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This test is conducted after resolving some incompatibilities: (https -> http and wss -> ws)

Pre-testing:

1. Set up connection so that your server can connect to the target server
2. Run 2 servers
3. Run 2 clients (one on each server)

Testing:

	Process	Expected behavior	Result (Pass / Fail / Unsure)	Comment
1	server_hello	The traffic is captured at the server	Unsure	The traffic is captured but the signature is not verified.
2	client_update_request	A client list is sent back to the server.	Pass	This works on our end, but does not on the other. When a client on the Group 43 connect or disconnect, our online user list is updated.
3	Sending message (chat or public_chat) from clients.	The message successfully appears in the correct format at target client (s).	Fail	The transaction is captured, but the signature is not verified. Public key is not received on Group 43's client, so private chat does not work. Fingerprint, signature techniques differences.
4	Updated online users	When a new user connects or a user disconnect in the distant server, the clients list on left-hand side menu is updated.	Pass	This works on our end, but does not on the other. When a client on the Group 43 connect or disconnect, our online user list is updated.

Conclusion: All unsigned functionalities on our end functions well. There are conflicts in how signature and fingerprints are generated which make signed_data not receivable.

Screenshot:

1. Server hello.

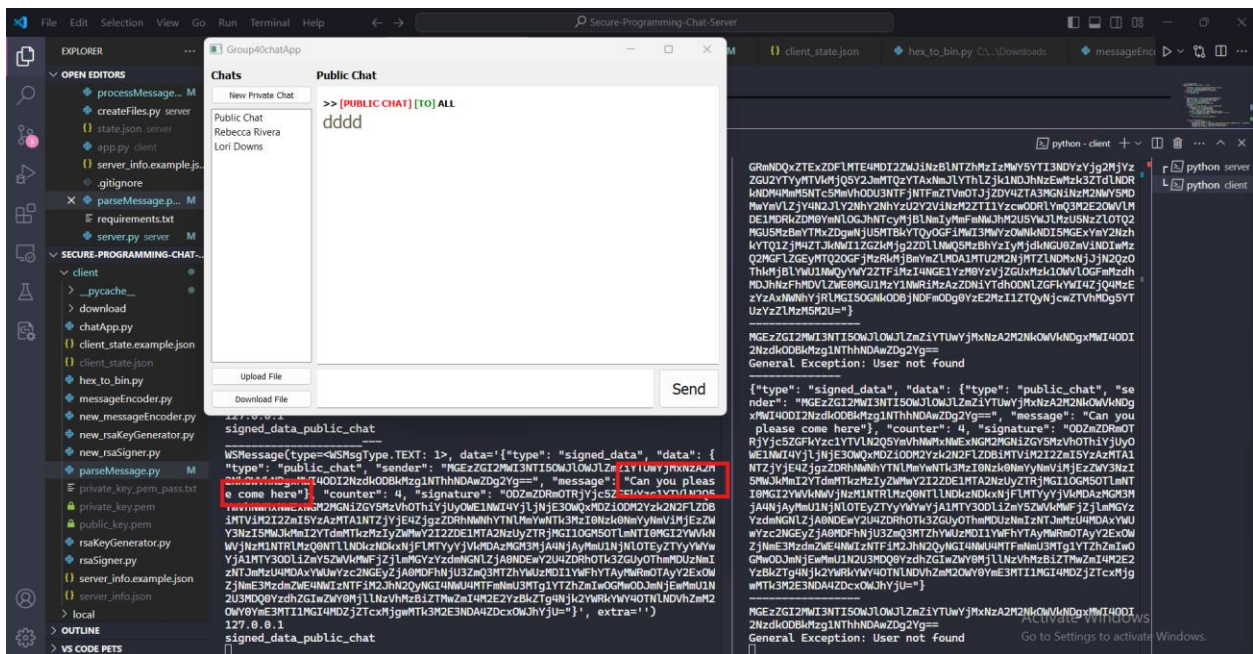
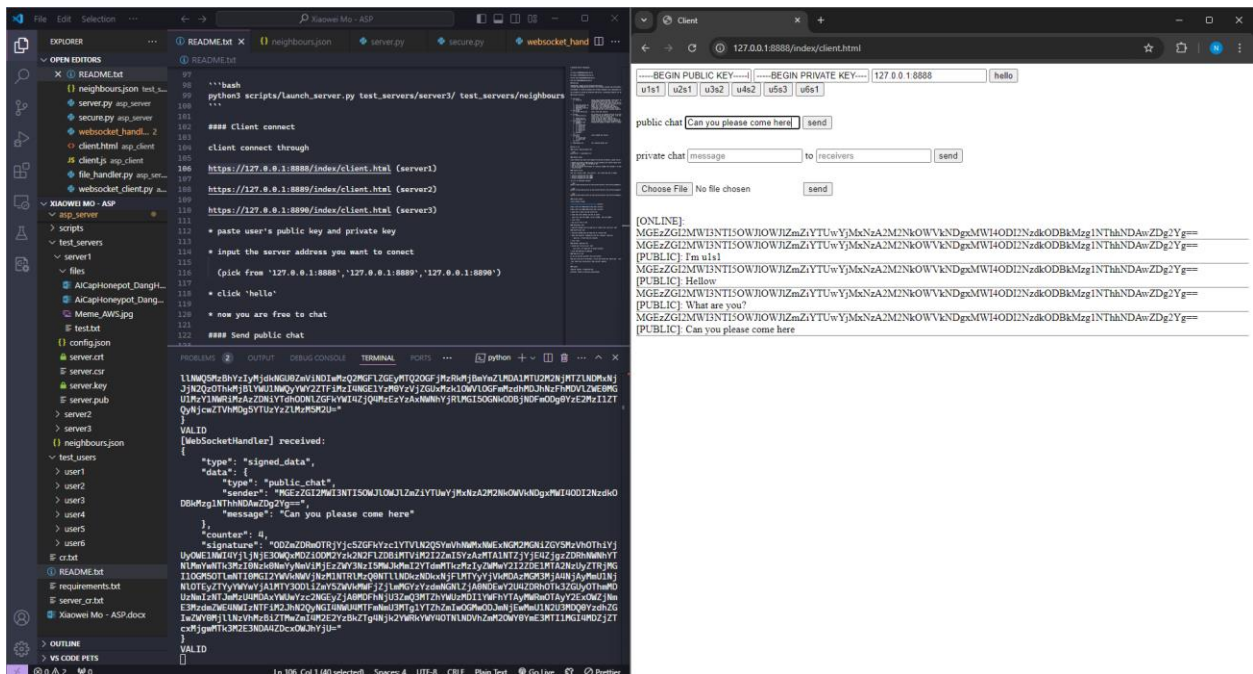
Group 43's server:

The image shows a Visual Studio Code editor window with a project named "XIAOWEI MO - ASP". The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure, including files like `README.txt`, `websocket.py`, `neighbours.json`, `server.py`, `secure`, `client.html`, `client.js`, `file_handler.py`, `config.json`, `server.crt`, `server.csr`, `server.key`, `server.pub`, `server2`, `server3`, `neighbours.json`, `test_users`, `user1`, `user2`, `user3`, `user4`, `user5`, `user6`, `cr.txt`, `README.txt`, `requirements.txt`, `server_cr.txt`, and `Xiaowei Mo - ASP.docx`.

The main editor displays the `websocket.py` file, which defines a `WebSocketHandler` class. The class has a `set_nodelay` method, an `on_connection_close` method, an `on_ws_connection_close` method, and a `_break_cycles` method. The `on_ws_connection_close` method calls `self._break_cycles()`.

The terminal at the bottom shows the output of the server. It starts with a list of clients: `"clients": []`. Then, it shows several error messages: `[WebSocketClient] neighbour 127.0.0.1:8889 error timed out`, `[WebSocketClient] neighbour 127.0.0.1:8890 error timed out`, `[WebSocketClient] to neighbour 127.0.0.1:8889 closed`, `[WebSocketClient] to neighbour 127.0.0.1:8890 closed`, and `[WebSocketClient] to neighbour 127.0.0.1:8080 closed`. The terminal then shows the command `python scripts/launch_server.py test_servers/server1/ test_servers/neighbours.json` being executed. The output shows the server connecting to neighbours at `ws://127.0.0.1:8889`, `ws://127.0.0.1:8890`, and `ws://127.0.0.1:8080`. The server then receives a message from neighbour 127.0.0.1:8080: `{ "type": "client_update", "clients": [] }`. The terminal also shows the command `python scripts/launch_server.py test_servers/server1/ test_servers/neighbours.json` being executed.

3.



The message is received at our server, but signature is not verified.

4. When a client on server Group 43 send hello.

Red: Updated client list at client

Green: Received client_update from Group 43's server.

