

The CoAP protocol

Project Work on “Ingegneria dei Sistemi Software M”



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1 INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

The aim of this project work is to create a small IoT application to make possible the study of interactions between sensor and actuator components.

The goal is to test if CoAP (Constrained Application Protocol) is compatible with the QActor, or more in general, the Java Framework.

The increasing number of IoT devices in everyday life has driven us to go deeper in this protocol because it was developed specifically for low-energy devices that are connected to lossy-networks.

This IoT application is only a sample created in order to use CoAP protocol in a real case of study.

2 CoAP E CALIFORNIUM

2.1 THE COAP PROTOCOL

The Constrained Application Protocol is a light-weight protocol that works on UDP (or DTLS, if a security context is needed). It has been created to connect low-energy devices on the same network or on different networks connected by the internet and it can be easily integrated with HTTP. For that reason, the CoAP protocol allows a REST (REpresentational State Transfert) communication based on a client-server architecture in the general case (or an observer-observable architecture in some special cases).

2.1.1 Client-Server architecture

The general use case of CoAP is based on a client-server architecture. The server is the one that exposes resources on the network and makes them available via URI (Uniform Resource Identifier). The client is the one that has access to the resources via HTTP messages to the server.

The CoAP communication is stateless, a request-reply interaction with no permanent server-side state.

In general, the client-server communication can be reliable or not. In the first case, the delivery of the message is guaranteed (retransmission mechanism exists) and communication is based on TCP. In the second case, there are no mechanisms for not delivered messages and communication is based on UDP (like CoAP).

2.2 CALIFORNIUM

CoAP is only a communication protocol. A program that wants use it needs to have a CoAP implementation provided by an external library. Our application will be written in Java, so we need a Java implementation of CoAP that is the Californium library. Californium is a framework that allows applications to control at 360 degrees CoAP interactions.

2.2.1 CoAP characteristics in Californium

Every CoAP implementation provides to the user a series of features that allow the user to adapt the protocol to his needs.

In particular, Californium allows three types of communication:

- Synchronous: the client blocks its execution until the reply comes.
- Asynchronous: the client continues its execution and when the reply comes, a call-back is executed.
- Observable: the client register itself as an observer of the resource. In that way, the client will be notified when the resource's state changes.

3 A CASE OF STUDY: THE RADAR CONTROLLER

The IoT application that we want to create consists of a radar controller that can control a Radar Display (already available in QActor). The Radar Display (RD) shows a point (the current point position) in a circular plane centred in (0,0). The point is identified by a couple of coordinates (x, y).

That is the Radar Display GUI:

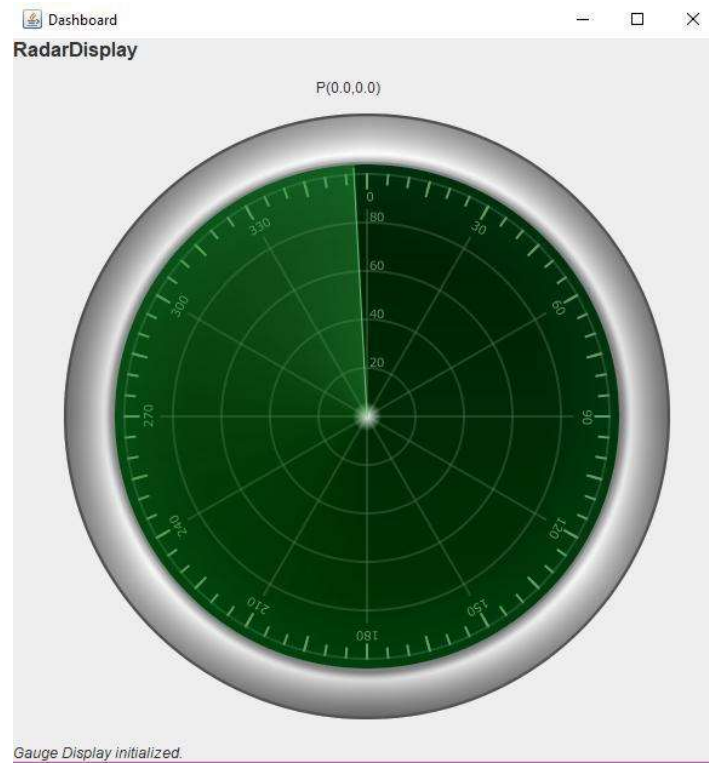


Figure 1: RadarDisplay GUI

The first one refers to the distance between the radar and the detected object ($0 \leq x \leq 90$) and the second one refers to the angle clockwise between the vertical axis and the object ($0 \leq y \leq 360$).

A RadarPoint will be exposed by the server as a CoAP resource and the client will be able to do two types of operation:

- GET request: ask for the current point position.
- PUT request: update the current coordinates.

The Radar Display is a component that can receive point information via QActor and show it in the GUI. It needs to receive a QActor event exactly like that:

1	Event polar : p(Distance, Angle)
---	---

Figure 2: Polar event format

3.1 AGILE APPROACH

In the developing of this project, we will follow an Agile approach. It requires to develop the application in an iterative and incremental way, developing one requirement at each iteration.

3.2 REQUIREMENTS

That is the list of requirements that we have to develop in this project work:

- a) Create a basic architecture that allows to send coordinate to the Radar Display (with the QActor infrastructure).
- b) Create a Client-server architecture (with QActor).
- c) Create a client-server model that implements GET and PUT requests with CoAP.
- d) Create a Client GUI controller.
- e) From sync to async communication.
- f) Use Json as communication data format.

4 REQUIREMENT A): BASIC ARCHITECTURE

We need to create a first formal model to describe the basic architecture.

Since we have to communicate with a QActor application (the Radar Display) and the QActor model is an executable model, is easy to create another QActor component that can interact with the RD. That is a good choice because it isn't the final release (it's the first prototype) and is very quick to implement in that way.

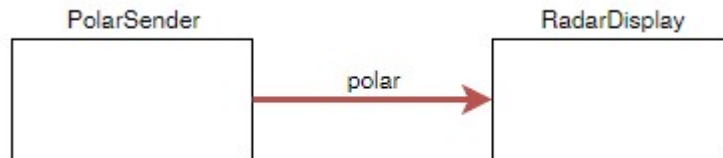


Figure 3: polarSender system scheme

4.1 FIRST FORMAL MODEL - POLARSENDER

The first formal model is represented by the following QActor code:

```
01 System polarsender
02
03 Event polar : p( Distance, Angle )
04
05 Context ctxPolarSender ip [ host="localhost" port=8009 ]
06 Context ctxRadarBase ip [ host="localhost" port=8033 ] -standalone
07
08 QActor sender_actor context ctxPolarSender{
09     Plan init normal
10     [
11         println("sender_actor starts.")
12     ]
13     switchTo sendPolarEvent
14
15     Plan sendPolarEvent
16     [
17         emit polar : p(90,20);
18         delay 1500;
19         emit polar : p(40,120);
20         delay 1500;
21         emit polar : p(0,0)
22     ]
23 }
```

Figure 4: polarSender.qa

In this QActor model, the actor sender_actor sends polar events to the radar component that shows the received information (distance, angle) in the GUI.

In that model, there is no trace of CoAP and the communication takes place using the QActor infrastructure that hides the communication complexity. From this point forward, we are going to remove the infrastructure offered by the QActor framework and replace it with the CoAP one using Californium.

To use the Radar Display already available, is necessary that the final communication has to take place only with QActor (the source code is not available). But the client-server interaction will be completely independent.

This first model is very limited and it isn't properly a client-server interaction, because the communication is only monodirectional (from the PolarSender to the RadarDisplay) and the RadarDisplay cannot reply to the PolarSender events (the request, in that case, is called "fire & forget" where the sender doesn't expect a response).

5 REQUIREMENT B) CLIENT-SERVER ARCHITECTURE

Now, we can modify the previous model to create a real client-server interaction in which concepts of client and server really exist. Also in that model, the interaction between the two component will take place with the QActor infrastructure.

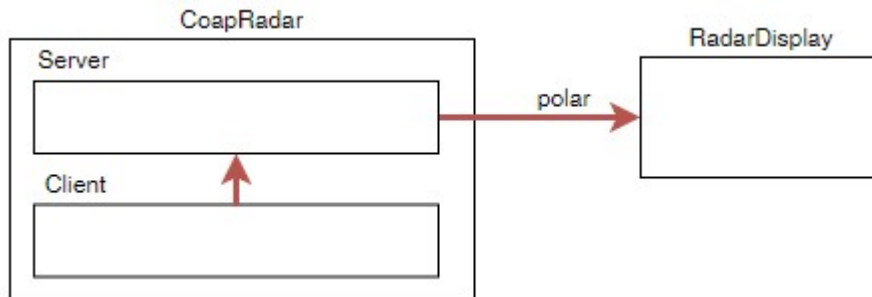


Figure 5: coapRadar-v0 system scheme

The formal model defines the ways in that client and server can communicate with each other. The first part of the model has that scope.

```
01 System systemV0
02
03 Event polar      : p( Distance, Angle )    // between server and RadarDisplay
04
05 Dispatch getValue : getValue              // from client to server
06 Dispatch putValue  : value ( Distance, Angle ) // from client to server
07 Dispatch sendValue : value ( Distance, Angle ) // from server to client
08
09 Context ctxSystemV0    ip [ host="localhost" port=8000 ]
10 Context ctxRadarBase  ip [ host="localhost" port=8033 ] -standalone
11
```

Figure 6: event and dispatch descriptions in coapSystem.qa – coapRadar-v0

The event polar (a not reliable message) is used by the server to communicate with the Radar Display. It cannot be used by the client (the client should not know anything about it).

The dispatch getValue (a reliable message) is used by the client to contact the server and ask for a GET request. The dispatch sendValue is used by the server to reply at a client's GET request, to send back the current point position. Finally, the dispatch putValue is used by the client to send to the server the new coordinates of the point.

Now, we look at the client and the server separately to explain in a more detailed way how they work.

5.1 SERVER

The server is the only one that can communicate directly with the radar (it is the only one that knows the polar event). All the external interactions have to pass through the server that, according to the request's type, will communicate the necessary information to the radar.

The server QActor model is depicted below.

```

12 QActor server context ctxSystemV0 {
13     Rules
14     {
15         point(X,Y) :- distance(X), angle(Y).
16     }
17
18     Plan init normal
19     [
20         println("server: start.");
21         emit polar : p(0,0);
22         addRule distance(0);
23         addRule angle(0)
24     ]
25     switchTo waitingMessage
26
27     Plan waitingMessage
28     [
29         println("server: Waiting message...")
30     ]
31     transition stopAfter 360000
32         whenMsg putValue -> putReceived,
33         whenMsg getValue -> getReceived
34     finally repeatPlan
35
36     Plan putReceived resumeLastPlan
37     [
38         println("server: Put received.");
39         println("server: Distance = ");
40         onMsg putValue : value(D, A) -> println(D);
41         println("server: Angle = ");
42         onMsg putValue : value(D, A) -> println(A);
43         removeRule distance(_);
44         removeRule angle(_);
45         onMsg putValue : value(D, A) -> addRule distance(D);
46         onMsg putValue : value(D, A) -> addRule angle(A);
47         onMsg putValue : value(D, A) -> emit polar : p(D, A)
48     ]
49
50     Plan getReceived resumeLastPlan
51     [
52         println("server: Get received.");
53         [ !? point(X,Y) ] forward client -m sendValue : value(X,Y);
54         println("server: Point emitted:");
55         println("server: Distance = ");
56         [ !? point(X,Y) ] println(X);
57         println("server: Angle = ");
58         [ !? point(X,Y) ] println(Y)
59     ]
60 }
61

```

Figure 7: server actor in coopSystem.qa – coopRadar-v0

Basically, the first thing that the server does is initialize the radar. After that, it goes in a waiting state until a GET or PUT request arriving. When a request arrives, if it's a GET, the server replies with the current point position. Otherwise, if it's a PUT, the server updates the stored point position and communicates the new point to the radar. After the request has been managed, it returns in the waiting state creating an infinite loop.

5.2 CLIENT

That is the client formal model. Its execution is very simple. It starts, executes a first GET request and prints out the received coordinates. Then it executes a PUT request and immediately a GET request to test if the coordinates sent are correctly received and stored. Then it terminates its execution.

```
62 QActor client context ctxSystemV0{
63   Plan init normal
64   [
65     println("client: start.");
66     delay 500
67   ]
68   switchTo getInitialValue
69
70   Plan getInitialValue
71   [
72     forward server -m getValue : getValue;
73     println("client: Emitted GET.");
74   ]
75   transition stopAfter 360000
76     whenMsg sendValue -> receiveInitialValue
77
78   Plan receiveInitialValue
79   [
80     println("client: Response GET received.");
81     println("client: Distance = ");
82     onMsg sendValue : value(Distance, Angle) -> println(Distance);
83     println("client: Angle = ");
84     onMsg sendValue : value(Distance, Angle) -> println(Angle)
85   ]
86   switchTo sendingMessage
87
88   Plan sendingMessage
89   [
90     forward server -m putValue : value(10,10);
91     println("client: Message sent: value(10,10).");
92     println("client: Verifying update...");
93     forward server -m getValue : getValue
94   ]
95   transition stopAfter 360000
96     whenMsg sendValue -> receiveValue
97
98   Plan receiveValue
99   [
100     println("client: Response GET received.");
101     println("client: Distance = ");
102     onMsg sendValue : value(Distance, Angle) -> println(Distance);
103     println("client: Angle = ");
104     onMsg sendValue : value(Distance, Angle) -> println(Angle)
105   ]
106   switchTo clientStop
107
108   Plan clientStop
109   [
110     println("client: Client stopped.")
111   ]
112 }
```

Figure 8: client actor in coapSystem.qa – coapRadar-v0

5.3 MANUAL TESTING

To test if everything works fine, we need to start at first the RadarDisplay and then the coapRadar. So, running the model and looking at the output console, it will be like that:

```
server: start.
client: start.
server: Waiting message...
client: Emitted GET.
server: Get received.
server: Send value: Distance = 0, Angle = 0.
server: Waiting message...
client: Response GET received: Distance = 0, Angle = 0
client: Emitted PUT: value(45,90).
client: Verifying update...
server: Put received: Distance = 45, Angle = 90.
server: Waiting message...
server: Get received.
server: Send value: Distance = 45, Angle = 90.
client: Response GET received: Distance = 45, Angle = 90.
server: Waiting message...
client: Client stopped.
```

Figure 9: output console of coapSystem.qa – coapRadar-v0

Looking at the output console we can follow all the client and server steps: starting, sending/receiving requests and stopping. Everything works fine because when a request arrives, if it's a PUT the current point position is correctly updated and if it's a GET the current coordinates are send out.

6 REQUIREMENT C): CLIENT-SERVER ARCHITECTURE WITH CoAP

Now is time to remove the QActor infrastructure (where possible) and replace it with the CoAP one.

We will replace the current system model (systemV0) with another one in which the client and the server are into two different sub-systems (coapServer-v1 and coapClient-v1). The interactions between the sub-systems will be implemented with Californium (a CoAP library for Java).

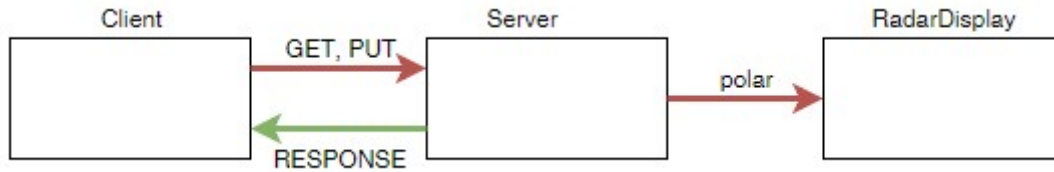


Figure 10: coapClient-v1 and coapServer-v1 systems scheme

6.1 CALIFORNIUM: THE FUNDAMENTALS

Before starting to explain the new system model, it's useful to give a quick presentation of the Californium library, in order to provide a basic explanation of the main Java Classes used in this project work.

The main Californium Java classes used in this project are:

- **CoapResource**: represents a CoAP resource identified by a URI, it can be accessed by clients with REST operations. Every resource determines which REST operations are allowed on it implementing the corresponding handle methods.
- **CoapServer**: represents a RESTFUL CoAP server which exposes its own resources to clients (the listening default CoAP port is 5683).
- **CoapClient**: represent a CoAP client which can make REST requests in order to obtain resources information or manipulate them.
- **CoapResponse**: represents a CoAP response message containing all information concerning it.
- **CoapExchange**: represents an exchange of a CoAP request and response, it provides a user-friendly API to subclasses of CoapResource for responding to requests.
- **ResponseCode**: represent a response code of a CoAP response. It can tell us if the communication took place correctly, there was an error or something else happened.

Other classes might have been used but for now, these are enough.

6.2 OUR RESOURCE

First of all, the server needs at least a resource to expose.

In our case, the resource exposed is a point in the radar space. We need that the point can be represented in the Java language. It can be done creating a new Java class that encapsulates the radar point behaviour: RadarPoint, shows below.

```

1 package it.unibo.coap.radar;
2
3 public class RadarPoint{
4
5     private final int distance;
6     private final int angle;
7
8     public static RadarPoint convertFromString(String stringPoint){
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17     public RadarPoint(){
18         this(0,0);
19     }
20
21
22     public RadarPoint(int distance, int angle){
23         if(distance > 90 || distance < 0 || angle > 360 || angle < 0)
24             throw new IllegalArgumentException("Distance or angle out of range (distance [0, 90], angle [0, 360]).");
25         this.distance = distance;
26         this.angle = angle;
27     }
28
29     public int getDistance(){
30
31
32
33     public int getAngle(){
34
35
36
37     public String compactToString(){
38
39
40
41
42     public String toString(){
43
44
45
46 }

```

Figure 11: RadarPoint.java – coapServer-v1

The RadarPoint class contains accessor methods to its field (distance and angle) and two utility methods:

- `convertFromString()`: a static method that transforms a string in a RadarPoint instance (if it is well-formatted).
- `compactToString()`: an instance method that applies the reverse transformation, from RadarPoint to string.

This class is only a simple Java object, it is not a CoAP resource. The server needs a CoapResource to expose our resource. So, what we can do is to create another Java class, called RadarPointResource that extends CoapResource and encapsulates a RadarPoint object. In that way, the class contains an instance of RadarPoint and can manipulate it every time that receives a REST request.

Looking at the code below, we can see that only GET and PUT requests have behaviour associated.

The `handleGET()` method reply to the client with a string representation of the current RadarPoint instance. The `handlePUT()` methods reads the request's payload, convert it into a RadarPoint instance replacing the old one.

```

82 private class RadarPointResource extends CoapResource{
83     private RadarPoint radarPoint; // The actual status of the resource (current coordinates)
84
85     public RadarPointResource() {
86         super("RadarPoint"); // logical name of the resource
87         getAttributes().setTitle("RadarPoint Resource");
88         radarPoint = new RadarPoint(); // initialise at (0,0) coordinates
89     }
90
91     @Override
92     public void handleGET(CoapExchange exchange) {
93         System.out.println("GET request received.");
94         System.out.println("Message from client <-- " + exchange.getRequestText());
95         exchange.respond(radarPoint.compactToString());
96         System.out.println("Message to client --> " + radarPoint.compactToString());
97     }
98
99     @Override
100    public void handlePUT(CoapExchange exchange) {
101        System.out.println("PUT request received.");
102        System.out.println("Message from client <-- " + exchange.getRequestText());
103        try{
104            radarPoint = RadarPoint.convertFromString(exchange.getRequestText());
105            ACTOR.emit("polar", "p("+radarPoint.compactToString()+")"); // changing radar gui
106            exchange.respond(ResponseCode.CHANGED, "Resource changed.");
107            changed();
108            System.out.println("Message to client --> " + "Resource changed.");
109        } catch(IllegalArgumentException e){
110            exchange.respond(ResponseCode.UNSUPPORTED_CONTENT_FORMAT, "Request ignored.");
111        }
112    }
113 }

```

Figure 12: RadarPointResource class in coapRadarServer.java – coapServer-v1

6.3 SERVER

Now, we are ready to create our CoAP server. A CoAP server, in Californium, must extend the CoapServer class (our implementation is below).

This code shows us that the real CoAP server is a dedicated Java thread, called workingThread. That because QActor is a single-threaded system. The QActor model must keep running but we need to manage every received request contemporaneously, so we need a dedicated thread.


```

38 public class coapRadarServer extends CoapServer{
39     private static QActor ACTOR;
40     private static final int COAP_PORT = NetworkConfig.getStandard().getInt(NetworkConfig.Keys.COAP_PORT);
41     private static Thread workingThread;
42
43     private coapRadarServer() throws SocketException { add(new RadarPointResource()); }
44
45     public static void startServer(QActor actor) {
46         coapRadarServer.ACTOR = actor;
47
48         workingThread = new Thread("Working thread") {
49             public void run(){
50                 try {
51                     coapRadarServer server = new coapRadarServer(); // create coap server
52                     server.addEndpoints(); // add endpoints on all IP addresses
53                     server.start();
54                     System.out.println("CoapRadarServer started (port="+COAP_PORT+").");
55                 } catch (SocketException e) {
56                     System.err.println("Failed to initialize server: " + e.getMessage());
57                 }
58             }
59         };
60         workingThread.start();
61     }
62
63     public static void stopServer(QActor actor){
64         if(workingThread != null){
65             workingThread.interrupt();
66             workingThread = null;
67         }
68     }
69
70     private void addEndpoints() {}
71
72     private class RadarPointResource extends CoapResource{}
73 }

```

Figure 13: coapRadarServer.java – coapServer-v1

Now is time to look at the QActor model. It's similar at the previous one but all the server behaviour is given to the workingThread. So, the remaining model is simpler than before.

```

01 System coapServer
02
03 Event polar : p( Distance, Angle )
04 Dispatch stopMessage : stopMessage
05
06 Context ctxCoapServer ip [ host="localhost" port=8044 ]
07 Context ctxRadarBase ip [ host="localhost" port=8033 ] -standalone
08
09 QActor server_actor context ctxCoapServer{
10
11     Plan init normal
12     [
13         println("radarCoapServer: start.");
14         javaRun it.unibo.radar.coap.server.coapRadarServer.startServer()
15     ]
16     switchTo running
17
18     Plan running [ ]
19     transition stopAfter 36000000
20         whenMsg stopMessage -> stopping
21
22     Plan stopping
23     [
24         println("radarCoapServer: stop.");
25         javaRun it.unibo.radar.coap.server.coapRadarServer.stopServer()
26     ]
27 }

```

Figure 14: coapServer.qa – coapServer-v1

6.4 CLIENT

To keep an executable formal model (that is easy to start), we continue to use the QActor language to describe the client's model, but we no longer use its communication infrastructure.

Also in that case, a CoAP client must extend or use the CoapClient class of Californium.

Here there is the implementation code:

```
15 public class coapRadarClientSimple {
16
17     public static final String URI_STRING = "coap://localhost:5683/RadarPoint";
18     private static CoapClient client;
19
20     public static void initClient(QActor actor){
21         URI uri = null; // URI parameter of the request
22         try {
23             uri = new URI(URI_STRING);
24         } catch (URISyntaxException e) {
25             System.err.println("Invalid URI: " + e.getMessage());
26             System.exit(-1);
27         }
28         client = new CoapClient(uri);
29     }
30
31     public static void getResourceValue(QActor actor){
32         CoapResponse response = client.get();
33         if (response != null) {
34             RadarPoint point = RadarPoint.convertFromString(response.getResponseText());
35             actor.emit("value_event", "value("+point.getDistance()+","+point.getAngle()+")");
36         } else {
37             System.out.println("No response received.");
38         }
39     }
40
41
42     public static void putResourceValue(QActor actor, String distance, String angle){
43         RadarPoint point = RadarPoint.convertFromString(distance+","+angle);
44         if(point != null){
45             CoapResponse response = client.put(point.compactToString(), MediaTypeRegistry.TEXT_PLAIN);
46             if(response != null) {
47                 if(response.getCode() == ResponseCode.CHANGED)
48                     System.out.println("Resource's value changed.");
49                 else
50                     System.out.println("Resource's value NOT changed.");
51             }
52             else
53                 System.out.println("No response received.");
54         }
55         else
56             System.out.println("Invalid RadarPoint");
57     }
58 }
59
```

Figure 15: coapRadarClientSimple.java – coapClient-v1

The putResourceValue() method converts the parameters distance and angle in a RadarPoint object, then sends to the server a PUT request with a string representation of that point in the payload.

The getResourceValue() method sends to the server a GET request and waits for the reply containing the string representation of the coordinates. It transforms the string into a RadarPoint object and then emits an event called value_event that allows the client actor to receive the point information.

The QActor model is very similar to the previous one.

01	System coapSimpleClient
02	
03	Event value_event : value(Distance, Angle)
04	
05	Dispatch value : value(Distance, Angle)

```

06 Dispatch stopMessage : stopMessage
07
08 Context ctxCoapSimpleClient ip [ host="localhost" port=8055 ]
09
10 EventHandler handlevalue for value_event {
11     forwardEvent client_simple_actor -m value
12 };
13
14 QActor client_simple_actor context ctxCoapSimpleClient{
15     Plan init normal
16     [
17         println("coapClientSimple: start.");
18         javaRun
19 it.unibo.radar.coap.client.coapRadarClientSimple.initClient()
20     ]
21     switchTo putValue
22
23     Plan putValue
24     [
25         println("coapClientSimple: Emitted PUT: value(45,90).");
26         javaRun
27 it.unibo.radar.coap.client.coapRadarClientSimple.putResourceValue("45", "90")
28     ]
29     switchTo getValue
30
31     Plan getValue resumelastPlan
32     [
33         println("coapClientSimple: Emitted GET.");
34         javaRun
35 it.unibo.radar.coap.client.coapRadarClientSimple.getResourceValue()
36     ]
37     transition stopAfter 2000
38         whenMsg value -> printValue
39
40     Plan printValue
41     [
42         println("coapClientSimple: Response GET received.");
43         println("coapClientSimple: Distance = ");
44         onMsg value : value(Distance, Angle) -> println(Distance);
45         println("coapClientSimple: Angle = ");
46         onMsg value : value(Distance, Angle) -> println(Angle)
47     ]
48     switchTo stopping
49
50     Plan stopping
51     [
52         println("coapClientSimple: stop.")
53     ]
54
55 }

```

Figure 16: coapSimpleClient.qa – coapClient-v1

From the model is clear that the client sends a PUT request and just after a GET request in order to test if everything works.

6.5 MANUAL TESTING

As we have made before, we can check if the system works correctly starting it and looking into the output console.

coapServer and coapSimpleClient represent two different systems. They must be started separately. We need to start the components in that order:

- RadarDisplay
- coapServer
- coapSimpleClient

Since the sub-systems are two (one client and one server), also the output consoles are two.

These consoles will be like those:

```
radarCoapServer: start.  
radarCoapServer: started (port=5683).  
radarCoapServer: PUT request received.  
radarCoapServer: message: 45,90  
radarCoapServer: GET request received.
```

Figure 17: output console of coapServer – coapServer-v1

```
coapClientSimple: start.  
coapClientSimple: Emitted PUT: value(45,90).  
coapClientSimple: Resource's value changed.  
coapClientSimple: Emitted GET.  
coapClientSimple: Response GET received: Distance = 45, Angle = 90  
coapClientSimple: stop.
```

Figure 18: output console of coapClientSimple – coapClient-v1

Everything works correctly.

7 REQUIREMENT D): CREATE A CLIENT GUI CONTROLLER

The goal of this section is to create a Radar GUI controller that allows the user to control manually GET and PUT operations (client side). While it is necessary to update the client sub-system, the server one will remain unchanged. The Client GUI can be realized in Java.

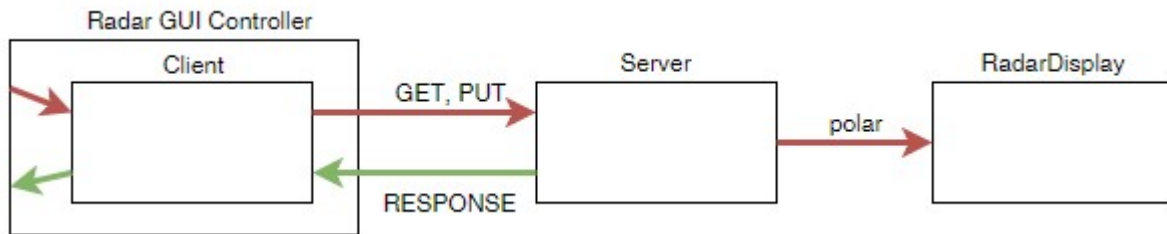


Figure 19: coapClient-v2 and coapServer-v1 scheme system

7.1 THE SIMPLIFIED MODEL

The formal model is very small because all the computation is done through the GUI controller.

```
01 System coapClient
02
03 Event stopMessage : stopMessage // from GUI to client_actor
04
05 Context ctxCoapClient ip [ host = "localhost" port = 8055 ]
06
07 QActor client_actor context ctxCoapClient{
08
09     Plan init normal
10     [
11         println("radarCoapClient: start.");
12         javaRun it.unibo.radar.gui.radarGUIController.startGUI()
13     ]
14     switchTo running
15
16     Plan running [ ]
17     transition stopAfter 3600000
18     whenEvent stopMessage -> stopping
19     finally repeatPlan
20
21     Plan stopping
22     [
23         println("radarCoapClient: stop.")
24     ]
25 }
26
```

Figure 20: coapClient.qa – coapClient-v2

7.2 RADAR GUI CONTROLLER

The graphical user interface, implemented in Java, is very simple. It will look like that:

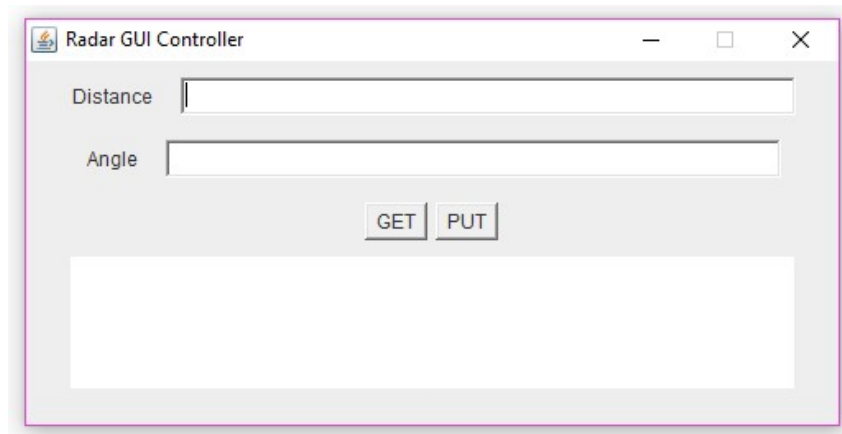


Figure 21: Radar GUI Controller – coapClient-v2

The user can click on the GET button to send a GET request to the server and then its reply will be shown in the bottom text field. Alternatively, the user can insert distance and angle data and click the PUT button to emit a PUT request and send the values to the server. In that way, the user can control manually all the operation that he wants.

The implementation code is here:

```
22 public class radarGUIController extends JFrame {
23
24     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
25     private static QActor actor;
26     private static radarGUIController frame;
27
28     private TextField txtDistance, txtAngle;
29     private JTextArea txtArea;
30
31     public static void startGUI(QActor theActor){
32         frame = new radarGUIController();
33         actor = theActor;
34         frame.addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter() {}
40         frame.setVisible(true);
41     }
42
43     private radarGUIController(){
44
45
46     private void onRequestGET(){
47         txtArea.setText("GET\n");
48         CoapRadarClient client = CoapRadarClient.getInstance();
49         RadarPoint point = client.getResourceValue();
50         if(point != null)
51             txtArea.append("Point Received: "+point.toString());
52         else
53             txtArea.append("Point not available.");
54     }
55
56     private void onRequestPUT(){
57         txtArea.setText("PUT\n");
58         String distance = txtDistance.getText();
59         String angle = txtAngle.getText();
60         if(distance.isEmpty() || angle.isEmpty())
61             txtArea.setText("Insert data into fields to execute a PUT operation.");
62         else{
63             RadarPoint point = RadarPoint.convertFromString(distance+", "+angle);
64             if(point != null){
65                 CoapRadarClient client = CoapRadarClient.getInstance();
66                 boolean success = client.putResourceValue(point);
67                 if(success)
68                     txtArea.append("Resource value changed: "+point.toString());
69                 else
70                     txtArea.append("Resource value NOT changed. Error");
71             }
72             else
73                 txtArea.append("Invalid data insered (distance: [0,80], angle: [0,360]).");
74         }
75     }
76
77     private static void onWindowClosing(){
78         actor.emit("stopMessage", "stopMessage");
79     }
80 }
81
```

Figure 22: radarGuiController.java – coapClient-v2

7.3 CLIENT UPDATE

The CoapRadarClient class has been adapted to be invoked by the GUI. All the QActor references are removed as showed in the following code snippet.

```
13 public class CoapRadarClient {
14
15     private static final String URI_STRING = "coap://localhost:5683/RadarPoint";
16     private static CoapRadarClient instance;
17     private CoapClient client;
18
19     public static CoapRadarClient getInstance(){
20
21     }
22
23     private CoapRadarClient(){
24
25     }
26
27     public RadarPoint getResourceValue(){
28
29     }
30
31     public boolean putResourceValue(RadarPoint point){
32
33     }
34 }
```

Figure 23: CoapRadarClient.java – coapClient-v2

The QActor model for the client is no longer necessary, it will be removed in the next step.

It's important to note that the CoapRadarClient adopts a synchronous communication model with the server, it means that the client blocks its execution until the response arrives.

7.4 MANUAL TESTING

Now we are ready to test the new system (like we did before). We can try to execute a GET request and observe if the response value is the same as displayed into the Radar Display. We can also make a PUT request with some values (for instance 50,90) and observe if the Radar Display changes correctly.

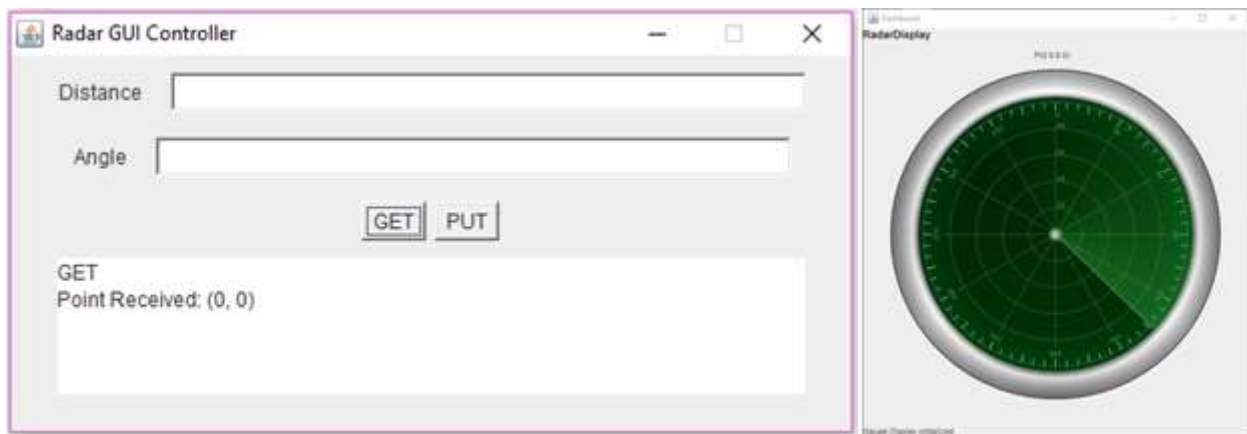


Figure 24: Radar GUI Controller test GET – coapClient-v2

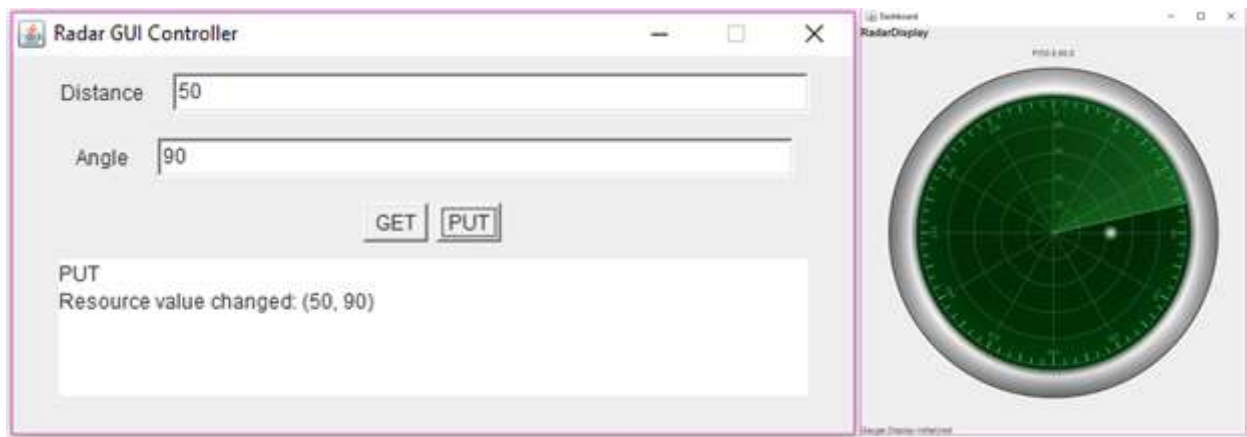


Figure 25: Radar GUI Controller test PUT – coapClient-v2

8 REMOVE ALL UNNECESSARY QACTOR INFRASTRUCTURE

In this chapter, we will remove all the unnecessary QActor framework. In particular, we have to remove the QActor infrastructure from the client-side.

8.1 CLIENT-SIDE

We must remove the QActor model (coapClient.qa) and all auto-generated files. Then replace it with a Main class that will start the system. The main class added is very simple, it only starts the GUI. The implementation is here below.

```
5 public class MainClient {
6
7     public static void main(String[] args) {
8
9         RadarGUIController radarController = new RadarGUIController();
10        radarController.setVisible(true);
11    }
12 }
13
```

Figure 26: MainClient.java – coapClient-v3

The RadarGuiController class is updated removing all QActor references. The new class signature is here.

```
19 public class RadarGUIController extends JFrame {
20
21     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
22
23     private TextField txtDistance, txtAngle;
24     private JTextArea txtArea;
25
26     public RadarGUIController(){
27
28
29     public RadarGUIController(String title){
30
31
32
33     private void onRequestGET(){
34
35
36
37     private void onRequestPUT(){
38
39
40
41
42
43
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45
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112
113
114
115
116
117 }
118
```

Figure 27: RadarGUIController.java – coapClient-v3

9 REQUIREMENT E): FROM SYNC TO ASYNC COMMUNICATION MODEL

The goal of this chapter is to transform the communication model from synchronous to asynchronous.

We can realize that introducing a middleware between the client and the server, called CoapMediator. In that way, the client sends the request to the mediator and continues its execution. The middleware receives the client request and forwards it to the server, then waits for the server reply and stores it. When the client wants to receive the response will ask for it to the mediator and if the reply is passed back.

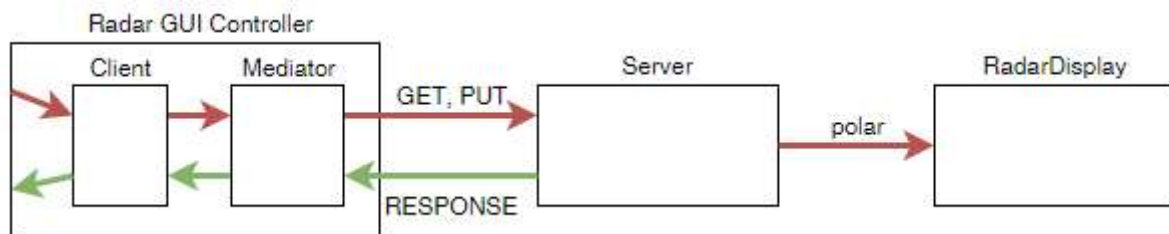


Figure 28: coapClient-v4 and coapServer-v1 scheme system

9.1 THE COAPMEDIATOR PACKAGE

The CoAP mediator is an important module of this system. It requires multiple classes to model its behaviour.

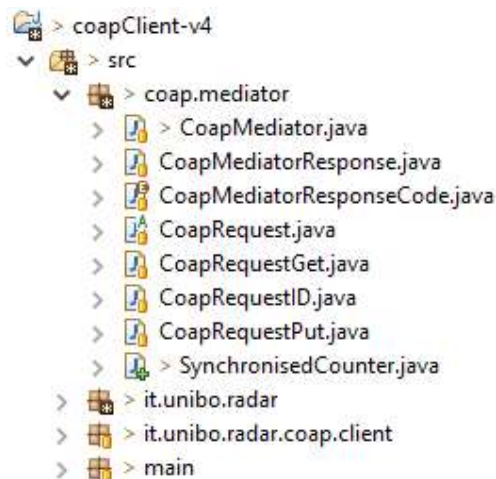


Figure 29: packages – coapClient-v4

The class CoapRequest represent a general REST request from the client to the mediator. The classes CoapRequestGET and CoapRequestPUT represent specifications of that class to match the GET and PUT behaviour.

The CoapRequestID represents a request identifier. It's used by the mediator to recognize the requests and store their responses.

The CoapMediatorResponse represents a response from the mediator. In the general case (when no error occurs), it contains the server response to the client request. That class gives to the caller information about the response status (arrived, not arrived yet, errors, etc.).

The mediator requires a SynchronisedCounter to generate the request IDs in a safe way in order to assure that all the generated IDs are different and consistent.

The last one is the CoapMediator class, it's the class used by the GUI to execute GET, PUT and RESPONSE requests. For each operation's type, there is a method that manages the request.

9.1.1 The CoapMediator class

This class is the most important class in the package because it encapsulates the mediator behaviour.

The methods Get() and Put() are very similar. First of all, a CoapRequest object is created and stored, the counter value is increased and a new thread is started. The thread has the goal to contact the server and execute the client request. The interactions between the thread and the server are still synchronous. When the response arrives, it will be stored in the mediator.

```
26 public CoapRequestID Get(String uri){
27     CoapRequestGet coapRequest = new CoapRequestGet(counter.GetCount(), uri);
28     counter.IncrementCount();
29     map.put(coapRequest.GetRequestId(), coapRequest);
30     (instance.new MediatorThreadGet(coapRequest)).start();
31     return coapRequest.GetRequestId();
32 }
```

Figure 30: Get() method in CoapMediator.java – coapClient-v4

```
35 public CoapRequestID Put(String uri, String payload, int payloadFormat){
36     CoapRequestPut coapRequest = new CoapRequestPut(counter.GetCount(), uri, payload, payloadFormat);
37     counter.IncrementCount();
38     map.put(coapRequest.GetRequestId(), coapRequest);
39     (instance.new MediatorThreadPut(coapRequest)).start();
40     return coapRequest.GetRequestId();
41 }
```

Figure 31: Put() method in CoapMediator.java – coapClient-v4

There are two additional methods in that class. The first one is GetResponse(), directly invoked by the GUI to retrieve the CoAP response. It creates a CoapMediatorResponse containing the server response if exists. When the response is not available yet or an error occurs, an error response code is returned. The second method is RegisterResponse() that allows the mediator's threads to store the server response when it arrives.

```
44 public CoapMediatorResponse GetResponse(CoapRequestID coapID){
45     if(coapID.getNumericId() >= counter.GetCount() || coapID.getNumericId() < 0)
46         return new CoapMediatorResponse(null, CoapMediatorResponseCode.RESPONSE_ILLEGAL);
47
48     if(!map.containsKey(coapID))
49         return new CoapMediatorResponse(null, CoapMediatorResponseCode.RESPONSE_ALREADY_READ);
50
51     CoapRequest request = map.get(coapID);
52     if(!request.IsResponseReady())
53         return new CoapMediatorResponse(null, CoapMediatorResponseCode.RESPONSE_NOT_AVAILABLE_YET);
54
55     map.remove(coapID); // the response is readable only one time!
56     return new CoapMediatorResponse(request.GetResponse(), CoapMediatorResponseCode.RESPONSE_AVAILABLE);
57 }
58
59 protected void RegisterResponse(CoapRequest coapRequest){
60     map.put(coapRequest.GetRequestId(), coapRequest); // update the value of coapRequest
61 }
62 }
```

Figure 32: GetResponse() and RegisterResponse() methods in CoapManager.java – coapClient-v4

9.1.2 The MediatorThread classes

Since the mediator can receive more requests simultaneously, a multi-threaded implementation gives better results. For each REST request (GET or PUT) a dedicated thread is created. It will manage a single request.

Another solution could be to create a thread pool, in that way each thread can manage more than one request (one at a time) decreasing the overhead caused by creation and destruction threads.

These classes work as the GUI buttons did in the previous system.

```

7 public abstract class MediatorThread extends Thread {
8     // In Message format: request_type HEADER_SEPARATOR argument1 ARGUMENT_SEPARATOR argument2 ...
9     // Change those separators carefully! There are trouble if they are present in the message text.
10    public static final String HEADER_SEPARATOR = "-";
11    public static final String ARGUMENT_SEPARATOR = "!";
12
13    protected Socket clientSocket;
14    protected DataOutputStream out;
15    protected String uri;
16
17    public MediatorThread(Socket clientSocket, String uri) throws IOException{
18        this.clientSocket = clientSocket;
19        this.out = new DataOutputStream(clientSocket.getOutputStream());
20        this.uri = uri;
21    }
22
23    @Override
24    public abstract void start();
25 }

```

Figure 33: MediatorThread.java – coapClient-v4

```

9 public class GetMediatorThread extends MediatorThread{
10
11    public GetMediatorThread(Socket clientSocket, String uri) throws IOException {
12        super(clientSocket, uri);
13    }
14
15    @Override
16    public void start() {
17        // out message format: "REQUEST_ID" HEADER_SEPARATOR id
18
19        CoapRequestID id = CoapMediator.Get(uri);
20        System.out.println("GetThread started.");
21        String message = "REQUEST_ID"+HEADER_SEPARATOR+id.getNumericId();
22        try{
23            out.writeUTF(message);
24            System.out.println("Message --> "+message);
25            clientSocket.close();
26        } catch(Exception e){
27            System.out.println("GetThread: out socket error.");
28        }
29    }
30 }

```

Figure 34GetMediatorThread.java – coapClient-v4


```

9 public class PutMediatorThread extends MediatorThread{
10
11     private String payload;
12     private int payloadFormat;
13
14     public PutMediatorThread(Socket clientSocket, String uri,String payload, int payloadFormat) throws IOException {
15         super(clientSocket, uri);
16         this.payload = payload;
17         this.payloadFormat = payloadFormat;
18     }
19
20     @Override
21     public void start() {
22         // out message format: "REQUEST_ID" HEADER_SEPARATOR id
23
24         CoapRequestID id = CoapMediator.Put(uri, payload, payloadFormat);
25         System.out.println("PutThread started.");
26         String message = "REQUEST_ID"+HEADER_SEPARATOR+id.getNumericId();
27         try{
28             out.writeUTF(message);
29             System.out.println("Message --> "+message);
30             clientSocket.close();
31         } catch(Exception e){
32             System.out.println("GetThread: out socket error.");
33         }
34     }
35 }

```

Figure 35: PutMediatorThread.java – coapClient-v4

```

10 public class ResponseMediatorThread extends MediatorThread{
11
12     private int requestId;
13
14     public ResponseMediatorThread(Socket clientSocket, int requestId, String uri) throws IOException {
15         super(clientSocket, uri);
16         this.requestId = requestId;
17     }
18
19     @Override
20     public void start() {
21         // out message format: "RESPONSE" HEADER_SEPARATOR responseCode ARGUMENT_SEPARATOR responseText/failureMessage
22
23         CoapMediatorResponse response = null;
24         CoapRequestID id = new CoapRequestID(requestId, uri);
25         System.out.println("ResponseThread started.");
26         try{
27             response = CoapMediator.GetResponse(id);
28             String message = "RESPONSE"+HEADER_SEPARATOR;
29
30             message += response.getResponseCode() + ARGUMENT_SEPARATOR;
31
32             if(response.isValid() && response.isSuccess())
33                 message += response.getResponse().getResponseText();
34             else
35                 message += response.getResponseCode().getDescription();
36
37             out.writeUTF(message);
38             System.out.println("Message --> "+message);
39             System.out.println("ResponseThread stopped.");
40             clientSocket.close();
41         } catch(Exception e){
42             System.out.println("ResponseThread: out socket error.");
43             e.printStackTrace();
44         }
45     }
46 }

```

Figure 36: ResponseMediatorThread.java – coapClient-v4

9.2 RADAR GUI CONTROLLER

The Radar GUI Controller has to be updated to allow the user to obtain a response later.

The new interface is that:

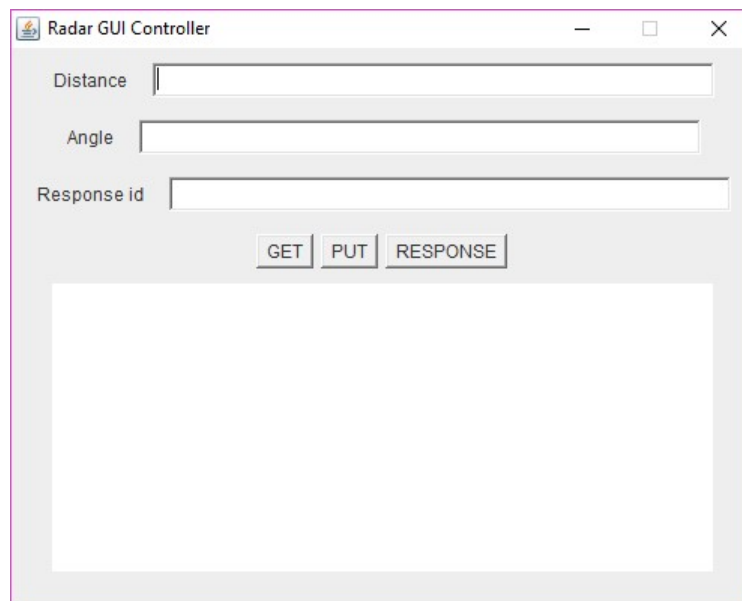


Figure 37: Radar GUI Controller – coapClient-v4

A new text field and button are added. The user can insert the request identifier in the field and pushing the button can receive the server reply (if it is already available).

Now, we have to change the methods attached to the buttons. So that, instead of contact directly the server, they will invoke the CoapMediator in the way showed below.

```
105 private void onRequestGET(){
106     CoapMediator mediator = CoapMediator.GetInstance();
107     CoapRequestID id = mediator.Get(URI_STRING);
108     requestIDs.put(id.getNumericId(), id);
109     txtArea.append("REQUEST_GET ID: " + id.getNumericId() + "\n");
110 }
```

Figure 38: onRequestGET() in RadarGUIController.java – coapClient-v4

This method is invoked when the user clicks on the GET button. The method obtains a CoapMediator instance, delegates to the mediator the execution of a GET request and saves the corresponding request identifier (that will be used from the user to ask for the request's response).

```

112 private void onRequestPUT(){
113     String distance = txtDistance.getText();
114     String angle = txtAngle.getText();
115     if(distance.isEmpty() || angle.isEmpty())
116         txtArea.append("Insert data into fields to execute a PUT operation.\n");
117     else{
118         RadarPoint point = RadarPoint.convertFromString(distance+","+angle);
119         if(point != null){
120             CoapMediator mediator = CoapMediator.GetInstance();
121             CoapRequestID id = mediator.Put(URI_STRING, point.compactToString(), MediaTypeRegistry.TEXT_PLAIN);
122             requestIDs.put(id.getNumericId(), id);
123             txtArea.append("REQUEST_PUT ID: " + id.getNumericId() + "\n");
124         }
125         else
126             txtArea.append("Invalid data insered (distance: [0,80], angle: [0,360]).\n");
127     }
128     txtDistance.setText("");
129     txtAngle.setText("");
130 }

```

Figure 39: onRequestPUT() in RadarGUIController.java – coapClient-v4

The onRequestPUT method takes the distance and angle values from the GUI and invokes the mediator for a PUT request. Also in that case, it saves the request identifier.

```

132 private void onRequestRESPONSE(){
133     String responseID = txtResponseId.getText();
134     if(responseID.isEmpty() || responseID.isEmpty())
135         txtArea.append("Insert data into the response_id field to execute a RESPONSE operation.\n");
136     else{
137         int id = Integer.parseInt(responseID);
138         CoapMediator mediator = CoapMediator.GetInstance();
139         if(requestIDs.containsKey(id)){
140             CoapMediatorResponse response = mediator.GetResponse(requestIDs.get(id));
141             if(response.isValid()){
142                 if(response.isAvailable()){
143                     requestIDs.remove(id);
144                     txtArea.append("RESPONSE_VALUE: " + response.getResponse().getResponseText() + "\n");
145                 }
146                 else
147                     txtArea.append("RESPONSE_ERROR: Response not available yet.\n");
148             }
149         }
150         else
151             txtArea.append("ERROR: RequestID not correct.\n");
152     }
153     txtResponseId.setText("");
154 }

```

Figure 40: onRequestRESPONSE() in RadarGUIClient.java – coapClient-v4

The onRequestRESPONSE() method is invoked when the user inserts on the GUI a request ID and presses the RESPONSE button. If the ID is correct, the GUI asks for the response to the mediator. The latter replies with the received answer, otherwise with a message error.

10 COAPMEDIATOR AS AN INDEPENDENT SUB-SYSTEM

In the last version of our system, the CoAP mediator can communicate with any CoAP server, this is not true with respect to CoAP clients.

We will allow any client to contact it and ask for async requests. This can simply be made splitting up the current system into two different sub-systems: the mediator and the client sub-system. To allow clients to contact it, we can use TCP connections that can be created in all high-level programming languages.

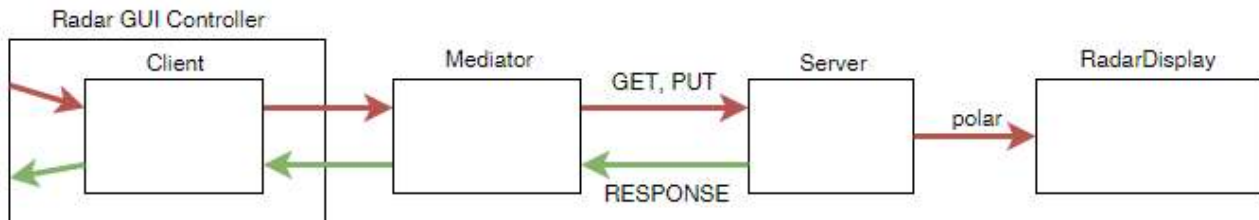


Figure 41: *coapClient-v5, coapMediator-v1 and coapServer-v1 scheme systems*

10.1 CREATING THE NEW COAPMEDIATOR SYSTEM

The first thing that we have to do is create another Java project. Then we have to copy the whole package *coap.mediator*. Then a main class must be created. In that class, the mediator has to expose a TCP server to receive client's TCP connections.

The main method creates a TCP listener socket and waits for connections. For each connection, it detects which type the request is and starts a dedicated thread (like the CoAP server does).

The new system is completed and doesn't require anything else.

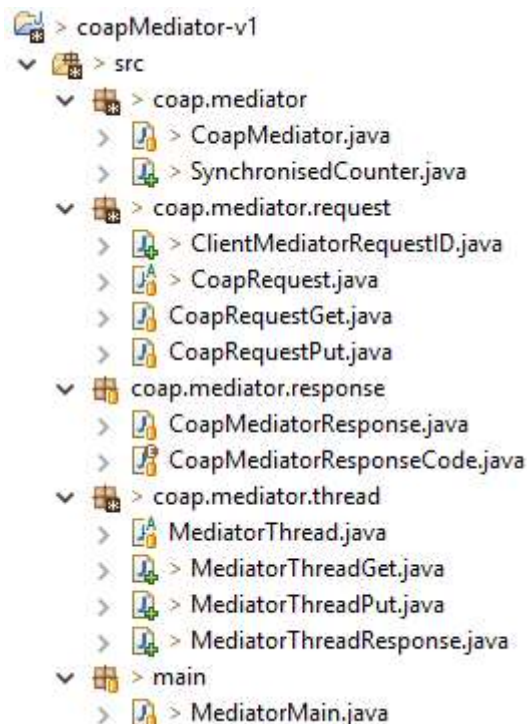


Figure 42: *Mediator subsystem – coapMediator-v1*

10.2 UPDATING THE CLIENT

In that system version, a new CoapMediatorClient is created. It encapsulates all the client TCP communication code (GET, PUT, RESPONSE) to simplify the RadarGUIController.

```
15 public class CoapMediatorClient {
16
17     private static final String REMOTE_MEDIATOR_HOST = "localhost";
18     private static final int REMOTE_MEDIATOR_PORT = 5633;
19     private static final String HEADER_SEPARATOR = "-";
20     private static final String ARGUMENT_SEPARATOR = "!";
21
22+    public static CoapRequestID Get(String resourceURI){[]
52
53+    public static CoapRequestID Put(String resourceURI, RadarPoint point){[]
84
85+    public static MediatorMessage GetResponse(CoapRequestID requestId){[]
117
118 }
119
```

Figure 43: CoapMediatorClient.java – coapClient-v5

We can notice that the GetResponse() method returns a MediatorMessage object. It is a new class that represents a compact version of a CoapMediatorResponse, used to communicate information between the mediator client and the GUI. It contains the mediator response code and the response message.

```
3 public class MediatorMessage {
4     private CoapMediatorResponseCode responseCode;
5     private String message;
6
7-    public MediatorMessage(CoapMediatorResponseCode code, String message){
8         this.responseCode = code;
9         this.message = message;
10    }
11
12-    public boolean isValid() {
13         return responseCode.isValid();
14    }
15
16-    public boolean isAvailable() {
17         return responseCode.isAvailable();
18    }
19
20-    public boolean isSuccess(){
21         return responseCode.isSuccess();
22    }
23
24-    public String getMessage(){
25         return message;
26    }
27 }
```

Figure 44: MediatorMessage.java – coapClient-v5

Finally, the GUI must be updated in order to use the CoapMediatorClient instead of creating TCP connections by itself.

11 REQUIREMENT F): JSON AS COMMUNICATION DATA FORMAT

The last thing that we have to do now is to change the communication data format from a simple serialisation to a more standard one: the Json format.

Json (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format that is easy for humans to read and write but it is also easy for machines to parse and generate. It is based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language.

We need to include in our projects one of the Java implementation of Json. The Gson library, created by Google, is chosen because it is very simple to use.

More information can be read here: <https://github.com/google/gson>.

Let's see now the updates that are required in the synchronized and asynchronous communication models separately.

11.1 SYNCHRONIZED COMMUNICATION MODEL

We need to modify the projects *coapClient-v3* and *coapServer-v1* in order to exchange information using the Json format.

The simple way to do it is to serialize a Java object into a Json format for communications in both directions:

- from client to server: a RadarPoint object is serialized,
- from server to client: a CoapServerResponse object is serialized (a new class).

The CoapServerResponse is a general class that is used by the server to communicate data to the client for each type of requests. The code is showed below.

```
7 public class CoapServerResponse {
8     private int bodyType;
9     private String body;
10
22 public CoapServerResponse(int bodyType, String body){
23     this.bodyType = bodyType;
24     this.body = body;
25 }
26
27 public int getBodyType() {
28     return bodyType;
29 }
30
31 public String getBody() {
32     return body;
33 }
34
35 @Override
36 public String toString(){
37     return bodyType + " - " + body;
38 }
39
40 }
```

Figure 45: CoapServerResponse.java - coapClient-v3.2 and coapServer-v1.2

11.1.1 Client side

The *coapClient-v3* project, the class CoapRadarClient is modified in order to exchange data in Json format.

The methods getResourceValue() and putResourceValue() are updated in the following way.

```

44 public RadarPoint getResourceValue(){
45     CoapResponse response = client.get();
46     if (response != null){
47         CoapServerResponse serverResponse = (new Gson()).fromJson(response.getResponseText(), CoapServerResponse.class);
48         return (new Gson()).fromJson(serverResponse.getBody(), RadarPoint.class);
49     }
50     System.out.println("No response received.");
51     return null;
52 }

```

Figure 46: method `getResourceValue()` in `CoapRadarClient.java` – `coapClient-v3.2`

```

60 public String putResourceValue(RadarPoint point){
61     if(point != null){
62         CoapResponse response = client.put((new Gson()).toJson(point), MediaTypeRegistry.APPLICATION_JSON);
63         if(response != null) {
64             System.out.println("Response: " + response.getResponseText());
65             return (new Gson()).fromJson(response.getResponseText(), CoapServerResponse.class).getBody();
66         }
67         else{
68             System.out.println("No response received.");
69             return "No response received";
70         }
71     }
72     else
73         System.out.println("Invalid RadarPoint");
74     return "Invalid RadarPoint";
75 }

```

Figure 47: method `putResourceValue()` in `CoapRadarClient.java` – `coapClient-v3.2`

The data are converted in Json format before being sent to the server and are re-converted in a Java object immediately after receiving them.

11.1.2 Server side

In the same way, in the class `coapRadarServer` (`coapServer-v1.2` project), the data are converted Java-Json and Json-Java when necessary. The updated code is below.

```

92 @Override
93 public void handleGET(CoapExchange exchange) {
94     System.out.println("GET request received.");
95     System.out.println("Message from client <-- " + exchange.getRequestText());
96     CoapServerResponse response = new CoapServerResponse(MediaTypeRegistry.APPLICATION_JSON, (new Gson()).toJson(radarPoint));
97     System.out.println("Message to client --> " + (new Gson()).toJson(response));
98     exchange.respond((new Gson()).toJson(response));
99 }

```

Figure 48: method `handleGET()` in `coapRadarServer.java` – `coapServer-v1.2`

```

101 @Override
102 public void handlePUT(CoapExchange exchange) {
103     CoapServerResponse response;
104     System.out.println("PUT request received.");
105     System.out.println("Message from client <-- " + exchange.getRequestText());
106     String message = exchange.getRequestText();
107     System.out.println("message: "+message);
108     try{
109         radarPoint = (new Gson()).fromJson(message, RadarPoint.class);
110         ACTOR.emit("polar", "p("+radarPoint.compactToString()+")"); // changing radar gui
111         changed();
112         response = new CoapServerResponse(MediaTypeRegistry.TEXT_PLAIN, "Resource changed");
113     } catch (IllegalArgumentException e){
114         response = new CoapServerResponse(MediaTypeRegistry.TEXT_PLAIN, "Request ignored because content format was unsupported");
115     }
116     System.out.println("Message to client --> " + (new Gson()).toJson(response));
117     exchange.respond((new Gson()).toJson(response));
118 }

```

Figure 49: method `handlePUT()` in `coapRadarServer.java` – `coapServer-v1.2`

11.2 ASYNCHRONIZED COMMUNICATION MODEL

In the asynchronized communication model there is an additional part of the architecture, the mediator. In this case we need to modify the `coapClient-v5`, the `coapServer-v1` (already done) and the `coapMediator-v1`

projects. The updates of these projects are very similar to the previous ones. Communications between client-mediator and mediator-server have to be changed in order to use Json.

The code is not reported here because of simplicity, for any doubt see the implementation code in projects: `coapClient-v5.2`, `coapMediator-v1.2` and `coapServer-v1.2`.

12 CONCLUSION

This project work is finally terminated. We have achieved the project's aim and proved that the CoAP protocol can be easily integrated with the QActor framework. Our final project can be used as a Java library to allow the framework to communicate by CoAP.

At the moment, only GET and PUT operations are available. But in the future, the library can be upgraded to allow other REST operations like DELETE, HEAD and POST.

A different use case requires the implementation of:

- a new CoapResource, that represents the resource that we have to manage,
- a new coapServer, that will wrap the resource's state and provide the REST API to accede at the resource,
- a new class that represents the Coap client, that sends requests to the server using the available REST API.

Nothing else.

In this project we have implemented only two of the three communication types allowed by Californium, the synchronous and the asynchronous one. The third type is the observable communication model. In that communication model, the client register itself as an observer of the resource. In that way, it will be notified when the resource's state changes. This feature can be implemented in a future version of that library.