Sszb: A High Performance SSZ Implementation in Rust

PUSHING SSZ 01

Agenda

What is Serialization and SSZ?

The SSZ Ecosystem

Benchmarking with Ssz-Arena

Sszb: A High Performance SSZ Implementation

Sszb Performance

Next Steps

What is Serialization?

Serialization is the process of transforming a data structure into a format (usually an array of bytes) that can be stored or transmitted over a network.

Data structures can't be transmitted as is, they must be serialized on one end and deserialized on the other. This is especially true as their in-memory representation may not be the same across different implementations. This necessitates a common encoding format.

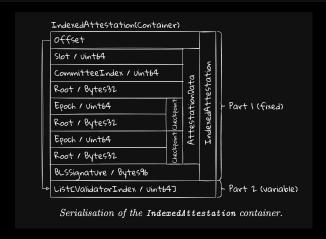
What is SSZ?

Simple Serialize (SSZ) is a new serialization scheme on Ethereum 2, meant to replace Recursive Length Prefix (RLP) encoding on Ethereum 1.

It is not self-describing and uses schemas to determine how to serialize/deserialize data. Schemas are a must have in a performant serialization format. It also allows for some level of direct access.

It is deterministic like RLP, so the same data always results in the same serialized output. This is crucial for consensus.



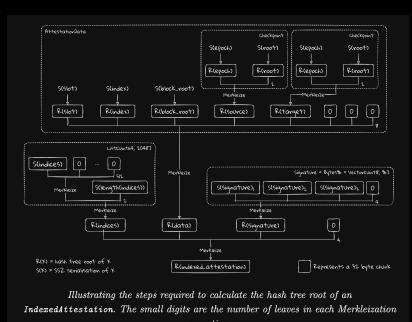


What is Merkleization?

Merkleization and Tree Hashing is the process by which we produce a short digest of state on Ethereum, while allowing for updates without rehashing the *entire* state.

Along with SSZ, this method for constructing root hashes of complex SSZ containers was devised for consistent hashing across the ecosystem.

This is useful for efficient consensus operations, as well as small proofs for light clients that don't want to hold too much state data.



operation.

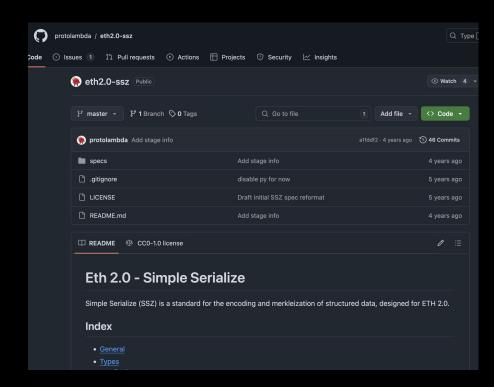
The SSZ Ecosystem

There are a few SSZ implementations in several languages (mostly Go).

Rust has:

Sigma Prime's ethereum_ssz
Grandine's crate (not public)
Alex Stoke's ssz-rs

For the first half of the fellowship, I worked on a benchmarking suite to to evaluate how these libraries perform against each other.



Benchmarks with Ssz-Arena

ghiliweld/ssz-arena

```
SignedBeaconBlock/Sszb/decode
                        time:
                                [125.38 µs 129.29 µs 133.72 µs]
                                [682.03 MiB/s 705.35 MiB/s 727.38 MiB/s]
                        thrpt:
SignedBeaconBlock/Sszb/encode
                                [55.728 μs 55.835 μs 55.942 μs]
                        time:
                        thrpt: [1.5920 GiB/s 1.5951 GiB/s 1.5981 GiB/s]
SignedBeaconBlock/Sszb/encode to slice
                                [26.639 μs 26.697 μs 26.758 μs]
                        time:
                        thrpt: [3.3284 GiB/s 3.3360 GiB/s 3.3432 GiB/s]
SignedBeaconBlock/Lighthouse/decode
                                [3.1709 ms 3.1740 ms 3.1777 ms]
                        time:
                        thrpt: [28.699 MiB/s 28.733 MiB/s 28.760 MiB/s]
SignedBeaconBlock/Lighthouse/encode
```

LEVERAGING CRITERION FOR USEFUL BENCHMARK REPORTS

ssz-arena is a benchmarking suite that evaluates ssz implementations on test cases and real blockchain data (from a beacon chain checkpoint). This gives a robust way to compare performance.

So How Does One Optimize SSZ?

The boundary between serialization and data structure optimization is blurry. In most cases, the best optimization you can do is optimizing the underlying data structure you're encoding/decoding and making it more amenable to those tasks.

That's only possible with control over the data structures used. Often, a slower data structure might have some other benefits outside the context of serialization.

Being constrained by the inability to change the underlying data structure, I opted to minimize intermediate allocations.

Sszb Design Decisions

ghiliweld/sszb

BUF AND BUFMUT TRAITS

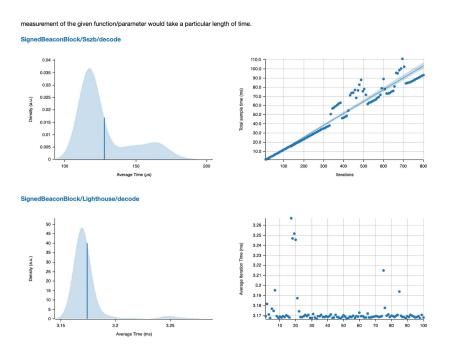
Gives developers the flexibility to use Vecs or slices or any buffer type that implements the Buf/BufMut traits. It also has the added benefit of abstracting the offset accounting, greatly simplifying the implementation at zero cost.

ALLOCATION MINIMIZED

We avoid intermediate state during the encoding process, and minimize the intermediate state needed during decoding. This greatly reduces the number and size of the memory allocations needed to perform serialization, which is the dominant cost.

Peter's Go implementation and Grandine's were big inspirations.

Plotting Performance of Beacon Block Decoding



~129 µs

~3 ms ethereum_ssz decoding

How Sszb Performs on Beacon Blocks (by the Numbers)

Faster Encoding..

ENCODING SPEEDUP

~85%

and Faster Decoding

DECODING SPEEDUP

~95%

Next Steps

SszHash	SszCheck	Stable Release	Partial Encoding & Decoding
Shipping support for merkleization and merkle proofs with generalized indices.	Support input validation that some input bytes conforms to a type T encoding to reject malformed inputs earlier.	Gear up for a stable release, adding usage docs as well as doc comments before publishing.	Supporting decoding subsets of an input. For large objects like beacon state, full decoding is rather expensive so partial decoding would be a game changer. Re-encoding and re-hashing work similarly for sparse updates.

Q&A



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Sources

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- https://eth2book.info/capella/part2/building_blocks/merkleization/
- https://epf.wiki/#/wiki/CL/SSZ
- https://epf.wiki/#/wiki/CL/merkleization
- https://github.com/qhiliweld/ssz-arena
- https://github.com/protolambda/eth2-docs
- https://github.com/ghiliweld/sszb

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