

Implementing a Protocol Spec.

RES, Lecture 5

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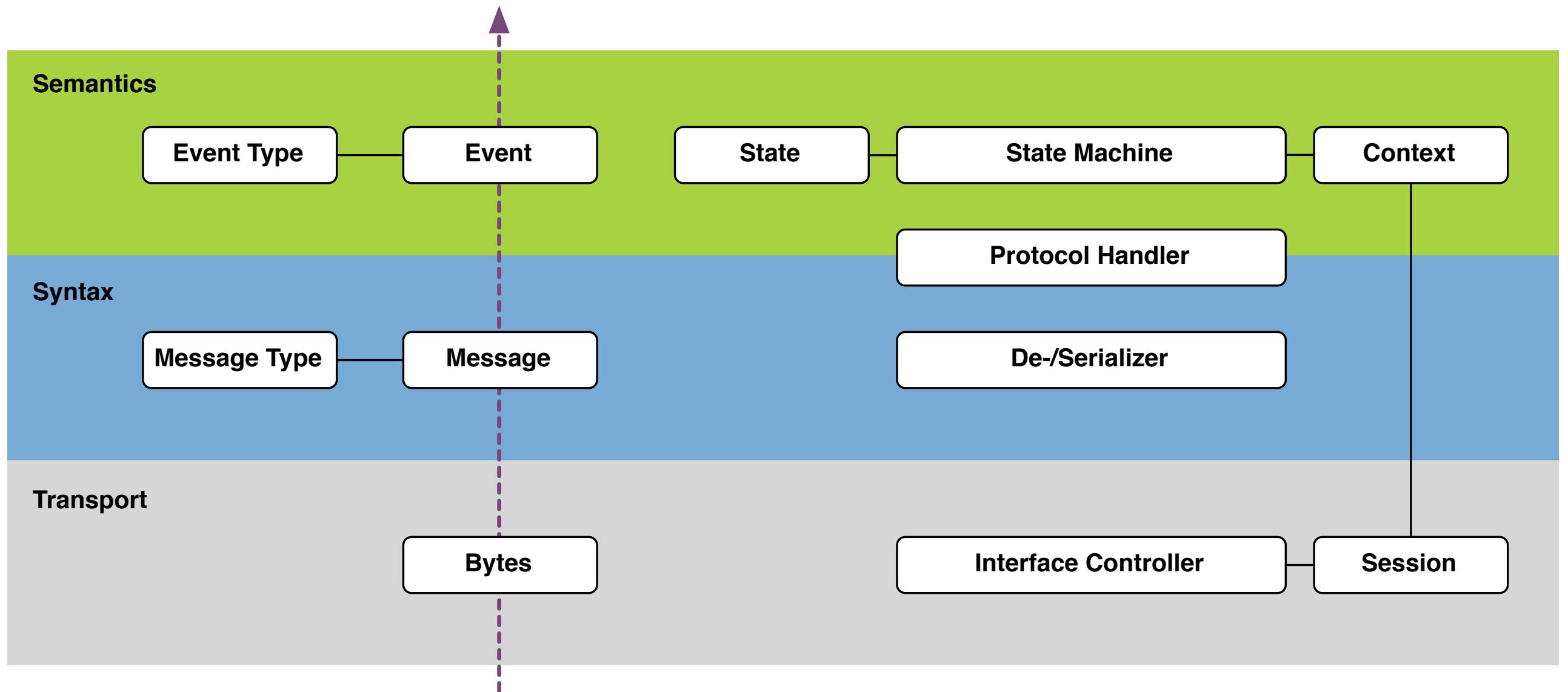
Haute Ecole d'Ingénierie et de Gestion
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How do I implement my protocol?



The Application Protocol Toolkit





```

public interface IInterfaceController {

    /**
     * This method is used to start the interface controller
     */
    public void startup();

    /**
     * This method is used to connect a protocol handler with the interface
     * controller. As a result, when data arrives on the interface, the controller
     * will ask the protocol handler to provide a message deserializer. Once it
     * has obtained a protocol message from the raw data, it will pass it to
     * the protocol handler
     * @param handler the protocol handler
     */
    public void registerProcotolHandler(IProtocolHandler handler);

    /**
     * This method is used to get the registered protocol handler
     * @return the protocol handler connected with the interface controller
     */
    public IProtocolHandler getProtocolHandler();

    /**
     * This method is used to send a protocol message to a client, in the context
     * of a particular session.
     * @param sessionId the id of the session to which the message belongs
     * @param m the message to send
     */
    public void sendMessage(long sessionId, Message m);

    /**
     * This method is used to close a session
     * @param sessionId the id of the session to close
     */
    public void closeSession(long sessionId);
}

```



```

public interface IProtocolHandler {
    /**
     * This callback is invoked when the interface controller has detected that
     * a new session has been started.
     * @param sessionId the id of the new session
     * @param context a context object, which will be passed to the state machine
     * so that it can send back messages via the interface controller
     */
    public void onSessionStarted(long sessionId, IContext context);
    /**
     * This callback is invoked when the interface controller has detected that
     * a session has been closed. This might be the case because of explicit
     * events (e.g. termination of a TCP connection) or because of timing considerations
     * @param sessionId the id of the session that has been closed
     */
    public void onSessionClosed(long sessionId);
    /**
     * This callback is invoked when a new message has arrived and needs to be
     * processed (which typically means notifying the protocol state machine)
     * @param sessionId the session to which the message belongs
     * @param message the incoming message
     */
    public void onMessage(long sessionId, Message message);
    /**
     * This callback is invoked when data has arrived but cannot be deserialized
     * into a valid protocol message
     * @param sessionId the id of the session on which the data has arrived
     * @param e the exception thrown during the deserialization process
     */
    public void onInvalidMessage(long sessionId, InvalidMessageException e);
    /**
     * One responsibility of the classes implementing this contract is to provide
     * the protocol-specific class that is responsible for convert wire-level data
     * into application-level messages, and vice versa
     * @return a protocol specific implementation of the IProtocolSerializer interface
     */
    public IProtocolSerializer getProtocolSerializer();
}

```

```
public interface IProtocolSerializer {
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * This method converts raw data (obtained at the transport level) into  
     * an application-level message. This is used for incoming messages.
```

```
     *
```

```
     * @param data raw data
```

```
     * @return the corresponding application-level message
```

```
     * @throws ch.heigvd.res.toolkit.impl.InvalidMessageException
```

```
    */
```

```
    public Message deserialize(byte[] data) throws InvalidMessageException;
```

```
    /**
```

```
     * This method converts an application-level message into wire-level data.
```

```
     * This is used for outgoing messages.
```

```
     *
```

```
     * @param message an application-level message
```

```
     * @return the corresponding raw data
```

```
    */
```

```
    public byte[] serialize(Message message);
```

```
}
```

```
public interface IStateMachine {

    /**
     * This method must be called after the state machine has been registered by
     * the ProtocolHandler
     */
    public void init();

    /**
     * This callback is invoked when an event has been notified. There are different
     * types of events: the reception of a protocol message, the signal from a timer
     *
     * @param event
     */
    public void onEvent(Event event);

    /**
     * This callback is invoked after the state machine has transitioned into a new state.
     * @param state the new state for the state machine
     */
    public void onStateEntered(IState state);

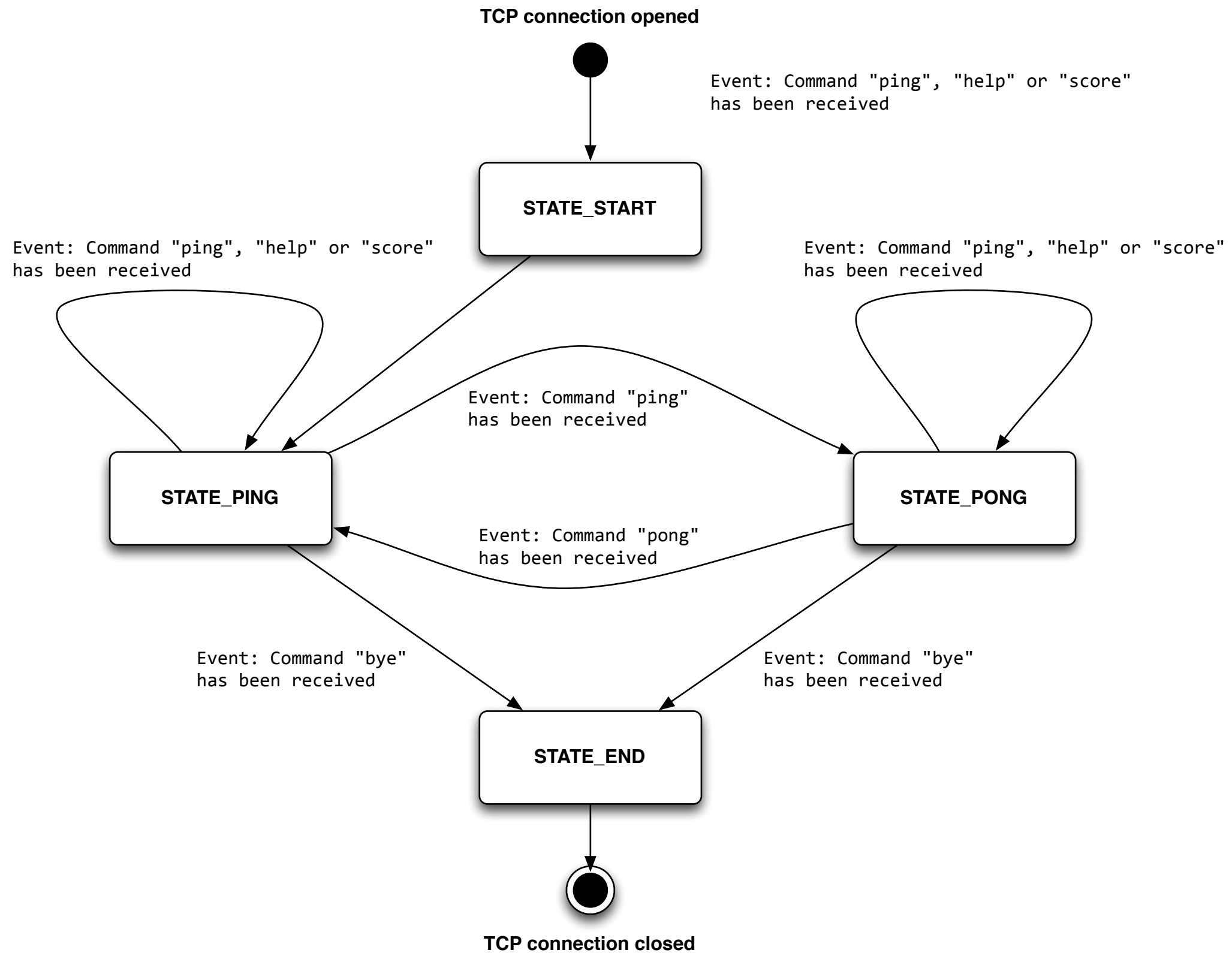
    /**
     * This callback is invoked before the state machine transitions into a new
     * state.
     * @param state the old state for the state machine
     */
    public void onStateExit(IState state);

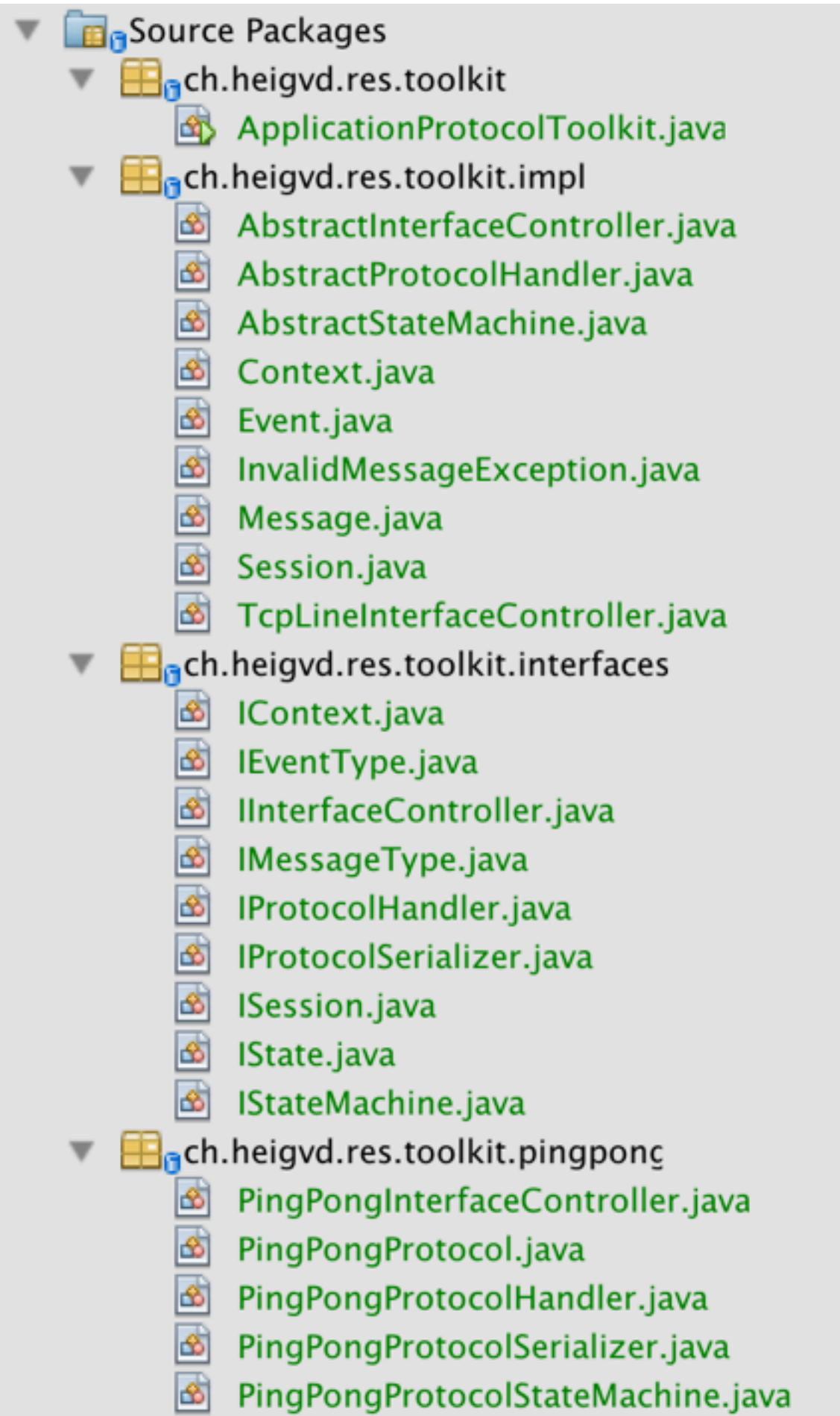
    /**
     * This method is called after the state machine has been unregistered by
     * the ProtocolHandler. Used to destroy resources and stop timers.
     */
    public void destroy();

}
```


The Ping Pong Protocol







Main class



Abstract and base
classes



Interfaces



Ping Pong Protocol
classes

```
public static void main(String[] args) {

    // We will use a particular communication interface to interact with peers.
    // (the interface may rely on TCP, UDP but maybe also on HTTP, E-MAIL, etc.)
    IInterfaceController interfaceController = new
        PingPongInterfaceController(PingPongProtocol.DEFAULT_PORT);

    // We will exchange "raw" serialized data on an interface. Therefore, we need
    // a class to take care of the serialization/deserialization of this raw data
    // from/into application-level messages
    IProtocolSerializer protocolSerializer = new PingPongProtocolSerializer();

    // We use a protocol to communicate with other parties. We need a class to
    // be responsible for the semantics of the protocol (the class knows what
    // needs to be done when certain messages are received via a communication
    // interface
    IProtocolHandler protocolHandler = new PingPongProtocolHandler(protocolSerializer);

    // We need the interface controller to be connected to the protocol handler,
    // so that messages arriving on the communication interface can be processed
    // by the protocol handler, and so that the results produced by the protocol
    // handler can be sent back via the interface controller
    interfaceController.registerProcotolHandler(protocolHandler);

    // We are ready, so let us start the interface controller and accept incoming
    // messages
    interfaceController.startup();
}
```