



HTTP Server on random available port in Go

Kazuki Higashiguchi

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Kazuki Higashiguchi

Backend Engineer at Autify.

No-code AI-powered software testing automation platform

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Autify Solution

No code unlocks automation
at scale

The screenshot shows the Autify test editor interface. The top navigation bar includes the Autify logo, a breadcrumb trail 'Home / Scenarios / test_mt', and buttons for 'Run now on Chrome' and 'Save'. The main area displays a scenario named 'test_mt' with 8 steps. The steps are: 1. Visit 'https://autify.com/', 2. Click element 'English', 3. Click element '日本語', 4. Click element '日本語', 5. Click element (empty), 6. Click element 'Request Demo', 7. Click element (empty), 8. Click element 'Autify'. A 'Finish' button is at the end of the sequence. A sidebar on the left contains navigation options like 'Scenarios', 'Step groups', 'Results', 'Test plans', 'HELP', 'User Guide', 'FAQ', 'ACCOUNT', 'Settings', and 'Sign out'. At the bottom, a 'Step name' field and a 'When this step fail' dropdown (set to 'Abort') are visible.

AI automatically maintenance
test scripts

The screenshot shows the '6. Click Element' test execution result view. It features a 'Result' tab and a 'Side by Side' comparison view. The comparison shows two screenshots of a checkout page. The left screenshot shows the state before the click, and the right screenshot shows the state after the click. The 'Continue to checkout' button is highlighted in both. At the bottom right, there are buttons for 'Save as Failed' and 'Save as Passed'.

Autify for Web / for Mobile

Autify for Web

Simply interact with your browser

Effortless **no code** testing **for everyone**

https://autify.com

Sign up

Request Demo

XXXXXXXX
Business Email

XXXXXXXX
Company Name

Autify for Mobile

for Mobile

Simply recording your App operations

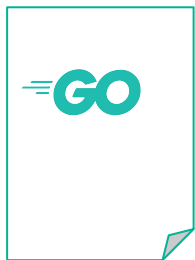
Effortless **no code** testing **for everyone** 👍

Anyone can easily create and run tests by simply interacting with the app on Autify for Mobile. There's no need to prepare real devices just for testing.

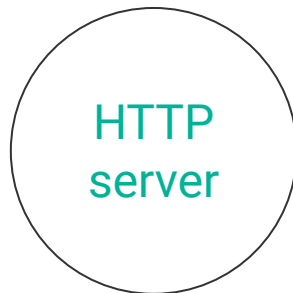
Request Demo

We are taking demo requests <https://autify.com/>

HTTP server on a random available port



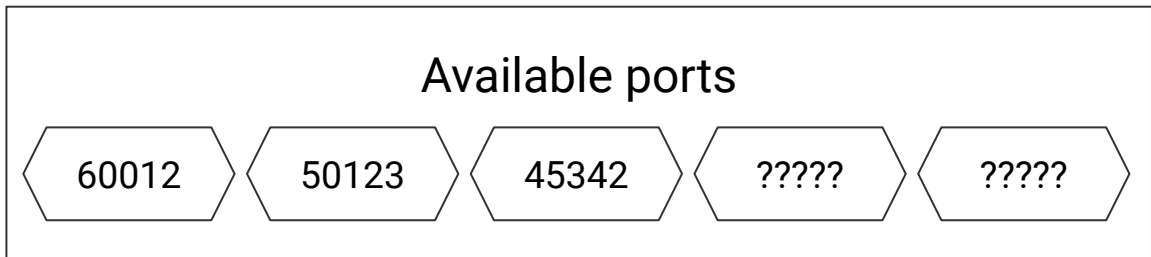
----->
go run main.go



Bind & Listen



No port specified



Implementation using Go

```
1 func main() {
2     l, err := net.Listen("tcp", ":0")
3     if err != nil {
4         panic(err)
5     }
6
7     port := l.Addr().(*net.TCPAddr).Port
8     log.Printf("using port: %d", port)
9     if err := http.Serve(l, nil); err != nil
10 {
11     panic(err)
12 }
```

using port: 57645
using port: 57473
using port: 57464
...

```
1 func Listen(network, address string) (Listener, error)
```

"If the port in the address parameter is empty or "0", as in "127.0.0.1:" or "[::1]:0", a port number is automatically chosen"

<https://pkg.go.dev/net#Listen>

net/http/httptest invokes net.Listen with "0"

```
1 func TestServer(t *testing.T) {
2     ts := httptest.NewServer(http.HandlerFunc(testHandler))
3     t.Cleanup(func() { ts.Close() })
4
5     got, err := http.Get(ts.URL)
```



```
1 func newLocalListener() net.Listener {
2     // Omit
3     l, err := net.Listen("tcp", "127.0.0.1:0")
4     if err != nil {
5         if l, err = net.Listen("tcp6", "[::1]:0"); err != nil {
6             // Omit
7         }
8     }
9     // Omit
10 }
```

net/http/httptest/server.go

A dark, monochromatic underwater photograph. A diver is visible on the left side, partially obscured by the text. Several fish are swimming in the upper right quadrant. The overall atmosphere is mysterious and deep.

Dive into the standard libraries

Signature: "network"

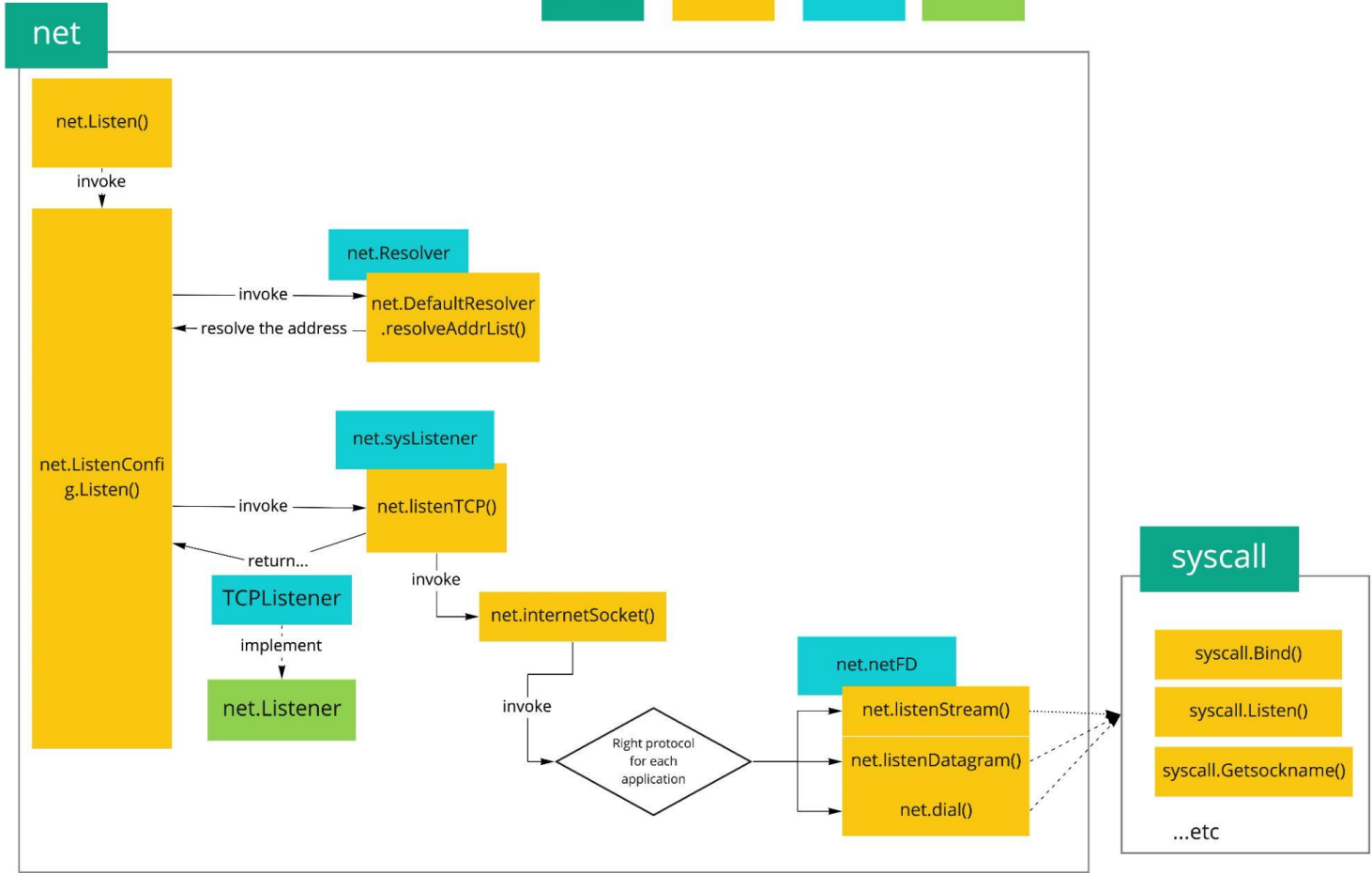
```
1 // func Listen(network, address string) (Listener, error)
2
3 l, err := net.Listen("tcp", ":0") // IPv4 or IPv6
4 l, err := net.Listen("tcp4", ":0") // IPv4 only
5 l, err := net.Listen("tcp6", ":0") // IPv6 only
6 l, err := net.Listen("unix", ":0")
7 l, err := net.Listen("unixpacket", ":0")
```

package

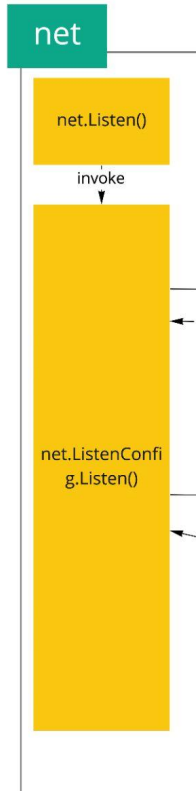
function

struct

interface



1: net.Listen -> net.ListenConfig.Listen

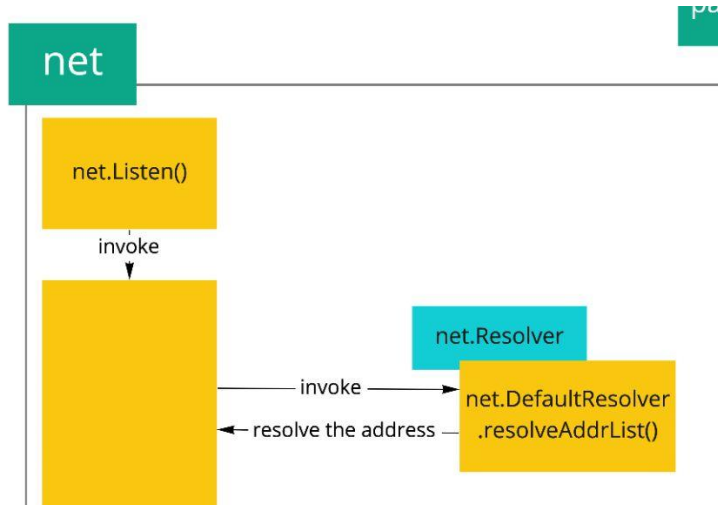


net/ipsock.go

```
708 // Listen uses context.Background internally; to specify the context, use
709 // ListenConfig.Listen.
710 func Listen(network, address string) (Listener, error) {
711     var lc ListenConfig
712     return lc.Listen(context.Background(), network, address)
713 }
```

<https://cs.opensource.google/go/go/+refs/tags/go1.18:src/net/dial.go:l=710>

2. net.ListenConfig.Listen -> net.DefaultResolver



DefaultResolver resolves the network IP address

net/dial.go

```
625 func (lc *ListenConfig) Listen(ctx context.Context, network, address string) (Listener
626     addr, err := DefaultResolver.resolveAddrList(ctx, "listen", network, address, nil)
627     if err != nil {
628         return nil, &OpError{Op: "listen", Net: network, Source: nil, Addr: nil, Err: err}
629     }
...
```

<https://cs.opensource.google/go/go/+/refs/tags/go1.18:src/net/dial.go;l=625>

3. net.DefaultResolver -> net.LookupPort

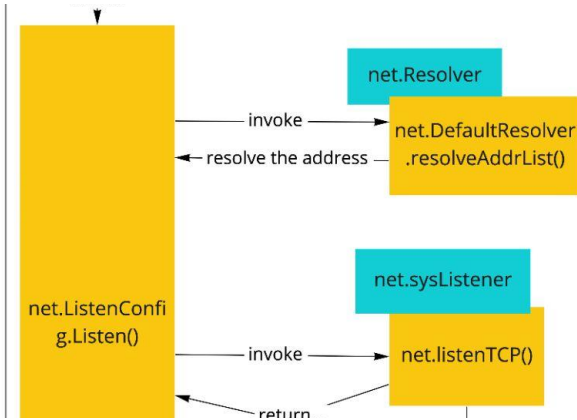
LookupPort looks up the port for the given network
e.g. `LookupPort("127.0.0.1", "0")` -> returned port: 0

net/sock.go

```
248 func (r *Resolver) internetAddrList(ctx context.Context, net, addr string)
249     var (
250         err      error
251         host, port string
252         portnum   int
253     )
254     switch net {
255     case "tcp", "tcp4", "tcp6", "udp", "udp4", "udp6":
256         if addr != "" {
257             if host, port, err = SplitHostPort(addr); err != nil {
258                 return nil, err
259             }
260             if portnum, err = r.LookupPort(ctx, net, port); err != nil {
261                 return nil, err
262             }
263         }
```

<https://cs.opensource.google/go/go/+/refs/tags/go1.18:src/net/sock.go;l=260;drc=refs%2Ftags%2Fgo1.18>

4: net.ListenConfig.Listen -> sysListener.listenTCP

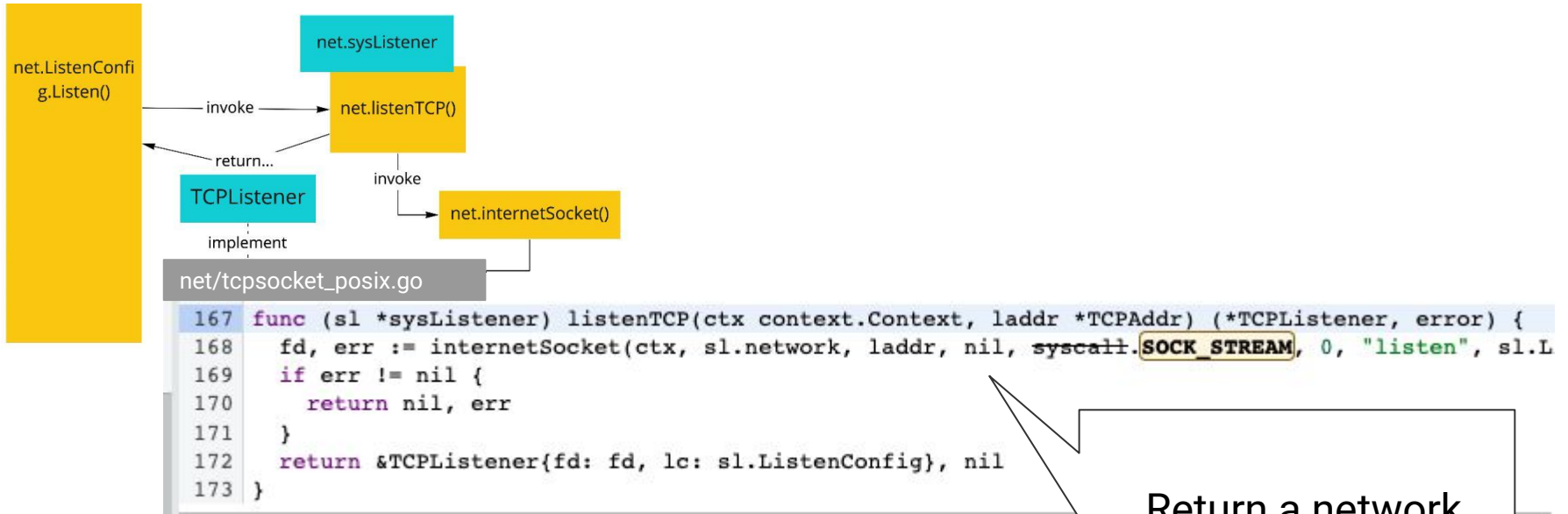


net/dial.go

```
629 }
630 sl := &sysListener{
631     ListenConfig: *lc,
632     network:      network,
633     address:      address,
634 }
635 var l Listener
636 la := addr.first(isIPv4)
637 switch la := la.(type) {
638 case *TCPAddr:
639     l, err = sl.listenTCP(ctx, la)
640 case *UnixAddr:
641     l, err = sl.listenUnix(ctx, la)
642 default:
643     return nil, &OpError{Op: "listen", Net: sl.network, Source: nil, /
644 }
```

<https://cs.opensource.google/go/go/+refs/tags/go1.18:src/net/dial.go;l=639;drc=refs%2Ftags%2Fgo1.18>

5: sysListener.listenTCP -> internalsocket



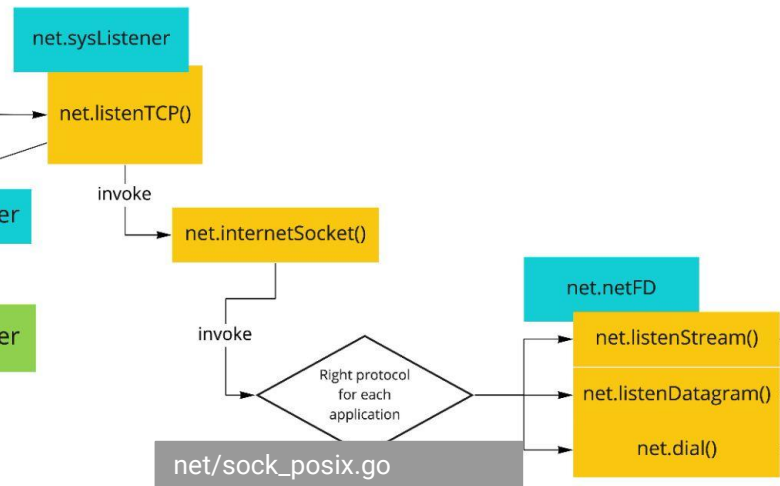
Return a network file descriptor

https://cs.opensource.google/go/go/+refs/tags/go1.18:src/net/tcpsock_posix.go;l=167;drc=refs%2Ftags%2Fgo1.18

socket type: SOCK_STREAM

Network type	Socket type	Description
<code>"tcp"</code> (Transmission Control Protocol)	<u>SOCK_STREAM</u>	Stream-oriented Sequenced, reliable, two-way, connection-base byte streams.
<code>"unix"</code> (Unix domain sockets)		
<code>"udp"</code> (User Datagram Protocol)	<u>SOCK_DGRAM</u>	Datagram-oriented. Connectionless, unreliable messages
<code>"unixgram"</code>		
<code>"unixpacket"</code>	<u>SOCK_SEQPACKET</u>	Datagram-oriented. Sequenced, reliable, two-way, connection-base byte streams.

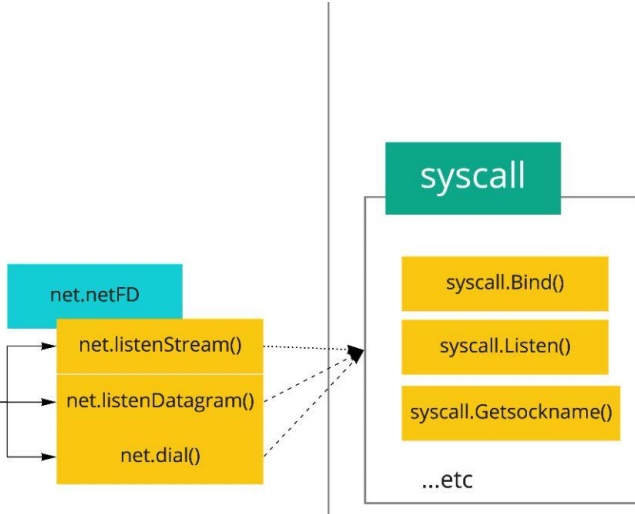
6: internalsocket -> net.listenStream



```
54 if laddr != nil && raddr == nil {
55     switch sotype {
56     case syscall.SOCK_STREAM, syscall.SOCK_SEQPACKET:
57         if err := fd.listenStream(laddr, listenerBacklog(), ctrlFn); err != nil {
58             fd.Close()
59             return nil, err
60         }
61         return fd, nil
62     case syscall.SOCK_DGRAM:
63         if err := fd.listenDatagram(laddr, ctrlFn); err != nil {
64             fd.Close()
65             return nil, err
66         }
67         return fd, nil
68     }
69 }
70 if err := fd.dial(ctx, laddr, raddr, ctrlFn); err != nil {
71     fd.Close()
72     return nil, err
73 }
74 return fd, nil
75 }
```

https://cs.opensource.google/go/go/+refs/tags/go1.18:src/net/sock_posix.go;l=56;drc=refs%2Ftags%2Fgo1.18

7: execute three system calls



https://cs.opensource.google/go/go/+refs/tag/go1.18:src/net/sock_posix.go;drc=refs%2Ftag%2Fgo1.18;l=175

```
net/sock_posix.go
175 func (fd *netFD) listenStream(laddr sockaddr, backlog int) error {
176     var err error
177     if err = setDefaultListenerSockopts(fd.pfd.Sysfd); err != nil {
178         return err
179     }
180     var lsa syscall.Sockaddr
181     if lsa, err = laddr.sockaddr(fd.family); err != nil {
182         return err
183     }
184     if ctrlFn != nil {
185         c, err := newRawConn(fd)
186         if err != nil {
187             return err
188         }
189         if err := ctrlFn(fd.ctrlNetwork(), laddr.String(), c); err != nil {
190             return err
191         }
192     }
193     if err = syscall.Bind(fd.pfd.Sysfd, lsa); err != nil {
194         return os.NewSyscallError("bind", err)
195     }
196     if err = listenFunc(fd.pfd.Sysfd, backlog); err != nil {
197         return os.NewSyscallError("listen", err)
198     }
199     if err = fd.init(); err != nil {
200         return err
201     }
202     lsa, _ = syscall.Getsockname(fd.pfd.Sysfd)
203     fd.setAddr(fd.addrFunc()(lsa), nil)
204     return nil
205 }
```

bind, listen, getsockname

Bind

Assign the socket address to the socket referred to by the file descriptor

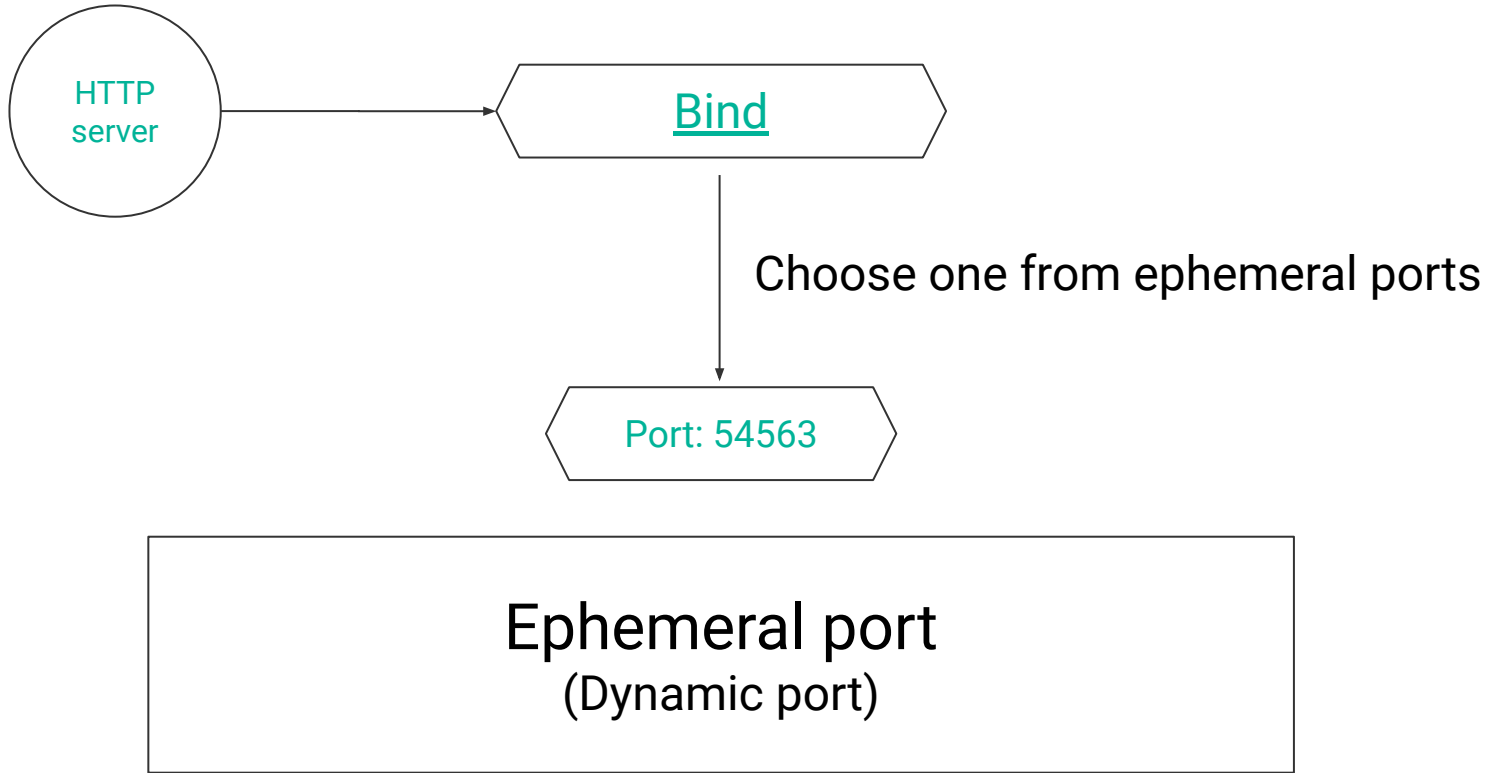
Listen

Mark the socket as a passive socket

Getsockname

Return the current socket address

Bind to an ephemeral port



Specification of bind

IANA defines the port range is 49152 - 65535

OS	When a port number is zero	Port range
<u>Linux</u>	Attempt to bind to an ephemeral port	(Basically) 49152 - 65535
<u>Windows</u>	Assign a unique port from the dynamic client port range	(On Windows Vista and later) 49152 - 65535 (Windows Server 2003 and earlier) 1025 - 5000

Key consideration

1. Confirm the “bind” specification
2. Check your infrastructure can use an ephemeral port
3. Check the range of ephemeral port

Thank you

See more detail in the article on [dev.to](#).



The diagram illustrates a call stack. At the top, a box labeled 'pool.Accept()' has an arrow labeled 'invoke' pointing to a larger box containing two yellow boxes: 'syscall.Accept()' and 'syscall.Getcockname()'. A dashed line on the left indicates the return path from the syscall boxes back to pool.Accept().

 **Kazuki Higashiguchi**
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Go: Deep dive into net package learning from TCP server

#go #webdev