Byzantine Reliable Broadcast

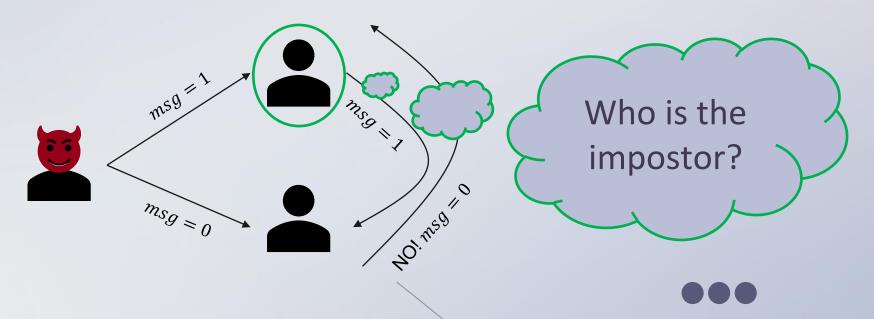
An Adaptive Protocol for the Fault Detection in the Authenticated Double-Echo Broadcast

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Byzantine Process

- Take control over an algorithm
- Act as they want
- May compromise the behavior of correct processes
- Difficult to detect, assumptions on number of Byzantine needed





Byzantine in Broadcast Communication

- Authenticated Double-Echo Broadcast
 - Byzantine Reliable Broadcast implementation
 - Known process set Π
 - Known number of processes N
 - Known number of Byzantine *f*
- Main Phases: Send, Echo, Ready, Deliver
- What if *f* is unknown?



Designing a New Protocol

- How to determine f?
- The goal is to design a new protocol, based on the Authenticated Double-Echo Broadcast, that allows processes to detect Byzantine and estimate f
- The new protocol will be called Adaptive



Assumptions

- Every process knows the number of processes into the system N
- At the beginning, every process is considered correct $correct = \Pi, f = 0$
- Cryptographic communication, through Authenticated
 Perfect Point-to-Point Links
- Initial trust of the sender s (until ready phase)
- Byzantine processes can act as they want





An Adaptive Solution(1)

- Every process analyse its echo set and ready set, trying to find heterogeneity
- Then, set a consistent message as the message more frequent in the echo set, excluding the sender (may happen symmetry and process would be stuck)
- Example:

```
 \Pi = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}, s = P_0 
P_3 : \{P_0 : m, P_1 : m, P_2 : m\}_{Echo}
```

 \circ cons = m

An Adaptive Solution(2)

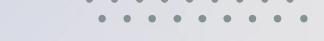
In the ready set, check whether happen that:

$$echos[p] \neq readys[p]$$

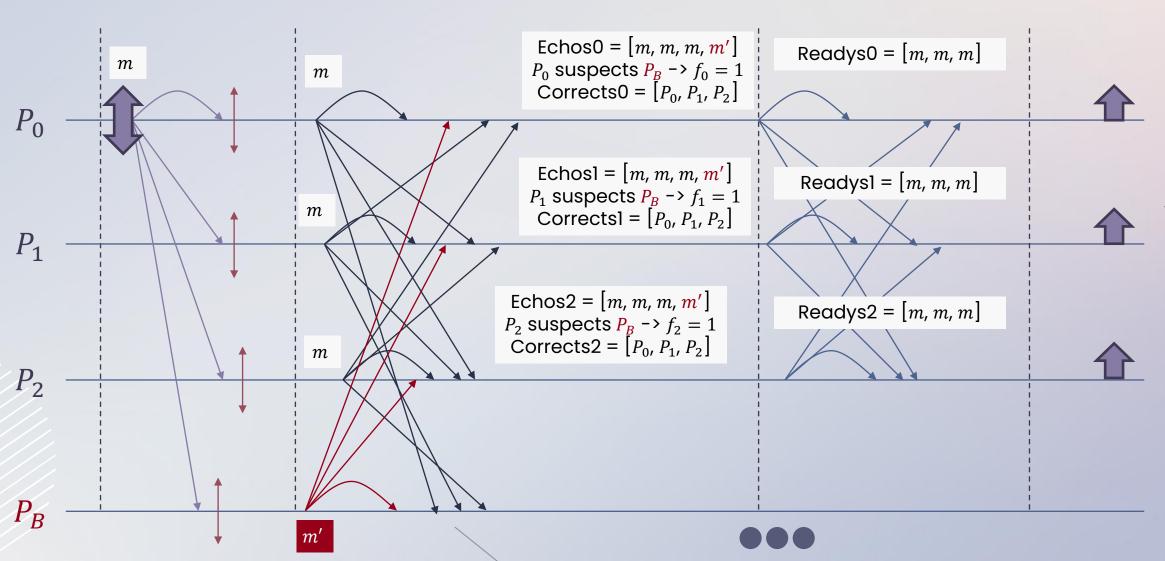
- If a process send a message for ready phase different from which it sent in echo phase, then this process is declared faulty
- Example:

 - $\Pi = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}, s = P_0$ $P_3 : \{P_0 : m, P_1 : m \mid P_2 : m, P_3 : m\}_{Echo}$
 - $P_3: \{P_0: m, P_1: m, P_2: m', P_3: m\}_{Ready}$
 - The process P_3 sets f := f + 1 and $faulty := faulty \cup \{P_2\}$





Simulation of the Adaptive Protocol



Correctness of the Protocol

- The protocol always detects when there is heterogeneity in the echos or readys sets. But how to identify the
 Byzantine process?
- Example:
 - \circ $\Pi = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}, s = P_0$
 - $P_3: \{P_0: m, P_1: m, P_2: m', P_3: m\}_{Echo}$
 - Who is the Byzantine? P_2 or P_0 ?
 - The process P_3 sets f=1 but suspects both $suspected := suspected \cup \{P_0, P_2\}$
- In case of uncertainty in echo phase, a process exclude suspected from ready phase except sender (initial trust)



What if the Sender is Byzantine?(1)

Processes check on ready set if the following equation holds:

$$echos[p] = echos[s] = readys[s]$$

- If no, then the sender is Byzantine and the process probably suspected a correct process
- Example:
 - $\circ \Pi = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}, s = P_0$
 - $P_3: \{P_0: m, P_1: m, P_2: m', P_3: m\}_{Echo}$
 - The process P_3 sets f=1 but suspects both $suspected := suspected \cup \{P_0, P_2\}$
 - o $P_3: \{P_0: m', P_1: m, P_3: m\}_{Ready}$
 - \circ P_3 detects $faulty := faulty \cup \{P_0\}$ and $suspected := suspected \setminus \{P_2\}$

What if the Sender is Byzantine?(2)

- Correct process suspected may be stuck due to symmetry
- Example:
 - $\Pi = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}, s = P_0$
 - $P_2: \{P_0: m', P_1: m, P_2: m', P_3: m\}_{Echo}$
 - o No consistency message can be found, **symmetry** situation
 - \circ P_2 is **stuck** because was misled by P_0 and **do not participate** in the ready phase
- When a process initiate its ready phase, it **start a timer** Δ in order to **wait some time** in case some process detects the sender as Byzantine



- Whenever a correct process detects the sender as Byzantine, spread a special message: ByzantineSender
- The message contains the echo set of the detector process echos_p
- When a process receives this message check if:

$$echos[s] \neq echos_p[s]$$

- If yes, then spread its special message ByzantineSender
- When the process misled receives **enough special messages** $\#ByzantineSender \ge N-2$, then it **can conclude that the sender was Byzantine** and **join** in the **ready phase**

- $\Pi = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}$
- $s = P_0$
- $Byzantine = P_0$
- P_1, P_2, P_3 :
 - $(P_0:m',P_1:m,P_2:m,P_3:m)_{Echo}$
 - $P_1: m, P_2: m, P_3: m_{Ready}$
 - $\circ \quad correct = \{P_1, P_2, P_3\}$
 - $\circ \quad faulty = \{P_0\}$
 - \circ f=1

•
$$\Pi = \{P_0, P_1, P_2, P_3\}$$

•
$$s = P_0$$

- $Byzantine = P_3$
- P_0, P_1, P_2 :
 - $(P_0: m, P_1: m, P_2: m, P_3: m')_{Echo}$
 - $P_0: m, P_1: m, P_2: m_{Ready}$
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 - $\circ \quad correct = \{P_0, P_1, P_2\}$
 - $\circ \quad faulty = \{P_3\}$
 - \circ f=1

Correctness of the Adaptive Solution

The Adaptive Algorithm executes correctly if:

- Otherwise, Byzantine process(es) may:
 - Exclude some process from the communication (mislead)
 - Block the execution of some process (symmetry)
 - Change the message of the broadcast event (spoofing)
- If sender is Byzantine, then the algorithm stops because the sender of broadcast event was compromised
- Synchronous System to avoid errors in detection



Open Q&A

• Code and Experiments in detail:

https://github.com/GiuseppeDaidone/AdaptiveByzantineReliableBroadcast

