



Securing Spring Apps with Keycloak

Spring I/O 2024

Thomas Darimont | @thomasdarimont

Thomas Darimont

- Managing Director | Identity Tailor GmbH
- Focus on Digital Identities
- Open Source Enthusiast
- Spring Team Alumni
- Official Keycloak Maintainer
- OpenID Foundation Certification Team
- Java User Group Saarland Organizer



@thomasdarimont
thomas@identity-tailor.de

Agenda



Part 1: Keycloak Overview



Part 2: OAuth / OpenID Connect



Part 3: Securing Spring Apps



Part 4: Extending Keycloak

Breaks

- 10:45-11:05 Morning Coffee-break
- 13:00-14:00 Lunch break
- 15:30-15:50 Afternoon Coffee-break

Workshop Repository

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'keycloak-spring-training'. The repository is private and owned by 'thomasdarimont'. The main branch is 'main' with 18 commits. The commits are listed below, showing updates to various files like .idea, apps, keycloak, labs, oauth/tools, requests, student, .gitignore, LICENSE, README.md, docker-compose-infra.yml, docker-compose-keycloak.yml, img_student_folder.png, and pom.xml. Most commits were made yesterday. The repository has 0 forks and 0 stars. It includes materials from Keycloak Spring Training, a Readme, an MIT license, and activity metrics. The Languages section shows Java at 83.0%, HTML at 14.4%, CSS at 1.1%, and Other at 1.5%. Suggested workflows for Android CI and Java with Gradle are also present.

thomasdarimont / **keycloak-spring-training**

Code Issues Pull requests Actions Projects Settings

keycloak-spring-training Private

Unwatch 1 Fork 0 Star 0

Materials from Keycloak Spring Training

Thomas Darimont Update gitignore c987636 · 12 hours ago 18 Commits

.idea Add initial labs yesterday

apps Add spring security 6.3 parameterized scope example 12 hours ago

keycloak Add initial labs yesterday

labs Update readme 12 hours ago

oauth/tools Initial import yesterday

requests Initial import yesterday

student Add student directory 13 hours ago

.gitignore Update gitignore 12 hours ago

LICENSE Create LICENSE yesterday

README.md Update readme 12 hours ago

docker-compose-infra.yml Increase health check timeouts yesterday

docker-compose-keycloak.yml Use custom keycloak extensions from student/labs 12 hours ago

img_student_folder.png Update readme 12 hours ago

pom.xml Reorder modules yesterday

Readme MIT license Activity 0 stars 1 watching 0 forks

Languages

Java 83.0% HTML 14.4% CSS 1.1% Other 1.5%

Suggested workflows

Based on your tech stack

Android CI Configure Build an Android project with Gradle.

Java with Gradle Configure Build and test a Java project using a Gradle wrapper script.

Workshop Repository

github.com/thomasdarimont/keycloak-spring-training

Run the following in a terminal

- 1) git clone <https://github.com/thomasdarimont/keycloak-spring-training.git>
- 2) mvn verify

Copy Labs folder to Student folder

gs/keycloak-spring/keycloak-spring-training

Name

- ▶ apps
- ▶ keycloak
- ▶ labs**
 - ▶ lab101_configure_keycloak_client
 - ▶ lab102_inspect_keycloak_client_token
 - ▶ lab103_custom_keycloak_token_claim
 - ▶ lab201_oauth_tools
 - ▶ lab301_spring_api_resource_server
 - ▶ lab302_spring_web_oauth_client
 - ▶ lab401_keycloak_theme
 - ▶ lab402_keycloak_extension
 - pom.xml
 - readme.md
- ▶ oauth
- ▶ requests
- ▶ src
- ▶ student**
 - .gitkeep
- ▶ .git
- ▶ .idea
- docker-compose-infra.yml
- docker-compose-keycloak.yml

The diagram illustrates a file transfer operation. A large blue arrow originates from the 'labs' folder within the 'gs...' repository and points towards the 'student' folder within the 'student' repository. The 'student' repository's sidebar shows the transferred files.

student

- ▶ labs
 - ▶ lab101_configure_keycloak_client
 - ▶ lab102_inspect_keycloak_client_token
 - ▶ lab103_custom_keycloak_token_claim
 - ▶ lab201_oauth_tools
 - ▶ lab301_spring_api_resource_server
 - ▶ lab302_spring_web_oauth_client
 - ▶ lab401_keycloak_theme
 - ▶ lab402_keycloak_extension
 - pom.xml
 - readme.md
- .gitkeep

Install jq command-line Tool <https://jqlang.github.io/jq/>

./jq

Tutorial Download Manual GitHub Issues Try online! News

Download jq

jq is written in C and has no runtime dependencies, so it should be possible to build it for nearly any platform. Prebuilt binaries are available for Linux, macOS and Windows.

The binaries should just run, but on macOS and Linux you may need to make them executable first using `chmod +x jq`.

jq is licensed under the MIT license. For all of the gory details, read the file `COPYING` in the source distribution.

jq uses a C library for decimal number support. This is an ICU 1.8.1 licensed code obtained from the ICU downloads archive.

<https://download.icu-project.org/files/decNumber/decNumber-icu-368.zip>

Linux

jq is in the official [Debian](#) and [Ubuntu](#) repositories. Install using `sudo apt-get install jq`.

jq is in the official [Fedora](#) repository. Install using `sudo dnf install jq`.

jq is in the official [openSUSE](#) repository. Install using `sudo zypper install jq`.

jq is in the official [Arch](#) repository. Install using `sudo pacman -S jq`.

jq 1.7.1 binaries for [AMD64](#) or [ARM64](#) or [i386](#).

jq 1.7 binaries for [AMD64](#) or [ARM64](#) or [i386](#).

jq 1.6 binaries for [AMD64](#) or [i386](#).

jq 1.5 binaries for [AMD64](#) or [i386](#).

jq 1.4 binaries for [AMD64](#) or [i386](#).

jq 1.3 binaries for [AMD64](#) or [i386](#).

macOS

Use [Homebrew](#) to install jq with `brew install jq`.

Use [MacPorts](#) to install jq with `port install jq`.



Part 1: Keycloak Overview

The Journey



Keycloak



Single Sign-on



Securing Applications



Selected Topics

Identity & Access Management

Identity Management (IdM)

- User Management
- Lifecycle Management
- Credential Management
- Account Recovery
- User Federation

Access Management (AM)

- Policy Administration
- Entitlements Management
- Provisioning / Auditing
- Single Sign-on (SSO)
- Authentication (AuthN)
- Authorization (AuthZ)



Keycloak Overview

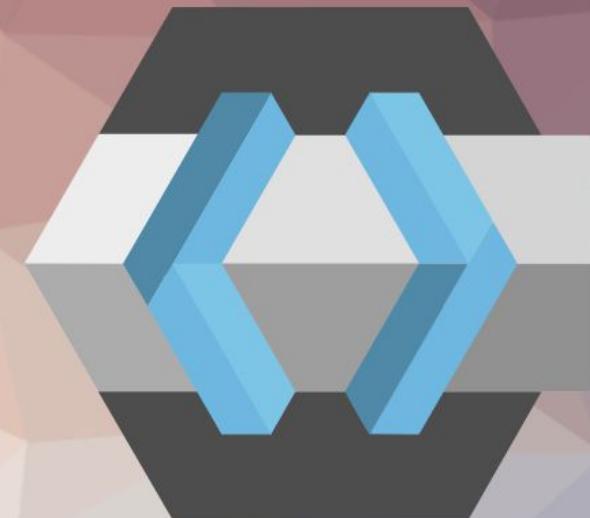


Open Source Identity and Access Management

Add authentication to applications and secure services with minimum effort.

No need to deal with storing users or authenticating users.

Keycloak provides user federation, strong authentication, user management, fine-grained authorization, and more.



[Get Started](#)

[Download](#)

Latest release 24.0.4

News

08 May Keycloak 24.0.4 released

07 May High availability in Keycloak 24

16 Apr Keycloak 24.0.3 released

Project



- Java based **Authentication & Authorization** Server
- Started in 2013, broad adoption since 2015
- Apache License, **Red Hat** Developers
- Vital **Community** with ~1000 Contributors
- [CNCF incubating project](#) since April 2023
- Free Version **Keycloak “Community”** (current 24.0.4)
- Commercial Offering [Red Hat build of Keycloak](#) (24.x)
- Very **robust**, good **Documentation**, many **Examples**

Features



- **Single Sign-on** and Single Sign-out
- **Standard Protocols** OAuth 2.0, OIDC 1.0, SAML 2.0, Kerberos
- **Flexible Authentication and Authorization**
- **Multi-Factor Authentication** OTP, WebAuthN, Passkeys
- **Social Login** Google, Facebook, Apple,...
- **Identity Federation** EntralD, ADFS, Auth0, Okta,...
- Provides centralized **User Management**
- Supports **Directory Services**
- **Customizable and Extensible**
- **Easy Setup and Integration**

Supported Authentication Protocols

- OpenID Connect 1.0
 - Protocol based on OAuth 2.0
 - Leverages OAuth 2.0 tokens + *IDToken* to encode *Identity*
 - Tokens are encoded as JSON Web Tokens ([JWT](#))
 - Requires secure channel HTTPS/TLS
- SAML 2.0 Security Assertion Markup Language
 - Very mature standard & common in enterprise environments
 - XML based protocol
 - Uses XML signature and encryption
- Kerberos

Main Concepts



Realm

Container - Central structuring element

Users / Groups

Accounts / Credentials / User Profile / Organizational Structures

Clients

Web App, SPAs, Web API, Services, CLI Apps, Mobile App, Identity Provider Clients

General Settings

Login Options, User Handling, Password Policies, Protocols, Sessions, Timeouts, Email, Realm

UI Customizations

Themes (Login, Account, Email, Admin), Localization

Authentication

Authentication Flows, Registration Flow, Reset Credentials Flow, Flow Bindings, Policies, MFA, Required Actions

Authorization

Roles, Role-Hierarchies, Scopes, Policies, Permissions

User Storage

Local, Federated (LDAP / AD), Kerberos, Custom, Identity Provider, Social Login

Security

Web Security, Brute-force protection, Public / Private Keys, Secret Keys, Signing & Encryption

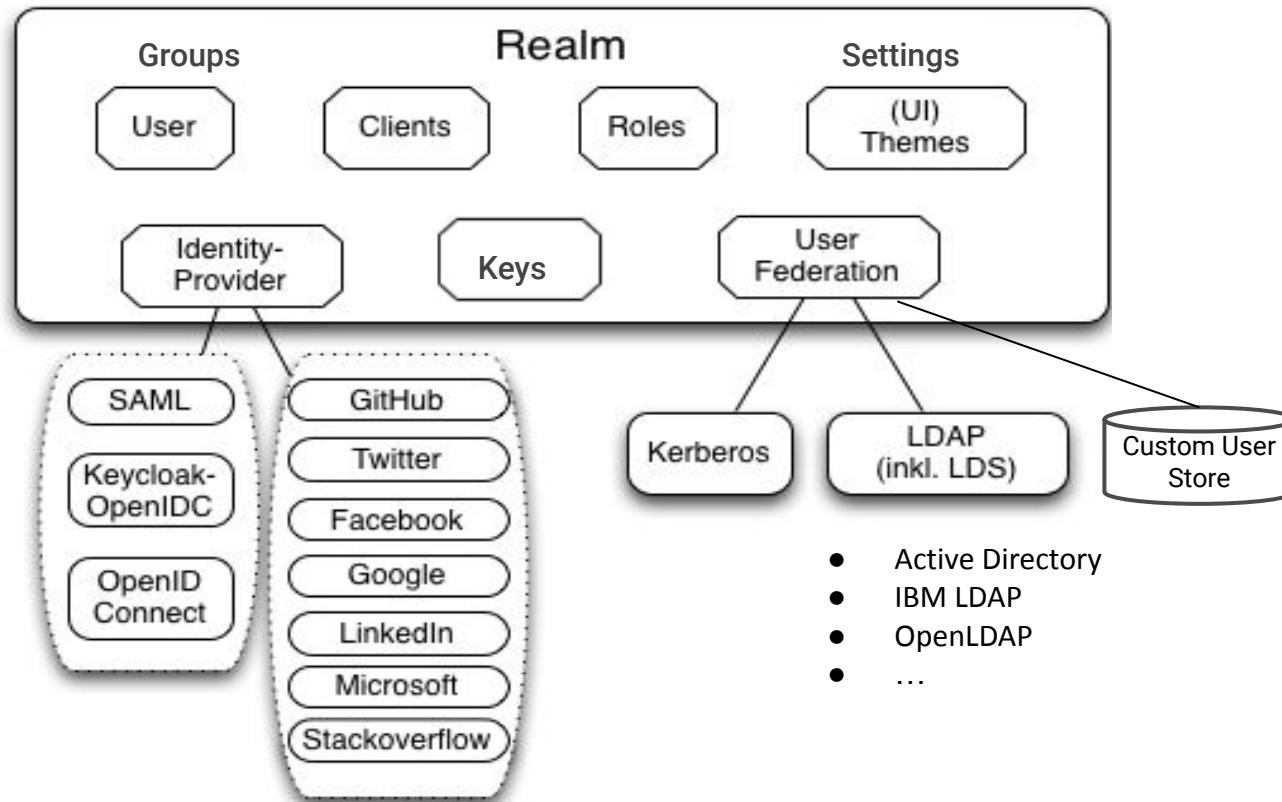
Keycloak Clients

- Client = Digital Product
- Client Examples
 - Classical server-side Web App (e.g. Spring Web MVC)
 - Single Page App (SPA)
 - Mobile App
 - Desktop / Native App
 - CLI App
 - Web API
 - Web API with Service Account
 - IoT Device, Smart TV, Infodisplay
 - Identity Provider Integration

Storage Federation vs. Identity Brokering

- Storage Federation
 - “User Federation” via Store
 - Access identities from other user stores through Keycloak
 - User stores: LDAP, Active Directory, Databases, REST
 - Allows to validate credentials against other user store
 - → Login via Keycloak Login Forms
- Identity Brokering
 - “User Federation” via Identity Provider
 - Delegate authentication to other Auth Service
 - via OIDC, SAML or built-in Social Login Providers
 - → Login via other Identity Provider

Main Concepts



- ADFS
- Azure AD
- Google Workspace
- PingFederate
- Auth0
- Okta
- ...



[Admin Console](#)

Admin UI

The screenshot shows the Keycloak Admin UI interface. The top navigation bar includes the Keycloak logo, a user icon, and the word "admin". The left sidebar has a dark theme with white text, listing various management sections: Manage, Clients, Client scopes, Realm roles, Users, Groups, Sessions, Events, Configure, Realm settings (which is selected), Authentication, Identity providers, and User federation. The main content area is titled "Acme-internal" and contains placeholder text "Placeholder for realm settings explanation. Learn more". A toolbar at the top right has an "Enabled" toggle switch (set to On) and an "Action" dropdown menu. Below the toolbar, a navigation bar has tabs: General (selected), Login, Email, Themes, Keys, Events, Localization, Security defenses, Sessions, Tokens, Client policies, and User registration. The "General" tab displays configuration fields: "Realm ID" set to "acme-internal", "Display name" set to "Acme Internal", "HTML Display name" set to "Acme Internal", "Frontend URL" (empty), "Require SSL" set to "External requests", "User-managed access" (switch off), and "User Profile Enabled" (switch off). At the bottom are "Save" and "Revert" buttons.

Placeholder for realm settings explanation. [Learn more](#)

Enabled

Action

General Login Email Themes Keys Events Localization Security defenses Sessions Tokens Client policies User registration

Realm ID * acme-internal

Display name Acme Internal

HTML Display name Acme Internal

Frontend URL

Require SSL External requests

User-managed access Off

User Profile Enabled Off

Endpoints OpenID Endpoint Configuration SAML 2.0 Identity Provider Metadata

Save Revert

Account Console

The screenshot shows the Keycloak Account Console interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Keycloak logo and a "Sign Out" button next to the user's name, "Theo Tester". On the left, a sidebar menu is open, showing "Personal Info" which is currently selected (indicated by a blue underline), followed by "Account Security", "Signing In", "Device Activity", "Linked Accounts", and "Applications". The main content area is titled "Personal Info" and contains the sub-instruction "Manage this basic information: your first name, last name and email". Below this, there are five input fields: "Username *" with the value "tester", "Email *" with the value "tester@local", "First name *" with the value "Theo", "Last name *" with the value "Tester", and "Select a locale *" with the value "English" (accompanied by a dropdown arrow). At the bottom of the form are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

Personal Info

Manage this basic information: your first name, last name and email

Username *

tester

Email *

tester@local

First name *

Theo

Last name *

Tester

Select a locale *

English ▾

Save Cancel

Technology Stack

Keycloak Server

- Quarkus / Vert.x
- JAX-RS (Resteasy)
- JPA (Hibernate)
- Infinispan (JGroups)
- Freemarker
- Jackson 2.x
- Liquibase
- JBoss Logging
- Apache Directory API
- Commons HTTP Client

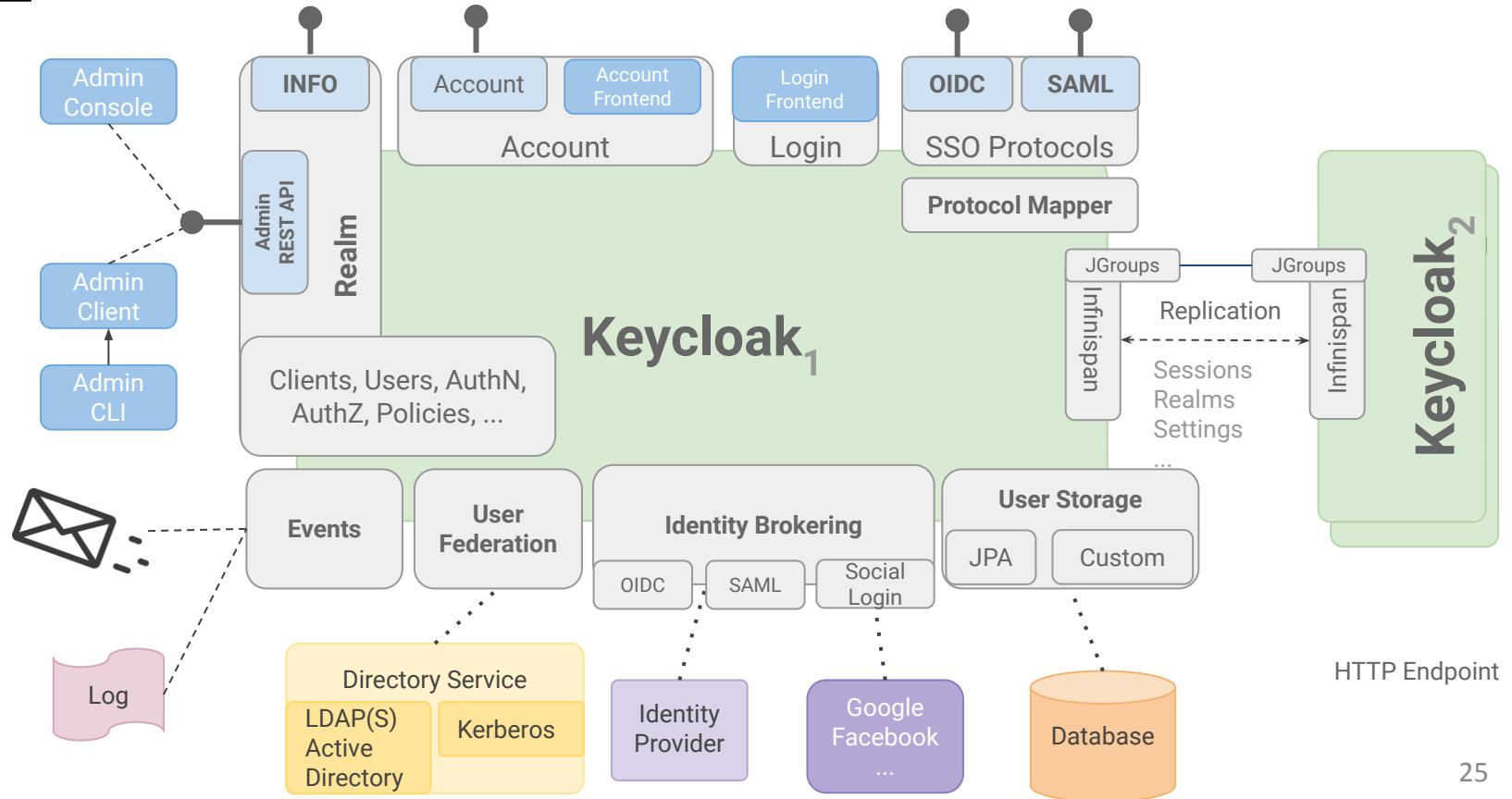
Admin / Account UI

- React
- PatternFly
- Bootstrap



FULL QUARKUS LOGO

Server Components



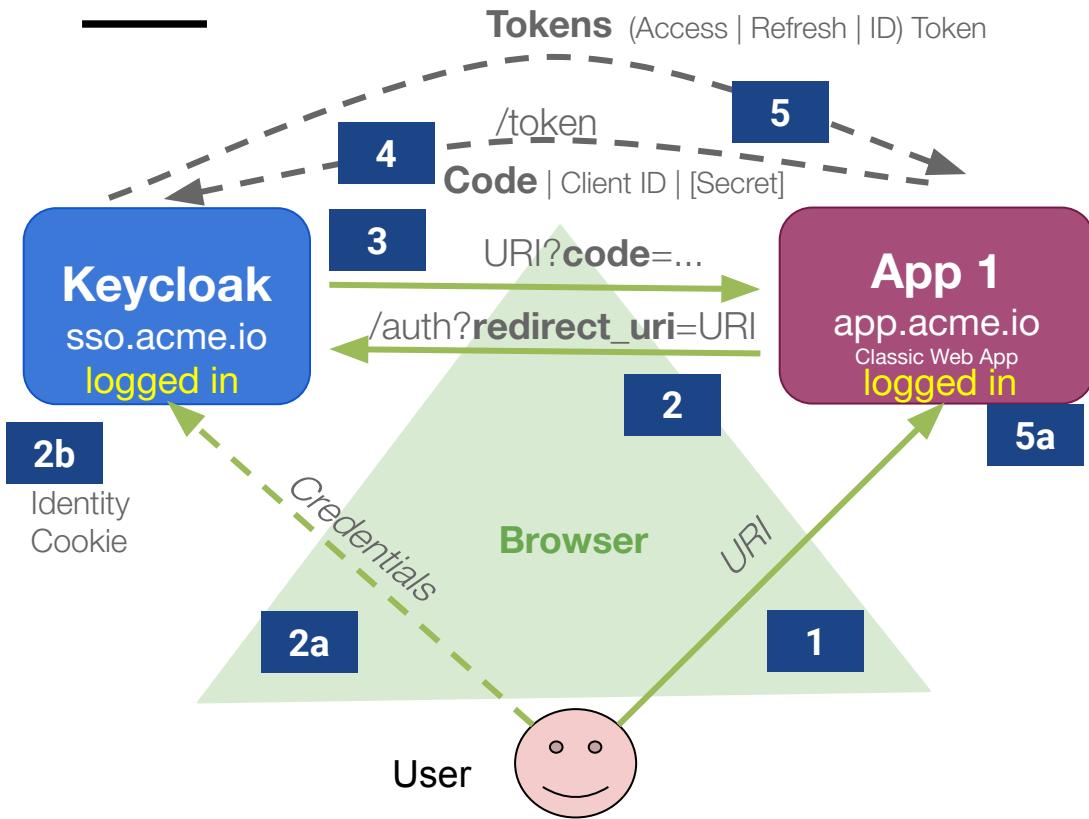
Single Sign-on with Keycloak

How it works

Single Sign-on

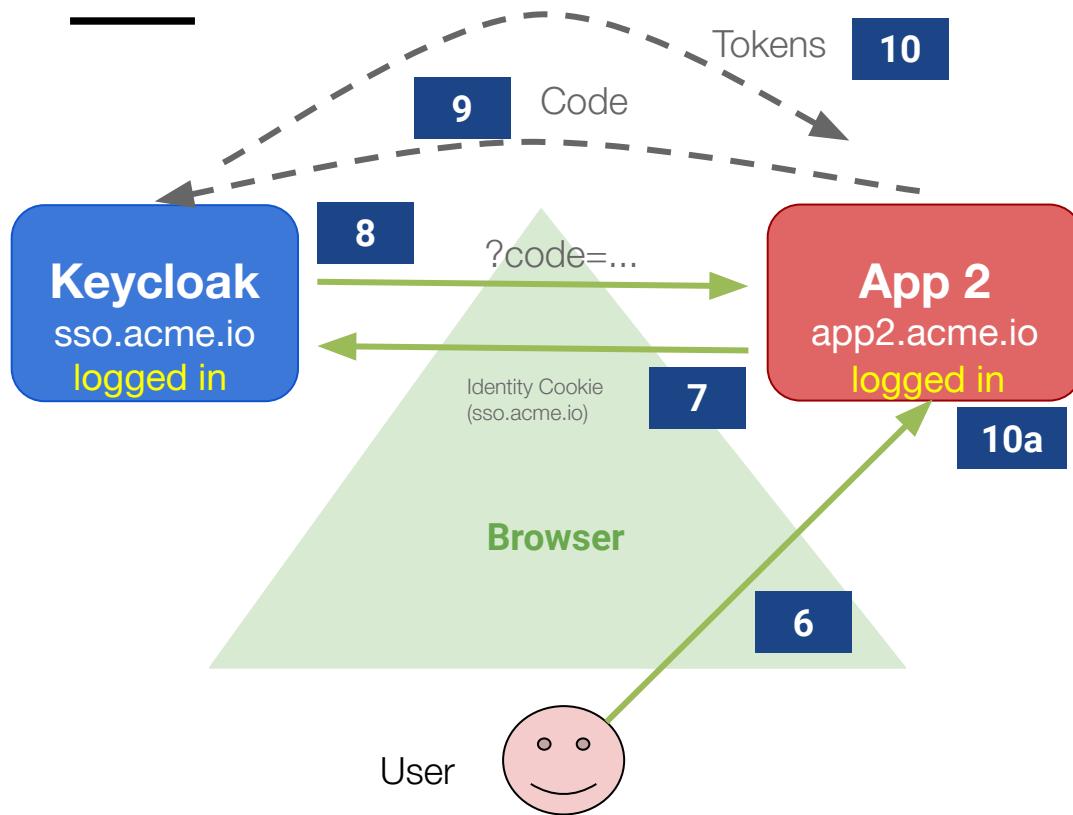
- **SSO** ⇒ Login **once** to access all applications
- **Standardized Protocols**
 - OpenID Connect 1.0 (OIDC)
 - Security Assertion Markup Language 2.0 (SAML)
- **Browser based “Web SSO”**
 - Web, Mobile and Desktop Apps
- **Support for Single Logout**
 - Logouts can be propagated to applications
 - Applications can opt-in

Web SSO with OIDC*: Unauthenticated User



- 1** Unauthenticated User **accesses** App
- 2** App **redirects** to Keycloak for Login
- 2a** User **submits** *Credentials* to Keycloak
- 2b** Credentials OK? → Keycloak **creates** SSO Session and emits *Cookies*
- 3** **Generates** Code and **redirects** User back to App
- 4** App **exchanges** Code to **Tokens** with Keycloak via separate Channel
- 5** App **verifies** received **Tokens** and associates it with a session
- 5a** User is now *logged-in* to App

Web SSO with OIDC: Authenticated User



- ...
6 Authenticated user **accesses** App 2
- 7 App 2 **redirects** user to Keycloak for login with Cookie
- 8 Keycloak **detects** SSO Session, **generates** code, **redirects** to App 2
- 9 App 2 **exchanges** code for **tokens** with Keycloak via separate channel
- 10 App 2 **verifies** received tokens and associates it with a session
- 10a User is now *logged-in* to App 2

Keycloak Tokens

- OAuth / OpenID Connect
 - Signed self-contained **JSON Web Token**
 - **Claims**: KV-Pairs with User information + Metadata
 - Issued by Keycloak, **signed** with active Realm **Private Key**
 - **Verified** by Client with Realm **Public Key**
 - Limited lifespan, can be revoked
- Essential Token Types
 - **Access-Token** short-lived (Minutes+) → used for **accessing Resources**
 - **Refresh-Token** longer-lived (Hours+) → used for **requesting new Tokens**
 - **Offline-Token** long-lived (Days++) special “*Refresh-Token*” that “never” expires → Mobile Apps
 - **IDToken** → contains **User information (OIDC)**

JSON Web Tokens



<header-base64Url>. <payload-base64Url>. <signature-base64Url>

Encoded

PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJzdWIiOiIxMjM0NTY3ODkwIiwibmFtZSI6Ikpv...  
G9lIiwiYWRtaW4iOnRydWV9.TJVA950rM7E2cBab3  
0RMhrHDcEf...joYZgeFONFh7HgQ
```

Decoded

EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET (ONLY HS256 SUPPORTED)

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{  
  "alg": "HS256",  
  "typ": "JWT"  
}
```

PAYOUT: DATA

```
{  
  "sub": "1234567890",  
  "name": "John Doe",  
  "admin": true  
}
```

VERIFY SIGNATURE

```
HMACSHA256(  
  base64UrlEncode(header) + "." +  
  base64UrlEncode(payload),  
  secret  
)
```

secret base64 encoded

Note

Base64 means Encoding
Encoding != Encryption

<https://jwt.io>

JSON Web Token Components

<**header**-base64Url>.<**payload**-base64Url>.<**signature**-base64Url>

- **Header**
 - Includes algorithm used to sign/encrypt the JWT
 - usually it is HMAC SHA-256 or HS256
- **Payload**
 - Contains claims which are key, value pairs of important details about the user
 - including information like token issuer, audience, subject, issued at and others
- **Signature**
 - Encoding of header and payload hashed with the algorithm referenced in header

Keycloak JSON Web Token Example

Encoded

PASTE A TOKEN HERE

```
eyJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiIsInR5cCIgOiAiSldeIiwiA2  
1kIiA6ICJMT0Rxc1Q3NFRwMFJRcj1HSmVpSXJRVnNV  
blZZQzk3eF9fZ0ttc0k1TE93In0.eyJqdGkiOiJiMG  
IyMGrjYy0wNmRkLTriMzgtYTUyOS00ZDhi0Dg2Njdh  
YjIiLCJleHAIoEj00TA2NTM3NDIsIm5iZiI6MCwiaW  
F0IjoxNDkwNjUzNDQyLCJpc3Mi0iJodHRwOi8vc3Nv  
LnRkbGFicy5sb2NhbDo40Dk5L3UvYXV0aC9yZWFsbX  
MvamF2YWxhbmiLCJhdWQi0iJpZG0tY2xpZW50Iiwi  
c3ViIjoiMjI0Yjg3YWQtY2RkMi00NjY3LWF10DUtZW  
EzZDhmZDNhNmFjiIwidHlwIjoiQmVhcmVyIiwiYXpw  
IjoiAWrtLWNsaWVudCIsImF1dGhfdGltZSI6MCwic2  
Vzc2lvb19zdGF0ZSI6IjZmZDQ3MjNkLTQwYjItNGM4  
Ny1iMzliLTk4YTA3N2ZmM2FkNCIsImFjciI6IjEiLC  
JjbG1lnRfc2Vzc2lvb1i6IjM4Nzk5ZjgyLTBkNmMt  
NDAYy1hYmEwLTY3ZDI3NGVjZWIzMCIsImFsbG93ZW  
Qtb3JpZ2lucyI6W10sInJ1YWxt2FjY2VzcyI6eyJy  
b2xlcI6WyJ1bWFfYXV0aG9yaXphdGlvbisInVzZX  
IiXX0sInJ1c291cmN1X2FjY2VzcyI6eyJhcHAtZ3J1  
ZXRpmbmctc2VydmljZSI6eyJyb2xlcI6WyJ1c2VyI1  
19LCJkZW1vLXN1cnZpY2UiOnsicm9sZXMiOlSidXN1  
ciJdfSwiYXBwLWphdmFlZS1wZXRjbGluaWMiOnsicm  
9sZXMiOlSidXN1ciJdfSwiYWNjb3VudCI6eyJyb2xl  
cyI6WyJtYW5hZ2UtYWNjb3VudCIsInZpZXctcHJvZm  
lsZSJdfSwiYXBwLWR1c2t0b3AiOnsicm9sZXMiOlSi  
dXN1ciJdfX0sIm5hbWUi0iJuaGVvIFRlc3RlcIIsIn  
ByZWZ1cnJ1ZF91c2VybmtZSI6InRlc3RlcIIsImdp
```

Decoded

EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET (ONLY HS256 SUPPORTED)

HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKEN TYPE

```
{  
  "alg": "RS256",  
  "typ": "JWT",  
  "kid": "L0DqstT74Tp0RQr9GJeirQVsUnVYC97x..._gKmsI5LOw"  
}
```

PAYOUT: DATA

```
{  
  "jti": "b0b20dcc-06dd-4b38-a529-4d8b88667ab2",  
  "exp": 1498653742,  
  "nbf": 0,  
  "iat": 1498653442,  
  "iss":  
  "http://sso.tdlabs.local:8899/u/auth/realms/javaland",  
  "aud": "idm-client",  
  "sub": "224b87ad-cdd2-4667-ae85-ea3d8fd3a6ac",  
  "typ": "Bearer",  
  "azp": "idm-client",  
  "auth_time": 0,  
  "session_state": "6fd4723d-40b2-4c87-b39b-98a077ff3ad4",  
  "acr": "1",  
  "client_session": "38799f82-0d6c-402c-aba0-67d274eceeb30",  
  "allowed_origins": [],  
  "realm_access": {  
    "roles": [  
      "uma_authorization",  
      "user"  
    ]  
  },  
  "resource_access": {  
    "app-greeting-service": {  
      "roles": [  
        "user"  
      ]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

<https://jwt.io>

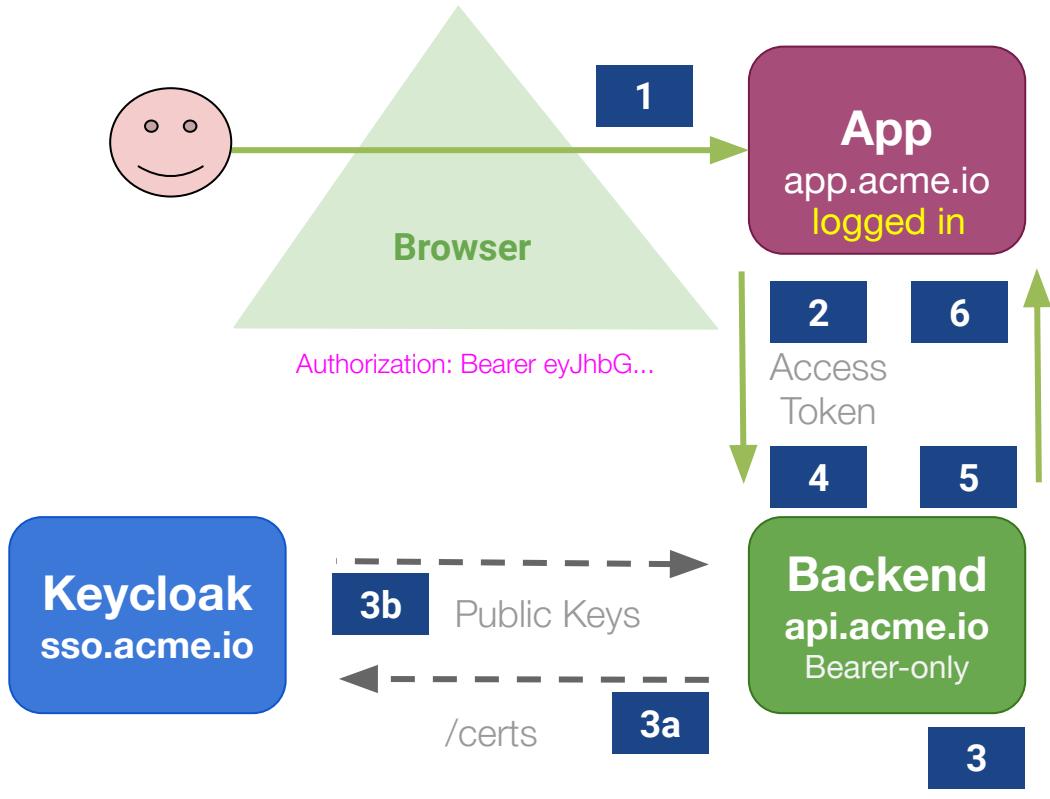
OpenID Connect Standard Claims

https://openid.net/specs/openid-connect-core-1_0.html#StandardClaims

Member	Type	Description
sub	string	Subject - Identifier for the End-User at the Issuer.
name	string	End-User's full name in displayable form including all name parts, possibly including titles and suffixes, ordered according to the End-User's locale and preferences.
given_name	string	Given name(s) or first name(s) of the End-User. Note that in some cultures, people can have multiple given names; all can be present, with the names being separated by space characters.
family_name	string	Surname(s) or last name(s) of the End-User. Note that in some cultures, people can have multiple family names or no family name; all can be present, with the names being separated by space characters.
middle_name	string	Middle name(s) of the End-User. Note that in some cultures, people can have multiple middle names; all can be present, with the names being separated by space characters. Also note that in some cultures, middle names are not used.
nickname	string	Casual name of the End-User that may or may not be the same as the <code>given_name</code> . For instance, a <code>nickname</code> value of <code>Mike</code> might be returned alongside a <code>given_name</code> value of <code>Michael</code> .
preferred_username	string	Shorthand name by which the End-User wishes to be referred to at the RP, such as <code>janedoe</code> or <code>j.doe</code> . This value MAY be any valid JSON string including special characters such as @, /, or whitespace. The RP MUST NOT rely upon this value being unique, as discussed in Section 5.7 .
profile	string	URL of the End-User's profile page. The contents of this Web page SHOULD be about the End-User.
picture	string	URL of the End-User's profile picture. This URL MUST refer to an image file (for example, a PNG, JPEG, or GIF image file), rather than to a Web page containing an image. Note that this URL SHOULD specifically reference a profile photo of the End-User suitable for displaying when describing the End-User, rather than an arbitrary photo taken by the End-User.
website	string	URL of the End-User's Web page or blog. This Web page SHOULD contain information published by the End-User or an organization that the End-User is affiliated with.
email	string	End-User's preferred e-mail address. Its value MUST conform to the RFC 5322 [RFC5322] addr-spec syntax. The RP MUST NOT rely upon this value being unique, as discussed in Section 5.7 .
email_verified	boolean	True if the End-User's e-mail address has been verified; otherwise false. When this Claim Value is <code>true</code> , this means that the OP took affirmative steps to ensure that this e-mail address was controlled by the End-User at the time the verification was performed. The means by which an e-mail address is verified is context-specific, and dependent upon the trust framework or contractual agreements within which the parties are operating.
gender	string	End-User's gender. Values defined by this specification are <code>female</code> and <code>male</code> . Other values MAY be used when neither of the defined values are applicable.
birthdate	string	End-User's birthday, represented as an ISO 8601:2004 [ISO8601-2004] YYYY-MM-DD format. The year MAY be 0000, indicating that it is omitted. To represent only the year, YYYY format is allowed. Note that depending on the underlying platform's date related function, providing just year can result in varying month and day, so the implementers need to take this factor into account to correctly process the dates.
zoneinfo	string	String from zoneinfo [zoneinfo] time zone database representing the End-User's time zone. For example, Europe/Paris or America/Los_Angeles.
locale	string	End-User's locale, represented as a BCP47 [RFC5646] language tag. This is typically an ISO 639-1 Alpha-2 [ISO639-1] language code in lowercase and an ISO 3166-1 Alpha-2 [ISO3166-1] country code in uppercase, separated by a dash. For example, en-US or fr-CA. As a compatibility note, some implementations have used an underscore as the separator rather than a dash, for example, en_US; Relying Parties MAY choose to accept this locale syntax as well.
phone_number	string	End-User's preferred telephone number. E.164 [E.164] is RECOMMENDED as the format of this Claim, for example, +1 (425) 555-1212 or +56 (2) 687 2400. If the phone number contains an extension, it is RECOMMENDED that the extension be represented using the RFC 3966 [RFC3966] extension syntax, for example, +1 (604) 555-1234;ext=5678.
phone_number_verified	boolean	True if the End-User's phone number has been verified; otherwise false. When this Claim Value is <code>true</code> , this means that the OP took affirmative steps to ensure that this phone number was controlled by the End-User at the time the verification was performed. The means by which a phone number is verified is context-specific, and dependent upon the trust framework or contractual agreements within which the parties are operating. When true, the <code>phone_number</code> Claim MUST be in E.164 format and any extensions MUST be represented in RFC 3966 format.
address	JSON object	End-User's preferred postal address. The value of the <code>address</code> member is a JSON [RFC4627] structure containing some or all of the members defined in Section 5.1.1 .
updated_at	number	Time the End-User's information was last updated. Its value is a JSON number representing the number of seconds from 1970-01-01T0:0:0Z as measured in UTC until the date/time.

Keycloak Client Integrations

Calling Backend Services with Access-Token



1. Authenticated User **accesses** App
2. App **uses** Access-Token in *HTTP Header* to access backend
3. Backend **looks-up** *Realm Public Key* in cache with in *Kid* from JWT
4. Backend **verifies** signature of Access-Token with *Realm Public Key*
5. Backend Service **grants** access and **returns** user data
6. App can now display user data

Keycloak Integration Options

- Keycloak Adapters (Deprecated! → [Blog Post](#))
- Use generic library integrations! (Java, .Net (Core), Python, Node,...)
 - Spring Security 5+ JWT / OAuth / OIDC support is sufficient for your use-cases
 - see [OIDC](#) and [SAML](#)
- Reverse Proxies
 - [Pomerium](#) - Identity Aware Proxy with IdP support
 - [oauth2-proxy](#) - Auth-Proxy written in Go
 - [OpenResty](#) - Nginx with Lua plugins or [auth_request](#) module
 - [Vouch Proxy](#)



Keycloak Demo

Securing Apps

Demo Environment



KEYCLOAK

Web based Single Sign-On

Acme Profile

JavaScript

OIDC

<Public Client>

Acme Greet ME

JavaScript

OIDC

<Public Client>

Authorization: Bearer \$ACCESS_TOKEN

Backend-API 1

Node / Express

OAUTH

<Resource Server>

Backend-API 2

Spring Boot

OAUTH

<Resource Server>

Backend-API 3

Quarkus

OAUTH

<Resource Server>



Keycloak Demo

Securing Apps

[thomasdarimont/keycloak-project-example](https://github.com/thomasdarimont/keycloak-project-example)

Keycloak in the Field

How can a Keycloak environment look like?

Example Environment

Desktop App
JavaFX

PlainJS App
JavaScript

Frontend
Spring Boot

Backend
Spring Boot

SAML App
Spring Boot

Distributed Cache
JGroups / Infinispan

id.acme.test

Reverse Proxy
Load Balancer / WAF
SSL Termination

Graylog

Keycloak

Active MQ

Log Monitoring
Alerts
Dashboards

Postgres

Message Broker
Provisioning
Messages

+ Prometheus
+ Grafana
+ Email-Service
...

HTTPS

HTTP(S)

GELF/JSON

JMS/AMQP

JDBC

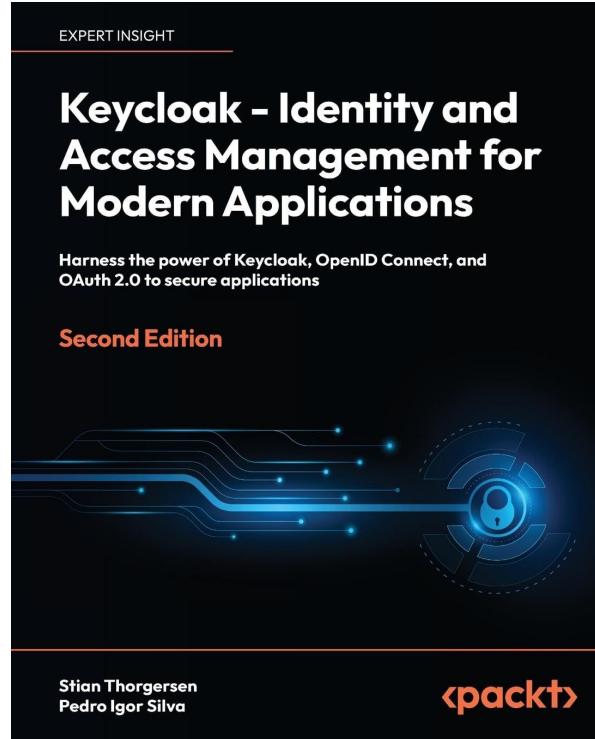
Dataflow



KEYCLOAK Summary

- Easy to get started
 - unzip & run, [Keycloak Docker Images](#)
- Provides many features out of the box
 - SSO, Social Login, Federation, User Management,...
- Builds on proven and robust standards
 - OAuth 2.0, OpenID Connect 1.0, SAML 2.0
- Very extensible and easy to integrate
 - Many customization options & extension points
- A pivotal part of a modern Identity Management

Keycloak Book



CIAM Book

Simon Moffatt M.ODIS, CISSP, CCSP, CEH

Consumer Identity & Access Management: **Design Fundamentals**

Build secure and usable
user centric digital
experiences for the
modern enterprise



Reminder: Copy Labs folder to Student folder

gs/keycloak-spring/keycloak-spring-training

Name

- ▶ apps
- ▶ keycloak
- ▶ labs**
 - ▶ lab101_configure_keycloak_client
 - ▶ lab102_inspect_keycloak_client_token
 - ▶ lab103_custom_keycloak_token_claim
 - ▶ lab201_oauth_tools
 - ▶ lab301_spring_api_resource_server
 - ▶ lab302_spring_web_oauth_client
 - ▶ lab401_keycloak_theme
 - ▶ lab402_keycloak_extension
 - pom.xml
 - readme.md
- ▶ oauth
- ▶ requests
- ▶ src
- ▶ student**
 - .gitkeep
- ▶ .git
- ▶ .idea
- docker-compose-infra.yml
- docker-compose-keycloak.yml

The diagram illustrates the process of copying the 'labs' folder from the 'keycloak-spring-training' repository to a 'student' folder. On the left, the 'student' folder is highlighted with a blue bar. A curved arrow points from this bar to the 'student' folder on the right. The right side shows a detailed view of the 'student' folder structure, which contains the same 'labs' folder and its subfolders as the left side.

- ◀ student
- ◀ labs**
 - ▶ lab101_configure_keycloak_client
 - ▶ lab102_inspect_keycloak_client_token
 - ▶ lab103_custom_keycloak_token_claim
 - ▶ lab201_oauth_tools
 - ▶ lab301_spring_api_resource_server
 - ▶ lab302_spring_web_oauth_client
 - ▶ lab401_keycloak_theme
 - ▶ lab402_keycloak_extension
 - pom.xml
 - readme.md
- .gitkeep

Keycloak Labs

- The **student folder** contains the following **labs**
 - **lab101_configure_keycloak_client**
 - **lab102_inspect_keycloak_client_token**
 - **lab103_custom_keycloak_token_claim**
- Follow the **instructions** in the **readme** files
- We'll will do the first lab together



Part 2: OAuth / OpenID Connect

Authentication & Authorization

- Authentication (AuthN)
 - Determines *who the user is*
- Authorization (AuthZ)
 - Determines *what the user is allowed to do*

OAuth vs OpenID Connect

- **OAuth is a delegation protocol**
 - API access (on behalf of the user) is the main function
- **OpenID Connect is an Identity Layer on top of OAuth**
 - Defines Authentication metadata
 - Session handling
 - Controls authentication
 - Supports federation

OAuth 2.0



OAuth 2.0 Specs Code Articles Videos Events Books Security Merch About

Featured: Master OAuth 2.0 from this guide with modern use cases and real-world examples

An **open protocol** to allow **secure authorization** in a **simple and standard** method from web, mobile and desktop applications.

[Learn more about OAuth 2.0 »](#)





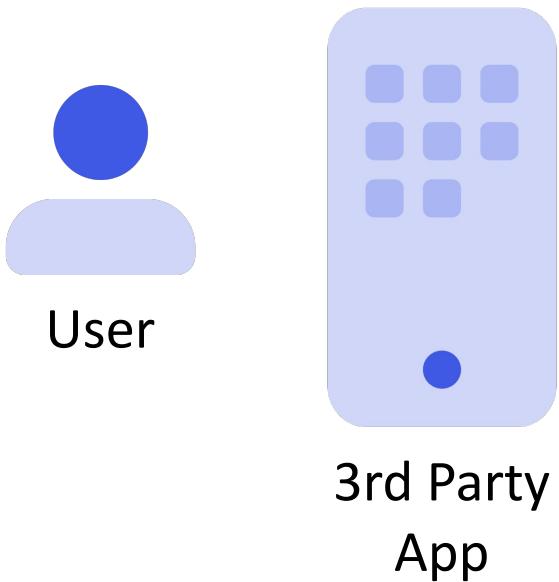
OAuth Overview

- OAuth 2 IETF Standard since 2012 (RFC 6749)
- Authorization Protocol “Framework”
 - Security Protocol, for Access Delegation
 - Defines multiple Protocol Interactions → “*Flows*” / *Grant Types*
 - Many protocols built on top of OAuth
- Focus on Authorization
 - Authentication left as implementation detail to Authorization Server
 - Uses token based authentication
 - Requires HTTPS (TLS)
- Current Version [OAuth 2.1 draft](#)
 - Consolidates many OAuth RFCs with collective enhancements
 - Based on Best Current Practices

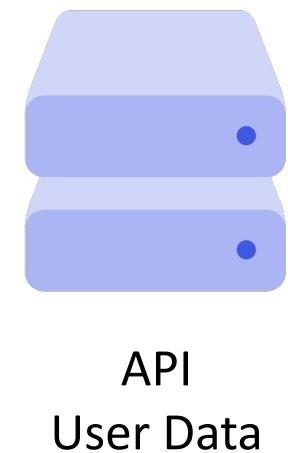
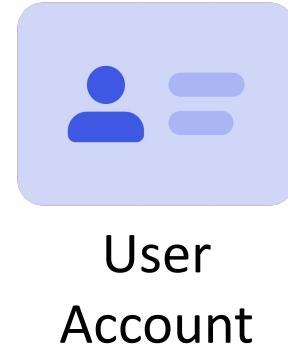
The Problem

- 3rd Party App needs access to API on Users behalf
- App should not “see” the user’s credentials
- User needs to be aware that it has allowed App access

Problem Space



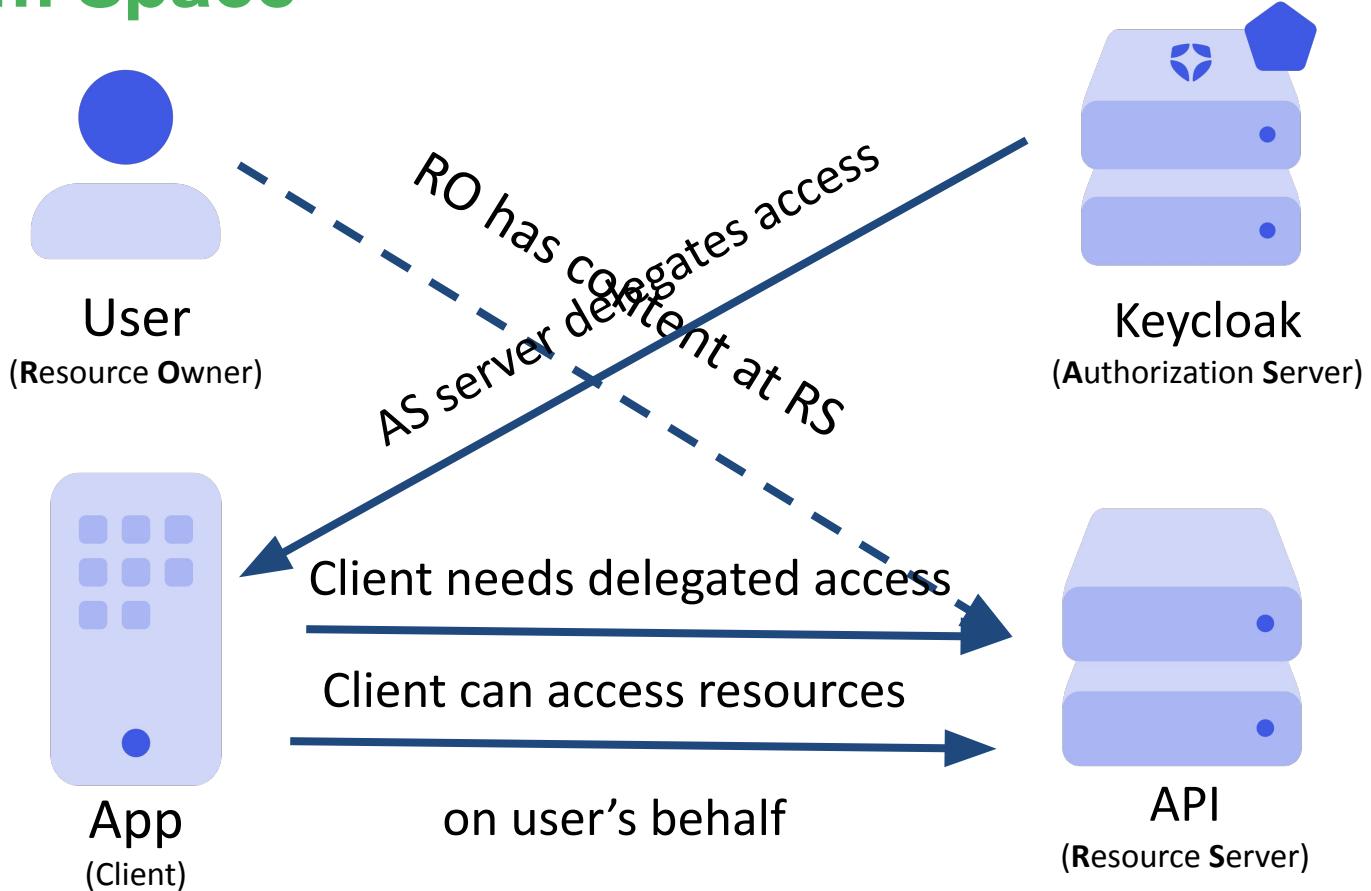
Access Data



OAuth Actors

- **Resource Owner (RO)**
 - User that can claim ownership over some resources
- **Resource Server (RS)**
 - Service / Web Application which hosts resources related to users
- **Client**
 - Application that wants to access data from a RS on behalf of a user
- **Authorization Server (AS)**
 - Server which issues tokens for accessing a RS

Problem Space



OAuth Client Types

- **Confidential (Authenticated Clients)**
 - Can securely manage a secret → client can authenticate against AS
 - Examples: Server-side Web App, SPA Hosting Backend, Identity Provider
 - Client ID / Client Secret / [Redirect URI]
- **Public (Unauthenticated Clients)**
 - can **NOT** securely manage a secret
 - Examples: JavaScript SPA, CLI App, Desktop App, Mobile App
 - Client ID / [Redirect URI]

OAuth Interaction Patterns = Flows

- **Code Flow**
 - “Standard Flow” for interactive Browser logins
- **Refresh Flow**
 - Obtain new tokens
- **Client Credentials Flow**
 - Used for Service communication
- **Device Flow**
 - Authenticate through different device (CLI Apps, constrained IoT devices)
- **Legacy Flows** Not recommended, don't use for new apps!
 - Password Flow / Resource Owner Password Credentials Flow
 - Implicit Flow

OAuth 2 Endpoints

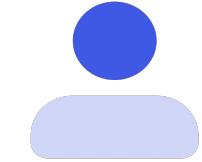
- **Authorization Endpoint**
 - [Defined in RFC 6749 \(The OAuth 2.0 Authorization Framework\)](#)
 - Used to interact with the resource owner for obtaining an authorization grant
 - For obtaining user consent and authorization codes
 - API requires `response_type` as a mandatory request parameter
 - May issue tokens, depending on the `response_type`
- **Token Endpoint**
 - Also defined in RFC 6749
 - For exchanging an authorization code, refresh token, or credentials for tokens
 - Access-Token
 - Refresh-Token

OAuth 2 Endpoints cont.

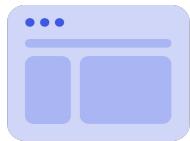
- **Revocation Endpoint**
 - [Defined in RFC 7009, OAuth 2.0 Token Revocation](#)
 - Used by clients to revoke access tokens or refresh tokens
- **Introspection Endpoint**
 - [Defined in RFC 7662, OAuth 2.0 Token Introspection](#)
 - For resource servers to obtain information about access token validity and metadata

Code Flow

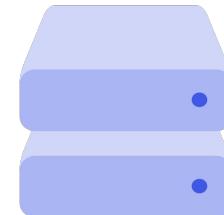
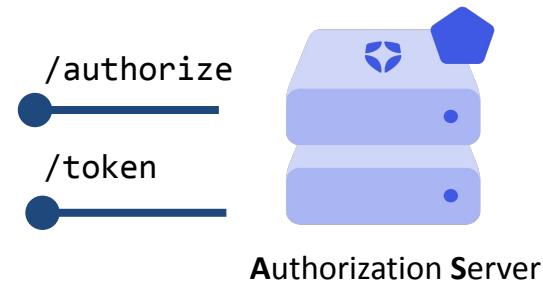
Code Flow



Resource Owner

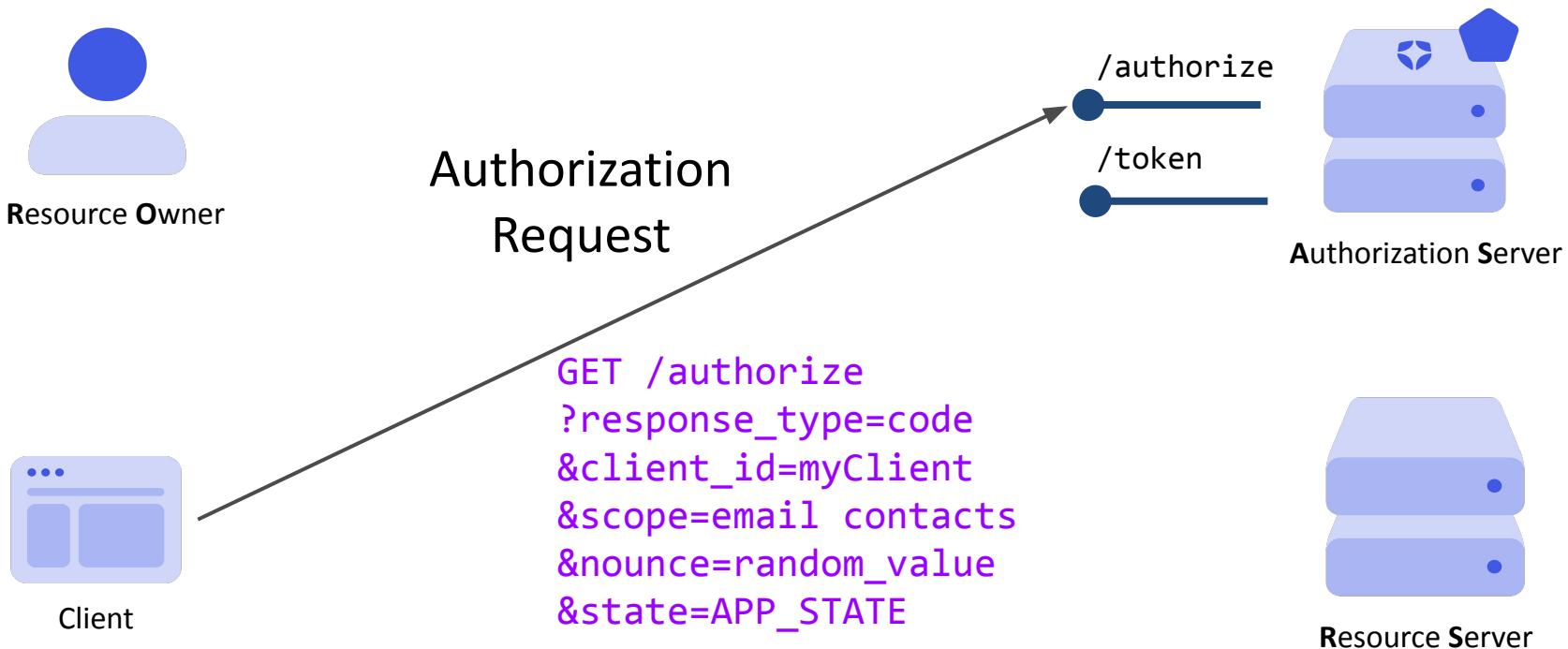


Client

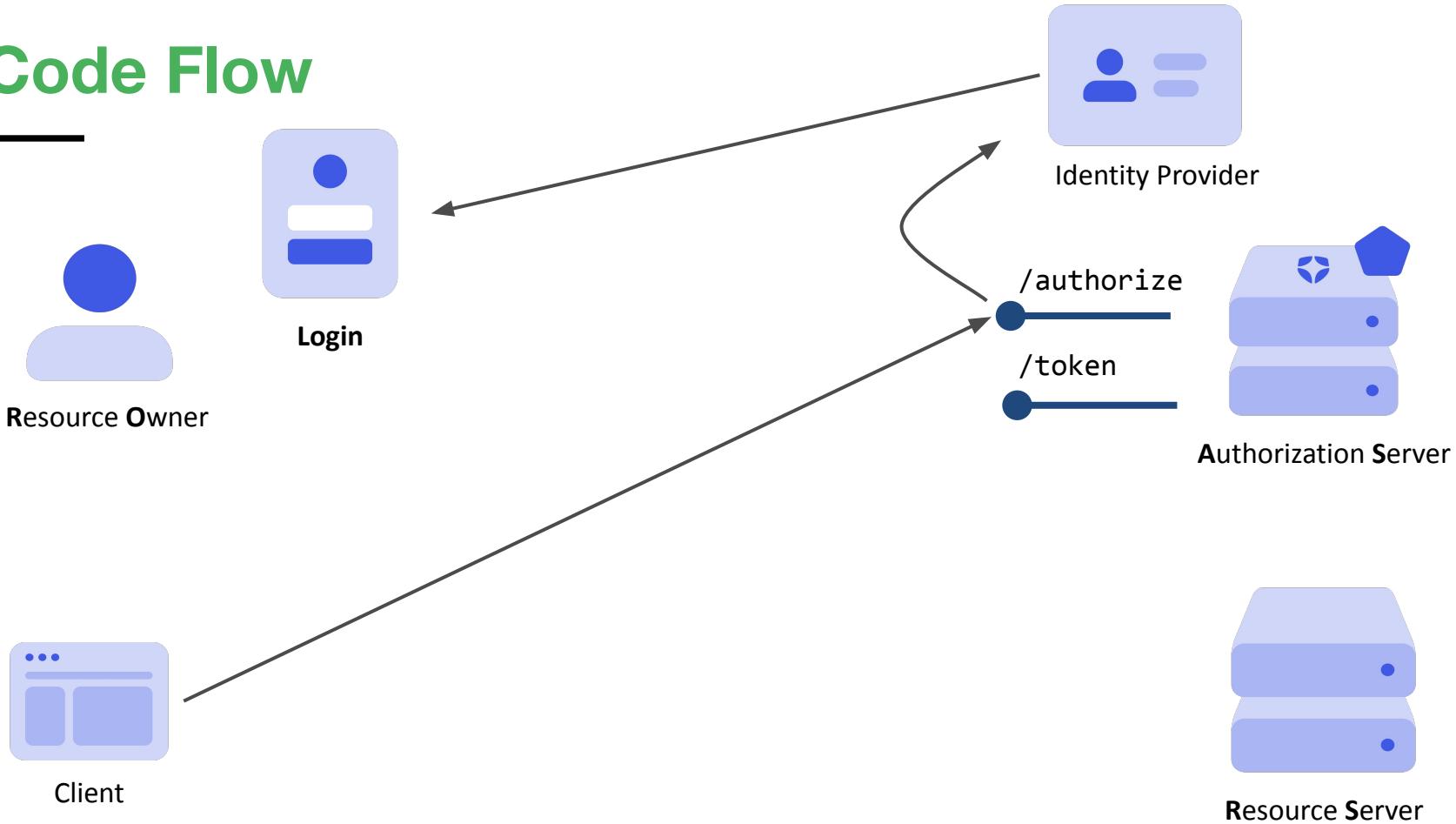


Resource Server

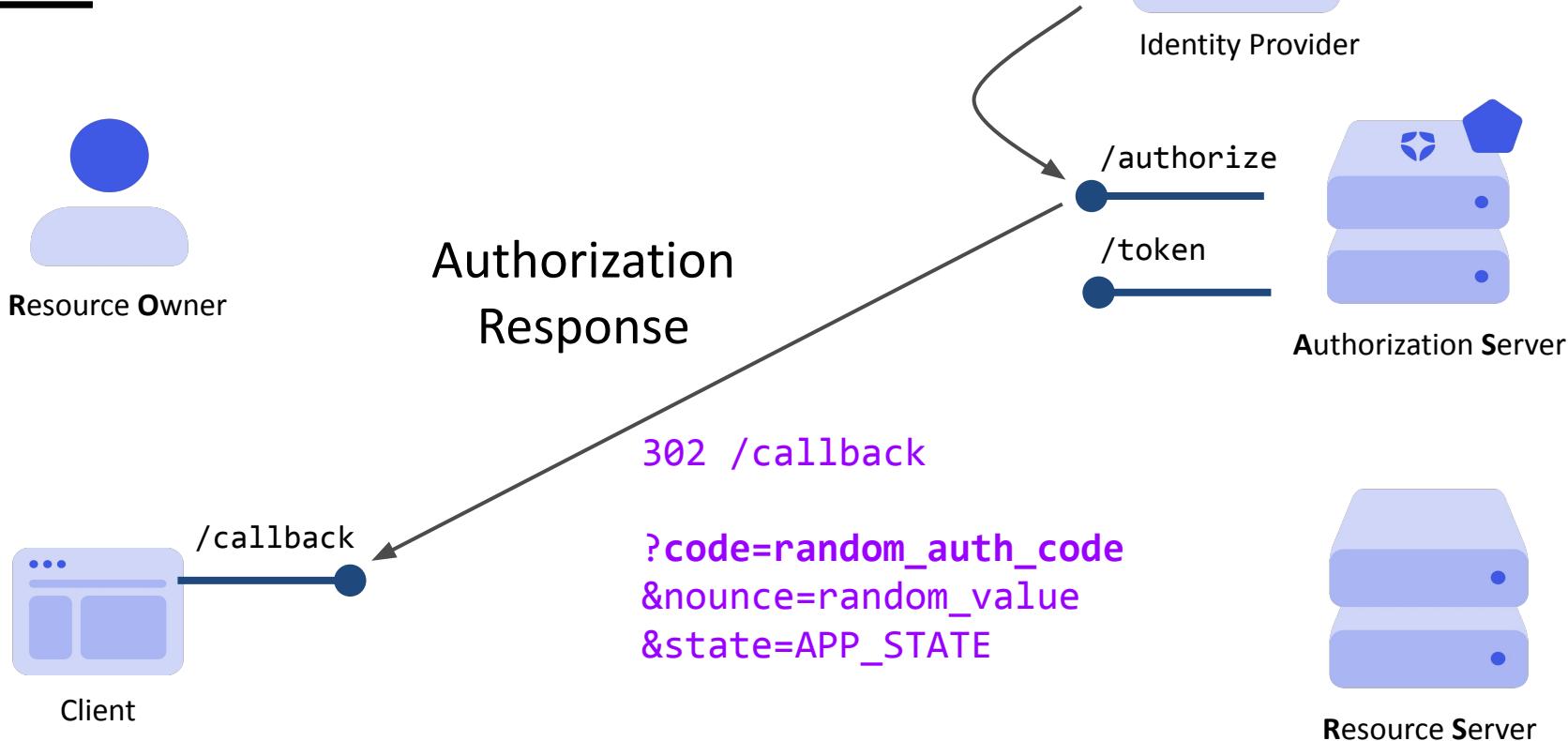
Code Flow



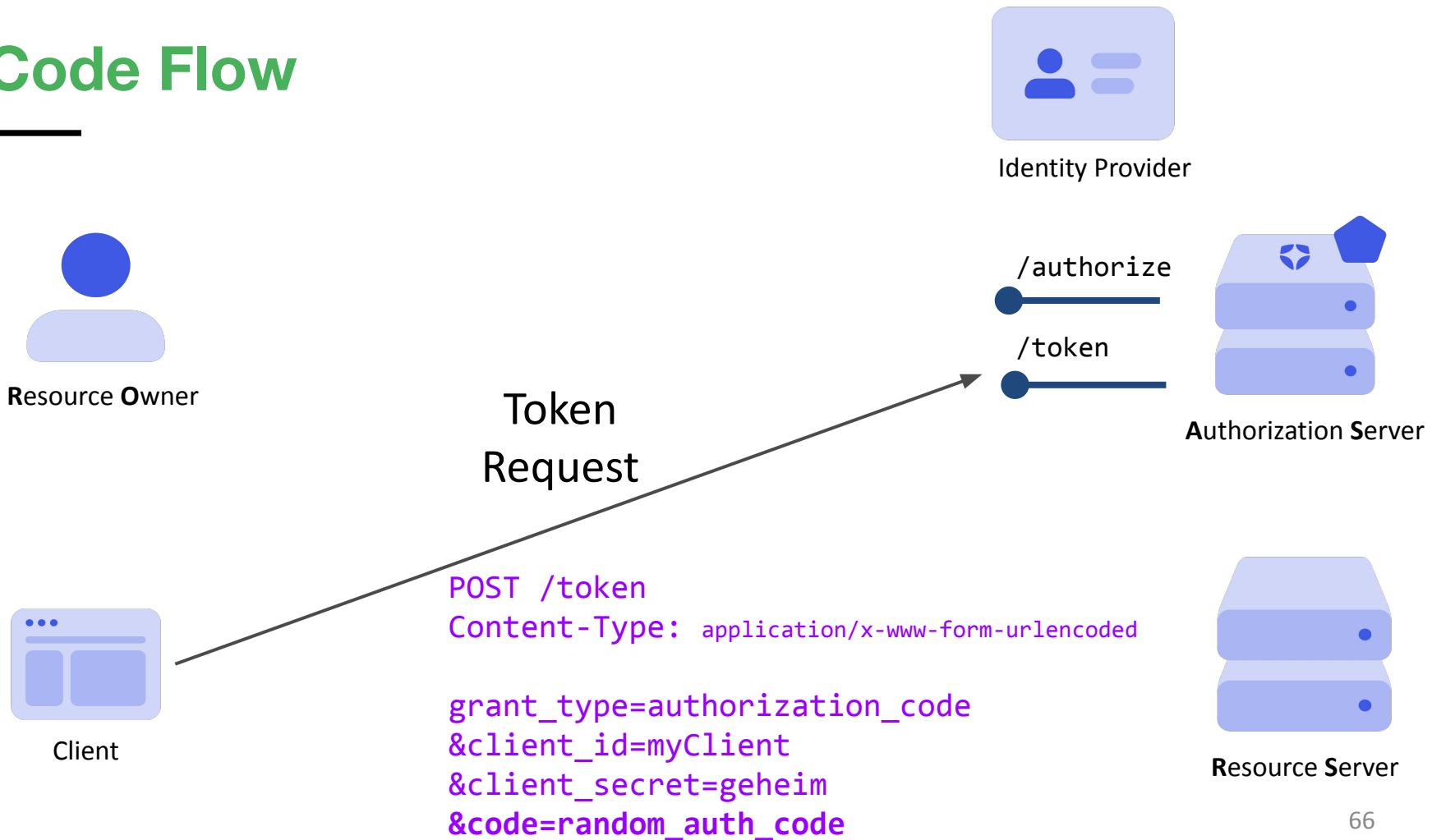
Code Flow



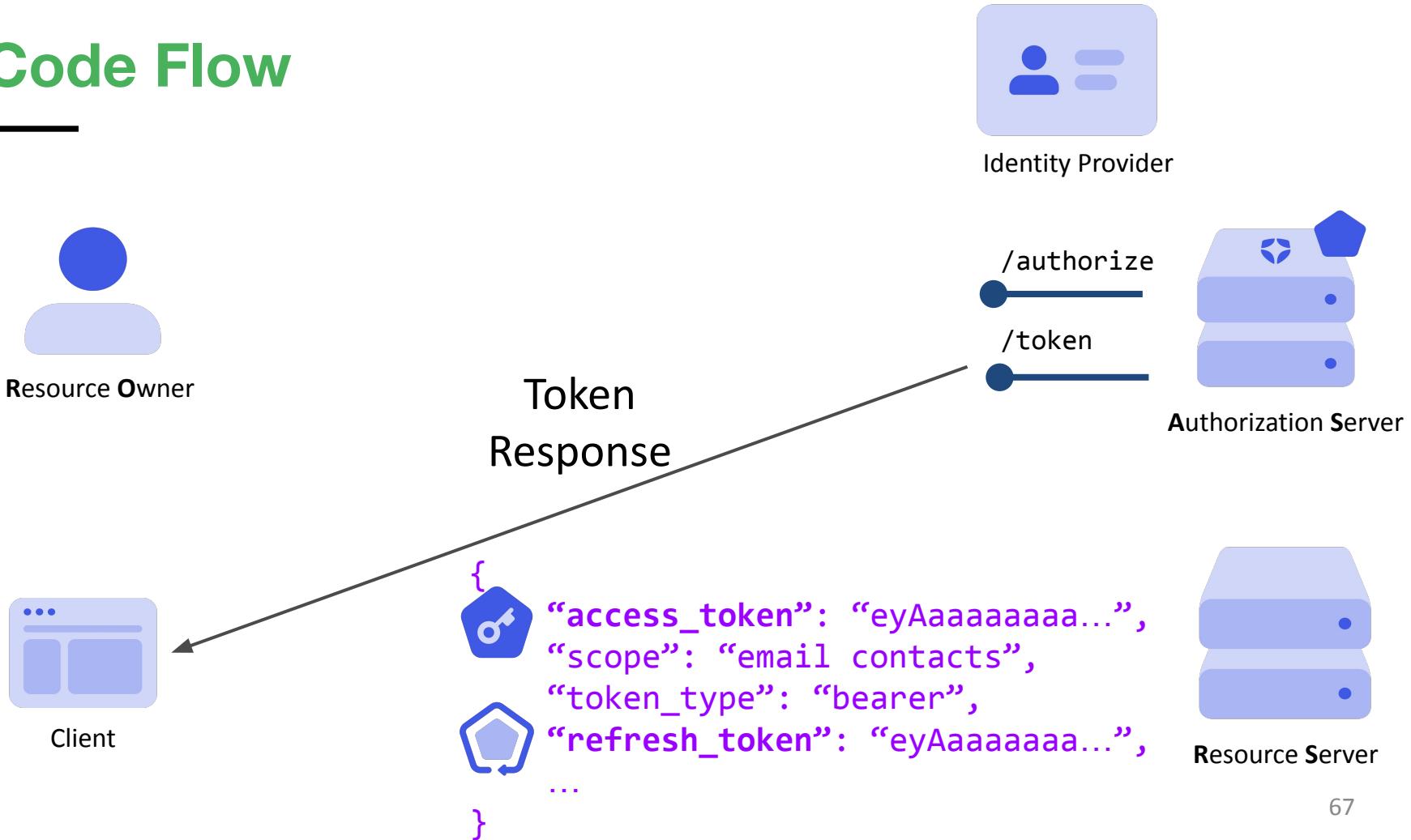
Code Flow



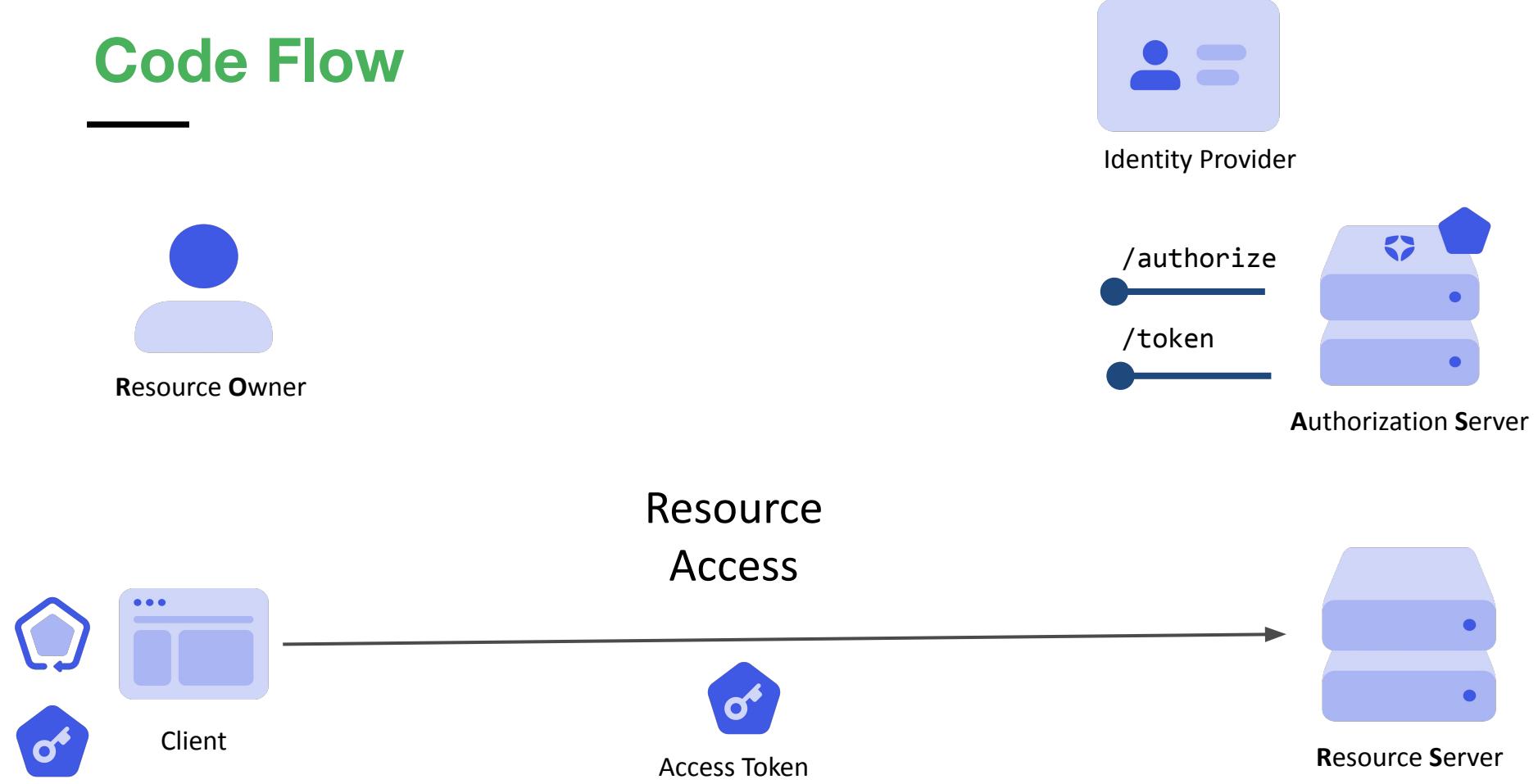
Code Flow



Code Flow

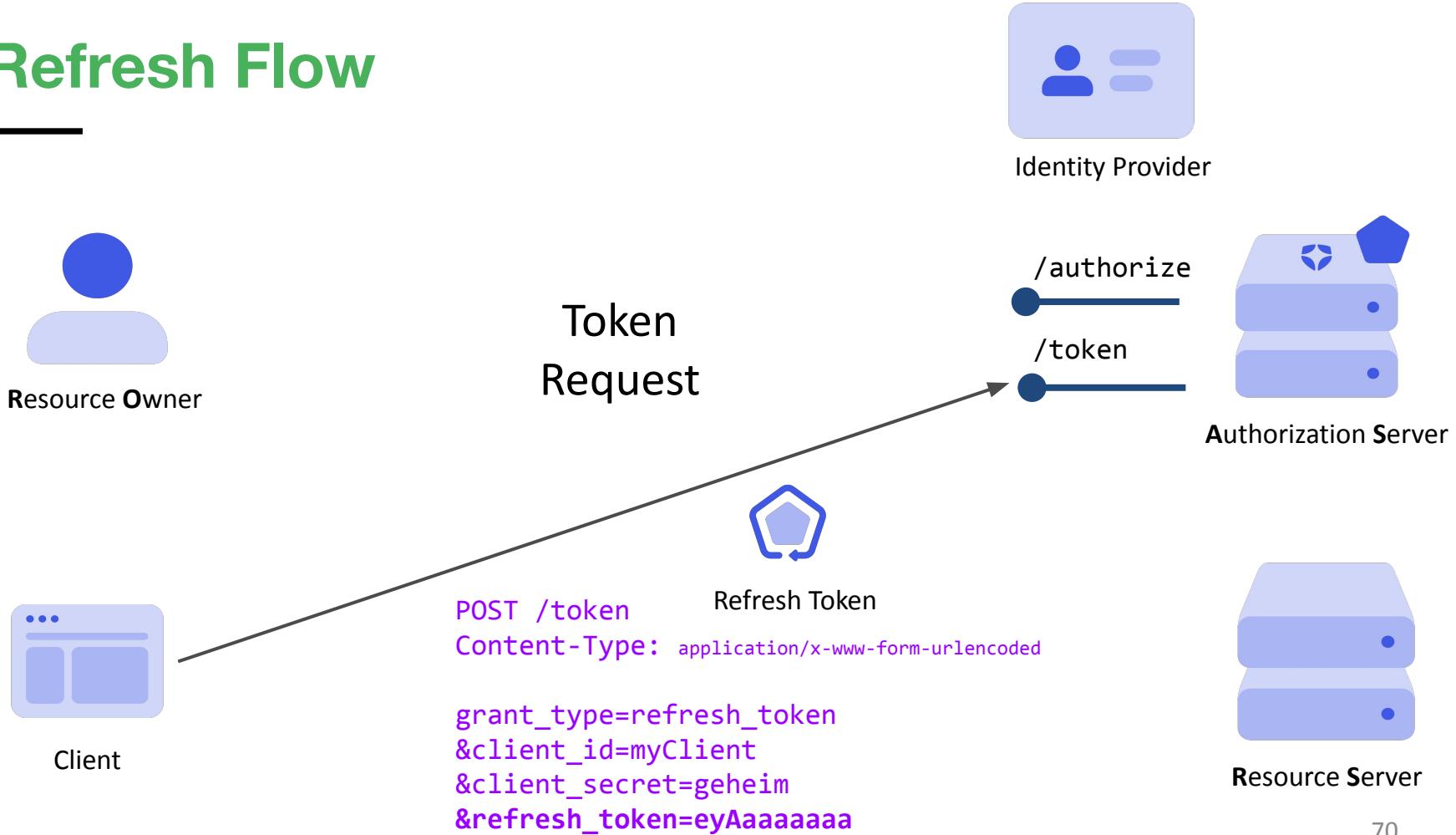


Code Flow

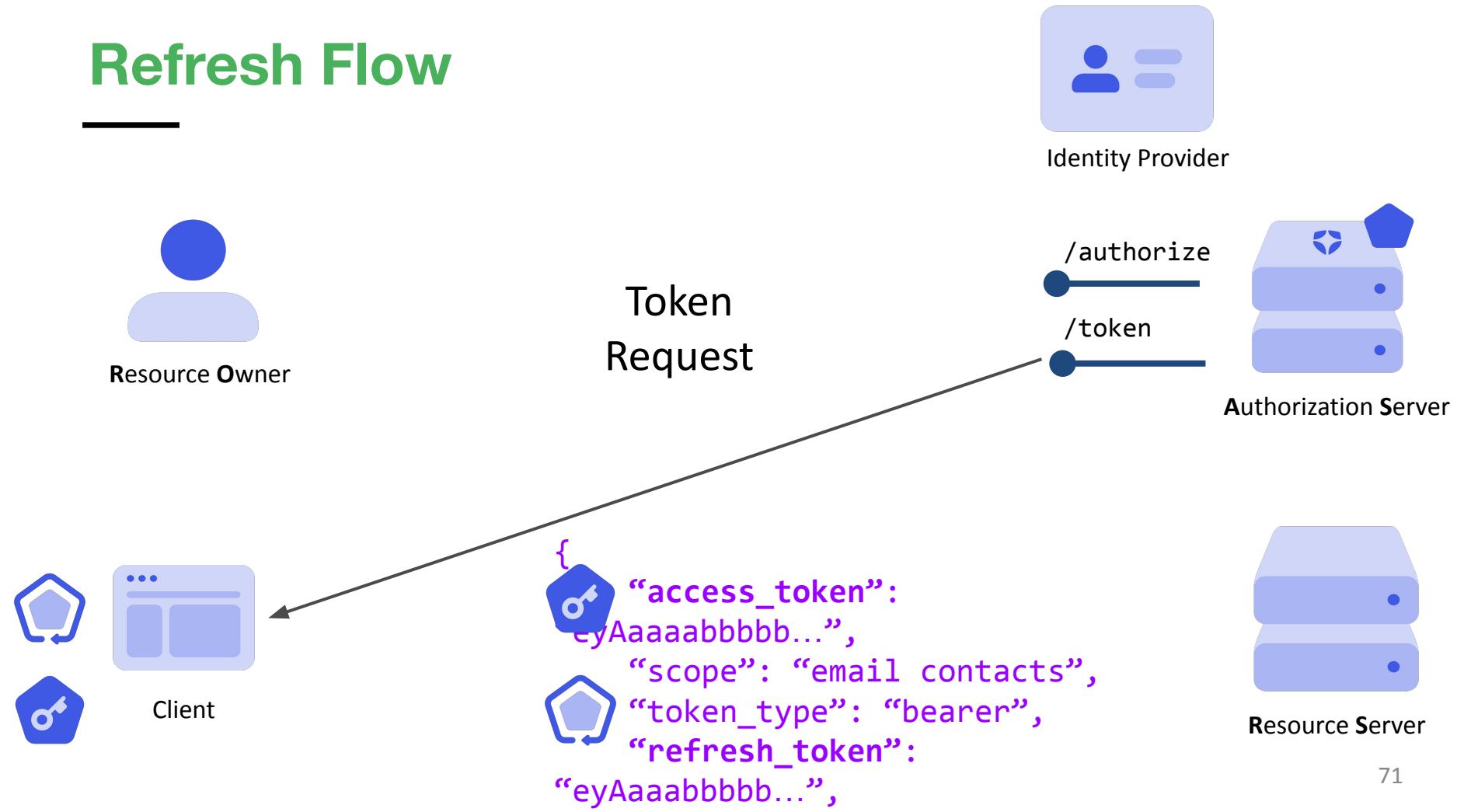


Refresh Flow

Refresh Flow



Refresh Flow



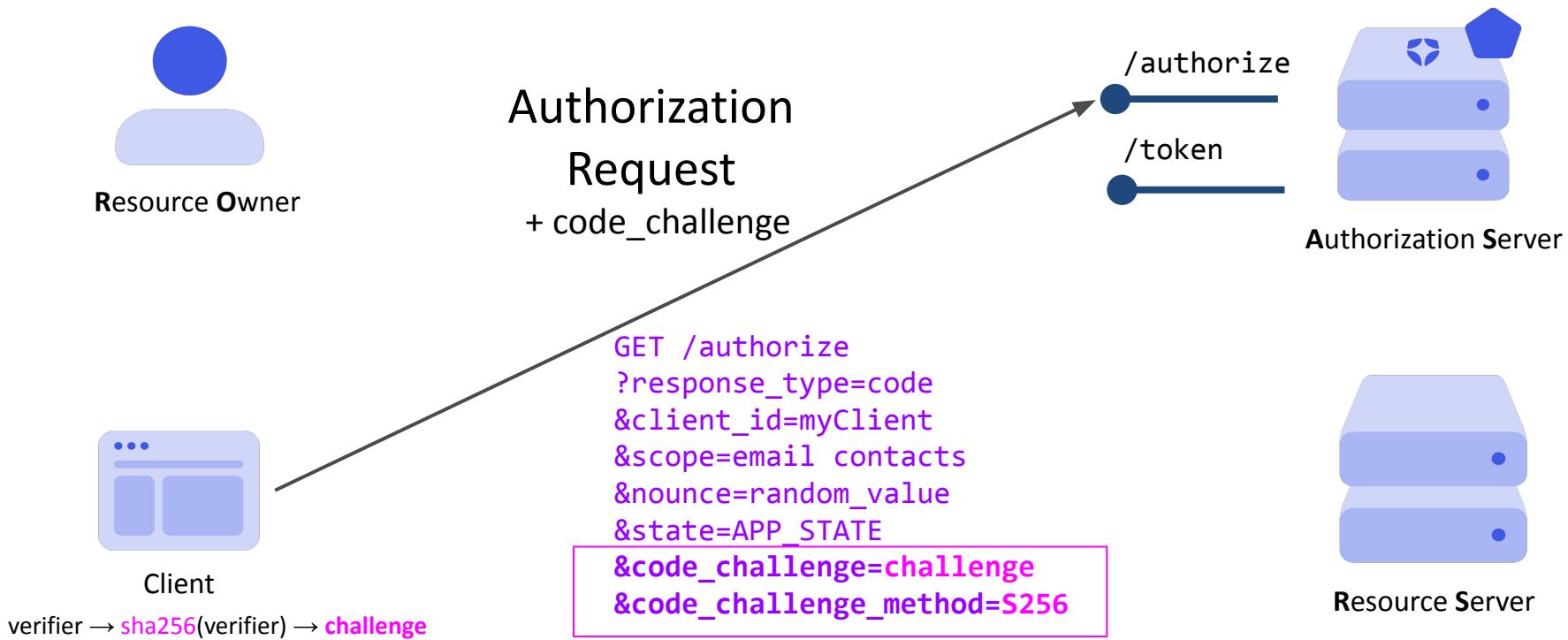
Code Flow + PKCE

Proof Key for Code Exchange (PKCE)

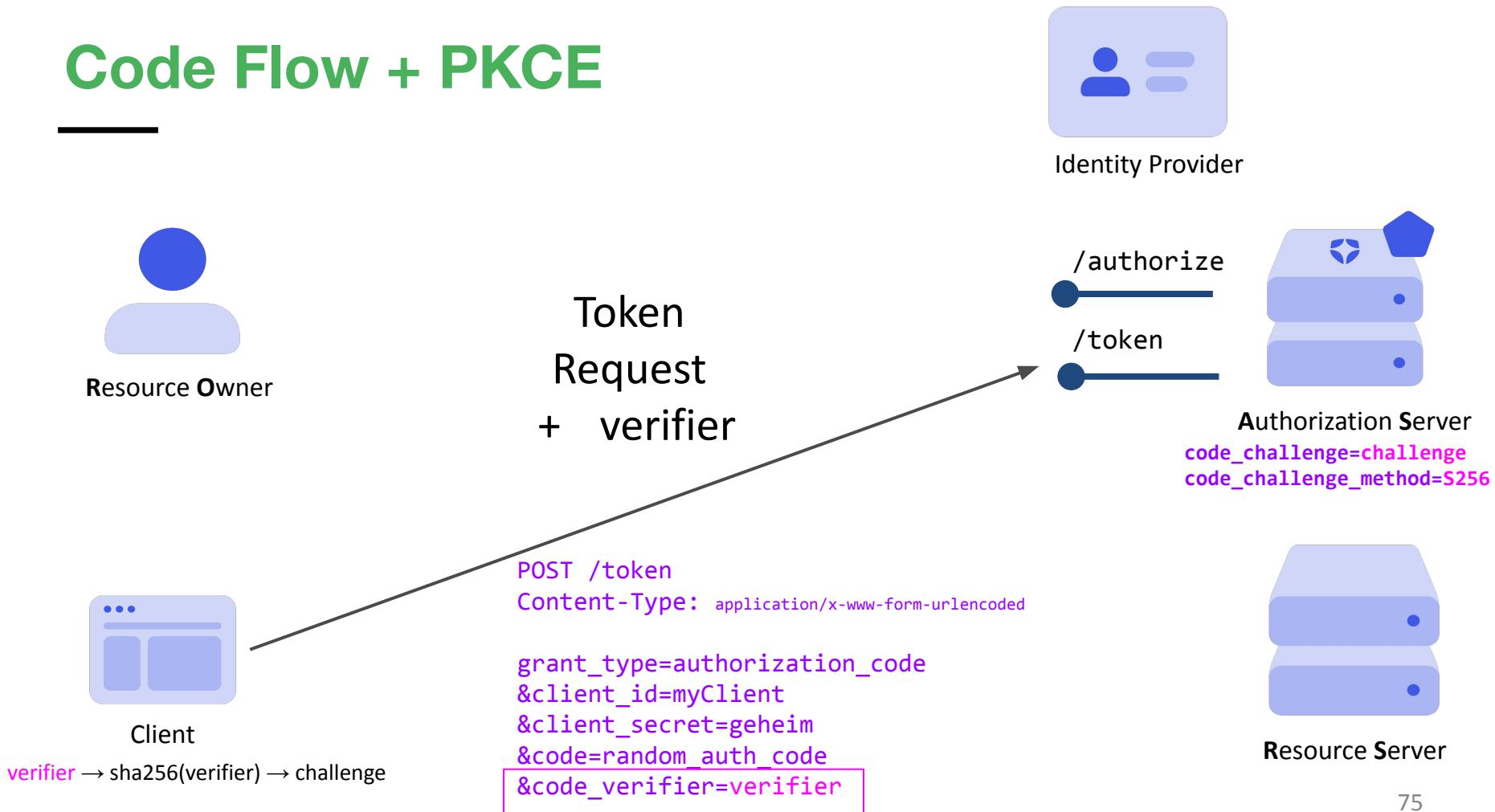
- Problem
 - Authorization code can be intercepted and used by different client instance
 - Public clients have no secure way to store *client_secret*
- Solution
 - PKCE (RFC7636) adds a “code verifier” to the protocol
 - Only the client with the original code verifier can obtain the token
 - → Mitigates Authorization Code interception attack

Note: [OAuth 2.1](#) recommends to use PKCE for Auth Code Flow

Code Flow + PKCE

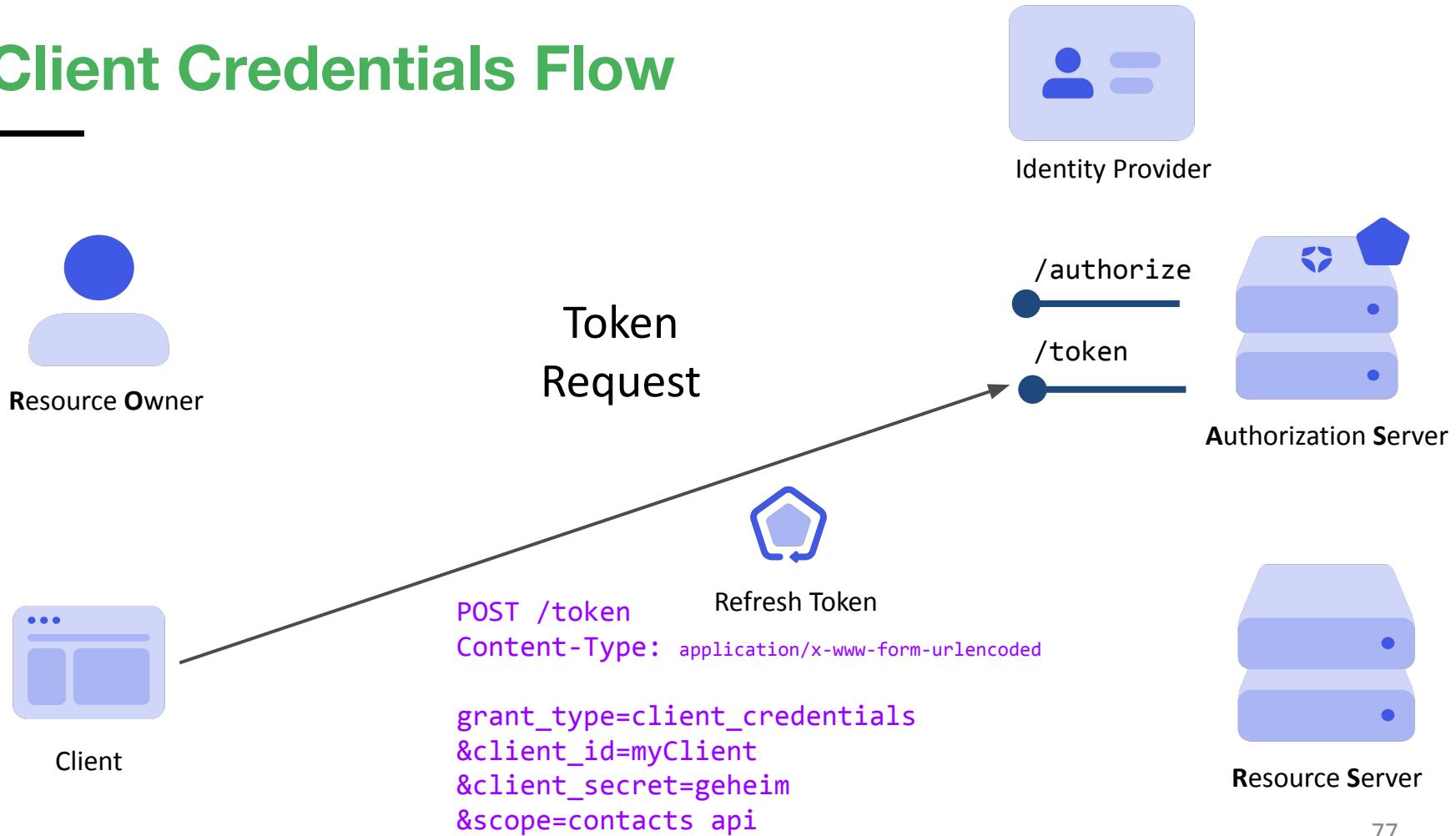


Code Flow + PKCE

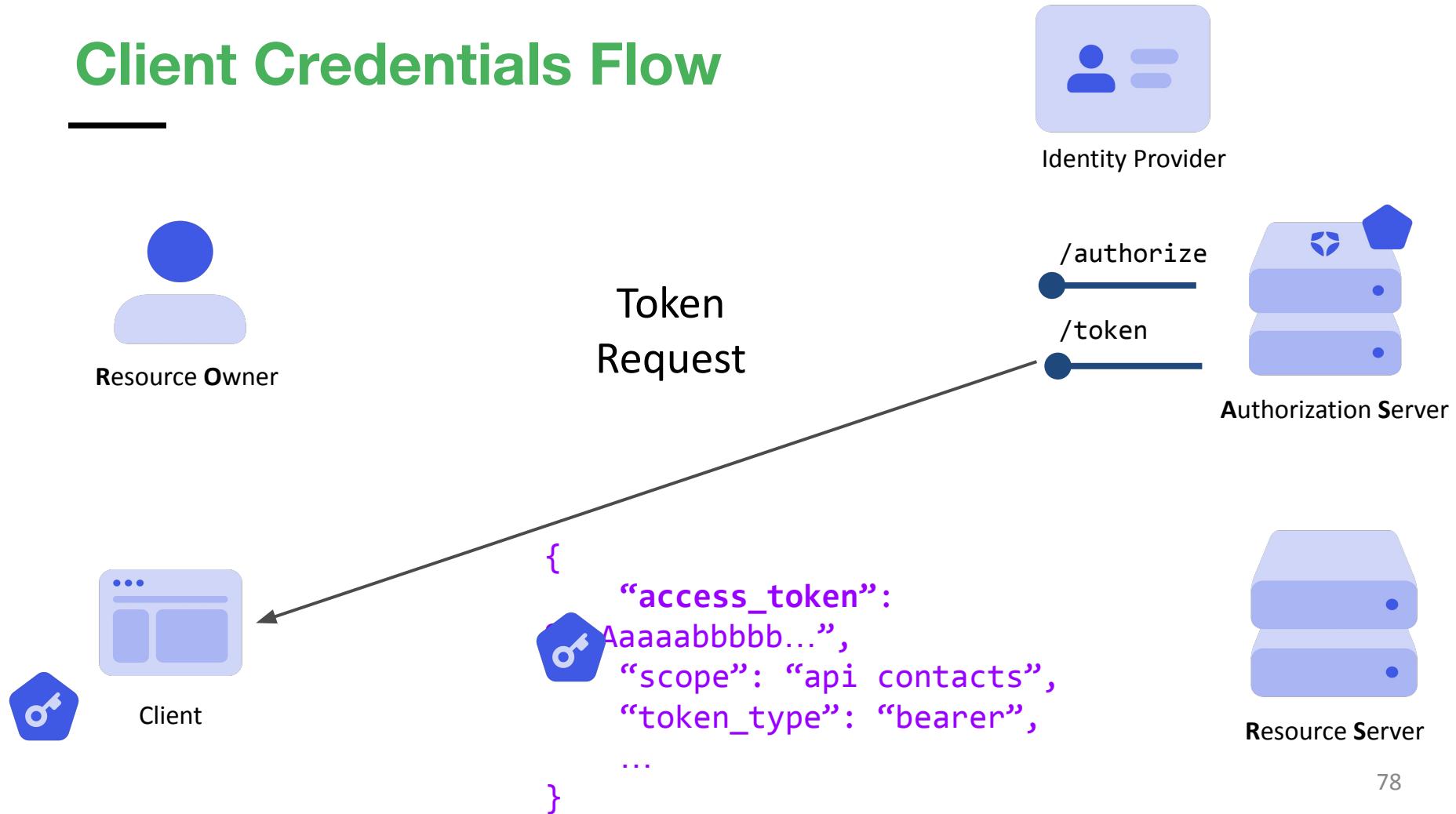


Client Credentials Flow

Client Credentials Flow



Client Credentials Flow



OAuth Flow Demos

OAuth.Tools

OAuth Tools

oauth.tools/collection/1599045135410-jFe

Getting started → OAuth Tools for macOS, Windows and Linux ? About

A SERVICE FROM CURITY

Demo: Code Flow

Enter client ID, client Secret and run a new code flow.

Configure your client with the following redirect URI:

`https://oauth.tools/callback/code`

1 Settings

demo-web-client

.....

Update client in workspace

Re-import client from workspace

Export

Hide guide

39M

Code Flow

Step 1: Setup the flow settings.

Step 2: A browser based flow where the client is redirected to the OAuth server for authorization. The result is a code.

Step 3: A back-channel call where the client_id, secret and the authorization code received in step 2 are used to retrieve the tokens.

1 Settings

2 Start Flow

```
graph LR; 1[1 Settings] --> 2[2 Start Flow]; 2 -- "Start URL" --> AS[Authentication Service]; AS -- "Authorization Code" --> TS[Token Service]; TS --> 3[3 Tokens]
```

Pragmatic Web Security Flow Simulator

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Flow Simulator" with the URL "flowsimulator.pragmaticwebsecurity.com/new". The interface is divided into three main sections:

- STS provider configuration:** A dropdown menu labeled "Provider" with the option "Choose a provider" and a green button "+ ADD NEW PROVIDER".
- Client configuration:** A dropdown menu labeled "Client" with the message "Please select a provider first" and a green button "+ ADD NEW CLIENT".
- Flow selection:** A list of three radio button options:
 - Authorization Code flow (public client)
 - Authorization Code flow (confidential client)
 - Implicit flow

At the bottom left is a green button "START THE FLOW". At the top right of the interface are links for "START NEW FLOW", "PREVIOUS FLOWS", and "STS LOGOUT".

Identity Tailor Training

[Sign in to your account](#)

Username or email

admin



Password

.....



[Sign In](#)



Auth powered by **CLOUDIAM**

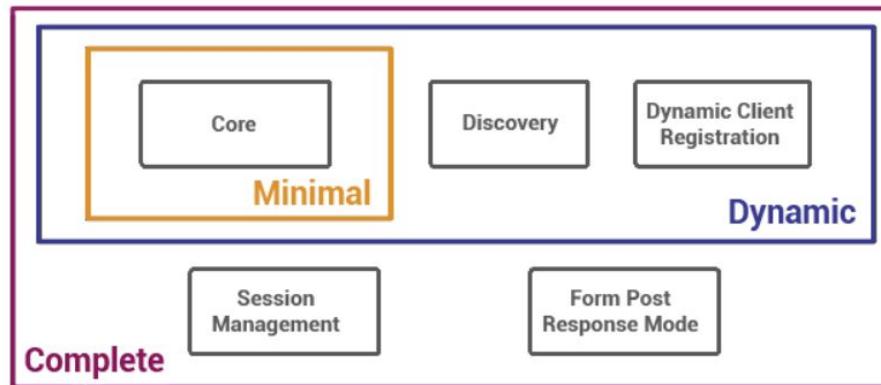
OAuth Labs

- We use [oauth.tools](#) and a [Keycloak cloud instance](#)
- The **student folder** contains the following **labs**
 - **lab201_oauth_tools** (multiple flows)
- Follow the **instructions** in the **readme** files
- We'll will do this lab together



OpenID Connect with Keycloak

OpenID Connect Protocol Suite



Underpinnings



OpenID Connect



- Authentication Protocol
 - Extends OAuth 2 with “Identity Layer”
 - [Extensive Specification](#)
- Simple, widespread, flexible
- Recommended for Web- and Mobile-Applications
- Additional protocol scope “*openid*”
- User Information exposed via Token or Endpoint
 - Identity Token (IDToken as JWT)
 - UserInfo Endpoint

OpenID Connect Features

- Session Management for SSO + SLO (Logout)
- Identity Token - claims with User-Information
- User Info Endpoint for accessing user information
- Discovery - Self-Describing Endpoints
- Client Self-Registration
- Front- / Backchannel Logout

OpenID Connect Terms

- **End-User (User)**
 - User (resource owner) that claims ownership over some resources
- **Relying Party (RP)**
 - Client, which hosts the resources or provides a service
 - “OAuth Client” / Service Provider / Resource Server / Web Application
- **OpenID Provider (OP)**
 - “Authorization Server” which issues tokens for accessing a RP
 - Manages User Information / Credentials
 - Supports “Direct Authentication” and “Identity Brokering”
 - Issues / Validates Tokens

OpenID Connect Endpoints (excerpt)

- **Discovery Endpoint**
 - Exposes all supported Endpoints as URLs & Provider Metadata
 - Allows for automatic IdP Configuration
- **JWKS Endpoint**
 - Exposes public parts of cryptographic keys used for signing and encryption
- **User-Info Endpoint**
 - Access user information ad-hoc with a valid Access-Token
 - “No size limits” in response body
- **Token Introspection Endpoint**
 - Can be used to validate & decode an Access-Token
 - Can be used to check for “active session”
- **End Session Endpoint**
 - Can be used to logout a User

OpenID Connect Discovery Endpoint

GET <http://localhost:9090/auth/realms/training/.well-known/openid-configuration> HTTP/1.1

```
{  
  "issuer": "$IDP/auth/realms/training",  
  "authorization_endpoint": "$IDP/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/auth",  
  "token_endpoint": "$IDP/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/token",  
  "token_introspection_endpoint": "$IDP/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/token/introspect",  
  "userinfo_endpoint": "$IDP/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/userinfo",  
  "end_session_endpoint": "$IDP/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/logout",  
  "jwks_uri": "$IDP/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/certs",  
  "check_session_iframe": "$IDP/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/login-status-iframe.html",  
  "grant_types_supported": ["authorization_code", "implicit", "refresh_token", "password", "client_credentials"],  
  ...  
}
```

OpenID Connect Introspection Endpoint

```
GET http://localhost:9090/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/introspect HTTP/1.1
```

```
Authorization: Bearer $ACCESS_TOKEN
```

```
{  
    "exp": 1695199604,  
    "iat": 1695199304,  
    "auth_time": 1695199301,  
    "jti": "afdf0be34-a2a5-4f70-8232-c0de16285231",  
    "iss": "http://localhost:9090/auth/realms/training",  
    "sub": "61445020-4503-4a1d-a807-194c4944f559",  
    ...  
    "username": "tester",  
    "active": true  
}
```

OpenID Connect Userinfo Endpoint

```
GET http://localhost:9090/auth/realms/training/protocol/openid-connect/userinfo HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Bearer $ACCESS_TOKEN

{
    "sub": "af86fe6e-6558-4872-88ee-0e9448e5ae91",
    "email_verified": false,
    "favorite-color": "blue",
    "name": "Theodore Tester",
    "preferred_username": "tester",
    "locale": "en",
    "given_name": "Theodore",
    "family_name": "Tester",
    "email": "tom+tester@localhost"
}
```

Application Types and Authentication Flows Revisited

Application Type	Flow
“Interactive” Application with Browser based Login (Desktop, Mobile, Browser)	Authorization Code Flow + PKCE
Machine-to-Machine (Service-to-Service)	Client Credentials Flow
Constraint Device, CLI (Smart TV, Infodisplay, etc.)	Device Code Flow (+PKCE if supported)

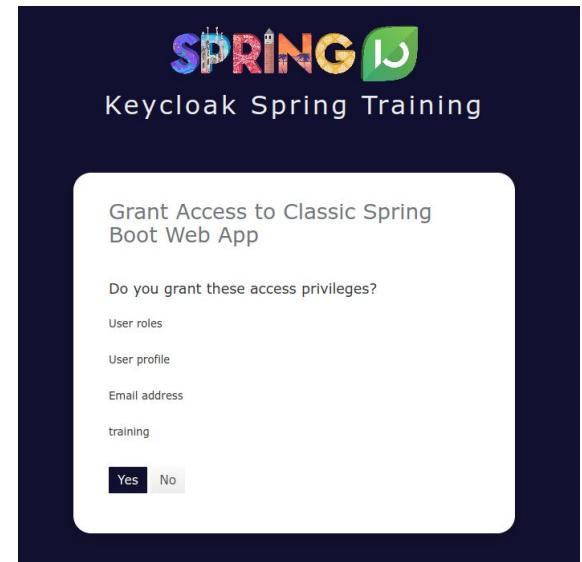
Scope and Claims

Scopes

- Denotes “Scope” of Access
 - Which data contexts can be accessed
 - What capabilities does the (OAuth) client have?
 - → “client” privileges NOT “user” privileges
- Keys, not values
 - Requested by Client
 - Consented by the User
 - Authorized by the Authorization Server
- Example scopes
 - openid
 - contacts
 - email
 - customer_update

User Consent

- Scopes can be consented by the User
- User can optionally consent accesses to client
- Often used in 3rd party client integrations



Claims

- Key / Value items
 - Contained inside the token / userinfo (OIDC)
 - Asserted by the issuer
 - Claim truth about the subject
- Can be used for fine grained access control
- Example claims
 - email: "thomas@identity-tailor.de"
 - email_verified: true
 - acme_age_class: "over21"
 - preferred_username: "tester"
 - amr: ["pwd","mfa"]

```
    },
    "resource_access" : {
        "account" : {
            "roles" : [ "manage-account", "manage-account-links", "view-profile" ]
        }
    },
    "scope" : "openid profile email training",
    "sid" : "b2cd34ae-ba44-4c3d-b74f-c09582176f51",
    "email_verified" : true,
    "name" : "Theo Tester",
    "preferred_username" : "tester",
    "given_name" : "Theo",
    "family_name" : "Tester",
    "email" : "tester@local"
}
```

Scopes and Claim hierarchies

- OpenID Connect defines scope claim mappings
 - Email → email + email_verified
 - Address → formatted, street_address, locality, region, postal_code, country
- Custom Scope / Claim hierarchies
 - contacts_read
 - i. sales_team
 - media_stream
 - i. age_group
 - ii. subscription_plan

Scopes and Claim Summary

- Scopes define “scope of access” for a token
 - Application level permissions
- Claims provide user details
 - Trusted identity information about the user
 - Context information (auth level, etc.)
 - User “level permissions”
- Scopes are coarse grained
- Claims are fine grained



Part 3: Securing Spring Apps

Spring OAuth2 / OpenID Connect Support

- Spring OAuth2 Resource Server
- Spring OAuth2 Client
- Spring OAuth2 Authorization Server
- Spring Cloud Gateway

Spring OAuth2 Resource Server

- Expose a API as an OAuth 2 Resource Server
- Perform authorization based on JWT Access Tokens
- Allow legitimate consumers to call API

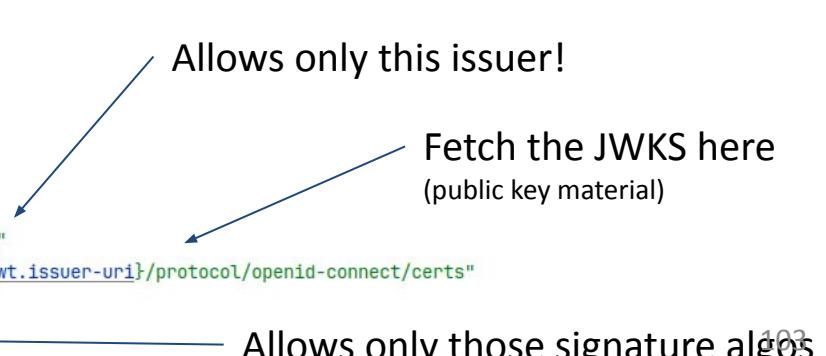
Spring OAuth2 Resource Server Config

pom.xml

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

application.yml

```
spring:
  application:
    name: api
  security:
    oauth2:
      resourceserver:
        jwt:
          issuer-uri: "http://localhost:9090/auth/realm/training"
          jwk-set-uri: "${spring.security.oauth2.resourceserver.jwt.issuer-uri}/protocol/openid-connect/certs"
          principal-claim-name: preferred_username
          jws-algorithms: RS256,ES256
```



Annotations for the application.yml configuration:

- An annotation points to the `issuer-uri` field with the text: "Allows only this issuer!"
- An annotation points to the `jwk-set-uri` field with the text: "Fetch the JWKS here (public key material)"
- An annotation points to the `jws-algorithms` field with the text: "Allows only those signature algos"

Spring OAuth2 Resource Server Filter Chain

▲ Thomas Darimont

```
@Bean  
public SecurityFilterChain filterChain(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {  
  
    http.sessionManagement(sessions -> {  
        sessions.sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS);  
    });  
    http.authorizeHttpRequests(requests -> {  
        // declarative route configuration  
        requests.requestMatchers("/api/**").authenticated();  
        // add additional routes  
        requests.anyRequest().denyAll();  
    });  
    http.oauth2ResourceServer(resourceServer -> {  
        resourceServer.jwt(Customizer.withDefaults());  
    });  
  
    return http.build();  
}
```

We want stateless services!

Every API access must be authenticated

Enables ResourceServer configuration

Spring OAuth2 Resource Server Customization

- Keycloak uses custom role claims
 - `realm_resource.roles` → Realm Roles
 - `resource_access.$client_id.roles` → Client specific roles
- KeycloakJwtAuthenticationConverter
 - extends `JwtAuthenticationConverter`
 - Custom `GrantedAuthorities` resolution
- Produces a `JwtAuthenticationToken`

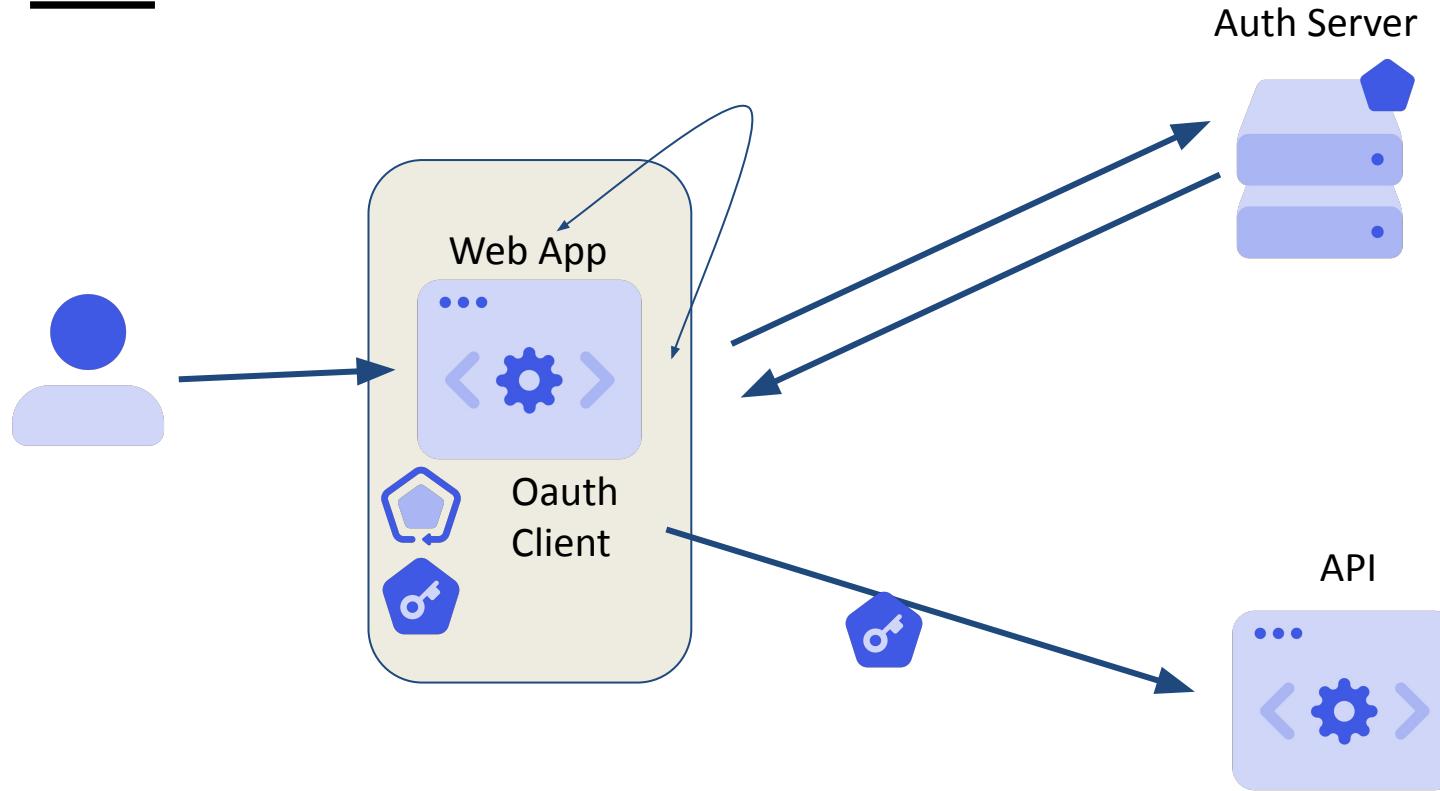
Spring OAuth2 Resource Server Demo: API



Spring OAuth2 Client

- Authenticate Web App via OpenID Connect
- Leverage Single Sign-On Infrastructure
- Integrate with existing Identity Providers
- Use user Access Token to call down-stream APIs

Spring OAuth2 Client



Spring OAuth2 Client Config

pom.xml

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

Declare Keycloak as Identity Provider

application.yaml

```
spring:
  application:
    name: web
  security:
    oauth2:
      client:
        provider:
          keycloak:
            issuerUri: "http://localhost:9090/auth/realms/training"
            user-name-attribute: "preferred_username"
            registration:
              keycloak:
                client-name: "Keycloak"
                client-id: "training-web"
                client-secret: "secret"
                client-authentication-method: "client_secret_post"
                authorizationGrantType: "authorization_code"
                redirect-uri: "{baseUrl}/login/oauth2/code/{registrationId}"
                scope: "openid,profile,email,training"
```

Client configuration for this App in Keycloak

We want to use Auth Code Flow

Keycloak will use this callback URI

Spring OAuth2 Client Filter Chain

OAuth Client

```
// Configure this app as an OAuth2 Client
http.oauth2Client(o2cc -> {
    var oauth2AuthRequestResolver = new DefaultOAuth2AuthorizationRequestResolver( //
        clientRegistrationRepository, // //
        OAuth2AuthorizationRequestRedirectFilter.DEFAULT_AUTHORIZATION_REQUEST_BASE_URI // //
    );
    // We follow the recommendations of OAuth 2.1 and use PKCE also for confidential clients with auth_code grant flow
    oauth2AuthRequestResolver.setAuthorizationRequestCustomizer(OAuth2AuthorizationRequestCustomizers.withPkce());
    o2cc.authorizationCodeGrant(custom -> {
        custom.authorizationRequestResolver(oauth2AuthRequestResolver);
    });
});
```

Auth Code Flow + PKCE

```
// Configure to use the UserInfo Endpoint after login
http.oauth2Login(o2login -> {
    o2login.userInfoEndpoint(customizer -> {
        // Add special handling to process Keycloak Role Information
        customizer.userAuthoritiesMapper(new KeycloakRolesMapper());
    });
});
```

Extracts Authorities
from UserInfo

```
// We use a custom logout-handler which generates the proper OIDC end_session URL for Keycloak
http.logout(logout -> {
    logout.addLogoutHandler(new KeycloakLogoutHandler());
});
```

Construct proper Logout URL

Spring OAuth2 Client Demo: Web



Spring Boot BFF

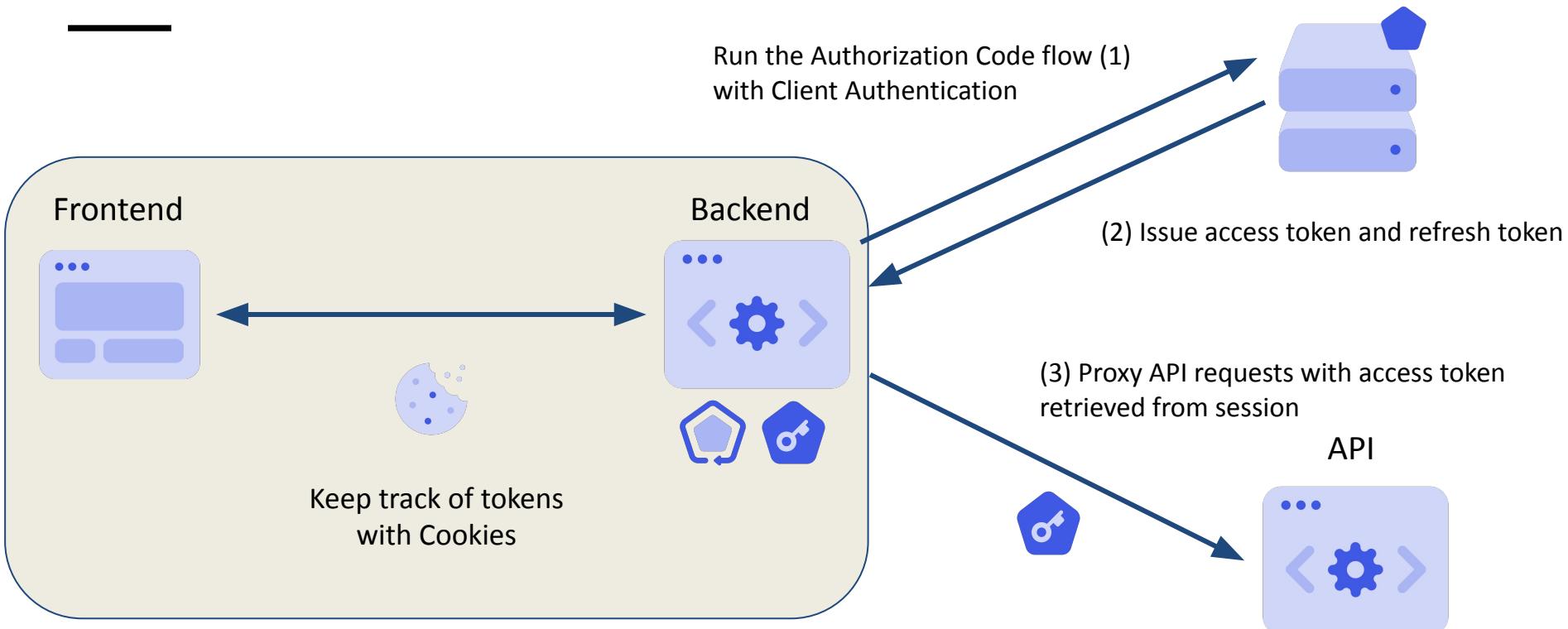
- Provide a Backend for a Browser based App (SPA)
- Authenticate Web App via OpenID Connect
- Leverage Single Sign-On Infrastructure
- Integrate with existing Identity Providers
- Use user Access Token to call down-stream APIs
- Don't expose tokens to the Browser!

Backend for Frontend Motivation

- Browser based Apps (SPAs) in Combination with a Backend
- Tokens exposed in the browser cannot be secured properly
 - Hard to secure (XSS, Code theft)
 - Exposed token can be used to call arbitrary backend APIs
 - Tokens often too powerful
 - OAuth in Frontend increases complexity
- We want
 - Simple & Secure Frontends
 - To avoid exposing tokens to the Browser
 - Limit the API surface the frontend can use

Backend for Frontend to the Rescue!

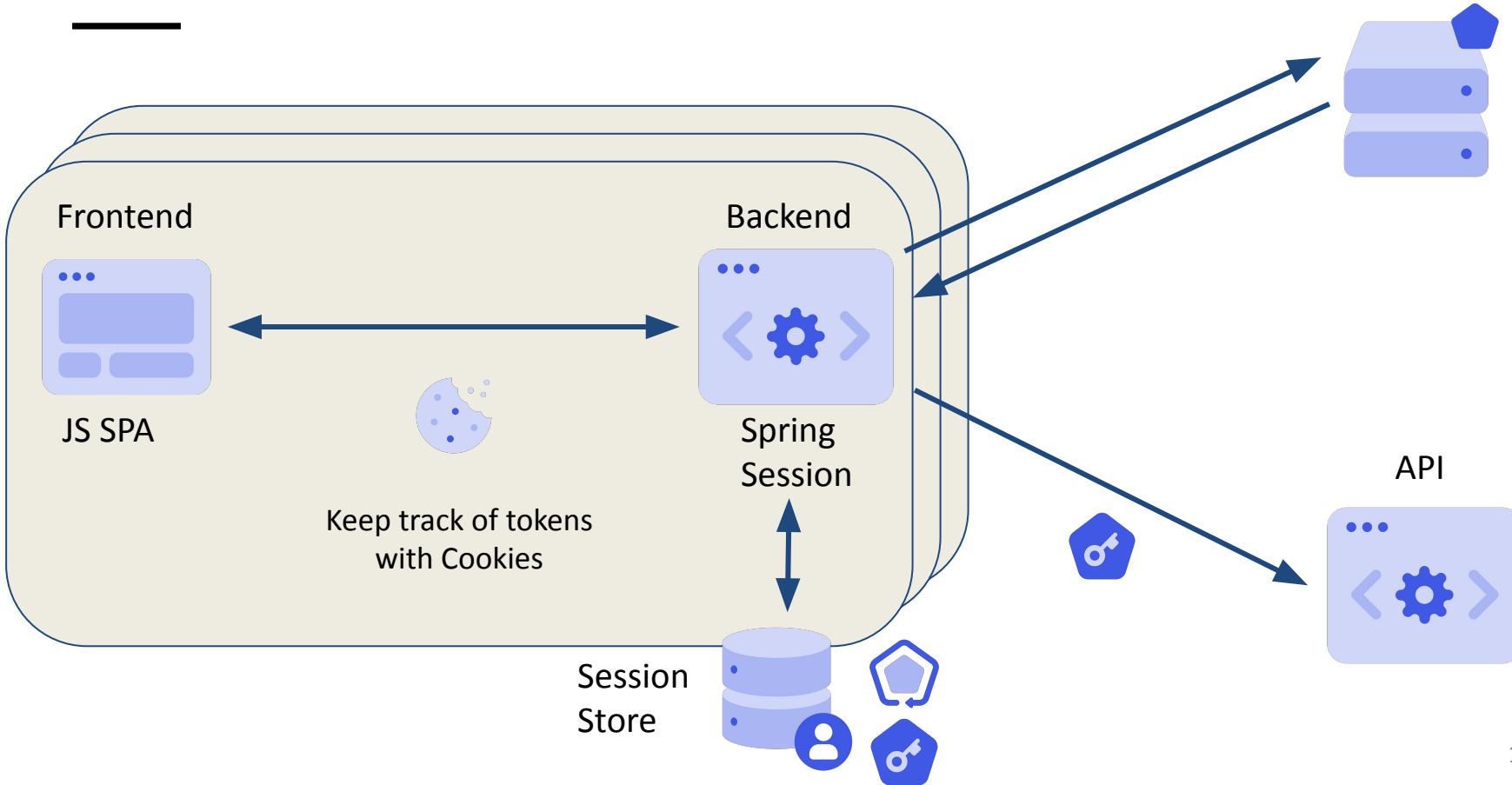
Backend for Frontend Pattern (BFF)



Backend for Frontend

- BFF increases Security in Browser based Apps
- For sensitive applications the security benefits of a BFF pays off
- BFFs are often used in banking and healthcare scenarios

Spring Boot BFF App



Spring Boot BFF App Config

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

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.session</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-session-data-redis</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-redis</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

```
security:
  oauth2:
    client:
      provider:
        keycloak:
          issuerUri: http://localhost:9090/auth/realm/training
          user-name-attribute: preferred_username
    registration:
      keycloak:
        client-id: 'training-bff'
        client-secret: 'secret'
        client-authentication-method: client_secret_post
        authorizationGrantType: authorization_code
        redirect-uri: '{baseUrl}/login/oauth2/code/{registrationId}'
        scope: openid
```

Spring Boot BFF App Demo



Spring Cloud Gateway

- Hide your APIs behind a Gateway
- Use uniform authentication / access logic
- Can be used to implement BFF pattern

Spring Cloud Gateway Config

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-oauth2-client</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.security</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-security-oauth2-resource-server</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

```
spring:
  application:
    name: gateway
  cloud:
    gateway:
      default-filters:
        - TokenRelay=
      routes:
        - id: api
          uri: http://localhost:8090
          predicates:
            - Path=/api/**

  security:
    oauth2:
      resourceserver:
        jwt:
          jwk-set-uri: "${spring.security.oauth2.client.provider.keycloak.issuer-uri}/protocol/openid-connect/certs"
      client:
        provider:
          keycloak:
            issuer-uri: "http://localhost:9090/auth/realm/training"
        registration:
          keycloak:
            provider: keycloak
            client-id: training-gateway
            client-secret: "secret"
            authorization-grant-type: authorization_code
            scope: openid,training
```

Spring Cloud Gateway Demo



CLI Apps with Device Flow

- Grant CLI app access to APIs on behalf of the user
- Can also be used by constraint IoT devices
- Common pattern for cloud tools (gcloud, az, etc.)
- CLI App / Device shows Code
- User enters code in special URL on a different device
- User authenticates on different device
- CLI App / Device, waits (polling) for auth completion
- CLI App / Device obtains an access token

Spring Boot Device Flow Demo



Spring Labs

- The **student folder** contains the following **labs**
 - **lab301_spring_api_resource_server**
 - **lab302_spring_web_oauth_client**
- Follow the **instructions** in the **readme** files
- We'll will do this lab together



Part 4: Customizing Keycloak

Keycloak Extensibility Options

- Configuration
 - Realm Configuration
 - Server Configuration
- Themes
 - Login / Registration, Account Console, Emails, Admin Console
 - Pre-build Themes
 - Custom Themes
- Extensions
 - Custom Authentication Mechanisms, Custom User Stores, etc.
 - Pre-build Extensions ([Community Extensions](#))
 - Custom Extensions (Java / JavaScript)

Keycloak Config as Code

Keycloak Operator / Helm Charts

- Automatic Keycloak Deployment
- Keycloak Operator
 - Maintained by Keycloak Team ([Guides](#))
 - Easy way to deploy Keycloak in Kubernetes
- Keycloak Helm Charts
 - [codecentric Keycloak Helmchart](#)
 - [Bitnami Keycloak Helmchart](#)

Keycloak Realm Config as Code

- Methods for managing Keycloak Realms
 - [Keycloak Admin CLI](#) (kcadm.sh)
 - [Keycloak Admin REST API](#) (OpenAPI Schema support)
 - JSON Export / Import
 - [Keycloak Config CLI](#) (yaml or JSON configuration)
 - [Keycloak Terraform Provider](#) (terraform, also works with OpenTOFU)
- Some tools support edits via Admin UI

Keycloak Config CLI

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env bash
2 set -e
3
4 script_dir=$(cd "$(dirname "$0")"; pwd)
5 kc_env=${KC_STAGE:-dev}
6 kc_cli_home=${kc_cli_home:-""}
7
8 #CLI_VERSION=v4.7.0-15.1.1
9 # Add for remote debugging
10 # -e JAVA_TOOL_OPTIONS="-agentlib:jdwp=transport=dt_socket,server=y,suspend=n,address=*:5005" \
11 # -p 5005:5005 \
12
13 # Source all variables from keycloak and secret files
14 set -o allexport
15 source $script_dir/stages/$kc_env/keycloak.env
16 source $script_dir/stages/$kc_env/secrets.env
17 set +o allexport
18
19 # resolve secrets
20
21 # Run Keycloak Config CLI
22 java -jar keycloak-config-cli-24.0.1.jar \
23     --keycloak.url=$KEYCLOAK_URL \
24     --keycloak.client-id=keycloak-config-cli \
25     --keycloak.client-secret="$KEYCLOAK_CLIENT_SECRET" \
26     --keycloak.grant-type=client_credentials \
27     --keycloak.availability-check.enabled=true \
28     --keycloak.availability-check.timeout=120s \
29     --import.files.locations='./target/*' \
30     --import.var-substitution.enabled=true \
31     --import.validate=true \
32     --import.cache.enabled=true
```

```
1 realm: acme-client-examples
2   displayName: "Acme Client Examples ($env:KC_STAGE:-default)"
3   enabled: true
4   clients:
5     - clientId: acme-client-spa-app
6       protocol: openid-connect
7       name: Acme SPA Frontend App
8       description: "JavaScript based Single-Page App as Public Client that uses Authorization Code Grant Flow"
9       enabled: true
10      publicClient: true
11      standardFlowEnabled: true
12      directAccessGrantsEnabled: false
13      # Show client in account-console
14      alwaysDisplayInConsole: true
15      serviceAccountsEnabled: false
16      fullScopeAllowed: false
17      rootUrl: "https://www.keycloak.org/app"
18      baseUrl: "$url=https://id.acme.test:8443/auth&realm=acme-client-examples&client=acme-client-spa-app"
19      adminUrl: ""
20      redirectUris:
21        - "*"
22        - "https://flowsimulator.pragmaticwebsecurity.com"
23      webOrigins:
24        - "+"
25      defaultClientScopes:
26        - "email"
27        - "profile"
28      optionalClientScopes:
29        - "phone"
30      attributes:
31        - "pkce.code_challenge.method": "S256"
32        - "post.logout.redirect.uris": "+"
```

Keycloak Theming

Keycloak Theme Example

KEYCLOAK SPRING TRAINING

Sign in to your account

Username or email

Password
 eye icon

Sign In



SPRING 

Keycloak Spring Training

Sign in to your account

Username or email

Password
 eye icon

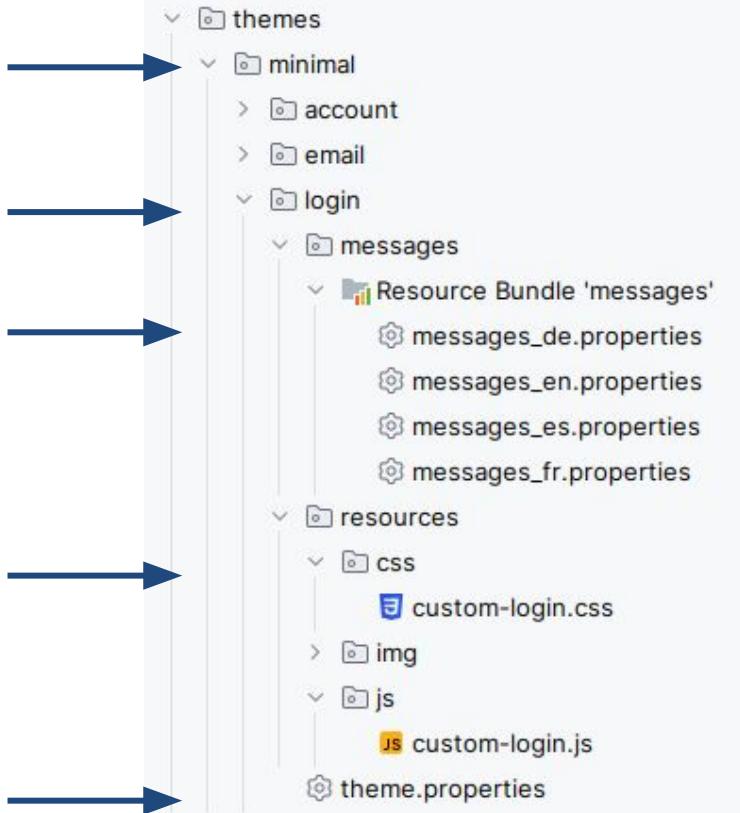
Sign In

Keycloak Theming Mechanism

- Freemarker Templates
 - Built-in themes (keycloak-themes.jar)
 - Folder-based themes (discovered in \$KEYCLOAK_HOME/themes)
 - .jar-based themes (discovered in \$KEYCLOAK_HOME/providers)
- Slots for Themes
 - login → Login pages
 - account → Account Console
 - email → Emails
 - admin → Admin Console
- Deployment
 - Standalone (Folder)
 - Packaged with extension in .jar

Theme Structure

Theme



Type

Messages

Resources

Descriptor

Inherit templates from
“keycloak” parent
theme.

Use resources from
“common” folder in
“keycloak” theme.

```
1 parent=keycloak
2 import=common/keycloak
3 styles=css/login.css css/custom-login.css
4 scripts=js/custom-login.js
5
```

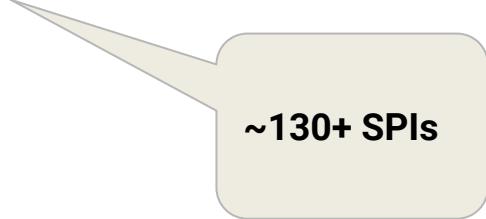
Keycloak Extensions

Keycloak Extension Mechanism

- Allows to extend Keycloak functionality with custom code
- Service Provider Interfaces (SPI)
 - SPI = “Extension Point”
 - **Extension = Provider + ProviderFactory + Service Manifest + Packaging**
 - Based on [Java Service Loader Mechanism](#) (since Java 6)
 - Each SPI has a unique “*SPI Name*” and a ProviderFactory has a “*Provider ID*”
 - Many SPIs built-in ~ 120 Service Provider Interfaces (SPIs) + ~ 300 Providers
- Keycloak Extensions Discovery
 - One or more extensions can be bundled in a .jar-File
 - Keycloak scans `$KEYCLOAK_HOME/providers/` at startup

Keycloak SPI Overview (Keycloak 24.0.4)

-
- [ClientScopeSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [ImportSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.exportimport`)
 - [ExecutorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.executor`)
 - [IdentityProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.broker.provider`)
 - [ActionTokenStoreSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [EmailTemplateSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.email`)
 - [PasswordPolicyManagerSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.policy`)
 - [RequiredActionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authentication`)
 - [RoleStorageProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.storage.role`)
 - [OIDCExtSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.protocol.oidc.ext`)
 - [ActionTokenHandlerSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.kauthentication.actiontoken`)
 - [SecurityHeadersSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.headers`)
 - [SignatureSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.crypto`)
 - [ClientDescriptionConverterSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.exportimport`)
 - [InfinispanConnectionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.connections.infinispan`)
 - [HostnameSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.urls`)
 - [ExceptionConverterSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.provider`)
 - [ThemeSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.theme`)
 - [AuthenticatorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authentication`)
 - [ProtocolMapperSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.protocol`)
 - [FormActionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authentication`)
 - [PublicKeyStorageSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.keys`)
 - [ClientPolicyConditionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.clientpolicy.condition`)
 - [ExportSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.exportimport`)
 - [MapStorageSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models.map.storage`)
 - [ClientInstallationSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.protocol`)
 - [ClientRegistrationPolicySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.clientregistration.policy`)
 - [EventListenerSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.events`)
 - [ClientValidationSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.validation`)
 - [CachedStoreFactorySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models.cache.authorization`)
 - [RealmSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [ClientPolicySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.clientpolicy`)
 - [LocaleUpdaterSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.locale`)
 - [ClientSignatureVerifierSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.crypto`)
 - [TransactionManagerLookupSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.transaction`)
 - [UserSessionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [TokenRevocationStoreSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [SocialProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.broker.social`)
 - [OAuth2DeviceUserCodeSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [ResourceEncodingSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.encoding`)
 - [RoleSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [ClientStorageProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.storage.client`)
 - [CodeToTokenStoreSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [EmailSenderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.email`)
 - [LoginFormsSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.forms.login`)
 - [WellKnownSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.wellknown`)
 - [PasswordHashSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.credential.hash`)
 - [HashSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.crypto`)
 - [CredentialSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.credential`)
 - [UserFederatedStorageProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.storage.federated`)

 - [ClientRegistrationSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.clientregistration`)
 - [KeySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.keys`)
 - [StickySessionEncoderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.sessions`)
 - [UserStorageProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.storage`)
 - [LiquibaseConnectionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.connections.jpa.updater.liquibase.conn`)
 - [ComponentFactorySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.component`)
 - [X509ClientCertificateLookupSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.x509`)
 - [OAuth2DeviceTokenStoreSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [DBLockSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models.dblock`)
 - [HttpClientSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.connections.httpclient`)
 - [TruststoreSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.truststore`)
 - [ClusterSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.cluster`)
 - [ContentEncryptionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.crypto`)
 - [UserSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [TimerSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.timer`)
 - [VaultSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.vault`)
 - [SamAuthenticationPreprocessorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.protocol.saml.preprocessor`)
 - [PolicySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authorization.policy.provider`)
 - [JpaUpdaterSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.connections.jpa.updater`)
 - [TestAmphibianSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.testsuite.components.amphibian`)
 - [TokenIntrospectionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.protocol.oidc`)
 - [LoginProtocolSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.protocol`)
 - [ClientAuthenticatorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authentication`)
 - [SingleUseTokenStoresSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [ClientSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [CacheRealmProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models.cache`)
 - [ServerInfoSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [LDAPStorageMapperSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.storage.ldap.mappers`)
 - [UserProfileSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.userprofile`)
 - [StoreFactorySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authorization.store`)
 - [ClientScopeStorageProviderSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.storage.clientscope`)
 - [ThemeSelectorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.theme`)
 - [CekManagementSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.crypto`)
 - [PasswordPolicySpi](#) (`org.keycloak.policy`)
 - [GroupSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.models`)
 - [FormAuthenticatorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authentication`)
 - [IdentityProviderMapperSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.broker.provider`)
 - [ScriptingSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.scripting`)
 - [EventStoreSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.events`)
 - [ExampleSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.testsuite.domainextension.spi`)
 - [RealmResourceSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.resource`)
 - [BruteForceProtectorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.managers`)
 - [AuthorizationSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.authorization`)
 - [LocaleSelectorSPI](#) (`org.keycloak.locale`)
 - [TestSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.testsuite.components`)
 - [AuthenticationSessionSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.sessions`)
 - [ClientPolicyExecutorSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.services.clientpolicy.executor`)
 - [AccountSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.forms.account`)
 - [ThemeResourceSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.theme`)
 - [MigrationSpi](#) (`org.keycloak.migration`)
- 
- ~130+ SPIs

Keycloak Extension Highlights

- **Authentication Mechanisms**
 - Your custom Login and Registration logic
- **Protocol Mappers for OIDC / SAML**
 - Add custom information to OAuth Token claims / SAML Assertions
- **Required Actions**
 - Require users to complete a task after Login (Complete Profile, Terms & Conditions)
- **Event Listener**
 - Custom User Event Handling (Auditing, Provisioning)
- **User Storage**
 - Integrate User Accounts from existing User Stores (JDBC, REST, etc.)
- **Credential Hashing Mechanisms**
 - Leverage your existing Password Hashing Scheme to ease Migration from Legacy Systems

Keycloak Community Extensions

The screenshot shows the 'Extensions' section of the Keycloak website. The page has a red and orange geometric background. It features a grid of 15 extension cards, each with a title, a brief description, and a link.

Extension	Description
Ansible collection for Keycloak	Collection to install and configure Keycloak
Apple Identity Provider	Sign in with Apple using either a browser or natively by token_exchange.
CAS Login Protocol	Implements the CAS SSO protocol according to official specification by adding a new client type to the Keycloak admin console.
Cassandra Datastore	Use Apache Cassandra as storage backend. Can be used to just replace Infinispan as distributed cache. Requires experimental map storage feature.
Client Authorization	Adds authorization capabilities to keycloak for a given client, whether the client itself has the capability to handle authorization or not.
Configuration as Code for Keycloak realms	Utility to ensure the desired configuration state for a realm based on a JSON or YAML file.
Discord Identity Provider	Keycloak extension to add discord as an identity provider.
Event Listener Utilities	Useful event listener implementations and utilities. Webhooks, scripts, HTTP, etc.
Express.js GraphQL	Add Keycloak Authentication and Authorization to your GraphQL server.
France Connect Identity Provider	Extension to add support for the french administration Identity Provider France Connect.
Full export endpoint	Provides an endpoint allowing the full export of a realm, without having to restart keycloak.
GitHub SSH key mapper	An attribute mapper for the Github Identity Provider. The mapper can fetch the user's SSH keys from github's REST API.
HiOrg-Server Identity Provider	Keycloak extension to add HiOrg-Server as an identity provider.
Home IdP Discovery	The authenticator redirects users to their home identity provider based on their email address and domain.
IBM Security Verify Authenticator	Adds various authentication methods such as One-time-passcode, QR code, Push notifications, and FIDO2.
Impersonation Policy Enforcer	Enforces an impersonation policy restricting cloak-authorization
JSON Remote Claim Mapper	Protocol mapper to retrieve JSON data from a
Japanese documentation translation	Japanese translation of the Keycloak

List Installed SPI Providers in Admin UI

The screenshot shows the Keycloak Admin UI interface. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various management sections like Manage, Clients, Client scopes, Realm roles, Users, Groups, Sessions, Events, Configure, Realm settings, Authentication, Identity providers, and User federation. The 'master' realm is selected, indicated by a yellow box around the 'master' button in the dropdown.

The main content area is titled 'master realm'. It has two tabs: 'Server info' and 'Provider info', with 'Provider info' highlighted by a yellow box. The 'Provider info' tab displays several sections:

- Server info**: Shows version 22.0.3 and product Default.
- Profile**: Shows enabled features: ADMIN_FINE_GRAINED_AUTHZ (Preview), TOKEN_EXCHANGE (Preview), ACCOUNT3 (Preview), CLIENT_SECRET_ROTATION (Preview), DECLARATIVE_USER_PROFILE (Preview), DOCKER (Supported), DYNAMIC_SCOPES (Experimental), FIPS (Supported), LINKEDIN_OAUTH (Supported), MAP_STORAGE (Experimental), RECOVERY_CODES (Preview), SCRIPTS (Preview), and UPDATE_EMAIL (Preview).
- Disabled features**: Shows features: clear-realm-cache, clear-user-cache, ldap-server-capabilities, testLDAPConnection, ui-ext, user-storage, and clear-keys-cache.
- Memory**: Shows total memory (455 MB), free memory (399 MB), and used memory (56 MB).

On the right side of the screen, there is a vertical sidebar with a list of SPI providers:

SPI	Providers
actionTokenHandler	verify-email execute-actions reset-credentials idp-verify-account-via-email update-email
admin-realm-restapi-extension	clear-realm-cache clear-user-cache ldap-server-capabilities testLDAPConnection ui-ext user-storage clear-keys-cache
authenticationSessions	infinispan
authenticator	auth-cookie reset-credentials-choose-user direct-grant-validate-password webauthn-authenticator auth-spnego direct-grant-auth-x509-username reset-password auth-password-form docker-http-basic-authenticator allow-access-authenticator idp-username-password-form auth-x509-client-username-form idp-auto-link idp-email-verification conditional-user-role deny-access-authenticator direct-grant-validate-username

The URL in the browser bar is `localhost:8080/auth/admin/master/console/#/master`.

SPI Example: AuthenticatorSpi

```
package org.keycloak.authentication;

import org.keycloak.provider.Provider;
import org.keycloak.provider.ProviderFactory;
import org.keycloak.provider.Spi;

/** @author <a href="mailto:stian.thorgersen@redhat.com">Stian Thorgersen</a> */
public class AuthenticatorSpi implements Spi {

    ... public static final String SPI_NAME = "authenticator";

    ... @Override
    ... public boolean isInternal() { return true; }

    ... @Override
    ... public String getName() { return SPI_NAME; }

    ... @Override
    ... public Class<? extends Provider> getProviderClass() { return Authenticator.class; }

    ... @Override
    ... public Class<? extends ProviderFactory> getProviderFactoryClass() { return AuthenticatorFactory.class; }

}
```

SPI class provided by Keycloak

SPI “name” used for lookups and configuration.

SPI Implementors need to implement this interface.
→ **Provider**

SPI Implementors need to implement this interface.
→ **Factory** to create **Provider** instances

Called whenever Provider is needed.

Provider Example: Authenticator

```
@AutoService(AuthenticatorFactory.class)
class HelloAuthenticatorFactory implements AuthenticatorFactory {

    public String getId() { return "acme-auth-hello"; }

    public String getDisplayType() { return "Acme: Hello Auth"; }

    public String getHelpText() { return "Prints a hello message to the log"; }

    public Authenticator create(KeycloakSession session) { return new HelloAuthenticator(); }

}
```

Generates the Service Manifest

"Provider ID" used for lookups and configuration.

create(..) method called by Keycloak when Provider is needed.

```
class HelloAuthenticator implements Authenticator {

    public void authenticate(AuthenticationFlowContext context) {
        UserModel user = context.getUser();
        System.out.print("Hello " + user.getUsername());
        context.success();
    }

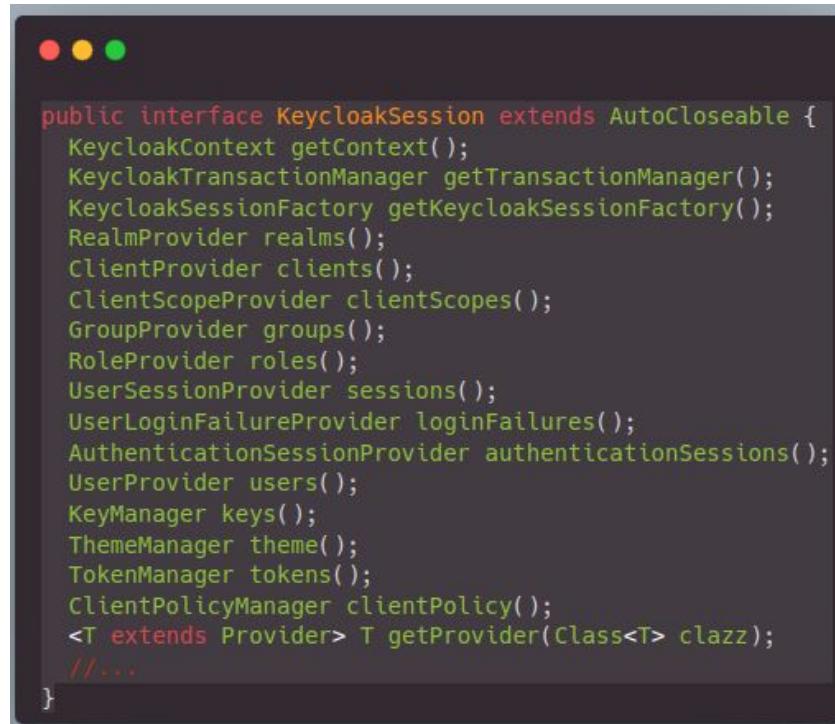
    public void action(AuthenticationFlowContext context) {}

}
```

authenticate(..) method handles authentication

action(..) method handles form submissions

KeycloakSession - Facade to Keycloak APIs



A screenshot of a code editor window showing the Java interface `KeycloakSession`. The interface extends `AutoCloseable` and provides various methods to interact with Keycloak's internal components. The code is color-coded, with `KeycloakSession` in red, `AutoCloseable` in light blue, and other types in green. The methods listed include `getContext()`, `getTransactionManager()`, `getKeycloakSessionFactory()`, `realms()`, `clients()`, `clientScopes()`, `groups()`, `roles()`, `sessions()`, `loginFailures()`, `authenticationSessions()`, `users()`, `keys()`, `theme()`, `tokens()`, `clientPolicy()`, and a generic method `getProvider`.

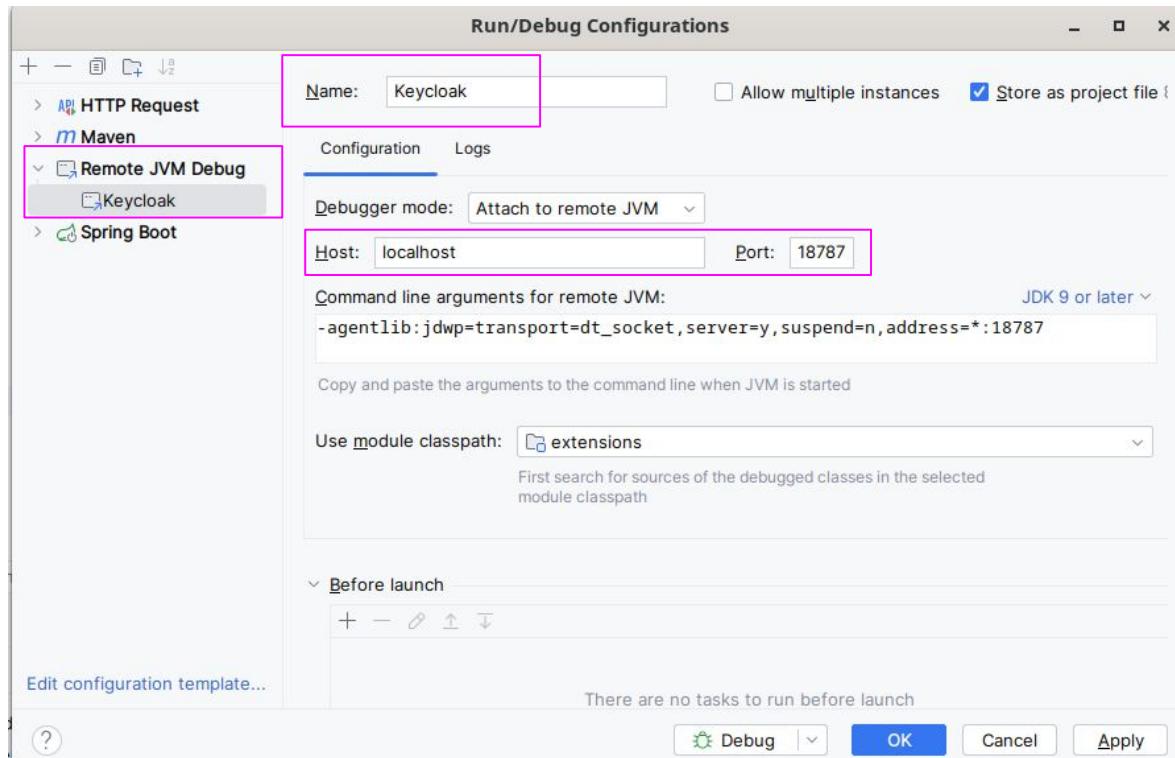
```
public interface KeycloakSession extends AutoCloseable {
    KeycloakContext getContext();
    KeycloakTransactionManager getTransactionManager();
    KeycloakSessionFactory getKeycloakSessionFactory();
    Realms realms();
    Clients clients();
    ClientScopeProvider clientScopes();
    GroupProvider groups();
    RoleProvider roles();
    UserSessionProvider sessions();
    UserLoginFailureProvider loginFailures();
    AuthenticationSessionProvider authenticationSessions();
    UserProvider users();
    KeyManager keys();
    ThemeManager theme();
    TokenManager tokens();
    ClientPolicyManager clientPolicy();
    <T extends Provider> T getProvider(Class<T> clazz);
    // ...
}
```

Keycloak Debugging

Enable Debugging

DEBUG: "true"

DEBUG_PORT: "*:18787"



How to create a new Extension?

1. Take a look at the [Keycloak Server Developer Documentation](#)
2. Find proper SPI → org.keycloak.provider.Spi
3. Find out which Interfaces to implement
4. Implement Interfaces
5. Create or [Generate](#) a Service Manifest
6. Package Extension
7. Deploy Extension
8. Configure Extension

Example: AuditListener Extension

Use Case “We want to forward relevant user events
(e.g. login, logout, password changes)
to an external audit-service.”

AuditListener Extension Demo

How to start? Which SPI do we need?

The screenshot shows the Keycloak admin interface for the 'workshop' realm. The left sidebar has a 'Configure' section with 'Realm settings' highlighted by a yellow circle. The main content area shows the 'Events' tab selected in the 'workshop' realm settings. A yellow circle highlights the 'Events' tab in the top navigation bar. Another yellow circle highlights the 'jboss-logging' entry in the 'Event listeners' list. To the right, a callout bubble contains the text: 'We want to add a custom audit-listener extension here.' Below it, another callout bubble says: 'First let's try to find something similar in the Keycloak codebase. Alternatively just look for the name in the providers section of Server-Info!' At the bottom right, it asks 'How about "jboss-login"?'.

workshop

Realm settings

Enabled

Action

Events

jboss-logging

We want to add a custom audit-listener extension here.

First let's try to find something similar in the Keycloak codebase. Alternatively just look for the name in the providers section of Server-Info!

How about "jboss-login"?

148

```
+/.../  
  
package org.keycloak.events.log;  
  
import ...  
  
/**  
 * @author <a href="mailto:sthorger@redhat.com">Stian Thorgersen</a>  
 */  
public class JBossLoggingEventListenerProviderFactory implements EventListenerProviderFactory {  
  
    public static final String ID = "jboss-logging";  
  
    private static final Logger logger = Logger.getLogger("org.keycloak.events");  
  
    private Logger.Level successLevel;  
    private Logger.Level errorLevel;  
  
    @Override  
    public EventListenerProvider create(KeycloakSession session) {  
        return new JBossLoggingEventListenerProvider(session, logger, successLevel, errorLevel);  
    }  
  
    @Override  
    public void init(Config.Scope config) {  
        successLevel = Logger.Level.valueOf(config.get("success-level", "debug").toUpperCase());  
        errorLevel = Logger.Level.valueOf(config.get("error-level", "warn").toUpperCase());  
    }  
}
```

Custom Extension: AuditListener

- Spi org.keycloak.events.EventListenerSpi
- Implement Interfaces EventListenerProvider + EventListenerProviderFactory
- Create or generate Service Manifest File
 - File with FQCN* of SPI Factory class in src/main/resources/META-INF/services
 - This file contains the FQCN of the Factory implementation class
- Package and Deploy Extension
 - Build an extension .jar
 - Copy extension.jar to \$KEYCLOAK_HOME/providers/
- Configure Extension
 - Configure AuditListener in Admin UI -> Realm -> Events -> Config

*) FQCN = Fully Qualified Class Name -> com.company.domain.ClassName

AuditListener Extension Dependencies

- Keycloak ships with many built-in libraries
 - \$KEYCLOAK_HOME/lib
 - Sufficient for most extensions
- We use built-in Keycloak Dependencies
 - keycloak-server-spi
 - keycloak-server-spi-private
 - keycloak-services
 - → Scope “provided”

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.keycloak</groupId>
    <artifactId>keycloak-server-spi</artifactId>
    <version>${keycloak.version}</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>

  <!-- Required for Event Listener SPI -->
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.keycloak</groupId>
    <artifactId>keycloak-server-spi-private</artifactId>
    <version>${keycloak.version}</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>

  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.keycloak</groupId>
    <artifactId>keycloak-services</artifactId>
    <version>${keycloak.version}</version>
    <scope>provided</scope>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

AuditListener Extension Implementation Sketch

```
import org.keycloak.Config;
import org.keycloak.events.*;
import org.keycloak.models.*;

public class AcmeAuditListenerFactory implements EventListenerProviderFactory {

    public static final String ID = "acme-audit-listener";

    private static final AcmeAuditListener INSTANCE = new AcmeAuditListener();

    @Override
    public String getId() { return ID; }

    @Override // return singleton instance, or create new AcmeAuditListener(session)
    public EventListenerProvider create(KeycloakSession session) { return INSTANCE; }

    @Override // we could read settings from keycloak.conf / CLI / ENV
    public void init(Config.Scope config) { /* configure factory */ }

    @Override // we could init our provider with information from other providers
    public void postInit(KeycloakSessionFactory factory) { /* post-process factory */ }

    @Override // close resources if necessary
    public void close() { /* release resources if necessary */ }
}
```

```
import org.keycloak.events.*;
import org.keycloak.events.admin.*;

public class AcmeAuditListener implements EventListenerProvider {

    @Override
    public void onEvent(Event event) {
        // called for each UserEvent's
    }

    @Override
    public void onEvent(AdminEvent event, boolean includeRep) {
        // called for each AdminEvent's
    }

    @Override
    public void close() {
        // called after component use
    }
}
```

AuditListener Extension Packaging Config

- Keycloak Extension Service Manifest

- Needed by Keycloak for Extension Discovery
- File on classpath in META-INF/services
- Contains the FQCN of the Implementation



- Write by hand or generate

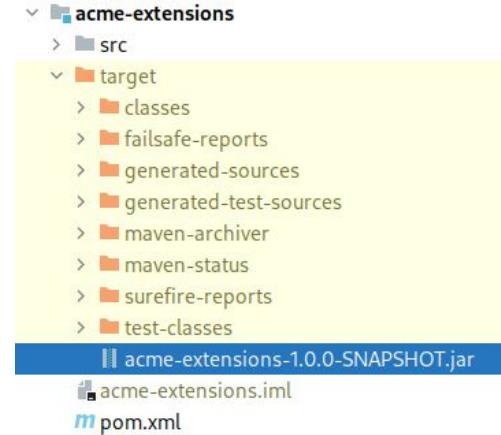
- Annotation Processing Tools like [auto-service](#) can generate the service manifest file for you!

```
@AutoService(EventListenerProviderFactory.class)
public static class Factory implements EventListenerProviderFactory {
```

```
com.thomasdarimont.training.keycloak.event.AcmeAuditListener$Factory
```

AuditListener Extension Packaging

- Extensions can be packaged as .jar
- Custom libraries are possible with .jar, e.g. as...
 - Library repackaged in a “shaded” uber-jar
 - ... or copied to \$KEYCLOAK_HOME/providers
- We use a combined acme-extensions.jar
 - We only use Keycloak libraries and deploy multiple extensions in one .jar



AuditListener Extension Deployment

- Simply copy the .jar to the Keycloak Providers folder
 - `cp acme-extensions.jar $KEYCLOAK_HOME/providers`
- Restart Keycloak Server

AuditListener Extension Configuration

- The acme-audit-listener Provider Id appears in the providers list
- We can select the acme-audit-listener in the Events Config

The screenshot shows the Keycloak interface with the 'Select realm' dropdown set to 'Acme'. In the top navigation bar, there is an 'Admin' dropdown. Below it, the 'Server Info' section has a 'Providers' tab selected. A search bar labeled 'event' is present. A table lists providers under the 'Providers' tab:

SPI	Providers
eventsListener	jboss-logging acme-audit-listener email
eventsStore	jpa

The screenshot shows the 'Events Config' page for the 'Acme' realm. The left sidebar includes 'Configure' and 'Manage' sections with various links. The main content area is titled 'Events Config' and has tabs for 'Login Events', 'Admin Events', and 'Config' (which is selected). Under 'Login Events Settings', there is a table:

Event Listener	Status
x jboss-logging	OFF
acme-audit-listener	ON
email	OFF

Buttons for 'Save Events' and 'Clear changes / Save' are at the bottom.

Testing Keycloak Extensions

- Testing Keycloak Extensions can be tricky...
 - You need start the Keycloak environment
 - Setup Keycloak with test data → e.g. Import predefined realm.json
 - Provide Stubs / Mocks for external services
- Several Test Options
 - Classic Unit-Tests with Keycloak API [Mocks](#)
 - Integration Tests with [Testcontainers](#) and [Keycloak-Testcontainers](#)
 - Stub APIs with [WireMock](#) or [MockServer](#)
 - UI / Acceptance Tests with [Selenide](#), [Cypress](#) or [Playwright](#)

Testcontainers Keycloak

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `testcontainers-keycloak`. The repository is public and has 292 stars, 49 forks, and 203 commits. It includes sections for README, Apache-2.0 license, activity, and contributors.

Code | Issues | Pull requests | Discussions | Actions

testcontainers-keycloak Public

Sponsor | Watch 7 | Fork 49 | Starred 292

A Testcontainer implementation for Keycloak IAM & SSO.

java testing docker keycloak container iam sso oidc testcontainers

Readme | Apache-2.0 license | Activity | 292 stars | 7 watching | 49 forks | v3.2.0 (Latest)

on Nov 23, 2023

Sponsor this project

<https://paypal.me/dasniko>

<https://www.buymeacoffee.com/das...>

Used by 314

CI build passing | Release v3.2.0 | Maven Central v3.2.0 | License Apache-2.0 | Keycloak 23.0

IMPORTANT!!!

This version only handles Keycloak from version 22.x and up, as there are major changes coming with this

AuditListener Testing Implementation Sketch

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.github.dasniko</groupId>
  <artifactId>testcontainers-keycloak</artifactId>
  <version>3.2.0</version>
  <scope>test</scope>
</dependency>

public static KeycloakContainer keycloak;

@BeforeAll
public static void beforeAll() throws Exception {
    keycloak = createKeycloakContainer(REALM_IMPORT_FILE);
    keycloak.withReuse(true);
    keycloak.start();
    keycloak.followOutput(new Slf4jLogConsumer(log));
}

public static KeycloakContainer createKeycloakContainer(File realmImportFile) {
    ...
    return new KeycloakContainer("quay.io/keycloak/keycloak:23.0.4");
}

    @Test
    public void auditListenerShouldPrintLogMessage() throws Exception {
        ToStringConsumer consumer = new ToStringConsumer();
        keycloak.followOutput(consumer);

        TokenService tokenService = KeycloakTestSupport.getTokenService(keycloak);

        // trigger user login via ROPC
        tokenService.grantToken(ACME_REALM,
            new Form()
                .param("grant_type", "password")
                .param("username", "tester")
                .param("password", TEST_USER_PASSWORD)
                .param("client_id", TEST_CLIENT)
                .param("scope", "openid acme.profile acme.ageinfo")
                .asMap());

        // Allow the container log to flush
        TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS.sleep(750);

        // Check for audit log entry
        assertThat(consumer.toUtf8String()).contains("audit userEvent");
    }
}
```

AuditListener Testing Demo

Keycloak Project Example (New)

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'keycloak-project-example'. The repository has 24 branches and 0 tags. A branch protection rule is applied to the main branch. The repository has 886 commits, 260 stars, and 16 watchers. It includes a README.md file with an introduction and information about using Keycloak Test Containers. The repository is licensed under Apache-2.0. A contributors chart shows Java as the most prominent language.

An example project for Keycloak Customizations

Apache-2.0 license

Activity

260 stars

16 watching

64 forks

Contributors 6

Java 78.7% FreeMarker 9.4%
HTML 4.9% JavaScript 1.7%
Rust 1.6% CSS 1.1%
Other 2.6%

Keycloak Project Example

Introduction

This repository contains a project setup for keycloak based projects.

This setup serves as a starting point to support the full lifecycle of development in a keycloak based project. This may include develop and deploy a set of Keycloak extensions, custom themes and configuration into a customized keycloak docker container (or tar-ball).

The project also shows how to write integration tests via [Keycloak-Testcontainers](#). After successful test-run

github.com/thomasdarimont/.../contributors

Tip: Expose Extension Metadata in Admin UI

- Implement `ServerInfoAwareProviderFactory` interface
 - Allows to expose additional metadata in providers view in Server-Info
 - Version Information
 - Factory Configuration

```
public interface ServerInfoAwareProviderFactory {  
  
    /** Return actual info about the provider. This  
     * Map<String, String> getOperationalInfo();  
  
}
```

Tip: Encapsulate configuration Models

- Wrap generic configuration models in type-safe components



```
public class SmsAuthenticator implements Authenticator {  
    @Override  
    public void authenticate(AuthenticationFlowContext authenticationFlowContext) {  
        var config = new SmsAuthenticatorConfig(authenticationFlowContext.getAuthenticatorConfig());  
        if (config.isSandboxMode()) {  
            // ...  
        }  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Tip: Create your own SPIs

- Make Keycloak extensible your way with custom SPIs

```
●●●  
@AutoService(Spi.class)  
public final class ScheduledTaskSpi implements Spi {  
  
    public boolean isInternal() {  
        return true;  
    }  
  
    public String getName() {  
        return "acme-scheduled-task";  
    }  
  
    public Class<? extends Provider> getProviderClass() {  
        return ScheduledTaskProvider.class;  
    }  
  
    public Class<? extends ProviderFactory<ScheduledTaskProvider>> getProviderFactoryClass() {  
        return ScheduledTaskProviderFactory.class;  
    }  
}
```

```
●●●  
public interface ScheduledTaskProvider extends Provider {  
  
    ScheduledTask getScheduledTask();  
  
    long getInterval();  
  
    String getTaskName();  
}  
  
public abstract class ScheduledTaskProviderFactory implements ProviderFactory<ScheduledTaskProvider> {  
  
    private KeycloakSessionFactory keycloakSessionFactory;  
  
    public void postInit(KeycloakSessionFactory keycloakSessionFactory) {  
        ...  
    }  
  
    public void close() {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Tip: Use Custom Admin Resources

- If you want to add a custom Admin API implement AdminRealmResourceProvider

```
● ● ●

public class CustomAdminRealmResourceProvider implements AdminRealmResourceProvider {
    public CustomAdminRealmResourceProvider() {}

    public Object getResource(KeycloakSession session, RealmModel realm,
                            AdminPermissionEvaluator adminPermissionEvaluator,
                            AdminEventBuilder adminEventBuilder) {
        return new CustomAdminResource(session, realm, adminPermissionEvaluator, adminEventBuilder);
    }

    public void close() {}
}
```

Keycloak Labs

- The **student folder** contains the following **labs**
 - **lab401_keycloak_theme**
 - **lab402_keycloak_extension**
- Follow the **instructions** in the **readme** files
- We'll will do this lab together

Summary

- You learned the fundamentals of Keycloak
- You learned the OAuth2 / OpenID Connect basics
- You know how to secure Spring Applications
- You know the basics of Keycloak customizations

That's quite an achievement! Congratulations!

**Well done folks!
Thank you very much!**



@thomasdarimont