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课程安排:

- 1. 微服务专题前三节课讲完,会进入Nacos源码专题,Nacos注册中心源码课安排:
 - Nacos 1.4.x 注册中心源码分析录播 (3节课)
 - grpc课程学习地址

https://vip.tulingxueyuan.cn/detail/p 6192513ce4b09b5fe0b30066/6

- Nacos 2.x 注册中心源码分析直播 (2节课)
- 2. Ribbon&Feign的源码分析学习地址:

https://vip.tulingxueyuan.cn/detail/v 6079631fe4b09890f0e441e0/3

问题:

feign的调用链路

- 1. RequestInterceptor 如果扩展了请求一定会调
- 2. Client
- 1 有道云笔记:
- 2 文档: 03 微服务调用组件Feign实战。note
- 3 链接: http://note.youdao.com/noteshare?
- id=c90bd2616b59aa073f9a1e330989ef04&sub=9124CCFE78124FC3A291F84C663C9AA6
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 2.1 Ribbon&Feign对比
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1. RPC概述

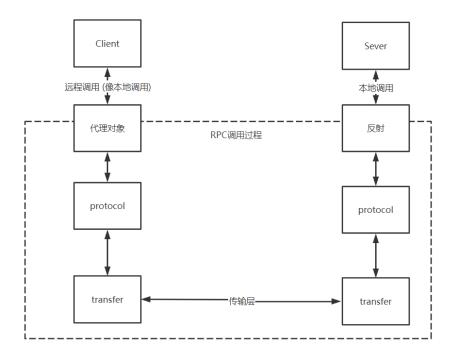
思考: 微服务之间如何方便优雅的实现服务间的远程调用?

RPC 全称是 Remote Procedure Call,即远程过程调用,其对应的是我们的本地调用。

RPC 的目的是: 让我们调用远程方法像调用本地方法一样。

```
1 //本地调用
2 R result = orderService.findOrderByUserId(id);
3 //RPC远程调用 orderService为代理对象
4 R result = orderService.findOrderByUserId(id);
```

RPC框架设计架构



2. 什么是Feign

Feign是Netflix开发的声明式、模板化的HTTP客户端,Feign可帮助我们更加便捷、优雅地调用HTTP API。

Feign可以做到使用 HTTP 请求远程服务时就像调用本地方法一样的体验,开发者完全感知不到这是远程方法,更感知不到这是个 HTTP 请求。它像 Dubbo 一样,consumer 直接调用接口方法调用 provider,而不需要通过常规的 Http Client 构造请求再解析返回数据。它解决了让开发者调用远程接口就跟调用本地方法一样,无需关注与远程的交互细节,更无需关注分布式环境开发。

Spring Cloud openfeign对Feign进行了增强,使其支持Spring MVC注解,另外还整合了Ribbon和Eureka,从而使得Feign的使用更加方便。

2.1 Ribbon&Feign对比

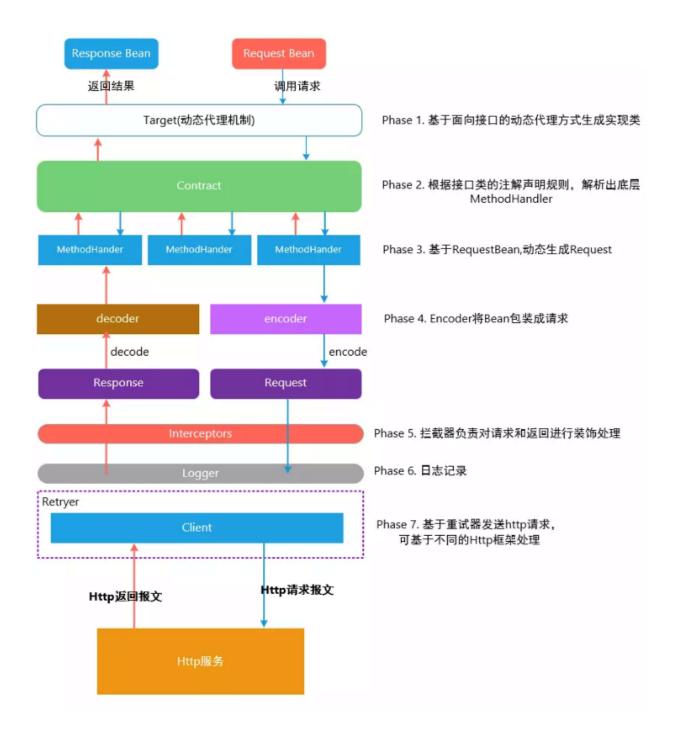
Ribbon+RestTemplate进行微服务调用

```
1 @Bean
2 @LoadBalanced
3 public RestTemplate restTemplate() {
4   return new RestTemplate();
5 }
6
7 //调用方式
8 String url = "http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
9 R result = restTemplate.getForObject(url,R.class);
```

Feign进行微服务调用

```
1 @FeignClient(value = "mall-order",path = "/order")
2 public interface OrderFeignService {
3     @RequestMapping("/findOrderByUserId/{userId}")
4     public R findOrderByUserId(@PathVariable("userId") Integer userId);
5     }
6
7     @Autowired
8     OrderFeignService orderFeignService;
9     //feign调用
10     R result = orderFeignService.findOrderByUserId(id);
```

2.2 Feign的设计架构



2.3 Spring Cloud Alibaba快速整合Feign

1) 引入依赖

- 1 <!-- openfeign 远程调用 -->
- 2 <dependency>
- 3 <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
- 4 <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-openfeign</artifactId>
- 5 </dependency>

2) 编写调用接口+@FeignClient注解

```
1 @FeignClient(value = "mall-order",path = "/order")
```

```
public interface OrderFeignService {

@RequestMapping("/findOrderByUserId/{userId}")

public R findOrderByUserId(@PathVariable("userId") Integer userId);
}
```

3) 调用端在启动类上添加@EnableFeignClients注解

```
1 @SpringBootApplication
2 @EnableFeignClients //扫描和注册feign客户端的beanDefinition
3 public class MallUserFeignDemoApplication {
4  public static void main(String[] args) {
5  SpringApplication.run(MallUserFeignDemoApplication.class, args);
6  }
7 }
```

4) 发起调用,像调用本地方式一样调用远程服务

```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/user")
3 public class UserController {
4
5     @Autowired
6     OrderFeignService orderFeignService;
7
8     @RequestMapping(value = "/findOrderByUserId/{id}")
9     public R findOrderByUserId(@PathVariable("id") Integer id) {
10     //feign调用
11     R result = orderFeignService.findOrderByUserId(id);
12     return result;
13     }
14 }
```

提示: Feign 的继承特性可以让服务的接口定义单独抽出来,作为公共的依赖,以方便使用。

2.3 Spring Cloud Feign扩展

Feign 提供了很多的扩展机制,让用户可以更加灵活的使用。

日志配置

有时候我们遇到 Bug,比如接口调用失败、参数没收到等问题,或者想看看调用性能,就需要配置 Feign 的日志了,以此让 Feign 把请求信息输出来。

1) 定义一个配置类, 指定日志级别

```
1 // 注意: 此处配置@Configuration注解就会全局生效,如果想指定对应微服务生效,就不能配置@Configuration

2 @Configuration

3 public class FeignConfig {

4 /**

5 * 日志级别

6 *

7 * @return

8 */

9 @Bean

10 public Logger.Level feignLoggerLevel() {

11 return Logger.Level.FULL;

12 }

13 }
```

通过源码可以看到日志等级有4种,分别是:

- NONE【性能最佳,适用于生产】: 不记录任何日志 (默认值)。
- BASIC【适用于生产环境追踪问题】:仅记录请求方法、URL、响应状态代码以及执行时间。
- **HEADERS**: 记录BASIC级别的基础上,记录请求和响应的header。
- FULL【比较适用于开发及测试环境定位问题】:记录请求和响应的header、body和元数据。
- 2) 局部配置,让调用的微服务生效,在@FeignClient 注解中指定使用的配置类

3) 在yml配置文件中配置 Client 的日志级别才能正常输出日志,格式是"logging.level.feign接口包路径=debug"

```
1 logging:
2 level:
3 com.tuling.mall.feigndemo.feign: debug
```

测试:BASIC级别日志

```
: [OrderFeignService#findOrderByUserId] ---> GET <a href="http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/1">http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/1</a> HTTP/1.1
: [OrderFeignService#findOrderByUserId] <--- HTTP/1.1 200 (11ms)
```

补充: 局部配置可以在yml中配置

对应属性配置类:

org. spring framework. cloud. open feign. Feign Client Properties. Feign Client Configuration

```
1 feign:
2 client:
3 config:
4 mall-order: #对应微服务
5 loggerLevel: FULL
```

契约配置

Spring Cloud 在 Feign 的基础上做了扩展,可以让 Feign 支持 Spring MVC 的注解来调用。原生的 Feign 是不支持 Spring MVC 注解的,如果你想在 Spring Cloud 中使用原生的注解方式来定义客户端也是可以的,通过配置契约来改变这个配置,Spring Cloud 中默认的是 SpringMvcContract。

1) 修改契约配置,支持Feign原生的注解

```
1 /**
2 * 修改契约配置,支持Feign原生的注解
3 * @return
4 */
5 @Bean
6 public Contract feignContract() {
7 return new Contract.Default();
8 }
```

注意:修改契约配置后, OrderFeignService 不再支持springmvc的注解, 需要使用Feign原生的注解

2) OrderFeignService 中配置使用Feign原生的注解

```
1 @FeignClient(value = "mall-order",path = "/order")
2 public interface OrderFeignService {
3    @RequestLine("GET /findOrderByUserId/{userId}")
4    public R findOrderByUserId(@Param("userId") Integer userId);
5 }
```

3) 补充,也可以通过yml配置契约

```
1 feign:
2 client:
3 config:
4 mall-order: #对应微服务
5 loggerLevel: FULL
6 contract: feign.Contract.Default #指定Feign原生注解契约配置
```

通过拦截器实现参数传递

通常我们调用的接口都是有权限控制的,很多时候可能认证的值是通过参数去传递的,还有就是通过请求头去传递认证信息,比如 Basic 认证方式。

Feign 中我们可以直接配置 Basic 认证

```
2 @Configuration // 全局配置

3 public class FeignConfig {

4 @Bean

5 public BasicAuthRequestInterceptor basicAuthRequestInterceptor() {

6 return new BasicAuthRequestInterceptor("fox", "123456");

7 }

8 }
```

扩展点: feign.RequestInterceptor

每次 feign 发起http调用之前,会去执行拦截器中的逻辑。

```
public interface RequestInterceptor {

/**

* Called for every request. Add data using methods on the supplied {@link RequestTemplate}.

*/

void apply(RequestTemplate template);

}
```

使用场景

- 1. 统一添加 header 信息;
- 2. 对 body 中的信息做修改或替换;

自定义拦截器实现认证逻辑

```
public class FeignAuthRequestInterceptor implements RequestInterceptor {
    @Override
    public void apply(RequestTemplate template) {
        // 业务逻辑
        String access_token = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
        template.header("Authorization",access_token);
    }
}

@Configuration // 全局配置

public class FeignConfig {
    @Bean
```

```
public Logger.Level feignLoggerLevel() {
    return Logger.Level.FULL;
14
    /**
16
  * 自定义拦截器
17
   * @return
18
19
    */
    @Bean
20
    public FeignAuthRequestInterceptor feignAuthRequestInterceptor(){
21
    return new FeignAuthRequestInterceptor();
23
24 }
```

测试

```
FeignService#findOrderByUserId] ---> GET http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/1 HTTP/1.1
eignService#findOrderByUserId] Authorization: 09558987-0e31-409b-b808-15663176a375
-eignService#findOrderByUserId] ---> END HTTP (0-byte body)
-eignService#findOrderByUserId] <--- HTTP/1.1 200 (60ms)</pre>
-eignService#findOrderByUserId] connection: keep-alive
-eignService#findOrderByUserId] content-type: application/json
```

补充:可以在yml中配置

```
1 feign:
 client:
 config:
4 mall-order: #对应微服务
  requestInterceptors[0]: #配置拦截器
   com.tuling.mall.feigndemo.interceptor.FeignAuthRequestInterceptor
```

mall-order端可以通过 @RequestHeader获取请求参数,建议在filter,interceptor中处理

超时时间配置

通过 Options 可以配置连接超时时间和读取超时时间,Options 的第一个参数是连接的超 时时间 (ms) , 默认值是 2s; 第二个是请求处理的超时时间 (ms) , 默认值是 5s。

全局配置

```
1 @Configuration
2 public class FeignConfig {
3 @Bean
   public Request.Options options() {
   return new Request.Options(5000, 10000);
6
7 }
```

yml中配置

```
1 feign:
   client:
```

```
3 config:
4 mall-order: #对应微服务
5 # 连接超时时间,默认2s
6 connectTimeout: 5000
7 # 请求处理超时时间,默认5s
8 readTimeout: 10000
```

补充说明: Feign的底层用的是Ribbon, 但超时时间以Feign配置为准

```
测试超时情况:
```

```
java.net.SocketTimeoutException: Read timed out
    at java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead0(Native Method) ~[na:1.8.0_181]
    at java.net.SocketInputStream.socketRead(SocketInputStream.java:116) ~[na:1.8.0_181]
    at java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:171) ~[na:1.8.0_181]
    at java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]
    building the socketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

    implies the socketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]
```

```
timestamp": "2021-01-30T13:24:25.589+0000",
...."status": 500,
...."error": "Internal Server Error",
...."message": "Read timed out executing GET <a href="http://mall-order/order/find0rderByUserId/1"">http://mall-order/order/find0rderByUserId/1</a>",
...."path": "/user/find0rderByUserId/1"
```

客户端组件配置

Feign 中默认使用 JDK 原生的 URLConnection 发送 HTTP 请求,我们可以集成别的组件来替换掉 URLConnection,比如 Apache HttpClient,OkHttp。

Feign发起调用真正执行逻辑: feign.Client#execute (扩展点)

```
@Override
public Response execute(Request request, Options options) throws IOException {
   HttpURLConnection connection = convertAndSend(request, options);
   return convertResponse(connection, request);
}
```

配置Apache HttpClient

引入依赖

```
<artifactId>feign-httpclient</artifactId>
    11 </dependency>
然后修改yml配置,将 Feign 的 Apache HttpClient启用:
    1 feign:
       #feign 使用 Apache HttpClient 可以忽略,默认开启
       httpclient:
       enabled: true
关于配置可参考源码: org.springframework.cloud.openfeign.FeignAutoConfiguration
  @Configuration(proxyBeanMethods = false)
  @ConditionalOnClass(ApacheHttpClient.class)
  @ConditionalOnMissingClass("com.netflix.loadbalancer.ILoadBalancer")
  @ConditionalOnMissingBean(CloseableHttpClient.class)
  @ConditionalOnProperty(value = "feign.httpclient.enabled", matchIfMissing = true)
  protected static class HttpClientFeignConfiguration {
测试:调用会进入feign.httpclient.ApacheHttpClient#execute
```

配置 OkHttp

引入依赖

```
1 <dependency>
      <groupId>io.github.openfeign/groupId>
      <artifactId>feign-okhttp</artifactId>
4 </dependency>
```

然后修改yml配置,将 Feign 的 HttpClient 禁用,启用 OkHttp, 配置如下:

```
1 feign:
 #feign 使用 okhttp
3 httpclient:
4 enabled: false
  okhttp:
   enabled: true
```

关于配置可参考源码: org.springframework.cloud.openfeign.FeignAutoConfiguration

```
@Configuration(proxyBeanMethods = false)
@ConditionalOnClass(OkHttpClient.class)
@ConditionalOnMissingClass("com.netflix.loadbalancer.ILoadBalancer")
@ConditionalOnMissingBean(okhttp3.0kHttpClient.class)
@ConditionalOnProperty("feign.okhttp.enabled")
protected static class OkHttpFeignConfiguration {
    private okhttp3.0kHttpClient okHttpClient;
```

测试:调用会进入feign.okhttp.OkHttpClient#execute

GZIP 压缩配置

开启压缩可以有效节约网络资源,提升接口性能,我们可以配置 GZIP 来压缩数据:

```
feign:

# 配置 GZIP 来压缩数据

compression:

request:
enabled: true

# 配置压缩的类型

mime-types: text/xml,application/xml,application/json

# 最小压缩值

min-request-size: 2048

response:
enabled: true
```

注意:只有当 Feign 的 Http Client 不是 okhttp3 的时候,压缩才会生效,配置源码在FeignAcceptGzipEncodingAutoConfiguration

```
@Configuration(proxyBeanMethods = false)
@EnableConfigurationProperties(FeignClientEncodingProperties.class)
@ConditionalOnClass(Feign.class)
@ConditionalOnBean(Client.class)
@ConditionalOnProperty(value = "feign.compression.response.enabled",
        matchIfMissing = false)
// The OK HTTP client uses "transparent" compression.
// If the accept-encoding header is present it disable transparent compression
@ConditionalOnMissingBean(type = "okhttp3.0kHttpClient")
@AutoConfigureAfter(FeignAutoConfiguration.class)
public class FeignAcceptGzipEncodingAutoConfiguration {
    @Bean
    public FeignAcceptGzipEncodingInterceptor feignAcceptGzipEncodingInterceptor(
            FeignClientEncodingProperties properties) {
        return new FeignAcceptGzipEncodingInterceptor(properties);
    }
```

核心代码就是 @ConditionalOnMissingBean (type="okhttp3.OkHttpClient") ,表示 Spring BeanFactory 中不包含指定的 bean 时条件匹配,也就是没有启用 okhttp3 时才会 讲行压缩配置。

编码器解码器配置

Feign 中提供了自定义的编码解码器设置,同时也提供了多种编码器的实现,比如 Gson、Jaxb、Jackson。我们可以用不同的编码解码器来处理数据的传输。如果你想传输 XML 格式的数据,可以自定义 XML 编码解码器来实现获取使用官方提供的 Jaxb。

扩展点: Encoder & Decoder

```
public interface Encoder {
   void encode(Object object, Type bodyType, RequestTemplate template) throws EncodeException;
```

```
3 }
4 public interface Decoder {
5 Object decode(Response response, Type type) throws IOException, DecodeException, FeignException;
6 }
```

Java配置方式

配置编码解码器只需要在 Feign 的配置类中注册 Decoder 和 Encoder 这两个类即可:

```
1 @Bean
2 public Decoder decoder() {
3   return new JacksonDecoder();
4  }
5  @Bean
6  public Encoder encoder() {
7   return new JacksonEncoder();
8  }
```

yml配置方式

```
1 feign:
2 client:
3 config:
4 mall-order: #对应微服务
5 # 配置编解码器
6 encoder: feign.jackson.JacksonEncoder
7 decoder: feign.jackson.JacksonDecoder
```

3. Spring Cloud整合Dubbo

3.1 provider端配置

1) 引入依赖

- 10 <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-nacos-discovery</artifactId>
- 11 </dependency>

注意:因为spring cloud alibaba 2.2.8这个版本没有整合dubbo,所以需要指定dubbo的版本

每个 Spring Cloud Alibaba 版本及其自身所适配的各组件对应版本如下表所示:

Spring Cloud Alibaba Version	Sentinel Version	Nacos Version	RocketMQ Version	Dubbo Version	Seata Version
2.2.8.RELEASE	1.8.4	2.1.0	4.9.3	~	1.5.1
2021.0.1.0	1.8.3	1.4.2	4.9.2	~	1.4.2
2.2.7.RELEASE	1.8.1	2.0.3	4.6.1	2.7.13	1.3.0

2) 修改application.yml

```
1 dubbo:
  scan:
 # 指定 Dubbo 服务实现类的扫描基准包
 base-packages: com.tuling.mall.user.service
5 # application:
6 # name: ${spring.application.name}
  protocol:
8 # dubbo 协议
 name: dubbo
10 # dubbo 协议端口( -1 表示自增端口,从 20880 开始)
11
  port: -1
12 # registry:
13 ##挂载到 Spring Cloud 注册中心 高版本可选
14 # address: spring-cloud://127.0.0.1:8848
15
16 spring:
   application:
17
   name: spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user
18
  main:
19
   # Spring Boot2.1及更高的版本需要设定
20
   allow-bean-definition-overriding: true
21
   cloud:
22
  nacos:
  # Nacos 服务发现与注册配置
24
25 discovery:
  server-addr: 127.0.0.1:8848
26
```

3) 服务实现类上配置@DubboService暴露服务

```
@DubboService
  public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
   @Autowired
4
   private UserMapper userMapper;
6
   @Override
7
   public List<User> list() {
  return userMapper.list();
9
   }
10
11
    @Override
12
    public User getById(Integer id) {
    return userMapper.getById(id);
14
15
    }
16 }
```

3.2 consumer端配置

1) 引入依赖

```
dependency>
cyroupId>org.springframework.boot
cyroupId>
cyroupId>org.springframework.boot
cyroupId>
cydependency>

cyroupId>com.alibaba.cloud
cyroupId>
cyroupId>com.alibaba.cloud
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cyroupId>cyroupId>cyroupId>
cyroupId>cyroupId>starter-alibaba-nacos-discovery
cyroupId>
cyroupId>cyroupId>
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```

2) 修改application.yml

```
1 dubbo:
2 cloud:
3 # 指定需要订阅的服务提供方,默认值*,会订阅所有服务,不建议使用
4 subscribed-services: spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user
5 # application:
```

```
6 # name: ${spring.application.name}
   protocol:
  # dubbo 协议
   name: dubbo
9
10 # dubbo 协议端口( -1 表示自增端口,从 20880 开始)
   port: -1
11
12 # registry:
13 # #挂载到 Spring Cloud 注册中心 高版本可选
14 # address: spring-cloud://127.0.0.1:8848
16 spring:
   application:
17
   name: spring-cloud-dubbo-consumer-user
18
   main:
19
20
   # Spring Boot2.1及更高的版本需要设定
21
    allow-bean-definition-overriding: true
22
   cloud:
23
   nacos:
   # Nacos 服务发现与注册配置
24
25
   discovery:
    server-addr: 127.0.0.1:8848
26
```

当应用使用属性dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services为默认值时,日志中将会输出警告:

```
end you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services and you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services and you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services and you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services and you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services
```

3) 服务消费方通过@DubboReference引入服务

```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/user")
  public class UserConstroller {
4
5
   @DubboReference
   private UserService userService;
6
7
   @RequestMapping("/info/{id}")
8
   public User info(@PathVariable("id") Integer id){
9
10
    return userService.getById(id);
11
12
```

```
14  @RequestMapping("/list")
15  public List<User> list(){
16
17  return userService.list();
18  }
19 }
```

3.3 从Open Feign迁移到Dubbo

Dubbo Spring Cloud 提供了方案,可以从Open Feign迁移到Dubbo,

即 @DubboTransported 注解。能够帮助服务消费端的 Spring Cloud Open Feign 接口以及 @LoadBalanced RestTemplate Bean 底层走 Dubbo 调用(可切换 Dubbo 支持的协议),而服务提供方则只需在原有 @RestController 类上追加 Dubbo @Servce 注解(需要抽取接口)即可,换言之,在不调整 Feign 接口以及 RestTemplate URL 的前提下,实现无缝迁移。

1) 修改服务提供者

```
1 @DubboService
2 @Slf4j
3 @RestController
4  @RequestMapping("/user")
  public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
6
   @Autowired
7
   private UserMapper userMapper;
8
9
10
    @Override
    @RequestMapping("/list")
11
    public List<User> list() {
12
    log.info("查询user列表");
    return userMapper.list();
14
    }
15
16
17
    @Override
    @RequestMapping("/getById/{id}")
18
    public User getById(@PathVariable("id") Integer id) {
19
20
    return userMapper.getById(id);
21
22 }
```

2) 服务消费端引入依赖

```
1 <dependency>
   <groupId>org.springframework.boot
   <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
4 </dependency>
6 <dependency>
   <groupId>com.alibaba.cloud
  <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-dubbo</artifactId>
  <version>2.2.7.RELEASE
10 </dependency>
11
12 <dependency>
   <groupId>com.alibaba.cloud
13
   <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-nacos-discovery</artifactId>
14
15 </dependency>
16
17 <dependency>
   <groupId>org.springframework.cloud</groupId>
   <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-openfeign</artifactId>
20 </dependency>
```

3) 添加Feign的实现,启动类上添加@EnableFeignClients

```
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableFeignClients
public class SpringCloudDubboConsumerUserFeignApplication {

public static void main(String[] args) {

SpringApplication.run(SpringCloudDubboConsumerUserFeignApplication.class, args);
}
```

4) Feign接口添加 @DubboTransported 注解

```
1 @FeignClient(value = "spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user-feign",path = "/user")
2 @DubboTransported(protocol = "dubbo")
3 public interface UserDubboFeignService {
4
5 @RequestMapping("/list")
6 public List<User> list();
7
```

```
@RequestMapping("/getById/{id}")
 public User getById(@PathVariable("id") Integer id);
10 }
11
12 @FeignClient(value = "spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user-feign",path = "/us
er")
   public interface UserFeignService {
14
    @RequestMapping("/list")
    public List(User> list();
17
18
    @RequestMapping("/getById/{id}")
19
    public User getById(@PathVariable("id") Integer id);
21 }
```

5) 调用对象添加 @DubboTransported 注解,发起调用

```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/user")
3 public class UserConstroller {
   @DubboReference
   private UserService userService;
6
   @RequestMapping("/info/{id}")
   public User info(@PathVariable("id") Integer id){
9
    return userService.getById(id);
11
12
13
    @Autowired
    private UserFeignService userFeignService;
14
15
    @RequestMapping("/list")
16
    public List<User> list(){
17
18
    return userFeignService.list();
19
20
    @Autowired
21
    private UserDubboFeignService userDubboFeignService;
22
23
    @RequestMapping("/list2")
```

```
public List<User> list2(){

return userDubboFeignService.list();

}

}

}
```