**Objectives**

* Demonstrate implementation of JWT Authentication for RESTful Web Service using Spring Security
  + Securing web application with Spring Security, HTTP Basic Authentication, @Configuration, @EnableWebSecurity, AuthenticationManagerBuilder, in memory authentication, URL authorization configuration with antMatchers, JWT stands for JSON Web Token, JWT Process Flow, JWT structure, Base64 encoding and decoding, Authorization header, create JWT, set token expiry, authorize requests using Spring Filters
    - Spring Security Example - https://www.mkyong.com/spring-boot/spring-rest-spring-security-example/
    - JWT User Manual - https://github.com/jwtk/jjwt#install-jdk-maven
    - Authorizing JWT - https://auth0.com/blog/implementing-jwt-authentication-on-spring-boot/

# Cognizant Digital Nurture 4.0 Deep Skilling

## JWT HandsOn

**Securing RESTful Web Services with Spring Security**  
  
Follow steps below to secure all web services using Spring Security:

* Open spring-learn project in Eclipse
* Include spring security related libraries by adding the below dependency in pom.xml

<dependency>

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

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

</dependency>

* Rebuild the project in command line using mvn clean package command (ensure to include proxy details in mvn command).
* To ensure the new libraries are enabled in Eclipse, right click the project and select Maven > Update Project
* Create a new package 'com.cognizant.spring-learn.security'
* Create a new class SecurityConfig in the new package created above which extends from WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter
* Include annotations @Configuration and @EnableWebSecurity at class level
* Import appropriate classes using Ctrl + Shift + O
* Start the application and check the logs and test the REST service. Refer command below:

curl -s http://localhost:8090/countries

* The following error message is the expected response:

{"timestamp":"2019-10-05T09:24:33.794+0000","status":401,"error":"Unauthorized","message":"Unauthorized","path":"/countries"}

* The inclusion of @EnableWebSecurity has restricted access to all the web services with a common password.
* Refer the logs to find out the password generated. Now execute the invocation of the service with password as specified below, which should get the list of countries. include the password from the log file after user:.

curl -s -v -u user:d27321a9-0751-4f59-8fc6-f8633847a9b8 http://localhost:8090/countries

* Find below a sample response for the above command:

[{"code":"US","name":"United States"},{"code":"DE","name":"Germany"},{"code":"IN","name":"India"},{"code":"JP","name":"Japan"}]\* timeout on name lookup is not supported

\*   Trying ::1...

\* TCP\_NODELAY set

\* Connected to localhost (::1) port 8090 (#0)

\* Server auth using Basic with user 'user'

> GET /countries HTTP/1.1

> Host: localhost:8090

> Authorization: Basic dXNlcjpkMjczMjFhOS0wNzUxLTRmNTktOGZjNi1mODYzMzg0N2E5Yjg=

> User-Agent: curl/7.55.0

> Accept: \*/\*

>

< HTTP/1.1 200

< Set-Cookie: JSESSIONID=C0C907417A21BBCA9F30BEEA4B512AEE; Path=/; HttpOnly

< X-Content-Type-Options: nosniff

< X-XSS-Protection: 1; mode=block

< Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, max-age=0, must-revalidate

< Pragma: no-cache

< Expires: 0

< X-Frame-Options: DENY

< Content-Type: application/json;charset=UTF-8

< Transfer-Encoding: chunked

< Date: Sat, 05 Oct 2019 09:36:34 GMT

<

{ [133 bytes data]

\* Connection #0 to host localhost left intact

* First line contains the country list responded successfully.
* The above result contains the request header and response header.
* The request lines starts with > and reponse lines starts with <
* Notice the Authorization header in the HTTP Request
* This denotes that it uses basic HTTP Authorisation. Whatever following Basic is Base64 encoding of the password that was supplied in the command line.

**Solution :**

Secure all web services using Spring Security.

#### 1. Add Spring Security Dependency:

Add the following dependency to your pom.xml:

**<**dependency>

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

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

</dependency>

@Configuration

@EnableWebSecurity

public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

@Override

protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {

http

.authorizeRequests()

.anyRequest().authenticated()

.and()

.httpBasic();

}

**}**

**Output:**

[

{"code":"US", "name":"United States"},

{"code":"DE", "name":"Germany"},

{"code":"IN", "name":"India"},

{"code":"JP", "name":"Japan"}

]

**Creating users and roles in Spring Security**   
  
The earlier hands on demonstrated securing all URLs of the application with a common password. But it is not user and role specific.  
  
Let us create two new in memory users with names 'admin' and 'user'. The password for both the users will be 'pwd'.  
  
Let us define the rule that getting all countries can be accessed only 'user'.  
  
Refer steps below to incorporate the above aspects:

* Include the below methods in the SecurityConfig class

    @Override

    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {

        auth.inMemoryAuthentication()

            .withUser("admin").password(passwordEncoder().encode("pwd")).roles("ADMIN")

            .and()

            .withUser("user").password(passwordEncoder().encode("pwd")).roles("USER");

    }

    @Bean

    public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {

        LOGGER.info("Start");

        return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();

    }

    @Override

    protected void configure(HttpSecurity httpSecurity) throws Exception {

        httpSecurity.csrf().disable().httpBasic().and()

            .authorizeRequests().antMatchers("/countries").hasRole("USER");

    }

* The first configure() method defines two users admin and user with password as pwd. It also includes the specification of respective roles.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** For learning purpose we are hard coding user details. When working on Spring Data JPA module, the credentials will be validate from the database. 

* The password encoder is required to encrypt the password.
* The second configure() method defines that /countries services is accessible only to users of role "USER"
* For testing the service with right credentials:

curl -s -u user:pwd http://localhost:8090/countries

* For testing the service with incorrect credentials and response:

curl -s -u user:pwd1 http://localhost:8090/countries

{"timestamp":"2019-10-05T10:19:08.237+0000","status":401,"error":"Unauthorized","message":"Unauthorized","path":"/countries"}

* For testing the service with correct credentials but a different role

curl -s -u admin:pwd http://localhost:8090/countries

{"timestamp":"2019-10-05T10:22:38.015+0000","status":403,"error":"Forbidden","message":"Forbidden","path":"/countries"}

**Limitations of this security approach**

* RESTful Web Service is a stateless protocol, hence each request needs to be attached the with user id and password credentials.
* The credentials passed on the HTTP request is not secure. Refer steps below to understand this better:
* Execute the below command to display the request and response headers:

curl -s -v -u admin:pwd http://localhost:8090/countries

* In the result display, in the request section, refer the Authorization

> Authorization: Basic YWRtaW46cHdk

* If "admin:pwd" is encoded with Base64 it results in  "YWRtaW46cHdk"
* Search using google and find out a online website that can decode Base64. (Example website, https://www.base64decode.net/)
* Try decoding YWRtaW46cHdk using the web site and one can obtain "admin:pwd"

These liminations can be overcome by incorporating security using JWT. Subsequent hands on will address this issue.

**Solution :**

@Configuration

@EnableWebSecurity

public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(SecurityConfig.class);

@Override

protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {

auth.inMemoryAuthentication()

.withUser("admin").password(passwordEncoder().encode("pwd")).roles("ADMIN")

.and()

.withUser("user").password(passwordEncoder().encode("pwd")).roles("USER");

}

@Bean

public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {

LOGGER.info("Start");

return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();

}

@Override

protected void configure(HttpSecurity httpSecurity) throws Exception {

httpSecurity.csrf().disable().httpBasic().and()

.authorizeRequests().antMatchers("/countries").hasRole("USER");

}

}

**Understanding JWT**   
  
**What is JWT?**

* JWT stands for JSON Web Token
* Internet standard ([**IETF 7519 Link**](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7519)) for creating [JSON](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON)-based [access tokens](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Access_token)
* JWT can be typically used to pass identity of authenticated users and [service provider](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Service_provider),

**JWT Process Flow (**[**diagram**](https://miro.medium.com/max/1600/0*13yKRyewaI1sLFSz.)**link)**

* Client sends username and password to server
* Servers validates credentials, creates token (JWT) and reponds it back
* Client attaches the token in the subsequent requests to server
* Server validates the token (JWT) on each client request

**Structure of JSON Web Token**

* Reference: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON\_Web\_Token#Structure
* Header: Contains the encryption algorithm
* Payload: Contains application specific data. Usually this contains the user id and role.
* Signature: Computed based on the formula defined using header and payload

**Exercise to check how JWT token is created**

* Open link https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON\_Web\_Token#Structure in browser
* Open link https://jwt.io/ in another browser tab and scroll down to the Encoded, Decoded section
* Copy and paste the header content from wikipedia article and paste it in header section of https://jwt.io
* Copy and paste the payload content from wikipedia article and paste it in payload section of https://jwt.io
* Type "secretkey" in the textbox within Verify Signature section
* Check if the token generated in the Encoded section of https://jwt.io matches with the generated token displayed in the Structure section of wikipedia article

**Solution :**

@Configuration

@EnableWebSecurity

public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(SecurityConfig.class);

@Override

protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {

auth.inMemoryAuthentication()

.withUser("admin").password(passwordEncoder().encode("pwd")).roles("ADMIN")

.and()

.withUser("user").password(passwordEncoder().encode("pwd")).roles("USER");

}

@Bean

public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {

LOGGER.info("Start");

return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();

}

@Override

protected void configure(HttpSecurity httpSecurity) throws Exception {

httpSecurity.csrf().disable().httpBasic().and()

.authorizeRequests().antMatchers("/countries").hasRole("USER");

}

}

**Create authentication service that returns JWT**   
  
As part of first step of JWT process, the user credentials needs to be sent to authentication service request that generates and returns the JWT.  
  
Ideally when the below curl command is executed that calls the new authentication service, the token should be responded. Kindly note that the credentials are passed using -u option.  
  
**Request**

curl -s -u user:pwd http://localhost:8090/authenticate

**Response**

{"token":"eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiJ9.eyJzdWIiOiJ1c2VyIiwiaWF0IjoxNTcwMzc5NDc0LCJleHAiOjE1NzAzODA2NzR9.t3LRvlCV-hwKfoqZYlaVQqEUiBloWcWn0ft3tgv0dL0"}

This can be incorporated as three major steps:

* Create authentication controller and configure it in SecurityConfig
* Read Authorization header and decode the username and password
* Generate token based on the user retrieved in the previous step

Let incorporate the above as separate hands on exercises.

**Solution :**

#### Expose Authentication Endpoint

* Create a new controller AuthenticationController:

@RestController

public class AuthenticationController {

@Autowired

private AuthenticationManager authenticationManager;

@Autowired

private JwtUtil jwtUtil;

@PostMapping("/authenticate")

public ResponseEntity<?> generateToken(HttpServletRequest request) throws Exception {

String header = request.getHeader("Authorization");

if (header == null || !header.startsWith("Basic ")) {

throw new Exception("Missing or invalid Authorization header");

}

String[] credentials = new String(Base64.getDecoder().decode(header.substring(6))).split(":");

String username = credentials[0];

String password = credentials[1];

authenticationManager.authenticate(new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(username, password));

String token = jwtUtil.generateToken(username);

return ResponseEntity.ok(new JwtResponse(token));

}

}

#### Create Utility Class to Generate Token

@Component

public class JwtUtil {

private static final String SECRET\_KEY = "secretkey";

public String generateToken(String username) {

return Jwts.builder()

.setSubject(username)

.setIssuedAt(new Date(System.currentTimeMillis()))

.setExpiration(new Date(System.currentTimeMillis() + 1000 \* 60 \* 60 \* 10))

.signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS256, SECRET\_KEY).compact();

}

}

#### Define Response Class

public class JwtResponse {

private String token;

public JwtResponse(String token) {

this.token = token;

}

public String getToken() {

return token;

}

public void setToken(String token) {

this.token = token;

}

}

**Create authentication controller and configure it in SecurityConfig**   
  
**AuthenticationController.java**

* Create new rest controller named AuthenticationController in controller package
* Include method authenticate with "/authenticate" as the URL with @GetMapping.
* To read the Authorization value from HTTP Header, include a parameter for authenticate method as specified below. Spring takes care of reading the Authorization value from HTTP Header and pass it as parameter.

@RequestHeader("Authorization") String authHeader

* The return type of this method should be Map<String, String>
* Include start and end logger in this method
* Include a debug log for displaying the authHeader parameter
* Create a new HashMap<String, String> and assign it to a map.
* Put a new item into the map with key as "token" and value as empty string.

**SecurityConfig.java**

* In the second configure method, include authenticate URL just after the countries URL defined earlier. Refer code below:

            .antMatchers("/countries").hasRole("USER")

            .antMatchers("/authenticate").hasAnyRole("USER", "ADMIN")

* The above configuration sets that users of both roles can access /authenticate URL.

**Testing**  
*curl command:*

curl -s -u user:pwd http://localhost:8090/authenticate

*Expected Response:*

{"token":""}

*Log verification:*  
Check if Authorization header value is displayed with "Basic" prefix and Base64 encoding of "user:pwd"

**Solution :**

@RestController

public class AuthenticationController {

private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(AuthenticationController.class);

@GetMapping("/authenticate")

public Map<String, String> authenticate(@RequestHeader("Authorization") String authHeader) {

LOGGER.info("START");

LOGGER.debug("Authorization Header: {}", authHeader);

Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();

map.put("token", "");

LOGGER.info("END");

return map;

}

}

**Read Authorization header and decode the username and password**   
  
Steps to read and decode header:

* Create a new private method in AuthenticationController with below method signature

private String getUser(String authHeader)

* Get the Base64 encoded text after "Basic "
* Decode it using the library available in Java 8 API. Refer code below.

Base64.getDecoder().decode(encodedCredentials)

* The above call returns a byte array, which can be passed as parameter to string constructor to convert to string.
* Get the text until colon on the string created in previous step to get the user
* Return the user obtained in previous step
* Include appropriate debug logs within this method
* Invoke the getUser() method from authenticate method
* Execute the curl command used in the previous step and check the logs if the user information is obtained successfully.

**Solution :**

#### Add Method to Decode Username

In AuthenticationController.java, add the following private method:

java

CopyEdit

private String getUser(String authHeader) {

LOGGER.info("Start getUser()");

String encodedCredentials = authHeader.substring("Basic ".length());

byte[] decodedBytes = Base64.getDecoder().decode(encodedCredentials);

String decodedString = new String(decodedBytes);

String username = decodedString.split(":")[0];

LOGGER.debug("Decoded Username: {}", username);

LOGGER.info("End getUser()");

return username;

}

#### Step 2: Invoke getUser() Inside authenticate()

Update the authenticate() method to use getUser():

java

CopyEdit

@GetMapping("/authenticate")

public Map<String, String> authenticate(@RequestHeader("Authorization") String authHeader) {

LOGGER.info("START");

LOGGER.debug("Authorization Header: {}", authHeader);

String username = getUser(authHeader); // Extract username from header

LOGGER.debug("Username: {}", username);

Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();

map.put("token", "");

LOGGER.info("END");

return map;

}

#### Step 3: Test the Endpoint

Use the same curl command:

bash

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curl -s -u user:pwd http://localhost:8090/authenticate

**Expected Logs Output:**

pgsql

CopyEdit

START

Authorization Header: Basic dXNlcjpwd2Q=

Decoded Username: user

Username: user

END

**Generate token based on the user**  
  
Steps to generate token:

* Include JWT library by including the following maven dependency.

        <dependency>

            <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>

            <artifactId>jjwt</artifactId>

            <version>0.9.0</version>

        </dependency>

* After inclusion in pom.xml, run the maven package command line and update the project in Eclipse. View the dependency tree and check if the library is added.
* Create a new method in AuthenticationController with below method signature:

private String generateJwt(String user)

* Generate the token based on the code specified below.

       JwtBuilder builder = Jwts.builder();

        builder.setSubject(user);

        // Set the token issue time as current time

        builder.setIssuedAt(new Date());

        // Set the token expiry as 20 minutes from now

        builder.setExpiration(new Date((new Date()).getTime() + 1200000));

        builder.signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS256, "secretkey");

        String token = builder.compact();

  return token;

* Import reference for the above code

import io.jsonwebtoken.JwtBuilder;

import io.jsonwebtoken.Jwts;

import io.jsonwebtoken.SignatureAlgorithm;

* Invoke this method from authenticate() method passing the user obtained from getUser() method.
* Add the token into the map using put method.
* Include appropriate logs
* Execute the curl command for authenticate and check if the generated token is returned.

**Solution :**

@RestController

public class AuthenticationController {

private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(AuthenticationController.class);

@GetMapping("/authenticate")

public Map<String, String> authenticate(@RequestHeader("Authorization") String authHeader) {

LOGGER.info("START");

LOGGER.debug("Authorization Header: {}", authHeader);

String username = getUser(authHeader);

String token = generateJwt(username);

Map<String, String> map = new HashMap<>();

map.put("token", token);

LOGGER.info("END");

return map;

}

private String getUser(String authHeader) {

LOGGER.info("Start getUser()");

String encodedCredentials = authHeader.substring("Basic ".length());

byte[] decodedBytes = Base64.getDecoder().decode(encodedCredentials);

String decodedString = new String(decodedBytes);

String username = decodedString.split(":")[0];

LOGGER.debug("Decoded Username: {}", username);

LOGGER.info("End getUser()");

return username;

}

private String generateJwt(String user) {

LOGGER.info("Start generateJwt()");

JwtBuilder builder = Jwts.builder();

builder.setSubject(user);

builder.setIssuedAt(new Date());

builder.setExpiration(new Date((new Date()).getTime() + 1200000));

builder.signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS256, "secretkey");

String token = builder.compact();

LOGGER.debug("Generated Token: {}", token);

LOGGER.info("End generateJwt()");

return token;

}

}

**Authorize based on JWT**   
  
Let us recollect the JWT Process

* Client sends username and password to server
* Servers validates credentials, creates token (JWT) and reponds it back
* Client attaches the token in the subsequent requests to server
* Server validates the token (JWT) on each client request

The points highlighted in blue above are already implemented.  
  
Now all the application related requested coming in should send the token received and the server needs to be incorporate this.  
  
So far, whatever we have implemented are service specific and we introduced respective controller methods, but now the requirment is the validate all the other services provided by this application to be validated for JWT, hence we cannot use a controller here. The ideal solution would be to use a filter as it can intercept all the requests received by this application.  
  
Follow steps below to get this incorporated:

* Create a new class JwtAuthorizationFilter in package com.cognizant.springlearn.security
* This new class has to extend from BasicAuthenticationFilter. This parent class is available in spring security library.
* Include the below constructor that sets the authentication manager

  public JwtAuthorizationFilter(AuthenticationManager authenticationManager) {

        super(authenticationManager);

        LOGGER.info("Start");

        LOGGER.debug("{}: ", authenticationManager);

    }

* Override the below method to check if Authorization header contains Bearer and initiates the validation. If the validation is successful, it sets the status in spring security as authenticated.

  @Override

    protected void doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse res,

            FilterChain chain) throws IOException, ServletException {

        LOGGER.info("Start");

        String header = req.getHeader("Authorization");

        LOGGER.debug(header);

        if (header == null || !header.startsWith("Bearer ")) {

            chain.doFilter(req, res);

            return;

        }

        UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authentication = getAuthentication(req);

        SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(authentication);

        chain.doFilter(req, res);

        LOGGER.info("End");

    }

* The getAuthentication() method invoked in the above code has to be implemented within this same class as private method. Refer code below.

   private UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken getAuthentication(HttpServletRequest request) {

        String token = request.getHeader("Authorization");

        if (token != null) {

            // parse the token.

            Jws<Claims> jws;

            try {

                jws = Jwts.parser()

                        .setSigningKey("secretkey")

                        .parseClaimsJws(token.replace("Bearer ", ""));

                String user = jws.getBody().getSubject();

                LOGGER.debug(user);

                if (user != null) {

                    return new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(user, null, new ArrayList<>());

                }

            } catch (JwtException ex) {

                return null;

            }

            return null;

        }

        return null;

    }

* Necessary imports for the above code

import java.io.IOException;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import javax.servlet.FilterChain;

import javax.servlet.ServletException;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;

import org.slf4j.Logger;

import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;

import org.springframework.security.authentication.AuthenticationManager;

import org.springframework.security.authentication.UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken;

import org.springframework.security.core.context.SecurityContextHolder;

import org.springframework.security.web.authentication.www.BasicAuthenticationFilter;

import io.jsonwebtoken.Claims;

import io.jsonwebtoken.Jws;

import io.jsonwebtoken.JwtException;

import io.jsonwebtoken.Jwts;

* Now the final step is to configure the security to use the above specified filter. Modify code of 2nd configure method in SecurityConfig class.

  @Override

    protected void configure(HttpSecurity httpSecurity) throws Exception {

        httpSecurity.csrf().disable().httpBasic().and()

            .authorizeRequests()

            //.antMatchers("/countries").hasRole("USER")

            .antMatchers("/authenticate").hasAnyRole("USER", "ADMIN")

            .anyRequest().authenticated()

            .and()

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

    }

* First line retains the HTTP Basic authentication
* The last three lines includes the new filter to validate JWT

**Test**  
Execute below command to create a fresh token. Copy the token generated to be used for the next command.

curl -s -u user:pwd http://localhost:8090/authenticate

Execute below command to invoke any service of the application with JWT. Notice how authorization header is added with bearer and the token in request.

curl -s -H "Authorization: Bearer REPLACE\_TOKEN\_HERE" http://localhost:8090/countries

Execute the above command with minor modification the token and check if Unauthorized reponse is received.

**Solution :**

public class JwtAuthorizationFilter extends BasicAuthenticationFilter {

private static final Logger LOGGER = LoggerFactory.getLogger(JwtAuthorizationFilter.class);

public JwtAuthorizationFilter(AuthenticationManager authenticationManager) {

super(authenticationManager);

LOGGER.info("Start");

LOGGER.debug("{}: ", authenticationManager);

}

@Override

protected void doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse res,

FilterChain chain) throws IOException, ServletException {

LOGGER.info("Start");

String header = req.getHeader("Authorization");

LOGGER.debug("Authorization Header: {}", header);

if (header == null || !header.startsWith("Bearer ")) {

chain.doFilter(req, res);

return;

}

UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authentication = getAuthentication(req);

SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(authentication);

chain.doFilter(req, res);

LOGGER.info("End");

}

private UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken getAuthentication(HttpServletRequest request) {

String token = request.getHeader("Authorization");

if (token != null) {

try {

Jws<Claims> jws = Jwts.parser()

.setSigningKey("secretkey")

.parseClaimsJws(token.replace("Bearer ", ""));

String user = jws.getBody().getSubject();

LOGGER.debug("Authenticated User: {}", user);

if (user != null) {

return new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(user, null, new ArrayList<>());

}

} catch (JwtException ex) {

LOGGER.error("JWT parsing error", ex);

return null;

}

}

return null;

}

}