

Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project
Cloud Computing

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Project Submission Sheet
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Configuration Manual

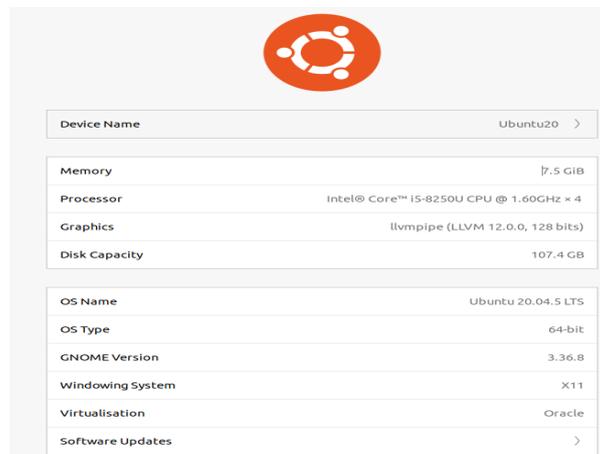
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1 Introduction

In this document, the steps for setting up the prototype system are discussed. This includes the steps for installing the prerequisites, details of necessary tools and their versions, and also the steps for starting the Hyperledger Fabric network and Web application.

2 System Configuration

The prototype developed for demonstrating the research study was implemented on an Ubuntu 20.04 operating system environment hosted on the hardware configurations as shown in figure 1.



The image shows a screenshot of the system information window in Ubuntu 20.04 LTS. At the top is the Ubuntu logo. Below it, there are two sections of system information. The first section lists hardware details: Device Name (Ubuntu20), Memory (7.5 GiB), Processor (Intel® Core™ i5-8250U CPU @ 1.60GHz × 4), Graphics (llvmpipe (LLVM 12.0.0, 128 bits)), and Disk Capacity (107.4 GB). The second section lists OS details: OS Name (Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS), OS Type (64-bit), GNOME Version (3.36.8), Windowing System (X11), Virtualisation (Oracle), and Software Updates.

Device Name	Ubuntu20 >
Memory	7.5 GiB
Processor	Intel® Core™ i5-8250U CPU @ 1.60GHz × 4
Graphics	llvmpipe (LLVM 12.0.0, 128 bits)
Disk Capacity	107.4 GB
OS Name	Ubuntu 20.04.5 LTS
OS Type	64-bit
GNOME Version	3.36.8
Windowing System	X11
Virtualisation	Oracle
Software Updates	>

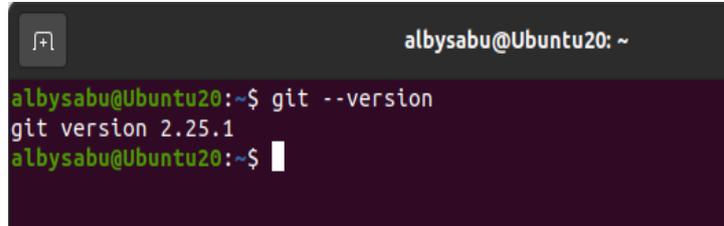
Figure 1: Hardware requirements of the system

3 Installing Prerequisites

To create the Hyperledger Fabric test network as well as to run the developed web application the required dependencies and prerequisites have to be installed Fabric (2023).

3.1 Prerequisites for setting up Hyperledger Fabric test network

- Git: Install git for Ubuntu using `$ sudo apt-get install git` command in the terminal. The installed version is shown in the figure 2.



```
albysabu@Ubuntu20: ~  
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~$ git --version  
git version 2.25.1  
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~$
```

Figure 2: Installed version of Git

- Curl: Install cURL for ubuntu using `$ sudo apt-get install curl` command in the terminal. The version that was installed is shown in the figure 3.



```
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~$ curl --version  
curl 7.68.0 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.68.0 OpenSSL/1.1.1f zlib/1.2.11 brotli/1.0.7 libidn2/2.2.0 libpsl/0.21.0  
(+libidn2/2.2.0) libssh/0.9.3/openssl/zlib nghttp2/1.40.0 librtmp/2.3  
Release-Date: 2020-01-08  
Protocols: dict file ftp ftps gopher http https imap imaps ldap ldaps pop3 pop3s rtmp rtsp scp sftp smb smbs smtp sm  
tps telnet tftp  
Features: AsynchDNS brotli GSS-API HTTP2 HTTPS-proxy IDN IPv6 Kerberos Largefile libz NTLM NTLM_WB PSL SPNEGO SSL TL  
S-SRP UnixSockets
```

Figure 3: Installed version of cURL

- Docker: Install docker and docker-compose for Ubuntu using the `$ sudo apt-get -y install docker-compose` command and verify the versions installed as shown in figure 4. After successful installation, start the docker daemon using `$ sudo systemctl start docker` in the terminal window.



```
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~$ docker --version  
Docker version 24.0.5, build 24.0.5-0ubuntu1~20.04.1  
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~$ docker-compose --version  
docker-compose version 1.25.0, build unknown  
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~$
```

Figure 4: Installed version of Docker and Docker-compose

- Go: Since the chaincode for the system utilizes the Go programming language for developing the smart contract and writing the required functions it is essential that Go should be installed. To install Go download the installation file for Ubuntu and use the `$ sudo tar -xvf <path of go installation file>` on the terminal.

3.2 Prerequisites for running the web application

For the web application to start, all the required modules and dependencies are to be installed on the system. To install these requirements run `$ pip install -r requirements.txt` after navigating to the directory that contains the source code of the web application. The installed dependencies can be found in the figure 5.

```
1 asgiref==3.6.0
2 autopep8==2.0.2
3 backports.zoneinfo==0.2.1
4 certifi==2022.12.7
5 charset-normalizer==3.1.0
6 Django==4.1.7
7 django-filter==22.1
8 django-rest-framework==3.14.0
9 django-rest-framework-simplejwt==5.2.2
10 idna==3.4
11 importlib-metadata==6.0.0
12 Markdown==3.4.1
13 Pillow==9.4.0
14 pycodestyle==2.10.0
15 PyJWT==2.6.0
16 pytz==2022.7.1
17 requests==2.28.2
18 sqlparse==0.4.3
19 toml==2.0.1
20 urllib3==1.26.14
21 zipp==3.15.0
22
```

Figure 5: Required dependencies and packages

4 Implementation Steps

4.1 Cloning the project source code

The source code required for setting up the project prototype can be cloned from the following GitHub repository: <https://github.com/albysabu9/researchproject.git> The folder structure is divided into three sub-folders. DigitalAssetManagement contains the code for the web application. Fabric-sample contains the configurations for the Hyperledger fabric test network. Caliper-workspace contains the configuration files for benchmarking the system.

4.2 Starting the Hyperledger Fabric Test network

- To install the Hyperledger Fabric, an installation script is required. Open a terminal in the root directory of the project and run the following code to get the installation script. `$ curl -sSLO https://raw.githubusercontent.com/hyperledger/fabric/main/scripts/install-fabric.sh` && `chmod +x install-fabric.sh`
- After getting the installation script, run the following code to install. `$./install-fabric.sh d s b`
- To give the directory required permissions run the following code. `$ chmod -R 777 ./`
- After the fabric network has completed the installation successfully, start the fabric network using the command `$ sudo ./network.sh up` after moving to the fabric-samples directory. To see the status of the nodes, use the following code

```
$ docker ps -a
```

The status of the node in the network is shown in figure 6.

```
albySabu@ubuntu20:~/fabric-samples/test-network$ docker ps -a
CONTAINER ID   IMAGE                                STATUS      PORTS
CREATED        IMAGE ID                               NAME      COMMAND
6 days ago    Up 6 days                               dev-peer0.org2.example.com-basic_1.0.1-6e5905f58cf9452871007dad0dd52f1ffde53f8082a8ed2c56d16d1a290fb39-07438181d2d6e9c9bc297302120fb4a9793dc7093e6759fbc41f40d549b7f5c   "chaincode -peer-
add_...
6 days ago    Up 6 days                               dev-peer0.org2.example.com-basic_1.0.1-6
e5905f58cf9452871007dad0dd52f1ffde53f8082a8ed2c56d16d1a290fb39
1de42eb7746a   dev-peer0.org1.example.com-basic_1.0.1-6e5905f58cf9452871007dad0dd52f1ffde53f8082a8ed2c56d16d1a290fb39-7222a9e341910cb0c8ba8db985068201f236fcdcebbd7cf0d994b9a565c7364   "chaincode -peer-
add_...
6 days ago    Up 6 days                               dev-peer0.org1.example.com-basic_1.0.1-6
e5905f58cf9452871007dad0dd52f1ffde53f8082a8ed2c56d16d1a290fb39
5f729e18858f   hyperledger/fabric-tools:latest      "/bin/bash"
6 days ago    Up 6 days                               cli
3455f5bc38c4   hyperledger/fabric-orderer:latest    "orderer"
6 days ago    Up 6 days                               0.0.0.0:7050->7050/tcp, :::7050->7050/tcp, 0.0.0.0:7053->7053/tcp, :::7053->7053/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9443->9443/tcp, :::9443->9443/tcp
orderer.example.com
6814be988e7e   hyperledger/fabric-peer:latest       "peer node start"
6 days ago    Up 6 days                               0.0.0.0:9051->9051/tcp, :::9051->9051/tcp, 7051/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9445->9445/tcp, :::9445->9445/tcp
peer0.org2.example.com
5248f6e74957   hyperledger/fabric-peer:latest       "peer node start"
6 days ago    Up 6 days                               0.0.0.0:7051->7051/tcp, :::7051->7051/tcp, 0.0.0.0:9444->9444/tcp, :::9444->9444/tcp
peer0.org1.example.com
albySabu@ubuntu20:~/fabric-samples/test-network$
```

Figure 6: Fabric network nodes and running status

- Create a network channel that will enable the two organizations and peers to communicate and create transactions between them. Run the following code after moving to the test-network directory of the project.

```
$ sudo ./network.sh createChannel
```

The created network channel can be listed by running `$ peer channel list` as shown in figure 7.

```
albySabu@ubuntu20:~/fabric-samples/test-network$ peer channel list
2023-12-07 23:40:15.722 GMT 0001 INFO [channelCmd] InitCmdFactory -> Endorser and orderer connections initialized
Channels peers has joined:
mychannel
```

Figure 7: Created channel on the network

- After the channel is created, the developed chaincode with the functions that are to be invoked on the data operations performed by the user needs to be deployed on the created channel.

```
$ sudo ./network.sh deployCC -ccn basic -ccp ../path-to-the-chaincode/chaincode-go -ccl go
```

Once the chaincode is deployed, the web application for the users to interact with the Hyperledger Fabric network can be started.

4.3 Starting the Web Application Interface

- To start the user interface of the web application, First change the directory to the DigitalAssetManagement directory of the project and execute the following command in the terminal.

```
$ python3 manage.py runserver
```

This will open the user interface in the default browser on the localhost URL: <http://127.0.0.1:8080>

The login screen will be displayed for the user to login to the client application as shown in figure 8.

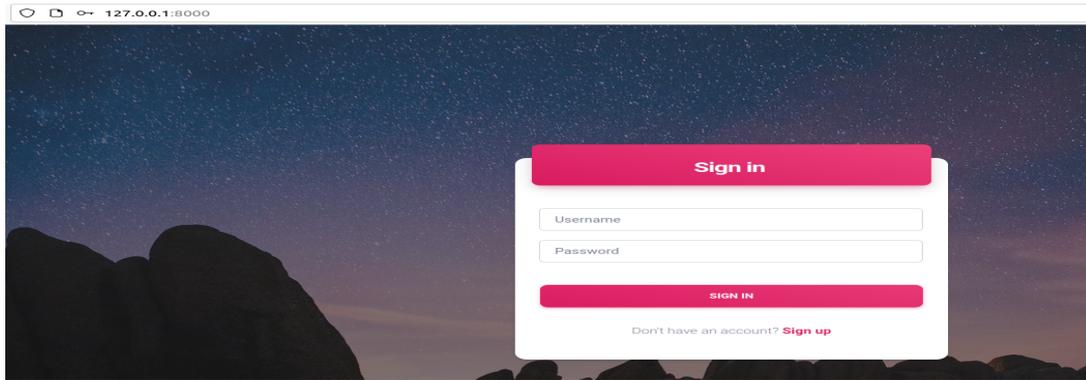


Figure 8: Web application interface

4.4 Querying the Peer CLI to verify the transactions

- The peer nodes in the network can query the Hyperledger fabric blockchain to verify the transactions that are created when the chaincode is invoked on the data operations of the users through the web application. Change the directory to the fabric-sample directory of the project in the terminal and then set the path that will point to the configuration files using the below commands.

```
$ export PATH=$PWD/bin:$PATH
$ export FABRIC_CFG_PATH=$PWD/config/
```

- To query the fabric ledger using the Peer CLI, use the following command. The records that are written as transactions to the blockchain can be seen as shown in figure 9.

```
$ peer chaincode query -C mychannel -n basic -c "'Args': ['GetAllAssets']"
```



Figure 9: Querying the ledger using peer CLI

5 Evaluation Steps

5.1 Performance benchmarking using Hyperledger Caliper

- To evaluate the performance of the configured Hyperledger fabric system and verify that the solution offers better performance in terms of scalability and efficiency we have used Hyperledger caliper tool in conducting the benchmarking tests Caliper (2023). To perform the benchmarking, move to the caliper-workspace directory of the project in the terminal. The required configuration files for benchmark and network are defined in the caliper workspace directory. The workload modules for read and write operations are also placed in the directory. The directory structure is represented in the figure 10.

```
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~/caliper-workspace$ tree
├── benchmarks
│   └── myAssetBenchmark.yaml
├── networks
│   └── networkConfig.yaml
├── package-lock.json
├── report.html
└── workload
    ├── readAsset.js
    └── writeAsset.js
3 directories, 6 files
```

Figure 10: Configuration files required for benchmark

- The benchmark test can be run by executing the caliper CLI command in the terminal as shown in figure 11.

```
albysabu@Ubuntu20:~/caliper-workspace$ npx caliper launch manager --caliper-workspace ./ --caliper-networkconfig networks/networkConfig.yaml
--caliper-benchconfig benchmarks/myAssetBenchmark.yaml --caliper-flow-only-test
```

Figure 11: Running the benchmark tests using caliper CLI

- Once the test is successfully executed a report will be generated and saved in the caliper workspace directory that contains all the test information related to the performance metrics and the resource utilization. The benchmark report generated is shown in figure 12. The tests can be repeated multiple times by varying the parameters such as transaction load that is specified in the benchmark configuration file to see the variations that can occur to the metrics like latency, throughput, and resource utilization of the nodes in the network.



Caliper report

Summary of performance metrics

Name	Succ	Fail	Send Rate (TPS)	Max Latency (s)	Min Latency (s)	Avg Latency (s)	Throughput (TPS)
readAsset	7012	0	236.2	0.31	0.01	0.05	236.0
writeAsset	519	0	16.8	2.60	0.34	0.96	16.5

Basic information

DLT: fabric
Name: basic-contract-benchmark
Description: test benchmark
Benchmark Rounds: 2

[Details](#)

Benchmark results

[Summary](#)
[readAsset](#)
[writeAsset](#)

System under test

[Details](#)

Benchmark round: readAsset

Read asset benchmark

```
txDuration: 30  
rateControl:  
  type: fixed-load  
  opts:  
    transactionLoad: 25
```

Performance metrics for readAsset

Name	Succ	Fail	Send Rate (TPS)	Max Latency (s)	Min Latency (s)	Avg Latency (s)	Throughput (TPS)
readAsset	7012	0	236.2	0.31	0.01	0.05	236.0

Resource utilization for readAsset

Resource monitor: process

Name	CPU%(max)	CPU%(avg)	Memory(max) [B]	Memory(avg) [B]
node(avg)	46.06	22.95	-	-

Figure 12: Benchmark report generated by the Caliper tool

References

Caliper, H. (2023). Hyperledger caliper - getting started.

URL: <https://hyperledger.github.io/caliper/v0.5.0/getting-started/>

Fabric, H. (2023). Hyperledger fabric documentation - getting started. Accessed: November 13, 2023.

URL: https://hyperledger-fabric.readthedocs.io/en/release-2.2/getting_started.html