



# P2P-Decentralized Timeline

T4-Group 13


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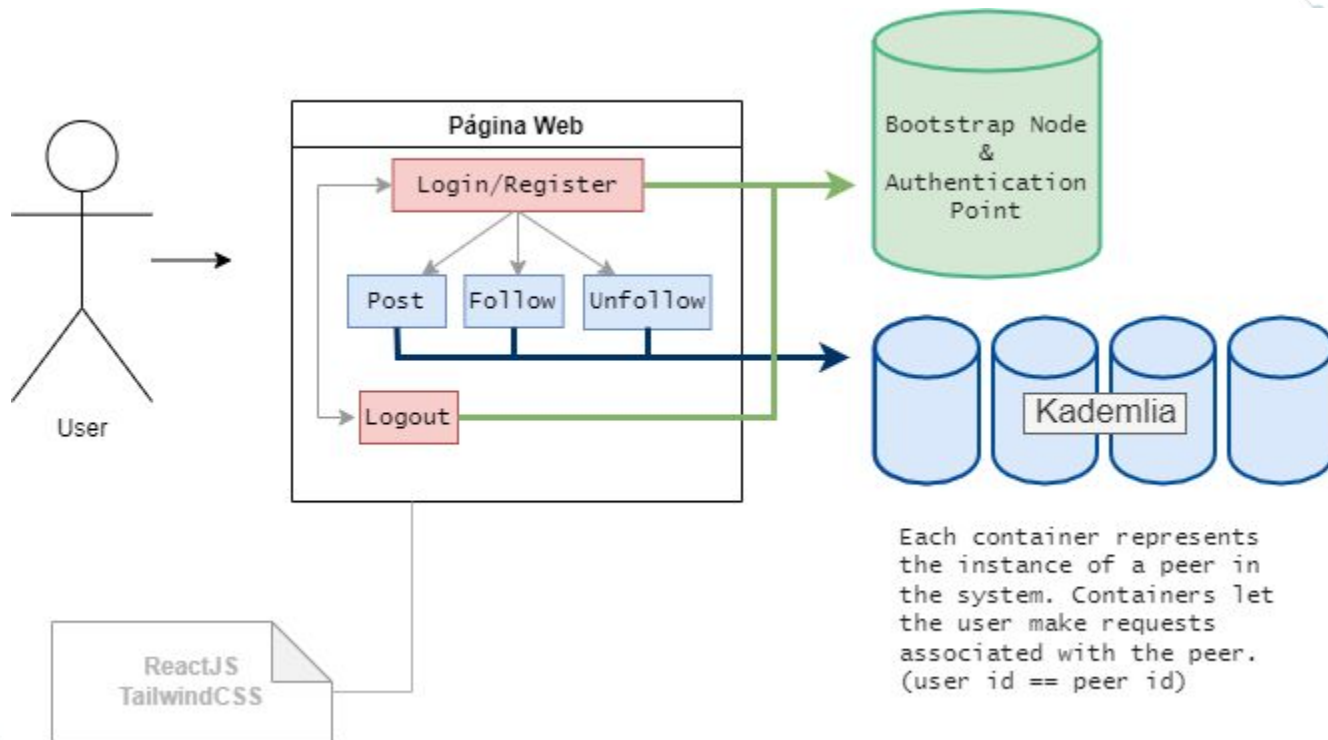
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# Architecture



# Kademlia

- ⦿ DHT System. Uses XORs based distances to crawl the Network.
- ⦿ MIT licensed library by @bmuller with 702 stars in Github.
- ⦿ Built on top of Python asyncio library.
- ⦿ Introduces a concept of a Bootstrap Node.
- ⦿ Inserts Centralization. 😞
- ⦿ Exposes an API:


- ⦿ **async get(key): DHT\_Entry**
- ⦿ **async set(key)**
- ⦿ **bootstrap(ip, port)**

```
class DHTEntry:

    def __init__(self, identifier: int, ip_address: str, port: int):
        self.identifier = identifier
        self.ip_address = ip_address
        self.port = port
```


# FRONTEND

Timeline · Home




What's happening afonso?

Welcome, afonso

**afonso** (1)  
#FEUP

Jan 16  
13:22:29

**bruno** (2)  
OLA Afonso #Bom Dia

Jan 16  
13:22:16

P2P Timeline


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Followers

No one follows you yet.

Show more


Following

**bruno** (2)  
127.0.0.1:6002


Unfollow

Show more


Who to follow

**charlie** (3)  
127.0.0.1:6003

Follow

**david** (4)  
127.0.0.1:6004

Follow

**eder** (5)  
127.0.0.1:6005

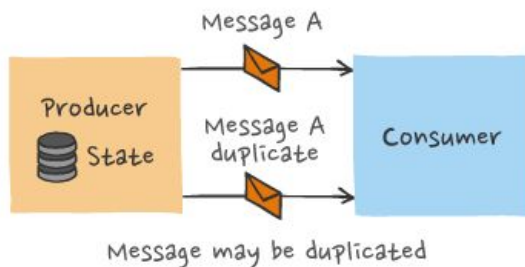
Follow

Show more

# Protocol (I/)

- ⦿ Gossiping Techniques.
- ⦿ Mainly Push Gossiping -> Single Round Trip 😎
- ⦿ Use of Zeromq REQ-REP TCP Sockets.
- ⦿ At Least Once Semantics.
- ⦿ **Assumption:**

- All subscribers receive the same content with a similar delay.
- There aren't followers with different stages of an external timeline.



# Protocol (II/)

## ◎ PING

- Periodic Ping towards know neighbours.
- Periodic Ping towards followings(Special type of neighbour).
- Ensure they are alive

## ◎ SHARE\_ENTITY

- Inspired by genetic algorithms philosophy of crossover.
- Send random neighbour(A) towards random neighbour(B).
- $A \neq B$ .
- In each repetition are chosen 3 elements to compose the A group.

- ◎ Tested in our local machine in a 50 peers network and it was enough to converge. It took less than 3 gossiping rounds to converge.

# Protocol (II/)



## **SUBSCRIBE:**

- We can only subscribe to a peer that is already known, one neighbour.
- Starter peer sends a direct request towards destination.
- Peer receives this message and includes it in the list of followers.



## **UNSUBSCRIBE**

- Starter peer sends a direct message towards following.
- Peer receives these messages and removes this follower from its list of followers.



## **TIMELINE**

- A periodic push of my timeline towards my followers.



## **USERS**

- Bootstrap result.
- A list of five online followers to start the p2p protocol.

# Protocol (III/)

## ◎ **SUBSCRIBE\_INDIRECT:**

- Pull Gossiping for Data Retrieve When destination peer is dead(zombie).
- Protected with Time to Live field to prevent loops / Zombies.
- Includes the desired follower.
- Peer process this message either returns the content in its possession (SUBSCRIBE\_INDIRECT\_ACK) or forwards the message.

## ◎ **SUBSCRIBE\_INDIRECT\_ACK:**

- Reply to a SUBSCRIBE\_INDIRECT
- Includes the concept of indirection identifier to keep track of who was the third party



# Entity Liveness | Entity Authentication

## 🎯 Liveness:

- All messages are protected by timeouts.
- This system isn't a silver bullet.
- Periodic Pings allow recovering from false positives.

## 🎯 Authentication:

- Login and Register Functionality.
- Users are stored in persistent storage.
- Bootstrap node condenses authentication tasks.
- After successful authentication, the peer bootstraps.
- The result of peer bootstrap is the retrieve of 5 initials entities to start the decentralized message exchange

# Entity Recognition

## How can peers know each other?

- ⊙ Requirements:
  - Scalability.
  - P2P approach.
  - Retrieve all peers.
- ⊙ Hypothesis Tested:
  - Rely on DHT Content Crawling -> Too much network activity
  - Rely Fully on Authentication Server -> Centralized Solution

## Final Solution:

- ⊙ Bootstrap with N peers + Periodic Pings.

# Message Sequencing: NTP

## Initial Implementation:

- ⦿ A request to a network time protocol (NTP) server is made each time a message is published.

## Final Implementation:

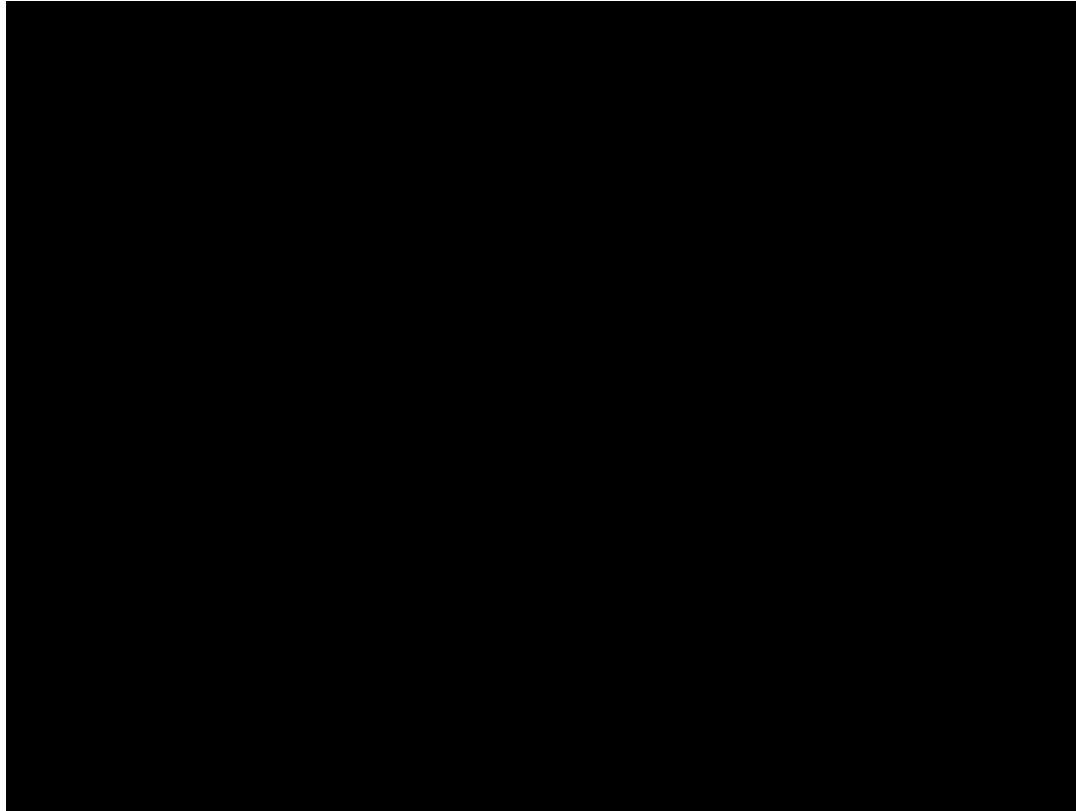
- ⦿ A peer keeps a value that represents the delay between its internal clock and an NTP server. It updates the value only after a certain interval of time has passed.

Server used: [pt.pool.ntp.org](https://pt.pool.ntp.org)

# Ephemeral storage of messages

- ◎ Each post has a timestamp that represents when a peer received it.
- ◎ Each peer has a clock synchronizing with the NTP server.
- ◎ If a peer has a post for a certain amount of time, the post will be deleted.

# Demonstração





PERGUNTAS?