

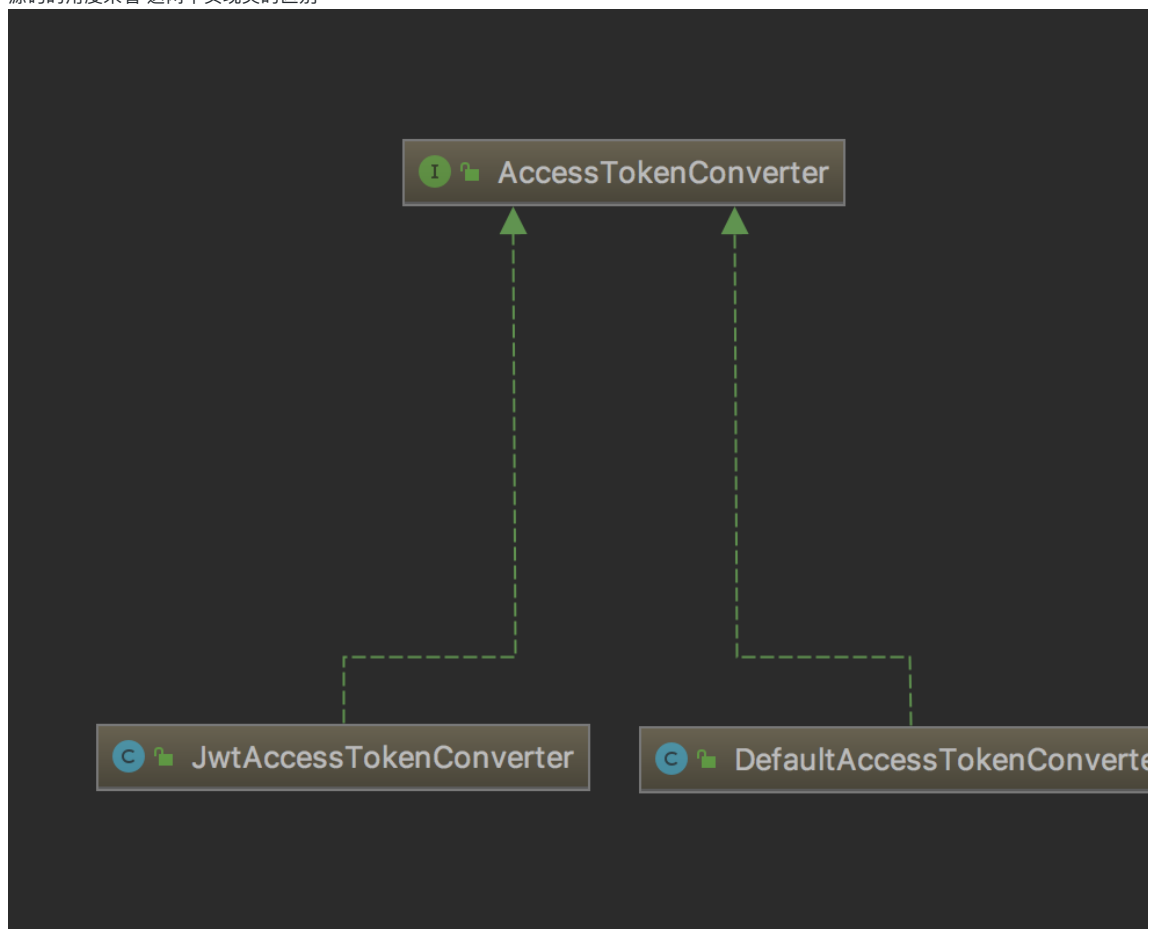
- pigx 生成

```
{
  "access_token": "c79ad7c3-9ab1-472a-9c9f-ebcef9a517cd",
  "token_type": "bearer",
  "refresh_token": "0521360c-d028-4535-a454-ef61ce404bd8",
  "expires_in": 41965,
  "scope": "server",
  "license": "made by pigx"
}
```

- pig 生成

```
{
    "access_token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJjaWwNbGlhbnNlIjoibWFkZSbieSBwaWciLCJ1c2VyX25hbWUiOiJhZG1pb28nZWZlcjdlCjleHAioeJENDMmMdg30TgsInVzZXJJZCjE6MSwiYXV0ag9yaXRpZXM0lsUk9MRv9BRE1JTjIisILJPTevfvVFuijdLcjQdGki0iSNjg0MTZjNm2YTtYUzZS1hN2ViOTUzMWFLWWEiLCJjbGllbnRfaWQiOiJwaWcif0.-Ke8WdyfhuJre3SMBxkAzmpTw0ETcGVlb9MLYNiQR8",
    "token_type": "bearer",
    "refresh_token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJjaWwNbGlhbnNlIjoibWFkZSbieSBwaWciLCJ1c2VyX25hbWUiOiJhZG1pb28nZWZlcjdlCjhdGki0iSNjg0MTZjNy05YTtyLTkrM2YTtYUzZS1hN2ViOTUzMWFLWWEiLCJleHAioeJENDU1NTct0TgsInVzZXJJZCjE6MSwiYXV0ag9yaXRp9MRv9BRE1JTjIisILJPTevfvVFuijdLcjQdGki0iIMDE2NTdkMS1M2VkLTQ1ODItYTTLyikNDU0ODIwYzg0MmUiLCJkbGllbnRfaWQiOiJwaWcif0.uq9BrM177u6-eOEP01ppDSVM5EUTrz_o",
    "expires_in": 40536,
    "scope": "server",
    "license": "made by pig",
    "userId": 1,
    "jti": "968416c7-9a65-4d3f-a53e-a7eb9531ae5a"
}
```

- 源码的角度来看 这两个实现类的区别



1. pig 只有网关是资源服务器，这也就意味着只能在网关中获取的SecurityContext进而获取到用户的全部信息，而下游的业务微服务只能通过的去请求从header中获取jwt token 解析哪位用户。
2. 如下图，pigx 整体架构满足oauth2，所有的下游业务微服务都作为资源服务，在整个流程中都能从securityContext中获取到用户的全部信息并依赖jwt解析。
3. jwt 自身的安全问题，对一些业务场景 需要自己扩展实现，比如踢人等。
4. 如何扩展pigx支持jwt ,非常简单 认证服务器配置配置 JwtAccessTokenConverter即可（后果自负）

```

public class AuthorizationServerConfig extends AuthorizationServerConfigurerAdapter {

    @Override
    public void configure(AuthorizationServerEndpointsConfigurer endpoints) {
        //token增强配置
        TokenEnhancerChain tokenEnhancerChain = new TokenEnhancerChain();
        tokenEnhancerChain.setTokenEnhancers(
            Arrays.asList(tokenEnhancer(), new JwtAccessTokenConverter());
        endpoints
            .tokenEnhancer(tokenEnhancerChain);
    }
}
  
```

YJHT ARCHITECTURE

