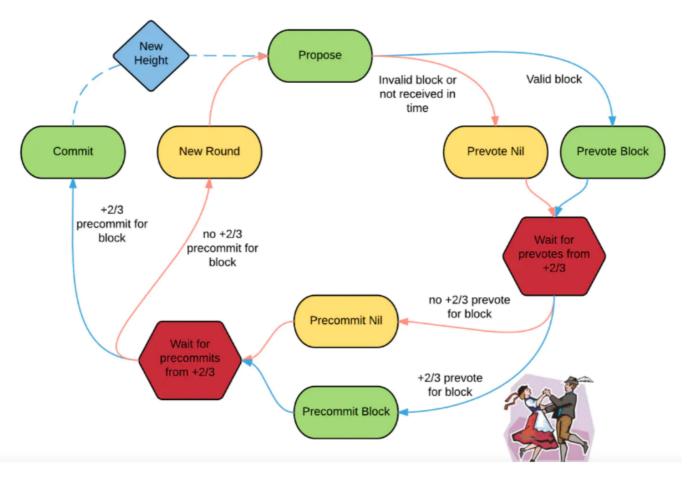
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图中的Round/Height为直观意思,step指图中的每一步(Proposal、PreVote...) 状态转换周期:

NewHeight -> (Propose -> Prevote -> Precommit)+ -> Commit -> NewHeight ->...

- prs: Peer Round State
- rs: Round State 首先看两个知识点:
- 1. 异步:系统中各个节点可能存在较大的时钟差异,同时消息传输时间是任意长的,各节点对消息进行处理的时间也可能是任意长的,这就造成无法判断某个消息迟迟没有被响应是哪里出了问题,且其中一个环节出问题导致整个共识过程无法达成

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2. 由于异步的任意时长等待,导致某个验证节点会参与在不同的Round。 (当消息无法响应,Step无法进行下去,Round没有终止,是如何出现不同的Round?, my解释: 当前Round超时或处于等待时,自动开启下一Round)

Q:blockpart是什么?

A:将一个块分成几个部分? block parts header that describes the valid block and is used to obtain all block parts 能够快速的发送区块,降低网络负载

1. propose step

客户端发起一笔交易gentx,通过rpc发到tendermint节点后进入mempool cache,tm调用checktx的abci接口验证交易,如果验证成功就进入mempool,proposer节点选择打包交易到区块中,并将区块附到proposalMsg中,对此msg进行签名,然后通过gossip把此msg广播到区块链网络中。

一个proposal包含一个(H,R)的block,和一个可选的最近的PoLC-Round < R,当然前提是proposer知道此可选 参数(PoLC: proof of lock change,指的2/3+ prevote某个block),这样适当保住了共识网络的liveness。

1.1. upon entering propose

指定的proposer 提议一个block(H,R).

1.2. Propose ends

- 1. timeoutProposeR 超时,则进入-->Prevote(H,R)9(不过打包的是空区块)
- 2. 当收到了proposal block,并且改validator的所有prevote step 都在PoLC-Round,则进入-->Prevote(H,R)。(要理解这点,重点要理解某个validator有可能involve在若干个round,相当于说你其他轮中都过了prevote的step,才能进入新一轮的prevote step?但如果有锁的情况下即使进入了prevote轮,你也不能prevote了

2. Provote step

每个节点收到propose消息后,会先对区块进行验证,如果验证通过才开始prevote签名,然后广播到网络中。

2.1. upon entering prevote

- 1. First, if the validator is locked on a block since LastLockRound but now has a PoLC for something else at round PoLC-Round where LastLockRound < PoLC-Round < R, then it unlocks. (解锁条件,重点还是要理解异步)。
- 2. If the validator is still locked on a block, it prevotes that. (这条是因为锁的规则,他只能prevote自己 lock住的block,但是会引起重复prevote? 这个还得结合源码研究)。
- 3. Else, if the proposed block from Propose(H,R) is good, it prevotes that. (验证了proposal后正常 prevote)
- 4. Else, if the proposal is invalid or wasn't received on time, it prevotes . (proposal无效,或者定时器超时,就prevote)

2.2. Provote ends

- After +2/3 prevotes for a particular block or . -->; goto Precommit(H,R)
- After timeoutPrevote after receiving any +2/3 prevotes. --> goto Precommit(H,R)

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3. precommit step

3.1. Upon entering Precommit, each validator broadcasts its precommit vote

- 1. If the validator has a PoLC at (H,R) for a particular block B, it (re)locks (or changes lock to) and precommits B and sets LastLockRound = R.(说明了什么时候上锁)
- 2. Else, if the validator has a PoLC at (H,R) for , it unlocks and precommits . (说明了什么时候precommit nil,简言之,就是获得了POLC的)
- 3. Else, it keeps the lock unchanged and precommits.

3.2. procommit ends

- After +2/3 precommits for . --> goto Propose(H,R+1) (注意,并没有commit nil。prevote nil、precommit nil进入下一轮,因此tendermint中没有类似PBFT中的viewchange)
- After timeoutPrecommit after receiving any +2/3 precommits. --> goto Propose(H,R+1)(我理解此处 +2/3 precommits是笔误? 应该是+2/3 prevotes?)

3.3. commit step

- 1. Set CommitTime = now()
- 2. Wait until block is received. --> goto NewHeight(H+1) //注意此处要等到本轮的块到了才会进入 NewHeight step.

4. NewHeight Step (height:H)

Move Precommits to LastCommit and increment height.

Set StartTime = CommitTime+timeoutCommit

Wait until StartTime to receive straggler commits. --> goto Propose(H,0)

- 1. 为什么会产生多个轮次? 多个轮次是并发过程吗? 安排多个轮次的作用是什么? 不同轮次打包的区块是同一交易还是不同交易?
- 2. 为什么要引入锁,为什么不能直接根据区块ID投票?锁的作用是什么?什么时候上锁?什么时候解锁?
- 3. 谁来统计投票结果和节点的数量?如何获取投票结果?