# Adding Network Fuzzing Capabilities to Hyperledger Umbra

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### > Introduction

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- > Mentor(s): David Huseby, Raphael Rosa
- > Hyperledger Project: Adding Network Fuzzing Capabilities to Hyperledger Umbra

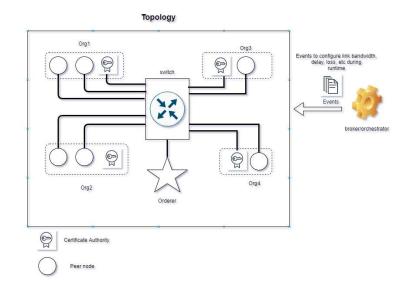


Project Description: Umbra is an emulation platform to run a blockchain network. mininet/containernet as the main ingredient. The aim for this year is for Umbra to support dynamic environment modification in runtime and network stimulus

Containernet: Mininet fork that allows to use Docker containers as hosts in emulated networks



Containernet is a fork of the famous Mininet network emulator and allows to use Docker containers as hosts in emulated network topologies. This enables interesting functionalities to build networking/cloud emulators and testbeds. One example for this is the NFV multi-PoP infrastructure emulator which was created by the SONATA-NFV project and is now part of the OpenSource MANO (OSM) project. Besides this, Containernet is actively used by the research community, focussing on experiments in the field of cloud computing, fog computing, network function virtualization (NFV), and multi-access edge computing (MEC).





### > Project Objectives:

- Obj 1: Add capabilities to change environment behavior, e.g., change a node cpu/mem resources, disconnect/reconnect a node in the network
- > Obj 2: Integrate umbra-agent and umbra-monitor component
- > Obj 3: Run a test scenario that demonstrate environment changes. In particular, in a Fabric network, simulate a network partition for the orderer node by turning of its link interface. Generate report after the test completes



### > Project Deliverables:

- Deliverable 1: Modify environment behavior during runtime PR at hyperledgerlabs/umbra under review
- Deliverable 2: Integrate umbra-agent, umbra-monitor, test report, dashboard, update docs – PR under review as well



### > Project Execution & Accomplishments:

- A peak into mininet internals and Linux networking stack used mininet in a course before but did not know how all these "magics" work. It uses some Linux network configuration commands like `ifconfig` or `ip` for creating virtual network interfaces, `tc` to change interface behavior (like bandwidth and delay), plus other SDN tools like OpenFlow
- > Learn more about Python, especially the concurrent execution model
- > Missing events like start/stop a container (node)
- > Better simulation report instead of just parsing output log. This might need more changes in umbra-broker to concurrently receive and parse responses from the scheduled events



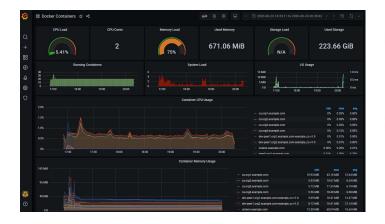
### > Recommendations for future work:

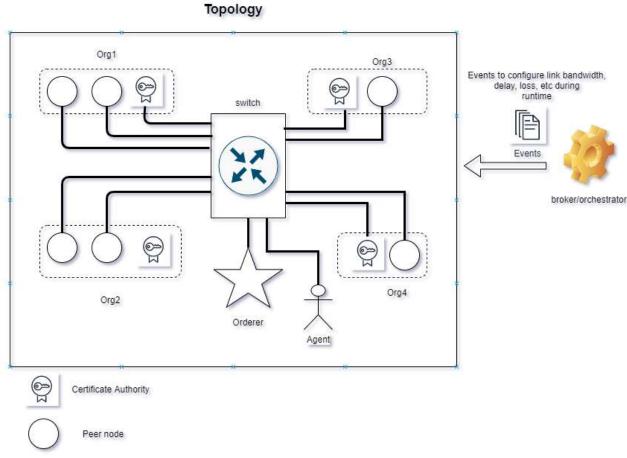
- Add a UI panel in Grafana dashboard that monitor topology changes (node leaves/join the network) across time
- > Unify the API for event creations (fabric, agent, monitor, environment, etc). Likely needs major refactor



### > Project Output or Results:

- Monitoring dashboard
- > Simulation report







### > Insights Gained:

- > Learn how to navigate and read the language/framework official reference manual and documentation, e.g. <a href="https://docs.python.org/3/">https://docs.python.org/3/</a>. Paradox of information overload: old tutorials, obsolete answers, outdated blogposts, etc.
- > Typical challenges of remote work. Try to think and write the problem statement clearly. Sometimes you will get to the answer in the process of writing a coherent and sound statement



