Spring Boot 5장

양시영

Spring Security

Spring Security Reference

Ben Alex · Luke Taylor · Rob Winch · Gunnar Hillert · Joe Grandja · Jay Bryant · Eddú Meléndez · Josh Cummings · Dave Syer – Version 5.3.1.RELEASE

Spring Security is a framework that provides authentication, authorization, and protection against common attacks. With first class support for both imperative and reactive applications, it is the de-facto standard for securing Spring-based applications.

슾흐링 시큘이티는 인증과 인가 그리고 대부분의 공격에 대한 방어책을 제공하며… **슾흐링 기반 서비스의 보안 표준**이라고 한다

인증? 인가?

는 내 세션 주제이기 때문에 빔일…

Spring Security 기본 설정

```
//@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
@0rder(0)
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter{
   @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
       // TODO Auto-generated method stub
        http.authorizeRequests().mvcMatchers( ...patterns: "/hello", "/user/**").permitAll()
        .mvcMatchers( ...patterns: "/user").hasRole("USER")
        .mvcMatchers( ...patterns: "/admin").hasRole("ADMIN")
        .anyRequest().authenticated();
        http.httpBasic();
        http.formLogin();
   }
    @Bean
    public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() { return PasswordEncoderFactories.createDelegatingPasswordEncoder(); }
```

//@Configuration @EnableWebSecurity

@Configuration 주석 한 이유

```
//@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
@0rder(0)
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter{
   @Override
   protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
       // TODO Auto-generated method stub
       // Web Base Http Security 설정 시작
       http
       // Request 중에서
       .authorizeRequests()
       //http://host 다음에 오는 URL 이 /hello 이거나 /user/ 로 시작하는 URL 이면 모두 허용
       .mvcMatchers( ...patterns: "/hello", "/user/**").permitAll()
       // /user 라는 URL 로 접근하면 로그인 + USER 라는 권한을 가져야만 접근 가능하고
       .mvcMatchers( ...patterns: "/user").hasRole("USER")
       // /admin 이라는 URL 로 접근하면 로그인 + ADMIN 이라는 권한을 가져야만 접근 가능하며
       .mvcMatchers( ...patterns: "/admin").hasRole("ADMIN")
       // 이외의 모든 URL 에 대해서는 로그인만 하면 모두 접근 가능
       .anyRequest().authenticated();
       // Request Header 에 ID, PASSWORD 넣어 보내서 인증하는 방식
       // curl -u ID:PASSWORD http://localhost:8080/admin
       http.httpBasic();
       // 로그인시 폼 로그인을 사용
       http.formLogin();
   public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() { return PasswordEncoderFactories.createDelegatingPasswordEncoder(); }
```

```
@Service
public class AccountService implements UserDetailsService{
   @Autowired
   AccountRepository accountRepository;
   @Autowired
   PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder;
   public Account createNew(Account account) {
       account.encodePassword(passwordEncoder);
       return accountRepository.save(account);
   }
   @Override
   public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username) throws UsernameNotFoundException {
       // TODO Auto-generated method stub
       Account account = accountRepository.findByUsername(username);
       if(account == null) {
           throw new UsernameNotFoundException(username);
       }
       return User.builder().username(account.getUsername())
               .password(account.getPassword())
               .roles(account.getRole())
               .build();
```

```
package org.springframework.security.core.userdetails;
* Core interface which loads user-specific data.
* >
* It is used throughout the framework as a user DAO and is the strategy used by the
* {@link org.springframework.security.authentication.dao.DaoAuthenticationProvider
* DaoAuthenticationProvider}.
* >
* The interface requires only one read-only method, which simplifies support for new
* data-access strategies.
* @see org.springframework.security.authentication.dao.DaoAuthenticationProvider
* @see UserDetails
* <u>@author</u> Ben Alex
public interface UserDetailsService {
   // ~ Methods
   /**
    * Locates the user based on the username. In the actual implementation, the search
    * may possibly be case sensitive, or case insensitive depending on how the
    * implementation instance is configured. In this case, the <code>UserDetails</code>
    * object that comes back may have a username that is of a different case than what
    * was actually requested..
    * @param username the username identifying the user whose data is required.
    * @return a fully populated user record (never <code>null</code>)
    * @throws UsernameNotFoundException if the user could not be found or the user has no
    * GrantedAuthority
   UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username) throws UsernameNotFoundException;
```

- 1. WebAsyncManagerIntergrationFilter
- 2. SecurityContextPersistenceFilter
- 3. HeaderWriterFilter
- 4. CsrfFilter
- 5. LogoutFilter
- 6. UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter
- 7. DefaultLoginPageGeneratingFilter
- 8. DefaultLogoutPageGeneratingFilter
- 9. BasicAuthenticationFilter
- 10. RequestCacheAwareFtiler
- 11. SecurityContextHolderAwareReqeustFilter
- 12. AnonymouseAuthenticationFilter
- 13. SessionManagementFilter
- 14. ExeptionTranslationFilter
- 15. FilterSecurityInterceptor

```
public Authentication attemptAuthentication(HttpServletRequest request,
       HttpServletResponse response) throws AuthenticationException {
   if (postOnly && !request.getMethod().equals("POST")) {
        throw new AuthenticationServiceException(
                "Authentication method not supported: " + request.getMethod());
   String username = obtainUsername(request);
   String password = obtainPassword(request);
   if (username == null) {
       username = "";
   if (password == null) {
       password = "";
   username = username.trim();
   UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authRequest = new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(
            username, password);
   // Allow subclasses to set the "details" property
   setDetails(request, authRequest);
    return this.getAuthenticationManager().authenticate(authRequest);
```

-> ProviderManager(implements AuthenticationManager)

```
public Authentication authenticate(Authentication authentication)
        throws AuthenticationException {
    Class<? extends Authentication> toTest = authentication.getClass();
    AuthenticationException <u>lastException</u> = null;
    AuthenticationException parentException = null;
    Authentication result = null;
    Authentication parentResult = null;
    boolean debug = logger.isDebugEnabled();
    for (AuthenticationProvider provider: getProviders()) {
        if (!provider.supports(toTest)) {
            continue;
        if (debug) {
            logger.debug("Authentication attempt using "
                    + provider.getClass().getName());
            result = provider.authenticate(authentication);
            if (result != null) {
                copyDetails(authentication, result);
                break;
        catch (AccountStatusException | InternalAuthenticationServiceException e) {
            prepareException(e, authentication);
           // SEC-546: Avoid polling additional providers if auth failure is due to
            // invalid account status
            throw e;
        } catch (AuthenticationException e) {
            lastException = e;
```

-> ProviderManager(implements AuthenticationManager)-> DaoAuthenticationProvider

```
protected final UserDetails retrieveUser(String username,
        UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authentication)
        throws AuthenticationException {
    prepareTimingAttackProtection();
    try {
        UserDetails loadedUser = this.getUserDetailsService().loadUserByUsername(username);
        if (loadedUser == null) {
            throw new InternalAuthenticationServiceException(
                    "UserDetailsService returned null, which is an interface contract violation");
        return loadedUser;
    catch (UsernameNotFoundException ex) {
        mitigateAgainstTimingAttack(authentication);
        throw ex;
    catch (InternalAuthenticationServiceException ex) {
        throw ex;
    catch (Exception ex) {
        throw new InternalAuthenticationServiceException(ex.getMessage(), ex);
```

결론

책 내용도 너무 좋지만

그냥.. 왜 쓰고 어떻게 돌아가는지 알고 쓰자는.. 말입니다..