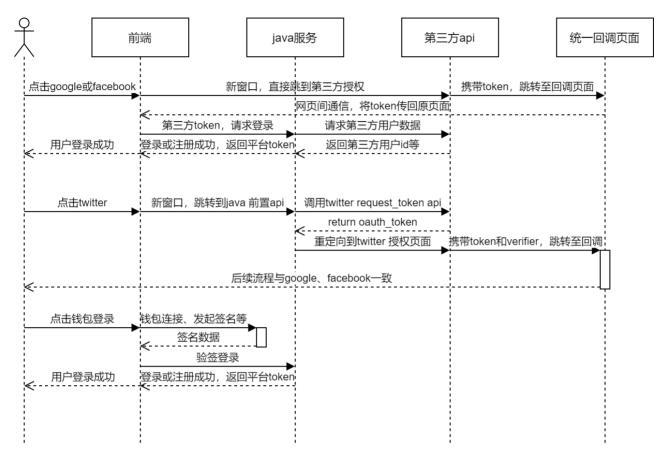
交互流程

- 通过前端请求第三方平台授权,获取到第三方平台的token或其他校验字段,发送给服务器接口
- 服务端向第三方平台api发起请求,验证相应参数,获取第三方的用户身份
- 如果在我们平台有对应映射的用户,则返回平台token; 如果没有则注册用户, 并返回平台token。



接口请求参数

Method: POST

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded

Body:

接口返回值

Content-Type: application/json

```
1 // 目前暂定方案
2 {
3 accessToken: 'xxxxxxxxxx',
4 refreshToken: 'xxxxxxxxxxxxx'
5 }
```

接口中实现第三方平台的校验

Google:

直接基于token, 进行Get请求, 获取用户信息 (用户名和id)

https://www.googleapis.com/oauth2/v3/userinfo?alt=json&access token=[access token]

Facebook:

直接基于token, 进行Get请求, 获取用户信息 (用户名和id)

https://graph.facebook.com/v11.0/me?access_token=[access_token]

更多用户信息的api: https://developers.facebook.com/docs/graph-api/reference/user#fields

Twitter:

基于token和verifier参数,调用twitter的oauth/access_token接口,即可获得twitter的user_id和screen_name 流程参考: https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/authentication/guides/log-in-with-twitter#convert-request-to-access-token

具体api参考: https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/authentication/api-reference/access_token

Wallet:

java参考: https://blog.csdn.net/weixin 40901926/article/details/122943926

fingerNft 参考:

```
// fingernft-mapi\fingernft-api-
farm\src\main\java\com\fingerchar\api\utils\DappCryptoUtil.java

public static boolean validate(String signature, String message, String address) {

if(StringUtils.isEmpty(message)) {
 return false;
```

```
8
       String prefix = PERSONAL_MESSAGE_PREFIX + message.length();
9
10
       byte[] msgHash = Hash.sha3((prefix + message).getBytes());
11
12
       byte[] signatureBytes = Numeric.hexStringToByteArray(signature);
13
14
       byte v = signatureBytes[64];
15
16
       if (v < 27) {
         v += 27;
17
18
       SignatureData sd = new SignatureData(v, Arrays.copyOfRange(signatureBytes, 0, 32),
19
   Arrays.copyOfRange(signatureBytes, 32, 64));
       String addressRecovered = null;
20
21
       boolean match = false;
       for (int i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
22
         BigInteger publicKey = Sign.recoverFromSignature((byte) i, new ECDSASignature(new
23
   BigInteger(1, sd.getR()), new BigInteger(1, sd.getS())), msgHash);
         if (publicKey != null) {
24
           addressRecovered = "0x" + Keys.getAddress(publicKey);
25
           if (addressRecovered.toLowerCase().equals(address.toLowerCase())) {
26
             match = true;
27
             break;
28
           }
29
30
       return match;
32
```

其他接口需求

1、twitter 请求授权的前置接口

Method: POST

Query: redirect=[统一回调地址]

返回值:

请求正常时,返回状态码302,重定向到twitter授权链接 异常时,返回状态码302,重定向到redirect指定的回调地址

```
// 参考实现: Nodejs
       const requestData = {
         url: tokenUrl,
         method: 'POST',
4
         data: {
           oauth_callback: redirect
        }
7
       };
8
9
       try {
10
         const response = await fetch(requestData.url, {
11
           method: requestData.method,
12
           body: JSON.stringify(requestData.data),
13
           headers: oauthTwitter().toHeader(oauthTwitter().authorize(requestData)) as any
         });
         const text = await response.text();
         const { oauth token, oauth token secret, oauth callback confirmed } = url.parse(`?
17
   ${text}`, true).query;
18
19
20
         if (oauth callback confirmed !== "true") {
           throw new Error("Missing `oauth_callback_confirmed` parameter in response (is
22
   the callback URL approved for this client application?)");
         }
23
         res.redirect(`${authUrl}?oauth_token=${oauth_token}`);
25
       } catch (e) {
26
         res.redirect(`${redirect}?error=${(e as Error).message}`);
27
28
```

参考文档: https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/authentication/guides/log-in-with-twitter#obtain-a-req uest-token

接口细节文档: https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/authentication/api-reference/request_token

2、统一回调url 及页面部署

统一回调地址,是接收从第三方平台重定向回来的参数的地址。为了便于与原发起页面通信,使参数能够传回原页面,直接使用html+js的页面接受数据,并使用网页间通信,回传至原页面。由于是纯静态的内容,页面可以直接部署到oss,使用cdn加速,配合运维做一个域名指向。比如:https://auth-callback.soundsright.com