

【Spring Cloud OpenFeign】

1. 说在前面

上一节我们讲到 Ribbon 做了负载均衡，用 Eureka-Client 来做服务发现，通过 RestTemplate 来完成服务调用，但是这都不是我们的终极方案，终极方案是使用 OpenFeign

2. OpenFeign 简介

<https://docs.spring.io/spring-cloud-openfeign/docs/2.2.4.RELEASE/reference/html/#spring-cloud-feign>

Feign 是**声明性(注解)**Web 服务**客户端**。它使编写 Web 服务客户端更加容易。**要使用 Feign,**

请创建一个接口并对其进行注解。它具有可插入注解支持，包括 Feign 注解和 JAX-RS 注解。

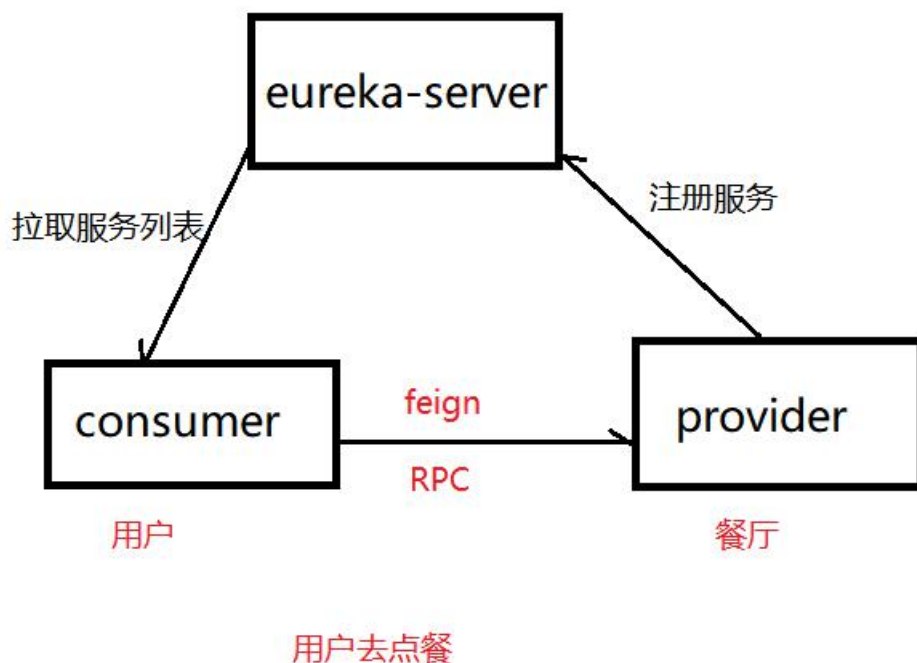
Feign 还支持可插拔编码器和解码器。Spring Cloud 添加了对 Spring MVC 注解的支持，并支持使用 HttpMessageConverters，Spring Web 中默认使用的注解。Spring Cloud 集成了 Ribbon 和 Eureka 以及 Spring Cloud LoadBalancer，以**在使用 Feign 时提供负载均衡的 http 客户端**。

Feign 是一个**远程调用**的组件（接口，注解）http 调用的

Feign 集成了 ribbon ribbon 里面集成了 eureka

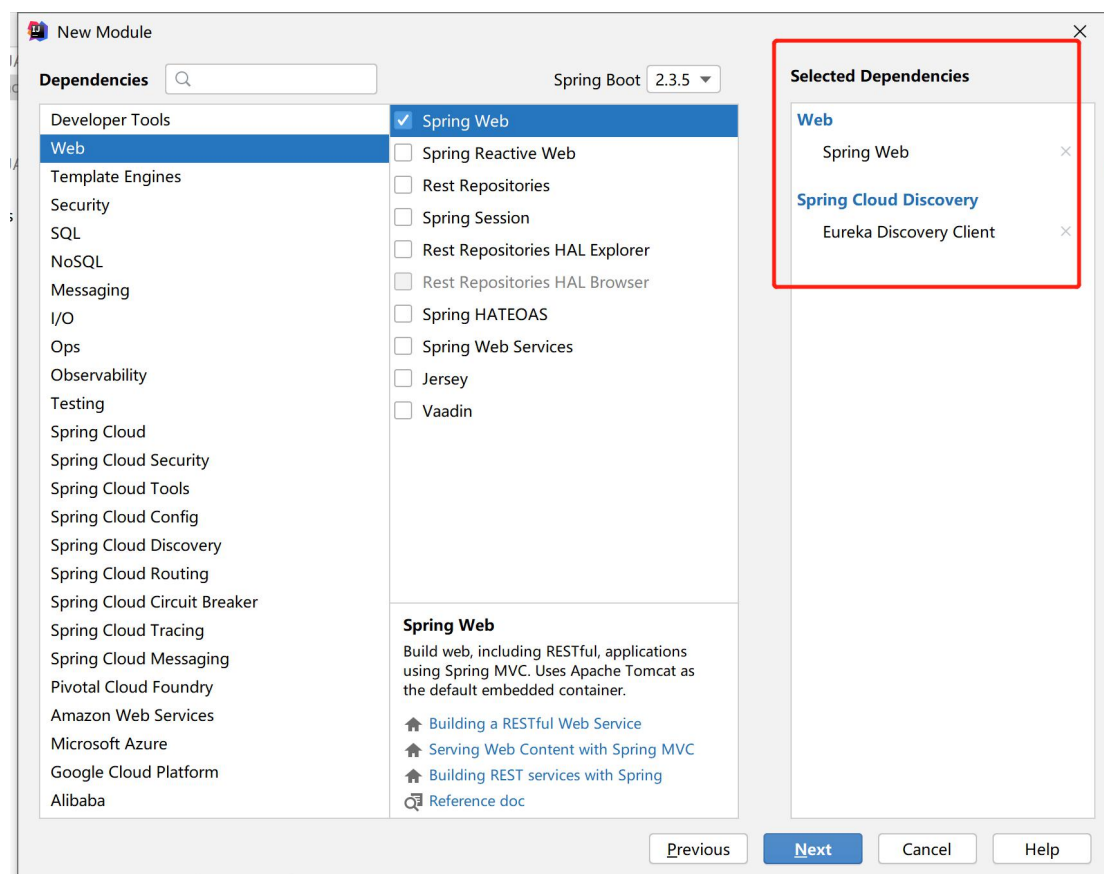
3. OpenFeign 快速入门

3.1 本次调用的设计图



3.2 启动一个 eureka-server 服务，这里不重复演示，参考 eureka 文档

3.3 先创建 provider-order-service，选择依赖



3.4 provider-order-service 修改配置文件

```
server:
  port: 8081
spring:
  application:
    name: consumer-user-service
eureka:
  client:
    service-url:
      defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka
```

```
instance:
  instance-id: ${spring.application.name}:${server.port}
  prefer-ip-address: true
```

3.5 provider-order-service 修改启动类增加一个访问接口

```
package com.bjpowernode.controller;

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

/**
 * @Author: 动力节点
 */
@RestController
public class OrderController {

    /**
     * 订单服务下单接口
     *
     * @return
     */
    @GetMapping("doOrder")
    public String doOrder() {

        System.out.println("有用户来下单了");

        return "下单成功";
    }
}
```

3.6 provider-order-service 启动测试访问

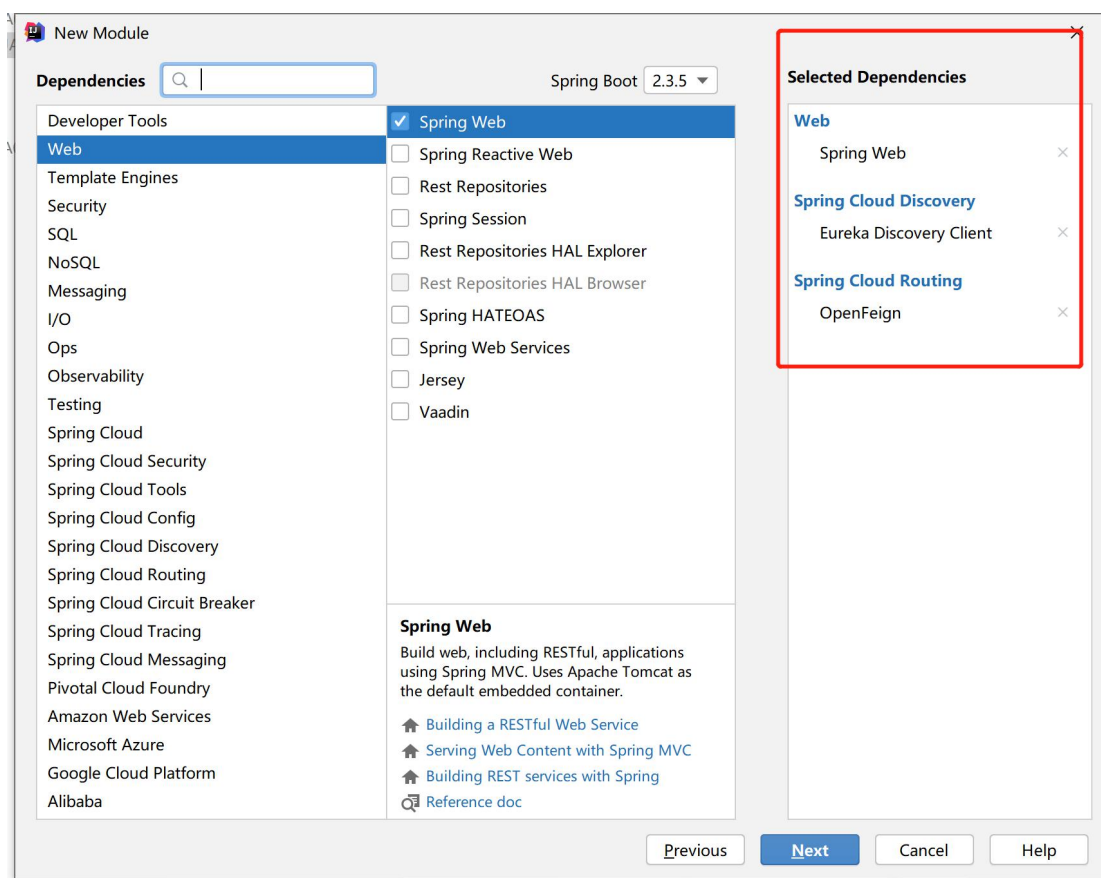
Instances currently registered with Eureka

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
PROVIDER-ORDER-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - provider-order-service:8082



下单成功

3.7 再创建 consumer-user-service, 选择依赖



3.8 consumer-user-service 修改配置文件

```
server:
  port: 8081
spring:
```

```
application:
  name: consumer-user-service
eureka:
  client:
    service-url:
      defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka
  instance:
    instance-id: ${spring.application.name}:${server.port}
    prefer-ip-address: true
```

3.9 consumer-user-service 创建一个接口 (重点)

```
package com.bjpowernode.feign;

import org.springframework.cloud.openfeign.FeignClient;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;

/**
 * @Author: 动力节点
 *
 * @FeignClient 声明是 feign 的调用
 * value = "provider-order-service" value 后面的值必须和提供者的服务名一致
 */
@FeignClient(value = "provider-order-service")
public interface UserOrderFeign {

    /**
     * 描述: 下单的方法 这里的路径必须和提供者的路径一致
     *
     * @param :
     * @return java.lang.String
     */
    @GetMapping("doOrder")
    String doOrder();
}
```

3.10 consumer-user-service 创建 controller

```
package com.bjpowernode.controller;

import com.bjpowernode.feign.UserOrderFeign;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

/**
 * @Author: 动力节点
 */
@RestController
public class UserController {

    @Autowired
    private UserOrderFeign userOrderFeign;

    /**
     * 用户远程调用下单的接口
     *
     * @return
     */
    @GetMapping("userDoOrder")
    public String userDoOrder() {
        String result = userOrderFeign.doOrder();
        System.out.println(result);
        return result;
    }
}
```

3.11 consumer-user-service 修改启动类

```
package com.bjpowernode;

import org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication;
import org.springframework.boot.autoconfigure.SpringBootApplication;
```

```
import org.springframework.cloud.netflix.eureka.EnableEurekaClient;
import org.springframework.cloud.openfeign.EnableFeignClients;

@SpringBootApplication
@EnableEurekaClient

@EnableFeignClients //标记feign的客户端

public class ConsumerUserServiceApplication {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(ConsumerUserServiceApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

3.12 启动调用测试

DS Replicas			
Instances currently registered with Eureka			
Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
CONSUMER-USER-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - consumer-user-service:8081
PROVIDER-ORDER-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - provider-order-service:8082

访问: <http://localhost:8081/userDoOrder>



下单成功

3.13 本次调用总结

consumer-user-service---》 /userDoOrder ---》通过 feign 调用 /doOrder ---》
provider-order-service 下单成功

3.14 测试 feign 调用的负载均衡

启动多台 provider-order-service:

Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
CONSUMER-USER-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - consumer-user-service:8081
PROVIDER-ORDER-SERVICE	n/a (2)	(2)	UP (2) - provider-order-service:8083 , provider-order-service:8082

测试访问:

下单成功
下单成功222
下单成功
下单成功222
下单成功
下单成功222
下单成功
下单成功222
下单成功
下单成功222
下单成功
下单成功222

3.15 调用超时设置

因为 ribbon 默认调用超时时长为 1s , 可以修改 , 超时调整 可以查看 DefaultClientConfigImpl

```
ribbon: #feign 默认调用1s 超时
```

```
    ReadTimeout: 5000    #修改调用时长为 5s
```

```
    ConnectTimeout: 5000    #修改连接时长为 5s
```

4. OpenFeign 调用参数处理 (开发重点)

4.1 说在前面

Feign 传参确保消费者和提供者的参数列表一致 包括返回值 方法签名要一致

1. 通过 URL 传参数, GET 请求, 参数列表使用@PathVariable ("")
2. 如果是 GET 请求, 每个基本参数必须加@RequestParam ("")
3. 如果是 POST 请求, 而且是对象集合等参数, 必须加@RequestBody 或者@RequestParam

4.2 修改 provider-order-service

4.2.1 创建 BaseResult 类

```
public class BaseResult implements Serializable {  
  
    private Integer code;  
    private String msg;  
    private Object data;  
  
    public static BaseResult success(Integer code, String msg, Object data) {  
        BaseResult baseResult = new BaseResult();  
        baseResult.setCode(code);  
        baseResult.setData(data);  
        baseResult.setMsg(msg);  
        return baseResult;  
    }  
}
```

4.2.2 创建 Order 类

```
public class Order implements Serializable {  
  
    private String orderSn;  
    private String orderName;  
    private String orderDetail;  
}
```

```
private Date orderTime;
private String userId;
}
```

4.2.3 创建 TestParamController 类

```
package com.bjpowernode.controller;

import com.bjpowernode.domain.Order;
import com.bjpowernode.model.BaseResult;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;

@RestController
public class TestParamController {

    /**
     * 测试单个参数
     *
     * @param name
     * @return
     */
    @GetMapping("testOneParam")
    public BaseResult oneParam(@RequestParam("name") String name) {
        System.out.println(name);

        return BaseResult.success(200, "成功", "ok");
    }

    /**
     * 测试两个参数
     *
     * @param name
     * @param age
     * @return
     */
    @PostMapping("testTwoParam")
    public BaseResult twoParam(@RequestParam("name") String name,
```

```
@RequestParam("age") Integer age) {
    System.out.println(name + ":" + age);
    return BaseResult.success(200, "ok", "ok");
}

/**
 * 测试一个对象的传参
 *
 * @param order
 * @return
 */
@PostMapping("testObjectParam")
public BaseResult objectParam(@RequestBody Order order) {
    System.out.println(order);
    return BaseResult.success(200, "ok", order);
}

/**
 * 测试一个对象 一个参数
 *
 * @param order
 * @param name
 * @return
 */
@PostMapping("testOneObjectOneParam")
public BaseResult oneObjectOneParam(@RequestBody Order order,
@RequestParam String name) {
    System.out.println(order);
    System.out.println(name);
    return BaseResult.success(200, "ok", order);
}

/**
 * 测试url 传参
 *

```

```
    * @param id
    * @return
    */
    @GetMapping("testUrlParam/{id}")
    public BaseResult testUrlParam(@PathVariable("id") Integer id) {
        System.out.println(id);
        return BaseResult.success(200, "ok", id);
    }
}
```

4.3 修改 consumer-user-service

4.3.1 将 Order 类和 BaseResult 类拷贝过来，后面会抽到公共模块里

4.3.2 修改 UserOrderFeign 接口

```
package com.bjpowernode.feign;

import com.bjpowernode.domain.Order;
import com.bjpowernode.model.BaseResult;
import org.springframework.cloud.openfeign.FeignClient;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.*;

/**
 * @Author: 动力节点
 *
 * @FeignClient 声明是feign的调用
 *
 * value = "provider-order-service" value后面的值必须和提供者的服务名一致
 */
@FeignClient(value = "provider-order-service")
public interface UserOrderFeign {

    /**
     * 远程调用下单的方法
     */
}
```

```
* @return
*/
@RequestMapping("doOrder")
String doOrder();

/**
 * 测试单个参数
 *
 * @param name
 * @return
 */
@GetMapping("testOneParam")
public BaseResult oneParam(@RequestParam("name") String name);

/**
 * 测试两个参数
 *
 * @param name
 * @param age
 * @return
 */
@PostMapping("testTwoParam")
public BaseResult twoParam(@RequestParam("name") String name,
    @RequestParam("age") Integer age);

/**
 * 测试一个对象的传参
 *
 * @param order
 * @return
 */
@PostMapping("testObjectParam")
public BaseResult objectParam(@RequestBody Order order);
```

```
/**
 * 测试一个对象 一个参数
 *
 * @param order
 * @param name
 * @return
 */
@PostMapping("testOneObjectOneParam")
public BaseResult oneObjectOneParam(@RequestBody Order order,
@RequestParam String name);

/**
 * 测试url 传参
 *
 * @param id
 * @return
 */
@GetMapping("testUrlParam/{id}")
public BaseResult testUrlParam(@PathVariable("id") Integer id);
}
```

4.3.3 创建 TestController 类

```
package com.bjpowernode.controller;

import com.bjpowernode.domain.Order;
import com.bjpowernode.feign.UserOrderFeign;
import com.bjpowernode.model.BaseResult;
import org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RequestMapping;
import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;

import java.util.Date;

@RestController
public class TestController {
```

```
@Autowired
private UserOrderFeign userOrderFeign;

@RequestMapping("testFeignParam")
public String testFeignParam() {
    //测试一个参数
    BaseResult result1 = userOrderFeign.oneParam("bjpowernode");
    System.out.println(result1);
    System.out.println("-----");
    //测试多个参数
    BaseResult result2 = userOrderFeign.twoParam("bjpowernode", 666);
    System.out.println(result2);
    System.out.println("-----");
    //测试一个对象
    Order order = new Order("111", "牛排", "一份牛排 256g", new Date(), "159357");
    BaseResult result3 = userOrderFeign.objectParam(order);
    System.out.println(result3);
    System.out.println("-----");
    //测试url 传参
    BaseResult result4 = userOrderFeign.testUrlParam(999);
    System.out.println(result4);
    System.out.println("-----");
    //测试一个对象 一个参数
    BaseResult result5 = userOrderFeign.oneObjectOneParam(order,
"bjpowernodebjpowernode");
    System.out.println(result5);
    System.out.println("-----");
    return "ok";
}
}
```

4.3.4 测试调用

访问: <http://localhost:8081/testFeignParam>

4.3.5 时间日期参数问题

使用 feign 远程调用时, 传递 Date 类型, 接收方的时间会相差 14 个小时, 是因为时区造成的

处理方案:

1. 使用字符串传递参数, 接收方转换成时间类型 (推荐使用) **不要单独传递时间**
2. 使用 JDK8 的 LocalDate(日期) 或 LocalDateTime(日期和时间, 接收方只有秒, 没有毫秒)
3. 自定义转换方法

传参总结:

get 请求只用来传递基本参数 而且加注解@RequestParam

post 请求用来传递对象参数 并且加注解@RequestBody

5. OpenFeign 源码分析

(学习别人的思想, 可以找 bug, 优化你的代码, 提高代码的健壮性)

看源码之前要先大致猜想一下 他是怎么实现的? (先使用在分析)

5.1 OpenFeign 的原理是什么?

根据上面的案例, 我们知道 feign 是接口调用, 接口如果想做事, 必须要有实现类

可是我们并没有写实现类, 只是加了一个@FeignClient(value=" xxx-service")的注解

所以我们猜测 feign 帮我们创建了代理对象，然后完成真实的调用。

动态代理 1jdk (invoke) 2cglib 子类继承的

1. 给接口创建代理对象 (启动扫描)
2. 代理对象执行进入 invoke 方法
3. 在 invoke 方法里面做远程调用

具体我们这次的流程：

A. 扫描注解得到要调用的服务名称和 url

```
    */
    @FeignClient(value = "provider-order-service") 要调用的服务名称
    public interface UserOrderFeign {

        /**
         * 远程调用下单的方法
         *
         * @return
         */
        @RequestMapping("order") url拼接
        String doOrder();

        /**
```

B. 拿到 provider-order-service/doOrder，通过 ribbon 的负载均衡拿到一个服务，
provider-order-service/doOrder---》http://ip:port/doOrder

C. 发起请求，远程调用

5.2 看看 OpenFeign 的内部是如何实现这些的

5.2.1 如何扫描注解@FeignClient

查看启动类的@EnableFeignClients

```

7  */
8  @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
9  @Target(ElementType.TYPE)
10 @Documented
11 @Import(FeignClientsRegistrar.class)
12 public @interface EnableFeignClients {

```

feignClient的注册

进入 FeignClientsRegistrar 这个类 去查看里面的东西

```

72  * @author Gary L...
73  * @author Michal Domagala
74  * @author Marcin Grzejszczak
75  * @author Olga Maciaszek-Sh...
76  */
77 class FeignClientsRegistrar
78     implements ImportBeanDefinitionRegistrar, ResourceLoaderAware, EnvironmentAware {
79
80     // patterned after Spring Integration IntegrationComponentScanRegistrar
81     // and RibbonClientsConfigurationRegistrar
82
83     @Override
84     public void registerBeanDefinitions(AnnotationMetadata metadata,
85         BeanDefinitionRegistry registry) {
86         registerDefaultConfiguration(metadata, registry);
87         registerFeignClients(metadata, registry);
88     }

```

这个接口是spring的
只要实现了这个接口 重写里面的注册方法
那么就会被ioc管理

资源加载拓展
环境变量的拓展

扫描注解，注册

真正的扫描拿到注解和服务名称

FeignClientsRegistrar.java
注解元信息

```

165
166 public void registerFeignClients(AnnotationMetadata metadata, metadata: StandardAnnotationMetadata@4377
167     BeanDefinitionRegistry registry) { registry: "org.springframework.beans.factory.support.DefaultListableBeanFactory@44f97
168     ClassPathScanningCandidateComponentProvider scanner = getScanner(); scanner: FeignClientsRegistrar$2@4374
169     scanner.setResourceLoader(this.resourceLoader); resourceLoader: "org.springframework.boot.web.servlet.context.AnnotationConf
170
171     Set<String> basePackages; basePackages: size = 1
172
173     Map<String, Object> attrs = metadata attrs: size = 5
174     .getAnnotationAttributes(EnableFeignClients.class.getName());
175     AnnotationTypeFilter annotationTypeFilter = new AnnotationTypeFilter( annotationTypeFilter: AnnotationTypeFilter@4378
176     FeignClient.class);
177     final Class<?>[] clients = attrs == null ? null clients: Class[0]@4379
178     : (Class<?>[]) attrs.get("clients"); attrs: size = 5
179     if (clients == null || clients.length == 0) {...}
183     else {...}
184
185     for (String basePackage : basePackages) { basePackage: "com. ..." basePackages: size = 1
186     Set<BeanDefinition> candidateComponents = scanner candidateComponents: size = 1 scanner: FeignClientsRegistrar$2@4374
187     .findCandidateComponents(basePackage); basePackage: "com. ..."
188     for (BeanDefinition candidateComponent : candidateComponents) { candidateComponent: "Generic bean: class [com. ....feign.
189     if (candidateComponent instanceof AnnotatedBeanDefinition) {
190         // verify annotated class is an interface
191         AnnotatedBeanDefinition beanDefinition = (AnnotatedBeanDefinition) candidateComponent; beanDefinition: "Generic
192         AnnotationMetadata annotationMetadata = beanDefinition.getMetadata(); annotationMetadata: SimpleAnnotationMetadata
193         Assert.isTrue(annotationMetadata.isInterface(),
194             message: "@FeignClient can only be specified on an interface");
195
196         Map<String, Object> attributes = annotationMetadata attributes:
197             .getAnnotationAttributes(
198                 FeignClient.class.getCanonicalName());
199
200         String name = getClientName(attributes); name: "provider-order-service"
201         registerClientConfiguration(registry, name, name: "provider-order-service"
202             attributes.get("configuration"));
203
204         registerFeignClient(registry, annotationMetadata, attributes); registry: "org.springframework.beans.factory.support
    
```

拿到启动类上的feign注解

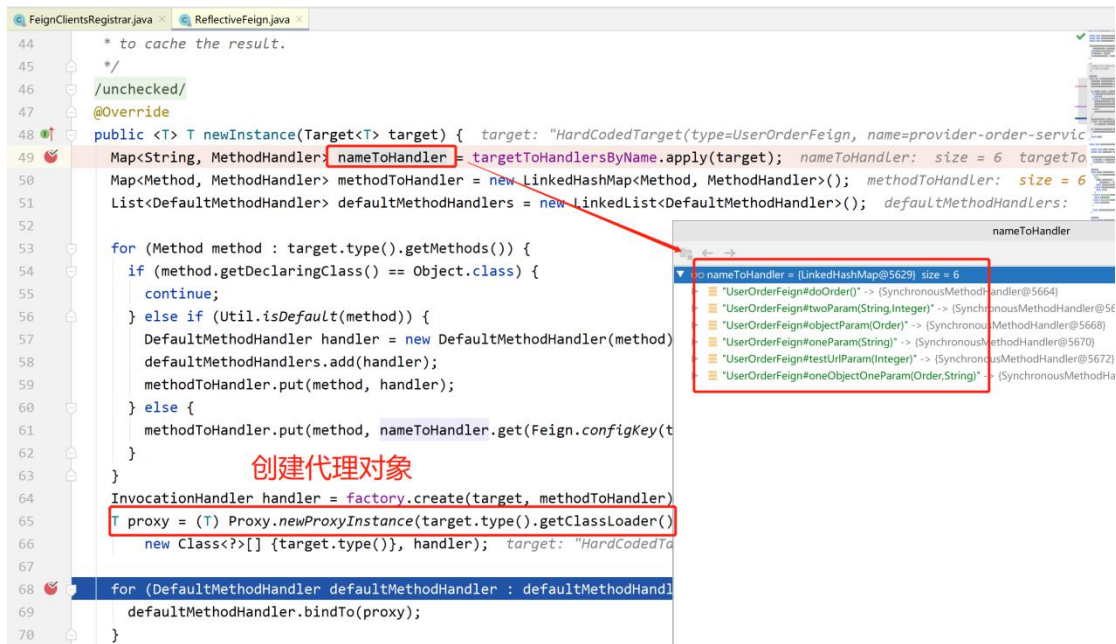
循环启动类所在的包

拿到接口上的注解

将创建代理对象的registry交给spring

5.2.2 如何创建代理对象去执行调用？

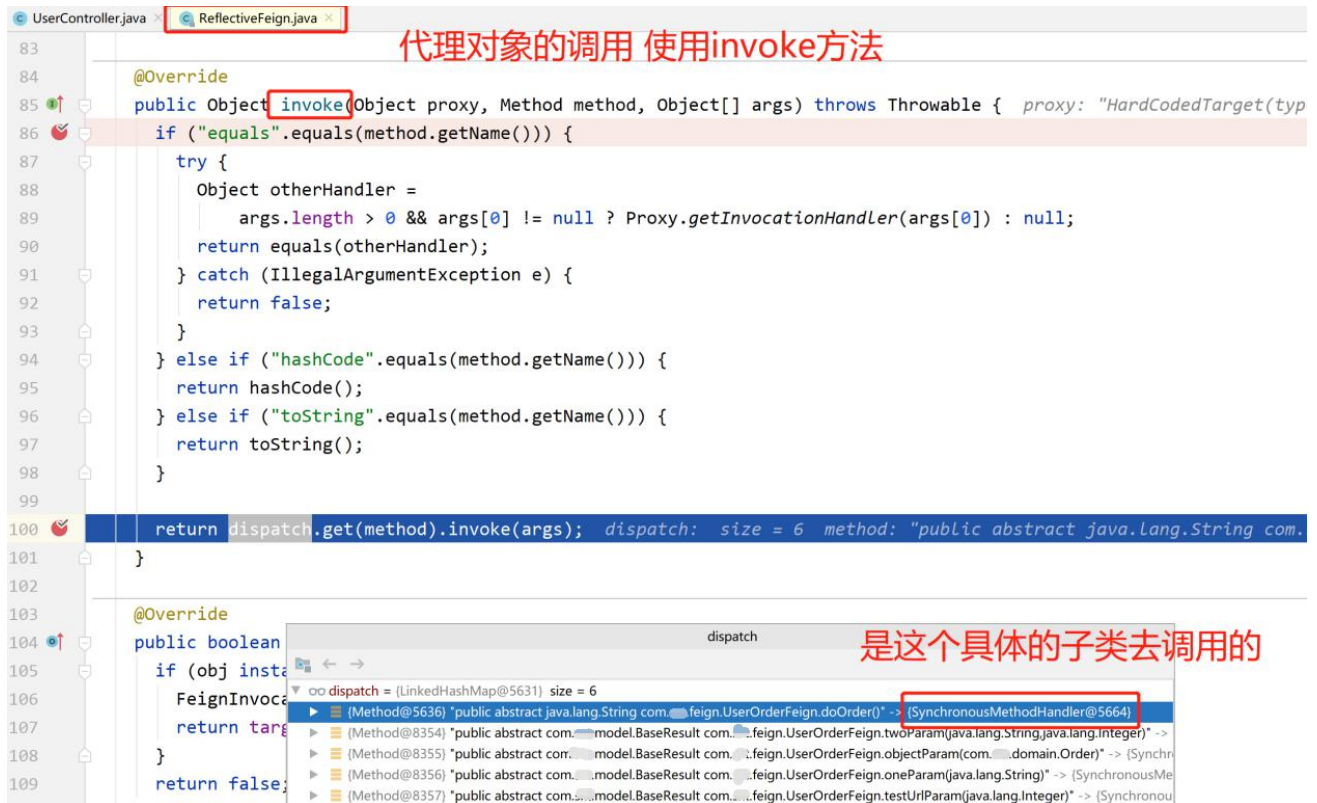
当我们启动时，在 **ReflectiveFeign** 类的 **newInstance** 方法，给接口创建了代理对象



当我们执行调用的时候，打个断点去查看



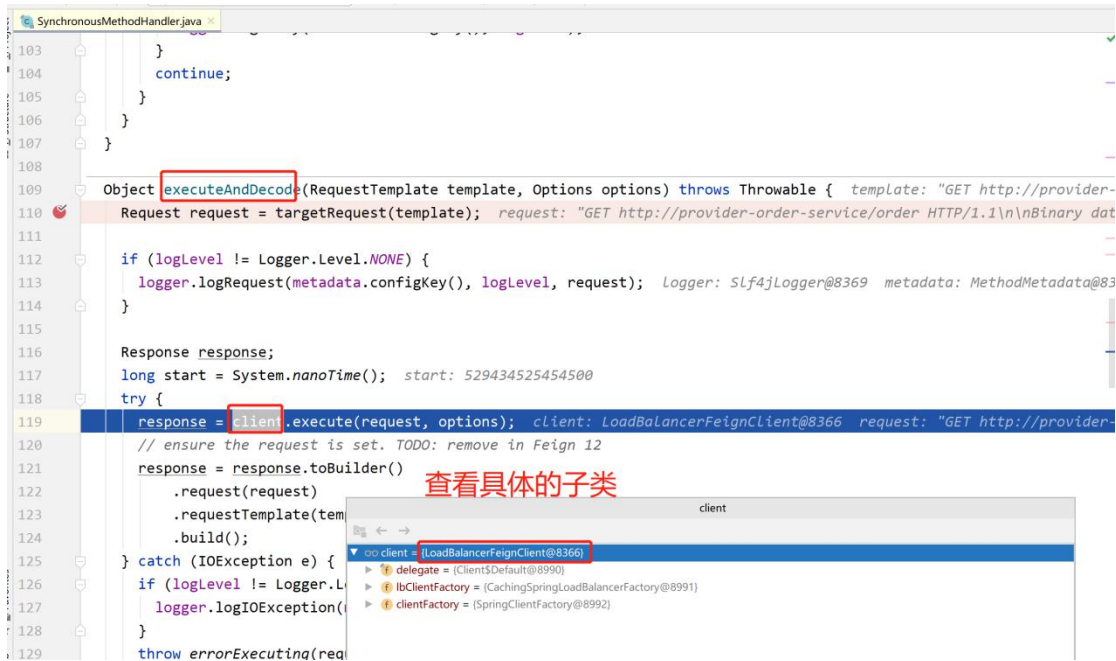
ReflectiveFeign 类中的 invoke 方法帮我们完成调用



SynchronousMethodHandler 的 invoke 中给每一个请求创建了一个 requestTemplate 对象，去执行请求



executeAndDecode



我们去看 `LoadBalancerFeignClient` 的 `execute` 方法



`executeWithLoadBalancer` 继续往下看

```

LoadBalancerFeignClient.java x AbstractLoadBalancerAwareClient.java x
90  * @param request request to be dispatched to a server chosen by the Load balancer. The URI can be a partial
91  * URI which does not contain the host name or the protocol.
92  */
93  public T executeWithLoadBalancer(final S request, final IClientConfig requestConfig) throws ClientException {
94      LoadBalancerCommand<T> command = buildLoadBalancerCommand(request, requestConfig);
95
96      try {
97          return command.submit(
98              new ServerOperation<T>() {
99                  @Override
100                  public Observable<T> call(Server server) {
101                      URI finalUri = reconstructURIWithServer(server, request.getUri());
102                      S requestForServer = (S) request.replaceUri(finalUri);
103                      try {
104                          return Observable.just(AbstractLoadBalancerAwareClient.this.execute(requestForServer, requestConfig));
105                      } catch (Exception e) {
106                          return Observable.error(e);
107                      }
108                  }
109              });
110      }
111  }
  
```

拿到最终的url

```

FeignLoadBalancer.java x
79  }
80
81  @Override
82  public RibbonResponse execute(RibbonRequest request, IClientConfig configOverride) throws IOException {
83      Request.Options options;
84      if (configOverride != null) {
85          RibbonProperties override = RibbonProperties.from(configOverride);
86          options = new Request.Options(override.connectTimeout(this.connectTimeout),
87              override.readTimeout(this.readTimeout));
88      } else {
89          options = new Request.Options(this.connectTimeout, this.readTimeout);
90      }
91      Response response = request.client().execute(request.toRequest(), options);
92      return new RibbonResponse(request.getUri(), response);
93  }
94
95  @Override
96  public RequestSpecificRetryHandler
97      RibbonRequest request, IClientConfig configOverride) {
98      if (this.ribbon.isOkToRetryOnFailure(request, configOverride)) {
99          return new RequestSpecificRetryHandler(request, configOverride);
100      }
  
```

最终是Client对象完成了调用

```

request.client()
  request.client() = (Client$Default@8990)
  sslContextFactory = null
  hostnameVerifier = null
  disableRequestBuffering = true
  
```




6. OpenFeign 总结

OpenFeign 主要基于**接口和注解实现了远程调用**

源码总结：面试

1. OpenFeign 用过吗？它是如何运作的？

在主启动类上加上@EnableFeignClients 注解后，启动会进行包扫描，把所有加了@FeignClient(value="xxx-service")注解的接口进行创建代理对象通过代理对象，使用ribbon 做了负载均衡和远程调用

2. 如何创建的代理对象？

当项目在启动时，先扫描，然后拿到标记了@FeignClient 注解的接口信息，由ReflectiveFeign 类的newInstance 方法创建了代理对象 JDK 代理

3. OpenFeign 到底是用什么做的远程调用？

使用的是 HttpURLConnection (java.net)

4. OpenFeign 怎么和 ribbon 整合的？

在代理对象执行调用的时候

```
LoadBalancerFeignClient.java
70 }
71
72 @Override
73 public Response execute(Request request, Request.Options options) throws IOException {
74     try {
75         URI asUri = URI.create(request.url());
76         String clientName = asUri.getHost();
77         URI uriWithoutHost = cleanUrl(request.url(), clientName);
78         FeignLoadBalancer.RibbonRequest ribbonRequest = new FeignLoadBalancer.RibbonRequest(
79             this.delegate, request, uriWithoutHost);
80
81         IClientConfig requestConfig = getClientConfig(options, clientName);
82         return lbClient(clientName)
83             .executeWithLoadBalancer(ribbonRequest, requestConfig).toResponse();
84     }
85     catch (ClientException e) {
86         IOException io = findIOException(e);
87         if (io != null) {
```

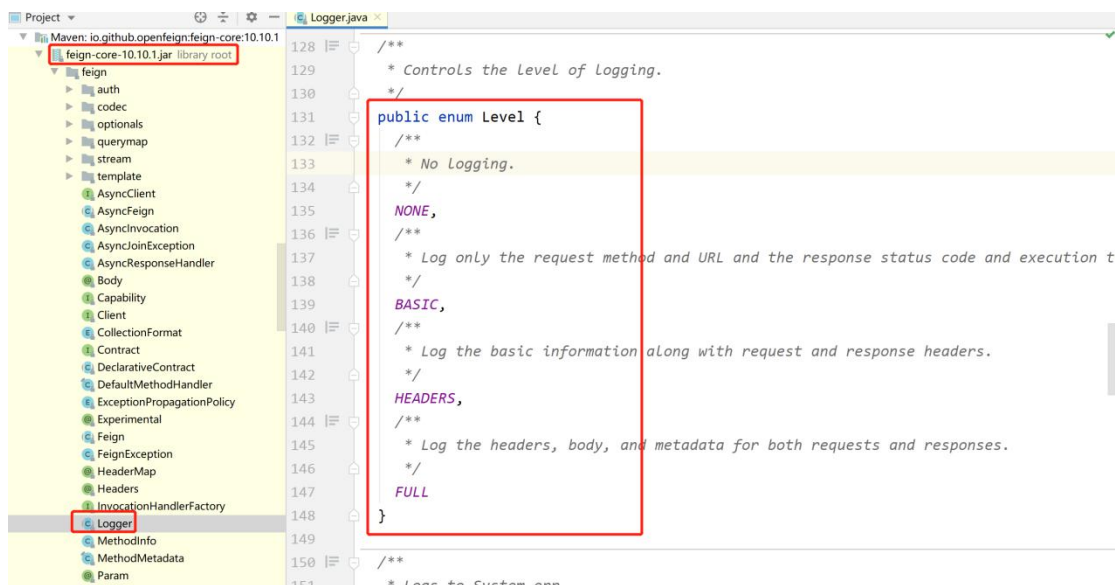
7. OpenFeign 其他

7.1 OpenFeign 的日志功能

从前面的测试中我们可以看出，没有任何关于远程调用的日志输出，如请头，参数

Feign 提供了日志打印功能，我们可以通过配置来调整日志级别，从而揭开 Feign 中 Http 请求的所有细节

7.1.1 OpenFeign 的日志级别



NONE 默认的，不显示日志

BASE 仅记录请求方法，URL，响应状态码及执行时间

HEADERS 在 BASE 之上增加了请求和响应头的信息

FULL 在 HEADERS 之上增加了请求和响应的正文及无数据

7.1.2 创建配置类

```
package com.bjpowernode.config;  
  
import feign.Logger;  
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;  
import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;  
  
@Configuration  
public class FeignConfig {  
  
    @Bean  
    Logger.Level feignLogger() {  
        return Logger.Level.FULL;  
    }  
}
```

```
}  
  
}
```

7.1.3 修改配置文件

```
logging:  
  level:  
    com.bjpowernode.feign.UserOrderFeign: debug
```

7.1.4 调用测试

```
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] <--- HTTP/1.1 200 (184ms)  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] connection: keep-alive  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] content-length: 12  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] content-type: text/plain;charset=UTF-8  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] date: Mon, 09 Nov 2020 05:32:32 GMT  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] keep-alive: timeout=60  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder]  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] 下单成功  
DEBUG 7960 --- [nio-8081-exec-1] com.sxt.feign.UserOrderFeign :  
[UserOrderFeign#doOrder] <--- END HTTP (12-byte body)
```