CHATAPP

GHOSTBUSTERS



Team Members



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Outline

- Use Cases
- Design Patterns
- UML Diagrams
- Backend Overview
- Design FAQs
- Demo

Welcome to Chatapp

You can have a lot of fun here, please register first.

	Registe	er	
	James		
	20		
	Houston		
	Rice		
register			

Welcome to the chat room



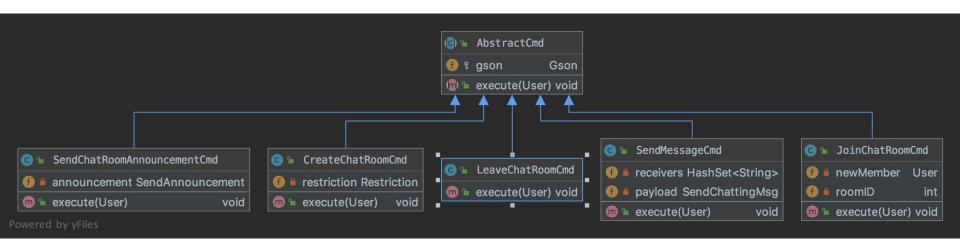
Key Use Cases

- Owner leaves the chatroom when there are no other users present.
 - o If there are still members, second user to join becomes the owner
 - Else, the chatroom is deleted in this case.
- Do not store user info. When a user leaves the web page or the websocket times out, the user is deleted and chatroom information is not maintained.
- Announcements:
 - Owner Message
 - User Leaves
 - New Owner

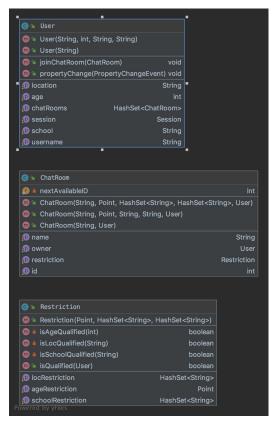
Design Patterns

- Command
- Union
- Observer
- Singleton

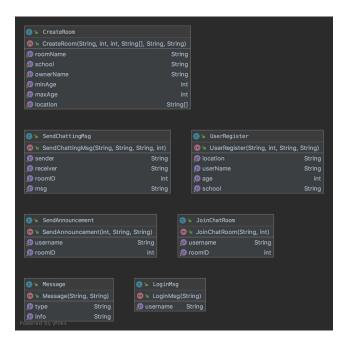
UML Diagrams: Cmd



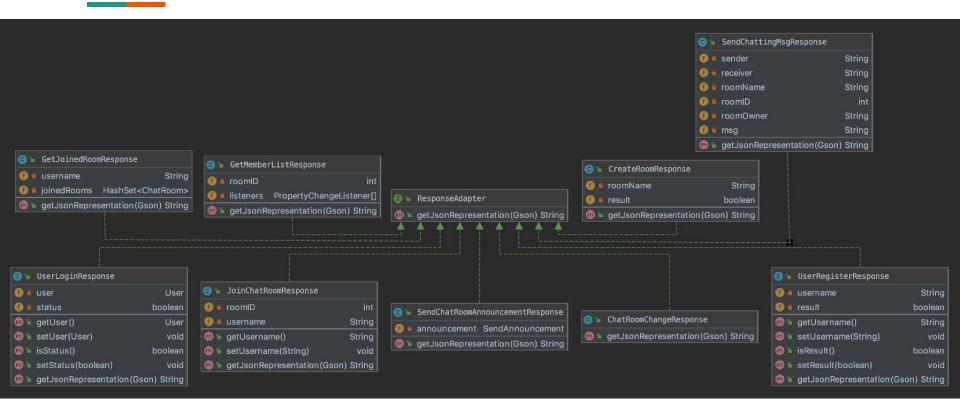
UML Diagrams: Model



UML Diagrams: Request



UML Diagrams: Response



Backend

- Dispatcher
 - Singleton
 - All users listen to the "user" property
 - All members in a chat room listen to a property named as its roomID
- Command
 - o Pass commands to all listeners through the Dispatcher

Backend

HTTP

- Register
- Get the member list of a chat room
- Get chat room list

WebSocket

- Login
- Send and receive chatting message
- Send and receive chat room announcement
- Notify clients when room/member changes

FAQ

- 1. How do we distinguish between WS msg type? @Calvin
- 2. How do we use the dispatcher in the backend? @Calvin
- 3. How do you maintain WS connections across pages? @kexi
- 4. Why do we use both HTTP and WS? @kexi
- 5. How does the backend identify users and Chat rooms? @kexi
- 6. How to keep the chat history/announcement history? @pokai

How do we distinguish between WS msg type?

General form of WS msg

{type: Msg Type,

info: Payload}

Send Chat Room Announcement

```
{type: "announcement",
info: { username: "XX",
announcement: "YY",
roomID: 1}}
```

Send Chat Msg

```
{ type: "chat",
info: { sender:xxx, receiver:xx,
roomID:xx, msg:xx}}
```

How do we use the dispatcher in the backend?

How do you maintain WS connections across pages?

- <script type="text/html"><div>hello</div></script> will not render in the page, but same coding as normal HTML.
- Websocket will be created in a separate file which will be inserted to the DOM when users register successfully and won't be replaced if url changes.

Done! You have your own front-end router.

Why do we use both HTTP and WS?

- Websocket is used in full-duplex communication to replace with polling.
- Websocket is expensive than normal HTTP. (HTTP 101, handshake, header...)
- Getting data like room list uses HTTP request. Chat/Announcements uses WS.
- Receive WS messages first, then have a HTTP request.

How does the backend identify users and Chat rooms?

Users are distinguished by the username; Chat rooms are distinguished by the id.

- When the user login to our app, front-end will send a message of the username to back-end, which let the session of websocket maps to a username. Username is the unique, duplicate username cannot be registered successfully.
- GET /joined_rooms/:username or {type: "enter_room", info: {username: 'xxx', roomID: 123}}
- Chat rooms have their unique id, back-end send the room data with id.
- GET /member_list/:roomID or {type: "enter_room", info: {username: 'xxx', roomID: 123}}

How to keep the chat history/announcement history?

Information saved in frontend

What happens if the owner leaves a chatroom?

Why is this the optimal design?

Demo

Welcome to the chat room



https://chatapp-team-ghostbusters.herokuapp.com/