微信订阅号如何搭建本地测试环境

免费工具:

nginx工具包下载

ngrok内网穿透工具下载 可能需要翻墙,国内也有些类似工具。

js_sdk_DEMO下载

nginx 主要用于发布网页服务的。

ngrok 做内网穿透使用,与本地端口映射,使在本地能发布服务使外网可见

demo 用于做测试

ngrok安装以及使用

- 1. 解压安装包
- 2. ngrok授权 ngrok authtoken 授权码
- 3. 设置需要代理的本地端口 ngrok http 80
- 4. 详情官网查看

运行成功截图:

```
ngrok by @inconshreveable
                                                (Plan: Free)
Account
Version
                                  United States (us)
Region
                                  http://127.0.0.1:4042
http://ef930253.ngrok.io -> localhost:80
₩eb Interface
Forwarding
Forwarding
                                  https://ef930253.ngrok.io -> localhost:80
                                  tt1
15
                                                     rt1
0.00
                                                                       p50
23.43
Connections
                                           opn
O
                                                              rt5
                                                              0.00
                                                                                 67.82
HTTP Requests
GET /
GET
                                    304 Not Modified
GET
                                    304 Not Modified
   /favicon.ico
                                    304 Not Modified
GET
GET
    /favicon.ico
   /api-6.1.js
                                    200 OK
                                   200 OK
200 OK
GET /style.css
GET /api-6.1.js
                                    200 OK
```

然后就可以通过 http://ef930253.ngrok.io 外网访问本地80端口了,前提是你电脑能上网

nginx

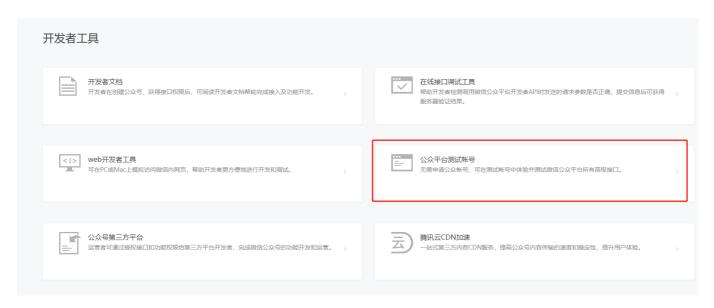
- 1. nginx windows版下载
- 2. 将js_sdk_DEMO, 含有index.html界面所有文件拷贝到nginx的html页面

3. 解压文件配置nginx(/nginx/conf/nginx.conf),这个serverName应当与上面ef930253.ngrok.io域名一致,否则在调用js Sdk时会出现 无效签名的错误。(后面细说)

```
server {
      listen
                   80;
      server_name ef930253.ngrok.io;
      #charset koi8-r;
      #access_log logs/host.access.log main;
      location / {
          root html;
          index index.html index.htm;
      }
      #error_page 404
                                    /404.html;
      # redirect server error pages to the static page /50x.html
       error_page 500 502 503 504 /50x.html;
      location = /50x.html {
               html;
          root
       }
```

测试微信公众号准备

- 1. 申请完公众号做开发不一定得验证(收费每年300)
- 2. 登录微信公众平台后,左侧导航栏点击开发者工具
- 3. 选择公众平台测试账号



4. 进入公众号测试界面



5. 如上图所示配置js接口安全域 也就是做前面生成的域名 http://ef930253.ngrok.io 不需要http前缀,如上图所示。

后端接入测试号(当然以下代码都是狗屎)

- 1. 前端通过传递哪个页面要调用js sdk的url给后端,后端返回如下参数
 - o ticket 用于校验的值
 - o noncestr 随机字符串
 - o signature 签名
 - o timestamp 生成签名的时间戳

```
@RestController
public class WxJSApiController {
    private static final Logger logger =
    LoggerFactory.getLogger(WxJSApiController.class);
    @Autowired
    private WxTokenService wxTokenService;

@GetMapping("/jsApiAccessConfig")
public RestResult<?> jsApiAccessConfig(String targetUrl) {
    String token = wxTokenService.getToken();
    Map<String, String> map = JsapiTicketUtil.JsapiTicket(token);
```

```
String noncestr = UUID.randomUUID().toString().replace("-",
"").substring(0, 16);
        String timestamp = String.valueOf(System.currentTimeMillis() / 1000);
        if (map.containsKey("ticket")) {
            String str = "jsapi_ticket=" + map.get("ticket") + "&noncestr=" +
noncestr + "&timestamp=" + timestamp + "&url=" + targetUrl;
            String signature = SHAUtil.encode(str);
            logger.info(signature);
            Map<String, String> mapResult = new HashMap();
            mapResult.put("timestamp", timestamp);
            mapResult.put("ticket", map.get("ticket"));
            mapResult.put("noncestr", noncestr);
            mapResult.put("signature", signature);
            RestResult<?> restResult = RestResult.getSucceedResult("data",
mapResult);
            return restResult;
        return
RestResult.getFailedResult(RestResult.ErrorCode.FAILURE_TO_OBTAIN_JS_ACCESS_INFO);
   }
}
```

2. ticket获取

```
public class JsapiTicketUtil {
   private static final Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(JsapiTicketUtil.class);
    public final static String GetPageAccessTokenUrl =
"https://api.weixin.qq.com/cgi-bin/ticket/getticket?
access_token=ACCESS_TOKEN&type=jsapi";
    public static Map<String, String> JsapiTicket(String accessToken) {
        String requestUrl = GetPageAccessTokenUrl.replace("ACCESS_TOKEN",
accessToken);
        RestTemplate restTemplate = new RestTemplate();
        Map<String, String> result = new HashMap<String, String>();
        try {
            ResponseEntity<String> response =
restTemplate.getForEntity(requestUrl, String.class);
            String responseResult = response.getBody();
            JSONObject OpenidJSONO = JSONObject.parseObject(responseResult);
            String errcode = String.valueOf(OpenidJSONO.get("errcode"));
            String errmsg = String.valueOf(OpenidJSONO.get("errmsg"));
            String ticket = String.valueOf(OpenidJSONO.get("ticket"));
            String expires in = String.valueOf(OpenidJSONO.get("expires in"));
            result.put("errcode", errcode);
            result.put("errmsg", errmsg);
            result.put("ticket", ticket);
            result.put("expires_in", expires_in);
```

```
} catch (Exception e) {
        logger.error("JsapiTicketUtil", e);
}
return result;
}
```

3. 签名生成工具SHAUtil

SHAUtil

```
public class SHAUtil {
    private static final char[] HEX_DIGITS = {'0', '1', '2', '3', '4', '5',
            '6', '7', '8', '9', 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f'};
    * Takes the raw bytes from the digest and formats them correct.
    * @param bytes the raw bytes from the digest.
    * @return the formatted bytes.
    */
    private static String getFormattedText(byte[] bytes) {
       int len = bytes.length;
       StringBuilder buf = new StringBuilder(len * 2);
        // 把密文转换成十六进制的字符串形式
       for (int j = 0; j < len; j++) {
           buf.append(HEX_DIGITS[(bytes[j] >> 4) & 0x0f]);
           buf.append(HEX_DIGITS[bytes[j] & 0x0f]);
       return buf.toString();
   }
   public static String encode(String str) {
       if (str == null) {
           return null;
       try {
           MessageDigest messageDigest = MessageDigest.getInstance("SHA1");
           messageDigest.update(str.getBytes());
           return getFormattedText(messageDigest.digest());
       } catch (Exception e) {
           throw new RuntimeException(e);
```

```
}
```

4. 解决跨域问题

```
@Configuration
@EnableWebMvc
public class WebConfig implements WebMvcConfigurer {

    @Override
    public void addCorsMappings(CorsRegistry registry) {
        // Enable CORS globally
        registry.addMapping("/**");
    }
}
```

- 5. 判断生成的界面是否正确
 - 调用后端api获取所需参数 http://118.26.173.16/jsApiAccessConfig?
 targetUrl=http://ef930253.ngrok.io/ 这里的targetUrl 一定要是你的调用界面的url
 - 将返回的ticket、noncestr、timestamp以及你的url填写到 微信签名校验工具。如果生成的 signature,与返回的signature一致,说明签名没有问题

还有些其他的内容前面系列都有介绍。

配置js sdk demo 的index.html页面

修改timestamp、nonceStr、signature、与后端返回的一致。appld就是测试公众号的唯一id

```
<script>
 wx.config({
      debug: true,
      appId: 'wx6d0b4a7490df18da',
      timestamp: 1544672390,
      nonceStr: '2c50561948814abd',
      signature: 'a6aea06e089f43f4dea50c81b73efeb1c4786d39',
      jsApiList: [
        'checkJsApi',
        'onMenuShareTimeline',
        'onMenuShareAppMessage',
        'onMenuShareQQ',
        'onMenuShareWeibo',
        'hideMenuItems',
        'showMenuItems',
        'hideAllNonBaseMenuItem',
        'showAllNonBaseMenuItem',
        'translateVoice',
        'startRecord',
```

```
'stopRecord',
      'onRecordEnd',
      'playVoice',
      'pauseVoice',
      'stopVoice',
      'uploadVoice',
      'downloadVoice',
      'chooseImage',
      'previewImage',
      'uploadImage',
      'downloadImage',
      'getNetworkType',
      'openLocation',
      'getLocation',
      'hideOptionMenu',
      'showOptionMenu',
      'closeWindow',
      'scanQRCode',
      'chooseWXPay',
      'openProductSpecificView',
      'addCard',
      'chooseCard',
      'openCard'
});
```

重启nginx。 调用自定义菜单接口

```
POST http://host:port/menu/create
Content-Type:application/json

{
    "button":[
        {
            "name":"测试",
            "type":"view",
            "url":"http://ef930253.ngrok.io/"
        }
    ]
}
```

然后就可以关注测试公众号点开测试了。

最后

以上的方案同样适用于测试公众号的服务端搭建。