主讲老师: fox

# 1.什么是Ribbon

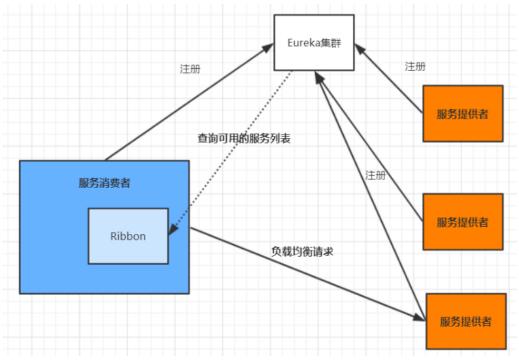
目前主流的负载方案分为以下两种:

- 集中式负载均衡,在消费者和服务提供方中间使用独立的代理方式进行负载,有硬件的(比如 F5),也有软件的(比如 Nginx)。
- 客户端根据自己的请求情况做负载均衡,Ribbon 就属于客户端自己做负载均衡。

Spring Cloud Ribbon是基于Netflix Ribbon 实现的一套客户端的负载均衡工具,Ribbon客户端组件提供一系列的完善的配置,如超时,重试等。通过Load Balancer获取到服务提供的所有机器实例,Ribbon会自动基于某种规则(轮询,随机)去调用这些服务。Ribbon也可以实现我们自己的负载均衡算法。

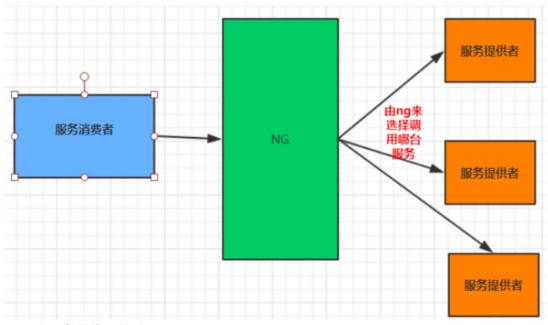
### 1.1 客户端的负载均衡

例如spring cloud中的ribbon,客户端会有一个服务器地址列表,在发送请求前通过负载均衡算法选择一个服务器,然后进行访问,这是客户端负载均衡;即在客户端就进行负载均衡算法分配。



### 1.2 服务端的负载均衡

例如Nginx,通过Nginx进行负载均衡,先发送请求,然后通过负载均衡算法,在多个服务器之间选择一个进行访问;即在服务器端再进行负载均衡算法分配。



### 1.3 常见负载均衡算法

- 随机,通过随机选择服务进行执行,一般这种方式使用较少;
- 轮训,负载均衡默认实现方式,请求来之后排队处理;
- 加权轮训,通过对服务器性能的分型,给高配置,低负载的服务器分配更高的权重,均衡各个服务器的压力;
- 地址Hash,通过客户端请求的地址的HASH值取模映射进行服务器调度。
- 最小链接数,即使请求均衡了,压力不一定会均衡,最小连接数法就是根据服务器的情况,比如请求积压数等参数,将请求分配到当前压力最小的服务器上。

### 1.4 Ribbon模块

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名 称	说明
ribbon- loadbalancer	负载均衡模块,可独立使用,也可以和别的模块一起使用。
Ribbon	内置的负载均衡算法都实现在其中。
ribbon-eureka	基于 Eureka 封装的模块,能够快速、方便地集成 Eureka。
ribbon-transport	基于 Netty 实现多协议的支持,比如 HTTP、Tcp、Udp 等。
ribbon-httpclient	基于 Apache HttpClient 封装的 REST 客户端,集成了负载均衡模块,可以直接在项目中使用来调用接口。
ribbon-example	Ribbon 使用代码示例,通过这些示例能够让你的学习事半功倍。
ribbon-core	一些比较核心且具有通用性的代码,客户端 API 的一些配置和其他 API 的定义。

### 1.5 Ribbon使用

### 编写一个客户端来调用接口

```
public class RibbonDemo {

public static void main(String[] args) {

public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
5 // 服务列表
6 List<Server> serverList = Lists.newArrayList(
7  new Server("localhost", 8020),
8  new Server("localhost", 8021));
9 // 构建负载实例
10 ILoadBalancer loadBalancer = LoadBalancerBuilder.newBuilder()
.buildFixedServerListLoadBalancer(serverList);
12 // 调用 5 次来测试效果
13 for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
14 String result = LoadBalancerCommand.<String>builder()
.withLoadBalancer(loadBalancer).build()
.submit(new ServerOperation<String>() {
17 @Override
public Observable<String> call(Server server) {
19 String addr = "http://" + server.getHost() + ":" +
20 server.getPort() + "/order/findOrderByUserId/1";
21 System.out.println("调用地址:"+addr);
22 URL url = null;
23 try {
24 url = new URL(addr);
25 HttpURLConnection conn = (HttpURLConnection) url.openConnection();
26 conn.setRequestMethod("GET");
27 conn.connect();
28  InputStream in = conn.getInputStream();
29 byte[] data = new byte[in.available()];
30 in.read(data);
31 return Observable.just(new String(data));
32  } catch (Exception e) {
33 e.printStackTrace();
34 }
35 return null;
36 }
37 }).toBlocking().first();
39 System.out.println("调用结果: " + result);
40 }
41 }
42
43 }
```

上述这个例子主要演示了 Ribbon 如何去做负载操作,调用接口用的最底层的 HttpURLConnection。

```
13:49:26.356 [main] DEBUG com.netflix.loadbalancer.LoadBalancerContext - default using LB returned Server: localhost 调用地址: http://localhost:8021/order/findOrderByUserId/1
调用结果: {"msg":"success","code":0,"orders":[{"id":1,"userId":"1","commodityCode":"C000001","count":2,"amount":20}
13:49:34.416 [main] DEBUG com.netflix.loadbalancer.LoadBalancerContext - default using LB returned Server: localhost 调用地址: http://localhost:8020/order/findOrderByUserId/1
调用结果: {"msg":"success","code":0,"orders":[{"id":1,"userId":"1","commodityCode":"C000001","count":2,"amount":20}
13:49:42.434 [main] DEBUG com.netflix.loadbalancer.LoadBalancerContext - default using LB returned Server: localhost 调用地址: http://localhost:8021/order/findOrderByUserId/1
调用结果: {"msg":"success","code":0,"orders":[{"id":1,"userId":"1","commodityCode":"C000001","count":2,"amount":20}
13:49:50.441 [main] DEBUG com.netflix.loadbalancer.LoadBalancerContext - default using LB returned Server: localhost 调用地址: http://localhost:8020/order/findOrderByUserId/1
调用结果: {"msg":"success","code":0,"orders":[{"id":1,"userId":"1","commodityCode":"C000001","count":2,"amount":20}
13:49:58.446 [main] DEBUG com.netflix.loadbalancer.LoadBalancerContext - default using LB returned Server: localhost 调用地址: http://localhost:8020/order/findOrderByUserId/1
调用结果: {"msg":"success","code":0,"orders":[{"id":1,"userId":"1","commodityCode":"C000001","count":2,"amount":20}
13:49:58.446 [main] DEBUG com.netflix.loadbalancer.LoadBalancerContext - default using LB returned Server: localhost 调用地址: http://localhost:8021/order/findOrderByUserId/1
调用结果: {"msg":"success","code":0,"orders":[{"id":1,"userId":"1","commodityCode":"C000001","count":2,"amount":20}
```

# 2. Spring Cloud快速整合Ribbon

#### 1) 引入依赖

# nacos-discovery依赖了ribbon,可以不用再引入ribbon依赖

- Illi com.alibaba.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-nacos-discovery:2.2.1.RELEASE
  - Illi com.alibaba.nacos:nacos-client:1.2.1
    - com.alibaba.spring:spring-context-support:1.0.6
  - > IIII org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-commons:2.2.2.RELEASE
  - IIII org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-context:2.2.2.RELEASE
  - IIII org.springframework.cloud:spring-cloud-starter-netflix-ribbon:2.2.2.RELEASE

#### 2) 添加@LoadBalanced注解

```
1 @Configuration
2 public class RestConfig {
3     @Bean
4     @LoadBalanced
5     public RestTemplate restTemplate() {
6     return new RestTemplate();
7     }
8 }
```

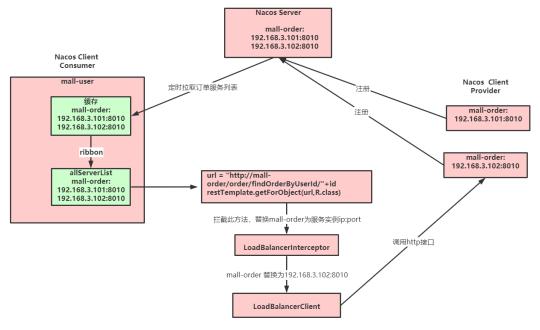
#### 3) 修改controller

```
1 @Autowired
2 private RestTemplate restTemplate;
3
4 @RequestMapping(value = "/findOrderByUserId/{id}")
5 public R findOrderByUserId(@PathVariable("id") Integer id) {
6    // RestTemplate调用
7    //String url = "http://localhost:8020/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
8    //模拟ribbon实现
9    //String url = getUri("mall-order")+"/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
10    // 添加@LoadBalanced
11    String url = "http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
```

```
12 R result = restTemplate.getForObject(url,R.class);
13
14 return result;
15 }
```

### 3. Ribbon内核原理

### 3.1 Ribbon原理



#### 3.1.1 模拟ribbon实现

```
2 @Autowired
private RestTemplate restTemplate;
5 @RequestMapping(value = "/findOrderByUserId/{id}")
6 public R findOrderByUserId(@PathVariable("id") Integer id) {
  // RestTemplate调用
  //String url = "http://localhost:8020/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
  //模拟ribbon实现
10 String url = getUri("mall-order")+"/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
  // 添加@LoadBalanced
11
   //String url = "http://mall-order/order/findOrderByUserId/"+id;
    R result = restTemplate.getForObject(url,R.class);
14
   return result;
15 }
16
17 @Autowired
18 private DiscoveryClient discoveryClient;
19 public String getUri(String serviceName) {
20 List<ServiceInstance> serviceInstances = discoveryClient.getInstances(serviceName);
   if (serviceInstances == null | serviceInstances.isEmpty()) {
22 return null;
```

```
23
   int serviceSize = serviceInstances.size();
   //轮询
  int indexServer = incrementAndGetModulo(serviceSize);
  return serviceInstances.get(indexServer).getUri().toString();
28 }
29 private AtomicInteger nextIndex = new AtomicInteger(0);
30 private int incrementAndGetModulo(int modulo) {
31
  for (;;) {
   int current = nextIndex.get();
  int next = (current + 1) % modulo;
   if (nextIndex.compareAndSet(current, next) && current < modulo){</pre>
   return current;
36
   }
38 }
```

#### 3.1.2 @LoadBalanced 注解原理

参考源码: LoadBalancerAutoConfiguration

@LoadBalanced利用@Qualifier作为restTemplates注入的筛选条件,筛选出具有负载均衡标识的RestTemplate。

```
public class LoadBalancerAutoConfiguration {
   @LoadBalanced
    @Autowired(required = false)
    private List<RestTemplate> restTemplates = Collections.emptyList();
被@LoadBalanced注解的restTemplate会被定制,添加LoadBalancerInterceptor拦截器。
 static class LoadBalancerInterceptorConfig {
     @Bean
     public LoadBalancerInterceptor ribbonInterceptor(
             LoadBalancerClient loadBalancerClient,
             LoadBalancerRequestFactory requestFactory) {
         return new LoadBalancerInterceptor(loadBalancerClient, requestFactory);
     }
                                                添加了loadBancerInterceptor拦截器
     @Bean
     @ConditionalOnMissingBean
     public RestTemplateCustomizer restTemplateCustomizer(
             final LoadBalancerInterceptor loadBalancerInterceptor) {
         return restTemplate -> {
             List<ClientHttpRequestInterceptor> list = new ArrayList<>(
                     restTemplate.getInterceptors());
             list.add(loadBalancerInterceptor);
             restTemplate.setInterceptors(list);
         };
```

### 3.1.3 Ribbon相关接口

参考: org.springframework.cloud.netflix.ribbon.RibbonClientConfiguration IClientConfig: Ribbon的客户端配置,默认采用DefaultClientConfigImpl实现。

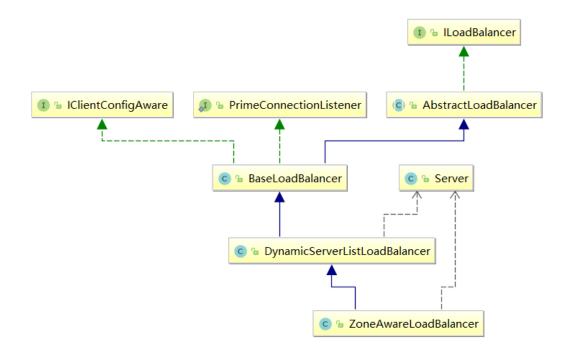
**IRule**: Ribbon的负载均衡策略,默认采用**ZoneAvoidanceRule**实现,该策略能够在多区域环境下选出最佳区域的实例进行访问。

**IPing**: Ribbon的实例检查策略,默认采用**DummyPing**实现,该检查策略是一个特殊的实现,实际上它并不会检查实例是否可用,而是始终返回true,默认认为所有服务实例都是可用的。

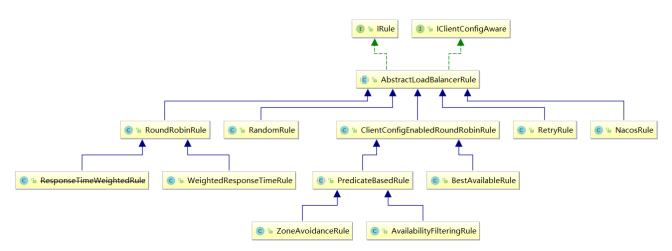
ServerList: 服务实例清单的维护机制,默认采用ConfigurationBasedServerList实现。

ServerListFilter: 服务实例清单过滤机制,默认采ZonePreferenceServerListFilter,该策略能够优先过滤出与请求方处于同区域的服务实例。

ILoadBalancer: 负载均衡器,默认采用ZoneAwareLoadBalancer实现,它具备了区域感知的能力。



#### 3.2 Ribbon负载均衡策略



- 1. RandomRule: 随机选择一个Server。
- **2. RetryRule**: 对选定的负载均衡策略机上重试机制,在一个配置时间段内当选择Server不成功,则一直尝试使用subRule的方式选择一个可用的server。
- 3. RoundRobinRule: 轮询选择, 轮询index, 选择index对应位置的Server。

- **4. AvailabilityFilteringRule**: 过滤掉一直连接失败的被标记为circuit tripped的后端Server,并过滤掉那些高并发的后端Server或者使用一个AvailabilityPredicate来包含过滤server的逻辑,其实就是检查status里记录的各个Server的运行状态。
- **5. BestAvailableRule**: 选择一个最小的并发请求的Server, 逐个考察Server, 如果Server被 tripped了,则跳过。
- **6. WeightedResponseTimeRule**:根据响应时间加权,响应时间越长,权重越小,被选中的可能性越低。
- **7. ZoneAvoidanceRule**: 默认的负载均衡策略,即复合判断Server所在区域的性能和Server的可用性选择Server,在没有区域的环境下,类似于轮询(RandomRule)
- 8. NacosRule: 同集群优先调用

#### 3.2.1 修改默认负载均衡策略

全局配置: 调用其他微服务, 一律使用指定的负载均衡算法

```
1 @Configuration
2 public class RibbonConfig {
3
4    /**
5 * 全局配置
6 * 指定负载均衡策略
7 * @return
8 */
9    @Bean
10    public IRule() {
11    // 指定使用Nacos提供的负载均衡策略 (优先调用同一集群的实例,基于随机权重)
12    return new NacosRule();
13    }
14 }
```

**局部配置**:调用指定微服务提供的服务时,使用对应的负载均衡算法修改application.yml

```
# 被调用的微服务名
mall-order:
ribbon:
# 指定使用Nacos提供的负载均衡策略(优先调用同一集群的实例,基于随机&权重)
NFLoadBalancerRuleClassName: com.alibaba.cloud.nacos.ribbon.NacosRule
```

#### 3.2.2 自定义负载均衡策略

通过实现 IRule 接口可以自定义负载策略,主要的选择服务逻辑在 choose 方法中。

1) 实现基于Nacos权重的负载均衡策略

```
1 @Slf4j
2 public class NacosRandomWithWeightRule extends AbstractLoadBalancerRule {
3
4    @Autowired
5    private NacosDiscoveryProperties nacosDiscoveryProperties;
```

```
@Override
8 public Server choose(Object key) {
9 DynamicServerListLoadBalancer loadBalancer = (DynamicServerListLoadBalancer) getLoadB
alancer();
10 String serviceName = loadBalancer.getName();
  NamingService namingService = nacosDiscoveryProperties.namingServiceInstance();
12 try {
13 //nacos基于权重的算法
14    Instance instance = namingService.selectOneHealthyInstance(serviceName);
15 return new NacosServer(instance);
16 } catch (NacosException e) {
17 log.error("获取服务实例异常: {}", e.getMessage());
18 e.printStackTrace();
19 }
20 return null;
21 }
22 @Override
23 public void initWithNiwsConfig(IClientConfig clientConfig) {
24
25
  }
26 }
```

#### 2) 配置自定义的策略

#### 2.1) 局部配置:

### 修改application.yml

```
    # 被调用的微服务名
    mall-order:
    ribbon:
    # 自定义的负载均衡策略(基于随机&权重)
    NFLoadBalancerRuleClassName: com.tuling.mall.ribbondemo.rule.NacosRandomWithWeightRule
```

#### 2.2) 全局配置

```
1 @Bean
2 public IRule ribbonRule() {
3  return new NacosRandomWithWeightRule();
4 }
```

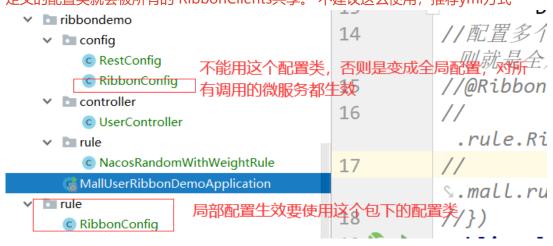
### 3) 局部配置第二种方式

可以利用@RibbonClient指定微服务及其负载均衡策略。

```
1 @SpringBootApplication(exclude = {DataSourceAutoConfiguration.class,
2 DruidDataSourceAutoConfigure.class})
3 //@RibbonClient(name = "mall-order",configuration = RibbonConfig.class)
4 //配置多个 RibbonConfig不能被@SpringbootApplication的@CompentScan扫描到,否则就是全局配置的效果
```

```
5 @RibbonClients(value = {
6     // 在SpringBoot主程序扫描的包外定义配置类
7     @RibbonClient(name = "mall-order",configuration = RibbonConfig.class),
8     @RibbonClient(name = "mall-account",configuration = RibbonConfig.class)
9     })
10     public class MallUserRibbonDemoApplication {
11
12     public static void main(String[] args) {
13         SpringApplication.run(MallUserRibbonDemoApplication.class, args);
14     }
15     }
```

**注意:此处有坑。**不能写在@SpringbootApplication注解的@CompentScan扫描得到的地方,否则自定义的配置类就会被所有的 RibbonClients共享。 不建议这么使用,推荐yml方式



Spring Cloud also lets you take full control of the client by declaring additional configuration (on top of the RibbonClientConfiguration) using @RibbonClient, as shown in the following example:

```
@Configuration
@Ribbonclient(name = "custom", configuration = CustomConfiguration.class)
public class TestConfiguration {
}
```

In this case, the client is composed from the components already in RibbonClientConfiguration, together with any in CustomConfiguration (where the latter generally overrides the former).

The CustomConfiguration class must be a @Configuration class, but take care that it is not in a @ComponentScan for the main application context. Otherwise, it is shared by all the @RibbonClients. If you use @ComponentScan (or @SpringBootApplication), you need to take steps to avoid it being included (for instance, you can put it in a separate, non-overlapping package or specify the packages to scan explicitly in the @ComponentScan).

#### 3.3 饥饿加载

在进行服务调用的时候,如果网络情况不好,第一次调用会超时。

### Ribbon默认懒加载,意味着只有在发起调用的时候才会创建客户端。

```
: Initializing Spring DispatcherServlet 'dispatcherServlet'
c.c.C.|Tomcat|.|localhost|.|/|
                                                : Initializing Servlet 'dispatcherServlet'
web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
web.servlet.DispatcherServlet
                                                  Completed initialization in 6 ms
tflix.loadbalancer.BaseLoadBalancer
                                               : Client: mall-order instantiated a LoadBalancer: DynamicServerListLoadBalanc
1.DynamicServerListLoadBalancer
                                                :  \begin{tabular}{ll} Using server List Updater Polling Server List Updater \\ \end{tabular}
1.DynamicServerListLoadBalancer
                                                : DynamicServerListLoadBalancer for client mall-order initialized: DynamicSer
Total Requests:0; Successive connection failure:0; Total blackout seconds:0; Last connection made:Thu Jan :0; Successive connection failure:0; Total blackout seconds:0; Last connection made:Thu Jan 01 08:00:00 GMT
       Successive connection failure:0;
                                                     Total blackout seconds:0;
                                                                                         Last connection made:Thu Jan 01 08:00:00 GMT
ibaba.cloud.nacos.ribbon.NacosRule : A cross-cluster call occurs, name = mall-order, clusterName = DEFAULT, instibaba.cloud.nacos.ribbon.NacosRule : A cross-cluster call occurs, name = mall-order, clusterName = DEFAULT, insti
```

### 开启饥饿加载,解决第一次调用慢的问题

```
eager-load:
# 开启ribbon饥饿加载
enabled: true
# 配置mall-user使用ribbon饥饿加载,多个使用逗号分隔
clients: mall-order
```

## 源码对应属性配置类: RibbonEagerLoadProperties

#### 测试:

文档: 02 微服务负载均衡器Ribbon实战.note 链接: http://note.youdao.com/noteshare?

id = 983c803c0f366af153e5c336aa4ac834 & sub = 9647D8B130564806A6331428B277036B