Ethereum Development Tutorial

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How to create a local private multi-node Ethereum network (geth console)

In the previous tutorial, I have successfully completed the installation of Geth on Windows. To continue our work, let's go deeper into the Ethereum.

Now we can access the Ethereum protocol via the nodes we create ourselves. Afterthat, we can create a peer-to-peer network to develop and deploy smart contracts as shown in Figure 1. Note that we are building on the fake Ethereum protocol, not the real Ethereum.

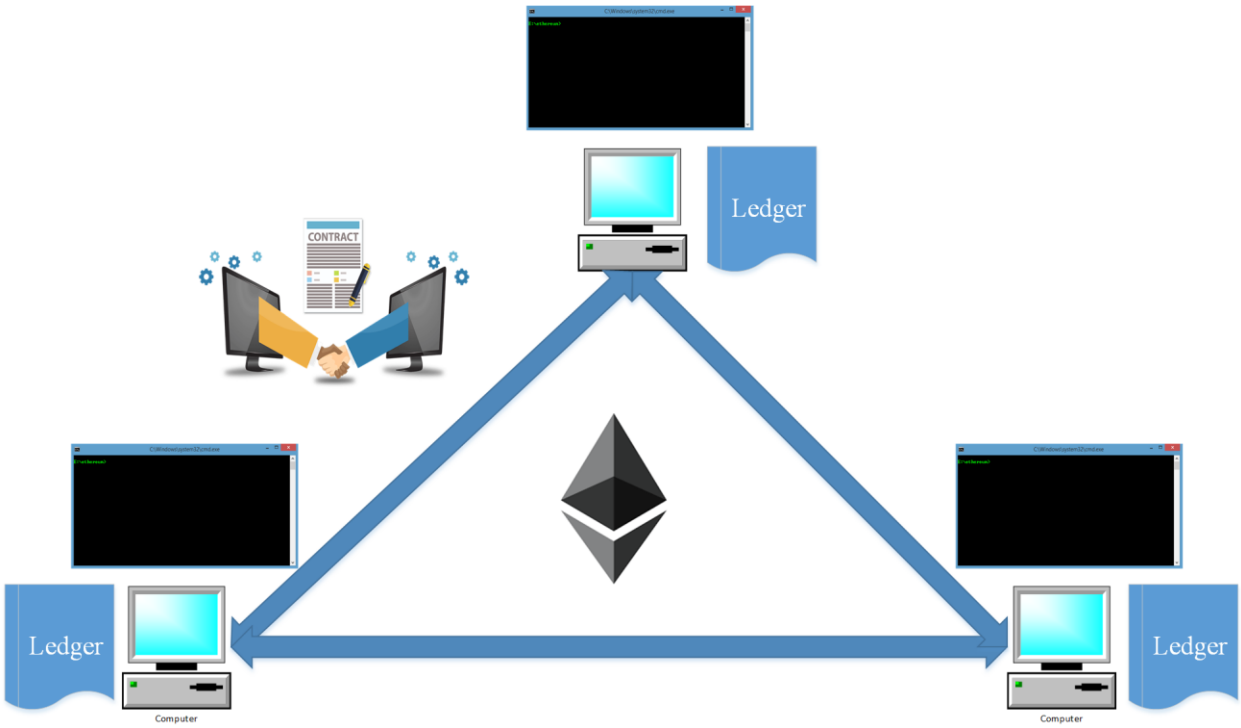

Figure 1. Basic ethereum model

Create genesis.json file

Every blockchain starts with a Genesis Block, the very first block in the chain, block ZERO— the only block that does not have a predecessor.

To create our private blockchain then, we will create a genesis block. To do this, we will create a custom genesis file, and ask Geth to use that genesis file to create our own genesis block, which in turn will be the start of our custom private blockchain.

Here's what a genesis file [1] looks like:

```
{
"config":{
        "chainId": 2018,
        "homesteadBlock": 0,
        "eip155Block": 0,
        "eip158Block": 0,
        "byzantiumBlock": 12
    },
   "alloc"      : {},
   "coinbase"   : "0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000",
   "difficulty" : "0x20000",
   "extraData"  : "",
   "gasLimit"   : "0x2fefd8",
   "nonce"      : "0x0000000000000042",
   "mixhash"    :
"0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000",
   "parentHash" :
"0x0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000",
   "timestamp"  : "0x00"
}
```

Now we create a folder "ethereum" to work as shown in Figure 2 and save the generated genesis.json file.

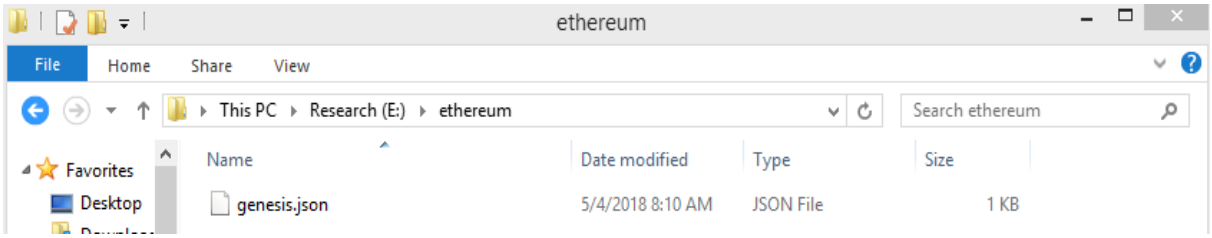

Figure 2. Create working directory

Init GETH to create the genesis block [2]

Before creating the private node, you have to create the node containing the genesis block. We go to the "ethereum" folder, right-click and choose Open with Command Prompt as shown in Figure 3.

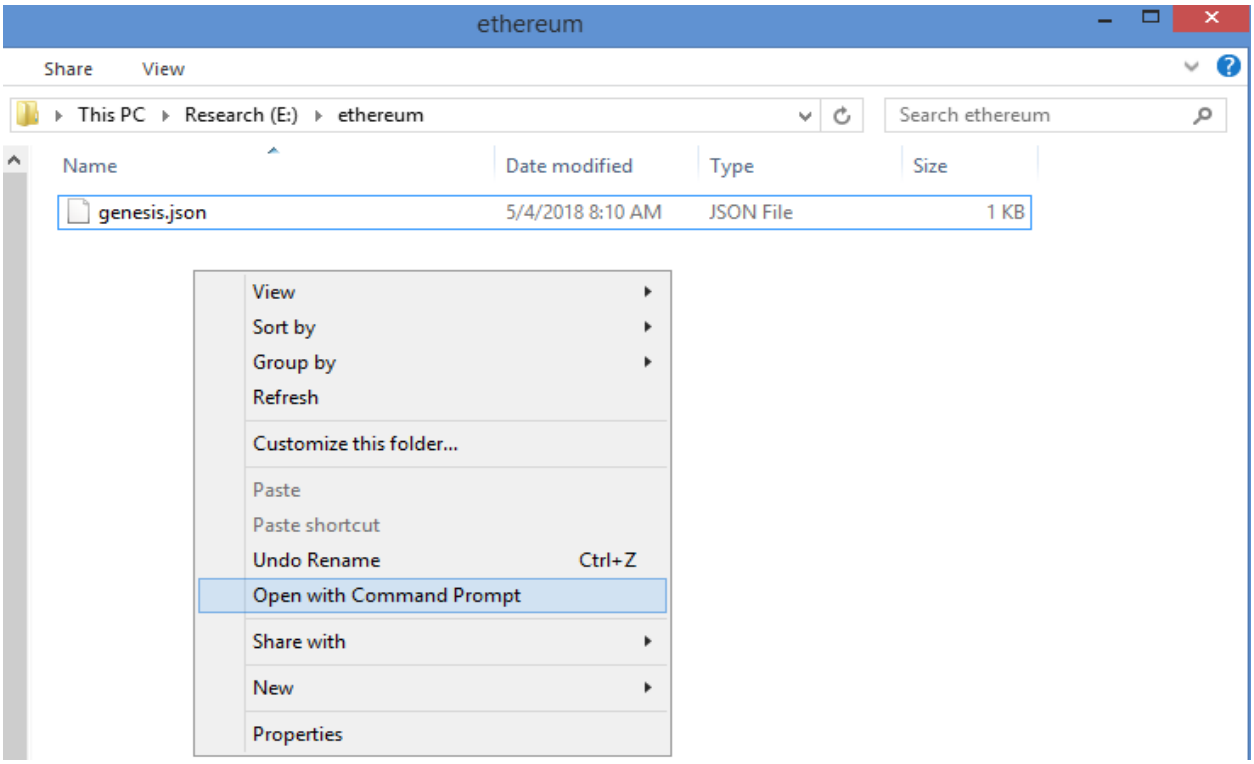

Figure 3. Open Command Prompt

Then, Command Prompt terminal will appear as Figure 4.

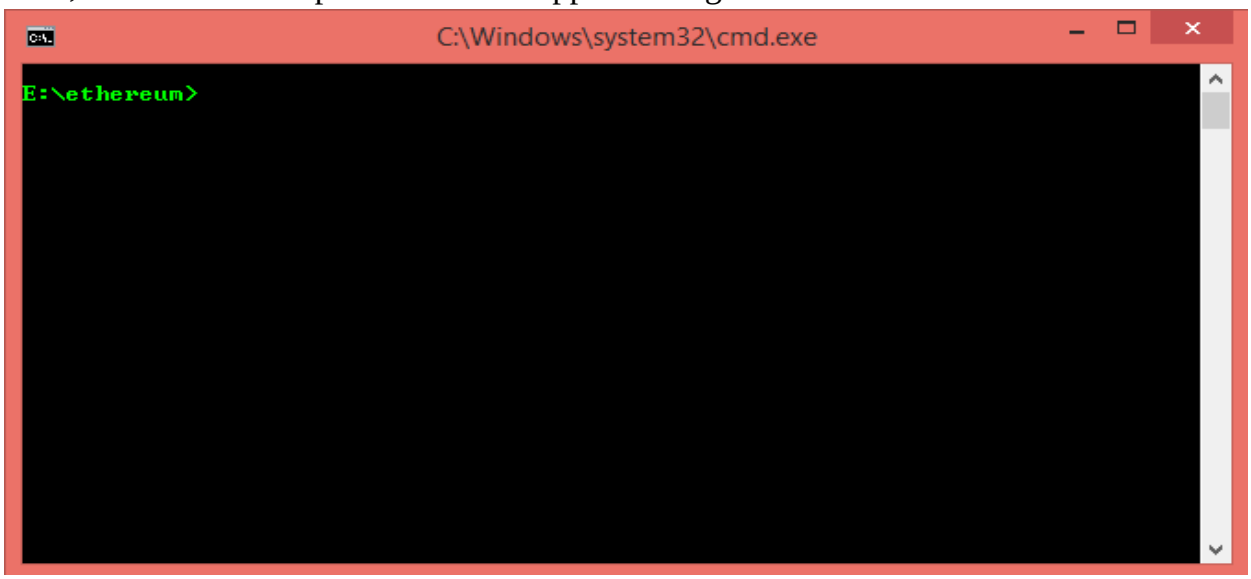

Figure 4. Command Prompt terminal

Each terminal is our node (computer, laptop, etc), now we suppose that we need to create two nodes. Therefore, we will open a new Command Prompt terminal. Then, we will get two nodes as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Two Command Prompt terminals

Starting node 1

Type " *geth --datadir "./node1" init "genesis.json"* " into the Command Prompt terminal of node 1 as shown in Figure 5.

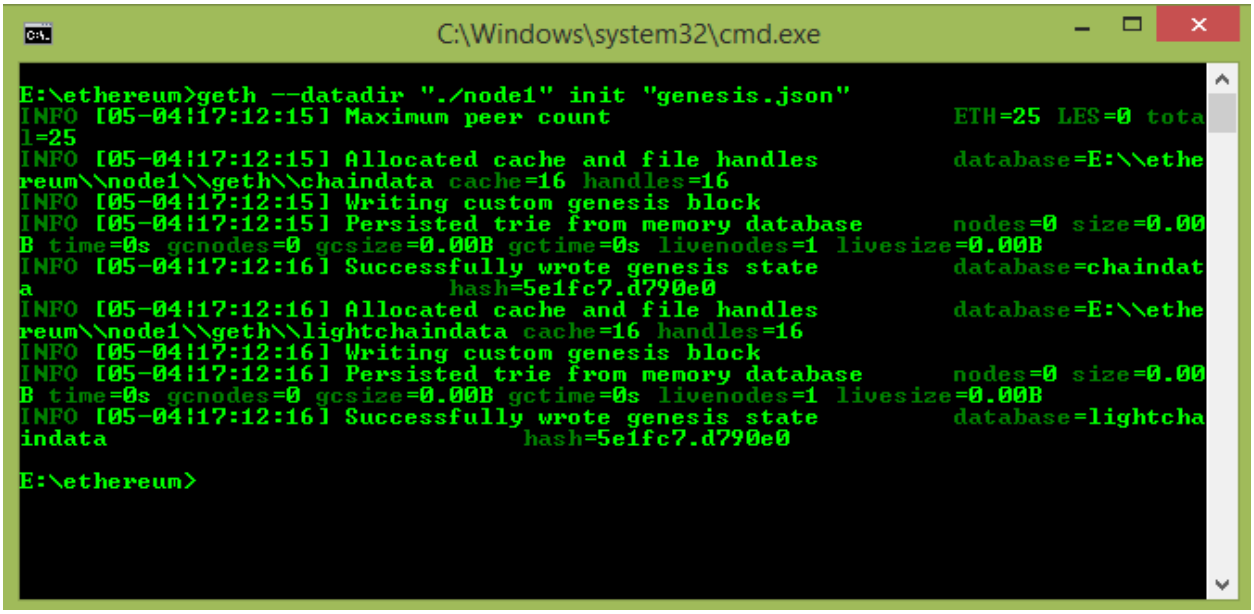

Figure 5. Geth init at node 1

Then the command will create automatically a "node1" folder in the "ethereum" directory as shown in Figure 6.

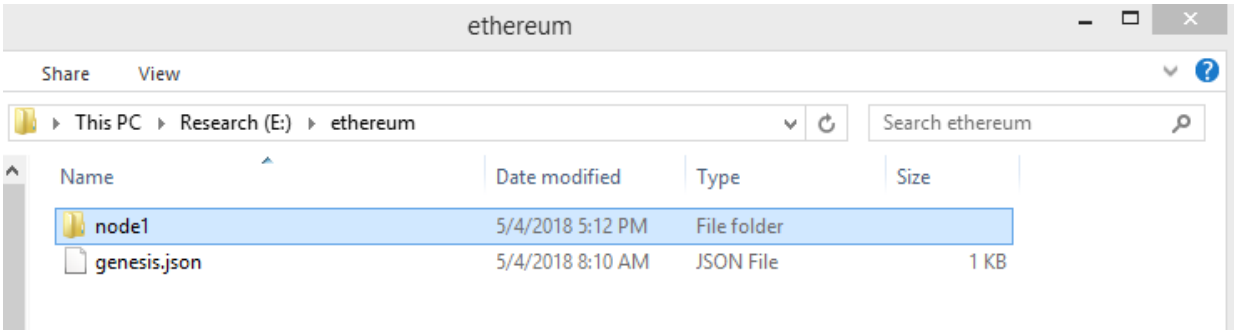

Figure 6. A “node1” folder is created after making command

Starting node 2

Type " *geth --datadir "./node2" init "genesis.json"* " into the Command Prompt terminal of node 1 as shown in Figure 7.

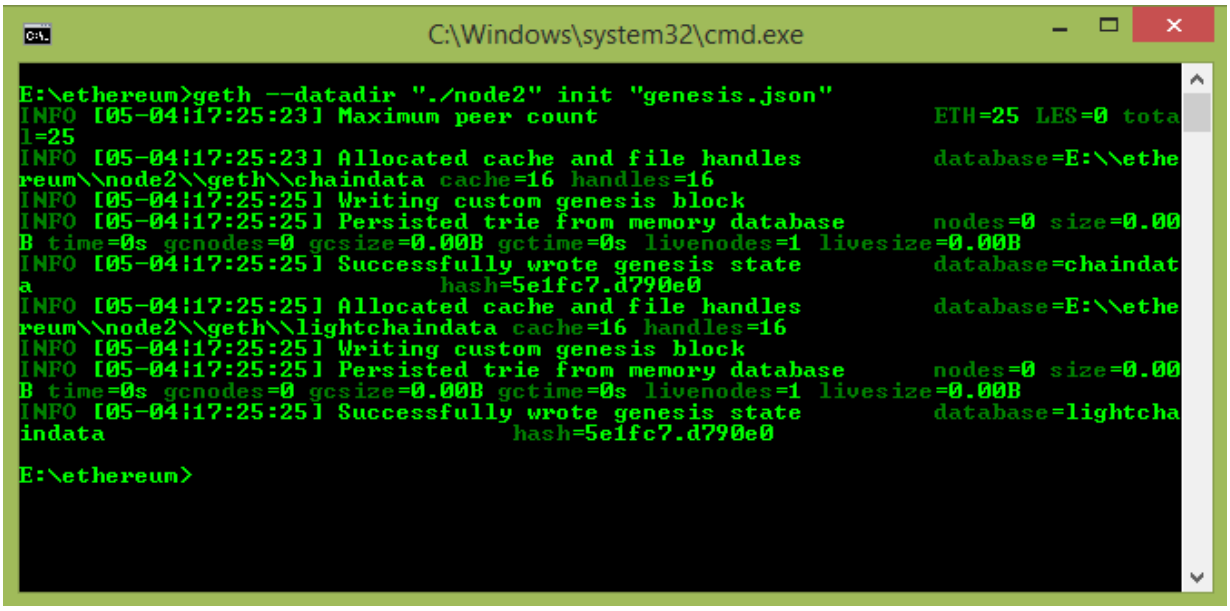

Figure 7. Geth init at node 2

Then the command will create automatically a "node2" folder in the "ethereum" directory as shown in Figure 8.

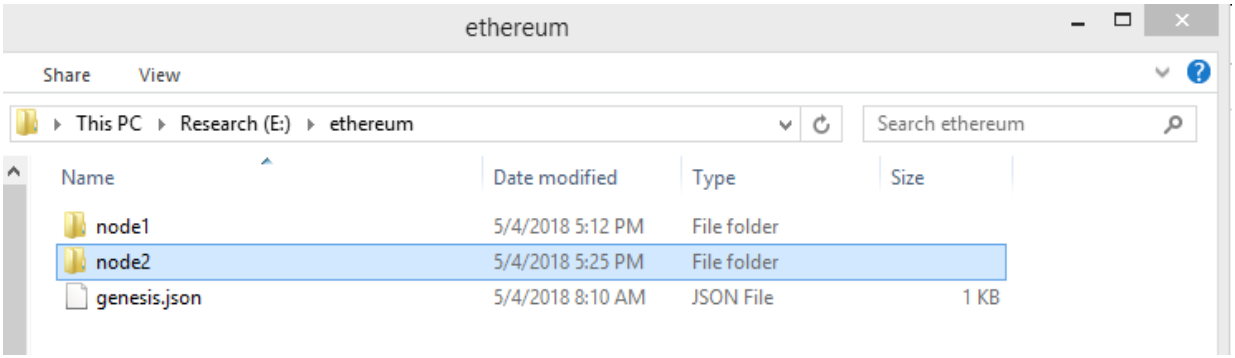

Figure 8. A "node2" folder is created after making command

Create a private network with 2 nodes [2]

After completing the genesis block in each node, they are connected together to form a simple peer-to-peer network as shown in Figure 9.

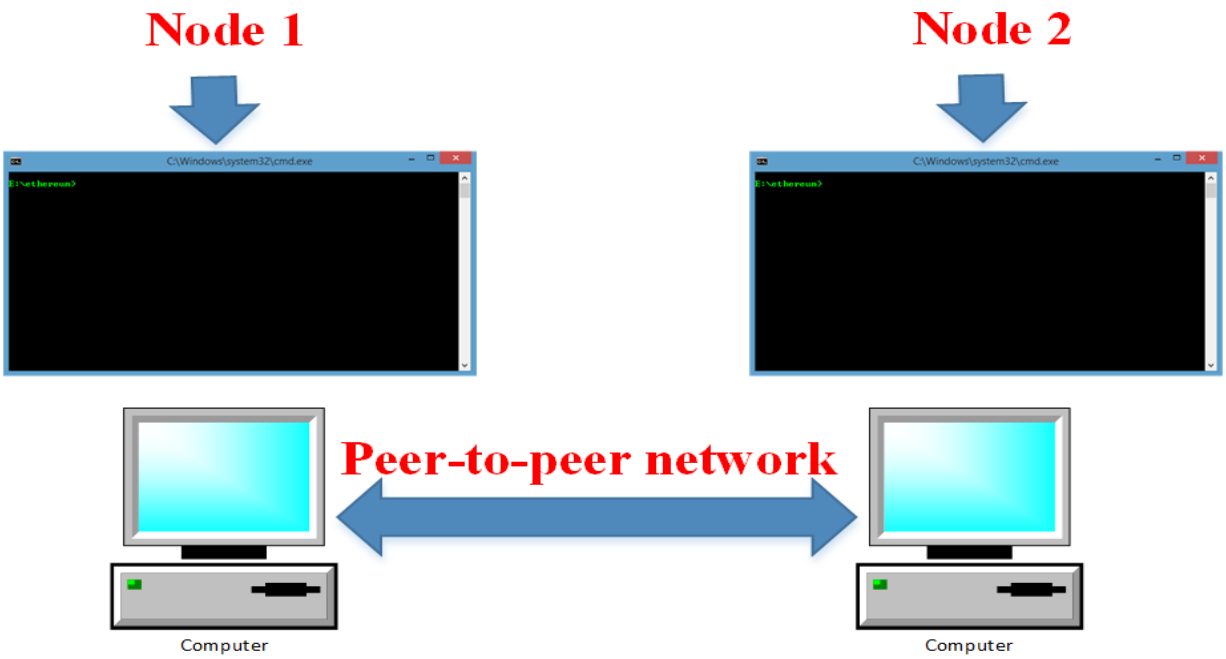

Figure 9. Peer-to-peer network

To make the peer-to-peer network, we follow these steps:

Starting node 1

Type " *geth --datadir "./node1" --port 30301 --networkid 1234 --rpc --rpcport "8545" --rpccorsdomain "*" console 2>console.log* " into the Command Prompt terminal of node 1 as shown in Figure 10.

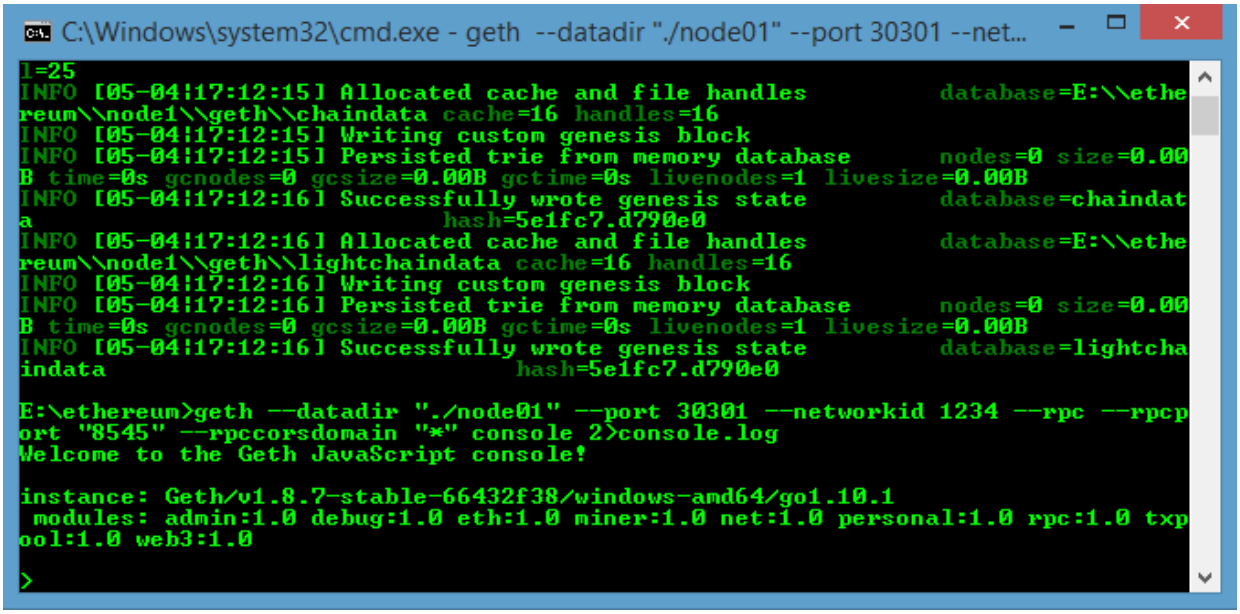

Figure 10. Geth console at node 1

Starting node 2

Type " *geth --datadir "./node2" --port 30302 --ipcdisable --networkid 1234 console*" into the Command Prompt terminal of node 2 as shown in Figure 11.

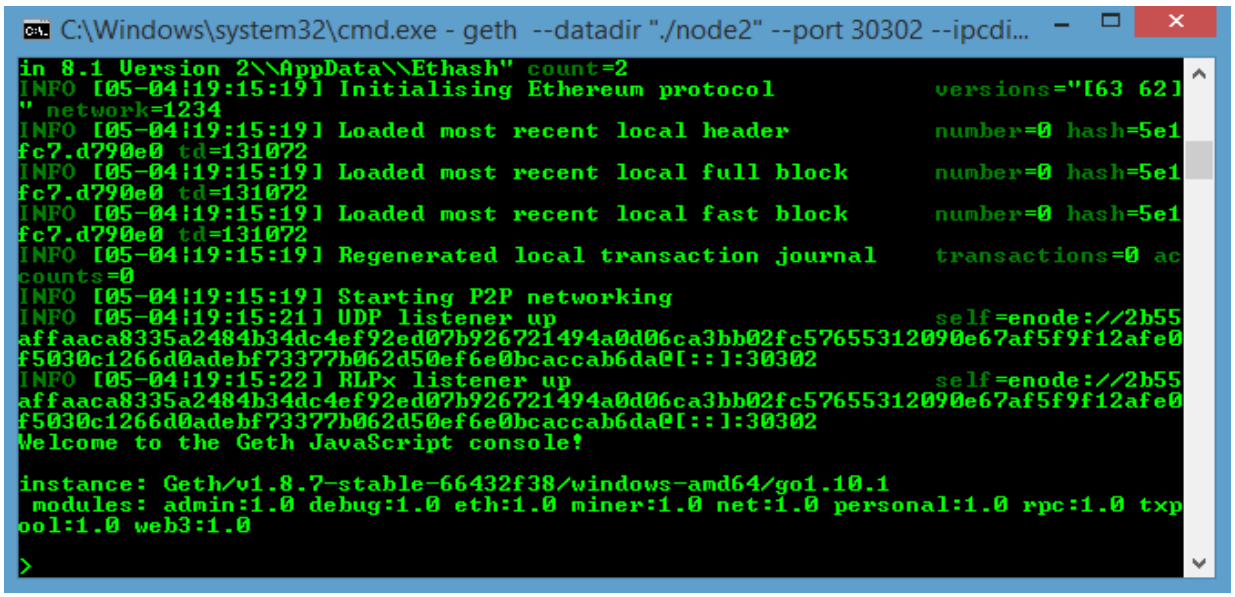

Figure 11. Geth console at node 2

Linking the two Geth nodes

Two nodes aren't currently connected to each other. At the node 1, we probaly type the following command "net.peerCount" to see how many nodes you have in your network or "admin.peers" to show all nodes at the network. The result,as shown in Figure 12, indicates that two nodes are completely unconnected.

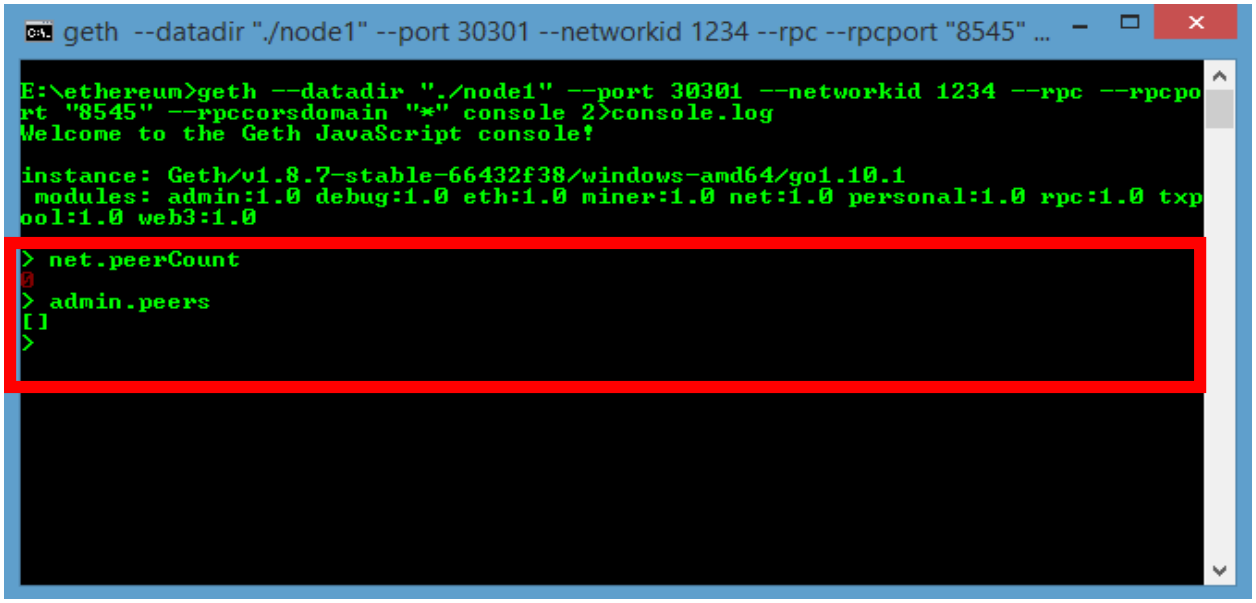

Figure 12. Check network connection at node 1

At node 1, at the command window console we type "*admin.nodeInfo.enode*" to show the enode address as shown in Figure 13.

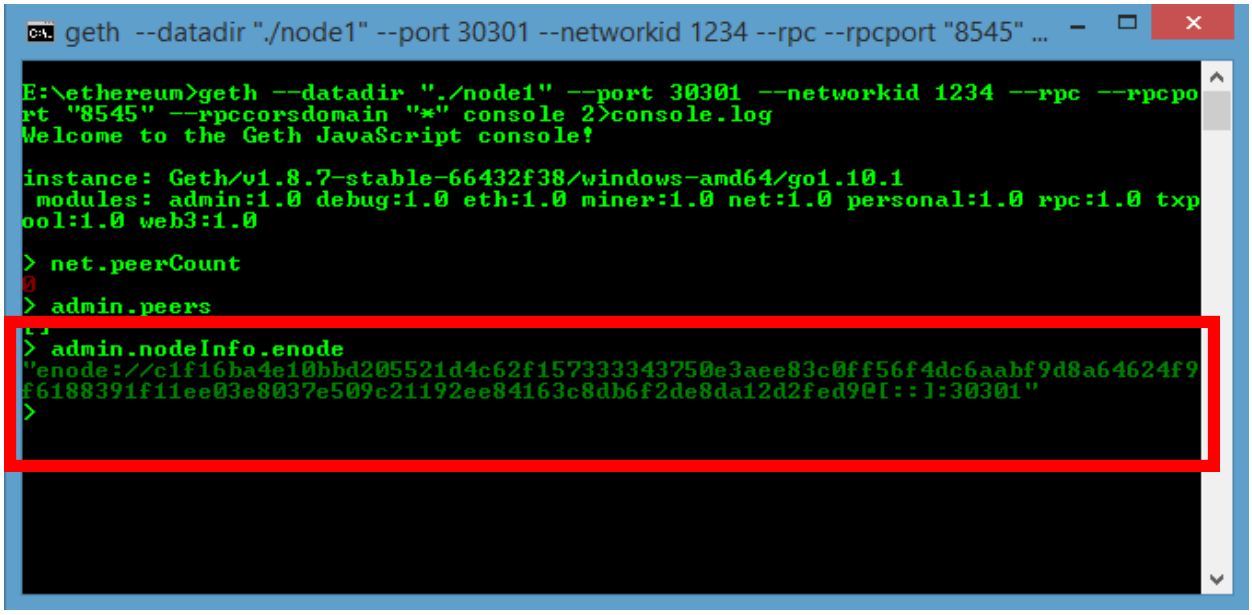

Figure 13. Enode address at node 1

To connect two nodes together, we copy enode address of node 1 as shown in Figure 13 and then type admin.addPeer ("enode address of node 1") at node 2 console as shown in Figure 14.

For example:

admin.addPeer("enode://c1f16ba4e10bbd205521d4c62f157333343750e3aee83c0ff56f4dc6aabf9d8a64624f9f6188391f11ee03e8037e509c21192ee84163c8db6f2de8da12d2fed9@[::]:30301")

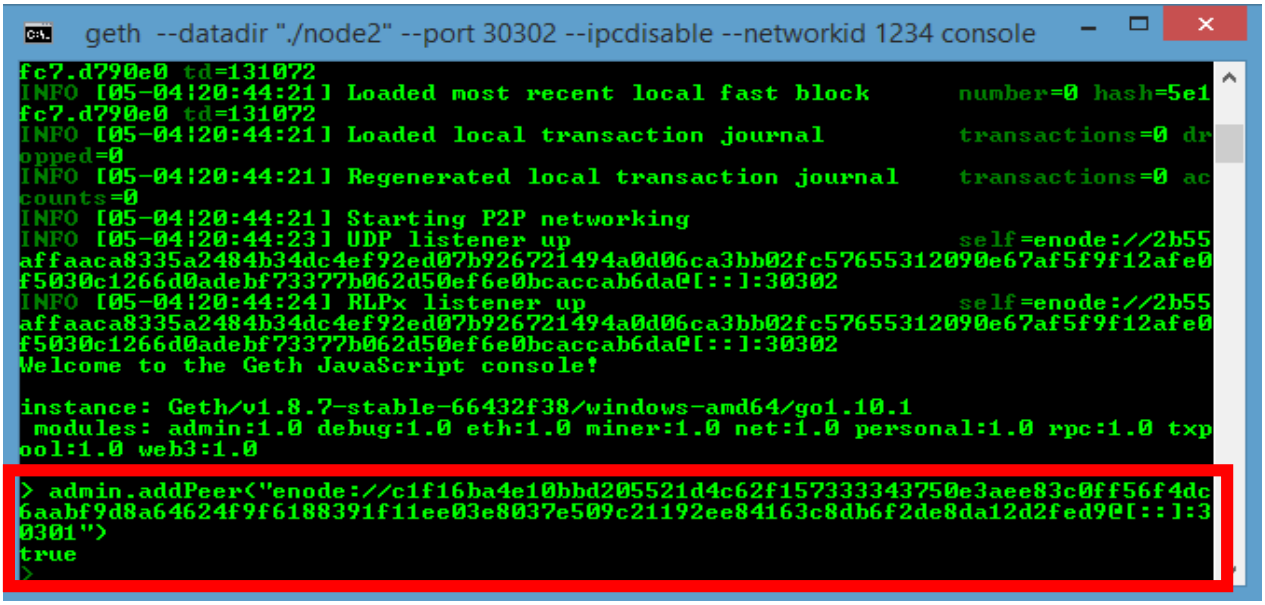

Figure 14. Add peer

Finally, we check whether two nodes are connected together by typing "net.peerCount" and "admin.peers" at node 1. In Figure 15, we can see that node 1 has identified a peer-to-peer network with one additional node and the enode address of the additional node is identical to node 2. Thus, we can confirm that node 1 and node 2 have become peer-to-peer network.

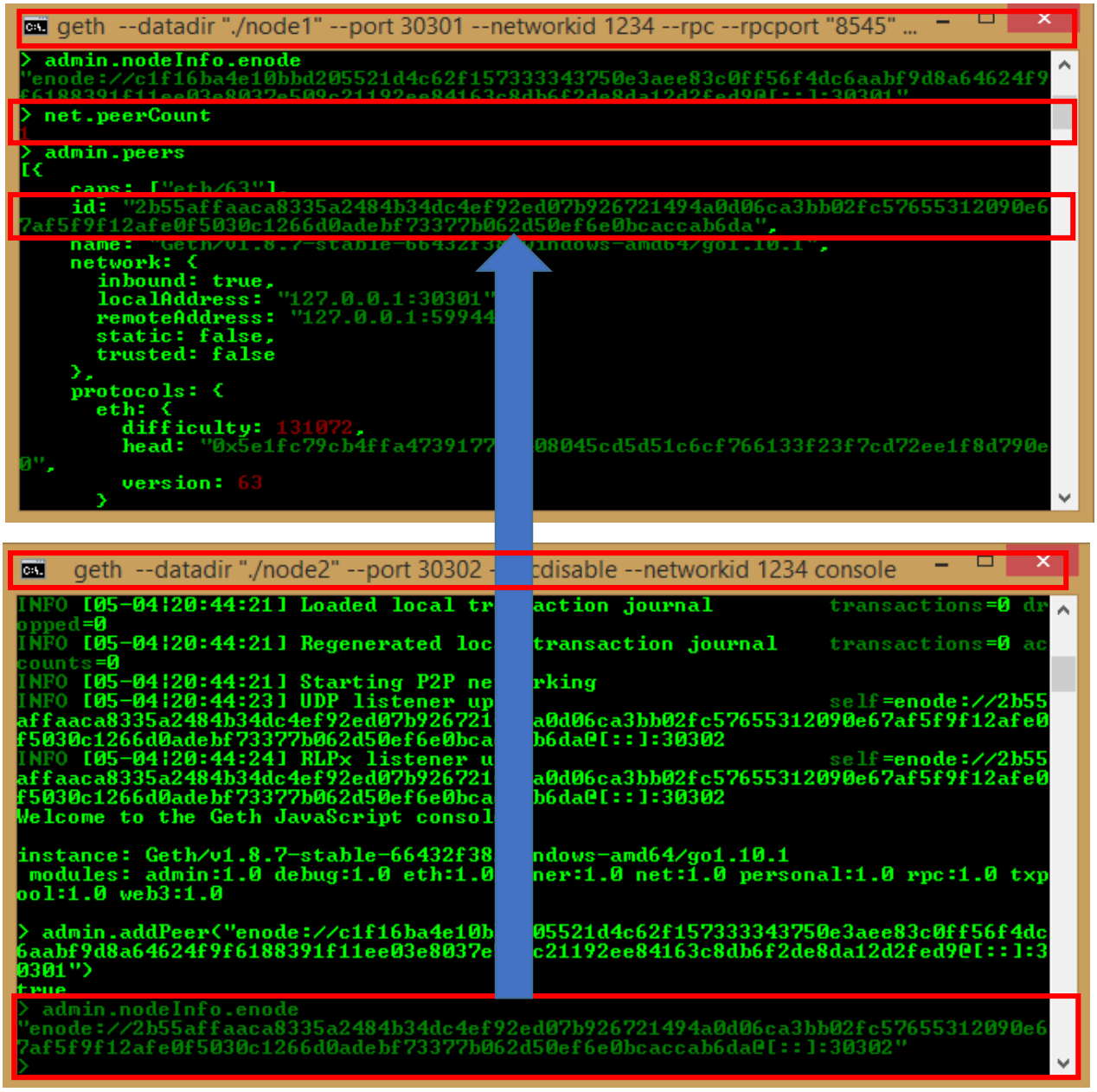

Figure 14. Check peer-to-peer network between node 1 and node 2

Conclusion

In this tutorial, we have completed creating the local private multi-node Ethereum network (peer-to-peer network). However, this is also a very important part of the ethereum protocol because blockchain is based on peer-to-peer network.

Reference

[1] https://codeburst.io/build-your-first-ethereum-smart-contract-with-solidity-tutorial-94171d6b1c4b

[2] https://btcblockchain.wordpress.com/2017/09/27/how-to-run-private-ethereum-blockchain-on-windows/