Introduction

In order to eliminate certain issues with your writing, you first need to notice them. In this stage, you will train yourself to notice the most important issues in your writing.

Identifying errors

Choose a sample of your writing of about 500 words. This could be something you're working on at the moment, or a section of your ESA report. Read the sample carefully, several times, and highlight any errors you find **related to one of the two most important writing issues you are focusing on in Phase 2**. **Do not attempt to correct the error**. Once you have finished, complete the process for **the second writing issue you are focusing on in Phase 2** using a different highlighting colour.

Here is an example of a student highlighting errors related to articles:

The first promotion is that the EGTS is able to support autonomous flying-car research. The 
flying-cars were unsafe on the ground because their engines were likely to hurt pedestrians. 
Thus, the research on the flying-cars were forbidden by the UK government in the past. 

# Your text:

In [15], an alternative Sybil attack protection mechanism named Proof-of-Stake (PoS) was proposed. In case of PoS [18] [19], instead of requiring miners to do a tremendous amount of computational work, the probability of validating blocks relies on the stake nodes have. Namely, the more stakes a node has, the higher chance this node can create a block. Once the block is approved by the blockchain, a certain amount of transaction fees will be issued to this validator. A coin age based PoS-PoW consensus was first implemented to Peercoin in [18] to find validator. In Peercoin, the chance of being selected is calculated by multiplying the amount of coins by the time that a user has held these coins. Once a block is appended to the chain successfully, the age timer of this block will be set as zero to avoid reusing these coins. However, the drawback of this method is that it is very dangerous for the system. Because even one malicious node possesses sufficient coins for a long time, it can take control or destroy the network.

A variant of PoS named Delegated Proof-of-Stake (DPoS) is employed in BitShares [20] EOS.IO [21] and Cosmos [22], in which not all nodes are allowed to create blocks. Every node holding stakes votes for its trusted witnesses whose work is to generate and validate blocks as the representative of all nodes. These witnesses nodes represent all nodes in the network to …. Because there are fewer nodes participating in block issuing and validating work, the generation and confirmation speed of blocks are accelerated. To deal with Byzantine problem and reduce the time complexity of Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT) algorithm, Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT) was introduced [23], [24]. Roughly speaking, the deterministic consensus is reached based on a mutual transmission of information across nodes in BFT algorithm, while in PBFT algorithm, the complexity of sharing data among nodes is deduced from exponential to polynomial [25]. The algorithm works well if no more than 1/3 of the nodes are malicious. However, even if fewer than 1/3 of the nodes are malicious, even if the consensus mechanism is robust, these malicious nodes may cause some vulnerabilities, such as…. Blockchain can be divided into two types according to the available access to the ledger [26] [27]. The first one is permissionless Blockchain, which is open for anyone and based on PoW/PoS mentioned above. The second one is permissioned Blockchains, which is typically operated by one or more organizations and only preselected participants can be involved invalidating transactions. The above mentioned PBFT consensus algorithm is commonly used in permissioned Blockchains [28].