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CSE351: Computer Networks
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Peer-to-Peer Multi-User Chatting Application

Group 7

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Abstract

In an era of digital connectivity, a novel peer-to-peer multi-user chat application emerges, built upon the foundation of Python and socket programming. It is a p2p chat application that uses centralized index approach. Through the creation and management of chat rooms, users can engage in both individual and group conversations. The application safeguards users with a secure authentication system, ensuring privacy and trust within the virtual environment. Beyond basic text-based messaging, the platform offers functionalities like text formatting and hyperlink sharing, enhancing the overall communication experience. By prioritizing user-friendliness through a simple command-line interface and visually distinct color-coded messages, the application caters to diverse user preferences. Moreover, robust error handling and automatic network reconnection ensure that user experience remains seamless and uninterrupted. This project promises a significant contribution to the realm of online communication, offering a secure, reliable, and engaging platform for users to connect and share their experiences.

Keywords: peer-to-peer, Python, socket programming, centralized index approach, authentication system , text-based messaging, network reconnection .

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Design Document

1. Security measurements

As a network application, implementing robust security measurement is crucial for the success of the software as a product, this is achieved using 3 measurements:

1. Hashing the password transferring over the network:

Authentication is a crucial aspect of the peer-to-peer chatting application to ensure secure and authorized access. The system employs the **SHA-256 Cryptographic Hash Algorithm** authentication method:

Client modules will communicate with the authentication utility module that is responsible for hashing the password to ensure secure transfer of sensitive information over the network.

When the client registers, his password is hashed using SHA-256 algorithm and sent hashed over the network to the registry server, it then validates that the user have a unique username then create the user record in the database, when the user logs in, the password they type is yet again hashed using the same technique and sent hashed over the network, the registry server compares the hashed password sent using the login message with the hashed password stored in the database which should be identical in case of a correct password.

The advantage of using a hashing technique over encryption is that hashing produces a result that cannot be decrypted back to the original message, making the transfer of hashed message secure even if the packet got sniffed.

refer to the authentication sequence in Figure 6: User Registration (including authentication)

2. Storing the password hashed in the Database:

This prevents DBA and developers from accessing users' sensitive information.

3. Using SSL/TLS to securely transfer messages over the network:

SSL (Secure Sockets Layer) encryption, and its more modern and secure replacement, TLS (Transport Layer Security) encryption, protect data (not only passwords) sent over the internet or a computer network.

It is implemented between the central server called Registry (which is responsible for the Database operations as will be discussed in the Documentation) and the peers to ensure secure data transfer over the network between the clients and the database at the other end. However, using SSL/TLS in the message exchange between the peers might not be the best idea since it imposes overhead and restricts system scalability.

2. System Components

The system architecture defines the structure and organization of the peer-to-peer chatting application. It includes components, their interactions, and the overall design of the system.

2.1 Components

2.1.1 Peer Client

- **Description:** Represents an individual user of the application.
- **Responsibilities:** Manages user interface, sending messages, and interactions within the application.
- **Components:**
 - User Interface
 - Communication Module
 - Peer Client Logic

2.1.2 Peer Server

- **Description:** Replaces the server in the traditional Client-Server architecture
- **Responsibilities:** Receiving messages and sending notifications.
- **Components:**
 - Client handler
 - Chat room hosting

2.1.3 Registry Server

- **Description:** Centralized server managing user accounts, online status, and user searches.
- **Responsibilities:** Handles user authentication, search operations, and online status management.
- **Components:**
 - Registry Logic
 - Database

2.1.4 Authentication utility

- **Description:** Provides the functionality of hashing passwords
- **Responsibilities:** Hashing Passwords.
- **Components:**
 - Hashing module

2.1.5 Database

- **Description:** Stores user data, and other relevant information.
- **Responsibilities:** Manages user accounts and chat-related data storage.
- **Components:**
 - Accounts Data
 - Chat rooms data

2.2 Interactions

- **Peer-to-Peer Communication:** Peers communicate directly for real-time chat.
- **Registry-Database Interaction:** Registry interacts with the database for user account management.
- **Peer-Registry Interaction:** Peers interact with the registry for authentication and user-related operations.
- **Peer-Chat Server Interaction:** Peers communicate with the chat server for chat room management and messaging.

2.3 Error Handling

Robust error handling mechanisms are implemented throughout the application to ensure graceful handling of unexpected scenarios. Each component incorporates error detection, reporting, and recovery mechanisms to enhance the application's reliability.

3. System Architecture and Design diagrams

This section presents visual representations of the system architecture through various diagrams, aiding in the understanding of the architecture and interactions.

4.1 Component Diagram

The UML component diagram provides a visual representation of the various software and hardware components in the system and their relations

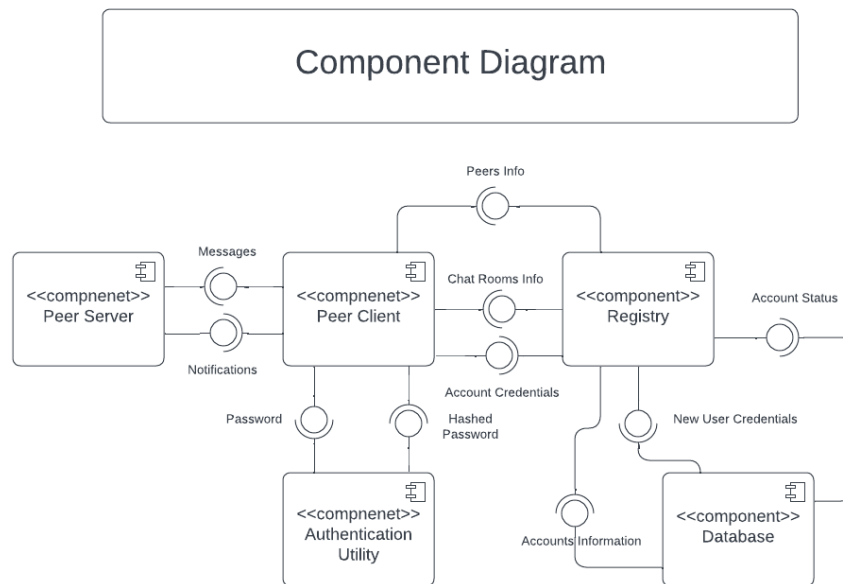


Figure 1: Component Diagram

4.2 Layered Architecture

The system is designed in layered architecture where every layer communicates only with the layer above/below it, this helps with the scalability of the application and makes it easier for modification and maintenance.

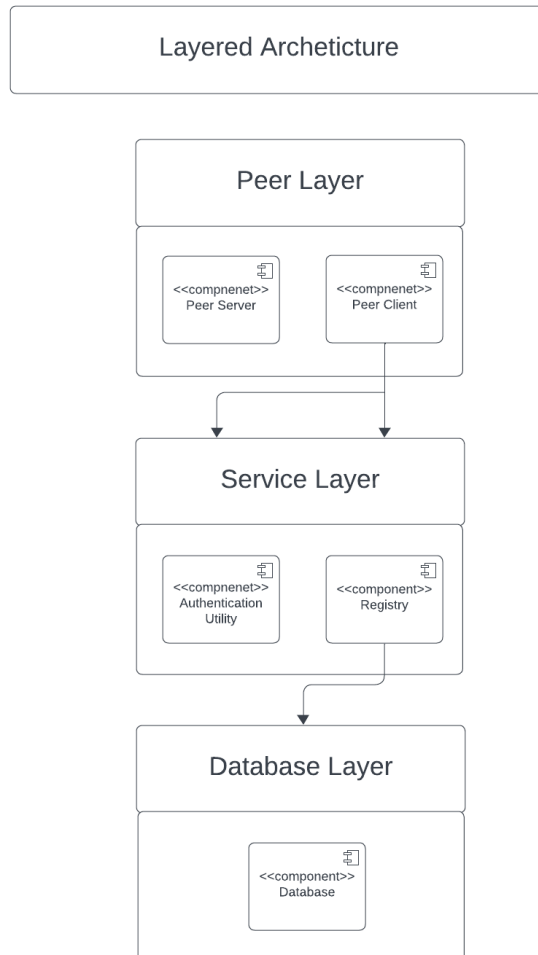


Figure 2: Layered architecture

The topmost layer represents the core components which the user interacts with as a peer in the application, the middle layer represents the service components which implements authentication at the client side and application organization at the server side, the bottom layer represents the interface to the database.

4.3 Sequence Diagrams

This sequence diagram details the sequence of interactions during the search operation, demonstrating how components collaborate to fulfill this specific functionality.

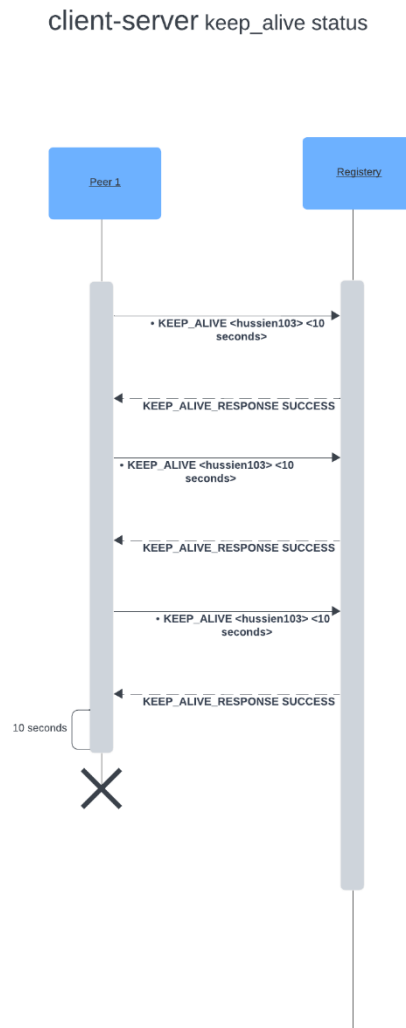


Figure 3: Client Server Keep Alive Status

With this mechanism the registry can detect when a user becomes offline for any reason, as the user have to send a message every x second to confirm that they are still there.

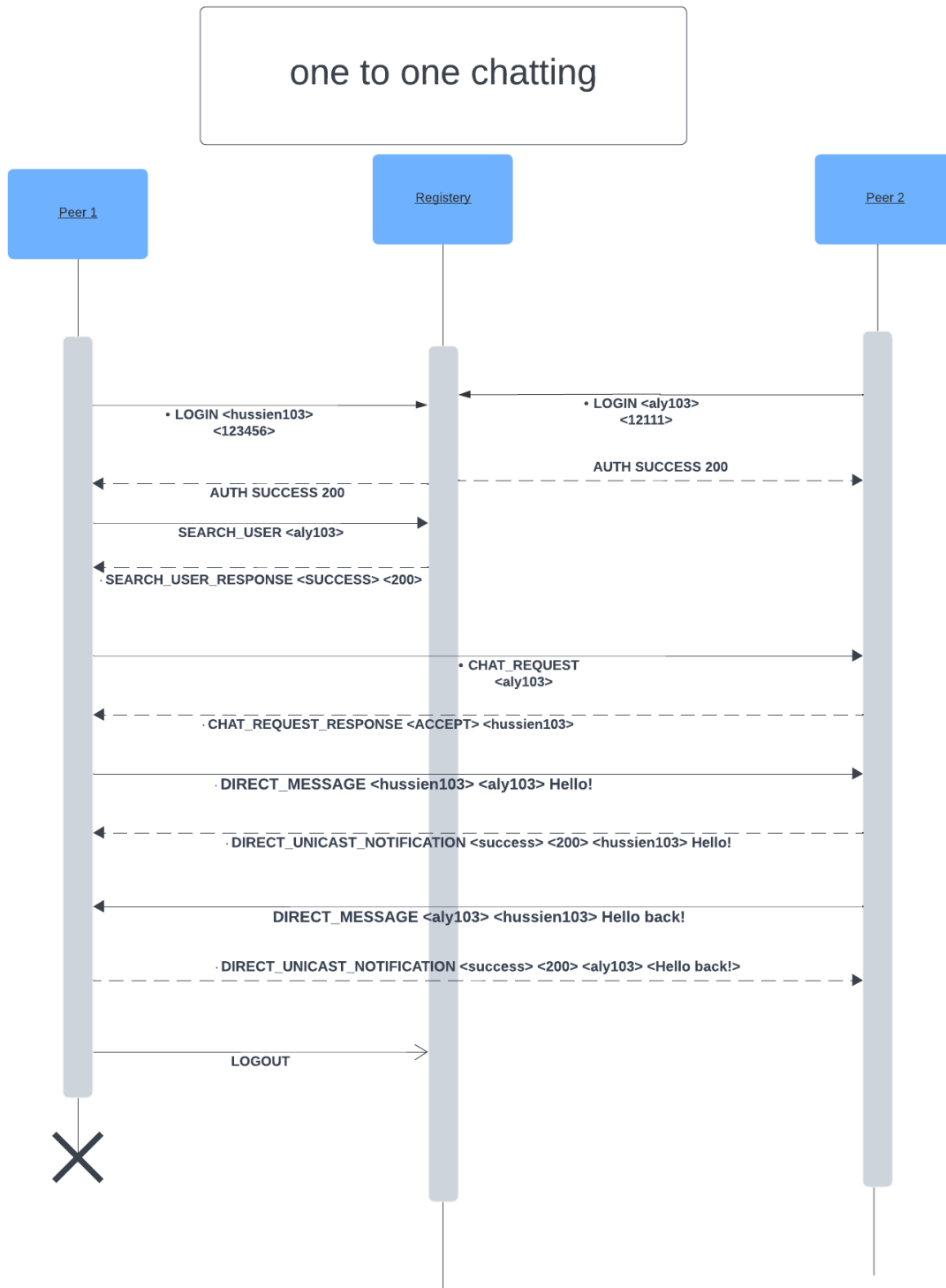


Figure 4: One to one Chatting

P2P Chatting Application

peer to peer multi chatting

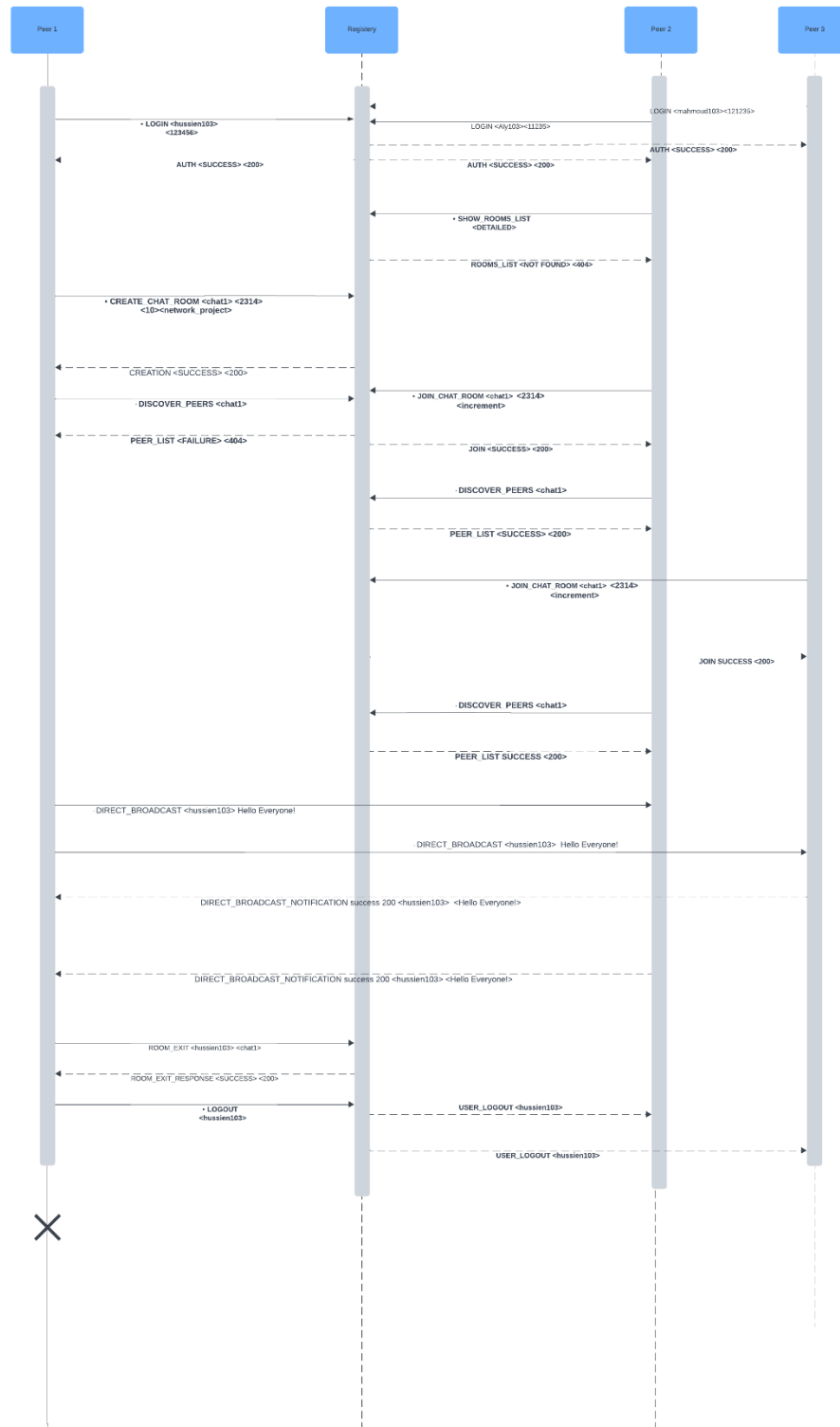


Figure 5: Multi Chatting

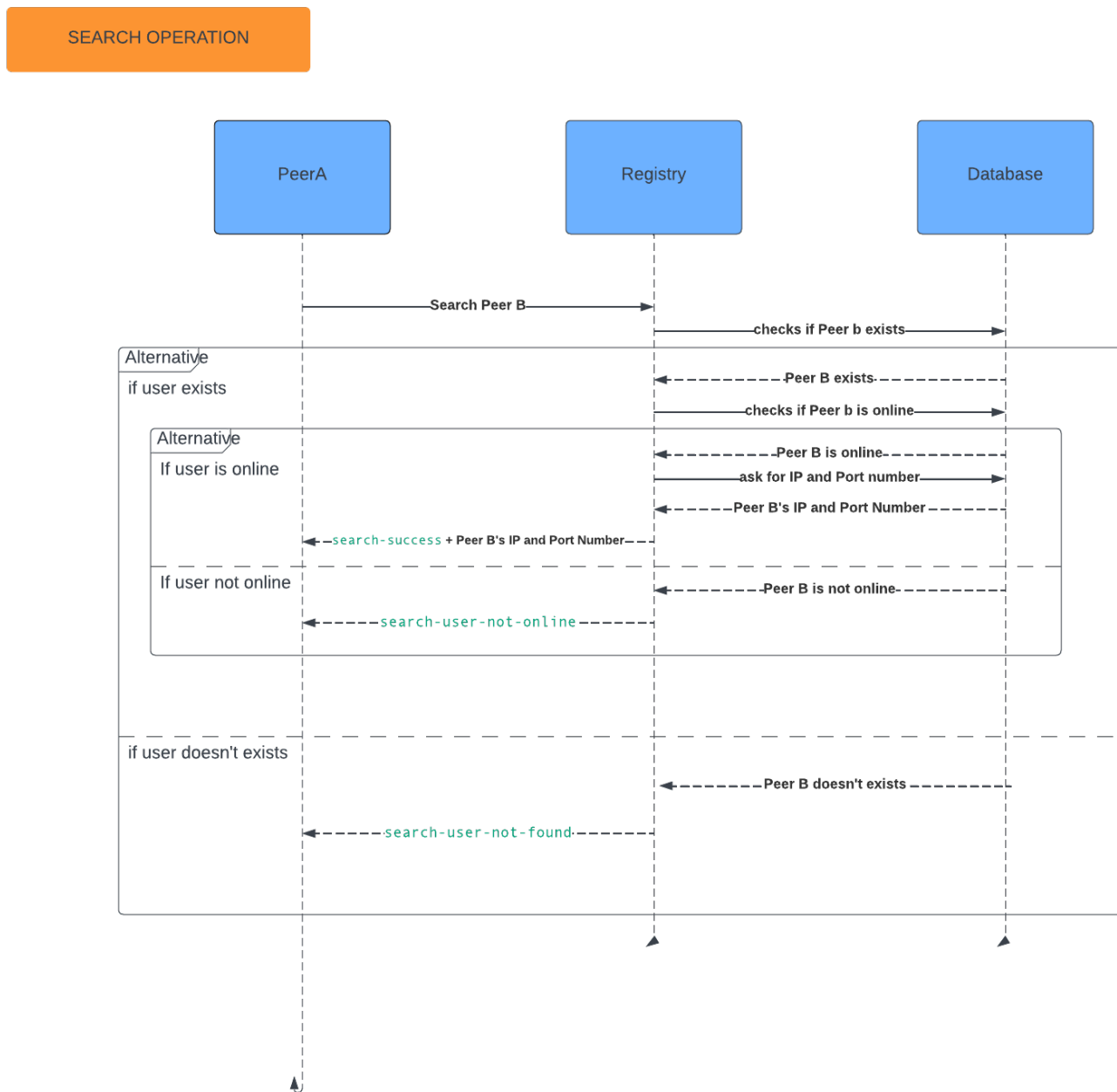


Figure 6: Search Operation

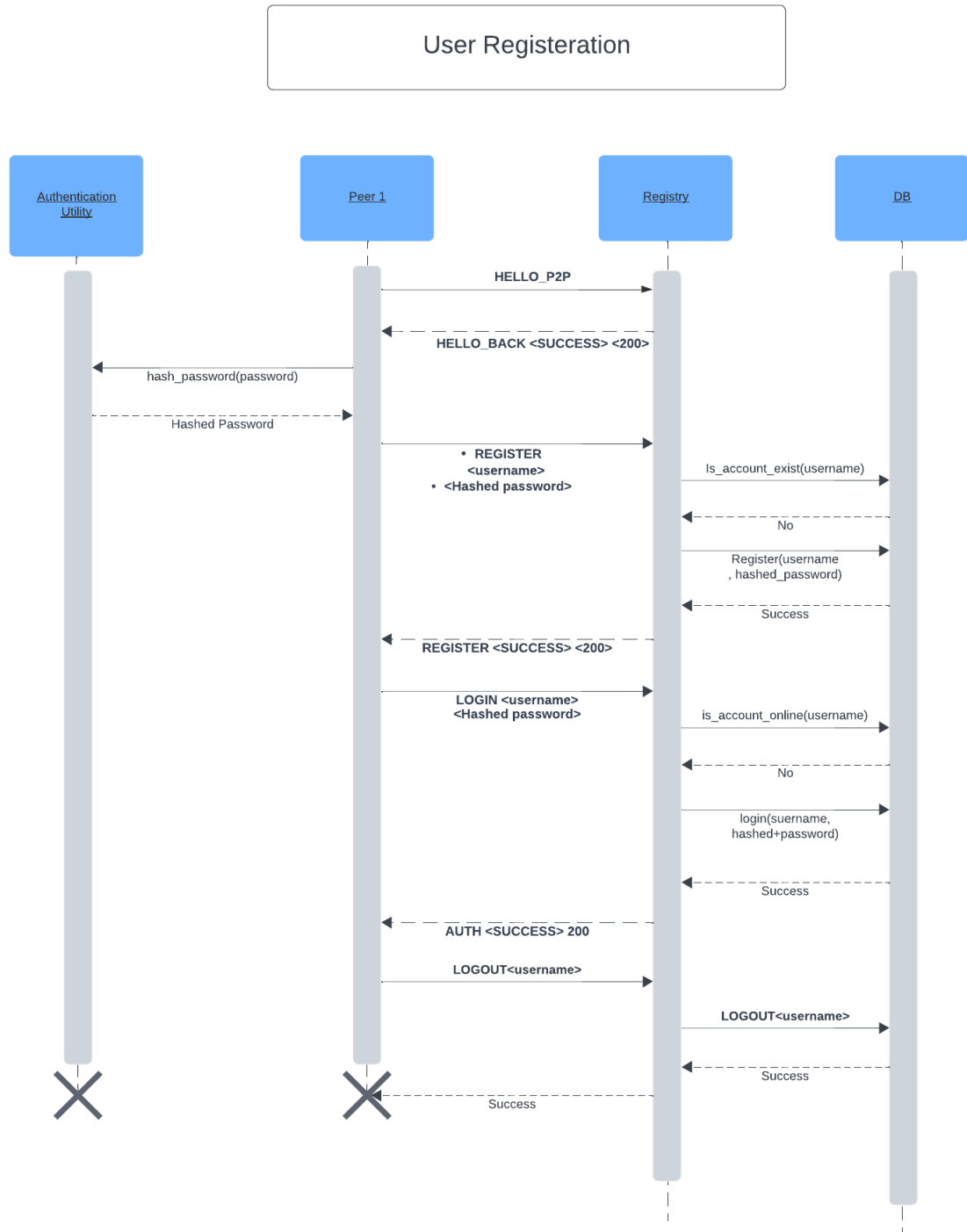


Figure 7: User Registration (including authentication)

4.4 Context Diagram

The context diagram describes the relation between the application and external sources/sinks, in the p2p chatting application the only external source/sink is the user using all functionality of the system.

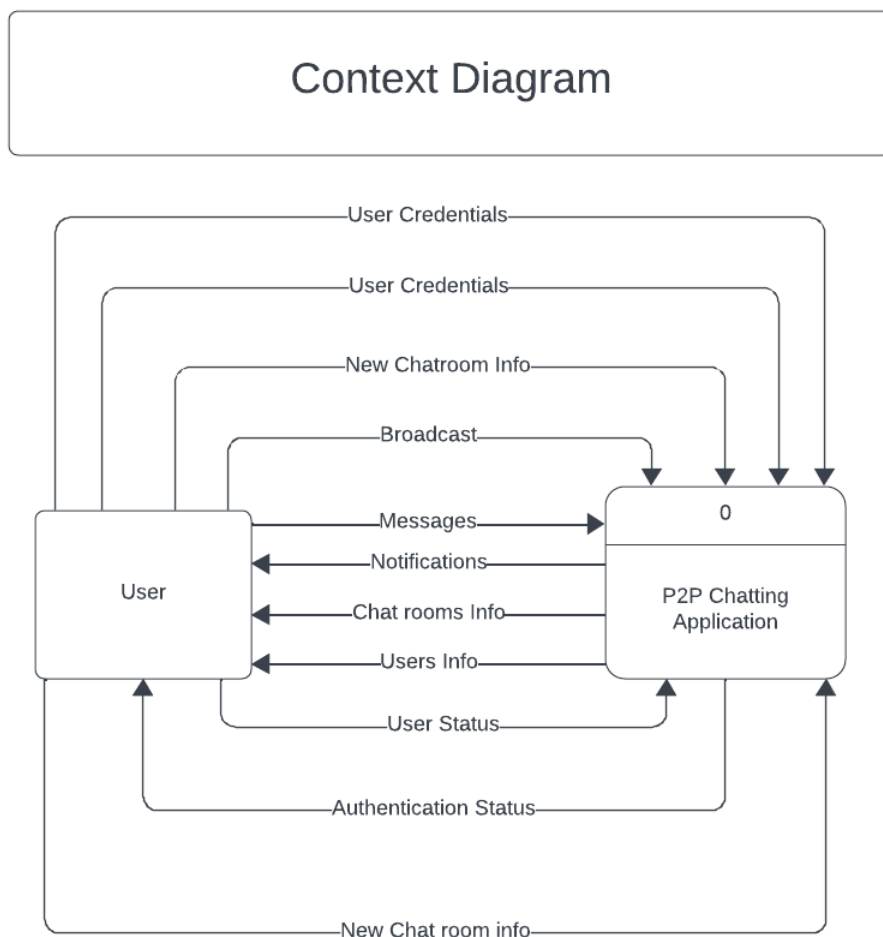


Figure 8: Context Diagram

4.5 Data Flow Diagram

The data flow diagram outlines the flow of information between different components of the system, providing a high-level view of how data moves through the application.

An overview of the main processes and data exchanged between them can be represented with Level 0 DFD:

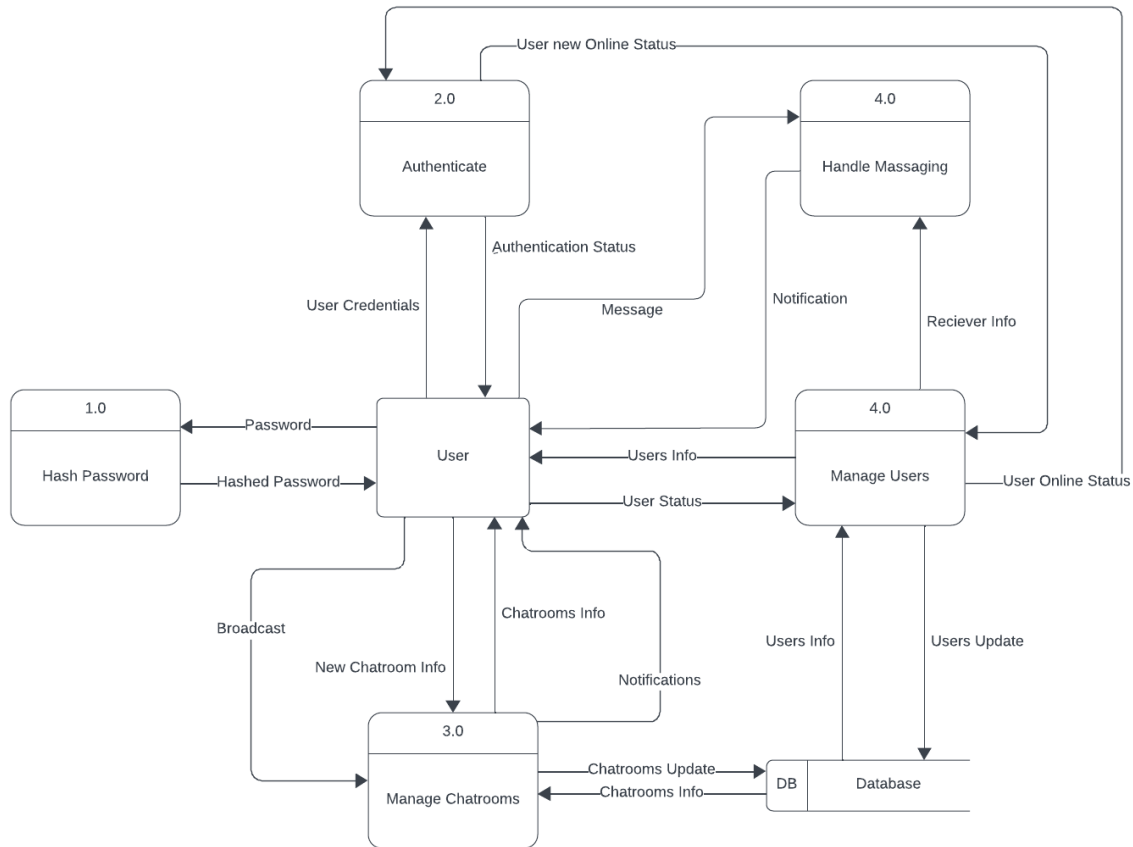


Figure 9: Level 0 DFD

4. Communication Protocols

I. Hello Message

- **Peer to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **HELLO_P2P**
- Purpose: Notifies the registry about the peer's presence.
- **Example request : HELLO_P2P**

[header lines]

command : HELLO_P2P

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Peer:**

- TCP based Response: **HELLO_BACK <SUCCESS> <200> / HELLO <FAILURE> <404>**
- Purpose: Confirms successful connection with the registry

.[header Lines]

Status line : HELLO_BACK

Status phrase : SUCCESS/FAILURE

Status code : 200 / 404

[data payload]

(empty)

II. User Registration

- **Client to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **REGISTER <username> <password>**
- Purpose: Initiates the registration process with the registry.
- Example Request: **REGISTER <hussien> <123456>**

[Header Lines]

Command: REGISTER

Username: hussien

Password: 123456

[Payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Client:**

- TCP based Response: **REGISTER <SUCCESS> <200> or REGISTER <FAILURE> <404> or REGISTER <EXIST> <300>**
- Purpose: Notifies the client about the success or failure of the registration.
- Example Response:

[Header Lines]

Status Line: REGISTER

Status Phrase: SUCCESS/FAILURE/EXIST

Status Code: 200 / 404/300

[Payload]

(empty)

III. User Authentication:

- **Client to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **LOGIN** <username> <hashed password>
- Purpose: Initiates the authentication process with the registry.
- **Example request : login** <hussien> <123456>

[Header Lines]

Command: LOGIN

Username: hussien

Hashed Password: 123456

[Payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Client:**

- TCP based Response: **AUTH** <SUCCESS> <200> or **AUTH** <FAILURE> <404> or **AUTH** <ONLINE> <300>
- Purpose: Notifies the client about the success or failure of the authentication.
- **Example response:**

[Header Lines]

Status Line : AUTH

Status Phrase : SUCCESS/FAILURE/ONLINE

Status Code : 200 / 404 / 300

[Payload]

(empty)

IV. Creating Chat Room:

Client to Registry:

- TCP based Message: **CREATE_CHAT_ROOM** <room_name> <room_password> <room-capacity><room_description>
- Purpose: Requests the registry to create a new chat room with the specified name.
- **Example request** : CREATE_CHAT_ROOM <chat1> <123456> <10> <network_project>

[Header Lines]

command : CREATE_CHAT_ROOM

room_name : chat1

room_password:123456

room_capacity: 10

room_description : network_project

[Data Payload]

(empty)

• Registry to Client:

- TCP based Response: CREATION <SUCCESS> or CREATION <FAILURE>
- Purpose: Notifies the client about the success or failure of creating the chat room.
- **Example response**: CREATION <SUCCESS> <200>

[Header Lines]

Status Line : CREATION

Status phrase : SUCCESS / FAILURE

Status code : 200/404

[Data payload]

(empty)

V. Joining Chat Room:

- **Client to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **JOIN_CHAT_ROOM** <room_name> <room_password> <room_members_count>
- Purpose: Requests to join a specific chat room.
- **Example request:** JOIN_CHAT_ROOM <chat1> <123455> <increment>

[Header Lines]

Command : JOIN_CHAT_ROOM

room_name : chat1

room_password : 123455

room_members_count : increment

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Client:**

- TCP based Response: **JOIN** <SUCCESS> <200> or **JOIN** <FAILURE> <404>
- Purpose: Notifies the client about the success or failure of joining the chat room.
- **Example Response:** JOIN <FAILURE> <404>

[Header Lines]

Command : JOIN

Status phrase : FAILURE

Status code : 404

[data payload]

(empty)

VI. Leaving Chat Room:

- **Client to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **ROOM_EXIT** <user_name><room_name>
- Purpose: Requests to leave a specific chat room.
- Example Request: **ROOM_EXIT** <hussien103> <chat1>

[Header Lines]

Command : ROOM_EXIT

User_name : hussien103

Room_name : chat1

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Client:**

- TCP based Response: **ROOM_EXIT_RESPONSE** <SUCCESS> <200> or
ROOM_EXIT_RESPONSE <FAILURE> <404>
- Purpose: Notifies the client about the success or failure of leaving the chat room.
- Example Response: **ROOM_EXIT_RESPONSE** <SUCCESS> <200>

[Header Lines]

Status line: ROOM_EXIT_RESPONSE

Status Phrase: SUCCESS

Status Code: 200

[Payload]

(empty)

VII. Showing list of rooms :

- **Client to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **SHOW_ROOMS_LIST** <type>
- Purpose: Show list of rooms with details or not.
- **Example Request : SHOW_ROOMS_LIST <DETAILED>**

[Header Lines]

Command : SHOW_ROOMS_LIST

Type : DETAILED/PARTIAL

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Client:**

- TCP based Response : **ROOMS_LIST** <status_phrase> <status_code> + data
- Purpose: respond with list of rooms if found and not found response if not found.
- Example response : ROOMS_LIST FOUND <200>

[Header Lines]

Status Line : ROOMS_LIST

Status Phrase : FOUND

Status Code: 200

[data payload]

<room1_name> <room1_description> <room1_members_count> <room1_capacity> ,

<room2_name> <room2_description> <room2_members_count> <room2_capacity> , ...

VIII. Search User:

- **Client to Server:**

- TCP based Message: **SEARCH_USER** <username>
- Purpose : find a specified user
- Example Request: **SEARCH_USER** <aly103>

[Header Lines]

Command: SEARCH_USER

Username: aly103

[data Payload]

(empty)

- **Server to Client:**

- TCP based Response: **SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE** <SUCCESS> <200> + data /
SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE <NOT_ONLINE> <300> / **SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE**
<NOT_FOUND ><404>
- Purpose : response with success or failure
- Example Response: **SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE** <SUCCESS> <200>

[Header Lines]

Status Line : SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE

Status Phrase: SUCCESS/NOT_ONLINE/NOT_FOUND

Status Code : 200/300/404

[Data Payload]

<peer_username><peer_port><peer_IP>

IX. Start a Chat :

- **Peer to Peer(sender to reciever):**

- TCP based Message: **CHAT_REQUEST <recipient_username>**
- Purpose : requesting the reciever to start a chat
- Example Request: **CHAT_REQUEST <aly103>**

[Header Lines]

Command: CHAT_REQUEST

recipient_Username: ahmed

[Payload]

(empty)

Peer to peer(recipient to sender):

- TCP based response: **CHAT_REQUEST_RESPONSE <ACCEPT> <200> <sender_username > / CHAT_REQUEST_RESPONSE <REJECT> <404>**
- Purpose : accepting or rejecting the chat request
- Example Request: **CHAT_REQUEST_RESPONSE <ACCEPT> <hussien103>**

[Header Lines]

Status line: CHAT_REQUEST_RESPONSE

Status phrase : ACCEPT / REJECT

Status code : 200 / 404

sender_username: hussien103

[data Payload]

(empty)

X. Online peer discovery

- **Peer to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **DISCOVER_PEERS** <type>
- Purpose: Requests a list of online peers from the registry.
- **Example request : DISCOVER_PEERS <DETAILED>**

[header lines]

Command : DISCOVER_PEERS

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Peer:**

- TCP based Response: **PEER_LIST** <SUCCESS>/<FAILURE> <200>/<404> + peer1, peer2
...
- Purpose: Provides a list of online peers.

[header lines]

Status line : PEER_LIST

Status phrase : success

Status code : 404

[data payload]

<peer1_username> <peer1_roomname> <peer1_port><peer1_ip>,
<peer2_username> <peer2_roomname> <peer2_port><peer2_ip>, ...

XI. Direct message in one to one chat

- **Peer to Peer (Direct Message):**

- Direct TCP Message: **DIRECT_MESSAGE** <sender_username> <recipient_username> + message
- Purpose: Allows users to send messages in one to one chat.
- **Example Message:** **DIRECT_MESSAGE** <hussien103> <aly103> **Hello!**

[Header Lines]

Command: DIRECT_MESSAGE

sender_username: hussien103

recipient_username: aly103

[Data Payload]

Hello!

Peer to Sender (unicast notification) :

- TCP based Notification: **DIRECT_UNICAST_NOTIFICATION** <SUCCESS>/<FAILURE>
<200>/<404> <sender_username> <message_content>
- Purpose: Notifies sender about receiving a unicast message or not.
- **Example Notification:** **DIRECT_UNICAST_NOTIFICATION** <SUCCESS> <200> <hussien103>
<Hello!>

- **[Header Lines]**

Status Line: DIRECT_BROADCAST_NOTIFICATION

Status phrase : SUCCESS/FAILURE

Status code : 200/404

Sender_username : hussien103

Message_content : Hello!

[Payload]

(empty)

XII. User Logout:

- **Client to Registry:**

- TCP based Message: **LOGOUT**
- Purpose: Informs the registry that the user is logging out.

[header links]

Command : LOGOUT

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to peer (in the same room):**

- TCP based Broadcast: **USER_LOGOUT <user_name>**
- Purpose: Notifies other users in the same chat room about the user's logout.
- **Example message : USER_LOUGOUT <hussien>**

[Header Links]

status line : USER_LOGOUT

user_name : hussien

[data payload]

(empty)

XIII. Keep-Alive Message:

- **Peer to Registry:**

- UDP based Message: **KEEP_ALIVE** <user_name> <timeout>
- Purpose: Periodically sent by peers to maintain their online status.

[header lines]

command : KEEP_ALIVE

user_name : hussien103

timeout : 10

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Peer:**

- UDP based Response: **KEEP_ALIVE_RESPONSE** <SUCCESS> /< FAILURE>
<200>/<404>
- Purpose: Confirms the receipt of the keep-alive message.

[header lines]

Status line : KEEP_ALIVE_RESPONSE

Status phrase : SUCCESS / FAILURE

Status code : 200/404

[data payload]

(empty)

XIV. Timeout Notification:

- **Registry to Peer:**

- UDP based Notification: **TIMEOUT** <username>
- Purpose: Notifies the peer about a timeout (e.g., no keep-alive received).

[header lines]

notification line : TIMEOUT

user_name : hussien103

[data payload]

(empty)

XV. Room Peers Discovery Protocol:

Peer to Registry:

- TCP based Message: **DISCOVER_PEERS** <current_room_name>
- Purpose: Requests a list of online peers in a specific chat room.
- **Example Request : DISCOVER_PEERS** <chat1>

[Header Lines]

Command : DISCOVER_PEERS

Current_room_name : chat1

[data payload]

(empty)

- **Registry to Peer (Discovery Response):**

- TCP based Response: **PEER_LIST** <SUCCESS>/<FAILURE> <200>/<404> <room_name> + data
- Purpose: Provides a list of online peers in the specified chat room if it exists or has members.
- **Example Response:**

[header lines]

Status line : PEER_LIST

Status phrase: SUCCESS/FAILURE

Status code : 200/404

[data payload]

<room_name> <peer1><peer2>

XVI. Direct Peer Messaging:

- **Peer to Peers:**

- TCP based Message: DIRECT_BROADCAST <sender_username> + message
- Purpose: Allows a peer to broadcast a message to all other peers in the same chat room.
- **Example Request: DIRECT_BROADCAST <hussien103> Hello Everyone!**

[Header Lines]

Command: DIRECT_BROADCAST

Sender_username : hussien103

[data Payload]

Hello, everyone!

- **Peers to Sender (broadcast notification) :**

- TCP based Notification: DIRECT_BROADCAST_NOTIFICATION <SUCCESS>/<FAILURE>
<200>/<404><sender_username> <message_content>
- Purpose: Notifies the sender about a broadcast message
- **.Example Notification: DIRECT_BROADCAST_NOTIFICATION <SUCCESS> <200>
<hussien103> <Hello Everyone!>**

[Header Lines]

Status Line: DIRECT_BROADCAST_NOTIFICATION

Status phrase : success/failure

Status code : 200/404

Sender_username : hussien103

Message_content : Hello Everyone!

[Payload]

(empty)

5. System Scalability

The application is designed with scalability in mind to accommodate a growing user base. The system architecture allows for the seamless addition of resources, ensuring optimal performance even as the number of users increases.

The layered system architecture discussed in the previous section facilitates system scalability as managing increasing load can be easily done by updating the bottlenecked layer without affecting the other layers or the interfaces between them.

Stress testing will be conducted after the implementation of the main features in the application to ensure the system scales up to reasonable peers chatting simultaneously.

The Peer to Peer architecture ensures that theoretically no limit on the number of users can chat at the same time. However, the bottleneck is that how many connections can the Registry central server handle simultaneously which will be evaluated at testing.



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Phase 2

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Abstract

The Phase 2 of the project involves the implementation of foundational elements for a peer-to-peer chat system. The primary objectives include creating basic client and server applications with a focus on establishing TCP communication for user authentication. The deliverables for this phase encompass functional server and client components that facilitate multiple client connections.

The server application is designed to handle concurrent connections from multiple clients, while the client application is responsible for connecting to the server. The communication between the client and server is established using TCP, providing a secure channel for user authentication.

The client application features a simple command-line interface, allowing users to interact with the system seamlessly. This phase lays the groundwork for more advanced features in subsequent stages of the project, emphasizing the fundamental client-server setup essential for a peer-to-peer chat application.

Outputs of the code

```
Enter IP address of registry: 192.168.1.2
Connected to the registry...
P2P Chat Started

Welcome!
Select Option:
    1 : Signup
    2 : Login
    3 : Exit

Choice: 1
username: myname
password: Password1234
Account created successfully.
```

Figure 1: Sign up page

```
_id: ObjectId('65849adc6a2cfb989172213f')  
username: "myname"  
password: "a0f3285b07c26c0dcd2191447f391170d06035e8d57e31a048ba87074f3a9a15"
```

Figure 2: Account record in the DB (password is hashed)

```
Welcome!  
Select Option:  
    1 : Signup  
    2 : Login  
    3 : Exit  
  
Choice: 2  
username: myname  
password: Password123  
Enter a port number for peer server: 4278  
Wrong password...
```

Figure 3: Login bad scenario

```
Welcome!
Select Option:
    1 : Signup
    2 : Login
    3 : Exit

Choice: 2
username: myname
password: Password1234
Enter a port number for peer server: 3798
Logged in successfully...

Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Start a Chat
    4 : Logout

Choice:
```

Figure 4: Login Scenario

P2P chatting Application

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Start a Chat
    4 : Logout

Choice: 1
Retrieve detailed list with users IP and Port numbers?(Choose y or n): y
# Username      (IP:Port)
1 Kareem        (192.168.1.2:63142)
2 Ahmed         (192.168.1.2:63158)
```

Figure 5: Detailed Find online users

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Start a Chat
    4 : Logout

Choice: 1
Retrieve detailed list with users IP and Port numbers?(Choose y or n): N
Username
1 Kareem
2 Ahmed
```

Figure 6: Simple Find online user

Main Menu

Select Option:

- 1 : Find Online Users
- 2 : Search User
- 3 : Start a Chat
- 4 : Logout

Choice: 2

Username to be searched: Kareem

Kareem is found successfully...

IP address of Kareem is 192.168.1.2:63142

Figure 7: Search User (FOUND)

```
Registry started...
Registry IP address: 192.168.1.2
Registry port number: 15600
Listening for incoming connections...
New thread started for 192.168.1.2:63105
Connection from: 192.168.1.2:15600
IP Connected: 192.168.1.2
Listening for incoming connections...
KEEP_ALIVE is received from myname
Listening for incoming connections...
KEEP_ALIVE is received from myname
Listening for incoming connections...
KEEP_ALIVE is received from myname
Listening for incoming connections...
KEEP_ALIVE is received from myname
Listening for incoming connections...
KEEP_ALIVE is received from myname
```

Figure 8: Output of registry

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Start a Chat
    4 : Logout

Choice: 2
Username to be searched: random
random is not found
```

Figure 9: Search user (NOT EXIST)

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Start a Chat
    4 : Logout

Choice: 2
Username to be searched: Ali
Ali is not online...
```

Figure 10: Search User (OFFLINE)

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Start a Chat
    4 : Logout

Choice: 1
Retrieve detailed list with users IP and Port numbers?(Choose y or n): !
Error: Please choose a valid option (y or n)

Retrieve detailed list with users IP and Port numbers?(Choose y or n): Y
No Online Users right now, please check back later
```

Figure 11: Find User (no one online +invalid option)

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Start a Chat
    4 : Logout

Choice: 4
Logged out successfully

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 12: Logout

```
Connected to the registry...
P2P Chat Started

Welcome!
Select Option:
    1 : Signup
    2 : Login
    3 : Exit

Choice: 3

Process finished with exit code 0
```

Figure 13: exit

CODE:

Code of database:

```
1. from pymongo import MongoClient
2.
3.
4. # Includes database operations
5. class DB:
6.
7.     # db initializations
8.     def __init__(self):
9.         self.client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017/')
10.        self.db = self.client['p2p-chat']
11.
12.    # checks if an account with the username exists
13.    def is_account_exist(self, username):
14.        cursor = self.db.accounts.find({'username': username})
15.        doc_count = 0
16.
17.        for document in cursor:
18.            doc_count += 1
19.
20.        if doc_count > 0:
21.            return True
22.        else:
23.            return False
24.    # registers a user
25.    def register(self, username, password):
26.        account = {
27.            "username": username,
28.            "password": password
29.        }
30.        self.db.accounts.insert_one(account)
31.
32.    # retrieves the password for a given username
33.    def get_password(self, username):
34.        return self.db.accounts.find_one({"username": username})["password"]
35.
36.    # checks if an account with the username online
37.    def is_account_online(self, username):
38.        count = self.db.online_peers.count_documents({'username': username})
39.        return count > 0
40.
41.
42.    # logs in the user
43.    def user_login(self, username, ip, port):
44.        online_peer = {
45.            "username": username,
46.            "ip": ip,
47.            "port": port
48.        }
49.        self.db.online_peers.insert_one(online_peer)
50.
51.    # logs out the user
52.    def user_logout(self, username):
53.        self.db.online_peers.delete_one({"username": username})
54.
55.    # retrieves the ip address and the port number of the username
56.    def get_peer_ip_port(self, username):
57.        res = self.db.online_peers.find_one({"username": username})
58.        return (res["ip"], res["port"])
59.
```

P2P chatting Application

```
60.     def get_online_peer_list(self):
61.         online_peers_cursor = self.db.online_peers.find()
62.         online_peers_list = list(online_peers_cursor)
63.         return online_peers_list
64.
```

Description of Database Code:

Database Operations with MongoDB

This Python script contains a class called DB that encapsulates various operations for a peer-to-peer chat application using MongoDB as its database system.

Class: DB

This class initializes a connection to a MongoDB instance running locally on the default port 27017 and uses a database named 'p2p-chat'.

Methods:

init: Initializes the database connection when an instance of the DB class is created.

is_account_exist(username): Checks if an account with a specific username exists in the 'accounts' collection of the database. Returns True if the account exists, otherwise False.

register(username, password): Registers a new user by inserting a document into the 'accounts' collection with the provided username and password.

get_password(username): Retrieves the password associated with a given username from the 'accounts' collection.

is_account_online(username): Checks if an account with the provided username is currently online by counting documents in the 'online_peers' collection. Returns True if online, otherwise False.

user_login(username, ip, port): Logs in a user by inserting their details (username, ip, and port) into the 'online_peers' collection.

user_logout(username): Logs out a user by removing their details from the 'online_peers' collection based on the username.

get_peer_ip_port(username): Retrieves the IP address and port number associated with a specific username from the 'online_peers' collection.

get_online_peer_list(): Fetches a list of online peers by querying the 'online_peers' collection and returning a list of documents.

Usage:

This script demonstrates how to perform fundamental database operations such as user registration, login/logout, and user status checks within a peer-to-peer chat application using MongoDB.

P2P chatting Application

Code of Peer:

```
1. import logging
2. import threading
3. import time
4. from socket import *
5. import ssl
6. from colorama import Fore
7. import utility
8.
9.
10. # main process of the peer
11. class peerClient:
12.
13.     # peer initializations
14.     def __init__(self):
15.         # ip address of the registry
16.         self.registryName = input("Enter IP address of registry: ")
17.         # self.registryName = 'localhost'
18.         # port number of the registry
19.         self.registryPort = 15600
20.         # tcp socket connection to registry
21.         self.tcpClientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
22.         # Create an SSL context
23.         context = ssl.create_default_context()
24.         context.check_hostname = False
25.         context.verify_mode = ssl.CERT_NONE
26.         # Wrap the socket with SSL
27.         self.tcpClientSocket = context.wrap_socket(self.tcpClientSocket,
server_hostname=self.registryName)
28.         # Connect to the server
29.         self.tcpClientSocket.connect((self.registryName, self.registryPort))
30.         self.connectServer()
31.         # initializes udp socket which is used to send hello messages
32.         self.udpClientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
33.         # udp port of the registry
34.         self.registryUDPPort = 15500
35.         # login info of the peer
36.         self.loginCredentials = (None, None)
37.         # online status of the peer
38.         self.isOnline = False
39.         self.timer = None
40.         # User Interface
41.         self.state = 0
42.         self.states = {1: "Welcome!", 2: "Main Menu"}
43.         self.options = {1: {1: "Signup", 2: "Login", 3: "Exit"},
44.                          2: {1: "Find Online Users", 2: "Search User", 3: "Start a Chat", 4:
"Logout"}}}
45.
46.         # log file initialization
47.         logging.basicConfig(filename="logs/peer.log", level=logging.INFO)
48.         # as long as the user is not logged out, asks to select an option in the menu
49.         while True:
50.             # menu selection prompt
51.             if self.state == 0:
52.                 print(Fore.MAGENTA + "P2P Chat Started")
53.                 self.state = 1
54.
55.                 print(Fore.RESET + '\n' + self.states[self.state] + '\nSelect Option:')
56.                 for option_number, option_name in self.options[self.state].items():
57.                     print("\t" + str(option_number) + " : " + option_name)
58.                 choice = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "\nChoice: ")
```

P2P chatting Application

```
59.         self.handle_user_request(choice)
60.
61.     def handle_user_request(self, choice):
62.         selection = self.options[self.state][int(choice)]
63.
64.         if selection == "Signup":
65.             # Creates an account with the username and password entered by the user
66.             username = input("username: ")
67.             password = input("password: ")
68.             self.createAccount(username, password)
69.
70.         elif selection == "Login" and not self.isOnline:
71.             # Asks for the username and the password to login
72.             username = input("username: ")
73.             password = input("password: ")
74.             # asks for the port number for server's tcp socket, will be needed in late phases
75.             peer_server_port = int(input("Enter a port number for peer server: "))
76.
77.             status = self.login(username, password, peer_server_port)
78.             # is user logs in successfully, peer variables are set
79.             if status == 1:
80.                 self.isOnline = True
81.                 self.loginCredentials = (username, password)
82.                 # hello message is sent to registry
83.                 self.sendKeepAliveMessage(self.loginCredentials[0])
84.                 self.state = 2
85.
86.         elif selection == "Logout":
87.             # User is logged out and peer variables are set, and server and client sockets are
closed
88.             if self.isOnline:
89.                 self.logout(1)
90.                 self.isOnline = False
91.                 self.loginCredentials = (None, None)
92.                 print(Fore.GREEN + "Logged out successfully")
93.                 self.tcpClientSocket.close()
94.                 exit(0)
95.
96.         elif selection == "Exit":
97.             # Exits the program:
98.             self.logout(2)
99.             self.tcpClientSocket.close()
100.            exit(0)
101.
102.        elif selection == "Find Online Users":
103.            # Prompt user for the users list mode and return it
104.            while True:
105.                option = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "Retrieve detailed list with users IP and Port
numbers?(Choose y or n): ")
106.                if option == 'Y' or option == 'y':
107.                    self.find_online_user("DETAILED")
108.                    return
109.                elif option == 'N' or option == 'n':
110.                    self.find_online_user("SIMPLE")
111.                    return
112.                else:
113.                    print(Fore.RED + "Error: Please choose a valid option (y or n)\n")
114.
115.        elif selection == "Search User":
116.            # If user is online, then user is asked for a username that is wanted to be
searched
117.            if self.isOnline:
118.                username = input("Username to be searched: ")
119.                search_status = self.search_user(username)
```

P2P chatting Application

```
120.         # if user is found its ip address is shown to user
121.         if search_status is not None and search_status != 0:
122.             print(Fore.MAGENTA + "IP address of " + username + " is " + search_status)
123.             time.sleep(1)
124.
125.         elif selection == "Start a Chat":
126.             print(Fore.RED + "Not available in this phase")
127.
128.         # if choice is cancel timer for hello message is cancelled
129.         elif choice == "CANCEL":
130.             self.timer.cancel()
131.         else:
132.             print(Fore.RED + "Invalid Option Selected, please try again.\n")
133.
134.     # account creation function
135.     def createAccount(self, username, password):
136.         # join message to create an account is composed and sent to registry
137.         # if response is "success" then informs the user for account creation
138.         # if response is "exist" then informs the user for account existence
139.         message = "REGISTER " + username + " " + utility.hash_password(password)
140.         response = self.send_credentials(message)
141.         # Process the response from the registry
142.
143.         if response[2] == "<200>":
144.             print(Fore.GREEN + "Account created successfully.")
145.             time.sleep(1)
146.         elif response[2] == "<300>":
147.             print(Fore.YELLOW + "Username already exists. Choose another username or login.")
148.             time.sleep(1)
149.         elif response[2] == "<404>":
150.             print(Fore.RED + "Failed to create an account. Please try again.")
151.             time.sleep(1)
152.
153.     def send_credentials(self, message):
154.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
155. message)
156.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
157.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
158.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + response)
159.         return response.split()
160.
161.     # login function
162.     def login(self, username, password, peerServerPort):
163.         # a login message is composed and sent to registry
164.         # an integer is returned according to each response
165.         message = "LOGIN " + username + " " + utility.hash_password(password) + " " +
166. str(peerServerPort)
167.         response = self.send_credentials(message)
168.         if response[2] == "<200>":
169.             print(Fore.GREEN + "Logged in successfully...")
170.             time.sleep(1)
171.             return 1
172.         elif response[2] == "<300>":
173.             print(Fore.YELLOW + "Account is already online...")
174.             time.sleep(1)
175.             return 2
176.         elif response[2] == "<404>":
177.             print(Fore.RED + "Wrong password...")
178.             time.sleep(1)
179.             return 3
180.
181.     # logout function
182.     def logout(self, option):
183.         # a logout message is composed and sent to registry
```

P2P chatting Application

```
182.         # timer is stopped
183.         if option == 1:
184.             message = "LOGOUT " + self.loginCredentials[0]
185.             self.timer.cancel()
186.         else:
187.             message = "LOGOUT"
188.             logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
189.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
190.
191.         # function for searching an online user
192.         def search_user(self, username):
193.             # a search message is composed and sent to registry
194.             # custom value is returned according to each response
195.             # to this search message
196.             message = "SEARCH_USER " + username
197.             logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
198.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
199.             response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
200.             logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
201.             if response[2] == "<200>":
202.                 print(Fore.GREEN + username + " is found successfully...")
203.                 time.sleep(1)
204.                 return response[3]
205.             elif response[2] == "<300>":
206.                 print(Fore.YELLOW + username + " is not online...")
207.                 time.sleep(1)
208.                 return 0
209.             elif response[2] == "<404>":
210.                 print(Fore.RED + username + " is not found")
211.                 time.sleep(1)
212.                 return None
213.
214.         def find_online_user(self, option):
215.             message = "DISCOVER_PEERS " + option + " " + self.loginCredentials[0]
216.             logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
217.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
218.             response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
219.             logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
220.             if response[2] == "<200>":
221.                 response = response[3:]
222.                 if option == "DETAILED":
223.                     print(Fore.RESET + "# Username".ljust(18) + "(IP:Port)")
224.                     for i in range(0, len(response), 2):
225.                         print(Fore.GREEN + f"{i+1} {response[i]:15}{response[i+1]}")
226.                 else:
227.                     print(Fore.RESET + "Username")
228.                     for username in response:
229.                         print(Fore.GREEN + username)
230.                     time.sleep(1)
231.             elif response[2] == "<404>":
232.                 print(Fore.YELLOW + "No Online Users right now, please check back later")
233.                 time.sleep(1)
234.
235.         # function for sending hello message
236.         # a timer thread is used to send hello messages to udp socket of registry
237.         def sendKeepAliveMessage(self, username):
238.             message = "KEEP_ALIVE " + username
239.             logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryUDPPort) + " -> "
+ message)
240.             self.udpClientSocket.sendto(message.encode(), (self.registryName,
self.registryUDPPort))
```

P2P chatting Application

```
241.
242.     # Assuming you expect a response from the registry
243.
244.     # Schedule the next hello message
245.     self.timer = threading.Timer(1, self.sendKeepAliveMessage, args=[username])
246.     self.timer.start()
247.
248.     def connectServer(self):
249.         starting_message = "HELLO_P2P"
250.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
starting_message)
251.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(starting_message.encode())
252.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
253.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
254.         status_code = int(response[2])
255.         if status_code == 200:
256.             print(Fore.GREEN + "Connected to the registry...")
257.
258.
259. # peer is started
260. main = peerClient()
261.
```

P2P chatting Application

Description of Peer code:

The peer basic Client have the follwing functionalities:

User Registration/Login/Logout:

Users can register by creating an account with a username and password.

Registered users can log in using their credentials and a specified port number for the peer server.

Users can log out, which terminates the connection to the registry and closes sockets.

User Interaction:

The program prompts the user with various options like creating an account, logging in, searching for users, finding online users, etc.

Different options are handled within the `handle_user_request` method based on user input.

The `handle_user_request` method is a crucial part of the `peerClient` class. It manages the user's interaction with the peer-to-peer system by interpreting and acting upon the user's input based on the current state of the program. Here's a breakdown of its functionality:

Input Handling:

It takes the user's choice as input and identifies the corresponding action to be performed based on the current state of the system.

Menu Navigation:

The method interprets the user's choice and executes specific functionalities related to account creation, login, logout, searching users, and other available options.

Action Execution:

Based on the user's input, it triggers specific actions like creating an account, logging in, logging out, searching for users, finding online users, etc.

Here's a breakdown of how it handles various user choices:

Signup/Login/Logout/Exit:

If the user chooses to sign up, it initiates the account creation process.

For login, it prompts the user for credentials and attempts to log in.

If the user chooses to log out, it initiates the logout process.

Exiting the program involves logging out and closing connections.

Find Online Users/Search User/Start a Chat:

Searching for online users can be done in detailed or simple mode, providing information about users currently online.

Searching for a specific user prompts the user to input the username and attempts to find the user's IP address if they are online.

Starting a chat is not available in this phase, as indicated in the code.

Cancel/Invalid Choice:

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The method handles cancellation of actions or invalid choices gracefully by informing the user of invalid selections and giving guidance on proper input.

Registry Communication:

Communication with the registry server happens via TCP sockets.

Different messages (e.g., registration, login, logout, search) are sent to the registry, and responses are received accordingly.

Keep-Alive Mechanism:

The `sendKeepAliveMessage` method seems to manage a timer to periodically send "hello" messages (KEEP_ALIVE) to the registry via UDP to maintain online status.

Logging:

Logs are maintained for various events, such as sending/receiving messages to/from the registry, errors, etc.

User Interface:

The program displays a menu-driven user interface using the `colorama` library for color-coded text in the terminal.

The color coding is mainly as follows:

Green : Successful operation

Red : Error

Yellow : Abnormal Scenario but not error

Magenta : Prompt user for input

Blue : Logs at the server

More details will be added after implementing the chatting functionality

Code of Registry:

```

1. '''
2.     ## Implementation of registry
3.     ## 150114822 - Eren Ulaş
4. '''
5.
6. from socket import *
7. import threading
8. import select
9. import logging
10.
11. from colorama import Fore
12.
13. import db
14. import ssl
15.
16.
17. # This class is used to process the peer messages sent to registry
18. # for each peer connected to registry, a new client thread is created
19. class ClientThread(threading.Thread):
20.     # initializations for client thread
21.     def __init__(self, ip, port, tcpClientSocket):
22.         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
23.         # ip of the connected peer
24.
25.         self.ip = ip
26.         # port number of the connected peer
27.         self.port = port
28.         # socket of the peer
29.         self.tcpClientSocket = tcpClientSocket
30.         # Create SSL context
31.         self.context = ssl.create_default_context(ssl.Purpose.CLIENT_AUTH)
32.         self.context.load_cert_chain(certfile="security/server.crt",
keyfile="security/server.key")
33.         # username, online status and udp server initializations
34.         self.username = None
35.         self.isOnline = True
36.         self.udpServer = None
37.         print("New thread started for " + ip + ":" + str(port))
38.
39.     # main of the thread
40.     def run(self):
41.         # locks for thread which will be used for thread synchronization
42.         self.lock = threading.Lock()
43.         print(Fore.BLUE+"Connection from: " + self.ip + ":" + str(port))
44.         print(Fore.BLUE+"IP Connected: " + self.ip)
45.
46.         while True:
47.             try:
48.                 # waits for incoming messages from peers
49.                 message = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
50.                 logging.info("Received from " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " + "
".join(message))
51.                 # JOIN
52.                 if message[0] == "REGISTER":
53.                     # join-exist is sent to peer,
54.                     # if an account with this username already exists
55.                     if db.is_account_exist(message[1]):
56.                         response = "REGISTER <EXIST> <300>"
57.                         print("From-> " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " " + response)
58.                         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)

```


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```
59.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
60.     # join-success is sent to peer,
61.     # if an account with this username is not exist, and the account is created
62.     else:
63.         db.register(message[1], message[2])
64.         response = "REGISTER <SUCCESS> <200>"
65.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
66.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
67.     # LOGIN #
68.     elif message[0] == "LOGIN":
69.         # login-account-not-exist is sent to peer,
70.         # if an account with the username does not exist
71.         if not db.is_account_exist(message[1]):
72.             response = "AUTH <FAILURE> <404>"
73.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
74.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
75.         # login-online is sent to peer,
76.         # if an account with the username already online
77.         elif db.is_account_online(message[1]):
78.             response = "AUTH <ONLINE> <300>"
79.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
80.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
81.         # login-success is sent to peer,
82.         # if an account with the username exists and not online
83.         else:
84.             # retrieves the account's password, and checks if the one entered by
the user is correct
85.             retrievedPass = db.get_password(message[1])
86.             # if password is correct, then peer's thread is added to threads list
87.             # peer is added to db with its username, port number, and ip address
88.             if retrievedPass == message[2]:
89.                 self.username = message[1]
90.                 self.lock.acquire()
91.                 try:
92.                     tcpThreads[self.username] = self
93.                 finally:
94.                     self.lock.release()
95.
96.             db.user_login(message[1], self.ip, self.port)
97.             # login-success is sent to peer,
98.             # and a udp server thread is created for this peer, and thread is
started
99.             # timer thread of the udp server is started
100.            response = "AUTH <SUCCESS> <200>"
101.            logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
102.            self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
103.            self.udpServer = UDPServer(self.username, self.tcpClientSocket)
104.            self.udpServer.start()
105.            self.udpServer.timer.start()
106.            # if password not matches and then login-wrong-password response is
sent
107.        else:
108.            response = "AUTH <FAILURE> <404>"
109.            logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
110.            self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
111.        # LOGOUT #
112.        elif message[0] == "LOGOUT":
113.            # if user is online, removes the user from onlinePeers list and removes the
thread for this user
```

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```
114.         # from tcpThreads socket is closed and timer thread of the udp for this
user is cancelled
115.         if db.is_account_online(self.username):
116.             db.user_logout(message[1])
117.             self.lock.acquire()
118.             try:
119.                 if self.username in tcpThreads:
120.                     del tcpThreads[self.username]
121.             finally:
122.                 self.lock.release()
123.             print(Fore.BLUE+self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " is logged out")
124.             self.tcpClientSocket.close()
125.             self.udpServer.timer.cancel()
126.             break
127.         else:
128.             self.tcpClientSocket.close()
129.             break
130.
131.         # SEARCH #
132.         elif message[0] == "SEARCH_USER":
133.             # checks if an account with the username exists
134.             if db.is_account_exist(message[1]):
135.                 # checks if the account is online
136.                 # and sends the related response to peer
137.                 if db.is_account_online(message[1]):
138.                     peer_info = db.get_peer_ip_port(message[1])
139.                     response = "SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE <SUCCESS> <200> " +
str(peer_info[0]) + ":" + str(
140.                         peer_info[1])
141.                     logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
142.                     self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
143.                 else:
144.                     response = "SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE <NOT_ONLINE> <300>"
145.                     logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
146.                     self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
147.             # enters if username does not exist
148.             else:
149.                 response = "SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE <NOT_FOUND> <404>"
150.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
151.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
152.         # online peers discovery
153.         elif message[0] == "DISCOVER_PEERS":
154.             peer_list = db.get_online_peer_list()
155.             # remove the requesting user from the list
156.             if peer_list:
157.                 for peer in peer_list:
158.                     if peer['username'] == message[2]:
159.                         peer_list.remove(peer)
160.             if peer_list and len(peer_list) > 0:
161.                 # detailed list
162.                 if message[1] == "DETAILED":
163.                     response = "PEER_LIST <SUCCESS> <200> " + ' '.join(
164.                         f"{peer['username']} ({peer['ip']}:{peer['port']})" for peer in
peer_list
165.                     )
166.                     logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
167.                     self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
168.                 # partial list
169.             else:
```

P2P chatting Application

```
171.             usernames = [peer['username'] for peer in peer_list]
172.             response = "PEER_LIST <SUCCESS> <200> " + ' '.join(usernames)
173.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
174.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
175.             # failure empty list
176.             else:
177.                 response = "PEER_LIST <FAILURE> <404>"
178.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
179.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
180.
181.
182.         except OSError as oErr:
183.             logging.error("OSError: {0}".format(oErr))
184.             response = "HELLO_BACK " + "FAILURE " + "404"
185.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " + response)
186.
187.             db.user_logout(self.username)
188.
189.             # function for resettin the timeout for the udp timer thread
190.
191.         def resetTimeout(self):
192.             self.udpServer.resetTimer()
193.
194.
195. # implementation of the udp server thread for clients
196. class UDPServer(threading.Thread):
197.
198.     # udp server thread initializations
199.     def __init__(self, username, clientSocket):
200.         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
201.         self.username = username
202.         self.default_timeout = 3
203.         # timer thread for the udp server is initialized
204.         self.timer = threading.Timer(self.default_timeout, self.waitKeepAliveMessage)
205.         self.tcpClientSocket = clientSocket
206.
207.     # if hello message is not received before timeout
208.     # then peer is disconnected
209.     def waitKeepAliveMessage(self):
210.
211.         if self.username is not None:
212.             notification = "TIMEOUT " + self.username
213.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(notification.encode())
214.             db.user_logout(self.username)
215.             if self.username in tcpThreads:
216.                 del tcpThreads[self.username]
217.             self.tcpClientSocket.close()
218.             print(Fore.BLUE + "Removed " + self.username + " from online peers")
219.
220.     # resets the timer for udp server
221.     def resetTimer(self):
222.         self.timer.cancel()
223.         self.timer = threading.Timer(self.default_timeout, self.waitKeepAliveMessage)
224.         self.timer.start()
225.
226.
227. # tcp and udp server port initializations
228. print("Registy started...")
229. port = 15600
230. portUDP = 15500
231.
232. # db initialization
```

P2P chatting Application

```
233. db = db.DB()
234.
235. # gets the ip address of this peer
236. # first checks to get it for windows devices
237. # if the device that runs this application is not windows
238. # it checks to get it for macos devices
239. hostname = gethostname()
240. try:
241.     host = gethostbyname(hostname)
242. except gaierror:
243.     import netifaces as ni
244.
245.     host = ni.ifaddresses('en0')[ni.AF_INET][0]['addr']
246.
247. print("Registry IP address: " + host)
248. print("Registry port number: " + str(port))
249.
250. # onlinePeers list for online account
251. onlinePeers = {}
252. # accounts list for accounts
253. accounts = {}
254. # tcpThreads list for online client's thread
255. tcpThreads = {}
256.
257. # tcp and udp socket initializations
258. tcpSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
259. udpSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
260. tcpSocket.bind((host, port))
261. udpSocket.bind((host, portUDP))
262. tcpSocket.listen(1000)
263.
264. # input sockets that are listened
265. inputs = [tcpSocket, udpSocket]
266.
267. # log file initialization
268. logging.basicConfig(filename="registry.log", level=logging.INFO)
269.
270. # as long as at least a socket exists to listen registry runs
271. while inputs:
272.
273.     print("Listening for incoming connections...")
274.     # monitors for the incoming connections
275.     readable, writable, exceptional = select.select(inputs, [], [])
276.     for s in readable:
277.         # if the message received comes to the tcp socket
278.         # the connection is accepted and a thread is created for it, and that thread is started
279.         if s is tcpSocket:
280.             tcpClientSocket, addr = tcpSocket.accept()
281.             newThread = ClientThread(addr[0], addr[1], tcpClientSocket)
282.             newThread.tcpClientSocket =
newThread.context.wrap_socket(newThread.tcpClientSocket, server_side=True)
283.             newThread.start()
284.             response = "HELLO_BACK " + "SUCCESS " + "200 "
285.             logging.info("Send to " + addr[0] + ":" + str(addr[1]) + " -> " + response)
286.             newThread.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
287.         # if the message received comes to the udp socket
288.         elif s is udpSocket:
289.             # received the incoming udp message and parses it
290.             message, clientAddress = s.recvfrom(1024)
291.             message = message.decode().split()
292.             # checks if it is a hello message
293.             if message[0] == "KEEP_ALIVE":
294.                 # checks if the account that this hello message
295.                 # is sent from is online
```

P2P chatting Application

```
296.         if message[1] in tcpThreads:
297.             # resets the timeout for that peer since the hello message is received
298.             tcpThreads[message[1]].resetTimeout()
299.             print("KEEP_ALIVE is received from " + message[1])
300.             loggingmessage = "KEEP_ALIVE <SUCCESS> <200>"
301.
302.             logging.info(
303.                 "Received from " + clientAddress[0] + ":" + str(clientAddress[1]) + " -
> " + " ".join(message))
304.             # Send the response back to the UDP client
305.
306. # registry tcp socket is closed
307. tcpSocket.close()
308.
```

Description of Registry code:

ClientThread: Represents individual threads for each connected client. It handles communication, user registration, login, logout, peer search, and maintains a UDP server for each user for keeping them online.

UDPServer class manages the UDP server functionality for clients. Here's what each part of the class does:

Initialization:

`_init_`: Initializes the UDP server thread with the username and clientSocket parameters. It also sets a default timeout and initializes a timer to monitor incoming messages.

Timeout Handling:

`waitKeepAliveMessage`: Monitors for a specific message (a "hello" message or "keep alive" message) from the client. If this message isn't received before the timeout, it triggers a disconnection process. It notifies the client about the timeout, logs out the user from the system, and removes the user's thread from the active thread list (`tcpThreads`). Finally, it closes the socket and prints a message indicating the removal of the user from the online peers.

Timer Reset:

`resetTimer`: Resets the timer for the UDP server when necessary, canceling the existing timer and starting a new one.

This class is responsible for managing the keep-alive mechanism for the UDP connections to ensure that users stay connected within a specific time frame.

Main Section:

Initializes TCP and UDP sockets for communication.

Monitors incoming connections and creates a new ClientThread for TCP connections.

P2P chatting Application

Manages incoming UDP messages to keep clients online by sending keep-alive messages.

The code communicates with a MongoDB database (db module) for account management (registration, login/logout) and maintains lists of online peers and threads for each user.

The run() method within the ClientThread class handles the main functionality for each connected client, It mainly provides:

Receiving Messages: It continuously waits for incoming messages from connected peers via the tcpClientSocket.

Message Processing: It splits the received message and processes it based on its type.

REGISTER: Checks if an account exists with the username. If it does, sends a response indicating existence; otherwise, registers a new account.

LOGIN: Handles login operations, checking account existence, online status, and password verification. If successful, adds the user to the list of online peers.

LOGOUT: Logs the user out by removing them from online status and closing connections.

SEARCH_USER: Searches for a specific user and responds with their online status or presence details.

DISCOVER_PEERS: Retrieves a list of online peers, either detailed or partial, based on the request.

Exception Handling: Catches OSError and handles it by logging the error and sending a failure response.

Timeout Reset: Contains a method resetTimeout to reset the timeout for the UDP timer thread (udpServer).

The implementation uses SSL for secure communication (ssl module) and logs events into a file (registry.log) for debugging and monitoring purposes.

P2P chatting Application

Code of Utility :

```
1. import hashlib
2.
3.
4. def hash_password(password):
5.     # Encode the password string to bytes before hashing
6.     password_bytes = password.encode('utf-8')
7.     # Create an SHA-256 hash object
8.     sha256 = hashlib.sha256()
9.     # Update the hash object with the password bytes
10.    sha256.update(password_bytes)
11.    # Get the hexadecimal representation of the hashed password
12.    hashed_password = sha256.hexdigest()
13.    return hashed_password
14.
```

Description of Utility code:

The Hashing technique for the application is described as follows:

Input:

The function takes a password string as input.

Encoding to Bytes:

The password string is converted into bytes using UTF-8 encoding. Hashing functions typically operate on bytes, hence the conversion from string to bytes.

Hashing:

It creates an SHA-256 hash object sha256.

The update() method updates the hash object with the encoded password bytes.

This effectively hashes the password using the SHA-256 algorithm.

Hexadecimal Representation:

The hexdigest() method generates the hexadecimal representation of the hashed password.

Hexadecimal representation is commonly used to present hash values in a human-readable format.

Return:

The function returns the hashed password as a hexadecimal string.

This utility function is used for securely storing passwords by converting them into irreversible hashed values, making it computationally infeasible to reverse the hash and obtain the original password. It's employed to enhance security by avoiding storing plain text passwords in the DB.



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Peer-to-Peer Multi-User Chatting Application

Group 7

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Phase 3

Peer-to-Peer Architecture and Chat Rooms

GitHub Repo: <https://github.com/KareemWael1/P2P-ChatRoom>

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Abstract

Phase 3 of the project focuses on the integration of a peer-to-peer architecture and the implementation of chat rooms within the system. The primary objectives include modifying the server to support peer-to-peer connections and incorporating features for creating and joining chat rooms. The implementation encompasses the establishment of basic text-based communication within these chat rooms using TCP. Specific tasks involve adapting the server to handle dynamic changes within chat rooms, such as user joins and exits. Overall, this phase aims to enhance the system's architecture, allowing users to seamlessly interact through peer-to-peer connections, create and join chat rooms, and engage in real-time text communication while efficiently managing dynamic changes within these virtual spaces.

1 Chat Rooms Functions:

1.1 Find Chat Rooms:

1.1.1 Code:

PEER MAIN CLASS:

```

1.     def findChatRooms(self):
2.         chatrooms_list = []
3.         message = "SHOW-ROOM-LIST"
4.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
5.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
6.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
7.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
8.         status_code = response.split()[2]
9.         if status_code == "<200>":
10.            # Extract the list part from the received message
11.            list_start_index = response.find("<200>") + len("<200>")
12.            chatrooms_list_str = response[list_start_index:].strip()
13.
14.            # Split the string into a list
15.            chatrooms_list = list(chatrooms_list_str.split(' '))[:-1]
16.            for chatroom in chatrooms_list:
17.                chatroom = chatroom.split()
18.            return chatrooms_list
19.        return chatrooms_list
20.

```

1.1.2 Description:

The findChatRooms responsible for querying a chat room registry, specified by self.registryName and self.registryPort, to retrieve a list of available chat rooms. It begins by constructing a message, "SHOW-ROOM-LIST," and logs the intention to send this message to the specified registry. The function then sends the encoded message using a TCP client socket (self.tcpClientSocket) and waits for a response. Upon receiving the response, it logs the received message and extracts the status code from it. If the status code is "<200>" (indicating a successful response), the function proceeds to extract and process the list of chat rooms from the response. It retrieves the substring starting from the position immediately following "<200>" and splits it into a list of chat rooms. The resulting list is then returned as the output of the function. If the status code is not "<200>" or if an error occurs during the process, an empty list is returned. The function provides a way to dynamically discover and retrieve the available chat rooms from the registry, facilitating the functionality of the broader chat application.

1.2 Create Chat Room:

1.2.1 Code:

```
1.     def createChatroom(self, name):
2.         message = "CREATE-CHAT-ROOM " + name + " " + self.loginCredentials[0]
3.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
4.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
5.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
6.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
7.         status_code = response[2]
8.         if status_code == "<200>":
9.             self.chatroom = name
10.            print(Fore.GREEN + "A chatroom with name " + name + " has been created...\n")
11.            time.sleep(1)
12.            self.connect_to_chatroom(self.loginCredentials[0])
13.            return True
14.        else:
15.            return False
16.
```

1.2.2 Description:

The **createChatroom** takes the desired name for the chat room as a parameter and constructs a message in the format "CREATE-CHAT-ROOM <name> <creator_username>." The function logs the intention to send this message to the specified registry (**self.registryName** and **self.registryPort**). Using a TCP client socket (**self.tcpClientSocket**), the message is sent to the registry, and the function waits for a response. The received response is then logged, and the status code is extracted from it. If the status code is "<200>" (indicating a successful creation), the function sets the current chat room (**self.chatroom**) to the newly created room, prints a success message, introduces a brief delay using **time.sleep(1)**, and then connects the user to the created chat room. Finally, the function returns **True**. If the creation is unsuccessful (status code is not "<200>"), the function returns **False**. Overall, this function encapsulates the process of creating a chat room, updating the application state, and providing feedback to the user.

1.3 Join Chat Room:

1.3.1 Code:

```
1. def joinChatroom(self, name):
2.     message = "JOIN-CHAT-ROOM " + name + " " + self.loginCredentials[0]
3.     logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
4.     self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
5.     response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
6.     logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
7.     status_code = response[2]
8.     if status_code == "<200>":
9.         print(Fore.GREEN + "You have joined the room " + name + " successfully...\n")
10.        time.sleep(0.5)
11.        self.chatroom = name
12.        self.connect_to_chatroom(response[3])
13.        return True
14.    return False
15.
```

1.3.2 Description:

The **joinChatroom** takes the name of the desired chat room as a parameter and constructs a message in the format "JOIN-CHAT-ROOM <name> <username>." The function logs the intention to send this message to the specified registry (**self.registryName** and **self.registryPort**). Using a TCP client socket (**self.tcpClientSocket**), the message is sent to the registry, and the function waits for a response. The received response is then logged, and the status code is extracted from it. If the status code is "<200>" (indicating successful entry), the function prints a success message, introduces a brief delay using **time.sleep(0.5)**, updates the current chat room (**self.chatroom**), and connects the user to the chat room. The function then returns **True**. If the entry is unsuccessful (status code is not "<200>"), the function returns **False**. Overall, this function encapsulates the process of joining a chat room, providing feedback to the user, and updating the application state accordingly.

1.4 Exit Chat Room:

1.4.1 Code:

```
1.     def exitChatroom(self, username):
2.         message = "ROOM-EXIT " + username + " " + self.chatroom
3.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
4.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
5.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
6.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
7.         status_code = response[2]
8.         if status_code == "<200>":
9.             return True
10.        return False
11.
```

1.4.2 Description:

The **exitChatroom** takes the username of the user who wants to exit as a parameter and constructs a message in the format "ROOM-EXIT <username> <chatroom>." The function logs the intention to send this message to the specified registry (**self.registryName** and **self.registryPort**). Using a TCP client socket (**self.tcpClientSocket**), the message is sent to the registry, and the function waits for a response. The received response is then logged, and the status code is extracted from it. If the status code is "<200>" (indicating a successful exit), the function returns **True**. Otherwise, it returns **False**. This function encapsulates the process of notifying the chat room registry that a user is leaving a particular chat room, providing a feedback mechanism, and potentially allowing the application to perform any necessary cleanup or update actions associated with a user's departure from the room.

1.5 Connect To Chat Room:

1.5.1 Code:

```
1.     def connect_to_chatroom(self, host):
4.         search_status = self.search_user(host, False)
5.         # if searched user is found, then its port number is retrieved and a client thread is
created
6.         if search_status and search_status != 0:
7.             search_status = search_status.split(":")
8.             # creates the server thread for this peer, and runs it
9.             self.peerServer = PeerServer(self.loginCredentials[0], int(search_status[1]))
10.            self.peerServer.start()
11.            self.peerClient = PeerClient(int(search_status[1]), self.loginCredentials[0],
self.peerServer,
12.                                       self.chatroom)
13.            self.peerClient.start()
14.            self.peerClient.join()
15.            # Loop in the chatting until user exits
16.            self.peerClient.group_chat()
17.            # Exit from chatroom
18.            self.exitChatroom(self.loginCredentials[0])
19.
```


1.5.2 Description:

The **connect_to_chatroom** searches for a user associated with a given host, and if successful, it sets up a server thread (**self.peerServer**) and a client thread (**self.peerClient**). These threads facilitate communication with the chat room hosted on the specified **host**. The method starts both threads, initiates a group chat loop, and ensures the client thread runs in the background. After the user exits the group chat loop, the method signals the user's departure from the chat room using the **exitChatroom** method. In summary, this method manages the connection to a chat room, enabling the user to participate in group chat and exit when desired.

1.6 Get Room Peers:

1.6.1 Code:

```
1. def getRoomPeers(self):
2.     room_peers = []
3.     message = "DISCOVER-ROOM-PEERS " + self.chatroom
4.     logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
5.     self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
6.     response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
7.     logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
8.     status_code = response.split()[2]
9.     if status_code == "<200>":
10.         # Assuming peers are present in the response starting from index 3
11.         list_start_index = response.find("<200>") + len("<200>")
12.         peerlist_list_str = response[list_start_index:].strip()
13.
14.         # Split the string into a list
15.         room_peers = peerlist_list_str.split()
16.
17.         # Print the chatrooms list
18.
19.         print(Fore.CYAN, str(room_peers))
20.         return list(room_peers)
21.     return room_peers
22.
```

PEER CLIENT CLASS:

1.7 Group Chat :

1.7.1 Code:

```
1.     def group_chat(self):
2.         print(Fore.GREEN + "Welcome to Chatroom " + self.chatroom_name)
3.         print("Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room\n")
4.         while True:
5.             try:
6.                 message = input()
7.                 if message == 'q':
8.                     message = "System: User " + self.username + " left."
9.                     self.peerServer.udp_socket.close()
10.                    time.sleep(0.1)
11.                    self.udp_socket.sendto(message.encode(), (self.multicast_group,
self.multicast_port))
12.                    self.udp_socket.close()
13.                    return
14.                    message = self.username + ": " + message
15.                    self.udp_socket.sendto(message.encode(), (self.multicast_group,
self.multicast_port))
16.                    # handles the exceptions, and logs them
17.                    except OSError as oErr:
18.                        logging.error("OSError: {}".format(oErr))
19.                    except ValueError as vErr:
20.                        logging.error("ValueError: {}".format(vErr))
21.
```

1.7.2 Description:

The **group_chat** manages the user experience during a group chat session. It prints a welcome message for the specified chat room, prompts the user for messages, and enters a loop to continuously handle user input. If the user types 'q,' indicating a desire to leave the chat room, the method constructs and sends an exit message, closes relevant sockets, and exits the loop. Regular messages from the user are formatted and sent to the chat room's multicast group. Exception handling is included to log any potential errors during the chat, such as **OSError** or **ValueError**. In essence, this method facilitates user interaction in a group chat setting, including the option to exit gracefully.

2 Outputs

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
  1 : Find Online Users
  2 : Search User
  3 : Create a Chat Room
  4 : Find Chat Rooms
  5 : Join a Chat Room
  6 : Logout
```

```
Choice: 4
```

```
No available Chat Rooms
```

Figure 1:Find chatrooms (no rooms)

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
  1 : Find Online Users
  2 : Search User
  3 : Create a Chat Room
  4 : Find Chat Rooms
  5 : Join a Chat Room
  6 : Logout
```

```
Choice: 3
```

```
Chat room name: Networks
```

```
A chatroom with name Networks has been created...
```

```
Welcome to Chatroom Networks
```

```
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room
```

Figure 2:Create chatroom

P2P chatting Application

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
  1 : Find Online Users
  2 : Search User
  3 : Create a Chat Room
  4 : Find Chat Rooms
  5 : Join a Chat Room
  6 : Logout

Choice: 4
#  Name          Host          group
1  Networks      Kareem      ['Kareem']
```

Figure 3: Find Chatroom (found one)

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
  1 : Find Online Users
  2 : Search User
  3 : Create a Chat Room
  4 : Find Chat Rooms
  5 : Join a Chat Room
  6 : Logout

Choice: 5
Chat room name: Random
No chatroom with the name Random!
Hint: enter quit to return to main menu
Chat room name: quit

Main Menu
Select Option:
  1 : Find Online Users
  2 : Search User
  3 : Create a Chat Room
  4 : Find Chat Rooms
  5 : Join a Chat Room
  6 : Logout
```

Figure 4: Join room (invalid name and quitting to main menu)

P2P chatting Application

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Create a Chat Room
    4 : Find Chat Rooms
    5 : Join a Chat Room
    6 : Logout

Choice: 5
Chat room name: Networks
You have joined the room Networks successfully...

Welcome to Chatroom Networks
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room
```

Figure 5: Join Room successfully.

```
Choice: 3
Chat room name: Networks
A chatroom with name Networks has been created...

Welcome to Chatroom Networks
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room

Hi
Ahmed: Hello
How are you?
Ahmed: I am fine, thanks
Did you enjoy Comuter Networks course?
Ahmed: Yes! I just hope we get good grades at the end too
me too...
Ahmed: Ok, I'll be leaving then
Ok bye
System: User Ahmed left.

Choice: 5
Chat room name: Networks
You have joined the room Networks successfully...

Welcome to Chatroom Networks
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room

Kareem: Hi
Hello
Kareem: How are you?
I am fine, thanks
Kareem: Did you enjoy Comuter Networks course?
Yes! I just hope we get good grades at the end too
Kareem: me too...
Ok, I'll be leaving then
Kareem: Ok bye
q
```

Figure 6: When chatting, the System notifies the peers in the room when someone leaves.

P2P chatting Application

```
Main Menu
Select Option:
  1 : Find Online Users
  2 : Search User
  3 : Create a Chat Room
  4 : Find Chat Rooms
  5 : Join a Chat Room
  6 : Logout

Choice: 4
#  Name      Host      group
1  Networks  Kareem  ['Kareem']
```

Figure 7: The room still exists for the user who left to rejoin.

P2P chatting Application

```
Hi again
Ahmed: Hi
Sorry, leaving for an urgent matter
Ahmed: ok
q

Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Create a Chat Room
    4 : Find Chat Rooms
    5 : Join a Chat Room
    6 : Logout

Choice: 4
#  Name          Host          group
1  Networks      Ahmed        ['Ahmed']
```

Figure 8: When host (Kareem) leaves. When he sees the room, he finds that the host is transferred to someone else in the room (Ahmed).

```
Choice: 4
No available Chat Rooms

Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Create a Chat Room
    4 : Find Chat Rooms
    5 : Join a Chat Room
    6 : Logout

Choice: |

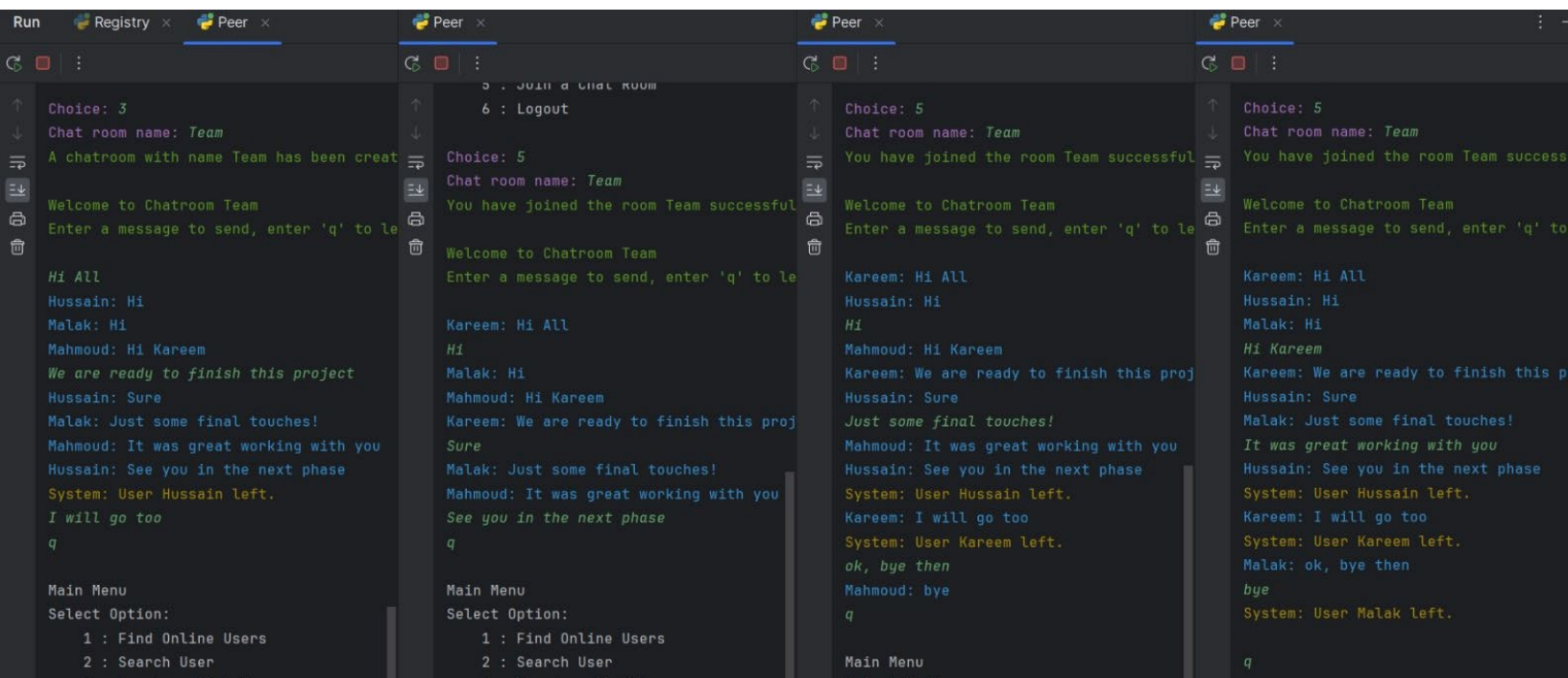
ok
System: User Kareem Left.
q

Main Menu
Select Option:
    1 : Find Online Users
    2 : Search User
    3 : Create a Chat Room
    4 : Find Chat Rooms
    5 : Join a Chat Room
    6 : Logout

Choice:
```

Figure 9: When no one in the room now (as Ahmed left) the room is deleted.

P2P chatting Application

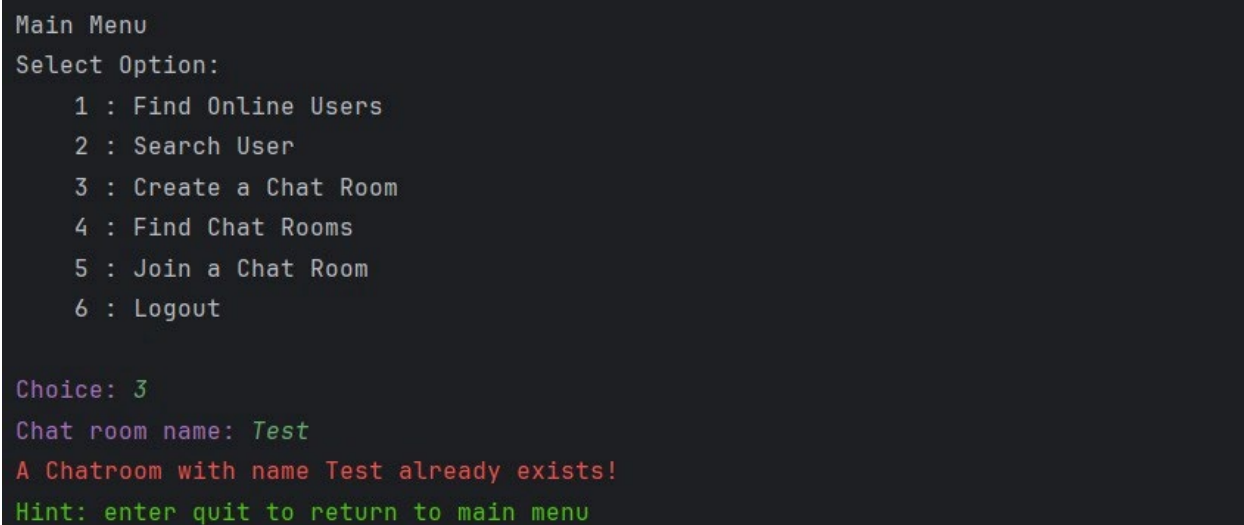


```
Run Registry x Peer x Peer x Peer x
Choice: 3
Chat room name: Team
A chatroom with name Team has been created
Welcome to Chatroom Team
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave
Hi All
Hussain: Hi
Malak: Hi
Mahmoud: Hi Kareem
We are ready to finish this project
Hussain: Sure
Malak: Just some final touches!
Mahmoud: It was great working with you
Hussain: See you in the next phase
System: User Hussain left.
I will go too
q
Main Menu
Select Option:
1 : Find Online Users
2 : Search User
3 : Create a Chat Room
4 : Find Chat Rooms
5 : Join a Chat Room
6 : Logout

Choice: 5
Chat room name: Team
You have joined the room Team successfully
Welcome to Chatroom Team
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave
Kareem: Hi All
Hussain: Hi
Hi
Mahmoud: Hi Kareem
Kareem: We are ready to finish this project
Hussain: Sure
Just some final touches!
Mahmoud: It was great working with you
Hussain: See you in the next phase
System: User Hussain left.
Kareem: I will go too
System: User Kareem left.
ok, bye then
Mahmoud: bye
q
Main Menu
Select Option:
1 : Find Online Users
2 : Search User
3 : Create a Chat Room
4 : Find Chat Rooms
5 : Join a Chat Room
6 : Logout

Choice: 5
Chat room name: Team
You have joined the room Team successfully
Welcome to Chatroom Team
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave
Kareem: Hi All
Hussain: Hi
Malak: Hi
Hi Kareem
Kareem: We are ready to finish this project
Hussain: Sure
Malak: Just some final touches!
It was great working with you
Hussain: See you in the next phase
System: User Hussain left.
Kareem: I will go too
System: User Kareem left.
Malak: ok, bye then
bye
System: User Malak left.
q
```

Figure 10: Chatroom with multiple users

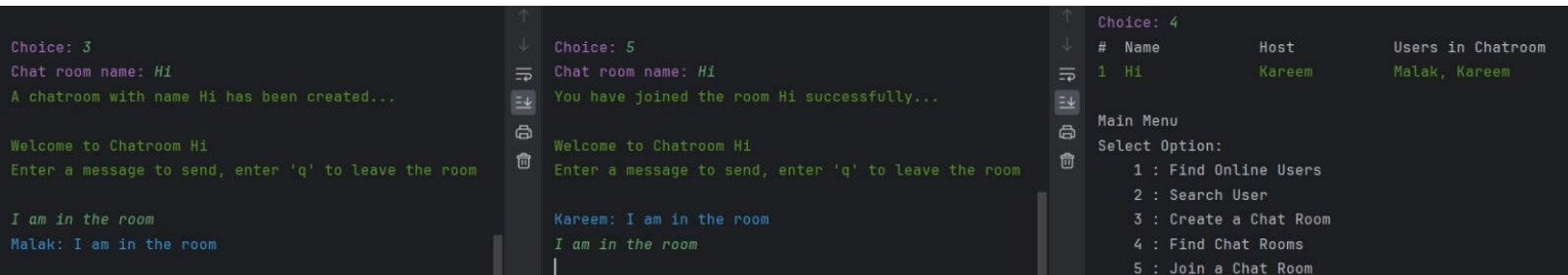


```
Main Menu
Select Option:
1 : Find Online Users
2 : Search User
3 : Create a Chat Room
4 : Find Chat Rooms
5 : Join a Chat Room
6 : Logout

Choice: 3
Chat room name: Test
A Chatroom with name Test already exists!
Hint: enter quit to return to main menu
```

Figure 11: Trying to create a room with a name that already exists.

P2P chatting Application



```
Choice: 3
Chat room name: Hi
A chatroom with name Hi has been created...

Welcome to Chatroom Hi
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room

I am in the room
Malak: I am in the room

Choice: 5
Chat room name: Hi
You have joined the room Hi successfully...

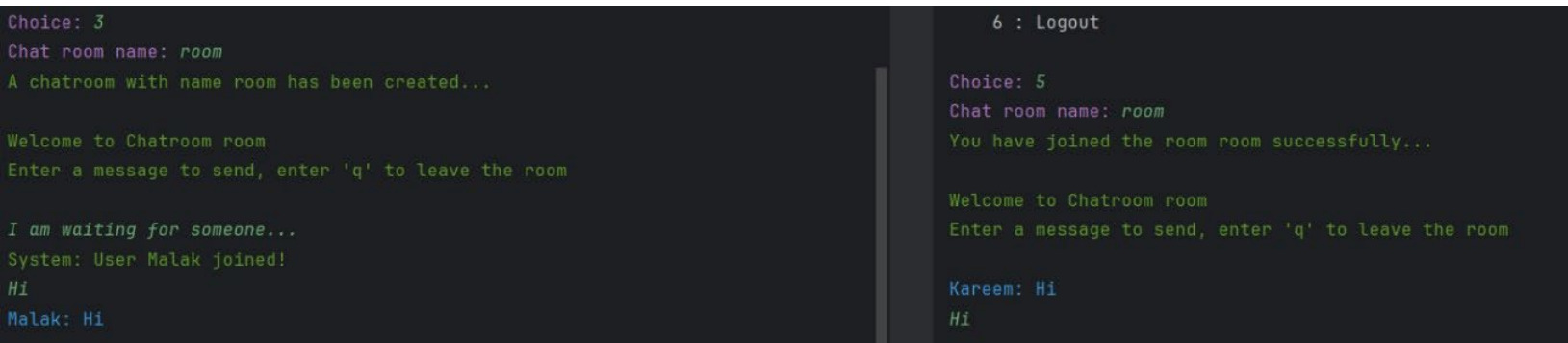
Welcome to Chatroom Hi
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room

Kareem: I am in the room
I am in the room

Choice: 4
# Name      Host      Users in Chatroom
1 Hi        Kareem    Malak, Kareem

Main Menu
Select Option:
1 : Find Online Users
2 : Search User
3 : Create a Chat Room
4 : Find Chat Rooms
5 : Join a Chat Room
```

Figure 12: List group chat with multiple users.



```
Choice: 3
Chat room name: room
A chatroom with name room has been created...

Welcome to Chatroom room
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room

I am waiting for someone...
System: User Malak joined!
Hi
Malak: Hi

6 : Logout

Choice: 5
Chat room name: room
You have joined the room room successfully...

Welcome to Chatroom room
Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room

Kareem: Hi
Hi
```

Figure 13: Notification when user joins a room.

3 Whole Code

3.1 DB class:

```
1. from pymongo import MongoClient
2.
3.
4. # Includes database operations
5. class DB:
6.
7.     # db initializations
8.     def __init__(self):
9.         self.client = MongoClient('mongodb://localhost:27017/')
10.        self.db = self.client['p2p-chat']
11.
12.    # checks if an account with the username exists
13.    def is_account_exist(self, username):
14.        cursor = self.db.accounts.find({'username': username})
15.        doc_count = 0
16.
17.        for document in cursor:
18.            doc_count += 1
19.
20.        if doc_count > 0:
21.            return True
22.        else:
23.            return False
24.
25.    # registers a user
26.    def register(self, username, password):
27.        account = {
28.            "username": username,
29.            "password": password
30.        }
31.        self.db.accounts.insert_one(account)
32.
33.    # retrieves the password for a given username
34.    def get_password(self, username):
35.        return self.db.accounts.find_one({"username": username})["password"]
36.
37.    # checks if an account with the username online
38.    def is_account_online(self, username):
39.        count = self.db.online_peers.count_documents({'username': username})
40.        return count > 0
41.
42.    # logs in the user
43.    def user_login(self, username, ip, port):
44.        online_peer = {
45.            "username": username,
46.            "ip": ip,
47.            "port": port,
48.            "chatroom": None
49.        }
50.        self.db.online_peers.insert_one(online_peer)
51.
52.    # logs out the user
53.    def user_logout(self, username):
54.        user = self.db.online_peers.find_one({"username": username})
55.        if user:
56.            chatroom = self.db.online_peers.find_one({"username": username})["chatroom"]
57.            if chatroom:
58.                self.remove_peer_from_chatroom(username, chatroom)
```

P2P chatting Application

```
59.         self.db.online_peers.delete_one({"username": username})
60.
61.     # retrieves the ip address and the port number of the username
62.     def get_peer_ip_port(self, username):
63.         res = self.db.online_peers.find_one({"username": username})
64.         return res["ip"], res["port"]
65.
66.     def get_peer_chatroom(self, username):
67.         res = self.db.online_peers.find_one({"username": username})
68.         return res["chatroom"]
69.
70.     def get_online_peer_list(self):
71.         online_peers_cursor = self.db.online_peers.find()
72.         online_peers_list = list(online_peers_cursor)
73.         return online_peers_list
74.
75.     def add_online_peer_chatroom(self, username, room_name):
76.         res = self.db.online_peers.find_one({"username": username})
77.         self.db.online_peers.update_one(
78.             {"username": res["username"]},
79.             {
80.                 "$set": {
81.                     "ip": res["ip"],
82.                     "port": res["port"],
83.                     "chatroom": room_name
84.                 }
85.             }
86.         )
87.
88.     def add_chat_room(self, name, host):
89.         chat_room = {
90.             "name": name,
91.             "peers": [host],
92.             "host": host
93.         }
94.         self.db.Chatrooms.insert_one(chat_room)
95.
96.     def get_chat_rooms_list(self):
97.         return list(self.db.Chatrooms.find())
98.
99.     def is_room_exist(self, room_name):
100.        count = self.db.Chatrooms.count_documents({'name': room_name})
101.
102.        return count > 0
103.
104.     def remove_peer_from_chatroom(self, username, room_name):
105.        # Find the chat room
106.        chat_room = self.db.Chatrooms.find_one({"name": room_name})
107.
108.        # Check if the chat room exists
109.        if chat_room:
110.            # Remove the username from the list of peers
111.            chat_room["peers"].remove(username)
112.
113.            if len(chat_room["peers"]) == 0:
114.                self.delete_chatroom(room_name)
115.                return
116.            if chat_room["host"] == username:
117.                chat_room["host"] = chat_room["peers"][0]
118.
119.            # Update the database with the modified chat room
120.            self.db.Chatrooms.update_one(
121.                {"name": room_name},
122.                {
```

P2P chatting Application

```
123.         "$set": {
124.             "peers": chat_room["peers"],
125.             "host": chat_room["host"]
126.         }
127.     }
128. )
129.
130. def get_chatroom_peers(self, room_name):
131.
132.     chat_room = self.db.Chatrooms.find_one({"name": room_name})
133.
134.     if chat_room:
135.         return chat_room.get("peers", [])
136.     else:
137.         return []
138.
139. def get_chatroom_host(self, room_name):
140.
141.     chat_room = self.db.Chatrooms.find_one({"name": room_name})
142.
143.     if chat_room:
144.         return chat_room.get("host")
145.     else:
146.         return None
147.
148. def update_chatroom(self, room_name, peers, host):
149.     self.db.Chatrooms.update_one(
150.         {"name": room_name},
151.         {
152.             "$set": {
153.                 "peers": peers,
154.                 "host": host
155.             }
156.         }
157.     )
158.
159. # Deletes the chatroom
160. def delete_chatroom(self, name):
161.     self.db.Chatrooms.delete_one({"name": name})
162.
```

3.2 Peer Class:

```
1. import logging
2. import struct
3. import threading
4. import time
5. from socket import *
6. import ssl
7. from colorama import Fore
8. import utility
9.
10.
11. # Server side of peer
12. class PeerServer(threading.Thread):
13.
14.     # Peer server initialization
15.     def __init__(self, username, peerServerPort):
16.         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
17.         # keeps the username of the peer
18.         self.username = username
```

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```
19.         # Create a UDP socket for receiving multicast data
20.         self.udp_socket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_UDP)
21.         # Allow multiple sockets to use the same port
22.         self.udp_socket.setsockopt(SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
23.         # The multicast address and port
24.         self.multicast_group = '224.1.1.1'
25.         self.multicast_port = peerServerPort
26.
27.     # main method of the peer server thread
28.     def run(self):
29.         # Bind the socket to the multicast port
30.         self.udp_socket.bind(('', self.multicast_port))
31.
32.         # Join the multicast group
33.         self.udp_socket.setsockopt(IPPROTO_IP, IP_ADD_MEMBERSHIP,
inet_aton(self.multicast_group)
34.                                     + inet_aton('0.0.0.0'))
35.         # Initial receive that you have joined
36.         self.udp_socket.recvfrom(1024)
37.         try:
38.             # Receive data
39.             while True:
40.                 data, address = self.udp_socket.recvfrom(1024)
41.                 data = data.decode()
42.                 sender = data.split(':')[0]
43.                 if sender == "System" and data[-1] == '.':
44.                     print(Fore.YELLOW + data)
45.                 elif sender == "System" and data[-1] == '!':
46.                     print(Fore.GREEN + data)
47.                 elif sender != self.username:
48.                     print(Fore.BLUE + data)
49.             # handles the exceptions, and logs them
50.             except OSError as oErr:
51.                 logging.error("OSError: {}".format(oErr))
52.             except ValueError as vErr:
53.                 logging.error("ValueError: {}".format(vErr))
54.             finally:
55.                 # Close the socket when done
56.                 self.udp_socket.close()
57.
58.
59. # Client side of peer
60. class PeerClient(threading.Thread):
61.     # variable initializations for the client side of the peer
62.     def __init__(self, port, username, peerServer, chatroom_name):
63.         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
64.         # keeps the username of the peer
65.         self.username = username
66.         # keeps the server of this client
67.         self.peerServer = peerServer
68.         # keeps the username of the peer
69.         self.chatroom_name = chatroom_name
70.         # Create a UDP socket for multicast
71.         self.udp_socket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM, IPPROTO_UDP)
72.         # Allow multiple sockets to use the same port
73.         self.udp_socket.setsockopt(SOL_SOCKET, SO_REUSEADDR, 1)
74.         # Multicast address and port
75.         self.multicast_group = '224.1.1.1'
76.         self.multicast_port = port
77.
78.     # main method of the peer client thread
79.     def run(self):
80.         # Bind the socket to the multicast address and port
81.         self.udp_socket.bind(('', self.multicast_port))
```

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```
82.
83.     # Set the IP_MULTICAST_TTL option (time-to-live for packets)
84.     self.udp_socket.setsockopt(IPPROTO_IP, IP_MULTICAST_TTL, struct.pack('b', 1))
85.
86.     def group_chat(self):
87.         message = "System: User " + self.username + " joined!"
88.         self.udp_socket.sendto(message.encode(), (self.multicast_group, self.multicast_port))
89.         print(Fore.GREEN + "Welcome to Chatroom " + self.chatroom_name)
90.         print("Enter a message to send, enter 'q' to leave the room\n")
91.         while True:
92.             try:
93.                 message = input()
94.                 if message == 'q':
95.                     message = "System: User " + self.username + " left."
96.                     self.peerServer.udp_socket.close()
97.                     time.sleep(0.1)
98.                     self.udp_socket.sendto(message.encode(), (self.multicast_group,
self.multicast_port))
99.                     self.udp_socket.close()
100.                    return
101.                    message = self.username + ": " + message
102.                    self.udp_socket.sendto(message.encode(), (self.multicast_group,
self.multicast_port))
103.                    # handles the exceptions, and logs them
104.                    except OSError as oErr:
105.                        logging.error("OSError: {}".format(oErr))
106.                    except ValueError as vErr:
107.                        logging.error("ValueError: {}".format(vErr))
108.
109.
110. # main process of the peer
111. class peerMain:
112.
113.     # peer initializations
114.     def __init__(self):
115.         # ip address of the registry
116.         self.registryName = input("Enter IP address of registry: ")
117.         # self.registryName = 'localhost'
118.         # port number of the registry
119.         self.registryPort = 15600
120.         # tcp socket connection to registry
121.         self.tcpClientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
122.         # Create an SSL context
123.         context = ssl.create_default_context()
124.         context.check_hostname = False
125.         context.verify_mode = ssl.CERT_NONE
126.         # Wrap the socket with SSL
127.         self.tcpClientSocket = context.wrap_socket(self.tcpClientSocket,
server_hostname=self.registryName)
128.         # Connect to the server
129.         self.tcpClientSocket.connect((self.registryName, self.registryPort))
130.         self.connectServer()
131.         # initializes udp socket which is used to send hello messages
132.         self.udpClientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
133.         # udp port of the registry
134.         self.registryUDPPort = 15500
135.         # login info of the peer
136.         self.loginCredentials = (None, None)
137.         # online status of the peer
138.         self.isOnline = False
139.         # server port number of this peer
140.         self.peerServerPort = None
141.         # server of this peer
142.         self.peerServer = None
```

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```
143.         # client of this peer
144.         self.peerClient = None
145.         # timer initialization
146.         self.timer = None
147.         self.chatroom = None
148.         # User Interface
149.         self.state = 0
150.         self.states = {1: "Welcome!", 2: "Main Menu"}
151.         self.options = {1: {1: "Signup", 2: "Login", 3: "Exit"},
152.                          2: {1: "Find Online Users", 2: "Search User", 3: "Create a Chat Room",
153.                              4: "Find Chat Rooms", 5: "Join a Chat Room", 6: "Logout"}}
154.         # as long as the user is not logged out, asks to select an option in the menu
155.         while True:
156.             # menu selection prompt
157.             if self.state == 0:
158.                 print(Fore.MAGENTA + "P2P Chat Started")
159.                 self.state = 1
160.
161.                 print(Fore.RESET + '\n' + self.states[self.state] + '\nSelect Option:')
162.                 for option_number, option_name in self.options[self.state].items():
163.                     print("\t" + str(option_number) + " : " + option_name)
164.                 choice = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "\nChoice: ")
165.                 self.handle_user_request(choice)
166.
167.         def handle_user_request(self, choice):
168.             selection = self.options[self.state][int(choice)]
169.
170.             if selection == "Signup":
171.                 # Creates an account with the username and password entered by the user
172.                 username = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "username: ")
173.                 password = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "password: ")
174.                 self.createAccount(username, password)
175.
176.             elif selection == "Login" and not self.isOnline:
177.                 # Asks for the username and the password to login
178.                 username = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "username: ")
179.                 password = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "password: ")
180.                 # asks for the port number for server's tcp socket
181.                 peer_server_port = int(input(Fore.MAGENTA + "Enter a port number for peer server:
182. "))
183.                 status = self.login(username, password, peer_server_port)
184.                 # is user logs in successfully, peer variables are set
185.                 if status == 1:
186.                     self.isOnline = True
187.                     self.loginCredentials = (username, password)
188.                     self.peerServerPort = peer_server_port
189.                     # hello message is sent to registry
190.                     self.sendKeepAliveMessage(self.loginCredentials[0])
191.                     self.state = 2
192.
193.             elif selection == "Logout":
194.                 # User is logged out and peer variables are set, and server and client sockets are
195.                 closed
196.                 if self.isOnline:
197.                     self.logout(1)
198.                     self.isOnline = False
199.                     self.loginCredentials = (None, None)
200.                     if self.peerServer is not None:
201.                         self.peerServer.isOnline = False
202.                         self.peerServer.udp_socket.close()
203.                     if self.peerClient is not None:
204.                         self.peerClient.udp_socket.close()
205.                     print(Fore.GREEN + "Logged out successfully")
```

P2P chatting Application

```
205.         self.tcpClientSocket.close()
206.         exit(0)
207.
208.     elif selection == "Exit":
209.         # Exits the program:
210.         self.logout(2)
211.         self.tcpClientSocket.close()
212.         exit(0)
213.
214.     elif selection == "Find Online Users":
215.         # Prompt user for the users list mode and return it
216.         while True:
217.             option = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "Retrieve detailed list with users IP and Port
218. numbers?(Choose y or n): ")
219.             if option == 'Y' or option == 'y':
220.                 self.find_online_user("DETAILED")
221.                 return
222.             elif option == 'N' or option == 'n':
223.                 self.find_online_user("SIMPLE")
224.                 return
225.             else:
226.                 print(Fore.RED + "Error: Please choose a valid option (y or n)\n")
227.
228.     elif selection == "Search User":
229.         # If user is online, then user is asked for a username that is wanted to be
230.         # searched
231.         if self.isOnline:
232.             username = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "Username to be searched: ")
233.             search_status = self.search_user(username)
234.             # if user is found its ip address is shown to user
235.             if search_status is not None and search_status != 0:
236.                 print(Fore.MAGENTA + "IP address of " + username + " is " + search_status)
237.                 time.sleep(1)
238.
239.     elif selection == "Create a Chat Room":
240.         while True:
241.             name = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "Chat room name: ")
242.             if name == 'quit':
243.                 break
244.             elif self.createChatroom(name):
245.                 break
246.             else:
247.                 print(Fore.RED + "A Chatroom with name " + name + " already exists!")
248.                 print(Fore.LIGHTGREEN_EX + "Hint: enter quit to return to main menu")
249.                 time.sleep(1)
250.
251.     elif selection == "Find Chat Rooms":
252.         chat_rooms = self.findChatRooms()
253.         if len(chat_rooms) > 0:
254.             number = 1
255.             print(Fore.RESET + "#  Name".ljust(18) + "Host".ljust(15) + "Users in
256. Chatroom")
257.             for chat_room in chat_rooms:
258.                 chat_room = str(chat_room).strip().split()
259.                 users = (str(chat_room[1:-1]).replace('[', ' ').replace(']', ' ')
260.                           .replace('\n', ' ').replace("\n", ' ')).replace(',', ', ')
261.                 print(Fore.GREEN + f"{number}  {chat_room[0]:15}{chat_room[-1]:15}{users}")
262.                 number += 1
263.             else:
264.                 print(Fore.YELLOW + "No available Chat Rooms")
265.                 time.sleep(1)
266.
267.     elif selection == "Join a Chat Room":
268.         while True:
```


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```
266.         name = input(Fore.MAGENTA + "Chat room name: ")
267.         if name == 'quit':
268.             break
269.         elif self.joinChatroom(name):
270.             break
271.         else:
272.             print(Fore.RED + "No chatroom with the name " + name + "!")
273.             print(Fore.LIGHTGREEN_EX + "Hint: enter quit to return to main menu")
274.             time.sleep(1)
275.
276.         elif selection == "show room peers":
277.             self.getRoomPeers()
278.         # if choice is cancel timer for hello message is cancelled
279.         elif choice == "CANCEL":
280.             self.timer.cancel()
281.         else:
282.             print(Fore.RED + "Invalid Option Selected, please try again.\n")
283.
284.     # account creation function
285.     def createAccount(self, username, password):
286.         # join message to create an account is composed and sent to registry
287.         # if response is "success" then informs the user for account creation
288.         # if response is "exist" then informs the user for account existence
289.         message = "REGISTER " + username + " " + utility.hash_password(password)
290.         response = self.send_credentials(message)
291.         # Process the response from the registry
292.
293.         if response[2] == "<200>":
294.             print(Fore.GREEN + "Account created successfully.")
295.             time.sleep(1)
296.         elif response[2] == "<300>":
297.             print(Fore.YELLOW + "Username already exists. Choose another username or login.")
298.             time.sleep(1)
299.         elif response[2] == "<404>":
300.             print(Fore.RED + "Failed to create an account. Please try again.")
301.             time.sleep(1)
302.
303.     def send_credentials(self, message):
304.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
305.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
306.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
307.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + response)
308.         return response.split()
309.
310.     # login function
311.     def login(self, username, password, peerServerPort):
312.         # a login message is composed and sent to registry
313.         # an integer is returned according to each response
314.         message = "LOGIN " + username + " " + utility.hash_password(password) + " " +
str(peerServerPort)
315.         response = self.send_credentials(message)
316.         if response[2] == "<200>":
317.             print(Fore.GREEN + "Logged in successfully...")
318.             time.sleep(1)
319.             return 1
320.         elif response[2] == "<300>":
321.             print(Fore.YELLOW + "Account is already online...")
322.             time.sleep(1)
323.             return 2
324.         elif response[2] == "<404>":
325.             print(Fore.RED + "Wrong password...")
326.             time.sleep(1)
327.             return 3
```

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```
328.
329.     # logout function
330.     def logout(self, option):
331.         # a logout message is composed and sent to registry
332.         # timer is stopped
333.         if option == 1:
334.             message = "LOGOUT " + self.loginCredentials[0]
335.             self.timer.cancel()
336.         else:
337.             message = "LOGOUT"
338.             logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
339.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
340.
341.     # function for searching an online user
342.     def search_user(self, username, output = True):
343.         # a search message is composed and sent to registry
344.         # custom value is returned according to each response
345.         # to this search message
346.         message = "SEARCH_USER " + username
347.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
348.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
349.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
350.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
351.         if response[2] == "<200>":
352.             if output:
353.                 print(Fore.GREEN + username + " is found successfully...")
354.                 time.sleep(1)
355.             return response[3]
356.         elif response[2] == "<300>":
357.             if output:
358.                 print(Fore.YELLOW + username + " is not online...")
359.                 time.sleep(1)
360.             return 0
361.         elif response[2] == "<404>":
362.             if output:
363.                 print(Fore.RED + username + " is not found")
364.                 time.sleep(1)
365.             return None
366.
367.     def find_online_user(self, option):
368.         message = "DISCOVER_PEERS " + option + " " + self.loginCredentials[0]
369.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
370.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
371.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
372.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
373.         if response[2] == "<200>":
374.             response = response[3:]
375.             number = 1
376.             if option == "DETAILED":
377.                 print(Fore.RESET + "# Username".ljust(18) + "(IP:Port)")
378.                 for i in range(0, len(response), 2):
379.                     print(Fore.GREEN + f"{number} {response[i]:15}{response[i + 1]}")
380.                     number += 1
381.             else:
382.                 print(Fore.RESET + "Username")
383.                 for username in response:
384.                     print(Fore.GREEN + str(number) + " " + username)
385.                     number += 1
386.                 time.sleep(1)
387.         elif response[2] == "<404>":
388.             print(Fore.YELLOW + "No Online Users right now, please check back later")
```

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```
389.         time.sleep(1)
390.
391.     # function for sending hello message
392.     # a timer thread is used to send hello messages to udp socket of registry
393.     def sendKeepAliveMessage(self, username):
394.         message = "KEEP_ALIVE " + username
395.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryUDPPort) + " -> "
+ message)
396.         self.udpClientSocket.sendto(message.encode(), (self.registryName,
self.registryUDPPort))
397.
398.         # Assuming you expect a response from the registry
399.
400.         # Schedule the next hello message
401.         self.timer = threading.Timer(1, self.sendKeepAliveMessage, args=[username])
402.         self.timer.start()
403.
404.     def connectServer(self):
405.         starting_message = "HELLO_P2P"
406.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
starting_message)
407.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(starting_message.encode())
408.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
409.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
410.         status_code = int(response[2])
411.         if status_code == "<200>":
412.             print(Fore.GREEN + "Connected to the registry...")
413.
414.     def createChatroom(self, name):
415.         message = "CREATE-CHAT-ROOM " + name + " " + self.loginCredentials[0]
416.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
417.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
418.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
419.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
420.         status_code = response[2]
421.         if status_code == "<200>":
422.             self.chatroom = name
423.             print(Fore.GREEN + "A chatroom with name " + name + " has been created...\n")
424.             time.sleep(1)
425.             self.connect_to_chatroom(self.loginCredentials[0])
426.             return True
427.         else:
428.             return False
429.
430.     def joinChatroom(self, name):
431.         message = "JOIN-CHAT-ROOM " + name + " " + self.loginCredentials[0]
432.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
433.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
434.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
435.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
436.         status_code = response[2]
437.         if status_code == "<200>":
438.             print(Fore.GREEN + "You have joined the room " + name + " successfully...\n")
439.             time.sleep(0.5)
440.             self.chatroom = name
441.             self.connect_to_chatroom(response[3])
442.             return True
443.         return False
444.
445.     def findChatRooms(self):
446.         chatrooms_list = []
447.         message = "SHOW-ROOM-LIST"
```

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```
448.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
449.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
450.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
451.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
452.         status_code = response.split()[2]
453.         if status_code == "<200>":
454.             # Extract the list part from the received message
455.             list_start_index = response.find("<200>") + len("<200>")
456.             chatrooms_list_str = response[list_start_index:].strip()
457.
458.             # Split the string into a list
459.             chatrooms_list = list(chatrooms_list_str.split('.'))[:-1]
460.             return chatrooms_list
461.         return chatrooms_list
462.
463.     def exitChatroom(self, username):
464.         message = "ROOM-EXIT " + username + " " + self.chatroom
465.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
466.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
467.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
468.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
469.         status_code = response[2]
470.         if status_code == "<200>":
471.             return True
472.         return False
473.
474.     def connect_to_chatroom(self, host):
475.         search_status = self.search_user(host, False)
476.         # if searched user is found, then its port number is retrieved and a client thread is
created
477.         if search_status and search_status != 0:
478.             search_status = search_status.split(":")
479.             # creates the server thread for this peer, and runs it
480.             self.peerServer = PeerServer(self.loginCredentials[0], int(search_status[1]))
481.             self.peerServer.start()
482.             self.peerClient = PeerClient(int(search_status[1]), self.loginCredentials[0],
self.peerServer,
483.                                         self.chatroom)
484.             self.peerClient.start()
485.             self.peerClient.join()
486.             # Loop in the chatting until user exits
487.             self.peerClient.group_chat()
488.             # Exit from chatroom
489.             self.exitChatroom(self.loginCredentials[0])
490.
491.     def getRoomPeers(self):
492.         room_peers = []
493.         message = "DISCOVER-ROOM-PEERS " + self.chatroom
494.         logging.info("Send to " + self.registryName + ":" + str(self.registryPort) + " -> " +
message)
495.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(message.encode())
496.         response = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
497.         logging.info("Received from " + self.registryName + " -> " + " ".join(response))
498.         status_code = response.split()[2]
499.         if status_code == "<200>":
500.             # Assuming peers are present in the response starting from index 3
501.             list_start_index = response.find("<200>") + len("<200>")
502.             peerlist_list_str = response[list_start_index:].strip()
503.
504.             # Split the string into a list
505.             room_peers = peerlist_list_str.split()
506.
```

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```
507.         # Print the chatrooms list
508.
509.         print(Fore.CYAN, str(room_peers))
510.         return list(room_peers)
511.     return room_peers
512.
513.
514. # log file initialization
515. logging.basicConfig(filename="logs/peer.log", level=logging.INFO)
516. # peer is started
517. main = peerMain()
518.
```

3.3 Registry Class:

```
1. from socket import *
2. import threading
3. import select
4. import logging
5.
6. from colorama import Fore
7.
8. import db
9. import ssl
10.
11.
12. # This class is used to process the peer messages sent to registry
13. # for each peer connected to registry, a new client thread is created
14. class ClientThread(threading.Thread):
15.     # initializations for client thread
16.     def __init__(self, ip, port, tcpClientSocket):
17.         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
18.         # ip of the connected peer
19.
20.         self.ip = ip
21.         # port number of the connected peer
22.         self.port = port
23.         # socket of the peer
24.         self.tcpClientSocket = tcpClientSocket
25.         # Create SSL context
26.         self.context = ssl.create_default_context(ssl.Purpose.CLIENT_AUTH)
27.         self.context.load_cert_chain(certfile="security/server.crt",
keyfile="security/server.key")
28.         # username, online status and udp server initializations
29.         self.username = None
30.         self.isOnline = True
31.         self.udpServer = None
32.         print("New thread started for " + ip + ":" + str(port))
33.
34.     # main of the thread
35.     def run(self):
36.         # locks for thread which will be used for thread synchronization
37.         self.lock = threading.Lock()
38.         print(Fore.BLUE + "Connection from: " + self.ip + ":" + str(port))
39.         print(Fore.BLUE + "IP Connected: " + self.ip)
40.
41.         while True:
42.             try:
43.                 # waits for incoming messages from peers
44.                 message = self.tcpClientSocket.recv(1024).decode().split()
```

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```
45.         logging.info("Received from " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " + "
".join(message))
46.         # JOIN #
47.         if message[0] == "REGISTER":
48.             # join-exist is sent to peer,
49.             # if an account with this username already exists
50.             if db.is_account_exist(message[1]):
51.                 response = "REGISTER <EXIST> <300>"
52.                 print("From-> " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " " + response)
53.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
54.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
55.             # join-success is sent to peer,
56.             # if an account with this username is not exist, and the account is created
57.             else:
58.                 db.register(message[1], message[2])
59.                 response = "REGISTER <SUCCESS> <200>"
60.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
61.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
62.         # LOGIN #
63.         elif message[0] == "LOGIN":
64.             # login-account-not-exist is sent to peer,
65.             # if an account with the username does not exist
66.             if not db.is_account_exist(message[1]):
67.                 response = "AUTH <FAILURE> <404>"
68.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
69.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
70.             # login-online is sent to peer,
71.             # if an account with the username already online
72.             elif db.is_account_online(message[1]):
73.                 response = "AUTH <ONLINE> <300>"
74.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
75.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
76.             # login-success is sent to peer,
77.             # if an account with the username exists and not online
78.             else:
79.                 # retrieves the account's password, and checks if the one entered by
the user is correct
80.                 retrieved_pass = db.get_password(message[1])
81.                 # if password is correct, then peer's thread is added to threads list
82.                 # peer is added to db with its username, port number, and ip address
83.                 if retrieved_pass == message[2]:
84.                     self.username = message[1]
85.                     self.lock.acquire()
86.                     try:
87.                         tcpThreads[self.username] = self
88.                     finally:
89.                         self.lock.release()
90.
91.                 db.user_login(message[1], self.ip, self.port)
92.                 # login-success is sent to peer,
93.                 # and a UDP server thread is created for this peer, and thread is
started
94.                 # timer thread of the udp server is started
95.                 response = "AUTH <SUCCESS> <200>"
96.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
97.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
98.                 self.udpServer = UDPServer(self.username, self.tcpClientSocket)
99.                 self.udpServer.start()
100.                 self.udpServer.timer.start()
```

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```
101.             # if password not matches and then login-wrong-password response is
sent
102.             else:
103.                 response = "AUTH <FAILURE> <404>"
104.                 logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
105.                 self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
106.             # LOGOUT #
107.             elif message[0] == "LOGOUT":
108.                 # if user is online, removes the user from onlinePeers list and removes the
thread for this user
109.                 # from tcpThreads socket is closed and timer thread of the udp for this
user is cancelled
110.                 if db.is_account_online(self.username):
111.                     db.user_logout(message[1])
112.                     self.lock.acquire()
113.                     try:
114.                         if self.username in tcpThreads:
115.                             del tcpThreads[self.username]
116.                     finally:
117.                         self.lock.release()
118.                     print(Fore.BLUE + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " is logged out")
119.                     self.tcpClientSocket.close()
120.                     self.udpServer.timer.cancel()
121.                     break
122.                 else:
123.                     self.tcpClientSocket.close()
124.                     break
125.
126.             # SEARCH #
127.             elif message[0] == "SEARCH_USER":
128.                 # checks if an account with the username exists
129.                 if db.is_account_exist(message[1]):
130.                     # checks if the account is online
131.                     # and sends the related response to peer
132.                     if db.is_account_online(message[1]):
133.                         peer_info = db.get_peer_ip_port(message[1])
134.                         response = "SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE <SUCCESS> <200> " +
str(peer_info[0]) + ":" + str(
135.                             peer_info[1])
136.                         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
137.                         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
138.                     else:
139.                         response = "SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE <NOT_ONLINE> <300>"
140.                         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
141.                         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
142.                 # enters if username does not exist
143.                 else:
144.                     response = "SEARCH_USER_RESPONSE <NOT_FOUND> <404>"
145.                     logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
146.                     self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
147.             # online peers discovery
148.             elif message[0] == "DISCOVER_PEERS":
149.                 peer_list = db.get_online_peer_list()
150.                 # remove the requesting user from the list
151.                 if peer_list:
152.                     for peer in peer_list:
153.                         if peer['username'] == message[2]:
154.                             peer_list.remove(peer)
155.                 if peer_list and len(peer_list) > 0:
156.                     # detailed list
```

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```
157.         if message[1] == "DETAILED":
158.             response = "PEER_LIST <SUCCESS> <200> " + ' '.join(
159.                 f"{peer['username']} ({peer['ip']}:{peer['port']})" for peer in
peer_list
160.             )
161.
162.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
163.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
164.         # partial list
165.     else:
166.         usernames = [peer['username'] for peer in peer_list]
167.         response = "PEER_LIST <SUCCESS> <200> " + ' '.join(usernames)
168.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
169.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
170.     # failure empty list
171.     else:
172.         response = "PEER_LIST <FAILURE> <404>"
173.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
174.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
175. elif message[0] == "CREATE-CHAT-ROOM":
176.     # CREATE-exist is sent to peer,
177.     # if a room with this username already exists
178.     if db.is_room_exist(message[1:-1]):
179.         response = "CREATION <FAILURE> <404>"
180.         print("From-> " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " " + response)
181.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
182.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
183.     else:
184.         db.add_chat_room(message[1], message[2])
185.         db.add_online_peer_chatroom(message[2], message[1])
186.         response = "CREATION <SUCCESS> <200>"
187.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
188.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
189.
190. elif message[0] == "ROOM-EXIT":
191.     if db.is_room_exist(message[2]):
192.         db.remove_peer_from_chatroom(message[1], message[2])
193.         response = "ROOM-EXIT-RESPONSE <SUCCESS> <200>"
194.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
195.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
196.     else:
197.         response = "ROOM-EXIT-RESPONSE <FAILURE> <404>"
198.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
199.
200.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
201.
202. elif message[0] == "JOIN-CHAT-ROOM":
203.     # checks if an account with the username exists
204.     if db.is_room_exist(message[1]):
205.         # checks if the room exists
206.         # and sends the related response to peer
207.         peers = db.get_chatroom_peers(message[1])
208.         peers.append(message[2])
209.         peers = list(set(peers))
210.         room_host = db.get_chatroom_host(message[1])
211.         db.update_chatroom(message[1], peers, room_host)
212.
```


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```
213.         db.add_online_peer_chatroom(message[2], message[1])
214.         response = "JOIN <SUCCESS> <200> " + room_host
215.
216.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
217.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
218.     else:
219.         response = "JOIN <FAILURE> <404>"
220.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
221.         self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
222.
223.         # enters if username does not exist
224.
225.
226.     elif message[0] == "SHOW-ROOM-LIST":
227.         chat_rooms_list = db.get_chat_rooms_list()
228.         if chat_rooms_list is not None:
229.             response = "ROOMS-LIST <SUCCESS> <200> " + ' '.join(
230.                 f"{chatroom['name']} {chatroom['peers']} {chatroom['host']}."
231.                 for chatroom in chat_rooms_list
232.             )
233.
234.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
235.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
236.         else:
237.             response = "ROOM-LIST <FAILURE> <404>"
238.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
239.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
240.
241.     elif message[0] == "DISCOVER-ROOM-PEERS":
242.         peer_room_list = db.get_chatroom_peers(message[1])
243.         if peer_room_list is not None:
244.             response = "PEER-LIST <SUCCESS> <200> " + ' '.join(
245.                 f"{peer}" for peer in peer_room_list
246.             )
247.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
248.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
249.         else:
250.             response = "PEER-LIST <FAILURE> <404>"
251.             logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " +
response)
252.             self.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
253.
254.     except OSError as oErr:
255.         logging.error("OSError: {0}".format(oErr))
256.         response = "HELLO_BACK " + "FAILURE " + "404"
257.         logging.info("Send to " + self.ip + ":" + str(self.port) + " -> " + response)
258.         db.user_logout(self.username)
259.     except ConnectionResetError as cErr:
260.         logging.error("ConnectionResetError: {0}".format(cErr))
261.         db.user_logout(self.username)
262.     except IndexError as iErr:
263.         logging.error("IndexError: {0}".format(iErr))
264.
265.         # function for resetting the timeout for the udp timer thread
266.         def resetTimeout(self):
267.             self.udpServer.resetTimer()
268.
269.
270. # implementation of the udp server thread for clients
```

P2P chatting Application

```
271. class UDPServer(threading.Thread):
272.
273.     # udp server thread initializations
274.     def __init__(self, username, clientSocket):
275.         threading.Thread.__init__(self)
276.         self.username = username
277.         self.default_timeout = 3
278.         # timer thread for the udp server is initialized
279.         self.timer = threading.Timer(self.default_timeout, self.waitKeepAliveMessage)
280.         self.tcpClientSocket = clientSocket
281.
282.         # if hello message is not received before timeout
283.         # then peer is disconnected
284.         def waitKeepAliveMessage(self):
285.
286.             if self.username is not None:
287.                 db.user_logout(self.username)
288.                 if self.username in tcpThreads:
289.                     del tcpThreads[self.username]
290.                 self.tcpClientSocket.close()
291.                 print(Fore.BLUE + "Removed " + self.username + " from online peers")
292.
293.         # resets the timer for udp server
294.         def resetTimer(self):
295.             self.timer.cancel()
296.             self.timer = threading.Timer(self.default_timeout, self.waitKeepAliveMessage)
297.             self.timer.start()
298.
299.
300. # tcp and udp server port initializations
301. print("Registry started...")
302. port = 15600
303. portUDP = 15500
304.
305. # db initialization
306. db = db.DB()
307.
308. # gets the ip address of this peer
309. # first checks to get it for Windows devices
310. # if the device that runs this application is not windows
311. # it checks to get it for macOS devices
312. hostname = gethostname()
313. try:
314.     host = gethostbyname(hostname)
315. except gaierror:
316.     import netifaces as ni
317.
318.     host = ni.ifaddresses('en0')[ni.AF_INET][0]['addr']
319.
320. print("Registry IP address: " + host)
321. print("Registry port number: " + str(port))
322.
323. # onlinePeers list for online account
324. onlinePeers = {}
325. # accounts list for accounts
326. accounts = {}
327. # tcpThreads list for online client's thread
328. tcpThreads = {}
329.
330. # tcp and udp socket initializations
331. tcpSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
332. udpSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
333. tcpSocket.bind((host, port))
334. udpSocket.bind((host, portUDP))
```

P2P chatting Application

```
335. tcpSocket.listen(1000)
336. print("Listening for incoming connections...")
337.
338. # input sockets that are listened
339. inputs = [tcpSocket, udpSocket]
340.
341. # log file initialization
342. logging.basicConfig(filename="logs/registry.log", level=logging.INFO)
343.
344. # as long as at least a socket exists to listen registry runs
345. while inputs:
346.     # monitors for the incoming connections
347.     readable, writable, exceptional = select.select(inputs, [], [])
348.     for s in readable:
349.         # if the message received comes to the tcp socket
350.         # the connection is accepted and a thread is created for it, and that thread is started
351.         if s is tcpSocket:
352.             tcpClientSocket, addr = tcpSocket.accept()
353.             newThread = ClientThread(addr[0], addr[1], tcpClientSocket)
354.             newThread.tcpClientSocket =
newThread.context.wrap_socket(newThread.tcpClientSocket, server_side=True)
355.             newThread.start()
356.             response = "HELLO_BACK " + "SUCCESS " + "200 "
357.             logging.info("Send to " + addr[0] + ":" + str(addr[1]) + " -> " + response)
358.             newThread.tcpClientSocket.send(response.encode())
359.         # if the message received comes to the udp socket
360.         elif s is udpSocket:
361.             # received the incoming udp message and parses it
362.             message, clientAddress = s.recvfrom(1024)
363.             message = message.decode().split()
364.             # checks if it is a hello message
365.             if message[0] == "KEEP_ALIVE":
366.                 # checks if the account that this hello message
367.                 # is sent from is online
368.                 if message[1] in tcpThreads:
369.                     # resets the timeout for that peer since the hello message is received
370.                     tcpThreads[message[1]].resetTimeout()
371.                     logging_message = "KEEP_ALIVE <SUCCESS> <200>"
372.                     # Send the response back to the UDP client
373.
374. # registry tcp socket is closed
375. tcpSocket.close()
376.
```