renren-fast开发文档2.0_完整版

1. 介绍

1.1. 项目描述

- renren-fast是一个轻量级的 Spring Boot 快速开发平台,能快速开发项目并交付【接私活利器】
- 完善的 xss 防范及脚本过滤, 彻底杜绝 xss 攻击
- 实现前后端分离,通过 token 进行数据交互
- 推荐使用阿里云服务器部署项目,免费领取阿里云优惠券,请点击【免费领取】

1.2. 获取帮助

- 后台地址: https://gitee.com/renrenio/renren-fast
- element-ui地址: https://github.com/daxiongYang/renren-fast-vue
- adminIte地址: https://gitee.com/renrenio/renren-fast-adminIte
- 代码生成器: https://gitee.com/renrenio/renren-generator
- 官方社区:http://www.renren.io
- 如需关注项目最新动态或担心以后找不到项目,可以Watch、Star项目,同时也是对项目 最好的支持

1.3. 官方QQ群

高级群:324780204(大牛云集,跟大牛学习新技能)普通群:145799952(学习交流,互相解答各种疑问)

2. 入门

2.1. 快速开始

本项目是前后端分离的,需要先部署好后端,再部署前端页面,才能看到项目的页面效果。

2.1.1. 后端部署

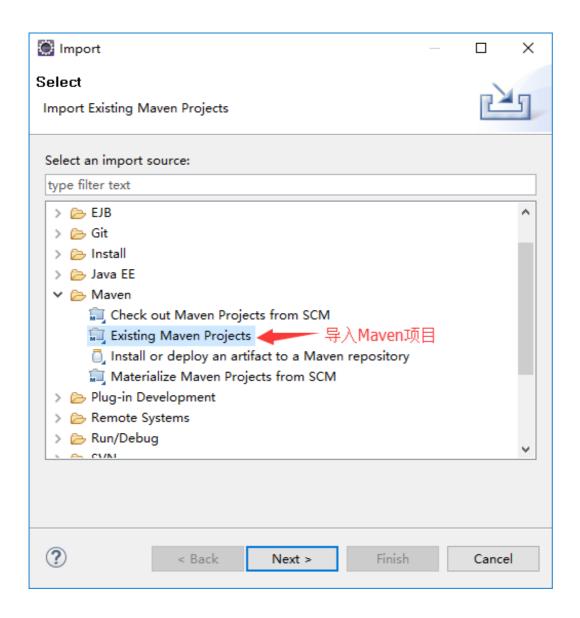
- 环境要求 JDK1.8 、 Tomcat8.0+ 、 MySQL5.5+
- 通过 git , 下载renren-fast源码 , 如下:

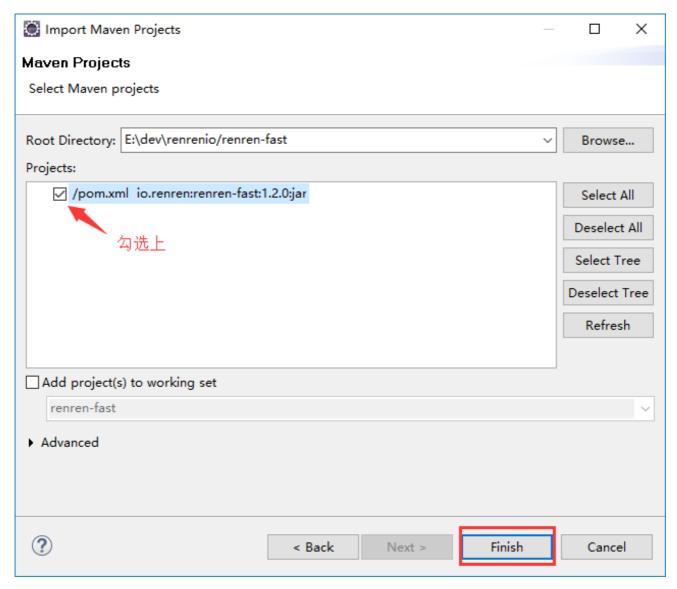
```
git clone https://gitee.com/renrenio/renren-fast.git
```

● 用idea打开项目, File -> Open 如下图:

```
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```

• 用 eclipse 打开项目,如下图:





- 创建数据库 renren fast ,数据库编码为 UTF-8
- 执行 db/mysql.sql 文件,初始化数据(默认支持MySQL)
- 修改 application-dev.yml , 更新MySQL账号和密码
- 运行 io.renren.RenrenApplication.java 的 main 方法,则可启动项目
- Swagger路径: http://localhost:8080/renren-fast/swagger/index.html
- Swagger注解路径: http://localhost:8080/renren-fast/swagger-ui.html

2.1.2. 前端部署

本项目提供了element-ui及adminIte两套主题,推荐使用element-ui主题【基于vue、

element-ui构建开发】 欢迎star或fork前端Git库,方便日后寻找,及二次开发

• element-ui主题

```
1. # 克隆项目
2. git clone https://github.com/daxiongYang/renren-fast-vue.git
3.
4. # 安装依赖
5. npm install
6.
7. # 启动服务
8. npm run dev
```

• adminite主题

```
1. # 克隆项目
git clone https://gitee.com/renrenio/renren-fast-adminlte.git
3.
4. # 安装Nginx, 并配置Nginx
5. server {
6. listen 80;
7. server_name localhost;
8.
9. location / {
10. root E:\\git\\renren-fast-adminlte;
11. index index.html index.htm;
12. }
13. }
14.
15. # 启动Nginx后, 访问如下路径即可
16. http://localhost
```

● 登录的账号密码: admin/admin

2.1.3. 配置文件

```
1. # Tomcat
2. server:
3. tomcat:
```

```
uri-encoding: UTF-8
       max-threads: 1000
       min-spare-threads: 30
    port: 8080 #tomcat端口号
    context-path: /renren-fast
spring:
    # 环境 dev|test|prod
   profiles:
       active: dev
    # jackson时间格式化
    jackson:
       time-zone: GMT+8
       date-format: yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss
   http:
       multipart:
          max-file-size: 100MB
           max-request-size: 100MB
           enabled: true
    redis:
       open: false # 是否开启redis缓存 true开启 false关闭
       database: 0
       host: localhost
       port: 6379
                    # 密码(默认为空)
       password:
       timeout: 6000 # 连接超时时长(毫秒)
       pool:
           max-active: 1000 # 连接池最大连接数(使用负值表示没有限制)
                           # 连接池最大阻塞等待时间(使用负值表示没有限制)
           max-wait: -1
           max-idle: 10
                          # 连接池中的最大空闲连接
                          # 连接池中的最小空闲连接
           min-idle: 5
#mybatis
mybatis-plus:
  mapper-locations: classpath:mapper/**/*.xml
  #实体扫描,多个package用逗号或者分号分隔
  typeAliasesPackage: io.renren.modules.*.entity
  global-config:
    #主键类型 0:"数据库ID自增", 1:"用户输入ID", 2:"全局唯一ID (数字类型唯一ID)
", 3:"全局唯一ID UUID";
   id-type: 0
    #字段策略 0:"忽略判断",1:"非 NULL 判断"),2:"非空判断"
   field-strategy: 2
   #驼峰下划线转换
   db-column-underline: true
```

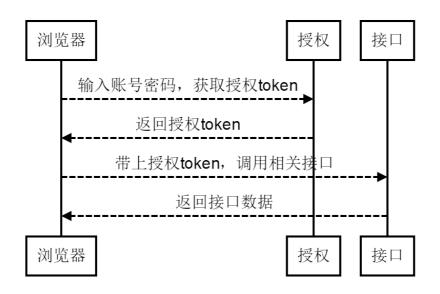
```
#刷新mapper 调试神器
     refresh-mapper: true
     #数据库大写下划线转换
     #capital-mode: true
     #序列接口实现类配置
     #key-generator: com.baomidou.springboot.xxx
     #逻辑删除配置
     logic-delete-value: -1
     logic-not-delete-value: 0
     #自定义填充策略接口实现
     #meta-object-handler: com.baomidou.springboot.xxx
     #自定义SQL注入器
     sql-injector: com.baomidou.mybatisplus.mapper.LogicSqlInjector
   configuration:
     map-underscore-to-camel-case: true
     cache-enabled: false
     call-setters-on-nulls: true
 renren:
     # APP模块,是通过jwt认证的,如果要使用APP模块,则需要修改【加密秘钥】
     jwt:
         # 加密秘钥
         secret: f4e2e52034348f86b67cde581c0f9eb5[www.renren.io]
         # token有效时长,7天,单位秒
        expire: 604800
        header: token
# 数据库配置
 spring:
     datasource:
         type: com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
        driverClassName: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
         druid:
             first:
                    #数据源1
                url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/renren fast?allowMulti
 Queries=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8
                username: renren
                password: 123456
             second: #数据源2
                url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/bdshop?
 allowMultiQueries=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8
                username: renren
                password: 123456
            initial-size: 10
            max-active: 100
```

91. min-idle: 10 92. max-wait: 60000

2.2. 数据交互

-:-: ×</

- 一般情况下,web项目都是通过session进行认证,每次请求数据时,都会把jsessionid放在cookie中,以便与服务端保持会话
- 本项目是前后端分离的,通过token进行认证(登录时,生成唯一的token凭证),每次请求数据时,都会把token放在header中,服务端解析token,并确定用户身份及用户权限,数据通过json交互
- 数据交互流程:



3. 项目实战

3.1. 功能描述

我们来完成一个商品的列表、添加、修改、删除功能,熟悉如何快速开发自己的业务功能模块。

• 我们先建一个商品表tb_goods, 表结构如下所示:

```
1. CREATE TABLE `tb_goods` (
2. `goods_id` bigint NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
3. `name` varchar(50) COMMENT '商品名',
4. `intro` varchar(500) COMMENT '介绍',
5. `price` decimal(10,2) COMMENT '价格',
6. `num` int COMMENT '数量',
7. PRIMARY KEY (`goods_id`)
8. ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COMMENT='商品管理';
```

● 接下来,我们利用代码生成器,帮我们生成基础代码,可以大大的节省重复工作量,代码生成器Git地址:https://gitee.com/renrenio/renren-generator

3.2. 使用代码生成器

● 代码生成器是Spring Boot开发的项目,通过git clone把项目下载到本地后,直接运行main方法,就可以通过http://localhost打开,我们先来看看配置文件,如下所示:

```
#配置文件: generator.properties
     #包名
     package=io.renren.modules.generator
     #作者
    author=chenshun
     #Email
    email=sunlightcs@gmail.com
    #表前缀(类名不会包含表前缀)
    tablePrefix=tb
    #类型转换,配置信息
   tinyint=Integer
14. smallint=Integer
15. mediumint=Integer
   int=Integer
17. integer=Integer
    bigint=Long
19. float=Float
    double=Double
    decimal=BigDecimal
```

```
bit=Boolean

char=String

varchar=String

tinytext=String

nediumtext=String

longtext=String

and

date=Date

datetime=Date

timestamp=Date
```

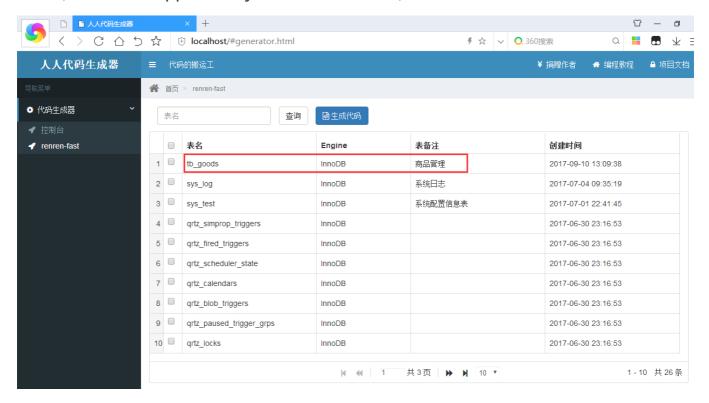
上面的配置文件,可以配置包名、作者信息、表前缀、类型转换。其中,类型转换是指,MySQL中的类型与JavaBean中的类型,是怎么一个对应关系。如果有缺少的类型,可自行在generator.properties文件中补充。

再看看application.yml配置文件,我们只要修改数据库名、账号、密码,就可以了。其中,数据库名是指待生成的表,所在的数据库。

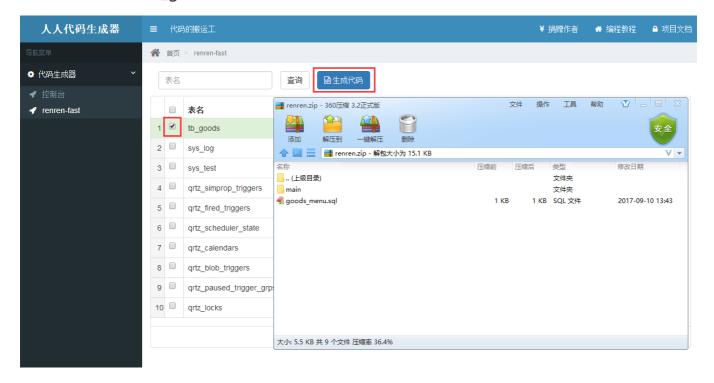
```
# Tomcat
 server:
    tomcat:
         max-threads: 10
         min-spare-threads: 10
     port: 80
# mysql
spring:
     datasource:
         type: com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
         driverClassName: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
         url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/renren fast?useUnicode=true&ch
 aracterEncoding=UTF-8
         username: renren
         password: 123456
     jackson:
         time-zone: GMT+8
         date-format: yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss
             static-locations: classpath:/static/,classpath:/views/
 # Mybatis配置
```

```
23. mybatis:
24. mapperLocations: classpath:mapper/**/*.xml
```

● 在数据库renren_fast中,执行建表语句,创建tb_goods表,再启动renren-generator项目(运行RenrenApplication.java的main方法即可),如下所示:



• 我们只需勾选tb_goods,点击【生成代码】按钮,则可生成相应代码,如下所示:

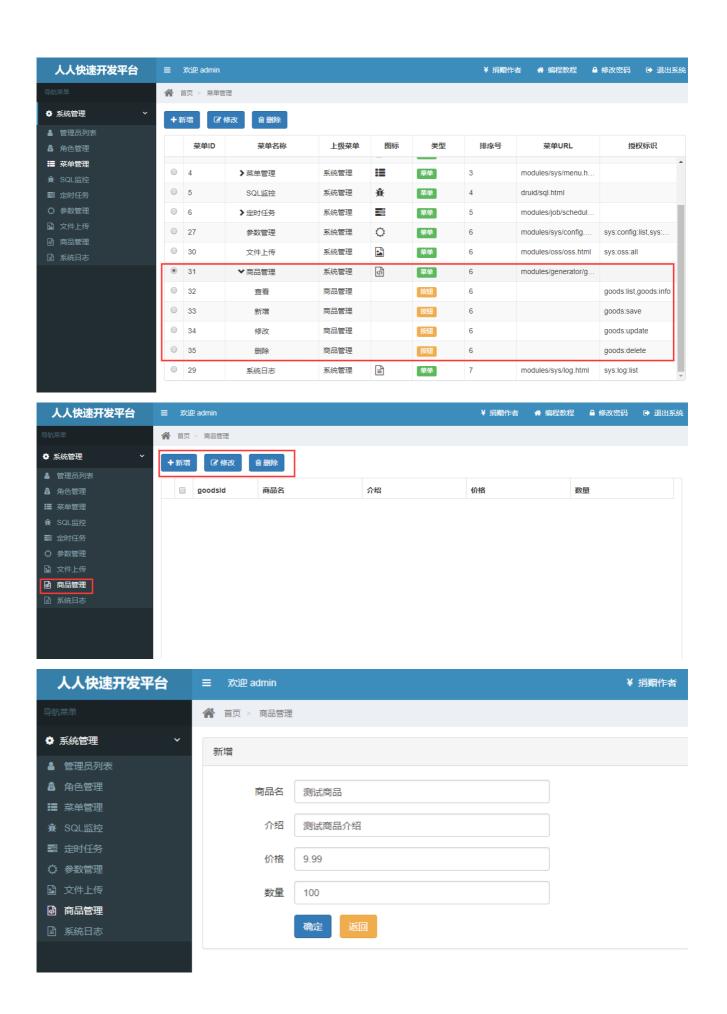


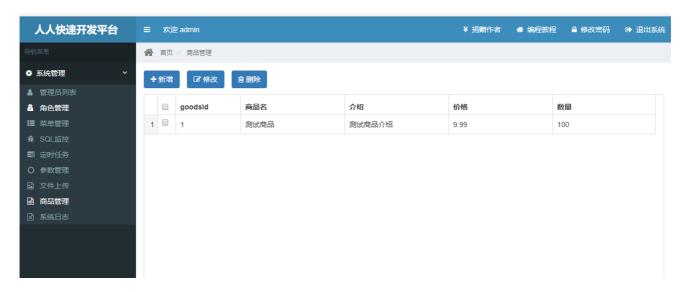
3.3. 测试项目

• 我们先在renren_fast库中,执行goods_menu.sql语句,这个SQL是生成菜单的,SQL语句如下所示:

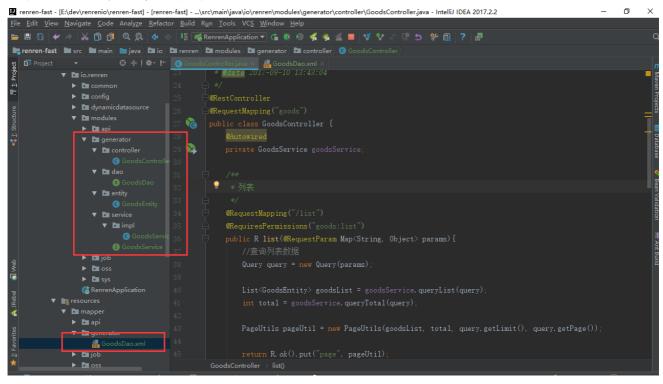
```
-- 菜单SQL
INSERT INTO `sys_menu` (`parent_id`, `name`, `url`, `perms`, `type`, `i
con`, `order num`)
    VALUES ('1', '商品管理', 'modules/generator/goods.html', NULL, '1',
'fa fa-file-code-o', '6');
-- 按钮父菜单ID
set @parentId = @@identity;
-- 菜单对应按钮SQL
INSERT INTO `sys menu` (`parent id`, `name`, `url`, `perms`, `type`, `i
con`, `order num`)
    SELECT @parentId, '查看', null, 'goods:list,goods:info', '2', null,
INSERT INTO `sys_menu` (`parent_id`, `name`, `url`, `perms`, `type`, `i
con`, `order num`)
    SELECT @parentId, '新增', null, 'goods:save', '2', null, '6';
INSERT INTO `sys menu` (`parent id`, `name`, `url`, `perms`, `type`, `i
con`, `order num`)
    SELECT @parentId, '修改', null, 'goods:update', '2', null, '6';
INSERT INTO `sys_menu` (`parent_id`, `name`, `url`, `perms`, `type`, `i
con`, `order num`)
    SELECT @parentId, '删除', null, 'goods:delete', '2', null, '6';
```

然后把生成的main目录覆盖renren-fast的main目录,再重启renren-fast,效果如下所示:





我们就操作了这几步,就把查询、新增、修改、删除就完成了,是不是很快啊,下面就是 我们才生成的代码,如下所示:



4. 源码分析

4.1. 多数据源

多数据源的应用场景,主要针对跨多个MySQL实例的情况;如果是同实例中的多个数据

4.1.1. 实现多数据源

● 步骤1,在spring boot中,增加多数据源的配置,如下所示:

```
1. spring:
2. datasource:
3. type: com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
4. driverClassName: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
5. druid:
6. first: #数据源1
7. url: jdbc:mysql://192.168.1.10:3306/renren_fast?allowMu
ltiQueries=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8
8. username: renren
9. password: 123456
10. second: #数据源2
11. url: jdbc:mysql://192.168.1.11:3306/order?
allowMultiQueries=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8
12. username: root
13.
```

步骤2,扩展Spring的AbstractRoutingDataSource抽象类,
 AbstractRoutingDataSource中的抽象方法determineCurrentLookupKey是实现多数据源的核心,并对该方法进行Override,如下所示:

```
public class DynamicDataSource extends AbstractRoutingDataSource {
    private static final ThreadLocal<String> contextHolder = new Thread Local<>)();

    public DynamicDataSource(DataSource defaultTargetDataSource, Map<St ring, DataSource> targetDataSources) {
        //设置默认数据源
        super.setDefaultTargetDataSource(defaultTargetDataSource);
        super.setTargetDataSources(new HashMap<>(targetDataSources));
        super.afterPropertiesSet();

    }

10.

11. @Override
    protected Object determineCurrentLookupKey() {
        //获取数据源,没有指定,则为默认数据源
        return getDataSource();
    }

14. return getDataSource();
    }
```

```
public static void setDataSource(String dataSource) {
    contextHolder.set(dataSource);
}

public static String getDataSource() {
    return contextHolder.get();
}

public static void clearDataSource() {
    contextHolder.remove();
}

contextHolder.remove();
}

public interface DataSourceNames {
    String FIRST = "first";
    String SECOND = "second";
}
```

● 步骤3,配置DataSource,指定数据源的信息,如下所示:

```
@Configuration
public class DynamicDataSourceConfig {
    //数据源1,读取spring.datasource.druid.first下的配置信息
   @Bean
   @ConfigurationProperties("spring.datasource.druid.first")
   public DataSource firstDataSource() {
       return DruidDataSourceBuilder.create().build();
   }
   //数据源2,读取spring.datasource.druid.second下的配置信息
   @Bean
   @ConfigurationProperties("spring.datasource.druid.second")
   public DataSource secondDataSource() {
       return DruidDataSourceBuilder.create().build();
   //加了@Primary注解,表示指定DynamicDataSource为Spring的数据源
    //因为DynamicDataSource是继承与AbstractRoutingDataSource,而AbstractR
outingDataSource又是继承于AbstractDataSource, AbstractDataSource实现了统一
```

```
的DataSource接口,所以DynamicDataSource也可以当做DataSource使用

@Bean
@Primary
public DynamicDataSource dataSource(DataSource firstDataSource, DataSource secondDataSource) {

Map<String, DataSource> targetDataSources = new HashMap<>();
targetDataSources.put(DataSourceNames.FIRST, firstDataSource);
targetDataSources.put(DataSourceNames.SECOND, secondDataSource);

return new DynamicDataSource (firstDataSource, targetDataSources);

???. }

}
```

• 步骤4,通过注解,实现多数据源,如下所示:

```
/**
 * 多数据源注解
 * /
 @Target (ElementType.METHOD)
 @Retention (RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
 @Documented
 public @interface DataSource {
     String name() default "";
/**
  * 多数据源,切面处理类
 */
 @Aspect
 @Component
public class DataSourceAspect implements Ordered {
     protected Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(getClass());
 @Pointcut("@annotation(io.renren.datasources.annotation.DataSource)")
     public void dataSourcePointCut() {
     @Around("dataSourcePointCut()")
     public Object around(ProceedingJoinPoint point) throws Throwable {
         MethodSignature = (MethodSignature) point.getSignatur
```

```
e();
        Method method = signature.getMethod();
        DataSource ds = method.getAnnotation(DataSource.class);
        if (ds == null) {
            DynamicDataSource.setDataSource(DataSourceNames.FIRST);
            logger.debug("set datasource is " + DataSourceNames.FIRST);
        }else {
            DynamicDataSource.setDataSource(ds.name());
            logger.debug("set datasource is " + ds.name());
        }
        try {
            return point.proceed();
        } finally {
            DynamicDataSource.clearDataSource();
            logger.debug("clean datasource");
        }
    @Override
   public int getOrder() {
       return 1;
    }
```

4.1.2. 测试多数据源

4.1.3. 增加多数据源

```
spring:
    datasource:
        type: com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
        driverClassName: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
        druid:
            first: #数据源1
                url: jdbc:mysql://192.168.1.10:3306/renren fast?allowMu
ltiQueries=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8
                username: renren
                password: 123456
            second: #数据源2
                url: jdbc:mysql://192.168.1.11:3306/order?
allowMultiQueries=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8
                username: root
                password: root
            third: #数据源3
                url: jdbc:mysql://192.168.1.12:3306/user?
```

```
public interface DataSourceNames {
    String FIRST = "first";
    String SECOND = "second";
    String THIRD = "third";
@Configuration
public class DynamicDataSourceConfig {
    @Bean
    @ConfigurationProperties("spring.datasource.druid.first")
   public DataSource firstDataSource() {
        return DruidDataSourceBuilder.create().build();
    @Bean
    @ConfigurationProperties("spring.datasource.druid.second")
    public DataSource secondDataSource() {
        return DruidDataSourceBuilder.create().build();
    }
    @Bean
   @ConfigurationProperties("spring.datasource.druid.third")
    public DataSource thirdDataSource() {
        return DruidDataSourceBuilder.create().build();
    @Bean
    @Primary
    public DynamicDataSource dataSource (DataSource firstDataSource, Dat
aSource secondDataSource, DataSource thirdDataSource) {
        Map<String, DataSource> targetDataSources = new HashMap<>();
        targetDataSources.put(DataSourceNames.FIRST, firstDataSource);
        targetDataSources.put(DataSourceNames.SECOND, secondDataSource)
        targetDataSources.put(DataSourceNames.THIRD, thirdDataSource);
        return new DynamicDataSource (firstDataSource, targetDataSources
```

```
37. }
38. }
```

4.1.4. 移除多数据源

本项目,默认是实现了多数据源的,如果自己项目不需要多数据源,也可以移除多数据源,具体操作步骤,如下所示。

步骤1,修改数据源的配置,如下所示:

步骤2,删除 io.renren.datasources包下的所有类,则完成了,多数据源的移除

4.2. 核心模块

4.2.1. 前后端分离

要实现前后端分离,需要考虑以下2个问题:

- 1. 项目不再基于session了,如何知道访问者是谁?
- 2. 如何确认访问者的权限?
- 前后端分离,一般都是通过token实现,本项目也是一样;用户登录时,生成token及token过期时间,token与用户是一一对应关系,调用接口的时候,把token放到header或请求参数中,服务端就知道是谁在调用接口,登录如下所示:

```
/**
 * 验证码
 * /
@GetMapping("captcha.jpg")
public void captcha (HttpServletResponse response, String uuid) throws
ServletException, IOException {
    response.setHeader("Cache-Control", "no-store, no-cache");
    response.setContentType("image/jpeg");
    //获取图片验证码
    BufferedImage image = sysCaptchaService.getCaptcha(uuid);
    ServletOutputStream out = response.getOutputStream();
    ImageIO.write(image, "jpg", out);
    IOUtils.closeQuietly(out);
}
/**
* 登录
*/
@PostMapping("/sys/login")
public Map<String, Object> login(@RequestBody SysLoginForm form)throws
IOException {
    boolean captcha = sysCaptchaService.validate(form.getUuid(), form.g
etCaptcha());
    if(!captcha){
        return R.error("验证码不正确");
    //用户信息
    SysUserEntity user =
sysUserService.queryByUserName(form.getUsername());
    //账号不存在、密码错误
    if(user == null || !user.getPassword().equals(new Sha256Hash(form.g
etPassword(), user.getSalt()).toHex())) {
        return R.error("账号或密码不正确");
    }
    //账号锁定
    if (user.getStatus() == 0) {
        return R.error("账号已被锁定,请联系管理员");
    //生成token, 并保存到数据库
```

```
R r = sysUserTokenService.createToken(user.getUserId());
    return r;
//生产token
public R createToken(long userId) {
     //生成一个token, 可以是uuid
    String token = TokenGenerator.generateValue();
    //当前时间
    Date now = new Date();
    //过期时间
    Date expireTime = new Date(now.getTime() + EXPIRE * 1000);
    //判断是否生成过token
    SysUserTokenEntity tokenEntity = queryByUserId(userId);
    if (tokenEntity == null) {
         tokenEntity = new SysUserTokenEntity();
         tokenEntity.setUserId(userId);
         tokenEntity.setToken(token);
         tokenEntity.setUpdateTime(now);
         tokenEntity.setExpireTime(expireTime);
        //保存token
         save (tokenEntity);
    }else{
        tokenEntity.setToken(token);
         tokenEntity.setUpdateTime(now);
         tokenEntity.setExpireTime(expireTime);
         //更新token
        update (tokenEntity);
    }
    R r = R.ok().put("token", token).put("expire", EXPIRE);
    return r;
```

其中,下面的这行代码,是加盐操作;可能有人不理解为何要加盐,其目的是防止被拖库后, 黑客轻易的(通过密码库对比),就能拿到你的密码

```
new Sha256Hash(password, user.getSalt()).toHex())
```

调用接口时,接受传过来的token后,如何保证token有效及用户权限呢?其实,shiro提供了AuthenticatingFilter抽象类,继承AuthenticatingFilter抽象类即可。

步骤1,所有请求全部拒绝访问

步骤2,拒绝访问的请求,会调用onAccessDenied方法,onAccessDenied方法先获取token,再调用executeLogin方法

```
@Override
protected boolean onAccessDenied(ServletRequest request,
ServletResponse response) throws Exception {
    //获取请求token,如果token不存在,直接返回401
    String token = getRequestToken((HttpServletRequest) request);
    if (StringUtils.isBlank(token)) {
        HttpServletResponse httpResponse = (HttpServletResponse) respon
se;
        String json = new
Gson().toJson(R.error(HttpStatus.SC UNAUTHORIZED, "invalid token"));
        httpResponse.getWriter().print(json);
        return false;
    return executeLogin(request, response);
}
/**
* 获取请求的token
private String getRequestToken(HttpServletRequest httpRequest) {
    //从header中获取token
    String token = httpRequest.getHeader("token");
    //如果header中不存在token,则从参数中获取token
    if (StringUtils.isBlank(token)) {
```

```
25.          token = httpRequest.getParameter("token");
26.    }
27.
28.    return token;
29. }
```

步骤3,阅读AuthenticatingFilter抽象类中executeLogin方法,我们发现调用了 Subject.login(token),这是shiro的登录方法,且需要token参数,我们自定义 OAuth2Token类,只要实现AuthenticationToken接口,就可以了

```
//AuthenticatingFilter类中的方法
protected boolean executeLogin (ServletRequest request, ServletResponse
response) throws Exception {
        AuthenticationToken token = createToken(request, response);
        if (token == null) {
            String msg = "createToken method implementation returned nu
11. A valid non-null AuthenticationToken " +
                    "must be created in order to execute a login
attempt.";
            throw new IllegalStateException (msq);
        try {
            Subject subject = getSubject(request, response);
            subject.login(token);
            return onLoginSuccess(token, subject, request, response);
        } catch (AuthenticationException e) {
            return onLoginFailure(token, e, request, response);
        }
    }
//OAuth2Filter类中的方法,继承了AuthenticatingFilter类
protected AuthenticationToken createToken (ServletRequest request,
ServletResponse response) throws Exception {
    //获取请求token
    String token = getRequestToken((HttpServletRequest) request);
    if (StringUtils.isBlank(token)) {
        return null;
    return new OAuth2Token(token);
```

```
30. }
31.
32. //subject.login(token)中的token对象,需要实现AuthenticationToken接口
public class OAuth2Token implements AuthenticationToken {
    private String token;
    public OAuth2Token(String token) {
        this.token = token;
    }
39.
40. @Override
41. public String getPrincipal() {
        return token;
    }
43. }
44.
45. @Override
46. public Object getCredentials() {
        return token;
    }
49. }
```

步骤4,定义OAuth2Realm类,并继承AuthorizingRealm抽象类,调用 subject.login(token)时,则会调用doGetAuthorizationInfo方法,进行登录

```
1. @Override
     protected AuthenticationInfo
     doGetAuthenticationInfo(AuthenticationToken token) throws
     AuthenticationException {
         String accessToken = (String) token.getPrincipal();
         //根据accessToken, 查询用户信息
         SysUserTokenEntity tokenEntity =
     shiroService.queryByToken(accessToken);
        //token失效
        if(tokenEntity == null || tokenEntity.getExpireTime().getTime() < S</pre>
     ystem.currentTimeMillis()) {
            throw new IncorrectCredentialsException("token失效, 请重新登录");
        }
         //查询用户信息
         SysUserEntity user =
     shiroService.queryUser(tokenEntity.getUserId());
         //账号锁定
```

```
if (user.getStatus() == 0) {
throw new LockedAccountException("账号已被锁定,请联系管理员");
}

SimpleAuthenticationInfo info = new SimpleAuthenticationInfo(user, accessToken, getName());
return info;
}
```

步骤5,登录失败后,则调用onLoginFailure,进行失败处理,整个流程结束

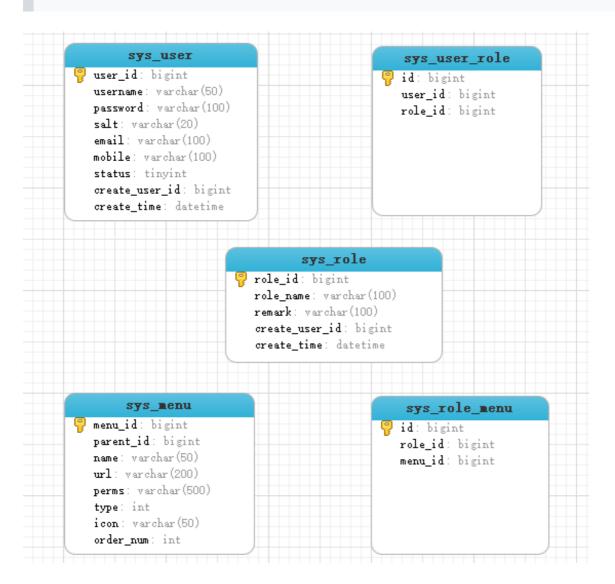
步骤6,登录成功后,则调用doGetAuthorizationInfo方法,查询用户的权限,再调用具体的接口,整个流程结束

```
    @Override
    protected AuthorizationInfo doGetAuthorizationInfo(PrincipalCollection principals) {
    SysUserEntity user = (SysUserEntity)principals.getPrimaryPrincipal();
    Long userId = user.getUserId();
```

```
6. //用户权限列表
7. Set<String> permsSet = shiroService.getUserPermissions(userId);
8. 
9. SimpleAuthorizationInfo info = new SimpleAuthorizationInfo();
10. info.setStringPermissions(permsSet);
11. return info;
12. }
```

4.2.2. 权限设计思路

权限相关的表结构,如下图所示:



1. sys_user[用户]表,保存用户相关数据,通过sys_user_role[用户与角色关联]表,与 sys_role[角色]表关联; sys_menu[菜单]表通过sys_role_menu[菜单与角色关联]表,与

- sys_role[角色]表关联
- 2. sys_menu表,保存菜单相关数据,并在perms字段里,保存了shiro的权限标识,也就是说,拥有此菜单,就拥有perms字段里的所有权限,比如,某用户拥有的菜单权限标识。sys:user:info,就可以访问下面的方法

```
1.  @RequestMapping("/info/{userId}")
2.  @RequiresPermissions("sys:user:info")
3.  public R info(@PathVariable("userId") Long userId) {
4.
5. }
```

3.在shiro配置代码里,配置为 anon 的,表示不经过shiro处理,配置为 oauth2 的,表示经过 OAuth2Filter 处理,前后端分离的接口,都会交给 OAuth2Filter 处理,这样就保证,没有权限的请求,拒绝访问

```
@Configuration
public class ShiroConfig {
    @Bean ("sessionManager")
    public SessionManager sessionManager() {
        DefaultWebSessionManager sessionManager = new
DefaultWebSessionManager();
        sessionManager.setSessionValidationSchedulerEnabled(true);
        sessionManager.setSessionIdCookieEnabled(false);
        return sessionManager;
    }
    @Bean("securityManager")
    public SecurityManager securityManager(OAuth2Realm oAuth2Realm, Ses
sionManager sessionManager) {
        DefaultWebSecurityManager securityManager = new DefaultWebSecur
ityManager();
        securityManager.setRealm(oAuth2Realm);
        securityManager.setSessionManager(sessionManager);
        return securityManager;
    @Bean("shiroFilter")
   public ShiroFilterFactoryBean shirFilter(SecurityManager
securityManager) {
        ShiroFilterFactoryBean shiroFilter = new ShiroFilterFactoryBean
```

```
();
        shiroFilter.setSecurityManager(securityManager);
        //oauth过滤
        Map<String, Filter> filters = new HashMap<>();
        filters.put("oauth2", new OAuth2Filter());
        shiroFilter.setFilters(filters);
        Map<String, String> filterMap = new LinkedHashMap<>();
        filterMap.put("/webjars/**", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/druid/**", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/app/**", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/sys/login", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/swagger/**", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/v2/api-docs", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/swagger-ui.html", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/swagger-resources/**", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/captcha.jpg", "anon");
        filterMap.put("/**", "oauth2");
        shiroFilter.setFilterChainDefinitionMap(filterMap);
        return shiroFilter;
    }
    @Bean("lifecycleBeanPostProcessor")
    public LifecycleBeanPostProcessor lifecycleBeanPostProcessor() {
        return new LifecycleBeanPostProcessor();
    }
    @Bean
    public DefaultAdvisorAutoProxyCreator
defaultAdvisorAutoProxyCreator() {
        DefaultAdvisorAutoProxyCreator proxyCreator = new DefaultAdviso
rAutoProxyCreator();
        proxyCreator.setProxyTargetClass(true);
       return proxyCreator;
    }
    @Bean
    public AuthorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor
authorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor(SecurityManager securityManager) {
        AuthorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor advisor = new Authorization
AttributeSourceAdvisor();
        advisor.setSecurityManager(securityManager);
        return advisor;
```

4.2.3. XSS脚本过滤

XSS跨站脚本攻击的基本原理和SQL注入攻击类似,都是利用系统执行了未经过滤的危险 代码,不同点在于XSS是一种基于网页脚本的注入方式,也就是将脚本攻击载荷写入网 页执行以达到对网页客户端访问用户攻击的目的,属于客户端攻击。 程序员往往不太关心安全这块,这就给有心之人,提供了机会,本系统针对XSS攻击,

提供了过滤功能,可以有效防止XSS攻击,代码如下:

```
public class XssFilter implements Filter {
     @Override
     public void init(FilterConfig config) throws ServletException {
     public void doFilter (ServletRequest request, ServletResponse
 response, FilterChain chain)
             throws IOException, ServletException {
         XssHttpServletRequestWrapper xssRequest = new
 XssHttpServletRequestWrapper(
                 (HttpServletRequest) request);
         chain.doFilter(xssRequest, response);
     }
    @Override
     public void destroy() {
}
@Configuration
public class FilterConfig {
     public FilterRegistrationBean xssFilterRegistration() {
         FilterRegistrationBean registration = new
 FilterRegistrationBean();
         registration.setDispatcherTypes(DispatcherType.REQUEST);
```

```
registration.setFilter(new XssFilter());
registration.addUrlPatterns("/*");
registration.setName("xssFilter");
registration.setOrder(Integer.MAX_VALUE);
return registration;
}
```

 自定义XssFilter过滤器,用来过滤所有请求,具体过滤还是在 XssHttpServletRequestWrapper里实现的,如下所示:

```
public class XssHttpServletRequestWrapper extends
HttpServletRequestWrapper {
    //没被包装过的HttpServletRequest(特殊场景,需要自己过滤)
   HttpServletRequest orgRequest;
    //html过滤
   private final static HTMLFilter htmlFilter = new HTMLFilter();
   public XssHttpServletRequestWrapper(HttpServletRequest request) {
        super(request);
        orgRequest = request;
    }
   @Override
   public ServletInputStream getInputStream() throws IOException {
        //非json类型,直接返回
        if(!MediaType.APPLICATION JSON VALUE.equalsIgnoreCase(super.get
Header(HttpHeaders.CONTENT TYPE))){
            return super.getInputStream();
        }
       //为空,直接返回
       String json = IOUtils.toString(super.getInputStream(), "utf-8")
       if (StringUtils.isBlank(json)) {
           return super.getInputStream();
        }
       //xss过滤
        json = xssEncode(json);
       final ByteArrayInputStream bis = new ByteArrayInputStream(json.
getBytes("utf-8"));
       return new ServletInputStream() {
            @Override
```

```
public boolean isFinished() {
            return true;
        @Override
        public boolean isReady() {
            return true;
        @Override
        public void setReadListener(ReadListener readListener) {
        }
        @Override
        public int read() throws IOException {
           return bis.read();
   };
}
@Override
public String getParameter(String name) {
    String value = super.getParameter(xssEncode(name));
    if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(value)) {
        value = xssEncode(value);
   return value;
}
@Override
public String[] getParameterValues(String name) {
    String[] parameters = super.getParameterValues(name);
    if (parameters == null || parameters.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < parameters.length; i++) {</pre>
        parameters[i] = xssEncode(parameters[i]);
    return parameters;
}
@Override
public Map<String,String[]> getParameterMap() {
```

```
Map<String,String[]> map = new LinkedHashMap<>();
        Map<String,String[]> parameters = super.getParameterMap();
        for (String key : parameters.keySet()) {
            String[] values = parameters.get(key);
            for (int i = 0; i < values.length; i++) {</pre>
                values[i] = xssEncode(values[i]);
            map.put(key, values);
        }
        return map;
    @Override
   public String getHeader(String name) {
        String value = super.getHeader(xssEncode(name));
        if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(value)) {
            value = xssEncode(value);
        }
       return value;
    }
    private String xssEncode(String input) {
       return htmlFilter.filter(input);
    /**
    * 获取最原始的request
    * /
    public HttpServletRequest getOrgRequest() {
       return orgRequest;
    /**
    * 获取最原始的request
   public static HttpServletRequest getOrgRequest(HttpServletRequest r
equest) {
        if (request instanceof XssHttpServletRequestWrapper) {
           return ((XssHttpServletRequestWrapper) request).getOrgReque
st();
        }
       return request;
    }
```

```
118. }
```

如果需要处理富文本数据,可以通

过 XssHttpServletRequestWrapper.getOrgRequest(request),拿到原始的 request 对象后,再自行处理富文本数据,如:

```
public R data(HttpServletRequest request) {
    HttpServletRequest orgRequest = XssHttpServletRequestWrapper.getOrg
    Request(request);
    String content = orgRequest.getParameter("content");
    //富文本数据
    System.out.println(content);
    return R.ok();
}
```

4.2.4. SQL注入

本系统使用的是Mybatis,如果使用\${}拼接SQL,则存在SQL注入风险,可以对参数进行过滤,避免SQL注入,如下:

像查询列表,涉及排序问题,排序字段是从前台传过来的,则存在SQL注入风险,需经如下处理:

```
public class Query extends LinkedHashMap<String, Object> {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
    //当前页码
   private int page;
   //每页条数
   private int limit;
   public Query(Map<String, Object> params) {
        this.putAll(params);
        //分页参数
        this.page = Integer.parseInt(params.get("page").toString());
        this.limit = Integer.parseInt(params.get("limit").toString());
        this.put("offset", (page - 1) * limit);
        this.put("page", page);
        this.put("limit", limit);
        //防止SQL注入(因为sidx、order是通过拼接SQL实现排序的,会有SQL注入风险
)
        String sidx = (String)params.get("sidx");
        String order = (String)params.get("order");
        if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(sidx)) {
            this.put("sidx", SQLFilter.sqlInject(sidx));
        if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(order)) {
            this.put("order", SQLFilter.sqlInject(order));
```

4.2.5. Redis缓存

缓存大家都很熟悉,但能否灵活运用,就不一定了。一般设计缓存架构时,我们需要考虑如下几个问题:

- 1. 查询数据的时候,尽量减少DB查询,DB主要负责写数据
- 2. 尽量不使用 LEFt JOIN 等关联查询,缓存命中率不高,还浪费内存
- 3. 多使用单表查询,缓存命中率最高
- 4. 数据库 insert 、 update 、 delete 时 , 同步更新缓存数据
- 5. 合理运用Redis数据结构,也许有质的飞跃
- 6. 对于访问量不大的项目,使用缓存只会增加项目的复杂度

本系统采用Redis作为缓存,并可配置是否开启redis缓存,主要还是通过Spring AOP实现的,配置如下所示:

```
1. redis:
2. open: false # 是否开启redis缓存 true开启 false关闭
3. database: 0
4. host: localhost
port: 6379
6. password: # 密码(默认为空)
7. timeout: 6000 # 连接超时时长(毫秒)
8. pool:
9. max-active: 1000 # 连接池最大连接数(使用负值表示没有限制)
max-wait: -1 # 连接池最大阻塞等待时间(使用负值表示没有限制)
10. max-idle: 10 # 连接池中的最大空闲连接
12. min-idle: 5 # 连接池中的最小空闲连接
```

本项目中,使用Redis服务的代码,如下所示:

```
    public class SysConfigServiceImpl implements SysConfigService {
    @Autowired
    private SysConfigDao sysConfigDao;
    @Autowired
```

```
private SysConfigRedis sysConfigRedis;
    @Override
    @Transactional
    public void save(SysConfigEntity config) {
        sysConfigDao.save(config);
        sysConfigRedis.saveOrUpdate(config);
    @Override
    @Transactional
    public void update(SysConfigEntity config) {
        sysConfigDao.update(config);
        sysConfigRedis.saveOrUpdate(config);
    }
    @Override
    @Transactional
    public void updateValueByKey(String key, String value) {
        sysConfigDao.updateValueByKey(key, value);
        sysConfigRedis.delete(key);
    }
    @Override
    @Transactional
    public void deleteBatch(Long[] ids) {
        sysConfigDao.deleteBatch(ids);
        for(Long id : ids){
            SysConfigEntity config = queryObject(id);
            sysConfigRedis.delete(config.getKey());
}
@Component
public class SysConfigRedis {
    @Autowired
    private RedisUtils redisUtils;
    public void saveOrUpdate(SysConfigEntity config) {
```

```
if(config == null){
            return ;
        String key = RedisKeys.getSysConfigKey(config.getKey());
        redisUtils.set(key, config);
    }
    public void delete(String configKey) {
        String key = RedisKeys.getSysConfigKey(configKey);
        redisUtils.delete(key);
    }
    public SysConfigEntity get(String configKey) {
        String key = RedisKeys.getSysConfigKey(configKey);
        return redisUtils.get(key, SysConfigEntity.class);
}
package io.renren.common.aspect;
@Component
public class RedisUtils {
    @Autowired
    private RedisTemplate<String, Object> redisTemplate;
    private ValueOperations<String, String> valueOperations;
    @Autowired
    private HashOperations<String, String, Object> hashOperations;
    @Autowired
    private ListOperations<String, Object> listOperations;
    @Autowired
    private SetOperations<String, Object> setOperations;
    @Autowired
    private ZSetOperations<String, Object> zSetOperations;
    /** 默认过期时长,单位:秒 */
    public final static long DEFAULT EXPIRE = 60 * 60 * 24;
    /** 不设置过期时长 */
    public final static long NOT EXPIRE = -1;
    private final static Gson gson = new Gson();
    public void set(String key, Object value, long expire) {
```

```
valueOperations.set(key, toJson(value));
        if(expire != NOT EXPIRE) {
            redisTemplate.expire(key, expire, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
       }
    }
   public void set(String key, Object value){
        set(key, value, DEFAULT EXPIRE);
    }
    public <T> T get(String key, Class<T> clazz, long expire) {
        String value = valueOperations.get(key);
        if(expire != NOT EXPIRE){
            redisTemplate.expire(key, expire, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
       return value == null ? null : fromJson(value, clazz);
    }
    public <T> T get(String key, Class<T> clazz) {
      return get (key, clazz, NOT EXPIRE);
    }
   public String get(String key, long expire) {
        String value = valueOperations.get(key);
       if (expire != NOT EXPIRE) {
            redisTemplate.expire(key, expire, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
       return value;
    }
   public String get(String key) {
       return get (key, NOT EXPIRE);
    public void delete(String key) {
      redisTemplate.delete(key);
   }
   /**
    * Object转成JSON数据
    */
   private String toJson(Object object){
        if(object instanceof Integer || object instanceof Long || objec
t instanceof Float ||
                object instanceof Double || object instanceof Boolean |
```

```
return String.valueOf(object);

return String.valueOf(object);

return gson.toJson(object);

return gson.toJson(object);

/**

/**

* JSON数据, 转成Object

*/

private <T> T fromJson(String json, Class<T> clazz){
 return gson.fromJson(json, clazz);

return gson.fromJson(json, clazz);

}
```

大家可能会有疑问,认为这个项目必须要配置Redis缓存,不然会报错,因为有操作Redis的代码,其实不然,通过Spring AOP,我们可以控制,是否真的使用Redis,代码如下:

```
@Aspect
@Configuration
public class RedisAspect {
    private Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(getClass());
    //是否开启redis缓存 true开启 false关闭
    @Value("${spring.redis.open: false}")
   private boolean open;
    @Around("execution(* io.renren.common.utils.RedisUtils.*(..))")
   public Object around(ProceedingJoinPoint point) throws Throwable {
       Object result = null;
        if(open){
           try{
                result = point.proceed();
            }catch (Exception e) {
               logger.error("redis error", e);
                throw new RRException ("Redis服务异常");
       return result;
   }
```

4.2.6. 异常处理机制

本项目通过RRException异常类,抛出自定义异常,RRException继承RuntimeException,不能继承Exception,如果继承Exception,则Spring事务不会回滚。

RRException代码如下所示:

```
public class RRException extends RuntimeException {
    private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
   private String msg;
   private int code = 500;
   public RRException(String msg) {
        super (msq);
        this.msg = msg;
   public RRException(String msq, Throwable e) {
        super(msg, e);
        this.msg = msg;
    }
   public RRException(String msg, int code) {
        super (msg);
        this.msq = msq;
        this.code = code;
    }
   public RRException(String msg, int code, Throwable e) {
        super(msg, e);
        this.msq = msq;
       this.code = code;
    }
   public String getMsg() {
        return msg;
    }
    public void setMsg(String msg) {
        this.msg = msg;
   public int getCode() {
```

```
38. return code;
39. }
40.
41. public void setCode(int code) {
42. this.code = code;
43. }
```

如何处理抛出的异常呢,我们定义了RRExceptionHandler类,并加上注解 @RestControllerAdvice,就可以处理所有抛出的异常,并返回JSON数据。 @RestControllerAdvice是由@ControllerAdvice、@ResponseBody注解组合而来 的,可以查找@ControllerAdvice相关的资料,理解@ControllerAdvice注解的使用。

RRExceptionHandler代码如下所示:

```
@RestControllerAdvice
public class RRExceptionHandler {
   private Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(getClass());
   /**
    * 处理自定义异常
    * /
    @ExceptionHandler (RRException.class)
   public R handleRRException (RRException e) {
       R r = new R();
        r.put("code", e.getCode());
       r.put("msg", e.getMessage());
       return r;
    }
    @ExceptionHandler(DuplicateKeyException.class)
   public R handleDuplicateKeyException(DuplicateKeyException e) {
       logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       return R.error("数据库中已存在该记录");
    }
    @ExceptionHandler(AuthorizationException.class)
   public R handleAuthorizationException (AuthorizationException e) {
        logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
       return R.error("没有权限,请联系管理员授权");
    }
```

```
29.  @ExceptionHandler(Exception.class)
30.  public R handleException(Exception e) {
31.     logger.error(e.getMessage(), e);
32.     return R.error();
33.  }
34. }
```

4.2.7. 后端效验机制

本项目,后端效验使用的是Hibernate Validator校验框架,且自定义ValidatorUtils工具类,用来效验数据。

Hibernate Validator官方文档:

http://docs.jboss.org/hibernate/validator/5.4/reference/en-US/html_single/

ValidatorUtils代码如下所示:

```
public class ValidatorUtils {
    private static Validator validator;
   static {
       validator = Validation.buildDefaultValidatorFactory().getValida
tor();
  }
   /**
    * 校验对象
    * @param object
                           待校验对象
                           待校验的组
    * @param groups
    * @throws RRException 校验不通过,则报RRException异常
   public static void validateEntity(Object object, Class<?>... groups
            throws RRException {
       Set<ConstraintViolation<Object>> constraintViolations = validat
or.validate(object, groups);
       if (!constraintViolations.isEmpty()) {
            StringBuilder msg = new StringBuilder();
            for(ConstraintViolation<Object> constraint:
constraintViolations) {
```

```
msg.append(constraint.getMessage()).append("<br>");

throw new RRException(msg.toString());

}

// Constraint.getMessage()).append("<br/>");

// Constraint
```

使用案例:

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/sys/user")
public class SysUserController extends AbstractController {
    * 保存用户
    */
    @SysLog("保存用户")
    @RequestMapping("/save")
   @RequiresPermissions("sys:user:save")
   public R save(@RequestBody SysUserEntity user) {
       //保存用户时,效验SysUserEntity里,带有AddGroup注解的属性
       ValidatorUtils.validateEntity(user, AddGroup.class);
       user.setCreateUserId(getUserId());
       sysUserService.save(user);
       return R.ok();
    }
    /**
    * 修改用户
    * /
    @SysLog("修改用户")
    @RequestMapping("/update")
    @RequiresPermissions("sys:user:update")
   public R update(@RequestBody SysUserEntity user) {
       //修改用户时,效验SysUserEntity里,带有UpdateGroup注解的属性
       ValidatorUtils.validateEntity(user, UpdateGroup.class);
       user.setCreateUserId(getUserId());
       sysUserService.update(user);
       return R.ok();
    }
```

```
public class SysUserEntity implements Serializable {
   /**
    * 用户ID
    * /
   private Long userId;
   /**
    * 用户名
    */
    @NotBlank (message="用户名不能为空", groups = {AddGroup.class, UpdateG
roup.class})
   private String username;
    /**
    * 密码
    */
   @NotBlank (message="密码不能为空", groups = AddGroup.class)
   private String password;
   /**
    * 盐
    */
   private String salt;
   /**
    * 邮箱
    * /
    @NotBlank (message="邮箱不能为空", groups = {AddGroup.class, UpdateGro
up.class})
    @Email(message="邮箱格式不正确", groups = {AddGroup.class,
UpdateGroup.class))
   private String email;
   /**
    * 手机号
    */
   private String mobile;
   /**
                   1:正常
    * 状态 0:禁用
```

```
78. */
79. private Integer status;

80.

81. /**
82. * 角色ID列表

83. */
84. private List<Long> roleIdList;

85.

86. /**
87. * 创建者ID

88. */
89. private Long createUserId;

90.

91. /**

92. * 创建时间

93. */
94. private Date createTime;

95. }
```

通过分析上面的代码,我们来理解Hibernate Validator校验框架的使用。

其中,username属性,表示保存或修改用户时,都会效验username属性;而password属性,表示只有保存用户时,才会效验password属性,也就是说,修改用户时,password可以不填写,允许为空。

如果不指定属性的groups,则默认属于javax.validation.groups.Default.class分组,可以通过ValidatorUtils.validateEntity(user)进行效验。

4.2.8. 系统日志

系统日志是通过Spring AOP实现的,我们自定义了注解@syslog , 且只能在方法上使用 , 如下所示:

```
1.  @Target(ElementType.METHOD)
2.  @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
3.  @Documented
4.  public @interface SysLog {
5.
6.    String value() default "";
7.  }
```

下面是自定义注解 @SysLog 的使用方式,如下所示:

```
1. @RestController
2. @RequestMapping("/sys/user")
3. public class SysUserController extends AbstractController {
4.
5. @SysLog("保存用户")
6. @RequestMapping("/save")
7. @RequiresPermissions("sys:user:save")
8. public R save(@RequestBody SysUserEntity user) {
9. ValidatorUtils.validateEntity(user, AddGroup.class);
10.
11. user.setCreateUserId(getUserId());
12. sysUserService.save(user);
13.
14. return R.ok();
15. }
16. }
```

我们可以发现,只需要在保存日志的请求方法上,加上@SysLog 注解,就可以把日志保存到数据库里了。

具体是在哪里把数据保存到数据库里的呢,我们定义了 SysLogAspect 处理类,就是来干这事的,如下所示:

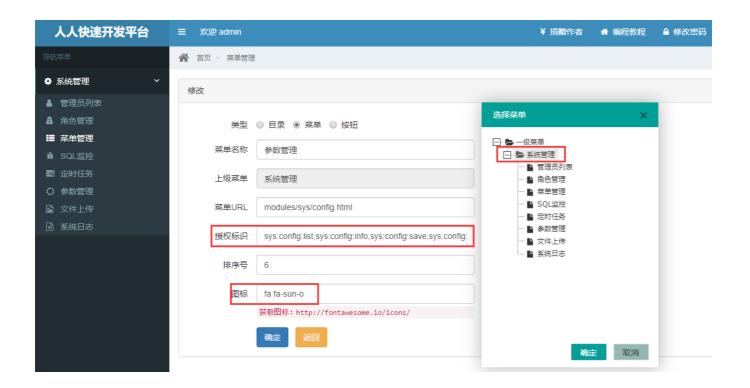
```
@Around("logPointCut()")
   public Object around(ProceedingJoinPoint point) throws Throwable {
        long beginTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
        //执行方法
       Object result = point.proceed();
       //执行时长(毫秒)
        long time = System.currentTimeMillis() - beginTime;
       //保存日志
        saveSysLog(point, time);
       return result;
    }
   private void saveSysLog(ProceedingJoinPoint joinPoint, long time) {
       MethodSignature signature = (MethodSignature) joinPoint.getSign
ature();
       Method method = signature.getMethod();
       SysLogEntity sysLog = new SysLogEntity();
       SysLog syslog = method.getAnnotation(SysLog.class);
       if(syslog != null){
           //注解上的描述
            sysLog.setOperation(syslog.value());
        }
       //请求的方法名
       String className = joinPoint.getTarget().getClass().getName();
       String methodName = signature.getName();
        sysLog.setMethod(className + "." + methodName + "()");
       //请求的参数
       Object[] args = joinPoint.getArgs();
            String params = new Gson().toJson(args[0]);
            sysLog.setParams(params);
       }catch (Exception e) {
        }
       //获取request
       HttpServletRequest request =
HttpContextUtils.getHttpServletRequest();
        //设置IP地址
```

```
61. sysLog.setIp(IPUtils.getIpAddr(request));
62.
63. //用户名
64. String username = ((SysUserEntity) SecurityUtils.getSubject().g
etPrincipal()).getUsername();
65. sysLog.setUsername(username);
66.
67. sysLog.setTime(time);
68. sysLog.setCreateDate(new Date());
//保存系统日志
70. sysLogService.save(sysLog);
71. }
72. }
```

SysLogAspect 类定义了一个切入点,请求 @SysLog 注解的方法时,会进入 around 方法,把系统日志保存到数据库中。

4.2.9. 添加菜单

菜单管理,主要是对【目录、菜单、按钮】进行动态的新增、修改、删除等操作,方便开发者管理菜单。



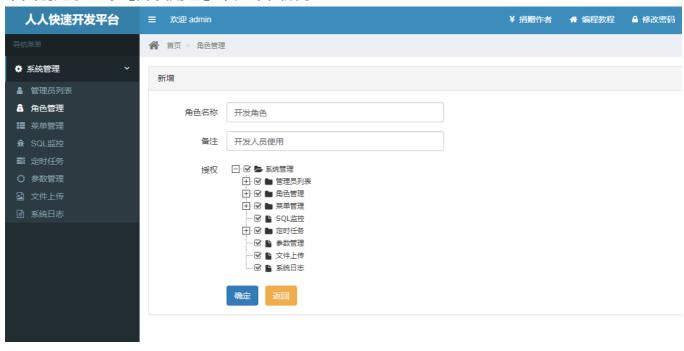
上图是拿现有的菜单进行讲解。其中,授权标识与shiro中的注解@RequiresPermissions,定义的授权标识是——对应的,如下所示:

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/sys/config")
public class SysConfigController extends AbstractController {
    @RequestMapping("/list")
    @RequiresPermissions("sys:config:list")
    public R list(@RequestParam Map<String, Object> params) {
    }
    @RequestMapping("/info/{id}")
    @RequiresPermissions("sys:config:info")
    public R info(@PathVariable("id") Long id) {
    }
    @RequestMapping("/save")
    @RequiresPermissions("sys:config:save")
    public R save(@RequestBody SysConfigEntity config) {
    @RequestMapping("/update")
    @RequiresPermissions("sys:config:update")
    public R update (@RequestBody SysConfigEntity config) {
    }
    @RequestMapping("/delete")
    @RequiresPermissions("sys:config:delete")
    public R delete(@RequestBody Long[] ids){
    }
```

4.2.10. 添加角色

管理员权限是通过角色进行管理的,给管理员分配权限时,要先创建好角色。

下面创建了一个【开发角色】,如下图所示:



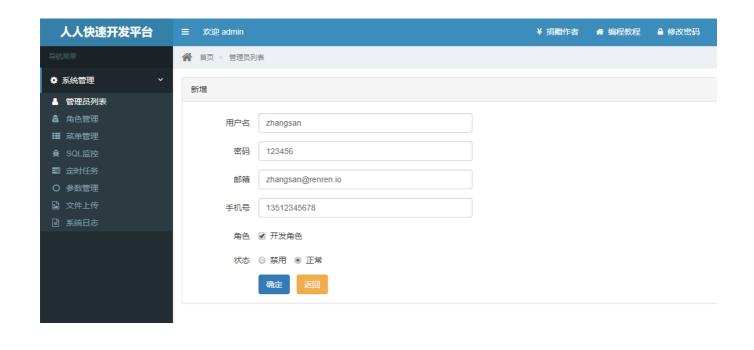
4.2.11. 添加管理员

本系统默认就创建了admin账号,无需分配任何角色,就拥有最高权限。

一个管理员是可以拥有多个角色的。

非admin账号,只能查看及管理自己创建的账号。

下面创建一个【zhangsan】的管理员账号,并属于【开发角色】,如下所示:



4.3. 定时任务模块

本系统使用开源框架Quartz,实现的定时任务,已实现分布式定时任务,可部署多台服务器,不重复执行,以及动态增加、修改、删除、暂停、恢复、立即执行定时任务。Quartz自带了各数据库的SQL脚本,如果想更改成其他数据库,可参考Quartz相应的SQL脚本。

4.3.1. 新增定时任务

新增一个定时任务,其实很简单,只要定义一个普通的Spring Bean即可,如下所示:

如何让Quartz, 定时执行testTask里的方法呢?只需要在管理后台,新增一个定时任务即可,如下图所示:





刚才配置的定时任务,每隔10秒,就会调用TestTask的test方法了,是不是很简单啊。

4.3.2. 源码分析

Quartz提供了相关的API,我们可以调用API,对Quartz进行增加、修改、删除、暂停、恢复、立即执行等。本系统中,ScheduleUtils类就是对Quartz API进行的封装,代码如下所示:

```
public class ScheduleUtils {
    private final static String JOB NAME = "TASK";
    /**
     * 获取触发器key
    * /
    private static TriggerKey getTriggerKey(Long jobId) {
        return TriggerKey.triggerKey(JOB NAME + jobId);
   /**
    * 获取jobKey
   private static JobKey getJobKey(Long jobId) {
       return JobKey.jobKey(JOB NAME + jobId);
    }
    /**
    * 获取表达式触发器
    public static CronTrigger getCronTrigger(Scheduler scheduler, Long
jobId) {
       try {
```

```
return (CronTrigger) scheduler.getTrigger(getTriggerKey(job
Id));
       } catch (SchedulerException e) {
           throw new RRException("getCronTrigger异常,请检查qrtz开头的表
,是否有脏数据",e);
    }
   /**
    * 创建定时任务
    * /
   public static void createScheduleJob(Scheduler scheduler,
ScheduleJobEntity scheduleJob) {
       try {
           //构建job信息
           JobDetail jobDetail = JobBuilder.newJob(ScheduleJob.class).
withIdentity(getJobKey(scheduleJob.getJobId())).build();
           //表达式调度构建器
           CronScheduleBuilder scheduleBuilder = CronScheduleBuilder.c
ronSchedule(scheduleJob.getCronExpression())
                   .withMisfireHandlingInstructionDoNothing();
           //按新的cronExpression表达式构建一个新的trigger
           CronTrigger trigger = TriggerBuilder.newTrigger().withIdent
ity(getTriggerKey(scheduleJob.getJobId())).
                   withSchedule(scheduleBuilder).build();
           //放入参数,运行时的方法可以获取
           jobDetail.getJobDataMap().put(ScheduleJobEntity.JOB PARAM K
EY, new Gson().toJson(scheduleJob));
           scheduler.scheduleJob(jobDetail, trigger);
           //暂停任务
           if(scheduleJob.getStatus() == ScheduleStatus.PAUSE.getValue
()){
               pauseJob(scheduler, scheduleJob.getJobId());
       } catch (SchedulerException e) {
           throw new RRException("创建定时任务失败", e);
   }
   /**
```

```
* 更新定时任务
     */
   public static void updateScheduleJob(Scheduler scheduler,
ScheduleJobEntity scheduleJob) {
       try {
            TriggerKey triggerKey = getTriggerKey(scheduleJob.getJobId(
));
            //表达式调度构建器
            CronScheduleBuilder scheduleBuilder = CronScheduleBuilder.c
ronSchedule(scheduleJob.getCronExpression())
                    .withMisfireHandlingInstructionDoNothing();
            CronTrigger trigger = getCronTrigger(scheduler, scheduleJob
.getJobId());
            //按新的cronExpression表达式重新构建trigger
            trigger = trigger.getTriggerBuilder().withIdentity(triggerK
ey).withSchedule(scheduleBuilder).build();
           //参数
           trigger.getJobDataMap().put(ScheduleJobEntity.JOB PARAM KEY
, new Gson().toJson(scheduleJob));
           scheduler.rescheduleJob(triggerKey, trigger);
           //暂停任务
            if(scheduleJob.getStatus() == ScheduleStatus.PAUSE.getValue
()){
               pauseJob(scheduler, scheduleJob.getJobId());
       } catch (SchedulerException e) {
           throw new RRException("更新定时任务失败", e);
    }
    /**
    * 立即执行任务
    * /
    public static void run (Scheduler scheduler, ScheduleJobEntity
scheduleJob) {
       try {
            //参数
           JobDataMap dataMap = new JobDataMap();
```

```
dataMap.put(ScheduleJobEntity.JOB PARAM KEY, new Gson().toJ
son(scheduleJob));
           scheduler.triggerJob(getJobKey(scheduleJob.getJobId()), dat
aMap);
        } catch (SchedulerException e) {
           throw new RRException("立即执行定时任务失败", e);
   }
    /**
    * 暂停任务
    * /
   public static void pauseJob(Scheduler scheduler, Long jobId) {
       try {
           scheduler.pauseJob(getJobKey(jobId));
       } catch (SchedulerException e) {
           throw new RRException("暂停定时任务失败", e);
    }
    /**
    * 恢复任务
    * /
   public static void resumeJob(Scheduler scheduler, Long jobId) {
       try {
           scheduler.resumeJob(getJobKey(jobId));
        } catch (SchedulerException e) {
           throw new RRException("暂停定时任务失败", e);
       }
   }
   /**
    * 删除定时任务
   public static void deleteScheduleJob(Scheduler scheduler, Long
jobId) {
       try {
           scheduler.deleteJob(getJobKey(jobId));
        } catch (SchedulerException e) {
           throw new RRException("删除定时任务失败", e);
       }
    }
```

以下是几个核心的方法:

- createScheduleJob【创建定时任务】:在管理后台新增任务时,会调用该方法,把任务添加到Quartz中,再根据cron表达式,定时执行任务。
- updateScheduleJob【更新定时任务】:修改任务时,调用该方法,修改Quartz中的任务信息。
- run【立即执行定时任务】:马上执行一次该任务,只执行一次。
- pauseJob【暂停定时任务】:这个不是暂停正在执行的任务,而是以后不再执行这个定时任务了。正在执行的任务,还是照常执行完。
- resumeJob【恢复定时任务】:这个是针对pauseJob来的,如果任务暂停了,以后都不会再执行,要想再执行,则需要调用resumeJob,使定时任务恢复执行。
- deleteScheduleJob【删除定时任务】:删除定时任务

其中, createScheduleJob 、 updateScheduleJob 在启动项目的时候,也会调用,把数据库里,新增或修改的任务,更新到Quartz中,如下所示:

```
@Service("scheduleJobService")
public class ScheduleJobServiceImpl implements ScheduleJobService {
    /**
     * 项目启动时,初始化定时器
    * /
    @PostConstruct
   public void init() {
        List<ScheduleJobEntity> scheduleJobList = schedulerJobDao.query
List(new HashMap<>());
        for(ScheduleJobEntity scheduleJob: scheduleJobList){
            CronTrigger cronTrigger = ScheduleUtils.getCronTrigger(sche
duler, scheduleJob.getJobId());
           //如果不存在,则创建
            if(cronTrigger == null) {
                ScheduleUtils.createScheduleJob(scheduler, scheduleJob)
           }else {
                ScheduleUtils.updateScheduleJob(scheduler, scheduleJob)
        }
```

大家是不是还有疑问呢,怎么就能定时执行,刚才在管理后台新增的任务testTask呢? 下面我们再来分析下 createScheduleJob 方法,创建定时任务的时候,要调用该方法,代码如下所示:

```
//构建一个新的定时任务, JobBuilder.newJob()只能接受Job类型的参数
 //把ScheduleJob.class作为参数传进去,ScheduleJob继承QuartzJobBean,而
 QuartzJobBean实现了Job接口
JobDetail jobDetail =
 JobBuilder.newJob(ScheduleJob.class).withIdentity(getJobKey(scheduleJob
 .getJobId())).build();
//构建cron, 定时任务的周期
CronScheduleBuilder scheduleBuilder = CronScheduleBuilder.cronSchedule
 (scheduleJob.getCronExpression())
         .withMisfireHandlingInstructionDoNothing();
 //根据cron,构建一个CronTrigger
CronTrigger trigger =
 TriggerBuilder.newTrigger().withIdentity(getTriggerKey(scheduleJob.getJ
 obId())).
        withSchedule(scheduleBuilder).build();
 //放入参数,运行时的方法可以获取
 jobDetail.getJobDataMap().put(ScheduleJobEntity.JOB PARAM KEY, new
 Gson().toJson(scheduleJob));
//把任务添加到Quartz中
 scheduler.scheduleJob(jobDetail, trigger);
```

把任务添加到 Quartz 后,等cron定义的时间周期到了,就会执行 ScheduleJob 类的 executeInternal 方法,ScheduleJob 代码如下所示:

```
leJobEntity.JOB PARAM KEY);
       ScheduleJobEntity scheduleJob = new Gson().fromJson(jsonJob, Sc
heduleJobEntity.class);
       //获取scheduleJobLogService
       ScheduleJobLogService scheduleJobLogService = (ScheduleJobLogSe
rvice) SpringContextUtils.getBean("scheduleJobLogService");
       //数据库保存执行记录
       ScheduleJobLogEntity log = new ScheduleJobLogEntity();
       log.setJobId(scheduleJob.getJobId());
       log.setBeanName(scheduleJob.getBeanName());
       log.setMethodName(scheduleJob.getMethodName());
       log.setParams(scheduleJob.getParams());
       log.setCreateTime(new Date());
       //任务开始时间
       long startTime = System.currentTimeMillis();
       try {
           //执行任务, 这步是关键
           logger.info("任务准备执行,任务ID:" + scheduleJob.getJobId())
           ScheduleRunnable task = new ScheduleRunnable(scheduleJob.ge
tBeanName(),
                   scheduleJob.getMethodName(), scheduleJob.getParams(
));
           Future<?> future = service.submit(task);
           future.get();
           //任务执行总时长
           long times = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
           log.setTimes((int)times);
           //任务状态
                      0:成功
                                1:失败
           log.setStatus(0);
           logger.info("任务执行完毕,任务ID:" + scheduleJob.getJobId()
+ " 总共耗时:" + times + "毫秒");
       } catch (Exception e) {
           logger.error("任务执行失败,任务ID:" + scheduleJob.getJobId()
, e);
           //任务执行总时长
           long times = System.currentTimeMillis() - startTime;
```

我们搞了一个线程,用来执行定时任务。具体执行是在ScheduleRunnable类里,通过Java反射,执行对应方法的,如下所示:

```
public class ScheduleRunnable implements Runnable {
    private Object target;
    private Method method;
    private String params;
    public ScheduleRunnable (String beanName, String methodName, String
params) throws NoSuchMethodException, SecurityException {
        //获取spring bean
        this.target = SpringContextUtils.getBean(beanName);
        this.params = params;
        if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(params)) {
            this.method = target.getClass().getDeclaredMethod(methodNam
e, String.class);
        }else{
            this.method = target.getClass().getDeclaredMethod(methodNam
e);
    }
    @Override
    public void run() {
        try {
            ReflectionUtils.makeAccessible(method);
            if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(params)) {
                method.invoke(target, params);
            }else{
                method.invoke(target);
        }catch (Exception e) {
```

```
28. throw new RRException("执行定时任务失败", e);
29. }
30. }
31. }
```

4.4. 云存储模块

图片、文件上传,使用的是七牛、阿里云、腾讯云的存储服务,不能上传到本地服务器。上传到本地服务器,不利于维护,访问速度慢等缺点,所以推荐使用云存储服务。

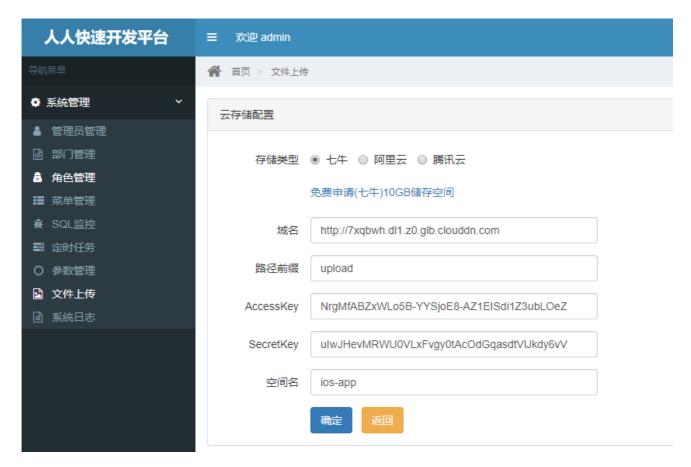
4.4.1. 七牛的配置

如果没有七牛账号,则需要注册七牛账号,才能进行配置,下面演示注册七牛账号并配置,步骤如下:

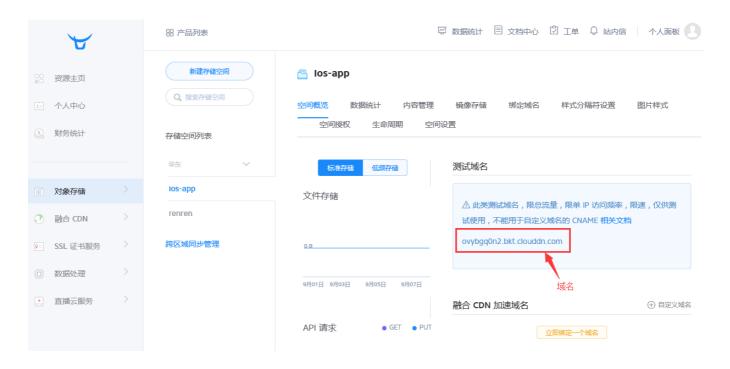
1. 注册七牛账号,并登录后,再创建七牛空间,如下图:



2. 进入管理后端,填写七牛配置信息,如下图:



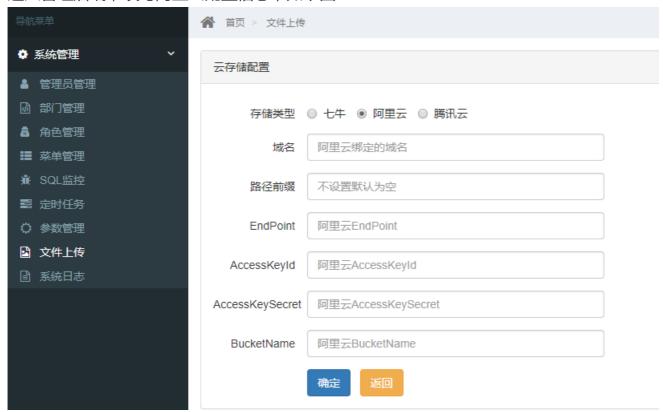
必填项有域名、AccessKey、SecretKey、空间名。其中,空间名就是才创建的空间名 ios-app ,填进去就可以了。域名、AccessKey、SecretKey可以通过下图找到:





4.4.2. 阿里云的配置

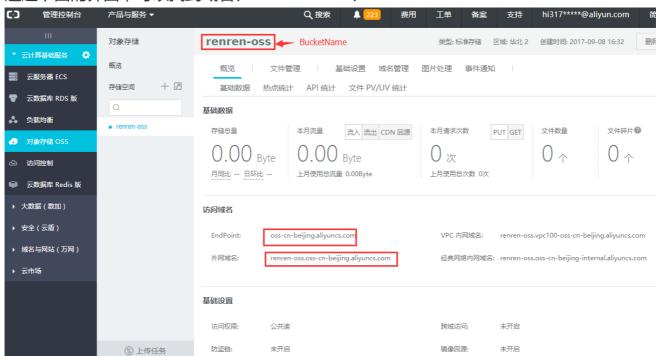
• 进入管理后端,填写阿里云配置信息,如下图:



• 进去阿里云管理后台,并创建Bucket,如下图:



• 通过下面的界面,可以找到域名、BucketName、EndPoint

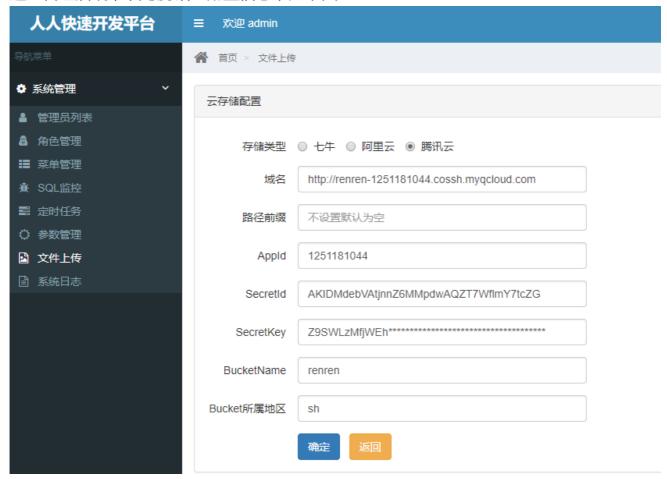


• 通过下面的界面,可以找到AccessKeyId、AccessKeySecret

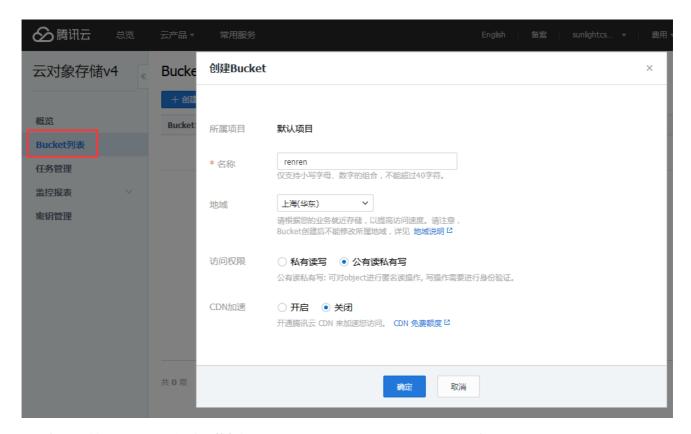


4.4.3. 腾讯云的配置

● 进入管理后端,填写腾讯云配置信息,如下图:



● 进去腾讯云管理后台,并创建Bucket,如下图:



• 通过下面的界面,可以找到域名、BucketName、Bucket所属地区





● 通过下面的界面,可以找到AppId、SecretId、SecretKey



4.4.4. 源码分析

• 本项目的文件上传,使用的是七牛、阿里云、腾讯云,则需要引入他们的SDK,如下:

```
<dependency>
<groupId>com.aliyun.oss
<artifactId>aliyun-sdk-oss</artifactId>
 <version>${aliyun.oss.version}
</dependency>
<dependency>
   <groupId>com.qcloud</groupId>
   <artifactId>cos api</artifactId>
   <version>${qcloud.cos.version}
   <exclusions>
       <exclusion>
           <groupId>org.slf4j</groupId>
           <artifactId>slf4j-log4j12</artifactId>
       </exclusion>
   </exclusions>
</dependency>
```

• 定义抽象类 CloudStorageService , 用来声明上传的公共接口 , 如下所示:

```
public abstract class CloudStorageService {
    /** 云存储配置信息 */
   CloudStorageConfig config;
   /**
    * 文件路径
    * @param prefix 前缀
    * @return 返回上传路径
   public String getPath(String prefix) {
       //生成uuid
       String uuid = UUID.randomUUID().toString().replaceAll("-", "");
       //文件路径
       String path = DateUtils.format(new Date(), "yyyyMMdd") + "/" +
uuid;
       if (StringUtils.isNotBlank(prefix)) {
           path = prefix + "/" + path;
       }
       return path;
   }
    /**
    * 文件上传
```

```
* @param data 文件字节数组
                   文件路径,包含文件名
    * @param path
                   返回http地址
    * @return
   public abstract String upload(byte[] data, String path);
   /**
    * 文件上传
                   文件字节数组
   * @param data
                   返回http地址
   * @return
    * /
   public abstract String upload(byte[] data);
  /**
    * 文件上传
                         字节流
   * @param inputStream
    * @param path
                        文件路径,包含文件名
                         返回http地址
    * @return
   public abstract String upload(InputStream inputStream, String path)
;
   /**
   * 文件上传
    * @param inputStream 字节流
    * @return
                        返回http地址
    */
   public abstract String upload(InputStream inputStream);
```

● 七牛上传的实现,只需继承 CloudStorageService ,并实现相应的上传接口,如下所示:

```
import com.qiniu.common.Zone;
import com.qiniu.http.Response;
import com.qiniu.storage.Configuration;
import com.qiniu.storage.UploadManager;
import com.qiniu.util.Auth;
import io.renren.common.exception.RRException;
import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;

public class QiniuCloudStorageService extends CloudStorageService{
    private UploadManager uploadManager;
    private String token;
```

```
public QiniuCloudStorageService(CloudStorageConfig config) {
        this.config = config;
       //初始化
       init();
   }
   private void init(){
        uploadManager = new UploadManager(new Configuration(Zone.autoZo
ne()));
        token = Auth.create(config.getQiniuAccessKey(), config.getQiniu
SecretKey()).
               uploadToken(config.getQiniuBucketName());
   }
   @Override
   public String upload(byte[] data, String path) {
        try {
           Response res = uploadManager.put(data, path, token);
           if (!res.isOK()) {
                throw new RuntimeException("上传七牛出错:" + res.toString
());
            }
        } catch (Exception e) {
           throw new RRException("上传文件失败,请核对七牛配置信息", e);
       return config.getQiniuDomain() + "/" + path;
    }
   @Override
   public String upload(InputStream inputStream, String path) {
       try {
           byte[] data = IOUtils.toByteArray(inputStream);
           return this.upload(data, path);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new RRException("上传文件失败", e);
    }
   @Override
   public String upload(byte[] data) {
       return upload(data, getPath(config.getQiniuPrefix()));
```

```
54.
55.  @Override
56.  public String upload(InputStream inputStream) {
    return upload(inputStream, getPath(config.getQiniuPrefix()));
58.  }
59. }
```

● 阿里云上传的实现,只需继承 CloudStorageService ,并实现相应的上传接口,如下所示:

```
import com.aliyun.oss.OSSClient;
import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
import java.io.InputStream;
public class AliyunCloudStorageService extends CloudStorageService{
    private OSSClient client;
    public AliyunCloudStorageService(CloudStorageConfig config) {
        this.config = config;
        //初始化
        init();
    }
    private void init(){
        client = new OSSClient(config.getAliyunEndPoint(), config.getAl
iyunAccessKeyId(),
                config.getAliyunAccessKeySecret());
    }
    @Override
    public String upload(byte[] data, String path) {
        return upload(new ByteArrayInputStream(data), path);
    }
    @Override
    public String upload(InputStream inputStream, String path) {
            client.putObject(config.getAliyunBucketName(), path, inputS
tream);
        } catch (Exception e) {
            throw new RRException("上传文件失败,请检查配置信息", e);
        }
```

```
33.          return config.getAliyunDomain() + "/" + path;
34.          }
35.
36.          @Override
37.          public String upload(byte[] data) {
                return upload(data, getPath(config.getAliyunPrefix()));
39.          }
40.
41.          @Override
42.          public String upload(InputStream inputStream) {
                return upload(inputStream, getPath(config.getAliyunPrefix()));
43.          }
45.     }
```

● 腾讯云上传的实现,只需继承 CloudStorageService ,并实现相应的上传接口,如下所示:

```
import com.gcloud.cos.COSClient;
import com.qcloud.cos.ClientConfig;
import com.qcloud.cos.request.UploadFileRequest;
import com.qcloud.cos.sign.Credentials;
import net.sf.json.JSONObject;
import org.apache.commons.io.IOUtils;
public class QcloudCloudStorageService extends CloudStorageService{
   private COSClient client;
    public QcloudCloudStorageService(CloudStorageConfig config) {
       this.config = config;
        //初始化
        init();
    }
   private void init(){
        Credentials credentials = new Credentials(config.getQcloudAppId
(), config.getQcloudSecretId(),
                config.getQcloudSecretKey());
        //初始化客户端配置
        ClientConfig clientConfig = new ClientConfig();
        //设置bucket所在的区域,华南:gz 华北:tj 华东:sh
        clientConfig.setRegion(config.getQcloudRegion());
```

```
client = new COSClient(clientConfig, credentials);
   }
   @Override
   public String upload(byte[] data, String path) {
       //腾讯云必需要以"/"开头
       if(!path.startsWith("/")) {
           path = "/" + path;
       }
        //上传到腾讯云
       UploadFileRequest request = new UploadFileRequest(config.getQcl
oudBucketName(), path, data);
       String response = client.uploadFile(request);
       JSONObject jsonObject = JSONObject.fromObject(response);
       if(jsonObject.getInt("code") != 0) {
           throw new RRException("文件上传失败," + jsonObject.getString
("message"));
       }
       return config.getQcloudDomain() + path;
   }
   @Override
   public String upload(InputStream inputStream, String path) {
       trv {
           byte[] data = IOUtils.toByteArray(inputStream);
           return this.upload(data, path);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           throw new RRException("上传文件失败", e);
    }
   @Override
   public String upload(byte[] data) {
       return upload(data, getPath(config.getQcloudPrefix()));
   }
   @Override
   public String upload (InputStream inputStream) {
       return upload(inputStream, getPath(config.getQcloudPrefix()));
```

● 对外提供了OSSFactory工厂,可方便业务的调用,如下所示:

```
public final class OSSFactory {
   private static SysConfigService sysConfigService;
   static {
       OSSFactory.sysConfigService = (SysConfigService)
SpringContextUtils.getBean("sysConfigService");
   }
   public static CloudStorageService build() {
        //获取云存储配置信息
       CloudStorageConfig config = sysConfigService.getConfigObject(Co
nfigConstant.CLOUD STORAGE CONFIG KEY, CloudStorageConfig.class);
        if(config.getType() == Constant.CloudService.QINIU.getValue()){
            return new QiniuCloudStorageService(config);
        }else if(config.getType() == Constant.CloudService.ALIYUN.getVa
lue()){
            return new AliyunCloudStorageService(config);
        }else if(config.getType() == Constant.CloudService.QCLOUD.getVa
lue()){
           return new QcloudCloudStorageService(config);
        }
       return null;
```

• 文件上传的例子,如下:

```
1. @RequestMapping("/upload")
2. public R upload(@RequestParam("file") MultipartFile file) throws Except
ion {
3.     if (file.isEmpty()) {
        throw new RRException("上传文件不能为空");
5.     }
6.
7.     //上传文件, 并返回文件的http地址
8.     String url = OSSFactory.build().upload(file.getBytes());
9. }
```

4.5. APP模块

APP模块,是针对APP使用的,如IOS、Android等,主要是解决用户认证的问题。

4.5.1. APP的使用

APP的设计思路:用户通过APP,输入手机号、密码登录后,系统会生成与登录用户一一对应的token,用户调用需要登录的接口时,只需把token传过来,服务端就知道是谁在访问接口,token如果过期,则拒绝访问,从而保证系统的安全性。

使用很简单,看看下面的例子,就会使用了。仔细观察,我们会发现,有2个自定义的注解。 其中,@LoginUser注解是获取当前登录用户的信息,有哪些信息,下面会分析的。@Login 注解则是需要用户认证,没有登录的用户,不能访问该接口。

```
import io.renren.modules.app.annotation.Login;
import io.renren.modules.app.annotation.LoginUser;
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/app")
public class ApiTestController {
    /**
    * 获取用户信息
    */
    @Login
    @GetMapping("userInfo")
    public R userInfo(@LoginUser UserEntity user) {
        return R.ok().put("user", user);
    /**
    * 获取用户ID
    * /
    @Login
    @GetMapping("userId")
    public R userInfo(@RequestAttribute("userId") Integer userId){
        return R.ok().put("userId", userId);
    /**
```

```
* 忽略Token验证测试
* /
28. */
29. @GetMapping("notToken")
30. public R notToken() {
    return R.ok().put("msg", "无需token也能访问。。。");
32. }
33. 34. }
```

4.5.2. 源码分析

● 我们先来看看, APP用户登录的时候, 都干了那些事情, 如下所示:

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/app")
@Api("APP登录接口")
public class ApiLoginController {
    @Autowired
    private UserService userService;
    @Autowired
    private JwtUtils jwtUtils;
   /**
    * 登录
    * /
    @PostMapping("login")
    @ApiOperation("登录")
    public R login(@RequestBody LoginForm form) {
        //表单校验
        ValidatorUtils.validateEntity(form);
        //用户登录
        long userId = userService.login(form);
        //生成token
        String token = jwtUtils.generateToken(userId);
        Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<>();
        map.put("token", token);
        map.put("expire", jwtUtils.getExpire());
        return R.ok (map);
```

```
/**
* jwt工具类
 * /
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "renren.jwt")
@Component
public class JwtUtils {
    private Logger logger = LoggerFactory.getLogger(getClass());
    private String secret;
   private long expire;
    private String header;
   /**
    * 生成jwt token
     */
    public String generateToken(long userId) {
        Date nowDate = new Date();
        //过期时间
        Date expireDate = new Date(nowDate.getTime() + expire * 1000);
        return Jwts.builder()
                .setHeaderParam("typ", "JWT")
                .setSubject(userId+"")
                .setIssuedAt (nowDate)
                .setExpiration(expireDate)
                .signWith(SignatureAlgorithm.HS512, secret)
                .compact();
    }
    public Claims getClaimByToken(String token) {
        try {
            return Jwts.parser()
                     .setSigningKey(secret)
                     .parseClaimsJws(token)
                     .getBody();
        }catch (Exception e) {
            logger.debug("validate is token error ", e);
            return null;
```

```
/**
 * token是否过期
 * @return true:过期
 */
public boolean isTokenExpired(Date expiration) {
    return expiration.before(new Date());
public String getSecret() {
    return secret;
public void setSecret(String secret) {
   this.secret = secret;
public long getExpire() {
    return expire;
}
public void setExpire(long expire) {
    this.expire = expire;
public String getHeader() {
   return header;
public void setHeader(String header) {
   this.header = header;
```

我们从上面的代码,可以看到,用户每次登录的时候,都会生成一个唯一的token,这个token是通过jwt生成的。

• APP模块的核心配置,如下所示:

```
    import io.renren.modules.api.interceptor.AuthorizationInterceptor;
    import
    io.renren.modules.api.resolver.LoginUserHandlerMethodArgumentResolver;
```

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
org.springframework.web.method.support.HandlerMethodArgumentResolver;
import
org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.InterceptorRegistry;
import
org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.WebMvcConfigurerAdapt
er;
@Configuration
public class WebMvcConfig extends WebMvcConfigurerAdapter {
    @Autowired
    private AuthorizationInterceptor authorizationInterceptor;
    @Autowired
    private LoginUserHandlerMethodArgumentResolver
loginUserHandlerMethodArgumentResolver;
    @Override
    public void addInterceptors(InterceptorRegistry registry) {
        registry.addInterceptor(authorizationInterceptor).addPathPatter
ns("/app/**");
   }
    @Override
    public void
addArgumentResolvers (List<HandlerMethodArgumentResolver>
argumentResolvers) {
        argumentResolvers.add(loginUserHandlerMethodArgumentResolver);
```

我们可以看到,配置了个Interceptor,用来拦截 /app 开头的所有请求,拦截后,会到 AuthorizationInterceptor类preHandle方法处理。只有以 /app 开头的请求,API模块认证才会起作用,如果要以 /api 开头,则需要修改此处。还配置了argumentResolver,别忽略了啊,下面会讲解。

温馨提示,别忘了配置shiro,不然会被shiro拦截掉的,如下所示:

```
    @Configuration
    public class ShiroConfig {
    @Bean("shiroFilter")
```

分析AuthorizationInterceptor类,我们可以发现,拦截 /app 开头的请求后,都干了些什么,如下所示:

```
import io.jsonwebtoken.Claims;
import io.renren.common.exception.RRException;
import io.renren.modules.app.utils.JwtUtils;
import io.renren.modules.app.annotation.Login;
import org.apache.commons.lang.StringUtils;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.http.HttpStatus;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import org.springframework.web.method.HandlerMethod;
import
org.springframework.web.servlet.handler.HandlerInterceptorAdapter;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;
/**
* 权限(Token)验证
* /
@Component
public class AuthorizationInterceptor extends
HandlerInterceptorAdapter {
    @Autowired
    private JwtUtils jwtUtils;
```

```
public static final String USER KEY = "userId";
    @Override
    public boolean preHandle(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletRes
ponse response, Object handler) throws Exception {
        Login annotation;
        if (handler instanceof HandlerMethod) {
            annotation = ((HandlerMethod) handler).getMethodAnnotation(
Login.class);
        }else{
            return true;
        if (annotation == null) {
            return true;
        }
        //获取用户凭证
        String token = request.getHeader(jwtUtils.getHeader());
        if (StringUtils.isBlank(token)) {
            token = request.getParameter(jwtUtils.getHeader());
        //凭证为空
        if (StringUtils.isBlank(token)) {
            throw new RRException(jwtUtils.getHeader() + "不能为空",
HttpStatus.UNAUTHORIZED.value());
        }
        Claims claims = jwtUtils.getClaimByToken(token);
        if(claims == null || jwtUtils.isTokenExpired(claims.getExpirati
on())){
           throw new RRException(jwtUtils.getHeader() + "失效, 请重新登录
", HttpStatus.UNAUTHORIZED.value());
        }
        //设置userId到request里,后续根据userId,获取用户信息
        request.setAttribute(USER KEY, Long.parseLong(claims.getSubject
()));
       return true;
```

我们可以发现,进入 /app 请求的接口之前,会判断请求的接口,是否加了@Login注解(需要 token认证),如果没有@Login注解,则不验证token,可以直接访问接口。如果有@Login注解,则需要验证token的正确性,并把userId放到request的USER_KEY里,后续会用到。

• 此时,@Login注解的作用,相信大家都明白了。再看看下面的代码,加了@LoginUser注解后,user对象里,就变成当前登录用户的信息,这是什么时候设置进去的呢?

```
1. /**
2. * 获取用户信息
3. */
4. @GetMapping("userInfo")
5. public R userInfo(@LoginUser UserEntity user) {
    return R.ok().put("user", user);
7. }
```

● 设置user对象进去,其实是在LoginUserHandlerMethodArgumentResolver里干的,LoginUserHandlerMethodArgumentResolver是我们自定义的参数转换器,只要实现HandlerMethodArgumentResolver接口即可,代码如下所示:

```
import io.renren.modules.api.annotation.LoginUser;
import io.renren.modules.api.entity.UserEntity;
import io.renren.modules.api.interceptor.AuthorizationInterceptor;
import io.renren.modules.api.service.UserService;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.core.MethodParameter;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;
import org.springframework.web.bind.support.WebDataBinderFactory;
import org.springframework.web.context.request.NativeWebRequest;
import org.springframework.web.context.request.RequestAttributes;
import
org.springframework.web.method.support.HandlerMethodArgumentResolver;
import org.springframework.web.method.support.ModelAndViewContainer;
@Component
public class LoginUserHandlerMethodArgumentResolver implements
HandlerMethodArgumentResolver {
    @Autowired
   private UserService userService;
    @Override
    public boolean supportsParameter(MethodParameter parameter) {
        //如果方法的参数是UserEntity, 且参数前面有@LoginUser注解, 则进入
```

```
resolveArgument方法, 进行处理
       return parameter.getParameterType().isAssignableFrom(UserEntity
.class) && parameter.hasParameterAnnotation(LoginUser.class);
   @Override
   public Object resolveArgument (MethodParameter parameter, ModelAndVi
ewContainer container,
                                 NativeWebRequest request, WebDataBinde
rFactory factory) throws Exception {
       //获取用户ID, 之前设置进去的, 还有印象吧
       Object object = request.getAttribute(AuthorizationInterceptor.U
SER KEY, RequestAttributes.SCOPE REQUEST);
       if(object == null){
           return null;
       }
       //通过userId, 获取用户信息
       UserEntity user = userService.queryObject((Long)object);
       //把当前用户信息,设置到UserEntity参数的user对象里
       return user;
```

5. 生产环境部署

5.1. 常规部署

Spring Boot项目,推荐打成jar包的方式,部署到服务器上。

● Spring Boot内置了Tomcat , 可配置Tomcat的端口号、初始化线程数、最大线程数、连接超时时长、https等等 , 如下所示:

```
1. server:
2. tomcat:
3. uri-encoding: UTF-8
4. max-threads: 1000
5. min-spare-threads: 20
```

```
6. connection-timeout: 5000
7. port: 80
8. context-path: /renren-fast
9. ssl:
10. key-store: classpath:.keystore
11. key-store-type: JKS
12. key-password: 123456
13. key-alias: tomcat
```

• 当然, 还可以指定jvm的内存大小, 如下所示:

```
1. java -Xms4g -Xmx4g -Xmn1g -server -jar renren-fast-1.2.0.jar
```

● 在windows下部署,只需打开cmd窗口,输入如下命令:

```
1. java -jar renren-fast-1.2.0.jar --spring.profiles.active=pro
```

在Linux下部署,只需输入如下命令,即可在Linux后台运行,还可以放到/etc/rc.local里,每次重启Linux时,项目都会自动起来:

```
nohup java -jar renren-fast-1.2.0.jar --spring.profiles.active=pro > renren.log &
```

5.2. war包部署

war包的部署,也很方便,只是不推荐这种方式。

- 在项目的根目录下, 执行【mvn clean package -f pom-war.xml】命令, 打成war包
- 把生成的war包,放在tomcat【8.0+】的webapps目录下面,再启动tomcat即可

5.3. docker部署

• 安装docker环境

```
#安装docker
 [root@mark ~]# curl -sSL https://get.docker.com/ | sh
 #启动docker
 [root@mark ~]# service docker start
 #查看docker版本信息
 [root@mark ~] # docker version
Client:
 Version:
              17.07.0-ce
 API version: 1.31
 Go version: gol.8.3
 Git commit: 8784753
 Built:
              Tue Aug 29 17:42:01 2017
             linux/amd64
 OS/Arch:
Server:
 Version:
              17.07.0-ce
 API version: 1.31 (minimum version 1.12)
 Go version: gol.8.3
 Git commit: 8784753
              Tue Aug 29 17:43:23 2017
 Built:
             linux/amd64
 OS/Arch:
 Experimental: false
```

- 还需要准备java、maven环境,请自行安装
- 通过maven插件,构建docker镜像

```
1. #打包并构建项目镜像
2. [root@mark renren-fast]# mvn clean package docker:build
3. #省略打包log...
4. [INFO] Building image renren/fast
5. Step 1/6: FROM java:8
6. ---> d23bdf5b1b1b
7. Step 2/6: EXPOSE 8080
8. ---> Using cache
9. ---> 8e33aadb2c18
10. Step 3/6: VOLUME /tmp
11. ---> Using cache
12. ---> c5dc0c509062
13. Step 4/6: ADD renren-fast-1.2.0.jar /app.jar
14. ---> 831bc3ca84bc
15. Step 5/6: RUN bash -c 'touch /app.jar'
```

```
16. ---> Running in fe3ef9343e4c
       ---> b3d6dd6fc297
      Removing intermediate container fe3ef9343e4c
      Step 6/6: ENTRYPOINT java -jar /app.jar
      ---> Running in 89adce4ae167
      ---> a4ae60970a77
     Removing intermediate container 89adce4ae167
      ProgressMessage{id=null, status=null, stream=null, error=null,
      progress=null, progressDetail=null}
      Successfully built a4ae60970a77
      Successfully tagged renren/fast:latest
     #查看镜像
     [root@mark renren-fast]# docker images
     REPOSITORY
                          TAG
                                             IMAGE ID
                                                                CREATED
      SIZE
    renren/fast
                                                                14 seconds
                         latest
                                             a4ae60970a77
     ago
            714MB
31. java
                                             d23bdf5b1b1b
                                                                 7 months ago
      643MB
```

• 安装docker-compose, 用来管理容器

```
#下载地址:https://github.com/docker/compose/releases

#下载docker-compose

[root@mark renren-fast]# curl -L
https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.16.1/docker-compose-`uname -s`-`uname -m` > /usr/local/bin/docker-compose

#增加可执行权限

[root@mark renren-fast]# chmod +x /usr/local/bin/docker-compose

#查看版本信息

[root@mark renren-fast]# docker-compose version
docker-compose version 1.16.1, build 6d1ac21
docker-py version: 2.5.1

CPython version: 2.7.13
OpenSSL version: OpenSSL 1.0.1t 3 May 2016
```

如果下载不了,可以用迅雷

将https://github.com/docker/compose/releases/download/1.16.1/docker-compose-Linux-x86_64下载到本地,再上传到服务器 • 通过docker-compose, 启动项目, 如下所示:

```
1. #启动项目
2. [root@mark renren-fast]# docker-compose up -d
3. Creating network "renrenfast_default" with the default driver
4. Creating renrenfast campus 1 ...
5. Creating renrenfast_campus_1 ... done
7. #查看启动的容器
8. [root@mark renren-fast] # docker ps
9. CONTAINER ID IMAGE
                                           COMMAND
                                                                CREATED
     STATUS
                        PORTS
                                                NAMES
10. f4e3fcdd8dd4 renren/fast "java -jar /app.jar" 55 secon
    ds ago Up 3 seconds 0.0.0.0:8080->8080/tcp
     renrenfast renren-fast 1
    #停掉并删除, docker-compose管理的容器
13. [root@mark renren-fast]# docker-compose down
14. Stopping renrenfast_renren-fast_1 ... done
15. Removing renrenfast_renren-fast_1 ... done
16. Removing network renrenfast_default
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