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- 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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## 1. RPC概述

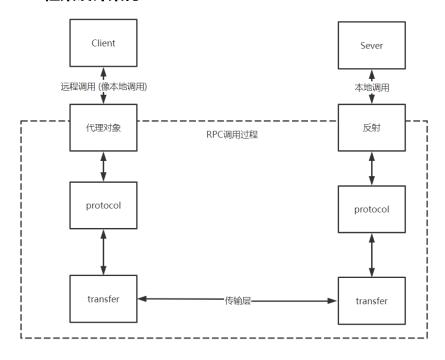
思考: 微服务之间如何方便优雅的实现服务间的远程调用?

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

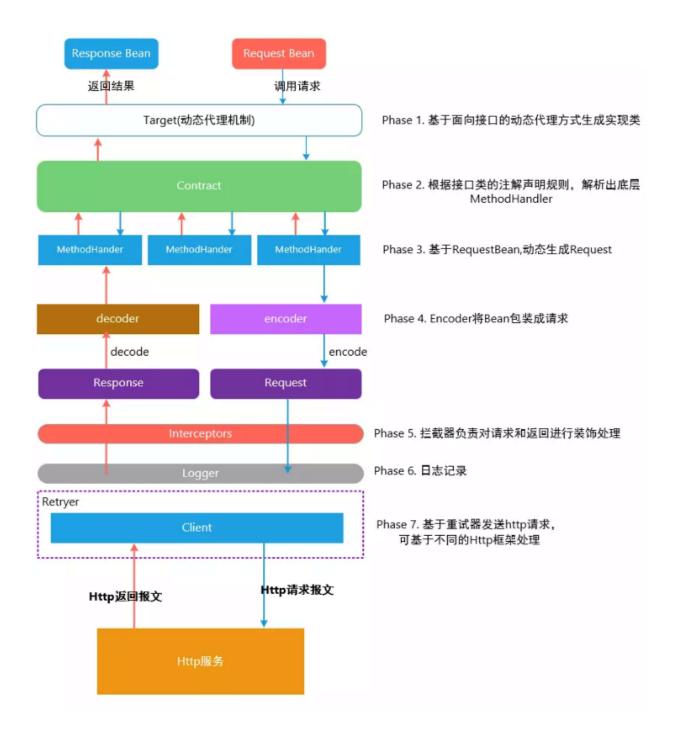
```
1 @Bean
2 @LoadBalanced
3 public RestTemplate restTemplate() {
4   return new RestTemplate();
5 }
6
7 //调用方式
8 String url = "http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
9 R result = restTemplate.getForObject(url,R.class);
```

### Feign进行微服务调用

```
@FeignClient(value = "mall-order",path = "/order")
public interface OrderFeignService {
    @RequestMapping("/findOrderByUserId/{userId}")
    public R findOrderByUserId(@PathVariable("userId") Integer userId);
}

@Autowired
OrderFeignService orderFeignService;
//feign调用
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 {
   @Autowired
   OrderFeignService orderFeignService;
6
   @RequestMapping(value = "/findOrderByUserId/{id}")
8
   public R findOrderByUserId(@PathVariable("id") Integer id) {
10 //feign调用
   R result = orderFeignService.findOrderByUserId(id);
11
  return result;
12
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配置文件中执行 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/1.1 200 (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

```
1
```

### 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) {
4 // 业务逻辑
  String access_token = UUID.randomUUID().toString();
 template.header("Authorization",access_token);
7
  }
8 }
9
10 @Configuration // 全局配置
11 public class FeignConfig {
   @Bean
12
   public Logger.Level feignLoggerLevel() {
13
  return Logger.Level.FULL;
14
15
16 /**
```

```
17 * 自定义拦截器
18 * @return
19 */
20 @Bean
21 public FeignAuthRequestInterceptor feignAuthRequestInterceptor(){
22 return new FeignAuthRequestInterceptor();
23 }
24 }
```

#### 测试

```
--> GET http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/1 HTTP/1.1
---> GET http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/1 HTTP/1.1
---> GET http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/1 HTTP/1.1
---> GET http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/1 Authorization: 09558987-0e31-409b-b808-15663176a375
---> END HTTP (0-byte body)
---> END HTTP/1.1 200 (60ms)
---> GET http://mall-order/orderByUserId/2 Connection: keep-alive/
---> END HTTP (0-byte body)
---> GET http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/2 Connection: application/json
```

#### 补充:可以在yml中配置

```
1 feign:
2  client:
3  config:
4  mall-order: #对应微服务
5  requestInterceptors[0]: #配置拦截器
6  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
4     public Request.Options options() {
5     return new Request.Options(5000, 10000);
6     }
7 }
```

#### yml中配置

```
1 feign:
2   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.socketReadO(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]
    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

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    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[na:1.8.0_181]

    it java.net.SocketInputStream.read(SocketInputStream.java:141) ~[
```

Z21-24-25-370 ENNON 30020 --- [IIIU-0033-EAEC-1] U.a.C.C.C.[.[.[.]/].[u1spacciiei 3ei V

### 客户端组件配置

.... "path": "/user/findOrderByUserId/1"

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

然后修改yml配置,将 Feign 的 Apache HttpClient启用:

```
1 feign:
2 #feign 使用 Apache HttpClient 可以忽略,默认开启
3 httpclient:
4 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

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

```
1 feign:
2 #feign 使用 okhttp
3 httpclient:
4 enabled: false
5 okhttp:
6 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.OkHttpClient.class)
@ConditionalOnProperty("feign.okhttp.enabled")
protected static class OkHttpFeignConfiguration {
    private okhttp3.OkHttpClient 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:

```
1 feign:
```

```
2 # 配置 GZIP 来压缩数据
3 compression:
4 request:
5 enabled: true
6 # 配置压缩的类型
7 mime-types: text/xml,application/xml,application/json
8 # 最小压缩值
9 min-request-size: 2048
10 response:
11 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;
}

public interface Decoder {
```

```
5 Object decode(Response response, Type type) throws IOException, DecodeExc
eption, 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

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

### 2) 修改application.yml

```
1 dubbo:
   scan:
3 # 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)
  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
15
16 spring:
   application:
17
   name: spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user
19
   main:
   # Spring Boot2.1及更高的版本需要设定
20
   allow-bean-definition-overriding: true
21
   cloud:
22
23 nacos:
24 # Nacos 服务发现与注册配置
25 discovery:
  server-addr: 127.0.0.1:8848
```

### 3) 服务实现类上配置@DubboService暴露服务

```
1 @DubboService
2 public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
3
4     @Autowired
5     private UserMapper userMapper;
6
7     @Override
8     public List<User> list() {
9     return userMapper.list();
```

```
10  }
11
12  @Override
13  public User getById(Integer id) {
14  return userMapper.getById(id);
15  }
16 }
```

### 3.2 consumer端配置

### 1) 引入依赖

### 2) 修改application.yml

```
dubbo:
cloud:
# 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
subscribed-services: spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user
# application:
# name: ${spring.application.name}

protocol:
# dubbo 协议
name: dubbo
# dubbo 协议端口(-1 表示自增端口,从 20880 开始)
port: -1
# registry:
# #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
18
    name: spring-cloud-dubbo-consumer-user
19
    # Spring Boot2.1及更高的版本需要设定
20
    allow-bean-definition-overriding: true
21
    cloud:
22
   nacos:
23
   # Nacos 服务发现与注册配置
24
   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 end you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services end you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services end you using the externalized property 'dubbo.cloud.subscribed-services' to specify the services end 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")
3 public class UserConstroller {
4
   @DubboReference
   private UserService userService;
6
   @RequestMapping("/info/{id}")
   public User info(@PathVariable("id") Integer id){
9
10
    return userService.getById(id);
11
12
13
14
    @RequestMapping("/list")
    public List<User> list(){
15
16
    return userService.list();
17
    }
18
19 }
```

## 3.3 从Open Feign迁移到Dubbo

Dubbo Spring Cloud 提供了方案,即 @DubboTransported 注解,支持在类,方法,属性上使用。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;
9
    @Override
10
    @RequestMapping("/list")
11
12
    public List<User> list() {
    log.info("查询user列表");
13
    return userMapper.list();
14
15
16
    @Override
17
    @RequestMapping("/getById/{id}")
    public User getById(@PathVariable("id") Integer id) {
19
    return userMapper.getById(id);
20
21
    }
22 }
```

### 2) 服务消费端引入依赖

```
<artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-dubbo</artifactId>
  <version>2.2.7.RELEASE
9
10 </dependency>
11
12 <dependency>
   <groupId>com.alibaba.cloud
13
   <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-nacos-discovery</artifactId>
14
15 </dependency>
16
  <dependency>
17
   <groupId>org.springframework.cloud
18
   <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-openfeign</artifactId>
19
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 = "/use
r")
2 @DubboTransported(protocol = "dubbo")
  public interface UserDubboFeignService {
   @RequestMapping("/list")
5
   public List<User> list();
6
   @RequestMapping("/getById/{id}")
8
   public User getById(@PathVariable("id") Integer id);
9
10
   }
11
12 @FeignClient(value = "spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user-feign",path = "/us
er")
13 public interface UserFeignService {
14
```

```
@RequestMapping("/list")
public List<User> list();

@RequestMapping("/getById/{id}")

@RequestMapping("/getById/{id}")

public User getById(@PathVariable("id") Integer id);
}
```

### 5) 调用对象添加 @DubboTransported 注解,发起调用

```
1 @RestController
2 @RequestMapping("/user")
3 public class UserConstroller {
4
   @DubboReference
5
   private UserService userService;
7
   @RequestMapping("/info/{id}")
8
   public User info(@PathVariable("id") Integer id){
   return userService.getById(id);
10
    }
11
12
13
    @Autowired
14
    @DubboTransported
    private UserFeignService userFeignService;
15
16
    @RequestMapping("/list")
17
    public List<User> list(){
18
19
    return userFeignService.list();
    }
20
21
22
    @Autowired
    private UserDubboFeignService userDubboFeignService;
23
24
    @RequestMapping("/list2")
25
    public List<User> list2(){
26
27
    return userDubboFeignService.list();
28
29
30
    @Autowired
31
    private RestTemplate restTemplate;
32
```

```
33
    @Bean
34
    @LoadBalanced
35
36
    @DubboTransported
    public RestTemplate restTemplate() {
37
    return new RestTemplate();
38
39
40
    @RequestMapping("/list3")
41
    public List<User> list3(){
42
    String url = "http://spring-cloud-dubbo-provider-user-feign/user/list";
43
    return restTemplate.getForObject(url, List.class);
44
45
46
47 }
```