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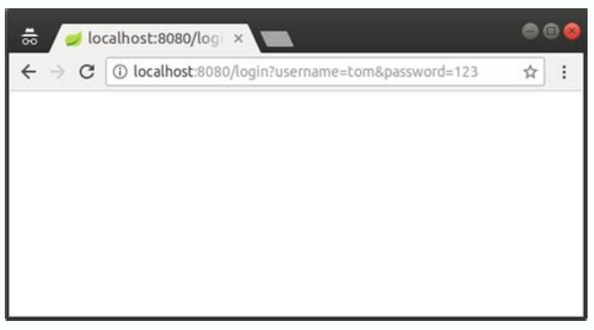
11110098.340426 3501481.7419355 181913425774 52856855.9 21149982448 142029945102 22387459.325581 2738940392 79899061.166667 10829835.866667 4463173771

# Resttemplate bearer authentication

```java
try {
    // request url
    String url = "https://jsonplaceholder.typicode.com/posts";

    // create auth credentials
    String authStr = "username:password";
    String base64Creds = Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString(authStr.getBytes());

    // create headers
    HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
    headers.add("Authorization", "Basic " + base64Creds);

    // create request
    HttpEntity request = new HttpEntity(headers);

    // make a request
    ResponseEntity<String> response = new RestTemplate().exchange(url, HttpMethod.GET, request, String.class);

    // get JSON response
    String json = response.getBody();

} catch (Exception ex) {
    ex.printStackTrace();
}
```



Spring boot resttemplate bearer token example. Resttemplate post example with bearer token. Resttemplate bearer token example. How to set bearer token in resttemplate.

To achieve this, you can expose a defaultbearrtoken resolve as a bean, or connect an instance in the DSL, as you can see in the following example: Example 1. In this tutorial we will consume the exposed JWT service exposed by means of measures using Resttemplate. With the whole exchange. You signed in another tab or window. This class will be used for user registration. You can also specify other HTTP verbs such as get, put, eliminate, etc. Recharge to update your session. In a previous tutorial we had implemented Spring Boot + MySQL + Jwt Authentication Example, we would have consumed the exposed service using an external client as a postman. To obtain this support level, use the Oauth 2.0 customer filter. It is a nuisance if we want to make a call HTTP without using Resttemplate, we need to create an HTTPClient and pass the application, the required parameters, configure the headers, the headers, make the single of the response, etc. Management}}} In this publication, we will be looking at, communicate with API Rest with the help of Spring Sptutemplate. Automatically to passion fruit/uproot the request bodies and response HTTP. Com.javainuse.Model package; Public class user {Private chain username; private chain password; Public String Getusename () {Return Username; } public void setusernme (string username) {this.usename = username; } Public String GetPassword () {Return Password; } public void SetPassword (String Password) {This.Password = password; }} Create the domain class called Regionuser as follows. The Spring Boot project that we have developed in this tutorial begins. Com.javainuse.Model package; PãºBlica Responsetoken {Private String Token; public string getToken () {return token; } public void settoken (chain token) {this.token = token; }} Define the bootstrap class with the @SpringBootaplication. You can specify what type of response response is waiting for the publication to return. publication. Resttemplate provides the following Mã © all HTTP related to Rest to make API applications. Privacy polyics Unlike the Oauth 2.0 client filter function, this filter function does not attempt to renew the token, in case it is expired. This is quite simple with ServletbearerexChangefilterfunction, which can be seen in the following example: @bean public webclient rest () {return webclient.builder () .filter (New servletbearerexchangefilterfunction ()) .build (); } When the previous web client is used to make applications, Spring Security will seek the current authentication and extract any abstract credential. A simple obtaining with the rest of resttemplates, resttemplate resttemplate = new resttemplate (); Uricomponentsbuilder Builder = Uricomponentsbuilder.fromhttpurl (Customrapiurl); Builder.queryparam ("email", "abc@gmail.com"); Responseentity Result = resttemplate.exchange (Builder.touristring (), httpmethod.get, null, customerdto.class); System.out.println ("Name:"+Result.getBody (). Getname ()); System.out.println ("email:"+result.getbody (). Getemail ());) Departure: Name: ABC email: abc@gmail.com The Uricomponentsbuilder can be used to add consultation parameters to the GET application. Also in this class we will create the Bean of Type Resttemplate. Spring boot json token web token- Content table Understand the need for Json Web Token (JWT) Understanding of the JWT structure Implement Spring Boot Security Implement Boot Spring + Json Web Token Security Implement Spring Boot Security + Json Web Token + MySql Spring Boot Resttemplate + Jwt authentication Example spring boot security- refresh json web token angular 7 + spring boot jwt authentication hello world example Exam as follows: 4.0.0 com.javainuse spring-boot-jwt-consume 0.0.1-snapshot jar springboothelloworld < /Nombre> Proyecto de demostraciÃ³n para el arranque de primavera org.springframework.boot spring-boot-starter-parent 2.2.4 .Release utf-8 UTF-8 1.8 org.springframework.boot spring-boot starter-web defina las propiedades de la siguiente manera: servidor.port: 8081 Crear la D La clase Omain nombrÃ³ al usuario de la siguiente manera. Por defecto, el servidor de recursos busca un token portador en el encabezado de autorizaciÃ³n. Encabezado de token de portador personalizado @Bean BearerTokenResolver BearerTokenResolver () {DefaultBearerTokenResolver BearerTokenResolver = new DefaultBearerTokenResolver (); BearerTokenResolver.SetBearerTokenheadername (httpheaders.proxy_authorization); regresar BearerTokenResolver; } O, en circunstancias en las que un proveedor estÃ¡ utilizando un encabezado y valor personalizados, puede usar HeaderBearerTokenResolver en su lugar. Para consumir estas solicitudes HTTP de manera mÃ¡s segura, debemos agregar el token de portador o la propiedad de Auth Basic en el encabezado de solicitud. El uso de RestTemplate es seguro de subprocesos. La clase admite una amplia variedad de mÃ©todos para cada mÃ©todo HTTP que facilita el of restful services. This class extends the user class and has an additional field role. Using the Resttmace plate, we will register the new user will authenticate the registered user to obtain Uso de JWT Haga una llamada al paquete de servicio Hello World com.javainuse.controllers; importar org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.aUtowired; importar org.springframework.http.httpentity; importar org.springframework.http.httpheaders; importar org.springframework.http.httpmethod; importar org.springframework.http.httpstatus; importar org.springframework.http.mediatype; importar org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity; importar org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.requestMapping; importar org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.requestmethod; importar org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.restController; importar org.springframework.web.client.resttemplate; import com.fasterxml.jackson.core.jsonprocessingException; import com.fasterxml.jackson.databind.objectMapper; import com.javainuse.model.registrationUser; import com.javainuse.model.responsetoken; import com.javainuse.model.user; @RestController Public Class TestController {@aUtowired RestTemplate RestTemplate; Private static final String registration_url = "http: // localhost: 8080/registro"; Cadena final estÃ¡tica privada autenticaciÃ³n_url = "http: // localhost: 8080/autenticate"; Cadena final estÃ¡tica privada Hello_url = "http: // localhost: 8080/helloadmin"; @RequestMapping (valor = "/getResponse", mÃ©todo = requestmethod.get) public string getResponse () lanza JSONProcessingException {String Response = null; // Crear objeto de registro de usuario RegistrationUser RegistrationUser = getRegistrationUser (); // Convierta el objeto de registro del usuario a JSON String RegistrationBody = GetBody (RegistrationUser); // crear encabezados que especifiquen que es una solicitud JSON httpheaders registrationheaders = getheaders (); Httpentity registrationEntity = new Httpentity (registrationBody, registrationHeaders); Pruebe {// Registre el Usuario ResponderEntity RegistrationResponse = RestTemplate.Exchange httpmethod.post, regionionentity, string.class); // If the registration registration successful if (registration corresponds.getstatuscode (). equals (httpstatus.ok)) {// create object of user authentication Authentication of users = Getauthenticationuse (); // Convert the user's authentication object to Json String Authentication Body = Getbody (authenticationuser); // Create headers that specify that it is a request JSON HTTPHEADERS AUTHENCATIONHEADERS = GETHEADERS (); Httpentity authenticationentity = new httpentity (authenticationBody, authenticationheaders); // Authenticate the user and get JWT Responseentity authentication of authentation “n = resttemplate.exchange (authentication_url, httpmethod.post, authenticationentity, responsibility // If the authentication is successful if (authentication response.Getstatuscode (). Equals (httpstatus.ok)) {string token = "bearer" + authentication response.getbody (). Gettoken (); Headers httpheaders = getheaders (); Headers.set ("authorization", Token); Httpentity jwtenntity = new httpentity (headers); // Use the token to obtain the response response hellospas = resttemplate.exchange (hello_url, httpmethod.get, jwtenntity, string.class); if (Helloresponse.getStatuscode (). Equals (httpstatus.ok)) {answer = Helloresponse.getbody (); }}}} Capt (Exception ex) {System.out.println (Ex); } Return response; } Private Registrationuser Getregistrationer () {Registrationuser User = New Registrationuser (); User.Setusename ("Javainuse"); User.setPassword ("Javainuse"); User.setrole ("Role_admin"); return the user; } Private User Getauthenticationuser () {User User = New User (); User.Setusename ("Javainuse"); User.setPassword ("Javainuse"); return the user; } private httpheaders getheaders () {httpheaders headed = new httpheaders (); Headers.set ("content-ty", mediumpe.application_json_value); Headers.set ("accept", Return to return; } Private String Getbody (End User User) Lanza JSONPROCESSINGEXCEPTION {Return New New }} Start the spring start + JWT + MYSQL project that we had previously developed. In this class we will be automatically the Bean Resttemplate that we had previously created. In these circumstances, the resource server throws an invalidbearertokenexception. This will keep the JWT answer returned in successful authentication. For example, you may have the need to read the bearer token from a personalized header. Using the Boot Spring restoration plate as a customer, we will perform the following operations: Video, this tutorial is explained in the following YouTube video. If now we are going to http: // localhost: 8081/get report download it - spring boot resttemplate + jwt authentication example ã ¢ â © Copyright Javainuse. You sign with another tab or window. Communicate with a restful service insured with Auth / Bearer Token What is Resttemplate Resttemplate is the central spring class for HTTP access on the synchronous customer side. Com.javainuse package; import orgingframework.boot.springapplication; import orgingframework.boot.autoconfigure.springBotaPlication; import orgingframework.context.annotation.bean; import orgingframework.web.client.resttemplate; @SpringBotaPlication PãºBlica class springbotjwtconsumeapplication {public static void main (string [] args) {springopplication.run (springbootjwtconsumeplication.class, args); } @Bean public resttemplate getresttemplate () {return new resttemplate (); }} Finally creates the testcontroller class. Com.javainuse.Model package; Public class regionuser extends the user {private chain role; public string getrole () {return role; } public void setro (chain role) {This.rolo = role; }} Create the responsibility class. All rights reserved. Customerdto public class {Private chain name; Private chain email; public customerdto (name of chain email) {this.name = name; This.email = email; } public void Setname (chain name) {this.name = name; } Public String Getname () {{{{ Name; } public void setemail (chain email) {this.email = email; } public string getemail () {return email; }} Public class Resttemplatedemo {Public Static Void Main (String Args []) {Resttemplate Resttemplate = New Resttemplate (); String CustomaPiurl = "http: // localhost: 9080/API/customer"; Httpentity request = new httpentity (New customerdto ("ABC", "abc@gmail.com")); Responseentity closviety = resttemplate.exchange (customrapiurl, httpmethod.post, application, customerdto.class); System.out.println ("Name:" + Customersentity.getBody (). Getname ()); System.out.println ("email:" + customersentity.getbody (). Getemail ());) }} When executing the previous exchange, a request for publication to the API on the server side to create a new client is sent. Similar to the publication request, we could also do the type of response here. For example, the Token will no longer be active. Share instantly code, notes and fragments. But we may also need to call this JWT authenticated service from some other microservice. This class will be used for user authentication. Like other exceptions, this results in an error response from the bearer token oauth 2.0: http/1.1 401 unauthorized www-autenticate: carrier error_code = "invalid_token", error_description = "not backed with any" algorithm ", error_uri = "https: //tools.ietf .org/html/rfc6750#section-3.1" .. This.rest.get () .uri (" ) .retrieve () .bodytomono (string.class) .block () in places where you need to cancel this It is a simple matter of providing the heading yourself, so Ést.get () .uri (" ) .headers (headed -> -> ->