

# Architectural Patterns for Spring Security You Wish Your Tech Lead Knew

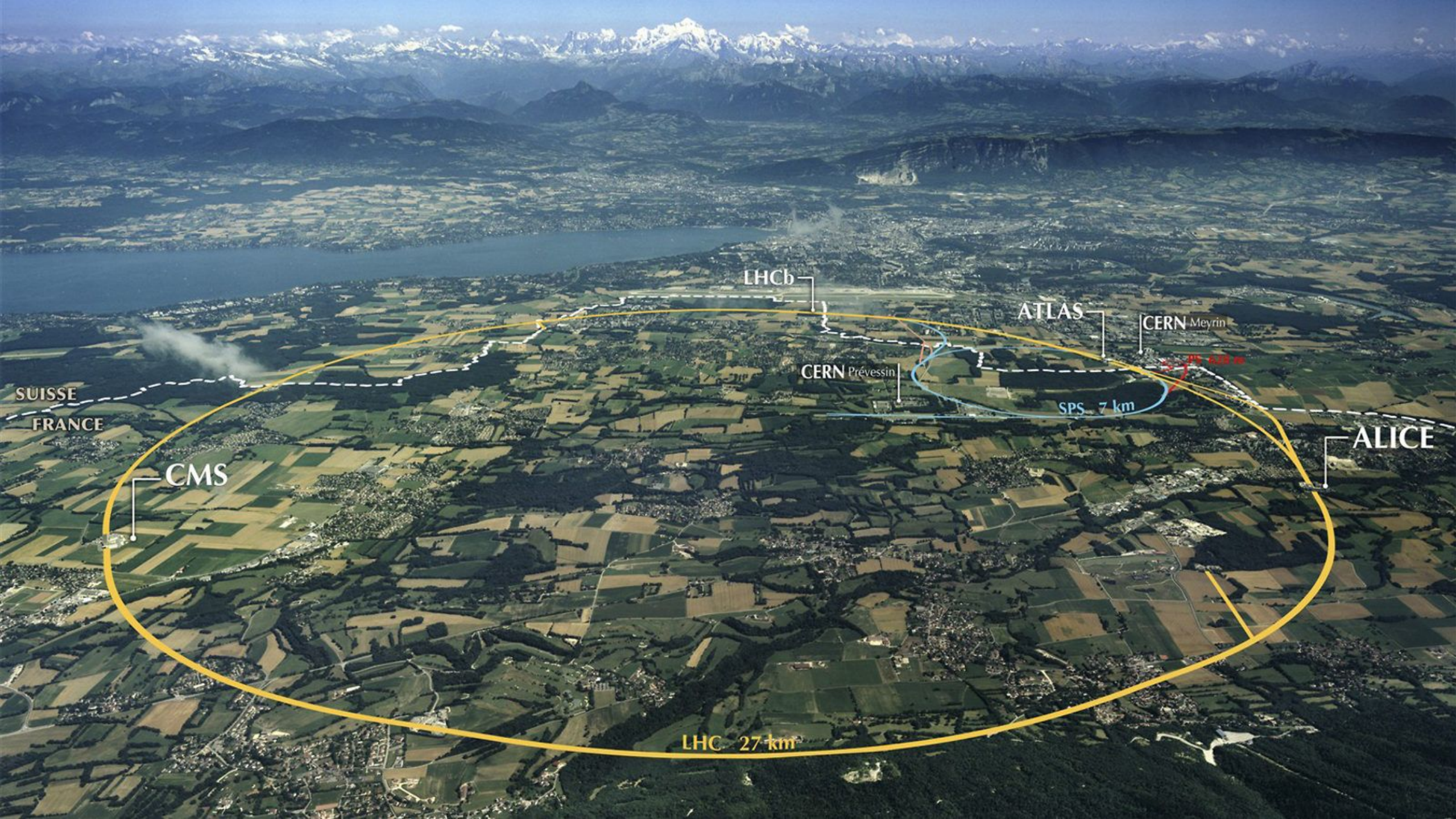
**Cristian Schuszter, PhD**

15 April 2026, Spring I/O 2026

# \$ whoami

- ***Cristian Schuszter***
- **Staff Software Engineer @ CERN**
- **Solution Architect**
  
- **Been around for ~ 8 years, 12 years exp.**
  - computer security
  - SSO team
  - now working in “business computing”
  
- **CERN guide in my spare time**





SUISSE  
FRANCE

CMS

LHCb

ATLAS

CERN Meyrin

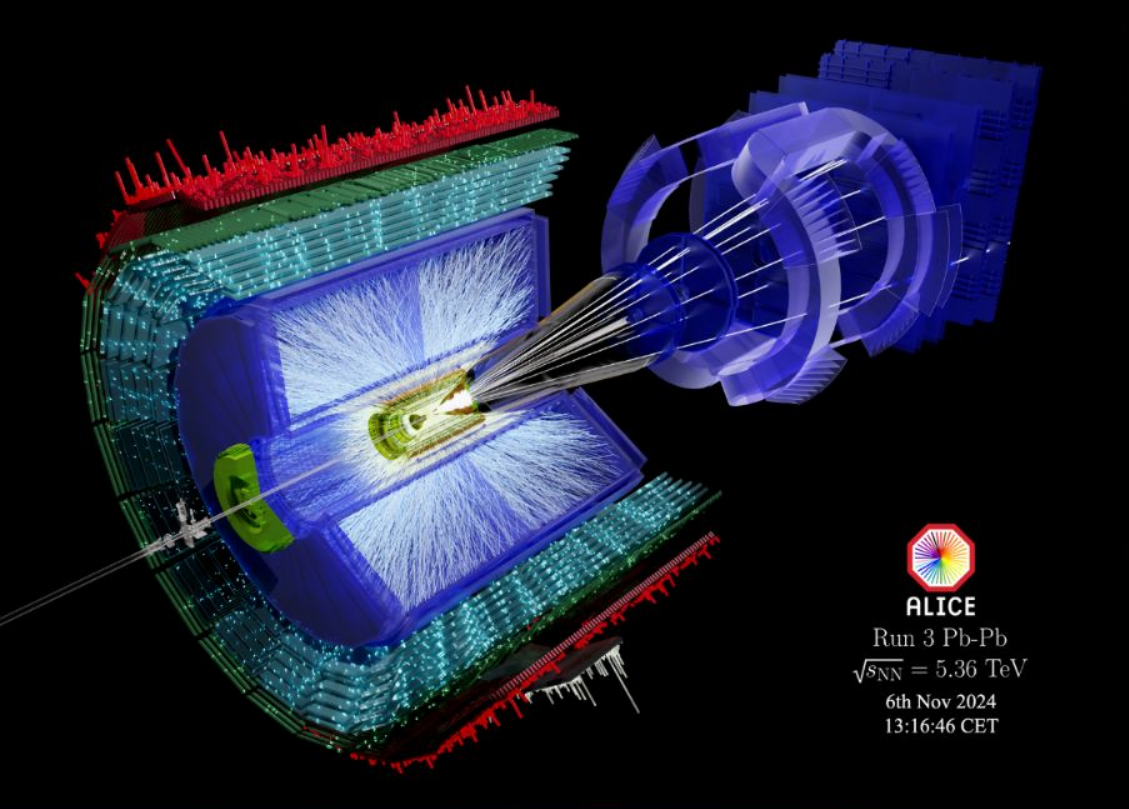
CERN Prévessin

SPS 7 km

PS 0.28 km

ALICE

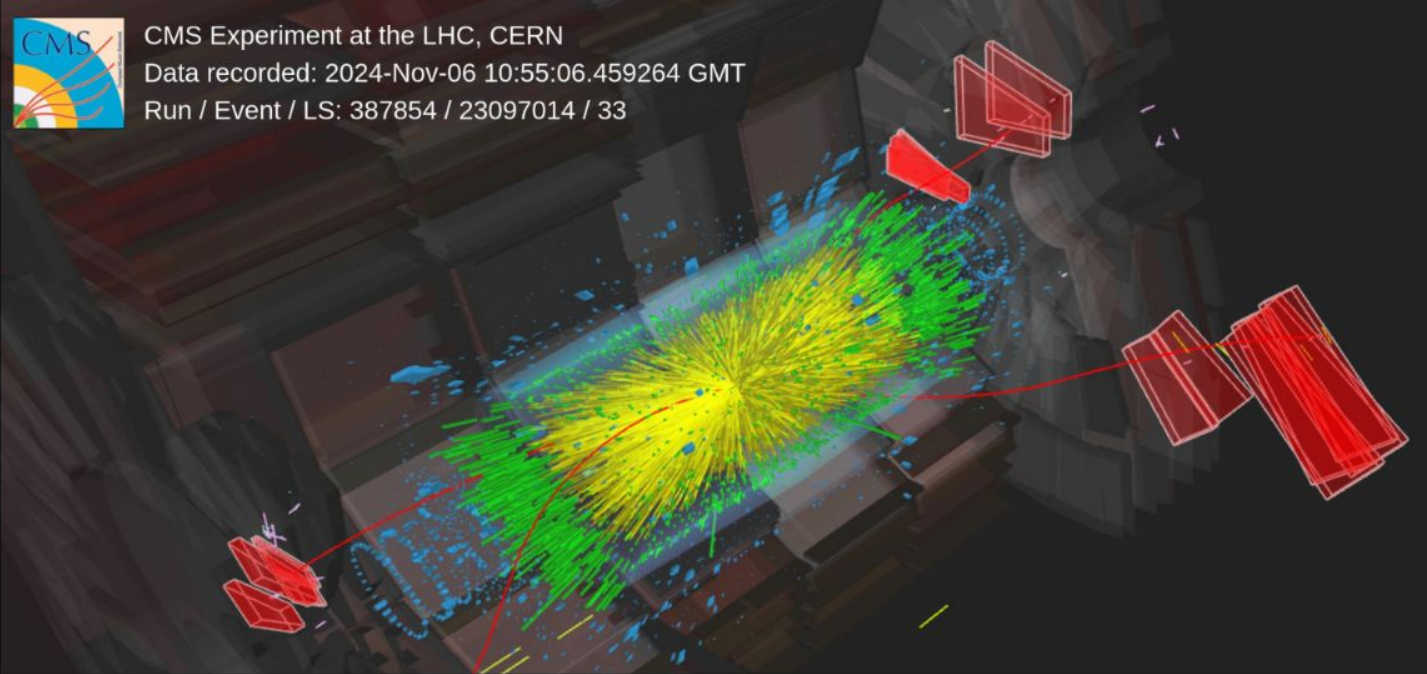
LHC 27 km



CMS Experiment at the LHC, CERN

Data recorded: 2024-Nov-06 10:55:06.459264 GMT

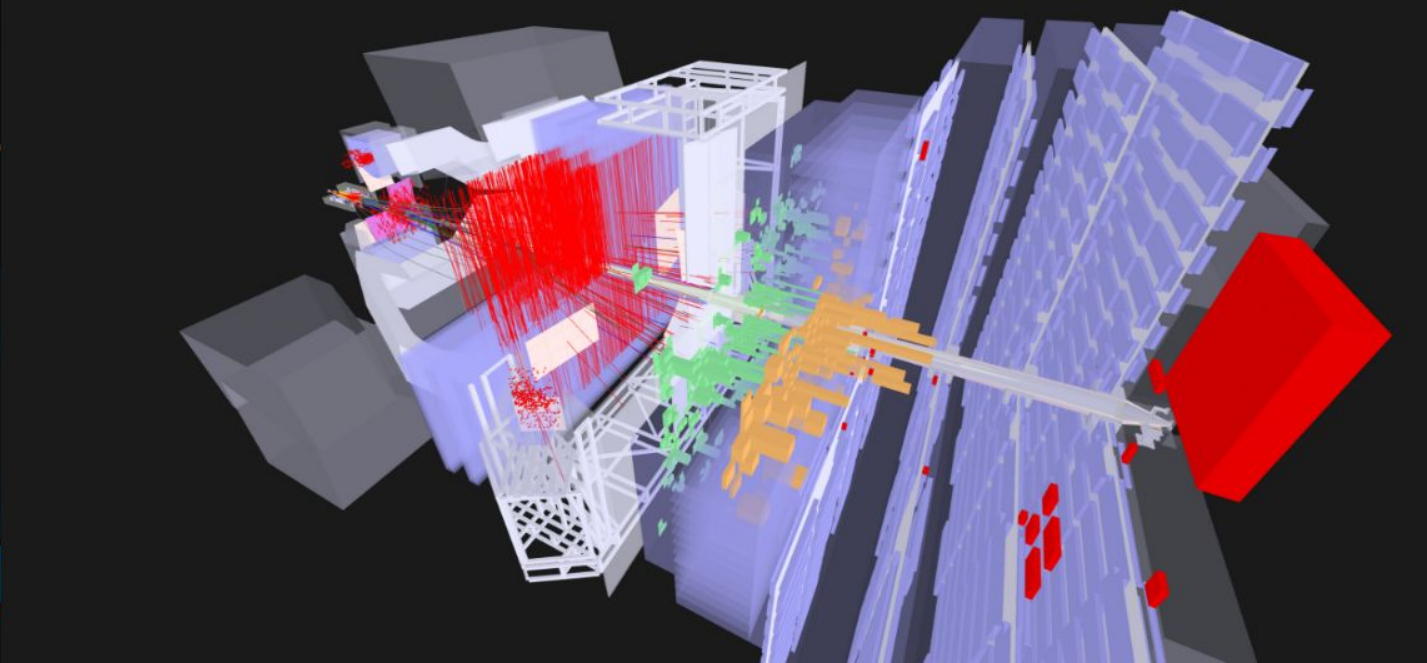
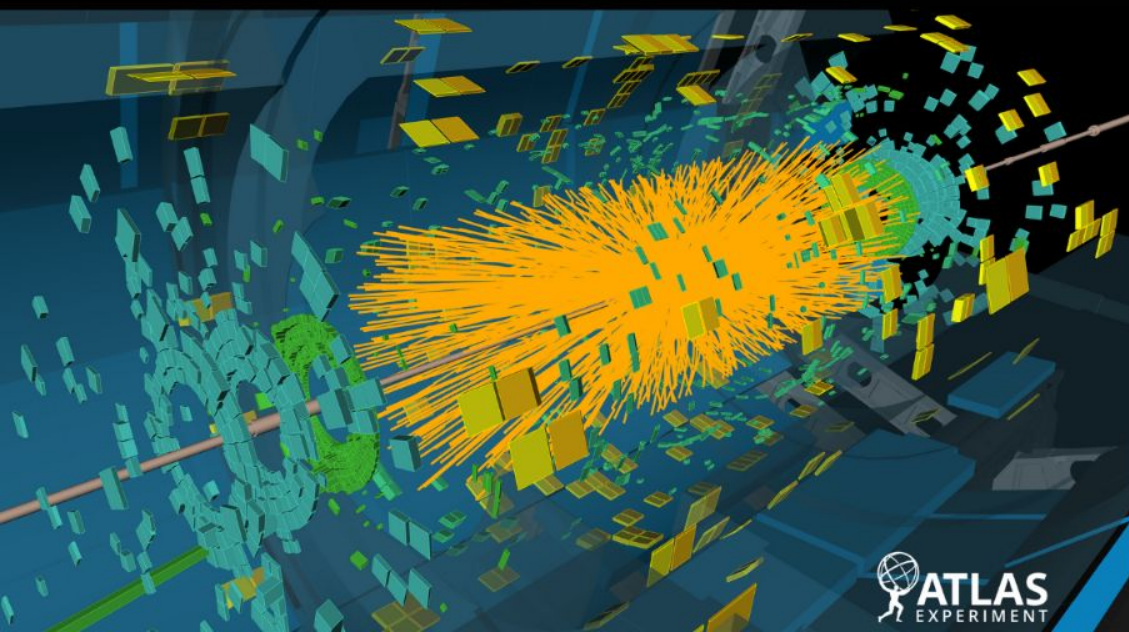
Run / Event / LS: 387854 / 23097014 / 33



LHCb Experiment at CERN

Run / Event: 310067 / 3591585364

Data recorded: 2024-11-06 12:08:15 GMT



# CERN Single Sign-On

English

## Sign in with a CERN account

Username



Password

Sign In

[Forgot Password?](#)

Or use another login method

Kerberos

By logging in, you agree to comply with the [CERN Computing Rules](#), in particular OC5. CERN implements the measures necessary to ensure compliance.

## Sign in with your email or organisation



Home Organisation - eduGAIN



Email - Guest Access

## Sign in with a social account

By clicking on the buttons below, you consent to CERN's transfer of your login request to the social provider and to receive your account name, name and e-mail for authenticating you. See more details in our [Privacy Notice](#).

Google

GitHub

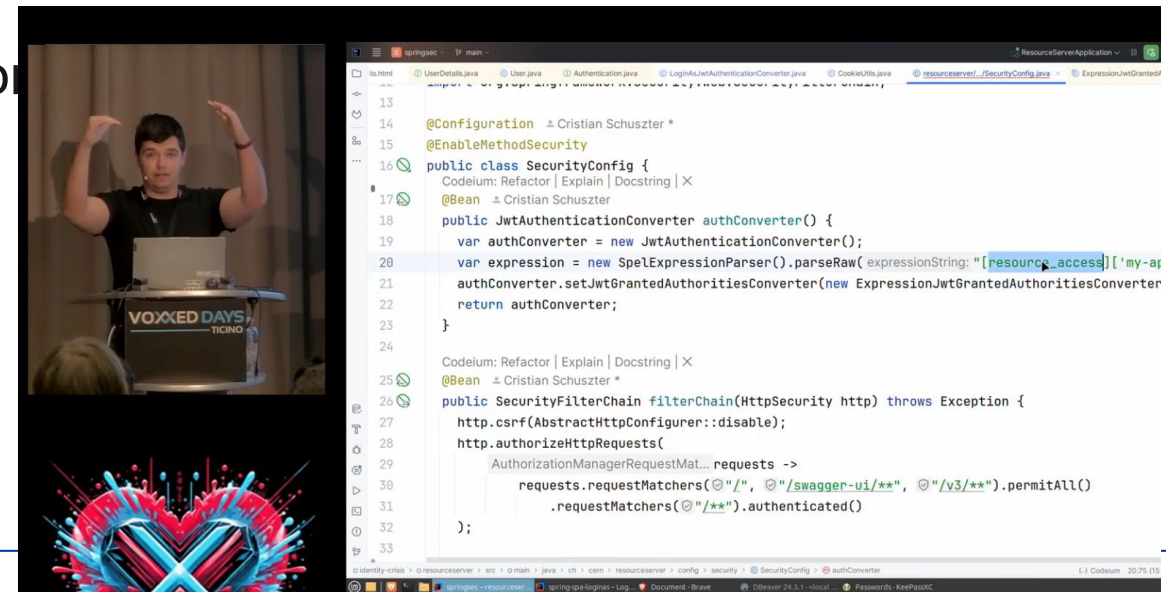
Facebook

LinkedIn

# From the last episode

- OIDC vs OAuth
- Resource Server vs OAuth Client
- What type of flow is useful for you and why?
- More advanced use-cases ->

mangling your tokens to achieve impersonation



# This time

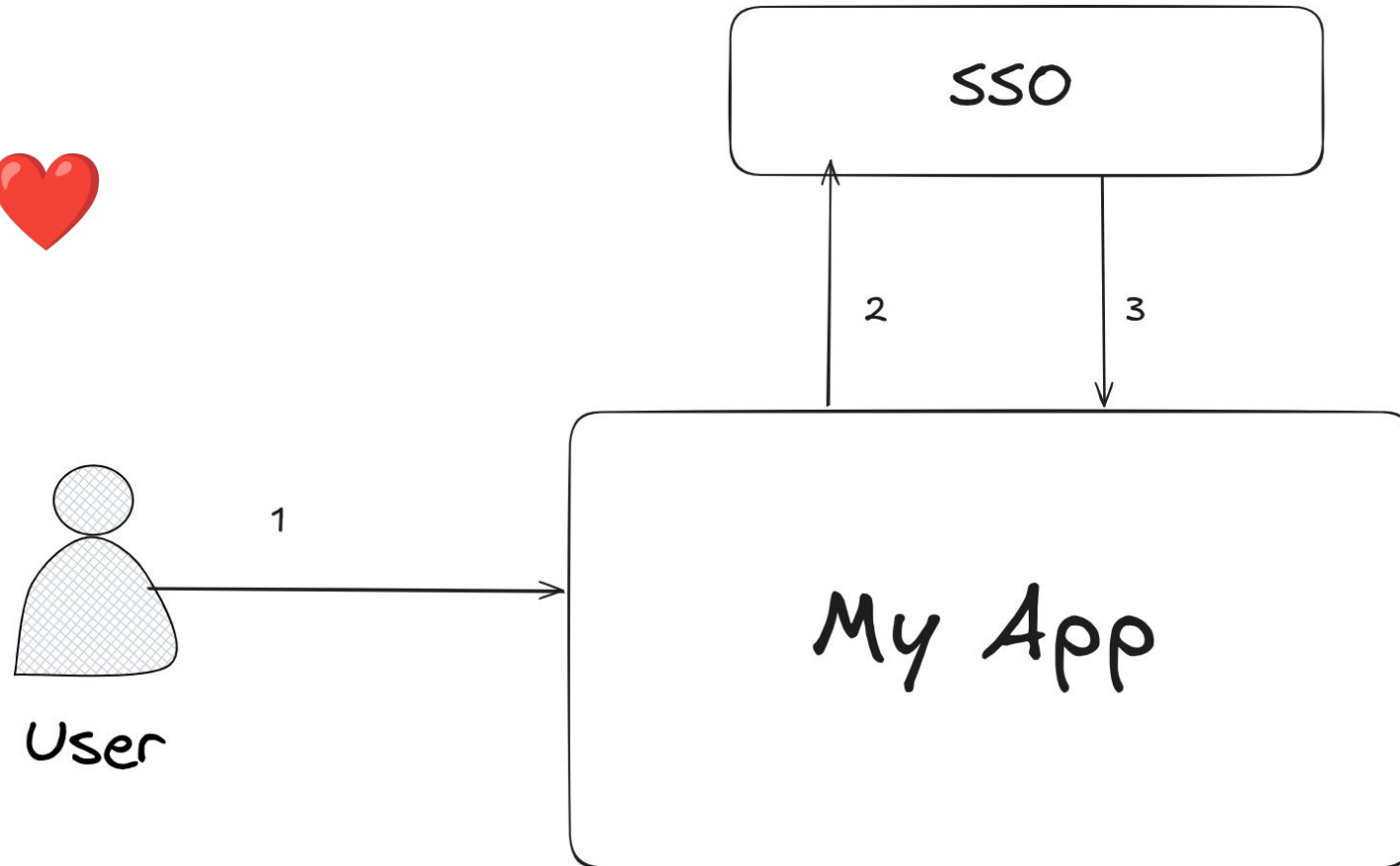
- You got past your first service! Things are ramping up! What now?
- Tips & tricks for getting the best setup possible - AuthN / AuthZ
- Spring Security in a single service == solved
  - how about in an ecosystem?



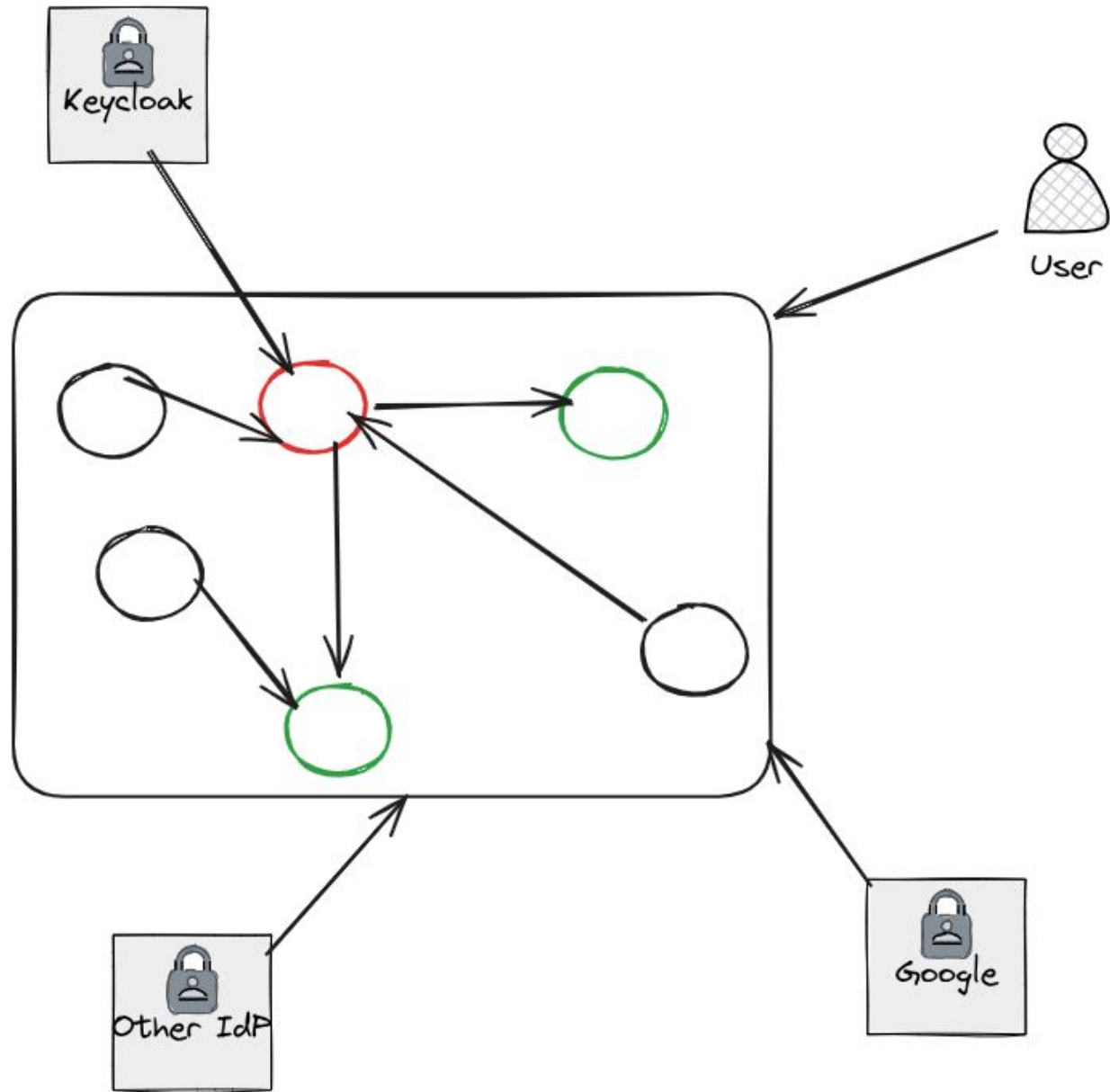
# Topics

- **Scaling - the pain points**
- Multi-IdP federation concepts
- AuthN & AuthZ patterns
- Gateway integration patterns

# Trouble in paradise

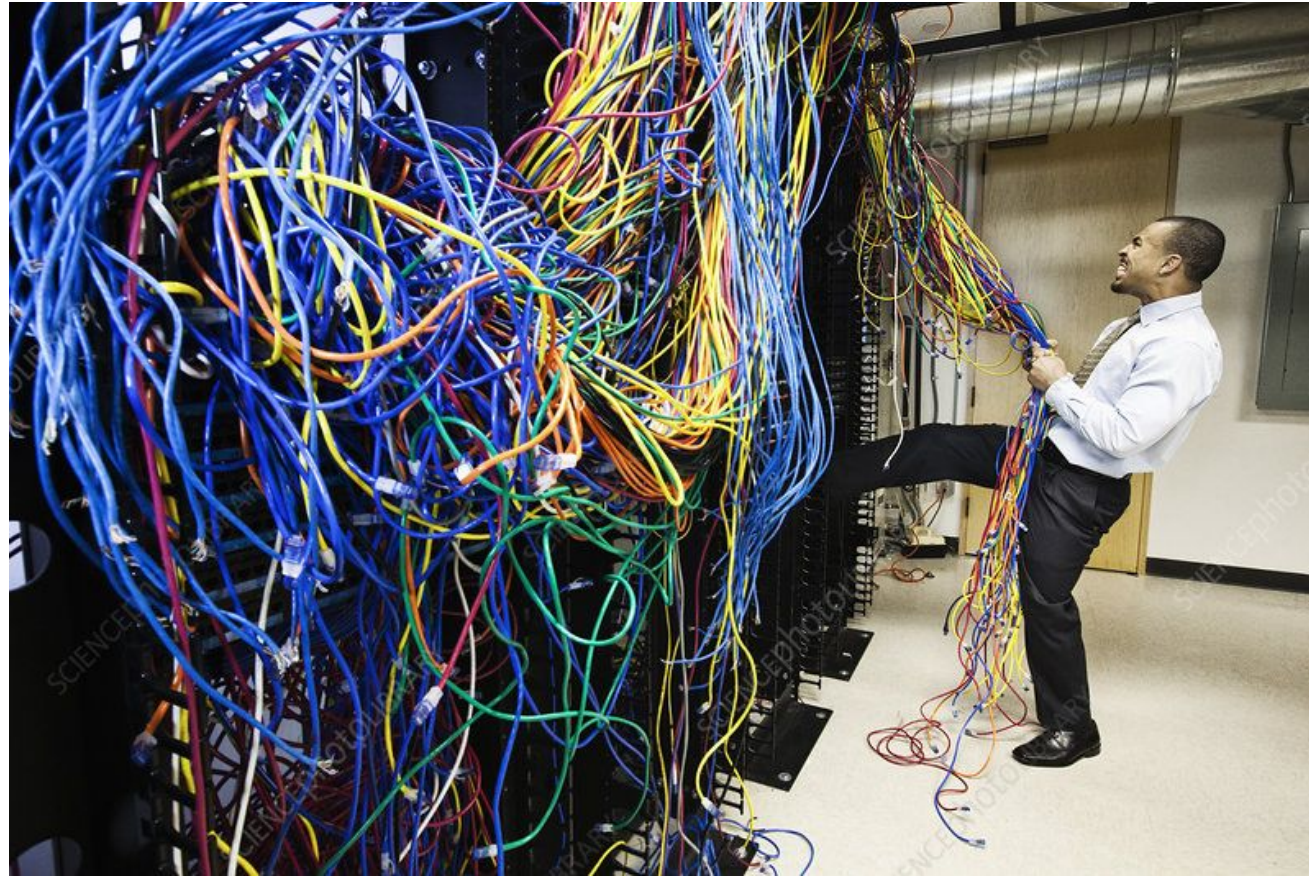


# Trouble in paradise



# Trouble in paradise

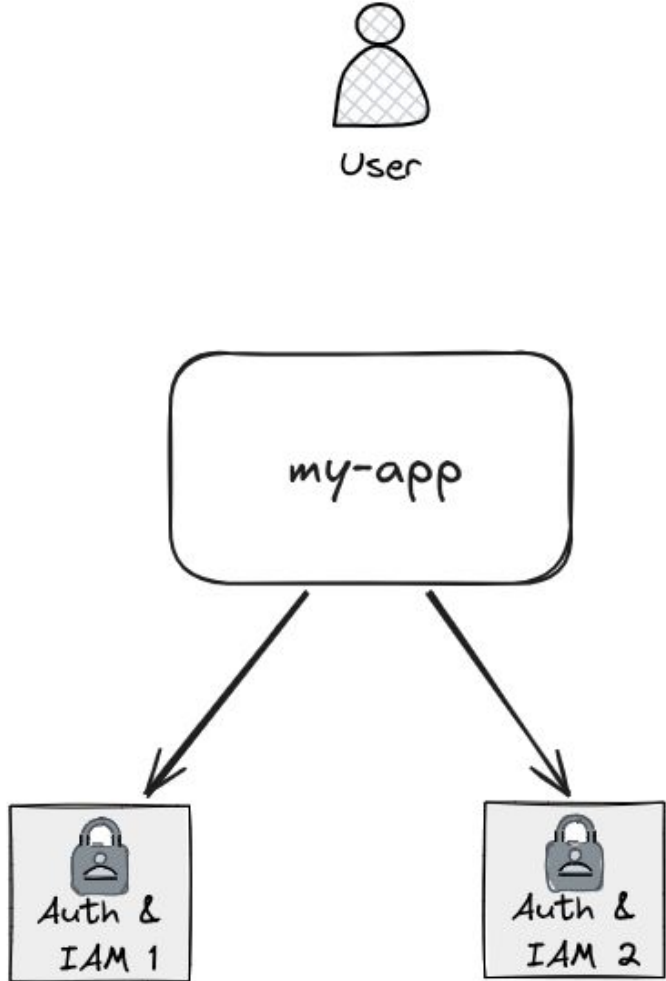
Failure to look out for: every service does its own thing



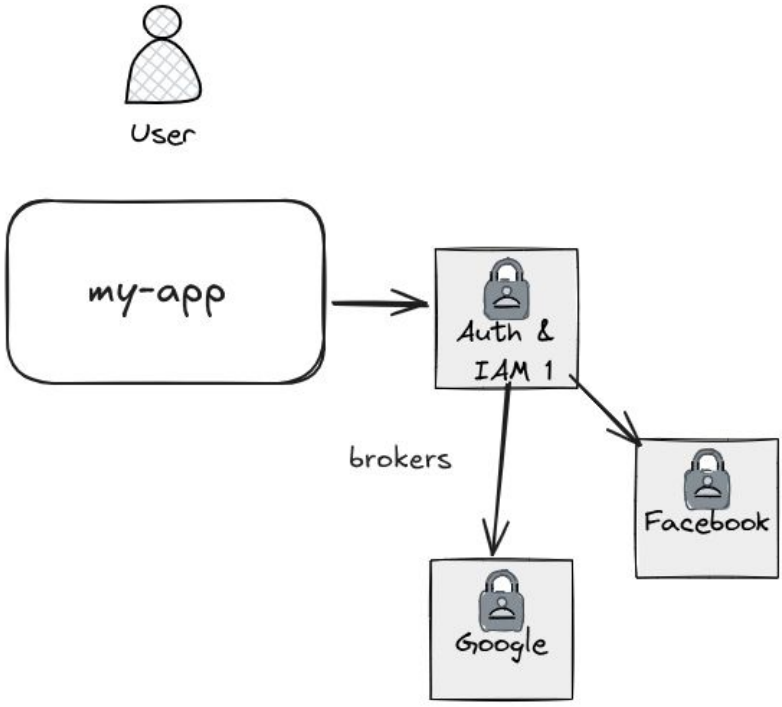
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- Scaling - the pain points
- **Multi-IdP federation concepts**
- AuthN & AuthZ patterns
- Gateway integration patterns

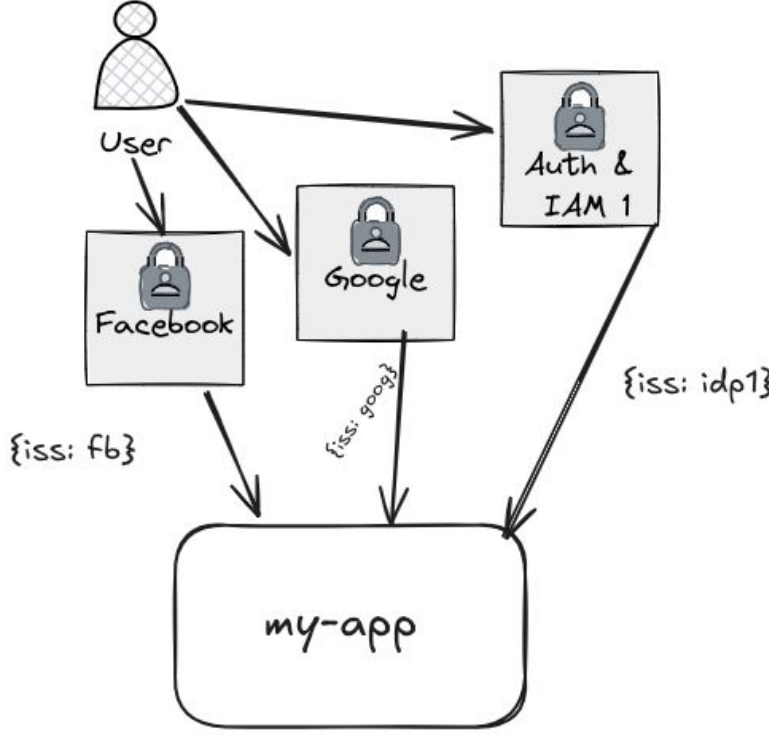
# Identity provider (IdP) multi-tenancy



1. Multi-tenant client

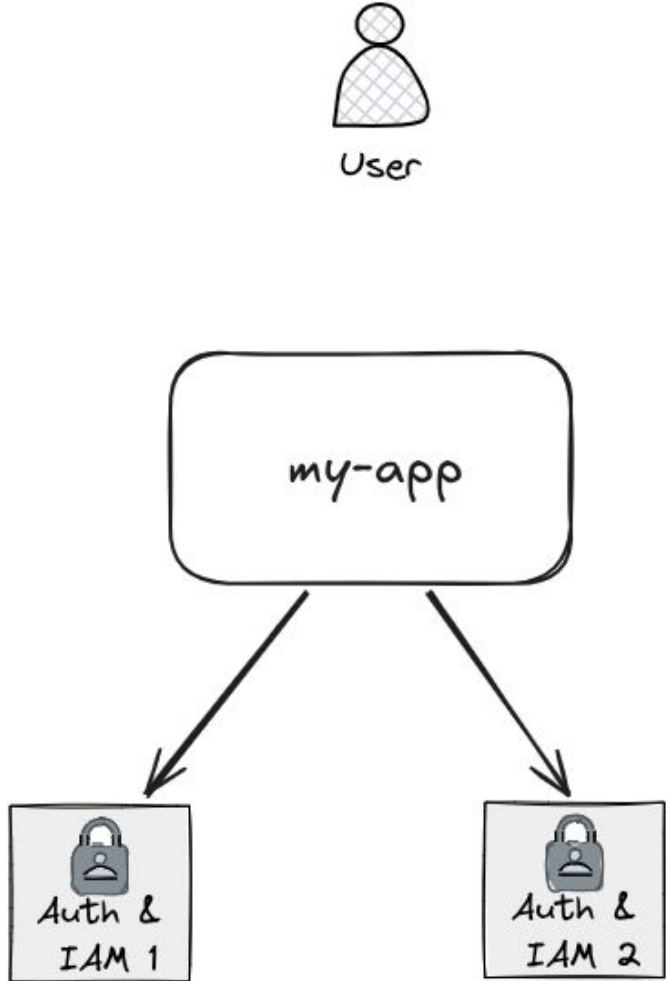


2. IdP brokering

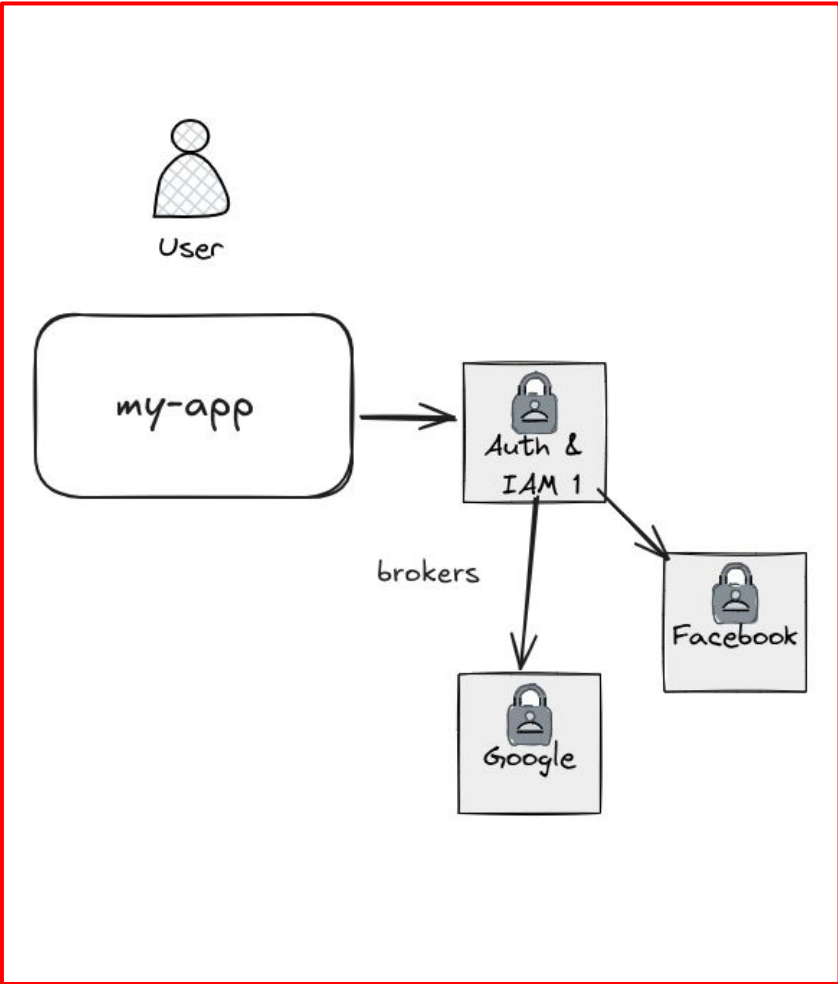


3. Multi-issuer resource server

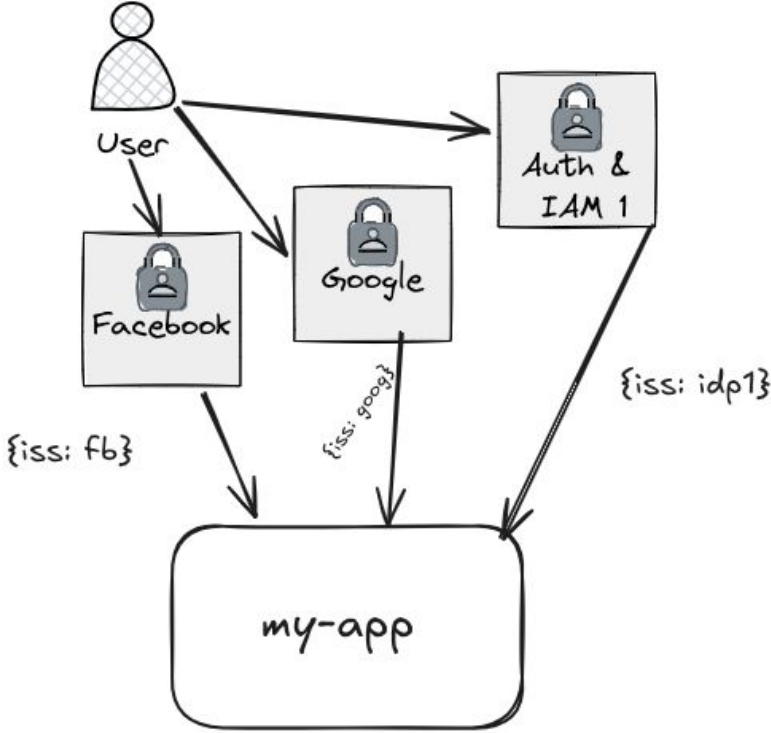
# Identity provider (IdP) multi-tenancy



1. Multi-tenant client



2. IdP brokering



3. Multi-issuer resource server

# CERN SSO

## CERN Single Sign-On

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<a href="#">Google</a>	<a href="#">GitHub</a>
<a href="#">Facebook</a>	<a href="#">LinkedIn</a>

# Multi-tenant client (multiple IdPs)

```
spring:
  security:
    oauth2:
      client:
        registration:
          keycloak:
            client-id: my-app
            authorization-grant-type: authorization_code
        federation:
          client-id: federation-test
          authorization-grant-type: authorization_code
      provider:
        keycloak:
          issuer-uri: http://localhost:8080/realms/app
        federation:
          issuer-uri: http://localhost:8080/realms/federated
```

**spring-boot-starter-security-oauth2-client**

**+**

**Custom  
OAuth2AuthorizationRequestResolver**

# Multi-tenant resource server

```
@Bean
AuthenticationManagerResolver<HttpServletRequest> tokenAuthenticationManagerResolver
    (JwtDecoder jwtDecoder, OpaqueTokenIntrospector opaqueTokenIntrospector) {
    AuthenticationManager jwt = new ProviderManager(new
JwtAuthenticationProvider(jwtDecoder));
    AuthenticationManager opaqueToken = new ProviderManager(
        new OpaqueTokenAuthenticationProvider(opaqueTokenIntrospector));
    return (request) -> useJwt(request) ? jwt : opaqueToken;
}
```

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-security/reference/servlet/oauth2/resource-server/multitenancy.html>

# IdP brokering

The screenshot shows the Keycloak administration interface. At the top left is the Keycloak logo and a hamburger menu. The top right shows a user profile for 'admin'. A left sidebar contains navigation options: Manage, Clients, Client scopes, Realm roles, Users, Groups, Sessions, Events, Configure, Realm settings, Authentication, Identity providers (highlighted), and User federation. The main content area is titled 'Identity providers' and includes a description: 'Identity providers are social networks or identity brokers that allow users to authenticate to Keycloak. [Learn more](#)'. Below this, there are two sections: 'User-defined:' and 'Social:'. The 'User-defined' section contains three cards: 'Keycloak OpenID Connect', 'OpenID Connect v1.0', and 'SAML v2.0'. The 'Social' section contains a grid of cards for various providers: BitBucket, Facebook, GitHub, GitLab, Google, Instagram, LinkedIn, Microsoft, Openshift v3, Openshift v4, PayPal, StackOverflow, and Twitter.

**KEYCLOAK** admin

**federated**

## Identity providers

Identity providers are social networks or identity brokers that allow users to authenticate to Keycloak. [Learn more](#)

To get started, select a provider from the list below.

**User-defined:**

- Keycloak OpenID Connect
- OpenID Connect v1.0
- SAML v2.0

**Social:**

- BitBucket
- Facebook
- GitHub
- GitLab
- Google
- Instagram
- LinkedIn
- Microsoft
- Openshift v3
- Openshift v4
- PayPal
- StackOverflow
- Twitter

# Token normalization

Design Goal: Stable AuthZ, flexible AuthN

```
{
  "jti" :
"cf241ba3-7b4c-4fac-923c-6e985f78ace5",
  "iss" : "http://localhost:8080/realms/app",
  "aud" : "account",
  "sub" :
"aec3e953-14b8-4bfc-a4eb-d47b6dc7925b",
  "typ" : "Bearer",
  "azp" : "my-app",
  "realm_access" : {
    "roles" : [ "offline_access" ]
  },
  "resource_access" : {
    "account" : {
      "roles" : [ "manage-account" ]
    },
    "my-app" : {
      "roles" : [ "normal_user" ]
    }
  }
},
```

```
{
  "aud" : "api://my-api-client-id",
  "iss" :
"https://login.microsoftonline.com/12345678-aaaa-
-bbbb-cccc-1234567890ab/v2.0",
  "iat" : 1713170000,
  "nbf" : 1713170000,
  "exp" : 1713173600,
  "azp" : "my-client-id",
  "appid" : "my-client-id",
  "appidacr" : "1",
  "oid" : "aaaaaaaa-bbbb-cccc-dddd-eeeeeeeeeeee",
  "sub" : "aaaaaaaa-bbbb-cccc-dddd-eeeeeeeeeeee",
  "tid" : "12345678-aaaa-bbbb-cccc-1234567890ab",
  "ver" : "2.0",

  "scp" : "user.read",

  "roles" : [
    "Admin"
  ],

  "preferred_username" : "user@company.com",
  "name" : "John Doe"
}
```

# DEMO



[home.cern](https://home.cern)

# Topics

- Scaling - the pain points
- Multi-IdP federation concepts
- **AuthN & AuthZ patterns**
- Gateway integration patterns

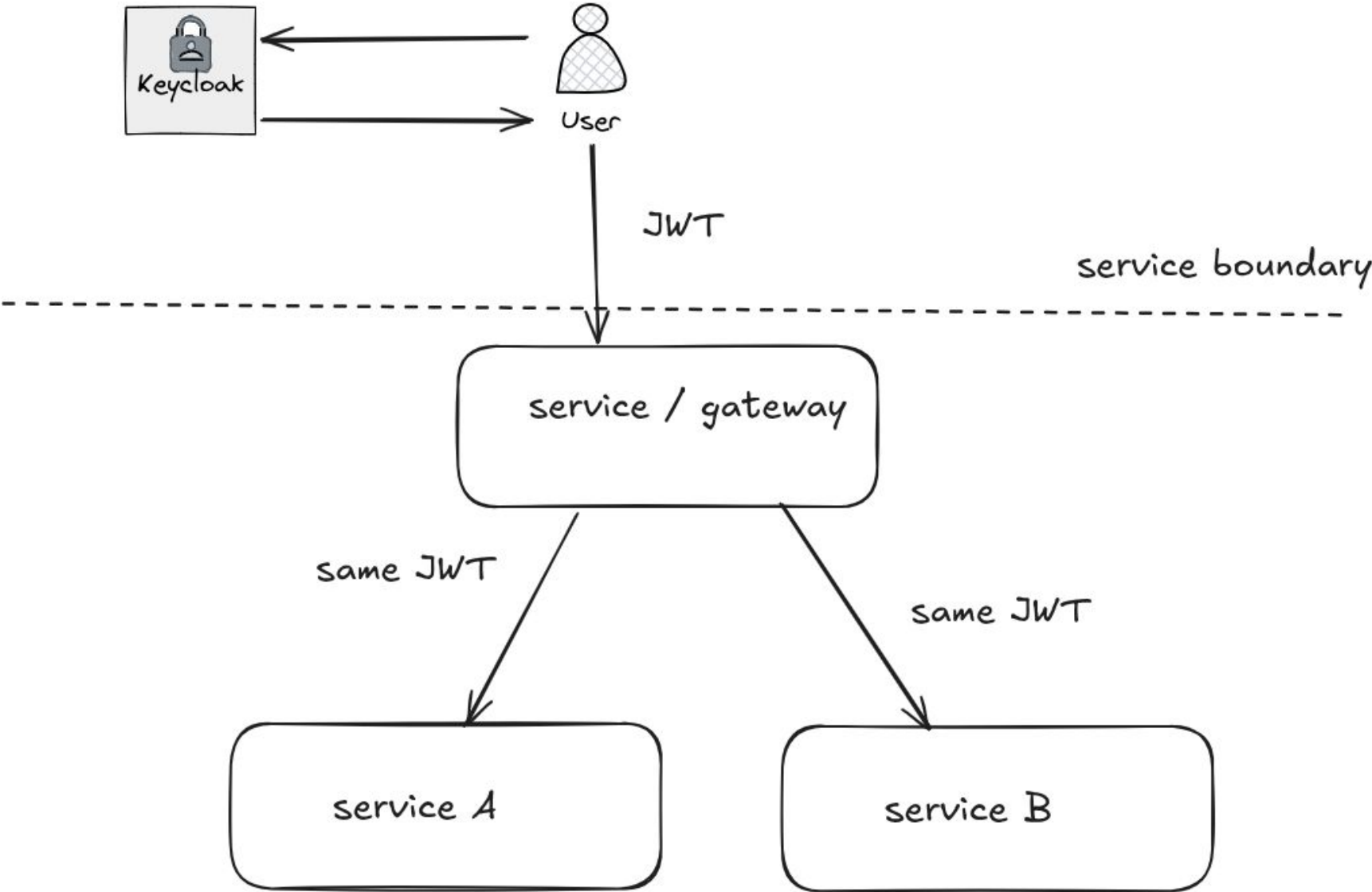
# AuthN & AuthZ patterns

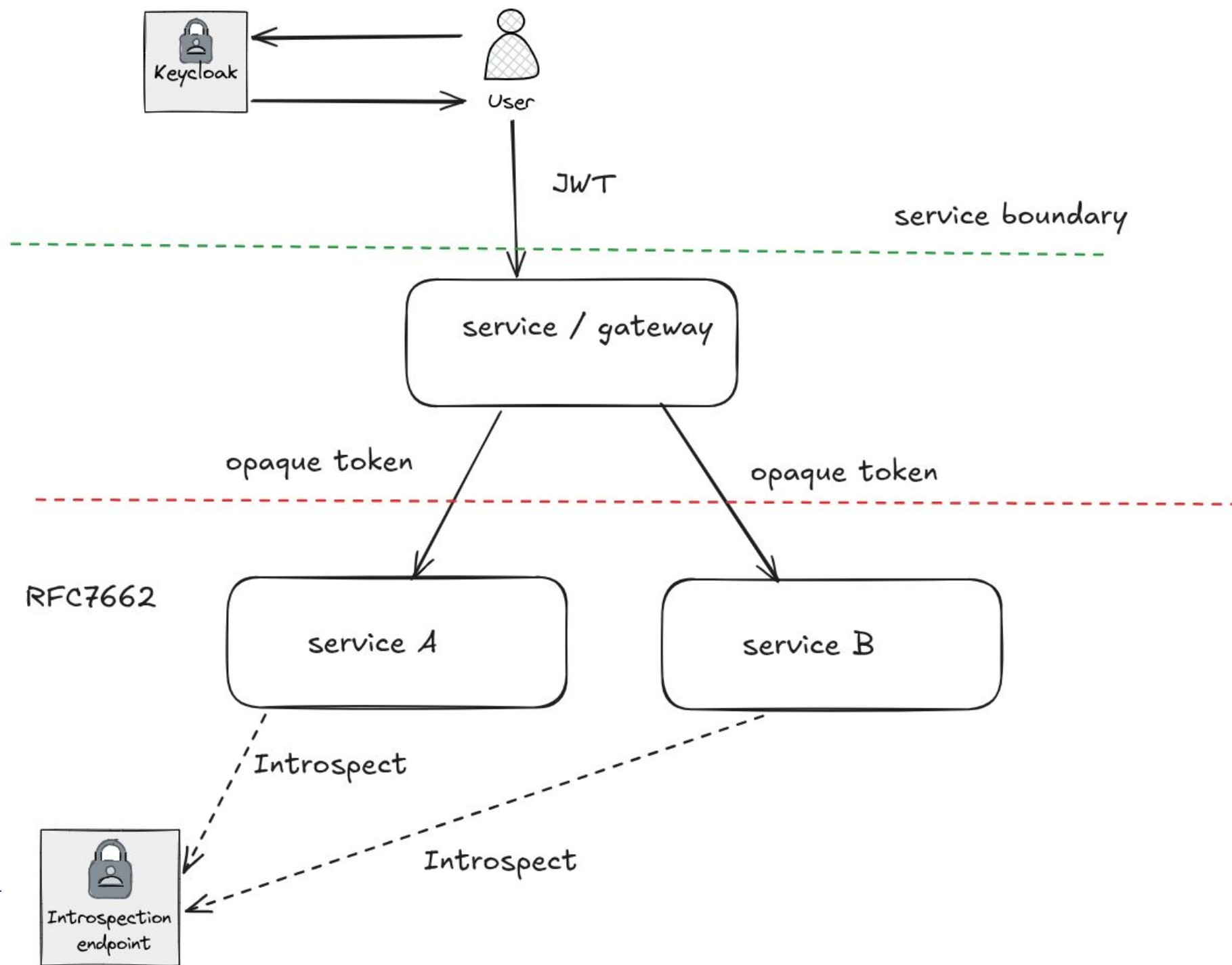
- AuthN - **who am I?** -> IdP concern
- AuthZ - **what can I do?** -> service / domain concern

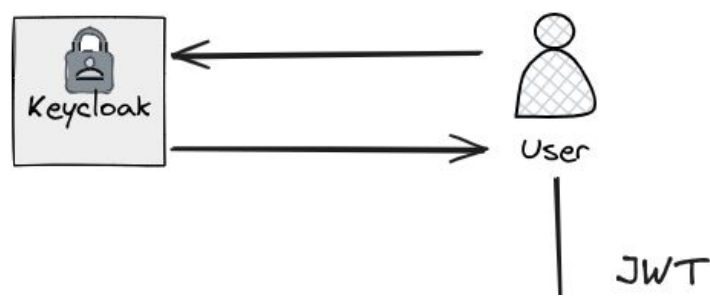
Patterns explored:

1. Validation & token distribution strategies
2. Centralized login (BFF / OAuth client)
3. Per-service / domain authorization

# Edge validation vs downstream







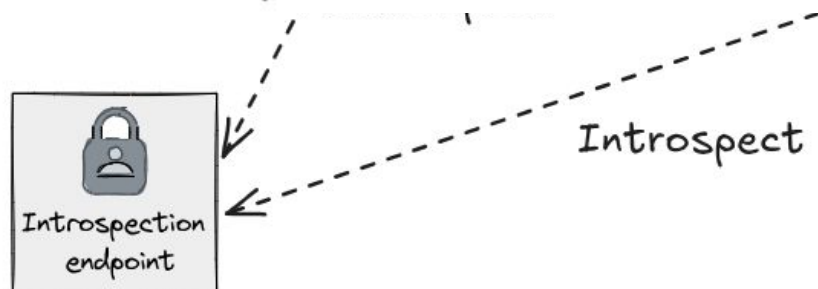
Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)  
Request for Comments: 7662  
Category: Standards Track  
ISSN: 2070-1721

J. Richer, Ed.  
October 2015

## OAuth 2.0 Token Introspection

### Abstract

This specification defines a method for a protected resource to query an OAuth 2.0 authorization server to determine the active state of an OAuth 2.0 token and to determine meta-information about this token. OAuth 2.0 deployments can use this method to convey information about the authorization context of the token from the authorization server to the protected resource.



# Pros / cons

## JWT

### Pros

- decentralized token validation
- fewer moving parts

### Cons

- every service handles IdP quirks
- token bloat
- risk of leaks
- not easy to revoke

## Opaque token

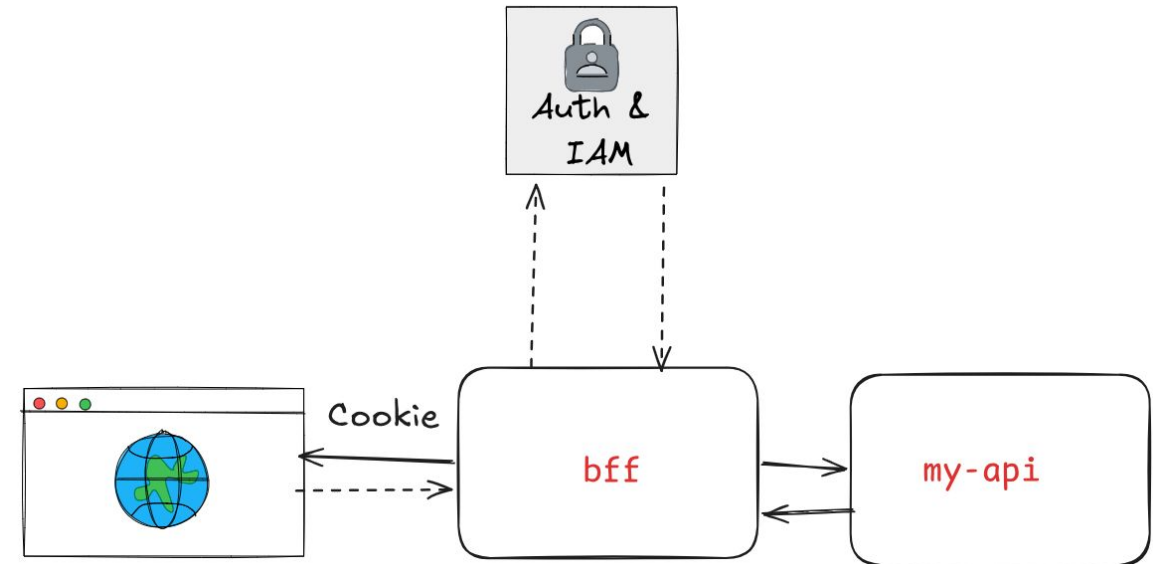
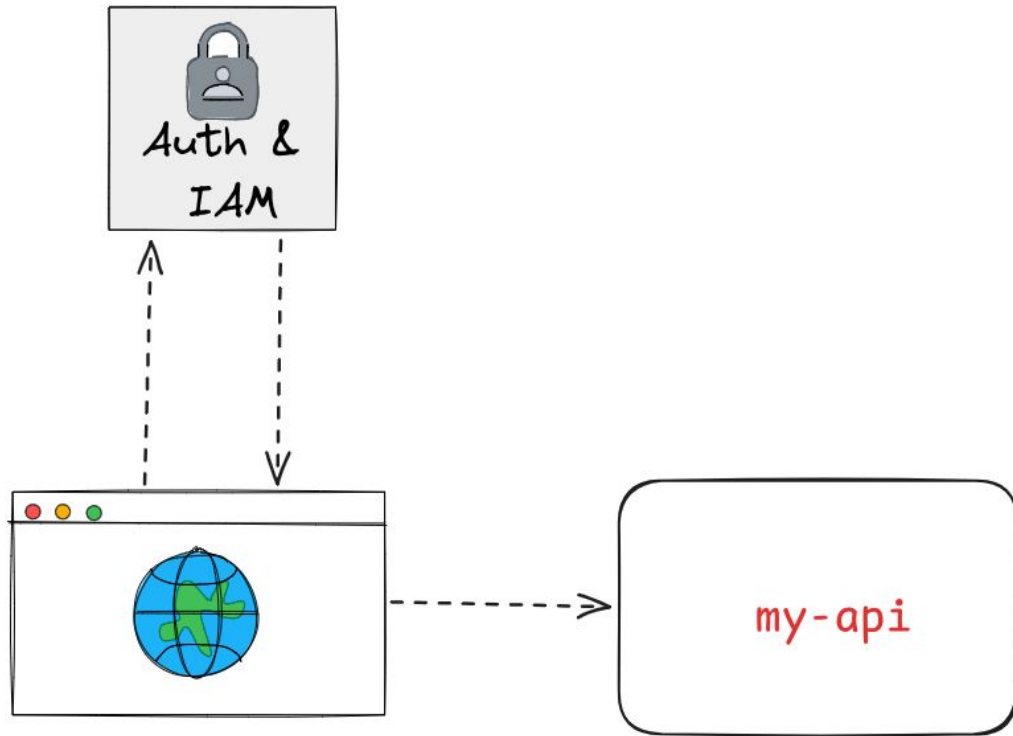
### Pros

- easy to revoke
- cannot leak any data
- dynamic roles / claims
- uniform handling, regardless of # svc

### Cons

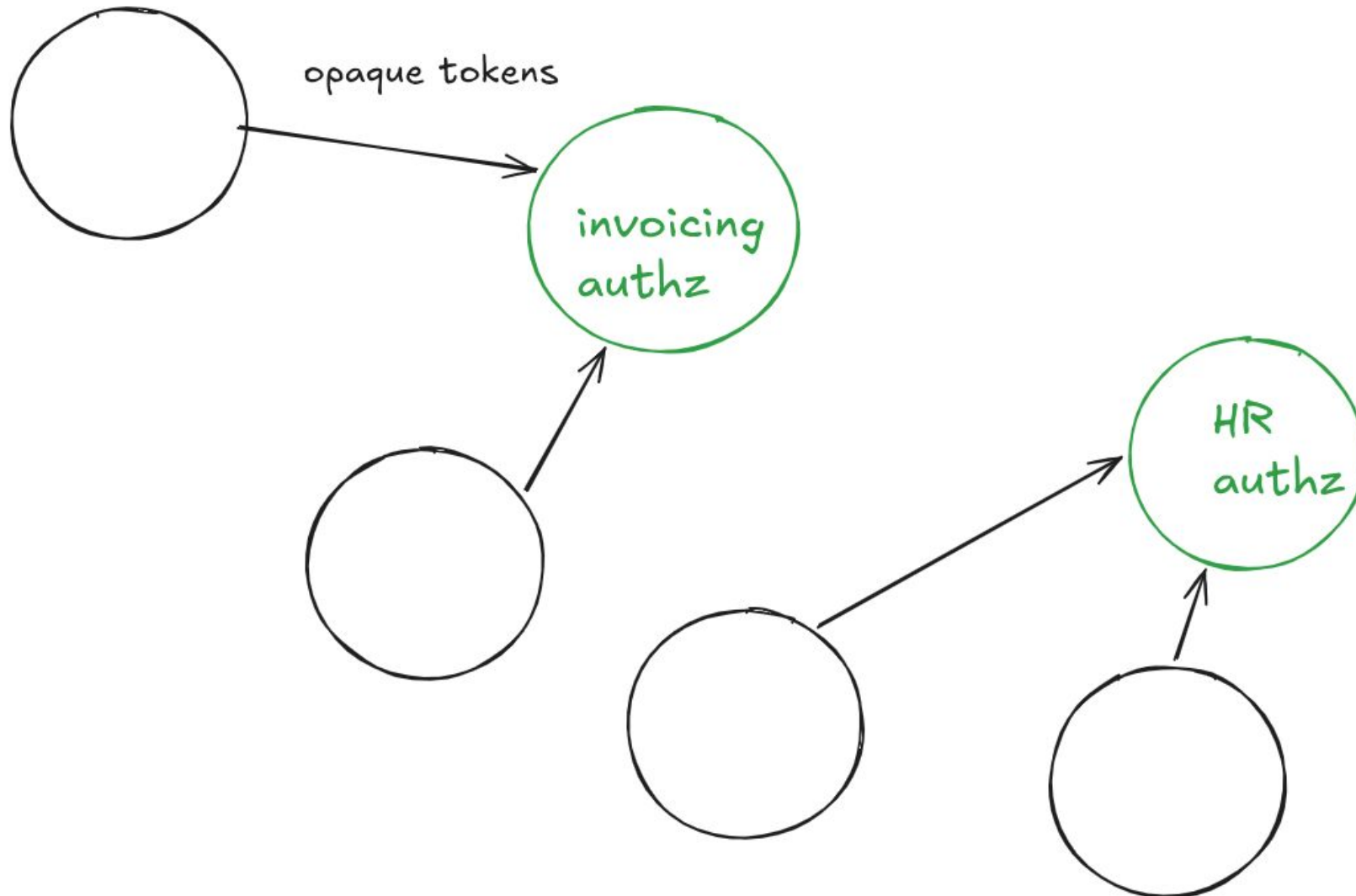
- depends on an auth server
- more things that can break
- harder debugging

# BFF (Backend-for-frontend)



# Per-service authorization layer

Nothing prevents you from breaking up AuthZ services by domain



# DEMO

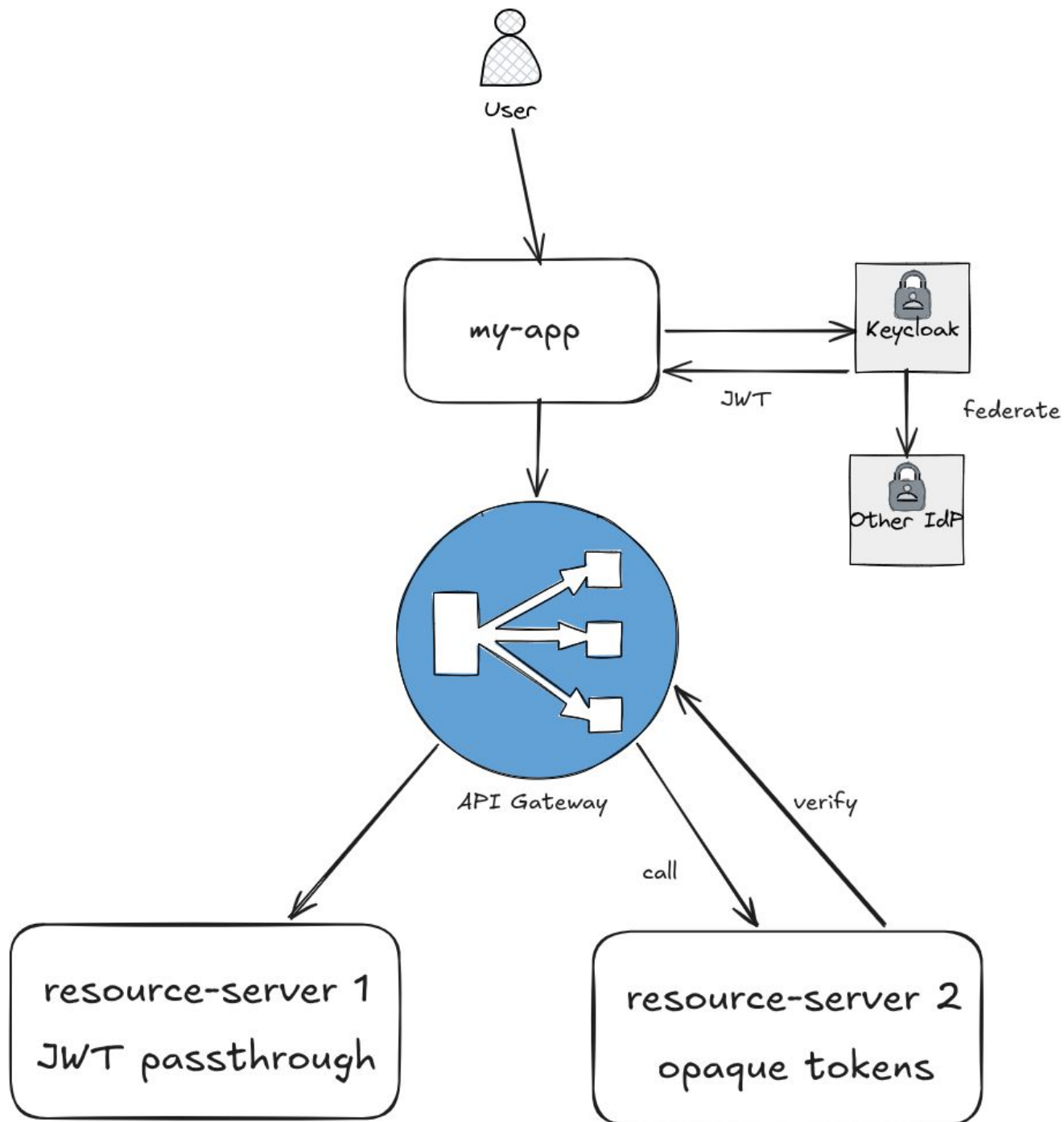


[home.cern](http://home.cern)

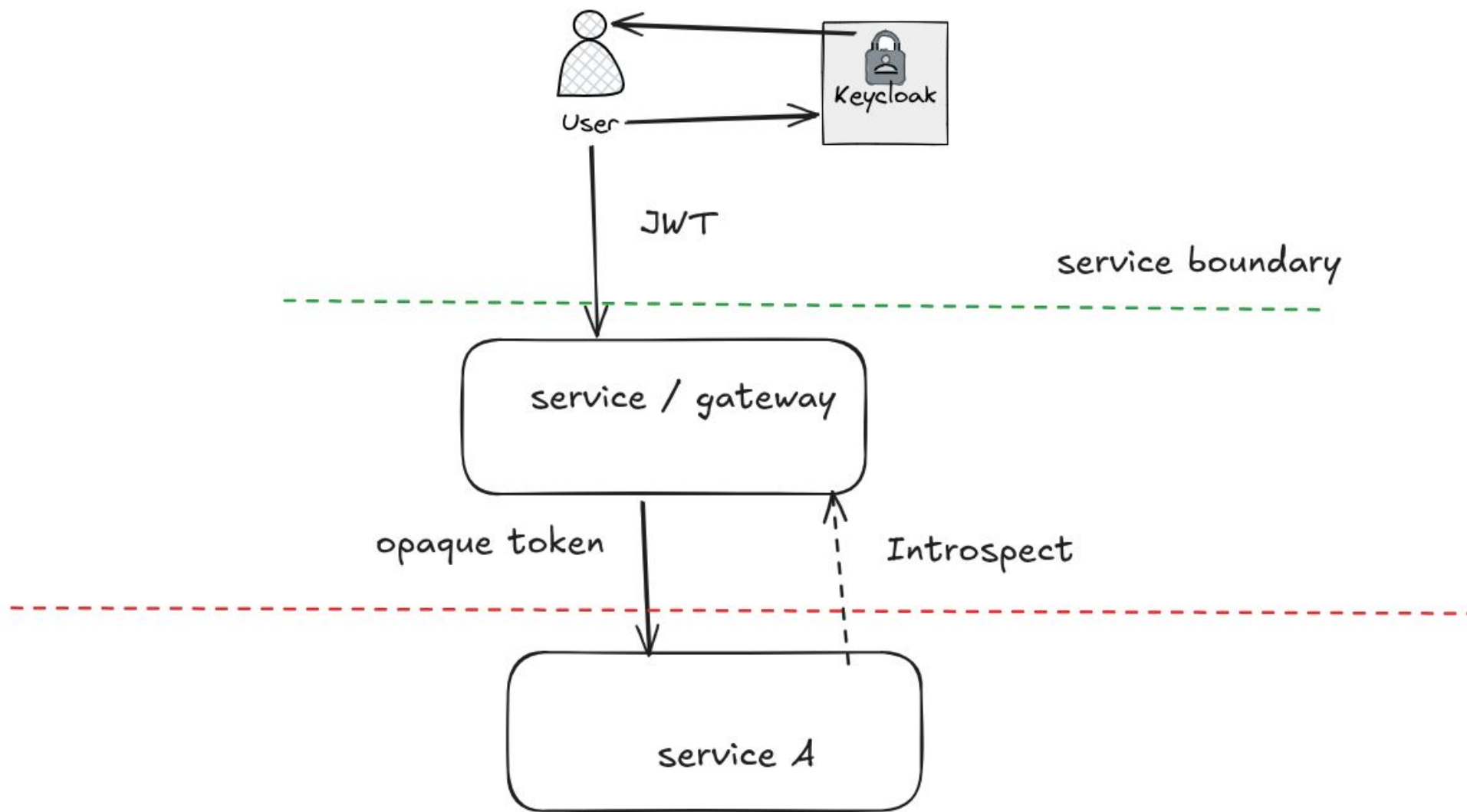
# Topics

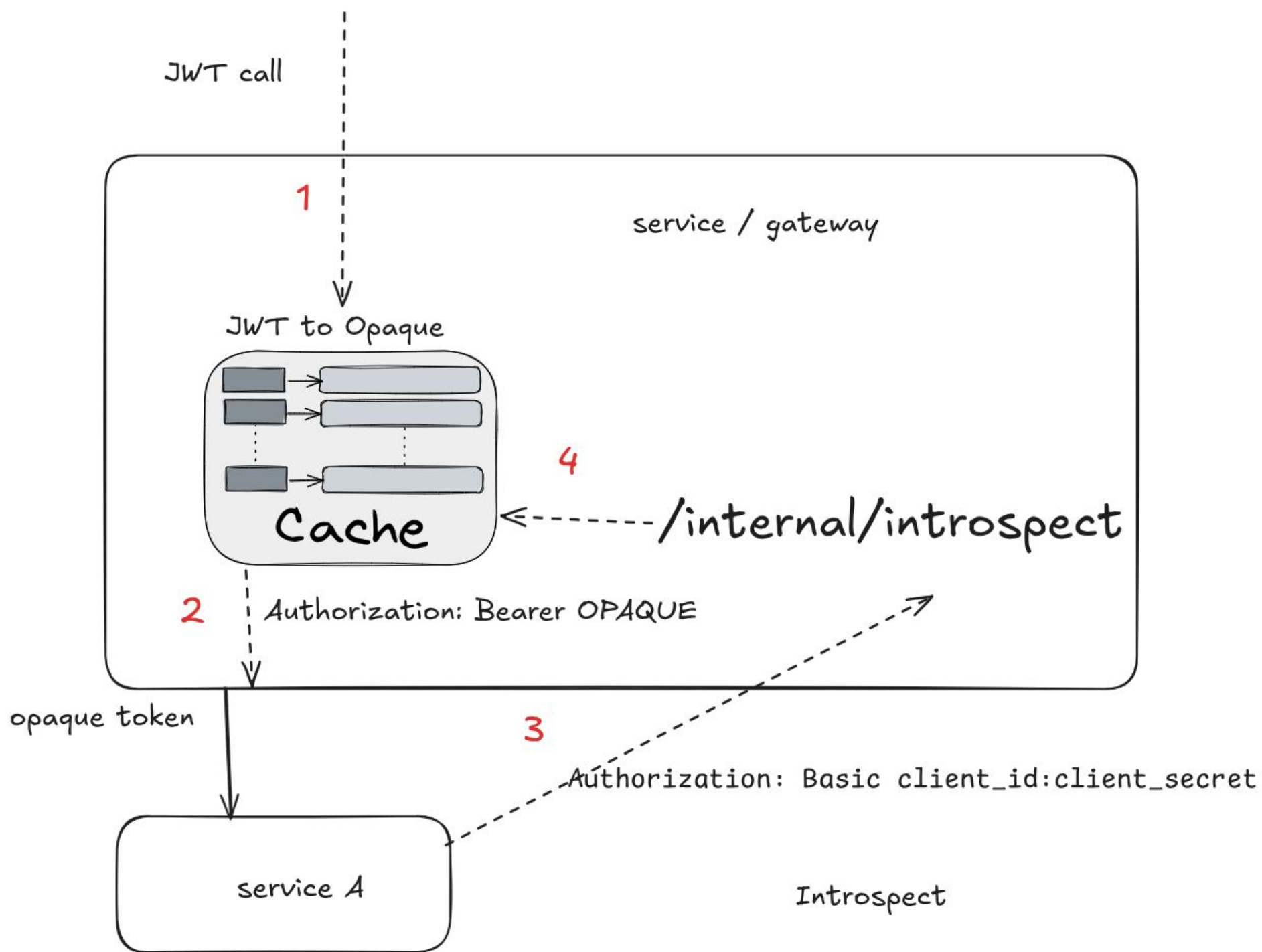
- Scaling - the pain points
- Multi-IdP federation concepts
- AuthN & AuthZ patterns
- **Gateway integration patterns**

# Lab setup



# Gateway setup - opaque tokens





# Key takeaways

## Token choice

- JWT everywhere - could work
- Opaque tokens - great for sensitive environments
- Hybrid - exchange JWT at edge for Opaque tokens

# Key takeaways

## Pitfalls

- Make sure to set sensible TTLs
- Gateway can become single point of failure
- Take care of observability / auditing

# Q&A?



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@cschusztter

<https://cern.ch/arch-patterns-for-your-tech-lead>

<https://cern.ch/arch-patterns-slides>

[cristian.schusztter@cern.ch](mailto:cristian.schusztter@cern.ch)



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