Spring Security做JWT认证和授权



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上一篇博客讲了如何使用Shiro和JWT做认证和授权(传送门:

https://www.jianshu.com/p/0b1131be7ace),总的来说shiro是一个比较早期和简单的框架,这个从最近已经基本不做版本更新就可以看出来。这篇文章我们讲一下如何使用更加流行和完整的spring security来实现同样的需求。

Spring Security的架构

按照惯例,在使用之前我们先讲一下简单的架构。不知道是因为spring-security后出来还是因为优秀的设计殊途同归,对于核心模块,spring-security和shiro有80%以上的设计相似度。所以下面介绍中会多跟shiro做对比,如果你对shiro不了解也没关系,跟shiro对比的部分跳过就好。

spring-security中核心概念

- AuthenticationManager, 用户认证的管理类,所有的认证请求(比如login)都会通过提交一个token给 AuthenticationManager 的 authenticate() 方法来实现。当然事情肯定不是它来做,具体校验动作会由 AuthenticationManager 将请求转发给具体的实现类来做。根据实现反馈的结果再调用具体的Handler来给用户以反馈。这个类基本等同于shiro的SecurityManager。
- AuthenticationProvider, 认证的具体实现类,一个provider是一种认证方式的实现,比如提交的用户名密码我是通过和DB中查出的user记录做比对实现的,那就有一个 DaoProvider;如果我是通过CAS请求单点登录系统实现,那就有一个 CASProvider。这个是不是和shiro的Realm的定义很像?基本上你可以帮他们当成同一个东西。按照Spring一贯的作风,主流的认证方式它都已经提供了默认实现,比如DAO、LDAP、CAS、OAuth2等。前面讲了AuthenticationManager只是一个代理接口,真正的认证就是由AuthenticationProvider来做的。一个AuthenticationManager可以包含多个Provider,每个provider通过实现一个support方法来表示自己支持那种Token的认证。AuthenticationManager默认的实现类是ProviderManager。
- UserDetailService, 用户认证通过Provider来做,所以Provider需要拿到系统已经保存的认证信息,获取用户信息的接口spring-security抽象成 UserDetailService。虽然叫Service,但是我更愿意把它认为是我们系统里经常有的 UserDao。
- AuthenticationToken, 所有提交给 AuthenticationManager 的认证请求都会被封装成一个 Token的实现,比如最容易理解的 UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken 。这个就不多讲了, 连名字都跟Shiro中一样。
- SecurityContext, 当用户通过认证之后,就会为这个用户生成一个唯一的
 SecurityContext,里面包含用户的认证信息 Authentication 。通过SecurityContext我们可以
 获取到用户的标识 Principle 和授权信息 GrantedAuthrity 。在系统的任何地方只要通过
 SecurityHolder.getSecruityContext() 就可以获取到 SecurityContext 。在Shiro中通过
 SecurityUtils.getSubject() 到达同样的目的。

我们大概通过一个认证流程来认识下上面几个关键的概念



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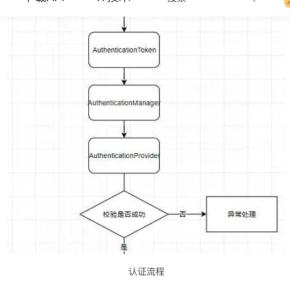
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登录



对web系统的支持

毫无疑问,对于spring框架使用最多的还是web系统。对于web系统来说进入认证的最佳入口就是Filter了。spring security不仅实现了认证的逻辑,还通过filter实现了常见的web攻击的防护。

常用Filter

下面按照request进入的顺序列举一下常用的Filter:

- SecurityContextPersistenceFilter, 用于将 SecurityContext 放入Session的Filter
- UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter, 登录认证的Filter,类似的还有
 CasAuthenticationFilter, BasicAuthenticationFilter等等。在这些Filter中生成用于认证的token,提交到AuthenticationManager,如果认证失败会直接返回。
- RememberMeAuthenticationFilter, 通过cookie来实现remember me功能的Filter
- AnonymousAuthenticationFilter,如果一个请求在到达这个filter之前SecurityContext没有 初始化,则这个filter会默认生成一个匿名SecurityContext。这在支持匿名用户的系统中非常 有用。
- ExceptionTranslationFilter,捕获所有Spring Security抛出的异常,并决定处理方式
- FilterSecurityInterceptor, 权限校验的拦截器,访问的url权限不足时会抛出异常 Filter的顺序

既然用了上面那么多filter,它们在FilterChain中的先后顺序就显得非常重要了。对于每一个系统或者用户自定义的filter, spring security都要求必须指定一个order,用来做排序。对于系统的filter的默认顺序,是在一个 FilterComparator 类中定义的,核心实现如下。

```
1
        FilterComparator() {
2
            int order = 100:
3
            put(ChannelProcessingFilter.class, order);
4
            order += STEP:
5
            put(ConcurrentSessionFilter.class, order);
6
            order += STEP;
            put(WebAsyncManagerIntegrationFilter.class, order);
7
8
            order += STEP;
9
            put(SecurityContextPersistenceFilter.class, order);
10
            order += STEP:
11
            put(HeaderWriterFilter.class, order);
12
            order += STEP;
            put(CorsFilter.class. order):
13
14
            order += STEP;
15
            put(CsrfFilter.class, order);
16
            order += STEP;
```

注f

```
put(X509AuthenticationFilter.class, order);
                                               order += STEP:
24
                                               put(AbstractPreAuthenticatedProcessinaFilter.class.order):
25
26
                                                filterToOrder.put("org.springframework.security.cas.web.CasAuthenticationFilte
27
                                                                              order);
28
                                                order += STEP:
29
                                                filterToOrder.put(
                                                                "org.spring framework.security.oauth 2.client.web. OAuth 2 Login Authentication Framework and School and Sch
30
31
32
                                               order += STEP:
33
                                                put(UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter.class, order);
34
                                               order += STEP;
35
                                               put(ConcurrentSessionFilter.class. order):
36
                                                order += STEP;
37
                                                filterToOrder.put(
                                                                              "org.spring framework.security.openid.OpenIDA uthen tication Filter", order the substitution of the subs
38
39
                                                order += STEP;
40
                                                put(DefaultLoginPageGeneratingFilter.class, order);
41
                                               order += STEP;
42
                                               put(ConcurrentSessionFilter.class, order);
43
                                               order += STEP:
44
                                                put(DigestAuthenticationFilter.class, order);
45
                                               order += STEP;
46
                                               put(BasicAuthenticationFilter.class, order);
47
                                               order += STEP;
48
                                               put(RequestCacheAwareFilter.class, order);
49
                                               order += STEP;
50
                                                put(SecurityContextHolderAwareRequestFilter.class, order);
51
                                               order += STEP;
52
                                               put(JaasApiIntegrationFilter.class, order);
53
54
                                               put(RememberMeAuthenticationFilter.class, order);
55
                                               order += STEP:
56
                                               put(AnonymousAuthenticationFilter.class, order);
57
                                               order += STEP:
58
                                               put(SessionManagementFilter.class, order);
59
                                               order += STEP;
60
                                               put(ExceptionTranslationFilter.class. order):
61
                                                order += STEP;
62
                                                put(FilterSecurityInterceptor.class, order);
63
                                               order += STEP:
64
                                               put(SwitchUserFilter.class, order);
65
```

对于用户自定义的filter,如果要加入spring security 的FilterChain中,必须指定加到已有的那个filter之前或者之后,具体下面我们用到自定义filter的时候会说明。

JWT认证的实现

关于使用JWT认证的原因,上一篇介绍Shiro的文章中已经说过了,这里不再多说。需求也还是那3个:

- 支持用户通过用户名和密码登录
- 登录后通过http header返回token,每次请求,客户端需通过header将token带回,用于权限校验
- 服务端负责token的定期刷新
 下面我们直接进入Spring Secuiry的项目搭建。

项目搭建

gradle配置

最新的spring项目开始默认使用gradle来做依赖管理了,所以这个项目也尝试下gradle的配置。除了springmvc和security的starter之外,还依赖了authO的jwt工具包。JSON处理使用了fastjson。

```
Springbootversion = 2.0.4. Release
5
        repositories {
6
            mavenCentral()
 7
        dependencies {
8
9
             classpath("org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-gradle-plugin:${springBootVers
10
11
12
13
    apply pluain: 'iava'
    apply plugin: 'eclipse'
14
    apply plugin: 'org.springframework.boot'
15
    apply plugin: 'io.spring.dependency-management'
16
17
18
    group = 'com.github.springboot'
    version = '0.0.1-SNAPSHOT'
19
20
    sourceCompatibility = 1.8
21
    repositories {
22
23
        mavenCentral()
24
25
26
27
    dependencies {
28
        compile('org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-security')
29
        compile('org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-web')
        compile('org.apache.commons:commons-lang3:3.8')
30
31
        compile('com.auth0:java-jwt:3.4.0')
        compile('com.alibaba:fastjson:1.2.47')
32
33
34
        testCompile('org.springframework.boot:spring-boot-starter-test')
35
        testCompile('org.springframework.security:spring-security-test')
36
```

登录认证流程

Filter

对于用户登录行为,security通过定义一个Filter来拦截/login来实现的。spring security默认支持form方式登录,所以对于使用json发送登录信息的情况,我们自己定义一个Filter,这个Filter直接从 AbstractAuthenticationProcessingFilter继承,只需要实现两部分,一个是RequestMatcher,指名拦截的Request类型;另外就是从json body中提取出username和password提交给AuthenticationManager。

```
public class MyUsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter extends AbstractAuthenticationProc
2
3
        public MyUsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter() {
 4
              //拦截url为 "/login" 的POST请求
             super(new AntPathRequestMatcher("/login", "POST"));
5
6
 7
        @Override
8
9
        public Authentication attemptAuthentication(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServle
10
                 throws AuthenticationException, IOException, ServletException {
11
             //从json中获取username和password
            String body = StreamUtils.copyToString(request.getInputStream(), Charset.forNam
12
13
             String username = null, password = null;
14
             if(StringUtils.hasText(body)) {
15
                 JSONObject jsonObj = JSON.parseObject(body);
                username = json0bj.getString("username");
16
                password = json0bj.getString("password");
17
18
19
20
             if (username == null)
                username = "";
21
            if (password == null)
  password = "";
22
23
24
            username = username.trim();
           //封装到token中提交
25
26
            UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authRequest = new UsernamePasswordAuthenti
27
                    username, password);
28
```

Provider

前面的流程图中讲到了,封装后的token最终是交给provider来处理的。对于登录的provider, spring security已经提供了一个默认实现 DaoAuthenticationProvider 我们可以直接使用,这个类继承了 AbstractUserDetailsAuthenticationProvider 我们来看下关键部分的源代码是怎么做的。

```
public abstract class AbstractUserDetailsAuthenticationProvider implements
1
            Authentication Provider,\ Initializing Bean,\ Message Source Aware\ \{
2
3
4
        //这个方法返回true,说明支持该类型的token
5
        public boolean supports(Class<?> authentication) {
6
            return (UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken.class
                    .isAssignableFrom(authentication));
7
 8
9
        public Authentication authenticate(Authentication authentication)
10
                throws AuthenticationException {
11
12
                try {
13
                // 获取系统中存储的用户信息
14
                    user = retrieveUser(username,
15
16
                            (UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken) authentication);
17
                catch (UsernameNotFoundException notFound) {
18
                    logger.debug("User '" + username + "' not found");
19
20
                    if (hideUserNotFoundExceptions) {
21
22
                         throw new BadCredentialsException(messages.getMessage(
23
                                "AbstractUserDetails Authentication Provider.badCredentials"\\
                                 "Bad credentials"));
24
25
                    else {
26
27
                        throw notFound;
28
29
30
31
            }
32
33
34
            try {
               //检查user是否已过期或者已锁定
35
36
                preAuthenticationChecks.check(user);
37
               //将获取到的用户信息和登录信息做比对
38
                additionalAuthenticationChecks(user,
39
                        (UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken) authentication);
40
            }
41
            catch (AuthenticationException exception) {
42
43
                throw exception:
44
            }
45
            //如果认证通过,则封装一个AuthenticationInfo,放到SecurityContext中
46
47
            return createSuccessAuthentication(principalToReturn, authentication, user);
48
49
50
51
```

上面的代码中,核心流程就是 retrieveUser() 获取系统中存储的用户信息,再对用户信息做了过期和锁定等校验后交给 additional Authentication Checks() 和用户提交的信息做比对。这两个方法我们看他的继承类 Dao Authentication Provider 是怎么实现的。

```
public\ class\ Dao Authentication Provider\ extends\ Abstract User Details Authentic
 1
2
                                                     * 加密密码比对
3
4
                                                      protected void additionalAuthenticationChecks(UserDetails userDetails,
5
6
                                                                                                  {\tt UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken} \ \ {\tt authentication})
                                                                                                   throws AuthenticationException {
 7
 8
                                                                          if (authentication.getCredentials() == null) {
                                                                                                   logger.debug("Authentication failed: no credentials provided");
 9
```

```
String presentedPassword = authentication.getCredentials().toString();
18
                                   if (!passwordEncoder.matches(presentedPassword, userDetails.getPassword())) {
19
                                               logger.debug("Authentication failed: password does not match stored value"
20
21
                                              throw new BadCredentialsException(messages.getMessage(
22
                                                                     "AbstractUserDetailsAuthenticationProvider.badCredentials",
23
                                                                     "Bad credentials"));
24
                                   }
25
26
                        * 系统用户获取
27
28
29
                        protected final UserDetails retrieveUser(String username.
30
                                              UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authentication)
31
                                              throws AuthenticationException {
32
                                   prepareTimingAttackProtection();
33
34
                                              UserDetails loadedUser = this.getUserDetailsService().loadUserByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUsername(userByUs
35
                                              if (loadedUser == null) {
                                                         throw new InternalAuthenticationServiceException(
36
37
                                                                                "UserDetailsService returned null, which is an interface contro
38
39
                                               return loadedUser;
40
41
                                   catch (UsernameNotFoundException ex) {
42
                                              mitigateAgainstTimingAttack(authentication);
43
                                              throw ex;
44
45
                                   catch (InternalAuthenticationServiceException ex) {
46
                                              throw ex;
47
48
                                   catch (Exception ex) {
49
                                              throw new InternalAuthenticationServiceException(ex.getMessage(), ex);
50
51
52
```

上面的方法实现中,用户获取是调用了 UserDetailsService 来完成的。这个是一个只有一个方法的接口,所以我们自己要做的,就是将自己的 UserDetailsService 实现类配置成一个Bean。下面是实例代码,真正的实现需要从数据库或者缓存中获取。

我们再来看另外一个密码比对的方法,也是委托给一个 PasswordEncoder 类来实现的。一般来说,存在数据库中的密码都是要经过加密处理的,这样万一数据库数据被拖走,也不会泄露密码。spring一如既往的提供了主流的加密方式,如MD5,SHA等。如果不显示指定的话,Spring会默认使用 BCryptPasswordEncoder ,这个是目前相对比较安全的加密方式。具体介绍可参考spring-security 的官方文档 - Password Endcoding

认证结果处理

filter将token交给provider做校验,校验的结果无非两种,成功或者失败。对于这两种结果,我们只需要实现两个Handler接口,set到Filter里面,Filter在收到Provider的处理结果后会回调这两个Handler的方法。

先来看成功的情况,针对jwt认证的业务场景,登录成功需要返回给客户端一个token。所以成功的handler的实现类中需要包含这个逻辑。

```
public class JsonLoginSuccessHandler implements AuthenticationSuccessHandler{
private JwtUserService jwtUserService;

public JsonLoginSuccessHandler(JwtUserService jwtUserService) {
    this.jwtUserService = jwtUserService;
}
```

再来看失败的情况,登录失败比较简单,只需要回复一个401的Response即可。

```
public class HttpStatusLoginFailureHandler implements AuthenticationFailureHandler{
    @Override
    public void onAuthenticationFailure(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse AuthenticationException exception) throws IOException, ServletException {
        response.setStatus(HttpStatus.UNAUTHORIZED.value());
    }
}
```

JsonLoginConfigurer

以上整个登录的流程的组件就完整了,我们只需要把它们组合到一起就可以了。这里继承一个 AbstractHttpConfigurer ,对Filter做配置。

```
public class JsonLoginConfigurer<T extends JsonLoginConfigurer<T, B>, B extends HttpSe
  2
  3
                        private MyUsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter authFilter;
  4
  5
                        public JsonLoginConfigurer() {
  6
                                    this.authFilter = new MyUsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter();
  7
  8
                        @Override
 9
10
                        public void configure(B http) throws Exception {
                                   //设置Filter使用的AuthenticationManager,这里取公共的即可
11
12
                                   authFilter.setAuthenticationManager(http.getSharedObject(AuthenticationManager
13
                                     //设置失败的Handler
                                   authFilter.setAuthenticationFailureHandler(new HttpStatusLoginFailureHandler()
14
15
                                    //不将认证后的context放入session
                                    auth Filter.set Session Authentication Strategy (new Null Authenticated Session Strategy) (new Null Authenticated Session Sessio
16
17
18
                                    MyUsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter filter = postProcess(authFilter);
19
                                   http.addFilterAfter(filter, LogoutFilter.class);
20
21
22
                        //设置成功的Handler, 这个handler定义成Bean, 所以从外面set进来
                        public JsonLoginConfigurer<T,B> loginSuccessHandler(AuthenticationSuccessHandler a)
23
24
                                    authFilter.setAuthenticationSuccessHandler(authSuccessHandler);
25
                                     return this;
26
27
28
```

这样Filter就完整的配置好了,当调用configure方法时,这个filter就会加入security FilterChain 的指定位置。这个是在全局定义的地方,我们放在最后说。在全局配置的地方,也会将 DaoAuthenticationProvider 放到 ProviderManager 中,这样filter中提交的token就可以被处理了。

带Token请求校验流程

用户除登录之外的请求,都要求必须携带JWT Token。所以我们需要另外一个Filter对这些请求做一个拦截。这个拦截器主要是提取header中的token,跟登录一样,提交给 AuthenticationManager 做检查。

Filter

```
1 public class JwtAuthenticationFilter extends OncePerRequestFilter{
2 ...
3 public JwtAuthenticationFilter() {
4    //拦截header中带Authorization的请求
5    this.requiresAuthenticationRequestMatcher = new RequestHeaderRequestMatcher("A
```

```
@Override
        protected void doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse re
15
                throws ServletException, IOException {
16
           //header没带token的,直接放过,因为部分url匿名用户也可以访问
17
           //如果需要不支持匿名用户的请求没带token,这里放过也没问题,因为SecurityContext中没有认证信息
18
            if (!requiresAuthentication(request, response)) {
19
                filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
20
                return:
21
22
            Authentication authResult = null;
23
            AuthenticationException failed = null;
24
25
                //从头中获取token并封装后提交给AuthenticationManager
26
                String token = aetJwtToken(request):
27
                if(StringUtils.isNotBlank(token)) {
28
                    JwtAuthenticationToken authToken = new JwtAuthenticationToken(JWT.deco
29
                    authResult = this.getAuthenticationManager().authenticate(authToken);
30
                } else { //如果token长度为0
31
                    failed = new InsufficientAuthenticationException("JWT is Empty");
32
33
            } catch(JWTDecodeException e) {
34
                logger.error("JWT format error", e);
                failed = new InsufficientAuthenticationException("JWT format error", failed
35
36
            }catch (InternalAuthenticationServiceException e) {
37
                logger.error(
38
                        "An internal error occurred while trying to authenticate the user.
39
                        failed);
                failed = e;
40
41
            }catch (AuthenticationException e) {
42
                // Authentication failed
43
                failed = e:
44
45
            if(authResult != null) { //token认证成功
46
                successfulAuthentication(request, response, filterChain, authResult);
47
            } else if(!permissiveRequest(request)){
48
                //token认证失败, 并且这个request不在例外列表里, 才会返回错误
49
                unsuccessfulAuthentication(request, response, failed);
50
                return:
51
52
            filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
53
54
55
56
57
        protected boolean requiresAuthentication(HttpServletRequest request,
                HttpServletResponse response) {
58
59
            return requiresAuthenticationRequestMatcher.matches(request):
60
61
62
        protected boolean permissiveRequest(HttpServletRequest request) {
63
            if(permissiveRequestMatchers == null)
                return false;
65
            for(RequestMatcher permissiveMatcher: permissiveRequestMatchers) {
66
                if(permissiveMatcher.matches(request))
67
                    return true:
68
69
            return false;
70
71
```

这个Filter的实现跟登录的Filter有几点区别:

- 经过这个Filter的请求,会继续过 FilterChain 中的其它Filter。因为跟登录请求不一样,token只是为了识别用户。
- 如果header中没有认证信息或者认证失败,还会判断请求的url是否强制认证的(通过 permissiveRequest 方法判断)。如果请求不是强制认证,也会放过,这种情况比如博客类应 用匿名用户访问查看页面;比如登出操作,如果未登录用户点击登出,我们一般是不会报错 的。

其它逻辑跟登录一样,组装一个token提交给 AuthenticationManager。

```
public class JwtAuthenticationProvider implements AuthenticationProvider
 2
3
        private JwtUserService userService;
 4
5
        public JwtAuthenticationProvider(JwtUserService userService) {
6
             this.userService = userService;
 7
8
9
10
        public Authentication authenticate(Authentication authentication) throws Authentic
11
            DecodedJWT jwt = ((JwtAuthenticationToken)authentication).getToken();
12
             if(jwt.getExpiresAt().before(Calendar.getInstance().getTime()))
                 throw new NonceExpiredException("Token expires");
13
14
            String username = jwt.getSubject();
            UserDetails user = userService.getUserLoginInfo(username);
15
            if(user == null || user.getPassword()==null)
16
17
                 throw new NonceExpiredException("Token expires");
18
             String encryptSalt = user.getPassword();
19
            try {
20
                Algorithm algorithm = Algorithm.HMAC256(encryptSalt);
                JWTVerifier verifier = JWT.require(algorithm)
21
                         .withSubject(username)
22
                         .build();
23
                 verifier.verify(jwt.getToken());
24
            } catch (Exception e) {
25
                 throw new BadCredentialsException("JWT token verify fail", e);
26
27
            //成功后返回认证信息,filter会将认证信息放入SecurityContext
28
             JwtAuthenticationToken token = new JwtAuthenticationToken(user, jwt, user.getAuthenticationToken)
29
30
             return token:
31
32
        @Override
33
34
        public boolean supports(Class<?> authentication) {
35
            return authentication.isAssignableFrom(JwtAuthenticationToken.class);
36
37
    }
38
```

认证结果Handler

如果token认证失败,并且不在permissive列表中话,就会调用FailHandler,这个Handler和登录行为一致,所以都使用 HttpStatusLoginFailureHandler 返回401错误。 token认证成功,在继续FilterChain中的其它Filter之前,我们先检查一下token是否需要刷新,刷新成功后会将新token放入header中。所以,新增一个 JwtRefreshSuccessHandler 来处理token 认证成功的情况。

```
public class JwtRefreshSuccessHandler implements AuthenticationSuccessHandler{
  2
                         private static final int tokenRefreshInterval = 300; //刷新间隔5分钟
  3
  4
                         private JwtUserService jwtUserService;
  5
  6
                         public JwtRefreshSuccessHandler(JwtUserService jwtUserService) {
   7
   8
                                      this.jwtUserService = jwtUserService;
  9
10
                         @Override
11
12
                         public void onAuthenticationSuccess(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
                                                  Authentication authentication) throws IOException, ServletException {
13
14
                                      DecodedJWT jwt = ((JwtAuthenticationToken)authentication).getToken();
                                      boolean shouldRefresh = shouldTokenRefresh(jwt.getIssuedAt());
15
16
                                      if(shouldRefresh) {
17
                                                  String newToken = jwtUserService.saveUserLoginInfo((UserDetails)authentica
18
                                                  response.setHeader("Authorization", newToken);
19
                                      }
20
21
                         protected boolean shouldTokenRefresh(Date issueAt){
22
23
                                      LocalDateTime issueTime = LocalDateTime.ofInstant(issueAt.toInstant(), ZoneId.
24
                                      return\ Local Date Time.now (). minus Seconds (token Refresh Interval). is {\tt After} (is sue Time token to
25
26
```

```
public class JwtLoginConfigurer<T extends JwtLoginConfigurer<T, B>, B extends HttpSecu
   2
  3
                           private JwtAuthenticationFilter authFilter;
  4
                           public JwtLoginConfigurer() {
  5
                                        this.authFilter = new JwtAuthenticationFilter();
   6
   7
  8
  9
10
                           public void configure(B http) throws Exception {
11
                                        auth Filter.set Authentication Manager (http.get Shared Object (Authentication Manager)) and the state of t
                                        authFilter.setAuthenticationFailureHandler(new HttpStatusLoginFailureHandler()
12
13
                                        //将filter放到logoutFilter之前
14
                                        JwtAuthenticationFilter filter = postProcess(authFilter);
                                        http.addFilterBefore(filter, LogoutFilter.class);
15
16
17
                           //设置匿名用户可访问url
18
                           public JwtLoginConfigurer<T, B> permissiveRequestUrls(String ... urls){
19
                                        authFilter.setPermissiveUrl(urls);
20
                                        return this;
21
22
                           public JwtLoginConfigurer<T, B> tokenValidSuccessHandler(AuthenticationSuccessHand
23
                                       authFilter.setAuthenticationSuccessHandler(successHandler):
24
25
                                        return this;
26
27
28
```

配置集成

整个登录和无状态用户认证的流程都已经讲完了,现在我们需要吧spring security集成到我们的web项目中去。spring security和spring mvc做了很好的集成,一共只需要做两件事,给web配置类加上@EanbleWebSecurity,继承 WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter 定义个性化配置。

配置类WebSecurityConfig

```
@EnableWebSecurity
   2
                 public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter{
   3
   4
                                protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
   5
                                               http.authorizeRequests()
                                                                               .antMatchers("/image/**").permitAll() //静态资源访问无需认证
   6
                                                                               .antMatchers("/admin/**").hasAnyRole("ADMIN") //admin开头的请求,需要admi
   7
                                                                               .antMatchers("/article/**").hasRole("USER") //需登陆才能访问的url
   8
  9
                                                                               .anyRequest().authenticated() //默认其它的请求都需要认证,这里一定要添加
10
                                                                               .and()
                                                                .csrf().disable() //CRSF禁用, 因为不使用session
11
12
                                                                 .sessionManagement().disable() //禁用session
13
                                                               .formLogin().disable() //禁用form登录
                                                                .cors() //支持跨域
14
15
                                                                                               //添加header设置,支持跨域和ajax请求
                                                                .headers().addHeaderWriter(new StaticHeadersWriter(Arrays.asList(
16
                                                                                             new Header("Access-control-Allow-Origin","*"),
17
                                                                                             new Header("Access-Control-Expose-Headers", "Authorization"))))
18
                                                               .and() //拦截OPTIONS请求, 直接返回header
19
20
                                                                . add Filter After (new \ Option Request Filter (), \ Cors Filter. class)
21
                                                               .apply(new JsonLoginConfigurer<>()).loginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandler(jsonLoginSuccessHandle
22
23
                                                                 .and()
24
                                                            //添加token的filter
                                                               .apply(new JwtLoginConfigurer<>()).tokenValidSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshSuccessHandler(jwtRefreshS
25
26
                                                                .and()
27
                                                               //使用默认的logoutFilter
28
                                                                .logout()
29
                                                                               .logoutUrl("/logout")
                                                                                                                                                                      //默认就是"/logout"
30
                                                                               .addLogoutHandler(tokenClearLogoutHandler()) //logout时清除token
31
                                                                               .logoutSuccessHandler(new HttpStatusReturningLogoutSuccessHandler()) /.
32
                                                                .and()
                                                                .sessionManagement().disable();
33
34
                                //配置provider
```

容录

```
@Bean
        public AuthenticationManager authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
43
            return super.authenticationManagerBean();
44
45
46
        @Bean("jwtAuthenticationProvider")
47
        protected AuthenticationProvider jwtAuthenticationProvider() {
            return new JwtAuthenticationProvider(jwtUserService());
48
49
50
51
        @Bean("daoAuthenticationProvider")
52
        protected AuthenticationProvider daoAuthenticationProvider() throws Exception{
53
            //这里会默认使用BCryptPasswordEncoder比对加密后的密码,注意要跟createUser时保持一致
54
            DaoAuthenticationProvider daoProvider = new DaoAuthenticationProvider();
55
            daoProvider.setUserDetailsService(userDetailsService());
56
            return daoProvider;
57
58
59
```

以上的配置类主要关注一下几个点:

- 访问权限配置,使用url匹配是放过还是需要角色和认证
- 跨域支持,这个我们下面再讲
- 禁用csrf, csrf攻击是针对使用session的情况, 这里是不需要的, 关于CSRF可参考 Cross
 Site Request Forgery
- 禁用默认的form登录支持
- logout支持, spring security已经默认支持logout filter, 会拦截/logout请求, 交给 logoutHandler处理, 同时在logout成功后调用 LogoutSuccessHandler。对于logout, 我们需要清除保存的token salt信息,这样再拿logout之前的token访问就会失败。请参考 TokenClearLogoutHandler:

```
public class TokenClearLogoutHandler implements LogoutHandler {
 1
2
3
        private JwtUserService jwtUserService;
4
 5
        public TokenClearLogoutHandler(JwtUserService jwtUserService) {
6
             this.jwtUserService = jwtUserService;
 7
 8
9
        public void logout(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response, Auther
10
11
             clearToken(authentication);
12
13
        protected void clearToken(Authentication authentication) {
14
            if(authentication == null)
15
16
                 return;
17
            UserDetails user = (UserDetails)authentication.getPrincipal();
             if(user!=null && user.getUsername()!=null)
18
19
                 jwtUserService.deleteUserLoginInfo(user.getUsername());
20
21
22
```

角色配置

Spring Security对于访问权限的检查主要是通过 AbstractSecurityIntercepter 来实现,进入这个 拦截器的基础一定是在context有有效的Authentication。

回顾下上面实现的 UserDetailsService,在登录或token认证时返回的 Authentication 包含了 GrantedAuthority 的列表。

1 | @Override

2 public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username) throws UsernameNotFoundExce

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admin和manager权限的用户访问:

```
\texttt{1} \quad \texttt{.antMatchers("/admin/**").hasAnyRole("ADMIN,MANAGER")}
```

对于Intecepter来说只需要吧配置中的信息和 GrantedAuthority 的信息一起提交给 AccessDecisionManager 来做比对。

跨域支持

前后端分离的项目需要支持跨域请求,需要做下面的配置。

CORS配置

首先需要在HttpSecurity配置中启用cors支持

```
1 | http.cors()
```

这样spring security就会从 CorsConfigurationSource 中取跨域配置,所以我们需要定义一个 Bean:

```
1
2
        protected CorsConfigurationSource corsConfigurationSource() {
3
             CorsConfiguration configuration = new CorsConfiguration();
            configuration.setAllowedOrigins(Arrays.asList("*"));
4
5
            configuration.setAllowedMethods(Arrays.asList("GET","POST","HEAD", "OPTION"));
            configuration.setAllowedHeaders(Arrays.asList("*"));
6
            configuration.addExposedHeader("Authorization");
8
            UrlBasedCorsConfigurationSource source = new UrlBasedCorsConfigurationSource()
             source.registerCorsConfiguration("/**", configuration);
9
10
             return source;
11
```

Header配置

对于返回给浏览器的Response的Header也需要添加跨域配置:

```
1 http..headers().addHeaderWriter(new StaticHeadersWriter(Arrays.asList(
2 //支持所有源的访问
3 new Header("Access-control-Allow-Origin","*"),
4 //使ajax请求能够取到header中的jwt token信息
5 new Header("Access-Control-Expose-Headers","Authorization"))))
```

OPTIONS请求配置

对于ajax的跨域请求,浏览器在发送真实请求之前,会向服务端发送OPTIONS请求,看服务端是否支持。对于options请求我们只需要返回header,不需要再进其它的filter,所以我们加了一个 OptionsRequestFilter ,填充header后就直接返回:

```
public class OptionsRequestFilter extends OncePerRequestFilter{
 1
 2
 3
          @Override
 4
          protected void doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse re
 5
                    throws ServletException, IOException {
 6
                if(request.getMethod().equals("OPTIONS")) {
                    response. \textbf{setHeader} (\texttt{"Access-Control-Allow-Methods"}, \texttt{"GET,POST,OPTIONS,HEAD"}) \\
 7
 8
                     response.setHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Headers", response.getHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Headers", response.getHeader("Access-Control-Allow-Headers")
                    return;
10
11
                filterChain.doFilter(request, response);
12
13
```

总结

security这个名字。

所以这两个框架的选择问题就相对简单了:

- 1) 如果系统中本来使用了spring, 那优先选择spring security;
- 2) 如果是web系统, spring security提供了更多的安全性支持
- 3) 除次之外可以选择shiro

文章内使用的源码已经放在git上: Spring Security and JWT demo

[参考资料]

Spring Security Reference



207人点赞>







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赞赏支持





空挡 奋斗中的80后 总资产24 共写了9.8W字 获得618个赞 共525个粉丝



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全部评论 36 只看作者

按时间倒序 按时间正序



Java雏鸡开发

30楼 2020.12.28 13:55

好文

★ 赞 ■ 回复



卡文迪雨

29楼 2020.12.20 18:45

您好,有幸看到您的文章

我在loadUserByUsername加上数据库的查询,后总会报

MyUsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter: An internal error occurred while trying to authenticate the user.

or a. spring framework. security. authentication. Internal Authentication Service Exception:

写下你的评论... 评论36 赞207





空挡作者

2020.12.20 23:23

你把daoAuthenticationProvider()方法中的

daoProvider.setUserDetailsService(userDetailsService());改成 daoProvider.setUserDetailsService(jwtUserService());试一下,好像是Bean定义的问

题

■ 回复

◢ 添加新评论



耐人寻味_76b3

28楼 2020.11.16 15:46

用户登出 又走了一次生成token的方法这个没啥意义吧

★ 赞 ■ 回复



耐人寻味_76b3

27楼 2020.11.13 14:15

把代码拉下来看了一下太强了!

曲 赞 ■回复



Duskry

26楼 2020.10.09 10:35

很清楚

★ 赞 ■ 回复



一条狗_99b5

25楼 2020.09.24 15:08

后半段看的有点蒙,得看看demo源码 再来一遍

★ 赞 ■ 回复



8b5712db38bd

24楼 2020.07.16 11:00

好文章,之前也看了楼主写的shiro

★ 赞 ■ 回复



1bbf0a5de8fa

23楼 2020.07.15 20:04

第一次这么认真的看完了一篇文章,注释和代码都提供了,真心感谢博主的付出,特意登入失传已久的账号给你点个赞...继续加油.

▶ 赞 ■回复



Ashin10

20楼 2020.06.17 18:12

埜用CSRF

有些地方写的真的是详细, 我都不知道你怎么研究出来的

● 赞 ■ 回复



b11cf422eff7

19楼 2020.04.08 16:11

田路清晰 自心捕士 赞

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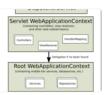


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(29) Hsinwong 阅读 18,093 评论 1 赞 89



spring boot 限制初始值大小及参数中文详解

要加"m"说明是MB,否则就是KB了. -Xms:初始值 -Xmx:最大值 -Xmn:最小值 java -Xms1...



▼ 阿B和阿C 阅读 6,074 评论 0 赞 7

谁的青春不迷茫

石家庄这两日天气不好,阴雨连绵,忽然间整个人都变得感伤起来。回想起去年的这个时候我正在学校的操 场上拍各种搞怪的毕...



▼ s狼烟s 阅读 208 评论 1 赞 3