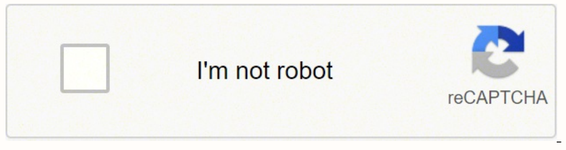
6 letter names that start with m



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Senior Cloud EngineerThis post was written by Swetha Repakula, Morgan Bauer and Jonathan BerkhahnWith the growing interest in blockchain technology, software developers are looking to integrate smart contracts into their applications. Applications developed and integrated with blockchain typically consist of two parts:A smart contract distributed to the blockchain networkA web application that binds to and uses the distributed contract.A smart contract can be thought of as a snippet of code available at a given address in the blockchain network, capable of receiving and processing input data, retrieving or updating the status of the registry and returning the results to the requesting party. Web applications that use the contract are commonly referred to as Web Applications3.Despite all the excitement of using blockchain, the multi-step end-to-end process of implementing a smart contract and integrating it into a Web application is quite cumbersome. An application developer requires you to:develop or reuse a smart contractcompile the contract code retrieve the executable binary and application binary interface (ABI) bring a blockchain node (e.g. Ethereum) create or import an account (e.g. Wallet) into the nodeuse the account to distribute Get the binary code in the blockchainverify network Finally use the combination of account address, contract address, and contract ABI in a web application to connect to and use the contractThere have been efforts to simplify the process of developing smart contracts. Tartuffle, for example, offers a development framework that brings a local Ethereum network to the forefront and allows developers to test the development of their smart contract applications.However, when it comes to a deployment on the main Ethereum network (mainnet) or on a test network (testnet), developers still have to manually go through the process of provisioning a blockchain node to ensure the success and integration of successful deployment.As engineers of open source platforms, we strive to simplify the process of development of applications for software engineers. Platform-as-a-Service (PaaS) exists to make it easier for developers to deploy, scale, and manage their applications; platforms such as Kubernetes and Cloud Foundry have come a long way in simplifying application lifecycle management. Based on the same premise, we believe that PaaS platforms can and should simplify the development of smart contract applications and make them an integral part of the lifecycle of smart contract applications implemented in PaaS. The BlockHead project leverages the Open Service Broker API specifications to build a level of broker placed between the Web application and the blockchain network. In this way, the broker controls the management of the smart contract by automating the creation and implementation of smart contracts and thus exposing the requirementsinformation to the Web application. Open Service Broker APIThe Open Service Broker API (OSB API) provides a common interface for creating and integrating a service market into cloud applications so that services can be maintained and managed independently of applications, yet applications can easily link and use services through exposed APIs. Service brokers are responsible for advertising a catalog of service offers and service plans to the market, and acting upon market requests for supply, binding, unbinding, and deprovisioning. Providing by OSB API specification, provisioning reserves a resource on a service as an instance. In the context of the BlockHead broker, the service instance represents a blockchain node connected to the blockchain network. What represents a constraint can also vary depending on the service. Creating a binding provides the service instance with smart contract information to be compiled and implemented and made available to the application using the service. A platform market can expose services from one or more service brokers, and an individual service broker can support one or more platform markets using different URL prefixes and credentials. The image above shows an example of how to interact with the service broker’s API to provide a service.More details on how to interact with a service broker can be found below: BlockHead Service BrokerWith BlockHead project, we aim to translate every OSB API call to a number of steps in the smart contract lifecycle and thus hide the complex Interaction with a blockchain away from application developers. The first version of the broker is built on top of the Container Service Broker, a project of the community Cloud Foundry. Using the container service broker, blockchain nodes can run inside an isolated Docker container and operate independently when deploying and binding smart contracts. We use the broker to distribute static ethereal nodes on request. Each stage of delivery and binding or misleading and dismantling is then modified to provide on creation/cancellation of smart contracts or nodes. The following image provides a general architecture for how the Blockhead service broker has Ethereum nodes and integrates with Cloud Foundry applications: The general interaction model between the BlockHead service broker and Cloud Foundry applications1. Deploying the BrokerThe initial version of the BlockHead broker is released as a BOSH version. A BOSH release is a collection of configuration properties, configuration templates, startup scripts, source code, binary artifacts and anything else needed to build and deploy the in a reproducible way. In this blogpost we have the services broker BlockHead deployed along with a Cloud Foundry implementation. This allows us to take advantage of the capabilities of Cloud Foundry to drive Web3 applications and link them to service. For instructions on how to implement Cloud Foundry, see the documentation below. Once you have a BOSH distribution environment with Cloud Foundry deployed on it, implementing the BlockHead broker is as simple as running the following script: Since Kubernetes integrates with brokers compliant Open Service Broker APIs, in case you have a Kubernetes distribution, you can connect the BlockHead broker deployed to the platform. Kubernetes and link to smart contracts implemented using Web3 applications deployed at Kubernetes. You can find out how to do integration with Kubernetes HERE.2. Service MarketPlace and Contract MarketPlace For the broker to appear in the Cloud Foundry market you must first register it using the following command:bosh run-errand -d docker-broker broker-registrar Once the broker is registered, you can query the market and you will see the Ethereum service appear on the market: In addition to this, we have also developed a simple contract market that would allow us to list the contracts and then refer to them using their URL when linking an application to an Ethereum node. To distribute the contract market, you can add your smart contracts to the market, build the docker image, push it up to a docker register and then use a command similar to the following to download and use it:cf push contract-marketplace --docker-image nimak/contract-marketplace You can check that the application is up and running Checking app cf: In our example the market is available at the address below and navigating to the address we can find the website: At the top of every contract definition there is a hyperlink to the contract code. This contract URL is what we use to link the service to the application and distribute the contract. Note that the implementation of the contract market is optional and if you have other ways to provide a smart contract URL to the Ethereum service, it would work completely as well.3. When a request to provide a service instance is issued, the broker initiates an Ethereum node. The Ethereum node exposes its Remote Procedure Bee (RPC) for interactions and makes endpoints available through a certain address and port number. For the creation of the node to occur, you must first deploy a Web3 application that is intended to use the Smart Contract. For the case of this blog post, we will use our simple-node-application that writes and reads only a single value to and from the main book. Note that since the app doesn’t yet have the contract attached to it, it won’t launch the app when you push otherwise the deployment won’t Check that the nora application is pushed to Cloud Foundry:Next deployment, we create the Ethereum service for the implemented application: When you request to create the service, the service broker creates a docker container with an Ethereum node running on it. This can be with BOSH connecting to the docker VM in the broker’s implementation and looking at the list of running docker containers (note that each docker container runs an instance of the Ethereum node corresponding to the service created). See that the Ethereum node has its server running on port8545 which is mapped to Alternatively on port32 771 and on the vm.4 host. Create Service BindingWhen you join the service, the location of a smart contract as a URL is transmitted to the broker. The broker downloads the contract, compiles it, extracts the ABI and forwards the binary to the Ethereum node using the account created at the time the service was launched.We said earlier that the sample contract marketplace provides the link to the contract in question, so we can simply get the contract URL and link it to the application. If the service binding is executed correctly, we can issue a cf env command to display the updated list of environment variables for the application.In VCAP_SERVICES, the eth configuration includes credential data for the eth_node such as the abi contract, the account address, the account address, the transaction hash for the implemented contract, as well as the host address and mappings of the ports for the application to connect to the Ethereum node.Going back to the sample node application above, you can see that the application code uses these environment variables to connect to and use the smart contract.And YOU!With this information, you can define paths for the node.js application to get and set values in the registry using the smart contract Step 5. Delete Service BindingWhen unbinding the service, the broker assumes that the contract used during the bind phase is no longer needed; therefore, upon receipt of a request for unbinding, the broker disconnects the service from the application and removes the contract information injected by VCAP_SERVICES, but keeps the node around it so that it can possibly distribute other contracts. Newly implemented contracts will use the same Ethereum node with the same account created during the service creation phase.In the case of our running example, the following command will release the contract:cf unbind-service nora simple6. Deprovision ServiceÄ¨ InstanceWhen a request to deprovision the service is issued, the service broker proceeds to remove the container from the dock:Future Challenges and Improvement Plans1. Log synchronizationLike many other blockchain networks, nodes in Ethereum require the presence of the complete log for subsequent transactions to take effect. This means that the container docker created by the service broker BlockHead must either include the full log at the time of creation or synchronize the log after the container is created. The latter a long time. The size of the master book for the mainnet Ethereum is aboutand grow. Given the size of the master book, it would take a lot of time for the Ethereum node provided to synchronize his master book and to be ready, making the integration impractical. An alternative is that the service broker maintains a hot image of the docker with a fairly up-to-date copy of the master book to use when creating a service. This requires the broker to perform a side node that constantly synchronizes their register with the Ethereum network log and periodically create and publish an image of the Ethereum docker node. Currently, the service broker starts the Ethereum node in developer mode, which means starting with a new registry. This helps us quickly bring a development environment to test Web3 applications against, avoiding long wait for register synchronization. We are planning to implement techniques that allow you to quickly start an Ethereum node against the main network or testnet for production purposes.2. Memory Impronta The synchronization of the master book involves reading the transaction blocks of other peers in the network, their validation and then adding to the local copy of the master book. As writing on the disk requires intensive I/O, an Ethereum node keeps a subset of the master book in memory while performing validation and concatenation of the nodes before writing new blocks on the disk. This limits the use of memory on VMs that distribute Ethereum nodes and places a limit greater than the number of containers that can be executed and managed by the broker.3. Account Management As mentioned above, Ethereum nodes must bind to an Ethereum account before they are able to distribute contracts. This means that the broker has to manage Ethereum accounts by creating them internally and then exposing them to the developers of the application, or allowing developers to import their accounts to use with the broker.Attually, accounts are discarded after eliminating the smart contract service and the corresponding Ethereum node. This will be reviewed to make accounts exportable / downloadable. SummaryIn this post we discussed the implementation of Project BlockHead as a service broker to use in PaaS platforms such as Cloud Foundry and Kubernetes. Project BlockHead’s goal is to simplify the distribution and use of smart contracts in Web3 applications, eliminating the complexity of implementation and management of blockchain nodes. While we have described the end-to-end process of deployment and use of the broker, application developers only have to worry about steps from 3 to 6 of the process described above. This involves the creation of an intelligent contract service and the connection to an application. Steps 1 and 2 of the implementation of the service broker and theContracts could be executed once and typically managed by platform engineers and operational engineers, simplifying the overall process.Project BlockHead was born as a hackathon project during the Cloud Foundry Summit 2018 in Boston and as you may have noticed most of the repositories we shared in this this one post are personal repositories of github of our team participating in the hackathon. Fortunately, the project has received a good deal of interest from the community and, I hope, in the near future, will find a new home as an incubated project and be properly CI/CD-ed. Then go back to this blog post for more ads on where you can find the repository of the official project. It is an open source project and we certainly welcome any contribution to improve it. Join Hacker Noon Noon

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