Netty In Action中文版 - 第十一章: WebSocket

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本章介绍

- WebSocket
- ChannelHandler,Decoder and Encoder
- 引导一个Netty基础程序
- 测试WebSocket

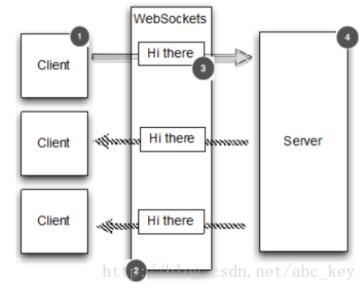
"real-time-web"实时web现在随处可见,很多的用户希望能从web站点实时获取信息。Netty支持WebSocket实现,并包含了不同的版本,我们可以非常容易的实现WebSocket应用。使用Netty附带的WebSocket,我们不需要关注协议内部实现,只需要使用Netty提供的一些简单的方法就可以实现。本章将通过的例子应用帮助你来使用WebSocket并了解它是如何工作。

11.1 WebSockets some background

关于WebSocket的一些概念和背景,可以查询网上相关介绍。这里不赘述。

11.2 面临的挑战

要显示"real-time"支持的WebSocket,应用程序将显示如何使用Netty中的WebSocket实现一个在浏览器中进行聊天的IRC应用程序。你可能知道从Facebook可以发送文本消息到另一个人,在这里,我们将进一步了解其实现。在这个应用程序中,不同的用户可以同时交谈,非常像IRC(Internet Relay Chat,互联网中继聊天)。



上图显示的逻辑很简单:

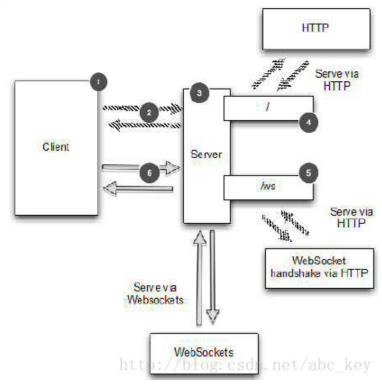
- 1. 一个客户端发送一条消息
- 2. 消息被广播到其他已连接的客户端

它的工作原理就像聊天室一样,在这里例子中,我们将编写服务器,然后使用浏览器作为客户端。带着这样的思路,我们将会很简单的实现它。

11.3 实现

WebSocket使用HTTP升级机制从一个普通的HTTP连接WebSocket,因为这个应用程序使用WebSocket总是开始于HTTP(s),然后再升级。什么时候升级取决于应用程序本身。直接执行升级作为第一个操作一般是使用特定的url请求。

在这里,如果url的结尾以/ws结束,我们将只会升级到WebSocket,否则服务器将发送一个网页给客户端。升级后的连接将通过WebSocket传输所有数据。逻辑图如下:



11.3.1 处理http请求

服务器将作为一种混合式以允许同时处理http和websocket,所以服务器还需要html页面,html用来充当客户端角色,连接服务器并交互消息。因此,如果客户端不发送/ws的uri,我们需要写一个ChannelInboundHandler用来处理FullHttpRequest。看下面代码:

```
[java] 📳 📋
01.
      package netty. in. action;
02.
03.
      import io.netty.channel.ChannelFuture;
     import io.netty.channel.ChannelFutureListener;
04.
05.
      import io.netty.channel.ChannelHandlerContext;
06.
      import io.netty.channel.DefaultFileRegion;
07.
      import io.netty.channel.SimpleChannelInboundHandler;
      import io.netty.handler.codec.http.DefaultFullHttpResponse;
08
09.
      import io. netty. handler. codec. http. DefaultHttpResponse;
10.
      import io. netty. handler. codec. http. FullHttpRequest;
11.
      {\tt import io.}\ netty.\ handler.\ codec.\ http.\ Full \ Http Response;
      import io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpHeaders;
12.
13.
      import io. netty. handler. codec. http. HttpResponse;
14.
      import io. netty. handler. codec. http. HttpResponseStatus;
15.
      import io. netty. handler. codec. http. HttpVersion;
16.
      import io. netty. handler. codec. http. LastHttpContent;
      import io.netty.handler.ssl.SslHandler;
17.
18.
      import io.netty.handler.stream.ChunkedNioFile;
19.
20.
      import java.io.RandomAccessFile;
21.
22.
23.
       * WebSocket, 处理http请求
24.
25.
         @author c.k
26.
27
28.
      public class HttpRequestHandler extends
29.
              Si\ mpl\ eChannel\ I\ nboundH and l\ er < Ful\ l\ HttpRequest>\ \{
30.
          //websocket标识
31.
          private final String wsUri;
32.
33.
          public HttpRequestHandler(String wsUri) {
34.
              this.wsUri = wsUri;
35.
36.
37.
          @0verri de
          protected void channel ReadO(Channel HandlerContext ctx, Full HttpRequest msg)
38.
39.
                   throws Exception {
              //如果是websocket请求,请求地址uri等于wsuri
40.
41.
              if (wsUri.equalsIgnoreCase(msg.getUri())) {
42.
                  //将消息转发到下一个Channel Handler
                  ctx.fireChannelRead(msg.retain());
43.
44
               } else {//如果不是websocket请求
45
                  if (HttpHeaders.is100ContinueExpected(msg)) {
                       //如果HTTP请求头部包含Expect: 100-continue,
46.
47.
                       //则响应请求
48
                       FullHttpResponse response = new DefaultFullHttpResponse(
49.
                               HttpVersi on. HTTP_1_1, HttpResponseStatus. CONTI NUE);
```

```
50.
                         ctx.writeAndFlush(response);
51.
52.
                     //获取index. html 的内容响应给客户端
53.
                     RandomAccessFile file = new RandomAccessFile(
                              System.getProperty("user.dir") + "/index.html", "r
54
55.
                     HttpResponse response = new DefaultHttpResponse(
56.
                              msg.\ getProtocol\,Versi\,on()\,,\ \ HttpResponseStatus.\,\, OK)\,;
                     response.\ headers().\ set( \verb|HttpHeaders|.\ Names.\ CONTENT\_TYPE,
57.
58.
                              "text/html; charset=UTF-8");
                     bool\,ean\ keepAl\,i\,ve\,=\, \texttt{HttpHeaders.}\,i\,s\texttt{KeepAl}\,i\,ve\,(\texttt{msg})\,;
59
60.
                     //如果http请求保持活跃,设置http请求头部信息
61.
                     //并响应请求
62
                     if (keepAlive) {
63.
                         response.\ headers()\ .\ set(\ HttpHeaders.\ Names.\ CONTENT\_LENGTH,
64.
                                   file.length());
65.
                         response. headers().set(HttpHeaders. Names. CONNECTION,
66.
                                  HttpHeaders. Values. KEEP_ALIVE);
67
68.
                     ctx. write(response);
69.
                     //如果不是https请求,将index. html 内容写入通道
70.
                     if (ctx.pipeline().get(SslHandler.class) == null) {
                         \verb|ctx.write| ( \verb|new DefaultFileRegion| ( file.getChannel () , \  \  \, \textcolor{red}{\textbf{0}}, \  \, \text{file} \\
71.
72.
                                  .length()));
73.
                     } else {
74.
                         ctx.write(new ChunkedNioFile(file.getChannel()));
75.
76.
                     //标识响应内容结束并刷新通道
77.
                     Channel Future future = ctx
78.
                             . writeAndFlush(LastHttpContent.EMPTY_LAST_CONTENT);
79.
                     if (!keepAlive) {
                         //如果http请求不活跃,关闭http连接
80.
                         future. addLi stener(Channel FutureLi stener. CLOSE);
81.
82.
                     file.close();
83.
84.
               }
85.
           }
86.
87.
           @0\mathrm{verri}\,\mathrm{de}
           public\ voi\ d\ exception Caught (Channel\ Handler Context\ ctx,\ Throwable\ cause)
88.
89.
                     throws Exception {
90.
                cause. pri ntStackTrace();
91.
                ctx.close();
92.
93.
      }
```

11.3.2 处理WebSocket框架

WebSocket支持6种不同框架,如下图:

Name	Description
BinaryWebSocketFrame	WebSocketFrame that contains binary data
TextWebSocketFrame	WebSocketFrame that contains text data
ContinuationWebSocketFrame	WebSocketFrame that contains text or binary data that belongs to a previous BinaryWebSocketFrame or TextWebSocketFrame
CloseWebSocketFrame	WebSocketFrame that represent a CLOSE request and contains close status code and a phrase
PingWebSocketFrame	WebSocketFrame which request the send of a PongWebSocketFrame
PongWebSocketFrame	WebSocketFrame which is send as response of a PingWebSocketFrame/blog.csdn.net/abc_key

我们的程序只需要使用下面4个框架:

- CloseWebSocketFrame
- PingWebSocketFrame
- PongWebSocketFrame
- TextWebSocketFrame

```
[java] 📳 📋
01
        package netty. in. action;
02.
03.
        import io.netty.channel.ChannelHandlerContext;
       \label{lem:channel} \textbf{i} \ \textbf{mport} \quad \textbf{i} \ \textbf{o}. \ \textbf{netty}. \ \textbf{channel} \ \textbf{.} \ \textbf{Si} \ \textbf{mpl} \ \textbf{e} \textbf{Channel} \ \textbf{I} \ \textbf{nboundHandl} \ \textbf{er};
04.
05
        import io. netty. channel.group. Channel Group;
06
       {\color{blue} \textbf{import}} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{io.} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{netty.} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{handl} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{er.} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{codec.} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{http.} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{websocketx.} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{TextWebSocketFrame;} \\
07.
        import io. netty. handler. codec. http. websocketx. WebSocketServerProtocol Handler;
08.
09.
        * WebSocket, 处理消息
10.
         * @author c.k
11.
12.
13.
       public class TextWebSocketFrameHandler extends
14.
15.
                  SimpleChannelInboundHandler<TextWebSocketFrame> {
16.
             private final ChannelGroup group;
17.
18.
             {\color{blue} \textbf{public}} \ \ \textbf{TextWebSocketFrameHandler} (\textbf{ChannelGroup group}) \ \ \{
19.
                   this. group = group;
20.
21.
22.
            @Overri de
23.
             public void userEventTriggered(Channel HandlerContext ctx, Object evt)
24.
                        throws Exception {
25.
                   //如果WebSocket握手完成
26
                  if (evt == WebSocketServerProtocol Handler. ServerHandshakeStateEvent. HANDSHAKE_COMPLETE)
                         //删除Channel Pi pel i ne中的HttpRequestHandl er
27.
28
                        ctx.pipeline().remove(HttpRequestHandler.class);
29.
                        //写一个消息到Channel Group
30.
                        group.writeAndFlush(new TextWebSocketFrame("Client " + ctx.channel()
31.
                                   + " joined"));
                        //将Channel 添加到Channel Group
32.
33.
                        group. add(ctx. channel());
34.
                   }else {
35.
                        super. userEventTri ggered(ctx, evt);
36
37.
             }
38.
39.
             @0verri de
             protected void channelReadO(ChannelHandlerContext ctx, TextWebSocketFrame msg)
40.
41.
                        throws Exception {
                   //将接收的消息通过Channel Group转发到所以已连接的客户端
42.
43.
                   group.\ wri\ teAndFl\,ush(msg.\ retai\,n())\,;
44.
45.
       }
```

11.3.3 初始化ChannelPipeline

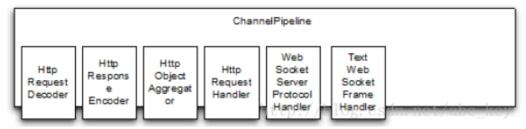
看下面代码:

```
[java] 📋 📋
01.
       package netty. in. action;
02
03.
       import io.netty.channel.Channel;
04.
      import io. netty. channel. ChannelInitializer;
05.
       i \, mport \, i \, o. \, netty. \, channel \, . \, Channel \, Pi \, pel \, i \, ne;
06.
       {\color{red}\textbf{import}}\ \ \textbf{io.}\ \textbf{netty.}\ \textbf{channel.}\ \textbf{group.}\ \textbf{Channel}\ \textbf{Group;}
07.
       import io. netty. handler. codec. http. Http0bj ectAggregator;
08.
       import io.netty.handler.codec.http.HttpServerCodec;
09.
       import io. netty. handler. codec. http. websocketx. WebSocketServerProtocol Handler;
10.
       {\it import}\ {\it io.}\ netty.\ handler.\ stream.\ ChunkedWri\ teHandler;
11.
12.
        * WebSocket, 初始化Channel Handler
13.
       * @author c.k
14.
15.
16.
17.
       public class ChatServerInitializer extends ChannelInitializer<Channel> {
18.
            private final ChannelGroup group;
19.
20.
            public ChatServerInitializer(ChannelGroup group){
21
                 this. group = group;
22.
23.
            @Overri de
24.
25.
            protected void initChannel (Channel ch) throws Exception {
26.
                 Channel Pi pel i ne pi pel i ne = ch. pi pel i ne();
```

```
27.
               //编解码http请求
28
               pi pel i ne. addLast(new HttpServerCodec());
29.
               //写文件内容
30.
               pi \ pel \ i \ ne. \ add Last(\underbrace{new} \ Chunked Write Handler());
               //聚合解码HttpRequest/HttpContent/LastHttpContent到FullHttpRequest
31
32.
               //保证接收的Http请求的完整性
33.
               pi pel i ne. addLast(new Http0bj ectAggregator(64 * 1024));
               //处理FullHttpRequest
34.
               pi pel i ne. addLast(new\ HttpRequestHandler("/ws"));
35
36.
               //处理其他的WebSocketFrame
37.
               pi pel i ne. addLast(new WebSocketServerProtocolHandler("/ws"));
38.
               //处理TextWebSocketFrame
               pi\ pel\ i\ ne.\ add Last ({\color{red}new}\ Text Web Socket Frame Handler (group));
39
40
41.
42.
```

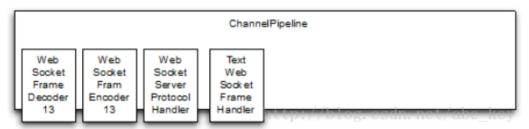
WebSocketServerProtcolHandler不仅处理Ping/Pong/CloseWebSocketFrame,还和它自己握手并帮助升级WebSocket。这是执行完成握手和成功修改ChannelPipeline,并且添加需要的编码器/解码器和删除不需要的ChannelHandler。

看下图:



ChannelPipeline通过ChannelInitializer的initChannel(...)方法完成初始化,完成握手后就会更改事情。一旦这样做

了,WebSocketServerProtocolHandler将取代HttpRequestDecoder、WebSocketFrameDecoder13和HttpResponseEncoder、WebSocketFrameEncoder13。另外也要删除所有不需要的ChannelHandler已获得最佳性能。这些都是HttpObjectAggregator和HttpRequestHandler。下图显示ChannelPipeline握手完成:



我们甚至没注意到它,因为它是在底层执行的。以非常灵活的方式动态更新ChannelPipeline让单独的任务在不同的ChannelHandler中实现。

11.4 结合在一起使用

一如既往,我们要将它们结合在一起使用。使用Bootstrap引导服务器和设置正确的ChannelInitializer。看下面代码:

```
[java] 📳 📑
01.
       package netty.in.action;
02.
03.
       import io.netty.bootstrap.ServerBootstrap;
04.
       import io. netty. channel. Channel;
05.
       import io. netty. channel. Channel Future;
06.
       import io.netty.channel.ChannelInitializer;
07.
       import io. netty. channel. EventLoopGroup;
08.
       {\color{red}\textbf{import}}\ {\color{blue}\textbf{io.}}\ {\color{blue}\textbf{netty.}}\ {\color{blue}\textbf{channel}}\ {\color{blue}\textbf{.}}\ {\color{blue}\textbf{group.}}\ {\color{blue}\textbf{Channel}}\ {\color{blue}\textbf{Group;}}
09.
       i\, m\!port\ i\, o.\ netty.\ channel\, .\, group.\ Defaul\, t\, Channel\, Group;
10.
       import io. netty. channel.nio. NioEventLoopGroup;
11.
       import io.netty.channel.socket.nio.NioServerSocketChannel;
12.
       import io.netty.util.concurrent.ImmediateEventExecutor;
13.
14.
       import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
15.
16.
        * 访问地址: http://localhost:2048
17.
18.
         * @author c.k
19.
20.
21
22.
       public class ChatServer {
23.
24.
            private final ChannelGroup group = new DefaultChannelGroup(
25.
                       ImmediateEventExecutor.INSTANCE):
26.
            private final EventLoopGroup workerGroup = new NioEventLoopGroup();
27.
            private Channel channel;
```

```
28
29.
          public ChannelFuture start(InetSocketAddress address) {
30.
              ServerBootstrap b = new ServerBootstrap();
31
              b.\ group(worker Group)\ .\ channel\ (Ni\ oServer Socket Channel\ .\ cl\ ass)
                      . childHandler(createInitializer(group));
32
33.
              Channel Future f = b. bind(address). syncUninterruptibly();
34.
              channel = f. channel();
35.
              return f:
36.
37
38.
          public void destroy() {
39.
              if (channel != null)
40.
                  channel.close();
41.
              group.close();
42
              workerGroup. shutdownGracefully();
43.
44.
          45
46.
             return new ChatServerInitializer(group);
47.
48.
49.
          public static void main(String[] args) {
50.
              final ChatServer server = new ChatServer();
51.
              ChannelFuture f = server.start(new InetSocketAddress(2048));
52.
              Runti\,me.\,getRunti\,me()\,.\,addShutdownHook(new\ Thread()\ \{
53.
                  @Overri de
54.
                  public void run() {
55.
                      server.destroy();
56.
57.
              f.\ channel\ ()\ .\ closeFuture()\ .\ syncUni\ nterrupti\ bl\ y()\ ;
58.
59.
60.
61.
     }
```

另外,需要将index.html文件放在项目根目录,index.html内容如下:

```
[html] 📳 📋
01.
      <ht.ml >
02.
     <head>
03.
      <title>Web Socket Test</title>
04.
     </head>
05.
06.
     <script type="text/javascript">
07.
     var socket;
08.
     if (!window.WebSocket) {
09.
       wi ndow. WebSocket = wi ndow. MozWebSocket;
10.
     if (window.WebSocket) {
11.
12.
     socket = new WebSocket("ws://localhost: 2048/ws");
13.
        socket.onmessage = function(event) {
14.
         var ta = document.getElementById('responseText');
          ta. value = ta. value + '\n' + event. data
15.
16.
17.
        socket.onopen = function(event) {
18.
         var ta = document.getElementById('responseText');
          ta. val ue = "Web Socket opened!";
19.
20.
     };
21.
        socket.onclose = function(event) {
22.
          var ta = document.getElementById('responseText');
23.
          ta.value = ta.value + "Web Socket closed";
24.
      };
25.
     } else {
26.
      alert("Your browser does not support Web Socket.");
27.
28.
29
     function send(message) {
30.
     if (!window.WebSocket) { return; }
31.
        if (socket.readyState == WebSocket.OPEN) {
32.
          socket.send(message);
33.
       } else {
34.
          alert("The socket is not open.");
35.
36.
     }
37.
     </scri pt>
```

```
38.
          <form onsubmit="return false;">
39.
              <input type="text" name="message" value="Hello, World!"><input</pre>
                  type="button" value="Send Web Socket Data"
40.
41.
                   onclick="send(this.form.message.value)">
              <h3>0utput</h3>
42.
43.
              <textarea id="responseText" style="width: 500px; height: 300px; "></textarea>
44.
          </form>
      </body>
45.
     </html>
46.
```

最后在浏览器中输入: http://localhost:2048, 多开几个窗口就可以聊天了。

11.5 给WebSocket加密

上面的应用程序虽然工作的很好,但是在网络上收发消息存在很大的安全隐患,所以有必要对消息进行加密。添加这样一个加密的功能一般比较复杂,需要对代码有较大的改动。但是使用Netty就可以很容易的添加这样的功能,只需要将SslHandler加入到 ChannelPipeline中就可以了。实际上还需要添加SslContext,但这不在本例子范围内。

首先我们创建一个用于添加加密Handler的handler初始化类,看下面代码:

```
[java] 📳 📋
01.
                            package netty.in.action;
02.
03.
                            import io.netty.channel.Channel;
04.
                           import io.netty.channel.group.ChannelGroup;
05.
                            import io. netty. handler. ssl. Ssl Handler;
06.
07.
                            import javax.net.ssl.SSLContext;
                           import javax.net.ssl.SSLEngine;
08
09.
                           public class SecureChatServerIntializer extends ChatServerInitializer {
10.
11.
                                               private final SSLContext context;
12.
13.
                                               \underline{\textbf{public}} \ \ \textbf{SecureChatServerIntializer} (\textbf{ChannelGroup group}, \textbf{SSLContext context}) \ \ \{ \\ \underline{\textbf{ChannelGroup group}}, \underline{\textbf{SSLContext context}}) \ \ \{ \\ \underline{\textbf{ChannelGroup group}}, \underline{\textbf{Context context}}) \ \ \{ \\ \underline{\textbf{ChannelGroup group}}, \underline{\textbf{Context context}}) \ \ \{ \underline{\textbf{Context context}}, \underline{\textbf{Context context}}, \underline{\textbf{Context context}}) \ \ \ \{ \underline{\textbf{Context context}}, \underline{\textbf{Context context context}}, \underline{\textbf{Context context co
14.
                                                                  super(group);
                                                                   this.context = context;
15.
16.
17.
18.
                                             @0verri de
19.
                                               protected void initChannel (Channel ch) throws Exception {
20.
                                                                 super. i ni tChannel (ch);
21.
                                                                  SSLEngine engine = context.createSSLEngine();
22
                                                                  engine.setUseClientMode(false);
23.
                                                                  ch. pi pel i ne(). addFi rst(new Ssl Handl er(engi ne));
24.
25.
```

最后我们创建一个用于引导配置的类,看下面代码:

```
[java] 📳 📋
01.
        package netty. in. action;
02.
03.
        import io.netty.channel.Channel;
04.
        import io. netty. channel. Channel Future;
05.
        {\color{red} \textbf{i} \, \textbf{mport}} \,\, \textbf{io.} \, \textbf{netty.} \, \textbf{channel.} \, \textbf{ChannelInitializer};
06.
        import io. netty. channel.group. Channel Group;
07.
        import j ava. net. I netSocketAddress;
        {\color{red} \textbf{import}} \ {\color{gray} \textbf{j}} \ {\color{gray} \textbf{avax}}. \ {\color{gray} \textbf{net.}} \ {\color{gray} \textbf{ssl.}} \ {\color{gray} \textbf{SSLContext}};
08.
09.
10.
         * 访问地址: https://localhost:4096
11.
12.
          * @author c.k
13.
14.
15.
        public class SecureChatServer extends ChatServer {
16.
17.
              private final SSLContext context;
18.
19.
              public SecureChatServer(SSLContext context) {
20.
                   this. context = context;
21.
22.
23.
              @Overri de
24.
              protected ChannelInitializer<Channel> createInitializer(ChannelGroup group) {
25.
                    {\color{red} \textbf{return new SecureChatServerIntializer} (group, \ context);}
26.
27.
```

```
28.
          * 获取SSLContext需要相关的keystore文件,这里没有 关于HTTPS可以查阅相关资料,这里只介绍在Netty中如何使用
29.
30.
31.
         */
32.
33.
         private static SSLContext getSslContext() {
34.
         return null;
35.
36.
         public static void main(String[] args) {
37.
             SSLContext context = getSslContext();
38.
39.
              final SecureChatServer server = new SecureChatServer(context);
40.
             ChannelFuture future = server.start(new InetSocketAddress(4096));
41.
             Runtime.getRuntime().addShutdownHook(new Thread() {
42.
              @0verri de
                 public void run() {
43.
44.
                 server.destroy();
45.
                 }
46.
47.
             future.\ channel\ ()\ .\ closeFuture()\ .\ syncUni\ nterrupti\ bl\ y();
48.
49.
```

11.6 Summary