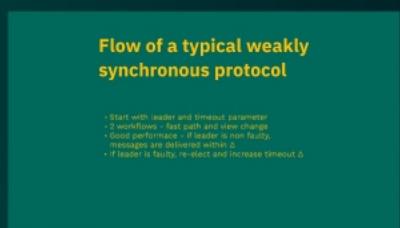


HoneyBadgerBFT

Andrew Miller, Yu Xia, Kyle Croman, Elaine Shi, Dawn Song





Honey Badger of BFT Protocols

Presented By

Akanksha Kulkarni
Hemang Singh
Varun Singh
Preyash Yadav
Sanjana Mali



Flow of a typical weakly synchronous protocol

- Start with leader and timeout parameter
- 2 workflows - fast path and view change
- Good performance - if leader is non faulty, messages are delivered within Δ
- If leader is faulty, re-elect and increase timeout Δ

Problems of timing assumptions

Small Timeout:

- Leads to premature assumptions of failure
- Causes unnecessary retransmissions, reducing efficiency

Large Timeout:

- Increases latency, as processes wait longer than necessary before proceeding
- Reduces responsiveness to actual faults, delaying fault recovery

Selecting a timeout parameter is tricky!

Asynchronous protocols do not have these timing assumptions

No parameter to tune!

When Weak Synchrony Fails

- Attack on Weakly Synchronous
- Messages sent when faulty node is elected as leader
- Delaying messages from honest leaders
- Cycle of repeated view changes
- Progress is stopped!

High-Level Flowchart of the HoneyBadger Protocol



Why Is It Called the Honey Badger Protocol?

- **Resilience:** Handles faults and attacks like a fearless honey badger.
- **Adaptability:** Thrives in asynchronous, unpredictable environments.
- **Security:** Ensures consensus despite malicious participants.



The protocol **assumes** that all messages sent will eventually be delivered.

Overview

Overview



Overview

Client

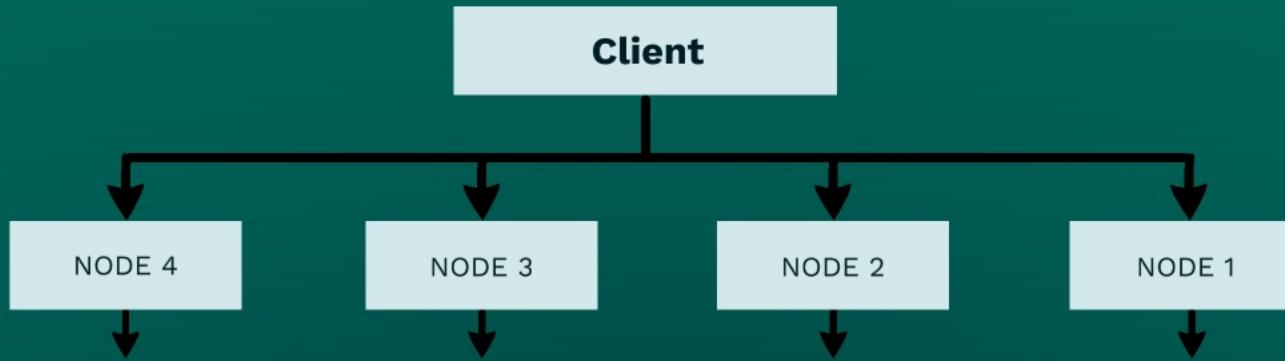
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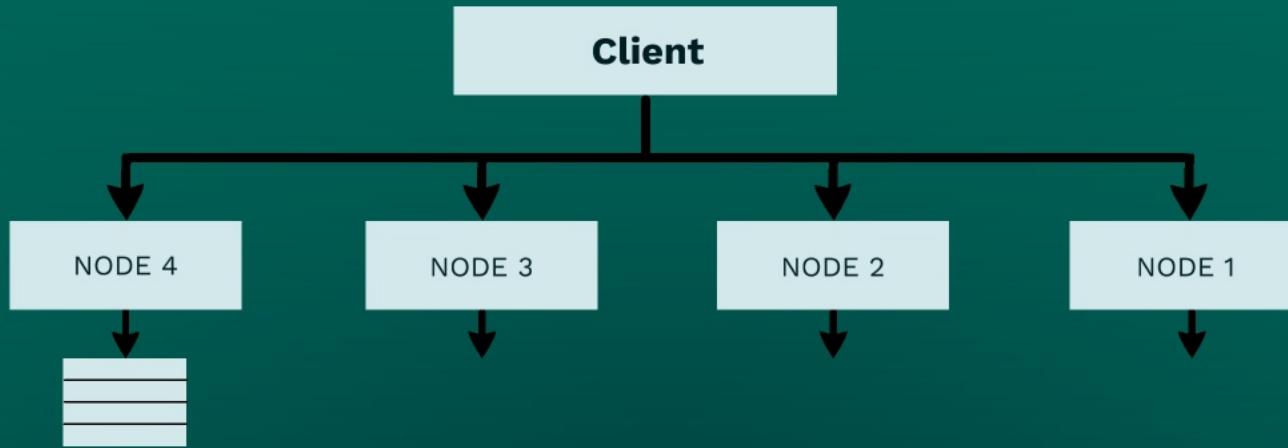
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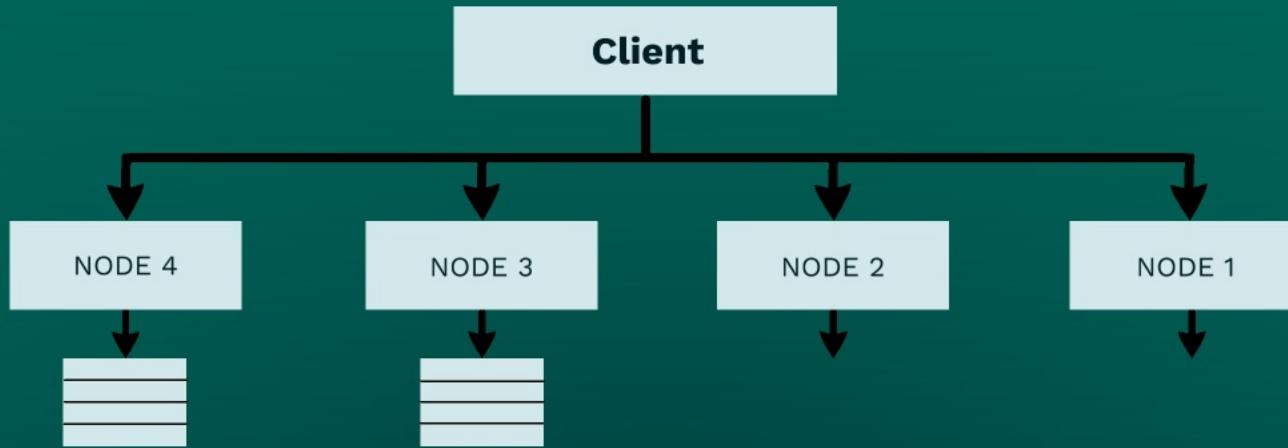
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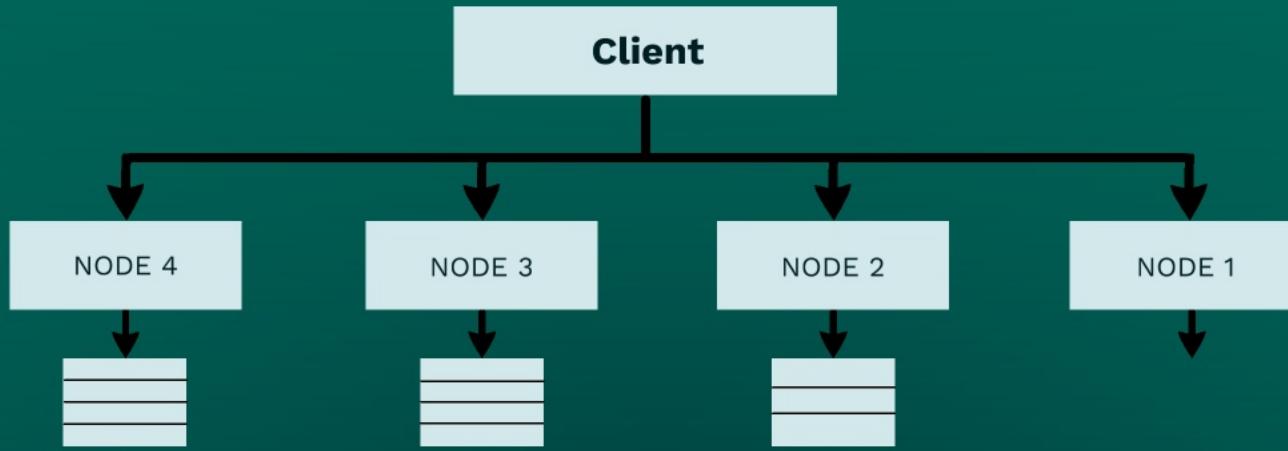
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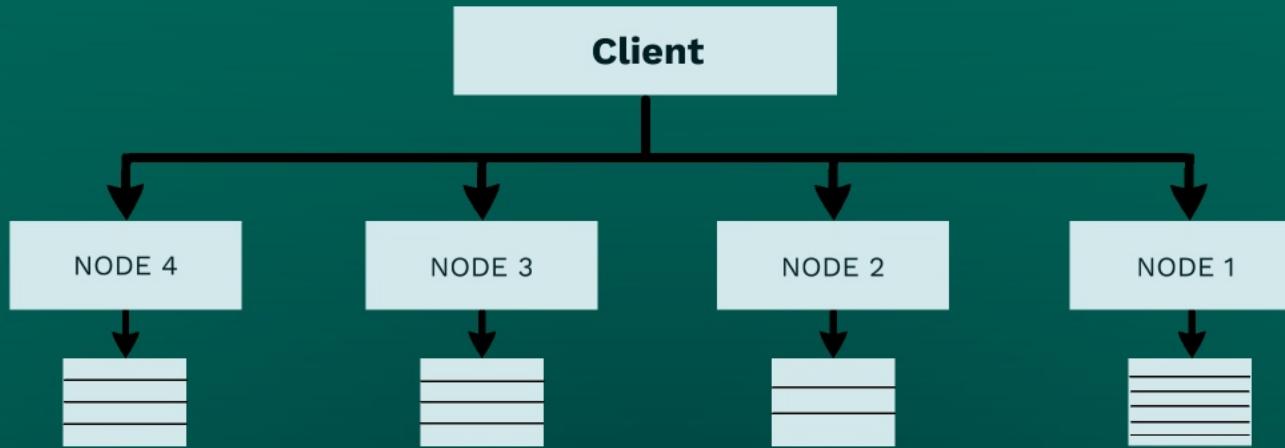
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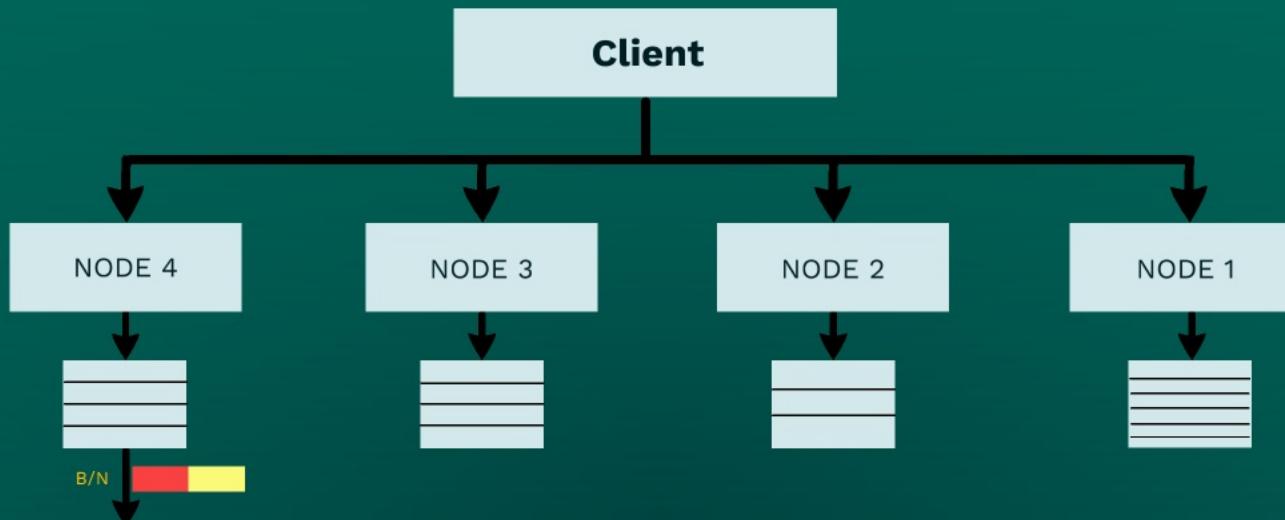
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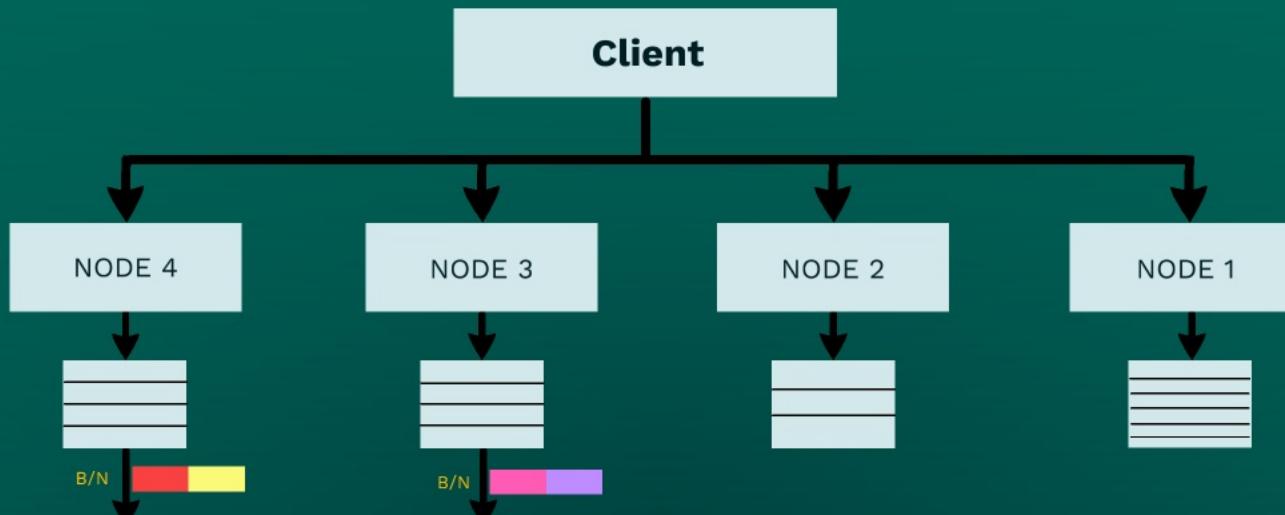
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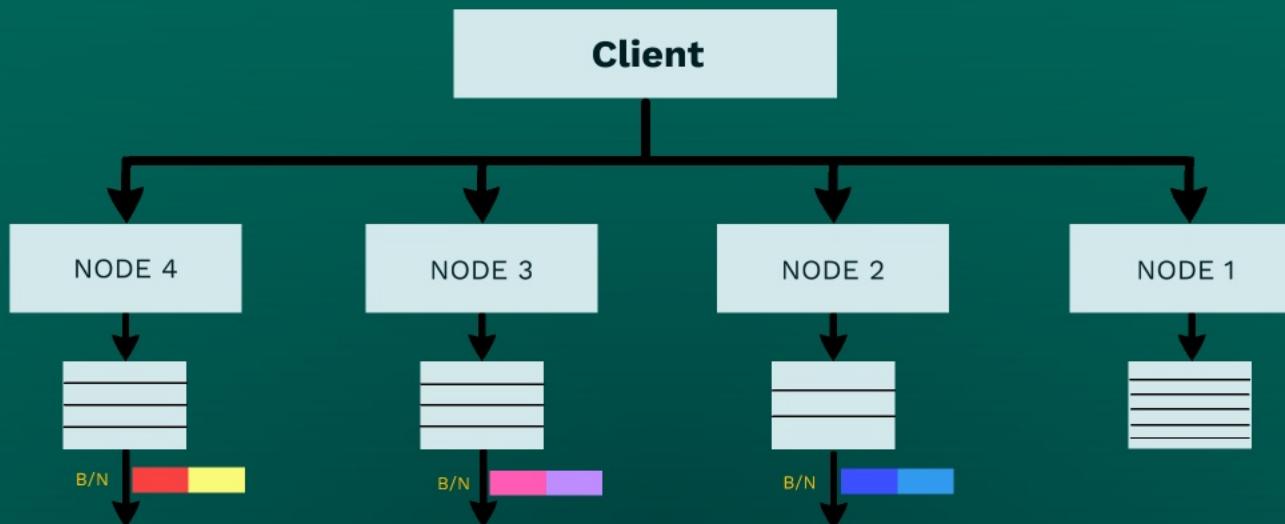
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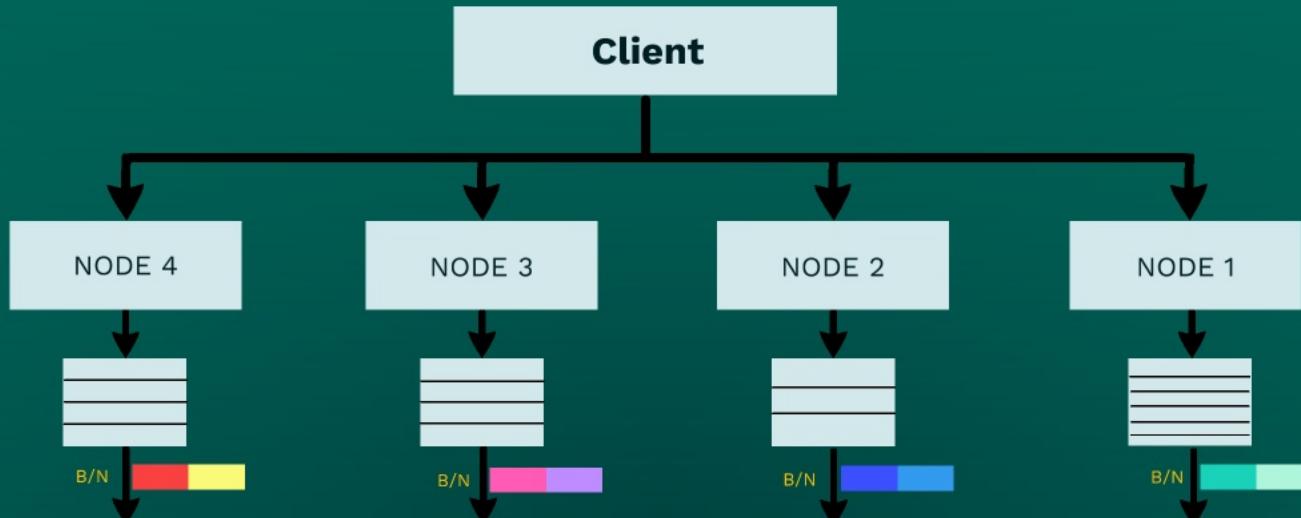
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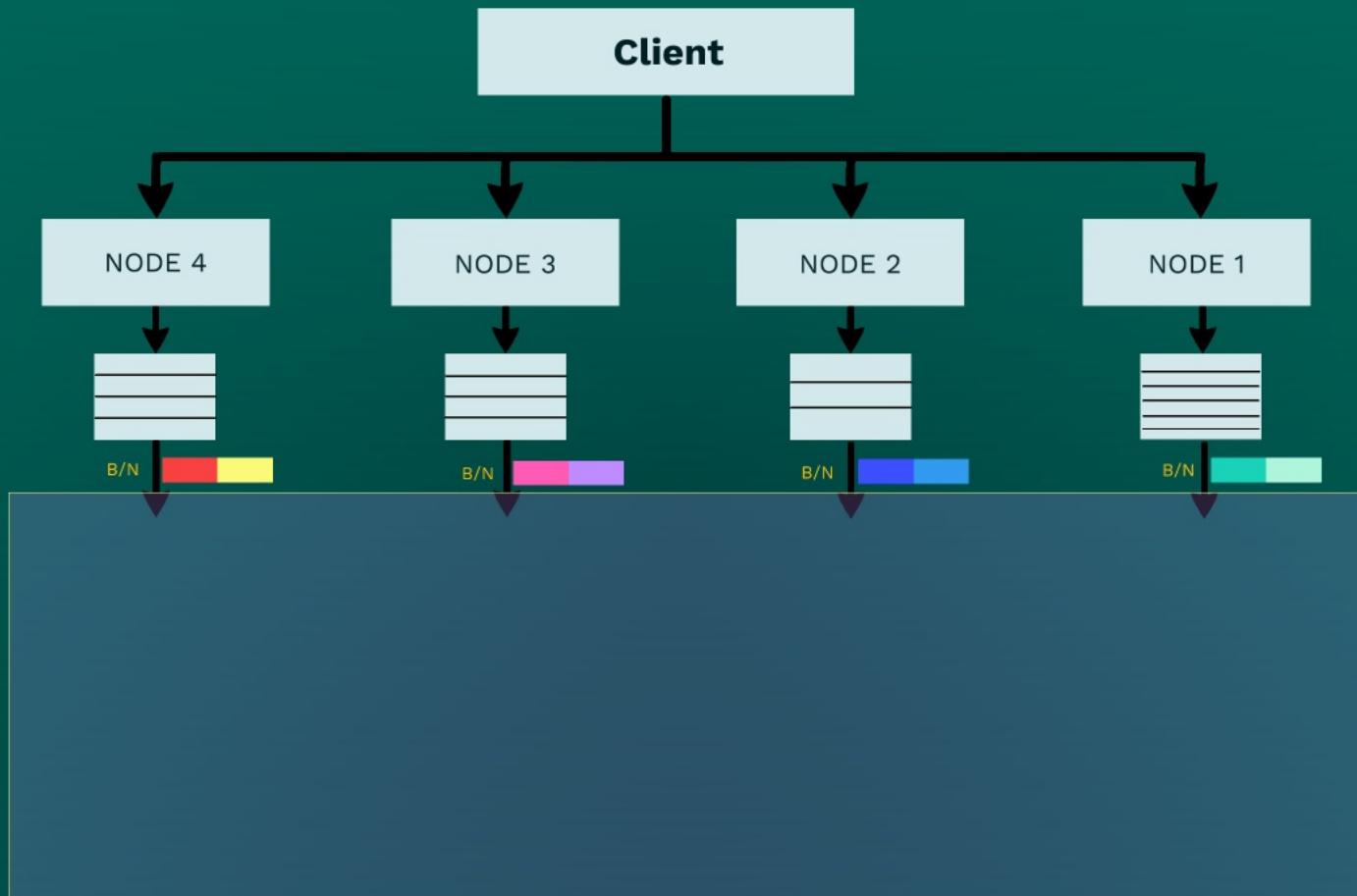
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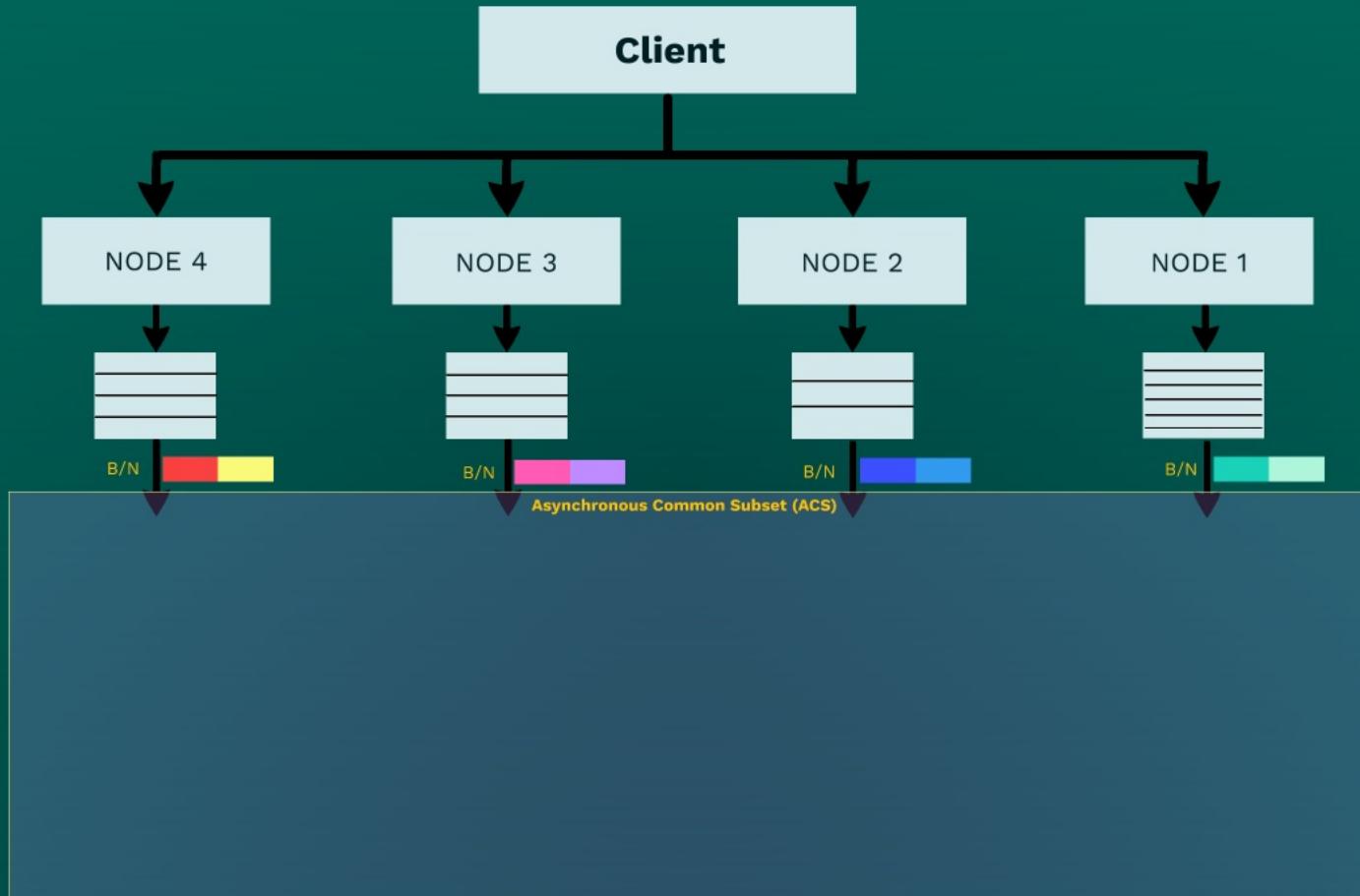
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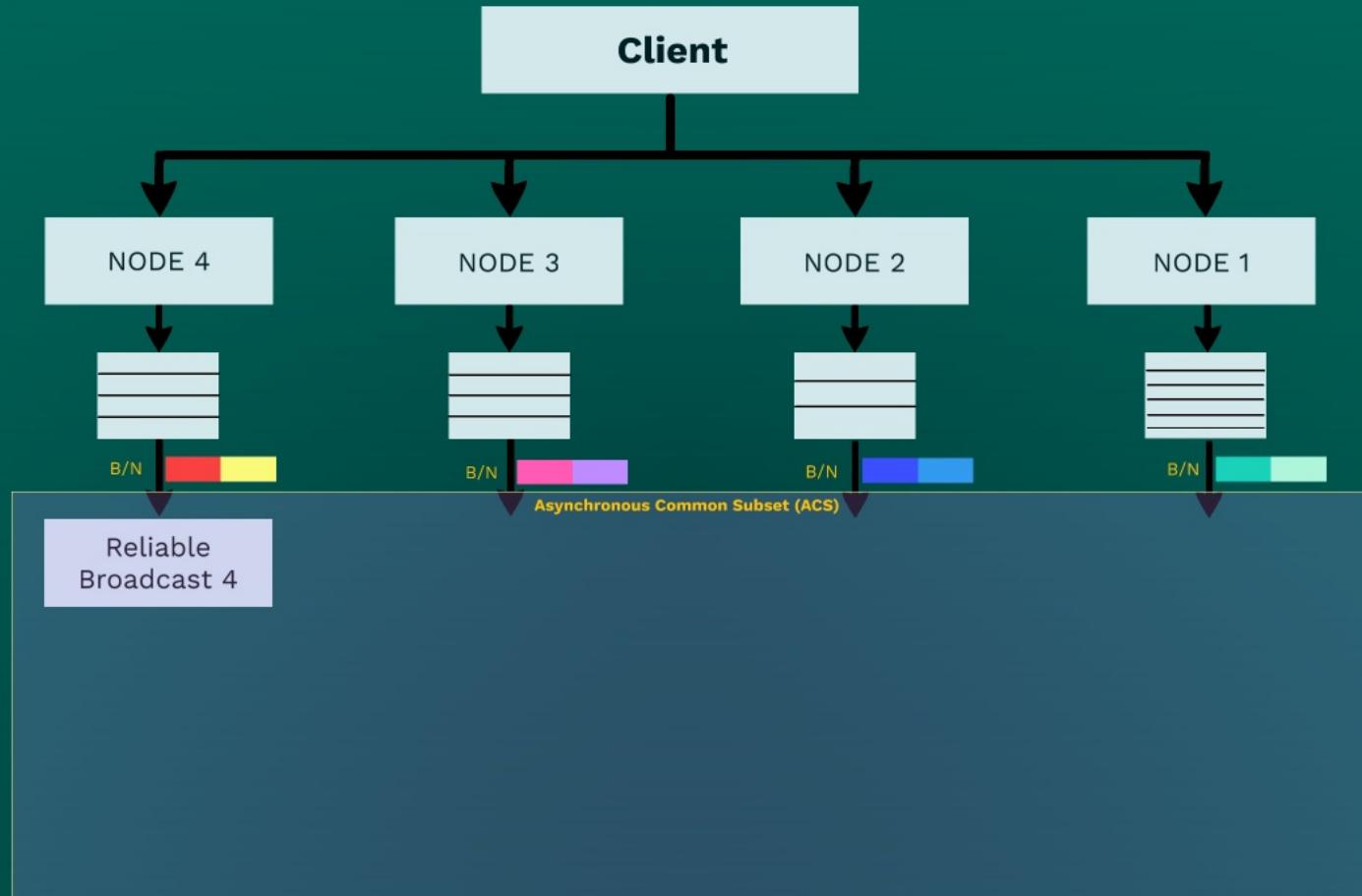
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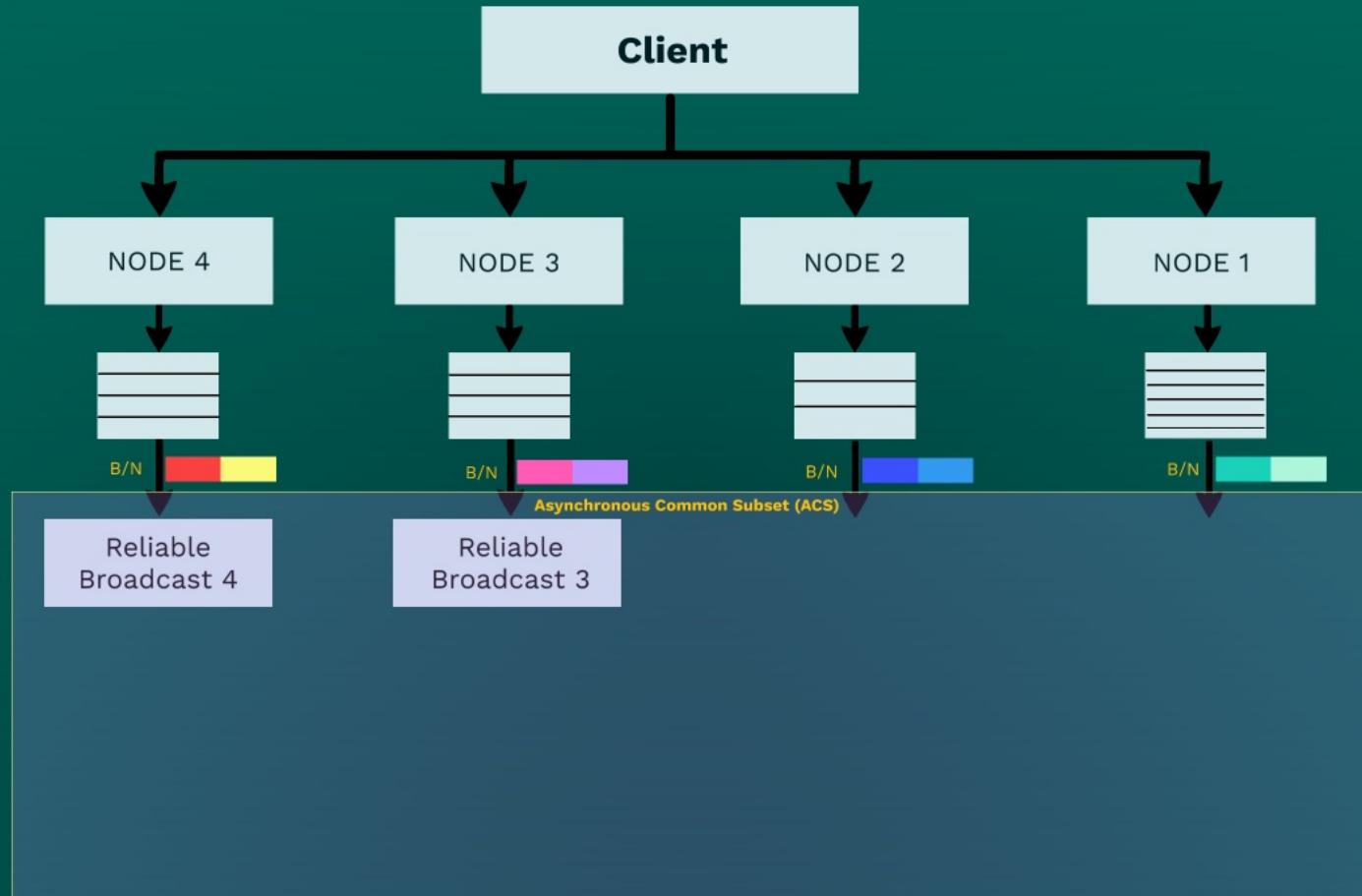
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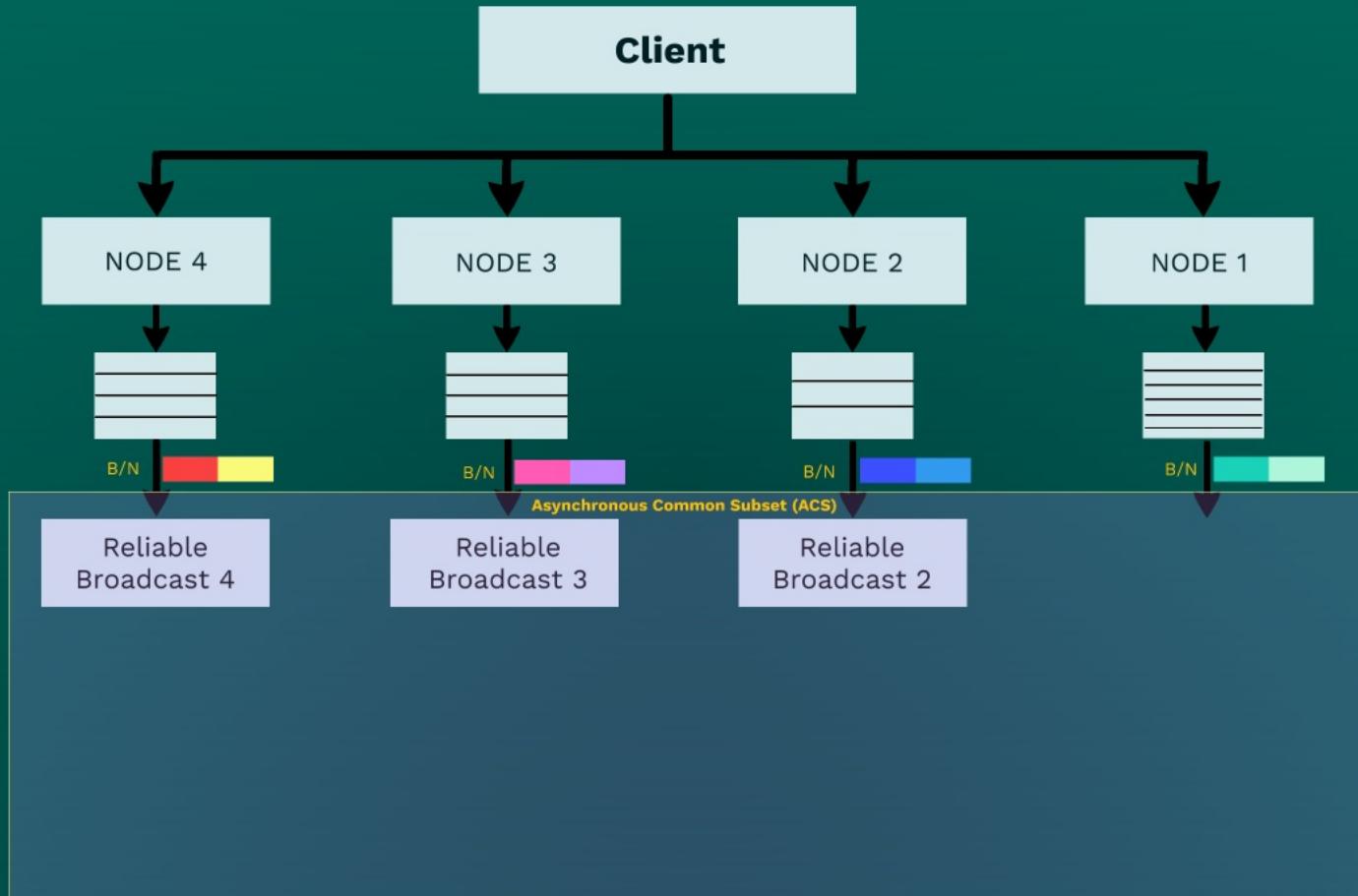
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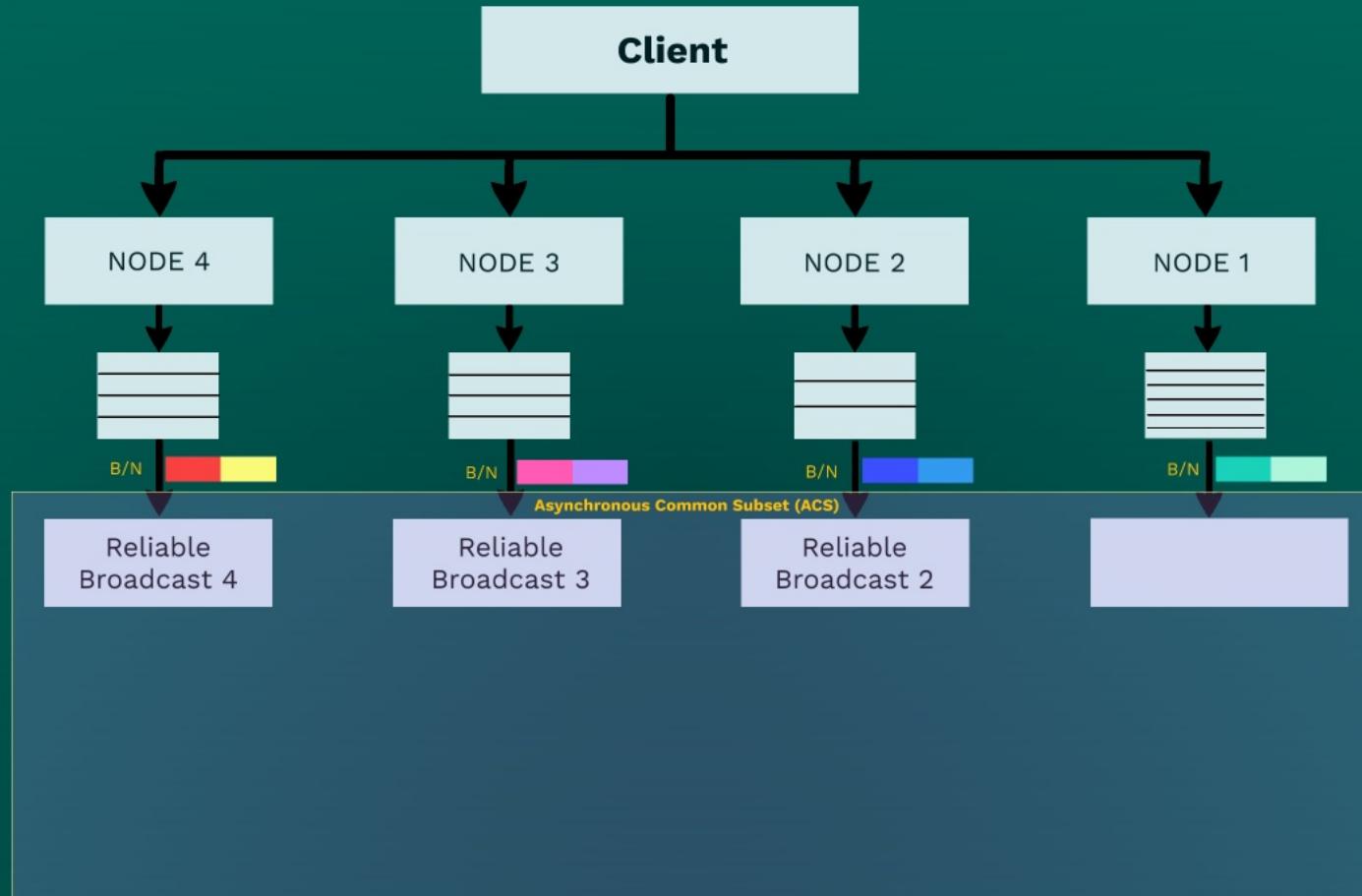
Overview



Overview



Overview

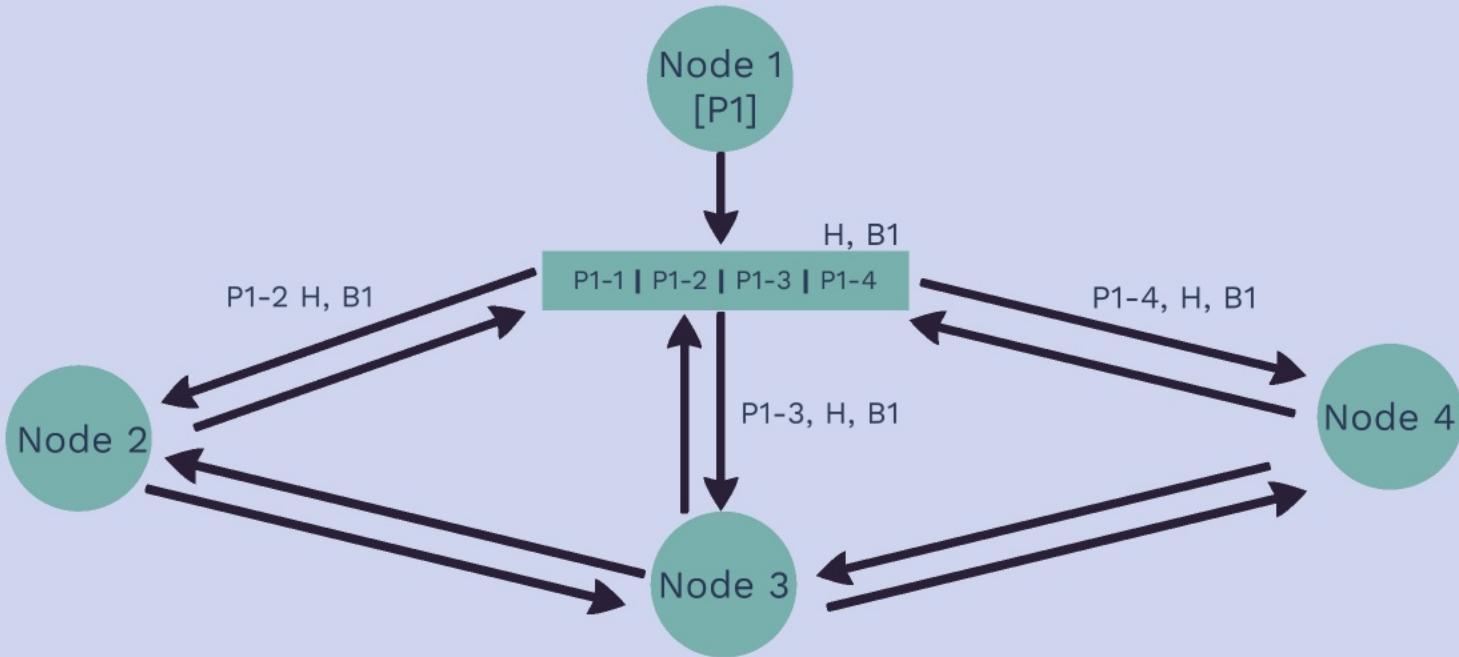




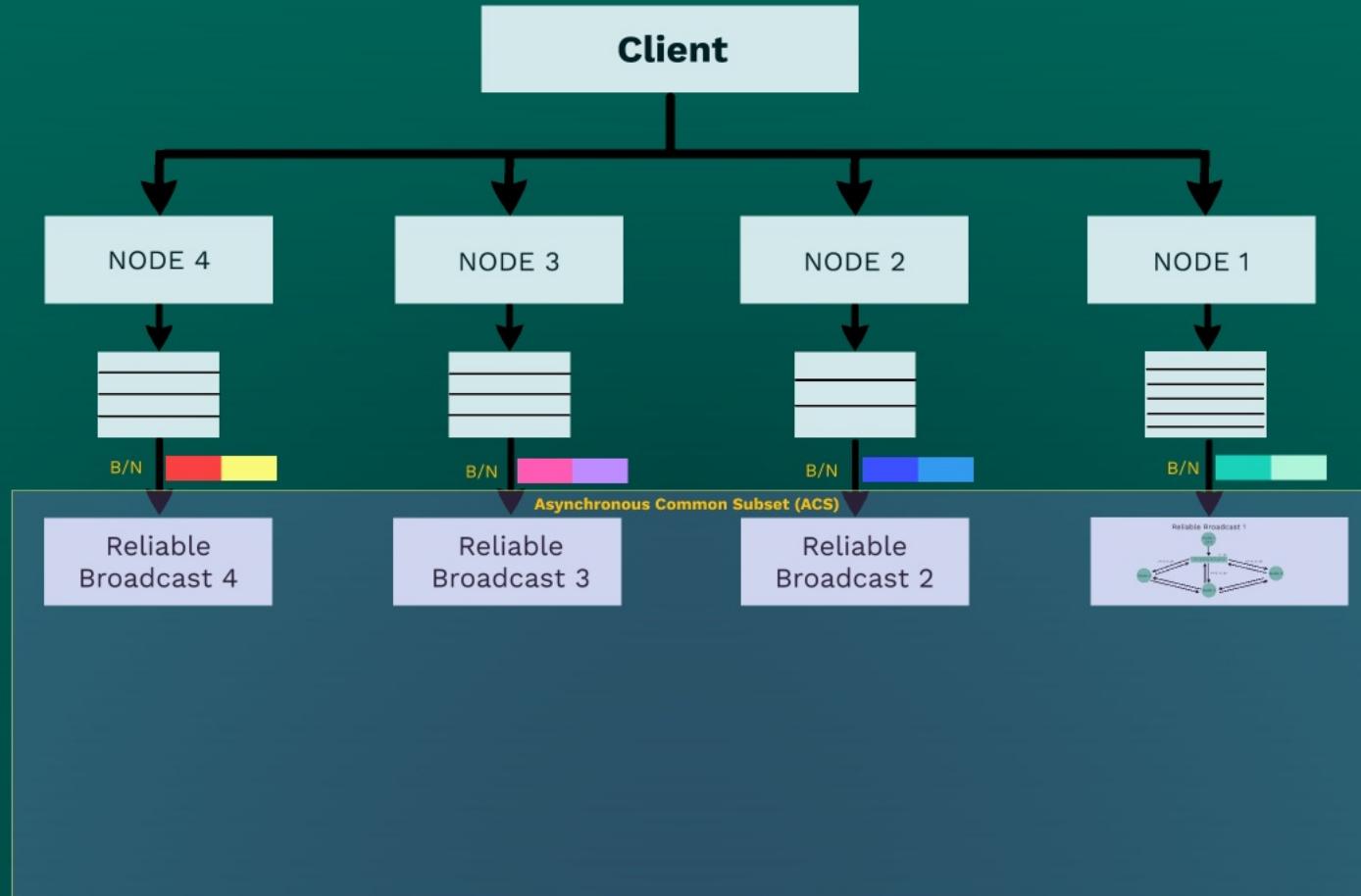


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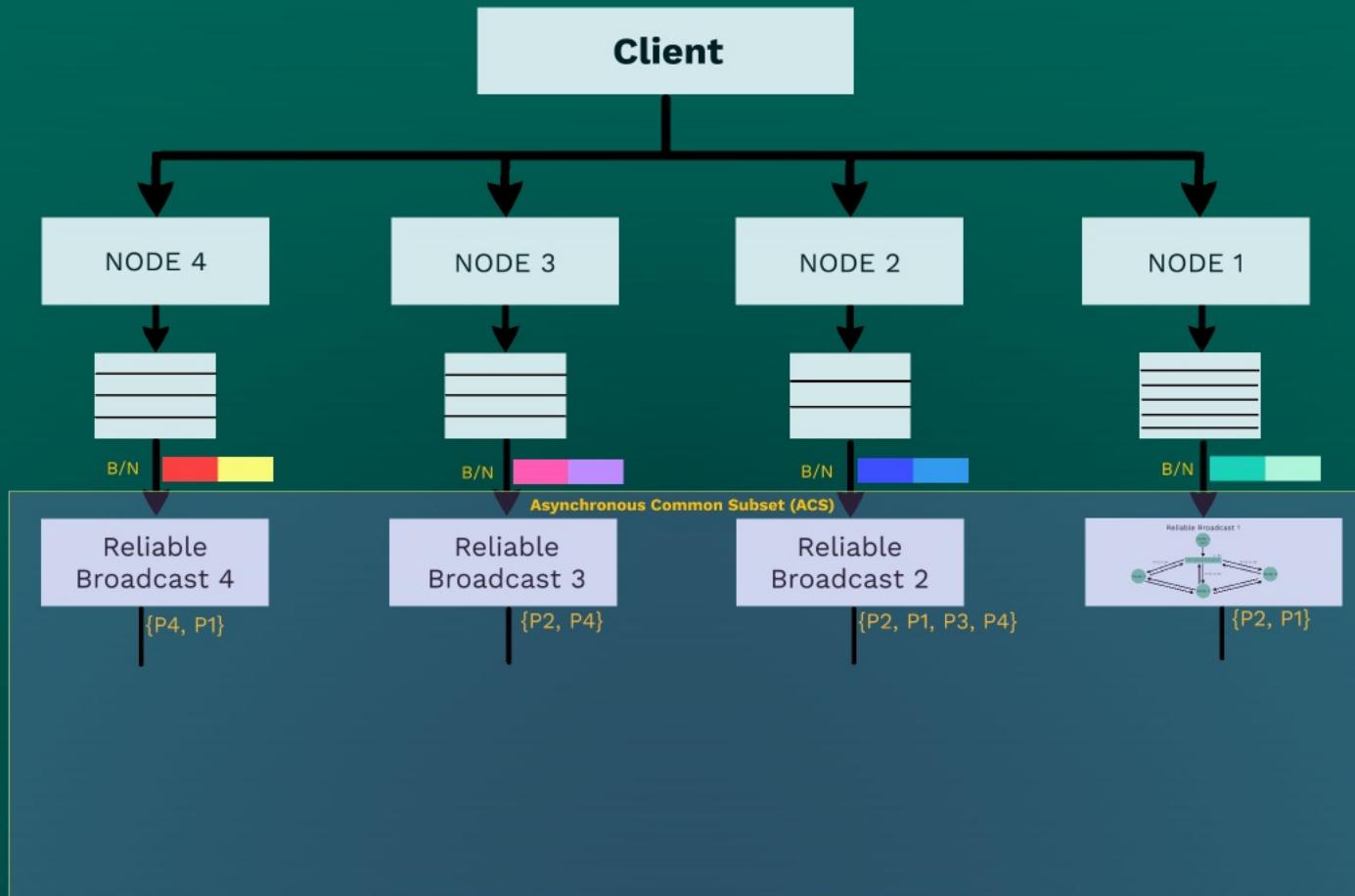
Reliable Broadcast 1



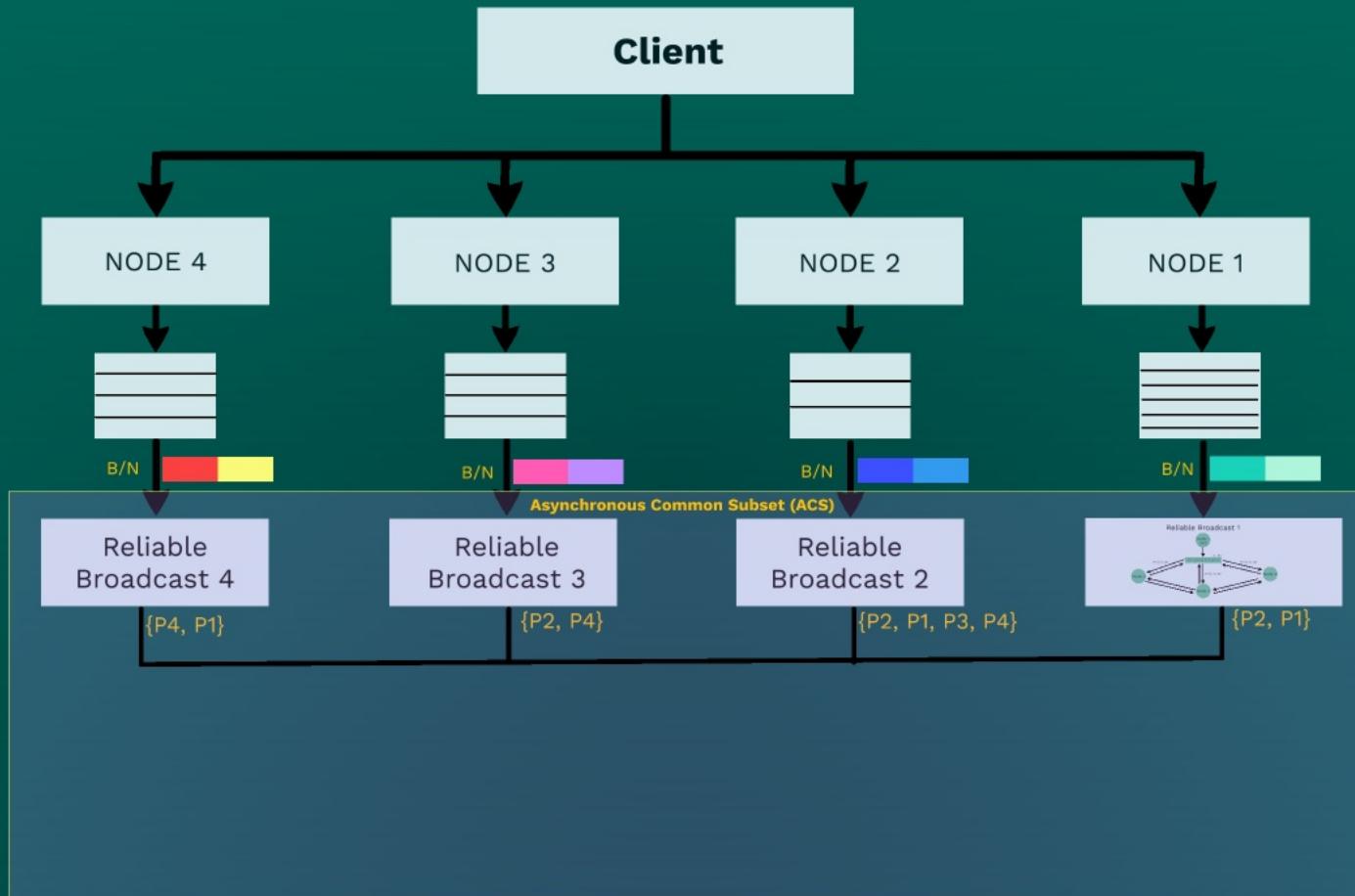
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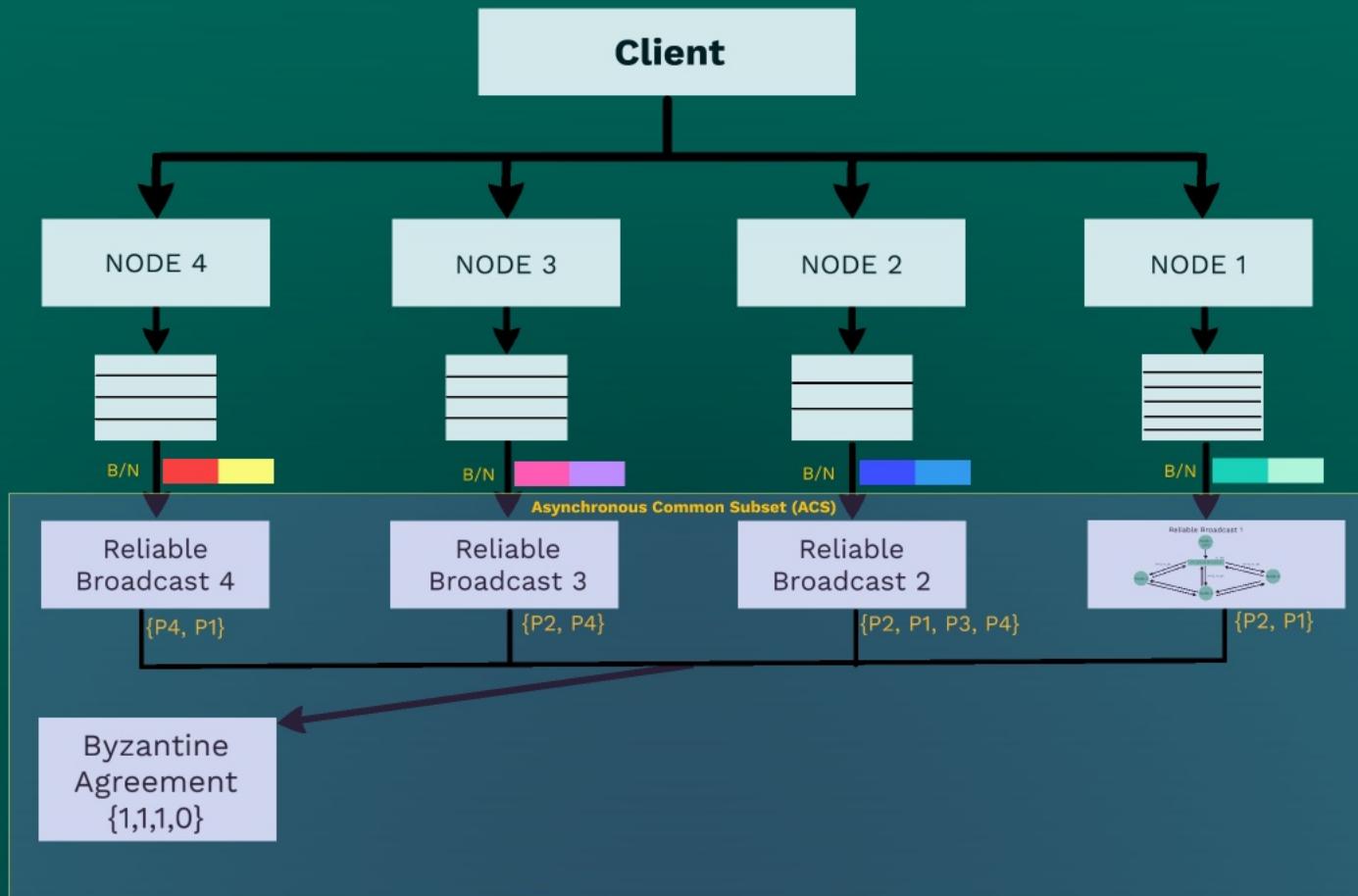
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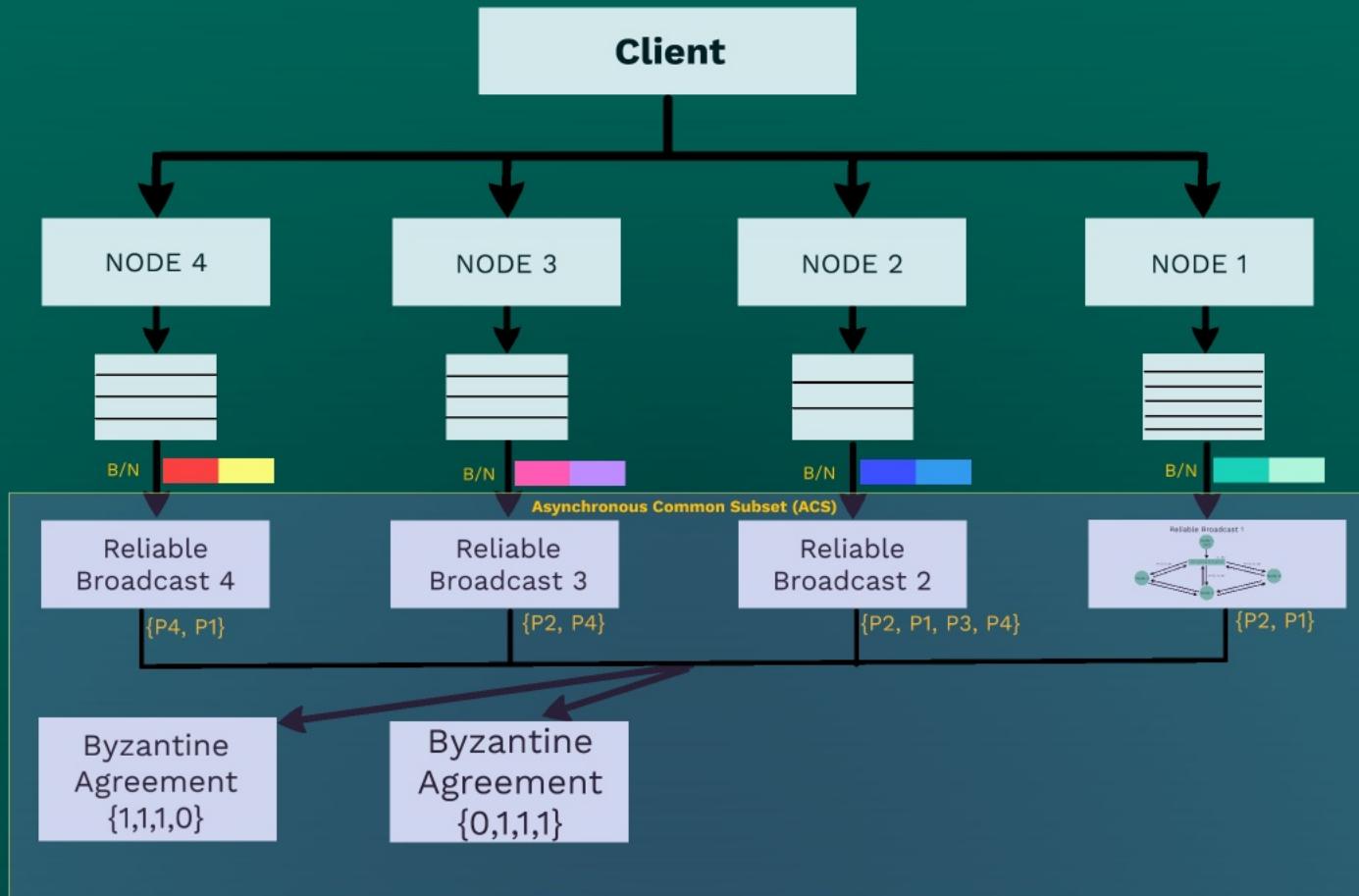
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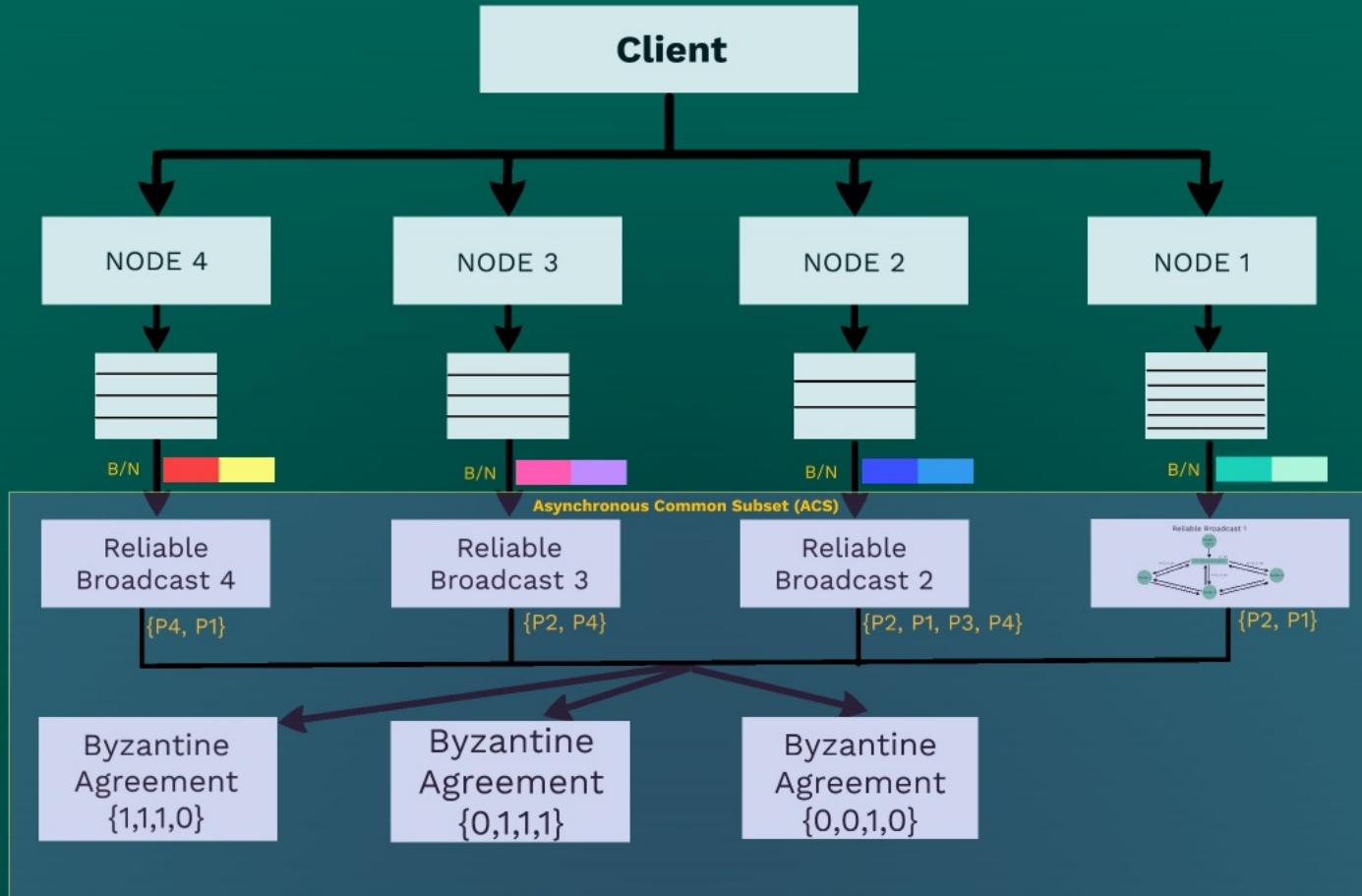
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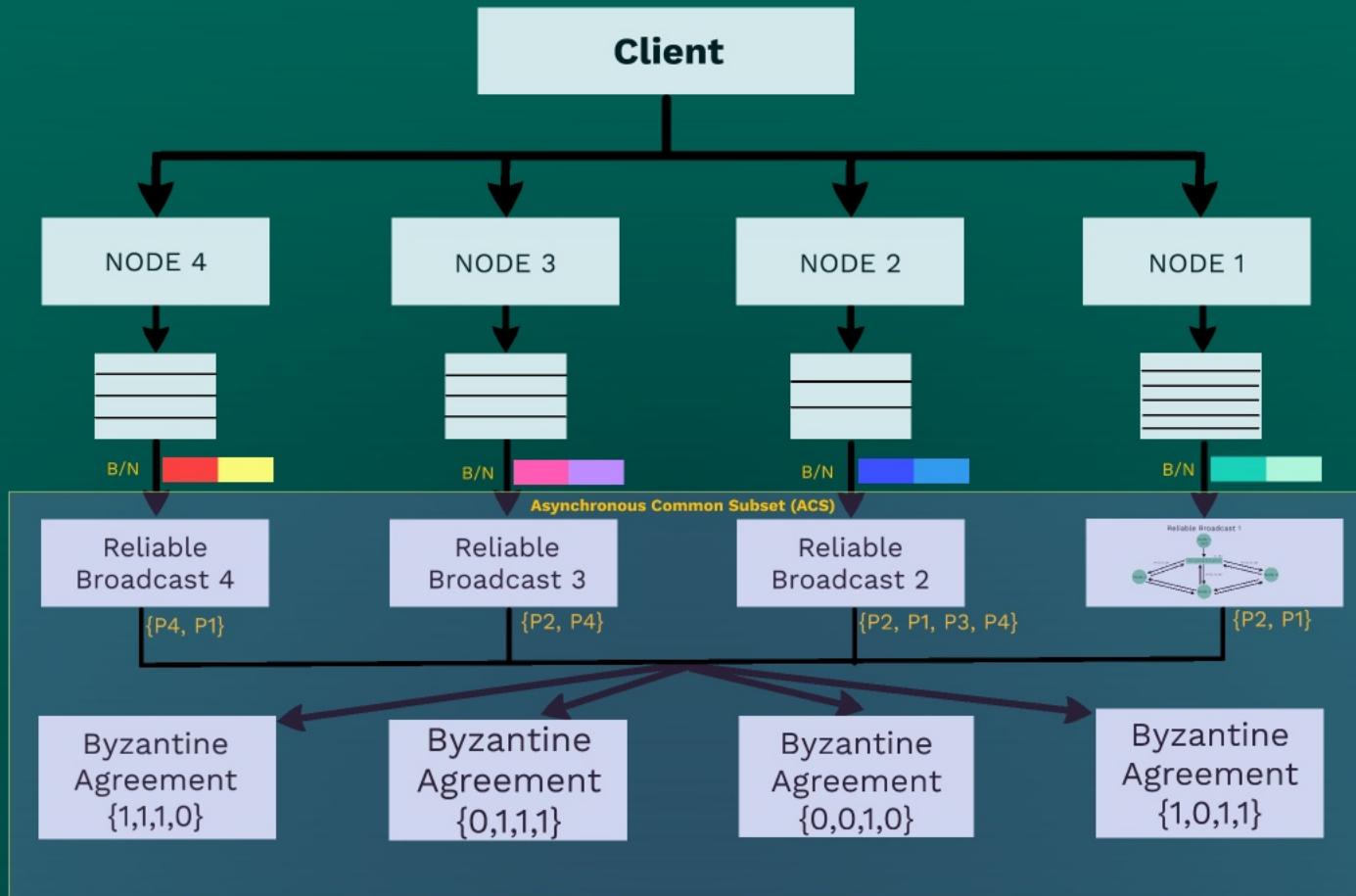
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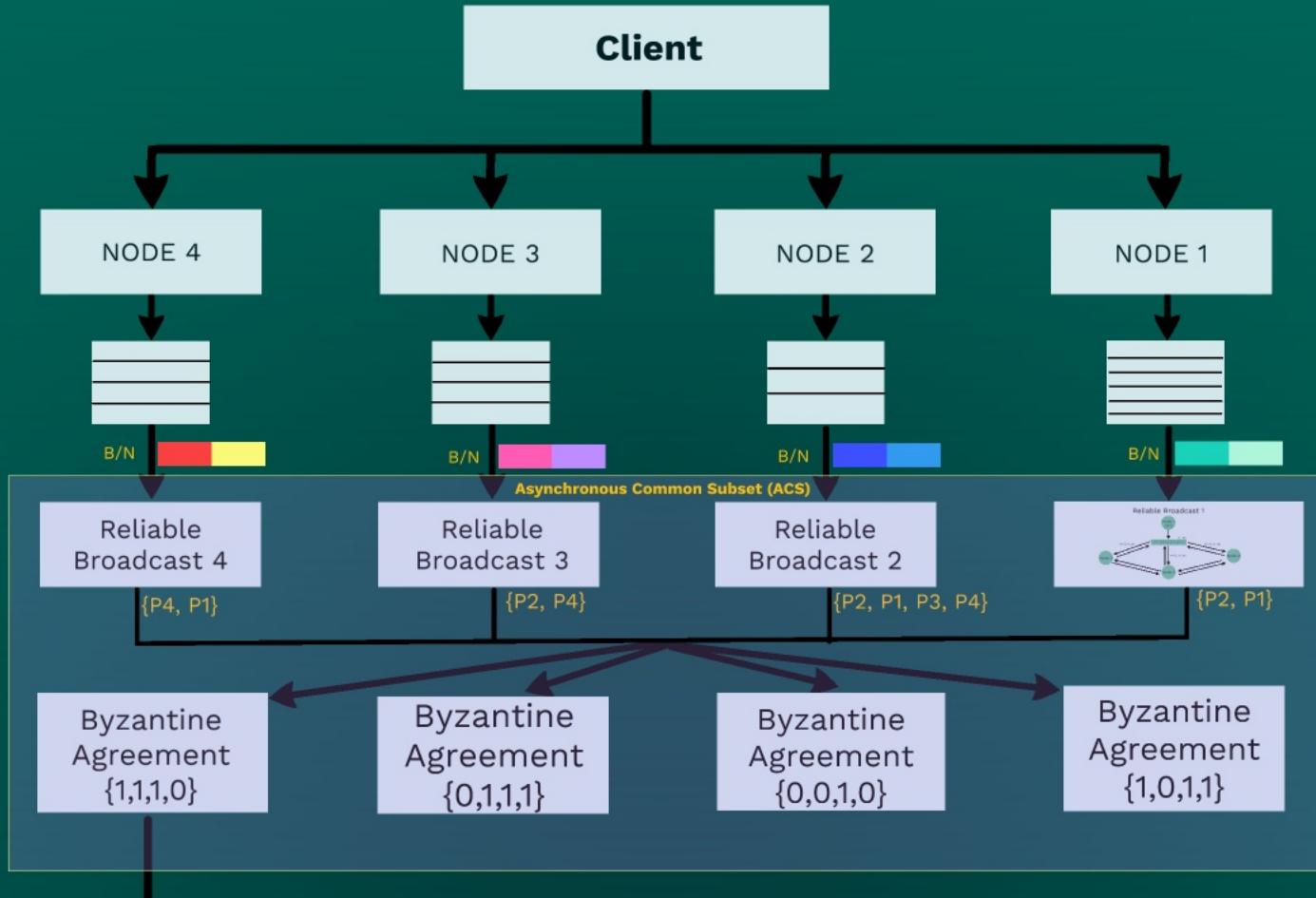
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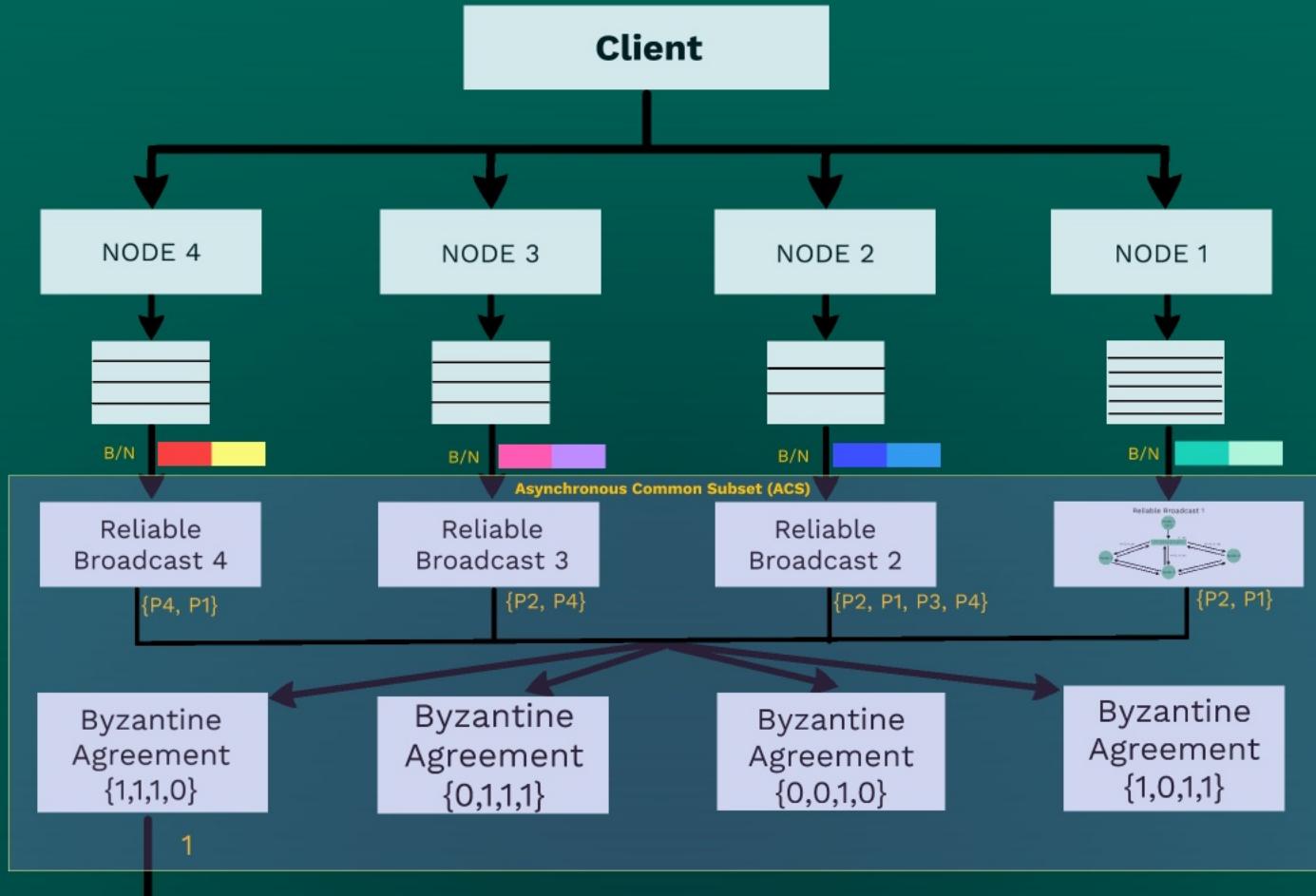
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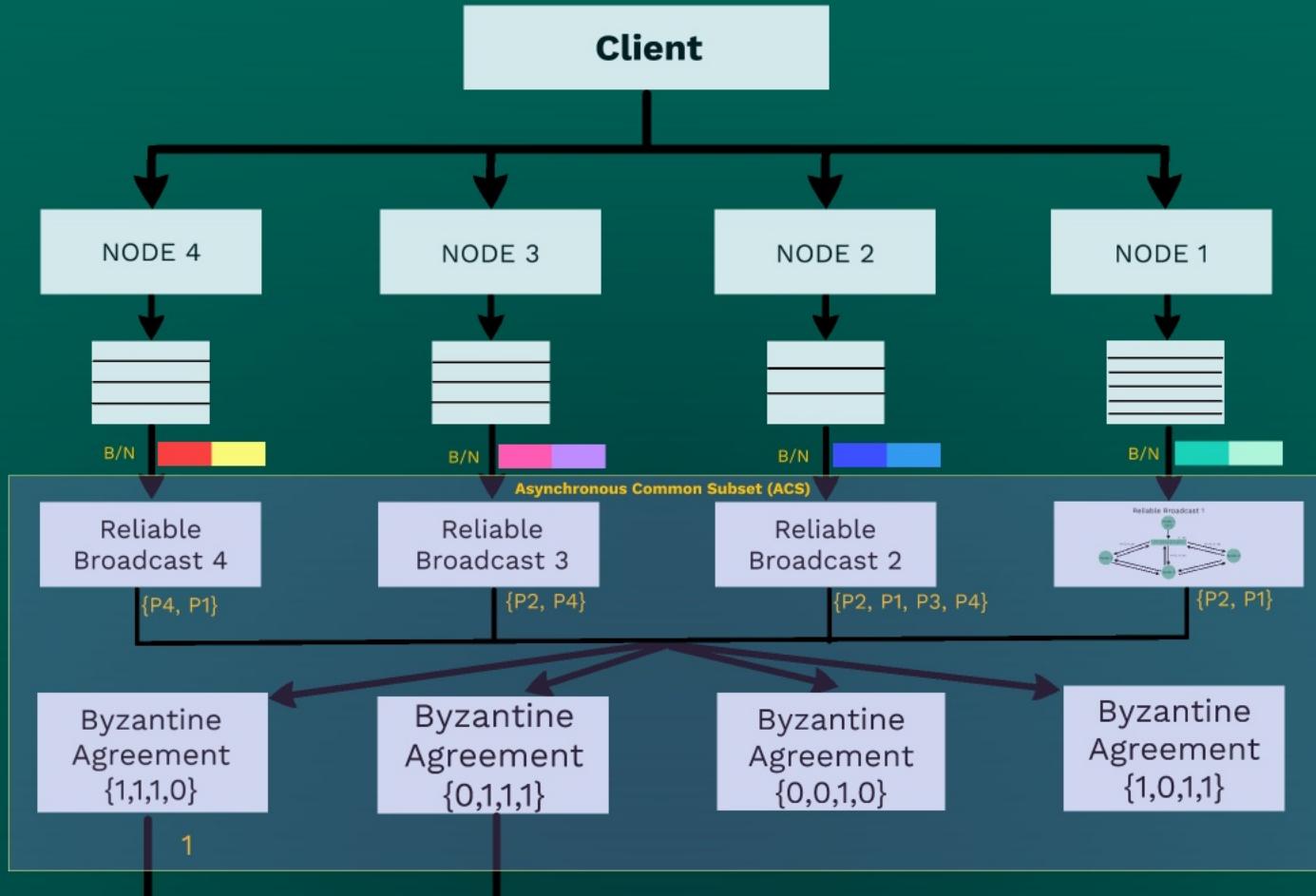
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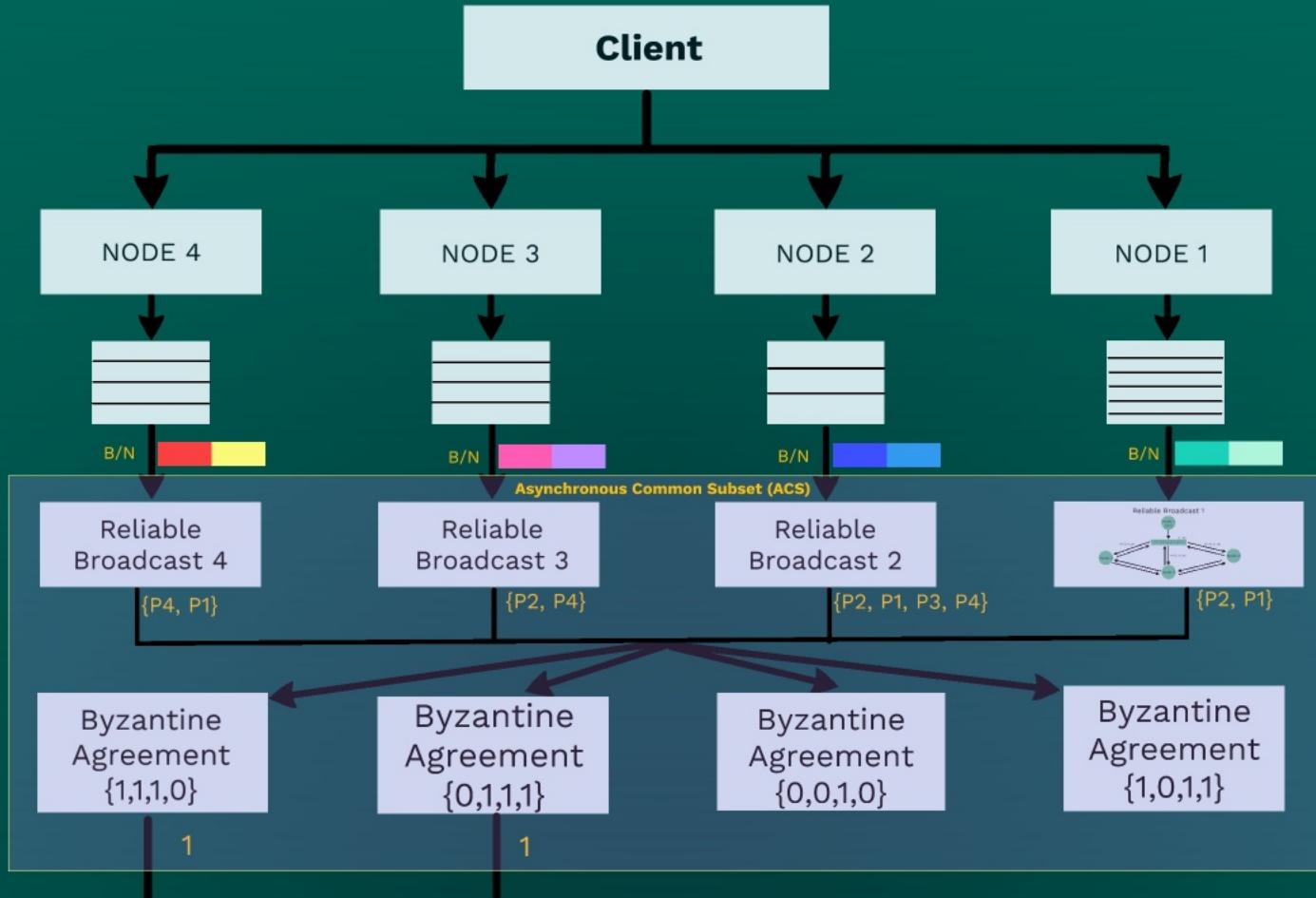
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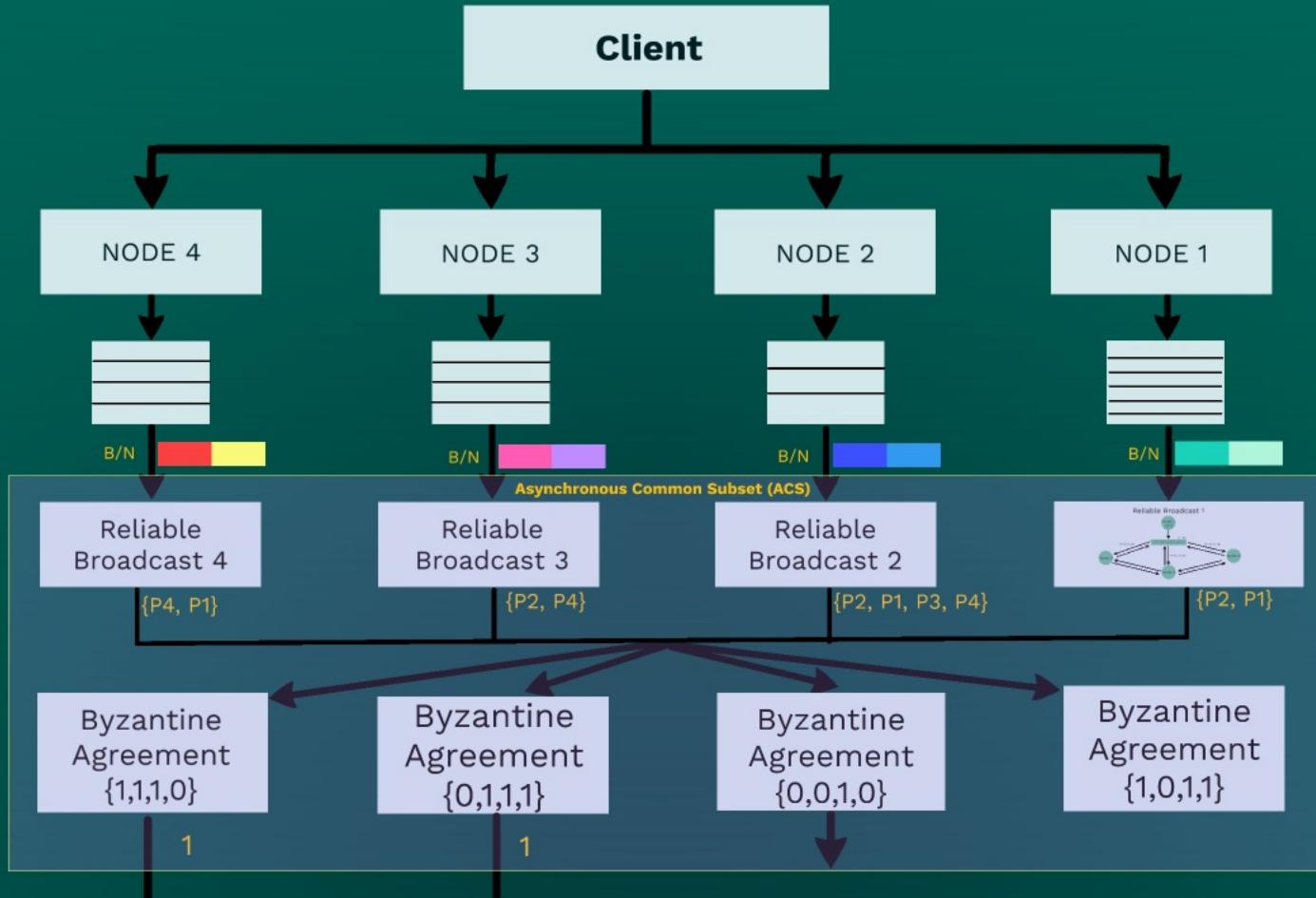
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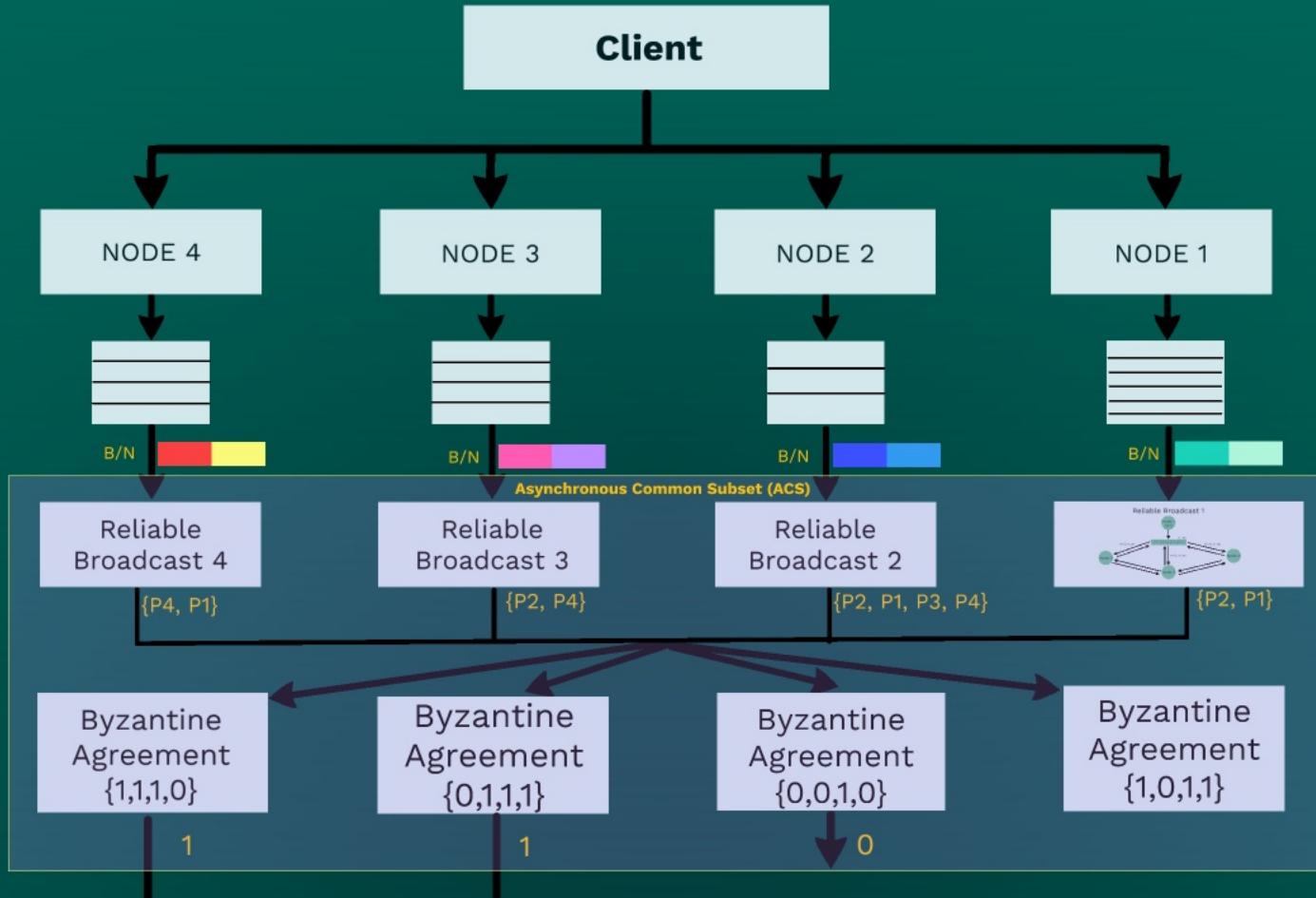
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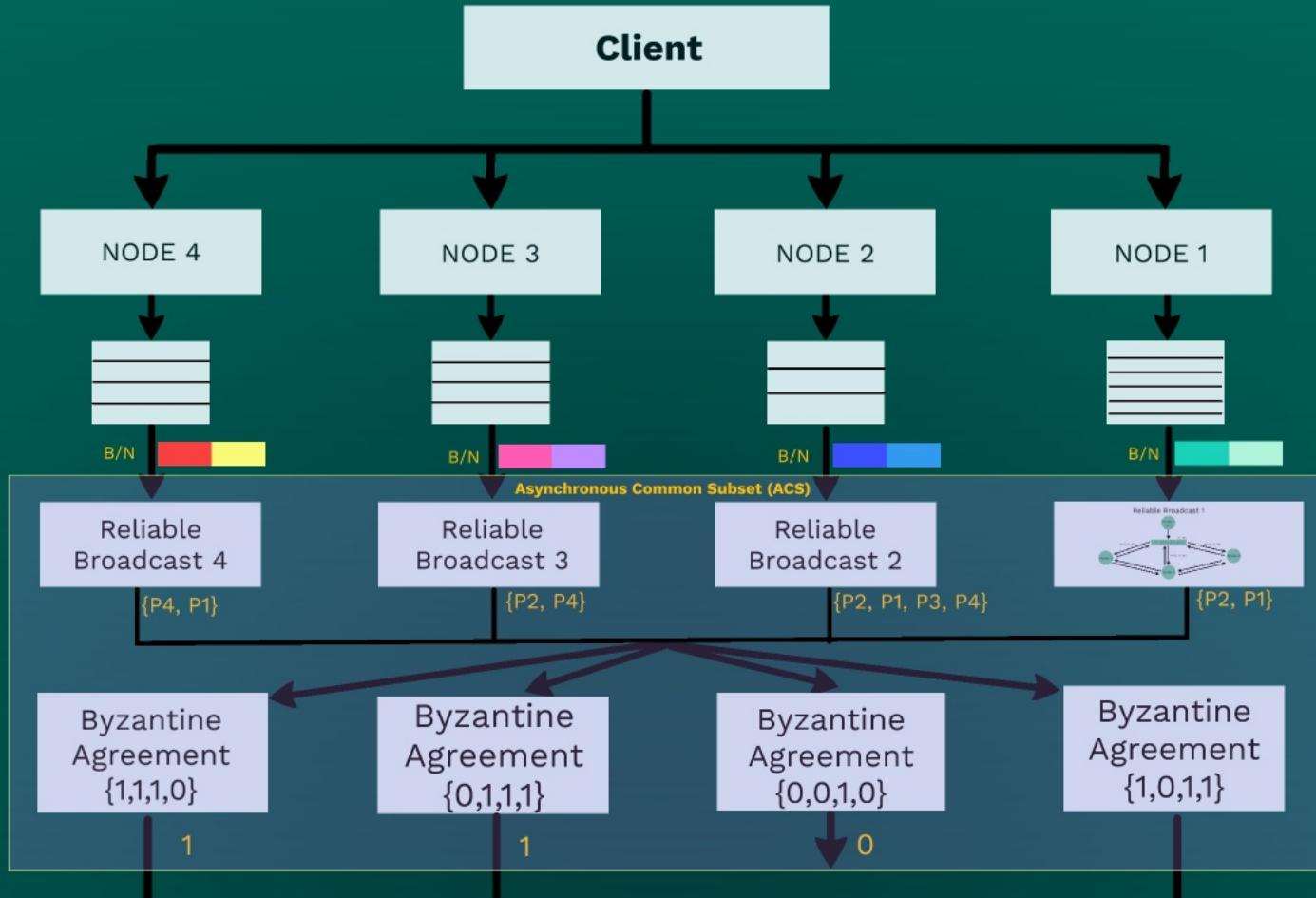
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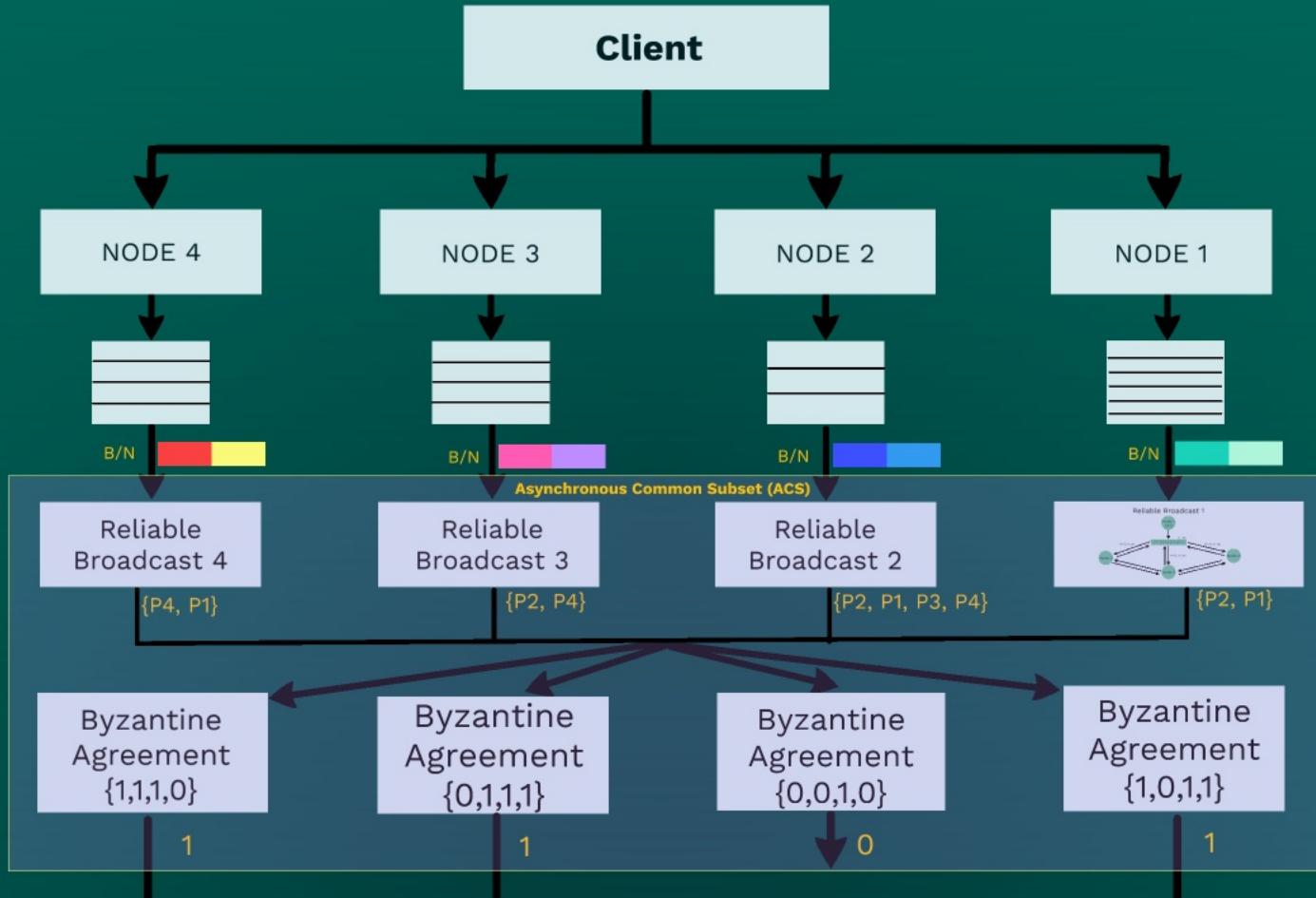
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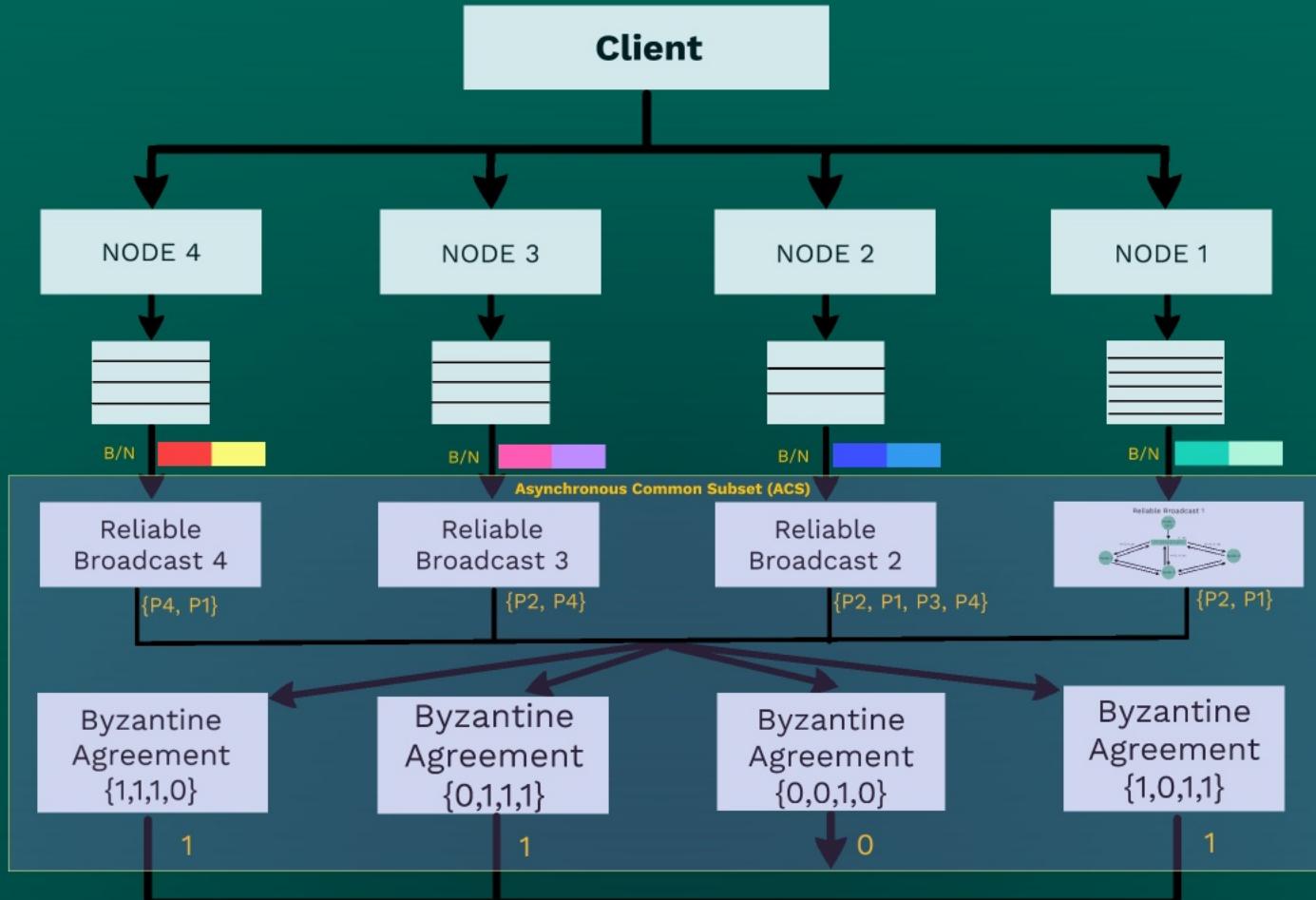
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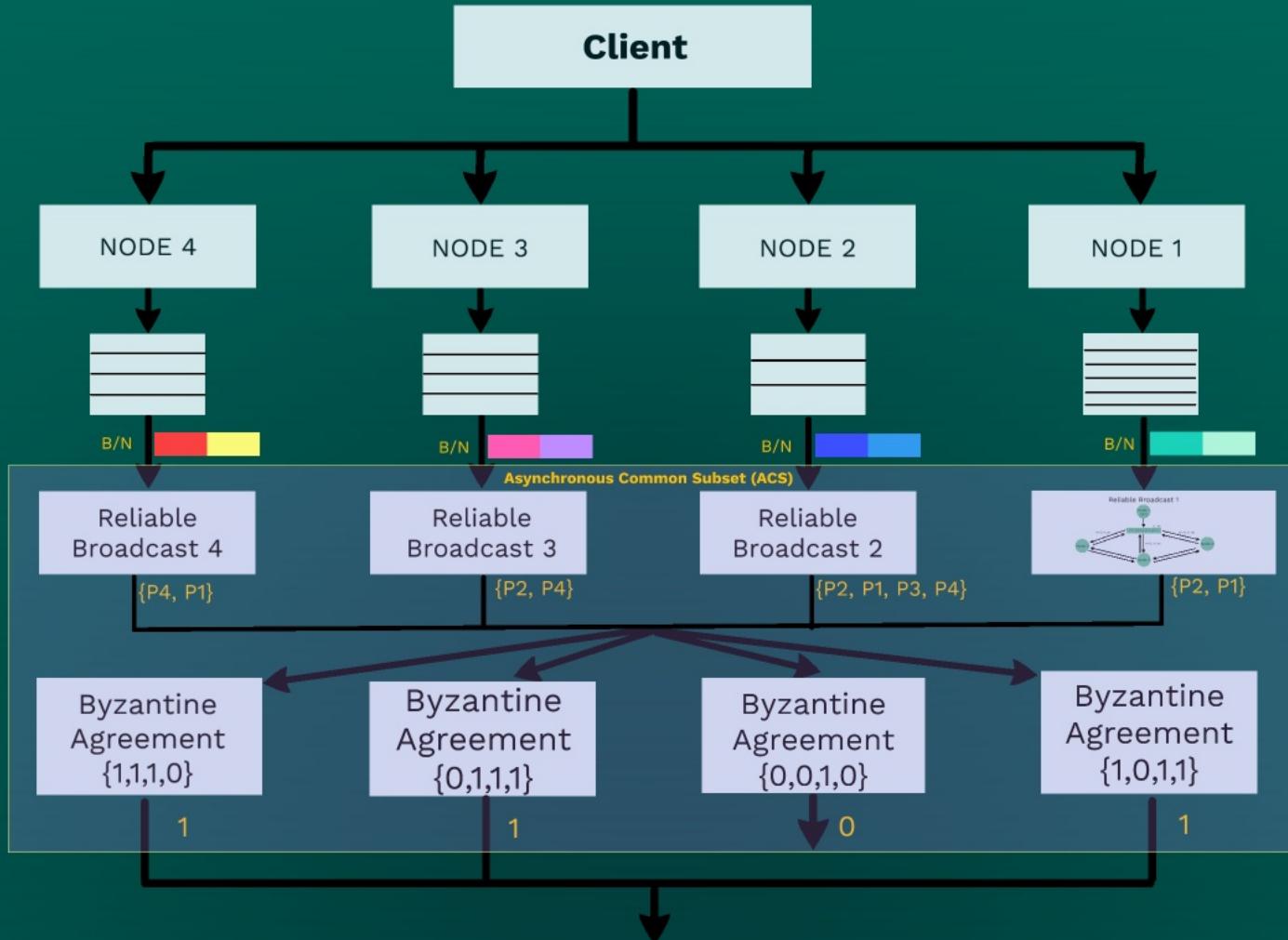
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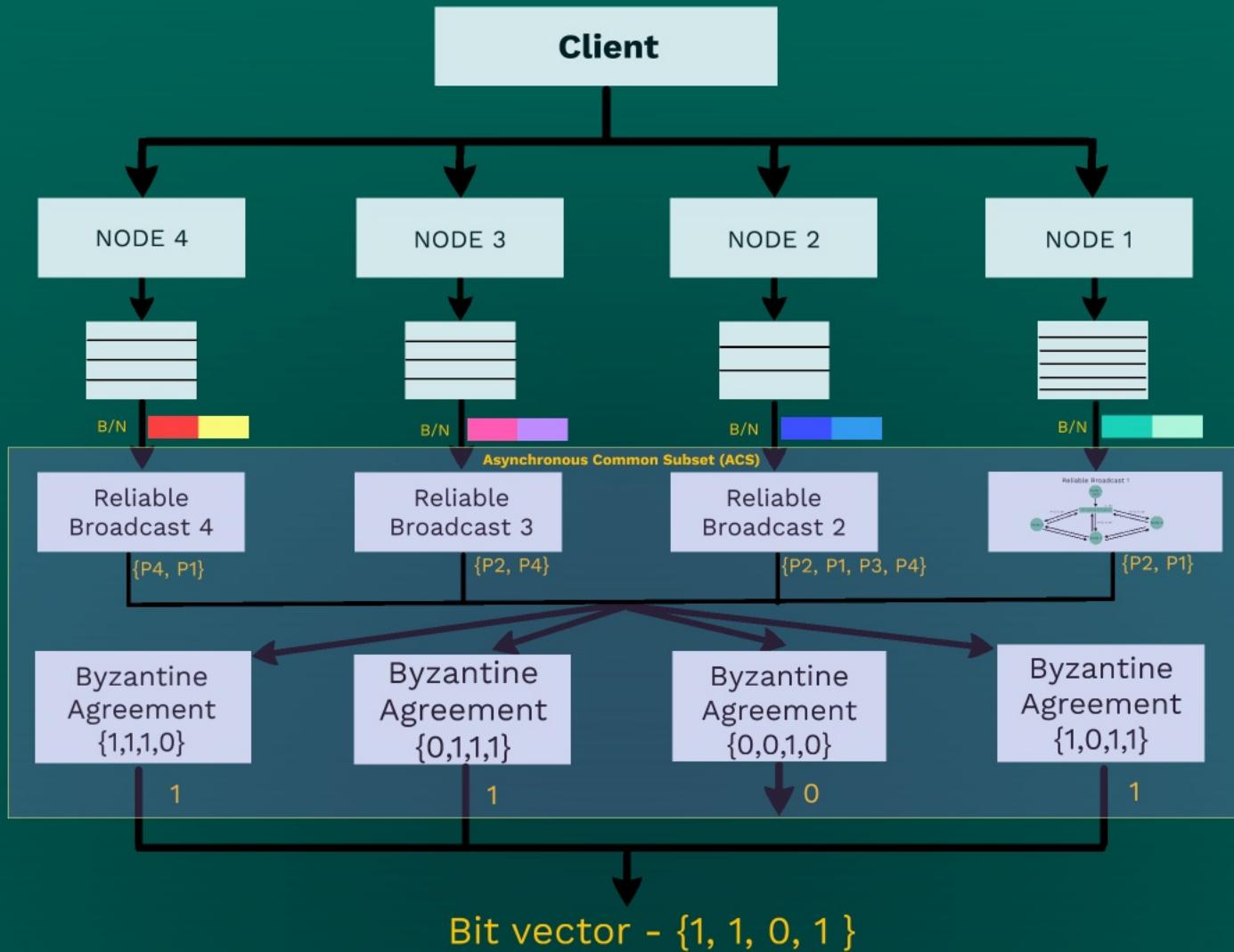
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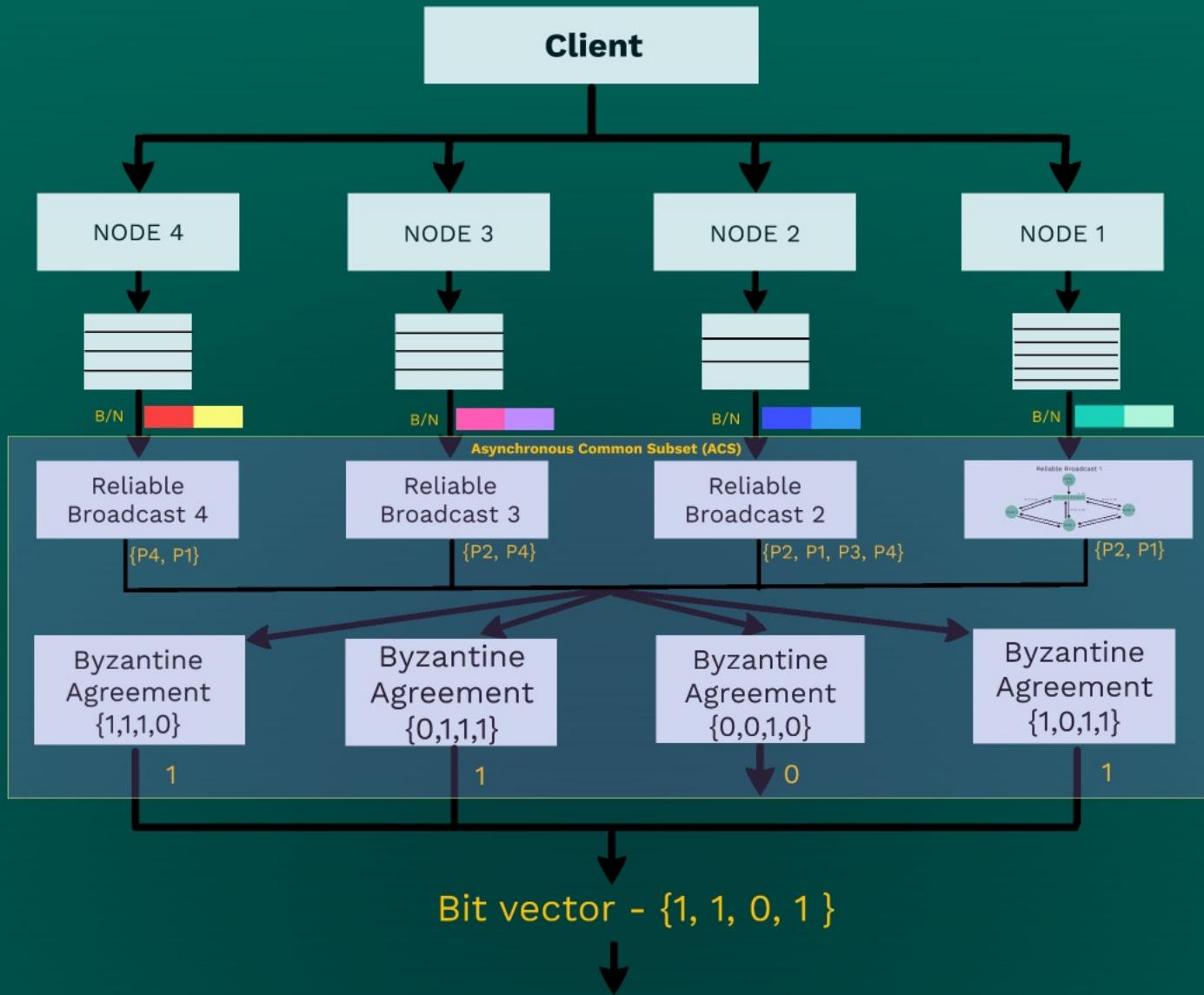
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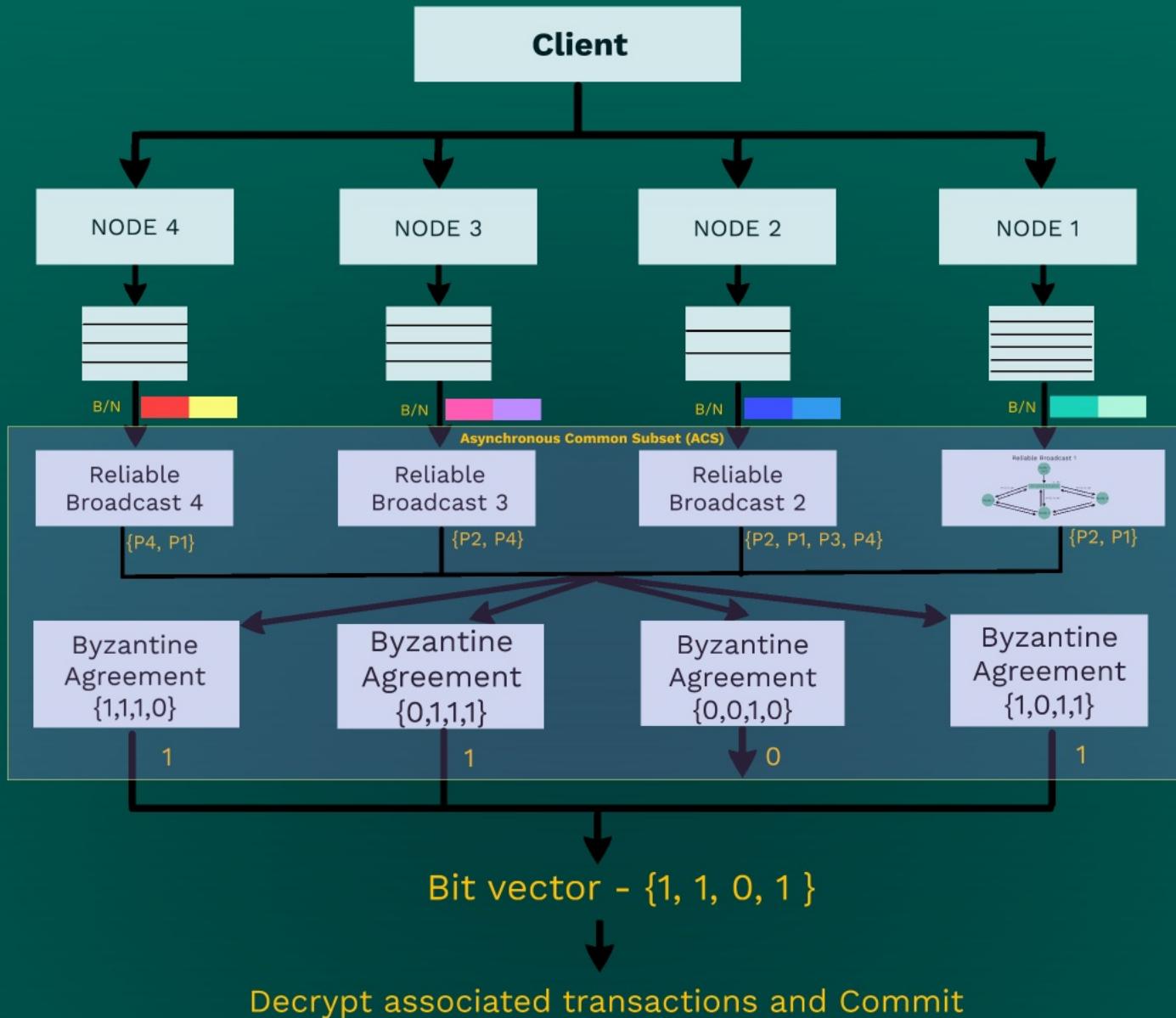
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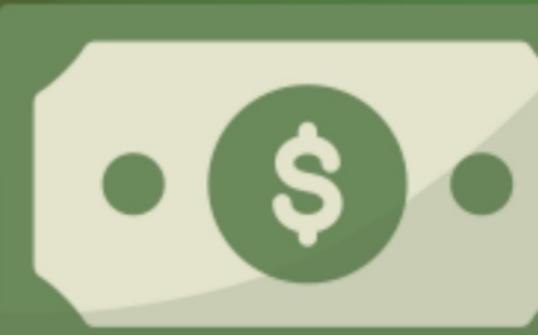
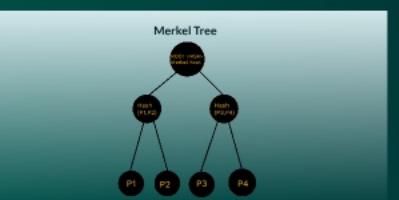
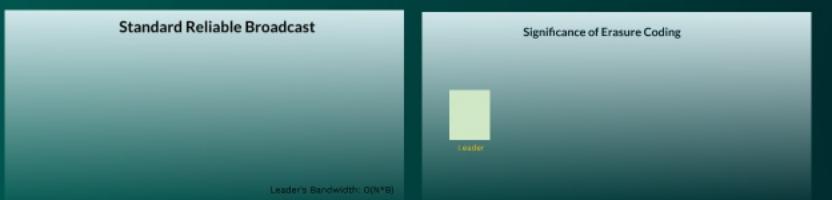
Overview



Overview



RBC Optimisation Techniques-Erasure Coding, Merkle Trees



Standard Reliable Broadcast

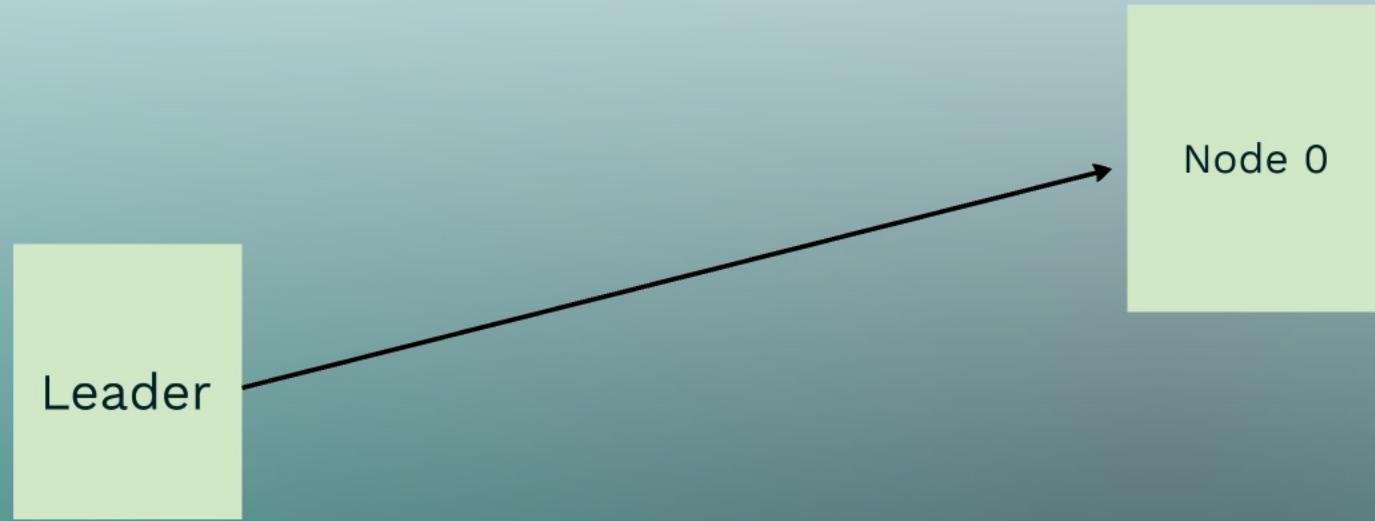
Leader's Bandwidth: $O(N*B)$

Standard Reliable Broadcast

Leader

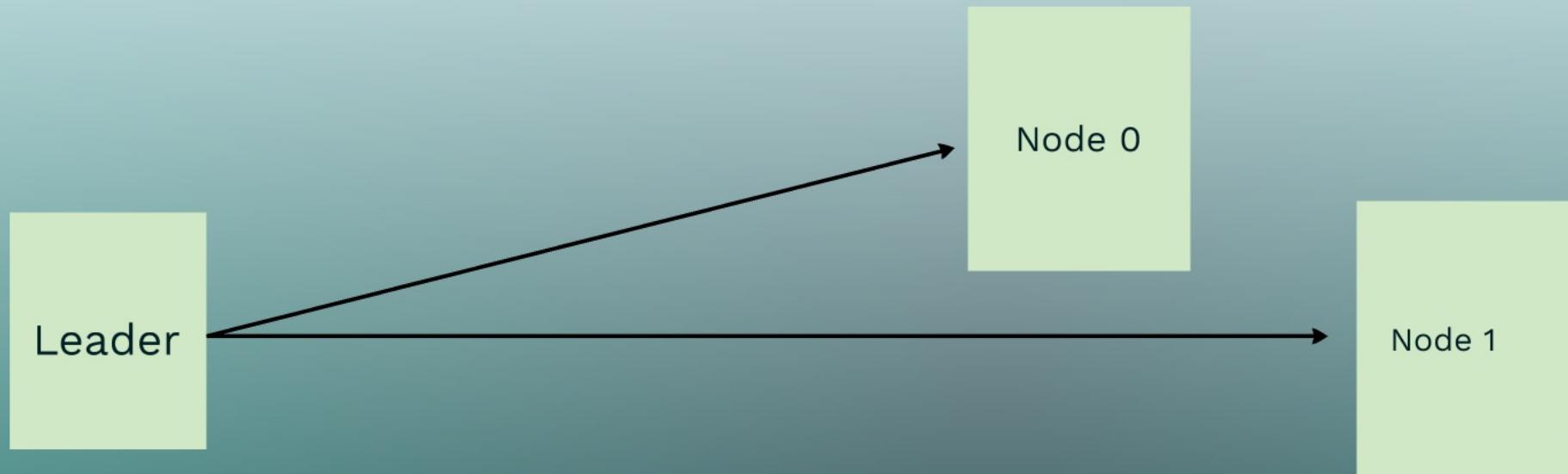
Leader's Bandwidth: $O(N*B)$

Standard Reliable Broadcast



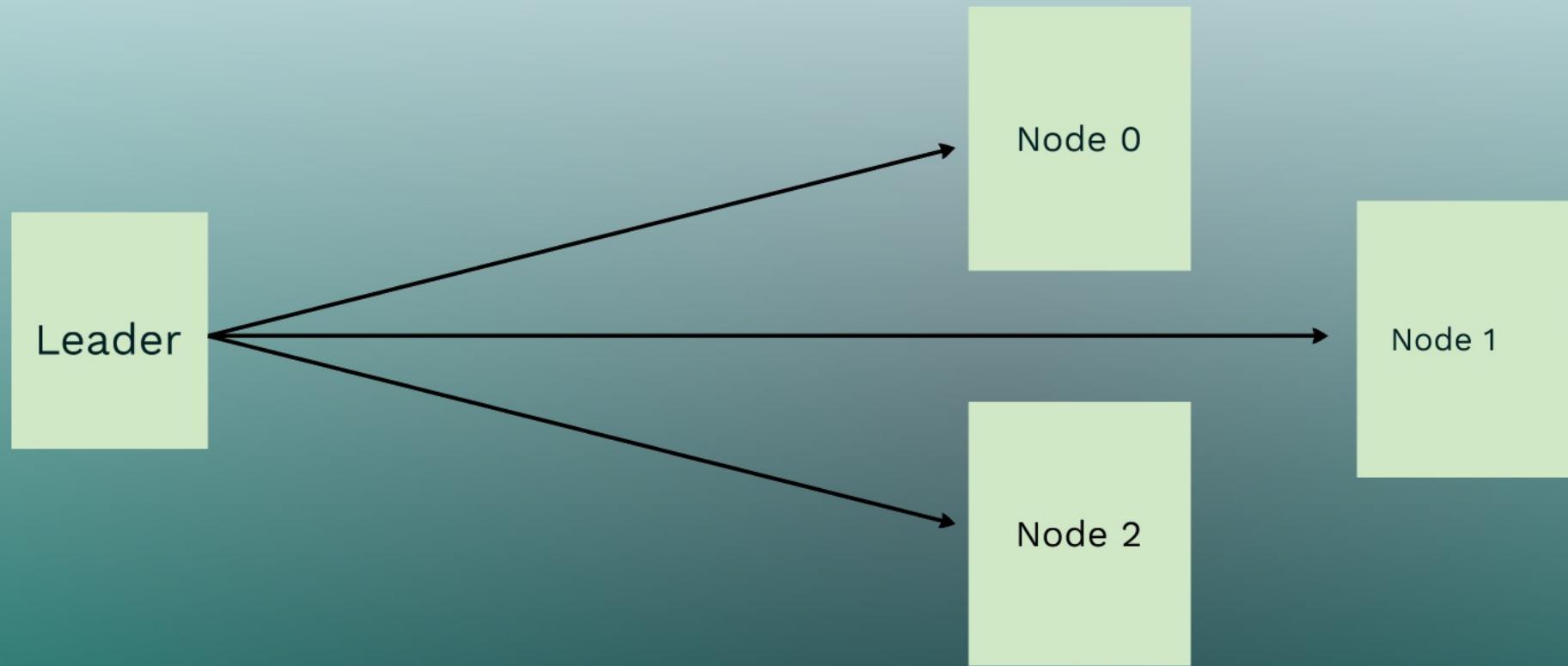
Leader's Bandwidth: $O(N*B)$

Standard Reliable Broadcast



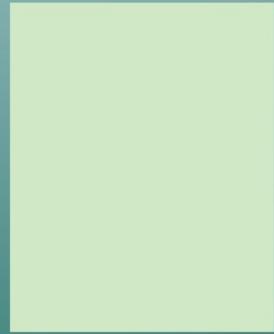
Leader's Bandwidth: $O(N*B)$

Standard Reliable Broadcast



Leader's Bandwidth: $O(N*B)$

Significance of Erasure Coding



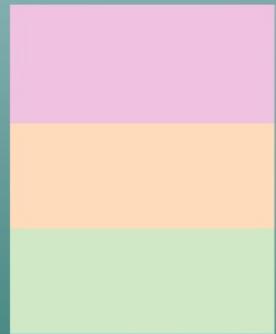
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Significance of Erasure Coding



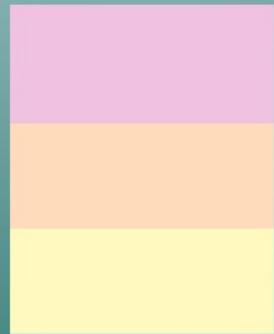
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Significance of Erasure Coding



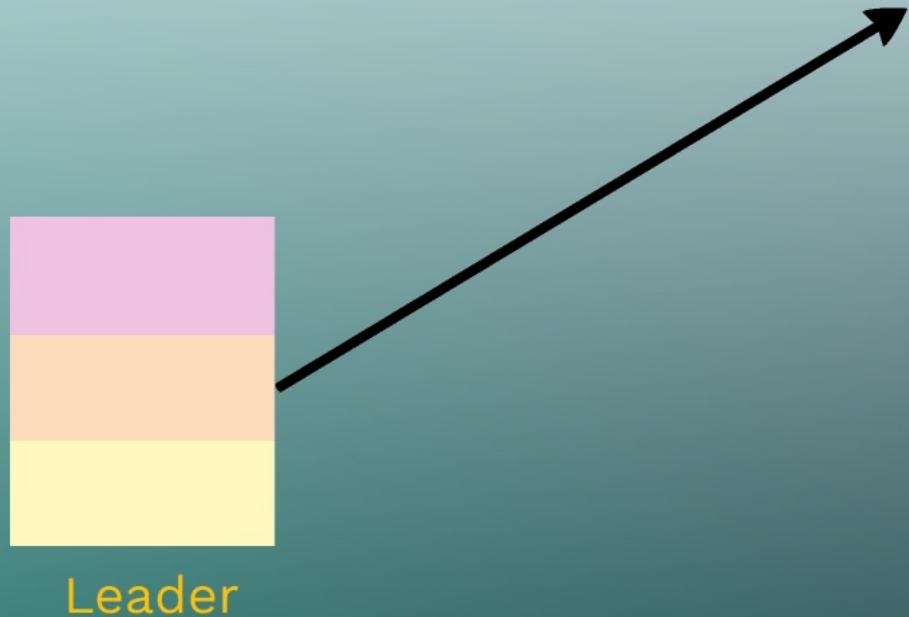
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Significance of Erasure Coding

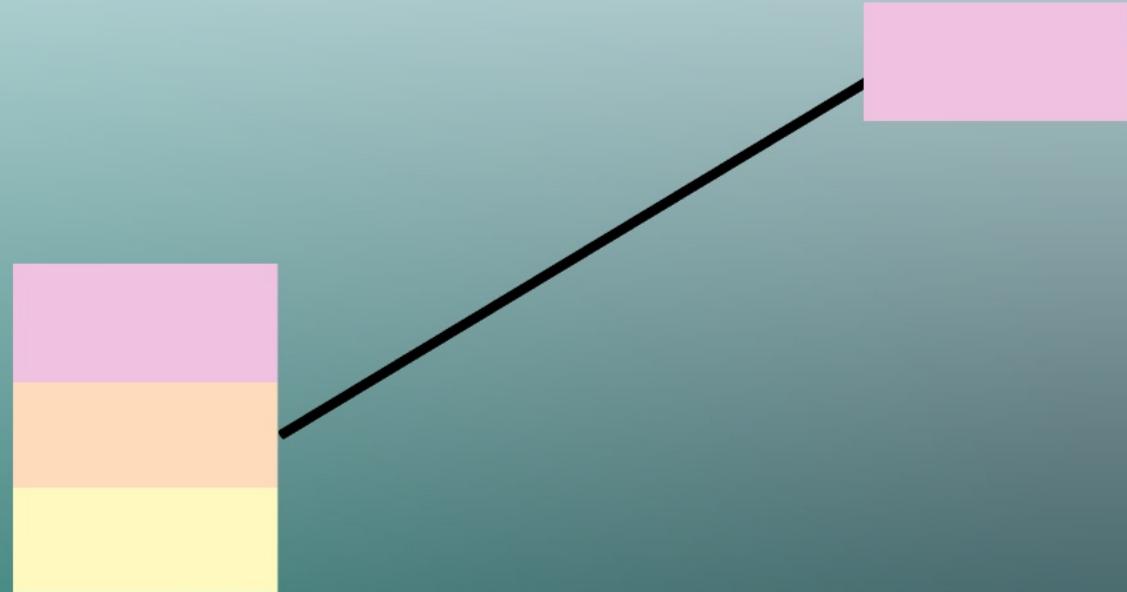


Leader

Significance of Erasure Coding

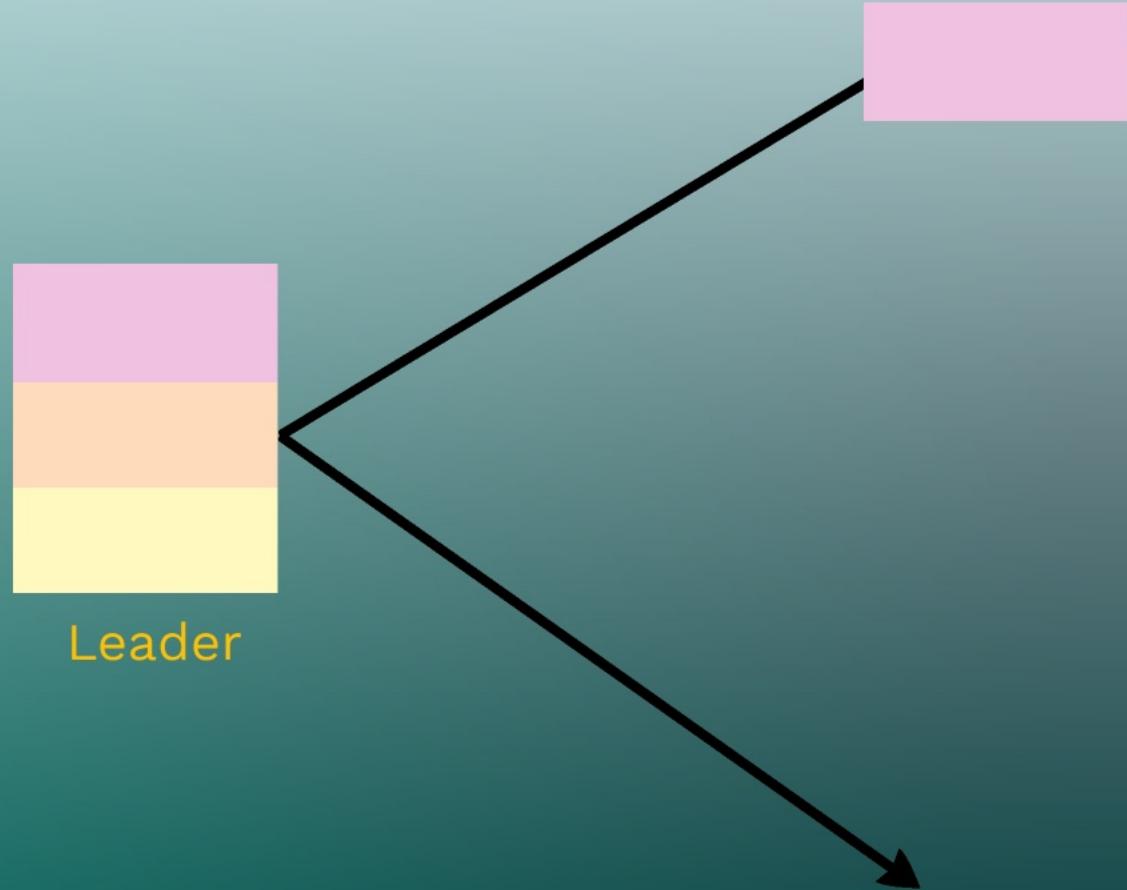


Significance of Erasure Coding

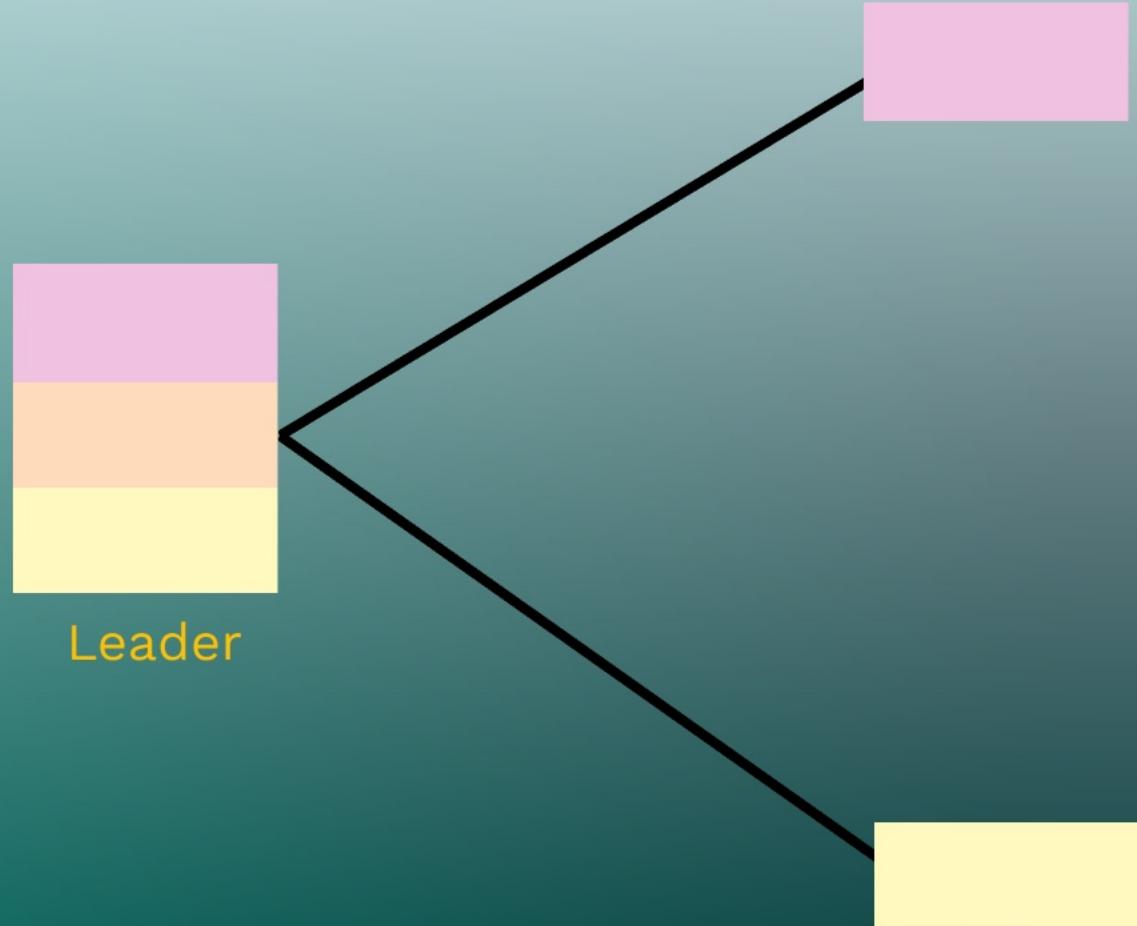


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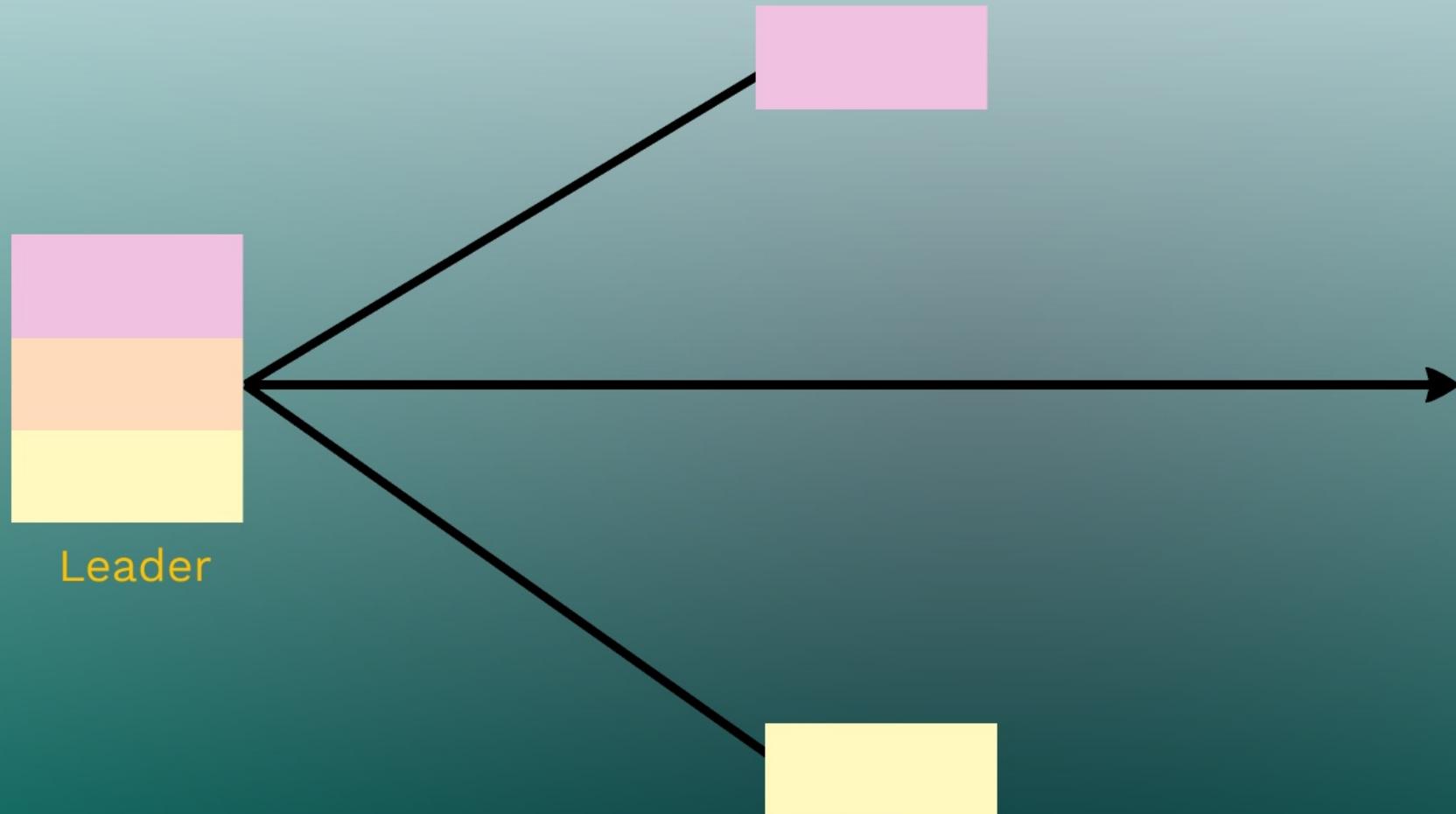
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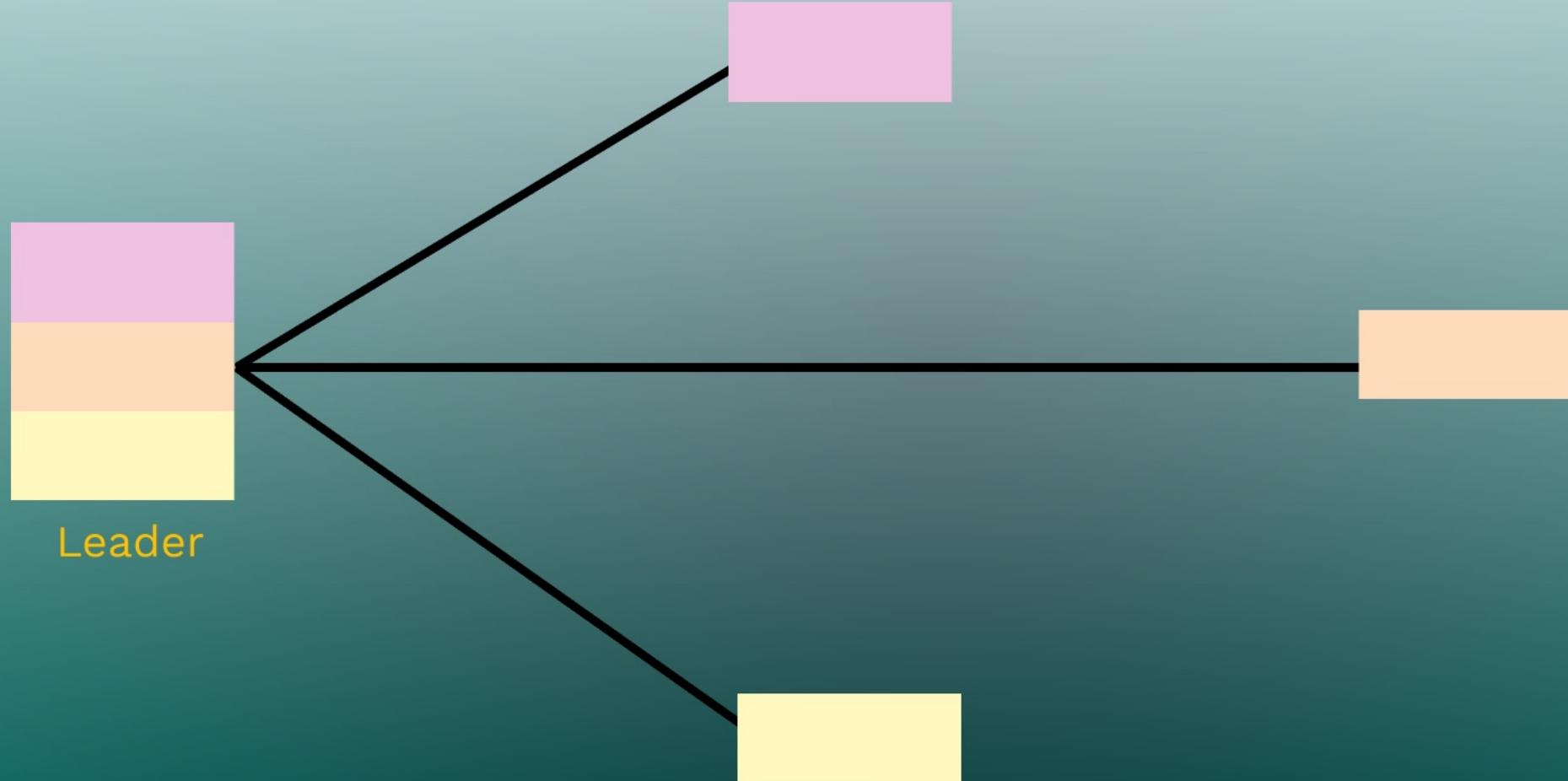
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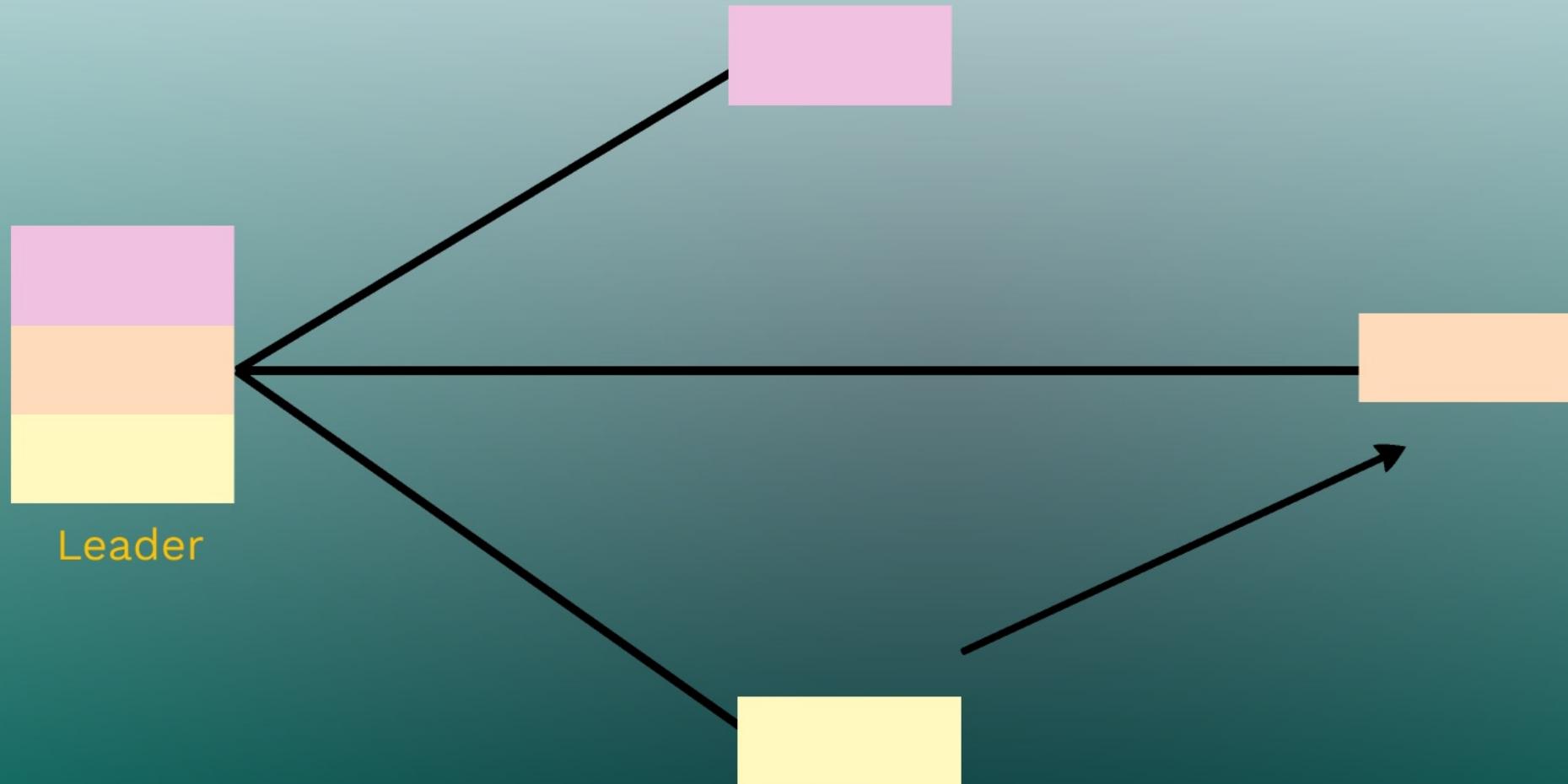
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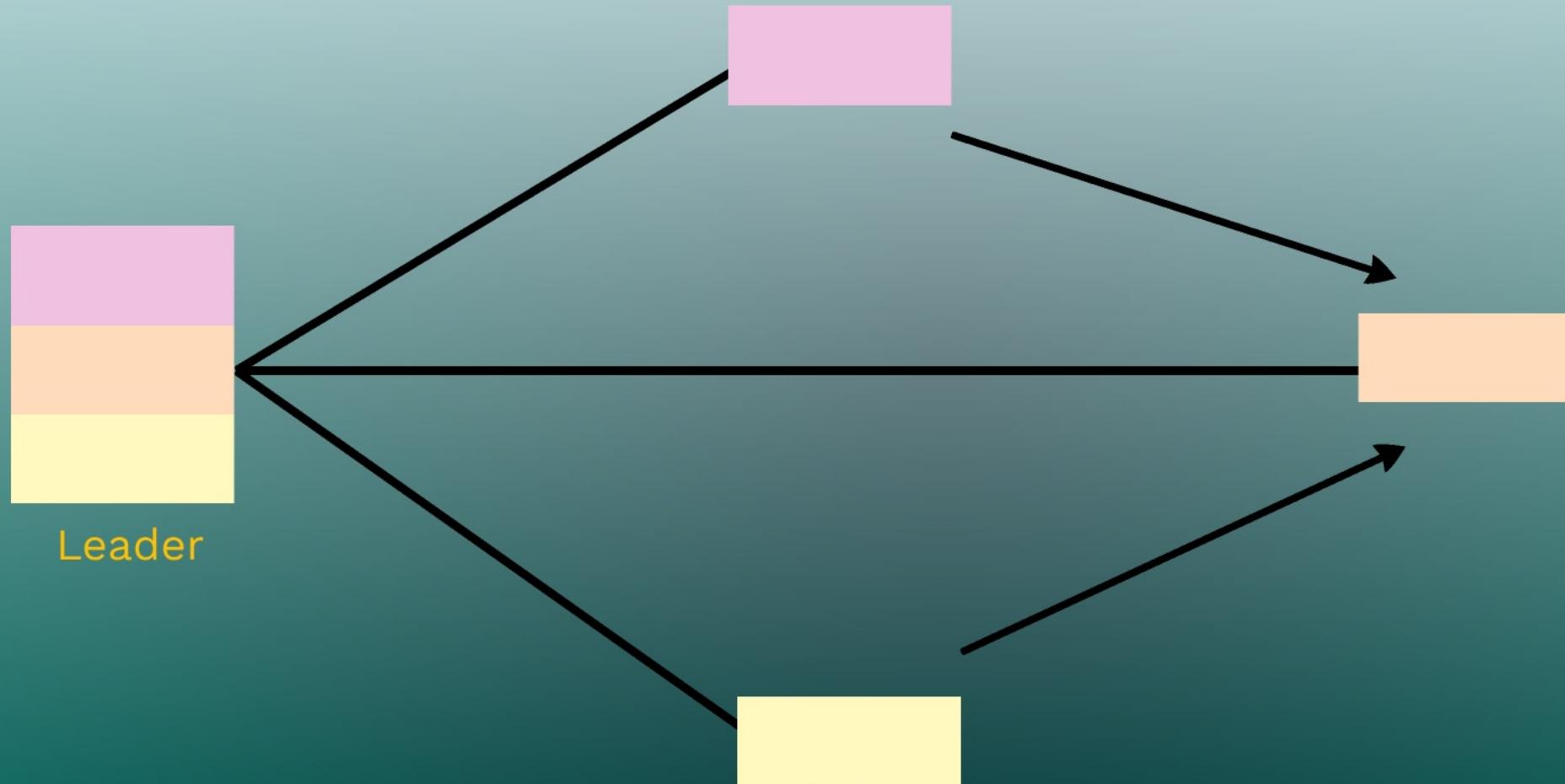
Significance of Erasure Coding



Significance of Erasure Coding

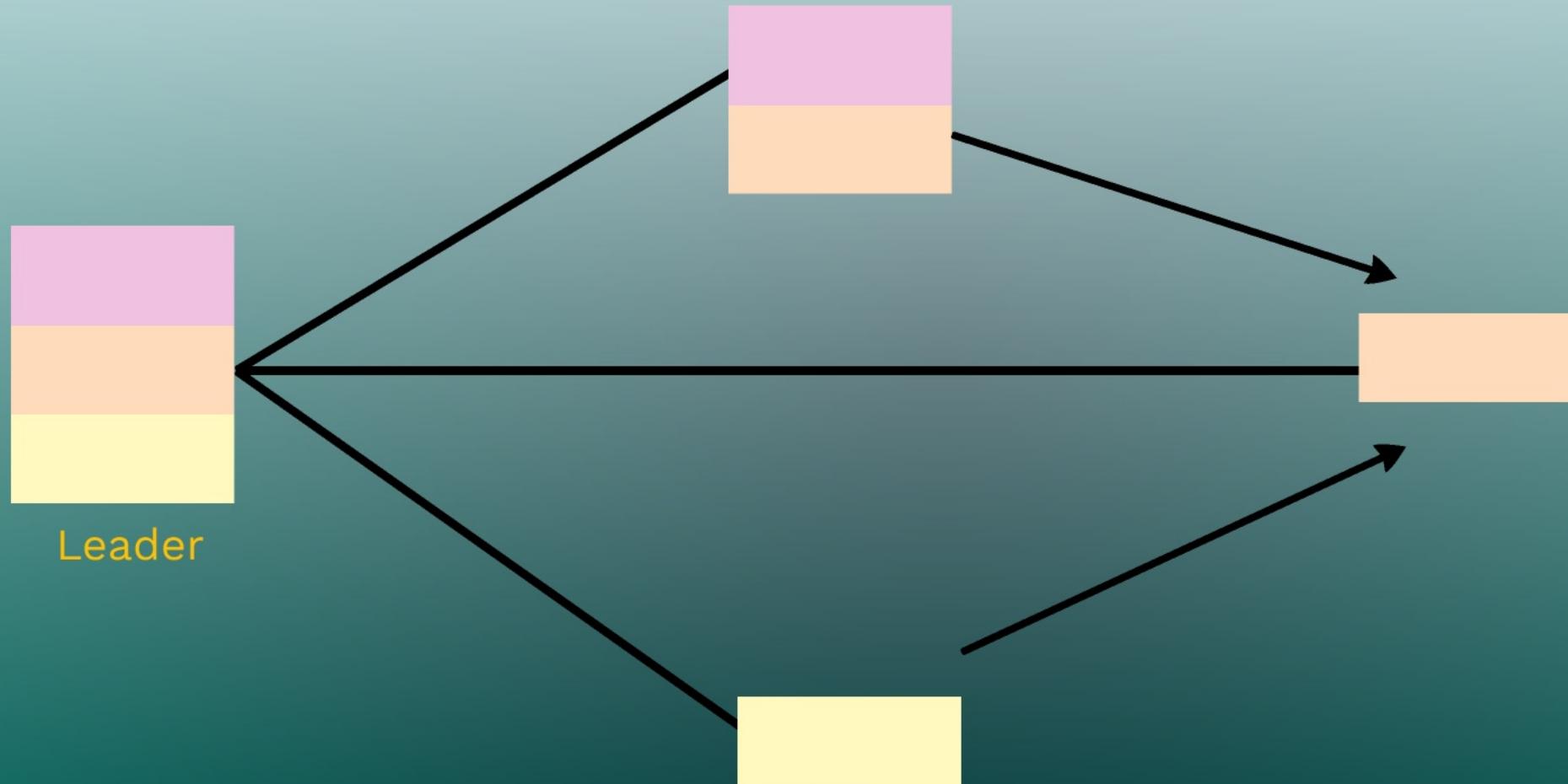


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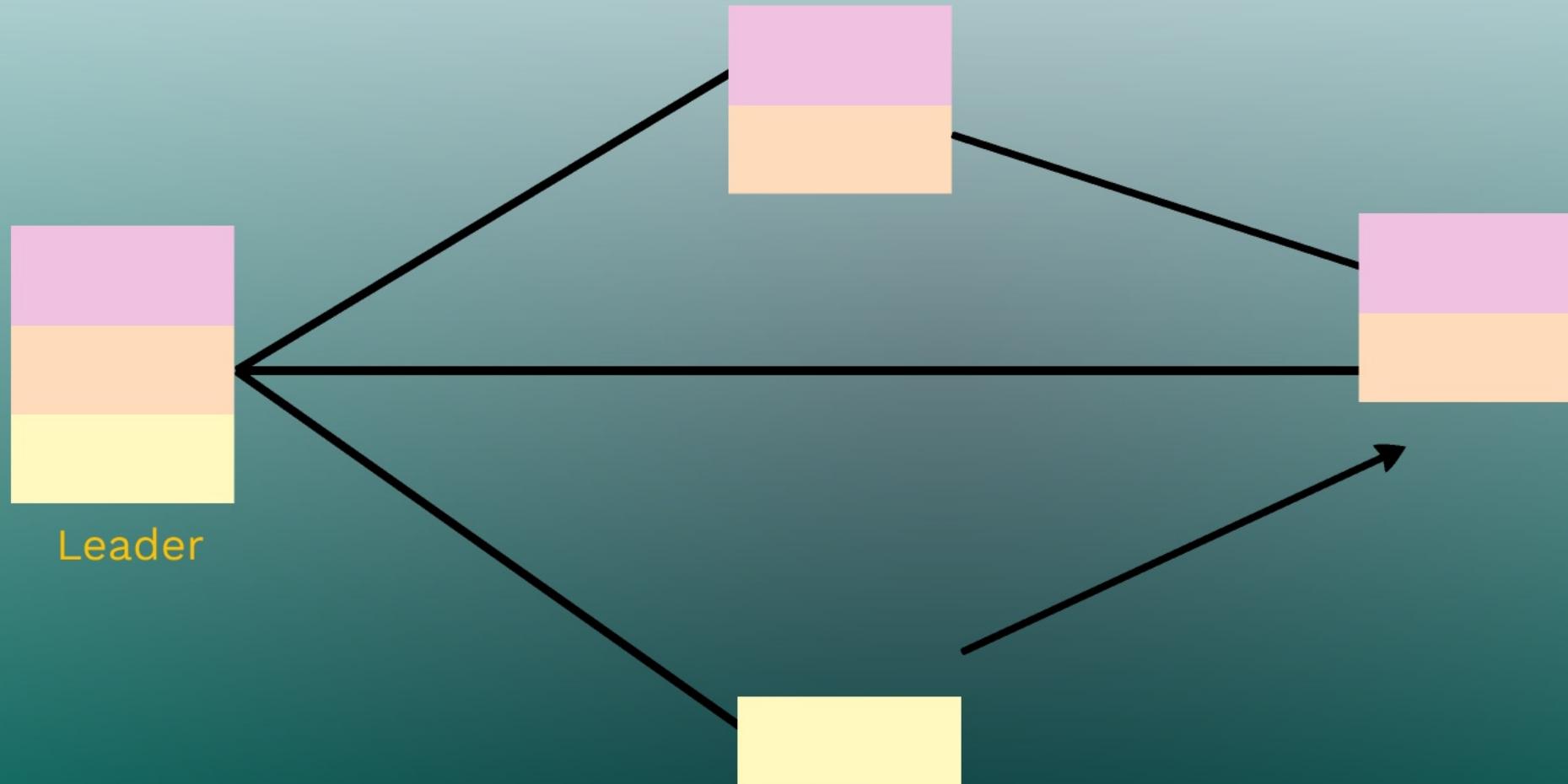


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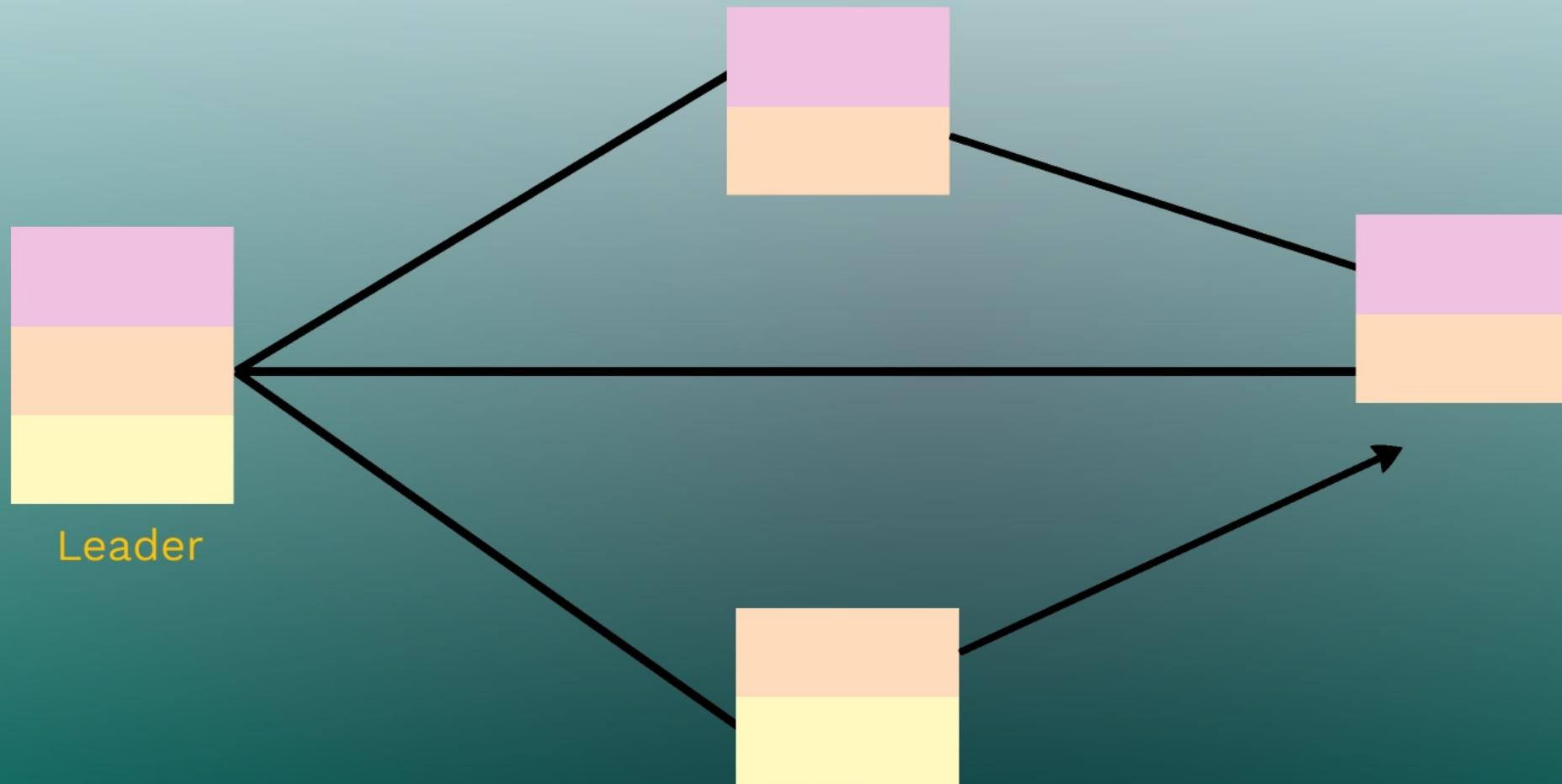
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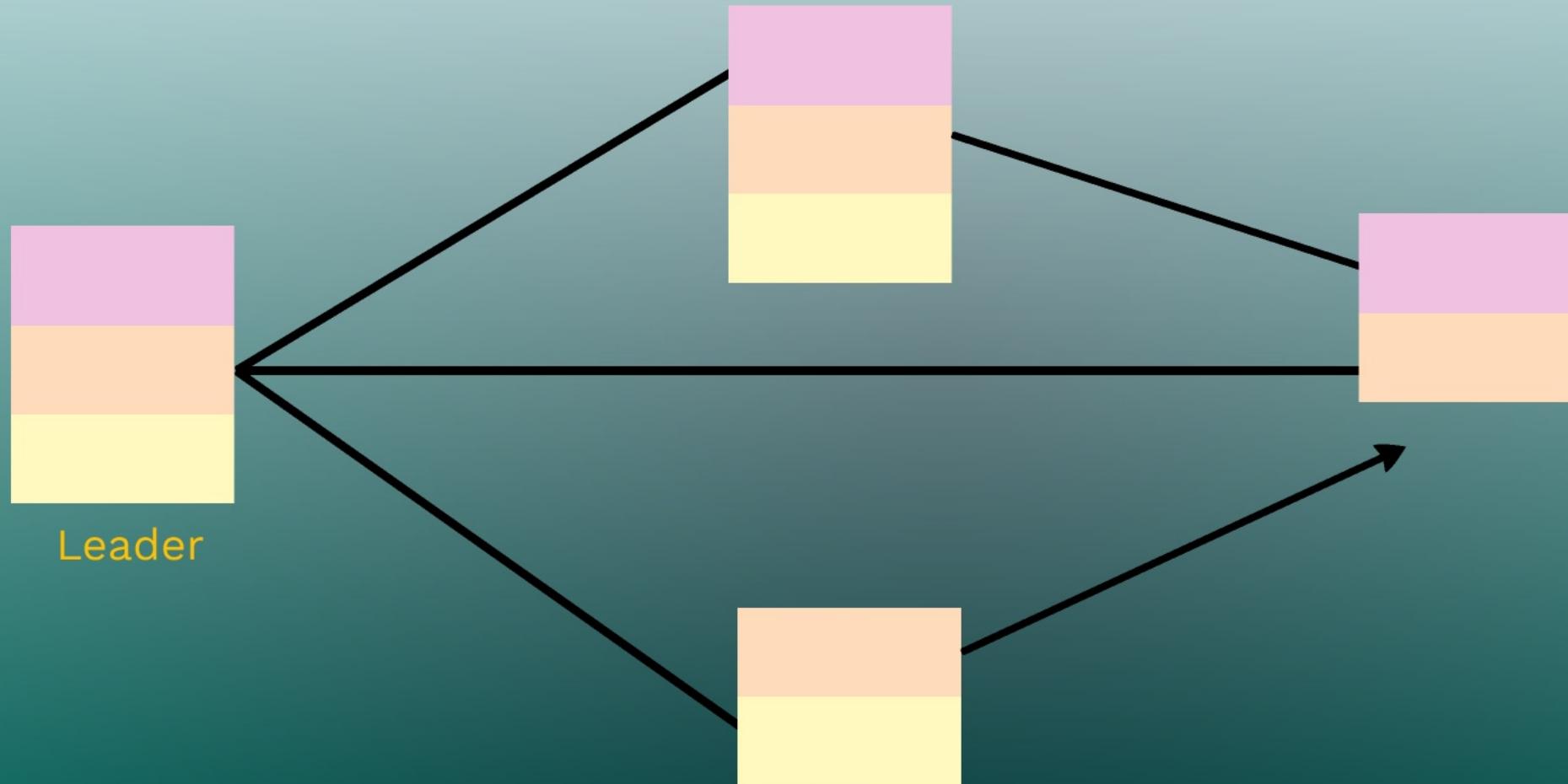
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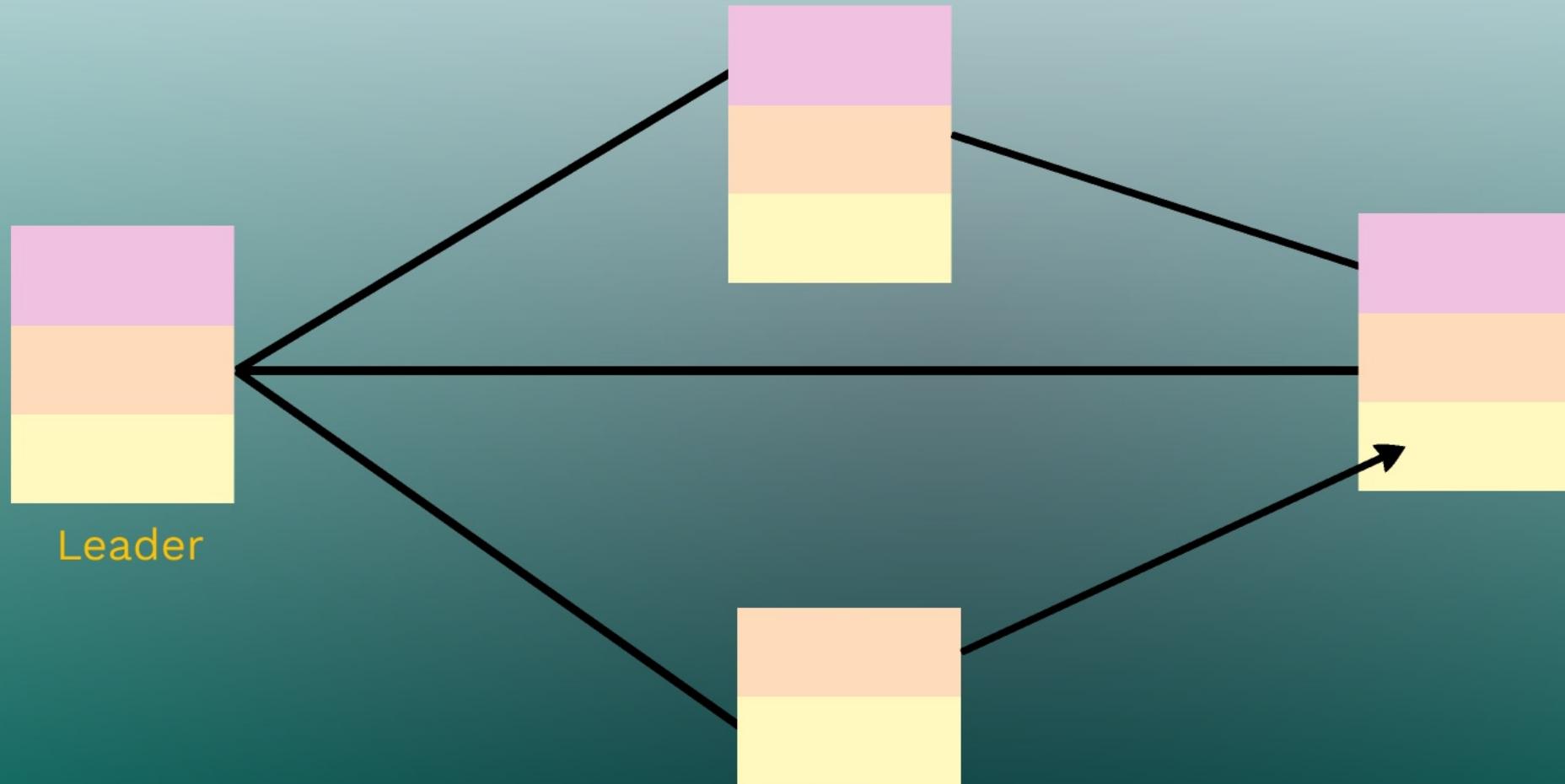
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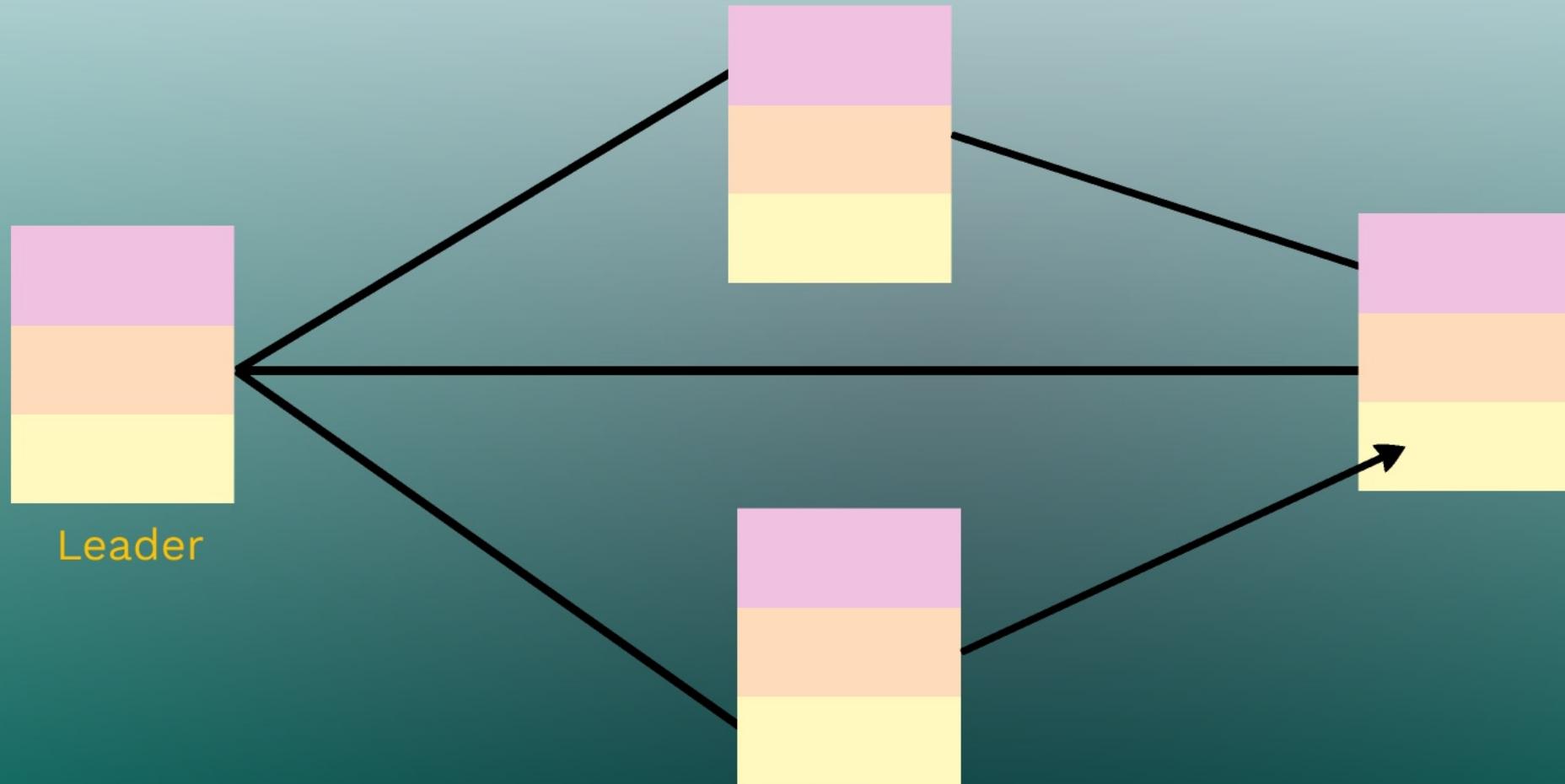
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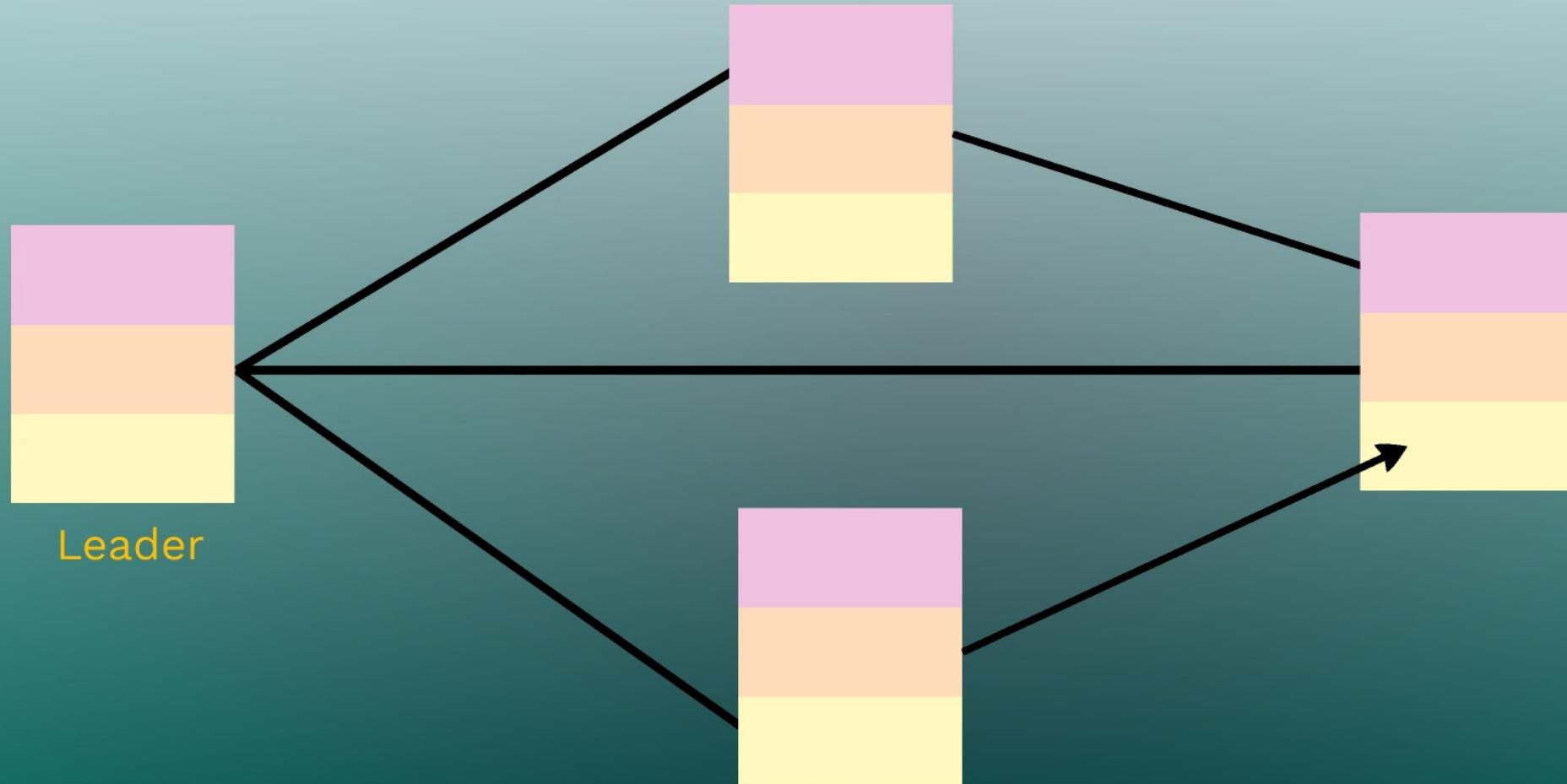


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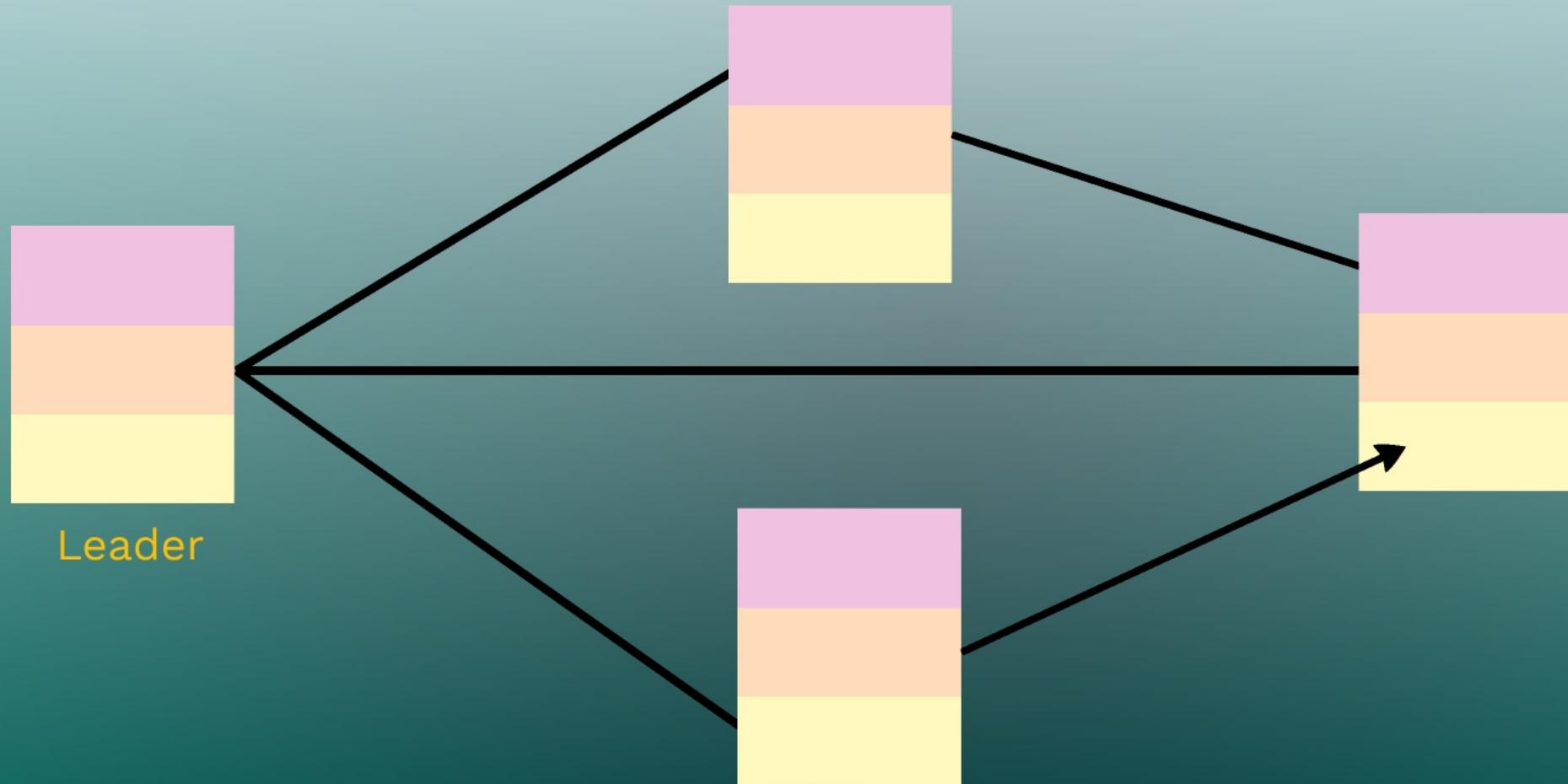


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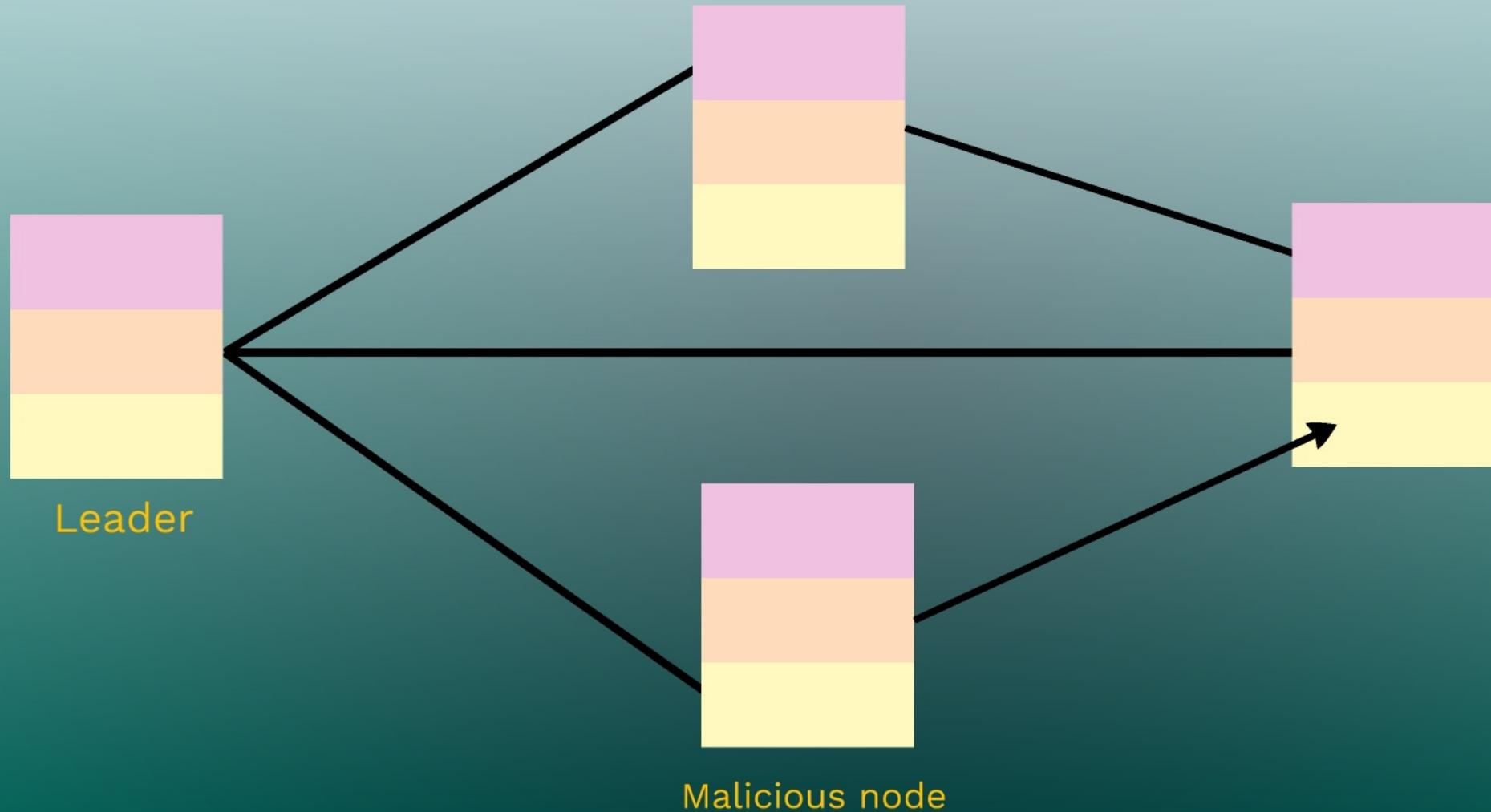




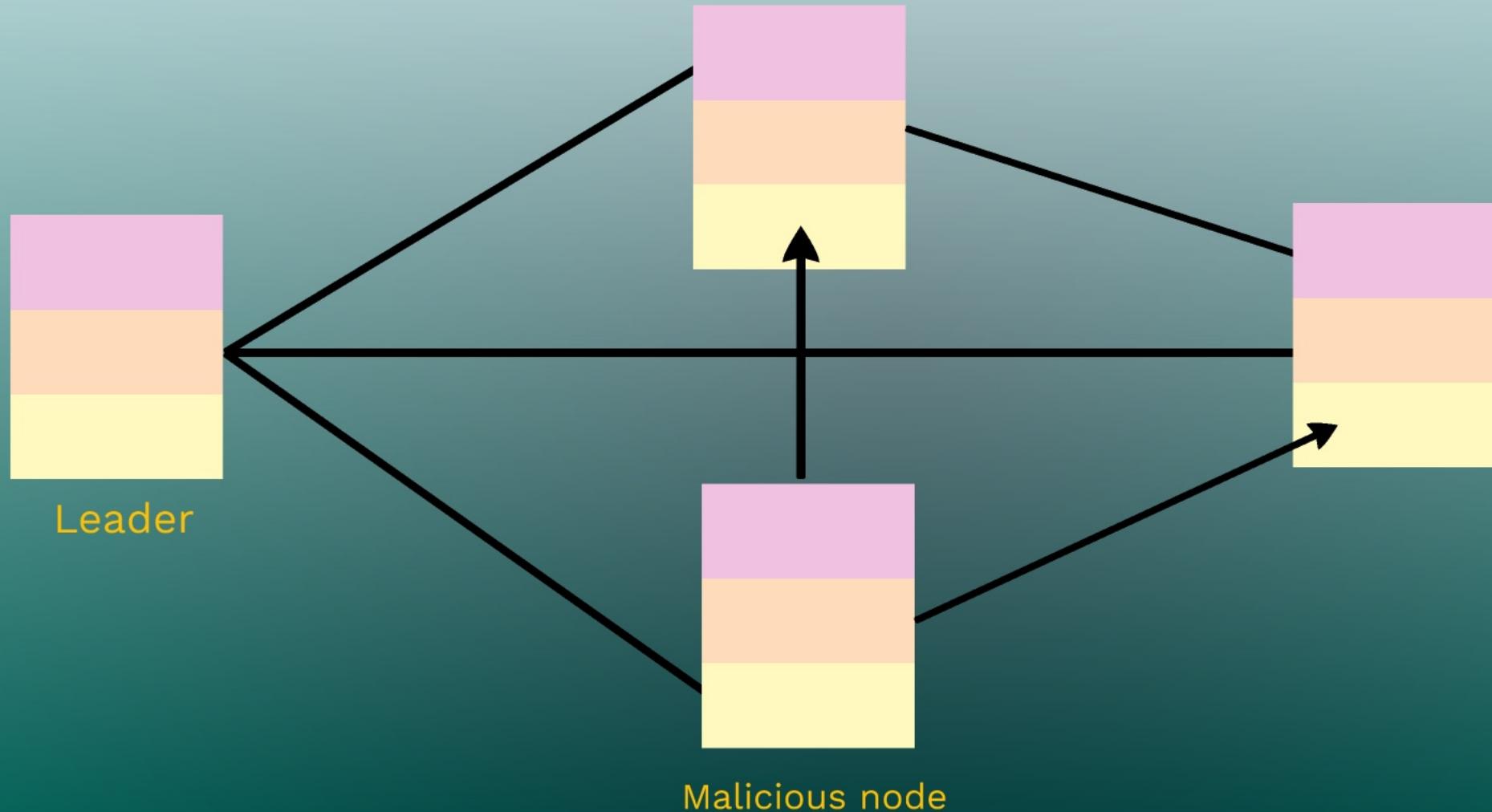
Significance of Merkel Tree



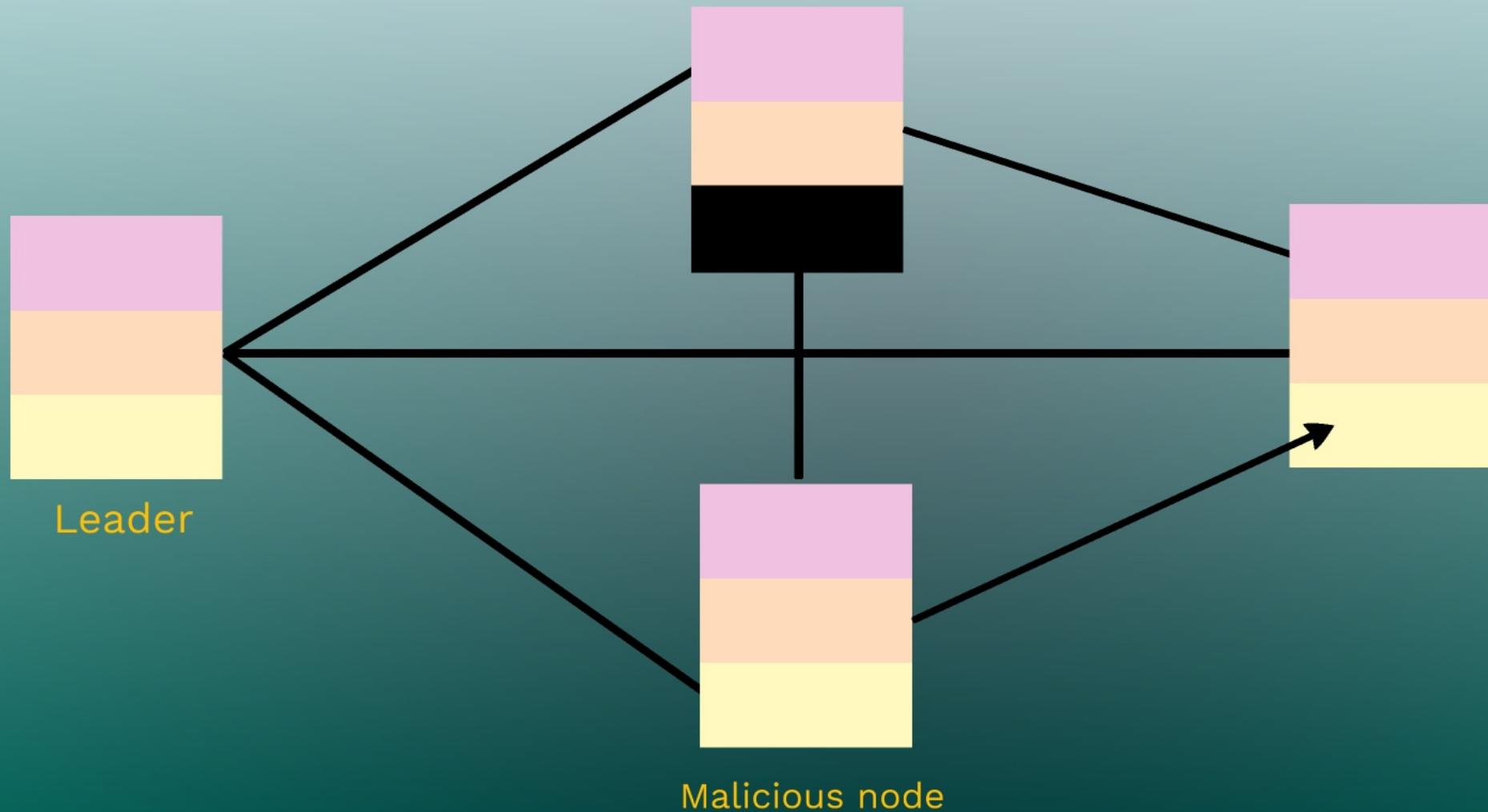
Significance of Merkle Tree



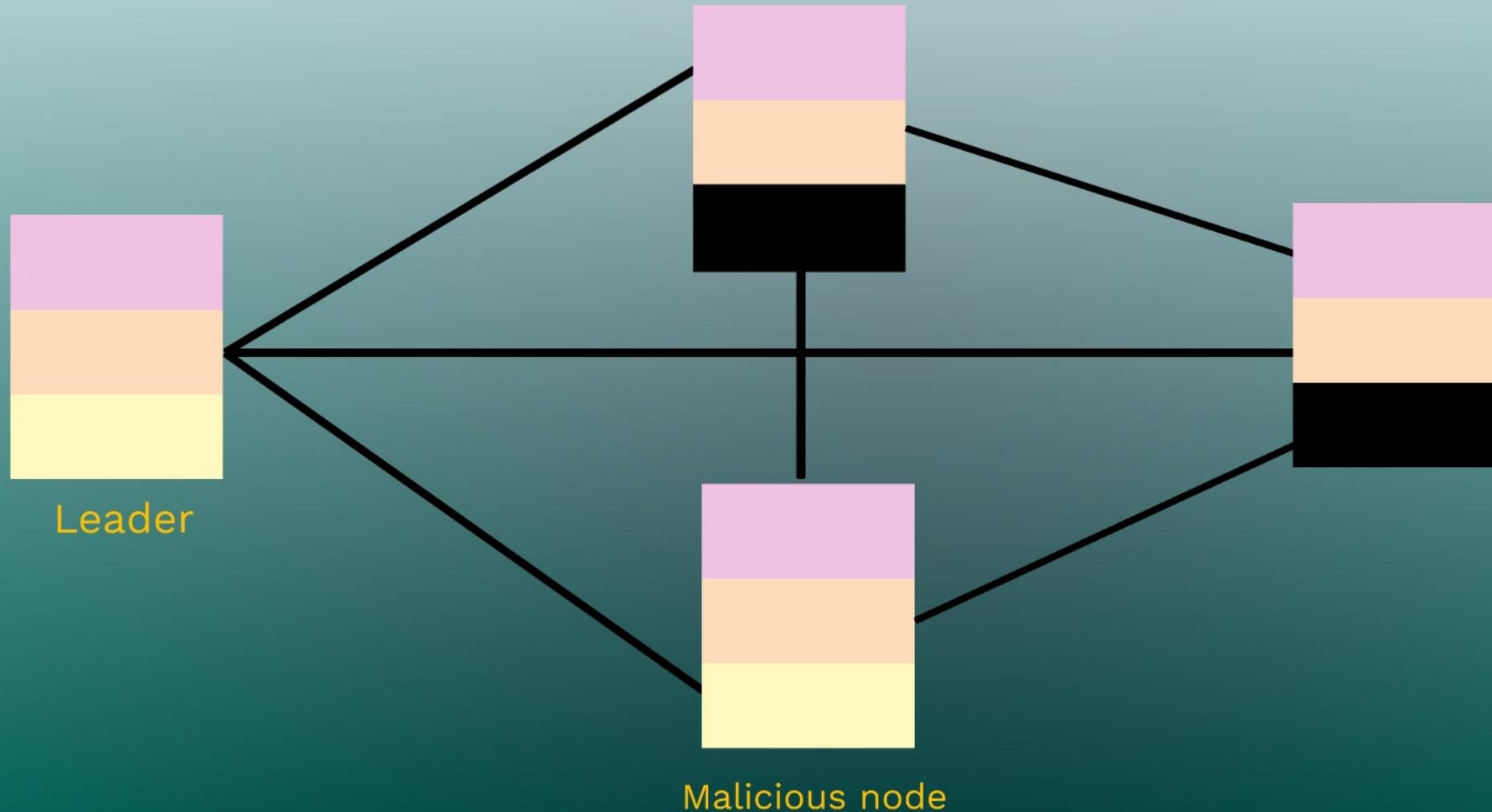
Significance of Merkle Tree



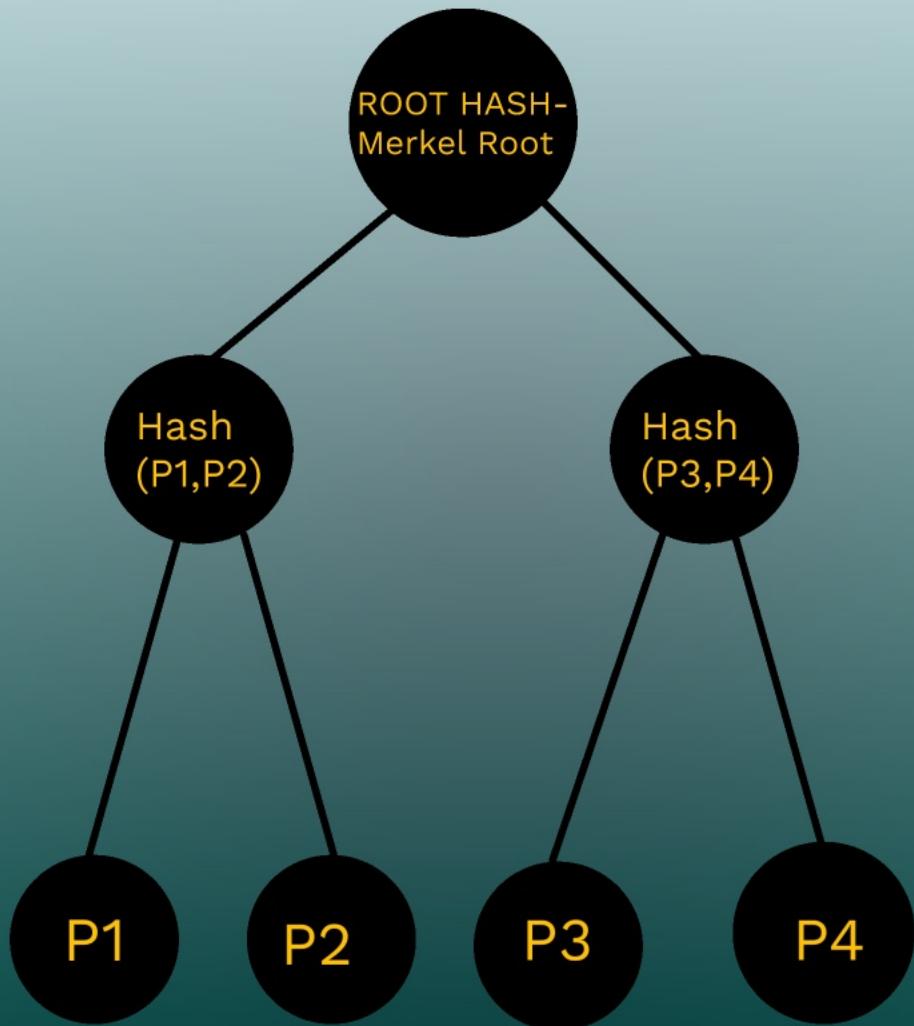
Significance of Merkle Tree



Significance of Merkle Tree



Merkel Tree



Broadcast Stage

Reliable Broadcast Mechanism

P1: Encrypted Message

P1

ECHO:
 $n-f$



READY:
 $2f+1$



INITIAL:

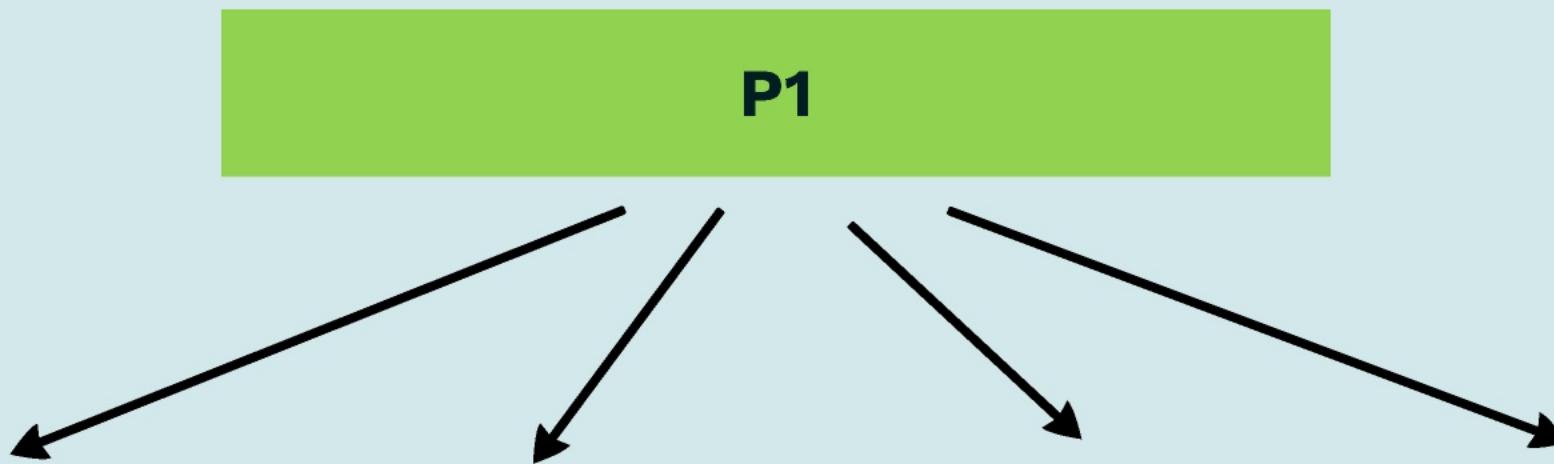


Reliable Broadcast Mechanism

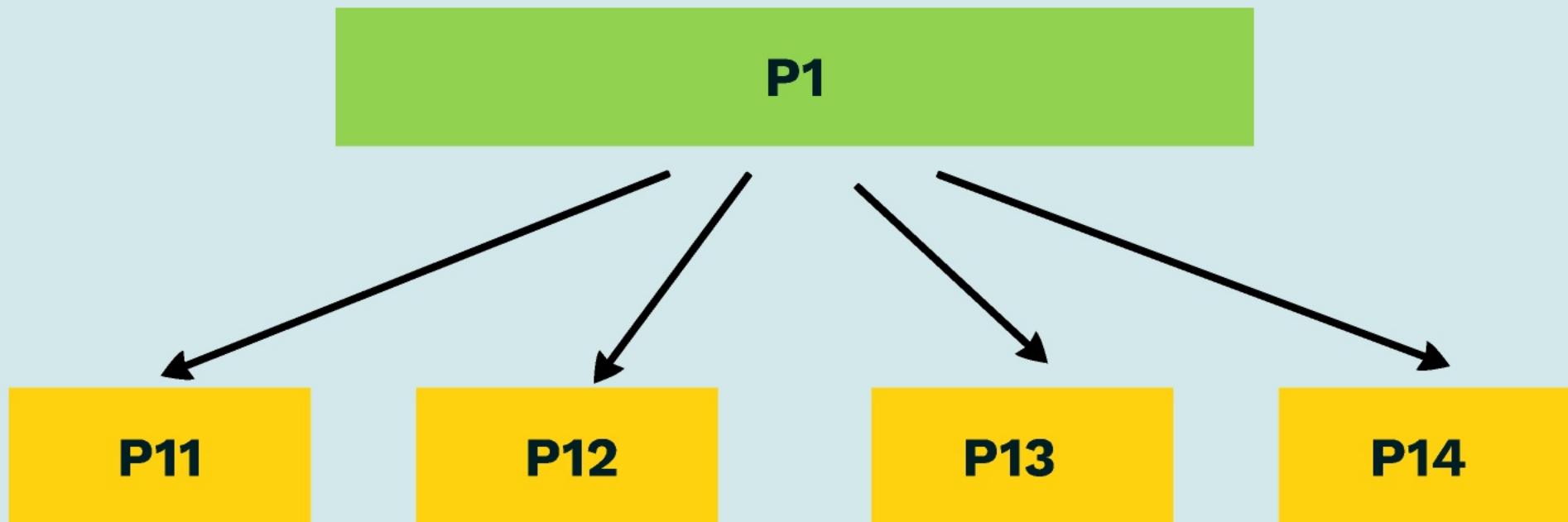
P1: Encrypted Message

P1

P1: Encrypted Message

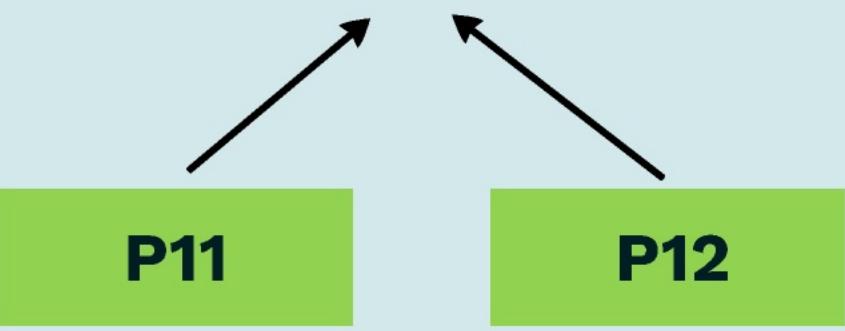


P1: Encrypted Message



P11

P12



```
graph TD; P11[P11] --> Up1[ ]; P12[P12] --> Up2[ ]
```

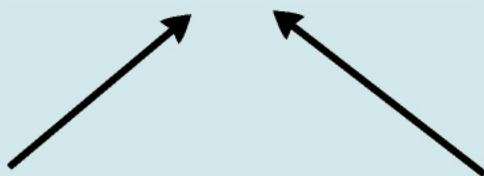
P11

P12

H1: H(P11, P12)

P11

P12



H1: H(P11, P12)



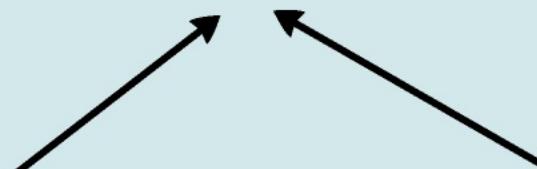
$H_1: H(P_{11}, P_{12})$

P11

P12

P13

P14



H1: $H(P_{11}, P_{12})$

P11

P12

H2: $H(P_{13}, P_{14})$

P13

P14

H1: $H(P_{11}, P_{12})$

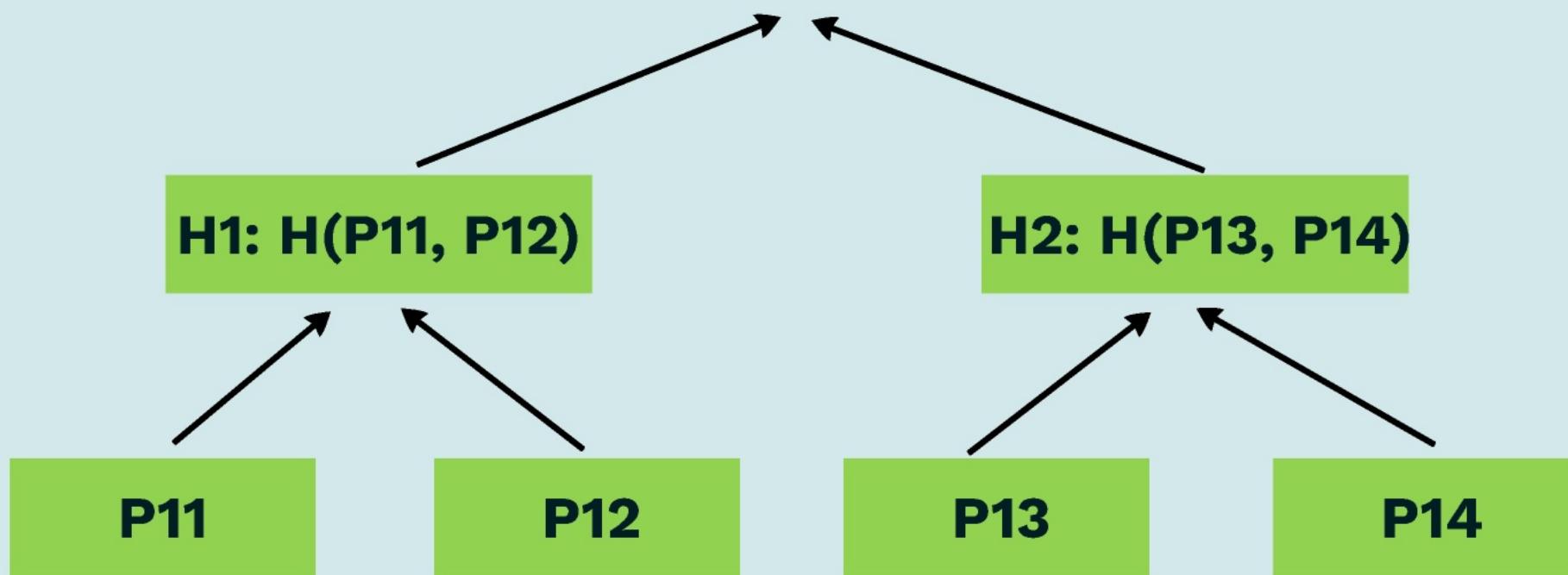
P11

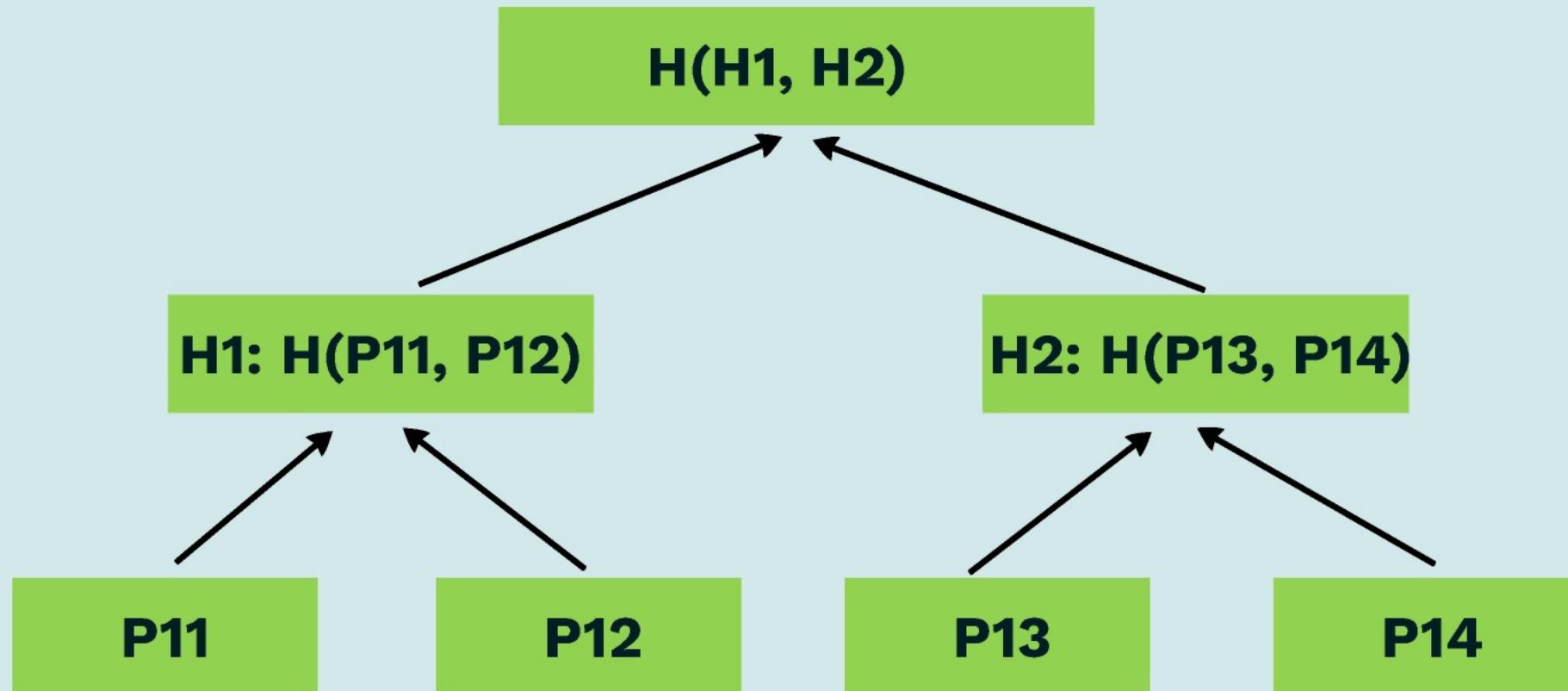
P12

H2: $H(P_{13}, P_{14})$

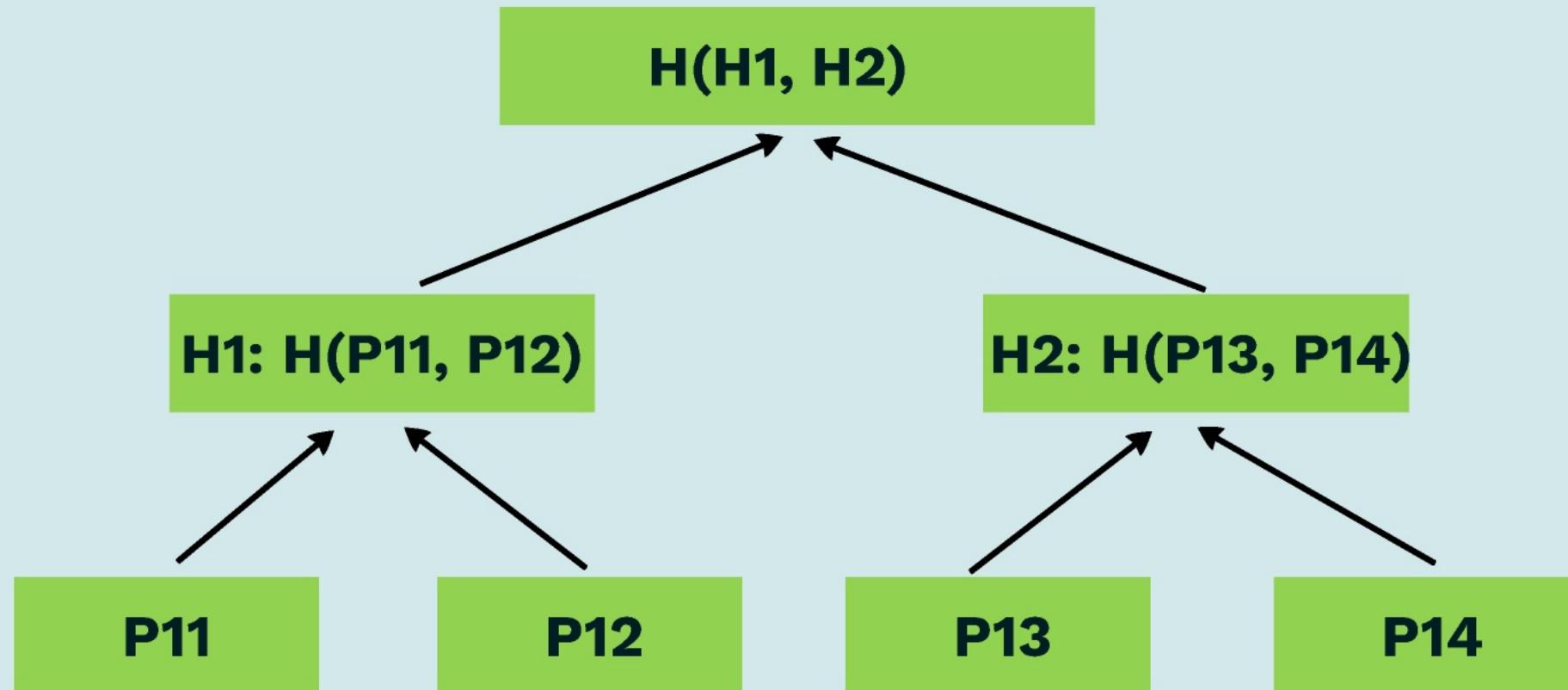
P13

P14

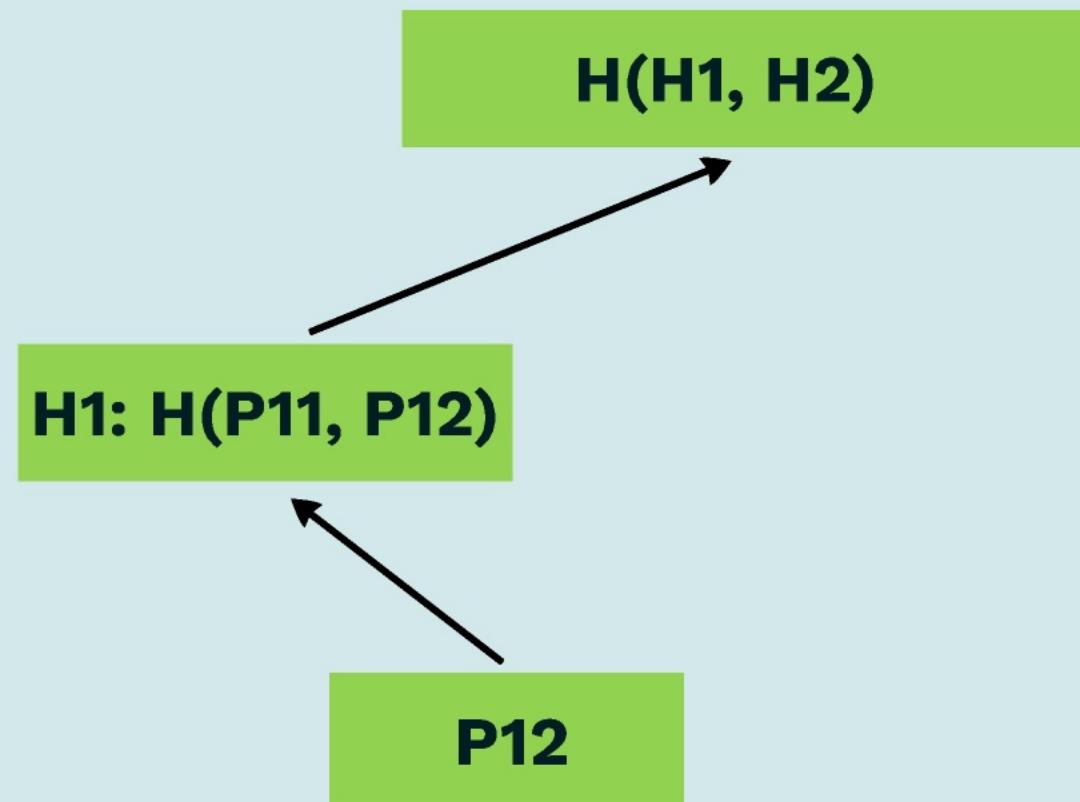




FINALLY: H (Root)

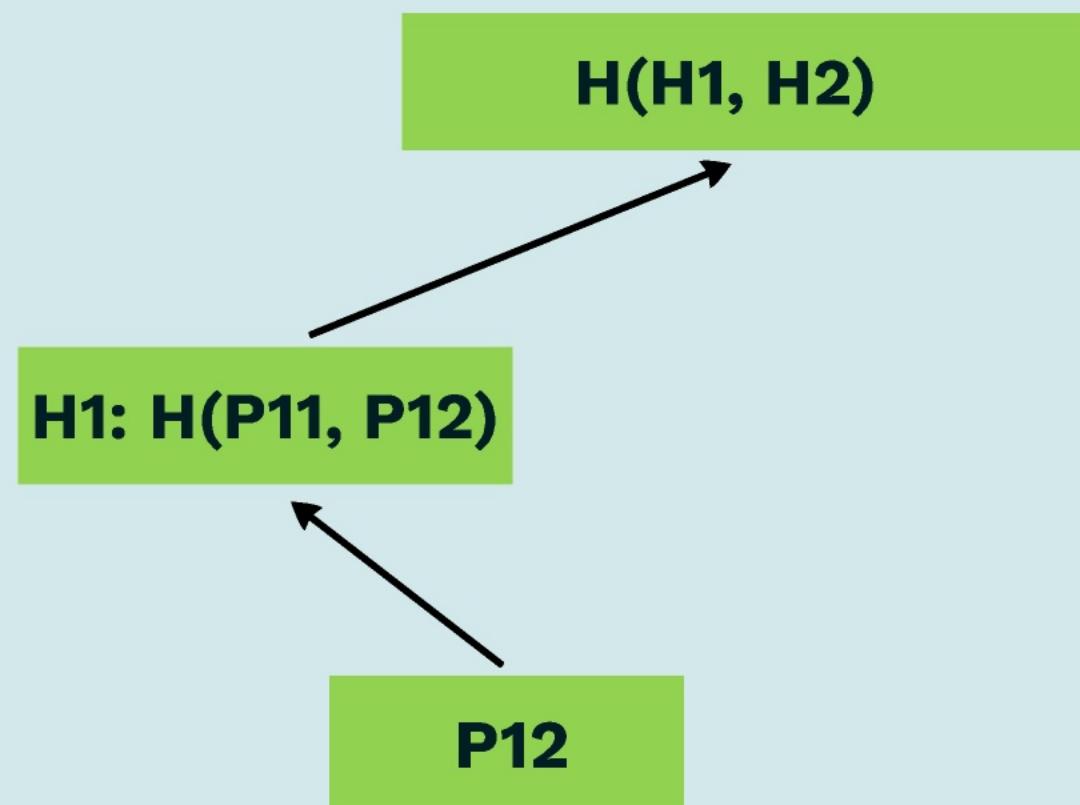


FINALLY: H (Root)



FINALLY: H (Root)

Branch: b2



INITIAL:

N2

A yellow circular node labeled N2, positioned in the lower-left quadrant of the diagram.

N1

A yellow circular node labeled N1, positioned at the top center of the diagram.

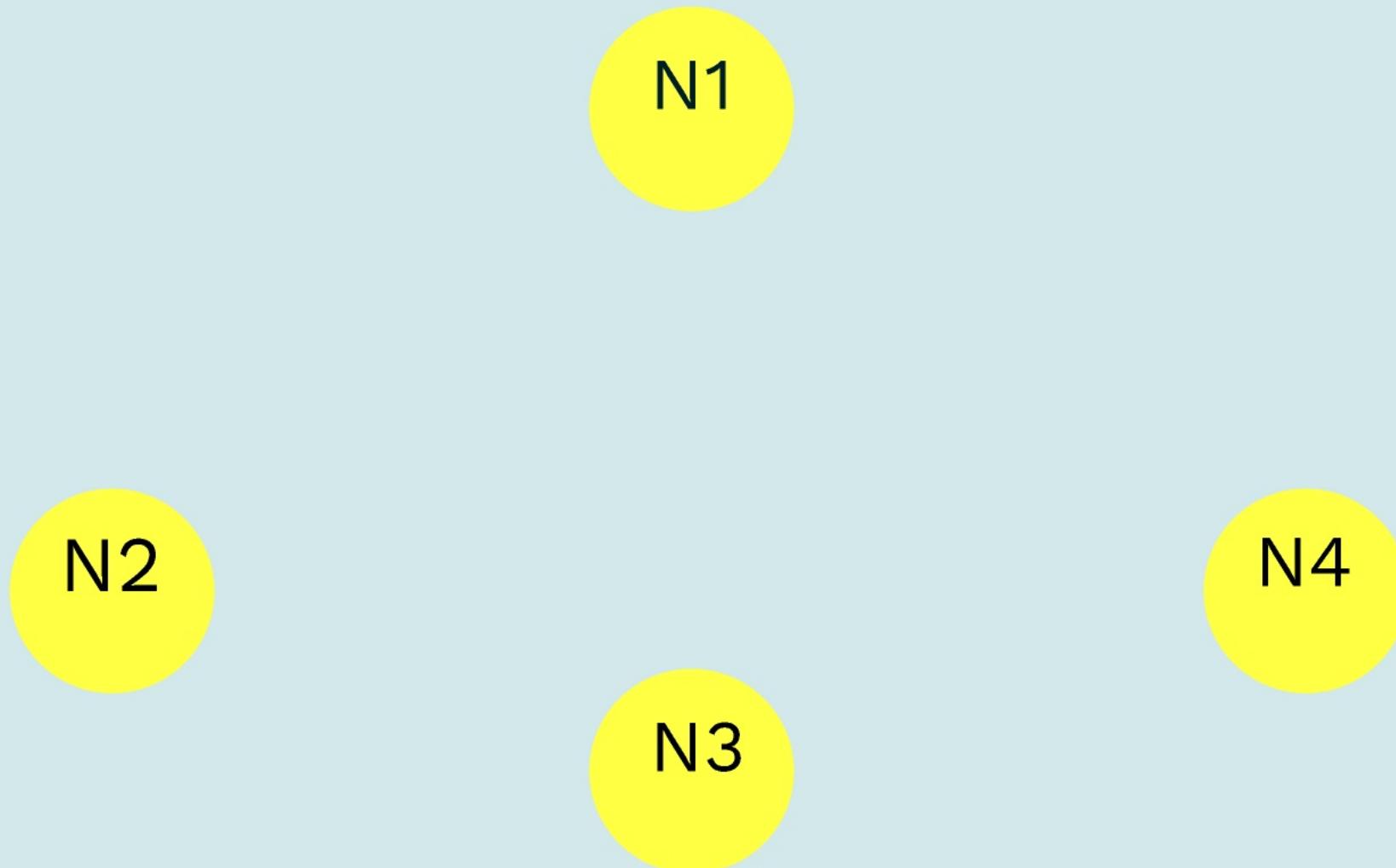
N3

A yellow circular node labeled N3, positioned in the lower-center quadrant of the diagram.

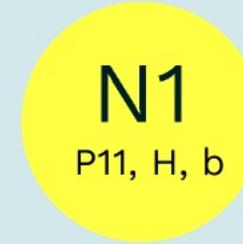
N4

A yellow circular node labeled N4, positioned in the lower-right quadrant of the diagram.

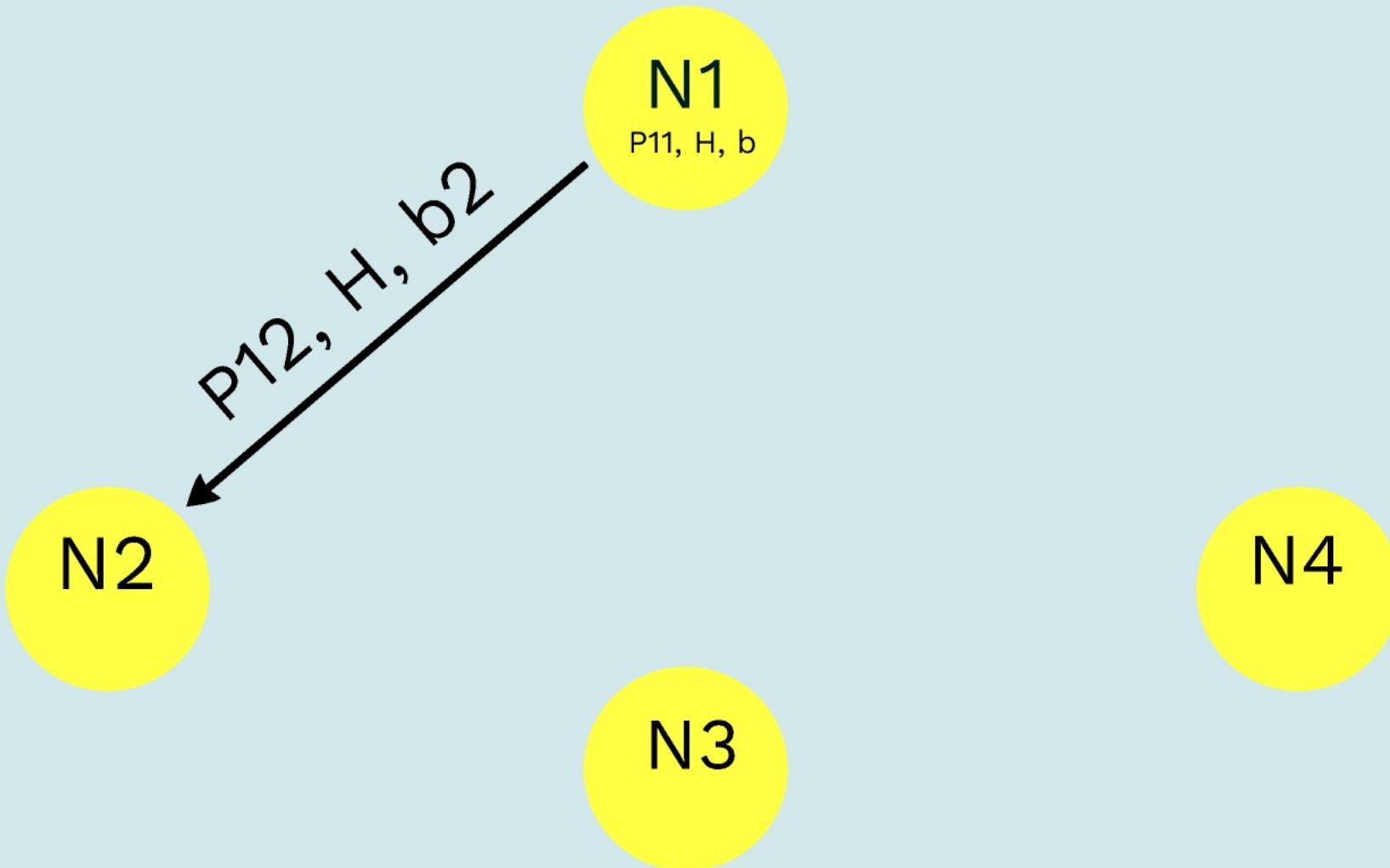
INITIAL: P11, P12, P13, P14, H, b



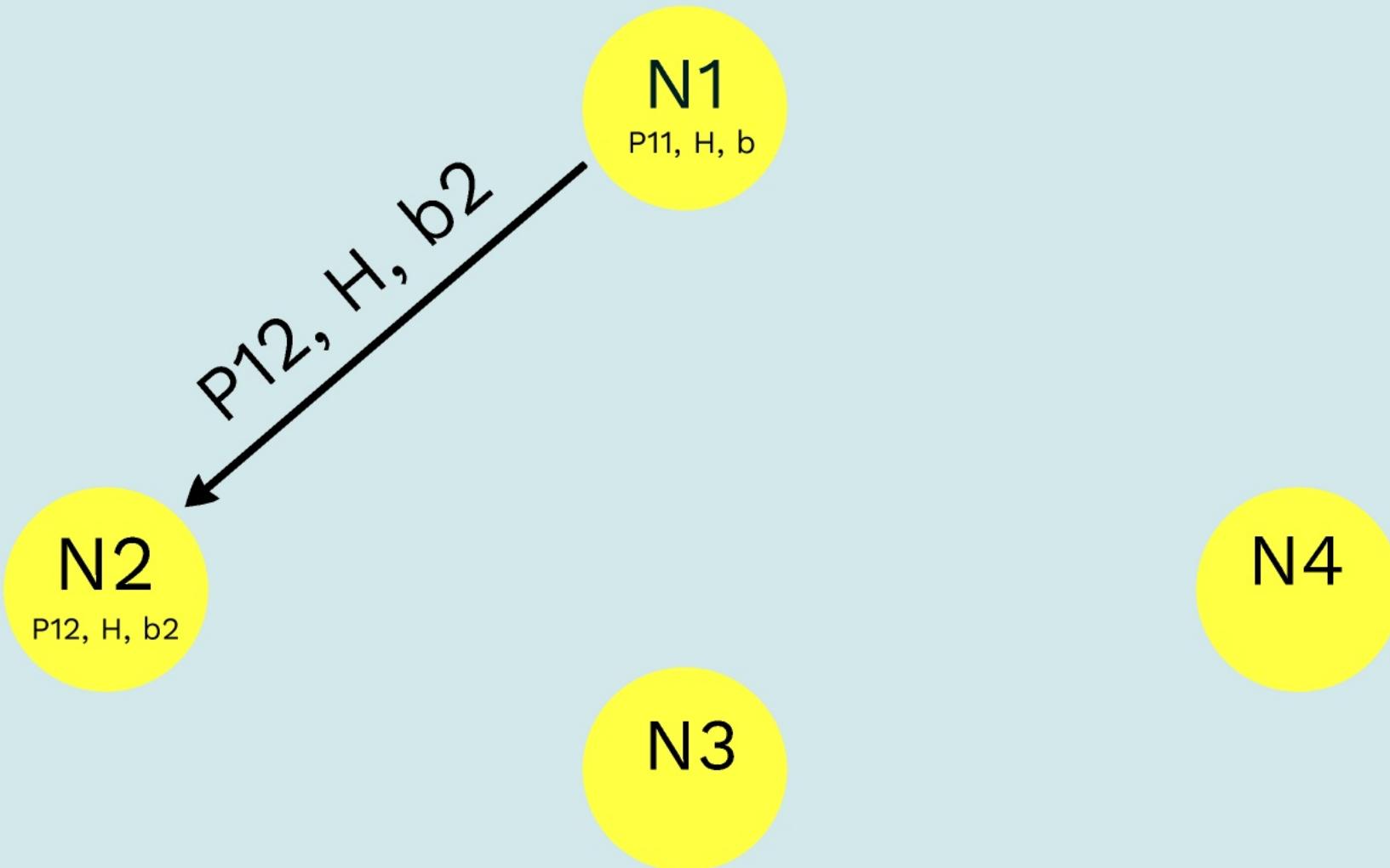
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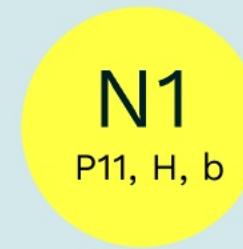
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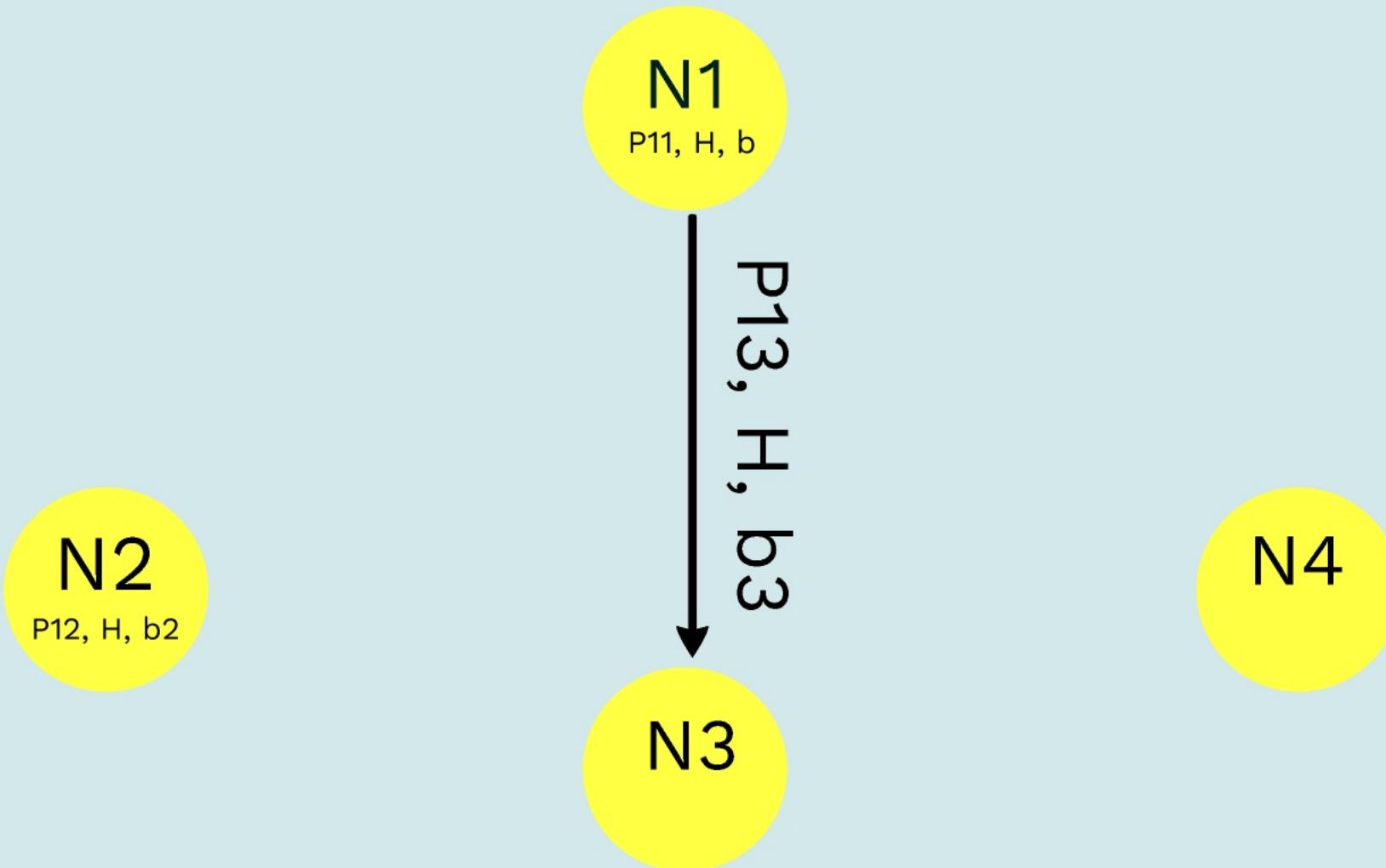
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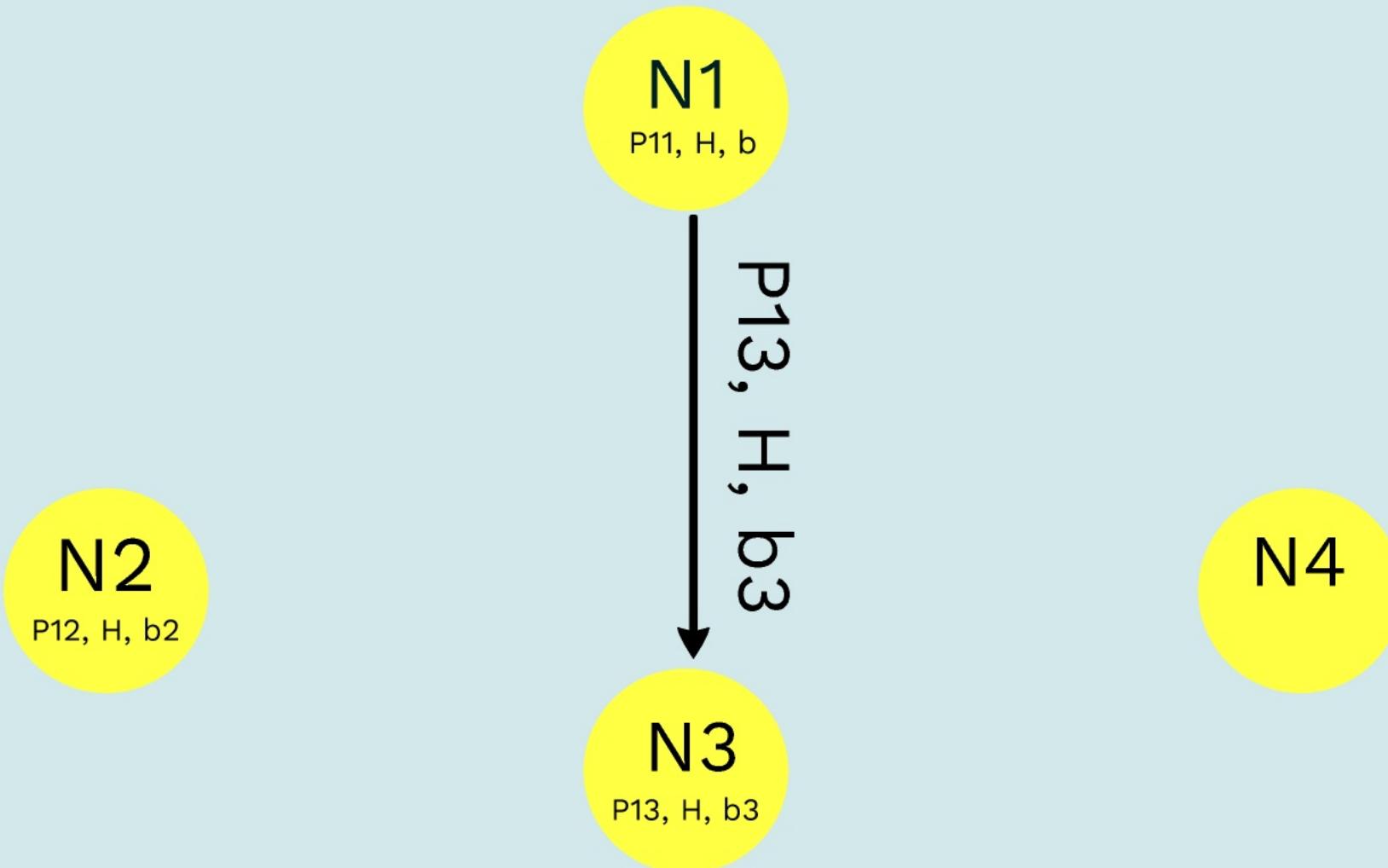
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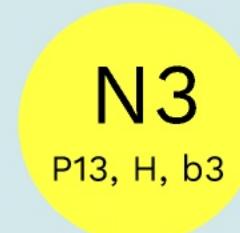
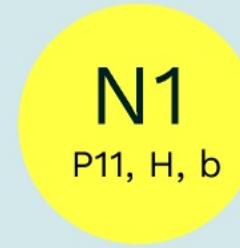
INITIAL: P11, P12, P13, P14, H, b



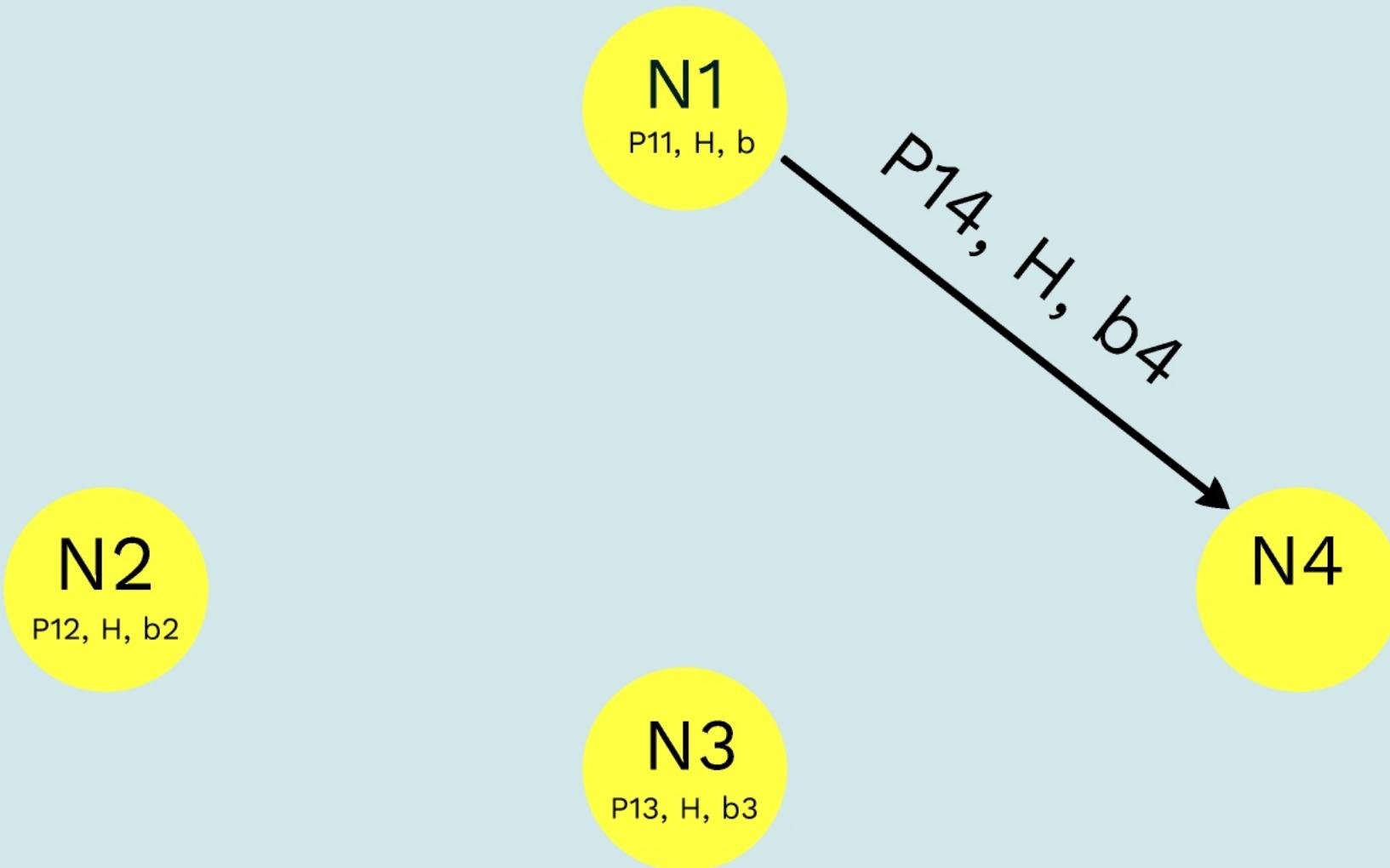
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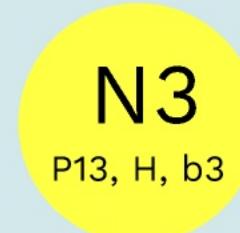
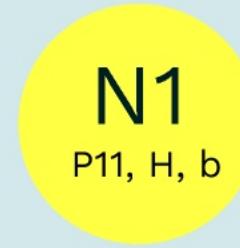
INITIAL: P11, P12, P13, P14, H, b



INITIAL: P11, P12, P13, P14, H, b



INITIAL: P11, P12, P13, P14, H, b



INITIAL: P11, P12, P13, P14, H, b



ECHO:

n-f

N1

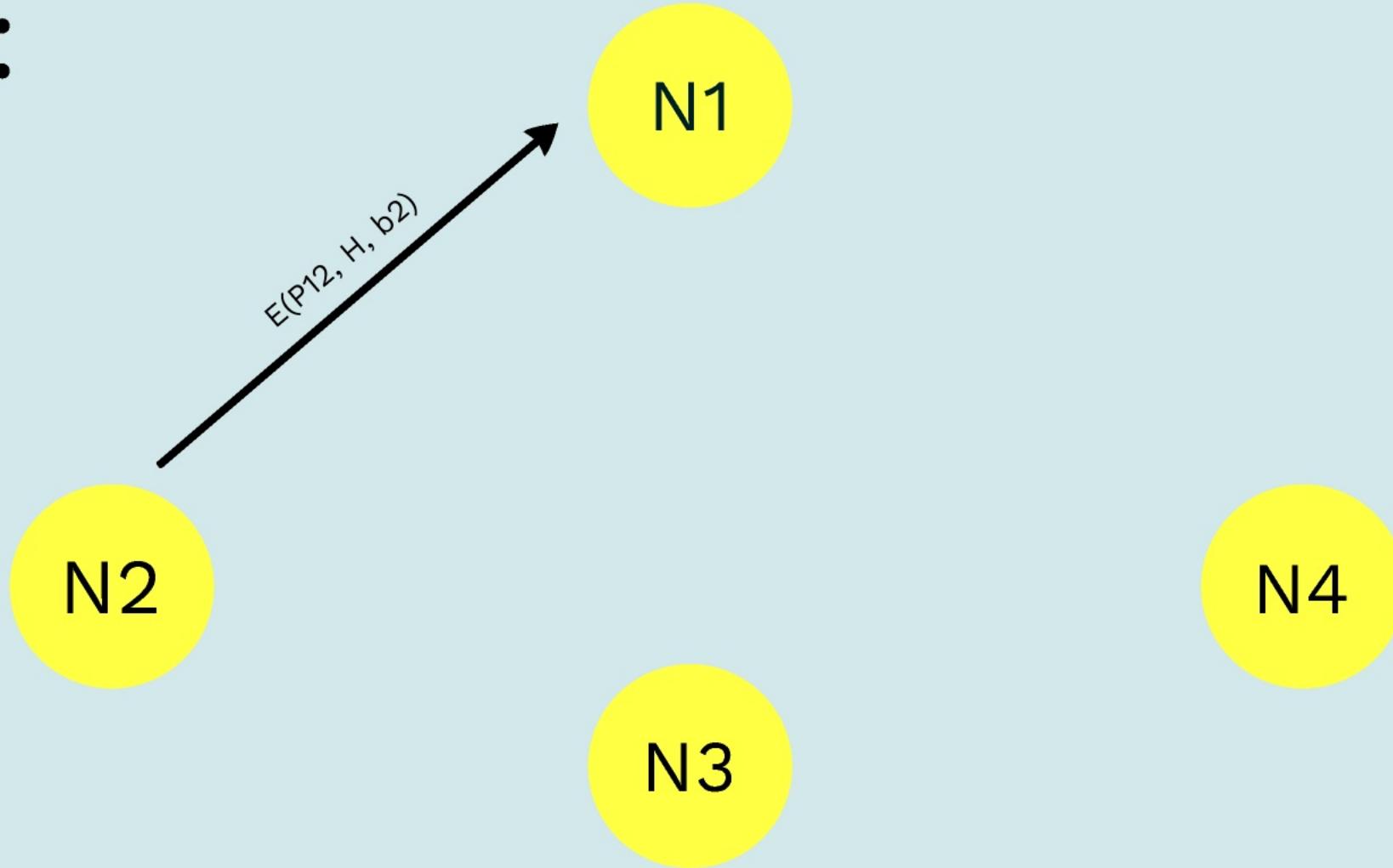
N2

N3

N4

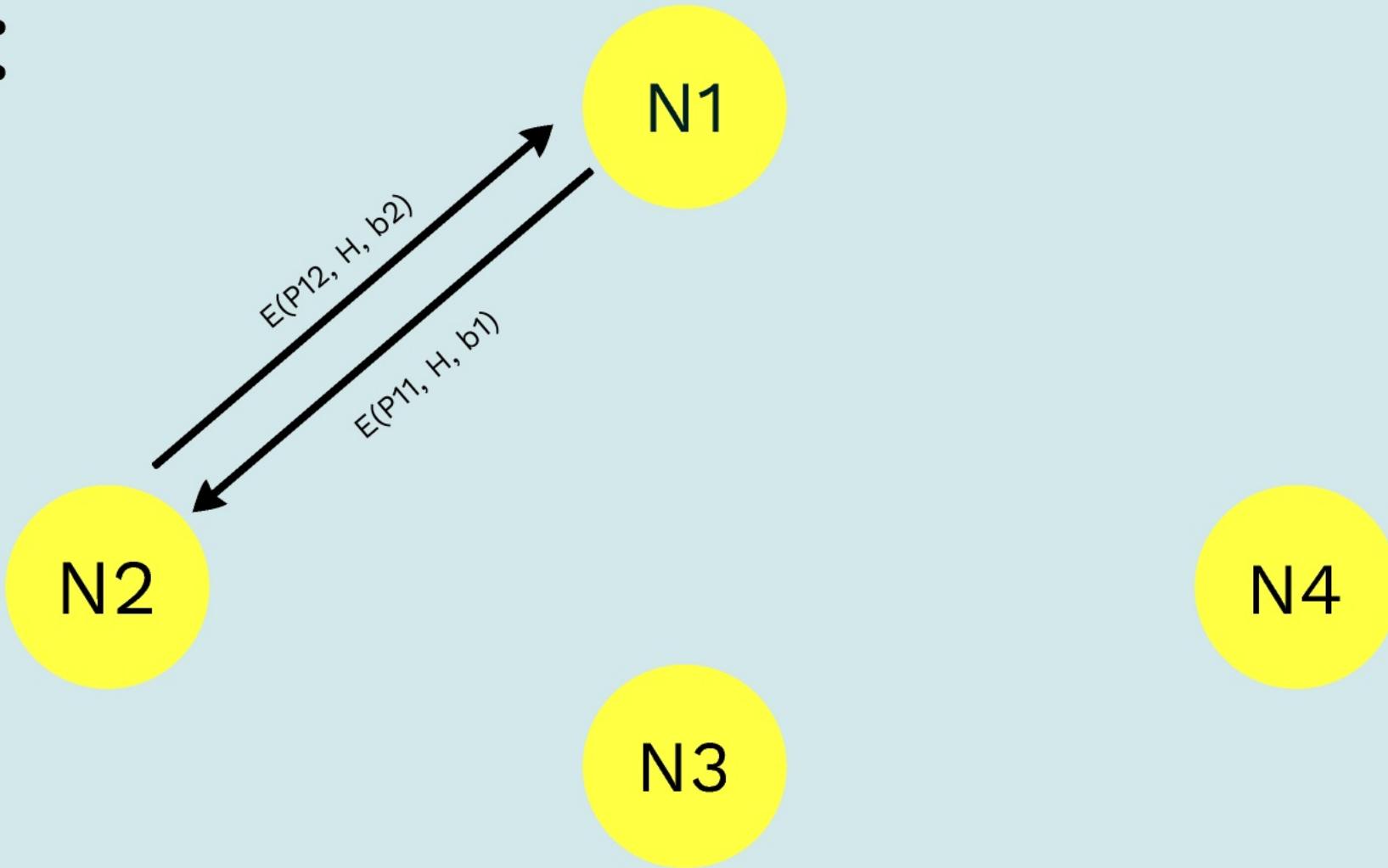
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n-f



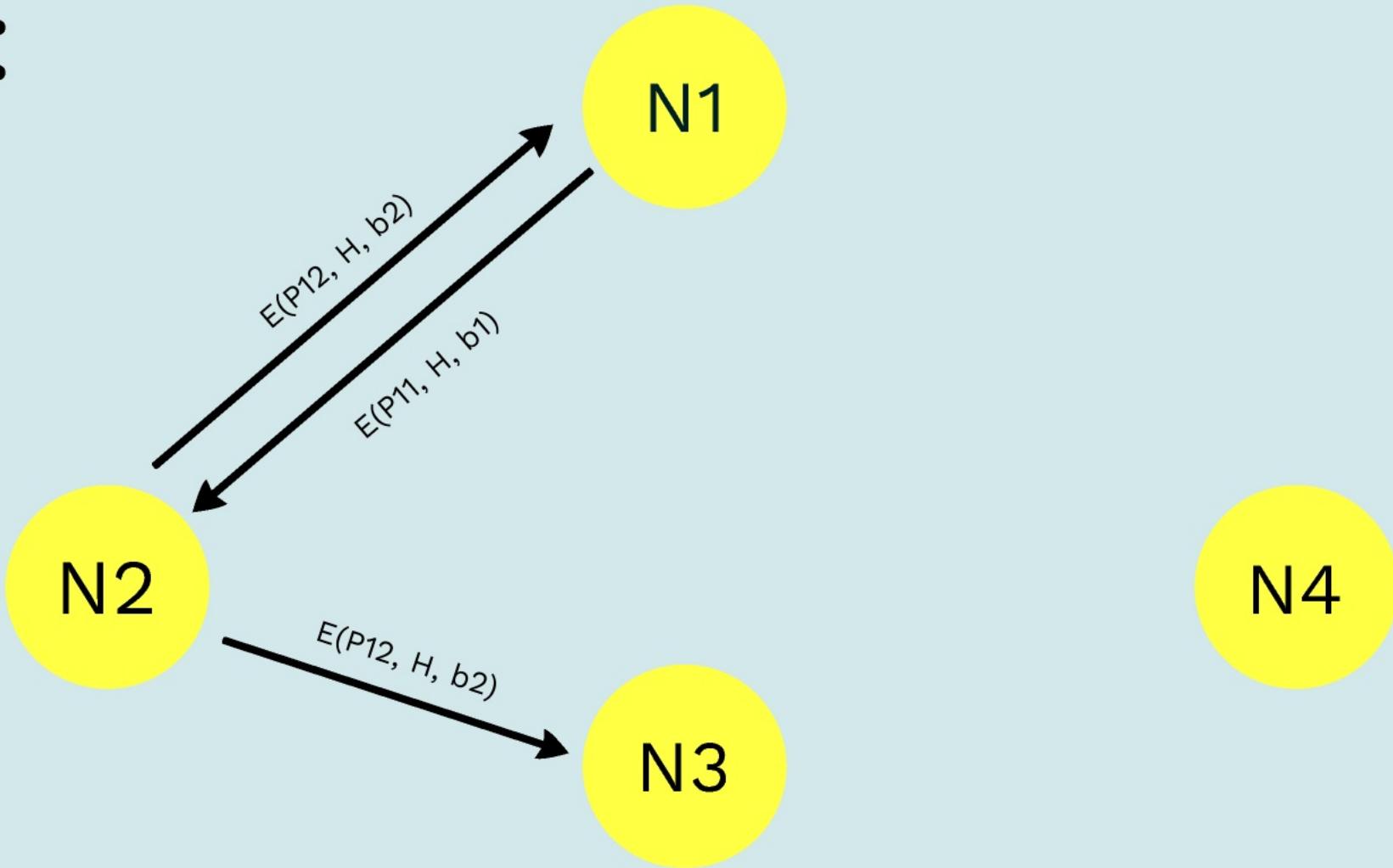
ECHO:

n-f



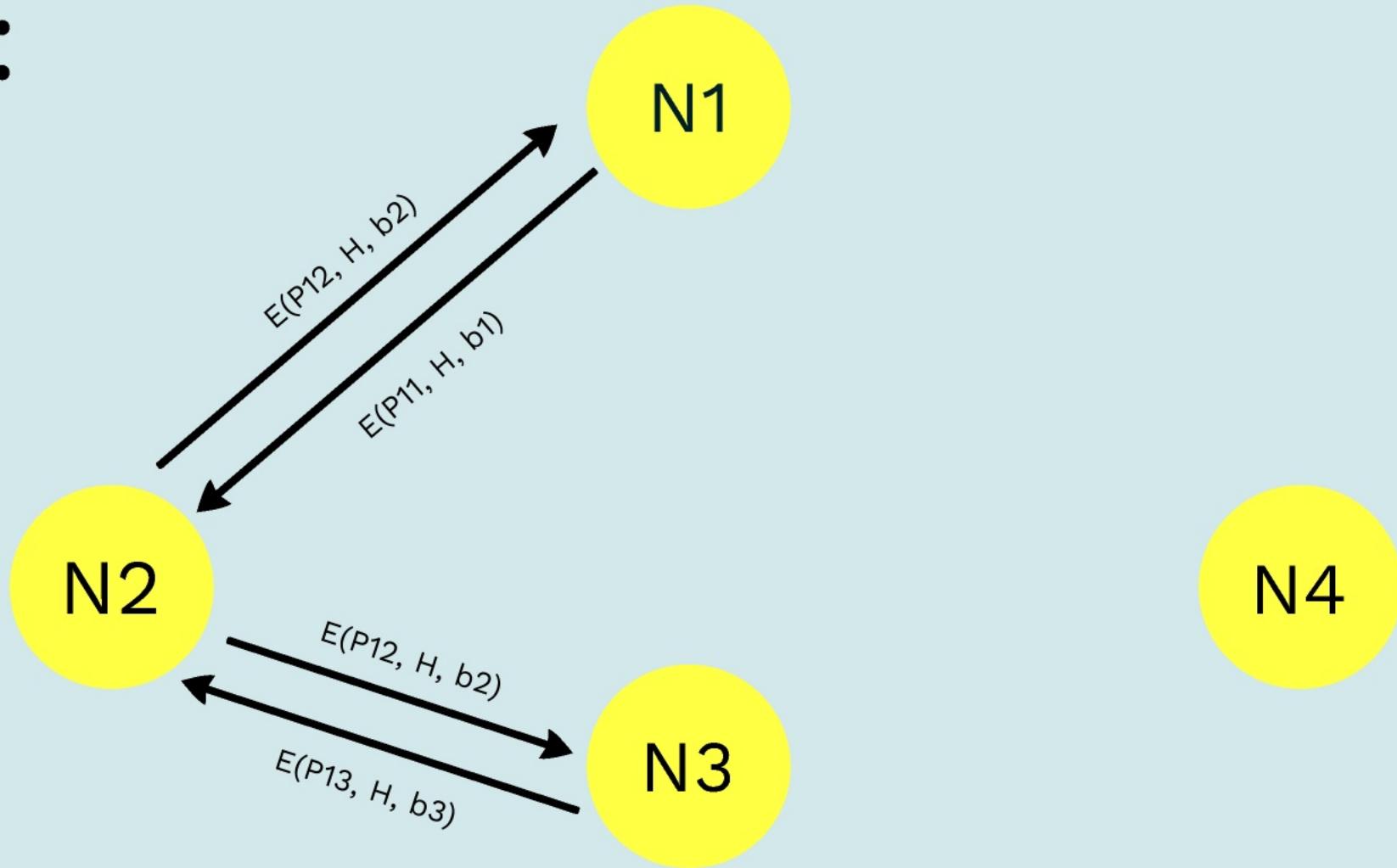
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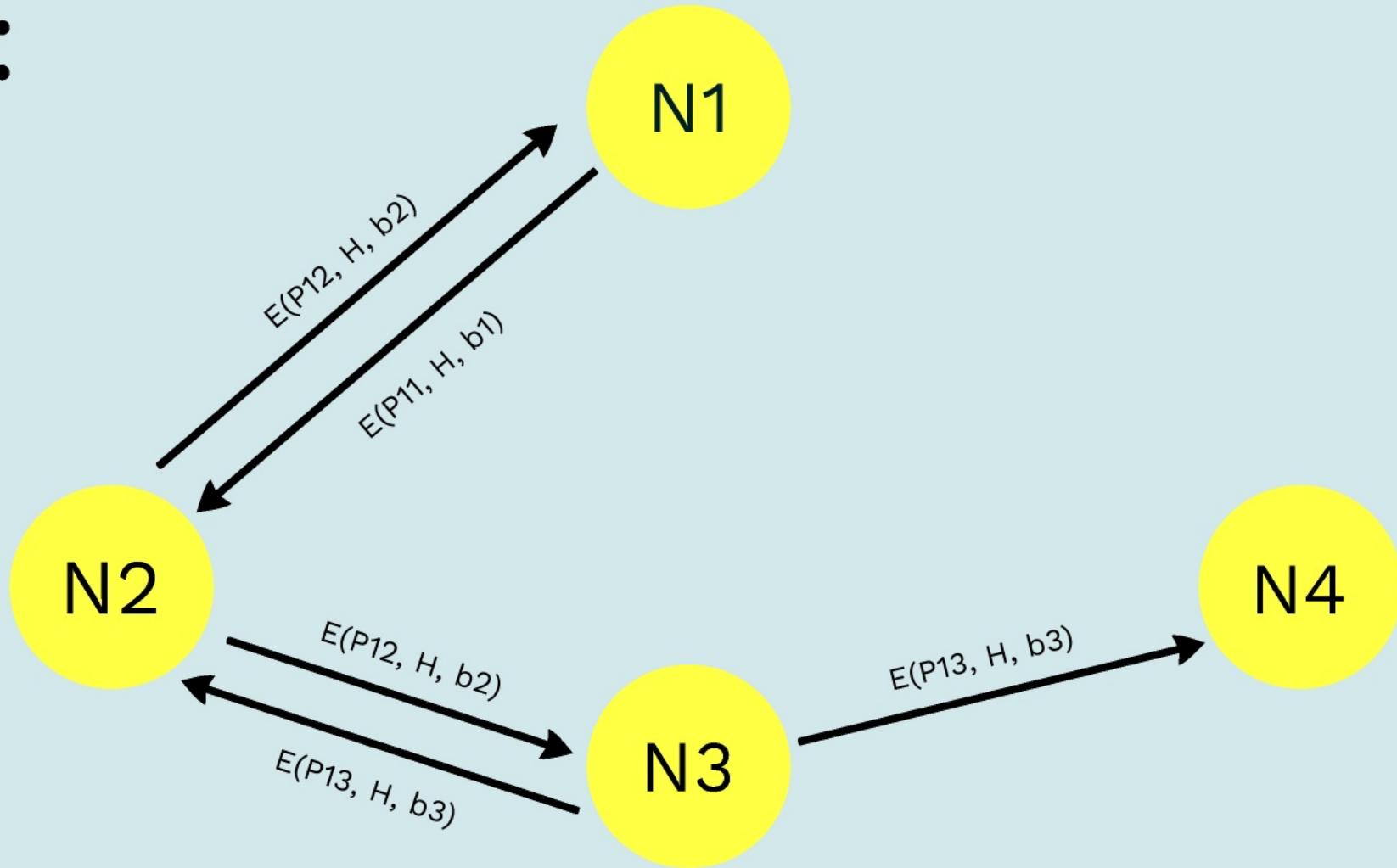
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n-f



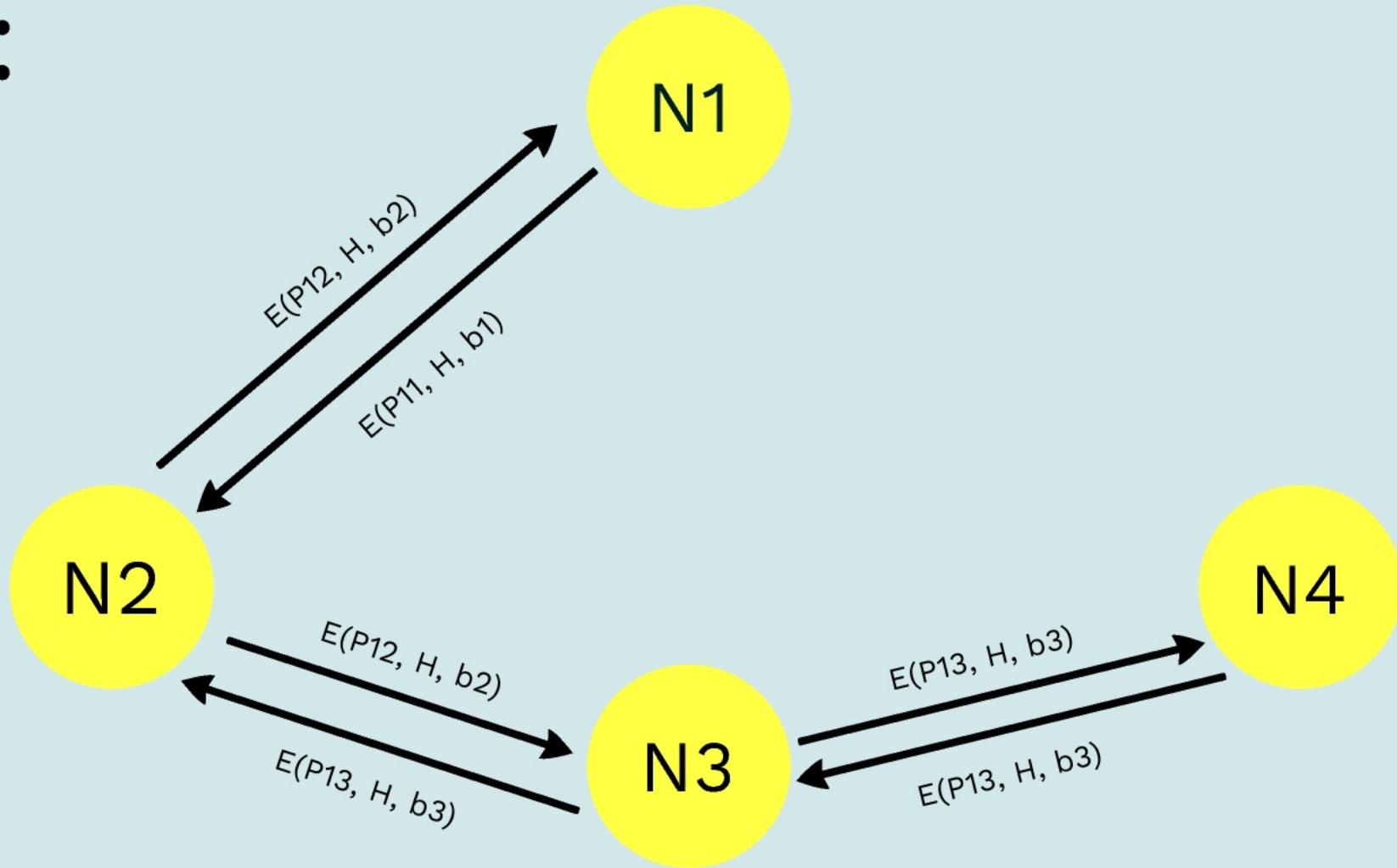
ECHO:

n-f



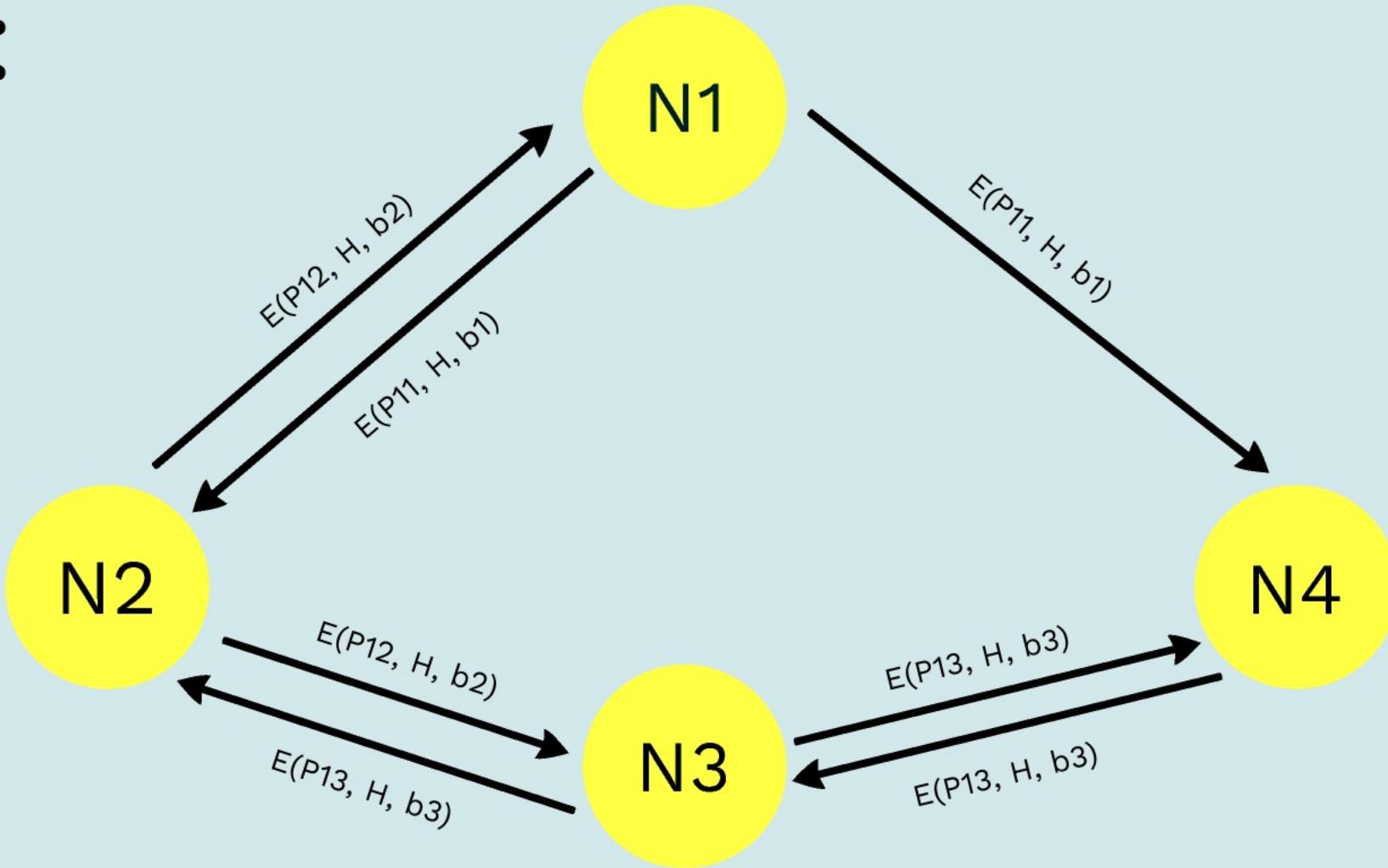
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n-f



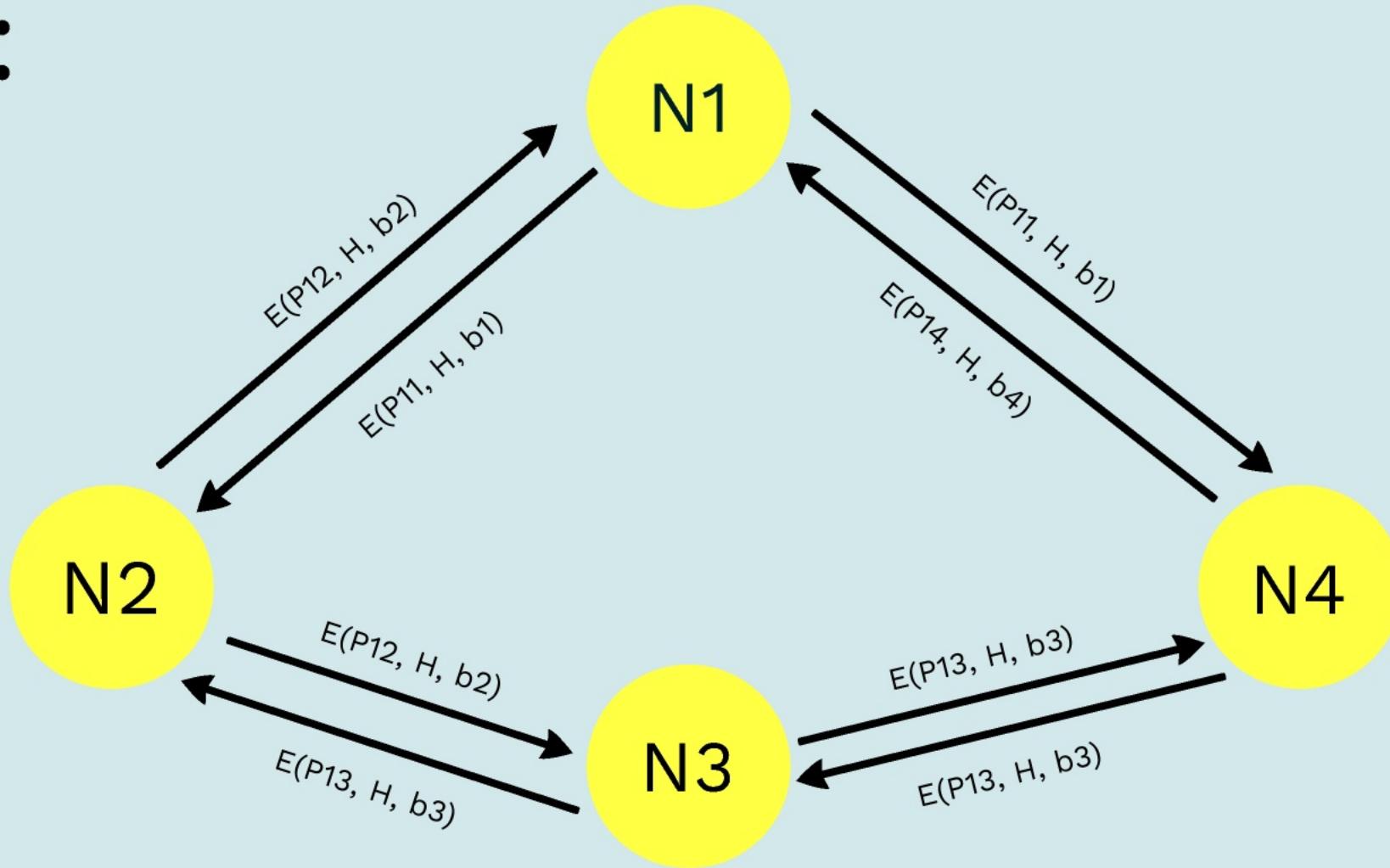
ECHO:

n-f



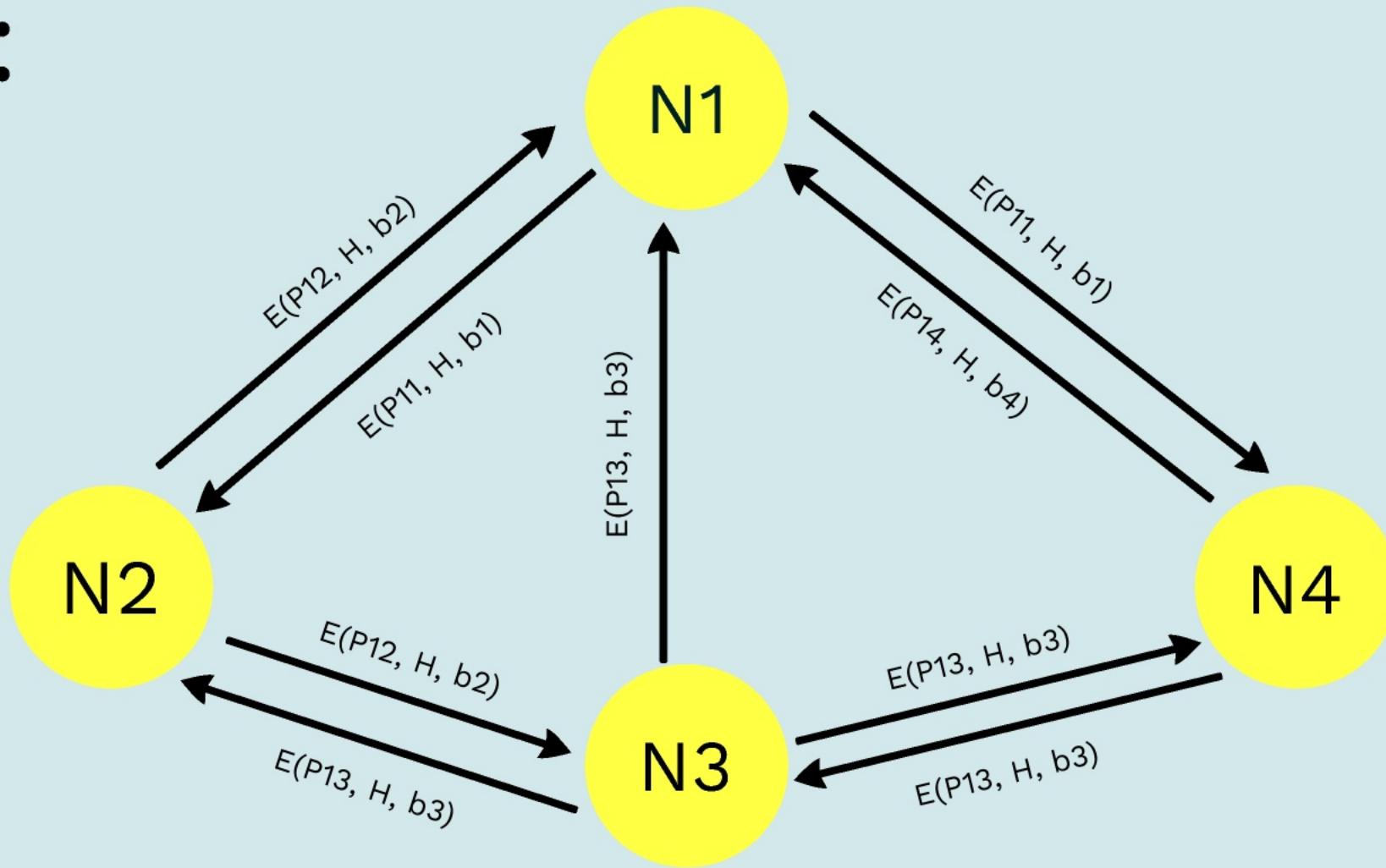
ECHO:

n-f



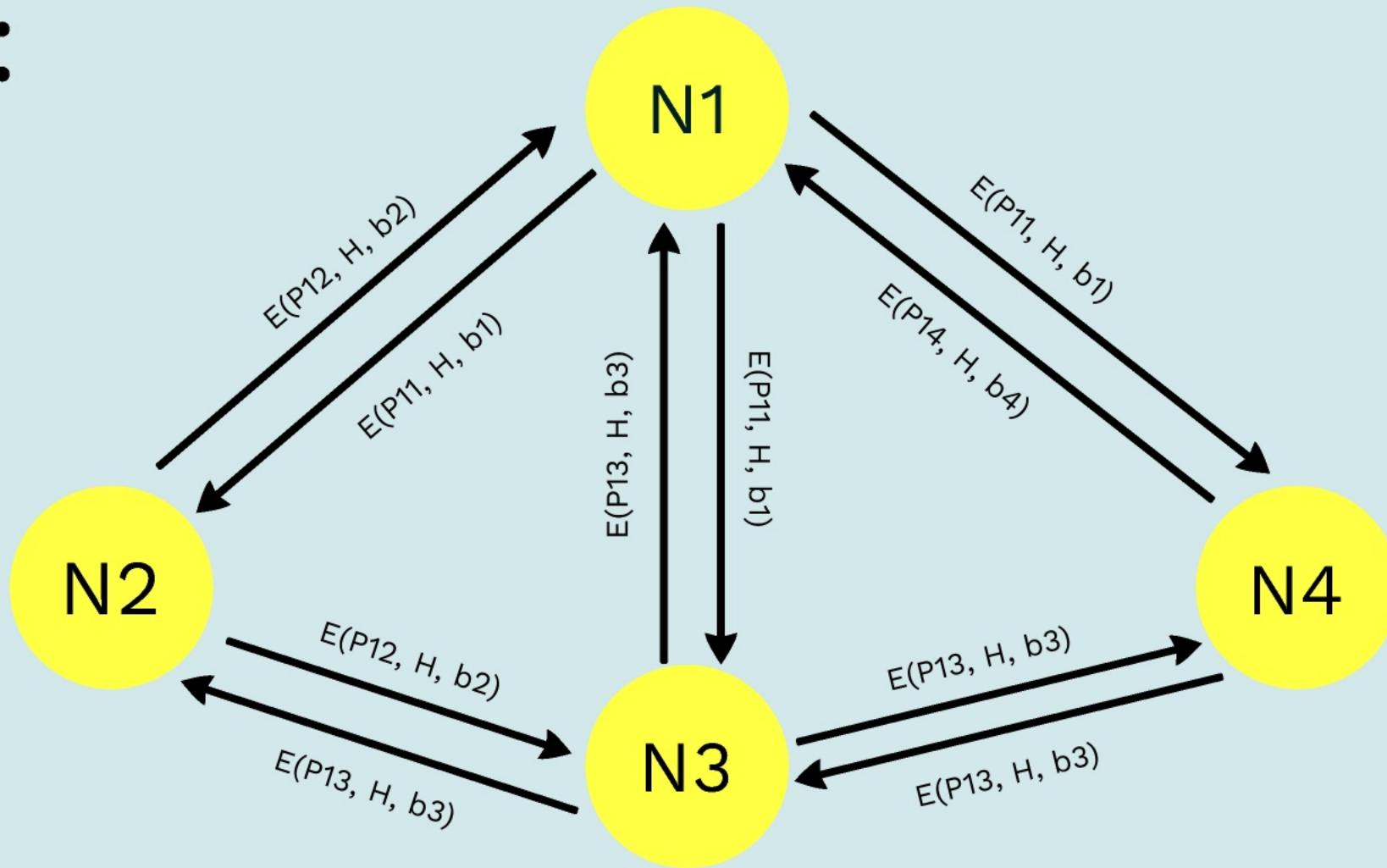
ECHO:

n-f



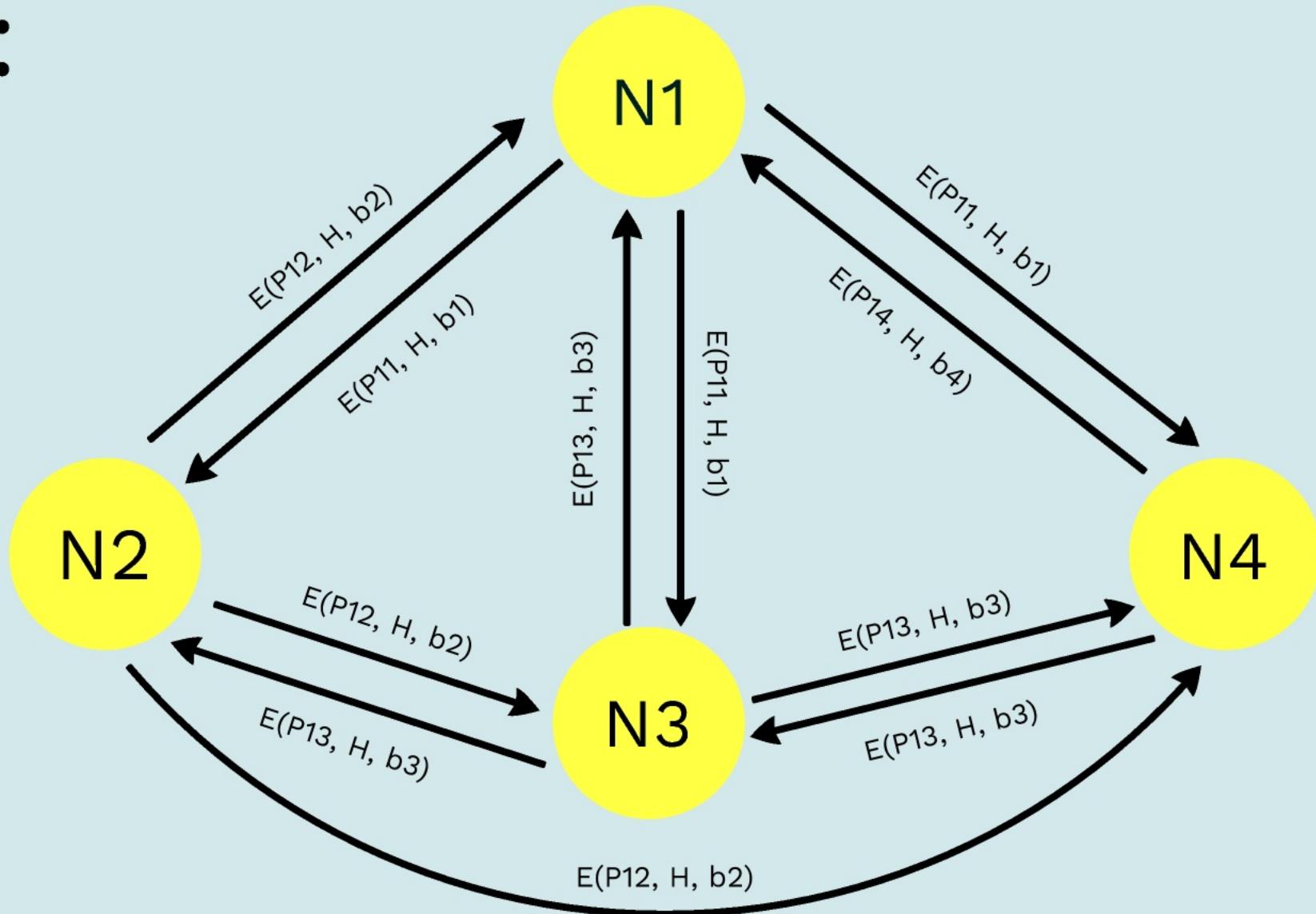
ECHO:

n-f



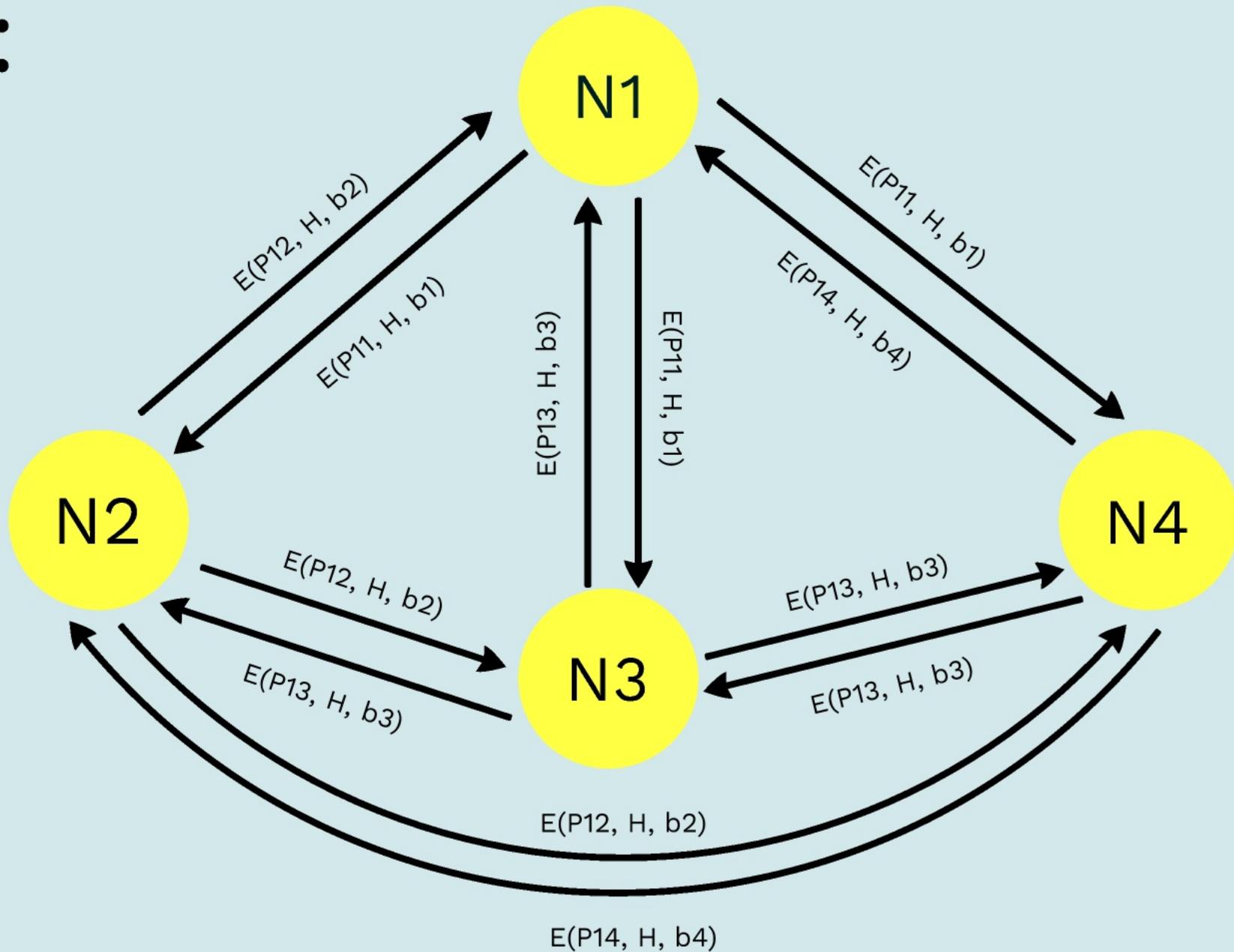
ECHO:

n-f



ECHO:

n-f



READY:

2f+1

N1

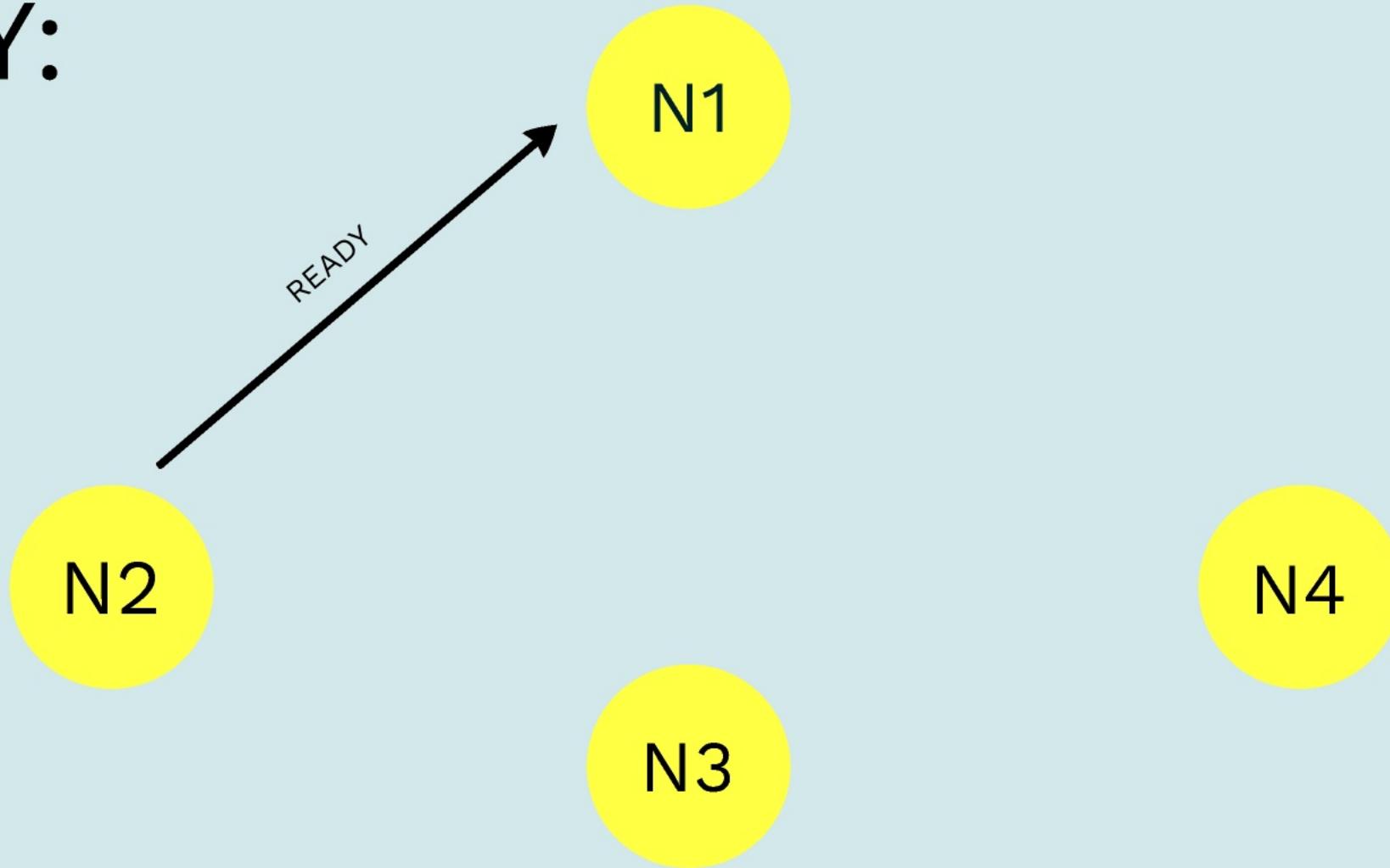
N2

N3

N4

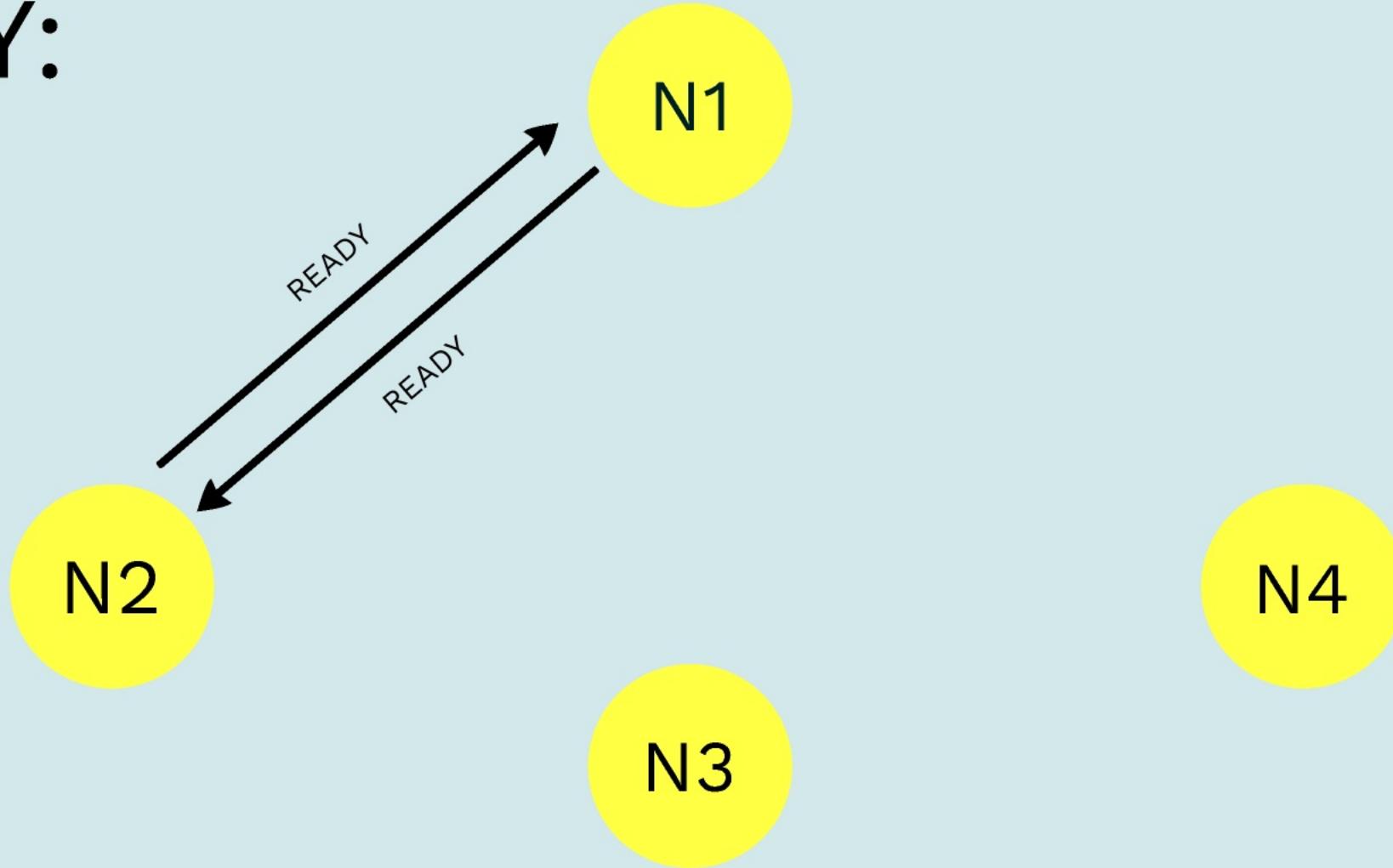
READY:

$2f+1$



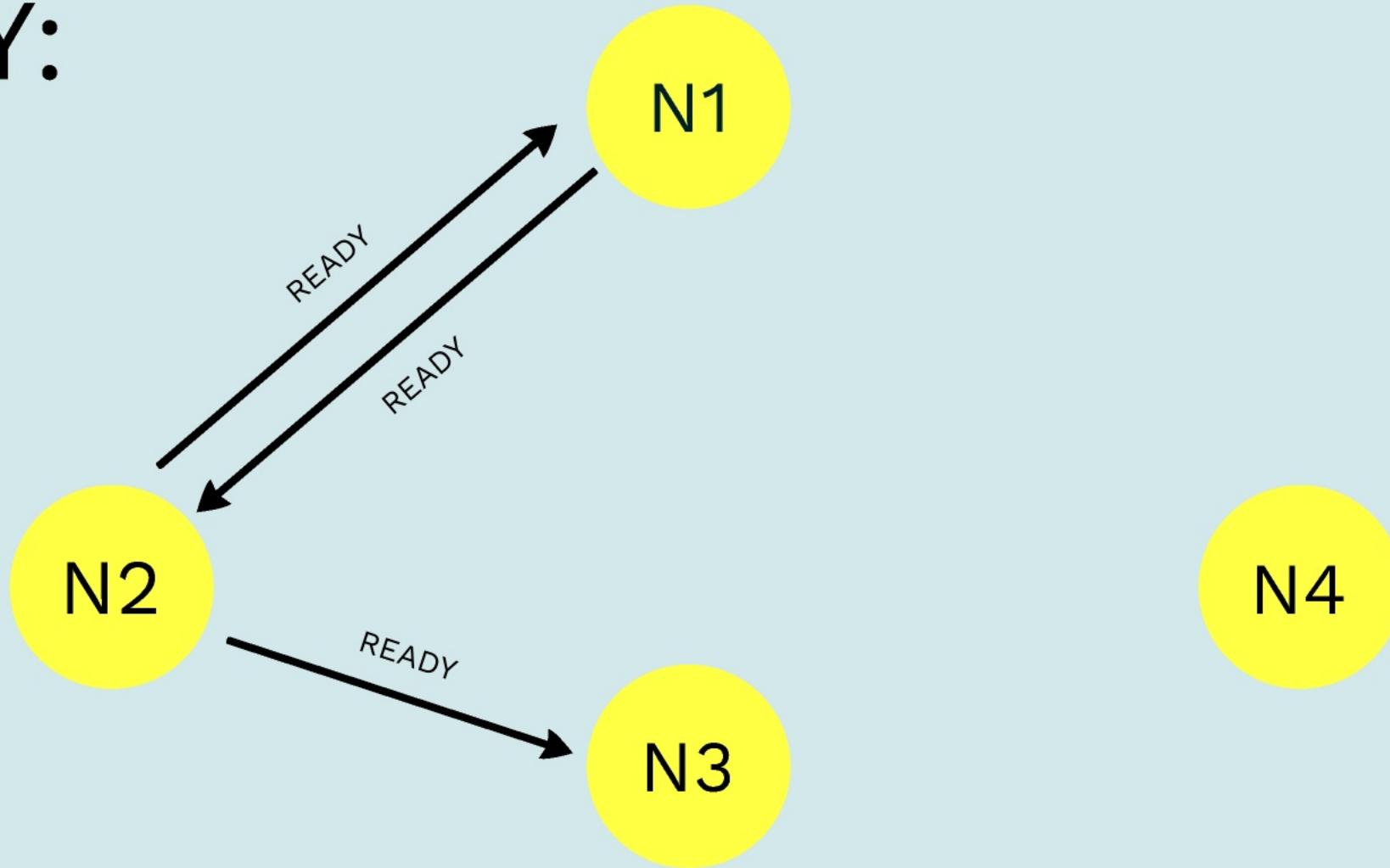
READY:

$2f+1$



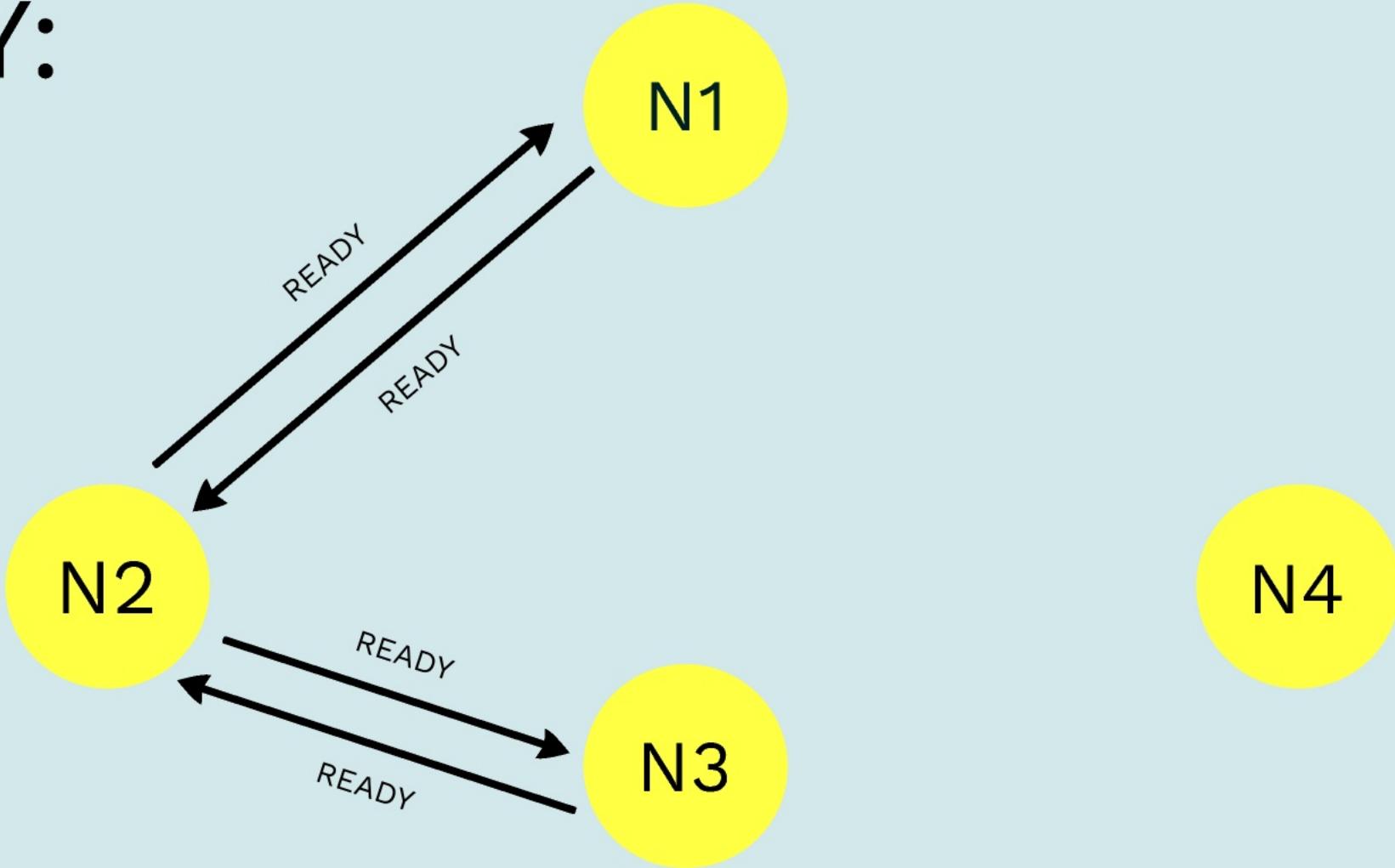
READY:

$2f+1$



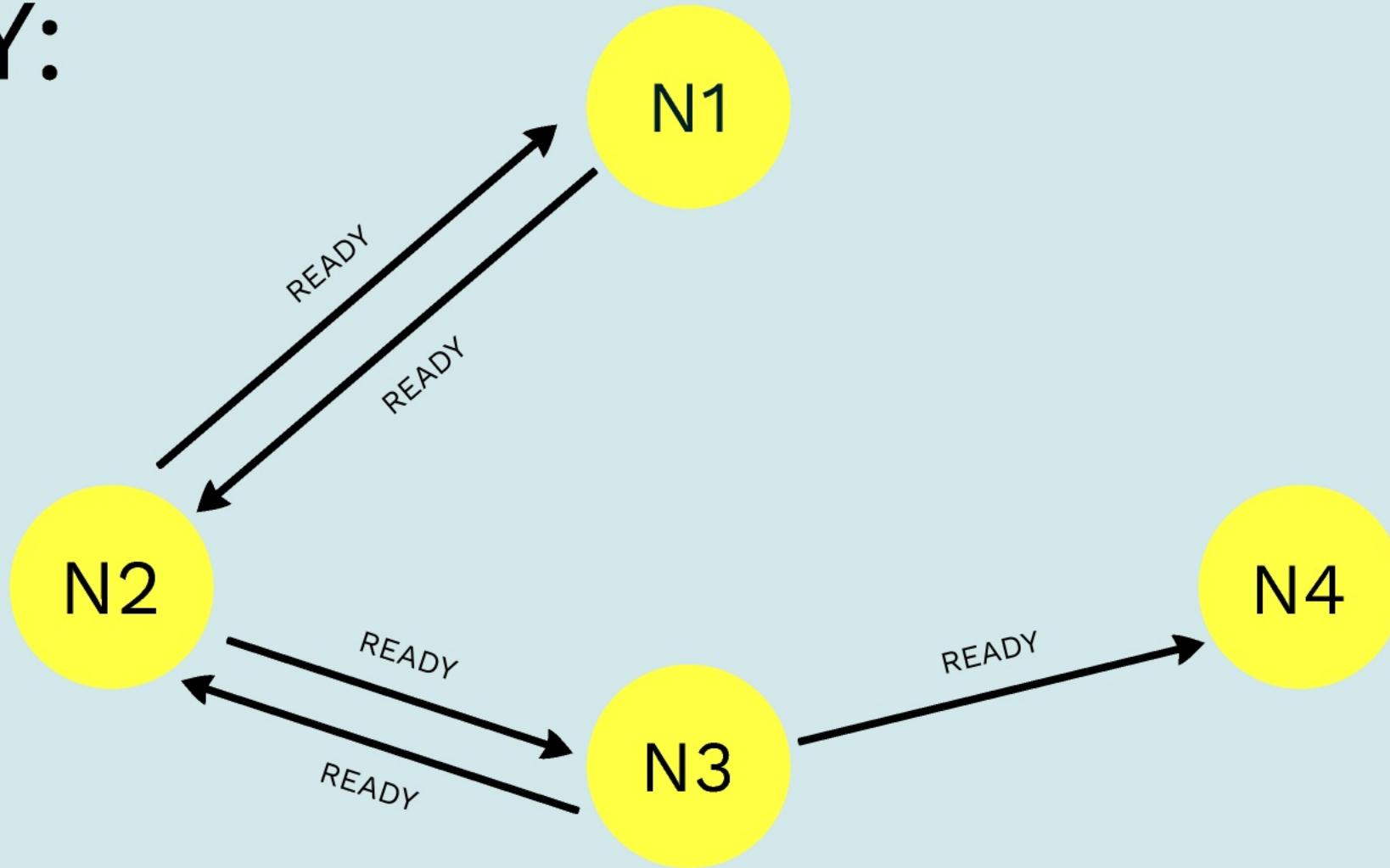
READY:

2f+1



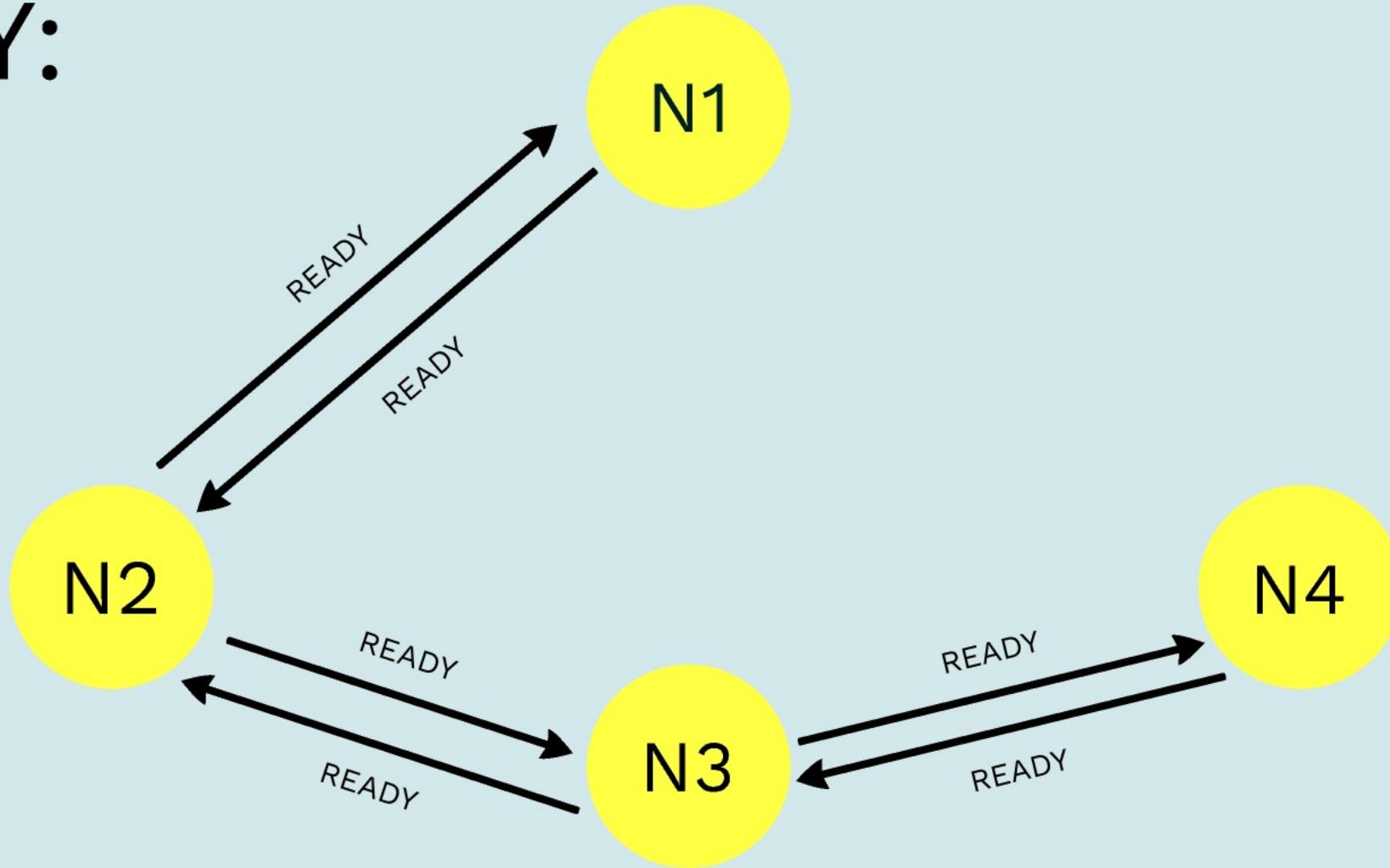
READY:

$2f+1$



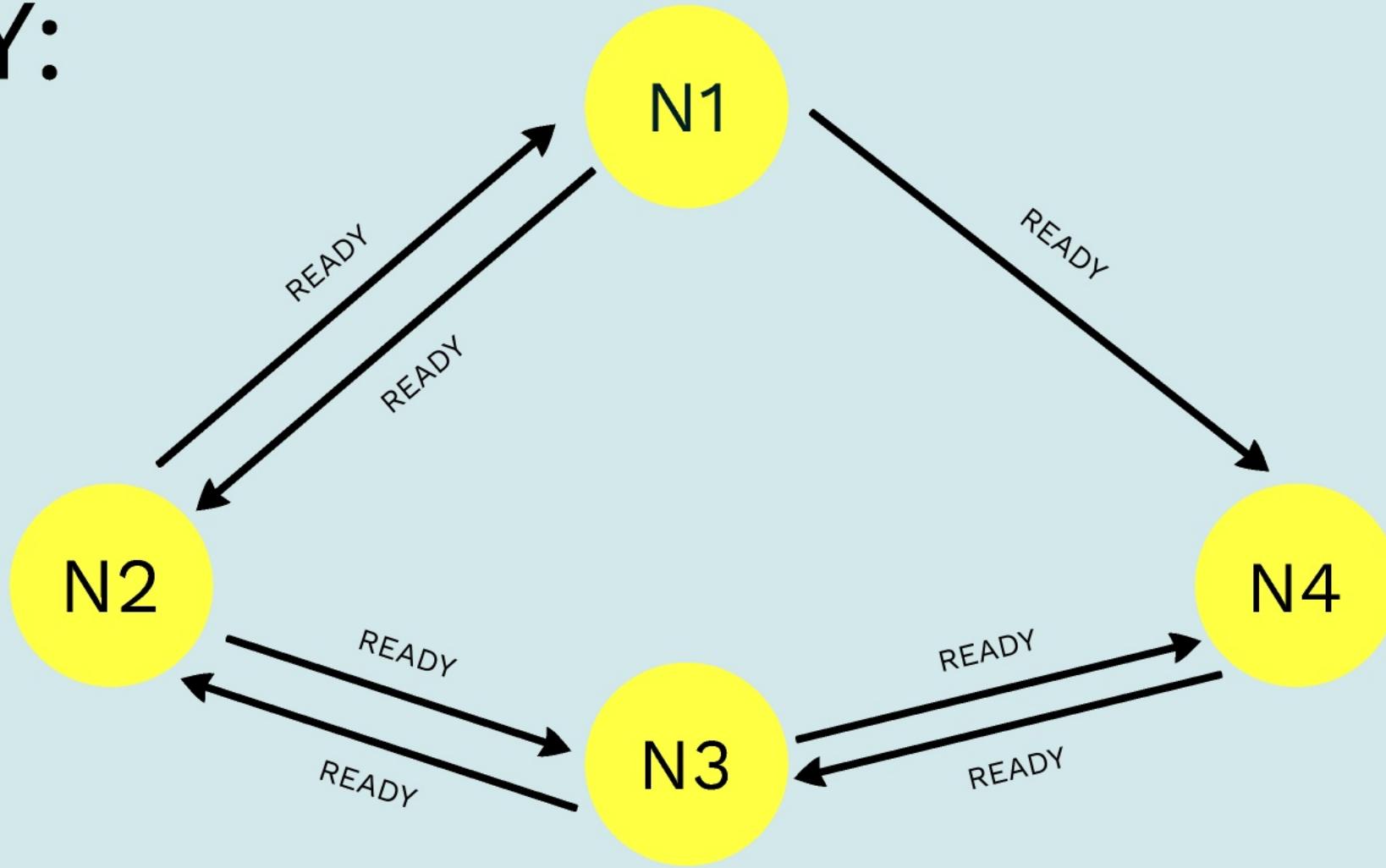
READY:

2f+1



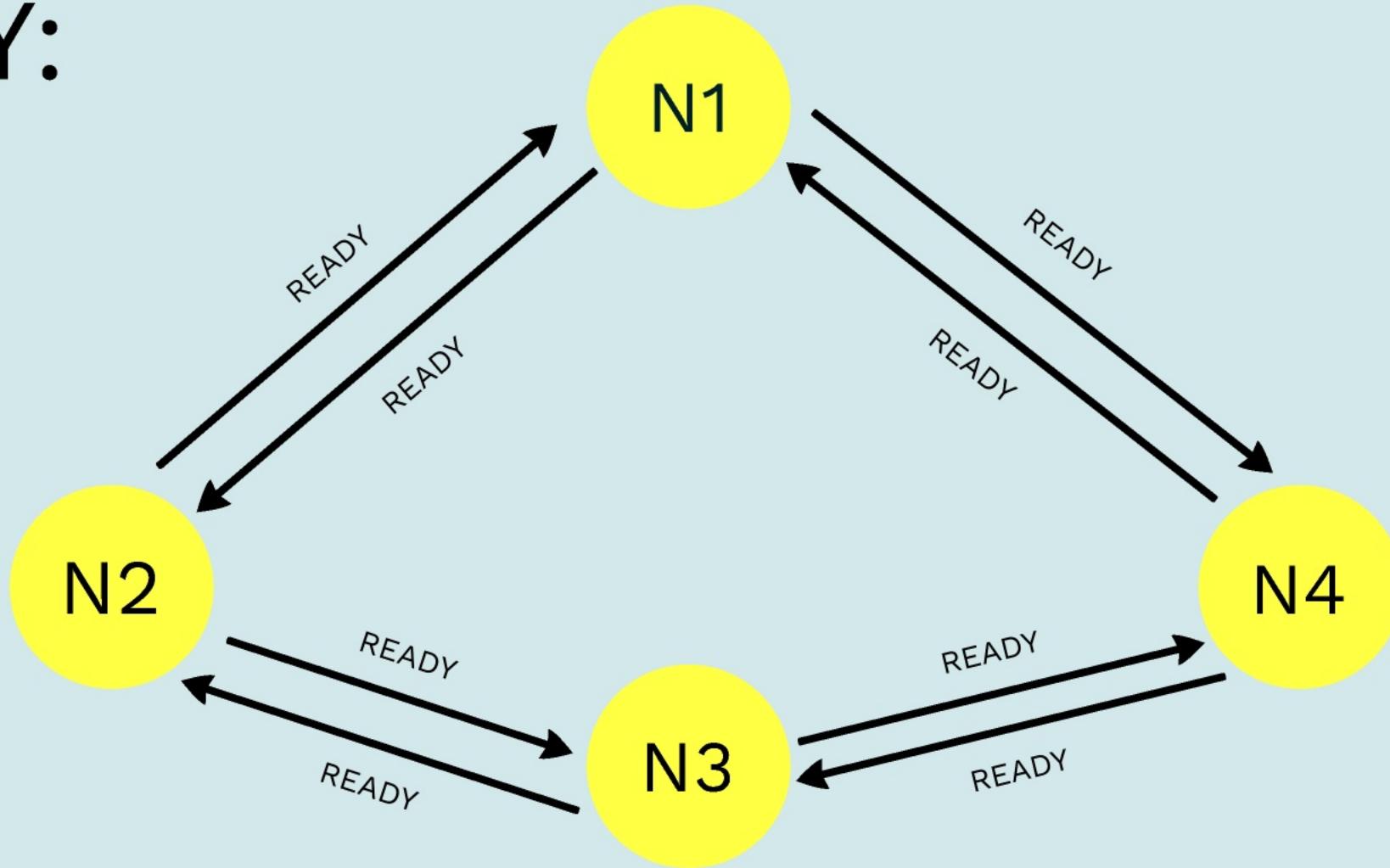
READY:

$2f+1$



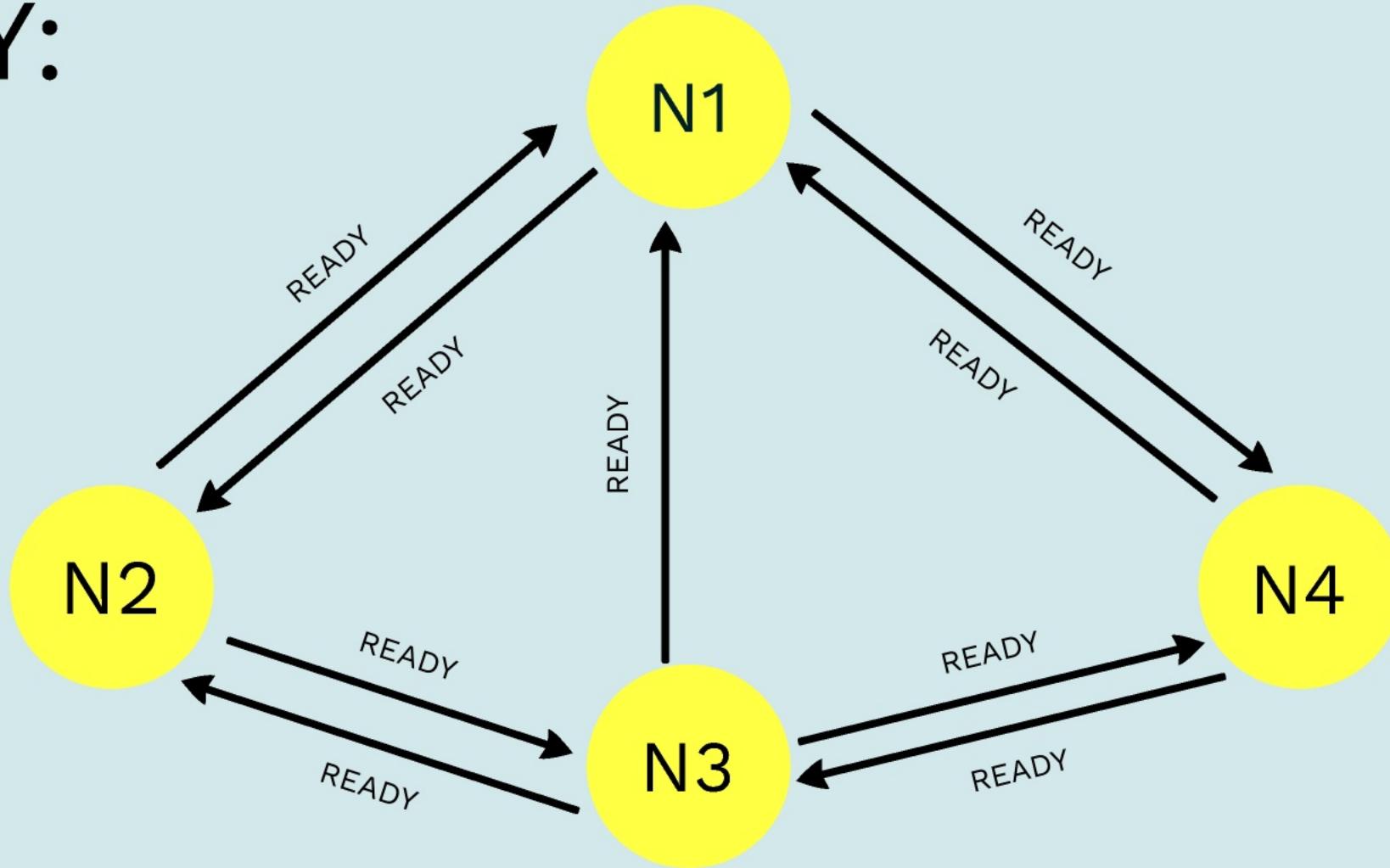
READY:

$2f+1$



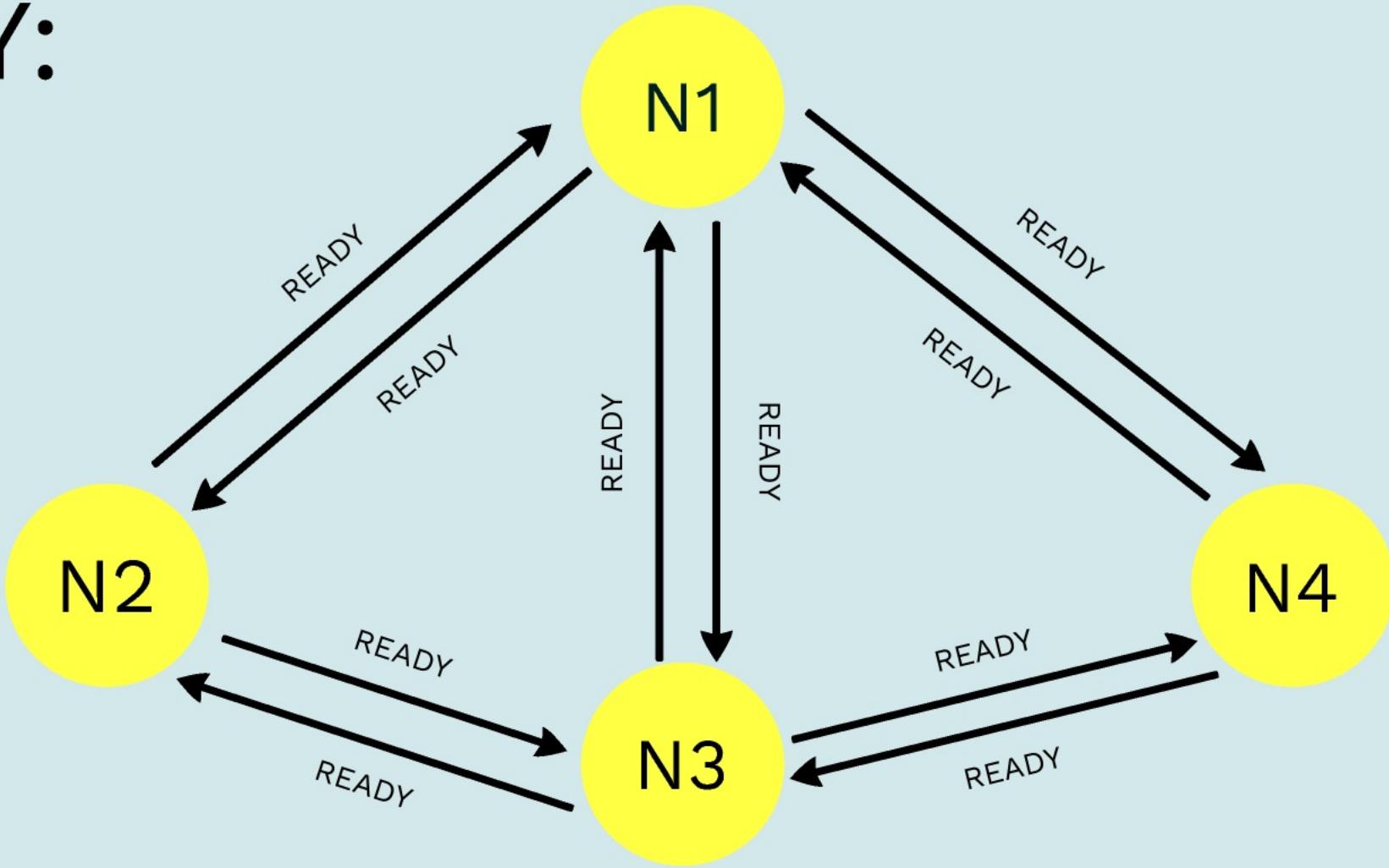
READY:

$2f+1$



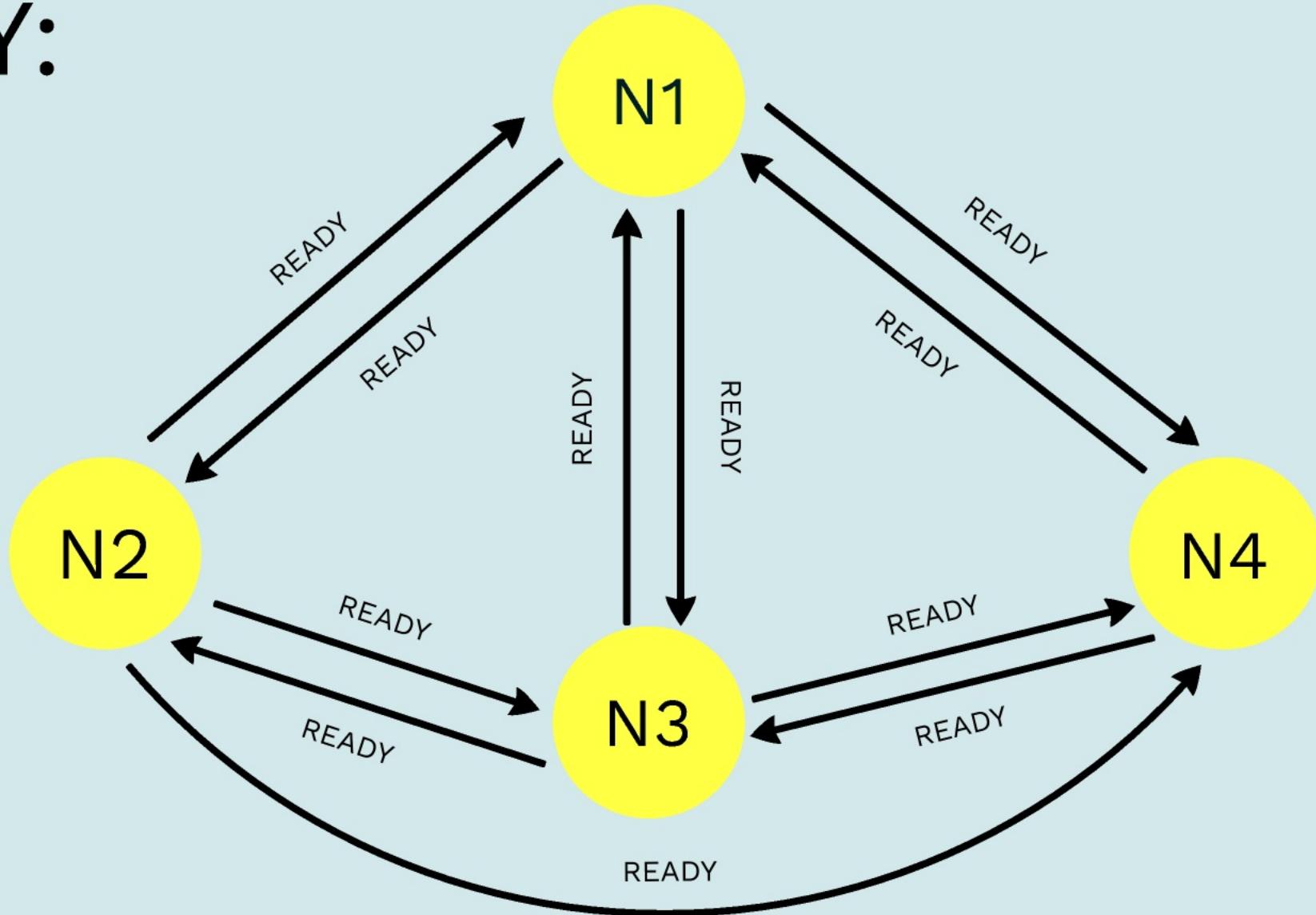
READY:

$2f+1$



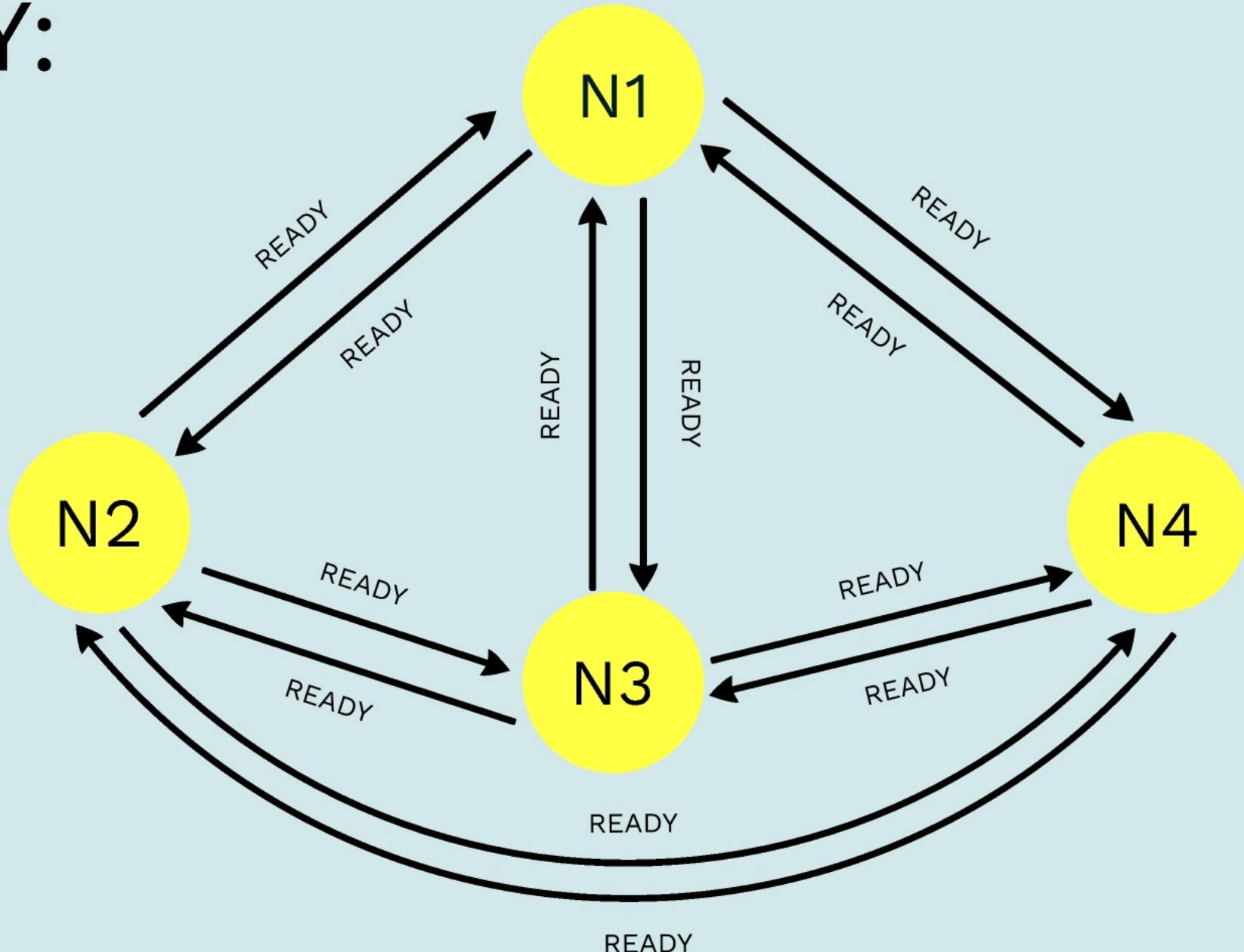
READY:

$2f+1$



READY:

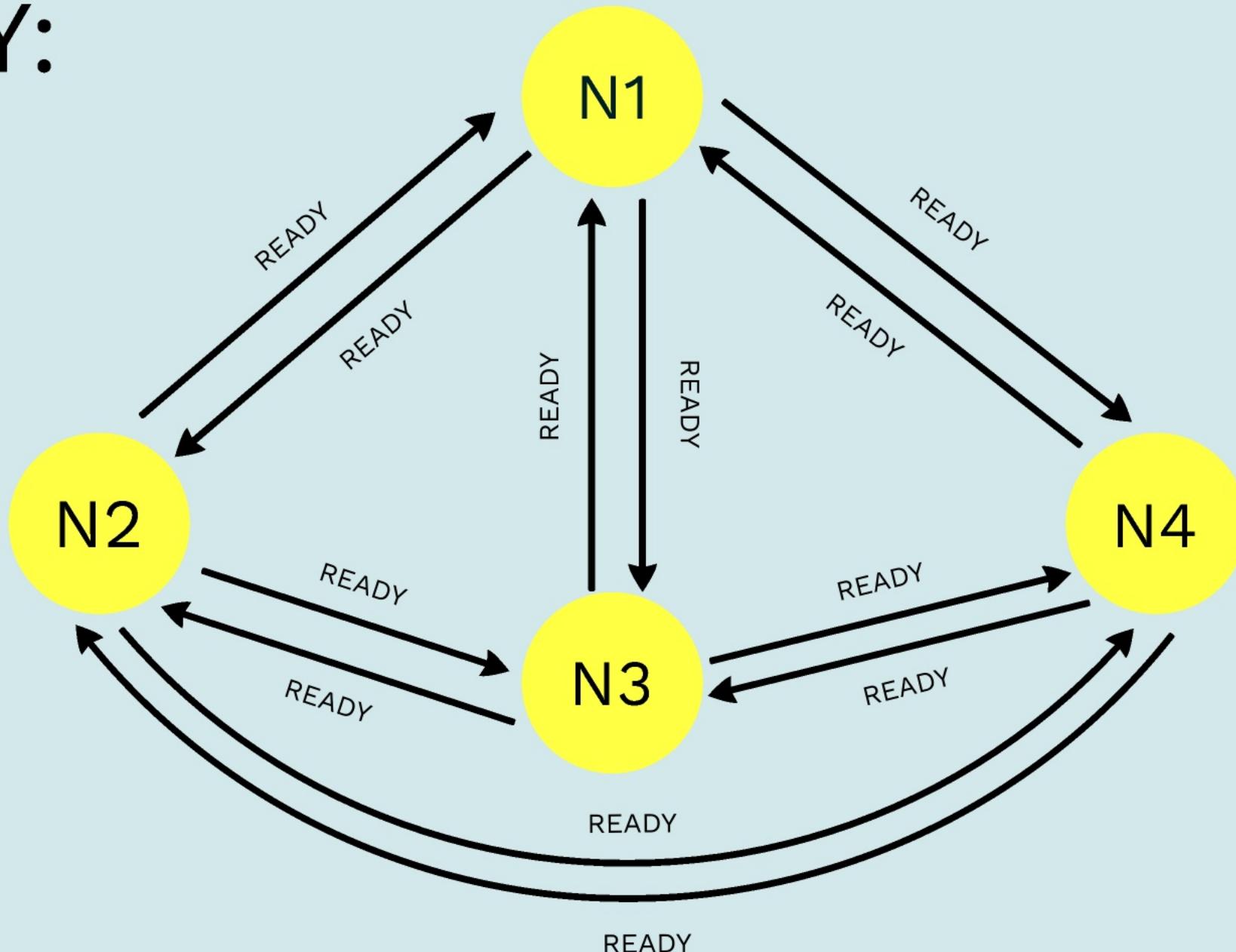
$2f+1$



READY:

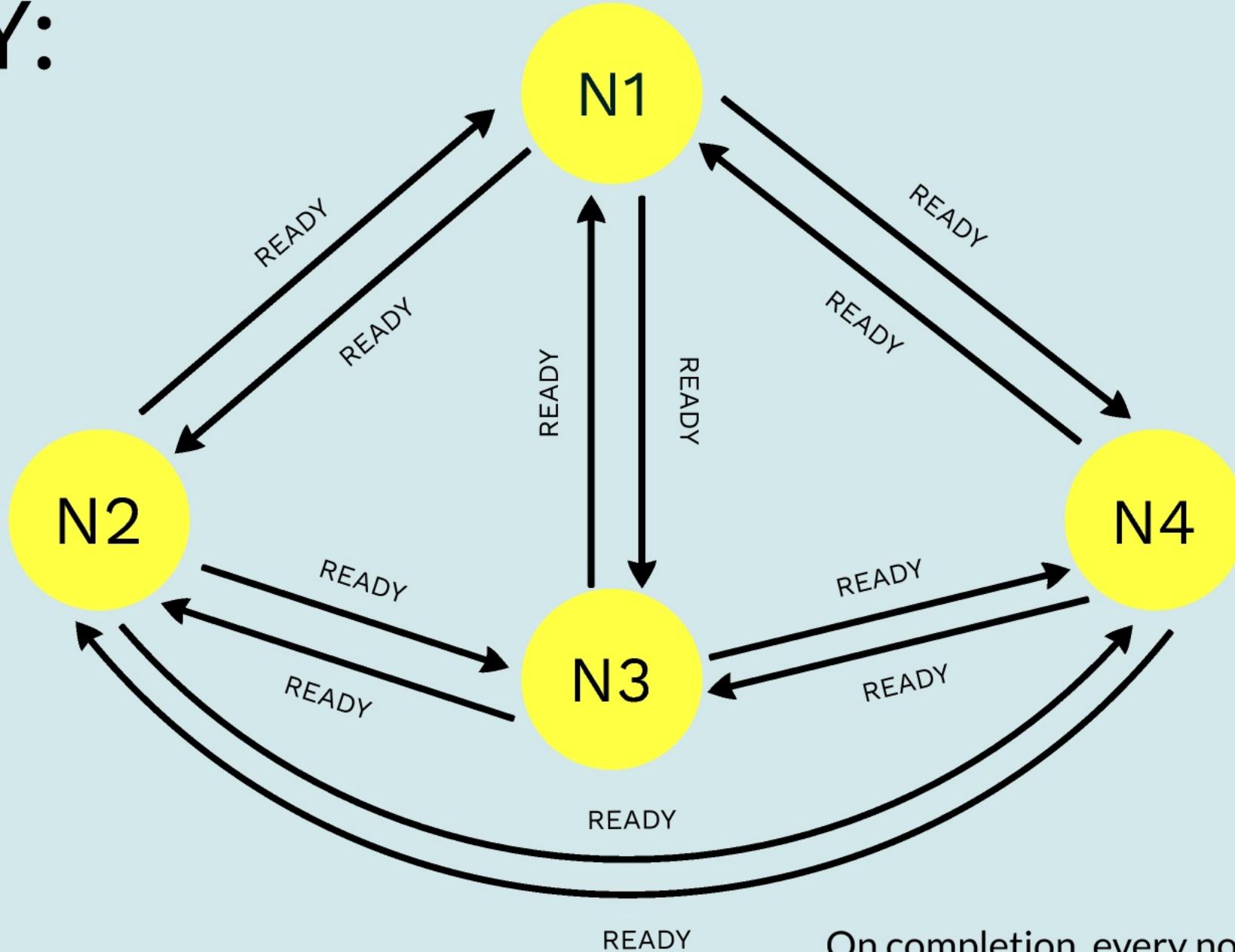
$2f+1$

Ready nodes reconstruct P1 with $n-2f$ shares



READY:

$2f+1$



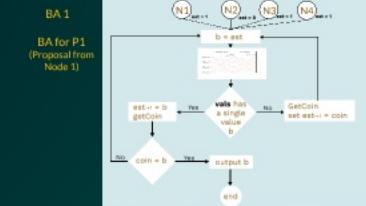
Ready nodes reconstruct P1 with $n-2f$ shares

On completion, every node has 0 or 1 for P1

Binary Byzantine Agreement

Binary Byzantine Agreement

Nodes agree on which of the proposals are chosen to be included in the final set of transactions to be committed in this epoch



Outputs

After completion of all the BA instances, Every node outputs a bit vector consisting 0, 1 - {1, 1, 0, 1} If b = 1, that node's proposal is selected to be included in final set

Questions

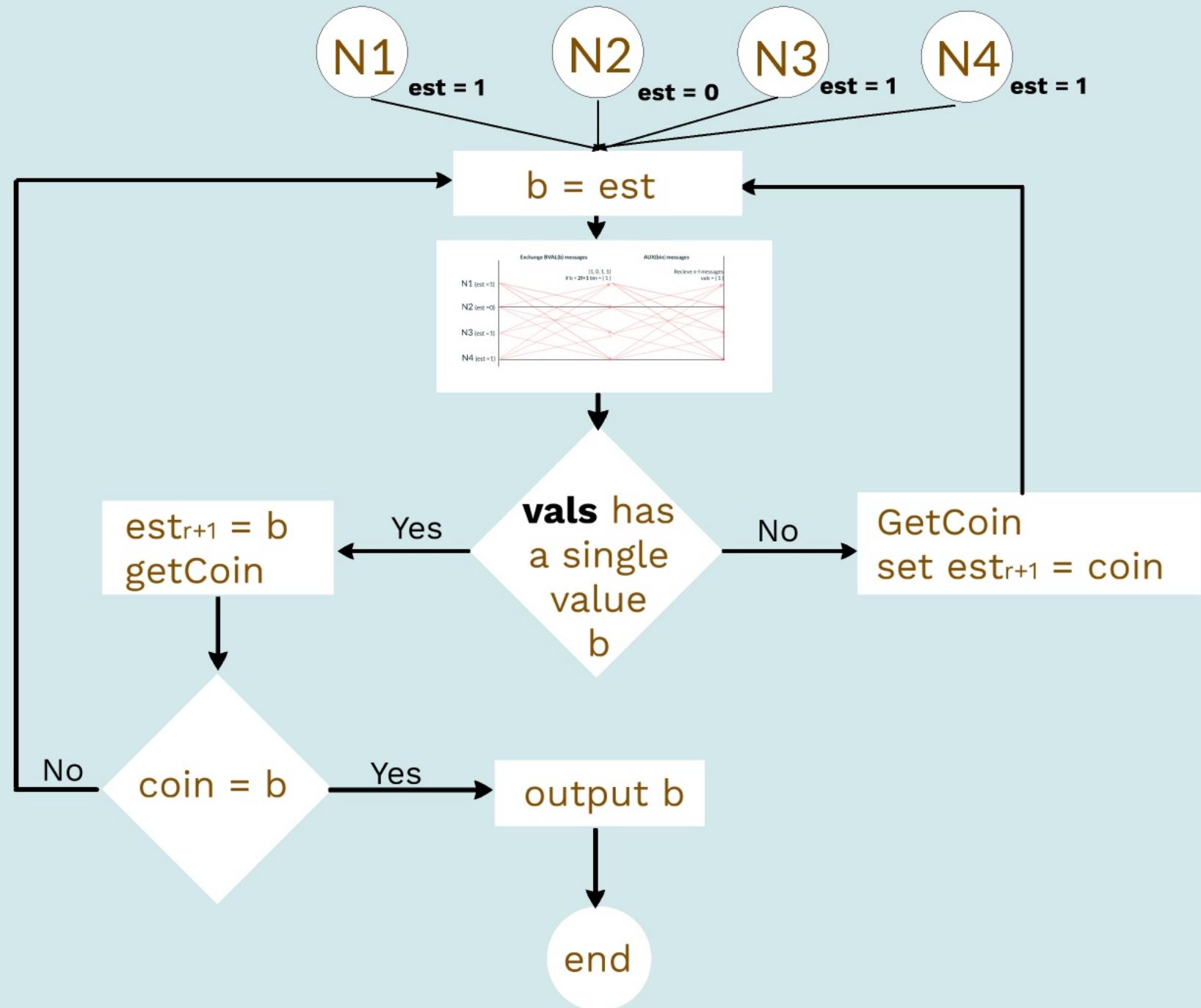
- What is the role of common coin in the Binary Byzantine Agreement protocol if the majority is reached in the step after exchanging BVAL messages?

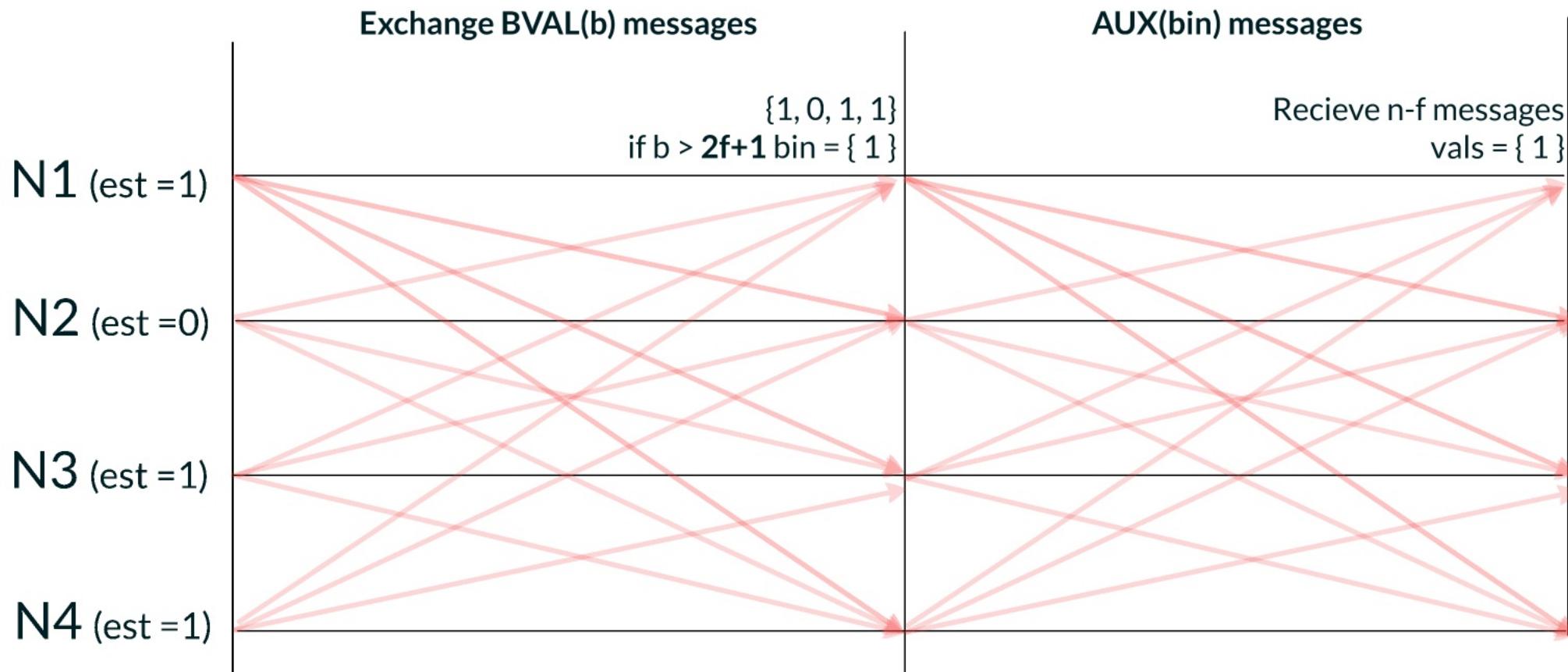
Binary Byzantine Agreement

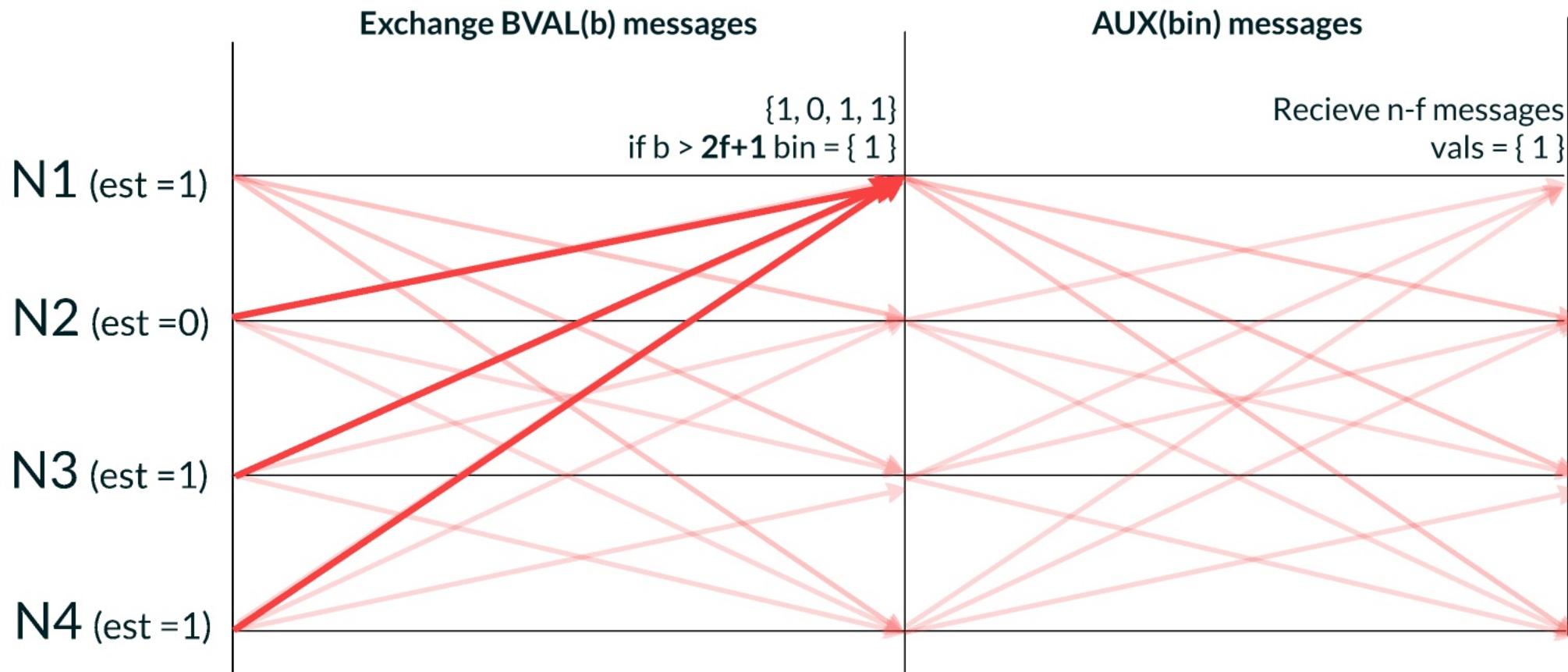
Nodes agree on which of the proposals are chosen to be included in the final set of transactions to be committed in this epoch

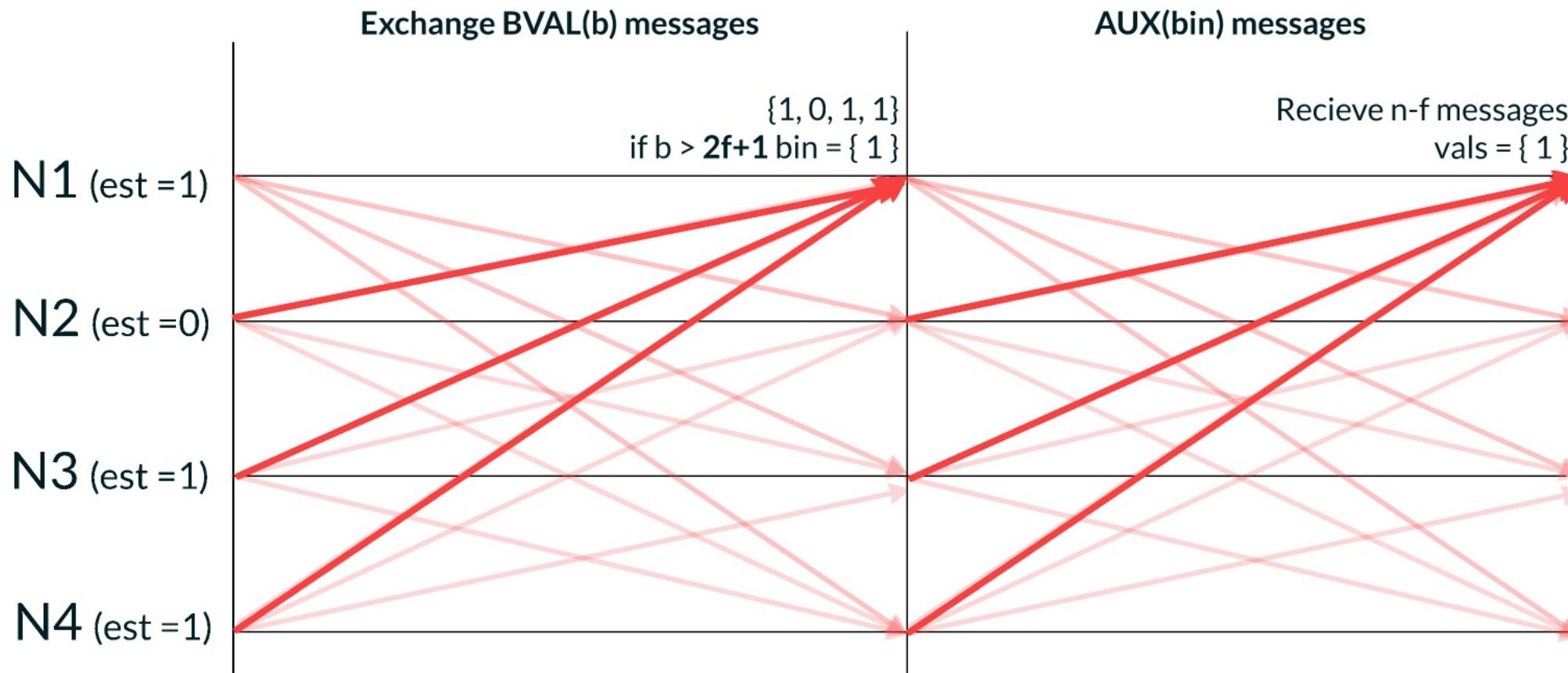
BA 1

BA for P1
(Proposal from
Node 1)



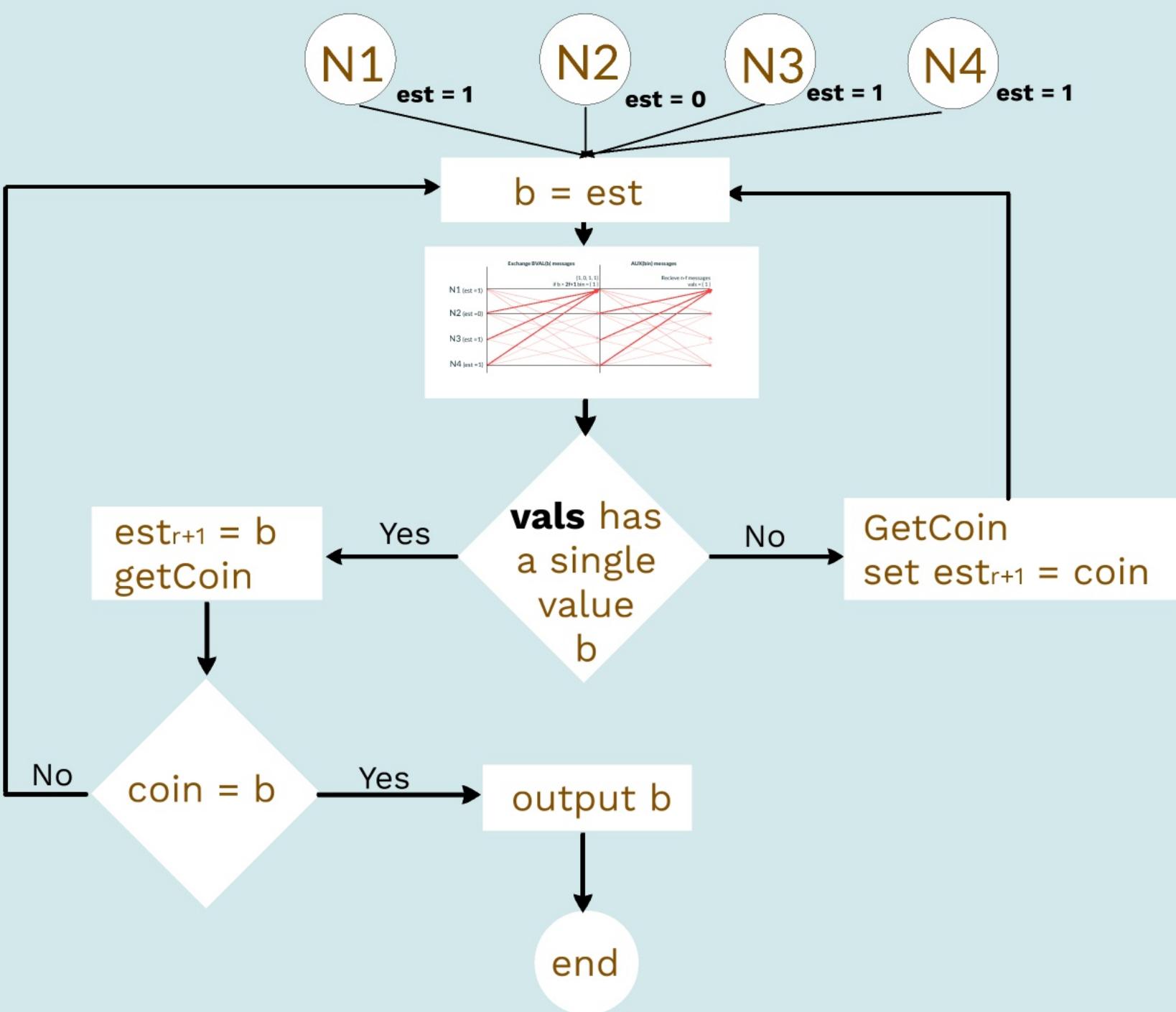






1

or P1
proposal from
node 1)



Outputs

After completion of all the BA instances,
Every node outputs a bit vector consisting 0, 1 - {1, 1, 0, 1}
If b = 1, that node's proposal is selected to be included in final set

Questions

1. What is the role of common coin in the Binary Byzantine Agreement protocol if the majority is reached in the step after exchanging BVAL messages?

THANK YOU