# **Spring Fundamentals**

**Spring Security** 



**SoftUni Team Technical Trainers** 







**Software University** 

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#### Questions





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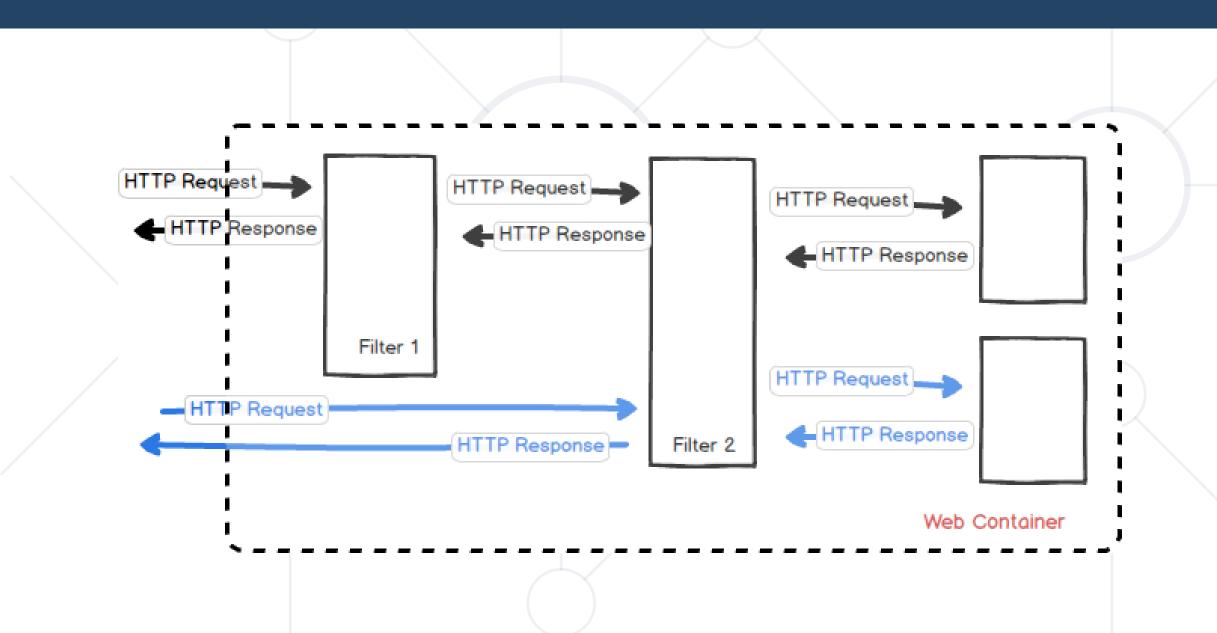
#### **Filters**



- A filter is an object used to intercept the HTTP requests and responses of your application
- We can perform two operations at two instances:
  - Before sending the request to the controller
  - Before sending a response to the client

# **Filters Diagram**





# Filter Example(1)



#### GreetingFilter.java

```
@Component
public class GreetingFilter implements Filter {
   @Override
   public void doFilter(ServletRequest servletRequest, ServletResponse servletResponse,
FilterChain filterChain) throws IOException, ServletException {
       HttpServletRequest request = (HttpServletRequest) servletRequest;
       HttpServletResponse response = (HttpServletResponse) servletResponse;
        request.getSession().setAttribute('name', 'Pesho');
       filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
```

# Filter Example(2)



#### HomeController.java

```
@Controller
public class HomeController {

    @GetMapping('/')
    public ModelAndView index(ModelAndView modelAndView, HttpSession session) {
        modelAndView.setViewName('index');
        modelAndView.addObject('name', session.getAttribute('name'));

        return modelAndView;
    }
}
```

# Filter Example(3)



#### 

Hello, Pesho!

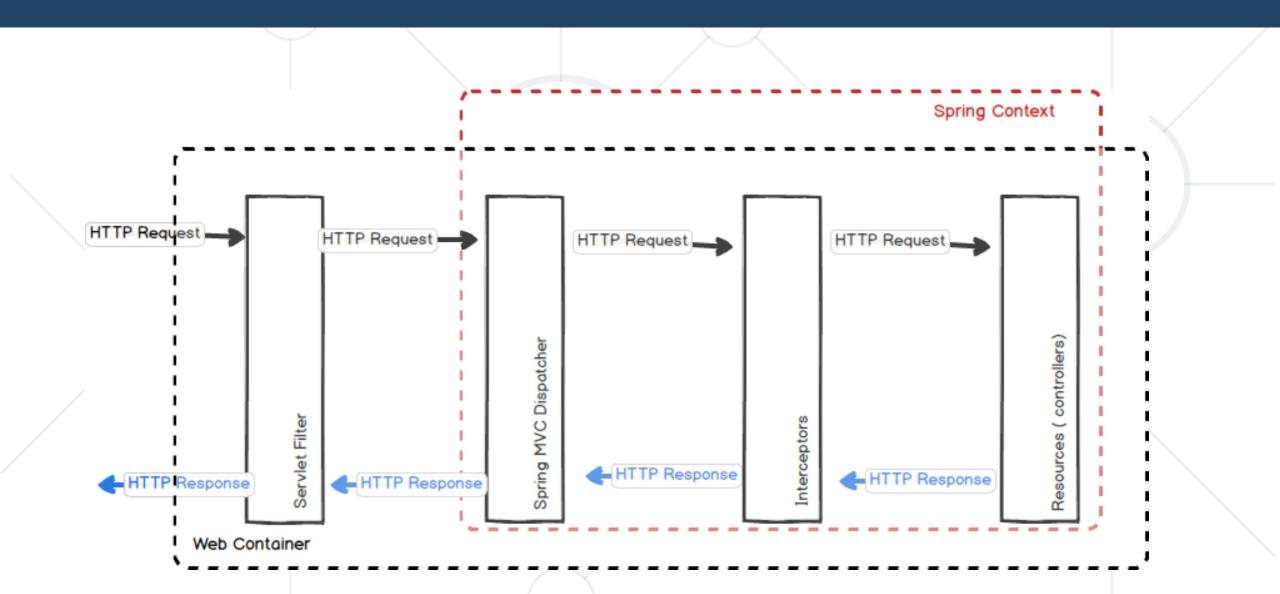
# Interceptor



- A Filter is used in the web layer only as it is defined in web.xml.
   We can not use it out of web context
- While Spring Interceptors are defined in the Spring context
- The interceptor include three main methods:
  - preHandle: executed before the execution of the target resource
  - afterCompletion: executed after the execution of the target resource (after rendering the view)
  - postHandle: Intercept the execution of a handler

# Interceptor Diagram





### Interceptor Example



#### LogingInterceptor

# Register Interceptor in Configuration



To use interceptors we need to register them

```
@Configuration
public class WebConfiguration implements WebMvcConfigurer {
    private final MyInterceptor myInterceptor;
    public WebConfiguration(MyInterceptor myInterceptor) {
        this.myInterceptor = myInterceptor;
    @Override
    public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {
        registry.addInterceptor(myInterceptor);
```



# What is Spring Security?



 A powerful and highly customizable authentication and access-control framework

 It is the de-facto standard for securing Spring-based applications

Focuses on providing both
 authentication and authorization
 to Java applications





# **Spring Security**



- Authentication
  - Who is logged in



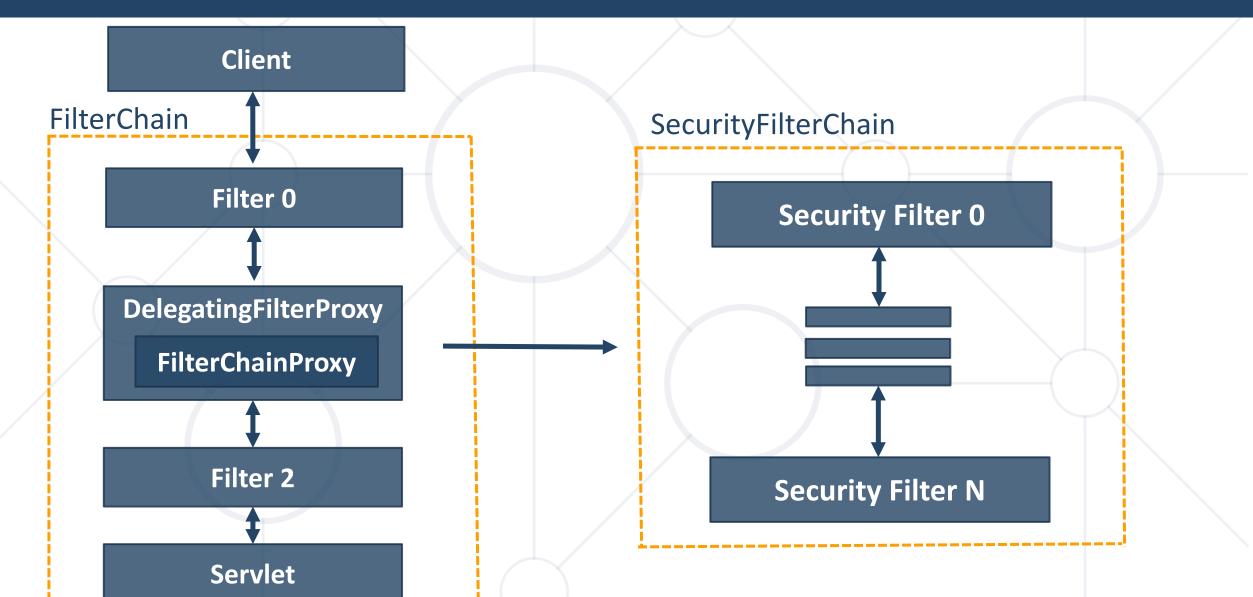
- Authorization
  - What you are allowed to do





# **Spring Security Filter Chain**





# **Security Context and Authentication**

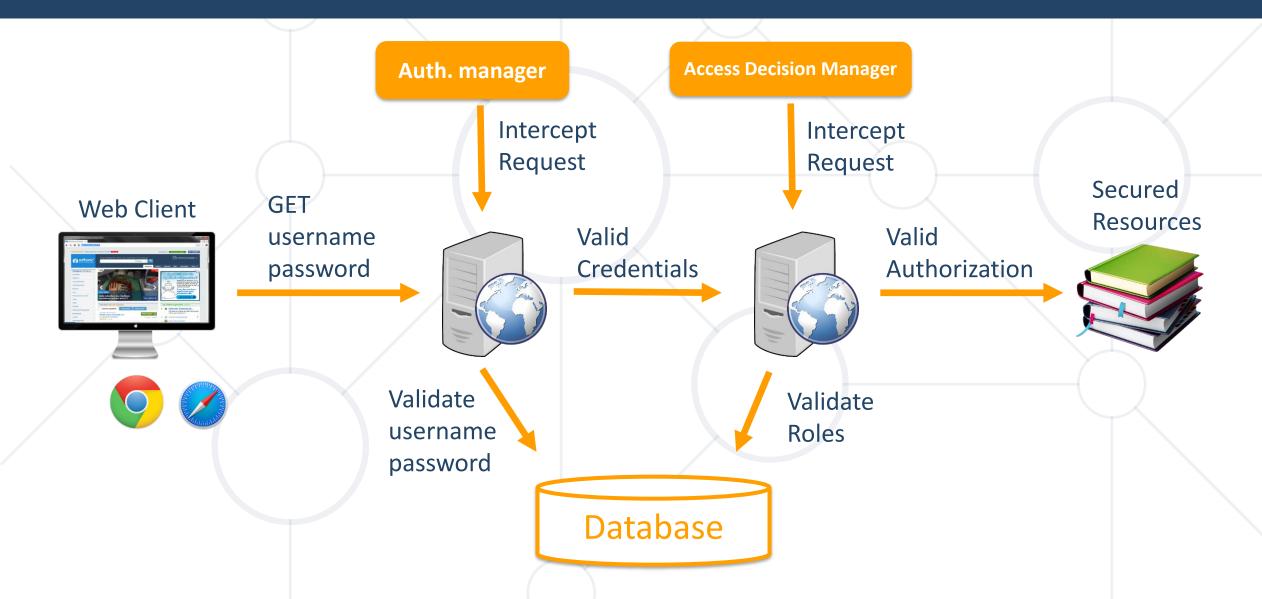




- At the heart of Spring Security's authentication model is the SecurityContextHolder
- It contains the SecurityContext

# **Spring Security Mechanism**





# **Spring Security Maven/Gradle**



Adding Spring Security

```
dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>
        </dependency>
```

```
dependencies {
   implementation 'org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-
security'
}
```

# **Spring Security Configuration (1)**



Creating the SecurityFilterChain bean.

```
SecurityConfiguration.java
@Configuration
public class SecurityConfiguration {
 @Bean
  public SecurityFilterChain filterChain(HttpSecurity httpSecurity){
     //Configuration goes here
```

# **Spring Security Configuration (2)**



Create the SecurityFilterChain

```
SecurityConfiguration.java
@Bean
public SecurityFilterChain filterChain(HttpSecurity httpSecurity){
   http
                          Authorize Requests
    .authorizeRequests(
                                                        Permit Routes
    .antMatchers('/', '/register').permitAll()
    .anyRequest().authenticated();
                                        Require Authentication
   return http.build();
                                 Build SecurityFilterChain
```

### Registration – User



We need to implement UserDetails interface

```
UserDetails.java (Spring)
public interface UserDetails {
      Collection<? extends GrantedAuthority>
getAuthorities();
      String getPassword();
      String getUsername();
      boolean isAccountNonExpired();
      boolean isAccountNonLocked();
      boolean isCredentialsNonExpired();
      boolean isEnabled();
```

```
UserDetails ud =
    User.
    withUsername(..).
    password(..).
    authorities(..).
    build();
```

# Registration – Roles



Implementing the GrantedAuthority interface.

```
public class Role implements GrantedAuthority {
   private String authority;
}
Role Interface
```

# SimpleGrantedAuthority



- If we want, we can use SimpleGrantedAuthority instead of creating Role class
- Is a basic concrete implementation of a GrantedAuthority
- Stores a String representation of an authority granted to the Authentication object

#### UserDetailsService



Implementing the UserDetailsService interface.

```
UserServiceImpl.java
public class UserDetailsServiceImpl implements UserDetailsService {
  public UserDetailsServiceImpl() {
  @Override
  public UserDetails loadUserByUserName(String userName) {
    // get the user and map to UserDetails
```

# PasswordEncoder and UserDetailsService (1) Software University



Expose as beans

```
UserServiceImpl.java
@Configuration
public class SecurityConfig {
  @Bean
  public UserDetailsService userDetailsService(UserRepository
                                               userRepository) {
    return new UserDetailsServiceImpl(userRepository);
```

# PasswordEncoder and UserDetailsService (2) Software University



Expose as beans

```
UserServiceImpl.java
@Configuration
public class SecurityConfig {
  @Bean
  public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {
    return new Pbkdf2PasswordEncoder();
```

# **Login Mechanism**



#### Web Client



GET localhost:8080

**Session Cookie** 

GET localhost:8080

Session Cookie



Create Session

Validate Session









#### **Login – Configuration**



```
SecurityConfiguration.java
.and()
.formLogin().loginPage('/login').permitAll()
.usernameParameter('username')
.passwordParameter('password')
```

```
login.html

<input type='text' name='username'/>
<input type='text' name='password'/>
```

# Login – UserService



```
User Service
                         UserServiceImpl.java
                                                        Interface
@Service
public class UserServiceImpl implements UserDetailsService {
     // Some userServiceImpl Logic
    @Override
    public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username)
                            throws UsernameNotFoundException {
     //...
```

# Login – Controller



```
LoginController.java
@Controller
public class LoginController {
   @GetMapping('/login')
    public String getLoginPage(@RequestParam(required = false) String
error, Model model) {
                                                     Error Handling
        if(error != null){
            model.addAttribute('error', 'Error');
        return 'login';
```

### Logout



#### SecurityConfiguration.java

- .and()
- .logout().logoutSuccessUrl('/login?logout').permitAll()

Logout. No Controller is required

#### Remember Me



```
SecurityConfiguration.java
.and()
    .rememberMe()
    .rememberMeParameter('remember')
    .key('remember Me Encryption Key')
    .rememberMeCookieName('rememberMeCookieName')
    .tokenValiditySeconds(10000)
```

```
login.html
<input name='remember' type='checkbox' />
```

### Principal



This is the currently logged user

```
UserController.java

@GetMapping('/user')
public String getUser(Principal principal){
    System.out.println(principal.getName());
    return 'user';
}

Print Logged-In
    username
```

### Pre / Post Authorize



Grant Access to specific methods

```
SecurityConfiguration.java

@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(prePostEnabled = true)
public class SecurityConfiguration extends
WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
    Enables
    PreAuthorize
```

```
public interface UserService extends UserDetailsService {
    @PreAuthorize('hasRole('ADMIN')')
    void delete();
}
Requires Admin
Role to execute
```

#### No Access Handling



```
SecurityConfiguration.java
.and()
.exceptionHandling().accessDeniedPage('/unauthorized')
```

```
AccessController.java

@GetMapping('/unauthorized')
public String unauthorized(){
   return 'unauthorized';
}
```



# **Cross-Site Request Forgery**

### **Spring CSFR Protection**



```
.csrf()
   .csrfTokenRepository(csrfTokenRepository())
private CsrfTokenRepository csrfTokenRepository() {
 HttpSessionCsrfTokenRepository repository = new
HttpSessionCsrfTokenRepository();
 repository.setSessionAttributeName(" csrf");
 return repository;
```

```
form.html

<input type='hidden' th:name='${_csrf.parameterName}'
th:value='${_csrf.token}' />
```



## **Thymeleaf Security**



Functionality to Thymeleaf

### Principal



```
index.xml
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang='en'
      xmlns:th='http://www.thymeleaf.org'
      xmlns:sec='http://www.thymeleaf.org/extras/spring-security'>
<body>
<div sec:authentication='name'>
    The value of the 'name' property of the authentication object
should appear here.
</div>
                                    Show the
</body>
                                   username
</html>
```

#### Roles



```
index.xml
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang='en'
      xmlns:th='http://www.thymeleaf.org'
      xmlns:sec='http://www.thymeleaf.org/extras/spring-security'>
<body>
<div sec:authorize='hasRole('ADMIN')'>
    This content is only shown to administrators.
</div>
</body>
                                 Show if you are
</html>
                                     admin
```

### Summary



- What is the difference between Filters and Interceptors
- What is Spring Security and how to implement it
- How to use Thymeleaf Security





# Questions?

















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