**题目：**rest api 调用虚拟网络本地网关

**问题：**rest api 调用虚拟网络本地网关

描述:通过java 调用虚拟网络网关的rest api 获取本地网关信息

### 由于本教程是获取虚拟网本地网关需要做如下准备

### Azure中创建好虚拟网络本地网关

**解决方法：**

1. 获取token

{

**this**.tokenCredentials = **new** ApplicationTokenCredentials(clientId, tentant, clientSecret,

                               AzureEnvironment.***AZURE\_CHINA***).withDefaultSubscriptionId(subId);

                     AzureEnvironment environment = tokenCredentials.getEnvironment();

                    String loginUrl = environment.getAuthenticationEndpoint();

                     String managementUrl = "<https://management.chinacloudapi.cn/>";

                      String tenantId = tokenCredentials.getDomain();

                     String clientId1 = tokenCredentials.getClientId();

                     String secret = tokenCredentials.getSecret();

                     String accessToken = **null**;

                     URL url = **new** URL(String.*format*(loginUrl + "%s/oauth2/token?api-version=1.0", tenantId));

                     System.***out***.println(url.toString());

                     HttpsURLConnection conn = (HttpsURLConnection) url.openConnection();

                    conn.setRequestProperty("Content-Type", "application/x-www-form-urlencoded");

                    conn.setDoOutput(**true**);

                     DataOutputStream output = **new** DataOutputStream(conn.getOutputStream());

**byte**[] data = String.*format*("grant\_type=client\_credentials&resource=%s&client\_id=%s&client\_secret=%s",

                            managementUrl, clientId, URLEncoder.*encode*(secret, "UTF-8")).getBytes();

**if** (data != **null**)

                        output.write(data);

                    output.flush();

                    output.close();

                     InputStream input = conn.getErrorStream();

**if** (input == **null**)

                        input = conn.getInputStream();

                     String response = **null**;

**try** (Scanner scanner = **new** Scanner(input)) {

                        scanner.useDelimiter("[\\Z](file:///\\Z)");

                        response = scanner.next();

                        scanner.close();

                        input.close();

                     }

**if** (response != **null**) {

                         JSONObject json = *mapper*.readValue(response, JSONObject.**class**);

                         Object obj = json.get("access\_token");

                        accessToken = (obj == **null** ? **null** : obj.toString());

                     }

getRest(accessToken);

}

1. 调用虚拟网络网关rest api

**public** **void** getRest(String token) **throws** URISyntaxException, IOException{

             String resourceManagerUrl = "<https://management.chinacloudapi.cn>";

              String[] str = resourceManagerUrl.split("://");

              String scheme = str[0], authority = str[1], filter = "api-version=" + "2017-03-01";

             String requestUrl = String.*format*("/subscriptions/%s/resourceGroups/%s/providers/Microsoft.Network/localNetworkGateways/%s?",

                       "subid", "vik1", "vikd3");

              URL url2 = **new** URI(scheme, authority, requestUrl, filter, **null**).toURL();

              System.***out***.println(url2.toString());

              HttpsURLConnection conn2 = (HttpsURLConnection) url2.openConnection();

             conn2.setRequestProperty("Authorization", "Bearer " + token);

**int** responseCode = conn2.getResponseCode();

              InputStream input2 = conn2.getErrorStream();

**if** (input2 == **null**) {

                 input2 = conn2.getInputStream();

              }

              String response2 = **null**;

**try** (Scanner scanner2 = **new** Scanner(input2)) {

                 scanner2.useDelimiter("[\\Z](file:///\\Z)");

                 response2 = scanner2.next();

                 scanner2.close();

                 input2.close();

              }

**if** (responseCode != 200) {

**throw** **new** RuntimeException(response2);

              }

         }

返回结果如下：

