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Go CAS认证实现 gin+cas认证 单点登录

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背景

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在用golang对接cas认证时，发现网上的资料都是使用Golang的 cas 客户端的包：gopkg.in/cas.v2实现。经测试，在接入 cas 服务器后，不断跳转，重定向而不继续执行认证成功后的操作

为了解决该问题，基于cas认证原理，自己实现了一个cas认证客户端

定义响应结构体

首先，我们需要定义 CAS 认证成功后的响应结构体：

```
...  
// model/cas.go  
type CasServiceResponse struct {  
XMLName xml.Name `xml:"serviceResponse"`  
Data struct {  
SFRZH string `xml:"user"`  
Attributes struct {  
Uid string `xml:"uid"`  
UserName string `xml:"userName"`  
} `xml:"attributes"`  
} `xml:"authenticationSuccess"`  
}  
...
```

编写 CAS 认证逻辑

接下来，我们编写 CAS 认证的核心逻辑：

```

...

// utils/cas.go
package utils

import (
    "encoding/xml"
    "errors"
    "fmt"
    "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
    "go.uber.org/zap"
    "io"
    "net/http"
    "roomlive-go/global"
    "roomlive-go/model/cas"
    "roomlive-go/model/user"
    "strings"
)

func IsAuthentication(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request,
    casServerUrl string) (bool, *cas.CasServiceResponse) {
    if !hasTicket(r) {
        redirectToCasServer(w, r, casServerUrl)
        return false, nil
    }
    localUrl := getLocalUrl(r)
    ok, err, res := validateTicket(localUrl, casServerUrl)
    global.SYSLOG.Debug("cas validateTicket", zap.Bool("ok", ok),
        zap.Error(err), zap.Any("res", res))
    if !ok {
        redirectToCasServer(w, r, casServerUrl)
        return false, nil
    }
    global.SYSLOG.Info("user authenticated", zap.String("sfrzh",
        res.Data.SFRZH))
    return true, res
}

func redirectToCasServer(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request,
    casServerUrl string) {
    casServerUrl = casServerUrl + "/login?service=" + getLocalUrl(r)
    http.Redirect(w, r, casServerUrl, http.StatusFound)
}

/*
验证访问路径中的ticket是否有效
*/
func validateTicket(localUrl, casServerUrl string) (bool, error,
    *cas.CasServiceResponse) {

```

```

casServerUrl = casServerUrl + "/serviceValidate?service=" + localUrl
res, err := http.Get(casServerUrl)
if err != nil {
return false, err, nil
}
defer res.Body.Close()
data, err := io.ReadAll(res.Body)
if err != nil {
return false, err, nil
}
casRes, err := ParseCasUserInfo(data)
if err != nil {
return false, err, nil
}
if casRes.Data.SFRZH == "" {
return false, errors.New("authentication failed"), nil
}
//dataStr := string(data)
//if !strings.Contains(dataStr, "cas:authenticationSuccess") {
//return false, err, nil
//}
return true, nil, casRes
}

```

```

/*
从请求中获取访问路径
*/
func getLocalUrl(r *http.Request) string {
scheme := "http://"
if r.TLS != nil {
scheme = "https://"
}
url := strings.Join([]string{scheme, r.Host, r.RequestURI}, "")
fmt.Printf("url: %v\n", url)
slice := strings.Split(url, "?")
if len(slice) > 1 {
localUrl := slice[0]
urlParamStr := ensureOneTicketParam(slice[1])
url = localUrl + "?" + urlParamStr
}
return url
}

```

```

/*
处理并确保路径中只有一个ticket参数
*/
func ensureOneTicketParam(urlParams string) string {
if len(urlParams) == 0 || !strings.Contains(urlParams, "ticket") {

```

```

return urlParams
}
sep := "&"
params := strings.Split(urlParams, sep)
newParams := ""
ticket := ""
for _, value := range params {
if strings.Contains(value, "ticket") {
ticket = value
continue
}
if len(newParams) == 0 {
newParams = value
} else {
newParams = newParams + sep + value
}
}
newParams = newParams + sep + ticket
return newParams
}

```

```

/*
获取ticket
*/
func getTicket(r *http.Request) string {
return r.FormValue("ticket")
}

```

```

/*
判断是否有ticket
*/
func hasTicket(r *http.Request) bool {
t := getTicket(r)
return len(t) != 0
}

```

```

func ParseCasUserInfo(data []byte) (*cas.CasServiceResponse, error) {
var casResponse cas.CasServiceResponse
if err := xml.Unmarshal(data, &casResponse); err != nil {
return nil, err
}
return &casResponse, nil
}

```

```

func GetUser(c *gin.Context) (*user.User, error) {
if res, exists := c.Get("casResponse"); !exists {
return nil, errors.New("cas authentication failed")
} else {

```

```

casRes := res.(*cas.CasServiceResponse)
waitUser := &user.User{
  UserName: casRes.Data.Attributes.UserName,
  SFRZH:    casRes.Data.SFRZH,
}
return waitUser, nil
}
}
}

```

...

在 Gin 中间件中应用

将 CAS 认证逻辑应用到 Gin 的中间件中：

...

```

func CASMiddleware() gin.HandlerFunc {
  return func(c *gin.Context) {
    isAuth, casResponse := utils.IsAuthentication(c.Writer, c.Request,
      utils.CASServer)
    if !isAuth {
      c.Abort()
      return
    }
    c.Set("casResponse", casResponse)
    c.Next()
    return
  }
}

```

...

总结

这里只根据cas原理实现了一个基本的CAS客户端认证流程，包括了请求检查、重定向处理、票据验证和用户信息解析，并通过Gin中间件集成到了Web应用程序中。

原文链接: <https://juejin.cn/post/7386916905007677455>