springboot整合shiro -快速入门(二)

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使用springboot+mybatis+druid+thymleaf模板实现快速入门(关于整合mybatis和druid数据源,参考之前的博客,这里不做介绍),博客部分内容参考以下博客:https://blog.csdn.net/ityouknow/article/details/73836159

http://www.cnblogs.com/strinkbug/p/6139393.html

https://www.cnblogs.com/kibana/p/8953566.html

快速上手

配置信息

pom添加依赖

```
1 <dependency>
       <groupId>org.apache.shiro</groupId>
       <artifactId>shiro-spring</artifactId>
 3
       <version>1.4.0
5 </dependency>
  <!-- shiro-thymeleaf 2.0.0-->
 6
7
   <dependency>
 8
      <groupId>com.github.theborakompanioni</groupId>
9
       <artifactId>thymeleaf-extras-shiro</artifactId>
10
       <version>2.0.0
11 </dependency>
```

配置文件

```
1 #配置tomcat
   server.port=9090
 3 server.servlet-path=/
 4
 5
   #关闭默认模板引擎缓存
   spring.thymeleaf.cache=false
 6
 8 #配置日志文件
 9
   logging.config=classpath:config/logback-spring.xml
10
11 #配置idbc数据源
12 jdbc.ds.driverClassName=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
13 jdbc.ds.url=jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/testshiro?useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8
14 jdbc.ds.username=root
15 jdbc.ds.password=123456
16
17 #mybatis配置
   mybatis.mapperLocations=classpath*:mapper/**/*.xml
```

数据库建表

数据库创建以下几个表(用户表,角色表,用户-角色表,权限表,角色-权限表),并创建对应的实体类

user_info.sql(用户表)

```
1 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `user_info`;
   2 CREATE TABLE `user_info` (
       `uid` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
   3
   4
        `username` varchar(50) DEFAULT '' COMMENT '用户名',
        `password` varchar(256) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '登录密码',
   5
        `name` varchar(256) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '用户真实姓名',
   6
        `id_card_num` varchar(256) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '用户身份证号',
        `state` char(1) DEFAULT '0' COMMENT '用户状态: 0:正常状态,1: 用户被锁定',
   8
        PRIMARY KEY (`uid`),
        UNIQUE KEY `username` (`username`) USING BTREE.
  10
        UNIQUE KEY `id_card_num` (`id_card_num`) USING BTREE
  12 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
sys_role.sql(角色表)
   1 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `sys_role`;
   2 CREATE TABLE `sys_role` (
        `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT COMMENT '主键',
       `available` char(1) DEFAULT '0' COMMENT '是否可用0可用 1不可用',
```

`role` varchar(20) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '角色标识程序中判断使用,如"admin"', `description` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '角色描述,UI界面显示使用',

```
7
       PRIMARY KEY ('id').
      UNIQUE KEY `role` (`role`) USING BTREE
   9 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8:
sys_user_role.sql(用户-角色表)
   1 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `sys_user_role`;
   2 CREATE TABLE `sys user role` (
       `uid` int(11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '用户id',
   3
      `role id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '角色id'.
   4
      KEY `uid` (`uid`) USING BTREE,
      KEY `role_id` (`role_id`) USING BTREE
   7 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
sys_permission.sql(权限表)
   1 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `sys permission`;
   2 CREATE TABLE `sys_permission` (
       `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT COMMENT '主键',
        `parent_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '父编号,本权限可能是该父编号权限的子权限',
   4
   5
        `parent_ids` varchar(20) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '父编号列表',
        `permission` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '权限字符串,menu例子: role:*, button例子: role:create,role:update,role:delete,role:view',
   6
       `resource_type` varchar(20) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '资源类型, [menu|button]',
       `url` varchar(200) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '资源路径 如: /userinfo/list',
   8
        `name` varchar(50) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '权限名称',
        `available` char(1) DEFAULT '0' COMMENT '是否可用0可用 1不可用',
  10
       PRIMARY KEY ('id')
  11
  12 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;
sys_role_permission.sql(角色-权限表)
   1 DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `sys_role_permission`;
   2 CREATE TABLE `sys_role_permission` (
        `role_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '角色id'.
   3
        `permission_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT '权限id',
   4
       KEY `role_id` (`role_id`) USING BTREE,
       KEY `permission id` (`permission id`) USING BTREE
   7 ) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8:
在之前的表中添加数据
   1 #插入用户信息表
   2 INSERT INTO user info(uid,username,`password`,`name`,id card num) VALUES (null,'admin','123456','超哥','1333333333333333333);
     5 INSERT INTO `sys_role` (`id`,`available`,`description`,`role`) VALUES (null,0,'管理员','admin');
   6 INSERT INTO `sys_role` (`id`,`available`,`description`,`role`) VALUES (null,0,'VIP会员','vip');
7 INSERT INTO `sys_role` (`id`,`available`,`description`,`role`) VALUES (null,1,'测试','test');
   8 #插入用户 角色关联表
   9 INSERT INTO `sys_user_role` (`role_id`,`uid`) VALUES (1,1);
  10 INSERT INTO `sys_user_role` (`role_id`,`uid`) VALUES (2,2);
  11 #插入权限表
  12 INSERT INTO `sys_permission` (`id`,`available`,`name`,`parent_id`,`parent_ids`,`permission`,`resource_type`,`url`) VALUES (null,0,'用户
 13 INSERT INTO `sys_permission` (`id`,`available`,`name`,`parent_id`,`parent_ids`,`permission`,`resource_type`,`url`) VALUES (null,0,'用户
  14 INSERT INTO `sys_permission` (`id`,`available`,`name`,`parent_id`,`parent_ids`,`permission`,`resource_type`,`url`) VALUES (null,0,'用户
  15 #插入角色 权限表
  16 INSERT INTO `sys_role_permission` (`permission_id`,`role_id`) VALUES (1,1);
  17 INSERT INTO `sys_role_permission` (`permission_id`,`role_id`) VALUES (2,1);
  18 INSERT INTO `sys_role_permission` (`permission_id`,`role_id`) VALUES (3,2);
根据上面的sql创建实体类
用户信息
   1 public class User {
         private Integer uid;
         private String username;
   3
         private String password;
   5
         private String name;
   6
         private String id_card_num;
   7
         private String state;
         private Set<Role> roles = new HashSet<>();
```

角色信息

9 }

```
public class Role {
private Integer id;
private String role;
private String description;
private String available;
private Set<User> users = new HashSet<>();
private Set<Permission> permissions = new HashSet<>();
}
```

权限信息

```
1 public class Permission {
 2
       private Integer id;
3
       private Integer parent_id;
 4
       private String parent_ids;
       private String permission;
 5
       private String resource_type;
7
       private String url;
 8
       private String name;
       private String available;
9
10
       private Set<Role> roles = new HashSet<>();
11 }
```

编写mapper

UserMapper.java

RoleMapper.java

PermissionMapper.java

```
1 @Mapper
2 public interface PermissionMapper {
3     Set<Permission> findPermissionsByRoleId(@Param("roles") Set<Role> roles);
4  }
```

编写Mapper.xml

UserMapper.xml

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 2 <!DOCTYPE mapper PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Mapper 3.0//EN" "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-mapper.dtd" >
   <mapper namespace="com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.UserMapper">
 4
 5
       <!-- 查询用户信息 -->
       6
          SELECT * FROM user_info WHERE username = #{userName}
 7
 8
       </select>
 9
10
       <!-- 添加用户 -->
       <!-- 创建用户 -->
11
12
       <insert id="insert" parameterType="com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.User">
          <selectKey resultType="java.lang.Integer" keyProperty="uid" order="AFTER">
13
14
             SELECT
              LAST_INSERT_ID()
15
          </selectKey>
16
17
          insert into user info
          <trim prefix="(" suffix=")" suffix0verrides="," >
18
              <if test="uid != null" >
10
20
                 uid,
              </if>
21
              <if test="username != null and username != ''" >
22
23
```

```
32
                    id card num.
33
                <if test="state != null and state != ''" >
34
35
                    state.
                </if>
36
37
            </trim>
            <trim prefix="values (" suffix=")" suffix0verrides="," >
38
                <if test="uid != null" >
39
40
                    #{uid}.
41
                <if test="username != null and username != ''" >
42
                    #{username},
43
44
                </if>
45
                <if test="password != null and password != ''" >
46
                    #{password}.
47
48
                <if test="name != null and name != ''" >
49
                    #{name}.
50
                <if test="id card num != null and id card num != ''" >
51
                    #{id_card_num},
52
53
54
                <if test="state != null and state != ''" >
55
                    #{state}.
                </if>
56
            </trim>
57
58
        </insert>
50
60
        <!-- 删除用户 -->
        <delete id="del">
61
            DELETE FROM user_info WHERE username = #{username}
62
63
        </delete>
```

RoleMapper.xml

65 </mapper>

64

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE mapper PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org/DTD Mapper 3.0//EN" "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-mapper.dtd" >
3 <mapper namespace="com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.RoleMapper">
4
5 <!-- 查询用户信息 -->
6 <select id="findRolesByUserId" resultType="com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.Role">
7 SELECT r.* from sys_role r LEFT JOIN sys_user_role ur on r.id = ur.role_id where ur.uid = #{uid}
8 </select>
9
10 </mapper>
```

PermissionMapper.java

```
1 <?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
 2 <!DOCTYPE mapper PUBLIC "-//mybatis.org//DTD Mapper 3.0//EN" "http://mybatis.org/dtd/mybatis-3-mapper.dtd" >
 3
   <mapper namespace="com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.PermissionMapper">
 4
 5
        <!-- 查询用户权限信息 -->
        <select id="findPermissionsByRoleId" resultType="com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.Permission">
 6
            SELECT p.* from sys_permission p LEFT JOIN sys_role_permission rp on p.id = rp.permission_id WHERE rp.role_id IN
           <foreach collection="roles" index="index" item="item" open="(" close=")" separator=",">
 8
 9
           </foreach>
10
        </select>
11
12
13 </mapper>
```

Shiro 配置

创建ShiroConfig.java配置类

我们需要定义一系列关于URL的规则和访问权限。

```
1 package com.springboot.test.shiro.config;
 2
 3
    import at.pollux.thymeleaf.shiro.dialect.ShiroDialect;
 4
   import com.springboot.test.shiro.config.shiro.ShiroRealm:
 5 import org.apache.shiro.codec.Base64;
 6 import org.apache.shiro.mgt.RememberMeManager:
   import org.apache.shiro.spring.LifecycleBeanPostProcessor;
 8 import org.apache.shiro.spring.security.interceptor.AuthorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor;
 9 import org.apache.shiro.spring.web.ShiroFilterFactoryBean;
10 import org.apache.shiro.mgt.SecurityManager;
11 import org.apache.shiro.web.mgt.CookieRememberMeManager;
12 import org.apache.shiro.web.mgt.DefaultWebSecurityManager;
13 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Qualifier:
14 import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
15 import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration:
16 import org.springframework.web.servlet.handler.SimpleMappingExceptionResolver;
17
18 import javax.servlet.Filter;
19 import java.util.LinkedHashMap;
20
   import java.util.Properties;
21
22 /**
    * @author: wangsaichao
23
24
    * @date: 2018/5/10
25
    * @description: Shiro配置
26 */
27 @Configuration
28 public class ShiroConfig {
29
30
31
        * ShiroFilterFactoryBean 处理拦截资源文件问题。
32
33
        * 注意: 初始化ShiroFilterFactoryBean的时候需要注入: SecurityManager
        * Web应用中,Shiro可控制的Web请求必须经过Shiro主过滤器的拦截
34
35
        * @param securityManager
        * @return
36
37
       @Bean(name = "shirFilter")
38
39
       public ShiroFilterFactoryBean shiroFilter(@Qualifier("securityManager") SecurityManager securityManager) {
40
41
           ShiroFilterFactoryBean shiroFilterFactoryBean = new ShiroFilterFactoryBean();
42
43
           //必须设置 SecurityManager,Shiro的核心安全接口
44
           shiroFilterFactorvBean.setSecuritvManager(securitvManager):
           //这里的/login是后台的接口名,非页面、如果不设置默认会自动寻找Web工程根目录下的"/login.jsp"页面
45
46
           shiroFilterFactoryBean.setLoginUrl("/login");
47
           //这里的/index是后台的接口名,非页面,登录成功后要跳转的链接
48
           shiroFilterFactoryBean.setSuccessUrl("/index");
           //未授权界面,该配置无效、并不会进行页面跳转
49
50
           shiroFilterFactoryBean.setUnauthorizedUrl("/unauthorized");
51
           //自定义拦截器限制并发人数,参考博客:
52
           //LinkedHashMap<String, Filter> filtersMap = new LinkedHashMap<>();
53
54
           //限制同一帐号同时在线的个数
           //filtersMap.put("kickout", kickoutSessionControlFilter());
55
56
           //shiroFilterFactoryBean.setFilters(filtersMap);
57
58
           // 配置访问权限 必须是LinkedHashMap, 因为它必须保证有序
59
           // 过滤链定义, 从上向下顺序执行, 一般将 /**放在最为下边 一定要注意顺序,否则就不好使了
60
           LinkedHashMap<String, String> filterChainDefinitionMap = new LinkedHashMap<>();
61
           //配置不登录可以访问的资源, anon 表示资源都可以匿名访问
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/login", "anon"):
62
63
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/", "anon");
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/css/**", "anon");
64
65
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/js/**", "anon");
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/img/**", "anon");
66
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/druid/**", "anon");
67
68
           //logout是shiro提供的过滤器
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/logout", "logout");
69
           //此时访问/userInfo/del需要del权限,在自定义Realm中为用户授权。
70
71
           //filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/userInfo/del", "perms[\"userInfo:del\"]");
72
73
           //其他资源都需要认证 authc 表示需要认证才能进行访问
74
           filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/**", "authc");
75
76
           shiroFilterFactoryBean.setFilterChainDefinitionMap (filterChainDefinitionMap);\\
77
78
           return shiroFilterFactoryBean;
79
```

```
80
 81
         * 配置核心安全事务管理器
 82
 83
         * @param shiroRealm
 84
         * @return
 85
         */
 86
         @Bean(name="securityManager")
         public SecurityManager securityManager(@Qualifier("shiroRealm") ShiroRealm shiroRealm) {
 87
 88
            DefaultWebSecurityManager securityManager = new DefaultWebSecurityManager();
            //设置自定义realm.
 89
 90
            securityManager.setRealm(shiroRealm);
            //配置记住我 参考博客:
 91
 92
            //securityManager.setRememberMeManager(rememberMeManager());
 93
 94
            //配置 redis缓存管理器 参考博客:
            //securityManager.setCacheManager(getEhCacheManager());
 95
 96
            //配置自定义session管理,使用redis 参考博客:
 97
 98
            //securityManager.setSessionManager(sessionManager());
 99
100
            return securityManager:
        }
101
102
103
         * 配置Shiro生命周期处理器
104
105
         * @return
106
107
         @Bean(name = "lifecycleBeanPostProcessor")
         public LifecycleBeanPostProcessor lifecycleBeanPostProcessor() {
108
109
             return new LifecycleBeanPostProcessor();
110
111
        /**
112
113
         * 身份认证realm; (这个需要自己写, 账号密码校验; 权限等)
114
         * @return
115
         */
116
        @Bean
         public ShiroRealm shiroRealm(){
117
118
            ShiroRealm shiroRealm = new ShiroRealm();
            return shiroRealm;
119
120
        }
121
122
         * 必须 (thymeleaf页面使用shiro标签控制按钮是否显示)
123
124
         * 未引入thymeleaf包, Caused by: java.lang.ClassNotFoundException: org.thymeleaf.dialect.AbstractProcessorDialect
125
         * @return
126
127
         @Bean
        public ShiroDialect shiroDialect() {
128
            return new ShiroDialect();
129
130
131
132
133 }
```

Shiro内置的FilterChain

Filter Name	Class
anon	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authc.AnonymousFilter
authc	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authc.FormAuthenticationFilter
authcBasic	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authc.BasicHttpAuthenticationFilter
perms	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authz.PermissionsAuthorizationFilter
port	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authz.PortFilter
rest	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authz.HttpMethodPermissionFilter
roles	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authz.RolesAuthorizationFilter
ssl	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authz.SslFilter
user	org.apache.shiro.web.filter.authc.UserFilter

anon:所有url都都可以匿名访问; authc:需要认证才能进行访问; user:配置记住我或认证通过可以访问; 这几个是我们会用到的,在这里说明下,其它的请自行查询文档进行学习。

ShiroRealm.iava

在认证、授权内部实现机制中都有提到,最终处理都将交给Real进行处理。因为在Shiro中,最终是通过Realm来获取应用程序中的用户、角色及权限信息的。通常情况下,在Realm中会直接从我们的数据源中获取Shiro需要的验证信息。可以说、Realm是专用于安全框架的DAO.

```
1 package com.springboot.test.shiro.config.shiro;
 2
 3
   import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.PermissionMapper;
    import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.RoleMapper;
 5 import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.Permission:
 6 import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.Role;
    import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.UserMapper;
 8 import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.User;
 9 import org.apache.shiro.SecurityUtils:
10 import org.apache.shiro.authc.*;
11 import org.apache.shiro.authz.AuthorizationInfo;
12 import org.apache.shiro.authz.SimpleAuthorizationInfo;
13 import org.apache.shiro.realm.AuthorizingRealm;
14 import org.apache.shiro.subject.PrincipalCollection;
15 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
16
17 import java.util.Set;
18
19 /**
20
    * @author: wangsaichao
21
    * @date: 2018/5/10
    * @description: 在Shiro中,最终是通过Realm来获取应用程序中的用户、角色及权限信息的
22
23
    * 在Realm中会直接从我们的数据源中获取Shiro需要的验证信息。可以说, Realm是专用于安全框架的DAO.
24
25
    public class ShiroRealm extends AuthorizingRealm {
26
27
        @Autowired
28
        private UserMapper userMapper;
29
30
        @Autowired
        private RoleMapper roleMapper;
31
32
33
        @Autowired
34
        private PermissionMapper permissionMapper;
35
36
37
        * 验证用户身份
38
        * @param authenticationToken
39
        * @return
40
        * @throws AuthenticationException
41
        */
42
43
        protected AuthenticationInfo doGetAuthenticationInfo(AuthenticationToken authenticationToken) throws AuthenticationException {
44
           //获取用户名密码 第一种方式
45
            //String username = (String) authenticationToken.getPrincipal();
46
           //String password = new String((char[]) authenticationToken.getCredentials());
47
48
49
           //获取用户名 密码 第二种方式
50
           UsernamePasswordToken usernamePasswordToken = (UsernamePasswordToken) authenticationToken;
51
           String username = usernamePasswordToken.getUsername();
52
           String password = new String(usernamePasswordToken.getPassword());
53
54
           //从数据库查询用户信息
55
           User user = this.userMapper.findByUserName(username);
56
57
           //可以在这里直接对用户名校验,或者调用 CredentialsMatcher 校验
           if (user == null) {
58
                throw new UnknownAccountException("用户名或密码错误!");
59
60
61
           if (!password.equals(user.getPassword())) {
               throw new IncorrectCredentialsException("用户名或密码错误!");
62
63
           if ("1".equals(user.getState())) {
64
                throw new LockedAccountException("账号已被锁定,请联系管理员!");
65
66
67
68
           //调用 CredentialsMatcher 校验 还需要创建一个类 继承CredentialsMatcher 如果在上面校验了,这个就不需要了
           //配置自定义权限登录器 参考博客:
69
70
71
            SimpleAuthenticationInfo info = new SimpleAuthenticationInfo(user,user.getPassword(), getName());
```

```
72
            return info:
 73
        }
 74
 75
        /**
        * 授权用户权限
 76
 77
         * 授权的方法是在碰到<shiro:hasPermission name=''></shiro:hasPermission>标签的时候调用的
 78
         * 它会去检测shiro框架中的权限(这里的permissions)是否包含有该标签的name值,如果有,里面的内容显示
         * 如果没有,里面的内容不予显示(这就完成了对于权限的认证.)
 79
 80
         * shiro的权限授权是通过继承AuthorizingRealm抽象类, 重载doGetAuthorizationInfo();
81
         * 当访问到页面的时候,链接配置了相应的权限或者shiro标签才会执行此方法否则不会执行
 82
         * 所以如果只是简单的身份认证没有权限的控制的话,那么这个方法可以不进行实现,直接返回null即可。
83
 84
         * 在这个方法中主要是使用类: SimpleAuthorizationInfo 进行角色的添加和权限的添加。
85
         * authorizationInfo.addRole(role.getRole()); authorizationInfo.addStringPermission(p.getPermission());
 86
87
 88
         * 当然也可以添加set集合: roles是从数据库查询的当前用户的角色, stringPermissions是从数据库查询的当前用户对应的权限
89
         * authorizationInfo.setRoles(roles); authorizationInfo.setStringPermissions(stringPermissions);
 90
 91
         * 就是说如果在shiro配置文件中添加了filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/add", "perms[权限添加]");
 92
         * 就说明访问/add这个链接必须要有"权限添加"这个权限才可以访问
 93
 94
         * 如果在shiro配置文件中添加了filterChainDefinitionMap.put("/add", "roles[100002], perms[权限添加]");
         * 就说明访问/add这个链接必须要有 "权限添加" 这个权限和具有 "100002" 这个角色才可以访问
 95
 96
         * @param principalCollection
 97
         * @return
98
 99
        @Override
100
        protected AuthorizationInfo doGetAuthorizationInfo(PrincipalCollection principalCollection) {
101
102
           User user = (User) SecurityUtils.getSubject().getPrincipal();
103
104
105
           //获取用户角色
           Set<Role> roles =this.roleMapper.findRolesByUserId(user.getUid());
106
107
           //添加角色
108
           SimpleAuthorizationInfo authorizationInfo = new SimpleAuthorizationInfo();
109
           for (Role role : roles) {
110
               authorizationInfo.addRole(role.getRole());
111
112
           //获取用户权限
113
           Set<Permission> permissions = this.permissionMapper.findPermissionsByRoleId(roles);
114
115
116
           for (Permission permission:permissions) {
               authorizationInfo.addStringPermission(permission.getPermission());
117
118
119
120
           return authorizationInfo;
        }.
121
122
123 }
```

编写登录Controller

LoginController.java

```
1 package com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.login:
 3 import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.User;
 4 import org.apache.shiro.SecurityUtils;
 5 import org.apache.shiro.authc.UsernamePasswordToken;
 6 import org.apache.shiro.subject.Subject;
   import org.springframework.stereotype.Controller;
 8 import org.springframework.ui.Model;
 9 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
10 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
11
12 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
13 import javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;
14
15 /**
16 * @author: wangsaichao
17 * @date: 2018/5/11
18 * @description:
19
20 @Controller
21 public class LoginController {
```

```
22
23
        /**
         * 访问项目根路径
24
25
         * @return
26
         */
27
        @RequestMapping(value = "/",method = RequestMethod.GET)
28
        public String root(Model model) {
            Subject subject = SecurityUtils.getSubject();
29
30
            User user=(User) subject.getPrincipal();
            if (user == null){
31
32
                return "redirect:/login";
33
            }else{
34
                return "redirect:/index";
35
36
37
        }
38
39
40
        /**
41
         * 跳转到login页面
42
         * @return
43
         */
        @RequestMapping(value = "/login", method = RequestMethod.GET)
44
45
        public String login(Model model) {
            Subject subject = SecurityUtils.getSubject();
46
47
            User user=(User) subject.getPrincipal();
            if (user == null){
48
49
                return "login";
50
            }else{
51
                return "redirect:index";
52
53
        }
54
55
56
        /**
57
        * 用户登录
58
         * @param request
59
         * @param username
60
         * @param password
61
         * @param model
62
         * @param session
63
         * @return
64
        @RequestMapping(value = "/login",method = RequestMethod.POST)
65
66
        public String loginUser(HttpServletRequest request, String username, String password, Model model, HttpSession session) {
67
68
            //password=new SimpleHash("md5", password, ByteSource.Util.bytes(username.toLowerCase() + "shiro"),2).toHex();
69
70
            //如果有点击 记住我
71
            //UsernamePasswordToken usernamePasswordToken=new UsernamePasswordToken(username,password,remeberMe);
72
            UsernamePasswordToken usernamePasswordToken = new UsernamePasswordToken(username,password);
            Subject subject = SecurityUtils.getSubject();
73
74
            try {
75
                //登录操作
76
                subject.login(usernamePasswordToken);
77
                User user=(User) subject.getPrincipal();
               //更新用户登录时间,也可以在ShiroRealm里面做
78
79
                session.setAttribute("user", user);
80
                model.addAttribute("user",user);
81
                return "index";
            } catch(Exception e) {
82
83
                //登录失败从request中获取shiro处理的异常信息 shiroLoginFailure:就是shiro异常类的全类名
                String exception = (String) request.getAttribute("shiroLoginFailure");
84
                model.addAttribute("msg",e.getMessage());
85
86
                //返回登录页面
                return "login";
87
            }
88
89
        }
90
91
        @RequestMapping("/index")
92
        public String index(HttpSession session, Model model) {
93
            Subject subject = SecurityUtils.getSubject();
94
            User user=(User) subject.getPrincipal();
            if (user == null){
95
96
                return "login";
            }else{
97
98
                model.addAttribute("user", user);
                return "index";
99
```

```
2022/6/5 11:15
 101
 102
 103
          /**
          * 登出 这个方法没用到,用的是shiro默认的logout
 104
 105
           * @param session
 106
           * @param model
 107
           * @return
          */
 108
 109
          @RequestMapping("/logout")
          public String logout(HttpSession session, Model model) {
 110
              Subject subject = SecurityUtils.getSubject();
 111
              subject.logout():
 112
              model.addAttribute("msg","安全退出! ");
 113
              return "login";
 114
          }
 115
 116
 117
          /**
           * 跳转到无权限页面
 118
           * @param session
 119
 120
           * @param model
 121
           * @return
 122
           */
 123
          @RequestMapping("/unauthorized")
 124
          public String unauthorized(HttpSession session, Model model) {
              return "unauthorized";
 125
 126
 127
 128
 129 }
```

UserController.java

```
1 package com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.login;
 3 import com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.user.dao.entity.User;
 4 import org.apache.shiro.SecurityUtils;
 5 import org.apache.shiro.subject.Subject;
 6 import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
    import org.springframework.ui.Model;
 8 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
 9 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
10 import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.ResponseBody;
11
    import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
12
13 /**
14 * @author: wangsaichao
    * @date: 2018/5/12
15
    * @description:
16
17 */
18 @RestController
19
    @RequestMapping("userInfo")
20
   public class UserController {
21
        @Autowired
22
23
       private UserService userService;
24
25
        * 创建固定写死的用户
26
27
        * @param model
28
        * @return
29
        */
        @RequestMapping(value = "/add",method = RequestMethod.GET)
30
31
        @ResponseBody
32
        public String login(Model model) {
33
34
            User user = new User();
            user.setName("王赛超");
35
            user.setId_card_num("177777777777777");
36
37
           user.setUsername("wangsaichao");
38
39
            userService.insert(user):
40
            return "创建用户成功";
41
42
43
        }
44
45
        * 删除固定写死的用户
46
```

```
2022/6/5 11:15
```

```
17
         * @naram model
48
         * @return
49
50
        @RequestMapping(value = "/del", method = RequestMethod.GET)
51
        @ResponseBody
52
        public String del(Model model) {
53
            userService.del("wangsaichao");
54
55
            return "删除用户名为wangsaichao用户成功";
56
57
58
        }.
59
        @RequestMapping(value = "/view", method = RequestMethod.GET)
60
61
        public String view(Model model) {
62
63
            return "这是用户列表页";
64
65
66
        }.
67
68
69 }
```

新建页面

login.html

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
   <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org"</pre>
 2
 3
          xmlns:sec="http://www.thymeleaf.org/thymeleaf-extras-springsecurity3"
 1
          xmlns:shiro="http://www.pollix.at/thymeleaf/shiro">
 5
    <head>
        <meta charset="UTF-8" />
 6
        <title>Insert title here</title>
 7
 8 </head>
 9 <body>
10 <h1>欢迎登录</h1>
11 <h1 th:if="${msg != null }" th:text="${msg}" style="color: red"></h1>
12 <form action="/login" method="post">
        用户名: <input type="text" name="username"/><br/>
13
        密码: <input type="password" name="password"/><br/>
14
        <input type="submit" value="提交"/>
15
16 </form>
17 </body>
18 </html>
```

index.html

```
1
   <!DOCTYPF html>
   <html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xmlns:th="http://www.thymeleaf.org"</pre>
 2
         xmlns:sec="http://www.thymeleaf.org/thymeleaf-extras-springsecurity3"
 3
 4
         xmlns:shiro="http://www.pollix.at/thymeleaf/shiro">
 5
    <head>
 6
       <meta charset="UTF-8" />
       <title>Insert title here</title>
 7
 8 </head>
 9
   <body>
   <h1 th:text="'欢迎' + ${user.username } + '光临!请选择你的操作'"></h1><br/>
10
11
   <111>
12
       <h1 th:if="${msg != null }" th:text="${msg}" style="color: red"></h1>
13
       <shiro:hasPermission name="userInfo:add"><a href="/userInfo/add">点击添加固定用户信息(后台写死,方便测试)</a></shiro:hasPermission><br/>
14
       <shiro:hasPermission name="userInfo:del"><a href="/userInfo/del">点击删除固定用户信息(后台写死,方便测试)</a></shiro:hasPermission><br/>
15
       <shiro:hasPermission name="userInfo:view"><a href="/userInfo/view">显示此内容表示拥有查看用户列表的权限</a></shiro:hasPermission><br/>
16
17
18
19
20
       <!-- 用户没有身份验证时显示相应信息,即游客访问信息 -->
21
       <shiro:guest>游客显示的信息</shiro:guest><br/>
       <!-- 用户已经身份验证/记住我登录后显示相应的信息 -->
22
23
       <shiro:user>用户已经登录过了</shiro:user><br/>
       <!-- 用户已经身份验证通过,即Subject.login登录成功,不是记住我登录的 -->
24
       <shiro:authenticated>不是记住我登录</shiro:authenticated><br/>
25
       <!-- 显示用户身份信息,通常为登录帐号信息,默认调用Subject.getPrincipal()获取,即Primary Principal -->
26
27
       <shiro:principal></shiro:principal><br/>
       <!---用户已经身份验证通过,即没有调用Subject.login进行登录,包括记住我自动登录的也属于未进行身份验证,与quest标签的区别是,该标签包含已记住用户 -->
28
       <shiro:notAuthenticated>已记住用户</shiro:notAuthenticated><br/>
```

```
<!-- 相当于Subject.getPrincipals().oneByType(String.class) -->
       <shiro:principal type="java.lang.String"/><br/>
31
32
       <!-- 相当于((User)Subject.getPrincipals()).getUsername() -->
       <shiro:principal property="username"/><br/>
33
34
       <!-- 如果当前Subject有角色将显示body体内容 name="角色名" -->
35
       <shiro:hasRole name="admin">这是admin角色</shiro:hasRole><br/>
       <!-- 如果当前Subject有任意一个角色(或的关系)将显示body体内容。 name="角色名1,角色名2..." -->
       <shiro:hasAnyRoles name="admin,vip">用户拥有admin角色 或者 vip角色</shiro:hasAnyRoles><br/>><br/>
37
38
       <!-- 如果当前Subject没有角色将显示body体内容 -->
       <shiro:lacksRole name="admin">如果不是admin角色,显示内容</shiro:lacksRole><br/>
39
       <!-- 如果当前Subject有权限将显示body体内容 name="权限名" -->
40
       <shiro:hasPermission name="userInfo:add">用户拥有添加权限</shiro:hasPermission><br/>
41
42
       <!-- 用户同时拥有以下两种权限,显示内容 -->
       <shiro:hasAllPermissions name="userInfo:add,userInfo:view">用户同时拥有列表权限和添加权限</shiro:hasAllPermissions><br/>
43
       <!-- 用户拥有以下权限仟意一种 -->
       <shiro:hasAnyPermissions name="userInfo:view,userInfo:del">用户拥有列表权限或者删除权限</shiro:hasAnyPermissions><br/>><br/>
45
46
       <!-- 如果当前Subject没有权限将显示body体内容 name="权限名" -->
       <shiro:lacksPermission name="userInfo:add">如果用户没有添加权限,显示的内容</shiro:lacksPermission><br/>><br/>
47
48 
49 <a href="/logout">点我注销</a>
50 </body>
51 </html>
```

unauthorized.html

进行身份验证测试

第一步: 访问http://localhost:9090/userInfo/add 发现自动跳转到登录页

第二步: 使用admin登录

欢迎admin光临!请选择你的操作

点击添加固定用户信息(后台写死,方便测试)

显示此内容表示拥有查看用户列表的权限

用户已经登录过了

不是记住我登录

User{uid=1, username='admin', password='123456', name='超哥', id_card_num='133333333333333333', state='0', roles=[]}

admin

这是admin角色

用户拥有admin角色 或者 vip角色

用户拥有添加权限 用户同时拥有列表权限和添加权限 用户拥有列表权限或者删除权限

点我注销

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34021712

第三步: 注销之后使用test登录

欢迎test光临!请选择你的操作

点击删除固定用户信息(后台写死,方便测试)

用户已经登录过了

不是记住我登录

User{uid=2, username='test', password='123456', name='孙悟空', id_card_num='15555555555555555', state='0', roles=[]}

test

用户拥有admin角色 或者 vip角色 如果不是admin角色,显示内容

用户拥有列表权限或者删除权限 如果用户没有添加权限,显示的内容

点我注销

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34021712

不同的用户登录,显示不同的功能,点击之后也可以调用后台服务,证明身份验证成功。

权限功能校验

经过上面的过程,已经可以对用户的身份进行校验,但是这个时候,但是权<mark>限控制好像没有什么作用</mark>,因为我们使用admin用户登录之后,在浏览器上访问地址 /userInfo/del发现也是可以使用的,其实我们还少了以下步骤,也就是开启注解支持

第一: 在ShiroConfig中配置以下bean

```
1 /**
                      * 开启shiro 注解模式
     3 * 可以在controller中的方法前加上注解
      4 * 如 @RequiresPermissions("userInfo:add")
                      * @param securityManager
     5
      6
                      * @return
     7
                      */
     8 @Bean
    9 public AuthorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor authorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor(@Qualifier("securityManager") SecurityManager securityM
                                        Authorization Attribute Source Advisor = \textbf{new} \ Authorization Attribute Source Advisor = \textbf{n
10
11
                                        authorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor.setSecurityManager(securityManager);
12
                                        return authorizationAttributeSourceAdvisor;
13 }
```

第二:在UserController的方法中,添加对应权限,如下:

```
1 @RequiresPermissions("userInfo:del")
2 @RequestMapping(value = "/del",method = RequestMethod.GET)
3 @ResponseBody
4 public String del(Model model) {
5     userService.del("wangsaichao");
7     return "删除用户名为wangsaichao用户成功";
9
10 }
```

添加 @RequiresPermissions("userInfo:del") 然后重启项目,再次使用amdin登录之后,在浏览器上调用http://localhost:9090/userInfo/del就会跳转到以下错误页。证明权限校验成功。



Whitelabel Error Page

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

Sat May 12 19:09:56 CST 2018

There was an unexpected error (type=Internal Server Error, status=500).

Subject does not have permission [userInfo:del]

https://blog.csdn.net/qq_34021712

后台会报以下异常:调用未授权的方法

```
2018/05/12 19:09:13.515 o.s.b.w.f.OrderedRequestContextFilter [] DEBUG Cleared thread-bound request context; org.apache.catalina.connector.RequestFacade@la162e4c 2018/05/12 19:09:13.515 o.a.c.c.C.[.[.[dispatcherServlet] [] ERROR Servlet.service() for servlet [dispatcherServlet] in context with path [] threw exception [Request processing failed; nested exception is org.apache.shiro.authz.UnauthorizedException: Subject does not have permission [userInfo:del]] with root cause org.apache.shiro.authz.AuthorizationException: Not authorized to invoke method: public java.lang.String com.springboot.test.shiro.modules.login.UserController.del(org.springframework.ui.Model)
at org.apache.shiro.authz.aop.AuthorizingAnnotationMethodInterceptor.assertAuthorized(AuthorizingAnnotationMethodInterceptor.java:99)
at org.apache.shiro.authz.aop.AnnotationsAuthorizingMethodInterceptor.assertAuthorized(AnnotationsAuthorizingMethodInterceptor.java:100)
at org.apache.shiro.spring.security.interceptor.ApallianceAnnotationsAuthorizingMethodInterceptor.java:301
at org.apache.shiro.spring.security.interceptor.ApallianceAnnotationsAuthorizingMethodInterceptor.java:115)
at org.springframework.aop.framework.ReflectiveMethodInvocation.proceed(ReflectiveMethodInvocation.java:179)
at org.springframework.aop.framework.CglibAopProxySDynamicAdvisedInterceptor.introcept(CglibAopProxy.java:673)
at org.springframework.org.framework.CglibAopProxySDynamicAdvisedInterceptor.introceptor.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced.apaced
```

到此,shiro入门完了,我相信很多人对shiro 已经可以说了解怎么用了,其实还有很多问题:

1.首先是错误页显示,没有权限理论应该跳转到我们配置的无权限的页面,但是并没有

2.我们不断的访问http://localhost:9090/userInfo/view 发现每次都会去数据库查询权限,但是实际中我们的权限信息是不怎么会改变的,所以我们希望是第一次访问,然后进行缓存处理等等,这些会在后面的文章中。