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 = ⌊3/2⌋ + 1 = 2

A peer must register with at least 2 seeds.

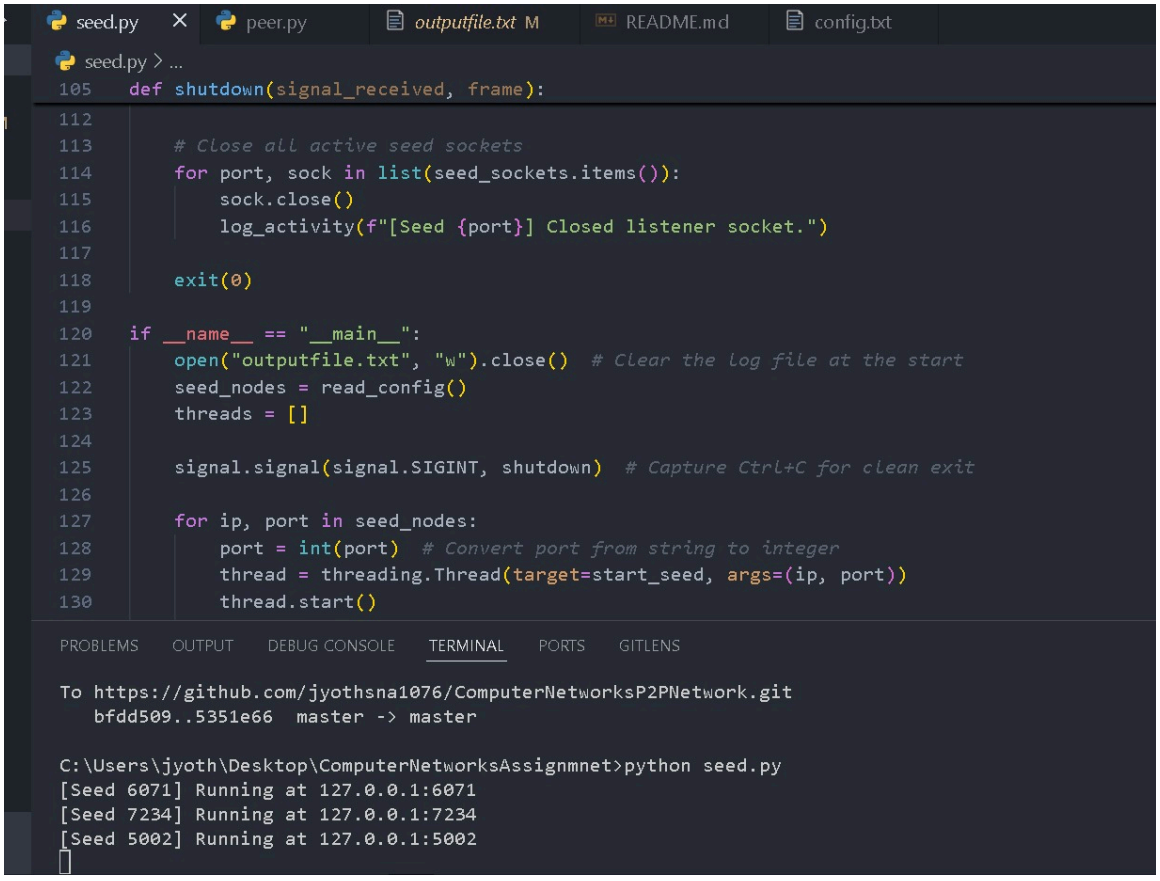
4. Overlay Network Formation (Power-Law Topology)

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 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

seed.py | peer.py | 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

```
The peer has stopped. Exiting.

C:\Users\jyoth\Desktop\ComputerNetworksAssignmnet>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.
```

seed.py | peer.py | outputfile.txt M | README.md | config.txt

peer.py > ...

```
285         threading.Thread(target=peer.send_ping, daemon=True).start()
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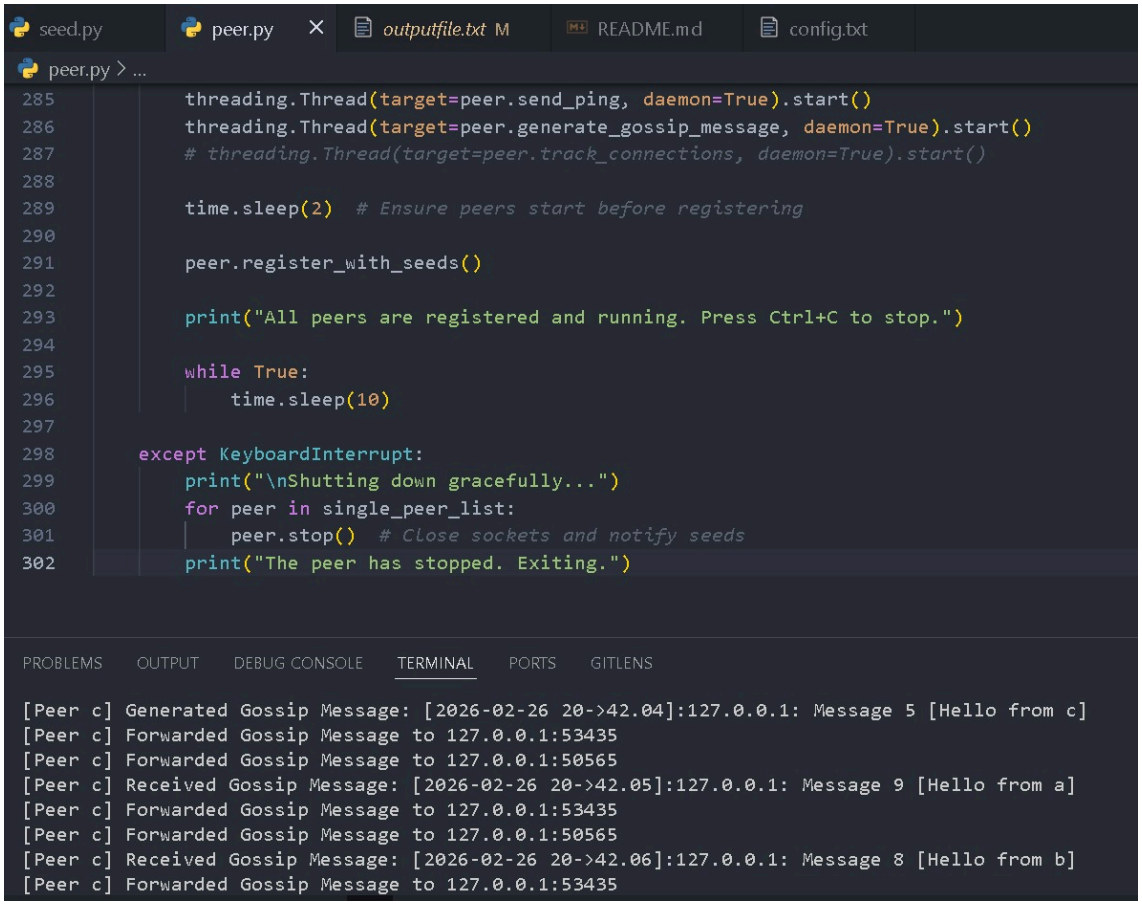
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS GITLENS

```
C:\Users\jyoth\Desktop\ComputerNetworksAssignmnet>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.
```



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

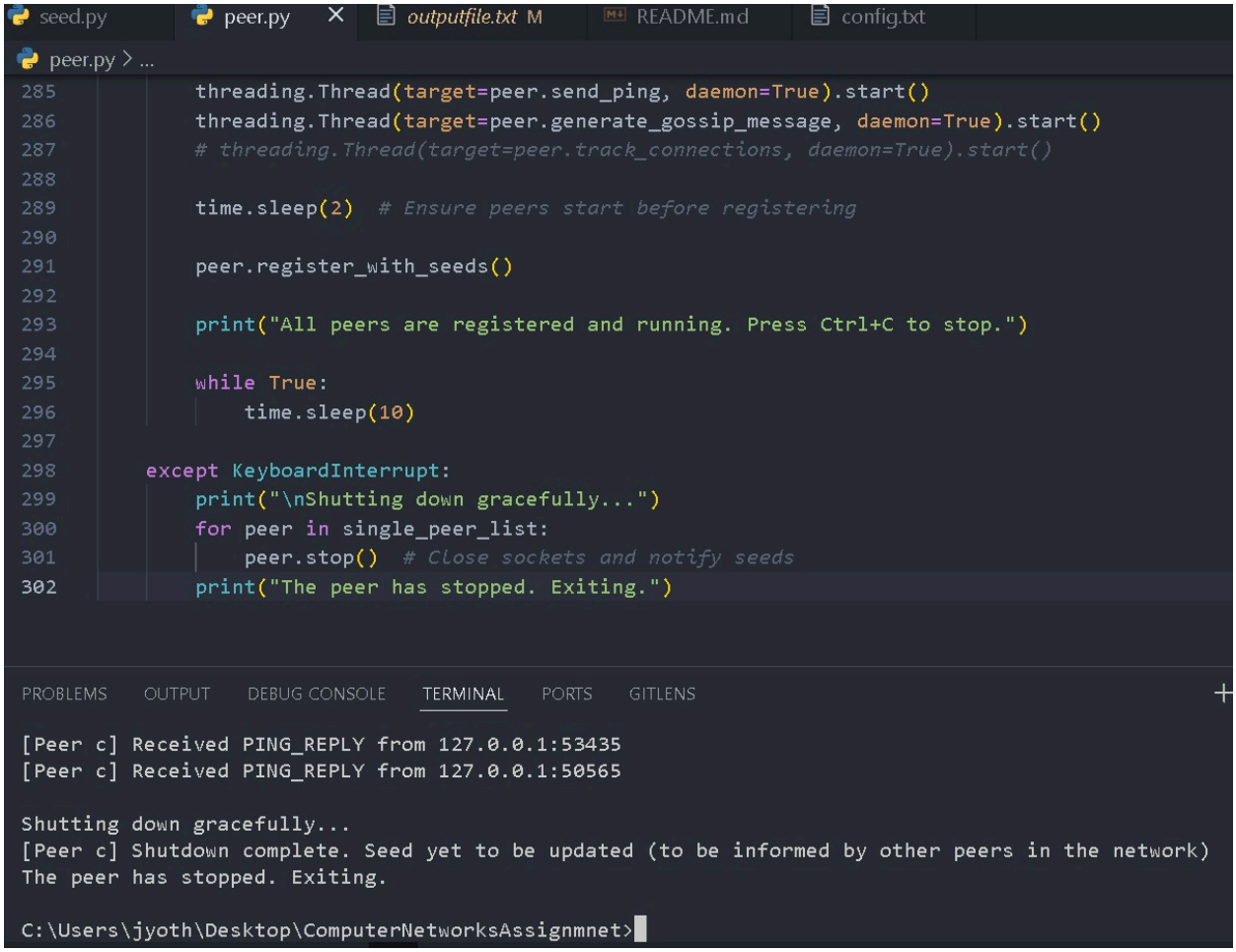
Peers periodically:

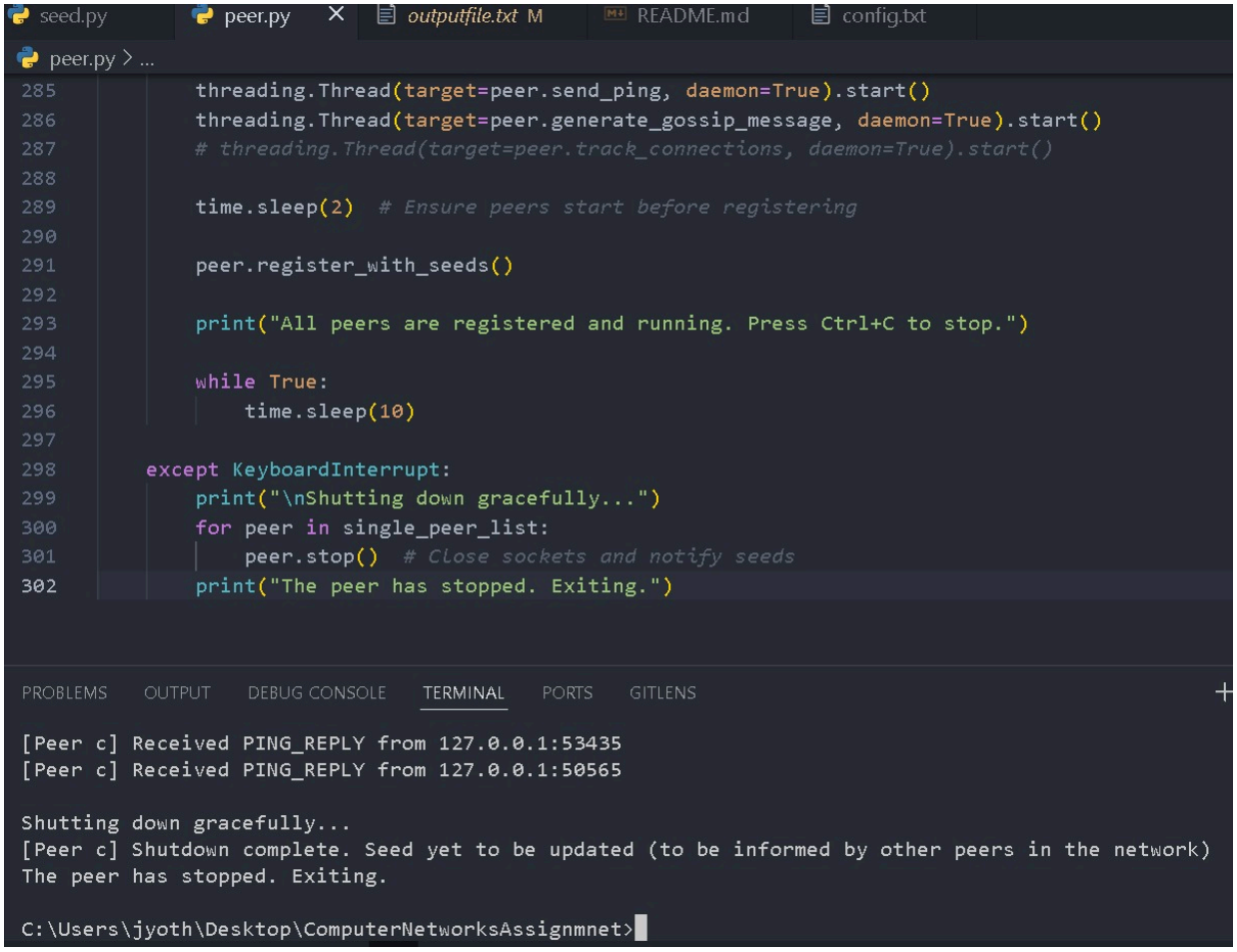
- Send PING every 13 seconds
- If no response for 2 intervals → mark suspected

- Share suspicion with neighbors

A dead-node report is generated only if:

Majority of neighbors confirm suspicion.





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...

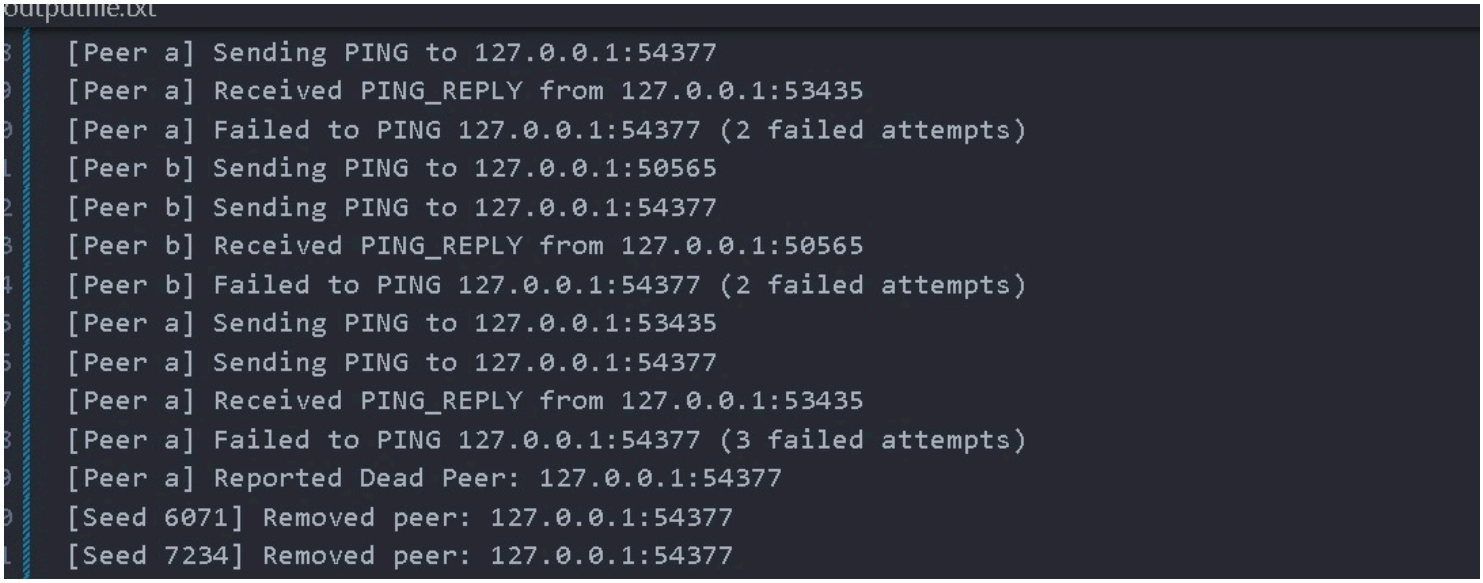
7. Seed-Level Consensus

When seeds receive:

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

Seeds:

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



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