

# Blockchain Business Development Decentralized Systems

CBS, DIKU

Copenhagen, Denmark

9/9/2020

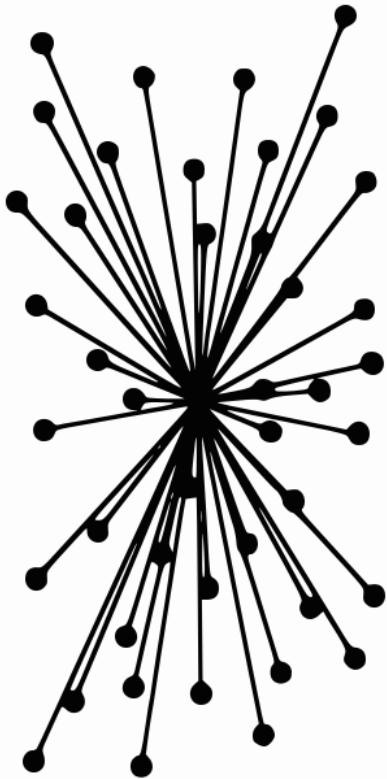
Boris Düdder

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

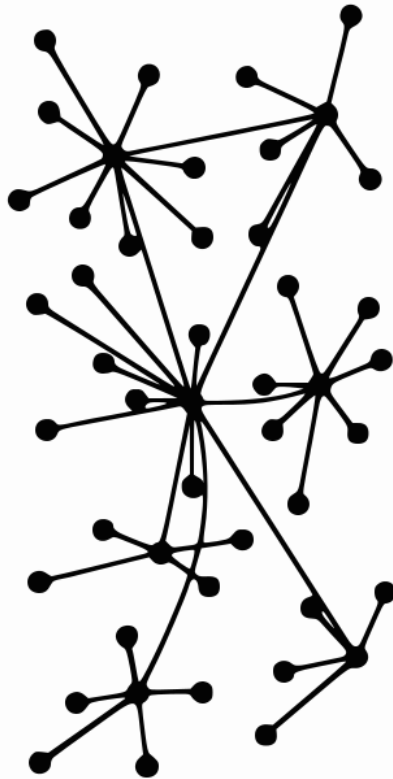


# Distributed is not decentralized

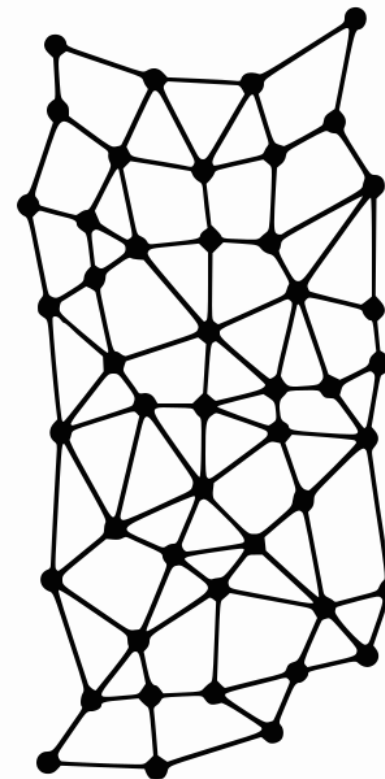
Centralized



Hierarchical



Distributed  
and  
decentralized



Network of ...

- **Computers**, each running a specific program
- **Connections** for sending and receiving data

... which collectively offers

- A coherent **interface** to client computers

# Distributed systems can have 3 very attractive properties

## Properties

## What does it mean?

## Why do we care?

### Consistency

Clients get same response,  
independent of node accessed

We don't want different answers to  
the same question!

### Availability

All clients get a response eventually  
(fast enough)

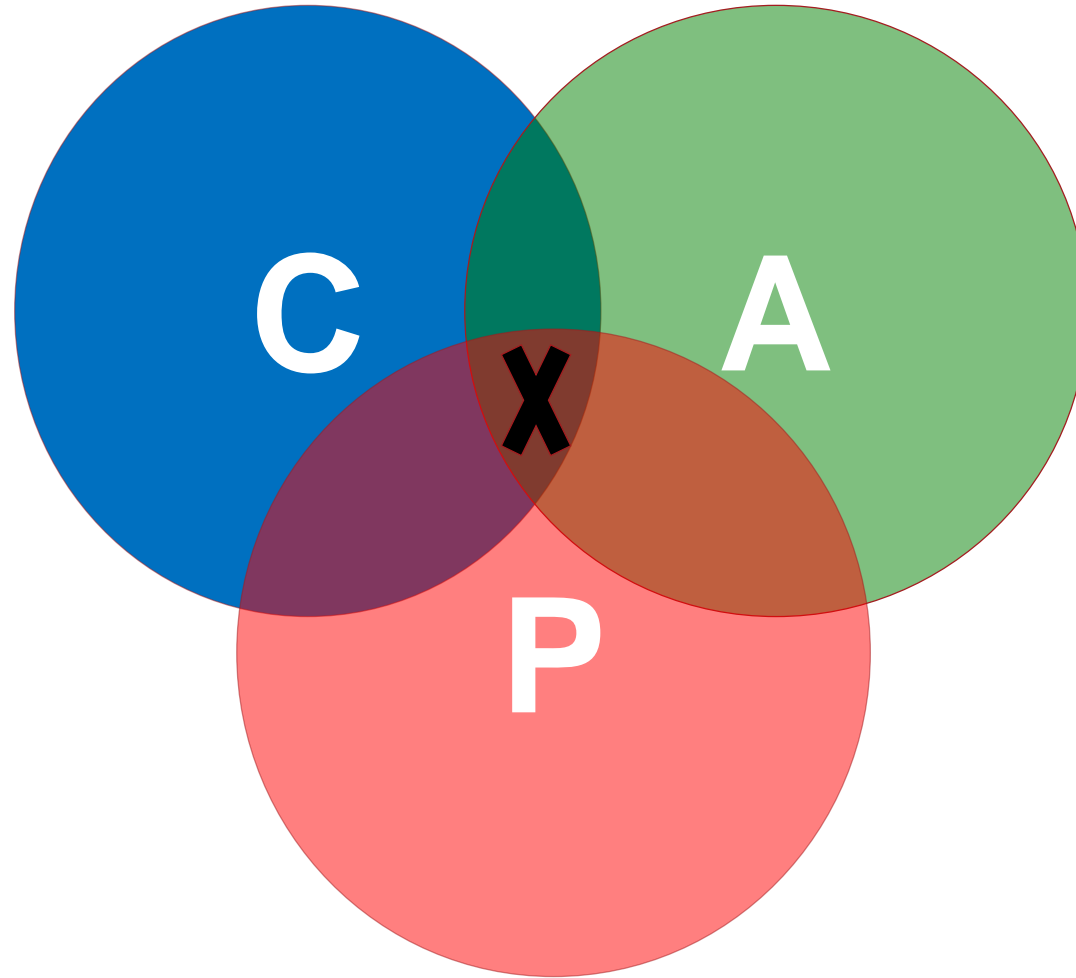
We need an answer sooner than  
later!

### Partition tolerance

All accessible nodes respond, even when  
internal communication is impossible  
(slow)

The system works even in off-line  
mode (not net or slow net)

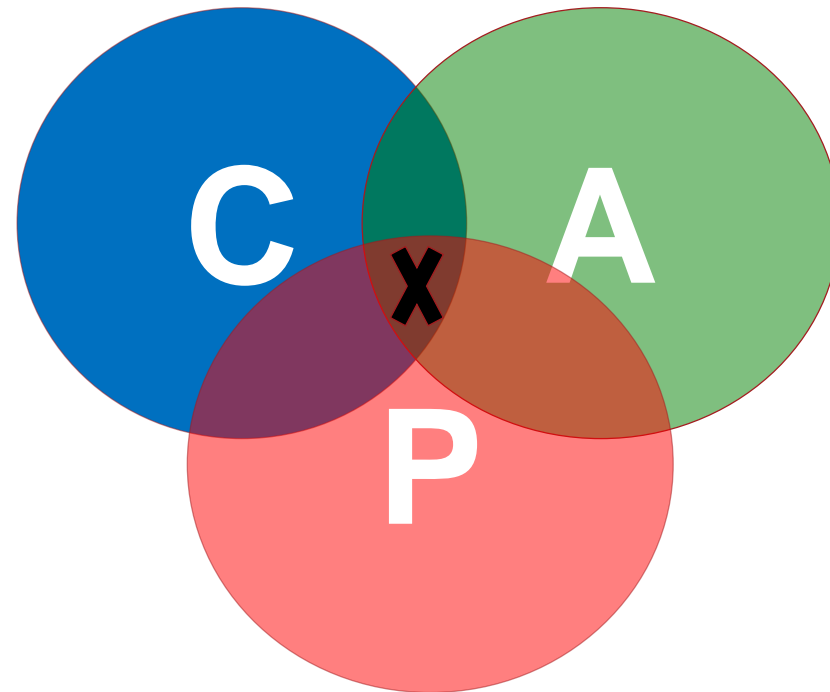
# CAP Theorem



Conjecture by Eric Brewer at Symposium on Principles of Distributed Computing (PODC), 2000

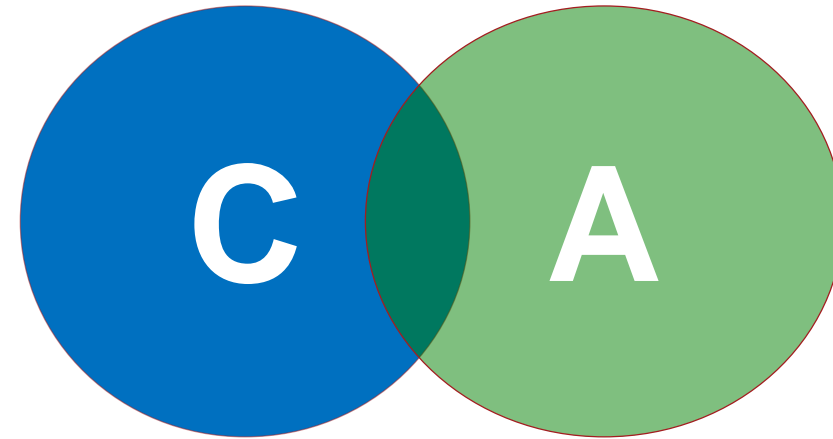
# Revisit CAP Theorem

- Of the following three guarantees potentially offered a by distributed systems:
  - **Consistency**
  - **Availability**
  - **Partition tolerance**
- This suggests there are **three** kinds of distributed systems:
  - CP, AP, CA



# A popular misconception: 2 out of 3

- How about **CA**?
- Can a **distributed** system (with unreliable network) really be **not** tolerant of partitions?
- Pick out of **two**



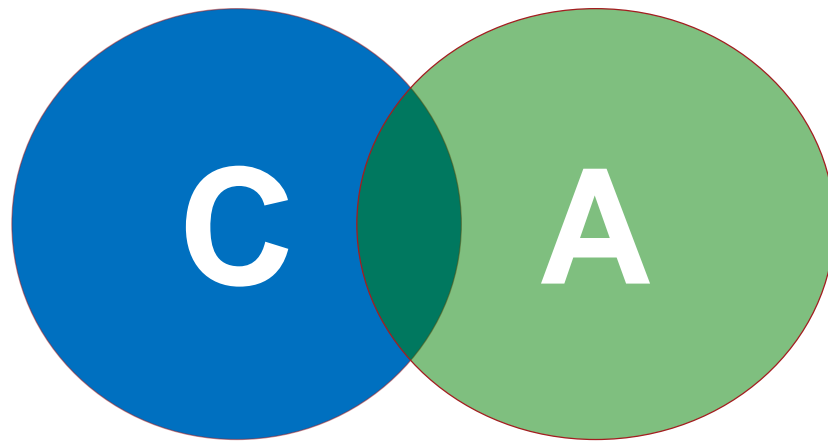
CAP  $\rightarrow$  PACELC

A more complete description of the space of potential **trade-offs** for distributed system:

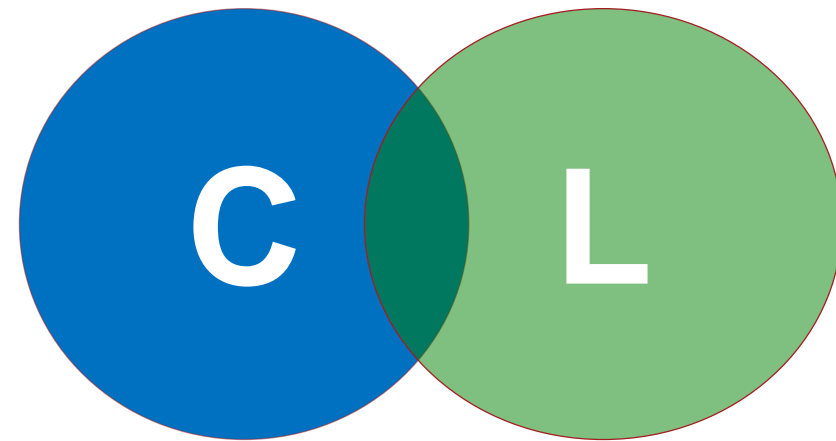
- **If** there is a **partition (P)**, how does the system trade off availability and consistency (**A and C**);
- **else (E)**, when the system is running normally in the absence of partitions, how does the system trade off latency (**L**) and consistency (**C**)?

Abadi, Daniel J. "Consistency trade-offs in modern distributed database system design." Computer-IEEE Computer Magazine 45.2 (2012): 37-42.

# PACELC



**Partitioned**



**Non-Partitioned**



# Consensus algorithms



Consensus algorithms allow **collection of machines** to work as **coherent group** that can **survive failures** of some of its members and remain consistent



Very important role in building **fault-tolerant** distributed systems



**Safety: Never return incorrect result** under all kinds of non-Byzantine failures



**Availability: Remain available** as long as **majority** of servers remain operational and can communicate with each other and with clients

# [Dwork et al. 1988] Consensus under Presence of Partial Synchronicity

**TABLE I. SMALLEST NUMBER OF PROCESSORS  $N_{\min}$  FOR WHICH A  $t$ -RESILIENT CONSENSUS PROTOCOL EXISTS**

Failure type	Syn- chronous	Asyn- chronous	Partially syn- chronous com- munication and synchronous processors	Partially syn- chronous communica- tion and pro- cessors	Partially syn- chronous pro- cessors and synchronous communica- tion
Fail-stop	$t$	$\infty$	$2t + 1$	$2t + 1$	$t$
Omission	$t$	$\infty$	$2t + 1$	$2t + 1$	$[2t, 2t + 1]$
Authenticated Byzantine	$t$	$\infty$	$3t + 1$	$3t + 1$	$2t + 1$
Byzantine	$3t + 1$	$\infty$	$3t + 1$	$3t + 1$	$3t + 1$

Source: Cynthia Dwork, Nancy Lynch, and Larry Stockmeyer. 1988. Consensus in the presence of partial synchrony. J. ACM 35, 2 (April 1988), 288-323. DOI=<http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/42282.42283>

# [Blockbench17] Performance Scalability

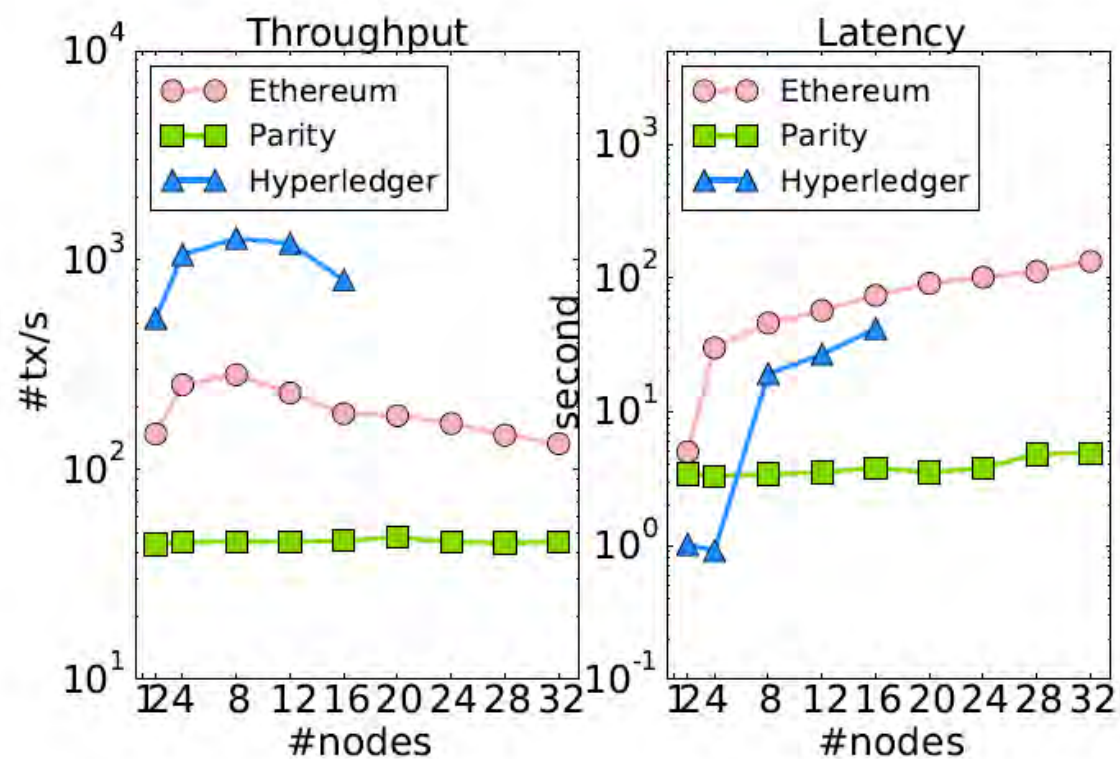


Figure 7: Performance scalability (with the same number of clients and servers).

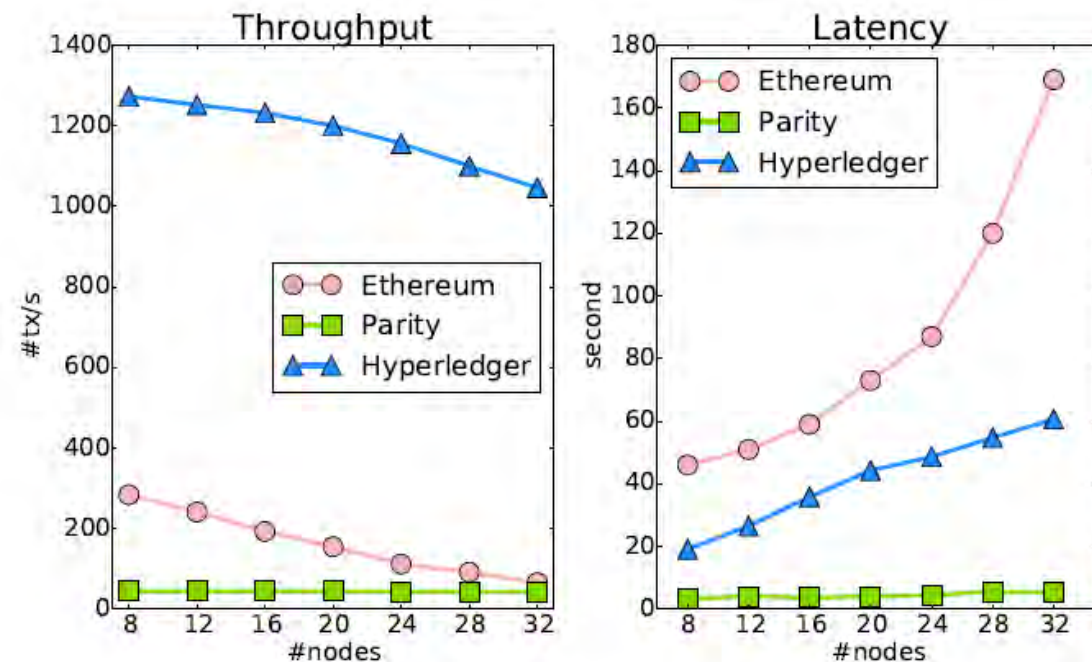
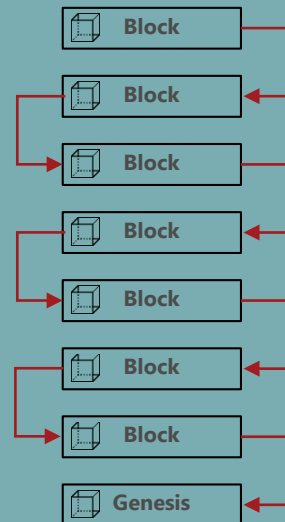


Figure 8: Performance scalability (with 8 clients).

How do we verify a state and generate consensus in a blockchain / DLT?



## Proof-of-Work (PoW)

Energy as evidence for consent behavior

Dwork & Naor 1993, Jakobsson & Juels 1999



## Proof-of-Stake (PoS)

Economic value as evidence for consent behavior

Kiayias et al. 2017

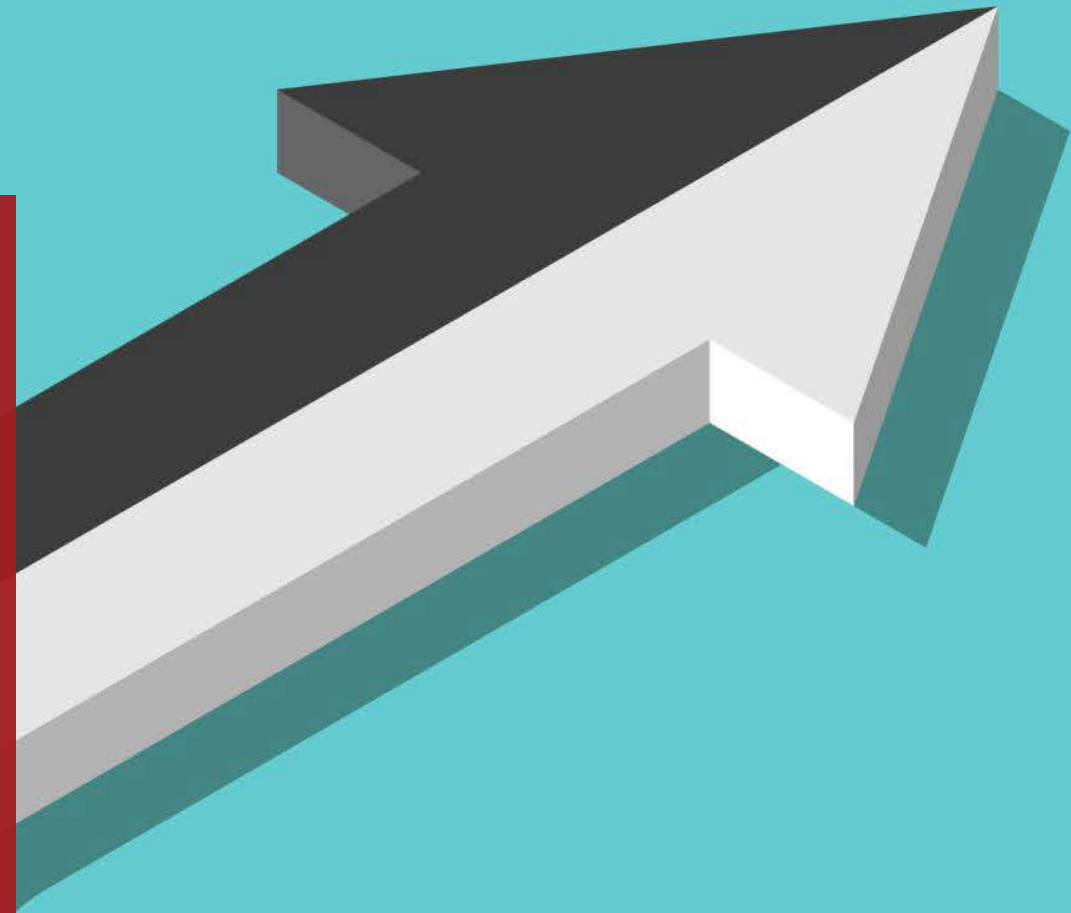


## Proof-Of-Location (PoL)

Physical locality as evidence for consent behavior (IIoT)

Dasu et al. 2018

- Decentralized system is special for of distributed system
- CAP Theorem has impact on distributed systems
- Impact on performance depending on used protocols





Next lecture on  
**Cryptography**  
9/9/2020 at 12:35-16:05 online

