Catalyst Network

Developer Introduction

Created by @nshcore

What is the

Catalyst Network?

Catalyst Network

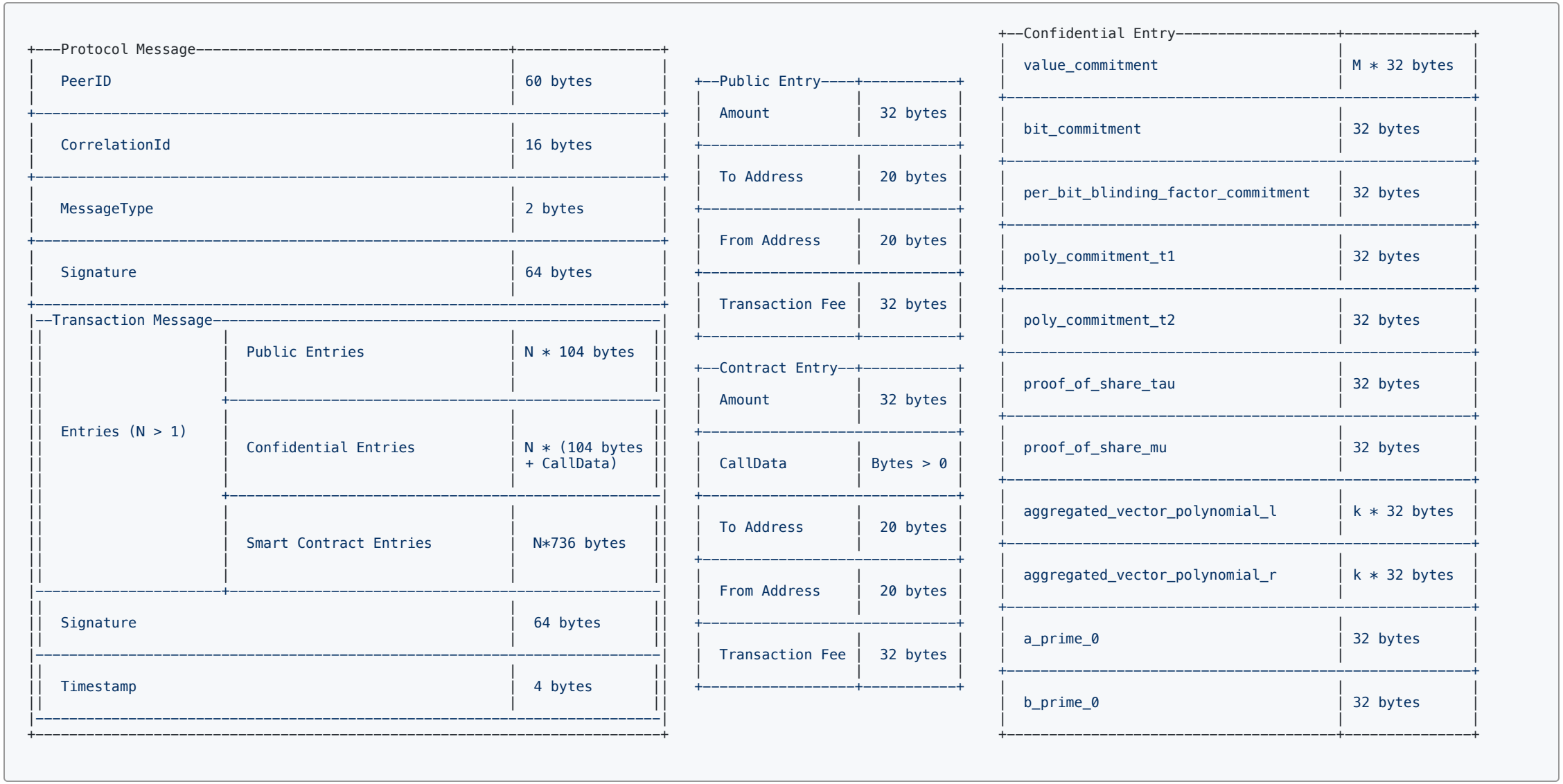
- Probabalistic BFT Consensus
- Distributed FileSystem (DFS)
- Distributed Compute System (DCS)
- Distributed DNS
- KVM smart contracts
- Public and Confidential transactions

What is

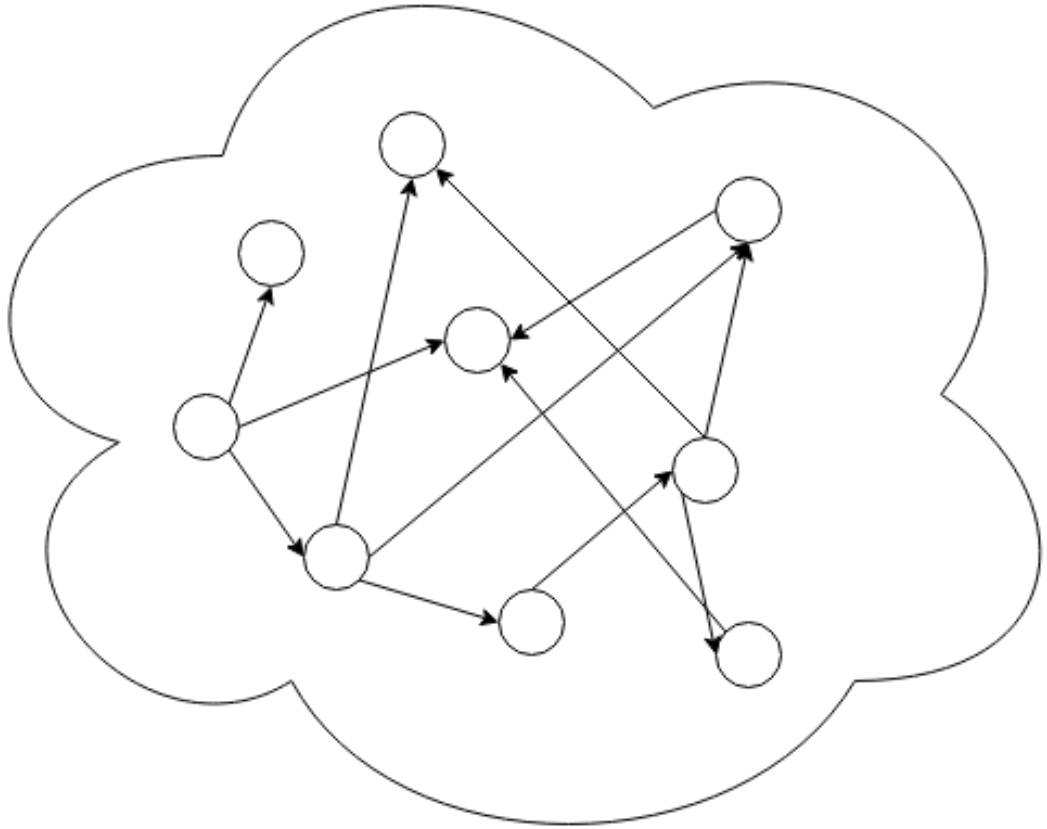
Probablistic BFT Consensus

A collabarative process in which nodes collectively vote on global state transitions

Create Transaction



Broadcast to network



Deterministic Mempool

- Highest amount
- Highest fee
- Oldest timestamp
- Signature in alphabetical order

Amount	Fee	Signature
10	1	aksnaucv7besiru7wenmiur
7	3	kjdlsfghajlugfhldgklhfd
7	2	sfdhgshhgshjgshghhgfhsg
1	2	asljkfhljkahlgadkjgdgdd
1	2	baskfjgvbjsofhbposdfggd

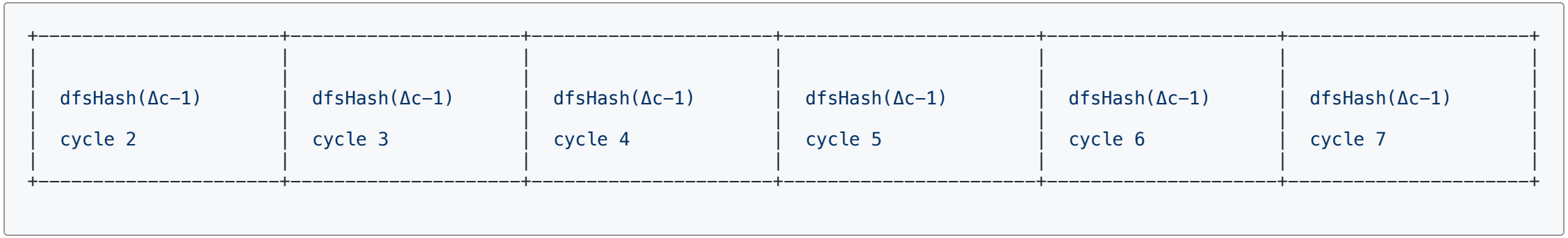
Validation

Peers in the validation process have 4 states

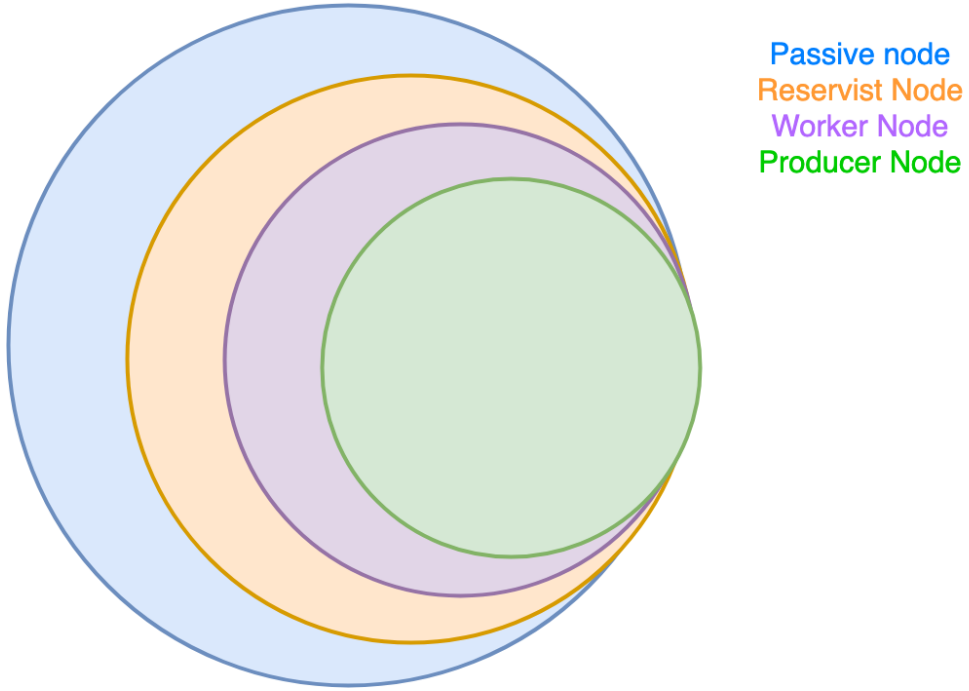
1. Passive Node
    - Connected to peer network
2. Reservist Node
    - Awaiting for admission to the validation pool
3. Worker Node
    - A node that is admited to the validation pool
4. Producer Node
    - A subset of worker nodes who can contirbute to production of ledger state updates

Producer Selection

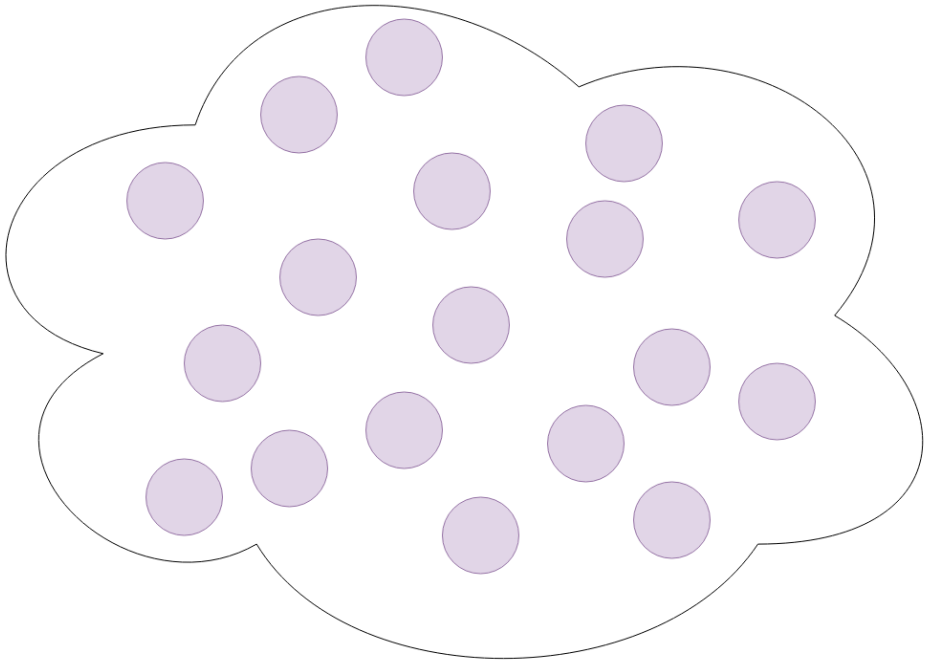
dfsHash(Δc-1) XOR PeerID



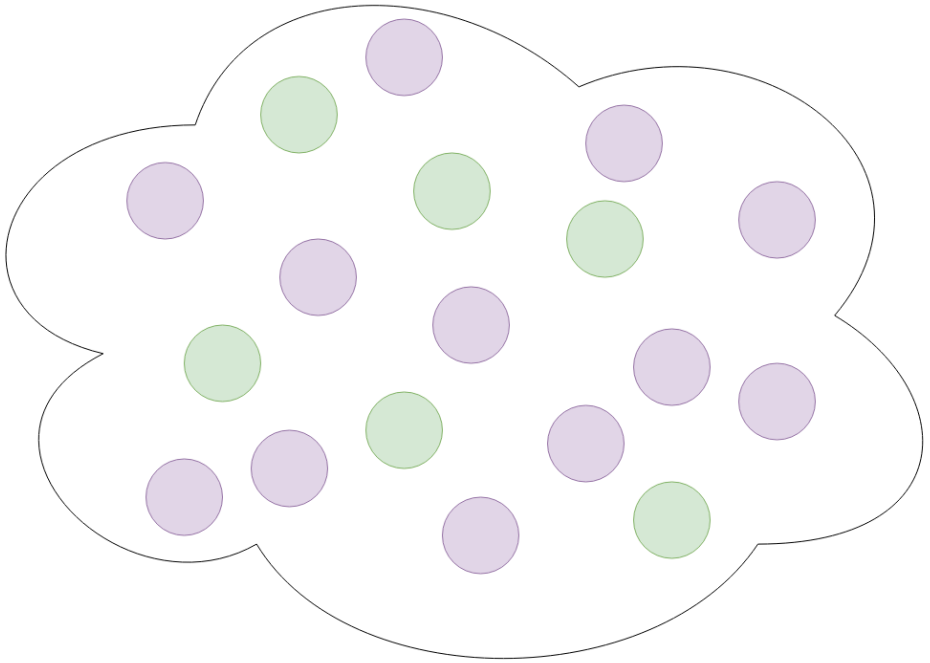
Network Constitution



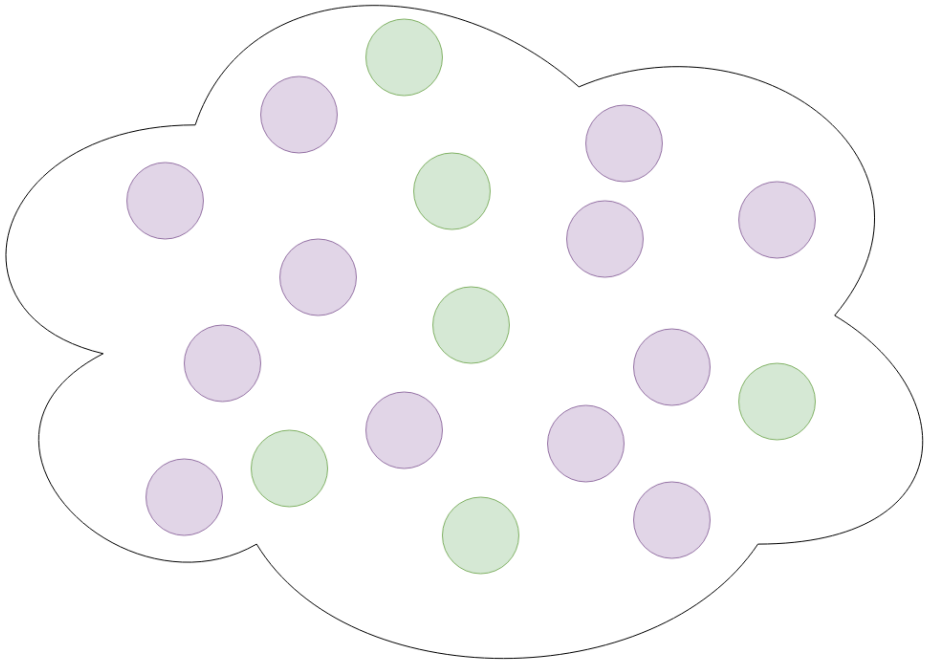
Worker pool



Worker pool

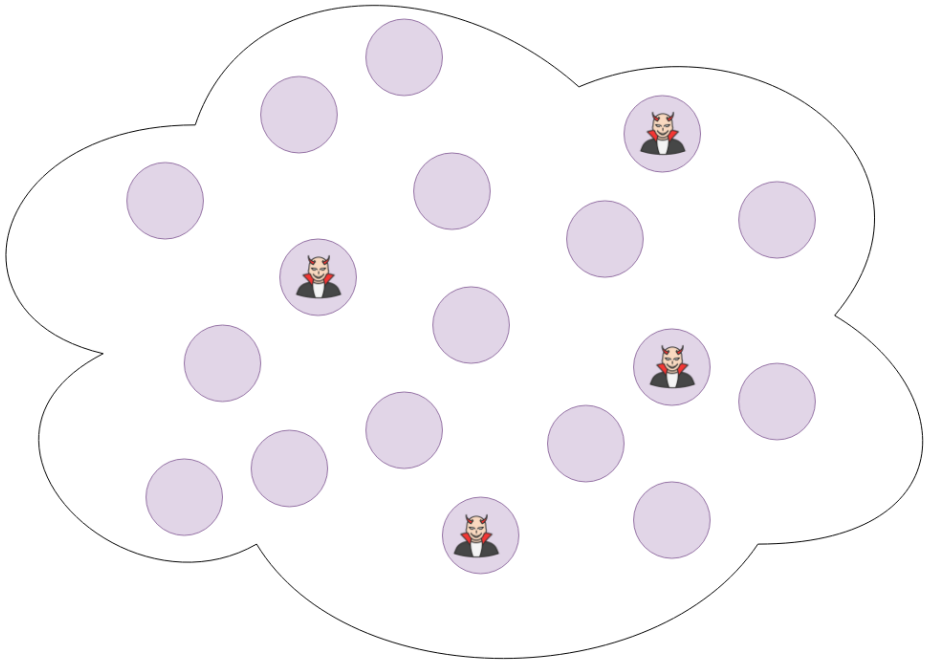


Worker pool

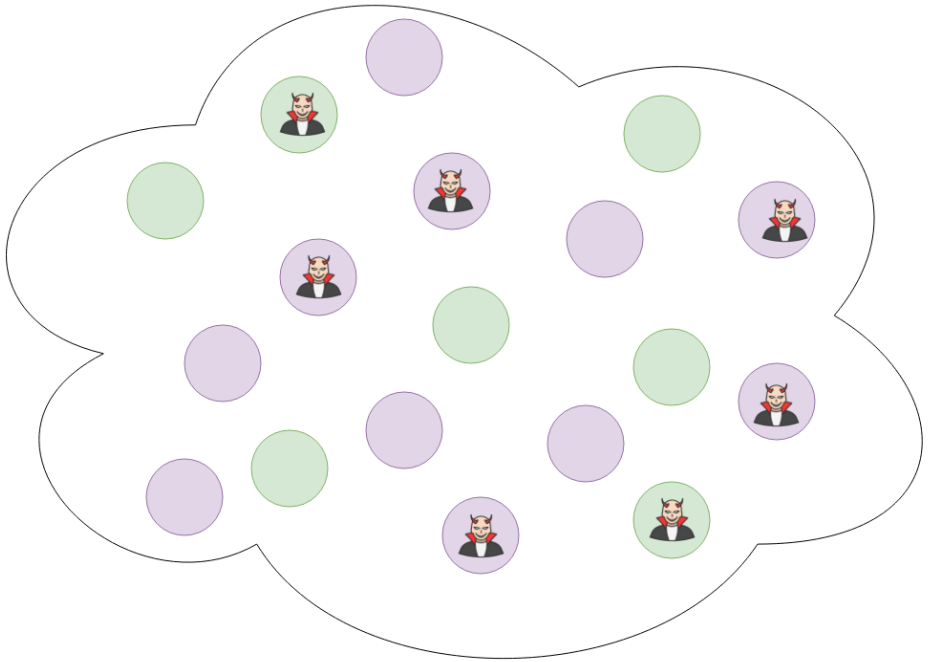


Evil Nodes

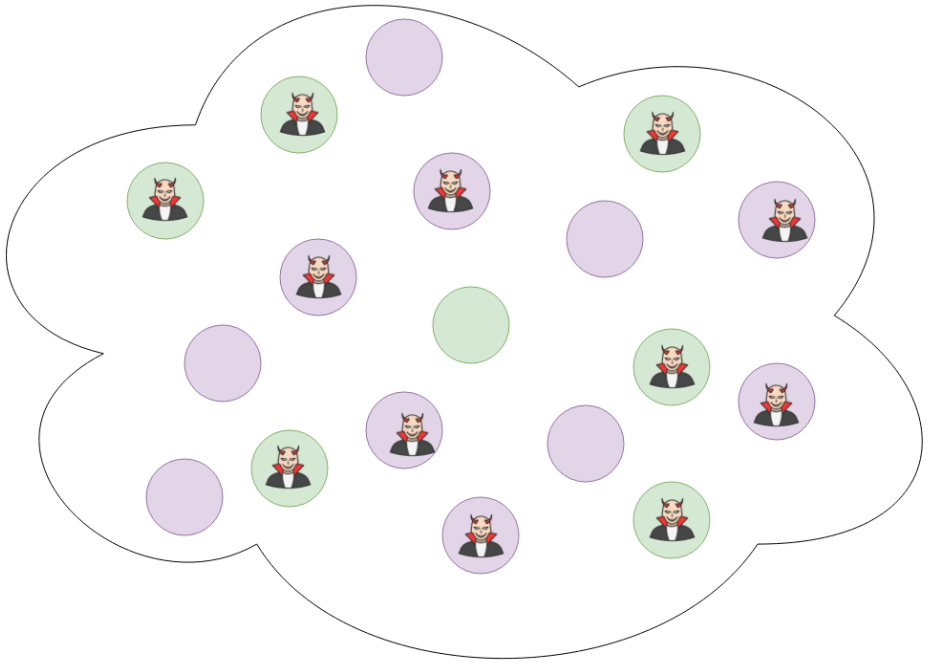
Worker pool



Worker pool



Worker pool

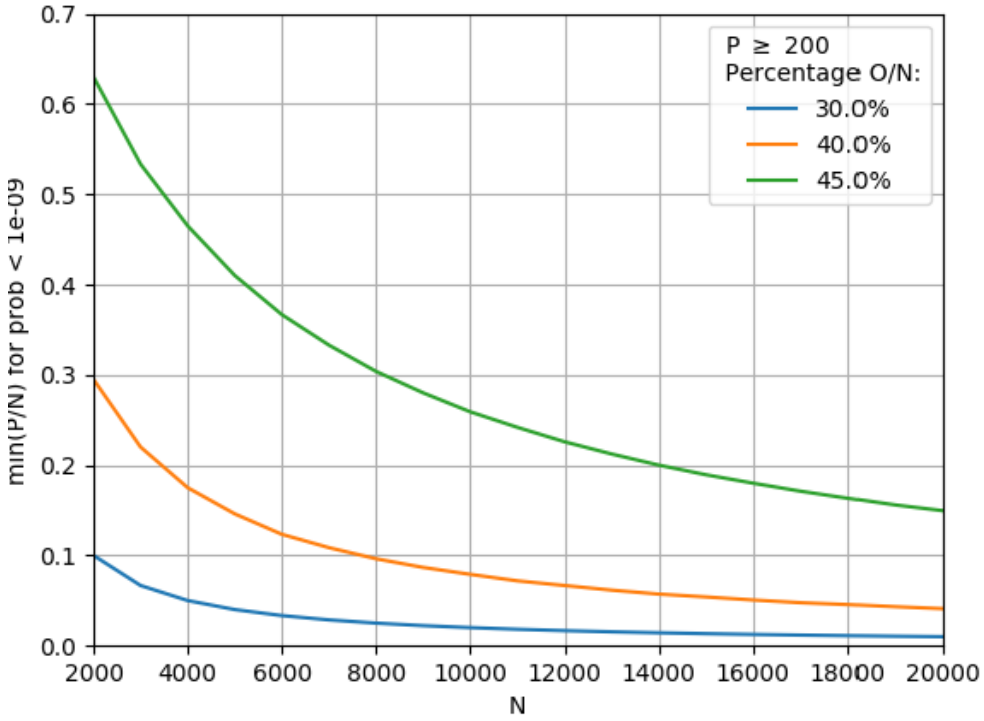



SAD BANANA
IS SAD
Text Memes .com

51% Attack Research

$$P_A = \sum_{p=p_0}^{V} P_a(p)$$

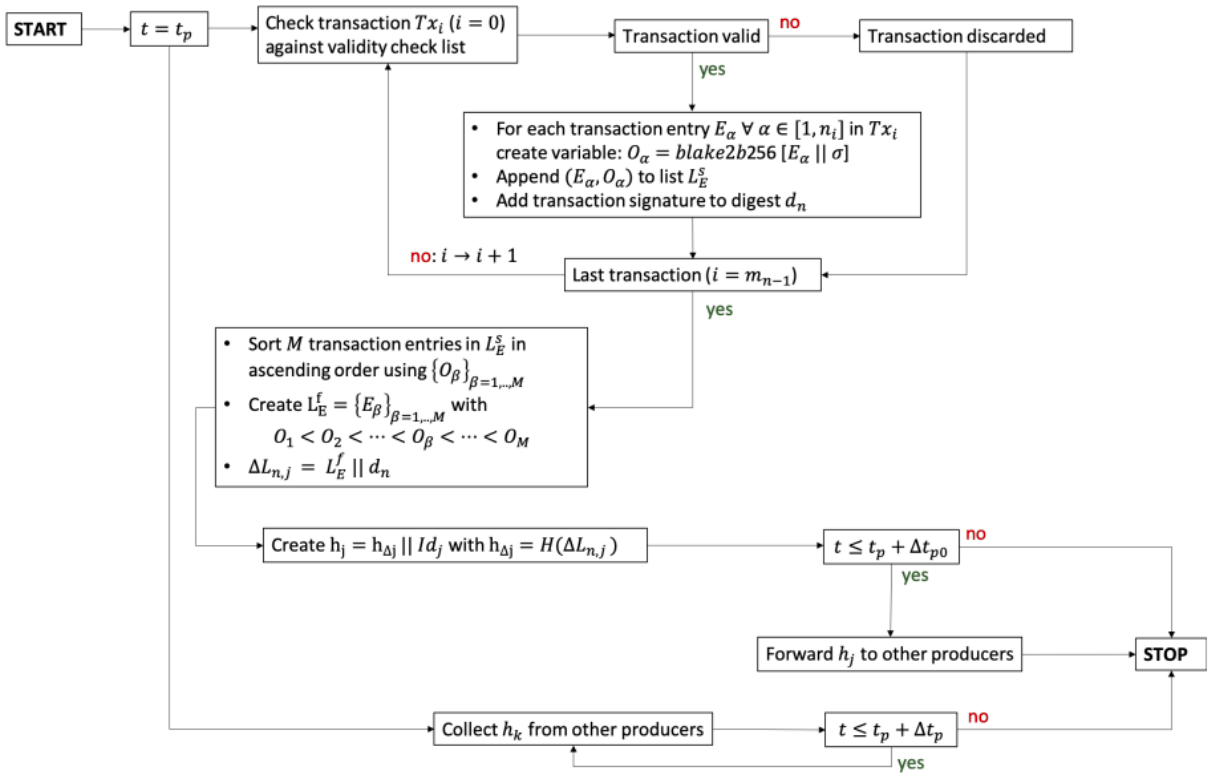
http://github.com/catalyst-network/51-percent-attack-research



The Ledger Cycle

- Producers validate common sets of transactions from the mempool
- Each producer compiles a state delta and votes among its peers in the cycle to vote on the most popular delta produced by the set of producers.

The Ledger Cycle



State Update

When producers have voted and come to consensus on the most correct state update, a state delta update is broadcast to the rest of the network

```
 message Delta {
        bytes previous_delta_dfs_hash = 1;
        bytes state_trie = 2;
        bytes receipt_trie = 3;
        google.protobuf.Timestamp time_stamp = 4;
        repeated Transaction.PublicEntry public_entries = 5;
        repeated Transaction.ConfidentialEntry confidential_entries = 6;
        repeated Transaction.ContractEntry contract_entries = 7;
        repeated Transaction.CoinbaseEntry coinbase_entries = 8;
}
```

Who then clean the validated tx's from their mempool

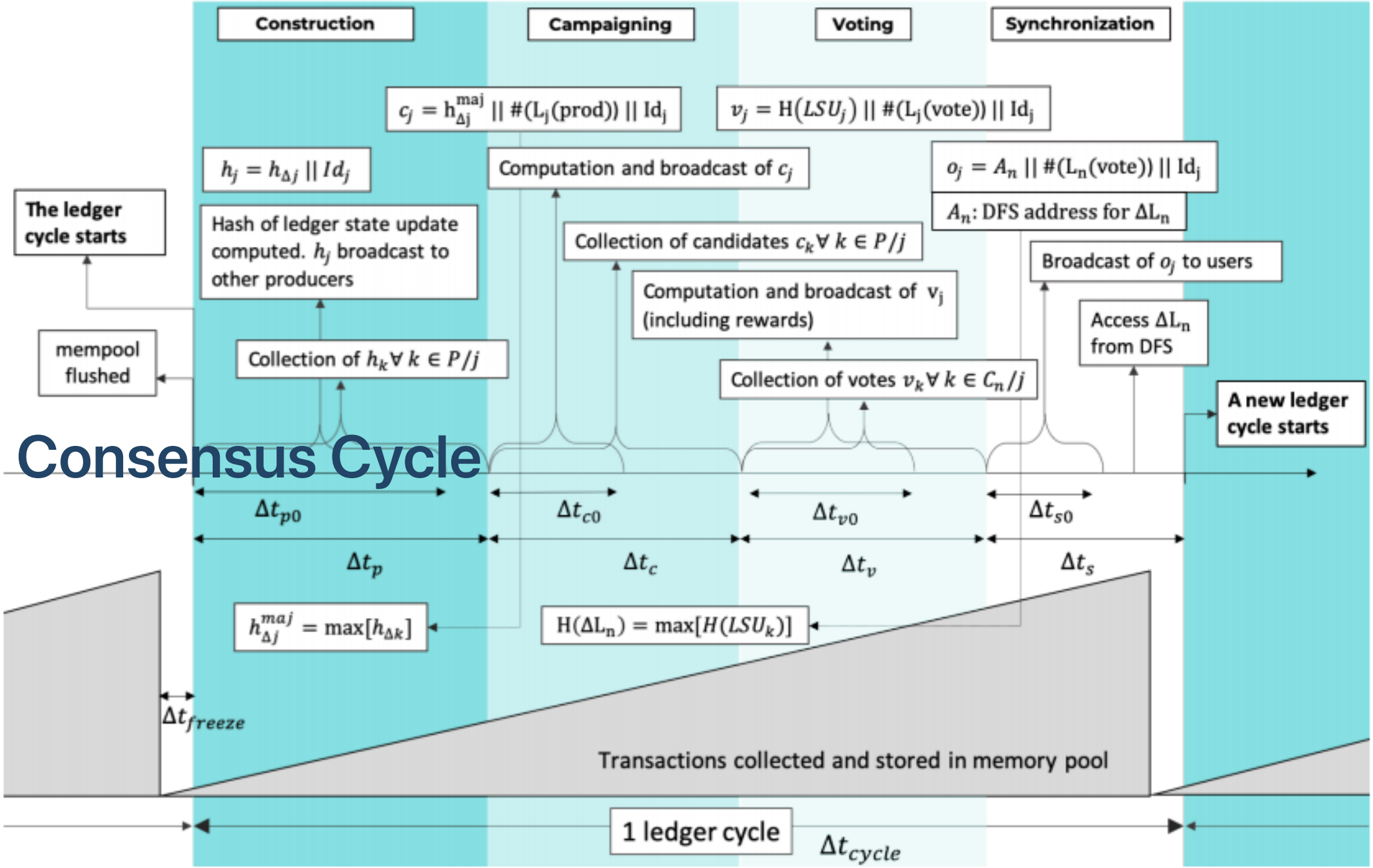
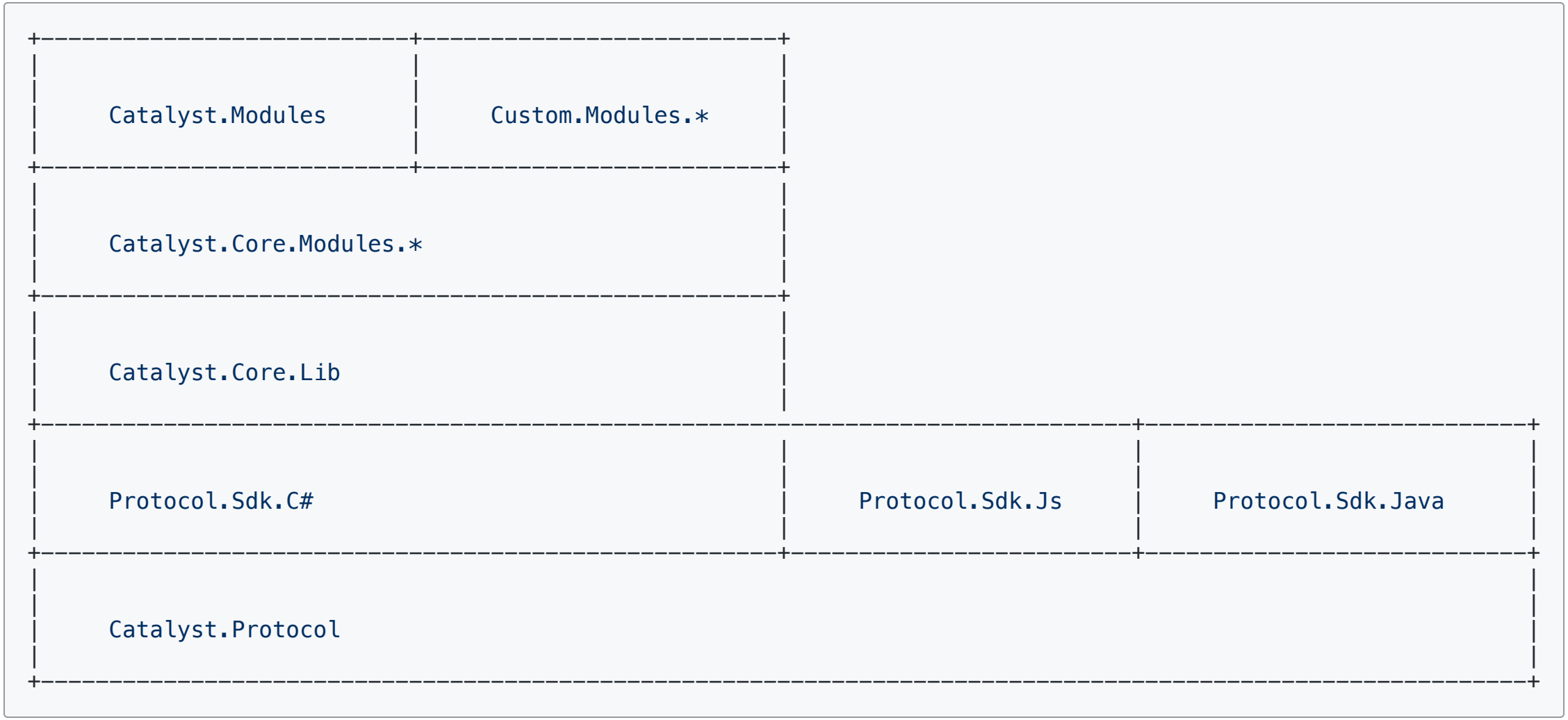


Figure 5.5: Illustration of the different phases followed by a producer during a ledger cycle.

Catalyst.Core Framework

Architecture



Catalyst.Protocol

- Abstract Protocol Schema Deffinitions.
- Protobuffs Serialisation Format.
- Language Interoperability.

Protocol-sdk-*

- Concrete standardised types across languages
- Auto generated from protobuffs deffinitions
- Building blocks for low level functionality

Catalyst.Core.Lib

Core librarys and helpers for IO, networking and configuration. Low level functionality for nodes and modules

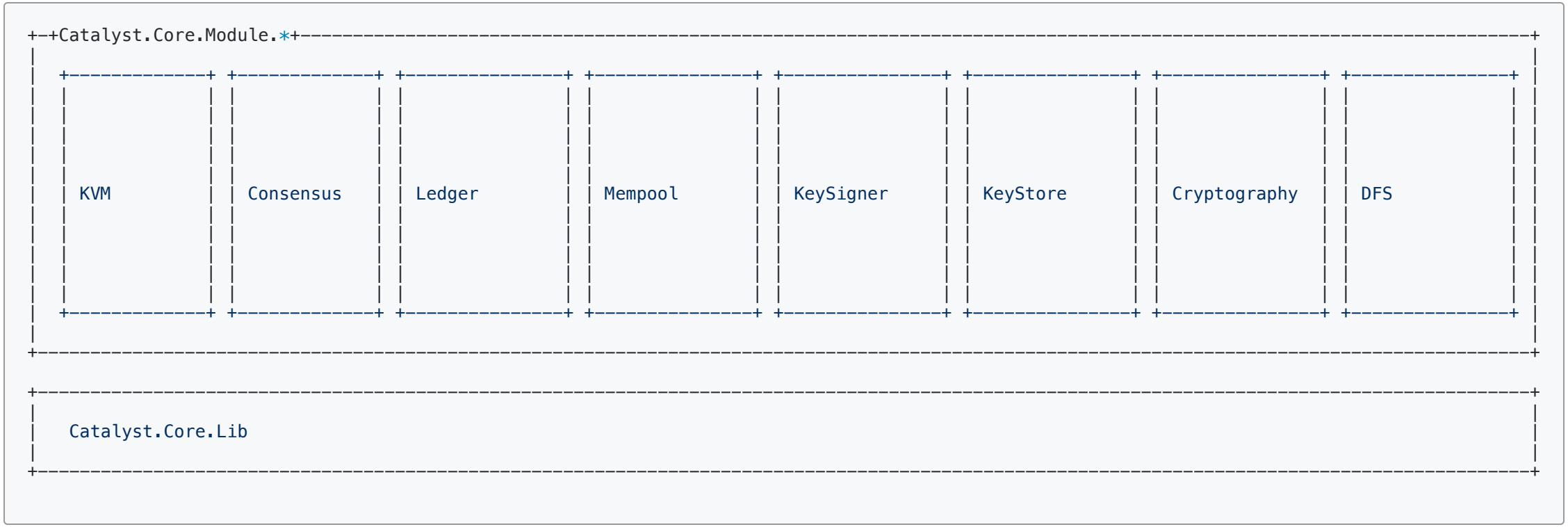
- IO
- P2P
- Cryptography

Catalyst.Core.Modules.*

- Core modules provide spoecific functionality for Catalyst.Node

Catalyst.Modules.*

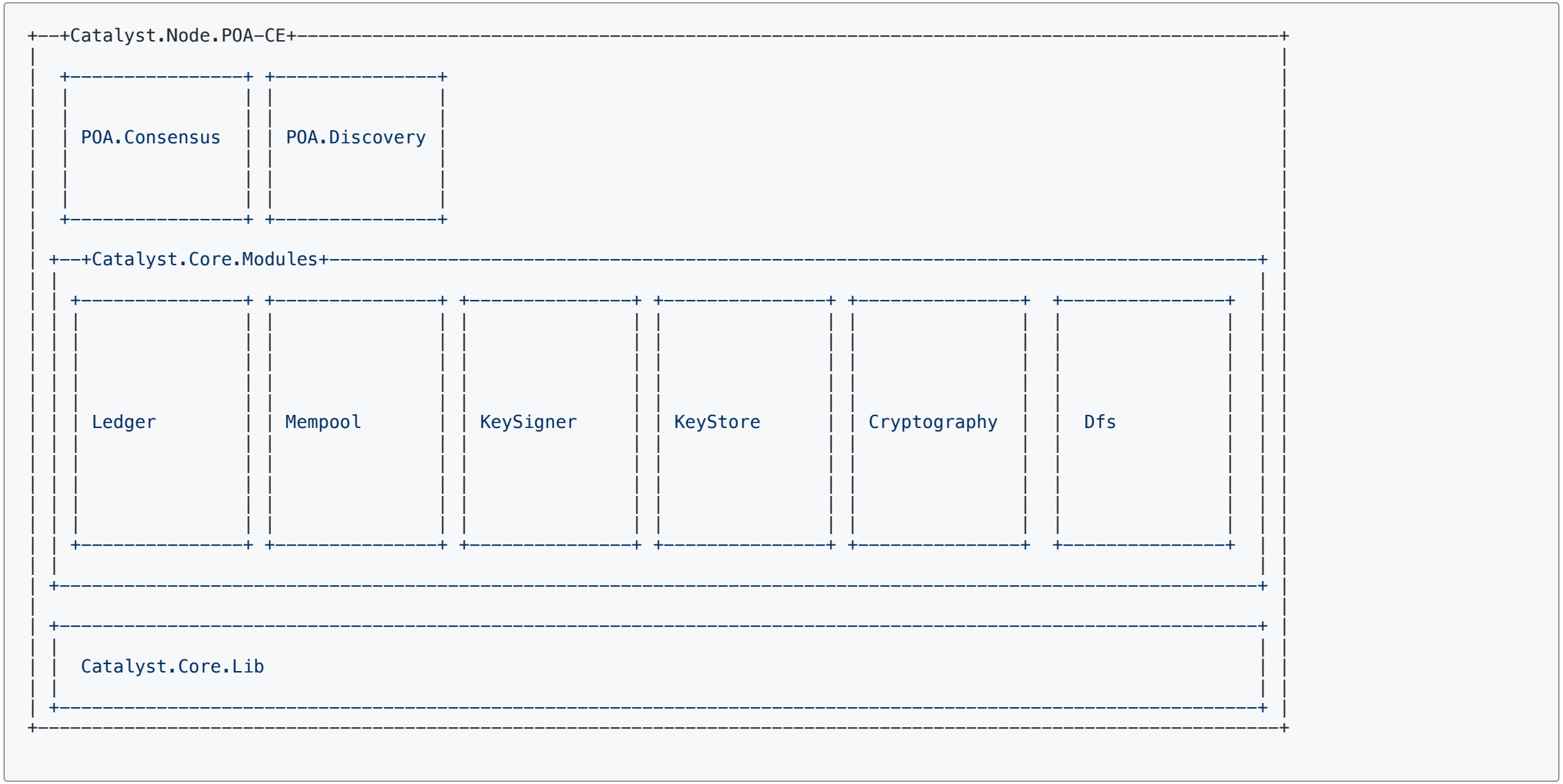
- Modules provide 'flavour' functionality for nodes
- Use familiar technology
- Extend core functionality



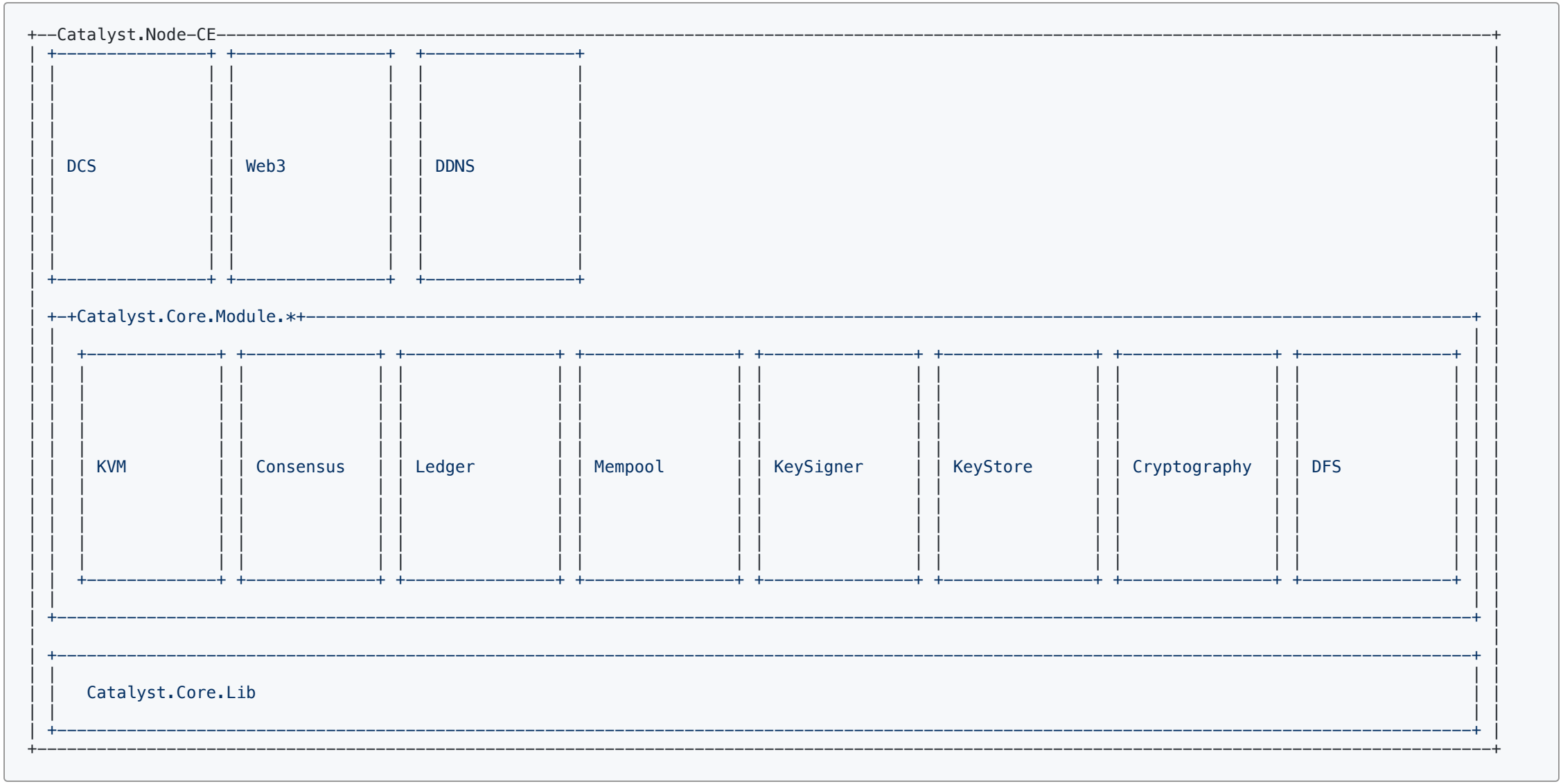
Custom modules

Custom modules are a great way of providing additional or domain specific functionality to the node.

Catalyst.Node.POA-CE



Catalyst.Node-CE



KVM

ERC Standards on KVM

KVM is designed to be a host for ERC-20, ERC-223, ERC-721 and other standard Ethereum contracts

Ethereum DeFi on KVM

With EVM compatibility KVM can bring successful Ethereum solutions like UniSwap or MakerDAO into Catalyst and allow users to interact with DeFi tools they feel familiar with

Integration with Ethereum tools

KVM developers will be able to use Solidity, Vyper and Truffle for contract development and deployments.KVM will create a mapping between known Web3 / JSON RPC calls and Catalyst state.

Native DFS access from KVM

Catalyst users will have a unique ability to build KVM contracts that will have read and write access to big data sets stored on DFS.Prefetch mechanisms and local DFS caches deliver a solution to data availability for virtual machines.

KVM with Catalyst cryptography

KVM will extend EVM allowing Catalyst users to create and verify Catalyst cryptographical artifacts.Catalyst signatures and multihashes will be available for KVM smart contract developers.

State rent mechanism

KVM will be from the beginning balancing the cost of local, high availability state and the long term DFS storage.State rent and DFS cache mechanism will allow to correctly attribute storage cost to contract owners and users.

Early Access Program

Sign up to the Catalyst Network EAP

https://catalystnet.org/eap

Thanks

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