



# Easy Application Security with Apache Shiro

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# Stormpath

- Identity Management and Access Control API
- Security for *your* applications
- User security workflows
- Security best practices
- Developer tools, SDKs, libraries

# What is Apache Shiro?

- Application security framework
- ASF TLP <http://shiro.apache.org>
- Quick and Easy
- Simplifies Security



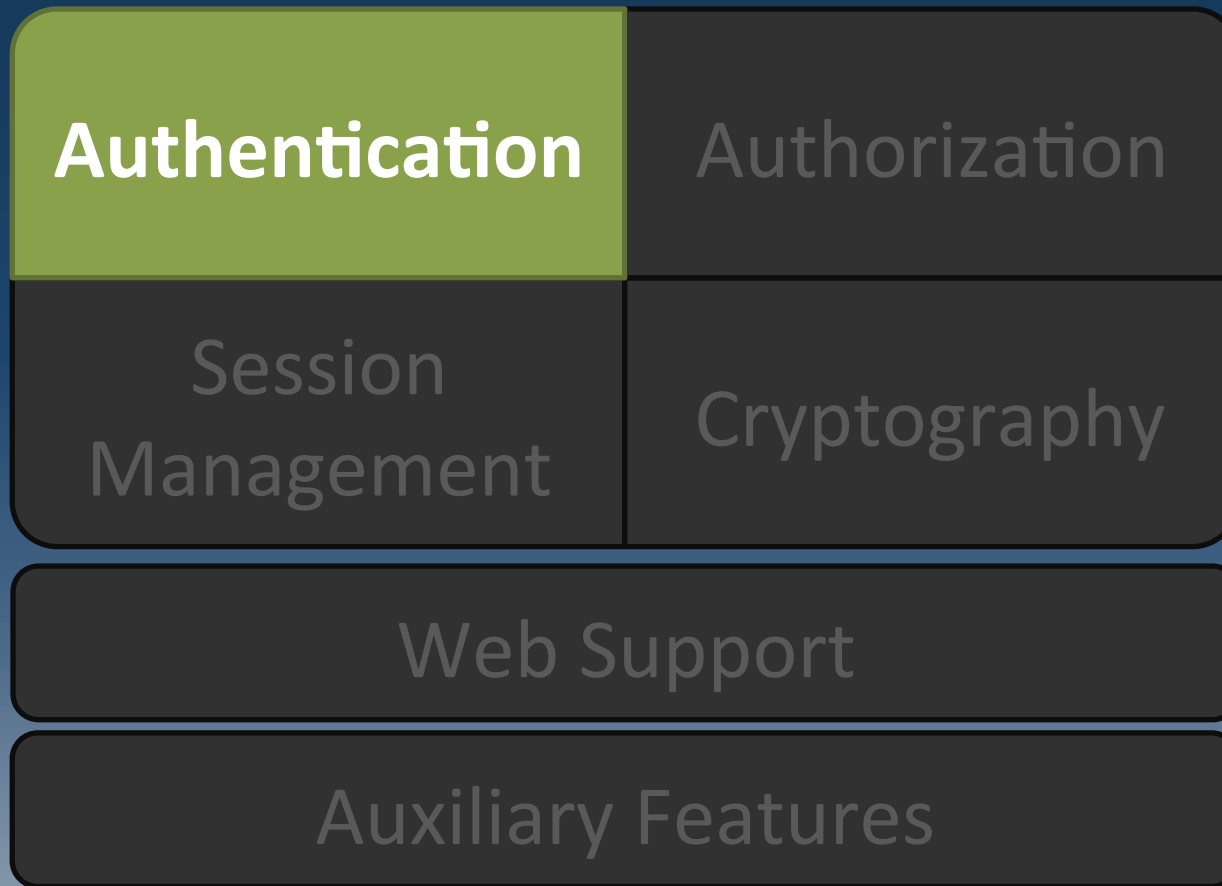
# Agenda

Authentication	Authorization
Session Management	Cryptography
Web Support	
Auxiliary Features	

# Quick Terminology

- **Subject** – Security-specific user ‘view’
- **Principals** – Subject’s identifying attributes
- **Credentials** – Secret values that verify identity
- **Realm** – Security-specific DAO

# Authentication



# Authentication Defined

Identity verification:

Proving a user is who he says he is



# Shiro Authentication Features

- Subject-based (current user)
- Single method call
- Rich Exception Hierarchy
- 'Remember Me' built in
- Event listeners





# How to Authenticate with Shiro

## Steps

1. Collect principals & credentials
2. Submit to Authentication System
3. Allow, retry, or block access

# Step 1: Collecting Principals & Credentials

```
UsernamePasswordToken token = new  
    UsernamePasswordToken(username, password);  
  
// "Remember Me" built-in:  
token.setRememberMe(true);
```

## Step 2: Submission

```
Subject currentUser =  
    SecurityUtils.getSubject();  
  
currentUser.login(token);
```

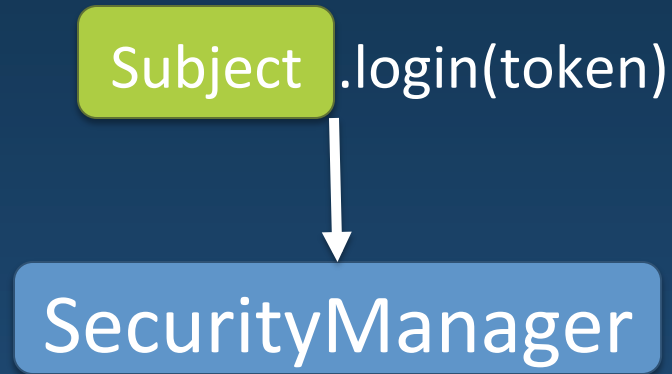
## Step 3: Grant Access or Handle Failure

```
try {
    currentUser.login(token);
} catch (UnknownAccountException uae ) { ...
} catch (IncorrectCredentialsException ice { ...
} catch ( LockedAccountException lae ) { ...
} catch ( ExcessiveAttemptsException eae ) { ...
} ... catch your own ...
} catch ( AuthenticationException ae ) {
    //unexpected error?
}
//No problems, show authenticated view...
```

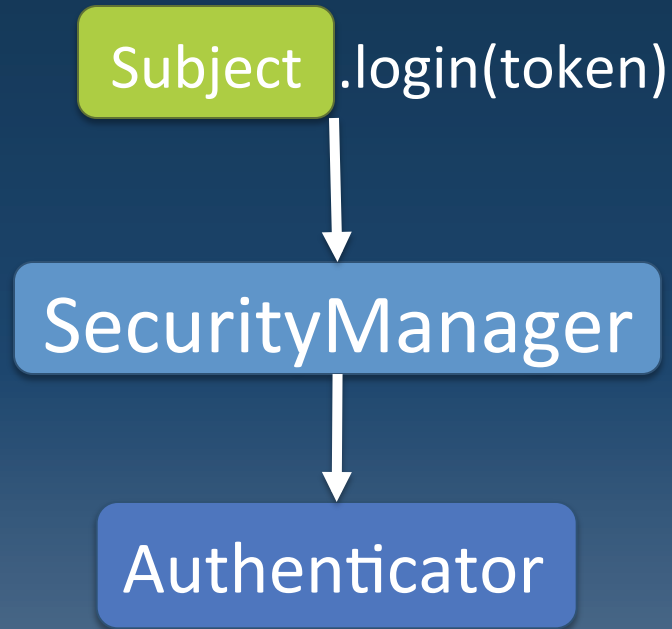
# How does it work?

Subject .login(token)

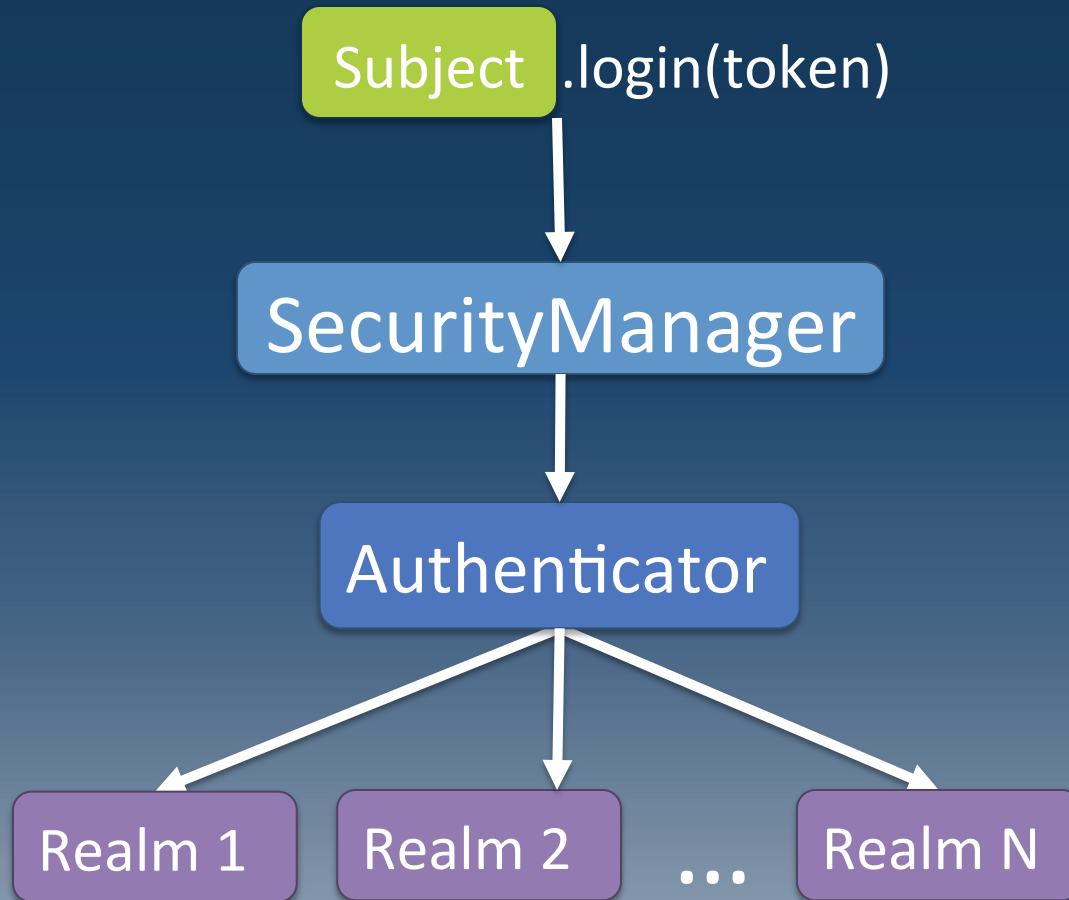
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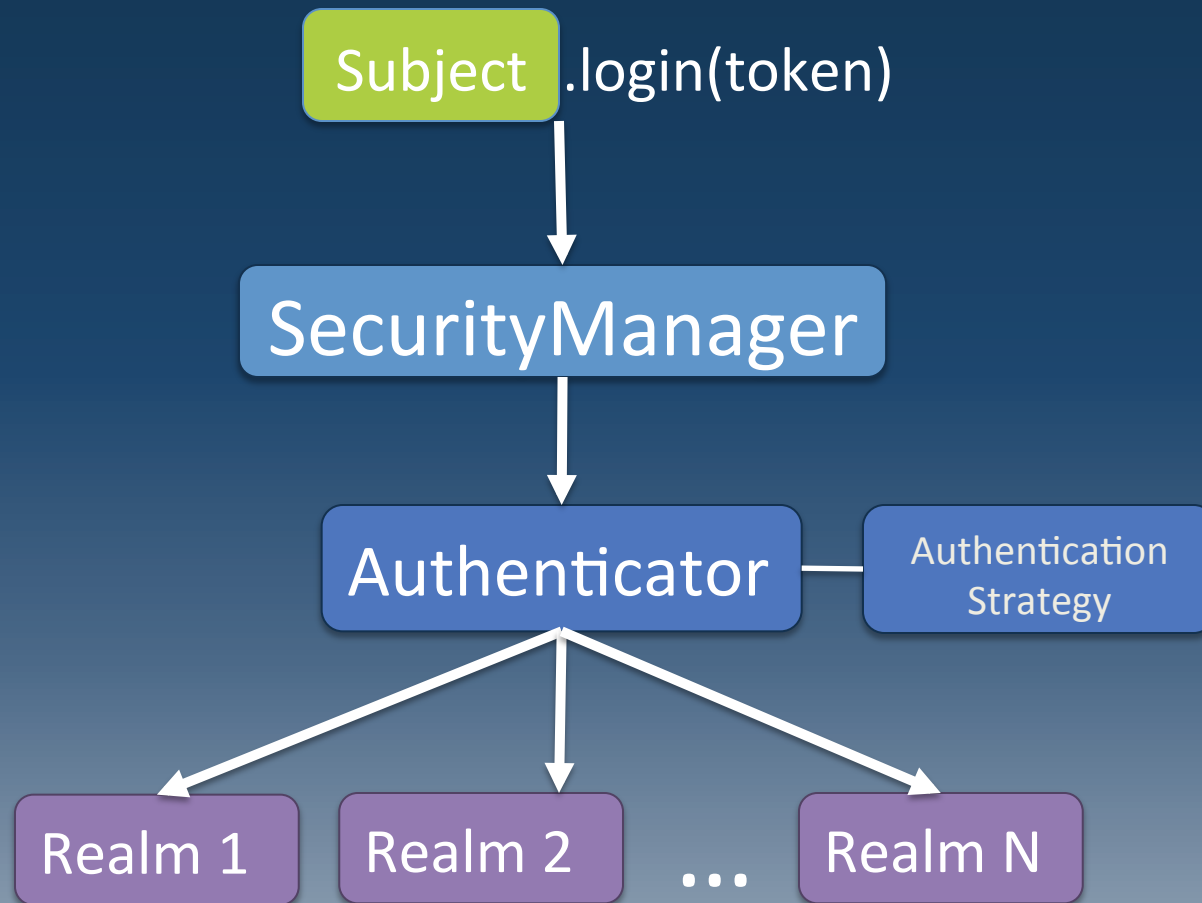


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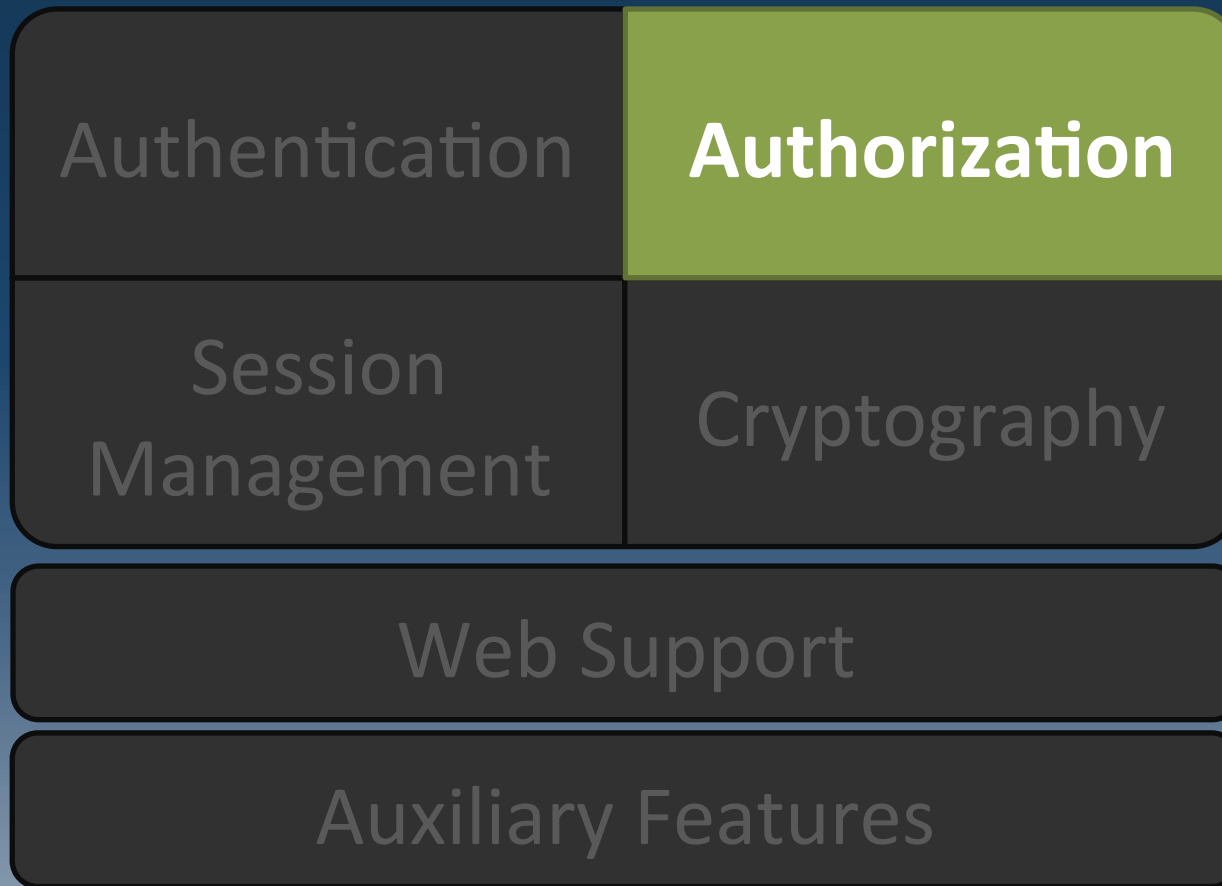




# How does it work?



# Authorization



# Authorization Defined

Process of determining “who can do what”  
AKA Access Control

## Elements of Authorization

- Permissions
- Roles
- Users

# Permissions Defined

- Most atomic security element
- Describes resource *types* and their behavior
- The “what” of an application
- Does not define “who”
- AKA “rights”

# Roles Defined

- Implicit or Explicit construct
- Implicit: Name only
- Explicit: A named collection of Permissions

Allows behavior aggregation

Enables dynamic (runtime) alteration of user abilities.

# Users Defined

- The “who” of the application
- What each user can do is defined by their association with Roles or Permissions

**Example:** User’s roles imply PrinterPermission

# Authorization Features

- Subject-centric (current user)
- Checks based on roles or permissions
- Powerful out-of-the-box WildcardPermission
- Any data model – Realms decide

# How to Authorize with Shiro

Multiple means of checking access control:

- Programmatically
- JDK 1.5 annotations & AOP
- JSP/GSP/JSF\* TagLibs (web support)





# Programmatic Authorization

## Role Check

```
//get the current Subject
Subject currentUser =
    SecurityUtils.getSubject();

if (currentUser.hasRole("administrator")) {
    //show the 'delete user' button
} else {
    //don't show the button?
}
```

# Programmatic Authorization

## Permission Check

```
Subject currentUser =
    SecurityUtils.getSubject();

Permission deleteUser =
new UserPermission("jsmith", "delete");

If (currentUser.isPermitted(deleteUser)) {
    //show the 'delete user' button}
} else {
    //don't show the button?
}
```

# Programmatic Authorization

## Permission Check (String-based)

```
String perm = "user:delete:jsmith";  
  
if (currentUser.isPermitted(perm) ) {  
    //show the 'delete user' button  
} else {  
    //don't show the button?  
}
```

# Annotation Authorization

## Role Check

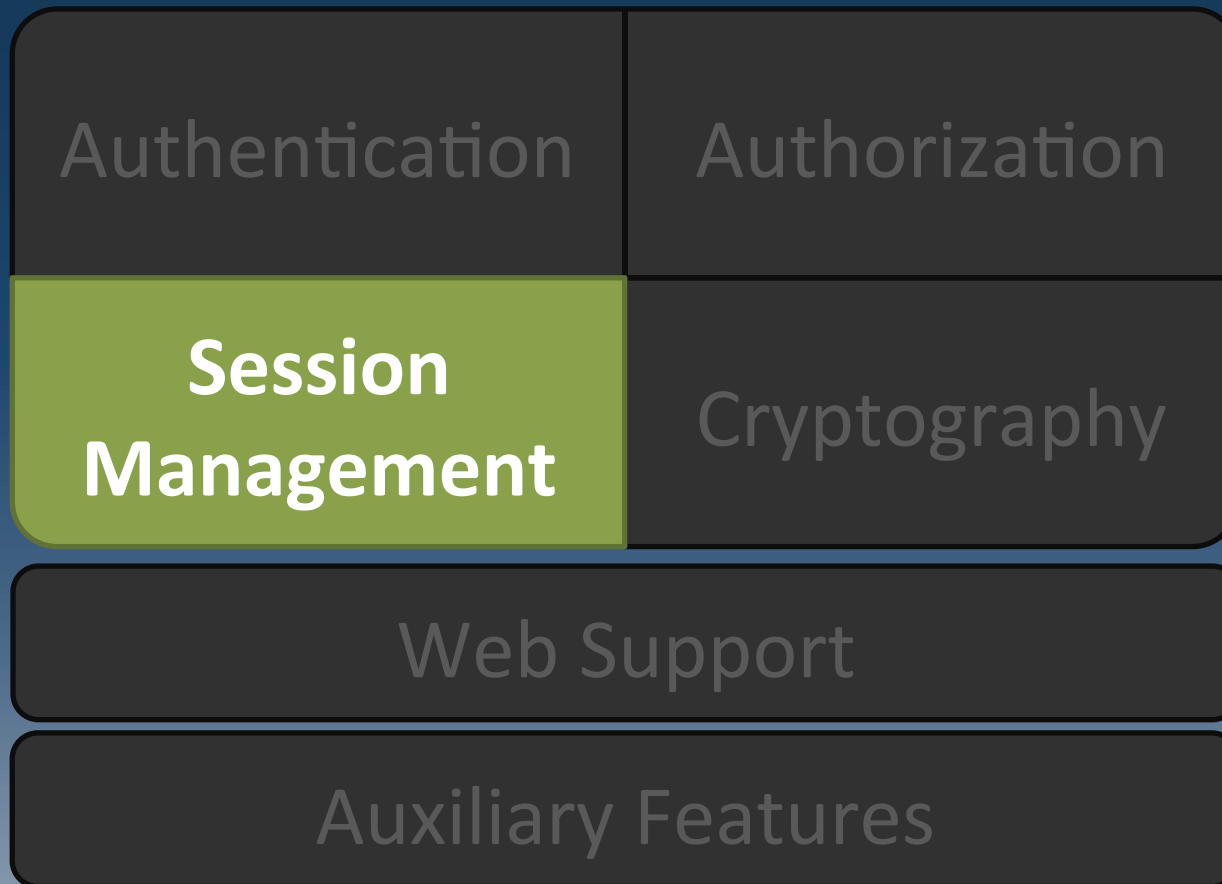
```
@RequiresRoles( "teller" )  
public void openAccount(Account a) {  
    //do something in here that  
    //only a 'teller' should do  
}
```

# Annotation Authorization

## Permission Check

```
@RequiresPermissions("account:create")
public void openAccount(Account a) {
    //create the account
}
```

# Enterprise Session Management



# Session Management Defined

Managing the lifecycle of Subject-specific temporal data context



# Session Management Features

- Heterogeneous client access
- POJO/J2SE based (IoC friendly)
- Event listeners
- Host address retention
- Inactivity/expiration support (touch())
- Transparent web use - HttpSession
- Container-Independent Clustering!



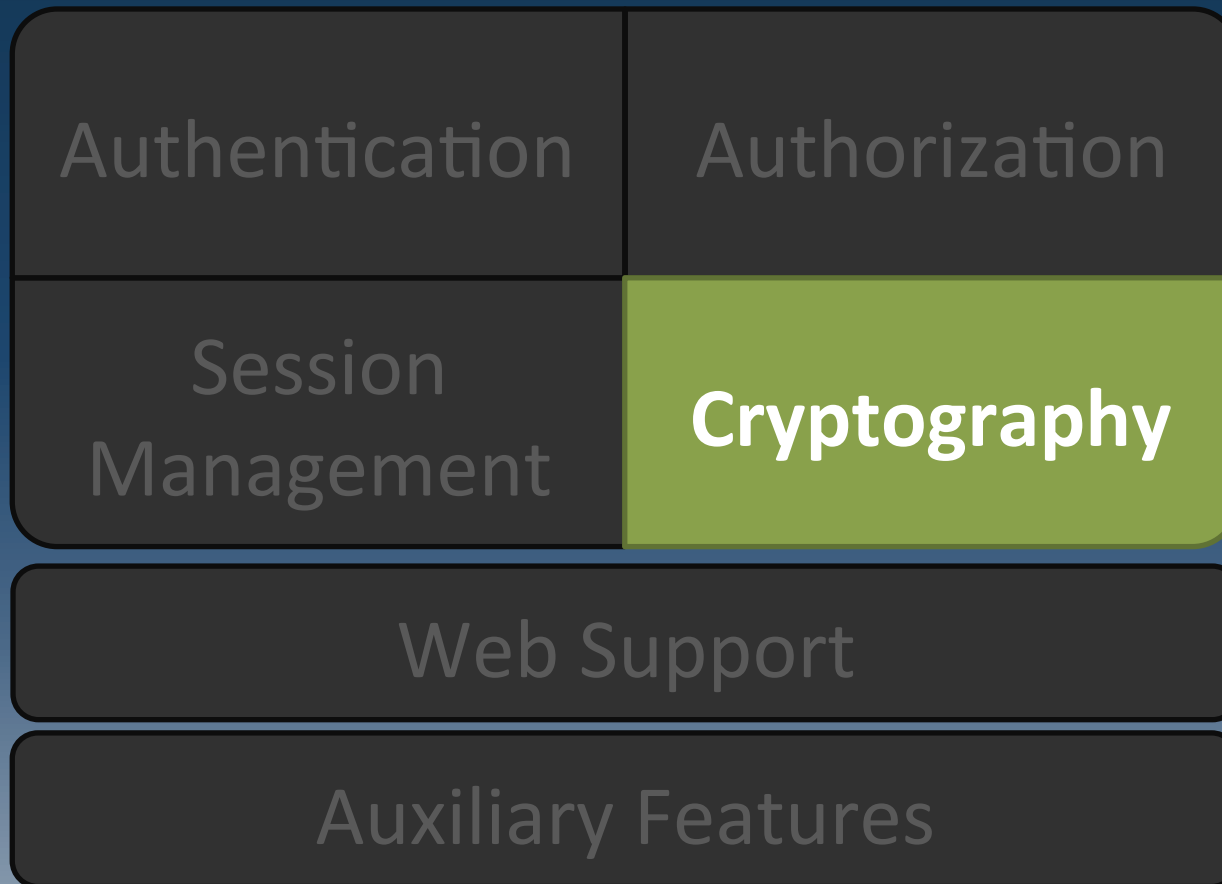
# Acquiring and Creating Sessions

```
Subject currentUser =  
    SecurityUtils.getSubject()  
  
//guarantee a session  
Session session = subject.getSession();  
  
//get a session if it exists  
subject.getSession(false);
```

# Session API

```
getStartTimestamp()  
getLastAccessTime()  
getAttribute(key)  
setAttribute(key, value)  
get/setTimeout(long)  
touch()  
...
```

# Cryptography



# Cryptography Defined

Protecting information from undesired access by hiding it or converting it into nonsense.

## Elements of Cryptography

- Ciphers
- Hashes

# Ciphers Defined

Encryption and decryption data based on shared or public/private keys.

- **Symmetric Cipher** – same key
  - Block Cipher – chunks of bits
  - Stream Cipher – stream of bits
- **Asymmetric Cipher** - different keys

# Hashes Defined

A one-way, irreversible conversion of an input source (a.k.a. Message Digest)

## Used for:

- Credentials transformation, Checksum
- Data with underlying byte array  
Files, Streams, etc

# Cryptography Features

## Simplicity

- Interface-driven, POJO based
- Simplified wrapper over JCE infrastructure.
- “Object Orientifies” cryptography concepts
- Easier to understand API

# Cipher Features

- OO Hierarchy
  - JcaCipherService, AbstractSymmetricCipherService, DefaultBlockCipherService, etc
- Just instantiate a class
  - No “Transformation String”/Factory methods
- More secure default settings than JDK!
  - Cipher Modes, Initialization Vectors, et. al.

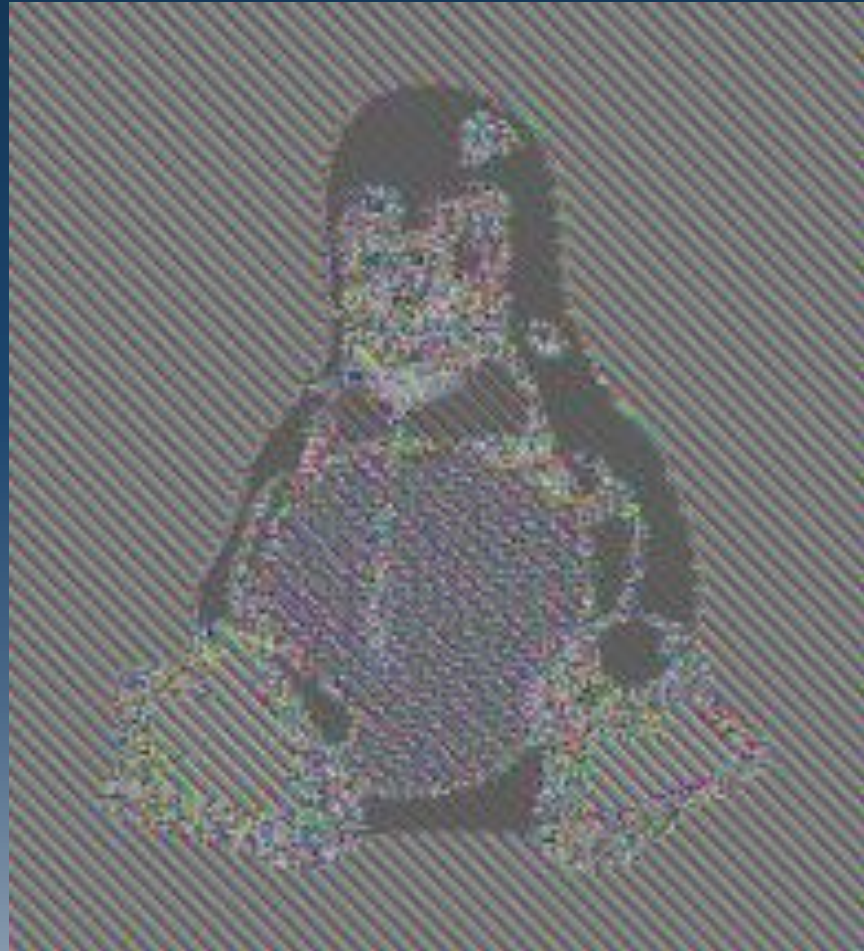


# Example: Plaintext



(image courtesy Wikipedia)

# Example: ECB Mode (JDK Default!)



(image courtesy Wikipedia)

# Example: Shiro Defaults



(image courtesy Wikipedia)

# Shiro's CipherService Interface

```
public interface CipherService {  
  
    ByteSource encrypt(byte[] raw,  
                       byte[] key);  
  
    void encrypt(InputStream in,  
                OutputStream out, byte[] key);  
  
    ByteSource decrypt(byte[] cipherText,  
                       byte[] key);  
  
    void decrypt(InputStream in,  
                OutputStream out, byte[] key);  
  
}
```

# Hash Features

- Default interface implementations  
MD5, SHA1, SHA-256, et. al.
- Built in Hex & Base64 conversion
- Built-in support for Salts and repeated hashing

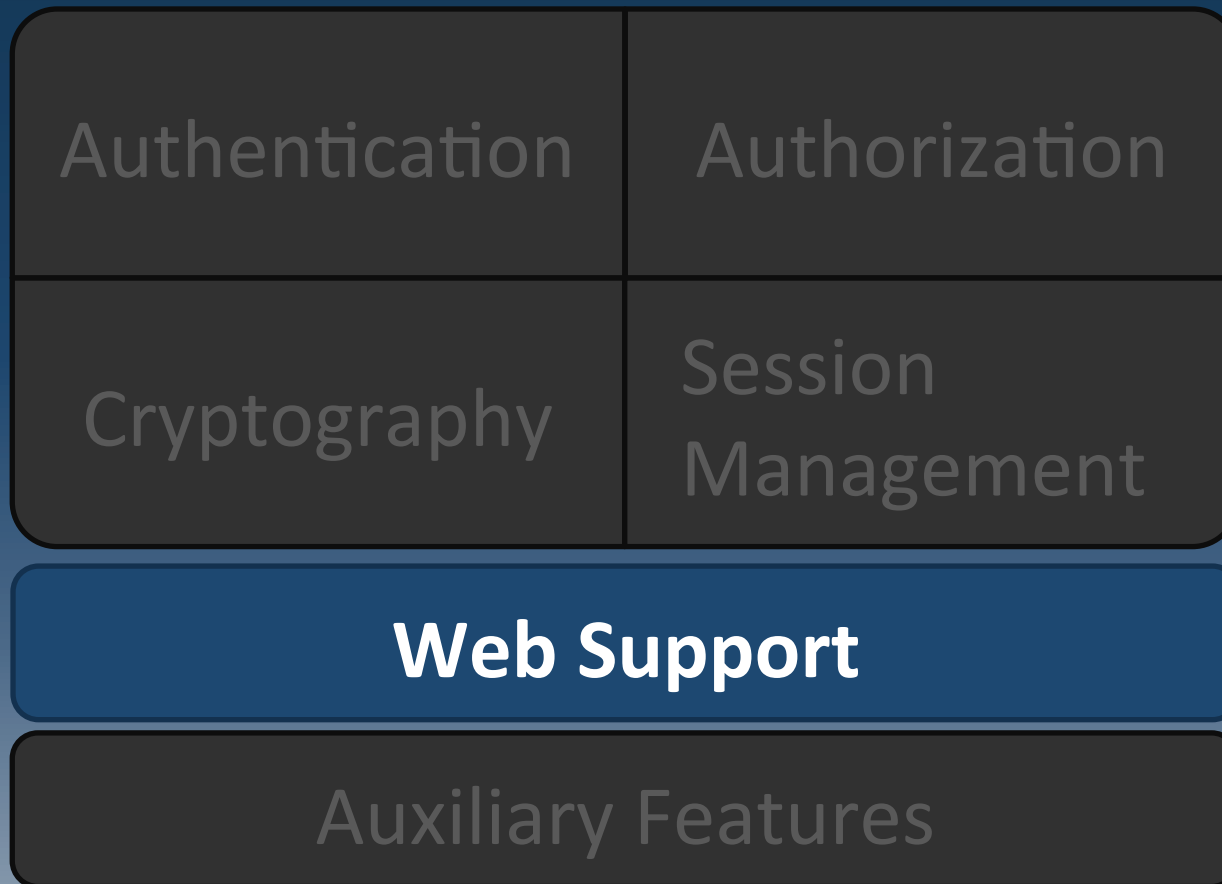
# Shiro's Hash Interface

```
public interface Hash {  
    byte[] getBytes();  
    String toHex();  
    String toBase64();  
}
```

# Intuitive OO Hash API

```
//some examples:  
new Md5Hash("foo").toHex();  
  
//File MD5 Hash value for checksum:  
new Md5Hash( aFile ).toHex();  
  
//store password, but not plaintext:  
new Sha512(aPassword, salt,  
           1024).toBase64();
```

# Web Support





# Web Support Features

- Simple ShiroFilter web.xml definition
- Protects all URLs
- Innovative Filtering (URL-specific chains)
- JSP Tag support
- Transparent HttpSession support



# web.xml

```
<filter>
  <filter-name>ShiroFilter</filter-name>
  <filter-class>
org.apache.shiro.web.servlet.IniShiroFilter
  </filter-class>
</filter>

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



# shiro.ini

```
[main]
ldapRealm = org.apache.shiro.realm.ldap.JndiLdapRealm
ldapRealm.userDnTemplate = uid={0},ou=users,dc=mycompany,dc=com
ldapRealm.contextFactory.url = ldap://ldapHost:389

securityManager.realm = $realm

[urls]
/images/** = anon
/account/** = authc
/rest/** = authcBasic
/remoting/** = authc, roles[b2bClient], ...
```



# JSP TagLib Authorization

```
<%@ taglib prefix="shiro"  
      uri="http://shiro.apache.org/tags" %>  
<html>  
<body>  
  <shiro:hasRole name="administrator">  
    <a href="manageUsers.jsp">  
      Click here to manage users  
    </a>  
  </shiro:hasRole>  
  <shiro:lacksRole name="administrator">  
    No user admin for you!  
  </shiro:hasRole>  
</body>  
</html>
```



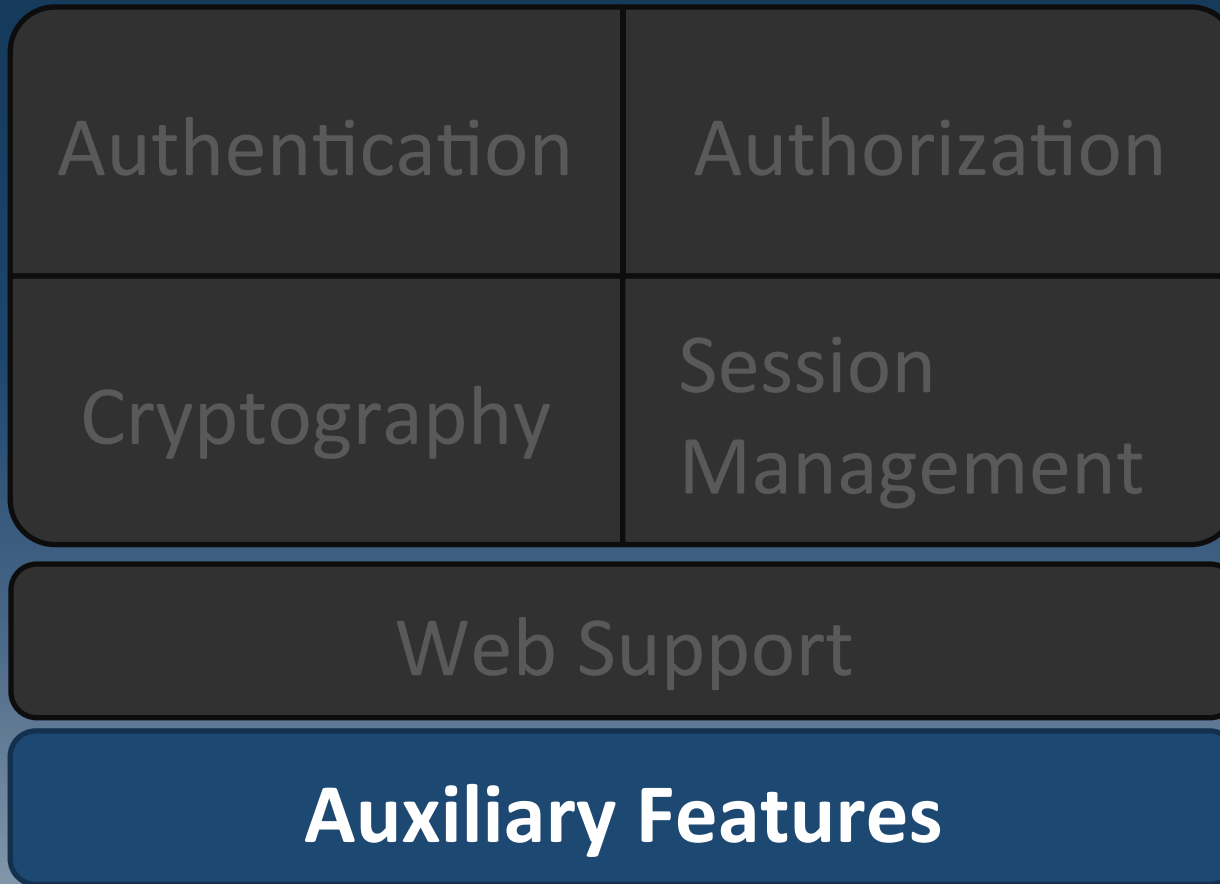
# JSP TagLibs

```
<%@ taglib prefix="shiro" uri=  
http://shiro.apache.org/tags %>
```

```
<!-- Other tags: -->  
<shiro:guest/>  
<shiro:user/>  
<shiro:principal/>  
<shiro:hasRole/>  
<shiro:lacksRole/>  
<shiro:hasAnyRoles/>  
<shiro:hasPermission/>  
<shiro:lacksPermission/>  
<shiro:authenticated/>  
<shiro:notAuthenticated/>
```



# Auxiliary Features



# Auxiliary Features

- Threading & Concurrency
  - Callable/Runnable & Executor/ExecutorService
- “Run As” support
- Ad-hoc Subject instance creation
- Unit Testing
- Remembered vs Authenticated

# Logging Out

```
//Logs the user out, relinquishes account  
//data, and invalidates any Session  
SecurityUtils.getSubject().logout();
```

## App-specific log-out logic:

Before/After the call

Listen for Authentication or StoppedSession events.



# Coming in 1.3, 2.0

- Typesafe EventBus
- OOTB Hazelcast Session clustering
- Lower coupling in components
  - Composition over Inheritance
- Stronger JEE (CDI, JSF) support
- Default Realm
  - Pluggable authc lookup, authz lookup
- Default Authentication Filter
  - (multiple HTTP schemes + UI fallback)

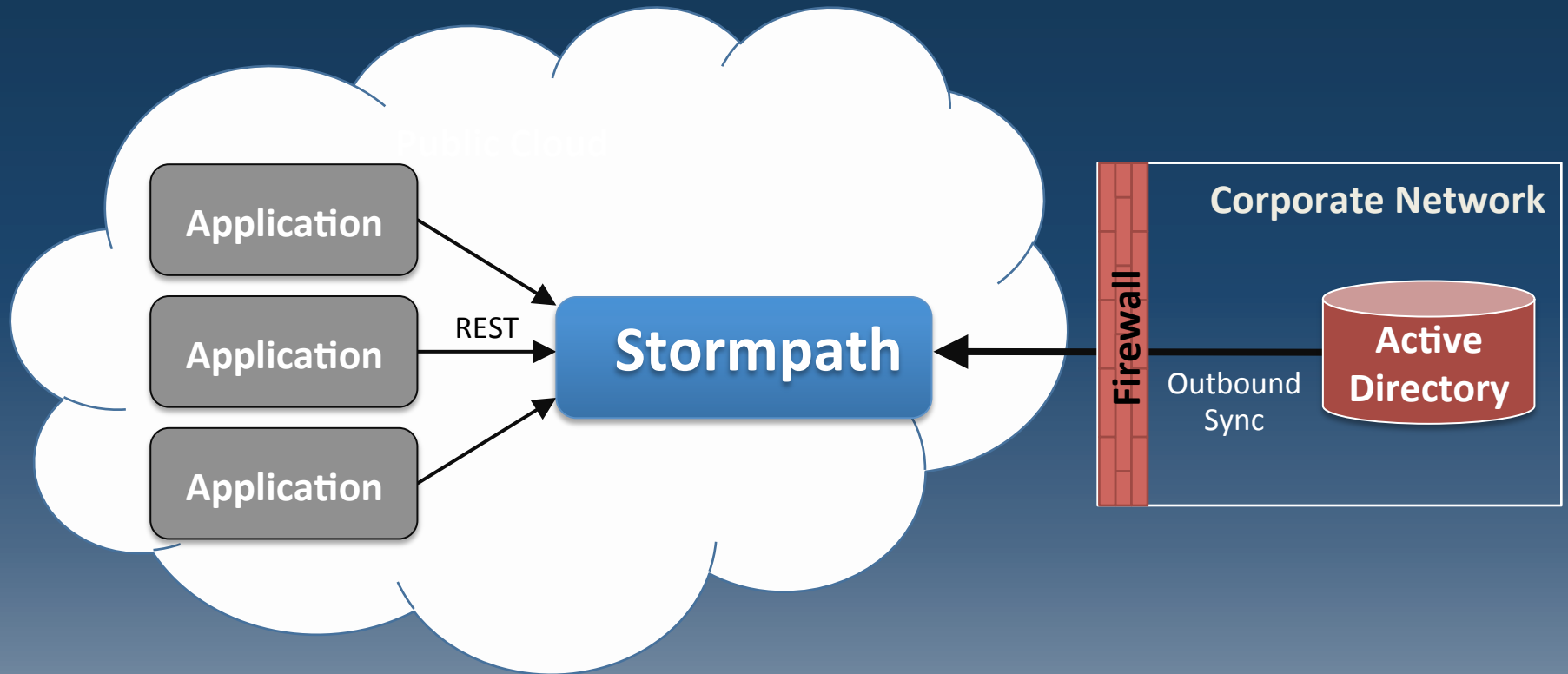
# Stormpath: User Management API Service



## Out-of-the-box Features

- Managed security data model
- Secure credential storage
- Password self-service
- Management GUI

# Stormpath: Cloud Deployment



# Thank You!

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