

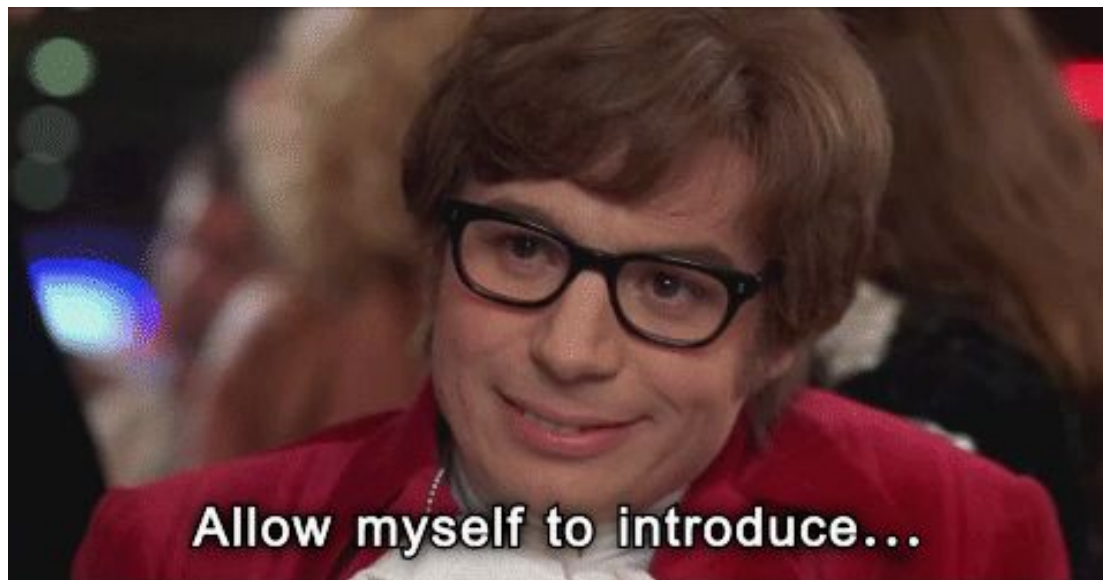
OmniLedger Whitepaper Sharing

Tianyu Chen
09/21/2018

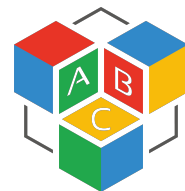


Master

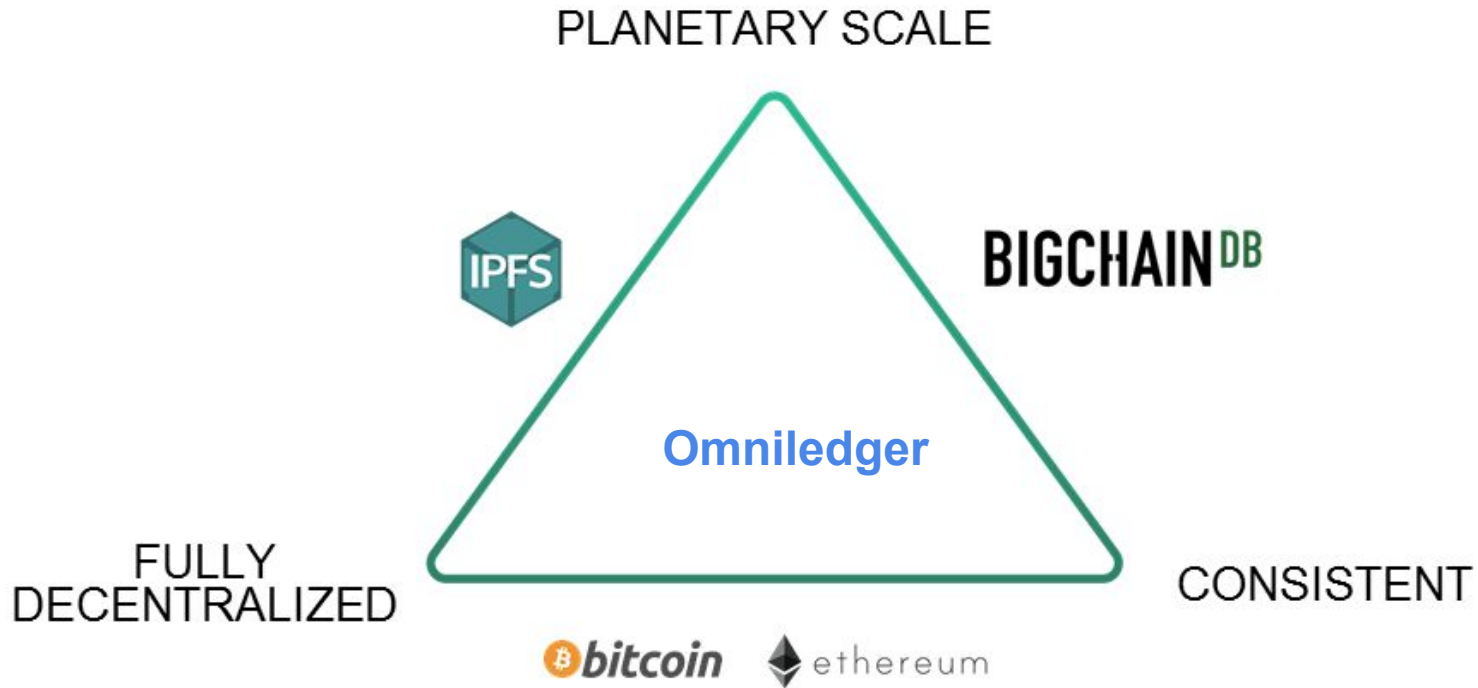




Allow myself to introduce...



Review: background





Are you kidding me?

- Omniledger can Omniledger up, no can no bb :-P



Bitcoin vs OmniLedger

	Bitcoin	OmniLedger*
Throughput	~4 TPS	~20.000 TPS
1-st Confirmation	~10 minutes	~1 second
Full Security	~60 minutes	~42 second
More Available Resources	No performance Gain	Linear Increase in Throughput

** Configuration with 1120 validators against a 12.5% adversary*



Omniledger System Goals

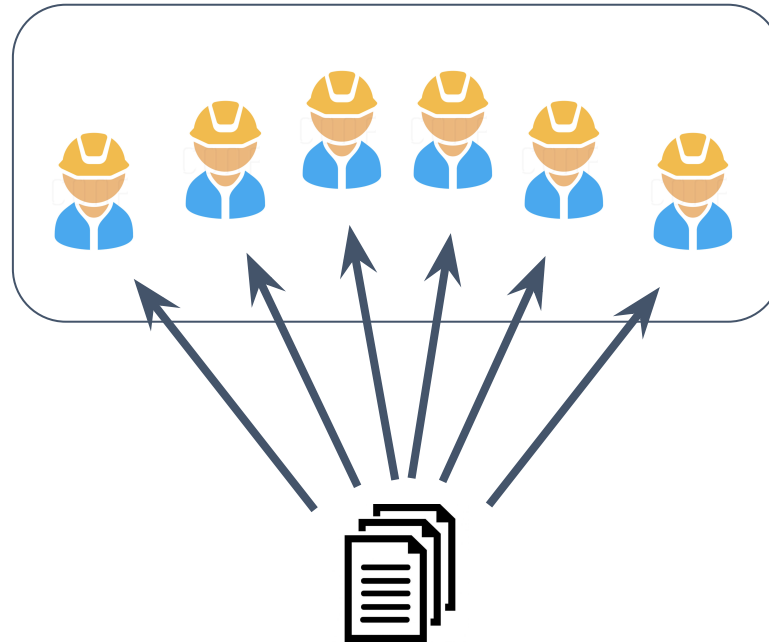
- Full decentralization
- Shard robustness
- Secure transactions
- Scale-out
- Low storage overhead
- Low latency



Review: Non-sharded Blockchain

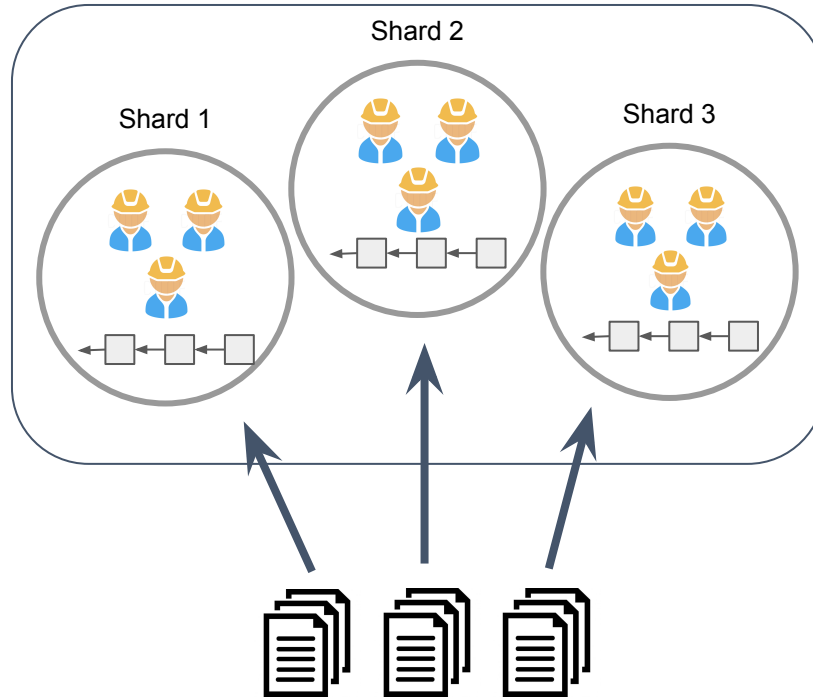


Blockchain Network



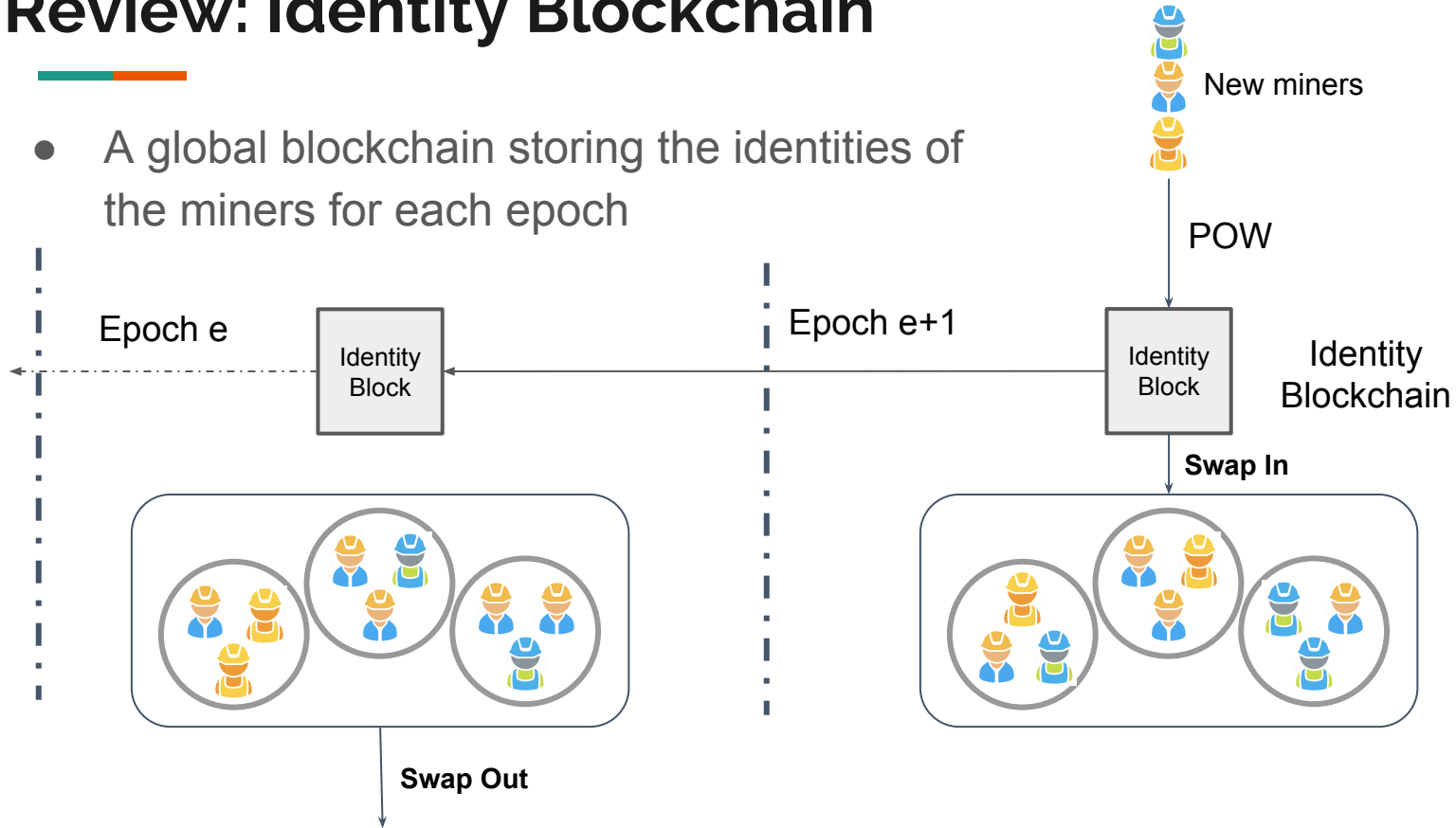
Review: Sharded Blockchain

Blockchain Network



Review: Identity Blockchain

- A global blockchain storing the identities of the miners for each epoch



Omniledger

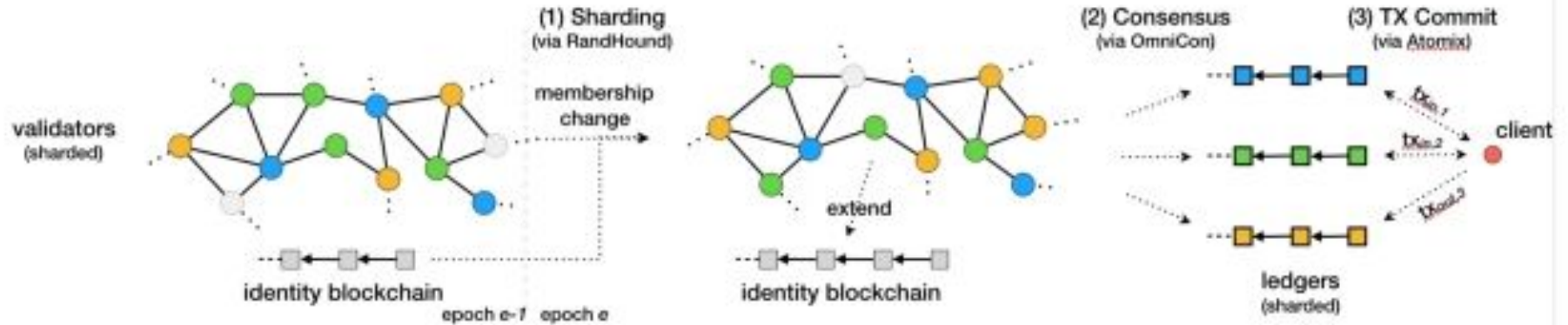


Fig. 2: OmniLedger architecture overview: At the beginning of an epoch e , validators (1) use RandHound to randomly remove old validators from shards and assign new validators who registered to the identity blockchain in epoch $e - 1$. Afterwards, validators ensure (2) consistency of the shards' ledgers via Omnicon while clients ensure (3) consistency of their cross-shard transactions via Atomix (here the client spends inputs from shards 1 and 2 and outputs to shard 3).



How are validator assigned to different shards?

- Randomly!
- But hmm... purely random?
- Randomness on 1 machine is based on seed, which is risky
- Can we leverage the whole network?



Omniledger

从入门到崩溃

14小时音视频讲解

- 实例资源库
- 模块资源库
- 项目资源库
- 面试资源库
- 测试题库系统
- PPT电子课件



循序渐进，实战讲述
基础知识*3 核心技术*3 重点应用*5 项目实施
299个应用实例 123个经典案例 1个项目案例

海量资源，可查可练
除本书配套的14小时视频讲解外，根据学习顺序，光盘还额外配备如下海量开发资源库：
实例资源库(732个实例)*2 模块资源库(15个典型模块)*2
项目资源库(15个项目案例)*2 测试题库系统(616道测试题)*2
面试资源库(368个面试真题)

在线解答，高效学习
QQ: 400 675 1066(可容纳10万人在线)
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Shard Validator Assignment

1. Temp. leader election
(Can be biased)



Validators



2. Randomness generation
(Output is unbiased)

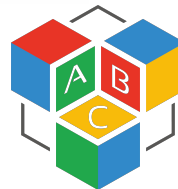


Verifiable
randomness rnd_e

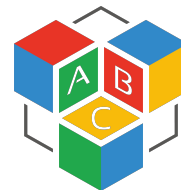
3. Shard assignment
(using rnd_e)



Validators
(sharded)

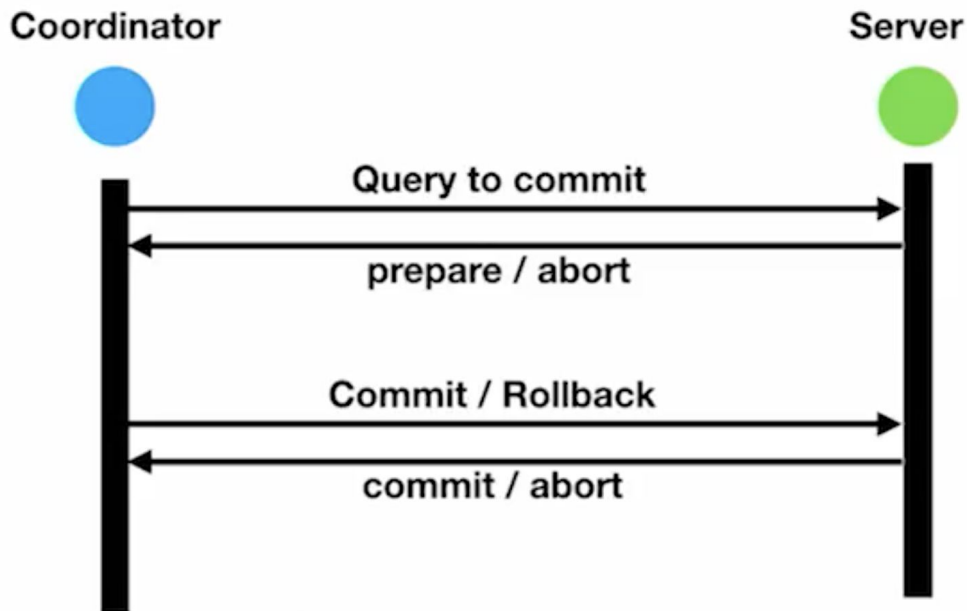


How about cross-shards transactions?



Review

Two-Phase Commit



Cross-shards transactions

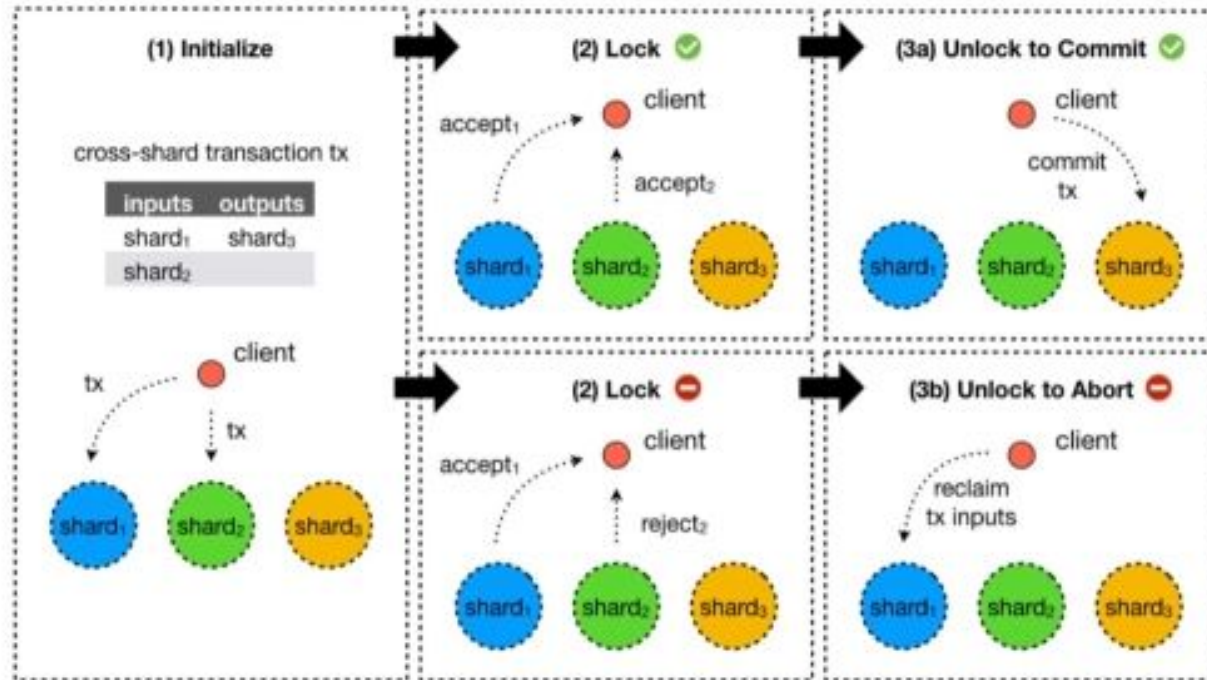


Fig. 3: Atomix protocol in OmniLedger.





Latency vs. Throughput trade-off

- Larger block size -> more throughput, but more latency too! :-(
- Smaller block size -> less latency, but less throughput as well! X-(



Introducing the HACK:

Trust-but-Verify Transaction Validation



Trust-but-Verify Transaction Validation

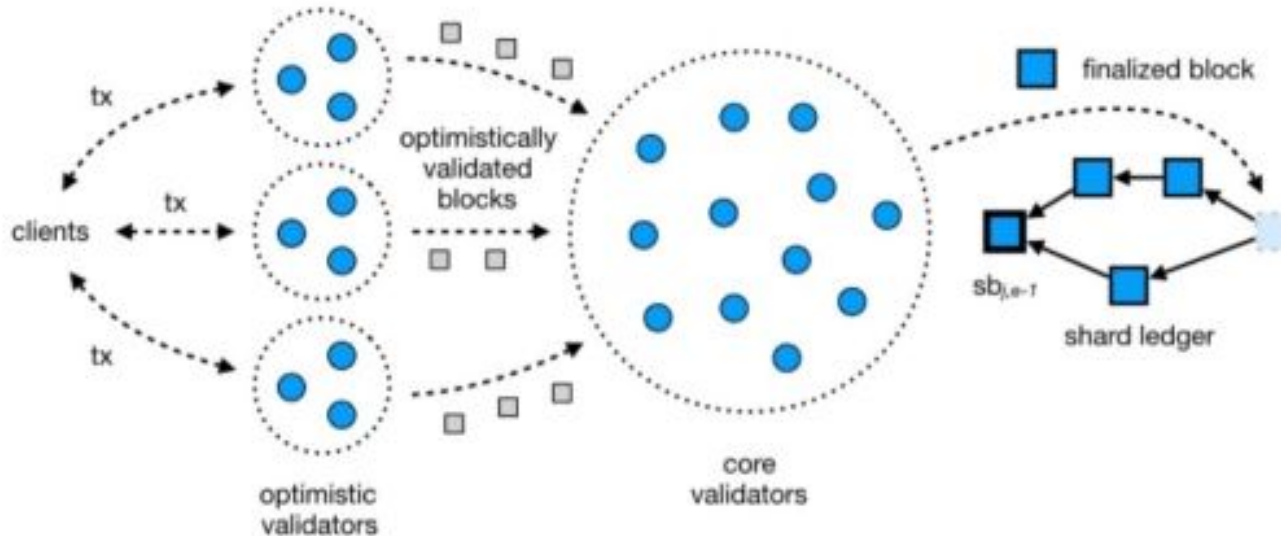


Fig. 4: Trust-but-Verify Validation Architecture



Trust-but-Verify Transaction Validation

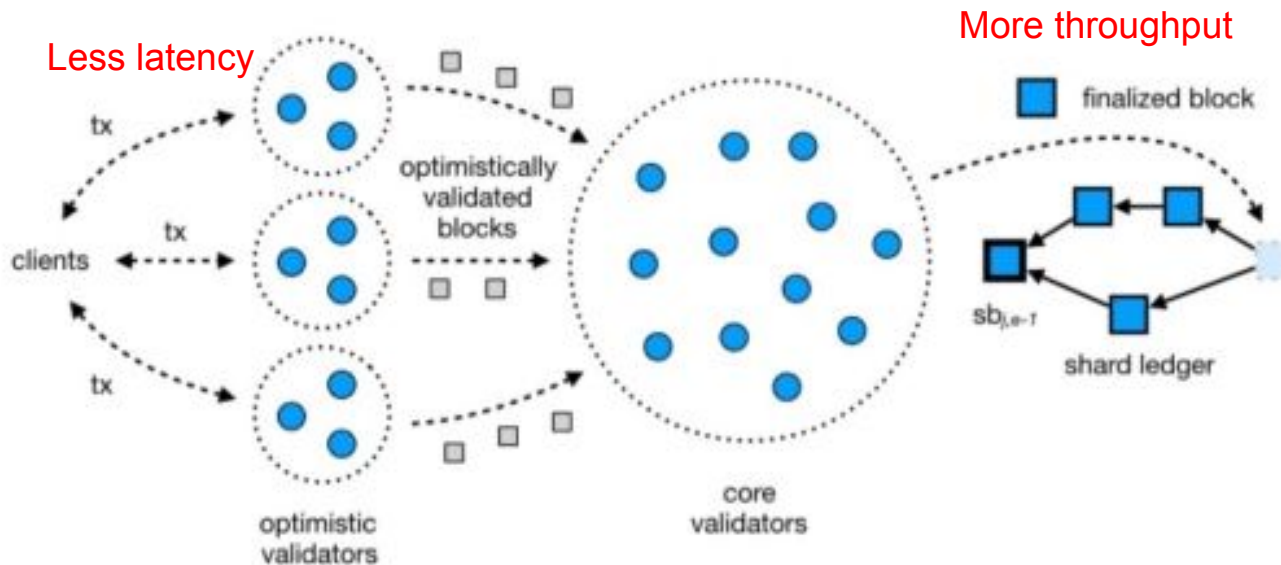
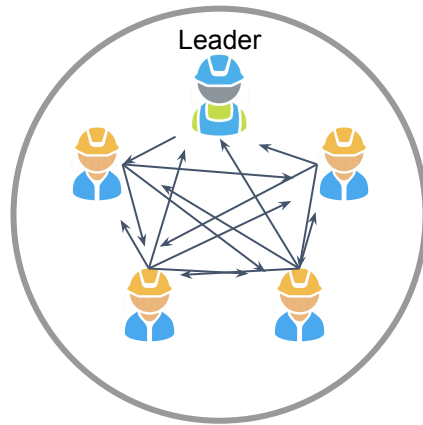
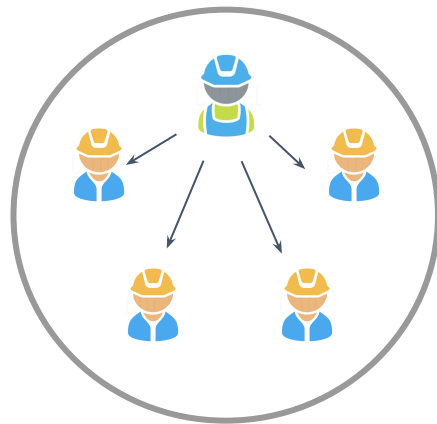


Fig. 4: Trust-but-Verify Validation Architecture



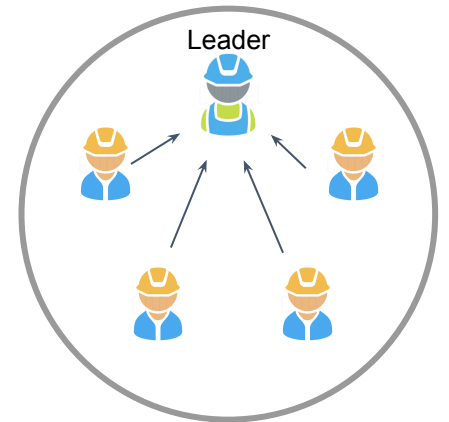
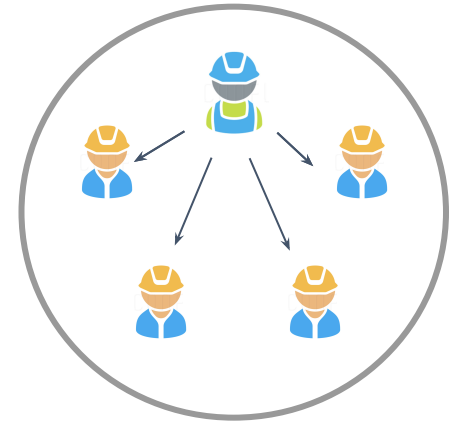
Consensus 101: PBFT

- Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance
- Voting-based consensus: consensus reached with 2/3 majority votes
- Instant Finality (vs. probabilistic finality in POW)
- Assumes $< 1/3$ of malicious nodes (vs. $< 1/2$ in POW)
- Requires a leader to initiate the consensus process (similar to block proposer in POW)
- $O(n^2)$ Network Complexity
- Only scale to 10-20 nodes



Consensus 101: Scalable BFT

- Rely on Schnorr Multi-Signature
- Aggregate $O(n)$ votes (signatures) into a $O(1)$ -sized multi-signature proof
- Miners check the multi-signature proof instead of directly receiving votes from each other
- Scales to hundreds of nodes:
- $O(n)$ complexity instead of $O(n^2)$ in traditional PBFT



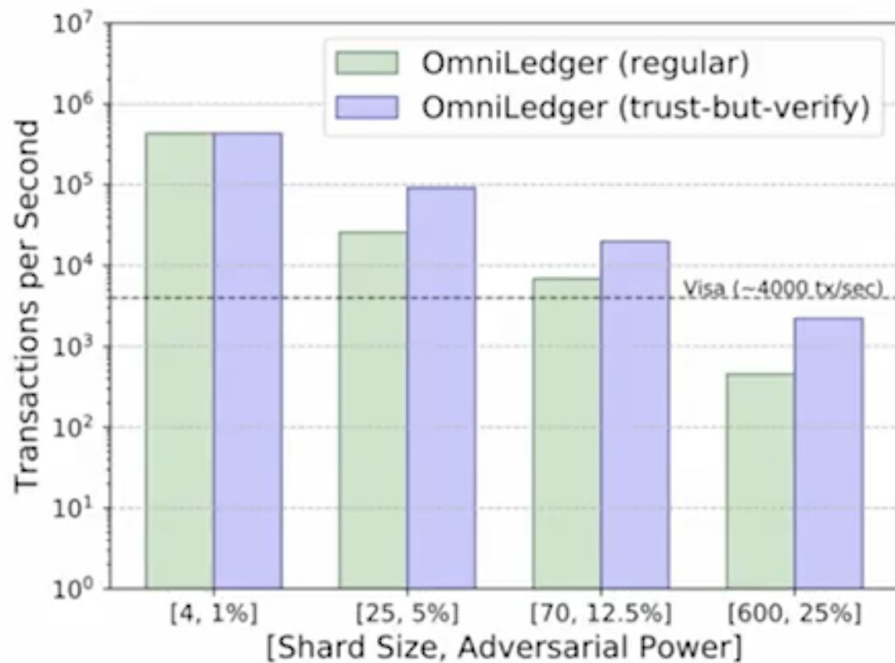
Consensus

- ByzCoin -> ByzCoinX
- Demo





Evaluation: **Throughput**



Results for 1800 validators



Evaluation: **Latency**

Transaction confirmation latency in seconds for regular and mutli-level validation

#shards, adversary	4, 1%	25, 5%	70, 12.5%	600, 25%	
regular validation	1.38	5.99	8.04	14.52	1 MB blocks
1st lvl. validation	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.48	500 KB blocks
2nd lvl. validation	1.38	55.89	41.89	62.96	16 MB blocks
Bitcoin	600	600	600	600	

latency increase since optimistically
validated blocks are batched into
larger blocks for final validation to
get better throughput



Omniledger Limitations

- The cost of epoch bootstrap is significant
 - Extra overhead
- The actual throughput is dependent on the workload.
 - E.g. If all transactions touch all the shards before committing, then the system is better off with only one shard.



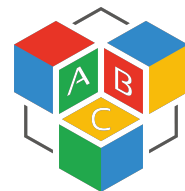
References

[OmniLedger: a secure, scale-out decentralized ledger via sharding](#)

[OmniLedger's talk on 2018 IEEE Symposium on Security & Privacy](#)

[Philipp Jovanovich introduces OmniLedger](#)

Thanks to Rongjian's sharding talk



Q & A

