Spring-Security

由于之前写的《Spring-security》比较杂乱,这里重启炉灶!

1. 授权方式

1.1 prePostEnabled

打开配置:

```
//@PreAuthorize、@PostAuthorize、@PreFilter、@PostFilter都需要此配置来开启
@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(prePostEnabled=true)
```

1.1.1 @Pre/PostAuthorize

@PreAuthorize

在方法执行之前执行,而且这里可以调用方法的参数,也可以得到参数值,这是利用JAVA8的参数名反射特性,如果没用JAVA8,那么也可以利用Spring Security的@P标注参数,或者Spring Data的@Param标注参数

@PreAuthorize is checked on the basis of **role** or the **argument** which is passed to the method.

```
@PreAuthorize("#userId == authentication.principal.userId or hasAuthority('ADMIN')")
public void changePassword(@P("userId") long userId ){
}
```

@PostAuthorize

在方法执行之后执行,而且这里可以调用方法的返回值,如果EL为false,那么该方法也已经执行完了,可能会回滚。returnObject(EL变量)表示返回的对象。

@PostAuthorize can be authorized on the basis of logged in **roles**, **return object** (returnObject`) by method and **passed argument** to the method.

注解使用示例

service层:

```
package com.concretepage.service;
import org.springframework.security.access.prepost.PostAuthorize;
import org.springframework.security.access.prepost.PreAuthorize;
import com.concretepage.bean.Book;

public interface IBookService {
    @PreAuthorize ("hasRole('ROLE_WRITE')")
```

```
public void addBook(Book book);

@PostAuthorize ("returnObject.owner == authentication.name")
public Book getBook();

@PreAuthorize ("#book.owner == authentication.name")
public void deleteBook(Book book);
}
```

authentication and principal keyword can directly be used to access user information. # is used to access argument of the method. Take attention on @PostAuthorize, built-in keyword returnObject has been used. Here returnObject is equivalent to Book instance returned by the method. 原文

意思: @PreAuthorize和@PostAuthorize都可以直接使用**authentication**和**principal**来获取与用户信息,@PostAuthorize中可以使用关键字**returnObject**,表示方法返回的对象;

1.1.2 @Pre/PostFilter

• 这2个注解可以使用内建对象 filterObject , 此对象代表列表或数组的元素, 其他内建对象及表达式

```
// 此处的filterObject就代表Task元素
@PostFilter("filterObject.assignee == authentication.name")
List<Task> findAll() {
...
}
```

@PostFilter

@PostFilter defines a rule for filtering the return list of a method, by **applying that rule to every element in the list**. If the evaluated value is true, the item will be kept in the list. Otherwise, the item will be removed.

在方法执行之后执行,而且这里可以调用方法的返回值,然后对返回值进行过滤或处理或修改并返回。EL变量 returnObject表示返回的对象。只有方法返回的是集合或数组类型的才可以使用。(与分页技术不兼容)

```
@postFilter
public User getUser("hasPermission(returnObject, 'ADMIN')"){
}
```

@PreFilter

@PreFilter works in a very similar fashion, however, the filtering is applied to a list that is being passed as an input parameter to the annotated method.

在方法执行之前执行,而且这里可以调用方法的参数,然后对参数值进行过滤或处理或修改,EL变量filterObject表示参数,如有多个参数,使用filterTarget注解参数。只有方法参数是集合或数组才行。(很少会用到,与分页技术不兼容)

2. session

2.1 设置招时时间

2.1.1 springBoot

```
server.session.timeout=60
```

2.2 设置session

3. 获取当前用户

3.1 静态方法

```
public class SpringSecurityUtil {

//session 由controller 注入参数传入
public static String currentUser(HttpSession session) {

SecurityContextImpl securityContext = (SecurityContextImpl) session

.getAttribute("SPRING_SECURITY_CONTEXT");

return ((UserDetails)securityContext.getAuthentication()

.getPrincipal()).getUsername();

}

}
```