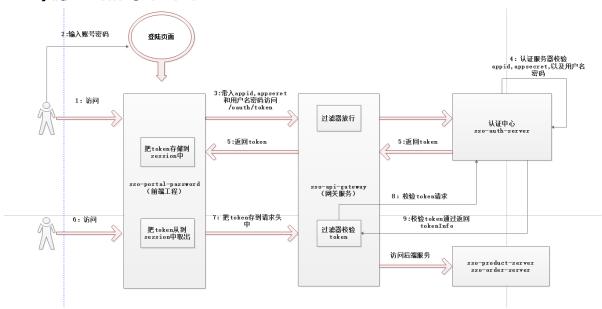
一:基于密码模式(Session)的单点登陆。

1.1) 服务器规划

微服务	地址	対	描述
sso-auth-server	auth. tuling.com	8888	认证中心
sso-api-gateway	gateway.tuling.com	8866	服务网关
sso-order-server	order.tuling.com	8899	订单微服务
sso-product-server	product. tuling.com	8877	商品微服务
sso-portal-password	portal.tuling.com	8855	前端工程

1.2)服务器架构图



1.3)服务器搭建

1.3.1)搭建认证服务器sso-auth-server

①:关键性的pom依赖

②认证服务器的配置

```
1 @Configuration
2 @EnableAuthorizationServer
public class AuthorizationServerConfig extends AuthorizationServerConfigurerA
dapter {
4
  @Autowired
  private AuthenticationManager authenticationManager;
  @Autowired
8
  private DataSource dataSource;
10 @Autowired
   private TulingUserDetailService userDetailsService;
11
12
   @Autowired
13
   private RedisConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory;
14
15
  /**
16
17 * 方法实现说明:服务器颁发的token的存储方式有四种存储方式
18 * ①:基于内存的(生产环境几乎不用,因为认证服务器重启后token就消失了) 基于内存的不需
要配该组件
   * ②:基于Db存储的(生产上也机会不用,因为读取数据库的没有redis快)
20 * ③:基于redis存储的(可用于生产,速度可以,但是基于redis存储的token 没有实际的业务
意义)
21 * @:基于jwt存储的(合适用于生产)
  * @author:smlz
22
  * @return:
23
  * @exception:
24
   * @date:2020/1/20 20:05
25
  */
26
  @Bean
27
  public TokenStore tokenStore(){
29
   return new RedisTokenStore(redisConnectionFactory);
```

```
//return new JdbcTokenStore(dataSource);
   }
31
32
34
  /**
   * 方法实现说明:认证服务器基于配置可以给哪些第三方客户端 有二种存储方式
36
   * ①:基于内存的
37
   * ②:基于db的,那么需要创建数据库的表 oauth_client_details
38
   * @author:smlz
39
   * @return:
40
   * @exception:
41
   * @date:2020/1/20 20:09
42
   */
43
44 @Override
   public void configure(ClientDetailsServiceConfigurer clients) throws Except
45
ion {
   clients.withClientDetails(clientDetails());
47
   }
48
   /**
49
50
   * 方法实现说明:第三方客户端读取组件 专门用于读取oauth_client_details
   * @author:smlz
51
   * @return:
52
   * @exception:
53
   * @date:2020/1/20 20:11
54
   */
55
56
   @Bean
   public ClientDetailsService clientDetails() {
   return new JdbcClientDetailsService(dataSource);
58
   }
59
60
   /**
61
   * 方法实现说明:认证服务器核心配置
62
   * @author:smlz
63
   * @return:
64
   * @exception:
65
   * @date:2020/1/20 20:13
   */
67
   @Override
68
   public void configure(AuthorizationServerEndpointsConfigurer endpoints) thr
ows Exception {
70
```

```
71
    endpoints.tokenStore(tokenStore())//token存储的方式
    .authenticationManager(authenticationManager);
72
73
74
75
    /**
76
   * 方法实现说明:配置校验token需要带入clientId 和clientSeret配置
77
   * @author:smlz
78
   * @return:
79
   * @exception:
80
   * @date:2020/1/20 20:14
81
   */
82
    @Override
    public void configure(AuthorizationServerSecurityConfigurer security) throw
84
s Exception {
85
    security .checkTokenAccess("isAuthenticated()");
86
87
88 }
```

③:认证服务器安全配置

```
1 @Configuration
2 @EnableWebSecurity
3 public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
4 @Autowired
   private TulingUserDetailService userDetailsService;
   * 方法实现说明:用于构建用户认证组件,需要传递userDetailsService和密码加密器
  * @author:smlz
9
10 * @param auth
  * @return:
11
   * @exception:
12
   * @date:2019/12/25 14:31
13
   */
14
   @Override
    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exceptic
16
n {
17
auth.userDetailsService(userDetailsService).passwordEncoder(passwordEncoder());
18
19
```

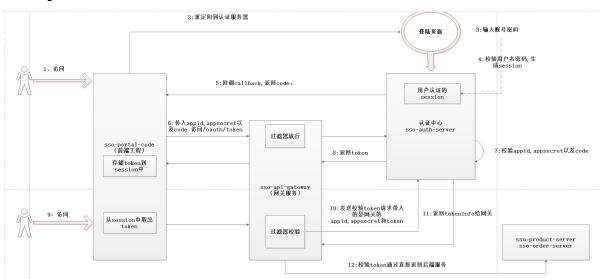
```
20 /**
   * 方法实现说明:安全配置
21
22
   * @author:smlz
23
   * @return:
   * @exception:
24
   * @date:2020/1/20 20:34
25
   */
26
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
27
    http.formLogin()
28
    .and()
29
    .authorizeRequests()
30
    .antMatchers("/user/getCurrentUser").permitAll()
31
    .anyRequest()
32
33
    .authenticated()
    .and().csrf().disable().cors();
34
35
36
    /**
37
   * 方法实现说明:密码加密器
38
   * @author:smlz
39
   * @return:
40
   * @exception:
41
   * @date:2020/1/20 20:34
42
   */
43
    @Bean
44
    public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {
45
    return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
46
47
    }
48
    /**
49
   * 方法实现说明:用户密码认证模式的组件
50
    * @author:smlz
51
   * @return:
52
   * @exception:
53
    * @date:2020/1/20 20:33
54
    */
56
    @Bean
    public AuthenticationManager authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
57
    return super.authenticationManagerBean();
58
59
60
61 }
```

二:基于授权码模式(Session)的单点登陆。

2.1)涉及工程

微服务	地址	端口	描述
sso-auth-code-server	www. auth. com	8888	认证中心
sso-api-gateway	www. gateway. com	8866	服务网关
sso-order-server	www. order. com	8899	订单微服务
sso-product-server	www. product. com	8877	商品微服务
sso-portal-code	www.portal.com	8855	前端工程

2.2)原理图:



- 2.3) 认证服务器配置:sso-auth-code-server
- 2.3.1) 认证服务器的配置(配置根据密码模式的认证服务器配置一样的) 主要是安全配置有少许改动.

```
1 /**
2 * @vlog: 高于生活,源于生活
3 * @desc: 类的描述:授权中心安全配置
4 * @author: smlz
5 * @createDate: 2019/12/20 16:08
6 * @version: 1.0
7 */
```

```
8 @Configuration
9 @EnableWebSecurity
10 public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
11
    @Qualifier("userDetailsService")
12
13
    @Autowired
    private TulingUserDetailService userDetailsService;
14
15
    @Autowired
16
    private LogoutSuccessHandler logoutSuccessHandler;
17
18
19
   /**
20
   * 方法实现说明:用于构建用户认证组件,需要传递userDetailsService和密码加密器
21
   * @author:smlz
22
   * @param auth
23
   * @return:
24
25
   * @exception:
   * @date:2019/12/25 14:31
26
   */
27
   @Override
    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exceptic
29
n {
30
auth.userDetailsService(userDetailsService).passwordEncoder(passwordEncoder());
    }
31
32
   /**
34
   * 设置前台静态资源不拦截
35
36
   * @param web
   * @throws Exception
37
    */
38
    @Override
39
    public void configure(WebSecurity web) throws Exception {
40
    web.ignoring().antMatchers("/assets/**", "/css/**", "/images/**");
41
    }
42
43
44
    @Override
45
   protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
46
47
    //自定义表单登陆页面
   http.formLogin()
48
```

```
49
    .loginPage("/login")
50
    .and()
    .logout()
51
    //认证服务器退出登陆回调的处理器
    .logoutSuccessHandler(logoutSuccessHandler)
    .and()
54
    .authorizeRequests()
    .antMatchers("/login","/login.html","/user/getCurrentUser").permitAll()
56
    .anyRequest()
    .authenticated()
58
    .and().csrf().disable().cors();
59
60
61
62
63
    @Bean
    public PasswordEncoder passwordEncoder() {
64
    return new BCryptPasswordEncoder();
65
66
    }
67
    @Bean
68
69
    public AuthenticationManager authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
    return super.authenticationManagerBean();
71
72
73
74
76 /**
  *用户回调 退出登陆后 用于跳回第三方应用的
78 */
79 @Component
80 @Slf4j
   public class TulingLogoutSuccessHandler implements LogoutSuccessHandler {
81
    @Override
    public void onLogoutSuccess(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponse
response, Authentication authentication) throws IOException, ServletException {
    log.info("currentUrl:{}",request.getRequestURL());
84
    log.info("跳转页面:{}",request.getParameter("redirectUrl"));
85
    String redirectUrl = request.getParameter("redirectUrl");
86
    if(!StringUtils.isEmpty(redirectUrl)) {
    response.sendRedirect(redirectUrl);
88
89
```

```
90 }
91 }
```

2.4) 授权码模式 注意点:

2.4.1) 退出注意点: 我们在sso-portal-code中点击退出的同时 还需要去调用认证中心的退出接口。

说白了就是 失效sso-portal-code 工程中的session 也要失效sso-auth-code-server工程中的session。

2.4.2) 三个有效期 作用说明

sso-portal-code 的session有效期.

该有效期是用来控制sso-portal-code多久来访问一次认证服务器的. sso-auth-code-server Session的有效期 表示用户多久输入一次账号密码

token的有效期: 表示token 多长时间能拿着令牌来 访问服务的.若token 有效期

过了怎么办?一般是通过Refresh来刷新我们的令牌.

refresh_token:有效期,若refresh_token 实现了 表示我们要去认证服务 器上

从新获取token。

3:JWT令牌 (Json token web) 一个有意义的字符串 用来做身份认证的

JWT TOKEN



```
①:Jwt头部(签名算法)
{
    "alg": "RS256",
    "typ": "JWT"
}
②: 有效载荷(pload)
{
    "sub": "1234567890",
    "name": "John Doe",
    "iat": 1516239022,
    "sex":"man"
}
③:签名
```

RS256(base64UrlEncode(header) + "." + base64UrlEncode(payload), secret) 得出的字符串signature

JWT字符串的组成样例

base64UrlEncode(header).base64UrlEncode(payload).base64UrlEncode(signature)

接入jwt的认证服务器的改造sso-auth-code-jwt-server (就是基于jwt 存储 与增强的代码)

```
@Configuration
@EnableAuthorizationServer
public class AuthServerInDbConfig extends AuthorizationServerConfigurerAdapter
{

@Autowired
private AuthenticationManager authenticationManager;

@Autowired

@Autowired
```

```
10
   private DataSource dataSource;
11
   @Autowired
12
   private TulingUserDetailService userDetailsService;
13
14
15
    /**
16
17
    * 方法实现说明: 使用jwt存储token,我们创建jwtT0kenStore的时候 需要一个组件
   * jwtAccessTokenConverter 所以我们 可以通过@Bean的形式 创建一个该组件。
18
   * @author:smlz
19
   * @return:
20
21
   * @exception:
   * @date:2020/1/15 20:17
   */
23
   @Bean
24
   public TokenStore tokenStore(){
25
   return new JwtTokenStore(jwtAccessTokenConverter());
26
27
   }
28
29
   /**
30
    * 这个组件 用于jwt basecode 字符串和 安全认证对象的信息转化
31
   * @return
32
   */
   @Bean
34
   public JwtAccessTokenConverter jwtAccessTokenConverter() {
   JwtAccessTokenConverter converter = new JwtAccessTokenConverter();
   //jwt的密钥(用来保证jwt 字符串的安全性 jwt可以防止篡改 但是不能防窃听 所以jwt不
37
要 放敏感信息)
38
   converter.setKeyPair(keyPair());
   //converter.setSigningKey("123456");
39
   return converter;
40
   }
41
42
   /**
43
   * KeyPair是 非对称加密的公钥和私钥的保存者
44
   * @return
45
   */
46
47
   @Bean
   public KeyPair keyPair() {
48
    KeyStoreKeyFactory keyStoreKeyFactory = new KeyStoreKeyFactory(new ClassPat
hResource("jwt.jks"), "123456".toCharArray());
```

```
return keyStoreKeyFactory.getKeyPair("jwt", "123456".toCharArray());
51
   }
52
53
  /**
54
   * 该组件就是用来给jwt令牌中添加额外信息的 来增强我们的jwt的令牌信息
   * @return
56
57
   */
58
   @Bean
   public TulingTokenEnhancer tulingTokenEnhancer() {
59
   return new TulingTokenEnhancer();
61
   }
62
63
64
  /**
65
  * 方法实现说明:认证服务器能够给哪些 客户端颁发token 我们需要把客户端的配置 存储到
66
   * 数据库中 可以基于内存存储和db存储
67
   * @author:smlz
68
  * @return:
69
  * @exception:
70
  * @date:2020/1/15 20:18
71
  */
72
73 @Override
   public void configure(ClientDetailsServiceConfigurer clients) throws Except
74
ion {
   clients.withClientDetails(clientDetails());
75
76
  }
77
  /**
78
  * 方法实现说明:用于查找我们第三方客户端的组件 主要用于查找 数据库表 oauth_client
79
_details
* @author:smlz
  * @return:
81
  * @exception:
82
   * @date:2020/1/15 20:19
83
   */
84
   @Bean
85
   public ClientDetailsService clientDetails() {
   return new JdbcClientDetailsService(dataSource);
87
   }
88
89
  /**
90
```

```
* 方法实现说明:授权服务器的配置的配置
91
92
    * @author:smlz
   * @return:
93
   * @exception:
    * @date:2020/1/15 20:21
95
   */
96
   @Override
97
    public void configure(AuthorizationServerEndpointsConfigurer endpoints) thr
ows Exception {
99
    /*
100
    增加我们的令牌信息
101
    TokenEnhancerChain tokenEnhancerChain = new TokenEnhancerChain();
    tokenEnhancerChain.setTokenEnhancers(Arrays.asList(tulingTokenEnhancer(),j
wtAccessTokenConverter()));
    endpoints.tokenStore(tokenStore()) //授权服务器颁发的token 怎么存储的
106
    .tokenEnhancer(tokenEnhancerChain)
107
    .userDetailsService(userDetailsService) //用户来获取token的时候需要 进行账号
108
密码
    .authenticationManager(authenticationManager);
109
110
    }
111
112
    /**
113
114 * 方法实现说明:授权服务器安全配置
115
   * @author:smlz
116 * @return:
   * @exception:
117
    * @date:2020/1/15 20:23
118
119 */
120
    @Override
    public void configure(AuthorizationServerSecurityConfigurer security) thro
ws Exception {
   //第三方客户端校验token需要带入 clientId 和clientSecret来校验
122
123
    security .checkTokenAccess("isAuthenticated()")
    .tokenKeyAccess("isAuthenticated()");//来获取我们的tokenKey需要带入clientId,
124
clientSecret
125
    security.allowFormAuthenticationForClients();
126
127
128
```

```
129
130
131
132
133 //////////////jwt增强器
134 public class TulingTokenEnhancer implements TokenEnhancer {
135
    @Override
     public OAuth2AccessToken enhance(OAuth2AccessToken accessToken, OAuth2Auth
136
entication authentication) {
    TulingUser tulingUser = (TulingUser) authentication.getPrincipal();
138
139
     final Map<String, Object> additionalInfo = new HashMap<>();
     final Map<String, Object> retMap = new HashMap<>();
140
141
     additionalInfo.put("email",tulingUser.getEmail());
142
     additionalInfo.put("phone",tulingUser.getPhone());
143
     additionalInfo.put("userId",tulingUser.getUserId());
144
     additionalInfo.put("nickName",tulingUser.getNickName());
145
146
     retMap.put("additionalInfo",additionalInfo);
147
148
149
     ((DefaultOAuth2AccessToken) accessToken).setAdditionalInformation(retMap);
150
151
     return accessToken;
152
153 }
```

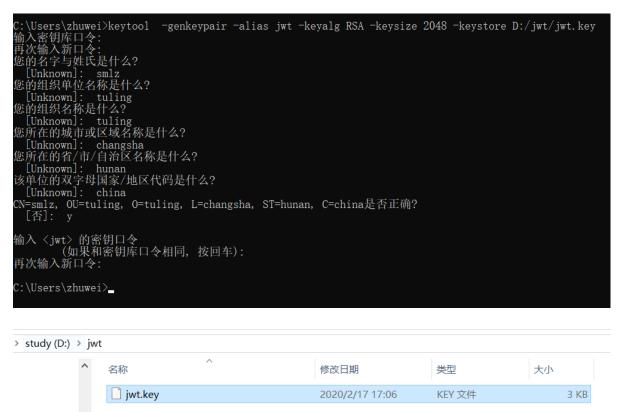
怎么生成kepPair对象 keytool

- -genkey
- -alias tomcat(别名)
- -keypass 123456(别名密码)
- -keyalg RSA(生证书的算法名称,RSA是一种非对称加密算法)
- -keysize 1024(密钥长度,证书大小)
- -validity 365(证书有效期,天单位)

- -keystore W:/tomcat.keystore(指定生成证书的位置和证书名称)
- -storepass 123456(获取keystore信息的密码)
- storetype (指定密钥仓库类型)

命令:

keytool -genkeypair -alias jwt -keyalg RSA -keysize 2048 - keystore D:/jwt/jwt.key



网关改造:sso-api-gateway-jwt 因为网关启动的时候 需要去认证中心获取jwt解析的公钥。

- 1) 网关启动的时候 需要通过远程调用 去获取jwt的公钥(****在这里Ribbon是不起作用的) 在这里我们实现了InitializingBean 去获取jwt的公钥.
- 2)自己需要写一个负载均衡的组件 来实现负载均衡的功能.

```
1 /**
2 * 认证过滤器,根据url判断用户请求是要经过认证 才能访问
3 * Created by smlz on 2019/12/17.
4 */
5 @Component
6 @Slf4j
7 public class AuthorizationFilter implements GlobalFilter,Ordered,Initializing Bean {
8
9 @Autowired
10 private RestTemplate restTemplate;
```

```
11
    private PublicKey;
12
13
    /**
14
    * 请求各个微服务 不需要用户认证的URL
15
    */
16
    private static Set<String> shouldSkipUrl = new LinkedHashSet<>();
17
18
19
   @Override
20
    public Mono<Void> filter(ServerWebExchange exchange, GatewayFilterChain cha
21
in) {
22
    String reqPath = exchange.getRequest().getURI().getPath();
23
    log.info("网关认证开始URL->:{}",regPath);
24
25
    //1:不需要认证的url
26
   if(shouldSkip(reqPath)) {
27
    log.info("无需认证的路径");
28
    return chain.filter(exchange);
30
    }
31
   //获取请求头
32
   String authHeader = exchange.getRequest().getHeaders().getFirst("Authorizat
33
ion");
34
    //请求头为空
    if(StringUtils.isEmpty(authHeader)) {
36
    log.warn("需要认证的url,请求头为空");
   throw new GateWayException(SystemErrorType.UNAUTHORIZED_HEADER_IS_EMPTY);
38
    }
39
40
    //交易我们的jwt 若jwt不对或者超时都会抛出异常
41
    Claims claims = validateJwtToken(authHeader);
42
43
   //向headers中放文件,记得build
44
   ServerHttpRequest request = exchange.getRequest().mutate().header("usernam")
45
e",claims.get("user_name").toString()).build();
   //将现在的request 变成 change对象
    ServerWebExchange serverWebExchange = exchange.mutate().request(request).bu
47
ild();
48
    //从jwt中解析出权限集合进行判断
49
   hasPremisson(claims, reqPath);
```

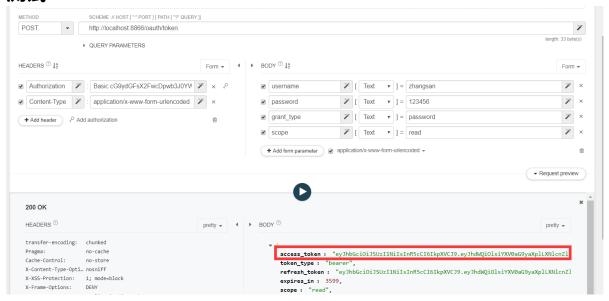
```
51
    return chain.filter(serverWebExchange);
52
53
54
    }
55
    private Claims validateJwtToken(String authHeader) {
    String token =null;
57
58
    try{
    token = StringUtils.substringAfter(authHeader, "bearer");
59
60
    Jwt<JwsHeader, Claims> parseClaimsJwt = Jwts.parser().setSigningKey(publicK
61
ey).parseClaimsJws(token);
62
    Claims claims = parseClaimsJwt.getBody();
63
    log.info("claims:{}",claims);
64
    return claims;
    }catch(Exception e){
66
    log.error("校验token异常:{},异常信息:{}",token,e.getMessage());
67
    throw new GateWayException(SystemErrorType.INVALID TOKEN);
68
69
   }
   }
70
71
    private boolean hasPremisson(Claims claims, String currentUrl) {
72
    boolean hasPremisson = false;
73
    //登陆用户的权限集合判断
74
    List<String> premessionList = claims.get("authorities",List.class);
75
    for (String url: premessionList) {
    if(currentUrl.contains(url)) {
77
78
    hasPremisson = true;
   break;
79
80
81
   if(!hasPremisson){
82
    log.warn("权限不足");
    throw new GateWayException(SystemErrorType.FORBIDDEN);
84
85
86
87
    return hasPremisson;
88
89
90
91
92
```

```
93 /**
   * 方法实现说明:不需要授权的路径
94
   * @author:smlz
95
   * @param reqPath 当前请求路径
96
   * @return:
97
   * @exception:
98
   * @date:2019/12/26 13:49
99
100 */
    private boolean shouldSkip(String reqPath) {
101
102
    for(String skipPath:shouldSkipUrl) {
103
    if(reqPath.contains(skipPath)) {
104
105
    return true;
106
    }
107
    }
    return false;
108
    }
109
110
111
    @Override
112
    public int getOrder() {
113
114
    return 0;
115
116
    @Override
117
    public void afterPropertiesSet() throws Exception {
118
    /**
119
    *实际上,这边需要通过去数据库读取 不需要认证的URL,不需要认证的URL是各个微服务
120
    * 开发模块的人员提供出来的。我在这里没有去查询数据库了,直接模拟写死
121
    */
122
    shouldSkipUrl.add("/oauth/token");
123
    shouldSkipUrl.add("/oauth/check_token");
124
    shouldSkipUrl.add("/user/getCurrentUser");
125
126
    //初始化公钥
127
    this.publicKey = genPublicKeyByTokenKey();
128
    }
129
130
    /**
131
    * 方法实现说明:去认证服务器上获取tokenKey
132
    * @return:
133
* @exception:
```

```
135
    * @date:2020/1/21 16:53
    */
136
     private String getTokenKey(){
137
138
    HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
139
140
     headers.setContentType(MediaType.APPLICATION_FORM_URLENCODED);
     headers.setBasicAuth(MDA.clientId,MDA.clientSecret);
141
142
    HttpEntity<MultiValueMap<String, String>> entity = new HttpEntity<>(null,
143
headers);
144
145
    try {
146
     ResponseEntity<Map> response = restTemplate.exchange(MDA.getTokenKey, Http
147
Method.GET, entity, Map.class);
148
     String tokenKey = response.getBody().get("value").toString();
149
150
     log.info("去认证服务器获取TokenKey:{}",tokenKey);
151
152
     return tokenKey;
    }catch (Exception e) {
154
155
     log.error("远程调用认证服务器获取tokenKey失败:{}",e.getMessage());
156
     throw new GateWayException(SystemErrorType.GET_TOKEN_KEY_ERROR);
158
     }
159
     private PublicKey genPublicKeyByTokenKey() {
161
162
    try{
163
    String tokenKey = getTokenKey();
164
165
     String dealTokenKey =tokenKey.replaceAll("\\-*BEGIN PUBLIC KEY\\-*", "").r
166
eplaceAll("\\-*END PUBLIC KEY\\-*", "").trim();
167
    java.security.Security.addProvider(new org.bouncycastle.jce.provider.Bounc
168
yCastleProvider());
169
170
    X509EncodedKeySpec pubKeySpec = new
X509EncodedKeySpec(Base64.decodeBase64(dealTokenKey));
171
172
     KeyFactory keyFactory = KeyFactory.getInstance("RSA");
173
```

```
174
     PublicKey publicKey = keyFactory.generatePublic(pubKeySpec);
175
     log.info("生成公钥:{}",publicKey);
176
177
     return publicKey;
178
     }catch (Exception e) {
179
     log.info("生成公钥异常:{}",e.getMessage());
180
181
     throw new GateWayException(SystemErrorType.GET_TOKEN_KEY_ERROR);
182
183
184
185
186
187 }
```

测试JWT





ALGORITHM RS256 V

Encoded PASTE A TOKEN HERE

eyJhbGciOiJSUzIINiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJhdWQiOlsiYXV0aG9yaXplLXNlcnZlciIsImFwaS1nYXRld2F5IiwicHJvZHVjdC1zZXJ2aWNlIiwib3JkZXTtc2VydmljZSJdLCJ1c2VyX25hbWUiOlJ6a6FuZ3NhbIIsInNjb3BljpbInJ1YWQiXSwiYWRkaXRpb25hbEluZm8iOnsicGhvbmUiOm51bGwsIm5pY2tOYW11Ijoi5byg5LJJIiwidXNlcklKIjoyLCJlbWFpbCI6InpoYW5nc2FuQDEyNi5jb20ifSwiZXhwIjoxNTgzOTE0NzY3LCJhdXRob3JpdG1l

gy7BOqzpSYUM65IV7CBJ6jDIQ2IMr0pme6ZSEm5whdzNAdl--

yWwIq4TFCDLeGZ3MNOkoXN0eRKiaiiAd51dSelpg

Decoded EDIT THE PAYLOAD AND SECRET

```
HEADER: ALGORITHM & TOKENTYPE

{
    "alg": "RS256",
    "typ": "JWT"
}

PAYLOAD: DATA

PAYLOAD: DATA

| "aud": [
    "authorize-server",
    "api-gateway",
    "product-service",
    "order-service",
    "order-service",
    "read"
    ],
    "additionalInfo": {
        phone": unik...
    "incikName": "&...
    "useriat: 2,
    "email: "Zhangsane*1,2...com
```