

Quarkus - Using JWT RBAC

This guide explains how your Quarkus application can utilize MicroProfile Json Web Token (JWT) Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) to provide secured access to the JAX-RS endpoints.

Solution

We recommend that you follow the instructions in the next sections and create the application step by step. However, you can skip right to the completed example.

Clone the Git repository: `git clone https://github.com/quarkusio/quarkus-quickstarts.git`, or download an [archive](#).

The solution is located in the `security-jwt-quickstart` directory.

Creating the Maven project

First, we need a new project. Create a new project with the following command:

```
mvn io.quarkus:quarkus-maven-plugin:1.2.0.CR1:create \
  -DprojectId=org.acme \
  -DprojectArtifactId=security-jwt-quickstart \
  -DclassName="org.acme.jwt.TokenSecuredResource" \
  -Dpath="/secured" \
  -Dextensions="resteasy-jsonb, jwt"
cd security-jwt-quickstart
```

This command generates the Maven project with a REST endpoint and imports the `smallrye-jwt` extension, which includes the MicroProfile JWT RBAC support.

Examine the JAX-RS resource

Open the `src/main/java/org/acme/jwt/TokenSecuredResource.java` file and see the following content:

```
package org.acme.jwt;  
  
import javax.ws.rs.GET;  
import javax.ws.rs.Path;  
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;  
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;  
  
@Path("/secured")  
public class TokenSecuredResource {  
  
    @GET  
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)  
    public String hello() {  
        return "hello";  
    }  
}
```

This is a basic REST endpoint that does not have any of the Smallrye JWT specific features, so let's add some.



The MicroProfile JWT RBAC 1.1.1 specification details the annotations and behaviors we will make use of in this quickstart. See [HTML](#) and [PDF](#) versions of the specification for the details.

```

package org.acme.jwt;

import java.security.Principal;

import javax.annotation.security.PermitAll;
import javax.enterprise.context.RequestScoped;
import javax.inject.Inject;
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
import javax.ws.rs.core.Context;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;
import javax.ws.rs.core.SecurityContext;

import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.JsonWebToken;

/**
 * Version 1 of the TokenSecuredResource
 */
@Path("/secured")
@RequestScoped ①
public class TokenSecuredResource {

    @Inject
    JsonWebToken jwt; ②

    @GET()
    @Path("permit-all")
    @PermitAll ③
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    public String hello(@Context SecurityContext ctx) { ④
        Principal caller = ctx.getUserPrincipal(); ⑤
        String name = caller == null ? "anonymous" : caller.
getName();
        boolean hasJWT = jwt.getClaimNames() != null;
        String helloReply = String.format("hello + %s, isSecure:
%s, authScheme: %s, hasJWT: %s", name, ctx.isSecure(), ctx
.getAuthenticationScheme(), hasJWT);
        return helloReply; ⑥
    }
}

```

- ① Add a **RequestScoped** as Quarkus uses a default scoping of **ApplicationScoped** and this will produce undesirable behavior since JWT claims are naturally request scoped.
- ② Here we inject the **JsonWebToken** interface, an extension of the **java.security.Principal** interface that provides access to the claims associated with the current authenticated token.

- ③ `@PermitAll` is a JSR 250 common security annotation that indicates that the given endpoint is accessible by any caller, authenticated or not.
- ④ Here we inject the JAX-RS `SecurityContext` to inspect the security state of the call.
- ⑤ Here we obtain the current request user/caller `Principal`. For an unsecured call this will be null, so we build the user name by checking `caller` against null.
- ⑥ The reply we build up makes use of the caller name, the `isSecure()` and `getAuthenticationScheme()` states of the request `SecurityContext`, and whether a non-null `JsonWebToken` was injected.

Run the application

Now we are ready to run our application. Use:

```
./mvnw compile quarkus:dev
```

and you should see output similar to:

quarkus:dev Output

```
$ ./mvnw compile quarkus:dev
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[INFO]
[INFO] -----< org.acme:security-jwt-quickstart
>-----
[INFO] Building security-jwt-quickstart 1.0-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] -----[ jar
]------
...
Listening for transport dt_socket at address: 5005
2019-03-03 07:23:06,988 INFO  [io.qua.dep.QuarkusAugmentor] (main)
Beginning quarkus augmentation
2019-03-03 07:23:07,328 INFO  [io.qua.dep.QuarkusAugmentor] (main)
Quarkus augmentation completed in 340ms
2019-03-03 07:23:07,493 INFO  [io.quarkus] (main) Quarkus started
in 0.769s. Listening on: http://127.0.0.1:8080
2019-03-03 07:23:07,493 INFO  [io.quarkus] (main) Installed
features: [cdi, resteasy, resteasy-jsonb, security, smallrye-jwt,
vertx, vertx-web]
```

Now that the REST endpoint is running, we can access it using a command line tool like curl:

curl command for /secured/permit-all

```
$ curl http://127.0.0.1:8080/secured/permit-all; echo
hello + anonymous, isSecure: false, authScheme: null, hasJWT: false
```

We have not provided any JWT in our request, so we would not expect that there is any security state seen by the endpoint, and the response is consistent with that:

- user name is anonymous
- isSecure is false as https is not used
- authScheme is null
- hasJWT is false

Use Ctrl-C to stop the Quarkus server.

So now let's actually secure something. Take a look at the new endpoint method `helloRolesAllowed` in the following:

REST Endpoint V2

```
package org.acme.jwt;

import java.security.Principal;

import javax.annotation.security.PermitAll;
import javax.annotation.security.RolesAllowed;
import javax.inject.Inject;
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
import javax.ws.rs.core.Context;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;
import javax.ws.rs.core.SecurityContext;

import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.JsonWebToken;

/**
 * Version 2 of the TokenSecuredResource
 */
@Path("/secured")
@RequestScoped
public class TokenSecuredResource {

    @Inject
    JsonWebToken jwt;

    @GET()
    @Path("permit-all")
```

```

@PermitAll
@Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
public String hello(@Context SecurityContext ctx) {
    Principal caller = ctx.getUserPrincipal();
    String name = caller == null ? "anonymous" : caller.
getName();
    String helloReply = String.format("hello + %s, isSecure:
%s, authScheme: %s", name, ctx.isSecure(), ctx
.getAuthenticationScheme());
    return helloReply;
}

@GET()
@Path("/roles-allowed") ①
@RolesAllowed({"Echoer", "Subscriber"}) ②
@Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
public String helloRolesAllowed(@Context SecurityContext ctx) {
    Principal caller = ctx.getUserPrincipal();
    String name = caller == null ? "anonymous" : caller.
getName();
    boolean hasJWT = jwt.getClaimNames() != null;
    String helloReply = String.format("hello + %s, isSecure:
%s, authScheme: %s, hasJWT: %s", name, ctx.isSecure(), ctx
.getAuthenticationScheme(), hasJWT);
    return helloReply;
}
}

```

① This new endpoint will be located at /secured/roles-allowed

② @RolesAllowed is a JSR 250 common security annotation that indicates that the given endpoint is accessible by a caller if they have either a "Echoer" or "Subscriber" role assigned.

After you make this addition to your `TokenSecuredResource`, rerun the `./mvnw compile quarkus:dev` command, and then try `curl -v http://127.0.0.1:8080/secured/roles-allowed; echo` to attempt to access the new endpoint. Your output should be:

curl command for /secured/roles-allowed

```
$ curl -v http://127.0.0.1:8080/secured/roles-allowed; echo
* Trying 127.0.0.1...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to 127.0.0.1 (127.0.0.1) port 8080 (#0)
> GET /secured/roles-allowed HTTP/1.1
> Host: 127.0.0.1:8080
> User-Agent: curl/7.54.0
> Accept: */*
>
< HTTP/1.1 401 Unauthorized
< Connection: keep-alive
< Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
< Content-Length: 14
< Date: Sun, 03 Mar 2019 16:32:34 GMT
<
* Connection #0 to host 127.0.0.1 left intact
Not authorized
```

Excellent, we have not provided any JWT in the request, so we should not be able to access the endpoint, and we were not. Instead we received an HTTP 401 Unauthorized error. We need to obtain and pass in a valid JWT to access that endpoint. There are two steps to this, 1) configuring our Smallrye JWT extension with information on how to validate a JWT, and 2) generating a matching JWT with the appropriate claims.

Configuring the Smallrye JWT Extension Security Information

In the [Configuration Reference](#) section we introduce the `application.properties` file that affect the Smallrye JWT extension.

Setting up application.properties

For part A of step 1, create a `security-jwt-quickstart/src/main/resources/application.properties` with the following content:

application.properties for TokenSecuredResource

```
mp.jwt.verify.publickey.location=META-INF/resources/publicKey.pem
① mp.jwt.verify.issuer=https://quarkus.io/using-jwt-rbac ②
quarkus.smallrye-jwt.enabled=true ③
```

- ① We are setting public key location to point to a classpath `publicKey.pem` resource location. We will add this key in part B, [Adding a Public Key](#).

- ② We are setting the issuer to the URL string <https://quarkus.io/using-jwt-rbac>.
- ③ We are enabling the Smallrye JWT. Also not required since this is the default, but we are making it explicit.

Adding a Public Key

The [JWT specification](#) defines various levels of security of JWTs that one can use. The MicroProfile JWT RBAC specification requires that JWTs that are signed with the RSA-256 signature algorithm. This in turn requires a RSA public key pair. On the REST endpoint server side, you need to configure the location of the RSA public key to use to verify the JWT sent along with requests. The `mp.jwt.verify.publickey.location=publicKey.pem` setting configured previously expects that the public key is available on the classpath as `publicKey.pem`. To accomplish this, copy the following content to a `security-jwt-quickstart/src/main/resources/META-INF/resources/publicKey.pem` file.

RSA Public Key PEM Content

```
-----BEGIN PUBLIC KEY-----
MIIBIjANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAAOCAQ8AMIIBCgKCAQEAlivFI8qB4D0y2jy0CfEq
Fyy46R0o7S8TKpsx5xbHKoU1VWg6QkQm+ntyIv1p4kE1sPEQ073+HY8+Bzs75XwR
TYL1BmR1w8J5hmjVWjc6R2BTBGAYRPFRRhor3kpM6ni2SPmNNhurEAHw7TaqszP5e
UF/F9+KEBkwVta+PZ37bwqSE4sCb1soZFrVz/UT/LF4tYpuVYt3YbqToZ3pZ0Z9
AX2o1GCG3xw0jkc4x0W7ezbQZdC9iftPxVHR8ir0ijJRRjcPDtA6vPKpzL16CyYn
sIYPd991twxTHjr3npfv/3Lw50bAkbT4HeLFxTx4f1EoZLK0/g0bAoV2uqBhkA9x
nQIDAQAB
-----END PUBLIC KEY-----
```

Generating a JWT

Often one obtains a JWT from an identity manager like [Keycloak](#), but for this quickstart we will generate our own using the JWT generation API provided by `smallrye-jwt` and the `TokenUtils` class shown in the following listing. Take this source and place it into `security-jwt-quickstart/src/test/java/org/acme/jwt/TokenUtils.java`.

JWT utility class

```
package org.acme.jwt;

import java.io.InputStream;
import java.security.KeyFactory;
import java.security.KeyPair;
import java.security.KeyPairGenerator;
import java.security.NoSuchAlgorithmException;
import java.security.PrivateKey;
import java.security.PublicKey;
import java.security.spec.PKCS8EncodedKeySpec;
import java.security.spec.X509EncodedKeySpec;
```



```

import java.util.Base64;
import java.util.Map;

import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.Claims;

import io.smallrye.jwt.build.Jwt;
import io.smallrye.jwt.build.JwtClaimsBuilder;
/**
 * Utilities for generating a JWT for testing
 */
public class TokenUtils {

    private TokenUtils() {
        // no-op: utility class
    }

    /**
     * Utility method to generate a JWT string from a JSON resource
     file that is signed by the privateKey.pem
     * test resource key, possibly with invalid fields.
     *
     * @param jsonResName - name of test resources file
     * @param timeClaims - used to return the exp, iat, auth_time
     claims
     * @return the JWT string
     * @throws Exception on parse failure
     */
    public static String generateTokenString(String jsonResName,
    Map<String, Long> timeClaims)
        throws Exception {
        // Use the test private key associated with the test public
        key for a valid signature
        PrivateKey pk = readPrivateKey("/privateKey.pem");
        return generateTokenString(pk, "/privateKey.pem",
        jsonResName, timeClaims);
    }

    public static String generateTokenString(PrivateKey privateKey,
    String kid,
        String jsonResName, Map<String, Long> timeClaims) throws
    Exception {

        JwtClaimsBuilder claims = Jwt.claims(jsonResName);
        long currentTimeInSecs = currentTimeInSecs();
        long exp = timeClaims != null && timeClaims.containsKey
        (Claims.exp.name())
            ? timeClaims.get(Claims.exp.name()) : currentTimeInSecs
        + 300;
    }
}

```

```

        claims.issuedAt(currentTimeInSecs);
        claims.claim(Claims.auth_time.name(), currentTimeInSecs);
        claims.expiresAt(exp);

        return claims.jws().signatureKeyId(kid).sign(privateKey);
    }

    /**
     * Read a PEM encoded private key from the classpath
     *
     * @param pemResName - key file resource name
     * @return PrivateKey
     * @throws Exception on decode failure
     */
    public static PrivateKey readPrivateKey(final String
pemResName) throws Exception {
        InputStream contentIS = TokenUtils.class
.getResourceAsStream(pemResName);
        byte[] tmp = new byte[4096];
        int length = contentIS.read(tmp);
        return decodePrivateKey(new String(tmp, 0, length, "UTF-8"
));
    }

    /**
     * Decode a PEM encoded private key string to an RSA PrivateKey
     *
     * @param pemEncoded - PEM string for private key
     * @return PrivateKey
     * @throws Exception on decode failure
     */
    public static PrivateKey decodePrivateKey(final String
pemEncoded) throws Exception {
        byte[] encodedBytes = toEncodedBytes(pemEncoded);

        PKCS8EncodedKeySpec keySpec = new PKCS8EncodedKeySpec
(encodedBytes);
        KeyFactory kf = KeyFactory.getInstance("RSA");
        return kf.generatePrivate(keySpec);
    }

    private static byte[] toEncodedBytes(final String pemEncoded) {
        final String normalizedPem = removeBeginEnd(pemEncoded);
        return Base64.getDecoder().decode(normalizedPem);
    }

    private static String removeBeginEnd(String pem) {
        pem = pem.replaceAll("-----BEGIN (.*)-----", "");
        pem = pem.replaceAll("-----END (.*)-----", "");
    }

```

```

        pem = pem.replaceAll("\r\n", "");
        pem = pem.replaceAll("\n", "");
        return pem.trim();
    }

    /**
     * @return the current time in seconds since epoch
     */
    public static int currentTimeInSecs() {
        long currentTimeMS = System.currentTimeMillis();
        return (int) (currentTimeMS / 1000);
    }
}

```

Next take the code from the following listing and place into `security-jwt-quickstart/src/test/java/org/acme/jwt/GenerateToken.java`:

```

package org.acme.jwt;

import java.util.HashMap;

import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.Claims;

/**
 * A simple utility class to generate and print a JWT token string
 * to stdout. Can be run with:
 * mvn exec:java -Dexec.mainClass=org.acme.jwt.GenerateToken
 * -Dexec.classpathScope=test
 */
public class GenerateToken {
    /**
     *
     * @param args - [0]: optional name of classpath resource for
     * json document of claims to add; defaults to "/JwtClaims.json"
     * [1]: optional time in seconds for expiration of
     * generated token; defaults to 300
     * @throws Exception
     */
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
        String claimsJson = "/JwtClaims.json";
        if (args.length > 0) {
            claimsJson = args[0];
        }
        HashMap<String, Long> timeClaims = new HashMap<>();
        if (args.length > 1) {
            long duration = Long.parseLong(args[1]);
            long exp = TokenUtils.currentTimeInSecs() + duration;
            timeClaims.put(Claims.exp.name(), exp);
        }
        String token = TokenUtils.generateTokenString(claimsJson,
timeClaims);
        System.out.println(token);
    }
}

```

Now we need the content of the RSA private key that corresponds to the public key we have in the TokenSecuredResource application. Take the following PEM content and place it into `security-jwt-quickstart/src/test/resources/privateKey.pem`.

```

-----BEGIN PRIVATE KEY-----
MIIEvQIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAASCBAcwggSjAgEAAoIBAQCWK8UjyoHgPTLa
PLQJ8SoXLLjpHSjtLxMqzmHnFscqhTVVaDpCRcb6e3Ii/WniQTWw8RA7vf4djz4H
OzvlfBFNgvUGZHXDwnmGaNvaNzpHYFMEYBhE8VGGiveSkzqeLZI+Y02G6sQAfDtN
qqzM/15QX8X34oQFaTBW1r49nftvCpITiWJvWyhkWtXP9RP8sXi1im5Vi3dhup0h
nelk5n0BfajUYIbfHA60RzjHRbt7NtBl0L2J+0/FUdHyKs6KM1FGNw800Dq88qnM
uXoLJiewhg9332W3DFMe0veel+//cvDnRsCRtPg4sXFPPh+UShkso7+DRsChXa6
oGGQD3GdAgMBAAECggEAAjftSZwMHwvIXIDZB+yP+pemg4ryt84iMlbofc1QV8hv
6TsI4UGwcbKxFOm5VSyxbN0isb80qasb929gixsyBjsQ8284bhPJR7r0q8h1C+jY
URA6S4pk8d/LmFakXwG9Tz6YP03pJziuh481zkFTk0xW2Dp4SLwtAptZY/+ZXyJ6
96QXDrZKSSM99Jh9s7a0ST66WoxSS0UC51ak+Keb0KJ1jz4bIJ2C3r4rY1Su4hHB
Y73GfkWORTQuyUDa9yD0em0/z0nr6pp+pBSXPLHADsqvZiIhxD/00Xk5I6/zVHB3
zuoQqLERk0WvA8FXz2o8AYwcQRY2g30eX9kU4uDQAQKBgQDmf7KGImUGitsEPepF
KH5yLWYWqghHx6wfV+fdbBxoqn9WlwcQ7JbynIiVx8MX8/11LCCe8v41ypu/eLTP
iY1ev2IKdrUSTvYRSsFigRkuPHUo1ajsGHQd+ucTDf58mn7kRLW1JGMeGxo/t32B
m96Af6AiPWPEJuVfgGV0iwg+HQBKbQCmyPzL9M2rhYZn1AozRUguvlpMJHU2DpqS
34Q+7x2Ghf7MgBUhqE0t3FA0xEC7IYBwHmeY0vFR8ZkVRKNF4gbnF9RtLdz0DMEG
5qsMnvJUSQbNB1yVjUCnDAteLqiFRlQ/k0LgYkjKDY7Lfcizl9uJRl00SYeX/qG2
tRW09t0pgQKBgBSGkpM3RN/MRayfBtmZvYjVWh3yjkI2GbHA1jj1g6IebLB9SnfL
WbXJErCj1U+wvoPf5hfBc7m+jRgD3Eo86YXibQyZfY5pFIh9q7L15CQ15hj4zc4Y
b16sFR+xQ1Q9Pcd+BuBWmSz5J0E/qcF869dthgkGhnfVLt/0QzqZluZRAoGAXQ09
nT0TkmKIvlza5Af/YbTqEpq8m1BDhTYXPlWCD4+qvMWpBII1rSSBtftgcgca9XLB
MXmRmbqtQeRtg4u7dishZVh1MeP7vbHsNLppUQT90l6lFPsd2xUpJDc6BkFat62d
Xjr3iWNPC9E9nhPPdCNBv7reX7q81obpeXFMXgECgYEAmk2Qlus30V0tfoNRqNpe
Mb0teduf2+h3xaI1XDIzPVtZF35ELY/RkAHlmWRT4PCdR0zXDIdE67L6XdJyecSt
Fd0UH8z5qUraVVebRFvJqf/oGsXc4+ex1ZKUTbY0wqY1y9E39yvB3MaTmZFuuqk8
f3cg+fr8aou7pr9SHhJlZCU=
-----END PRIVATE KEY-----

```

And finally, we need to define what claims to include in the JWT. The `TokenUtils` class uses a json resource on the classpath to define the non-time sensitive claims, so take the content from the following listing and place it into `security-jwt-quickstart/src/test/resources/JwtClaims.json`:

```
{
  "iss": "https://quarkus.io/using-jwt-rbac",
  "jti": "a-123",
  "sub": "jdoe-using-jwt-rbac",
  "upn": "jdoe@quarkus.io",
  "preferred_username": "jdoe",
  "aud": "using-jwt-rbac",
  "birthdate": "2001-07-13",
  "roleMappings": {
    "group1": "Group1MappedRole",
    "group2": "Group2MappedRole"
  },
  "groups": [
    "Echoer",
    "Tester",
    "Subscriber",
    "group2"
  ]
}
```

Let's explore the content of this document in more detail to understand how the claims will affect our application security.

```
{
  "iss": "https://quarkus.io/using-jwt-rbac", ①
  "jti": "a-123",
  "sub": "jdoe-using-jwt-rbac",
  "upn": "jdoe@quarkus.io", ②
  "preferred_username": "jdoe",
  "aud": "using-jwt-rbac",
  "birthdate": "2001-07-13",
  "roleMappings": { ③
    "group1": "Group1MappedRole",
    "group2": "Group2MappedRole"
  },
  "groups": [ ④
    "Echoer",
    "Tester",
    "Subscriber",
    "group2"
  ]
}
```

① The `iss` claim is the issuer of the JWT. This needs to match the server side

`mp.jwt.verify.issuer` in order for the token to be accepted as valid.

- ② The `upn` claim is defined by the MicroProfile JWT RBAC spec as preferred claim to use for the `Principal` seen via the container security APIs.
- ③ The `roleMappings` claim can be used to map from a role defined in the `groups` claim to an application level role defined in a `@RolesAllowed` annotation. We won't use this feature in this quickstart, but it can be useful when the IDM providing the token has roles that do not directly align with those defined by the application.
- ④ The `group` claim provides the groups and top-level roles associated with the JWT bearer. In this quickstart we are only using the top-level role mapping which means the JWT will be seen to have the roles "Echoer", "Tester", "Subscriber" and "group2". The full set of roles would also include a "Group2MappedRole" due to the `roleMappings` claim having a mapping from "group2" to "Group2MappedRole".

Now we can generate a JWT to use with `TokenSecuredResource` endpoint. To do this, run the following command:

Command to Generate JWT

```
mvn exec:java -Dexec.mainClass=org.acme.jwt.GenerateToken
-Dexec.classpathScope=test
```



You may need to run `./mvnw test-compile` before this if you are working strictly from the command line and not an IDE that automatically compiles code as you write it.

Sample JWT Generation Output

```
$ mvn exec:java -Dexec.mainClass=org.acme.jwt.GenerateToken
-Dexec.classpathScope=test
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[INFO]
[INFO] -----< org.acme:security-jwt-quickstart
>-----
[INFO] Building security-jwt-quickstart 1.0-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] -----[ jar
]-----
[INFO]
[INFO] --- exec-maven-plugin:1.6.0:java (default-cli) @ security-
jwt-quickstart ---
Setting exp: 1551659976 / Sun Mar 03 16:39:36 PST 2019
    Added claim: sub, value: jdoe-using-jwt-rbac
    Added claim: aud, value: [using-jwt-rbac]
    Added claim: upn, value: jdoe@quarkus.io
    Added claim: birthdate, value: 2001-07-13
    Added claim: auth_time, value: 1551659676
    Added claim: iss, value: https://quarkus.io/using-jwt-rbac
    Added claim: roleMappings, value:
```

```
{ "group2": "Group2MappedRole", "group1": "Group1MappedRole" }
  Added claim: groups, value:
["Echoer", "Tester", "Subscriber", "group2"]
  Added claim: preferred_username, value: jdoe
  Added claim: exp, value: Sun Mar 03 16:39:36 PST 2019
  Added claim: iat, value: Sun Mar 03 16:34:36 PST 2019
  Added claim: jti, value: a-123
eyJraWQI0iJcL3ByaXZhdGVlZXkucGVtIiwidHlwIjoiSldUIiwiYWxnIjoiUlMyNTY
iFQ.eyJzdWIiOiJqZG9lLXVzaW5nLWp3dC1yYmFjIiwiYXVkIjoidXNpbmctand0LXJ
iYWMiLCJlcG4iOiJqZG9lQHF1YXJrdXMuaW8iLCJiaXJ0aGRhdGUiOiIyMDAxLTA3LT
EzIiwiYXV0aF90aW1lIjoxNTUxNjU5Njc2LlJpc3MiOiJodHRwczpcL1lwvcXVhcmt1c
y5pb1wvdXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJyb2xlTWFWcGluZ3MiOnsiZ3JvdXAyIjoiR3Jv
dXAyTWFWcGVkUm9sZSIsImdyb3VwMSI6Ikdyb3VwMU1hcHBlZFJvbGUifSwiZ3JvdXB
zIjpbIkVjaG9lciIsIlRlc3RlciIsIlN1YnNjcmlzIiLCJncm91cDIiXSwicHJlZm
VycmVkX3VzZXJuYW1lIjoiamRvZSIsImV4cCI6MTU1MTY1OTk3NiwiiaWF0IjoxNTUxN
jU5Njc2LlJqdGkiOiJhLTEyMyJ9.09tx_wNNS4qdpFhxEd1e7v4aBNWz1FCq0UV8qmX
d7dW9xM4hA5T0-ZREk3ApMrL7_rnX8z81qGPIo_R8IfHDyNaI1SLD56gVX-
Na0LS20jfcB03z0WJPKR_BoZkYActMoqlWgIwIRC-
wJKUJU025dHZiNL0FW04PjwuCz8hpZYXIuRscfFhXKRDx1fh3jDhTs0EFfu67ACd85f
3BdX9pe-ayKSVLh_RSbTbBPeyoYPE59FW7H5-i8IE-Gqu838Hz0i38ksEJFI25eR-
AJ6_PSUD0_-TV3NjXhF3bFIeT4VSaIZcpibekoJg0cQm-4ApPEcPLdgTejYHA-
mupb8hSwg
[INFO]
-----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO]
-----
[INFO] Total time: 1.682 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2019-03-03T16:34:36-08:00
[INFO]
```

The JWT string is the base64 encoded string that has 3 parts separated by '.' characters:

```
eyJraWQiOiJjL3ByaXZhdGVkuc2VudHlwIjoiaSdUImwiYWxnIjoiUlMyNTYifQ.eyJzdWIiOiJqZG9lLVZaW5nLWp3dC1yYmFjIiwiaXVkaWoidXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJlcG4iOiJqZG9lQHF1YXJrdXMuaW8iLCJiaXJ0aGRhdGUiOiIyMDAxLTA3LTEzIiwiaXV0aF90aW1lIjoixNTUxNjUyMDkxLCApc3MiOiJodHRwczpcL1wvcXVhcmt1cy5pb1wvdXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJyb2xlTWFwcGluz3MiOnsiZ3JvdXAyIjoiaR3JvdXAyTWFwcGVkUm9sZSI6Imdyb3VwMSI6Ikdyb3VwMU1hcHB1ZFJvbGUifSwiZ3JvdXBzIjpjbikvjaG9lciIsIlRlc3RlciiSiLN1YnNjcmlilXIiLCJncm91cDIiXSwic2VudHMvVkx3VzZXJuYVw1IjoiamRvZSI6ImV4CI6MTU1MTY1MjM5MSwiaWF0IjoixNTUxNjUyMDkxLCAqdGkiOiJhLDEyMyJ9.aPA4Rlc4kw7n_OZZRRk25xZydJy_J_3BRR8ryLYHT01o68_aNWWQCgpnAuOW64svPhPnLYYnQzK-12vHX34B64JySyBD4y_vR0bGmdwH_SEufBAWZV7mkG3Y4mTKT3_4EWNu4VH92IhdnkGI4GJB6yHAEzlQI6EdS0a4Nq8Gp4uPGqHSUZTJrA3uIW0TbNshFBm47-oVM3ZUrBz57JKtr0e9jv0HjPQWyvbx1HuxZd6eA8ow8xzvooKXFxoSFCMnxotd3waqvYQ9ysB
```


a89bgzL-1hjWtusuMFDUVYwFqADE7o0S0D4Vtclgq8svznBQ-YpfTHfb9QEcofMlpyjNA

If you start playing around with the code and/or the solution code, you will only be able to use a given token for 5-6 minutes because that is the default expiration period + grace period. To use a longer expiration, pass in the lifetime of the token in seconds as the second argument to the `GenerateToken` class using `-Dexec.args=...`. The first argument is the classpath resource name of the json document containing the claims to add to the JWT, and should be `"/JwtClaims.json"` for this quickstart.

Example Command to Generate JWT with Lifetime of 3600 Seconds

```
$ mvn exec:java -Dexec.mainClass=org.acme.jwt.GenerateToken
-Dexec.classpathScope=test -Dexec.args="/JwtClaims.json 3600"
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
[INFO]
[INFO] -----< org.acme: >-----
[INFO] Building security-jwt-quickstart 1.0-SNAPSHOT
[INFO] -----[ jar
]-----
[INFO]
[INFO] --- exec-maven-plugin:1.6.0:java (default-cli) @ security-
jwt-quickstart ---
    Added claim: iss, value: https://quarkus.io/using-jwt-rbac
    Added claim: jti, value: a-123
    Added claim: sub, value: jdoe-using-jwt-rbac
    Added claim: upn, value: jdoe@quarkus.io
    Added claim: preferred_username, value: jdoe
    Added claim: aud, value: using-jwt-rbac
    Added claim: birthdate, value: 2001-07-13
    Added claim: roleMappings, value: {group1=Group1MappedRole,
group2=Group2MappedRole}
    Added claim: groups, value: [Echoer, Tester, Subscriber,
group2]
    Added claim: iat, value: 1571329458
    Added claim: auth_time, value: NumericDate{1571329458 -> Oct
17, 2019 5:24:18 PM IST}
    Added claim: exp, value: 1571333058
eyJraWQiOiIvcHJpdmF0ZUtleS5wZW0iLCJ0eXAiOiJKV1QiLCJhbGciOiJSUzI1NiI9.eyJpc3MiOiJodHRwczovL3F1YXJrdXMuaW8vdXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJqdGkiOiJhLTEyMyIsInN1YiI6Impkb2UtdXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJlcG4iOiJqZG9lQHF1YXJrdXMuaW8iLCJwcmVmZXJyZWRfdXNlcm5hbWUiOiJqZG9lIiwiaXVkaWoidXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJiaXJ0aGRhdGUiOiIyMDAxLTA3LTEzIiwicm9sZU1hcHBpbmdzIjpp7Imdyb3VwMSI6Ikdyb3VwMU1hcHB1ZFJvbGUiLCJncm91cDIIoiJHcm91cDJBWZWRsb2x1In0sImdyb3VwcyI6WyJFY2hvZXIiLCJUZXR0ZXIiLCJtdWJzY3JpYmVyIiwiaWZ3JvdXAyIl0sIm1hdCI6MTU3MTMyOTQ10CwiYXV0aF90aW11IjoiTnVtZXJpY0RhdGV7MTU3MTMyOTQ10CAtPiBPY3QgMTcsIDIwMTkgNToyNDox0CBQTSBJU1R9IiwiaXhwIjoxNTcxMzMzMDU4fQ.Hn6f0qSk6wbbq0M-
q9zo1KQ91VwIAdhJqdMmNK3pQrgSv68Ljdi75nSKvDmQwhtvEnHbZvoZy4BqbQagLT05JYcAWaT4NrtFLaqtJ_k8HD39_Hos0bF43u-vpEwisen0U219R0hpo9jx8Qohj4qzM-
```

```
YL1sIFgqZSgsxH6YEorVLS70vkizTqfcc1MvyrmkUq0nA4p4ST7jq987RkqXtY7U6jN
c0rVnu7XmalA26VtfcqSgz9fwk_b-TmwqA6jgLv06Rdovh0Q6tRDOW1VugQ_11-
3k34ImdD3HG8gpdGatulHKWoxg9MhIcbrFWftlk7Ts97tkljp8ysfFzwFELnkg
[INFO]
```

```
-----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO]
```

```
-----
[INFO] Total time: 1.685 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2019-03-03T16:32:35-08:00
[INFO]
```

Finally, Secured Access to /secured/roles-allowed

Now let's use this to make a secured request to the /secured/roles-allowed endpoint. Make sure you have the Quarkus server running using the `./mvnw compile quarkus:dev` command, and then run the following command, making sure to use your version of the generated JWT from the previous step:

```
curl -H "Authorization: Bearer
eyJraWQI0iJcL3ByaXZhdGVlZXkucGVtIiwidHlwIjoiSldUIiwiaWxnbmctand0LXJ
iYWMiLCJlcG4iOiJqZG9lQHF1YXJrdXMuaW8iLCJiaXJ0aGRhdGUiOiIyMDAxLTA3LT
EzIiwiaXV0aF90aW11IjoxNTUxNjUyMDkxLCJpc3MiOiJodHRwczpcL1wvcXVhcmt1c
y5pb1wvdXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJyb2x1TWFwcGluZ3MiOnsiZ3JvdXAyIjoiR3Jv
dXAyTWFwcGVkUm9sZSIsImdyb3VwMSI6Ikdyb3VwMU1hcHB1ZFJvbGUifSwiZ3JvdXB
zIjpbIkVjaG9lciIsIlRlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3Rlc3
VycmVhX3VzZXJuYW11IjoiamRvZSIsImV4cCI6MTU1MTY1MjM5MjM5MjM5MjM5MjM5Mj
jUyMDkxLCJqdGkiOiJhLTUyMyJ9.aPA4Rlc4kw7n_0ZZRRk25xZydJy_J_3BRR8ryYL
yHT01o68_aNWWQCgpnAu0W64svPhPnLYYnQzK-
12vHX34B64JySyBD4y_vR0bGmdwH_SEufBAWZV7mkG3Y4mTKT3_4EWNu4VH92IhdnkG
I4GJB6yHAEz1QI6EdS0a4Nq8Gp4uPGqHsUZTJrA3uIW0TbNshFBm47-
oVM3ZUrBz57JKtr0e9jv0HjPQWyvbx1HuxZd6eA8ow8xzvooKXFxoSFCMnxotd3wag
vYQ9ysBa89bgzL-lhjWtusuMFDUVYwFqADE7o0S0D4Vtclgq8svznBQ-
YpfTHfb9QEcofMlpyjNA" http://127.0.0.1:8080/secured/roles-allowed;
echo
```

curl Command for /secured/roles-allowed With JWT

```
$ curl -H "Authorization: Bearer eyJraWQ..."
http://127.0.0.1:8080/secured/roles-allowed; echo
hello + jdoe@quarkus.io, isSecure: false, authScheme: MP-JWT,
hasJWT: true
```

Success! We now have:

- a non-anonymous caller name of `jdoe@quarkus.io`
- an authentication scheme of Bearer
- a non-null `JsonWebToken`

Using the `JsonWebToken` and Claim Injection

Now that we can generate a JWT to access our secured REST endpoints, let's see what more we can do with the `JsonWebToken` interface and the JWT claims. The `org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.JsonWebToken` interface extends the `java.security.Principal` interface, and is in fact the type of the object that is returned by the `javax.ws.rs.core.SecurityContext#getUserPrincipal()` call we used previously. This means that code that does not use CDI but does have access to the REST container `SecurityContext` can get hold of the caller `JsonWebToken` interface by casting the `SecurityContext#getUserPrincipal()`.

The `JsonWebToken` interface defines methods for accessing claims in the underlying JWT. It provides accessors for common claims that are required by the MicroProfile JWT RBAC specification as well as arbitrary claims that may exist in the JWT.

Let's expand our `TokenSecuredResource` with another endpoint `/secured/winners`. The `winners()` method, some hypothetical lottery winning number generator, whose code is shown in the following list:

TokenSecuredResource#winners Method Addition

```
package org.acme.jwt;

import java.security.Principal;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.ArrayList;

import javax.annotation.security.PermitAll;
import javax.annotation.security.RolesAllowed;
import javax.inject.Inject;
import javax.json.JsonString;
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
```

```

import javax.ws.rs.core.Context;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;
import javax.ws.rs.core.SecurityContext;

import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.Claims;
import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.JsonWebToken;

/**
 * Version 3 of the TokenSecuredResource
 */
@Path("/secured")
@RequestScoped
public class TokenSecuredResourceV3 {

    @Inject
    JsonWebToken jwt;

    ...

    @GET
    @Path("winners")
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    @RolesAllowed("Subscriber")
    public String winners() {
        int remaining = 6;
        ArrayList<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();

        // If the JWT contains a birthdate claim, use the day of
        the month as a pick
        if (jwt.containsClaim(Claims.birthdate.name())) { ①
            String bdayString = jwt.getClaim(Claims.birthdate.name
            ()); ②

            LocalDate bday = LocalDate.parse(bdayString);
            numbers.add(bday.getDayOfMonth()); ③
            remaining --;
        }
        // Fill remaining picks with random numbers
        while(remaining > 0) { ④
            int pick = (int) Math rint(64 * Math.random() + 1);
            numbers.add(pick);
            remaining --;
        }
        return numbers.toString();
    }
}

```

① Here we use the injected `JsonWebToken` to check for a `birthdate` claim.

② If it exists, we obtain the claim value as a `String`, and then convert it to a `LocalDate`.

- ③ The day of month value of the `birthday` claim is inserted as the first winning number pick.
- ④ The remainder of the winning number picks are random numbers.

This illustrates how you can use the JWT to not only provide identity and role based authorization, but as a stateless container of information associated with the authenticated caller that can be used to alter your business method logic. Add this `winners` method to your `TokenSecuredResource` code, and run the following command, replacing `YOUR_TOKEN` with a new JWT or a long lived JWT you generated previously:

curl command for /secured/winners

```
curl -H "Authorization: Bearer YOUR_TOKEN"  
http://localhost:8080/secured/winners; echo
```

Example output using my generated token is shown in the following example output. Note that the first pick corresponds to the day of month of the birthdate claim from the `JwtClaims.json` content.

Example Output for /secured/winners

[illegible]

Claims Injection

In the previous `winners()` method we accessed the `birthday` claim through the `JsonWebToken` interface. MicroProfile JWT RBAC also supports the direct injection of claim values from the JWT using CDI injection and the MicroProfile JWT RBAC `@Claim` qualifier. Here is an alternative version of the `winners()` method that injects the `birthday` claim value as an `Optional<JsonString>`:

TokenSecuredResource#winners2 Method Addition

```

package org.acme.jwt;

import java.security.Principal;
import java.time.LocalDate;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Optional;

import javax.annotation.security.PermitAll;
import javax.annotation.security.RolesAllowed;
import javax.inject.Inject;
import javax.ws.rs.GET;
import javax.ws.rs.Path;
import javax.ws.rs.Produces;
import javax.ws.rs.core.Context;
import javax.ws.rs.core.MediaType;
import javax.ws.rs.core.SecurityContext;

import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.Claim;
import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.Claims;
import org.eclipse.microprofile.jwt.JsonWebToken;

/**
 * Version 4 of the TokenSecuredResource
 */
@Path("/secured")
@RequestScoped
public class TokenSecuredResource {

    @Inject
    JsonWebToken jwt;
    @Inject ①
    @Claim(standard = Claims.birthdate) ②
    Optional<String> birthdate; ③

    ...

    @GET
    @Path("winners2")
    @Produces(MediaType.TEXT_PLAIN)
    @RolesAllowed("Subscriber")
    public String winners2() {
        int remaining = 6;
        ArrayList<Integer> numbers = new ArrayList<>();

        // If the JWT contains a birthdate claim, use the day of
        the month as a pick
        if (birthdate.isPresent()) { ④
            String bdayString = birthdate.get(); ⑤
            LocalDate bday = LocalDate.parse(bdayString);
            numbers.add(bday.getDayOfMonth());

```

```

        remaining --;
    }
    // Fill remaining picks with random numbers
    while(remaining > 0) {
        int pick = (int) Math rint(64 * Math.random() + 1);
        numbers.add(pick);
        remaining --;
    }
    return numbers.toString();
}
}

```

- ① We use CDI `@Inject` along with...
- ② an MicroProfile JWT RBAC `@Claim(standard = Claims.birthdate)` qualifier to inject the `birthdate` claim directly as
- ③ an `Optional<String>` value.
- ④ Now we check whether the injected `birthdate` field is present
- ⑤ and if it is, get its value.

The remainder of the code is the same as before. Update your `TokenSecuredResource` to either add or replace the current `winners()` method, and then invoke the following command with `YOUR_TOKEN` replaced:

curl command for /secured/winners2

```

curl -H "Authorization: Bearer YOUR_TOKEN"
http://localhost:8080/secured/winners2; echo

```

```
$ curl -H "Authorization: Bearer  
eyJraWQiOiJcL3ByaXZhdGVlZXkucGVtIiwidHlwIjoiSldUIiwiaWF0IjoiYmNTY  
ifQ.eyJzdWIiOiJqZG9lLXVzaW5nLWp3dC1yYmFjIiwiaXVkIjoibmctand0LXJ  
iYWMiLCJlcG4iOiJqZG9lQHFiYXJrdXMuaW8iLCJjaXJ0aGRhdGUiOiIyMDAxLT  
EzIiwiaXV0aF90aW1lIjoxNTUxNjY3MzEzLCJpc3MiOiJodHRwczpcL1wvcXVhcmt1c  
y5pb1wvdXNpbmctand0LXJiYWMiLCJyb2xlTWFwcGluz3MiOnsiZ3JvdxAYIjoir3Jv  
dXAyTWFWcGVkUm9sZSIImdyb3VwMSI6Ikdyb3VwMU1hcHB1ZFJvbGUifSwiZ3JvdxB  
zIjpbIkVjaG9lciIsIlRlc3RlcisiLSlN1YnNjcmlilXIIiLCJncm91cDIiXSwicHJlZm  
VycmVkaXZvZXJuYV1lIjoiamRvZSIImV4cCI6MTU1MTY3MDkxMywiaWF0IjoxNTUxN  
jY3MzEzLCJqdGkiOiJhLTEyMyJ9.c2QJAK3a1VOYL6v0t40VSEAy9wXPBEjVbqApTTN  
G8V8UDKQZ6HiOR9-rKOFX3WmTtQVru309zDu2_T2_v8kTmCkT-  
ThxodqC4VxD_QVx1v6BaSJ9-  
MX1Q7nrkd0Mk1V6x0Cqd6jmHxtJy0Ep8IgeMw2Y5gL9a1NgWVelDXP6cdHrHcYKYGNZ  
KmYp7VpqZBoNPIS_QmWXm-JerwVpwT0juEtZUQoGCJdp7-  
GZA31QyEN64gCMkfDhYNnLuWQaom3i0uF_LfXtlMHdRU0kzDnLrnGw99ynTAex7ah7z  
G10Zbank-PI-nD6wcTbE9WqriwohHM9BFJoBmF81RRk5uMsw"  
http://localhost:8080/secured/winners2; echo  
[13, 38, 36, 38, 36, 22]
```

Package and run the application

As usual, the application can be packaged using `./mvnw clean package` and executed using the `-runner.jar` file: `.Runner jar Example`

```
Scotts-iMacPro:security-jwt-quickstart starksm$ ./mvnw clean
package
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
...
[INFO] [io.quarkus.creator.phase.runnerjar.RunnerJarPhase] Building
jar: /Users/starksm/Dev/JBoss/Protean/starksm64-quarkus-
quickstarts/security-jwt-quickstart/target/security-jwt-quickstart-
runner.jar

Scotts-iMacPro:security-jwt-quickstart starksm$ java -jar
target/security-jwt-quickstart-runner.jar
2019-03-28 14:27:48,839 INFO [io.quarkus] (main) Quarkus 0.12.0
started in 0.796s. Listening on: http://[::]:8080
2019-03-28 14:27:48,841 INFO [io.quarkus] (main) Installed
features: [cdi, resteasy, resteasy-jsonb, security, smallrye-jwt]
```

You can also generate the native executable with `./mvnw clean package -Pnative`.

Native Executable Example


```

Scotts-iMacPro:security-jwt-quickstart starksm$ ./mvnw clean
package -Pnative
[INFO] Scanning for projects...
...
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    universe:      493.17 ms
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    (parse):       660.41 ms
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    (inline):     1,431.10 ms
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    (compile):    7,301.78 ms
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    compile:     10,542.16 ms
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    image:       2,797.62 ms
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    write:       988.24 ms
[security-jwt-quickstart-runner:25602]    [total]:     43,778.16 ms
[INFO]
-----
[INFO] BUILD SUCCESS
[INFO]
-----
[INFO] Total time: 51.500 s
[INFO] Finished at: 2019-03-28T14:30:56-07:00
[INFO]
-----

Scotts-iMacPro:security-jwt-quickstart starksm$ ./target/security-
jwt-quickstart-runner
2019-03-28 14:31:37,315 INFO [io.quarkus] (main) Quarkus 0.12.0
started in 0.006s. Listening on: http://[::]:8080
2019-03-28 14:31:37,316 INFO [io.quarkus] (main) Installed
features: [cdi, resteasy, resteasy-jsonb, security, smallrye-jwt]

```


Explore the Solution

The solution repository located in the [security-jwt-quickstart directory](#) contains all of the versions we have worked through in this quickstart guide as well as some additional endpoints that illustrate subresources with injection of [JsonWebTokens](#) and their claims into those using the CDI APIs. We suggest that you check out the quickstart solutions and explore the [security-jwt-quickstart](#) directory to learn more about the Smallrye JWT extension features.

Configuration Reference

Quarkus configuration

■ Configuration property fixed at build time - ⚙ Configuration property overridable at runtime

Configuration property	Type	Default
 <code>quarkus.smallrye-jwt.enabled</code> The MP-JWT configuration object	boolean	<code>true</code>
 <code>quarkus.smallrye-jwt.rsa-sig-provider</code> The name of the <code>java.security.Provider</code> that supports SHA256withRSA signatures	string	<code>SunRsaSign</code>

MicroProfile JWT configuration

Property Name	Default	Description
<code>mp.jwt.verify.publickey</code>	<code>none</code>	The <code>mp.jwt.verify.publickey</code> config property allows the Public Key text itself to be supplied as a string. The Public Key will be parsed from the supplied string in the order defined in section Supported Public Key Formats .
<code>mp.jwt.verify.publickey.location</code>	<code>none</code>	Config property allows for an external or internal location of Public Key to be specified. The value may be a relative path or a URL. If the value points to an HTTPS based JWK set then, for it to work in native mode, the <code>quarkus.ssl.native</code> property must also be set to <code>true</code> , see Using SSL With Native Executables for more details.
<code>mp.jwt.verify.issuer</code>	<code>none</code>	Config property specifies the value of the <code>iss</code> (issuer) claim of the JWT that the server will accept as valid.

Supported Public Key Formats

Public Keys may be formatted in any of the following formats, specified in order of precedence:

- Public Key Cryptography Standards #8 (PKCS#8) PEM
- JSON Web Key (JWK)
- JSON Web Key Set (JWKS)
- JSON Web Key (JWK) Base64 URL encoded
- JSON Web Key Set (JWKS) Base64 URL encoded