



**INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

*School of Computer Science and Engineering*  
(Sem 1, 2025 - 2026)



**STUDENT PRESENTATION**

# **MANGAHUB - BY GROUP 05**

**Net - Centric Programming**



**Lê Hưng - ITCSIU22271**



**Đàm Nguyễn Trọng Lễ- ITITIU22240**

A vertical photograph on the left side of the slide shows a person's hands pointing at a hand-drawn site plan or map on a piece of paper. The person is wearing a grey long-sleeved shirt with ruffled cuffs and dark pants. The map features various buildings, roads, and green spaces, with some areas highlighted in blue. The background of the slide is white with blue decorative elements: a blue bar at the top left, a blue bar at the bottom left, a blue bar on the right side, and a light blue curved shape at the bottom right.

# CONTENT

**01**

Introduction & Goals

**02**

System Architecture

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Services Workflows

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Key Feature & Demo

# INTRODUCTION



In this part, we briefly introduce to the content, explain about the meaning of “SOCKET PROGRAMMING” and other terminologies.

# Team 5: Task Distribution

Lê Hưng:

- Database design
- Manga CRUD
- UDP - Notification service
- Sync manga with external APIs
- GRPC for manga query

Trọng Lễ:

- Authentication
- TCP - Sync Progress
- GRPC for sync progress
- Websocket chat system
- Automation Test
- DevOps

# PROBLEM & MOTIVATION

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- Pain points: tracking manga progress across many series and sources:
- Manga library & progress tracking.
- Real-time sync, notifications, chat.
- Automatic data sync from MangaDex & AniList
- Goal: unified CLI-based manga hub with real-time features.

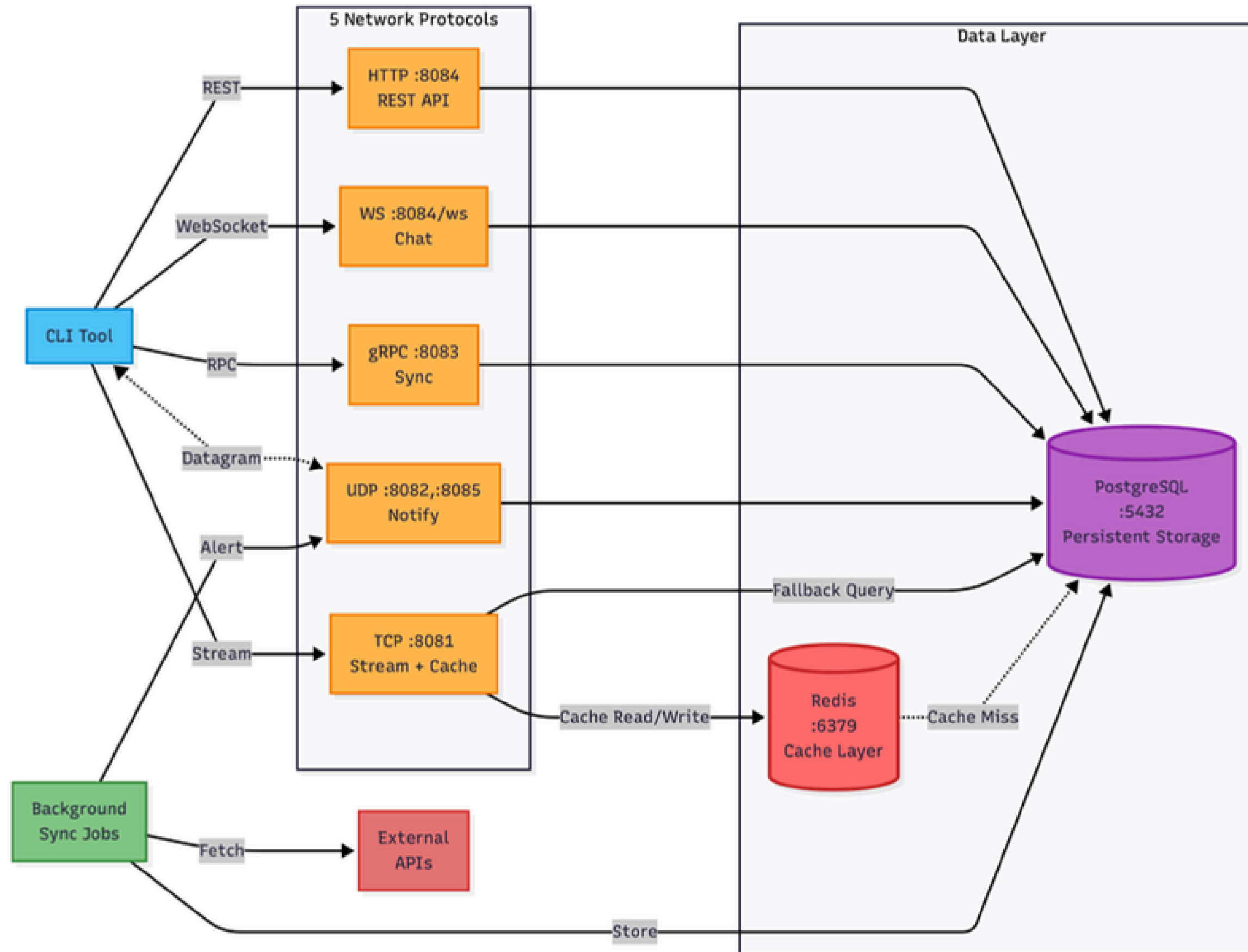
# PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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- Learn and apply 5 network protocols in Golang.
- Build end-to-end system: CLI → services → database/cache.
- Real-world skills: concurrency, distributed systems, API integration.

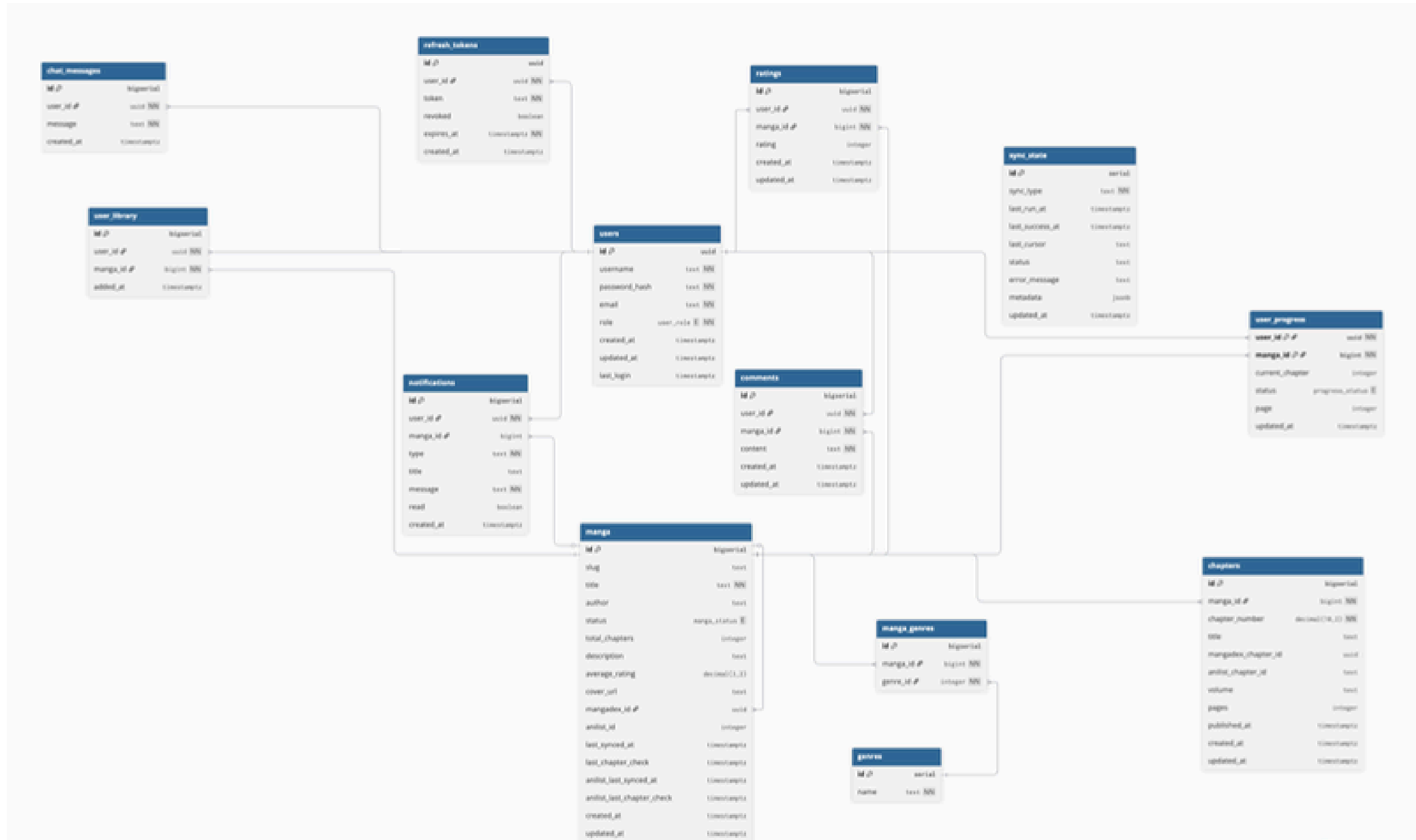
# SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

# SYSTEM OVERVIEW





# DATABASE SCHEMA



# SERVICE WORKFLOWS

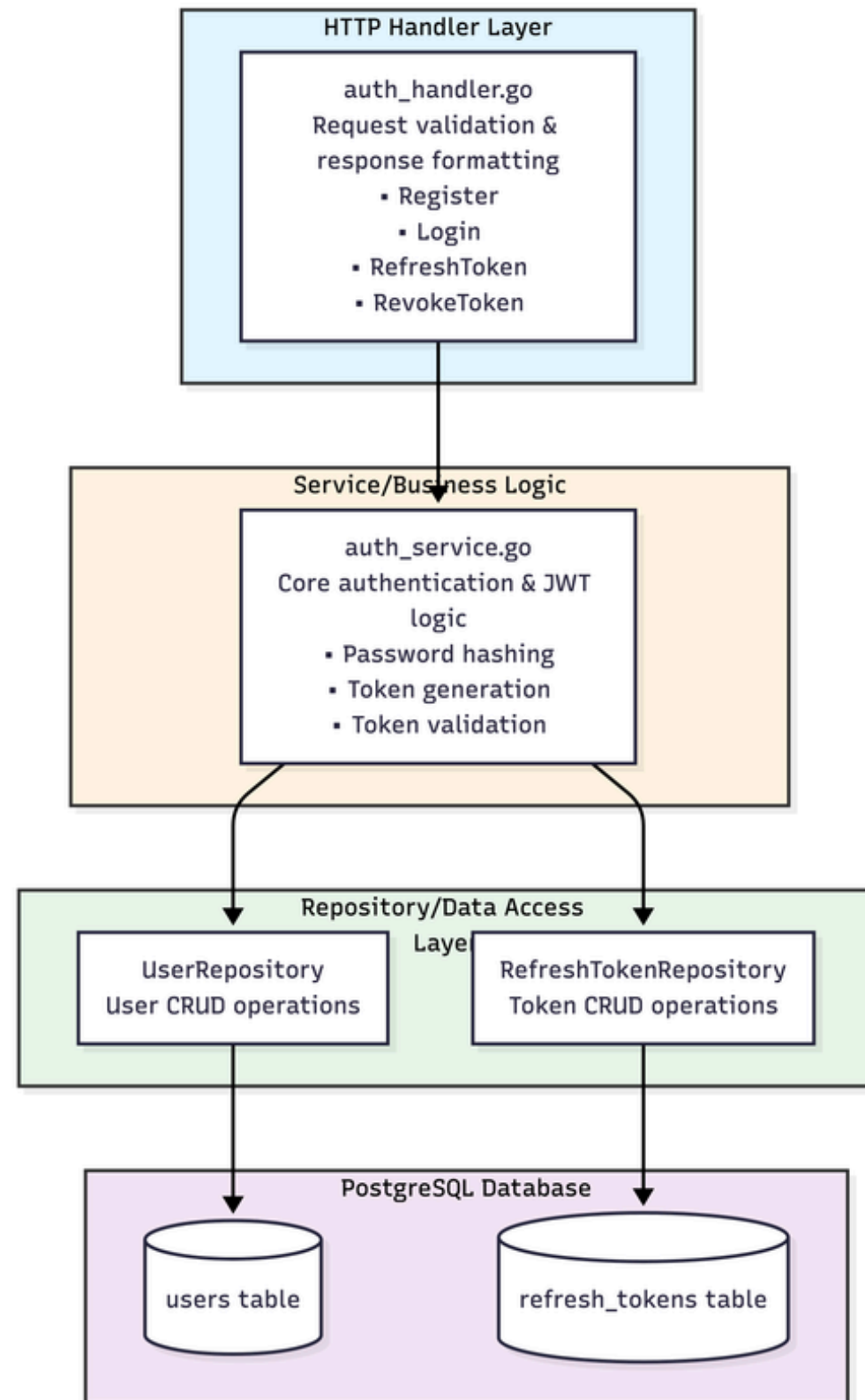
# HTTP-REST API FOR MANGA CRUD



Clear layered HTTP architecture: request flows from the HTTP layer through handler, service, repository, down to PostgreSQL, which makes responsibilities easy to reason about.

→ This separation of concerns improves testability: handlers, services, and repositories can be unit-tested independently with mocks instead of hitting the real database.

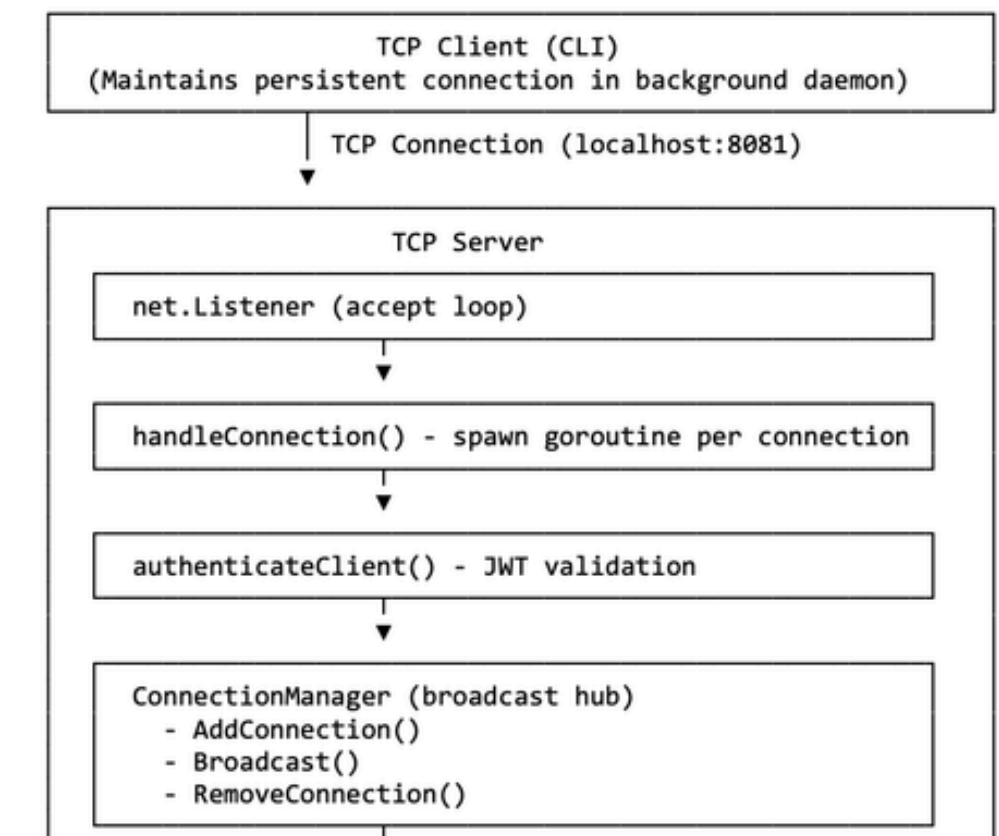
# AUTHENTICATION LOGIC



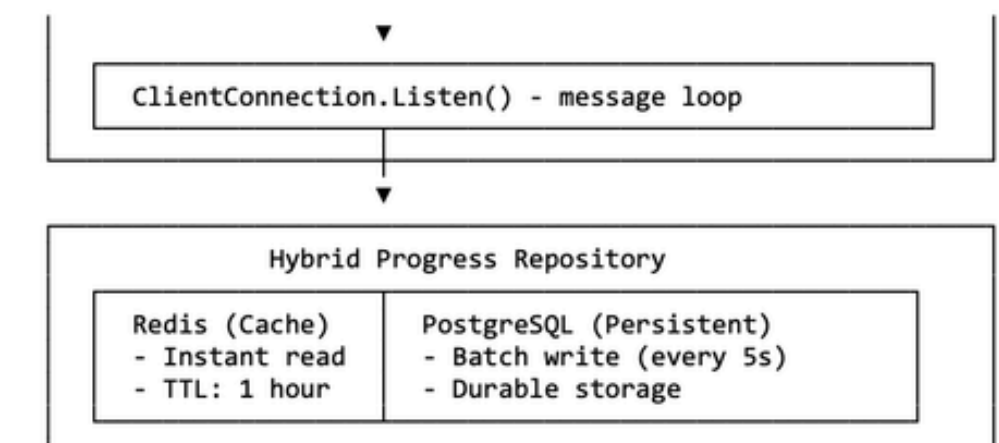
- Input validation (username 3-50 chars, password  $\geq 8$  chars, valid email)
- Duplicate username/email check
- Refresh token stored in database with expiry
- Parse and validate JWT signature using HMAC-SHA256
- Inject user context into request (userID, role, scopes)
- **Token Refresh** ( /auth/refresh) → Prevents token reuse attacks

# TCP - SYNC READING PROGRESS

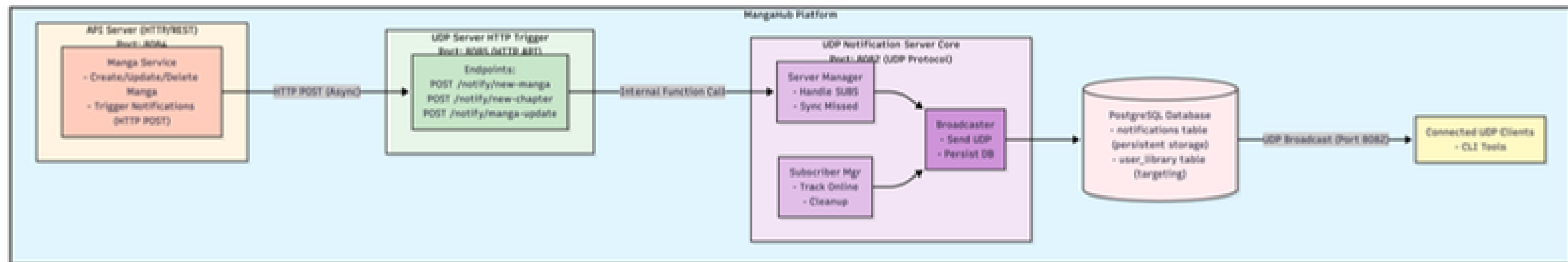
- Protocol: Raw TCP with custom JSON-based wire protocol
- Storage: Hybrid (Redis cache + PostgreSQL persistence)
- Connection Model: Long-lived, persistent connections with heartbeat
- Authentication: JWT validation at connection establishment
- Concurrency: Goroutine-per-connection model with broadcast channels



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# UDP - REAL TIME NOTIFICATION



## Why Two Ports?

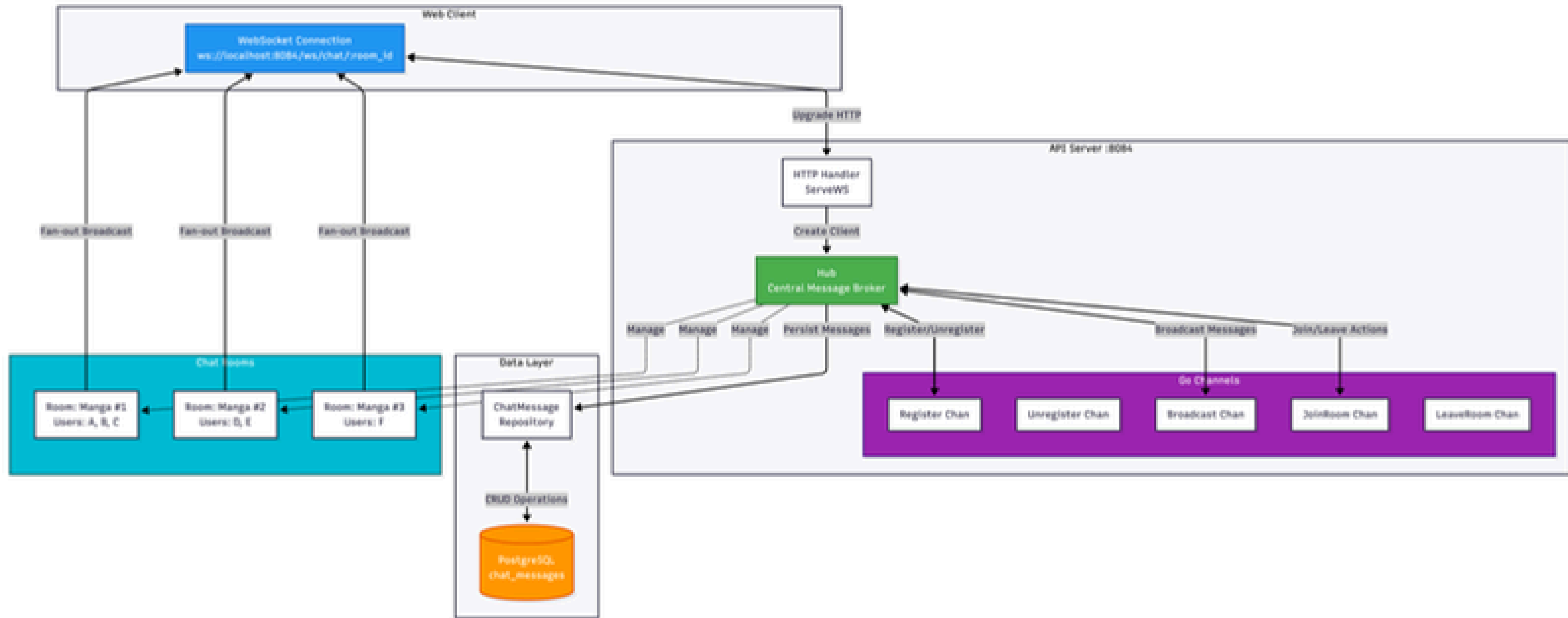
| Port | Protocol | Purpose                                      | Accessed By                             |
|------|----------|--|---|
| 8082 | UDP      | Client connections & real-time notifications | CLI clients, end users                  |
| 8085 | HTTP     | Internal trigger API for services            | API server, MangaDex sync, AniList sync |

## Port 8085 (HTTP Trigger Interface)

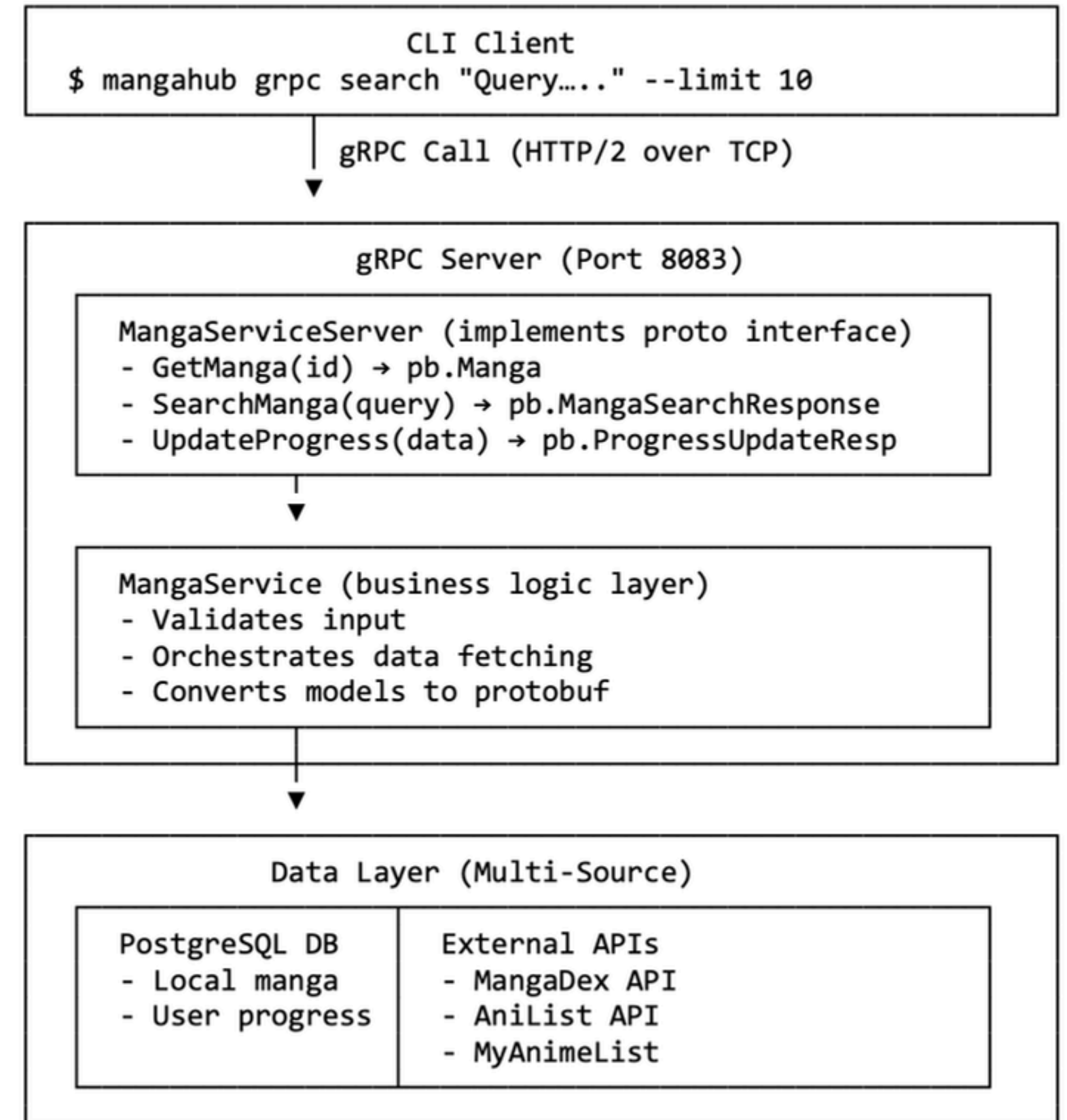
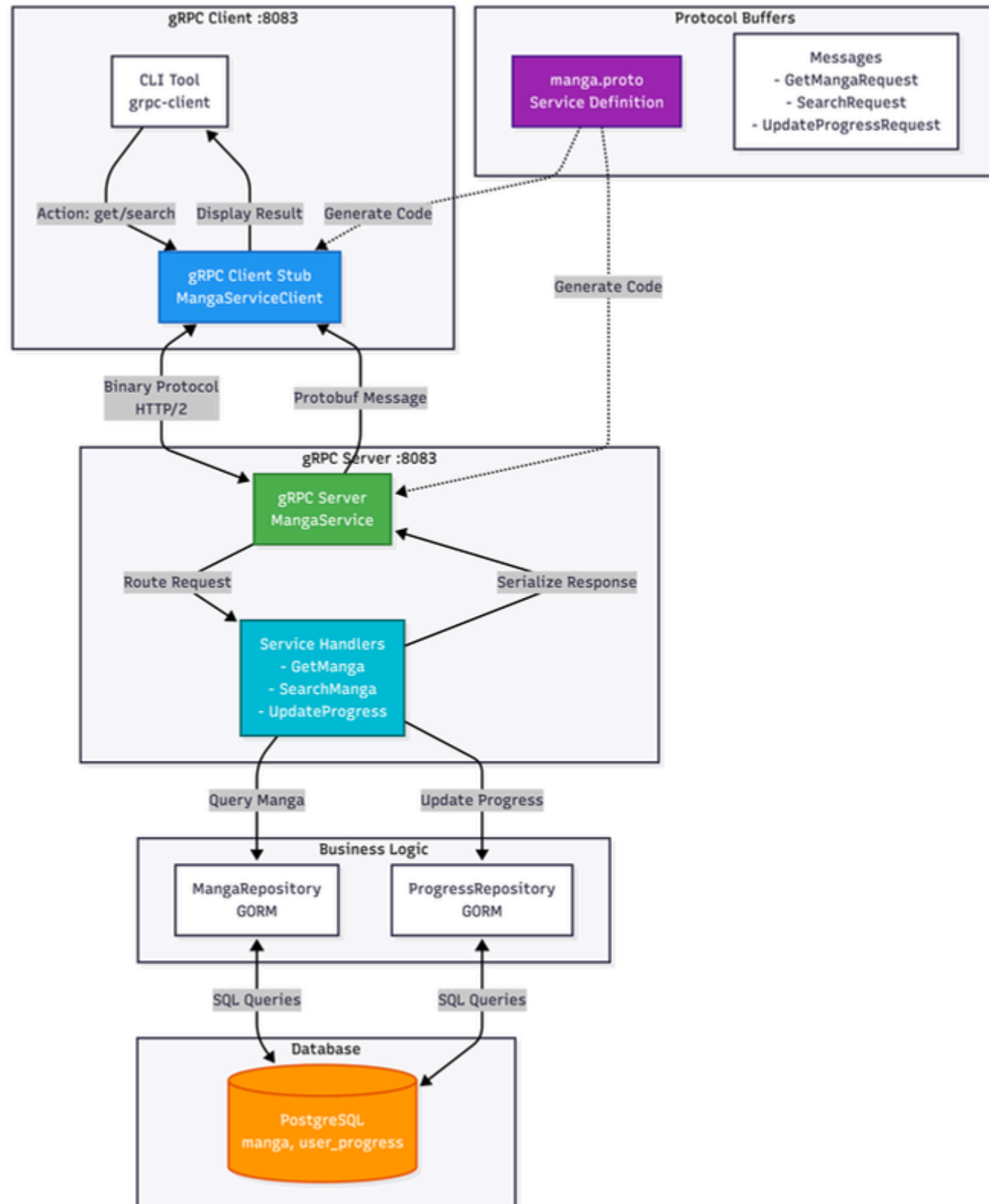
Role: HTTP-to-UDP Bridge - Internal API Gateway

This port exposes HTTP endpoints that internal services use to trigger UDP broadcasts:

# WEBSOCKET - CHAT SYSTEM

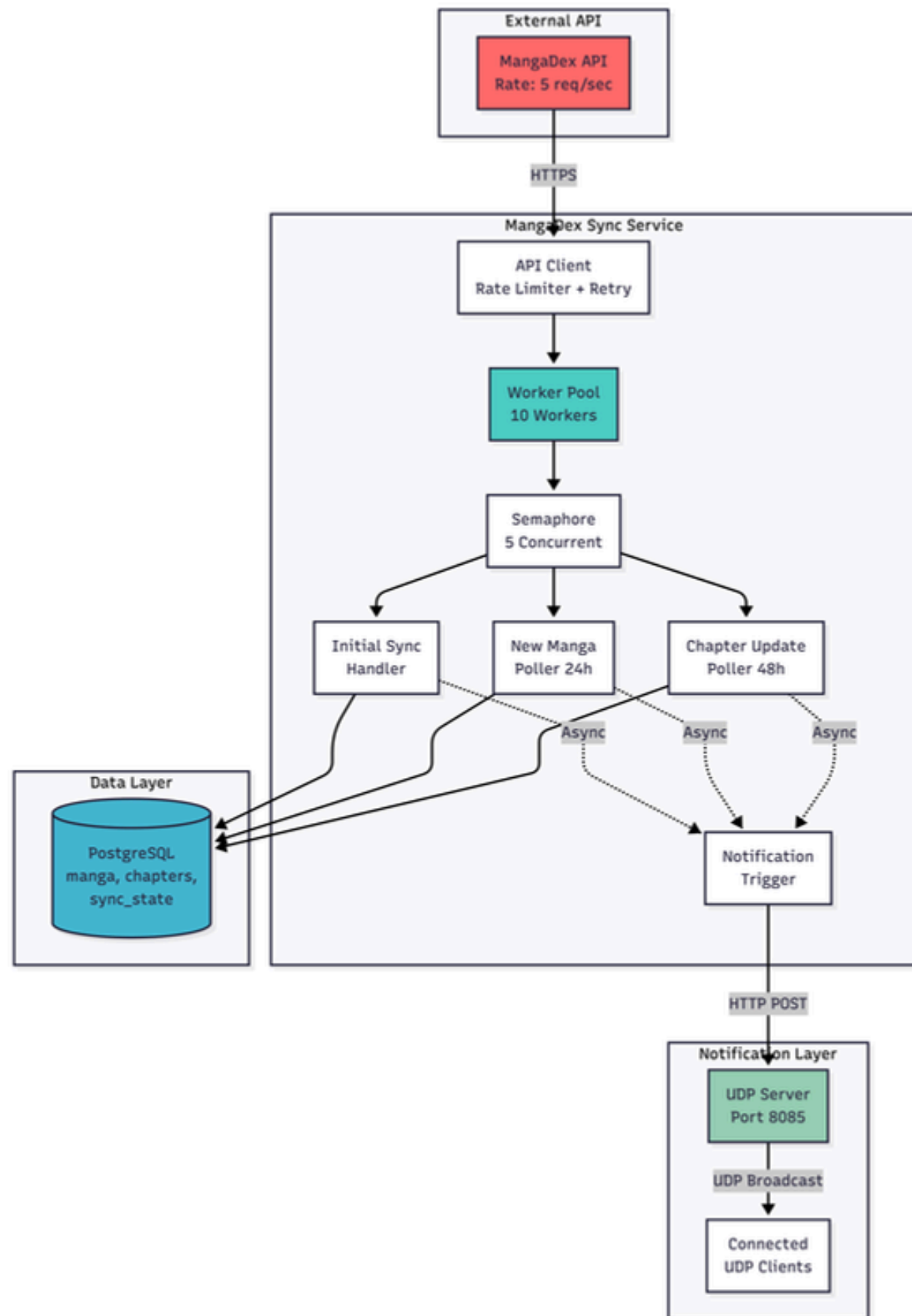


# GRPC - INTERNAL CALL





# MANGA - SYNC DATA PERSISTENTLY



- Problem: Processing 200 manga sequentially takes 40 seconds (0.2s per manga).  
--> Solution: Fixed-size worker pool that reuses goroutines.
- Problem: MangaDex API allows max 5 requests/second. Worker pool with 10 goroutines could exceed this.  
--> Solution: Semaphore pattern to limit concurrent API calls.
- Problem: Even with semaphore, bursty traffic could temporarily exceed rate limits.  
→ Solution: Token bucket algorithm from [golang.org/x/time/rate](https://golang.org/x/time/rate).



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# THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION - FEEL FREE TO ASK FOR MORE DETAILS

## REFERENCES:

- <https://pkg.go.dev/net>
- <https://github.com/headtomatoes/mangahub>