

# Incentivization of correct behavior in a decentralized computing marketplace

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# Key concepts



## Smart Contract [1]

- Automated Agreements
- Trustless Transactions
- Transparency
- Immutability



## iExec [2]

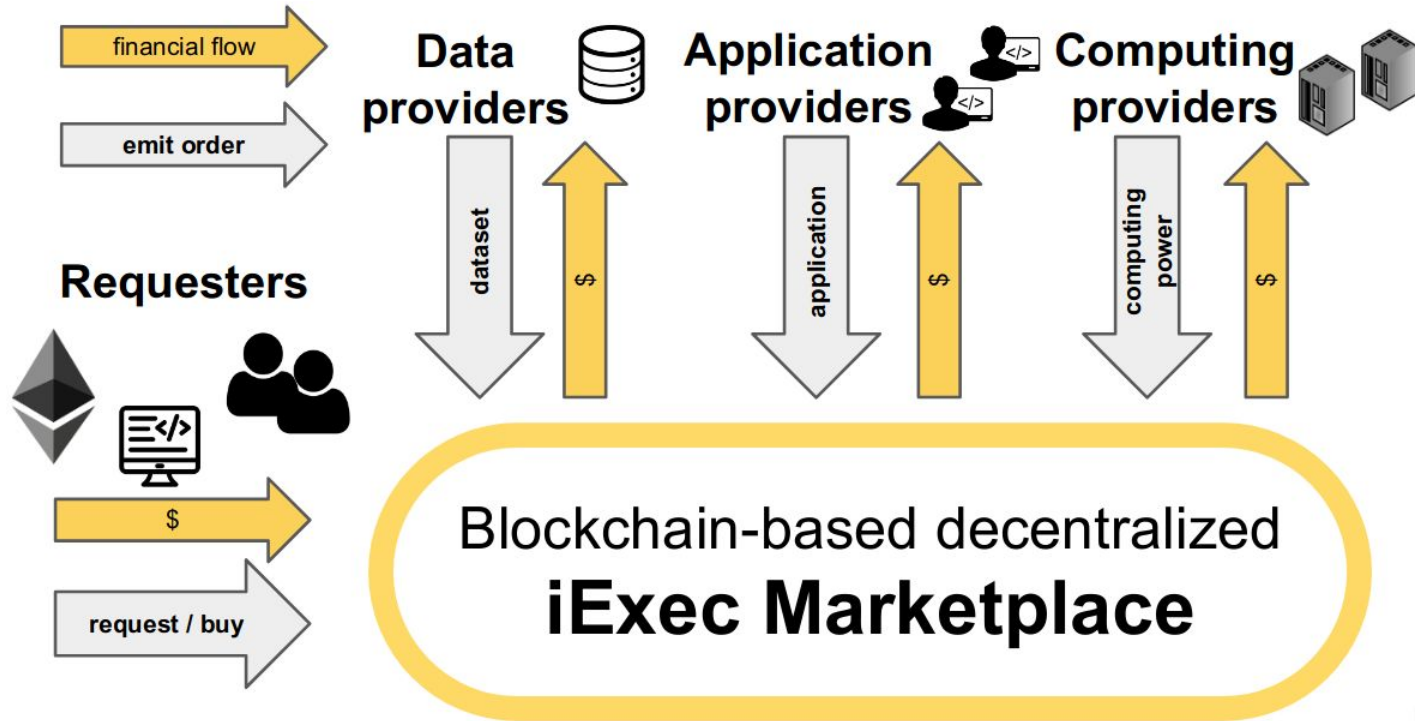
- Blockchain startup
- Decentralized cloud computing
- Decentralized marketplace



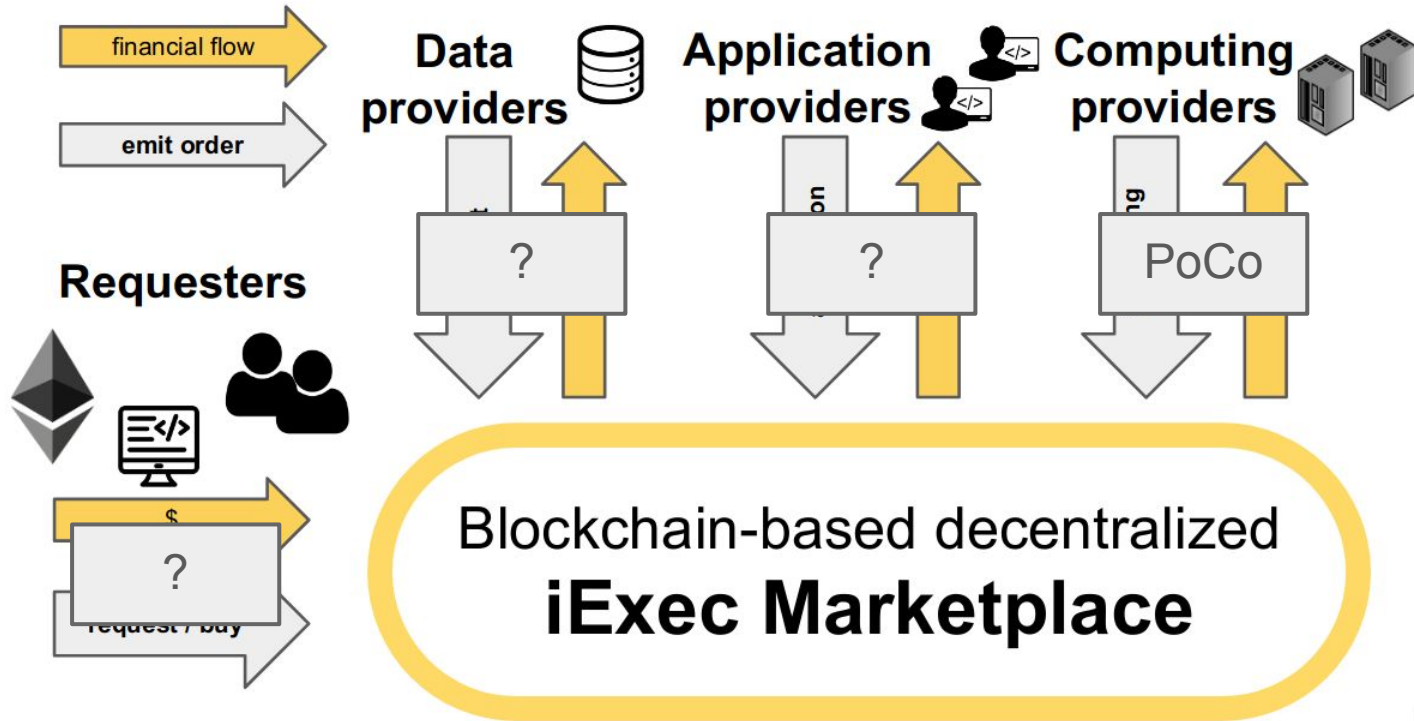
## PoCo [3]

- Consensus Mechanism
- Incentives for Workers
- Staking System
- Outcome-based Payments

# Context: The iExec decentralized marketplace

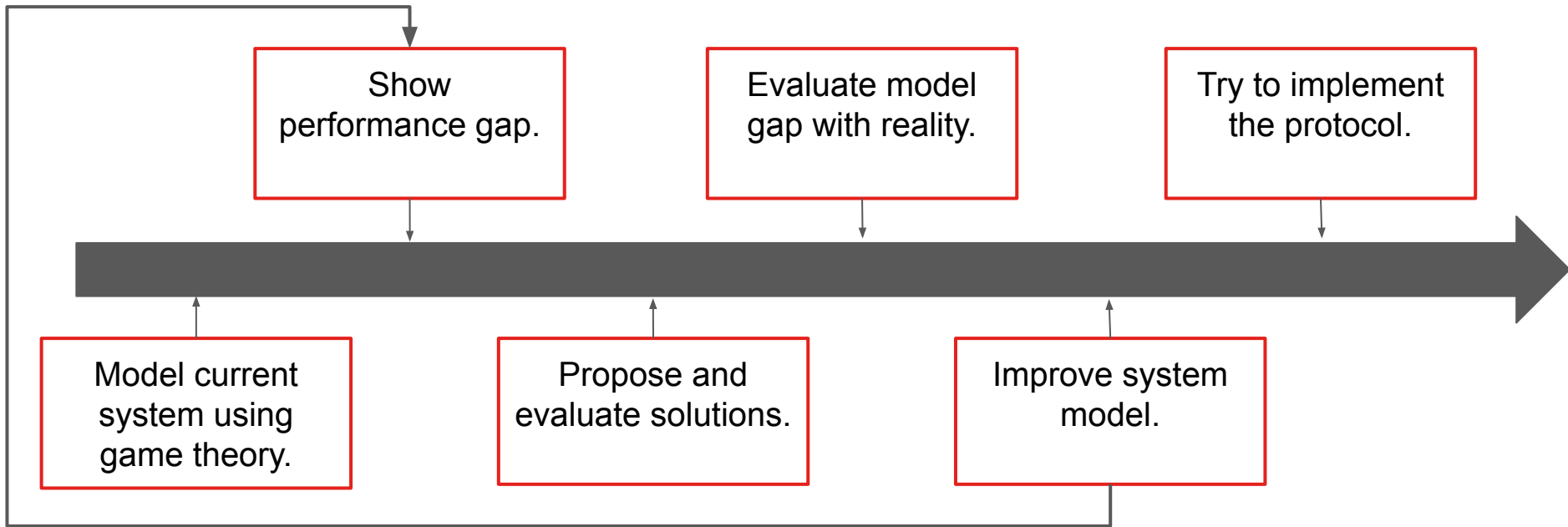


# Identified problem



⇒ Currently no incentive mechanisms for Requesters, Data providers and Application providers.

# Planning



# Game Theory based system model [4]

		Computing provider	
		S	F
Requester: S	Asset	S	F
		$(\underline{U}_r - (\underline{\text{Price}}_a + \underline{\text{Price}}_c), \underline{\text{Price}}_a, \underline{\text{Price}}_c - \underline{\text{Cost}}_c)$	$(\underline{0}, \underline{0}, -(\underline{\text{Cost}}_c + \underline{\text{Slash}}_c))$
	F	$(\underline{0}, \underline{0}, -(\underline{\text{Cost}}_c + \underline{\text{Slash}}_c))$	$(\underline{0}, \underline{0}, -(\underline{\text{Cost}}_c + \underline{\text{Slash}}_c))$
		Computing provider	
		S	F
Requester: F	Asset	S	F
		$(\underline{0}, \underline{0}, \underline{\text{Price}}_c - \underline{\text{Cost}}_c)$	$(\underline{0}, \underline{0}, -(\underline{\text{Cost}}_c + \underline{\text{Slash}}_c))$
	F	$(\underline{0}, \underline{0}, -(\underline{\text{Cost}}_c + \underline{\text{Slash}}_c))$	$(\underline{0}, \underline{0}, -(\underline{\text{Cost}}_c + \underline{\text{Slash}}_c))$

$\underline{U}_r$ : Utility from the result

$\underline{\text{Slash}}_c$ : Computing provider slash

$\underline{\text{Price}}_a$ : Asset price

$\underline{\text{Price}}_c$ : Computing price

$\underline{\text{Cost}}_c$ : Computing cost

Strategies:

- S: Do the work correctly
- F: Do the work incorrectly

Results:

- % Nash Equilibria leads to failure.
- The successful strategy seems to be Pareto superior.

Shortcomings:

- Only honest payoff is accounted for.
- Malicious actors might not be interested in putting in the effort to earn the honest payoffs.

⇒ Current work: improve this model.

# Proposed solutions

To ensure the system's reliability, it must incentivize good behavior from all actors.

We need to:

- Detect when any actor engages in erroneous or malicious activities.
- Punish faulty behaviors.
- Reward good behaviors.



Quality  
Assessment



Reputation [5]



Staking

# Solutions comparison



## Quality Assessment

- + Identify faulty actor.
- + Objective Evaluation.
- + Early Detection.
- Not one size fit all.
- Difficult to automate.



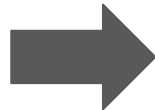
## Staking

- + Financial incentive.
- + Accountability.
- Capital Requirement.
- Risk of Loss.
- Who is to blame ?



## Reputation

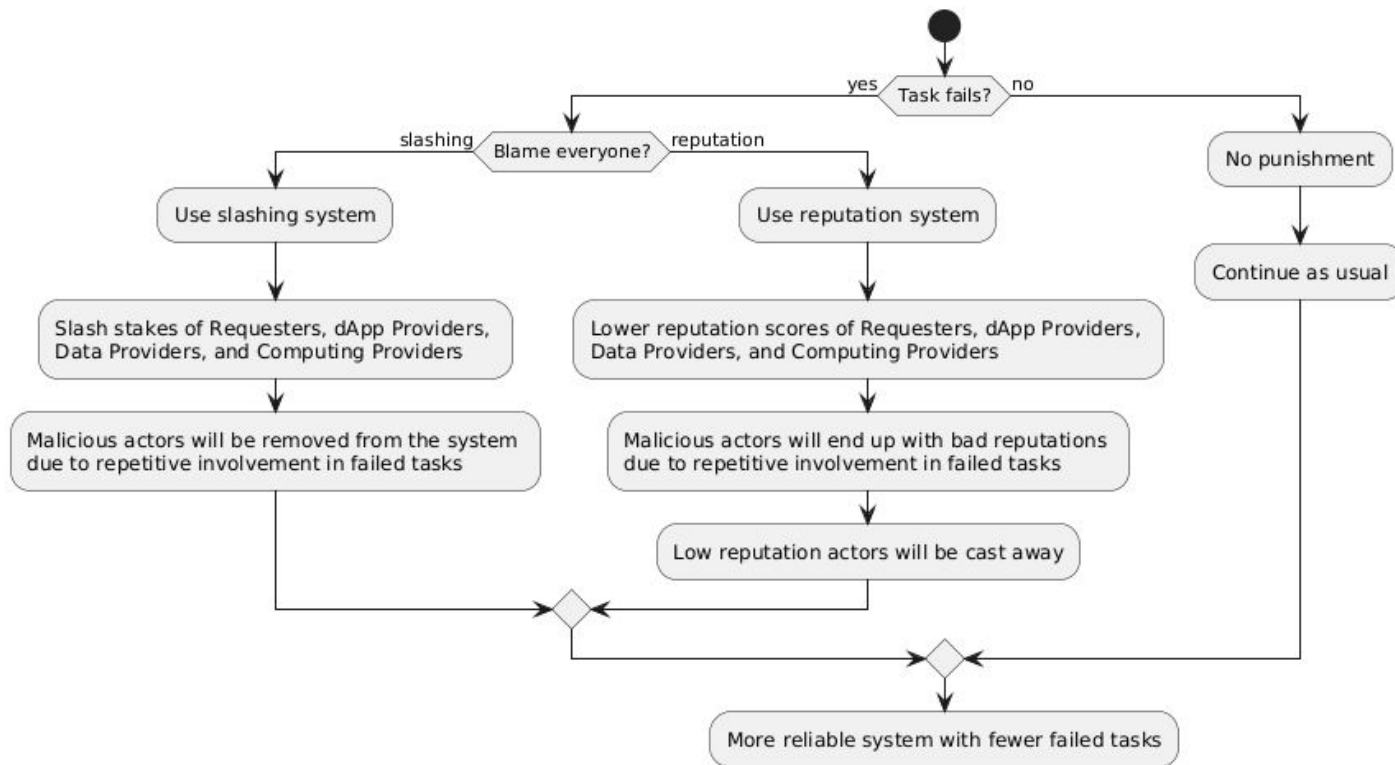
- + Behavioral Incentives.
- + Accountability.
- Reputation Manipulation.
- Initial Bias.
- Who is to blame ?



Would blaming everyone work ?



# Future work: Blaming every involved actor





# Bibliography

- [1] Ethereum Foundation. "Ethereum Whitepaper: A Next-Generation Smart Contract and Decentralized Application Platform." Ethereum, 2014. Accessed July 8, 2024. <https://ethereum.org/en/whitepaper/>.
- [2] Fedak, Gilles, Wassim Bendella, Eduardo Alves, Haiwu He, and Mircea Moca. "Blockchain-Based Decentralized Cloud Computing Whitepaper. Version 3.0, 2017-2018." April 24, 2018. Accessed July 2, 2024. <https://github.com/iExecBlockchainComputing/whitepaper/blob/master/V3/iExec-WPv3.0-English.pdf>.
- [3] iExec. "Proof of Contribution." iExec Documentation. Accessed July 8, 2024. <https://protocol.docs.iex.ec/key-concepts/proof-of-contribution>.
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- [5] Hasan, Omar, Lionel Brunie, and Elisa Bertino. "Privacy-Preserving Reputation Systems Based on Blockchain and Other Cryptographic Building Blocks: A Survey." ACM Computing Surveys 55, no. 2 (January 18, 2022): 32:1-32:37. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3490236>.