@{/products/edit/{id}(id=${product.id})}"
   class="btn btn-outline-warning btn-sm">
    <i class="fas fa-edit"></i> Edit
  </a>
  <a th:href="@{/products/delete/{id}(id=${product.id})}"
   class="btn btn-outline-danger btn-sm"
   onclick="return confirm('Are you sure you want to delete this
product?')">
    <i class="fas fa-trash"></i> Delete
  </a>
</div>
```