# 第二章 Shiro权限管理

主讲:泽林.王峰(2019.4.13)

# 授课大纲

- 1、SpringBoot简介
- 2、在Idea中搭建SpringBoot工程
- 3、在pom.xml文件中引入相关依赖(mybatis、通过Mapper、分页插件)
- 4、在application.yml中完成SpringBoot相关配置
- 5、如何切换数据源
- 6、完成上章的用户认证功能

# 授课内容

# 1、SpringBoot简介

Spring Boot是由Pivotal团队提供的全新框架,其设计目的是用来简化新Spring应用的初始搭建以及开发过程。该框架使用了特定的方式来进行配置,从而使开发人员不再需要定义样板化的配置。通过这种方式,Spring Boot致力于在蓬勃发展的快速应用开发领域(rapid application development)成为领导者。

# 2、在Idea中搭建SpringBoot工程

- 2.1)以maven创建普通java工程(在此略过)。
- 2.2) 配置pom.xml文件

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 2
    project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
 3
             xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
             xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
 4
    http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
 5
        <modelversion>4.0.0</modelversion>
 6
 7
        <groupId>com.zelin</groupId>
 8
        <artifactId>Shiro_02</artifactId>
9
        <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
10
         <!--1.配置下面的依赖所用到的父工程-->
11
            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
12
13
            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
            <version>2.0.1.RELEASE
14
```

```
15
           <relativePath/> <!-- lookup parent from repository -->
16
       </parent>
17
        cproperties>
           18
19
           <java.version>1.8</java.version>
       </properties>
20
21
        <dependencies>
22
           <dependency>
23
               <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
24
               <artifactId>spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
25
           </dependency>
           <!--2.与junit进行整合的starter-->
26
27
           <dependency>
               <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
28
29
               <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
30
               <scope>test</scope>
31
           </dependency>
32
           <!--3.代表springboot与web的整合的starter-->
33
           <dependency>
34
               <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
35
               <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
36
           </dependency>
37
38
           <!--4.添加数据库-->
39
           <dependency>
               <groupId>mysql</groupId>
40
               <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
41
42
               <version>5.1.47
43
           </dependency>
44
           <!--5.添加mybatis与springboot整合的依赖-->
45
           <dependency>
46
               <groupId>org.mybatis.spring.boot</groupId>
47
               <artifactId>mybatis-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
               <version>2.0.1
48
49
           </dependency>
50
           <!-- 6.添加mybatis分页插件与springboot整合的依赖 -->
51
           <dependency>
52
               <groupId>com.github.pagehelper</groupId>
53
               <artifactId>pagehelper-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
54
               <version>1.2.10</version>
55
           </dependency>
56
           <!-- 7.添加通过mapper与springboot整合的依赖 -->
57
           <dependency>
58
               <groupId>tk.mybatis
59
               <artifactId>mapper-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
60
               <version>2.1.5</version>
61
           </dependency>
62
           <dependency>
63
64
               <groupId>org.apache.commons</groupId>
65
               <artifactId>commons-lang3</artifactId>
               <version>3.3.2
66
67
           </dependency>
```

```
68
        </dependencies>
69
        <build>
70
             <plugins>
71
                 <plugin>
72
                     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
                     <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
73
74
                 </plugin>
75
             </plugins>
76
        </build>
77
78
    </project>
```

### 2.3)配置启动文件

```
1@SpringBootApplication2@MapperScan(basePackages = "com.zelin.mapper") //此注解用于扫描mapper接口3public class ShiroApplication {4public static void main(String[] args) {5SpringApplication.run(ShiroApplication.class);6}7}8//注意:此启动文件定义在com.zelin这个父包下,目的是可以读取此包及其子包下的所有注解,可以将这些java 类的实例放到spring容器中。
```

### 2.4)配置application.yml文件或application.properties文件

```
1
    server:
 2
      port: 9000
 3
   #配置数据源设置
 4
    spring:
 5
      datasource:
 6
        driver-class-name: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
 7
        url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/shiro
 8
        username: root
 9
        password: 123
10
    #配置mybatis的内容
11
    mybatis:
12
      mapper-locations: mapper/*.xml
```

### 2.5)如何切换数据源

### 2.5.0)在pom.xml文件中添加对druid的依赖

#### 2.5.1) 定义druid.properties文件

```
#配置数据源设置(改变数据源为druid)
spring.datasource.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/shiro
spring.datasource.username=root
spring.datasource.password=123
```

#### 2.5.2) 定义配置类: 在com.zelin.config包下DruidConfiguration.java

```
1 /**
 2
   * @Author: Feng.Wang
 3
   * @Company: Zelin.ShenZhen
4
    * @Description:
 5
   * @Date: Create in 2019/4/13 09:55
   */
 6
7
   @Configuration //此注解就是相当于原来的applicationContext.xml文件
   @PropertySource("classpath:druid.properties")
9
   public class DruidConfiguration {
10
                   //此注解:相当于spring配置文件中的<bean>标签
       @ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "spring.datasource")
11
       //工作原理:就是将druid.properties文件中的前缀后的字符串取出在DruidDataSource类中找以前面
12
   取出的字符串的属性,并为其
13
       //赋值
       public DruidDataSource druidDataSource(){
14
15
           return new DruidDataSource();
16
       }
17
   }
```

#### 效果如下所示:

```
has been autodetected for JMX exposure 代表切换连接池成功
1019-04-13 10:05:39.846 INFO 6844 --- [ main] o.s.j.e.a.AnnotationMBeanExporter : Located MBean 'druidDataSource': 
1019-04-13 10:05:39.916 INFO 6844 --- [ main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port(s): 9000
```

# 3、完成上章的用户认证功能

# 3.1)使用angular+BootStrap完成登录功能:

### 实现步骤:

1. 添加各种静态资源,如下图所示:

```
✓ resources
   > mapper

✓ ☐ static

      > bootstrap-3.3.7-dist
      plugins
         > adminLTE
         > angularjs
         > bootstrap

▼ Diguery

               10 jquery-2.2.3.min.js
         > 🛅 js
         > select2

▼ Image student

            # list.html
      🗸 🖿 user
            📇 listmenu. html
         📇 index. html
         🟭 login. html
      application. yml
      🚮 druid. properties
```

#### 2. 定义login登录页面,内容如下:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 2
    <html lang="en">
 3
    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
 4
 5
        <title>用户登录</title>
 6
        <!--引入bootstrap样式-->
 7
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="bootstrap-3.3.7-dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
 8
        <!--引入分页的样式-->
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="plugins/angularjs/pagination.css">
 9
10
        <script src="plugins/jQuery/jquery-2.2.3.min.js"></script>
        <script src="bootstrap-3.3.7-dist/js/bootstrap.js"></script>
11
12
        <!--1.引入angularjs的库-->
13
        <script src="plugins/angularjs/angular.min.js"></script>
        <!--引入angularjs的分页库-->
14
15
        <script src="plugins/angularjs/pagination.js"></script>
        <style>
16
17
            .container{
                width: 500px;
18
19
                margin-top: 50px;
20
            }
            .form-signin{
21
22
                padding:5px;
23
            }
24
            .btn{
                margin-top: 20px;
25
26
            }
27
            .error{
                color:red;
28
29
```

```
30
        </style>
31
32
        <script>
33
            //1. 定义angularjs的模块:
34
            var app = angular.module("myApp",[]);
35
            //2.定义控制器
36
            app.controller("loginController", function($scope, $http){
37
                 //2.1)查询所有的学生
                $scope.login = ()=>{
38
39
                     $http.get("login?
    username="+$scope.username+"&password="+$scope.password).success(response=>{
40
                        if (response.status){
                                                 //代表登录成功
                            location.href = "./user/listmenu.html"
41
42
                        } else{
43
                          $scope.message = response.message;
44
45
                    })
46
                }
47
            })
        </script>
48
49
    </head>
50
    <body ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="loginController">
51
    <div class="container">
52
        <div class="panel panel-primary">
            <div class="panel-heading">
53
                <h3 class="panel-title">
54
55
                     用户登录
56
                </h3>
57
            </div>
            <div class="panel-body">
58
                <label>用户名</label>
59
60
                 <input type="text" ng-model="username" class="form-control"</pre>
    placeholder="输入用户名" required autofocus>
                <label >密码</label>
61
                 <input type="password" ng-model="password" class="form-control"</pre>
62
    placeholder="输入密码" required>
63
                <button class="btn btn-lg btn-primary btn-block" type="button" ng-</pre>
    click="login()">登录</button>
                <span class="error">{{message}}</span>
64
65
            </div>
        </div>
66
    </div> <!-- /container -->
67
68
    </body>
69
    </html>
70
```

#### 3) 定义登录的控制器login

```
public AjaxResult login(String username, String password, HttpServletRequest
    request, HttpServletResponse response){
 7
           try {
               //1.根据用户名在数据库中查询是否存在此用户
 8
 9
               SysUser user = userService.findUserByUsercodeAndPassword(username,
    password);
10
               //2.判断用户是否存在
               //2.1)如果此用户存在,就将其放到session中
11
               if(user != null){
12
13
                   request.getSession().setAttribute("user",user);
14
                   return new AjaxResult("登录成功",true);
15
               }
16
           } catch (Exception e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
17
18
           }
19
           return new AjaxResult("登录失败",false);
20
       }
21 }
```

#### 4.登录界面如下:



### 3.2) 完成拦截器定义:

```
@Component
2
   public class AuthticationInterceptor extends HandlerInterceptorAdapter {
3
       @override
4
       public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
   Object handler) throws Exception {
5
           //1.情况一:如果是匿名用户,就放行
           //1.1) 得到当前登录的用户的url地址
 6
 7
           String uri = request.getRequestURI();
           //1.2) 对uri地址作处理
8
9
           uri = CommUtils.getPath(uri);
           //1.3) 得到匿名用户的地址列表
10
           List<String> anonymousURL = ResourcesUtil.gekeyList("anonymousURL");
11
           //1.4) 判断当前登录的url地址是否在上面的地址集合中,如果在就放行
12
```

```
if (anonymousURL.contains(uri)) return true;
13
14
15
          //情况二:看用户是否登录,如果登录就看其访问地址是否在公用的url地址列表中,
          //2.1) 得到session,并且取得当前登录的用户对象user
16
17
          SysUser user = (SysUser) request.getSession().getAttribute("user");
18
          //2.2) 判断是否存在此用户
19
          if (null != user) {
                              //代表用户登录过
20
              //2.3) 读取公用的用户列表(只有登录成功的用户才能访问此列表)
21
              List<String> commonURL = ResourcesUtil.gekeyList("commonURL");
22
              //2.4) 判断当前登录用户的访问url地址是否在commonURL中,是就放行
              if (commonURL.contains(uri)) return true;
23
24
25
              //情况三:根据当前用户,得到其访问资源的权限列表
26
              //3.1) 得到当前登录成功的用户的所有权限列表
27
              List<SysPermission> permissions = user.getPermissions();
              //3.2) 根据此权限列表遍历出每个权限,再看当前用户的访问url地址是否在其中
28
29
              for (SysPermission permission : permissions) {
30
                 if (permission.getUrl().contains(uri)) {
31
                     return true;
32
                 }
33
              }
34
          }
35
          //其它情况:如果上面的情况都不成立,就跳转到无权访问页面。
         request.getRequestDispatcher("/resure.html").forward(request, response);
36
37
          return false;
38
       }
   }
39
40
```

### 3.3) 配置拦截器:

```
1
    @Configuration
 2
    public class MyConfiguration implements WebMvcConfigurer {
 3
        @Autowired
 4
        private AuthticationInterceptor authticationInterceptor;
        //注册拦截器(springboot拦截器与springmvc不一样,还会拦截静态资源)
 5
 6
        @override
        public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {
 7
            registry.addInterceptor(authticationInterceptor).addPathPatterns("**")
 8
                    .excludePathPatterns("/static/**");
9
10
11
        }
12
   }
```

#### 3.4) 定义学生列表功能

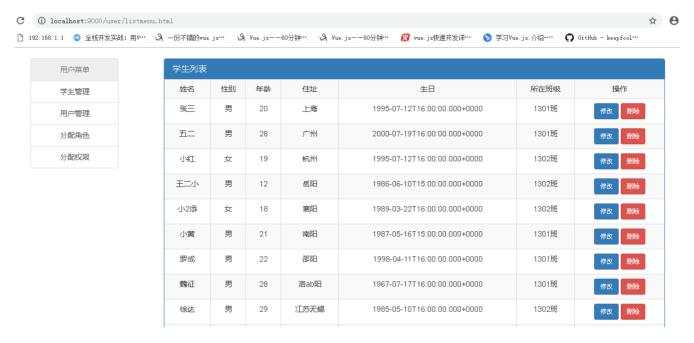
```
public class StudentController {
    @Autowired
    private StudentService studentService;
    @Autowired
    private ClassesService classesService;
    private int pageSize = 5;
```

```
7
        @RequestMapping("/list")
 8
        public List<Student> findAll(){
 9
             try {
                 return studentService.findStudents();
10
11
            } catch (Exception e) {
12
                 e.printStackTrace();
13
                 return null;
14
            }
15
        }
    }
16
```

```
/student/list.html---》页面
 1
 2
    <!DOCTYPE html>
 3
    <html lang="en">
 4
    <head>
 5
        <meta charset="UTF-8">
 6
        <title>列表学生</title>
 7
        <style>
 8
            .table{
 9
                text-align: center;
10
11
            .container{
12
                margin-top: 20px;
13
            }
14
        </style>
15
        <!--引入bootstrap样式-->
16
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="../bootstrap-3.3.7-dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
17
        <!--引入分页的样式-->
18
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="../plugins/angularjs/pagination.css">
19
        <script src="../plugins/jQuery/jquery-2.2.3.min.js"></script>
        <script src="../bootstrap-3.3.7-dist/js/bootstrap.js"></script>
20
21
        <!--1.引入angularjs的库-->
22
        <script src="../plugins/angularjs/angular.min.js"></script>
23
        <!--引入angularjs的分页库-->
24
        <script src="../plugins/angularjs/pagination.js"></script>
25
        <script>
26
            //1. 定义angularjs的模块:
27
            var app = angular.module("myApp",[]);
            //2.定义控制器
28
29
            app.controller("studentController",function($scope,$http){
30
               //2.1)查询所有的学生
31
                $scope.findAll=()=>{
                    $http.get("../student/list").success(response=>{
32
                        //1.为list变量分配值
33
34
                        $scope.list = response;
35
                    })
36
                }
37
            })
38
        </script>
39
    </head>
40
    <body ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="studentController" ng-init="findAll()">
41
    <div class="container">
        <div class="panel panel-primary">
42
```

```
43
          <div class="panel-heading">
44
             <h3 class="panel-title">学生列表</h3>
45
          </div>
          46
47
             姓名
48
49
                性别
50
                年龄
51
                住址
52
                生日
53
                所在班级
54
                操作
55
             56
57
                   {{stud.sname}}
58
                   {{stud.sex}}
59
                   {{stud.age}}
60
                   {{stud.addr}}
61
62
                      {{stud.birth}}
                   63
64
                   65
                      {{stud.classes.cname}}
66
                   67
                   <a class="btn btn-primary btn-sm"</pre>
68
69
                         href="../student/toupdate?sid=${stud.sid}">修改</a>
70
                      <a class="btn btn-danger btn-sm"</pre>
71
                         href="../student/deleteBySid?sid=${stud.sid}"
                         onclick="return confirm('你真的要删除吗?')">删除</a>
72
73
                   74
         75
76
      </div>
77
   </div>
78
   <script>
79
      //执行提交 表单
80
      function skip(i) {
         //1.对表单中的隐藏域赋值
81
82
         $("#page").val(i);
83
         //2.提交表单
         $("#form1").submit();
84
85
      }
86
87
      //添加学生
88
      function addStudent() {
         location.href = "${pageContext.request.contextPath}/student/toadd.do";
89
90
      }
91
   </script>
92
   </body>
93
   </html>
```

#### 3.5) 效果图如下:



# 4、完成为当前是用户修改角色的功能:

4.1) 在RoleController控制器得到所有的角色列表:(/role/list)

```
@RestController
 1
    @RequestMapping("/role")
 2
 3
    public class RoleController {
 4
        @Autowired
 5
        private RoleService roleService;
 6
        @Autowired
 7
        private UserRoleService userRoleService;
 8
 9
         * 查询所有的角色
10
         * @return
11
         */
        @RequestMapping("/list")
12
        public List<SysRole> findAll(){
13
14
            try {
15
                 return roleService.findRoles();
16
            } catch (Exception e) {
17
                e.printStackTrace();
18
19
            return null;
20
        }
21
    }
```

4.2)根据当前选择用户查询出其关联的角色(/role/findRolesByUser)

```
1
2
        * 根据当前选择用户查询出其关联的角色
3
        * @return
4
       */
5
       @RequestMapping("/findRolesByUser")
6
       public List<SysUserRole> findRolesByUser(String sysUserId){
7
          List<SysUserRole> userRoles = userRoleService.findUserRole(sysUserId);
8
          return userRoles;
9
       }
```

### 4.3)修改当前选择用户的角色(/role/changeRole)

```
/**
 1
 2
         * 修改角色
 3
         * @param sysUserRoleVo
         * @return
 4
 5
         */
        @RequestMapping("/changeRole")
 6
 7
        public AjaxResult changeRole(SysUserRoleVo sysUserRoleVo){
 8
            try {
 9
                userRoleService.update(sysUserRoleVo);
                return new AjaxResult("修改权限成功",true);
10
            } catch (Exception e) {
11
                e.printStackTrace();
12
13
                return new AjaxResult("修改权限失败",false);
            }
14
        }
15
```

### 4.4) 查询所有用户列表(/user/userlist)

```
/**
 1
 2
         * 查询所有用户
 3
         * @return
 4
         */
        @RequestMapping("/userlist")
 5
 6
        public List<SysUser> findUsers(){
 7
            try {
 8
                 return userService.findUsers();
 9
            } catch (Exception e) {
10
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
11
12
            return null;
13
        }
```

# 4.5) user/changeRole.html页面的内容

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3 <head>
4 <meta charset="UTF-8">
5 <title>修改用户权限</title>
```

```
6
        <!--引入bootstrap样式-->
 7
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="../bootstrap-3.3.7-dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
 8
        <!--引入分页的样式-->
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="../plugins/angularjs/pagination.css">
 9
10
        <script src="../plugins/jQuery/jquery-2.2.3.min.js"></script>
11
        <script src="../bootstrap-3.3.7-dist/js/bootstrap.js"></script>
12
        <!--1.引入angularjs的库-->
13
        <script src="../plugins/angularjs/angular.min.js"></script>
        <!--引入angularis的分页库-->
14
15
        <script src="../plugins/angularjs/pagination.js"></script>
16
        <style>
17
            .list-group{
18
                width: 300px;
19
                margin-top: 20px;
20
                margin-left: 40px;
21
            }
22
        </style>
23
        <script>
24
            //1. 定义angularjs的模块:
25
            var app = angular.module("myApp",[]);
26
            //2.定义控制器
27
            app.controller("roleController", function($scope, $http){
28
                //2.1)查询所有的权限
29
                $scope.findAll=()=>{
30
                    $http.get("../role/list").success(response=>{
31
                        $scope.list = response;
32
                    })
33
                }
                //2.2)查询所有用户
34
35
                $scope.findUsers=()=>{
36
                    $http.get("../user/userlist").success(response=>{
37
                        $scope.users=response;
                    })
38
                }
39
40
                //2.2)根据当前用户取出其角色列表(当选择某个用户时就可以选择其对应的角色)
41
                $scope.findRolesByUser = ()=>{
                    $http.get("../role/findRolesByUser?
42
    sysUserId="+$scope.sysUserId).success(response =>{
43
                        $scope.roleList = response;
44
                        //定义所选择的角色id数组
45
                        $scope.sysRoleIds = [];
46
                        //遍历$scope.roleList与$scope.list两个集合,选中复选框
47
                        if ($scope.list.length > 0 && $scope.roleList.length > 0)
48
                        for (var i = 0;i < $scope.list.length;i++){</pre>
49
                            $scope.sysRoleIds[i]=0
50
                            for (\text{var } j = 0; j < \text{response.length}; j++){}
51
                                if ($scope.list[i].id ==response[j].sysRoleId){
52
                                    //如果两个id相等先放到角色id数组中
53
                                    $scope.sysRoleIds[i]=$scope.list[i].id;
54
                                }
55
                            }
56
                        }
                    } )
57
```

```
58
59
              //3.修改角色
60
              $scope.changeRole = ()=>{
61
62
                 //将角色id数组提交到后台
                 $http.get("../role/changeRole?
63
   sysRoleIds="+$scope.sysRoleIds+"&sysUserId="+$scope.sysUserId).success(response=>{
64
                     if (response.status){ //修改成功就跳转到登录页面
                         parent.location.href = "/login.html"
65
66
                     }else{
                                   //修改失败
67
                         alert(response.message);
68
                     }
69
                 })
              }
70
71
          })
72
        </script>
73
74
   </head>
75
   <body ng-app="myApp" ng-controller="roleController" ng-init="findAll();findUsers()">
76
   {{sysRoleIds}}--{{sysUserId}}
77
          78
              79
                  请选择用户:
                  <select ng-model="sysUserId" class="form-control" ng-</pre>
80
   change="findRolesByUser()"
81
                         ng-options="u.id as u.username for u in users"></select>
82
              83
84
                 <!--<input type="checkbox" ng-checked="role.result" ng-
85
   model="sysRoleIds[$index]"-->
86
                       <!--ng-true-value="{{role.id}}" ng-false-value="">{{role.name}}-
   ->
87
                     <input type="checkbox"</pre>
                                           ng-model="sysRoleIds[$index]"
                         ng-true-value="{{role.id}}" ng-false-value="0">{{role.name}}
88
   <br>
89
              {{role.id}}
90
              91
92
                  <input type="button" value="更改权限" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm"
   ng-click="changeRole()">
93
              94
          95
   </body>
96
   </html>
```

#### 4.5)运行结果如下:



