SECURITY



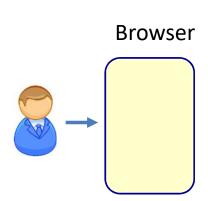
Aspects of security

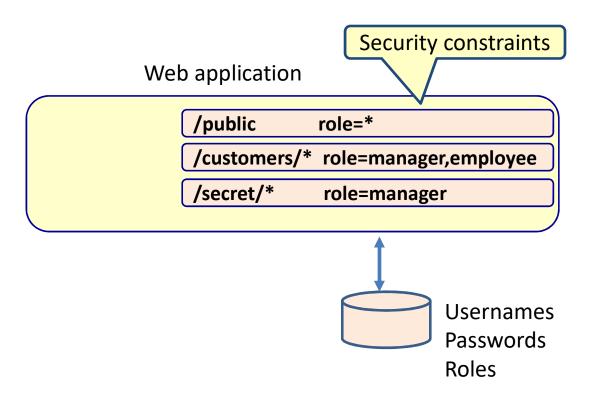
- Authentication: are you who you say you are?
 - Login with username/password
- Authorization: what are you allowed to do?
 - Make url's and/or methods secure
- Confidentiality: No one may look into this request/response
 - Encryption
- Data integrity: No one may change this request/response
 - Encryption, hashcode,...



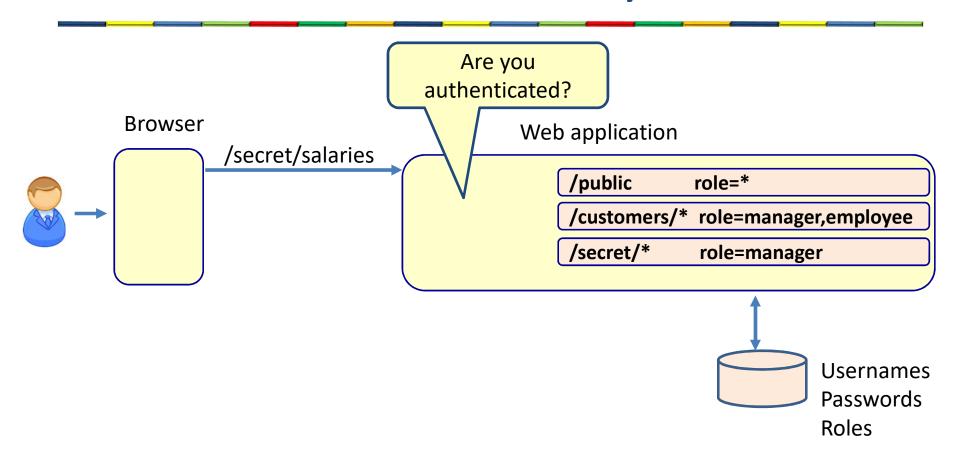
SECURING A WEB APPLICATION



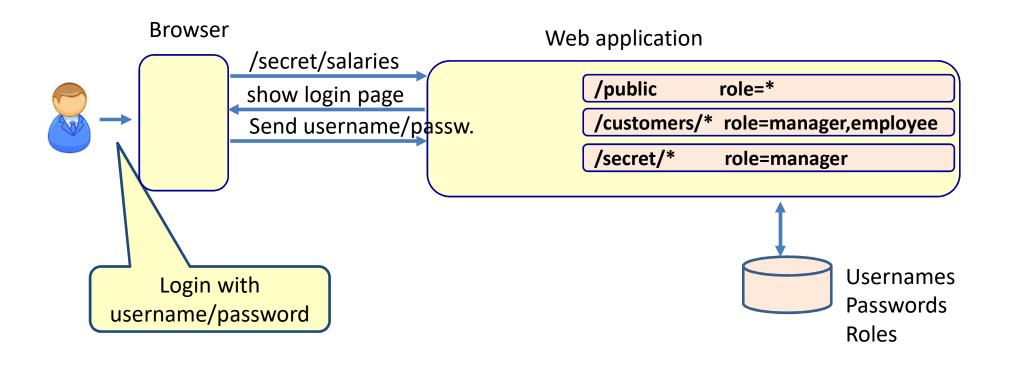




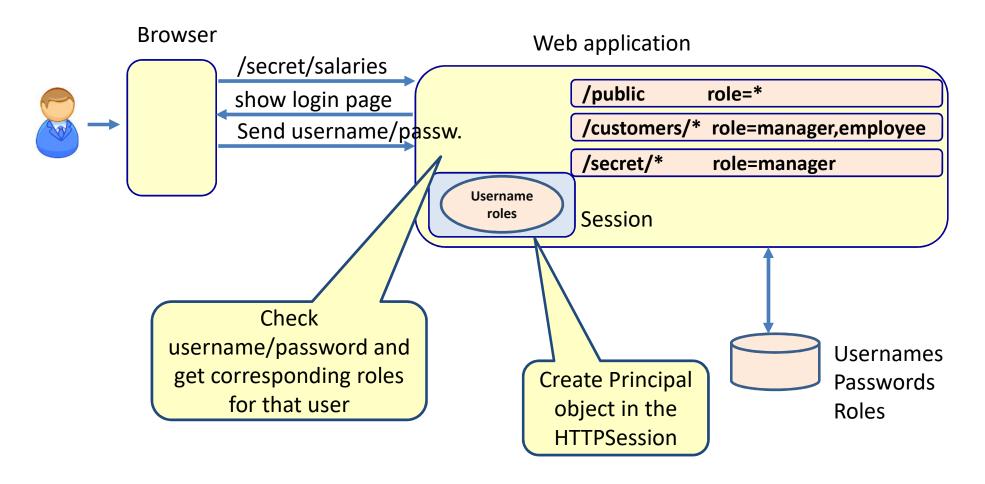




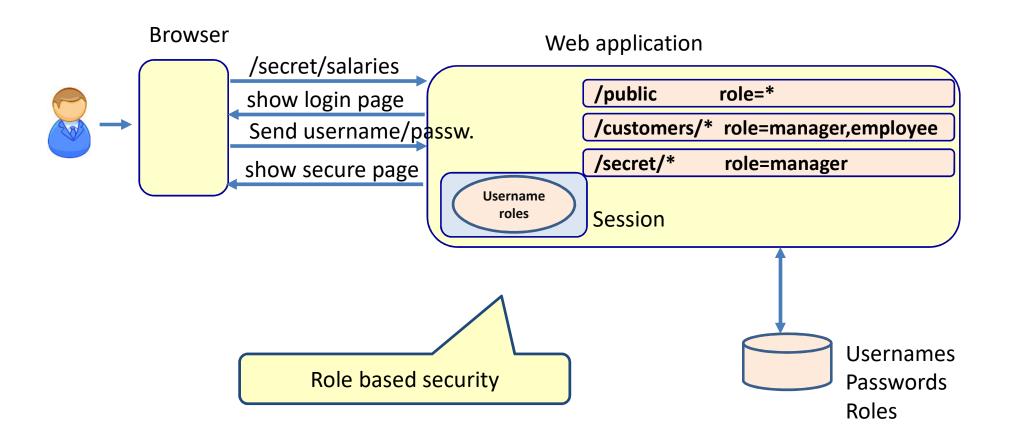




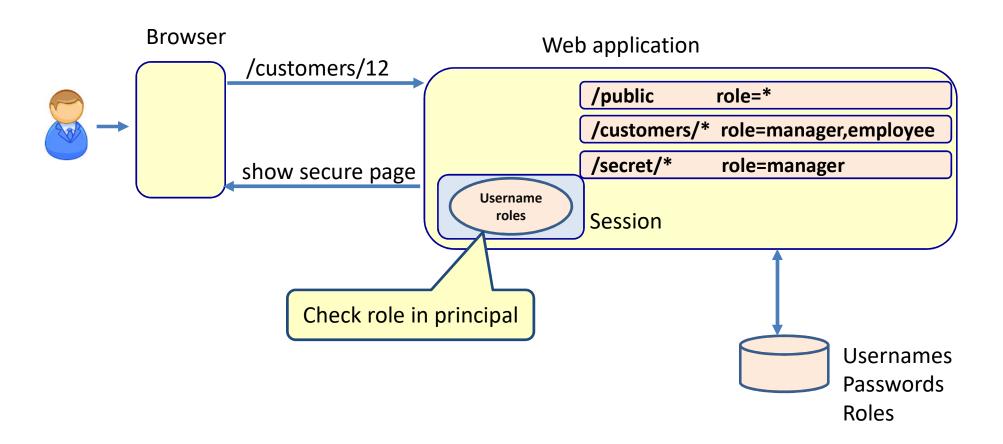










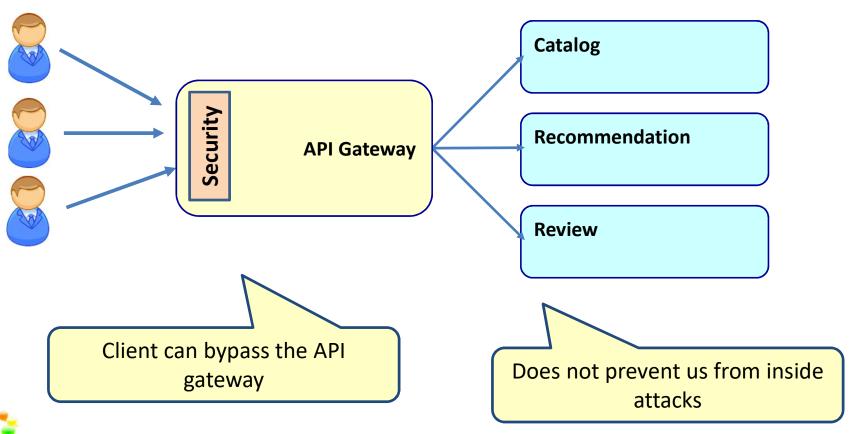




SECURE THE MICROSERVICE ARCHITECTURE

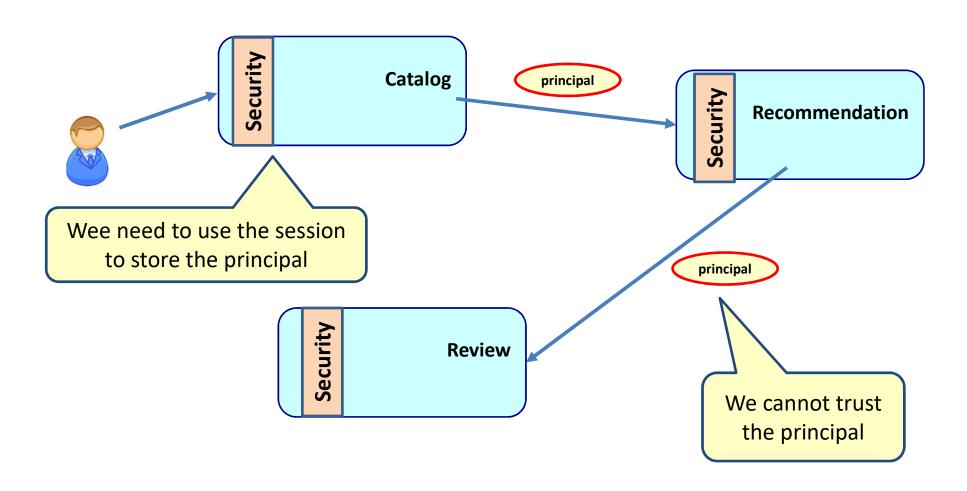


Secure the API gateway



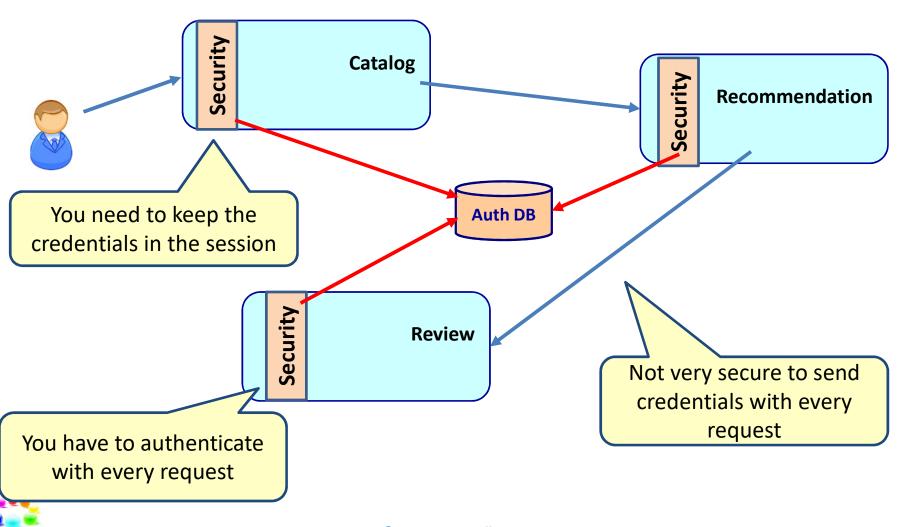


Send principal with every request

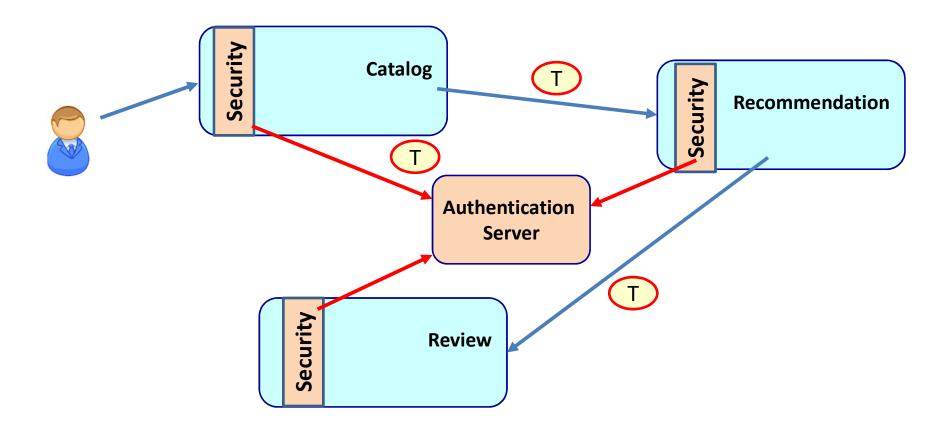




Send userid/password with every request

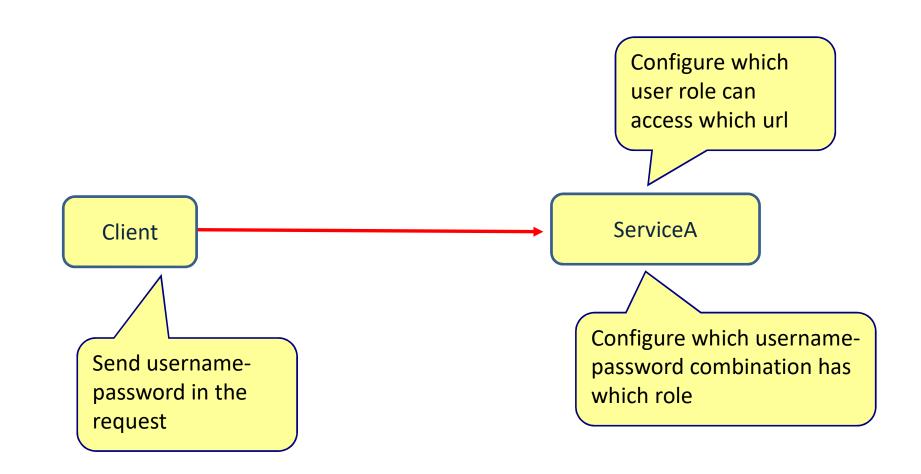


OAuth2: Token based security





Securing a REST service





REST Server

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
                                                                          Configure which
public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
                                                                          user role can
    @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
                                                                          access which url
        http
            .authorizeRequests()
                .antMatchers("/productinfo").permitAll()
                .antMatchers("/salaryinfo").hasAnyRole("MANAGER")
                .and()
            .httpBasic();
    // create users
    @Autowired
    public void configureGlobal(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
        auth.inMemoryAuthentication()
                .withUser("manager").password("{noop}pass").roles("MANAGER");
```

In-memory users

Configure which usernamepassword combination has which role



Getting security info from the database



REST Client

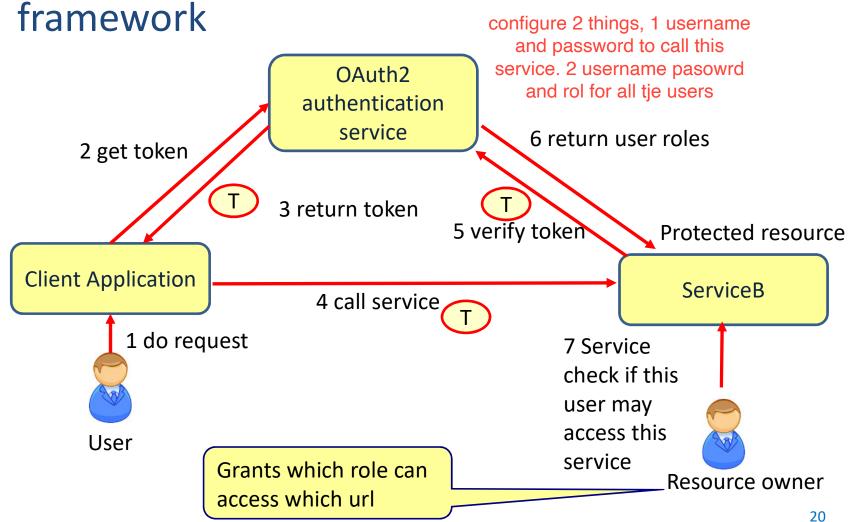
```
@Component
public class SecureRestClient {
                                                                             Add username and
 @Autowired
                                                                             password as a
  private RestOperations restTemplate;
  private String serverUrl = "http://localhost:8080/";
                                                                             header
  public void showProductInfo() {
                                                                                (class):
    String productInfo= restTemplate.getForObject(serverUrl+"/productinfo", §
   System.out.println("Receiving: "+productInfo);
  public void showSalaryInfo() {
   HttpEntity<String> request = new HttpEntity<String>(createHeaders("manager", "pass"));
   ResponseEntity<String> response = restTemplate.exchange(serverUrl+"/salaryinfo",
                                      HttpMethod.GET, request, String.class);
    String salaryInfo = response.getBody();
    System.out.println("Receiving: "+salaryInfo);
  public HttpHeaders createHeaders(String username, String password) {
   HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
    String auth = username + ":" + password;
    String encodedAuth =
      Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString(auth.getBytes(Charset.forName("US-ASCII")));
    String authHeader = "Basic " + encodedAuth;
    headers.set("Authorization", authHeader);
    return headers;
```

OAUTH2



How does OAuth2 work

Token based authentication and authorization
 framework





OAUTH2 AUTHENTICATION SERVICE



The authentication service

```
@SpringBootApplication
@RestController
@EnableResourceServer
@EnableAuthorizationServer
public class AuthenticationServiceApplication {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    SpringApplication.run(AuthenticationServiceApplication.class, args);
 @RequestMapping(value = { "/user" }, produces = "application/json")
  public Map<String, Object> user(OAuth2Authentication user) {
    Map<String, Object> userInfo = new HashMap<>();
    userInfo.put("user", user.getUserAuthentication().getPrincipal());
    userInfo.put("authorities",
     AuthorityUtils.authorityListToSet(user.getUserAuthentication().getAuthorities()));
    return userInfo;
```



OAuth2 configuration

```
MConfiguration
public class OAuth2Config extends AuthorizationServerConfigurerAdapter {
    @Autowired
    private AuthenticationManager authenticationManager;
    @Autowired
    private UserDetailsService userDetailsService;
    @Override
    public void configure(ClientDetailsServiceConfigurer clients) throws Exception {
        clients.inMemory()
                .withClient("theClient")
                .secret("{noop}thisissecret")
                .authorizedGrantTypes("refresh_token", "password", "client_credentials")
                .scopes("webclient", "mobileclient");
    @Override
    public void configure(AuthorizationServerEndpointsConfigurer endpoints) throws
           Exception {
      endpoints
        .authenticationManager(authenticationManager)
        .userDetailsService(userDetailsService);
```

Web security configuration

```
@Configuration
public class WebSecurityConfigurer extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
 @Override
 @Bean
  public AuthenticationManager authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
    return super.authenticationManagerBean();
 @Override
 @Bean
  public UserDetailsService userDetailsServiceBean() throws Exception {
    return super.userDetailsServiceBean();
 @Override
  protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
    auth.inMemoryAuthentication()
        .withUser("john").password("{noop}password1").roles("USER")
        .and()
        .withUser("frank").password("{noop}password2").roles("USER", "MANAGER");
```



The configuration

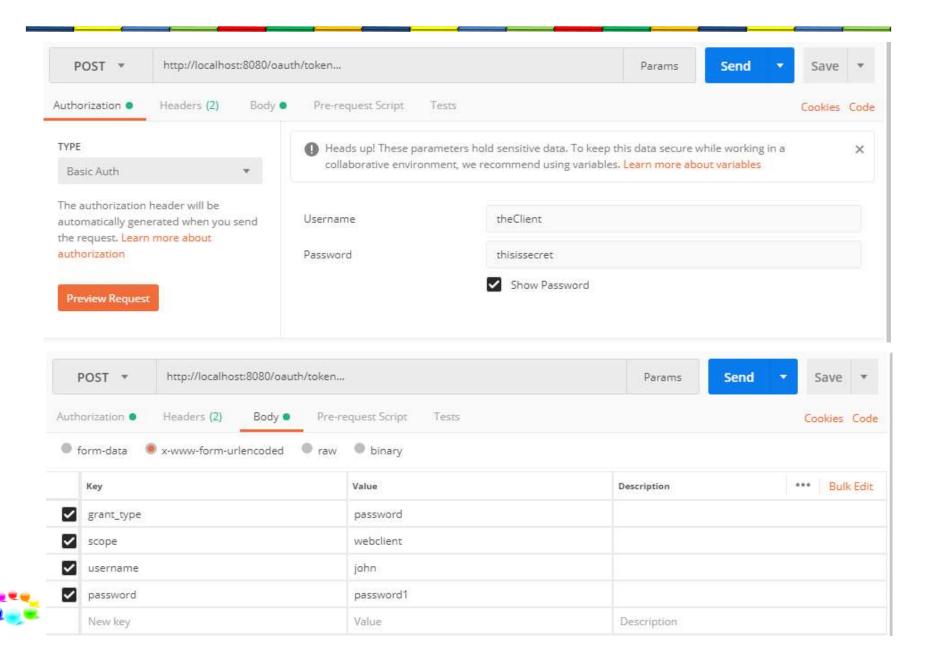
application.yml

server:

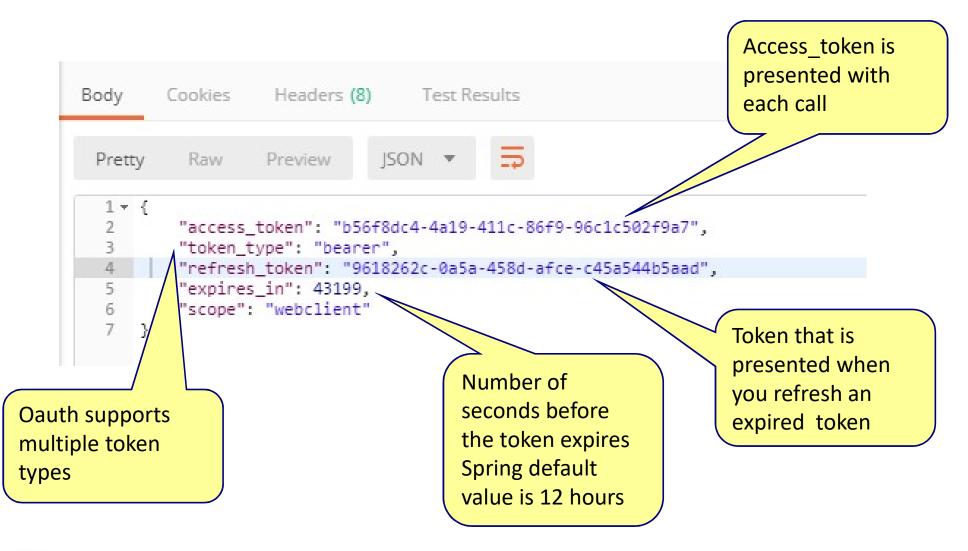
port: 8080



Retrieve a token

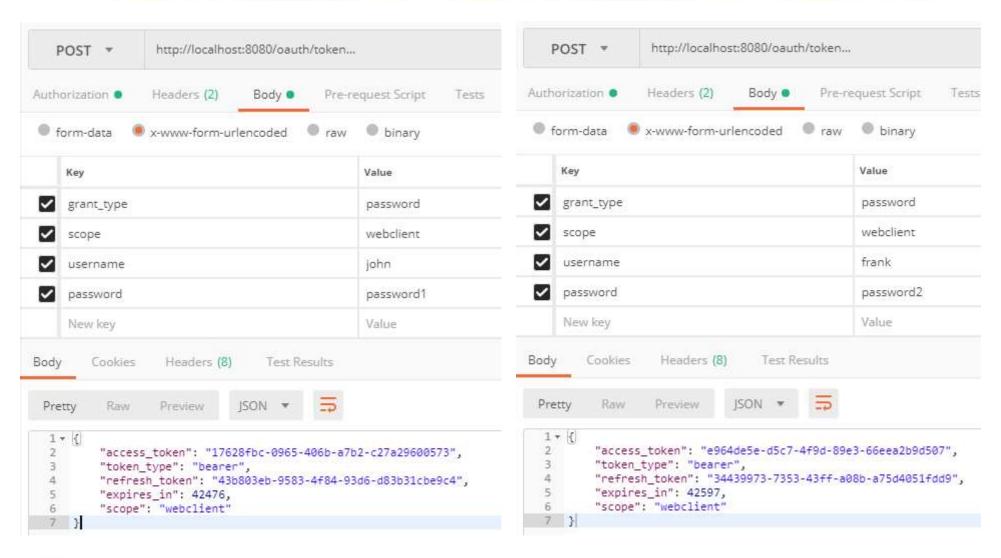


Returned payload

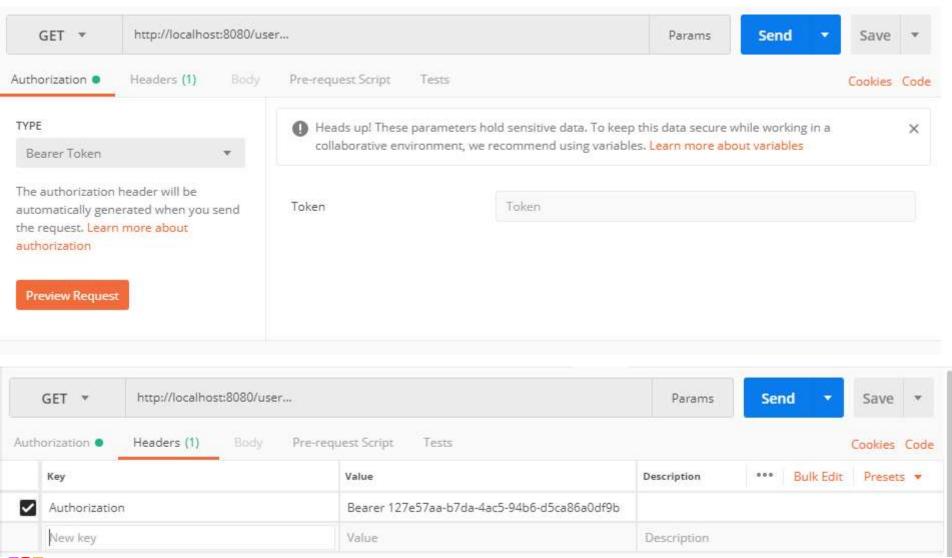




Token for John and Frank

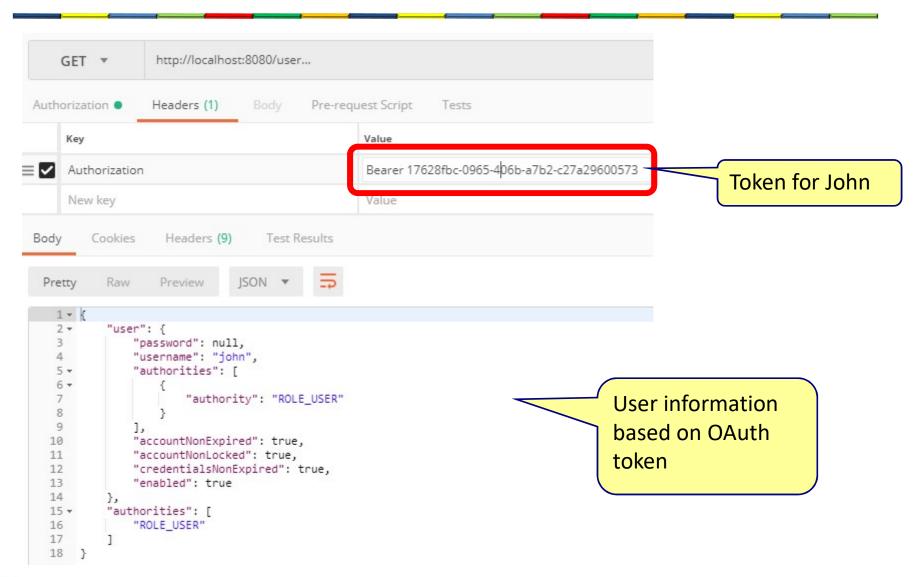






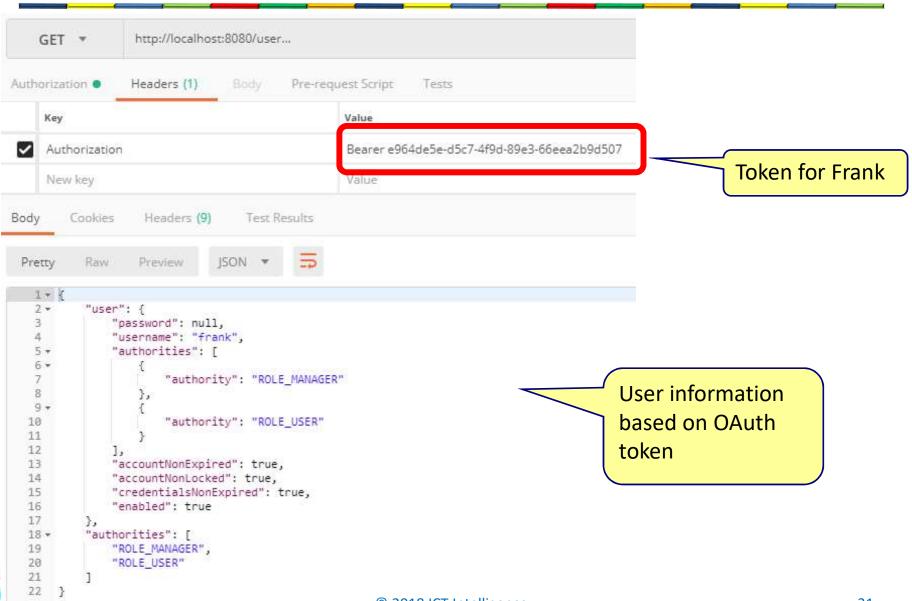


Get user information





Get user information



A SECURE APPLICATION



A secure application

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class SecureServiceAApplication {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
      SpringApplication.run(SecureServiceAApplication.class, args);
   }
}
```

The controller

```
@RestController
public class Controller {
  @GetMapping("/name")
  public String getName() {
    return "Frank Brown";
  @GetMapping("/salary")
  public String getGetSalary() {
    return "95.000";
  @GetMapping("/phone")
  public String getPhone() {
    return "645322899";
```



The configuration

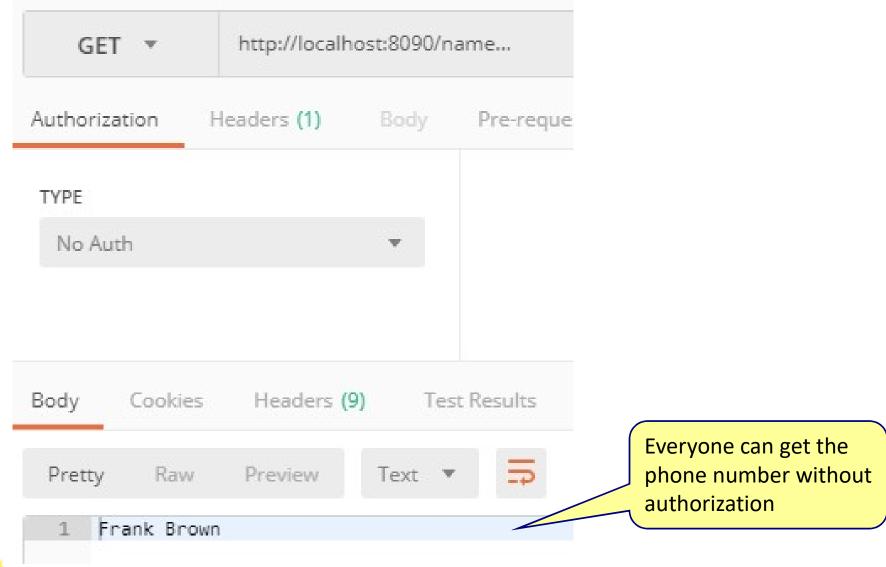
application.yml

```
server:
  port: 8090

security:
  oauth2:
    client:
    accessTokenUri: http://localhost:8080/oauth/token
    userAuthorizationUri: http://localhost:8080/oauth/authorize
    clientId: theClient
    clientSecret: thisissecret
  resource:
    userInfoUri: http://localhost:8080/user
```

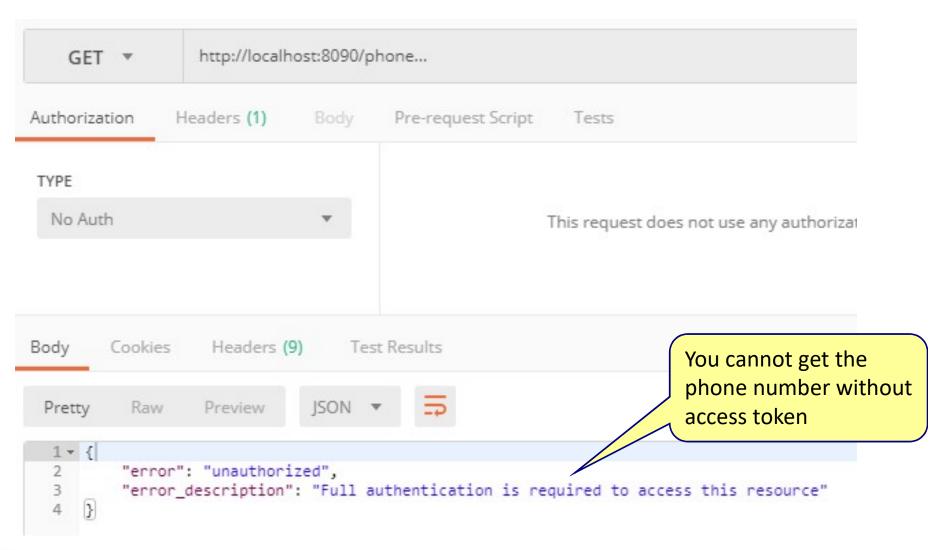


Get the user name



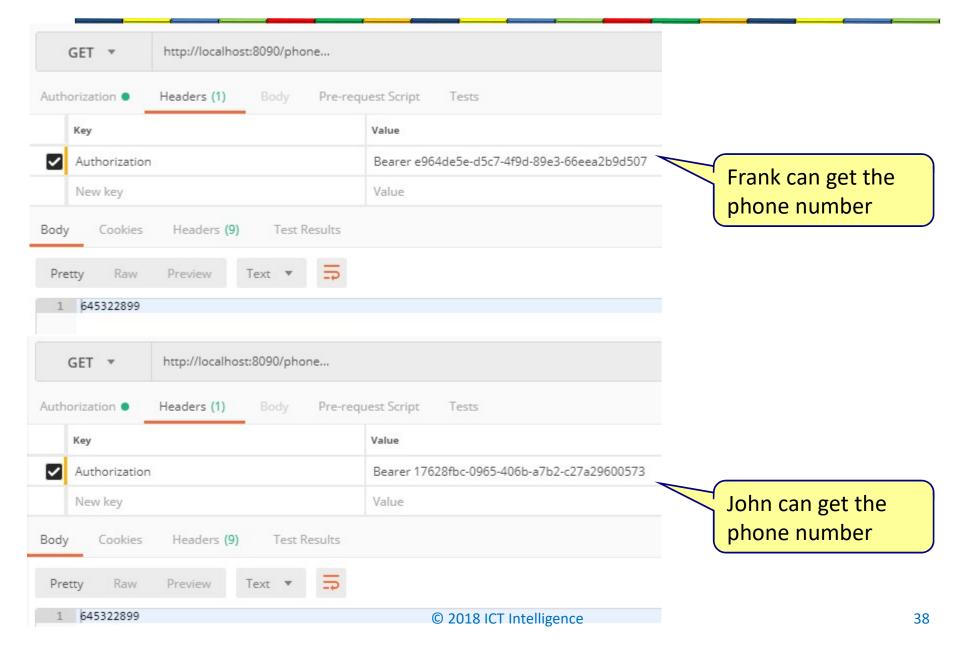


Get the phone number

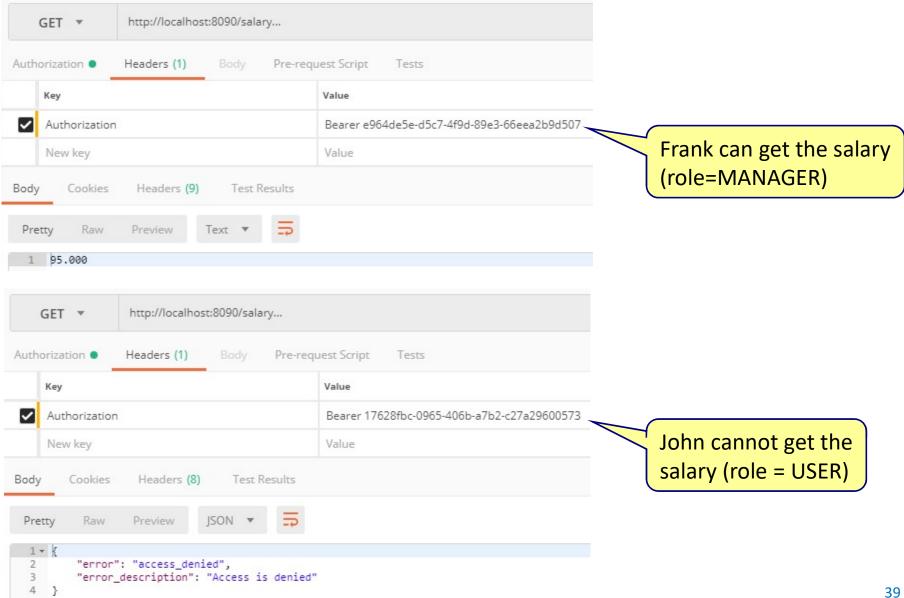




Get the phone number



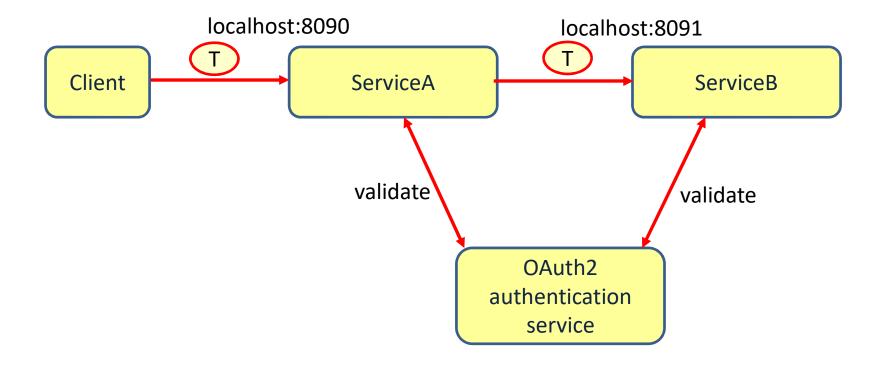
Get the salary



PROPAGATING THE TOKEN



Propagate the token





Secure application B

```
@SpringBootApplication
public class SecureServiceBApplication {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      SpringApplication.run(SecureServiceBApplication.class, args);
   }
}
```

The controller

```
@RestController
public class Controller {
  @GetMapping("/publicinfo")
  public String getPublicInfo() {
    return "This is public info";
  @GetMapping("/userinfo")
  public String getUserInfo() {
    return "This info is for users";
  @GetMapping("/managerinfo")
  public String getManagerInfo() {
    return "This info is for managers";
```



Secure application A



Secure application A

```
@Configuration
@EnableResourceServer
public class ResourceServerConfig extends ResourceServerConfigurerAdapter
   @Override
    public void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http
                .authorizeRequests()
                .antMatchers("/name").permitAll()
                .antMatchers("/salary").hasRole("MANAGER")
                .antMatchers("/phone").hasRole("USER")
                .antMatchers("/publicinfo").permitAll()
                .antMatchers("/managerinfo").hasRole("MANAGER")
                .antMatchers("/userinfo").hasRole("USER")
                .anyRequest()
                .authenticated();
```

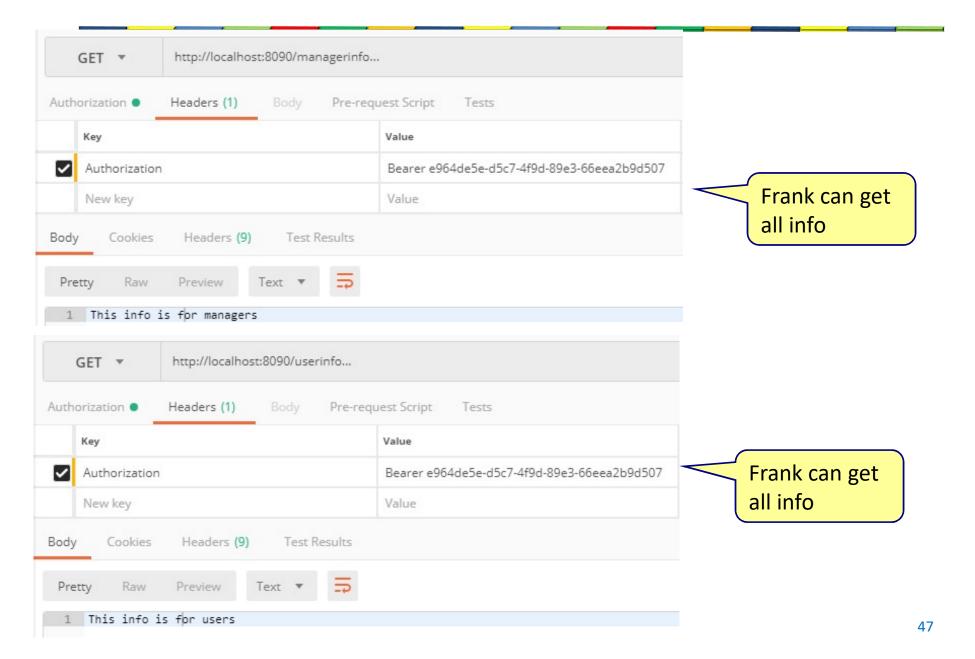


The controller2

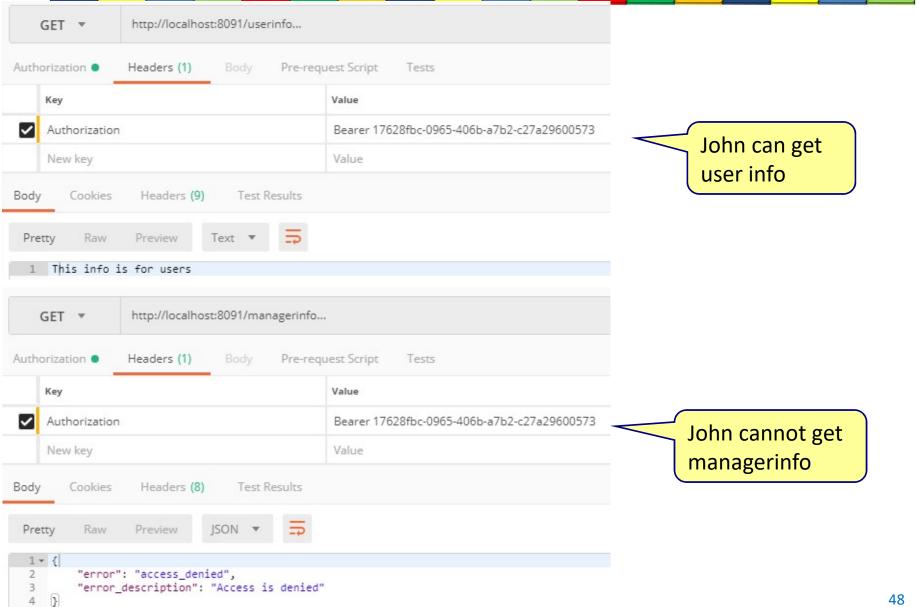
```
@RestController
public class Controller2 {
  @Autowired
 OAuth2RestTemplate restTemplate;
                                          OAuth2RestTemplate
  @GetMapping("/publicinfo")
  public String getPublicInfo() {
    return restTemplate.getForObject("http://localhost:8091/publicinfo", String.class);
  @GetMapping("/userinfo")
  public String getUserInfo() {
    return restTemplate.getForObject("http://localhost:8091/userinfo", String.class);
  @GetMapping("/managerinfo")
  public String getManagerInfo() {
    return restTemplate.getForObject("http://localhost:8091/managerinfo", String.class);
```



One services calls another service



One services calls another service

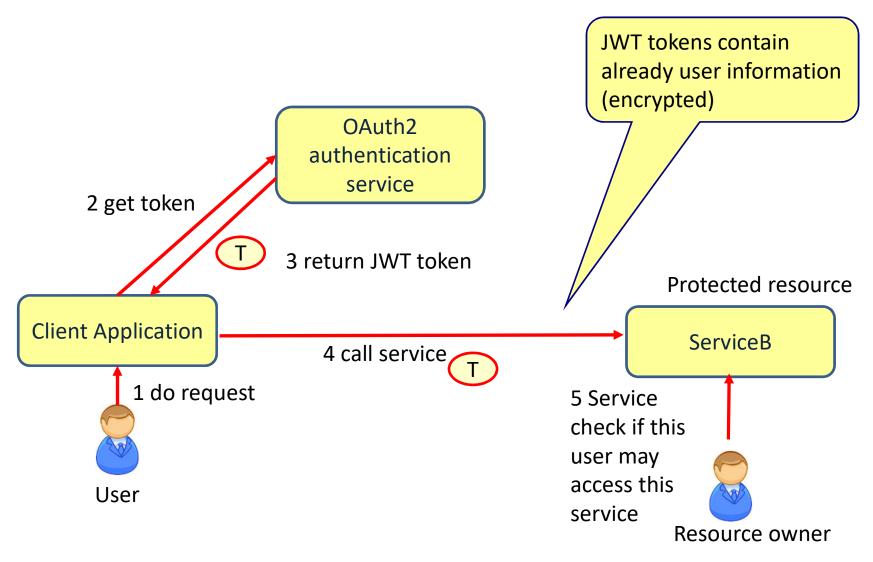


JWT tokens

- Oauth2 is a token based authorization framework bus does provide a standard for tokens
- JWT (JavaScript Web Tokens) provides a standard structure for OAuth tokens
 - Small
 - Cryptographically signed
 - Self contained
 - Extensible



JWT tokens





Main point

With OAuth2 and JWT we can make microservices secure without providing security credentials to the services, and without storing information into sessions

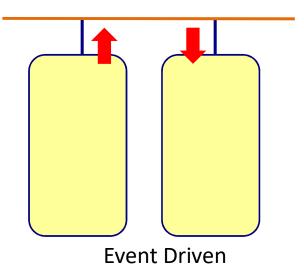
 By transcending into Pure Consciousness one gets access to all intelligence of creation.



EVENT DRIVEN ARCHITECTURE



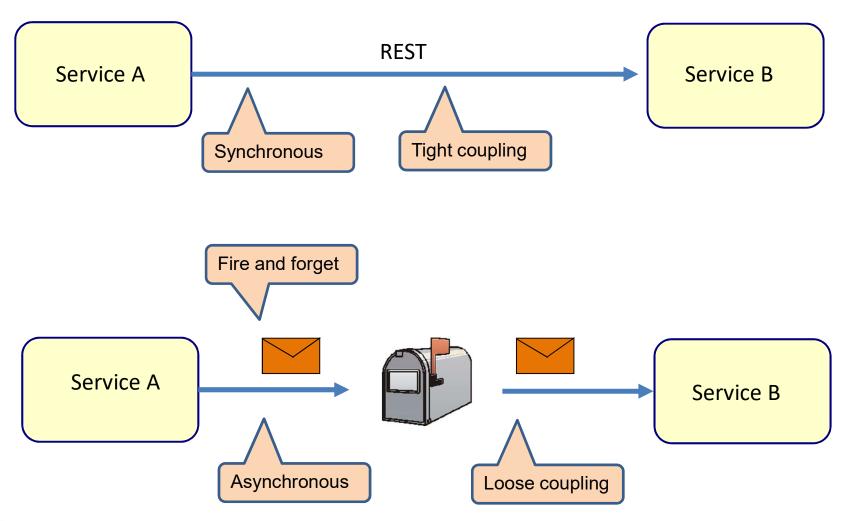
Event Driven Architecture (EDA)



- Applications publish events
- Applications subscribe to events

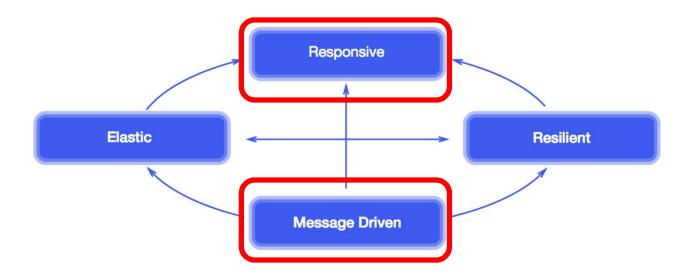


REST vs. messaging



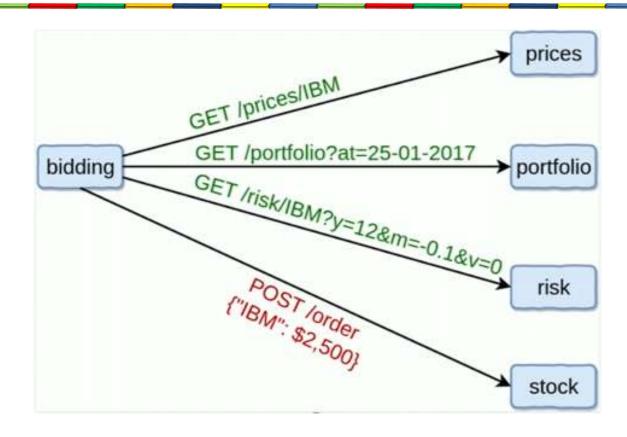


Reactive applications





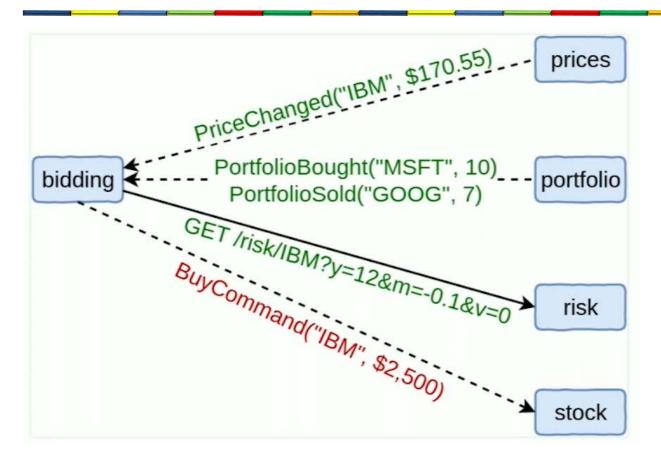
Synchronous architecture



- Slow
- If one of the components go down, we cannot order
- Temporal coupling
 - Two services have to exist at the same time to perform some functionality



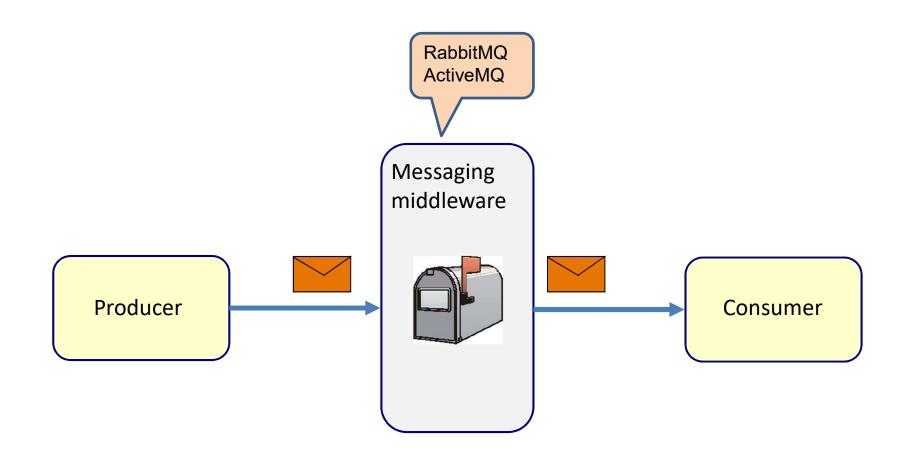
Event driven architecture



- Much faster
- Less dependencies

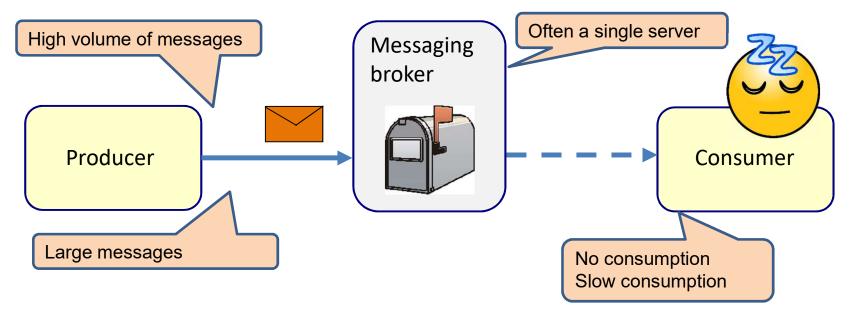


Traditional Messaging Systems





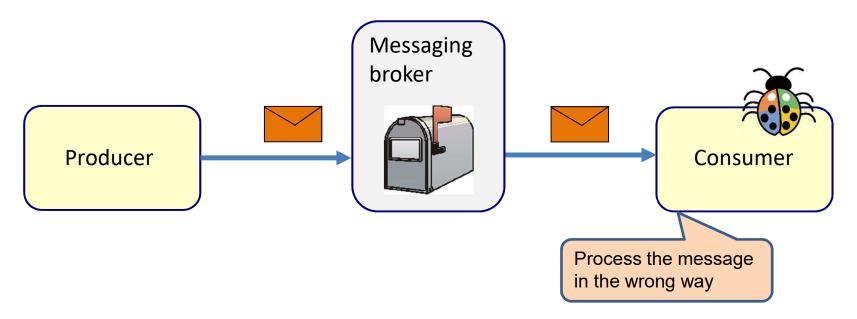
Problems with traditional messaging middleware



- If the consumer is temporally not available (or very slow) the message middleware has to store the messages
 - This restricts the volume of messages and the size of the messages
 - Eventually the message broker will fail



Problems with traditional messaging middleware



- If the consumer has a bug, and handles the messages incorrectly, then the messages are gone.
 - Not fault-tolerant



message broker Apache Kafka



- Created by Linked In
- Characteristics
 - High throughput
 - Distributed
 - Unlimited scalable
 - Fault-tolerant
 - Reliable and durable
 - Loosely coupled Producers and Consumers
 - Flexible publish-subscribe semantics



High Volume:

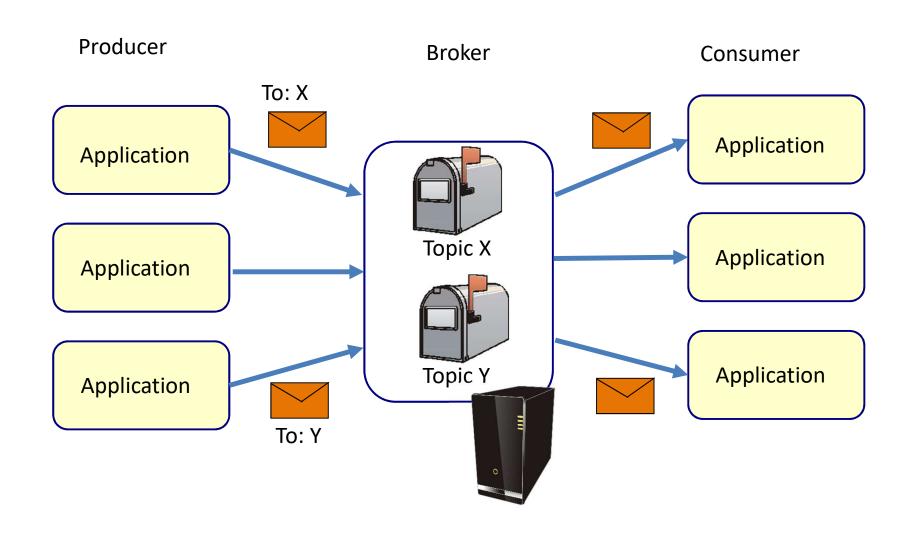
- Over 1.4 trillion messages per day
- 175 terabytes per day

High Velocity:

- Peak 13 million messages per second
- 2.75 gigabytes per second

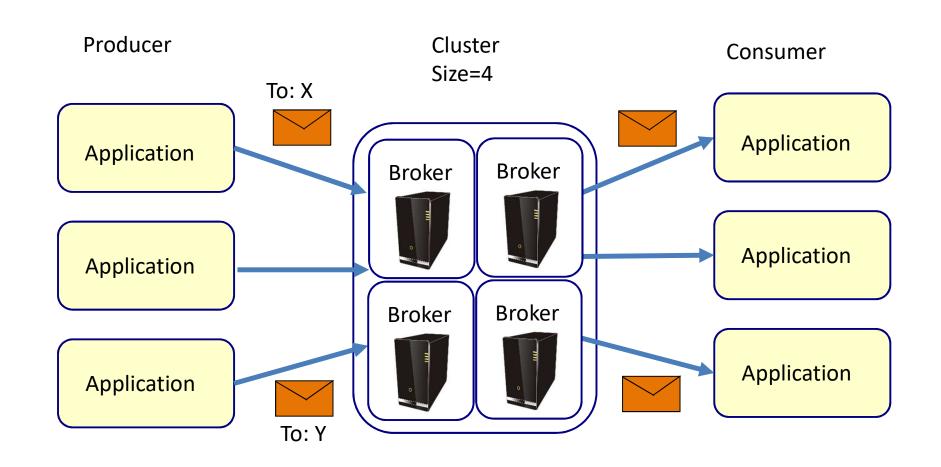


Kafka





Cluster of Brokers





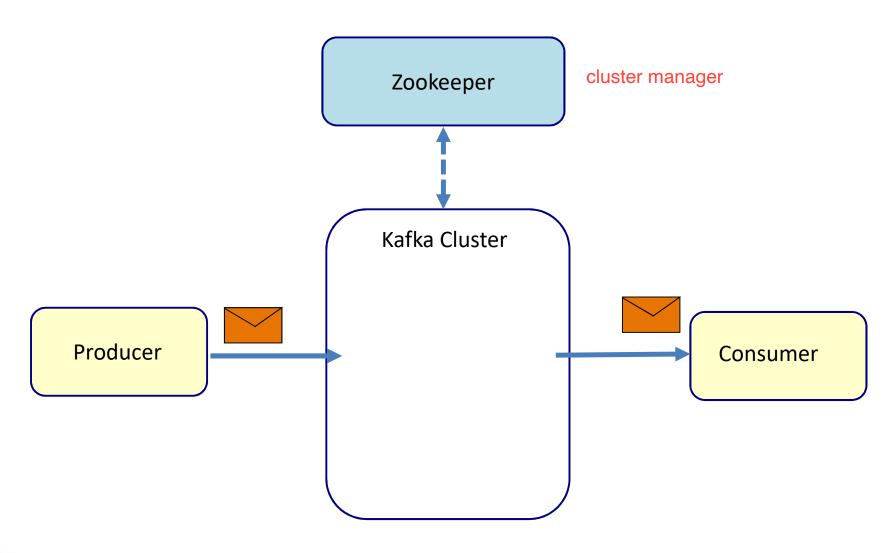
Apache Zookeeper

- Maintains metadata about a cluster of distributed nodes
 - Configuration information
 - Heath status
 - Group membership





Kafka distributed architecture

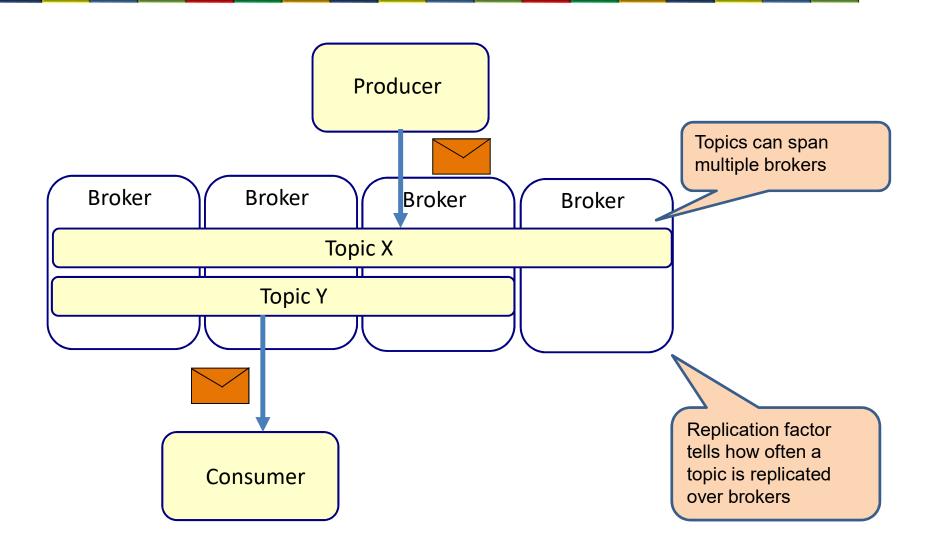




TOPIC

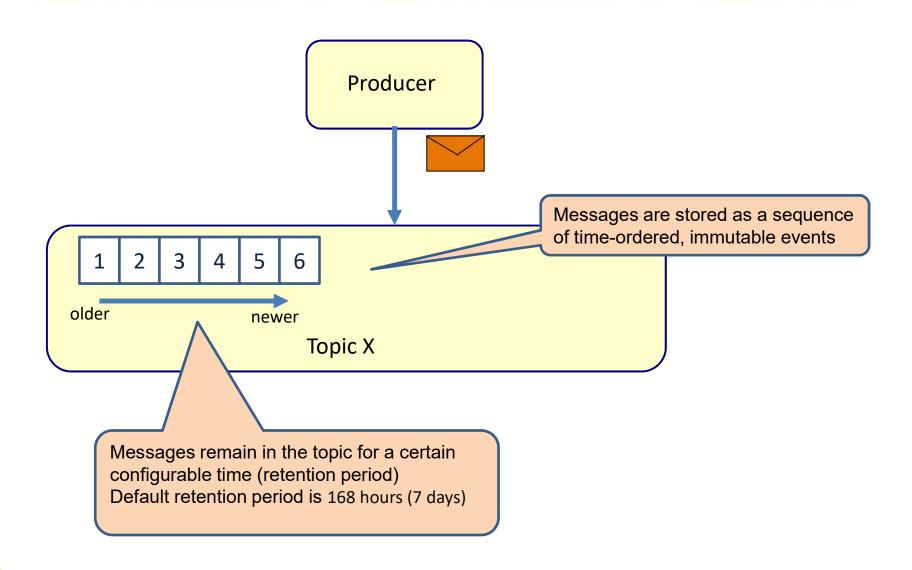


Topics channel



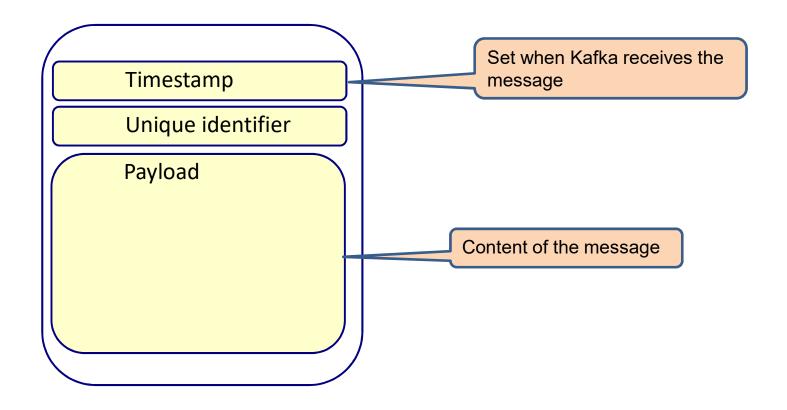


Event sourcing



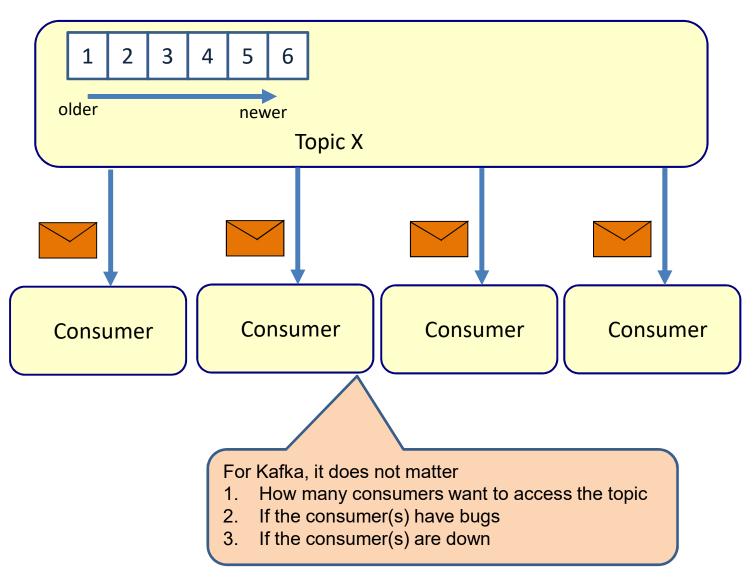


Message



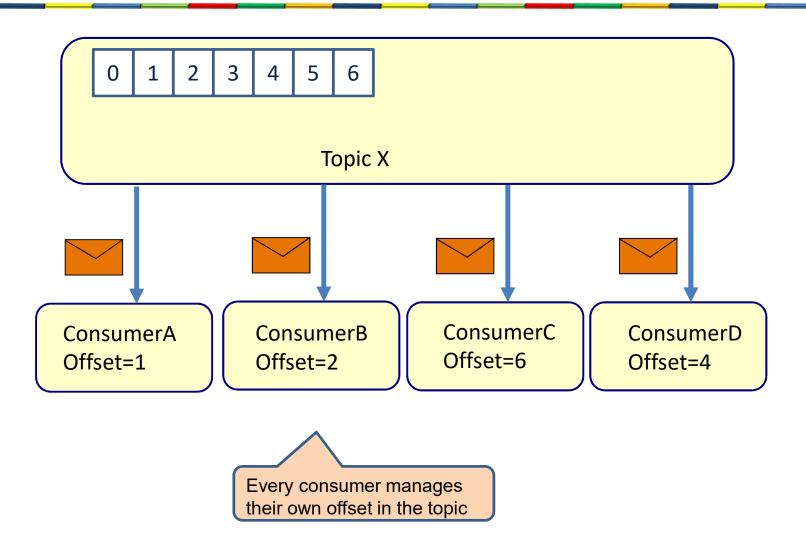


Consumers of a Topic





Offset



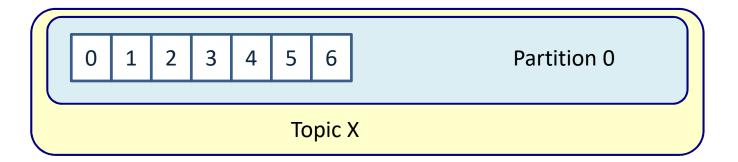


Partition

- Each topic has one or more partitions
 - This is configurable
- Each partition is maintained on 1 or more brokers



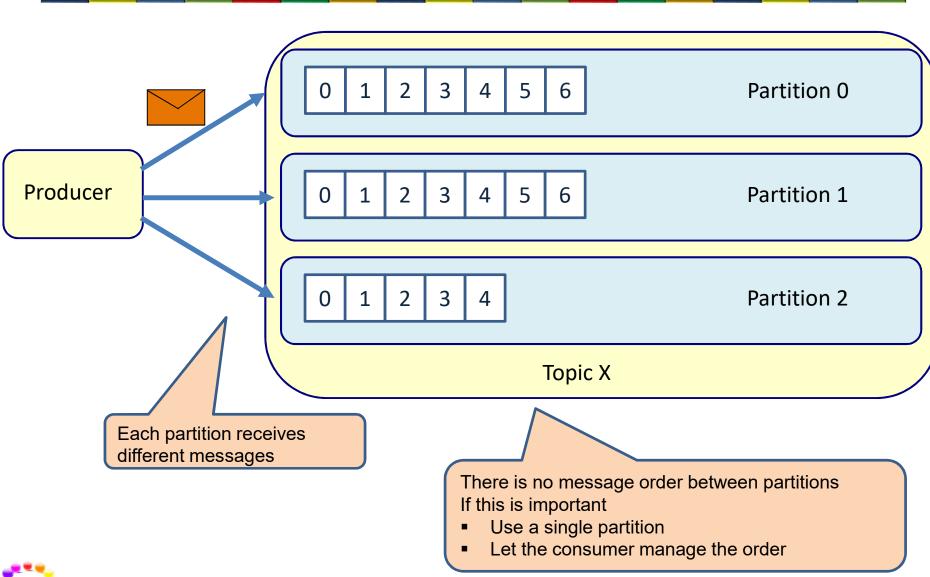
1 partition



Each partition must fit on 1 broker

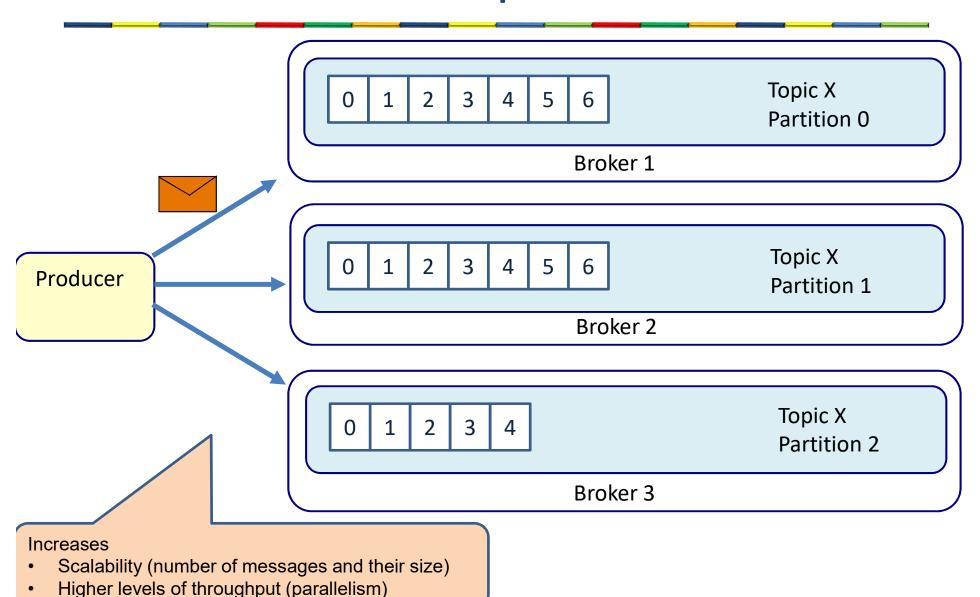


3 partitions





Scale out partitions



Main point

Event driven
 architecture has
 many advantages
 over synchronous
 architectures

 All events in creation has its source in the abstract Unified Field.



SPRING BOOT KAFKA



Kafka producer



Kafka consumer



The configuration

application.properties

```
spring.kafka.bootstrap-servers=localhost:9092
spring.kafka.consumer.group-id= gid
spring.kafka.consumer.auto-offset-reset= earliest
spring.kafka.consumer.key-deserializer=
org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer
spring.kafka.consumer.value-deserializer=
org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringDeserializer
spring.kafka.producer.key-serializer=
org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer
spring.kafka.producer.value-serializer=
org.apache.kafka.common.serialization.StringSerializer
app.topic.greetingtopic= greetingtopic
logging.level.root= ERROR
org.springframework= ERROR
```



The application

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableKafka
public class KafkaProjectApplication implements CommandLineRunner {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(KafkaProjectApplication.class, args);
    }
    @Autowired
    private Sender sender;
    @Override
    public void run(String... strings) throws Exception {
        sender.send("Spring Kafka and Spring Boot Configuration Example");
    }
}
```



Connecting the parts of knowledge with the wholeness of knowledge

- 1. OAuth2 is a token based authorization framework that allows us to secure microservices
- 2. Kafka is a distributed, scalable, fault-tolerant message broker that can handle millions of transactions per second
- **3. Transcendental consciousness** is the never changing field at the basis of all change.
- 4. Wholeness moving within itself: In Unity Consciousness, the eternal and universal creative activity that maintains the universe is realized as the self-referral dynamics of one's own consciousness.

