Volentix network test plan

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1 Preparation

Local network * ONGOING Other preparatory actions

- 1. Wallets reside on normal host /eosio-wallet path
- 2. Bash scripts run as root
- 3. Open another terminal for nodeos output(tty 2) https://github.com/ Volentix/vdexnode/tree/master/src/vdexnode/test
- 4. Mint 2 test pools of 100000.00000000 ERC-777 VTX on Ropsten * DONE
- 5. Create reward pool TODO
- 6. prevent issuing on the Ethereum side if there are less than 8 nodes TODO

Docker network * ONGOING

- 1. Eos wallet
- 2. Openethereum
- 3. Bridging oracle
- 4. Bitcoin node
- 5. Vdex node

Test network * ONGOING

Running nodeos binary and feeding the output to second terminal enables "cave-man" debugging on the chain.

2 Tests

1. Staking test

(a) v11111111111 stakes 10000 TVTX DONE

2. Persistency test

- (a) Uptime REGRESSION
- (b) Less than 8 nodes REGRESSION
- (c) Register and unregister nodes DONE

3. Authority tests

- (a) Open, unlocks eos wallet and signs executes oracle balance submisssion to EOS. DONE
- (b) Register and unregister nodes DONE
- (c) Reward test **ONGOING**
 - i. Test job selection DONE
 - ii. Test reward calculation ONGOING
 - iii. Test transfer TODO
- (d) Oracle test * REGRESSION
 - i. Decouple eth-vtx oracle and uptime REGRESSION
 - ii. Load tests TODO

3 Postulates

1. Reverse proxy

A Nginx HTTPS reverse proxy is an intermediary proxy service which takes a client request, passes it on to one or more servers, and subsequently delivers the server's response back to the client. In our case for key management keosd has to be launched as daemon behind reverse proxy(nginx) nginx will be used to enable password based authentication.

4 Conclusions

1. Oracle sending uptime does not observe micro service architecture TODO