

Variants of Proof-of-Stake &

Importance of Building a

Strong Validator &

Delegator Set –

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About Me & Cryptium Labs

- Founder @ Cryptium Labs
- Main research topics: Consensus,
 - Proof-of-Stake, and Security

- Network agnostic validator,
 supporting any reasonable protocol
- Development & Research
- Community Development (validators and delegators side)

Consensus Algorithm ≠ Proof-of-X

Consensus Alg.

Mechanisms that enable peers to agree on a specific state of values

Proof-of-X

consensus

Mechanisms that determine what peers are eligible to participate in

Nakamoto Consensus

The chain with the largest pool of work or heaviest is the canonical one

Byzantine-Fault Tolerant Consensus

Latest block with more than 2/3 of the validator set's signatures

Proof-of-Work

Compete with other nodes to solve the computational puzzle or find the nonce for the next block

Proof-of-Stake

Allocate the required amount of value as a collateral, which can be lost when deviating from the protocol

The Nothing-at-Stake Problem

Nodes can cause and maintain forks at no cost

Example

- Present in PoS variants from commercial and academic projects
- Commercialised projects:
 - Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS)
 - Used in e.g. Bitshares, EOS

- Assumes that if one of the active
 block producers (top 21 by votes)
 deviates, it will not get voted
 again
- Is it a plausible assumption?

Security of Your Application

The risk of using NASP protocols as infrastructure for your dApp

Variants of **Proof-of-Stake**

Liquid PoS	Bonded PoS	Nominated	Casper
(LPoS)	(BPoS)	PoS (NPoS)	
e.g. Tezos	e.g. Cosmos	e.g. Polkadot	e.g. Ethereum
	Hub		

Variants of **Proof-of-Stake**

Liquid PoS (LPoS)

e.g. Tezos

Nakamoto Consensus (Heaviest Chain Consensus) **Bonded** PoS (BPoS)

e.g. Cosmos

Hub

BFT Consensus Nominated

PoS (NPoS)

e.g. Polkadot

Casper

e.g. Ethereum

Hybrid Nakamoto + BFT

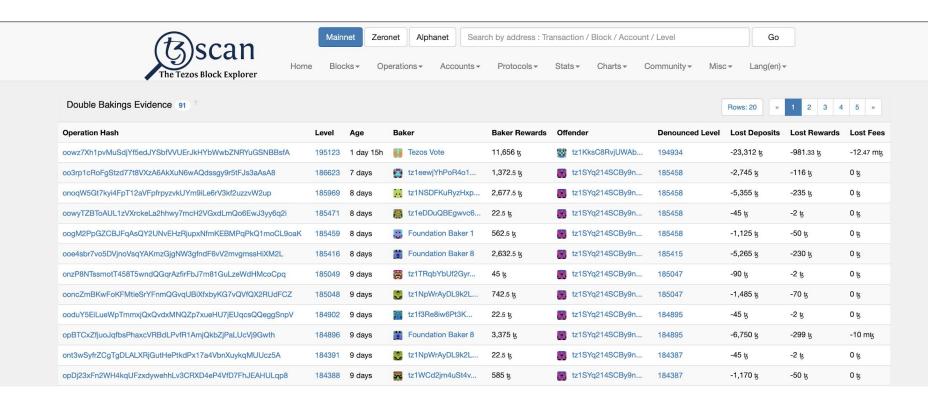
Consensus

A Note on Finality Gadgets

Beacon chain, layer on top of existing chain to enable finality

	LPoS (Tezos)	BPoS (Cosmos)
Consensus Mechanism?	Nakamoto Consensus	Tendermint Consensus
Who is allowed to participate?	10,000 XTZ self-bond	Top 100 by economic stake
How is leader elected?	Pseudorandom assignment of slots (based on staking balance)	Weighted Round-Robin
What is at stake?	Bakers' self-bond, reward, fees	Self-bond, delegation, rewards
What are the slashing conditions?	Double-baking (- 512 XTZ/slot) Double-endorsing (- 64 XTZ/slot)	Double-signing (- 50%) Liveness (- 1%)
What are the rewards?	Baking + fees Endorsements, denunciations	Validation rewards + fees
Annual Inflation %	~5.51%	~7-20%
How often does the validator set change?	Every cycle (2-3 natural days)	Recalculated at end of every block

Proof-of-Stake in Action





The Role of Tezos Token Holders in PoS Networks

Validators

Token holders who operate a validating node and participate in consensus

Delegators

Token holders who participate indirectly in consensus by

delegating their validating rights

The Role of Token Holders

- Hodling is economically discouraged
- PoS Networks introduce two new stakeholders into the ecosystem:
 - Validators: participate directly in consensus
 - **Delegators**: participate indirectly

- On-Chain Governance
 - In some networks only validators will have voting power proportional to their total stake
 - In others, delegators have the power to overwrite the vote of the validators

The security & decentralisation of these networks rely on the decisions of token holders, be it by validating or delegating

- Letter to Current & Future Delegators (Link)

How to Reach Out

• Slides will be available github.com/cryptiumlabs/library

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