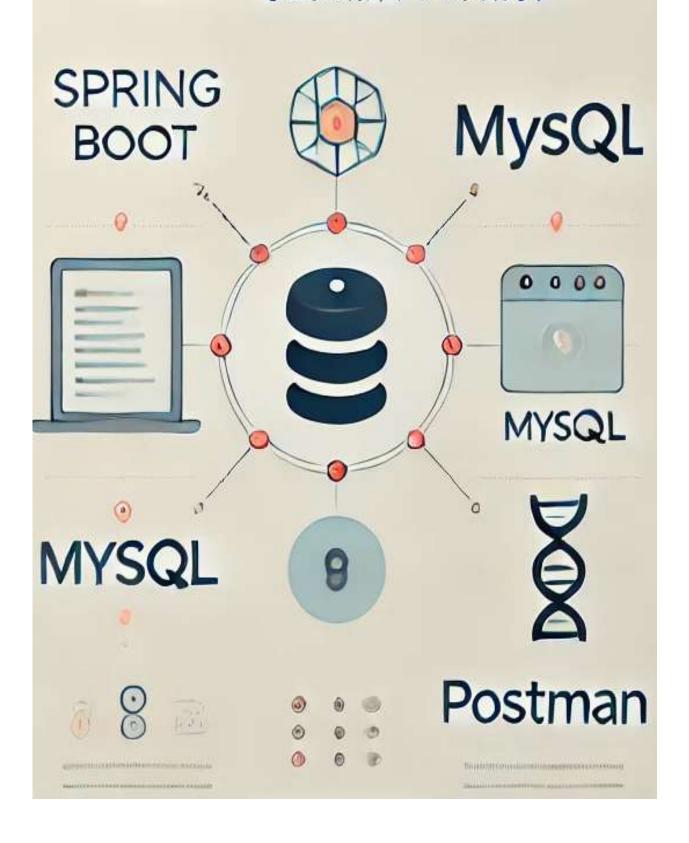
Spring Boot

SECURITY PROJECT



Project Technologies and Security Structure

Technologies Used

• **Java Version**: 17.0.7

Spring Boot Version: 3.3.2

• MySQL Version: 8.0.40

Security Structure and Authentication

In this project, a comprehensive security infrastructure has been developed using **Spring Boot Security** to ensure secure user authentication and authorization processes.

JWT Integration

- JSON Web Token (JWT) integration enables secure and controlled access for users.
- Role-based access control is enforced through the @PreAuthorize annotation.
- User session information is securely stored via cookies to enhance security.

Token Expiration and Blacklist Usage

- Tokens provided to users are valid for a limited time.
- When a token expires or the user logs out, it is blacklisted to prevent reuse.

Access Limitations for Enhanced Security

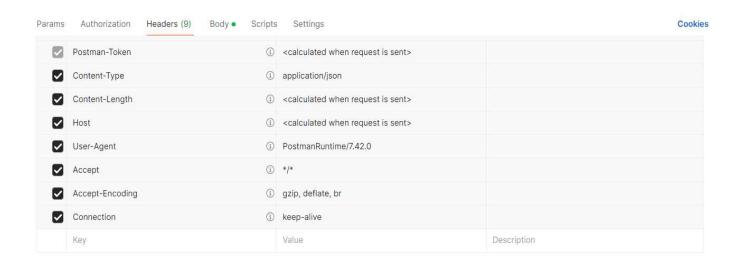
- Critical controllers are configured with a limited number of access rights within specific time frames.
- These limitations add an extra layer of security against brute force and dictionary attacks.
- Users are allowed a restricted number of login attempts or actions within a specified period.

Email Verification

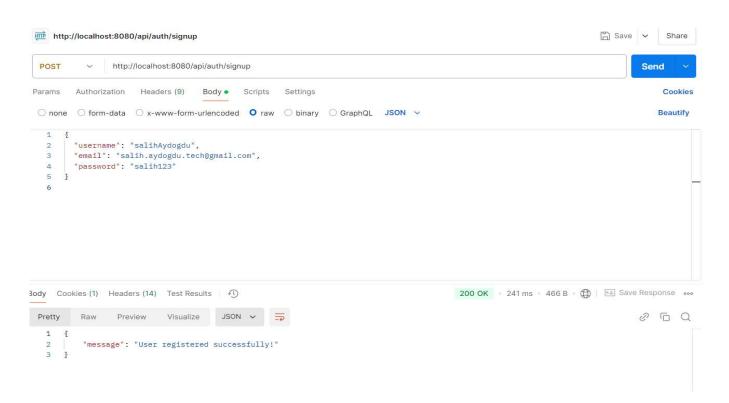
- Upon login, a verification code is sent via SMTP for security verification.
- Session access is granted only after successful verification.

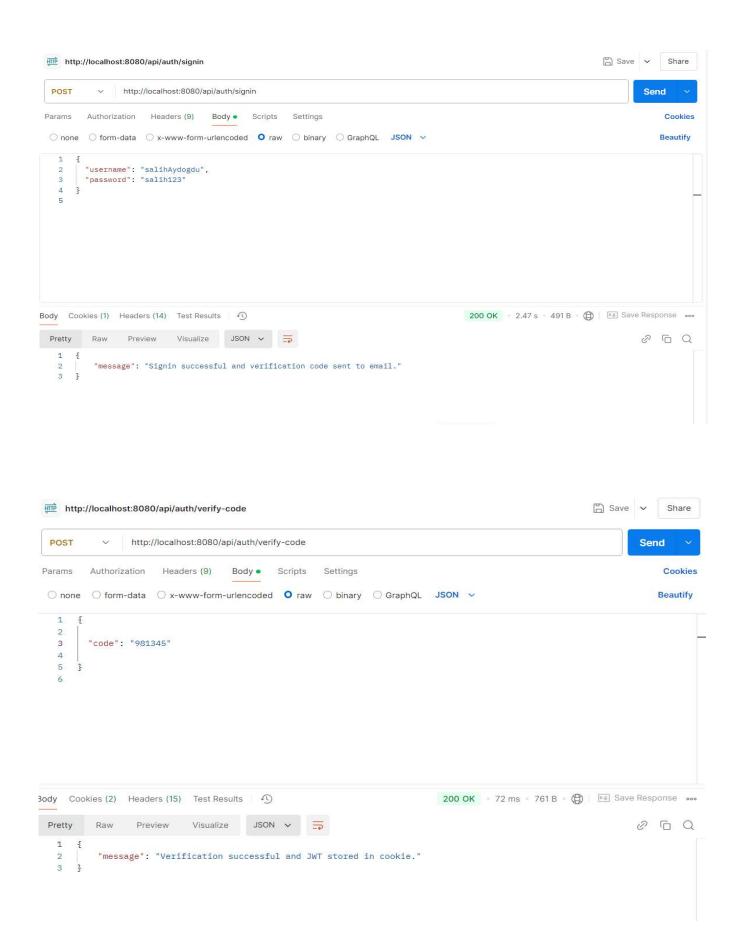
Purpose of the Security Structure This structure aims to protect user data, ensure secure session management, and provide a continuous security mechanism.

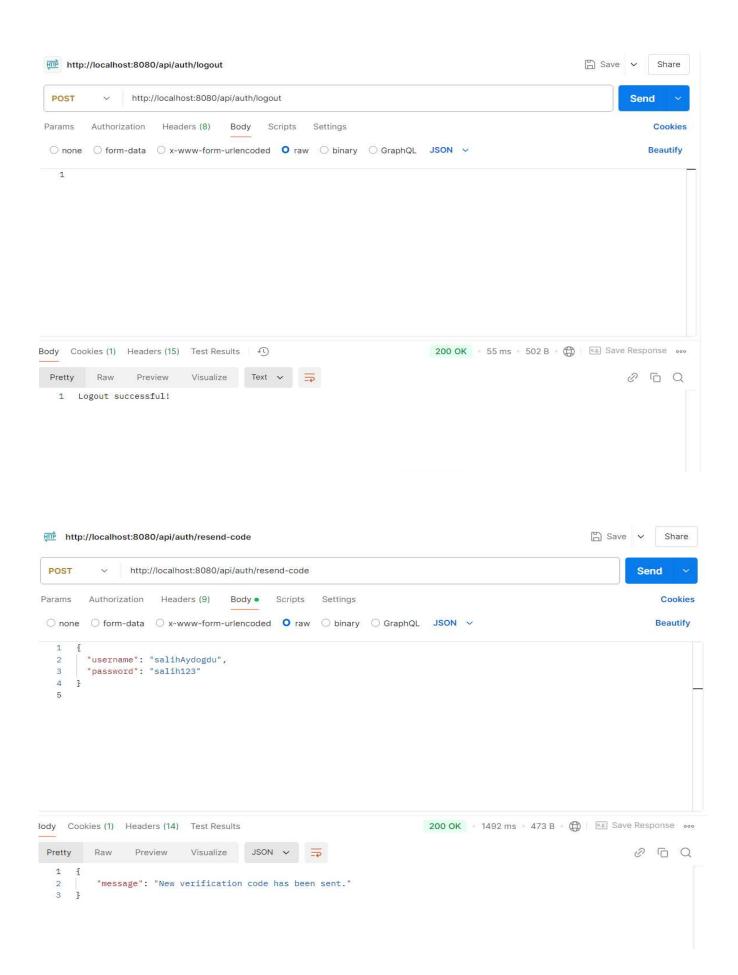
Postman API Test Cases and Results

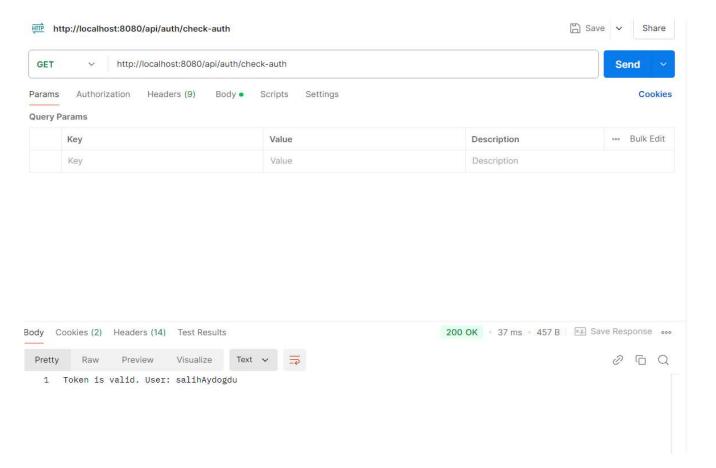


AuthController:

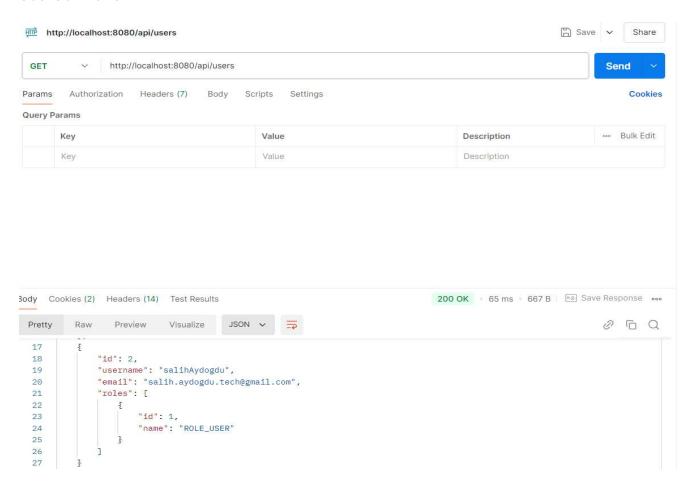


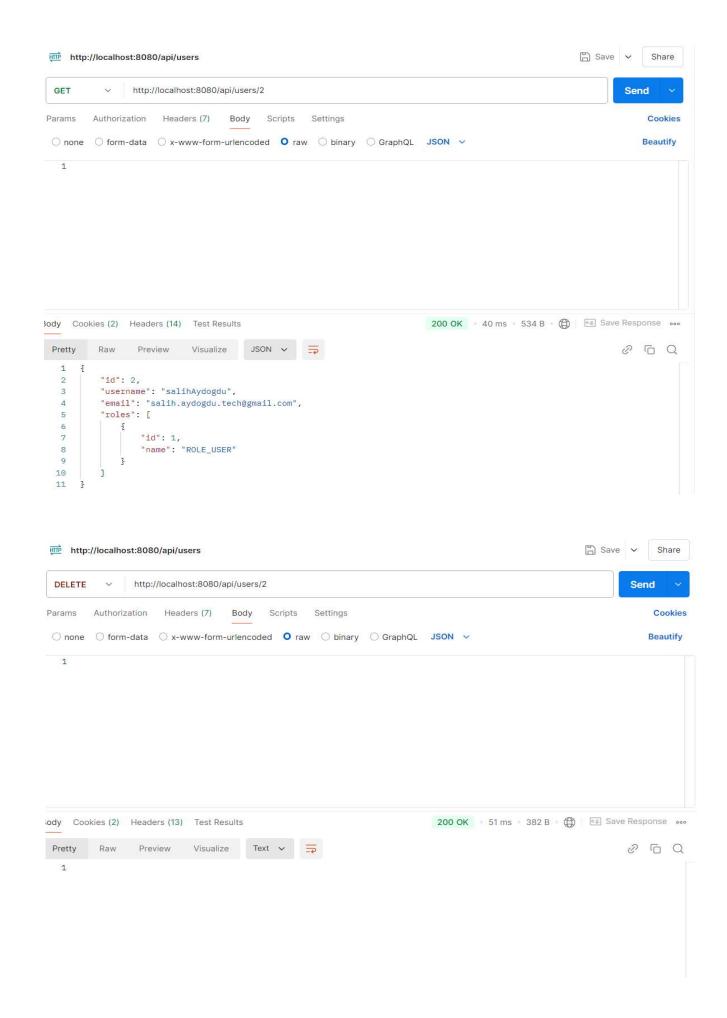


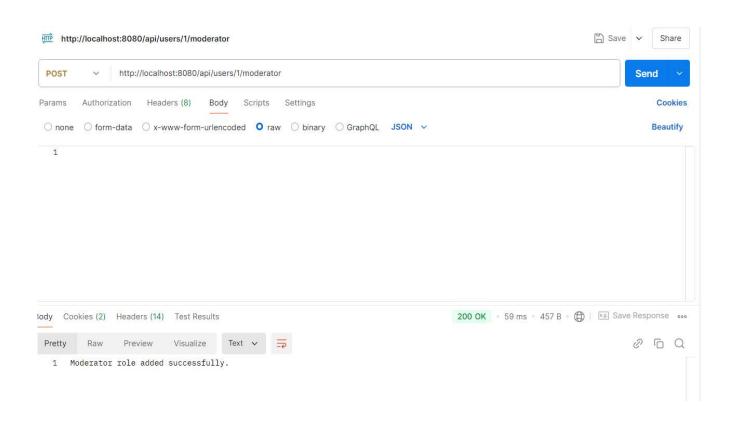


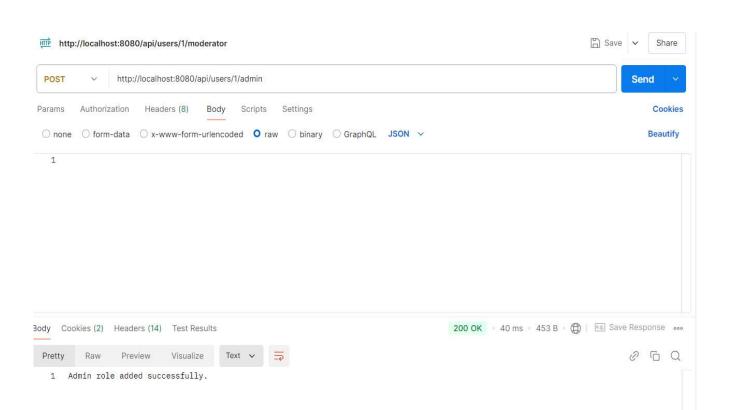


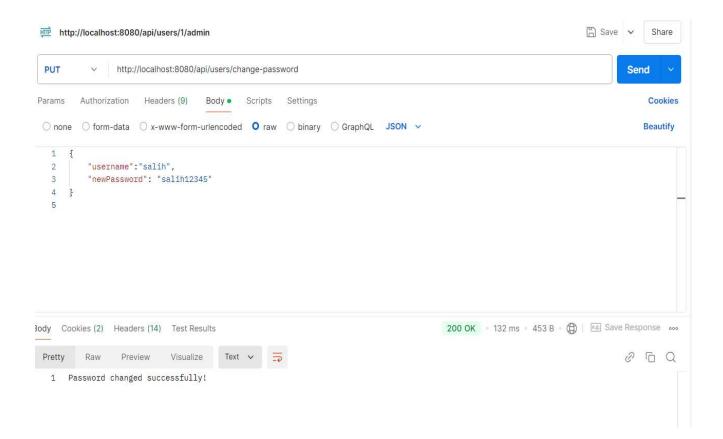
UserController:











TestController:

This **TestController** class is an example of how to use Spring Security's **@PreAuthorize** annotation. The **@PreAuthorize** annotation provides authorization control at the method or class level, defining access permissions for specific user roles. This class contains four different **GetMapping** methods:

- allAccess: Returns content accessible to everyone, with no role control applied.
- userAccess: Allows access to users with the roles hasRole('USER'),
 hasRole('MODERATOR'), or hasRole('ADMIN'). This grants permission to users and higher-level roles (moderator and admin).
- moderatorAccess: Only users with MODERATOR and ADMIN roles can access this content.
- adminAccess: Accessible only to users with the ADMIN role.

This structure enables role-based access control in Spring Security. The @PreAuthorize annotation ensures that each method's authorization check is performed before the method is called, allowing access only to permitted user roles.

References:

https://github.com/bezkoder/spring-boot-login-example

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mq5oUXcAXL4

https://devdocs.io/openjdk~17/