第二章 实现登录功能

- 1. 数据库设计
- 2. 明文密码两次MD5处理
- 3. JSR303参数检验+全局异常处理器
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一、数据库设计

```
CREATE TABLE `miaosha_user` (
    `id` bigint(20) NOT NULL COMMENT '用户ID,手机号码',
    `nickname` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
    `password` varchar(32) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'MD5(MD5(pass明文+固定 salt)+salt)',
    `salt` varchar(10) DEFAULT NULL,
    `head` varchar(128) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT ''头像'', 云存储的ID',
    `register_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '注册时间',
    `last_login_date` datetime DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '上次登录时间',
    `login_count` int(11) DEFAULT '0' COMMENT '登录次数',
    PRIMARY KEY ('id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_0900_ai_ci;
```

二、明文密码二次MD5处理

MD5是一种不可逆的加密算法,若要验证密码是否相同,需要将输入的密码MD5加密得到密文然后与原先已经生成密文作对比。意思是有密文得不到明文,只能明文加密后做对比

第一次是页面js代码对用户输入的密码进行MD5加密

```
function doLogin(){
    g_showLoading();

    var inputPass = $("#password").val();
    var salt = g_passsword_salt;
    var str = ""+salt.charAt(0)+salt.charAt(2) + inputPass +salt.charAt(5) + salt.charAt(4)
    var password = md5(str);

第二次则是对客户端传来的处理过的密码再一次加密

String dbPass = user.getPassword();
String saltDB = user.getSalt();
String calcPass = MD5Util.formPassToDBPass(formPass, saltDB);
if(!calcPass.equals(dbPass)) {
    throw new GlobalException(CodeMsg.PASSWORD_ERROR);
}
```

这里做的是登录操作,如果是做注册操作则需要生成随机salt进行加密,并把盐存入到数据库中以备登录时进行验证。

三、JSR303参数校验以及全局异常处理

```
参数校验先添加依赖

<dependency>
        <groupId> org.springframework.boot </groupId>
        <artifactId> spring-boot-starter-validation </artifactId>
</dependency>

然后加注解
@NotNull
@IsMobile
private String mobile;

@NotNull
@Length(min=32)
private String password;
```

isMoblie是自定义的注解

定义步骤:

```
接口:
```

```
P@Target({ METHOD, FIELD, ANNOTATION_TYPE, CONSTRUCTOR, PARAMETER })
@Retention(RUNTIME)
@Documented
@@onstraint(validatedBy = {IsMobileValidator.class })
public @interface IsMobile {
    boolean required() default true;
    String message() default "手机号码格式错误";
    Class<?>[] groups() default { };
    Class<? extends Payload>[] payload() default { };
}
public class IsMobileValidator implements ConstraintValidator<IsMobile, String> {
    private boolean required = false;
    public void initialize(IsMobile constraintAnnotation) { required = constraintAnnotation.re
    public boolean isValid(String value, ConstraintValidatorContext context) {
       if(required) {
           return ValidatorUtil. isMobile(value);
        }else {
           if(StringUtils.isEmpty(value)) {
               return true;
           }else {
               return ValidatorUtil.isMobile(value);
       }
```

全局异常处理:

定义一个异常类: 也就是继承RuntimeException

```
public class GlobalException extends RuntimeException{
     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
     private CodeMsg cm;
     public GlobalException(CodeMsg cm) {
          super(cm.toString());
          this.cm = cm;
     }
     public CodeMsg getCm() { return cm; }
 }
接下来写个切片 用途是拦截这些异常并且向客户端返回我们想要的错误信息格式
@ControllerAdvice
@ResponseBody
public class GlobalExceptionHandler {
   @ExceptionHandler(value=Exception.class)
   public Result<String> exceptionHandler(HttpServletRequest request, Exception e){
       e.printStackTrace();
       if(e instanceof GlobalException) {
          GlobalException ex = (GlobalException)e;
          return Result.error(ex.getCm());
       }else if(e instanceof BindException) {
          BindException ex = (BindException)e;
          List<ObjectError> errors = ex.getAllErrors();
          ObjectError error = errors.get(0);
          String msg = error.getDefaultMessage();
          return Result.error(CodeMsg.BIND_ERROR.fillArgs(msg));
       }else {
          return Result.error(CodeMsg.SERVER_ERROR);
```

四、分布式session

其中一种实现方式:

主要是把登录的信息给保存到redis中,同时redis要做集群,redis中登录信息的key是token即一个uuid,value是登录信息,token存入cookies中。

```
public boolean login(HttpServletResponse response, LoginVo loginVo) {
       if(loginVo == null) {
           throw new GlobalException(CodeMsg.SERVER_ERROR);
       String mobile = loginVo.getMobile();
       String formPass = loginVo.getPassword();
       //判断手机号是否存在
       MiaoshaUser user = getById(Long.parseLong(mobile));
       if(user == null) {
           throw new GlobalException(CodeMsg.MOBILE_NOT_EXIST);
       //验证密码
       String dbPass = user.getPassword();
       String saltDB = user.getSalt();
       String calcPass = MD5Util.formPassToDBPass(formPass, saltDB);
       if(!calcPass.equals(dbPass)) {
           throw new GlobalException(CodeMsg.PASSWORD ERROR);
       //生成cookie
       addCookie(response, user);
       return true;
   private void addCookie(HttpServletResponse response,MiaoshaUser user){
       String token = UUIDUtil.uuid();
       redisService.set(MiaoshaUserKey.token,token,user);
       Cookie cookie = new Cookie(COOKI_NAME_TOKEN, token);
       cookie.setMaxAge(MiaoshaUserKey.TOKEN EXPIRE);
       cookie.setPath("/");
       response.addCookie(cookie);
   }
取登录信息
    public MiaoshaUser getByToken(HttpServletResponse response,String token) {
       if (StringUtils.isEmpty(token)){
           return null;
       }
       MiaoshaUser user = redisService.get(MiaoshaUserKey.token, token, MiaoshaUser.class);
       if (user != null){
           addCookie(response, user);
       return user;
```

为了让秒杀商品时写业务每次都要重复写cookie的获取与用户信息的获取,将这些逻辑写入UserArgumentResolver中,该类实现了HandlerMethodArgumentResolver接口,并且将这个类的实例加入到argumentResolvers这个list中,通过这一系列操作后,springmvc可以将页面传来的数据做出处理并且自动封装MiaoshaUser,具体实现:

return null;

}

}

```
public class UserArgumentResolver implements HandlerMethodArgumentResolver {
```

```
@Autowired
 MiaoshaUserService userService;
 public boolean supportsParameter(MethodParameter parameter) {
   Class<?> clazz = parameter.getParameterType();
   return clazz==MiaoshaUser.class;
 }
 public Object resolveArgument(MethodParameter parameter, ModelAndViewContainer
mavContainer,
     NativeWebRequest webRequest, WebDataBinderFactory binderFactory) throws Exception {
   HttpServletRequest request = webRequest.getNativeRequest(HttpServletRequest.class);
   HttpServletResponse response = webRequest.getNativeResponse(HttpServletResponse.class);
   String paramToken = request.getParameter(MiaoshaUserService. COOKI NAME TOKEN);
   String cookieToken = getCookieValue(request, MiaoshaUserService. COOKI NAME TOKEN);
   if(StringUtils.isEmpty(cookieToken) && StringUtils.isEmpty(paramToken)) {
     return null;
   }
   String token = StringUtils.isEmpty(paramToken)?cookieToken:paramToken;
   return userService.getByToken(response, token);
 }
 private String getCookieValue(HttpServletRequest request, String cookiName) {
   Cookie[] cookies = request.getCookies();
   for(Cookie cookie : cookies) {
     if(cookie.getName().equals(cookiName)) {
      return cookie.getValue();
    }
   }
```

```
@Configuration
public class WebConfig extends WebMvcConfigurerAdapter{

@Autowired
UserArgumentResolver userArgumentResolver;

@Override
public void addArgumentResolvers(List<HandlerMethodArgumentResolver> argumentResolvers) {
    argumentResolvers.add(userArgumentResolver);
}

之后写Controller时
public String toLogin(Model model,MiaoshaUser user) {
    model.addAttribute(s: "user",user);
    return "goods_list";
}
```

参数类型直接是MiaoshaUser即可,代码更加简洁。