SYSTEM DESIGN DOCUMENT

for

CHATWAVE

Made by : Gurjaipal Singh IIT DHARWAD

September 4, 2024

Contents

1		em Design Document
	1.1	Overview
	1.2	Architecture
	1.3	System Components
	1.4	Data Flow
2	Seti	up and Deployment Guide
	2.1	Prerequisites
	2.2	Installation Steps
	2.3	Dependencies and Libraries
	2.4	Why These Technologies Were Chosen

1 System Design Document

1.1 Overview

This document outlines the system design for a Messaging Service prototype named ChatWave with core and advanced features, including user registration, real-time messaging, voice and video calling, and more. The prototype leverages modern web technologies to ensure a seamless user experience.

1.2 Architecture

• Frontend: Next.js

Next.js was chosen for its powerful features like server-side rendering (SSR) and static site generation, ensuring a fast, SEO-friendly, and performant frontend.

• Backend: Node.js with Express.js

Node.js is well-suited for building scalable and efficient server-side applications. Express.js adds simplicity and flexibility in creating RESTful APIs.

• WebSockets: Socket.io

Socket.io is ideal for implementing real-time bidirectional communication between clients and servers, crucial for features like messaging and real-time updates.

• Authentication: Firebase Authentication

Firebase Authentication simplifies user authentication, offering secure login via Google and other providers with minimal configuration.

• Database: PostgreSQL with Prisma ORM

PostgreSQL provides robust relational database capabilities, while Prisma simplifies database access and management, allowing seamless switching between multiple databases.

• Cloud Storage: Firebase Storage

Firebase Storage was used for storing media files such as images, voice notes, and video recordings. It integrates well with Firebase Authentication.

• UI Styling: Tailwind CSS

Tailwind CSS offers a utility-first approach to styling, enabling rapid UI development with customizable design elements.

• Real-time Communication: WebRTC

WebRTC is used for implementing peer-to-peer voice and video calling features, ensuring low-latency communication.

1.3 System Components

- User Authentication: Managed by Firebase Authentication, supporting Google login.
- **Messaging Service:** Real-time chat powered by Socket.io for sending and receiving messages.
- Voice and Video Calling: WebRTC handles peer-to-peer communication for voice and video calls.
- **Database Management:** Prisma ORM with PostgreSQL for efficient and flexible database management.
- File Storage: Firebase Storage for managing and storing images, voice notes, and other media files.
- UI Components: Tailwind CSS for building a clean and responsive user interface.

1.4 Data Flow

- 1. **User Authentication:** Users authenticate via Google, and Firebase issues a secure token.
- 2. **Database Interaction:** Prisma ORM interacts with PostgreSQL to store and retrieve user data, messages, and media references.
- 3. **Real-Time Messaging:** Socket.io manages real-time communication, ensuring instant delivery of messages and real-time updates.
- 4. **Media Handling:** Firebase Storage is used to store and retrieve images, voice notes, and other media, with URLs stored in the database.
- 5. **Voice and Video Calls:** WebRTC establishes peer-to-peer connections for voice and video calls, with signaling handled by the server.

2 Setup and Deployment Guide

2.1 Prerequisites

• Node.js: v14.x or later

 \bullet **PostgreSQL:** v13.x or later

• Firebase Account: Set up Firebase Authentication and Firebase Storage

• Prisma: Installed globally or locally within the project

2.2 Installation Steps

1. Clone the Repository:

git clone https://github.com/Gurjaipal17/ChatWave cd ChatWave

2. Setup Client:

cd client yarn

3. Setup Server

cd server yarn npx prisma init npx prisma generate

4. Run the Backend Server:

yarn start

5. Run the Development Server:

yarn dev

2.3 Dependencies and Libraries

- Next.js: Framework for server-rendered React applications.
- Socket.io: Enables real-time, bidirectional communication between web clients and servers.
- Node.js: JavaScript runtime environment for building backend services.
- Firebase: Provides authentication, storage, and real-time database services.
- Prisma: ORM for PostgreSQL, simplifying database management and queries.
- Tailwind CSS: Utility-first CSS framework for rapid UI development.
- PostgreSQL: Relational database system for storing structured data.
- WebRTC: Real-time communication protocol for voice and video calling.

2.4 Why These Technologies Were Chosen

- **Next.js** provides a robust framework for building fast and scalable web applications, making it ideal for this project.
- **Socket.io** is essential for real-time messaging and communication, ensuring an interactive user experience.
- **Firebase** offers secure and reliable authentication and storage services, simplifying user management and media handling.
- Prisma ORM and PostgreSQL offer flexible and powerful database management capabilities, crucial for handling the app's data efficiently.
- Tailwind CSS allows for rapid and consistent UI development, ensuring a clean and intuitive user interface.
- WebRTC is chosen for its low-latency peer-to-peer communication, essential for voice and video calling features.