

*The goal of this library is to turn the browser in a softphone, using the correct protocol depending on the browser used by the client. On supported browsers, the goal is to allow calls using WebRTC, and to fall back on the RTMP protocol if WebRTC is not supported by the browser.*

## Initialization of the Library

First of all you need to include the JavaScript in the browser. In order to do so, you need to add the following snippet in your HTML.

```
<script src="lib/kazoo.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
```

Once this is done the library will be loaded at the same time that this HTML page is accessed. It will create a global variable named `kazoo` that you can access from anywhere in your JavaScript code.

Now that the library is loaded, we need to initialize it by calling `kazoo.init(params)`. The expected parameters are the following:

- `onLoaded`: Javascript callback called once the library has been loaded
- `onFlashMissing(container)`: Javascript callback called when trying to use RTMP without Flash available. The div initially supposed to contain the Flash element is provided as a parameter.
- `forceRTMP`: OPTIONAL, if set to true, will force the library to use the RTMP protocol.

```
var paramsInit = {
  forceRTMP: false,
  onLoaded: function() {
    document.getElementById('loginForm').style.display = 'block';
  },
  onFlashMissing: function(container) {
    container.innerHTML = 'This requires the Adobe Flash Player. ';
    container.className = 'flash-missing';
  }
};

kazoo.init(paramsInit);
```

### Example 1: Initializing the Library

Now that the library has been initialized, we can use it to register to some SIP credentials and we'll then be able to place and receive calls!

In order to register to some SIP credentials, we need to use the `kazoo.register` function, the expected parameters are the following:

- **`wsUrl`**: Web Socket Server URL (eg: `ws://10.26.0.41:8080`)
- **`rtmpUrl`**: RTMP Server URL (eg: `rtmp://10.26.0.41/sip`)
- **`realm`**: SIP Realm (Realm linked to your Kazoo account, eg: `d218ds.sip.2600hz.com`)
- **`privateIdentity`**: Full SIP Address (eg: `sip:user_31dsajsjds@d218ds.sip.2600hz.com`)
- **`publicIdentity`**: SIP Username (eg: `user_31dsajsjds`)
- **`password`**: SIP Password (eg: `23bf1f9wwdslw2`)
- **`onIncoming`**: Javascript callback called once an incoming call has been detected. It takes one argument, a call object that has 2 methods: `accept`, and `reject` (which will either accept or reject the call) and one attribute: `callerName` (which will give you the `callerId` for this incoming call).
- **`onConnected`**: OPTIONAL, Javascript function called by the library once the user is successfully registered
- **`onAccepted`**: OPTIONAL, JavaScript function called by the library once a call originated by the browser has been picked up
- **`onHangup`**: OPTIONAL, Javascript callback called once a call has been terminated.
- **`onTransfer`**: Javascript callback called once a call has been transferred
- **`onNotified`**: Javascript callback called whenever a notification is sent. The notification details are provided as an object parameter. See below for the list of currently existing notifications.
- **`onError`**: Javascript callback called whenever an error is returned. The error details are provided as an object parameter. See below for the list of currently existing errors.

Here is an example of a call of the `register` function:

```
function onIncoming(call) {
    confirm(call.callerName + ' is calling you! Pick up the call?') ?
    call.accept() : call.reject();
}

function onHangup() {
    document.getElementById('divCalling').style.display = "none";
}

var registerParams = {
    forceRTMP: true,
    wsUrl: 'ws://10.26.0.41:8080',
    rtmpUrl: 'rtmp://10.26.0.41/sip',
    realm: document.getElementById('realm').value,
    privateIdentity: document.getElementById('privateIdentity').value,
    publicIdentity: document.getElementById('publicIdentity').value,
    password: document.getElementById('password').value,
    onAccepted: function() { /*****/ },
    onConnected: function() { /*****/ },
    onHangup: onHangup,
    onIncoming: onIncoming,
    onTransfer: function() { /*****/ },
    onNotified: function(notification) { /*****/ },
    onError: function(error) { /*****/ }
};

kazoo.register(registerParams);
```

Example 2: Registering to a SIP account

In Example 2, we registered to a SIP account (with credentials inputted in a HTML form). If it registered properly, you'll now be able to place and receive calls from your browser!

Below is the complete list of notifications and errors that you can handle in the `onNotified` and `onError` callbacks. The notification and error objects follow the same structure, including a string **key**, a string **message** explaining the error/notification, and a **source** object containing the source of the error/notification. Note that the source object structure will vary depending on the protocol used.

| "key"                   | "message"  | Occurrence  | Available on |      |
|-------------------------|--|---|--------------|------|
|                         |  |   | WebRTC       | RTMP |
| server_not_reachable    | Could not reach the server.  | <b>Error</b> returned when trying to register a device to an unreachable server.  |              | X    |
| unauthorized            | Invalid credentials.   | <b>Error</b> returned when trying to register a device with invalid credentials.  | X            | X    |
| disconnected            | You have been disconnected.  | <b>Error</b> returned when the server unexpectedly disconnects you (e.g. the server shuts down).                        |              | X    |
| overriding_registration | You have overridden an existing registration for this device.        | <b>Notification</b> sent when registering a device that is already currently registered.                                |              | X    |
| replaced_registration   | You have been disconnected: someone else has registered this device. | <b>Notification</b> sent when your currently registered device is being registered somewhere else.                      |              | X    |
| voicemail_notification  | You have one or more voicemail message(s).                           | <b>Notification</b> sent when the server detects one or more messages on your device's voicemail box.                   |              | X    |
| unknown_notification    | You have received a SIP notification.                                | <b>Notification</b> sent when the server sends a SIP notification that isn't recognized in any of the above categories. |              | X    |

Now that we looked at how to get started, we'll look at the different methods of the kazoo object.

## Methods

The kazoo object has 7 accessible methods:

- ***init***: Method to initialize the Library, see Example 1
- ***register***: Method to register using some SIP credentials, see Example 2
- ***connect***: takes a SIP URL as the only parameter, and will try to call the following address (eg: `kazoo.connect('sip:2222@dd21d.sip.2600hz.com')` )
- ***hangup***: no arguments needed, will hangup the current call. (eg: `kazoo.hangup()`);
- ***sendDTMF***: takes a character from this list 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0,\*,#, as a parameter and send it as a DTMF to the platform (eg: `kazoo.sendDTMF('2')`);
- ***logout***: Will unregister the browser from the platform (eg: `kazoo.logout()`);
- ***transfer***: takes a SIP URL as the only parameter, and will try to call the following address (eg: `kazoo.transfer('sip:2222@sdsdd.sip.2600hz.com')` ). **Only works with WebRTC in this version.**
- ***muteMicrophone***: takes a boolean as a parameter (*true* to mute, *false* to unmute), as well as two callbacks for success and error (e.g. `kazoo.muteMicrophone(true, success, error);` ).

Using this, you should now be able to create some cool applications using softphones in your browser!

## Contact

If you have any question or remark about the library or its documentation, feel free to contact me directly at [jr@2600hz.com](mailto:jr@2600hz.com).