

# Spring Security

Infinite Diversity Arising from Unity

# Definition: Crosscutting Concerns

---

- ▶ Term comes from Aspect Oriented Programming [AOP]

It involves:

- ▶ “...the modularization of concerns such as transaction management that cut across multiple types and objects. (**Such concerns are often termed *crosscutting* concerns in AOP literature.**)”

# Cross-cutting Technologies

---

- ▶ **Servlet Filter**

- ▶ Generic Servlet/web based filter

- ▶ **Interceptor**

- ▶ Spring MVC Handler specific Interceptor

- ▶ **SpringAOP**

- ▶ Simplified AOP implementation- Method level granularity
  - ▶ Only Spring recognized Beans
  - ▶ Employs a runtime integration [ AKA weaving] process

- ▶ **AspectJ**

- ▶ Fine grained supports method & field levelAOP
  - ▶ Employs a specialized compilation weaving process
  - ▶ Works with non-Spring components

# Filter

---

- ▶ Based on Servlet Specification
- ▶ Coupled with the ServletAPI
- ▶ Access to HttpServletRequest and HttpServletResponse objects
- ▶ Intended for operating on request and response object parameters like HTTP headers, URIs and/or HTTP methods
- ▶ Generically applied - regardless of how the servlet is implemented
- ▶ **EXAMPLES:** Authentication , Logging, auditing, UTF-8 encoding

# Handler Interceptor

---

- ▶ Part of Spring MVC Handler mapping mechanism
- ▶ Fine grained access to the handler/controller
  - ▶ `preHandle()` - before controller execution
  - ▶ `postHandle()` - after controller execution
    - ▶ Can expose additional model objects to the view via the given `ModelAndView`
  - ▶ `afterCompletion()` - after rendering the view. Allows for proper resource cleanup
- ▶ Interceptors can be applied to a group of handlers

# Volunteer Interceptor

---

```
public class VolunteerInterceptor implements HandlerInterceptor{  
    //the other two methods are not listed here
```

```
@Override
```

```
public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request,  
    HttpServletResponse arg1, Object arg2) throws Exception {  
    Principal principal = request.getUserPrincipal();  
    String userMessage = "Welcome to web security demo!";  
    if(request.isUserInRole("ROLE_ADMIN")) {  
        userMessage += " ROLE_ADMIN has extra 20% off!";  
    }  
    request.setAttribute("userMessage", userMessage);  
    return true;  
}  
}
```

# Interceptor Configuration

---

## ▶ **AntPathMatcher**

- ▶ The mapping matches URLs using the following rules:
  - ▶ ? matches one character
  - ▶ \* matches zero or more characters
  - ▶ \*\* matches zero or more 'directories' in a path

### Examples

- com/t?st.jsp - matches com/test.jsp but also com/tast.jsp or com/txst.jsp
- com/\*.jsp - matches all .jsp files in the com directory
- com/\*\*/test.jsp - matches all test.jsp files underneath the com path
- org/springframework/\*\*/\* .jsp - matches all .jsp files underneath the org/springframework path
- org/\*\*/servlet/bla.jsp - matches org/springframework/servlet/bla.jsp but also org/springframework/testing/servlet/bla.jsp and org/servlet/bla.jsp
- com/{filename:\\w+}.jsp will match com/test.jsp and assign the value test to the filename variable

@Override

```
public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {  
    registry.addInterceptor(volunteerInterceptor()).addPathPatterns("/market/**");  
}
```

# @ControllerAdvice

---

- ▶ Cross-cutting controller exception handling for application, not just to an individual controller.
- ▶ Like an Annotation driven interceptor.
- ▶ Three types of methods are supported:
  - ▶ Exception handling methods annotated with `@ExceptionHandler`.
  - ▶ Model enhancement methods (for adding additional data to the model) annotated with `@ModelAttribute`.
  - ▶ Binder initialization methods (used for configuring form-handling) annotated with `@InitBinder`.



# @ControllerAdvice example

---

@ControllerAdvice

```
public class ControllerExceptionHandler {  
  
    @ModelAttribute("testOrder")  
    public String testOrder() {  
        return "This is ADVICE ORDER!";  
    }  
  
    @ExceptionHandler(value = AccessDeniedException.class)  
    public String accessDenied() {  
        return "error-forbidden";  
    }  
}
```

# AOP & ASPECTJ

---

## ▶ SpringAOP:

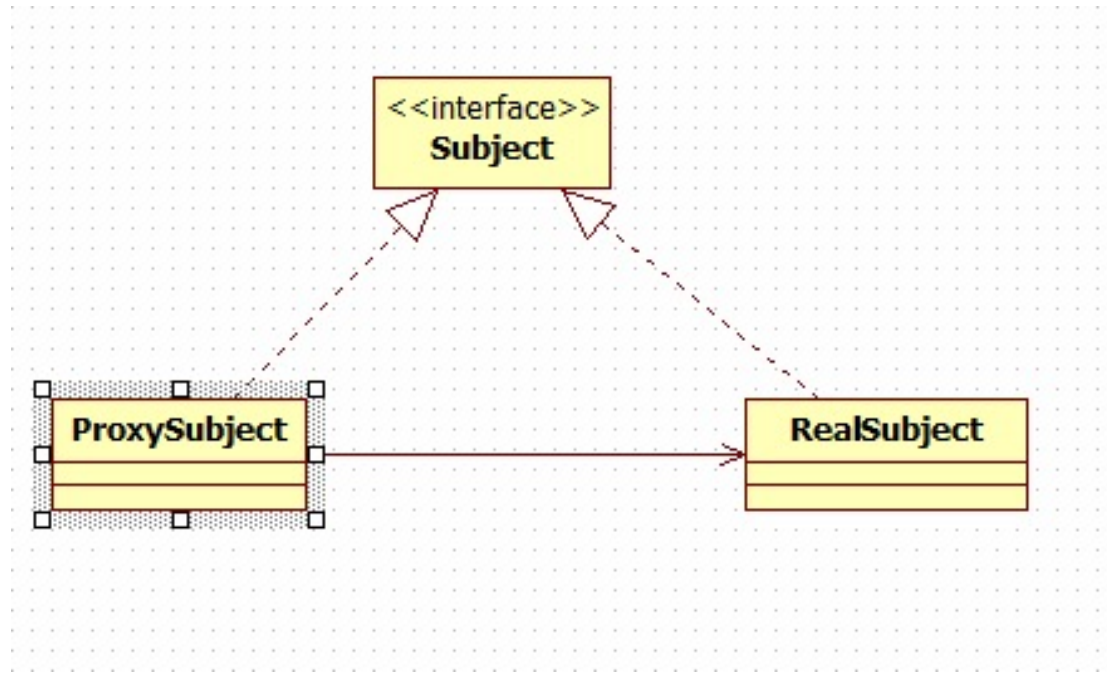
1. Runtime weaving through proxy using the concept of a dynamic proxy
2. Spring AOP supports only method level PointCut

## ▶ AspectJ:

1. Compile time weaving if source available or post compilation weaving (using compiled files)
2. AspectJ supports both method and field level Pointcuts

# Spring AOP – Proxy Pattern

---



- ▶ **Subject** - Interface implemented by the **RealSubject**
- ▶ **Proxy** - Controls access to the **RealSubject**
- ▶ **RealSubject** - the real object that the proxy represents.

# Main Point

---

- ▶ The different technologies [Filter, Interceptor, AOP] available in Spring, together provide a thorough solution to cross cutting concerns.
- ▶ *Creative intelligence enhances and strengthens uniquely differing values in life in a comprehensive way.*

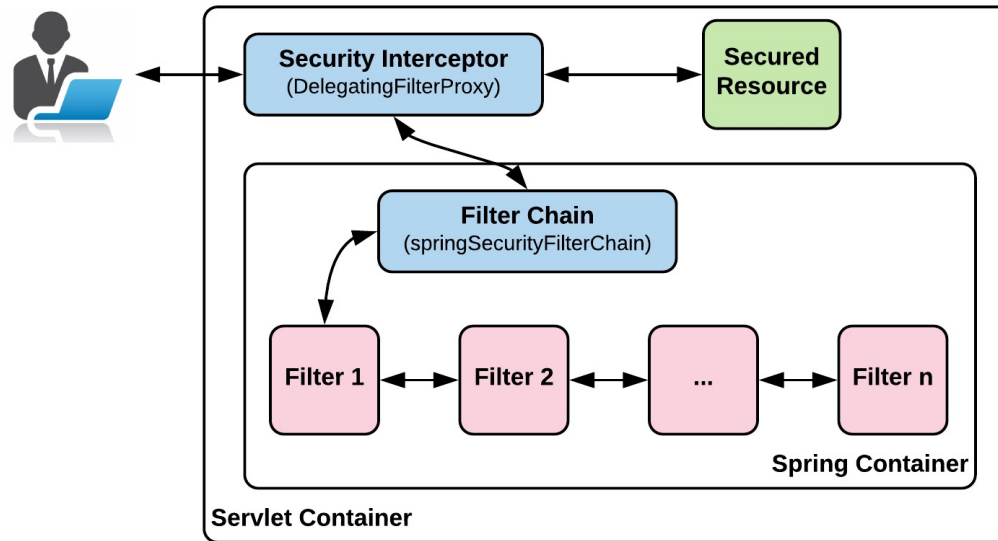
# What is Spring Security?

---

- ▶ Spring Security is a framework that focuses on providing both **authentication** and **authorization** (or “access-control”) to Java web application and SOAP/RESTful web services
- ▶ Spring Security currently supports integration with all of the following technologies:
  - ▶ HTTP basic access authentication
  - ▶ LDAP system
  - ▶ SSO
  - ▶ .....
  - ▶ Your own authentication systems
- ▶ It is built on top of Spring Framework

# Spring Web Application Security

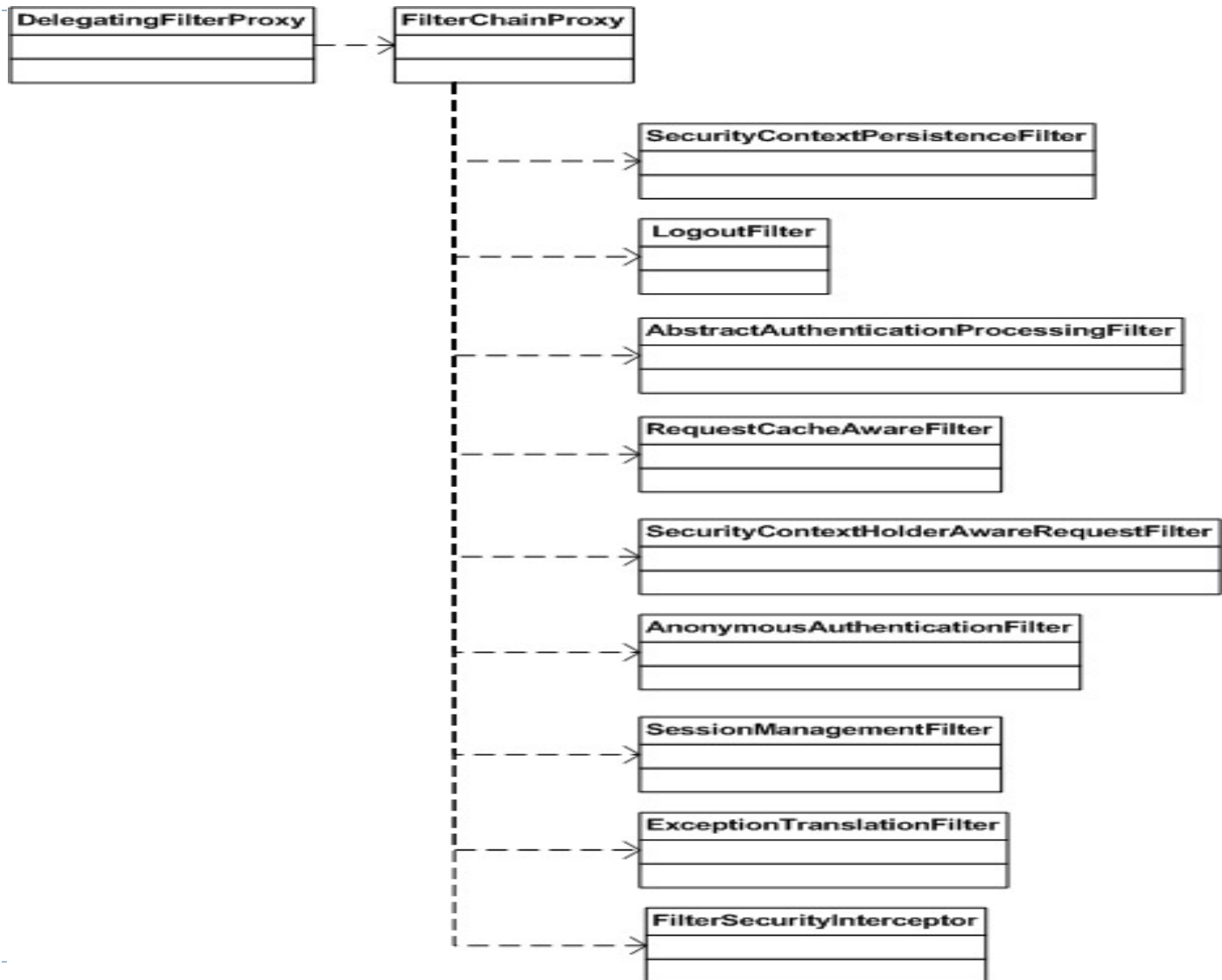
## Servlet **Filter** based



```
<filter>
  <filter-name>springSecurityFilterChain</filter-name>
  <filter-class>org.springframework.web.filter.DelegatingFilterProxy</filter-class>
</filter>
<filter-mapping>
  <filter-name>springSecurityFilterChain</filter-name>
  <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```

```
public class SecurityWebApplicationInitializer extends AbstractSecurityWebApplicationInitializer {
}
```

# Filter Chain



# Spring Security Fundamentals I

---

- ▶ **Authentication**

- ▶ Confirming truth of credentials
- ▶ Who are you?

- ▶ **Authorization**

- ▶ Define access policy for principal
- ▶ What can you do?

- ▶ **Principal**

- ▶ User that performs the action
- ▶ Currently logged in User

- ▶ **GrantedAuthority**

- ▶ Application permission granted to a principal

- ▶ **Roles**

- ▶ coarse-grained permission



# Spring Security Fundamentals II

---

- ▶ **SecurityContext**

- ▶ Hold the authentication and other security information

- ▶ **SecurityContextHolder**

- ▶ Provides access to SecurityContext

- ▶ **AuthenticationManager**

- ▶ Controller in the authentication process

- ▶ **AuthenticationProvider**

- ▶ Interface that maps to a data store which stores your user data.

- ▶ **Authentication Object**

- ▶ Object is created upon authentication, which holds the login credentials.

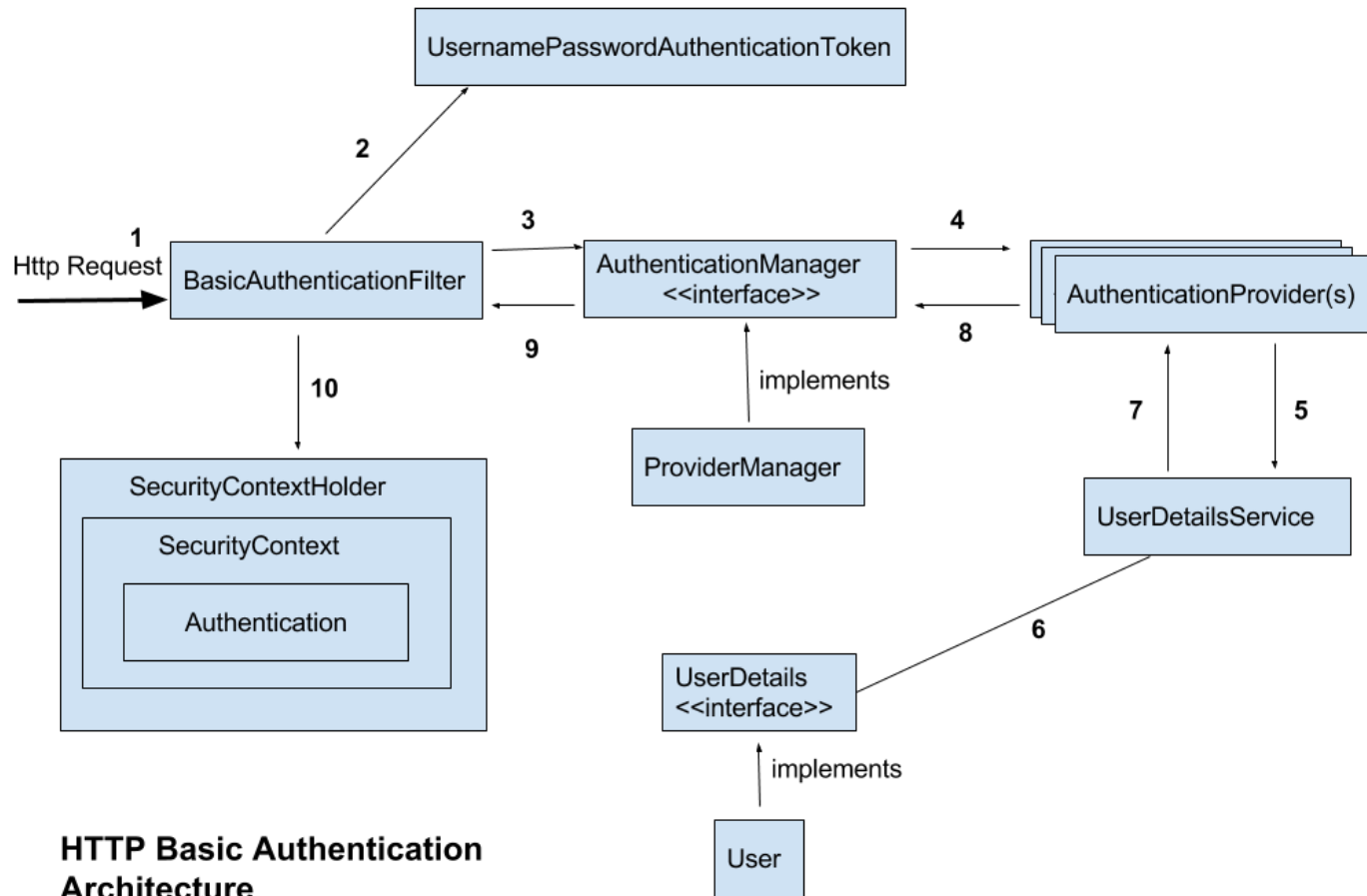
- ▶ **UserDetails**

- ▶ Data object which contains the user credentials, but also the Roles of the user.

- ▶ **UserDetailsService**

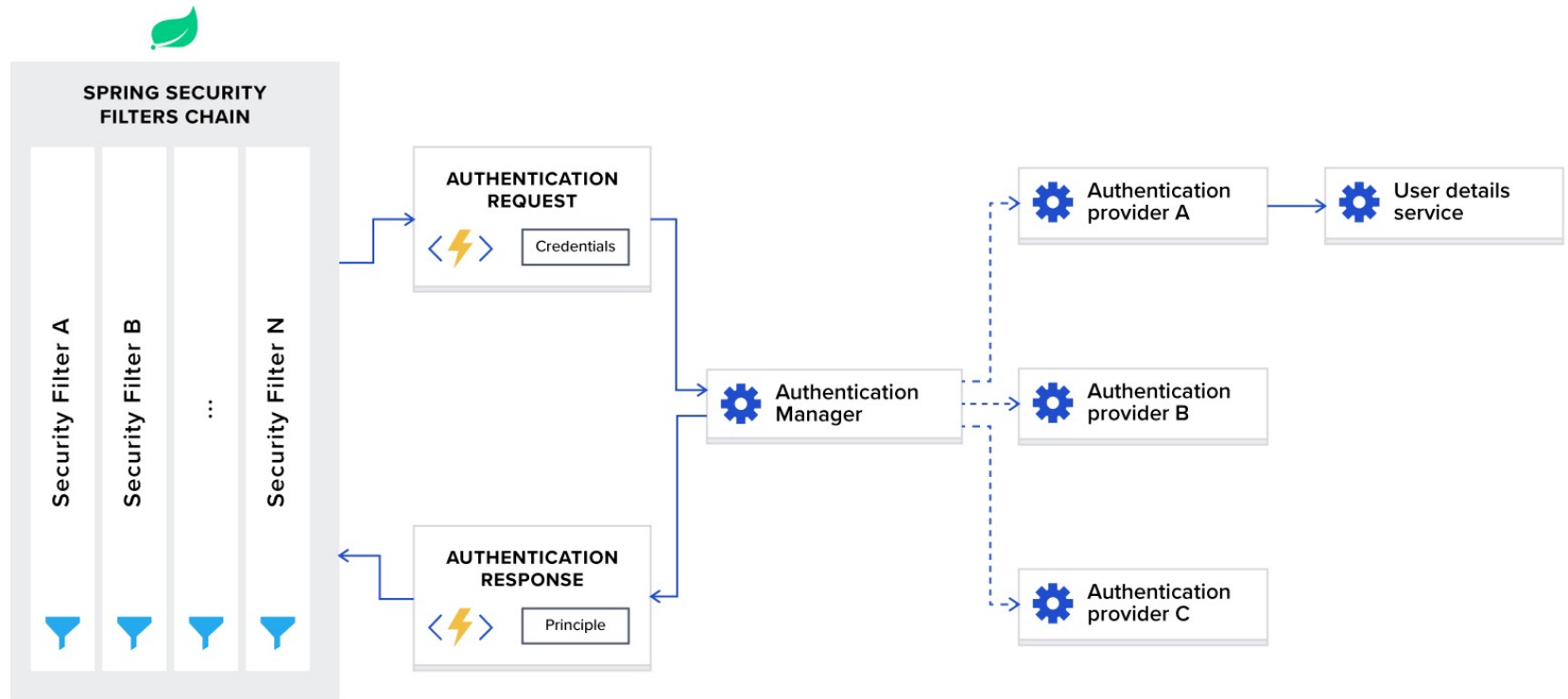
- ▶ Collects the user credentials, authorities(roles) and build an UserDetails object.

# Spring Security Architecture



## HTTP Basic Authentication Architecture

Chathuranga Tennakoon  
[www.springbootdev.com](http://www.springbootdev.com)



# Authentication & Authorization

---

**@EnableWebSecurity**

```
public class SpringSecurityConfiguration extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
```

**@Override**

```
protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
```

```
    auth.inMemoryAuthentication()
```

```
        .withUser("user")
```

```
        .password("user")
```

```
        .roles("USER")
```

```
        .and()
```

```
        .withUser("admin")
```

```
        .password("admin")
```

```
        .roles("ADMIN"); }
```

**@Override**

```
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
```

```
    http.authorizeRequests()
```

```
        .antMatchers("/admin").hasRole("ADMIN")
```

```
        .antMatchers("/user").hasRole("USER")
```

```
        .antMatchers("/").permitAll()
```

```
        .and().formLogin()
```

# Authentication Manager & Provider

---

AuthenticationManager is like a coordinator where you can register multiple providers, and based on the request type, it will deliver an authentication request to the correct provider.

AuthenticationProvider processes specific types of authentication. Its interface exposes only two methods:

**authenticate** performs authentication with the request.

**supports** checks if this provider supports the indicated authentication type.

# Authentication Provider

## InMemory authentication

---

```
@EnableWebSecurity
public class SpringSecurityConfiguration extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

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

Demo:spring-boot-security

# Authentication Provider

## JDBC authentication

---

```
public class SpringSecurityConfiguration extends
WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

    @Autowired
    DataSource dataSource;

    @Override
    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth)
throws Exception {

        auth.jdbcAuthentication()
            .dataSource(dataSource)
            .usersByUsernameQuery("select username,
password, enabled from users where username = ?")
            .authoritiesByUsernameQuery("select username,
authority from authorities where username = ?");
    }
}
```

Demo:spring-security-jdbc

# Authentication Provider

## JPA authentication I

---

```
@EnableWebSecurity
public class SpringSecurityConfiguration extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {

    @Qualifier("JPAUserDetailsService")
    @Autowired
    UserDetailsService userDetailsService;

    @Override
    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
        auth.userDetailsService(userDetailsService);
    }
}

@Service
public class JPAUserDetailsService implements UserDetailsService {

    @Autowired
    UserRepository userRepository;

    @Override
    public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username) throws
    UsernameNotFoundException {
        Optional<User> user = userRepository.findByUsername(username);
        user.orElseThrow(() -> new UsernameNotFoundException("Not FOUND..."));
        return new JPAUserDetails(user.get());
    }
}
```



# Authentication Provider

## JPA authentication II

---

```
public class JPAUserDetails implements UserDetails {

    private String username;
    private String password;
    private boolean isActive;
    private Set<Role> roles;

    public JPAUserDetails(User user) {
        username = user.getUsername();
        password = user.getPassword();
        isActive = user.getActive() == 1 ? true : false;
        roles = user.getRoles();
    }

    @Override
    public Collection<? extends GrantedAuthority> getAuthorities() {
        return roles.stream().map(role -> new SimpleGrantedAuthority(role.getRole()))
            .collect(Collectors.toList());
    }

    @Override
    public String getPassword() {
        return password;
    }

    @Override
    public String getUsername() {
        return username;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean isEnabled() {
        return isActive;
    }

    ...
}
```

Demo:spring-security-jpa

# PasswordEncoder

---

@Bean

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

```
public void save(UserCredentials credentials) {
```

```
    String encodedPassword =  
    passwordEncoder.encode(credentials.getPassword());  
    credentials.setPassword(encodedPassword);  
    userCredentialsRepository.save(credentials);  
}
```

# Authorization

---

- ▶ Web request authorization using interceptors.
- ▶ Method authorization using AspectJ or SpringAOP
- ▶ **Common usage pattern**
  - ▶ is to perform **some** web request authorization
  - ▶ coupled with Spring AOP method authorization on the services layer [**more secure**].

# Authorization

---

## ▶ URL based Authorization

- ▶ Patterns are always evaluated in the order they are defined

```
@Override
protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
    http.authorizeRequests()
        .antMatchers("/admin").hasRole("ADMIN")
        .antMatchers("/user").hasRole("USER")
        .antMatchers("/", "/h2-console/**").permitAll();
}
```

## ▶ Method Level Authorization

```
@EnableWebSecurity
@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(securedEnabled = true, prePostEnabled = true)
public class SpringSecurityConfiguration extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter
{
}
}
MemberServiceImpl.java
@Secured("ROLE_ADMIN")
@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ROLE_ADMIN')")
public void save(Member member) {
    memberRepository.save(member);
}
```

Demo:spring-boot-login-logout

---

```
@Secured({"ROLE_VIEWER","ROLE_EDITOR"}) == @PreAuthorize("hasRole('ROLE_VIEWER') or hasRole('ROLE_EDITOR')")
```

# Main Point

---

- ▶ Authentication & Authorization underlie the entire web application. They provide a shield that makes the application invulnerable.
- ▶ *Transcendental consciousness is characterized by the quality of invincibility, which means one cannot be overcome or overpowered*