Real Time Chat Application

This realtime chat application is based on 2 tier architecture, which consist of a client and a server. Server is also serving as a database storage tier.

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    server = Server("localhost", 8080)
    server_thread = threading.Thread(target=server.listen)
    server_thread.start()
    server_thread.join()
```

- Server saves information about user authentication such as username and password, chatrooms (it's name, members and messages), and a list which consists of active members.

```
1 class Server:
2   def __init__(self, host, port):
3       self.host = host
4       self.port = port
5       self.socket = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
6       self.socket.bind((self.host, self.port))
7       self.users = {}
8       self.user_active = []
9       self.chat_rooms = {}
```

- Server continuously listens for any incoming connection requests.

```
def listen(self):
    self.socket.listen(5)
    print(f"Server listening on {self.host}:{self.port}")
    while True:
        client_socket, address = self.socket.accept()
        print(f"New connection from {address[0]}:{address[1]}")
        client_handler = threading.Thread(target=self.handle_client, args=(client_socket,))
        client_handler.start()
```

- For each request server , it creates a new thread with the target function as "handle_client".

```
client_socket.send("200".encode())
         response = self.login(username, password)
json_str = json.dumps(response)
    client_socket.send(json_str.encode())
elif(request.startswith("/register")):
         client_socket.send(json_str.encode())
         if(chat_room_name in self.chat_rooms):
              ison str = ison.dumps("400")
              client_socket.send(json_str.encode())
              json_str = json.dumps("200")
              client_socket.send(json_str.encode())
         if(chat_room_name not in self.chat_rooms):
    elif(request.startswith("/fetchMessages")):
         _, chat_room_name = request.split('|')
if(chat_room_name not in self.chat_rooms):
              json_str = json.dumps("400")
             json_str = json.dumps(self.chat_rooms[chat_room_name]["messages"])
              client_socket.send(json_str.encode())
    elif(request.startswith("/exitChatroom")):
         _, chat_room_name,username = request.split('|')
if(chat_room_name not in self.chat_rooms):
              json_str = json.dumps("400")
              json_str = json.dumps("200")
```

- I designed architecture to mimic the way client-server works, similar to that of nodeJS server and any front end communicates.
- I have created various apis on server side, and server checks if the request start's with that request for example "/sendMessage, it will split the request with delimiter '|', and get the required components to process the request, and send appropriate response code.

```
#sendMessage
elif(request.startswith("/sendMessage")):
    __, chat_room_name,message,username,current_date,current_time = request.split('|')

f(chat_room_name not in self.chat_rooms):
    json_str = json.dumps("400")
    client_socket.send(json_str.encode())

else:
    self.chat_rooms[chat_room_name]["messages"].append([message,username,str(current_date)+" "+str(current_time)])
    json_str = json.dumps("200")
    client_socket.send(json_str.encode())
```

- handle _client function inside server, handles the client independently through each thread.

- Handle_client function listens for requests, and responds accordingly as it consists of series of if-else statements that branches the request to appropriate response.

User flow:

- User has to first register in the application.
- Once done, user will be redirected to main menu, where user can login with the registered credentials.
- Once successfully logged in, user will get list of active users, which user can request any number of time.

```
while True:
print("1. Enter Chatroom");
print("2. Create Chatroom");
print("3. display all chatrooms");
print("4. get Active users")
print("5. Logout");
choice = input("Enter your choice: ")
```

- User can create a chatroom or join one.
- After successful joining, the client will make a backend api request to fetch messages in every 0.05 seconds. This is handled by multithreading. This gives the illusion of "realtime".

```
def displayRealtimeMessages(client, chatroom):
    # Clear the console
    while keep_running:
        messages = client.fetchMessages(chatroom)
    for i in messages:
        msg = i[0];
        author = i[1];
        time1 = i[2];
        print(f"{author} : {msg} ({time1})")
        time.sleep(0.05) # wa
```

- If joined, to exit the chatroom, user has to enter "/exit" in his/her message bar.

```
if choice == "1":

client.getAllChatrooms(); #display all chatrooms

chatroom = input("Enter chatroom name: ")

f(client.joinChatroom(); #display members of chatroom

keep_running = True

client.getChatroomMembers(chatroom); #display members of chatroom

messageThread = threading.Thread(target=displayRealtimeMessages, args=(client, chatroom), daemon=True) # start message display thread

messageThread.start()

while True:

message = "put("Enter message: (type /exit to exit) ")

if(message == "/exit"):

client.sendMessage(chatroom, "**user exited**"); # send message

client.sendMessage(chatroom); # start message

keep_running = False#join message display thread

break

else:

client.sendMessage(chatroom, message); # send message
```

Architecture

