#### **Authentication Outline**

- AuthenticationManager
- ProviderManager I
- ProviderManager II
- AuthenticationManagerBuilder
- Application that configures the **global** (parent) AuthenticationManager
- Application that configures the local AuthenticationManager

#### AuthenticationManager

```
<<interface>>
AuthenticationManager
```

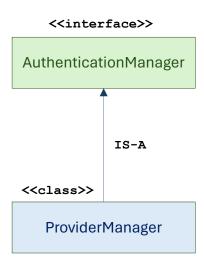
```
public interface AuthenticationManager {
    Authentication authenticate(Authentication authentication)
    throws AuthenticationException;
}
```

 Spring Boot provides a default global AuthenticationManager (with only one user) unless you pre-empt it by providing your own bean of type AuthenticationManager.

- Returns an Authentication
  - (normally with authenticated=true) if it can verify that the input represents a valid principal.
- Throw an AuthenticationException if it believes that the input represents an invalid principal.
- Return null if it cannot decide.

If you do any configuration that builds an AuthenticationManager, you
can often do it locally to the resources that you are protecting and
not worry about the global default.

### ProviderManager - I

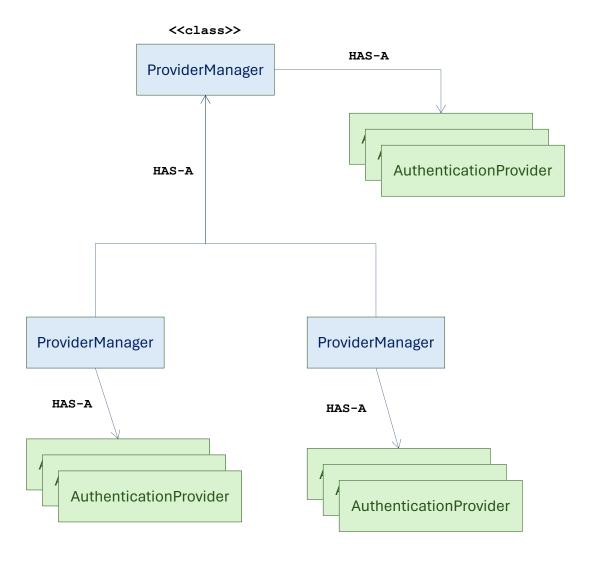


- delegates to a chain of AuthenticationProvider instances.
  - can support multiple different authentication mechanisms in the same application by delegating.
  - If it does not recognize a particular Authentication instance type, it is skipped.

- has an extra method to allow the caller to query whether it supports a given Authentication type.
- The Class<?> argument in the supports() method is really Class<? extends</li>
   Authentication>.

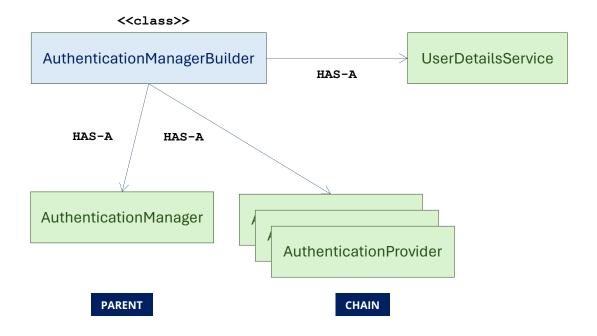
```
public interface AuthenticationProvider {
    Authentication authenticate(Authentication authentication) throws AuthenticationException;
    boolean supports(Class<?> authentication);
}
```

# ProviderManager – II



- delegates to a chain of Authentication Provider instances.
  - can support multiple different authentication mechanisms in the same application by delegating.
  - If it does not recognize a particular Authentication instance type, it is skipped.
- has an optional parent, which it can consult if all providers return null.
  - If the parent is not available, a null Authentication results in an AuthenticationException.
- Sometimes, an application has logical groups of protected resources
  - i.e., all web resources that match a path pattern, such as /api/\*\*.
- Each group can have its own dedicated AuthenticationManager.
- Often, each of those is a ProviderManager, and they share a parent.
- The parent is then a kind of global resource acting as a fallback for all providers.

# AuthenticationManagerBuilder



- Spring Security provides some configuration helpers to quickly get common authentication manager features set up in your application.
- AuthenticationManagerBuilder
  - most used helper
  - great for setting up in-memory, JDBC, or LDAP user details or for adding a custom UserDetailsService.

# Application that configures the **global** (parent) AuthenticationManager

- AuthenticationManagerBuilder is injected (or auto-wired) into a method in a @Bean.
- This method body builds the global (parent) AuthenticationManager.

### Application that configures the local AuthenticationManager

```
@Configuration
public class ApplicationSecurity extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
   @Autowired
   DataSource dataSource;
    ... // web stuff here
   @Override
   public void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder builder) {
       builder.jdbcAuthentication()
              .dataSource(dataSource)
              .withUser("dave")
              .password("secret")
              .roles("USER");
```

- We overrode the configure() method in the configurer.
- AuthenticationManagerBuilder builds a local AuthenticationManager which would be a child of the global one.