



NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSES

Blockchain and its applications **Prof. Sandip Chakraborty**

Department of Computer Science & Engineering Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur Lecture 18: Permissionless Model and Open Consensus

CONCEPTS COVERED

- Permissionless Model
- Consensus Requirements for Open Networks
- FLP Impossibility and Open Consensus





KEYWORDS

- Permissionless Models
- Synchronous and Asynchronous
- Failures in distributed system
- Safety vs Liveness





Permissionless Model

- Open network
 - Anyone can join in the network and initiate transactions
 - Participants are free to leave the network, and can join later again





Permissionless Model

- Open network
 - Anyone can join in the network and initiate transactions
 - Participants are free to leave the network, and can join later again
- Assumption: More than 50% of the participants are honest
 - A society cannot run if majority of its participants are dishonest!!





Permissionless Blockchain





ethereum



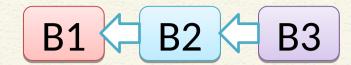


- Participants do not know others
 - Cannot use message passing !!
- Anyone can propose a new block
 - Who is going to add the next block in the blockchain?
- The network is asynchronous
 - We do not have any global clock
 - A node may see the blocks in different orders





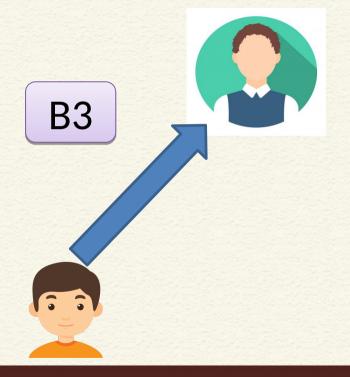


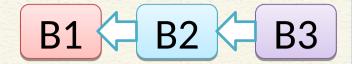








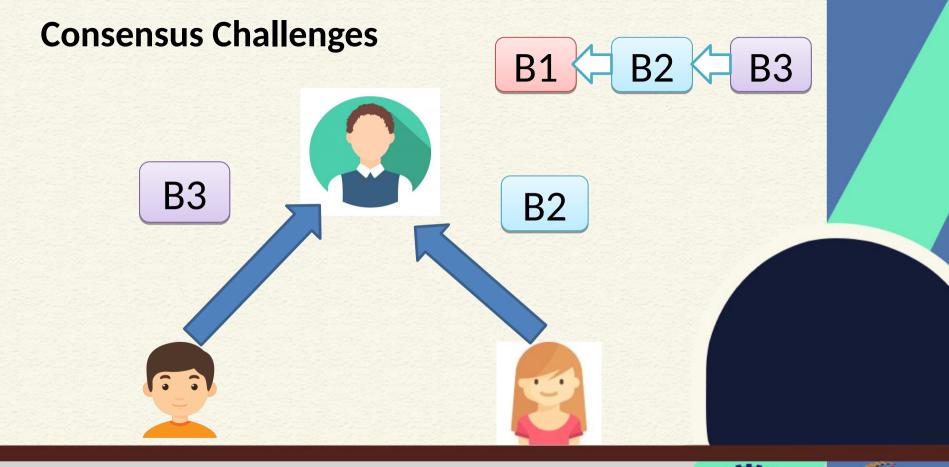
















- Any types of monopoly needs to be prevented
 - A single user or a group of users should not gain the control – we don't trust anyone





Synchronous vs Asynchronous

- Synchronous vs Asynchronous Networks
 - **Synchronous**: I am sure that I'll get the message in real time (theoretically no delay or minimum delay)
 - Asynchronous: I am not sure whether and when the message will arrive





Failure in a Network

Crash Fault: A node stops responding

 Link Fault (or Network Fault): A link fails to deliver the message

Byzantine Fault: A node starts behaving maliciously





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B1

Byzantine Fault: A node starts behaving maliciously





Remember FLP Impossibility?

- The Impossibility Theorem: Consensus is not possible in a perfect asynchronous network even with a single crash failure
 - Cannot ensure safety and liveness simultaneously





The Safety vs Liveness Dilemma

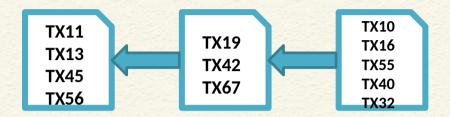
The Nakamoto Consensus (Proof of Work)

Liveness is more important than **Safety**

Immediate focus is on liveness with a minimum safety guarantee, full safety will be ensured eventually







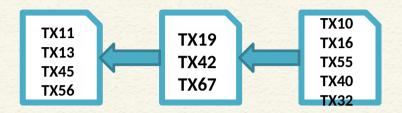












Bitcoin Unconfirmed TX: https://www.blockchain.com/btc/unconfirmed-transactions

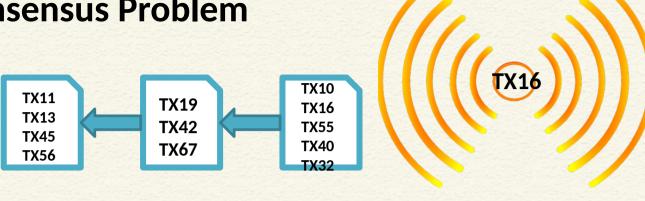




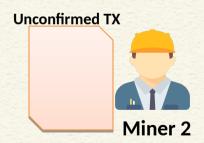








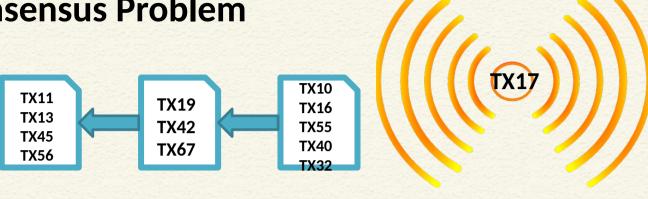




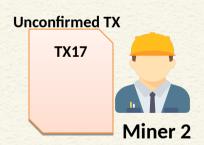








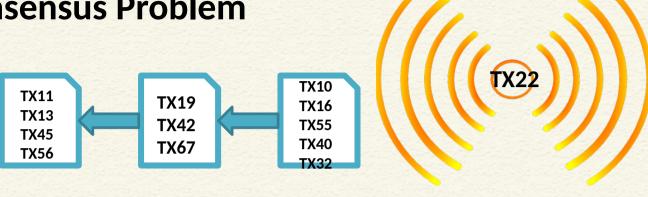












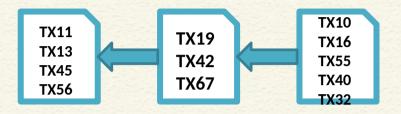












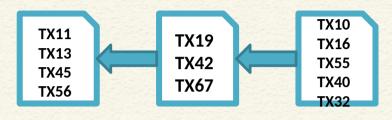












Which one would be the next block?











Conclusion

- Message passing is not possible over an open network
- FLP Impossibility: Safety vs Liveness
- Priority over Liveness
 - More suitable for Blockchain? Include the correct block whether it is final, think later
- Different miners see different blocks
 - Which one to add?









