

# Post Context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)

Asked 2 years, 4 months ago   Modified 10 months ago   Viewed 54k times



10



I am running a simple query using `Clickhouse HTTP Interface`

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "net/http"
    "time"
)

func main() {

    url := "http://localhost:8123" + "?query=select%201"
    req, _ := http.NewRequest("Post", url, nil)

    // set headers
    req.Header.Set("X-ClickHouse-User", "user") //user
    req.Header.Set("X-ClickHouse-Key", "password") //password

    client := &http.Client{
        Timeout: 5 * time.Second,
    }
    resp, err := client.Do(req)
    if err != nil {
        fmt.Println(err.Error())
    } else {
        fmt.Println("Success")
    }
}
```

It is giving me this error `Post "http://localhost:8123?query=select%201": context deadline exceeded (Client.Timeout exceeded while awaiting headers)`

**Note:** If I use insert query instead of this select query it will give me the same error but also will insert the data correctly.

Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks

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edited Nov 9, 2022 at 9:10

asked Nov 9, 2022 at 8:31



Zunnurain Badar

1,042 ● 2 ● 10 ● 34

Probably is because you are setting the timeout on your side and the server timeout is longer than yours. In consequence the server may send a response after the 5sec that you are waiting for. – [Marcel Kohls](#)  
Nov 9, 2022 at 11:17

- 1 [@MarcelKohls](#) I sent the same request from the postman, Nodejs and it worked. it takes less that a sec to respond – [Zunnurain Badar](#) Nov 9, 2022 at 12:32

## 1 Answer

Sorted by: Highest score (default)



6



I did a quick sample here using your code, and as I suspected, locally this error only happens when the server times out. Maybe postman is doing something that hides this behavior.

Also, don't forget that the `http.Client` timeout is for the entire request-response cycle that is constituted up of Dialer, TLS Handshake, Request Header, Request Body, Response Header and Response Body timeouts.

Please take a look in the POC below and change the `timeout()` for different values to see the success (4- sec) or fail (5+ sec).

```
package main

import (
    "fmt"
    "log"
    "net/http"
    "time"
)

func timeout(w http.ResponseWriter, req *http.Request) {
    time.Sleep(5 * time.Second)
}

func server() {
    go func() {
        http.HandleFunc("/", timeout)
        log.Fatal(http.ListenAndServe(":8123", nil))
    }()
}

func main() {
    server()

    url := "http://localhost:8123" + "?query=select%201"
    req, _ := http.NewRequest("Post", url, nil)

    // set headers
    req.Header.Set("X-ClickHouse-User", "user") //user
    req.Header.Set("X-ClickHouse-Key", "password") //password
}
```

```
client := &http.Client{
    Timeout: 5 * time.Second,
}
resp, err := client.Do(req)
if err != nil {
    fmt.Println(err.Error())
} else {
    fmt.Println("Success", resp)
}
}
```

you can also try to make use of specific http.Client timeouts as for example:

```
c := &http.Client{
    Transport: &http.Transport{
        Dial: (&net.Dialer{
            Timeout: 30 * time.Second,
            KeepAlive: 30 * time.Second,
        }).Dial,
        TLSHandshakeTimeout: 10 * time.Second,
        ResponseHeaderTimeout: 10 * time.Second,
        ExpectContinueTimeout: 1 * time.Second,
    },
}
```

Some references that may help you: <https://blog.cloudflare.com/the-complete-guide-to-golang-net-http-timeouts/> <https://itnext.io/http-request-timeouts-in-go-for-beginners-fe6445137c90> <https://gosamples.dev/http-client-timeout/>

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answered Nov 9, 2022 at 16:04



Marcel Kohls

1,897 ● 20 ● 31

Very helpful !! I was earlier setting overall `Timeout` in the `Client` struct. This did not take care off the scenario when we are uploading large files on slow internet. Instead now shifted to using `ResponseHeaderTimeout` in `Transport` struct – [Madhur Bhaiya](#) Dec 21, 2024 at 9:29

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