

Spring Security:

Spring Security is a powerful and customizable authentication and access control framework for Java applications. It provides comprehensive security services for Java EE-based enterprise software applications. The primary goal of Spring Security is to provide a robust and flexible authentication and authorization mechanism.

Spring Security with Spring Boot:

When using Spring Boot, incorporating Spring Security into your application is straightforward. By adding the **spring-boot-starter-security** dependency, you can easily secure your application with sensible defaults.

```
<dependency>
```

```
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
```

```
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>
```

```
</dependency>
```

Basic Authentication:

With Spring Security, basic authentication can be set up quickly. When it's enabled, the application will prompt users for a username and password. Here's a simple example of configuring basic authentication in Spring Security:

```
@Configuration
```

```
@EnableWebSecurity
```

```
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
```

@Override

protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {

http

.authorizeRequests()

.anyRequest().authenticated()

.and()

.httpBasic();

}

}

Authentication with User Credentials from Database and Authorization:

When dealing with user credentials stored in a database, can customize the authentication process. Typically, extend **UserDetailsService** and override the **loadUserByUsername** method to fetch user details from your database.

@Service

public class UserDetailsServiceImpl implements UserDetailsService {

@Autowired

private UserRepository userRepository;

@Override

public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username) throws UsernameNotFoundException {

```
User user = userRepository.findByUsername(username)

    .orElseThrow(() -> new UsernameNotFoundException("User not
found with username: " + username));
```

```
return new org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.User(

    user.getUsername(),

    user.getPassword(),

    getAuthorities(user.getRoles())

);

}
```

```
private Collection<? extends GrantedAuthority>
getAuthorities(Set<Role> roles) {

    return roles.stream()

        .map(role -> new SimpleGrantedAuthority("ROLE_" +
role.getName()))

        .collect(Collectors.toList());

}

}
```

JWT Authorization:

JWT (JSON Web Token) is a compact, URL-safe means of representing claims to be transferred between two parties. In the context of Spring Security, JWTs can be used for authorization.

1. Generate JWT:

use libraries like **jjwt** to generate JWTs.

```
String token = Jwts.builder()
    .setSubject(username)
    .setExpiration(new Date(System.currentTimeMillis() +
        EXPIRATION_TIME))
    .signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS512, SECRET)
    .compact();
```

2. Configure Spring Security to use JWT:

Configure Spring Security to accept JWTs and perform authentication and authorization based on the token.

```
@EnableWebSecurity
```

```
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
    @Autowired
    private UserDetailsServiceImpl userDetailsService;
```

@Override

protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {

http

.csrf().disable()

.sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS)

.and()

.authorizeRequests()

.antMatchers("/api/public").permitAll()

.antMatchers("/api/private").authenticated()

.and()

.addFilter(new JwtAuthenticationFilter(authenticationManager()))

.addFilter(new JwtAuthorizationFilter(authenticationManager(),
userDetailsService));

}

@Override

public void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws
Exception {

auth.userDetailsService(userDetailsService).passwordEncoder(passwordEncoder());

}

@Bean

```
public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {  
    return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();  
}  
}
```