# 6-10 | 引入 Gateway 网关

## 为什么要使用 Gateway 网关?

- 1. 使用网关后,可以对下游的 Web 服务做负载均衡
- 1. 采用 API Gateway 可以与微服务注册中心连接,实现微服务无感知动态扩容。
- 1. API Gateway 对于无法访问的服务,可以做到自动熔断,无需人工参与。
- 1. API Gateway 可以方便的实现蓝绿部署,金丝雀发布或 A/B 发布。
- 1. API Gateway 做为系统统一入口,我们可以将各个微服务公共功能放在 API Gateway 中实现,以尽可能减少各服务的职责。

### 如何引入网关

maven 依赖:

```
XML
project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0
http://maven.apache.org/maven-v4 0 0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
        <groupId>org.idea/groupId>
        <artifactId>qiyu-live-app</artifactId>
        <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    </parent>
    <artifactId>qiyu-live-gateway</artifactId>
    <description>网关</description>
    <version>1.0.1</version>
    cproperties>
        <spring-cloud-starter-gateway.version>4.0.6</spring-cloud-</pre>
starter-gateway.version>
        <spring-cloud-starter-loadbalancer.version>4.0.3/spring-
cloud-starter-loadbalancer.version>
        <spring-cloud-starter-bootstrap.version>3.0.2/spring-
```

```
cloud-starter-bootstrap.version>
        <alibaba-fastjson.version>2.0.10</alibaba-
fastjson.version>
    </properties>
    <dependencies>
        <!--gateway 内部引入了webflux-->
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.springframework.cloud
           <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-gateway</artifactId>
<version>${spring-cloud-starter-gateway.version}</version>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.springframework.cloud
<artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-loadbalancer</artifactId>
           <version>${spring-cloud-starter-
loadbalancer.version></version>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>com.alibaba.cloud
           <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-nacos-
discovery</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
           <groupId>com.alibaba.cloud</groupId>
           <artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-alibaba-nacos-
config</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.springframework.cloud
<artifactId>spring-cloud-starter-bootstrap</artifactId>
<version>${spring-cloud-starter-bootstrap.version}</version>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
           <groupId>com.alibaba/groupId>
           <artifactId>fastjson</artifactId>
           <version>${alibaba-fastjson.version}</version>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
```

```
<groupId>org.idea/groupId>
           <artifactId>qiyu-live-common-interface</artifactId>
           <version>1.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
       </dependency>
    </dependencies>
    <build>
       <finalName>${artifactId}-docker</finalName>
       <plugins>
           <plugin>
               <groupId>com.spotify</groupId>
               <artifactId>docker-maven-plugin</artifactId>
               <version>1.2.0</version>
               <executions>
                   <!-- 当 mvn 执行 install 操作的时候,执行 docker 的
build -->
                   <execution>
                       <id>build</id>
                       <phase>install</phase>
                       <goals>
                           <goal>build</goal>
                       </goals>
                   </execution>
               </executions>
               <configuration>
                   <imageTags>
                       <imageTag>${project.version}</imageTag>
                   </imageTags>
                   <imageName>${docker.registry.address}/$
{docker.registry.namespace}/${project.build.finalName}</imageName>
                   <!--指定 Dockerfile 文件的位置-->
<dockerDirectory>${project.basedir}/docker</dockerDirectory>
                   <!-- 指定 jar 包路径,这里对应 Dockerfile 中复制
jar 包到 docker 容器指定目录配置,也可以写到 Docokerfile 中 -->
                   <resources>
                       <resource>
                           <targetPath>/</targetPath>
                           <!-- 将下边目录的内容, 拷贝到 docker 镜像
中 -->
                           <directory>$
{project.build.directory}</directory>
                           <include>$
{project.build.finalName}.jar</include>
```

```
</resource>
                        <resource>
                            <targetPath>/</targetPath>
<directory>${arthus.zip.address}</directory>
                            <include>arthas-bin.zip</include>
                        </resource>
                    </resources>
                </configuration>
            </plugin>
            <!-- 将 springboot 应用打包成 jar-->
            <plugin>
                <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
                <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
            </plugin>
        </plugins>
    </build>
</project>
```

#### 启动类代码:

```
Java
@SpringBootApplication
@EnableDiscoveryClient
public class GatewayApplication {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        SpringApplication.run(GatewayApplication.class, args);
    }
}
```

#### 引入 logback 日志管理文件:

```
cproperty name="LOG_HOME" value="/tmp/logs/${APP_NAME}/$
{index}"/>
    cproperty name="LOG_PATTERN" value="[%d{yyyy-MM-dd
HH:mm:ss.SSS} -%5p] %-40.40logger{39} :%msg%n"/>
   <!-- 控制台标准继续输出内容 -->
    <appender name="CONSOLE"</pre>
class="ch.qos.logback.core.ConsoleAppender">
       <!-- 日志输出的格式 -->
       <layout class="ch.qos.logback.classic.PatternLayout">
           <pattern>${LOG PATTERN}</pattern>
       </layout>
   </appender>
          info 级别的日志,记录到对应的文件内 -->
    <!--
    <appender name="INFO FILE"</pre>
class="ch.qos.logback.core.rolling.RollingFileAppender">
       <file>${LOG HOME}/${APP NAME}.log</file>
       <!-- 滚动策略, 日志生成的时候会按照时间来进行分类, 例如 2023-
05-11 日的日志,后缀就会有 2023-05-11,每天的日志归档后的名字都不一样
-->
       <rollingPolicy</pre>
class="ch.qos.logback.core.rolling.TimeBasedRollingPolicy">
           <fileNamePattern>${LOG_HOME}/${APP_NAME}.log.%d{yyyy-
MM-dd}</fileNamePattern>
           <!-- 日志只保留1个月 -->
           <maxHistory>1</maxHistory>
       </rollingPolicy>
       <!-- 日志输出的格式 -->
       <layout class="ch.qos.logback.classic.PatternLayout">
           <pattern>${LOG PATTERN}</pattern>
       </layout>
   </appender>
   <!-- error 级别的日志,记录到对应的文件内 -->
    <appender name="ERROR FILE"</pre>
class="ch.qos.logback.core.rolling.RollingFileAppender">
       <file>${LOG HOME}/${APP NAME} error.log</file>
       <!-- 滚动策略,日志生成的时候会按照时间来进行分类,例如 2023-
05-11 日的日志,后缀就会有 2023-05-11,每天的日志归档后的名字都不一样
-->
       <rollingPolicy</pre>
class="ch.qos.logback.core.rolling.TimeBasedRollingPolicy">
```

```
<fileNamePattern>${LOG_HOME}/${APP_NAME}_error.log.
%d{yyyy-MM-dd}</fileNamePattern>
           <!-- 日志只保留1个月 -->
           <maxHistory>1</maxHistory>
       </rollingPolicy>
       <!-- 日志输出的格式 -->
       <layout class="ch.qos.logback.classic.PatternLayout">
           <pattern>${LOG_PATTERN}</pattern>
       </layout>
       <!--
              值记录 error 级别的日志 -->
       <filter class="ch.qos.logback.classic.filter.LevelFilter">
           <level>error</level>
           <onMismatch>DENY</onMismatch>
       </filter>
    </appender>
    <!-- 根输出级别为 INFO, 控制台中将出现包含 info 及以上级别的日志-->
    <!-- 日志输出级别 -->
    <root level="INFO">
       <!-- ref 值与上面的 appender 标签的 name 相对应 -->
       <appender-ref ref="CONSOLE"/>
       <appender-ref ref="INFO FILE"/>
       <appender-ref ref="ERROR_FILE"/>
    </root>
</configuration>
```

#### bootstrap.yml 配置:

```
YAML
server:
  port: 80
spring:
  application:
    name: qiyu-live-gateway
  cloud:
    nacos:
    username: qiyu
    password: qiyu
    discovery:
       server-addr: qiyu.nacos.com:8848
       namespace: qiyu-live-test
    config:
       import-check:
```

```
enabled: false
# 当前服务启动后去 nacos 中读取配置文件的后缀
file-extension: yaml
# 读取配置的 nacos 地址
server-addr: qiyu.nacos.com:8848
# 读取配置的 nacos 的名空间
namespace: qiyu-live-test

config:
import:
    optional:nacos:qiyu-live-gateway.yaml

logging:
level:
    org.springframework.cloud.gateway: DEBUG
    reactor.netty.http.client: DEBUG
```

#### nacos 上配置网关的信息:

```
YAML
spring:
  cloud:
    gateway:
    discovery:
      locator:
        enabled: true
    routes:
        - id: qiyu-live-api
        uri: lb://qiyu-live-api
        predicates:
        - Path=/live/api/**
```

#### 关于网关的 Dockerfile 和 docker-compose 文件内容如下:

#### Dockerfile:

```
YAML
FROM openjdk:17-jdk-alpine
VOLUME /tmp
ADD qiyu-live-gateway-docker.jar app.jar
COPY /arthas-bin.zip /opt/arthas/arthas-bin.zip
ENV JAVA_OPTS="\
-server \
-Xmx1g \
```

```
-Xms1g \
-Xmn256m"

ENTRYPOINT java ${JAVA_OPTS}
-Djava.security.egd=file:/dev/./urandom
--add-opens=java.base/java.lang=ALL-UNNAMED --add-
opens=java.base/java.io=ALL-UNNAMED
--add-opens=java.base/java.util=ALL-UNNAMED --add-
opens=java.base/java.util.concurrent=ALL-UNNAMED --add-
opens=java.rmi/sun.rmi.transport=ALL-UNNAMED --add-
opens=java.base/java.lang.reflect=ALL-UNNAMED --add-
opens=java.base/java.util=ALL-UNNAMED
--add-opens=java.base/java.math=ALL-UNNAMED -jar app.jar
```

#### docker-compose:

```
YAML
version: '3'
services:
    qiyu-live-gateway-docker:
        container_name: qiyu-live-gateway-docker
        image: 'registry.baidubce.com/qiyu-live-test/qiyu-live-
gateway-docker:1.0.1'
    ports:
        - "80:80"
    environment:
        - JAVA_OPTS=-XX:MetaspaceSize=128m -XX:MaxMetaspaceSize=128m
-Xms512m -Xmx512m -Xmn128m -Xss256k
```