

D7024 Lab report  
Grand repository in the sky

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# 1 Frameworks and tools used

## 1.1 Operating system

We worked exclusively on linux(manjaro and ubuntu), because environnement setup for coding was simple. Ubuntu was a 32bits version first, but it had to be changed to a 64bits version in the middle of the project because of docker compatibility.

## 1.2 Tools

### 1.2.1 Git

Git is a software for versionning, put together and publishing code. It allows multiple workers on the same code, and the versionning system permits to make experimentations while keeping somewhere stable versions.

This is a really powerfull tool and it allowed us to keep tracks of a lot of things, especially checkpoints for each objective.

### 1.2.2 Sublime text

Sublime text is a proprietary code editor with unlimited free trial. It contains project file tree vision, autoindentation, autocompletion of code and other possibilities. It's highly extensible with python and keeps on adding functionalities with its big modules library.

### 1.2.3 GoSublime

GoSublime is a sublime text module for go. This modules compiles go files directly in the sublime text console and allows to have easier and quicker debugging.

## 1.3 Frameworks

### 1.3.1 Backend :

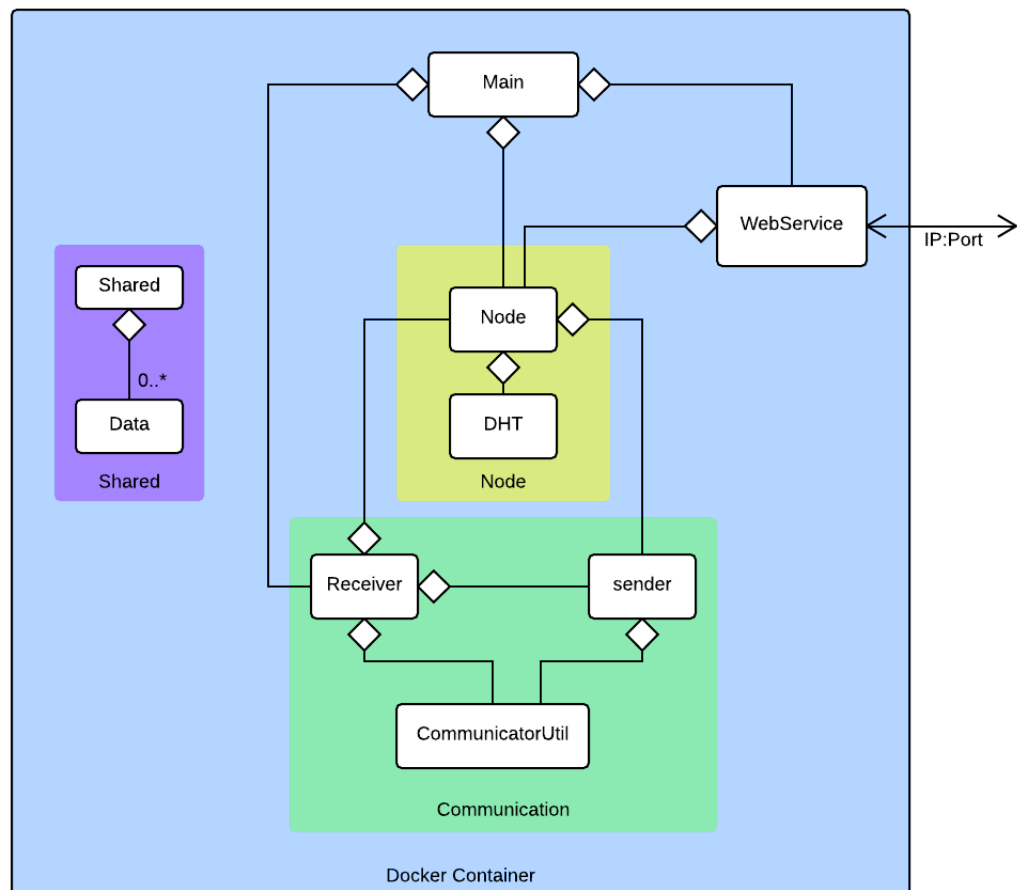
- Go-logging library : This package includes simplified use of logging messages. With different colors, types and filters to adjust quickly verbosity of the project.
- Testify library : This package is specialised in assertions, for generating automatised tests in go.
- Gorilla mux : This framework handles serving fonctionnalities and is able to associate a go function to an given URL. It was used to make the REST API.

### 1.3.2 Frontend :

- Angular js : This javascript library is made to handle two way data binding for dynamic websites. Thanks to its high coupling between html and script, this tool is really easy to use for one page website with lots of formulars and user interactions.
- D3 js : D3 is another javascript library which creates and animates dynamics graphs. It is easy to associate with angular.
- Bootstrap : Bootstrap is a ccs library for beautiful default styles. It spares times to recreate everything for each website.

## 2 General architecture

### 2.1 Node architecture

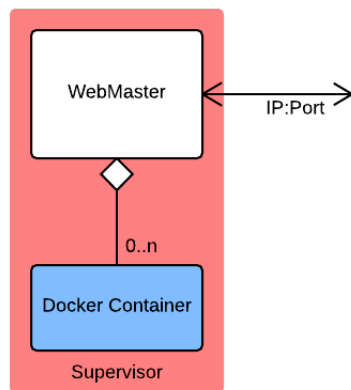


Package Description :

- Node block :
  - **Node** : Contains the intelligence of the application. It's there that the lookup are performed for example.
  - **DHT** : Given code for low level operation such as id computation and hashing, finger computation, etc.
- Communication block
  - **CommunicatorUtil** : Contains the operations (un/marshalling), structures (for messages waiting for a response) and types shared by *sender* and *receiver*.
  - **Sender** : Used to send message. Stateless.
  - **Receiver** : Handles the messages received. More intelligence than in *sender* since some incomes can be the response of previously sent message.
- Shared block
  - **shared** : Contains application-wide informations such as Id, IP/Port and data of the application. It also provides a common logger object.
- **Main** : The entry point of the application. There command line parameters are defined and everything is launched according to them.
- **WebService** : The REST interface to interact with the application. It also presents an html page for easier utilization.

All of the application remains inside an isolated docker container.

## 2.2 Supervisor architecture



The Supervisor purpose is to orchestrate docker container life cycle. From here, you can launch a new node, stop a running one and access to a specific node.

It provides a REST API to do those operations and also serves an html page to interact with easily.

## 2.3 Details on network communication

Since we didn't use the goLang implementation of *RPC*, we have to handle manually the answer of messages.

When a message which need a response is send, such as *lookup* messages, we create an entry in the table of **pending lookup**.

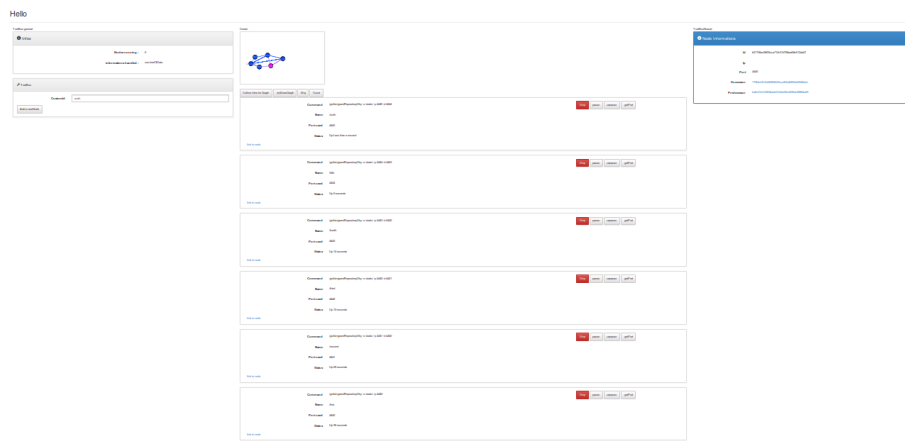
In this table are stored an **id** for this message and a **response channel** associate.

When we receive a lookup response message, we fetch from this table the id of the initial message and send **through the channel** the response.

Using channel allow us to **manage timeout** easily.

## 3 Fancy interface

### 3.1 Master interface



This interface lists the nodes created with docker. For each node it is possible to pause, unpause or completely stop him. They also have a link to their own website.

A graph interface permits to visualise the nodes relations : predecessor, successor and finger tables. When selected, a node displays few informations about it. The selected node and its predecessor/successor links are in pink (yes pink). The fingers of the selected node are in lila.

### 3.1.1 Node creation

Hello

The screenshot shows a web interface for node creation and management. It is divided into three main sections:

- ToolBox general:** Contains an 'Infos' panel showing 'Nodes running : 6' and 'Informations handled : numberOfData'. Below it is a 'ToolBox' panel with a 'Customid' input field containing 'sixth' and an 'Add a newNode' button.
- Centre:** Features a graph visualization with five nodes (three blue, two pink) connected by edges. Below the graph are buttons for 'Collect infos for Graph', '(re)DrawGraph', 'Maj', and 'Count'. A 'Command' panel shows the command `/go/bin/grandRepositorySky -s /static/ -p 4445 -d 4444`, the name `/sixth`, and the port used `4445`. To the right of this panel are control buttons: 'Stop' (red), 'pause', 'unpause', and 'getPort'.
- ToolBoxNoeud:** A 'Node Informations' panel for a specific node. It displays:
  - Id:** b57158ec6ff65fcca712c57d798addf
  - Ip:** (empty)
  - Port:** 4440
  - Successor:** 73bfe1b1b446f83b35ece2b5db8f
  - Predecessor:** 5c07a7e3954fde57de0e09cd63

A little formular permits to create a node docker with a personnalised surname. If no surname is specified, the server will create an automatic one. This surname is used in graph visualisation.

## 3.2 Individual node interface

### Node interface

Node interface

🔄 my node data

Node Informations

M

IP

Port

Discover

Predecessor

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

192.168.1.1

4444

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

🔧 Data control

add

get

remove

my

key

value

Add a new key-value

Local Data

Finger Table

👉 click on finger (null, or success)

Key: 36343163663131656566303383664646433343a

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 36343163663131656566303383664646433343b

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 36343163663131656566303383664646433343d

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 363431636631316565663033836646464333441

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 363431636631316565663033836646464333449

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 363431636631316565663033836646464333459

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 363431636631316565663033836646464333479

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 3634316366313165656630338366464643334b9

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 363431636631316565663033836646464333539

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 363431636631316565663033836646464333639

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

Key: 363431636631316565663033836646464333839

M Ring

IP

Port

0764a72014823e008621b11e40386aa0d0

4444

The node website is divided in three parts.

First is the node general informations : id, ip(always localhost), port, predecessor and successor.

The second part, on the left, is about the finger table of the node. Its size doesn't change, even for small rings. Since there is a lot of repetitions, a functionality has been added to remove the obvious fingers, such as itself or the direct successor. Fingers as itself have a green label at the left size of their header, successors are blue, non obvious are grey.

The third part is the data visualisation and manipulation. It is possible to manipulate data from all nodes. The "local datas" panel visualisation concern only the data hold by the node. Owned data have a green label, data that it replicates for its neighbors have a blue one. For more informations about data policy, see chapter 5 : handling data and consistency.

### 3.2.1 Data manipulation

Add

The screenshot displays the 'Node interface' with a top navigation bar containing a 'maj node data' button. The interface is divided into three main sections:

- Node Informations:** A blue header section containing fields for Id, Ip, Port, Successor, and Predecessor, each with a corresponding hexadecimal value.
- Datas control:** A grey header section with buttons for 'add', 'get', 'remove', and 'maj'. Below these are input fields for 'key' and 'value', and a button labeled 'Add a new key, value'.
- Local Datas:** A grey header section showing a list of data entries. Each entry has a 'Replica' button and displays 'key' and 'value' pairs. The entries are color-coded: blue for replicas and green for owned data.
- Finger Table:** A grey header section with a checkbox 'hide obvious finger (itself, or successor)'. It lists six entries, each with a 'Key', 'Id Resp', 'Ip', and 'Port'. The 'Id Resp' and 'Port' fields are consistently 'd7bf736cfb3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21' and '4440' respectively.



The add function needs a key and a value. The node server will hash the key and calculate the node responsible, then he sends the create instruction to the concerned node.

## Delete

# Node interface

maj node data

Node Informations

Id	d7bf736c1b3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
Ip	
Port	4440
Successor	aa81d414399dc8a815c0b7b0c27d39fa58241e3d7
Predecessor	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027

Datas control

add
 get
 remove
 maj

key

Remove the entry

Local Datas

Owned

key : a 2  
Value : a 2

Replica

key : a 3  
Value : a 3

Replica

key : a 4  
Value : a 4

Finger Table

☐ Hide obvious finger (itself, or successor)

Key : 300303323834330005383739023835000013232
 

1

Id Resp	d7bf736c1b3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
Ip	Port 4440

Key : 300303323834330005383739023835000013233
 

2

Id Resp	d7bf736c1b3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
Ip	Port 4440

Key : 300303323834330005383739023835000013235
 

3

Id Resp	d7bf736c1b3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
Ip	Port 4440

Key : 300303323834330005383739023835000013239
 

4

Id Resp	d7bf736c1b3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
Ip	Port 4440

Key : 300303323834330005383739023835000013241
 

5

Id Resp	d7bf736c1b3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
Ip	Port 4440

Key : 300303323834330005383739023835000013251
 

6

Id Resp	d7bf736c1b3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
Ip	Port 4440

The remove interface only needs the non hashed key, any node can receive this instruction and will relay it to the good part of the ring.

## Update

## Node interface

maj node data

### Node Informations

<b>Id</b>	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027
<b>Ip</b>	
<b>Port</b>	4443
<b>Successor</b>	d7bf730cfb3dd1d50dc66cc2843fe879b85efa21
<b>Predecessor</b>	a814d14399dc8a815c0b7b0c27d39fa58241e3d7

### Datas control

add
get
remove
maj

modifData

key

a 4

new value

a 4 new

Modify value of this key

### Local Datas

Replic

key : a 2

Value : a 2

Owned

key : a 4

Value : a 4 new

### Finger Table

☐ Hide obvious finger (Itself, or successor)

Key : 3762626335373230353932623030323534303238	1
Id Resp	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027
Ip	Port 4443
Key : 3762626335373230353932623030323534303239	2
Id Resp	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027
Ip	Port 4443
Key : 376262633537323035393262303032353430323b	3
Id Resp	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027
Ip	Port 4443
Key : 376262633537323035393262303032353430323f	4
Id Resp	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027
Ip	Port 4443
Key : 3762626335373230353932623030323534303247	5
Id Resp	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027
Ip	Port 4443
Key : 3762626335373230353932623030323534303257	6
Id Resp	374df3b88424581b9fed7bbc5720592b00254027

The update interface needs the non hashed key and the new value, any node can receive this instruction and will relay it to the good part of the ring.

Get

## Node interface

maj node data

Node Informations

**Id** db78abb2733853118f5e0e310618c24cb04b659

**Ip**

**Port** 4441

**Successor** 284155639424d3bc225a94f40cbaf513e99d55

**Predecessor** 16791d895939d31193671ec05c97e2a7a2d3b170

**Datas control**

+ add
 🔍 get
 ✖ remove
 ↻ maj

key

Search for this key

Value

**Local Datas**

key : a 1

Value : a 1

**Finger Table**

☐ Hide obvious finger (itself, or successor)

Key : 05360533313036313863323463623034623033a 1

**Id Resp** 55d62220630f40ebf4d06a96720ed891aece981b

**Ip** **Port** 4442

Key : 05360533313036313863323463623034623033b 2

**Id Resp** 55d62220630f40ebf4d06a96720ed891aece981b

**Ip** **Port** 4442

Key : 05360533313036313863323463623034623033d 3

**Id Resp** 55d62220630f40ebf4d06a96720ed891aece981b

**Ip** **Port** 4442

Key : 053605333130363138633234636230346230341 4

**Id Resp** 55d62220630f40ebf4d06a96720ed891aece981b

**Ip** **Port** 4442

Key : 053605333130363138633234636230346230349 5

**Id Resp** 55d62220630f40ebf4d06a96720ed891aece981b

**Ip** **Port** 4442

The get interface gives the value from a non hashed key. A node is able to get a value even from an entry he doesn't possess or replicates.

## 3.3 Growl system

### Node interface

maj node data
New data added

Node Informations

**Id** 076efa7221d503ad3596641cf11ee0386dd349

**Ip**

**Port** 4440

**Successor** 635280677028f822909d55753eeef9024a714ba

**Predecessor** 0b69cbabef81f5513e230d0359f40601283794a

**Datas control**

+ add
 🔍 get
 ✖ remove
 ↻ maj

key

value

Add a new key, value

**Finger Table**

☐ Hide obvious finger (itself, or successor)

Key : 363431636631316565663033383664646433343a 1

**Id Resp** 076efa7221d503ad3596641cf11ee0386dd349

**Ip** **Port** 4440

Key : 363431636631316565663033383664646433343b 2

**Id Resp** 076efa7221d503ad3596641cf11ee0386dd349

**Ip** **Port** 4440

Key : 363431636631316565663033383664646433343d 3

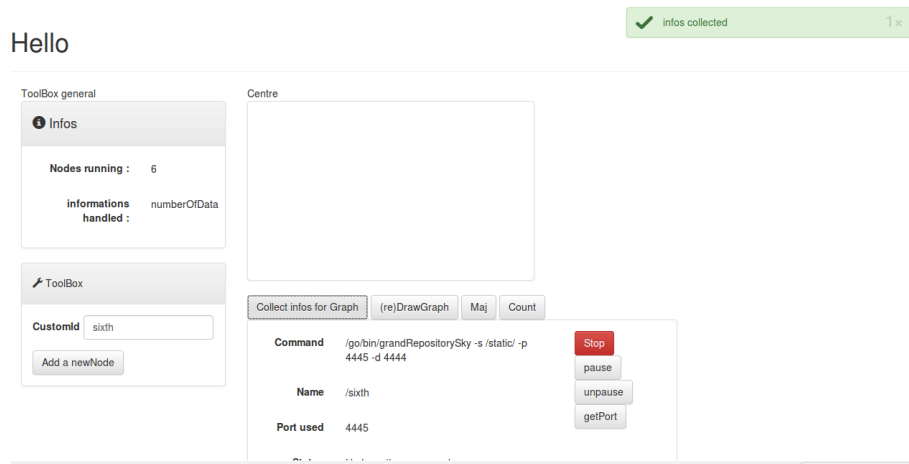
**Id Resp** 076efa7221d503ad3596641cf11ee0386dd349

**Ip** **Port** 4440

Key : 3634316366313165656630333836646464333441 4

**Id Resp** 076efa7221d503ad3596641cf11ee0386dd349

**Ip** **Port** 4440



The two websites are potentially highly asynchronous. To detect that a command has been executed, when the server answer, a growl panel pops for a few seconds.

If the answer from the server is an error, depending of the case, either a growl or a console message displays the problem.

## 4 Handling data and consistency

Operation on data in this system are made like in a *Tuple Space* :

- Data are **immutable**.
- Modifying a data means remove the old data and add the new one.

### 4.1 Replication

When a data is added to the system (to a node) it's also replicated to the node's predecessor and successor.

That replication operation occurs when a data is written but also periodically to make sure it is effectively replicated. If the initial replication fails other attempts are made.

It's the same when deleting a data.

The delete request is sent to the node which hold the data and this node relays the request to the nodes which hold replicas of its data.

Periodically, each node checks if the data it holds is owned by its successor or predecessor in order to remove the outdated data.

## 5 Limitations

We have to compromise between acknowledgement of request, performances and time to code.

The nodes exchange a lot of informations all the time in order to have up to date data and fingers tables. But all those communications will reduce the

scalability of the system.

The fingers table of a node is not guaranteed to be up to date when routing. You can change the rate of update for fingers table but it leads to more workload for each node and for the network.

## 5.1 Limit cases

### 5.1.1 First node of the ring

The first node of the ring initialises his whole fingers table with himself. If you add a new data to the ring, the data is not replicated.

### 5.1.2 Only two nodes yet in ring

When there is only 2 nodes in the ring, the data of one node is replicated only once, on its predecessor.

### 5.1.3 Too many nodes in ring

A ring can't possess more nodes than the number of different id possible. But scalability problems will occur before this number is achieved anyway.

## 6 What can be improved

### 6.1 Network

The use of docker is hard for dynamically link containers with each other. Currently, each docker container uses the host internet interface (and not an isolated interface, by default in Docker).

### 6.2 Website

The website could still be perfected. Interface could be improved with adding new functionalities, especially in data visualisation like the finger table of a node. The size of the id makes difficult the identification of nodes.

Moreover some functionalities are quite slow for the moment.

By spending more time on it, it should be possible to have a better use of the technology and the communications between website and server(s).

## 7 What should be redone

### 7.1 Architecture

We are not satisfied with the general architecture. Especially the communication part. The intelligence is spread between *node* and *receiver* and the relations between those blocks are not clear.

## 7.2 Use go lang RPC capabilities

It could really simplify the architecture and the boilerplate code of sender and receiver. But underline, it uses tcp so we abandoned the full udp idea.

## 8 Link to the code

Here on gitHub : <https://github.com/tgermain/grandRepositorySky>

## 9 General conclusion on technologies

Golang is a good choice for this project.  
It come with :

- RPC capability
- Web server
- Network stack
- Testing framework
- Package manager
- WebSockets
- And a lot more of package

The language is not hard to learn and understand. The ecosystem is a bit sparse but it's enough for what we have to do.

Docker works for this project but should maybe be replaced by another solution, since it's not really adapted to handle dynamic network communications.

Git was really helpful.

The frontend technologies as angularjs, d3js and bootstrap worked well, but a better use of them could improve the performances of the interface.

## 10 General conclusion on the project

The whole project was really interesting but the point of some requirements was not very clear, especially :

Why doing the algorithm in one objective and the communication on another ?  
We think they are both part of the core of this project and do it in 2 objectives mean that you do some work twice.

Some of the solutions we implemented work for this project but may cause problems in real situation application or with huge scalability needs, such as the limits of docker technology or the fact that we didn't try to test the result on others operating systems that the ones we developped on.

## 11 Helpful resources

- [Golang documentation on concurrency](#)
- [Commented snippets of code](#)
- [Golang examples](#)