

# 19. 선택적 도전 과제-2-2 구현

## 1. 요구사항

- post로 `/auth/refresh` 로 다음을 보내면 새로운 액세스 토큰을 발급해준다.

```
{
  "refresh_token":
  "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6InRlc3RAZ21haWwuY29tIiwic3ViIjoxLCJyb2x1IjoiTUVNQkVSIiwiaWF0IjoxNzA2MzMzOTYyLCJleHAiOjE3MDY5Mzg3NjJ9.aSsxo6tpAcLggpuXM2D-ozBQ3ybAa6jbWew7uwzoduM"
```

- response

```
{
  "access_token":
  "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6InRlc3RAZ21haWwuY29tIiwic3ViIjoxLCJyb2x1IjoiTUVNQkVSIiwiaWF0IjoxNzA2MzMzOTYyLCJleHAiOjE3MDY5MzQwMjJ9.T1gOhw6l0qNwI9HzRqKPCNEneaovZc9E60Jbx7fB1Y"
```

## 2. 컨트롤러

- `/auth/auth.controller.ts`

```
@Public()
@Post('refresh')
async refresh(@Body('refresh_token') refreshToken: string): Promise<{
  access_token: string }> {
  return await this.authService.refreshAccessToken(refreshToken);
}
```

## 3. 로그인 서비스

- 기본적으로 액세스 토큰과 리프레쉬 토큰을 구분해야 한다.

- 그리고 db에도 저장되어야 하므로 우선 로그인 서비스를 수정하기 전에 엔티티에 refreshToken이 추가되어야한다.

```
import { Entity, PrimaryGeneratedColumn, Column } from 'typeorm';

// UserRole enum 정의
export enum UserRole {
  MEMBER = 'MEMBER',
  ADMIN = 'ADMIN',
}

@Entity()
export class User {
  @PrimaryGeneratedColumn()
  id: number;

  @Column({ unique: true })
  username: string;

  @Column()
  password: string;

  @Column({
    type: 'enum',
    enum: UserRole,
    default: UserRole.MEMBER
  })
  role: UserRole;

  // 가입시 말도 안되게 어려운 코드로 설정하여 허위 인증 방지
  @Column({ default: Math.random().toString(36) })
  verificationCode: string;

  @Column({ default: false })
  isVerified: boolean;

  @Column({ nullable: true })
  refreshToken: string;
}
```

- 다음과 같이 유저마다 **refresh** 토큰이 있고, db에 각각 집어넣을 것임.
- `auth/auth.service.ts`

```
async signIn(username: string, pass: string): Promise<{ access_token: string,
refresh_token: string }> {
    const user = await this.userService.findByUsername(username);
    if (!user || !(await this.comparePasswords(pass, user.password))) {
        throw new UnauthorizedException();
    }
    const payload = { username: user.username, sub: user.id, role: user.role };
    const refresh_token = await this.jwtService.signAsync(payload, {
        expiresIn: '7d' // Refresh 토큰 유효기간 설정
    });

    // refresh token 업데이트
    user.refreshToken = refresh_token;
    await this.userRepository.save(user);

    return {
        access_token: await this.jwtService.signAsync(payload, {
            expiresIn: '60s'
        }),
        refresh_token,
    };
}
```

- 다음과 같이 리프레쉬 토큰을 추가로 발급하여 user db에 저장하는 코드를 짜게되었다.

```
mysql> select * from opstest.user;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--+-+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
-----+
| id | username      | password
      | role   | verificationCode | isVerified | refreshToken
      |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--+-+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```

-----+
-----+
| 1 | test@gmail.com |
$2b$10$kp1sLaHJUzBRzB6mq62QHucNHtD0CtEPR3t4HhyGqXwySwE.PyWT6 | MEMBER |
0.s9rzakrn16 | 0 |
eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6InRlc3RAZ21haWwuY29tIiwic3ViIj
oxLCJyb2x1IjoiTUVNQkVSIiwiaWF0IjoxNzA2MzMzOTYyLCJleHAiOjE3MDY5Mzg3NjJ9.aSsxo6tpAcLg
gpuXM2D-ozBQ3ybAa6jbWeu7uwzoduM |
+---+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
--+-+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
-----+
-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

```

- refreshToken 잘 발급되어 들어가는 것을 볼 수 있음.

## 4. refreshAccessToken

- 다음과 같이 refresh 토큰을 넣으면 새로운 access token을 발급해주는 코드로 짰다.

```

async refreshAccessToken(refreshToken: string): Promise<{ access_token: string }>
{
    console.log('refreshToken : ' + refreshToken);

    try {
        const payload = await this.jwtService.verifyAsync(refreshToken);

        // 'exp' 속성 제거
        delete payload.exp;

        const newAccessToken = await this.jwtService.signAsync(payload, {
            expiresIn: '60s'
        });
        return { access_token: newAccessToken };
    } catch (error) {
        console.log(error);

        throw new UnauthorizedException('Refresh token is invalid');
    }
}

```

```
}  
}
```

## 5. 결과 확인

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with a POST request to `http://localhost:3000/auth/refresh`. The response body is a JSON object with the following structure:

```
{  
  "refresh_token": "eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.  
    eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6InRlc3RAZ21haWwuY29tIiwic3ViIjoxLCJyb2x1IjoiTUVNQkVSIiwiaWF0IjoxNzA2MzMzOTYyLCJleHAiOjE3MDY5Mzg3NjJ9.aSso6tpAcLggpuXM2D-ozBQ3ybAa6jbWeu7uwzoduM"  
}
```

The response status is 201 Created, with a response time of 9 ms and a size of 457 B. The response is saved as an example. The response body is displayed in a JSON viewer with tabs for Pretty, Raw, Preview, and Visualize. The Pretty tab is selected, showing the JSON object with the access token highlighted.

- 다음과 같이 성공적으로 refresh 토큰을 넣어 access\_token으로 발급해주는 것을 볼 수 있다.