



Maturing your application's security with Seam

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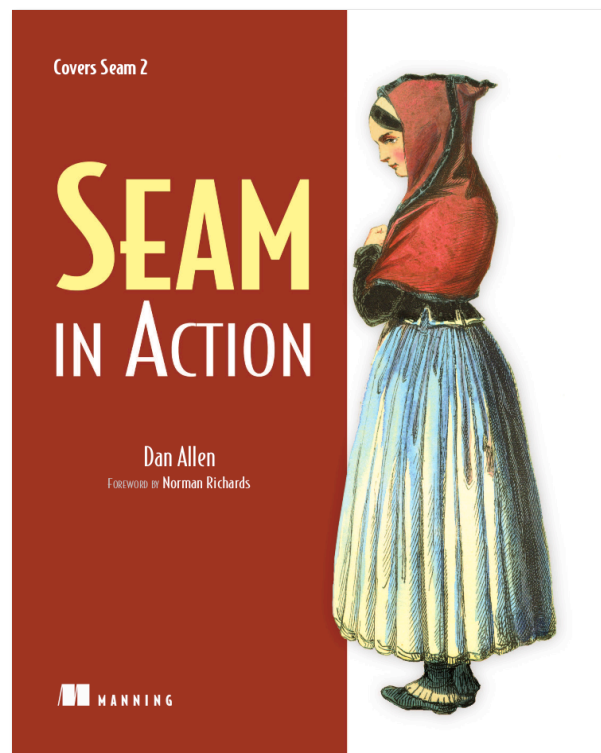
Who am I?

- Author of Seam in Action
- Seam project member
- JSF user from the trenches



mojavelinux.com

: OPEN SOURCE ADVOCACY :





Seam security assumptions

- You are looking for a better security solution
- You are using Seam, JSF or both
- If **not**, you'll want to use Seam after this talk ;)
- Contrary to popular belief...
 - Seam is not invasive or heavyweight
 - Seam works on any major application server or servlet container





Outline

- **How JAAS left us hanging**
- **Security principles**
- **Authentication in 3 steps**
- **Identity management / declarative authentication**
- **Open ID: delegation of trust**
- **Four styles of authorization**
- **Permission management**



JAAS, a surviving remnant of J2EE

- **Entirely too complicated to setup**
- **Too container dependent**
- **Obscure configuration formats**
- **Poorly documented (in terms of examples)**
- **Pluggable? At what cost?**
- **Let's get back to basics**
 - **Borrow the APIs generic enough to reuse**





The security needs of a developer

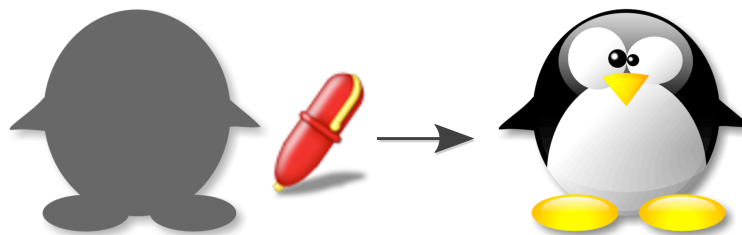
- **It should be simple to setup**
- **It should be easy to manage**
- **The application should not outgrow it**



Security principles

● Identity

- Who you are (security principal)
- Isolates you from the guests
- Granted roles and groups



● Authentication

- Proving that you are you
- Based on a secret you know

● Authorization

- Resource control based on credentials





Authentication with Seam in 3 steps

- 1. Designate an authentication method**
- 2. Create a JSF login form**
- 3. Write the authentication method**



Step 0: No prerequisites

- **Security is a core concern in Seam**
- **Eager or lazy authentication**
 - Includes built-in support for routing user to login page
 - Use events to capture current view and redirect user back to it
 - Customized using navigation rules
- **Authentication already setup in seam-gen projects**





Demo: Authentication in seam-gen



Step 1: Switching on authentication

- **Declare an authentication method in components.xml**

```
<security:identity authentication-method="#{authenticator.authenticate}"/>
```

- **Authentication method requirements:**
 - No arguments
 - Return boolean indicating if credentials are valid
 - Must be accessible via the EL
- **Otherwise, the method can:**
 - Have any name
 - Reside on any class (doesn't have to implement any special interfaces)
- **Used behind the scenes by JAAS**



Step 2: Create a JSF login form

- **Native JSF support!**

- Bind credentials to properties on built-in identity component
- Attach form action to login() method to kick off authentication

- **Built-in remember me support**

- auto login or username only

```
<h:form id="login">
  <h:panelGrid columns="2">
    <h:outputLabel for="username">Username</h:outputLabel>
    <h:inputText id="username" value="#{identity.username}"/>
    <h:outputLabel for="password">Password</h:outputLabel>
    <h:inputSecret id="password" value="#{identity.password}"/>
    <h:selectBooleanCheckbox id="rememberMe"
      value="#{rememberMe.enabled}"/>
  </h:panelGrid>
  <div><h:commandButton value="Login" action="#{identity.login}"/></div>
</h:form>
```



Step 3: Write an authentication method

- **Adapts to any authentication backend**
 - Cross reference credentials to identity store (e.g., database)
- **Basic procedure**
 - **credentials** component delivers username/password to be validated
 - If credentials look good, you grant roles using **identity** component
 - **identity** component tracks “logged in” state and username

```
@Name("authenticator")
public class Authenticator {
    @In protected Identity identity;
    @In protected Credentials credentials;
    public boolean authenticate() {
        out.println("Login attempt by " + credentials.getUsername());
        identity.addRole("admin");
        return true;
    }
}
```



Data-driven authentication method

- **Query database using JPA EntityManager**

```
@Name("authenticator")
public class Authenticator {
    @In protected Identity identity;
    @In protected Credentials credentials;
    @In("entityManager") protected EntityManager em;
    public boolean authenticate() {
        try {
            UserAccount user = (UserAccount) em.createQuery(
                "select u from UserAccount u " +
                "where u.username = #{credentials.username}")
                .getSingleResult();
            if (user.getPassword().equals(credentials.getPassword())) {
                identity.addRole("member");
                return true;
            }
        } catch (NoResultException e) {}
        return false;
    }
}
```



Turning authentication over to Seam

- **Identity management framework**
 - Annotation-based
 - Pluggable identity store (JPA and LDAP supported out of the box)
 - Built-in CRUD operations for users and roles/groups
 - Access controlled by permissions
 - JSF “controllers” for querying users and roles
- **Eliminates authentication method**

The catch: some addition configuration is required



Demo: Identity management



Identity configuration

- **Select identity store implementation (JPA or LDAP)**
- **Identify User and Role classes**

```
<security:jpa-identity-store  
  user-class="com.company.app.model.UserAccount"  
  role-class="com.company.app.model.UserRole"/>
```

- **Annotate User and Role classes**

```
@Entity  
public class UserAccount {  
    @UserPrincipal public String getUsername() { ... }  
  
    @UserPassword(hash = "MD5") public String getPasswordHash() { ... }  
  
    @UserRoles @ManyToMany public Set<UserRole> getRoles() { ... }  
}
```

```
@Entity  
public class UserRole {  
    @RoleName public String getName() { ... }  
}
```



Actions for managing identities

● UserSearch

- **Populates data model of users and handles user selection**

● UserAction

- **Manages conversation for adding user or modifying selected user**

● RoleSearch

- **Populates data model of roles and handles role selection**

● RoleAction

- **Manages conversation for adding role or modifying selected role**



Delegating authentication to a third party

● Open ID

- Eliminates the need for multiple usernames across different websites
- Users gets to choose who to trust with their credentials
- You don't have the burden of maintaining authentication secrets

● Seam has a built-in openid component

- Negotiates with third party to assign user an identity principal
- Used in place of identity component on login page; no password!

● You may still want to create a local profile for the user

- Can redirect new user to registration page after login



Demo: Open ID



Open ID setup

- **Add phase listener for handling callback from provider**

```
<phase-listener>org.jboss.seam.security.openid.OpenIdPhaseListener</phase-listener>
```

- **Add Open ID libraries and dependencies to classpath**
 - **openid4java**
- **Create login page and configure navigation rules**



Open ID login page

- **User chooses provider (AOL, Blogger, Yahoo, etc)**
- **Seam negotiates hand-off (using openid4java)**

```
<h:form id="login">
  <h:outputLabel for="openid">Open ID</h:outputLabel>
  <h:inputText id="openid" value="#{openid.id}"/>
  <h:commandButton value="Login" action="#{openid.login}"/>
</h:form>
```

- **Returns to /openid.xhtml pseudo-view after login**
- **Using navigation rules, you can either...**
 - Transfer Open ID account to user principal
 - Route user to registration page
- **Open ID accessed using #{openid.validatedId}**



Open ID identity transfer



Welcome, **big_red_dan_allen**
[[Sign Out](#)]

[OpenID Home](#) - [Help](#)



Warning: This website does not meet Yahoo!'s requirements for website address. Do not share any personal information with this website unless you are certain that it is legitimate.

You are trying to log in to
localhost

Click "Continue" to let you in to the site.

Choose your Yahoo! OpenID

Continue

[Don't continue](#)

Understanding Sign-Out

When you leave this page, you will be sent to **localhost** - a website not owned, operated, or controlled by Yahoo!. **You must sign out of localhost and Yahoo! to completely be signed out of both sites.**

Review our policy

We will send your [Yahoo! OpenID](#) to **localhost**. We will not send any other personal information without your consent.



Authorization styles

- **Binary**
 - Separates members from the guests
- **Role-based**
 - Stereotypes users
- **Rule-based**
 - Declarative and contextual rules
- **Access Control Lists (ACLs)**
 - Grants to specific object instances
 - Stored in database



Binary authorization

Members Only

- **Often first requirement**
- **Requires user to have an identity**
- **Identity component reports “logged in” state**

Java

```
if (identity.isLoggedIn()) {  
    ...  
}
```

Seam page descriptor

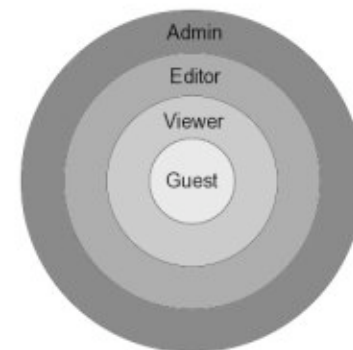
```
<page view-id="/membersOnly.xhtml"  
      login-required="true">  
    ...  
</page>
```

EL

```
<h:panelGroup rendered="#{identity.loggedIn}">  
    Rate this post...  
</h:panelGroup>
```



Role-based authorization



- **Coarse-grained security**
 - Good for sectioning off areas of application
- **Roles are assigned during authentication**
 - `identity.addRole("ROLE_NAME")` for custom authentication
 - `@Roles` mapping when using identity store
- **Seam doesn't dictate a naming convention for roles**

Java

```
if (identity.hasRole("admin")) {  
    ...  
}
```

JBoss EL

```
<s:link view="/admin/home.xhtml"  
    rendered="#{identity.hasRole('admin')}}"  
    value="Admin Area"/>
```



Declarative restrictions

- **JSF views**

```
<page login-required="true"/>
```

```
<restrict>#{identity.hasRole("admin")}</restrict>
```

- **Classes and methods**

```
@Restrict("#{identity.loggedIn}")
```

```
@Restrict("#{identity.hasRole("admin")}")
```

- **If no criteria specified, a permission is implied**

- **Target** – object instance or view ID
- **Action** – method name or JSF life cycle phase (restore or render)



Resolving a permission

Permission(target, action)

User identity

Permission resolver chain



Persistence permission resolver



Rule-based permission resolver

Grant?



Rule-based security



- **Based on Drools**
- **Unique aspect of Seam security**
- **Rules are the raison d'être of security**
 - You cannot enter the room with key
 - You cannot buy alcohol unless you are 21
 - You cannot fly if you have illegal weapons or 4 oz of shampoo
 - You cannot cash check unless it's endorsed
- **Eliminates a lot of spaghetti business logic**
 - Declarative and expressive
 - Hot swappable



Checking your facts

- **The working memory contains facts**
 - Facts are objects stored in a rules session
- **You use facts to:**
 - Make assertions
 - Perform operations when the rule is true
- **Seam seeds working memory for security rules**
 - **PermissionCheck** – the permission being requested
 - **Principal** – the security principal holding the username
 - **Role** – one or more roles assigned to the user
 - authenticated user account (when using identity management)
 - optional set of user-defined objects



Demo: Rule-based security



Access control lists (ACLs)

- **Permission with a specific target**
- **Granted to a user or a role/group**
- **Can be managed by the application**
 - Typically stored in a database
- **Can be combined with rules**
 - Conditional roles



```
SELECT * FROM MEMBER_PERMISSION;
```

PERMISSIONID	ACTION	DISCRIMINATOR	RECIPIENT	TARGET
2	view	role	admin	Design:2
4	view	role	client	Design:1
5	view	role	admin	Design:1



Managing permissions in Seam

- **A persistent Permission object represents**
 - A target
 - An action
 - A recipient (`java.security.Principal`)
- **Choose provider and identify Permission class**

```
<security:jpa-permission-store  
    user-class="com.company.app.model.UserPermission"/>
```

- **Seam provides built-in permissionManager component**
 - List
 - Grant
 - Revoke



Demo: Permission management



Run as: King for a thread

- **Elevated privileges for distinct operation**
 - **Self-registration on a web site**

```
new RunAsOperation() {  
    public void execute() {  
        identityManager.createUser(username, password);  
    }  
}.addRole("admin").run();
```

- **Could alternatively designate rule for this operation**



Summary

- **Seam security is easy to adopt**
- **Configuration is kept to a minimum**
- **Built-in security components**
 - Configuration over custom code
 - Makes management of users, roles and permissions easy
- **Many authorization options**
 - Combination of rules and ACLs is powerful
- **The security model matures with your application**



Questions?



Resources

- **Seam in Action, Manning 2008**
 - <http://manning.com/dallen>
 - Chapter 11: Securing Seam Applications
- **In Relation To... Blog**
 - <http://in.relation.to>
 - Seam, Hibernate, Web Beans, JBoss Tools, RichFaces
- **Seam community forums & wiki**
 - <http://seamframework.org>
- **Demo code**
 - <http://seaminaction.googlecode.com/svn/demos/presentations/tssjs09>

