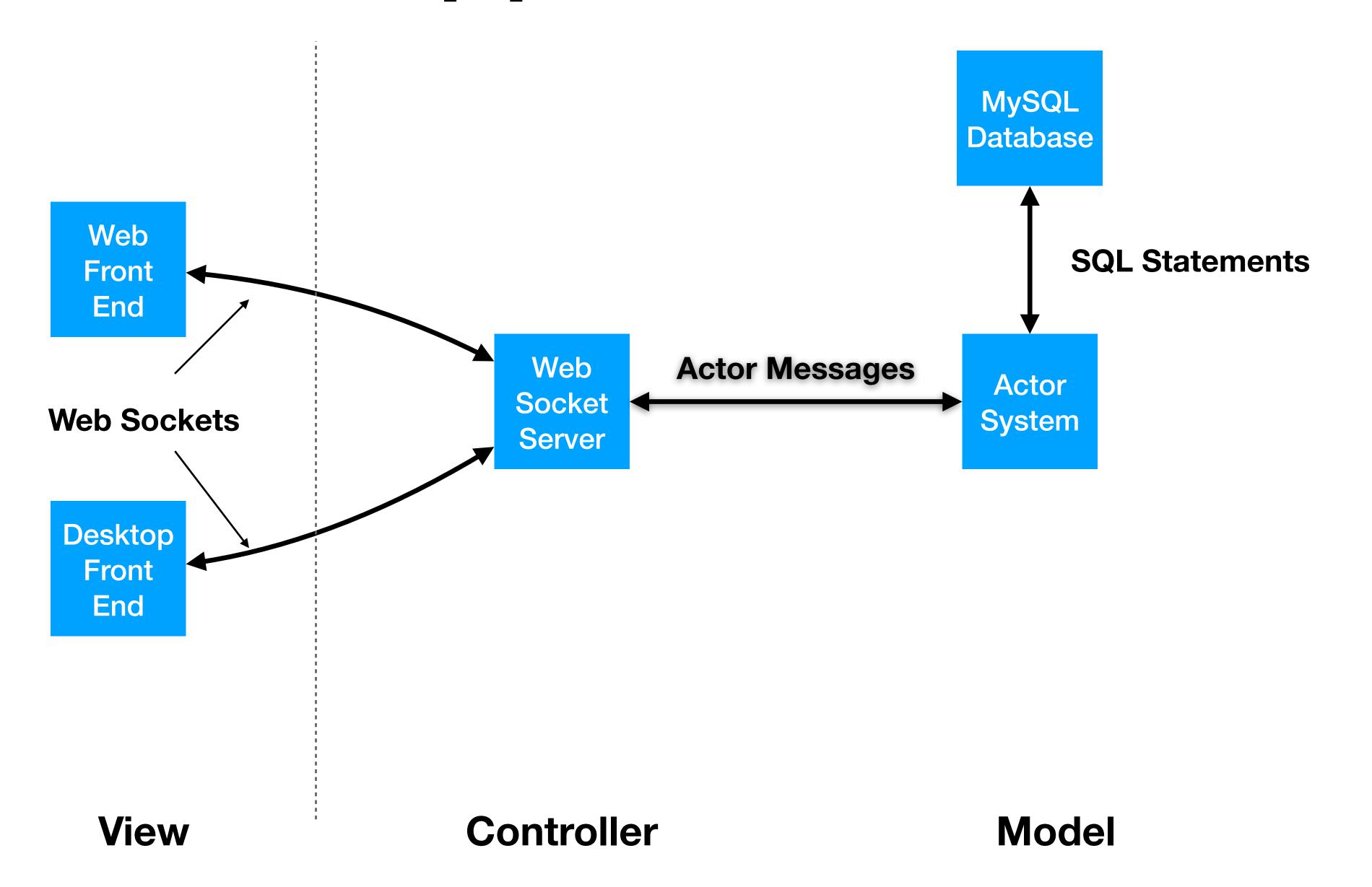
Lecture Question

Task: Write a Web Socket Server that counts the number of messages it receives

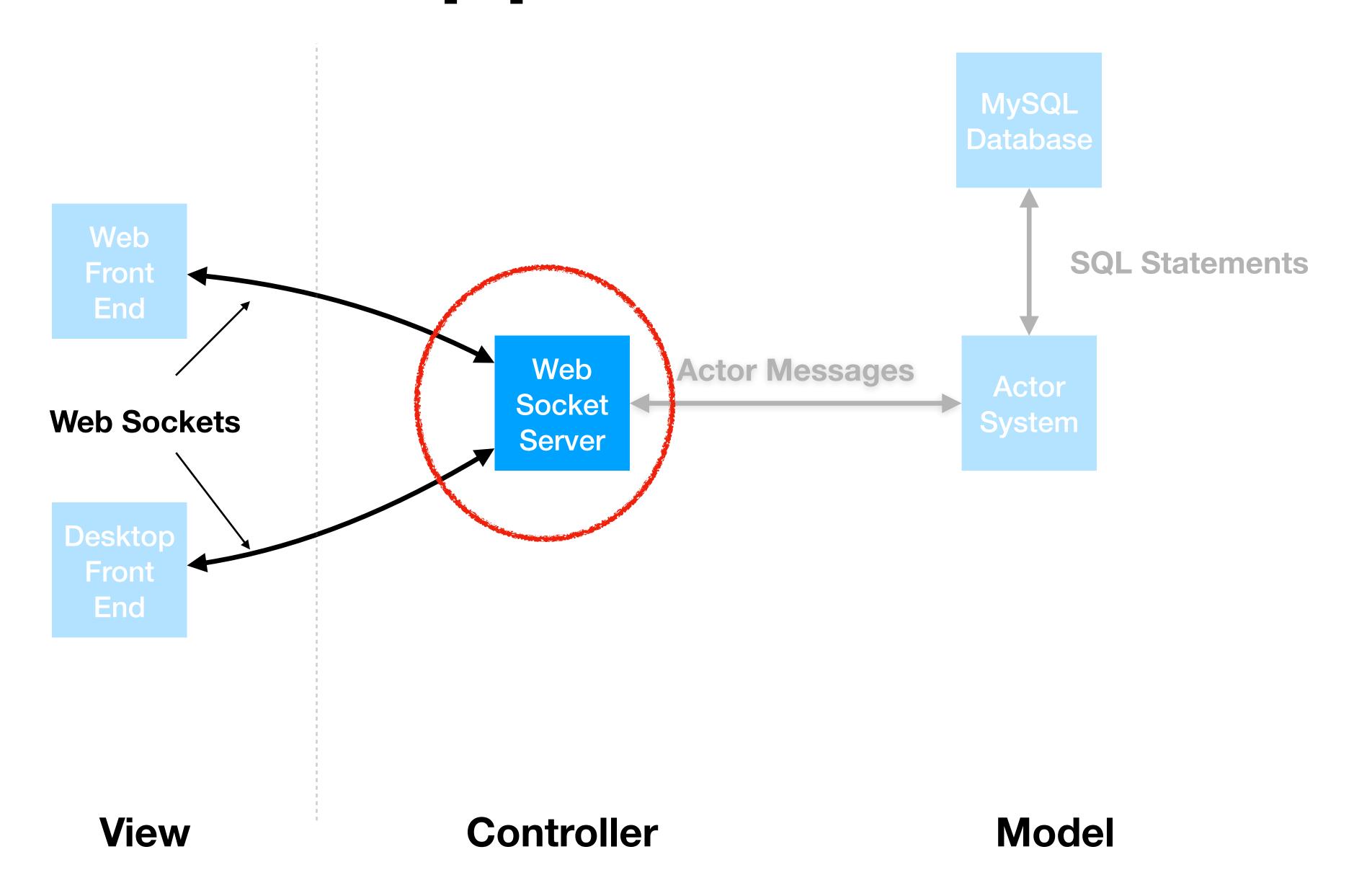
In a package named server, write a class named LectureServer that:

- When created, sets up a web socket server listening for connections on localhost:8080
- Listens for messages of type "increment" with no data
- Has a method named numberOfMessages that returns (as an Int) the number of times a message of type "increment" was received

Web App Architecture



Web App Architecture



The Problem

- In CSE115 you used HTTP request/responses to build web apps
- If you wanted more data from the server after the page loads, you used AJAX
 - Server hosts JSON data at certain end points
 - Client makes an AJAX call to retrieve the most current data
- But the server has to wait for a request before sending a response

The Problem

- What if the server wants to send time-sensitive data without waiting for a request?
- In CSE115
 - Built a chat app using polling
 - Client sent AJAX requests at regular intervals
 - Only get updates when AJAX request is sent
- Can use long-polling
 - Server hangs on poll requests until it has new data to send

Web Sockets

- A newer solution (Standardized in 2011)
- Establishes a lasting connection
 - Enables 2-way communication between server and client
- Server can push updates to clients over the web socket without waiting for the client to make a new request

socket.io

- A library built on top of web sockets
- Maintains connections and reconnecting
- Uses message types
 - Similar to actors, except the message type is always a string
- Add listeners to react to different message types
 - Receiving a message is an event
 - Listener code will be called when the event occurs

socket.io Server in Scala

- New library
- Link on the course website
- Dependency included in pom.xml in examples repo

- Import from the new library
- Setup and start the server

```
import com.corundumstudio.socketio.listener.{ConnectListener, DataListener, DisconnectListener}
import com.corundumstudio.socketio.{AckRequest, Configuration, SocketIOClient, SocketIOServer}

class Server() {
    val config: Configuration = new Configuration {
        setHostname("localhost")
        setPort(8080)
    }

    val server: SocketIOServer = new SocketIOServer(config)

    server.addConnectListener(new ConnectionListener())
    server.addDisconnectListener(new DisconnectionListener())
    server.addEventListener("chat_message", classOf[String], new MessageListener())
    server.addEventListener("stop_server", classOf[Nothing], new StopListener(this))

    server.start()
}
```

- Create a configuration object for the server
- This server will run on localhost port 8080

```
import com.corundumstudio.socketio.listener.{ConnectListener, DataListener, DisconnectListener}
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    server.start()
}
```

- Create and start the server
- Use the configuration to tell the library how to setup the server
- Call the start() method to start listening for connections

```
import com.corundumstudio.socketio.listener.{ConnectListener, DataListener, DisconnectListener}
import com.corundumstudio.socketio.{AckRequest, Configuration, SocketIOClient, SocketIOServer}

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    server.start()
}
```

- Add listeners to handle different event types
- Connect and disconnect listeners to react to clients connecting and disconnecting
- Event listeners for each different message type received from clients

```
import com.corundumstudio.socketio.listener.{ConnectListener, DataListener, DisconnectListener}
import com.corundumstudio.socketio.{AckRequest, Configuration, SocketIOClient, SocketIOServer}

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    server.start()
}
```

- For connect and disconnect
 - Create classes overriding ConnectListener and DisconnectListener
 - Implement the onConnect/onDisconnect methods
- These methods take a reference to the sending socket as a parameter
 - Can use this reference to send messages to the client
 - Usually want to store each reference to send messages later

```
server.addConnectListener(new ConnectionListener())
server.addDisconnectListener(new DisconnectionListener())
```

```
class ConnectionListener() extends ConnectListener {
  override def onConnect(socket: SocketIOClient): Unit = {
    println("Connected: " + socket)
  }
}
```

```
class DisconnectionListener() extends DisconnectListener {
  override def onDisconnect(socket: SocketIOClient): Unit = {
    println("Disconnected: " + socket)
  }
}
```

- To receive messages, specify the message type and the class of the message
 - Create classes extending DataListener[message_type]
- For message class we'll use
 - String to receive text data
 - Nothing if it's just a message (Similar to an actor receiving a case object)

```
server.addEventListener("chat_message", classOf[String], new MessageListener())
server.addEventListener("stop_server", classOf[Nothing], new StopListener(this))

class MessageListener() extends DataListener[String] {
  override def onData(socket: SocketIOClient, data: String, ackRequest: AckRequest): Unit = {
    println("received message: " + data + " from " + socket)
    socket.sendEvent("ACK", "I received your message of " + data)
}
}
```

```
class StopListener(server: Server) extends DataListener[Nothing] {
   override def onData(socket: SocketIOClient, data: Nothing, ackRequest: AckRequest): Unit = {
     println("stopping server")
     server.server.stop()
     println("safe to stop program")
   }
}
```

- The DataListeners must implement on Data with parameters:
 - A socket reference. Can be used to lookup a user after storing this reference on connection/registration
 - data with type matching the class of the message. This is the content of the message received
 - AckRequest. Not used in this course

```
server.addEventListener("chat_message", classOf[String], new MessageListener())
server.addEventListener("stop_server", classOf[Nothing], new StopListener(this))

class MessageListener() extends DataListener[String] {
  override def onData(socket: SocketIOClient, data: String, ackRequest: AckRequest): Unit = {
    println("received message: " + data + " from " + socket)
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}
```

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class StopListener(server: Server) extends DataListener[Nothing] {
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     println("stopping server")
     server.server.stop()
     println("safe to stop program")
   }
}
```

- Use the reference to the Socket to send messages to the client
- Specify the type of the message as a String
- If the message contains data, use a second String

```
server.addEventListener("chat_message", classOf[String], new MessageListener())
server.addEventListener("stop_server", classOf[Nothing], new StopListener(this))

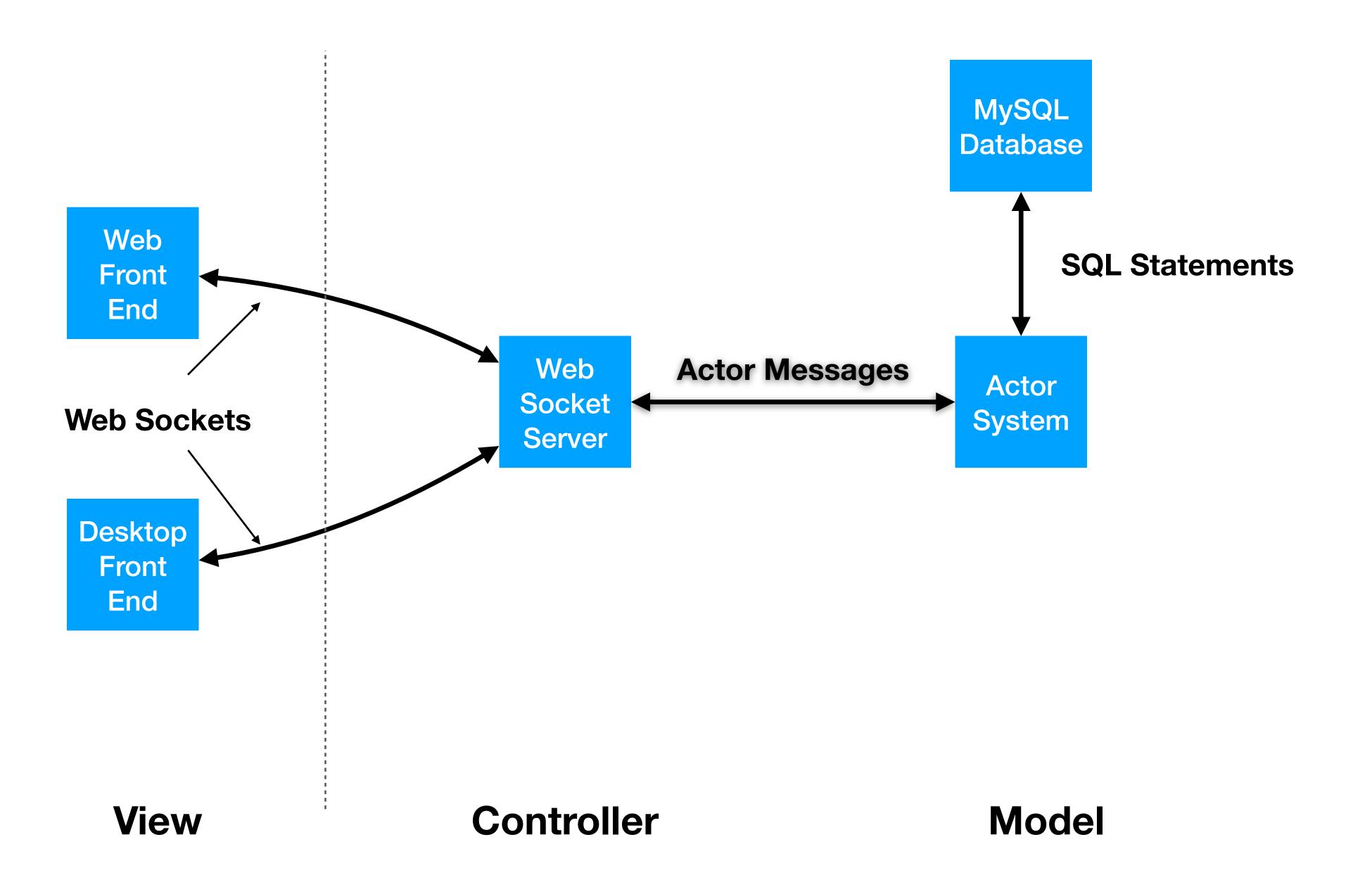
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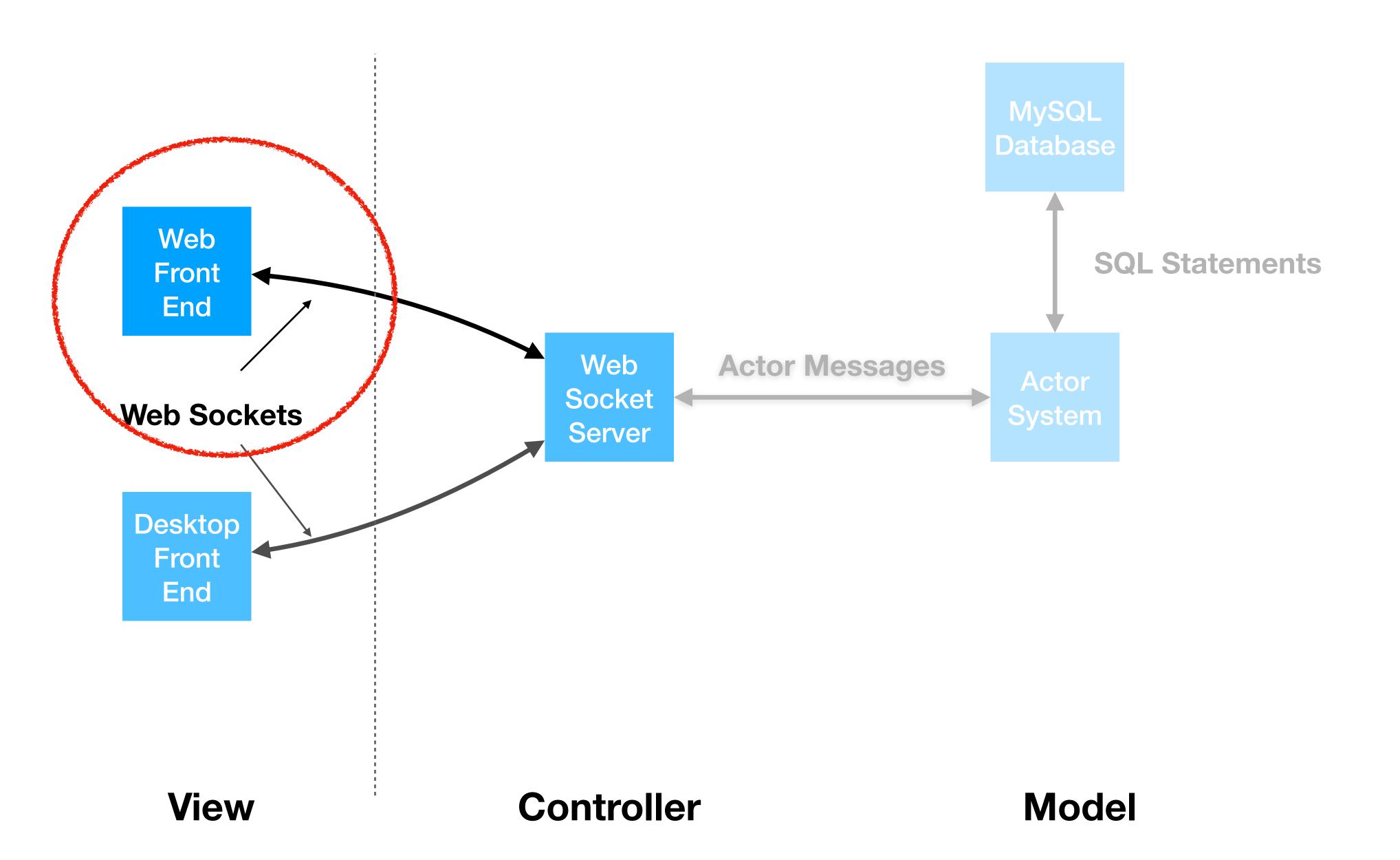
Web Socket Clients

- We've set up a web socket server that will listen for connections and process messages
- Now, let's build a web socket client that will connect to the server

MMO Architecture



MMO Architecture



- First, setup the HTML
- Layout and style of the page
 - Could add CSS for more style

- Download the <u>socket.io</u> JavaScript client library
- This library contains all the code we'll need to connect to our server

- Add elements for the user to enter and send a message
- In JavaScript, we'll implement the sendMessage() function

- Download our JavaScript file
- This script runs code to connect to the server as soon as it's downloaded
 - Include this at the end of the body so the page loads before connecting to the server

- In WebClient.js
- Call io.connect (from the library) to connect to the server
 - Returns a reference to the created socket

```
const socket = io.connect("http://localhost:8080", {transports: ['websocket']});
socket.on('ACK', function (event) {
    document.getElementById("display_message").innerHTML = event;
});
socket.on('server_stopped', function (event) {
    document.getElementById("display_message").innerHTML = "The server has stopped";
});
function sendMessage() {
    let message = document.getElementById("chat_input").value;
    document.getElementById("chat_input").value = "";
    socket.emit("chat_message", message);
}
```

- Define how the socket will react to different message types with the "on" method
- The "on" method takes the message type and a function as arguments
 - Call the function whenever a message of that type is received from the server

```
const socket = io.connect("http://localhost:8080", {transports: ['websocket']});

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function sendMessage() {
    let message = document.getElementById("chat_input").value;
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    socket.emit("chat_message", message);
}
```

- The function should take a parameter which will contain the data of the message if there is any
- We receive an ACK message containing a string which we display on the page (Similar to case class)
- We receive a server_stopped message and inform the user that the server stopped (Similar to case object)

```
const socket = io.connect("http://localhost:8080", {transports: ['websocket']});

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function sendMessage() {
    let message = document.getElementById("chat_input").value;
    document.getElementById("chat_input").value = "";
    socket.emit("chat_message", message);
}
```

- To send a message, call emit
- Takes the message type and the content of the message, if any
- Can call emit with only message type to send a message with no content (Similar to case object)

```
const socket = io.connect("http://localhost:8080", {transports: ['websocket']});
socket.on('ACK', function (event) {
    document.getElementById("display_message").innerHTML = event;
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function sendMessage() {
    let message = document.getElementById("chat_input").value;
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    socket.emit("chat_message", message);
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Web Socket Demo

Lecture Question

Task: Write a Web Socket Server that counts the number of messages it receives

In a package named server, write a class named LectureServer that:

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