

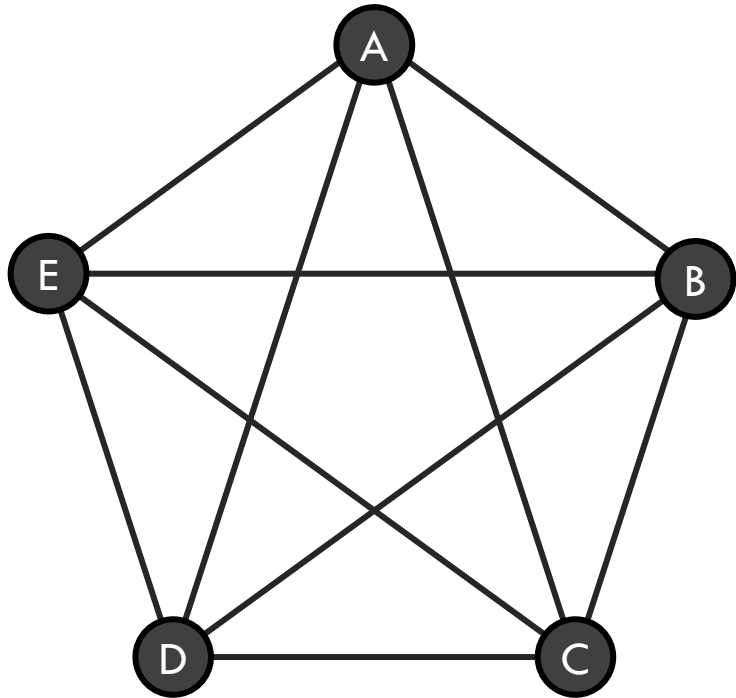
The background of the slide features a complex, abstract network diagram. It consists of numerous small, light-gray circular nodes connected by thin, dark-gray lines, forming a web-like structure that spans the entire frame. The nodes are distributed unevenly, with some clusters and many isolated points, creating a sense of a decentralized or interconnected system.

MULTILEVEL VOTING BASED CONSENSUS ALGORITHM FOR PRIVATE BLOCKCHAIN

Guided By-
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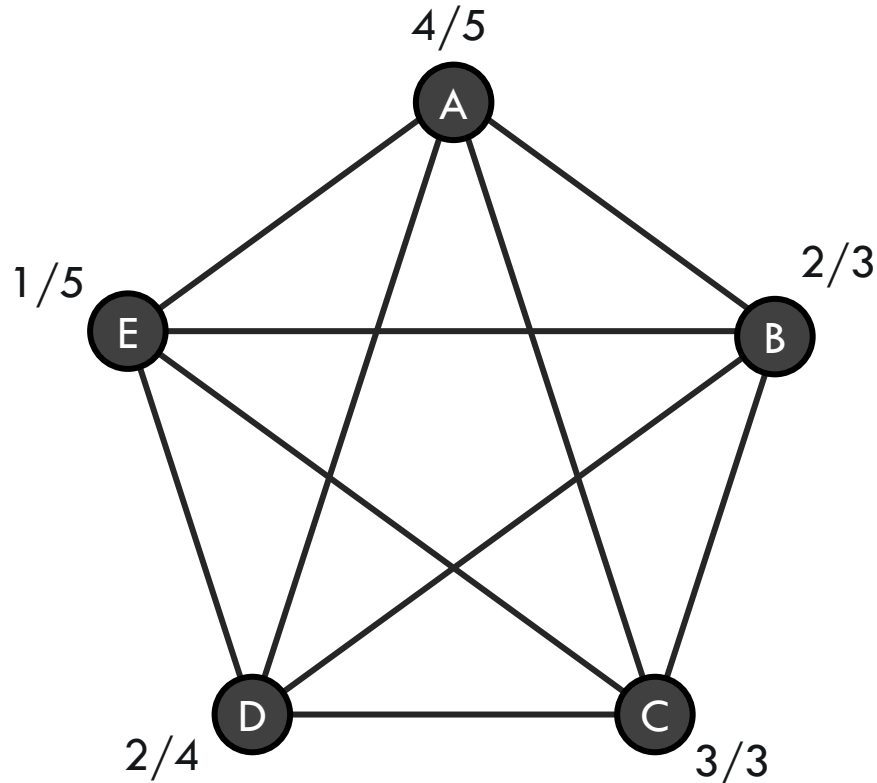
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VOTING PROCEDURE



#nodes = 5

#messages exchanged = $5 * 5$
= 25



#nodes = 5

#messages exchanged = $5 * 5$
= 25

- Vote value based on the history of the node.
- Total vote value also changes.

- Total vote = 5
- Vote/node = 1

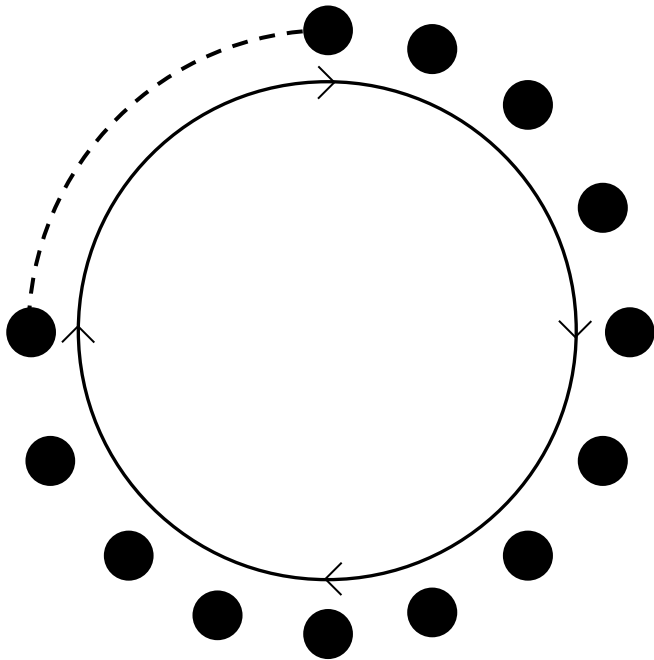
- hf = history factor
- d = denominator

- Total vote(t) = $\sum hf * LCM(d)$
- Votes values = $LCM(d) * hf$

- $LCM = 60$
- $t = (190/60) * 60 = 190$
- $A = 4/5 * 60 = 48$
- $B = 2/3 * 60 = 40$
- $C = 3/3 * 60 = 60$
- $D = 2/4 * 60 = 30$
- $E = 1/5 * 60 = 12$

UNSUCCESSFUL ELECTIONS

ODD NODES



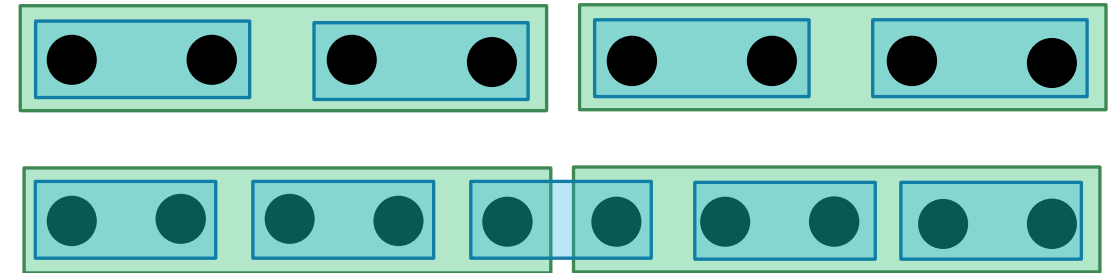
$$\text{\#possible voting} = (n-1)^n$$

$$\text{\#possible chains} = (n-1)!$$

Unsuccessful Election Probability

$$= \frac{(n-1)!}{(n-1)^n}$$

EVEN NODES



$$\text{\#possible voting} = (n-1)^n$$

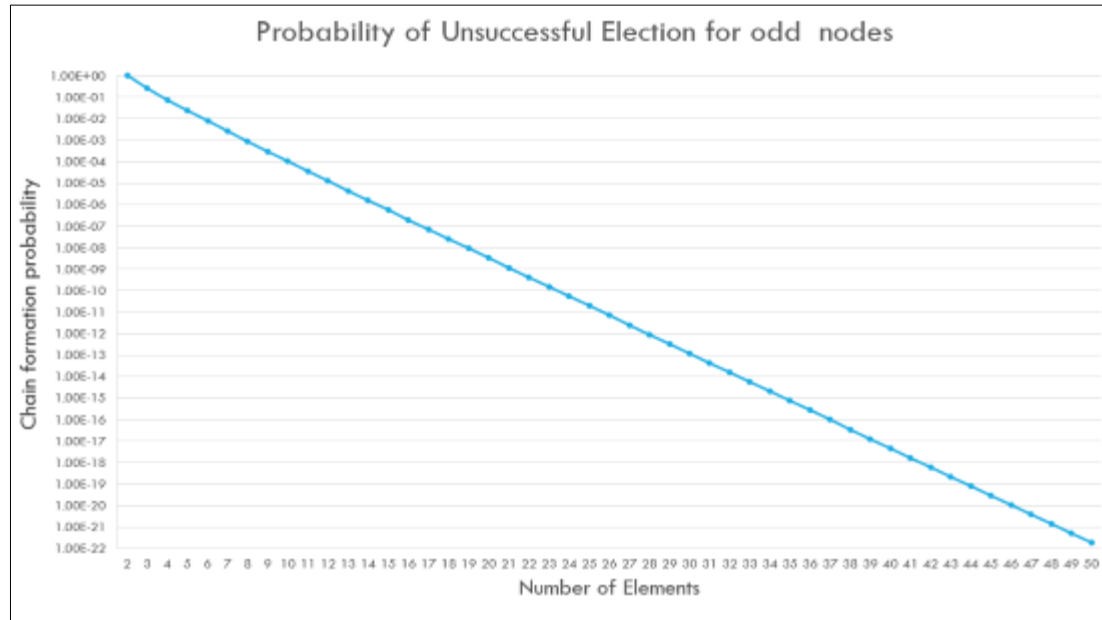
let a non-trivial factor of n be f_i

$$\text{\#possible unsuccessful elections} = (n-1)! + \sum \frac{(n-1)!}{f_i!} = c$$

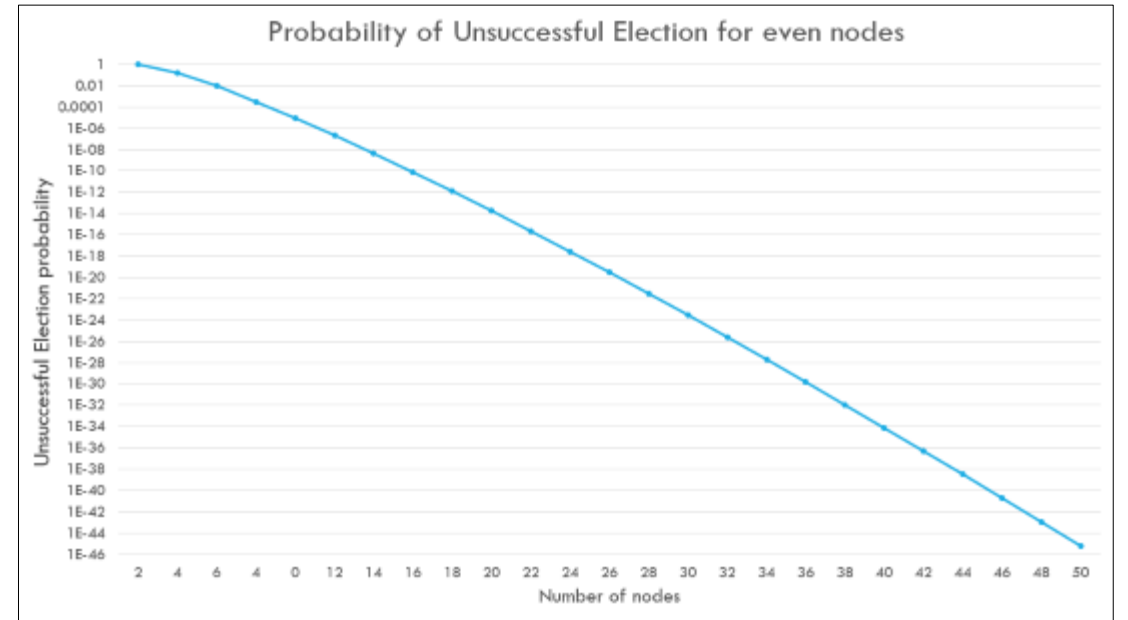
Unsuccessful Election Probability

$$= \frac{c}{(n-1)^n}$$

➤ BOTH THE PROBABILITIES DECREASES EXPONENTIALLY AS THE NUMBER OF NODES INCREASES.

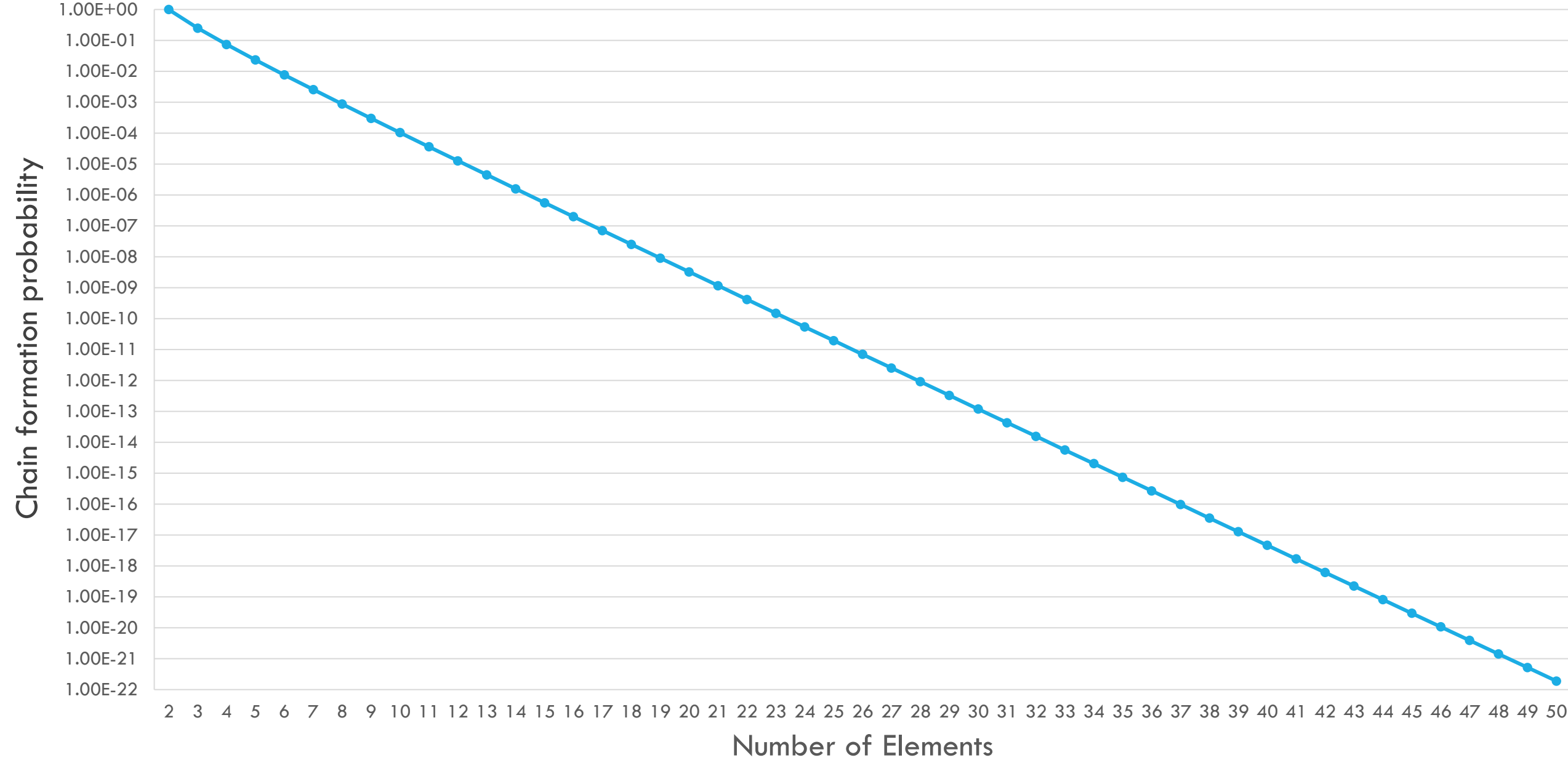


Probability of Unsuccessful Election for odd nodes

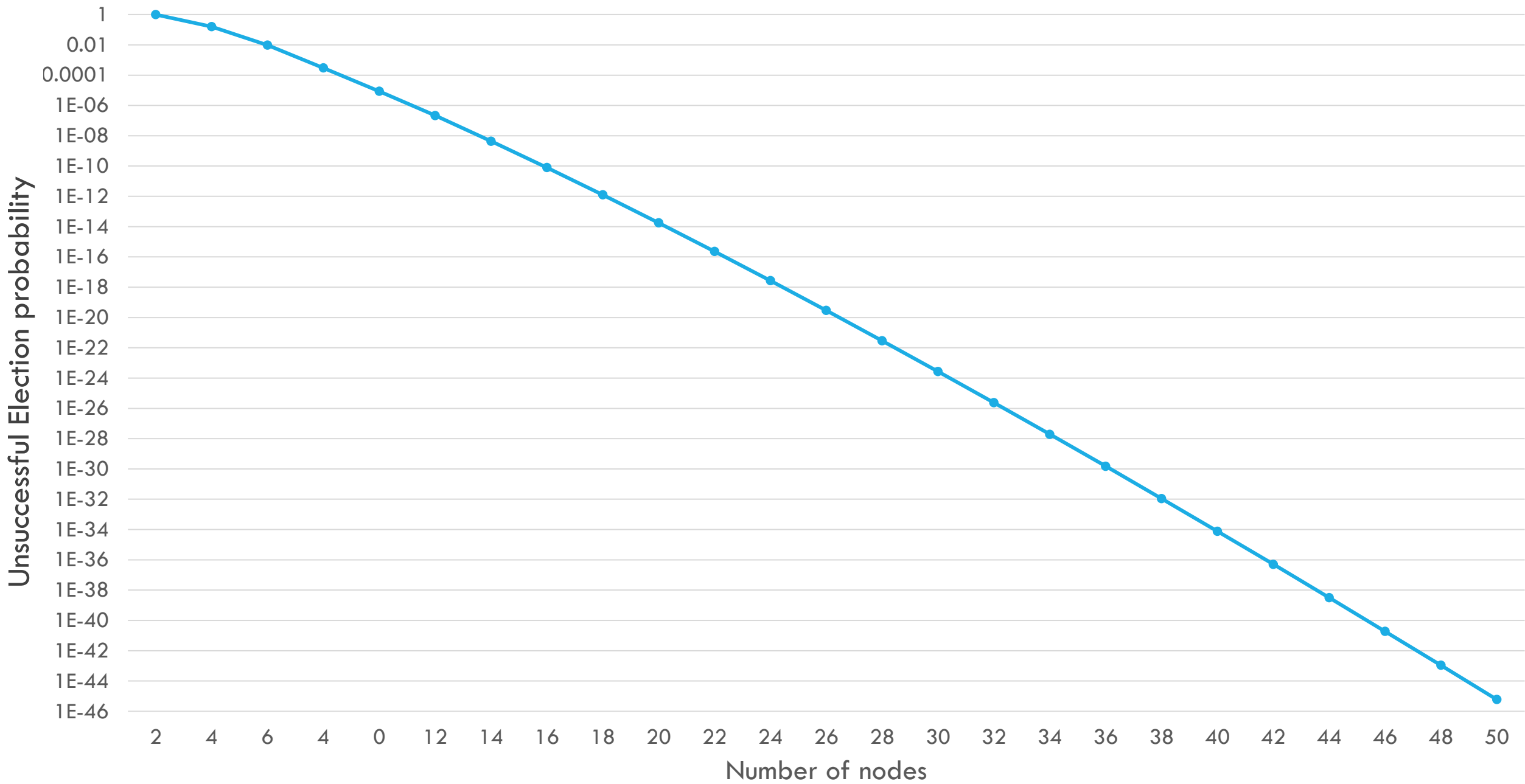


Probability of Unsuccessful Election for even nodes

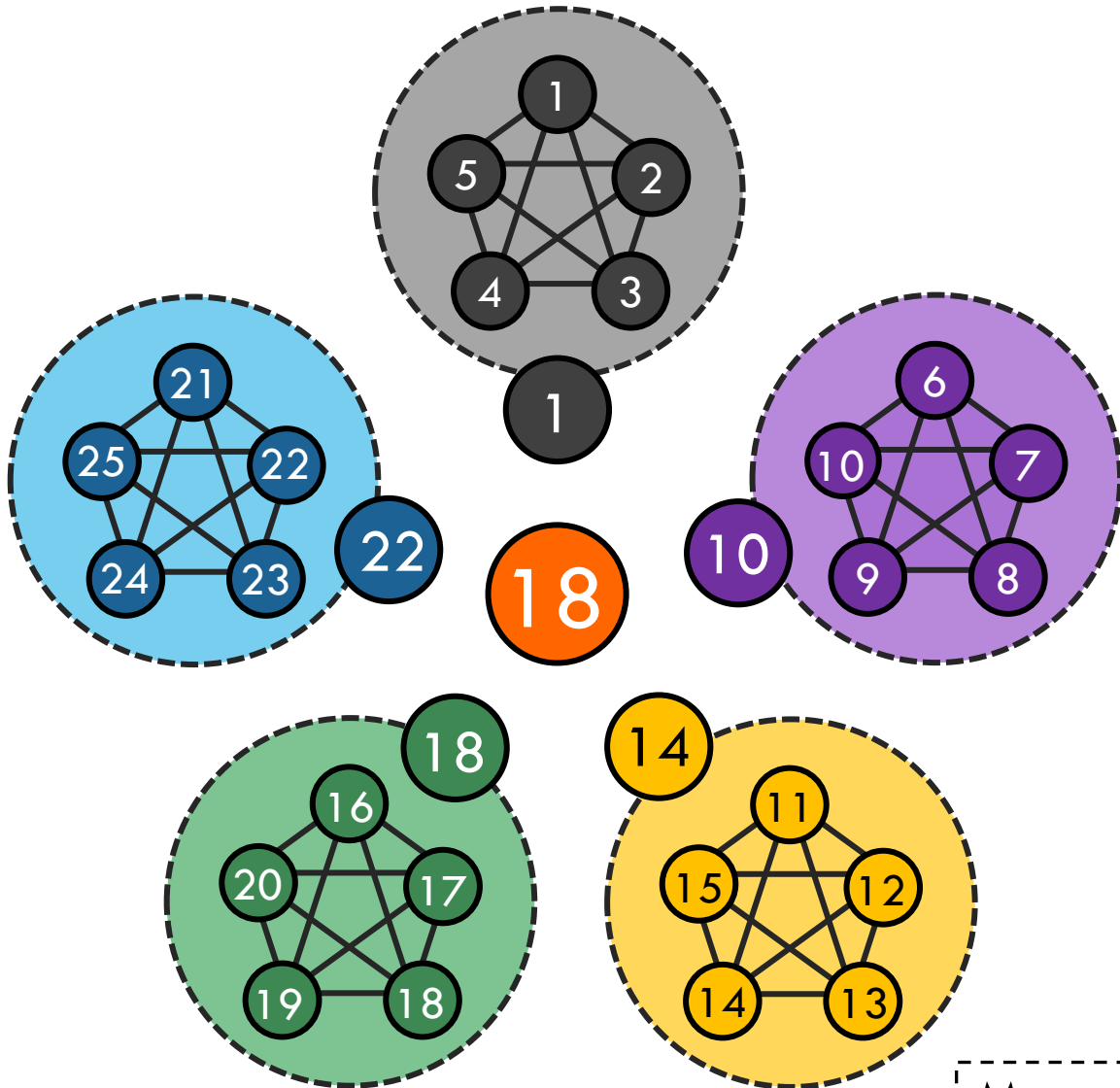
Probability of Unsuccessful Election for odd nodes



Probability of Unsuccessful Election for even nodes



2 LEVEL VOTING



Traditional Election:

#nodes = 25

#messages = $25 * 25 = 625$

2 level Election:

#nodes = 25

#groups = 5

#members/group = 5

#messages/group = $5 * 5 = 25$

#messages at 1st level = $25 * 5 = 125$

#messages by group electives = $5 * 5 = 25$

#total messages = $125 + 25 = 150$

Messages reduces by a factor of $625 / 150 = 4.16667$

MESSAGE REDUCTION FACTOR FOR N NODES

Traditional Voting

nodes = n
messages = n^2

$$f = \frac{n^2}{n(\sqrt{n} + 1)}$$
$$= \frac{n}{\sqrt{n} + 1} = O(\sqrt{n})$$

2 Level Voting

nodes = n

groups = \sqrt{n}

nodes/group = \sqrt{n}

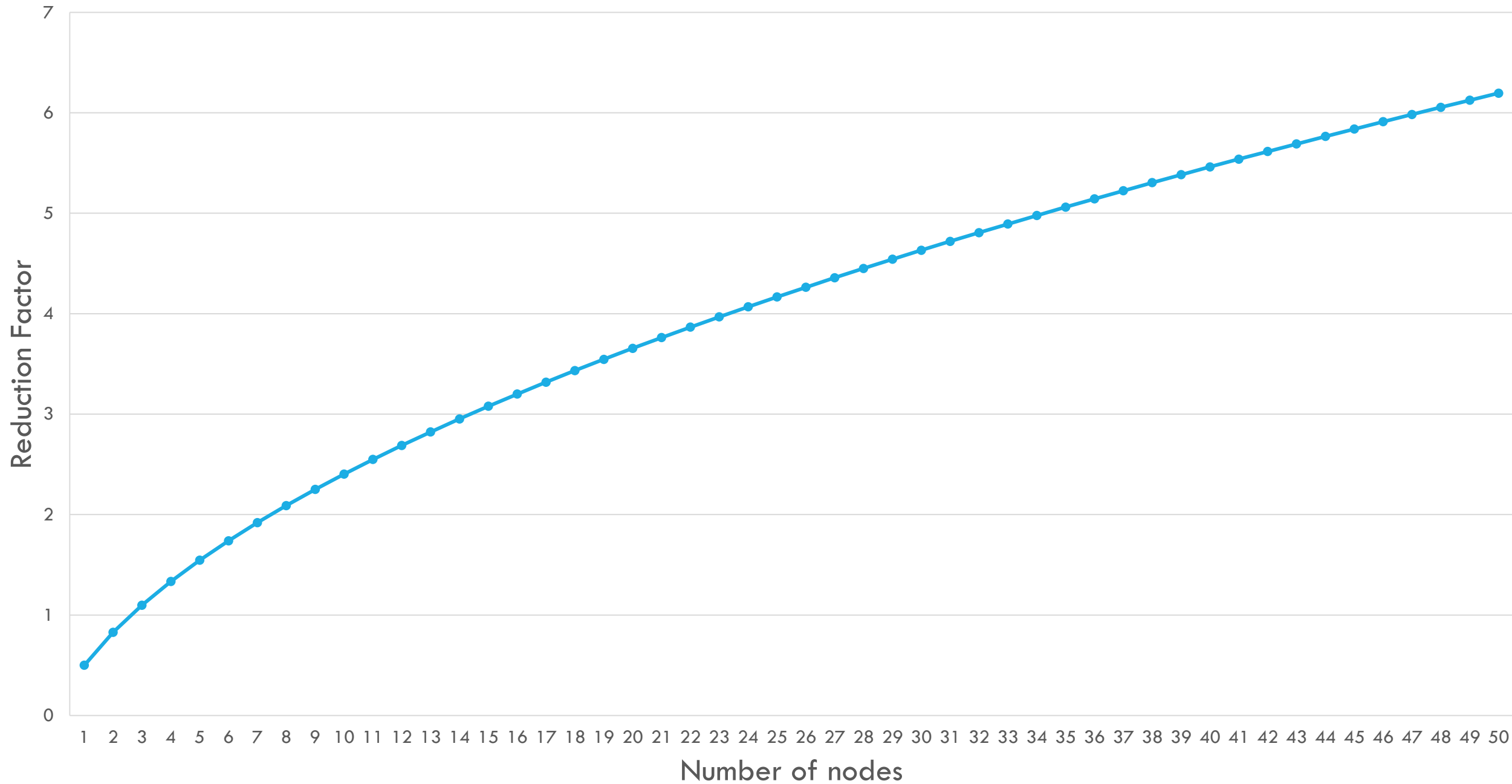
messages/group = $\sqrt{n}^2 = n$

messages within all groups = $n\sqrt{n}$

messages by group electives = $\sqrt{n}^2 = n$

#total messages = $(n\sqrt{n} + n)$
 $= n(\sqrt{n} + 1)$

Number of Message Reduction Factor compared to traditional voting



FAULT TOLERANCE

A traditional election of n nodes can tolerate $\lfloor n - 1 \rfloor / 2$ byzantine nodes.

- Let there be n nodes and $m = \sqrt{n}$ groups with each having m nodes.
- At second level there will be m electives from each of the m groups elected from the first level.
- Second level can be considered as a traditional voting mechanism for electives, so we can tolerate at worst $\frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}$ elected byzantine nodes out of m nodes.
- Let us consider all the nodes(m) of these $\frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}$ groups of electives are byzantine, which makes $\frac{m\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}$ nodes byzantine.
- From each of the remaining $\left(m - \frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}\right)$ we can tolerate $\frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}$ nodes, which makes $\left(m - \frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}\right)$ more byzantine nodes.

$$ft = \left(2m - \frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\lfloor m-1 \rfloor}{2}\right)$$

THANKYOU