

# Sydney



# Red Belly Snake





# Red Belly Blockchain

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(Special thanks to Tyler Crain, Mikel Larrea, Chris Natoli, Michel Raynal, Guillaume Vizier)



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
SYDNEY

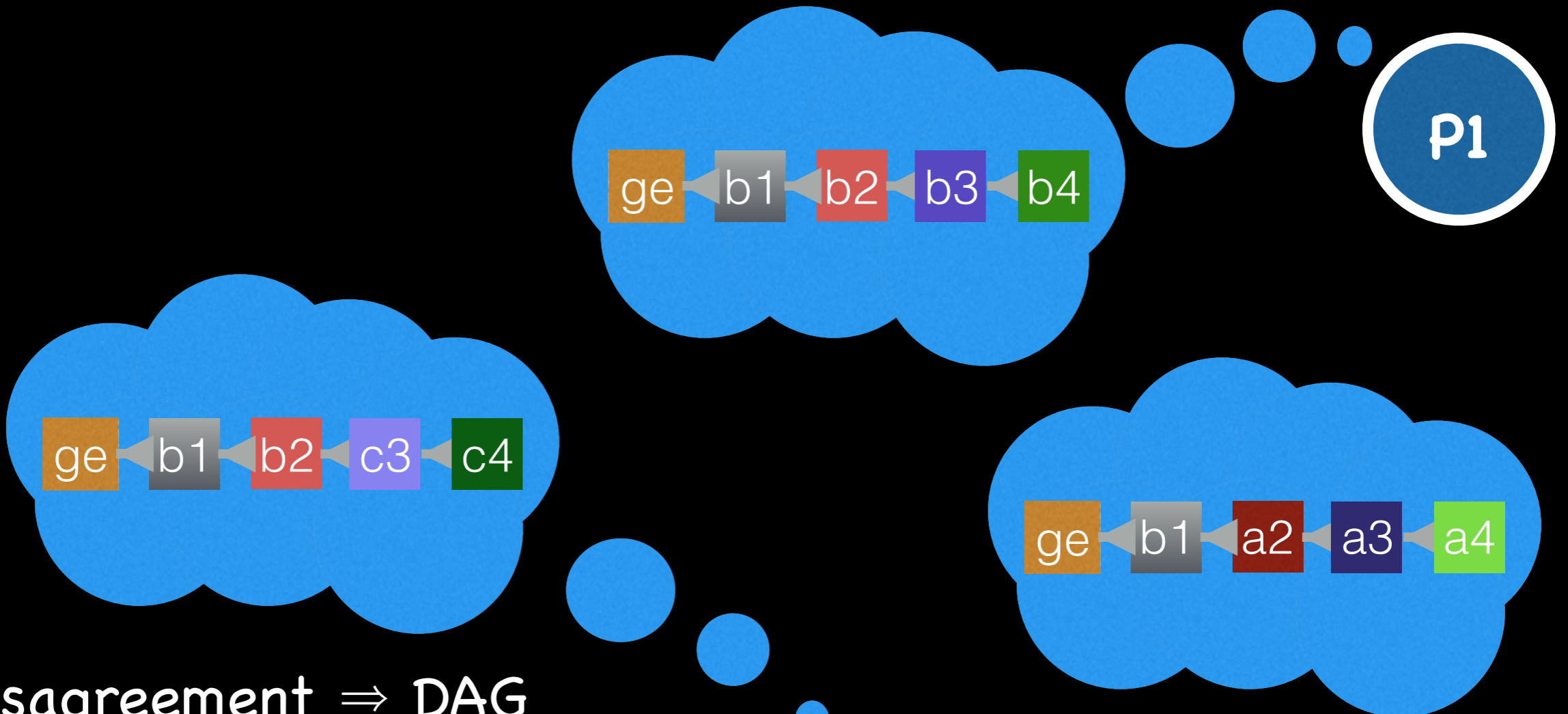


# Roadmap

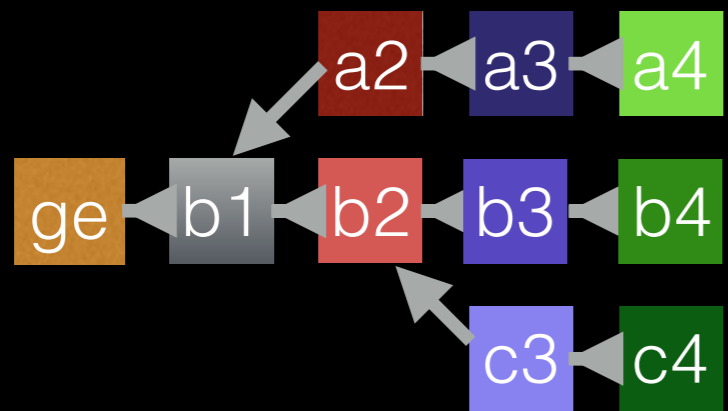
- Context: Blockchain
- Problem: Man-in-the-Middle Attack
- Solution: Blockchain consensus
- Illustration: Red Belly Blockchain
- Experimental Results

What is a blockchain?

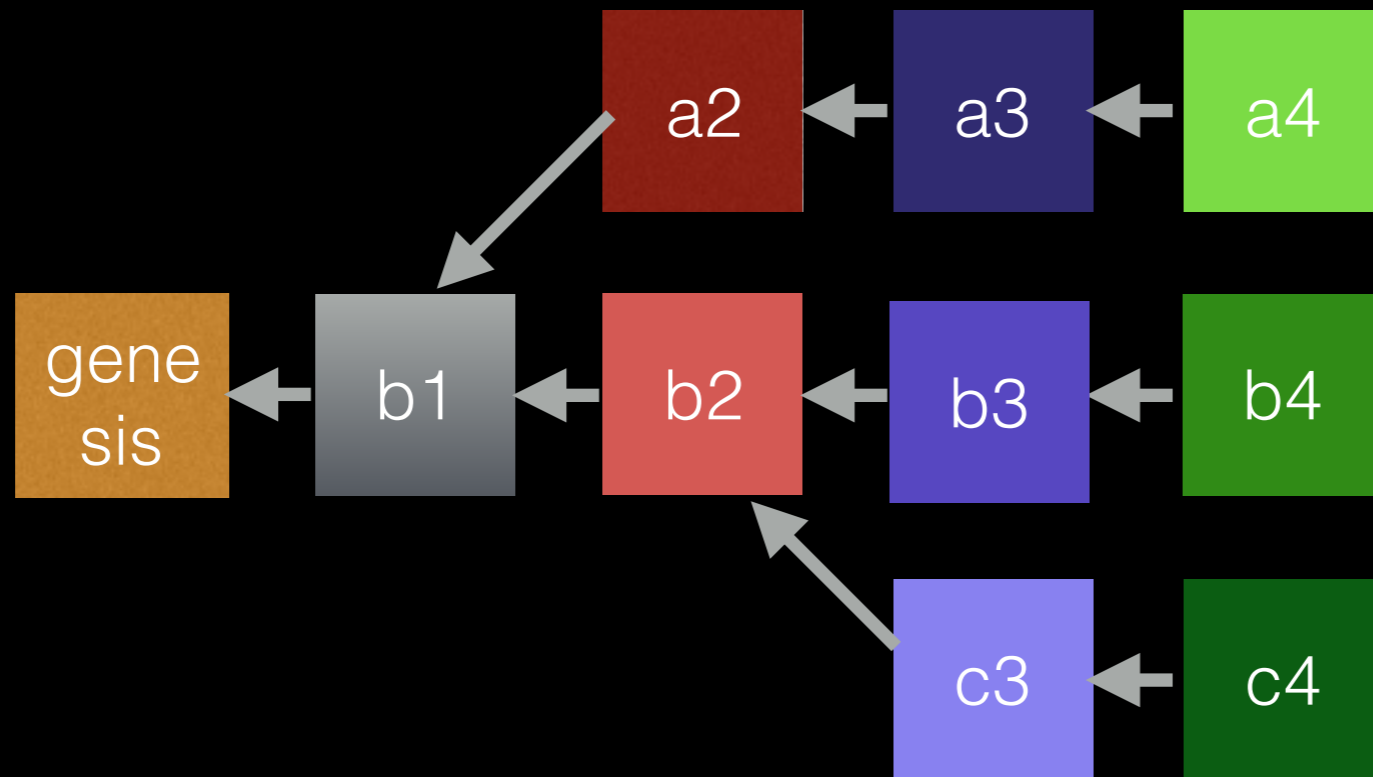
# Blockchain



Disagreement  $\Rightarrow$  DAG

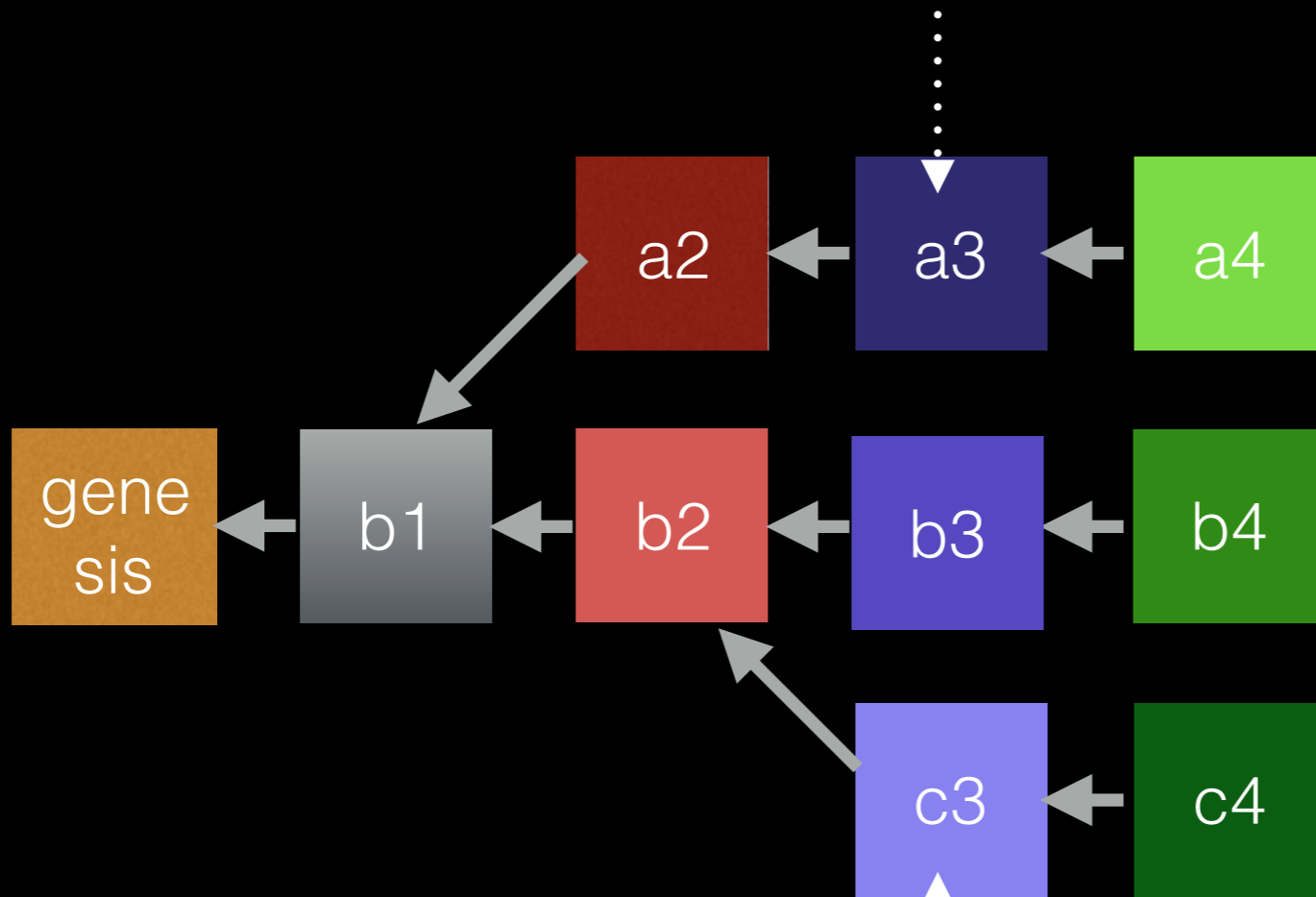


# Blockchain (con't)



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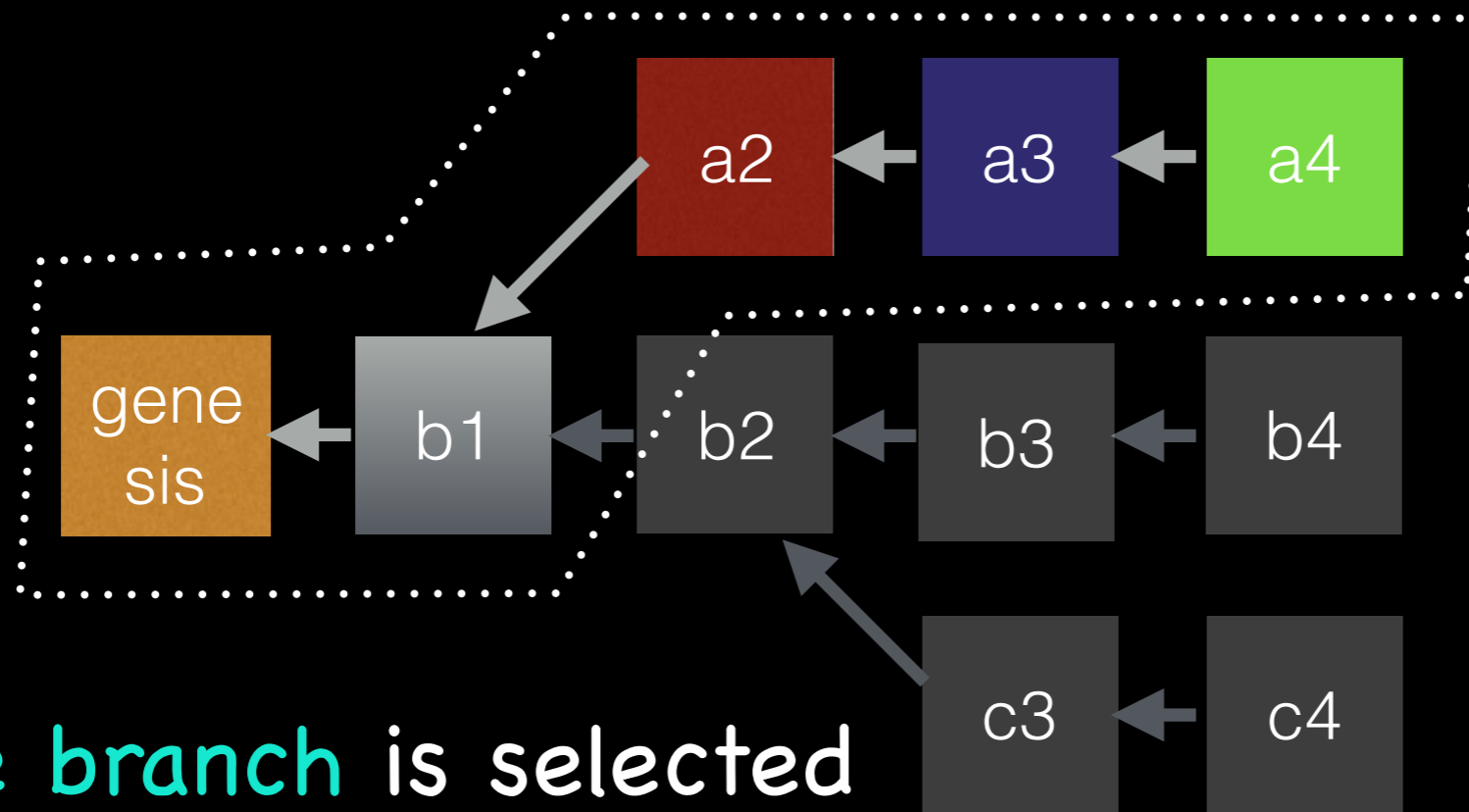
$\sigma_A(t_A)$ : Alice gives all her coins to **Bob**



$\sigma_A(t_{A'})$ : Alice gives all her coins to **Carole**



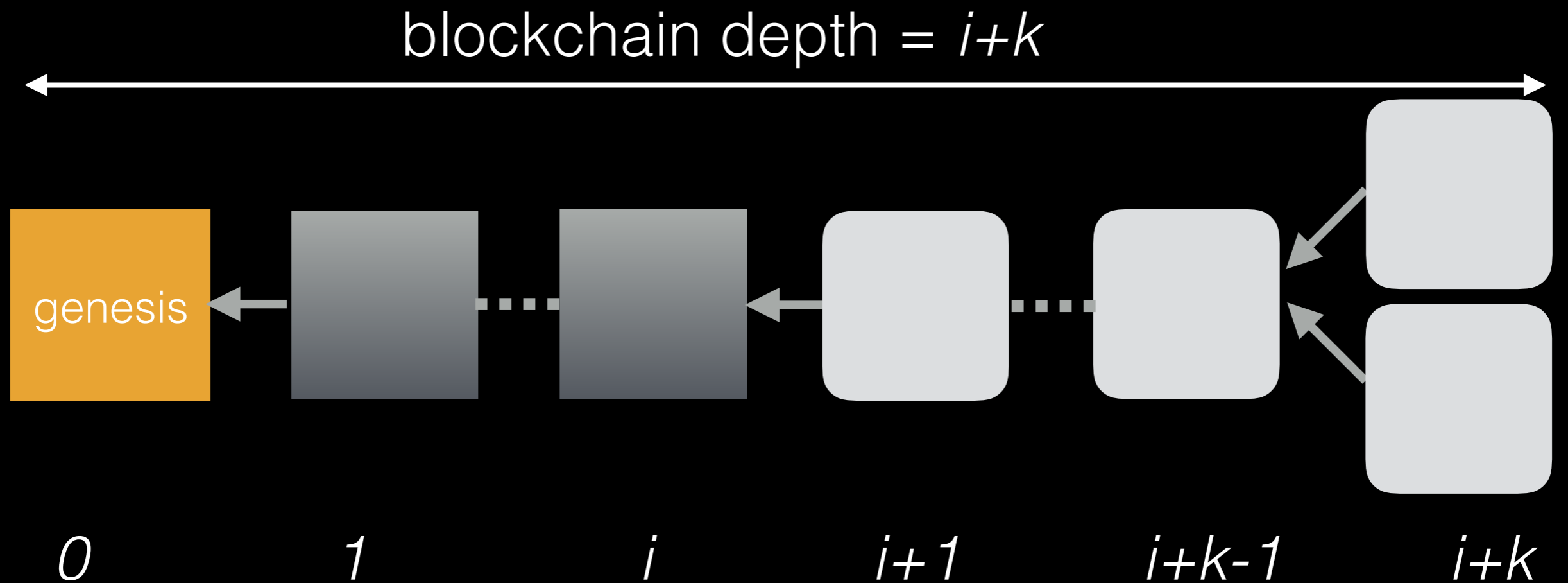
# Blockchain (con't)



One branch is selected

based on its length, the weight of its subtrees, its content...

# Blockchain (con't)



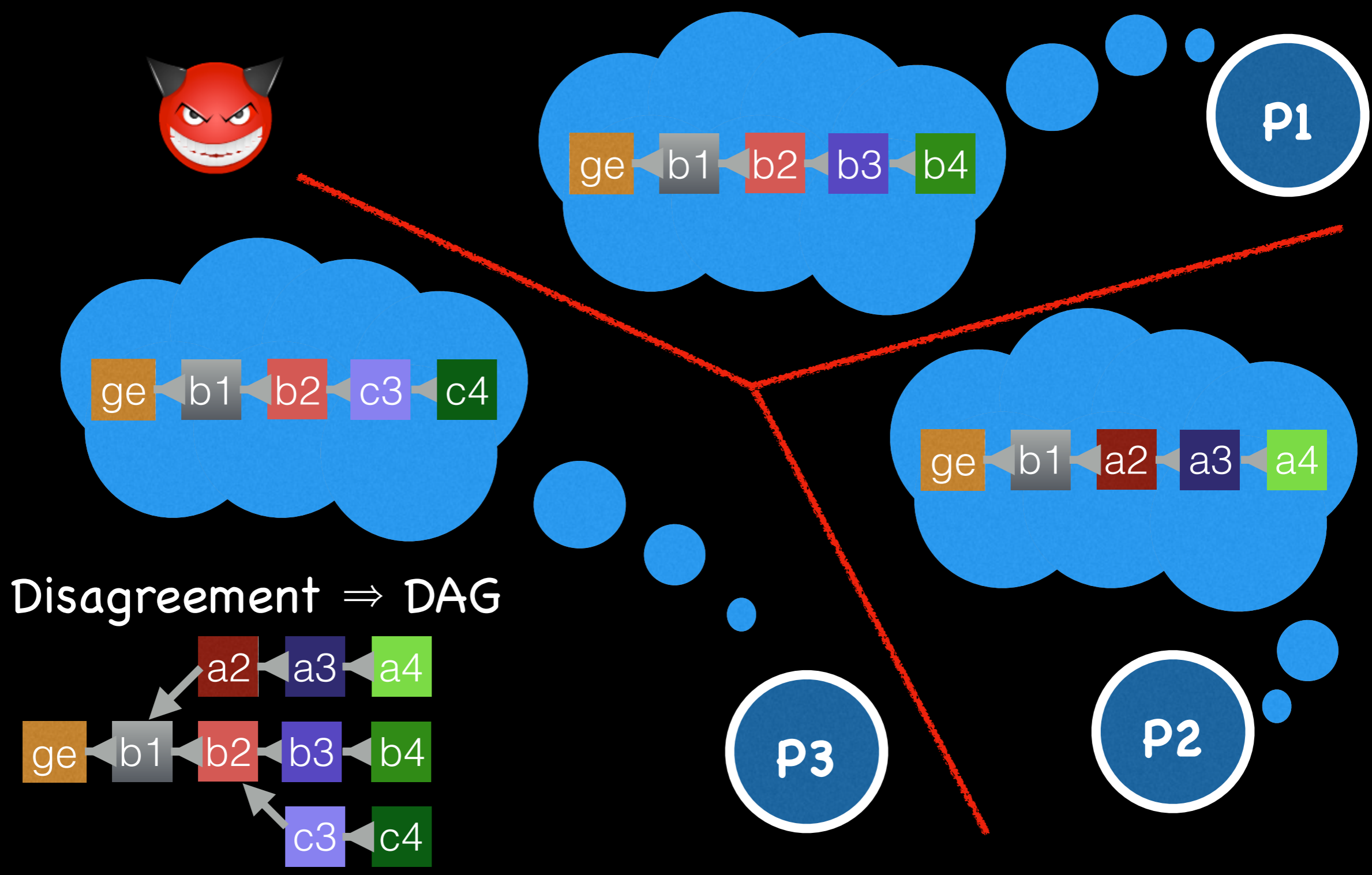
genesis block    decided block    undecided block

We say that a transaction commits when it is in a decided block [NCA'16]

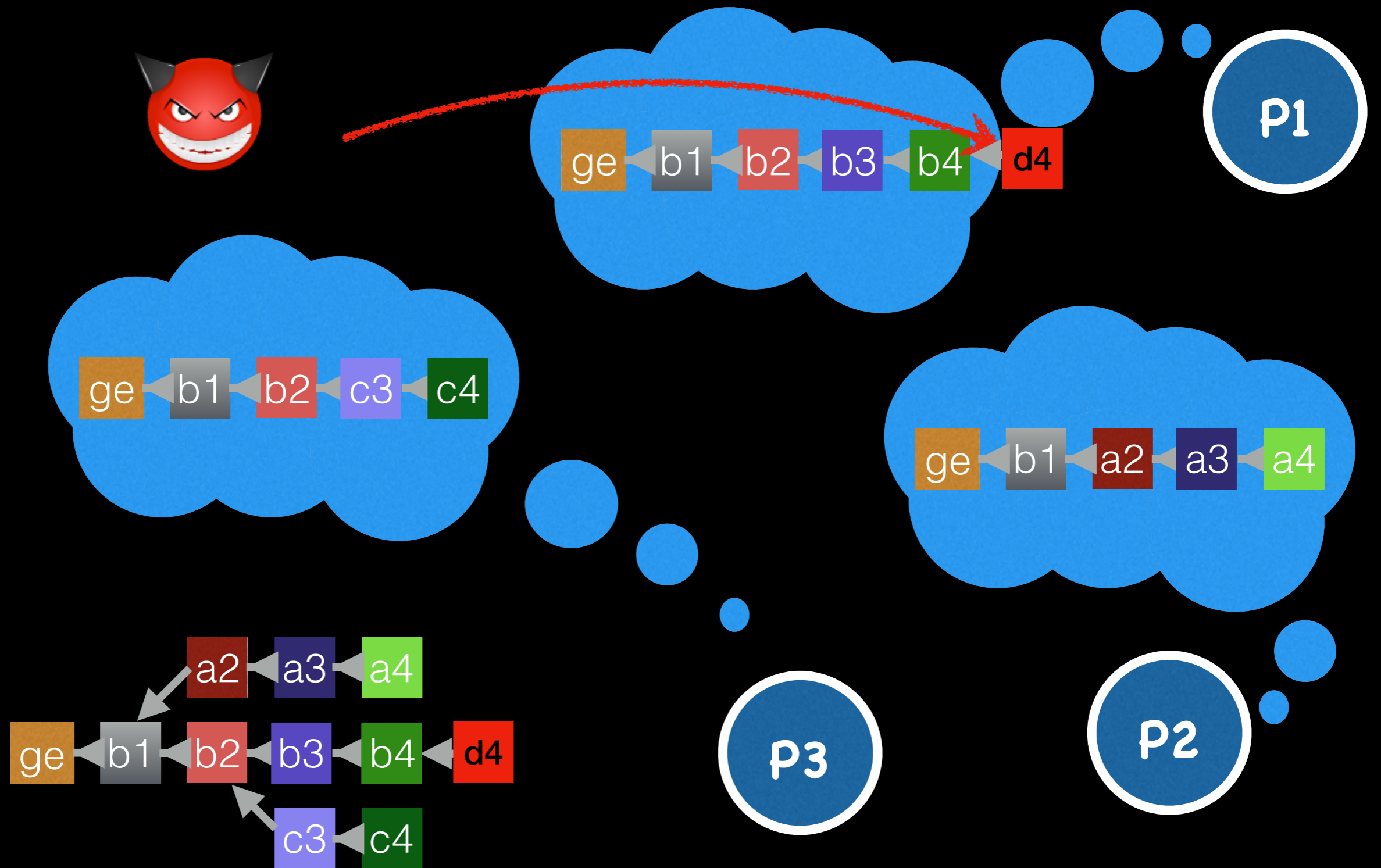
# Attacking Ethereum

## [SRDS'18]

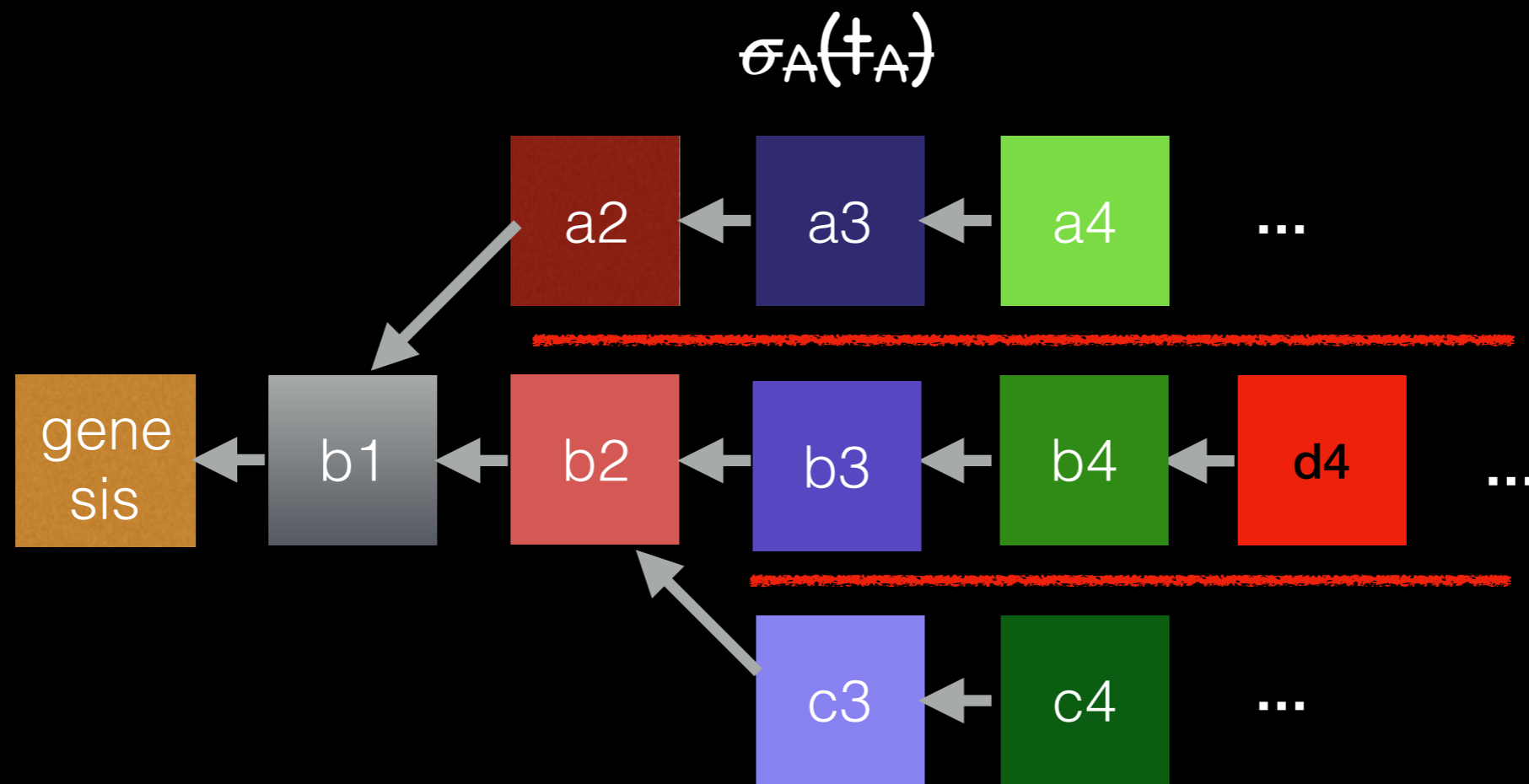
# 1. MitM Attack



# 2. Balance Attack [DSN'17]



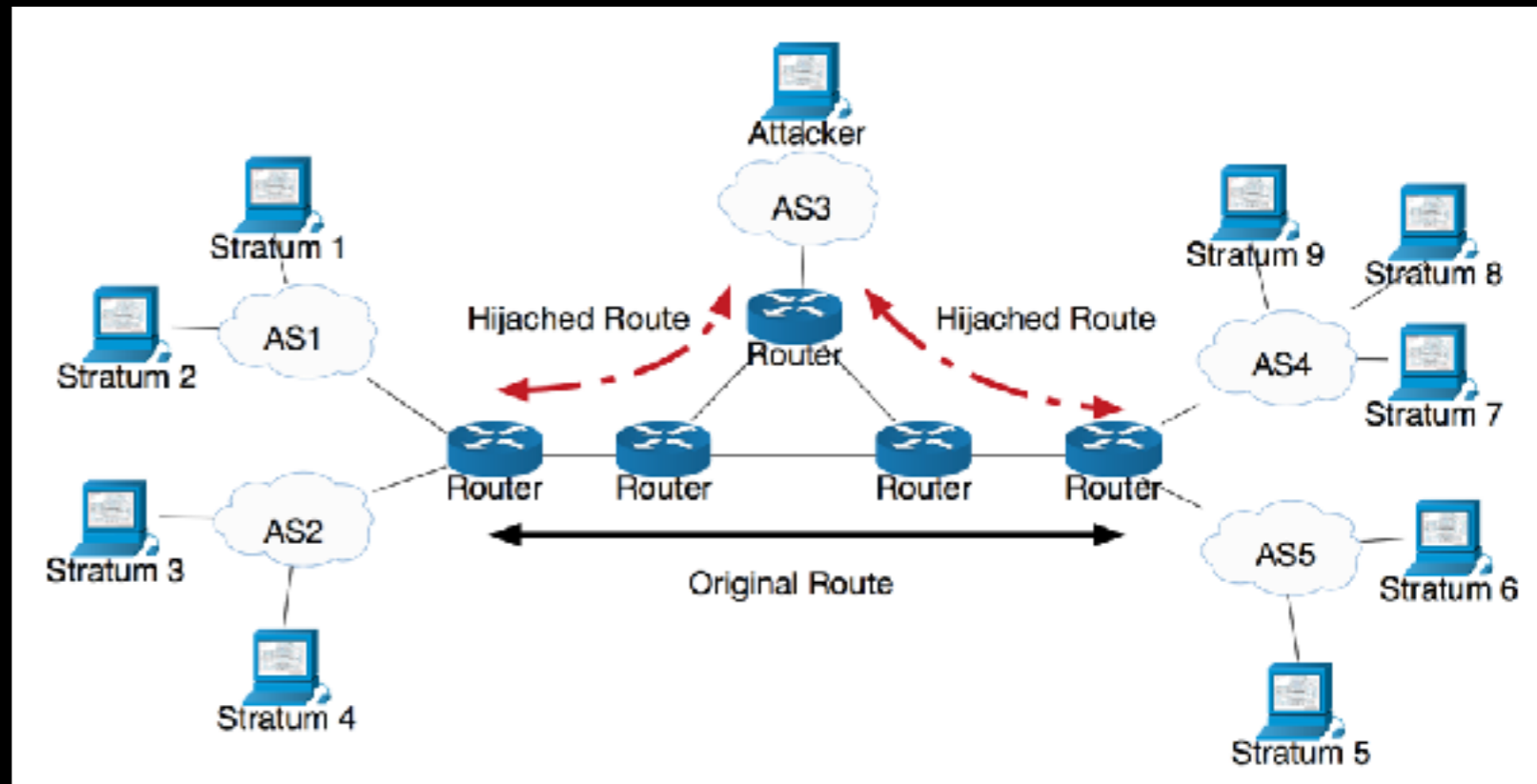
# 3. Multiple Spending



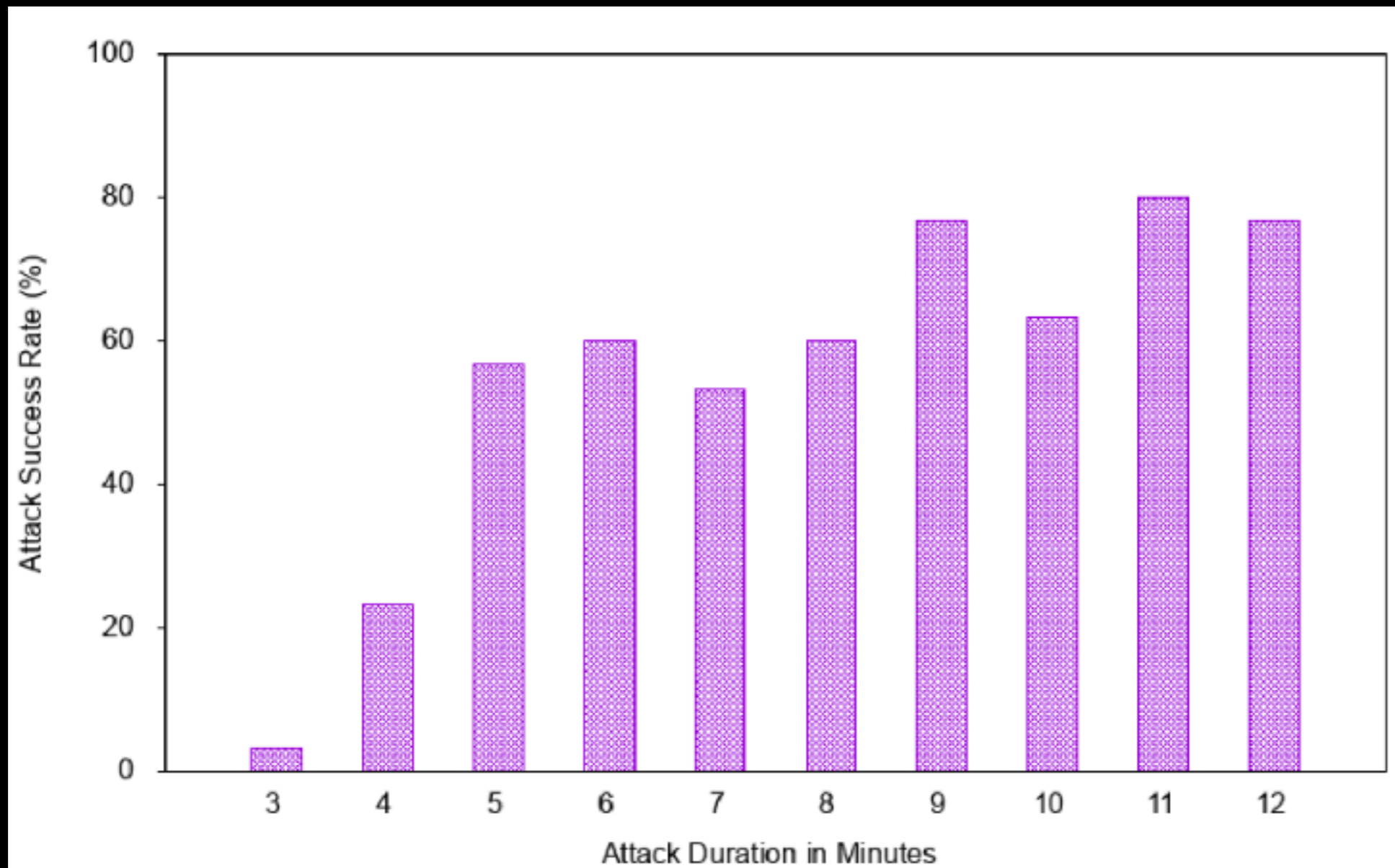
Alice

# Attacking Ethereum (con't)

- Ethereum v1.5  
[Woo'15] (k=11  
blocks for commit)
- 10 largest mining  
pools
- Set CPU power using  
cgroup to adjust quantum
- BGP-hijacking attack of various durations (VMs with  
OpenStack)



# Attacking Ethereum (con't)

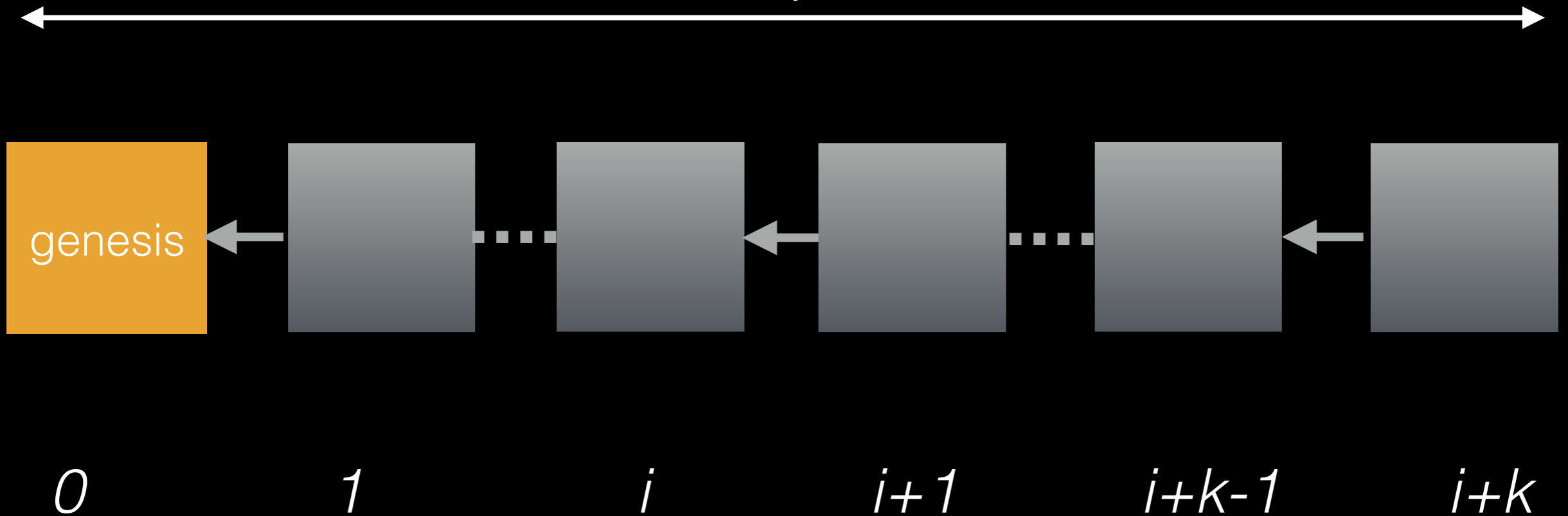




# Blockchain Consensus

# Unforkable blockchain

blockchain depth =  $i+k$



 genesis block     decided block

We say that a transaction commits when it is in a decided block [NCA'16]

# Model

- **Distributed system:**  $n$  processes  $\Leftarrow$  but additional processes can issue transactions and read the blockchain
- **Partially synchronous:** the upper-bounds on the delay of messages and computation is not known  $\Leftarrow$  Internet can be congested
- **Byzantine failures:** there can only be  $t < n/3$  arbitrary failures, all other processes are correct  $\Leftarrow$  Attackers have incentives to try stealing

# Byzantine Consensus?

Each correct process invokes  $\text{propose}(v)$  with its value  $v$  and decides the returned value such that:

1

Agreement: no two correct processes decide differently

2

Termination: every correct process decides

3

Validity: the decided value is proposed by a correct process

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Validity: the decided value is proposed by a correct process

# Blockchain Consensus [AlgoTel'17]

Provided an application-specific `valid()` predicate, each correct process invokes `propose(v)` and decides the returned value such that:

1

Agreement: no two correct processes decide differently

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Termination: every correct process decides

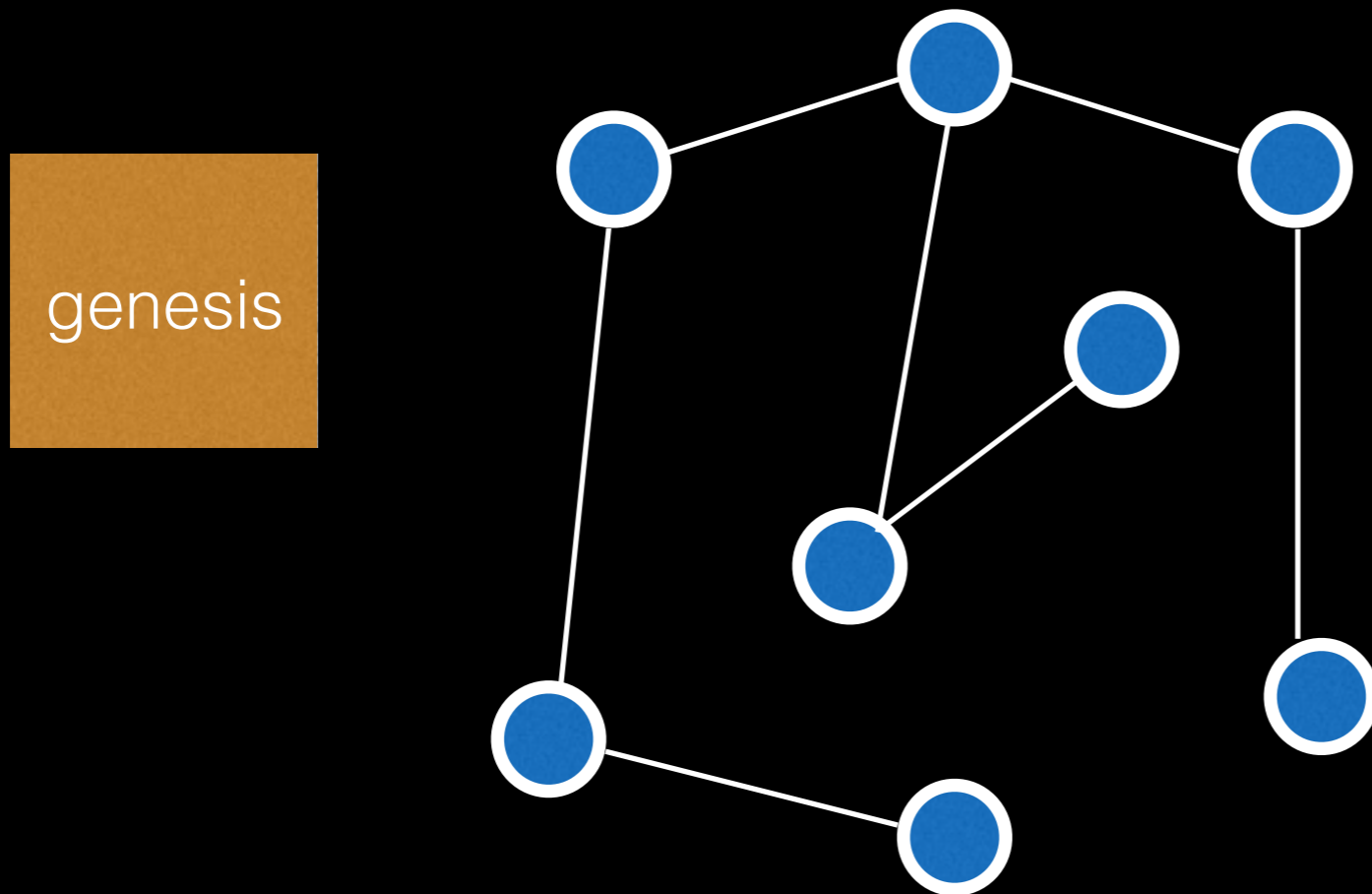
3

Validity: the decided value satisfies the predicate `valid()` and if all correct propose a valid `v`, they decide `v`.

# Red Belly Blockchain

# The Red Belly Blockchain

All nodes communicate through TCP + SSL

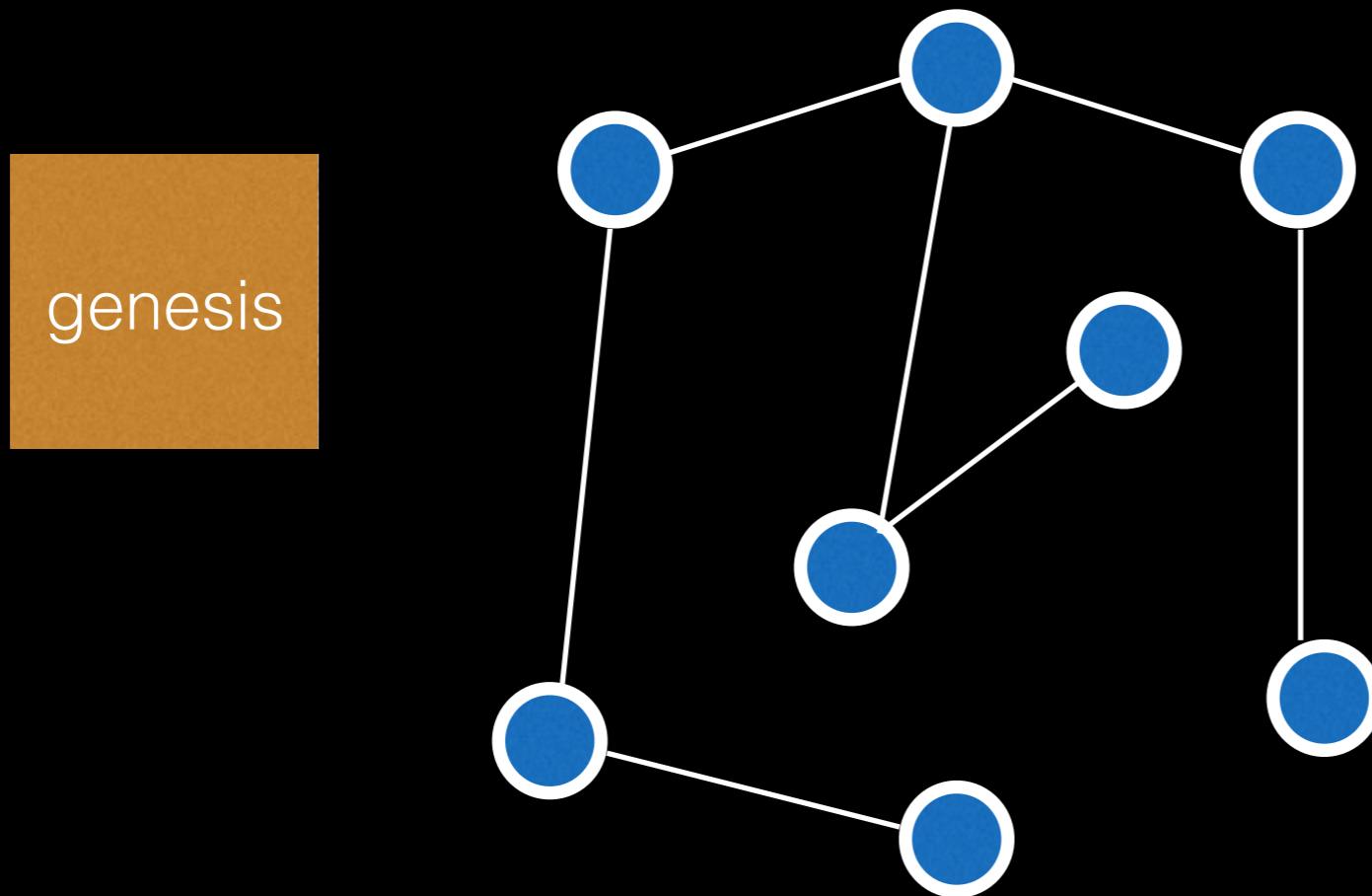


Certificates are given in blocks



# The Red Belly Blockchain

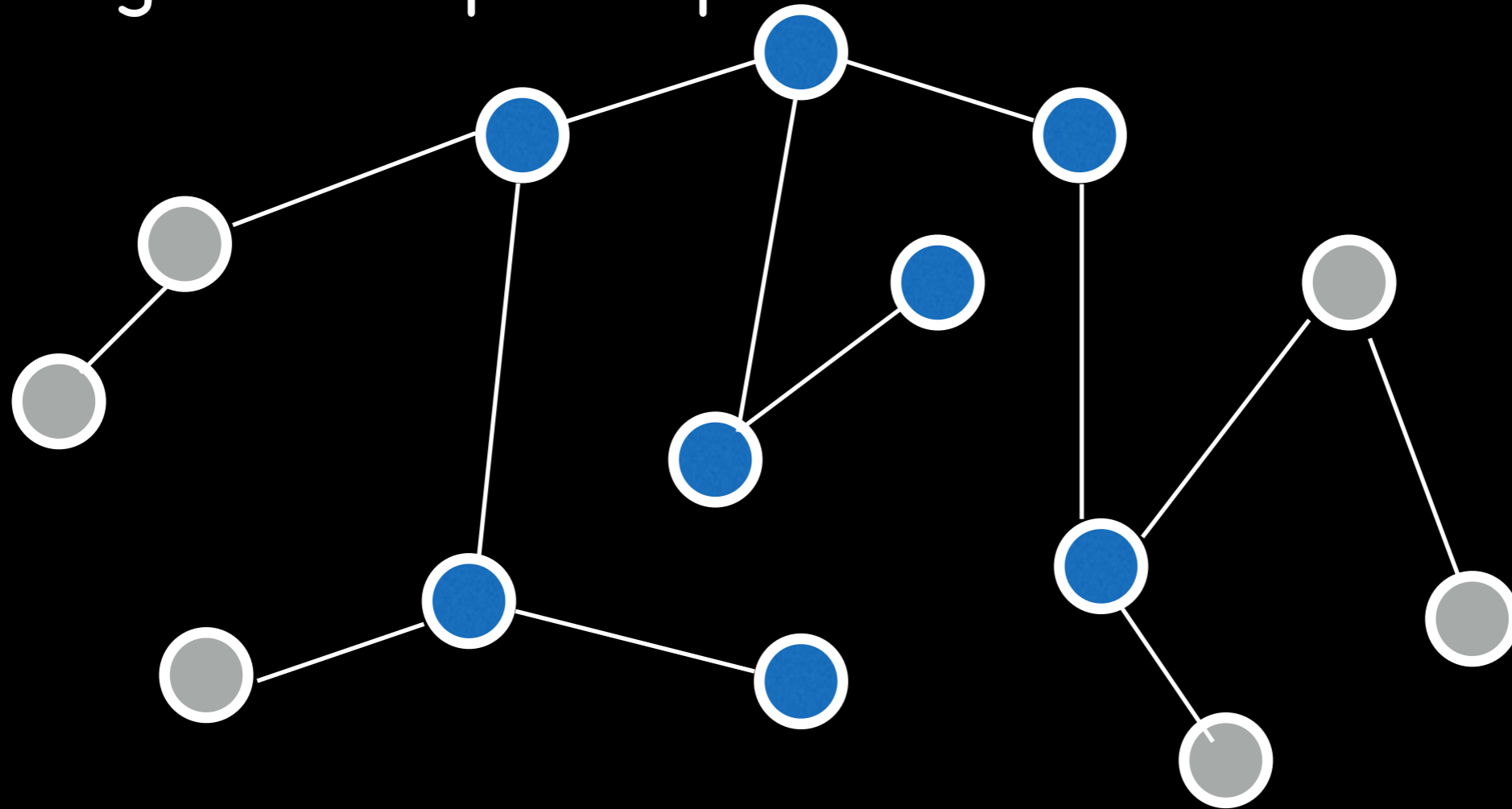
The genesis block also contains a list of  $n$  participants



...that run a leaderless blockchain consensus alg. [\[CGLR'17\]](#)

# The Red Belly Blockchain

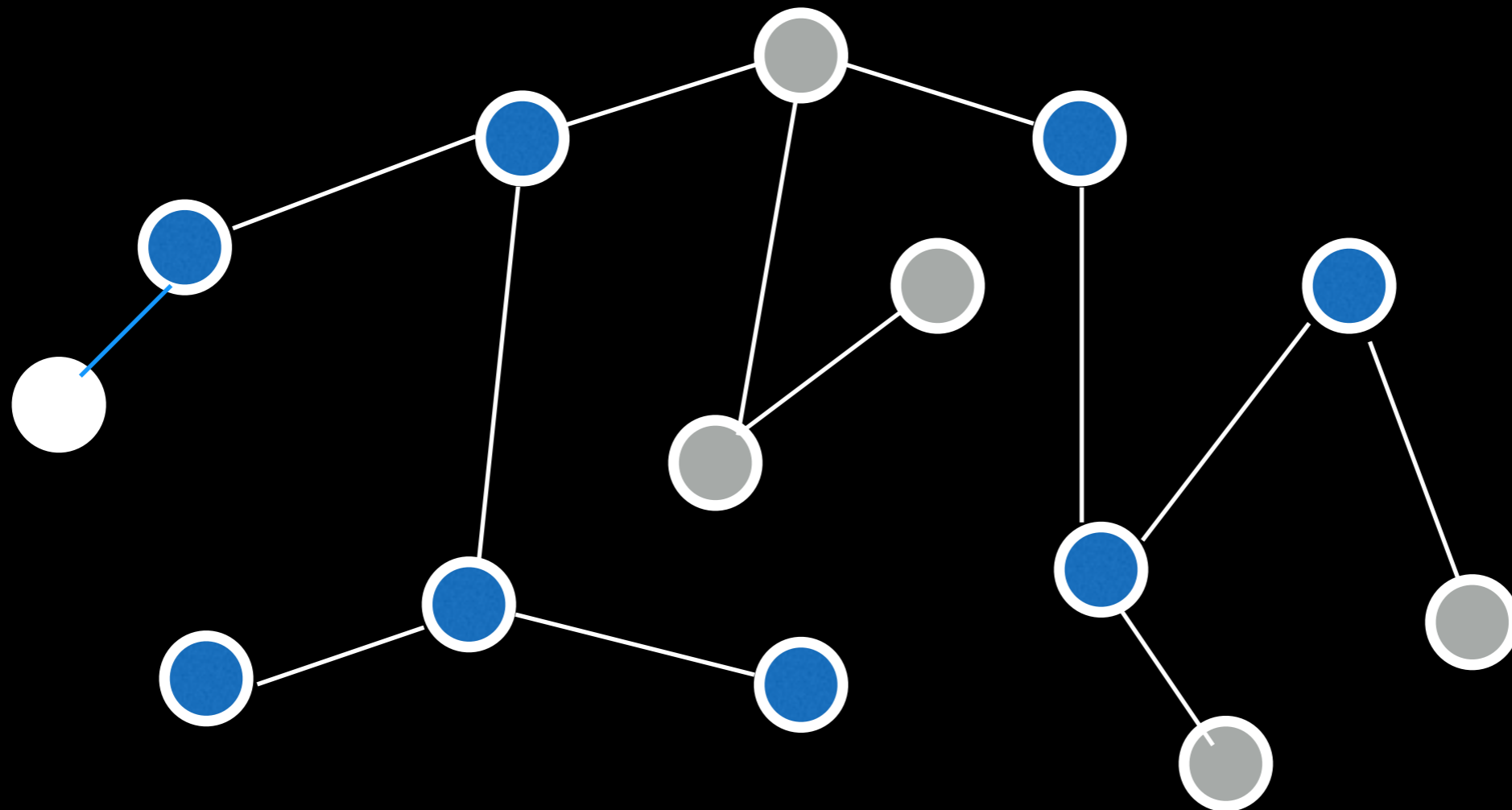
External nodes (clients) access the blockchain through these participants



A tx is committed if  $t+1$  participants say so.

# The Red Belly Blockchain

This is a community blockchain [Blockchain'18]

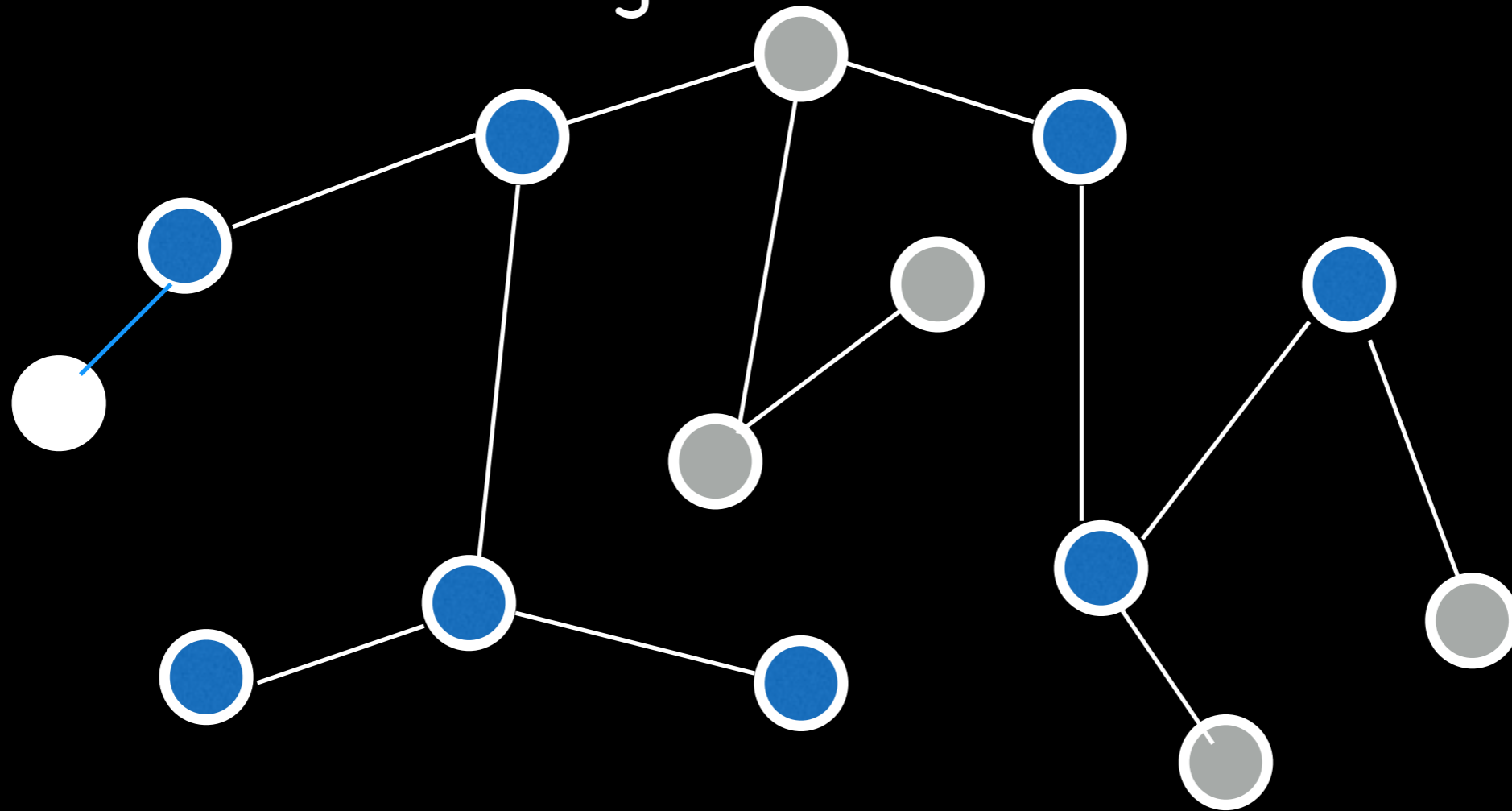


Not every node decides the block at **every** index, but every node decides upon a block at **some** index

# The Red Belly Blockchain

This is a community blockchain [Blockchain'18]

The  $n$  nodes running the consensus...

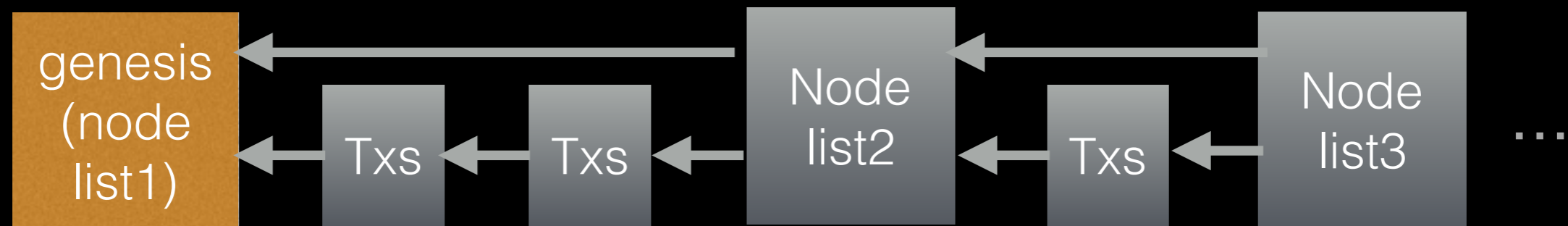


are regularly changed:  $n, n', n'' \dots$  but  $t' < n'/3, t'' < n''/3 \dots$

# The Red Belly Blockchain

This is a community blockchain [Blockchain'18]

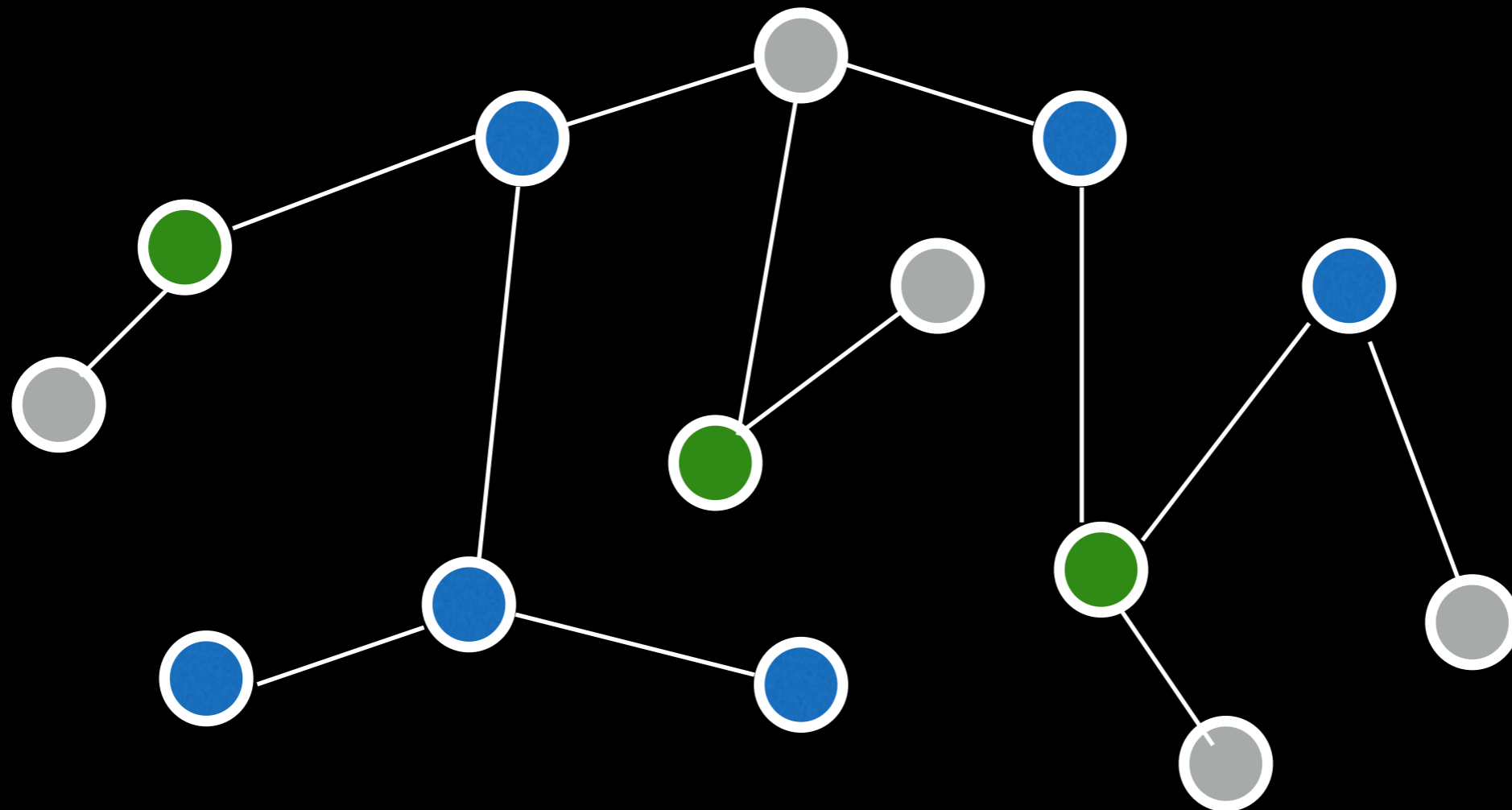
These nodes form a community...



...listed in special blocks, and deciding upon next transaction blocks

# The Red Belly Blockchain

Signature verification uses ECDSA and is **sharded**



...each transaction is verified by  $t+1 \leq k \leq 2t+1$  nodes

# Results

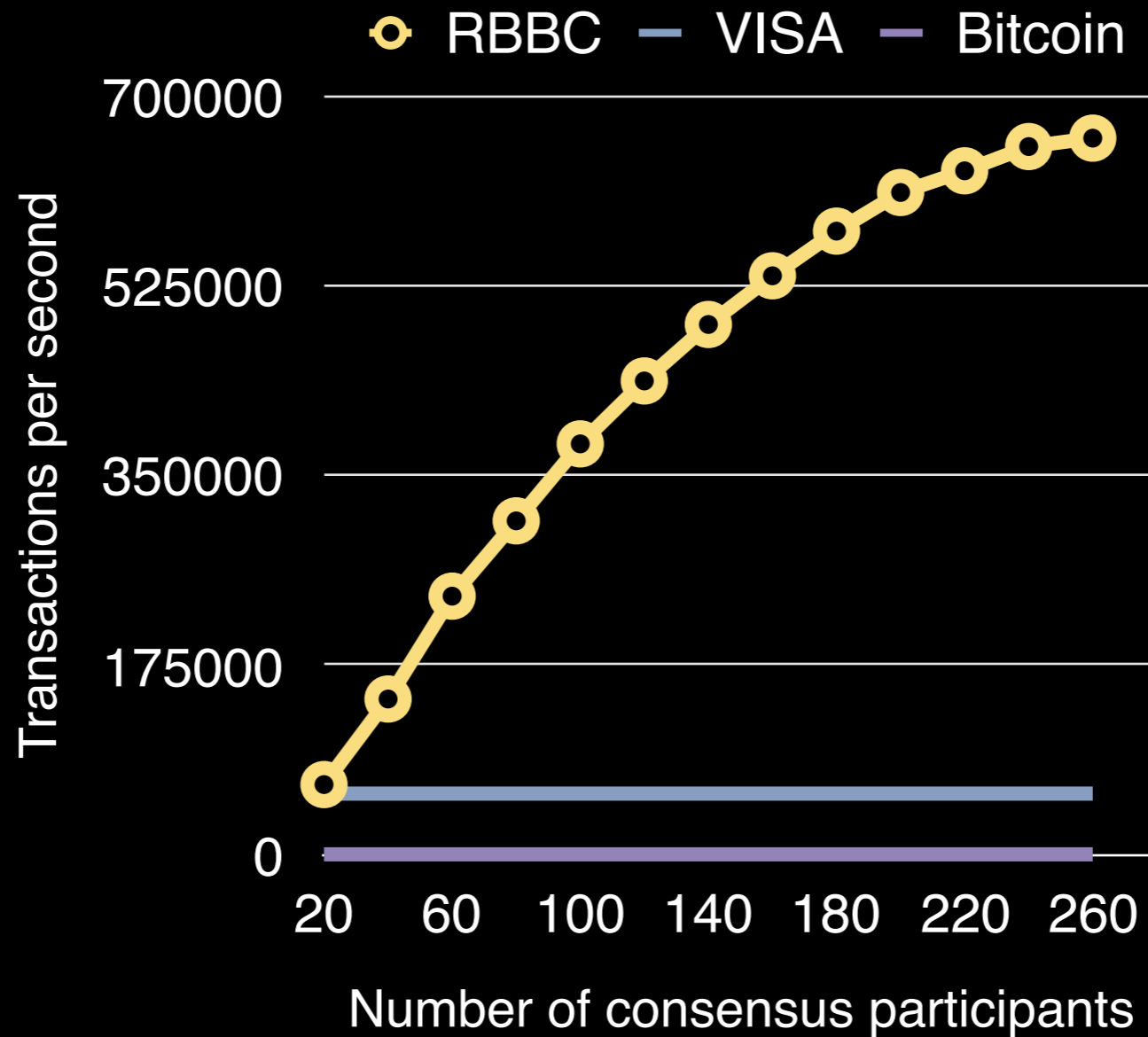
# Benchmark

- Initiator sends a message to  $n$  nodes to start (with same genesis block)
- Each node connects to each other through SSL/TLS
- Average over multiple instances of consensus in which:
  - Each of the  $n$  nodes proposes a block of 10K txs
  - Each node spawns  $n$  instances of RBbcast and BBC
  - Each tx is a 350-byte UTXO transaction
  - Each transaction gets validated by  $t+1 \leq k \leq 2t+1$  nodes
  - Each node stores the blockchain locally



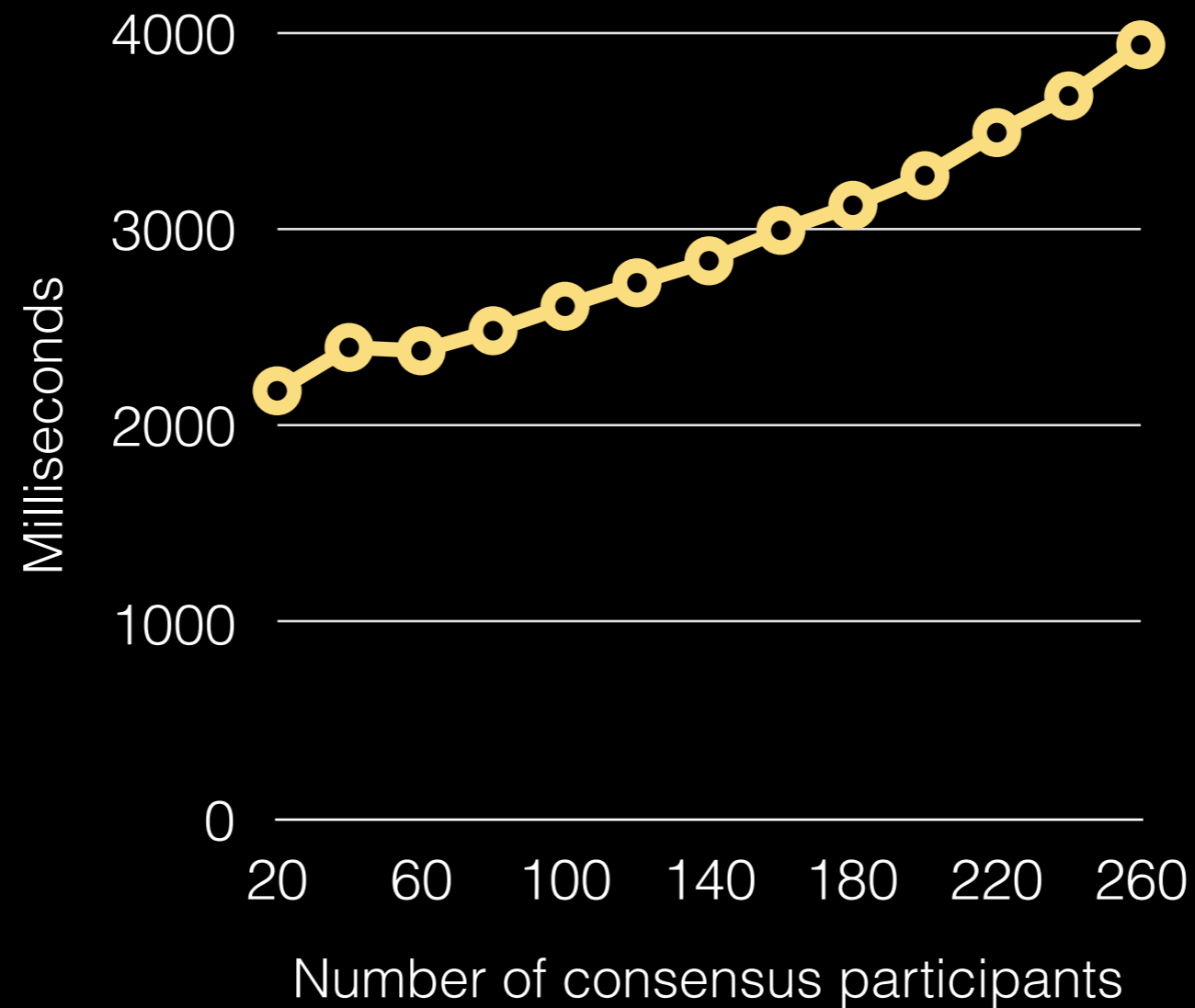
# Scalability

Amazon EC2  
c4 instances,  
18 HT cores,  
60 GiB mem,  
2 Gbps,  
t=6

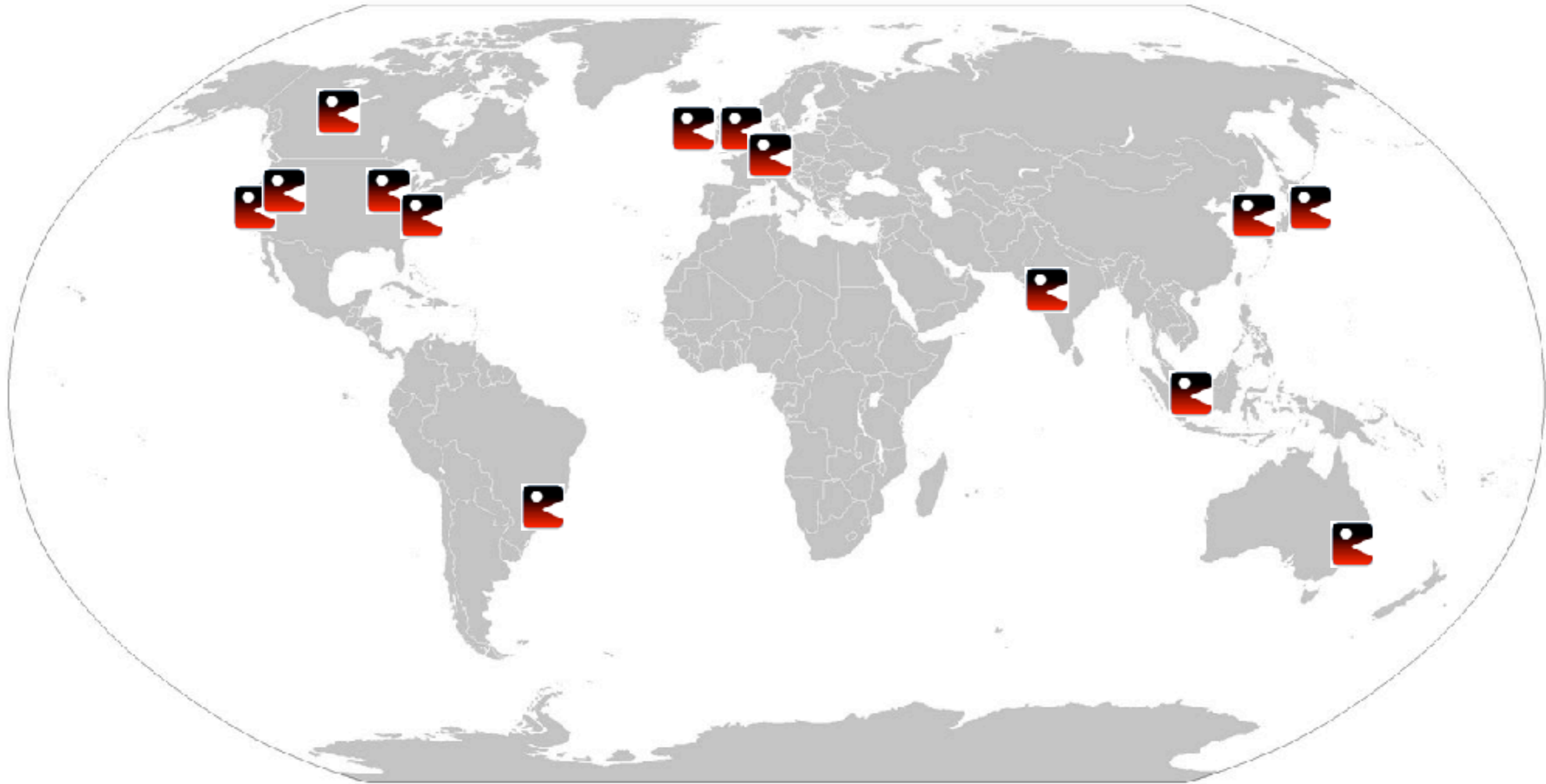


# Latency

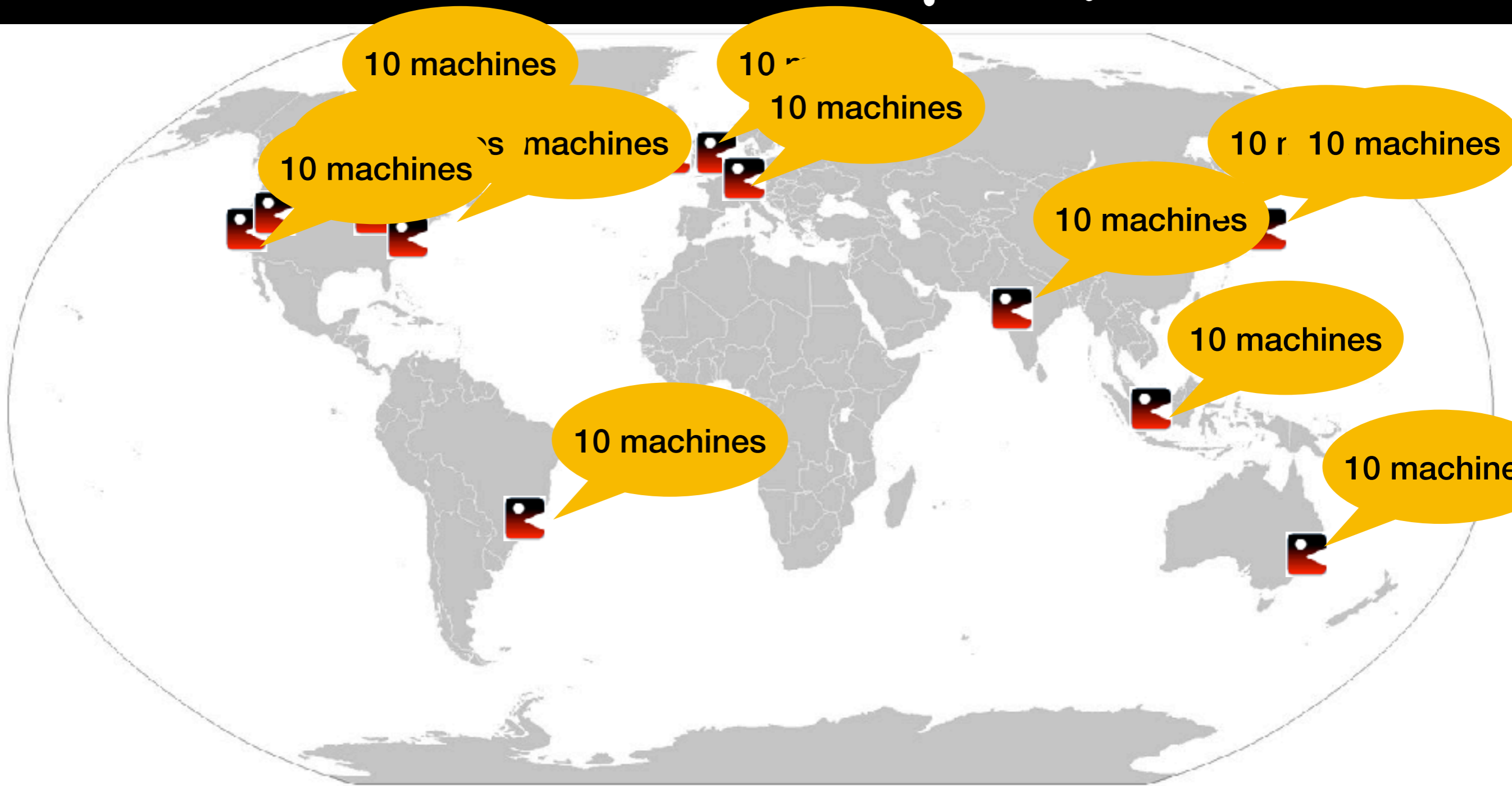
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# World-Wide Deployment



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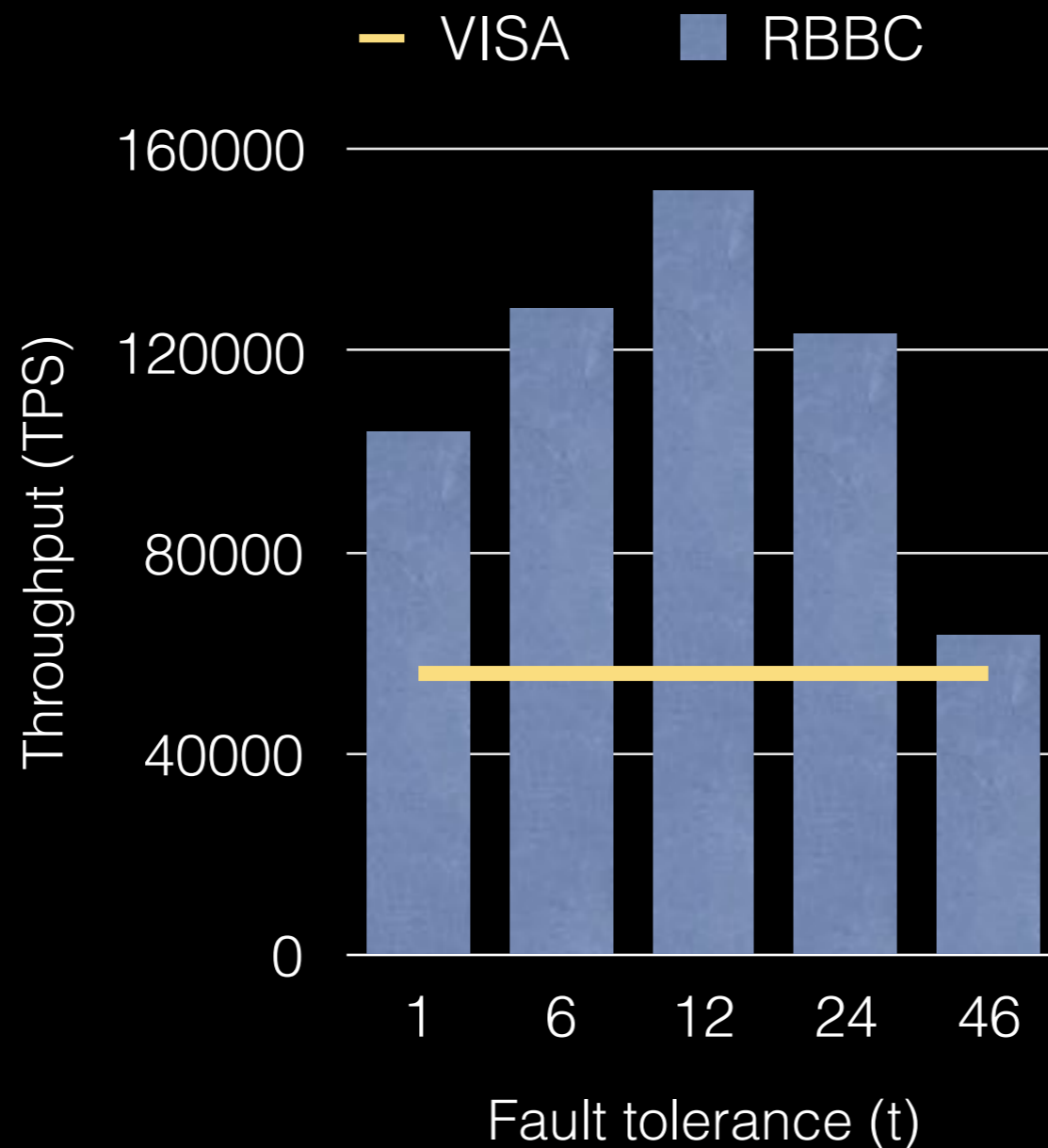


# World-Wide Deployment



# World-Wide Deployment

c4 instances, 4 vCPU, 7.5 GiB, 750 Mbps, n=140

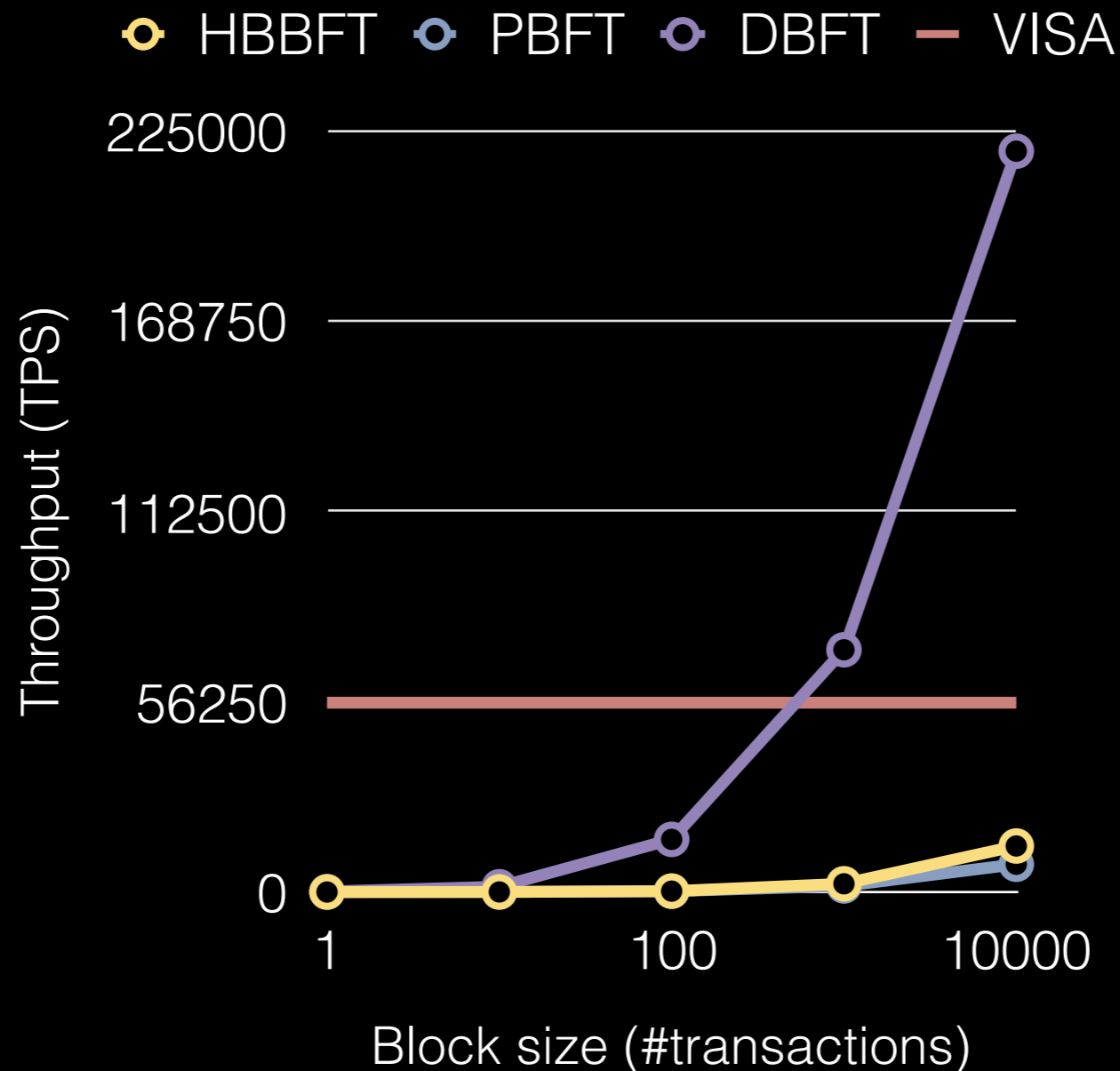


# Consensus Comparison

- PBFT: State-of-the-art Byzantine consensus implementation [OSDI'02]. It relies on a leader and decides on one of the proposed value.
- HBBFT: The Honey Badger BFT [CCS'16] is based on the binary randomized consensus algorithm [PODC'14], a consensus reduction [PODC'94] and uses erasure codes.
- DBFT: The Democratic BFT [CGLR17] we introduced for RBBC. It is leader-less, does not exchange erasure codes but block hashes.

# Consensus Comparison

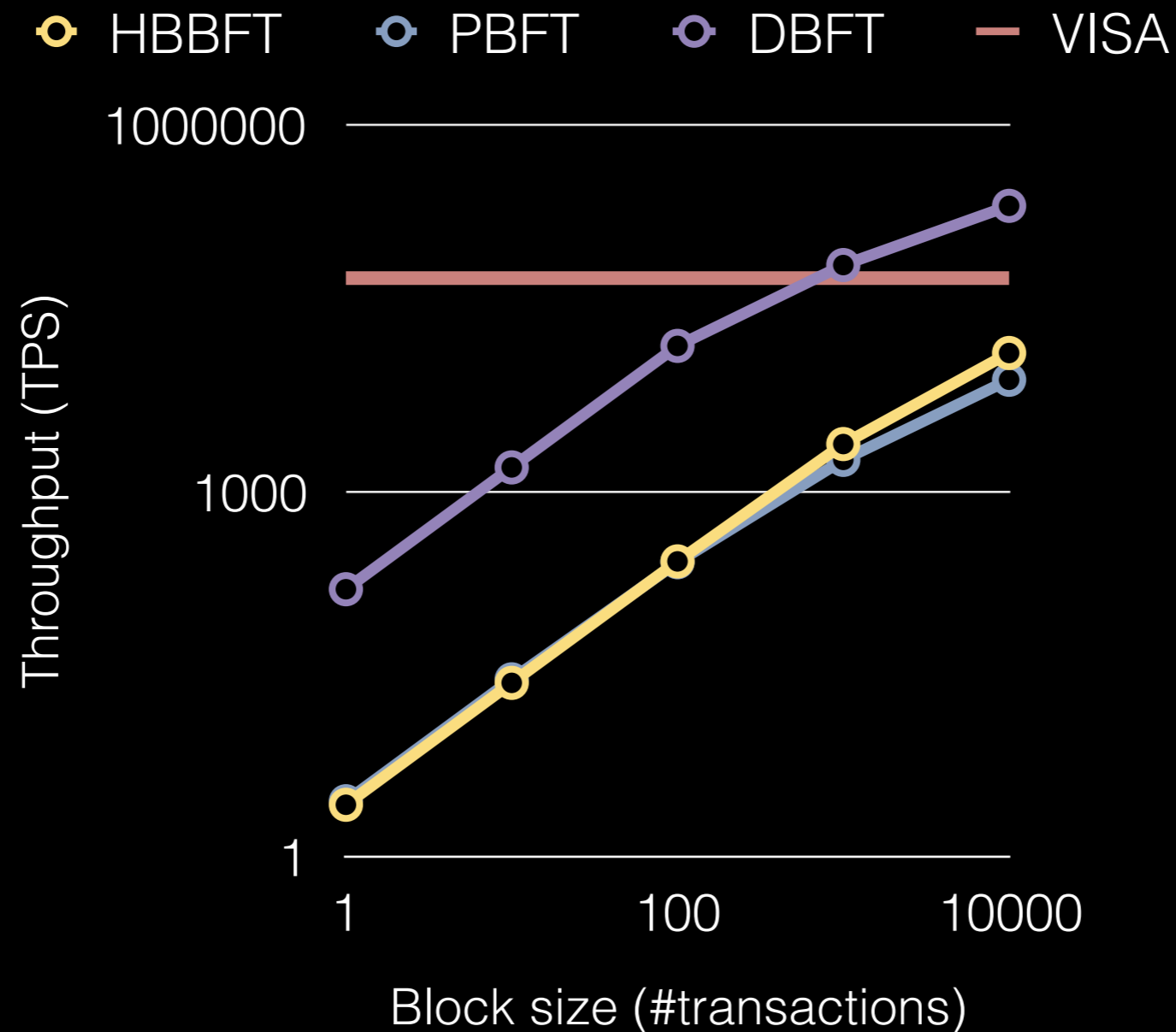
c4 instances, 4 vCPU, 7.5 GiB, 750 Mbps, n=140, t=46





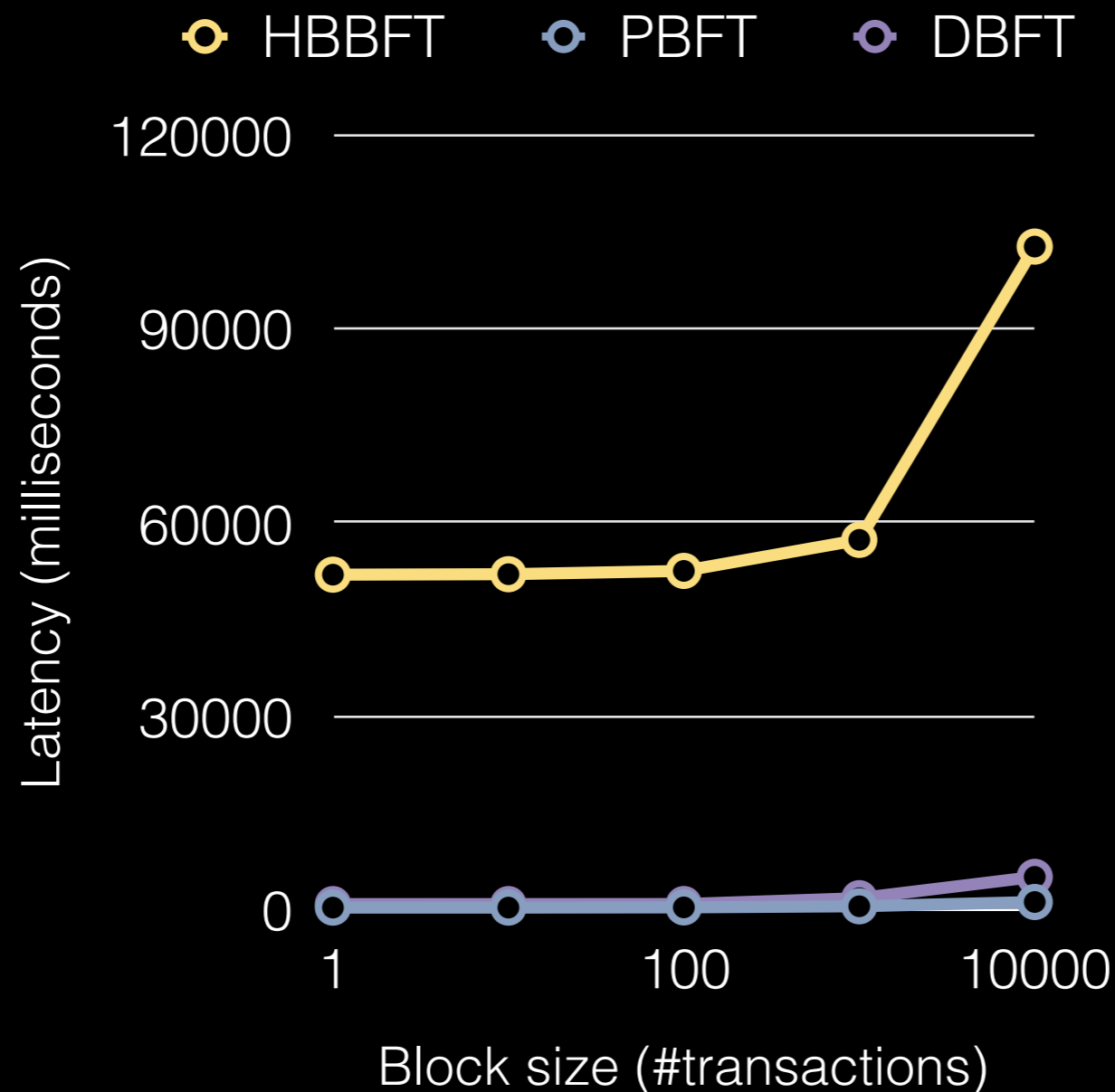
# Consensus Comparison

c4 instances, 4 vCPU, 7.5 GiB, 750 Mbps, n=140, t=46

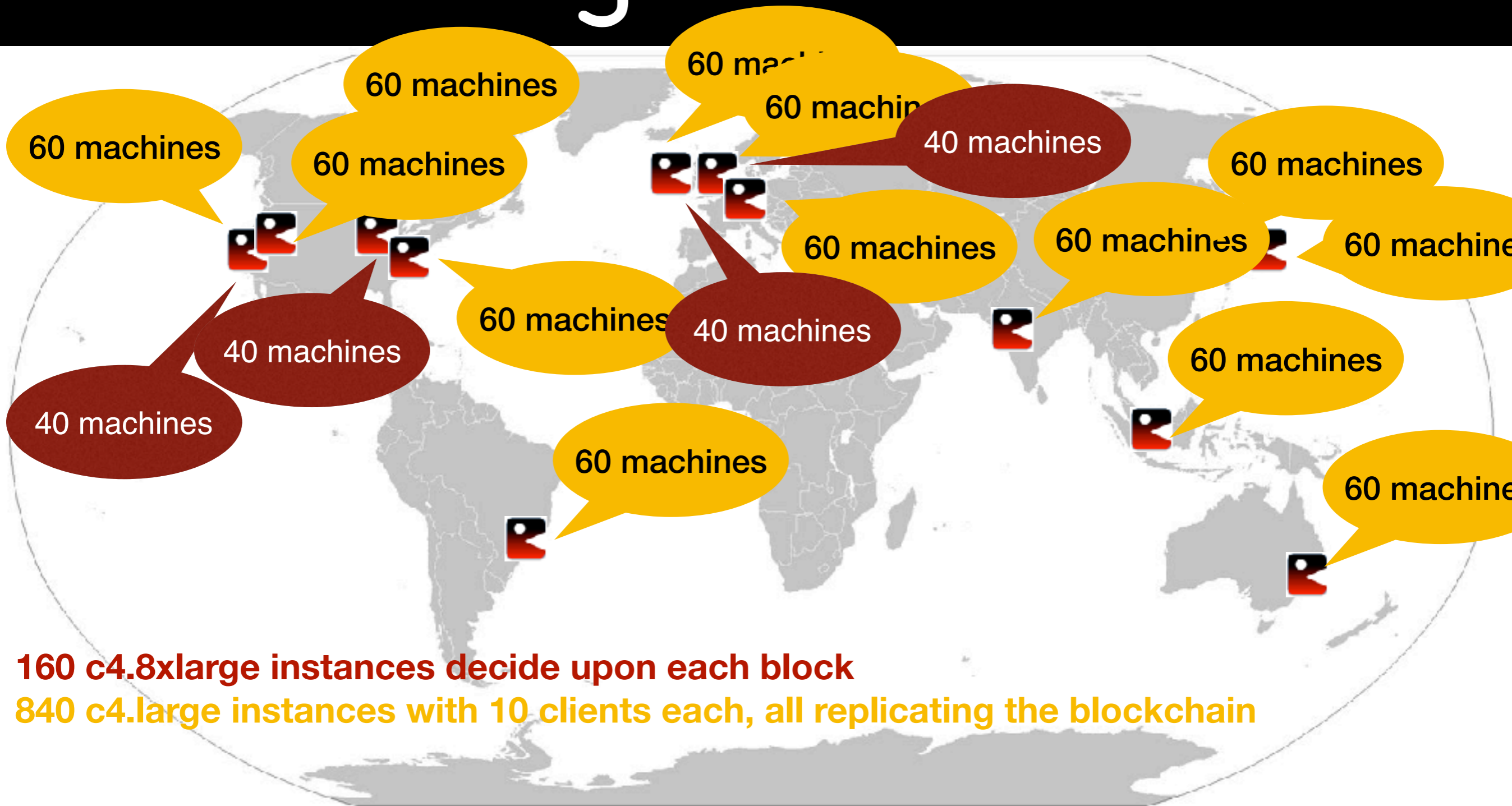


# Consensus Comparison

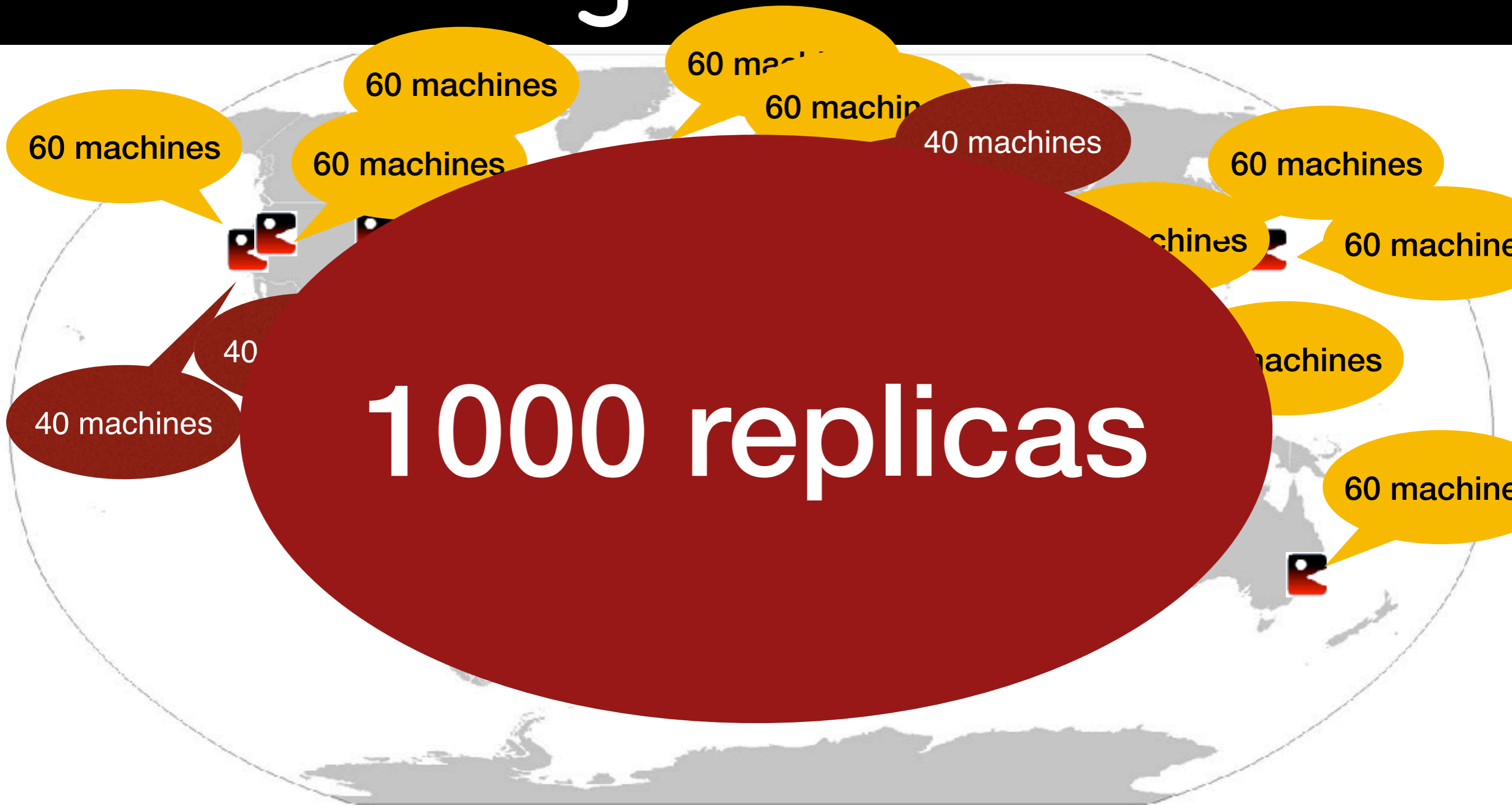
c4 instances, 4 vCPU, 7.5 GiB, 750 Mbps, n=140, t=46



# Larger Scale



# Larger Scale



# Larger Scale

<b>#replicas</b>	<b>#requesters</b>	<b>Valid tx/sec</b>	<b>Async write Latency</b>	<b>Latency</b>	<b>Valid tx/block</b>	<b>Invalid tx/block</b>
1000	8400	30684	238ms	3103ms	95407	378

# Conclusion

- We propose the Red Belly Blockchain
  - Secure: does not fork
  - Efficient: commits up to 660,000 TPS
  - Scale to 1000 geodistributed replicas with a 3 second latency
  - Dynamic: A community blockchain that avoids wastes

# Future Work

1. Deploy community nodes under the control of distinct jurisdictions and representative of different parts of the population
2. We are implementing incentives (identify and punish misbehaviors) for a more realistic model (rational instead of correct/Byzantine)

# References

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# See you in Sydney



# More information

<https://redbellyblockchain.io>