FAC 10 WebRTC Workshop

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Making the web 'real-time'

- Audio calls, Video calls, Phone calls (via gateway)
- Using 'standard' technologies
 - Vanilla browser
 - No proprietary plugins (Flash)
 - No proprietary protocols (Skype)
- The standardised framework is WebRTC
 - Web Real Time Communication
- Most browser are adopting this now

Is it all hype?







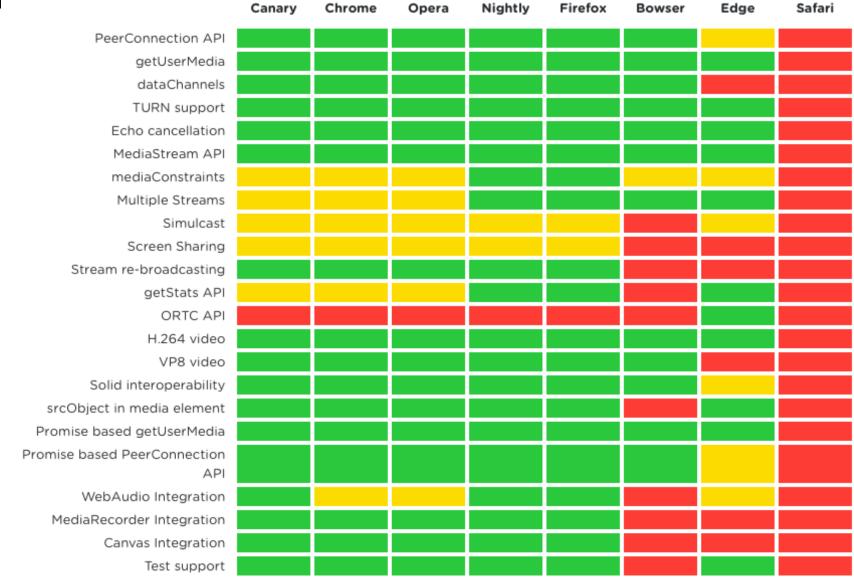




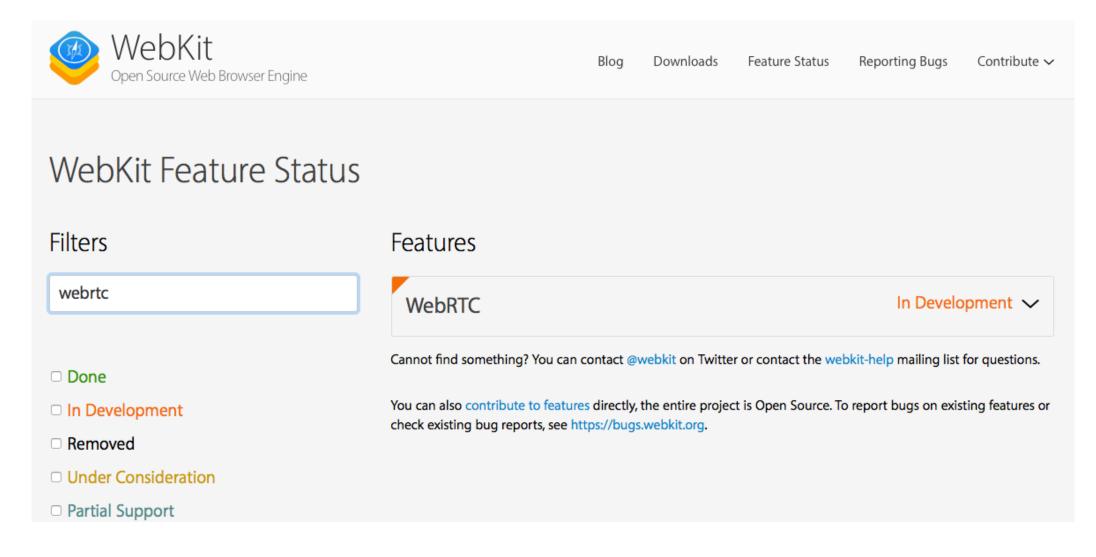




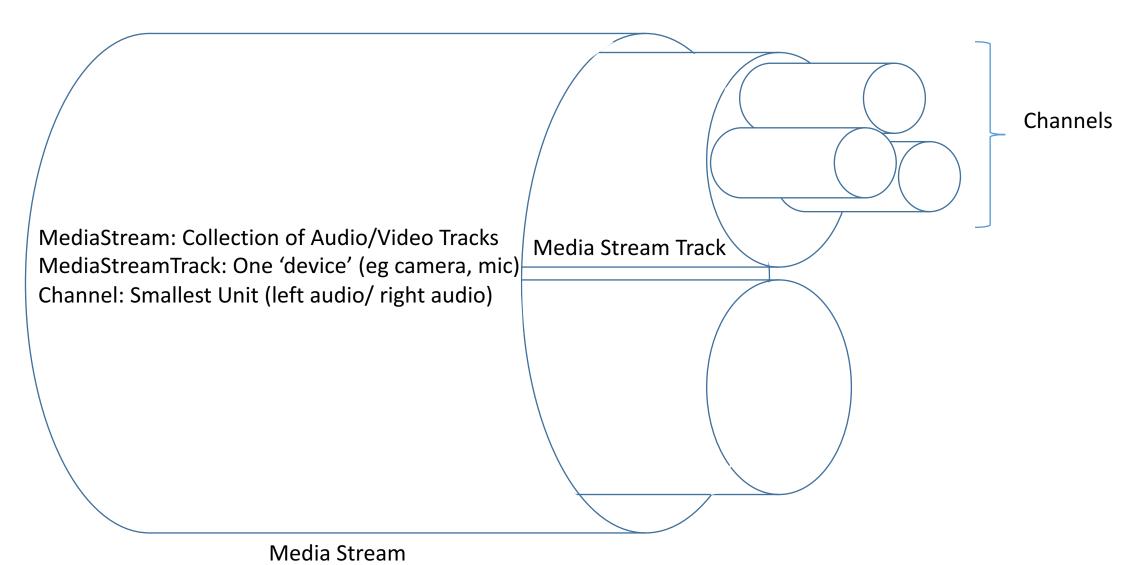




Apple Safari



Media Streams



Media Stream

- Unidirectional
- Has one input and one output
- Local inputs:
 - Microphone
 - Camera
 - RTCPeerConnection
- Outputs:
 - <video> tag
 - RTCPeerConnection

Locally connecting media

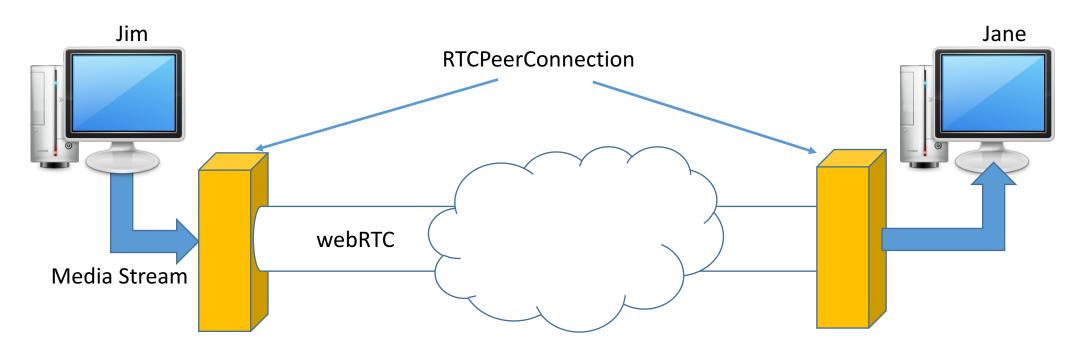
```
<html>
<head>...</head>
<body>
...
<video></video>
</body>
</html>
```

Media Stream



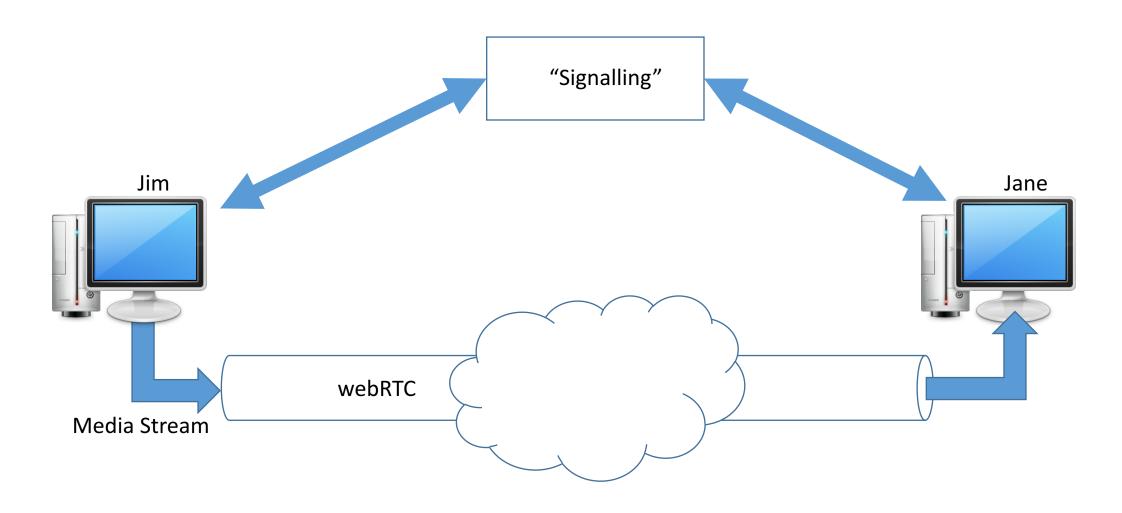


Connecting between devices



- How do Jim and Jane find each other?
- How is their traffic routed across the Internet through corporate firewalls?
- How is permission asked to accept the call at the receiving end?

Signalling



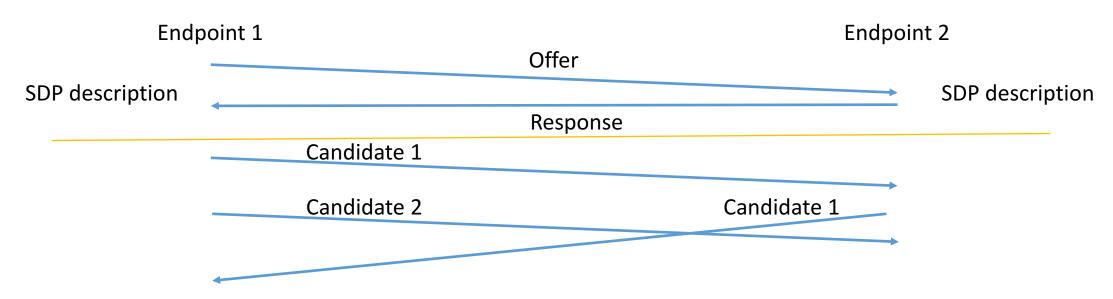
Signalling

- Allows two ends of an RTCPeerConnections to find each other
- NOT standardised
 - Not necessary and much of this is application specific
- Examples
 - IpCortex PABX signalling, directory, presence and PTSN gateway (phone calls)
 - webRTC.io one of the first libraries
- Must be accessible to both parties
- Provide a means of relaying information between the two parties
- Should encrypt all communications
- *Usually* a separate server

What is signalling used for?

- Very simple WebRTC requirements
 - Transfer Javascript Objects between end points (eg serialised as JSON)
 - Send media 'offers' and 'responses' between end points
 - Swap communication 'candidates' between end points
- Other signalling usually required for an application
 - End point discovery/name mapping (I'm Fred, I want to talk to Jane)
 - Presence (I'm Fred and I'm 'online')

Typical signalling exchange



- Offers are send as Session Description Protocol messages
- Candidates give options for how to connect end points across a network
 - Accomplished via the Interactive Connectivity Establishment (ICE) framework
 - Multiple 'candidates' are tested concurrently with the first (fastest) used

Signalling Overhead

- Intentionally very low overhead
- Typically 24 exchanges per WebRTC session
- ~10K data exchanged
- Many techniques available
 - REST Polling
 - HTTP 'Long Poll'
 - REST to the signalling server/ EventSource distribution to clients
 - WebSocket bi-directional 'pipes'
- Only requires text transfer
- Not just for setup though media can change during a call

Workshop – what we're going to do...

- 1. Configure simple HTTPS server to serve scripts
- 2. Using streams locally
 - Create a <video> tag in a static page
 - Request media (camera and microphone)
 - Attach media to video tag
- 3. Local Peer Connection and Signalling
 - Connect multiple video tags together using webRTC
 - Local signalling layer
- 4. Remote peer-to-peer communication
 - Replace local signalling with a polled, remote signalling model
 - Node server to act as signalling relay
- 5. Network connections between teams implementations

Background - Promises

- Replace 'callbacks' for asynchronous completion
- Instead of...

```
http.get('http://server/mypage.html', (res) => {
    // process response
});
```

Use

```
http.get('http://server/mypage.html')
   .then((res) => {
        // Process response
   });
```

Seems like a simple change but can reduce 'callback hell'

'Callback Hell'

```
• sqlExec('BEGIN', (res) => {
    sqlExec('SELECT x FROM myTab', (res) {
        sqlExec('INSERT INTO y(c1,c2) VALUES(res.v1, res.v2)', (res) => {
            sqlExec('INSERT INTO z(c1,c2,c3) VALUES(res.v1, res.v4, res.v5)', (res) => {
                 sqlExec('COMMIT');
            })
        });
    });
}
```

• Instead:

```
• sqlExec('BEGIN')
.then((res) => sqlExec('SELECT x FROM myTab'))
.then((res) => sqlExec('INSERT INTO y(c1,c2) VALUES(res.v1, res.v2)')
.then((res) => sqlExec('INSERT INTO z(c1,c2,c3) VALUES(res.v1, res.v4, res.v5)')
.then((res) => sqlExec('COMMIT'))
.catch((error) => console.error('Something went wrong...');
```

Building a Promise

- Many standard HTML5 functions return Promise
- Callback type functions can be easily wrapped

Classes/Object Orientated Design/Programming

- Classes and objects are inherent features of Javascript
- An object contains both state (data) and behaviour
 - State: position, mass, colour...
 - Behviour: changePosition, adjustColour
- 'Class' defines the attributes and behviours of all objects of that type
 - numberOfInstances
 - createInstance, findInstanceByName('operational')
- Inheritance or 'specialisation' allows one class to build on the foundations of another.

Classes and Objects in Javascript (ES6)

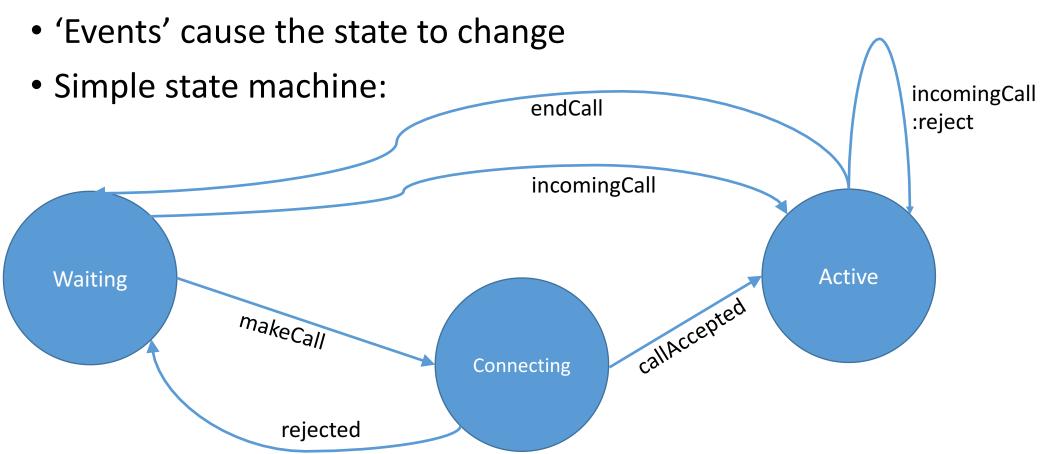
```
class Thing extends SimpleThing {
    construct(name) {
        this.name = name;
        this.colour = 'TRANSPARENT';
        Thing.register[name] = this;
    }
    static findInstance(name) {
        return Thing.register[name];
    }
    setColour(newColour) {
        this.colour = newColour;
    }
    save() {...}
};
Thing.register ={};

var myThing = new Thing('IDLE');
myThing.setColour('RED');
```

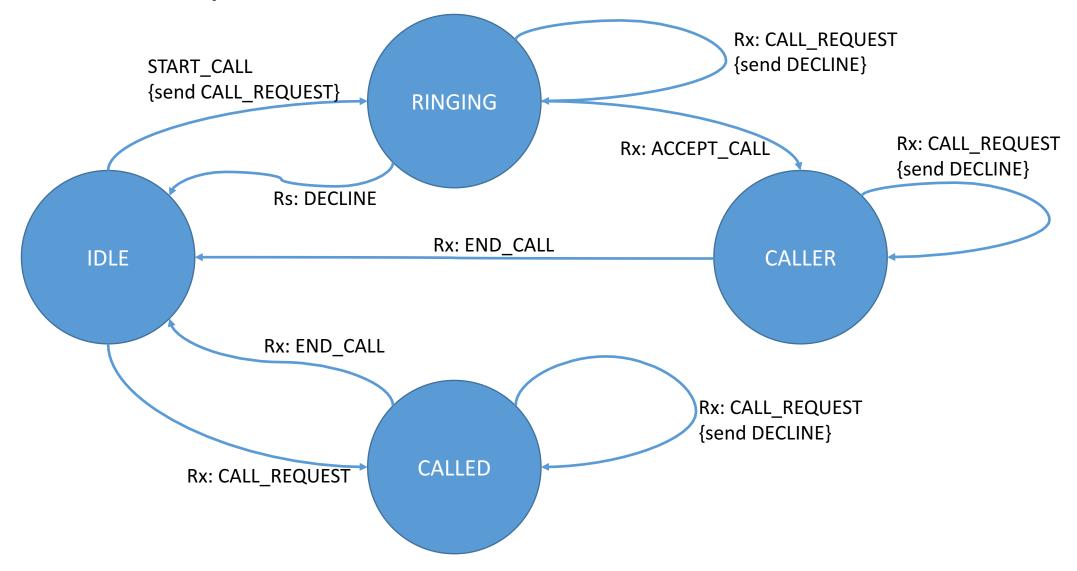
- 'this' references the 'current object'
 - Thing of the method as a 'message' and the object as the 'address'

State Machines

- Common SW mechanism for controlling flow
- A 'state machine' exists in a single state



Workshop End Point State Machine



1. HTTPS server

- Browsers only allow access to media and webRTC to 'secure' sites
- Need an HTTPS server
- To run an HTTPS server requires SSL certificates
- "One I prepared earlier"
 - git@github.com:ipcortex/fac-workshop-materials.git
- ./fac-workshop-materials/https
 - Run with npm run https
 - Simple 'Hello...' message
 - Allow unsigned SSL certificate to see page
- Basis for the rest of the workshop build on this

2. Local stream

- Request local media stream (video/audio)
- Attach to browser <video> tag

```
<html>
    <head>...</head>
    <body>
        ...
      <video></video>
      </body>
      </html>
```





2. Local media streams

```
var promise = navigator.mediaDevices.getUserMedia({
    video: true,
    audio: true
});
promise.then((avSteam) => {
  // Find my video tag...
  video = document.createElement('video');
  video.srcObject = avStream;
  video.play();
  // Add video tag to DOM
  videoContainer.append(v);
}).catch(() => {...});
```

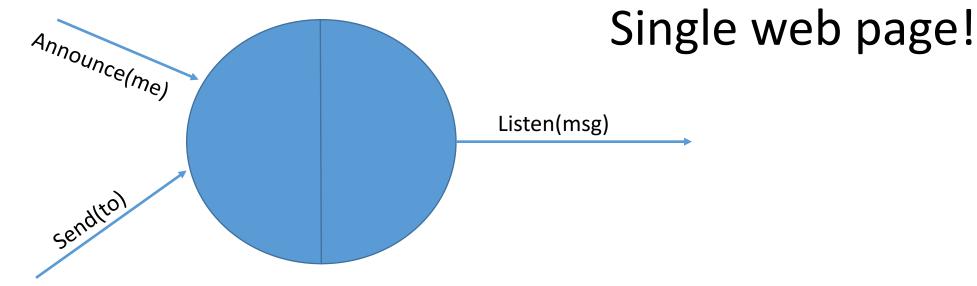
3. Local Peer Connection

```
<html>
<head>...</head>
<body>
  <h2>Person 1</h2>
  <video id="person 1"></video>
  <button id="Start Call">Call
  <h2>Person 2</h2>
  <video id="person 2"></video>
</body>
</html>
```

- Connecting camera/mic to a local video tag THROUGH a peer connector
- Implement our own local signalling
- Shows the basic structure of how to connect streams to each other remotely without network complexity

3. Local signalling

- Create a 'signalling' abstraction:
 - Announce(me), send(to), listen
 - Completely local

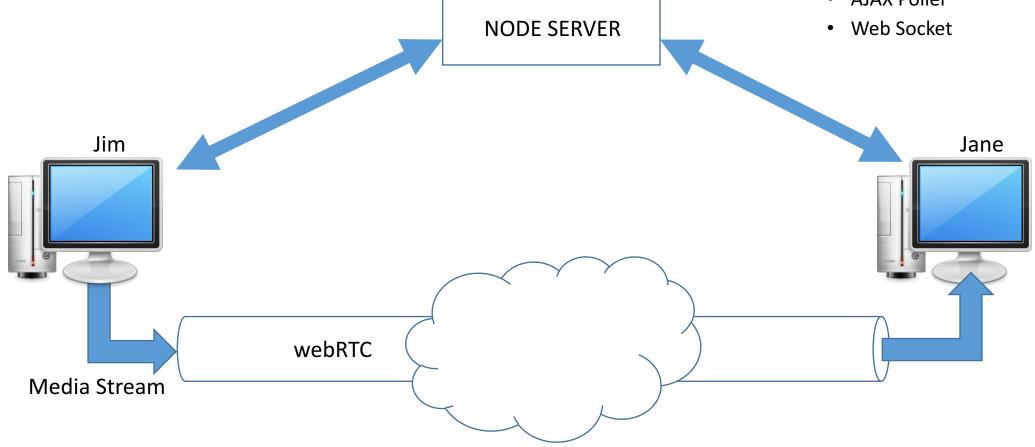


3. Code structure and aims

- Encapsulate the 'signalling' so it can be replaced
- Implement a standard set of messages
- Each team will interoperate with all other team's implementation
- EndPoint base class encapsulates the means of communication
- VideoEndPoint derived class implements webRTC a/v sharing
- Skeleton in:
 - EndPoint class: https/assets/comms.js
 - VirtualEndPoint class: https/assets/caller.js

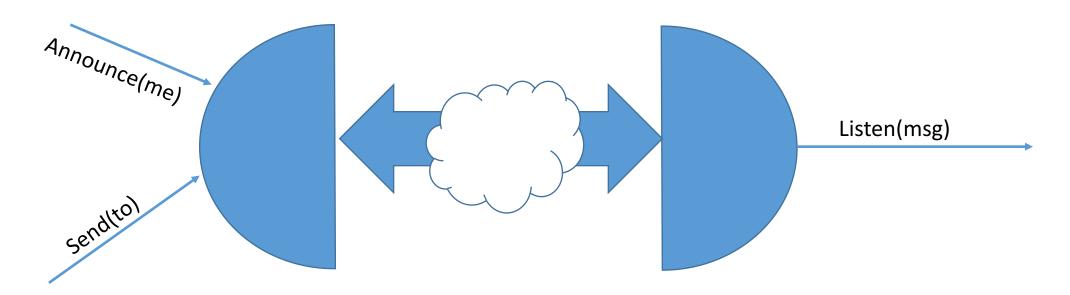
4. Remote Peer Connections

- Replace local signalling with node server proxy.
- Options for transferring signalling:
 - AJAX Poller



4. Signalling across a network

- Split your signalling into two parts:
 - Carry information across the local network
 - Modify the application to have one end point per browser



4. Signalling across a network (2)

- If you've implemented part 3 well then
 - All you should have to do to the client/browser is rewrite EndPoint
 - There should be no changes required to VideoEndPoint
- Extend the node server to implement the REST interface
 - Specified in the WIKI

5. Talking between teams

- There should be 4 teams with working clients and node servers
- The node servers are implementing a defined protocol
- So...
 - The client from any team should be able to talk to any node server
 - Two clients from two different teams should be able to connect to the same node server and make a call

• AIM:

- Using any teams node server
- Connect clients from all 4 teams to that server and make a call

5. Cross team Team 1 Client webRTC AV Call Team 4 Client Node Signalling Server Team 2 (Team 1) Client Signalling webRTC AV Call Team 3 Client

6. Remote Presentations **Presentation Server** 2. Join Presentation 1. Announce Presentation 4. Send A/V Real time Stream Signalling Server 3. Negotiate session

Signalling: EITHER using IpCortex api OR modified signalling from previous task

Signalling for Remote Presentations: Two Options

- Evolution of simple signalling from previous example
 - Should work on a local LAN
 - Won't work across the Internet without TURN/STUN servers (complexity)
- IPCortex API
 - Covers all the routing across the Internet
 - More complex to configure/run

References

- mediaDevices.getUserMedia MDN:
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/MediaDevices/getUserMedia
- WebRTC
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/WebRTC API
- WebRTC.org Getting Started
 - https://webrtc.org/start/
- HTML 5 Rocks Getting started with WebRTC (2012)
 - Illustrates local signalling but not is a portable way
 - https://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/webrtc/basics/
- HTML 5 Rocks WebRTC Infrastructure
 - Great overview of signalling everything you need to know!
 - https://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/webrtc/infrastructure/
- adapter.js: https://github.com/webrtc/adapter
 - Shim to isolate applications from browser incompatibilities
- Promises:
 - https://kosamari.com/notes/the-promise-of-a-burger-party
 - https://developer.mozilla.org/en/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global Objects/Promise
- Classes/OOD/OOP: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/JavaScript/Objects/Object-oriented JS
- Finite State Machine: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Glossary/State_machine

adapter.js

https://github.com/webrtc/adapter

RTCPeerConnection

```
var pc new RTCPeerConnection();
pc.onicecandidate = (e) => {
   this.send(from, "CANDIDATE", e.candidate);
} ;
pc.onaddstream = (e) => {
   attachMediaStream(videoTag, e.stream);
   videoTaq.play();
localMediaPromise.then((mediaStream) => {
   pc.addStream (mediaStream);
   console.log('PeerConnector (TX) createOffer start');
   var offerOptions = {offerToReceiveAudio: 1, offerToReceiveVideo: 1};
   pc.createOffer(offerOptions)
   .then((offer) => {
      console.log("WE HAVE AN OFFER...", offer);
      // Give the offer description to our end of the connector
      pc.setLocalDescription(offer);
      // Send the offer to the remote end of the peer connector
      this.send(from, "SDP OFFER", offer);
     'Attach this stream to a video tag...
   attachMediaStream(videoTag, mediaStream);
   // And set the 'play' state for this tag.
   videoTag.play();
});
```

RTCPeerConnection — incoming signalling

```
function receivedIncomingSDPoffer(from, data) {
   this.data.pc.setRemoteDescription(data);
   // And generate an answering offer
   this.data.pc.createAnswer().then(
       (desc) = > \{
         this.data.pc.setLocalDescription(desc);
         // And send this to desciption to the remote end this.send(from, "SDP ANSWER", desc);
      });
function receivedIncomingSDPanswer(from, data) {
   this.data.pc.setRemoteDescription(data);
function receivedCandidate(from, data) {
   var candidate = new RTCIceCandidate(data);
   this.data.pc.addIceCandidate(candidate);
```