

A (RE)INTRODUCTION TO SPRING SECURITY

AGENDA

- Before Spring Security: Acegi security
- Introducing Spring Security
- View layer security
- What's coming in Spring Security 3

BEFORE SPRING SECURITY THERE WAS...

ACEGI SECURITY FOR SPRING

- Created by Ben Alex in 2003
 - 1.0 released in March 2004
- Applies security rules using Servlet Filters and Spring AOP
- Extremely powerful and flexible

WHAT ACEGI OFFERED

- Declarative Security
 - Keeps security details out of your code
- Authentication and Authorization
 - Against virtually any user store
- Support for anonymous sessions, concurrent sessions, remember-me, channel-enforcement, and much more
- Spring-based, but can be used for non-Spring web frameworks

E-MAIL: CRAIG@HABUMA.COM BLOG: HTTP://WWW.SPRINGLOADED.INFO SOURCE CODE: SVN://SVN.GEEKISP.COM/SIA SVN://SVN.GEEKISP.COM/HABUMA

THE DOWNSIDE OF ACEGI

“Every time you use Acegi...A fairy dies.”

- Daniel Deiphouse

<http://netzoid.com/blog/2007/12/03/every-time-you-use-acegi/>



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INTRODUCING SPRING SECURITY

SOLUTION: SPRING SECURITY

- All of the same goodness of Acegi
 - Plus some new stuff
- Provides a new security namespace for Spring
 - Much less XML
- Based on Spring, but can be used with non-Spring applications
- Currently at version 2.0.5
 - Version 3.0.0.RC1 is available

FROM THE HOME PAGE

“Spring Security is a powerful, flexible security solution for enterprise software, with a particular emphasis on applications that use Spring.”

WHAT SPRING SECURITY ISN'T

- Firewall or proxy server
- OS-level security
- JVM security
- Identity management or single-sign-on
- Protection against cross-site scripting

FEATURES

- Authentication
- Web URL and method authorization
- Channel (HTTP/HTTPS) security
- Domain based security (ACLs)
- Also plays well with other Spring components
 - WSS/WS-Security with Spring-WS
 - Flow authorization with Spring WebFlow
 - Uses Spring 3's SpEL

KEY CONCEPTS

- Filters
- Authentication
- Repositories
- Web authorization
- Method authorization

DELEGATINGFILTERPROXY

In WEB-INF/web.xml:

```
<filter>
  <filter-name>springSecurityFilterChain</filter-name>
  <filter-class>org.springframework.web.filter.DelegatingFilterProxy</filter-class>
</filter>

<filter-mapping>
  <filter-name>springSecurityFilterChain</filter-name>
  <url-pattern>/*</url-pattern>
</filter-mapping>
```

Proxies requests to a bean with ID
"springSecurityFilterChain"

AUTHENTICATION

- Several choices
 - Form
 - Basic
 - LDAP
 - Kerberos
 - Container (eg. Tomcat)
 - JAAS
 - JA-SIG CAS
 - OpenID
 - SiteMinder
 - Atlassian Crowd
 - OpenID
 - X.509
 - Digest

SIMPLER CONFIGURATION

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans:beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/security"
  xmlns:beans="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans-2.5.xsd
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/security
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/security/spring-security-2.0.xsd">

  <http auto-config="true">
    <intercept-url pattern="/addRant.htm" access="ROLE_MOTORIST" />
    <intercept-url pattern="/home.htm" requires-channel="http" />
    <intercept-url pattern="/login.htm" requires-channel="https" />
    <form-login login-page="/login.htm" />
  </http>

  <authentication-provider user-service-ref="userService" />

  <jdbc-user-service id="userService" data-source-ref="dataSource" />
</beans:beans>
```

<HTTP>: THE MAGIC ELEMENT

- The central configuration element for web security
- <intercept-url> declares a page to be secured (and how it should be secured)
- <form-login> refers to a login page
- The auto-config attribute automatically configures support HTTP Basic authentication, Logout, Remember-Me, and Anonymous sessions
- In fact, it also automatically creates a login page for you

MORE ON <HTTP>

- May also contain...
 - <access-denied-handler>
 - <anonymous>
 - <concurrency-control>
 - <form-login>
 - <http-basic>
 - <intercept-url>
 - <logout>
 - <openid-login>
 - <port-mappings>
 - <remember-me>
 - <session-management>
 - <x509>

EVEN MORE ON <HTTP>

- Has these attributes
 - servlet-api-provision
 - path-type
 - lowercase-comparisons
 - realm
 - entry-point-ref
 - access-decision-manager-ref
 - access-denied-page
 - once-per-request
 - create-session

<AUTHENTICATION-PROVIDER>

- Declares an authentication provider
- Refers to a user details service
- Optionally may contain a user details service:

```
<authentication-provider>
  <jdbc-user-service data-source-ref="dataSource" />
</authentication-provider>
```

- Declare as many providers as you need

ABOUT <JDBC-USER-SERVICE>

- Defaults to specific SQL
- User details:
 - SELECT username,password,enabled FROM users WHERE username=?
- User privileges:
 - SELECT username,authority FROM authorities WHERE username=?
- Can be overridden...

```
<authentication-provider>
  <jdbc-user-service data-source-ref="dataSource"
    users-by-username-query=
      "select username, password, true FROM spitter WHERE username=?"
    authorities-by-username-query=
      "select username,authority FROM spitter_privileges WHERE username=?" />
</authentication-provider>
```

SECURING METHODS

- Two ways...
- Intercept methods

```
<beans:bean id="userService" class="com.habuma.user.UserAdminServiceImpl"/>  
  <intercept-methods access-decision-manager-ref="accessDecisionManager">  
    <protect method="addUser" access="ROLE_ADMIN"/>  
  </intercept-methods>  
</beans:bean>
```

- Annotation-driven

- Using @Secured

```
<global-method-security secured-annotations="enabled" />
```

- Using JSR-250 annotations (e.g., @RolesAllowed)

```
<global-method-security jsr250-annotations="enabled" />
```

JSR-250

```
@DenyAll  
public class Bank {  
    @RolesAllowed("ROLE_TELLER")  
    void deposit(Account account, float amount) {  
        //...  
    }  
}
```

@SECURED

```
public class Bank {  
    @Secured("ROLE_TELLER")  
    void deposit(Account account, float amount) {  
        //...  
    }  
}
```

SPRING-LOADED

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**VIEW LAYER
SECURITY**

SPRING SECURITY JSP TAGS

- Controls what gets rendered
- Includes...
 - <security:authorize>
 - <security:authentication>
 - <security:accesscontrollist>
- For you Velocity fans...
 - \$authz

JSP TAG EXAMPLE

```
<%@ taglib prefix="security"
    uri="http://www.springframework.org/security/tags" %>
...
<security:authorize ifAnyGranted="ROLE_ANONYMOUS">
    <p>Please login:</p>
...
</security:authorize>

<security:authorize ifNoneGranted="ROLE_ANONYMOUS">
<p>Welcome, <security:authentication
                                property="principal.username" />!</p>
</security:authorize>
```

WHAT'S NEW IN SPRING SECURITY 3

EXPRESSION-BASED SECURITY

- Uses Spring Expression Language SpEL
- Flexible security rules
- Can be used to define authorization rules for web requests and methods

EXPRESSION ELEMENTS

- hasRole(String)
- hasAnyRole(String)
- hasIpAddress("192.168.1.2/24")
- hasPermission(String)
- isAnonymous
- isRememberMe
- isFullyAuthenticated
- authentication
- permitAll, denyAll
- access to method args and return objects

EXPRESSIONS & WEB SECURITY

```
<http use-expressions="true">
  <intercept-url pattern="/secure/**"
    access="hasRole('ROLE_SUPERVISOR')
      and hasIpAddress('192.168.1.2')" />
  ...
</http>
```


PRE- AND POST- ANNOTATIONS

- Four new annotations...
 - @PreAuthorize – Permits access if expression evaluates to true
 - @PostFilter – Filters a collection return value according to expression evaluation
 - @PreFilter – Filters collection method arguments according to expression evaluation
 - @PostAuthorize – Restricts access to a method's return value

@PREAUTHORIZE

Allow method access if
user has “ROLE_USER” role

```
@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ROLE_USER')")  
public void create(Contact contact);
```

Allow method access if
user has “admin” permission on the contact object

```
@PreAuthorize("hasPermission(#contact, 'admin')")  
public void deletePermission(Contact contact, Sid recipient,  
Permission permission);
```

Allow method access if the user has “ROLE_TELLER”
role and if the deposit will reconcile overdraft

```
@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ROLE_TELLER') and  
(#account.balance + #amount >= -#account.overdraft)")  
void deposit(Account account, double amount) {...}
```

@POSTFILTER

Allow access if the user has “ROLE_USER” role.
Filter the list to include only those objects for which
user has “read” or “admin” permission.

```
@PreAuthorize("hasRole('ROLE_USER')")
@PostFilter("hasPermission(filterObject, 'read') or
            hasPermission(filterObject, 'admin')")
public List getAll();
```

RESTRUCTURING

- Historically, most of Spring Security contained in a single JAR
- Some split packages...not OSGi-friendly
- Spring Security 3, split across ~7 JAR files
- More modular...and OSGi-friendly

SUMMARY

FINAL THOUGHTS

- Spring Security picks up where Acegi left off
- Extremely powerful and flexible security framework
- Spring-based, but can be used to secure non-Spring apps