

Quorum Selection for Byzantine Fault Tolerance

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Hyperledger Fabric, Tendermint, Symbiont, R3 Corda

- shared between organizations
- conflicting interests









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 - rejuvenation
- caused by a peer
 - exclude



ReBFT: Optimization of PBFT

[Distler et. al, TC'16]



Figure: PBFT: Normal case messages

ReBFT: Optimization of PBFT

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Figure: PBFT: Normal case, masks failure of s4

ReBFT: Optimization of PBFT

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Figure: ReBFT: Throughput increased by 20%

ReBFT: Optimization of PBFT

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Figure: Omission stops progress

ReBFT: Optimization of PBFT

[Distler et. al, TC'16]



(s₄) _____

on failure

• fall back to PBFT

Figure: Omission stops progress

Excluding replicas for fault tolerance

XPaxos:

[Liu et al., OSDI'16]

BFT with 2f + 1 nodes in hybrid async/sync model



Figure: XPaxos with f = 2

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BFT with 2f + 1 nodes in hybrid async/sync model



on failure

- try next quorum
- use round robin

Figure: XPaxos with f = 2

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 $\Omega(2^{f})$ view changes

Figure: XPaxos with f = 2

Architecture and algorithm to select a quorum containing correct/well behaved nodes.

System model

- $\Pi = \{s_1, s_2, ...\}$ nodes with $|\Pi| > 2f$
- up to f arbitrary failures
- asynchronous system with eventually accurate failure detector



Figure: System components

• detection of failures depends on application



Figure: System components



• detects omissions of expected messages



Failure Detector

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Failure Detector

- detects omissions of expected messages
- informed about commission failure/wrong messages



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Failure Detector Assumptions

eventual strong accuracy

• eventually no suspicions between correct nodes

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XPaxos example

see paper



Quorum-Selection Correctness

- correct processes eventually agree
- processes in the quorum do not suspect each other



Figure: Nodes can disagree on suspicions

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- processes in the quorum do not suspect each other



- correct processes eventually agree
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how many quorums issued, if failure detector is accurate

• all nodes collect suspicions



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 - suspicions must be signed by suspecting node



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 - correct nodes add the same edges in different order
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- find quorum as independent set of size n f



Quorum-Selection false suspicions

Problem if the failure detector is not accurate, no independent set of size n - f may exist



Figure: graph without independent set of size 3

Quorum-Selection false suspicions

Problem if the failure detector is not accurate, no independent set of size n - f may exist

- Solution assign epoch to suspicions
 - when no quorum possible, increase epoch
 - disregard suspicions from old epoch



Figure: graph without independent set of size 3

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how many quorum issued, if failure detector is accurate

- we require $\mathcal{O}(f^2)$ quorums
- we proof a lower bound of $\Omega(f^2)$ quorums

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Lower bound

Any deterministic algorithm requires at least $\binom{f+2}{2}$ quorum changes

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Idea concentrate suspicions on 2 correct nodes

Quorum-Selection Variations

All-to-all algorithms need to react on any suspicion within quorum



Leader based algorithms ignore suspicions between followers



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Leader based algorithms ignore suspicions between followers

Follower-Selection

- assume $|\Pi| > 3f$
- only $\mathcal{O}(f)$ quorums



Idea

- let leader select followers
- every leader only gets one try

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at most 6f quorums with accurate failure detector

- architecture
- eventual consistent suspect graph
- quorum as independent set in $\Theta(f^2)$ changes

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Follower-Selection

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Open Questions

- other communication patterns
- Follower-Selection with $|\Pi| = 2f + 1$

Questions?

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Assumption • faulty node may suspect anybody

• faulty node may cause to be suspected by anybody

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 (s_i) node

edge in suspect-graph

• find subgraph *L*, acyclic with maximum degree 2



$$(s_i)$$
 node

— edge in suspect-graph

····· edge in L

- find subgraph L, acyclic with maximum degree 2
- select a leader
 - node with degree 0 in L



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*s*j leader

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