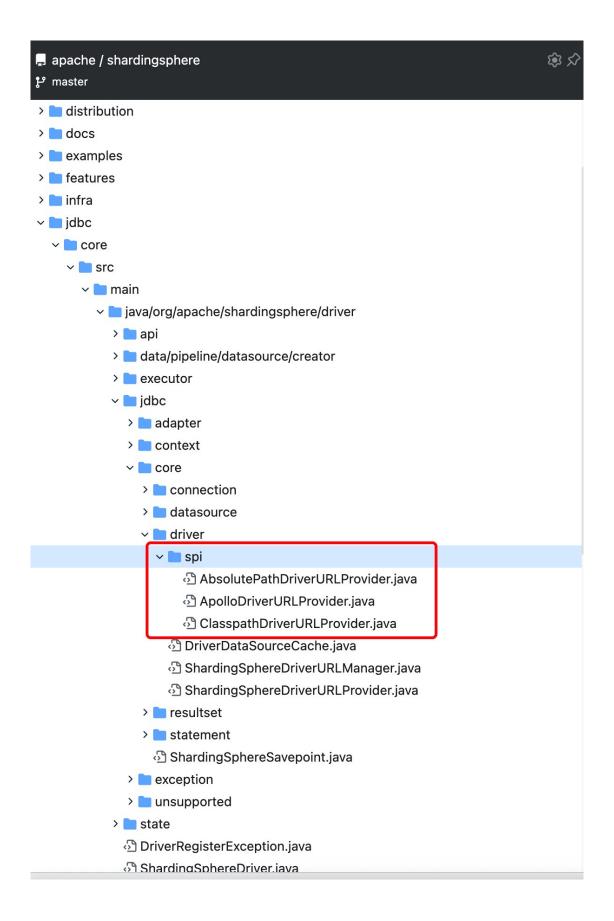
6-7 | 基于 SPI 机制修改 ShardingJDBC 底层,实现 Nacos 配 置数据源

目前最新版本的 ShardingJdbc 中,没有支持基于 Nacos 作为配置数据源的功能,所以这块老师决定带着大家一起来对 ShardingJdbc 进行二次开发,使其可以支持 Nacos 的动态配置功能。



修改思路介绍

这里需要翻看 ShardingJDBC 的底层源代码,

```
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```

从它的 jar 包中可以发现,有些类似于 spi 机制的文件。(开始推测,这个地方是不是可以做二次开发)

接着,我们根据这份 spi 文件内部记录的类名,可以深入进行观察,发现它们都存在相同的接口。在接口中定义了 accept 和 getContent 函数,这两个函数从实现类的逻辑上看,感觉是在根据 url 的格式去判断用哪个 URLProvider 读取配置。

```
| NOTICE | programmation | pro
```

为了验证这个逻辑是否正确,我们需要在 ClasspathDriverURLProvider 的 accept 处加入断点进行观察。

```
# MANKETSTAFE
| NOTICE
| To graphic hardrighter diver
| Import
| I
```

这里你会发现,在

org.apache.shardingsphere.driver.jdbc.core.driver.ShardingSphereDriverURLManager 中有一个 for 循环,它会将 spi 文件中的所有类都进行一次校验,如果 accept 返回成功,那么就会使用匹配的 URLProvider 对象去进行配置的进一步读取。代码如下图所示:

```
public final class ShardingSphereDriverURLManager {

Get config content from url.
Params: url — the driver url
Returns: the config content {

public static byte[] getContent(final String url) {

for (ShardingSphereDriverURLProvider each : ShardingSphereServiceLoader.getServiceInstances(ShardingSphereDriverURLProvider.class)) {

if (each.accept(url)) {

return each.getContent(url);
}
}
throw new DriverURLProviderNotFoundException(url);
}
}
```

所以基本上,我们看到了这里,相信大家基本上可以生成设计思路了,自定义一个扩展类,也是采用 SPI 的思路去实现,在新定义的扩展类中实现对 nacos 的相关配置读取,然后在 getContent 函数中返回出去。

基于 ShardingSphereDriverURLProvider 接口实现 SPI 扩展类

在 qiyu-live-framework-datasource-starter 模块中,编写一个基于 Nacos 配置的类,代码内容如下:

```
package org.idea.qiyu.live.framework.datasource.starter.config;

import com.alibaba.nacos.api.NacosFactory;
import com.alibaba.nacos.api.PropertyKeyConst;
import com.alibaba.nacos.api.config.ConfigService;
import com.alibaba.nacos.api.exception.NacosException;
```

```
import org.apache.commons.lang3.StringUtils;
import
org.apache.shardingsphere.driver.jdbc.core.driver.ShardingSphereDr
iverURLProvider;
import org.slf4j.Logger;
import org.slf4j.LoggerFactory;
import java.util.Properties;
/**
 * @Author idea
 * @Date: Created in 20:51 2023/6/4
 * @Description
 */
public class NacosDriverURLProvider implements
ShardingSphereDriverURLProvider {
    private static Logger logger =
LoggerFactory.getLogger(NacosDriverURLProvider.class);
    private static final String NACOS_TYPE = "nacos:";
    private static final String GROUP = "DEFAULT_GROUP";
    @Override
    public boolean accept(String url) {
        return StringUtils.isNotBlank(url) &&
url.contains(NACOS_TYPE);
    }
    /**
     * 从 url 中获取到 nacos 的连接配置信息
     * @param url
(jdbc:shardingsphere:nacos:qiyu.nacos.com:8848:qiyu-live-user-
shardingjdbc.yaml?username=qiyu&&password=qiyu&&namespace=qiyu-
live-test)
     * @return
     */
    @Override
    public byte[] getContent(final String url) {
        if (StringUtils.isEmpty(url)) {
            return null;
        }
        //得到例如:qiyu.nacos.com:8848:qiyu-live-user-
shardingjdbc.yaml?username=qiyu&&password=qiyu&&namespace=qiyu-
```

```
live-test 格式的url
        String nacosUrl =
url.substring(url.lastIndexOf(NACOS_TYPE) + NACOS_TYPE.length());
         * 得到三个字符串,分别是:
         * qiyu.nacos.com
         * 8848
         * qiyu-live-user-shardingjdbc.yaml
         */
        String nacosStr[] = nacosUrl.split(":");
        String nacosFileStr = nacosStr[2];
        /**
         * 得到两个字符串
         * qiyu-live-user-shardingjdbc.yaml
         * username=qiyu&&password=qiyu&&namespace=qiyu-live-test
         */
        String nacosFileProp[] = nacosFileStr.split("\\?");
        String dataId = nacosFileProp[0];
        String acceptProp[] = nacosFileProp[1].split("&&");
        //这里获取到
        Properties properties = new Properties();
        properties.setProperty(PropertyKeyConst.SERVER_ADDR,
nacosStr[0] + ":" + nacosStr[1]);
        for (String propertyName : acceptProp) {
            String[] propertyItem = propertyName.split("=");
            String key = propertyItem[0];
            String value = propertyItem[1];
            if ("username".equals(key)) {
                properties.setProperty(PropertyKeyConst.USERNAME,
value);
            } else if ("password".equals(key)) {
                properties.setProperty(PropertyKeyConst.PASSWORD,
value);
            } else if ("namespace".equals(key)) {
                properties.setProperty(PropertyKeyConst.NAMESPACE,
value);
            }
        }
        ConfigService configService = null;
        try {
            configService =
NacosFactory.createConfigService(properties);
            String content = configService.getConfig(dataId,
GROUP, 6000);
```

```
logger.info(content);
    return content.getBytes();
} catch (NacosException e) {
    throw new RuntimeException(e);
}
}
```

这里需要用到关于 shardingjdbc 和 nacos 的依赖,相关依赖配置如下:

遵循 shardingjdbc 的 spi 机制,创建

/META-INF/services/

org.apache.shardingsphere.driver.jdbc.core.driver.ShardingSphereDriverURLProvider 文件,然后在里面写上我们上边的这个 NacosDriverURLProvider 类的全路径地址。

```
SQL org.idea.qiyu.live.framework.datasource.starter.config.NacosDriver URLProvider
```

spi 的配置如下图所示:



编写完上述内容后,整个 qiyu-live-framework-datasource-starter 模块基本如下图所示:

最后,修改我们在 nacos 的 qiyu-live-user-provider.yaml 中配置的 shardingjdbc 配置 url 参数为:

SQL

jdbc:shardingsphere:nacos:qiyu.nacos.com:8848:qiyu-live-usershardingjdbc.yaml?username=qiyu&&password=qiyu&&namespace=qiyulive-test

如下图所示:

```
spring:
application:
application:
datasource:
driver-class-name: org.apache.shardingsphere.driver.ShardingSphereDriver
ul; jdbc:shardingsphere:nacos:qiyu.nacos.com:8848:qiyu-live-user-shardingjdbc.yaml?username=qiyu&&password=qiyu&&namespace=qiyu-live-test
hikari:
pool-name: qiyu-user-pool
maximum-idle: 15
maximum-pool-size: 300
idle-timeout: 60000
idle-timeout: 60000
max-lifetime: 60000
max-lifetime: 60000
```