

文档名称 文档密级

Day8 CSE实战之负载均衡

1 打卡任务

作业:

- 1、启动edge、consumer、provider实例各一个,通过edge调用consumer。然后启动另一个provider,观察consumer日志中刷新provider实例列表的日志。
- 2、连续调用consumer,退出一个provider,观察调用consumer的结果情况。 打卡:
- 1、截图consumer中刷新provider实例列表的特征日志
- 2、 截图provider服务的一个实例退出并且连续调用consumer服务时, edge服务的日志

打卡任务基于Day7的demo项目:



2 准备工作

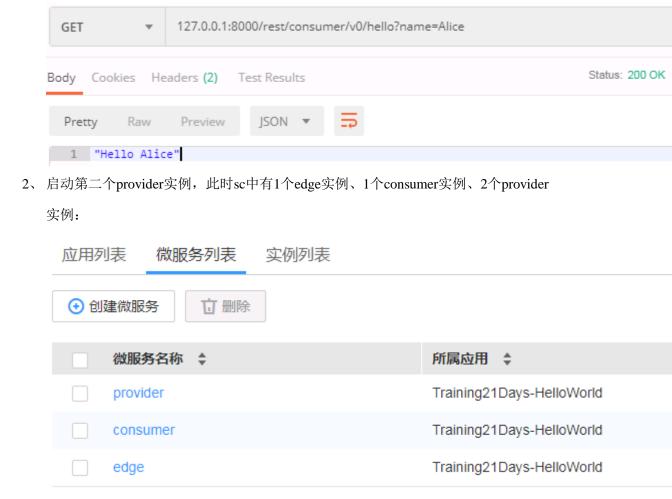
1、正常运行Day7的demo

3 观察 consumer 刷新 provider 实例列表的日志

1、启动edge、consumer、provider服务的实例各一个,通过edge调用consumer服务成功:



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3、当consumer的定时查询微服务实例任务从sc查询到provider的新实例时,会打印如下日志:

[INFO] find instances[2] from service center success. service=Training21Days-HelloWorld/p

[INFO] service id=8a3eefaca25baeb05ebfb98737d678b68bf50c92, instance id=adb613e83c8f11e99

[INFO] service id=8a3eefaca25baeb05ebfb98737d678b68bf50c92, instance id=bcc3fbba3c8f11e99

TIPS: 启动第一个provider实例后,一定要先调用一次consumer,让它去查询provider服务,再启动第二个provider服务的实例。

由于consumer服务查询provider服务信息是懒加载的,如果一直不触发consumer调用 provider的话,则consumer一直不会去sc查询和刷新provider服务信息。

4 观察重试和实例隔离

1、完成上一步的操作后,现在应该有1个edge实例、1个consumer实例、2个provider实例在线。我们一边连续调用consumer服务,一边停止一个provider服务的实例,观

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察edge服务的日志:

```
2019-03-02.10:36:18,318 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02 10:36:18,458 [INFO] 127.0.0.1 - - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:18 CST /rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:18,595 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:18,734 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:18,874.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:19,009 [INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:19.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:19,151.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:19.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02 10:36:20,328 [INFO] 127.0.0.1 - - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:19 CST /rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:21,486 [INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:20.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:22,635.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:21.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:23,814.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:22.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:24,992.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:23.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:25,145.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:25.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:25,281.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:25.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02 10:36:25,500 [INFO] 127.0.0.1 - - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:25 CST /rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:25,638 [INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:25.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:25,778 [INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:25.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:25,922.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:25.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:26,061.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:26.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:26,212.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:26.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:26,364 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:26.CST./rest/consumer
```

2、观察consumer服务的日志

当已下线的provider实例还没有被consumer隔离时,consumer会调用到有问题的 provider实例上出错,然后在另一个provider实例上重试才成功,有类似于下面的日 志内容:

2019-03-02.10:36:24,974 [ERROR] Invoke server failed. Operation CONSUMER rest provider he You can add fallback logic by catching this exception.
info: operation=provider.hello.sayHello.; cause:InvocationException, message:InvocationExc 2019-03-02.10:36:24,989 [ERROR] Invoke server success. Operation CONSUMER rest provider.h

之后consumer将provider问题实例隔离时会打印如下日志:

```
[INFO] 192.168.0.45 - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:23 CST /consumer/v0/hello?name=Alice 200 1 [WARN] Isolate service provider's instance bcc3fbba3c8f11e9900e0255ac105166. org.apache.s [INFO] 192.168.0.45 - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:25 CST /consumer/v0/hello?name=Alice 200 1 [INFO] 192.168.0.45 - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:25 CST /consumer/v0/hello?name=Alice 200 1 [INFO] 192.168.0.45 - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:25 CST /consumer/v0/hello?name=Alice 200 1
```

5 打卡截图

1、Consumer刷新provider实例记录的日志:

```
[INFO] find instances[2] from service center success. service=Training21Days-HelloWorld/p
[INFO] service id=8a3eefaca25baeb05ebfb98737d678b68bf50c92, instance id=adb613e83c8f11e99
[INFO] service id=8a3eefaca25baeb05ebfb98737d678b68bf50c92, instance id=bcc3fbba3c8f11e99
```



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2、通过edge连续调用consumer,并且下线一个provider实例时,edge服务的日志:

```
2019-03-02.10:36:18,318 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02 10:36:18,458 [INFO] 127.0.0.1 - - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:18 CST /rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:18,595 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:18,734 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:18,874.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:18.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:19,009 [INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:19.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:19,151.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:19.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02 10:36:20,328 [INFO] 127.0.0.1 - - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:19 CST /rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:21,486 [INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:20.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:22,635.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:21.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:23,814.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:22.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:24,992.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:23.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02 10:36:25,145 [INFO] 127.0.0.1 - - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:25 CST /rest/consumer
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2019-03-02 10:36:25,638 [INFO] 127.0.0.1 - - - Sat, 02 Mar 2019 10:36:25 CST /rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:25,778 [INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:25.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:25,922.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:25.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:26,061.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:26.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:26,212.[INFO].127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat,.02.Mar.2019.10:36:26.CST./rest/consumer
2019-03-02.10:36:26,364 [INFO] 127.0.0.1.-.-.Sat, 02.Mar.2019.10:36:26.CST./rest/consumer
```