

第五章 SpringCloud 使用Feign调用服务

本章节完整源代码地址: <https://github.com/kwang2003/springcloud-study-ch05.git>

1.项目概要介绍

在第三章和第四章的学习中,我们已经掌握了通过RestTemplate负载均衡机制来调用注册中心中的服务,除了RestTemplate外, SpringCloud还提供了另一个强大的组件Feign,这让客户端开发人员的编码更加简洁高效。

本章节的代码将以第四章的完整代码为基础进行feign改造实现

<https://github.com/kwang2003/springcloud-study-ch04.git>

2.服务调用者user-service

feign是工作在服务调用者一方的,因此只要改造user-service工程,将其中通过RestTemplate调用message服务的部分改造成feign即可

a)添加Feign依赖

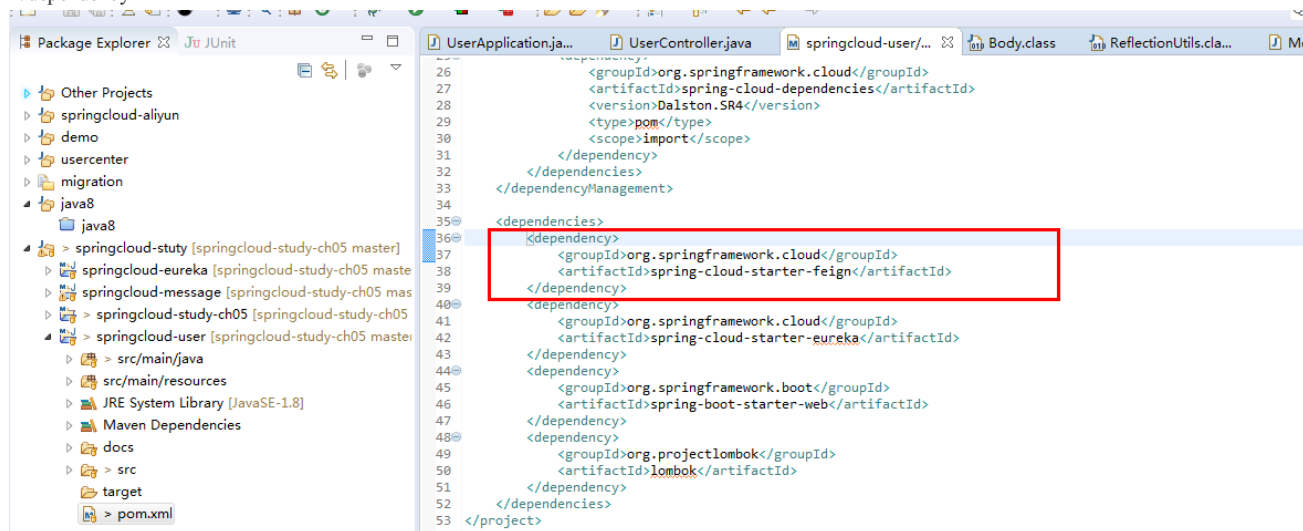
springcloud-user工程

```
<dependency>
```

```
<groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
```

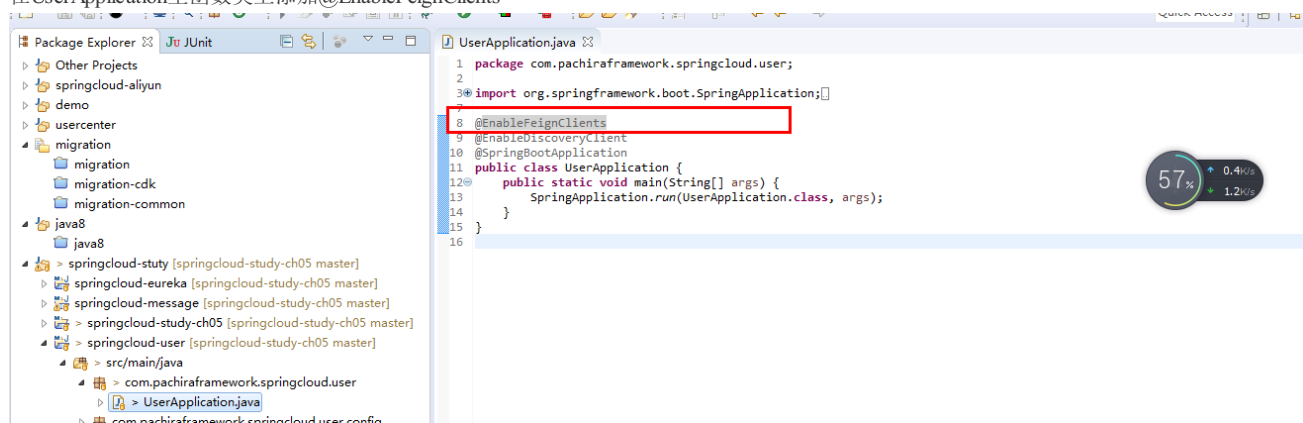
```
<artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-feign</artifactId>
```

```
</dependency>
```



b)项目中启用Feign

在UserApplication主函数类上添加@EnableFeignClients

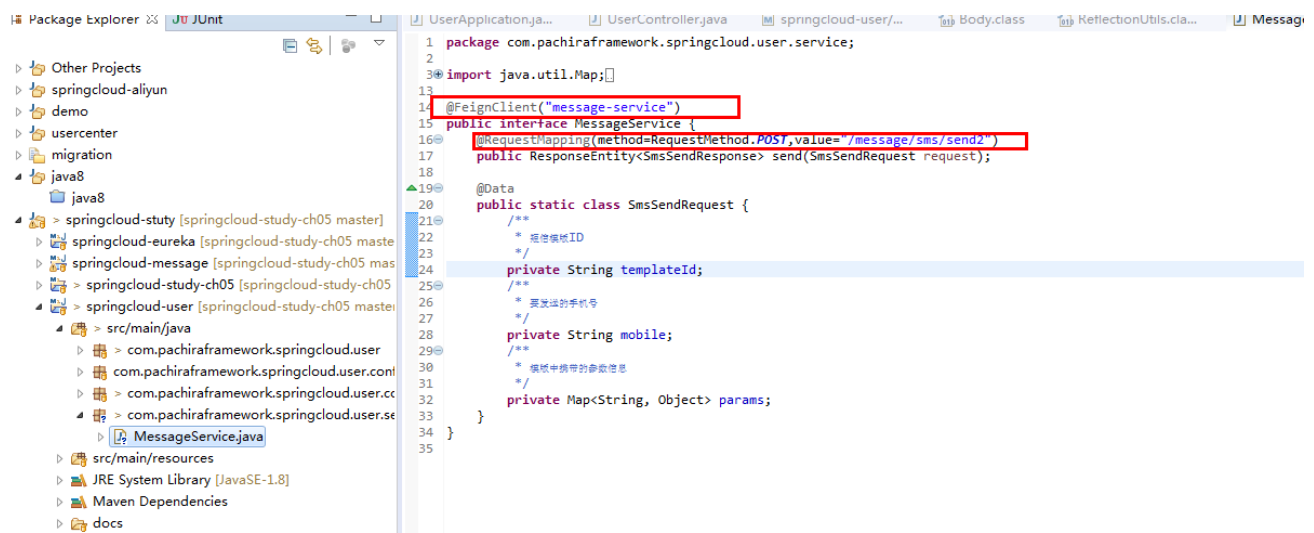


c)编写FeignClient服务

新增一个接口 [com.pachiraframework.springcloud.user.service.MessageService](#)

接口使用@FeignClients注解进行标注,注解中接受一个参数,标示出客户端要调用的注册中心中服务的id,用于创建Ribbon负载均衡器

接口中的方法和服务提供者中的定义保持一致,注意,这里我们调用的是SmsController中的send2方法,因为这个方法的接收参数添加了@RequestBody参数



```
package com.pachiraframework.springcloud.user.service;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import org.springframework.cloud.netflix.feign.FeignClient;
```

```
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMethod;
```

```
import com.pachiraframework.springcloud.user.controller.UserController.SmsSendResponse;
```

```
import lombok.Data;
```

```
@FeignClient("message-service")
```

```
public interface MessageService {
```

```
    @RequestMapping(method=RequestMethod.POST, value="/message/sms/send2")
```

```
    public ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> send(SmsSendRequest request);
```

```
@Data
```

```
public static class SmsSendRequest {
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * 短信模版ID
```

```
     */
```

```
    private String templateId;
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * 要发送的手机号
```

```
     */
```

```
    private String mobile;
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * 模版中携带的参数信息
```

```
     */
```

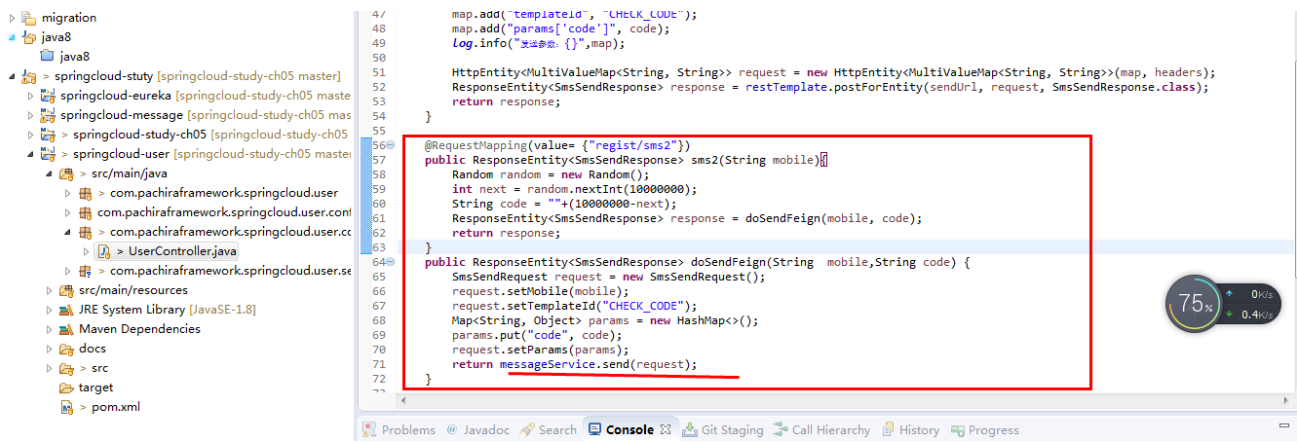
```
    private Map<String, Object> params;
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

d)调用方UserController改造

新增一个regist/sms2方法，用于和先前的基于RestTemplate方法调用区分开



具体代码内容如下

```
package com.pachiraframework.springcloud.user.controller;
```

```
import java.util.HashMap;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import java.util.Random;
```

```
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
```

```
import org.springframework.http.HttpEntity;
```

```
import org.springframework.http.HttpHeaders;
```

```
import org.springframework.http.MediaType;
```

```
import org.springframework.http.ResponseEntity;
```

```
import org.springframework.util.LinkedMultiValueMap;
```

```
import org.springframework.util.MultiValueMap;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
```

```
import org.springframework.web.client.RestTemplate;
```

```
import com.pachiraframework.springcloud.user.service.MessageService;
```

```
import com.pachiraframework.springcloud.user.service.MessageService.SmsSendRequest;
```

```
import lombok.Data;
```

```
import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;
```

```
@Slf4j
```

```
@RestController
```

```
@RequestMapping("/user/")
```

```
public class UserController {
```

```
    @Autowired
```

```
    private RestTemplate restTemplate;
```

```
    @Autowired
```

```
    private MessageService messageService;
```

```
    @RequestMapping(value= {"regist/sms"})
```

```
    public ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> sms(String mobile) {
```

```
        Random random = new Random();
```

```
        int next = random.nextInt(10000000);
```

```
        String code = ""+(10000000-next);
```

```
        ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> response = doSend(mobile, code);
```

```
        return response;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> doSend(String mobile,String code) {
```

```
        final String sendUrl = "http://message-service/message/sms/send";
```

```
        HttpHeaders headers = new HttpHeaders();
```

```
        headers.setContentType(MediaType.APPLICATION_FORM_URLENCODED);
```

```

MultiValueMap<String, String> map= new LinkedMultiValueMap<String, String>();
map.add("mobile", mobile);
map.add("templateId", "CHECK_CODE");
map.add("params['code']", code);
log.info("发送参数: {}",map);

HttpEntity<MultiValueMap<String, String>> request = new HttpEntity<MultiValueMap<String, String>>(map, headers);
ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> response = restTemplate.postForEntity(sendUrl, request, SmsSendResponse.class);
return response;
}

```

```

@RequestMapping(value= {"regist/sms2"})
public ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> sms2(String mobile){
    Random random = new Random();
    int next = random.nextInt(10000000);
    String code = ""+(10000000-next);
    ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> response = doSendFeign(mobile, code);
    return response;
}

public ResponseEntity<SmsSendResponse> doSendFeign(String mobile,String code) {
    SmsSendRequest request = new SmsSendRequest();
    request.setMobile(mobile);
    request.setTemplateId("CHECK_CODE");
    Map<String, Object> params = new HashMap<>();
    params.put("code", code);
    request.setParams(params);
    return messageService.send(request);
}

```

```

@Data
public static class SmsSendResponse {
    /**
     * 返回消息
     */
    private String message;
    /**
     * 返回状态码
     */
    private String code;
}
}

```

3.测试改造结果

运行UserApplication程序，访问

<http://localhost:8082/user/regist/sms2?mobile=1234567895>

