Spring Professional Exam Tutorial v5.0 Question 08

Yes, Spring Security supports password hashing through PasswordEncoder interface and has built-in support for following encoders:

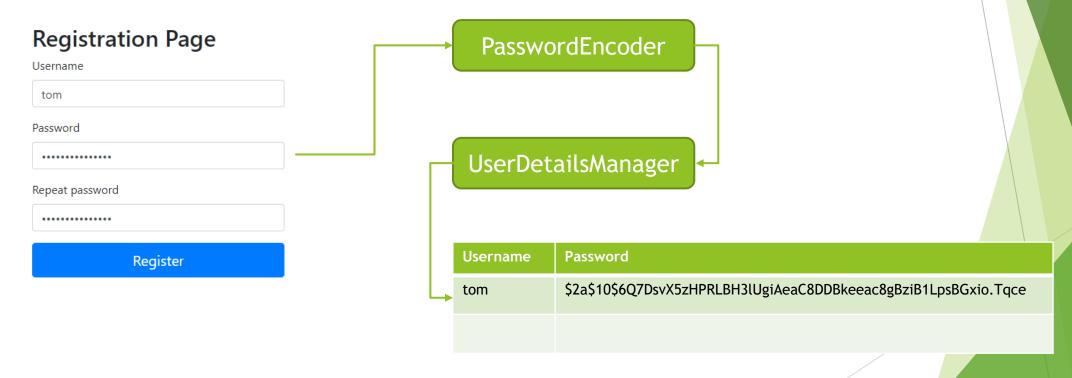
- bcrypt
- pbkdf2
- scrypt
- argon2
- > sha256
- ...

PasswordEncoder interface contains following methods:

- encode encode the raw password
- matches verifies if raw password provided as input matches encoded password, password is never decoded, one-way algorithms are used

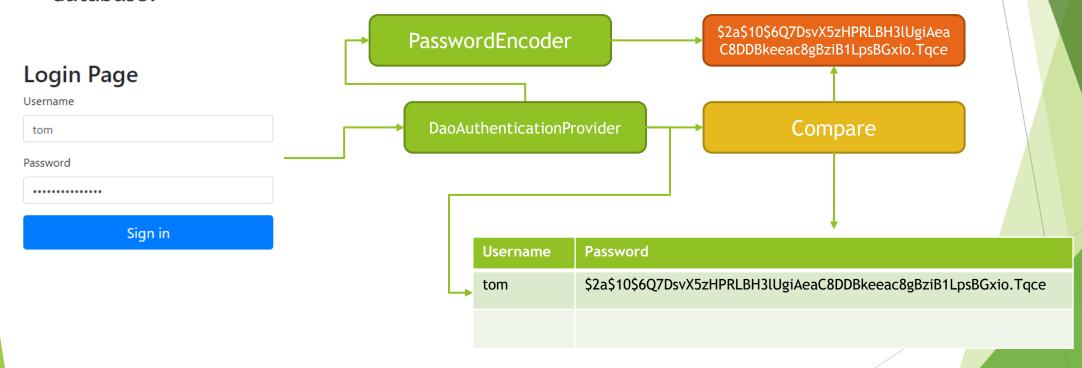
Password hashing upon registration

Upon registration password is encoded (hashed) and never stored in cleartext.



Password verification upon login

Upon login, provided password is encoded again and compared with one stored in database.



Spring Security also provides DelegatingPasswordEncoder, which uses one of the selected PasswordEncoder to encode password, and list of provided passwords decoders to verify password upon login.

DelegatingPasswordEncoder is useful as it provides flexibility and ability to easily switch between PasswordEncoders while keeping backward compatibility, for already stored hash values of passwords.

DelegatingPasswordEncoder stores hash values for password as calculated by selected PasswordEncoder with identifier stored as prefix, for example:

{bcrypt}\$2a\$10\$dXJ3SW6G7P501GmMkkmwe.20cQQubK3.HZWzG3YB1tlRy.fqvM/BG

If storage contains other algorithms used as well, for example:

{bcrypt}\$2a\$10\$dXJ3SW6G7P501GmMkkmwe.20cQQubK3.HZWzG3YB1tlRy.fqvM/BG

{pbkdf2}5d923b44a6d129f3ddf3e3c8d29412723dcbde72445e8ef6bf3b508fbf17fa4ed4d6b99ca763d8dc

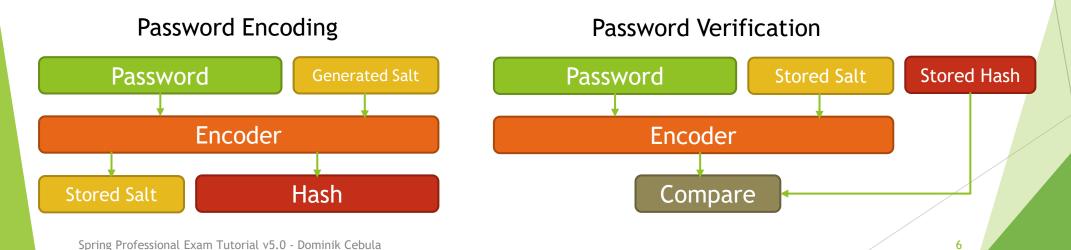
{sha256}97cde38028ad898ebc02e690819fa220e88c62e0699403e94fff291cfffaf8410849f27605abcbc0

prefix is used to delegate password verification to correct PasswordEncoder.

Password salting is a security mechanism invented to protect against reversing cryptographic hash functions, with usage of a precomputed tables like Rainbow Tables.

Password Salting assumes that whenever hash for password is computed, a sequence of random bytes, known as salt is added to cleartext password before calculating hash value. This way database will not contain same hash values for the same passwords.

When password is verified, salt that is stored in clear text alongside hash value for password is used again to verify if provided password matches hash value.



As an example, let's look at how BCrypt will handle process of password encoding and verification:

Password 'secretpassword' is encoded and stored in database as following:

\$2a\$10\$4Hw.ix095n8Hs3pPf6E5UOfJk/ym9R0WY6u58OIt9pzRhZPV3F1DS



- Password 'secretpassword' is verified
 - Raw password 'secretpassword' is being sent for comparison
 - ► Stored password is retrieved as \$2a\$10\$4Hw.ix095n8Hs3pPf6E5U0fJk/ym9R0WY6u58OIt9pzRhZPV3F1Ds
 - Algorithm identified is checked \$2a\$
 - Number of rounds is retrieved 10
 - ► Salt is retrieved 4Hw.ix095n8Hs3pPf6E5UO
 - Hash for provided password is computed
 - ► Hash('secretpassword', '4Hw.ix095n8Hs3pPf6E5UO', 10)
 - Newly generated hash is compared with stored hash