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# Communications Protocol

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## Abstract

This document defines the communication protocol used by the clients and servers in the collaborative spreadsheet. The protocol is designed to enable multiple users (clients) to edit a spreadsheet simultaneously in such a way that all changes are reflected in real-time for all clients. This protocol defines the behavior of the server and clients and the messages that are exchanged.

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# 1 Introduction

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## 2 Common Client-Server interactions

### 2.1 Connecting to the Server

The client will open a [TCP](#) connection to the server on port 2112 after the connection has been opened, the server will start accepting messages formatted as [JSON strings](#). This connection may be closed and reopened at the clients' discretion, but any open spreadsheet will need to be reopened.

### 2.2 Managing Spreadsheets

The protocol defines four basic commands that manipulate spreadsheets as a unit: [create](#), [delete](#), [rename](#), [get\\_name](#) and [list\\_spreadsheet](#). Every spreadsheet is identified by an *id* and associated with a *name* that need not be unique. The *name* is primarily for display purposes, while the spreadsheet *id* is used to identify it in all operations pertaining to a specific spreadsheet.

#### 2.2.1 Creating a new spreadsheet

To create a new spreadsheet the client will use the [create](#) command, which accepts the name of the spreadsheet to create, and responds with the *id* of the newly created spreadsheet. The newly created spreadsheet will persist on the server until it is deleted.

#### 2.2.2 Deleting a spreadsheet

To delete a spreadsheet the client will use the [delete](#) command, which accepts the *id* of the spreadsheet that is to be deleted. This will delete the spreadsheet from the spreadsheet list and all of its history; it will also trigger an update for all clients who currently have the spreadsheet [open](#), notifying them that the spreadsheet has been deleted.

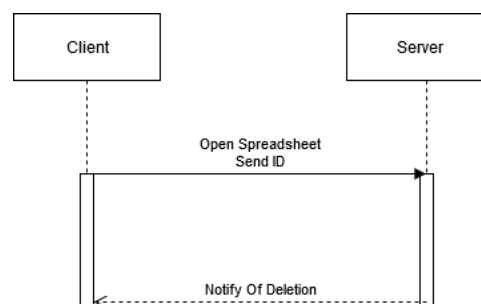


Figure 1: Deleting a spreadsheet sequence diagram

#### 2.2.3 Renaming a spreadsheet

To rename a spreadsheet the client will use the [rename](#) command, which accepts the *id* of the spreadsheet to rename and the *name* to rename the spreadsheet to. This command will trigger an update for all clients who currently have the spreadsheet [open](#), notifying them that the name of the spreadsheet has changed. See [rename](#) for a description of the command.

#### 2.2.4 Getting the name of a spreadsheet

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#### 2.2.5 Listing all spreadsheets

To list all of the spreadsheets stored on the server the client will use the `list_spreadsheets` command, to which the server will respond with a list of all of the spreadsheets stored on the server.

### 2.3 Accessing a spreadsheet

One of the clients' primary responsibilities is to display the contents of open spreadsheets in real-time; this protocol defines four commands used to access the contents of the spreadsheet: `open`, `close`, `get_history`, and `get_spreadsheet`. These commands do not alter the spreadsheets in any way, they only access the information stored in the spreadsheets.

#### 2.3.1 Opening a spreadsheet

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#### 2.3.2 Closing a spreadsheet

In the event that a client no longer wishes to receive updates for a spreadsheet, for example, if the user closes the client or the spreadsheet, the client can unsubscribe from spreadsheet updates by using the `close` command, which accepts the *id* of the spreadsheet the client wishes to close. This will prevent the client from receiving further updates about the spreadsheet, and the client will need to reopen the spreadsheet to begin receiving updates again.

#### 2.3.3 Getting the edit history of a spreadsheet

There are a few reasons the client would want to get a complete history of a spreadsheet, for example, if the client wanted to be able to revert the spreadsheet to the state it was an hour ago. The client can access the complete history of a spreadsheet using the `get_history` command, which accepts the *id* of the spreadsheet whose history to get. The server will respond with a list of all the edits that have been made to the spreadsheet. The response will include edits that have been undone and will indicate which edit is the most recent.

#### 2.3.4 Getting the current state of the spreadsheet

In the event that the client wishes to retrieve the current state of the spreadsheet regardless of whether or not they've opened the spreadsheet, they can use the `get_spreadsheet` command, which accepts the *id* of the spreadsheet to get. The server will then respond with the contents of the spreadsheet.

### 2.4 Editing a spreadsheet

The client's other main responsibility is to update the spreadsheet stored on the server. This protocol defines two commands to be used for editing a spreadsheet: `push` and `undo`. All

other required edits can be composed using these two commands. These commands do alter the contents of the spreadsheet.

#### 2.4.1 Applying an edit to the spreadsheet

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#### 2.4.2 Undoing an edit

Undo operations are not considered edits, but simply a rollback of the history of the spreadsheet. This protocol provides an **undo** command which will put the spreadsheet in the state it was before the most recent edit was applied. *undo* accepts the *id* of the spreadsheet to perform the undo on. This command will trigger an update for all clients that currently have the spreadsheet open.

#### 2.4.3 Reverting an edit

The client may want to revert the spreadsheet to a previous state, that is, reapplying an earlier edit to the spreadsheet. This can be accomplished through the **get\_history** and **push** commands. The client must simply get the history of the desired spreadsheet, select the edit to revert to, and then push that edit to the server as if it were a new edit. Since, **get\_history** returns edits that have been undone, it is possible to revert an undo.

#### 2.4.4 Synchronizing with the server after being offline

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### 3 Commands

Command	Description
<b>create</b>	Creates a new spreadsheet
<b>delete</b>	Deletes a spreadsheet
<b>rename</b>	Renames a spreadsheet
<b>get_name</b>	Gets the name of a spreadsheet
<b>list_spreadsheets</b>	Lists all spreadsheets
<b>open</b>	Subscribes the client to updates
<b>close</b>	Unsubscribes the client to updates
<b>get_history</b>	Gets the edit history of a spreadsheet
<b>get_spreadsheet</b>	Gets the contents of a spreadsheet
<b>push</b>	Pushes edits to be applied to the spreadsheet
<b>undo</b>	Undoes the most recent edit of a spreadsheet

#### 3.1 Common Data Types

##### 3.1.1 Command

All *Commands* contain the *command* field which is used to identify the command being executed. All *Commands* will contain the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
command	string	The command to execute
...	any	Command parameters

### 3.1.2 Result

There server will respond to each *Command* with a *Result*. *Results* have two variants: *ok* and *error*. All *Results* will contain the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
result	string	Identifies the command this result is for
ok	boolean	Whether or not the command was successful

If the *Result* is ok (*ok = true*) then the *Result* may contain addition fields that contain the results of the command. Otherwise the *Result* will contain the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
error	string	A description of the error that occurred.

### 3.1.3 Edits and Spreadsheet

Various commands will accept as parameters or return as a result the contents of a spreadsheet, both *Edits* and *Spreadsheets* will contain spreadsheet contents. They differ in that a *Spreadsheet* object must contain the contents of a whole spreadsheet while a *Edit* object may contain a subset of the contents of a spreadsheet. Both *Edits* and *Spreadsheets* will contain the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
\$CellName	string	The contents of \$CellName.

These data types are simply a mapping between cell names and their contents, valid cell names are a capital letter from "A" to "Z" followed by a number from 1 to 99.

## 3.2 Create

The create command is used to create a new spreadsheet. Create expects a *name* field to be provided to serve as the name of the new spreadsheet. Any errors resulting from this command will be purely due to an error occurring on the server, for example, if the server does not have the capacity for a new spreadsheet.

### 3.2.1 Create Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "create", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
name	string	The name of the newly created spreadsheet.

The following is an example of a *create* command:

```
{
  "command": "create",
```

```
{
  "name": "sheet1"
}
```

Listing 1: create command message

### 3.2.2 Create Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields, in addition to the following fields to be included for ok results:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The id of the newly created spreadsheet.

The following are examples of results of the *create* command:

```
{
  "result": "create",
  "ok": true,
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 2: create result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "create",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "failed to create a new spreadsheet"
}
```

Listing 3: create result (error) message

## 3.3 Delete

The delete command is used to delete an existing spreadsheet. Delete will erase all the spreadsheet's history and remove it from the spreadsheet list. This command can fail if there is no spreadsheet that matches the provided *id*, or if an error occurs on the server. Deleting a spreadsheet will trigger an **update** to be sent to all clients who have the spreadsheet open informing them that the spreadsheet has been deleted.

### 3.3.1 Delete Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "delete", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of the spreadsheet to delete.

The following is an example of a *delete* command:

```
{
  "command": "delete",
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 4: delete command message

### 3.3.2 Delete Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields. The following are examples of results of the *delete* command:

```
{
  "result": "delete",
  "ok": true,
}
```

Listing 5: delete result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "delete",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "failed to delete the spreadsheet"
}
```

Listing 6: delete result (error) message

## 3.4 Rename

The rename command is used to rename an existing spreadsheet. Rename will change the *name* that is associated with the spreadsheet. This command can fail if there is no spreadsheet that matches the provided *id*, or if an error occurs on the server. Renaming a spreadsheet will trigger an **update** to be sent to all clients who have the spreadsheet open, informing them that the name of the spreadsheet has changed.

### 3.4.1 Rename Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "rename", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of the spreadsheet to rename.
name	string	The new <i>name</i> of the spreadsheet.

The following is an example of a *rename* command:

```
{
  "command": "rename",
  "id": 1,
  "name": "sheet1-old"
}
```

Listing 7: rename command message

### 3.4.2 Rename Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields. The following are examples of results of the *rename* command:

```
{
  "result": "rename",
  "ok": true
}
```

Listing 8: rename result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "rename",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "failed to rename the spreadsheet"
}
```

Listing 9: rename result (error) message

### 3.5 Get Name

The `get_name` command is used to retrieve the name of a spreadsheet given the id of the spreadsheet. This command can fail if there is no spreadsheet that matches the provided id, or if an error occurs on the server.

#### 3.5.1 Get Name Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "get\_name", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of the spreadsheet to whose name to get.

The following is an example of a *get\_name* command:

```
{
  "command": "get_name",
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 10: get\_name command message

#### 3.5.2 Get Name Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields, in addition to the following fields to be included for ok results:

Field	Type	Description
name	string	The <i>name</i> of requested spreadsheet.

The following are examples of results of the *get\_name* command:

```
{
  "result": "get_name",
  "ok": "true",
  "name": "sheet1"
}
```

Listing 11: get\_name result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "get_name",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "Spreadsheet does not exist"
}
```

Listing 12: get\_name result (error) message



### 3.6 List Spreadsheets

The `list_spreadsheets` command is used to retrieve the ids of all the spreadsheets stored on the server. This command will only fail if an error occurs on the server.

#### 3.6.1 List Spreadsheets Command

The `command` field which will have a value of "list\_spreadsheets", and will the `Command` will not need to contain any other fields.

The following is an example of a `list_spreadsheets` command:

```
{
  "command": "list_spreadsheets"
}
```

Listing 13: list command message

#### 3.6.2 List Spreadsheets Results

The result of this command will contain the `standard result` fields, in addition to the following fields to be included for `ok` results:

Field	Type	Description
spreadsheets	number[]	The <i>ids</i> of all the spreadsheets.

The following are examples of results of the `list_spreadsheets` command:

```
{
  "result": "list_spreadsheets",
  "ok": true,
  "spreadsheets": [
    1, 2, 3, 4
  ]
}
```

Listing 14: list result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "list_spreadsheets",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "failed to read spreadsheets"
}
```

Listing 15: list result (error) message

### 3.7 Open

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### 3.7.1 Open Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "open", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of spreadsheet to open.

The following is an example of a *open* command:

```
{
  "command": "open",
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 16: open command message

### 3.7.2 Open Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields, in addition to the following fields to be included for ok results:

Field	Type	Description
spreadsheet	<b>Spreadsheet</b>	The contents of the opened spreadsheet.

The following are examples of results of the *open* command:

```
{
  "result": "open",
  "ok": true,
  "spreadsheet": {
    "A1": "foo",
    "A2": "bar"
  }
}
```

Listing 17: open result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "open",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "Spreadsheet does not exist"
}
```

Listing 18: open result (error) message

### 3.7.3 Updates

There are three variants of the updates that clients will receive for the spreadsheets they have open: *delete*, *rename* and *edits*. Each update message will contain an *update* field which will identify the type of update and an *id* field which will identify the spreadsheet the update is for. The *delete* update will contain only the *update* and *id* fields which indicate that the spreadsheet has been deleted. The *rename* update will contain the standard fields, as well as a *name* field which will contain the new name of the spreadsheet. The *edits* update will contain a *edits* field which will contain an array of **Edit** objects in order from oldest to newest edits. The following are examples of the three variants of the update messages:

```
{
  "update": "delete",
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 19: delete update message

```
{
  "update": "rename",
  "name": "sheet1-old"
}
```

Listing 20: rename update message

```
{
  "update": "edits",
  "id": 1,
  "edits": [
    {
      "A1": "foo"
    }
  ]
}
```

Listing 21: edits update message

### 3.8 Close

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#### 3.8.1 Close Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "close", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of spreadsheet to close.

The following is an example of a *close* command:

```
{
  "command": "close",
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 22: close command message

#### 3.8.2 Close Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields. The following are examples of results of the *close* command:

```
{
  "result": "close",
  "ok": true
}
```

Listing 23: close result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "close",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "Spreadsheet is not open"
}
```

Listing 24: close result (error) message

### 3.9 Get History

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#### 3.9.1 Get History Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "get\_history", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of the spreadsheet whose history to get

The following is an example of a *get\_history* command:

```
{
  "command": "get_history",
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 25: get\_history command message

#### 3.9.2 Get History Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields, in addition to the following fields to be included for ok results:

Field	Type	Description
edits	<b>Edit</b> []	The edit history in order from oldest to newest.
current	number	The zeroth based index of the current state of the spreadsheet.

The following are examples of results of the *get\_history* command:

```
{
  "command": "get_history",
  "ok": true,
```

```

    "edits": [
      {
        "A1": 1,
        "B1": "=A1"
      },
      {
        "A2": "bar"
      }
    ],
    "current": 1
  }

```

Listing 26: get\_history result (ok) message

```

{
  "result": "get_history",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "Spreadsheet does not exist"
}

```

Listing 27: get\_history result (error) message

### 3.10 Get Spreadsheet

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#### 3.10.1 Get Spreadsheet Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "get\_spreadsheet", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of the spreadsheet whose contents to get.

The following is an example of a *get\_spreadsheet* command:

```

{
  "command": "get_spreadsheet",
  "id": 1
}

```

Listing 28: get\_spreadsheet command message

#### 3.10.2 Get Spreadsheet Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields, in addition to the following fields to be included for ok results:

Field	Type	Description
spreadsheet	<b>Spreadsheet</b>	The contents of the requested spreadsheet.

The following are examples of results of the *get\_spreadsheet* command:

```
{
  "result": "get_spreadsheet",
  "ok": true,
  "spreadsheet": {
    "A1": "foo",
    "A2": "bar"
  }
}
```

Listing 29: get\_spreadsheet result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "get_spreadsheet",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "Spreadsheet does not exist"
}
```

Listing 30: get\_spreadsheet result (error) message

### 3.11 Undo

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#### 3.11.1 Undo Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "undo", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of the spreadsheet to perform the undo on.

The following is an example of a *undo* command:

```
{
  "command": "undo",
  "id": 1
}
```

Listing 31: undo command message

#### 3.11.2 Undo Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields. The following are examples of results of the *undo* command:

```
{
  "result": "undo",
  "ok": true
}
```

Listing 32: undo result (ok) message

```
{
  "result": "undo",
  "ok": false,
  "error": "Spreadsheet does not exist"
}
```

Listing 33: undo result (error) message

### 3.12 Push

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#### 3.12.1 Push Command

In addition to the *command* field which will have a value of "push", this command expects the following fields:

Field	Type	Description
id	number	The <i>id</i> of the spreadsheet to perform the push on.
edits	<b>Edit</b> []	The edits to apply to the spreadsheet.

The following is an example of a *push* command:

```
{
  "command": "push",
  "id": 1,
  "edits": [
    {
      "A1": "=A2",
      "A2": 1
    },
    {
      "A2": "=A1",
      "A1": 1
    }
  ]
}
```

Listing 34: push command message

#### 3.12.2 Push Results

The result of this command will contain the **standard result** fields. The following are examples of results of the *push* command:

```
{
  "result": "push",
  "ok": true
}
```

Listing 35: push result (ok) message

```
{  
  "result": "push",  
  "ok": false,  
  "error": "Edits cause a circular dependency"  
}
```

Listing 36: push result (error) message