Sample exercises on Centralized Authentication and SSO with Spring Boot 3 and Spring Cloud

Exercise 1: Implementing Centralized Authentication with OAuth 2.1/OIDC

Task: Implement centralized authentication using OAuth 2.1/OIDC in a Spring Boot application.

Step-by-Step Explanation:

- 1. Add dependencies for Spring Security and OAuth2 Client in your 'pom.xml'.
- 2. Configure OAuth2 client properties in 'application.yml'.
- 3. Create a security configuration class to set up OAuth2 login.
- 4. Implement a controller to handle login and display user information.

Solution Code:

```
**pom.xml**
<dependency>
 <groupId>org.springframework.boot
 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-oauth2-client</artifactId>
</dependency>
**application.yml**
spring:
security:
 oauth2:
   client:
   registration:
    my-client:
     client-id: YOUR_CLIENT_ID
     client-secret: YOUR_CLIENT_SECRET
     scope: openid, profile, email
     authorization-grant-type: authorization_code
     redirect-uri: "{baseUrl}/login/oauth2/code/{registrationId}"
   provider:
    my-provider:
     authorization-uri: https://accounts.google.com/o/oauth2/auth
     token-uri: https://oauth2.googleapis.com/token
```

```
user-info-uri: https://openidconnect.googleapis.com/v1/userinfo
      user-name-attribute: sub
**SecurityConfig.java**
@EnableWebSecurity
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
  @Override
 protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
   http
      .authorizeRequests()
        .anyRequest().authenticated()
       .and()
      .oauth2Login();
 }
}
**UserController.java**
@RestController
public class UserController {
  @GetMapping("/user")
 public Principal user(Principal principal) {
   return principal;
 }
}
```

Exercise 2: Configuring Authorization Servers and Resource Servers

Task: Configure Authorization Servers and Resource Servers in a Spring Boot application.

Step-by-Step Explanation:

- 1. Add dependencies for Spring Security and OAuth2 Resource Server in your 'pom.xml'.
- 2. Configure the Authorization Server properties in 'application.yml'.
- 3. Create a security configuration class for the Resource Server.
- 4. Implement a controller to secure endpoints.

Solution Code:

```
**pom.xml**

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

```
<artifactId>spring-boot-starter-oauth2-resource-server</artifactId>
</dependency>
**application.yml**
spring:
security:
 oauth2:
  resourceserver:
   jwt:
    issuer-uri: https://issuer.example.com
**ResourceServerConfig.java**
@EnableWebSecurity
public class ResourceServerConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
  @Override
  protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
      .authorizeRequests()
        .anyRequest().authenticated()
      .oauth2ResourceServer()
        .jwt();
 }
}
**SecureController.java**
@RestController
public class SecureController {
  @GetMapping("/secure")
 public String secure() {
   return "This is a secure endpoint";
 }
}
```

Exercise 3: Using JSON Web Tokens (JWT) for Secure Communication

Task: Use JSON Web Tokens (JWT) for secure communication in a Spring Boot application.

Step-by-Step Explanation:

- 1. Add dependencies for Spring Security and JWT in your 'pom.xml'.
- 2. Configure JWT properties in 'application.yml'.
- 3. Create a security configuration class to set up JWT authentication.
- 4. Implement a controller to secure endpoints using JWT.

Solution Code:

```
**pom.xml**
<dependency>
 <groupId>org.springframework.boot
 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
 <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken/groupId>
 <artifactId>jjwt</artifactId>
 <version>0.9.1</version>
</dependency>
**application.yml**
spring:
security:
 jwt:
  secret: YOUR_SECRET_KEY
**IwtConfig.java**
@Configuration
public class JwtConfig {
 @Value("${spring.security.jwt.secret}")
 private String secret;
 public String getSecret() {
   return secret:
 }
}
**JwtTokenProvider.java**
@Component
public class JwtTokenProvider {
 @Autowired
 private JwtConfig jwtConfig;
 public String createToken(String username) {
   Claims claims = Jwts.claims().setSubject(username);
   Date now = new Date();
   Date validity = new Date(now.getTime() + 3600000); // 1 hour validity
   return Jwts.builder()
       .setClaims(claims)
       .setIssuedAt(now)
       .setExpiration(validity)
```

```
.signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS256, jwtConfig.getSecret())
        .compact();
 }
}
**JwtTokenFilter.java**
public class JwtTokenFilter extends OncePerRequestFilter {
  @Autowired
  private JwtTokenProvider jwtTokenProvider;
  @Override
  protected void doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response, FilterChain filterChain) throws ServletException, IOException {
    String token = resolveToken(request);
   if (token != null && jwtTokenProvider.validateToken(token)) {
      Authentication auth = jwtTokenProvider.getAuthentication(token);
      SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(auth);
   }
   filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
 }
  private String resolveToken(HttpServletRequest request) {
   String bearerToken = request.getHeader("Authorization");
   if (bearerToken!= null && bearerToken.startsWith("Bearer")) {
      return bearerToken.substring(7);
   }
   return null;
 }
}
**SecurityConfig.java**
@EnableWebSecurity
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
  @Autowired
  private JwtTokenFilter jwtTokenFilter;
  @Override
  protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
   http
      .authorizeRequests()
        .anyRequest().authenticated()
        .and()
      .addFilterBefore(jwtTokenFilter, UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class);
```

} }