

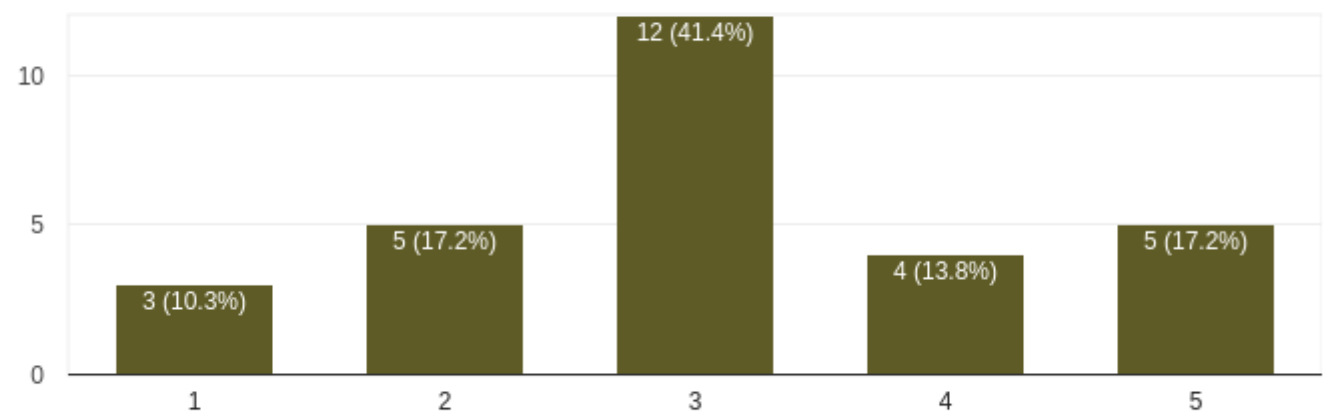
# Websocket Testing in Go

Eyal Posener  
Stratoscale

# Community Survey

How well do you know Go?

29 responses



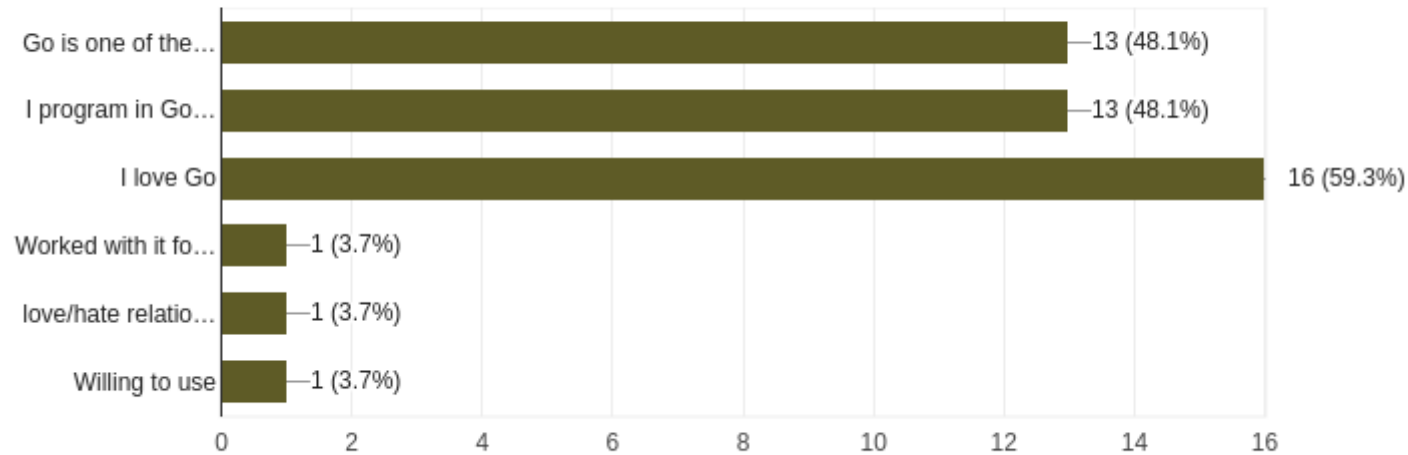
1: Heard about it

5: Expert

# Community Survey

## Define your "romance" with Go:

27 responses



- Go is one of the languages I use at work
- I program in Go in my spare time
- I love Go
- Worked with it for a while / Love/hate relationship / Willing to use

# Agenda

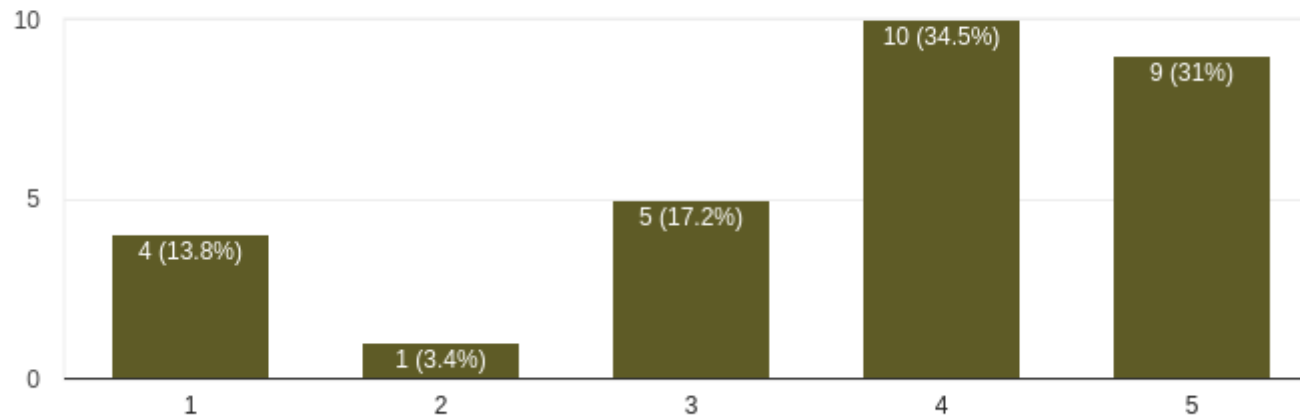
- Go and testing
- Go and HTTP
- Go and HTTP and testing
- Go and Websockets
- Go and Websockets and testing
- What is missing
- Solution
- The `net.Pipe` challenge

# Everybody loves testing

From the survey:

Would you be interested to listen to a lecture about websocket unittests in Go

29 responses



## Go + tests = <3

- Seriously, go was built so you could test your code easily
- ... Super easily
- `testing` package in the standard library
- ``go test`` tool as part of the go command line
- Benchmarks
- Run tests in parallel
- Coverage as a standard tool
- + a lot more...

# Go + HTTP Server = Big <3

HTTP Handler interface (sinners are frameworks who wrap it)

```
type Handler interface {  
    ServeHTTP(ResponseWriter, *Request)  
}
```

You get a strong and concurrent web server out of the box!

Example:

```
func main() {  
    http.HandleFunc("/", func(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {  
        fmt.Fprintf(w, "<h1>I love %s!</h1>", r.URL.Path[1:])  
    })  
    http.ListenAndServe(":8080", nil)  
}
```

Run

[localhost:8080/Go](http://localhost:8080/Go) (<http://localhost:8080/Go>)

[localhost:8080/Stratoscale](http://localhost:8080/Stratoscale) (<http://localhost:8080/Stratoscale>)

## Go + Testing + HTTP Servers > 3

httpptest.NewServer option:

```
func main() {  
    server := httpptest.NewServer(handler)  
    defer server.Close()  
    response, _ := http.Get(server.URL + "/Go")  
    defer response.Body.Close()  
    body, _ := ioutil.ReadAll(response.Body)  
    fmt.Println(string(body))  
}
```

Run

httpptest.NewRecorder option:

```
func main() {  
    rec := httpptest.NewRecorder()  
    request, _ := http.NewRequest(http.MethodGet, "http://example.com/Stratoscale", nil)  
    handler.ServeHTTP(rec, request)  
    fmt.Println(rec.Body.String())  
}
```

Run

Unless you have a very good reason, prefer the second.



## Websockets:

- Give full duplex communication. (Instead of polling / long polling)
- Low messages overhead
- Use existing http/s ports: good for strict firewalled environments.
- Ride over existing http/s protocol.

# Websockets Basics:

## HTTP handshake:

- Request:

```
GET /ws HTTP/1.1  
Upgrade: websocket  
Connection: Upgrade  
...
```

- Response:

```
HTTP/1.1 101 Switching Protocols  
Upgrade: websocket  
Connection: Upgrade  
...
```

--> TCP based Full duplex communication

# Websockets in Go

GoDoc

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## package websocket

```
import "golang.org/x/net/websocket"
```

Package websocket implements a client and server for the WebSocket protocol as specified in [RFC 6455](#).

This package currently lacks some features found in an alternative and more actively maintained WebSocket package:

<https://godoc.org/github.com/gorilla/websocket>

## Example: echo server

```
func Handler(w http.ResponseWriter, r *http.Request) {
    c, err := upgrader.Upgrade(w, r, nil)
    if err != nil {
        log.Print("upgrade:", err)
        return
    }
    defer c.Close()
    var message string
    for {
        err = c.ReadJSON(&message)
        if err != nil {
            log.Println("read:", err)
            return
        }
        log.Printf("recv: %s", message)
        err = c.WriteJSON(message)
        if err != nil {
            log.Println("write:", err)
            return
        }
    }
}
```

# Test it?

- Use the `httptest.NewServer!`

```
func main() {  
    server := httptest.NewServer(http.HandlerFunc(echo.Handler))  
    defer server.Close()  
  
    d := websocket.Dialer{}  
    c, resp, err := d.Dial("ws://" + server.Listener.Addr().String() + "/ws", nil)  
    if err != nil {  
        panic(err)  
    }  
    defer c.Close()  
    fmt.Println("resp status code:", resp.StatusCode)  
    c.WriteJSON("test")  
    var ret string  
    c.ReadJSON(&ret)  
    fmt.Println("read:", ret)  
}
```

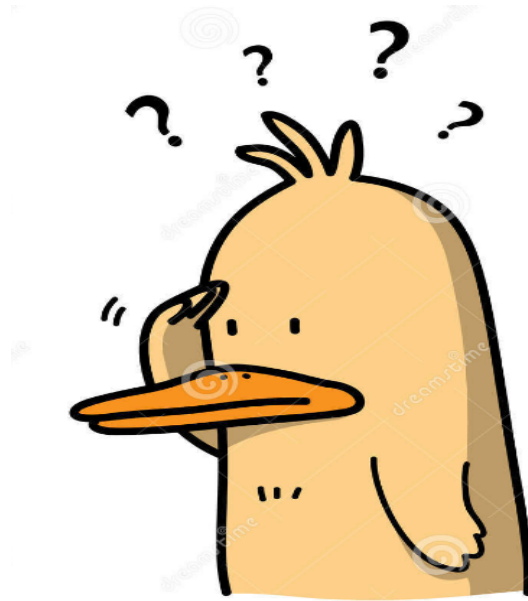
Run

## Test it?

- Use `httptest.NewRecorder`?

Not possible!

- Why do we want something like `httptest.NewRecorder`?



# Let's build it together!

We want to achieve something of the form:

```
d := NewTestDialer(http.HandlerFunc(echo.Handler))  
c, resp, err := d.Dial("ws://whatever/ws", nil)
```

- Use the gorilla's `websocket.Dialer.NetDial` field:

```
NetDial: func(network, addr string) (net.Conn, error)
```

- Use `net.Pipe` that returns two paired connections:

```
client, server := net.Pipe()
```

[net.Conn interface](https://golang.org/pkg/net/#Conn) (<https://golang.org/pkg/net/#Conn>)

[net.Pipe implementation](https://golang.org/src/net/pipe.go?s=461:485#L8) (<https://golang.org/src/net/pipe.go?s=461:485#L8>)

# Let's build it together!

```
func NewTestDialer(h http.Handler) *websocket.Dialer {
    client, server := net.Pipe()

    go func() {
        req, err := http.ReadRequest(bufio.NewReader(server))
        if err != nil {
            return
        }
        rec := &recorder{conn: server}
        h.ServeHTTP(rec, req)
    }()

    return &websocket.Dialer{
        NetDial: func(network, addr string) (net.Conn, error) {
            return client, nil
        },
    }
}
```



## recorder: implements ResponseWriter + Hijacker

```
// recorder implements http.ResponseWriter and http.Hijacker interface
type recorder struct {
    httptest.ResponseRecorder
    conn net.Conn
}

// Hijack implements the Hijacker interface
func (r *recorder) Hijack() (net.Conn, *bufio.ReadWriter, error) {
    rw := bufio.NewReaderWriter(bufio.NewReader(r.conn), bufio.NewWriter(r.conn))
    return r.conn, rw, nil
}

// WriteHeader is part of the ResponseWriter interface
func (r *recorder) WriteHeader(code int) {
    resp := http.Response{StatusCode: code, Header: r.Header()}
    resp.Write(r.conn)
}
```

# Works?

```
func main() {  
    d := NewTestDialer(http.HandlerFunc(echo.Handler))  
    c, resp, err := d.Dial("ws://whatever/ws", nil)  
    if err != nil {  
        panic(err)  
    }  
    fmt.Println("resp status code:", resp.StatusCode)  
    err = c.WriteJSON("test")  
    if err != nil {  
        panic(err)  
    }  
    var ret string  
    c.ReadJSON(&ret)  
    fmt.Println("read:", ret)  
}
```

Run

# panic: set pipe: deadline not supported

Actually: net.Pipe fails the net test . TestConn tests.

TestConn tests net pipes implementations (<https://github.com/golang/net/blob/master/nettest/conntest.go#L37>)

```
func TestNetPipe(t *testing.T) {
    nettest.TestConn(t,
        func() (c1, c2 net.Conn, stop func(), err error) {
            c1, c2 = net.Pipe()
            stop = func() { c1.Close(); c2.Close() }
            return
        },
    )
}
```

==> Fails

Let's write a net.Pipe that supports deadlines!

(Actually someone already PR this) (<https://go-review.googlesource.com/c/37402/>)

# The challenges

- Read/Write methods blocks, how do you cancel them?

My solution:

- `bytes.Buffer` which is not blocking, returns EOF error on read when empty
- `sync.Cond` for notifying on new content in pipe
- After write: signal.
- After deadline: set error and broadcast.

Voilà (<https://github.com/posener/wstest#examples>)

# Thanks

- The slides are available on [github.com/posener/meetups](https://github.com/posener/meetups) (<https://github.com/posener/meetups>)
- wstest package is available on [github.com/posener/wstest](https://github.com/posener/wstest) (<https://github.com/posener/wstest>)



Last thing: Bash completion for the go command:

```
go get -u github.com/posener/complete/gocomplete && gocomplete -install
```

# References

Gorilla server Upgrade() function (<https://github.com/gorilla/websocket/blob/master/server.go#L106-L229>)

Gorilla client Dial function (<https://github.com/gorilla/websocket/blob/master/client.go#L167-L392>)

# Thank you

Eyal Posener

Stratoscale

[posener@gmail.com](mailto:posener@gmail.com) (mailto:posener@gmail.com)

