

Applications

Spring Security: Authentication Providers

### **Plain Text**

So far we've used plain text: bad for security

```
@Override
protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
    auth.inMemoryAuthentication()
    .withUser("admin").password("{noop}123").roles("USER","ADMIN").and()
    .withUser("user").password("{noop}bla").roles("USER");
}
```

### Password Encoder

- Super important:
  - Never store plain text (no reading of pwds!)
  - Basic hashing isn't that great either

```
@Bean
public BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {
    return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
}
@Override
protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
    auth.inMemoryAuthentication()
    .withUser("jimi").password("{bcrypt}d7e6351eaa13189a5a3641bab846c8e8c69ba39f").roles("ADMIN","USER").and()
    .withUser("bob").password("{bcrypt}4e7421b1b8765d8f9406d87e7cc6aa784c4ab97f").roles("USER");
}
```

### JDBC Authenticator

```
@Autowired
private DataSource dataSource;

@Override
public void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
    auth.jdbcAuthentication()
    .dataSource(dataSource)
    .withDefaultSchema()
}
```

## Standard Authentication Tables

JDBC authentication expects the following tables:

```
create table users(
    username varchar_ignorecase(50) not null primary key,
    password varchar_ignorecase(50) not null,
    enabled boolean not null
);
create table authorities (
    username varchar_ignorecase(50) not null,
    authority varchar_ignorecase(50) not null,
    constraint fk_authorities_users foreign key(username) references users(username)
);
create unique index ix_auth_username on authorities (username,authority);
```

#### Values could be inserted like so:

```
Insert into users values("test", "{bcrypt}d7e6351eaa13189a5a3641bab846c8e8c69ba39f", 1");
Insert into users values("bob", "{bcrypt}4e7421b1b8765d8f9406d87e7cc6aa784c4ab97f", 1");
Insert into authorities values("test", "ROLE_USER");
Insert into authorities values("test", "ROLE_ADMIN");
Insert into authorities values("bob", "ROLE_USER");
```

# Custom Tables / Queries

```
<sec:authentication-manager>
    <sec:authentication-provider>
        <sec:jdbc-user-service data-source-ref="dataSource"
            users-by-username-query="select username, password, enabled from users where username=?"
            authorities-by-username-query="select u.username, ur.authority from users u, user_roles ur where u.user_id = ur.user_id
            and u.username =?" />
            </sec:authentication-provider>
</sec:authentication-manager>
```

## **Custom Authentication Provider**

```
public class CustomAuthenticationProvider implements AuthenticationProvider {
  @Override
  public Authentication authenticate(Authentication authentication) throws AuthenticationException {
    String name = authentication.getName();
    String password = authentication.getCredentials().toString();
    if (name.equals("test") && password.equals("123")) {
      List<GrantedAuthority> grantedAuths = new ArrayList<>();
      grantedAuths.add(new SimpleGrantedAuthority("ROLE USER"));
      Authentication auth = new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(name, password, grantedAuths);
     return auth:
    } else {
      return null:
  @Override
  public boolean supports(Class<?> authentication) {
    return authentication.equals(UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken.class);
```

## Multiple Authentication Providers

Spring will try each one, in the order found

I have not tested this yet for Java Config