BLOCKCHAINS

ARCHITECTURE, DESIGN AND USE CASES

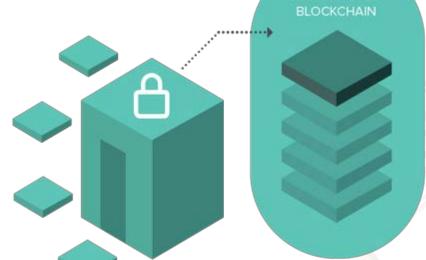
SANDIP CHAKRABORTY
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING,
IIT KHARAGPUR

PRAVEEN JAYACHANDRAN

IBM RESEARCH,

INDIA





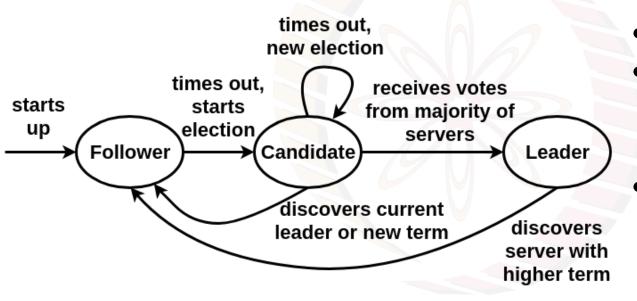
Permissioned Blockchain - III Consensus Algorithms



RAFT Consensus

- Designed as an alternative to Paxos
- A generic way to distribute a state machine among a set of servers
 - Ensures that every server agrees upon same series of state transitions
- Basic idea -
 - The nodes collectively selects a leader; others become followers
 - The leader is responsible for state transition log replication across the followers

RAFT

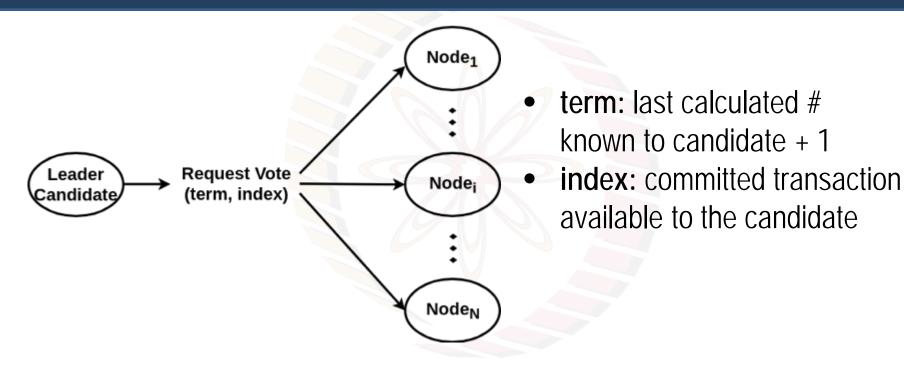


(re)electing a leader
 committing multiple
 values to the
 transaction log
 dealing with replicas
 failing

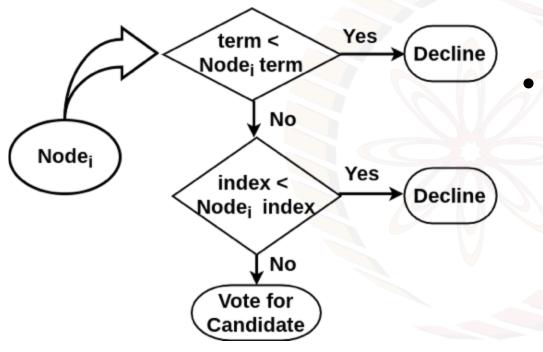
Source: Diego Ongaro and John Ousterhout, In Search of an Understandable Consensus Algorithm, Stanford University, February 22, 2014.



Electing the Leader: Voting Request

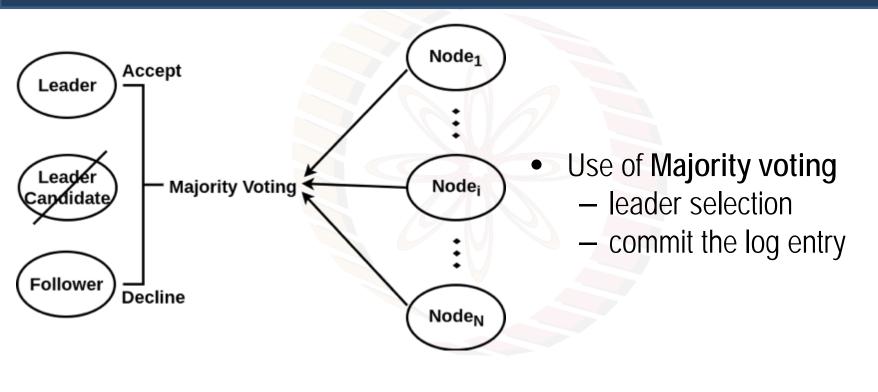


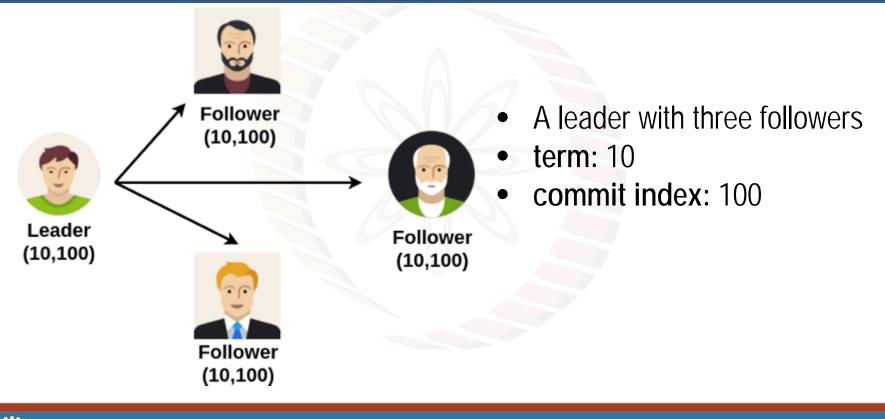
Electing the leader: Follower Node's Decision Making

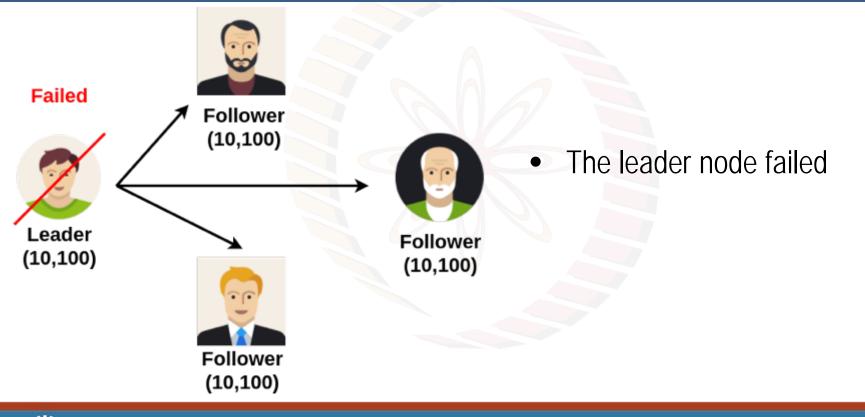


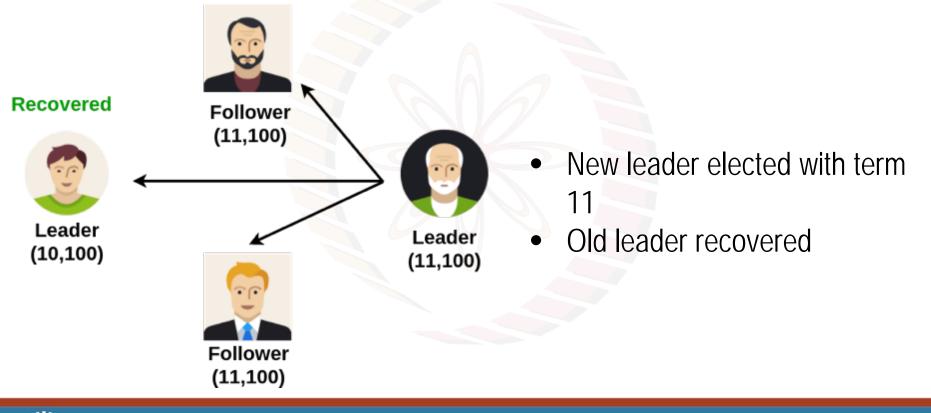
 Each node compares received term and index with corresponding current known values

Electing the leader: Majority Voting

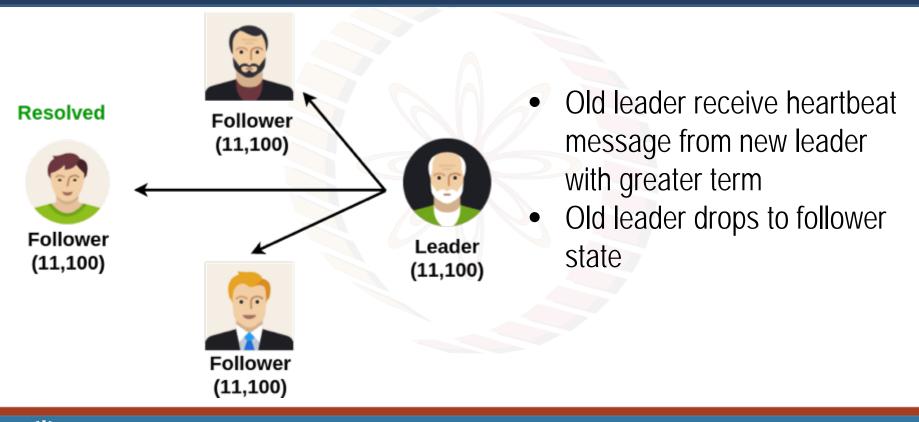




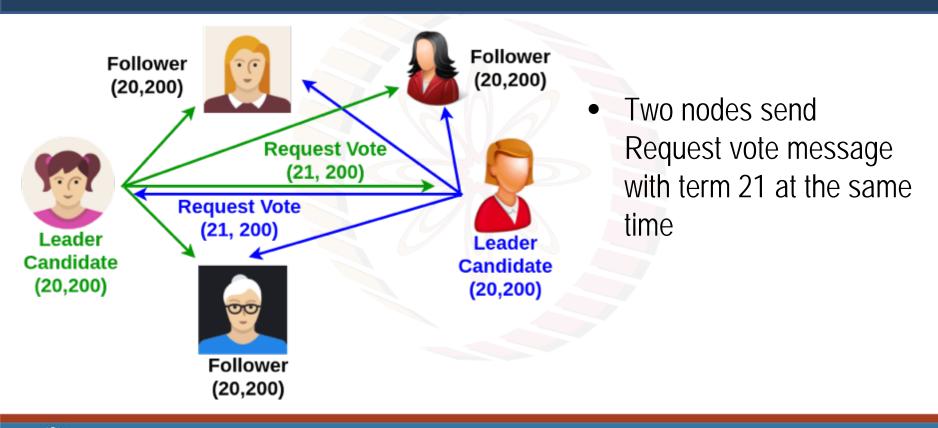


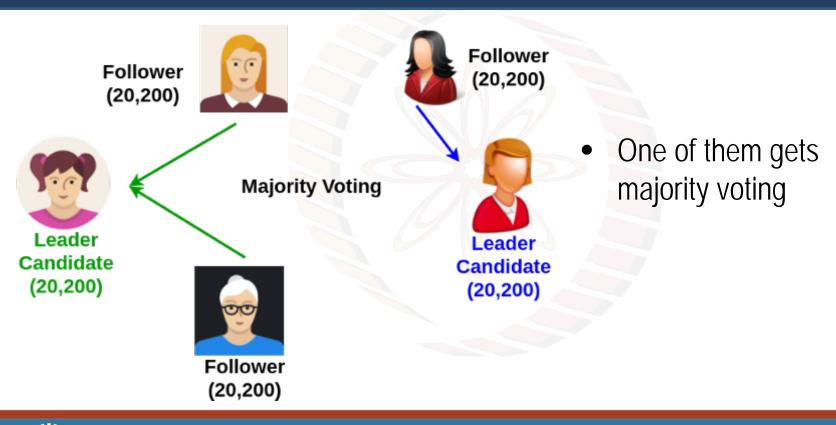


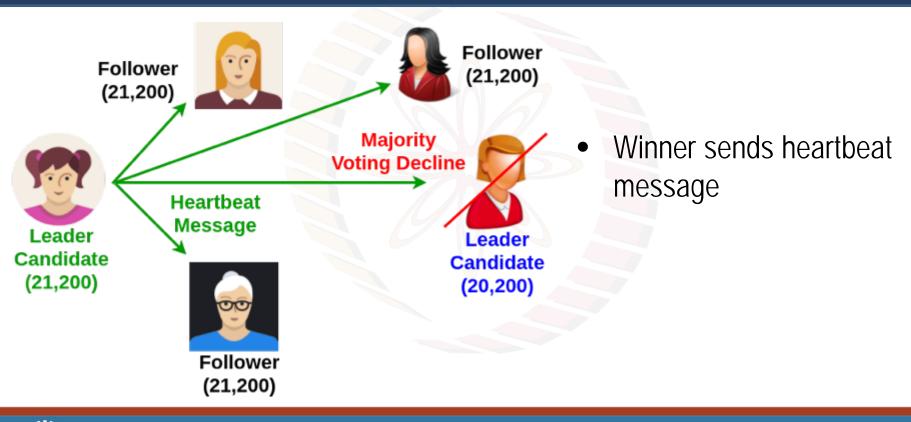


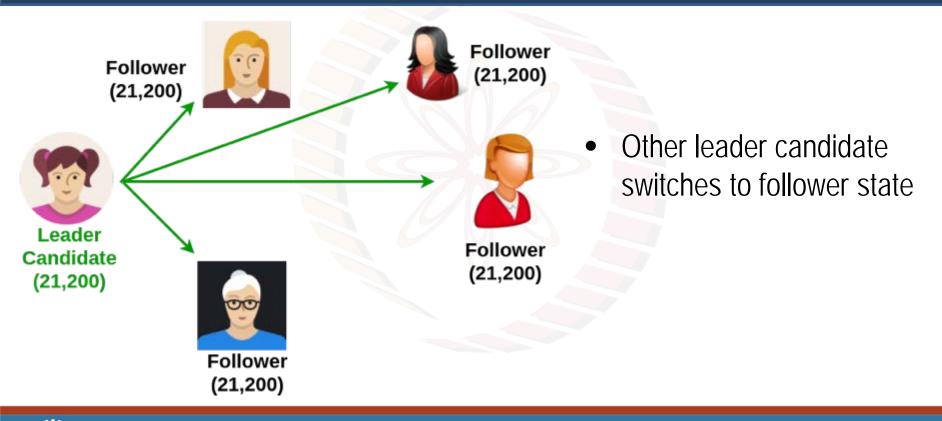














Follower (10,100)



Follower (10,100)

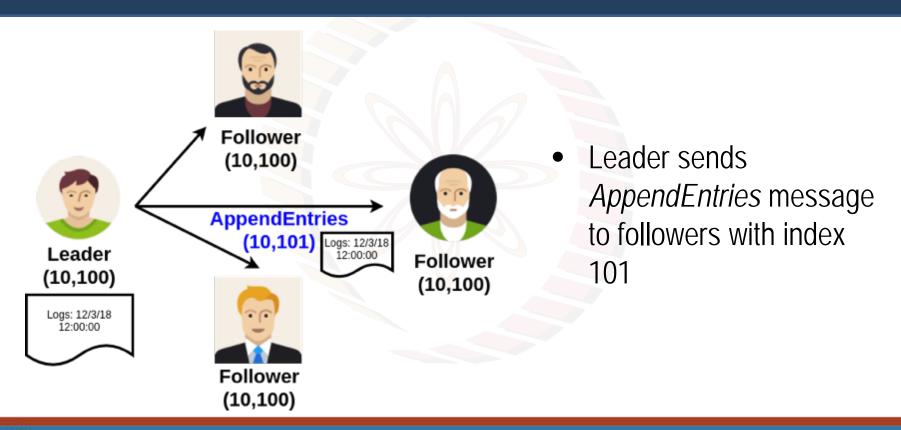
 Leader adds entry to log with term 10 and index 101

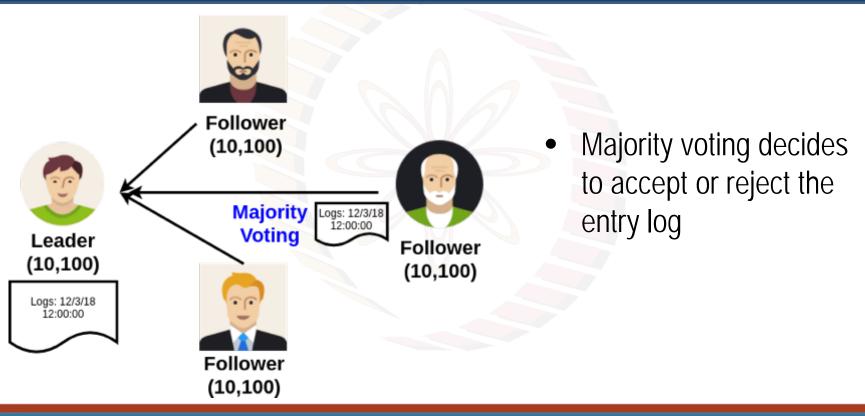


Logs: 12/3/18 12:00:00

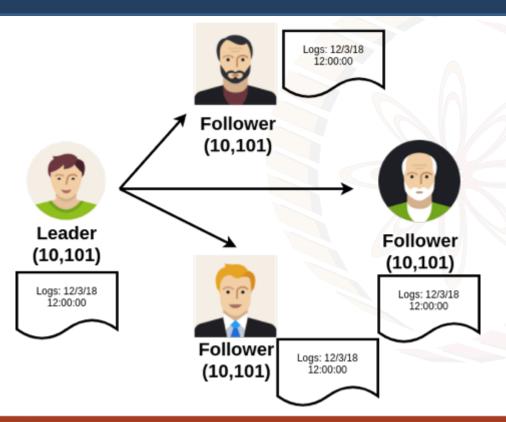


Follower (10,100)



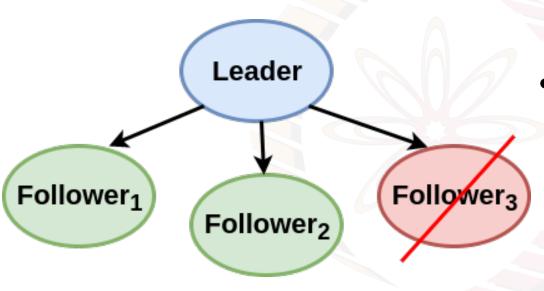






- Successfully accept entry log
 - All leader and followers update committed index to 101

Handling Failure



Failure of up to N/2 - 1
 nodes does not affect
 the system due to
 majority voting

• Paxos and Raft can tolerate up to $\frac{N}{2} - 1$ number of crash faults

