

Authentication using OAuth2

- 1. Essential concepts
- 2. Using OAuth2 in Spring Boot

1. Essential Concepts

- Overview of Spring Boot Security
- Spring authentication and authorization
- Overview of OAuth2



Overview of Spring Boot Security

- Spring encapsulates security, offering the following benefits:
 - Portable
 - Portable across web containers (and standalone)
 - No need for platform-specific declarations or role-mappings
 - Comprehensive
 - Supports common web authentication techniques
 - Elegant
 - Security is decoupled from application logic
 - Achieved via Spring AOP and security filters



Spring Authentication and Authorization

- Spring authentication:
 - Establishes a <u>security context</u>
 - Security context contains info about the authenticated principal
- Spring authorization:
 - Examines the security attributes of a secured item
 - Gets principal information from the security context
 - Grants or denies access to the secured item



Overview of OAuth2

- OAuth2 is a client framework
 - Enables access to a user's resources...
 - With the user's consent...
 - Without exposing the user's username/password
- For example:
 - The user tries to access an endpoint in a Spring Boot web app
 - The web app redirects to a social-media login page, where the user is challenged to authenticate themselves
 - The social media provider returns an "access token" to the web app, which represents the user's authenticated identity



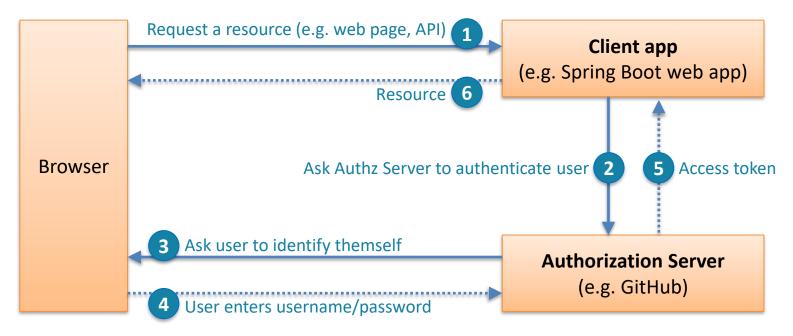
2. Using OAuth2 in Spring Boot

- Overview
- Spring Boot dependency for OAuth2
- Resources in the demo app
- Specifying authentication rules
- Registering your client app with GitHub
- Adding GitHub credentials to your client app
- Running the client app
- Displaying additional info about the user



Overview

In this section we'll show an example of how to how to use
 OAuth2 in a Spring Boot client app





Spring Boot Dependency for OAuth2

- Take a look in the demo app
 - demo-security-oauth2

- Note the pom file includes the OAuth2 dependency
 - This automatically pulls in the Spring Security library too

pom.xm]

```
<dependency>
     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
     <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-oauth2-client</artifactId>
</dependency>
```



Resources in the Demo App

- The demo app has several resources the user might request
 - src/main/resources/static/index.html
 - src/main/java/mypackage/Controller1.java
 - src/main/java/mypackage/Controller2.java

- By default Spring Boot protects all URLs in your web app
 - i.e. the user must be authenticated to access any URL



Specifying Authentication Rules

You can specify authentication rules as follows:

```
@Configuration
public class SecurityConfig {
    @Bean
    public SecurityFilterChain filterChain(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        return http
                .authorizeHttpRequests()
                     .requestMatchers("/index.html", "/controller1").permitAll()
                     .requestMatchers("/controller2").authenticated()
                     .anyRequest().authenticated()
                .and()
                     .oauth2Login()
                .and()
                     .build();
                                                                SecurityConfig.java
```



Registering your Client App with GitHub (1 of 3)

 The previous slide specified we want to use OAuth2 to perform authentication

- You must tell OAuth2 how to contact an authorization server in order to do that task
 - E.g. GitHub
- The first step is to register your application with GitHub
 - So GitHub is aware of your application...
 - So GitHub will be willing to authenticate users on its behalf



Registering your Client App with GitHub (2 of 3)

- To register your client app with GitHub:
 - Sign in to https://github.com/settings/developers
 - Click OAuth apps, then click New OAuth App
- Then specify the following info:
 - Application name My Cool App
 - Homepage URL http://localhost:8080
 - Authz callback URL {homeUrl}/login/oauth2/code/{registrationId}

http://localhost:8080 github

(This is where the browser will be redirected after successful authorization)



Registering your Client App with GitHub (3 of 3)

- You will then be able to enter additional info about the app
 - E.g. the owner of the app
 - E.g. a logo for the app
 - E.g. add the app to GitHub Marketplace

- You must also grab the following credentials from GitHub, which you will need to add into your client app (see next slide)
 - Client ID
 - Client secret



Adding GitHub Credentials to your Client App

• In your Spring Boot app, add the GitHub credentials (from previous slide) to your application.properties file

```
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.github.client-id=<client-id>
spring.security.oauth2.client.registration.github.client-secret=<client-secret>
```

- This is what will happen when a user accesses a web resource:
 - If the web resource is protected...
 - OAuth2 will contact GitHub, passing the client credentials above
 - GitHub will challenge the user to authenticate themself
 - GitHub will return an access token (4) to your client app



Running the Client App

Run the client app and try to access the following resources:

```
    (no authentication needed)
```

- /controller1 (no authentication needed)
- /controller2 (you'll be redirected to GitHub to authenticate)



Displaying Additional Info About the User

- During authentication, GitHub also returned info about the user
 - You can access this info in your client app as follows:

To see this in action, ping /controller2-with-info





- Essential concepts
- Using OAuth2 in Spring Boot



Exercise



- We've seen how to use OAuth2 to perform authentication, in the following project:
 - demo-security-oauth2

- Spring Boot also supports other authentication techniques,
 e.g. forms authentication, see here:
 - demo-security-forms

