< Raft 알고리즘 fabric 실습 >

참고 사이트 - ①: https://medium.com/coinmonks/hyperledger-fabric-the-taste-of-raft-4f9f0df20b5e

- ②: https://suckzoo.github.io/tech/2018/01/03/raft-1.html

- ③: http://thesecretlivesofdata.com/raft/

1. 개요: 'Raft'는 fabric 1.4.1부터 새로 도입된 합의 알고리즘 중 하나이다.

이 알고리즘을 통해 하나의 orderer가 꺼지더라도, 자동리더선출을 통해 블록체인 네트워크가 문제없이 돌아가는 것을 볼 수 있다.

- 참고 사이트: https://raft.github.io/ 및 http://thesecretlivesofdata.com/raft/

2. 실습: first-network를 통해 진행

: 2 Org / 5 orderers / 2 peer in each Org with CouchDB / cli / channel / chaincode

```
alpha@fabric2:~/fabric-samples/first-network$ ls
base
                   crypto-config.yaml
                                                   docker-compose-e2e-template.yaml
                                                                                      eyfn.sh
byfn.sh
                   docker-compose-cli.yaml
                                                   docker-compose-etcdraft2.yaml
                                                                                      org3-artifacts
                                                                                      README.md
                                                   docker-compose-kafka.yaml
channel-artifacts docker-compose-couch-org3.yaml
configtx.yaml
                   docker-compose-couch.yaml
                                                   docker-compose-org3.yaml
                                                                                      scripts
```

① first-network에서 MSP 등 기본 org 생성 \$ cd fabric-samples/first-network

\$../bin/cryptogen generate --config=./crypto-config.yaml
alpha@fabric2:~/fabric-samples/first-network\$../bin/cryptogen generate --config=./crypto-config.yaml
org1.example.com
org2.example.com

* 참고: fabric-samples/bin 아래 구조(8개의 실행파일 존재 / fabric2.0에서는 token 추가)
alpha@fabric2:~/fabric-samples/first-networks tree ../bin
../bin
configtxgen
configtxlator
cryptogen
discover
fabric-ca-client
idemixgen
orderer

\$ export FABRIC_CFG_PATH=\$PWD

\$../bin/configtxgen -profile SampleMultiNodeEtcdRaft -channelID byfn-sys-channel -outputBlock ./channel-artifacts/genesis.block

alpha@fabric2:-/fabric-samples/first-networks ../bin/configtxgen -profile SampleMultiNodeEtcdRaft -channelID byfn-sy s-channel -outputBlock ./channel-artifacts/genesis.block 2019-05-30 16:36:08.676 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] main -> INFO 001 Loading configuration 2019-05-30 16:36:08.910 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] completeInitialization -> INFO 002 orderer type: etcdraft 2019-05-30 16:36:08.910 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] completeInitialization -> INFO 003 Orderer.EtcdRaft.Options unset, setting to tick_interval: "500ms" election_tick:10 heartbeat_tick:1 max_inflight_blocks:5 snapshot_interval_size:20071520 2019-05-30 16:36:08.910 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] Load -> INFO 004 Loaded configuration: /home/alph a/fabric-samples/first-network/configtx.yaml 2019-05-30 16:36:09.090 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] completeInitialization -> INFO 005 orderer type: solo 2019-05-30 16:36:09.091 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] LoadTopLevel -> INFO 006 Loaded configuration: /home/alpha/fabric-samples/first-network/configtx.yaml 2019-05-30 16:36:09.095 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] doOutputBlock -> INFO 007 Generating genesis block 2019-05-30 16:36:09.095 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] doOutputBlock -> INFO 008 Writing genesis block

② EtcdRaft 알고리즘을 통한 genesis block 생성 및 채널 생성

- \$ export CHANNEL_NAME=mychannel → 환경변수 설정
- \$../bin/configtxgen -profile TwoOrgsChannel -outputCreateChannelTx ./channel-artifacts/channel.tx -channelID \$CHANNEL NAME

```
alpha@fabric2:-/fabric-samples/first-network$ ../bin/configtxgen -profile TwoOrgsChannel -outputCreateChannelTx ./channel-artifacts/channel.tx -channelID $CHANNEL_NAME
2019-05-30 16:38:18.635 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] main -> INFO 001 Loading configuration
2019-05-30 16:38:18.811 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] Load -> INFO 002 Loaded configuration: /home/alph
a/fabric-samples/first-network/configtx.yaml
2019-05-30 16:38:19.030 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] completeInitialization -> INFO 003 orderer type:
solo
2019-05-30 16:38:19.030 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] LoadTopLevel -> INFO 004 Loaded configuration: /h
ome/alpha/fabric-samples/first-network/configtx.yaml
2019-05-30 16:38:19.031 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] doOutputChannelCreateTx -> INFO 005 Generating new channel co
nfigtx
2019-05-30 16:38:19.036 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] doOutputChannelCreateTx -> INFO 006 Writing new channel tx
```

\$../bin/configtxgen -profile TwoOrgsChannel -outputAnchorPeersUpdate ./channel-artifacts/Org1MSPanchors.tx -channelID \$CHANNEL_NAME -asOrg Org1MSP \$../bin/configtxgen -profile TwoOrgsChannel -outputAnchorPeersUpdate ./channel-artifacts/Org2MSPanchors.tx -channelID \$CHANNEL_NAME -asOrg Org2MSP a@fabric2:-/fabric-samples/first-network\$../bin/configtxgen -profile TwoOrgsChannel -outputAnchorPeersUpdate ./channel-arti ③ Org별 앵커피어 생성 facts/Org2MSPanchors.tx -channelID \$CHANNEL_NAME -asOrg Org2MSP -05-30 16:41:53.606 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] main -> INFO 001 Loading configuration -05-30 16:41:53.797 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] Load -> INFO 002 Loaded configuration: /home/alpha/fabric-sam ples/first-network/configtx.yaml 019-05-30 16:41:53.972 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] completeInitialization -> INFO 003 orderer type: solo 019-05-30 16:41:53.973 KST [common.tools.configtxgen.localconfig] LoadTopLevel -> INFO 004 Loaded configuration: /home/alpha/fa bric-samples/first-network/configtx.yaml 16:41:53.973 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] doOutputAnchorPeersUpdate -> INFO 005 Generating anchor peer update 19-05-30 16:41:53.977 KST [common.tools.configtxgen] doOutputAnchorPeersUpdate -> INFO 006 Writing anchor peer update \$ docker-compose -f docker-compose-cli.yaml -f docker-compose-couch.yaml -f docker-compose-etcdraft2.yaml up -d compose -f docker-compose-cli.yaml -f docker-compose-couch.yaml lpha@fabric2:-/fabric-samples/first-network\$ docker-compose -f of mpose-etcdraft2.yaml up -d reating network "net_byfn" with the default driver reating volume "net_orderer.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_orderer2.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_peer0.org2.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_peer0.org1.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_peer1.org1.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_peer1.org2.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_orderer5.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_orderer4.example.com" with default driver reating volume "net_orderer3.example.com" with default driver reating orderer2.example.com
reating orderer3.example.com 4) cli, couchdb, etcdraft docker 이미지 생성 orderer2.example.com reating couchdb2 eating couchdb0 reating couchdb3 reating orderer5.example.com reating orderers.example.com reating orderer4.example.com reating peer1.org2.example.com reating peer0.org2.example.com reating peer1.org1.example.com peer0.org1.example.com \$ docker exec -it cli bash → cli 안으로 들어가서 명령 실행 # CORE_PEER_MSPCONFIGPATH=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger /fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/Admin@ ⑤ cli에 들어가서 org1.example.com/msp chaincode 관련 작업 CORE_PEER_ADDRESS=peer0.org1.example.com:7051 할 사전준비 CORE PEER LOCALMSPID="Org1MSP" CORE_PEER_TLS_ROOTCERT_FILE=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/pe er/crypto/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca .crt # export CHANNEL_NAME=mychannel # peer channel create -o orderer.example.com:7050 -c \$CHANNEL_NAME -f ./channel-artifacts/channel.tx --tls --cafile /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/ex ample.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pe ⑥ 2번에서 실행한걸 bash-4.4# peer channel create -o orderer.example.com:7050 -c \$CHANNEL_NAME -f ./channel-artifacts/channel.tx --tls --cafile /opt 바탕으로 channel 생성 gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/example.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacer ts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pem (채널명 = mychannel) [channelCmd] InitCmdFactory -> INFO 001 Endorser and orderer connections initialized 19-05-30 07:45:53.768 UTC [cli.common] readBlock -> INFO 002 Got status: &{NOT_FOUND} 19-05-30 07:45:53.797 UTC [channelCmd] InitCmdFactory -> INFO 003 Endorser and orderer connections initialized 019-05-30 07:45:54.000 UTC [cli.common] readBlock -> INFO 004 Got status: &{SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE} 019-05-30 07:45:54.008 UTC [channelCmd] InitCmdFactory -> INFO 005 Endorser and orderer connections initialized 19-05-30 07:45:54.211 UTC [cli.common] readBlock -> INFO 006 Got status: &{SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE}
19-05-30 07:45:54.211 UTC [cli.common] readBlock -> INFO 007 Endorser and orderer connections initialized
19-05-30 07:45:54.420 UTC [cli.common] readBlock -> INFO 008 Got status: &{SERVICE_UNAVAILABLE}
19-05-30 07:45:54.425 UTC [channelCmd] InitCmdFactory -> INFO 009 Endorser and orderer connections initialized INFO 00a Received block: 0

⑦ peer0.org1을 channel에 join 시키기	<pre># peer channel join -b mychannel.block bash-4.4# peer channel join -b mychannel.block 2019-05-30 07:46:21.925 UTC [channelCmd] InitCmdFactory -> INFO 001 Endorser and orderer connections initialized 2019-05-30 07:46:22.239 UTC [channelCmd] executeJoin -> INFO 002 Successfully submitted proposal to join channel</pre>
⑧ peer0.org2를 channel에 join 시키기	# CORE_PEER_MSPCONFIGPATH=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org2.example.com/users/Admin@org2.example.com/msp CORE_PEER_ADDRESS=peer0.org2.example.com:9051 CORE_PEER_LOCALMSPID="Org2MSP" CORE_PEER_TLS_ROOTCERT_FILE=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org2.example.com/peers/peer0.org2.example.com/tls/ca.crt # peer channel join -b mychannel.block
⑨ 각각의 org별 anchor peer 등록하기	# CORE_PEER_MSPCONFIGPATH=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/Admin@org1.example.com/msp CORE_PEER_ADDRESS=peer0.org1.example.com:7051 CORE_PEER_LOCALMSPID="Org1MSP" CORE_PEER_TLS_ROOTCERT_FILE=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/pe er/crypto/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca .crt → 환경변수 설정 # peer channel update -o orderer.example.com:7050 -c \$CHANNEL_NAME -f ./channel-artifacts/Org1MSPanchors.txtlscafile /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/ex ample.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pe m → Org1 anchor peer 등록
	/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/ex ample.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pe m → Org2 anchor peer 등록 bash-4.4# peer channel update -o orderer.example.com:7050 -c \$CHANNEL_NAME -f ./channel-artifacts/Org2MSPanchors.txtlscafi le /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/example.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pem 2019-05-30 07:50:25.448 UTC [channelCmd] InitCmdFactory -> INFO 001 Endorser and orderer connections initialized 2019-05-30 07:50:25.468 UTC [channelCmd] update -> INFO 002 Successfully submitted channel update
⑩ 모든 설정이 완료되었으니 chaincode 설치 후 instantiate화 하기 (현재 peer0.org2)	# peer chaincode install -n mycc -v 1.0 -l java -p /opt/gopath/src/github.com/chaincode/chaincode_example02/java/ root@bd1fe8a41266:/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer# peer chaincode install -n mycc -v 1.0 -l java -p /opt/gopath/src/github.com/chain de/chaincode example02/java/ 0819-09-30 08149:19.206 UTC [chaincodeCmd] checkChaincodeCmdParams -> INFO 001 Using default escc 2019-05-30 08149:19.207 UTC [chaincodeCmd] checkChaincodeCmdParams -> INFO 002 Using default vscc 2019-05-30 08149:19.258 UTC [chaincodeCmd] install -> INFO 003 Installed remotely response: <a 0k""="" href="status:200 payload:">status:200 payload:"0K" > # peer chaincode instantiate -o orderer.example.com:7050tlscafile
	/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/ex ample.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pe m -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc -l java -v 1.0 -c '{"Args":["init","a", "100", "b","200"]}' -P "AND ('Org1MSP.peer','Org2MSP.peer')" root@od1fe8a41256:/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer# peer chaincode instantiate -o orderer.example.com/7858tlscafile /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/example.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/nsp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com/cert.pem -c. \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc -l java -v 1.8 -c '('Args":['init","a", "180", "b", "288"]}' -P "AND ('Org1MSP.peer')" 8019-06-36 808:51103.616 UTC [chaincodeCond] checkChaincodeCondParans -> INFO 801 Using default -sxcd

CORE_PEER_MSPCONFIGPATH=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer /crypto/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/users/Admin@org1.example.com/msp CORE_PEER_ADDRESS=peer0.org1.example.com:7051 CORE PEER LOCALMSPID="Org1MSP" CORE_PEER_TLS_ROOTCERT_FILE=/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/pe ① peer0.org1에 체인코드 er/crypto/peerOrganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca 설치 후 쿼리 날려보기 .crt → 환경변수 설정 # peer chaincode install -n mycc -v 1.0 -l java -p /opt/gopath/src/github.com/chaincode/chaincode_example02/java/ → 체인코드 설치 # peer chaincode query -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc -c '{"Args":["query","a"]}' root@bdlfe8a41266:/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer# peer chaincode query -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc -c '{"Args":["query","a"]} # peer chaincode invoke -o orderer.example.com:7050 --tls true --cafile /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/ex ample.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pe m -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc --peerAddresses peer0.org1.example.com:7051 --tlsRootCertFiles /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org1. example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca.crt --peerAddresses peer0.org2.example.com:9051 --tlsRootCertFiles ① invoke 후 query 날리기 /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org2. (현재 peer0.org1) example.com/peers/peer0.org2.example.com/tls/ca.crt -c '{"Args":["invoke","a","b","10"]}' com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/exa C \$CHANNEL NAME -n mycc --peerAddresses peer0.org1.example.com/7051 --tlsRootCertFiles /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peeganizations/org1.example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca.crt --peerAddresses peer0.org2.example.com/9051 --tlsRootCertFiles /opt/gopath/src/ ub.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peer0rganizations/org2.example.com/peers/peer0.org2.example.com/tls/ca.crt -c '{"Args":["invoke","a -> INFO 001 Chaincode invoke successful. result: status:200 message:"invoke finishe # peer chaincode query -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc -c '{"Args":["query","a"]}' root@bd1fe8a41266:/opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer# peer chaincode query -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc -c '{*Args":["query","a"] ③ 이런식으로 모든 peer에 chaincode 설치 후 확인해보면 이상 무!(docker ps 해보면 다 켜져있음) \$ docker logs orderer3.example.com (4) Raft 리더 찾기 (인증서 다 나오고 log 중반부에 위치) * 현재 리더: orderer5 ⑤ 리더 orderer 죽이기 \$ docker stop orderer5.example.com \$ docker logs orderer2.example.com ⑯ 다른 orderer를 통한 로그 확인 : 마지막 부분에 리더 바뀐 걸 알 수 있음! * 현재 리더 : orderer4

① 두 개의 orderer가 죽어도 network가 잘 돌아가는지 확인하기 위해 cli창에 들어가서 테스트 해보기 (invoke 및 query)	\$ docker exec -it cli bash # peer chaincode invoke -o orderer.example.com:7050tls truecafile /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/ordererOrganizations/ex ample.com/orderers/orderer.example.com/msp/tlscacerts/tlsca.example.com-cert.pe m -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n myccpeerAddresses peer0.org1.example.com:7051tlsRootCertFiles /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org1. example.com/peers/peer0.org1.example.com/tls/ca.crtpeerAddresses peer0.org2.example.com:9051tlsRootCertFiles /opt/gopath/src/github.com/hyperledger/fabric/peer/crypto/peerOrganizations/org2. example.com/peers/peer0.org2.example.com/tls/ca.crt -c '{"Args":["invoke","a","b","10"]}' # peer chaincode query -C \$CHANNEL_NAME -n mycc -c '{"Args":["query","a"]}'
® 한 번 더 리더 orderer 죽이기 ★ 현재 리더 : orderer4	\$ docker stop orderer4.example.com → 새로운 리더 선출됨(3번)
⑨ 한 번 더 리더 orderer 죽이기★ 현재 리더 : orderer3	\$ docker stop orderer3.example.com → 이제 새로운 리더 선출 안 됨(WHY? 우리가 5개의 orderer를 만들었는데 3개를 죽이면서 과반수 이상 동의해야한다는 룰에 어긋나게 되므로 선출되지 않음) ***********************************
② 죽인 orderer를 다시살려서 로그를 체크* 현재 리더 : orderer1	→ query를 날리면 orderer 없이 값을 가져오는 것이므로 작동하지만, invoke는 peer들 간의 합의가 필요하기 때문에 Raft leader가 없어서 작동하지 않음. \$ docker start orderer3.example.com → 0에서 1로 바뀜 2819-85-38 89:34:44.158 ITC orderer.consensus.et.cdraft servelequest → INFO 885 Raft leader changed: 0 → 1 channel mychannel node-1
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결론 : 우리는 Raft 알고리즘을 이용해 orderer의 leader가 충돌 등의 사유로 죽으면, 자동선출을 통해 네트워크를 지속적으로 유지할 수 있다!

- * 실습 내용은 수동으로 설정한 것이고 한방에 키는 법도 있음(실제 개발 간 이 방법을 사용) \$./byfn.sh up -o etcdraft -l java -s couchdb → 약 3분정도 소요(script 파일이라 자동실행)
- 3. 참고자료
 - ① etcdraft에서 etcd란? https://www.joinc.co.kr/w/man/12/etcd : 분산 key-value store