

# Algorand Blockchain Protocol

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## An Overview

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# Algorand As “A” Blockchain Protocol

# Algorand

Brainchild of *Silvio Micali*  
<https://people.csail.mit.edu/silvio/>

A fast, binary Byzantium agreement protocol  
to reach consensus on transactions

- Proof of Stake
- Permissionless
- Decentralized – fully
- Cryptographic

# PoS – Proof-of-Stake

## *Role players in block signing*

- A set of Algorand users to certify the blocks
- Which users?
  - Stakeholders
  - Selected randomly – cryptographic sortition
- The stake
  - *Algorand coins currently at hand*
  - Chances of taking a role is directly proportional, *not* exponential to the stake
  - The only means a user can influence his chances of role assignment
  - Algorand coins are not on hold during selection
  - 2/3+ of stakes in honest hands

# Permissionless

- Each digital key is an Algorand user
  - Public-key component,  $PK$  – the user-ID
  - How to join?  
*Appear on ledger as a recipient of Algorand coins*
- Private
  - *No forced mapping between Algorand user and real-life user*
  - Can hold multiple digital keys
  - Doesn't have to reveal real-life ID
- Anyone can join anytime
  - *No approval necessary*
- User has full control of his secret key
  - *No central authority*

# Decentralized

## *Fully decentralized*

- Nodes fully homogeneous in their functionality
- P2P gossip – underlying message delivery
- Ledger look-up – the only external reference
- Each user listens to the network and acts on protocol rules using its local functionality
  - No reliance on intermediary nodes or external processes
  - No super- or seed-nodes to organize the Algorand network
  - No servers of any kind, not even a universal time
    - Clocks should tick at same intervals on all nodes – Algorand's only time-wise requirement

# The Adversary

*A powerful one*

- **Can**

- Corrupt users instantly
- Coordinate bots towards a specific action
- See all messages instantly

*Anyone can, but the assumed adversary is least effected by propagation delay*

- Conceal itself till it acts up

*No way to know who the malicious users are till their malicious act*

- **Can Not**

- Corrupt 1/3 of users
- Forge signatures, break hashes – no exponential computing power
- Interfere with messages between honest users

# The Ledger

*Much like the Bitcoin ledger*

- Blockchain
  - Temporal sequence of approved blocks
  - Linked by hash-pointers
- Block structure
  - Set of valid transactions
    - Unordered set
    - Valid by transactions on all prior blocks
  - Hash of previous block – the *chain*
  - Also includes round#
    - Algorand operational purposes – no effect on use of Ledger
  - Also includes  $Q_r$  – random seed
    - ditto
  - Certificate – signatures of 2/3+ of verifiers who worked on it
- Query by user-ID
  - The public key
  - PoS – look up stakes for role verification

# The Ledger – Cont'd

- Immutable
  - *In order to change a block, change all blocks after it and forge all signatures certifying them*
    - Hash-pointer – block content changed
    - Centuries of computing
  - “Posted on the sky”
    - Each new block and its credentials circulated for everyone to see
    - Can be viewed by anyone, anytime
      - *No restrictions, no control*
  - Fully decoupled from the protocol
    - *No imposed/assumed structure beyond a blockchain with the content*
  - Fast queries – ledger look-up time
    - Can be critical early in the block-signing round
      - *The “seed” to select the next committees is on latest block*
    - More critical than for many other blockchain protocols
      - *Looked-up by a different committee at every step*
    - Time boundary – Algorand “exits” on certain time limits