

B.Sc. In Software Development. Year 4.  
Enterprise Development. Semester I.  
Web Sockets



**LIMERICK INSTITUTE  
OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE,  
ENGINEERING & I.T.**

*Department of Information Technology*

# What is a web socket?

- Communication protocol used to send and receive data.
  - Like HTTP but more efficient.

Http	Web Socket
Half duplex (like a walkie-talkie)	Full duplex (like a phone)
Traffic flows in one direction	Bi-directional
Connection typically closes after 1 req/resp pair	Connection stays open
Req from client – server Resp from server – client	Client and server are simultaneously emitting and listening (for events)
150ms to establish each TCP connection for each HTTP message	50ms for message transmission.

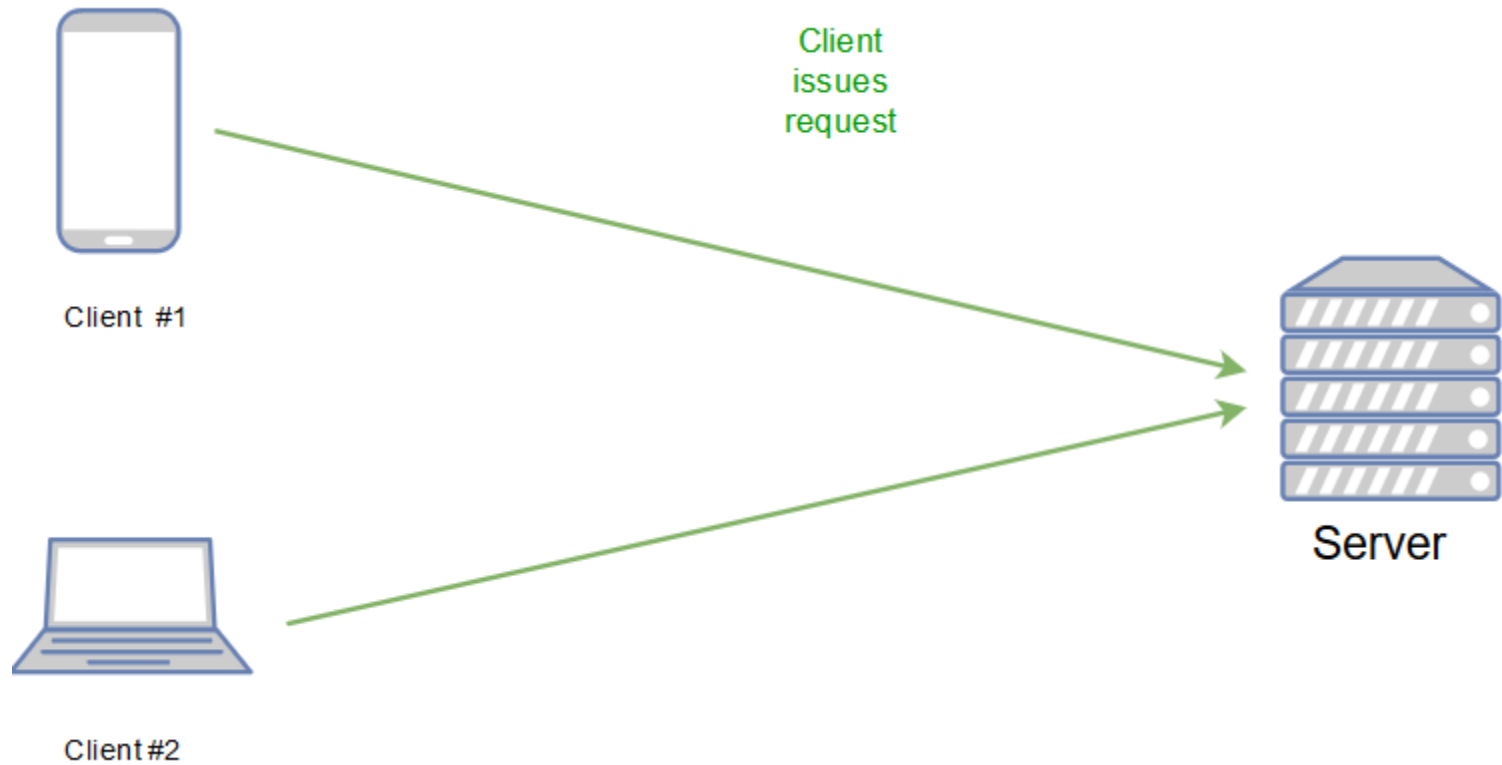
# What is a web socket?

- Easy to build real-time applications.
  - Chat.
  - Notifications.
  - Online games.
  - Live maps.
  - Collaboration apps.

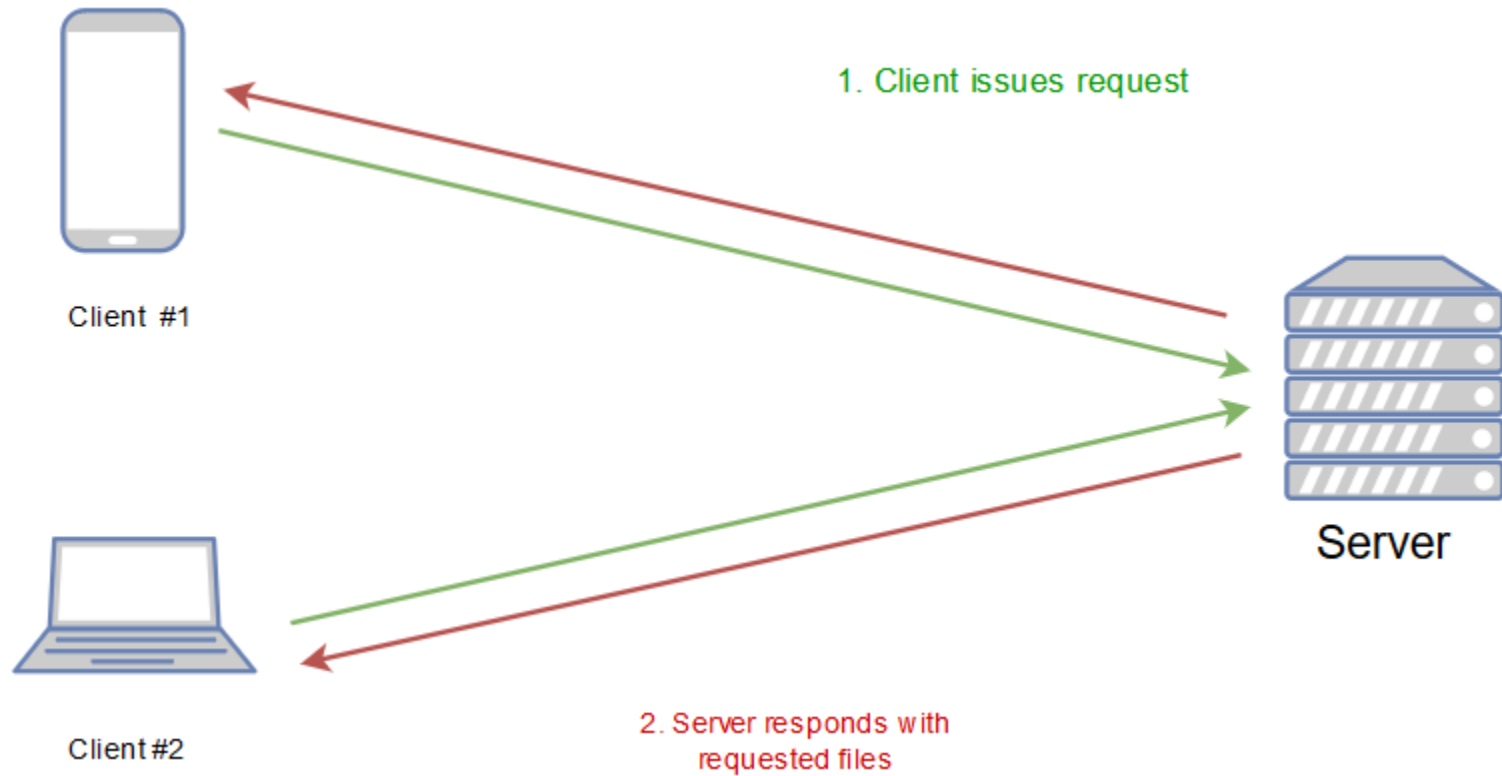
# How do web sockets work?

- To establish a WebSocket connection, the client opens a connection and sends an opening handshake request to the server in the form of an HTTP upgraded header
- The client then waits for the response from the server.
- Upon receiving the handshake request, the server parses the request header to obtain necessary information. This information is used to frame the handshake response in the form of another HTTP header. If the handshake is successful, the server opens the connection to accept incoming data.
- Because the client had been waiting for the server's response, upon receiving it, it confirms the handshake and a constant connection is established for message transmission.
- The connection remains open for communication until explicitly closed. During the open phase, the client/server can send/receive messages at will.

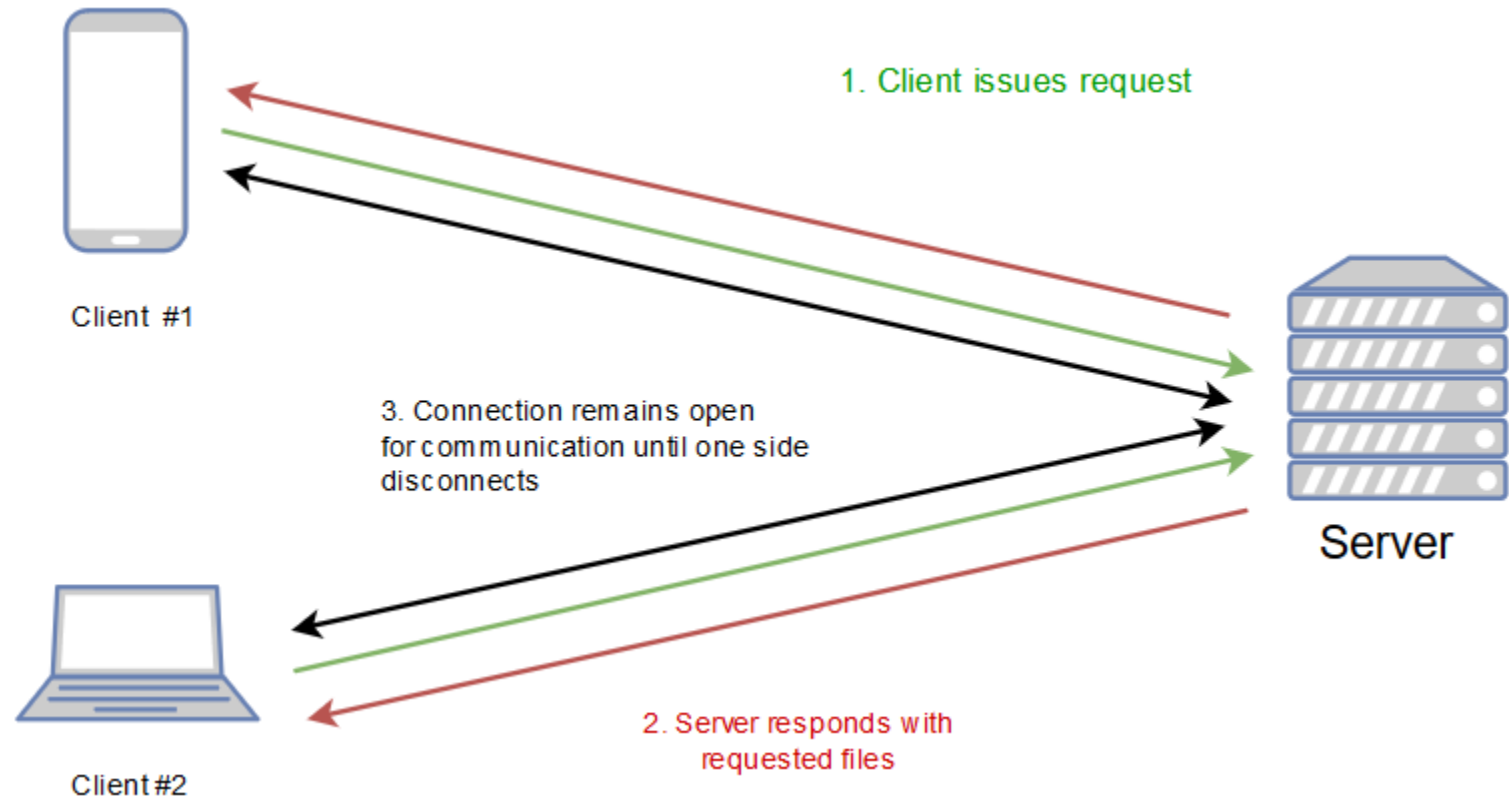
# What is a web socket?



# What is a web socket?



# What is a web socket?



# On the client side

- WebSocket API.

```
1  <script>
2      var websocket = new WebSocket("ws://localhost:8080/ChatWebSocket/endpoint");
3
4      websocket.onmessage = function (message) {
5          alert(message);
6      }
7
8      websocket.onopen = function () {
9          alert("connection opened");
10     };
11
12     websocket.onclose = function () {
13         alert("connection closed");
14     };
15
16     websocket.onerror = function werror(message) {
17         alert("error: " + message);
18     }
19
20 </script>
```



# On the server side

- WebSocket endpoint lifecycle events are handled by the following annotations.

*@ServerEndpoint*: If decorated with *@ServerEndpoint*, the container ensures availability of the class as a *WebSocket* server listening to a specific URI space

*@OnOpen*: Is invoked by the container when a new *WebSocket* connection is initiated

*@OnMessage*: A Java method to receive the information from the *WebSocket* container when a message is sent to the endpoint

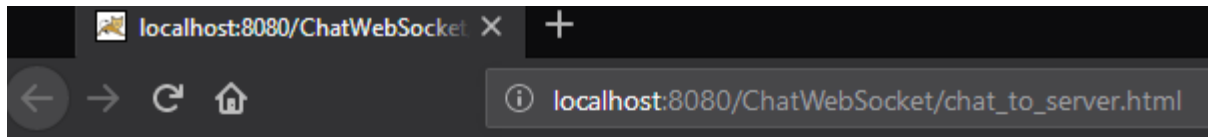
*@OnError*: is invoked when there is a problem with the communication

*@OnClose*: is called by the container when the *WebSocket* connection closes

# On the server side

```
10  @ServerEndpoint("/uri-goes-here")
11  public class MySocketEndpoint {
12
13      public MySocketEndpoint() { }
14
15      @OnOpen
16      public void onOpen(Session session) {
17          // Get session and WebSocket connection
18      }
19
20      @OnMessage
21      public void onMessage(String message, Session session) {
22          // Handle new messages
23      }
24
25      @OnError
26      public void onError(Throwable e) {
27          //Handle errors here
28      }
29
30      @OnClose
31      public void onClose(Session session) {
32          // WebSocket connection closes
33      }
34  } //end class
```

# Example 1



send

Server> : Connection Successful

Client> Hi Server

Server> : We received your message: Hi Server

Client> What time is it where you are?

Server> : We received your message: What time is it where you are?

Client> This is a bit of an echo chamber

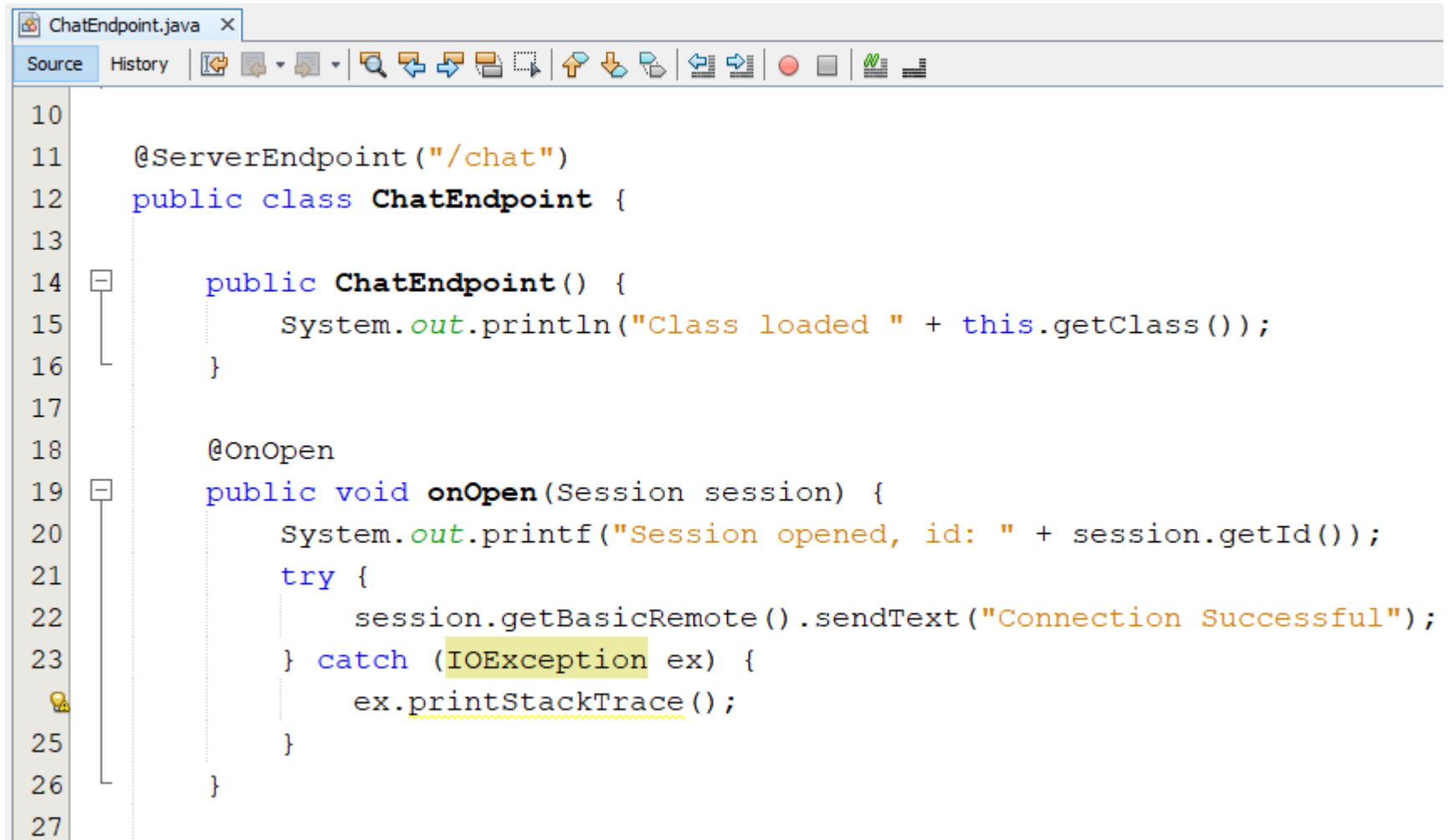
Server> : We received your message: This is a bit of an echo chamber

Output x

ChatWebSocket (run) x Apache Tomcat9 Log x Apache Tomcat9 x

```
Class loaded class sd4.com.src.ChatEndpoint
Session opened, id: cMessage received. Session id: c Message: Hi Server
Message received. Session id: c Message: What time is it where you are?
Message received. Session id: c Message: This is a bit of an echo chamber
Session closed with id: c
```

# Example 1

A screenshot of an IDE window titled 'ChatEndpoint.java'. The window has a toolbar with various icons for editing and navigation. The code is written in Java and is as follows:

```
10
11  @ServerEndpoint("/chat")
12  public class ChatEndpoint {
13
14      public ChatEndpoint() {
15          System.out.println("Class loaded " + this.getClass());
16      }
17
18      @OnOpen
19      public void onOpen(Session session) {
20          System.out.printf("Session opened, id: " + session.getId());
21          try {
22              session.getBasicRemote().sendText("Connection Successful");
23          } catch (IOException ex) {
24              ex.printStackTrace();
25          }
26      }
27
```

The code is formatted with syntax highlighting: keywords are blue, strings are orange, and comments are green. There are two foldable regions indicated by minus signs in the left margin, one for the constructor and one for the onOpen method. A yellow highlight is present under the 'IOException' in the catch block on line 23.

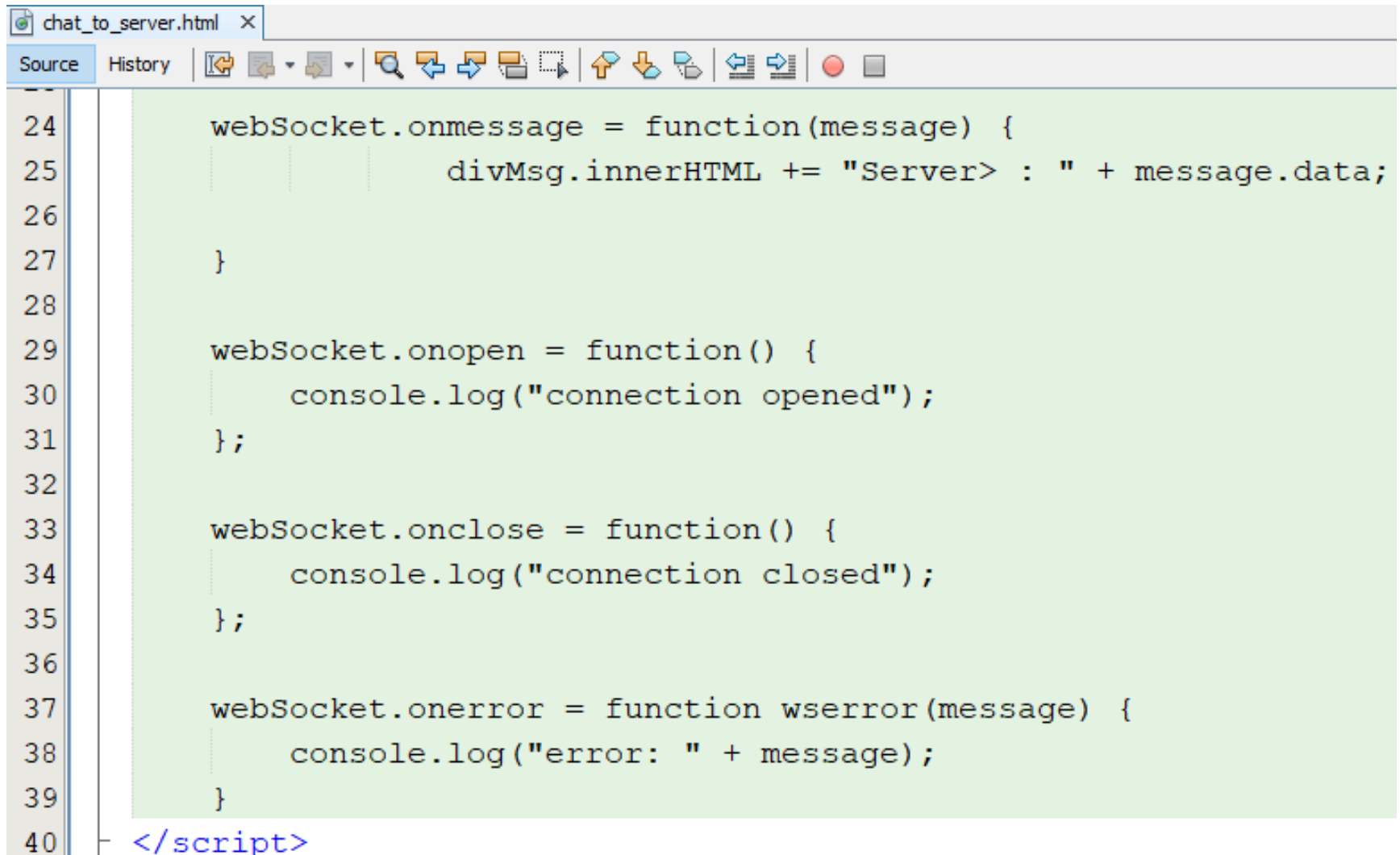
# Example 1

```
28 @OnMessage
29 public void onMessage(String message, Session session) {
30     System.out.printf("Message received. Session id: %s Message: %s\n",
31         session.getId(), message);
32     try {
33         session.getBasicRemote().sendText(String.format("We received your message: %s\n", message));
34     } catch (IOException ex) {
35         ex.printStackTrace();
36     }
37 }
38
39 @OnError
40 public void onError(Throwable e) {
41     e.printStackTrace();
42 }
43
44 @OnClose
45 public void onClose(Session session) {
46     System.out.printf("Session closed with id: %s\n", session.getId());
47 }
48 } //end class
```

# Example 1

```
chat_to_server.html x
Source History
3 <body style="margin: 35px">
4 <form>
5     <input id="messageField" type="text">
6     <input onclick="sendMsg();" value="send" type="button">
7 </form>
8
9 <div id="msg-box" style="width:500px; height: 400px; background: #eee; overflow:auto;"></div>
10
11 <script>
12     var websocket = new WebSocket("ws://localhost:8080/ChatWebSocket/chat");
13     var msgField = document.getElementById("messageField");
14     var divMsg = document.getElementById("msg-box");
15
16     function sendMsg() {
17         var msgToSend = msgField.value;
18         websocket.send(msgToSend);
19         divMsg.innerHTML += "<div style='color:red'>Client> " + msgToSend +
20                             "</div>"
21         msgField.value = "";
22     } //end sendMsg()
```

# Example 1



```
24     websocket.onmessage = function(message) {
25         divMsg.innerHTML += "Server> : " + message.data;
26
27     }
28
29     websocket.onopen = function() {
30         console.log("connection opened");
31     };
32
33     websocket.onclose = function() {
34         console.log("connection closed");
35     };
36
37     websocket.onerror = function wserror(message) {
38         console.log("error: " + message);
39     }
40 </script>
```

# Example 2

The image shows two browser windows side-by-side, both displaying a chat application at the URL `localhost:8080/ChatWebSocket/chat_to_peers.html`.

**Left Window (Firefox):**

- User Name:** Alan
- Message:** Hi from firefox
- Buttons:** A "send" button is visible.
- Chat Log:**
  - Connection Successful
  - You: Hi from firefox
  - Brendan says: Hi from Chrome

**Right Window (Chrome):**

- User Name:** Brendan
- Message:** Hi from Chrome
- Buttons:** A "send" button is visible.
- Chat Log:**
  - Connection Successful
  - Alan says: Hi from firefox
  - You: Hi from Chrome



# Example 2

The image shows two browser windows side-by-side, both displaying a chat application at `localhost:8080/ChatWebSocket/chat_to_peers.html`.

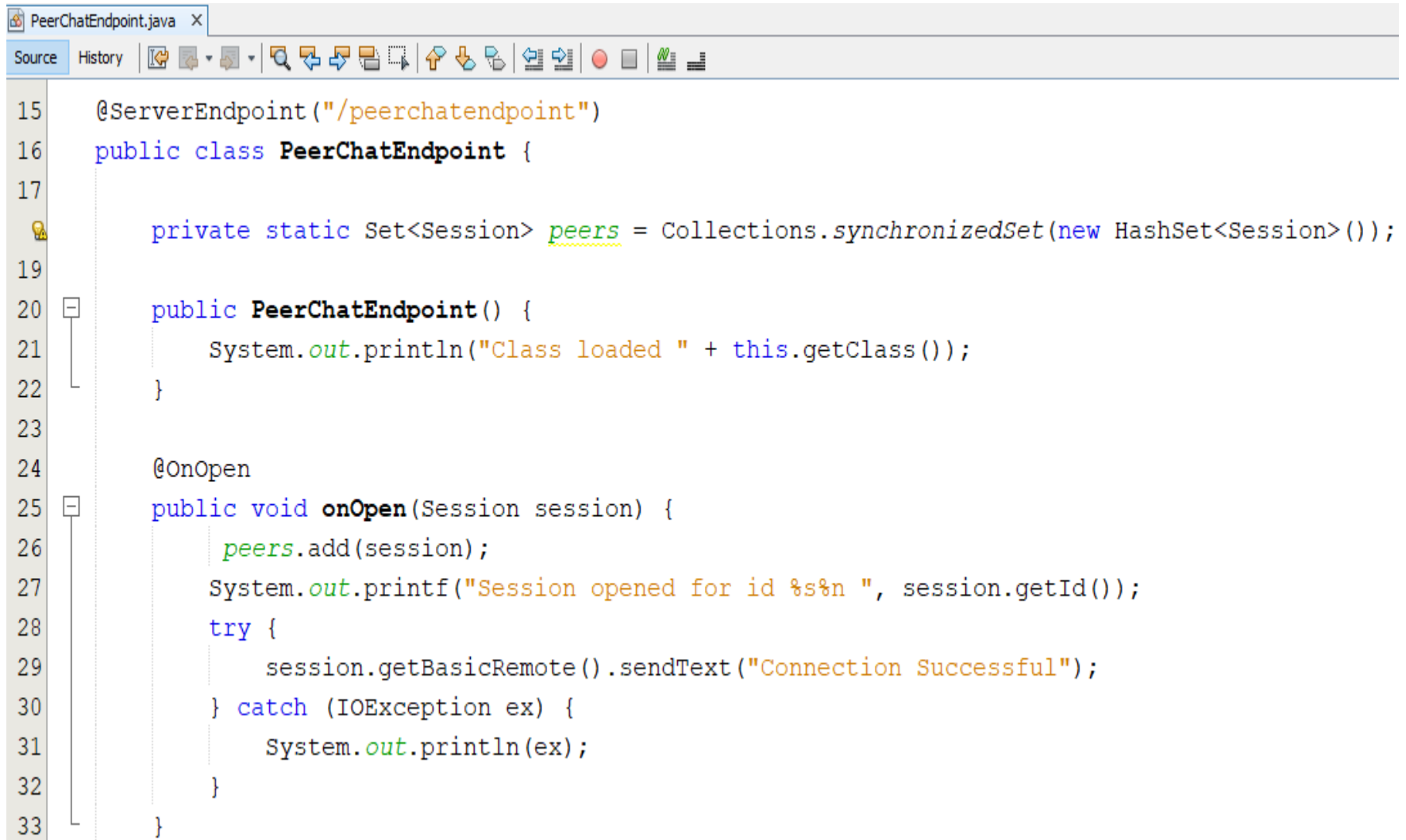
**Left Window (User: Alan):**

- User Name: Alan
- Message: (empty)
- send button
- Chat Log:
  - Connection Successful
  - You: Hi from firefox
  - Brendan says: Hi from Chrome
  - You: Does anyone use IE thesedays?
  - Brendan says: No
  - You: I didn't think so

**Right Window (User: Brendan):**

- User Name: Brendan
- Message: (empty)
- send button
- Chat Log:
  - Connection Successful
  - Alan says: Hi from firefox
  - You: Hi from Chrome
  - Alan says: Does anyone use IE thesedays?
  - You: No
  - Alan says: I didn't think so

# Example 2

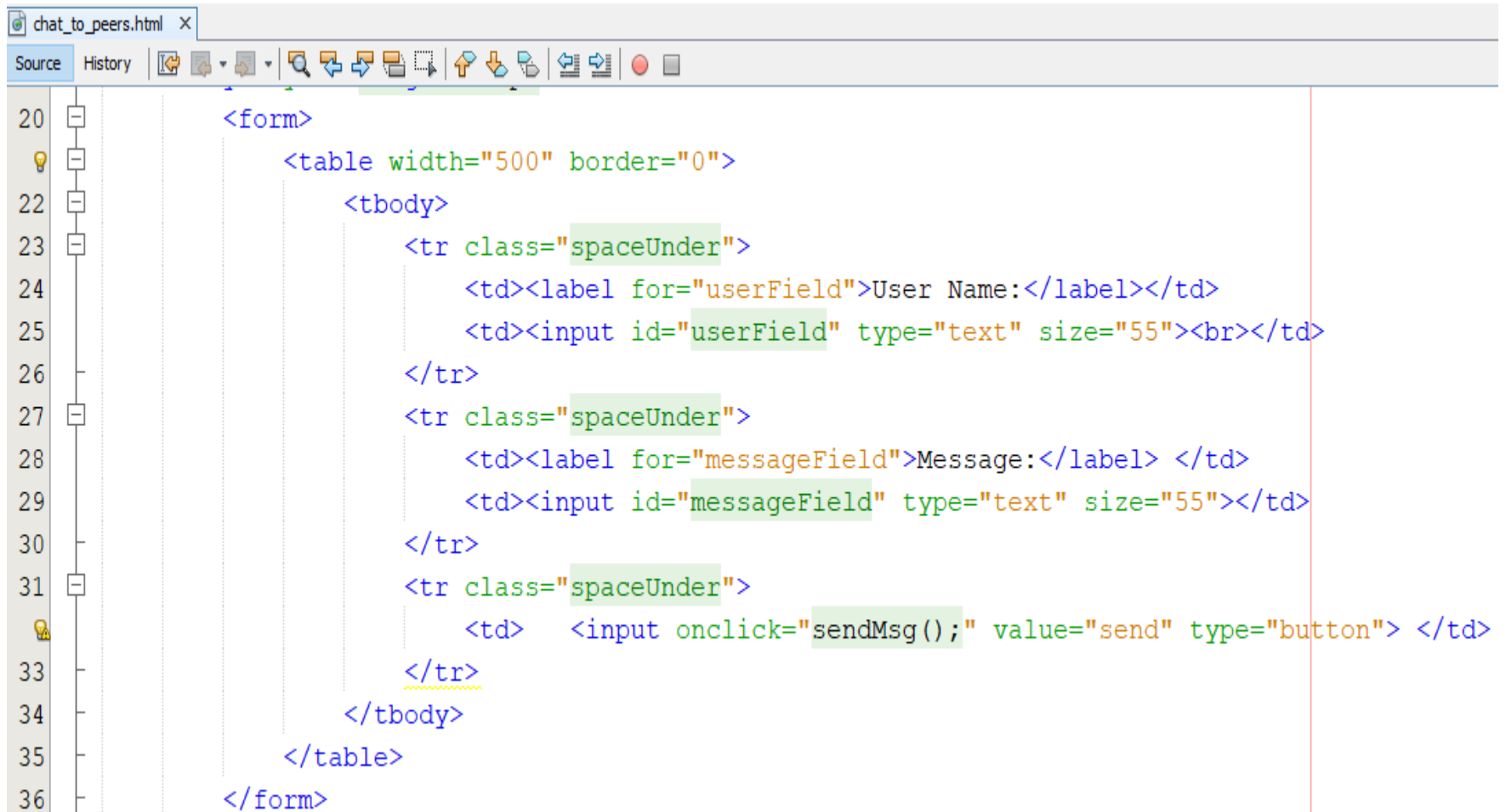


```
15  @ServerEndpoint("/peerchatendpoint")
16  public class PeerChatEndpoint {
17
18      private static Set<Session> peers = Collections.synchronizedSet(new HashSet<Session>());
19
20      public PeerChatEndpoint() {
21          System.out.println("Class loaded " + this.getClass());
22      }
23
24      @OnOpen
25      public void onOpen(Session session) {
26          peers.add(session);
27          System.out.printf("Session opened for id %s\n ", session.getId());
28          try {
29              session.getBasicRemote().sendText("Connection Successful");
30          } catch (IOException ex) {
31              System.out.println(ex);
32          }
33      }
```

# Example 2

```
PeerChatEndpoint.java x
Source History
35 @OnMessage
36 public void onMessage(String message, Session session) throws IOException, EncodeException {
37     String[] args = message.split(":");
38     System.out.printf("Message from %s to broadcast: %s\n ", args[0], args[1]);
39     for (Session peer : peers) {
40         if (!peer.equals(session)) {
41             peer.getBasicRemote().sendText(args[0] + " says: " + args[1]);
42         }
43     }
44 }
45
46 @OnError
47 public void onError(Throwable e) {
48     System.out.println(e);
49 }
50
51 @OnClose
52 public void onClose(Session session) {
53     peers.remove(session);
54     System.out.printf("Session closed with id: %s\n", session.getId());
55 }
56 } //end class
```

# Example 2

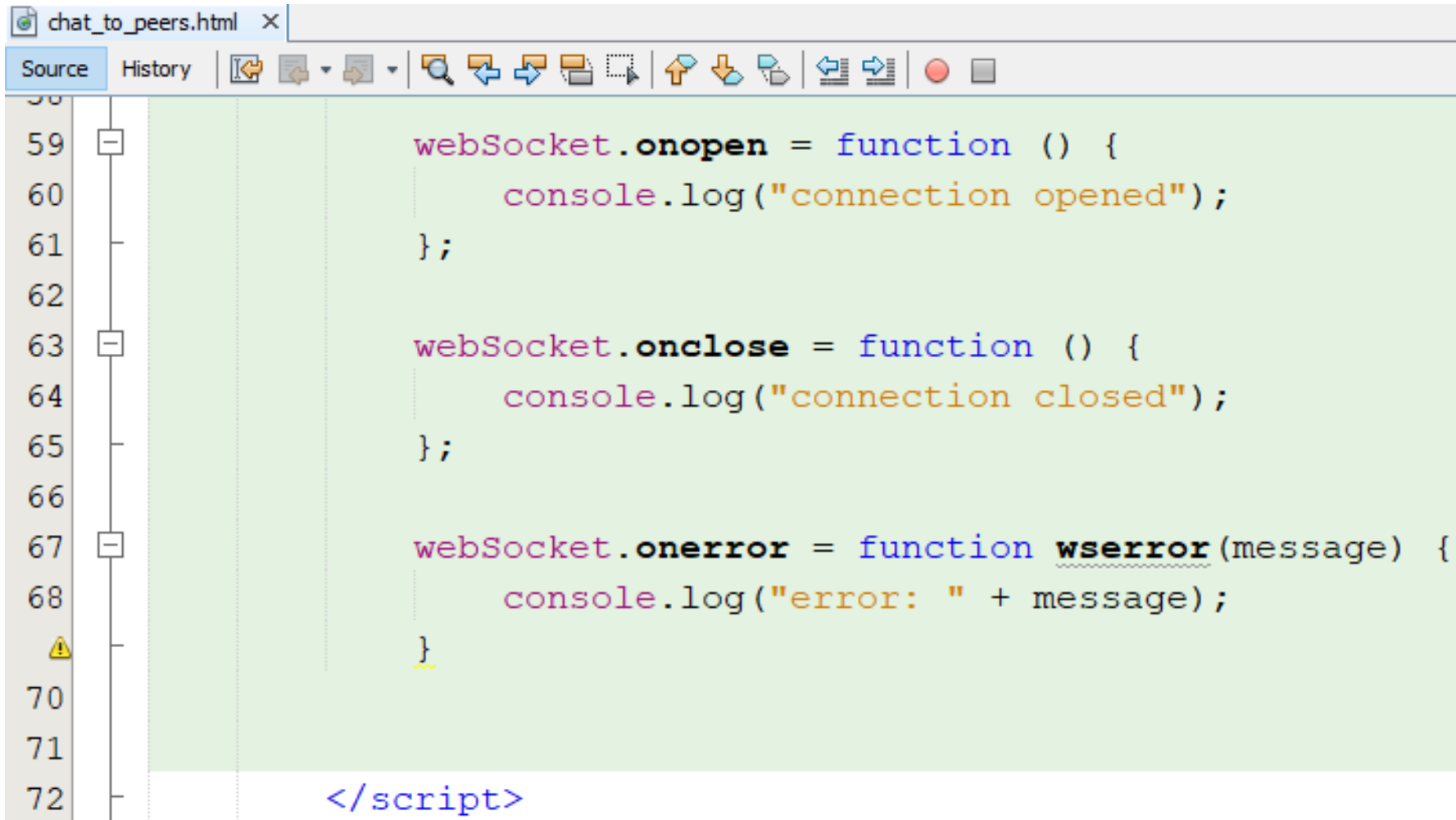


```
20 <form>
21   <table width="500" border="0">
22     <tbody>
23       <tr class="spaceUnder">
24         <td><label for="userField">User Name:</label></td>
25         <td><input id="userField" type="text" size="55"><br></td>
26       </tr>
27       <tr class="spaceUnder">
28         <td><label for="messageField">Message:</label> </td>
29         <td><input id="messageField" type="text" size="55"></td>
30       </tr>
31       <tr class="spaceUnder">
32         <td><input onclick="sendMsg();" value="send" type="button"> </td>
33       </tr>
34     </tbody>
35   </table>
36 </form>
```

# Example 2

```
chat_to_peers.html x
Source History
37 <div id="msg-box" style="width:500px; height: 400px; background: #eee; overflow:auto;"></div>
38 <script>
39     var websocket = new WebSocket("ws://localhost:8080/ChatWebSocket/peerchatendpoint");
40     var message = document.getElementById("messageField");
41     var userName = document.getElementById("userField");
42
43     var divMsg = document.getElementById("msg-box");
44
45     function sendMsg() {
46         document.getElementById("userField").disabled = true;
47         var msgToSend = message.value;
48         var userNameToSend = userName.value;
49         websocket.send(userNameToSend + ":" + msgToSend);
50         divMsg.innerHTML += "<div style='color:red'>You: " + msgToSend +
51             "</div>";
52         messageField.value = "";
53     }
54
55     websocket.onmessage = function (message) {
56         divMsg.innerHTML += "<div style='green'>" + message.data + "</div>";
57     }
```

## Example 2



The image shows a web browser window with the title 'chat\_to\_peers.html'. The developer console is open, displaying the 'Source' tab. The code is written in JavaScript and defines three event handlers for a WebSocket object. The code is as follows:

```
59     websocket.onopen = function () {  
60         console.log("connection opened");  
61     };  
62  
63     websocket.onclose = function () {  
64         console.log("connection closed");  
65     };  
66  
67     websocket.onerror = function werror(message) {  
68         console.log("error: " + message);  
69     }  
70  
71  
72     </script>
```

The code defines three event handlers for a WebSocket object. The first handler, `websocket.onopen`, logs "connection opened" to the console when the connection is established. The second handler, `websocket.onclose`, logs "connection closed" to the console when the connection is closed. The third handler, `websocket.onerror`, logs "error: " followed by the error message to the console when an error occurs. The code is enclosed in a script tag, which is closed on line 72.

# References

<https://www.baeldung.com/java-websockets>

<https://www.developer.com/java/ent/getting-started-with-websocket-apis-in-java.html>

<https://www.oracle.com/webfolder/technetwork/tutorials/obe/java/HomeWebsocket/WebsocketHome.html>

<http://www.websocket.org/>

<https://netbeans.org/kb/docs/javaee/maven-websocketapi.html>