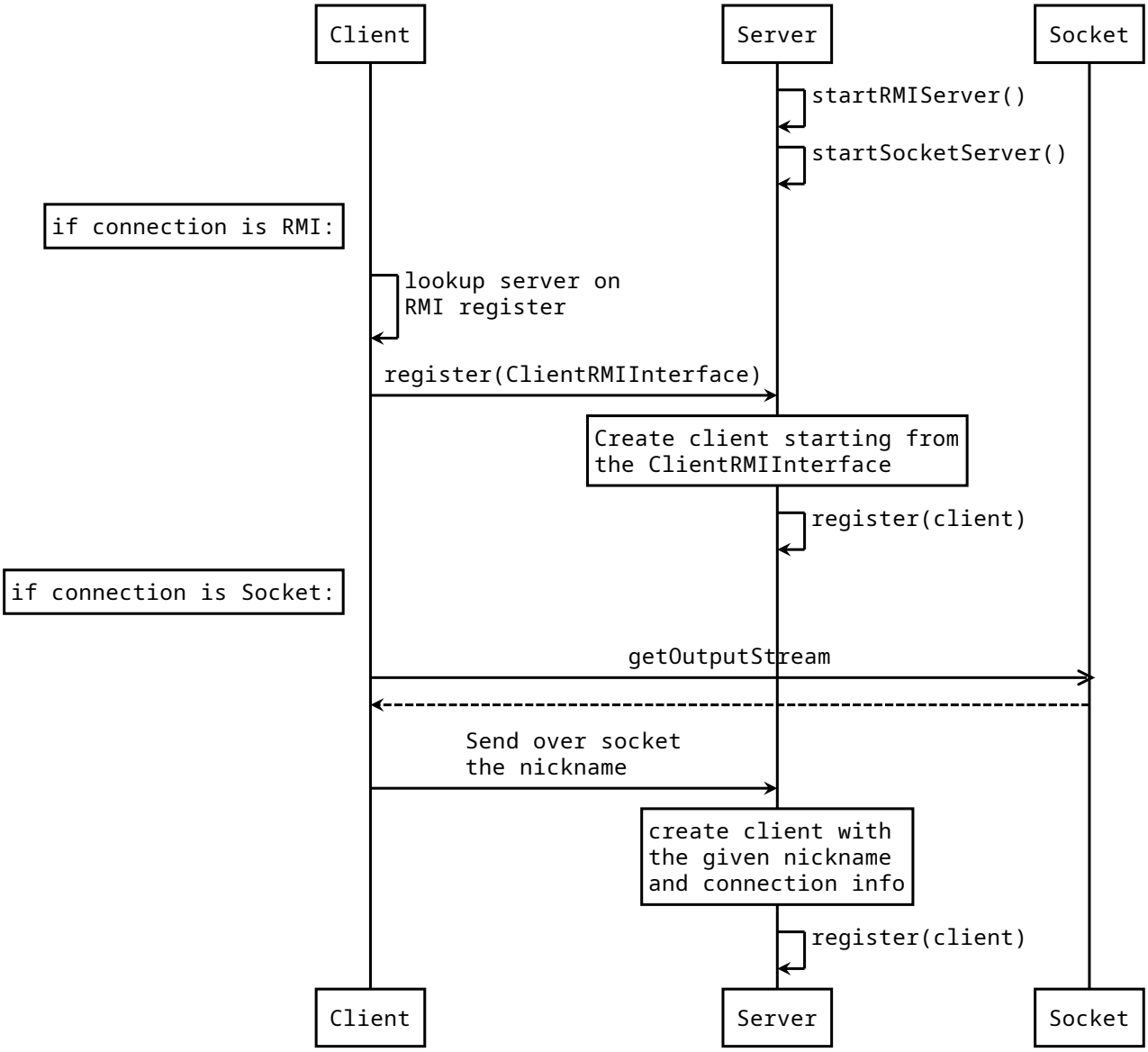
Network communication protocol

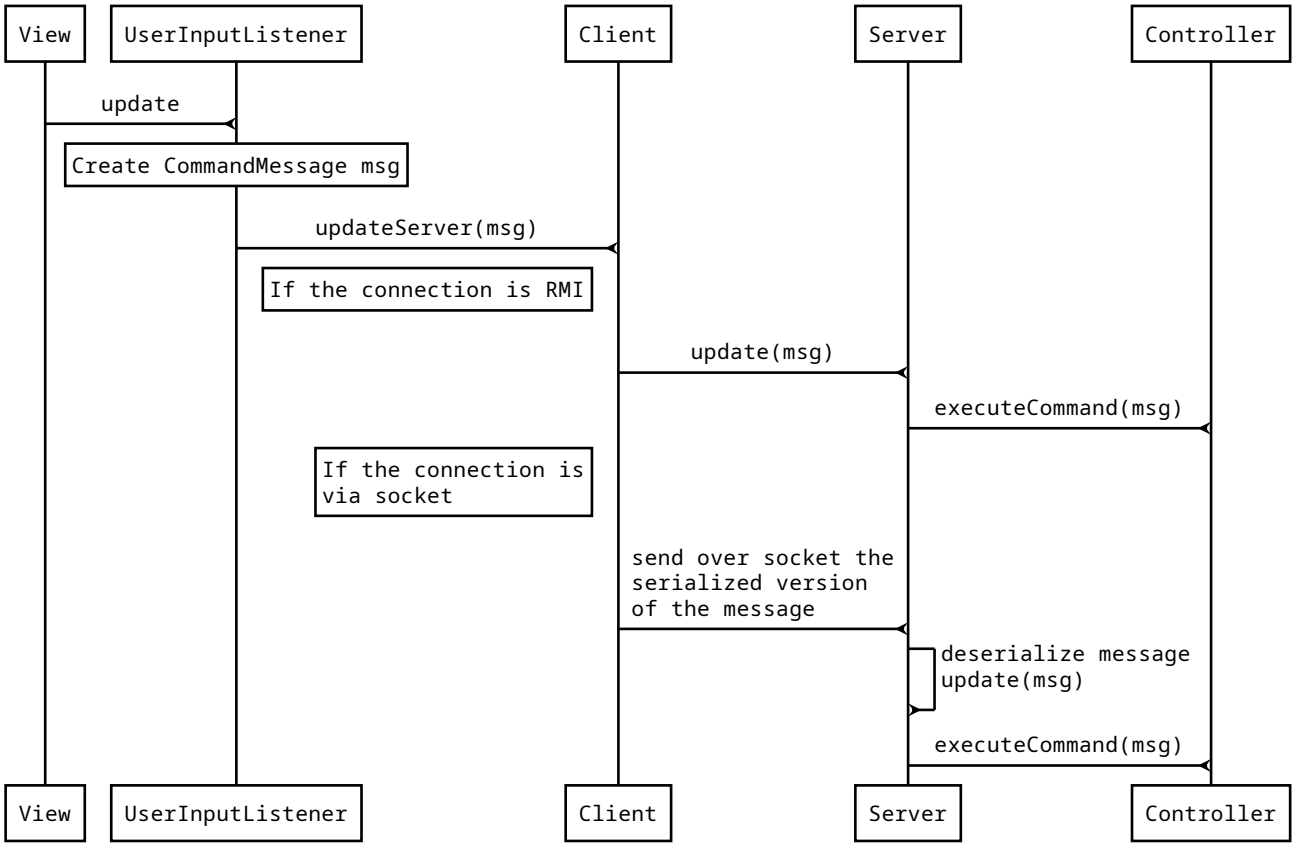
Sequence diagrams

Initialize connection



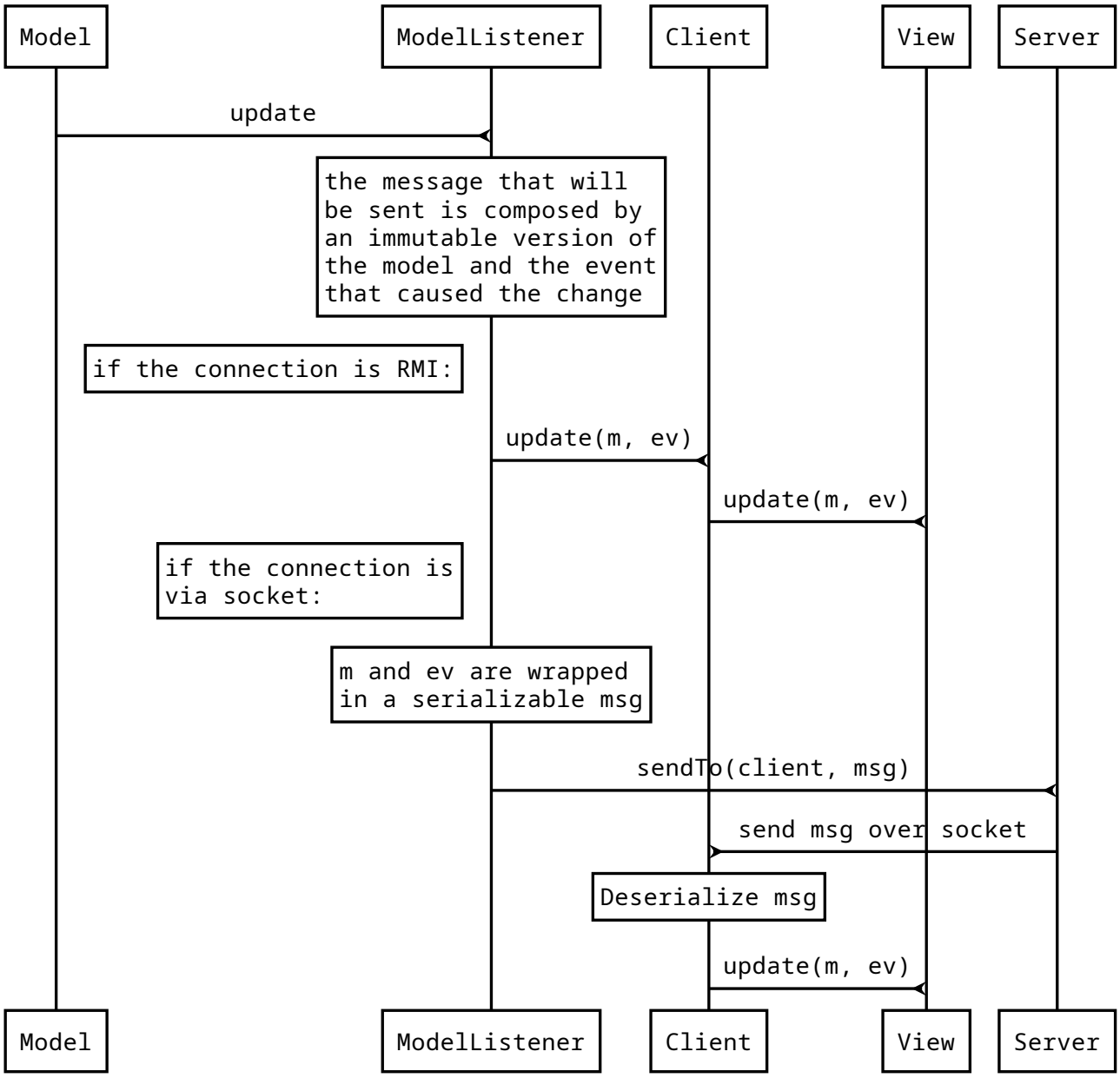
⚠️ Note that the to register the Client using RMI, the `register` method is called passing the `ClientRMIInterface` it implements and not the `Client` object, due to the way RMI works. (https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/javase/remote-method-invocation-distributed-computing.html#3) Only then, the server creates a Client and calls the `register` method on itself.

View update - send message from one client to the server



Model update - send message from the server to all the registered clients

When a change occurs in the Model every subscribed `ModelListener` is notified and its update method called, starting the following interaction.

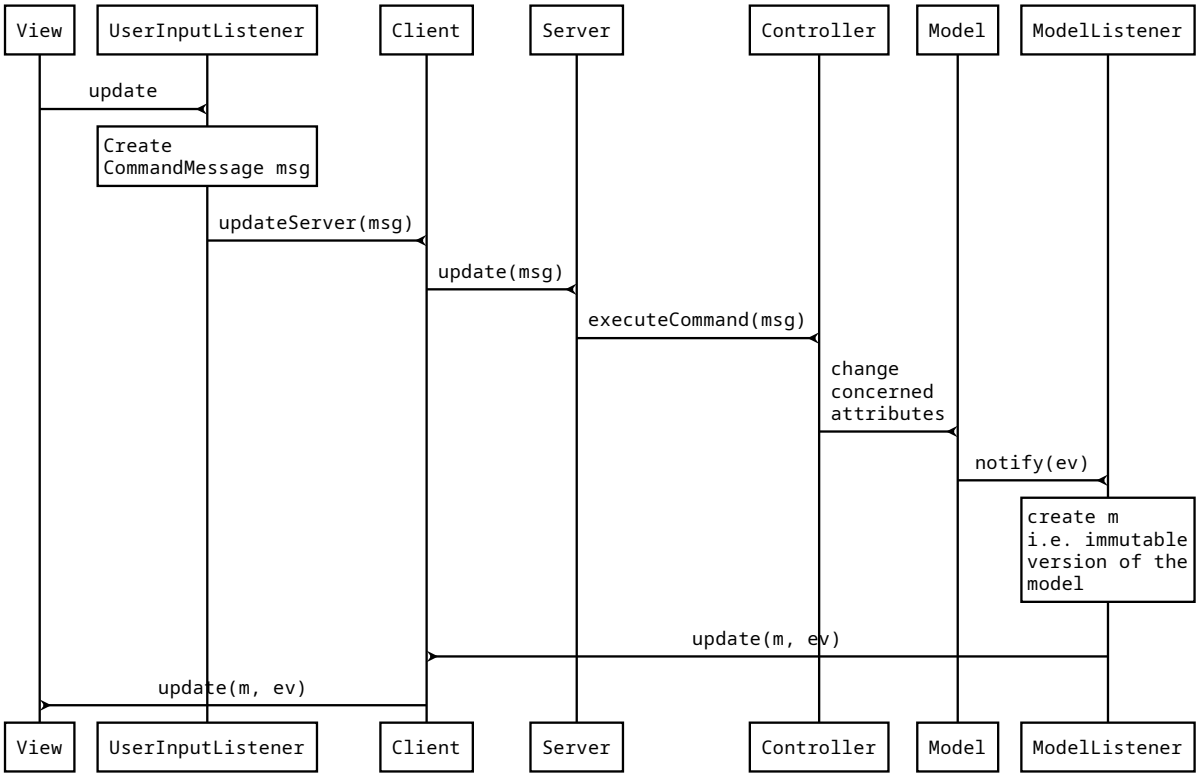


- **RMI:** `ModelListener` is directly calling the `Client` 's remote `update` method
- **Sockets:** `ModelListener` calls `server.sendTo()` which is responsible for the communication via socket.

⚠️ This flow is the same also when an error occurs. In such cases the event parameter will point it out to the clients. This has been done both to better stick to MVC paradigm, and also to be able to possibly create a logger as a ModelListener able to save every change that occurs in the model.

Example: full chain of communication for a RMI client

In order to better understand the whole flow here is a diagram describing the interaction of an RMI client trying to perform an action.


View
UserInputListener
Client
Server
Controller
Model
ModelListener
update
Create
CommandMessage msg
updateServer(msg)
update(msg)
executeCommand(msg)
change
concerned
attributes
notify(ev)
create m
i.e. immutable
version of the
model
update(m, ev)
update(m, ev)
View
UserInputListener
Client
Server
Controller
Model
ModelListener