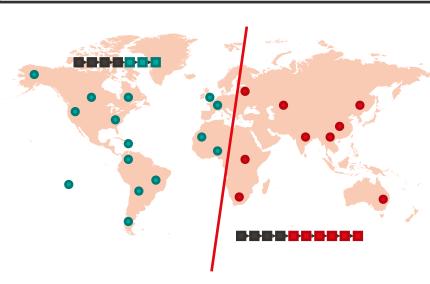


Arnaud Pannatier  
Master Thesis

# A Control Plane in Time and Space for Locality- Preserving Blockchains

## 1. Some problems of traditional blockchains *WWIII Scenarios* *Time for validation*



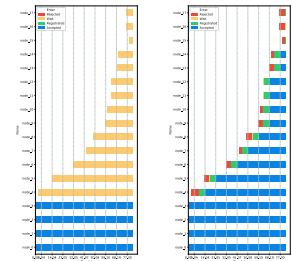
## 2. A solution : Nyle *Using regions replication to defeat the problems*



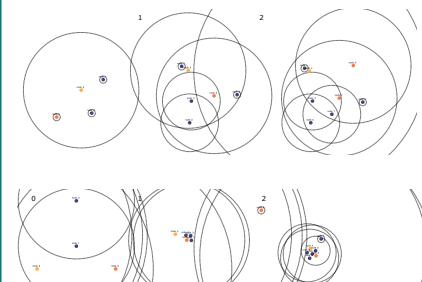
## 3. My work *Adapt the regions to nodes modifications*



## 4. Results



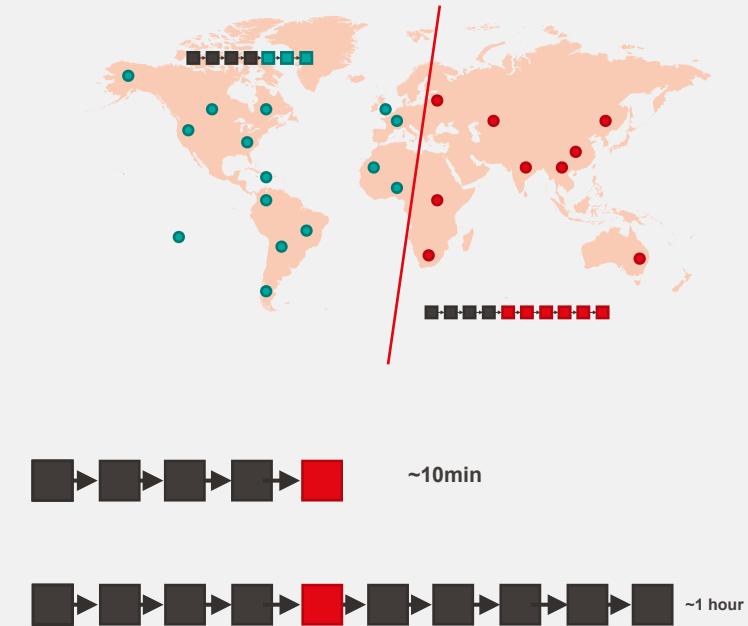
## 6. Conclusion



# Problems of traditional blockchains

World War III  
Scenarios

Time for  
validation



Replicates the system in regions, from local to global



# A Solution : Nyle

*Replicates the system in regions, from local to global*

- World War III Scenarios

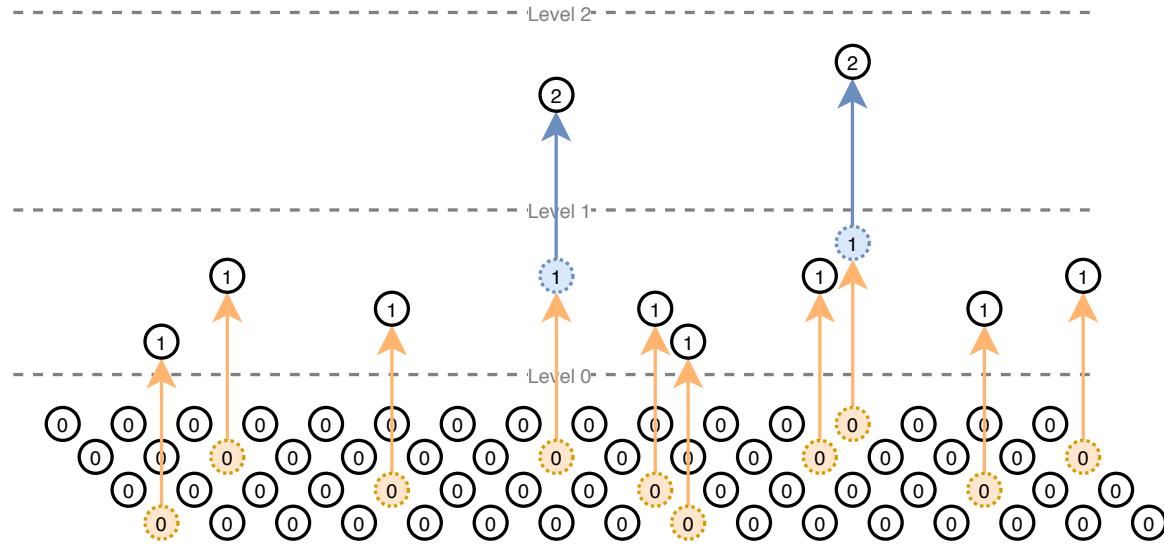
If a global partition occurs, the systems still works in regions that are not split

- Time for validation

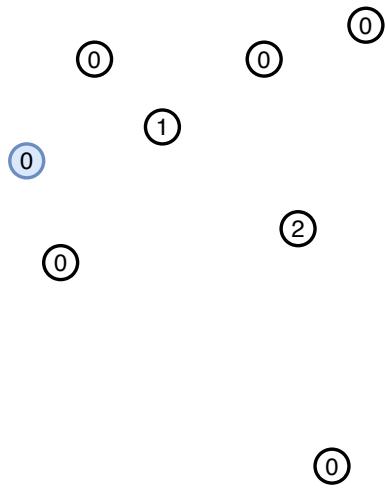
Transactions can be validated in regions



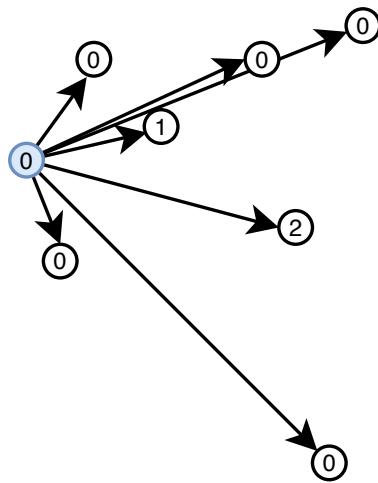
## Lottery



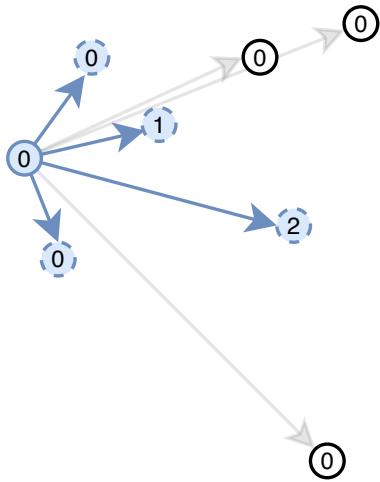
## Bunch



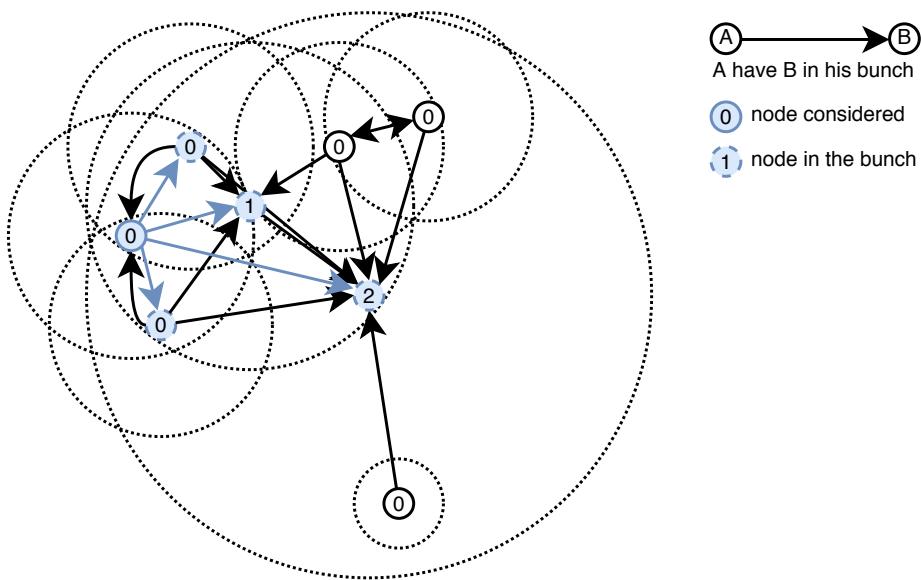
## Bunch



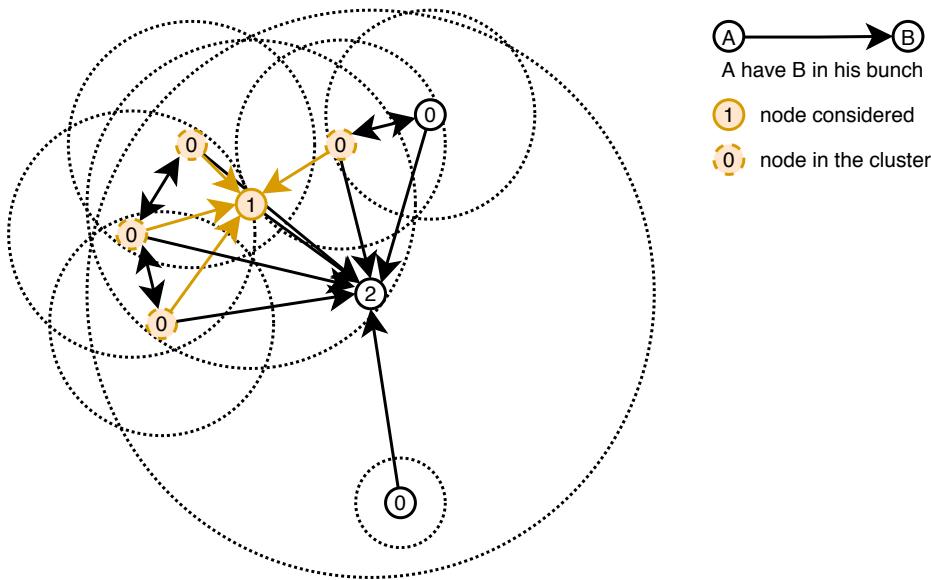
## Bunch



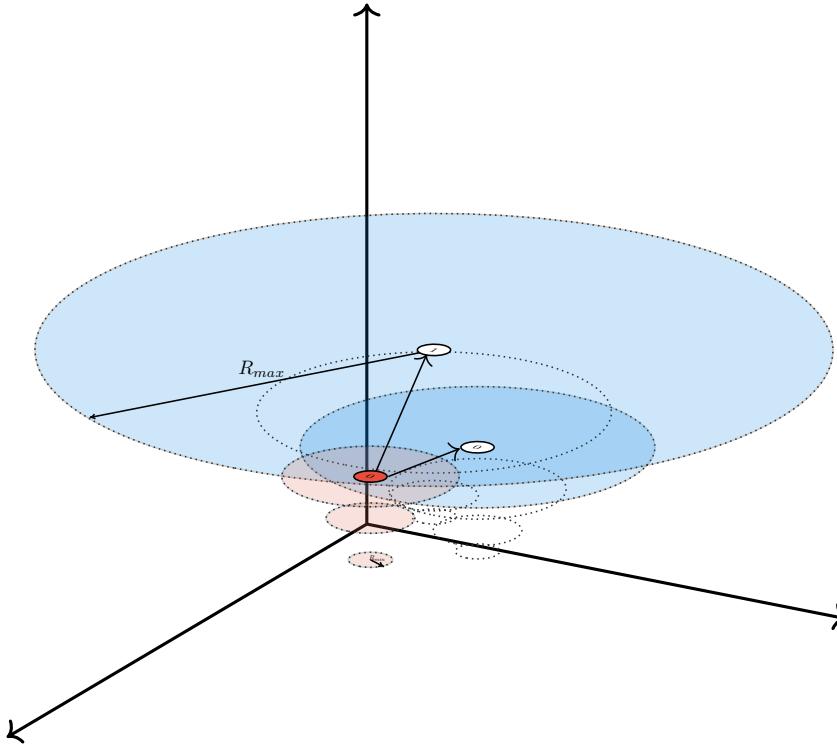
## Bunch



## Cluster

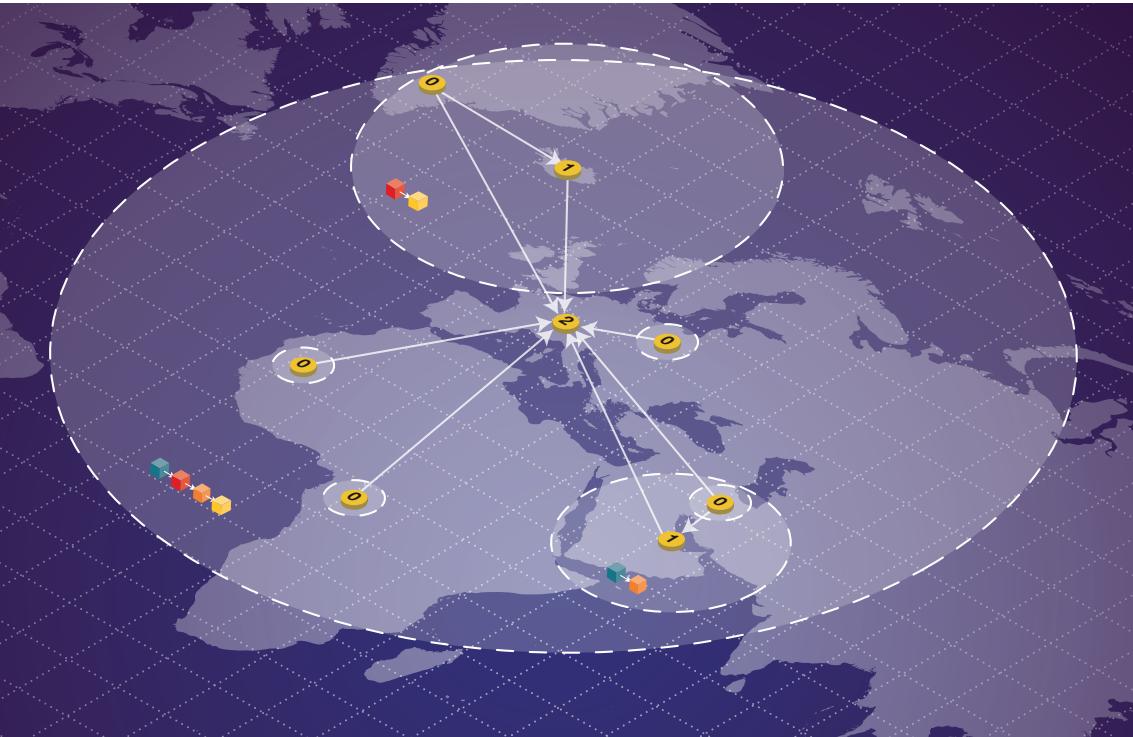


## Regions



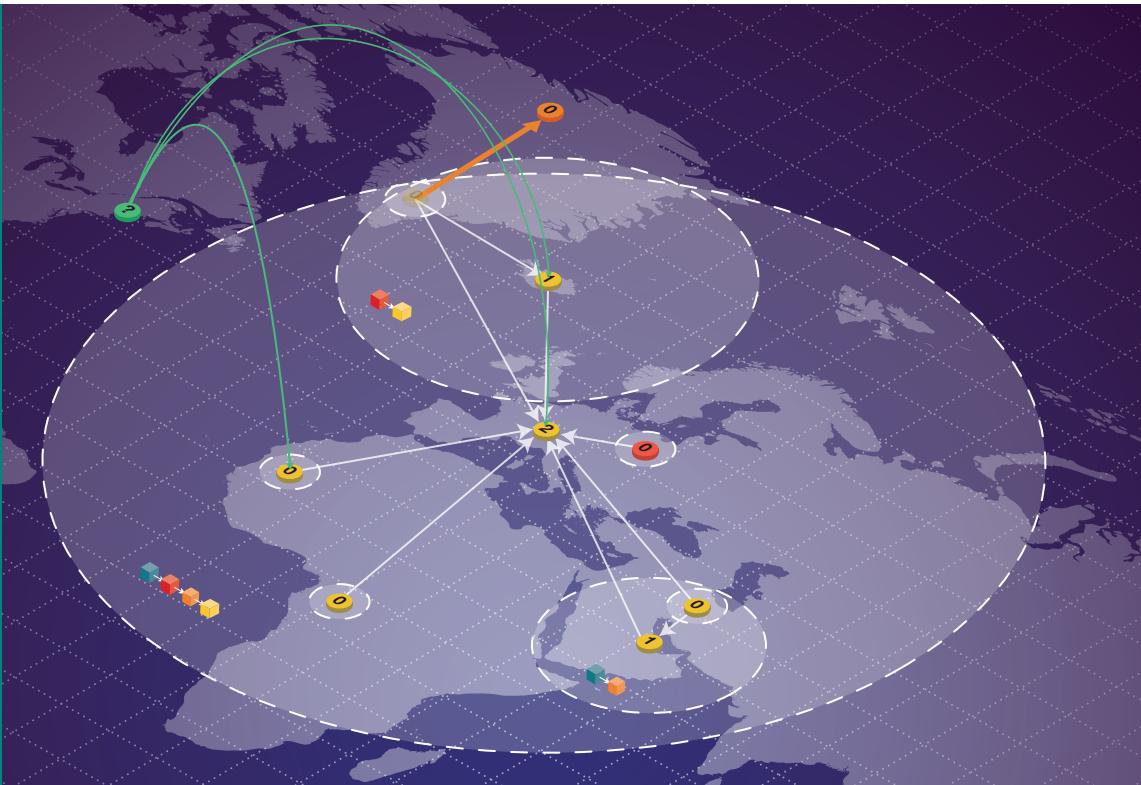
## Property

By design : Any two nodes in the system participate within a region with a radius of a small multiple of their *RTT (Round-trip-time)*



## What if nodes move, join or leave ?

We know how to create region for a **static system**, but we need to find a way to **adapt** the region as the system **evolves**



## Need a Control Plane !

We need a **Control Plane for Locality Preserving Blockchains** : a protocol that can adapt the regions through time

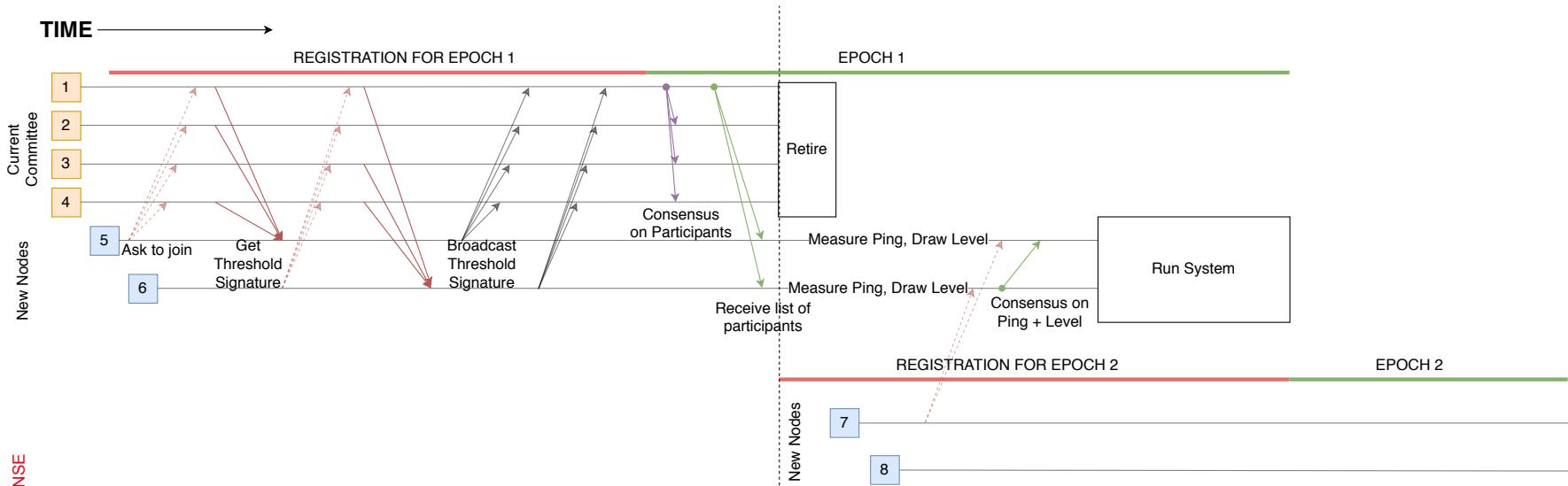


# Control Plane : Hypotheses

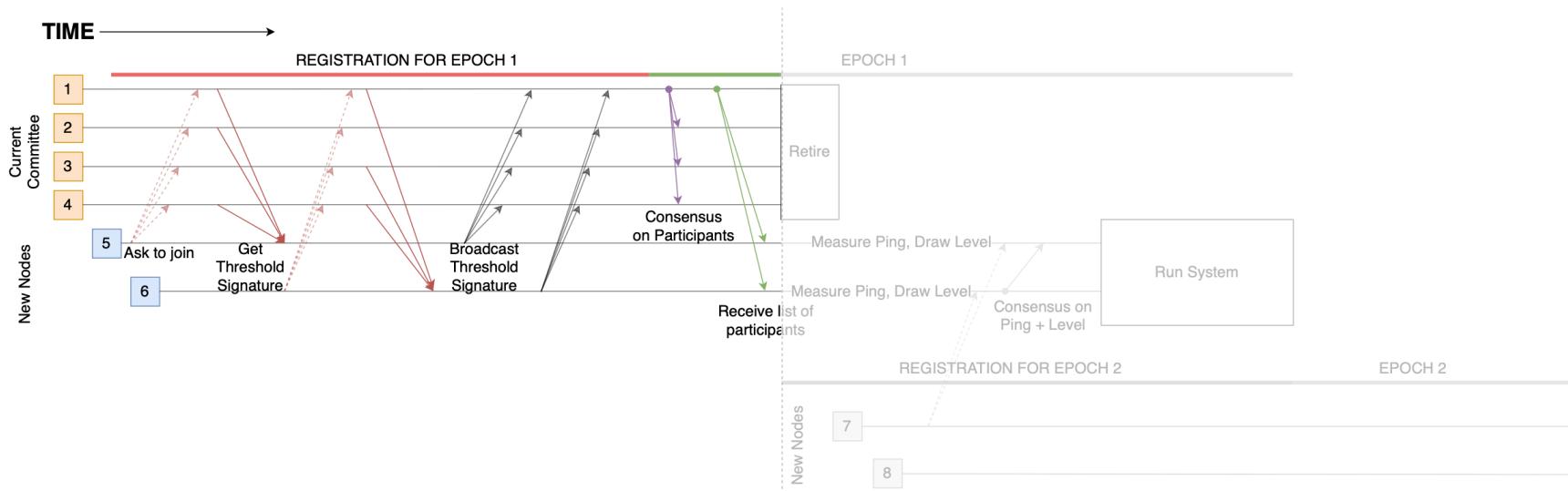
- Internet-like network  
*(one to one communication)*
- Round Trip Time is correlated with distance



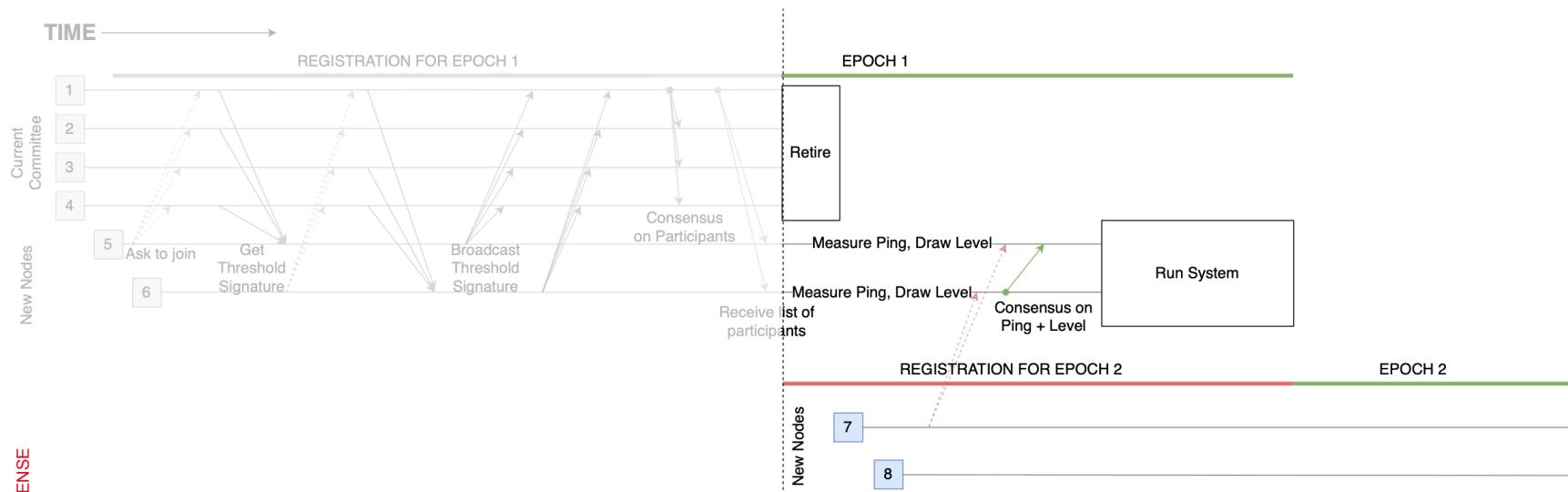
# EPFL Control Plane: Protocol



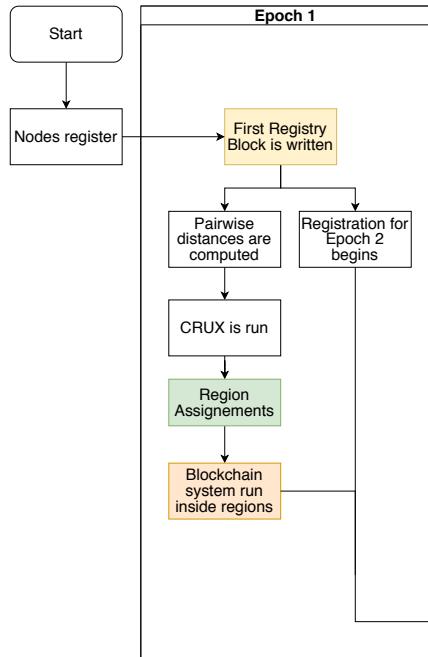
# EPFL Control Plane: Protocol

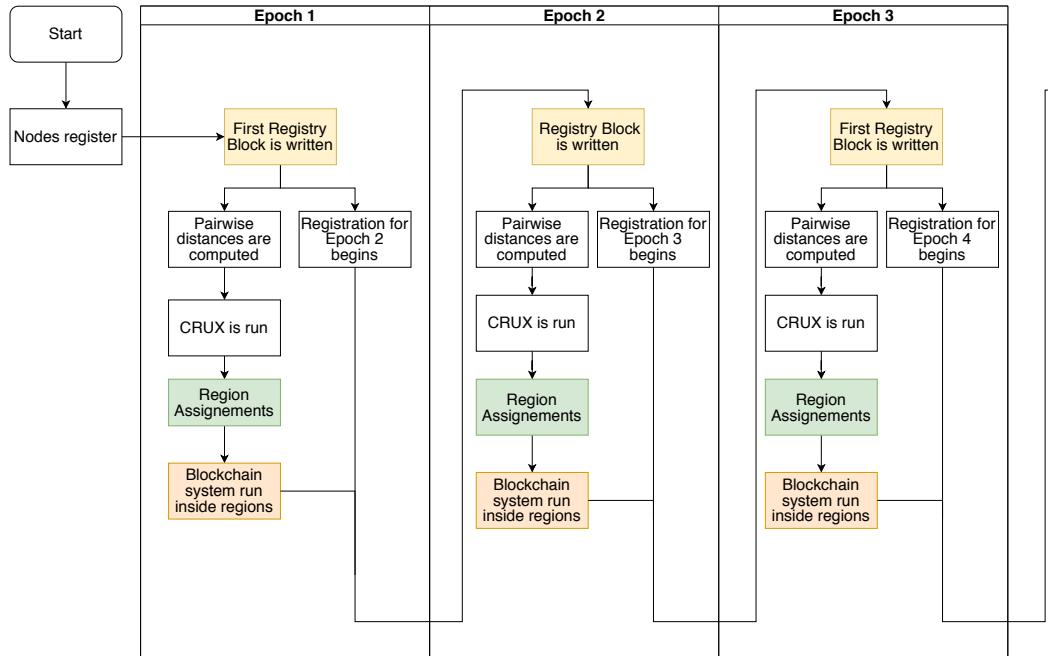


# EPFL Control Plane: Protocol

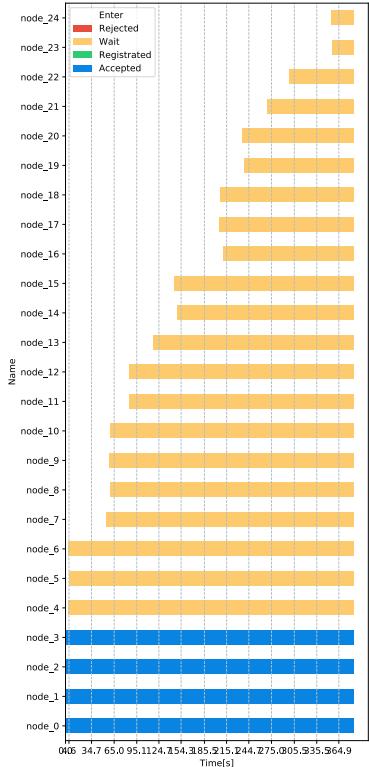


# EPFL Control Plane: Design

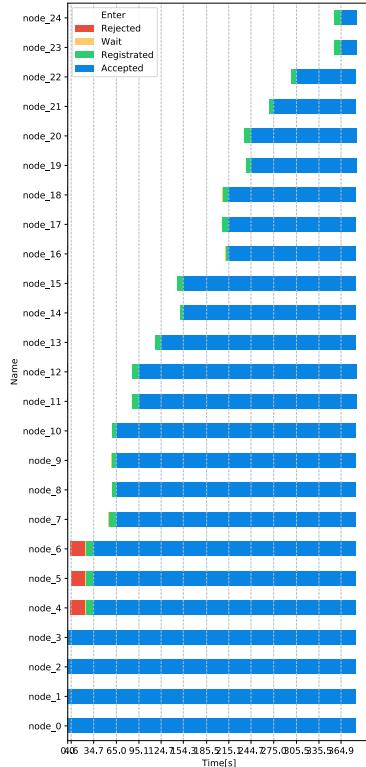




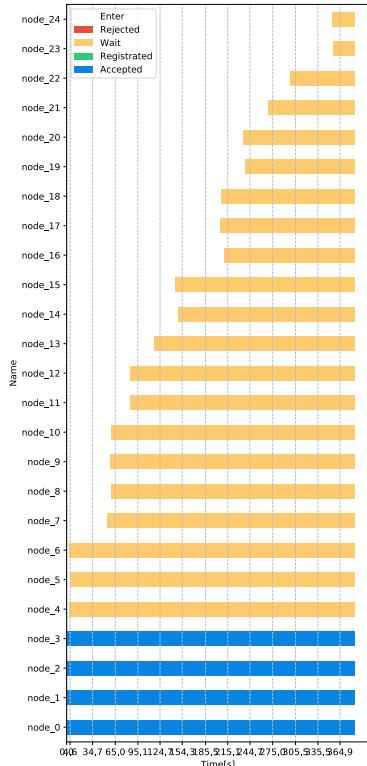
Without Control Plane



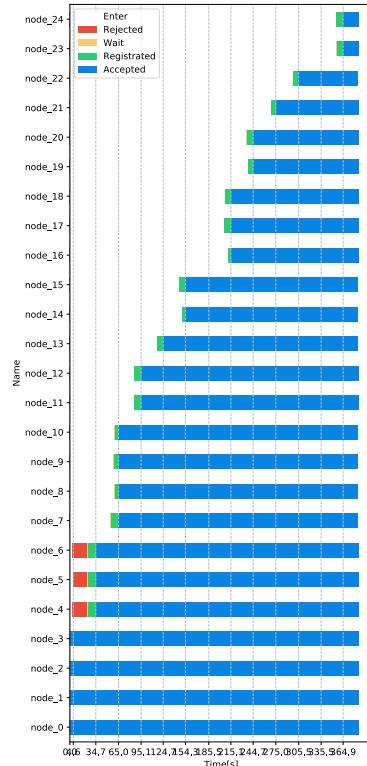
With Control Plane



# Control Plane: Results



Without Control Plane



With Control Plane

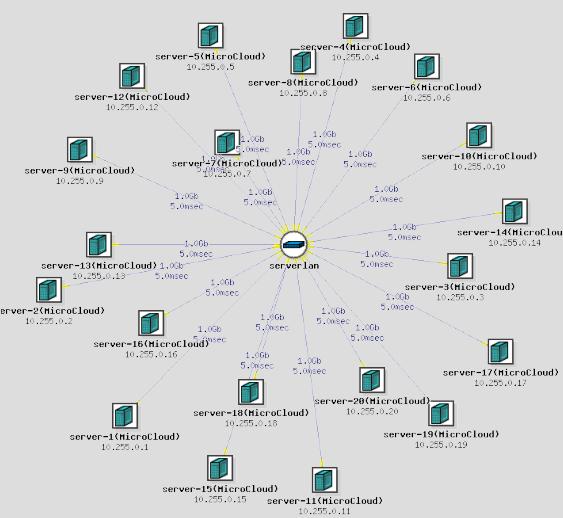
## Parameters of the experiment

### Hardware

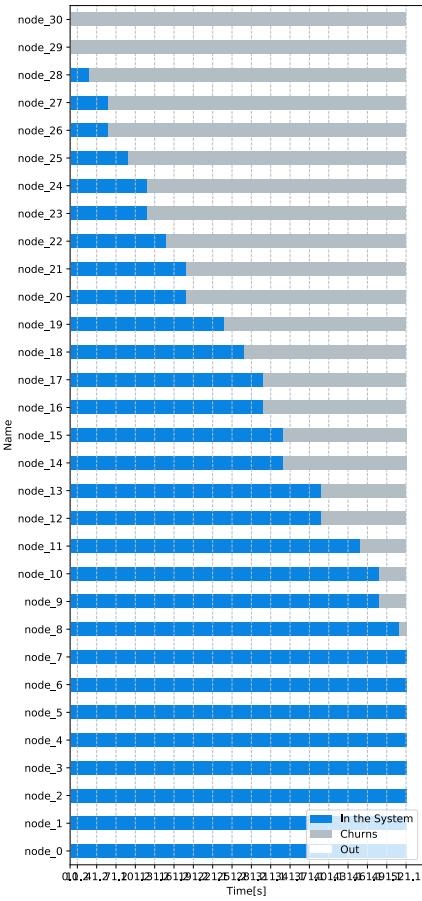
20 MicroCloud nodes  
Linked to a central LAN  
Delay of links : 5ms  
Throughput of link 1.0Go  
Total of 30 processes

### Experiment

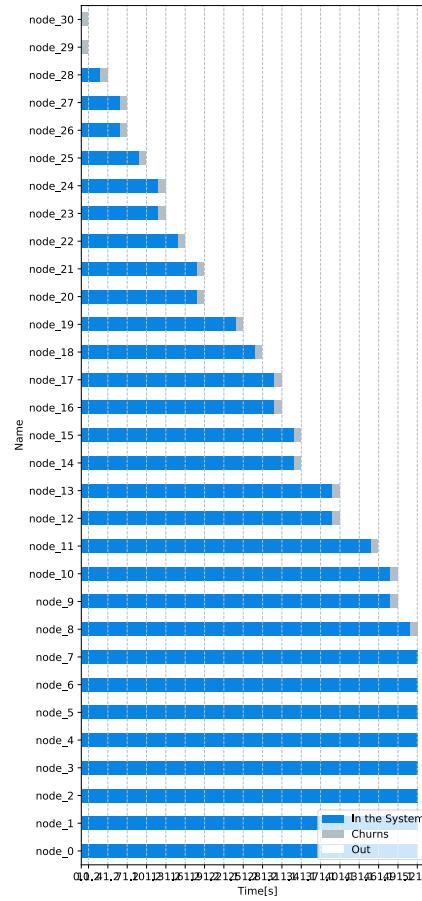
Registration period : 10sec  
Epoch duration : 20 sec  
A committee of 4 nodes is set at genesis  
A random number (between 0-7) of nodes joins at each epoch.  
Each node waits a random amount of time (between 0 and 7.5 sec) before asking for admission.  
If a node failed to join at the first attempt it will ask again for the next epoch.



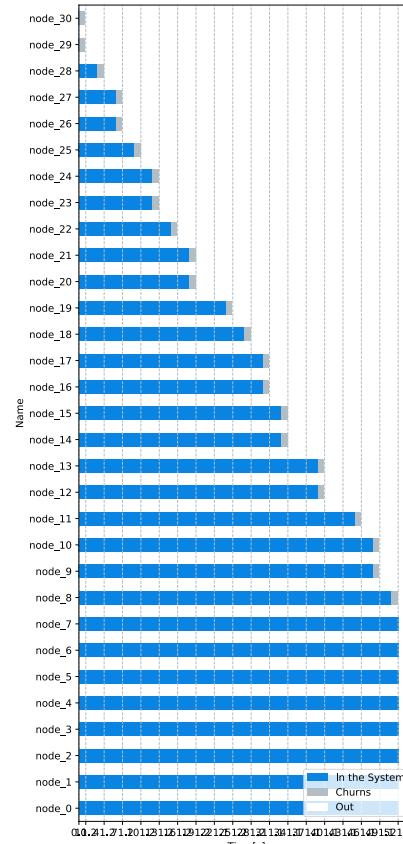
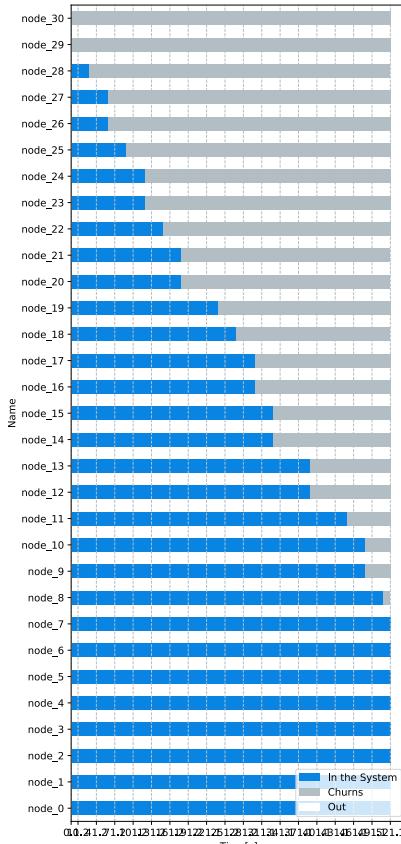
Without Control Plane



With Control Plane



# Control Plane: Results



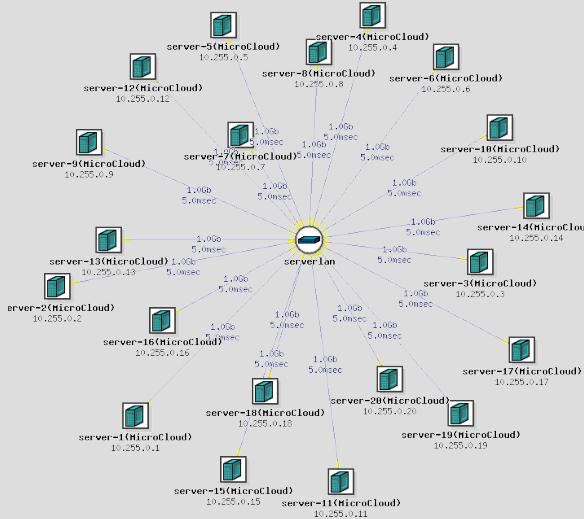
## Parameters of the experiment

### Hardware

20 MicroCloud nodes  
Linked to a central LAN  
Delay of links : 5ms  
Throughput of link 1.0Gbps  
Total of 30 processes

### Experiment

Registration period : 10sec  
Epoch duration : 20 sec  
A committee of 30 nodes is set at genesis  
A random number (between 0-3) of Nodes fail at each epoch.  
Each node waits a random amount of time (between 0 and 7.5 sec) before failing.



- Delay Attacks

- Man-in-the-middle

- Malicious nodes

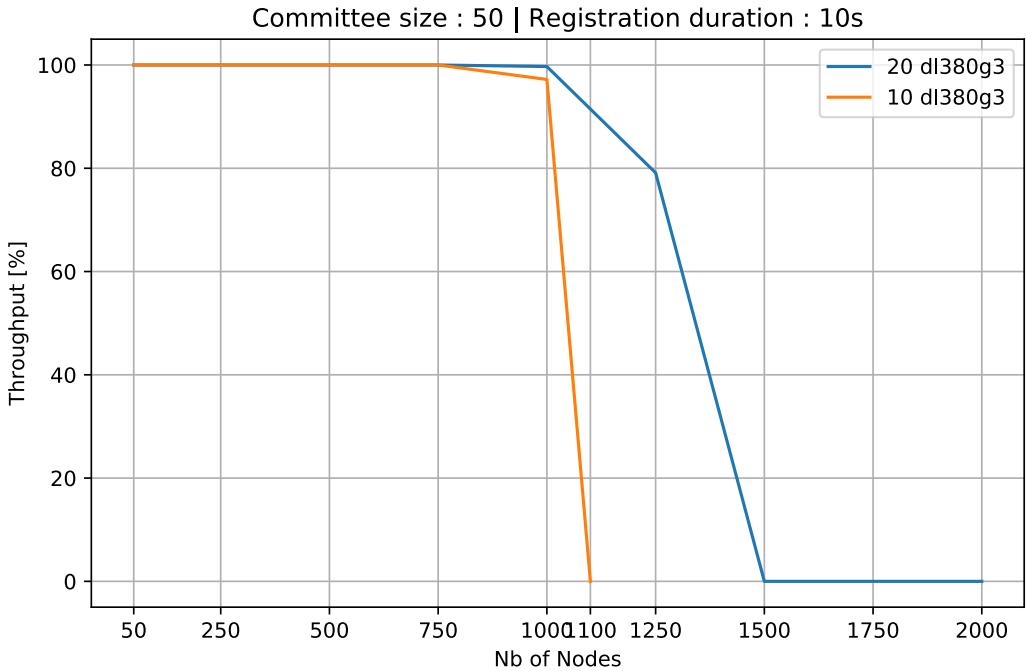
- Adversary have limited computational power

	Message	Signature	Effects of a Sufficient Delay
1.	Join request	Requesting node	Request refused
2.	Threshold signature of the request	Threshold number of the current committee	Request refused
3.	Broadcasting of the Threshold signature	Threshold number of the current committee	Request refused
4.	Messages for the consensus on the participants, list of the participants	Leader of the current committee	View Change
5.	List of pings and levels	Leader of the current committee	View Change

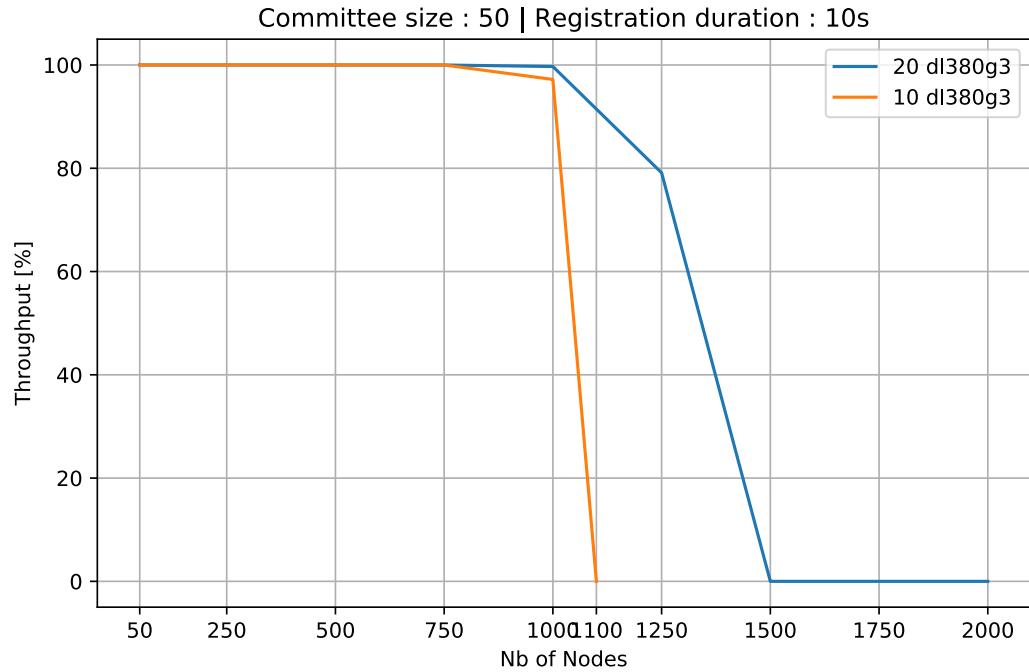
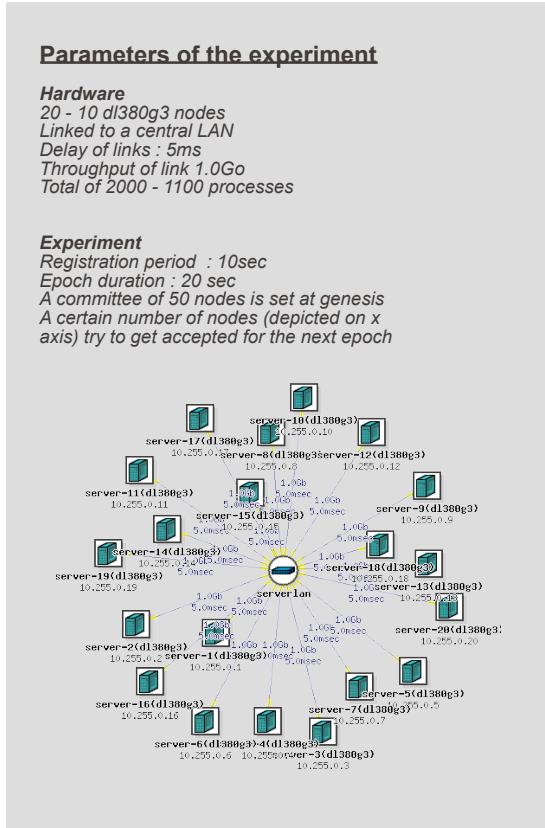
Table 4.1 – List of the messages exchanged during the protocol. The signature of the message and the effects of a delay are given.

# EPFL Control Plane: Experiment - Throughput

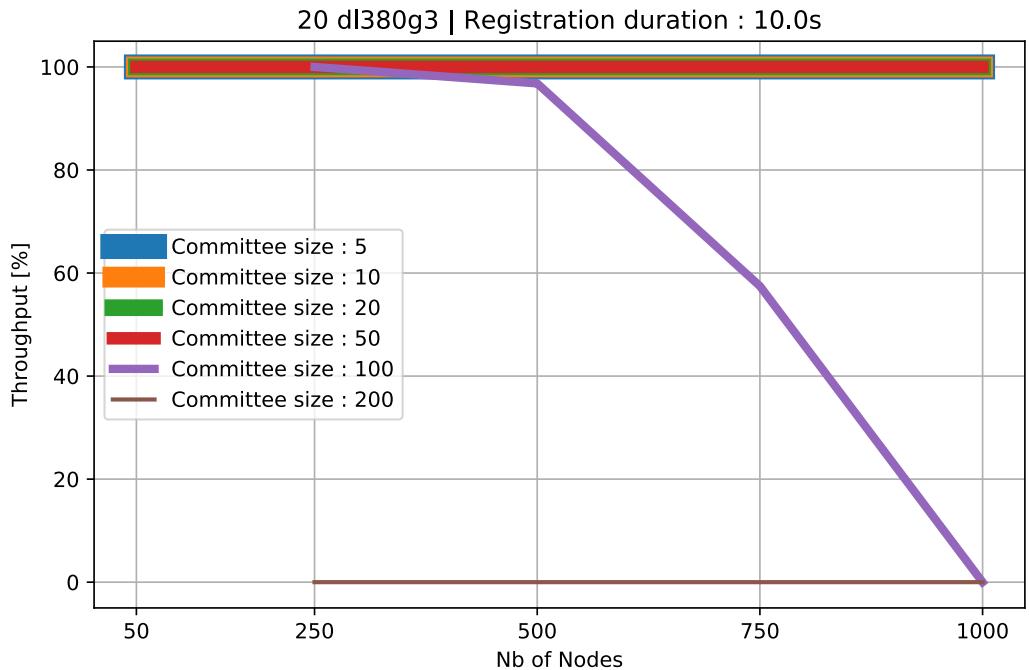
If the load on one machine becomes too large, the registration rate drops as nodes cannot complete the protocol in time



# EPFL Control Plane: Experiment - Throughput



As the committee size increases, the throughput drop as the load on nodes increases



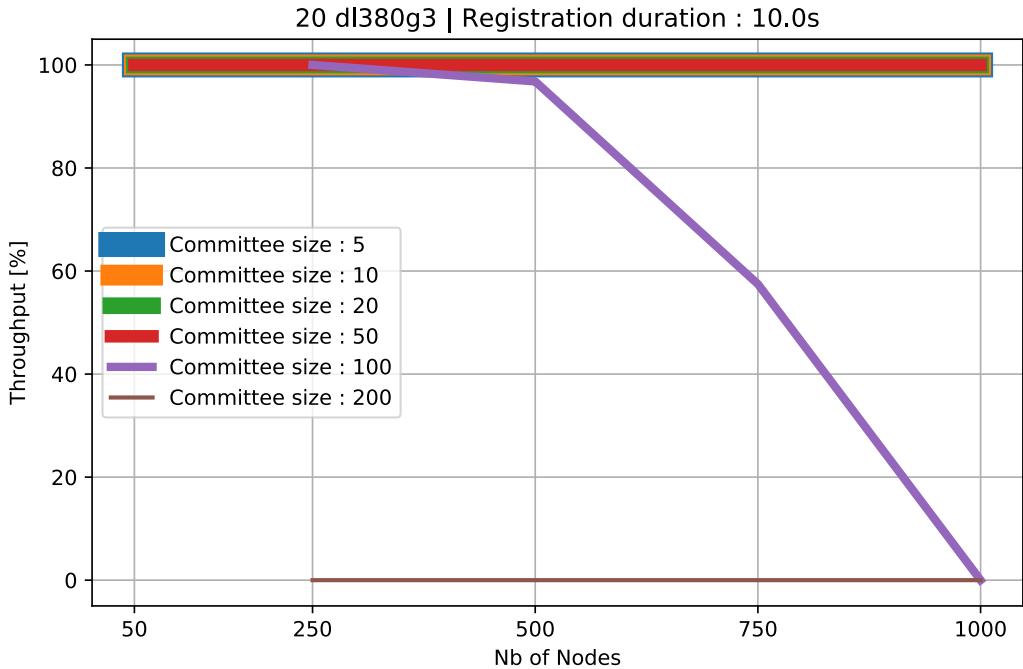
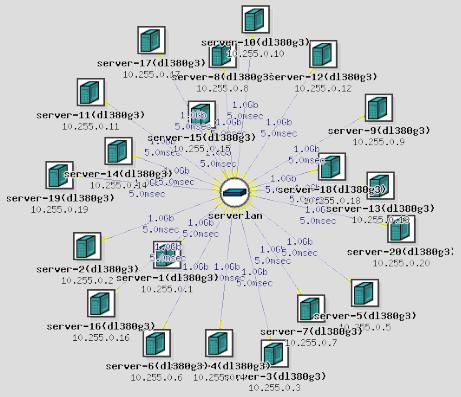
### Parameters of the experiment

#### Hardware

20 dl380g3 nodes  
Linked to a central LAN  
Delay of links : 5ms  
Throughput of link 1.0G  
Total of 1000 processes

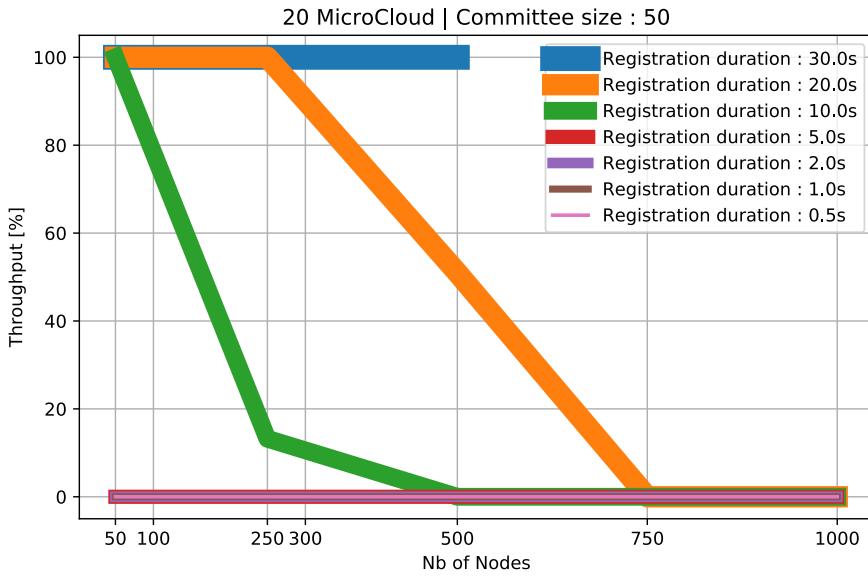
#### Experiment

Registration period : 10sec  
Epoch duration : 20 sec  
Committee Size : variable (legend)  
A certain number of nodes (depicted on x axis) try to get accepted for the next epoch



# Experiment - Change Duration

As the duration increases, the protocol starts to work again !



# Experiment - Change Duration

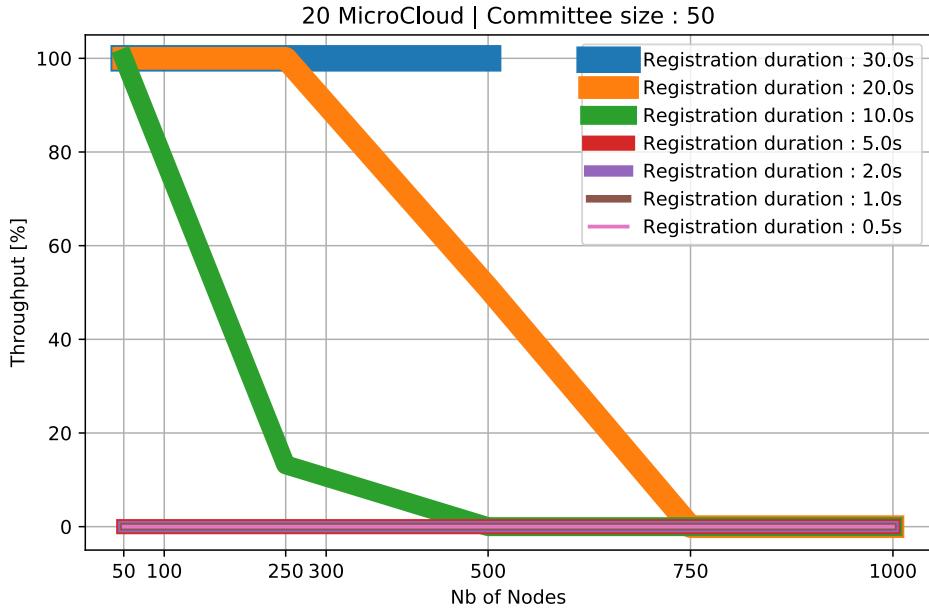
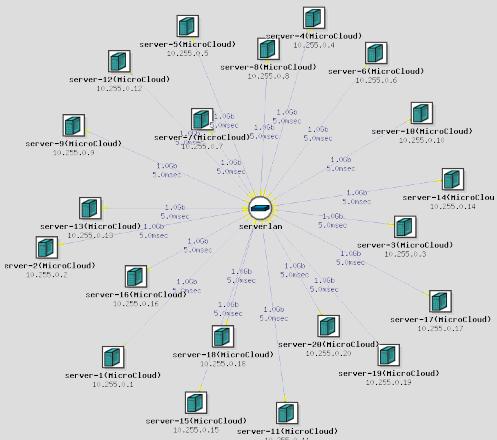
## Parameters of the experiment

### **Hardware**

20 MicroCloud nodes  
Linked to a central LAN  
Delay of links : 5ms  
Throughput of link 1.0Gbps  
Total 500 - 1000 processes

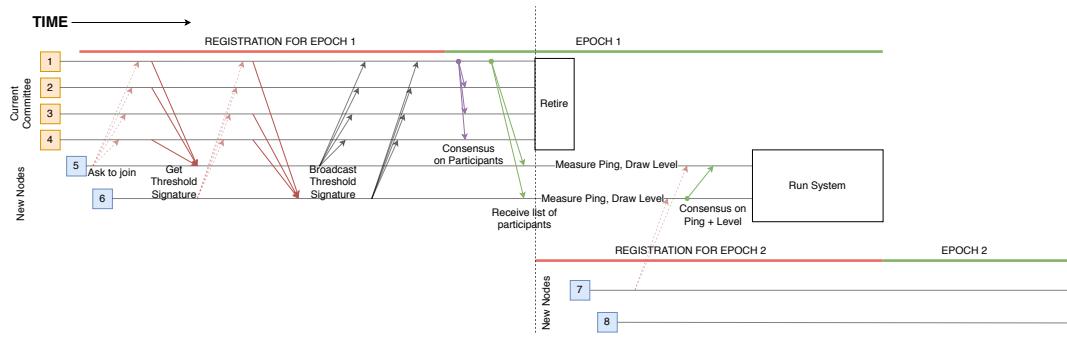
### **Experiment**

Registration period : variable (legend)  
Epoch duration : 20 sec  
Committee size : 50  
A certain number of nodes (depicted on x axis) try to get accepted for the next epoch



# Control Plane: Drawbacks

- Control Plane is global
- Epoch transition requires ressources
- Communications



## **Locarno Treaties**

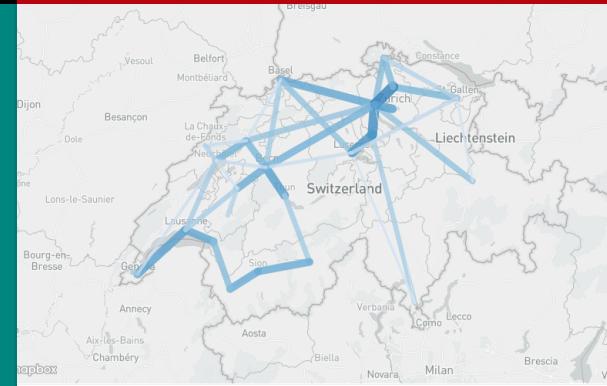
*reduces the differences from one epoch to the next*



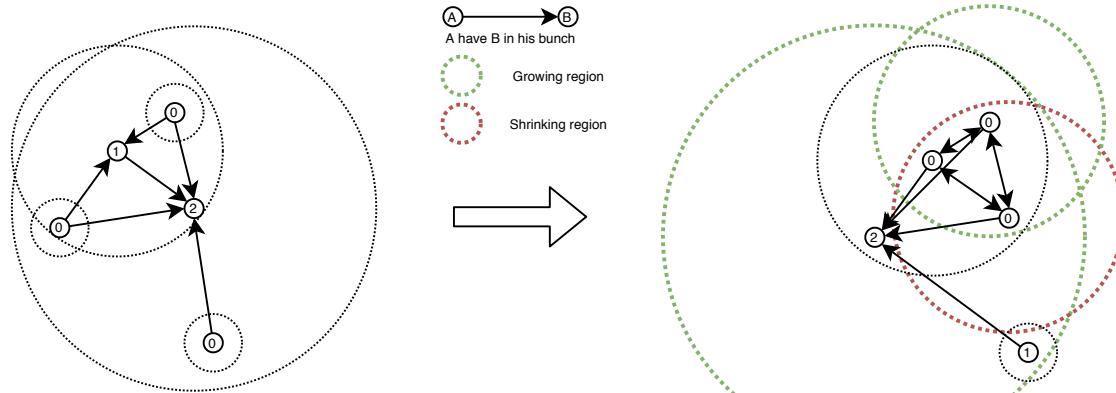
**Fog of the war**  
*reduces the amount of informations  
one node needs to know*



# Space Time Interaction distance



# Locarno Treaties : Purpose

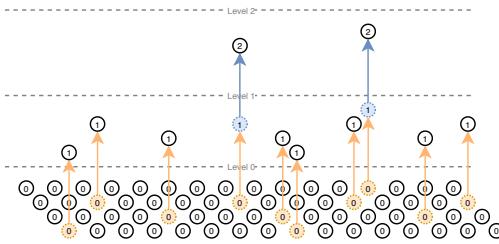


Random Lottery implies a lot of changes in region

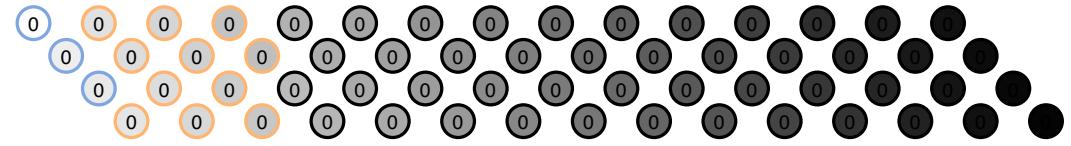
# Locarno Treaties : Idea

## Locarno Lottery

### Random Lottery

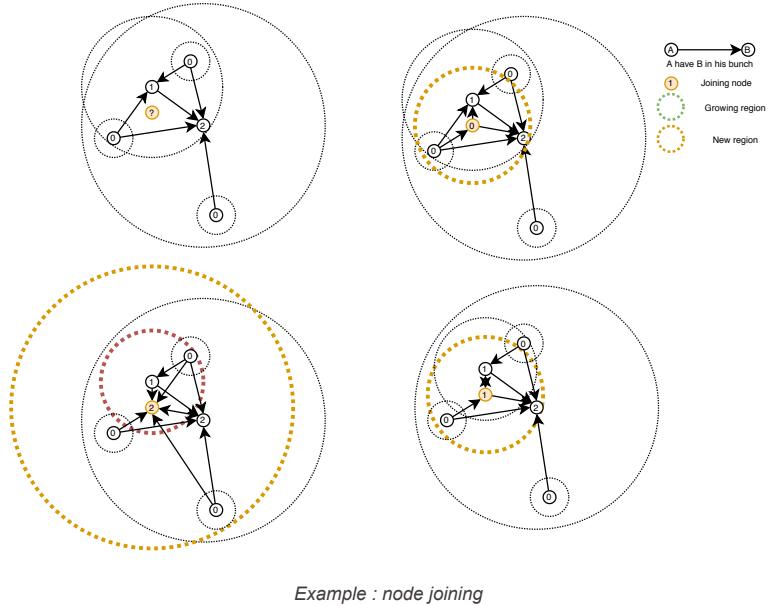
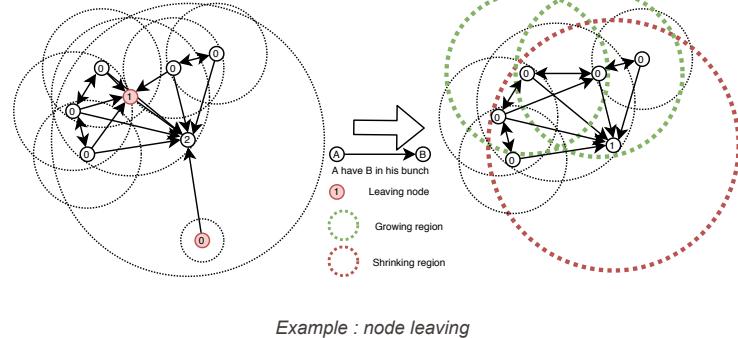


Total : 60	Level 2 3	Level 1 11	Level 0 46
------------	--------------	---------------	---------------



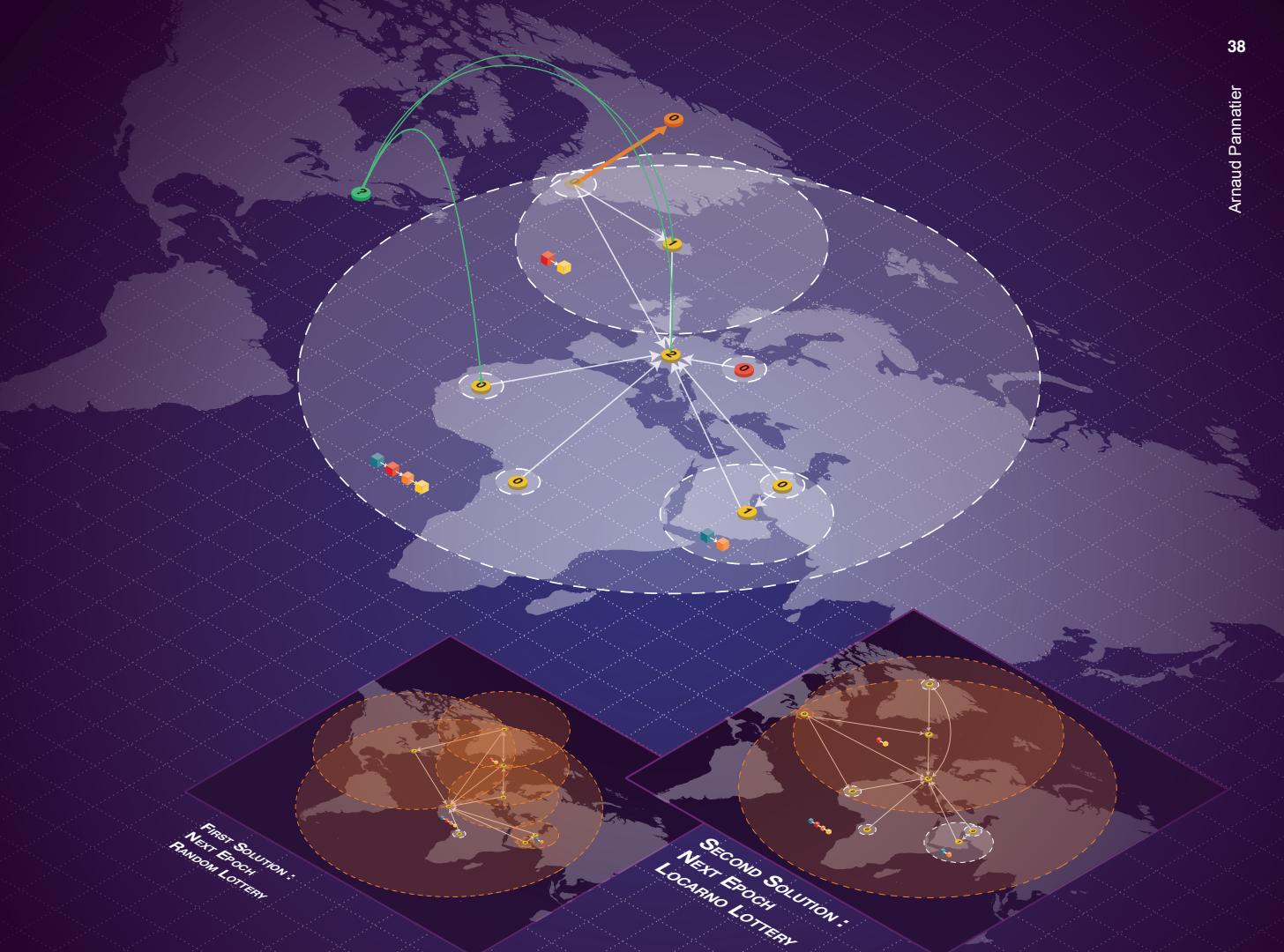
Change the lottery to allow nodes to keep their levels

# Locarno Treaties : Example



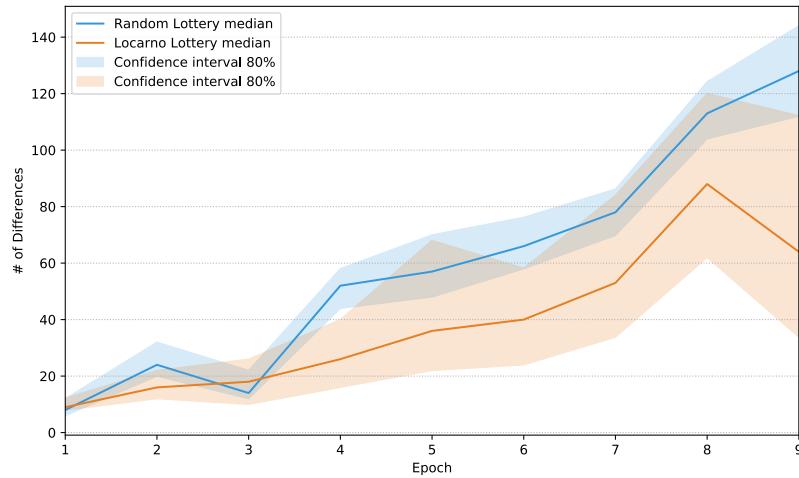
If nodes keep their level, regions does not need to be changed that much

# Comparison

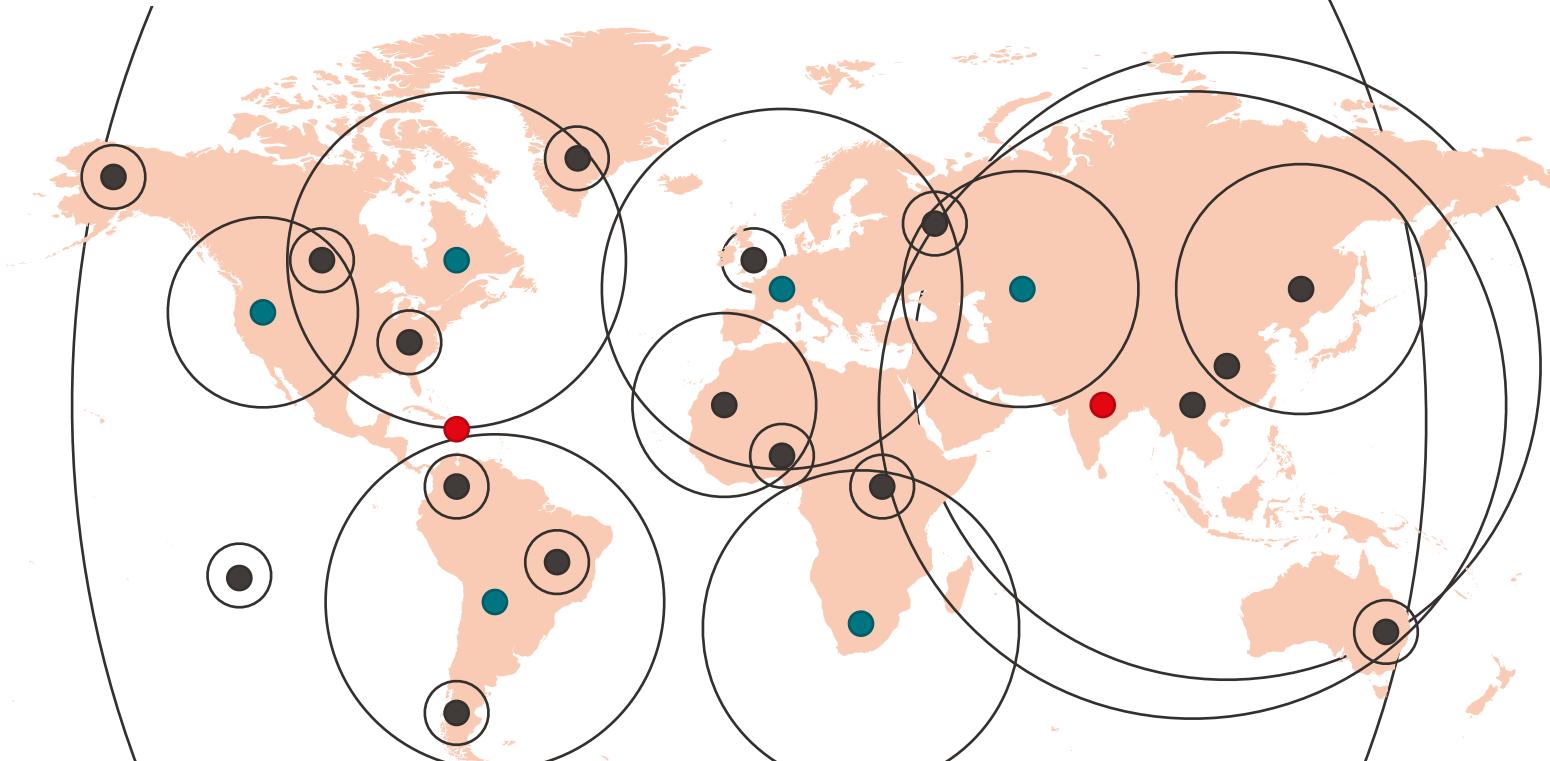


# Locarno Treaties : Evaluation

- 100 different experiments using both lotteries
- System starts with 4 nodes, 2 are added at each epoch
- Same evolution for both lotteries
- Locarno Lottery reduces the number of differences
- Variance comes from teleportation



# Attack on levels



If an attacker manage to get the levels it wants it can unbalance the system leading to an overhead

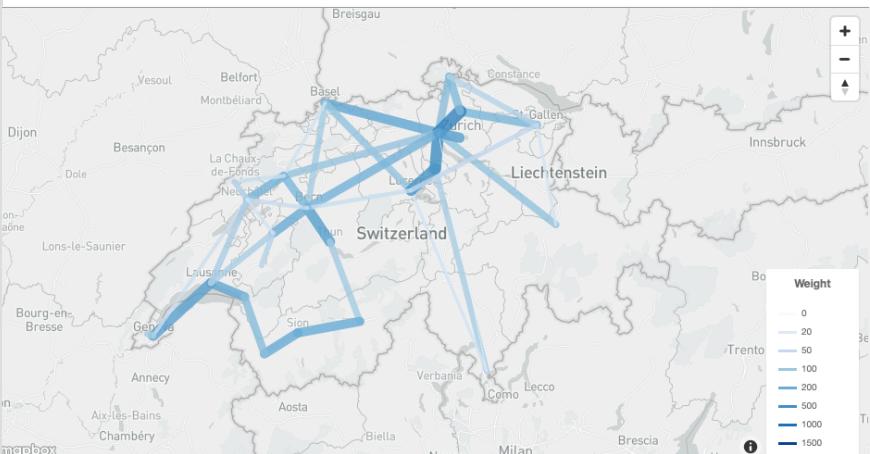
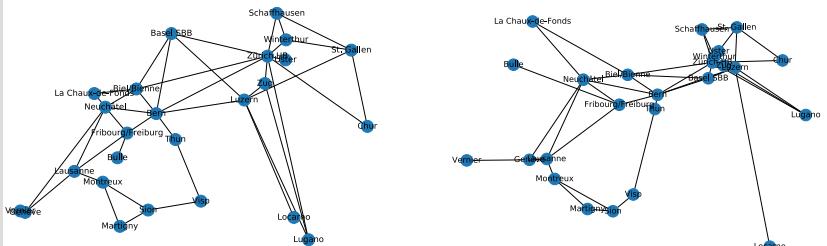
EPFL Fog of the war : Purpose

Nodes do not  
need to know  
everything



# Space Time interaction metric

- Maybe what we want to conserve might not be latencies or availability but *interactions* between nodes
- If there is random partitions, one might want to protect nodes that interacts a lot from failing



- Replace synchronized clocks by *Timestamp Logical Clocks (TLC)*
- Allow the creation of region with special meaning (for example Switzerland, Europe, ...)
- Protect against attack on level by checking at the beginning of one epoch the density of a levels are constant across the whole system

- I designed a protocol for a **control plane in time and space for locality-preserving blockchains**
- I did a security analysis for the control plane, did some experiments and outlined it's drawbacks
- I proposed a solution for each drawbacks and I implemented some of them

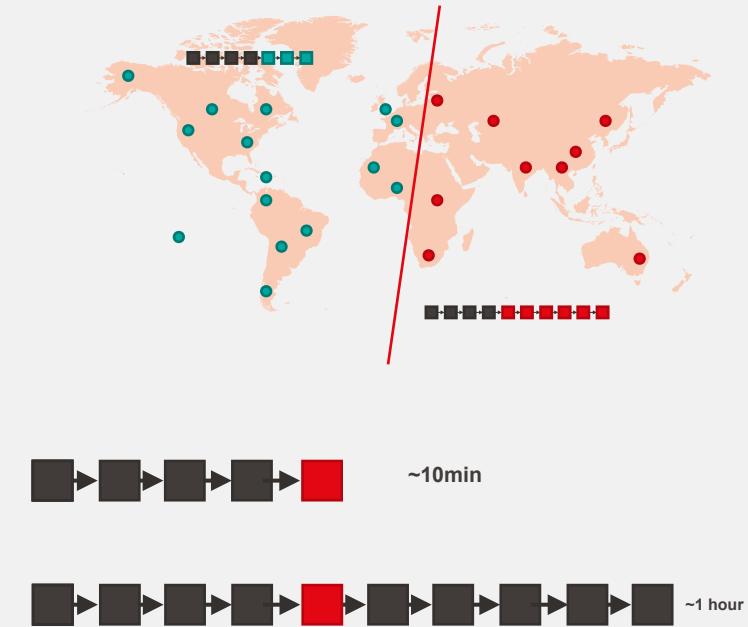
- *Maps of the world came from Free Vector Maps*
- *The video game depicted in Fog of the War is Microsoft. Age of Empires II : The Age of Kings. [CD-ROM]. 1999.*
- *Maps used to display Swiss Federal Railway connection info : MapBox. <https://www.mapbox.com>. Accessed: 2020-01-15.*
- *The data for Swiss Federal Railway are accessible at : opendata.swiss. <https://opendata.swiss/en/dataset/fahrplanentwurf-2019-hrdf/resource/32fd2e1-86a6-4680-9935-b76226dddeee1>. Accessed: 2020-01-07.*
- ***This works has found inspiration in the following papers :***
- *Cristina Basescu, Michael F. Nowlan, Kirill Nikitin, Jose M. Paleiro, and Bryan Ford. "Crux: Locality-Preserving Distributed Services". In: (June 2014). arXiv: 1405.0637. URL : <http://arxiv.org/abs/1405.0637>.*
- *Dan Boneh, Manu Drijvers, and Gregory Neven. "Compact Multi-signatures for Smaller Blockchains". In: Advances in Cryptology – ASIACRYPT 2018. Ed. by Thomas Peyrin and Steven Galbraith. Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2018, pp. 435–464. ISBN : 978-3-030-03329-3.*
- *Miguel Castro and Barbara Liskov. "Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance". In: February (1999), pp. 1–14.*
- *D. Greenhoe. "Properties of distance spaces with power triangle inequalities". In: Carpathian Mathematical Publications 8.1 (2016). ISSN : 2075-9827. DOI : 10.15330/cmp.8.1.51-82.*
- *Eleftherios Kogias, Philipp Jovanovic, Nicolas Gailly, Ismail Khoffi, Linus Gasser, Bryan Ford, Eleftherios Kogias-Kogias, and Bryan Ford Epli. "Enhancing Bitcoin Security and Performance with Strong Consistency via Collective Signing". In: Proceedings of the 25th USENIX Security Symposium (2016). arXiv: 1602.06997. URL : <https://www.usenix.org/conference/usenixsecurity16/technical-sessions/presentation/kogias>.*
- *Leslie Lamport. "The Part-Time Parliament". In: 2.May 1998 (2000*

- *Marta Lohkava, Giuliano Losa, David Mazières, Graydon Hoare, Nicolas Barry, Eli Gafni, Jonathan Jove, Rafał Malinowsky, and Jed McCaleb. "Fast and secure global payments with Stellar". In: (2019), pp. 80–96. DOI : 10.1145/3341301.3359636.*
- *Satoshi Nakamoto. "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System". In: (Mar. 2009). URL : <https://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>.*
- *Maxime Sierro, Bryan Ford, Cristina Basescu, and Kelong Cong. "Locality-Preserving Blockchain Implementation". In: (2019). URL: [https://github.com/dedis/student%7B%5C\\_%7D19%7B%5C\\_%7Dnylechain/blob/master/report/report.pdf](https://github.com/dedis/student%7B%5C_%7D19%7B%5C_%7Dnylechain/blob/master/report/report.pdf).*
- *Ewa Syta, Philipp Jovanovic, Eleftherios Kogias, Nicolas Gailly, Linus Gasser, Ismail Khoffi, Michael J. Fischer, and Bryan Ford. "Scalable Bias-Resistant Distributed Randomness". In: (2016). URL : <https://eprint.iacr.org/2016/1067>.*
- *Jiapeng Wang and Hao Wang. "Monoxide: Scale out Blockchains with Asynchronous Consensus Zones". In: Proceedings of the 16th USENIX Symposium on Networked Systems Design and Implementation (NSDI '19) (2019). URL : <https://www.usenix.org/conference/nsdi19/presentation/wang-jiapeng>.*
- *Gavin Wood et al. "Ethereum: A secure decentralised generalised transaction ledger". In: Ethereum project yellow paper 151.2014 (2014), pp. 1–32.*
- *Maofan Yin, Dahlia Malkhi, Michael K. Reiter, Guy Golan Gueta, and Ittai Abraham. "Hot-Stuff: BFT Consensus in the Lens of Blockchain". In: (2018), pp. 1–23. arXiv: 1803.05069. URL : <http://arxiv.org/abs/1803.05069>.*

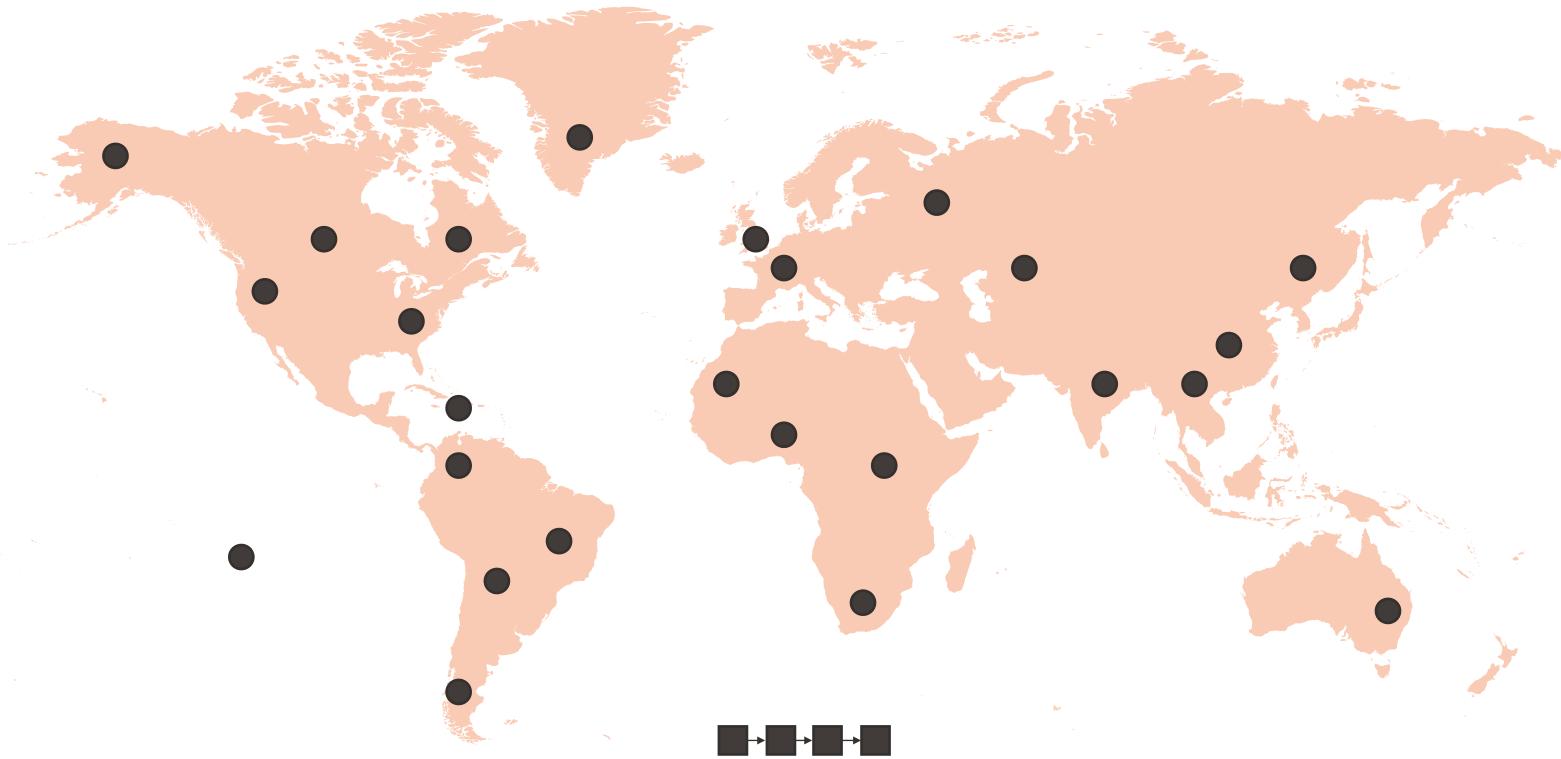
# Problems of traditional blockchains

World War III  
Scenarios

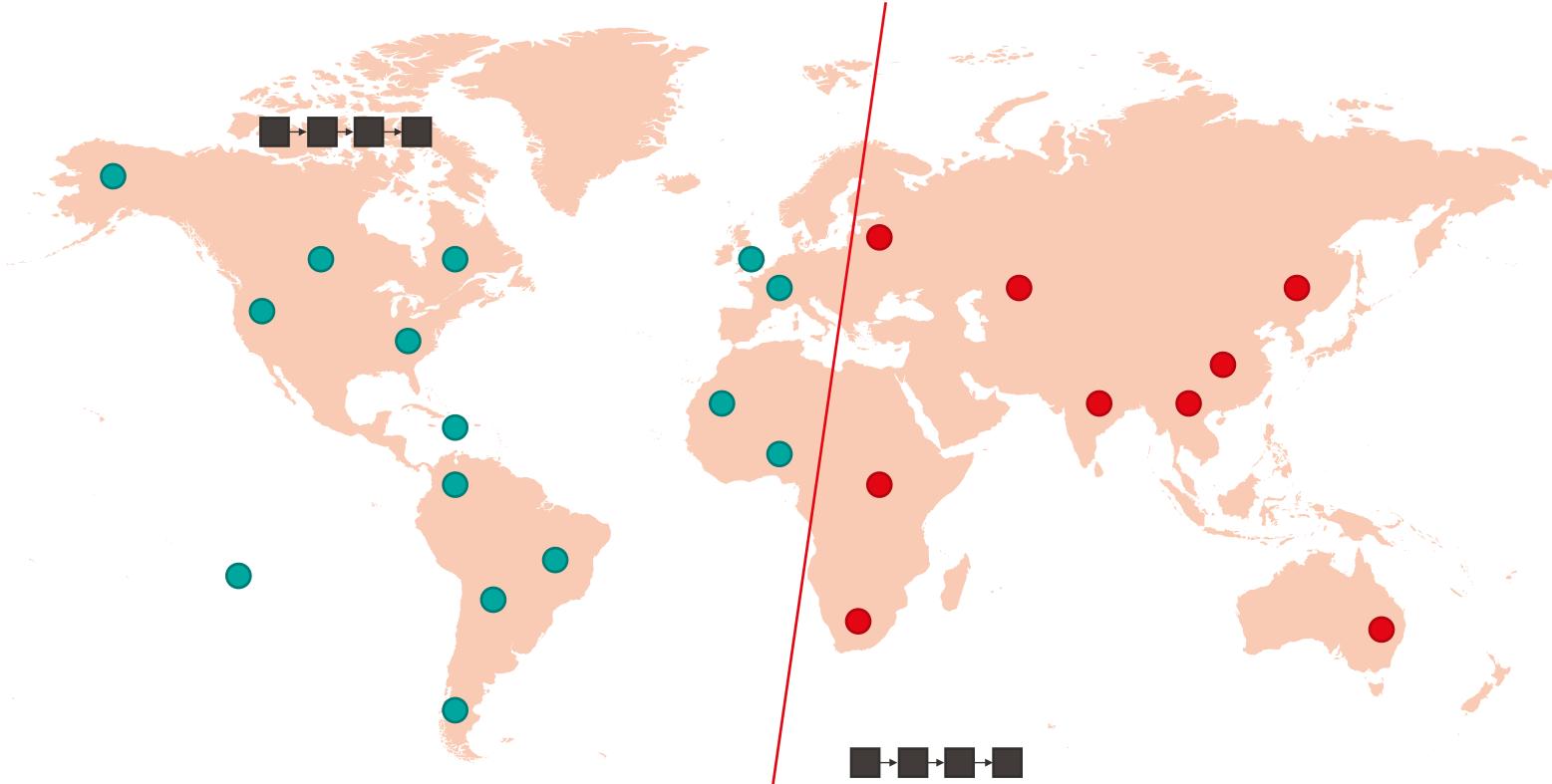
Time for  
validation



# World War III Scenarios

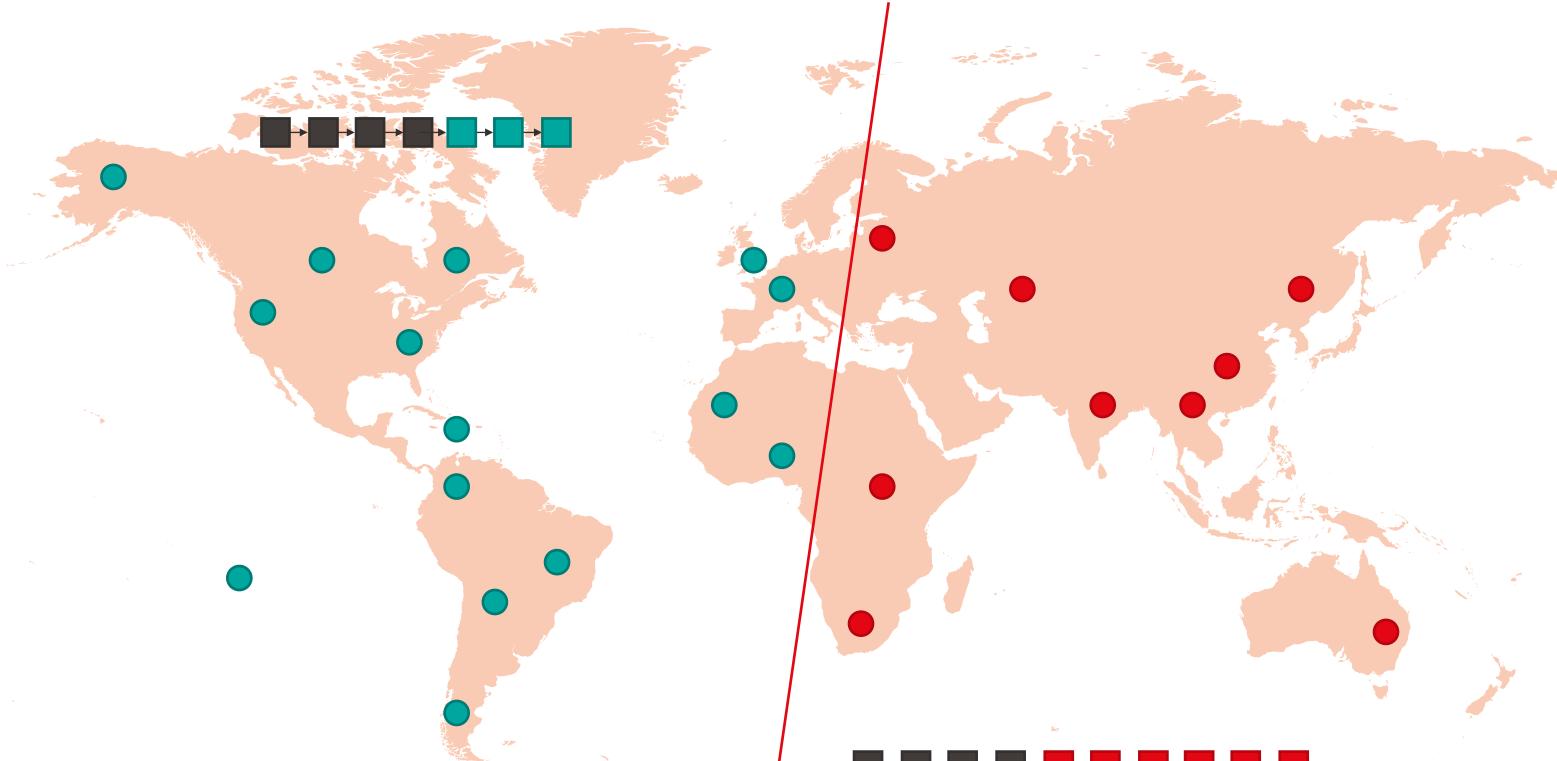


# World War III Scenarios



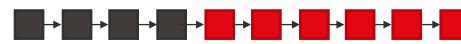
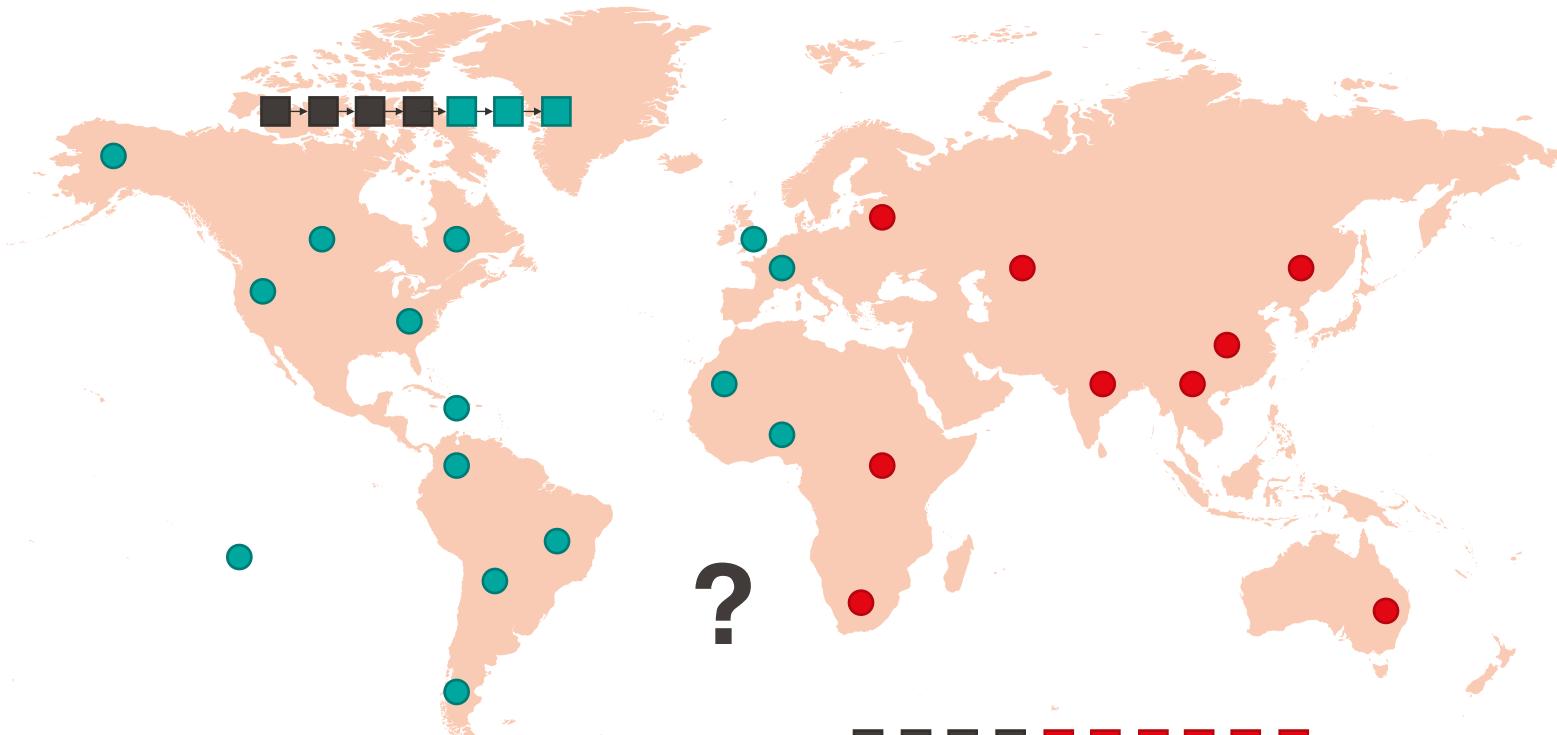
Disclaimer : This partition is a fiction. Any resemblance to any historical event is purely coincidental

# World War III Scenarios



Disclaimer : This partition is a fiction. Any resemblance to any historical event is purely coincidental

# World War III Scenarios



# Time for validation



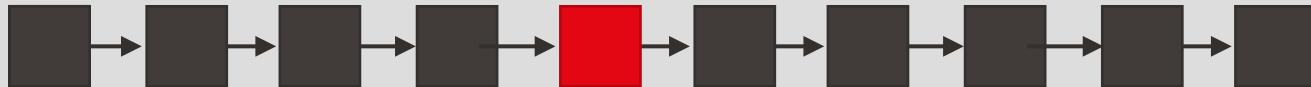
Adding a block takes  
around 10minutes

Block containing a  
specific transaction



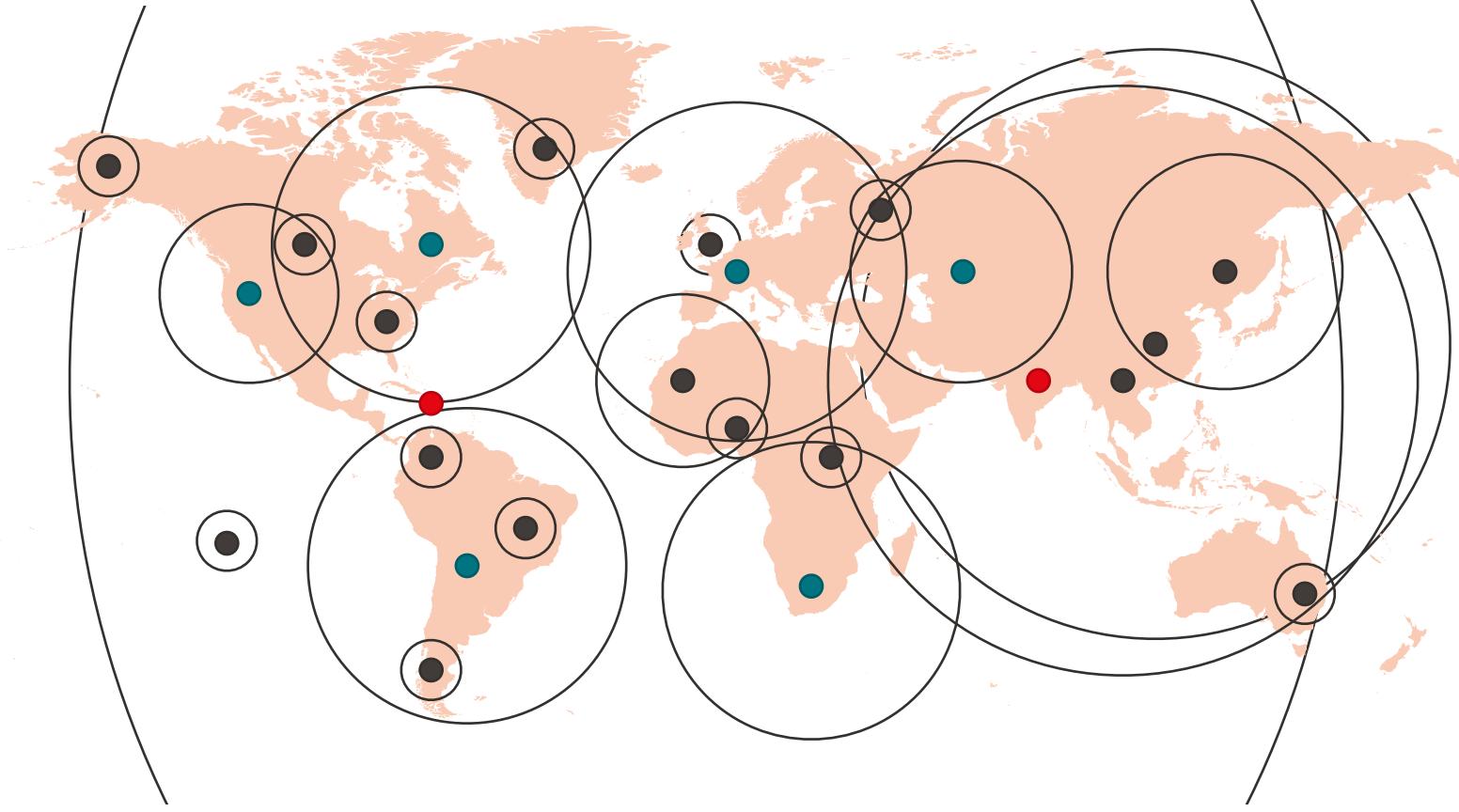
~10min

Block validated with  
a high probability



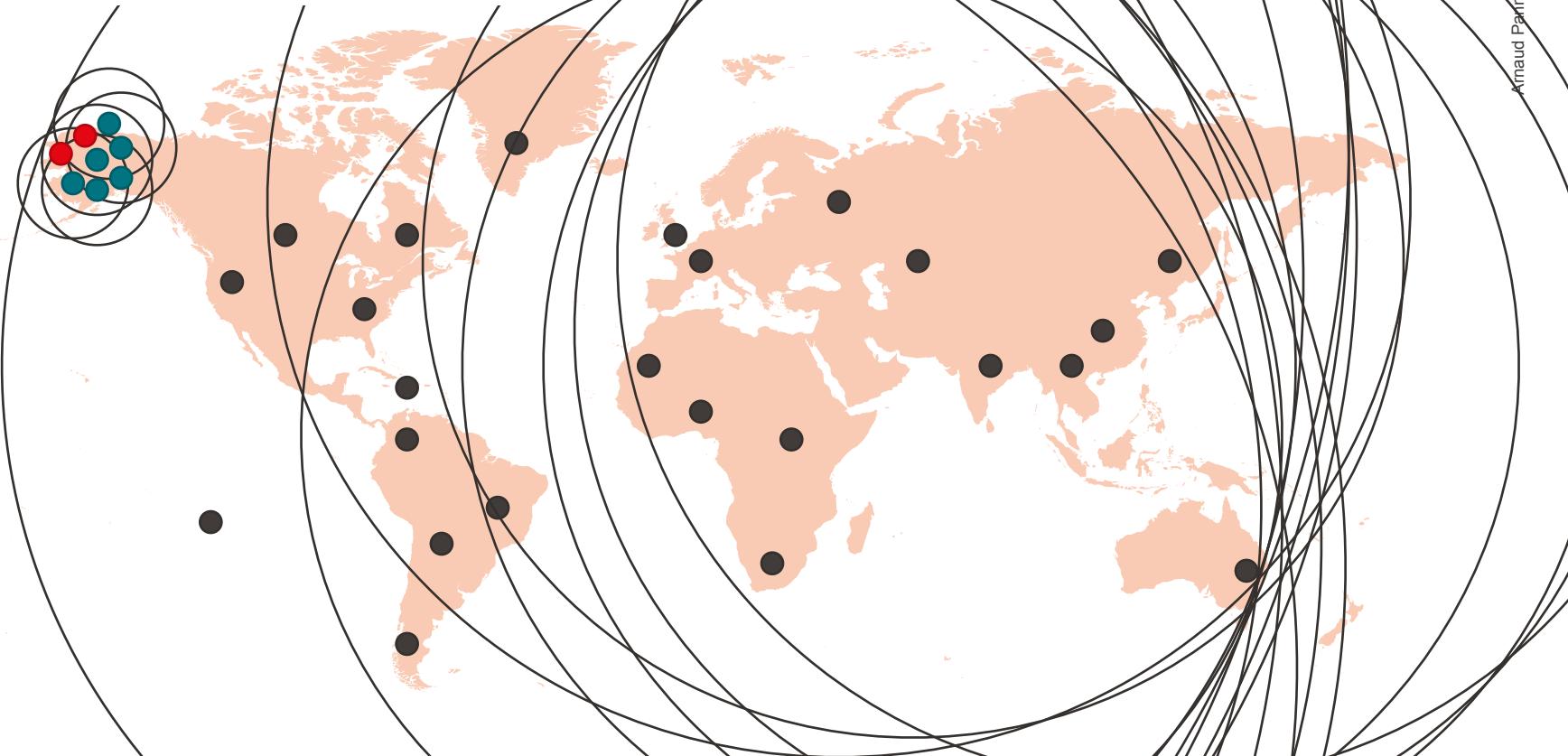
~1 hour

# Attack on levels



If an attacker manage to get the levels it wants it can unbalance the system leading to an overhead

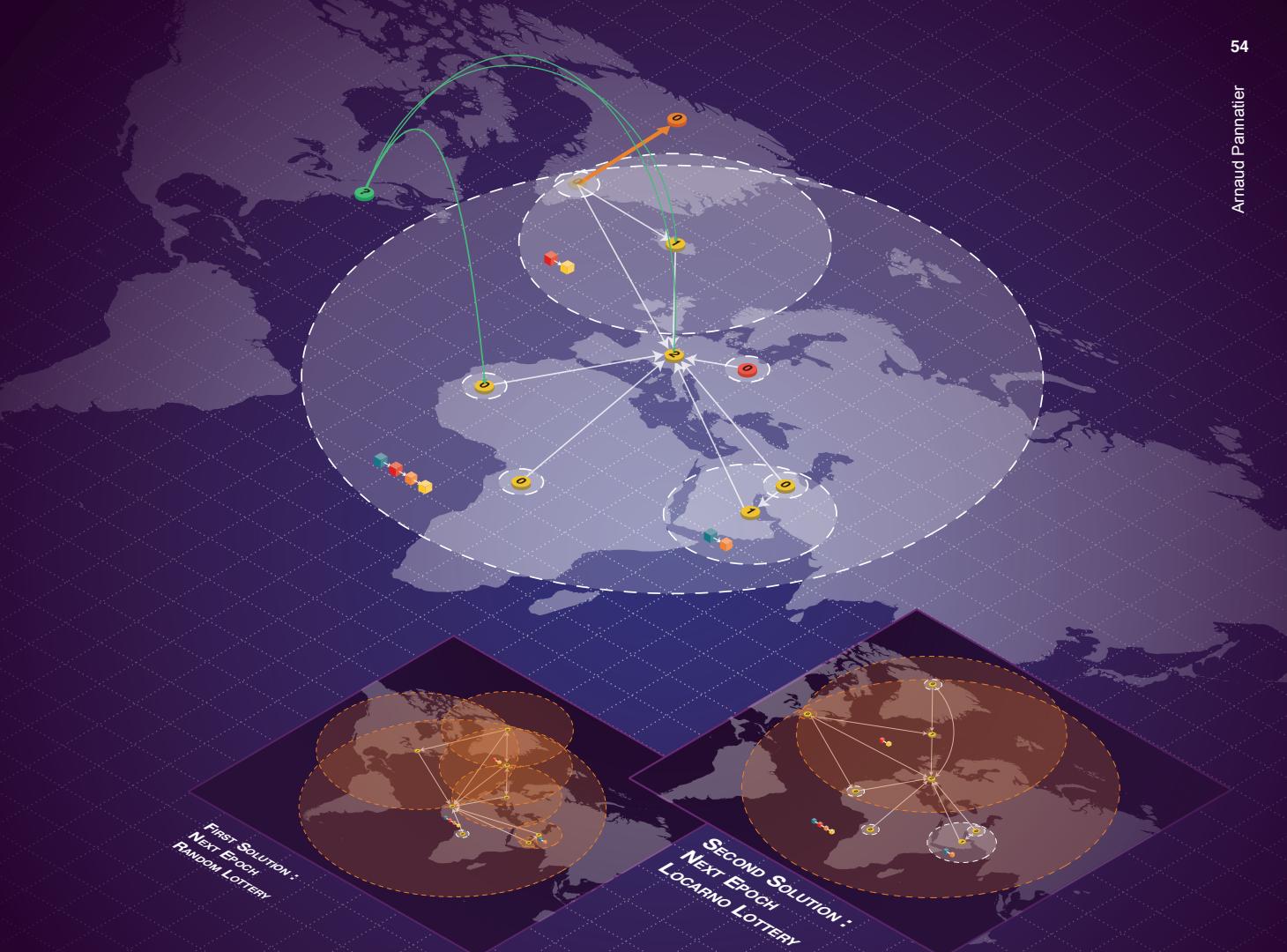
# Attack on levels



■ MASTER THESIS DEFENSE

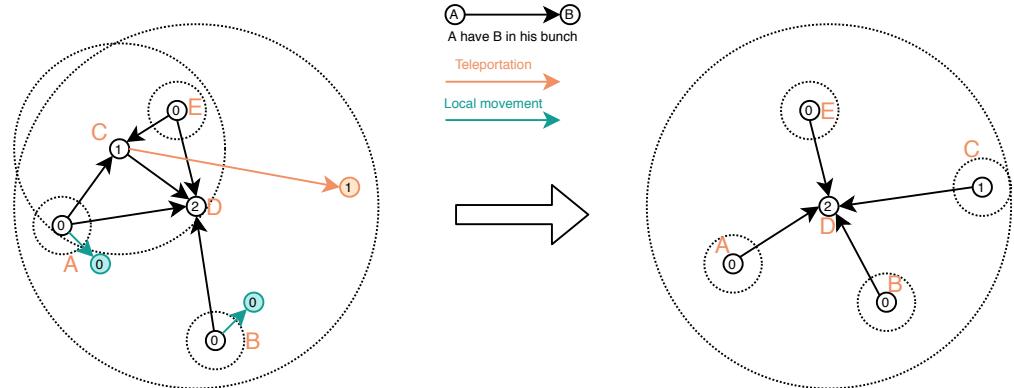
Level 0 nodes (in black) create regions that covers their cluster, but as high level nodes are far away, they have a lot of nodes in their cluster

# Comparison



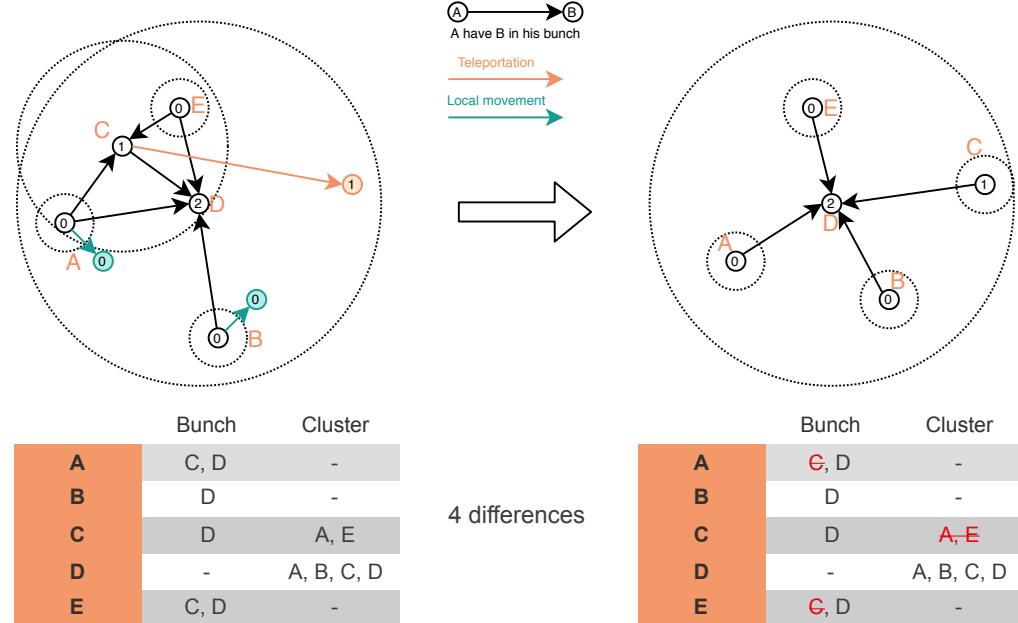
# Locarno Treaties : Evaluation - Model

- Nodes are distributed randomly across space
- 10% chance of teleportation at the next epoch
- 20% chance of local movement at the next epoch
- Differences are counted



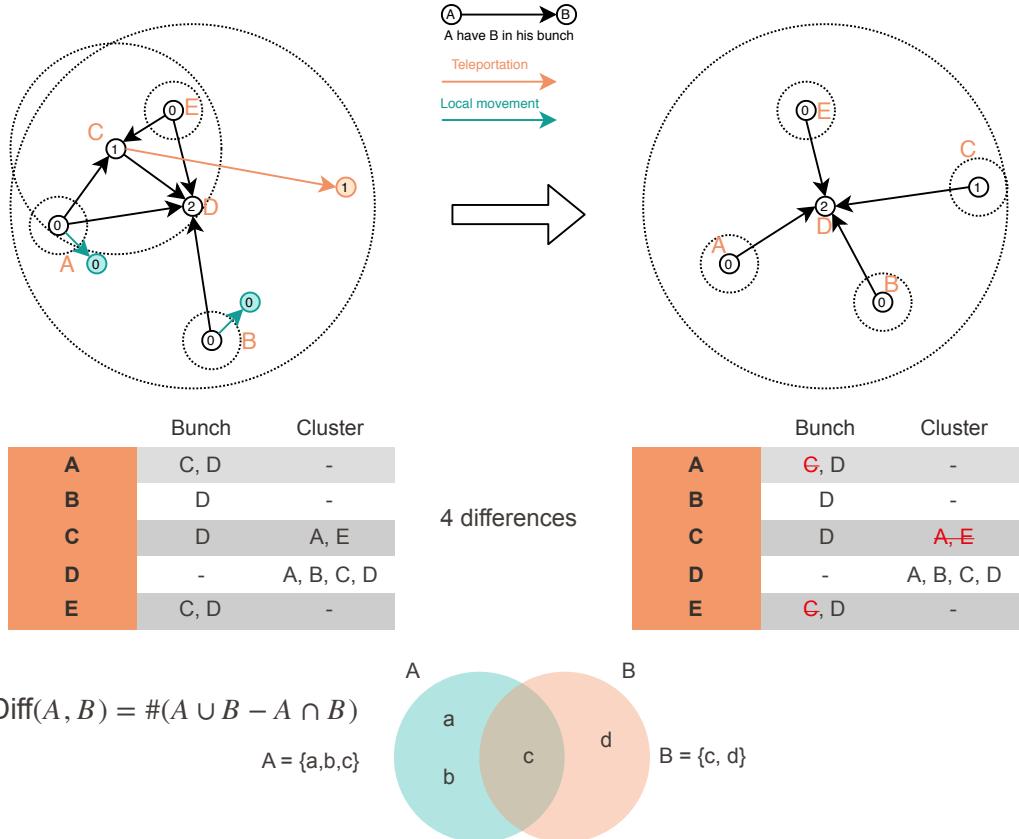
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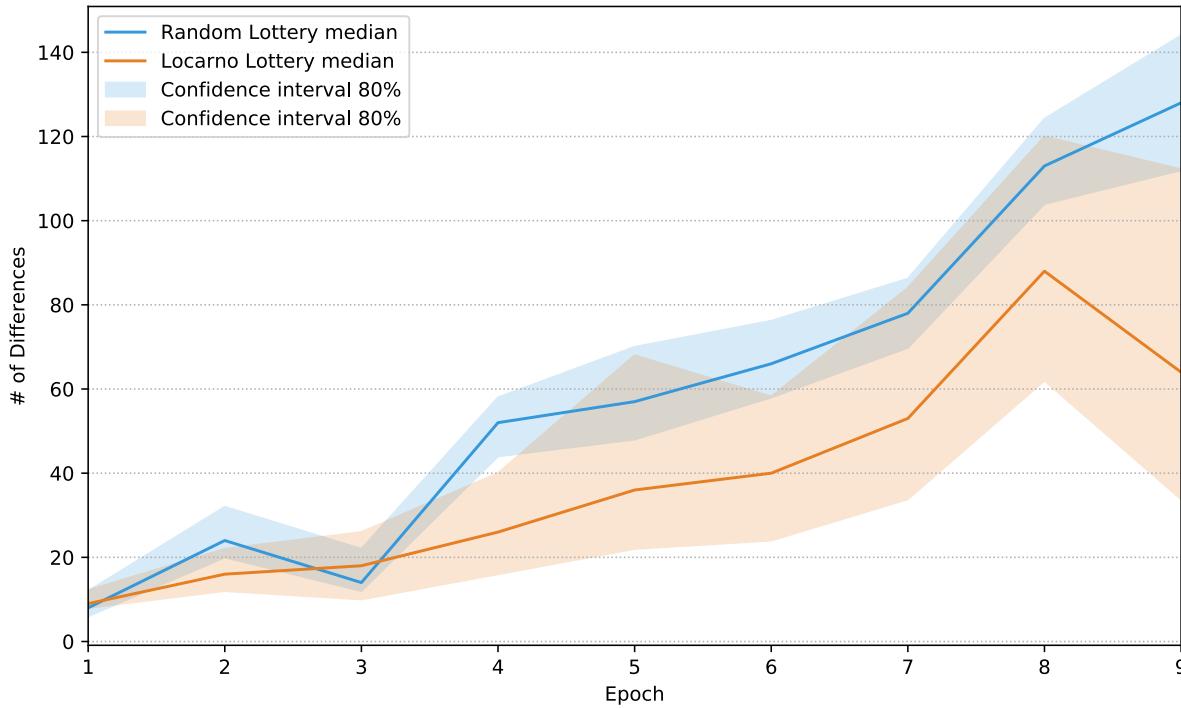


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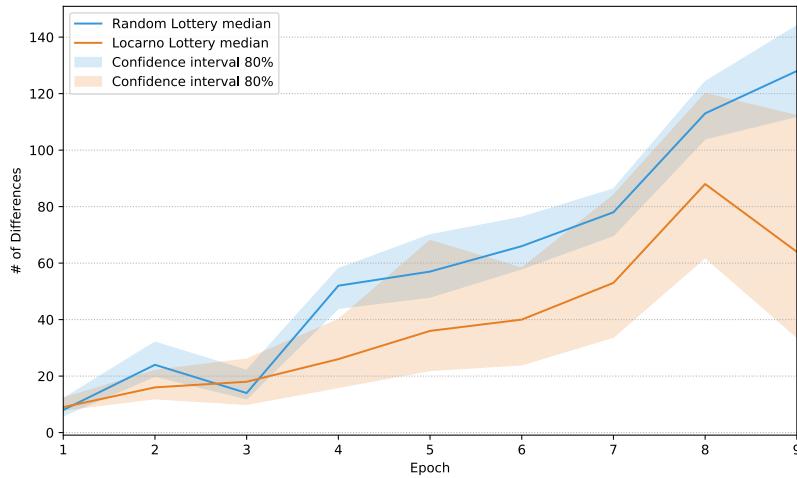


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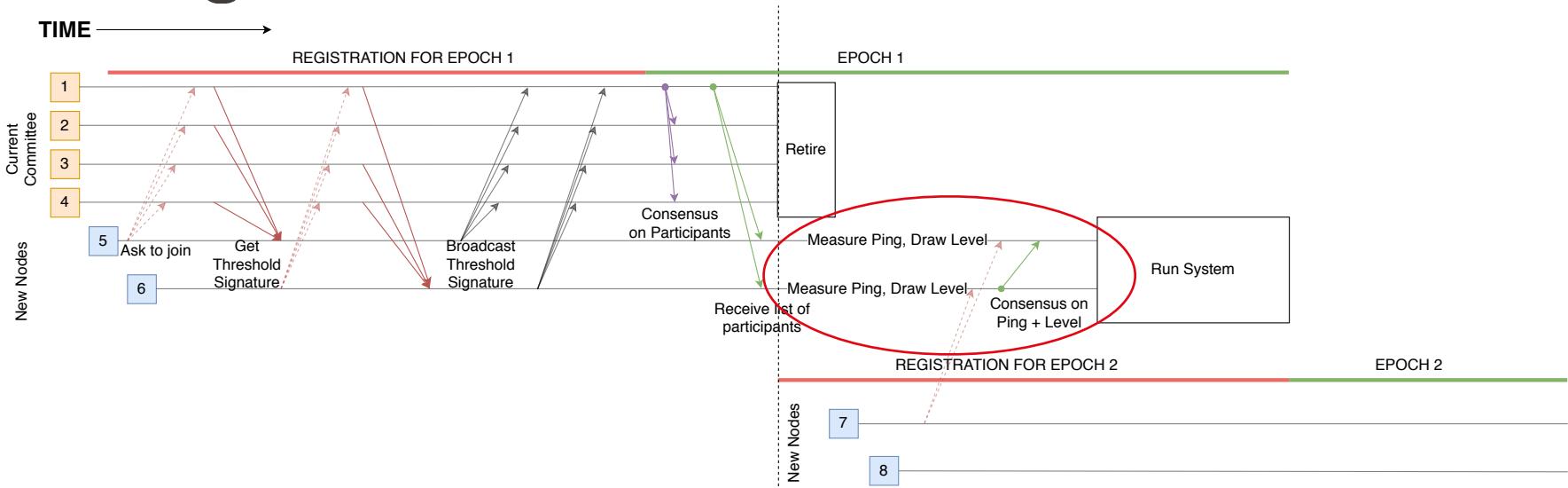
- 100 different experiments using both lotteries
- System starts with 4 nodes, 2 are added at each epoch
- Same evolution for both lotteries
- Locarno Lottery reduces the number of differences
- Variance comes from teleportation



**EPFL** Fog of the war : Purpose

Nodes does not  
need to know  
every thing



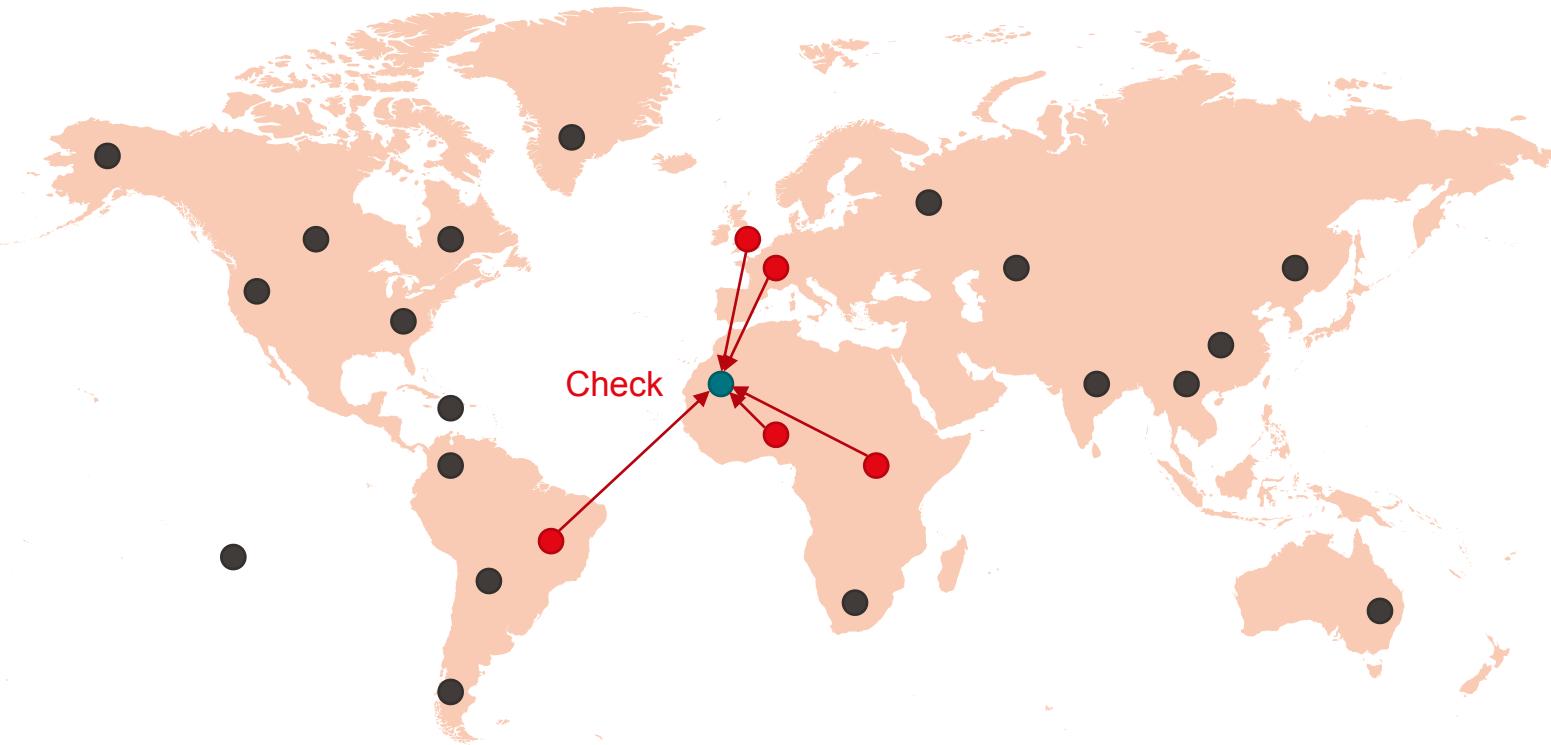


Change measure and consensus on pings with a declared position and a series of checks

EPFL Fog of the war : Idea



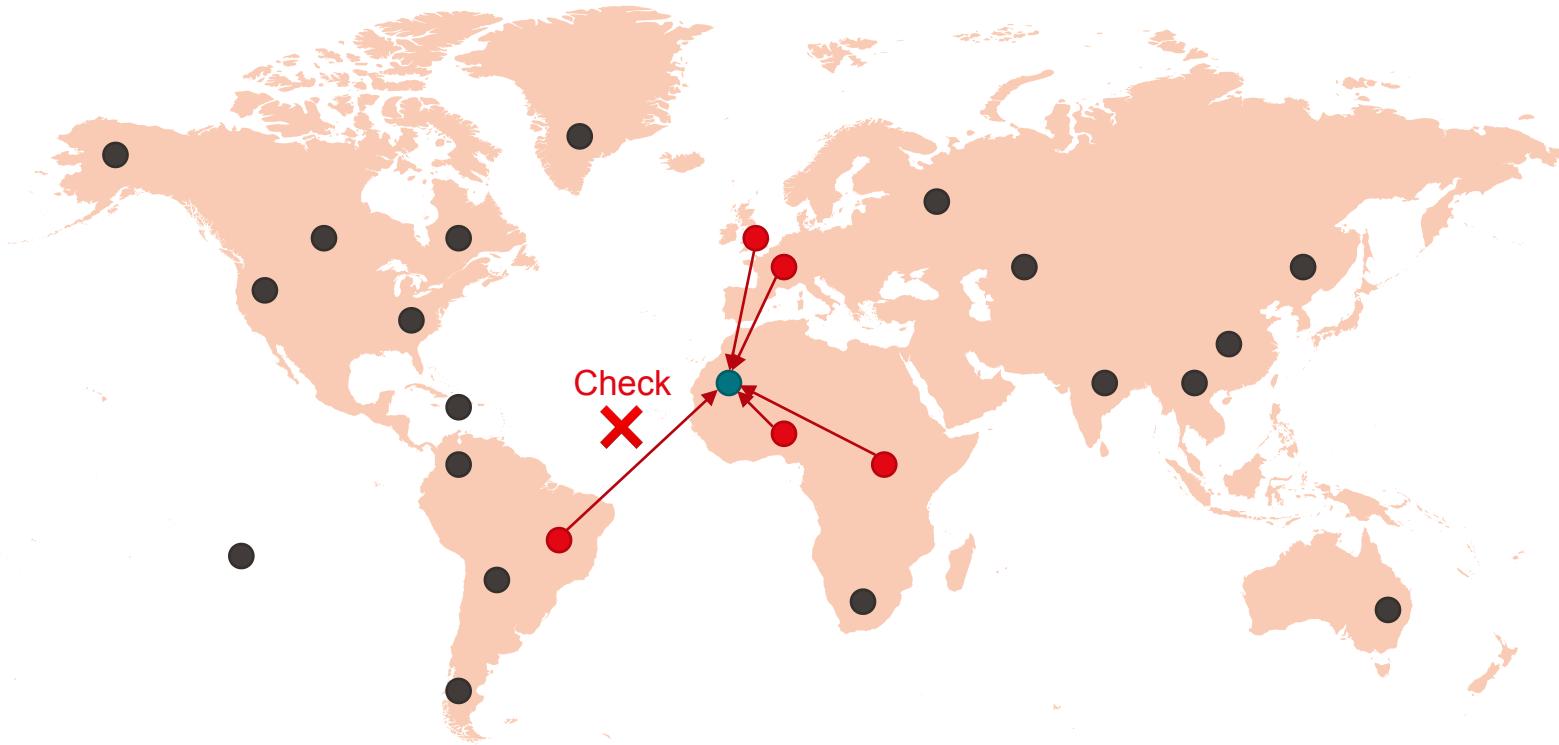
EPFL Fog of the war : Idea



EPFL Fog of the war : Idea

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EPFL Fog of the war : Idea



EPFL Fog of the war : Idea



**EPFL** Fog of the war : Idea

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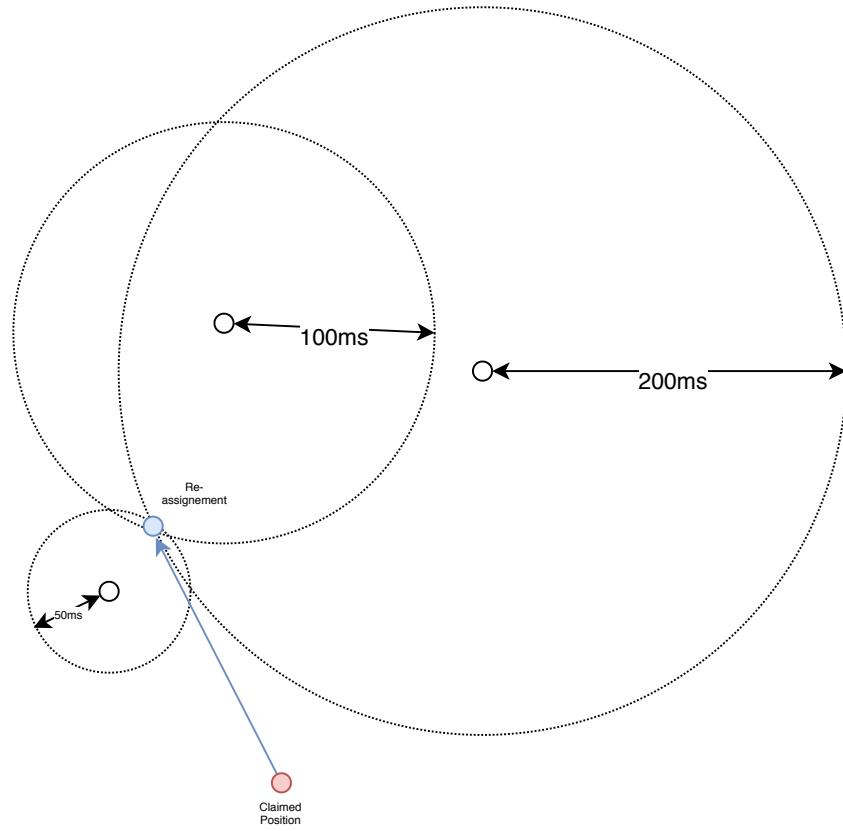


**EPFL** Fog of the war : Idea

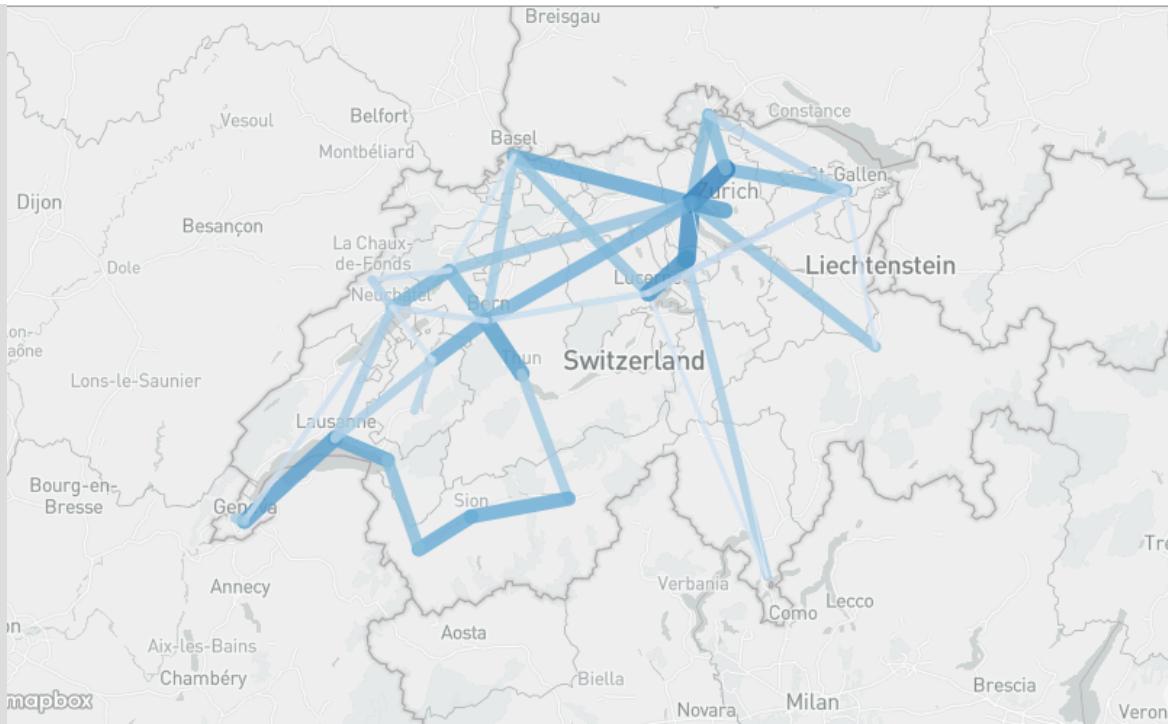


# EPFL If no checks pass

- Assign a new position to the node based on the pings
- A kind of triangulation strategy can be used
- As in Internet-like networks there is triangle inequality violation, this might not be possible
- Could be replaced by the « best candidate » for the position
- Was not implemented



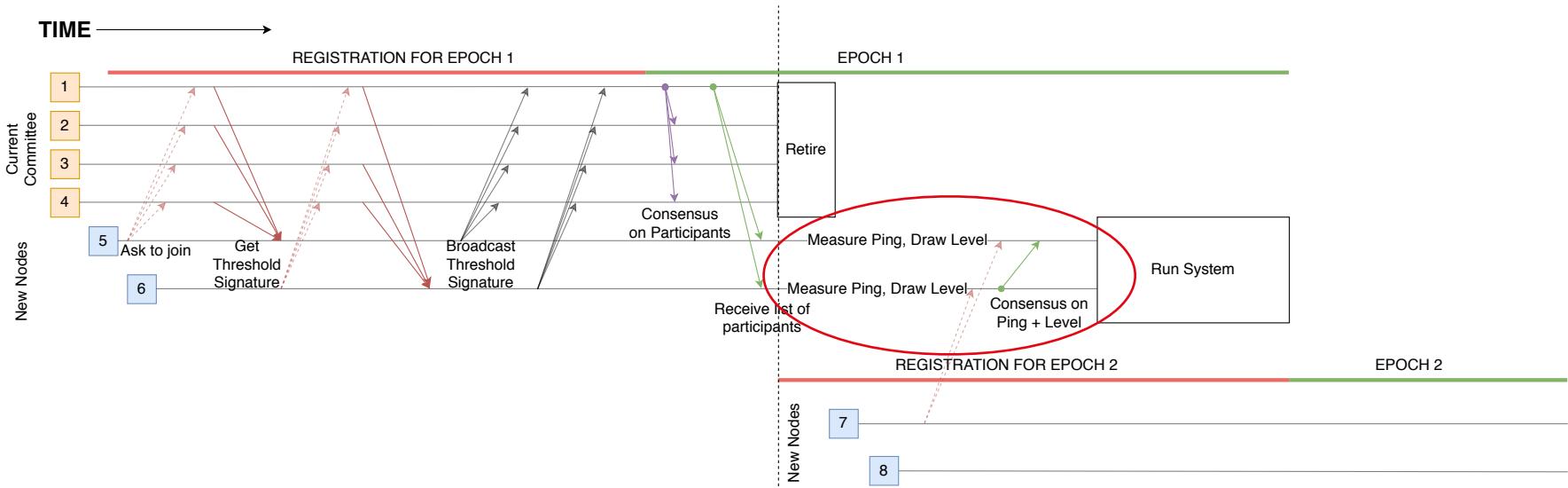
- Maybe what we want to conserve might not be latencies or availability but *interactions* between nodes
- Might be useful if cross-region interaction between nodes add overhead



# EPFL Space Time interaction metric

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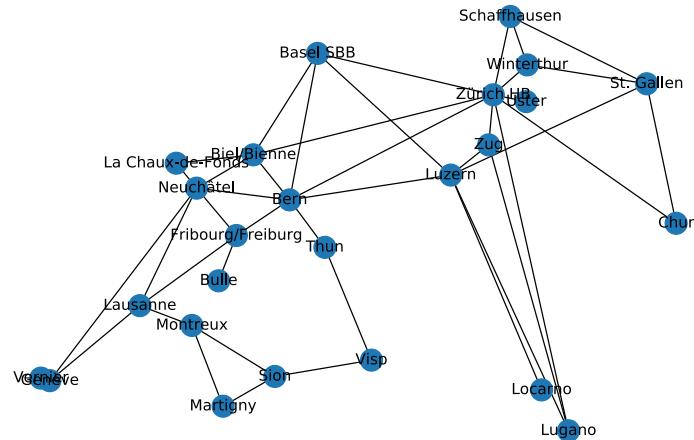


## Change ping with a new measure of distance

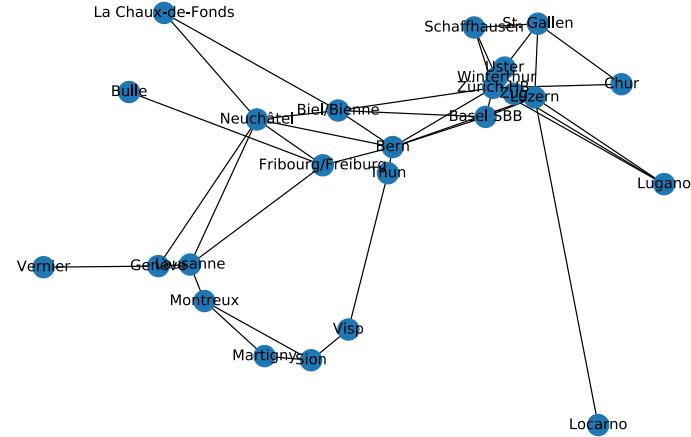
$$d(A, B) = \frac{1}{\# \text{ messages between } A \text{ and } B \text{ per unit of time}}$$

Each node counts each time it interacts with another node during one epoch and publish it at the beginning of the next

# Space Time interaction metric explanation



Map using regular distance



Map using interaction distance  
Points are close if there is a lot of  
connections between them

# Space Time interaction metric Drawbacks

- Interactions might change a lot from an epoch to the next
- Might be more complex to conceptualize for user
- Preserving Interactions over availability and latencies might be discutable

