The Chat Application using Java RabbitMQ

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1 Introduction

The purpose of this lab is to develop a chat system using Java and based on RabbitMQ library. The system was built on P2P architecture and it could be launched on each host included in the system (no centralized).

2 Design Decision

We use the peer to peer approach, where all nodes in the system are equal and

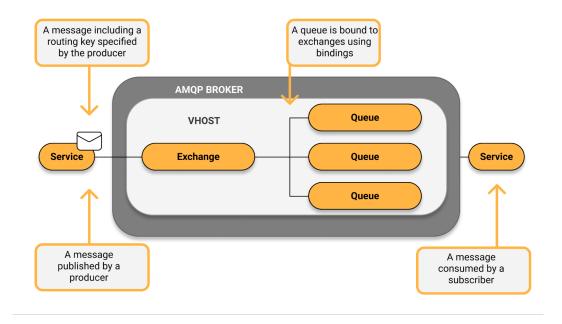


Figure 1: P2P in RabbitMQ.

3 Features

- 1. Each user can join/leave whenever he/she wants.
- 2. Each user can join/receive/broadcast whenever he/she wants.
- 3. Whenever a new client joined, he will receive a copy of all messages.

4 Comparing with Java RMI

• Much simpler and faster implementation.

5 Compile and run

- 1. To compile: javac -cp amqp-client-5.14.2.jar chatApp.java
- 2. **To run**: java-cp .:amqp-client-5.14.2.jar:slf4j-api-1.7.36.jar:slf4j-simple-1.7.36.jar chatApp NAME **Note**: name refers to the client name used in the chat and should be unique assigned.

6 Unidirectional ring using Java threads

The idea here is that:

- 1. If I am the sender, I'll just send.
- 2. If I am not the sender nor the receiver, I'll receive the message from the previous node and forward it toward the next one.
- 3. If I am the receiver, I'll just receiver the message.

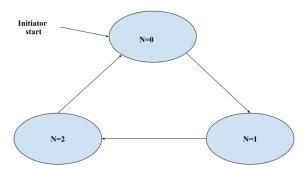


Figure 2: Ring topology with three nodes

The pseudo-code for the algorithm as follow

```
Bsend(m, source) \\ myid = mynum() \\ numnodes = numofnodes() \\ to = (my_id + 1)modnumnodes \\ from = (myid - 1)modnumnodes \\ \textbf{if } (myid == source) \textbf{ then } \\ send(m, to) \\ \textbf{else} \\ \textbf{if } (to == source) \textbf{ then } \\ receive(m, from) \\ \textbf{else } \\ receive(m, from) \\ send(m, to) \\
```

Unfortunately, the implemented code didn't work, we didn't have much time to handle it. Hopefully, by the deadline for the final project we will fix the bugs.