



# OEDC

Online Ephemeral Decentralized Chat



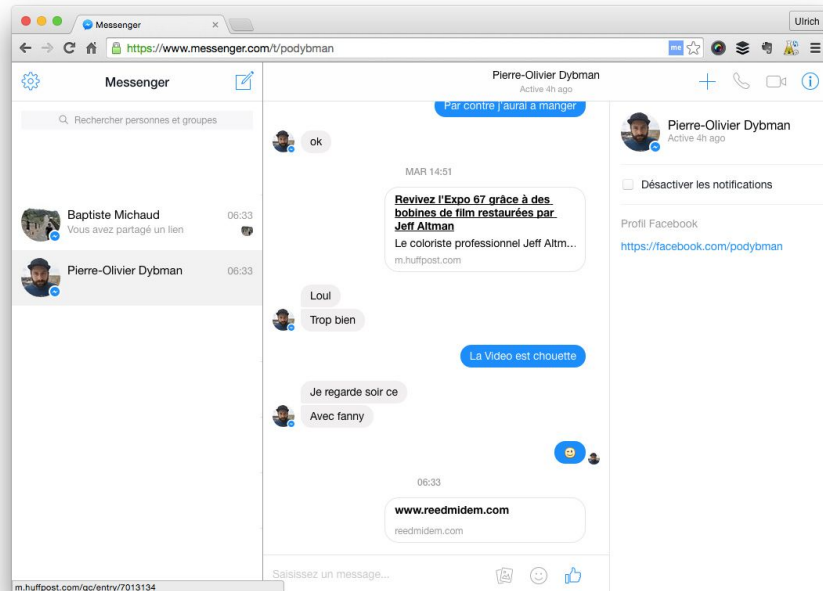
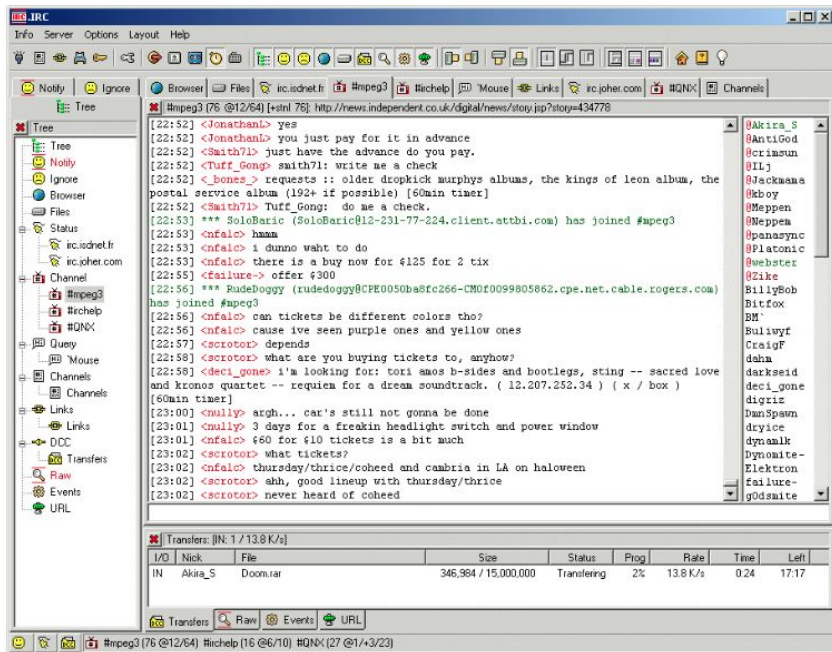
# Summary

1. Introduction
2. CRDT, principle and presentation
3. Global project architecture
4. Back-end functionalities
5. Front-end functionalities
6. Project management
7. Conclusion

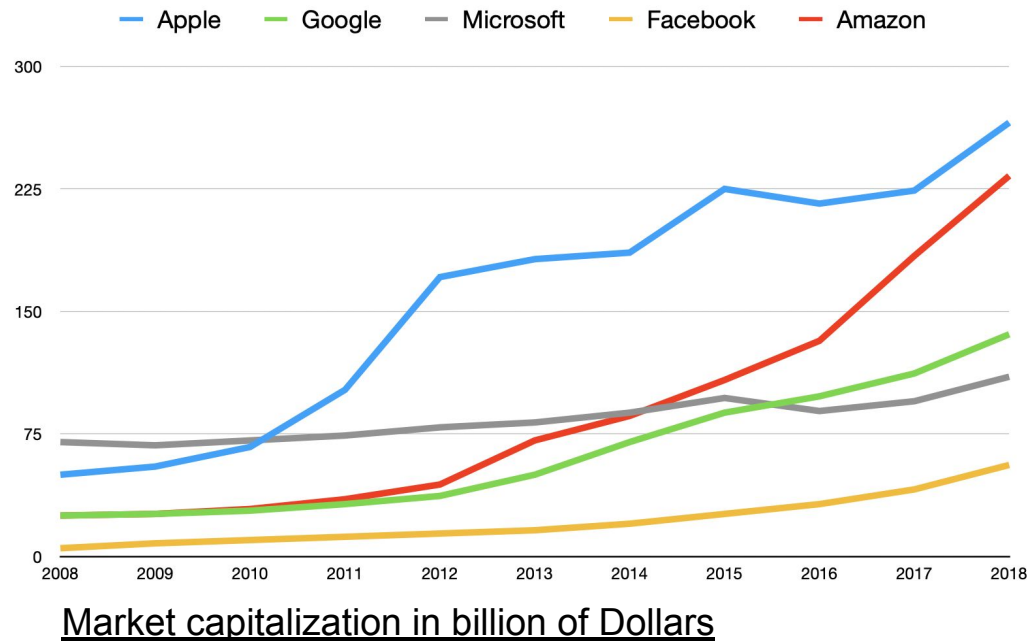
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# Introduction

# The evolution of online chat

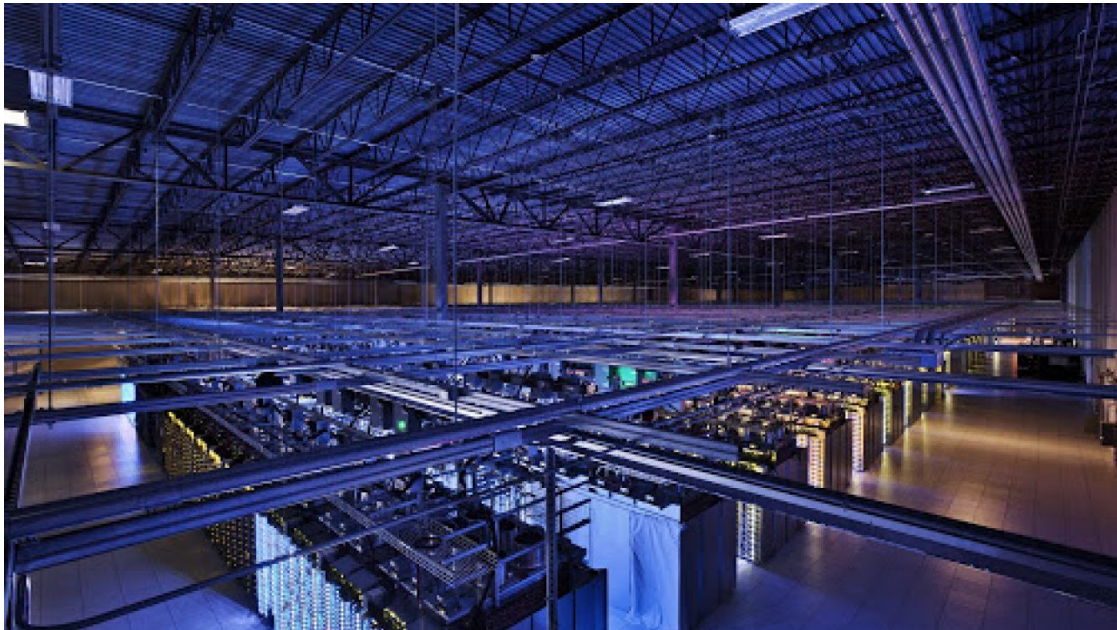


# The rise of GAFAM

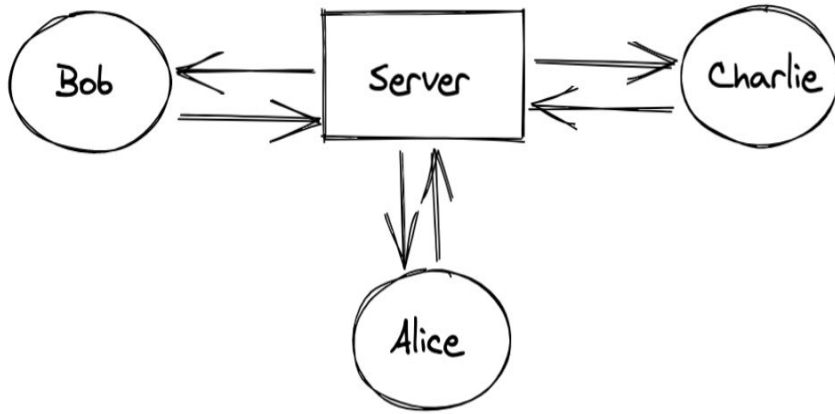




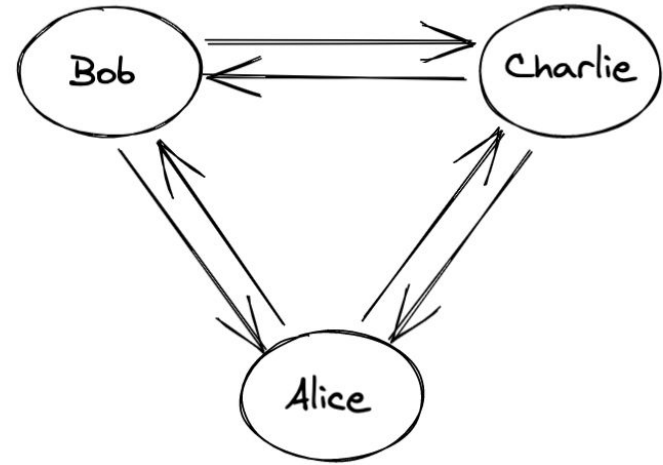
# Problems



## Back to decentralized models



Centralized model



Decentralized model



**Pear-chat.com**

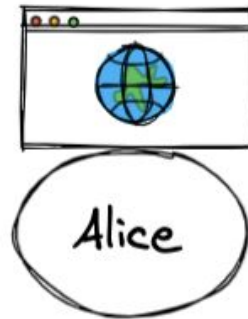




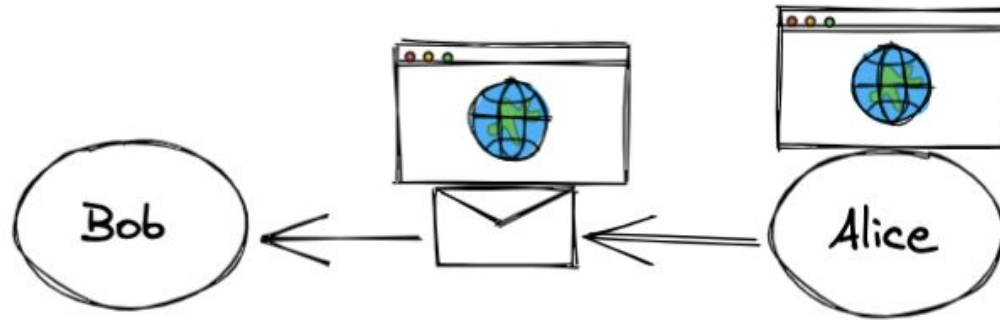


## Fully decentralized?

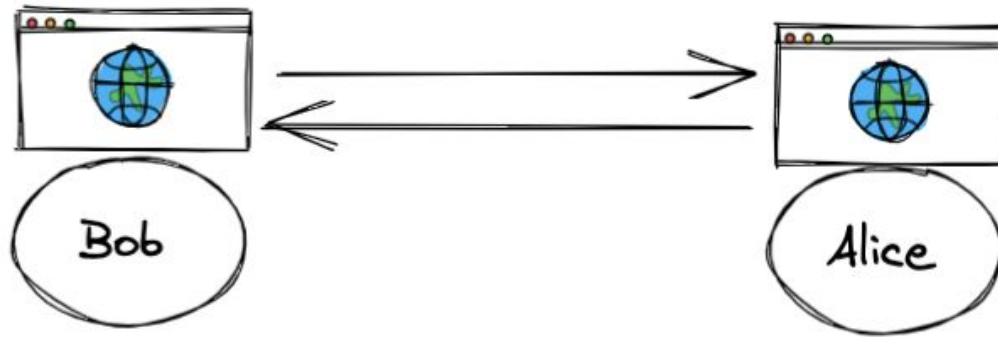
→ How to distribute the chat application?



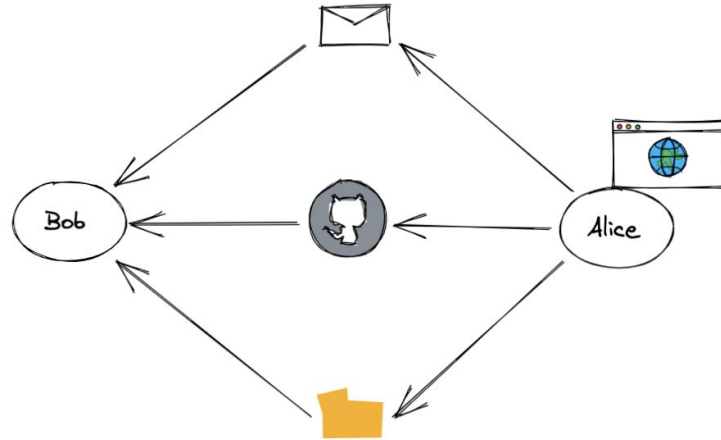
Fully decentralized?



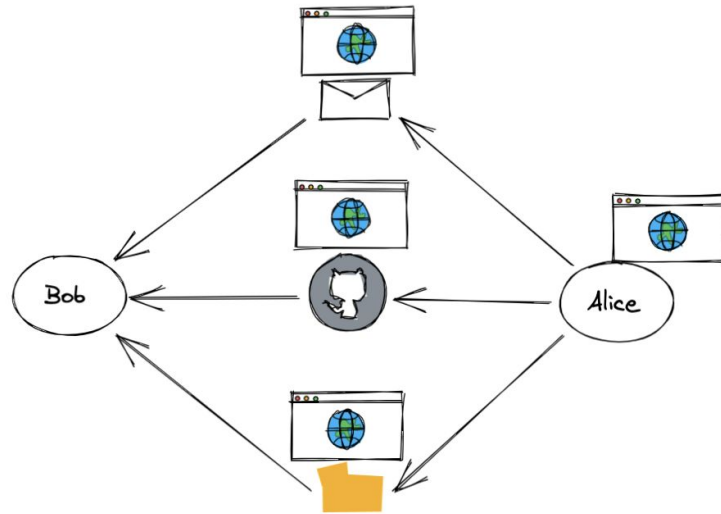
## Fully decentralized?



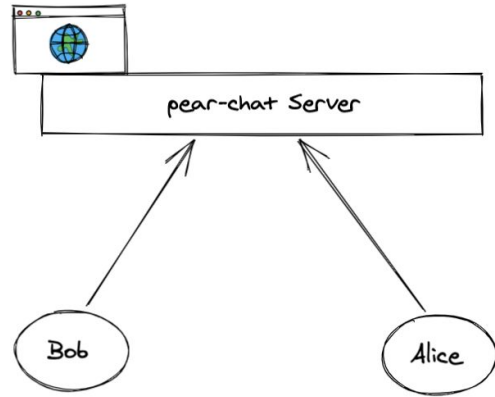
# Fully decentralized?



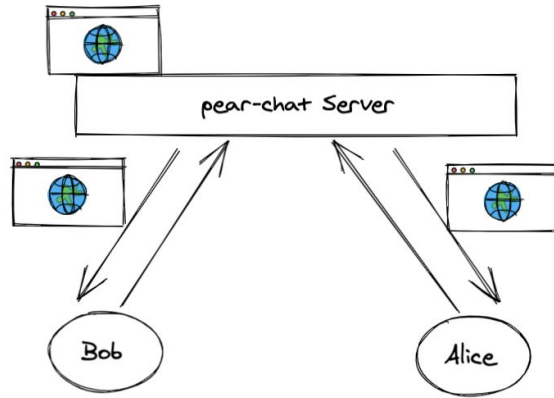
# Fully decentralized?



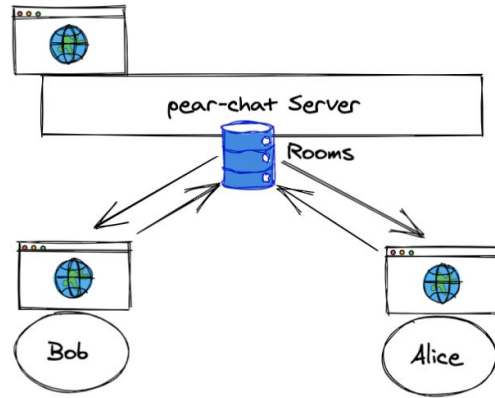
# Fully decentralized?



# Fully decentralized?

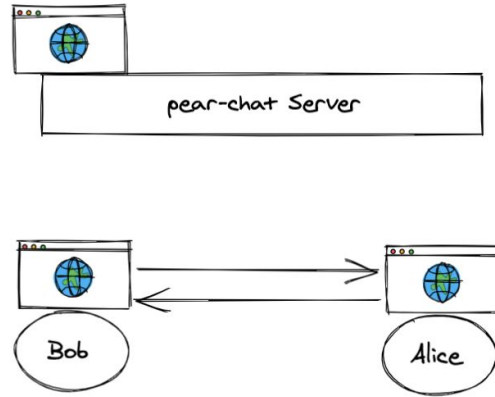


# Fully decentralized?





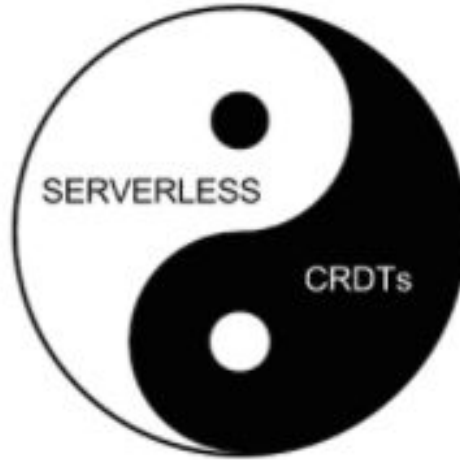
# Fully decentralized?



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# CRDTs

# What Are CRDTs?



# Example of a PN-counter



Time	Instance A	Instance B
t1	INCRBY key1 10	INCRBY key1 50
t2	-- Sync --	
t3	GET key1 => 60	GET key1 => 60
t4	DECRBY key1 60	INCRBY key1 60
t5	-- Sync --	
t6	GET key1 => 60	GET key1 => 60

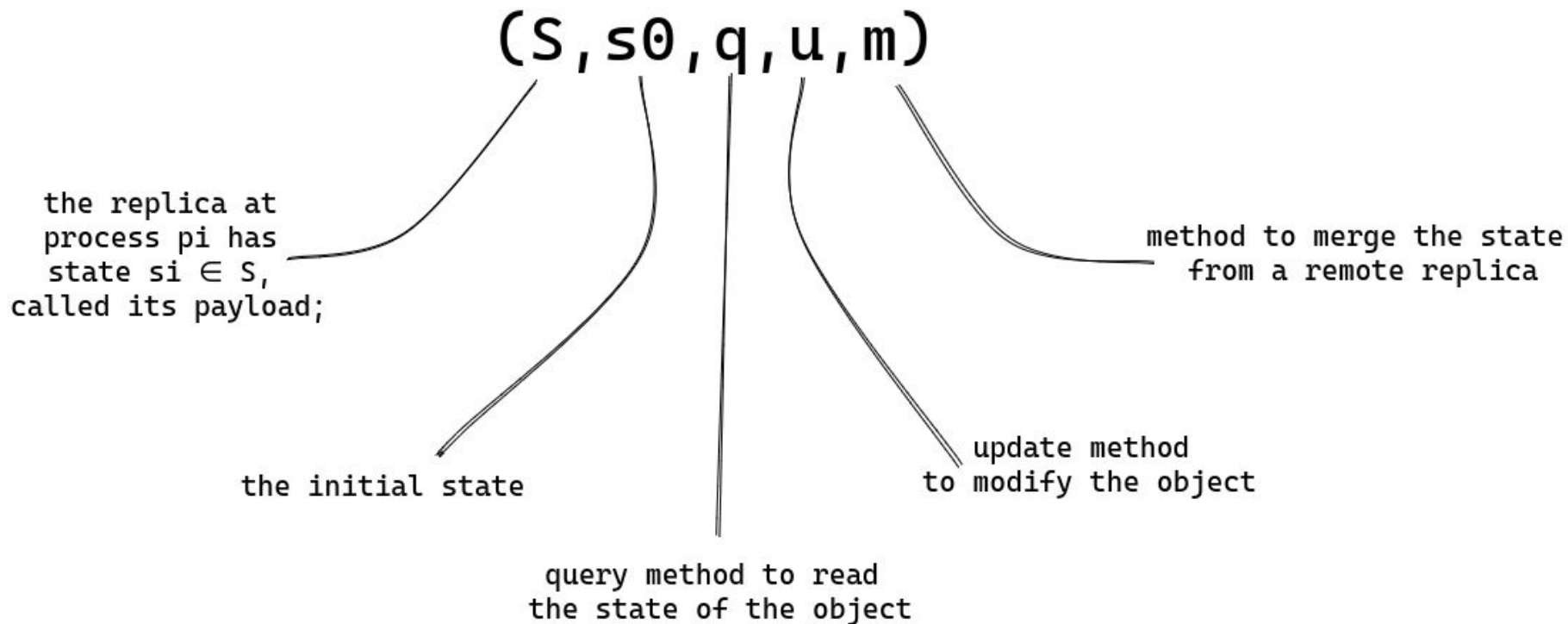
CRDTs

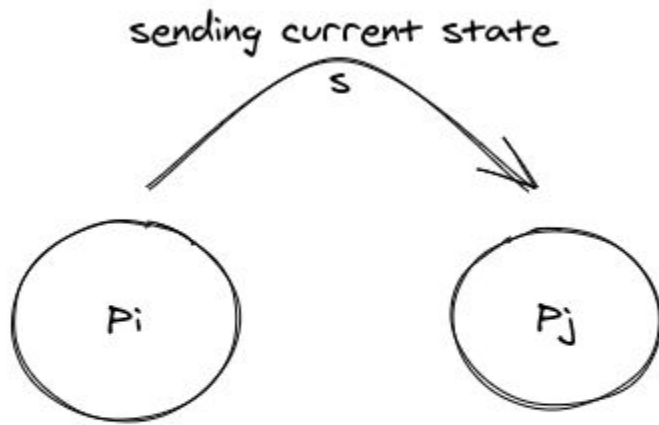
```
graph TD; A[CRDTs] --> B[State-based]; A --> C[Operation-based]
```

State-based

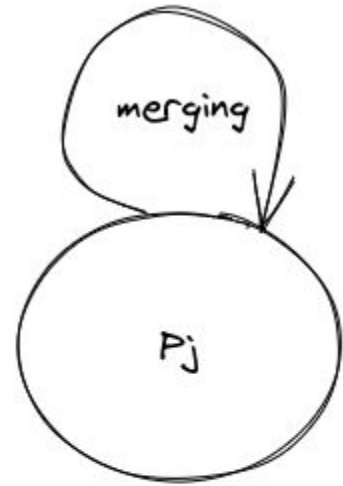
Operation-based

# State-based objects





1



2

We assume that an enabled method executes as soon as it is invoked.



Final state  $\rangle$  order

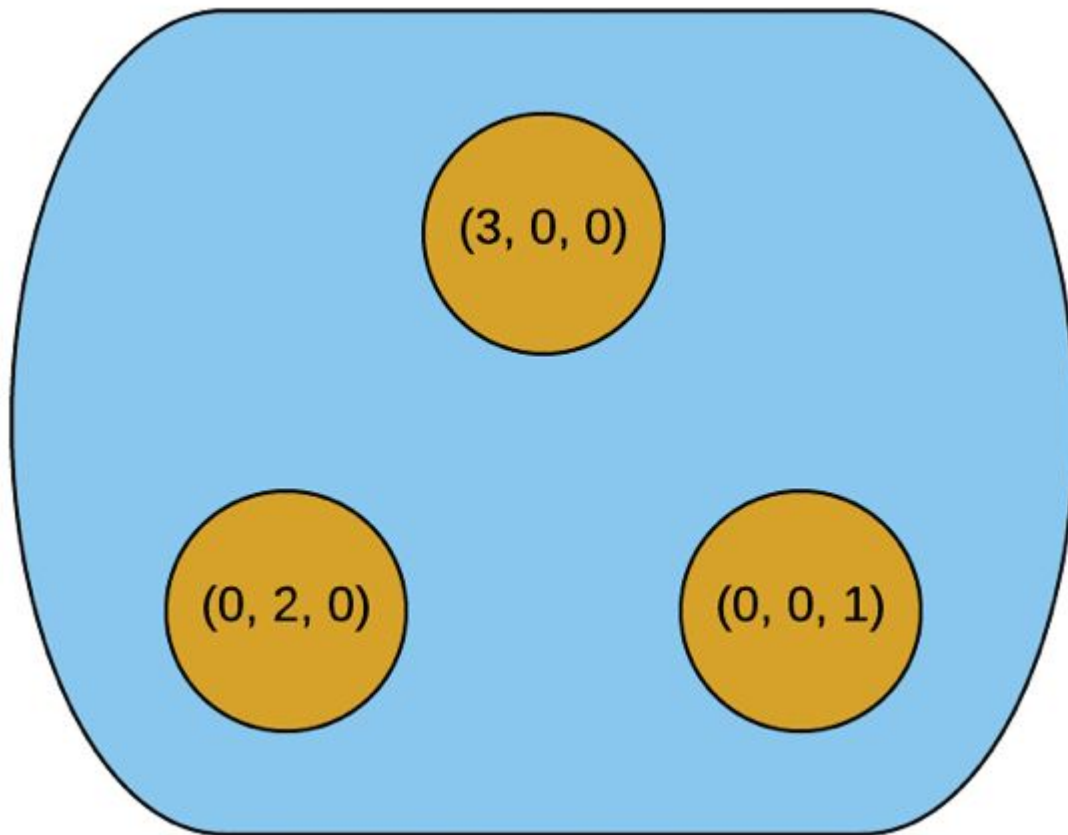




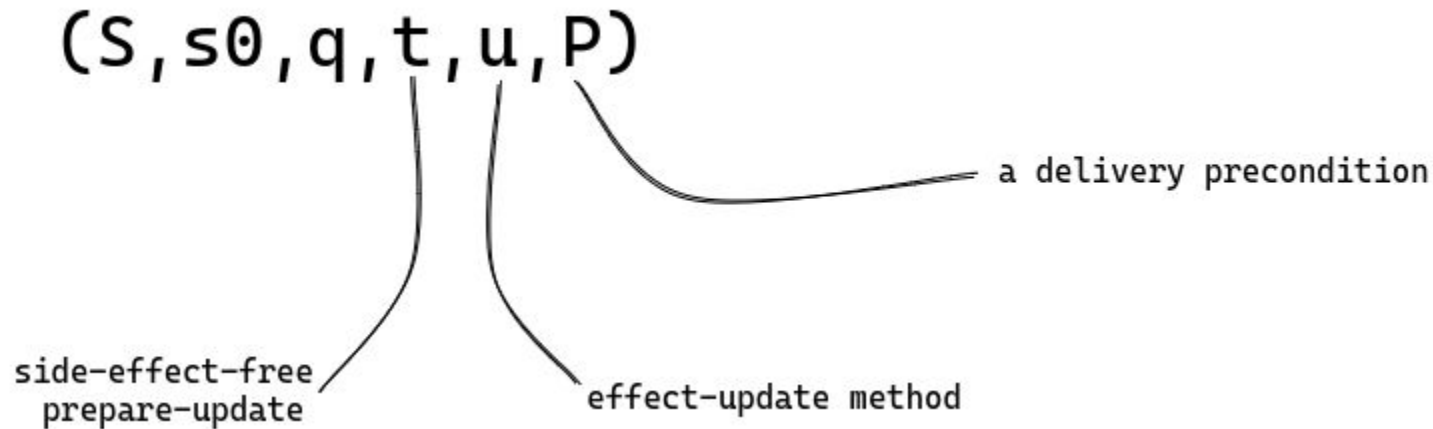
X: (3, 0, 0)

Y: (0, 2, 0)

Z: (0, 0, 1)



# Operation-based objects

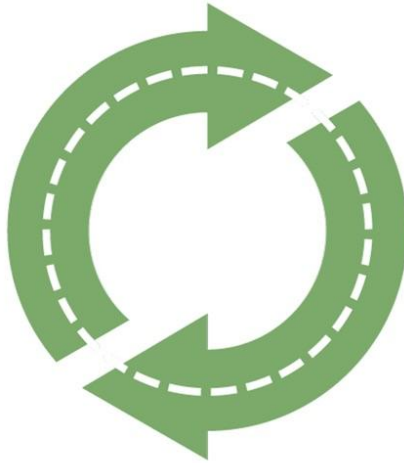


The effect-update method executes at all replicas (said downstream).



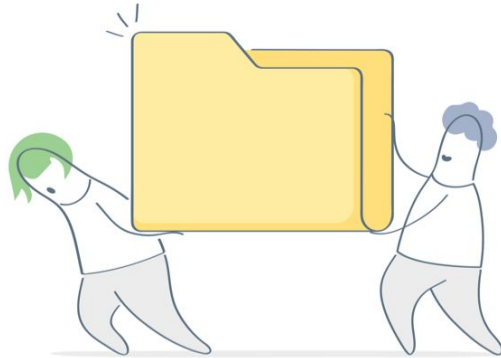
All concurrent operations commute = convergence of op-based CRDTs

Commutative Replicated Data Type (CmRDT)





**Why CRDTs?**



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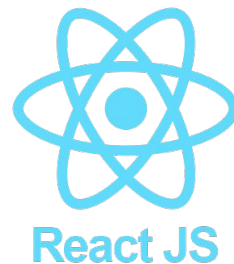
# Global project architecture



## Different technologies

- Project is online-oriented
  - Dedicated language -> JavaScript
  - Dedicated libraries
- Two sides: back-end and front-end

# Web RTC





## Comparison between PHP and JS

### PHP

- Server-oriented
- Dynamic updating through requests to a server
- Requires a powerful server
- Capable of almost anything
- Code is hidden

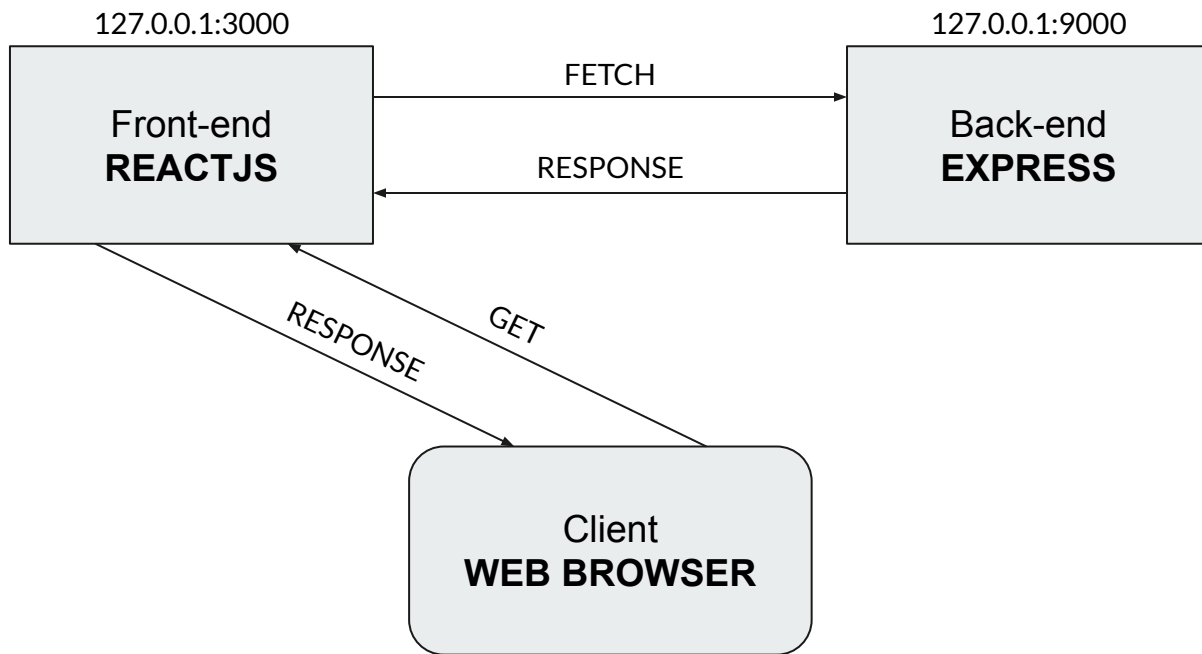
Not suitable for decentralized architecture

### JavaScript

- Client-oriented
- Dynamic updating on client side without server interactions
- No server required
- Extremely versatile
- Code is visible to everyone

Highly suitable for decentralized architecture

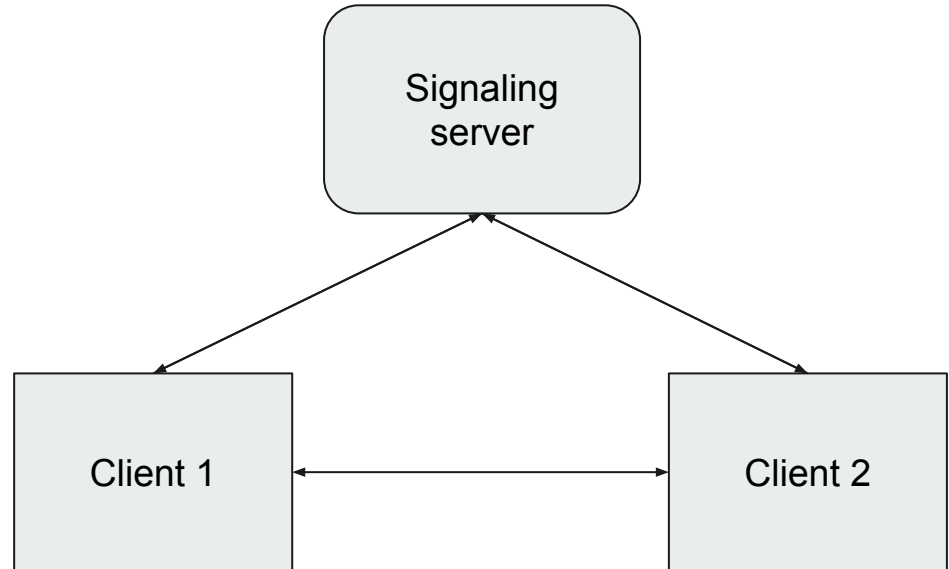
# Application architecture





## Main issue with WebRTC

- Open source protocol developed in 2011
- Highly suitable for decentralized chats
- Not truly decentralized
- Peer-to-peer communications
- Some issues on some network



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# Back-end functionalities



## Back-end presentation

- Working with two important modules
  - webrtc-swarm: applying WebRTC in NodeJS
  - signalhub: signaling server for WebRTC
- Express is used as an HTTP server
- MongoDB is used to store chat rooms information





# Express

- Express is a fast, unopinionated, minimalist web framework for NodeJS
- Creates a HTTP server
  - Express routes make an “access point” to back-end functions
  - Public repository to store JS scripts to inject in HTML





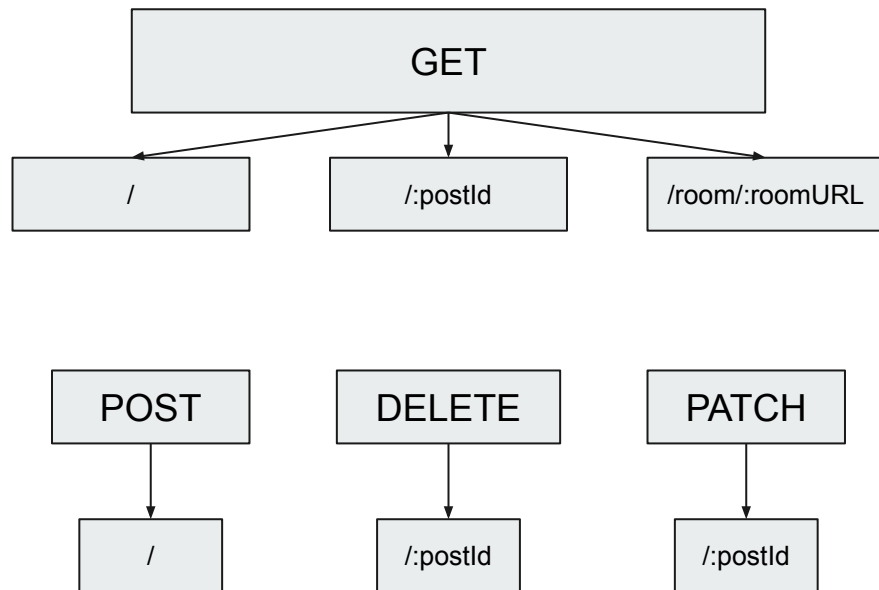
# MongoDB

- MongoDB (NoSQL) => document-oriented
- RESTful API with Express
- Creating methods (GET, POST...)
- Creating a predefined document model
- Mongoose for integration in NodeJS



# How it works

- Three GET methods
  - Get document list
  - Get a document with its ID
  - Get a document with its URL
- A single POST method
  - Push document in database
- A single DELETE method
- A single PATCH method
  - Updating a document with its ID





# How it works

- Defining a document model
- Creating a router for Express
- Methods declared in the router
- Defining the URL to route data

Mongoose makes MongoDB's integration easier

```
const BrowserSchema = mongoose.Schema({
  title: {
    type: String,
    required: true
  },
  privacy: {
    type: Number,
    required: true
  },
  visibility: {
    type: Number,
    required: true
  },
  maxusers: {
    type: Number,
    required: true
  },
  connusers: {
    type: Number,
    required: true
  },
  url: {
    type: String,
    required: true
  },
  userList: {
    type: [],
    required: true
  },
  password: String
})
```



## Routes usage

```
// Fetch the list of available rooms
fetch('http://localhost:9000/browser')
  .then((response) => {
    return response.json() // Convert the response object to JSON data
  })
  .then((res) => {          // Get the result of JSON response data
    this.setState({ rooms: res })
  })
```

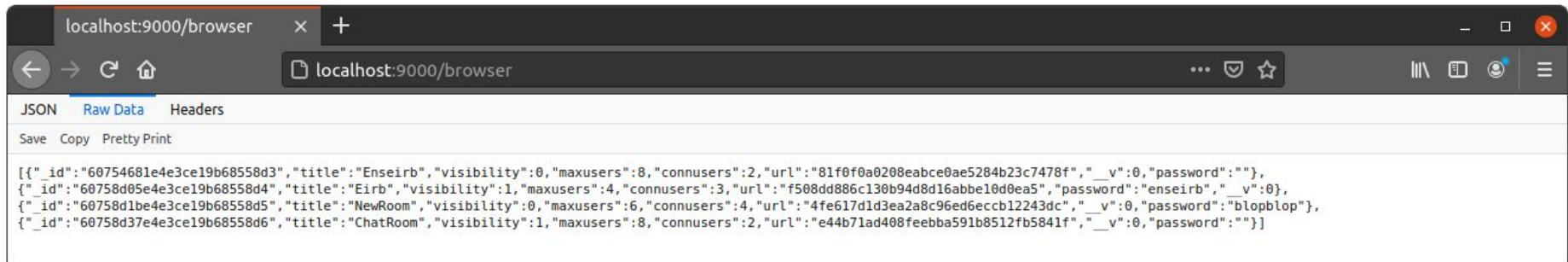
- FETCH is a function allowing data recovery through a single URL
- Data conversion from String to JSON
  - Easier to process

- Defining response body in function options

```
const requestOptions = {
  method: 'POST',
  headers: { 'Content-Type': 'application/json' },
  body: JSON.stringify({
    title: this.state.name,
    visibility: 0,
    maxusers: 8,
    connusers: 1,
    url: md5(this.state.name)
  })
}
```

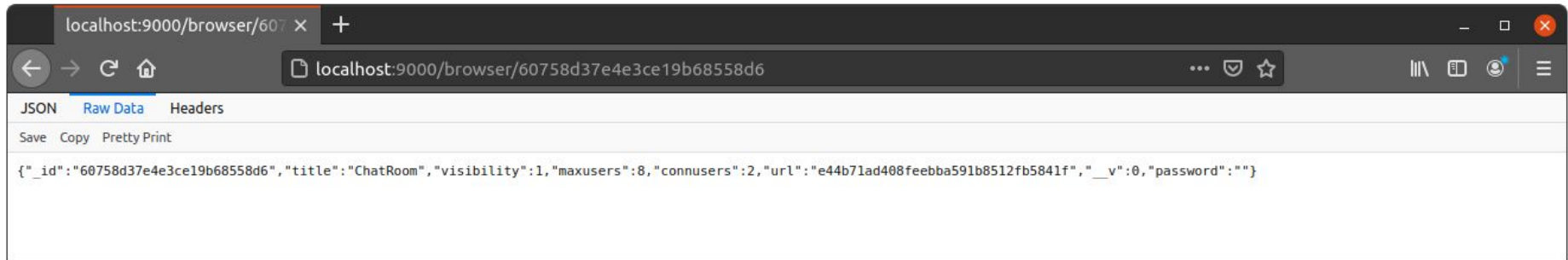


# Response example



A screenshot of a web browser window with the address bar showing 'localhost:9000/browser'. The browser's developer tools are open, displaying the 'Raw Data' tab for a JSON response. The JSON data is an array of four objects, each representing a room with fields like '\_id', 'title', 'visibility', 'maxusers', 'connusers', 'url', '\_\_v', and 'password'.

```
[{"_id": "60754681e4e3ce19b68558d3", "title": "Enseirb", "visibility": 0, "maxusers": 8, "connusers": 2, "url": "81f0f0a0208eabce0ae5284b23c7478f", "__v": 0, "password": ""}, {"_id": "60758d05e4e3ce19b68558d4", "title": "Eirb", "visibility": 1, "maxusers": 4, "connusers": 3, "url": "f508dd886c130b94d8d16abbel0d0ea5", "password": "enseirb", "__v": 0}, {"_id": "60758d1be4e3ce19b68558d5", "title": "NewRoom", "visibility": 0, "maxusers": 6, "connusers": 4, "url": "4fe617d1d3ea2a8c96ed6eccb12243dc", "__v": 0, "password": "blopblorp"}, {"_id": "60758d37e4e3ce19b68558d6", "title": "ChatRoom", "visibility": 1, "maxusers": 8, "connusers": 2, "url": "e44b71ad408feebba591b8512fb5841f", "__v": 0, "password": ""}]
```



A screenshot of a web browser window with the address bar showing 'localhost:9000/browser/60758d37e4e3ce19b68558d6'. The browser's developer tools are open, displaying the 'Raw Data' tab for a JSON response. The JSON data is a single object representing a room, specifically the 'ChatRoom'.

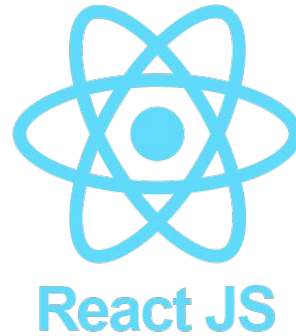
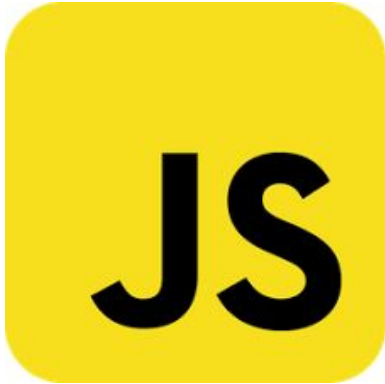
```
{"_id": "60758d37e4e3ce19b68558d6", "title": "ChatRoom", "visibility": 1, "maxusers": 8, "connusers": 2, "url": "e44b71ad408feebba591b8512fb5841f", "__v": 0, "password": ""}
```

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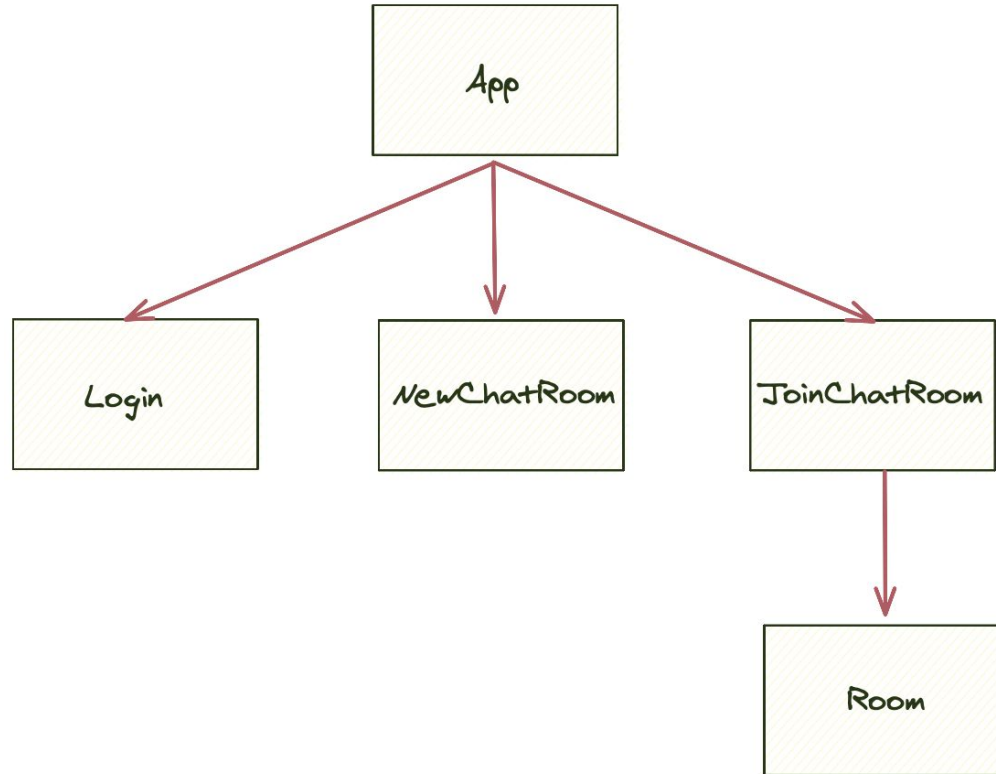
# Front-end functionalities



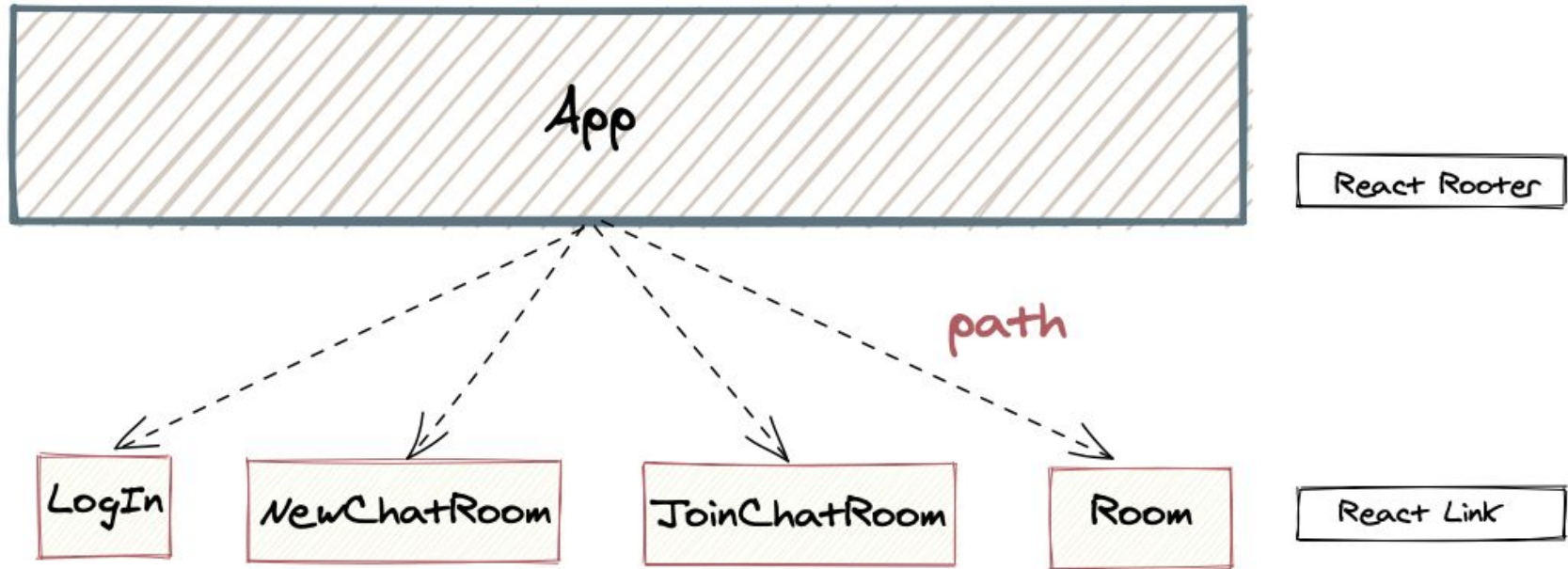
## Front-end Language and framework



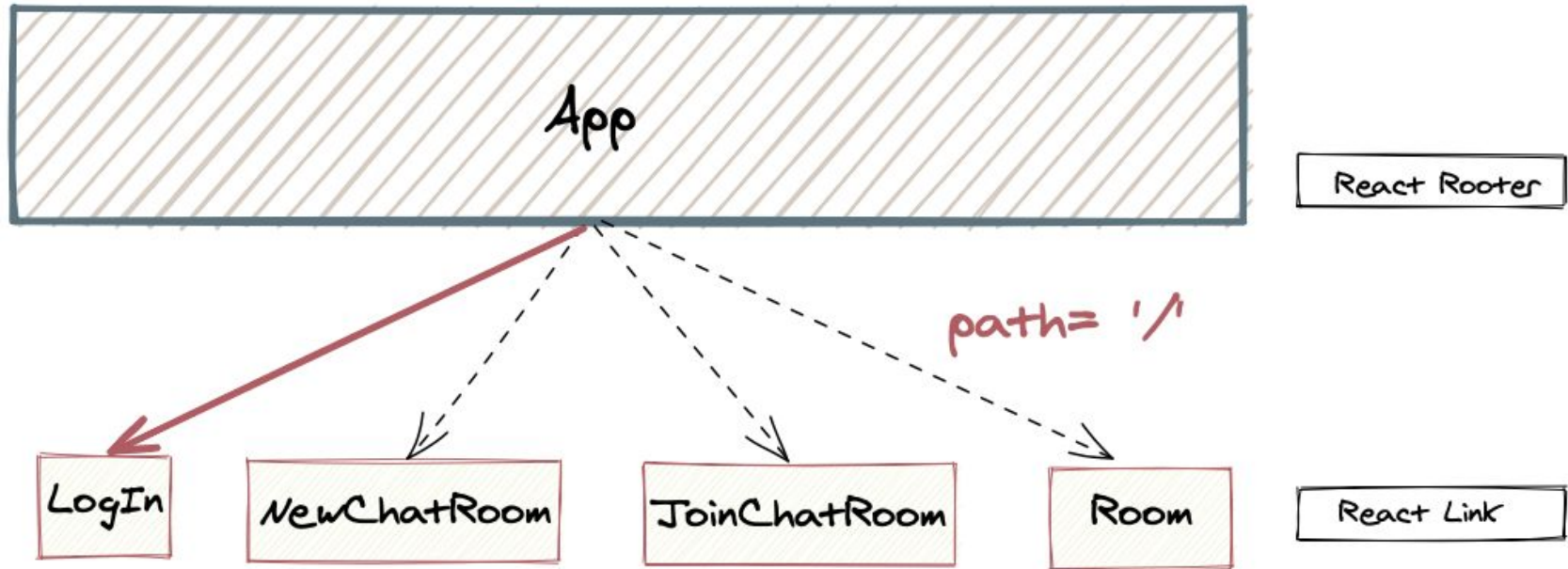
## Front-end components



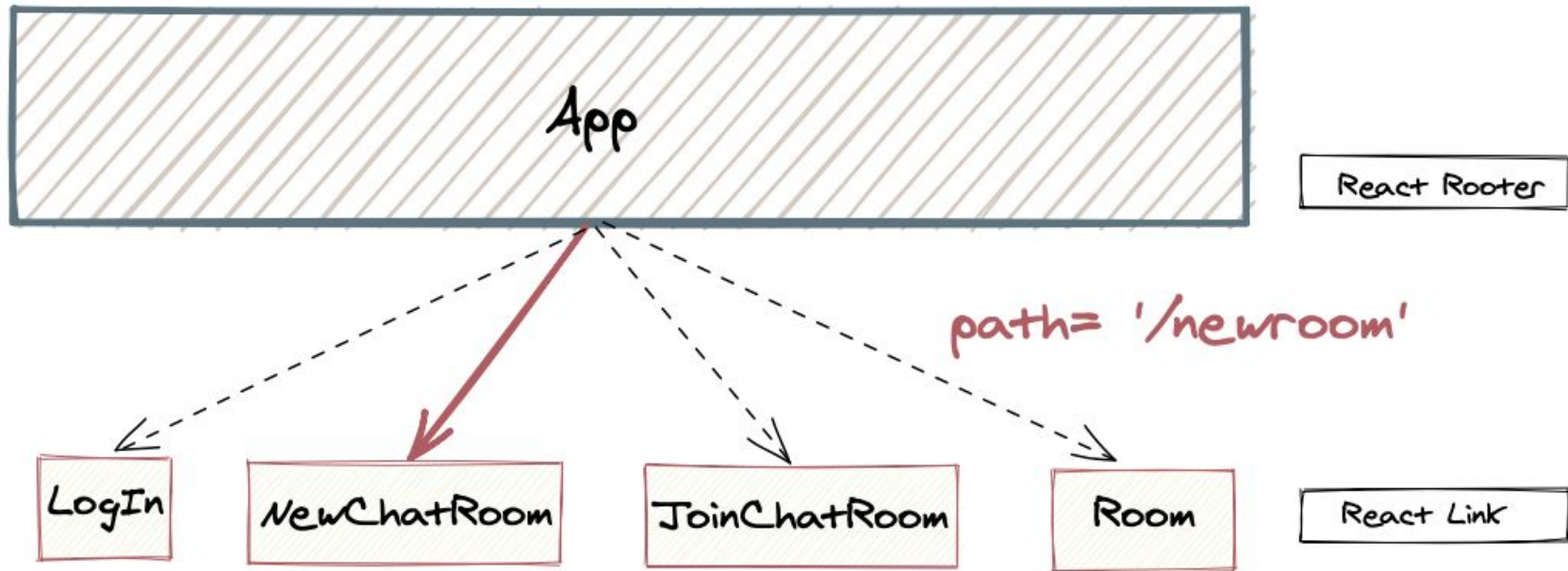
## Components routing



## Components routing



## Components routing





**PEAR  
CHAT**

Login

Create a Room

Join a Room

Let's get started!

Create your profile

Nickname

We will never share your nickname.

Submit





PEAR  
CHAT

[Login](#)[Create a Room](#)[Join a Room](#)

Create your own room!

Room Name

Visibility

☒ visible☐ secret

Privacy

☒ private☐ public

Maximum Users



Create the Room

# Join a room



**PEAR  
CHAT**

[Login](#)[Create a Room](#)[Join a Room](#)

Choose a room

Chat | Public | 4/8 users [Join!](#)

ratatouille | Private | 1/4 users [Join!](#)



**PEAR  
CHAT**

Login

Create a Room

Join a Room

RATA



Choose a room

ratatouille | Private | 1/4 users

Join!

# Chat with your friends

Share this room



Connected users

- Aziz
- PM (You)

You joined the chat

You joined the chat

Hey guys !

You at 25/05/2021, 01:22:06

Hey guys !

You at 25/05/2021, 01:22:06

Send



# Project Management

- Agile Project Management Method : Client Involvement - User story Based - Incremental Repeated Process.

The Project Group has been divided into three main programming teams :

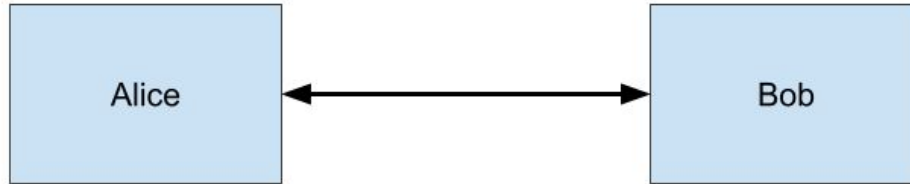
- Back-end Team : Achraf - Hamza - Guillaume - Romain
- Front-end Team : Anas - Pierre Malo - Timothée
- Merge Team : Guillaume - Romain



# User Story Based Agile Method

- Client Requirements are translated into User Stories.
- User Stories are divided into tasks.
- Tasks are scheduled according to priority and organized chronologically via Gantt Diagram.

## User Story 1 : Connexion entre deux utilisateurs



Hypothèse : les adresses IP et les ports sont connus par chaque utilisateur.

Scénario :

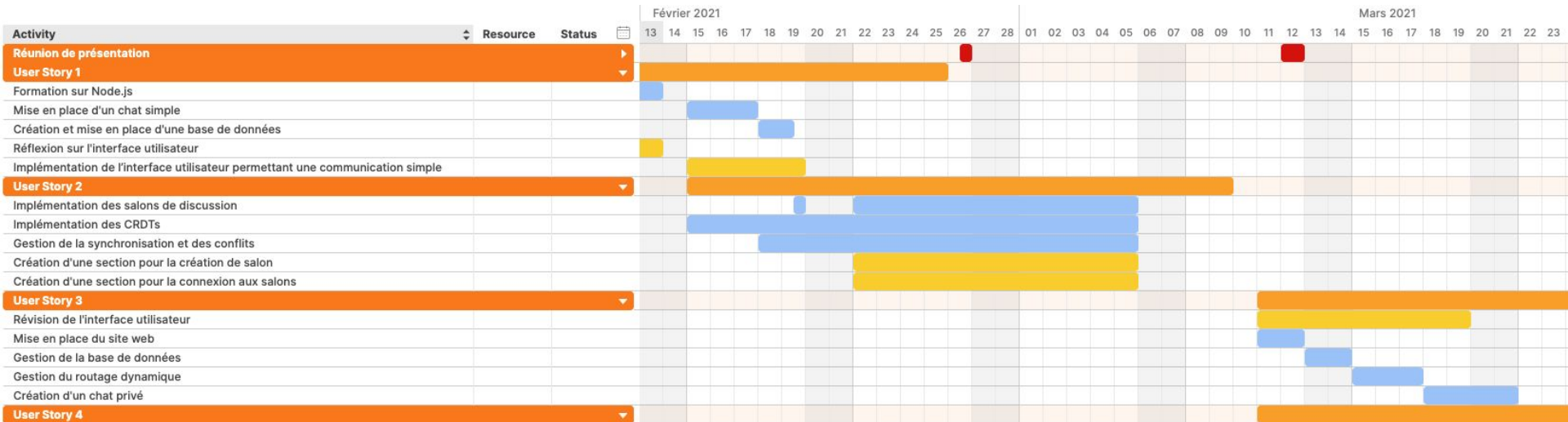
1. Alice se connecte à Bob
2. Bob accepte la connexion
3. Alice envoie un message à Bob
4. Bob répond au message

Solutions techniques :

- Création d'un fichier ou d'une base de données contenant les identifiants des utilisateurs
- Système de socket d'écoute
- Implémentation de l'interface utilisateur permettant une communication simple

# GANTT Diagram

- Project Scheduling is illustrated in a GANTT Diagram :



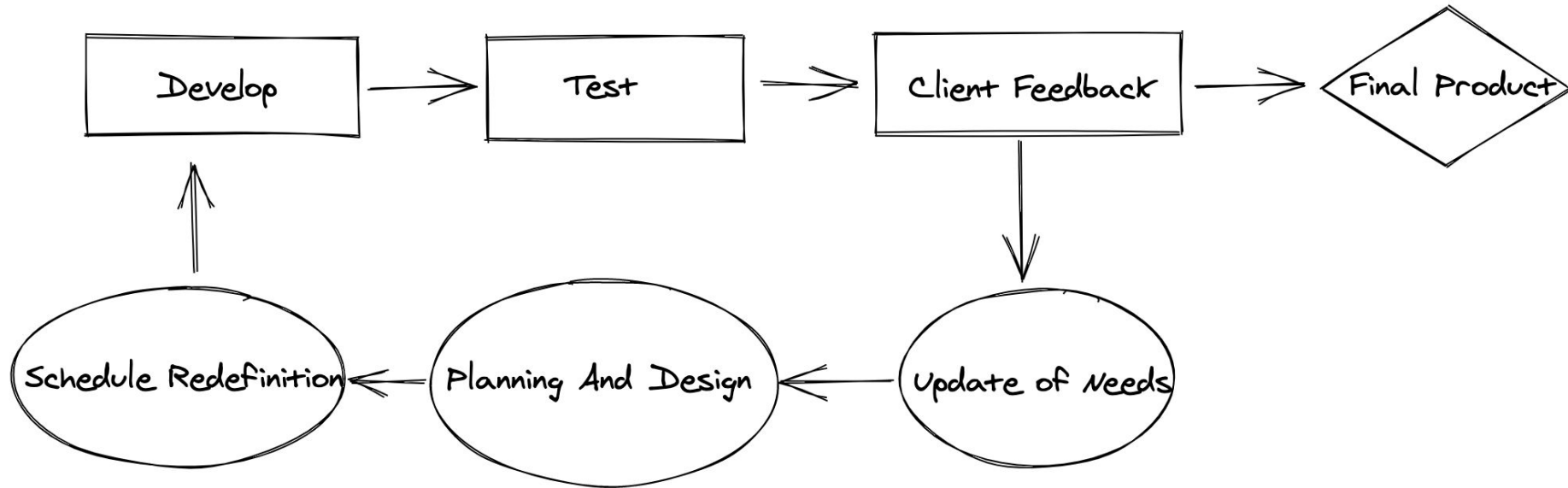




## Communication With The Client

- Programmed Visual conferences after every major advancement.
- Feedback is used to update the project's timeline and task management.

# Management Framework





# Conclusion

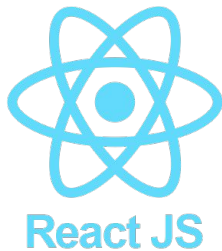


**Let's test our app !**

**[www.pear-chat.com](http://www.pear-chat.com)**



What did this project teach us ?





## Difficulty encountered

- The technologies that fit the best with our project
- Having a complete decentralized application



## Other positive points of the project

As a group :

- Group dynamic
- Project management
- Team spirit
- Communication



## Individually :

- Curiosity
- Autonomy
- Creativity



**THANK YOU**  
**FOR YOUR ATTENTION**