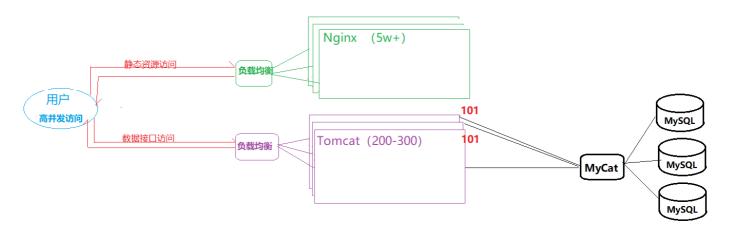
# 一、锋迷商城在互联网环境下存在的问题

一个成功的互联网项目,平台用户会不断的积累和提升,当用户量不断增多的过程中, 同时使用平台系统的用户也会增多——并发访问



## 1.1 高并发带来的服务器访问压力问题

一个电商平台在互联网环境下首先要应对的是高并发访问的问题,高并发访问会为我们的系统带来哪些压力呢?

- 前端服务器并发访问压力
- 应用服务器并发访问压力
- 数据库服务器并发访问压力

# 1.2 高并发带来的业务处理问题

- 首页-数据加载效率 (redis缓存)
- 商品搜索功能—模糊查询—查询效率低问题
- 订单查询—订单的数据量会随着用户的增多大量增加—查询效率低问题
- 商品购买—分布并发访问—产品超卖问题 (redis分布式锁)

# 1.3 系统迭代带来的架构问题

• 一个成功的应用—系统功能不断的增加—单点故障问题

## 1.4 业务实现问题

- 登录功能—缓存用户信息、用户登录失效(redis 分布式会话—共享session)
- 订单超时取消—使用quartz定时任务进行轮询—性能

### 1.5 如何解决以上问题?

- Nginx集群\Tomcat集群 (✔)
- Redis缓存数据库(✔)
- ElasticSearch搜索引擎(✔)
- 分布式系统用户登录问题(✔)
- 分布式锁(✔)
- MyCat分布式数据库
- 微服务架构
- 分布式事务
- 消息队列(延时任务、服务通信)
- 容器化技术docker
- 优化 (MySQ\Tomcat)

# 二、使用redis缓存商品详情

# 2.1 在service子工程添加Spring data redis依赖

# 2.2 在application.yml配置redis数据源

```
spring:
2
     datasource:
       druid:
3
         driver-class-name: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
4
         ## 如果后端项目服务器和数据库服务器不在同一台主机,则需要修改localhost为数
5
   据库服务器ip地址
         url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/fmmall2?characterEncoding=utf-8
6
7
         username: root
         password: admin123
8
     redis:
9
10
       port: 6379
       host: 47.96.11.185
11
       database: 0
12
13
       password: 123456
```

# 2.3 在ProductServiceImpl中修改业务代码

productsmqs  1 [{ },{ },{ }]  productskus  1 [{ },{ },{ },{ }]  productskus  2 [{ },{ },{ },{ },{ }]  productskus  2 [{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ }]  productskus  2 [{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ }]  productskus  2 [{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },{ },		1	{"productId":"101","productName":"111","productPrice":4.0}	
productskus  1 [0,0,0]  productskus  1 [0,0,0]  productskus  private  ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  Autowired  private ProductMapper productMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  @Autowired  @Autowired  @Autowired	products			
productskus  1 [0,0,0]  productskus  1 [0,0,0]  productskus  private  ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  Autowired  private ProductMapper productMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  @Autowired  @Autowired  @Autowired				
productskus  1 [0,0,0]  productskus  1 [0,0,0]  productskus  private  ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  Autowired  private ProductMapper productMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  @Autowired  @Autowired  @Autowired		1		
productskus  1 [0,0,0]  Productskus  1 [0,0,0]  Productskus  ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  ProductMapper productMapper;  Autowired  Private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  Autowired  Private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  Autowired  Private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  Autowired  Private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  Autowired  ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;		1	tt m m n	
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Prvice plic class ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {		1	[0,0,0]	
class ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  chutowired  private ProductMapper productMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  @Autowired	product <b>s</b> kus			
class ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  chutowired  private ProductMapper productMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  @Autowired				
class ProductServiceImpl implements ProductService {  chutowired  private ProductMapper productMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired  private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  @Autowired	ervice			
private ProductMapper productMapper;  @Autowired private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper;  @Autowired private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper;  @Autowired private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper;  @Autowired		erviceImpl imple	aments ProductService {	
<pre>@Autowired private ProductImgMapper productImgMapper; @Autowired private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper; @Autowired private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper; @Autowired</pre> @Autowired		oner productMann	ner:	
<pre>@Autowired private ProductSkuMapper productSkuMapper; @Autowired private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper; @Autowired</pre>	@Autowired			
<pre>@Autowired private ProductParamsMapper productParamsMapper; @Autowired</pre>	@Autowired			
@Autowired		Mapper productS	SkuMapper;	
	private ProductPar	ramsMapper produ	uctParamsMapper;	
r	_	sTemplate strin	mgRedisTemplate:	
<pre>private ObjectMapper objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();</pre>				

```
@Transactional(propagation = Propagation.SUPPORTS)
public ResultVO getProductBasicInfo(String productId) {
        // ①根据商品id查询redis
       String productInfo = (String) stringRedisTemplate.boundHashOps( key: "products").get(productId);
       // ②如果reids中查询到了商品信息,则直接返回给控制器
       if(productInfo != null){
           Product product =objectMapper.readValue(productInfo, Product.class);
           //从redis中查询此商品的图片
           String imgsStr = (String) stringRedisTemplate.boundHashOps( key: "productImgs").get(productId);
           JavaType javaType1 = objectMapper.getTypeFactory().constructParametricType(ArrayList.class, ProductImg.class);
           List<ProductImg> productImgs = objectMapper.readValue(imgsStr, javaType1);
           // Aredis 中查询此商品的套餐
           String skusStr = (String) stringRedisTemplate.boundHashOps( key: "productSkus").get(productId);
           JavaType javaType2 = objectMapper.getTypeFactory().constructParametricType(ArrayList.class, ProductSku.class);
           List<ProductSku> productSkus = objectMapper.readValue(skusStr, javaType2);
           //封装商品、图片及套餐
           HashMap<String,Object> basicInfo = new HashMap<>();
           basicInfo.put("product",product);
           basicInfo.put("productImgs",productImgs);
           basicInfo.put("productSkus",productSkus);
           return new ResultVO(ResStatus.OK, msg: "success", basicInfo);
       }else{
           //③如果redis中没有查询到商品信息,则查询数据库
           //商品基本信息
           Example example = new Example(Product.class);
           Example.Criteria criteria = example.createCriteria():
           criteria.andEqualTo( property: "productId",productId);
           criteria.andEqualTo( property: "productStatus", value: 1);//状态为1表示上架商品
           List<Product> products = productMapper.selectByExample(example);
           if(products.size() > 0 ){
               //a 将从数据库查询的数据写入到redis
               Product product = products.get(0);
               String jsonStr = objectMapper.writeValueAsString(product);
               stringRedisTemplate.boundHashOps( key: "products").put(productId,jsonStr); 将商品信息存入到redis
               //根据商品id 查询商品图片
               Example example1 = new Example(ProductImg.class);
               Example.Criteria criteria1 = example1.createCriteria();
               criteria1.andEqualTo( property: "itemId",productId);
                                                                                            将商品图片存入到redis
               List<ProductImg> productImgs = productImgMapper.selectByExample(example1);
               stringRedisTemplate.boundHashOps( key: "productImgs").put(productId, objectMapper.writeValueAsString(productImgs) );
               //根据商品id查询商品套餐
               Example example2 = new Example(ProductSku.class);
               Example.Criteria criteria2 = example2.createCriteria();
               criteria2.andEqualTo( property: "productId",productId);
               criteria2.andEqualTo( property: "status", value: 1);
                                                                                            将商品套餐存入到redis
               List<ProductSku> productSkus = productSkuMapper.selectByExample(example2);
               stringRedisTemplate.boundHashOps( key: "productSkus").put(productId,objectMapper.writeValueAsString(productSkus));
               HashMap<String,Object> basicInfo = new HashMap<>();
               basicInfo.put("product",products.get(0));
               basicInfo.put("productImgs",productImgs);
               basicInfo.put("productSkus",productSkus);
               return new ResultVO(ResStatus.OK, msg: "success",basicInfo);
   }catch (Exception e){
   return new ResultVO(ResStatus.NO, msg: "fail", data: null);
```

#### 说明:

在电商系统中,为了提高商品详情的查询速度、减少对数据库的并发访问压力,我们可以使用redis来缓存商品详情、除此以外我们还可以用页面静态化技术来达到此目的。

页面静态化:将数据库中每条数据结合模版生成单独的HTML文件进行存储(一条数据对应一个独立的HTML文件),当用户访问数据时,直接访问不同的静态HTML文件即可。

# 三、使用redis缓存平台首页数据

# 3.1 什么样的数据适合用缓存?

因为缓存中的数据需要进行数据一致性的维护—即: 当数据库数据发生变化,要同步更新缓存中的数据

#### 因此

- 对于数据的写操作较少、但是会频繁的查询的数据适合使用缓存
- 对于可能会发生修改,但是对数据一致性要求不高的数据也适合使用缓存

## 3.2 缓存首页轮播图信息

## 3.2 缓存首页分类列表信息

# 四、使用redis实现分布式会话

# 五、使用ES实现商品检索

## 5.1 在锋迷商城项目导入ES

● 在service子工程添加依赖

● 在api子工程的application.yml配置ES服务器地址

```
1 spring:
2 elasticsearch:
3 rest:
4 uris: http://47.96.11.185:9200
```

### 5.2 将商品信息导入到ES

- 如果商品表中没有数据,则在平台管理系统中的商品添加功能中,当商家向商品表添加并上架一个商品时同步向ES添加一个商品;商家下架一个商品就从ES中删除一个商品。
- 系统运行前期数据量小没有使用ES,当数据量增长之后使用ES时,需要将数据库现有的数据导入到ES(导入工作需要在项目部署到生产环境之前来完成)

#### 5.2.1 查询所有商品信息

```
/** 根据关键字模糊搜索商品信息 ...*/
public List<ProductVO> selectProductByKeyword(@Param("kw") String keyword,
                                                    @Param("start") int start,
                                                    @Param("limit") int limit);
public List<ProductVO> selectProducts();
<select id="selectProductByKeyword" resultMap="ProductVOMap2"...>
<select id="selectProducts" resultMap="ProductVOMap2">
   select product_id,
          product_name,
          category_id,
          root_category_id,
          sold_num,
          product_status,
          content,
          create_time,
                                             去掉后面的模糊查询条件
          update_time
   from product
</select>
```

#### 5.2.2 定义ES存储数据的对象结构

```
@Data
 1
 2
    @NoArgsConstructor
    @AllArgsConstructor
 3
   public class Product4ES {
 4
 5
        private String productId;
 6
 7
        private String productName;
        private String productImg;
 8
        private int soldNum;
 9
        private String productSkuName;
10
        private double productSkuPrice;
11
12
13
    }
```

#### 5.2.3 代码实现

```
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
1
   @SpringBootTest(classes = ApiApplication.class)
 2
 3
   public class ImportProductInfoIntoES {
 4
        @Autowired
5
       private RestHighLevelClient restHighLevelClient;
 6
 7
        @Autowired
8
       private ProductMapper productMapper;
9
        @Autowired
       private ObjectMapper objectMapper;
10
11
12
        @Test
       public void testCreateIndex() throws IOException {
13
            //创建索引
14
            CreateIndexRequest createIndexRequest = new
15
   CreateIndexRequest("fmmallproductsindex");
16
            CreateIndexResponse createIndexResponse =
   restHighLevelClient.indices().create(createIndexRequest,
   RequestOptions.DEFAULT);
17
            System.out.println(createIndexResponse.isAcknowledged());
        }
18
19
        @Test
20
21
        public void testImportData() throws IOException {
            //1.从数据库查询数据
22
23
            List<ProductVO> productVOS = productMapper.selectProducts();
```

```
24
            System.out.println(productVOS.size());
25
            //2.将查询到数据写入到ES
26
            for (int i = 0; i productVOS.size() ; i++) {
27
                ProductVO productVO = productVOS.get(i);
28
29
30
                String productId = productVO.getProductId();
                String productName = productVO.getProductName();
31
32
                Integer soldNum = productVO.getSoldNum();
33
34
                List<ProductSku> skus = productVO.getSkus();
35
36
                String skuName = skus.size()==0?"":
    skus.get(0).getSkuName();
37
                String skuImg = skus.size()==0?"":skus.get(0).getSkuImg();
38
                Integer sellPrice = skus.size()==0?
    0:skus.get(0).getSellPrice();
39
40
                Product4ES product = new
   Product4ES(productId,productName,skuImg,soldNum,skuName,sellPrice);
41
42
                IndexRequest request = new
    IndexRequest("fmmallproductsindex");
43
                request.id(productId);
44
                request.source(objectMapper.writeValueAsString(product),
   XContentType.JSON);
45
                IndexResponse indexResponse =
   restHighLevelClient.index(request, RequestOptions.DEFAULT);
                System.out.println((i+1)+"---"+indexResponse);
46
47
            }
48
49
        }
50
51
   }
```

# 5.3 从ES中进行商品的检索

#### 5.3.1 接口实现

ProductServiceImpl

```
1 @Override
```

```
2
    public ResultVO searchProduct(String kw, int pageNum, int limit) {
 3
       ResultVO resultVO = null;
 4
       try {
            //1.查询搜索结果
 5
            int start = (pageNum-1)*limit;
 6
            //从ES查询数据
 7
            SearchRequest searchRequest = new
 8
    SearchRequest("fmmallproductsindex");
            SearchSourceBuilder searchSourceBuilder = new
 9
    SearchSourceBuilder();
            //查询条件
10
11
     searchSourceBuilder.query(QueryBuilders.multiMatchQuery(kw, "productNam
   e","productSkuName"));
12
           //分页条件
            searchSourceBuilder.from(start);
13
            searchSourceBuilder.size(limit);
14
15
            //高亮显示
            HighlightBuilder highlightBuilder = new HighlightBuilder();
16
17
            HighlightBuilder.Field field1 = new
   HighlightBuilder.Field("productName");
18
            HighlightBuilder.Field field2 = new
   HighlightBuilder.Field("productSkuName");
19
            highlightBuilder.field(field1);
20
            highlightBuilder.field(field2);
            highlightBuilder.preTags("<label style='color:red'>");
21
            highlightBuilder.postTags("</label>");
22
            searchSourceBuilder.highlighter(highlightBuilder);
23
            searchRequest.source(searchSourceBuilder);
24
25
            //执行检索
26
            SearchResponse searchResponse =
   restHighLevelClient.search(searchRequest, RequestOptions.DEFAULT);
27
            //封裝杳詢結果
28
29
            SearchHits hits = searchResponse.getHits();
            //获取总记录数
30
            int count = (int)(hits.getTotalHits().value);
31
            //计算总页数
32
            int pageCount = count%limit==0? count/limit:count/limit+1;
33
34
            Iterator<SearchHit> iterator = hits.iterator();
35
36
            List<Product4ES> products = new ArrayList<>();
```

```
37
            while(iterator.hasNext()){
38
                SearchHit searchHit = iterator.next();
39
                Product4ES product4ES =
   objectMapper.readValue(searchHit.getSourceAsString(),
   Product4ES.class);
                //获取高亮字段
40
                Map<String, HighlightField> highlightFields =
41
    searchHit.getHighlightFields();
42
                //productName
43
                HighlightField highlightField1 =
   highlightFields.get("productName");
44
                if(highlightField1!=null){
45
                    String highLightProductName =
   Arrays.toString(highlightField1.fragments());
46
                    product4ES.setProductName(highLightProductName);
                }
47
                products.add(product4ES);
48
            }
49
50
            //4.封装,返回数据
51
52
            PageHelper<Product4ES> pageHelper = new PageHelper<>(count,
    pageCount, products);
            resultVO = new ResultVO(ResStatus.OK, "SUCCESS", pageHelper);
53
54
55
        } catch (IOException e) {
56
            e.printStackTrace();
57
58
        return resultVO;
59
   }
```

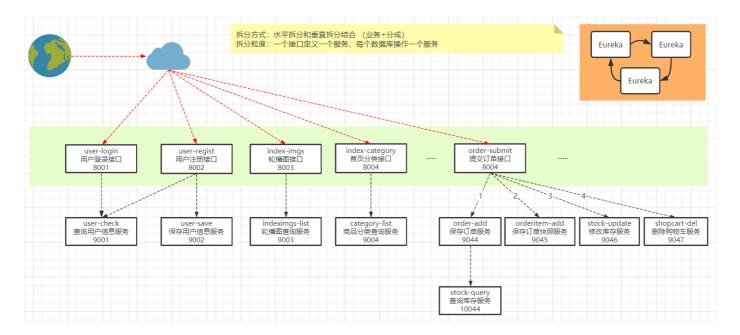
#### 5.3.2 前端实现

```
<template v-for="p in products"><!--p 表示的是一个 Product4ES对象-->
1
      <1i>>
2
         <div class="i-pic limit" @click="toIntroduction(p.productId)"</pre>
3
  :data-id="p.productId">
             <img :src="'static/pimgs/'+p.productImg" />
4
5
              [<span v-html="p.productName">
  </span>] {{p.productSkuName}}
             6
                7
8
                <strong>{{p.productSkuPrice}}</strong>
```

# 六、《锋迷商城》微服务拆分

随着一个项目功能的增加,结构会变得越来越复杂,我们就面临 单体地狱 为了提升单体项目的可用性、可扩展性、可维护性需要对项目进行微服务拆分

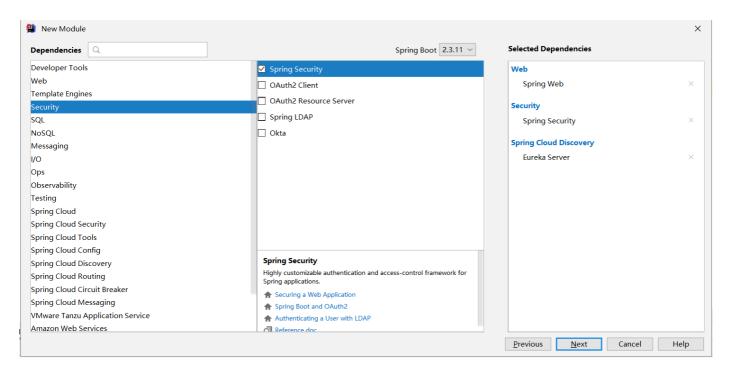
### 6.1 微服务拆分架构



# 6.2 搭建服务注册与发现中心

## 6.2.1 创建SpringBoot应用,添加如下依赖

SpringBoot版本统一选择 2.3.11



### 6.2.2 配置application.yml

```
1
    server:
 2
      port: 8761
 3
    spring:
 4
      application:
5
        name: eureka-server
 6
      security:
 7
        user:
8
          name: zhangsan
9
          password: 123456
    eureka:
10
11
      client:
12
        register-with-eureka: false
13
        fetch-registry: false
14
        service-url:
15
          defaultZone: http://localhost:8761/eureka
```

#### 6.2.3 在启动类添加注解

```
1  @SpringBootApplication
2  @EnableEurekaServer
3  public class EurekaServerApplication {
4          public static void main(String[] args) {
                SpringApplication.run(EurekaServerApplication.class, args);
          }
8          }
9  }
```

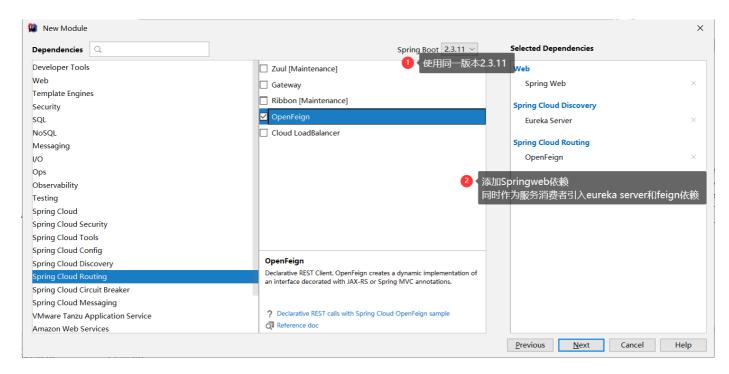
### 6.2.4 配置SpringSecurity

```
@Configuration
2
   @EnableWebSecurity
 3
   public class SecurityConfig extends WebSecurityConfigurerAdapter {
 4
5
       @Override
       protected void configure(HttpSecurity http) throws Exception {
 6
 7
           http.csrf().disable();
           //设置当前服务器的所有请求都要使用spring security的认证
8
 9
    http.authorizeRequests().anyRequest().authenticated().and().httpBasic(
   );
10
       }
11
   }
```

# 七、用户登录业务-微服务拆分

## 7.1创建用户登录接口服务

7.1.1 创建api-user-login服务



• 如果同时使用熔断器,则可以同时添加 hystrix 依赖

### 7.1.2 配置application.yml

```
1
    server:
 2
      port: 8001
 3
    spring:
 4
      application:
 5
        name: api-user-login
    eureka:
6
 7
      client:
        service-url:
8
 9
          defaultZone: http://zhangsan:123456@localhost:8761/eureka
10
    ## 开启熔断器
11
    feign:
12
13
      hystrix:
14
        enabled: true
```

#### 7.1.3 在启动类添加注解

```
@SpringBootApplication
1
    @EnableDiscoveryClient
 2
    @EnableFeignClients
 3
    @EnableHystrix
 4
 5
    public class ApiUserLoginApplication {
 6
 7
        public static void main(String[] args) {
            SpringApplication.run(ApiUserLoginApplication.class, args);
8
9
        }
10
11
    }
```

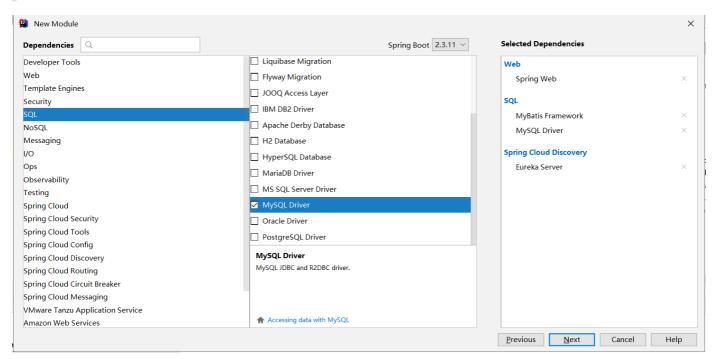
# 7.2 创建用户信息查询服务

#### 7.2.1 创建 user-check 服务

eureka server

mybatis mysql tkmapper

spring web



• 如果需要使用tkMapper完成数据库操作,则同时添加依赖:

### 7.2.2 配置application.yml

```
1
    server:
 2
      port: 9001
 3
    spring:
      application:
 4
 5
        name: user-check
      datasource:
 6
 7
        driver-class-name: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
        username: root
8
9
        password: admin123
        url: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/fmmall2?characterEncoding=utf-8
10
    eureka:
11
      client:
12
13
        service-url:
14
          defaultZone: http://zhangsan:123456@localhost:8761/eureka
   mybatis:
15
      mapper-locations: classpath:mappers/*Mapper.xml
16
17
      type-aliases-package: com.qfedu.fmmall.entity
```

#### 7.2.3 在启动类添加注解

```
1
    @SpringBootApplication
    @EnableEurekaClient
2
    @MapperScan("com.qfedu.user.dao")
 3
 4
    public class UserCheckApplication {
5
        public static void main(String[] args) {
 6
 7
            SpringApplication.run(UserCheckApplication.class, args);
8
        }
 9
10
    }
```

## 7.3 完成用户查询服务的开发

# 八、用户注册业务-微服务拆分

## 8.1 创建用户注册接口服务

- 8.1.1 创建api-user-regist服务
  - 服务调用者
- 8.1.2 配置application.yml
- 8.1.3 启动添加注解

# 8.2 创建保存用户信息服务

- 8.2.1 创建user-save服务
  - 服务提供者
  - 進行數據庫操作,添加tkmapper及beans依赖

```
<dependency>
 1
2
       <groupId>com.qfedu</groupId>
 3
       <artifactId>beans</artifactId>
       <version>2.0.1
 4
   </dependency>
6
7
   <!-- tkmapper -->
   <dependency>
9
       <groupId>tk.mybatis
10
       <artifactId>mapper-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>2.1.5
11
   </dependency>
```

## 8.2.2 配置application.yml

#### 8.2.3 在启动类添加注解

- @EnableEurekaClinet
- @MapperScan

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