

---

# **Dromara soul document**

**Dromara**

**Jun 02, 2021**

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>What is the Soul?</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Features</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	Architecture Diagram . . . . .	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Team Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Team Member (In no particular order) . . . . .	4
<b>4</b>	<b>Design</b>	<b>5</b>
4.1	Database Design . . . . .	5
4.2	Configuration Flow Introduction . . . . .	6
4.2.1	Description . . . . .	6
4.2.2	Usage . . . . .	6
4.2.3	Feature . . . . .	7
4.3	Data Synchronization Design . . . . .	7
4.3.1	Description . . . . .	7
4.3.2	Preface . . . . .	7
4.3.3	Principle Analysis . . . . .	8
4.3.4	Zookeeper Synchronization . . . . .	9
4.3.5	WebSocket Synchronization . . . . .	11
4.3.6	Http Long Polling . . . . .	11
4.3.7	Storage Address . . . . .	14
4.3.8	At Last . . . . .	14
4.4	MetaData Concept Design . . . . .	14
4.4.1	Description . . . . .	14
4.4.2	Technical Solutions . . . . .	14
4.4.3	MetaData Storage . . . . .	15
<b>5</b>	<b>Admin</b>	<b>16</b>
5.1	Dict Management . . . . .	16
5.1.1	Explanation . . . . .	16
	Table design . . . . .	16

5.2	Plugin Handle Explanation . . . . .	17
5.2.1	Explanation . . . . .	17
5.2.2	Table Design . . . . .	17
5.2.3	Tutorial . . . . .	18
5.3	Selector Detailed Explanation . . . . .	20
5.3.1	Features . . . . .	20
5.3.2	Overview . . . . .	20
5.3.3	Selector . . . . .	21
5.3.4	Rule . . . . .	22
5.3.5	Condition Explanation . . . . .	23
<b>6</b>	<b>Users Guide</b>	<b>25</b>
6.1	Environment Setup . . . . .	25
6.1.1	Features . . . . .	25
6.1.2	Soul-Admin . . . . .	25
	remote download . . . . .	25
	docker . . . . .	26
	local . . . . .	26
6.1.3	Soul-Bootstrap . . . . .	27
	remote download . . . . .	27
	docker . . . . .	27
	local . . . . .	27
6.1.4	Build your own gateway (recommend) . . . . .	27
6.2	Integrate Http with soul gateway . . . . .	28
6.2.1	Features . . . . .	28
6.2.2	Configure soul gateway as Http proxy. . . . .	29
6.2.3	Http request via soul gateway (springMVC user) . . . . .	29
	add Soul-Client methods (available for SpringMVC, SpringBoot user)	29
6.2.4	Configure soul gateway as an Http proxy (other framework) . . . . .	31
6.2.5	User request . . . . .	31
6.3	Integrate dubbo with soul gateway . . . . .	32
6.3.1	Features . . . . .	32
6.3.2	Configure soul gateway as Dubbo proxy . . . . .	32
6.3.3	Dubbo configuration . . . . .	35
	Configure the interface with gateway . . . . .	36
	Dubbo user request and parameter explanation. . . . .	36
6.3.4	Service governance . . . . .	37
6.4	SpringCloud Proxy . . . . .	39
6.4.1	Features . . . . .	39
6.4.2	Configure soul gateway as Spring Cloud proxy . . . . .	40
6.4.3	SpringCloud integration with gateway . . . . .	41
6.4.4	Plugin Setting . . . . .	42
6.4.5	User Request . . . . .	42
6.5	Sofa RPC Proxy . . . . .	43
6.5.1	Description . . . . .	43

6.5.2	Introduce the plug-in that the gateway supports for sofa . . . . .	43
6.5.3	sofa service access gateway, you can refer to: soul-examples-sofa . . . . .	44
6.5.4	Plugin Settings . . . . .	45
6.5.5	Interface registered to the gateway . . . . .	45
6.5.6	sofa user request and parameter description . . . . .	45
6.6	Use Different Data-Sync Strategy . . . . .	46
6.6.1	Features . . . . .	46
6.6.2	Websocket sync (default method, recommend) . . . . .	46
6.6.3	Zookeeper Sync . . . . .	47
6.6.4	Http long-polling sync . . . . .	48
6.6.5	Nacos sync . . . . .	49
<b>7</b>	<b>Register Center</b>	<b>50</b>
7.1	Register Center Design . . . . .	50
7.1.1	Description . . . . .	50
Client	. . . . .	50
Server	. . . . .	52
7.1.2	Http Registry . . . . .	53
7.1.3	Zookeeper Registry . . . . .	53
7.1.4	Etcd Registry . . . . .	54
7.1.5	Consul Registry . . . . .	54
7.1.6	Nacos Register . . . . .	55
7.1.7	SPI . . . . .	55
7.2	Register Center Access . . . . .	56
7.2.1	Explain . . . . .	56
7.2.2	HTTP Registry . . . . .	56
Soul-Admin	. . . . .	56
Soul-Client	. . . . .	56
7.2.3	Zookeeper Registry . . . . .	57
Soul-Admin	. . . . .	57
Soul-Client	. . . . .	57
7.2.4	Etcd Registry . . . . .	58
Soul-Admin	. . . . .	58
Soul-Client	. . . . .	58
7.2.5	Consul Registry . . . . .	59
Soul-Admin	. . . . .	59
Soul-Client	. . . . .	60
7.2.6	Nacos Registry . . . . .	61
Soul-Admin	. . . . .	61
Soul-Client	. . . . .	62
<b>8</b>	<b>Quick Start</b>	<b>63</b>
8.1	Quick start with Dubbo . . . . .	63
8.1.1	Environment to prepare . . . . .	63
8.1.2	Run the soul-examples-dubbo project . . . . .	63

8.1.3	Dubbo plugin settings . . . . .	65
8.1.4	Testing . . . . .	65
8.2	Quick start with http . . . . .	67
8.2.1	Environment to prepare . . . . .	67
8.2.2	Run the soul-examples-http project . . . . .	68
8.2.3	Enable the Divide plugin to handle HTTP requests . . . . .	69
8.2.4	Testing http request . . . . .	69
8.3	Quick start with grpc . . . . .	69
8.3.1	Environment to prepare . . . . .	70
8.3.2	Run the soul-examples-grpc project . . . . .	70
8.3.3	Grpc plugin settings . . . . .	70
8.3.4	Testing . . . . .	71
8.4	Quick start with SpringCloud . . . . .	71
8.4.1	Environment to prepare . . . . .	71
8.4.2	Run the soul-examples-springcloud and soul-examples-eureka project . . . . .	72
8.4.3	Enable the springCloud plugin . . . . .	74
8.4.4	Testing http request . . . . .	75
8.5	Quick start with sofa . . . . .	75
8.5.1	Environment to prepare . . . . .	75
8.5.2	Run the soul-examples-sofa project . . . . .	76
8.5.3	Sofa plugin settings . . . . .	80
8.5.4	Testing . . . . .	80
8.6	Quick start with Tars . . . . .	81
8.6.1	Environment to prepare . . . . .	81
8.6.2	Run the soul-examples-tars project . . . . .	82
8.6.3	Tars plugin settings . . . . .	84
8.6.4	Testing . . . . .	84
<b>9</b>	<b>Plugins</b> . . . . .	<b>85</b>
9.1	Divide Plugin . . . . .	85
9.1.1	Explanation . . . . .	85
9.1.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	85
9.1.3	Plugin Detail . . . . .	86
9.2	Dubbo Plugin . . . . .	86
9.2.1	Explanation . . . . .	86
9.2.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	87
9.2.3	Metadata . . . . .	87
9.3	SpringCloud Plugin . . . . .	87
9.3.1	Explanation . . . . .	87
9.3.2	Introducing Plugin Support of SpringCould Gateway . . . . .	87
9.3.3	Plugin Setting . . . . .	88
9.3.4	Detail . . . . .	88
9.4	Sofa Plugin . . . . .	88
9.4.1	Description . . . . .	88
9.4.2	Plugin Settings . . . . .	89

9.4.3	Plugin Metadata . . . . .	89
9.5	RateLimiter Plugin . . . . .	89
9.5.1	Explanation . . . . .	89
9.5.2	Technical Solution . . . . .	90
Using redis token bucket algorithm to limit traffic. . . . .	90	
Using redis leaky bucket algorithm to limit traffic. . . . .	90	
Using redis sliding time window algorithm to limit traffic. . . . .	91	
9.5.3	Plugin Setting . . . . .	91
9.5.4	Plugin Detail . . . . .	91
9.6	Hystrix Plugin . . . . .	92
9.6.1	Explanation . . . . .	92
9.6.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	92
9.6.3	Plugin Instruction . . . . .	92
9.7	Sentinel Plugin . . . . .	93
9.7.1	Explanation . . . . .	93
9.7.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	93
9.7.3	Plugin Usage . . . . .	93
9.8	Resilience4j Plugin . . . . .	94
9.8.1	Explanation . . . . .	94
9.8.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	94
9.8.3	Plugin Usage . . . . .	94
9.9	Monitor Plugin . . . . .	95
9.9.1	Explanation . . . . .	95
9.9.2	Technical Solutions . . . . .	96
9.9.3	Plugin Setting . . . . .	96
9.9.4	Metrics Detail . . . . .	97
9.9.5	Collect metrics . . . . .	97
9.9.6	Panel Display . . . . .	98
9.10	Waf Plugin . . . . .	99
9.10.1	Explanation . . . . .	99
9.10.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	100
9.10.3	Plugin Setting . . . . .	100
9.10.4	Situation . . . . .	100
9.11	Sign Plugin . . . . .	101
9.11.1	Explanation . . . . .	101
9.11.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	101
9.11.3	Plugin Usage . . . . .	101
9.11.4	Add AK/SK . . . . .	101
9.11.5	Implementation of Gateway Technology . . . . .	101
9.11.6	Request GateWay . . . . .	102
9.11.7	Extension . . . . .	103
9.12	Rewrite Plugin . . . . .	103
9.12.1	Explanation . . . . .	103
9.12.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	103
9.12.3	Situation . . . . .	104

9.13	Websocket Plugin . . . . .	104
9.13.1	Explanation . . . . .	104
9.13.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	104
9.13.3	Request Path . . . . .	104
9.14	Plugin Context Path Mapping . . . . .	106
9.14.1	Explanation . . . . .	106
9.14.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	106
9.14.3	Situation . . . . .	106
9.15	Redirect Plugin . . . . .	107
9.15.1	Explanation . . . . .	107
9.15.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	107
9.15.3	Maven Dependency . . . . .	107
9.15.4	Situation . . . . .	107
	Redirect . . . . .	107
	Gateway's own interface forwarding . . . . .	108
9.16	Logging Plugin . . . . .	108
9.16.1	Explanation . . . . .	108
9.16.2	Plugin Setting . . . . .	109
9.16.3	Situation . . . . .	109

## 10 Developer Guide 110

10.1	Filter Extension . . . . .	110
10.1.1	Description . . . . .	110
10.1.2	CORS Support . . . . .	110
10.1.3	Filtering Spring Boot health check . . . . .	111
10.1.4	Extending <code>org.dromara.soul.web.filter.AbstractWebFilter</code> . . . . .	112
10.2	Custom Plugin . . . . .	112
10.2.1	Description . . . . .	112
10.2.2	Single Responsibility Plugins . . . . .	113
10.2.3	Matching Traffic Processing Plugin . . . . .	114
10.2.4	Subscribe your plugin data and do customized jobs . . . . .	116
10.2.5	Do not use SelectorList and RulesList . . . . .	118
10.3	File Uploading And Downloading . . . . .	118
10.3.1	description . . . . .	118
10.3.2	File Uploading . . . . .	119
10.3.3	File Downloading . . . . .	119
10.4	Fetching Correct IP Address And Host . . . . .	119
10.4.1	Description . . . . .	119
10.4.2	Default Implementation . . . . .	119
10.4.3	Implement through a Plugin . . . . .	119
10.5	Custom Response . . . . .	120
10.5.1	Description . . . . .	120
10.5.2	Default Implementation . . . . .	120
10.5.3	Extensions . . . . .	121
10.6	Custom Sign Algorithm . . . . .	121

10.6.1	Description . . . . .	121
10.6.2	Extension . . . . .	122
10.7	A multilingual HTTP client . . . . .	122
10.7.1	Description . . . . .	122
10.7.2	Customize Http Client . . . . .	122
10.8	Thread Model . . . . .	123
10.8.1	Description . . . . .	123
10.8.2	IO And Work Thread . . . . .	123
10.8.3	Business Thread . . . . .	123
10.8.4	Type Switching . . . . .	123
10.9	Soul Optimize . . . . .	124
10.9.1	Description . . . . .	124
10.9.2	Time Consumption . . . . .	124
10.9.3	Netty Optimization . . . . .	124
<b>11</b>	<b>Community</b>	<b>125</b>
11.1	Soul Contributor . . . . .	125
11.1.1	Submit an Issue . . . . .	125
11.1.2	Developer Flow . . . . .	125
11.2	Soul Committer . . . . .	127
11.2.1	Committer Promotion . . . . .	127
11.2.2	Committer Responsibilities . . . . .	127
11.2.3	Committer Routine . . . . .	127
11.3	Soul Code Conduct . . . . .	128
11.3.1	Development Guidelines . . . . .	128
11.3.2	Contributor Covenant Submitting of Conduct . . . . .	128
11.3.3	Contributor Covenant Code of Conduct . . . . .	128
11.3.4	Contributor Covenant Unit Test of Conduct . . . . .	129
11.4	Sign ICLA Guide . . . . .	130
11.4.1	Apache Sign ICLA Guide . . . . .	130
11.4.2	Manual signature and PDF software signature Demo . . . . .	131
11.4.3	Email Template . . . . .	136
<b>12</b>	<b>Doc Download</b>	<b>137</b>
12.1	PDF . . . . .	137

# 1

## **What is the Soul?**

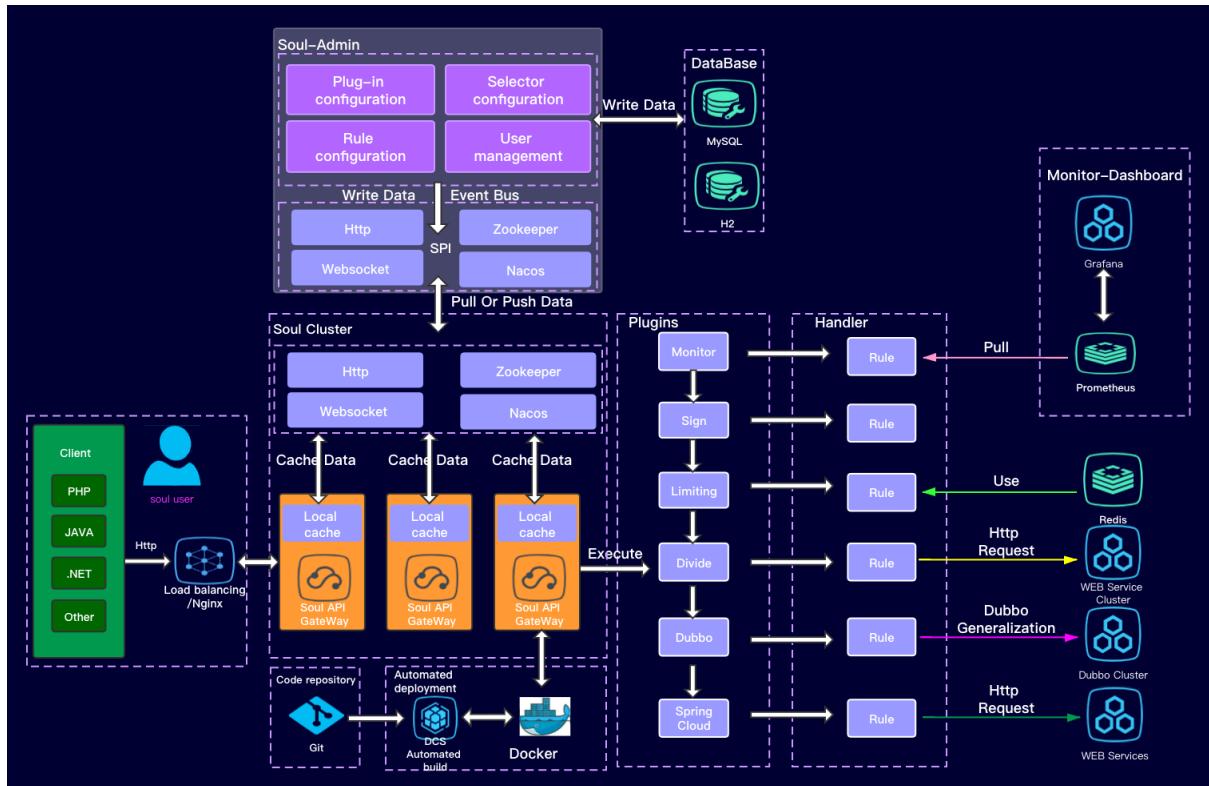
This is an asynchronous, high-performance, cross-language, responsive API gateway.

# 2

## Features

- Support various languages (http protocol), support dubbo, spring-cloud, Grpc, Motan, Sofa, Tars protocol.
- Plugin design idea, plugin hot swap, easy to expand.
- Flexible flow filtering to meet various flow control.
- Built-in rich plugin support, authentication, limiting, fuse, firewall, etc.
- Dynamic flow configuration, high performance.
- Support cluster deployment, A/B Test, blue-green release.

## 2.1 Architecture Diagram



# 3

## Team Introduction

### 3.1 Team Member (In no particular order)

Name	Github	Role	Company
Xiao Yu	yu199195	VP	jd.com
Zhang Yonglun	tuohai666	PMC	jd.com
Deng Liming	dengliming	PMC	a start-up company
Tang Yudong	tydhot	PMC	perfma
Zhang lei	SaberSola	PMC	helloglobal
Huang Xiaofeng	huangxfchn	committer	shein
Ding jianming	nuo-promise	committer	a start-up company
Feng Zhenbing	fengzhenbing	committer	a start-up company
yangze	HoldDie	committer	IBM

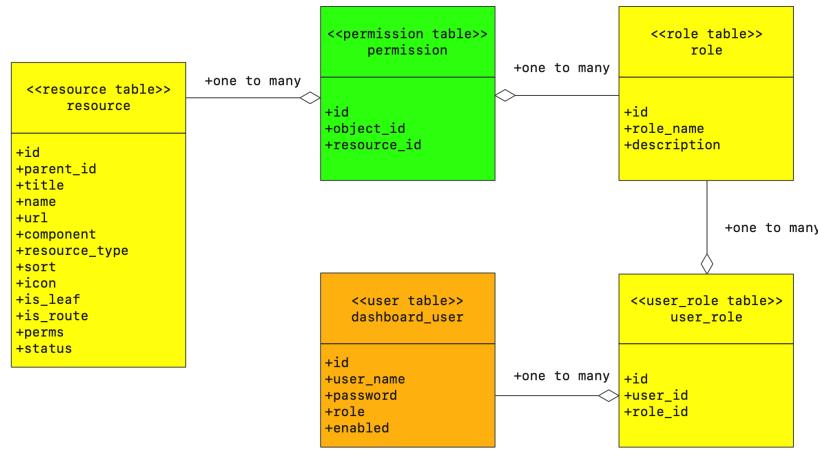
## 4.1 Database Design

- Plugin use database to store plugin, selector, rule configuration data and relationship.



- The Database Table UML Diagram:
- Detailed design:
  - One plugin corresponds to multiple selectors, one selector corresponds to multiple rules.
  - One selector corresponds to multiple match conditions, one rule corresponds to multiple match conditions.
  - Each rule handles differently in corresponding plugin according to field handler, field handler is a kind of data of JSON string type. You can view detail during the use of admin.

- Plugin use database to store user name,role,resource data and relationship.



- The Permission Table UML Diagram:
- Detailed design:
  - one user corresponds to multiple role, one role corresponds to multiple resources.

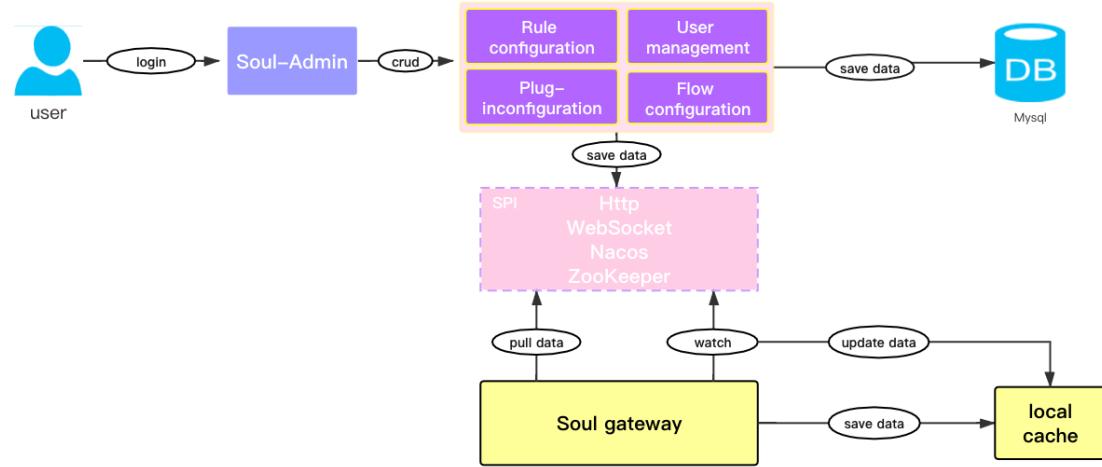
## 4.2 Configuration Flow Introduction

### 4.2.1 Description

- This article introduces the flow of synchronizing to the gateway after the data operation of admin backend system.

### 4.2.2 Usage

- User can arbitrary modify data in soul-admin backend and this will immediately synchronize to the jvm memory of the gateway.
- Synchronize the plugin data of soul,selector,rule data, metadata, signature data, etc.
- All the rules of plugin selectors are dynamically configured and take effect immediately without restarting the service.



- Data Flow Chart:

#### 4.2.3 Feature

- All the configurations of user can be dynamically updated, there is no need to restart the service for any modification.
- Local cache is used to provide efficient performance during high concurrency.

### 4.3 Data Synchronization Design

#### 4.3.1 Description

This article mainly explains three ways of database synchronization and their principles.

#### 4.3.2 Preface

Gateway is the entrance of request and it is a very important part in micro service architecture, therefore the importance of gateway high availability is self-evident. When we use gateway, we have to change configuration such as flow rule, route rule for satisfying business requirement. Therefore, the dynamic configuration of the gateway is an important factor to ensure the high availability of the gateway. Then, how does Soul support dynamic configuration?

Anyone who has used Soul knows, Soul plugin are hot swap, and the selector, rule of all plugins are dynamic configured, they take effect immediately without restarting service. But during using Soul gateway, users also report many problems

- Rely on zookeeper, this troubles users who use etcd consul and nacos registry
- Rely on redis,influxdb, I have not used the limiting plugin, monitoring plugin, why do I need these

Therefore, we have done a partial reconstruction of Soul, after two months of version iteration, we released version 2.0

- Data Synchronization removes the strong dependence on zookeeper, and we add http long polling and websocket
- Limiting plugin and monitoring plugin realize real dynamic configuration, we use admin backend for dynamic configuration instead of yaml configuration before

*Q: Someone may ask me, why don't you use configuration center for synchronization?*

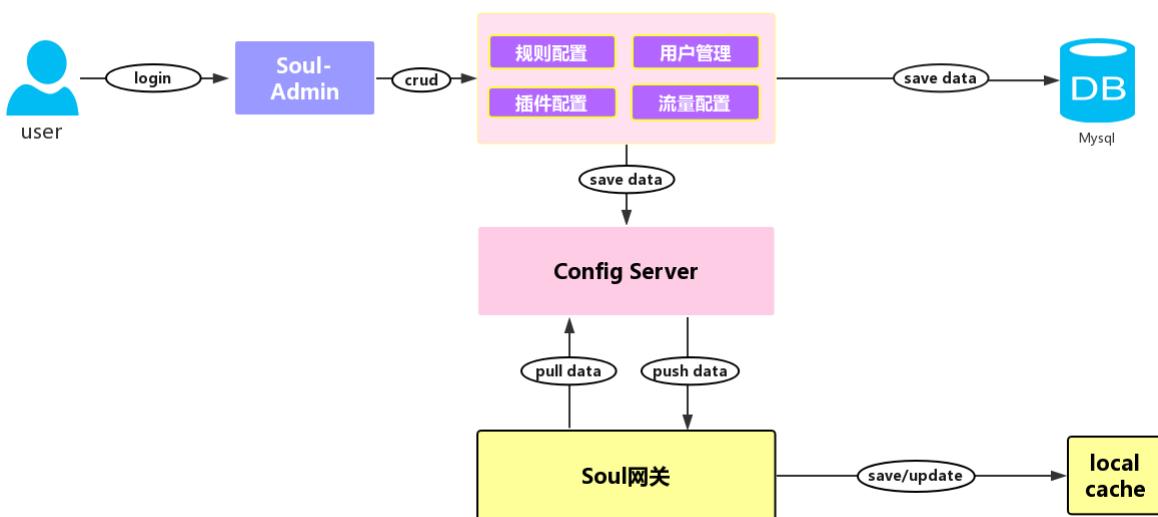
First of all, it will add extra costs, not only for maintenance, but also make Soul heavy; In addition, using configuration center, data format is uncontrollable and it is not convenient for soul-admin to do configuration management.

*Q: Someone may also ask, dynamic configuration update? Every time I can get latest data from database or redis, why are you making it complicated?*

As a gateway, soul cached all the configuration in the HashMap of JVM in order to provide higher response speed and we use local cache for every request, It's very fast. So this article can also be understood as three ways of memory synchronization in a distributed environment.

#### 4.3.3 Principle Analysis

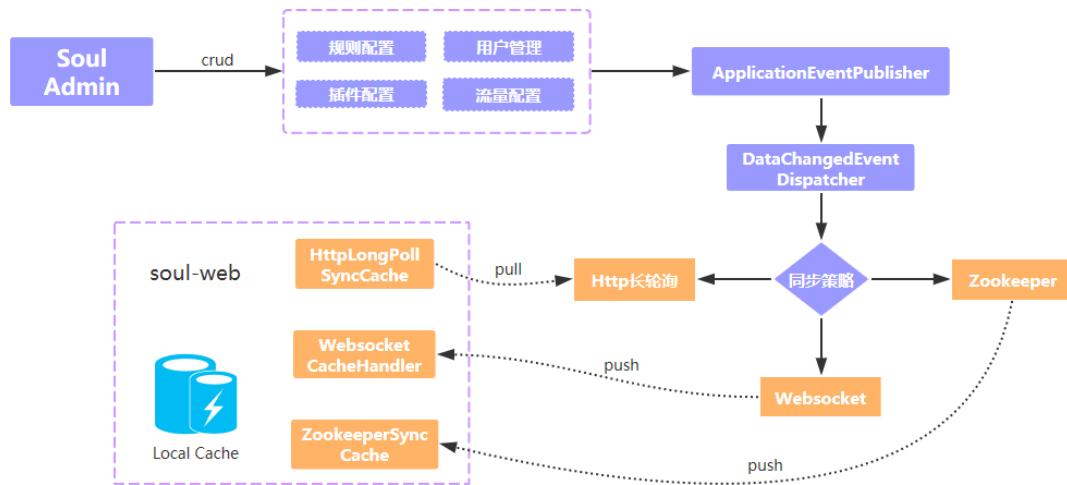
This is a HD uncoded image, it shows the flow of Soul data synchronization, when Soul gateway starts, it will synchronize configuration data from the configuration service and support push-pull mode to obtain configuration change information, and update the local cache. When administrator changes user, rule, plugin, flow configuration in the backend, modified information will synchronize to the Soul gateway through the push-pull mode, whether it is the push mode or the pull mode depends on the configuration. About the configuration synchronization module, it is actually a simplified configuration center.



At version 1.x, configuration service depends on zookeeper, management backend push the modified information to gateway. But version 2.x supports websocket, http, zookeeper, it can specify the corresponding synchronization strategy through soul.sync.strategy and use websocket synchronization strategy by default which can achieve second-level data synchronization. But, note that soul-web and soul-admin must use the same synchronization mechanism.

As showing picture below,soul-admin will issue a configuration change notification through Event-Publisher after users change configuration,EventDispatcher will handle this modification and send configuration to corresponding event handler according to configured synchronization strategy(http,websocket,zookeeper)

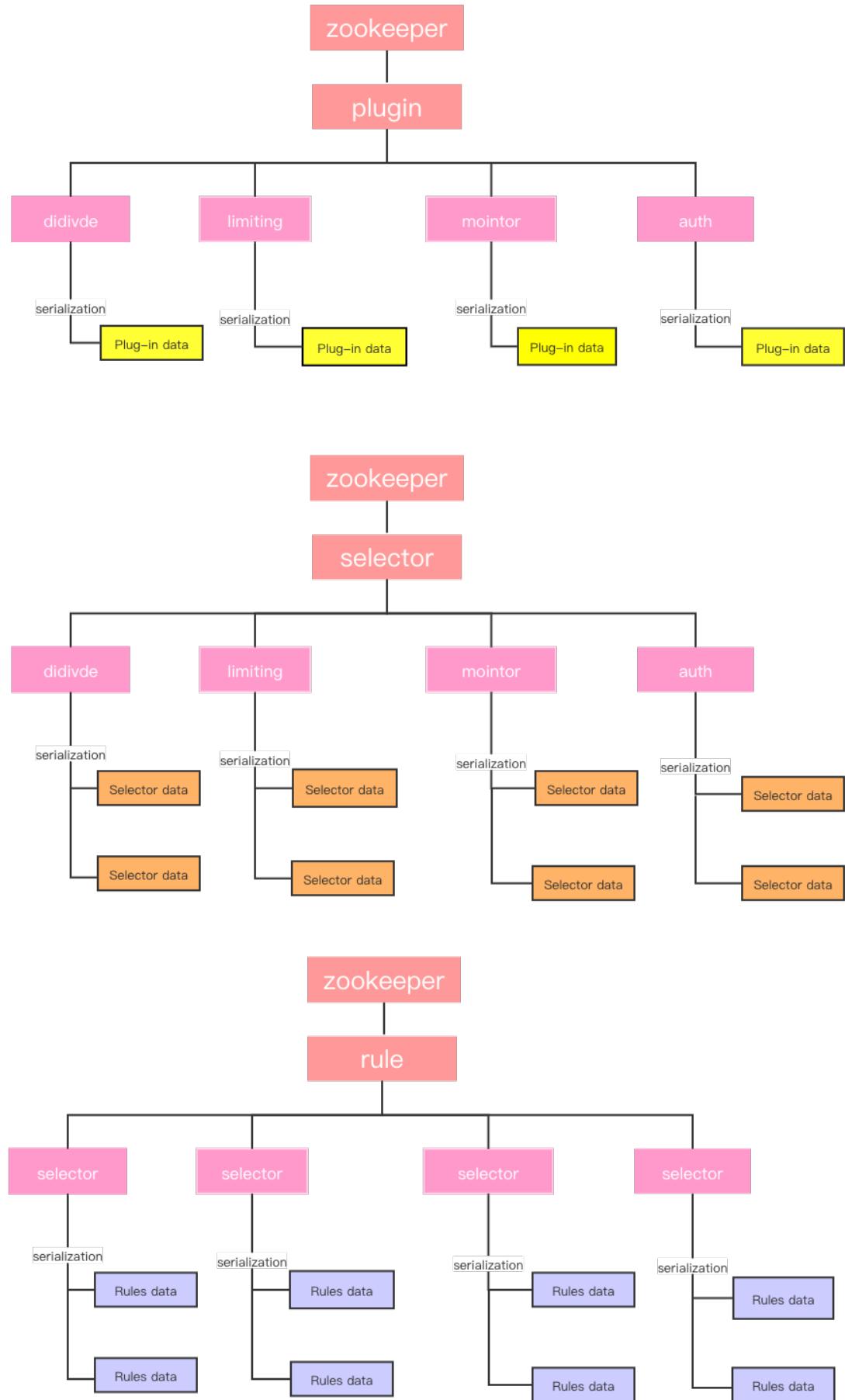
- If it is a websocket synchronization strategy,it will push modified data to soul-web, and corresponding `WebsocketCacheHandler` handler will handle admin data push at the gateway layer
- If it is a zookeeper synchronization strategy,it will push modified data to zookeeper, and the `ZookeeperSyncCache` will monitor the data changes of zookeeper and process them
- If it is a http synchronization strategy,soul-web proactively initiates long polling requests,90 seconds timeout by default,if there is no modified data in soul-admin,http request will be blocked,if there is a data change, it will respond to the changed data information,if there is no data change after 60 seconds,then respond with empty data,gateway continue to make http request after getting response,this kind of request will repeat



#### 4.3.4 Zookeeper Synchronization

The zookeeper-based synchronization principle is very simple,it mainly depends on zookeeper watch mechanism,`soul-web` will monitor the configured node,when `soul-admin` starts,all the data will be written to `zookeeper`,it will incrementally update the nodes of `zookeeper` when data changes,at the same time, `soul-web` will monitor the node for configuration information, and update the local cache once the information changes

`soul` writes the configuration information to the `zookeeper` node, and it is meticulously designed.



4.3. Data Synchronization Design Figure1: Zookeeper Node Design

#### 4.3.5 WebSocket Synchronization

The mechanism of websocket and zookeeper is similar, when the gateway and the admin establish a websocket connection, admin will push all data at once, it will automatically push incremental data to soul-web through websocket when configured data changes.

When we use websocket synchronization, pay attention to reconnect after disconnection, which is also called keep heartbeat. soul uses java-websocket, a third-party library, to connect to websocket.

```
public class WebsocketSyncCache extends WebsocketCacheHandler {
    /**
     * The Client.
     */
    private WebSocketClient client;

    public WebsocketSyncCache(final SoulConfig.WebsocketConfig websocketConfig) {
        ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor executor = new ScheduledThreadPoolExecutor(1,
            SoulThreadFactory.create("websocket-connect", true));
        client = new WebSocketClient(new URI(websocketConfig.getUrl())) {
            @Override
            public void onOpen(final ServerHandshake serverHandshake) {
                //...
            }
            @Override
            public void onMessage(final String result) {
                //...
            }
        };
        //connect
        client.connectBlocking();
        //reconnect after disconnection, using scheduling thread pool, execute every
        30 seconds
        executor.scheduleAtFixedRate(() -> {
            if (client != null && client.isClosed()) {
                client.reconnectBlocking();
            }
        }, 10, 30, TimeUnit.SECONDS);
    }
}
```

#### 4.3.6 Http Long Polling

The mechanism of zookeeper and websocket data synchronization is relatively simple, but http synchronization will be relatively complicated. Soul borrows the design ideas of Apollo and Nacos and realizes http long polling data synchronization using their advantages. Note that this is not traditional ajax long polling.

http long polling mechanism as above, soul-web gateway requests admin configuration services, timeout is 90 seconds, it means gateway layer request configuration service will wait at most 90 seconds, this is

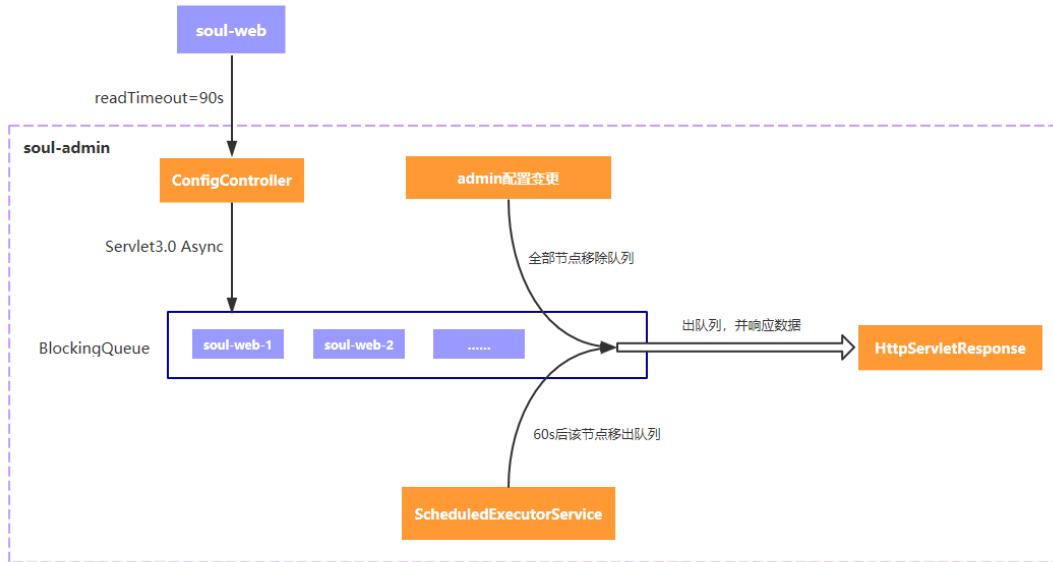


Figure2: http long polling

convenient for admin configuration service to respond modified data in time, and therefore we realize near real-time push.

After the http request reaches soul-admin, it does not respond immediately, but uses the asynchronous mechanism of Servlet3.0 to asynchronously respond to the data. First of all, put long polling request task LongPollingClient into BlocingQueue, and then start scheduling task, execute after 60 seconds, this aims to remove the long polling request from the queue after 60 seconds, even there is no configured data change. Because even if there is no configuration change, gateway also need to know, otherwise it will wait, and there is a 90 seconds timeout when the gateway requests configuration services.

```

public void doLongPolling(final HttpServletRequest request, final
HttpServletRequest response) {
    // since soul-web may not receive notification of a configuration change, MD5
    value may be different, so respond immediately
    List<ConfigGroupEnum> changedGroup = compareMD5(request);
    String clientIp = getRemoteIp(request);
    if (CollectionUtils.isNotEmpty(changedGroup)) {
        this.generateResponse(response, changedGroup);
        return;
    }

    // Servlet3.0 asynchronously responds to http request
    final AsyncContext asyncContext = request.startAsync();
    asyncContext.setTimeout(0L);
    scheduler.execute(new LongPollingClient(asyncContext, clientIp, 60));
}

class LongPollingClient implements Runnable {

```

```

    LongPollingClient(final AsyncContext ac, final String ip, final long
timeoutTime) {
    // omit.....
}
@Override
public void run() {
    // join a scheduled task, if there is no configuration change within 60
seconds, it will be executed after 60 seconds and respond to http requests
    this.asyncTimeoutFuture = scheduler.schedule(() -> {
        // clients are blocked queue,saved the request from soul-web
        clients.remove(LongPollingClient.this);
        List<ConfigGroupEnum> changedGroups =
HttpLongPollingDataChangedListener.compareMD5((HttpServletRequest) asyncContext.
getRequest());
        sendResponse(changedGroups);
    }, timeoutTime, TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS);
    //
    clients.add(this);
}
}
}

```

If the administrator changes the configuration data during this period, the long polling requests in the queue will be removed one by one, and respond which group's data has changed (we distribute plugins, rules, flow configuration, user configuration data into different groups). After gateway receives response, it only knows which Group has changed its configuration, it need to request again to get group configuration data. Someone may ask, why don't you write out the changed data directly? We also discussed this issue deeply during development, because the http long polling mechanism can only guarantee quasi real-time, if gateway layer does not handle it in time, or administrator updates configuration frequently, we probably missed some configuration change push. For security, we only inform that a certain Group information has changed.

```

// soul-admin configuration changed, remove the requests from the queue one by one
and respond to them
class DataChangeTask implements Runnable {
    DataChangeTask(final ConfigGroupEnum groupKey) {
        this.groupKey = groupKey;
    }
    @Override
    public void run() {
        try {
            for (Iterator<LongPollingClient> iter = clients.iterator(); iter.
hasNext(); ) {
                LongPollingClient client = iter.next();
                iter.remove();
                client.sendResponse(Collections.singletonList(groupKey));
            }
        } catch (Throwable e) {
            LOGGER.error("data change error.", e);
        }
    }
}

```

```

        }
    }
}
```

When soul-web gateway layer receives the http response information,pull modified information(if exists),and then request soul-admin configuration service again,this will repeatedly execute.

#### 4.3.7 Storage Address

github: <https://github.com/dromara/soul>

gitee: <https://gitee.com/dromara/soul>

There also have video tutorials on the project homepage,you can go to watch it if needed.

#### 4.3.8 At Last

This article introduces that,in order to optimize the response speed, soul as a highly available micro service gateway, its three ways to cache the configuration rule selector data locally.After learning this article,I believe you have a certain understanding of the popular configuration center,it may be easier to learn their codes,I believe you can also write a distributed configuration center.Version 3.0 is already under planning,and I believe it will definitely surprise you.

### 4.4 MetaData Concept Design

#### 4.4.1 Description

- This article mainly explains the concept,design of metadata and how to connect in the soul gateway.

#### 4.4.2 Technical Solutions

- Add a new table in the database,and data can synchronize to the JVM memory of gateway according to the data synchronization scheme.
- Table Structure:

```

CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `meta_data` (
  `id` varchar(128) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL
COMMENT 'id',
  `app_name` varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL
COMMENT 'application name',
  `path` varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL
COMMENT 'path,not repeatable',
  `path_desc` varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT
NULL COMMENT 'path description',
```

```

`rpc_type` varchar(64) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL
COMMENT 'rpc type',
`service_name` varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'service name',
`method_name` varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'method name',
`parameter_types` varchar(255) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NULL
NULL DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'multiple parameter types, split by comma',
`rpc_ext` varchar(1024) CHARACTER SET utf8mb4 COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NULL
DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'rpc extension information,json format',
`date_created` datetime(0) NOT NULL COMMENT 'create date',
`date_updated` datetime(0) NOT NULL ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(0) COMMENT
'update date',
`enabled` tinyint(4) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0 COMMENT 'enable status',
PRIMARY KEY (`id`) USING BTREE
) ENGINE = InnoDB CHARACTER SET = utf8mb4 COLLATE = utf8mb4_unicode_ci ROW_FORMAT =
Dynamic;

```

- Metadata design as below, the most important is using it in dubbo's generalization call.
- Pay attention to the field path, we will match specific data according to your field path during requesting gateway, and then carry out the follow-up process.
- Pay attention to the field rpc\_ext, if it is a dubbo service interface and service interface has group and version field, this field exists.
- dubbo field structure as below, then we store json format string.

```

public static class RpcExt {
    private String group;
    private String version;
    private String loadbalance;
    private Integer retries;
    private Integer timeout;
}

```

#### 4.4.3 MetaData Storage

- A dubbo interface corresponds to a meta data.
- SpringCloud protocol, only store one record, path: /contextPath/\*\*.
- Http service, no data.

## 5.1 Dict Management

### 5.1.1 Explanation

- Dictionary management is primarily used to maintain and manage common data dictionaries.

#### Table design

- sql

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `soul_dict` (
  `id` varchar(128) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL COMMENT 'primary key id',
  `type` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL COMMENT 'type',
  `dict_code` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL COMMENT 'dictionary encoding',
  `dict_name` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci NOT NULL COMMENT 'dictionary name',
  `dict_value` varchar(100) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'dictionary value',
  `desc` varchar(255) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'dictionary description or remarks',
  `sort` int(4) NOT NULL COMMENT 'sort',
  `enabled` tinyint(4) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'whether it is enabled',
  `date_created` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP COMMENT 'create time',
  `date_updated` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP COMMENT 'update time',
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE=utf8mb4_unicode_ci;
```

- The current usage scenario is when the plugin handle configuring the data\_type=3 (select box)

eg. degradeRuleGrade is one of fields of sentinel's handle json

When it adds rules, it automatically looks up all the general dictionaries of type='degradeRuleGrade' in the soul\_dict table as a select-box when you edit the General rules field

## 5.2 Plugin Handle Explanation

### 5.2.1 Explanation

- In our Soul-Admin background, each plugin uses the Handle field to represent a different processing, and plugin processing is used to manage and edit custom processing fields in JSON.
- This feature is mainly used to support the plug-in handling template configuration

### 5.2.2 Table Design

• sql

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `plugin_handle` (
  `id` varchar(128) NOT NULL,
  `plugin_id` varchar(128) NOT NULL COMMENT 'plugin id',
  `field` varchar(100) NOT NULL COMMENT 'field',
  `label` varchar(100) DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'label',
  `data_type` smallint(6) NOT NULL DEFAULT '1' COMMENT 'data type 1 number 2 string
3 select box',
  `type` smallint(6) NULL COMMENT 'type, 1 means selector, 2 means rule',
  `sort` int(4) NULL COMMENT 'sort',
  `ext_obj` varchar(1024) COLLATE utf8mb4_unicode_ci DEFAULT NULL COMMENT 'extra
configuration (json format data)',
  `date_created` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP COMMENT 'create time
',
  `date_updated` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT_
TIMESTAMP COMMENT 'update time',
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  UNIQUE KEY `plugin_id_field_type` (`plugin_id`,`field`,`type`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4 COLLATE = utf8mb4_unicode_ci ROW_FORMAT =
Dynamic;
```

### 5.2.3 Tutorial

eg. When we developed the springCloud plugin, the rule table needed to store some configuration into the handle field, Configure the corresponding entity class as follows:

```
public class SpringCloudRuleHandle implements RuleHandle {

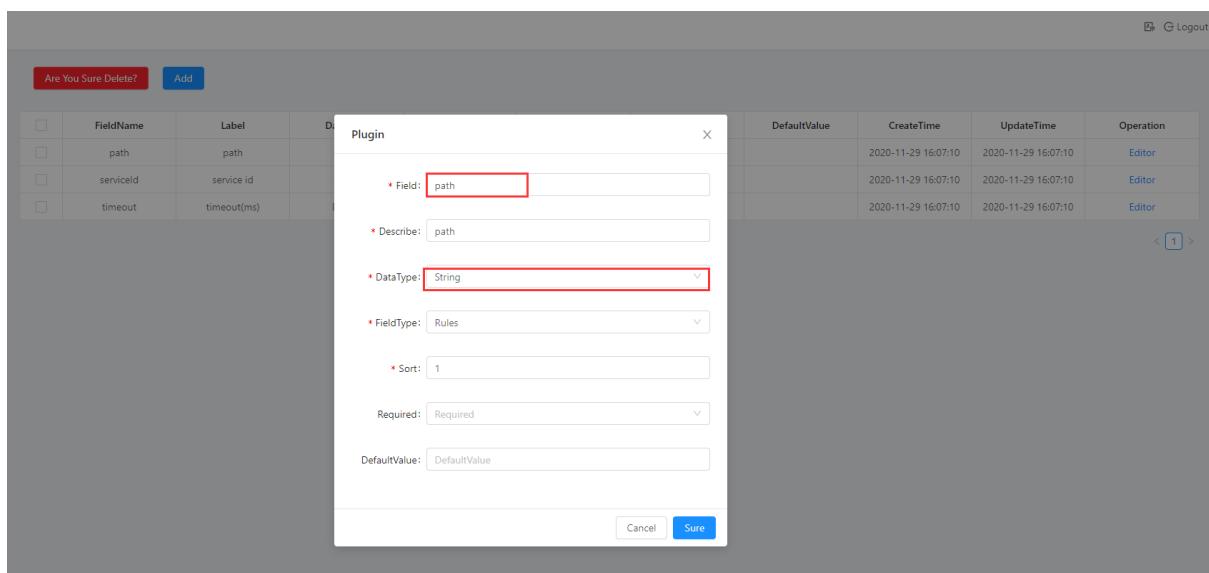
    /**
     * this remote uri path.
     */
    private String path;

    /**
     * timeout is required.
     */
    private long timeout = Constants.TIME_OUT;
}
```

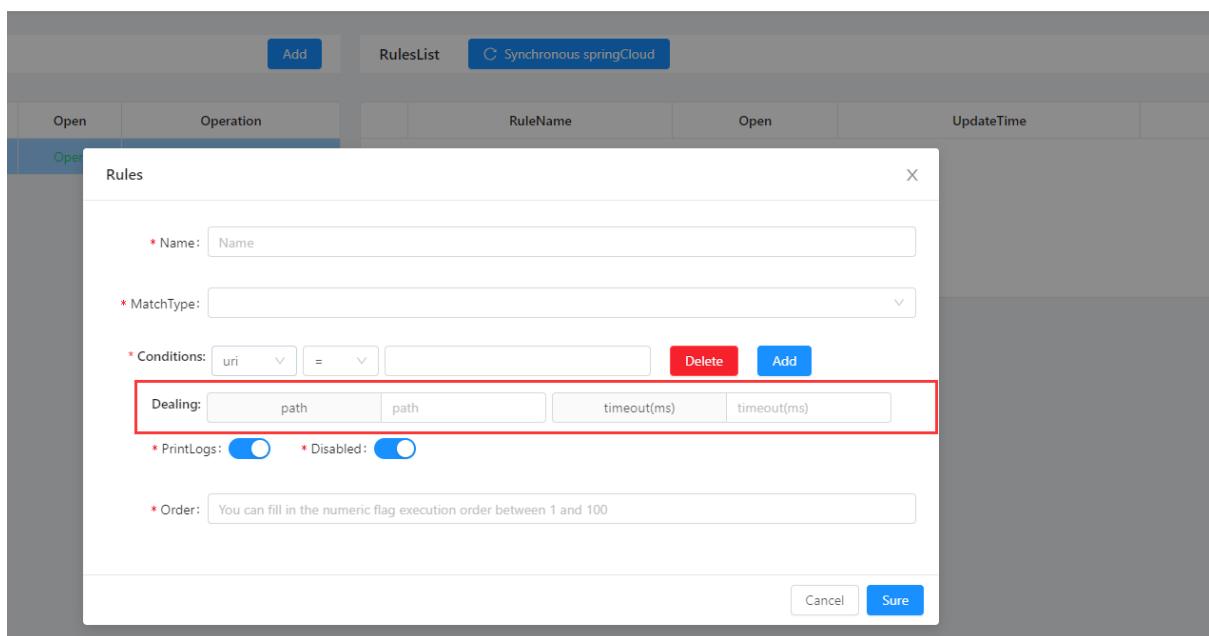
**step1.** We can go directly to the plug-in management link <http://localhost:9095/#/system/plugin> Click Edit Plugin for processing

PluginName	Role	Configuration	CreateTime	UpdateTime	Status	Operation
divide	System		2018-06-25 10:19:10	2018-06-13 13:56:04	Open	Editor
hystrix	System		2020-01-15 10:19:10	2020-01-15 10:19:10	Close	Editor
sofa	System	{"protocol":"zookeeper","registe...	2020-11-09 01:19:10	2020-11-09 01:19:10	Close	Editor
sign	Custom		2018-06-14 10:17:35	2018-06-14 10:17:35	Close	Editor HandleManage
waf	Custom	{"model":"black"}	2018-06-23 10:26:30	2018-06-13 15:43:10	Close	Editor HandleManage
rewrite	Custom		2018-06-23 10:26:34	2018-06-25 13:59:31	Close	Editor HandleManage
rate_limiter	Custom	{"master":"mymaster","mode":S...	2018-06-23 10:26:37	2018-06-13 15:34:48	Close	Editor HandleManage
dubbo	Custom	{"register":"zookeeper://localho...	2018-06-23 10:26:41	2018-06-11 10:11:47	Close	Editor HandleManage
monitor	Custom	{"metricsName":"prometheus",...	2018-06-25 13:47:57	2018-06-25 13:47:57	Close	Editor HandleManage
springCloud	Custom		2018-06-25 13:47:57	2018-06-25 13:47:57	Close	Editor HandleManage
sentinel	Custom		2020-11-09 01:19:10	2020-11-09 01:19:10	Close	Editor HandleManage
resilience4j	Custom		2020-11-09 01:19:10	2020-11-09 01:19:10	Close	Editor HandleManage

**step2.** Add a string type field path and a numeric type TIMEOUT

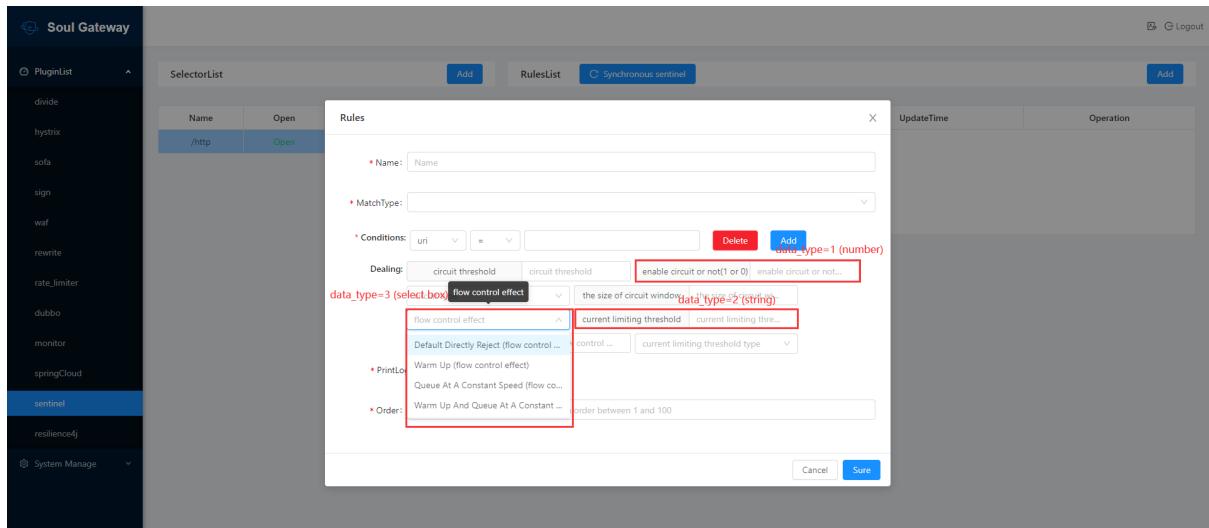


**step3.** Finally, you can enter path, TIMEOUT and commit to the handle field when you add a rule in the plugin rule configuration page



Note: If data\_type is configured to be ``3`` ``selection box``, the input field drop-down selection on the new rule page is displayed by going to the soul\_dict table to find all the options available

- The Sentinel plug-in, for example, is shown below:



## 5.3 Selector Detailed Explanation

### 5.3.1 Features

- Selector and rule are the key point of soul gateway, you can manage any request with it.
- This chapter is mainly focus on the concepts of selector and rule and how to use it.

### 5.3.2 Overview

- One plugin has many selector and a selector has many rules, selector is the first filter of request, and the rule is the final filter.
- Please consider this, it would be perfect when the plugin executes the request until it reached the config value.
- Selector and rule are designed to execute only when the request meet the specific condition.
- Please refer to the previous data structure [database design](#).

### 5.3.3 Selector

The screenshot shows a configuration dialog for a 'Selector'. The fields include:

- \* 名称: /http
- \* 类型: 自定义流量
- \* 匹配方式: and
- \* 条件: uri dropdown (uri), match dropdown (match), condition value: /http/\*\*, Delete button, Add button
- \* 继续后续选择器:
- \* 打印日志:
- \* 是否开启:
- \* http配置: localhost, http://, 1.1.1.1:8080, 50, Delete button, Add button
- \* 执行顺序: 1

At the bottom right are '取消' (Cancel) and '确定' (Confirm) buttons.

- selector detailed explanation:
  - name: create your selector with a distinguish name.
  - type: custom flow is customized request, full flow is full request. customized request will be handled by the conditions as below, while full request won't.
  - match method: you can combine these conditions with ‘and’ , ‘or’ operators.
  - condition:
    - \* uri: filter request with uri method and support fuzzy matching (/\*\*).
    - \* header: filter request with request header.
    - \* query: filter request with query string.
    - \* ip: filter request with your real ip.
    - \* host: filter request with your real host.
    - \* post: not recommend to use.
    - \* condition match:

- match : fuzzy string matching, recommend to combine with uri, support restful matching. (/test/\*\*).
- = : if the values are the same, then they match.
- regEx : regex matching, match characters in regex expression.
- like : string fuzzy matching.
- open option: only work with enabled.
- print log: it will print the matching log with the open option enabled.
- execution order: the smaller will have high priority to execute among multi-selectors.
- the above picture means: when the prefix of the request uri is /test and the value of module inheader istest, it will redirect to this service 1.1.1.1:8080.
- selector advice : combine uri condition and match prefix (/contextPath) as the first request filter.

#### 5.3.4 Rule

The screenshot shows a configuration dialog for a rule. The fields include:

- \* 名称: /http/order/save
- \* 匹配方式: and
- \* 条件: uri = /http/order/save (with buttons for 增加 [Add] and 删除 [Delete])
- http负载: 负载策略 random, 重试次数 0
- \* 打印日志: (switched on)
- \* 是否开启: (switched on)
- \* 执行顺序: 1

At the bottom right are '取消' (Cancel) and '确定' (Confirm) buttons.

- when the request was passed by the selector, then it will be processed by the rule, the final filter.
- rule is the final confirmation about how to execute request logically.
- rule detailed explanation:
  - name: create your rule with a distinguish name.
  - match method: you can combine these conditions with ‘and’ , ‘or’ operators.
  - condition:
    - \* uri: filter request with uri method and support fuzzy matching (/\*\*).
    - \* header: filter request with request header.

- \* query: filter request with query string.
- \* ip: filter request with your real ip.
- \* host: filter request with your real host.
- \* post: not recommend to use.
- \* condition match:
  - match : fuzzy string matching, recommend to combine with uri, support restful matching. (/test/\*\*)
  - = : if the values are the same, then they match.
  - regEx : regex matching, match characters in regex expression.
  - like : string fuzzy matching.
- open option: only work with enabled.
- print log: it will print the matching log with the open option enabled.
- execution order: the smaller will have high priority to execute among multi-rules.
- handle: different plugin has different execution method, pls refer to the specific one.
- above picture means: when the request uri equals to /http/order/save, it will execute based on this rule, load strategy is random.
- combine selector means : when the request uri is /http/order/save, it will be redirected to 1.1.1.1:8080 by random method.
- rule advice: combine uri condition with match the real uri path condition as the final filter.

### 5.3.5 Condition Explanation

- uri matching (recommend)
  - uri matching is based on your request uri, the frontend won't change anything before accessing the gateway.
  - the match filter method is the same with spring mvc fuzzy matching.
  - in selector, we recommend to match with the prefix of uri, and use the specific path in rule.
  - when changing the match method, the matching field name can be filled randomly, but make sure the match value must be correct.
- header matching
  - header matches with your http request header value.
- query matching
  - it matches the query string in your uri, such as: /test?a=1&b=2.
  - so you can add a new condition, choose query method: a = 1.
- ip matching

- it matches the ip of the http caller.
- especially in the waf plugin, if you find some ip is unsafe, you can add a match condition with this ip, then it can't access any more.
- if you use nginx proxy before soul, you can get the right ip with referring to [parsing-ip-and-host](#)
- host matching
  - it matches the host of http caller.
  - especially in waf plugin, if you find some host is unsafe, you can add a match condition with this host, then it can't access any more.
  - if you use nginx proxy before soul, you can get the right ip with referring to [parsing-ip-and-host](#)
- post matching
  - not recommend to use.

## 6.1 Environment Setup

### 6.1.1 Features

- Soul is an open source plugin framework, which is flexibility and extensibility since 2.2.0 version.  
With soul you can easily create application with your own gateway.
- System Requirement: JDK 1.8+, Mysql 5.5.20 +.

### 6.1.2 Soul-Admin

#### remote download

- 2.3.0 download soul-admin-bin-2.3.0-RELEASE.tar.gz
- tar soul-admin-bin-2.3.0-RELEASE.tar.gz. cd /bin.
- use h2 store.

```
> windwos : start.bat --spring.profiles.active = h2
```

```
> linux : ./start.sh --spring.profiles.active = h2
```

- use mysql store. cd /conf and then modify mysql config in application.yaml.

```
> windwos : start.bat
```

```
> linux : ./start.sh
```

## docker

```
> docker pull dromara/soul-admin
> docker network create soul
```

- use h2 store

```
> docker run -d -p 9095:9095 --net soul dromara/soul-admin
```

- use mysql store.

```
> docker run -e "SPRING_PROFILES_ACTIVE=mysql" -d -p 9095:9095 --net soul dromara/
soul-admin
```

If you want to override environment variables, you can do like this.

```
docker run -e "SPRING_PROFILES_ACTIVE=mysql" -e "spring.datasource.url=jdbc:mysql:/
192.168.1.9:3306/soul?useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf-8&useSSL=false" -e
"spring.datasource.password=123456" -d -p 9095:9095 --net soul dromara/soul-admin
```

Another way, bind volume and mounts

Put your application.yml in xxx directory, then run like this.

```
docker run -v D:\tmp\conf:/opt/soul-admin/conf/ -d -p 9095:9095 --net soul dromara/
soul-admin
```

## local

- download

```
> git clone https://github.com/dromara/soul.git
> cd soul
> mvn clean install -Dmaven.javadoc.skip=true -B -Drat.skip=true -Djacoco.skip=true
-DskipITs -DskipTests
```

- setup for SoulAdminBootstrap.

- if use h2 store please set env --spring.profiles.active = h2
- if use mysql store, please modify mysql config in application.yaml.

Visit <http://localhost:9095/index.html> default username: admin password: 123456.

### 6.1.3 Soul-Bootstrap

#### remote download

- 2.3.0 download soul-bootstrap-bin-2.3.0-RELEASE.tar.gz
- tar soul-bootstrap-bin-2.3.0-RELEASE.tar.gz, ant then cd /bin.

```
> windwos : start.bat

> linux : ./start.sh
```

#### docker

```
> docker network create soul
> docker pull dromara/soul-bootstrap
> docker run -d -p 9195:9195 --net soul dromara/soul-bootstrap
```

#### local

```
> git clone https://github.com/dromara/soul.git
> cd soul
> mvn clean install -Dmaven.javadoc.skip=true -B -Drat.skip=true -Djacoco.skip=true
-DskipITs -DskipTests
```

- setup for SoulBootstrap.

### 6.1.4 Build your own gateway (recommend)

- First of all, create a new Spring Boot project. You can refer to the way how you start the soul-bootstrap, or visit [Spring Initializer](#)
- Add these JAR into your Maven pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-webflux</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.2.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-actuator</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.2.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

```

<!--soul gateway start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-gateway</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!--soul data sync start use websocket-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-sync-data-websocket</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

- Add these config values into your application.yaml:

```

spring:
  main:
    allow-bean-definition-overriding: true

management:
  health:
    defaults:
      enabled: false
soul :
  sync:
    websocket :
      urls: ws://localhost:9095/websocket //设置成你的 soul-admin 地址

```

- Environment Setup has finished, now your project is launched.

## 6.2 Integrate Http with soul gateway

### 6.2.1 Features

- This chapter is a guide about integrating Http service with soul gateway.
- Soul gateway uses divide plugin handling http request, pls enable it in soul-admin background.
- Please start soul-admin successfully before integrating and [Environment Setup](#) is Ok.

### 6.2.2 Configure soul gateway as Http proxy.

- Add these dependencies in gateway's pom.xml:

```
<!--if you use http proxy start this-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-divide</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-httpclient</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- pls restart the gateway.

### 6.2.3 Http request via soul gateway (springMVC user)

- pls make sure divide plugin has enabled in soul-admin background.

#### add Soul-Client methods (available for SpringMVC,SpringBoot user)

- SpringBoot User

- Add these dependencies in your local maven repository pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-client-springmvc</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Backend server register center config, please look:[register center access](#).

- SpringMVC User

- Add these dependencies in your local maven repository pom.xml:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-client-springmvc</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Inject these properties into your Spring beans XML file:

```

<bean id ="springMvcClientBeanPostProcessor" class ="org.dromara.soul.
client.springmvc.init.SpringMvcClientBeanPostProcessor">
    <constructor-arg ref="soulRegisterCenterConfig"/>
</bean>

<bean id="soulRegisterCenterConfig" class="org.dromara.soul.register.
common.config.SoulRegisterCenterConfig;">
    <property name="registerType" value="http"/>
    <property name="serverList" value="http://localhost:9095"/>
    <property name="props">
        <map>
            <entry key="contextPath" value="/your contextPath"/>
            <entry key="appName" value="your server name"/>
            <entry key="port" value="your server port"/>
            <entry key="isFull" value="false"/>
        </map>
    </property>
</bean>
```

- Add this annotation `@SoulSpringMvcClient` in your controller interface.
  - You can apply the annotation to class-level in a controller. the name of the path variable is prefix and ' `**`' will apply proxy for entire interfaces.
  - Example1: both `/test/payment` and `/test/findUserId` will be handled by proxy service.

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/test")
@soulSpringMvcClient(path = "/test/**")
public class HttpTestController {

    @PostMapping("/payment")
    public UserDTO post(@RequestBody final UserDTO userDTO) {
        return userDTO;
    }

    @GetMapping("/findUserId")
    public UserDTO findUserId(@RequestParam("userId") final String userId) {
        UserDTO userDTO = new UserDTO();
        userDTO.setUserId(userId);
        userDTO.setUserName("hello world");
        return userDTO;
    }
}
```

- Example2: `/order/save` will be handled by proxy service, but `/order/findId` won't.

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/order")
@soulSpringMvcClient(path = "/order")
public class OrderController {

    @PostMapping("/save")
    @soulSpringMvcClient(path = "/save")
    public OrderDTO save(@RequestBody final OrderDTO orderDTO) {
        orderDTO.setName("hello world save order");
        return orderDTO;
    }

    @GetMapping("/findById")
    public OrderDTO findById(@RequestParam("id") final String id) {
        OrderDTO orderDTO = new OrderDTO();
        orderDTO.setId(id);
        orderDTO.setName("hello world findById");
        return orderDTO;
    }
}

```

- Kick off your project with your interface, which is integrated with soul gateway.

#### 6.2.4 Configure soul gateway as an Http proxy (other framework)

- first of all, enable the divide plugin in soul-admin, then add selector and rule which will filter the request.
- if you don't know how to configure, pls refer to [selector guide](#).
- you can also develop your customized http-client, refer to [multi-language Http client development](#).

#### 6.2.5 User request

- Send the request as before, only two points need to notice.
- Firstly, the domain name that requested before in your service, now need to replace with gateway's domain name.
- Secondly, soul gateway needs a route prefix which comes from contextPath, it configured during the integration with gateway, you can change it freely in divide plugin of soul-admin, if you are familiar with it.
  - for example, if you have an order service and it has a interface, the request url: <http://localhost:8080/test/save>
  - Now need to change to: <http://localhost:9195/order/test/save>
  - We can see localhost:9195 is your gateway's ip port, default port number is 9195, /order is your contextPath which you configured with gateway.

- other parameters doesn't change in request method.
- Any questions, pls join the group and we can talk about it.
- Then you can visit, very easy and simple.

## 6.3 Integrate dubbo with soul gateway

### 6.3.1 Features

- This chapter is a guide about integrating dubbo service with soul gateway.
- Support Alibaba Dubbo(< 2.7.x) and Apache Dubbo (>=2.7.x).
- Please start soul-admin successfully before integrating, and Environment Setup is Ok.

### 6.3.2 Configure soul gateway as Dubbo proxy

- Add these dependencies in gateway's pom.xml.
- Alibaba dubbo user, configure the dubbo version and registry center with yours.

```
<!--soul alibaba dubbo plugin start-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-alibaba-dubbo</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul alibaba dubbo plugin end-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>com.alibaba</groupId>
  <artifactId>dubbo</artifactId>
  <version>2.6.5</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
  <artifactId>curator-client</artifactId>
  <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
  <artifactId>curator-framework</artifactId>
  <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
  <artifactId>curator-recipes</artifactId>
  <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
```

- Apache dubbo user, configure the dubbo version and registry center with yours.

```
<!--soul apache dubbo plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-apache-dubbo</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!--soul apache dubbo plugin end-->

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.dubbo</groupId>
    <artifactId>dubbo</artifactId>
    <version>2.7.5</version>
</dependency>
<!-- Dubbo Nacos registry dependency start -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.dubbo</groupId>
    <artifactId>dubbo-registry-nacos</artifactId>
    <version>2.7.5</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.alibaba.nacos</groupId>
    <artifactId>nacos-client</artifactId>
    <version>1.1.4</version>
</dependency>
<!-- Dubbo Nacos registry dependency end-->

<!-- Dubbo zookeeper registry dependency start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-client</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-framework</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-recipes</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<!-- Dubbo zookeeper registry dependency end -->
```

- restart gateway service.

Dubbo integration with gateway, pls refer to : soul-examples-dubbo

- Alibaba Dubbo User

- SpringBoot

- \* Add these dependencies:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-client-alibaba-dubbo</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- \* backend server register center config, please look:register center access.

- Spring

- \* Add these dependencies:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-client-alibaba-dubbo</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- \* Inject these properties into your Sping beans XML file:

```
<bean id ="alibabaDubboServiceBeanPostProcessor" class ="org.dromara.soul.
client.alibaba.dubbo.AlibabaDubboServiceBeanPostProcessor">
    <constructor-arg ref="soulRegisterCenterConfig"/>
</bean>

<bean id="soulRegisterCenterConfig" class="org.dromara.soul.register.
common.config.SoulRegisterCenterConfig">
    <property name="registerType" value="http"/>
    <property name="serverList" value="http://localhost:9095"/>
    <property name="props">
        <map>
            <entry key="contextPath" value="/your contextPath"/>
            <entry key="appName" value="your name"/>
            <entry key="isFull" value="false"/>
        </map>
    </property>
</bean>
```

- Apache Dubbo User

- SpringBoot

- \* Add these dependencies:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-client-apache-dubbo</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- \* backend server register center config, please look:[register center\\_access](#):
- Spring

\* Add these dependencies:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-client-apache-dubbo</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

\* Inject these properties into your Spring beans XML file:

```
<bean id ="apacheDubboServiceBeanPostProcessor" class ="org.dromara.soul.
client.apache.dubbo.ApacheDubboServiceBeanPostProcessor">
    <constructor-arg ref="soulRegisterCenterConfig"/>
</bean>

<bean id="soulRegisterCenterConfig" class="org.dromara.soul.register.
common.config.SoulRegisterCenterConfig">
    <property name="registerType" value="http"/>
    <property name="serverList" value="http://localhost:9095"/>
    <property name="props">
        <map>
            <entry key="contextPath" value="/your contextPath"/>
            <entry key="appName" value="your name"/>
            <entry key="isFull" value="false"/>
        </map>
    </property>
</bean>
```

### 6.3.3 Dubbo configuration

- Enable dubbo option in soul-admin.
- Configure your registry address in dubbo.

```
{"register":"zookeeper://localhost:2181"} or {"register":"nacos://localhost:8848
"}
```

### Configure the interface with gateway

- you can add the annotation `@SoulDubboClient` to your dubbo service implementation class, so that the interface method will be configured with gateway.
- start your provider and get the log `dubbo client register success`, then your dubbo interface has been added with soul gateway successfully. Pls refer to `soul-test-dubbo` project.

### Dubbo user request and parameter explanation.

- communicate with dubbo service through Http transport protocol.
- soul gateway need a route prefix which configured when accessing the project.

```
# for example: you have an order service and it has a interface, his registry address: /order/test/save

# now we can communicate with gateway through POST request http://localhost:9195/order/test/save

# localhost:9195 is gateway's ip port, default port is 9195 , /order is the contextPath you set through gateway.
```

- parameter deliver:
  - communicate with gateway through body or json of http post request.
  - more parameter types, pls refer to the interface definition in `soul-examples-dubbo` and parameter passing method.
- Single java bean parameter type (`default`).
- Multi-parameter type support, add this config value in gateway's yaml file:

```
soul:
  dubbo:
    parameter: multi
```

- Support for customized multi-parameter type
- Create a new implementation class A in your gateway project of `org.dromara.soul.web.dubbo.DubboParamResolveService`.

```
public interface DubboParamResolveService {

  /**
   * Build parameter pair.
   * this is Resolve http body to get dubbo param.
   *
   * @param body          the body
   * @param parameterTypes the parameter types
   * @return the pair
}
```

```

    */
    Pair<String[], Object[]> buildParameter(String body, String parameterTypes);
}

```

- body is the json string in http request.
- parameterTypes: the list of method parameter types that are matched, split with ,.
- in Pair, left is parameter type, right is parameter value, it's the standard of dubbo generalization calls.
- Inject your class into Spring bean, cover the default implementation.

```

@Bean
public DubboParamResolveService A() {
    return new A();
}

```

#### 6.3.4 Service governance

- Tag route
  - Add Dubbo\_Tag\_Route when send request, the current request will be routed to the provider of the specified tag, which is only valid for the current request.
- Explicit Target
  - Set the url property in the annotation @SoulDubboClient.
  - Update the configuration in Admin.
  - It's valid for all request.
- Param valid and SoulException
  - Set validation="soulValidation".
  - When SoulException is thrown in the interface, exception information will be returned. It should be noted that SoulException is thrown explicitly.

```

@Service(validation = "soulValidation")
public class TestServiceImpl implements TestService {

    @Override
    @SoulDubboClient(path = "/test", desc = "test method")
    public String test(@Valid HelloServiceRequest name) throws
SoulException {
        if (true){
            throw new SoulException("Param binding error.");
        }
        return "Hello " + name.getName();
    }
}

```

```

    }
}
```

- Request param

```

public class HelloServiceRequest implements Serializable {

    private static final long serialVersionUID = -5968745817846710197L;

    @NotEmpty(message = "name cannot be empty")
    private String name;

    @NotNull(message = "age cannot be null")
    private Integer age;

    public String getName() {
        return name;
    }

    public void setName(String name) {
        this.name = name;
    }

    public Integer getAge() {
        return age;
    }

    public void setAge(Integer age) {
        this.age = age;
    }
}
```

- Send request

```
{
    "name": ""
}
```

- Response

```
{
    "code": 500,
    "message": "Internal Server Error",
    "data": "name cannot be empty,age cannot be null"
}
```

- Error message

```
{
  "code": 500,
  "message": "Internal Server Error",
  "data": "Param binding error."
}
```

**Let's break down this process: http -> gateway -> dubbo provider**

- It basically switches from HTTP request to Dubbo protocol, then invoke Dubbo service and return to the result.
- Two things need to notice after integration with gateway, one is the added annotation `@SoulDubboClient`, another is a path used to specify the request path.
- And you added a config value of `contextPath`.
- If you still remember, then we can start.
- If you have a function like this, the config value in `contextPath` is `/dubbo`

```
@Override
@soulDubboClient(path = "/insert", desc = "insert data")
public DubboTest insert(final DubboTest dubboTest) {
    return dubboTest;
}
```

So our request path is: `http://localhost:9195/dubbo/insert`, localhost:9195 is the gateway's domain name, if you changed before, so does with yours here..

How about the request parameter? `DubboTest` is a java bean object, has 2 parameters, `id` and `name`, so we can transfer the value's json type through request body.

```
{"id":"1234","name":"XIAO5y"}
```

- If your interface has no parameter, then the value is:

```
{}
```

- If your interface has multi-parameter, pls refer to the guide above.

## 6.4 SpringCloud Proxy

### 6.4.1 Features

- This article is a guide about how to integrate Spring Cloud with soul gateway quickly.
- Please enable `springCloud` plug-in in soul-admin background.
- Please start `soul-admin` successfully before integrating and `Environment Setup` is Ok.

### 6.4.2 Configure soul gateway as Spring Cloud proxy

- add these dependencies in gateway's pom.xml:

```
<!--soul springCloud plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-springcloud</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!--soul springCloud plugin end-->

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-commons</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-ribbon</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

- If you use eureka as SpringCloud registry center.
  - add these dependencies:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

- add these config values in gateway's yaml file:

```
eureka:
  client:
    serviceUrl:
      defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka/ #your eureka address
  instance:
    prefer-ip-address: true
```

- if you use nacos as Spring Cloud registry center.
  - add these dependencies:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.alibaba.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-nacos-discovery</artifactId>
    <version>2.1.0.RELEASE</version>
```

```
</dependency>
```

- add these config values in gateway's yaml file:

```
spring:
  cloud:
    nacos:
      discovery:
        server-addr: 127.0.0.1:8848 # your nacos address
```

- restart your gateway service.

### 6.4.3 SpringCloud integration with gateway

- add these dependencies in your project:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-client-springcloud</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- backend server register center config, please look:[register center access](#).
- add the annotation `@SoulSpringCloudClient` in your controller interface.
- you can apply the annotation to class-level in a controller.the name of the path variable is prefix and '`/**`' will apply proxy for entire interfaces.
  - example (1):both `/test/payment` and `/test/findUserId` will be handled by gateway.

```
@RestController
@RequestMapping("/test")
@soulSpringCloudClient(path = "/test/**")
public class HttpTestController {

    @PostMapping("/payment")
    public UserDTO post(@RequestBody final UserDTO userDTO) {
        return userDTO;
    }

    @GetMapping("/findUserId")
    public UserDTO findUserId(@RequestParam("userId") final String userId) {
        UserDTO userDTO = new UserDTO();
        userDTO.setId(userId);
        userDTO.setName("hello world");
        return userDTO;
    }
}
```

- example (2): /order/save will be handled by gateway, and /order/findById won't.

```

@RestController
@RequestMapping("/order")
@SoulSpringCloudClient(path = "/order")
public class OrderController {

    @PostMapping("/save")
    @SoulSpringMvcClient(path = "/save")
    public OrderDTO save(@RequestBody final OrderDTO orderDTO) {
        orderDTO.setName("hello world save order");
        return orderDTO;
    }

    @GetMapping("/findById")
    public OrderDTO findById(@RequestParam("id") final String id) {
        OrderDTO orderDTO = new OrderDTO();
        orderDTO.setId(id);
        orderDTO.setName("hello world findById");
        return orderDTO;
    }
}

```

- start your service, get the log `dubbo client register success`, then your interface has been added with soul gateway successfully.

#### 6.4.4 Plugin Setting

- enable Spring Cloud plugin in `soul-admin`.

#### 6.4.5 User Request

- Send the request as before, only two points need to notice.
- firstly, the domain name that requested before in your service, now need to replace with gateway's domain name.
- secondly, soul gateway needs a route prefix which comes from `contextPath`, it configured during the integration with gateway, you can change it freely in divide plugin of `soul-admin`, if you familiar with it.

```

# for example, your have an order service and it has a interface, the request url:
http://localhost:8080/test/save

# now need to change to: http://localhost:9195/order/test/save

# we can see localhost:9195 is the gateway's ip port, default port number is 9195 ,
/order is the contextPath in your config yaml file.

```

```
# the request of other parameters don't change.

# Any questions, pls join the group and we can talk about it.
```

- Then you can visit, very easy and simple.

## 6.5 Sofa RPC Proxy

### 6.5.1 Description

- This article is about sofa users using sofa plug-in support, and the tutorial of connecting your own sofa service to the soul gateway.
- Before connecting, please start soul-admin correctly and [Setup Environment Ok](#).

### 6.5.2 Introduce the plug-in that the gateway supports for sofa

- Add the following dependencies in the gateway's pom.xml file:
- Replace the sofa version with yours, and replace the jar package in the registry with yours, The following is a reference。

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.alipay.sofa</groupId>
    <artifactId>sofa-rpc-all</artifactId>
    <version>5.7.6</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-client</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-framework</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-recipes</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-sofa</artifactId>
```

```
<version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Restart the gateway service.

### 6.5.3 sofa service access gateway, you can refer to: soul-examples-sofa

- Springboot
  - Introduce the following dependencies :

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-client-sofa</artifactId>
  <version>${soul.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- backend server register center config, please look:[register center access](#).
- Spring
  - Introduce the following dependencies:

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-client-sofa</artifactId>
  <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Add the following in the xml file of your bean definition:

```
<bean id ="sofaServiceBeanPostProcessor" class ="org.dromara.soul.client.
sofa.SofaServiceBeanPostProcessor">
    <constructor-arg ref="soulRegisterCenterConfig"/>
</bean>

<bean id="soulRegisterCenterConfig" class="org.dromara.soul.register.common.
config.SoulRegisterCenterConfig">
    <property name="registerType" value="http"/>
    <property name="serverList" value="http://localhost:9095"/>
    <property name="props">
        <map>
            <entry key="contextPath" value="/your contextPath"/>
            <entry key="appName" value="your name"/>
            <entry key="isFull" value="false"/>
        </map>
    </property>
</bean>
```

#### 6.5.4 Plugin Settings

- First in the soul-admin plugin management, set the sofa plugin to open.
- Secondly, configure your registered address in the sofa plugin, or the address of other registry.

```
{"protocol": "zookeeper", "register": "127.0.0.1:2181"}
```

#### 6.5.5 Interface registered to the gateway

- For your sofa service implementation class, add @SoulSofaClient annotation to the method, Indicates that the interface method is registered to the gateway.
- Start your provider and output the log sofa client register success. You're done. Your sofa interface has been published to the soul gateway. If you still don't understand, you can refer to the soul-test-sofa project.

#### 6.5.6 sofa user request and parameter description

- To put it bluntly, it is to request your sofa service through http
- Soul gateway needs to have a routing prefix, this routing prefix is for you to access the project for configuration contextPath

```
# For example, if you have an order service, it has an interface and its
registration path /order/test/save

# Now it's to request the gateway via post: http://localhost:9195/order/test/save

# Where localhost:9195 is the IP port of the gateway, default port is 9195 , /order
is the contextPath of your sofa access gateway configuration
```

- Parameter passing:
  - Access the gateway through http post, and pass through body and json.
  - For more parameter type transfer, please refer to the interface definition in soul-examples-sofa and the parameter transfer method.
- Single java bean parameter type (default)
- Customize multi-parameter support:
- In the gateway project you built, add a new class A, implements org.dromara.soul.plugin.api.sofa.SofaParamResolveService.

```
public interface SofaParamResolveService {  
  
    /**  
     * Build parameter pair.  
    */
```

```

    * this is Resolve http body to get sofa param.
    *
    * @param body          the body
    * @param parameterTypes the parameter types
    * @return the pair
    */
    Pair<String[], Object[]> buildParameter(String body, String parameterTypes);
}

```

- body is the json string passed by body in http.
- parameterTypes: list of matched method parameter types, If there are multiple, use , to separate.
- In Pair, left is the parameter type, and right is the parameter value. This is the standard for sofa generalization calls.
- Register your class as a String bean and override the default implementation.

```

@Bean
public SofaParamResolveService A() {
    return new A();
}

```

## 6.6 Use Different Data-Sync Strategy

### 6.6.1 Features

- Data synchronization is the key of gateway high performance, which is to sync ‘soul-admin’ config data into the JVM memory of soul cluster.
- Implementation principles, pls refer to: [dataSync](#).
- In the article, the gateway is the environment you setup. please refer to: [Environment Setup](#).

### 6.6.2 Websocket sync (default method, recommend)

- gateway setting (note:restart)
  - Add these dependencies in pom.xml:

```

<!--soul data sync start use websocket-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-sync-data-websocket</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

- add these config values in springboot yaml file:

```
soul :
  sync:
    websocket :
      urls: ws://localhost:9095/websocket
#urls: address of soul-admin, multi-address will be splitted with (,).
```

- soul-admin config, enable this parameter --soul.sync.websocket=' ' in soul admin, then restart service.

```
soul:
  sync:
    websocket:
```

- When the connection is established, getting the full data once, then adding and updating data subsequently, which is a good performance.
- Support disconnection and reconnection (default 30 sec).

### 6.6.3 Zookeeper Sync

- gateway setting (note: restart)

- Add these dependencies in pom.xml:

```
<!--soul data sync start use zookeeper-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-sync-data-zookeeper</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Add these dependencies in springboot yaml file:

```
soul :
  sync:
    zookeeper:
      url: localhost:2181
      sessionTimeout: 5000
      connectionTimeout: 2000
#url: config with your zk address, used by the cluster environment, splitted with (,).
```

- soul-admin config: configure the soul-admin's starting parameter with --soul.sync.zookeeper.url='your address', then restart the service.

```
soul:
  sync:
    zookeeper:
```

```
url: localhost:2181
sessionTimeout: 5000
connectionTimeout: 2000
```

- It is good to use ZooKeeper synchronization mechanism with high timeliness, but we also have to deal with the unstable environment of ZK, cluster brain splitting and other problems.

#### 6.6.4 Http long-polling sync

- gateway setting (note:restart)
  - Add these dependencies in pom.xml:

```
<!--soul data sync start use http-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-sync-data-http</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- add these config values in your springboot yaml file:

```
soul :
  sync:
    http:
      url: http://localhost:9095
#url: config with your soul-admin's ip and port url, pls use (,) to split
multi-admin cluster environment.
```

- soul-admin config, configure the soul-admin's starting parameter with --soul.sync.http=' ', then restart service.

```
soul:
  sync:
    http:
```

- HTTP long-polling makes the gateway lightweight, but less time-sensitive.
- It pulls according to the group key, if the data is too large, it will have some influences, a small change under a group will pull the entire group.
- it may hit bug in soul-admin cluster.

### 6.6.5 Nacos sync

- gateway setting (note:restart)
  - Add these dependencies in your pom.xml:

```
<!--soul data sync start use nacos-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-sync-data-nacos</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- add these config values in the springboot yaml file:

```
soul :
  sync:
    nacos:
      url: localhost:8848
      namespace: 1c10d748-af86-43b9-8265-75f487d20c6c
      acm:
        enabled: false
        endpoint: acm.aliyun.com
        namespace:
        accessKey:
        secretKey:
# url: config with your nacos address, pls use (,) to split your cluster
environment.
# other configure, pls refer to the naocs website.
```

- \* soul-admin config: passing values one by one with ‘-’ operator in the soul-Admin startup parameter.

```
soul :
  sync:
    nacos:
      url: localhost:8848
      namespace: 1c10d748-af86-43b9-8265-75f487d20c6c
      acm:
        enabled: false
        endpoint: acm.aliyun.com
        namespace:
        accessKey:
        secretKey:
```

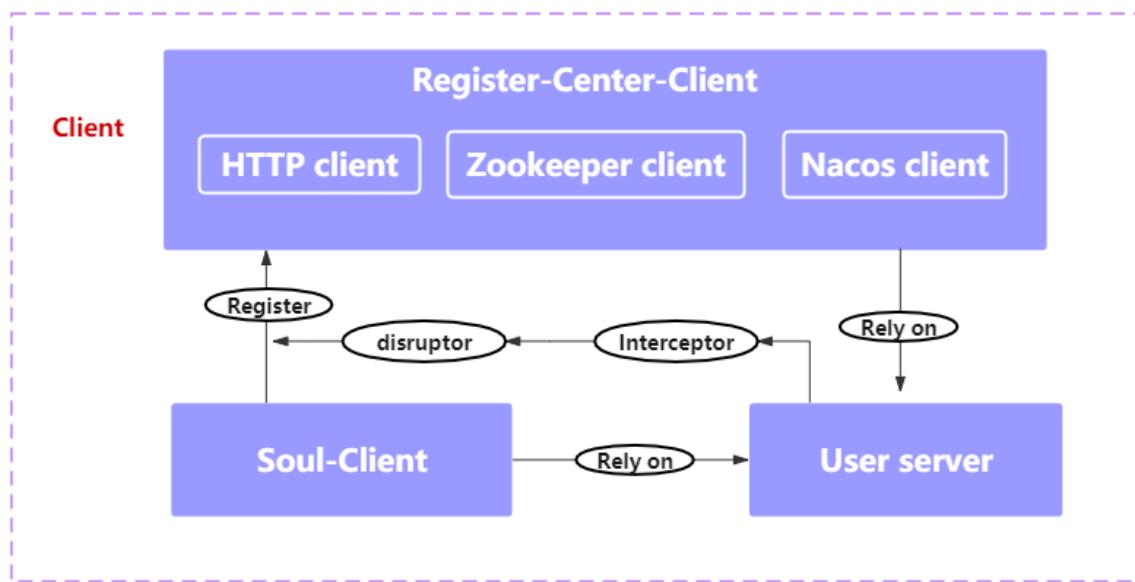
## Register Center

### 7.1 Register Center Design

#### 7.1.1 Description

- This article mainly explains three ways of register center and their principles.

Client



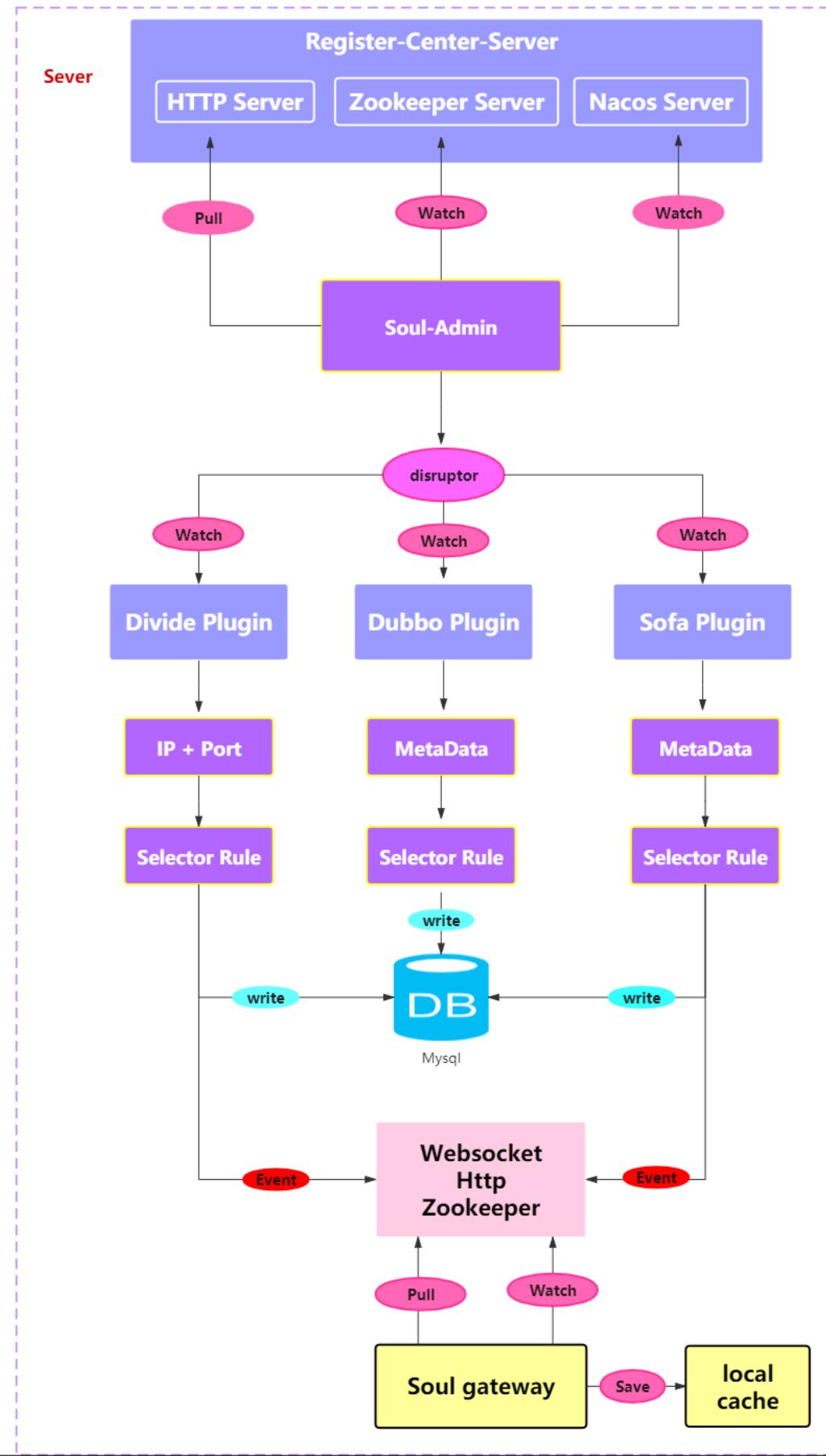
When client server start, the register center client will be loaded by spi.

Put data to Disruptor when spring bean load.

Soul register client get data from Disruptor, and it will send request to register server.

Disruptor can decouple data from operation and facilitate expansion.



**Server**

When Soul-Admin server start, register center server will be loaded by spi. Meanwhile Disruptor will be initied too.

Soul register server get data from register client, and then put them to Disruptor.

Soul-Admin Disruptor consumer get data from register server by Disruptor queue, then save them to database and publish data synchronize event.

Disruptor can decouple data from operation and buffering.

### 7.1.2 Http Registry

Principle of http register center is simple

Call interface of register server when Soul-Client start.

Soul-Admin accept request, then save to database and publish data synchronize event.

### 7.1.3 Zookeeper Registry

Zookeeper storage struct is:

```
soul
  └── register
    └── metadata
      └── ${rpcType}
        └── ${contextPath}
          └── ${ruleName} : save metadata data of
MetaDataAdapterDTO
  └── uri
    └── ${rpcType}
      └── ${contextPath}
        └── ${ip:prot} : save uri data of UriRegisterDTO
          └── ${ip:prot}
```

Zookeeper register client will save data to zookeeper when soul client is started.

Zookeeper register server will keep watching the change of data node.

Trigger selector and rule data update and event will be published, when metadata data node update.

Trigger selector and upstream update and event will be published, when uri data node update.

### 7.1.4 Etcd Registry

Etcd storage struct is:

```

soul
  |-register
    |-metadata
      |-${rpcType}
        |-${contextPath}
          |-${ruleName} : save metadata data of
MetaDataTableDTO
  |-uri
    |-${rpcType}
      |-${contextPath}
        |-${ip:prot} : save uri data of URIRegisterDTO
          |-${ip:prot}

```

Etcd register client will save data to etcd when soul client is started.

Etcd register server will keep watching the change of data node.

Trigger selector and rule data update and event will be published, when metadata data node update.

Trigger selector and upstream update and event will be published, when uri data node update.

### 7.1.5 Consul Registry

Consul register client will save URIRegisterDTO to service instance metadata, and URIRegisterDTO will disappear with service unregister.

Key	Value
uri	[{"appName": "http", "contextPath": "/http", "rpcType": "http", "host": "192.168.3.125", "port": 8189}]

And Consul register client will save MetaDataRegisterDTO to Key/Value store, storage struct is:

```

soul
  |-register
    |-metadata
      |-${rpcType}
        |-${contextPath}
          |-${ruleName} : save metadata data of
MetaDataTableDTO

```

Consul register client will save data to consul when soul client is started.

Consul register server will keep watching the change of data node.

Trigger selector and rule data update and event will be published, when metadata data node update.

Trigger selector and upstream update and event will be published, when uri data node update.

### 7.1.6 Nacos Register

Nacos register have two parts: URI and Metadata.

URI is instance register. URI instance node will be deleted when server is down.

URI service's instance name will be named like below. Every URI instance has ip, port and contextPath as identifiers.

```
soul.register.service.${rpcType}
```

When URI instance up, it will publish metadata config. It's name like below.

```
soul.register.service.${rpcType}.${contextPath}
```

Trigger selector and upstream update and event will be published, when URI service up or down.

Trigger selector and rule data update and event will be published, when metadata config update.

### 7.1.7 SPI

<i>SPI Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
SoulClientRegisterRepository	Soul client register SPI

<i>Implementation Class</i>	<i>Description</i>
HttpClientRegisterRepository	Http client register repository
ZookeeperClientRegisterRepository	Zookeeper client register repository
EtcdClientRegisterRepository	Etcd client register repository
ConsulClientRegisterRepository	Consul client register repository
NacosClientRegisterRepository	Nacos client register repository

<i>SPI Name</i>	<i>Description</i>
SoulServerRegisterRepository	Soul server register SPI

<i>Implementation Class</i>	<i>Description</i>
SoulHttpRegistryController	Http server repository
ZookeeperServerRegisterRepository	Zookeeper server registry repository
EtcdServerRegisterRepository	Etcd server registry repository
ConsulServerRegisterRepository	Consul server registry repository
NacosServerRegisterRepository	Nacos server registry repository

## 7.2 Register Center Access

### 7.2.1 Explain

Explain register center access config

### 7.2.2 HTTP Registry

#### Soul-Admin

- Set the config in application.yml

```
soul:
  register:
    registerType: http
    props:
      checked: true # is checked
      zombieCheckTimes: 5 # How many times does it fail to detect the service
      scheduledTime: 10 # Timed detection interval time
```

#### Soul-Client

- Set the config in application.yml

```
soul:
  client:
    registerType: http
    serverLists: http://localhost:9095
    props:
      contextPath: /http
      appName: http
      port: 8188
      isFull: false
    # registerType : register type, set http
    # serverList: when register type is http, set Soul-Admin address list, pls note
    # 'http://' is necessary.
    # port: your project port number; apply to springmvc/tars/grpc
```

```
# contextPath: your project's route prefix through soul gateway, such as /order , /product etc, gateway will route based on it.
# appName: your project name, the default value is `spring.application.name`.
# isFull: set true means providing proxy for your entire service, or only a few controller. apply to springmvc/springcloud
```

### 7.2.3 Zookeeper Registry

#### Soul-Admin

- Add dependency in pom.xml (Default has been added):

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-register-server-zookeeper</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Set the config in application.yml

```
soul:
  register:
    registerType: zookeeper
    serverLists : localhost:2181
  props:
    sessionTimeout: 5000
    connectionTimeout: 2000
```

#### Soul-Client

- Add dependency in pom.xml (Default has been added):

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-register-client-zookeeper</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Set the config in application.yml

```
soul:
  client:
    registerType: zookeeper
    serverLists: localhost:2181
    props:
      contextPath: /http
```

```

    appName: http
    port: 8188
    isFull: false
# registerType : register type, set zookeeper
# serverList: when register type is zookeeper, set zookeeper address list
# port: your project port number; apply to springmvc/tars/grpc
# contextPath: your project's route prefix through soul gateway, such as /order , /product etc, gateway will route based on it.
# appName: your project name, the default value is `spring.application.name`.
# isFull: set true means providing proxy for your entire service, or only a few controller. apply to springmvc/springcloud

```

## 7.2.4 Etcd Registry

### Soul-Admin

- Add dependency in pom.xml (Default has been added):

```

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-register-server-etcd</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

- Set the config in application.yml

```

soul:
  register:
    registerType: etcd
    serverLists : http://localhost:2379
    props:
      etcdTimeout: 5000
      etcdTTL: 5

```

### Soul-Client

- Add dependency in pom.xml (Default has been added):

```

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-register-client-etcd</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

- Set the config in application.yml

```
soul:
  client:
    registerType: etcd
    serverLists: http://localhost:2379
    props:
      contextPath: /http
      appName: http
      port: 8188
      isFull: false
  # registerType : register type, set etcd
  # serverList: when register type is etcd, add etcd address list
  # port: your project port number; apply to springmvc/tars/grpc
  # contextPath: your project's route prefix through soul gateway, such as /order , /product etc, gateway will route based on it.
  # appName: your project name, the default value is `spring.application.name`.
  # isFull: set true means providing proxy for your entire service, or only a few controller. apply to springmvc/springcloud
```

## 7.2.5 Consul Registry

### Soul-Admin

- Add dependency in pom.xml :

```
<!--soul-register-server-consul (Default has been added)-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-register-server-consul</artifactId>
  <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!--spring-cloud-starter-consul-discovery need add by yourself, suggest use 2.2.6.RELEASE version, other version maybe can't work-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-consul-discovery</artifactId>
  <version>2.2.6.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
```

- Set the config in application.yml, additional need add spring.cloud.consul:

```
soul:
  register:
    registerType: consul
    props:
      delay: 1
      wait-time: 55
```

```

spring:
  cloud:
    consul:
      discovery:
        instance-id: soul-admin-1
        service-name: soul-admin
        tags-as-metadata: false
      host: localhost
      port: 8500

# registerType : register type, set consul.
# delay: The interval of each polling of monitoring metadata, in seconds, the
# default value is 1 second.
# wait-time: The waiting time for each polling of metadata monitoring, in seconds,
# the default value is 55 second.
# instance-id: Required, Consul needs to find specific services through instance-
# id.
# service-name: The name where the service is registered to consul. If not
# configured, the value of `spring.application.name` will be taken by default.
# host: Consul server host, the default value is localhost.
# port: Consul server port, the default value is 8500.
# tags-as-metadata: false, Required, This option must be set to false, otherwise
# the URI information will not be found, will cause to selector and upstream cache
# unable to update.

```

## Soul-Client

**Note, consul registry is not compatible with current and SpringCloud will and Eureka / Nacos registry conflicts**

- Add dependency in pom.xml (need add by yourself, suggest use 2.2.6.RELEASE version, other version maybe can't work):

```

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-consul-discovery</artifactId>
  <version>2.2.6.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>

```

- Set the config in application.yml, additional need add spring.cloud.consul:

```

soul:
  client:
    registerType: consul
    props:
      contextPath: /http
      appName: http

```

```

port: 8188
isFull: false

spring:
  cloud:
    consul:
      discovery:
        instance-id: soul-http-1
        service-name: soul-http
        host: localhost
        port: 8500

# registerType : register type, set consul.
# port: your project port number; apply to springmvc/tars/grpc
# contextPath: your project's route prefix through soul gateway, such as /order , /product etc, gateway will route based on it.
# appName: your project name, the default value is `spring.application.name`.
# isFull: set true means providing proxy for your entire service, or only a few controller. apply to springmvc
# instance-id: Required, Consul needs to find specific services through instance-id.
# service-name: The name where the service is registered to consul. If not configured, the value of `spring.application.name` will be taken by default.
# host: Consul server host, the default value is localhost.
# port: Consul server port, the default value is 8500.

```

## 7.2.6 Nacos Registry

### Soul-Admin

- Add dependency in pom.xml (Default has been added):

```

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-register-server-nacos</artifactId>
  <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

- Set the config in application.yml

```

soul:
  register:
    registerType: nacos
    serverLists : localhost:8848
    props:
      nacosNameSpace: SoulRegisterCenter

```

## Soul-Client

- Add dependency in pom.xml (Default has been added):

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-register-client-nacos</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Set the config in application.yml

```
soul:
  client:
    registerType: nacos
    serverLists: localhost:8848
    props:
      contextPath: /http
      appName: http
      port: 8188
      isFull: false
      nacosNameSpace: SoulRegisterCenter
# registerType : register type, set etcd
# serverList: when register type is etcd, add etcd address list
# port: your project port number; apply to springmvc/tars/grpc
# contextPath: your project's route prefix through soul gateway, such as /order , /
product etc, gateway will route based on it.
# appName: your project name, the default value is `spring.application.name` .
# isFull: set true means providing proxy for your entire service, or only a few
controller. apply to springmvc/springcloud
# nacosNameSpace: nacos namespace
```

# 8

## Quick Start

### 8.1 Quick start with Dubbo

This document introduces how to quickly access the Soul Gateway using Dubbo. You can get the code example of this document by clicking [here](#).

#### 8.1.1 Environment to prepare

Please refer to the `setup` and launch `soul-admin` and `soul-bootstrap`, In addition, if you use ZooKeeper for Dubbo, you need to download it in advance.

#### 8.1.2 Run the soul-examples-dubbo project

Download `soul-examples-dubbo`, replace the register address in `spring-dubbo.xml` with your local zk address, such as:

```
<dubbo:registry address="zookeeper://localhost:2181"/>
```

Execute the `TestApacheDubboApplication` main method to start dubbo project.

The following log appears when the startup is successful:

```
2021-02-06 20:58:01.807 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/insert","pathDesc":"Insert a row of data","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboTestService","methodName":"insert","ruleName":"/dubbo/insert","parameterTypes":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.entity.DubboTest","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\":\"\",\\"version\\\":\\\"\",\\"loadbalance\\\":\\\"random\\\",\\"retries\\\":2,\\"timeout\\\":10000,\\"url\\\":\\\"\\\"}", "enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.821 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/findAll","pathDesc":"Get all data","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboTestService","methodName":"findAll","ruleName":"/dubbo/findAll","parameterTypes": "", "rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\\\"\",\\"version\\\":\\\"\",\\"loadbalance\\\":\\\"random\\\",\\"retries\\\":2,\\"timeout\\\":10000,\\"url\\\":\\\"\\\"}", "enabled":true}
```

```

2021-02-06 20:58:01.833 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/findById","pathDesc":"Query by Id","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboTestService","methodName":"findById","ruleName":"/dubbo/findById","parameterTypes":"java.lang.String","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\":\"\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.844 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/findByIdListId","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"findByIdListId","ruleName":"/dubbo/findByIdListId","parameterTypes":"java.util.List","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.855 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/findByIdsAndName","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"findByIdsAndName","ruleName":"/dubbo/findByIdsAndName","parameterTypes":"java.util.List,java.lang.String","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.866 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/batchSave","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"batchSave","ruleName":"/dubbo/batchSave","parameterTypes":"java.util.List","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.876 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/findByIdArrayIdsAndName","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"findByIdArrayIdsAndName","ruleName":"/dubbo/findByIdArrayIdsAndName","parameterTypes":"[Ljava.lang.Integer;,java.lang.String","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.889 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/saveComplexBeanTestAndName","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"saveComplexBeanTestAndName","ruleName":"/dubbo/saveComplexBeanTestAndName","parameterTypes":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.entity.ComplexBeanTest,java.lang.String","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.901 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/batchSaveAndNameAndId","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"batchSaveAndNameAndId","ruleName":"/dubbo/batchSaveAndNameAndId","parameterTypes":"java.util.List,java.lang.String,java.lang.String","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}

```

```

2021-02-06 20:58:01.911 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/saveComplexBeanTest","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"saveComplexBeanTest","ruleName":"/dubbo/saveComplexBeanTest","parameterTypes":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.entity.ComplexBeanTest","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\":\"\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}
2021-02-06 20:58:01.922 INFO 3724 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : dubbo client register success: {"appName":"dubbo","contextPath":"/dubbo","path":"/dubbo/findByStringArray","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"dubbo","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.dubbo.api.service.DubboMultiParamService","methodName":"findByStringArray","ruleName":"/dubbo/findByStringArray","parameterTypes":"[Ljava.lang.String;","rpcExt":"{\\"group\\\":\"\",\"version\\\":\",\"loadbalance\\\":\"random\",\"retries\\\":2,\"timeout\\\":10000,\"url\\\":\"\"}","enabled":true}

```

### 8.1.3 Dubbo plugin settings

- first enabled the dubbo plugin in the soul-admin plugin management.
- then configure your registry address in dubbo.

### 8.1.4 Testing

The soul-examples-dubbo project will automatically register interface methods annotated with `@SoulDubboClient` in the soul gateway after successful startup.

Open Plugin Management -> dubbo to see the list of plugin rule configurations

SelectorList			Add	RulesList			C Synchronous dubbo	Add
Name	Open	Operation		RuleName	Open	UpdateTime	Operation	
/dubbo	Open	Modify Delete	< 1 >	/dubbo/insert	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/findAll	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/findById	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/findByListId	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/findByIdsAndName	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/batchSave	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/findByArrayIdsAndName	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/saveComplexBeanTestAndName	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/batchSaveAndNameAndId	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/saveComplexBeanTest	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	
				/dubbo/findByStringArray	Open	2021-02-06 20:58:01	Modify Delete	

Use PostMan to simulate HTTP to request your Dubbo service

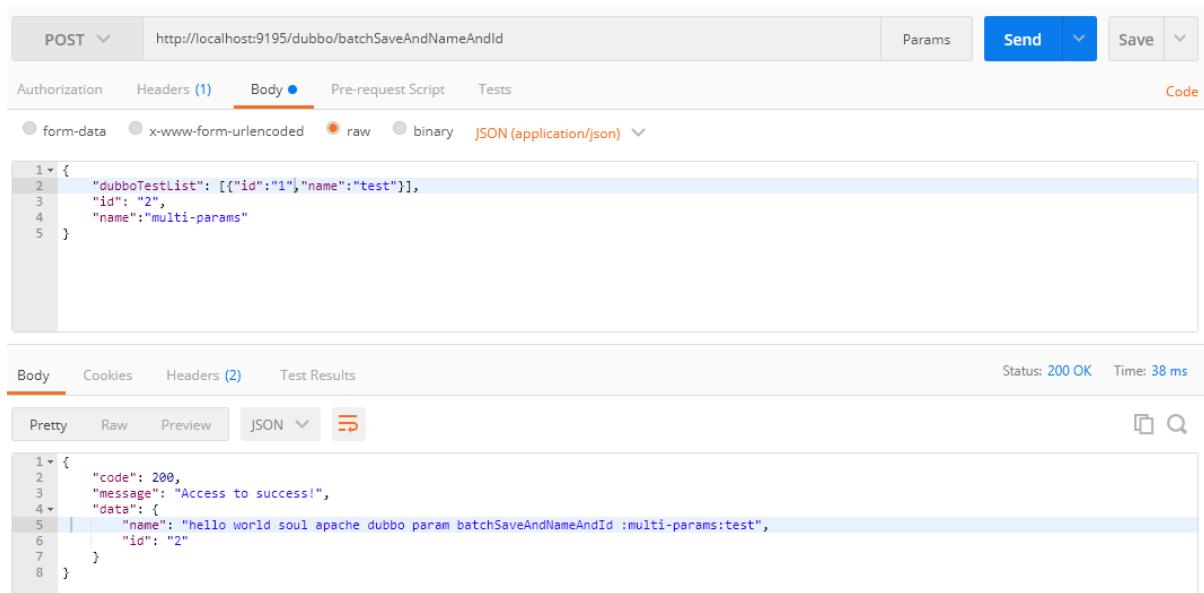


Complex multi-parameter example: The related interface implementation class is org.dromara.soul.examples.apache.dubbo.service.impl.DubboMultiParamServiceImpl#batchSaveAndNameAndId.

```

@Override
@SoulDubboClient(path = "/batchSaveAndNameAndId")
public DubboTest batchSaveAndNameAndId(List<DubboTest> dubboTestList, String id,
String name) {
    DubboTest test = new DubboTest();
    test.setId(id);
    test.setName("hello world soul apache dubbo param batchSaveAndNameAndId :" +
name + ":" + dubboTestList.stream().map(DubboTest::getName).collect(Collectors.
joining("-")));
    return test;
}

```



When your arguments do not match, the following exception will occur:

```

2021-02-07 22:24:04.015 ERROR 14860 --- [:20888-thread-3] o.d.soul.web.handler.GlobalErrorHandler : [e47b2a2a] Resolved [SoulException: org.apache.dubbo.remoting.RemotingException: java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: args.length != types.length]

```

```

java.lang.IllegalArgumentException: args.length != types.length
    at org.apache.dubbo.common.utils.PojoUtils.realize(PojoUtils.java:91)
    at org.apache.dubbo.rpc.filter.GenericFilter.invoke(GenericFilter.java:82)
    at org.apache.dubbo.rpc.protocol.ProtocolFilterWrapper$1.
invoke(ProtocolFilterWrapper.java:81)
    at org.apache.dubbo.rpc.filter.ClassLoaderFilter.invoke(ClassLoaderFilter.
java:38)
    at org.apache.dubbo.rpc.protocol.ProtocolFilterWrapper$1.
invoke(ProtocolFilterWrapper.java:81)
    at org.apache.dubbo.rpc.filter.EchoFilter.invoke(EchoFilter.java:41)
    at org.apache.dubbo.rpc.protocol.ProtocolFilterWrapper$1.
invoke(ProtocolFilterWrapper.java:81)
    at org.apache.dubbo.rpc.protocol.dubbo.DubboProtocol$1.reply(DubboProtocol.
java:150)
    at org.apache.dubbo.remoting.exchange.support.header.HeaderExchangeHandler.
handleRequest(HeaderExchangeHandler.java:100)
    at org.apache.dubbo.remoting.exchange.support.header.HeaderExchangeHandler.
received(HeaderExchangeHandler.java:175)
    at org.apache.dubbo.remoting.transport.DecodeHandler.received(DecodeHandler.
java:51)
    at org.apache.dubbo.remoting.transport.dispatcher.ChannelEventRunnable.
run(ChannelEventRunnable.java:57)
    at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor.runWorker(ThreadPoolExecutor.
java:1149)
    at java.util.concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor$Worker.run(ThreadPoolExecutor.
java:624)
    at java.lang.Thread.run(Thread.java:748)
] for HTTP POST /dubbo/batchSaveAndNameAndId

```

## 8.2 Quick start with http

This document introduces how to quickly access the Soul Gateway using Http. You can get the code example of this document by clicking [here](#).

### 8.2.1 Environment to prepare

Please refer to the [setup](#) and launch `soul-admin` and `soul-bootstrap`.

Introducing gateway to HTTP proxy plugin

- Add the following dependencies to the `soul-bootstrap`' s `pom.xml` file:

```

<!--if you use http proxy start this-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-divide</artifactId>

```

```

<version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-httpclient</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

## 8.2.2 Run the soul-examples-http project

Download [soul-examples-http](#)

Execute the `org.dromara.soul.examples.http.SoulTestHttpApplication` main method to start project.

The following log appears when the startup is successful:

```

2021-02-10 00:57:07.561  INFO 3700 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : http client register success: {"appName":"http","context":"/http","path":"/http/test/**","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"http","host":"192.168.50.13","port":8188,"ruleName":"/http/test/**","enabled":true,"registerMetaData":false}
2021-02-10 00:57:07.577  INFO 3700 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : http client register success: {"appName":"http","context":"/http","path":"/http/order/save","pathDesc":"Save order","rpcType":"http","host":"192.168.50.13","port":8188,"ruleName":"/http/order/save","enabled":true,"registerMetaData":false}
2021-02-10 00:57:07.587  INFO 3700 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : http client register success: {"appName":"http","context":"/http","path":"/http/order/path/**/name","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"http","host":"192.168.50.13","port":8188,"ruleName":"/http/order/path/**/name","enabled":true,"registerMetaData":false}
2021-02-10 00:57:07.596  INFO 3700 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : http client register success: {"appName":"http","context":"/http","path":"/http/order/findById","pathDesc":"Find by id","rpcType":"http","host":"192.168.50.13","port":8188,"ruleName":"/http/order/findById","enabled":true,"registerMetaData":false}
2021-02-10 00:57:07.606  INFO 3700 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : http client register success: {"appName":"http","context":"/http","path":"/http/order/path/**","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"http","host":"192.168.50.13","port":8188,"ruleName":"/http/order/path/**","enabled":true,"registerMetaData":false}
2021-02-10 00:57:08.023  INFO 3700 --- [           main] o.s.b.web.embedded.netty.NettyWebServer : Netty started on port(s): 8188
2021-02-10 00:57:08.026  INFO 3700 --- [           main] o.d.s.e.http.SoulTestHttpApplication : Started SoulTestHttpApplication in 2.555 seconds (JVM running for 3.411)

```

### 8.2.3 Enable the Divide plugin to handle HTTP requests

- enabled the divide plugin in the soul-admin plugin management.

### 8.2.4 Testing http request

The soul-examples-http project will automatically register interface methods annotated with @SoulSpringMvcClient in the soul gateway after successful startup.

Open Plugin Management -> divide to see the list of plugin rule configurations

Name	Open	Operation
/http	Open	Modify Delete

	RuleName	Open	UpdateTime	Operation
[+]	/http/test/**	Open	2021-02-10 00:57:07	Modify Delete
[+]	/http/order/save	Open	2021-02-10 00:57:07	Modify Delete
[+]	/http/order/path/**/name	Open	2021-02-10 00:57:07	Modify Delete
[+]	/http/order/findById	Open	2021-02-10 00:57:07	Modify Delete
[+]	/http/order/path/**	Open	2021-02-10 00:57:07	Modify Delete

Use PostMan to simulate HTTP to request your http service

POST <http://localhost:9195/http/order/save>

Authorization Headers (1) Body **Params** Send Save Code

Body (1) Body **JSON (application/json)**

```

1 - {
2   "id": "123",
3   "name": "test"
4 }

```

Body Cookies Headers (2) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 410 ms

Pretty Raw Preview JSON

```

1 - [
2   {
3     "id": "123",
4     "name": "hello world save order"
5   }
]

```

## 8.3 Quick start with grpc

This document introduces how to quickly access the Soul Gateway using Grpc. You can get the code example of this document by clicking [here](#).

### 8.3.1 Environment to prepare

Please refer to the [setup](#) and launch soul-admin and soul-bootstrap.

Note: soul-bootstrap need to import grpc dependencies

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-grpc</artifactId>
    <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 8.3.2 Run the soul-examples-grpc project

Download soul-examples-grpc

Run the following command under soul-examples-grpc to generate Java code

```
mvn protobuf:compile
mvn protobuf:compile-custom
```

Execute the `org.dromara.soul.examples.grpc.SoulTestGrpcApplication` main method to start project.

The following log appears when the startup is successful:

```
2021-02-10 01:57:02.154  INFO 76 --- [           main] o.d.s.e.grpc.SoulTestGrpcApplication : Started SoulTestGrpcApplication in 2.088 seconds (JVM running for 3.232)
2021-02-10 01:57:02.380  INFO 76 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : grpc client register success: {"appName":"127.0.0.1:8080", "contextPath":"/grpc","path":"/grpc/echo","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"grpc","serviceName":"echo.EchoService","methodName":"echo","ruleName":"/grpc/echo","parameterTypes":"echo.EchoRequest,io.grpc.stub.StreamObserver","rpcExt":{"\n"timeout\":-1}","enabled":true}
```

### 8.3.3 Grpc plugin settings

- enabled the grpc plugin in the soul-admin plugin management.

### 8.3.4 Testing

The soul-examples-grpc project will automatically register interface methods annotated with `@SoulGrpcClient` in the soul gateway after successful startup.

Open Plugin Management -> grpc to see the list of plugin rule configurations

Name	Open	Operation	RuleName	Open	UpdateTime	Operation
/grpc	Open	Modify Delete	/grpc/echo	Open	2021-02-10 01:52:12	Modify Delete

Use PostMan to simulate HTTP to request your Grpc service

POST http://localhost:9195/grpc/echo

Body (raw JSON)

```

1 {
2   "message": "123"
3 }
4

```

Status: 200 OK Time: 21 ms

Pretty Raw Preview JSON

```

1 {
2   "code": 200,
3   "message": "Access to success!",
4   "data": "\n    \"message\": \"ReceivedHELLO\",\\n    \"traces\": [{\\n      \"host\": \"DESKTOP-146ET0Q(192.168.50.13)\"\\n    }]\\n"
5 }

```

## 8.4 Quick start with SpringCloud

This document introduces how to quickly access the Soul Gateway using SpringCloud. You can get the code example of this document by clicking [here](#).

### 8.4.1 Environment to prepare

Please refer to the [setup](#) and launch `soul-admin` and `soul-bootstrap`.

- Add the following dependencies to the `soul-bootstrap`'s `pom.xml` file:

```

<!--soul springCloud plugin start-->
dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-springcloud</artifactId>
  <version>${project.version}</version>

```

```

</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-commons</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-ribbon</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>

<!-- If using Eureka as a registry needs to be introduced -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-eureka-client</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>

<!--soul springCloud plugin start end-->

```

Startup the soul-bootstrap project

#### 8.4.2 Run the soul-examples-springcloud and soul-examples-eureka project

In the example project we use eureka as the SpringCloud registry

Download [soul-examples-eureka](#) and [soul-examples-springcloud](#)

1. Startup the Eureka service

Execute the `org.dromara.soul.examples.eureka.EurekaServerApplication` main method to start project.

2. Startup the Spring Cloud service

Execute the `org.dromara.soul.examples.springcloud.SoulTestSpringCloudApplication` main method to start project.

The following log appears when the startup is successful:

```

2021-02-10 14:03:51.301  INFO 2860 --- [           main] o.s.s.concurrent.ThreadPoolTaskExecutor : Initializing ExecutorService 'applicationTaskExecutor'
2021-02-10 14:03:51.669  INFO 2860 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : springCloud client register success: {"appName":"springCloud-test","context":"/springcloud","path":"/springcloud/order/save","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"springCloud","ruleName":"/springcloud/order/save","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 14:03:51.676  INFO 2860 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : springCloud client register success: {"appName":"springCloud-test","context":"/springcloud","path":"/springcloud/order/path/**","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"springCloud","ruleName":"/springcloud/order/path/**","enabled":true}

```

```

2021-02-10 14:03:51.682 INFO 2860 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : springCloud client register success: {"appName":"springCloud-test","context":"/springcloud","path":"/springcloud/order/findById","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"springCloud","ruleName":"/springcloud/order/findById","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 14:03:51.688 INFO 2860 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : springCloud client register success: {"appName":"springCloud-test","context":"/springcloud","path":"/springcloud/order/path/**/name","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"springCloud","ruleName":"/springcloud/order/path/**/name","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 14:03:51.692 INFO 2860 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : springCloud client register success: {"appName":"springCloud-test","context":"/springcloud","path":"/springcloud/test/**","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"springCloud","ruleName":"/springcloud/test/**","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 14:03:52.806 WARN 2860 --- [           main] ockingLoadBalancerClientRibbonWarnLogger : You already have RibbonLoadBalancerClient on your classpath. It will be used by default. As Spring Cloud Ribbon is in maintenance mode. We recommend switching to BlockingLoadBalancerClient instead. In order to use it, set the value of `spring.cloud.loadbalancer.ribbon.enabled` to `false` or remove spring-cloud-starter-netflix-ribbon from your project.
2021-02-10 14:03:52.848 WARN 2860 --- [           main] igureation $LoadBalancerCaffeineWarnLogger : Spring Cloud LoadBalancer is currently working with default default cache. You can switch to using Caffeine cache, by adding it to the classpath.
2021-02-10 14:03:52.921 INFO 2860 --- [           main] o.s.c.n.eureka.InstanceInfoFactory : Setting initial instance status as: STARTING
2021-02-10 14:03:52.949 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Initializing Eureka in region us-east-1
2021-02-10 14:03:53.006 INFO 2860 --- [           main] c.n.d.provider.DiscoveryJerseyProvider : Using JSON encoding codec LegacyJacksonJson
2021-02-10 14:03:53.006 INFO 2860 --- [           main] c.n.d.provider.DiscoveryJerseyProvider : Using JSON decoding codec LegacyJacksonJson
2021-02-10 14:03:53.110 INFO 2860 --- [           main] c.n.d.provider.DiscoveryJerseyProvider : Using XML encoding codec XStreamXml
2021-02-10 14:03:53.110 INFO 2860 --- [           main] c.n.d.provider.DiscoveryJerseyProvider : Using XML decoding codec XStreamXml
2021-02-10 14:03:53.263 INFO 2860 --- [           main] c.n.d.s.r.aws.ConfigClusterResolver : Resolving eureka endpoints via configuration
2021-02-10 14:03:53.546 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Disable delta property : false
2021-02-10 14:03:53.546 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Single vip registry refresh property : null
2021-02-10 14:03:53.547 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Force full registry fetch : false
2021-02-10 14:03:53.547 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Application is null : false
2021-02-10 14:03:53.547 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.DiscoveryClient : Registered Applications size is zero : true

```

```

2021-02-10 14:03:53.547 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : Application version is -1: true
2021-02-10 14:03:53.547 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : Getting all instance registry info from the eureka server
2021-02-10 14:03:53.754 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : The response status is 200
2021-02-10 14:03:53.756 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : Starting heartbeat executor: renew interval is: 30
2021-02-10 14:03:53.758 INFO 2860 --- [           main] c.n.discovery.
InstanceInfoReplicator    : InstanceInfoReplicator onDemand update allowed rate
per min is 4
2021-02-10 14:03:53.761 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : Discovery Client initialized at timestamp 1612937033760 with
initial instances count: 0
2021-02-10 14:03:53.762 INFO 2860 --- [           main] o.s.c.n.e.s.
EurekaServiceRegistry    : Registering application SPRINGCLOUD-TEST with eureka
with status UP
2021-02-10 14:03:53.763 INFO 2860 --- [           main] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : Saw local status change event StatusChangeEvent
[timestamp=1612937033763, current=UP, previous=STARTING]
2021-02-10 14:03:53.765 INFO 2860 --- [nfoReplicator-0] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : DiscoveryClient_SPRINGCLOUD-TEST/host.docker.
internal:springCloud-test:8884: registering service...
2021-02-10 14:03:53.805 INFO 2860 --- [           main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.
TomcatWebServer    : Tomcat started on port(s): 8884 (http) with context path ''
2021-02-10 14:03:53.807 INFO 2860 --- [           main] .s.c.n.e.s.
EurekaAutoServiceRegistration : Updating port to 8884
2021-02-10 14:03:53.837 INFO 2860 --- [nfoReplicator-0] com.netflix.discovery.
DiscoveryClient    : DiscoveryClient_SPRINGCLOUD-TEST/host.docker.
internal:springCloud-test:8884 - registration status: 204
2021-02-10 14:03:54.231 INFO 2860 --- [           main] o.d.s.e.s.
SoulTestSpringCloudApplication : Started SoulTestSpringCloudApplication in 6.338
seconds (JVM running for 7.361)

```

#### 8.4.3 Enable the springCloud plugin

- enabled the springCloud plugin in the soul-admin plugin management.

#### 8.4.4 Testing http request

The soul-examples-springcloud project will automatically register interface methods annotated with @SoulSpringCloudClient in the soul gateway after successful startup.

Open Plugin Management -> springcloud to see the list of plugin rule configurations

Name	Open	Operation	RuleName	Open	UpdateTime	Operation
/springcloud	Open	Modify Delete	/springcloud/order/save	Open	2021-02-10 14:00:04	Modify Delete
			/springcloud/order/path/**/name	Open	2021-02-10 14:00:04	Modify Delete
			/springcloud/order/findById	Open	2021-02-10 14:00:04	Modify Delete
			/springcloud/order/path/**	Open	2021-02-10 14:00:04	Modify Delete
			/springcloud/test/**	Open	2021-02-10 14:00:04	Modify Delete

Use PostMan to simulate HTTP to request your SpringCloud service

GET http://localhost:9195/springcloud/order/findById?id=123

Params

Send Save

Authorization Headers (1) Body Pre-request Script Tests Code

Type No Auth

Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results Status: 200 OK Time: 36 ms

Pretty Raw Preview JSON

```

1 [
2   {
3     "id": "123",
4     "name": "hello world spring cloud findById"
5   }
]

```

## 8.5 Quick start with sofa

This document introduces how to quickly access the Soul Gateway using Sofa RPC. You can get the code example of this document by clicking [here](#).

### 8.5.1 Environment to prepare

Please refer to the [setup](#) and launch soul-admin and soul-bootstrap, In addition, if you use ZooKeeper for Sofa, you need to download it in advance.

Note: soul-bootstrap need to import sofa dependencies

```
<!-- soul sofa plugin starter-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>com.alipay.sofa</groupId>
    <artifactId>sofa-rpc-all</artifactId>
    <version>${sofa.rpc.version}</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
```

```

<groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
<artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-sofa</artifactId>
<version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!-- zookeeper -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-client</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-framework</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.curator</groupId>
    <artifactId>curator-recipes</artifactId>
    <version>4.0.1</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul sofa plugin end-->
```

### 8.5.2 Run the soul-examples-sofa project

Download [soul-examples-dubbo](#), replace the register address in `spring-dubbo.xml` with your local zk address, such as:

```

com:
  alipay:
    sofa:
      rpc:
        registry-address: zookeeper://127.0.0.1:2181
```

Execute the `org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.service.TestSofaApplication` main method to start sofa service.

The following log appears when the startup is successful:

```

2021-02-10 02:31:45.599 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/insert","pathDesc":"Insert a row of data","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaSingleParamService","methodName":"insert","ruleName":"/sofa/insert","parameterTypes":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.entity.SofaSimpleTypeBean","rpcExt":{"\"loadbalance\":\"hash\", \"retries\":3,\"timeout\":-1}","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 02:31:45.605 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/findById","pathDesc":"Find by Id","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaSingleParamService","methodName":"findById","ruleName":"/sofa/findById","parameterTypes":"java.lang.String","rpcExt":{"\"loadbalance\":\"hash\", \"retries\":3,\"timeout\":-1}","enabled":true}
```

```

2021-02-10 02:31:45.611 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/findAll","pathDesc":"Get all data","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaSingleParamService","methodName":"findAll","ruleName":"/sofa/findAll","parameterTypes":"","rpcExt":"{\\"loadbalance\\":\\"hash\\",\\"retries\\":3,\\"timeout\\":1}","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 02:31:45.616 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/batchSaveNameAndId","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName":"batchSaveNameAndId","ruleName":"/sofa/batchSaveNameAndId","parameterTypes":"java.util.List,java.lang.String,java.lang.String#org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.entity.SofaSimpleTypeBean","rpcExt":"{\\"loadbalance\\":\\"hash\\",\\"retries\\":3,\\"timeout\\":1}","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 02:31:45.621 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/saveComplexBeanAndName","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName":"saveComplexBeanAndName","ruleName":"/sofa/saveComplexBeanAndName","parameterTypes":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.entity.SofaComplexTypeBean,java.lang.String","rpcExt":"{\\"loadbalance\\":\\"hash\\",\\"retries\\":3,\\"timeout\\":1}","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 02:31:45.627 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/findByArrayIdsAndName","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName":"findByArrayIdsAndName","ruleName":"/sofa/findByArrayIdsAndName","parameterTypes":"[Ljava.lang.Integer;,java.lang.String","rpcExt":"{\\"loadbalance\\":\\"hash\\",\\"retries\\":3,\\"timeout\\":1}","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 02:31:45.632 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/findByStringArray","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName":"findByStringArray","ruleName":"/sofa/findByStringArray","parameterTypes":"[Ljava.lang.String;","rpcExt":"{\\"loadbalance\\":\\"hash\\",\\"retries\\":3,\\"timeout\\":1}","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 02:31:45.637 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/saveTwoList","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName":"saveTwoList","ruleName":"/sofa/saveTwoList","parameterTypes":"java.util.List,java.util.Map#org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.entity.SofaComplexTypeBean","rpcExt":"{\\"loadbalance\\":\\"hash\\",\\"retries\\":3,\\"timeout\\":1}","enabled":true}
2021-02-10 02:31:45.642 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/batchSave","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName":"batchSave","ruleName":"/sofa/batchSave","parameterTypes":"java.util.List#org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.entity.SofaSimpleTypeBean","rpcExt":"{\\"loadbalance\\":\\"hash\\",\\"retries\\":3,\\"timeout\\":1}","enabled":true}

```

```
2021-02-10 02:31:45.647 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/findByIdListId","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName": "org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName": "findByIdListId","ruleName":"/sofa/findByIdListId","parameterTypes":"java.util.List", "rpcExt": "{\"loadbalance\":\"hash\", \"retries\":3, \"timeout\":-1}","enabled":true} 2021-02-10 02:31:45.653 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/saveComplexBean","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName": "org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName": "saveComplexBean","ruleName":"/sofa/saveComplexBean","parameterTypes":"org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.entity.SofaComplexTypeBean","rpcExt": "{\"loadbalance\":\"hash\", \"retries\":3, \"timeout\":-1}","enabled":true} 2021-02-10 02:31:45.660 INFO 2156 --- [pool-1-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : sofa client register success: {"appName":"sofa","contextPath":"/sofa","path":"/sofa/findByIdsAndName","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"sofa","serviceName": "org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.api.service.SofaMultiParamService","methodName": "findByIdsAndName","ruleName":"/sofa/findByIdsAndName","parameterTypes":"java.util.List,java.lang.String","rpcExt": "{\"loadbalance\":\"hash\", \"retries\":3, \"timeout\":-1}","enabled":true} 2021-02-10 02:31:46.055 INFO 2156 --- [main] o.a.c.f.imps.CuratorFrameworkImpl : Starting 2021-02-10 02:31:46.059 INFO 2156 --- [main] org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper : Client environment:zookeeper.version=3.4.6-1569965, built on 02/20/2014 09:09 GMT 2021-02-10 02:31:46.059 INFO 2156 --- [main] org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper : Client environment:host.name=host.docker.internal 2021-02-10 02:31:46.059 INFO 2156 --- [main] org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper : Client environment:java.version=1.8.0_211 2021-02-10 02:31:46.059 INFO 2156 --- [main] org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper : Client environment:java.vendor=Oracle Corporation 2021-02-10 02:31:46.059 INFO 2156 --- [main] org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper : Client environment:java.home=C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre 2021-02-10 02:31:46.059 INFO 2156 --- [main] org.apache.zookeeper.ZooKeeper : Client environment:java.class.path=C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\charsets.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\deploy.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\access-bridge-64.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\cldrdata.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\dnsns.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\jaccess.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\jfxrt.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\localizedata.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\nashorn.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\sunec.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\sunjce_provider.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\sunmscapi.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\ext\zipfs.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\jce.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\jfr.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\jfxswt.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\jsse.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\management-agent.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\plugin.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\resources.jar;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\lib\rt.jar;D:\X\dlm.github\soul\soul-examples\soul-examples-sofa\soul-examples-sofa-
```

```

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:java.library.path=C:\Program Files\Java\
jdk1.8.0_211\bin;C:\Windows\Sun\Java\bin;C:\Windows\system32;C:\Windows;C:\Program
Files\Common Files\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\ProgramData\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\\
Program Files (x86)\Common Files\Oracle\Java\javapath;C:\Windows\system32;C:\\
Windows;C:\Windows\System32\Wbem;C:\Windows\System32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\;C:\\
Windows\System32\OpenSSH\;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\bin;C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.8.0_211\jre\bin;D:\SOFT\apache-maven-3.5.0\bin;C:\Program Files\Go\bin;
C:\Program Files\nodejs\;C:\Program Files\Python\Python38\;C:\Program Files\OpenSSL-Win64\bin;C:\Program Files\Git\bin;D:\SOFT\protobuf-2.5.0\src;D:\SOFT\zlib-1.2.8;c:\Program Files (x86)\Microsoft SQL Server\100\Tools\Binn\;c:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\100\Tools\Binn\;c:\Program Files\Microsoft SQL Server\100\DT\Binn\;C:\Program Files\Docker\Dockersources\bin;C:\ProgramData\Dockerserver\version-bin;D:\SOFT\gradle-6.0-all\gradle-6.0\bin;C:\Program Files\mingw-w64\x86_64-8.1.0-posix-seh-rt_v6-rev0\mingw64\bin;D:\SOFT\hugo_extended_0.55.5_Windows-64bit;C:\Users\DL\AppData\Local\Microsoft\WindowsApps;C:\Users\DL\go\bin;C:\Users\DL\AppData\Roaming\npm\;C:\Program Files\Microsoft VS Code\bin;C:\Program Files\nimbella-cli\bin\.

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:java.io.tmpdir=C:\Users\DL\AppData\Local\Temp\

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:java.compiler=<NA>

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:os.name=Windows 10

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:os.arch=amd64

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:os.version=10.0

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:user.name=DL

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:user.home=C:\Users\DL

2021-02-10 02:31:46.060 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Client environment:user.dir=D:\DL\github\soul

2021-02-10 02:31:46.061 INFO 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.zookeeper.
ZooKeeper          : Initiating client connection, connectString=127.0.0.1:21810
sessionTimeout=60000 watcher=org.apache.curator.ConnectionState@3e850122

2021-02-10 02:31:46.069 INFO 2156 --- [27.0.0.1:21810]) org.apache.zookeeper.
ClientCnxn        : Opening socket connection to server 127.0.0.1/127.0.0.
1:21810. Will not attempt to authenticate using SASL (unknown error)

2021-02-10 02:31:46.071 INFO 2156 --- [27.0.0.1:21810]) org.apache.zookeeper.
ClientCnxn        : Socket connection established to 127.0.0.1/127.0.0.1:21810,
initiating session

2021-02-10 02:31:46.078 INFO 2156 --- [27.0.0.1:21810]) org.apache.zookeeper.
ClientCnxn        : Session establishment complete on server 127.0.0.1/127.0.0.
1:21810, sessionid = 0x10005b0d05e0001, negotiated timeout = 40000

2021-02-10 02:31:46.081 INFO 2156 --- [ain-EventThread] o.a.c.f.state.
ConnectionStateManager : State change: CONNECTED

```

```

2021-02-10 02:31:46.093  WARN 2156 --- [           main] org.apache.curator.utils.ZKPaths      : The version of ZooKeeper being used doesn't support Container nodes. CreateMode.PERSISTENT will be used instead.
2021-02-10 02:31:46.141  INFO 2156 --- [           main] o.d.s.e.s.service.TestSofaApplication  : Started TestSofaApplication in 3.41 seconds (JVM running for 4.423)

```

### 8.5.3 Sofa plugin settings

- first enabled the sofa plugin in the soul-admin plugin management.
- then configure your registry address in sofa.

### 8.5.4 Testing

The soul-examples-sofa project will automatically register interface methods annotated with `@SoulSofaClient` in the soul gateway after successful startup.

Open Plugin Management -> sofa to see the list of plugin rule configurations

Name	Open	Operation
/sofa	Open	Modify Delete

	RuleName	Open	UpdateTime	Operation
[+]	/sofa/insert	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/findById	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/findAll	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/batchSaveNameAndId	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/saveComplexBeanAndName	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/findByArrayIdsAndName	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/findByStringArray	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/saveTwoList	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/batchSave	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/findByIdsAndName	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/saveComplexBean	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete
[+]	/sofa/findByIdsId	Open	2021-02-10 02:16:12	Modify Delete

POST  http://localhost:9195/sofa/findById

Authorization Headers (1) Body Pre-request Script Tests

Body (application/json)

```
1 {  
2   "id": "123"  
3 }  
4 
```

Body Cookies Headers (2) Test Results

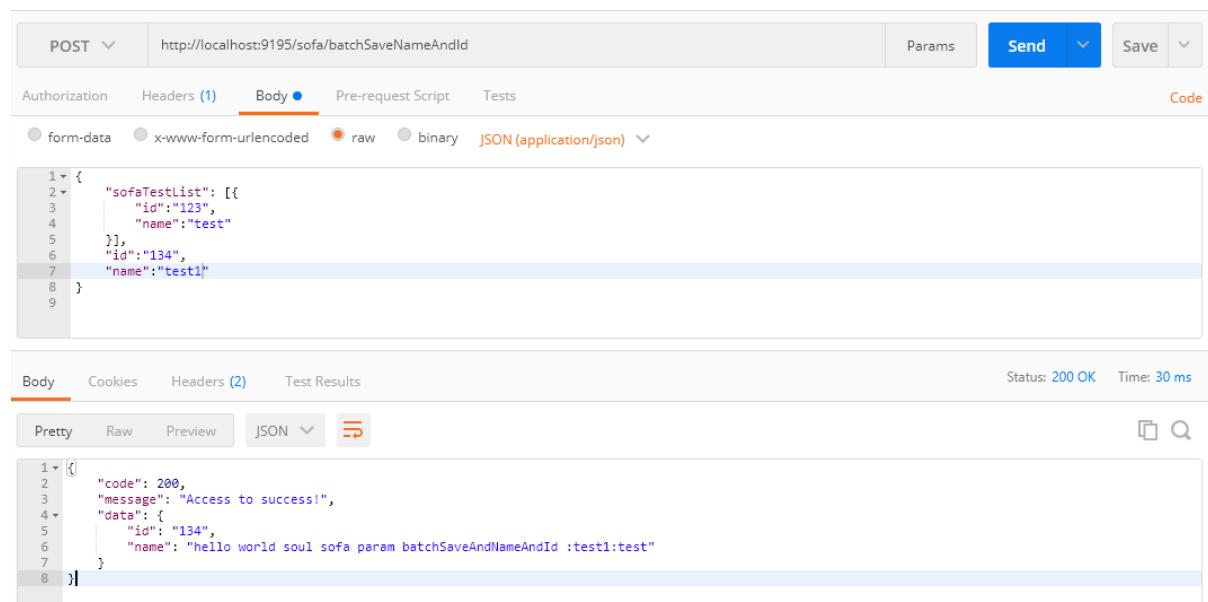
Pretty Raw Preview JSON

```
1 {  
2   "code": 200,  
3   "message": "Access to success!",  
4   "data": [  
5     {"id": "123",  
6       "name": "hello world Soul Sofa, findById"  
7     }  
8   ]  
9 }  
10 
```

Use PostMan to simulate HTTP to request your Sofa service

Complex multi-parameter example: The related interface implementation class is org.dromara.soul.examples.sofa.service.impl.SofaMultiParamServiceImpl#batchSaveNameAndId

```
@Override
@SoulSofaClient(path = "/batchSaveNameAndId")
public SofaSimpleTypeBean batchSaveNameAndId(final List<SofaSimpleTypeBean>
sofaTestList, final String id, final String name) {
    SofaSimpleTypeBean simpleTypeBean = new SofaSimpleTypeBean();
    simpleTypeBean.setId(id);
    simpleTypeBean.setName("hello world soul sofa param batchSaveAndNameAndId :" +
name + ":" + sofaTestList.stream().map(SofaSimpleTypeBean::getName).
collect(Collectors.joining("-")));
    return simpleTypeBean;
}
```



## 8.6 Quick start with Tars

This document introduces how to quickly access the Soul Gateway using Tars. You can get the code example of this document by clicking [here](#).

### 8.6.1 Environment to prepare

Please refer to the [setup](#) and launch `soul-admin` and `soul-bootstrap`.

Note: `soul-bootstrap` need to import tars dependencies

```
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-tars</artifactId>
```

```

<version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>com.tencent.tars</groupId>
    <artifactId>tars-client</artifactId>
    <version>1.7.2</version>
</dependency>

```

## 8.6.2 Run the soul-examples-tars project

Download soul-examples-tars

Modify host in application.yml to be your local IP

Modify config src/main/resources/SoulExampleServer.SoulExampleApp.config.conf:

- It is recommended to make clear the meaning of the main configuration items of config, refer to the development guide
- bind IP in config should pay attention to providing cost machine
- local=::, Indicates the open port that the native machine connects to the tarsnode. If there is no tarsnode, this configuration can be dropped
- locator: Indicates the address (frame address) of the main control center, which is used to obtain the IP list according to the service name, If Registry is not required to locate the service, this configuration can be dropped
- node=tars.tarsnode.ServerObj@xxxx, Indicates the address of the connected tarsnode. If there is no tarsnode locally, this configuration can be removed

More config configuration instructions, Please refer to[TARS Official Documentation](#)

Execute the org.dromara.soul.examples.tars.SoulTestTarsApplication main method to start project.

**Note:** The configuration file address needs to be specified in the startup command when the service starts **-Dconfig=xxx/SoulExampleServer.SoulExampleApp.config.conf**

If the -Dconfig parameter is not added, the configuration may throw the following exceptions:

```

com.qq.tars.server.config.ConfigurationException: error occurred on load server
config
    at com.qq.tars.server.config.ConfigurationManager.
loadServerConfig(ConfigurationManager.java:113)
    at com.qq.tars.server.config.ConfigurationManager.init(ConfigurationManager.
java:57)
    at com.qq.tars.server.core.Server.loadServerConfig(Server.java:90)
    at com.qq.tars.server.core.Server.<init>(Server.java:42)
    at com.qq.tars.server.core.Server.<clinit>(Server.java:38)
    at com.qq.tars.spring.bean.PropertiesListener.
onApplicationEvent(PropertiesListener.java:37)

```

```

    at com.qq.tars.spring.bean.PropertiesListener.
onApplicationEvent(PropertiesListener.java:31)
    at org.springframework.context.event.SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.
doInvokeListener(SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.java:172)
    at org.springframework.context.event.SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.
invokeListener(SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.java:165)
    at org.springframework.context.event.SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.
multicastEvent(SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.java:139)
    at org.springframework.context.event.SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.
multicastEvent(SimpleApplicationEventMulticaster.java:127)
    at org.springframework.boot.context.event.EventPublishingRunListener.
environmentPrepared(EventPublishingRunListener.java:76)
    at org.springframework.boot.SpringApplicationRunListeners.
environmentPrepared(SpringApplicationRunListeners.java:53)
    at org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication.
prepareEnvironment(SpringApplication.java:345)
    at org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication.run(SpringApplication.java:308)
    at org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication.run(SpringApplication.java:1226)
    at org.springframework.boot.SpringApplication.run(SpringApplication.java:1215)
    at org.dromara.soul.examples.tars.SoulTestTarsApplication.
main(SoulTestTarsApplication.java:38)
Caused by: java.lang.NullPointerException
    at java.io.FileInputStream.<init>(FileInputStream.java:130)
    at java.io.FileInputStream.<init>(FileInputStream.java:93)
    at com.qq.tars.common.util.Config.parseFile(Config.java:211)
    at com.qq.tars.server.config.ConfigurationManager.
loadServerConfig(ConfigurationManager.java:63)
    ... 17 more
The exception occurred at load server config

```

The following log appears when the startup is successful:

```

[SERVER] server starting at tcp -h 127.0.0.1 -p 21715 -t 60000...
[SERVER] server started at tcp -h 127.0.0.1 -p 21715 -t 60000...
[SERVER] server starting at tcp -h 127.0.0.1 -p 21714 -t 3000...
[SERVER] server started at tcp -h 127.0.0.1 -p 21714 -t 3000...
[SERVER] The application started successfully.
The session manager service started...
[SERVER] server is ready...
2021-02-09 13:28:24.643  INFO 16016 --- [           main] o.s.b.w.embedded.tomcat.
TomcatWebServer : Tomcat started on port(s): 55290 (http) with context path ''
2021-02-09 13:28:24.645  INFO 16016 --- [           main] o.d.s.e.tars.
SoulTestTarsApplication      : Started SoulTestTarsApplication in 4.232 seconds (JVM
running for 5.1)
2021-02-09 13:28:24.828  INFO 16016 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.
utils.RegisterUtils : tars client register success: {"appName":"127.0.0.1:21715",
"contextPath":"/tars","path":"/tars/helloInt","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"tars",
"serviceName":"SoulExampleServer.SoulExampleApp.HelloObj","methodName":"helloInt",
"ruleName":"/tars/helloInt","parameterTypes":"int,java.lang.String","rpcExt":{},
"methodInfo": [{"methodName": "helloInt", "params": [{"{}"}, {"{}"}], "returnType": "java.lang.String", "methodInfo": [{"methodName": "hello", "params": [{"{}"}, {"{}"}], "returnType": "java.lang.String"}}], "enabled": true}

```

```
2021-02-09 13:28:24.837 INFO 16016 --- [pool-2-thread-1] o.d.s.client.common.utils.RegisterUtils : tars client register success: {"appName":"127.0.0.1:21715","contextPath":"/tars","path":"/tars/hello","pathDesc":"","rpcType":"tars","serviceName":"SoulExampleServer.SoulExampleApp.HelloObj","methodName":"hello","ruleName":"/tars/hello","parameterTypes":"int,java.lang.String","rpcExt": "{\"methodInfo\": [{\"methodName\": \"helloInt\", \"params\": [{}, {}], \"returnType\": \"java.lang.Integer\"}, {\"methodName\": \"hello\", \"params\": [{}, {}], \"returnType\": \"java.lang.String\"}]}","enabled":true}
```

### 8.6.3 Tars plugin settings

- enabled the tars plugin in the soul-admin plugin management.

### 8.6.4 Testing

The soul-examples-tars project will automatically register interface methods annotated with `@SoulTarsClient` in the soul gateway after successful startup.

Open Plugin Management -> tars to see the list of plugin rule configurations

Name	Open	Operation	RuleName	Open	UpdateTime	Operation
/tars	Open	Modify Delete	/tars/helloInt	Open	2021-02-09 13:15:27	Modify Delete
			/tars/hello	Open	2021-02-09 13:15:27	Modify Delete

Use PostMan to simulate HTTP to request your tars service

POST http://localhost:9195/tars/hello

Body (JSON)

```

1 * {
2   "no": "123",
3   "name": "test"
4 }
5

```

Status: 200 OK Time: 30 ms

Pretty Raw Preview JSON

```

1 * [
2   "code": 200,
3   "message": "Access to success!",
4   "data": "hello no=123, name=test, time=1612867753446"
5 ]

```

## 9.1 Divide Plugin

### 9.1.1 Explanation

- Divide is the core processing plugin for gateway to process http requests.

### 9.1.2 Plugin Setting

- Enable plugin, soul-admin -> plugin management -> divide set to enable.
- Divide plugin, cooperate with starter to take effect, please refer to: user-http.

```
<!--if you use http proxy start this-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-divide</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-httpclient</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 9.1.3 Plugin Detail

- Divide is a plugin for http forward proxy, and all http requests are called by this plugin in load balancing.
- Selectors and rules, please refer to: [selector](#).
- Http configuration is the real invoked configuration after the gateway matches the traffic; You can set multiple configurations and concrete load balancing weights in the rules.
  - Configuration Detail:
    - \* The first box: hostName, generally fill in `localhost`, which is temporarily unused.
    - \* The second box: http protocol, usually fill in `http://` or `https://`, if not, the default is: `http://`.
    - \* The third box: ip and port, where you fill in the ip+port of your real service.
    - \* The fourth box: load balancing weight.
  - Ip + Port Detection
    - \* In soul-admin, there is a scheduled task to scan the configured ip and port. If it is found that the ip and port is offline, it will be removed.
    - \* It can be configured as follows:

```
soul.upstream.check: true //Default is ture, if setting false, program will not detect.
soul.upstream.scheduledTime: 10 //Timing detection interval, default 10 seconds.
```

## 9.2 Dubbo Plugin

### 9.2.1 Explanation

- Dubbo is a plugin that converts `http protocol` into `Dubbo protocol` and it is also the key for gateway to realize dubbo generic service.
- Dubbo plugin needs to cooperate with metadata to realize dubbo calls, please refer to: [metaData](#).
- Apache dubbo and alibaba dubbo users both use the same plugin.

```
<!--if you use dubbo start this-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-alibab-dubbo</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
```

```
<artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-apache-dubbo</artifactId>
<version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

### 9.2.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management-> dubbo setting enable.
- In the configuration of dubbo plugin, the configuration is as follows: Configure the registration center of dubbo.

```
{"register":"zookeeper://localhost:2181"} or {"register":"nacos://localhost:8848"}
```

- Plugin needs to cooperate with starter to take effect, please refer to: [user-dubbo](#).
- Selectors and rules, please refer to: [selector](#).

### 9.2.3 Metadata

- Every dubbo interface method corresponds to a piece of metadata, which can be found in soul-admin ->metadata management.
- Path: your http request.
- RPC extension parameters, corresponding to some configurations of dubbo interface; If you want to adjust, please modify here, which support json format like the following fields:

```
{"timeout":10000,"group":"","version":"","loadbalance":"","retries":1}
```

## 9.3 SpringCloud Plugin

### 9.3.1 Explanation

- This plugin is the core of transforming http protocol into springCloud protocol.

### 9.3.2 Introducing Plugin Support of SpringCloud Gateway

- Introducing those dependencies in the pom.xml file of the gateway.

```
<!--soul springCloud plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-springcloud</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

```

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-httpclient</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!--soul springCloud plugin end-->

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-commons</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-netflix-ribbon</artifactId>
    <version>2.2.0.RELEASE</version>
</dependency>

```

### 9.3.3 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management-> springCloud, set to enable.
- This plugin needs to cooperate with starter dependency, please refer to:[user-spring](#).
- Selectors and rules, please refer to: [selector](#).

### 9.3.4 Detail

- Application name: it is your specific application name that needs to be invoked after the conditions are matched.
- Soul will obtain the real IP of the corresponding service and initiate http proxy calls from registration center of springCloud.

## 9.4 Sofa Plugin

### 9.4.1 Description

- The sofa plug-in is a plug-in that converts the HTTP protocol into the sofa protocol, and it is also the key to the gateway to realize the sofa generalization call.
- The sofa plug-in needs to cooperate with metadata to realize the call of Dubbo. Please refer to: [Metadata](#)。

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-sofa</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

## 9.4.2 Plugin Settings

- First, go to soul-admin -> plug-in management-> setting sofa is open.
- Then, in the configuration of sofa plug-in, config sofa's register center like this:

```
{"protocol": "zookeeper", "register": "127.0.0.1:2181"}
```

- The plug-in needs to be used with a dependent starter. For details, please see: [user-sofa](#).
- Selector's rules, see : [selector](#).

## 9.4.3 Plugin Metadata

- Each sofa interface method corresponds to a piece of metadata, which can be viewed in the soul-admin > metadata management.
- url: It's your http urls.
- RPC extension parameter, corresponding to some configuration of sofa interface. If you wanna be modify it, please modify it here. Support JSON format. The following fields:

```
{"loadbalance": "hash", "retries": 3, "timeout": -1}
```

## 9.5 RateLimiter Plugin

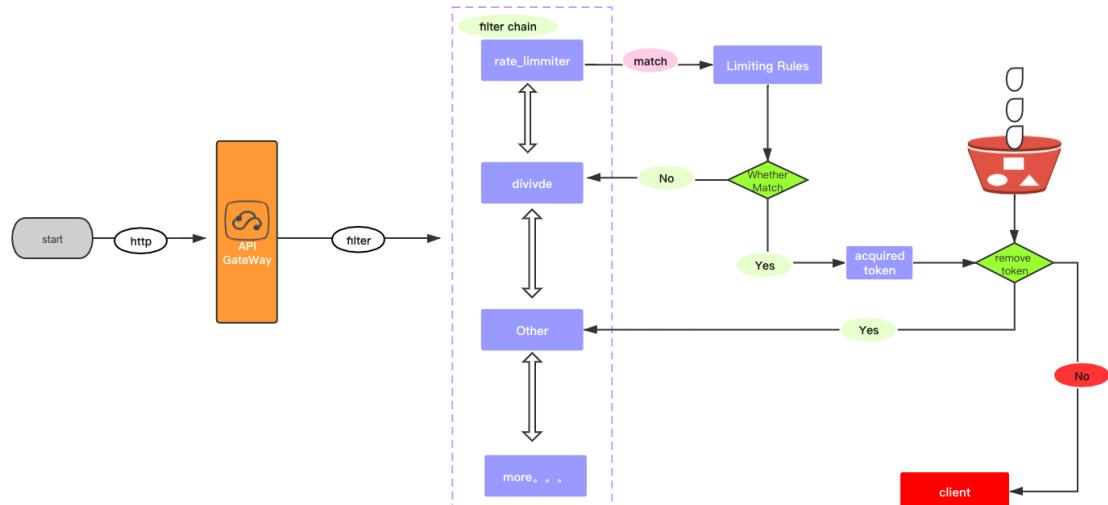
### 9.5.1 Explanation

- rateLimiter is core implementation of gateway restrictions on network traffic.
- The soul gateway provides a variety of current limiting algorithms, including token bucket algorithm, concurrent token bucket algorithm, leaky bucket algorithm and sliding time window algorithm.
- The implementation of current limiting algorithm of soul gateway is based on redis.
- You can set to the interface level or the parameter level. How to use it depends on your traffic configuration.

### 9.5.2 Technical Solution

#### Using redis token bucket algorithm to limit traffic.

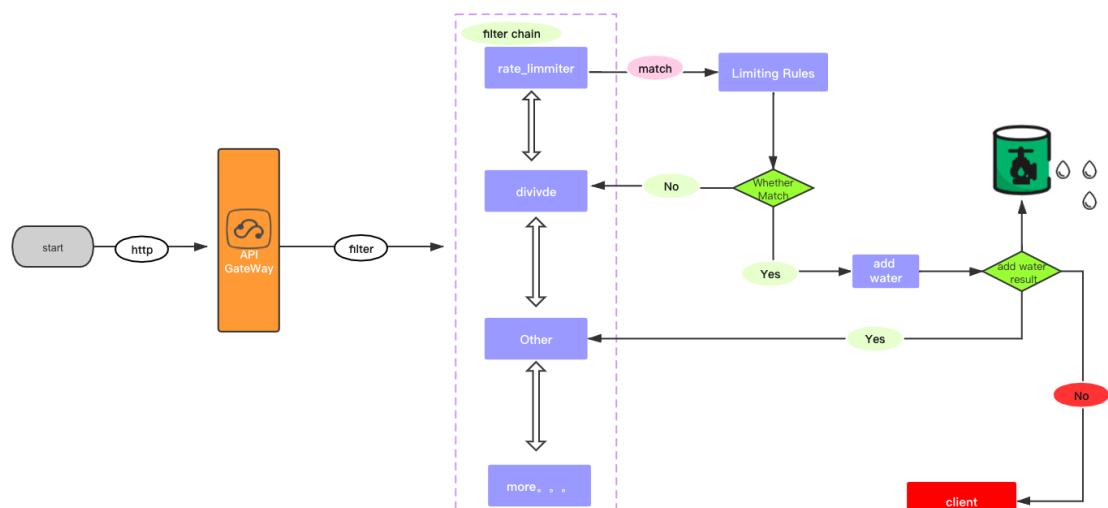
- The system generates the token at a constant rate, and then puts the token into the token bucket.
- The token bucket's capacity. When the bucket is full, the token put into it will be discarded.
- Each time requests come, you need to obtain a token from the token bucket. If there are tokens, the service will be provided; if there are no tokens, the service will be rejected.



- Flow Diagram:

#### Using redis leaky bucket algorithm to limit traffic.

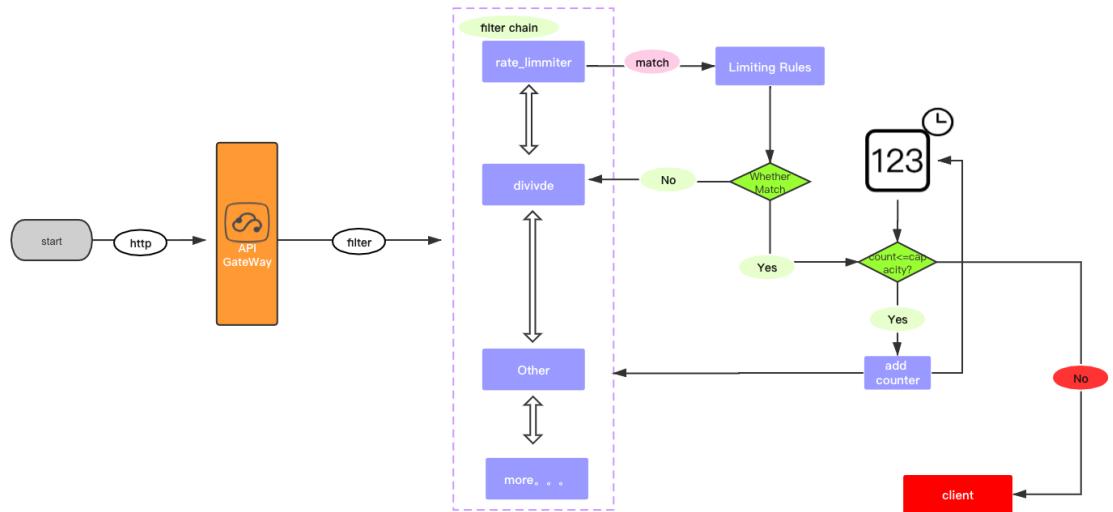
- water (request) go to the leaky bucket first. The leaky bucket goes out at a fixed speed. When the flow speed is too fast, it will overflow directly (reject service)



- Flow Diagram:

### Using redis sliding time window algorithm to limit traffic.

- The sliding time window maintains the count value of unit time. Whenever a requests pass, the count value will be increased by 1. When the count value exceeds the preset threshold, other requests in unit time will be rejected. If the unit time has ended, clear the counter to zero and start the next round counting.



- Flow Diagram:

### 9.5.3 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin-> plugin management-> rate\_limiter set to enable.
- Configure redis in the plugin.
- Currently, supporting redis patterns of single, sentinel, and cluster.
- If it is a sentinel, cluster and other multi-node configuration in URL, please use ; for each instance; Division. For example, 192.168.1.1:6379; 192.168.1.2:6379.
- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.

### 9.5.4 Plugin Detail

- Introduce `rateLimiter` dependency in pom.xml file of the gateway.

```
<!-- soul ratelimiter plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-ratelimiter</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul ratelimiter plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: selector。
- Detailed description of the rules

- Token bucket algorithm/Concurrent token bucket algorithm

algorithmName: tokenBucket/concurrent

replenishRate: It is how many requests you allow users to execute per second, while not discarding any requests. This is the filling rate of token bucket.

burstCapacity: it is the maximum number of requests that users are allowed to execute in one second. This is token bucket can save the number of token.

- Leaky bucket algorithm

algorithmName: leakyBucket

replenishRate: The rate at which requests are executed per unit time, and the rate at which water droplets leak out of the leaky bucket.

burstCapacity: The maximum number of requests that users are allowed to execute in one second. This is the amount of water in the bucket.

- Sliding time window algorithm

algorithmName: sildingWindow

replenishRate: The rate of requests per unit time, used to calculate the size of the time window.

burstCapacity: The maximum number of requests in the time window (per unit time).

## 9.6 Hystrix Plugin

### 9.6.1 Explanation

- Hystrix plugin is the core implementation used by gateway to fuse traffic.
- Use semaphores to process requests.

### 9.6.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management -> hystrix, set to enable.
- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.

### 9.6.3 Plugin Instruction

- Introduce hystrix dependency in the pom.xml file of the gateway.

```
<!-- soul hystrix plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-hystrix</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
```

```
</dependency>
<!-- soul hystrix plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: selector.
- Hystrix processing details:
  - Trip minimum request quantity: the minimum request quantity, which must be reached at least before the fuse is triggered
  - Error half-score threshold: the percentage of exceptions in this period of time.
  - Maximum concurrency: the maximum concurrency
  - Trip sleep time (ms): the recovery time after fusing.
  - Grouping Key: generally set as: contextPath
  - Command Key: generally set to specific path interface.
  - CallBackUrl: default url: /fallback/hystrix.

## 9.7 Sentinel Plugin

### 9.7.1 Explanation

- Sentinel is one of the options that supports flow control and circuit breaking.
- Sentinel supports flow control and circuit breaking functions for gateway.

### 9.7.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management -> sentinel set to enable.
- If you don't want to use it, please close the plugin in soul-admin.

### 9.7.3 Plugin Usage

- Introducing the following supports to the pom.xml file of soul project.

```
<!-- soul sentinel plugin start-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-sentinel</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul sentinel plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: selector

- Sentinel Processing Details
  - flowRuleEnable (1 or 0): whether enable sentinel flow control function.
  - flowRuleControlBehavior: effect(reject directly/ queue/ slow start up), it do not support flow control by invocation relation.
  - flowRuleGrade: type of current limit threshold(QPS or Thread Count).
  - degradeRuleEnable (1 or 0): whether enable circuit breaking function of sentinel.
  - degradeRuleGrade: circuit breaker strategy, support RT of seconds level/ Error Ratio of seconds level/ Error Count of minutes level strategy.
  - degradeRuleCount: threshold.
  - degradeRuleTimeWindow: time of degrading(unit: second).
  - fallbackUri: degraded uri after circuit breaking.

## 9.8 Resilience4j Plugin

### 9.8.1 Explanation

- Resilience4j is one of the options that supports flow control and circuit breaking.
- Resilience4j supports flow control and circuit breaking functions for gateway.

### 9.8.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management -> resilience4j set to enable.
- If you don't want to use it, please close the plugin in soul-admin.

### 9.8.3 Plugin Usage

- Introducing the follow supports to the pom.xml file of soul project.

```
<!-- soul resilience4j plugin start-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-resilience4j</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul resilience4j plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: selector
- Resilience4j Processing Details

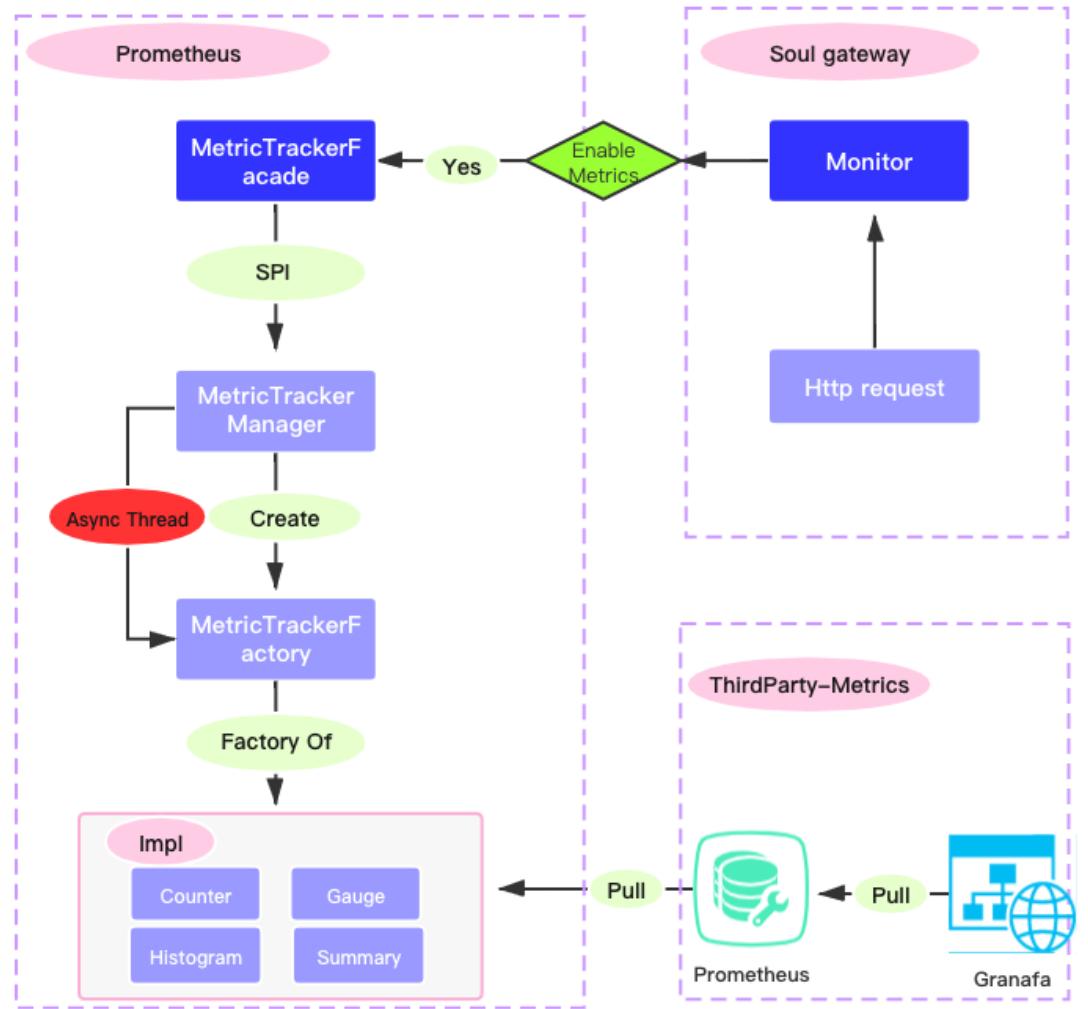
- timeoutDurationRate : Configures wait time(ms) a thread waits for a permission,default value:5000。
- limitRefreshPeriod : Configures the period of a limit refresh. After each period the rate limiter sets its permissions count back to the limitForPeriod value,default value:500。
- limitForPeriod : Configures the number of permissions available during one limit refresh period,default value:50。
- circuitEnable : Configures circuitBreaker enable,0:OFF,1:ON ,default value:0。
- timeoutDuration : Configures request CircuitBreaker timeout(ms),default value:300000.
- fallbackUri : Configures the fall back uri.
- slidingWindowSize : Configures the size of the sliding window which is used to record the outcome of calls when the CircuitBreaker is closed,default value:100。
- slidingWindowType : Configures the type of the sliding window which is used to record the outcome of calls when the CircuitBreaker is closed, Sliding window can either be 0:count-based or 1:time-based.,default value:0。
- minimumNumberOfCalls : Configures the minimum number of calls which are required (per sliding window period) before the CircuitBreaker can calculate the error rate or slow call rate,default value:100。
- waitIntervalFunctionInOpenState : Configures the circuitBreaker time(ms) of duration,default value:10。
- permittedNumberOfCallsInHalfOpenState : Configures the number of permitted calls when the CircuitBreaker is half open,default value:10。
- failureRateThreshold : Configures the failure rate threshold in percentage,When the failure rate is equal or greater than the threshold the CircuitBreaker transitions to open and starts short-circuiting calls,default value:50。
- automaticTransitionFromOpenToHalfOpenEnabled : Configures automatically transition from open state to half open state,true:ON,false:OFF,default value:false。

## 9.9 Monitor Plugin

### 9.9.1 Explanation

- Monitor plugin is used to monitor its own running status(JVM-related) by gateway, include request response delay, QPS, TPS, and other related metrics.

### 9.9.2 Technical Solutions



- Flow Diagram
- Make even tracking in soul gateway by asynchronous or synchronous mode.
- The prometheus server pulls metrics' through http request, and then displays it by Grafana.

### 9.9.3 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin-> plugin management-> monitor, set to enable.
- Add the following configuration in the monitor plugin.

```
{"metricsName": "prometheus", "host": "localhost", "port": "9191", "async": "true"}  
  
# port : Pulled ports for exposing to prometheus service.  
# host : If not filled in, it is the host of soul Gateway.  
# async :"true" is asynchronous event tracking, false is synchronous event  
tracking.
```

- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.

- Introduce monitor dependency in the pom.xml file of the gateway.

```
<!-- soul monitor plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-monitor</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul monitor plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: selector.
- Only when the url is matched, the url will request event tracking.

#### 9.9.4 Metrics Detail

- All JVM, thread, memory, and other related information will be made event tracking, you can add a JVM module in the Grafana' panel, and it will be fully displayed, please refer to: [https://github.com/prometheus/jmx\\_exporter](https://github.com/prometheus/jmx_exporter)
- There are also the following custom metrics

Name	type	target	description
request_total	Counter	none	collecting all requests of Soul Gateway
http_request_total	Counter	path,type	collecting all matched requests of monitor

#### 9.9.5 Collect metrics

Users need to install Prometheus service to collect

- Choose the corresponding environment [download address](#) to install
- Modify configuration file: `prometheus.yml`

```
scrape_configs:
  # The job name is added as a label `job=<job_name>` to any timeseries scraped
  # from this config.
  - job_name: 'prometheus'
    # metrics_path defaults to '/metrics'
    # scheme defaults to 'http'.
    static_configs:
      - targets: ['localhost:9190']
```

**Note:** The `job_name` corresponds to the `metricsName` of the monitor plug-in configuration

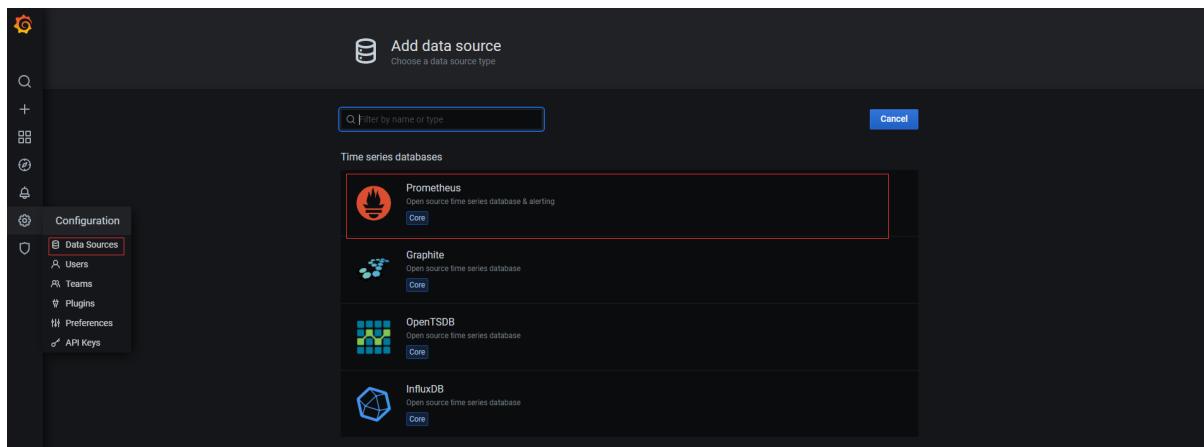
- After the configuration is completed, you can directly double-click `prometheus.exe` in the window to start. The default boot port is 9090, Success can be verified at <http://localhost:9090/>

### 9.9.6 Panel Display

It is recommended to use Grafana, Users can customize the query to personalize the display panel.

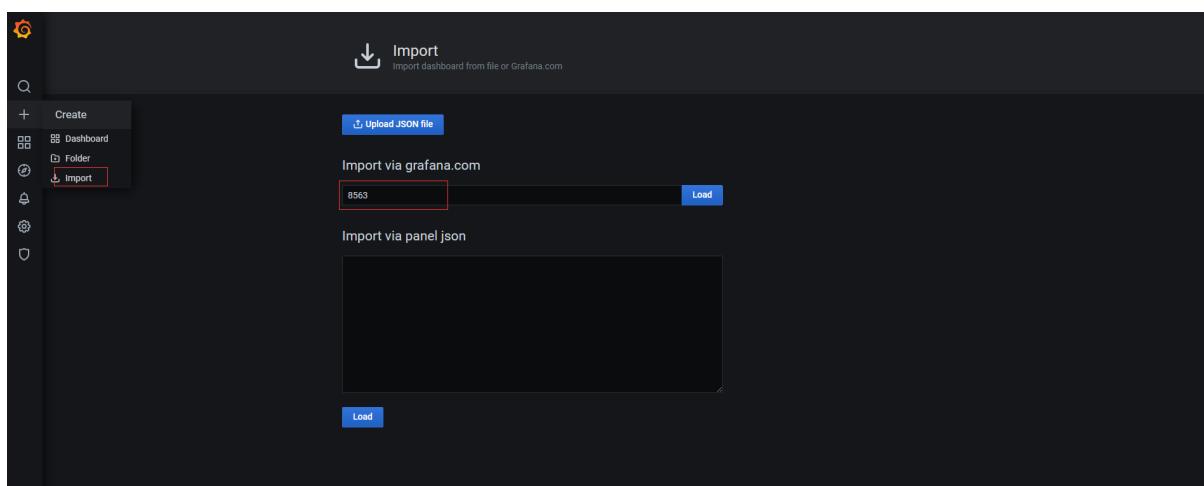
Here's how to install and deploy Grafana for Windows

- Install Grafana
- download Unzip it and enter the bin directory and double-click grafana-server.exe to run it.  
Go to <http://localhost:3000/?orgId=1> admin/admin to verify the success
- Config Prometheus DataSource

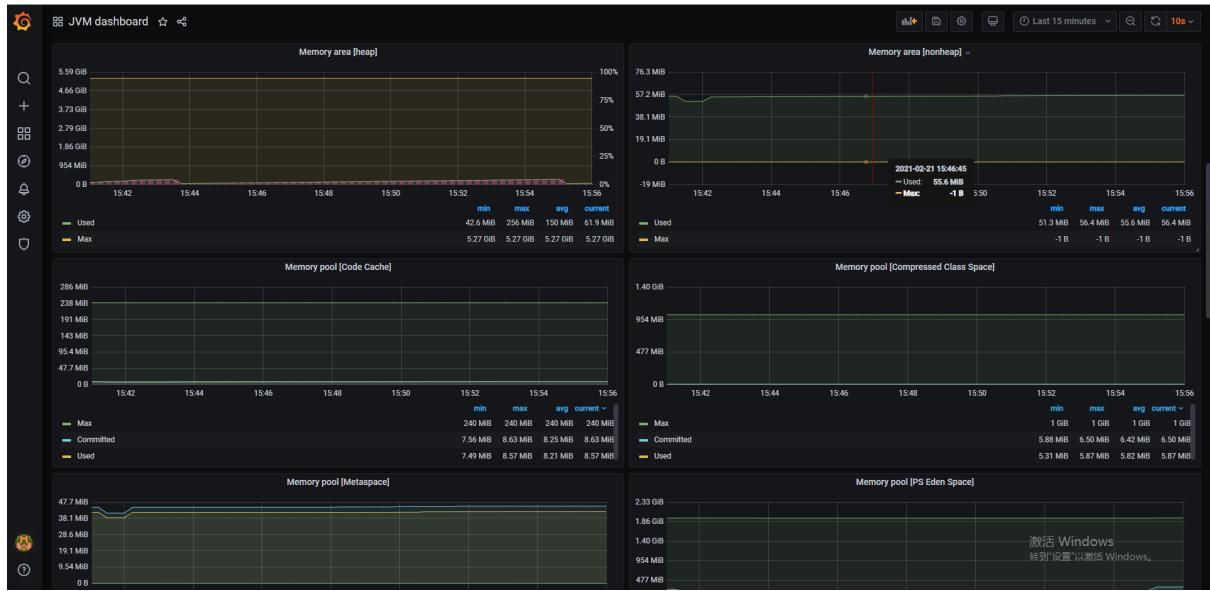


- Config JVM Dashboard

Click Create - Import and enter the dashboards ID (8563 recommended).



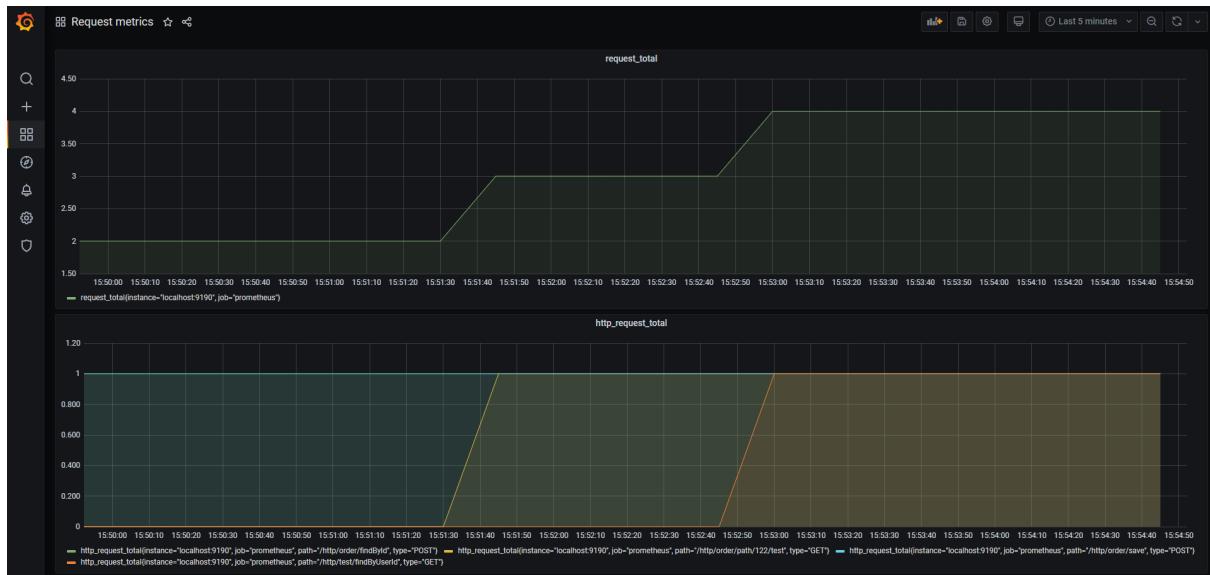
The final JVM monitor panel looks like this:



- Config Custom Metric Dashboard `request_total`, `http_request_total`

Click Create - Import and enter the panel config json

The final custom HTTP request monitoring panel looks like this:



## 9.10 Waf Plugin

### 9.10.1 Explanation

- Waf is the core implementation of gateway to realize firewall function for network traffic.

### 9.10.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management-> waf set to enable.
- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.
- Add configuration mode in plugin editing.

```
{"model":"black"}  
# The default mode is blacklist mode; If setting is mixed, it will be mixed mode.  
We will explain it specifically below.
```

### 9.10.3 Plugin Setting

- Introducing waf dependency in the pom.xml of the gateway.

```
<!-- soul waf plugin start-->  
<dependency>  
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>  
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-waf</artifactId>  
    <version>${last.version}</version>  
</dependency>  
<!-- soul waf plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to : selector
- When model is set to black mode, only the matched traffic will execute the rejection policy, and the unmatched traffic will be skipped directly.
- When model is set to mixed mode, all traffic will pass through waf plugin. For different matching traffic, users can set whether to reject or pass.

### 9.10.4 Situation

- Waf is also the pre-plugin of soul, which is mainly used to intercept illegal requests or exception requests and give relevant rejection policies.
- When faced with replay attacks, you can intercept illegal ip and host, and set reject strategy according to matched ip or host.
- How to determine ip and host, please refer to: parsing-ip-and-host

## 9.11 Sign Plugin

### 9.11.1 Explanation

- Sign is a native plugin of soul Gateway and is used to process signature authentication of requests.

### 9.11.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management -> sign set to enable.

### 9.11.3 Plugin Usage

- Introducing sign dependency in the pom.xml file of the gateway

```
<!-- soul sign plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-sign</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul sign plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: [selector](#).
- Only those matched requests can be authenticated by signature.

### 9.11.4 Add AK/SK

- In soul-admin -> In authentication management, click Add to add a new AK/SK.

### 9.11.5 Implementation of Gateway Technology

- Adopt Ak/SK authentication technical scheme.
- Adopt authentication plug-in and Chain of Responsibility Pattern to realize.
- Take effect when the authentication plugin is enabled and all interfaces are configured for authentication.

#### ## Authentication Guide

- Step 1: AK/SK is assigned by the gateway. For example, the AK assigned to you is: `1test123456781` SK is: `506eeb535cf740d7a755cb49f4a1536`
- Step 2: Decide the gateway path you want to access, such as `/api/service/abc`
- Step 3: Construct parameters (the following are general parameters)

Field	Value	Description
times-tamp	current times-tamp(String)	The number of milliseconds of the current time (gateway will filter requests the before 5 minutes)
path	/api/service/abc	The path that you want to request(Modify by yourself according to your configuration of gateway)
version	1.0.0	1.0.0 is a fixed string value

Sort the above two field natually according to the key, then splice fields and fields, finally splice SK. The following is a code example.

Step 1: First, construct a Map.

```
Map<String, String> map = Maps.newHashMapWithExpectedSize(2);
//timestamp is string format of millisecond. String.valueOf(LocalDateTime.now().
toInstant(ZoneOffset.of("+8")).toEpochMilli())
map.put("timestamp", "1571711067186"); // Value should be string format of
milliseconds
map.put("path", "/api/service/abc");
map.put("version", "1.0.0");
```

Step 2: Sort the Keys naturally, then splice the key and values, and finally splice the SK assigned to you.

```
List<String> storedKeys = Arrays.stream(map.keySet())
        .toArray(new String[] {})
        .sorted(Comparator.naturalOrder())
        .collect(Collectors.toList());
final String sign = storedKeys.stream()
        .map(key -> String.join("", key, params.get(key)))
        .collect(Collectors.joining()).trim()
        .concat("506EEB535CF740D7A755CB4B9F4A1536");
```

- The returned sign value should be: path/api/service/abctimestamp1571711067186version1.0.0506EEB535CF740D7A

Step 3: Md5 encryption and then capitalization.

```
DigestUtils.md5DigestAsHex(sign.getBytes()).toUpperCase()
```

- The final returned value is:A021BF82BE342668B78CD9ADE593D683

### 9.11.6 Request GateWay

- If your visited path is:/api/service/abc。
- Address: http: domain name of gateway /api/service/abc.
- Set header, header Parameter:

Field	Value	Description
timestamp	1571711067186	Timestamp when signing
appKey	1TEST123456781	The AK value assigned to you
sign	A90E66763793BDBC817CF3B52AAC041	The signature obtained above
version	1.0.0	1.0.0 is a fixed value.

- The signature plugin will filter requests after 5 minutes by default
- If the authentication fails, will return code 401, message may change.

```
"code":401,"message":"sign is not pass,Please check your sign algorithm!","data":null}
```

### 9.11.7 Extension

- Please refer to: [dev-sign](#).

## 9.12 Rewrite Plugin

### 9.12.1 Explanation

- When making proxy invokes to the target service, soul Gateway also allows users to rewrite the request path using the rewrite plugin.

### 9.12.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management -> rewrite ,set to enable.
- Introduce rewrite support in the pox.xml file of the gateway.
- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.

```
<!-- soul rewrite plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-rewrite</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul rewrite plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: [selector](#).
- Only those matched request will be rewritten.

### 9.12.3 Situation

- As the name suggests, rewrite is a redefinition of URI.
- When the request is matched, set the user-defined path, and the user-defined path will overwrite the previous real path.
- When invoking, the user-defined path will be used.

## 9.13 Websocket Plugin

### 9.13.1 Explanation

- Soul gateway also support proxy of websocket.
- In websocket support, divide plugin is used in it.

### 9.13.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin → plugin management → divide, set to enable.
- Introducing dependencies in the pom.xml file of the gateway

```
<!--if you use http proxy start this-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-divide</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-httpclient</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

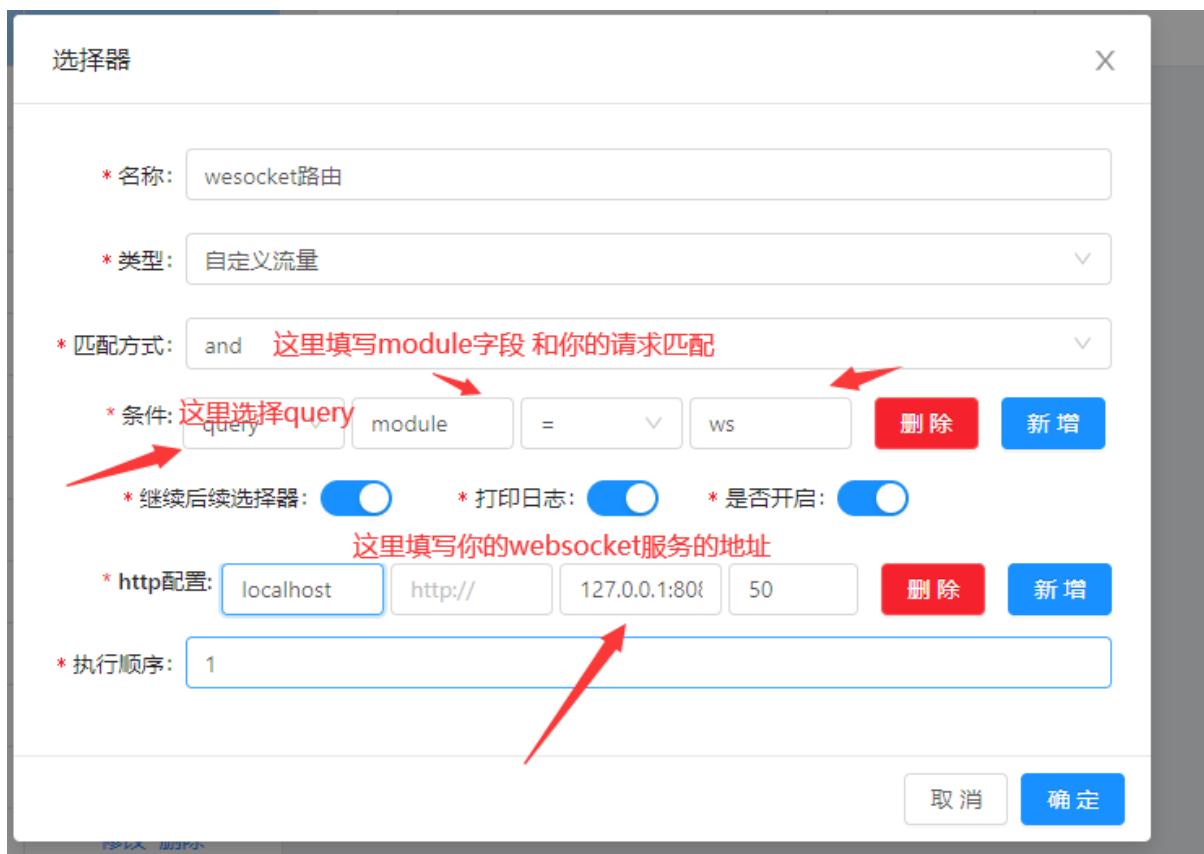
### 9.13.3 Request Path

- When using soul proxy websocket, its request path is (example):ws://localhost:9195/?module=ws&method=/websocket&rpcType=websocket.

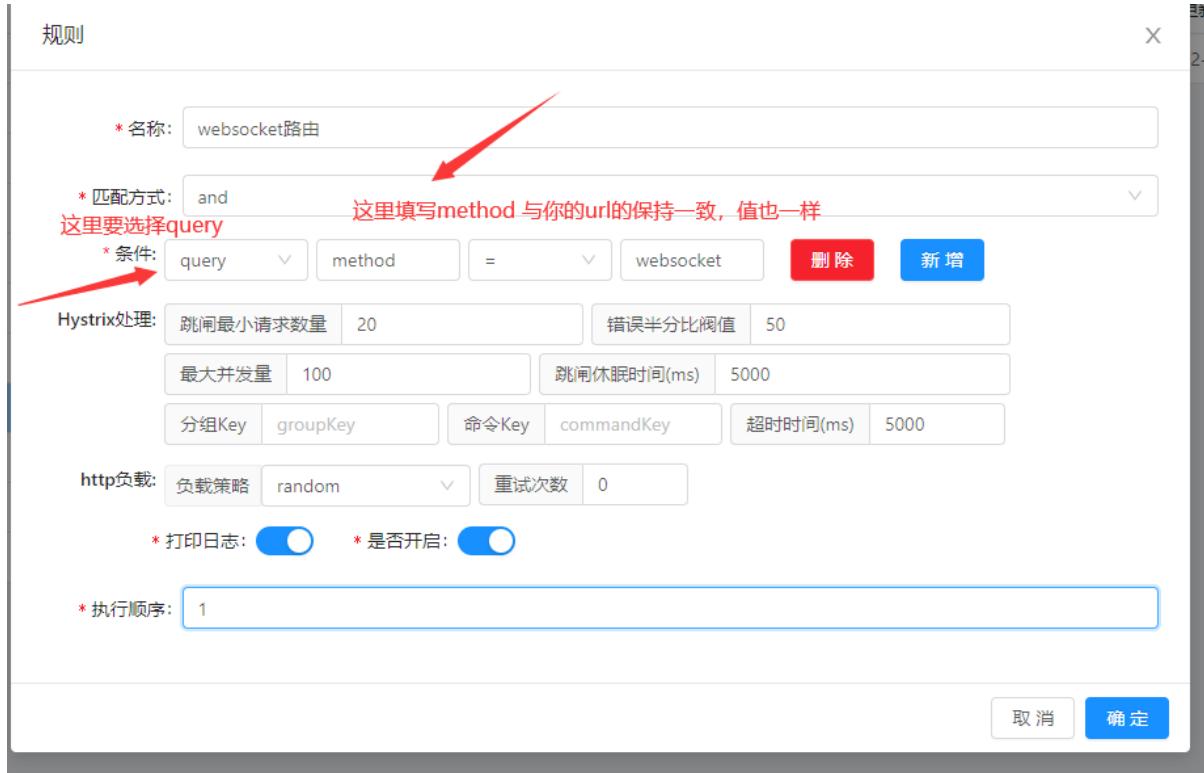
Detail:

- 1.localhost:8080 Is the IP and port started by soul.
- 2.module (Required) :Value is the key that matching selector.
- 3.method (Parameter) : Your websocket path is also used as a matching rule.
- 4.rpcType : websocket must be filled in, and must be websocket

- Add a new configuration to the selector in the divide plugin, as follows



- Add a new rule in this selector:



- In summary, pay attention to your path at this time ws://localhost:9195/?module=ws&method=/websocket&rpcType=websocket.

It will be matched by your new selector rule, and then the real websocket address of the proxy is:127.0.0.1:8080/websocket, so that soul can proxy websocket.

You can communicate with websocket service, it is actually very simple.

- I would like to add just one last word that you can decide the name and value of module and method by yourself as long as the selector and the rule can match, this is just an example,

## 9.14 Plugin Context Path Mapping

### 9.14.1 Explanation

- When making invokes to the target service, soul Gateway also allows users to customize the context using the `context_path` plugin.

### 9.14.2 Plugin Setting

- In `soul-admin` → plugin management → `context_path`, set to enable.
- Introduce `context_path` support in the `pox.xml` file of the gateway.
- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.

```
<!-- soul context_path plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-context-path</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul context_path plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: `selector`.

### 9.14.3 Situation

- As the name suggests, the `context_path` plugin redefines the `contextPath` of URI.
- When the request is matched, the custom `contextPath` is set, then the custom `contextPath` will be intercepted according to the requested Url to obtain the real Url, for example, the request path is `/soul/http/order`, The configured `contextPath` is `/soul/http`, then the requested url is `/order`.

## 9.15 Redirect Plugin

### 9.15.1 Explanation

When the soul gateway makes proxy calls to the target service, it also allows users to use the `redirect` plugin to redirect requests.

### 9.15.2 Plugin Setting

- In `soul-admin` → plugin management → `redirect`, set to enable.
- Introduce `redirect` support in the `pox.xml` file of the gateway.
- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.
- Selectors and rules, only matching requests will be forwarded and redirected, please see: [Selector rules](#).

### 9.15.3 Maven Dependency

Add the plugin dependency in the `pom.xml` file of the soul-bootstrap project.

```
<!-- soul redirect plugin start-->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-redirect</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul redirect plugin end-->
```

### 9.15.4 Situation

As the name suggests, the `redirect` plugin is to re-forward and redirect `uri`.

#### Redirect

- When we configure a custom path in Rule, it should be a reachable service path.
- When the request is matched, the Soul Gateway will perform the 308 service jump according to the customized path.

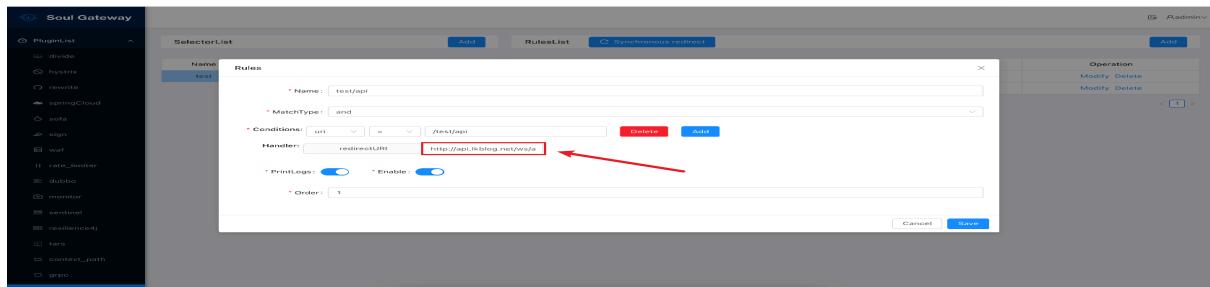


Figure1: Redirect

### Gateway's own interface forwarding

- When the matching rules are met, the service will use the DispatcherHandler internal interface for forwarding.
- To implement the gateway's own interface forwarding, we need to use / as the prefix in the configuration path. The specific configuration is as shown in the figure below.

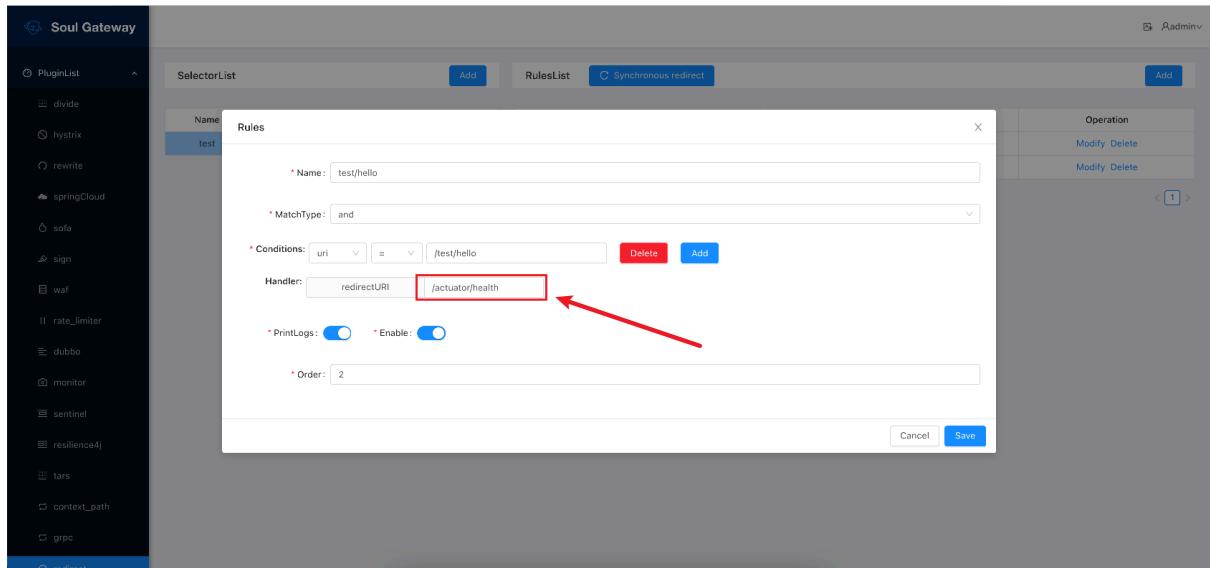


Figure2: Forwarding

## 9.16 Logging Plugin

### 9.16.1 Explanation

- When making invokes to the target service, soul gateway also allows users to print the request information in the log that includes the request path, request method, request parameters, response header, response body ···etc.

### 9.16.2 Plugin Setting

- In soul-admin -> plugin management -> logging, set to enable.
- Introduce logging support in the pox.xml file of the gateway.
- If the user don't use, please disable the plugin in the background.

```
<!-- soul logging plugin start-->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
  <artifactId>soul-spring-boot-starter-plugin-logging</artifactId>
  <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
<!-- soul logging plugin end-->
```

- Selectors and rules, please refer to: selector.
- Only those matched requests can print the information about this request.

### 9.16.3 Situation

- Users may want to view the information about request(including request headers, request parameters, response headers, response body···etc) where in the side of gateway when debugging during development or troubleshooting problems online.

## 10.1 Filter Extension

### 10.1.1 Description

- This doc shows a demo for how to extend `org.springframework.web.server.WebFilter`.

### 10.1.2 CORS Support

- `org.dromara.soul.bootstrap.cors.CrossFilter` is designed for WebFilter implementation.

```
public class CrossFilter implements WebFilter {

    private static final String ALLOWED_HEADERS = "x-requested-with, authorization,
Content-Type, Authorization, credential, X-XSRF-TOKEN,token,username,client";

    private static final String ALLOWED_METHODS = "*";

    private static final String ALLOWED_ORIGIN = "*";

    private static final String ALLOWED_EXPOSE = "*";

    private static final String MAX_AGE = "18000";

    @Override
    @SuppressWarnings("all")
    public Mono<Void> filter(final ServerWebExchange exchange, final WebFilterChain
chain) {
        ServerHttpRequest request = exchange.getRequest();
        if (CorsUtils.isCorsRequest(request)) {
            ServerHttpResponse response = exchange.getResponse();
            HttpHeaders headers = response.getHeaders();
```

```

        headers.add("Access-Control-Allow-Origin", ALLOWED_ORIGIN);
        headers.add("Access-Control-Allow-Methods", ALLOWED_METHODS);
        headers.add("Access-Control-Max-Age", MAX_AGE);
        headers.add("Access-Control-Allow-Headers", ALLOWED_HEADERS);
        headers.add("Access-Control-Expose-Headers", ALLOWED_EXPOSE);
        headers.add("Access-Control-Allow-Credentials", "true");
        if (request.getMethod() == HttpMethod.OPTIONS) {
            response.setStatusCode(HttpStatus.OK);
            return Mono.empty();
        }
    }
    return chain.filter(exchange);
}
}

```

- Registering CrossFilter as a Spring Bean and you are ready to go.

### 10.1.3 Filtering Spring Boot health check

- You can control the order by applying @Order to the implementation class .

```

@Component
@Order(-99)
public final class HealthFilter implements WebFilter {

    private static final String[] FILTER_TAG = {"/actuator/health", "/health_check"};
    }

    @Override
    public Mono<Void> filter(@Nullable final ServerWebExchange exchange, @Nullable
final WebFilterChain chain) {
        ServerHttpRequest request = Objects.requireNonNull(exchange).getRequest();
        String urlPath = request.getURI().getPath();
        for (String check : FILTER_TAG) {
            if (check.equals(urlPath)) {
                String result = JsonUtils.toJson(new Health.Builder().up().
build());
                DataBuffer dataBuffer = exchange.getResponse().bufferFactory().
wrap(result.getBytes());
                return exchange.getResponse().writeWith(Mono.just(dataBuffer));
            }
        }
        return Objects.requireNonNull(chain).filter(exchange);
    }
}

```

### 10.1.4 Extending org.dromara.soul.web.filter.AbstractWebFilter

- Add a new class and inherit from org.dromara.soul.web.filter.AbstractWebFilter.
- Implement abstract methods of parent class.

```

/**
 * this is Template Method ,children Implement your own filtering logic.
 *
 * @param exchange the current server exchange
 * @param chain provides a way to delegate to the next filter
 * @return {@code Mono<Boolean>} result: TRUE (is pass), and flow next filter; FALSE
(is not pass) execute doDenyResponse(ServerWebExchange exchange)
 */
protected abstract Mono<Boolean> doFilter(ServerWebExchange exchange,
WebFilterChain chain);

/**
 * this is Template Method ,children Implement your own And response client.
 *
 * @param exchange the current server exchange.
 * @return {@code Mono<Void>} response msg.
 */
protected abstract Mono<Void> doDenyResponse(ServerWebExchange exchange);

```

- if method doFilter returns Mono, this filter is passing, but not vice versa. While rejecting, it will call method doDenyResponse and sending infos in response body to frontend.

## 10.2 Custom Plugin

### 10.2.1 Description

- Plugins are core executors of soul gateway. Every plugin handles matched requests when enabled.
- There are two kinds of plugins in the soul gateway.
- The first type is a call chain with a single responsibility, and traffic cannot be customized.
- The other one can do its own chain of responsibility for matched traffic.
- You could reference from soul-plugin module and develop plugins by yourself. Please fire pull requests of your wonderful plugins without hesitate.

### 10.2.2 Single Responsibility Plugins

- Add following dependency:

```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-plugin-api</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

- Declare a new class named “A” and implements org.dromara.soul.plugin.api.SoulPlugin

```
public interface SoulPlugin {

    /**
     * Process the Web request and (optionally) delegate to the next
     * {@code WebFilter} through the given {@link SoulPluginChain}.
     *
     * @param exchange the current server exchange
     * @param chain provides a way to delegate to the next filter
     * @return {@code Mono<Void>} to indicate when request processing is complete
     */
    Mono<Void> execute(ServerWebExchange exchange, SoulPluginChain chain);

    /**
     * return plugin order .
     * This attribute To determine the plugin execution order in the same type
     * plugin.
     *
     * @return int order
     */
    int getOrder();

    /**
     * acquire plugin name.
     * this is plugin name define you must offer the right name.
     * if you impl AbstractSoulPlugin this attribute not use.
     *
     * @return plugin name.
     */
    default String named() {
        return "";
    }

    /**
     * plugin is execute.
     * if return true this plugin can not execute.
     */
}
```

```

    * @param exchange the current server exchange
    * @return default false.
    */
    default Boolean skip(ServerWebExchange exchange) {
        return false;
    }
}

```

Detailed instruction of interface methods:

- `execute()` core method, you can do any task here freely.
- `getOrder()` get the order of current plugin.
- `named()` acquire the name of specific plugin.
- `skip()` determines whether this plugin should be skipped under certain conditions.
- Register plugin in Spring as a Bean, or simply apply `@Component` in implementation class.

```

@Bean
public SoulPlugin a() {
    return new A();
}

```

### 10.2.3 Matching Traffic Processing Plugin

- Introduce the following dependency:

```

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.dromara</groupId>
    <artifactId>soul-plugin-base</artifactId>
    <version>${last.version}</version>
</dependency>

```

- Add a new class A, inherit from `org.dromara.soul.plugin.base.AbstractSoulPlugin`
- examples down below:

```

/**
 * This is your custom plugin.
 * He is running in after before plugin, implement your own functionality.
 * extends AbstractSoulPlugin so you must user soul-admin And add related plug-in
development.
 *
 * @author xiaoyu(Myth)
 */
public class CustomPlugin extends AbstractSoulPlugin {

    /**

```

```

 * return plugin order .
 * The same plugin he executes in the same order.
 *
 * @return int
 */
@Override
public int getOrder() {
    return 0;
}

/**
 * acquire plugin name.
 * return you custom plugin name.
 * It must be the same name as the plug-in you added in the admin background.
 *
 * @return plugin name.
 */
@Override
public String named() {
    return "soul";
}

/**
 * plugin is execute.
 * Do I need to skip.
 * if you need skip return true.
 *
 * @param exchange the current server exchange
 * @return default false.
 */
@Override
public Boolean skip(final ServerWebExchange exchange) {
    return false;
}

@Override
protected Mono<Void> doExecute(ServerWebExchange exchange, SoulPluginChain
chain, SelectorZkDTO selector, RuleZkDTO rule) {
    LOGGER.debug("..... function plugin start.....");
    /*
     * Processing after your selector matches the rule.
     * rule.getHandle() is you Customize the json string to be processed.
     * for this example.
     * Convert your custom json string pass to an entity class.
     */
    final String ruleHandle = rule.getHandle();

    final Test test = GsonUtils.getInstance().fromJson(ruleHandle, Test.class);
}

```

```

/*
 * Then do your own business processing.
 * The last execution chain.execute(exchange).
 * Let it continue on the chain until the end.
 */
System.out.println(test.toString());
return chain.execute(exchange);
}
}

```

- Detailed explanation:
  - Plugins will match the selector rule for customized plugins inherit from this abstract class. Following steps guide you to config your plugins.
  - Firstly define a new plugin in soul-admin, please mind that your plugin name should match the named() method overridden in your class.
  - Re-login soul-admin, the plugin you added now showing on plugin-list page, you can choose selectors for matching.
  - There is a field named handler in rules, it is customized json string to be processed. You can process data after acquiring a ruleHandle (final String ruleHandle = rule.getHandle();) in doExecute() method.
- Register plugin in Spring as a Bean, or simply apply @Component in implementation class.

```

@Bean
public SoulPlugin a() {
    return new A();
}

```

#### 10.2.4 Subscribe your plugin data and do customized jobs

- Declare a new class named “A” and implements org.dromara.soul.plugin.base.handler.PluginDataHandler

```

public interface PluginDataHandler {

    /**
     * Handler plugin.
     *
     * @param pluginData the plugin data
     */
    default void handlerPlugin(PluginData pluginData) {
    }

    /**

```

```
* Remove plugin.  
*  
* @param pluginData the plugin data  
*/  
default void removePlugin(PluginData pluginData) {  
}  
  
/**  
 * Handler selector.  
*  
* @param selectorData the selector data  
*/  
default void handlerSelector(SelectorData selectorData) {  
}  
  
/**  
 * Remove selector.  
*  
* @param selectorData the selector data  
*/  
default void removeSelector(SelectorData selectorData) {  
}  
  
/**  
 * Handler rule.  
*  
* @param ruleData the rule data  
*/  
default void handlerRule(RuleData ruleData) {  
}  
  
/**  
 * Remove rule.  
*  
* @param ruleData the rule data  
*/  
default void removeRule(RuleData ruleData) {  
}  
  
/**  
 * Plugin named string.  
*  
* @return the string  
*/  
String pluginNamed();  
}
```

- Ensure `pluginNamed()` is same as the plugin name you defined.
- Register defined class as a Spring Bean, or simply apply `@Component` in implementation class.

```
@Bean
public PluginDataHandler a() {
    return new A();
}
```

### 10.2.5 Do not use SelectorList and RulesList

Not all plugins need both.

Therefore, we provide the following two methods, written in **CustomPlugin**.

```
@Override
protected Mono<Void> handleSelectorIsNull(final String pluginName,
                                             final ServerWebExchange exchange,
                                             final SoulPluginChain chain) {
    return doExecute(exchange, chain, null, null);
}

@Override
protected Mono<Void> handleRuleIsNull(final String pluginName,
                                       final ServerWebExchange exchange,
                                       final SoulPluginChain chain) {
    return doExecute(exchange, chain, null, null);
}
```

- Note that if there is no rewriting, your plug-in will be invalid due to the absence of **SelectorList** and **RulesList**.

## 10.3 File Uploading And Downloading

### 10.3.1 description

- This doc gives a brief description for uploading and downloading files using soul.

### 10.3.2 File Uploading

- The default file size limit is 10M.
- For custom limitation, use `--file.size` with an integer variable. e.g. `--file.size = 30`
- Upload your files just as way you did before

### 10.3.3 File Downloading

- Soul supports downloading files in streams. There is no need to change anything.

## 10.4 Fetching Correct IP Address And Host

### 10.4.1 Description

- This doc demonstrates how to get correct IP address and host when soul serves behind nginx reverse proxy.
- After fetched real IP and host, you can match them with plugins and selectors.

### 10.4.2 Default Implementation

- The embedded implementation in soul is `:org.dromara.soul.web.forwarder.ForwardedRemoteAddressResolver`.
- You need to config `X-Forwarded-For` in nginx first to get correct IP address and host.

### 10.4.3 Implement through a Plugin

- Declare a new class named “A” and implements `org.dromara.soul.plugin.api.RemoteAddressResolver`.

```
public interface RemoteAddressResolver {

    /**
     * Resolve inet socket address.
     *
     * @param exchange the exchange
     * @return the inet socket address
     */
    default InetSocketAddress resolve(ServerWebExchange exchange) {
        return exchange.getRequest().getRemoteAddress();
    }

}
```

- Register defined class as a Spring Bean.

```
@Bean
public SignService a() {
    return new A
}
```

## 10.5 Custom Response

### 10.5.1 Description

- This doc offers examples for customising response structure.
- The response body structure in gateways should be unified, it is recommended for specify yours.

### 10.5.2 Default Implementation

- The default implementation class is org.dromara.soul.plugin.api.result.DefaultSoulResult.
- Following is the response structure.

```
public class SoulDefaultEntity implements Serializable {

    private static final long serialVersionUID = -2792556188993845048L;

    private Integer code;

    private String message;

    private Object data;

}
```

- The returned json as follows:

```
{
    "code": -100, //response code,
    "message": " 您的参数错误, 请检查相关文档!", //hint messages
    "data": null // business data
}
```

### 10.5.3 Extensions

- Declare a new class named “A” and implements org.dromara.soul.plugin.api.result.SoulResult

```
public interface SoulResult<T> {

    /**
     * Success t.
     *
     * @param code    the code
     * @param message the message
     * @param object  the object
     * @return the t
     */
    T success(int code, String message, Object object);

    /**
     * Error t.
     *
     * @param code    the code
     * @param message the message
     * @param object  the object
     * @return the t
     */
    T error(int code, String message, Object object);
}
```

- T is a generic parameter for your response data.
- Register defined class as a Spring Bean.

```
@Bean
public SoulResult a() {
    return new A();
}
```

## 10.6 Custom Sign Algorithm

### 10.6.1 Description

- Users can customize the signature authentication algorithm to achieve verification.

## 10.6.2 Extension

- The default implementation is org.dromara.soul.plugin.sign.service.DefaultSignService.
- Declare a new class named “A” and implements org.dromara.soul.plugin.api.SignService.

```
public interface SignService {

    /**
     * Sign verify pair.
     *
     * @param exchange the exchange
     * @return the pair
     */
    Pair<Boolean, String> signVerify(ServerWebExchange exchange);
}
```

- When returning true in Pair, the sign verification passes. If there's false, the String in Pair will be return to the frontend to show.
- Register defined class as a Spring Bean.

```
@Bean
public SignService a() {
    return new A
}
```

## 10.7 A multilingual HTTP client

### 10.7.1 Description

- This document focuses on how to access gateways for HTTP services in other languages.
- How to customize the development of soul-http-client.

### 10.7.2 Customize Http Client

- Request Method: POST
- Request Path: http://soul-admin/soul-client/springmvc-register, soul-admin represents IP + Port of admin
- Request Params: passing JSON type parameters through the body.

```
{
    "appName": "xxx", //required
```

```

    "context": "/xxx", //required
    "path": "xxx", //required
    "pathDesc": "xxx",
    "rpcType": "http", //required
    "host": "xxx", //required
    "port": xxx, //required
    "ruleName": "xxx", //required
    "enabled": "true", //required
    "registerMetaData": "true" //required
}

```

## 10.8 Thread Model

### 10.8.1 Description

- This article gives an introduction to thread models in soul and usage in various scenarios.

### 10.8.2 IO And Work Thread

- `spring-webflux` is one of dependencies of soul, and it uses Netty thread model in lower layer.

### 10.8.3 Business Thread

- Use scheduling thread to execute by default.
- A fixed thread pool manages business threads, the number of threads is count in this formula:  

$$\text{cpu} * 2 + 1.$$

### 10.8.4 Type Switching

- `reactor.core.scheduler.Schedulers`.
- `-Dsoul.scheduler.type=fixed` is a default config. If set to other value, a flexible thread pool will take place it.`Schedulers.elastic()`.
- `-Dsoul.work.threads = xx` is for configuring number of threads, the default value calculates in following formula  $\text{cpu} * 2 + 1$  with a minimum of 16 threads.

## 10.9 Soul Optimize

### 10.9.1 Description

- This doc shows how to do performance optimization for soul.

### 10.9.2 Time Consumption

- Soul is JVM driven and processing time for a single request is nearly between 1–3 ms.

### 10.9.3 Netty Optimization

- `spring-webflux` is one of dependencies of soul, and it uses Netty in lower layer.
- The demo down below demonstrates tuning soul by customizing params in Netty.

```

@Bean
public NettyReactiveWebServerFactory nettyReactiveWebServerFactory() {
    NettyReactiveWebServerFactory webServerFactory = new
NettyReactiveWebServerFactory();
    webServerFactory.addServerCustomizers(new EventLoopNettyCustomizer());
    return webServerFactory;
}

private static class EventLoopNettyCustomizer implements NettyServerCustomizer {

    @Override
    public HttpServer apply(final HttpServer httpServer) {
        return httpServer
            .tcpConfiguration(tcpServer -> tcpServer
                .runOn(LoopResources.create("soul-netty", 1, DEFAULT_IO_
WORKER_COUNT, true), false)
                .selectorOption(ChannelOption.SO_REUSEADDR, true)
                .selectorOption(ChannelOption.ALLOCATOR,
PooledByteBufAllocator.DEFAULT)
                .option(ChannelOption.TCP_NODELAY, true)
                .option(ChannelOption.ALLOCATOR, PooledByteBufAllocator.
DEFAULT));
    }
}

```

- Soul-bootstrap offers this class, you may modify it when benchmarking your app if necessary.
- You can get references of business thread model from [thread model](#)

# 11

## Community

### 11.1 Soul Contributor

You can report a bug, submit a new function enhancement suggestion, or submit a pull request directly.

#### 11.1.1 Submit an Issue

- Before submitting an issue, please go through a comprehensive search to make sure the problem cannot be solved just by searching.
- Check the [Issue List](#) to make sure the problem is not repeated.
- [Create](#) a new issue and choose the type of issue.
- Define the issue with a clear and descriptive title.
- Fill in necessary information according to the template.
- Choose a label after the issue is created, for example: bug, enhancement, discussion.
- Please pay attention to your issue, you may need to provide more information during discussion.

#### 11.1.2 Developer Flow

##### Fork Soul repo

- Fork a Soul repo to your own repo to work, then setting upstream.

```
git remote add upstream https://github.com/dromara/soul.git
```

##### Choose Issue

- Please choose the issue to be edited. If it is a new issue discovered or a new function enhancement to offer, please create an issue and set the right label for it.
- After choosing the relevant issue, please reply with a deadline to indicate that you are working on it.

## Create Branch

- Switch to forked master branch, pull codes from upstream, then create a new branch.

```
git checkout master
git pull upstream master
git checkout -b issueNo
```

**Notice :** We will merge PR using squash, commit log will be different from upstream if you use the old branch.

## Coding

- Please obey the [Code of Conduct](#) during the process of development and finish the check before submitting the pull request.
- push code to your fork repo.

```
git add modified-file-names
git commit -m 'commit log'
git push origin issueNo
```

## Submit Pull Request

- Send a pull request to the master branch.
- The mentor will do code review before discussing some details (including the design, the implementation and the performance) with you. The request will be merged into the branch of current development version after the edit is well enough.
- At last, congratulate to be an official contributor of Soul.

## Delete Branch

- You can delete the remote branch (origin/issueNo) and the local branch (issueNo) associated with the remote branch (origin/issueNo) after the mentor merged the pull request into the master branch of Soul.

```
git checkout master
git branch -d issueNo
git push origin --delete issueNo
```

**Notice:** Please note that in order to show your id in the contributor list, don't forget the configurations below:

```
git config --global user.name "username"
git config --global user.email "username@mail.com"
```

## FAQ

- After each Pull Request (PR), you need to execute the following operations, otherwise, the previous PR commit records will be mixed with this PR commit records. The specific operation process is as follows:

```
git checkout master  
git fetch upstream  
git reset --hard upstream/master  
git push -f
```

## 11.2 Soul Committer

### 11.2.1 Committer Promotion

After you have made a lot of contributions, the community will nominate. Become a committer you will have

- Permissions written by Soul repository
- Idea is used legally

### 11.2.2 Committer Responsibilities

- Develop new features;
- Refactor codes;
- Review pull requests reliably and in time;
- Consider and accept feature requests;
- Answer questions;
- Update documentation and example;
- Improve processes and tools;
- Guide new contributors join community.

### 11.2.3 Committer Routine

1. A committer needs to review every day the Pull Request and issue list to be processed by the community, and assign a suitable committer, that is, Assignee.
2. After a committer is assigned with an issue, the following work is required:
  - Estimate whether it is a long-term issue. If it is, please label it as pending;
  - Add issue labels, such as bug, enhancement, discussion, etc;
  - Add milestone.

**Notice:** Whether it is a community issue or not, there must be Assignee until the issue is completed.

## 11.3 Soul Code Conduct

### 11.3.1 Development Guidelines

- Write codes with heart. Pursue clean, simplified and extremely elegant codes. Agree with concepts in <Refactoring: Improving the Design of Existing Code> and <Clean Code: A Handbook of Agile Software Craftsmanship>.
- Be familiar with codes already had, to keep consistent with the style and use.
- Highly reusable, no duplicated codes or configurations.
- Delete codes out of use in time.

### 11.3.2 Contributor Covenant Submitting of Conduct

- Make sure all the test cases are passed, Make sure `./mvnw clean install` can be compiled and tested successfully.
- Make sure the test coverage rate is not lower than the master branch.
- Make sure to check codes with Checkstyle. codes that violate check rules should have special reasons. Find checkstyle template from [https://github.com/dromara/soul/blob/master/script/soul\\_checkstyle.xml](https://github.com/dromara/soul/blob/master/script/soul_checkstyle.xml), please use checkstyle 8.8 to run the rules.
- Careful consideration for each pull request; Small and frequent pull request with complete unit function is welcomed.
- Conform to Contributor Covenant Code of Conduct below.

### 11.3.3 Contributor Covenant Code of Conduct

- Use linux line separators.
- Keep indents (including blank lines) consistent with the previous one.
- Keep one blank line after class definition.
- No meaningless blank lines. Please extract private methods to instead of blank lines if too long method body or different logic code fragments.
- Use meaningful class, method and variable names, avoid to use abbreviate.
- Return values are named with `result`; Variables in the loop structure are named with `each`; Replace `each` with `entry` in map.
- Name property files with Spinal Case(a variant of Snake Case which uses hyphens – to separate words).
- Split codes that need to add notes with it into small methods, which are explained with method names.

- Have constants on the left and variable on the right in = and equals conditional expressions; Have variable on the left and constants on the right in greater than and less than conditional expressions.
- Beside using same names as input parameters and global fields in assign statement, avoid using this modifier.
- Design class as final class except abstract class for extend.
- Make nested loop structures a new method.
- Order of members definition and parameters should be consistent during classes and methods.
- Use guard clauses in priority.
- Minimize the access permission for classes and methods.
- Private method should be just next to the method in which it is used; writing private methods should be in the same as the appearance order of private methods.
- No null parameters or return values.
- Replace if else return and assign statement with ternary operator in priority.
- Use LinkedList in priority. Use ArrayList for use index to get element only.
- Use capacity based Collection such as ArrayList, HashMap must indicate initial capacity to avoid recalculate capacity.
- Use English in all the logs and javadoc.
- Include Javadoc, todo and fixme only in the comments.
- Only public classes and methods need javadoc, other methods, classes and override methods do not need javadoc.

#### 11.3.4 Contributor Covenant Unit Test of Conduct

- Test codes and production codes should follow the same kind of code of conduct.
- Unit test should follow AIR (Automatic, Independent, Repeatable) principle.
  - Automatic: Unit test should run automatically, not interactively. Check test result manually and System.out, log are prohibited, use assert to check test results.
  - Independent: Call each other and sequence dependency during unit test cases are prohibited. Every test case should run independent.
  - Repeatable: Unit test case should not dependency external environment, they can run repeatable.
- Unit test should follow BCDE (Border, Correct, Design, Error) design principle.
  - Border: Border value test, test for loop border, special value and value sequence to get expect result.
  - Correct: Correct value test, test for correct value to get expect result.

- Design: Design with production codes.
- Error: Error value test, test for error input, exception to get expect result.
- Without particular reasons, test cases should be fully covered.
- Every test case need precised assertion.
- Environment preparation codes should be separate from test codes.
- Only those that relate to junit Assert, hamcrest CoreMatchers and Mockito can use static import.
- For single parameter asserts, `assertTrue`, `assertFalse`, `assertNull` and `assertNotNull` should be used.
- For multiple parameter asserts, `assertThat` should be used.
- For accurate asserts, try not to use `not`, `containsString` to make assertions.
- Actual values of test cases should be named `actualXXX`, expected values `expectedXXX`.
- Class for test case and `@Test` annotation do not need javadoc.

## 11.4 Sign ICLA Guide

### 11.4.1 Apache Sign ICLA Guide

Apache CLA short for Apache Contributor License Agreement, the purpose of this agreement is to clearly define the terms under which intellectual property has been contributed to the ASF and thereby allow us to defend the project should there be a legal dispute regarding the software at some future time. A signed ICLA is required to be on file before an individual is given commit rights to any ASF project.

The process of submitting ICLA are:

- 1. First, click the link [Apache Licenses](#) and find CLAs under the Contributor License Agreements section.**

#### CONTRIBUTOR LICENSE AGREEMENTS

For information regarding our CLAs, please consult the [ASF Contributor License Agreements](#) page.

Page	Description
CLAs	ASF CLAs
Software Grant	One-off software license to the ASF
How To	How to submit CLAs/Software Grant

- 2. At the top of the page, there are two download links choose ICLA(Individual Contributor License Agreement) and download it.**

## CONTRIBUTOR LICENSE AGREEMENTS

- ICLA: Individual Contributor License Agreement
- CCLA: Corporate Contributor License Agreement

### 3. Open the PDF, and fill in the following columns in English.

To be noticed:

- Leave a space between family name and last name, remember capitalize the first letter, please write family name at first.
- Preferred Apache id(s) is a required field for committers.

<b>Full name:</b>	<input type="text"/>
(optional) Public name:	<input type="text"/>
<b>Postal Address:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Country:</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Telephone:</b>	<input type="text"/> if you are new committer please sign the preferred Apache id(s)
<b>E-Mail:</b>	<input type="text"/>
(optional) preferred Apache id(s):	<input type="text"/>
(optional) notify project:	<input type="text"/>

### 4. The signature at the bottom of the document:

Apache only accept hand-written signature or PDF signature software

Please sign: hand-written signature Date: ex: 2021-05-06

### 5. After signing, send the `icla.pdf` command as ```username-icla.pdf``` to the email address provided by the instructor

### 6. After the email is sent successfully, Apache ShenYu official community informs

#### 11.4.2 Manual signature and PDF software signature Demo

PDF online signature

- Download the PDF source file
- Fill in items and personal information
- Open PDF and sign URL online
- Signature
- Save and download signed pdf files
- Send to the specified mailbox
- icla Sign status document



**Individual Contributor  
License Agreement  
(“Agreement”) V2.0**

Thank you for your interest in The Apache Software Foundation (the “Foundation”). In order to clarify the intellectual property license granted with Contributions from any person or entity, the Foundation must have a Contributor License Agreement (“CLA”) on file that has been signed by each Contributor, indicating agreement to the license terms below. This license is for your protection as a Contributor as well as the protection of the Foundation and its users; it does not change your rights to use your own Contributions for any other purpose. If you have not already done so, please complete and sign, then scan and email a pdf file of this Agreement to [secretary@apache.org](mailto:secretary@apache.org). Please read this document carefully before signing and keep a copy for your records.

Full name: JianMing Ding

(optional) Public name: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
Shanghai, China

Country: China

Telephone: 18600822888

E-Mail: [REDACTED]

(optional) preferred Apache id(s): nuo-promise

(optional) notify project: Apache ShenYu

You accept and agree to the following terms and conditions for Your present and future Contributions submitted to the Foundation. In return, the Foundation shall not use Your Contributions in a way that is contrary to the public benefit or inconsistent with its nonprofit status and bylaws in effect at the time of the Contribution. Except for the license granted herein to the Foundation and recipients of software distributed by the Foundation, You reserve all right, title, and interest in and to Your Contributions.

1. Definitions.

“You” (or “Your”) shall mean the copyright owner or legal entity authorized by the copyright owner that is making this Agreement with the Foundation. For legal entities, the entity making a Contribution and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity are considered to be a single Contributor. For the purposes of this definition, “control” means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

“Contribution” shall mean any original work of authorship, including any modifications or additions to an existing work, that is intentionally submitted by You to the Foundation for inclusion in, or documentation of, any of the products owned or managed by the Foundation (the “Work”). For the purposes of this definition, “submitted” means any form of electronic, verbal, or written

- communication sent to the Foundation or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Foundation for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by You as "Not a Contribution."
2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, You hereby grant to the Foundation and to recipients of software distributed by the Foundation a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare derivative works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute Your Contributions and such derivative works.
  3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, You hereby grant to the Foundation and to recipients of software distributed by the Foundation a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by You that are necessarily infringed by Your Contribution(s) alone or by combination of Your Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If any entity institutes patent litigation against You or any other entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that your Contribution, or the Work to which you have contributed, constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to that entity under this Agreement for that Contribution or Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.
  4. You represent that you are legally entitled to grant the above license. If your employer(s) has rights to intellectual property that you create that includes your Contributions, you represent that you have received permission to make Contributions on behalf of that employer, that your employer has waived such rights for your Contributions to the Foundation, or that your employer has executed a separate Corporate CLA with the Foundation.
  5. You represent that each of Your Contributions is Your original creation (see section 7 for submissions on behalf of others). You represent that Your Contribution submissions include complete details of any third-party license or other restriction (including, but not limited to, related patents and trademarks) of which you are personally aware and which are associated with any part of Your Contributions.
  6. You are not expected to provide support for Your Contributions, except to the extent You desire to provide support. You may provide support for free, for a fee, or not at all. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, You provide Your Contributions on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
  7. Should You wish to submit work that is not Your original creation, You may submit it to the Foundation separately from any Contribution, identifying the complete details of its source and of any license or other restriction (including, but not limited to, related patents, trademarks, and license agreements) of which you are personally aware, and conspicuously marking the work as "Submitted on behalf of a third-party: [named here]."
  8. You agree to notify the Foundation of any facts or circumstances of which you become aware that would make these representations inaccurate in any respect.

Please sign:

Date: 2021-05-06



Handwritten signature

- Download the PDF source file

- Fill in items and personal information
- Print documents
- Handwritten signature
- Convert photos into **single pdf** file
- Send to the specified mailbox
- icla Sign status document

 THE APACHE SOFTWARE FOUNDATION

Individual Contributor License Agreement ("Agreement") V2.0

Thank you for your interest in The Apache Software Foundation (the "Foundation"). In order to clarify the intellectual property license granted with Contributions from any person or entity, the Foundation must have a Contributor License Agreement ("CLA") on file that has been signed by each Contributor, indicating agreement to the license terms below. This license is for your protection as a Contributor as well as the protection of the Foundation and its users; it does not change your rights to use your own Contributions for any other purpose. If you have not already done so, please complete and sign, then scan and email a pdf file of this Agreement to [secretary@apache.org](mailto:secretary@apache.org). Please read this document carefully before signing and keep a copy for your records.

Full name: JianMing Ding

(optional) Public name:  

Postal Address: ShangCheng District, Hangzhou City, Zhejiang Province

Country: China

Telephone:  

E-Mail:  

(optional) preferred Apache id(s): nuo-promise

(optional) notify project: Apache ShenYu

You accept and agree to the following terms and conditions for Your present and future Contributions submitted to the Foundation. In return, the Foundation shall not use Your Contributions in a way that is contrary to the public benefit or inconsistent with its nonprofit status and bylaws in effect at the time of the Contribution. Except for the license granted herein to the Foundation and recipients of software distributed by the Foundation, You reserve all right, title, and interest in and to Your Contributions.

1. Definitions.

"You" (or "Your") shall mean the copyright owner or legal entity authorized by the copyright owner that is making this Agreement with the Foundation. For legal entities, the entity making a Contribution and all other entities that control, are controlled by, or are under common control with that entity are considered to be a single Contributor. For the purposes of this definition, "control" means (i) the power, direct or indirect, to cause the direction or management of such entity, whether by contract or otherwise, or (ii) ownership of fifty percent (50%) or more of the outstanding shares, or (iii) beneficial ownership of such entity.

"Contribution" shall mean any original work of authorship, including any modifications or additions to an existing work, that is intentionally submitted by You to the Foundation for inclusion in, or documentation of, any of the products owned or managed by the Foundation (the "Work"). For the purposes of this definition, "submitted" means any form of electronic, verbal, or written

- communication sent to the Foundation or its representatives, including but not limited to communication on electronic mailing lists, source code control systems, and issue tracking systems that are managed by, or on behalf of, the Foundation for the purpose of discussing and improving the Work, but excluding communication that is conspicuously marked or otherwise designated in writing by You as "Not a Contribution."
2. Grant of Copyright License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, You hereby grant to the Foundation and to recipients of software distributed by the Foundation a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable copyright license to reproduce, prepare derivative works of, publicly display, publicly perform, sublicense, and distribute Your Contributions and such derivative works.
  3. Grant of Patent License. Subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement, You hereby grant to the Foundation and to recipients of software distributed by the Foundation a perpetual, worldwide, non-exclusive, no-charge, royalty-free, irrevocable (except as stated in this section) patent license to make, have made, use, offer to sell, sell, import, and otherwise transfer the Work, where such license applies only to those patent claims licensable by You that are necessarily infringed by Your Contribution(s) alone or by combination of Your Contribution(s) with the Work to which such Contribution(s) was submitted. If any entity institutes patent litigation against You or any other entity (including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that your Contribution, or the Work to which you have contributed, constitutes direct or contributory patent infringement, then any patent licenses granted to that entity under this Agreement for that Contribution or Work shall terminate as of the date such litigation is filed.
  4. You represent that you are legally entitled to grant the above license. If your employer(s) has rights to intellectual property that you create that includes your Contributions, you represent that you have received permission to make Contributions on behalf of that employer, that your employer has waived such rights for your Contributions to the Foundation, or that your employer has executed a separate Corporate CLA with the Foundation.
  5. You represent that each of Your Contributions is Your original creation (see section 7 for submissions on behalf of others). You represent that Your Contribution submissions include complete details of any third-party license or other restriction (including, but not limited to, related patents and trademarks) of which you are personally aware and which are associated with any part of Your Contributions.
  6. You are not expected to provide support for Your Contributions, except to the extent You desire to provide support. You may provide support for free, for a fee, or not at all. Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, You provide Your Contributions on an "AS IS" BASIS, WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied, including, without limitation, any warranties or conditions of TITLE, NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY, or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
  7. Should You wish to submit work that is not Your original creation, You may submit it to the Foundation separately from any Contribution, identifying the complete details of its source and of any license or other restriction (including, but not limited to, related patents, trademarks, and license agreements) of which you are personally aware, and conspicuously marking the work as "Submitted on behalf of a third-party; [named here]."
  8. You agree to notify the Foundation of any facts or circumstances of which you become aware that would make these representations inaccurate in any respect.

Please sign: Jasmine Ding Date: 2021-05-06

### 11.4.3 Email Template

Promise Nuo  
to secretary

Hello Apache Incubator,  
I am willing donate the ShenYu project to ASF.The attachement is my ICLA information. Github account: <https://github.com/nuo-promise>.  
Thanks!



from: → your email  
to: secretary@apache.org → to this email

date: May 9, 2021, 8:55 AM  
subject: ICLA Information  
mailed-by: gmail.com

# 12

**Doc Download**

## 12.1 PDF

- English
- 中文