



链滴

Django 使用 Channels 实现 websocket

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原文链接: <https://ld246.com/article/1518533741083>

来源网站: [链滴](#)

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安装配置

安装channels

如果使用的django是1.9包括以上的话，可以不用输入文档中**-U**参数，直接使用pip在终端中输入下命令即可

|

```
$ pip install channels
```

|

配置channels

想要使用channels，我们首先需要在setting里配置一下channels。

在INSTALLED_APPS中添加channels

|

```
INSTALLED_APPS = (
```

```
'django.contrib.auth',
```

```
'django.contrib.contenttypes',
```

```
'django.contrib.sessions',
```

```
'django.contrib.sites',
```

```
...
```

```
'channels',
```

```
)
```

|

配置channels路由和通道后端

简单的话我们可以使用内存作为后端，路由配置放在合适的地方
配置如下：

|

```
CHANNEL_LAYERS = {
```

```

"default" : {
    "BACKEND" : "asgiref.inmemory.ChannelLayer" ,
    # 这里是路由的路径, 怎么填写都可以, 只要能找到
    "ROUTING" : "你的工程名.routing.channel_routing" ,
},
}
|

```

由于我们已经使用了redis作为缓存系统, 在这里我们也就正好使用redis在作为我们的通道后端。为了使用redis作为channels的后端, 我们还需要安装一个库asgi_redis。

1. 使用pip安装asgi_redis, 在终端中输入

```

|
$ pip install asgi_redis
|

```

安装之后我们就可以使用redis作为channels的后端了

1. 修改channels的BACKEND

在**settings.py**修改

```

|
|
CHANNEL_LAYERS = {

"default": {
    "BACKEND": "asgi_redis.RedisChannelLayer",
    "CONFIG": {
        "hosts": [os.environ.get('REDIS_URL', 'redis://127.0.0.1:6379/2')],
    },
    # 配置路由的路径
    "ROUTING": "你的工程名.routing.channel_routing",
},
}
|

```

使用channels

使用channels，笔者主要是用来解决websocket连接和传输，这里不讨论http部分。

最简单的例子

1. 在合适的app下创建一个 **customers.py**,在其中编写代码如下

```
|  
|  
def ws_message(message):  
  
# ASGI WebSocket packet-received and send-packet message types  
# both have a "text" key for their textual data.  
message.reply_channel.send({  
    "text": message.content['text'],  
})  
|
```

2. 在同一个app下创建一个 **router.py**,在其中编写代码如下

```
|  
|  
from channels.routing import route  
from .consumers import ws_message  
channel_routing = [  
  
route("websocket.receive", ws_message),  
]  
|
```

这里的意思就是当接收到前端发来的消息时，后端会触发ws_message函数，这里写的是一个回音壁序，就是把原数据在发送回去。

1. 前端代码如下，在浏览器的控制台或者一个html的js代码区域编写如下代码

```
|  
|  
// Note that the path doesn't matter for routing; any WebSocket  
// connection gets bumped over to WebSocket consumers  
socket = new WebSocket("ws://127.0.0.1:8000/chat/");  
socket.onmessage = function(e) {
```

```

console.log(e.data);
}
socket.onopen = function() {

socket.send("hello world");
}
// Call onopen directly if socket is already open
if (socket.readyState == WebSocket.OPEN) socket.onopen();
|

```

然后就可以执行**python manage.py runserver**查看运行效果，如果不出意外的话应该可以看到效果。

利用组的概念实现多个浏览器(用户)之间的交互

1. 在 **customers.py**中编写代码如下

```

|
|
from channels import Group

```

Connected to websocket.connect

```
def ws_add(message):
```

```

# Accept the connection

message.reply_channel.send({"accept": True})

# Add to the chat group

Group("chat").add(message.reply_channel)

```

Connected to websocket.receive

```
def ws_message(message):
```

```

Group("chat").send({

    "text": "[user] %s" % message.content['text'],

})

```

Connected to websocket.disconnect

```
def ws_disconnect(message):
```

```
Group("chat").discard(message.reply_channel)
```

```
|
```

分为三个部分，分别是websocket连接的时候进行的操作，收到消息的时候进行的操作，和关闭链接时候进行的操作，这里利用了组的概念，在触发连接的时候，把其加入chat组，当收到消息时候，在内所有用户发送信息，最后关闭连接的时候退出组。

1. 由于将一次连接分为了三个部分，其路由也得配置三遍，所以在 **router.py**中编写代码如下

```
|
```

```
from channels.routing import route
from .consumers import ws_add, ws_message, ws_disconnect
channel_routing = [
```

```
route("websocket.connect", ws_add),
```

```
route("websocket.receive", ws_message),
```

```
route("websocket.disconnect", ws_disconnect),
```

```
]
```

```
|
```

2. 测试用前端代码如下:

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```

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```

```
|
```

```
// Note that the path doesn't matter right now; any WebSocket
```

```
// connection gets bumped over to WebSocket consumers
```

```
socket = new WebSocket("ws://127.0.0.1:8000/chat/");
```

```
socket.onmessage = function(e) {
```

```
  console.log(e.data);
```

```

}
socket.onopen = function() {

socket.send("hello world");
}
// Call onopen directly if socket is already open
if (socket.readyState == WebSocket.OPEN) socket.onopen();
|

```

然后就可以执行**python manage.py runserver**查看运行效果,

建议同时打开两个浏览器选项卡同时运行上述JavaScript代码, 就能看到对方发来的消息啦。

上述代码还有一个问题, 就是无论是谁访问同一个url都可以进到这个组里, 我们也不能知道是谁进入这个组中, 得到他的一些信息, 所以就需要一些认证功能, 不能让任何人都加入该组, 所以我们需要认证

channels的认证

channels自带了很多很好用的修饰器来帮我们解决这个问题, 我们可以访问到当前的session会话, 或者cookie。

- 使用 **http_session**修饰器就可以访问用户的session会话, 拿到**request.session**
- 使用 **http_session_user**修饰器就可以获取到session中的用户信息, 拿到**message.user**
- 使用 **channel_session_user**修饰器, 就可以在通道中直接拿到**message.user**
- **channel_session_user_from_http**修饰器可以将以上修饰器的功能集合起来, 直接获取到所需的用户

以下是一个用户只能和用户名第一个字符相同的人聊天的程序代码

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```
|  
from channels import Channel, Group  
from channels.sessions import channel_session  
from channels.auth import channel_session_user, channel_session_user_from_http
```

Connected to websocket.connect

```
@channel_session_user_from_http  
def ws_add(message):  
  
    # Accept connection  
    message.reply_channel.send({"accept": True})  
  
    # Add them to the right group  
    Group("chat-%s" % message.user.username[0]).add(message.reply_channel)
```

Connected to websocket.receive

```
@channel_session_user
```



```
def ws_message(message):
```

```
    Group("chat-%s" % message.user.username[0]).send({
        "text": message['text'],
    })
```

Connected to websocket.disconnect

```
@channel_session_user
```

```
def ws_disconnect(message):
```

```
    Group("chat-%s" % message.user.username[0]).discard(message.reply_channel)
    |
```

由于笔者的项目使用的是Json Web Token作为身份认证，对于服务器来说没有session，所以需要自实现一个认证。

Json Web Token认证

本来在http中使用ajax是将token放在请求头中的，但是在websocket中这样的方式并不可以，所以而求其次，我们只能将其放在url中或者发送的数据中了。

又因为笔者不想每次发消息都携带token，所以选择了在url中携带的方式，

最后发到服务器的url形式是这样的" ws://127.0.0.1:8000/chat/?token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6InRlc3QxMjMiLCJvcmlnX2lhdCI6MTUwMzA0MzUyOCwidXNlc9pZCI6MSwiZW1haWwiOiIxNzkxNTM4NjA5QHFxLmNvbSIsImV4cCI6MTUwMzEyOTkyOH0.jNjNxUqXb1lg6e3tdB9Xq2jH5LrqQe8zFLH40J9694"

我们需要实现一个修饰器去解决对token验证的问题，以备其他的使用

1. 在合适的地方创建一个 **ws_authentication.py**

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|

coding=utf-8

```

from functools import wraps
from django.utils.translation import ugettext_lazy as _
from rest_framework import exceptions
from channels.handler import AsgiRequest
import jwt
from django.contrib.auth import get_user_model
from rest_framework_jwt.settings import api_settings
import logging
logger = logging.getLogger(name) # 为loggers中定义的名称
User = get_user_model()
jwt_payload_handler = api_settings.JWT_PAYLOAD_HANDLER
jwt_encode_handler = api_settings.JWT_ENCODE_HANDLER
jwt_decode_handler = api_settings.JWT_DECODE_HANDLER
jwt_get_username_from_payload = api_settings.JWT_PAYLOAD_GET_USERNAME_HANDLER
def token_authenticate(token, message):

```

```

"""

```

Tries to authenticate user based on the supplied token. It also checks
the token structure and validity.

```

"""

```

```

payload = check_payload(token=token, message=message)

```

```

user = check_user(payload=payload, message=message)

```

```

"""Other authenticate operation"""

```

```

return user, token

```

检查负载

```

def check_payload(token, message):

```

```

payload = None

```

```

try:

```

```
    payload = jwt_decode_handler(token)

except jwt.ExpiredSignature:

    msg = _('Signature has expired.')

    logger.warn(msg)

    # raise ValueError(msg)

    _close_reply_channel(message)

except jwt.DecodeError:

    msg = _('Error decoding signature.')

    logger.warn(msg)

    _close_reply_channel(message)

return payload
```

检查用户

```
def check_user(payload, message):

    username = None

    try:

        username = payload.get('username')

    except Exception:

        msg = _('Invalid payload.')

        logger.warn(msg)

        _close_reply_channel(message)

    if not username:

        msg = _('Invalid payload.')

        logger.warn(msg)

        _close_reply_channel(message)

        return

        # Make sure user exists

    try:
```

```
        user = User.objects.get_by_natural_key(username)

except User.DoesNotExist:

    msg = _("User doesn't exist.")

    logger.warn(msg)

    raise exceptions.AuthenticationFailed(msg)

if not user.is_active:

    msg = _('User account is disabled.')

    logger.warn(msg)

    raise exceptions.AuthenticationFailed(msg)

return user
```

关闭websocket

```
def _close_reply_channel(message):

    message.reply_channel.send({"close": True})
```

验证request中的token

```
def ws_auth_request_token(func):

    """

    Checks the presence of a "token" request parameter and tries to
    authenticate the user based on its content.

    The request url must include token.
    eg: /v1/channel/1/?token=abcdefghijklmn

    """

    @wraps(func)

    def inner(message, *args, **kwargs):

        try:

            if "method" not in message.content:

                message.content['method'] = "FAKE"
```

```

        request = AsgiRequest(message)

    except Exception as e:

        raise ValueError("Cannot parse HTTP message - are you sure this is a HTTP consumer? %
" % e)

    token = request.GET.get("token", None)

    print request.path, request.GET

    if token is None:

        _close_reply_channel(message)

        raise ValueError("Missing token request parameter. Closing channel.")

    # user, token = token_authenticate(token)

    user, token = token_authenticate(token, message)

    message.token = token

    message.user = user

    return func(message, *args, **kwargs)

return inner
|

```

由于笔者使用了django-restframework-jwt,其中的token验证方法是和其一样的, 如果你的验证方不一样, 可以自行替换。

有了上述代码, 我们就可以在连接的时候判断token是否有效, 以及是否还建立连接。

不过其中代码在错误处理的时候有些问题, 我这里简单的处理为用日志打印和关闭连接。有知道怎么馈异常信息的可以在评论区告知我。

1. 在 **consumers.py**中使用修饰器去认证token

```

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```



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|
from channels import Group
from .ws_authentication import ws_auth_request_token
```

Connected to websocket.connect

```
@ws_auth_request_token
def ws_add(message):
```

```
# Accept the connection

message.reply_channel.send({"accept": True})

# Add to the chat group

Group("chat").add(message.reply_channel)
```

Connected to websocket.receive

```
def ws_message(message):

    Group("chat").send({

        "text": "[user] %s" % message.content['text'],

    })
```

Connected to websocket.disconnect

```
def ws_disconnect(message):

    Group("chat").discard(message.reply_channel)
```

|

这样就能轻易的验证了。

使用类视图

django有一种类视图，在channels这里也可以，使用类视图可以让代码看着更简洁明了

1. 类视图可以将三种状态，连接，收到消息，关闭的时候写到一个类中，原来的 **consumers.py**代
就可以改为如下代码

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|

```
from channels.generic.websockets import WebsocketConsumer
```

```
class MyConsumer(WebsocketConsumer):
```

```
# Set to True to automatically port users from HTTP cookies
```

```
# (you don't need channel_session_user, this implies it)
```

```
http_user = True
```

```
# Set to True if you want it, else leave it out
```

```
strict_ordering = False
```

```
def connection_groups(self, **kwargs):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Called to return the list of groups to automatically add/remove
```

```
    this connection to/from.
```

```
    """
```

```
    return ["test"]
```

```
def connect(self, message, **kwargs):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Perform things on connection start
```

```
    """
```

```
# Accept the connection; this is done by default if you don't override
```

```

# the connect function.

self.message.reply_channel.send({"accept": True})

def receive(self, text=None, bytes=None, **kwargs):
    """
    Called when a message is received with either text or bytes
    filled out.
    """

    # Simple echo

    self.send(text=text, bytes=bytes)

def disconnect(self, message, **kwargs):
    """
    Perform things on connection close
    """

    pass

```

然后在不同状态出发的函数中填入自己需要的逻辑即可

如果你想使用`channel_session`或者`channel_session_user`，那么只要在类中设置

```

|
1
|
channel_session_user = True

```

如果你想使用session里的用户，那么也需要在类中添加一个参数

```

|
1
|
http_user = True

```

1. 配置路由也需要做出一些变化

```
|  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
|  
from channels import route, route_class  
channel_routing = [  
  
    route_class(consumers.ChatServer, path=r"^/chat/"),  
]  
|
```

或者更简单一点

```
|  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
|  
from . import consumers  
channel_routing = [  
  
    consumers.ChatServer.as_route(path=r"^/chat/"),  
]  
|
```

在channels类视图中使用token认证

在类视图中添加修饰器较为麻烦，笔者认为将认证方法写在`**connect(self, message, **kwargs)**`即可。

所以`consumers.py`代码如下

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|

```
class MyConsumer(WebsocketConsumer):
```

```
# Set to True if you want it, else leave it out
```

```
strict_ordering = False
```

```
http_user = True
```

```
# 由于使用的是token方式，需要使用session将user传递到receive中
```

```
channel_session_user = True
```

```
def connection_groups(self, **kwargs):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Called to return the list of groups to automatically add/remove
    this connection to/from.
```

```
    """
```

```
    return ['test']
```

```
def connect(self, message, **kwargs):
```

```
    """
```

```
    Perform things on connection start
```

```
    """
```

```
    try:
```

```
        request = AsgiRequest(message)
```

```
    except Exception as e:
```

```
        self.close()
```

```
        return
```

```
    token = request.GET.get("token", None)
```

```
    if token is None:
```

```
        self.close()
```



```

        return

    user, token = token_authenticate(token, message)

    message.token = token

    message.user = user

    message.channel_session['user']=user

    self.message.reply_channel.send({"accept": True})

    print '连接状态', message.user

def receive(self, text=None, bytes=None, **kwargs):

    print '接收到消息', text, self.message.channel_session['user']

    """

    Called when a message is received with decoded JSON content

    """

    # Simple echo

    value = cache.get('test')

    print value

    while True:

        if cache.get('test') is not None and cache.get('test') != value:

            value = cache.get('test')

            break

        time.sleep(1)

    self.send(json.dumps({

        "text": cache.get('test')

    }))

def disconnect(self, message, **kwargs):

    """

    Perform things on connection close

    """

```

pass

|

只需要看**connect(self, message, **kwargs)函数中代码即可，(self, text=None, bytes=None, **wargs)**中为我要实现的一个简单逻辑。

笔者发现，channels中的三个状态,其中每个自身只能发一次信息，无论我在一次方法中send几次，以我没办法，只能在前端的**onmessage**处理完数据，在发一次信息，后台将线程休眠等到参数变化发送到前端。前端代码改为如下

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|

```
socket = new WebSocket("ws://127.0.0.1:8000"+
```

```
    "/chat/?token=eyJhbGciOiJIUzI1NiIsInR5cCI6IkpXVCJ9.eyJ1c2VybmFtZSI6InRlc3QxMjMiL  
JvcmlnX2lhdCI6MTUwMzA3Mzg0NiwiZXNlcnR5cCI6MSwiZW1haWwiOiIxNzkxNTM4NjA5QHF  
LmNvbSIsImV4cCI6MTUwMzE2MDI0Nn0.Za0BlGKn2JMpFoU0GYVZXIC-rwi8uWN420blwy0bU  
c"
```

```
);
```

```
socket.onmessage = function (e) {
```

```
    console.log(e.data);
```

```
    // socket.send("test")
```

```
}  
  
socket.onopen = function () {  
    socket.send({'test':'hello world'});  
}  
  
// Call onopen directly if socket is already open  
if (socket.readyState == WebSocket.OPEN) socket.onopen();  
|
```

配合redis就可以实现django的websocket了，也可以满足我的需求，实时更新。