

SpringSecurity整合SpringBoot集中式版

技术选型

SpringBoot2.1.3, SpringSecurity, MySQL, mybatis, jsp

初步整合认证第一版

创建工程并导入jar包

先只导入SpringBoot

提供处理器

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/product")
public class ProductController {

    @RequestMapping
    @ResponseBody
    public String hello(){
        return "success";
    }
}
```

编写启动类



```
@SpringBootApplication
public class SecurityApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(SecurityApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

测试效果

使用SpringBoot内置tomcat启动项目,即可访问处理器。



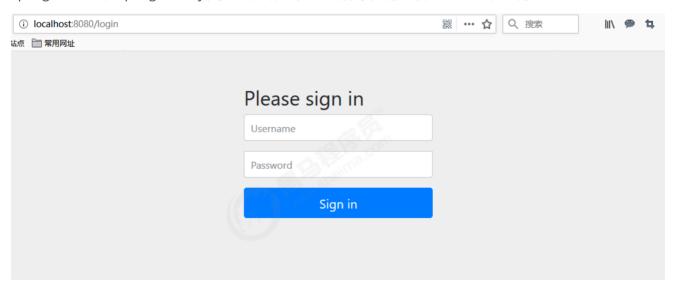
success

加入SpringSecurity的jar包

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>
  </dependency>
```

重启再次测试

SpringBoot已经为SpringSecurity提供了默认配置,默认所有资源都必须认证通过才能访问。



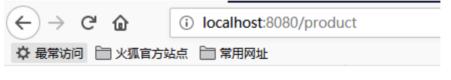
那么问题来了! 此刻并没有连接数据库, 也并未在内存中指定认证用户, 如何认证呢?

其实SpringBoot已经提供了默认用户名user,密码在项目启动时随机生成,如图:



➤ Console Landpoints Initializing ExecutorService 'applicationTaskExecutor' 2019-09-22 10:19:42.649 INFO 9068 --- [main] .s.s.UserDetailsServiceAutoConfiguration : Using generated security password: 7244ff88-a9db-423a-8489-0714ace5640c 2019-09-22 10:19:42.773 INFO 9068 --- [main] o.s.s.web.DefaultSecurityFilterChain Creating filter chain: any request, [org. springframework. security. web. context. request. async . WebAsyncManagerIntegrationFilter@30feffc, org. springframework. security. web. context . SecurityContextPersistenceFilter@3e6f3bae, org. springframework. security. web. header . HeaderWriterFilter@7e97551f, org. springframework. security. web. csrf. CsrfFilter@35e478f, org . springframework, security, web, authentication, logout, LogoutFilter@29f0802c, org. springframework, security . web. authentication. UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter@74fef3f7, org. springframework. security. web

认证通过后可以继续访问处理器资源:



success

整合认证第二版【加入jsp使用自定义认证页面】

说明

SpringBoot官方是不推荐在SpringBoot中使用jsp的,那么到底可以使用吗?答案是肯定的! 不过需要导入tomcat插件启动项目,不能再用SpringBoot默认tomcat了。

导入SpringBoot的tomcat启动插件jar包

```
<dependency>
   <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
   <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-tomcat</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
   <groupId>org.apache.tomcat.embed
   <artifactId>tomcat-embed-jasper</artifactId>
</dependency>
```

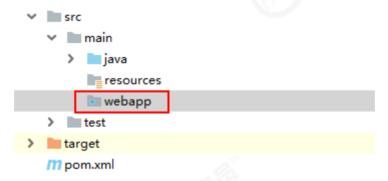
加入jsp页面等静态资源

在src/main目录下创建webapp目录



这时webapp目录并不能正常使用,因为只有web工程才有webapp目录,在pom文件中修改项目为web工程

这时webapp目录,可以正常使用了!



导入第一天案例中静态资源,注意WEB-INF就不用了哈!



地磁盘 (D:) > SpringSecurity课程资料 > SpringSecurity_day01 > 案例项目 > spring_security_management > src > main > webapp				
名称	^	∨ 修改日期	类型	大小
css		2019/7/10 13:00	文件夹	
📙 img		2019/7/10 13:00	文件夹	
pages		2019/7/10 13:00	文件夹	
📙 plugins		2019/7/10 13:00	文件夹	
WEB-INF		2019/7/10 13:00	文件夹	
403.jsp		2019/6/23 14:17	JSP 文件	11 K
404.jsp		2019/6/23 14:17	JSP 文件	13 K
500.jsp		2019/6/23 14:17	JSP 文件	13 K
failer.jsp		2019/6/23 14:03	JSP 文件	17 K
index.jsp		2018/5/1 19:01	JSP 文件	1 K
login.jsp		2019/7/10 16:33	JSP 文件	3 K

修改login.jsp中认证的url地址

修改header.jsp中退出登录的url地址

提供SpringSecurity配置类

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
    /**
    * 这里先不连接数据库了
    */
```

```
protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
        auth.inMemoryAuthentication()
            .withUser("user")
            .password("{noop}123")
            .roles("USER");
    }
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http.authorizeRequests()
                .antMatchers("/login.jsp", "/failer.jsp", "/css/**", "/img/**",
"/plugins/**").permitAll()
                .antMatchers("/**").hasAnyRole("USER")
                .anyRequest()
                .authenticated()
                .and()
                .formLogin()
                .loginPage("/login.jsp")
                .loginProcessingUrl("/login")
                .successForwardUrl("/index.jsp")
                .failureForwardUrl("/failer.jsp")
                .permitAll()
                .and()
                .logout()
                .logoutUrl("/logout")
                .invalidateHttpSession(true)
                .logoutSuccessUrl("/login.jsp")
                .permitAll()
                .and()
                .csrf()
                .disable();
    }
}
```

修改产品处理器

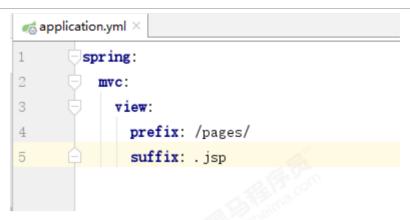
有页面了,就跳转一个真的吧!

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/product")
public class ProductController {

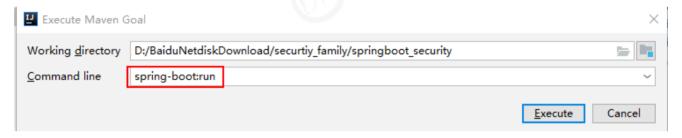
    @RequestMapping("/findAll")
    public String findAll(){
        return "product-list";
    }
}
```

配置视图解析器





使用tomcat插件启动项目



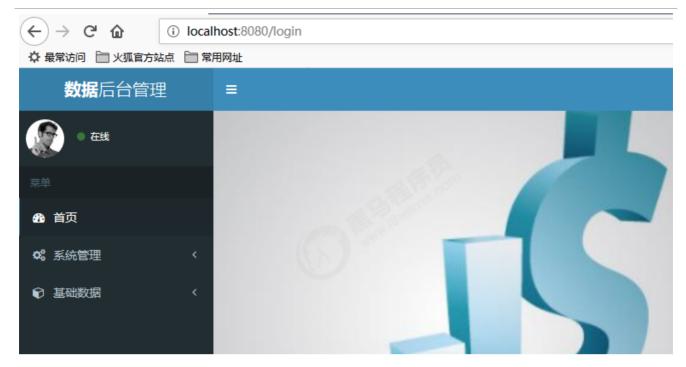
测试效果

自定义的认证页面



认证成功页面





整合认证第三版【数据库认证】

数据库环境准备

依然使用security_authority数据库, sql语句在第一天资料里。

导入数据库操作相关jar包

在配置文件中添加数据库操作相关配置



```
application.yml >
         spring:
           mvc:
 3
              view:
                prefix: /pages/
 4
                suffix: . jsp
 6
            datasource:
              driver-class-name: com. mysql. jdbc. Driver
8
              url: jdbc:mysql:///security_authority
9
              username: root
10
              password: root
11
         mybatis:
12
            type-aliases-package: com. itheima. domain
           configuration:
13
14
              map-underscore-to-camel-case: true
15
         logging:
16
            level:
17
              com. itheima: debug
```

在启动类上添加扫描dao接口包注解

```
pringBootApplication

@MapperScan("com. itheima. mapper")

public class SecurityApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication. run(SecurityApplication. class, args);
    }
}
```

创建角色pojo对象

这里直接使用SpringSecurity的角色规范

```
public class SysRole implements GrantedAuthority {
   private Integer id;
   private String roleName;
   private String roleDesc;

public Integer getId() {
    return id;
```

```
}
    public void setId(Integer id) {
       this.id = id;
    public String getRoleName() {
        return roleName;
    public void setRoleName(String roleName) {
       this.roleName = roleName;
    public String getRoleDesc() {
        return roleDesc;
    public void setRoleDesc(String roleDesc) {
        this.roleDesc = roleDesc;
   }
   //标记此属性不做json处理
   @JsonIgnore
   @Override
    public String getAuthority() {
       return roleName;
}
```

创建用户pojo对象

这里直接实现SpringSecurity的用户对象接口,并添加角色集合私有属性。

注意接口属性都要标记不参与json的处理。

```
public class SysUser implements UserDetails {
    private Integer id;
    private String username;
    private String password;
    private Integer status;
    private List<SysRole> roles = new ArrayList<>();

public Integer getId() {
        return id;
    }

    public void setId(Integer id) {
        this.id = id;
    }
}
```



```
}
public void setUsername(String username) {
   this.username = username;
}
public void setPassword(String password) {
    this.password = password;
public Integer getStatus() {
   return status;
public void setStatus(Integer status) {
   this.status = status;
public List<SysRole> getRoles() {
    return roles;
}
public void setRoles(List<SysRole> roles) {
   this.roles = roles;
@JsonIgnore
@Override
public Collection<? extends GrantedAuthority> getAuthorities() {
    return roles;
@Override
public String getPassword() {
    return password;
@Override
public String getUsername() {
    return username;
@JsonIgnore
@Override
public boolean isAccountNonExpired() {
    return true;
@JsonIgnore
@Override
public boolean isAccountNonLocked() {
    return true;
```



```
@JsonIgnore
@Override
public boolean isCredentialsNonExpired() {
    return true;
}

@JsonIgnore
@Override
public boolean isEnabled() {
    return true;
}
```

提供角色mapper接口

提供用户mapper接口

提供认证service接口

```
package com.itheima.service;
import org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.UserDetailsService;
public interface UserService extends UserDetailsService {
}
```



提供认证service实现类

```
@Service
@Transactional
public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {

    @Autowired
    private UserMapper userMapper;

    @Override
    public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String s) throws UsernameNotFoundException {
        return userMapper.findByUsername(s);
    }
}
```

在启动类中把加密对象放入IOC容器

```
@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.itheima.mapper")
public class SecurityApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(SecurityApplication.class, args);
    }

    @Bean
    public BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder(){
        return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
    }
}
```

修改配置类

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;

    @Autowired
    private BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder;

    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
        auth.userDetailsService(userService).passwordEncoder(passwordEncoder);
    }

    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http.authorizeRequests()
```



```
.antMatchers("/login.jsp", "/failer.jsp", "/css/**", "/img/**",
"/plugins/**").permitAll()
                .antMatchers("/**").hasAnyRole("USER")
                .anyRequest()
                .authenticated()
                .and()
                .formLogin()
                .loginPage("/login.jsp")
                .loginProcessingUrl("/login")
                .successForwardUrl("/index.jsp")
                .failureForwardUrl("/failer.jsp")
                .permitAll()
                .and()
                .logout()
                .logoutUrl("/logout")
                .invalidateHttpSession(true)
                .logoutSuccessUrl("/login.jsp")
                .permitAll()
                .and()
                .csrf()
                .disable();
    }
}
```

大功告成尽管测试

注意还是用插件启动项目,使用数据库表中的用户名和密码。

整合实现授权功能

在启动类上添加开启方法级的授权注解

```
@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com. itheima. mapper")
@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(securedEnabled = true)
public class SecurityApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication. run(SecurityApplication. class, args);
    }

@Bean
public BCryptPasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {
    return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
}
```



在产品处理器类上添加注解

要求产品列表功能必须具有ROLE_ADMIN角色才能访问!

```
@Controller
@RequestMapping("/product")
public class ProductController {

    @Secured("ROLE_ADMIN")
    @RequestMapping("/findAll")
    public String findAll() {
        return "product-list";
    }
}
```

重启项目测试

再次访问产品列表发现权限不足



Whitelabel Error Page

This application has no explicit mapping for /error, so you are seeing this as a fallback.

```
Sun Sep 22 15:53:37 CST 2019
There was an unexpected error (type=Forbidden, status=403).
Forbidden
```

指定自定义异常页面

编写异常处理器拦截403异常

```
@ControllerAdvice
public class HandleControllerException {

    @ExceptionHandler(RuntimeException.class)
    public String exceptionHandler(RuntimeException e){
        if(e instanceof AccessDeniedException){

            //如果是权限不足异常,则跳转到权限不足页面!
```



```
return "redirect:/403.jsp";
}
//其余的异常都到500页面!
return "redirect:/500.jsp";
}
```

再次测试产品列表就可以到自定义异常页面了



SpringSecurity整合SpringBoot分布式版

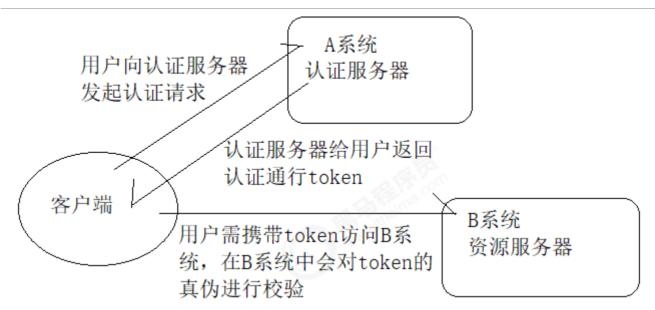
分布式认证概念说明

分布式认证,即我们常说的单点登录,简称SSO,指的是在多应用系统的项目中,用户只需要登录一次,就可以访问所有互相信任的应用系统。

分布式认证流程图

首先,我们要明确,在分布式项目中,每台服务器都有各自独立的session,而这些session之间是无法直接共享资源的,所以,session通常不能被作为单点登录的技术方案。

最合理的单点登录方案流程如下图所示:



总结一下, 单点登录的实现分两大环节:

- 用户认证:这一环节主要是用户向认证服务器发起认证请求,认证服务器给用户返回一个成功的令牌token, 主要在认证服务器中完成,即图中的A系统,注意A系统只能有一个。
- 身份校验:这一环节是用户携带token去访问其他服务器时,在其他服务器中要对token的真伪进行检验,主要在资源服务器中完成,即图中的B系统,这里B系统可以有很多个。

JWT介绍

概念说明

从分布式认证流程中,我们不难发现,这中间起最关键作用的就是token, token的安全与否,直接关系到系统的健壮性,这里我们选择使用JWT来实现token的生成和校验。

JWT,全称JSON Web Token,官网地址<u>https://jwt.io</u>,是一款出色的分布式身份校验方案。可以生成token,也可以解析检验token。

JWT生成的token由三部分组成:

- 头部:主要设置一些规范信息,签名部分的编码格式就在头部中声明。
- 载荷: token中存放有效信息的部分,比如用户名,用户角色,过期时间等,但是不要放密码,会泄露!
- 签名:将头部与载荷分别采用base64编码后,用"."相连,再加入盐,最后使用头部声明的编码类型进行编码,就得到了签名。

JWT生成token的安全性分析

从JWT生成的token组成上来看,要想避免token被伪造,主要就得看签名部分了,而签名部分又有三部分组成,其中头部和载荷的base64编码,几乎是透明的,毫无安全性可言,那么最终守护token安全的重担就落在了加入的盐上面了!

试想:如果生成token所用的盐与解析token时加入的盐是一样的。岂不是类似于中国人民银行把人民币防伪技术公开了?大家可以用这个盐来解析token,就能用来伪造token。

这时,我们就需要对盐采用非对称加密的方式进行加密,以达到生成token与校验token方所用的盐不一致的安全效果!



非对称加密RSA介绍

- 基本原理:同时生成两把密钥:私钥和公钥,私钥隐秘保存,公钥可以下发给信任客户端
 - 私钥加密, 持有私钥或公钥才可以解密
 - 。 公钥加密, 持有私钥才可解密
- 优点:安全,难以破解
- 缺点: 算法比较耗时, 为了安全, 可以接受
- 历史:三位数学家Rivest、Shamir 和 Adleman 设计了一种算法,可以实现非对称加密。这种算法用他们三个人的名字缩写: RSA。

JWT相关工具类

jar包

```
<dependency>
   <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
   <artifactId>jjwt-api</artifactId>
   <version>0.10.7
</dependency>
<dependency>
   <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
   <artifactId>jjwt-impl</artifactId>
   <version>0.10.7
   <scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>
<dependency>
   <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken
   <artifactId>jjwt-jackson</artifactId>
   <version>0.10.7
   <scope>runtime</scope>
</dependency>
```

载荷对象

```
/**

* @author 黑马程序员

* 为了方便后期获取token中的用户信息,将token中载荷部分单独封装成一个对象

*/
@Data
public class Payload<T> {
    private String id;
    private T userInfo;
    private Date expiration;
}
```

JWT工具类

```
/**
```



```
* @author: 黑马程序员
 * 生成token以及校验token相关方法
public class JwtUtils {
   private static final String JWT_PAYLOAD_USER_KEY = "user";
    * 私钥加密token
     * @param userInfo 载荷中的数据
    * @param privateKey 私钥
     * @param expire
                       过期时间,单位分钟
    * @return JWT
    */
   public static String generateTokenExpireInMinutes(Object userInfo, PrivateKey privateKey,
int expire) {
       return Jwts.builder()
               .claim(JWT_PAYLOAD_USER_KEY, JsonUtils.toString(userInfo))
               .setId(createJTI())
               .setExpiration(DateTime.now().plusMinutes(expire).toDate())
               .signWith(privateKey, SignatureAlgorithm.RS256)
               .compact();
   }
     * 私钥加密token
     * @param userInfo 载荷中的数据
     * @param privateKey 私钥
                       过期时间,单位秒
    * @param expire
    * @return JWT
   public static String generateTokenExpireInSeconds(Object userInfo, PrivateKey privateKey,
int expire) {
       return Jwts.builder()
               .claim(JWT_PAYLOAD_USER_KEY, JsonUtils.toString(userInfo))
               .setId(createJTI())
               . \verb|setExpiration(DateTime.now().plusSeconds(expire).toDate())|\\
               .signWith(privateKey, SignatureAlgorithm.RS256)
               .compact();
   }
     * 公钥解析token
    * @param token
                       用户请求中的token
    * @param publicKey 公钥
     * @return Jws<Claims>
    */
   private static Jws<Claims> parserToken(String token, PublicKey publicKey) {
       return Jwts.parser().setSigningKey(publicKey).parseClaimsJws(token);
```



```
private static String createJTI() {
       return new String(Base64.getEncoder().encode(UUID.randomUUID().toString().getBytes()));
   }
    * 获取token中的用户信息
    * @param token 用户请求中的令牌
     * @param publicKey 公钥
    * @return 用户信息
    */
   public static <T> Payload<T> getInfoFromToken(String token, PublicKey publicKey, Class<T>
userType) {
       Jws<Claims> claimsJws = parserToken(token, publicKey);
       Claims body = claimsJws.getBody();
       Payload<T> claims = new Payload<>();
       claims.setId(body.getId());
       claims.setUserInfo(JsonUtils.toBean(body.get(JWT_PAYLOAD_USER_KEY).toString(),
userType));
       claims.setExpiration(body.getExpiration());
       return claims;
   }
    * 获取token中的载荷信息
    * @param token 用户请求中的令牌
     * @param publicKey 公钥
     * @return 用户信息
    */
   public static <T> Payload<T> getInfoFromToken(String token, PublicKey publicKey) {
       Jws<Claims> claimsJws = parserToken(token, publicKey);
       Claims body = claimsJws.getBody();
       Payload<T> claims = new Payload<>();
       claims.setId(body.getId());
       claims.setExpiration(body.getExpiration());
       return claims;
   }
}
```

RSA工具类

```
/**

* @author 黑马程序员

*/
public class RsaUtils {

private static final int DEFAULT_KEY_SIZE = 2048;

/**

* 从文件中读取公钥

*
```



```
* @param filename 公钥保存路径, 相对于classpath
    * @return 公钥对象
     * @throws Exception
   public static PublicKey getPublicKey(String filename) throws Exception {
       byte[] bytes = readFile(filename);
       return getPublicKey(bytes);
   }
     * 从文件中读取密钥
    * @param filename 私钥保存路径, 相对于classpath
    * @return 私钥对象
    * @throws Exception
   public static PrivateKey getPrivateKey(String filename) throws Exception {
       byte[] bytes = readFile(filename);
       return getPrivateKey(bytes);
   }
    * 获取公钥
     * @param bytes 公钥的字节形式
    * @return
    * @throws Exception
   private static PublicKey getPublicKey(byte[] bytes) throws Exception {
       bytes = Base64.getDecoder().decode(bytes);
       X509EncodedKeySpec spec = new X509EncodedKeySpec(bytes);
       KeyFactory factory = KeyFactory.getInstance("RSA");
       return factory.generatePublic(spec);
   }
    * 获取密钥
     * @param bytes 私钥的字节形式
     * @return
    * @throws Exception
    private static PrivateKey getPrivateKey(byte[] bytes) throws NoSuchAlgorithmException,
InvalidKeySpecException {
       bytes = Base64.getDecoder().decode(bytes);
       PKCS8EncodedKeySpec spec = new PKCS8EncodedKeySpec(bytes);
       KeyFactory factory = KeyFactory.getInstance("RSA");
       return factory.generatePrivate(spec);
   }
     * 根据密文, 生存rsa公钥和私钥,并写入指定文件
```



```
* @param publicKeyFilename 公钥文件路径
     * @param privateKeyFilename 私钥文件路径
     * @param secret
                                生成密钥的密文
    */
    public static void generateKey(String publicKeyFilename, String privateKeyFilename, String
secret, int keySize) throws Exception {
       KeyPairGenerator keyPairGenerator = KeyPairGenerator.getInstance("RSA");
       SecureRandom secureRandom = new SecureRandom(secret.getBytes());
       keyPairGenerator.initialize(Math.max(keySize, DEFAULT KEY SIZE), secureRandom);
       KeyPair keyPair = keyPairGenerator.genKeyPair();
       // 获取公钥并写出
       byte[] publicKeyBytes = keyPair.getPublic().getEncoded();
       publicKeyBytes = Base64.getEncoder().encode(publicKeyBytes);
       writeFile(publicKeyFilename, publicKeyBytes);
       // 获取私钥并写出
       byte[] privateKeyBytes = keyPair.getPrivate().getEncoded();
       privateKeyBytes = Base64.getEncoder().encode(privateKeyBytes);
       writeFile(privateKeyFilename, privateKeyBytes);
   }
   private static byte[] readFile(String fileName) throws Exception {
       return Files.readAllBytes(new File(fileName).toPath());
    private static void writeFile(String destPath, byte[] bytes) throws IOException {
       File dest = new File(destPath);
       if (!dest.exists()) {
           dest.createNewFile();
       Files.write(dest.toPath(), bytes);
   }
}
```

SpringSecurity+JWT+RSA分布式认证思路分析

SpringSecurity主要是通过过滤器来实现功能的! 我们要找到SpringSecurity实现认证和校验身份的过滤器!

回顾集中式认证流程

• 用户认证:

使用UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter过滤器中attemptAuthentication方法实现认证功能,该过滤器父类中successfulAuthentication方法实现认证成功后的操作。

身份校验:

使用BasicAuthenticationFilter过滤器中doFilterInternal方法验证是否登录,以决定能否进入后续过滤器。

分析分布式认证流程

• 用户认证:

由于,分布式项目,多数是前后端分离的架构设计,我们要满足可以接受异步post的认证请求参数,需要修改UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter过滤器中attemptAuthentication方法,让其能够接收请求体。



另外,默认successfulAuthentication方法在认证通过后,是把用户信息直接放入session就完事了,现在我们需要修改这个方法,在认证通过后生成token并返回给用户。

• 身份校验:

原来BasicAuthenticationFilter过滤器中doFilterInternal方法校验用户是否登录,就是看session中是否有用户信息,我们要修改为,验证用户携带的token是否合法,并解析出用户信息,交给SpringSecurity,以便于后续的授权功能可以正常使用。

SpringSecurity+JWT+RSA分布式认证实现

创建父工程并导入jar包

```
m springboot security jwt rsa
         <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
         project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
                   xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
                  xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0 http://maven.
 4
             <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
 5
 6
             <groupId>com.itheima</groupId>
             <artifactId>springboot_security_jwt_rsa</artifactId>
 8
             <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
 9
10
              (parent)
11
                 <group Id>org. springframework.boot</group Id>
                 <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
13
                 <version>2. 1. 3. RELEASE
14
                 <relativePath/>
15
16
              </parent>
        </project>
18
```

通用模块

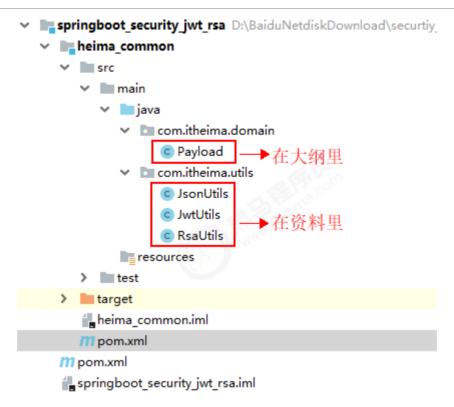
创建通用子模块并导入JWT相关jar包



```
<dependencies>
   <!--jwt所需jar包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
       <artifactId>jjwt-api</artifactId>
       <version>0.10.7
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
       <artifactId>jjwt-impl</artifactId>
       <version>0.10.7
       <scope>runtime</scope>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>io.jsonwebtoken</groupId>
       <artifactId>jjwt-jackson</artifactId>
       <version>0.10.7
       <scope>runtime</scope>
   </dependency>
   <!--lombok插件-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
       <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!--处理日期工具包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>joda-time
       <artifactId>joda-time</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!--处理json工具包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com.fasterxml.jackson.core</groupId>
       <artifactId>jackson-databind</artifactId>
       <version>2.9.9
   </dependency>
   <!--日志包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-logging</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <!--测试包-->
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

导入工具类





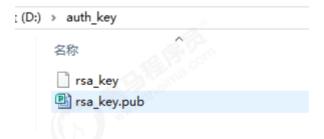
在通用子模块中编写测试类生成rsa公钥和私钥

```
public class RsaUtilsTest {

   private String publicFile = "D:\\auth_key\\rsa_key.pub";
   private String privateFile = "D:\\auth_key\\rsa_key";

   @Test
   public void generateKey() throws Exception {
       RsaUtils.generateKey(publicFile, privateFile, "heima", 2048);
   }
}
```

执行后查看D:\auth_key目录发现私钥和公钥文件生成成功



认证服务

创建认证服务工程并导入jar包

```
<parent>
    <artifactId>springboot_security_jwt_rsa</artifactId>
    <groupId>com.itheima</groupId>
```



```
<version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
</parent>
<modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
<artifactId>heima_auth_server</artifactId>
<dependencies>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com.itheima
       <artifactId>heima common</artifactId>
       <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>mysql</groupId>
       <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
       <version>5.1.47
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.mybatis.spring.boot</groupId>
       <artifactId>mybatis-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>2.1.0
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

创建认证服务配置文件

```
server:
  port: 9001
  datasource:
    driver-class-name: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
    url: jdbc:mysql:///security_authority
    username: root
    password: root
mybatis:
  type-aliases-package: com.itheima.domain
  configuration:
   map-underscore-to-camel-case: true
logging:
  level:
    com.itheima: debug
heima:
  key:
    pubKeyPath: D:\\auth_key\\rsa_key.pub
    priKeyPath: D:\\auth_key\\rsa_key
```



提供解析公钥和私钥的配置类

```
@Data
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "heima.key")
public class RsaKeyProperties {
    private String pubKeyPath;
    private String priKeyPath;

    private PublicKey publicKey;
    private PrivateKey privateKey;

@PostConstruct
public void loadKey() throws Exception {
        publicKey = RsaUtils.getPublicKey(pubKeyPath);
        privateKey = RsaUtils.getPrivateKey(priKeyPath);
    }
}
```

创建认证服务启动类

```
@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.itheima.mapper")
@EnableConfigurationProperties(RsaKeyProperties.class)
public class AuthApplication {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(AuthApplication.class, args);
   }
}
```

将上面集中式案例中数据库认证相关代码复制到认证服务中

需要复制的代码如果所示:



注意这里要去掉mapper中继承的通用mapper接口

处理器类上换成@RestController,这里前后端绝对分离,不能再跳转页面了,要返回数据。



编写认证过滤器

```
public class TokenLoginFilter extends UsernamePasswordAuthenticationFilter {
   private AuthenticationManager authenticationManager;
   private RsaKeyProperties prop;
   public TokenLoginFilter(AuthenticationManager authenticationManager, RsaKeyProperties prop)
{
       this.authenticationManager = authenticationManager;
       this.prop = prop;
   }
     * 接收并解析用户凭证, 出現错误时, 返回json数据前端
    */
   @Override
   public Authentication attemptAuthentication(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse res)
{
       try {
           //将json格式请求体转成JavaBean对象
           SysUser user = new ObjectMapper().readValue(req.getInputStream(), SysUser.class);
           return authenticationManager.authenticate(
                   new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(
                           user.getUsername(),
                           user.getPassword())
           );
       } catch (Exception e) {
           try {
               //如果认证失败,提供自定义json格式异常
               res.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
               res.setStatus(HttpServletResponse.SC UNAUTHORIZED);
               PrintWriter out = res.getWriter();
               Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
               map.put("code", HttpServletResponse.SC UNAUTHORIZED);
               map.put("message", "账号或密码错误!");
               out.write(new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(map));
               out.flush();
               out.close();
           } catch (Exception e1) {
               e1.printStackTrace();
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
       }
   }
     * 用户登录成功后, 生成token,并且返回json数据给前端
   @Override
   protected void successfulAuthentication(HttpServletRequest req, HttpServletResponse res,
```



```
FilterChain chain, Authentication auth) {
       //得到当前认证的用户对象
       SysUser user = new SysUser();
       user.setUsername(auth.getName());
       user.setRoles((List<SysRole>) auth.getAuthorities());
       //json web token构建
       String token = JwtUtils.generateTokenExpireInMinutes(user, prop.getPrivateKey(), 24*60);
       //返回token
       res.addHeader("Authorization", "Bearer " + token);
       try {
           //登录成功時,返回json格式进行提示
           res.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
           res.setStatus(HttpServletResponse.SC_OK);
           PrintWriter out = res.getWriter();
           Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
           map.put("code", HttpServletResponse.SC_OK);
           map.put("message", "登陆成功!");
           out.write(new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(map));
           out.flush();
           out.close();
       } catch (Exception e1) {
           e1.printStackTrace();
   }
}
```

编写检验token过滤器

```
public class TokenVerifyFilter extends BasicAuthenticationFilter {
   private RsaKeyProperties prop;
   public TokenVerifyFilter(AuthenticationManager authenticationManager, RsaKeyProperties prop)
{
       super(authenticationManager);
       this.prop = prop;
   }
    /**
     * 过滤请求
    */
   @Override
   protected void doFilterInternal(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse response,
FilterChain chain) {
       try {
           //请求体的头中是否包含Authorization
           String header = request.getHeader("Authorization");
           //Authorization中是否包含Bearer, 不包含直接返回
           if (header == null | !header.startsWith("Bearer ")) {
```



```
chain.doFilter(request, response);
               responseJson(response);
               return;
           }
           //获取权限失败,会抛出异常
           UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken authentication = getAuthentication(request);
           //获取后,将Authentication写入SecurityContextHolder中供后序使用
           SecurityContextHolder.getContext().setAuthentication(authentication);
           chain.doFilter(request, response);
       } catch (Exception e) {
           responseJson(response);
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
     * 未登录提示
     * @param response
   private void responseJson(HttpServletResponse response) {
       try {
           //未登录提示
           response.setContentType("application/json; charset=utf-8");
           response.setStatus(HttpServletResponse.SC FORBIDDEN);
           PrintWriter out = response.getWriter();
           Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
           map.put("code", HttpServletResponse.SC_FORBIDDEN);
           map.put("message", "请登录! ");
           out.write(new ObjectMapper().writeValueAsString(map));
           out.flush();
           out.close();
       } catch (Exception e1) {
           e1.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
     * 通过token, 获取用户信息
     * @param request
    * @return
    */
   private UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken getAuthentication(HttpServletRequest request) {
       String token = request.getHeader("Authorization");
       if (token != null) {
           //通过token解析出载荷信息
           Payload<SysUser> payload = JwtUtils.getInfoFromToken(token.replace("Bearer ", ""),
prop.getPublicKey(), SysUser.class);
           SysUser user = payload.getUserInfo();
           //不为null, 返回
           if (user != null) {
               return new UsernamePasswordAuthenticationToken(user, null, user.getRoles());
```



```
return null;
}
return null;
}
```

编写SpringSecurity配置类

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(securedEnabled = true)
public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
   private UserDetailsService myCustomUserService;
   @Autowired
   private RsaKeyProperties prop;
   @Bean
   public BCryptPasswordEncoder myPasswordEncoder(){
       return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
   }
   @Override
   protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
       http
               //关闭跨站请求防护
               .cors().and().csrf().disable()
               //允许不登陆就可以访问的方法,多个用逗号分隔
               .authorizeRequests().antMatchers("/product").hasAnyRole("USER")
               //其他的需要授权后访问
               .anyRequest().authenticated()
               .and()
               //增加自定义认证过滤器
               .addFilter(new TokenLoginFilter(authenticationManager(), prop))
               //增加自定义验证认证过滤器
               .addFilter(new TokenVerifyFilter(authenticationManager(), prop))
               // 前后端分离是无状态的,不用session了,直接禁用。
               .sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS);
   }
   @Override
   public void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
       //UserDetailsService类
       auth.userDetailsService(myCustomUserService)
               //加密策略
               .passwordEncoder(myPasswordEncoder());
   }
```



启动测试认证服务

认证请求

```
Authorization Headers (1) Body Pre-request Script Tests

form-data x-www-form-urlencoded raw binary JSON (application/json)

"username": "xiaoming", "password": "123"

4 }
```

认证通过结果

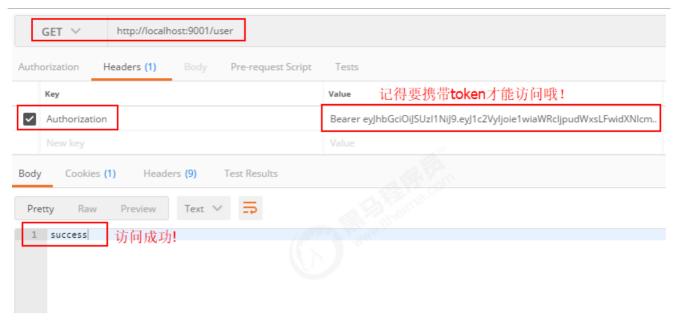


token在Headers中:



验证认证请求





资源服务

说明

资源服务可以有很多个,这里只拿产品服务为例,记住,资源服务中只能通过公钥验证认证。不能签发token!

创建产品服务并导入jar包

根据实际业务导包即可,咱们就暂时和认证服务一样了。

```
<dependencies>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.springframework.boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-security</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com.itheima
       <artifactId>heima common</artifactId>
       <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>mysql</groupId>
       <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
       <version>5.1.47
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org.mybatis.spring.boot</groupId>
       <artifactId>mybatis-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>2.1.0
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
```



编写产品服务配置文件

切记这里只能有公钥地址!

```
server:
  port: 9002
spring:
 datasource:
   driver-class-name: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
   url: jdbc:mysql:///security_authority
   username: root
   password: root
mybatis:
 type-aliases-package: com.itheima.domain
  configuration:
   map-underscore-to-camel-case: true
logging:
  level:
   com.itheima: debug
heima:
  key:
    pubKeyPath: D:\\auth_key\\rsa_key.pub
```

编写读取公钥的配置类

```
@Data
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "heima.key")
public class RsaKeyProperties {
    private String pubKeyPath;

    private PublicKey publicKey;

    @PostConstruct
    public void loadKey() throws Exception {
        publicKey = RsaUtils.getPublicKey(pubKeyPath);
    }
}
```

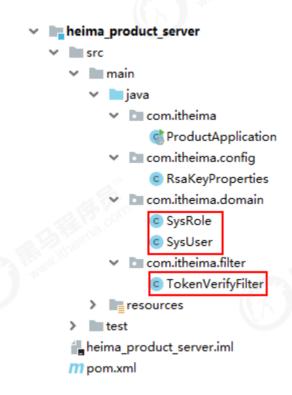
编写启动类



```
@SpringBootApplication
@MapperScan("com.itheima.mapper")
@EnableConfigurationProperties(RsaKeyProperties.class)
public class ProductApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ProductApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

复制认证服务中,用户对象,角色对象和校验认证的接口

这时目录结构如图:



复制认证服务中SpringSecurity配置类做修改

去掉"增加自定义认证过滤器"即可!



```
@Configuration
@EnableWebSecurity
@EnableGlobalMethodSecurity(securedEnabled = true)
public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
   private UserDetailsService myCustomUserService;
   @Autowired
   private RsaKeyProperties prop;
   @Bean
   public BCryptPasswordEncoder myPasswordEncoder(){
       return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
   }
   @Override
   protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
       http
               //关闭跨站请求防护
               .cors().and().csrf().disable()
               //允许不登陆就可以访问的方法,多个用逗号分隔
               .authorizeRequests().antMatchers("/product").hasAnyRole("USER")
               //其他的需要授权后访问
               .anyRequest().authenticated()
               .and()
               //增加自定义验证认证过滤器
               .addFilter(new TokenVerifyFilter(authenticationManager(), prop))
               // 前后端分离是无状态的,不用session了,直接禁用。
               .sessionManagement().sessionCreationPolicy(SessionCreationPolicy.STATELESS);
   }
   @Override
   public void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
       //UserDetailsService类
       auth.userDetailsService(myCustomUserService)
               //加密策略
               .passwordEncoder(myPasswordEncoder());
   }
}
```

编写产品处理器

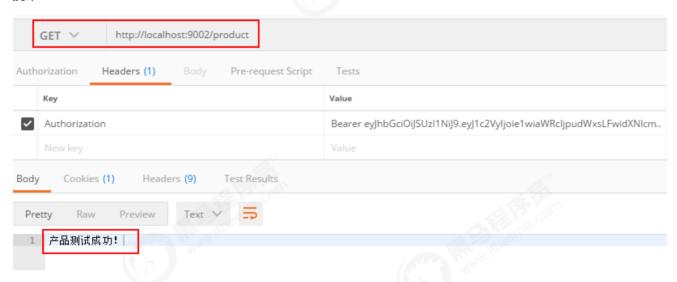


```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/product")
public class ProductController {

    @GetMapping
    public String findAll(){
        return "产品测试成功! ";
    }
}
```

启动产品服务做测试

携带token



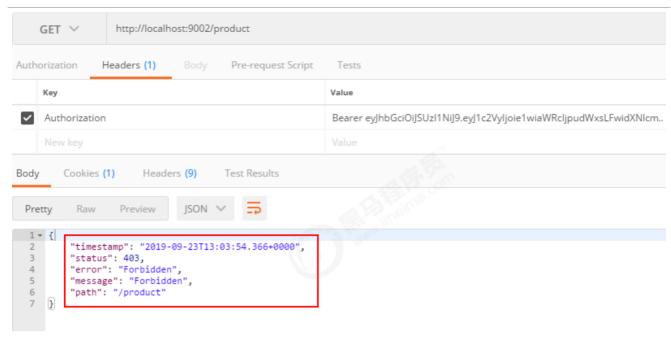
在产品处理器上添加访问需要ADMIN角色

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/product")
public class ProductController {

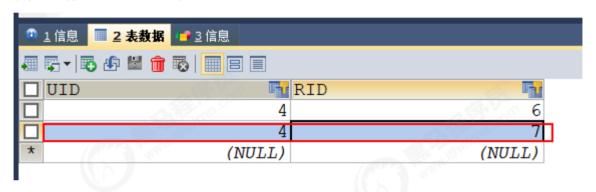
    @Secured("ROLE_ADMIN")
    @GetMapping
    public String findAll(){
        return "产品测试成功! ";
    }
}
```

重启测试权限不足





在数据库中手动给用户添加ADMIN角色



重新认证获取新token再测试OK了!

