

# Spring Security



Posted on August 16, 2011 , Last modified : April 2, 2014

By [mkyong](#)

In this tutorial, we will show you how to integrate Spring Security with a Spring MVC web application to secure a URL access. After implementing Spring Security, to access the content of an "admin" page, users need to key in the correct "username" and "password".

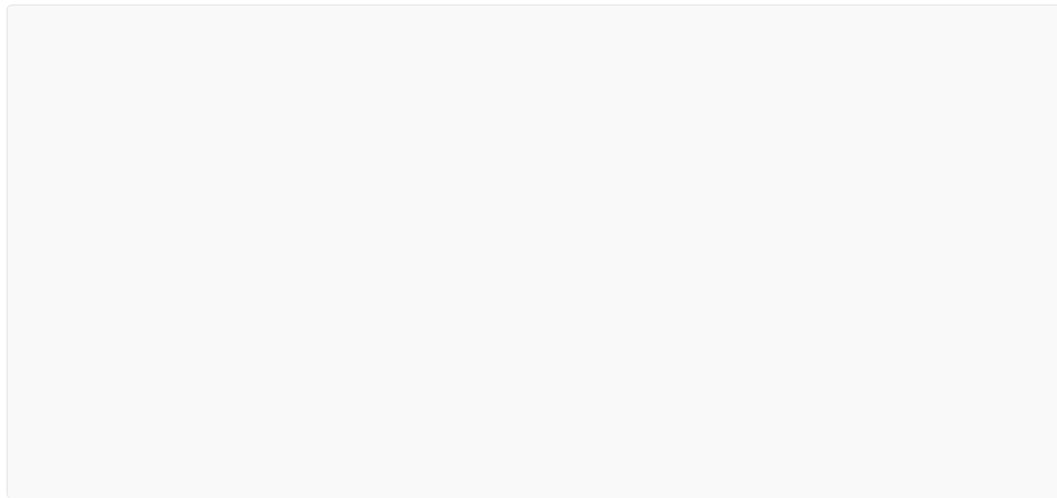
Technologies used :

1. Spring 3.2.8.RELEASE
2. Spring Security 3.2.3.RELEASE
3. Eclipse 4.2
4. JDK 1.6
5. Maven 3

## Note

Spring Security 3.0 requires Java 5.0 Runtime Environment or higher

## 1. Project Demo



## XML Generator Download

Generate XML, DTD, XML Schema from Databases and more



## 2. Directory Structure

Review the final directory structure of this tutorial.



### Recent Posts



**Ant - How To Create A Jar File with external libraries**



**Ant - How to create a Java Project**



**Create a fat Jar file - Maven Assembly Plugin**



**Maven - Exclude log4j.properties in Jar file**



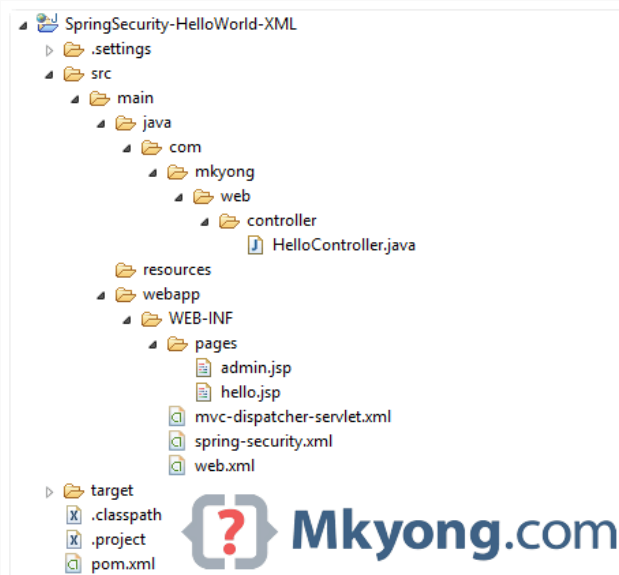
**Maven - Create a fat Jar file - One-JAR example**

### Popular Tutorials



**Android Tutorial**

**JSF2.0 Tutorial**



 Spring Tutorial

 Maven Tutorial

 Hibernate Tutorial

## Learn Xcode and iOS

iOS Development for IT Pros. View syllabus for hands-on classes.



### 3. Spring Security Dependencies

To use Spring security, you need `spring-security-web` and `spring-security-config`.

pom.xml

```

<properties>
<jdk.version>1.6</jdk.version>
<spring.version>3.2.8.RELEASE</spring.version>
<spring.security.version>3.2.3.RELEASE</spring.security.version>
<jstl.version>1.2</jstl.version>
</properties>

<dependencies>

<!-- Spring dependencies -->
<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-core</artifactId>
<version>${spring.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-web</artifactId>
<version>${spring.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-webmvc</artifactId>
<version>${spring.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!-- Spring Security -->
<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework.security</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-security-web</artifactId>
<version>${spring.security.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
<groupId>org.springframework.security</groupId>
<artifactId>spring-security-config</artifactId>
<version>${spring.security.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!-- jstl for jsp page -->
<dependency>
<groupId>jstl</groupId>
<artifactId>jstl</artifactId>
<version>${jstl.version}</version>
</dependency>

</dependencies>

```

## 4. Spring MVC Web Application

A simple controller :

1. If URL = `/welcome` or `/` , return hello page.
2. If URL = `/admin` , return admin page.

Later, we will show you how to use Spring Security to secure the "/admin" URL with a user login form.

```
HelloController.java
```

```

package com.mkyong.web.controller;

import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.ModelAndView;

@Controller
public class HelloController {

    @RequestMapping(value = { "/", "/welcome**" }, method = RequestMethod.GET)
    public ModelAndView welcomePage() {

        ModelAndView model = new ModelAndView();
        model.addObject("title", "Spring Security Hello World");
        model.addObject("message", "This is welcome page!");
        model.setViewName("hello");
        return model;

    }

    @RequestMapping(value = "/admin**", method = RequestMethod.GET)
    public ModelAndView adminPage() {

        ModelAndView model = new ModelAndView();
        model.addObject("title", "Spring Security Hello World");
        model.addObject("message", "This is protected page!");
        model.setViewName("admin");

        return model;

    }

}

```

Two JSP pages.

hello.jsp

```

<%@page session="false"%>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Title : ${title}</h1>
<h1>Message : ${message}</h1>
</body>
</html>

```

admin.jsp

```

<%@taglib prefix="c" uri="http://java.sun.com/jsp/jstl/core"%>
<%@page session="true"%>
<html>
<body>
<h1>Title : ${title}</h1>
<h1>Message : ${message}</h1>

<c:if test="${pageContext.request.userPrincipal.name != null}">
    <h2>Welcome : ${pageContext.request.userPrincipal.name}
        | <a href="<c:url value="/j_spring_security_logout" />" > Logout</a></h2>
</c:if>
</body>
</html>

```

mvc-dispatcher-servlet.xml

```

<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context-3.0.xsd">

<context:component-scan base-package="com.mk Yong.*" />

<bean
class="org.springframework.web.servlet.view.InternalResourceViewResolver">
  <property name="prefix">
<value>/WEB-INF/pages/</value>
  </property>
  <property name="suffix">
<value>.jsp</value>
  </property>
</bean>

</beans>

```

## 5. Spring Security : User Authentication

Create a Spring Security XML file.

```

spring-security.xml

<beans:beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/security"
xmlns:beans="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-3.0.xsd
http://www.springframework.org/schema/security
http://www.springframework.org/schema/security/spring-security-3.2.xsd">

<http auto-config="true">
  <intercept-url pattern="/admin**" access="ROLE_USER" />
</http>

<authentication-manager>
  <authentication-provider>
    <user-service>
      <user name="mk Yong" password="123456" authorities="ROLE_USER" />
    </user-service>
  </authentication-provider>
</authentication-manager>

</beans:beans>

```

It tells, only user "mk Yong" is allowed to access the `/admin` URL.

## 6. Integrate Spring Security

To integrate Spring security with a Spring MVC web application, just declares `DelegatingFilterProxy` as a servlet filter to intercept any incoming request.

```
web.xml
```

```

<web-app id="WebApp_ID" version="2.4"
  xmlns="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee
http://java.sun.com/xml/ns/j2ee/web-app_2_4.xsd">

  <display-name>Spring MVC Application</display-name>

  <!-- Spring MVC -->
  <servlet>
    <servlet-name>mvc-dispatcher</servlet-name>
    <servlet-class>org.springframework.web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
  </servlet-class>
    <load-on-startup>1</load-on-startup>
  </servlet>
  <servlet-mapping>
    <servlet-name>mvc-dispatcher</servlet-name>
    <url-pattern>/</url-pattern>
  </servlet-mapping>

  <listener>
    <listener-class>org.springframework.web.context.ContextLoaderListener
  </listener-class>
</listener>

  <!-- Loads Spring Security config file -->
  <context-param>
    <param-name>contextConfigLocation</param-name>
    <param-value>
      /WEB-INF/spring-security.xml
    </param-value>
  </context-param>

  <!-- Spring Security -->
  <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>

</web-app>

```

## 7. Demo

That's all, but wait... where's the login form? No worry, if you do not define any custom login form, Spring will create a simple login form automatically.

### Custom Login Form

Read this "[Spring Security form login example](#)" to understand how to create a custom login form in Spring Security.

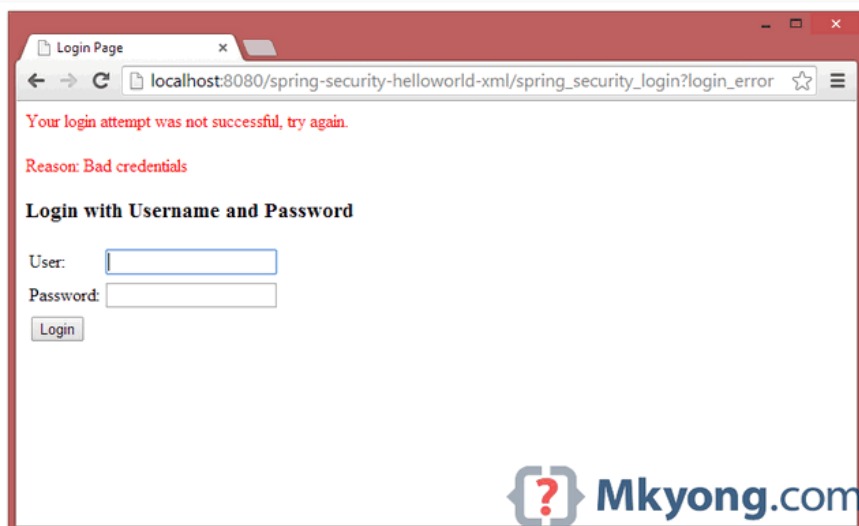
1. Welcome Page – <http://localhost:8080/spring-security-helloworld-xml/welcome>



2. Try to access `/admin` page, Spring Security will intercept the request and redirect to `/spring_security_login`, and a predefined login form is displayed.



3. If username and password is incorrect, error messages will be displayed, and Spring will redirect to this URL `/spring_security_login?login_error`.



4. If username and password are correct, Spring will redirect the request to the original requested URL and display the page.



## Download Source Code



Download it – [spring-security-helloworld-xml.zip](#) (9 KB)

## References

1. [Spring Security Official Site](#)
2. [Spring 3 MVC hello world example](#)
3. [Spring Security form login example \(authentication\)](#)

Tags : [hello world](#) [spring security](#)



**mkyong**

Founder of [Mkyong.com](#) and [HostingCompass.com](#), love Java and open source stuff. Follow him on [Twitter](#), or befriend him on [Facebook](#) or [Google Plus](#). If you like my tutorials, consider making a [donation to this charity](#), thanks.

## Related Posts

- ▶ [Spring Security Hello World Annotation Example](#)
- ▶ [Log4j hello world example](#)
- ▶ [Spring Security + Hibernate Annotation Example](#)
- ▶ [Spring Security + Hibernate XML Example](#)
- ▶ [Spring Security : Encoded password does not look](#)

## Popular Posts

- ▶ [Top 8 Java People You Should Know](#)
- ▶ [Top 20 Java Websites](#)
- ▶ [Top 5 Free Java eBooks](#)
- ▶ [Top 10 Java Regular Expression Examples](#)
- ▶ [Top 5 Open Source Q&A Systems](#)



You might also like following tutorials :



#### All Available Tutorials

##### Java Core Technologies :

[Java I/O](#), [Java RegEx](#), [Java XML](#), [Java JSON](#), [JDBC](#),  
[Java Misc](#)

##### J2EE Frameworks :

[Hibernate](#), [JSF 2.0](#), [Spring Core](#), [Spring MVC](#),  
[Spring Security](#), [Spring MongoDB](#), [Spring](#)  
[Batch](#)[Apache Wicket](#), [Struts 1.x](#), [Struts 2.x](#)

##### Web Service :

[JAX-WS \(SOAP\)](#), [JAX-RS \(REST\)](#)

##### Build Tools :

[Maven](#), [Archiva](#)

##### Unit Test Frameworks :

[JUnit](#), [TestNG](#)

##### Others :

[Android](#), [Google App Engine](#), [jQuery](#), [Java](#)  
[MongoDB](#), [Quartz Scheduler](#), [Log4j](#)

#### Favorites Links

[Android Getting Started](#)

[Google App Engine - Java](#)

[DZone - Fresh Links](#)

[Official Java EE 5 Tutorial](#)

[Official Java EE 6 Tutorial](#)

[Official Java EE 7 Tutorial](#)

[Spring 2.5.x documentation](#)

[Spring 3.2.x documentation](#)

[Spring Security 3.2.x documentation](#)

[Hibernate core 4.3 documentation](#)

[Java SE 6.0 API documentation](#)

[JSP home page](#)

[JSF home page](#)

[Eclipse IDE for Java developer](#)

[Struts 1.3.x documentation](#)

[Struts 2.3.x documentation](#)

[Maven home page](#)

[Maven central repository Search](#)

[Ant home page](#)

[JAX-WS Official Website](#)

[JAX-RS Official Website \(Jersey\)](#)

#### Friends & Links

[Java Code Geeks](#)

[PHP Tutorials](#)

[TenthOfMarch](#)

[Web Security Blog](#)

[Web Development](#)

[Cédric Beust \(TestNG\)](#)

#### About Us

Mkyong.com is a weblog dedicated to Java/J2EE developers and Web Developers. We constantly publish useful tricks, tutorials on J2EE or web development.

All examples are simple, easy to read, and full source code available, and of course well tested in our development environment.

##### We're Social

1. [Twitter - Follow Me](#)
2. [Facebook - Like Me](#)
3. [Google Plus - Add Me](#)
4. [RSS - Subscribe Me](#)