# Shiro 源码分析(一)入门

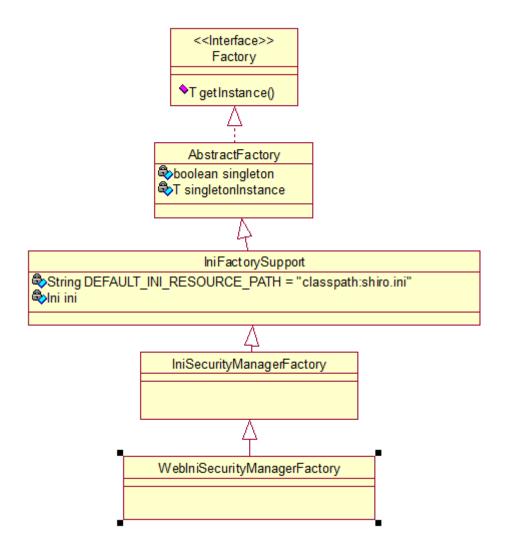
最近闲来无事,准备读个框架源码,经别人推荐 shiro,那就准备读读其中的设计。开涛大神已经有了跟我学 Shiro 系列,那我就跟着这个系列入门然后再深入源代码,所以我的侧重点就是源码分析。

话不多说,上开涛大神的入门案例 地址

## http://jinnianshilongnian.iteye.com/blog/2019547:

```
1. @Test
2.
       public void testHelloworld() {
           //1、获取 SecurityManager 工厂,此处使用 Ini 配置文件初始化 SecurityManage
           Factory<org.apache.shiro.mgt.SecurityManager> factory =
5.
                   new IniSecurityManagerFactory("classpath:shiro.ini");
           //2、得到 SecurityManager 实例 并绑定给 SecurityUtils
           org.apache.shiro.mgt.SecurityManager securityManager = factory.getIn
7.
   stance();
           SecurityUtils.setSecurityManager(securityManager);
8.
           //3、得到 Subject 及创建用户名/密码身份验证 Token (即用户身份/凭证)
9.
10.
           Subject subject = SecurityUtils.getSubject();
           UsernamePasswordToken token = new UsernamePasswordToken("zhang", "12
11.
   3232");
12.
13.
           try {
               //4、登录,即身份验证
14.
15.
               subject.login(token);
16.
           } catch (AuthenticationException e) {
               //5、身份验证失败
17.
18.
           }
19.
20.
           Assert.assertEquals(true, subject.isAuthenticated()); //断言用户已经登
   录
21.
22.
           //6、退出
23.
           subject.logout();
24.
       }
```

1:使用工厂模式来得到 SecurityManager,由于可以通过不同工厂创建出不同的 SecurityManager,如通过配置文件的形式来创建的 IniSecurityManagerFactory 工厂。类图如下:



Factory 接口: 通过泛型定义了一个 T getInstance()方法

AbstractFactory 抽象类:对于 getInstance 返回的对象加入单例或者非单例的功能,而把真正创建实例对象的 createInstance 功能留给子类去实现

```
1. public T getInstance() {
2.
            T instance;
            if (isSingleton()) {
3.
                if (this.singletonInstance == null) {
                    this.singletonInstance = createInstance();
6.
7.
                instance = this.singletonInstance;
            } else {
                instance = createInstance();
9.
10.
            if (instance == null) {
11.
                String msg = "Factory 'createInstance' implementation returne
12.
    d a null object.";
13.
                throw new IllegalStateException(msg);
14.
15.
            return instance;
16.
        }
17.
18.
        protected abstract T createInstance();
```

IniFactorySupport: 加入了 Ini ini 属性,同过该对象来创建出一个实例,IniFactorySupport 对于 ini 的获取给出了两种方式,方式一: 在构造 IniFactorySupport 时传入 Ini 对象,另一种就是加载类路径下默认的 Ini, 如下:

### Java 代码 🛣

```
1. public static Ini loadDefaultClassPathIni() {
           Ini ini = null;
3.
           if (ResourceUtils.resourceExists(DEFAULT_INI_RESOURCE_PATH)) {
4.
                log.debug("Found shiro.ini at the root of the classpath.");
                ini = new Ini();
6.
                ini.loadFromPath(DEFAULT INI RESOURCE PATH);
7.
                if (CollectionUtils.isEmpty(ini)) {
                    log.warn("shiro.ini found at the root of the classpath, bu
   t it did not contain any data.");
9.
                }
10.
            }
           return ini;
11.
12.
       }
```

其中 DEFAULT\_INI\_RESOURCE\_PATH 为 classpath:shiro.ini。然而 IniFactorySupport 并不负责通过 ini 配置文件来创建出什么样的对象, 它仅仅负责获取 ini 配置文件,所以它要留出了两个方法让子类实现:

### Java 代码 🛣

```
    protected abstract T createInstance(Ini ini);
    protected abstract T createDefaultInstance();
```

第一个方法就是通过 ini 配置文件创建出什么对象,第二个方法就是当获取不到 ini 配置文件时,要创建默认的对象。

IniSecurityManagerFactory: 通过 Ini 配置文件可以创建出SecurityManager 对象,也可以通过 ini 配置文件创建

FilterChainResolver 对象,而 IniSecurityManagerFactory 则是通过 ini 配置文件来创建 SecurityManager 的,所以对于泛型的实例化是在该类完成的,如下:

#### Java 代码 😭

- public class IniSecurityManagerFactory extends IniFactorySupport<SecurityMan ager>
- 2. public class IniFilterChainResolverFactory extends IniFactorySupport<FilterC
  hainResolver>

IniSecurityManagerFactory 还不具有 web 功能,

WebIniSecurityManagerFactory 则加入了 web 功能。

可以看到,有很多的类继承关系,每一个类都完成了一个基本功能, 把职责划分的更加明确,而不是一锅粥把很多功能放到一个类中,导 致很难去复用某些功能。

- 2 : 将创建的 SecurityManager 放到 SecurityUtils 类的静态变量中, 供所有对象来访问。
- 3: 创建一个 Subject 实例,接口 Subject 的文档介绍如下:

### Java 代码 😭

```
    A {@code Subject} represents state and security operations for a <em>single
    /em> application user. These operations include authentication (login/logou t), authorization (access control), and session access
```

及外界通过 Subject 接口来和 SecurityManager 进行交互,该接口含有登录、退出、权限判断、获取 session,其中的 Session 可不是平常我们所使用的 HttpSession 等,而是 shiro 自定义的,是一个数据上下文,与一个 Subject 相关联的。

先回到创建 Subject 的地方:

### Java 代码 😭

一看就是使用的是 ThreadLocal 设计模式,获取当前线程相关联的 Subject 对象,如果没有则创建一个,然后绑定到当前线程。然后我们来看下具体实现:

ThreadContext 是 org.apache.shiro.util 包下的一个工具类,它是用来操作和当前线程绑定的 SecurityManager 和 Subject,它必然包含了一个 ThreadLocal 对象如下:

```
    public abstract class ThreadContext {
    public static final String SECURITY_MANAGER_KEY = ThreadContext.class.ge tName() + "_SECURITY_MANAGER_KEY";
    public static final String SUBJECT_KEY = ThreadContext.class.getName () + "_SUBJECT_KEY";
    private static final ThreadLocal
    private static final ThreadLocal
    Map<Object, Object>> resources = new In heritableThreadLocalMap
    Object>>();
    //崎
    //崎
    10. }
```

ThreadLocal 中所存放的数据是一个 Map 集合,集合中所存的 key 有两个 SECURITY\_MANAGER\_KEY 和 SUBJECT\_KEY ,就是通过这两个 key 来存取 SecurityManager 和 Subject 两个对象的。具体的ThreadLocal 设计模式分析可以详见我的另一篇博客http://lgbolgger.iteye.com/blog/2117216。

当前线程还没有绑定一个 Subject 时,就需要通过 Subject.Builder 来创建一个然后绑定到当前线程。Builder 是 Subject 的一个内部类,它拥有两个重要的属性,SubjectContext 和 SecurityManager,创建Builder 时使用 SecurityUtils 工具来获取它的全局静态变量SecurityManager,SubjectContext 则是使用newSubjectContextInstance 创建一个 DefaultSubjectContext 对象:

### Java 代码 🛣

```
1. public Builder() {
                this(SecurityUtils.getSecurityManager());
           }
4.
           public Builder(SecurityManager securityManager) {
                if (securityManager == null) {
7.
                    throw new NullPointerException("SecurityManager method argum
    ent cannot be null.");
8.
                this.securityManager = securityManager;
10.
               this.subjectContext = newSubjectContextInstance();
11.
                if (this.subjectContext == null) {
                    throw new IllegalStateException("Subject instance returned f
12.
   rom 'newSubjectContextInstance' " +
                            "cannot be null.");
13.
14.
15.
                this.subjectContext.setSecurityManager(securityManager);
16.
           }
18. protected SubjectContext newSubjectContextInstance() {
                return new DefaultSubjectContext();
19.
20.
           }
```

Builder 准备工作完成后,调用 buildSubject 来创建一个 Subject:

### Java 代码 🛣

```
1. public Subject buildSubject() {
2.          return this.securityManager.createSubject(this.subjectContex
          t);
3.     }
```

最终还是通过 securityManager 根据 subjectContext 来创建一个Subject。最终是通过一个SubjectFactory 来创建的,SubjectFactory 是一个接口,接口方法为 Subject createSubject(SubjectContext context),默认的 SubjectFactory 实现是 DefaultSubjectFactory,DefaultSubjectFactory 创建的 Subject 是 DelegatingSubject。至此创

建 Subject 就简单说完了。

## 4 继续看登陆部分

登陆方法为: void login(AuthenticationToken token),

AuthenticationToken 接口如下:

### Java 代码 😭

```
    public interface AuthenticationToken extends Serializable {
    Object getPrincipal();
    Object getCredentials();
    7. }
```

Principal 就相当于用户名,Credentials 就相当于密码,

AuthenticationToken 的实现 UsernamePasswordToken 有四个重要属性,即 username、char[] password、boolean rememberMe、host。认证过程是由 Authenticator 来完成的,先来看下 Authenticator 的整体:

#### Java 代码 🛣

```
    public interface Authenticator {
    public AuthenticationInfo authenticate(AuthenticationToken authenticationToken)
    throws AuthenticationException;
    }
```

很简单,就是根据 Authentication Token 返回一个

AuthenticationInfo ,如果认证失败会抛出 AuthenticationException 异常。

AbstractAuthenticator 实现了 Authenticator 接口,它仅仅加入了对认

## 证成功与失败的监听功能,即有一个

## Collection<AuthenticationListener>集合:

## Java 代码 😭

```
    private Collection<AuthenticationListener> listeners;
```

### 对于认证过程:

## Java 代码 🕏

```
1. public final AuthenticationInfo authenticate(AuthenticationToken token) thro
   ws AuthenticationException {
2.
           if (token == null) {
               throw new IllegalArgumentException("Method argumet (authenticati
   on token) cannot be null.");
5.
           }
6.
           log.trace("Authentication attempt received for token [{}]", toke
   n);
8.
9.
           AuthenticationInfo info;
10.
           try {
               info = doAuthenticate(token);
11.
12.
               if (info == null) {
13.
                   String msg = "No account information found for authenticatio
   n token [" + token + "] by this " +
                            "Authenticator instance. Please check that it is co
14.
   nfigured correctly.";
15.
                   throw new AuthenticationException(msg);
16.
               }
           } catch (Throwable t) {
17.
18.
               AuthenticationException ae = null;
19.
               if (t instanceof AuthenticationException) {
20.
                    ae = (AuthenticationException) t;
21.
               }
               if (ae == null) {
22.
                   //Exception thrown was not an expected AuthenticationExcepti
23.
   on. Therefore it is probably a little more
24.
                   //severe or unexpected. So, wrap in an AuthenticationExcept
   ion, log to warn, and propagate:
                   String msg = "Authentication failed for token submissio
   n [" + token + "]. Possible unexpected " +
```

```
26.
                            "error? (Typical or expected login exceptions shoul
   d extend from AuthenticationException).";
                    ae = new AuthenticationException(msg, t);
27.
                }
28.
29.
                try {
                    notifyFailure(token, ae);
30.
                } catch (Throwable t2) {
31.
                    if (log.isWarnEnabled()) {
32.
                        String msg = "Unable to send notification for failed aut
33.
   hentication attempt - listener error?.
                                            " +
34.
                                "Please check your AuthenticationListener implem
   entation(s). Logging sending exception " +
35.
                                 "and propagating original AuthenticationExceptio
   n instead...";
36.
                        log.warn(msg, t2);
37.
                    }
38.
                }
39.
40.
41.
                throw ae;
42.
           }
43.
            log.debug("Authentication successful for token [{}]. Returned accou
44.
   nt [{}]", token, info);
45.
46.
            notifySuccess(token, info);
47.
48.
            return info;
       }
49.
51. protected abstract AuthenticationInfo doAuthenticate(AuthenticationToken tok
   en)
52.
                throws AuthenticationException;
```

从上面可以看到实际的认证过程 doAuthenticate 是交给子类来实现的,AbstractAuthenticator 只对认证结果进行处理,认证成功时调用notifySuccess(token, info)通知所有的 listener,认证失败时调用notifyFailure(token, ae)通知所有的 listener。

具体的认证过程就需要看 AbstractAuthenticator 子类对于 doAuthenticate 方法的实现,ModularRealmAuthenticator 继承了 AbstractAuthenticator,它有两个重要的属性如下

## Java 代码 🛣

- private Collection<Realm> realms;
   private AuthenticationStrategy authenticationStrategy;
- 首先就是 Realm 的概念:就是配置各种角色、权限和用户的地方,即提供了数据源供 shiro 来使用,它能够根据一个 AuthenticationToken中的用户名和密码来判定是否合法等,文档如下:

### Java 代码 🛣

A <tt>Realm</tt> is a security component that can access application-specifi
 c security entities such as users, roles, and permissions to determine authe
 ntication and authorization operations

## 接口如下:

### Java 代码 🛣

```
    public interface Realm {
    String getName();
    boolean supports(AuthenticationToken token);
    AuthenticationInfo getAuthenticationInfo(AuthenticationToken token) throws AuthenticationException;
    }
```

Realm 首先有一个重要的 name 属性,全局唯一的标示。supports、getAuthenticationInfo 方法就是框架中非常常见的一种写法,ModularRealmAuthenticator 拥有 Collection<Realm> realms 集合,在判定用户合法性时,会首先调用每个 Realm 的 supports 方法,如果

支持才会去掉用相应的 getAuthenticationInfo 方法。

关于 Realm 的详细接口设计之后再给出详细说明,此时先继续回到 ModularRealmAuthenticator 认证的地方

## Java 代码 🛣

```
    protected AuthenticationInfo doAuthenticate(AuthenticationToken authenticati

   onToken) throws AuthenticationException {
           assertRealmsConfigured();
2.
           Collection<Realm> realms = getRealms();
           if (realms.size() == 1) {
                return doSingleRealmAuthentication(realms.iterator().next(), aut
   henticationToken);
6.
           } else {
                return doMultiRealmAuthentication(realms, authenticationToke
   n);
8.
           }
9.
       }
```

代码很简单,当只有一个 Realm 时先调用 Realm 的 supports 方法看是否支持,若不支持则抛出认证失败的异常,若支持则调用 Realm 的 getAuthenticationInfo(token)方法如下:

## Java 代码 🕏

```
1. protected AuthenticationInfo doSingleRealmAuthentication(Realm realm, Authen
   ticationToken token) {
           if (!realm.supports(token)) {
               String msg = "Realm [" + realm + "] does not support authenticat
   ion token [" +
4.
                        token + "]. Please ensure that the appropriate Realm im
   plementation is " +
5.
                        "configured correctly or that the realm accepts Authenti
   cationTokens of this type.";
               throw new UnsupportedTokenException(msg);
7.
           AuthenticationInfo info = realm.getAuthenticationInfo(token);
           if (info == null) {
10.
               String msg = "Realm [" + realm + "] was unable to find account d
   ata for the " +
11.
                        "submitted AuthenticationToken [" + token + "].";
```

若有多个 Realm 时怎样才算是认证成功的呢? 这就需要

ModularRealmAuthenticator 的认证策略 AuthenticationStrategy 来指定,对于 AuthenticationStrategy 目前有三种实现

AllSuccessfulStrategy: 即所有的 Realm 都验证通过才算是通过 AtLeastOneSuccessfulStrategy: 只要有一个 Realm 验证通过就算通 讨

FirstSuccessfulStrategy: 这个刚开始不太好理解,和

AtLeastOneSuccessfulStrategy 稍微有些区别。

AtLeastOneSuccessfulStrategy 返回了所有 Realm 认证成功的信息,

FirstSuccessfulStrategy 只返回了第一个 Realm 认证成功的信息。

试想一下,如果让你来设计,你会怎么设计?

然后来具体看下 AuthenticationStrategy 的接口设计:

```
    public interface AuthenticationStrategy {
    AuthenticationInfo beforeAllAttempts(Collection<? extends Realm> realm s, AuthenticationToken token) throws AuthenticationException;
    AuthenticationInfo beforeAttempt(Realm realm, AuthenticationToken toke n, AuthenticationInfo aggregate) throws AuthenticationException;
    AuthenticationInfo afterAttempt(Realm realm, AuthenticationToken toke n, AuthenticationInfo singleRealmInfo, AuthenticationInfo aggregateInfo, Throwable t)
    throws AuthenticationException;
```

```
10. AuthenticationInfo afterAllAttempts(AuthenticationToken token, Authentic
    ationInfo aggregate) throws AuthenticationException;
11. }
```

验证过程是这样的,每一个 Realm 验证 token 后都会返回一个当前 Realm 的验证信息 AuthenticationInfo singleRealmInfo,然后呢会有一个贯穿所有 Realm 验证过程的验证信息 AuthenticationInfo aggregateInfo,每一个 Realm 验证过后会进行 singleRealmInfo 和 aggregateInfo 的合并,这是大体的流程

对于 AllSuccessfulStrategy 来说:它要确保每一个 Realm 都要验证成功,所以必然

- (1) 要在 beforeAttempt 中判断当前 realm 是否支持 token,如不支持抛出异常结束验证过程
- (2) 要在 afterAttempt(Realm realm, AuthenticationToken token, AuthenticationInfo singleRealmInfo, AuthenticationInfo aggregateInfo, Throwable t)中判断是否验证通过了,即异常 t 为空,并且 singleRealmInfo 不为空,则表示验证通过了,然后将 singleRealmInfo 和 aggregateInfo 合并,所以最终返回的 aggregateInfo 是几个 Realm 认证信息合并后的结果 AllSuccessfulStrategy 就会在这两处进行把关,一旦不符合抛出异常,认证失败,如下:

```
    public AuthenticationInfo beforeAttempt(Realm realm, AuthenticationToken tok en, AuthenticationInfo info) throws AuthenticationException {
    if (!realm.supports(token)) {
    String msg = "Realm [" + realm + "] of type [" + realm.getClass ().getName() + "] does not support " +
```

```
4.
                        " the submitted AuthenticationToken [" + token + "]. Th
   e [" + getClass().getName() +
                        "] implementation requires all configured realm(s) to su
5.
   pport and be able to process the submitted " +
6.
                        "AuthenticationToken.";
7.
                throw new UnsupportedTokenException(msg);
8.
           }
9.
10.
           return info;
       }
11.
12.
13. public AuthenticationInfo afterAttempt(Realm realm, AuthenticationToken toke
   n, AuthenticationInfo info, AuthenticationInfo aggregate, Throwable t)
14.
                throws AuthenticationException {
           if (t != null) {
15.
16.
                if (t instanceof AuthenticationException) {
17.
                    //propagate:
18.
                    throw ((AuthenticationException) t);
19.
                } else {
                    String msg = "Unable to acquire account data from real
   m [" + realm + "]. The [" +
                            getClass().getName() + " implementation requires al
21.
   1 configured realm(s) to operate successfully " +
22.
                            "for a successful authentication.";
23.
                    throw new AuthenticationException(msg, t);
24.
                }
25.
26.
           if (info == null) {
                String msg = "Realm [" + realm + "] could not find any associate
27.
   d account data for the submitted " +
                        "AuthenticationToken [" + token + "]. The [" + getClass
28.
   ().getName() + "] implementation requires " +
29.
                        "all configured realm(s) to acquire valid account data f
   or a submitted token during the " +
                        "log-in process.";
30.
                throw new UnknownAccountException(msg);
31.
32.
           }
33.
           log.debug("Account successfully authenticated using realm [{}]", rea
34.
   lm);
35.
36.
           // If non-null account is returned, then the realm was able to authe
   nticate the
37.
           // user - so merge the account with any accumulated before:
```

```
38. merge(info, aggregate);
39.
40. return aggregate;
41. }
```

对于 AtLeastOneSuccessfulStrategy 来说:它只需确保在所有 Realm 验证完成之后,判断下 aggregateInfo 是否含有用户信息即可,若有则表示有些 Realm 是验证通过了,此时 aggregateInfo 也是合并后的信息,如下

## Java 代码 🛣

```
1. public AuthenticationInfo afterAllAttempts(AuthenticationToken token, Authen
   ticationInfo aggregate) throws AuthenticationException {
           //we know if one or more were able to succesfully authenticate if th
   e aggregated account object does not
           //contain null or empty data:
           if (aggregate == null || CollectionUtils.isEmpty(aggregate.getPrinci
   pals())) {
               throw new AuthenticationException("Authentication token of typ
   e [" + token.getClass() + "] " +
                       "could not be authenticated by any configured realms. P
   lease ensure that at least one realm can " +
                       "authenticate these tokens.");
7.
           }
8.
9.
10.
           return aggregate;
11.
       }
```

对于 FirstSuccessfulStrategy 来说:它只需要第一个 Realm 验证成功的信息,不需要去进行合并,所以它必须在合并上做手脚,即不会进行合并,一旦有一个 Realm 验证成功,信息保存到aggregateInfo 中,之后即使再次验证成功也不会进行合并,如下

```
    protected AuthenticationInfo merge(AuthenticationInfo info, AuthenticationInfo aggregate) {
    if (aggregate != null && !CollectionUtils.isEmpty(aggregate.getPrincipals())) {
    return aggregate;
    }
    return info != null ? info : aggregate;
    }
```

```
    protected AuthenticationInfo doMultiRealmAuthentication(Collection<Realm> re

   alms, AuthenticationToken token) {
3.
            AuthenticationStrategy strategy = getAuthenticationStrategy();
            AuthenticationInfo aggregate = strategy.beforeAllAttempts(realms, to
   ken);
6.
7.
            if (log.isTraceEnabled()) {
                log.trace("Iterating through {} realms for PAM authentication
    ", realms.size());
9.
            }
10.
11.
            for (Realm realm : realms) {
12.
                aggregate = strategy.beforeAttempt(realm, token, aggregate);
13.
14.
                if (realm.supports(token)) {
15.
16.
                    log.trace("Attempting to authenticate token [{}] using real
17.
   m [{}]", token, realm);
18.
19.
                    AuthenticationInfo info = null;
                    Throwable t = null;
20.
21.
                    try {
22.
                        info = realm.getAuthenticationInfo(token);
23.
                    } catch (Throwable throwable) {
24.
                        t = throwable;
25.
                        if (log.isDebugEnabled()) {
```

```
26.
                            String msg = "Realm [" + realm + "] threw an excepti
   on during a multi-realm authentication attempt:";
27.
                             log.debug(msg, t);
28.
                        }
29.
                    }
30.
31.
                    aggregate = strategy.afterAttempt(realm, token, info, aggreg
   ate, t);
32.
33.
                } else {
                    log.debug("Realm [{}] does not support token {}. Skipping r
   ealm.", realm, token);
35.
                }
            }
36.
37.
38.
            aggregate = strategy.afterAllAttempts(token, aggregate);
39.
40.
            return aggregate;
       }
41.
```

有了之前的分析,这个过程便变的相当容易了。

再回到我们的入门案例中,有了 AuthenticationInfo 验证信息,之后进行了那些操作呢?

回到 DefaultSecurityManager 的如下 login 方法中:

### Java 代码 🛣

```
1. public Subject login(Subject subject, AuthenticationToken token) throws Auth
   enticationException {
2.
            AuthenticationInfo info;
3.
            try {
                info = authenticate(token);
            } catch (AuthenticationException ae) {
                try {
                    onFailedLogin(token, ae, subject);
7.
                } catch (Exception e) {
8.
                    if (log.isInfoEnabled()) {
9.
                        log.info("onFailedLogin method threw an " +
10.
11.
                                "exception. Logging and propagating original Au
   thenticationException.", e);
12.
13.
                }
```

Subject loggedIn = createSubject(token, info, subject)会根据已有的 token、认证结果信息 info、和 subject 从新创建一个已登录的 Subject,含有 Session 信息,创建过程如下:

### Java 代码 😭

```
    protected Subject createSubject(AuthenticationToken token, AuthenticationInf

   o info, Subject existing) {
            SubjectContext context = createSubjectContext();
2.
            context.setAuthenticated(true);
4.
            context.setAuthenticationToken(token);
            context.setAuthenticationInfo(info);
            if (existing != null) {
                context.setSubject(existing);
7.
8.
            return createSubject(context);
9.
10.
       }
```

就是填充 SubjectContext,然后根据 SubjectContext 来创建 Subject, 此 Subject 的信息是经过 SubjectDAO 保存的,再回到登陆方法:

```
    public void login(AuthenticationToken token) throws AuthenticationException {
    clearRunAsIdentitiesInternal();
    Subject subject = securityManager.login(this, token);
    PrincipalCollection principals;
```

```
7.
            String host = null;
            if (subject instanceof DelegatingSubject) {
9.
                DelegatingSubject delegating = (DelegatingSubject) subject;
10.
11.
                //we have to do this in case there are assumed identities - we d
   on't want to lose the 'real' principals:
                principals = delegating.principals;
12.
                host = delegating.host;
13.
14.
            } else {
                principals = subject.getPrincipals();
15.
            }
16.
17.
18.
            if (principals == null || principals.isEmpty()) {
                String msg = "Principals returned from securityManager.login( to
19.
   ken ) returned a null or " +
20.
                        "empty value. This value must be non null and populate
   d with one or more elements.";
21.
                throw new IllegalStateException(msg);
22.
            this.principals = principals;
23.
            this.authenticated = true;
24.
            if (token instanceof HostAuthenticationToken) {
25.
                host = ((HostAuthenticationToken) token).getHost();
26.
27.
            }
28.
            if (host != null) {
29.
                this.host = host;
30.
            Session session = subject.getSession(false);
31.
            if (session != null) {
32.
33.
                this.session = decorate(session);
34.
            } else {
35.
                this.session = null;
            }
36.
        }
37.
```

最后的这些操作就是将刚才创建出来的 Subject 信息复制到我们所使用的 Subject 上,即

```
Java 代码 公

1. subject.login(token)
```

中的 subject 中。至此已经太长了,先告一段落,如 SubjectDAO 和

Session 的细节后面再详细说明。

作者: 乒乓狂魔