

**Deliverable D3.2**

**Runtime and Hyperty Messaging Node Phase 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Editor: | Paulo Chainho, PT Inovação |
| Deliverable nature: | (OTHER) Document, Source Code |
| Dissemination level: (Confidentiality) | Public (PU) |
| Contractual delivery date: | 29/02/2016 |
| Actual delivery date: | 29/02/2016 |
| Suggested readers: | Service providers’ designers and developers |
| Version: | 0.1 |
| Total number of pages: |  |
| Keywords: | Fixed: Communication networks, media, information society  Free: Hyper-linked entities, Future Internet architecture, Trustful communications, Social trustful networks, WebRTC, Independent Identity, IdP, Peer-to-peer communications,H2H, M2M, Graph ID |

***Abstract***

This Deliverable contains documentation that accompanies Phase 1 release of reTHINK Core Framework components published as source code in reTHINK Github repositories. The reTHINK Core Framework Phase 1 release includes the Hyperty Runtime (Core Runtime Components that are reused in Hyperty Browser Runtime and Hyperty NodeJS Runtime) and three Message Node implementations: Vertx Message Node, Matrix Message Node and NodeJS Message Node, as well as the Hyperty Service Framework featuring a comprehensive set of application program interfaces (APIs) and JavaScript libraries to facilitate the development of Hyperties. This deliverable includes a full deck of tutorials targeting external developers and startups, the update of the main specification of reTHINK Core Framework components and the documentation of released components. The reTHINK Core Framework Phase 1 components are used to implement Phase 1 reTHINK scenarios that will be used to validate reTHINK Framework with Telcos and start-ups.

[End of abstract]

Disclaimer

This document contains material, which is the copyright of certain reTHINK consortium parties, and may not be reproduced or copied without permission.

All reTHINK consortium parties have agreed to full publication of this document.

The commercial use of any information contained in this document may require a license from the proprietor of that information.

Neither the reTHINK consortium as a whole, nor a certain part of the reTHINK consortium, warrant that the information contained in this document is capable of use, nor that use of the information is free from risk, accepting no liability for loss or damage suffered by any person using this information.

*This project has received funding from the European Union’s Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 645342. This publication reflects only the author’s view and the European Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information it contains.*

Impressum

Full project title: **Trustful hyper-linked entities in dynamic networks**

Short project title: **reTHINK**

Number and title of work-package: **WP3 – Core Framework Implementation**

Number and title of task: **Task 3.2 Hyperty runtime prototype, Task 3.5 Hyperty Messaging Node, Task 3.4 Hyperty Services Framework**

Document title: **Runtime and Hyperty Messaging Node Phase 1**

Editor: **Paulo Chainho, PT Inovação**

Work-package leader: **Paulo Chainho**, company: **PT Inovação**

Copyright notice

2016 Participants in project RETHINK

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivs 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, visit [http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/)

# Executive summary

This Deliverable accompanies Phase 1 release of the Core Framework components published in reTHINK Github repositories, including the Hyperty Runtime (Core Runtime Components that are reused in Hyperty Browser Runtime and Hyperty NodeJS Runtime) and three Message Node implementations: Vertx Message Node, Matrix Message Node and NodeJS Message Node. The Hyperty Service Framework is also released featuring a comprehensive set of application program interfaces (APIs) and JavaScript libraries to facilitate the development of Hyperties. A full deck of documentation targeting external web developers and start-ups is included in this report, as well as the update of the main specification of reTHINK Core Framework components according to feedback taken from the implementation activity.

# List of authors

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Company | Author | Contribution |
| PTIN | Paulo Chainho  Micael Pedrosa  Vitor Silva  Miguel Mesquita  Luis Duarte |  |
| Fraunhofer | Marc Emmelmann  Andreea Ancuta Corici  Alice Cheambe |  |
| Quobis | Anton Roman Portabales  Santiago Troncoso  Yudani Riobò |  |
| Apizee | Arnaud Vallée |  |
| Deutsche Telekom | Steffen Druesedow  Frank Oberle  Ingo.Friese |  |
| Orange Labs | Ewa Janczukowicz  Simon Bécot  Kevin Corre  Eric Paillet |  |
| INESC-ID | Ricardo Lopes Pereira  Ricardo Chaves  Nuno Santos |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# Table of Contents

[Executive summary 3](#_Toc442388790)

[List of authors 4](#_Toc442388791)

[Table of Contents 5](#_Toc442388792)

[List of figures and/or list of tables 9](#_Toc442388793)

[Abbreviations 10](#_Toc442388794)

[Definitions 11](#_Toc442388795)

[1 Introduction 12](#_Toc442388796)

[1.1 Objectives and Overview 12](#_Toc442388797)

[1.2 Structure 13](#_Toc442388798)

[2 Manuals 14](#_Toc442388799)

[2.1 Introduction 14](#_Toc442388800)

[2.1.1 Introduction to the ReThink Framework 14](#_Toc442388801)

[2.1.2 My First Service 14](#_Toc442388802)

[2.1.3 14](#_Toc442388803)

[2.2 Hyper-linked Entities - Hyperties 14](#_Toc442388804)

[2.3 Hyperty Messaging Framework powered by Protofly (Adhoc MOM) 16](#_Toc442388805)

[2.3.1 Protocol on-the-fly (protofly) and Protostubs 18](#_Toc442388806)

[2.3.2 Message Delivery between different Hyperty Runtimes 19](#_Toc442388807)

[2.4 P2P Data Synchronisation: Reporter - Observer Model 19](#_Toc442388808)

[2.4.1 Hyperty Data Object URL address 21](#_Toc442388809)

[2.4.2 Hyperty Data Object Schema 21](#_Toc442388810)

[2.4.3 Parent - Children Resources 21](#_Toc442388811)

[2.4.4 Syncher and Sync Manager 22](#_Toc442388812)

[2.5 Hyperty Trust and Security Model 23](#_Toc442388813)

[2.5.1 User Identity 24](#_Toc442388814)

[2.5.2 Identity Module and IdP Proxy 24](#_Toc442388815)

[2.5.3 Runtime Sandbox 24](#_Toc442388816)

[2.6 Hyperty Development 24](#_Toc442388817)

[2.6.1 Criteria do use the Hyperty Concept 24](#_Toc442388818)

[2.6.2 APIs 24](#_Toc442388819)

[2.6.3 Examples 24](#_Toc442388820)

[2.7 Application Development 24](#_Toc442388821)

[2.7.1 Application vs Hyperty 24](#_Toc442388822)

[2.7.2 How to use Hyperties 24](#_Toc442388823)

[2.7.3 How to adapt existing Applications 24](#_Toc442388824)

[2.8 Message Node and Protostubs Development 24](#_Toc442388825)

[2.8.1 Overview 25](#_Toc442388826)

[2.8.2 Protocol on-the-fly 25](#_Toc442388827)

[2.8.3 Messaging Model 25](#_Toc442388828)

[2.8.4 APIs 25](#_Toc442388829)

[2.8.5 Message Node functionalities 25](#_Toc442388830)

[2.8.6 Messaging Procedures 25](#_Toc442388831)

[2.8.7 Protostub Source Code Examples 25](#_Toc442388832)

[3 Specification 26](#_Toc442388833)

[3.1 Hyperty Runtime Specification 26](#_Toc442388834)

[3.2 Runtime Architecture 26](#_Toc442388835)

[3.2.1 Service Provider Sandboxes 29](#_Toc442388836)

[3.2.2 Core Runtime 30](#_Toc442388837)

[3.2.3 Native Runtime 33](#_Toc442388838)

[3.3 Security analysis of the Hyperty Runtime 33](#_Toc442388839)

[3.3.1 Introduction 33](#_Toc442388840)

[3.3.2 Mitigated threats assuming an intact TCB 34](#_Toc442388841)

[3.3.3 Vulnerability assessment of the Hyperty Runtime 35](#_Toc442388842)

[3.4 Messaging Node Specification 40](#_Toc442388843)

[3.5 Messaging Node Architecture 40](#_Toc442388844)

[3.5.1 Core Functionalities 40](#_Toc442388845)

[3.5.2 Subscription Manager 41](#_Toc442388846)

[3.5.3 Protocol Stub 41](#_Toc442388847)

[3.5.4 Connectors 41](#_Toc442388848)

[3.6 Messages Specification 42](#_Toc442388849)

[3.6.1 Address Allocation Messages 42](#_Toc442388850)

[3.7 Registration Messages 43](#_Toc442388851)

[3.7.2 Hyperty Data Object Synchronisation Messages 45](#_Toc442388852)

[Annex A Components Documentation 50](#_Toc442388853)

[4 dev-runtime-browser 51](#_Toc442388854)

[4.1 Introduction 51](#_Toc442388855)

[4.2 How does it work? 51](#_Toc442388856)

[4.3 Setup Environment 52](#_Toc442388857)

[4.3.1 Configure jspm access to runtime-core repo 52](#_Toc442388858)

[4.3.2 Configure dependencies 52](#_Toc442388859)

[4.4 Unit Testing 52](#_Toc442388860)

[4.5 Javascript Environment 52](#_Toc442388861)

[4.5.1 Dependencies 52](#_Toc442388862)

[4.5.2 Code Style and Hinting 53](#_Toc442388863)

[4.6 Example 53](#_Toc442388864)

[4.7 Distributable file - rethink.js, context-core.js, context-service.js 53](#_Toc442388865)

[5 Standalone runtime application 54](#_Toc442388866)

[5.1 Introduction 54](#_Toc442388867)

[5.2 Crosswalk Project 55](#_Toc442388868)

[5.3 Android standalone application 55](#_Toc442388869)

[5.4 Building the reTHINK Android application 56](#_Toc442388870)

[5.4.1 Installing prerequisites 56](#_Toc442388871)

[5.4.2 Building the application 56](#_Toc442388872)

[5.4.3 Build the standalone application with Eclipse 57](#_Toc442388873)

[5.5 iOS standalone application 57](#_Toc442388874)

[5.6 Building reTHINK iOS standalone application 58](#_Toc442388875)

[5.6.1 Requirements 58](#_Toc442388876)

[5.6.2 Build process 58](#_Toc442388877)

[5.7 dev-msg-node-vertx 58](#_Toc442388878)

[5.7.1 Setup Environment 58](#_Toc442388879)

[5.7.2 Use of VertxProtoStub 58](#_Toc442388880)

[5.7.3 Component Integration 58](#_Toc442388881)

[5.7.4 Unit testing 60](#_Toc442388882)

[5.7.5 Matrix.org based Messging Node 60](#_Toc442388883)

[5.7.6 Configuration and Operation 64](#_Toc442388884)

[6 dev-msg-node-nodejs 66](#_Toc442388885)

[6.1 Setup Environment 66](#_Toc442388886)

[6.1.1 Javascript Environment 66](#_Toc442388887)

[6.1.2 Quick start 66](#_Toc442388888)

[6.1.3 Code Style and Hinting 66](#_Toc442388889)

[6.1.4 Documentation 67](#_Toc442388890)

[6.1.5 Repository structure 67](#_Toc442388891)

[6.1.6 Unit Testing 67](#_Toc442388892)

[6.2 NodeJS Messaging architecture 67](#_Toc442388893)

[6.2.1 Server components 67](#_Toc442388894)

[6.2.2 Service architecture 68](#_Toc442388895)

[6.3 Core components 69](#_Toc442388896)

[6.3.1 Entry point 69](#_Toc442388897)

[6.3.2 Registry 69](#_Toc442388898)

[6.3.3 SessionManager 69](#_Toc442388899)

[6.3.4 Message bus 69](#_Toc442388900)

[6.3.5 Address allocation management 70](#_Toc442388901)

[6.3.6 Message 70](#_Toc442388902)

# List of figures and/or list of tables

# Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| API | Application Programming Interface |
| COAP | Constrained Application Protocol |
| CRUD | Create, Retrieve, Update and Delete |
| CSP | Communication service provider |
| DDoS | Distributed Denial of Service Attacks |
| DoS | Denial of Service |
| H2H | Human to Human communication |
| ICE | Information and Content Exchange |
| IETF | Internet Engineering Task Force |
| JSON | JavaScript Object Notation |
| LWM2M | LightweightM2M |
| M2M | Machine to Machine communication |
| ORTC | Object Real-Time Communications |
| QoS | Quality of Service |
| REST | Representational State Transfer |
| STUN | Session Traversal Utilities for NAT |
| TURN | Traversal Using Relay NAT |
| UML | Unified Modelling Language |
| URI | Uniform Resource Identifier |
| URL | Uniform Resource Locator |
| W3C | World Wide Web Consortium |
| WHATWG | Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group |
| SPPE | Service Provider Policy Enforcer |
| PEE | Policy Enforcer Engine |
| TRAM | TURN Revised and Modernized |
| HTTP | Hypertext Transfer Protocol |
| TCP | Transmission Control Protocol |
| QUIC | Quick UDP Internet Connections |
| XMPP | Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol |
| ORTC | Object Real-Time Communications |
| COAP | Constrained Application Protocol |
| LWM2M | Lightweight M2M |
| SDT | Smart Device Template |
| HGI | Home Gateway Iniative |
| SFU | Selective Forwarding Unit |
| MCU | Multipoint Control Unit |
| TLS | Transport Layer Security |
| MQTT | MQ Telemetry Transport |
| WAC | WebRTC Application Controller |
| AAA | Authentication, Authorization and Accounting |
| OSS | Operations Support System |
| BSS | [business support systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_support_system) |
| RCS | Rich Communication Services |
| UC | Unified Communications |
| CRM | [Customer Relationship Management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Customer_relationship_management) |
| JSONoWS | JSON over Web Sockets |
| IdP | Identity Provider |
| TCB | Trusted Computing Base |
| PDP | Policy Decision Point |
| PEP | Policy Enforcement Point |

# Introduction

## Objectives and Overview

Project reTHINK proposes a radical transformation on how real time communication services are thought. reTHINK concepts and architecture represents a significant paradigm change for the communication services domain. The reTHINK approach enables the fulfilment of real-time communications requirements that so far have been considered impossible to achieve: trustful identities, interoperable endpoints, agility of introducing new services, and fast moving innovation. Previous Deliverables D2.1 [38] and D2.2 [15] have already started enlightening the path to reach such objectives. A new web service paradigm, the so-called Hyperlinked Entities - Hyperties – was introduced to enable a global network of trustful services executing in web runtime environment, on end-user devices or edge-network servers. Communication between Hyperties is based on the protocol-on-the-fly (ProtoFly) concept that avoids creating or modifying standard network protocols, but utilizes instead standard APIs. Interoperability between Hyperties and Support Services (Registry, Catalog, and Identity Management) are assured by a detailed and extensible data model, combined with the principle of Hypermedia as the Engine of Application State (HATEOAS) as defined in D2.2.

This report provides a detailed specification of reTHINK Core Framework components comprised by the runtime environment where Hyperties are executed and the messaging nodes used to support messages exchange between Hyperties. This report complements deliverable D4.1 (Management and Security features specifications)[109], which specifies reTHINK Support Services, namely: Policy Management, Governance, Identity Management, Graph Connector, and Hyperty Directory services (Catalogue and Registry). Thus, and according to reTHINK Architecture [38], the scope of this report includes the specification of the Messaging Node providing reTHINK Messaging Services and the specification of the Hyperty Runtime that will be included in User Devices and Application Servers to deliver User Hyperties and Network Side Hyperties (See Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Specification Scope

Figure 1 - Specification Scope

It should be noted that the Network Platform specification supporting Specialised Network Services will be reported later in D3.4, as originally planned.

The reTHINK Core Framework specification provided in this report, is compliant with reTHINK Data Model, Hyperty Management interfaces, Stream Interface and Messaging Interface designed in D2.2 [15]. It should be noted that, according to Protocol On-the-fly concept, the Messaging Interface is defined by the Message Model defined in [15].

Besides the Architecture requirements reported in D2.1 [38] additional specific requirements to Core Framework functionalities were analysed.

The specification of the Hyperty Runtime and the Messaging Node is sustained by a very comprehensive work in terms of state of the art research and procurement of existing open source that will be used to demonstrate the feasibility of the radical reTHINK concepts.

An exhaustive study of relevant IETF, W3C standards and others that facilitate the fulfillment of previously analysed requirements, is reported. Special attention was given to the research on security in Web Runtime. In parallel, existing open source solutions to be used to develop Hyperty Runtime and Messaging Nodes was researched, experimented and selected.

Three solutions to implement the Messaging Node were selected, in order to evaluate in reTHINK testbeds, interoperability between different Hyperties domains that use different Message Nodes, namely Vertx, Node.js and Matrix.

The experimentations performed on JavaScript engines and WebRTC implementations have shown to be very difficult to extend existing runtimes like V8 or Chromium to natively support Hyperties runtime. On the other hand, such approach would also not promote the adoption of Hyperty Runtime by the end-users since it would demand the installation of new platforms to replace popular browsers like Chrome or Firefox. Instead, it was decided to make Hyperty Runtime compliant with existing runtime solutions notably with existing Web Browsers like Chrome and JavaScript platforms like Node.js.

The Runtime design enables reuse of most of the core runtime components through different platforms including Browsers, Standalone Mobile Application, Network Side Application Servers and more constrained M2M/IoT standalone devices. The Hyperty Runtime architecture follows a security by design approach where different types of components are executed in isolated sandboxes. Communication between different sandboxes is only possible through a Message Bus and is subject to access control. Communication with remote Hyperties is provided by protocol stubs executed in isolated sandboxes.

The design of the Hyperty Runtime APIs is validated with the most important use cases that were already used in D2.1 and originally described in D1.1. The Hyperty Runtime procedures were described for basic procedures (e.g. message routing and Hyperty deployment), Identity Management Procedures (e.g. registration and login of users) and Human to Human communication. Although, the Hyperty Runtime is designed to also support Machine to Machine communication and Human to Machine communication use cases, its procedures will be fully reported in D3.2.

The Messaging Node Reference Architecture is described to provide some guidelines for Messaging Node implementation. Thanks to the protocol-on-the fly concept, a detailed specification of Messaging Node APIs as provided for the Hyperty Runtime, is not required. Instead, a more detailed specification is provided for each messaging solution selected during the procurement activity namely for Vertx.io, Node.js and Matrix.

The main functionalities to be provided by the Hyperty Service Framework, which will be used by Hyperty Developers, is provided at the end. The Hyperty Service Framework is a Software Development Toolkit (SDK) that will feature a comprehensive set of application program interfaces (APIs) and JavaScript libraries to facilitate the development of Hyperties.

The specification reported in this deliverable, provides the basis for the implementation tasks but it is expected to be adjusted and to be completed along the implementation phase.

The final specification for Messaging Node and Hyperty Runtime will be reported in D3.3 (Hyperty Runtime and Hyperty Messaging Node Phase 2 – Dec 2016).

## Structure

This report starts with an introduction and, in Chapter 2, requirements that are more specific to the reTHINK Core Framework are clearly identified. In chapter 3 a summary of the State of the Art and Procurement work is given. The full State of the Art and Procurement report can be found in Annex A. The core part of this report is located in Chapter 4, which details the specification of the Hyperty Runtime, and in Chapter 5, the specification of the Messaging Node. This reports concludes with a short description of functionalities to be provided by the Hyperty Service Framework to be used by Hyperty Developers.

# Manuals

bla vla

## Introduction

### Introduction to the ReThink Framework

*Describe concepts*  
*Big picture with Devices/CSP (including support services + IdPs)*

### My First Service

*Hello World like application A calls B with a communication Hyperty already provided*  
*Second application with a sensor emulation (Get the room temperature)*

### 

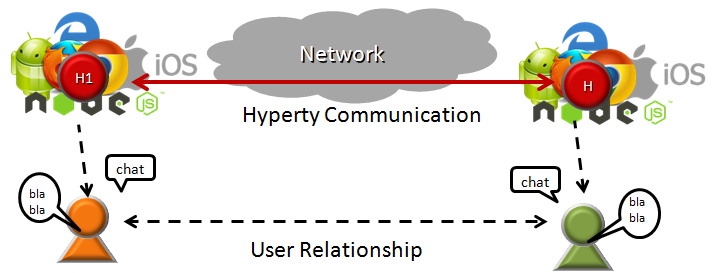
## Hyper-linked Entities - Hyperties

This document, provides an overview about the Hyperty concept and it should be the starting point for any new developer. After this document, all developers should also read:

* the [Hyperty Messaging Framework overview](hyperty-messaging-framework.md)
* the [Reporter - Observer Data Synchronisation model](p2p-data-sync.md)

Hyperties are cooperative [Microservices](http://martinfowler.com/articles/microservices.html) that are executed in devices on behalf of users through simple but sophisticated Identity Management techniques. This means, Hyperties are independently deployable components each one providing a small set of business capabilities, using the *smart endpoints and dumb pipes* philosophy i.e. Hyperties don't depend on complex and sophisticated communication middleware like Enterprise Service BUS (ESB). Instead, Hyperties rely on a very light but powerful [Messaging Framework](hyperty-messaging-framework.md) concept).

On the other side, Hyperties follow emerging [Edge](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edge_computing) and [Fog](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fog_computing) computing paradigms as opposed to more popular Cloud Computing. This means, when compared with Cloud Computing, Hyperties promotes a more effective usage of computing and network resources, decreases communication latency, improves security and extends scalability.



Hyperty Concept and Edge Computing

However, Hyperties can also be executed in Network Servers for specific Business Capabilities (e.g. Media Servers) or when End-user devices don't have enough capabilities in terms of computing resources and/or power.

In addition, Hyperties have some unique characteristics including:

* Hyperties are programmed in Javascript ECMA5/6, i.e. any existing device featuring a Browser or a NodeJS can be used today to execute Hyperties without requiring the installation of any new software. This means, **billions of devices** are already Hyperty enabled and ready to make part of reTHINK ecossystem.
* The User Identity associated to an Hyperty is decoupled from the Hyperty Service Provider. Ie Identity Management is handled under the scene and the Developer does not have to care about it and just have to focus on the development of Business Capabilities. This also means, the end-user has the power to decide which is the Identity to be securely associated to a certain Hyperty instance. *put link*
* Hyperties cooperate and communicate each other via P2P Synchronisation of Hyperty JSON Data Objects supported by the novel [Reporter - Observer communication pattern](p2p-data-sync.md).



Reporter-Observer Communication Pattern

The API to handle the Synchronisation of Hyperty Data Objects is extremely simple and fun to use. The Developer of the Hyperty Reporter just has to create the Data Sync object with the Syncher API, and write on the object every time there is data to be updated and shared with Hyperty Observers.

....  
  
 console.info('---------------- Syncher Create Reporter Hyperty Data ---------------------- \n');  
 syncher.create({}, [hypertyURL], {}).then(function(dataObjectReporter) {  
 console.info('1. Return Create Data Object Reporter', dataObjectReporter);  
  
 })  
 console.info('--------------- END Create Reporter Hyperty Data------------------ \n');  
 })  
 .catch(function(reason) {  
 console.error(reason);  
 reject(reason);  
 });  
  
 // missing snippet for updates and delete  
  
 ...

On the Hyperty Observer side, Data Objects are also created with the Syncher API and the emerging [Object.observer() Javascript method](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Object/observe) is used to receive the stream of data changes coming from the Reporter Hyperty.

onNotification() {  
 console.info('---------------- Syncher Subscribe ---------------- \n');  
 syncher.subscribe(objectUrl).then(function(dataObjectObserver) {  
 console.info('1. Return Subscribe Data Object Observer', dataObjectObserver);  
  
 // TODO: put source code to add listeners to updates by using Object.observer()  
  
  
 console.info('------------------------ END ---------------------- \n');  
 }).catch(function(reason) {  
 console.error(reason);  
 });  
 }  
  
 ...  
  
 // missing snippet for updates and delete

* Hyperties can easily cooperate with Hyperties from other domains with no federation required or the standardisation of Protocols thanks to the [Protocol On-the Fly powered Messaging Framework](hyperty-messaging-framework.md). Hyperties only have to agree on a common json-schema for one or more Hyperty Data Objects, in order to be able to cooperate each other.
* Hyperties can be used on any Application Domain, but they are specially suitable for Real Time Communication Apps (eg Video Conference and Chat) as well as IoT Apps.

## Hyperty Messaging Framework powered by Protofly (Adhoc MOM)

This document gives an overview on the Messaging Framework (*note to be removed: I guess Messaging Framework is a more friendly term for web developers than Messaging Middleware*) technical solution used to support Hyperty's interaction through the higher level [Data Synchronisation Reporter - Observer communication mechanism](p2p-data-sync.md). Details about how to develop Hyperties is provided in [this](development-of-hyperties.md) document.

Hyperties cooperate each other with a Resource Oriented Messaging model implemented by a simple Messaging Framework. The Hyperty Messaging Framework, supports different messaging patterns including publish/subscribe and request/response messaging patterns. The higher level [Reporter - Observer communication pattern](p2p-data-sync.md) works on top of these basic messaging patterns. It should be noted, that [Hyperty Service Development Framework](development-of-hyperties.md) to be used to create new Hyperties, abstracts Developers from the Hyperty Messaging Framework (*note to be removed: too many Frameworks?*) described in this document including lower level Hyperty Messaging APIs.

The Message delivery is based on a simple message Router functionality that performs a lookup for listeners registered to receive the Message (the ["Message.to" Header field](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/develop/docs/datamodel/message/readme.md#to) is the only information looked up for). The Message is posted to all found listeners, which can be other Routers or end-points (Hyperties). Thus, the Hyperty Messaging Framework is comprised by a network of Routers where each Router only knows adjacent registered Routers or end-points.



Hyperty Messaging Delivery Network

Listeners are programmaticaly registered and unregistered by Routing Management functionalities, which decide the listeners to be added according to a higher level view of the Routing Network.



Hyperty Message Routing Management

The Messaging Framework works at three layers:

At the Runtime Sandbox level where Hyperties are executing, message delivery is provided by the [MiniBUS component](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-runtime-core/blob/master/src/bus/MiniBus.js).

At the Runtime level where Sandboxes are hosted (e.g. in a Browser or in a NodeJS instance), message delivery is provided by the [Message BUS component](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-runtime-core/blob/master/src/bus/MessageBus.js), which is an extension of the MiniBUS.

At Domain Level, message delivery is provided by the Message Node functionality by using the [Protofly mechanism](#protocol-on-the-fly-protofly-and-protostubs), i.e. communication between Message BUS and Message Nodes and among Message Nodes are protocol agnostic. This also means that the Message Node can be provided by any Messaging solution as soon as there is a [Protostub available](#protocol-on-the-fly-protofly-and-protostubs). Currently, a [Vertx Message Node](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-msg-node-vertx), a [Matrix Message Node](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-msg-node-matrix) and a [NodeJS Message Node](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-msg-node-nodejs) are provided. Details about how to develop a new Message Node and associated Protostub is provided in [this](development-of-protostubs-and-msg-nodes.md) document.

It is also possible to have P2P communication between Message BUS from different Hyperty Runtime without using any Message Node server (planned for phase 2). P2P Communication between Message BUS will also be based on the protofly mechanism.



Adhoc Messaging Oriented Middleware Routing Layers

At runtime level (MessageBUS and MiniBUS), it is used a standard CRUD based [JSON Message Model](../datamodel/message/readme.md), which is easily mapped into Restfull APIs.

### Protocol on-the-fly (protofly) and Protostubs

Protocol on-the-fly leverages the code on-demand support by Web runtimes (eg Javascript), to dynamically select, load and instantiate the most appropriate protocol stack during run-time. Such characteristic enables protocols to be selected at run-time and not at design time, enabling protocol interoperability among distributed services, promoting loosely coupled service architectures, optimising resources spent by avoiding the need to have Protocol Gateways in service's middleware as well as minimising standardisation efforts. The implementation of the protocol stack, e.g. in a javascript file, that is dynamically loaded and instantiated in run-time is called **Protostub:**. For security reasons, Protostubs are executed in isolated sandboxes and are only reachable through the Runtime MessageBUS and the Protostub Sandbox MiniBUS. A detailed description on how to deploy a protostub is provided **here**.

*do we need a more detailed description?*



Protocol on-the-fly and Protostubs

### Message Delivery between different Hyperty Runtimes

Communication between the Message BUS and Message Nodes are provided by a Protostub that implements the protocol stack used to interact with the Message Node e.g. JSON over Websockets or a Restfull API Client. Listeners of protostubs are registered in the MessageBUS for a set of Message recipient addresses, usually a Hyperty Domain like domain://example.com.

When the MessageBUS is processing a new message and looking up routing paths for an address that is not local (eg hyperty://example.com/alice-hyperty), it won't find any registered listeners. In this case, the MessageBUS will ask the Runtime Registry (*point link here*) to resolve the "Message.to" header field, which will look for registered Protostubs that are able to deliver messages to such non-local address. If successful, the Registry will return the Hyperty Runtime protostub address and the MessageBUS will look up again for the protostub listener registered for its address.

## P2P Data Synchronisation: Reporter - Observer Model

This document gives an overview on how Hyperties cooperate each other through a Data Synchronisation model called Reporter - Observer. Details about how to develop Hyperties based on this model is provided in [this](development-of-hyperties.md) document.

The usage of Data synchronisation models in [Web Frameworks](https://www.meteor.com/ddp) looks very promising and is becoming very popular. The usage of the emerging [object.observe](https://developer.mozilla.org/pt-PT/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Object/observe) javascript API is making it even more appealing. However, current solutions require server-side databases that has an impact on performance and scalability.

Hyperty Reporter - Observer communication pattern goes beyond current solutions by using a P2P Synchronisation solution for JSON Data Objects, here called Hyperty Data Object or Sync Data Object. To avoid concurrency inconsistencies among peers, only one peer has granted writing permissions in the Hyperty Data Object - the **Reporter hyperty** - and all the other Hyperty instances only have permissions to read the Hyperty Data Object - the **Observer hyperty**.



Reporter-Observer Communication Pattern

The API to handle Hyperty Data Objects is extremely simple and fun to use. The Developer of the Hyperty Reporter just has to create the Data Sync object with the Syncher API, and write on the object every time there is data to be updated and shared with Hyperty Observers.

....  
  
 console.info('---------------- Syncher Create Reporter Hyperty Data ---------------------- \n');  
 syncher.create({}, [hypertyURL], {}).then(function(dataObjectReporter) {  
 console.info('1. Return Create Data Object Reporter', dataObjectReporter);  
  
 })  
 console.info('--------------- END Create Reporter Hyperty Data------------------ \n');  
 })  
 .catch(function(reason) {  
 console.error(reason);  
 reject(reason);  
 });  
  
 // missing snippet for updates and delete  
  
 ...

On the Hyperty Observer side, Data Objects are also created with the Syncher API and the emerging [Object.observer() Javascript method](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/JavaScript/Reference/Global_Objects/Object/observe) is used to receive the stream of data changes coming from the Reporter Hyperty.

onNotification() {  
 console.info('---------------- Syncher Subscribe ---------------- \n');  
 syncher.subscribe(objectUrl).then(function(dataObjectObserver) {  
 console.info('1. Return Subscribe Data Object Observer', dataObjectObserver);  
  
 // TODO: put source code to add listeners to updates by using Object.observer()  
  
  
 console.info('------------------------ END ---------------------- \n');  
 }).catch(function(reason) {  
 console.error(reason);  
 });  
 }  
  
 ...  
  
 // missing snippet for updates and delete

### Hyperty Data Object URL address

The Hyperty Messaging Framework allocates to each new created Hyperty Data Object a Global Unique Identifier URL that is independent from the Hyperty instance creator and from the Hyperty Runtime, in order to support mobility of the Data Object between different Hyperty Runtimes and also to support delegation of the Reporter role to other Hyperty instances. However, at this point Reporter delegation is only supported between Hyperty instances from the same domain.

### Hyperty Data Object Schema

Each Hyperty Data Object is formally described by a json-schema that is identified by a Catalogue URL. This allows to check whether two different Hyperties are compliant by cross checking each supported Hyperty Data Object schema. At this point the following Hyperty Data Object schemas are defined:

* [**Connection Data Schema**](../datamodel/connection) : Hyperties supporting this schema are able to handle [WebRTC Peer Connections](https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Guide/API/WebRTC/Peer-to-peer_communications_with_WebRTC) between the Hyperty Runtime instances where they are running independently of the signalling protocol used. The URL Scheme for Connection Data Objects is "connection" (example: "connection://example.com/alice/bob201601290617").
* [**Communication Data Schema**](../datamodel/communication) : Hyperties supporting this schema are able to handle different communication types including Textual Chat, Audio, Video, Screen Sharing and File sharing. Such communication can be supported on top of WebRTC protocol streams by using the Connection Data Schema. The URL Scheme for Communication Data Objects is "comm" (example: "comm://example.com/group-chat/rethink201601290617").
* [**Context Data Schema**](../datamodel/context) : Hyperties supporting this schema are able to produce or consume Context Data, usually collected from sensors. The URL Scheme for Communication Data Objects is "ctxt" (example: "ctxt://example.com/room/temperature201601290617").

### Parent - Children Resources

In order to allow use cases like Group Chat where all involved Hyperties are able to write in the Sync Data Object, the Parent - Child Data Sync Objects is introduced.

A Data Object Child belongs to a Data Object Parent children resource and can be created by any Observer of the Data Object Parent as well as by its Reporter. The Reporter - Observer rules still apply to Data Object Child i.e. there is only one Reporter that can update the Data Object Child, which can be an Observer of the Data Object Parent, as mentioned earlier.



Parent - Child Sync

The creation, update and delete of an Data Object Child is performed in the Data Object Parent itself:

\*Data Object Child creation, update and delete code snippet\*

All other Hyperties observing or reporting the Data Object Parent, will be notified every time a new Data Object Child is created, updated or deleted:

\*Data Object Child creation, update and delete notification code snippet\*

At this point, Data Object Child can't also be a Data Object Parent of another Sync Data Object, i.e. Hyperty Data Object composition is limited to one level.

### Syncher and Sync Manager

This section, gives an overview on how the Hyperty Data Object synchronisation transparently works on top of the [Hyperty Messaging Middleware](hyperty-messaging-middleware.md). However, Hyperty developers don't have to know the technical details of this solution and can directly move to the [Hyperty Development Manual](development-of-hyperties.md).

The Hyperty Data Object synchronisation is provided by two components in the Runtime:

The [Syncher](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/src/syncher/Syncher.js) is a singleton Component co-located with the Hyperty Instance, which is in charge of handling all required procedures to manage data synchronisation at the Hyperty instance side, as a Reporter or a Observer Hyperty.

The [Runtime Sync Manager](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/src/syncher/Syncher.js) is a Core Runtime Component, which is in charge of handling authorisation requests to create Sync Data Objects from Hyperty Reporters and subscription requests to Sync Data Objects from Hyperty Observers. As soon as authorisation is granted the Sync Manager handles all required MessageBUS listeners in order to setup the Data Sync Stream routing path among Reporters and Observers. I.e., the Runtime Sync Manager provides a [Messaging Middleware](hyperty-messaging-middleware.md) Routing Manager functionality.

The [Message Node Sync Manager](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/src/syncher/Syncher.js) is a Message Node functionality, which is in charge of handling requests from Runtime Sync Managers in order to setup the Data Sync Stream routing path between the Reporter Hyperty Runtime and Observers Hyperty Runtimes. I.e., the Message Node Sync Manager also provides a [Messaging Middleware](hyperty-messaging-middleware.md) Routing Manager functionality..



Routing Management for Hyperty Data Syncronisation

A detailed description of the Hyperty Data Synchronisation procedures are provided [here](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/core-framework/blob/master/docs/specs/runtime/dynamic-view/data-sync/readme.md)

## Hyperty Trust and Security Model

This document gives an overview on the Hyperty Trust Model as well as on Hyperty Sandbox runtime execution environment.

It should be noted, that [Hyperty Service Development Framework](development-of-hyperties.md) to be used to create new Hyperties, abstracts Developers from the Hyperty Trust and Security Model described in this document including lower level Identity Management APIs. Details about how to develop Hyperties is provided in [this](development-of-hyperties.md) document.

Hyperties are securely associated to User Identities selected by the end-user himself. Hyperty Users are human beings (including group of human beings e.g. corporation) or things (including group of things and physical spaces e.g. a smart home or smart building).

Hyperty Trust Model extends [WebRTC Identity model](https://w3c.github.io/webrtc-pc/#sec.identity-proxy) where Identity tokens are generated, inserted in intercepted Messages sent by Hyperties and validated by recipient Hyperty Runtimes before delivered to the target Identity. These identity management procedures are performed according to applicable policies managed by the end-user.



Hyperty Trust Management

### User Identity

### Identity Module and IdP Proxy

*picture illustrating usage of IDP proxy as a special protostub in the Messaging Framework*

### Runtime Sandbox

## Hyperty Development

**Introduce the Criteria to use or not to use Hyperties, the APIs to be used and code snippets**

### Criteria do use the Hyperty Concept

### APIs

### Examples

## Application Development

\*\*An Overview of the Application vs Hyperty and an How To with some examples \*\*

### Application vs Hyperty

### How to use Hyperties

### How to adapt existing Applications

## Message Node and Protostubs Development

**Introduce an Overview of the Messaging Architecture, the Protocol on the fly Concept, the Message Model, Protostub APIs, Message Node functionalities and main Procedures**

### Overview

### Protocol on-the-fly

### Messaging Model

### APIs

### Message Node functionalities

### Messaging Procedures

### Protostub Source Code Examples

# Specification

bla vla

## Hyperty Runtime Specification

This Chapter contains the detailed specification of the Hyperty Runtime, where Hyperties are executed. It describes in detail the Hyperty Runtime architecture and the Core Runtime components required to support the execution of Hyperties. The Hyperty Runtime architecture follows a security by design approach since it was highly influenced by a careful security analysis also included in this chapter.

The APIs to be implemented by the Runtime components are specified in detail and they provide functionalities that were identified in an iterative approach. In such iterative approach, the design of the static view of the runtime APIs progressed along the design of the main procedures to be performed by the Hyperty Runtime.

The Runtime Main procedures are also described in detail in this chapter using UML Message Sequence Charts. They correspond to the dynamic view of the Hyperty Runtime and they validate the static design for the most important use cases that were already used in WP2 and originally described in WP1.

Four main types of Runtime procedures are described:

1. Basic Runtime procedures are in general performed independently of the Hyperty or Protocol Stub executed in the runtime including procedures for the deployment of protocol stubs and Hyperties, procedures performed to route messages among Hyperties and procedures to setup a Reporter-Observer data object synchronisation communication.
2. Identity Management Runtime procedures are the procedures performed to register and log in users in the domain, as well as procedures performed to associate identities to Hyperties and asserts user identities.
3. Runtime Procedures to support Human to Human Communication with special focus on the validation of the Reporter-Observer communication pattern to WebRTC.

It should be noted that the description of the main procedures also include the detailed definition of messages exchanged among Hyperties and protocol stubs, as defined in D2.2 Message Model, when appropriate.

At the end, some implementation considerations are presented for the different types of runtime platforms that are the target of this specification namely the browser runtime, standalone runtime applications and M2M devices with more constrained capabilities. These considerations are mainly about the implementation of the runtime sandboxing solution since all core runtime components will be shared among all platforms.

## Runtime Architecture

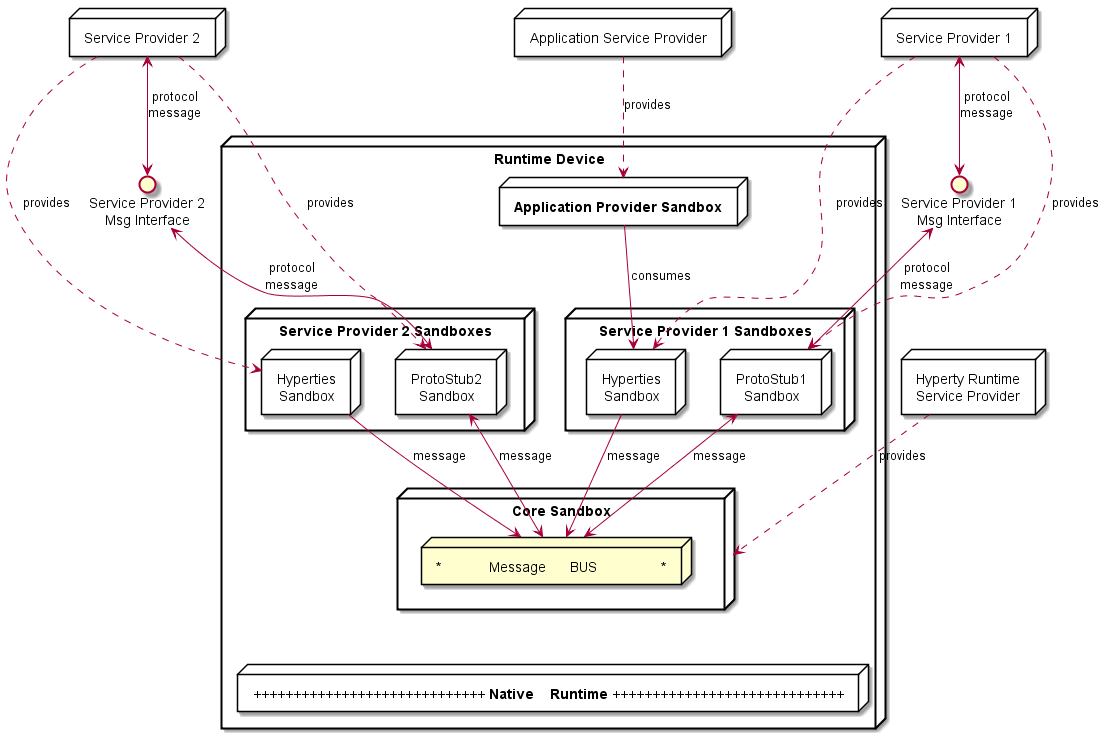
The main Hyperty Runtime architecture is comprised by different types of components that, for security reasons, are executed in isolated sandboxes. Thus, components downloaded from a specific Service Provider (e.g. Service Provider 1) are executed in sandboxes that are different from the sandboxes used to execute components downloaded from another service provider (e.g. Service Provider 2). In addition, for the same Service Provider, and also for security reasons, protocol stubs and Hyperties are isolated from each other and executed in different sandboxes. Communication between components running in different sandboxes is only possible through messages exchanged through a Message Bus functionality provided by the Core Sandbox. On the other hand, the Protocol Stub provides the bridge for the Hyperty Runtime to communicate with associated Service Provider. For example, in Figure below, protostub1 is the only way that Hyperty instances have to communicate with Service Provider 1. In general, in the Core Sandbox, all required functionalities to support the deployment, execution and maintenance of components downloaded from service providers, are executed. Core components are, ideally, natively part of the device runtime. However, to support existing platforms including Browsers and Mobile Operating Systems, to minimise the need to install new applications, the existing device native runtime functionalities (e.g. JavaScript engine) are distinguished from the Hyperty Core Runtime functionalities. In such situations, the Hyperty Core Runtime components are downloaded from the Hyperty Runtime Service Provider and are executed in an isolated core sandbox.



High Level Runtime Architecture with trusted Hyperties

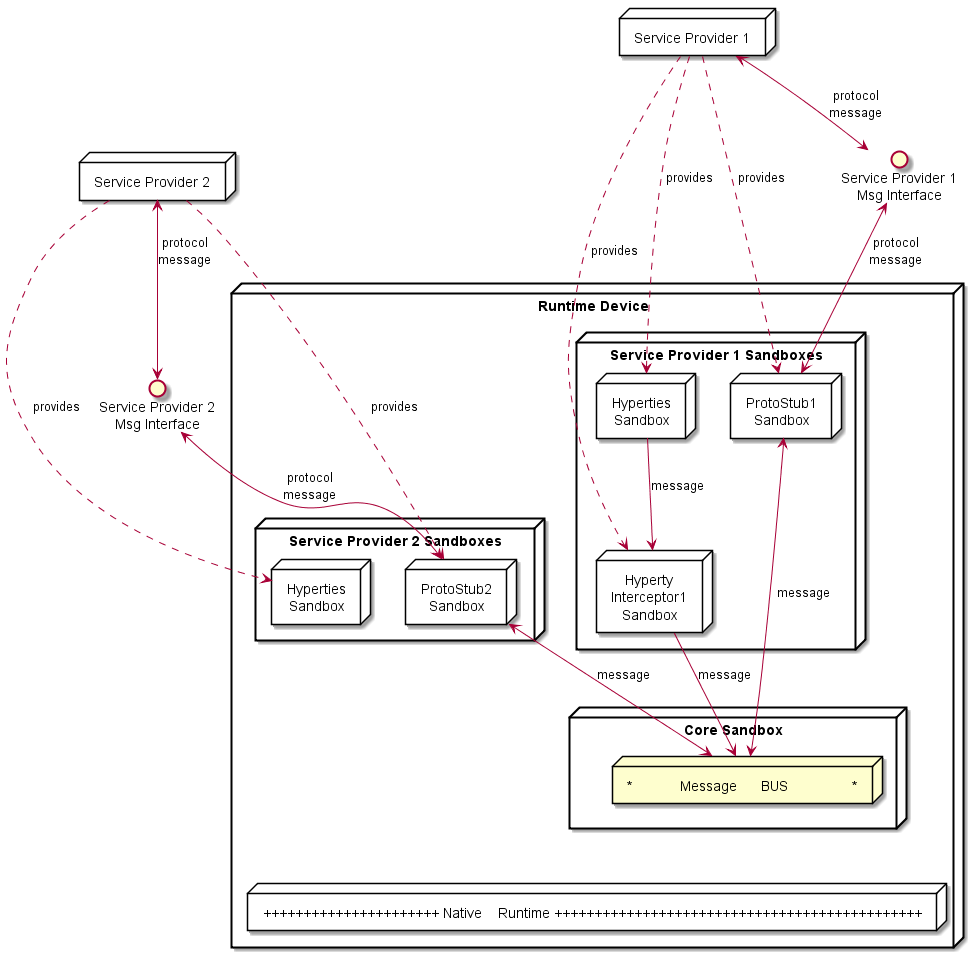
The Application and the Hyperty can be delivered by the same Service Provider or by different Service Providers, i.e. Hyperty is delivered by an (Hyperty) Service Provider and the Application is delivered by an Application Service Provider. These two different situations impacts the level of trust between the Application and the Hyperty, that should be handled by the Hyperty Runtime accordingly.

In Figure above, the Application and the Hyperty Instances it consumes, are downloaded from the same Service Provider. Thus, it is assumed they trust each other and that they can be executed in the same sandbox with no impact on how the Application consumes the Hyperty Application API. In Figure below, it is depicted the Runtime Architecture where the Application and the Hyperty Instances it consumes, don't trust each other, for example, they are downloaded from different service providers. In such situation, Hyperties and the Application are isolated from each other and they are executed in different sandboxes. In this case, the Hyperty Application API is no longer local and the application is only able to reach the Hyperty Instance through the Message BUS. It is desirable to abstract the Application developer from these situations and to let the Application developer call the Hyperty Application API as if they are always local. This implies that the Core Runtime and the Sandbox implementation, is able to support a Remote Procedure Call (RPC) communication when the Application and the Hyperty Instance are in different sandboxes.



High Level Runtime Architecture with untrusted Hyperties

As described below, to prevent cross origin attacks / spy, access to Core Runtime Message BUS is subject to authorisation, by using standardised policies downloaded from each involved Service Provider. In addition, the Hyperty Runtime Architecture also supports Hyperty Interceptors executed in a dedicated sandbox (see Figure below) enabling the enforcement of proprietary policies.



High Level Runtime Architecture with domain specific Policy Enforcer

In addition, Core Policy Engine should enforce general access control policies that are agnostic of sender and target domains, or specific to the domain managing the device runtime (Core Runtime Provider). The policies used to control the access to [Hyperty Data Objects](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/docs/manuals/p2p-data-sync.md) (see below) , are a good example of such policies.

Some more details are provided in the following sections.

### Service Provider Sandboxes

#### Hyperty

As [previously defined, Hyperties](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/docs/manuals/hyperty.md) cooperate each other via P2P Synchronisation of Hyperty JSON Data Objects supported by the novel [Reporter - Observer communication pattern](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/docs/manuals/p2p-data-sync.md) and on top of the [Hyperty Messaging Framework](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/develop/docs/manuals/hyperty-messaging-framework.md).

#### Hyperty Interceptor

Hyperty Interceptor complements the Core Policy Engine functionality enabling the enforcement of proprietary or closed Policies in the Hyperty Runtime for a specific Hyperty instance.

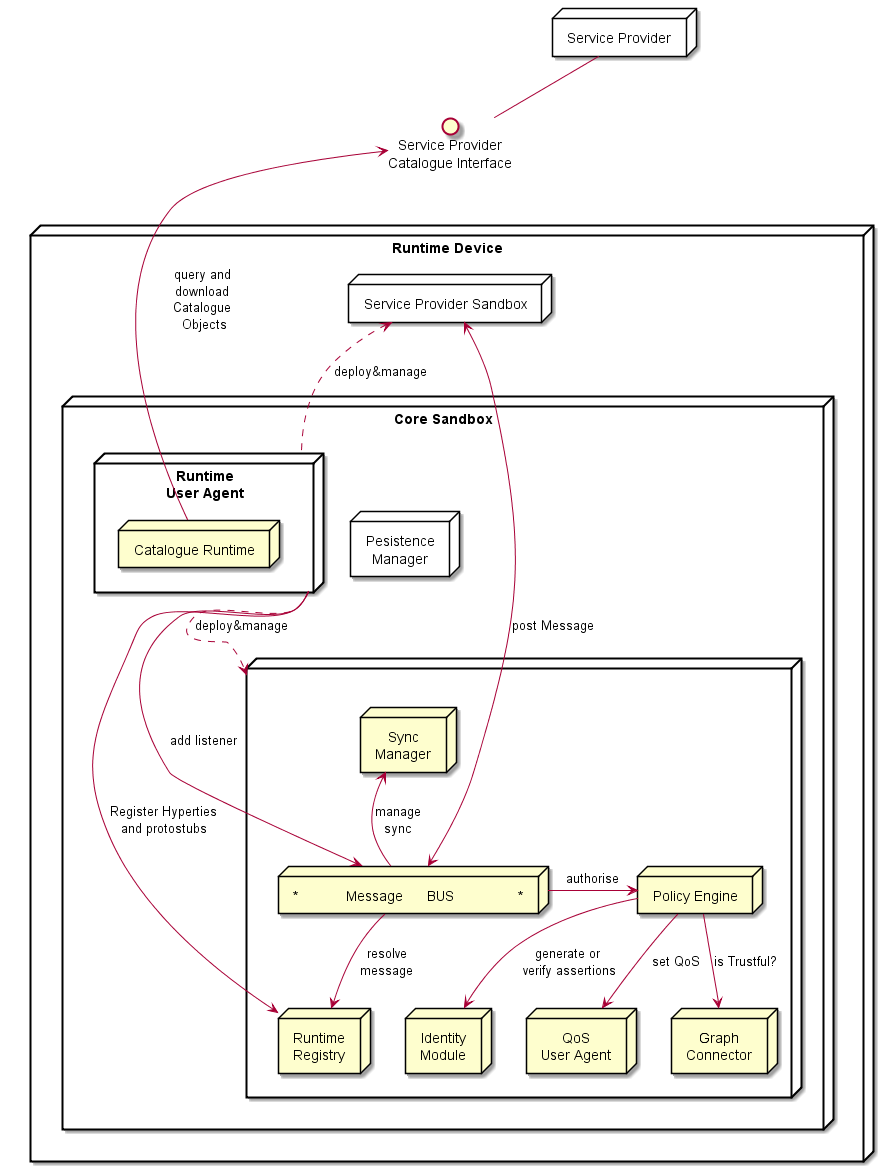
#### Protocol Stub

The Protocol Stub implements a protocol stack to be used to communicate with the Service Provider's backend servers (including Messaging Server or other functionalities like IdM) according to [Protocol on the Fly](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/develop/docs/manuals/hyperty-messaging-framework.md#protocol-on-the-fly-protofly-and-protostubs) concept.

Protocol stubs are only reachable through the Message BUS. In this way it is ensured that all messages received and sent goes through the message bus where policies can be enforced and additional data can be added or changed including identity tokens.

### Core Runtime

The Core Runtime components are depicted in Figure below.



Runtime Core Architecture

Runtime Core components should be as much as possible independent on the Runtime type. They should be deployed once and executed at the background. The next time the runtime is started there should be no need to download the core runtime again unless there is a new version. Runtime core components instances should be shared by different Apps and Hyperty instances.

The Core Runtime is provided by a specific Service Provider (the Core Runtime Service Provider) that handles a Catalogue service to with Runtime Descriptors and a Registry service to handle the registration of Runtime instances.

#### Message BUS

The Message Bus Supports local message communication in a loosely coupled manner between Service Provider sandboxes including Hyperty Instances, Protocol Stubs and Policy Enforcers. Messages are routed to listeners previously added by the Runtime User Agent, to valid Runtime URL addresses handled by the Runtime Registry functionality.

Access to Message Bus is subject to authorisation to prevent cross origin attacks / spy from malicious downloaded code including Hyperties, Protocol Stubs or Policy Enforcers.

#### Core Policy Engine

The Core Policy Engine provides Policy decision and Policy Enforcement functionalities for incoming and outgoing messages from / to Service Provider sandboxes, according to Policies downloaded and stored locally when associated Hyperties are deployed by the Runtime User Agent. It also provides authorisation / access control to the Message BUS.

The verification or generation of identity assertions, to get valid Access tokens, are two examples of actions ruled by policies.

#### Runtime Registry

The Runtime Registry handles the registration of all available runtime components including Core components, Service Provider Sandboxes and each component executing in each sandbox like Hyperty Instances, Protocol Stubs, Hyperty Inteceptors and Applications.

The Runtime Registry handles the allocation of Runtime URL addresses for all these components and manages its status.

In addition, the Runtime Registry ensures synchronisation with Back-end Service Provider's Domain Registry.

The Runtime Registry must have listeners to receive messages at:

hyperty-runtime://<runtime-instance-identifier>/registry

#### Identity Module

The Runtime Identity Module manages ID and Access Tokens required to trustfully manage Hyperty Instances communication including trustful association between Hyperty Instances with Users. In addition, it also supports the generation and validation of Identity assertions. Identity module is an extension of [WebRTC Identity](http://w3c.github.io/WebRTC-pc/#identity) and interacts with Identity Providers via IDP Proxy protostubs.

Messages routed by Message Bus should be signed with a token according to the Identity associated to it and managed by the Identity Module.

The Runtime Identity Module must have listeners to receive messages at:

hyperty-runtime://<runtime-instance-identifier>/idm

#### Runtime User Agent

The Runtime User Agent, manages Core Sandbox components including its download, deployment and update from Core Runtime Provider. It also handles Device bootstrap and the deployment and update of Service Provider sandboxes including Hyperties, Protocol Stubs and Policy Enforcers, via the Runtime Catalogue.

#### Runtime Catalogue

The Runtime Catalogue manages the descriptors of deployable components and Hyperty Data Object schemas that are downloaded from the Service Provider Catalogue via the [Catalogue Service interface](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/architecture/blob/master/docs/interface-design/Interface-Design.md" \l "73-catalogue-interface). The Runtime Catalogue ensures synchronisation with Back-end Catalogue servers.

The Runtime Catalogue must have listeners to receive messages at:

hyperty-runtime://<runtime-instance-identifier>/catalogue

#### Persistence Manager

The Persistence Manager provides data storage functionalities (write and read) to Core Runtime Components including Runtime Catalogue, Runtime Registry, Policy Engine and Graph Connector.

#### Sync Manager

The Sync Manager is in charge of handling authorisation requests to create Sync Data Objects and subscription requests to Sync Data Objects. As soon as authorisation is granted the Sync Manager handles all required MessageBUS listeners in order to setup the Data Sync Stream routing path among Hyperties. The Sync Manager must have listeners to receive messages at:

hyperty-runtime://<runtime-instance-identifier>/sm

#### QoS User Agent

The QoS User Agent Manages network QoS in the runtime. This component requires further investigations which will be reported later.

#### Graph Connector

The Graph Connector is a local address book maintaining a list of trustful communication users. This functionality is further detailed in deliverable D4.2.

The Graph Connector must have listeners to receive messages at:

hyperty-runtime://<runtime-instance-identifier>/graph

### Native Runtime

The Native Runtime provides Functionalities that are natively provided by the runtime, e.g. JavaScript engine or WebRTC Media Engine to support for Stream communication between Hyperties according to WebRTC Standards when available.

## Security analysis of the Hyperty Runtime

### Introduction

This section presents the security analysis of the [Hyperty Runtime architecture](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/core-framework/blob/master/docs/specs/runtime/runtime-architecture.md).

The Hyperty Runtime depends on a trusted computing base (TCB) that consists of several components: the Core Sandbox, the Native Runtime, and underlying Operating System and hardware. Subverting the Core Sandbox components may result in (1) incorrect decision and enforcement of policies by the PDP, (2) failure in routing messages through the Message Bus, (3) flawed registration and discovery of Hyperty and ProtoStubs by the Registry, and (4) incorrect maintenance of identities by the Identities Container. If the Native Runtime is compromised, so it will be the support for WebRTC stream communication between Hyperties. Since the Native Runtime implements the JavaScript engine (e.g., V8 [21]), tampering with the Native Runtime will undermine the execution of components implemented in JavaScript code, namely the components of the Core Sandbox (i.e., Policy Engine, Message Bus, Registry, Identities Container, and WebRTC engine) and client code instances (i.e., Hyperty Instances, ProtoStubs, Service Provider Policy Enforcers (SPPEs), and Applications). Lastly, compromising the Operating System or the hardware may result in incorrect behaviour of any of their overlying components, in particular the Native Runtime.

Next, we analyse the security properties of our system assuming that the trusted computing base is intact. Then, we assess the security vulnerabilities of the Hyperty Runtime when deployed on platforms featuring specific software and hardware configuration. In particular, we explore three platform configurations: *browser*, *standalone*, and *M2M standalone application*. We analyze each target platform under its specific threat model.

### Mitigated threats assuming an intact TCB

When the TCB is intact, our architecture ensures the correct isolation of client JavaScript code (i.e., Hyperties, ProtoStubs, SPPEs, and Applications). Isolation is enforced both between different client code instances and between client code instances and the environment (e.g., external applications, or OS resources). The Hyperty Runtime enforces access control decisions based on policy rules attached to Hyperty code. Such policies can regulate different aspects of the behaviour of a Hyperty: access to local resources (e.g., cookies, files, network, etc), routing, charging, and privacy restrictions. The system also ensures the authenticity of client code and the identity of the involved entities.

In the basic threat model, we assume that an attacker can serve arbitrary client code to the Hyperty Runtime. The attacker can impersonate a legitimate service provider and deliver malicious ProtoStub, Hyperty, or SPPE code. When instantiated on the Hyperty Runtime, this code may attempt to execute JavaScript instructions in order to access private data held (1) by other client code (including applications’), (2) by the Hyperty Runtime TCB, or (3) by the surrounding environment (e.g., the JavaScript Engine, or the Operating System). Malicious code may also aim to tamper with security-critical components, such as Hyperty policies or the policy enforcement engine, in order to escalate privileges. Finally, malicious code may launch denial of service attacks (e.g., by executing CPU intensive code). Below in this document, we expand on this threat model to consider potential vulnerabilities of our system when deployed on different environments. Next, we describe how our system defends against several classes of potential attacks.

#### T1: Unauthorized access by client code

The basic mechanism of our architecture to prevent unauthorized access by client code is sandboxing. Each Hyperty instance running in the system runs in its own sandbox. A sandbox defines a security perimeter for the Hyperty instance, preventing it from reading or writing the memory (or other resources) allocated to other Hyperty instances or by other components in the surrounding environment. An independent sandbox hosts the ProtoStub instance required by local Hyperty instances to communicate with external services. This sandbox will prevent potentially malicious ProtoSub code from unauthorized access to resources. To communicate outside the sandboxes, the runtime provides well defined interfaces: the Syncher, which is used by the Hyperty instance to communicate with the SPPE, and an API to communicate with the Message Bus. The SPPE and the PEE are responsible for enforcing the policy associated with the Hyperty instance.

The origin of the client code is validated. An origin is a combination of URI scheme, hostname, and port number. The origin can be asserted using certificates (e.g. using TLS) thus we only allow client code from secure origin.

Client code is subject to Same Origin Policy for direct interactions between client code instances. However, this can be relaxed using Cross Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) policy declarations. Pieces of client code from different origins can still communicate without CORS using the Message Bus API. Message exchange must be identified by the origin of senders and recipients. Subscription to messaging channels (where multiple client codes could publish messages) must be subject to authorization.

Note that, in our architecture, sandboxing is also used to secure the components of the Hyperty Runtime that are implemented in JavaScript, namely the components allocated in the Core Sandbox. The JavaScript engine implements both the client code sandboxes and the Core Sandbox.

#### T2: Policy subversion

Every Hyperty instance is constrained by a policy. A policy defines a set of rules, which can be of several types: access control rules, routing rules, charging usage rules, and privacy rules. Altogether, policy's rules are responsible for regulating, supervising, or restricting the operations that a Hyperty can perform, e.g., prevent access to a local file, enforce a predefined network route, or define the usage costs of a service. To prevent a malicious Hyperty instance (or ProtoSub) from subverting policy rules and escalate its privileges, the policy decision components and the policy repository are protected from the Hyperty instance by the Core Sandbox. As a result, policy integrity and enforcement are safe from malicious client code.

#### T3: Threats to client code authenticity

The authenticity of client code -- Application, Hyperty, ProtoStub, or SPPE -- can be compromised if at least one of two events has occurred without being detected before the code is loaded and instantiated into a sandbox: an attacker has modified the original code bytes (e.g., by embedding malware into a Hyperty code), or (ii) has modified the code identity. To prevent such attacks, client code's origin must be digitally signed and transmitted over a secure channel. Additionally the client code may be signed by its manufacturer. By checking these signatures before instantiating the Hyperty, ProtoStub, or SPPE code on the sandboxes and assuming that the cryptographic primitives are correctly implemented, the Hyperty Runtime can guarantee the integrity and identity of the code.

#### T4: Denial of service attacks

A malicious Hyperty instance, ProtoStub, or SPEE implementation can launch denial of service attacks by holding to specific resources, e.g., hogging the CPU by sitting on an infinite loop, or flooding the network with bogus messages. The JavaScript engine featuring the Hyperty Runtime prevents such attacks by placing a limit to the maximum utilization of a given service by a client code instance, for example by bounding the CPU cycles that a Hyperty instance is allowed to execute uninterrupted.

### Vulnerability assessment of the Hyperty Runtime

The Hyperty Runtime can effectively thwart the threats described in the previous section so long as the system's TCB remains intact. However, when deployed on a specific platform, the Hyperty Runtime may become vulnerable to some environment-specific security risks. In this section, we study the potential vulnerabilities of the TCB when deployed on three different platforms. But first, we describe our methodology to ensure a uniform vulnerability assessment of our system across platforms.

#### Methodology

Our basic methodology is based on a *vulnerability matrix*. A vulnerability matrix indicates representative practical attacks that can be carried out against the TCB on a given platform as a mean to compromising the security of the Hyperty Runtime. An attack is successful by achieving one or more goals described in the section above: permit unauthorized access by client code (T1), subvert Hyperty policies (T2), compromise the authenticity of client code (T3), and launch denial of service attacks (T4). We classify the attacks to the TCB along two dimensions: (1) the layer of the computer stack where the attack is directed to (e.g., the operating system), and (2) the difficulty level of the attack based on the technical skills and resources required by the adversary.

Figure (**???**): Vulnerability matrix for a dummy platform

Figure (**???**): Vulnerability matrix for a dummy platform

The figure above provides an example of a vulnerability matrix for a dummy platform. The content of each cell describes examples of attacks that can be launched to the TCB, e.g., "A1: inspection of JavaScript code through the browser", "A7: probing the system bus". Columns represent the difficulty level and rows the attack layer (both of them will be explained below). Intuitively, the vulnerability matrix allow us to grasp how exposed the TCB is to attacks: the lower the difficulty degree of the attacks is the more vulnerable the Hyperty Runtime will be when deployed on a particular target platform. Next, we describe the classification for attack layers and difficulty levels:

**Attack layers.** Attack layers can be classified in five types, ordered top-down, from the highest to the lowest layer of the computer stack, as shown in the figure below:

Figure (**???**): Stack

Figure (**???**): Stack

* *Sandbox level (L1)*: The attacker has direct access to the sandbox environment, hence to the code and execution state of Hyperty instances. For example, on a browser platform, users typically have access to the JavaScript of a given page. This means that a malicious user can leverage that mechanism to tamper with the JavaScript code of local Hyperty instances.
* *Runtime level (L2)*: The attacker has direct access to the code or execution state of the Hyperty Runtime. Depending on the specific exploit, he can mount attacks that disable defences against the attacks described in the previous section. On the browser, for example, a L2 attack can be achieved by installing a malicious browser extension that bypasses the policy enforcement mechanism of the Hyperty Runtime.
* *Process level (L3)*: The attacker has access to the execution state of the process where the Hyperty Runtime is hosted. Just like the L2 attacks, this type of attack can result in catastrophic consequences. Examples of attacks performed at the process level include attaching a debugger to the Hyperty Runtime process and inspect its internal data structures, or dumping its memory state to disk by reading from /dev/mem.
* *Operating system level (L4)*: The adversary has access to the execution state of the operating system, and therefore to the execution state of the Hyperty Runtime. Similarly to L2 and L3, L4 attacks can be catastrophic. An attack performed at this layer, for example, installs a rootkit to maintain a log of all operations performed by local Hyperty instances.
* *Hardware level (L5)*: The adversary has physical access to the hardware of the platform and can launch simple attacks that do not involve tampering with the circuitry. Attacks in this category include, removal or inspection of the hard disk, probing the system bus in order to extract secrets from volatile memory, etc. An attack at this level may also include tampering with the silicon chips, perform side-channel attacks, etc. Such attacks require a high-level of expertise and committed resources. In theory, attacks performed at this level can reveal the entirety of the system state, including the operating systems. In practice, however, such attacks are more directed towards the extractions of specific secrets when L3 attacks or above are not possible.

**Difficulty level.** The difficulty level of an attack depends on several factors: the privileges owned by the adversary (e.g., user or superuser), the skills that are required (e.g., know how to run a debugger or tamper with silicon), and the necessary resources to carry out the attack (e.g., specific software exploits, memory probes, etc.). Based on these factors, we define three difficulty levels for a given attack:

* *Easy (D1)*: The attack is easy to perform. The tools that are necessary to launch the attack are accessible, well documented, and simple to handle. Some examples of D0 attacks include: (i) on a browser platform, a malicious user leverages the browser interface to modify Hyperty code, (ii) on a constrained device, the device owner abuses superuser privileges to disable the policy enforcement mechanisms of the Hyperty Runtime.
* *Medium (D2)*: The attack requires considerable skills and / or resources. It can be launched by mastering the tools presently available in the system (e.g., tools provided by the operating system, debuggers) or by installing new ones that can be found on the Internet (including malware or exploits). The attacker has limited skills or resources to discover new vulnerabilities or to develop exploits autonomously. Examples of such attacks include, attaching debuggers to extract in-memory secrets from the Hyperty Runtime, patch the Hyperty Runtime using exploit code published on the Web, etc.
* *Hard (D3)*: The attack is very sophisticated. To mount the attack, the attacker must be able to develop its own exploit code, find new vulnerabilities in the system, and / or launch software hardware attacks. For example, finding bugs in a device driver’s code and write software exploits. The attacks performed at the deep hardware level are also considered hard to execute.

When drawing a vulnerability matrix, we define *attacker profiles*, which define sets of possible attacks that characterize possible attack agents in that particular platform. For example, for the browser platform, we define three profiles: regular user, advanced user, and power user. The regular user captures an average web user, which is able to launch attacks like "inspection of JavaScript code through the browser", but not "probing the system bus". We now present our vulnerability assessment for each of the target platforms.

#### Browser platform

The primary platform targeted by reTHINK is the browser. Browsers can be highly heterogeneous; we may be talking about desktops, laptops, or mobile devices featuring many different configurations with respect to: hardware architecture, operating system in use, installed software, and specific browser version and extensions. In spite of this diversity, a Hyperty-enabled browser will tend to follow the general architecture represented in the figure below.

Figure (**???**): Browser

Figure (**???**): Browser

In this architecture, the Hyperty Runtime (represented by the shaded components of the Figure) is deployed on an independent browser process. This process is in fact a "subprocess" of the browser that implements a sandboxing mechanism of its own (as in the Chrome browser). This mechanism is responsible for isolating the Hyperty Runtime from the browser's rendering engine. The JavaScript engine is responsible for the secure execution of JavaScript code inside individual sandboxes: (1) the Core Sandbox of the Hyperty Runtime, (2) service provider sandboxes for hosting Hyperty instances, ProtoStubs and SPPEs, and (3) application provider sandboxes for executing guest applications. As expected, the Hyperty Runtime process depends on the operating system, which in turn depends on the underlying hardware setup. Browser processes run side-by-side with other standalone application processes and operating system services.

From the security point of view, the threats to the TCB of the Hyperty Runtime are mainly caused by an adversarial user. To better characterize these threats, we define three attacker profiles and draw the vulnerability matrix as follows:

Figure (**???**): Security Browser

Figure (**???**): Security Browser

* *Regular user*: This attacker profile captures the class of users with an average proficiency level in computing, but are willing to subvert the security properties of the system's TCB. The user's privileges allow for limited operations, such as: launch the browser, and run Hyperty-based applications. A regular user is expected to mount the following attacks:
  + *A0*: Access and modify client JavaScript code through the browser interface.
* *Advanced user*: This profile captures users with superuser privileges and some degree of skills and knowledge of the system. The user is aware of existing tools and techniques that can be leveraged to hack into the system's components, has access to exploits available on the Internet, and can handle auxiliary tools (e.g., debuggers, Unix advanced commands, etc.). The user can assemble and disassemble the basic hardware components of the system (e.g., plugging in / out the hard disk). For mobile devices, the user can root or jailbreak the platform by following instructions. Thus, considering this set of skills, in addition to A0, an advanced user can perform several other attacks at different stack layers such as these:
  + *A1*: Compromise the runtime by installing a malicious browser extension.
  + *A2*: Dump the memory contents of the process to disk.
  + *A3*: Install a rootkit on the operating system that keeps track of Hyperty instances' communication.
* *Power user*: This profile corresponds to highly skilled users, who have deep knowledge of the system and can launch sophisticated attacks. A user is able to investigate unknown vulnerabilities in the software (including in the Hyperty Runtime or in the OS) and develop specific software exploits. Moreover, the user has enough resources and tools to launch hardware attacks that involve tampering with silicon. A power user is able to mount not only the attacks described previously, but more sophisticated attacks on various layers of the stack:
  + *A4*: Find and exploit a bug in the Hyperty Runtime.
  + *A5*: Attach a debugger to the browser’s subprocess and inspect / modify its memory.
  + *A6*: Build a device driver to continuously monitor the execution of Hyperty Instances.
  + *A7*: Probe the system bus and extract private key material of Hyperty Instances.

**Vulnerability assessment:** As illustrated by the vulnerability matrix, the browser platform is vulnerable to a range of attacks. Some of these attacks can be mounted by regular users with relative ease. In addition, there are several ways for advanced users to successfully compromise the TCB by exploiting the system at different stack layers. As a result, we recommend that browser platforms are avoided for hosting client code which the local user has incentives to subvert. Examples of such code include: Hyperty instances restricted by specific usage charging policies, ProtoStubs that encode proprietary communication protocols, or Applications that access copyrighted digital data.

**Phase 1 implementation:** In the phase 1 implementation, we use native mechanisms provided by the browser API to ensure that the required sandboxing properties are satisfied. The core runtime components execute inside an iFrame. The iFrame implements the core sandbox by isolating the code of the core runtime from the main window in which the application javascript code is executed. This isolation mechanism prevents applications from having direct access to the memory address space of the core runtime. Communication between application and core runtime is possible only through a single and well defined entrypoint which allows them to exchange messages: method postMessage(). Hyperties and protoStub execute as independent Web Workers. Web Workers effectively isolate their internal states from each other and from the core runtime. The postMessage() method constitutes the only communication bridge between the these components. Based on this analysis, we conclude that the phase 1 implementation prototype satisfies the security properties that were specified for the browser runtime architecture.

#### Standalone platform

A variant of the browser platform is to deploy the Hyperty Runtime as a standalone application, for example to be executed as a mobile app on mobile devices such as smartphones or tablets. The Hyperty Runtime can also be packaged as a classical standalone application for desktop platforms running Linux or Windows. To allow for the development and maintenance of such applications, reTHINK will provide an SDK that will include APIs and platform specific libraries for adapting the Hyperty Runtime to the underlying operating system platform.

Figure (**???**): Application platform

Figure (**???**): Application platform

The figure above illustrates a general standalone platform tailored for Android mobile devices. Just like in the browser platform, the Hyperty Runtime is wrapped around a host process. The host process is responsible for (1) mediating the system calls issued by the Hyperty Runtime to the operating system and (2) providing a user interface to the Hyperty Runtime and client JavaScript applications (and Hyperties). In addition to the Hyperty Runtime, the host process application consists of: a platform-independent adaptation layer, and platform-specific libraries, e.g., for IO, storage, and memory management. In the example of the figure, the platform-specific libraries correspond to the Android API framework.

From the security point of view, standalone and browser platforms are quite similar; for that reason we adopt the same attacker profiles (regular user, advanced user, and power user). The main difference between architectures is twofold. First, the host application will prevent direct introspection of the JavaScript code running inside Hyperty Runtime sandboxes. As a result, the application architecture is able to mitigate simple attacks to the browser (A0 in the browser’s vulnerability matrix), raising the bar for regular users. Second, the host application will not support software extensions. This restriction prevents some advanced attacks to the runtime based on installation of malicious extension code, and to the browser process (see attacks A1 and A2, respectively, in the browser's vulnerability matrix). Next, we present the vulnerability matrix of the standalone platform and provide alternative attack examples.

Figure (**???**): Security Application platform

Figure (**???**): Security Application platform

* *Advanced user*: An advanced user can compromise the entire system by launching attacks at the OS level:
  + *A1*: Root the device and instrument the operating system in order to introspect Hyperty instances' sandboxes.
* *Power user*: A power user can mount more sophisticated attacks on various layers of the stack:
  + *A2*: Find and exploit a bug in the Hyperty Runtime.
  + *A3*: Find a bug in the host application code and exploit it.
  + *A4*: Monitor the execution of Hyperty Instances by rooting the device.
  + *A5*: Hack the device hardware to extract sensitive Hyperty data from memory.

**Vulnerability assessment:** As highlighted by the vulnerability matrix, an Android-based standalone platform is more robust to attacks than the browser platform. This is mainly due to the fact the application architecture allows us to close security holes in the browser architecture that can hardly be thwarted without modifying the browser. Nevertheless, it is still possible to for an advanced user to compromise the system by rooting the device; the need to root the device will likely deter the regular users. Nevertheless, we recommend prudence in deploying client code that the local user has high incentives to subvert.

**Phase 1 implementation:** In the phase 1 implementation, we use Crosswalk to support standalone applications. Crosswalk is an HTML application runtime that allows us to execute the hyperty runtime as native mobile applications in Android and iOS devices without the need to install a full-blown browser. Mobile applications only need to be bundled with both Crosswalk webviews and the hyperty runtime code. Since a Crosswalk webview implements a Chromium-based runtime, it can seamlessly execute the hyperty runtime code that was implemented for the browser platform. Therefore, since we reuse the code of the browser phase 1 implementation, we can conclude that standalone applications will inherit similar security properties from browser applications.

#### M2M standalone platform

reTHINK also targets M2M communication use cases. For this reason, a standalone platform is necessary to run the Hyperty Runtime and guest client code. The targeted devices consist of Raspberry Pi and Beagle Boards. Such devices adopt an internal architecture very similar to the standalone platform: they can run Linux or even Android operating systems. We envision that these devices will run Linux-based operating systems. Essentially, the main difference between M2M and vanilla standalone application platform takes place at the implementation level. Therefore, our security analysis of the standalone platform is applicable to both instances. As Node.js was chosen as Native Runtime for the reTHINK M2M standalone application platform, attacks like server side injection caused by eval function are well known and there are best practices to avoid and protect the software components against such attacks. A valuable source of information that will be taken into account during the implementation is located at [[108](https://nodesecurity.io/resources)].

## Messaging Node Specification

This Chapter contains the functional design of the Messaging Node Architecture which enables messaging communication among Hyperty instances running in different Runtime devices.

Since the protocol-on-the fly concept is used together with the message model defined in D2.2, it is not required to specify in detail the Messaging Node APIs to guarantee interoperability between different domains. Instead, a more detailed specification is provided for each messaging solution selected during the procurement activity namely for Vertx.io, Node.js and Matrix.

## Messaging Node Architecture

The Messaging Node functional architecture is presented in the figure below and it comprises three main types of functionalities including the Core Functionalities, Connectors and Protocol Stubs.

Figure (**???**): Messaging Node Architecture

Figure (**???**): Messaging Node Architecture

### Core Functionalities

#### Message BUS

The Message BUS routes messages to internal Messaging Node components and external elements by using Connectors or Protocol Stubs. It supports different communication patterns including publish/subscribe and Request/response communication.

#### Policy Engine

The Policy Engine provides Policy decision and Policy Enforcement functionalities at Domain level for incoming and outgoing messages in cooperation with authentication and authorisation provided by Identity Management functionalities. It also provides authorisation / access control to the Message BUS.

#### Session Management

Session Management functionalities are used to control messaging connections to service provider back-end services. For example, when user turns-on the device and connects to its domain, providing credentials as required by Identity Management functionalities. In general, each message should contain a valid token that is generated when the client connects to the Messaging Node. It also manages the registry of protocol stubs and connectors supported by the Messaging Nodes to support the routing of messages to these components.

#### Address Allocation Management

The Address Allocation Management functionality handles the allocation of URL addresses to Hyperty Instances and Hyperty Data Objects in cooperation with Session Management when users connect to the domain.

It also manages the allocation of messaging addresses to foreign Hyperty Instances i.e. Hyperty Instances that are provided from external domains but that use the protofly concept to interact with Hyperty Instances served by this Messaging Node. For example, if the Messaging Node is implemented by core IMS or a simple SIP Proxy/SIP Registry, it is required the management of a pool of SIP addresses to be allocated to clients that have no account in the IMS HSS or in the SIP registry.

Address Allocation Management functionality must have listeners to receive messages for the following addresses:

domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/hyperty-address-allocation  
domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/object-address-allocation

### Subscription Manager

The Message Node Subscription Manager is in charge of handling Subscription and Unsubscription requests from Runtime Sync Managers in order to manage the Data Sync Stream routing path in the Message Node.

The Subscription Manager functionality must have listeners to receive messages for the following addresses:

domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/sm

### Protocol Stub

In special situations e.g. when the download of external software (protocol stubs) into end-user devices is not allowed, it should be possible to have interoperability between Messaging Nodes from different domains, by using the protofly concept.

Thus, a Protocol Stack to be used to communicate with another Messaging Node can be deployed.

It should be noted that protocol stubs can also be used to implement a Messaging Node connector, in case it does not exist.

### Connectors

Connectors implements protocol stacks used to interoperate with external elements from the domains. Connectors can be supported by using protocol on-the-fly concept, giving more flexibility for the integration of the Messaging Node in the Service Provider infra-structure.

#### Registry Connector

Registry Connector to interact with remote Registry functionalities. It must have listeners to receive messages for the following addresses:

domain://registry.<sp-domain>

#### IdM Connector

IdM Connector interacts with remote Identity Management functionalities. It must have listeners to receive messages for the following addresses:

domain://idm.<sp-domain>

#### End-User Device Connector

End-User Device Connector to interact with Hyperty Instances running in the end-user device

#### Network Server Connector

Network Server Connector to interact with Hyperty Instances running in a Network Server

## Messages Specification

This Chapter contains the detailed specification ...

### Address Allocation Messages

The following Messages used to manage URL address allocation are specified in this doc. Where,

* <type> can be "hyperty" or "object"
* number" : <integer> is the number of addresses to be allocated
* <scheme> defines the URL scheme to be used in the address allocation and depends on requested address allocation <type> :
  + hyperty for "hyperty" address types
  + connection, comm or ctxt are valid for "object" type addresses
* "allocationKey" : <key> a key to be used in a address block deallocation request. Any string is valid but it is suggested to use something associated with the Runtime Instance URL e.g. hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<runtime-instance-identifier>

#### Address allocation request

**Message requesting address allocation**

Message sent by the Hyperty Runtime Registry function to Message Node Address Allocation function.

"id" : "<1>"  
"type" : "CREATE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<runtime-instance-identifier>/registry/allocation",  
"to" : "domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/<type>-address-allocation",  
"body" : { "value" : {"number" : <integer> , "scheme" : <scheme>, "allocationKey" : "<key>"} }

**Response Message returning the requested addresses allocation**

Message sent by the Message Node Address Allocation function to Hyperty Runtime Registry function.

"id" : "<1>"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/<type>-address-allocation",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://sp1/runalice/registry/allocation",  
"body" : { "code": 200, "value" : {"allocated": ["<scheme>://<sp-domain>/<identifier>", ...]} }

#### Address deallocation request for one block of addresses

**Message to request address deallocation for one block of addresses**

Message sent by the Hyperty Runtime Registry function to Message Node Address Allocation function.

"id" : "<3>"  
"type" : "DELETE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<runtime-instance-identifier>/registry/allocation",  
"to" : "domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/<type>-address-allocation",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<key>" }

**Response to Message requesting address deallocation for one specific set of addresses**

Message sent by the Message Node Address Allocation function to Hyperty Runtime Registry function.

"id" : "3"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/<type>-address-allocation",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://sp1/runalice/registry/allocation",  
"body" : { "code": 200 }

#### Address deallocation request for one or more addresses

**Message to request address deallocation for one or more addresses**

Message sent by the Hyperty Runtime Registry function to Message Node Address Allocation function.

"id" : "<2>"  
"type" : "DELETE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<runtime-instance-identifier>/registry/allocation",  
"to" : "domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/<type>-address-allocation",  
"body" : { "childrenResources" : {"["<scheme>://<sp-domain>/<identifier>", ...]} }

**Response to Message requesting address deallocation for one specific set of addresses**

Message sent by the Message Node Address Allocation function to Hyperty Runtime Registry function.

"id" : "2"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://msg-node.<sp-domain>/<type>-address-allocation",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://sp1/runalice/registry/allocation",  
"body" : { "code": 200 }

## Registration Messages

This doc specifies Messages to be used to manage registrations in the Domain Registry, where,

* <RegistryDataObject> is a JSON object compliant with [RegistryDataObject data model](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/tree/master/docs/datamodel/hyperty-registry).
* <userURL> is the a user address compliant with [UserURL data model](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/docs/datamodel/address/readme.md#user-url-type). Example: user://example.com/bob
* <DiscoveredHypertyInstance> is a JSON object compliant with [HypertyInstance data model](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/tree/develop/docs/datamodel/hyperty-registry" \l "hyperty-instance).
* <DiscoveredDataObjectInstance> is a JSON object compliant with [HypertyDataObjectInstance data model](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/tree/develop/docs/datamodel/hyperty-registry" \l "hyperty-instance).

#### Registration request

Message sent by the Hyperty Runtime Registry function to Registry Domain server (Connector or Protostub).

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "CREATE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<runtime-instance-identifier>/registry",  
"to" : "domain://registry.<sp-domain>",  
"body" : { "value" : <RegistryDataObject> }

Message sent by the Registry Domain server (Connector or Protostub) to Hyperty Runtime Registry function.

"id" : "<1>"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://registry.<sp-domain>",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<runtime-instance-identifier>/registry",  
"body" : { "code": 200 }

#### Hyperty Instance Query per User

Message sent by an Hyperty Instance to Registry Domain server (Connector or Protostub).

"id" : "2",  
"type" : "READ",  
"from" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"to" : "domain://registry.<sp1>"  
"body" : { "resource" : "/hyperty-instance/user/<userURL>" }

**Response Message returning the discovered Hyperty Instances**

Message sent by Registry Domain server (Connector or Protostub) to an Hyperty Instance.

"id" : "2"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://registry.<sp-domain>",  
"to" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"body" : { "code": 200, "value" : ["<discoveredHypertyInstance>"] }

#### Data Object Query per User

Message sent by an Hyperty Instance to Registry Domain server (Connector or Protostub).

"id" : "3",  
"type" : "READ",  
"from" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"to" : "domain://registry.<sp-domain>"  
"body" : { "resource" : "/hyperty-data-object-instance/<scheme>/owner/<userURL>" }

**Response Message returning the discovered Hyperty Data Object Instances**

Message sent by Registry Domain server (Connector or Protostub) to an Hyperty Instance.

"id" : "2"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://registry.<sp-domain>",  
"to" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"body" : { "code": 200, "value" : ["<DiscoveredDataObjectInstance>"] }

### Hyperty Data Object Synchronisation Messages

This doc specifies Messages that are used to manage Hyperty Data Object Synchronisation, including:

* [Synchronisation Management Messages by Syncher Reporter](#synchronisation-management-by-syncher-reporter)
* [Synchronisation Management by Syncher Observer](#synchronisation-management-by-syncher-observer)
* [Synchronisation management by Sync Manager Reporter](#synchronisation-management-by-sync-manager-reporter)
* [Synchronisation management by Sync Manager Observer](#synchronisation-management-by-sync-manager-observer)
* [Synchronisation Management by Message Node](#synchronisation-management-by-message-node)
* [Synchronisation Messages among Synchers](#synchronisation-messages-among-synchers)

where,

* <ObjectURL> is any valid [Data Object URL](https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-service-framework/blob/master/docs/datamodel/address/readme.md) including CommunicationURL, ConnectionURL and ContextURL. Example: "comm://example.com/<alice>/123456"
* <json object> is the Data Object instance itself
* <ChildDataObject> is a Child Data Object instance itself

#### Synchronisation Management by Syncher Reporter

##### Hyperty Data Object Creation

Message sent by the Reporter Syncher Hyperty to Reporter Runtime Sync Manager.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "CREATE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<ObjectURL>", "authorise" : [{"HypertyURL"}], "value" : "<json object> , "schema" : "hyperty-catalogue://<sp-domain>/dataObjectSchema/<schema-identifier>" }

**note:** "resource" is present in the body in case the ObjectURL is already known by the reporter eg in a Reporter delegation procedure.

Reporter Runtime Sync Manager Response Message sent to the Reporter Syncher Hyperty to confirm Object Data creation.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"body" : { "code" : "200", "value" : "{ "resource" : "<ObjectURL>", "childrenResources" : [{"<resource-children-name>"}] } }

##### Delete Data Object requested by Reporter

Message sent by Object Reporter Hyperty to Reporter Runtime Sync Manager.

"id" : "6"  
"type" : "DELETE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<ObjectURL>" }

Response Message sent back by Reporter Runtime Sync Manager to Object Reporter Hyperty.

"id" : "6"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-instance-identifier>",  
"body" : { "code" : "200" }

#### Synchronisation Management by Syncher Observer

##### Observer Invitation

Message sent by the Reporter Runtime Sync Manager to invited Observer Hyperty Instance.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "CREATE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<ObjectURL>", "childrenResources" : [{"<resource-children-name>"}] , "value" : "<json object > , "schema" : "hyperty-catalogue://<sp-domain>/dataObjectSchema/<schema-identifier>" }

Response Message sent back by invited Hyperty Instance to the Reporter Runtime Sync Manager.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "code" : "1XX\2XX" }

##### Hyperty request to be an Observer

Message sent by Observer (candidate) Hyperty Instance to the Observer Runtime Sync Manager.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "SUBSCRIBE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<ObjectURL>" , "childrenResources" : [{"<resource-children-name>"}], "schema" : "hyperty-catalogue://<sp-domain>/dataObjectSchema/<schema-identifier>" }

200OK Response Message sent back by Observer Runtime Sync Manager to Observer Hyperty Instance containing in the body the most updated version of Data Object.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "hyperty://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>",  
"body" : { "code" : "2XX", "value" : "<data object>" }

##### Data Object Unsubscription request by Observer Hyperty

Message sent by Object Observer Hyperty to Runtime Observer Sync Manager .

"id" : "7"  
"type" : "UNSUBSCRIBE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<ObjectURL>" , "childrenResources" : [{"<resource-children-name>"}]}

Response Message sent back by Runtime Observer Sync Manager to Object Observer Hyperty.

"id" : "7"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "hyperty://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>",  
"body" : { "code" : "2XX" }

#### Synchronisation management by Sync Manager Reporter

##### All Observers are requested to delete Data Object

Message sent by Reporter Runtime Sync Manager to Object Changes Handler.

"id" : "6"  
"type" : "DELETE",  
"from" : "<ObjectURL>/subscription",  
"to" : "<ObjectURL>/changes"

#### Synchronisation management by Sync Manager Observer

##### Observer Subscription request sent to Data Object Subscription Handler

Message sent by Observer Runtime Sync Manager to Data Object Subscription Handler.

"id" : "2"  
"type" : "SUBSCRIBE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "<ObjectURL>/subscription",  
"body" : { "subscriber" : "hyperty://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>" }

200OK Response Message sent back by Data Object Subscription Handler to Observer Runtime Sync Manager containing in the body the most updated version of Data Object.

"id" : "2"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "<ObjectURL>/subscription",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "code" : "2XX", "value" : "<data object>" }

##### Observer Unsubscription request sent to Data Object Subscription Handler

Message sent by Observer Runtime Sync Manager to Data Object Subscription Handler.

"id" : "8"  
"type" : "UNSUBSCRIBE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "<ObjectURL>/subscription",  
"body" : { "subscriber" : "hyperty://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-instance-identifier>", "childrenResources" : [{"<resource-children-name>"}] }

200OK Response Message sent back by Data Object Subscription Handler to Observer Runtime Sync Manager.

"id" : "8"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "<ObjectURL>/subscription",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "code" : "2XX" }

#### Synchronisation Management by Message Node

##### Data Sync Routing Path setup request at Observer Message Node

Message sent by Observer Runtime Sync Manager to Message Node to request the setup of the Data Sync Routing Path.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "SUBSCRIBE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "domain://msg-node.<observer-sp-domain>/sm",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<ObjectURL>" , "childrenResources" : [{"<resource-children-name>"}], "schema" : "hyperty-catalogue://<sp-domain>/dataObjectSchema/<schema-identifier>"}

200OK Response Message sent back by Message Node to Observer Runtime Sync Manager.

"id" : "1"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://msg-node.<observer-sp-domain>/sm",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "code" : "2XX" }

##### Request to remove Data Sync Routing Path at Observer Message Node

Message sent by Observer Runtime Sync Manager to Message Node to request the removal of the Data Sync Routing Path.

"id" : "9"  
"type" : "UNSUBSCRIBE",  
"from" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"to" : "domain://msg-node.<observer-sp-domain>/sm",  
"body" : { "resource" : "<ObjectURL>" , "childrenResources" : [{"<resource-children-name>"}] }

200OK Response Message sent back by Message Node to Observer Runtime Sync Manager.

"id" : "9"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "domain://msg-node.<observer-sp-domain>/sm",  
"to" : "hyperty-runtime://<observer-sp-domain>/<hyperty-observer-runtime-instance-identifier>/sm",  
"body" : { "code" : "2XX" }

#### Synchronisation Messages among Synchers

##### Data Object Update

Message sent by Object Reporter Hyperty to Data Object Changes Handler.

"id" : "3"  
"type" : "UPDATE",  
"from" : "<ObjectURL>",  
"to" : "<ObjectURL>/changes",  
"body" : { "value" : "changed value" }

##### Creation of Data Object child

Message sent by Child Object Reporter Hyperty to Data Object Parent Children Handler.

"id" : "4"  
"type" : "CREATE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-reporter-identifier>",  
"to" : "<ObjectURL>/children/<resource-children-name>",  
"body" : { "resource" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-reporter-identifier>#<1>", "value" : "{ "<ChildDataObject>" } }

(Optional) Response Message from Child Object Observer Hyperty to Child Object Reporter Hyperty.

"id" : "4"  
"type" : "RESPONSE",  
"from" : "<ObjectURL>/children/<resource-children-name>",  
"to" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-reporter-identifier>",  
"body" : { "code" : "2XX" , "source" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-observer-identifier>" }

##### Update of Data Object Child

Message sent by Child Object Reporter Hyperty to Data Object Parent Children Handler.

"id" : "5"  
"type" : "UPDATE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-reporter-identifier>",  
"to" : "<ObjectURL>/children/<resource-children-name>",  
"body" : { "resource" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-reporter-identifier>#<1>", "value" : "{ "<UpdatedChildDataObject>" } }

##### Delete of Data Object Child

Message sent by Child Object Reporter Hyperty to Data Object Parent Children Handler.

"id" : "5"  
"type" : "DELETE",  
"from" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-reporter-identifier>",  
"to" : "<ObjectURL>/children/<resource-children-name>",  
"body" : { "resource" : "hyperty://<sp-domain>/<hyperty-child-reporter-identifier>#<1>" }

# References

[1] - [Barth, A.; Jackson, C.; Reis, C. and Team, Google Chrome. 2008. The Security Architecture of the Chromium Browser.](http://seclab.stanford.edu/websec/chromium/chromium-security-architecture.pdf)

[2] - [Nicholas Carlini, Adrienne Porter Felt, and David Wagner. 2012. An evaluation of the Google Chrome extension security architecture. In Proceedings of the 21st USENIX conference on Security symposium (Security'12). USENIX Association, Berkeley, CA, USA.](http://nicholas.carlini.com/papers/2012_usenix_chromeextensions.pdf)

[3] - [Garcia-Alfaro, J. and Navarro-Arribas, G. 2007. A Survey on Detection Techniques to Prevent Cross-Site Scripting Attacks on Current Web Applications., in Javier Lopez & Bernhard M. Hämmerli, ed., 'CRITIS' , Springer, , pp. 287-298 .](http://eprints.uoc.edu/research/bitstream/10363/605/1/JGA01.pdf)

[4] - [Scott, D. and Sharp, R. Abstracting application-level web security. 11th Internation Conference on the World Wide Web, pp. 396–407, 2002.](http://rich.recoil.org/publications/websec.pdf)

[5] - [Pietraszeck, T. and Vanden-Berghe, C. Defending against injection attacks through context-sensitive string evaluation. Recent Advances in Intrusion Detection (RAID 2005), pp.124– 145, 2005.](http://tadek.pietraszek.org/publications/pietraszek05_defending.pdf)

[6] - [Kirda, E., Kruegel, C., Vigna, G., and Jovanovic, N. Noxes: A client-side solution for mitigating cross-site scripting attacks. 21st ACM Symposium on Applied Computing, 2006.](https://iseclab.org/papers/noxes.pdf)

[7] - [Ismail, O., Etoh, M., Kadobayashi, Y., and Yamaguchi, S. A Proposal and Implementation of Automatic Detection/Collection System for Cross-Site Scripting Vulnerability. 18th Int. Conf. on Advanced Information Networking and Applications (AINA 2004), 2004.](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/xpl/freeabs_all.jsp?arnumber=1283902&abstractAccess=no&userType=instima)

[8] - [Hallaraker, O. and Vigna, G. Detecting Malicious JavaScript Code in Mozilla. 10th IEEE International Conference on Engineering of Complex Computer Systems (ICECCS’05), pp.85–94, 2005.](http://www.cs.ucsb.edu/~vigna/publications/2005_hallaraker_vigna_ICECCS05.pdf)

[9] - [Jovanovic, N., Kruegel, C., and Kirda, E. Precise alias analysis for static detection of web application vulnerabilities. 2006 Workshop on Programming Languages and Analysis for Security, pp. 27–36, USA, 2006.](https://iseclab.org/papers/pixy2.pdf)

[10] - [Jim, T., Swamy, N., Hicks M. Defeating Script Injection Attacks with Browser-Enforced Embedded Policies. International World Wide Web Conferencem, WWW 2007, May 2007.](http://www2007.org/papers/paper595.pdf)

[11] - [Uwe Hansmann, Martin S. Nicklous, Frank Seliger, and Thomas Schaeck. 1999. Smart Card Application Development Using Java (1st ed.). Springer-Verlag New York, Inc., Secaucus, NJ, USA.](http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=555354)

[12] - [Pascal Urien. Cloud of Secure Elements Perspectives for Mobile and Cloud Applications Security. IEEE Conference on Communications and Network Security 2013 - Poster Session](http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=6682733)

[13] - [Wojciech Mostowski and Erik Poll. 2008. Malicious Code on Java Card Smartcards: Attacks and Countermeasures. In Proceedings of the 8th IFIP WG 8.8/11.2 international conference on Smart Card Research and Advanced Applications (CARDIS '08), Gilles Grimaud and François-Xavier Standaert (Eds.). Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1-16. DOI=10.1007/978-3-540-85893-5\_1 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-85893-5\_1](http://www.cs.ru.nl/E.Poll/papers/cardis08.pdf)

[14] - [Ankur Taly, Úlfar Erlingsson, John C. Mitchell, Mark S. Miller, and Jasvir Nagra. 2011. Automated Analysis of Security-Critical JavaScript APIs. In Proceedings of the 2011 IEEE Symposium on Security and Privacy (SP '11). IEEE Computer Society, Washington, DC, USA, 363-378. DOI=10.1109/SP.2011.39 http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/SP.2011.39](http://www-cs-students.stanford.edu/~ataly/Papers/sp11.pdf)

[15] - Deliverable D2.2 “Data Models and Interface Specification of the Framework ”, 30-08-2015

[16] - http://w3c.github.io/WebRTC-pc/

[17] - http://w3c.github.io/mediacapture-main/

[18] - http://www.WebRTC.org/

[19] - http://www.openwebrtc.org/

[20] - http://gstreamer.freedesktop.org/

[21] - https://developers.google.com/v8/

[22] - https://Node.js.org/en/

[23] - https://www.docker.com/

[24] - https://www.mozilla.org/en-US/firefox/os/2.0/

[25] - https://wiki.mozilla.org/WebAPI - Firefox Web-API status. (Last Update March 2015)

[26] - https://jitsi.org/Projects/JitsiVideobridge

[27] - http://xmpp.org/

[28] - http://www.kurento.org/

[29] - https://janus.conf.meetecho.com/

[30] - [Alessandro Amirante, Tobia Castaldi, Lorenzo Miniero, Simon Pietro Romano. 2015. Performance analysis of the Janus WebRTC gateway. In Proceedings of the 1st Workshop on All-Web Real-Time Systems](http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2749223)

[31] - [Janus: a general purpose WebRTC gateway](http://www.rtc-conference.com/wp-content/uploads/gravity_forms/2-2f7a537445fa703985ab4d2372ac42ca/2014/09/Romano_Janus.pdf)

[32] - P. Chainho, et Al, FP7 Open Lab Deliverable D4.15, WONDER Assessment Report, April 2014

[33] - Paulo Chainho, Kay Haensge, Steffen Druesedow, Michael Maruscheke, “Signalling-On-the-fly: SigOfly, WebRTC Interoperability testbed in contradictive Deployement Scenarios”, Proc. 18th Int’l Conf. Intelligence in Next Generation Networks (ICIN), 2015.

[34] - https://github.com/hypercomm/wonder/wiki/Signalling-on-the-fly

[35] - https://raw.githack.com/hypercomm/wonder/master/docs/api/index.html

[36] - https://github.com/hypercomm/wonder/tree/master/src/libs

[37] - https://raw.githack.com/hypercomm/wonder/master/docs/api/symbols/MessagingStub.html

[38] Deliverable D2.1 “Framework Architecture Definition”, 31-07-2015.

[39] - [Meteor](http://docs.meteor.com/#/full/quickstart)

[40] - [Cookbook MVC](https://github.com/awatson1978/meteor-cookbook/blob/master/cookbook/model-view-controller.md)

[41] - [Meteorpedia](http://www.meteorpedia.com/read/Why_Meteor)

[42] - [AngularJS vs. Backbone.js vs. Ember.js](https://www.airpair.com/js/JavaScript-framework-comparison)

[43] - [Why Meteor](http://www.meteorpedia.com/read/Why_Meteor)

[44] - [Most Popular JavaScript Frameworks 2015](http://www.improgrammer.net/most-popular-JavaScript-frameworks-2015/)

[45] - [Peering through WebRTC with SocketPeer](https://hacks.mozilla.org/2015/04/peering-through-the-WebRTC-fog-with-socketpeer/)

[46] - [Web Components](http://www.w3.org/wiki/WebComponents/)

[47] - TURN rfc, https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5766

[48] - STUN rfc, https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc5389

[49] - IETF TRAM, https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/tram/documents/

[50] - coturn, https://github.com/coturn/coturn

[51] - [AngularJS](https://angularjs.org/)

[52] - [BackboneJS](http://backbonejs.org)

[53] - [StapesJS](https://hay.github.io/stapes/)

[54] - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Real-time\_database

[55] - http://www.leggetter.co.uk/real-time-web-technologies-guide/

[56] - http://www.matrix.org/

[57] - http://vertx.io/vertx2/

[58] - http://vertx.io/

[59] - https://www.rabbitmq.com/

[60] - http://www.amqp.org/

[61] - http://mqtt.org/

[62] - http://www.psyced.org/

[63] - http://redis.io/

[64] - https://xmpp.org/xmpp-software/libraries/

[65] - http://zeromq.org/

[66] http://www.w3.org/2012/sysapps/app-lifecycle/

[67] https://lists.w3.org/Archives/Public/public-sysapps/2015Apr/0001.html

[68] https://www.w3.org/community/trustperms/

[69] https://whatwg.org/

[70] http://www.w3.org/TR/CSP2/

[71] https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Security/CSP/Introducing\_Content\_Security\_Policy

[72] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Content\_Security\_Policy

[73] http://w3c.github.io/push-api/

[74] http://thenewdialtone.com/WebRTC-browser-push-notification/

[75] http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-thomson-webpush-protocol/?include\_text=1

[76] http://www.w3.org/TR/workers/

[77] https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/ServiceWorker\_API

[78] https://github.com/slightlyoff/ServiceWorker/blob/master/explainer.md

[79] http://www.w3.org/TR/service-workers/

[80] https://jakearchibald.github.io/isserviceworkerready/

[81] https://http2.github.io/

[82] RFC7540 - Hypertext Transfer Protocol version 2

[83] Object RTC - http://ortc.org/

[84] draft-tsvwg-quic-protocol-01 : QUIC: A UDP-Based Secure and Reliable Transport for HTTP/2 - http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-tsvwg-quic-protocol-01

[85] http://www.w3.org/2012/sysapps/app-lifecycle/

[86] https://whatwg.org/

[87] https://lists.w3.org/Archives/Public/public-sysapps/2015Apr/0001.html

[88] http://www.w3.org/TR/CSP2/

[89] http://w3c.github.io/push-api/

[90] http://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-thomson-webpush-protocol/?include\_text=1

[91] http://www.w3.org/TR/workers/

[92] http://www.w3.org/TR/service-workers/

[93] http://www.w3.org/2011/04/webrtc/

[94] https://w3c.github.io/webrtc-pc/

[95] http://www.w3.org/TR/mediacapture-streams/

[96] http://www.w3.org/TR/mediastream-recording/

[97] http://www.w3.org/TR/image-capture/

[98] http://w3c.github.io/mediacapture-depth/

[99] http://www.w3.org/TR/mediacapture-fromelement/

[100] http://www.w3.org/TR/audio-output/

[101] http://www.w3.org/TR/webrtc-stats/

[102] http://www.w3.org/TR/screen-capture/

[103] http://apirtc.com/api-docs/

[104] http://www.quobis.com/index.php?option=com\_content&task=view&id=285&Itemid=208

[105] http://passportjs.org/

[106] http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/es7/observe/

[107] http://w3c.github.io/WebRTC-pc/#identity

[108] https://nodesecurity.io/resources

[109] Deliverable D4.1, “Management and Security features specifications”, 30-09-2015.

[110] http://requirejs.org/

[111] https://github.com/crosswalk-project/crosswalk

[112] http://cordova.apache.org/

[113] https://github.com/eface2face/cordova-plugin-iosrtc

[114] https://github.com/alongubkin/phonertc

[115] http://beagleboard.org/bone

[116] http://weworkweplay.com/play/raspberry-pi-Node.js/

[117] http://beagleboard.org/Support/BoneScript

[118] http://www.armhf.com/node-js-for-the-beaglebone-black/

[119] http://www.armhf.com/download/

[120] http://cylonjs.com/

[121] http://gf3.github.io/sandbox/

[122] https://github.com/telefonicaid/lwm2m-node-lib

[123] http://samsung.github.io/iotjs/

[124] http://nuttx.org/

[125] https://github.com/pac4j/vertx-pac4j

[126] http://redis.io/topics/pubsub

[127] https://github.com/NodeRedis/node\_redis)

[128] http://expressjs.com/

[129] https://www.npmjs.com/package/node-sandbox

1. Components Documentation

# dev-runtime-browser

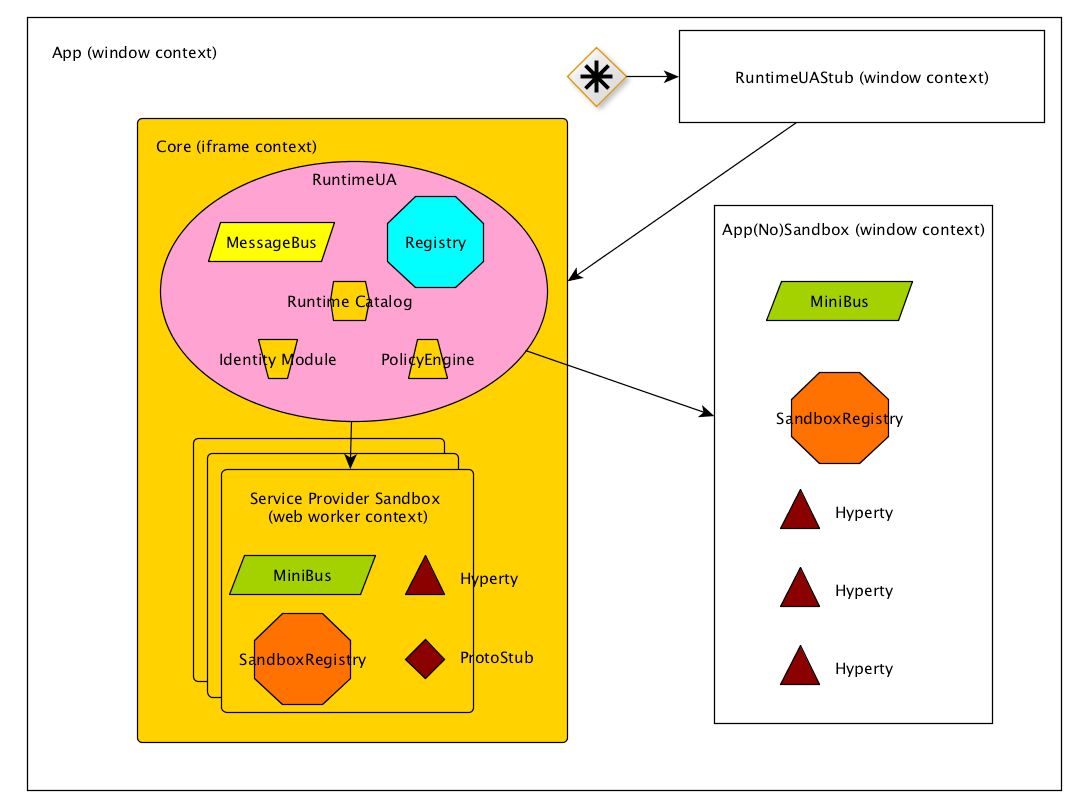
## Introduction

This repository contain the code necessary to execute the reTHINK runtime core in a browser. reTHINK runtime core can also be executed in other Javascript runtimes such as Node.js.

The execution of the core runtime takes place in an iFrame which isolates it from the main application runtime (the window where the App javascript code is being executed). The only way to transmit messages between the main window and the iFrame is through the postMessage() method. This way, main application javascript code can not interact with the reTHINK runtime.

Addtionally to the iFrame, all the hyperties and protoStub will be executed as independient Web Workers (which will extend the sandBox class from the dev-core-runtime repository). This way we keep Hyperties and protoStub runtimes not directly accessible from the core runtime but using also the postMessage() mechanism.

## How does it work?



Runtime Browser

#### RuntimeUAStub responsibilities:

1. Expose loadHyperty and loadProtoStub to **client app**.
2. if Core Sandbox doesn't exist it creates Core Sandbox.
3. Route messages from client app to core and vice versa.
4. Create **AppSandbox** when RuntimeUA set it. Virtually AppSandbox is created by RuntimeUA, but due to AppSandbox is running in the window context it should be created by RuntimeUAStub. RuntimeUA will send a message asking it to RuntimeUAStub.

#### Core/Service Provider Sandbox responsibilities:

1. Isolate RuntimeUA from client app.
2. Manage all the communication from and to internal components.

#### AppSandbox

1. Manage all the communication from and to internal components.

## Setup Environment

### Configure jspm access to runtime-core repo

1. generate token with public\_repo permission enabled
2. Then execute the command below and you'll be asked for the credentials:

* jspm registry config github

### Configure dependencies

npm install -g jspm karma-cli gulp-cli  
 npm install  
 jspm install

or

npm run init-setup

## Unit Testing

Unit testing can be launched manually with **npm test**.

## Javascript Environment

JavaScript code should be written in ES6. There are direct dependencies from nodejs and npm, these can be installed separately or in conjunction with [nvm](https://github.com/creationix/nvm)

### Dependencies

* nodejs
* npm
* karma - Make the communication between unit test tool and jenkins. See more on [karma](http://karma-runner.github.io/0.13/index.html)
* mocha - Unit test tool. See more on [http://mochajs.org](http://mochajs.org/)
* jspm - Don't need compile the code, it uses babel (or traucer or typescript) to run ES6 code on browser. Know more in [jspm.io](http://jspm.io/)
* gulp - Automate and enhance your workflow. See more about gulp on [gulp](http://gulpjs.com/)

### Code Style and Hinting

On the root directory you will find **.jshintrc**, this file is a helper to maintain syntax consistency, it signals syntax mistakes and makes the code equal for all developers.

* [jshint](http://jshint.com/) - Detect errors and potential problems in JavaScript code.

All IDE's and Text Editors can handle these tools.

## Example

This repository have a folder with an use example of rethink.js. It initializes runtime and then you can use the console to invoke:

* rethink.requireHyperty(hypertyDescriptor);
* rethink.requireProtostub(domain);

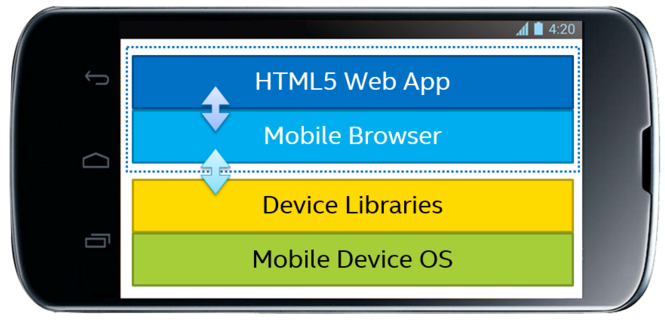
To run the demo on example folder: - you need **live-server** running in the root folder. live-server --port=4000 - in your browser access to http://localhost:4000/example.

## Distributable file - rethink.js, context-core.js, context-service.js

# Standalone runtime application

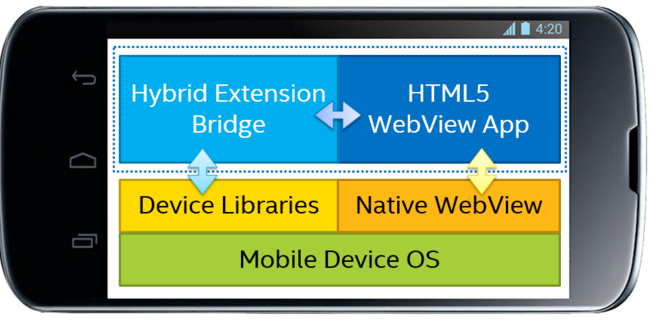
## Introduction

The client side of the reTHINK architecture has been designed to be executed in a device which can execute a Javascript runtime, typically a web browser. This allows to be able to access to servcies provided through the reTHINK network from almost any device. Nowadays it is possible to run web browser in almost any personal gadget, however there may be devices where either is it not possible to run a browser or the available browsers does not suport the APIs required by the reTHINK browser runtime. For example, the browsers in iOS does not currently support the WebRTC API.



Web App executed in browser

That is the main reason why the creation of an application which can run the reTHINK client applications has been identified as a need. The use of web applications embedded in native application or even replacing them has become a common practice in the last years. This allows to re-use all the code developed for web applications therefore reducing the cost and time-to-market of new applications.



Hybrid App

There are several alternatives to execute web applications as native apps. In Android there webview elements directly provided by the OS and there are projects which allows to create native apps for both iOS and Android. For reTHINK the Crosswalk Project has been chosen to implement the native apps.

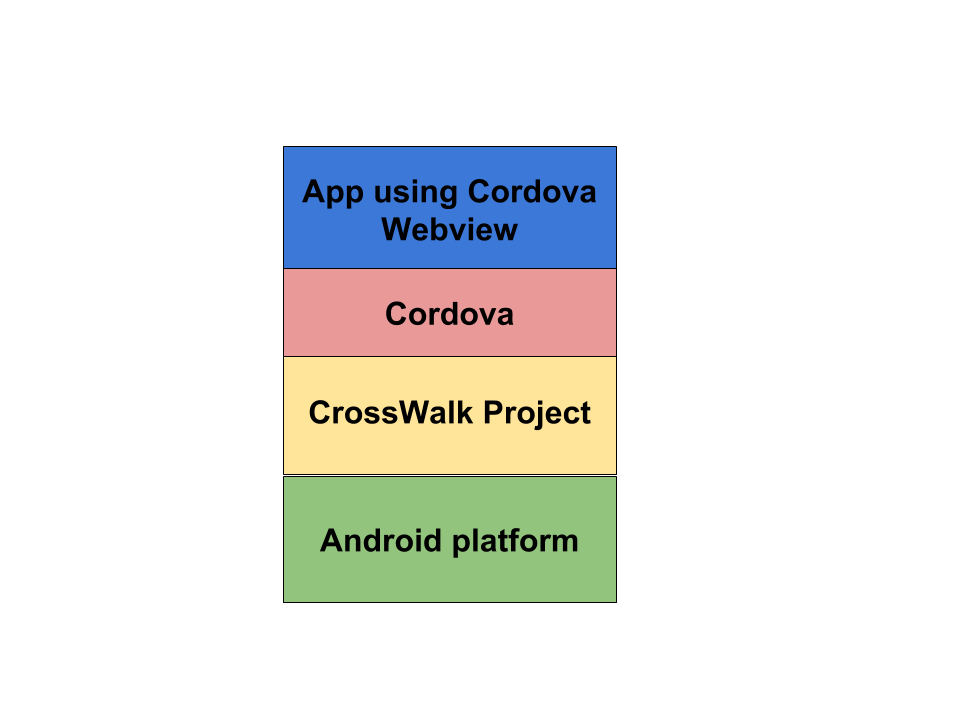
## Crosswalk Project

reTHINk standalone application allows to execute reTHINK runtime in Android and iOS devices without the need of having installed a browser will full support of the required APIs. The standalone application is based on the [Crosswalk Project](https://crosswalk-project.org/) from Intel. Crosswalk Project is an HTML application runtime, built on open source foundations, which extends the web platform with new capabilities. Crosswalk gives a web runtime for mobile and desktop applications. The immediate benefit of bundling an application with the Crosswalk webview is that everywhere the application runs, it uses the same, Chromium-based runtime. It is possible to create webviews for Android and iOS, but also for Windows and Linux Desktop applications so it makes any web application usable in almost any platform. In reTHINK only standalone runtime aplpication swiil be created for Android and iOS, as it always possible to install browsers which can execute reTHINK applications in Desktops.

WebRTC APIs are available in Crosswalk 5 or later on ARM; and Crosswalk 7.36.154.6 or later for x86. Web workers (also required for the browser runtime) is also supported by Crosswalk since previous versions.

## Android standalone application

The diagram below shows the architecture of the appplication. The hybrid application is created with Cordova which allows to access different sensors and services of the phone through a Javascript API. Cordova connects the App the Crosswalk Webview which is the part of the code which implements the WebRTC stack. Crosswalk will give a consistent Webview implementation across all the Android versions and it will guarantee that the reTHINK runtime will be executed correctly.



Standalone Android App

## Building the reTHINK Android application

### Installing prerequisites

**openjdk-7:**

sudo apt-get install openjdk-7-jdk

**ant:**

sudo apt-get install ant

**android sdk:**

cd /opt/

curl -O http://dl.google.com/android/android-sdk\_r22.6.2-linux.tgz

./android-sdk-linux/tools./android

This last command will install the default list of packages. This process may take quite a while.

### Building the application

It is necessary to indicate the public URL of the Web App which is going to be loaded in the hybrid App. In next releases it may be possible to load the HTML5/CSS/JS files in the own App.

make RETHINKWEBAPPURI="http://..."

source build.env

make

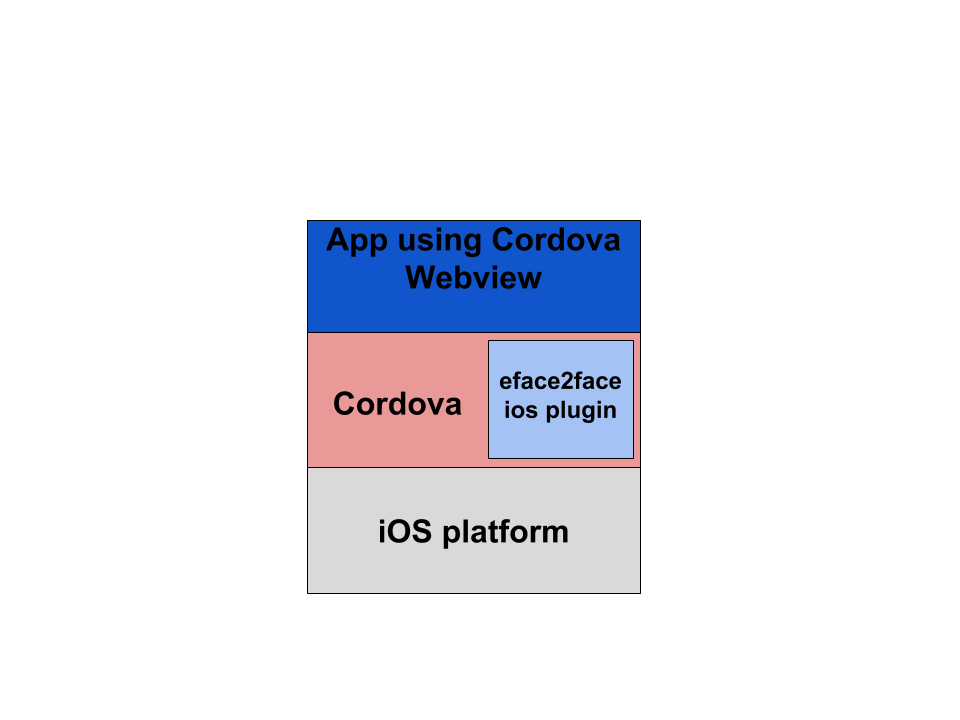
### Build the standalone application with Eclipse

It is also possible to build the standalone application using Eclipse. The general steps to build the application are included below:

1. Launch eclipse
2. Import xwalk-core-library project (3rdparty/xwalk\_core\_library/)
3. Import Cordova project (3rdparty/crosswalk-cordova-android/framework/)
4. Import standalone-ios project
5. Set the URL of the web application using reTHINK framework to be executed in the runtime application.
6. Build standalon-ios project as an Android application

## iOS standalone application

In iOS the architecture is slightly different from the Android architecture. Cordova is also use to build the application but the WebRTC stack will be provided by the eface2face plugin which includes a complete WebRTC library. In the Android App this is provided by Crosswalk. In iOS a complete simulation of the official WebRTC stack is provided by [!cordova-plugin-iosrtc](https://github.com/eface2face/cordova-plugin-iosrtc). It implementes the official [!WebRTC W3C API](https://www.w3.org/TR/webrtc/) and includes a compiled library with all the WebRTC code. The rest of the Javascript APIs that are required to execute the reTHINK runtime will be provided by Cordova.



Standalone iOS App

## Building reTHINK iOS standalone application

### Requirements

1. OSX with XCode 5.
2. A valid Apple ID must be used (load associated certificates and profiles).

### Build process

1. It is necessary to clone ios-rethink-standalone repository (this repository has not been yet created at the time of this writing) .
2. Open application project with XCode: sippo-ios/app/Sippo.xcodeproj.
3. Set the target location: change default values defined at Root.plist file (Settings.bundle->Root.plist in XCode project explorer).
4. Build application.

## dev-msg-node-vertx

### Setup Environment

#### JavaScript

On the first time you are cloning this repository, you need to run the command npm run init-setup;

After running successfully this command you will have 2 folders (node\_modules and vendor), these folders are excluded from the commit process, and are only for development.

If you already have the project configured on your machine, you only need run the command npm install to add new dependencies;

If you have some trouble with the environment, you can open an issue;

#### Java

Follow the link to [Install Maven](https://maven.apache.org/install.html). \* Build the project with: mvn package \* Verify if the configs are OK in node.config.json file \* Run vertx node with: mvn exec:java -Dexec.args="<port>"

### Use of VertxProtoStub

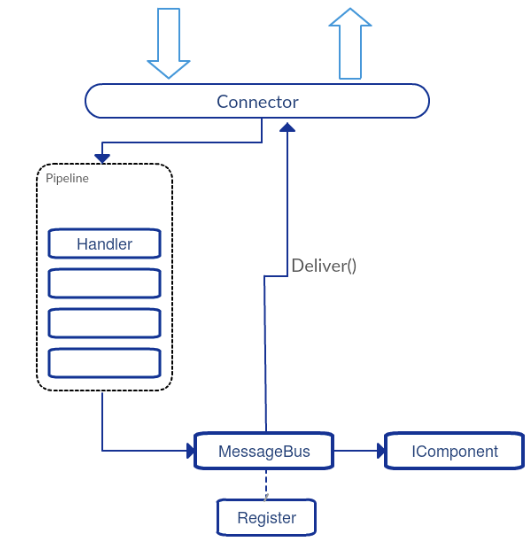
Once the MessageNode is active, we are able to connect with the ProtoStub. The best example of how this is done is in the test/VertxProtoStub.js in "runtime connectivity" test. It's important to send the "runtimeURL" in the config parameter, because it will be used to link the connection channel to the runtime.

With this it's possible to send messages between runtimes, but Hyperty registration is something that should be done externally.

The connection is auto managed. It means, there is no need to call "connect()" explicitly, and it will always try to be in "connected" until "disconnect()" is called. Status messages are sent to "runtimeProtoStubURL/status".

### Component Integration

There are 2 types of components that can integrate in the Vertx Message Node implementation. \* Addressable, based in one destination address. Messages are deliver based on the "header.to" field of the message. \* Interceptors that can intercept and verify every message that enters the Message Node, whatever the destination address.



#### Addressable Components

These are implementations of the interface IComponent extends Handler<PipeContext>, and are added to the MessageNode with the method PipeRegistry.install(IComponent component). The only difference on the interface (between IComponent and Handler<PipeContext>) is an additional method to get the component address name, used for EventBus registration.

#### Interceptor Components

Implementations of Handler<PipeContext>, and are added to the pipeline with Pipeline.addHandler(Handler<PipeContext> handler).

#### Use of PipeContext

Both types receive a PipeContext in the **handle** method when a message should be processed by the component. PipeContext gives access to the message with the getMessage() method, but also provides other useful methods like: \* next() method used in Interceptors that order the pipeline to execute the next interceptor. If no other interceptor exits, a delivery is proceed. \* deliver() used internally by the pipeline, but can be also used to ignore all other pipeline handlers and deliver the message directly to the component that has the address of "header.to". \* fail(String from, String error) interrupts the pipeline flow and sends an error message back to the original "header.from". The "header.from" of the reply is configured with the first parameter. \* reply(PipeMessage reply) does nothing to the pipeline flow and sends a reply back. Other similar and useful methods exists: replyOK(String from) and replyError(String from, String error) \* disconnect() order the underlying resource channel to disconnect.

### Unit testing

**DO NOT SUBMIT CODE WITHOUT ALL UNIT TESTS ARE OK** \* Run 2 instances of the message-node: **mvn exec:java -Dexec.args="9090"** and **mvn exec:java -Dexec.args="9091"** \* Run **karma start**

### Matrix.org based Messging Node

The repository for the Matrix.org based message node. The MN code does not modify any Matrix.org specific code. It only adds componentes "around" an untouched Matrix Homeserver (HS).

#### Matrix.org - Overview and core concepts

The Matrix mission statement (from [matrix.org spec](https://matrix.org/speculator/spec/head/intro.html)): > *The end goal of Matrix is to be a ubiquitous messaging layer for synchronising arbitrary data between sets of people, devices and services - be that for instant messages, VoIP call setups, or any other objects that need to be reliably and persistently pushed from A to B in an interoperable and federated manner.*

##### Homeservers

The core components of the Matrix architecture are the Home Servers (HS). Each Homeserver is responsible for one domain. Each client connects to one HS, wich is responsible for the own domain. Communication between different domains is supported by built-in federation mechanisms that sync and maintain the history of shared communication sessions among the domains. Home Servers use normal DNS to find, resolve and contact each other. The Federation API between Homeservers is based on HTTPs and therefore encrypted and secured by default.

The reference implementation of a Matrix HS, called *Synapse*, is written in Python and available on GitHub [Synapse](https://github.com/matrix-org/synapse).

##### Clients

Matrix clients connect to a HomeServer by using a REST-based [Client-Server-API](http://matrix.org/docs/spec/r0.0.1/client_server.html). Clients can either implement the corresponding REST calls directly or choose to use one of the SDK's, which are available for a lot of different systems and programming languages, including Android, IOS, Python, NodeJS etc. These SDK's abstract the REST API and provide a lot of high-level convenience methods.

Following picture shows the main data flow in a federated matrix architecture.

Figure (**???**): Main data flow in a matrix architecture

Figure (**???**): Main data flow in a matrix architecture

As this Figure shows, clients just connect to their own HS, but due to the built-in federation between the Homeservers they can communicate with Matrix clients from other domains just out-of-the-box. This allows to form a Matrix Eco-System, just by adding Homeservers to the public Internet and make their domains resolvable via DNS.

##### The Matrix Room concept

The Matrix.org project was influenced by concepts from traditional Instant Messaging systems. This can be seen especially in the concept of "communication rooms", which behave like a chat room. This concept implies that *every* communication requires a room. Even for a single message from one client to a dedicated receiver a room must be created first and the receiver must have joined this room in order to receive this message. Rooms are persistent. They can be re-entered after successive login sessions.

##### Application services

An Application Service is an implementation of a special service function that can be attached to a Homeserver. Based on certain patterns, messages are filtered and forwarded to the Application Service that performs application specific tasks. This concept is quite comparable to Application Servers in the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) framework. It can, for example, be used for aggregation and accounting purposes, but also for the implementation of "breakout" communication to other types of messaging infrastructures it fits well.

Like the corresponding concept in IMS, also Matrix Application Services operate in a special trust-relationship with the HS. This trusted state allows them to listen to messages that match special user-/or room-name patterns as well as to create users on-the-fly and to operate on behalf of them.  
It must be noted that Application services do (until now) only play a passive role. They can listen to messages, but they can (by-design) not block or modify them.

#### Messaging Node architecture

##### General considerations, requirements and decisions

Matrix.org is a very vital and active project with frequent releases and new surrounding developments and projects. However, the provided API's are rather stable and backward compatible as seen so far. For that reason the first and most important decision for the design of the Matrix based messaging node was made: - Don't touch the core of the Homeserver implementation! Just implement components that use standard API's to add the required functionalities!

If the reTHINK concepts of Protocol Stubs and Messaging Nodes are translated to the Matrix.org concepts, it seems like the Stubs map well to Matrix clients and the Messaging Nodes to Matrix Homeservers.

As described before, a Matrix client communicates to a Homeserver via a REST protocol. Several available SDKs encapsulate this protocol, so that - at the end - it is not obvious for the implementor of a client, when and how much traffic is generated between client and HS. Furthermore the SDKs come with a set of dependencies that potentially blow up the size of a Stub and make its deployment more complicated.

For these reasons it was decided that: - The stub should be kept as small and simple as possible to ensure easy deployment. - The real Matrix REST communication should be limited to the Messaging Node internally while the communication protocol between Stub and Messaging Node can be implemented differently.

Another challenge is that Matrix.org requires provisioned users and established room relationships between them to perform a communication. The establishment of a room relationship between two users is a process that requires several round-trip message exchanges between their corresponding clients and rather complex state monitoring. This process can take potentially too long and might lead to unacceptable delays for an ad-hoc message exchange between two Runtimes. Furthermore this would produce a lot of persistent room relationships in the Matrix Homeservers which might never be re-used again.

Therefore following requirements for the design of the Matrix based Messaging Node were identified: - The Messaging node must support an automatic provisioning of Matrix users on-the-fly. - The message routing must not depend on fully established room relationships between the matrix users that correspond with the "from" and "to" addresses of a retHINK message.

These 5 decisions guided the architecture approach that is described in the following section.

##### Matrix Messaging Node architecture

The figure below illustrates the high-level architecture of the Matrix Messaging Node. The Matrix Homeserver itself is left unchanged. It was decided to wrap all additional functionalities into an Application Service that communicates via standardized APIs with the HS.

The reTHINK AS includes a WebSocket Server component that is the endpoint for connection requests from Protocol Stubs, which are deployed and running in reTHINK Runtimes. The Matrix Client - Manager is then responsible to identify the connected Stubs/Runtimes and to maintain the life-cycle of a dedicated Matrix Client instance for this particular Stub-/Runtime-connection. This includes the instantiation and also the re-assignment of Matrix Clients to stubs, in case of re-connections, for instance after a network interruption.

Figure (**???**)

Figure (**???**)

Due to the trust-relationship of the Application Service, the Matrix Client Manager is allowed to create and auto-provision Matrix Clients on-the-fly. These Matrix Clients then communicate with the HS core via standard client API's.

The Address-Allocation Manager handles CREATE requests to the address-allocation part of the Messaging Node. It creates addresses that can be used to address Hyperties in the connected Runtimes and keeps their relation to the connected Stub.

The Registry connector handles requests to fetch user data from the domain registry or to register Hyperties with the allocated addresses. Furthermore the Policy Enforcement Point component allows to block message flows according to policies which can be managed from remote via the Policy Management Connector. Additional connectors can be implemented and used to manage or control certain aspect of the message routing.

##### Dynamic Views

The following sequence chart shows the processes for the connection of a Protocol Stub at the Messaging Node, the allocation of a hyperty address and the registratio of this address at the domain registry.

Figure (**???**) - 1-2: The Stub is initialized and connected by the Runtime (simplified) and the Runtime sends a CREATE message to the address-allocation module of the Messaging Node.

* 3: The Stub connects with the WS-Server for the first time and provides the RuntimeID as identifier.
* 4: The WS-Server assigns the given RuntimeID to the Websocket.
* 5-6: The Client Manager creates and inititializes a Matrix Client for the given RuntimeID.
* 7-8: The Matrix Client inititializes (connects to the HS, syncs etc.) and creates its individual room.
* 10: In case of a re-connection, the Client Manager only updates the relation between the existing client and the new Websocket
* 11: The WS-Server receives the address allocation request from the Stub
* 12 -15: The Address Allocation Manager is invoked to create a new address, which is returned to the Runtime via the Protocol Stub
* 16-21: These steps show the flow for a message to create a hyperty registration. It invokes the Registry Connector that interacts with the domain registry to perform the registration. The response will be returned via the corresponding stub to the Runtime

In order to avoid expensive creation of bi-lateral room relationships and to allow to block messages depending on policies, it was decided that the AS acts as a "man-in-the-middle" between sender and receiver. To achieve this, each Matrix Client creates a private individual room with no other invited or joined members during its Initialization.

The alias name of these rooms starts with a defined prefix "#\_rethink\_". The AS is configured to monitor such rooms. Every message that arrives via the Stub will then only be sent to the individual room of the sender. The AS receives the message and can perform the required policy decisions. If everything is OK, then the message is forwarded to the room that corresponds to the user in the "to"-field of the message. The Matrix client, that is the owner of the receivers individual room, receives the message and will send it to the receivers Runtime via the connected Stub.

The following sequence chart illustrates this routing principle.

Figure (**???**)

Figure (**???**)

This sequence starts with the precondition that both sides (Runtimes A and B) have connected a stub with the Matrix Messaging Node, that Runtime A has registered a Hyperty and Runtime B knows its address.

* 1-2: Runtime B sends a message (e.g. an call invitation) via the Stub to the Websocket Server
* 3: The Client Manager looks up the Matrix-Client that is responsible for this Runtime
* 4: If the "from"-field is not for the own domain, a mapping of this "from" address to the Matrix Client is created. This is required to investigate the return route in requests that have been initiated from a foreign domain.
* 6: The client Manager forwards the message to the client that is responsible for B's connected Stub and this one sends it to its own individual room.
* 7-9: The reTHINK Application Server receives the message, because it monitors the individual rooms and invokes the policy component to get a decision about the further handling of the message.
* 10: In case of a positive decision, the AS sends the message to client A's individual room.
* 11-12: The message is forwarded via A's Protocol stub to Runtime A

#### Matrix Messaging Stub

Due to the described architecture where the real Matrix REST communication is kept on the server side, the protocol stub can be kept very small and simple. It implements a Websocket client that automatically connects to the WS-Server as soon as a message is going to be sent. During the connection establishment it forwards the RuntimeID, that it was created for, to the Server, so that the Messaging Node can identify and correctly assign this stub also after potentially interruptions and re-connections.

The Messaging Stub is integrated with the Runtimes Messaging Bus. Each message that is received via the Websocket is forwarded to the bus and will be routed there to the correct receiver.

Furthermore the Stub uses the Bus to publish events about its internal status, especially on changes of its connection state.

### Configuration and Operation

#### Structure of the "dev-msg-node-matrix" GitHub repository

* **./src/mn** ... The node.js sources for the MatrixMN
* **./src/stub** ... The sources for the Protocol stub
* **./src/docker** ... Scripts and additional files required for the setup of a dockerized version of the Matrix Messaging Node
* **./test** ... Test cases for the Matrix Messaging Node

#### Setup and operation of the MatrixMN as a Docker container

Assuming you are running a standard Debian 8 Jessie the following steps can be used to setup the environment. Other distributions my need a different setup.

##### 1. Installation of NodeJS and Docker

You need to set up the following requirements. - [nodejs 5.x](https://nodejs.org/en/download/package-manager/#debian-and-ubuntu-based-linux-distributions) - nodejs-legacy for Debian (Ubuntu might not need this) - [docker](https://docs.docker.com/engine/installation/debian/) - If the docker daemon cannot be reached you need to run sudo usermod -aG docker $USER. After that logout and back in or use this command su - $USER. - If the test sudo docker run hello-world fails you may need a different kernel. Some kernels like those provided by OVH are not working with docker.

##### 2. Installation of repository-tools and cloning the repository

Execute these commands to install the needed tools and dependencies.

sudo npm install -g gulp  
git clone https://github.com/reTHINK-project/dev-msg-node-matrix.git  
cd dev-msg-node-matrix   
npm install

##### 3. Building MatrixMN

Afterwards you can build the MatrixMN distribution. Please make sure you are located in the dev-msg-node-matrix directory. Simply type pwd to check that. Then run the following commands.

rm -rf dist && gulp build && gulp dist  
cd dist/docker  
./build-docker-image.sh matrix1.rethink

The last parameter matrix1.rethink specifies the domain name for MatrixMN.

When errors occur while building MatrixMN which relate to 404 errors you might want to check your Docker DNS settings. Try editing /etc/default/docker and uncomment the line #DOCKER\_OPTS="--dns 8.8.8.8 --dns 8.8.4.4". You can also add the DNS servers of your company. The resulting line may look like this one DOCKER\_OPTS="--dns 8.8.8.8 --dns 8.8.4.4 --dns 10.1.100.252 --dns 10.1.100.246".

Build the image again and if the errors continue to show up you can check the /etc/resolv.conf file. It should have a line or lines containing something similar to search company.tld lan lan. or nameserver 10.1.100.252.

##### 4. Building the Registry

In order to reach the domain registry it has to be built too. Please change to the dev-registry-domain/server directory after cloning it in a place of your choice. Then run:

docker build -t dev-registry-domain .  
docker images  
#cd to dev-msg-node-matrix/dist/docker

Now you should see the 2 docker images which were built.

##### 5. Starting the Registry

The first image to be started is the registry.

./startregistry.sh

##### 6. Starting MatrixMN

Open another terminal and execute the following.

#cd to dev-msg-node-matrix/dist/docker  
./start.sh

The MatrixMN will now start which might take a while. You can check whether it is finished by looking for the last line being similar to: > synapse.storage.TIME - 212 - INFO - - Total database time: 0.000% {get\_all\_pushers(0): 0.000%,

after executing > docker logs dev-msg-node-matrix

##### 7. Testing

Finally you can test the correctness of the setup.

#cd to dev-msg-node-matrix or a subdirectory  
gulp test

If none of the test are executed you need to install the chrome browser. Run sudo apt-get install chromium-browser.

# dev-msg-node-nodejs

The repository provide NodeJS implementation for WebSocket messaging using socket.io library for the

## Setup Environment

### Javascript Environment

JavaScript code should be written in ES6.

Please follow instructions on [official nodejs installation documentation](https://nodejs.org/en/download/package-manager/) to setup the NodeJS environnement.  
This include the npm manager for node modules.

#### dependencies:

* nodejs
* npm
* karma - A simple tool that allows you to execute JavaScript code in multiple real browsers. See more on [karma](http://karma-runner.github.io/0.13/index.html)
* mocha - Unit test tool. See more on [http://mochajs.org](http://mochajs.org/)
* jspm - Don't need compile the code, it uses babel (or traucer or typescript) to run ES6 code on browser. Know more in [jspm.io](http://jspm.io/)
* gulp - Automate and enhance your workflow. See more about gulp on [gulp](http://gulpjs.com/)

### Quick start

On the first time you are cloning this repository, you need to run the command  
$ **npm run init-setup && jspm install**;

After running successfully this command you will have 2 folders (node\_modules and vendor), these folders are excluded from the commit process, and are only for development.

Check the server configuration file for custom setting (url, port, ...) :

Now start server with command :  
$ **node src/main/server.js**;

You should see a notice like that :  
[Date] [INFO] server - [S] HTTP & WS server listening on 9090

if you already have the project configured on your machine, you only need run the command npm install to update package & new dependencies.

### Code Style and Hinting

On the root directory you will find **.jshintrc** and **.jscsrc**, these files are helpers to maintain syntax consistency, it signals syntax mistakes and makes the code equal for all developers.

* [jscs](http://jscs.info/) - Maintain JavaScript Code Style
* [jshint](http://jshint.com/) - Detect errors and potential problems in JavaScript code.

Most IDEs and Text Editors can handle these tools.

### Documentation

To generates api documentation you can run :  
$ **gulp doc**  
This will generate HTML documentation in docs/ folder.

### Repository structure

This repository is ready to start working on development.  
The code will go to the **src** folder, it contains also the main server script in src/main/ folder.

The unit tests will be on **test** folder, following the name standard .spec.js

Server (config.js) & tools (gulp, karma, etc...) configuration is located in root folder.

### Unit Testing

We use Karma test runner to execute mocha test.

To run unit test, you need first to lauch a server node with command :  
$ **node src/main/server.js**  
... then start karma test runner (from main directory) :  
$ **karma start**

Karma will launch the browser (chromium in this case) to execute all tests in test/ folder and show result in console. Tests are automatically redone when code is modified.

## NodeJS Messaging architecture

### Server components

#### NodeJS

##### Socket.io

Socket.io is a well-known library that provide real-time bidirectionnal event-based communication.  
It able to handle the connection transparently for developpers :

* the protocol negociation (long-polling, websocket,etc...) with client depending of network capabilities
* connection always on with heartbeat packets
* message broadcasting
* session datas
* clustering consideration with multiple data storage drivers

##### ExpressJS

Express.js is a minimalist web framework commonly used in front of socket.io server.  
It provide a robust set of features for web and mobile applications, like request routing, and a solid stack for third-party middleware.

#### Redis

Redis is an in-memory data structure store, used as database, cache and message broker. It supports various type of data structures such as string, hashes, lists... It have a persistent mode, but it's mainly used to store temporary datas like session or connection information.

Redis has built-in replication, and provides high availability via Redis Sentinel and automatic partitioning with Redis Cluster.

### Service architecture

The figure below illustrates the service architecture of the NodeJS Messaging Node.

Combine with node redis sentinel client, each node share session datas with each others through redis storage.  
Redis-Sentinel monitor & notify redis cluster of data change between nodejs instance.



NodeJS & Redis clustering using Redis-Sentinel

For security consideration, it's advized to use a proxy (as describe in the following scheme) in front of node instance to not give direct access to nodejs instance. It's recommanded to use NGinx server for that ([from NGiNX](https://www.nginx.com/blog/nginx-nodejs-websockets-socketio/), [from Socket.io](http://socket.io/docs/using-multiple-nodes/)).  
By the way it also provide a good load balancer solution (HAProxy is another good one).



Web proxy in front of node instances

## Core components

This section describe the functional blocks of the Messaging Node architecture.

The graphic below describe message event processing with components. 

### Entry point

Msg node start with server.js script that read configuration from config.js and instanciate <> class.

This unique class initialize main components and start listening for incoming websocket client. On each new protostub connection, socket.io events are bind to <> instance associated with socket ressource.

### Registry

A global Registry class is used by MsgNode to manage internal components and configuration. It allow internal component to share reference to configuration and others components.

### SessionManager

The SessionManager class handle client connection state change. #### Note Link with identity service ?

### Message bus

MessageBus class provide a message system that publish information to all components.

#### Note

/! Redis bus manager is not implemented yet, so message cannot be broadcast in a msg node cluster : code in place allow only to publish message through current node instance.

### Address allocation management

The class AddressAllocationManager handle hyperty URLs allocation once client ask for registration.

#### Note

/! For the moment, foreign hyperty instance pool are not managed. Link with global domain registry ?

### Message

On each message received from protostub, MsgNode built a ClientMessage instance containing Message, and dispatch to Client instance. It's also used as container to built reply on client.