实现可审计的安全API设计

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1. 本地数据库创建

- 创建数据库api3
- 使用如下语句创建student表

```
create table if not exists student
(
    id         int auto_increment comment '学生id'
              primary key,
              name        varchar(100) null comment '姓名',
              gender varchar(8)             null comment '性别',
              age        int             null comment '年龄'
);
```

• 使用存储过程向数据库中插入10w条数据

```
CREATE PROCEDURE insert_random_students(IN num_rows INT)
BEGIN
   DECLARE i INT DEFAULT 0;
    DECLARE name VARCHAR(100);
   DECLARE gender VARCHAR(8);
   DECLARE age INT;
   WHILE i < num_rows DO
           SET name = CONCAT('Student', FLOOR(1 + RAND() * 10000)); -- 随
机生成名字
           SET gender = CASE WHEN RAND() > 0.5 THEN 'Male' ELSE 'Female'
END; -- 随机生成性别
           SET age = FLOOR(18 + RAND() * 10); -- 随机生成年龄(18到27岁)
INSERT INTO student (name, gender, age) VALUES (name, gender, age);
SET i = i + 1;
END WHILE;
END;
```

2. 实现学生信息查询接口

- 使用实现学生信息查询接口(http接口),入参为1~1000的int值,返回相应数量的随机 学生信息
 - 实现方式
 - 数据库中随机排序
 - 选择前num条数据, num为传入的参数
 - 结果验证

```
1 \( \{ \)
          "code": 1,
 2
          "msg": "success",
 3
          "data": [
4 ∨
5 🗸
                   "id": 22672,
6
                   "name": "Student2912",
7
                   "gender": "Female",
8
                   "age": "24"
9
10
              },
11 V
                   "id": 63550,
12
                   "name": "Student9159",
13
                   "gender": "Male",
14
                   "age": "21"
15
16
17
18
     }
```

```
1
          "code": 1,
 2
          "msg": "success",
 3
          "data": [
 4
 5
                   "id": 76707,
 6
                   "name": "Student3870",
 7
                   "gender": "Female",
 8
                   "age": "22"
 9
10
11
                   "id": 44504,
12
                   "name": "Student4272",
13
                   "gender": "Male",
14
                   "age": "18"
15
16
17
18
```

- 入参异常值的接口自我保护
 - 实现方式
 - 对入参num进行判断,参数小于1或大于1000则返回error
 - 结果验证



• 当前接口承接流量大小的监控 (每秒多少条请求)

- 实现方式
 - 使用springboot的拦截器,在preHandle中记录每秒的请求数量QPS,类型AtomicInteger,保证原子操作,防止并发操作影响。同时使用计时器来实现每隔一秒对QPS清零
- 结果验证 (这里使用apifox进行自动化测试,循环次数20,线程数1)



- 当前接口每条请求响应时间的监控(接口耗时),并分析不同qps下的性能
 - 实现方式
 - 在preHandle中记录请求的到达时间startTime,存入request中。在 afterCompletion中记录处理完的时间,计算时间差即为响应时间。同时对于 每条log信息,采用CopyOnWriteArrayList来储存,保证同步操作。
 - 结果验证(这里采用自定义脚本文件进行测试,仅截取部分数据)
 - qps为10时,平均耗时约为90ms

```
2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:02.807111] 响应状态:成功; 返阀数据999条; 响应时间102ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:02.808111700] 响应状态:成功; 返阀数据999条; 响应时间102ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:02.80811120] 响应状态:成功; 返阀数据999条; 响应时间103ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:02.8107121] 响应状态:成功; 返阀数据999条; 响应时间107ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:02.813241] 响应状态:成功; 返阀数据999条; 响应时间107ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:02.999678200] 响应状态:成功; 返阀数据999条; 响应时间107ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:03.09867800] 响应状态:成功; 返阀数据999条; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:03.008186400] 响应状态:成功; 返间数据999条; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:03.008186400] 响应状态:成功; 返间数据999条; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:03.008186400] 响应状态:成功; 返间数据999条; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:03.008186400] 响应状态:成功; 返间数据999条; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:03.008186400] 响应状态:成功; 返间数据999条; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.107+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29719:37:03.008186400] 响应状态:成功; 返间数据999条; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:37:03.008186400] 响应状态:成功; 返问数据9998; 响应时间85ms 2024-04-29719:
```

• qps为50时,平均耗时约为465ms

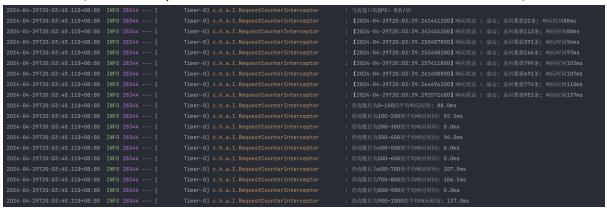
```
2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.105228600] 响应状态 : 成功,这同数数999条:响应时间460ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.10222800] 响应状态 : 成功,这同数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.111223500] 响应状态 : 成功,这同数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.111223500] 响应状态 : 成功,这同数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.111223500] 响应状态 : 成功,这同数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.111223500] 响应状态 : 成功,这同数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.112223600] 响应状态 : 成功:这同数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.112223600] 响应状态 : 成功:这问数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.112223600] 响应状态 : 成功:这问数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.112223600] 响应状态 : 成功:这问数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.112223600] 响应状态 : 成功:这问数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.112223600] 响应状态 : 成功:这问数数999条:响应时间465ms 2024-04-29719:47:59.102-08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : 【2024-04-29719:47:58.112223600] 响应状态 : 成功:这问题数999条:例如应的数9998:可以的数9998:可以的数9998:可以的数99998:可以的数9998。可以的数9998:可以的数99998。可
```

qps为100时,平均耗时约为700ms

```
2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.297844600] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿77ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.297844600] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿77ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.39999100] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿77ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.39190] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿77ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.30190] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿77ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.30190] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿77ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.30190] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿78ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.30190] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿828ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.30190] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿阿828ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.398951400] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿南828ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.399851400] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿南870ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.400142600] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿南870ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a.I.RequestCounterInterceptor : [2024-04-29119:48:35.400142600] 响应状态 : 成功; 返阿载数999条; 响应阿南870ms 2024-04-29119:48:36.103+08:00 INFO 28344 --- [ Timer-0] c.h.a
```

- 结果分析
 - 不难看出,当qps逐渐增大的时候,接口响应耗时在逐渐增加。

- 当前接口信息运行信息日志(包括系统业务信息),统计各档位(1~1000入参分为10个档位)的平均耗时
 - 实现方式
 - 实现方式与上一题类似,为了统计不同档位的入参,使用一个大小为10的数组来保存。
 - 结果验证 (这里采用apifox进行自动化测试,循环为20,线程数为100)



- qps保护 (即qps>10时,进行限流处理)
 - 实现方式,在handle方法中对qps进行判断,当qps>=10时,response的status设置为SC_SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE。
 - 结果验证 (采用自定义脚本进行验证, 当qps超过10的时候请求失败)



3. 实现批量curl请求的脚本

• 代码

```
from concurrent.futures import ThreadPoolExecutor
import random
import time
import requests
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def send_request(url, delay):
    try:
        start_time = time.time()
        response = requests.get(url)
        end_time = time.time()
        time.sleep(delay) # 暂停一段时间
        if response.status_code ≠ 200:
            raise requests.exceptions.HTTPError(f'HTTP
{response.status_code}: {response.reason}')
        return response.status_code, end_time - start_time
```

```
except requests.exceptions.RequestException as e:
       end_time = time.time()
       return e, end_time - start_time
def batch_curl(urls, rate):
    delay = 1.0 / rate # 计算每个请求之间的延迟
    success_times = []
   fail_times = []
    with ThreadPoolExecutor(max_workers=100) as executor:
       # 将参数打包成元组
       results = executor.map(send_request, urls, [delay]*len(urls))
    for i, result in enumerate(results):
       if isinstance(result[0], requests.exceptions.RequestException):
           print(f"Request failed with error: {result[0]}")
           fail_times.append((i, result[1]))
       else:
           print(f"Request succeeded with status code: {result[0]}")
           success_times.append((i, result[1]))
   # 计算成功率
    success_rate = len(success_times) / (len(success_times) +
len(fail_times))
   # 绘制响应时间的条形图
   if success_times:
       plt.bar(*zip(*success_times), color='green', label='Success')
    if fail_times:
       plt.bar(*zip(*fail_times), color='red', label='Fail')
    plt.legend(loc='upper right')
    plt.xlabel('Request Number')
   plt.ylabel('Response Time (s)')
    # 在图中添加成功率
    plt.text(0.5, 0.5, f'Success Rate: {success_rate*100:.2f}%',
horizontalalignment='center', verticalalignment='center',
transform=plt.gca().transAxes)
    plt.show()
# 每秒的请求数量
qps = 15
url = "http://localhost:8888/students"
urls = []
# 使用示例
for i in range(qps):
```

```
num = 999
urls.append(url + "?num=" + str(num))
batch_curl(urls, qps)
```

实验验证: (qps大于10时限流)

