



## Spring Security @Traineeship 2019



# What can you expect

---

1. **Basic security concepts**
  - PKI
  - HTTPS
2. **Authentication methods**
  - Basic auth / OAuth2
3. **Spring Security**
4. **JWT tokens**

# Git clone

---

<https://github.com/WhoKnocks/spring-security>

# Getting acquainted

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE



# whoami

---

## Gert-Jan Heireman

Prof. Bach. Toegepaste Informatica @ KdG

Master Toegepaste Informatica @ KUL

First project HealthConnect (3y)

[gert-jan.heireman@axxes.com](mailto:gert-jan.heireman@axxes.com)



# Who are you?

---

Background?

- Studies
- Stage
- ...

Experience with Spring?

# Useful links

---

Homepage

<https://spring.io/>

Docs

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-security/site/docs/current/reference/htmlsingle/>



Single source of truth!

# Let's get started!

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE





# Difference?

---

Authentication

Authorization

# Difference?

---

Authentication

-> Who is who

Authorization

-> What a user can do

# Public key infrastructure (PKI)

The security backbone of the internet

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE



# Why?

---

## **Proof of identity**

Persons, devices, services, ...

## **Encryption**

Symmetric & asymmetric

## **Privacy**

Hide from the gouvernement (maybe)

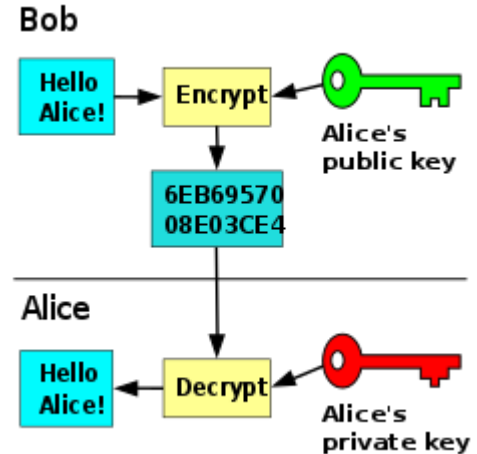
=> **enables HTTPS**

# How?

---

## Private and public keys

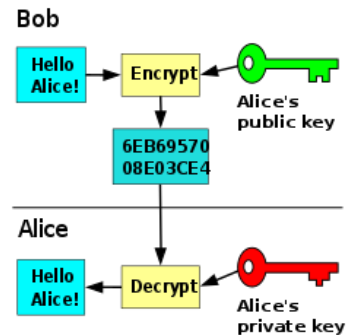
- Content encrypted with **Public** Key can only be read by **Private** Key holder.
- Content encrypted with **Private** Key can be read by everyone with **Public** Key.



# How?

---

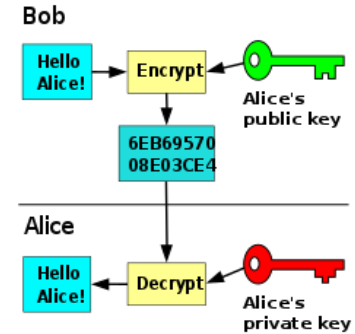
How do we know that Alice is really Alice  
and not the NSA?



# How?

---

How do we know that Alice is really Alice  
and not the NSA?



## Certificates!

A certificate is a Public Key with more  
information about the entity (Alice).



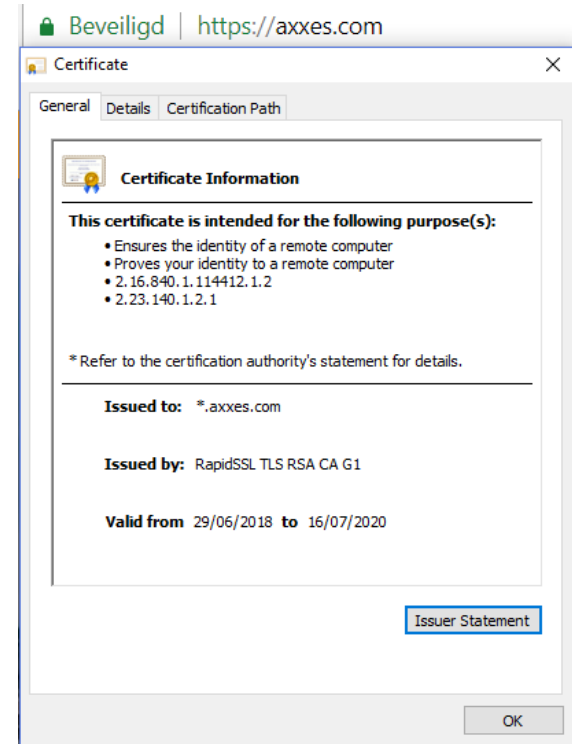
# Certificate

Certificates are public keys with more information about the entity

Everyone can create Public/Private keypairs

Certificate authorities (CA) link keypair to entity

- CA's are a business
- Does background check
- Creates certificate
- Browsers trust the CA

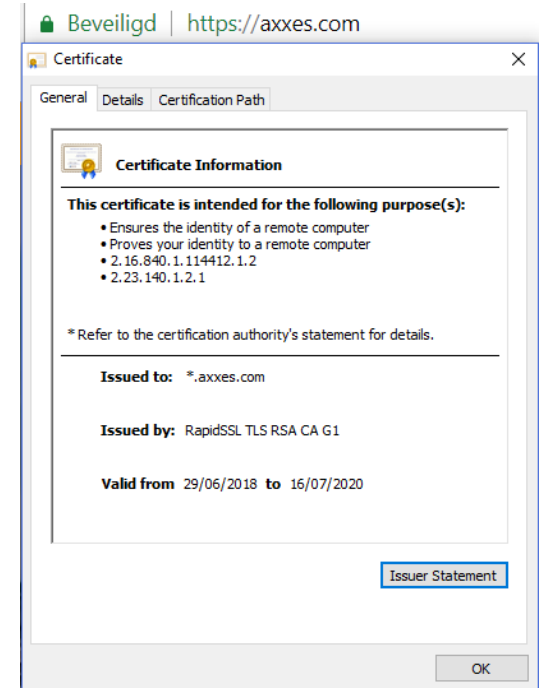




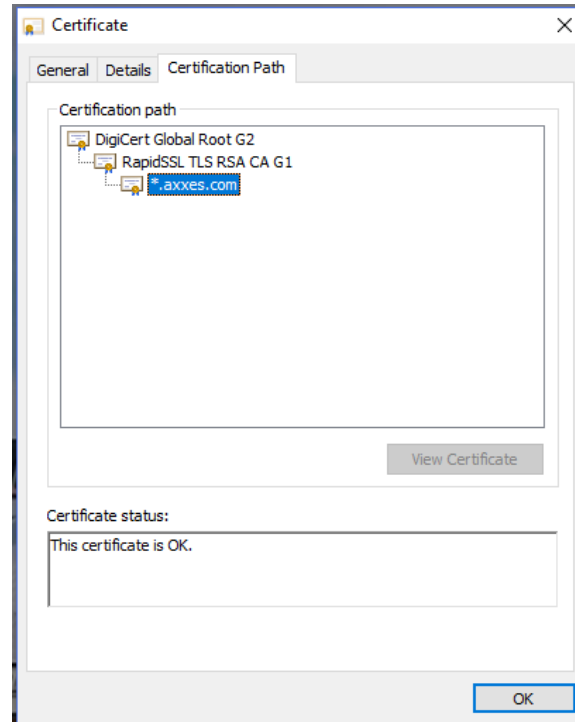
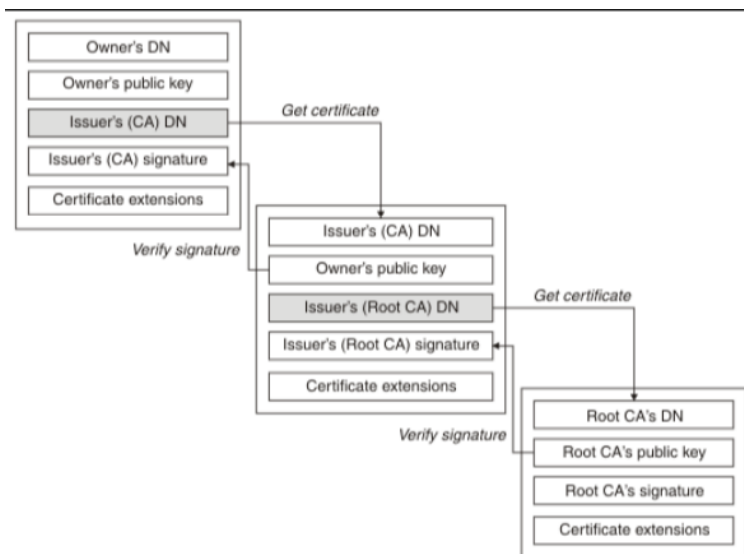
# Certificate

---

How do we know that a certificate is the real certificate?



# Certificate chain



# Certificate

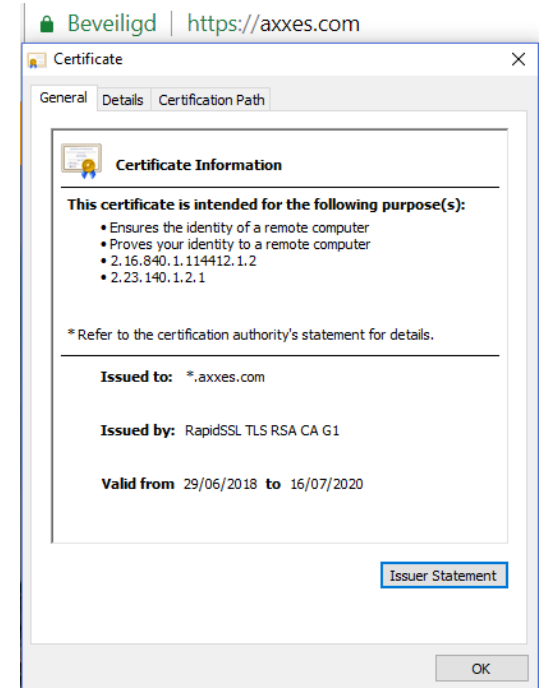
---

Browsers trust CA's

But what if a CA is malicious?

What if a Private key gets stolen?

Bad luck.. Thats why it is also called the web of trust.



# Web of trust

---

## Certificate issues

### Recently in Kazakhstan

<https://tweakers.net/nieuws/155336/isps-kazachstan-moeten-https-verkeer-onderscheppen-op-last-van-overheid.html>

### Iranian hacker

<https://tweakers.net/nieuws/76444/iran-gebruikt-nederlands-certificaat-om-gmail-te-onderscheppen.html>

# HTTPS

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE



# HTTPS made simple

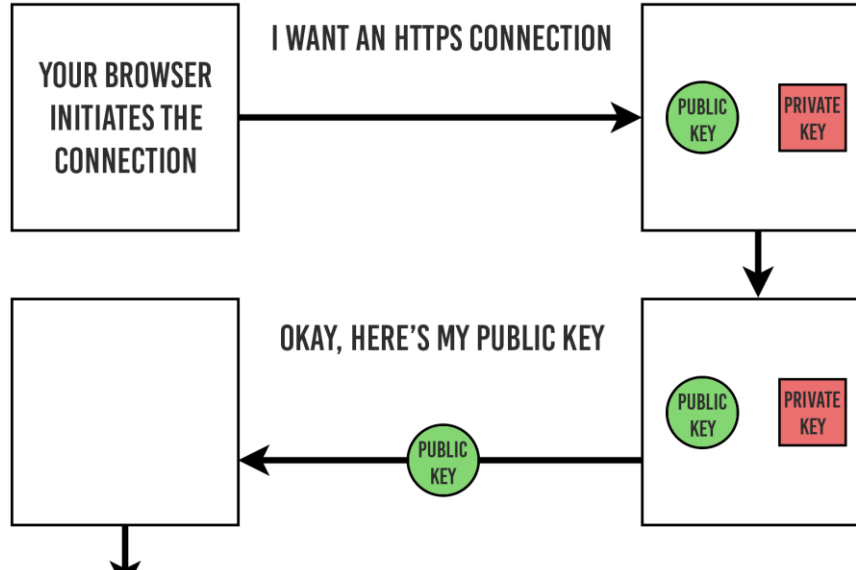
---

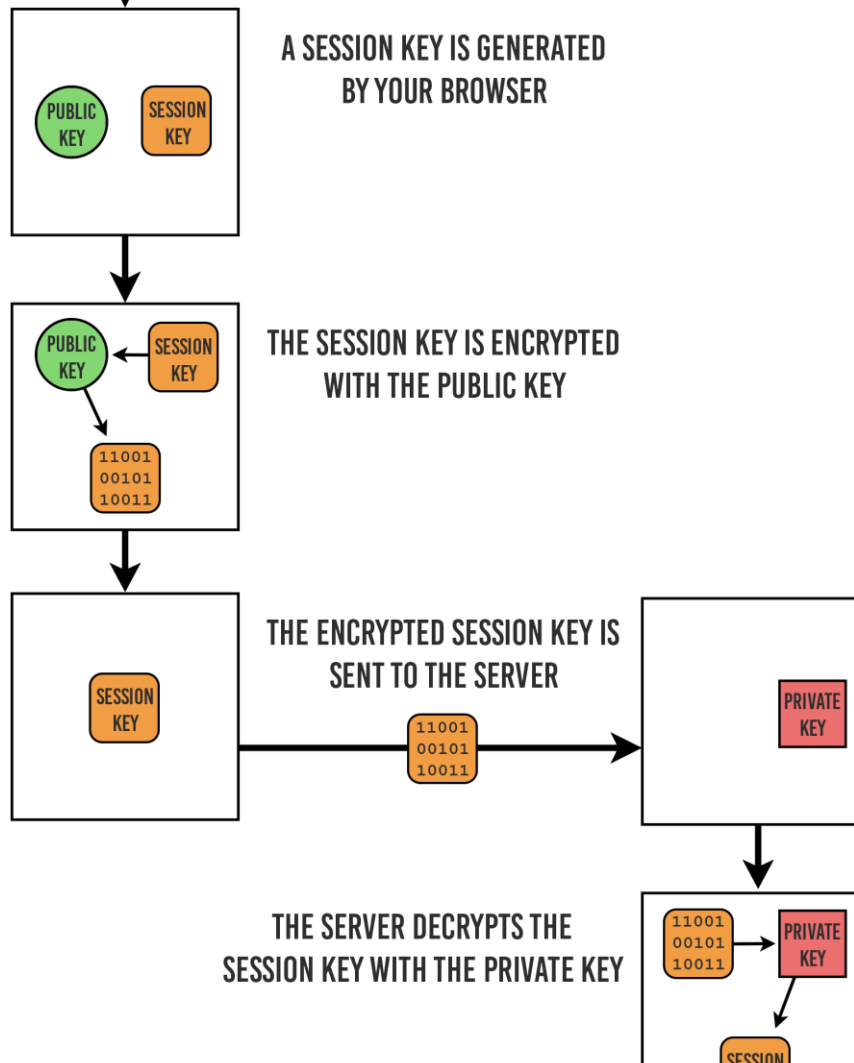
1. **Browser** asks server for certificate
2. **Browser** checks certificate (do I trust the CA?)
3. **Browser** creates new **encryption key** and sends it to the server (encrypted with **public key** from certificate)
4. **Server** decrypts **encryption key** with **private key**
5. Connection is now secured with **encryption key**

# HOW HTTPS ENCRYPTION WORKS

**YOUR COMPUTER**

**WEB SERVER**







## ASYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION STOPS AND SYMMETRIC ENCRYPTION TAKES OVER

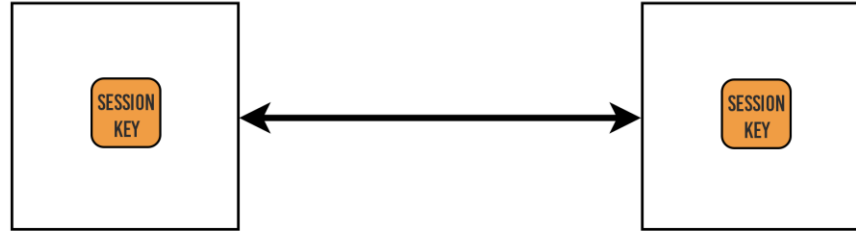


Image source:

<https://tiptopsecurity.com/how-does-https-work-rsa-encryption-explained/#!prettyPhoto>

# HTTPS made simple

---

Why not use private and public key for security?

# HTTPS explained in detail

---

The First Few Milliseconds of an HTTPS Connection:

<http://www.moserware.com/2009/06/first-few-milliseconds-of-https.html>

# Security mechanisms

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE



# Security mechanisms

---

- Basic authentication
- Digest authentication
- Oauth 1
- Oauth 2

# Security mechanisms

---

- Basic authentication
- Digest authentication
- OAuth 1
- OAuth 2

# Basic authentication

---

- Username + password in **plain text** to the server
- Encoded base64 (not secure)
- Sent with every request
- Unsafe over HTTP, HTTPS somewhat safe

# Basic authentication

---

```
GET /secured HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Basic dXNlcjpwdXB1ci1zZW1cmVk
User-Agent: PostmanRuntime/7.16.3
Accept: */*
Cache-Control: no-cache
Host: localhost:8080
Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
Connection: keep-alive
```

Base64 decode: dXNlcjpwdXB1ci1zZW1cmVk -> user:super-secured





# Digest Authentication

---

- Username + password **encrypted** to the server
- Sent with every request
- Use of nonce
- Encrypted with MD5, not considered safe anymore
- Created to use over HTTP for lack of HTTPS

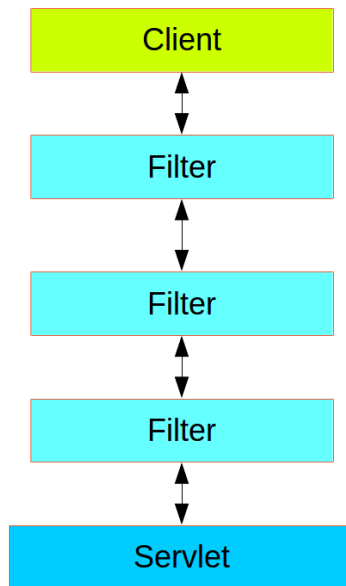
# How does Spring do it?

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE

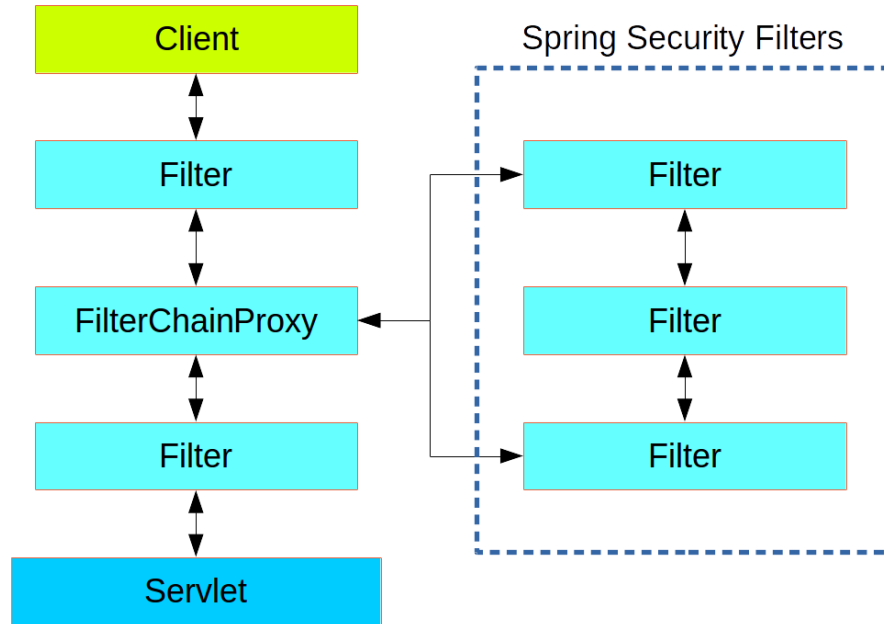


# Spring internals

---

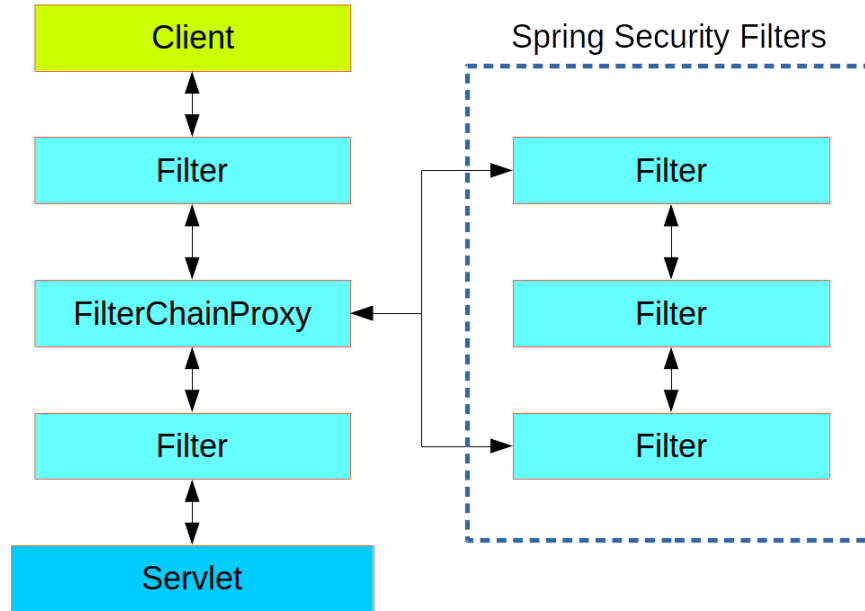


# Spring internals



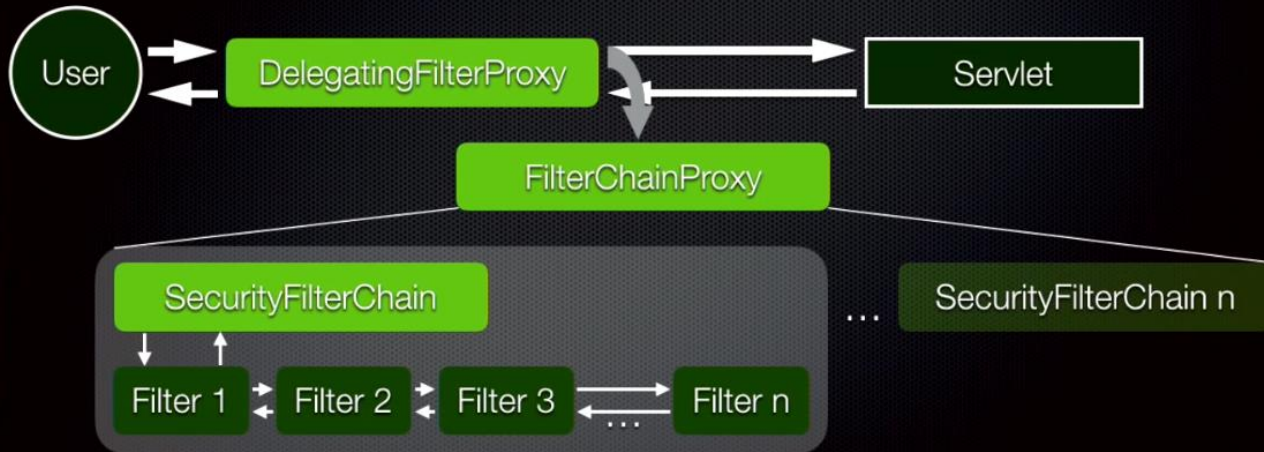
# Spring internals

---



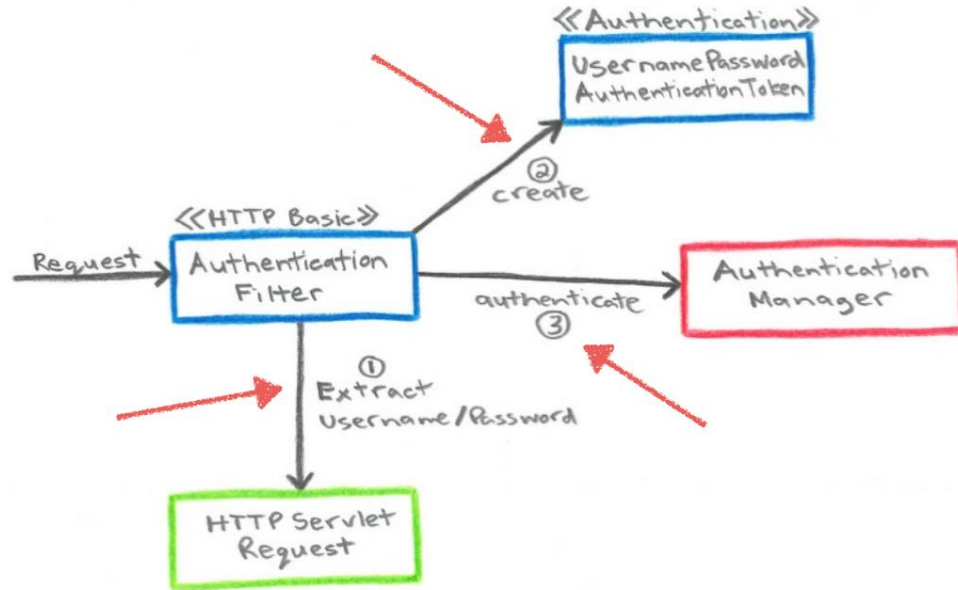
# Spring internals

## Spring Security request filtering (simplified)



# Spring internals

---





# Spring config

---

```
@Configuration  
@EnableWebSecurity  
public class CustomWebSecurityAdapter extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
```

STEP 1:

Add annotation

STEP 2:

Run

STEP 3:

Spring magic

# Spring config

---

```
@Configuration  
@EnableWebSecurity  
public class CustomWebSecurityAdapter extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
```

STEP 1:

Add annotation

STEP 2:

Run

STEP 3:

Spring magic



Creates one security filter chain!

# Spring config

---

## Global configuration

```
@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
    http
        .authorizeRequests()
        .antMatchers("/resources/**", "/signup", "/about").permitAll()
        .antMatchers("/admin/**").hasRole("ADMIN")
        .antMatchers("/db/**").access("hasRole('ADMIN') and hasRole('DBA')")
        .anyRequest().authenticated()
        .and()
        .httpBasic();
}
```

# Spring config

---

## Global configuration

```
@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
    http
        .antMatcher("/admin/**")
        .authorizeRequests()
        .antMatchers("/resources/**", "/signup", "/about").permitAll()
        .antMatchers("/admin/**").hasRole("ADMIN")
        .antMatchers("/db/**").access("hasRole('ADMIN') and hasRole('DBA')")
        .anyRequest().authenticated()
        .and()
        .httpBasic();
}
```



# Spring config

---

## Local configuration

```
@Secured("USER")  
public String secure() {  
    return "Hello Security";  
}
```

# TODO

---

- Enable spring security
- Enable basic authentication
- Disable session cookie
  - Configure once with HttpSecurity
  - Configure once with method annotations

Url	Secured	Role
/unsecured	no	/
/secured	yes	Any
/secured/admin	yes	ADMIN

# How to access authenticated user?

---

## Autowire in controller

```
@GetMapping("/auto-wire")  
public ResponseEntity<SimpleDto> securedUser(final Authentication authentication) {  
    service.doSomething(authentication);  
    ...  
}
```

Not that good.. we have to pass the object to every method call.

Controller -> service -> black hole -> dao

# How to access authenticated user?

---

## Static method

```
@GetMapping("/auto-wire")  
public ResponseEntity<SimpleDto> securedUser() {  
    final Authentication authentication = SecurityContextHolder.getContext().getAuthentication();  
}
```

Possible to use static method everywhere. (controller, service, dao)

However static methods are not test friendly...

And not extendable



# TODO

---

- Fetch username from security context
  - Once with autowire
  - Once with static method

URL	Response
/secured/username	{ "value": "username: admin" }

- What is returned when you fetch the name for an unsecured endpoint? (without sending authentication headers)

# How to access authenticated user?

---

## Facade pattern + static method + autowire

### 1. Declare Facade

```
@Component
public class AuthenticationFacade {

    public Authentication getAuthentication() {
        return SecurityContextHolder.getContext().getAuthentication();
    }
}
```

### 2. Autowire and use

```
@GetMapping("/facade")
public ResponseEntity<SimpleDto> securedUser() {
    final Authentication authentication = this.authenticationFacade.getAuthentication();
}
```

# How to access authenticated user?

---

## **Facade pattern + static method + autowire**

Possible to autowire anywhere (but don't do that)

Easy to test (mock)

Extensible, add any method to the facade

# TODO

---

Fetch username from security context using facade.

URL	Response
/secured/username	<pre>{   "value": "username: admin" }</pre>

# Another step further...

---

## Using facade in annotations

```
@GetMapping("/{summaryId}/preview")  
@PreAuthorize("@authenticationFacade.hasPermission('DOCUMENT', 'READ')")  
public ResponseEntity<byte[]> downloadPreview(@PathVariable final Long summaryId) {
```

Uses The Spring Expression Language (SpEL) -> whole new topic

<https://www.baeldung.com/spring-expression-language>

# How to access authenticated user?

---

## Using facade in annotations

```
@Configuration
@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(prePostEnabled = true)
public class GlobalMethodSecurity extends GlobalMethodSecurityConfiguration {

}
```

To use SpEL you have to add another annotation.

~~ Spring magic

# TODO

---

Create your own method to check the role

```
@GetMapping("/{summaryId}/preview")
@PreAuthorize("@authenticationFacade.hasRole('USER')")
public ResponseEntity<byte[]> downloadPreview(@PathVariable final Long summaryId) {
```

# Security mechanisms

---

- Basic authentication
- Digest authentication
- Oauth 1
- Oauth 2



# Idea behind OAuth 1&2

---

*OAuth provides a method for users to grant third-party access to their resources without sharing their passwords. It also provides a way to grant limited access (in scope, duration, etc.).*

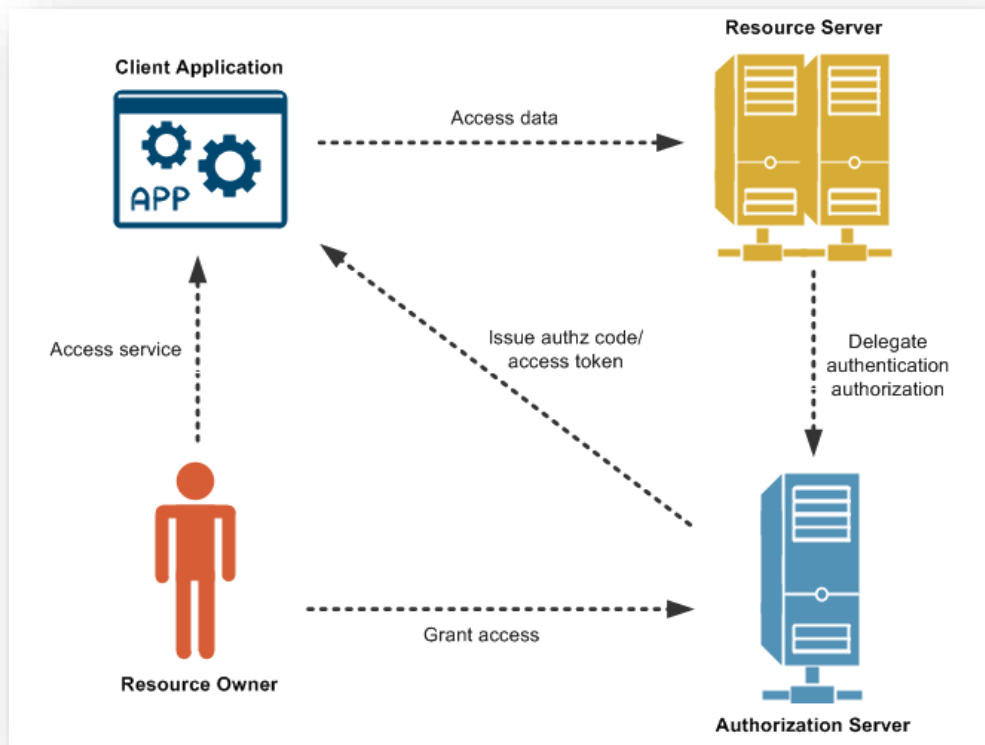
OAuth allows notifying a resource provider (e.g. Facebook) that the resource owner (e.g. you) grants permission to a third-party (e.g. a Facebook Application) access to their information (e.g. the list of your friends).

# Oauth 1 vs Oauth 2

---

- Oauth 2 is a replacement building on the ideas of Oauth 1
- Better suited for non-browser applications
- Oauth 2 lacks cryptography and trusts on HTTPS
  - Makes it less complicated
- Short lived tokens
  - Is this safe?

# Oauth 2 actors



# Oauth 2 tokens

---

- Gives access to the resources (like session tokens)
- Has to be valid
- Is linked to a user (e.g. in the database)
- Can contain data about the user

# JSON Web Token (JWT)

---

- Self-contained
- Consists of claims, things that are true
- Published by authorization server (e.g. Google or your own app)
- Signed with **PRIVATE** key
- Can be verified with **PUBLIC** key

```
{
  "iss": "Google",
  "exp": 1536779503,
  "jti": "vPrU7-mAEj2Lh9k7ubPpBg",
  "iat": 1536776503,
  "nbf": 1536776383,
  "firstName": "Gert-Jan",
  "lastName": "Heireman",
  "City": "Lille",
  "Role": "Admin"
}
```

# JSON Web Token (JWT)

---

- 1. Go to [www.jwt.io](https://www.jwt.io) and paste following token:

```
eyJraWQiOiJUaGlzIGlziHRoZSBrZXkiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1Ni9.eyJpc3MiOiJhb29nbGUiLCJleHAiOiE1MzY3Nzk1MDMsImp0aSI6InZQclU3LW1BRWoyTg5azd1YlBwQmciLCJpYXQiOiE1MzY3NzY1MDMsIm5iZiI6MTUzNjc3NjM4MywiZmlycyROyYw1IljoiriR2VydC1KYW4iLCsYXN0TmFtZSI6IkhlalXJlbWFuLiwiQ2l0eSI6IkxpbGxliwiUm9sZSI6IkFkbWluln0.O_7_R-kpn6wRodXv_ru_9WT8OgJK97B9RpUIahfHMvRbEn0wHp-A4_e6sCgbwhDWqFH50pB8gXPw_RgA0zX-Ue9tVAO_tltzcPfn8OymorC81_QR1gtf_y_9gkFGvCcUyZfpPGhOUN0Wvi90iUY8fu0lMoqoT9KfXYF_IR7thKI-t2M0-egwx-hZyf74uq9O0-NdwwSvpJ2GdlZDE8Zntz5J6xDzGwRuRoDmF_PvHlw10zB7VNBjLjnuWy7u4n797F6_QBtonvgQlryprCazUcZMSZ2ZMfmTovNuXdklt6CqdS-97q1JBEqjfUhfjkTRCAUhu0JHHnyqcl-6NO8GA
```

- 2. Use **PUBLIC** key to verify JWT token

-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----

```
MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAnMjizKC1Io6zAozs3cq4nT3PCxr0cWbVgK+Nb2mIHtCkwjxEYctFBlqesmy96+oDAKayMiDdwdxd9WvtwN6juWotQuRxN96JM5IN0V2sOUmpUObs7QfDhCJFjaSaxM81zbcXmMKQ4j1NsOFIG6sPgg3lIn3vdcIBLPMZxIFqKoEYqMEloq+h2kvH5f2y2VvJCNML8GMNBvcU6v8u1qCPcenVhJesliGrGE2mcQ15/r3rq9W/EmeKOhbatl8plsdWd+H+nj5Nsdp/kEWaC5Vkp2yXCdCU6AmzjjnU1PP+z5S5+hX887/I2sqLh+KzxIIOPvE7DK7EjinUGZMa3DcewlDAQAB-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
```

IT IS ABOUT PEOPLE



The End