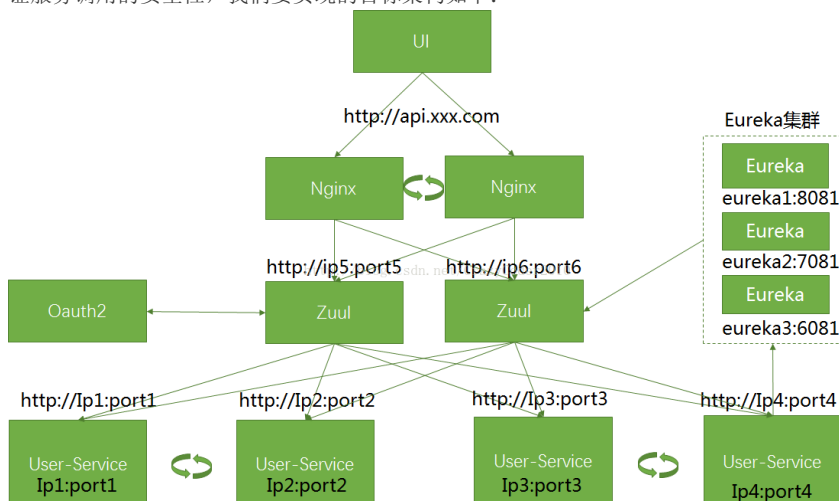


经过前几个章节的内容，我们的微服务项目架构逐渐完善了起来，这一章节的重点是通过给已有的微服务增加oauth2安全认证功能来保证服务调用的安全性，我们要实现的目标架构如下：

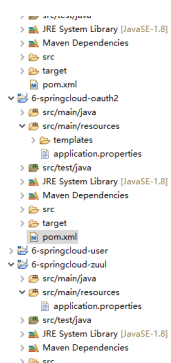


因为所有的外部请求都统一经过zuul网关，因此我们的0auth2认证添加在Zuul这一层上，而每个微服务之间的调用则认为是项目内部模块之间的调用，不需要进行0auth2认证过程。

## 1. 项目增加springcloud-ouauth2模块

在我们的项目中增加一个新的模块springcloud-oauth2，并增加依赖

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-eureka</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.security.oauth</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-security-oauth2</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-freemarker</artifactId>
</dependency>
```



```
15
16
17<dependencies>
18    <dependency>
19        <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
20        <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-eureka</artifactId>
21    </dependency>
22    <dependency>
23        <groupId>org.springframework.security.oauth</groupId>
24        <artifactId>spring-security-oauth2</artifactId>
25    </dependency>
26    <dependency>
27        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
28        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
29    </dependency>
30    <dependency>
31        <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
32        <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-freemarker</artifactId>
33    </dependency>
```

修改下工程占用的端口号

server.port=8888

eureka.instance.hostname=oauth2

eureka.client.serviceUrl.defaultZone=<http://eureka1:8081/eureka/>,<http://eureka2:7081/eureka/>,<http://eureka3:6081/eureka/>

## 2. 自定义登录页面和授权确认页面

创建Oauth2Application 类，所谓项目的主函数所在类，继承自WebMvcConfigurerAdapter，自定义登录页面和授权页面的地址  
package lizzy.springcloud.oauth2;

```
import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
import org.springframework.cloud.client.discovery.EnableDiscoveryClient;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.ViewControllerRegistry;
import org.springframework.web.servlet.config.annotation.WebMvcConfigurerAdapter;
```

```
@EnableDiscoveryClient
```

```
@SpringBootApplication
```

```
public class OAuth2Application extends WebMvcConfigurerAdapter{
    public static void main( String[] args ){
        SpringApplication.run(OAuth2Application.class, args);
    }
    @Override
    public void addViewControllers(ViewControllerRegistry registry) {
        registry.addViewController("/login").setViewName("login");
        registry.addViewController("/oauth/confirm_access").setViewName("authorize");
    }
}
```

同时在src/main/resources下建立templates目录，增加2个ftl文件

```
▼ src/main/resources
  ▼ templates
    authorize.ftl
    login.ftl
  application.properties
```

authorize.ftl

```
<html>
<head>
    <script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.js"></script>
    <link href="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <h2>Please Confirm</h2>
        <p>
            Do you authorize "${authorizationRequest.clientId}" at "${authorizationRequest.redirectUri}" to
            access your protected resources with scope ${authorizationRequest.scope?join(", ")}.
        </p>
```

```
        <form id="confirmationForm" name="confirmationForm" action="../oauth/authorize" method="post">
            <#list authorizationRequest.scope as scop>
                <input type="hidden" name="scope.${scop}" value="true"/>
            </#list>
            <input name="user_oauth_approval" value="true" type="hidden"/>
            <input type="hidden" id="csrf_token" name="${_csrf.parameterName}" value="${_csrf.token}"/>
            <button class="btn btn-primary" type="submit">Approve</button>
        </form>
        <form id="denyForm" name="confirmationForm" action="../oauth/authorize" method="post">
            <input name="user_oauth_approval" value="false" type="hidden"/>
            <input type="hidden" id="csrf_token" name="${_csrf.parameterName}" value="${_csrf.token}"/>
            <button class="btn btn-primary" type="submit">Deny</button>
        </form>
```

```
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

login.ftl

```
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css"
    integrity="sha384-BVYiiSIFeK1dGmJRAkycuHAHRg320mUcww7on3RYdg4Va+PmSTsz/K68vbdEjh4u" crossorigin="anonymous">
</head>
<body>
    <div class="container">
        <form role="form" action="login" method="post">
            <div class="form-group">
                <label for="username">Username:</label>
```

```

        <input type="text" class="form-control" id="username" name="username"/>
    </div>
    <div class="form-group">
        <label for="password">Password:</label>
        <input type="password" class="form-control" id="password" name="password"/>
    </div>
    <input type="hidden" id="csrf_token" name="{$_csrf.parameterName}" value="{$_csrf.token}"/>
    <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Submit</button>
</form>
</div>
<script src="https://cdn.bootcss.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/js/bootstrap.min.js" integrity="sha384-
Tc5Iqib027qvyjSMfHjOMaLkfuWVxZxUPhCJA712mCWNIPg9mGCD8wGNlCPD7Txa" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
</body>
</html>

```

### 3. 实现UserDetailsService

实际的项目中，我们的登录用户数据可能存在数据库中，也可能是存放在ldap或其他微服务接口中，springcloud oauth2给我们提供了一个UserDetailsService接口

```
UserDetailsService loadUserByUsername(String username) throws UsernameNotFoundException;
```

在项目中，我们需要自行实现这个接口来获取用户信息。在这个例子中，我们在接口中写死了一个用户名admin，并为其手动指定了一个角色admin

```
package lizzy.springcloud.oauth2.service;
```

```

import java.util.Collection;
import java.util.HashSet;
import org.springframework.security.core.GrantedAuthority;
import org.springframework.security.core.authority.SimpleGrantedAuthority;
import org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.User;
import org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.UserDetails;
import org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.UserDetailsService;
import org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.UsernameNotFoundException;
import org.springframework.stereotype.Service;

```

```
@Service
```

```

public class MyUserDetailsService implements UserDetailsService {
    @Override
    public UserDetails loadUserByUsername(String username) throws UsernameNotFoundException {
        if ("admin".equalsIgnoreCase(username)) {
            User user = mockUser();
            return user;
        }
        return null;
    }
    private User mockUser() {
        Collection<GrantedAuthority> authorities = new HashSet<>();
        authorities.add(new SimpleGrantedAuthority("admin")); //用户所拥有的角色信息
        User user = new User("admin", "123456", authorities);
        return user;
    }
}

```

### 4. 配置Oauth2Server和SecurityConfig

```
WebSecurityConfig.java
```

```
package lizzy.springcloud.oauth2.config;
```

```

import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
import org.springframework.core.annotation.Order;
import org.springframework.security.authentication.AuthenticationManager;
import org.springframework.security.config.annotation.authentication.builders.AuthenticationManagerBuilder;
import org.springframework.security.config.annotation.web.builders.HttpSecurity;

```

```

import org.springframework.security.config.annotation.web.configuration.WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter;

import lizzy.springcloud.oauth2.service.MyUserDetailsService;

@Order(10)
@Configuration
public class WebSecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
    //注入Service
    @Autowired
    //注意，这个MyUserDetailsService就是上个步骤中定义的bean
    private MyUserDetailsService userDetailsService;

    @Override
    @Bean
    public AuthenticationManager authenticationManagerBean() throws Exception {
        return super.authenticationManagerBean();
    }

    @Override
    protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
        http.formLogin()
            .loginPage("/login").permitAll().and().authorizeRequests().antMatchers("/health", "/css/**")
            .anonymous().and().authorizeRequests().anyRequest().authenticated();
    }

    @Override
    protected void configure(AuthenticationManagerBuilder auth) throws Exception {
        auth.userDetailsService(userDetailsService);
        //auth.parentAuthenticationManager(authenticationManagerBean());
    }
}

```

在这个例子中，我们把client的信息保存在内存中

AuthorizationServerConfiguration.java

```
package lizzy.springcloud.oauth2.config;
```

```

@Configuration
@EnableAuthorizationServer
public class AuthorizationServerConfiguration extends AuthorizationServerConfigurerAdapter {
    @Autowired
    private AuthenticationManager authenticationManager;
    @Autowired
    private MyUserDetailsService userDetailsService;

    @Override
    public void configure(final AuthorizationServerSecurityConfigurer oauthServer) throws Exception {
        oauthServer.tokenKeyAccess("permitAll()").checkTokenAccess("isAuthenticated()");
    }

    @Override
    public void configure(ClientDetailsServiceConfigurer clients) throws Exception {
        //把client的信息保存在内存中
        clients.inMemory()
            .withClient("client") // client_id
            .secret("secret") // client_secret
            .authorizedGrantTypes("authorization_code") // 该client允许的授权类型
            .scopes("app"); // 允许的授权范围
    }

    @Override
    public void configure(final AuthorizationServerEndpointsConfigurer endpoints) throws Exception {
        // @formatter:off
        endpoints.authenticationManager(authenticationManager)
            .userDetailsService(userDetailsService);
    }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

## 5. 访问oauth2服务

[http://localhost:8888/oauth/authorize?response\\_type=code&client\\_id=client&redirect\\_uri=http://baidu.com&state=123](http://localhost:8888/oauth/authorize?response_type=code&client_id=client&redirect_uri=http://baidu.com&state=123)

出现登录页面，输入用户名：admin 密码：123456



A screenshot of a web browser showing a login form. The form has two input fields: 'Username' with the value 'admin' and 'Password' with masked characters '\*\*\*\*\*'. Below the password field is a 'Submit' button. The browser's address bar shows 'localhost:8888/login'.

点击Submit按钮，进入用户授权确认页面



A screenshot of a web browser showing an authorization confirmation page. The page title is 'Please Confirm'. It asks the user to authorize 'client' at 'http://baidu.com' to access protected resources. There are two buttons: 'Approve' and 'Deny'.

点击Approve，跳转到baidu页面，后面携带了code和state参数

<https://www.baidu.com/?code=F7LsMB&state=123>



<http://blog.csdn.net/CrazyCoder2010>



根据code换取access\_code，注意使用post方法

[http://localhost:8888/oauth/token?client\\_id=client&grant\\_type=authorization\\_code&redirect\\_uri=http://baidu.com&code=F7LsMB](http://localhost:8888/oauth/token?client_id=client&grant_type=authorization_code&redirect_uri=http://baidu.com&code=F7LsMB)

注意这个code要和上个步骤中获得的code保持一致 用户名输入client，密码是secret，点击确定



A screenshot of the Postman API client showing a POST request to 'http://localhost:8888/oauth/token?client\_id=client&grant\_type=authorization\_code&redirect\_uri=http://baidu.com&code=Q2h06'. The request body is empty. The response is a JSON object: 

```
{  "access_token": "38ef0fec-1b9f-4ee9-8c1a-95c03f6347a1",  "token_type": "bearer",  "expires_in": 42902,  "scope": "app"}
```