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| Babel Protocol |
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```

1. Introduction

1.1 Quick Summary:

- The Babel protocol is a binary protocol.
- The client-server communication uses TCP sockets.
- The peer-to-peer (client to client) communications uses:
 - a TCP connection to transmit text messages, and to establish a UDP connection
 - a UDP connection to transmit media data (sound)

1.2 Full Summary:

Note: please refer to the sequence diagrams corresponding to the processes described in this summary when necessary.

The clients connect to the Babel server (using TCP sockets). He can then sign up (create an account) or log in.

The server manages a database containing the users data (credentials and friends list).

Once the client has logged in, the server sends it the list of its friends and their status (online, offline, pending friend request). During the session, the client is notified by the server when one of its friend connects/disconnects. The client can add or remove friends (its friend list cannot exceed 100 friends).

When a client wants to invite a friend to a call, the server is used as a proxy to initiate a peer-to-peer communication:

In the following description of the process, the client initiating the call will be called the CALLER, the other party will be called the CALLEE.

Arrows (->) with the same level of indentation are alternatives.

AddParticipantToCall process:

- ```
-> The client emits a call request to the server.
 -> The server relays the call request to the concerned party.
 -> The callee declines the call.
 | -> The caller is notified
 | [END of the communication]
 -> The callee accepts the call
 -> Then the server provides the ip of the callee to the caller, and asks it to provide a port
 for the callee to connect to.
 -> The server provides the callee the ip and port of the caller
 [END of the communication]
```

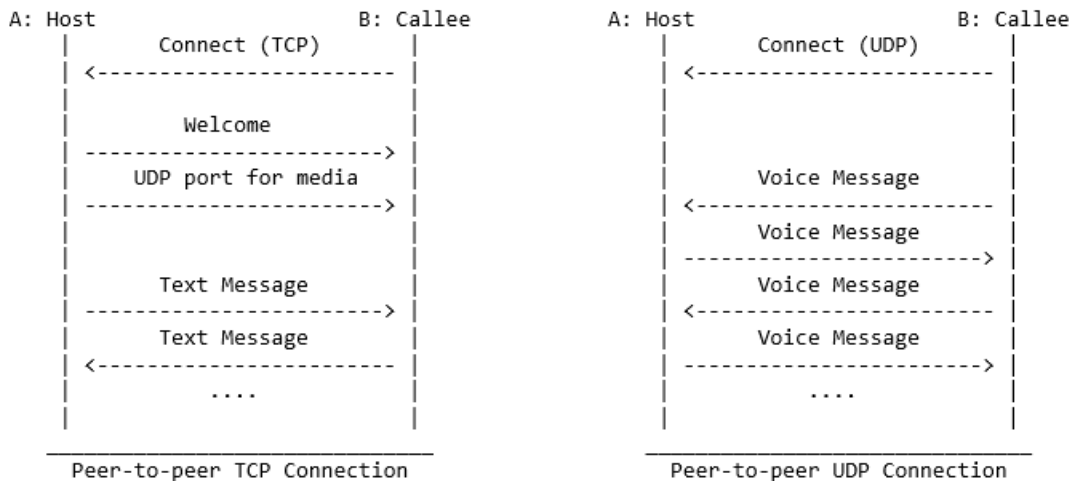
A TCP connection is then established directly between the caller and the callee.

This connection has three purposes:

- to provide the callee with the list of the participants
- to provide the callee with a port to establish a UDP connection for media data transfert (voice messages).
- to allow the callee and the caller to exchange text messages

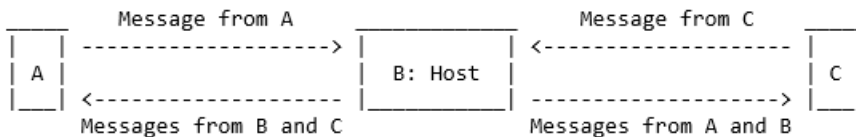
Finally, the UDP connection is also established between the caller and the callee.

Finally, the UDP connection is also established between the caller and the callee. The caller and callee can exchange text message (on the TCP connection) and voice messages (on the UDP connection).



On a conference call, the caller is actually the host of the whole conference call. Each callee transmit messages (text using TCP and voice using UDP) to (and only to) the host. The host then broadcast everything to everyone.

Conference call between A, B (the host) and C:



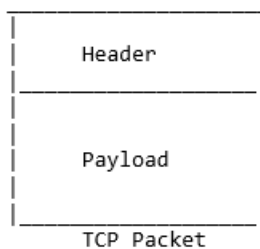
## 2. Protocol: Data

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### 2.1 TCP Packet:

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The TCP packets are composed of a header and a payload.



The header of a TCP Packet is defined as the following struct:

```

struct TCPPacketHeader
{
 char magicA;
 char magicB;
 char magicC;
 char commandId;
 int payloadSize;
}

```

Description of the fields of the TCPPacketHeader struct:

- magicA: it is used as a magic number to identify a Babel packet (MAGIC\_A = 1)
- magicB: it is used as a magic number to identify a Babel packet (MAGIC\_B = 1)
- magicC: it is used as a magic number to identify a Babel packet (MAGIC\_C = 7)
- commandId: it is used to identify the command described by the packet

- payloadSize: it is used to know the size of the payload

The total size of the packet is easily deduced:

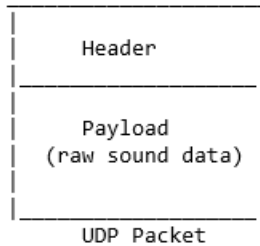
packetSize = sizeof(TCPPacketHeader) + payloadSize

The payload contains the data necessary for the command specified by commandId.

## 2.2 UDP Packet:

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The UDP packets are composed of a header and a payload.



The header of a UDP Packet is defined as the following struct:

```

struct UDPPacketHeader
{
 char magicA;
 char magicB;
 char magicC;
 char senderID;
 int payloadSize;
}

```

Description of the fields of the UDPPacketHeader struct:

- magicA: it is used as a magic number to identify a Babel packet (MAGIC\_A = 1)
- magicB: it is used as a magic number to identify a Babel packet (MAGIC\_B = 1)
- magicC: it is used as a magic number to identify a Babel packet (MAGIC\_C = 7)
- senderID: it is used to identify the user from whom the data originated
- payloadSize: it is used to specify the size of the payload

The total size of the packet is easily deduced:

packetSize = sizeof(UDPPacketHeader) + payloadSize

The payload contains the raw sound data (compressed and encoded).

## 2.3 TPC: Data transmission:

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The only data types transmitted over the network are:

- char
- int
- string
- List of any of the above types

If a command takes many arguments, they are concatenated one after another in the payload, without any separator.

## 2.4 TPC: String representation:

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In the payload, string are represented by:

- the size of the string (in bytes) on a byte
- the string content (byte array)

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| char:<br>Number of bytes | byte[]<br>String content |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|

String representation

With this representation, string are limited to 256 characters.

## 2.5 TPC: List representation:

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In the payload, a List<T> is represented by:

- the number of elements in the list (on an int)
- the elements of the string one after another without separator (T array)

|                            |                                           |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| int:<br>Number of elements | T[]<br>List content: elements of the list |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|

List representation

The type T of the list is NOT specified.

Depending on the command, the recipient should know what kind of list it is receiving.

## 3. Protocol: Client/Server Commands

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### 3.1 RequestAuth:

-----

Command ID: 1  
 Name: RequestAuth  
 Arguments: NONE  
 Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
 Expected Answers: SignIn | SignUp  
 Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

RequestAuth is the first command sent by the server once a client connects.  
 It asks the client to either log in (SignIn) or create a new account (SignUp).  
 If a client is too long to do either, the server closes the connection.

### 3.2 SignUp:

-----

Command ID: 2  
 Name: SignUp  
 Arguments: string: username, string: password  
 Sender/Recipient: Client -> Server  
 Expected Answers: OK | KO  
 Possible ErrorCodes: InvalidUsername | InvalidPassword | UnavailableUsername

#### Description:

SignUp is used by a client to create a new account.

The server can confirm the successful creation of the account, or inform that a problem happened.  
If the account creation was successful, the user is signed in at the same time.

### 3.3 SignIn:

-----

Command ID: 3  
Name: SignIn  
Arguments: string: username, string: password  
Sender/Recipient: Client -> Server  
Expected Answers: SendFriendsList | KO  
Possible ErrorCodes: InvalidCredentials | UserAlreadyConnected

#### Description:

SignIn is used by a client to log in.

The server can either:

- confirm the successful logging by sending to the user its friends list
- inform the user that a problem happened

### 3.4 SendFriendsList:

-----

Command ID: 4  
Name: SendFriendsList  
Arguments: List<string: username, char: status>: friends  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

Once a client has signed in, the server uses SendFriendsList to send to the now authenticated user the list of its friends and their status.

The argument is a list of tuple: (string, char), that is to say that in the payload, each item of the list is a string immediately followed by a char.

More precisely, an item of the list is used this way:

- string: username of the friend
- char: specifies the status of the friend, it is a value from the enum FriendStatus, defined below:
 

```
enum FriendStatus
{
 Offline = 0,
 Online = 1,
 FriendRequestPending = 2
}
```

### 3.5 FriendStatusUpdate:

-----

Command ID: 5  
Name: FriendStatusUpdate  
Arguments: char: status, string: username  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

When a client is signed in, the server uses FriendStatusUpdate to notify it as soon as one of its friends connects or disconnects.

There are two arguments, a char and a string:

- char: specifies the status of the friend, it is the value Offline or Online from the enum FriendStatus (defined above), therefore:
  - . 0 if the friend just went offline (disconnected)
  - . 1 if the friend just went online (connected)

- string: username of the friend whose status has to be updated

### 3.6 FriendRequest:

-----

Command ID: 6  
 Name: FriendRequest  
 Arguments: char: operation, string: username, string: username  
 Sender/Recipient: (Client -> Server) | (Server -> Client)

#### a. Client -> Server:

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Expected Answers: OK | KO  
 Possible ErrorCodes: UnknownUser | AlreadyFriend | RequestPending | FriendsMaxedOut

#### Description:

RequestFriend is used by a client to ask to add/remove a user as a friend.

As the server receives this command, it checks its database and can either:

- inform the client that a problem occurred
- inform the client that the request has been successfully processed

There are three arguments, a char and two strings:

- char: type of the operation: it is a value from the enum FriendRequestType, defined below:  

```
enum FriendRequestType
{
 Removal = 0,
 Addition = 1,
}
```
- string: username of the asker (the user that asks to add/remove someone as a friend)
- string: username of the user being asked (the user that will be removed as a friend / answer whether he wants to accept or decline the friend request)

#### b. Server -> Client:

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Expected Answers: NONE  
 Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

RequestFriend is used by the server, on reception of a valid RequestFriend, if and only if the user being asked as a friend is online.

It is used to notify the user being asked as a friend of the friend request.

>>> Same use of the three arguments as the (Client -> Server) command

### 3.7 FriendValidation:

-----

Command ID: 7  
 Name: FriendValidation  
 Arguments: char: boolean, string: username, string: username

#### a. Client -> Server:

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Expected Answers: OK | KO  
 Possible ErrorCodes: UnknownUser | AlreadyFriend | FriendsMaxedOut

#### Description:

FriendValidation is used by a client to ask to accept/refuse a user as a friend.

As the server receives this command, it checks its database and can either:

- inform the asker that a problem occurred
- inform the asker that the validation has been successfully processed

There are three arguments, a char and two strings:

- char: used as a boolean value to specify if the request was accepted or refused:
  - . 0 Refused
  - . 1 Accepted
- string: username of the asker (the user that asked to add/remove someone as a friend)
- string: username of the user being asked (the user that answers whether he accepts or declines the friend request)

b. Server -> Client:

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Expected Answers: NONE

Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

FriendValidation is used by the server, on reception of a valid FriendValidation, if and only if the user whose request has been validated is online.

It is used to notify the user who made the friend request of the validation.

>>> Same use of the three arguments as the (Client -> Server) command

### 3.8 AddToCall:

-----

Command ID: 8

Name: AddToCall

Arguments: string: username, List<string: username>: participants

a. Client -> Server:

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Expected Answers: OK | KO

Possible ErrorCodes: UnknownUser | UserOffline

#### Description:

AddToCall is used by a client to call a friend (or add him/her to an ongoing call).

There are two arguments, a string and a list of strings:

- string: username of the callee (the user invited to join the call)
- List<string>: list of the usernames of the users present in the call

b. Server -> Client:

~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Expected Answers: AnswerCall

Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

AddToCall is used by the server to notify a client of an incoming call.

There are two arguments, a string and a list of strings:

- string: username of the caller (the user inviting to join the call)
- List<string>: list of the usernames of the users present in the call

### 3.9 AnswerCall:

-----

Command ID: 9

Name: AnswerCall

Arguments: char: answer, string: username

Sender/Recipient: Client -> Server

Expected Answers: ConnectToPeer

Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

AnswerCall is used by a client to notify the server that a call is accepted/refused.

There are two arguments, a char and a string:

- char: used as a boolean value to specify if the call was accepted or refused:
  - . 0 Refused
  - . 1 Accepted
- string: username of the caller (the user inviting to the call)

### 3.10 CallDropped:

-----

Command ID: 10  
Name: CallDropped  
Arguments: string: username  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

- CallDropped is used by the server to notify a client that a user refused its call.  
There is only one argument, a string:
- string: username of the callee who refused the call

### 3.11 Host:

-----

Command ID: 11  
Name: Host  
Arguments: string: ip, string: username  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
Expected Answers: HostReady  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

- Host is used by the server to notify a client that a user accepted its call, and provide that user's IP so that the caller can identify it.  
The caller is asked to provide a port for the callee to connect to.  
There are two argument: two strings:
- string: ip of the callee who accepted the call (so that the caller can identify it and accept its connection)
  - string: username of the callee who accepted the call

### 3.12 HostReady:

-----

Command ID: 12  
Name: HostReady  
Arguments: int: port, string: username  
Sender/Recipient: Client -> Server  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

#### Description:

- HostReady is used by the client to provide the server a port for the callee to connect to.  
There are two argument: an int and a string:
- int: port on the client for the callee to connect to
  - string: username of the callee who accepted the call

### 3.13 ConnectToPeer:

-----



Command ID: 13  
Name: ConnectToPeer  
Arguments: int: port, string: ip, string: username  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

Description:

ConnectToPeer is used by the server to provide the callee with the ip and the port of the caller to connect to.

There are three argument: an int and two strings:

- int: port on the caller for the callee to connect to
- string: ip of the caller so that the callee can connect directly to it
- string: username of the caller

3.14 OK:

-----

Command ID: 14  
Name: OK  
Arguments: int: commandID  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

Description:

OK is used by the server to notify the client that a command was successful.

There is only one argument, an int:

- int: the ID of the command that was successful

3.15 KO:

-----

Command ID: 15  
Name: KO  
Arguments: int: errorCode  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

Description:

KO is used by the server to notify the client that an error occurred.

There is only one argument, an int:

- int: an error code that describes the error encountered

#### 4. Protocol: Peer-to-Peer Commands

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4.1 Welcome:

-----

Command ID: 16  
Name: Welcome  
Arguments: List<string: username, char: status>: participants  
Sender/Recipient: Client -> Client  
Expected Answers: NONE  
Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

**Description:**

Once a new client connects to the host, the host uses Welcome to send to this new guest who joined the call the list of the users in the call and their ID.

The argument is a list of tuple: (string, char), that is to say that in the payload, each item of the list is a string immediately followed by a char.

More precisely, an item of the list is used this way:

- string: username of the user in the call
- char: ID attributed to the user to identify him in the call

**4.2 ParticipantStatusUpdate:**

-----

Command ID: 17  
 Name: ParticipantStatusUpdate  
 Arguments: char: status, char: userID, string: username  
 Sender/Recipient: Client -> Client  
 Expected Answers: NONE  
 Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

**Description:**

When a participant joins/leaves the call, the host uses ParticipantStatusUpdate to notify everyone else that this user left/joined the call.

There are three arguments, two char and a string:

- char: specifies the status of the participant, it is the value Offline or Online from the enum FriendStatus (defined far above), therefore:
  - . 0 if the participant just left the call
  - . 1 if the participant just joined the call
- char: ID attributed to the user to identify him in the call
- string: username of the user whose status has changed

**4.3 UDPReady:**

-----

Command ID: 18  
 Name: UDPReady  
 Arguments: int: port  
 Sender/Recipient: Client -> Client  
 Expected Answers: NONE  
 Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

**Description:**

UDPReady is used by a host client (caller) to provide another client (the callee) with a UDP port to connect to.

There is only one argument, an int:

- int: UDP port for the callee to connect to

**4.4 SendText:**

-----

Command ID: 19  
 Name: SendText  
 Arguments: int: userID, string: message  
 Sender/Recipient: Client -> Client  
 Expected Answers: NONE  
 Possible ErrorCodes: NONE

**Description:**

SendText is used by a client to send a text message to another client.

There are two arguments, an int and a string:

- int: the ID of the user from whom the message originated
- string: the message to send

## 5. Protocol: Error Codes

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### 5.1 InvalidUsername:

-----

ErrorCode: 1  
Name: InvalidUsername  
Commands: SignUp  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

#### Description:

To be valid, a username has to:

- be at LEAST 2 characters long
- be at MOST 20 characters long
- contain only alpha-numeric characters or underscores (A-Za-z0-9\_)

### 5.2 InvalidPassword:

-----

ErrorCode: 2  
Name: InvalidPassword  
Commands: SignUp  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

#### Description:

To be valid, a password has to:

- be at LEAST 2 characters long
- be at MOST 30 characters long
- contain only alpha-numeric characters, underscores, whitespace, commas, colons, semi-colons or arobases: (A-Za-z0-9\_ ,;:@)

### 5.3 UnavailableUsername:

-----

ErrorCode: 3  
Name: UnavailableUsername  
Commands: SignUp  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

#### Description:

The username provided to create this account is not available.

### 5.4 UnknownUser:

-----

ErrorCode: 4  
Name: UnknownUser  
Commands: FriendRequest | FriendValidation | AddToCall  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

#### Description:

The user is unknown in this context:

- On a RequestFriend, it can mean that:

- no user with the given username could be found in the database (when trying to add a friend)
- no user with the given username could be found in the user's friends list (when trying to remove a friend)
- On a FriendValidation, it means that no user with the given username has made a friend request with the user who sent the command
- On a AddToCall, it means that no user with the given username has been found among the friends of the user who sent the command

#### 5.5 UserAlreadyConnected:

-----

ErrorCode: 5  
Name: UserAlreadyConnected  
Commands: SignIn  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:  
A client is already connected with this user account.

#### 5.6 AlreadyFriend:

-----

AlreadyFriend | FriendsMaxedOut

ErrorCode: 6  
Name: AlreadyFriend  
Commands: FriendRequest | FriendValidation  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:  
The user with the given username is already a friend of the user that is trying to add a friend.

#### 5.7 FriendsMaxedOut:

-----

ErrorCode: 7  
Name: FriendsMaxedOut  
Commands: FriendRequest | FriendValidation  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:  
The user who is trying to add a friend has reached its upper limit of friends (MAX\_FRIENDS = 20).

#### 5.8 UserOffline:

-----

ErrorCode: 8  
Name: UserOffline  
Commands: AddToCall  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:  
The user with the given username is offline.

#### 5.9 RequestPending:

-----

ErrorCode: 9  
Name: RequestPending

Commands: FriendRequest  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:

The user with the given username has already sent the client a friend request, or the other way around.

5.10 AuthenticationTimeOut:  
-----

ErrorCode: 10  
Name: AuthenticationTimeOut  
Commands: NONE  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:

The client has been connected to the server without being identified for too long.

5.11 UnknownCommand:  
-----

ErrorCode: 11  
Name: UnknownCommand  
Commands: Any  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:

The command sent is unknown in this context (example: AddToCall without being signed in).  
Also raised if a command is sent without the mandatory arguments.

5.12 InvalidCredentials:  
-----

ErrorCode: 12  
Name: InvalidCredentials  
Commands: SignIn  
Sender/Recipient: Server -> Client

Description:

No user with this username and password could be found in the database.

6. Protocol: Security considerations  
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6.1 Call Requests:  
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As soon as a call request is created, the server adds it to a list of call requests it maintains.  
The server keeps track of these call requests until either:

- the call request is refused
- the call request is accepted AND it has forwarded the ip and port of the caller to the callee.

That way, a client cannot bypass the first step of the process and get the ip and a port of a client without calling it.

## 6.2 Peer-to-Peer connection:

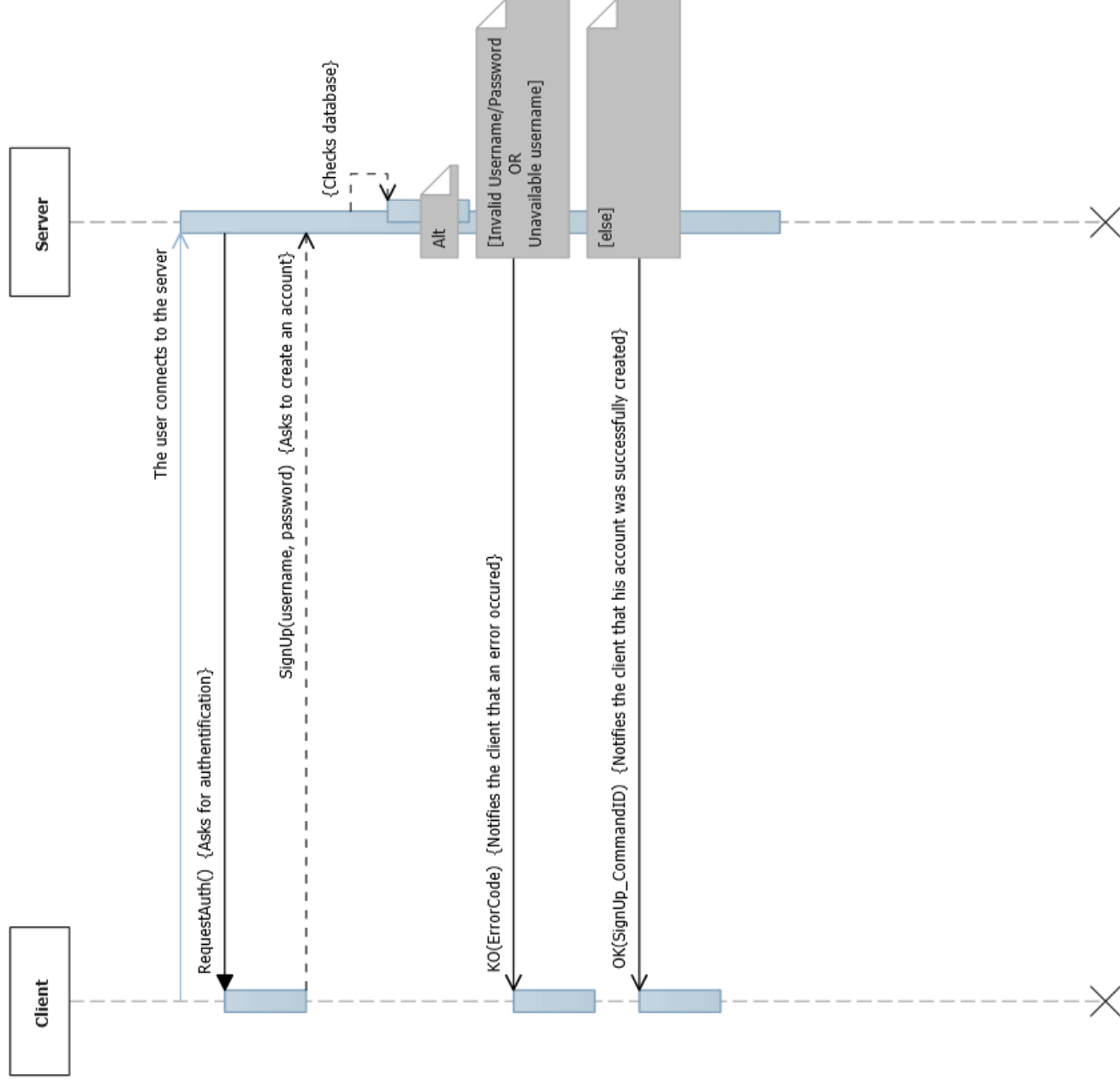
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Before two clients can establish a peer-to-peer connection, the server acts as a proxy to provide the callee with the IP and a port of the caller.

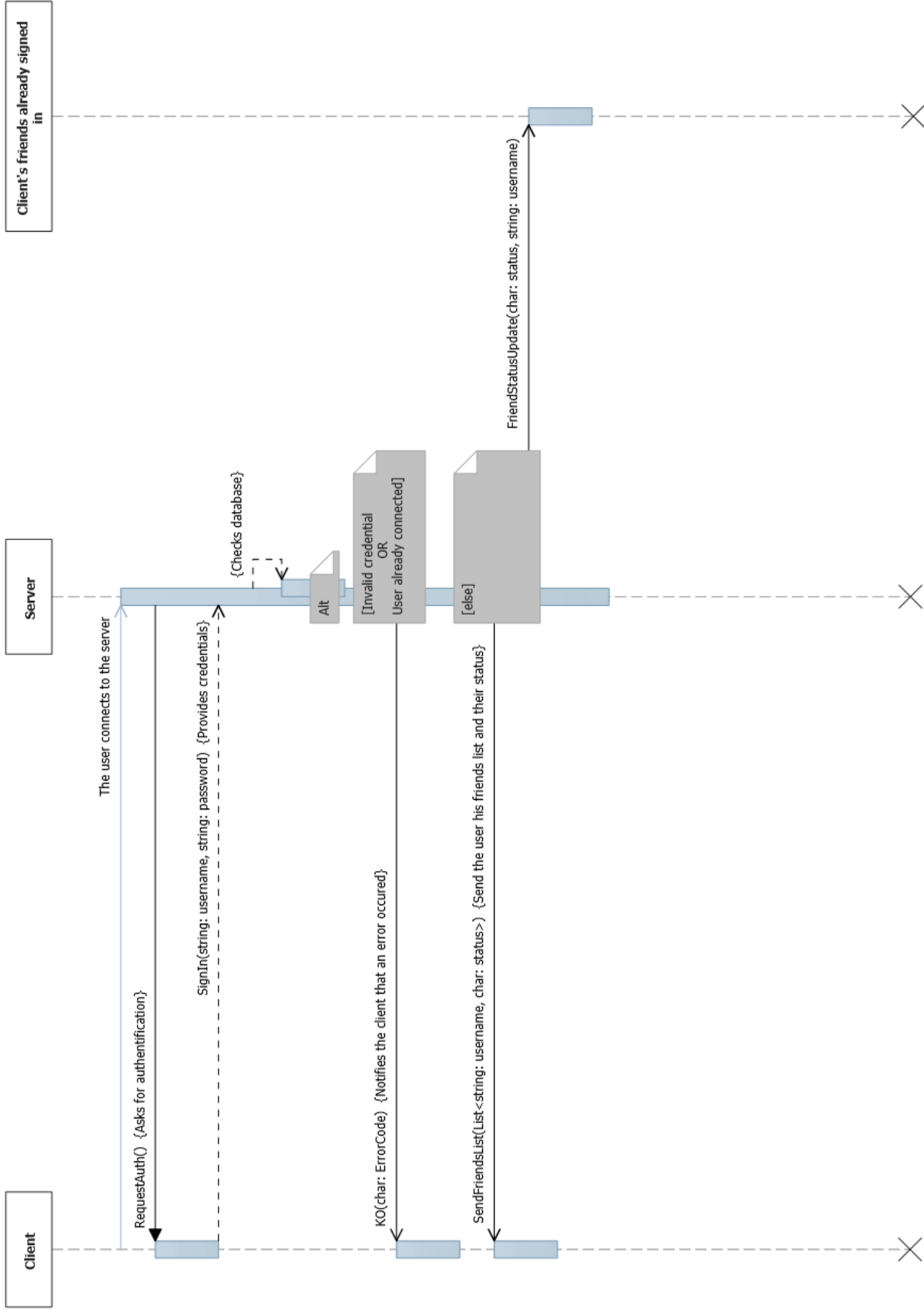
But before that, the server provide the caller with the IP of the callee.

That way, when the caller receive a direct connection of a caller, it can check if this is the expected callee.

## sd CreateAccount

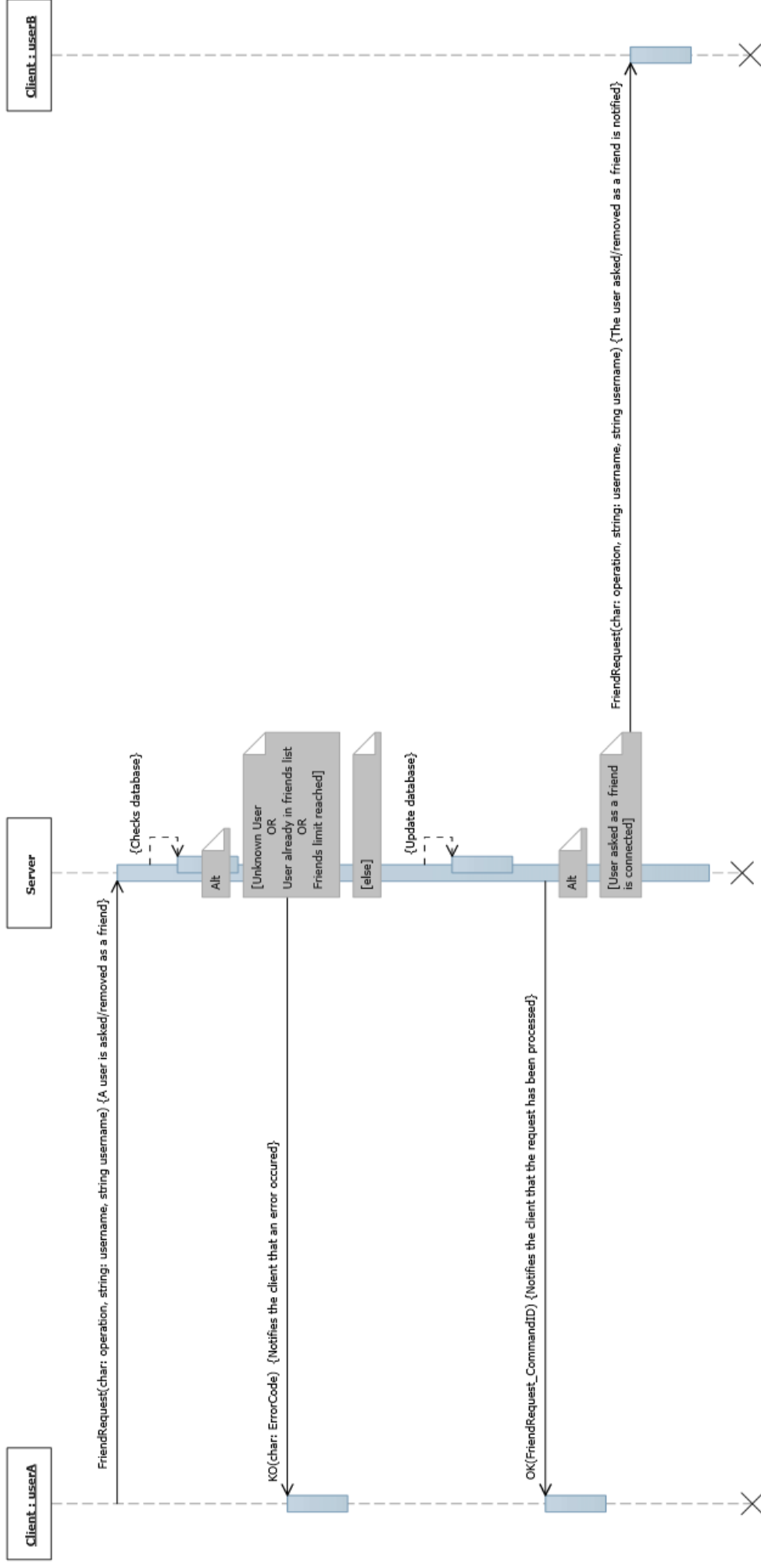


## sd Connection

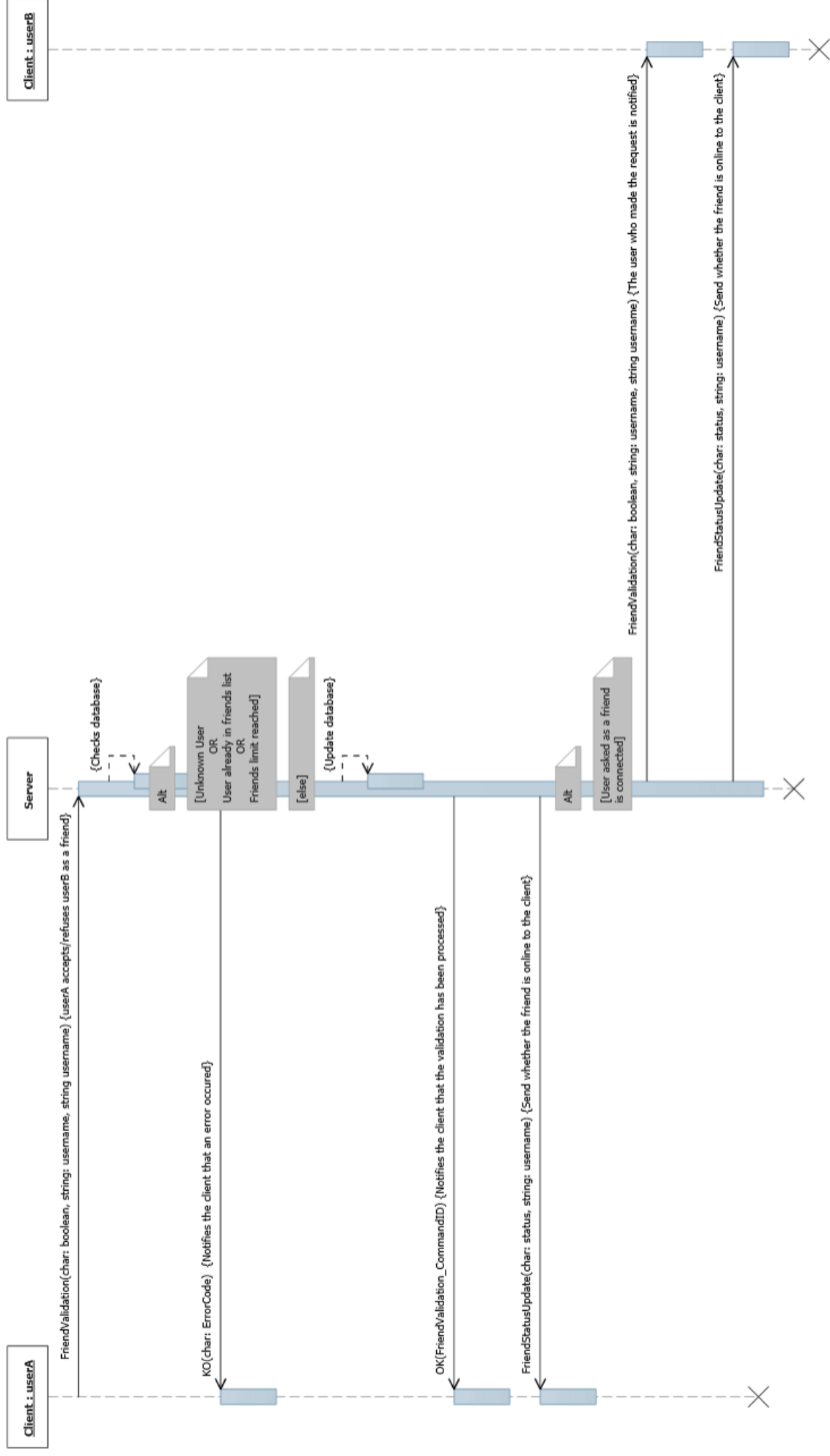




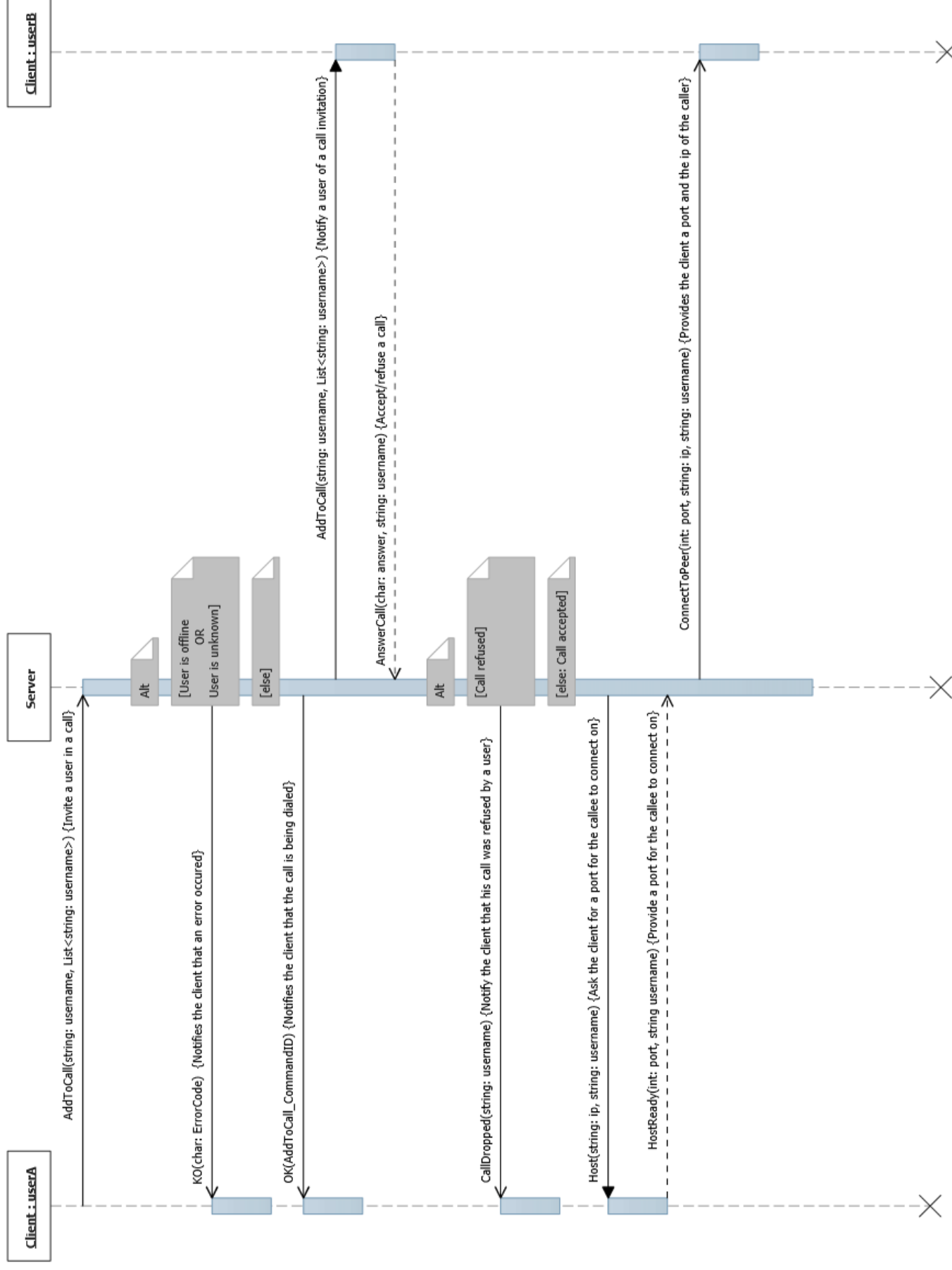
## sd AddOrRemoveFriend



## sd AcceptOrRefuseFriendRequest



## sd AddParticipantToCall



# sd PeerToPeerCommunications

