

# **COMPUTER NETWORKS**

## **ASSIGNMENT 1**

### **Gossip-Based Peer-to-Peer Network with Two-Level Consensus**

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## **1. Introduction**

This project implements a **Gossip-based Peer-to-Peer (P2P) network** supporting:

- Reliable message dissemination
- Power-law overlay topology
- Peer-level liveness detection
- Seed-level consensus-based membership management
- Protection against unilateral and malicious node decisions

Unlike a traditional P2P system, this implementation enforces:

- Majority-based seed registration
- Majority-based dead-node removal
- Two-level consensus (peer-level + seed-level)

## **2. System Architecture**

The system consists of two types of nodes:

### **2.1 Seed Nodes**

- Maintain Peer List (PL)
- Participate in consensus for:
  - Peer addition
  - Peer removal
- Do NOT participate in gossip

## **Responsibilities:**

- Receive peer registration proposals
- Exchange votes with other seeds
- Commit membership only after quorum
- Log all consensus events

## **2.2 Peer Nodes**

- Read seed list from config file
- Register with  $\lfloor n/2 \rfloor + 1$  seeds
- Form overlay with power-law degree distribution
- Disseminate gossip
- Detect neighbor failures
- Perform peer-level suspicion consensus

## **3. Network Setup**

### **Configuration File Example**

127.0.0.1:6000  
 127.0.0.1:6001  
 127.0.0.1:6002

If  $n = 3$  seeds:

Quorum =  $\lfloor \frac{L}{2} \rfloor + 1 = 2$

A peer must register with at least 2 seeds.

## 4. Overlay Network Formation (Power-Law Topology)

To achieve power-law degree distribution:

- Peer obtains union of Peer Lists
- Uses **preferential attachment**
- Higher-degree nodes have higher probability of selection

### Why Power Law?

- Real-world P2P networks follow power-law
- Improves robustness against random failures
- Maintains small-world properties

```
seed.py  X  peer.py  outfile.txt M  README.md  config.txt
seed.py > ...
105  def shutdown(signal_received, frame):
112      # Close all active seed sockets
113      for port, sock in list(seed_sockets.items()):
114          sock.close()
115          log_activity(f"[Seed {port}] Closed listener socket.")
116
117      exit(0)
118
119
120  if __name__ == "__main__":
121      open("outfile.txt", "w").close() # Clear the log file at the start
122      seed_nodes = read_config()
123      threads = []
124
125      signal.signal(signal.SIGINT, shutdown) # Capture Ctrl+C for clean exit
126
127      for ip, port in seed_nodes:
128          port = int(port) # Convert port from string to integer
129          thread = threading.Thread(target=start_seed, args=(ip, port))
130          thread.start()

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS

To https://github.com/jyothsna1076/ComputerNetworksP2PNetwork.git
bfdd509..5351e66  master -> master

C:\Users\jyoth\Desktop\ComputerNetworksAssignment>python seed.py
[Seed 6071] Running at 127.0.0.1:6071
[Seed 7234] Running at 127.0.0.1:7234
[Seed 5002] Running at 127.0.0.1:5002
```

### **Seed Nodes Running**

- 3 seed terminals
- Console logs
- Registration proposals
- Consensus messages

Example output:

```
Seed running on port 6000
PROPOSE_ADD: 127.0.0.1:7001
ADD CONSENSUS ACHIEVED: 127.0.0.1:7001
```

## **5. Gossip Protocol**

### **Message Format**

<timestamp>:<IP>:<Msg#>

Example:

```
1717689000:127.0.0.1:3
```

### **Gossip Rules**

- Generated every 5 seconds
- Maximum 10 messages per peer
- Stored in Message List (ML)
- Forwarded to all neighbors except sender
- Duplicate messages ignored

```
285     threading.Thread(target=peer.send_ping, daemon=True).start()
286     threading.Thread(target=peer.generate_gossip_message, daemon=True).start()
287     # threading.Thread(target=peer.track_connections, daemon=True).start()
288
289     time.sleep(2) # Ensure peers start before registering
290
291     peer.register_with_seeds()
292
293     print("All peers are registered and running. Press Ctrl+C to stop.")
294
295     while True:
296         time.sleep(10)
297
298 except KeyboardInterrupt:
299     print("\nShutting down gracefully...")
300     for peer in single_peer_list:
301         peer.stop() # Close sockets and notify seeds
302     print("The peer has stopped. Exiting.")
```

The peer has stopped. Exiting.

```
C:\Users\jyoth\Desktop\ComputerNetworksAssignment>python peer.py
Enter a name for this peer: a
[Peer a] Started at 127.0.0.1:50565
[Peer a] Registered with Seed 127.0.0.1:5002
[Peer a] Registered with Seed 127.0.0.1:6071
All peers are registered and running. Press Ctrl+C to stop.
```

```
285     threading.Thread(target=peer.send_ping, daemon=True).start()
286     threading.Thread(target=peer.generate_gossip_message, daemon=True).start()
287     # threading.Thread(target=peer.track_connections, daemon=True).start()
288
289     time.sleep(2) # Ensure peers start before registering
290
291     peer.register_with_seeds()
292
293     print("All peers are registered and running. Press Ctrl+C to stop.")
294
295     while True:
296         time.sleep(10)
297
298 except KeyboardInterrupt:
299     print("\nShutting down gracefully...")
300     for peer in single_peer_list:
301         peer.stop() # Close sockets and notify seeds
302     print("The peer has stopped. Exiting.")
```

The peer has stopped. Exiting.

```
C:\Users\jyoth\Desktop\ComputerNetworksAssignment>python peer.py
Enter a name for this peer: b
[Peer b] Started at 127.0.0.1:53435
[Peer b] Registered with Seed 127.0.0.1:7234
[Peer b] Registered with Seed 127.0.0.1:5002
[Peer b] Connected to new peer: ('127.0.0.1', '50565')
All peers are registered and running. Press Ctrl+C to stop.
```

The screenshot shows a code editor with the file `peer.py` open. The code implements a peer node that registers with seed nodes and periodically sends gossip messages. The terminal below shows the execution of the code and the resulting gossip dissemination between three peers (a, b, and c).

```

285     threading.Thread(target=peer.send_ping, daemon=True).start()
286     threading.Thread(target=peer.generate_gossip_message, daemon=True).start()
287     # threading.Thread(target=peer.track_connections, daemon=True).start()
288
289     time.sleep(2) # Ensure peers start before registering
290
291     peer.register_with_seeds()
292
293     print("All peers are registered and running. Press Ctrl+C to stop.")
294
295     while True:
296         time.sleep(10)
297
298 except KeyboardInterrupt:
299     print("\nShutting down gracefully...")
300     for peer in single_peer_list:
301         peer.stop() # Close sockets and notify seeds
302     print("The peer has stopped. Exiting.")

```

TERMINAL OUTPUT:

```

[Peer c] Generated Gossip Message: [2026-02-26 20->42.04]:127.0.0.1: Message 5 [Hello from c]
[Peer c] Forwarded Gossip Message to 127.0.0.1:53435
[Peer c] Forwarded Gossip Message to 127.0.0.1:50565
[Peer c] Received Gossip Message: [2026-02-26 20->42.05]:127.0.0.1: Message 9 [Hello from a]
[Peer c] Forwarded Gossip Message to 127.0.0.1:53435
[Peer c] Forwarded Gossip Message to 127.0.0.1:50565
[Peer c] Received Gossip Message: [2026-02-26 20->42.06]:127.0.0.1: Message 8 [Hello from b]
[Peer c] Forwarded Gossip Message to 127.0.0.1:53435

```

### **Gossip Dissemination Across Peers**

- Peer a generating message
- Peer b receiving it
- Peer c receiving it

Console example:

```

Generated Gossip: 1717689000:127.0.0.1:1
First time received: 1717689000:127.0.0.1:1

```

## **6. Peer-Level Liveness Detection**

Peers periodically:

- Send PING every 13 seconds
- If no response for 2 intervals → mark suspected

- Share suspicion with neighbors

A dead-node report is generated only if:

Majority of neighbors confirm suspicion.

```

seed.py  peer.py  X  outputfile.txt M  README.md  config.txt
peer.py > ...

285     threading.Thread(target=peer.send_ping, daemon=True).start()
286     threading.Thread(target=peer.generate_gossip_message, daemon=True).start()
287     # threading.Thread(target=peer.track_connections, daemon=True).start()
288
289     time.sleep(2) # Ensure peers start before registering
290
291     peer.register_with_seeds()
292
293     print("All peers are registered and running. Press Ctrl+C to stop.")
294
295     while True:
296         time.sleep(10)
297
298     except KeyboardInterrupt:
299         print("\nShutting down gracefully...")
300         for peer in single_peer_list:
301             peer.stop() # Close sockets and notify seeds
302         print("The peer has stopped. Exiting.")

```

PROBLEMS    OUTPUT    DEBUG CONSOLE    TERMINAL    PORTS    GITLENS

```

[Peer c] Received PING_REPLY from 127.0.0.1:53435
[Peer c] Received PING_REPLY from 127.0.0.1:50565

Shutting down gracefully...
[Peer c] Shutdown complete. Seed yet to be updated (to be informed by other peers in the network)
The peer has stopped. Exiting.

C:\Users\jyoth\Desktop\ComputerNetworksAssignment>

```

The screenshot shows a terminal window with several tabs at the top: seed.py, peer.py (active), outfile.txt, README.md, and config.txt. The peer.py tab contains the following Python code:

```

285     threading.Thread(target=peer.send_ping, daemon=True).start()
286     threading.Thread(target=peer.generate_gossip_message, daemon=True).start()
287     # threading.Thread(target=peer.track_connections, daemon=True).start()
288
289     time.sleep(2) # Ensure peers start before registering
290
291     peer.register_with_seeds()
292
293     print("All peers are registered and running. Press Ctrl+C to stop.")
294
295     while True:
296         time.sleep(10)
297
298 except KeyboardInterrupt:
299     print("\nShutting down gracefully...")
300     for peer in single_peer_list:
301         peer.stop() # Close sockets and notify seeds
302     print("The peer has stopped. Exiting.")

```

The terminal output below the code shows messages from the peer node:

```

[Peer c] Received PING_REPLY from 127.0.0.1:53435
[Peer c] Received PING_REPLY from 127.0.0.1:50565

Shutting down gracefully...
[Peer c] Shutdown complete. Seed yet to be updated (to be informed by other peers in the network)
The peer has stopped. Exiting.

C:\Users\jyoth\Desktop\ComputerNetworksAssignment>

```

### **Peer-Level Suspicion**

- Kill one peer
- Other peers detect failure
- Show suspicion message

Example:

Suspecting 127.0.0.1:7003  
 Neighbor consensus achieved  
 Reporting to seeds...

## **7. Seed-Level Consensus**

When seeds receive:

Dead Node:<IP>:<Port>:<timestamp>:<ReporterIP>

Seeds:

1. Exchange removal proposals
2. Vote
3. Remove only if quorum achieved

outputfile.txt

```

8 [Peer a] Sending PING to 127.0.0.1:54377
9 [Peer a] Received PING_REPLY from 127.0.0.1:53435
9 [Peer a] Failed to PING 127.0.0.1:54377 (2 failed attempts)
L [Peer b] Sending PING to 127.0.0.1:50565
2 [Peer b] Sending PING to 127.0.0.1:54377
3 [Peer b] Received PING_REPLY from 127.0.0.1:50565
4 [Peer b] Failed to PING 127.0.0.1:54377 (2 failed attempts)
5 [Peer a] Sending PING to 127.0.0.1:53435
5 [Peer a] Sending PING to 127.0.0.1:54377
7 [Peer a] Received PING_REPLY from 127.0.0.1:53435
8 [Peer a] Failed to PING 127.0.0.1:54377 (3 failed attempts)
9 [Peer a] Reported Dead Peer: 127.0.0.1:54377
9 [Seed 6071] Removed peer: 127.0.0.1:54377
L [Seed 7234] Removed peer: 127.0.0.1:54377

```

### **Seed Consensus for Dead Node Removal**

Example output:

```

PROPOSE_REMOVE: 127.0.0.1:7003
REMOVE CONSENSUS ACHIEVED
Peer removed from PL

```

## **8. Two-Level Consensus Model**

This system prevents:

- False accusations
- Malicious node removal
- Sybil-style attacks

### **Level 1 – Peer Consensus**

Multiple neighbors must confirm suspicion.

### **Level 2 – Seed Consensus**

Majority seeds must agree before removal.

# 9. Security Analysis

## 9.1 Attack: Malicious Peer Reports Fake Death

Mitigation:

- Requires neighbor majority
- Requires seed majority
- Single node cannot remove another

## 9.2 Attack: Colluding Peers

Mitigation:

- Requires seed consensus
- Seeds operate independently

## 9.3 Sybil Attack

Mitigation:

- Requires quorum registration
- Seeds verify majority agreement

# 10. Experimental Evaluation

Test Environment:

- OS: Windows / Linux
- Implementation: Python (friend's version)
- Number of Seeds: 3
- Number of Peers: 5

Results:

- Gossip reaches all peers within seconds
- No duplicate flooding
- Dead-node removal consistent across all seeds
- Overlay remains connected

## 11. Conclusion

This implementation successfully demonstrates:

- Reliable gossip dissemination
- Power-law overlay construction
- Robust liveness detection
- Two-level consensus for secure membership management

The system is resilient against:

- False failure reports
- Malicious membership manipulation
- Unilateral node deletion

## 12. Future Improvements

- Digital signatures for reports
- Byzantine fault tolerance
- Cryptographic identity verification
- Dynamic overlay restructuring