Report on IT Lab- Assignement 2

Abstract:

A re – implementation of Websocket module(partially) using Native Node.js modules.

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Hosting page.

Observation: on reload the a new get request is created.

On a new request a new Websocket connection is created so I thought of creating a static page.

Popular method to create static page.

```
const port = 8080;
thttp_server
listen(port, ()=> console.log(`Server running at http://localhost:${port}.`));
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```

Keeping all the connection states

Storing the connection states

```
//Storing client as they connect
let clients: Socket[] = [];

clients.push(socket);
```

Broadcasting.

Sending payload one by one to each client.

```
function broadcast(data: any): void {
    clients.forEach((client:any) => {
        client.write(data);
    });
}

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    };

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  })
```

Defining event callbacks. (for Http object)

'upgrade' event for the server.

If the upgrade request is not for websocket return with status code 400.

 Note that we have also created a 'listen' event for hosting static page.(slide 2)

Events callback for 'socket object'

'data' event

```
socket.on('data', (buffer:Buffer) => {
    const message = parseMessage(buffer);
    if (message) {
        console.log(message);
        broadcast(constructReply(message))
    } else if (message === null) {
        console.log('WebSocket connection closed by the client.');
});
```

Storing payload.

- Note: masking is done by browser automatically.
 We just store the data and browser does the masking part.
 - Categorize the data as text.
 - Set the payload(according to the length of payload).

```
// Write out the first byte, using opcode `1` to indicate that the message
// payload contains text data
buffer.writeUInt8(0b10000001, 0);
buffer.writeUInt8(payloadLength, 1);

// Write the length of the JSON payload to the second byte
let payloadOffset = 2;
if (lengthByteCount > 0) {
buffer.writeUInt16BE(jsonByteLength, 2); payloadOffset += lengthByteCount;
}

// Write the JSON data to the data buffer
buffer.write(json, payloadOffset);
return buffer:
```

Getting the payload.

Data sent by browser will always be masked.

```
199  }
200  let maskingKey = 0x00000;
201  if (isMasked) {
202     maskingKey = buffer.readUInt32BE(currentOffset);
203     currentOffset += 4;
204  }
```

Unmasking the data.

```
for (let i = 0, j = 0; i < payloadLength; ++i, j = i % 4) {

// Extract the correct byte mask from the masking key

const shift = j == 3 ? 0 : (3-j) << 3;

const mask = (shift == 0 ? maskingKey : (maskingKey >>> shift)) & 0xFF;

// Read a byte from the source buffer

const source = buffer.readUInt8(currentOffset++);

// XOR the source byte and write the result to the data

data.writeUInt8(mask ^ source, i);

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}
```