

## 第一章节: 创建WebSocket Server & Client

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### 创建Go工程

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在VSCode中创建工程go-im, 并创建src文件夹

![image.png](https://p9-juejin.byteimg.com/tos-cn-i-k3u1fbpfcp/1075b14792124db583b7940c72efe140~tplv-k3u1fbpfcp-jj-mark:3024:0:0:0:q75.awebp#?w=340&h=202&s=12974&e=png&b=191919)

打开Terminal进入go-im项目下

```
...  
go mod init aoki.com/go-im  
...
```

### 安装依赖

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初始化项目后安装gin和gorilla-websocket依赖包

```
...  
go get -u github.com/gin-gonic/gin  
go get -u github.com/gorilla/websocket  
...
```

### 编写WebSocket服务端

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先创建最简单的WS服务端, 在src目录下创建main文件夹, 在main文件夹下创建server.go, 代码如下:

```
```
package main

import (
    "log"
    "net/http"
    "github.com/gin-gonic/gin"
    "github.com/gorilla/websocket"
)

var upgrader = websocket.Upgrader{
    // Allow Cross Origin
    CheckOrigin: func(r *http.Request) bool {
        return true
    },
}

// 处理WS
func ws(c *gin.Context) {
    // 升级为WS协议
    conn, err := upgrader.Upgrade(c.Writer, c.Request, nil)
    if err != nil {
        panic(err)
    }
    defer conn.Close()
    log.Printf("A New Connect... \n")
    // 循环读取数据
    for {
        mt, message, err := conn.ReadMessage()
        if err != nil {
            log.Printf("Read Message Failed... \n", err)
            break
        }
        // 读到什么往WS客户端发什么
        log.Printf("Received Message %s... \n", message)
        err = conn.WriteMessage(mt, message)
        if err != nil {
            log.Printf("Write Message Failed... \n", err)
            break
        }
    }
}

// 启动Websocket server
```

```
func main() {  
    server := gin.Default()  
    server.GET("/ws", ws)  
    server.Run("localhost:8848")  
}  
```
```

## 启动Server

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在Terminal中启动Websocket server

```
```  
go run ./src/main/server.go  
```
```

可以在Terminal看到以下日志输出，表示启动成功

![image.png](https://p3-juejin.byteimg.com/tos-cn-i-k3u1fbpfcp/dc0cc3d2afe242bbaa561539dca52a8b~tplv-k3u1fbpfcp-jj-mark:3024:0:0:0:q75.awebp#?w=782&h=142&s=32907&e=png&b=191919)

## 创建客户端

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在src/main下面创建client.go, 创建WebSocket客户端并连接Server, 尝试从Terminal读取内容并通过WebSocket发送

```
```  
package main  
  
import (  
    "bufio"  
    "fmt"  
    "log"  
    "net/http"  
    "os"  
)
```

```
    "github.com/gorilla/websocket"
)

func main() {
    uri := "ws://localhost:8848/ws"
    conn, _, err := websocket.DefaultDialer.Dial(uri, nil)
    if err != nil {
        log.Fatal("dial:", err)
    }
    defer conn.Close()

    go func() {
        for {
            _, message, err := conn.ReadMessage()
            if err != nil {
                fmt.Println("Read WS message failed:", err)
                return
            }
            log.Println("Received: ", string(message))
        }
    }()
}

scanner := bufio.NewScanner(os.Stdin)
for scanner.Scan() {
    line := scanner.Text()
    if err := conn.WriteMessage(websocket.TextMessage, []byte(line));
err != nil {
        log.Println("write failed:", err)
    }
}
if err := scanner.Err(); err != nil {
    log.Fatal(err)
}
}

```
    ...

```

## 启动Client

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新开一个Terminal然后输入命令启动Client

...  
go run ./src/main/client.go

...

在Server端的Terminal中可以看到日志输出

![image.png](https://p9-juejin.byteimg.com/tos-cn-i-k3u1fbpfcp/3c80b8a6eea54d779db08709f745a6e2~tplv-k3u1fbpfcp-jj-mark:3024:0:0:0:q75.awebp#?w=678&h=33&s=9656&e=png&b=1a1a1a)

通信聊天

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在Client端的Terminal中输入内容, 可以看到日志输出

![image.png](https://p6-juejin.byteimg.com/tos-cn-i-k3u1fbpfcp/a63d02dc1ea146b09b83da549708f9ae~tplv-k3u1fbpfcp-jj-mark:3024:0:0:0:q75.awebp#?w=412&h=38&s=6222&e=png&b=191919)

在Server端的Terminal中也可以看到相应的日志

![image.png](https://p3-juejin.byteimg.com/tos-cn-i-k3u1fbpfcp/957c7e329b114272a94e92b31fc646f1~tplv-k3u1fbpfcp-jj-mark:3024:0:0:0:q75.awebp#?w=618&h=54&s=12453&e=png&b=1a1a1a)

可以看到客户端与服务端通信没有任何问题, 但是我们最终需要的是用户A与用户B之间进行通信, 所以我们的Server端还需要做很多工作。

下一章节将尝试根据WS连接获取到登录用户并以此来区分每个客户端连接。

原文链接: <https://juejin.cn/post/7359567256583929890>