# 构建API服务器一

本示例构建一个api服务器,提供两个API接口:会员充值订单提交,充值结果查询。接口通过md5签名验证。

接口地址	功能	说明
/order/request	充值订单提交	订单保存到数据库,并发送消息队列进行订单扣款
/order/query	充值结果查询	查询数据库返回订单信息

#### 知识点:

- 数据库配置与操作
- 消息队列配置与发送
- 自定义服务名
- md5签名

### 1. 搭建基础代码

```
main.go
package main
import "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/hydra"
type apiserver struct {
         *hydra.MicroApp
}
func main() {
         app := &apiserver{
                 hydra.NewApp(
                         hydra.WithPlatName("mall"),
                         hydra.WithSystemName("apiserver"),
                         hydra.WithServerTypes("api")),
         }
         app.init()
         app.Start()
}
```

```
config.dev.go
// +build !prod
package main
func (api *apiserver) config() {
         api.IsDebug = true
         api.Conf.API.SetMainConf(`{"address":":8090","trace":true}`)
         api.Conf.Plat.SetVarConf("db", "db", `{
                         "provider":"mysql",
                          "connString": "mrss:123456@tcp(192.168.0.36)/mrss?charset=utf8",
                         "max0pen":20,
                         "maxIdle":10,
                         "lifeTime":600
         }`)
         api.Conf.Plat.SetVarConf("queue", "queue", `
                 {
                         "proto": "redis",
                         "addrs":[
                                          "192.168.0.111:6379",
                                          "192.168.0.112:6379",
                                          "192.168.0.113:6379"
                         ],
                         "db":1,
                         "dial_timeout":10,
                         "read_timeout":10,
                         "write_timeout":10,
                          "pool_size":10
        }
         `)
}
```

数据库配置,消息队列等属于平台共用配置,需使用 api.Conf.Plat 提供的函数进行设置 config.prod.go

```
// +build prod
package main
func (api *apiserver) config() {
        api.Conf.API.SetMainConf(`{"address":":8090","trace":true}`)
        api.Conf.Plat.SetVarConf("db", "db", `{
                         "provider":"mysql",
                         "connString": "#connString",
                         "max0pen":20,
                         "maxIdle":10,
                         "lifeTime":600
        }`)
        api.Conf.Plat.SetVarConf("queue", "queue", "
                         "proto":"redis",
                         "addrs":[
                                         #redis_addr
                         ],
                         "db":1,
                         "dial_timeout":10,
                         "read_timeout":10,
                         "write_timeout":10,
                         "pool_size":20
        }
        `)
}
```

#### 2. 初始化检查与服务注册

```
package main
import (
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/component"
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/quickstart/demo/apiserver11/services/order"
)
//init 检查应用程序配置文件,并根据配置初始化服务
func (api *apiserver) init() {
       app.config()
       app.handling()
       api.Initializing(func(c component.IContainer) error {
               //检查db配置是否正确
               if _, err := c.GetDB(); err != nil {
                       return err
               }
               if _, err := c.GetQueue(); err != nil {
                       return err
               }
               return nil
       })
       //服务注册
       api.Micro("/order", order.NewOrderHandler)
}
```

初始化时创建数据库,消息队列对象,创建失败则返回错误系统,系统则会启动失败

Initializing函数为每个服务器都会执行,不同的服务器处理不同的逻辑,则可以使用 component.IContainer 提供的 服务器类型 等参数进行判断

#### 3. 请求预处理,验证签名

```
package main
import (
        "fmt"
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/context"
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/quickstart/demo/apiserver11/modules/merchant"
)
func (api *apiserver) handling() {
        api.MicroApp.Handling(func(ctx *context.Context) (rt interface{}) {
                if err := ctx.Request.Check("merchant_id"); err != nil {
                        return err
                }
                key, err := merchant.GetKey(ctx,ctx.Request.GetInt(merchant_id))
                if err != nil {
                        return err
                }
                if !ctx.Request.CheckSign(key) {
                        return fmt.Errorf(908, "商户签名错误")
                }
                return nil
        })
}
```

## 3. 构建服务

servers/order.go

```
package order
import (
       "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/component"
       "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/context"
       "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/quickstart/demo/apiserver10/modules/order"
)
type OrderHandler struct {
       container component.IContainer
            order.IOrder
}
func NewOrderHandler(container component.IContainer) (u *OrderHandler) {
       return &OrderHandler{
              container: container,
                   order.NewOrder(container),
       }
}
//RequestHandle 会员充值订单请求
func (u *OrderHandler) RequestHandle(ctx *context.Context) (r interface{}) {
       ctx.Log.Info("-------会员充值订单请求-----")
       ctx.Log.Info("1.检查请求参数")
       if err := ctx.Request.Check("merchant_id", "order_no", "account", "face", "num");
               return context.NewError(context.ERR_NOT_ACCEPTABLE, err)
       }
       ctx.Log.Info("2. 创建充值订单")
       result, err := u.o.Create(
              ctx.Request.GetString("merchant_id")
              ctx.Request.GetString("order_no"),
              ctx.Request.GetString("account"),
              ctx.Request.GetInt("face"),
              ctx.Request.GetInt("num"))
       if err != nil {
              return err
       }
       return result
}
//QueryHandle 充值结果查询
func (u *OrderHandler) QueryHandle(ctx *context.Context) (r interface{}) {
       ctx.Log.Info("1.检查请求参数")
       if err := ctx.Request.Check("merchant_id", "order_no"); err != nil {
               return context.NewError(context.ERR_NOT_ACCEPTABLE, err)
       }
       ctx.Log.Info("2. 查询充值结果")
       result, err := u.o.Query(
```

返回 error 则http状态码为400,返回其它状态码可使用 context.NewError 设置,或使用 ctx.Response.SetStatus 设置

返回非 error 类型值,http状态码为200

使用ctx.Log进行日志输出,可保证同一个请求过程有相同的 session id,便于对执行流程进行准确分析

ctx.Request中提供了请求参数获取,检查等功能

ctx.Response可处理响应参数,如修改返回类型为 json, xml, plain, 设置状态码等

RequestHandle, QueryHandle 在Handle前有其它名称(非GET,POST,PUT,DELETE)则会注册为路由的一部分。当前注册代码为 api.Micro("/order", order.NewOrderHandler),则实际注册的服务有 /order/request,/order/guery

#### 4. 业务逻辑

保存订单到数据库,并发送到消息队列

根据请求参数,查询订单信息并返回

modules/order/order.go 调用数据库保存,并调用gtask提供的队列管理工具进行消息任务发送

```
package order
import (
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/component"
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/quickstart/demo/apiserver11/modules/const/keys"
        "github.com/micro-plat/qtask"
)
type IOrder interface {
        Create(merchantID string, orderNO string, account string, face int, num int) (ma
        Query(merchantID string, orderNO string) (map[string]interface{}, error)
}
type Order struct {
        c component.IContainer
        db IOrderDB
}
func NewOrder(c component.IContainer) *Order {
        return &Order{
                c: c,
                db: NewOrderDB(c),
        }
}
func (d *OrderDB) Create(merchantID string, orderNO string, account string, face int, nu
        order, err := d.db.Create(merchantID, orderNO, account, face, num)
        if err != nil {
                return nil, err
        qtask.Create(d.c, "订单支付", order, 60, keys.ORDER_PAY)
        return order, err
}
```

modules/order/order.db.go 保存订单信息

```
package order
import (
        "fmt"
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/component"
        "github.com/micro-plat/hydra/quickstart/demo/apiserver11/modules/const/sqls"
)
type IOrderDB interface {
        Create(merchantID string, orderNO string, account string, face int, num int) (ma
        Query(merchantID string, orderNO string) (map[string]interface{}, error)
}
type OrderDB struct {
        c component.IContainer
}
func NewOrderDB(c component.IContainer) *OrderDB {
        return &OrderDB{
                c: c,
        }
}
func (d *OrderDB) Create(merchantID string, orderNO string, account string, face int, nu
        db := d.c.GetRegularDB()
        input := map[string]interface{}{
                "merchant_id": merchantID,
                "order_no":
                               orderNO,
                "account":
                               account,
                "face":
                               face,
                "num":
                               num,
        }
        orderID, _, _, err := db.Scalar(sqls.Get_ORDER_ID, input)
        if err != nil {
                return nil, err
        }
        input["order_id"] = orderID
        row, _, _, err := db.Execute(sqls.ORDER_CREATE, input)
        if err != nil || row == 0 {
                return nil, fmt.Errorf("系统错误暂时无法创建订单%v", err)
        }
        return map[string]interface{}{
                "order_id": orderID,
        }, nil
}
func (d *OrderDB) Query(merchantID string, orderNO string) (map[string]interface{}, errc
        db := d.c.GetRegularDB()
        row, sql, param, err := db.Execute(sqls.ORDER_QUERY, map[string]interface{}{})
        if err != nil {
                return nil, fmt.Errorf("sql执行错误:%s %+v,%v",sql,param,err)
```

```
}
if row.IsEmpty(){
    return nil,context.NewError(901,"订单不存在")
}
return row, nil
}
```

返回指定的状态码可使用 context.NewError

数据库执行失败可打印执行SQL与输入参数