



**PRACTICAL GUIDE [ THE DONATOR EDITION ]**

# **IRIS WEB FRAMEWORK**

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**BY GERASIMOS MAROPOULOS**

*#The Fastest Web Framework*

---

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# Why

Go is a great technology stack for building scalable, web-based, back-end systems for web applications.

When you think about building web applications and web APIs, or simply building HTTP servers in Go, does your mind go to the standard net/http package? Then you have to deal with some common situations like dynamic routing (a.k.a parameterized), security and authentication, real-time communication and many other issues that net/http doesn't solve.

The net/http package is not complete enough to quickly build well-designed back-end web systems. When you realize this, you might be thinking along these lines:

- Ok, the net/http package doesn't suit me, but there are so many frameworks, which one will work for me?!
- Each one of them tells me that it is the best. I don't know what to do!

## The truth

I did some deep research and benchmarks with 'wrk' and 'ab' in order to choose which framework would suit me and my new project. The results, sadly, were really disappointing to me.

I started wondering if golang wasn't as fast on the web as I had read... but, before I let Golang go and continued to develop with nodejs, I told myself:

**'Makis, don't lose hope, give at least a chance to Golang. Try to build something totally new without basing it off the "slow" code you saw earlier; learn the secrets of this language and make *others* follow your steps!'**

These are the words I told myself that day [**13 March 2016**].

The same day, later the night, I was reading a book about Greek mythology. I saw an ancient goddess' name and was inspired immediately to give a name to this new web framework (which I had already started writing) - **Iris**.

**Two months later**, I'm writing this intro.

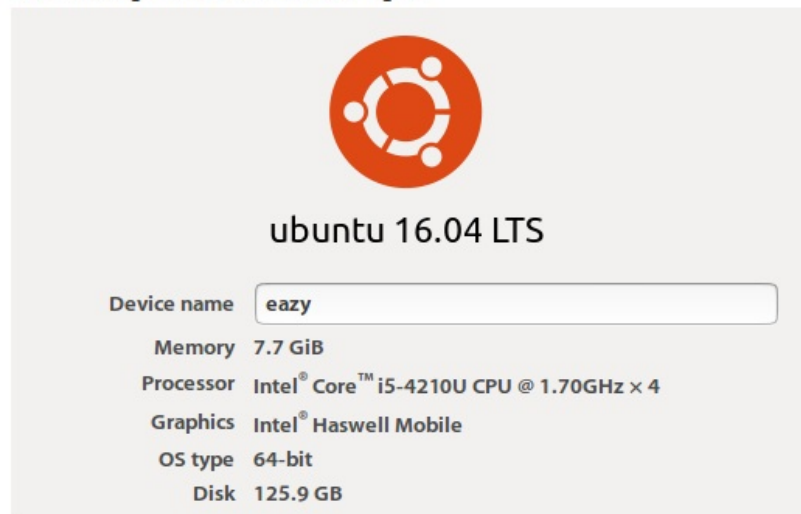
I'm still here because Iris has succeed in being the fastest go web framework

The results showed that the req / sec golang-iris do best at around 70k-50k, followed by nginx and nginx-php-fpm and nodejs respectively.

The error golang-iris and nginx work equally, followed by the final nginx and php-fpm at a ratio of 1: 1.

For the test, it is still uncertain. Inaccurate, but it is in an acceptable range.


The computer is used for spec



FROM IRIS vs NGINX vs NGINX-PHP vs NODEJS Express

<https://www.ntossapo.me/2016/08/13/nginx-vs-nginx-php-fpm-vs-go-iris-vs-express-with-wrk/>






**G.L.U.G.**

Wrocław, Poland  
Founded Sep 20, 2015

About us...

Gophers	191
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Our calendar	

Organizers:



**Mike, Maciej**  
Talaśka, Mateusz  
Dymiński, Pawel Kowalak

Contact

## GLUG #11

Tell a friend Share

**Thursday, October 13, 2016**  
7:00 PM

**Biuro Young/Skilled**  
Kuznica 10, Wrocław (map)


*4th floor*

Beginners and experts (both) see you all in October!

- (B) Iris Web Framework (PS, 30mins)
- (B) Lessons learned based on mobile game backend (MD, 30mins)

<https://hackpad.com/G.L.U.G.-Wroclaw-Xzzvs7NV5bP>

Join or login to comment.




**Pawel K.**  
Attention: new venue!  
September 21


## Want to go?

[Join and RSVP](#)


### 30 going




**Mateusz D.**  
Assistant Organizer,  
Event Host




**Pawel K.**  
Co-Organizer,  
Event Host




**Michał M.**




**Jakub B.**




**Damian R.**




**Jan**



**Olek P.**




**Hacker News**  
@newsycombinator




## Iris: Fast back-end web framework for Go **iris-go.com**

RETWEETS 20 LIKES 61




11:01 PM - 20 Jun 2016

20 61



**HN Forum Link Bot** @hnt1bot · Jun 20  
@newsycombinator Forum link: [news.ycombinator.com/item?id=119436...](https://news.ycombinator.com/item?id=119436...)





qskousen commented 16 days ago



Iris should definitely stick with the Iris goddess meaning, and here's why:

- It was **@kataras** intention when he named the framework in the first place.
- Iris the goddess is the "personification of the rainbow and messenger of the gods" and Iris brings many things together into one (like a rainbow brings colors together) and sends messages back and forth between server and client, as Iris carries messages between the gods and mortals.
- Iris "travels with the speed of wind from one end of the world to the other", and Iris is the fastest web framework.
- "As a goddess, Iris is associated with communication, messages, the rainbow and new endeavors." I think the parallels in that to Iris framework are pretty clear.
- Iris the goddess has golden wings. I don't know how that relates to Iris the framework, but it's pretty awesome.

**David V. Wallin**

@DvWallin



Ακολουθείτε

Gold stars to the incredible developer of Iris - **@MakisMaropoulos** - for being the most dedicated FOSS developer I've seen of late. **#golang**

**Jonathan Dion**

@\_jondion



Ακολουθήστε

**@MakisMaropoulos** thanks for Iris, finally a good framework for Go.



**Go Time**  
@GoTimeFM



[Ακολουθήστε](#)

Via [@carlisia](#) "Yet another (fast) web framework (YAWF)" for Go called Iris from [@MakisMaropoulos](#) [chlg.co/1ZBWiK7](http://chlg.co/1ZBWiK7) #golang #gotime9

🌐 Προβολή μετάφρασης



**kataras/iris**

iris - Fast, unopinionated, minimalist web framework for Go. Built on top of fasthttp, up to 20x faster than the rest.

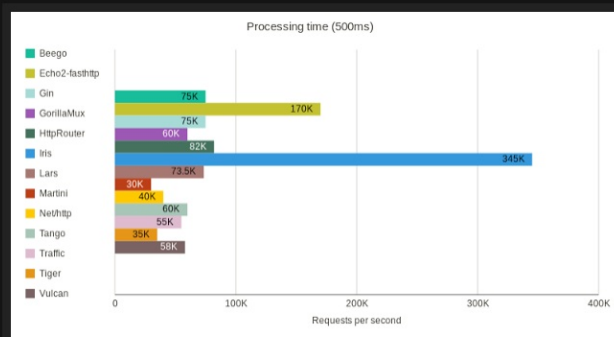
[github.com](https://github.com)

programming: the action or process of writing computer programs. | rants: speak or shout at length in a wild, [im]passioned way.

2016-05-26

## Iris Web Framework

Shock! That was what I feel when see [Iris benchmark](#) ('\_\_\_'), after looking at the code, ah no wonder, it uses fastest router ([fasthttp](#)), that uses almost zero allocation per request.



These graphs stolen from [SmallNest's](#) go framework benchmark.

### Search This Blog

Loading...

### Translate

### Blog Archive

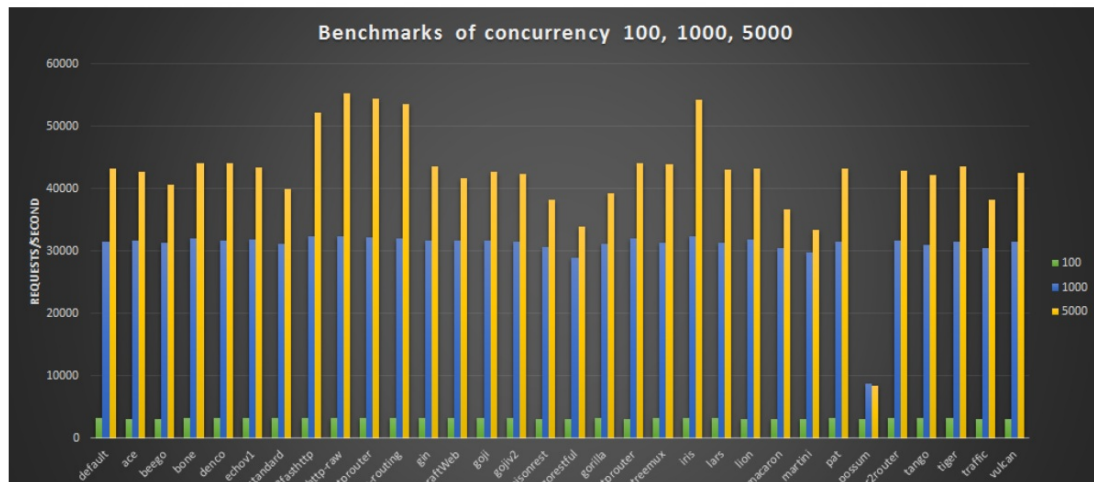
- ▼ 2016 ( 13 )
  - June ( 4 )
  - ▼ May ( 1 )
    - Iris Web Framework
  - April ( 1 )
  - March ( 1 )
  - February ( 5 )
  - January ( 1 )
- 2015 ( 47 )
- 2014 ( 39 )

### Popular Posts

Atom vs Brackets vs  
LightTable vs Zed

## Concurrency testing

Our business logic processing time of 30ms as a benchmark test for the amount of concurrent performance web framework 100,1000,5000 the case.



**Go News**

@golang\_news



 Ακολουθήστε

Iris, the fastest backend web framework [iris-go.com](https://iris-go.com) [#reddit](#)

🌐 Προβολή μετάφρασης

RETWEETS

2

ΑΡΕΣΕΙ ΣΕ

8



9:32 μ.μ. - 17 Ιουν 2016



2



8





**Klaus Post** 🇬🇷🇬🇷

@sh0dan



Ακολουθήστε

Very impressive stuff from [@MakisMaropoulos](#)  
- will be interesting to try out and follow!

**Go News** @golang\_news

Iris, the fastest backend web framework iris-go.com #reddit

🌐 Προβολή μετάφρασης

1

ΑΡΕΣΕΙ ΣΕ



9:51 μ.μ. - 17 Ιουν 2016



1

**Michael Herman**

@MikeHerman



Ακολουθήστε

Iris - The fastest backend web framework for  
Go >> [iris-go.com](#) by [@MakisMaropoulos](#)  
[#golang](#) [#webdevelopment](#)

🌐 Προβολή μετάφρασης

ΑΡΕΣΕΙ ΣΕ

7



11:51 π.μ. - 21 Ιουν 2016



7





**Manigandan**  
@ManigandanJeff



Ακολουθήστε

really its fastest in the world :p have to try it out once



Προβολή μετάφρασης

4:00 μ.μ. - 21 Ιουν 2016



**prithviraj sukale**  
@pvsukale



Ακολουθήστε

@MakisMaropoulos thanks for creating iris !

Προβολή μετάφρασης

9:51 μ.μ. - 21 Ιουν 2016



**Beard of War**  
@blainsmith



Ακολουθήστε

The speed looks impressive for Iris [iris-go.com](http://iris-go.com)  
@MakisMaropoulos #golang

Προβολή μετάφρασης

10:30 μ.μ. - 21 Ιουν 2016

Saratoga Springs, NY



Etienne Bruines @EtienneBruines

Have been checking out new software for the last 6 years or so, never was anything faster than nginx (static files)

16:26



Vegax @vegax87

IS this the beginning of the end of nginx?

16:26





**Steve High**  
@evilnode



Ακολουθήστε

Wow. @MakisMaropoulos ... #iris is looking really, really good. Great work!

🌐 Προβολή μετάφρασης

4:00 μ.μ. - 22 Ιουν 2016




**Bob Hannent**  
@bobdvd



Ακολουθήστε

Go #Greece! @MakisMaropoulos  
RT @bytemark gitbook.com/book/kataras/i ...  
"the fastest web framework for Go" -  
impressive for 3 months work ^M

🌐 Προβολή μετάφρασης

 **GitBook · Writing made easy**

GitBook is where you create, write and organize documentation and books with your team.

[gitbook.com](https://gitbook.com)

5:23 μ.μ. - 22 Ιουν 2016




omgj @omgj  
@kataras still trying to wrap my head around the whole thing. Can't believe you did this by yourself

Jun 23 13:26 ✓ ...




Srinath @srinathgs  
@kataras still trying to wrap my head around the whole thing. Can't believe you did this by yourself - Exactly my feelings about Iris

Jun 23 13:30

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### Trending in open source

See what the GitHub community is most excited about this month.

RepositoriesDevelopers

Trending: this month

All languagesUnknown languagesGoOther: Languages

ProTip! Looking for recently updated Go repositories? Try this search

kataras/iris

The fastest web framework for Go in (THIS) earth

Go • 2,119 stars this month • Built by

★ Star

getlantern/lantern

⚡ Open Internet for everyone. Lantern is a free desktop application that delivers fast, reliable and secure access to the open Internet for users in censored regions. It uses a variety of techniques to stay unblocked, including P2P and domain fronting. Lantern relies on users in uncensored regions acting as access points to the open Internet.

Go • 1,777 stars this month • Built by

★ Star

coreos/torus

Torus Distributed Storage

Go • 1,210 stars this month • Built by

★ Star

I'll look at iris.StaticContent, thank you and great work!

boolows4:24 AM

Has joined the channel.

boolows4:26 AM

@kataras Thank you very much for build such a useful framework.

ivan.cduran4:27 AM

in the company where I work we started using iris to create a large project for a television network probably about 10 people are using iris here to the development of that project

# Features

- **Switch between template engines:** Select the way you like to parse your html files, switchable via one-line configuration, [read more](#)
- **Typescript:** Auto-compile & Watch your client side code via the [typescript plugin](#)
- **Online IDE:** Edit & Compile your client side code when you are not home via the [editor plugin](#)
- **Iris Online Control:**  
Web-based interface to control the basics functionalities of your server via the [iriscontrol plugin](#).  
(Note that Iris control is still young).
- **Subdomains:** Easy way to express your api via custom and dynamic subdomains\*
- **Named Path Parameters:** Probably you already know what this means. If not, [It's easy to learn about](#)
- **Custom HTTP Errors:** Define your own html templates or plain messages when http errors occur\*
- **Internationalization:** [i18n](#)
- **Bindings:** Need a fast way to convert data from body or form into an object? Take a look [here](#)
- **Streaming:** You have only one option when streaming comes into play\*
- **Middlewares:** Create and/or use global or per route middleware with Iris' simplicity\*
- **Sessions:** Sessions provide a secure way to authenticate your clients\users\*
- **Realtime:** Realtime is fun when you use websockets\*
- **Context:** [Context](#) is used for storing route params, storing handlers, sharing variables between middleware, render rich content, send files and much more\*
- **Plugins:** You can inject your own plugins into the Iris framework\*
- **Full API:** All http methods are supported\*
- **Party:** Group routes when sharing the same resources or middleware. You

can organise a party with domains too! \*

- **Transport Layer Security:** Provide privacy, authenticity and data integrity between your server and the client, you can serve using [letsencrypt.org](https://letsencrypt.org), automatic tls too\*
- **Multi server instances:** Not only does Iris have a default main server, =you can declare as many as you need\*
- **Zero configuration:** No need to configure anything for typical usage. Well-structured default configurations everywhere, which you can change with ease.
- **Zero allocations:** Iris generates zero garbage
- **Auto updater:** You're able to turn on the version checker & updater in case you forget to update your iris

Iris is one of the most featured web frameworks out there, not all features are here and don't expect from me to write down all of their usages in this gitbook, if you see that I'm missing something please make a PR to the [gitbook repository](#)!

# Versioning

Current: **v4.4.8**

Read more about Semantic Versioning 2.0.0

- <http://semver.org/>
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software\\_versioning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_versioning)
- [https://wiki.debian.org/UpstreamGuide#Releases\\_and\\_Versions](https://wiki.debian.org/UpstreamGuide#Releases_and_Versions)

# Install

## Compatible with go1.7+

```
$ go get -u github.com/kataras/iris/iris
```

this will update the dependencies also.

- If you are connected to the internet through **China**, according to [this](#), you might have problems installing Iris.

**Follow the below steps:**

- <https://github.com/northbright/Notes/blob/master/Golang/china/get-golang-packages-on-golang-org-in-china.md>
- `$ go get github.com/kataras/iris/iris` **without -u**
- If you have any problems installing Iris, just delete the directory `$GOPATH/src/github.com/kataras/iris` , open your shell and run `go get -u github.com/kataras/iris/iris` .



# Hi

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    iris.Get("/hi", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("Hi %s", "iris")
    })
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

The same:

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    api := iris.New()
    api.Get("/hi", hi)
    api.Listen(":8080")
}

func hi(ctx *iris.Context){
    ctx.Write("Hi %s", "iris")
}
```

Rich Hi with **html/template**:

```
<!-- ./templates/hi.html -->
<html><head> <title> Hi Iris</title> </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Hi {{.Name}} </h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

```
// ./main.go
import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    iris.Get("/hi", hi)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func hi(ctx *iris.Context){
    ctx.Render("hi.html", struct { Name string }{ Name: "iris" })
}
```

Rich Hi with **Django-syntax**:

```
<!-- ./mytemplates/hi.html -->
<html><head> <title> Hi Iris </title> </head>
  <body>
    <h1> Hi {{ Name }}
  </body>
</html>
```

```
// ./main.go
import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/django"
)

func main() {
    iris.UseTemplate(django.New()).Directory("./mytemplates", ".html")
    iris.Get("/hi", hi)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func hi(ctx *iris.Context){
    ctx.Render("hi.html", map[string]interface{}{"Name": "iris"},
    iris.RenderOptions{"gzip":true})
}
```

More about render and template engines [here](#).

## Listen & Serve functions

```
// Serve serves incoming connections from the given listener.  
//  
// Serve blocks until the given listener returns permanent error.
```

**Serve**(ln net.Listener) error

```
// Listen starts the standalone http server  
// which listens to the addr parameter which as the form of  
// host:port  
//  
// It panics on error if you need a func to return an error, use  
// the Serve
```

**Listen**(addr string)

```
// ListenTLS Starts a https server with certificates,  
// if you use this method the requests of the form of 'http://'  
// will fail  
// only https:// connections are allowed  
// which listens to the addr parameter which as the form of  
// host:port  
//  
// It panics on error if you need a func to return an error, use  
// the Serve
```

```
// ex: iris.ListenTLS(":8080","yourfile.cert","yourfile.key")  
ListenTLS(addr string, certFile, keyFile string)
```

```
// ListenLETSENCRYPT starts a server listening at the specific n  
// at address  
// using key & certification taken from the letsencrypt.org 's s  
// ervers  
// it's also starts a second 'http' server to redirect all 'http  
// ://$ADDR_HOSTNAME:80' to the ' https://$ADDR'  
// example: https://github.com/iris-contrib/examples/blob/master  
// /letsencyrpt/main.go
```

**ListenLETSENCRYPT**(addr string)

```
// ListenUNIX starts the process of listening to the new request
// s using a 'socket file', this works only on unix
//
// It panics on error if you need a func to return an error, use
// the Serve
// ex: iris.ListenUNIX(":8080", Mode: os.FileMode)
ListenUNIX(addr string, mode os.FileMode)

// Close terminates all the registered servers and returns an error
// if any
// if you want to panic on this error use the iris.Must(iris.Close())
Close() error

// Reserve re-starts the server using the last .Serve's listener
Reserve() error

// IsRunning returns true if server is running
IsRunning() bool
```

```
// Serve
ln, err := net.Listen("tcp4", ":8080")
if err := iris.Serve(ln); err != nil {
    panic(err)
}
// same as api := iris.New(); api.Serve(ln), iris. contains a de
// fault iris instance, this exists for
// any function or field you will see at the rest of the gitbook.

// Listen
iris.Listen(":8080")

// ListenTLS
iris.ListenTLS(":8080", "./ssl/mycert.cert", "./ssl/mykey.key")

// and so on...
```



```
// Package main provide one-line integration with letsencrypt.org

package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("Hello from SECURE SERVER!")
    })

    iris.Get("/test2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("Welcome to secure server from /test2!")
    })

    // This will provide you automatic certification & key from
    // letsencrypt.org's servers
    // it also starts a second 'http://' server which will redir
    // ect all 'http://$PATH'
    // requests to 'https://$PATH'
    iris.ListenLETSENCRYPT("127.0.0.1:443")
}
```

#### Examples:

- [Listen using a custom fasthttp server](#)
- [Serve content using a custom router](#)
- [Listen using a custom net.Listener](#)
- [Redirect all http://\\$HOST to https://\\$HOST using a custom net.Listener](#)
- [Listen using automatic ssl](#)

# Handlers

Handlers, as the name implies, handle requests.

Each of the handler registration methods described in the following subchapters returns a `RouteNameFunc` type.

Handlers must implement the Handler interface:

```
type Handler interface {  
    Serve(*Context)  
}
```

Once the handler is registered, we can use the returned `RouteNameFunc` type (which is actually just a `func` type) to give a name to the handler registration for easier lookup in code or in templates. For more information, checkout the [Routing and reverse lookups](#) section.

## Using Handlers

```
type myHandlerGet struct {  
}  
  
func (m myHandlerGet) Serve(c *iris.Context) {  
    c.Write("From %s", c.PathString())  
}  
  
// and so on  
  
iris.Handle("GET", "/get", myHandlerGet{})  
iris.Handle("POST", "/post", post)  
iris.Handle("PUT", "/put", put)  
iris.Handle("DELETE", "/delete", del)
```

# Using HandlerFuncs

HandlerFuncs should implement the `Serve(*Context)` func. HandlerFunc is the most simple method to register a route or a middleware, but under the hood it acts like a Handler. It implements the Handler interface as well:

```
type HandlerFunc func(*Context)

func (h HandlerFunc) Serve(c *Context) {
    h(c)
}
```

HandlerFuncs should have this function signature:

```
func handlerFunc(c *iris.Context) {
    c.Write("Hello")
}

iris.HandleFunc("GET", "/letsgetit", handlerFunc)
//OR
iris.Get("/letsgetit", handlerFunc)
iris.Post("/letspostit", handlerFunc)
iris.Put("/letsputit", handlerFunc)
iris.Delete("/letsdeleteit", handlerFunc)
```

## Using Handler API

HandlerAPI is any custom struct which has an `*iris.Context` field and known methods signatures.

Before continuing I'd like you to note that this method is slower than `iris.Get, Post..., Handle, HandleFunc`.

It might sound awful, I'm not using it myself, I did it because there developers used to frameworks with the 'MVC' pattern, so think of it like the 'Controller'. If you don't care about routing performance(~ms) and you like to spend some code time, you're free to use it.

Instead of writing Handlers/HandlerFuncs for each API routes, you can use the `iris.API` function.

```
API(path string, api HandlerAPI, middleware ...HandlerFunc) error
```

**For example**, for a user API you need some of these routes:

- GET `/users` , for selecting all
- GET `/users/:id` , for selecting specific
- PUT `/users` , for inserting
- POST `/users/:id` , for updating
- DELETE `/users/:id` , for deleting

Normally, with HandlerFuncs you should do something like this:

```
iris.Get("/users", func(ctx *iris.Context){})
iris.Get("/users/:id", func(ctx *iris.Context){ id := ctx.Param(
"id) })

iris.Put("/users", ...)

iris.Post("/users/:id", ...)

iris.Delete("/users/:id", ...)
```

**But** with API you can do this instead:

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type UserAPI struct {
    *iris.Context
}

// GET /users
func (u UserAPI) Get() {
    u.Write("Get from /users")
    // u.JSON(iris.StatusOK, myDb.AllUsers())
}

// GET /:param1 param1's value is the 'id' param
func (u UserAPI) GetBy(id string) { // id equals to u.Param("param1")
    u.Write("Get from /users/%s", id)
    // u.JSON(iris.StatusOK, myDb.GetUserById(id))
}

// PUT /users
func (u UserAPI) Put() {
    name := u.FormValue("name")
    // myDb.InsertUser(...)
```



```
println(string(name))
println("Put from /users")
}

// POST /users/:param1
func (u UserAPI) PostBy(id string) {
    name := u.FormValue("name") // you can still use the whole Context's features!
    // myDb.UpdateUser(...)
    println(string(name))
    println("Post from /users/" + id)
}

// DELETE /users/:param1
func (u UserAPI) DeleteBy(id string) {
    // myDb.DeleteUser(id)
    println("Delete from /" + id)
}

func main() {
    iris.API("/users", UserAPI{})
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

As you saw you can still get other request values via the `*iris.Context`, API has all the flexibility of `handler/handlerfunc`.

If you want to use **more than one named parameter**, simply do this:

```
// users/:param1/:param2
func (u UserAPI) GetBy(id string, otherParameter string) {}
```

API receives a third parameter which are the middlewares, is optional parameter:

```
func main() {
    iris.API("/users", UserAPI{}, myUsersMiddleware1, myUsersMiddleware2)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func myUsersMiddleware1(ctx *iris.Context) {
    println("From users middleware 1 ")
    ctx.Next()
}

func myUsersMiddleware2(ctx *iris.Context) {
    println("From users middleware 2 ")
    ctx.Next()
}
```

Available methods: "GET", "POST", "PUT", "DELETE", "CONNECT", "HEAD", "PATCH", "OPTIONS", "TRACE" should use this **naming convention**: **Get/GetBy, Post/PostBy, Put/PutBy** and so on...

## Using native http.Handler

Not recommended and I will not help you if any issue comes up, it is just there for your first conversion steps. Note also that using native http handler you cannot access url params.

```
type nativehandler struct {}

func (_ nativehandler) ServeHTTP(res http.ResponseWriter, req *http.Request) {

}

func main() {
    iris.Handle("", "/path", iris.ToHandler(nativehandler{}))
    //"" means ANY(GET,POST,PUT,DELETE and so on)
}
```

## Using native http.Handler via iris.ToHandlerFunc()

```
iris.Get("/letsget", iris.ToHandlerFunc(nativehandler{}))  
iris.Post("/letspost", iris.ToHandlerFunc(nativehandler{}))  
iris.Put("/letsput", iris.ToHandlerFunc(nativehandler{}))  
iris.Delete("/letsdelete", iris.ToHandlerFunc(nativehandler{}))
```

# Routing

As mentioned in the [Handlers](#) chapter, Iris provides several handler registration methods, each of which returns a `RouteNameFunc` type.

## Route naming

Route naming is easy, since we just call the returned `RouteNameFunc` with a string parameter to define a name:

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {

    // define a function
    render := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("index.html", nil)
    }

    // handler registration and naming
    iris.Get("/", render)("home")
    iris.Get("/about", render)("about")
    iris.Get("/page/:id", render)("page")

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Route reversing AKA generating URLs from the route name

When we register the handlers for a specific path, we get the ability to create URLs based on the structured data we pass to Iris. In the example above, we've named three routers, one of which even takes parameters. If we're using the default `html/template` templating engine, we can use a simple action to reverse the routes (and generate actual URLs):

```
Home: {{ url "home" }}  
About: {{ url "about" }}  
Page 17: {{ url "page" "17" }}
```

Above code would generate the following output:

```
Home: http://0.0.0.0:8080/  
About: http://0.0.0.0:8080/about  
Page 17: http://0.0.0.0:8080/page/17
```

## Using route names in code

We can use the following methods/functions to work with named routes (and their parameters):

- global `Lookups` function to get all registered routes
- `Lookup(routeName string)` framework method to retrieve a route by name
- `URL(routeName string, args ...interface{})` framework method to generate url string based on supplied parameters
- `Path(routeName string, args ...interface{})` framework method to generate just the path (without host and protocol) portion of the URL based on provided values
- `RedirectTo(routeName string, args ...interface{})` context method to return a redirect response to a URL defined by the named route and optional parameters

## Examples

Check out the `template_engines/template_html_4` example in the `iris-contrib/examples` repository.

# Middleware

Quick view



```
// First mount static files
iris.Static("/assets", "../public/assets", 1)

// Then declare which middleware to use (custom or not)
iris.Use(myMiddleware{})
iris.UseFunc(func(ctx *iris.Context){})

// declare any finish middleware/ runs always at the end of the
// request using .Done/.DoneFunc
iris.DoneFunc(executeLast)

// Now declare routes
iris.Get("/myroute", func(c *iris.Context) {
    // do stuff
})
iris.Get("/secondroute", myMiddlewareFunc, myRouteHandlerfunc)

// Now run the server
iris.Listen(":8080")

// executeLast func middleware

func executeLast(ctx *iris.Context){
    println("before close the http request")
}

// myMiddleware will be like that

type myMiddleware struct {
    // your 'stateless' fields here
}

func (m *myMiddleware) Serve(ctx *iris.Context){
    // ...
}
```

Middlewares in Iris are not complicated to implement, they are similar to simple Handlers.

They implement the Handler interface as well:

```
type Handler interface {  
    Serve(*Context)  
}  
type Middleware []Handler
```

Handler middleware example:

```
type myMiddleware struct {}  
  
func (m *myMiddleware) Serve(c *iris.Context){  
    shouldContinueToTheNextHandler := true  
  
    if shouldContinueToTheNextHandler {  
        c.Next()  
    }else{  
        c.Text(403, "Forbidden !!!")  
    }  
}  
  
iris.Use(&myMiddleware{})  
  
iris.Get("/home", func (c *iris.Context){  
    c.HTML(iris.StatusOK, "<h1>Hello from /home </h1>")  
})  
  
iris.Listen(":8080")
```

HandlerFunc middleware example:

```
func myMiddleware(c *iris.Context){
    c.Next()
}

iris.UseFunc(myMiddleware)
```

HandlerFunc middleware for a specific route:

```
func mySecondMiddleware(c *iris.Context){
    c.Next()
}

iris.Get("/dashboard", func(c *iris.Context) {
    loggedIn := true
    if loggedIn {
        c.Next()
    }
}, mySecondMiddleware, func (c *iris.Context){
    c.Write("The last HandlerFunc is the main handler, everything before that is middleware for this route /dashboard")
})

iris.Listen(":8080")
```

Note that middlewares must come before route declarations.

Make use of the [middleware](#) package, view practical [examples here](#).

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/logger"
)

type Page struct {
    Title string
}

iris.Use(logger.New())

iris.Get("/", func(c *iris.Context) {
    c.Render("index.html", Page{"My Index Title"})
})

iris.Listen(":8080")
```

## Done\DoneFunc

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func firstMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("1. This is the first middleware, before any of route handlers \n")
    ctx.Next()
}

func secondMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("2. This is the second middleware, before the '/' route handler \n")
    ctx.Next()
}

func thirdMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("3. This is the 3rd middleware, after the '/' route handler \n")
}
```

```
e handler \n")
    ctx.Next()
}

func lastAlwaysMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("4. This is ALWAYS the last Handler \n")
}

func main() {

    iris.UseFunc(firstMiddleware)
    iris.DoneFunc(lastAlwaysMiddleware)

    iris.Get("/", secondMiddleware, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("Hello from / \n")
        ctx.Next() // .Next because we 're using the third middle
ware after that, and lastAlwaysMiddleware also
    }, thirdMiddleware)

    iris.Listen(":8080")

}
```

## Done\DoneFunc with Parties

```
// Package main same as middleware_2 but with party
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func firstMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("1. This is the first middleware, before any of route handlers \n")
    ctx.Next()
}

func secondMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("2. This is the second middleware, before the '/' route handler \n")
}
```

```
    ctx.Next()
}

func thirdMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("3. This is the 3rd middleware, after the '/' route handler \n")
    ctx.Next()
}

func lastAlwaysMiddleware(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("4. This is ALWAYS the last Handler \n")
}

func main() {

    // with parties:
    myParty := iris.Party("/myparty", firstMiddleware).DoneFunc(
lastAlwaysMiddleware)
    {
        myParty.Get("/", secondMiddleware, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
            ctx.Write("Hello from /myparty/ \n")
            ctx.Next() // .Next because we 're using the third middleware after that, and lastAlwaysMiddleware also
        }, thirdMiddleware)

    }

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

DoneVDoneFuncs are just last-executed handlers, like UseVUseFunc the children party inherits these 'doneVlast' handlers too.

# API

## Use of GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, HEAD, PATCH & OPTIONS

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    // declare the routes
    iris.Get("/home", testGet)
    iris.Post("/login", testPost)
    iris.Put("/add", testPut)
    iris.Delete("/remove", testDelete)
    iris.Head("/testHead", testHead)
    iris.Patch("/testPatch", testPatch)
    iris.Options("/testOptions", testOptions)
    iris.Connect("/testConnect", testConnect)
    iris.Trace("/testTrace", testTrace)

    // start the server
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func testGet(c *iris.Context) {
    //...
}
func testPost(c *iris.Context) {
    //...
}

//and so on....
```

# Declaration

You might have asked yourself:

- Q: Other frameworks need more lines to start a server, why is Iris different?
- A: Iris gives you the freedom to choose between four ways to use Iris
  1. global **iris**.
  2. declare a new iris station with default config: **iris.New()**
  3. declare a new iris station with custom config: **api := iris.New(iris.Configuration{...})**
  4. declare a new iris station with custom options: **api := iris.New(iris.OptionCharset("UTF-8"), iris.OptionSessionsCookie("mycookie"), ...)**

Configuration is **OPTIONAL** and can change after declaration  
with `$instance.Config. , V $instance.Set(Option...)`

```
import "github.com/kataras/iris"

// 1.
func firstWay() {

    iris.Get("/home", func(c *iris.Context){})
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

// 2.
func secondWay() {

    api := iris.New()
    api.Get("/home", func(c *iris.Context){})
    api.Listen(":8080")
}

// 3.
func thirdWay() {

    config := iris.Configuration{IsDevelopment: true}
```



```
iris.New(config)
iris.Get("/home", func(c*iris.Context){})
iris.Listen(":8080")
}

// 4.
func forthWay() {

    api := iris.New()
    api.Set(iris.OptionCharset("UTF-8"))

    api.Get("/home", func(c *iris.Context){})
    api.Listen(":8080")
}

// after .New, at runtime, also possible because Iris have default values, configuration is TOTALLY OPTIONAL
func main() {
    iris.Config.Websocket.Endpoint = "/ws"

    //...

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

Let's take a quick look at the [iris.Configuration](#)

```
// Configuration the whole configuration for an iris instance ($
instance.Config) or global iris instance (iris.Config)
// these can be passed via options also, look at the top of this
file(configuration.go)
//
// Configuration is also implements the OptionSet so it's a valid
option itself, this is brilliant enough
type Configuration struct {
    // VHost is the addr or the domain that server listens to, which
it's optional
    // When to set VHost manually:
    // 1. it's automatically setted when you're calling
```

```
//      $instance.Listen/ListenUNIX/ListenTLS/ListenLETSENCRYPT functions or
//      ln,_ := iris.TCP4/UNIX/TLS/LETSENCRYPT; $instance.Serve(ln)
// 2. If you using a balancer, or something like nginx
//      then set it in order to have the correct url
//      when calling the template helper '{{url }}'
//      *keep note that you can use {{urlpath }} instead*
//
// Note: this is the main's server Host, you can setup unlimited number of fasthttp servers
// listening to the $instance.Handler after the manually-called $instance.Build
//
// Default comes from iris.Listen/.Serve with iris' listeners (iris.TCP4/UNIX/TLS/LETSENCRYPT)
VHost string

// VScheme is the scheme (http:// or https://) putted at the template function '{{url }}'
// It's an optional field,
// When to set VScheme manually:
// 1. You didn't start the main server using $instance.Listen/ListenTLS/ListenLETSENCRYPT or $instance.Serve($instance.TCP4()/TLS...)
// 2. if you're using something like nginx and have iris listening with addr only(http://) but the nginx mapper is listening to https://
//
// Default comes from iris.Listen/.Serve with iris' listeners (TCP4,UNIX,TLS,LETSENCRYPT)
VScheme string

// MaxRequestBodySize Maximum request body size.
//
// The server rejects requests with bodies exceeding this limit.
//
// By default request body size is 8MB.
MaxRequestBodySize int
```

```
// Per-connection buffer size for requests' reading.
// This also limits the maximum header size.
//
// Increase this buffer if your clients send multi-KB Requests
// and/or multi-KB headers (for example, BIG cookies).
//
// Default buffer size is used if not set.
ReadBufferSize int

// Per-connection buffer size for responses' writing.
//
// Default buffer size is used if not set.
WriteBufferSize int

// Maximum duration for reading the full request (including
// body).
//
// This also limits the maximum duration for idle keep-alive
// connections.
//
// By default request read timeout is unlimited.
ReadTimeout time.Duration

// Maximum duration for writing the full response (including
// body).
//
// By default response write timeout is unlimited.
WriteTimeout time.Duration

// Maximum number of concurrent client connections allowed per IP.
//
// By default unlimited number of concurrent connections
MaxConnsPerIP int

// Maximum number of requests served per connection.
//
// The server closes connection after the last request.
```

```
// 'Connection: close' header is added to the last response.
//
// By default unlimited number of requests may be served per
connection.
MaxRequestsPerConn int

// CheckForUpdates will try to search for newer version of I
ris based on the https://github.com/kataras/iris/releases
// If a newer version found then the app will ask the he dev
/user if want to update the 'x' version
// if 'y' is pressed then the updater will try to install th
e latest version
// the updater, will notify the dev/user that the update is
finished and should restart the App manually.
// Notes:
// 1. Experimental feature
// 2. If setted to true, the app will start the server norma
lly and runs the updater in its own goroutine,
//     for a sync operation see CheckForUpdatesSync.
// 3. If you as developer edited the $GOPATH/src/github/kata
ras or any other Iris' Go dependencies at the past
//     then the update process will fail.
//
// Usage: iris.Set(iris.OptionCheckForUpdates(true)) or
//         iris.Config.CheckForUpdates = true or
//         app := iris.New(iris.OptionCheckForUpdates(true))
// Default is false
CheckForUpdates bool

// CheckForUpdatesSync checks for updates before server star
ts, it will have a little delay depends on the machine's downloa
d's speed
// See CheckForUpdates for more
// Notes:
// 1. you could use the CheckForUpdatesSync while CheckForUp
dates is false, set this or CheckForUpdates to true not both
// 2. if both CheckForUpdates and CheckForUpdatesSync are se
tted to true then the updater will run in sync mode, before serv
er server starts.
//
// Default is false
```

**CheckForUpdatesSync** `bool`

// DisablePathCorrection corrects and redirects the requested path to the registered path

// for example, if /home/ path is requested but no handler for this Route found,

// then the Router checks if /home handler exists, if yes,  
// (permanently) redirects the client to the correct path /home  
//

// Default is false

**DisablePathCorrection** `bool`

// DisablePathEscape when is false then it escapes the path, the named parameters (if any).

// Change to true if you want something like this <https://github.com/kataras/iris/issues/135> to work

//

// When do you need to Disable(true) it:

// accepts parameters with slash '/'

// Request: <http://localhost:8080/details/Project%2FDelta>

// ctx.Param("project") returns the raw named parameter: Project%2FDelta

// which you can escape it manually with `net/url`:

// `projectName, _ := url.QueryUnescape(c.Param("project"))`.

// Look here: <https://github.com/kataras/iris/issues/135> for more

//

// Default is false

**DisablePathEscape** `bool`

// DisableBanner outputs the iris banner at startup

//

// Default is false

**DisableBanner** `bool`

// LoggerOut is the destination for output

//

// Default is `os.Stdout`

**LoggerOut** `io.Writer`

// LoggerPrefix is the logger's prefix to write at beginning

```
g of each line
//
// Default is [IRIS]
LoggerPrefix string

// DisableTemplateEngines set to true to disable loading the
default template engine (html/template) and disallow the use of
iris.UseEngine
// default is false
DisableTemplateEngines bool

// IsDevelopment iris will act like a developer, for example
// If true then re-builds the templates on each request
// default is false
IsDevelopment bool

// TimeFormat time format for any kind of datetime parsing
TimeFormat string

// Charset character encoding for various rendering
// used for templates and the rest of the responses
// defaults to "UTF-8"
Charset string

// Gzip enables gzip compression on your Render actions, thi
s includes any type of render, templates and pure/raw content
// If you don't want to enable it globally, you could just us
e the third parameter on context.Render("myfileOrResponse", stru
ctBinding{}, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip": true})
// defaults to false
Gzip bool

// Sessions contains the configs for sessions
Sessions SessionsConfiguration {
    // Cookie string, the session's client cookie name, for
example: "mysessionid"
    //
    // Defaults to "gosessionid"
    Cookie string
```

```
// DecodeCookie set it to true to decode the cookie key
with base64 URLEncoding
//
// Defaults to false
DecodeCookie bool

// Expires the duration of which the cookie must expires
(created_time.Add(Expires)).
// If you want to delete the cookie when the browser closes,
set it to -1 but in this case, the server side's session duration
is up to GcDuration
//
// Defaults to infinitive/unlimited life duration(0)
Expires time.Duration

// CookieLength the length of the sessionid's cookie's value,
let it to 0 if you don't want to change it
//
// Defaults to 32
CookieLength int

// GcDuration every how much duration(GcDuration) the memory
should be clear for unused cookies (GcDuration)
// for example: time.Duration(2)*time.Hour. it will check
every 2 hours if cookie hasn't be used for 2 hours,
// deletes it from backend memory until the user comes back,
then the session continue to work as it was
//
// Defaults to 2 hours
GcDuration time.Duration

// DisableSubdomainPersistence set it to true in order to
disallow your subdomains to have access to the session cookie
//
// Defaults to false
DisableSubdomainPersistence bool

// DisableAutoGC disables the auto-gc running when the session
manager is created
// set to false to disable this behavior, you can call(o
```

```
nance) manually the GC using the .GC function
    //
    // Defaults to false
    DisableAutoGC bool
}

// Websocket contains the configs for Websocket's server integration
websocket WebsocketConfiguration {
    // WriteTimeout time allowed to write a message to the connection.
    // Default value is 15 * time.Second
    WriteTimeout time.Duration
    // PongTimeout allowed to read the next pong message from the connection
    // Default value is 60 * time.Second
    PongTimeout time.Duration
    // PingPeriod send ping messages to the connection with this period. Must be less than PongTimeout
    // Default value is (PongTimeout * 9) / 10
    PingPeriod time.Duration
    // MaxMessageSize max message size allowed from connection
    // Default value is 1024
    MaxMessageSize int64
    // BinaryMessages set it to true in order to denotes binary data messages instead of utf-8 text
    // see https://github.com/kataras/iris/issues/387#issuecomment-243006022 for more
    // defaults to false
    BinaryMessages bool
    // Endpoint is the path which the websocket server will listen for clients/connections
    // Default value is empty string, if you don't set it the Websocket server is disabled.
    Endpoint string
    // ReadBufferSize is the buffer size for the underlying reader
    ReadBufferSize int
    // WriteBufferSize is the buffer size for the underlying
```



```
writer
    WriteBufferSize int
}

// Tester contains the configs for the test framework, so far
// we have only one because all test framework's configs are sett
// ed by the iris itself
// You can find example on the https://github.com/kataras/iris/blob/master/context\_test.go
Tester TesterConfiguration {
    // ExplicitURL If true then the url (should) be prepended manually, useful when want to test subdomains
    // Default is false
    ExplicitURL bool
    // Debug if true then debug messages from the httpexpect will be shown when a test runs
    // Default is false
    Debug bool
}

// Other are the custom, dynamic options, can be empty
// this fill used only by you to set any app's options you want
// for each of an Iris instance
Other options.Options
}
```

Note that with 2., 3. & 4. you **can serve more than one Iris server** in the same app, when it's necessary.

**.New** by configuration

```
import "github.com/kataras/iris"

//...

myConfig := iris.Configuration{Charset: "UTF-8", IsDevelopment: true, Sessions: iris.SessionsConfiguration{Cookie: "mycookie"}, Websocket: iris.WebsocketConfiguration{Endpoint: "/my_endpoint"}}

iris.New(myConfig)
```

#### `.New` **by options**

```
import "github.com/kataras/iris"

//...

iris.New(iris.OptionCharset("UTF-8"), iris.OptionIsDevelopment(true),
iris.OptionSessionsCookie("mycookie"), iris.OptionWebsocketEndpoint("/my_endpoint"))

// if you want to set configuration after the .New use the .Set:

iris.Set(iris.OptionDisableBanner(true))
```

# Party

Let's party with Iris web framework!

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    admin := iris.Party("/admin", func(ctx *iris.Context){ ctx.W
rite("Middleware for all party's routes!") })
    {
        // add a silly middleware
        admin.UseFunc(func(c *iris.Context) {
            //your authentication logic here...
            println("from ", c.PathString())
            authorized := true
            if authorized {
                c.Next()
            } else {
                c.Text(401, c.PathString()+" is not authorized f
or you")
            }
        })
        admin.Get("/", func(c *iris.Context) {
            c.Write("from /admin/ or /admin if you pathcorrectio
n on")
        })
        admin.Get("/dashboard", func(c *iris.Context) {
            c.Write("/admin/dashboard")
        })
        admin.Delete("/delete/:userId", func(c *iris.Context) {
            c.Write("admin/delete/%s", c.Param("userId"))
        })
    }
}
```

```
beta := admin.Party("/beta")
beta.Get("/hey", func(c *iris.Context) { c.Write("hey from /
admin/beta/hey") })

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

# Subdomains

Subdomains are split into two categories: static subdomain and dynamic subdomain.

- static : when you know the subdomain, usage:

```
controlpanel.mydomain.com
```

- dynamic : when you don't know the subdomain, usage:

```
user1993.mydomain.com , otheruser.mydomain.com
```

Iris has the simplest known form for subdomains, simple as [Parties](#).

## Static

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    api := iris.New()

    // first the subdomains.
    admin := api.Party("admin.")
    {
        // admin.mydomain.com
        admin.Get("/", func(c *iris.Context) {
            c.Write("INDEX FROM admin.mydomain.com")
        })

        // admin.mydomain.com/hey
        admin.Get("/hey", func(c *iris.Context) {
            c.Write("HEY FROM admin.mydomain.com/hey")
        })

        // admin.mydomain.com/hey2
        admin.Get("/hey2", func(c *iris.Context) {
```

```
        c.Write("HEY SECOND FROM admin.mydomain.com/hey")
    })
}

// mydomain.com/
api.Get("/", func(c *iris.Context) {
    c.Write("INDEX FROM no-subdomain hey")
})

// mydomain.com/hey
api.Get("/hey", func(c *iris.Context) {
    c.Write("HEY FROM no-subdomain hey")
})

api.Listen("mydomain.com:80")
}
```

## Dynamic / Wildcard

```
// Package "main" is an example on how to catch dynamic/wildcard
subdomains.
// On the first example (subdomains_1) we saw how to create routes
for static subdomains,
// subdomains you know that you will have.
// Here we see an example on how to catch unknown subdomains, dynamic
subdomains,
// like username.mydomain.com:8080.

package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

// first register a dynamic-wildcard subdomain to your server machine
(dns/...) (check ./hosts if you use windows).
// run this file and try to redirect: http://username1.mydomain.com:8080/,
http://username2.mydomain.com:8080/, http://username1.mydomain.com/something,
http://username1.mydomain.com/something/sadsadsa
```

```
func main() {
    /*
        Keep note that you can use both of domains now (after 3.
        0.0-rc.1)
        admin.mydomain.com, and for other the Party(*) but thi
        s is not this example's purpose

        admin := iris.Party("admin.")
        {
            // admin.mydomain.com
            admin.Get("/", func(c *iris.Context) {
                c.Write("INDEX FROM admin.mydomain.com")
            })

            // admin.mydomain.com/hey
            admin.Get("/hey", func(c *iris.Context) {
                c.Write("HEY FROM admin.mydomain.com/hey")
            })

            // admin.mydomain.com/hey2
            admin.Get("/hey2", func(c *iris.Context) {
                c.Write("HEY SECOND FROM admin.mydomain.com/hey"
            )
        })
    */

    dynamicSubdomains := iris.Party("*.")
    {
        dynamicSubdomains.Get("/", dynamicSubdomainHandler)

        dynamicSubdomains.Get("/something", dynamicSubdomainHand
        ler)

        dynamicSubdomains.Get("/something/:param1", dynamicSubdo
        mainHandlerWithParam)
    }

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("Hello from mydomain.com path: %s", ctx.PathSt
```

```
ring())
    })

    iris.Get("/hello", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("Hello from mydomain.com path: %s", ctx.PathString())
    })

    iris.Listen("mydomain.com:8080")
}

func dynamicSubdomainHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
    username := ctx.Subdomain()
    ctx.Write("Hello from dynamic subdomain path: %s, here you can handle the route for dynamic subdomains, handle the user: %s", ctx.PathString(), username)
    // if http://username4.mydomain.com:8080/ prints:
    // Hello from dynamic subdomain path: /, here you can handle the route for dynamic subdomains, handle the user: username4
}

func dynamicSubdomainHandlerWithParam(ctx *iris.Context) {
    username := ctx.Subdomain()
    ctx.Write("Hello from dynamic subdomain path: %s, here you can handle the route for dynamic subdomains, handle the user: %s", ctx.PathString(), username)
    ctx.Write("THE PARAM1 is: %s", ctx.Param("param1"))
}
```

You can still set unlimited number of middleware\handlers to the dynamic subdomains also

You noticed the comments 'subdomains\_1' and so on, this is because almost all book's code shots, are running examples.

You can find them by pressing [here](#).



# Named Parameters

Named parameters are just custom paths for your routes, you can access them for each request using context's `c.Param("nameoftheparameter")` . Use `c.Params` to get all values as an array (`{K,V}`).

There's no limit on how long a path can be.

Usage:

```
package main

import (
    "strconv"

    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    // Matches /hello/iris, (if PathCorrection:true match also /hello/iris/)
    // Doesn't match /hello or /hello/ or /hello/iris/something
    iris.Get("/hello/:name", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // Retrieve the parameter name
        name := c.Param("name")
        c.Write("Hello %s", name)
    })

    // Matches /profile/iris/friends/1, (if PathCorrection:true match also /profile/iris/friends/1/)
    // Doesn't match /profile/ or /profile/iris
    // Doesn't match /profile/iris/friends or /profile/iris/friends
    // Doesn't match /profile/iris/friends/2/something
    iris.Get("/profile/:fullname/friends/:friendID", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // Retrieve the parameters fullname and friendID
        fullname := c.Param("fullname")
```

```
    friendID, err := c.ParamInt("friendID")
    if err != nil {
        // Do something with the error
        return
    }
    c.HTML(iris.StatusOK, "<b> Hello </b>" + fullname + "<b> with friends ID </b>" + strconv.Itoa(friendID))
})

// Route Example:
// /posts/:id and /posts/new conflict with each other for performance reasons and simplicity (dynamic value conflicts with the static 'new').
// but if you need to have them you can do following:
iris.Get("/posts/*action", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    action := ctx.Param("action")
    if action == "/new" {
        // it's posts/new page
        ctx.Write("POSTS NEW")
    } else {
        ctx.Write("OTHER POSTS")
        // it's posts/:id page
        //doSomething with the action which is the id
    }
})

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Match anything

```
// Will match any request which's url prefix is "/anything/" and
// has content after that
// Matches /anything/whateverhere/whateveragain or /anything/bla
// blabla
// c.Param("randomName") will be /whateverhere/whateveragain, bl
// ablabla
// Doesn't match /anything or /anything/ or /something
iris.Get("/anything/*randomName", func(c *iris.Context) { } )
```

# Static files

## Serve a static directory

```
// StaticHandler returns a HandlerFunc to serve static system di
rectory
// Accepts 5 parameters
//
// first param is the systemPath (string)
// Path to the root directory to serve files from.
//
// second is the stripSlashes (int) level
// * stripSlashes = 0, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/foo/
bar"
// * stripSlashes = 1, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/bar"
// * stripSlashes = 2, original path: "/foo/bar", result: ""
//
// third is the compress (bool)
// Transparently compresses responses if set to true.
//
// The server tries minimizing CPU usage by caching compressed f
iles.
// It adds FSCompressedFileSuffix suffix to the original file na
me and
// tries saving the resulting compressed file under the new file
name.
// So it is advisable to give the server write access to Root
// and to all inner folders in order to minimize CPU usage when s
erving
// compressed responses.
//
// fourth is the generateIndexPages (bool)
// Index pages for directories without files matching IndexNames
// are automatically generated if set.
//
// Directory index generation may be quite slow for directories
// with many files (more than 1K), so it is discouraged enabling
```

```
// index pages' generation for such directories.
//
// fifth is the indexNames ([]string)
// List of index file names to try opening during directory access.
//
// For example:
//
//      * index.html
//      * index.htm
//      * my-super-index.xml
//
StaticHandler(systemPath string, stripSlashes int, compress bool
,
                generateIndexPages bool, indexNames []string)
HandlerFunc

// Static registers a route which serves a system directory
// this doesn't generate an index page which lists all files
// no compression is used also, for these features look at StaticFS func
// accepts three parameters
// first parameter is the request url path (string)
// second parameter is the system directory (string)
// third parameter is the level (int) of stripSlashes
// * stripSlashes = 0, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/foo/bar"
// * stripSlashes = 1, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/bar"
// * stripSlashes = 2, original path: "/foo/bar", result: ""
Static(relative string, systemPath string, stripSlashes int)

// StaticFS registers a route which serves a system directory
// generates an index page which lists all files
// uses compression which file cache, if you use this method it
// will generate compressed files also
// think of this function as a small fileserver with http
// accepts three parameters
// first parameter is the request url path (string)
// second parameter is the system directory (string)
// third parameter is the level (int) of stripSlashes
```

```
// * stripSlashes = 0, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/foo/
bar"
// * stripSlashes = 1, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/bar"
// * stripSlashes = 2, original path: "/foo/bar", result: ""
StaticFS(relative string, systemPath string, stripSlashes int)

// StaticWeb same as Static but if index.html e
// xists and request uri is '/' then display the index.html's co
ntents
// accepts three parameters
// first parameter is the request url path (string)
// second parameter is the system directory (string)
// third parameter is the level (int) of stripSlashes
// * stripSlashes = 0, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/foo/
bar"
// * stripSlashes = 1, original path: "/foo/bar", result: "/bar"
// * stripSlashes = 2, original path: "/foo/bar", result: ""
StaticWeb(relative string, systemPath string, stripSlashes int)

// StaticServe serves a directory as web resource
// it's the simplest form of the Static* functions
// Almost same usage as StaticWeb
// accepts only one required parameter which is the systemPath
// (the same path will be used to register the GET&HEAD routes)
// if the second parameter is empty, otherwise the requestPath i
s the second parameter
// it uses gzip compression (compression on each request, no fil
e cache)
StaticServe(systemPath string, requestPath ...string)
```

```
iris.Static("/public", "./static/assets/", 1)
//-> /public/assets/favicon.ico
```

```
iris.StaticFS("/ftp", "./myfiles/public", 1)
```

```
iris.StaticWeb("/", "./my_static_html_website", 1)
```

```
StaticServe(systemPath string, requestPath ...string)
```

## Manual static file serving

```
// ServeFile serves a view file, to send a file  
// to the client you should use the SendFile(serverfilename,clientfilename)  
// receives two parameters  
// filename/path (string)  
// gzipCompression (bool)  
//  
// You can define your own "Content-Type" header also, after this function call  
ServeFile(filename string, gzipCompression bool) error
```

### Serve static individual file

```
iris.Get("/txt", func(ctx *iris.Context) {  
    ctx.ServeFile("./myfolder/staticfile.txt", false)  
})
```

For example if you want manual serve static individual files dynamically you can do something like that:

```
package main

import (
    "strings"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/kataras/iris/utils"
)

func main() {

    iris.Get("/*file", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        requestpath := ctx.Param("file")

        path := strings.Replace(requestpath, "/", utils.Path
Seperator, -1)

        if !utils.DirectoryExists(path) {
            ctx.NotFound()
            return
        }

        ctx.ServeFile(path, false) // make this true to use
gzip compression
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

The previous example is almost identical with:

```
StaticServe(systemPath string, requestPath ...string)
```



```
func main() {
    iris.StaticServe("./mywebpage")
    // Serves all files inside this directory to the GET&HEAD route: 0.0.0.0:8080/mywebpage
    // using gzip compression ( no file cache, for file cache with zipped files use the StaticFS)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
func main() {
    iris.StaticServe("./static/mywebpage", "/webpage")
    // Serves all files inside filesystem path ./static/mywebpage to the GET&HEAD route: 0.0.0.0:8080/webpage
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Disabling caching

`Static`, `StaticFS` and `StaticWeb` functions automatically cache the given files for a period of time (default 20 seconds). In certain situations you don't want that caching to happen (development etc.).

Caching can be disabled by setting `github.com/kataras/iris/config`'s `StaticCacheDuration` to `time.Duration(1)` **before calling any of the named functions**. Setting `StaticCacheDuration` to `time.Duration(0)` will reset the cache time to 10 seconds (as specified in `fasthttp`).

## Favicon

Imagine that we have a folder named `static` which has subfolder `favicons` and this folder contains a favicon, for example `iris_favicon_32_32.ico`.

```
// ./main.go
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    iris.Favicon("./static/favicons/iris_favicon_32_32.ico")

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.HTML(iris.StatusOK, "You should see the favicon now
at the side of your browser.")
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

Practical example [here](#)

# Send files

Send a file, force-download to the client

```
// You can define your own "Content-Type" header also, after this function call
// for example: ctx.Response.Header.Set("Content-Type", "thecontent/type")
SendFile(filename string, destinationName string)
```

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {

    iris.Get("/servezip", func(c *iris.Context) {
        file := "./files/first.zip"
        c.SendFile(file, "saveAsName.zip")
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

You can also send bytes manually, which will be downloaded by the user:

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {

    iris.Get("/servezip", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // read your file or anything
        var binary data[]
        ctx.Data(iris.StatusOK, data)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

# Send e-mails

This is a [package](#).

Sending plain or rich content e-mails is an easy process with Iris.

## Configuration

```
// Config keeps the options for the mail sender service
type Config struct {
    // Host is the server mail host, IP or address
    Host string
    // Port is the listening port
    Port int
    // Username is the auth username@domain.com for the sender
    Username string
    // Password is the auth password for the sender
    Password string
    // FromAlias is the from part, if empty this is the first part before @ from the Username field
    FromAlias string
    // UseCommand enable it if you want to send e-mail with the mail command instead of smtp
    //
    // Host,Port & Password will be ignored
    // ONLY FOR UNIX
    UseCommand bool
}
```

```
Send(subject string, body string, to ...string) error
```

## Example

File: `./main.go`

```
package main
```

```
import (
    "github.com/iris-contrib/mail"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    // change these to your needs

    cfg := mail.Config{
        Host:      "smtp.mailgun.org",
        Username:  "postmaster@sandbox661c307650f04e909150b37c0f3b2f09.mailgun.org",
        Password:  "38304272b8ee5c176d5961dc155b2417",
        Port:      587,
    }
    // change these to your e-mail to check if that works

    // create the service
    mailService := mail.New(cfg)

    var to = []string{"kataras2006@hotmail.com", "social@ideopod.com"}

    // standalone

    //iris.Must(mailService.Send("iris e-mail test subject", "</h1>outside of context before server's listen!</h1>", to...))

    //inside handler
    iris.Get("/send", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        content := `<h1>Hello From Iris web framework</h1> <br/>
<br/> <span style="color:blue"> This is the rich message body </span>`

        err := mailService.Send("iris e-mail just t3st subject",
            content, to...)

        if err != nil {
            ctx.HTML(200, "<b> Problem while sending the e-mail: "+err.Error())
        }
    })
}
```

```
    } else {
        ctx.HTML(200, "<h1> SUCCESS </h1>")
    }
})

// send a body by renderingt a template
iris.Get("/send/template", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    content := iris.TemplateString("body.html", iris.Map{
        "Message": " his is the rich message body sent by a
template!!",
        "Footer": "The footer of this e-mail!",
    }, iris.RenderOptions{"charset" : "UTF-8"})
    // iris.RenderOptions is an optional parameter,
    // "charset" defaults to UTF-8 but you can change it
for a
        // particular mail receiver

    err := mailService.Send("iris e-mail just t3st subject",
content, to...)

    if err != nil {
        ctx.HTML(200, "<b> Problem while sending the e-mail:
"+err.Error())
    } else {
        ctx.HTML(200, "<h1> SUCCESS </h1>")
    }
})
iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

File: `./templates/body.html`

```
<h1>Hello From Iris web framework</h1>
<br/><br/>
<span style="color:red"> {{.Message}}</span>
<hr/>

<b> {{.Footer}} </b>
```





# Render

Think of 'Render' as an action which sends/responds with rich content to the client.

The render actions are separated into two categories:

- **Responses** send content using `Serialize Engines` which use the `Content-Type` as a `Key` (explained later) . (i.e. JSON, XML etc.)
- **Templates** send content using `Template Engines` which use file name extensions. (i.e. Markdown, Jade etc.)

## Serialize Engines

Easy and fast way to render any type of data. **JSON, JSONP, XML, Text, Data, Markdown** or any custom type.

- examples are located [here](#).

## Template Engines

Iris gives you the freedom to render templates through 6+ built-in template engines, you can create your own and 'inject' it to the iris station. You can also use more than one template engines at the same time (when the file extensions are different from each other).

- examples are located [here](#).

## Install

Default Serializers\* are already installed when Iris has been installed.

## Iris' Station configuration

Remember, by 'station' we mean the default `iris.$CALL` or `api:=iris.New(); api.$CALL`

```
iris.Config.Gzip = true // compresses/gzips response content to
the client (same for Template Engines), defaults to false
iris.Config.Charset = "UTF-8" // defaults to "UTF-8" (same for T
emplate Engines also)

// or
iris.Set(iris.OptionGzip(true), iris.OptionCharset("UTF-8"))
// or
iris.New(iris.OptionGzip(true), iris.OptionCharset("UTF-8"))
// or
iris.New(iris.Configuration{ Gzip:true, Charset: "UTF-8" })
```

They can be overridden for specific `Render` actions:

```
func(ctx *iris.Context){
    ctx.Render("any/contentType", anyValue{}, iris.RenderOptions{"g
zip":false, "charset": "UTF-8"})
}
```

## How to use

First of all don't be scared about the 'big' article, a serialize engine(serializer, old: Serializer) is very simple and is easy to understand. Let's see what built-in response types are available in `iris.Context` .

```
package main
```

```
import (
    "encoding/xml"

    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type ExampleXml struct {
    XMLName xml.Name `xml:"example"`
    One     string   `xml:"one,attr"`
    Two     string   `xml:"two,attr"`
}

func main() {
    iris.Get("/data", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Data(iris.StatusOK, []byte("Some binary data here."))
    })

    iris.Get("/text", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Text(iris.StatusOK, "Plain text here")
    })

    iris.Get("/json", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.JSON(iris.StatusOK, map[string]string{"hello": "json"})
    }) // or myjsonStruct{hello:"json"}
    })

    iris.Get("/jsonp", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.JSONP(iris.StatusOK, "callbackName", map[string]string{"hello": "jsonp"})
    })

    iris.Get("/xml", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.XML(iris.StatusOK, ExampleXml{One: "hello", Two: "xml"})
    }) // or iris.Map{"One":"hello"...}

    iris.Get("/markdown", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Markdown(iris.StatusOK, "# Hello Dynamic Markdown Ir
```

```
is")
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

### Text Serializer

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    iris.Config.Charset = "UTF-8" // this is the default, you do
    n't have to set it manually

    myString := "this is just a simple string which you can already
    render with ctx.Write"

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Text(iris.StatusOK, myString)
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_1", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("text/plain", myString)
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.RenderWithStatus(iris.StatusOK, "text/plain", myString)
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_3", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("text/plain", myString, iris.RenderOptions{"charset":
        "UTF-8"}) // default & global charset is UTF-8
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_4", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // logs if any error and sends http status '500 internal
        server error' to the client
        ctx.MustRender("text/plain", myString)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Custom Serializer

You can create a custom Serializer using a func or an interface which implements the `serializer.Serializer` which contains a simple function:

```
Serialize(val interface{}, options ...map[string]interface{})  
([]byte, error)
```

A custom engine can be used to register a totally new content writer for a known `ContentType` or for a custom `ContentType`.

You can imagine its useful, I will show you one right now.

Let's do a 'trick' here, which works for all other Serializers, custom or not: say for example, that you want a static 'footer/suffix' on your content.

If a Serializer has the same key and the same content type then the contents are appended and the final result will be rendered to the client .

Let's do this with the `text/plain` content type, because you can see its results easily.

```
// You can create a custom serialize engine(serializer) using a  
func or an interface which implements the  
// serializer.Serializer which contains a simple function: Seria  
lize(val interface{}, options ...map[string]interface{}) ([]byte  
, error)  
  
// A custom engine can be used to register a totally new content  
writer for a known ContentType or for a custom ContentType  
  
// Let's do a 'trick' here, which works for all other serialize  
engine(serializer)s, custom or not:  
  
// say for example, that you want a static 'footer/suffix' on you  
r content, without the need to create & register a middleware fo  
r that, per route or globally  
// you want to be even more organised.  
//  
// IF a serialize engine(serializer) has the same key and the sa  
me content type then the contents are appended and the final res  
ult will be rendered to the client.  
  
// Enough with my 'bad' english, let's code something small:
```

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-serializer"
    "github.com/kataras/go-serializer/text"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

// Let's do this with `text/plain` content type, because you can
// see its results easily, the first engine will use this "text/plain"
// as key,
// the second & third will use the same, as firsts, key, which is
// the ContentType also.
func main() {
    // we are registering the default text/plain, and after we
    // will register the 'appender' only
    // we have to register the default because we will add more
    // serialize engine(serializer)s with the same content,
    // iris will not register this by-default if other serialize
    // engine(serializer) with the corresponding ContentType already
    // exists
    iris.UseSerializer(text.ContentType, text.New())

    // register a serialize engine(serializer) serializer.Serializer
    iris.UseSerializer(text.ContentType, &CustomTextEngine{})
    // register a serialize engine(serializer) with func
    iris.UseSerializer(text.ContentType, serializer.SerializeFunc(
        func(val interface{}, options ...map[string]interface{}) ([]byte, error) {
            return []byte("\nThis is the static SECOND AND LAST suffix!"), nil
        },
    ))

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Text(iris.StatusOK, "Hello!") // or ctx.Render(text.ContentType, " Hello!")
    })
}
```

```
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

// This is the way you create one with raw serialiser.Serializer
// implementation:

// CustomTextEngine the serialize engine(serializer) which appen
// ds a simple string on the default's text engine
type CustomTextEngine struct{}

// Implement the serializer.Serializer
func (e *CustomTextEngine) Serialize(val interface{}, options ...
map[string]interface{}) ([]byte, error) {
    // we don't need the val, because we want only to append, so
    // what we should do?
    // just return the []byte we want to be appended after the f
    // irst registered text/plain engine
    return []byte("\nThis is the static FIRST suffix!"), nil
}
```

## iris.SerializeToString

SerializeToString gives you the result of the Serializer's work, it doesn't renders to the client but you can use this function to collect the end result and send it via e-mail to the user, or anything you can imagine.

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {

    // SerializeToString gives you the result of the serialize e
    // ngine(serializer)'s work, it doesn't renders to the client but y
    // ou can use
    // this function to collect the end result and send it via e
    // -mail to the user, or anything you can imagine.

    // Note that: iris.SerializeToString is called outside of th
```



```
e context, using your iris $instance (iris. is the default)
```

```
markdownContents := `## Hello Markdown from Iris
```

```
This is an example of Markdown with Iris
```

```
Features
```

```
-----
```

```
All features of Sundown are supported, including:
```

```
*   Compatibility. The Markdown v1.0.3 test suite passes with  
the --tidy option. Without --tidy, the differences are  
mostly in whitespace and entity escaping, where blackfriday  
is  
more consistent and cleaner.
```

```
*   Common extensions, including table support, fenced code  
blocks, autolinks, strikethroughs, non-strict emphasis, etc.
```

```
*   Safety. Blackfriday is paranoid when parsing, making it  
safe  
to feed untrusted user input without fear of bad things  
happening. The test suite stress tests this and there are no  
known inputs that make it crash. If you find one, please let  
me  
know and send me the input that does it.
```

```
NOTE: "safety" in this context means runtime safety only.  
In order to  
protect yourself against JavaScript injection in untrusted content,  
see  
[this example](https://github.com/russross/blackfriday#sanitize-untrusted-content).
```

```
*   Fast processing. It is fast enough to render on-demand in
```

most web applications without having to cache the output.

- \* **Thread safety**. You can run multiple parsers in different goroutines without ill effect. There is no dependence on global shared state.

- \* **Minimal dependencies**. Blackfriday only depends on standard library packages in Go. The source code is pretty self-contained, so it is easy to add to any project, including Google App Engine projects.

- \* **Standards compliant**. Output successfully validates using the W3C validation tool for HTML 4.01 and XHTML 1.0 Transitional.

[this is a link](https://github.com/kataras/iris) `

```
iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // let's see
    // convert markdown string to html and print it to the logger
    // THIS WORKS WITH ALL serialize engine(serializer)S, but I am not doing the same example for all engines again :) (the same you can do with templates using the iris.TemplateString)
    htmlContents := iris.SerializeToString("text/markdown",
    markdownContents, iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "8859-1"}) // default is the iris.Config.Charset, which is UTF-8

    ctx.Log(htmlContents)
    ctx.Write("The Raw HTML is:\n%s", htmlContents)
})

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

Now we can continue to the rest of the default & built'n Serializers

## JSON Serializer

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

type myjson struct {
    Name string `json:"name"`
}

func main() {

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.JSON(iris.StatusOK, iris.Map{"name": "iris"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_1", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.JSON(iris.StatusOK, myjson{Name: "iris"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("application/json", myjson{Name: "iris"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_3", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.RenderWithStatus(iris.StatusOK, "application/json",
myjson{Name: "iris"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_4", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("application/json", myjson{Name: "iris"}, iris.
RenderOptions{"charset": "UTF-8"}) // UTF-8 is the default.
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_5", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // logs if any error and sends http status '500 internal
server error' to the client
        ctx.MustRender("application/json", myjson{Name: "iris"},
iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "UTF-8"}) // UTF-8 is the default.
    })
}
```

```
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```



```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-serializer/json"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type myjson struct {
    Name string `json:"name"`
}

func main() {
    iris.Config.Charset = "UTF-8" // this is the default, which
    you can change

    //first example
    // use the json's Config, we need the import of the json ser
    ialize engine(serializer) in order to change its internal configs

    // this is one of the reasons you need to import a default e
    ngine,(template engine or serialize engine(serializer))
    /*
        type Config struct {
            Indent          bool
            UnEscapeHTML    bool
            Prefix          []byte
            StreamingJSON    bool
        }
    */

    iris.UseSerializer(json.ContentType, json.New(json.Config{
        Prefix: []byte("MYPREFIX"),
    })) // you can use anything as the second parameter, the jso
    n.ContentType is the string "application/json", the context.JSON
```

renders with this engine's key.

```
jsonHandlerSimple := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.JSON(iris.StatusOK, myjson{Name: "iris"})
}

jsonHandlerWithRender := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // you can also change the charset for a specific render
    // action with RenderOptions
    ctx.Render("application/json", myjson{Name: "iris"}, iris.
RenderOptions{"charset": "8859-1"})
}

//second example,
// imagine that we need the context.JSON to be listening to
// our "application/json" serialize engine(serializer) with a custom
// prefix (we did that before)
// but we also want a different renderer, but again application/json
// content type, with Indent option setted to true:
iris.UseSerializer("json2", json.New(json.Config{Indent: true}))
json2Handler := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("json2", myjson{Name: "My iris"})
    ctx.SetContentType("application/json")
}

iris.Get("/", jsonHandlerSimple)

iris.Get("/render", jsonHandlerWithRender)

iris.Get("/json2", json2Handler)

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## JSONP Serializer

```
package main
```

```
import "github.com/kataras/iris"

type myjson struct {
    Name string `json:"name"`
}

func main() {

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.JSONP(iris.StatusOK, "callbackName", iris.Map{"name"
: "iris"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_1", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.JSONP(iris.StatusOK, "callbackName", myjson{Name: "i
ris"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("application/javascript", myjson{Name: "iris"
}, iris.RenderOptions{"callback": "callbackName"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_3", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.RenderWithStatus(iris.StatusOK, "application/javascr
ipt", myjson{Name: "iris"}, iris.RenderOptions{"callback": "call
backName"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_4", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // logs if any error and sends http status '500 internal
server error' to the client
        ctx.MustRender("application/javascript", myjson{Name: "i
ris"}, iris.RenderOptions{"callback": "callbackName", "charset":
"UTF-8"}) // UTF-8 is the default.
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-serializer/jsonp"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type myjson struct {
    Name string `json:"name"`
}

func main() {
    iris.Config.Charset = "UTF-8" // this is the default, which
    you can change

    //first example
    // this is one of the reasons you need to import a default e
    ngine,(template engine or serialize engine(serializer))
    /*
        type Config struct {
            Indent    bool
            Callback string // the callback can be override by t
            he context's options or parameter on context.JSONP
        }
    */
    iris.UseSerializer(jsonp.ContentType, jsonp.New(jsonp.Config
    {
        Indent: true,
    })))
    // you can use anything as the second parameter,
    // the jsonp.ContentType is the string "application/javascri
    pt",
    // the context.JSONP renders with this engine's key.

    handlerSimple := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.JSONP(iris.StatusOK, "callbackName", myjson{Name: "i
        ris"})
    }
```

```
handlerWithRender := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // you can also change the charset for a specific render
    action with RenderOptions
    ctx.Render("application/javascript", myjson{Name: "iris"
}, iris.RenderOptions{"callback": "callbackName", "charset": "88
59-1"})
}

//second example,
// but we also want a different renderer, but again "applica
tion/javascript" as content type, with Callback option setted gl
obaly:
iris.UseSerializer("jsonp2", jsonp.New(jsonp.Config{Callback
: "callbackName"}))
// yes the UseSerializer returns a function which you can ma
p the content type if it's not declared on the key
handlerJsonp2 := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("jsonp2", myjson{Name: "My iris"})
    ctx.SetContentType("application/javascript")
}

iris.Get("/", handlerSimple)

iris.Get("/render", handlerWithRender)

iris.Get("/jsonp2", handlerJsonp2)

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## XML Serializer

```
package main

import (
    "encoding/xml"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)
```



```
type myxml struct {
    XMLName xml.Name `xml:"xml_example"`
    First    string    `xml:"first,attr"`
    Second   string    `xml:"second,attr"`
}

func main() {

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.XML(iris.StatusOK, iris.Map{"first": "first attr ",
"second": "second attr"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_1", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.XML(iris.StatusOK, myxml{First: "first attr", Second
: "second attr"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("text/xml", myxml{First: "first attr", Second
: "second attr"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_3", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.RenderWithStatus(iris.StatusOK, "text/xml", myxml{Fi
rst: "first attr", Second: "second attr"})
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_4", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("text/xml", myxml{First: "first attr", Second
: "second attr"}, iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "UTF-8"}) // UTF
-8 is the default.
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_5", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // logs if any error and sends http status '500 internal
server error' to the client
        ctx.MustRender("text/xml", myxml{First: "first attr", Se
cond: "second attr"}, iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "UTF-8"})
    })
}
```

```
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
package main

import (
    encodingXML "encoding/xml"

    "github.com/kataras/go-serializer/xml"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type myxml struct {
    XMLName encodingXML.Name `xml:"xml_example"`
    First   string                  `xml:"first,attr"`
    Second  string                  `xml:"second,attr"`
}

func main() {
    iris.Config.Charset = "UTF-8" // this is the default, which
    you can change

    //first example
    // this is one of the reasons you need to import a default e
    ngine,(template engine or serialize engine(serializer))
    /*
        type Config struct {
            Indent bool
            Prefix []byte
        }
    */
    iris.UseSerializer(xml.ContentType, xml.New(xml.Config{
        Indent: true,
    }))
    // you can use anything as the second parameter,
    // the jsonp.ContentType is the string "text/xml",
    // the context.XML renders with this engine's key.
```

```
handlerSimple := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.XML(iris.StatusOK, myxml{First: "first attr", Second
: "second attr"})
}

handlerWithRender := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // you can also change the charset for a specific render
    action with RenderOptions
    ctx.Render("text/xml", myxml{First: "first attr", Second
: "second attr"}, iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "8859-1"})
}

//second example,
// but we also want a different renderer, but again "text/xml"
as content type, with prefix option setted by configuration:
iris.UseSerializer("xml2", xml.New(xml.Config{Prefix: []byte(
""))})) // if you really use a PREFIX it will be not valid xml, u
se it only for special cases
handlerXML2 := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("xml2", myxml{First: "first attr", Second: "s
econd attr"})
    ctx.SetContentType("text/xml; charset=" + iris.Config.Ch
arset)
}

iris.Get("/", handlerSimple)

iris.Get("/render", handlerWithRender)

iris.Get("/xml2", handlerXML2)

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Markdown Serializer

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"
```

```
type myjson struct {
    Name string `json:"name"`
}

func main() {
    markdownContents := `## Hello Markdown from Iris
```

```
This is an example of Markdown with Iris
```

```
Features
```

```
-----
```

All features of Sundown are supported, including:

- \* **Compatibility**. The Markdown v1.0.3 test suite passes with the --tidy option. Without --tidy, the differences are mostly in whitespace and entity escaping, where blackfriday is more consistent and cleaner.

- \* **Common extensions**, including table support, fenced code blocks, autolinks, strikethroughs, non-strict emphasis, etc.

- \* **Safety**. Blackfriday is paranoid when parsing, making it safe to feed untrusted user input without fear of bad things happening. The test suite stress tests this and there are no known inputs that make it crash. If you find one, please let me know and send me the input that does it.

NOTE: "safety" in this context means *runtime safety only*. In order to protect yourself against JavaScript injection in untrusted content, see [this example](<https://github.com/russross/blackfriday#sanitizing-untrusted-markdown>)

```
ize-untrusted-content).
```

```
*    **Fast processing**. It is fast enough to render on-demand i
n
    most web applications without having to cache the output.
```

```
*    **Thread safety**. You can run multiple parsers in different
goroutines without ill effect. There is no dependence on glo
bal
    shared state.
```

```
*    **Minimal dependencies**. Blackfriday only depends on standa
rd
    library packages in Go. The source code is pretty
    self-contained, so it is easy to add to any project, includi
ng
    Google App Engine projects.
```

```
*    **Standards compliant**. Output successfully validates using
the
    W3C validation tool for HTML 4.01 and XHTML 1.0 Transitional
.
```

```
[this is a link](https://github.com/kataras/iris) `
```

```
iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Markdown(iris.StatusOK, markdownContents)
})
```

```
iris.Get("/alternative_1", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    htmlContents := ctx.MarkdownString(m markdownContents)
    ctx.HTML(iris.StatusOK, htmlContents)
})
```

```
// text/markdown is just the key which the markdown serializ
e engine(serializer) and ctx.Markdown communicate,
// it's real content type is text/html
```

```
iris.Get("/alternative_2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("text/markdown", markdownContents)
})
```

```
iris.Get("/alternative_3", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.RenderWithStatus(iris.StatusOK, "text/markdown", markdownContents)
})

iris.Get("/alternative_4", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("text/markdown", markdownContents, iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "UTF-8"}) // UTF-8 is the default.
})

iris.Get("/alternative_5", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // logs if any error and sends http status '500 internal server error' to the client
    ctx.MustRender("text/markdown", markdownContents, iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "UTF-8"}) // UTF-8 is the default.
})

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-serializer/markdown"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    markdownContents := `## Hello Markdown from Iris

This is an example of Markdown with Iris

Features
-----

All features of Sundown are supported, including:
```

\* **Compatibility**. The Markdown v1.0.3 test suite passes with the `--tidy` option. Without `--tidy`, the differences are mostly in whitespace and entity escaping, where blackfriday is more consistent and cleaner.

\* **Common extensions**, including table support, fenced code blocks, autolinks, strikethroughs, non-strict emphasis, etc.

\* **Safety**. Blackfriday is paranoid when parsing, making it safe to feed untrusted user input without fear of bad things happening. The test suite stress tests this and there are no known inputs that make it crash. If you find one, please let me know and send me the input that does it.

NOTE: "safety" in this context means *runtime safety only*. In order to protect yourself against JavaScript injection in untrusted content, see [this example](<https://github.com/russross/blackfriday#sanitize-untrusted-content>).

\* **Fast processing**. It is fast enough to render on-demand in most web applications without having to cache the output.

\* **Thread safety**. You can run multiple parsers in different goroutines without ill effect. There is no dependence on global shared state.

\* **Minimal dependencies**. Blackfriday only depends on standard library packages in Go. The source code is pretty self-contained, so it is easy to add to any project, including

```

    Google App Engine projects.

*   **Standards compliant**. Output successfully validates using
    the
    W3C validation tool for HTML 4.01 and XHTML 1.0 Transitional
    .

    [this is a link](https://github.com/kataras/iris) `

//first example
// this is one of the reasons you need to import a default e
ngine,(template engine or serialize engine(serializer))
/*
    type Config struct {
        MarkdownSanitize bool
    }
*/
iris.UseSerializer(markdown.ContentType, markdown.New())
// you can use anything as the second parameter,
// the markdown.ContentType is the string "text/markdown",
// the context.Markdown renders with this engine's key.

handlerWithRender := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // you can also change the charset for a specific render
    action with RenderOptions
    ctx.Render("text/markdown", markdownContents, iris.Rende
rOptions{"charset": "8859-1"})
}

//second example,
// but we also want a different renderer, but again "text/ht
ml" as 'content type' (this is the real content type we want to
render with, at the first ctx.Render the text/markdown key is co
nverted automatically to text/html without need to call SetConte
ntType), with MarkdownSanitize option setted to true:
iris.UseSerializer("markdown2", markdown.New(markdown.Config
{MarkdownSanitize: true}))
handlerMarkdown2 := func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("markdown2", markdownContents, iris.RenderOpt
ions{"gzip": true})

```



```
        ctx.SetContentType("text/html")
    }

    iris.Get("/", handlerWithRender)

    iris.Get("/markdown2", handlerMarkdown2)

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

### Data(Binary) Serializer

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {
    myData := []byte("some binary data or a program here which will not be a simple string at the production")

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Data(iris.StatusOK, myData)
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_1", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("application/octet-stream", myData)
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.RenderWithStatus(iris.StatusOK, "application/octet-stream", myData)
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_3", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("application/octet-stream", myData, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip": true}) // gzip is false by default
    })

    iris.Get("/alternative_4", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // logs if any error and sends http status '500 internal server error' to the client
        ctx.MustRender("application/octet-stream", myData)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

- 
- examples are located [here](#).
  - You can contribute to Serializers, click [here](#) to navigate to the repository.



## Install

Install the go-template package.

```
$ go get -u github.com/kataras/go-template
```

## Iris' Station configuration

Remember, when 'station' we mean the default `iris.$CALL` or `api:=iris.New(); api.$CALL`

```
iris.Config.IsDevelopment = true // reloads the templates on each request, defaults to false
iris.Config.Gzip = true // compressed gzip contents to the client, the same for Serializers also, defaults to false
iris.Config.Charset = "UTF-8" // defaults to "UTF-8", the same for Serializers also

// or
iris.Set(iris.OptionIsDevelopment(true), iris.OptionGzip(true), iris.OptionCharset("UTF-8"))
// or
iris.New(iris.OptionIsDevelopment(true), iris.OptionGzip(true), iris.OptionCharset("UTF-8"))
// or
iris.New(iris.Configuration{IsDevelopment:true, Gzip:true, Charset: "UTF-8" })
```

The last two options (Gzip, Charset) can be overridden for specific 'Render' action:

```
func(ctx *iris.Context){
    ctx.Render("templateFile.html", anyBindingStruct{}, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip":false, "charset": "UTF-8"})
}
```

## How to use

Most examples are written for the HTML Template Engine(default and built'n template engine for iris) but works for the rest of the engines also.

You will see first the template file's code, after the main.go code

### HTML Template Engine, defaulted

```
<!-- ./templates/hi.html -->

<html>
<head>
<title>Hi Iris [THE TITLE]</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Hi {{.Name}}
</body>
</html>
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

// nothing to do, defaults to ./templates and .html extension, no
// need to import any template engine because HTML engine is the
// default
// if anything else has been registered
func main() {
    iris.Config.IsDevelopment = true // this will reload the templates
    // on each request, defaults to false
    iris.Get("/hi", hi)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func hi(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.MustRender("hi.html", struct{ Name string }{Name: "iris"})
}
```

```
<!-- ./templates/layout.html -->
<html>
<head>
<title>My Layout</title>

</head>
<body>
    <h1>Body is:</h1>
    <!-- Render the current template here -->
    {{ yield }}
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/mypage.html -->  
<h1>  
    Title: {{.Title}}  
</h1>  
<h3>Message : {{.Message}} </h3>
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/html"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type mypage struct {
    Title    string
    Message string
}

func main() {

    iris.UseTemplate(html.New(html.Config{
        Layout: "layout.html",
    })).Directory("./templates", ".html") // the .Directory() is
optional also, defaults to ./templates, .html
    // Note for html: this is the default iris' template engine,
    if zero engines added, then the template/html will be used auto
    matically
    // These lines are here to show you how you can change its d
    efault configuration

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("mypage.html", mypage{"My Page title", "Hello
world!"}, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip": true})
        // Note that: you can pass "layout" : "otherLayout.html"
        to bypass the config's Layout property or iris.NoLayout to disa
        ble layout on this render action.
        // RenderOptions is an optional parameter
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```



```
<!-- ./templates/layouts/layout.html -->
<html>
<head>
<title>Layout</title>

</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is the global layout</h1>
  <br />
  <!-- Render the current template here -->
  {{ yield }}
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/layouts/mylayout.html -->
<html>
<head>
<title>my Layout</title>

</head>
<body>
  <h1>This is the layout for the /my/ and /my/other routes only
</h1>
  <br />
  <!-- Render the current template here -->
  {{ yield }}
</body>
</html>
```



```
<!-- ./templates/partials/page1_partial1.html -->
<div style="background-color: white; color: red">
  <h1>Page 1's Partial 1</h1>
</div>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/page1.html -->
<div style="background-color: black; color: blue">

    <h1>Page 1</h1>

    {{ render "partials/page1_partial1.html"}}

</div>
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/html"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    // directory and extensions defaults to ./templates, .html f
    // or all template engines
    iris.UseTemplate(html.New(html.Config{Layout: "layouts/layout
    t.html"}))
    //iris.Config.Render.Template.Gzip = true
    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        if err := ctx.Render("page1.html", nil); err != nil {
            println(err.Error())
        }
    })

    // remove the layout for a specific route
    iris.Get("/nolayout", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        if err := ctx.Render("page1.html", nil, iris.RenderOptio
        ns{"layout": iris.NoLayout}); err != nil {
            println(err.Error())
        }
    })

    // set a layout for a party, .Layout should be BEFORE any Ge
```

```
t or other Handle party's method
my := iris.Party("/my").Layout("layouts/mylayout.html")
{
    my.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.MustRender("page1.html", nil)
    })
    my.Get("/other", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.MustRender("page1.html", nil)
    })
}

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
<!-- ./templates/layouts/layout.html -->

<html>
<head>
<title>My Layout</title>

</head>
<body>
    <!-- Render the current template here -->
    {{ yield }}
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/partials/page1_partial1.html -->
<div style="background-color: white; color: red">
    <h1>Page 1's Partial 1</h1>
</div>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/page1.html -->
<div style="background-color: black; color: blue">

    <h1>Page 1</h1>

    {{ render "partials/page1_partial1.html"}}

</div>
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/html"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    // directory and extensions defaults to ./templates, .html f
    // or all template engines
    iris.UseTemplate(html.New(html.Config{Layout: "layouts/layout
    t.html"})))

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        s := iris.TemplateString("page1.html", nil)
        ctx.Write("The plain content of the template is: %s", s)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```

<!-- ./templates/page.html -->
<a href="{{url "my-page1"}}">http://127.0.0.1:8080/mypath</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "my-page2" "theParam1" "theParam2"}}">http://127.
0.0.1:8080/mypath2/:param1/:param2</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "my-page3" "theParam1" "theParam2AfterStatic"}}">
http://127.0.0.1:8080/mypath3/:param1/statichere/:param2</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "my-page4" "theParam1" "theParam2AfterStatic" "ot
herParam" "matchAnything"}}">http://127.0.0.1:8080/mypath4/:para
m1/statichere/:param2/:otherparam/*something</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "my-page5" "theParam1" "theParam2AfterStatic" "ot
herParam" "matchAnythingAfterStatic"}}">http://127.0.0.1:8080/my
path5/:param1/statichere/:param2/:otherparam/anything/*anything</
a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "my-page6" .ParamsAsArray }}">http://127.0.0.1:80
80/mypath6/:param1/:param2/staticParam/:param3AfterStatic</a>

```

```

// ./main.go
// Package main an example on how to naming your routes & use th
e custom 'url' HTML Template Engine, same for other template eng
ines
// we don't need to import the kataras/go-template/html because
iris uses this as the default engine if no other template engine
has been registered.
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

```

```
func main() {

    iris.Get("/mypath", emptyHandler)("my-page1")
    iris.Get("/mypath2/:param1/:param2", emptyHandler)("my-page2"
)
    iris.Get("/mypath3/:param1/statichere/:param2", emptyHandler
)("my-page3")
    iris.Get("/mypath4/:param1/statichere/:param2/:otherparam/*s
omething", emptyHandler)("my-page4")

    // same with HandleFunc
    iris.HandleFunc("GET", "/mypath5/:param1/statichere/:param2/
:otherparam/anything/*anything", emptyHandler)("my-page5")

    iris.Get("/mypath6/:param1/:param2/staticParam/:param3AfterS
tatic", emptyHandler)("my-page6")

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // for /mypath6...
        paramsAsArray := []string{"theParam1", "theParam2", "the
Param3"}

        if err := ctx.Render("page.html", iris.Map{"ParamsAsArra
y": paramsAsArray}); err != nil {
            panic(err)
        }
    })

    iris.Get("/redirect/:namedRoute", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        routeName := ctx.Param("namedRoute")

        println("The full uri of " + routeName + "is: " + iris.U
RL(routeName))
        // if routeName == "my-page1"
        // prints: The full uri of my-page1 is: http://127.0.0.1
:8080/mypath
        ctx.RedirectTo(routeName)
        // http://127.0.0.1:8080/redirect/my-page1 will redirect
to -> http://127.0.0.1:8080/mypath
```

```
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func emptyHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("Hello from %s.", ctx.PathString())
}

}
```

```
<!-- ./templates/page.html -->
<!-- the only difference between normal named routes and dynamic
subdomains named routes is that the first argument of url
is the subdomain part instead of named parameter-->

<a href="{{url "dynamic-subdomain1" "username1"}}">username1.127
.0.0.1:8080/mypath</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "dynamic-subdomain2" "username2" "theParam1" "the
Param2"}}">username2.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath2/:param1/:param2</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "dynamic-subdomain3" "username3" "theParam1" "the
Param2AfterStatic"}}">username3.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath3/:param1/s
tatichere/:param2</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "dynamic-subdomain4" "username4" "theParam1" "the
param2AfterStatic" "otherParam" "matchAnything"}}">username4.127
.0.0.1:8080/mypath4/:param1/statichere/:param2/:otherparam/*some
thing</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{url "dynamic-subdomain5" .ParamsAsArray }}">username
5.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath6/:param1/:param2/staticParam/:param3Afte
rStatic</a>
```

I will add hosts files contents only once, here, you can imagine the rest.

**File location is Windows: Drive:/Windows/system32/drivers/etc/hosts, on Linux: /etc/hosts**

```
# localhost name resolution is handled within DNS itself.
127.0.0.1        localhost
::1             localhost
#-IRIS-For development machine, you have to configure your dns a
lso for online, search google how to do it if you don't know

127.0.0.1        username1.127.0.0.1
127.0.0.1        username2.127.0.0.1
127.0.0.1        username3.127.0.0.1
127.0.0.1        username4.127.0.0.1
127.0.0.1        username5.127.0.0.1
# note that you can always use custom subdomains
#-END IRIS-
```

```
// ./main.go
// Package main same example as template_html_4 but with wildcard
subdomains
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {

    wildcard := iris.Party("*.")
    {
        wildcard.Get("/mypath", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain
1")
        wildcard.Get("/mypath2/:param1/:param2", emptyHandler)("
dynamic-subdomain2")
        wildcard.Get("/mypath3/:param1/statichere/:param2", empt
yHandler)("dynamic-subdomain3")
        wildcard.Get("/mypath4/:param1/statichere/:param2/:other
```



```

param/*something", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain4")
    wildcard.Get("/mypath5/:param1/:param2/staticParam/:param3AfterStatic", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain5")
}

iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // for dynamic_subdomain:8080/mypath5...
    // the first parameter is always the subdomain part
    paramsAsArray := []string{"username5", "theParam1", "theParam2", "theParam3"}

    if err := ctx.Render("page.html", iris.Map{"ParamsAsArray": paramsAsArray}); err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
})

iris.Get("/redirect/:namedRoute/:subdomain", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    routeName := ctx.Param("namedRoute")
    subdomain := ctx.Param("subdomain")
    println("The full uri of " + routeName + "is: " + iris.URL(routeName, subdomain))
    // if routeName == "dynamic-subdomain1" && subdomain == "username1"
    // prints: The full uri of dynamic-subdomain1 is: http://username1.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath
    ctx.RedirectTo(routeName, subdomain) // the second parameter is the arguments, the first argument for dynamic subdomains is the subdomain part, after this, the named parameters
    // http://127.0.0.1:8080/redirect/my-subdomain1 will redirect to -> http://username1.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath
})

iris.Listen("127.0.0.1:8080")
}

func emptyHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("[SUBDOMAIN: %s]Hello from Path: %s.", ctx.Subdomain(), ctx.PathString())
}

```

```
}
```

## Django Template Engine

```
<!-- ./templates/mypage.html -->
<html>
<head>
<title>Hello Django from Iris</title>

</head>
<body>
    {% if is_admin %}
    <p>{{username}} is an admin!</p>
    {% endif %}
</body>
</html>
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/django"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {

    iris.UseTemplate(django.New()).Directory("./templates", ".html")

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("mypage.html", map[string]interface{}{"username": "iris", "is_admin": true}, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip": true})
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
<!-- ./templates/page.html -->
<!-- the only difference between normal named routes and dynamic
subdomains named routes is that the first argument of url
is the subdomain part instead of named parameter-->
<a href="{{ url("dynamic-subdomain1","username1") }}">username1.
127.0.0.1:8080/mypath</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{ url("dynamic-subdomain2","username2","theParam1","th
eParam2") }}">username2.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath2/:param1/:param2</a
>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{ url("dynamic-subdomain3","username3","theParam1","th
eParam2AfterStatic") }}" >username3.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath3/:para
m1/statichere/:param2</a>
<br />
<br />
<a href="{{ url("dynamic-subdomain4","username4","theParam1","th
eParam2AfterStatic","otherParam","matchAnything") }}" >username4
.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath4/:param1/statichere/:param2/:otherparam/*
something</a>
<br />
<br />
```

```
// ./main.go
// Package main same example as template_html_5 but for django/p
ngo2
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/django"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    iris.UseTemplate(django.New())
}
```

```
wildcard := iris.Party("*.")
{
    wildcard.Get("/mypath", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain
1")
    wildcard.Get("/mypath2/:param1/:param2", emptyHandler)("
dynamic-subdomain2")
    wildcard.Get("/mypath3/:param1/statichere/:param2", empt
yHandler)("dynamic-subdomain3")
    wildcard.Get("/mypath4/:param1/statichere/:param2/:other
param/*something", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain4")
}

iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // for dynamic_subdomain:8080/mypath5...
    // the first parameter is always the subdomain part

    if err := ctx.Render("page.html", nil); err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
})

iris.Get("/redirect/:namedRoute/:subdomain", func(ctx *iris.
Context) {
    routeName := ctx.Param("namedRoute")
    subdomain := ctx.Param("subdomain")
    println("The full uri of " + routeName + "is: " + iris.U
RL(routeName, subdomain))
    // if routeName == "dynamic-subdomain1" && subdomain ==
"username1"
    // prints: The full uri of dynamic-subdomain1 is: http:/
/username1.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath
    ctx.RedirectTo(routeName, subdomain) // the second param
eter is the arguments, the first argument for dynamic subdomains
is the subdomain part, after this, the named parameters
    // http://127.0.0.1:8080/redirect/my-subdomain1 will red
irect to -> http://username1.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath
})

iris.Listen("127.0.0.1:8080")
}
```

```
func emptyHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("[SUBDOMAIN: %s]Hello from Path: %s.", ctx.Subdomain(), ctx.PathString())
}
```

Note that, you can see more django examples syntax by navigating [here](#)

### Handlebars Template Engine

```
<!-- ./templates/layouts/layout.html -->

<html>
<head>
<title>Layout</title>

</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is the global layout</h1>
    <br />
    <!-- Render the current template here -->
    {{ yield }}
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/layouts/mylayout.html -->
<html>
<head>
<title>my Layout</title>

</head>
<body>
    <h1>This is the layout for the /my/ and /my/other routes only
</h1>
    <br />
    <!-- Render the current template here -->
    {{ yield }}
</body>
</html>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/partials/home_partial.html -->
<div style="background-color: white; color: red">
    <h1>Home's' Partial here!!</h1>
</div>
```

```
<!-- ./templates/home.html -->
<div style="background-color: black; color: white">

    Name: {{boldme Name}} <br /> Type: {{boldme Type}} <br /> Pa
th:
    {{boldme Path}} <br />
    <hr />

    The partial is: {{ render "partials/home_partial.html"}}

</div>
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
```

```
"github.com/aymerick/raymond"
"github.com/kataras/go-template/handlebars"
"github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type mypage struct {
    Title    string
    Message string
}

func main() {
    // set the configuration for this template engine (all template engines has its configuration)
    config := handlebars.DefaultConfig()
    config.Layout = "layouts/layout.html"
    config.Helpers["boldme"] = func(input string) raymond.SafeString {
        return raymond.SafeString("<b> " + input + "</b>")
    }

    // set the template engine
    iris.UseTemplate(handlebars.New(config)).Directory("./templates", ".html") // or .hbs , whatever you want

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // optionally, set a context for the template
        ctx.Render("home.html", map[string]interface{}{"Name": "Iris", "Type": "Web", "Path": "/"})
    })

    // remove the layout for a specific route using iris.NoLayout

    iris.Get("/nolayout", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        if err := ctx.Render("home.html", nil, iris.RenderOptions{"layout": iris.NoLayout}); err != nil {
            ctx.Write(err.Error())
        }
    })
}
```

```
// set a layout for a party, .Layout should be BEFORE any Get or other Handle party's method
my := iris.Party("/my").Layout("layouts/mylayout.html")
{
    my.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // .MustRender -> same as .Render but logs the error if any and return status 500 on client
        ctx.MustRender("home.html", map[string]interface{}{"Name": "Iris", "Type": "Web", "Path": "/my/"})
    })
    my.Get("/other", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.MustRender("home.html", map[string]interface{}{"Name": "Iris", "Type": "Web", "Path": "/my/other"})
    })
}

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

// Note than you can see more handlebars examples syntax by navigating to <https://github.com/aymerick/raymond>

Note than you can see more handlebars examples syntax by navigating [here](#)

## Pug/Jade Template Engine

```
<!-- ./templates/partials/page1_partial1.jade -->
#footer
  p Copyright (c) foobar
```



```
<!-- ./templates/page.jade -->
doctype html
html(lang=en)
  head
    meta(charset=utf-8)
    title Title
  body
    p ads
    ul
      li The name is {{bold .Name}}.
      li The age is {{.Age}}.

    range .Emails
      div An email is {{.}}

    with .Jobs
      range .
        div.
          An employer is {{.Employer}}
          and the role is {{.Role}}

    {{ render "partials/page1_partial1.jade" }}
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "html/template"

    "github.com/kataras/go-template/pug"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type Person struct {
    Name    string
    Age     int
    Emails []string
    Jobs    []*Job
}
```

```
}

type Job struct {
    Employer string
    Role      string
}

func main() {
    // set the configuration for this template engine (all template engines has its configuration)
    cfg := pug.DefaultConfig()
    cfg.Funcs["bold"] = func(content string) (template.HTML, error) {
        return template.HTML("<b>" + content + "</b>"), nil
    }

    iris.UseTemplate(pug.New(cfg)).
        Directory("./templates", ".jade")

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {

        job1 := Job{Employer: "Super Employer", Role: "Team leader"}
        job2 := Job{Employer: "Fast Employer", Role: "Project management"}

        person := Person{
            Name: "name1",
            Age: 50,
            Emails: []string{"email1@something.gr", "email2.anything@gmail.com"},
            Jobs: []Job{&job1, &job2},
        }
        ctx.MustRender("page.jade", person)

    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
<!-- ./templates/page.jade -->
a(href='{{url "dynamic-subdomain1" "username1"}}') username1.127
.0.0.1:8080/mypath
p.
  a(href='{{url "dynamic-subdomain2" "username2" "theParam1" "the
Param2"}}') username2.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath2/:param1/:param2

p.
  a(href='{{url "dynamic-subdomain3" "username3" "theParam1" "the
Param2AfterStatic"}}') username3.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath3/:param1/
statichere/:param2

p.
  a(href='{{url "dynamic-subdomain4" "username4" "theParam1" "the
param2AfterStatic" "otherParam" "matchAnything"}}') username4.12
7.0.0.1:8080/mypath4/:param1/statichere/:param2/:otherparam/*som
ething

p.
  a(href='{{url "dynamic-subdomain5" .Params.AsArray }}') username
5.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath6/:param1/:param2/staticParam/:param3Afte
rStatic
```

```
// ./main.go
// Package main same example as template_html_5 but for pug/jade
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/pug"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    iris.UseTemplate(pug.New()).Directory("./templates", ".jade"
)

    wildcard := iris.Party("*.")
    {
```

```

        wildcard.Get("/mypath", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain
1")
        wildcard.Get("/mypath2/:param1/:param2", emptyHandler)("
dynamic-subdomain2")
        wildcard.Get("/mypath3/:param1/statichere/:param2", empt
yHandler)("dynamic-subdomain3")
        wildcard.Get("/mypath4/:param1/statichere/:param2/:other
param/*something", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain4")
        wildcard.Get("/mypath5/:param1/:param2/staticParam/:para
m3AfterStatic", emptyHandler)("dynamic-subdomain5")
    }

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // for dynamic_subdomain:8080/mypath5...
        // the first parameter is always the subdomain part
        paramsAsArray := []string{"username5", "theParam1", "the
Param2", "theParam3"}

        if err := ctx.Render("page.jade", iris.Map{"ParamsAsArra
y": paramsAsArray}); err != nil {
            panic(err)
        }
    })

    iris.Get("/redirect/:namedRoute/:subdomain", func(ctx *iris.
Context) {
        routeName := ctx.Param("namedRoute")
        subdomain := ctx.Param("subdomain")
        println("The full uri of " + routeName + "is: " + iris.U
RL(routeName, subdomain))
        // if routeName == "dynamic-subdomain1" && subdomain ==
"username1"
        // prints: The full uri of dynamic-subdomain1 is: http:/
/username1.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath
        ctx.RedirectTo(routeName, subdomain) // the second param
eter is the arguments, the first argument for dynamic subdomains
is the subdomain part, after this, the named parameters
        // http://127.0.0.1:8080/redirect/my-subdomain1 will red
irect to -> http://username1.127.0.0.1:8080/mypath
    })

```

```
    iris.Listen("127.0.0.1:8080")
}

func emptyHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Write("[SUBDOMAIN: %s>Hello from Path: %s.", ctx.Subdomain(), ctx.PathString())
}

// Note than you can see more Pug/Jade syntax examples by navigating to https://github.com/Joker/jade
```

Note than you can see more Pug/Jade syntax examples by navigating [here](https://github.com/Joker/jade)

```
<!-- ./templates/basic.amber -->
!!! 5
html
  head
    title Hello Amber from Iris

    meta[name="description"][value="This is a sample"]

    script[type="text/javascript"]
      var hw = "Hello #{Name}!"
      alert(hw)

    style[type="text/css"]
      body {
        background: maroon;
        color: white
      }

  body
    header#mainHeader
      ul
        li.active
          a[href="/"] Main Page
            [title="Main Page"]
      h1
        | Hi #{Name}

    footer
      | Hey
      br
      | There
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/amber"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type mypage struct {
    Name string
}

func main() {

    iris.UseTemplate(amber.New()).Directory("./templates", ".amber")

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("basic.amber", mypage{"iris"}, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip": true})
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Custom template engine

Simply, you have to implement only **3 functions**, for load and execute the templates. One optionally (**Funcs() map[string]interface{}**) which is used to register the iris' helpers funcs like `{{ url }}` and `{{ urlpath }}` .

```
type (  
    // TemplateEngine the interface that all template engines must implement  
    TemplateEngine interface {  
        // LoadDirectory builds the templates, usually by directory and extension but these are engine's decisions  
        LoadDirectory(directory string, extension string) error  
        // LoadAssets loads the templates by binary  
        // assetFn is a func which returns bytes, use it to load the templates by binary  
        // namesFn returns the template filenames  
        LoadAssets(virtualDirectory string, virtualExtension string, assetFn func(name string) ([]byte, error), namesFn func() []string) error  
  
        // ExecuteWriter finds, execute a template and write its result to the out writer  
        // options are the optional runtime options can be passed by user  
        // an example of this is the "layout" or "gzip" option  
        ExecuteWriter(out io.Writer, name string, binding interface{}, options ...map[string]interface{}) error  
    }  
  
    // TemplateEngineFuncs is optional interface for the TemplateEngine  
    // used to insert the Iris' standard funcs, see var 'usedFuncs'  
    TemplateEngineFuncs interface {  
        // Funcs should return the context or the funcs,  
        // this property is used in order to register the iris' helper funcs  
        Funcs() map[string]interface{}  
    }  
)
```



The simplest implementation, which you can look as example, is the Markdown Engine, which is located [here](#).

### **iris.TemplateString**

Executes and parses the template but instead of rendering to the client, it returns the contents. Useful when you want to send a template via e-mail or anything you can imagine.

```
<!-- ./templates/mypage.html -->
<html>
<head>
<title>Hello Django from Iris</title>

</head>
<body>
    {% if is_admin %}
    <p>{{username}} is an admin!</p>
    {% endif %}
</body>
</html>
```

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-template/django"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {

    iris.UseTemplate(django.New()).Directory("./templates", ".html")

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        // THIS WORKS WITH ALL TEMPLATE ENGINES, but I am not doing the same example for all engines again :) (the same you can do with templates using the iris.SerializeToString)
        rawHtmlContents := iris.TemplateString("mypage.html", map[string]interface{}{"username": "iris", "is_admin": true}, iris.RenderOptions{"charset": "UTF-8"}) // defaults to UTF-8 already
        ctx.Log(rawHtmlContents)
        ctx.Write("The Raw HTML is:\n%s", rawHtmlContents)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

Note that: `iris.TemplateString` can be called outside of the context also

- examples are located [here](#)
- You can contribute to create more template engines for Iris, click [here](#) to navigate to the repository.

# Gzip

Gzip compression is easy.

Activate **auto-gzip** for all responses and template engines, just set

```
iris.Config.Gzip = true or iris.New(iris.OptionGzip(true)) or  
iris.Set(OptionGzip(true)) . You can also enable gzipping for specific  
Render() calls:
```

```
//...  
context.Render("mytemplate.html", bindingStruct{}, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip": false})  
context.Render("my-custom-response", iris.Map{"anything": "everything"}, iris.RenderOptions{"gzip": false})
```

```
// WriteGzip writes the gzipped body of the response to w.
//
// Gzips the response body and sets the 'Content-Encoding: gzip'
// header before writing response to w.
//
// WriteGzip doesn't flush the response to w for performance rea
sons.
WriteGzip(w *bufio.Writer) error

// WriteGzip writes the gzipped body of the response to w.
//
// Level is the desired compression level:
//
//      * CompressNoCompression
//      * CompressBestSpeed
//      * CompressBestCompression
//      * CompressDefaultCompression
//
// Gzips the response body and sets the 'Content-Encoding: gzip'
// header before writing response to w.
//
// WriteGzipLevel doesn't flush the response to w for performanc
e reasons.
WriteGzipLevel(w *bufio.Writer, level int) error
```

How to use:

```
iris.Get("/something", func(ctx *iris.Context){
    ctx.Response.WriteGzip(...)
})
```

## Other

See [Static files](#) and learn how you can serve big files, assets or webpages with gzip compression.



# Streaming

Do progressive rendering via multiple flushes, streaming.

```
// StreamWriter registers the given stream writer for populating
// the response body.
//
// This function may be used in the following cases:
//
// * if response body is too big (more than 10MB).
// * if response body is streamed from slow external sources.
//
// * if response body must be streamed to the client in chunks.
// (aka `http server push`).
StreamWriter(cb func(writer *bufio.Writer))
```

## Usage example

```
package main

import(
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "bufio"
    "time"
    "fmt"
)

func main() {
    iris.Any("/stream", func (ctx *iris.Context){
        ctx.StreamWriter(stream)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func stream(w *bufio.Writer) {
    for i := 0; i < 10; i++ {
        fmt.Fprintf(w, "this is a message number %d", i)

        // Do not forget flushing streamed data to the client.
        if err := w.Flush(); err != nil {
            return
        }
        time.Sleep(time.Second)
    }
}
```

To achieve the opposite make use of the `StreamReader` :

```
// StreamReader sets the response body stream and optionally body size.
//
// If bodySize is >= 0, then the bodyStream must provide the exact bodySize bytes
// before returning io.EOF.
//
// If bodySize < 0, then bodyStream is read until io.EOF.
//
// bodyStream.Close() is called after finishing reading all body data
// if it implements io.Closer.
//
// See also StreamReader.
StreamReader(bodyStream io.Reader, bodySize int)
```



# Cookies

Cookie management, even your little brother can do this!

```
// SetCookie adds a cookie
SetCookie(cookie *fasthttp.Cookie)

// SetCookieKV adds a cookie, receives just a key(string) and a
// value(string)
SetCookieKV(key, value string)

// GetCookie returns the cookie's value by it's name
// returns empty string if nothing was found
GetCookie(name string) string

// RemoveCookie removes a cookie by it's name/key
RemoveCookie(name string)

// VisitAllCookies takes a visitor which loops on each (request's)
// cookie key and value
//
// Note: the method ctx.Request.Header.VisitAllCookie (by fasthttp)
// has a strange bug, which I cannot solve at the moment.
// This is the reason why this function exists and should be used
// instead of fasthttp's built in function.
VisitAllCookies(visitor func(key string, value string))
```

How to use:

```
iris.Get("/set", func(c *iris.Context){
    c.SetCookieKV("name", "iris")
    c.Write("Cookie has been setted.")
})

iris.Get("/get", func(c *iris.Context){
    name := c.GetCookie("name")
    c.Write("Cookie's value: %s", name)
})

iris.Get("/remove", func(c *iris.Context){
    if name := c.GetCookie("name"); name != "" {
        c.RemoveCookie("name")
    }
    c.Write("Cookie has been removed.")
})
```

# Flash messages

**A flash message is used in order to keep a message in session through one or several requests of the same user.**

By default, it is removed from the session after it has been displayed to the user. Flash messages are usually used in combination with HTTP redirections, because in this case there is no view, so messages can only be displayed in the request that follows redirection.

**A flash message has a name and a content (AKA key and value). It is an entry of a map.**

The name is a string: often "notice", "success", or "error", but it can be anything. The content is usually a string. You can put HTML tags in your message if you display it raw. You can also set the message value to a number or an array: it will be serialized and kept in session like a string.

---

```
// SetFlash sets a flash message, accepts 2 parameters the key(s
tring) and the value(string)
// the value will be available on the NEXT request
SetFlash(key string, value string)

// GetFlash gets a flash message by it's key
// returns the value as string and an error
//
// if the cookie doesn't exists the string is empty and the erro
r is filled.
// after the request's life the value is removed
GetFlash(key string) (value string, err error)

// GetFlashes returns all the flash messages which are available
for this request
GetFlashes() map[string]string
```

## Example

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {

    iris.Get("/set", func(c *iris.Context) {
        c.SetFlash("name", "iris")
        c.Write("Message set, is available for the next request"
    )
    })

    iris.Get("/get", func(c *iris.Context) {
        name, err := c.GetFlash("name")
        if err != nil {
            c.Write(err.Error())
            return
        }
        c.Write("Hello %s", name)
    })

    iris.Get("/test", func(c *iris.Context) {

        name, err := c.GetFlash("name")
        if err != nil {
            c.Write(err.Error())
            return
        }

        c.Write("Ok you are comming from /set, the value of the
name is %s", name)
        c.Write(", and again from the same context: %s", name)

    })
}
```

```
iris.Listen(":8080")  
}
```

# Body binder

Body binder reads values from the body and sets them to a specific object.

```
// ReadJSON reads JSON from request's body
ReadJSON(jsonObject interface{}) error

// ReadXML reads XML from request's body
ReadXML(xmlObject interface{}) error

// ReadForm binds the formObject to the request's form data
ReadForm(formObject interface{}) error
```

How to use:

## JSON

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

type Company struct {
    Public      bool      `form:"public"`
    Website     url.URL   `form:"website"`
    Foundation  time.Time `form:"foundation"`
    Name        string
    Location    struct {
        Country string
        City     string
    }
    Products   []struct {
        Name string
        Type string
    }
    Founders   []string
    Employees  int64
}

func MyHandler(c *iris.Context) {
    if err := c.ReadJSON(&Company{}); err != nil {
        panic(err.Error())
    }
}

func main() {
    iris.Get("/bind_json", MyHandler)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## XML

```
package main

import "github.com/kataras/iris"

type Company struct {
    Public      bool
    Website     url.URL
    Foundation  time.Time
    Name        string
    Location    struct {
        Country string
        City     string
    }
    Products []struct {
        Name string
        Type string
    }
    Founders []string
    Employees int64
}

func MyHandler(c *iris.Context) {
    if err := c.ReadXML(&Company{}); err != nil {
        panic(err.Error())
    }
}

func main() {
    iris.Get("/bind_xml", MyHandler)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Form

### Types

The supported field types in the destination struct are:

- `string`



- `bool`
- `int` , `int8` , `int16` , `int32` , `int64`
- `uint` , `uint8` , `uint16` , `uint32` , `uint64`
- `float32` , `float64`
- `slice` , `array`
- `struct` and `struct anonymous`
- `map`
- `interface{}`
- `time.Time`
- `url.URL`
- `slices []string`
- `custom types` to one of the above types
- a `pointer` to one of the above types

---

## Example form

```
//./main.go

package main

import (
    "fmt"

    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type Visitor struct {
    Username string
    Mail     string
    Data     []string `form:"mydata"`
}

func main() {

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Render("form.html", nil)
    })

    iris.Post("/form_action", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        visitor := Visitor{}
        err := ctx.ReadForm(&visitor)
        if err != nil {
            fmt.Println("Error when reading form: " + err.Error())
        }
        fmt.Printf("\n Visitor: %v", visitor)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

```
<!-- ./templates/form.html -->
<!DOCTYPE html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
</head>
<body>
<form action="/form_action" method="post">
<input type="text" name="Username" />
<br/>
<input type="text" name="Mail" /><br/>
<select multiple="multiple" name="mydata">
<option value='one'>One</option>
<option value='two'>Two</option>
<option value='three'>Three</option>
<option value='four'>Four</option>
</select>
<hr/>
<input type="submit" value="Send data" />

</form>
</body>
</html>
```

## In form html

- Use symbol `.` to access a field/key of a structure or map. (i.e., `struct.key` )
- Use `[int_here]` to access an index of a slice/array. (i.e., `struct.array[0]` )

```

<form method="POST">
  <input type="text" name="Name" value="Sony"/>
  <input type="text" name="Location.Country" value="Japan"/>
  <input type="text" name="Location.City" value="Tokyo"/>
  <input type="text" name="Products[0].Name" value="Playstation
4"/>
  <input type="text" name="Products[0].Type" value="Video games"
/>
  <input type="text" name="Products[1].Name" value="TV Bravia 32"
/>
  <input type="text" name="Products[1].Type" value="TVs"/>
  <input type="text" name="Founders[0]" value="Masaru Ibuka"/>
  <input type="text" name="Founders[0]" value="Akio Morita"/>
  <input type="text" name="Employees" value="90000"/>
  <input type="text" name="public" value="true"/>
  <input type="url" name="website" value="http://www.sony.net"/>
  <input type="date" name="foundation" value="1946-05-07"/>
  <input type="text" name="Interface.ID" value="12"/>
  <input type="text" name="Interface.Name" value="Go Programming
Language"/>
  <input type="submit"/>
</form>

```

## Backend

You can use the tag `form` if the name of an input or form starts lowercase.

```

package main

type InterfaceStruct struct {
    ID    int
    Name  string
}

type Company struct {
    Public      bool    `form:"public"`
    Website     url.URL `form:"website"`
    Foundation  time.Time `form:"foundation"`
}

```

```
Name      string
Location  struct {
    Country string
    City     string
}
Products  []struct {
    Name string
    Type string
}
Founders  []string
Employees int64

Interface interface{}
}

func MyHandler(c *iris.Context) {
    m := Company{
        Interface: &InterfaceStruct{},
    }

    if err := c.ReadForm(&m); err != nil {
        panic(err.Error())
    }
}

func main() {
    iris.Get("/bind_form", MyHandler)
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Custom Decoder per Object

`BodyDecoder` gives the ability to set a custom decoder **per passed object** when `context.ReadJSON` and `context.ReadXML`

```
// BodyDecoder is an interface which any struct can implement in
// order to customize the decode action
// from ReadJSON and ReadXML
//
// Trivial example of this could be:
// type User struct { Username string }
//
// func (u *User) Decode(data []byte) error {
//     return json.Unmarshal(data, u)
// }
//
// the 'context.ReadJSON/ReadXML(&User{})' will call the User's
// Decode option to decode the request body
//
// Note: This is totally optionally, the default decoders
// for ReadJSON is the encoding/json and for ReadXML is the encoding/xml
type BodyDecoder interface {
    Decode(data []byte) error
}
```

for a usage example go to

[https://github.com/kataras/iris/blob/master/context\\_test.go#L262](https://github.com/kataras/iris/blob/master/context_test.go#L262)

# Custom HTTP Errors

You can define your own handlers when http error occurs.

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {

    iris.OnError(iris.StatusInternalServerError, func(ctx *iris.
Context) {
        ctx.Write("CUSTOM 500 INTERNAL SERVER ERROR PAGE")
        // or ctx.Render, ctx.HTML any render method you want
        ctx.Log("http status: 500 happened!")
    })

    iris.OnError(iris.StatusNotFound, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("CUSTOM 404 NOT FOUND ERROR PAGE")
        ctx.Log("http status: 404 happened!")
    })

    // emit the errors to test them
    iris.Get("/500", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.EmitError(iris.StatusInternalServerError) // ctx.Panic()
    })

    iris.Get("/404", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.EmitError(iris.StatusNotFound) // ctx.NotFound()
    })

    iris.Listen(":80")

}
```





# Context

```

IContext interface {
    // it contains all fasthttp's RequestCtx's functions
    *fasthttp.RequestCtx
    // These are the iris' specific
    Param(string) string
    ParamInt(string) (int, error)
    ParamInt64(string) (int64, error)
    URLParam(string) string
    URLParamInt(string) (int, error)
    URLParamInt64(string) (int64, error)
    URLParams() map[string]string
    MethodString() string
    HostString() string
    Subdomain() string
    PathString() string
    RequestPath(bool) string
    RequestIP() string
    RemoteAddr() string
    RequestHeader(k string) string
    FormValueString(string) string
    FormValues(string) []string
    SetStatusCode(int)
    SetContentType(string)
    SetHeader(string, string)
    Redirect(string, ...int)
    RedirectTo(string, ...interface{})
    NotFound()
    Panic()
    EmitError(int)
    Write(string, ...interface{})
    HTML(int, string)
    Data(int, []byte) error
    RenderWithStatus(int, string, interface{}, ...map[string]
interface{}) error

```

```

    Render(string, interface{}, ...map[string]interface{}) error
    MustRender(string, interface{}, ...map[string]interface{
    })
    TemplateString(string, interface{}, ...map[string]interf
    ace{}) string
    MarkdownString(string) string
    Markdown(int, string)
    JSON(int, interface{}) error
    JSONP(int, string, interface{}) error
    Text(int, string) error
    XML(int, interface{}) error
    ServeContent(io.ReadSeeker, string, time.Time, bool) err
    or
    ServeFile(string, bool) error
    SendFile(string, string) error
    Stream(func(*bufio.Writer))
    StreamWriter(cb func(*bufio.Writer))
    StreamReader(io.Reader, int)
    ReadJSON(interface{}) error
    ReadXML(interface{}) error
    ReadForm(interface{}) error
    Get(string) interface{}
    GetString(string) string
    GetInt(string) int
    Set(string, interface{})
    VisitAllCookies(func(string, string))
    SetCookie(*fasthttp.Cookie)
    SetCookieKV(string, string)
    RemoveCookie(string)
    GetFlashes() map[string]string
    GetFlash(string) (string, error)
    SetFlash(string, string)
    Session() interface {
        ID() string
        Get(string) interface{}
        GetString(key string) string
        GetInt(key string) int
        GetAll() map[string]interface{}
        VisitAll(cb func(k string, v interface{}))
    }

```

```
        Set(string, interface{})
        Delete(string)
        Clear()
    }
    SessionDestroy()
    Log(string, ...interface{})
    Reset(*fasthttp.RequestCtx)
    GetRequestCtx() *fasthttp.RequestCtx
    Clone() IContext
    Do()
    Next()
    StopExecution()
    IsStopped() bool
    GetHandlerName() string
}
```

The [examples](#) will give you the direction.

# Logger

[This is a middleware](#)

Logs the incoming requests

```
New(config ...Config) iris.HandlerFunc
```

How to use

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/logger"
)

/*
With configs:

errorLogger := logger.New(logger.Config{
    // Status displays status code
    Status: true,
    // IP displays request's remote address
    IP: true,
    // Method displays the http method
    Method: true,
    // Path displays the request path
    Path: true,
})

iris.Use(errorLogger)

With default configs:

iris.Use(logger.New())
*/
```

```
func main() {

    iris.Use(logger.New())

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("hello")
    })

    iris.Get("/1", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("hello")
    })

    iris.Get("/2", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("hello")
    })

    // log http errors
    errorLogger := logger.New()

    iris.OnError(iris.StatusNotFound, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        errorLogger.Serve(ctx)
        ctx.Write("My Custom 404 error page ")
    })
    //

    iris.Listen(":8080")

}
```

# HTTP access control

This is a middleware.

Some security work for between you and the requests.

## Options

```
// AllowedOrigins is a list of origins a cross-domain request can be executed from.
// If the special "*" value is present in the list, all origins will be allowed.
// An origin may contain a wildcard (*) to replace 0 or more characters
// (i.e.: http://*.domain.com). Usage of wildcards implies a small performance penalty.
// Only one wildcard can be used per origin.
// Default value is ["*"]
AllowedOrigins []string
// AllowOriginFunc is a custom function to validate the origin. It takes the origin
// as argument and returns true if allowed or false otherwise. If this option is
// set, the content of AllowedOrigins is ignored.
AllowOriginFunc func(origin string) bool
// AllowedMethods is a list of methods the client is allowed to use with
// cross-domain requests. Default value is simple methods (GET and POST)
AllowedMethods []string
// AllowedHeaders is list of non simple headers the client is allowed to use with
// cross-domain requests.
// If the special "*" value is present in the list, all headers will be allowed.
// Default value is [] but "Origin" is always appended to the list.
AllowedHeaders []string
```

```
AllowedHeadersAll bool

// ExposedHeaders indicates which headers are safe to expose
to the API of a CORS
// API specification
ExposedHeaders []string
// AllowCredentials indicates whether the request can includ
e user credentials like
// cookies, HTTP authentication or client side SSL certifica
tes.
AllowCredentials bool
// MaxAge indicates how long (in seconds) the results of a p
reflight request
// can be cached
MaxAge int
// OptionsPassthrough instructs preflight to let other poten
tial next handlers to
// process the OPTIONS method. Turn this on if your applicat
ion handles OPTIONS.
OptionsPassthrough bool
// Debugging flag adds additional output to debug server sid
e CORS issues
Debug bool
```

```
import "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/cors"

cors.New(cors.Options{})
```

Example:

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/cors"
)

func main() {

    crs := cors.New(cors.Options{}) // options here

    iris.Use(crs) // register the middleware

    iris.Get("/home", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // ...
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```



# Basic Authentication

This is a [middleware](#).

HTTP Basic authentication (BA) implementation is the simplest technique for enforcing access controls to web resources because it doesn't require cookies, session identifiers, or login pages; rather, HTTP Basic authentication uses standard fields in the HTTP header, obviating the need for handshakes. Read [more](#).

## Simple example

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/basicauth"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    authentication := basicauth.Default(map[string]string{"myusername": "mypassword", "mySecondusername": "mySecondpassword"})

    // to global iris.Use(authentication)
    // to party: iris.Party("/secret", authentication) { ... }

    // to routes
    iris.Get("/secret", authentication, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        username := ctx.GetString("user") // this can be changed
        , you will see at the middleware_basic_auth_2 folder
        ctx.Write("Hello authenticated user: %s ", username)
    })

    iris.Get("/secret/profile", authentication, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        username := ctx.GetString("user")
        ctx.Write("Hello authenticated user: %s from localhost:8080/secret/profile ", username)
    })

    iris.Get("/othersecret", authentication, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        username := ctx.GetString("user")
        ctx.Write("Hello authenticated user: %s from localhost:8080/othersecret ", username)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Configurable example

```
package main

import (
    "time"

    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/basicauth"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    authConfig := basicauth.Config{
        Users:      map[string]string{"myusername": "mypassword",
    , "mySecondusername": "mySecondpassword"},
        Realm:      "Authorization Required", // if you don't se
t it it's "Authorization Required"
        ContextKey: "mycustomkey",           // if you don't se
t it it's "user"
        Expires:    time.Duration(30) * time.Minute,
    }

    authentication := basicauth.New(authConfig)

    // to global iris.Use(authentication)
    // to routes
    /*
        iris.Get("/mysecret", authentication, func(ctx *iris.Con
text) {
            username := ctx.GetString("mycustomkey") // the Con
textkey from the authConfig
            ctx.Write("Hello authenticated user: %s ", username)
        })
    */

    // to party

    needAuth := iris.Party("/secret", authentication)
    {
```

```
    needAuth.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        username := ctx.GetString("mycustomkey") // the Contextkey from the authConfig
        ctx.Write("Hello authenticated user: %s from localhost:8080/secret ", username)
    })

    needAuth.Get("/profile", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        username := ctx.GetString("mycustomkey") // the Contextkey from the authConfig
        ctx.Write("Hello authenticated user: %s from localhost:8080/secret/profile ", username)
    })

    needAuth.Get("/settings", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        username := ctx.GetString("mycustomkey") // the Contextkey from the authConfig
        ctx.Write("Hello authenticated user: %s from localhost:8080/secret/settings ", username)
    })
}

iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## OAuth, OAuth2

This is a [plugin](#).

This plugin enables you to connect your clients using famous websites login APIs, it is a bridge to the [goth](#) library.

## Supported Providers

Amazon  
Bitbucket  
Box  
Cloud Foundry  
Digital Ocean  
Dropbox  
Facebook  
GitHub  
Gitlab  
Google+  
Heroku  
InfluxCloud  
Instagram  
Lastfm  
Linkedin  
OneDrive  
Paypal  
SalesForce  
Slack  
Soundcloud  
Spotify  
Steam  
Stripe  
Twitch  
Twitter  
Uber  
Wepay  
Yahoo  
Yammer

## How to use - high level

```
configs := oauth.Config{
    Path: "/auth", // defaults to /auth

    GithubKey:     "YOUR_GITHUB_KEY",
    GithubSecret:  "YOUR_GITHUB_SECRET",
    GithubName:    "github", // defaults to github

    FacebookKey:   "YOUR_FACEBOOK_KEY",
    FacebookSecret: "YOUR_FACEBOOK_KEY",
    FacebookName:  "facebook", // defaults to facebook
    // and so on... enable as many as you want
}

// create the plugin with our configs
authentication := oauth.New(configs)
// register the plugin to iris
iris.Plugins.Add(authentication)

// came from yourhost:port/configs.Path/theprovidername
// this is the handler inside yourhost:port/configs.Path/the
providername/callback
// you can do redirect to the authenticated url or whatever
you want to do
authentication.Success(func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    user := authentication.User(ctx) // returns the goth.User
})
authentication.Fail(func(ctx *iris.Context){})
```

Example:

```
// main.go
package main

import (
    "sort"
    "strings"
```

```
    "github.com/iris-contrib/plugin/oauth"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

// register your auth via configs, providers with non-empty
// values will be registered to goth automatically by Iris
var configs = oauth.Config{
    Path: "/auth", //defaults to /oauth

    GithubKey:    "YOUR_GITHUB_KEY",
    GithubSecret: "YOUR_GITHUB_SECRET",
    GithubName:   "github", // defaults to github

    FacebookKey:    "YOUR_FACEBOOK_KEY",
    FacebookSecret: "YOUR_FACEBOOK_KEY",
    FacebookName:   "facebook", // defaults to facebook
}

// ProviderIndex ...
type ProviderIndex struct {
    Providers      []string
    ProvidersMap map[string]string
}

func main() {
    // create the plugin with our configs
    authentication := oauth.New(configs)
    // register the plugin to iris
    iris.Plugins.Add(authentication)

    m := make(map[string]string)
    m[configs.GithubName] = "Github" // same as authentication.C
onfig.GithubName
    m[configs.FacebookName] = "Facebook"

    var keys []string
    for k := range m {
        keys = append(keys, k)
    }
}
```



```
sort.Strings(keys)

providerIndex := &ProviderIndex{Providers: keys, ProvidersMap: m}

// set a login success handler (you can use more than one handler)
// if the user succeed to logged in
// client comes here from: localhost:3000/config.RouteName/lowercase_provider_name/callback 's first handler,
// but the previous url is the localhost:3000/config.RouteName/lowercase_provider_name
authentication.Success(func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    // if user couldn't validate then server sends StatusUnauthorized, which you can handle by: authentication.Fail OR iris.OnError(iris.StatusUnauthorized, func(ctx *iris.Context){})
    user := authentication.User(ctx)

    // you can get the url by the named-route 'oauth' which you can change by Config's field: RouteName
    println("came from " + authentication.URL(strings.ToLower(user.Provider)))
    ctx.Render("user.html", user)
})

// customize the error page using: authentication.Fail(func(ctx *iris.Context){....})

iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("index.html", providerIndex)
})

iris.Listen(":3000")
}
```

View:

```
<!-- ./templates/index.html -->
```

```
{{range $key,$value:=.Providers}}  
    <p><a href="{{ url "oauth" $value }}">Log in with {{index $.P  
rovidersMap $value}}</a></p>  
{{end}}
```

```
<!-- ./templates/user.html -->
```

```
<p>Name: {{.Name}}</p>  
<p>Email: {{.Email}}</p>  
<p>NickName: {{.NickName}}</p>  
<p>Location: {{.Location}}</p>  
<p>AvatarURL: {{.AvatarURL}} </p>  
<p>Description: {{.Description}}</p>  
<p>UserID: {{.UserID}}</p>  
<p>AccessToken: {{.AccessToken}}</p>  
<p>ExpiresAt: {{.ExpiresAt}}</p>  
<p>RefreshToken: {{.RefreshToken}}</p>
```

## How to use - low level

Low-level is just [iris-contrib/gothic](#) which is like the original [goth](#) but converted to work with Iris.

Example:

```
package main  
  
import (  
    "html/template"  
    "os"  
  
    "sort"  
  
    "github.com/iris-contrib/gothic"  
    "github.com/kataras/iris"  
    "github.com/markbates/goth"
```

```
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/amazon"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/bitbucket"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/box"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/digitalocean"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/dropbox"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/facebook"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/github"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/gitlab"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/gplus"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/heroku"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/instagram"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/lastfm"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/linkedin"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/onedrive"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/paypal"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/salesforce"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/slack"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/soundcloud"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/spotify"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/steam"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/stripe"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/twitch"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/twitter"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/uber"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/wepay"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/yahoo"
"github.com/markbates/goth/providers/yammer"
)

func main() {
    goth.UseProviders(
        twitter.New(os.Getenv("TWITTER_KEY"), os.Getenv("TWITTER_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/twitter/callback"),
        // If you'd like to use authenticate instead of authorize in Twitter provider, use this instead.
        // twitter.NewAuthenticate(os.Getenv("TWITTER_KEY"), os.Getenv("TWITTER_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/twitter/callback"),
    )
}
```

```
facebook.New(os.Getenv("FACEBOOK_KEY"), os.Getenv("FACEBOOK_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/facebook/callback"),
gplus.New(os.Getenv("GPLUS_KEY"), os.Getenv("GPLUS_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/gplus/callback"),
github.New(os.Getenv("GITHUB_KEY"), os.Getenv("GITHUB_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/github/callback"),
spotify.New(os.Getenv("SPOTIFY_KEY"), os.Getenv("SPOTIFY_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/spotify/callback"),
linkedin.New(os.Getenv("LINKEDIN_KEY"), os.Getenv("LINKEDIN_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/linkedin/callback"),
lastfm.New(os.Getenv("LASTFM_KEY"), os.Getenv("LASTFM_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/lastfm/callback"),
twitch.New(os.Getenv("TWITCH_KEY"), os.Getenv("TWITCH_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/twitch/callback"),
dropbox.New(os.Getenv("DROPBOX_KEY"), os.Getenv("DROPBOX_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/dropbox/callback"),
digitalocean.New(os.Getenv("DIGITALOCEAN_KEY"), os.Getenv("DIGITALOCEAN_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/digitalocean/callback", "read"),
bitbucket.New(os.Getenv("BITBUCKET_KEY"), os.Getenv("BITBUCKET_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/bitbucket/callback"),
instagram.New(os.Getenv("INSTAGRAM_KEY"), os.Getenv("INSTAGRAM_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/instagram/callback"),
box.New(os.Getenv("BOX_KEY"), os.Getenv("BOX_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/box/callback"),
salesforce.New(os.Getenv("SALESFORCE_KEY"), os.Getenv("SALESFORCE_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/salesforce/callback"),
amazon.New(os.Getenv("AMAZON_KEY"), os.Getenv("AMAZON_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/amazon/callback"),
yammer.New(os.Getenv("YAMMER_KEY"), os.Getenv("YAMMER_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/yammer/callback"),
onedrive.New(os.Getenv("ONEDRIVE_KEY"), os.Getenv("ONEDRIVE_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/onedrive/callback"),

//Pointed localhost.com to http://localhost:3000/auth/yahoo/callback through proxy as yahoo
// does not allow to put custom ports in redirection uri
```

```

        yahoo.New(os.Getenv("YAHOO_KEY"), os.Getenv("YAHOO_SECRET"), "http://localhost.com"),
        slack.New(os.Getenv("SLACK_KEY"), os.Getenv("SLACK_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/slack/callback"),
        stripe.New(os.Getenv("STRIPE_KEY"), os.Getenv("STRIPE_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/stripe/callback"),
        wepay.New(os.Getenv("WEPAY_KEY"), os.Getenv("WEPAY_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/wepay/callback", "view_user"),
        //By default paypal production auth urls will be used, please set PAYPAL_ENV=sandbox as environment variable for testing
        //in sandbox environment
        paypal.New(os.Getenv("PAYPAL_KEY"), os.Getenv("PAYPAL_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/paypal/callback"),
        steam.New(os.Getenv("STEAM_KEY"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/steam/callback"),
        heroku.New(os.Getenv("HEROKU_KEY"), os.Getenv("HEROKU_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/heroku/callback"),
        uber.New(os.Getenv("UBER_KEY"), os.Getenv("UBER_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/uber/callback"),
        soundcloud.New(os.Getenv("SOUNDCLOUD_KEY"), os.Getenv("SOUNDCLOUD_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/soundcloud/callback"),
        gitlab.New(os.Getenv("GITLAB_KEY"), os.Getenv("GITLAB_SECRET"), "http://localhost:3000/auth/gitlab/callback"),
    )

    m := make(map[string]string)
    m["amazon"] = "Amazon"
    m["bitbucket"] = "Bitbucket"
    m["box"] = "Box"
    m["digitalocean"] = "Digital Ocean"
    m["dropbox"] = "Dropbox"
    m["facebook"] = "Facebook"
    m["github"] = "Github"
    m["gitlab"] = "Gitlab"
    m["soundcloud"] = "SoundCloud"
    m["spotify"] = "Spotify"
    m["steam"] = "Steam"
    m["stripe"] = "Stripe"
    m["twitch"] = "Twitch"

```

```
m["uber"] = "Uber"
m["wepay"] = "Wepay"
m["yahoo"] = "Yahoo"
m["yammer"] = "Yammer"
m["gplus"] = "Google Plus"
m["heroku"] = "Heroku"
m["instagram"] = "Instagram"
m["lastfm"] = "Last FM"
m["linkedin"] = "Linkedin"
m["onedrive"] = "Onedrive"
m["paypal"] = "Paypal"
m["twitter"] = "Twitter"
m["salesforce"] = "Salesforce"
m["slack"] = "Slack"

var keys []string
for k := range m {
    keys = append(keys, k)
}
sort.Strings(keys)

providerIndex := &ProviderIndex{Providers: keys, ProvidersMap: m}

iris.Get("/auth/:provider/callback", func(ctx *iris.Context) {

    user, err := gothic.CompleteUserAuth(ctx)
    if err != nil {
        ctx.SetStatusCode(iris.StatusUnauthorized)
        ctx.Write(err.Error())
        return
    }

    t, _ := template.New("foo").Parse(userTemplate)
    ctx.ExecuteTemplate(t, user)
})

iris.Get("/auth/:provider", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    err := gothic.BeginAuthHandler(ctx)
```

```
        if err != nil {
            ctx.Log(err.Error())
        }
    })

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        t, _ := template.New("foo").Parse(indexTemplate)
        ctx.ExecuteTemplate(t, providerIndex)
    })
    iris.Listen(":3000")
}

// ProviderIndex ...
type ProviderIndex struct {
    Providers      []string
    ProvidersMap map[string]string
}

var indexTemplate = `{{range $key,$value:=.Providers}}
    <p><a href="/auth/{{ $value }}">Log in with {{index $.Provider
sMap $value}}</a></p>
{{end}}`

var userTemplate = `
<p>Name: {{.Name}}</p>
<p>Email: {{.Email}}</p>
<p>NickName: {{.NickName}}</p>
<p>Location: {{.Location}}</p>
<p>AvatarURL: {{.AvatarURL}} </p>
<p>Description: {{.Description}}</p>
<p>UserID: {{.UserID}}</p>
<p>AccessToken: {{.AccessToken}}</p>
<p>ExpiresAt: {{.ExpiresAt}}</p>
<p>RefreshToken: {{.RefreshToken}}</p>
`
```

*high level and low level, no performance differences*





# JSON Web Tokens

This is a [middleware](#).

## What is it?

[JWT.io](#) has a great [introduction](#) to JSON Web Tokens.

In short, it's a signed JSON object that does something useful (for example: authentication). It's commonly used for Bearer tokens in Oauth 2. A token is made of three parts, separated by .'s. The first two parts are JSON objects, that have been base64url encoded. The last part is the signature, encoded the same way.

The first part is called the header. It contains the necessary information for verifying the last part, the signature. For example, which encryption method was used for signing and what key was used.

The part in the middle is the interesting bit. It's called the Claims and contains the actual stuff you care about. Refer to the RFC for information about reserved keys and the proper way to add your own.

## Example

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/dgrijalva/jwt-go"
    jwtmiddleware "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/jwt"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {

    myJwtMiddleware := jwtmiddleware.New(jwtmiddleware.Config{
        ValidationKeyGetter: func(token *jwt.Token) (interface{})
        , error) {
```

```
        return []byte("My Secret"), nil
    },
    SigningMethod: jwt.SigningMethodHS256,
})

iris.Get("/ping", PingHandler)

iris.Get("/secured/ping", myJwtMiddleware.Serve, SecuredPing
Handler)
iris.Listen(":8080")

}

type Response struct {
    Text string `json:"text"`
}

func PingHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
    response := Response{"All good. You don't need to be authent
icated to call this"}
    ctx.JSON(iris.StatusOK, response)
}

func SecuredPingHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
    response := Response{"All good. You only get this message if
you're authenticated"}
    // get the *jwt.Token which contains user information using:
    // user := myJwtMiddleware.Get(ctx) or context.Get("jwt").(*
jwt.Token)
    ctx.JSON(iris.StatusOK, response)
}
```

# Secure

This is a middleware

Secure is an HTTP middleware for Go that facilitates some quick security wins.

```
import "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/secure"

secure.New(secure.Options{}) // options here
```

## Example

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/secure"
)

func main() {
    s := secure.New(secure.Options{
        // AllowedHosts is a list of fully qualified domain names
        // that are allowed. Default is empty list,
        // which allows any and all host names.
        AllowedHosts: []string{"ssl.example.com"},

        // If SSLRedirect is set to true, then only allow HTTPS
        // requests.
        // Default is false.
        SSLRedirect: true,
        // If SSLTemporaryRedirect is true,
        // then a 302 will be used while redirecting.
        // Default is false (301).
        SSLTemporaryRedirect: false,
        // SSLHost is the host name that is used to
```

```
// redirect HTTP requests to HTTPS.
// Default is "", which indicates to use the same host.
SSLHost: "ssl.example.com",
// SSLProxyHeaders is set of header keys with associated
values
// that would indicate a valid HTTPS request.
// Useful when using Nginx: `map[string]string{"X-Forwarded-Proto": "https"}`.
// Default is blank map.
SSLProxyHeaders: map[string]string{"X-Forwarded-Proto": "https"},
// STSSeconds is the max-age of the Strict-Transport-Security header.
// Default is 0, which would NOT include the header.
STSIncludeSubdomains: true,

// If STSIncludeSubdomains is set to true,
// the `includeSubdomains`
// will be appended to the Strict-Transport-Security header. Default is false.
STSSeconds: 315360000,

// If STSPreload is set to true, the `preload`
// flag will be appended to the Strict-Transport-Security header.
// Default is false.
STSPreload: true,
// STS header is only included when the connection is HTTPS.
// If you want to force it to always be added, set to true.
// `IsDevelopment` still overrides this. Default is false.
ForceSTSHeader: false,
// If FrameDeny is set to true, adds the X-Frame-Options header with
// the value of `DENY`. Default is false.
FrameDeny: true,
```

```

        // CustomFrameOptionsValue allows the X-Frame-Options header
        // value to be set with a custom value.
        // This overrides the FrameDeny option.
        CustomFrameOptionsValue: "SAMEORIGIN",
        // If ContentTypeNosniff is true, adds the X-Content-Type-Options
        // header with the value `nosniff`. Default is false.
        ContentTypeNosniff: true,
        // If BrowserXssFilter is true, adds the X-XSS-Protection header
        // with the value `1;mode=block`. Default is false.
        BrowserXSSFilter: true,
        // ContentSecurityPolicy allows the Content-Security-Policy
        // header value to be set with a custom value. Default is
        // "".
        ContentSecurityPolicy: "default-src 'self'",
        // PublicKey implements HPKP to prevent
        // MITM attacks with forged certificates. Default is "".
        PublicKey: `pin-sha256="base64+primary==";
        pin-sha256="base64+backup=="; max-age=5184000; includeSubdomains; report-uri="https://www.example.com/hpkp-report"`,
        // This will cause the AllowedHosts, SSLRedirect,
        // ..and STSSeconds/STSIncludeSubdomains options to be ignored during development.
        // When deploying to production, be sure to set this to false.
        IsDevelopment: true,
    })

    iris.UseFunc(func(c *iris.Context) {
        err := s.Process(c)

        // If there was an error, do not continue.
        if err != nil {
            return
        }

        c.Next()
    })

```

```
    })

    iris.Get("/home", func(c *iris.Context) {
        c.Write("Hello from /home")
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```



# Sessions

If you notice a bug or issue [post it here](#).

- Cleans the temp memory when a session is idle, and re-allocates it to the temp memory when it's necessary. The most used sessions are optimized to be in the front of the memory's list.
- Supports any type of database, currently only [Redis](#) and [LevelDB](#).

**A session can be defined as a server-side storage of information that is desired to persist throughout the user's interaction with the web application.**

Instead of storing large and constantly changing data via cookies in the user's browser (i.e. CookieStore), **only a unique identifier is stored on the client side** called a "session id". This session id is passed to the web server on every request. The web application uses the session id as the key for retrieving the stored data from the database/memory. The session data is then available inside the iris.Context.

---

Here you see two different ways to use the sessions, we are using the first in this example. There are no performance differences.

## How to use

```
package main

import    "github.com/kataras/iris"

func main() {

    // These are the optional fields to configurate sessions,
    // using the station's Config field (iris.Config.Sessions)

    // Cookie string, the session's client cookie name, for exam
```

```
ple: "qsessionid"
    Cookie string
    // DecodeCookie set it to true to decode the cookie key with
    base64 URLEncoding
    // Defaults to false
    DecodeCookie bool

    // Expires the duration of which the cookie must expires (cr
    eated_time.Add(Expires)).
    // If you want to delete the cookie when the browser closes,
    set it to -1 but in this case, the server side's session durati
    on is up to GcDuration
    //
    // Default infinitive/unlimited life duration(0)
    Expires time.Duration

    // CookieLength the length of the sessionid's cookie's value
    , let it to 0 if you don't want to change it
    // Defaults to 32
    CookieLength int

    // GcDuration every how much duration(GcDuration) the memory
    should be clear for unused cookies (GcDuration)
    // for example: time.Duration(2)*time.Hour. it will check ev
    ery 2 hours if cookie hasn't be used for 2 hours,
    // deletes it from backend memory until the user comes back,
    then the session continue to work as it was
    //
    // Default 2 hours
    GcDuration time.Duration

    // DisableSubdomainPersistence set it to true in order dissa
    llow your q subdomains to have access to the session cookie
    // defaults to false
    DisableSubdomainPersistence bool

    iris.Get("/", func(c *iris.Context) {
        c.Write("You should navigate to the /set, /get, /delete,
/clear,/destroy instead")
    })
```



```
iris.Get("/set", func(c *iris.Context) {

    //set session values
    c.Session().Set("name", "iris")

    //test if setted here
    c.Write("All ok session setted to: %s", c.Session().GetString("name"))
})

iris.Get("/get", func(c *iris.Context) {
    // get a specific key as a string.
    // returns an empty string if the key was not found.
    name := c.Session().GetString("name")

    c.Write("The name on the /set was: %s", name)
})

iris.Get("/delete", func(c *iris.Context) {
    // delete a specific key
    c.Session().Delete("name")
})

iris.Get("/clear", func(c *iris.Context) {
    // removes all entries
    c.Session().Clear()
})

iris.Get("/destroy", func(c *iris.Context) {
    // destroy/removes the entire session and cookie
    c.SessionDestroy()
    c.Log("You have to refresh the page to completely remove
the session (on browsers), so the name should NOT be empty NOW,
is it?\n name: %s\n\nAlso check your cookies in your browser's c
ookies, should be no field for localhost/127.0.0.1 (or whatever
you use)", c.Session().GetString("name"))
    c.Write("You have to refresh the page to completely remo
ve the session (on browsers), so the name should NOT be empty NO
W, is it?\nName: %s\n\nAlso check your cookies in your browser's
```

```
cookies, should be no field for localhost/127.0.0.1 (or whatever you use)", c.Session().GetString("name"))
})

iris.Listen(":8080")
//iris.ListenTLS("0.0.0.0:443", "mycert.cert", "mykey.key")
}
```

Example with **Redis session database**, which is located [here](#).

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/go-sessions/sessiondb/redis"
    "github.com/kataras/go-sessions/sessiondb/redis/service"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    db := redis.New(service.Config{Network: service.DefaultRedisNetwork,
        Addr:          service.DefaultRedisAddr,
        Password:      "",
        Database:      "",
        MaxIdle:        0,
        MaxActive:      0,
        IdleTimeout:    service.DefaultRedisIdleTimeout,
        Prefix:         "",
        MaxAgeSeconds: service.DefaultRedisMaxAgeSeconds}) // optionally configure the bridge between your redis server

    iris.UseSessionDB(db)

    iris.Get("/set", func(c *iris.Context) {

        // set session values
        c.Session().Set("name", "iris")

        // test if set here
    })
}
```

```
        c.Write("All ok session set to: %s", c.Session().GetString("name"))
    })

    iris.Get("/get", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // get a specific key as a string.
        // returns an empty string if the key was not found.
        name := c.Session().GetString("name")

        c.Write("The name on the /set was: %s", name)
    })

    iris.Get("/delete", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // delete a specific key
        c.Session().Delete("name")
    })

    iris.Get("/clear", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // removes all entries
        c.Session().Clear()
    })

    iris.Get("/destroy", func(c *iris.Context) {
        // destroy/removes the entire session and cookie
        c.SessionDestroy()
        c.Log("You have to refresh the page to completely remove
the session (on browsers), so the name should NOT be empty NOW,
is it?\n name: %s\n\nAlso check your cookies in your browser's c
ookies, should be no field for localhost/127.0.0.1 (or what ever
you use)", c.Session().GetString("name"))
        c.Write("You have to refresh the page to completely remo
ve the session (on browsers), so the name should NOT be empty NO
W, is it?\nName: %s\n\nAlso check your cookies in your browser's
cookies, should be no field for localhost/127.0.0.1 (or what ev
er you use)", c.Session().GetString("name"))
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```



# Websockets

**WebSocket is a protocol providing full-duplex communication channels over a single TCP connection.**

The WebSocket protocol was standardized by the IETF as RFC 6455 in 2011, and the WebSocket API in Web IDL is being standardized by the W3C.

WebSocket is designed to be implemented in web browsers and web servers, but it can be used by any client or server application. The WebSocket protocol is an independent TCP-based protocol. Its only relationship to HTTP is that its handshake is interpreted by HTTP servers as an Upgrade request. The WebSocket protocol makes more interaction between a browser and a website possible, **facilitating real-time data transfer from and to the server.**

[Read more about Websockets on Wikipedia.](#)

---

## Configuration

```
type Websocket struct {
    // WriteTimeout time allowed to write a message to the connection
    // Default value is 15 * time.Second
    WriteTimeout time.Duration
    // PongTimeout allowed to read the next pong message from the connection
    // Default value is 60 * time.Second
    PongTimeout time.Duration
    // PingPeriod send ping messages to the connection with this period. Must be less than PongTimeout
    // Default value is (PongTimeout * 9) / 10
    PingPeriod time.Duration
    // MaxMessageSize max message size allowed from connection
    // Default value is 1024
    MaxMessageSize int64
    // BinaryMessages set it to true in order to denotes binary data messages instead of utf-8 text
    // see https://github.com/kataras/iris/issues/387#issuecomment-243006022 for more
    // defaults to false
    BinaryMessages bool
    // Endpoint is the path at which the websocket server will listen for clients/connections
    // Default value is an empty string, if you don't set it, the Websocket server gets disabled.
    Endpoint string
    // Headers the response headers before the upgrade
    // Default is empty
    Headers map[string]string
    // ReadBufferSize is the buffer size for the underline reader
    ReadBufferSize int
    // WriteBufferSize is the buffer size for the underline writer
    WriteBufferSize int
}
```

```
iris.Config.Websocket.Endpoint = "/myEndpoint"  
// or  
iris.Set(iris.OptionWebsocketEndpoint("/myEndpoint"))  
// or  
iris.New(iris.Configuration{Websocket: iris.WebsocketConfigurati  
on{Endpoint: "/myEndpoint"}})
```

## Outline

```
iris.Websocket.OnConnection(func(c iris.WebsocketConnection){})
```

### WebsocketConnection's methods

```
// Receive from the client  
On("anyCustomEvent", func(message string) {})  
On("anyCustomEvent", func(message int){})  
On("anyCustomEvent", func(message bool){})  
On("anyCustomEvent", func(message anyCustomType){})  
On("anyCustomEvent", func(){})  
  
// Receive a native websocket message from the client  
// compatible without need of import the iris-ws.js to the .html  
OnMessage(func(message []byte){})  
  
// Send to the client  
Emit("anyCustomEvent", string)  
Emit("anyCustomEvent", int)  
Emit("anyCustomEvent", bool)  
Emit("anyCustomEvent", anyCustomType)  
  
// Send via native websocket way, compatible without need of imp  
ort the iris-ws.js to the .html  
EmitMessage([]byte("anyMessage"))  
  
// Send to specific client(s)  
To("otherConnectionId").Emit/EmitMessage...
```

```
To("anyCustomRoom").Emit/EmitMessage...

// Send to all opened connections/clients
To(iris.All).Emit/EmitMessage...

// Send to all opened connections/clients EXCEPT this client(c)
To(iris.NotMe).Emit/EmitMessage...

// Rooms, group of connections/clients
Join("anyCustomRoom")
Leave("anyCustomRoom")

// Fired when the connection is closed
OnDisconnect(func(){}))

// Force-disconnect the client from the server-side
Disconnect() error
```

## How to use

### Server-side

```
// ./main.go
package main

import (
    "fmt"

    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

type clientPage struct {
    Title string
    Host  string
}

func main() {
```



```
iris.Static("/js", "./static/js", 1)

iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    ctx.Render("client.html", clientPage{"Client Page", ctx.
HostString()})
})

// the path at which the websocket client should register it
self to
iris.Config.Websocket.Endpoint = "/my_endpoint"
// for Allow origin you can make use of the middleware
//iris.Config.Websocket.Headers["Access-Control-Allow-Origin
"] = "*"

var myChatRoom = "room1"
iris.Websocket.OnConnection(func(c iris.WebsocketConnection)
{

    c.Join(myChatRoom)

    c.On("chat", func(message string) {
        // to all except this connection ->
        //c.To(iris.Broadcast).Emit("chat", "Message from: "
+c.ID()+"-> "+message)

        // to the client ->
        //c.Emit("chat", "Message from myself: "+message)

        // send the message to the whole room,
        // all connections which are inside this room will r
eceive this message
        c.To(myChatRoom).Emit("chat", "From: "+c.ID()+" : "+m
essage)
    })

    c.OnDisconnect(func() {
        fmt.Printf("\nConnection with ID: %s has been discon
nected!", c.ID())
    })
})
```

```
    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

## Client-side

```
// js/chat.js
var messageTxt;
var messages;

$(function () {

    messageTxt = $("#messageTxt");
    messages = $("#messages");

    ws = new Ws("ws://" + HOST + "/my_endpoint");
    ws.OnConnect(function () {
        console.log("Websocket connection established");
    });

    ws.OnDisconnect(function () {
        appendMessage($("#<div><center><h3>Disconnected</h3></center></div>"));
    });

    ws.On("chat", function (message) {
        appendMessage($("#<div>" + message + "</div>"));
    })

    $("#sendBtn").click(function () {
        //ws.EmitMessage(messageTxt.val());
        ws.Emit("chat", messageTxt.val().toString());
        messageTxt.val("");
    })

})
```

```
function appendMessage(messageDiv) {
    var theDiv = messages[0]
    var doScroll = theDiv.scrollTop == theDiv.scrollHeight - the
Div.clientHeight;
    messageDiv.appendTo(messages)
    if (doScroll) {
        theDiv.scrollTop = theDiv.scrollHeight - theDiv.clientHe
ight;
    }
}
```

```
<html>

<head>
    <title>My iris-ws</title>
</head>

<body>
    <div id="messages" style="border-width:1px;border-style:soli
d;height:400px;width:375px;">

        </div>
        <input type="text" id="messageTxt" />
        <button type="button" id="sendBtn">Send</button>
        <script type="text/javascript">
            var HOST = {{.Host}}
        </script>
        <script src="js/vendor/jquery-2.2.3.min.js" type="text/avas
cript"></script>
        <!-- /iris-ws.js is served automatically by the server -->
        <script src="/iris-ws.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
        <!-- -->
        <script src="js/chat.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
    </body>

</html>
```

View a working example by navigating [here](#) and if you need more than one websocket server [click here](#).

# Graceful

This is a package.

Enables graceful shutdown.

```
package main

import (
    "time"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/graceful"
)

func main() {
    api := iris.New()
    api.Get("/", func(c *iris.Context) {
        c.Write("Welcome to the home page!")
    })

    graceful.Run(":3001", time.Duration(10)*time.Second, api)
}
```

# Recovery

This is a middleware.

Safely recover the server from a panic.

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/recovery"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    //iris.Use(recovery.New(os.Stdout))
    // this is an optional parameter, you can skip it, the default is os.Stderr
    iris.Use(recovery.New())
    i := 0
    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        i++
        if i%2 == 0 {
            panic("a panic here")
            return
        }

        ctx.Next()

    }, func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        ctx.Write("Hello, refresh one time more to get panic!")
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```



# Plugins

Plugins are modules which get injected into Iris' flow. They're like middleware for the Iris framework itself. Middlewares start their actions after the server processes requests and get executed on every request, plugins on the other hand start working when you registered them. Plugins work with the framework's code, they have access to the `*iris.Framework`, so they are able register routes, start a second server, read Iris' configs or edit them and so on. The Plugin interface looks this:

```
type (  
    // Plugin just an empty base for plugins  
    // A Plugin can be added with: .Add(PreListenFunc(func(*Framework))) and so on... or  
    // .Add(myPlugin{},myPlugin2{}) myPlugin is a struct with any of the methods below or  
    // .PostListen(func(*Framework)) and so on...  
    Plugin interface {  
    }  
  
    // pluginGetName implements the GetName() string method  
    pluginGetName interface {  
        // GetName has to return the name of the plugin, a name is unique.  
        // name has to be not dependent from other methods of the plugin,  
        // because it is being called even before Activate()  
        GetName() string  
    }  
  
    // pluginGetDescription implements the GetDescription() string method  
    pluginGetDescription interface {  
        // GetDescription has to return the description of what the plugin is used for  
        GetDescription() string  
    }  
)
```



```
// pluginActivate implements the Activate(pluginContainer) error method
pluginActivate interface {
    // Activate called BEFORE the plugin being added to the
    plugins list,
    // if Activate() returns none nil error then the plugin
    is not being added to the list
    // it's called only once
    //
    // PluginContainer parameter used to add other plugins if
    that's necessary by the plugin
    Activate(PluginContainer) error
}

// pluginPreListen implements the PreListen(*Framework) method
pluginPreListen interface {
    // PreListen is called only once, BEFORE the server is started
    (if .Listen called)
    // parameter is the station
    PreListen(*Framework)
}

// PreListenFunc implements the simple function listener for
the PreListen(*Framework)
PreListenFunc func(*Framework)

// pluginPostListen implements the PostListen(*Framework) method
pluginPostListen interface {
    // PostListen is called once, AFTER the server is started
    (if .Listen called)
    // parameter is the station
    PostListen(*Framework)
}

// PostListenFunc implements the simple function listener for
the PostListen(*Framework)
PostListenFunc func(*Framework)
```

```

// pluginPreClose implements the PreClose(*Framework) method
pluginPreClose interface {
    // PreClose is called once, BEFORE the Iris.Close method
    // any plugin cleanup/clear memory happens here
    //
    // The plugin is deactivated after this state
    PreClose(*Framework)
}

// PreCloseFunc implements the simple function listener for
the PreClose(*Framework)
PreCloseFunc func(*Framework)

// pluginPreDownload It's for the future, not being used, I
need to create
// and return an ActivatedPlugin type which will have it's m
ethods, and pass it on .Activate
// but now we return the whole pluginContainer, which I can'
t determinate which plugin tries to
// download something, so we will leave it here for the futu
re.
pluginPreDownload interface {
    // PreDownload it's being called every time a plugin tri
es to download something
    //
    // first parameter is the plugin
    // second parameter is the download url
    // must return a boolean, if false then the plugin is no
t permited to download this file
    PreDownload(plugin Plugin, downloadURL string) // bool
}

// PreDownloadFunc implements the simple function listener f
or the PreDownload(plugin,string)
PreDownloadFunc func(Plugin, string)

)

```

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"

    "github.com/kataras/iris"
)

func main() {
    // first way:
    // simple way for simple things
    // PreListen before a station is listening ( iris.Listen/TLS
    ...)
    iris.Plugins.PreListen(func(s *iris.Framework) {
        for _, route := range s.Lookups() {
            fmt.Printf("Func: Route Method: %s | Subdomain %s |
Path: %s is going to be registered with %d handler(s). \n", route.
Method(), route.Subdomain(), route.Path(), len(route.Middleware(
)))
        }
    })

    // second way:
    // structured way for more things
    plugin := myPlugin{}
    iris.Plugins.Add(plugin)

    iris.Get("/first_route", aHandler)

    iris.Post("/second_route", aHandler)

    iris.Put("/third_route", aHandler)

    iris.Get("/fourth_route", aHandler)

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}

func aHandler(ctx *iris.Context) {
```

```

    ctx.Write("Hello from: %s", ctx.PathString())
}

type myPlugin struct{}

// PostListen after a station is listening (iris.Listen/TLS...)
func (pl myPlugin) PostListen(s *iris.Framework) {
    fmt.Printf("myPlugin: server is listening on host: %s", s.HT
TPServer.Host())
}

//list:
/*
    Activate(iris.PluginContainer)
    GetName() string
    GetDescription() string
    PreListen(*iris.Framework)
    PostListen(*iris.Framework)
    PreClose(*iris.Framework)
    PreDownload(thePlugin iris.Plugin, downloadUrl string)
*/

```

An example of one plugin which is under development is Iris control, a web interface that gives you remote control to your Iris web server. You can find it's code [here](#).

Take a look at [the plugin.go](#), it's easy to make your own plugin.

Custom callbacks can be maden with third-party package [go-events](#).

# Internationalization and Localization

[This is a middleware](#)

## Tutorial

Create folder named 'locales':

```
// Files:  
  
./locales/locale_en-US.ini  
./locales/locale_el-US.ini
```

Contents on locale\_en-US:

```
hi = hello, %s
```

Contents on locale\_el-GR:

```
hi = Γειά, %s
```

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/middleware/i18n"
)

func main() {

    iris.Use(i18n.New(i18n.Config{Default: "en-US",
        Languages: map[string]string{
            "en-US": "./locales/locale_en-US.ini",
            "el-GR": "./locales/locale_el-GR.ini",
            "zh-CN": "./locales/locale_zh-CN.ini"}}))

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
        hi := ctx.GetFmt("translate")("hi", "maki") // hi is the
        key, 'maki' is the %s, the second parameter is optional
        language := ctx.Get("language") // language is the langu
        age key, example 'en-US'

        ctx.Write("From the language %s translated output: %s",
        language, hi)
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

# Typescript

This is a plugin.

This is an Iris and typescript bridge plugin.

## What?

1. Search for typescript files (.ts)
2. Search for typescript projects (.tsconfig)
3. If 1 || 2 continue else stop
4. Check if typescript is installed, if not then auto-install it (always inside npm global modules, -g)
5. If typescript project then build the project using `tsc -p $dir`
6. If typescript files and no project then build each typescript using `tsc $filename`
7. Watch typescript files if any changes happens, then re-build (5|6)

Note: Ignore all typescript files & projects whose path has  
'/node\_modules/'

## Options

- **Bin**: string, the typescript installation path/bin/tsc or tsc.cmd, if empty then it will search the global npm modules
- **Dir**: string, Dir set the root, where to search for typescript files/project. Default `"/"`
- **Ignore**: string, comma separated ignore typescript files/project from these directories. Default `""` (node\_modules are always ignored)
- **Tsconfig**: `config.Tsconfig{}`, here you can set all compilerOptions if no tsconfig.json exists inside the 'Dir'
- **Editor**: `config.Typescript { Editor: config.Editor{}`, if setted then alm-tools browser-based typescript IDE will be available. Default is nil

All these are optional

## How to use

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/plugin/typescript"
)

func main(){
    ts := typescript.Config {
        Dir: "./scripts/src",
        Tsconfig: typescript.Tsconfig{Module: "commonjs", Target
: "es5"},
    }
    // or typescript.DefaultConfig()

    iris.Plugins.Add(typescript.New(ts)) // or with the default
options just: typescript.New()

    iris.Get("/", func (ctx *iris.Context){})

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

Enable [web browser editor](#)

```
ts := typescript.Typescript {
    //...
    Editor: typescript.Editor{Username:"admin", Password: "admin
!123"}
    //...
}
```



# Editor

This is a [plugin](#).

Editor Plugin is just a bridge between Iris and [alm-tools](#).

[alm-tools](#) is a typescript online IDE/Editor, made by [@basarat](#) one of the top contributors of the [Typescript](#) language.

Iris gives you the opportunity to edit your client-side using the alm-tools editor, via the editor plugin.

This plugin starts it's own server. If Iris server is using TLS then the editor will use the same key and cert.

## How to use

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/plugin/editor"
)

func main(){
    e := editor.New()
    // editor.Config{ Username: "admin", Password: "admin!123",
    Port: 4444, WorkingDir: "/public/scripts"}

    iris.Plugins.Add(e)

    iris.Get("/", func (ctx *iris.Context){})

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```

**Note for username, password:** The Authorization specifies the authentication mechanism (in this case Basic) followed by the username and password. Although the string aHR0cHdhbGNoOmY= may look encrypted it is simply a base64 encoded version of username:password. Would be readable to anyone who could intercept the HTTP request (if TLS is not used). [Read more here](#).

The editor can't work if the directory doesn't contain a [tsconfig.json](#).

If you are using the [typescript plugin](#) you don't have to call the .Dir(...)

# Control panel

This is a [plugin](#) which is working but still work in progress.

It gives you access to information/stats about your iris server via a web interface.

You need an internet connection the first time you will run this plugin, because the assets don't exist in the repository (but [here](#)). The plugin will install these for you at the first run.

---

## How to use

```
iriscontrol.New(port int, authenticatedUsers map[string]string)
iris.IPlugin
```

## Example

```
package main

import (
    "github.com/kataras/iris"
    "github.com/iris-contrib/plugin/iriscontrol"
)

func main() {

    iris.Plugins.Add(iriscontrol.New(9090, map[string]string{
        "irisusername1": "irispasword1",
        "irisusername2": "irispasowrd2",
    }))
    //or
    // ....
    // iriscontrol.New(iriscontrol.Config{...})

    iris.Get("/", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    })

    iris.Post("/something", func(ctx *iris.Context) {
    })

    iris.Listen(":8080")
}
```