



Virtual Beamer

Java application to synchronously
share a set of slides over LAN

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Overview



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Requirements

Requirements



Virtual Beamer is a *Java* application to share a set of slides and display them in a synchronous way under control of a single node (the leader).

- ▶ In order to share a presentation, the user needs to create a new session.
- ▶ Other nodes join one of the available sessions.
- ▶ There can be more sessions led by different users.
- ▶ When the session creator decides on the presentation to share, the presentation may start.
- ▶ Users (nodes) may join while the presentation is ongoing. In such case, they choose the node from which to download the presentation in a way to share the load.
- ▶ The leader (initially the session creator/owner) decides on the slide to be displayed.
- ▶ During a session, the leader may pass its role to another user, which subsequently becomes the new leader.

Assumptions

Assumptions



- ▶ LAN scenario (i.e., link-layer broadcast is available).
- ▶ The nodes (including the leader) may crash. In such case, the leader becomes the session creator, or the leader is elected if the session creator also crashed.

Privilege a *plug&play* solution that leverages the LAN scenario to avoid the need of entering network addresses and similar information.

Development Tools & Frameworks

Development Tools & Frameworks



Development

- ▶ *Java SDK 17*
- ▶ *JavaFX 17*
- ▶ *Apache Maven 3.8*

Testing

- ▶ Multiple instances of the application running on the same computer with loopback mode turned on.
- ▶ Multiple instances of the application running on *Docker* containers with unique IP addresses and *X11 Forwarding* turned on.
- ▶ Running the application on multiple computers connected to the same LAN.

Implementation

Create session



- ▶ Insert username.
- ▶ Provide the name of the session.
- ▶ Multicast *COLLECT_PORTS* message using the global port.
- ▶ Create a new group by setting its multicast port as the greatest received value + 1.
- ▶ Multicast *SESSION_DETAILS* to using the global port.

Share slides



- ▶ The presenter creates byte packets from the slide (image) and multicasts them inside the group.
 - ▶ The slides may exceed the *UDP* maximum payload. Therefore, they are split up into appropriately sized chunks before being transferred over the network.
 - ▶ Flags, session number, packets, and packets number information are included in the *UDP* packet to ensure that the image slices are reassembled into the correct sequence.
- ▶ The presenter multicasts next or previous slide inside the group to navigate between slides.
- ▶ Received slides are cached and displayed on the viewer side.
 - ▶ The viewer caches all the received slides, so that when it becomes the leader, it can show them again.

Discovery of available sessions



- ▶ Multicast *HELLO* message using the global port.
- ▶ Wait for the leaders to respond with *SESSION_DETAILS*.

Join session



- ▶ The viewer multicasts *JOIN_SESSION* with its username and IP address inside the group.
- ▶ All the nodes that received *JOIN_SESSION* save the data of the new session participant and respond with *SEND_USER_DATA* message containing the username and ID.
- ▶ If any of the receivers has already received some slides, it begins the agreement process on who is going to provide the new viewer with the slides.

Identify packet miss



- ▶ This process is done in the group multicast.
- ▶ Each time the leader broadcast a message it saves the packet with its counter into a buffer.
- ▶ When a client discover that a packet is missing in its sequence starts a timer for sending a NACK message in group multicast. (The timer is related to the packet counter.)
- ▶ When a client receive the NACK message for a given packet counter stop the related timer if exists.
- ▶ If the leader receives the message, resend the packet associated to the counter.

Leader change



- ▶ When the leader presses give control while selecting an available participant it sends out a *CHORD* message in multicast to all the members in the LAN informing the new leader name and IP of the session.
 - ▶ If who receives the packet is a member of the group then update the information in the current session. (Such as leader name displayed).
 - ▶ If who receives the packet is the new leader, than change role and update the graphic available components.
 - ▶ If is someone in the initial view, then update the list of available sessions.

Crash detection



- ▶ Every peer, leader excluded, start a timer when joining the session with random duration.
- ▶ When the timer stops, a *CRASH_CHECK* packet is sent in multicast to all the other peers and then waits a response for a fixed number of seconds.
 - ▶ If who received the packet is a viewer just restart the crash detection timer without sending any message.
 - ▶ If it's the leader reply with *IM_ALIVE* message.
 - ▶ If the leader doesn't reply within a certain amount of time is considered crashed and the bully leader election starts.

Leader election

Bully algorithm



- ▶ When a node detected a crash of the leader, it multicasts *ELECT* message with its *ID* to everybody in the presentation group and starts a timer.
- ▶ When a node receives the *ELECT* message, it verifies if its ID is lower than the sender's one.
 - ▶ If it is lower, then the node sends *STOP_ELECT* message to the sender, which stops its timer. Then, starts its own election by multicasting *ELECT*.
 - ▶ Otherwise, does nothing.
- ▶ If *LEADER_ELECTION_TIMEOUT* has been reached, the node multicasts *COORD* using the global port.

Agreement on the slide sender



- ▶ When a node receives *JOIN_SESSION*, and it has already received some slides, it multicasts *START AGREEMENT PROCESS* message with the lowest *ID* of a node inside the presentation group he knows about to everybody in that group and starts a timer.
- ▶ When a node receives the *START AGREEMENT PROCESS* message, it verifies if it knows about any participants with ID lower than the received one.
 - ▶ If so, then the node sends *STOP AGREEMENT PROCESS* message to the sender, which stops its timer. Then, starts its own agreement process by multicasting *START AGREEMENT PROCESS*.
 - ▶ Otherwise, does nothing.
- ▶ If *AGREEMENT PROCESS TIMEOUT* has been reached, the node sends slides directly to the new viewer.

Summary

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Get the source code of the application from:

<https://github.com/Nexer8/VirtualBeamer>