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搜索

找找看

【websocket】小白快速上手flask-socketio



大家好,我是一个初级的Python开发工程师。本文是结合官方教程和代码案例,简单说下我对flask-socketio的使 用理解。

一、websocket简介

websocket 说白一点就是,建立客户端和服务端双向通讯通道, 服务器可以主动向客户端发消息。

二、flask-socketio理解与使用

1. 环境准备: Python3.7

```
pip install eventlet==0.33.3
pip install flask-socketio==5.8.0
pip install flask==1.1.4
```

AI助手

2. 代码来自官方教程

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下面的代码亲测可用,请放心食用。

(1) 项目结构

websocket_demo

- templates
 - index.html
 - \operatorname* app.py

(2) app.py代码

```
复制
from threading import Lock
from flask import Flask, render template, session, request, copy current request context
from flask socketio import SocketIO, emit, join room, leave room, close room, rooms, disconnect
# Set this variable to "threading", "eventlet" or "gevent" to test the
# different async modes, or leave it set to None for the application to choose
# the best option based on installed packages.
async mode = None
app = Flask( name )
app.config['SECRET KEY'] = 'secret!'
socketio = SocketIO(app, async mode=async mode)
thread = None
thread lock = Lock()
def background thread():
    """Example of
                                  er generated events to clients."""
   count = 0
   while True:
```

websocket(1)

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```
socketio.sleep(10)
        count. += 1
        socketio.emit('my response',
                      {'data': 'Server generated event', 'count': count})
@app.route('/')
def index():
   return render template('index.html', async mode=socketio.async mode)
@socketio.event
def my event(message):
    session['receive count'] = session.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   emit('my response',
        {'data': message['data'], 'count': session['receive count']})
@socketio.event
def my broadcast event(message):
   session['receive count'] = session.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   emit('my response',
        {'data': message['data'], 'count': session['receive count']},
        broadcast=True)
@socketio.event
def join(message):
   join room(message['room'])
                                 ssion.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   session['rece
   emit('my_response
         {'data'
                                   , '.join(rooms()),
          'count': session['receive count']})
```

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```
Asocketio event
def leave(message):
   leave room(message['room'])
   session['receive count'] = session.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   emit('my response',
         {'data': 'In rooms: ' + ', '.join(rooms()),
          'count': session['receive count']})
@socketio.on('close room')
def on close room(message):
    session['receive count'] = session.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   emit('my response', {'data': 'Room ' + message['room'] + ' is closing.',
                         'count': session['receive count']},
         to=message['room'])
   close room(message['room'])
@socketio.event
def my room event(message):
   session['receive count'] = session.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   emit('my response',
        {'data': message['data'], 'count': session['receive count']},
         to=message['room'])
@socketio.event
def disconnect_reg
    @copy current
   def can disco
        disconnect()
```

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写的真好

--仙女的博客

2. Re:关于学习编程的心得体会

@逆水寒龙 是的,之前的工作用到 过fastapi...

--天意凉

3. Re:关于学习编程的心得体会

```
session['receive count'] = session.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   # for this emit we use a callback function
   # when the callback function is invoked we know that the message has been
   # received and it is safe to disconnect.
   emit('my response',
        {'data': 'Disconnected!', 'count': session['receive count']},
        callback=can disconnect)
@socketio.event
def my ping():
   emit('my pong')
@socketio.event
def connect():
   global thread
   with thread lock:
       if thread is None:
           thread = socketio.start background task(background thread)
   emit('my response', {'data': 'Connected', 'count': 0})
@socketio.on('disconnect')
def test disconnect():
   print('Client disconnected', request.sid)
if name == ' main ':
                  op, host='0.0.0 0', debug=True)
   socketio.run(a
                  AI助手
                                                                                           复制
```

@kingdumpling 是的,会结合视频 和文档来学习...

--天意凉

4. Re:关于学习编程的心得体会

@bananaplan 加油, 日拱一卒! ...

--天意凉

5. Re:关于学习编程的心得体会

换fastapi或者sanic, 一起学啊

--逆水寒龙

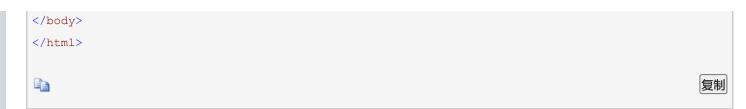
(3) index.html代码

```
复制
<!DOCTYPE HTML>
<ht.ml>
<head>
   <title>Flask-SocketIO Test</title>
    <script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.min.js" integrity="sh</pre>
    <script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/socket.io/3.0.4/socket.io.js" integrity='</pre>
    <script type="text/javascript" charset="utf-8">
        $ (document).ready(function() {
            // Connect to the Socket.IO server.
            // The connection URL has the following format, relative to the current page:
                   http[s]://<domain>:<port>[/<namespace>]
            var socket = io.connect('http://' + document.domain + ':' + location.port);
            // Event handler for new connections.
            // The callback function is invoked when a connection with the
            // server is established.
            socket.on('connect', function() {
                socket.emit('my event', {data: 'I\'m connected!'});
            });
            // Event handler for server sent data.
            // The callback function is invoked whenever the server emits data
            // to the client. The data is then displayed in the "Received"
            // section of the page.
            socket.on('my response', function(msg, cb) {
                $('#log').append('<br>' + $('<div/>').text('Received #' + msg.count + ': ' + msg.
            });
```

```
// Interval function that tests message latency by sending a "ping"
// message. The server then responds with a "pong" message and the
// round trip time is measured.
var ping pong times = [];
var start time;
window.setInterval(function() {
   start time = (new Date).getTime();
   $('#transport').text(socket.io.engine.transport.name);
   socket.emit('my ping');
}, 1000);
// Handler for the "pong" message. When the pong is received, the
// time from the ping is stored, and the average of the last 30
// samples is average and displayed.
socket.on('my pong', function() {
   var latency = (new Date).getTime() - start time;
   ping pong times.push(latency);
   ping pong times = ping pong times.slice(-30); // keep last 30 samples
   var sum = 0;
   for (var i = 0; i < ping pong times.length; i++)</pre>
        sum += ping pong times[i];
   $('#ping-pong').text(Math.round(10 * sum / ping pong times.length) / 10);
});
// Handlers for the different forms in the page.
// These accept data from the user and send it to the server in a
// variety of ways
$('form#emit').submit(function(event) {
                     vent', {data: $('#emit data').val()});
$('form#broadcast').submit(function(event) {
```

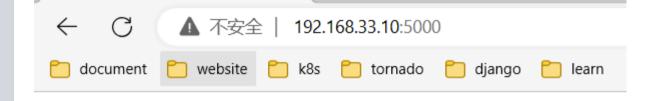
```
socket.emit('my broadcast event', {data: $('#broadcast data').val()});
                return false;
            });
            $('form#join').submit(function(event) {
                socket.emit('join', {room: $('#join room').val()});
                return false;
            });
            $('form#leave').submit(function(event) {
               socket.emit('leave', {room: $('#leave room').val()});
                return false;
            });
            $('form#send room').submit(function(event) {
                socket.emit('my room event', {room: $('#room name').val(), data: $('#room data').
                return false;
            });
            $('form#close').submit(function(event) {
                socket.emit('close room', {room: $('#close room').val()});
                return false;
            });
            $('form#disconnect').submit(function(event) {
                socket.emit('disconnect request');
                return false;
           });
       });
   </script>
</head>
<body>
   <h1>Flask-SocketIO Test</h1>
   >
                                  mode } } </b><br>
     Async mode
                                  an id="transport"></span></b><br>
     Current tra
                                  b><span id="ping-pong"></span>ms</b>
     Average pin
```

```
\langle h2 \rangle Send: \langle /h2 \rangle
<form id="emit" method="POST" action='#'>
    <input type="text" name="emit data" id="emit data" placeholder="Message">
    <input type="submit" value="Echo">
</form>
<form id="broadcast" method="POST" action='#'>
    <input type="text" name="broadcast data" id="broadcast data" placeholder="Message">
    <input type="submit" value="Broadcast">
</form>
<form id="join" method="POST" action='#'>
    <input type="text" name="join room" id="join room" placeholder="Room Name">
    <input type="submit" value="Join Room">
</form>
<form id="leave" method="POST" action='#'>
    <input type="text" name="leave room" id="leave room" placeholder="Room Name">
    <input type="submit" value="Leave Room">
</form>
<form id="send room" method="POST" action='#'>
    <input type="text" name="room name" id="room name" placeholder="Room Name">
    <input type="text" name="room data" id="room data" placeholder="Message">
    <input type="submit" value="Send to Room">
</form>
<form id="close" method="POST" action="#">
    <input type="text" name="close room" id="close room" placeholder="Room Name">
    <input type="submit" value="Close Room">
</form>
<form id="disconnect" method="POST" action="#">
    <input type="submit" value="Disconnect">
</form>
<h2>Receive:<
<div id="log"
```



(4) 运行app.py代码,浏览器访问5000端口,如下:





Flask-SocketIO Test

Async mode is: **eventlet**

Current transport is: **websocket** Average ping/pong latency: **5.2ms**

Send:

Message	Echo	
Message	Broadcast	
Room Name	Join Room	
Room Name	Leave Room	
Room Name	Message	Send to Room
Room Name	Close Room	
Disconnect		

Receive:



Received #0: Connected

Received #1: I'm connected!
Received #1: Server generated event
Received #2: Server generated event
Received #3: Server generated event
Received #4: Server generated event
Received #5: Server generated event

(5) 代码理解(最重要的部分!!!)

flask-socketio包的常用方法理解:

- 1. **socketio.on和socketio.event是等价**的,都是用来定义事件处理器(event handlers)的。区别是**.on的第一个参数是事件名称(event name),.event没有这个参数,而是使用被装饰的函数名作为事件名称。其他参数是一样的。事件名称 connect / disconnect / message / json** 都是SocketIO生成的特殊事件名,任何其他的事件名都被视为自定义事件。其他参数还有namespace(命名空间)。
- 2. **send和emit都被服务器用来向客户端发送消息。** send直接发送消息,emit需要指定事件和消息。**一般情况下,都是使用emit指定事件名发送消息。** emit的其他参数有:
 - A. namespace (命名空间) ,和事件名配合使用。默认为"/"。
 - B. broadcast (广播模式True/False) ,是否向所有客户端Client发送消息。

 - D. callback (回调函数) ,指定回调函数,发送到另一端执行。

启动后的运行流程理解:

1. **启动时的初始运行流程。**客户端访问http://host:5000后,触发index.html里面的js代码,客户端执行了后,

```
var socket = io.connect('http://' + document.domain + ':' + location.port);
```

客户端和后台服务器建立了连接,注意,此时先触发服务器端的代码:

然后紧接着触发了客户端的代码:

```
socket.on('connect', function() {
          socket.emit('my_event', {data: 'I\'m connected!'});
});
```

所以,浏览器请求的web页面 **Receive部分**: 先是 **Received #0**: **Connected**, 再是 **Received #1**: I'm connected!



(1) echo: 输入123, 浏览器会向服务器端的my event事件处理器发送数据{"data": 123}

```
socket.emit('my_event', {data: $('#emit_data').val()});
```

服务器端的my_event事件处理器为:

可以看到,**服务器端在接收到数据后,又向客户端的my_response事件处理器发送数据。**在看看index.html 里的my response事件处理器是如何定义的:

最终,浏览器的web页面显示为 Received #2: 123。通过这个例子,也充分展示了websocket的功能,服务端和客户端都主动可以向另一端发送数据。这是有别于http的。http协议只能客户端发起请求,服务端响应请求。服务端无法主动向客户端发送数据。

- (2) broadcast暂时不说了。
- (3) Join Room: 这个和Leave Room是成对使用的。就像一个聊天室一样,加入指定聊天室后,当执行 Send to Room,就可以接收这个房间内的所有消息。
 - (4) Close Room: 关闭房间 人工助工
 - (5) Disconnect: 客戶端主动断开连接,客户端触发服务端的disconnect request事件处理器,

```
# 客户端
socket.emit('disconnect request');
# 服务端
@socketio.event
def disconnect request():
    @copy current request context
   def can disconnect():
       disconnect()
   session['receive count'] = session.get('receive count', 0) + 1
   # for this emit we use a callback function
   # when the callback function is invoked we know that the message has been
    # received and it is safe to disconnect
   emit('my response',
        {'data': 'Disconnected!', 'count': session['receive count']},
        callback=can disconnect)
复制
```

服务端收到请求后,会向客户端的my_response事件处理器发送数据,同时发送一个callback回调函数can disconnect, 让客户端执行该函数。

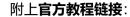
最终浏览器的页面显示: Received #2: Disconnected!

三、写在最后

至此,你应该已经对使用flask-socketio库有了基本的认识了。如果还有不了解的,可以留言交流。

在生产环境中,还需要添加量量,如如 如 如 如 socketio.on_error()和 socketio.on_error_default()。

本文只是入门使用教程,感兴趣的话请大家自行查文档深入理解。



- 1. https://blog.miguelgrinberg.com/post/easy-websockets-with-flask-and-gevent
- 2. https://flask-socketio.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html

合集: flask框架

标签: web开发, websocket











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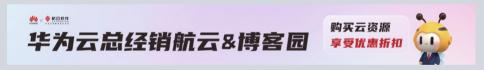
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