

Dumbo-NG: Fast Asynchronous BFT Consensus with Throughput-Oblivious Latency

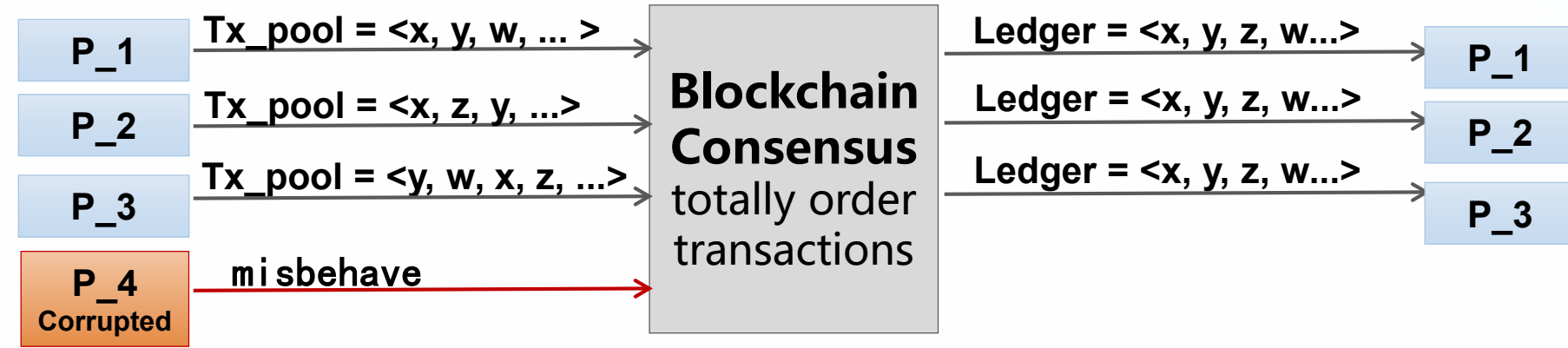
Yingzi Gao*, Yuan Lu*, Zhenliang Lu[§], Qiang Tang[§], Jing Xu*, Zhenfeng Zhang*

* Institute of Software, Chinese Academy of Sciences
§ School of Computer Science, The University of Sydney

Contact: email {yingzi2019, luyuan, xujing, zhenfeng}@iscas.ac.cn, or call Yuan 13802125404
to appear in the 29th ACM Conference on Computer and Communications Security (ACM CCS 2022)

What is blockchain consensus?

Parties: a set of nodes (e.g., P₁, ...), some of which can be corrupted (e.g., P₄, ...);
Input: each party has a queue of transactions to process (called *Transaction pool*);
Output: an ever-growing sequence of linearized transactions (called *Ledger*).



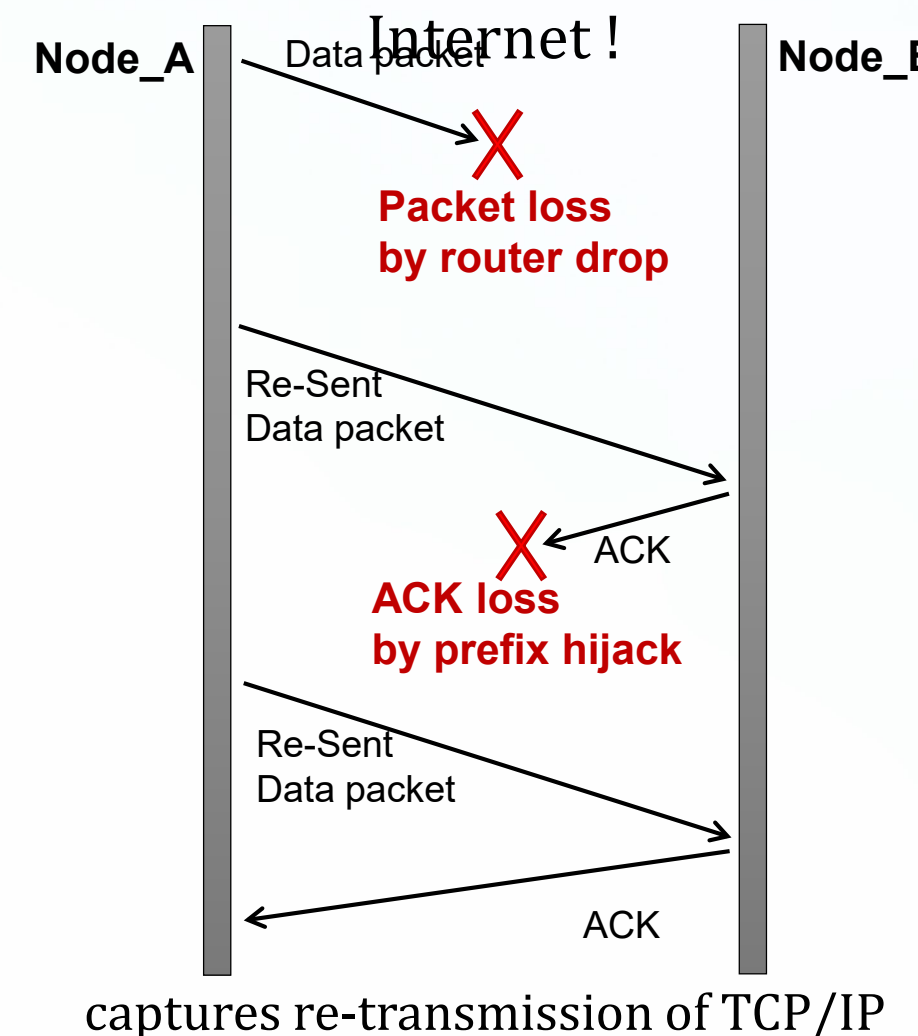
Security properties:

- Safety:** the honest nodes would output the same ledger;
- Liveness:** valid transactions eventually appear in the ledger.

Fault Tolerance: both properties are preserved despite attacks of corrupted parties.

In need of asynchronous consensus

Async. Network Model: messages can be arbitrarily delayed due to adversarial



Asynchronous Consensus: aim to preserve all security realize in an asynchronous network

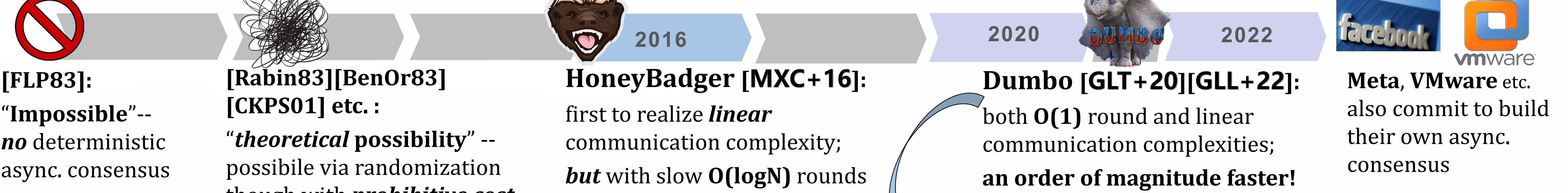
	In adversarial network	
	Safety	Liveness
Sync. Consensus (e.g. Bitcoin, Ethereum)	×	×
Partial-sync. Consensus (e.g. PBFT, HotStuff)	✓	×
Async. Consensus (e.g., Dumbo & this paper)	✓	✓

Robustness: async. consensus has both **Safety** and **Liveness** in an async. network;

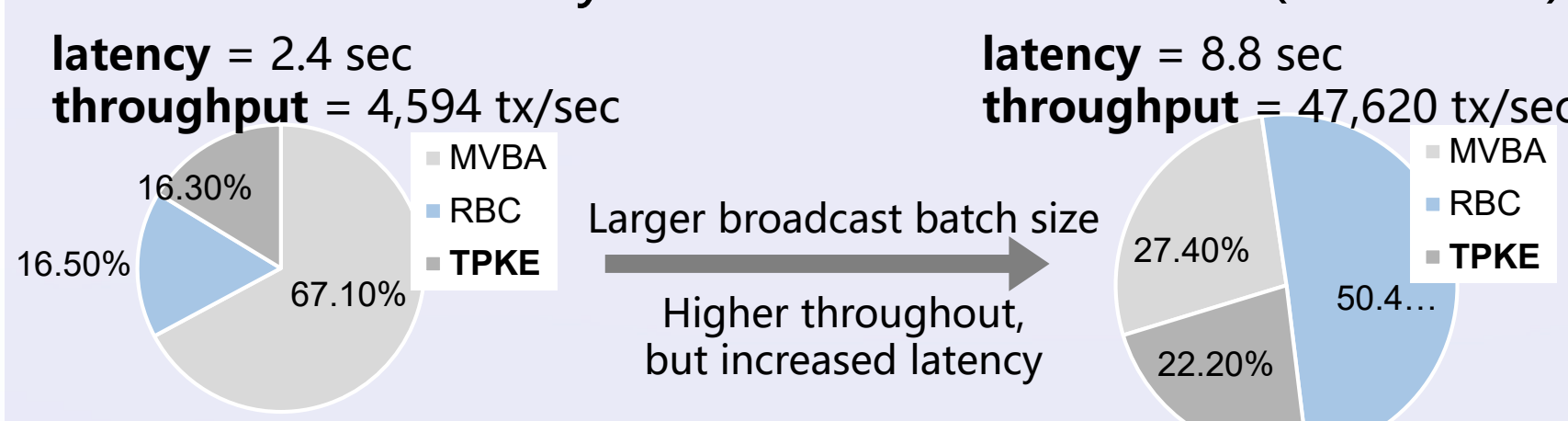
Responsiveness: async. consensus closely tracks the actual network speed instead of network delay's upper bound.

Progress & remaining efficiency hurdles

Timeline of asynchronous consensus:



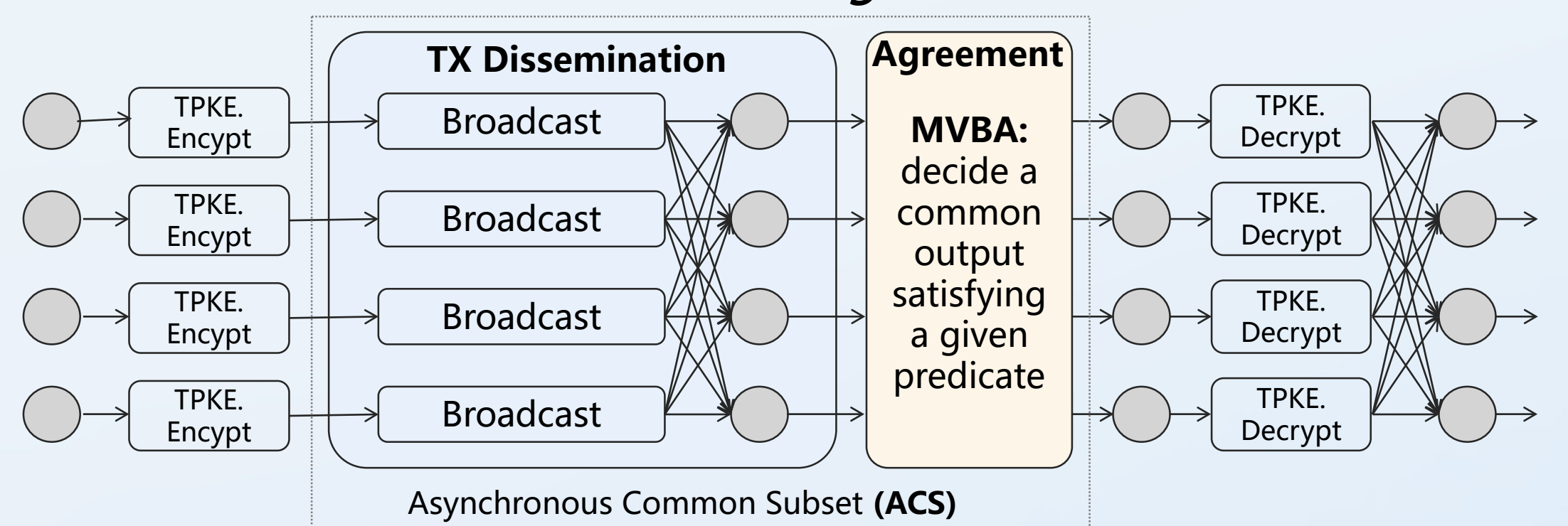
Bottlenecks: Latency breakdown of Dumbo (16 nodes)



Tension I: throughput hurts latency, as agreement phase (MVBA) blocks broadcasts, thus wasting a lot of network bandwidth

Tension II: liveness needs extra cost, e.g. threshold encryption (TPKE) spends about 20% of whole latency

Execution flows of Dumbo [GLT+20] & Speeding Dumbo [GLL+22]: broadcast-then-agreement



Dumbo-NG: our novel asynchronous blockchain consensus

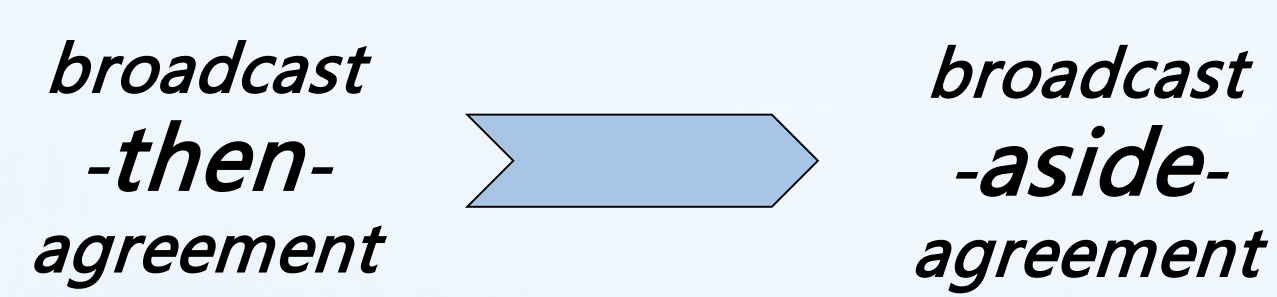
Fundamental question solved by Dumbo-NG:

Can we push asynchronous consensus further to realize minimum latency, maximum throughput, and guaranteed liveness, simultaneously?

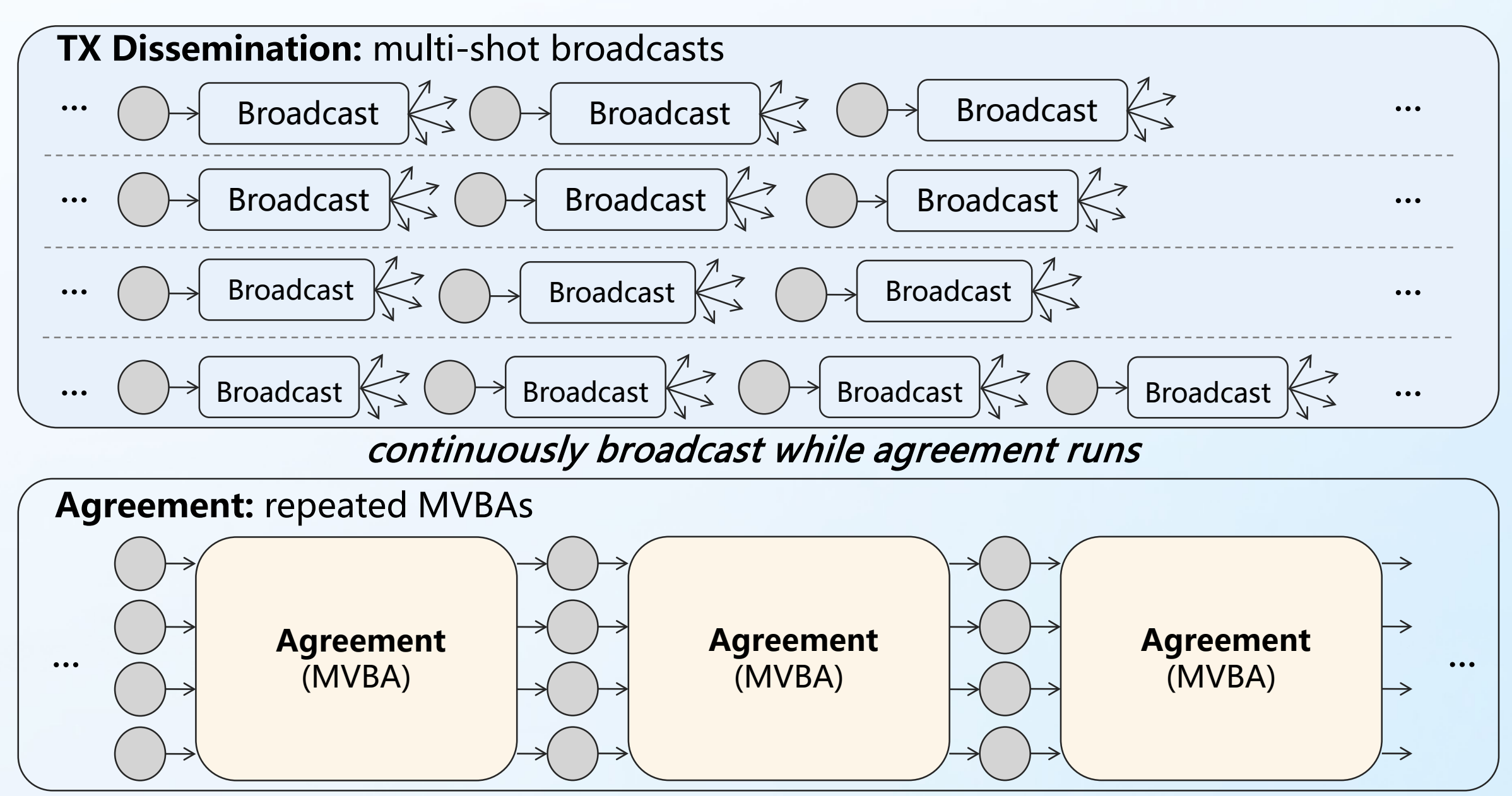


Core of Dumbo-NG (next generation of Dumbo):

- Parallelize broadcast and agreement
- Use MVBA to ensure all broadcasts to totally order



Execution flow of Dumbo-NG (broadcast at full speed as agreement goes):
1. each party starts an ever-growing broadcast to diffuse transactions (with fully utilizing bandwidth);
2. a sequence of MVBA's concurrently run to solicit all completed broadcasts into the final output.

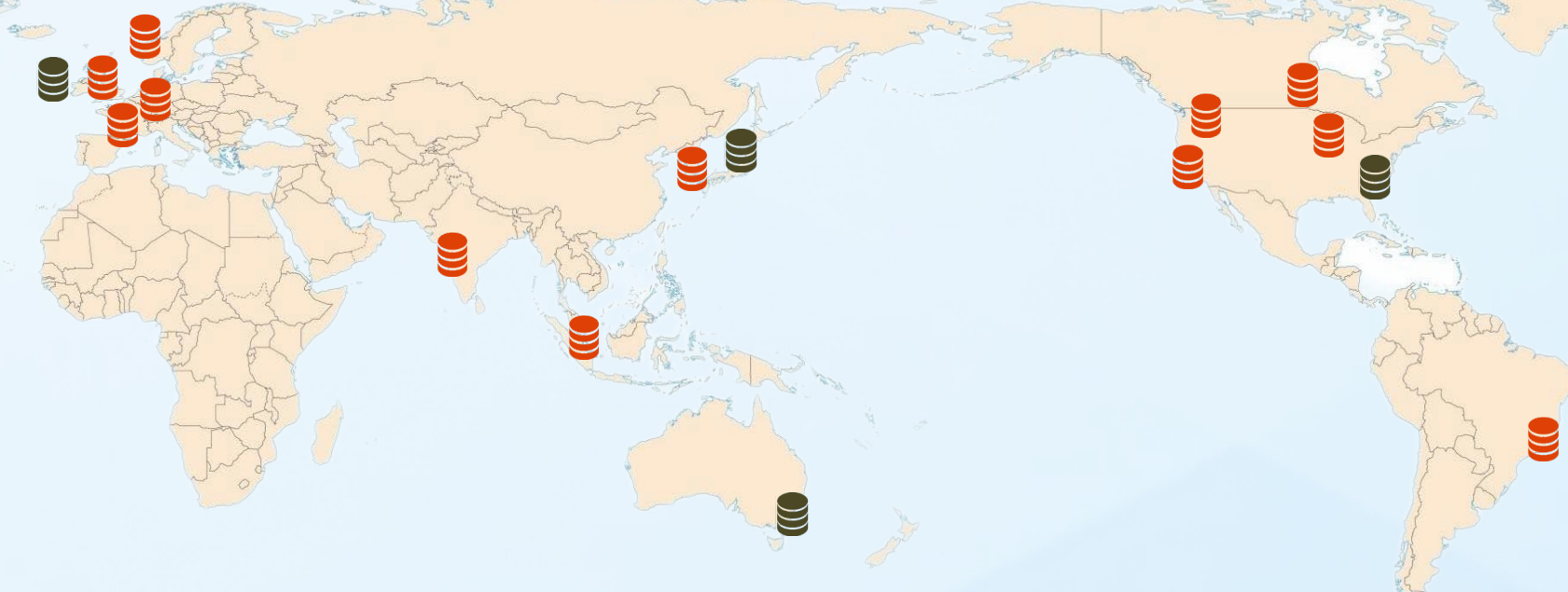


Evaluations in the wide-area global Internet

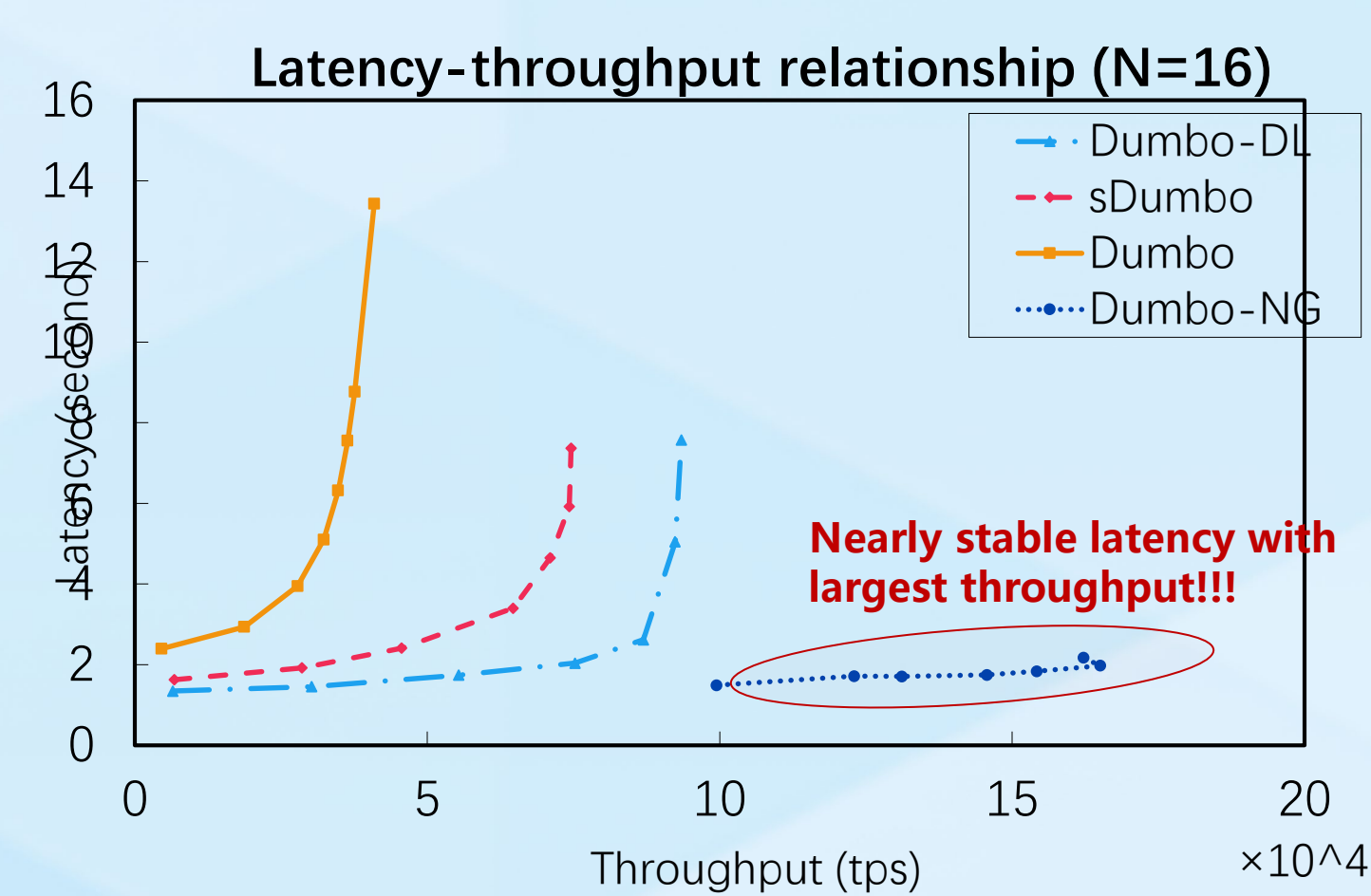
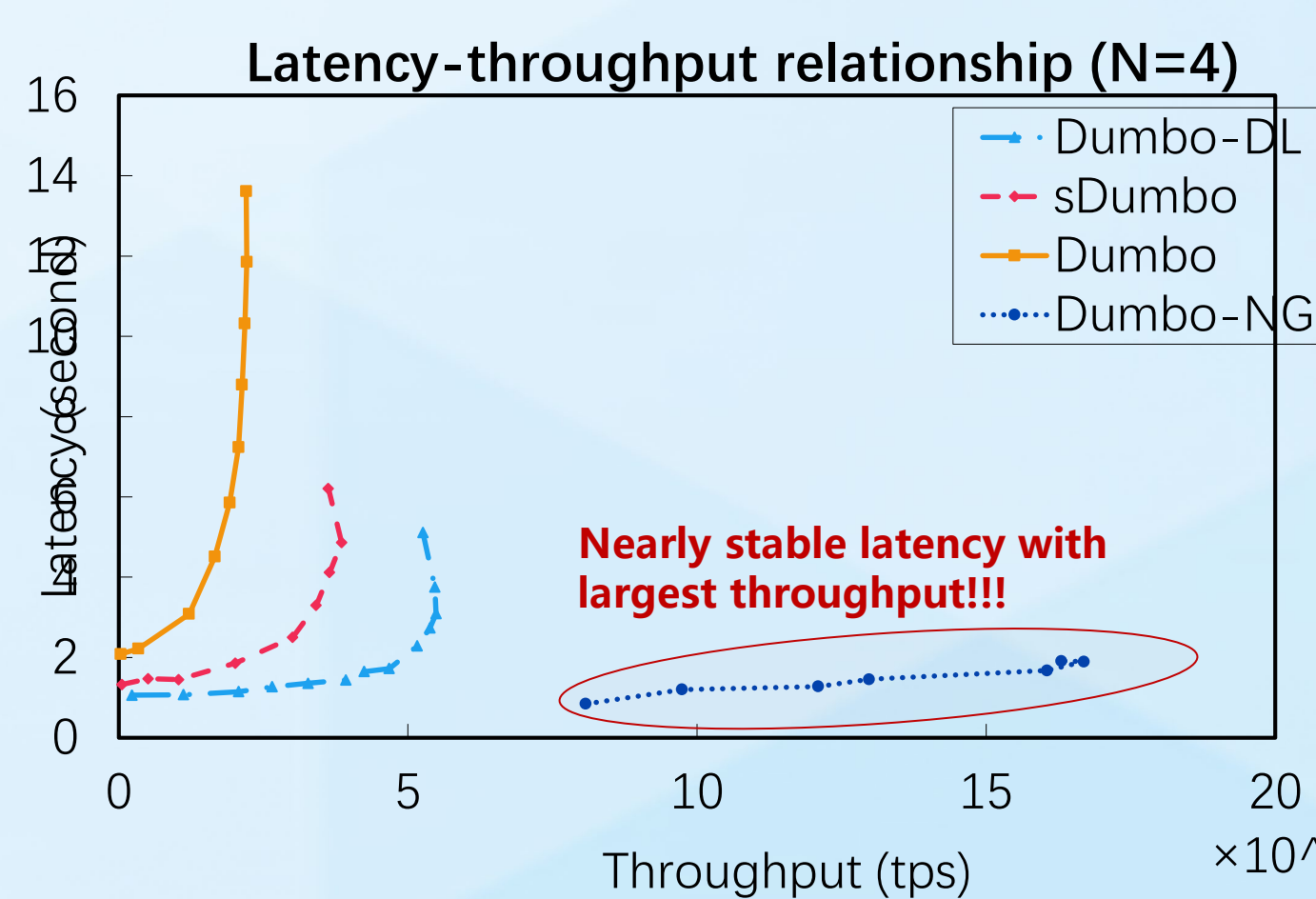
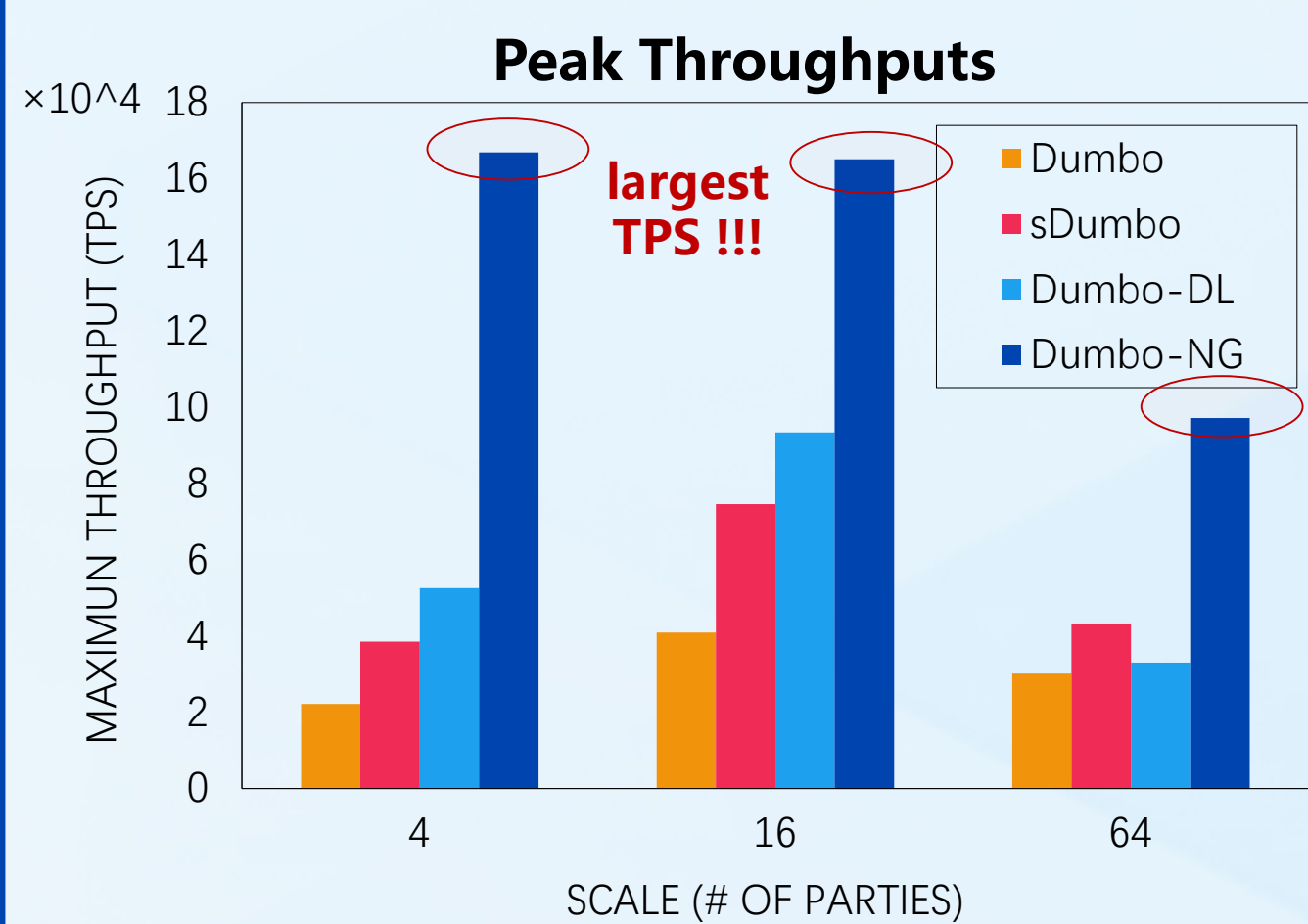
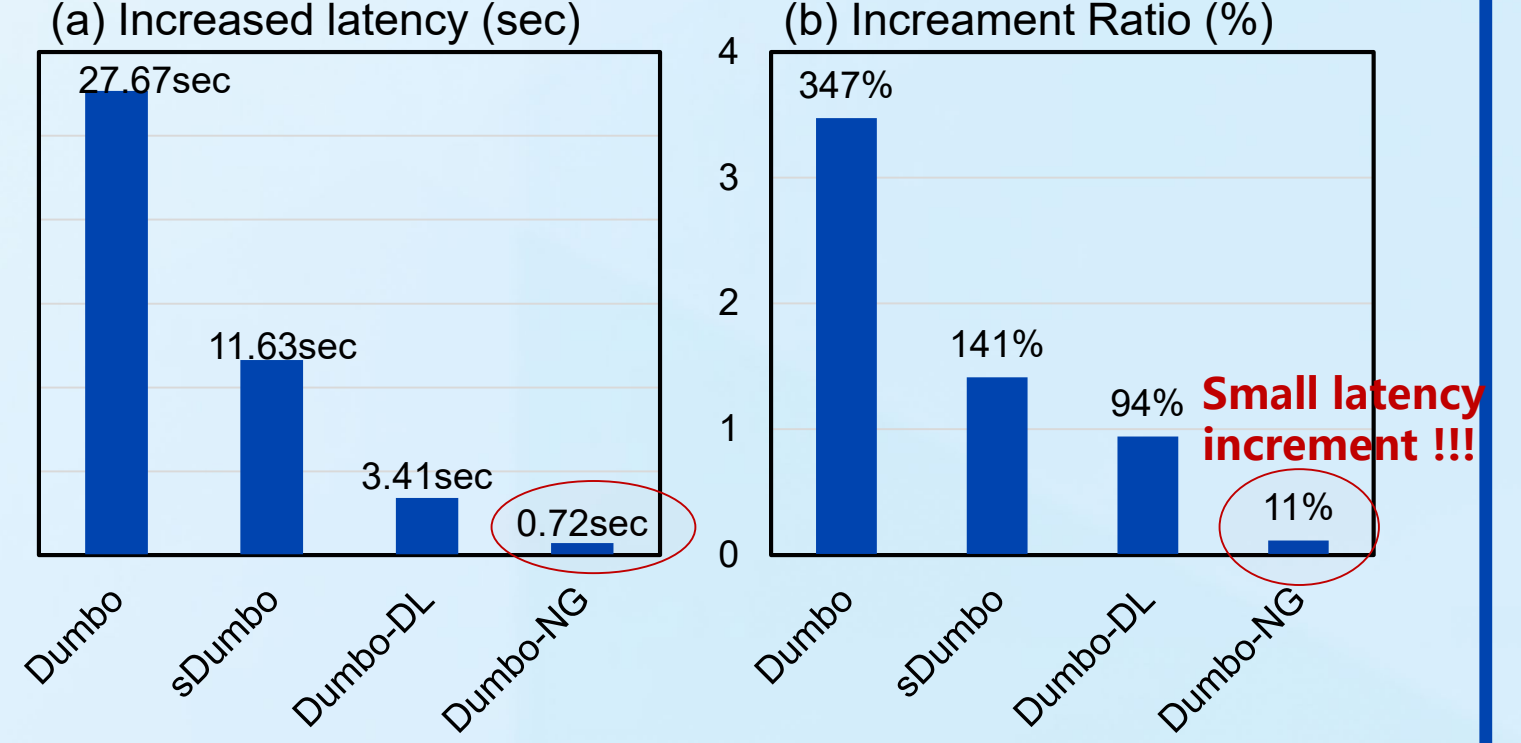
Highlights of experiments:

- throughput more than 100k tx/sec for all scales: 4-8x over Dumbo, 2-4x over Speeding Dumbo, and 2-3x over another very recent study DispersedLedger (NSDI 2022) from Stanford and MIT;
- nearly stable latency despite throughput, about only 10% increment in latency from least to peak throughputs.

Tests in up to 64 nodes across 16 different AWS regions in 5 continents



Latency increment from Min. to Max. TPS



Reference:

[BenOr83] M. Ben-Or, "Another advantage of free choice: completely asynchronous agreement protocols." PODC 1983
[CKPS01] C. Cachin, K. Kursawe, F. Petzold, and V. Shoup. "Secure and efficient asynchronous broadcast protocols." CRYPTO 2001
[FLP83] M. Fischer, N. Lynch, and M. Paterson, "Impossibility of distributed consensus with one faulty process." PODS 1983 / JACM 1985
[GLL+22] B. Guo, et al. "Speeding Dumbo: Pushing asynchronous BFT closer to practice." NDSS 2022
[GLT+20] B. Guo, et al. "Dumbo: Faster asynchronous BFT protocols." CCS 2020
[MXC+16] A. Miller, et al. "The honey badger of BFT protocols." CCS 2016
[Rabin83] M. Rabin, "Randomized byzantine generals." FOCS 1983