Design Documentation

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Datatypes

Packet

Packet is an abstract class that implements the Serializable interface, which is used to represent the all the types of data that is sent between the client and the server.

process(PacketHandler handler) - Abstract method to handle processing of packets

Many subclasses of Packet:

PacketBoardIdentifierList(BoardIdentifier[] boards)

A Packet that represents all the Boards currently known to the server. Takes a list of boards as input.

boards() – returns a deep copy of the boards stored in the packet

PacketBoardModel(BoardModel boardModel)

A packet that represents the current boardModel

boardModel() – returns the boardModel stored in the packet

PacketBoardUsers(Identifiable[] Users)

A packet that represents all the users associated with a boardModel

boardUsers() – returns the users stored in the packet

PacketClientReady()

A packet that represents a client is ready to accept drawing commands

PacketDrawCommand(DrawCommand drawCommand)

A packet that represents a draw command on a board

drawCommand() – returns the DrawCommand associated with the packet

PacketExitBoard()

A packet that represents a client quitting a board

PacketJoinBoard(BoardIdentifier boardName)

A packet that represents a client joining a board

boardName() – returns the boardName that was joined by the client

PacketMessage(String text)

A packet that represents a message, used for chat client

Text() – returns the text stored in the message

PacketNewBoard(BoardIdentifier boardName, int width, int height)

A packet that represents all the information from client of a new board
boardName() – returns the boardName
width() – returns the width of the board
height() – returns the height of the board

PacketNewClient(ClientIdentifier senderName)
A Packet that represents new client information
senderName() – returns ClientIdentifier senderName

PacketHandler – interface to handle different types of Packets

PacketType – enum for all the different packets
New_Client, New_Board, Client_Ready, Join_Board, Exit_Board, Board_Model, Board_Users, Board_Identifier_List, Draw_Command

Identifiable – interface to create different identifier objects for Users and Boards
Identifier(int id, String name)
Abstract class that represents a way of identifying boards and users. Implements Identifiable
Id() – returns the integer id
Name() – returns the String name
identifier() – returns this Identifier
hashCode() – returns a hash value of the identifier
equals(Object obj) – returns a Boolean of whether this Identifier is equal to another object
toString() – returns a String representation of the Identifier

ClientIdentifier – subclass of Identifier, representing a client
BoardIdentifier – subclass of Identifier, representing a board

BoardModel(BoardIdentifier boardName, DrawableBase canvas)
BoardModel(BoardIdentifier boardName, DrawableBase canvas, Identifiable[] initUsers)
BoardModel is the model used to represent a board, with a DrawableBase representing the canvas on top of which we draw and a synchronizedSet<Identifiable> of users. It implements Identifiable, Drawable, and Serializable
addUser(Identifiable user) – adds the user to the synchronizedSet of users
containsUser(Identifiable user) – Boolean value if the board contains the user
removeUser(Identifiable user) – removes the user from the synchronizedSet of users
users() – returns a deep copy array of Identifiable[] users
drawPixel(Pixel pixel) – draws pixel on the canvas
width() – returns the canvas' width
height() – returns the canvas' height
canvas() – returns the Drawable canvas
identifier() – returns the boardName

Protocol

We used a client/server architecture as our network architecture to handle data transfer between the clients and our server. We used an object stream to pass over packets, so we technically don't have a grammar for communication. We use serializable objects and an ObjectOutputStream / ObjectInputStream for communication.

Protocol from client to server:
The client sends data in packets letting the server know what is happening on the client side. This includes:

- new client packet, meaning that a new client has joined the server
- new board packet, meaning that a client has created a new board
- join board packet, meaning that a client has joined a board
- exit board packet, meaning that a client has left a board
- draw command packet, meaning that a client has drawn on their board
- client ready packet, meaning that a client is ready to receive draw commands
- message packet, which holds chat information

Protocol from server to client:
The server sends data back to the client in packets as well, giving it updates to the new state that it should reflect as other users work on the same board. These packets include:

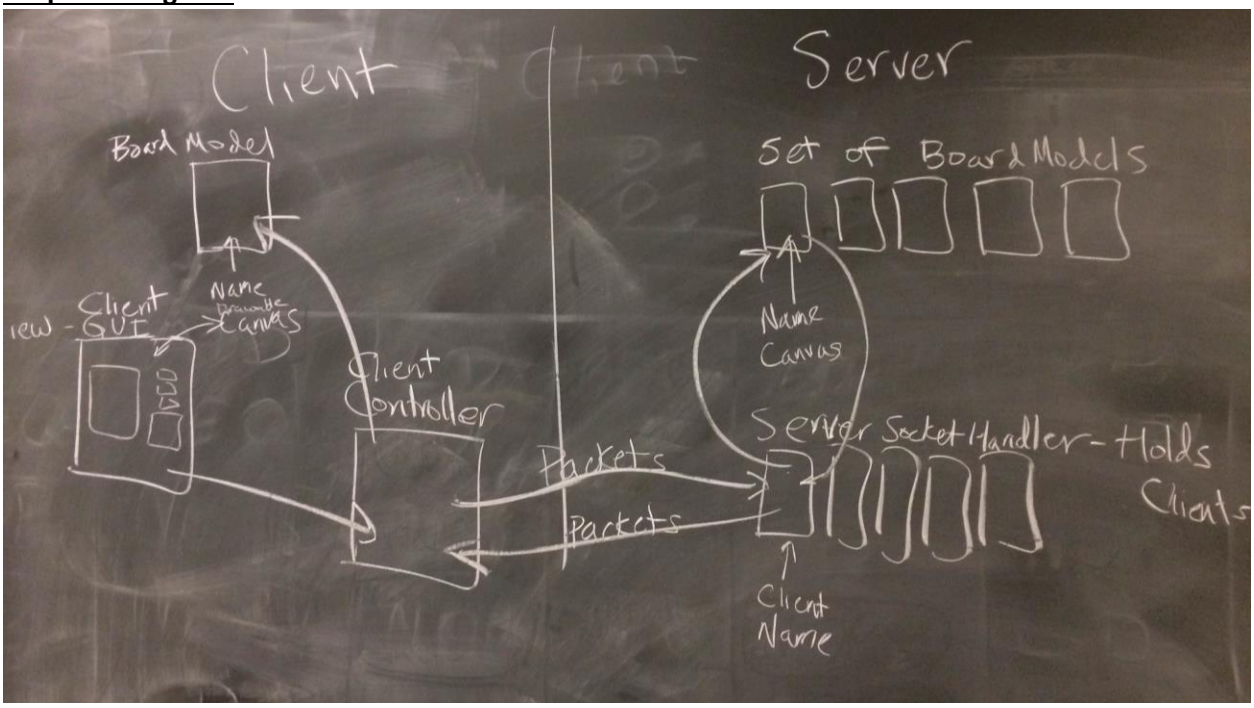
- join board packet, meaning that a client has joined a board
- exit board packet, meaning that a client has left the board
- draw command packet, meaning that a client has drawn on the board and the board should be updated
- board model packet, which sends the current board to the client so it can update itself to the appropriate point
- board users packet, which sends the current users connected to the board to the client
- board identifier packet, which sends the current boards on the server to the client
- message packet, which holds a new chat message to be added to the chat menu

Concurrency Strategy

Specifications for our design:

We currently don't have limitations on the number of clients that can be on the server and the number of boards the server can hold and these will be based off of the limitation of the server, which we have yet to test. The client only stores a list of boards and when it switches boards, the client discards its current board and replaces that data with the board data that is sent over the server. The server stores boards until it is shutdown. The client only works on one board at a time.

Snapshot Diagram:



There are two potential concurrency issues in our design. First, we have multiple "ServerSocketHandlers" that are simultaneously mutating data in the server. We deal with this concurrency by making the member variables in the Server class thread safe, and also by making all the Server methods that are accessed from the threads synchronized on these variables. Moreover, any method of the ServerSocketHandler that is accessed via the Server thread, such as "sendPacket" must be synchronized.

The second concurrency issue is on the client side, when the client receives packets on a separate thread from the UI thread. We identify all of the methods where this is the case, and make them synchronized. For example, we may receive a "drawPixel" command from the server that is concurrent with our own "drawPixel" command. We ensure that "drawPixel" is synchronized so that there is no concurrency issue.

Testing Strategy

We plan on testing the following objects we create: Packets, BoardModel, Identifiers, Client, ClientController, ClientState, DrawCommand, DrawCommandPixel, Drawable, Canvas2d, DrawableCanvas2d, DrawableBase, Pixel, Server, ServerSocketHandler, ServerSocketState, SocketHandler, StrokeTypes, and StrokeProperties

Packet Testing Strategy:
We will create all the different packets, check that they properly store the information we pass into them, and then check that serializing / deserializing the objects means they still store the correct data.

BoardModel Testing Strategy:

We will create a board model from the two different constructors, make sure to check the edge cases (0 users, null canvas, etc) and then test each of the methods in Board Model.

Identifiers Testing Strategy:
We will create all the different types of identifiers and make sure to check the edge cases (not providing ids / names) and then test the methods defined by the interface.

Client Testing Strategy:
Test the creation of a client controller and then check that the client gui runs if the popup gui verifies we've connected to the server.

ClientController Testing Strategy:
We test the creation of the client controller with a variety of ports and user/host names and then test each of the receivedPacket methods and make sure they're working properly by checking that they change the appropriate attributes within the controller.

DrawCommandPixel Testing Strategy:
We try to draw pixels and make sure that they are actually drawn on the canvas.

Canvas2d Testing Strategy:
We test the creation of a canvas and then test drawing pixels, saving images, and painting components.

DrawableCanvas2d Testing Strategy:
We test the user responses manually by checking that the gui clicks are actually being read and that they are creating a corresponding pixel drawing on the screen.

DrawableBase Testing Strategy:
We test the creation of instances of DrawableBases and then check that we're able to get the same values back by testing the getter methods.

Pixel Testing Strategy:
We test the creation of pixels using both constructors and test all the edge cases, and then test each method individually.

Server Testing Strategy:
We test the server class by creating a new server, adding clients and removing them and checking that they are actually added/removed, and then testing adding and removing boards. We also test that calling Identifier returns an UnsupportedOperationException and that we can handle multiple clients.

ServerSocketHandler Testing Strategy:
We test server socket handler by testing the constructor with edge cases, and then test each method and its effects on an instance of the model.

StrokeProperties Testing Strategy:
We test constructing a stroke property with edge case values and then test setting the stroke values and making sure they get set properly. We also test the paint point and make sure it draws the current point on our canvas visually.