## Daily Report File for the Semester Project

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I did the first installation. I also forked the tendermint repository to my GitHub repository https://github.com/FurkanKarakas/tendermint. We can run a single node tendermint at the moment but to run local testnets, we can utilize *docker*. To start a 4 node testnet, run:

```
make localnet-start
```

After executing multiple nodes, a new folder build is created. In this folder, each node has a log file, which is called tendermint.log. These log files contain the commit and execute steps of the program, written with their corresponding timestamps.

The nodes bind their RPC servers to ports 26657, 26660, 26662, and 26664 on the host. This file creates a 4-node network using the localnode image. The nodes of the network expose their P2P and RPC endpoints to the host machine on ports 26656-26657, 26659-26660, 26661-26662, and 26663-26664 respectively.

To stop and restart the environment, one can use the following commands:

```
make build-linux
make localnet-stop
make localnet-start
```

## 20 February 2020

We need to simulate network delays and packet losses in the Docker containers. There is a very good article here about it: https://alexei-led.github.io/post/pumba\_docker\_netem/. Linux allows us to manipulate the traffic flow using a tool called tc, which is available in iproute2. Another tool called netem is an extension of it. It allows us to emulate network failures such as delay, packet loss, packer reorder, duplication, corruption, and bandwidth rate.

For controlling traffic flow in the Docker containers, we will be using a software called *pumba*, which utilizes Linux traffic control and network emulation softwares *tc* and *netem*, respectively. A good documentation of it could be found at the website https://github.com/alexei-led/pumba.

Figure 1 illustrates the basic topology of a Docker host. Basically, veth interfaces are used in order to create a communication between each container and the docker itself. As I type the ifconfig command in the command line, I am able to see the aforementioned virtual interfaces, each corresponding to  $node_i$  where  $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ :

```
veth282987a: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 inet6 fe80::dc1b:3cff:fe06:7484 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
```

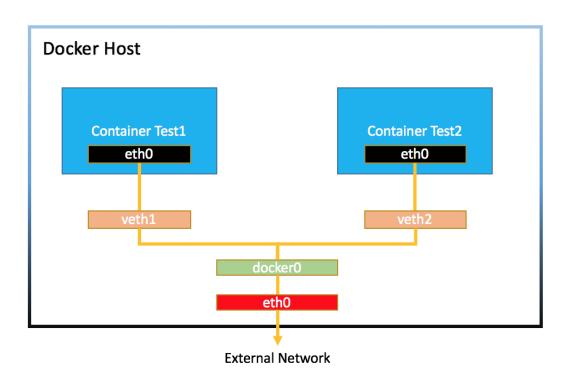


Figure 1: The basic network topology inside a Docker host

```
ether de:1b:3c:06:74:84 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
                  RX packets 94167 bytes 57527418 (57.5 MB)
                  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                  TX packets 94874 bytes 58402540 (58.4 MB)
                 TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
inet6 fe80::24fd:25ff:fee5:45f prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
                  ether 26:fd:25:e5:04:5f txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
                  RX packets 95109 bytes 58670384 (58.6 MB)
                  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                 TX packets 95470 bytes 58291946 (58.2 MB)
                 TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
vethba77776: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
                  inet6 fe80::b0e9:54ff:fe9d:52cb prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
                  ether b2:e9:54:9d:52:cb txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
                  RX packets 95284 bytes 58311392 (58.3 MB)
                  RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                  TX packets 94967 bytes 58303854 (58.3 MB)
                 TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
vethe 97798a: \ flags = 4163 < UP, BROADCAST, RUNNING, MULTICAST> \ mtu \ 1500
                  inet6 \;\; fe80:: 4\,c55: 84\,ff: fe93: 4\,da8 \quad prefixlen \;\; 64 \quad scopeid \;\; 0x20 < link > 10x20 <
                  ether 4e:55:84:93:4d:a8 txqueuelen 0 (Ethernet)
                  RX packets 94980 bytes 58487742 (58.4 MB)
                  RX\ errors\ 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
                  TX packets 95391 bytes 58199768 (58.1 MB)
                  TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
      Following is a simple command to delay the traffic at node0 20 seconds with a duration of 30
seconds:
sudo pumba netem —duration 30s —interface eth0 —tc-image \
```

'gaiadocker/iproute2' delay —time 20000 node0