

ALMA MATER STUDIORUM – UNIVERSITÀ DI BOLOGNA  
CAMPUS DI CESENA

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Scuola di Ingegneria e Architettura  
Laurea Magistrale in Ingegneria e Scienze Informatiche

## SCALA-OMG

*Elaborato in*  
PPS - PARADIGMI DI PROGRAMMAZIONE E SVILUPPO

*Presentata da*  
GABRIELE GUERRINI, RICCARDO SALVATORI, STEFANO  
SALVATORI

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# Chapter 1

## Scoping

### 1.1 Introduction

The deliverable should consist of a library that simplifies the development of distributed client-server applications based upon a concept of room. Videogames largely use rooms in every feature (match, lobby, trading room etc.) but there are lots of potential different domains where such idea can be applied (chatrooms, for instance).

The main idea of the product is to provide a low level support that handles all aspects of communication, so that developers that use the library can focus on program logic itself, without concerning about issues due to networking, serialization, synchronization between clients, integration of clients and rooms, and so on.

Hence, the library provides three main notions of:

- **Room:** place where clients can gather to do something.
- **Server:** a game server where rooms can be hosted.
- **Client:** entity that might do operation on rooms, such as joining, sending messages etc.

### 1.2 System Requirements Gathering

#### 1.2.1 Room

A room is something that clients can join and interact with.

Rooms have a type and are distinguishable by an univocal Id visible by clients. A room possesses a behavior and a state that embed the custom logic of the game. Obviously those vary from room to room, so the developer will be able

to flexibly define its own type of room, namely a room that possesses its own state and behavior.

Rooms can be public or private. A public room can be joined by everyone; on the contrary, private rooms need a specific password to be joined. Public rooms can be created by clients and server both, while private rooms can be set up just by clients.

It must be possible to make a public room private, and so to set a password in such room. Similarly, a private room could be made public, and the existing password must be deleted so the room can be freely joined.

Rooms must expose a locking feature that permits to lock/unlock them. While locked, the room can not be joined by any new client. By default room are unlocked. Server should have the possibility to lock/unlock a given room.

Rooms closing can be automatic or not. A room is closed when it's going to be deleted, and so no client can join the room. Clients in the room must be notified that the room has been closed.

Auto closing can be specified when creating the room, and by default it is off. When the auto close is off, the room would close only in front of an explicit close calling. Instead, when auto close is on, the room would close if there is no client in the room for a certain period of time. Obviously, it would close in front of an explicit close calling too.

#### *Client liveness*

The room must be aware of unreachable and/or inactive clients, and may kick them out after an established period of time. There are two possible ways to handle client liveness monitoring, that is:

- Heartbeat service: clients and server periodically exchange pings. Inactive clients are never kicked.
- The room kicks a client out if no message flew between such client and the room (both directions) within a certain period of time. The length of the period must be configurable. This is considered as a leave event.

#### *Room state*

The room state is made up of items that can be everything, from simple numbers to objects.

The state can be split in private and public one about visibility to clients. By default the state is private and never automatically communicated to clients in the room. Part (or the totality) of the state can be made public, and

periodically synchronized between all connected clients in the room. The state is synchronized between clients and server only if it changed from the last update.

#### *Room behavior*

The room behavior can be reactive and/or proactive both: the first specifies how the room should react as an event occurs, the latter instead defines how the room evolves as time passes.

Regarding reactive behavior, events that could occur, and that will be handled by the room, are:

- **Creation:** the room is created.
- **Closing:** the room is closed, intended as imminent deletion. No more client can join the room in this state.
- **Joinin:** a client joins the room.
- **Leaving:** a client exits the room. The room knows the client that is leaving.
- **Receiving a message:** the room receives a message from a client.

#### *Room property*

In the end, the room can have properties, i.e. metadata values that describe room features and that can be used for several purposes, such as room filtering, joining constraints etc.

Those properties can be defined on room creation and are public to clients, either the ones in the room or not.

A room property is made up of a name and a value; the value can be of four basic types: integer, double, string, boolean.

The room public/private state is considered a room property as well, and there it is by default.

Few examples of room property may be max number of clients in the room, min/max Elo required to join, friendly fire.

#### *Room joining*

When a client tries to join, as well as password if room is private and locking state, the room checks possible custom joining constraints defined in the room. Such custom constraints depend upon room properties and room state. The client successfully joins the room only if all joining constraint are satisfied. Differently from room locking, where joining procedure always fails while room

is locked, those constraints can result on different outcomes from request to request.

#### *Communication*

A room must provide two possible mechanisms usefull for communication with joined clients, that is:

- **Tell:** the room sends a message to one specific client.
- **Broadcast:** the room sends a same message to all clients.

### 1.2.2 Server

A server-side developer should be able to create and launch a game server that is listening on a provided address and port. The server will transparently handle communication and routing between server itself and clients. The server should also be able to accept user defined routes. This may be usefull when handling features that leave aside the ones provided from the library, such as login, marketing and so on.

The game server can be stopped or terminated both. In the first case the server is temporarily suspended, and it's execution can be resumed; in the latter case, the server is permanently stopped.

It must be possible to define server behavior on starting and stopping.

Once the server has been created, it must be possible to execute two main operations, that is:

- Define room: the room defining can be split in two components, namely:
  - Define room type.
  - Define matchmaking on such room type.
- Create room

#### *Room type definition*

It must be possible to define a new type of room, i.e. a room with its own state and custom behavior. Of course, properties can be added to room type too. If the same room type is defined more than once, the first one will be considered as the correct one, and from the second on it will be ignored.

#### *Matchmaking definition*

Matchmaking is the functionality that permits to balance clients out about their own traits. Indeed, clients can no more freely join any room, but they



need to be grouped in a fair way. Matchmaking is allowed on public rooms only.

A trait is a characteristic owned by a client that describes one of its aspects. Hence, each client, when requesting to join through matchmaking, provides its piece of information. The developer should have the possibility to provide custom defined client traits. Concrete and frequent examples of traits used worldwide are ranking, Elo, nationality (used for geographical grouping), teaming (join the room as a team of more than one client) and so on.

Obviously, matchmaking logic changes room by room, depending on room type. Developer should be able to define its own logic. When the room type is defined, a matchmaking service can be supplied in order to enable that feature on such rooms. Therefore, the just defined type of room would be used for games with and without matchmaking both. Otherwise, if no matchmaker is provided, the room will reject any request for matchmaking coming from clients. Given a type of room, clients that requested for matchmaking and the others which didn't must be kept separated and not be blent in the same room. Let's consider a matchmaker and some clients that want to enter a room. Each client asks for joining and will wait until the matchmaker finds an appropriate room. The matchmaker, as soon as possible, should allocate a room containing a fair set of clients. The notion of "fair set" of clients is stated by the matchmaking logic. In the end, matchmaker must consider that clients can be grouped, and so, when creating the fair set, the matchmaker should choose between all currently waiting clients and generate as output a set of groups. A group is a set of clients related by a certain reason (e.g. same team). A client can take part just to one group. The room must be aware about distribution of clients across groups.

#### *Room creation*

The server can instantiate public rooms if required. Obviously, the just created room contains no clients at the beginning. Moreover, the server has the clearance to allocate rooms using matchmaking. Those rooms start with no clients too, but clients chosen by matchmaker are the only one allowed to join.

### 1.2.3 Client

A client should, in primis, display all existing rooms of a given type, both for public and private rooms. Currently locked rooms and room created using matchmaking must not be displayed.

Room visualization must include the possibility for clients to filter rooms using their properties. A client can specify a property name, a value and a strategy to be used to evaluate the property. Operations allowed on room properties

while filtering are:

- **Equal:** the property value must be the same of the provided one.
- **Not equal:** the property value must not be the same of the provided one.
- **Greater:** the property value must be greater than the provided one.
- **Lower:** the property value must be lower than the provided one.

Moreover, a client can display just its joined rooms. Those contain locked rooms and rooms that use matchmaking as well.

#### *Room creation*

A client can create a room of a certain type. If the room is private, the provision of a password is mandatory.

The client must fail on creating the room if its type is not already defined server side.

When creating a room, a client can optionally specify a set of starting properties; each property will be set in the room if present or, otherwise, it will be ignored.

The room created won't use matchmaking.

Allowed actions that a client can do on a room are:

- Join
- Leave (precondition: Join)
- Reconnect
- Visualize properties
- Send message (precondition: Join)

#### *Join*

The main difference is given by the possible use of matchmaking.

Regarding rooms without matchmaking, there are three ways a client can join a room, that is:

- **Radom join:** a client joins a random public room of a certain type; filter options may be used to provide some directives.

- **Join by Id:** a client joins a room using its id, and optionally a password (required if the room is private, any provided password will be ignored if the room is public).
- **Auto join:** when successfully creating a room, the client should automatically join it.

About rooms with matchmaking, clients shall not have any control on the room that will enter into. Thus, no join on specific room is allowed, and no filter options can be provided.

#### *Leave*

A client can leave a room. Obviously, this operation is not allowed if the client didn't previously join the room.

#### *Reconnect*

When a client leaves a room, the client can reconnect to such room. It is not considered as a join event. The reconnection fails if the client has not previously joined the room or if it took too long to reconnect. Indeed, there is a fixed period within a client can reconnect to the room.

By default the reconnection feature is disabled. The reconnection period is specified when enabling the reconnection feature.

#### *Visualize properties*

From a given room, a client should have the possibility to visualize all its properties. A client can also retrieve a single property value by specifying the right property name. An error should be notified if the sought property does not exist in the room.

#### *Send message*

A client can send messages to the room. No reply from the room is expected. This feature is enabled once the client joined the room.

#### *Reactive behavior*

In the end, a client can specify a reactive behavior associated to room events too. Possible events are:

- **Receive message:** the client receives a message from the room.
- **State change:** the client is notified with the new public state of the world.
- **Close room:** the client is notified that the room has been closed.

The feature is enabled once the client joined the room.

## 1.3 Requirements formalization

### 1.3.1 Business Requirements

Table 1.1 shows bussiness requirements of the system.

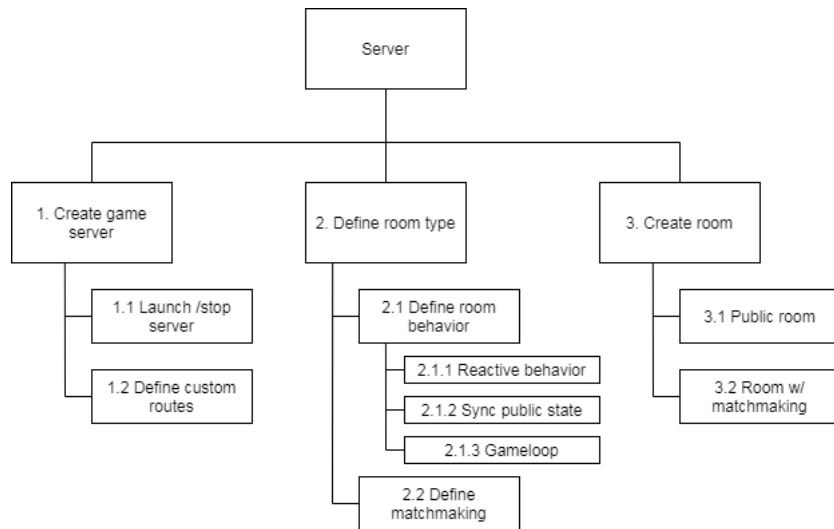
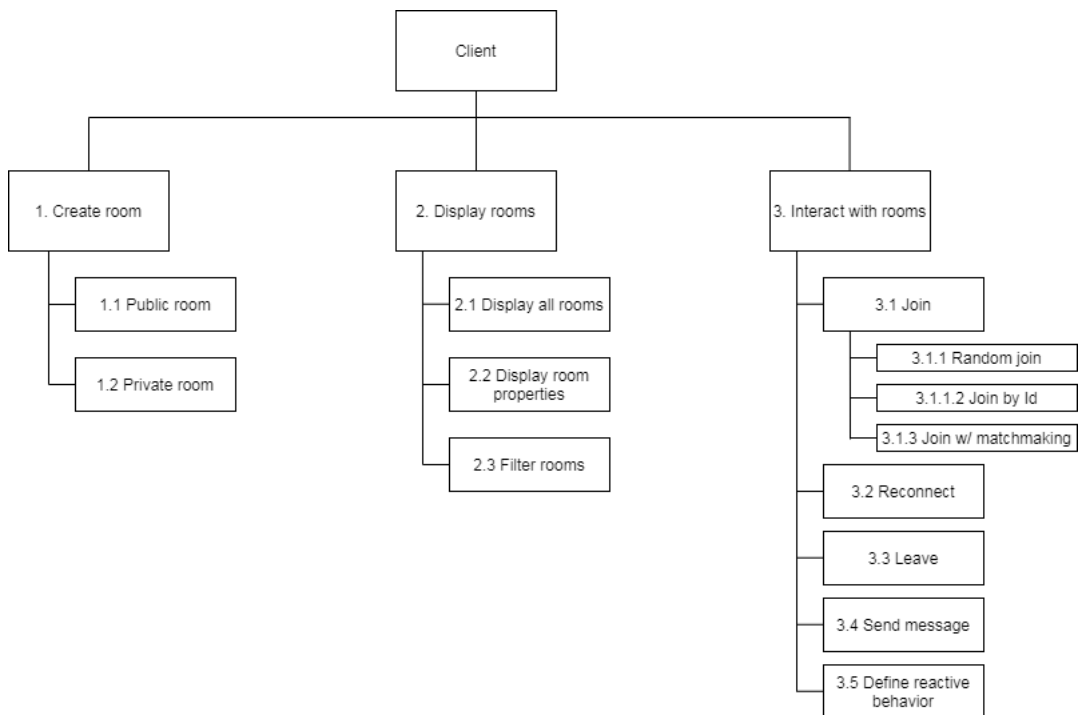
Table 1.1: *System bussiness requirements.*

ID	Specification
1	The library should allow to create a client-server based game without concerning about low level aspects
1.1	The library should transparently handle communication between clients and server
1.2	The library should transparently handle routing
1.3	The library should transparently handle serialization
1.4	The library should transparently handle synchronization between clients and server
1.5	The library should transparently handle gameloop
2	The library should be generic and flexible in order to allow a pervasive usage upon different games
3	The library should expose a concept of a room
3.1	Clients can join a room
3.2	Clients in a room can interact with the room
3.3	Clients in a room can interact with each other

### 1.3.2 User Requirements

#### RBS

The requirements breakdown structure diagrams in figure 1.2 and 1.1 show stakeholders requirements for server and client programmers respectively.

Figure 1.1: *RBS for server side user requirements.*Figure 1.2: *RBS for client side user requirements.*

## Use Cases

We can split use cases in two scenarios about role played by clients: clients that joined a room and clients that didn't. In the first case, the whole system is the context, and it explains high level functionalities of the system. In the latter case, the context is the interaction between a client in a room and such room.

Starting from the first scenery, we have client side and server side programmers that make use of the library as entities interacting with the system. This is shown in UML use case diagram in figure 1.3.

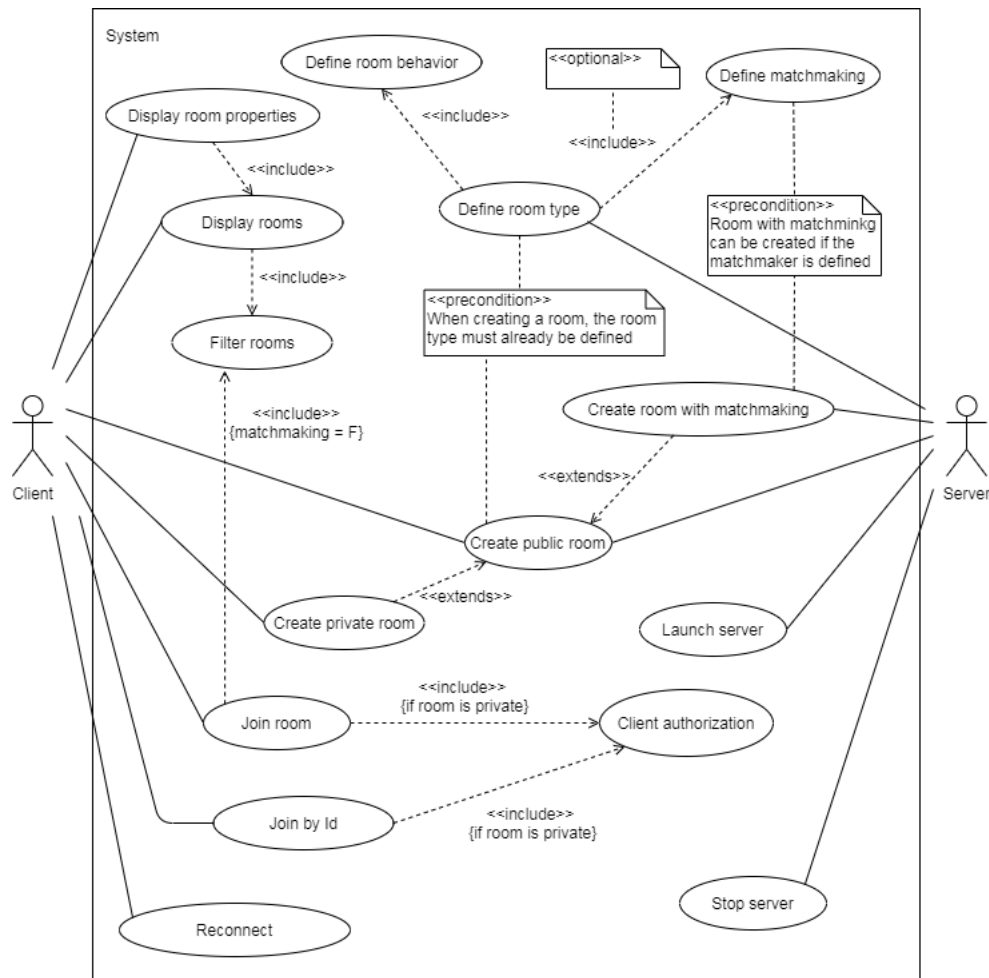


Figure 1.3: Use case diagram of the system.

About joined room interaction, interacting entities are client side programmer as before for clients, and, a room agent for server, intended as the server

side programmer (as before) and/or the room itself with its reactive/proactive behavior defined by the programmer.

This is shown in UML use case diagram in figure 1.4.

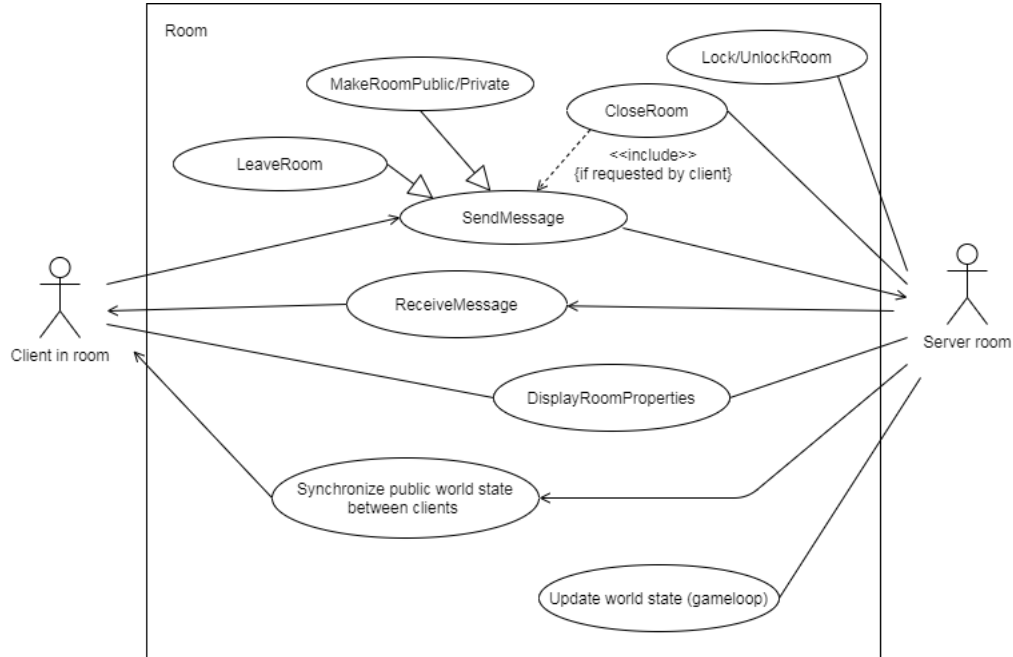


Figure 1.4: Use case diagram about room interaction scope.

### 1.3.3 Functional Requirements

Functional requirements, i.e. capabilities that the system should provide, are expressed in table 1.2 and 1.3 for server and client respectively.

Table 1.2: Server functional requirements.

ID	Specification
1	Create and handle game server
2	Launch game server on provided address and port
2.1	Define on start behavior
3	Suspend/terminate server
3.1	Define on stop behavior
4	Resume suspended server
5	Accept user defined routes
6	Define room type

6.1	Define room behavior
6.1.1	Define room reactive behavior
6.1.1.1	Define on create behavior
6.1.1.2	Define on join behavior
6.1.1.3	Define on message received behavior
6.1.1.4	Define on leave behavior
6.1.1.5	Define on close behavior
6.1.2	Define room proactive behavior
6.1.2.1	Handle public state synchronization between clients
6.1.2.1.1	Start state synchronization between clients
6.1.2.1.2	Stop state synchronization between clients
6.1.2.1.3	Resume state synchronization between clients
6.1.2.2	Handle room state periodic update (gameloop)
6.1.2.2.1	Start room state periodic update (gameloop)
6.1.2.2.2	Stop room state periodic update (gameloop)
6.1.2.2.3	Resume room state periodic update (gameloop)
6.2	Define room properties
6.2.1	Public/private property should be given by default
6.2.2	Room property types could be int, string, boolean, double
6.3	Define room state
6.4	Define room type matchmaker
6.5	Ignore multiple room type definitions from second on
6.6	Define custom join constraints depending on room type
7	Lock/unlock room
7.1	Rooms are unlocked by default
8	Close room
8.1	Directly close the room from server
8.2	Expose possibility to close a room for clients
8.3	Notify a client that the room has been closed
8.4	Room auto closing
8.4.1	Allow room auto closing
8.4.2	Auto closing is off by default
8.4.3	Close as auto close timeout expires
8.4.4	Close in front of direct close request even if auto close is on
9	Create room
9.1	Create public room
9.2	Create room with matchmaking
9.2.1	Room with matchmaking should define clients allowed to join
9.3	Rooms create be the server should contain no client at the beginning
10	Display room properties
11	Send messages to clients in a room



11.1	Send a message to one specific client (tell)
11.2	Send a same message to all clients in the room (broadcast)
12	Monitor client liveness
12.1	Heartbeat service (if activated)
12.2	Inactive clients kicking on timeout (if activated)
13	Deny join to room under certain circumstances
13.1	Deny join to private room if no correct password is provided
13.2	Deny join to a locked room
13.3	Deny join to closed room
13.4	Deny join to matchmaking room if not in expected players
14	Allow reconnection for clients to a room
14.1	Allow configuration of a reconnection period length
14.2	Fail reconnection to room under certain circumstances
14.2.1	Fail reconnection to room if client didn't previously join the room
14.2.2	Fail reconnection to room if it took too long for the client to reconnect
14.2.3	Reconnection feature is disabled by default
14.2.3.1	Allow reconnection timeout length configuration when enabling such feature
14.3	Reconnection is not considered as a join event
15	Expose possibility to create rooms for clients
15.1	Expose possibility to create public rooms for clients
15.2	Expose possibility to create private rooms for clients
16	Expose possibility to make room public/private for clients

Table 1.3: *Client functional requirements.*

ID	Specification
1	Display all rooms of a given type, private and public both
1.1	Locked rooms should not be displayed
1.2	Matchmaking room should not be displayed
1.3	Rooms can be filtered on their properties
1.4	Room Ids should be visible to clients
1.3.1	Allowed filter strategies are equal, not equal, greater, lower
2	Display all joined rooms, locked and with matchmaking too
2	Create a room
2.1	Create a public room
2.2	Create a private room
2.3	Fail on create the room if its type is not already defined server side
2.4	Define starting room properties values

2.4.1	Ignore a given room property if such property is not defined in the room
3	Join room
3.1	Join without matchmaking
3.1.1	Random join to public room
3.1.1.1	Allow to specify filters on joinable rooms
3.1.2	Join by room Id
3.1.2.1	When joining by ID, give possibility to provide a password
3.1.2.2	When joining by ID, a provided password will be ignored if the room is public
3.1.3	Auto join a room when creating such room
3.2	Join with matchmaking
3.2.1	Join by Id is not allowed
3.2.2	Filters on rooms with mathcmaking is not allowed
4	Leave a room
4.1	Leaving a room is allowed only if such room has been previously joined
5	Reconnect to room
6	Visualize room properties
6.1	Visualize all properties in a room
6.2	Retrieve value of a single property
6.2.1	Notify error if the specified property does not exist
7	Send messages to a room
7.1	Sending messages to room is enabled once the client joined the room
7.2	When sending amessage to a room, no reply is expected
8	Define reactive behavior to room events
8.1	Define behavior on received message from the room
8.2	Define behavior on state update
8.3	Deifne behavior on room closing
8.4	Definition of reactive behavior is allowed once the client joined the room
9	Close a room
11	Change public/private state of a room
11.1	Make a public room private
11.1.1	When making a public room private, the provision of a password is mandatory
11.2	Make a private room public

### 1.3.4 Non functional Requirements

TODO - deployment - portability - ...

### 1.3.5 Implementation Requirements

TODO



# Chapter 2

## Development process

The chosen project management lifecycle (PMLC) is an agile one, in particular Scrum.

### 2.1 Interactions planning

In order to end within to given deadline of 50 days from project starting, an overall of 7 sprints are scheduled. Each sprint is planned to last one week, from Sunday to Sunday.

As Scrum process suggests, each sprint is provided with an initial planning phase and it's concluded with review and retrospective meetings. Both current sprint closing and next sprint planning are supposed to be done on Sunday. Moreover, daily scrum would often be required when tricky features are realized or any non negligible issue is found. Obviously, informal quick message exchange is allowed between team members all day long.

The only exception to such organization is given by the first sprint. Indeed, requirement analysis and system design are predominantly realized at this time, and daily meetings are required to achieve these tasks so that the product backlog, required to plan each sprint from the second on, is produced.

### 2.2 Tasks split and assignment

Once the product backlog is available, each sprint planning phase produces a spint backlog containing tasks to complete before such sprint ends. Tasks are chosen from product backlog by priority (importance of a feature in term of business value), considering the estimated size of each task too, so that no sprint is excessively weighted down. Once a task is selected from product

backlog, it is split in subtasks by detailing its aspects. Tasks and subtasks size is expressed using Fibonacci sequence.

Once the sprint backlog is built, starting tasks are agreed between all team members, and each one takes charge of a couple of tasks (2-3 approximatively). The remaining ones are assigned day by day, looking to how the development proceeds. There is no general a priori criteria when assigning tasks.

During sprint review, individual work of each member is examined to understand the current situation and to realize if any improvement is needed.

## 2.3 Development tools: Build, Testing, CI

The building is automated using a build tool. In particular, “sbt” is chosen since is well integrated with Scala.

The development process is not strictly a TDD approach but tests are provided to ensure system correctness on main use cases scenarios. Those may be very useful as regression tests too.

Moreover, “Github” combined with “TravisCI”, are used as CI tools. Repository is handled with pull requests reviewing flow.

In the end, another plugin/tool used would be “scalastyle” in order to check code style adherence to specified conventions.

### 2.3.1 Ensure system portability

By looking to non functional requirements, portability comes out to be a key aspect. In order to ensure this requirement, Travis is configured to build and test the library upon multiple platforms and OS. In particular:

- OS<sup>1</sup>:
  - *Linux*
  - *Osx (MacOS)*
- JDK:
  - *openjdk11*
  - *openjdk13*
  - *openjdk-ea (early access)*

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<sup>1</sup>Travis integration with Windows is not available yet

## Chapter 3

### System architecture





## Chapter 4

### Detailed desing



## Chapter 5

# Implementation



## Chapter 6

## Conclusions

