

Aop限流实现解决方案

01、限流

在业务场景中，为了限制某些业务的并发，造成接口的压力，需要增加限流功能。

02、限流的成熟解决方案

- guava (漏斗算法 + 令牌算法) (单机限流)
- redis + lua + ip 限流 (比较推荐) (分布式限流)
- nginx 限流 (源头限流)
-

03、限流的目的

- 保护服务的资源泄露
- 解决服务器的高可压，减少服务器并发

04、安装redis服务

安装redis

```
1 wget http://download.redis.io/releases/redis-6.0.6.tar.gz
2 tar xzf redis-6.0.6.tar.gz
3 cd redis-6.0.6
4 make
```

修改redis.conf

```
1 daemonize yes
2 # bind 127.0.0.1
3 protected-mode no
4 requirepass mkxiaoer1986.
```

如果你之前启动过redis服务器，请麻烦一定要先检查，把服务杀掉，在启动

```
1 ps -ef | grep redis
2 kill redispid
```

然后重启服务，一定指定配置文件启动

```
1 ./src/redis-server ./redis.conf
```

开放端口

阿里云【安全组】开放6379端口

如果执行编译报错

如果在安装redis过程中。make报错了。不要慌张，可能是没有编译组件，系统文件有缺失，你先执行：

```
1 yum -y install centos-release-scl
2 yum -y install devtoolset-9-gcc devtoolset-9-gcc-c++
  devtoolset-9-binutils
3 scl enable devtoolset-9 bash
```

然后在

```
1 make
```

05、springboot整合redis

01、添加redis依赖

```
1 <dependency>
2     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
3     <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
4 </dependency>
5 <dependency>
6     <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
7     <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-aop</artifactId>
8 </dependency>
9 <dependency>
10    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
11    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-redis</artifactId>
12 </dependency>
13 <dependency>
14    <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
15    <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
16 </dependency>
17 <dependency>
18    <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
19    <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
20    <scope>test</scope>
```

02、全局配置文件配置redis

在application.yml文件配置如下：

```
1  spring:
2    redis:
3      host: xxxxx
4      port: 6379
5      database: 0
6      password: xxxxxx
7      lettuce:
8        pool:
9          max-active: 20
10         max-wait: -1
11         max-idle: 5
12         min-idle: 0
13
```

03、定义redis的配置类

```
1  package com.kuangstudy.config;
2  import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
3  import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
4  import
    org.springframework.data.redis.connection.RedisConnectionFactory;
5  import org.springframework.data.redis.core.RedisTemplate;
6  import
    org.springframework.data.redis.serializer.GenericJackson2Json
    RedisSerializer;
7  import
    org.springframework.data.redis.serializer.StringRedisSerializ
    er;
```

```
8
9 /**
10  * @author 飞哥
11  * @Title: 学相伴出品
12  * @Description: 我们有一个学习网站: https://www.kuangstudy.com
13  * @date 2021/5/20 13:16
14  */
15 @Configuration
16 public class RedisConfiguration {
17
18     /**
19      * @return
20      org.springframework.data.redis.core.RedisTemplate<java.lang.String, java.lang.Object>
21      * @Author 徐柯
22      * @Description 改写redistemplate序列化规则
23      * @Date 13:20 2021/5/20
24      * @Param [redisConnectionFactory]
25      */
26     @Bean
27     public RedisTemplate<String, Object>
28     redisTemplate(RedisConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory)
29     {
30         // 1: 开始创建一个redistemplate
31         RedisTemplate<String, Object> redisTemplate = new
32         RedisTemplate<>();
33         // 2:开始redis连接工厂跪安了
34
35         redisTemplate.setConnectionFactory(redisConnectionFactory);
36         // 创建一个json的序列化方式
37         GenericJackson2JsonRedisSerializer
38         jackson2JsonRedisSerializer = new
39         GenericJackson2JsonRedisSerializer();
40         // 设置key用string序列化方式
41         redisTemplate.setKeySerializer(new
42         StringRedisSerializer());
43         // 设置value用jackjson进行处理
```

```

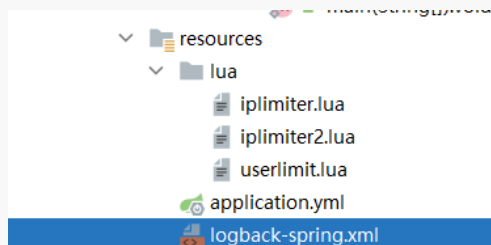
36     redisTemplate.setValueSerializer(jackson2JsonRedisSerializer
    );
37     // hash也要进行修改
38     redisTemplate.setHashKeySerializer(new
StringRedisSerializer());
39
    redisTemplate.setHashValueSerializer(jackson2JsonRedisSerial
    izer);
40     // 默认调用
41     redisTemplate.afterPropertiesSet();
42     return redisTemplate;
43 }
44 }

```

上面其实springboot本身存在RedisAutoConfiguration其实里面已经初始化好了RedisTemplate。这个redisTemplate其实可以直接去使用。但是自身RedisTemplate序列化的key的时候是以Object的类型进行序列化，所以看到"\xac\xed\x00\x05t\x00\x14age1111111111111111" 不友好。所以就覆盖了。

🤖 06、定义限流lua脚本

新建一个iplimite.lua文件，放在resources目录下的lua文件夹下：



```

1  -- 为某个接口的请求IP设置计数器，比如：127.0.0.1请求课程接口
2  -- KEYS[1] = 127.0.0.1 也就是用户的IP
3  -- ARGV[1] = 过期时间 30m
4  -- ARGV[2] = 限制的次数
5  local limitCount = redis.call('incr',KEYS[1]);

```

```

6  if limitCount == 1 then
7      redis.call("expire",KEYS[1],ARGV[2])
8  end
9  -- 如果次数还没有过期，并且还在规定的次数内，说明还在请求同一接口
10 if limitCount > tonumber(ARGV[1]) then
11     return false
12 end
13
14 return true

```

07、Lua限流脚本配置类

lua配置类主要是去加载lua文件的内容，到时内存中。方便redis去读取和控制。

```

1  package com.kuangstudy.config;
2  import org.springframework.context.annotation.Bean;
3  import org.springframework.context.annotation.Configuration;
4  import org.springframework.core.io.ClassPathResource;
5  import
    org.springframework.data.redis.core.script.DefaultRedisScript
    ;
6  import
    org.springframework.scripting.support.ResourceScriptSource;
7
8  /**
9   * @author 飞哥
10  * @Title: 学相伴出品
11  * @Description: 我们有一个学习网站: https://www.kuangstudy.com
12  * @date 2021/5/21 12:01
13  */
14 @Configuration
15 public class LuaConfiguration {
16
17     /**
18      * 将lua脚本的内容加载出来放入到DefaultRedisScript
19      * @return
20      */

```

```

21     @Bean
22     public DefaultRedisScript<Boolean> ipLimitLua() {
23         DefaultRedisScript<Boolean> defaultRedisScript = new
DefaultRedisScript<>();
24         defaultRedisScript.setScriptSource(new
ResourceScriptSource(new
ClassPathResource("lua/iplimiter.lua")));
25         defaultRedisScript.setResultType(Boolean.class);
26         return defaultRedisScript;
27     }
28
29     /**
30      * 将lua脚本的内容加载出来放入到DefaultRedisScript
31      * @return
32      */
33     @Bean
34     public DefaultRedisScript<Boolean> ipLimiterLuaScript() {
35         DefaultRedisScript<Boolean> defaultRedisScript = new
DefaultRedisScript<>();
36         defaultRedisScript.setScriptSource(new
ResourceScriptSource(new
ClassPathResource("lua/iplimiter2.lua")));
37         defaultRedisScript.setResultType(Boolean.class);
38         return defaultRedisScript;
39     }
40
41 }

```

08、限流注解

```

1  package com.kuangstudy.aop;
2
3  import java.lang.annotation.*;
4
5  /**

```



```

6  * @author 飞哥
7  * @Title: 学相伴出品
8  * @Description: 飞哥B站地址:
    https://space.bilibili.com/490711252
9  * 记得关注和三连哦!
10 * @Description: 我们有一个学习网站: https://www.kuangstudy.com
11 * @date 2021/12/22 23:03
12 */
13 @Target(ElementType.METHOD)
14 @Retention(RetentionPolicy.RUNTIME)
15 @Documented
16 public @interface AcessLimiter {
17     // 每timeout限制请求的个数
18     int limit() default 10;
19
20     // 时间, 单位默认是秒
21     int timeout() default 1;
22 }
23

```

09、请求获取用户IP工具类

```

1  package com.kuangstudy.aop;
2
3  import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
4
5  /**
6   * @author 飞哥
7   * @Title: 学相伴出品
8   * @Description: 飞哥B站地址:
    https://space.bilibili.com/490711252
9   * 记得关注和三连哦!
10  * @Description: 我们有一个学习网站: https://www.kuangstudy.com
11  * @date 2021/12/22 23:18
12  */
13  public class RequestUtils {
14

```

```
15     public static String getIpAddr(HttpServletRequest
request)
16     {
17         if (request == null)
18         {
19             return "unknown";
20         }
21         String ip = request.getHeader("x-forwarded-for");
22         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
23         {
24             ip = request.getHeader("Proxy-Client-IP");
25         }
26         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
27         {
28             ip = request.getHeader("X-Forwarded-For");
29         }
30         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
31         {
32             ip = request.getHeader("WL-Proxy-Client-IP");
33         }
34         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
35         {
36             ip = request.getHeader("X-Real-IP");
37         }
38
39         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
40         {
41             ip = request.getRemoteAddr();
42         }
43
44         return "0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1".equals(ip) ? "127.0.0.1" :
ip;
45     }
```

```
46 }  
47
```

10、限流AOP切面类

```
1 package com.kuangstudy.aop;  
2  
3 import com.google.common.collect.Lists;  
4 import com.sun.org.apache.xpath.internal.operations.Bool;  
5 import lombok.extern.slf4j.Slf4j;  
6 import org.aspectj.lang.JoinPoint;  
7 import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Aspect;  
8 import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Before;  
9 import org.aspectj.lang.annotation.Pointcut;  
10 import org.aspectj.lang.reflect.MethodSignature;  
11 import  
    org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;  
12 import  
    org.springframework.data.redis.core.StringRedisTemplate;  
13 import  
    org.springframework.data.redis.core.script.DefaultRedisScript  
    ;  
14 import org.springframework.stereotype.Component;  
15 import  
    org.springframework.web.context.request.RequestContextHolder;  
16 import  
    org.springframework.web.context.request.ServletRequestAttributes;  
17  
18 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;  
19 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;  
20 import java.io.PrintWriter;  
21 import java.lang.reflect.Method;  
22  
23 /**  
24  * @author 飞哥  
25  * @Title: 学相伴出品
```

```

26  * @Description: 飞哥B站地址:
    https://space.bilibili.com/490711252
27  * 记得关注和三连哦!
28  * @Description: 我们有一个学习网站: https://www.kuangstudy.com
29  * @date 2021/12/22 23:05
30  */
31 @Component
32 @Aspect
33 @Slf4j
34 public class LimiterAspect {
35
36     @Autowired
37     private StringRedisTemplate stringRedisTemplate;
38     @Autowired
39     private DefaultRedisScript<Boolean> ipLimiterLuaScript;
40     @Autowired
41     private DefaultRedisScript<Boolean> ipLimitLua;
42
43     // 1: 切入点
44     @Pointcut("@annotation(com.kuangstudy.aop.AcessLimter)")
45     public void limiterPonicut() {
46     }
47
48     @Before("limiterPonicut()")
49     public void limiter(JoinPoint joinPoint) {
50         log.info("限流进来了.....");
51         // 1: 获取方法的签名作为key
52         MethodSignature methodSignature = (MethodSignature)
53 joinPoint.getSignature();
54         Method method = methodSignature.getMethod();
55         String classname =
56 methodSignature.getMethod().getDeclaringClass().getName();
57         String packageName =
58 methodSignature.getMethod().getDeclaringClass().getPackage().
59 getName();
60         log.info("classname:{},packageName:
61 {}",classname,packageName);
62         // 4: 读取方法的注解信息获取限流参数

```

```
58      AcessLimiter annotation =
method.getAnnotation(AcessLimiter.class);
59      // 5: 获取注解方法名
60      String methodNameKey = method.getName();
61      // 6: 获取服务请求的对象
62      ServletRequestAttributes requestAttributes =
(ServletRequestAttributes)
RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes();
63      HttpServletRequest request =
requestAttributes.getRequest();
64      HttpServletResponse response =
requestAttributes.getResponse();
65      String userIp = RequestUtils.getIpAddr(request);
66      log.info("用户IP是: .....{}", userIp);
67      // 7: 通过方法反射获取注解的参数
68      Integer limit = annotation.limit();
69      Integer timeout = annotation.timeout();
70      String redisKey = method + ":" + userIp;
71      // 8: 请求lua脚本
72      Boolean acquired =
stringRedisTemplate.execute(ipLimitLua,
Lists.newArrayList(redisKey), limit.toString(),
timeout.toString());
73      // 如果超过限流限制
74      if (!acquired) {
75          // 抛出异常，然后让全局异常去处理
76          response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
77          response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-
8");
78          try (PrintWriter writer = response.getWriter());
{
79              response.getWriter().print("<h1>客官你慢点，请稍
后在试一试!!!</h1>");
80          } catch (Exception ex) {
81              throw new RuntimeException("客官你慢点，请稍后在
试一试!!!");
82          }
83      }
```

```
84     }
85 }
```

11、限流测试Controller

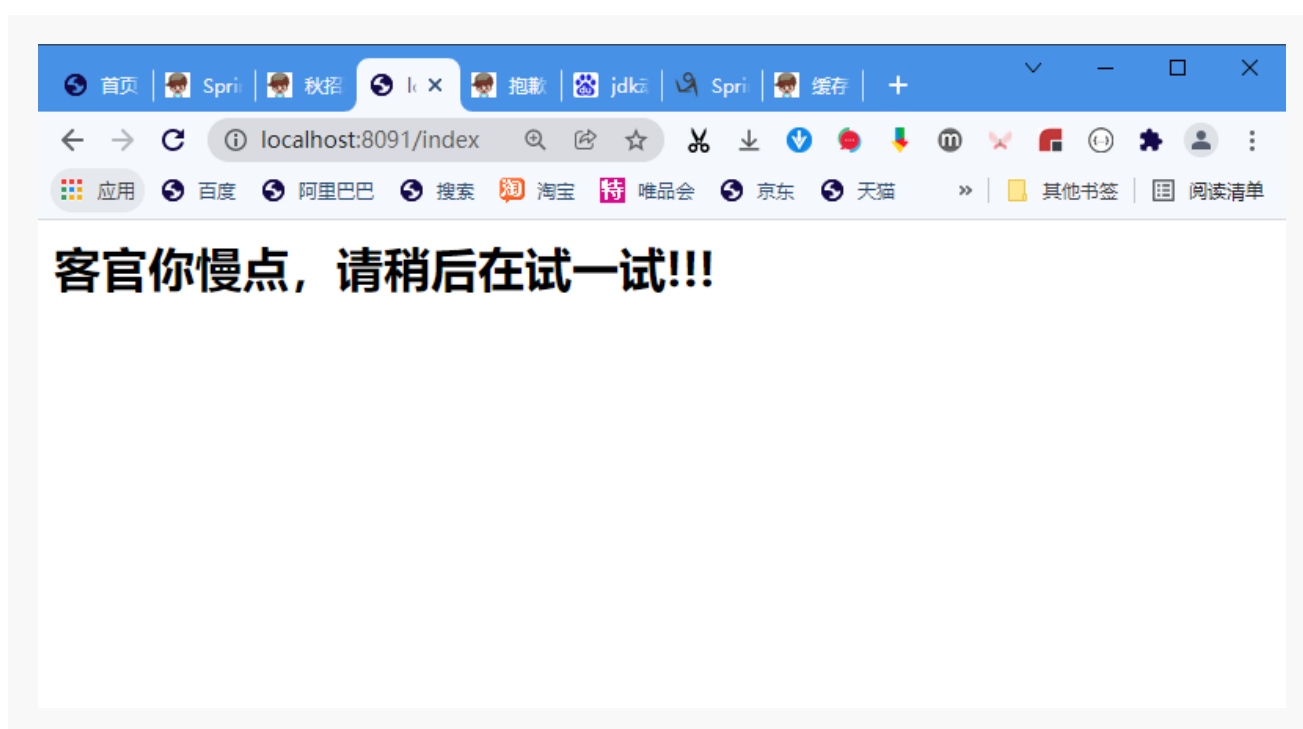
```
1  package com.kuangstudy.controller;
2
3  import com.kuangstudy.aop.AcessLimiter;
4  import lombok.extern.java.Log;
5  import
    org.springframework.beans.factory.annotation.Autowired;
6  import org.springframework.data.redis.core.RedisTemplate;
7  import org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.GetMapping;
8  import
    org.springframework.web.bind.annotation.RestController;
9
10 /**
11  * @author 飞哥
12  * @Title: 学相伴出品
13  * @Description: 飞哥B站地址:
    https://space.bilibili.com/490711252
14  * 记得关注和三连哦!
15  * @Description: 我们有一个学习网站: https://www.kuangstudy.com
16  * @date 2021/12/22 22:45
17  */
18 @RestController
19 public class UserController {
20
21     @GetMapping("/index")
22     @AcessLimiter(timeout = 1, limit = 5)
23     public String index() {
24         // 分布式锁
25         return "success";
26     }
27 }
```

```

28     @GetMapping("/index2")
29     public String index2() {
30         return "success";
31     }
32
33 }
34

```

访问刷新: <http://localhost:8091/index>



🍷 12、限流的核心代码

- 获取请求对象

```

1 // 3: 获取服务请求的对象
2 ServletRequestAttributes requestAttributes =
  (ServletRequestAttributes)
  RequestContextHolder.getRequestAttributes();
3 HttpServletRequest request =
  requestAttributes.getRequest();
4 HttpServletResponse response =
  requestAttributes.getResponse();

```

- key唯一性

考虑：包名 + 类名 + 方法名 + userIp

```
1 // 1: 获取方法的签名作为key
2 MethodSignature methodSignature = (MethodSignature)
  joinPoint.getSignature();
3 Method method = methodSignature.getMethod();
4 String classname = methodSignature.getClass().getName();
5 String packageName =
  methodSignature.getClass().getPackage().getName();
6 log.info("classname:{},packageName:
  {}",classname,packageName);
```

- 反射获取方法注解的信息

```
1 // 4: 读取方法的注解信息获取限流参数
2 ACESSLimiter annotation =
  method.getAnnotation(ACESSLimiter.class);
3 // 注意这个代码，要加下判断，防止没加注解的方法乱入的问题
4 if (annotation == null) {
5     return;
6 }
```

- 限流核心


```

1 // 4: 请求lua脚本
2 Boolean acquired =
    stringRedisTemplate.execute(ipLimiterLuaScript,
    Lists.newArrayList(redisKey), limit.toString(),
    timeout.toString());
3 // 如果超过限流限制
4 if (!acquired) {
5     // 抛出异常，然后让全局异常去处理
6     response.setCharacterEncoding("UTF-8");
7     response.setContentType("text/html;charset=UTF-8");
8     try (PrintWriter writer = response.getWriter();) {
9         response.getWriter().print("<h1>客官你慢点，请稍后在
    试一试!!!</h1>");
10    } catch (Exception ex) {
11        throw new RuntimeException("客官你慢点，请稍后在试一
    试!!!");
12    }
13 }

```

- 获取Ip的时候

```

1 package com.kuangstudy.aop;
2
3 import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest;
4
5 /**
6  * @author 飞哥
7  * @Title: 学相伴出品
8  * @Description: 飞哥B站地址:
    https://space.bilibili.com/490711252
9  * 记得关注和三连哦!
10  * @Description: 我们有一个学习网站:
    https://www.kuangstudy.com
11  * @date 2021/12/22 23:18
12  */
13 public class RequestUtils {
14

```

```

15     public static String getIpAddr(HttpServletRequest
request)
16     {
17         if (request == null)
18         {
19             return "unknown";
20         }
21         String ip = request.getHeader("x-forwarded-for");
22         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
23         {
24             ip = request.getHeader("Proxy-Client-IP");
25         }
26         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
27         {
28             ip = request.getHeader("X-Forwarded-For");
29         }
30         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
31         {
32             ip = request.getHeader("WL-Proxy-Client-IP");
33         }
34         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
35         {
36             ip = request.getHeader("X-Real-IP");
37         }
38
39         if (ip == null || ip.length() == 0 ||
"unknown".equalsIgnoreCase(ip))
40         {
41             ip = request.getRemoteAddr();
42         }
43
44         return "0:0:0:0:0:0:0:1".equals(ip) ? "127.0.0.1"
: ip;
45     }

```

```
46 }  
47
```

- Nginx代理拦截IP问题？

在本机返回的都是：127.0.0.1，但是在服务器肯定要获取真实用户ip。但是还是返回127.0.0.1为什么：nginx的反向代理的问题。把目标tomcat服务器request对象做了反向代理。所有你获取不真实的用户IP。

```
1  
2  
3 #以下属性中，以ssl开头的属性表示与证书配置有关。  
4 server {  
5     listen 443 ssl;  
6     #配置HTTPS的默认访问端口为443。  
7     #如果未在此处配置HTTPS的默认访问端口，可能会造成Nginx无法启动。  
8     #如果您使用Nginx 1.15.0及以上版本，请使用listen 443 ssl代替listen 443和ssl on。  
9     server_name www.itbooking.net; #需要将yourdomain.com替换成证书绑定的域名。  
10    root html;  
11    index index.html index.htm;  
12    ssl_certificate cert/6179501_www.itbooking.net.pem;  
13    #需要将cert-file-name.pem替换成已上传的证书文件的名称。  
14    ssl_certificate_key  
15    cert/6179501_www.itbooking.net.key; #需要将cert-file-  
16    name.key替换成已上传的证书密钥文件的名称。  
17    ssl_session_timeout 5m;  
18    ssl_ciphers ECDHE-RSA-AES128-GCM-  
19    SHA256:ECDHE:ECDH:AES:HIGH:!NULL:!aNULL:!MD5:!ADH:!RC4;  
20    #表示使用的加密套件的类型。  
21    ssl_protocols TLSv1 TLSv1.1 TLSv1.2; #表示使用的TLS协议的  
22    类型。  
23    ssl_prefer_server_ciphers on;  
24    location / {  
25        # 让程序能够正常的获取到用户的IP  
26        proxy_set_header Host $http_host;
```

```
22     proxy_set_header X-Real-IP $remote_addr;
23     proxy_set_header X-Forwarded-For $remote_addr;
24     proxy_pass http://tomcatservers;
25 }
26 }
27
```