# Deconstructing Stellar Consensus

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# The Byzantine consensus challenge

**Permissionless blockchains** (decentralised protocols like PoW and PoS):

- do not require to know participants *a priori*
- but have asymptotic guarantees and big latency and energy consumption

**Permissioned blockchains** (classical quorum-based protocols like PBFT):

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- hard guarantees and small latency and energy consumption
- but require to know participants a priori

The recent **federated Byzantine agreement** by Stellar and Ripple combines features of the two worlds above:

- each participant individually chooses who to trust, no central authority
- quorums arise from individual choices, and participants operate with local information
- hard guarantees and small latency and energy consumption

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#### Our contribution:

- We focus on the Stellar consensus protocol (SCP), as described in Stellar's whitepaper at <u>www.stellar.org</u> and in David Mazières's blog at <u>www.scs.stanford.edu</u>.
- Prove SCP correct by reusing proof of core component **federated voting**, previously investigated.

#### Byzantine Consensus

### What is Byzantine consensus?

Abstraction for distributed systems in which *honest* nodes can only fail by stopping, and *malicious* nodes fail by deviating arbitrarily from the protocol specification.

Each *correct* node *proposes* some value *x*, and eventually all correct nodes *decide* one and the same value *y*.

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Formally, Byzantine consensus enjoys the following properties: **Safety** 

(*Agreement*) No two correct nodes decide differently. (*Validity*) If every node is correct, then a node can only decide a value that was proposed by some node.

#### Liveness

(*Termination*) Every correct node eventually decides a value.

## What do we prove about SCP?

Assume a *partially synchronous* system in which a reliable network delivers messages in bounded time after *global stabilisation time* (GST).

Properties are relative to disjoint fragments of the system that are internally consistent and contain only correct nodes, called *intact sets*:

Given any maximal intact set *I*:

Safety

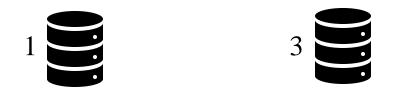
(Agreement) No two nodes in I decide differently.

(*Validity*) If every node is honest, then a node in *I* can only decide a value that was proposed by some node.

#### Liveness

(*Non-blocking*) If a node v in I has not decided a value yet, then in every continuation of the run in which malicious nodes stop, the node v eventually decides some value.

Federated Byzantine Quorum Systems (FBQS)







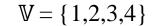
 $\mathbb{V} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ 

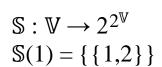


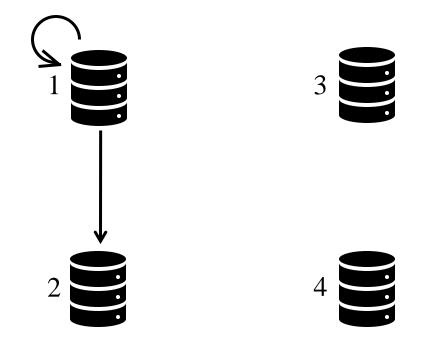
Nodes choose trust independently by selecting *quorum slices*.





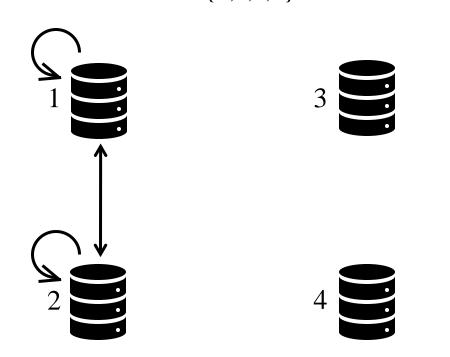


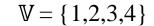




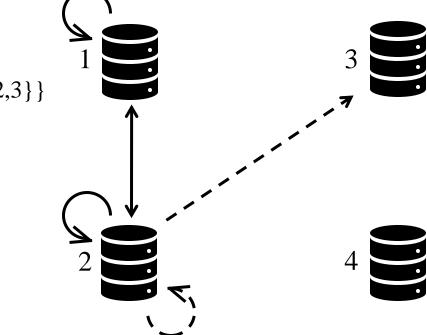
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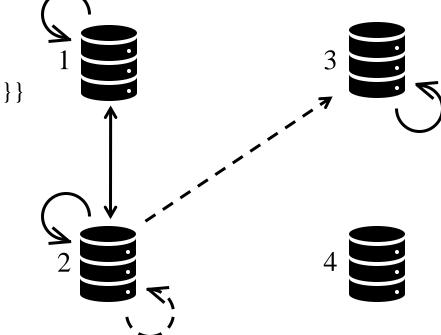


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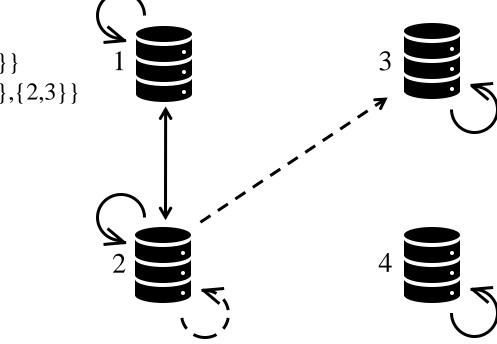
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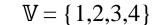
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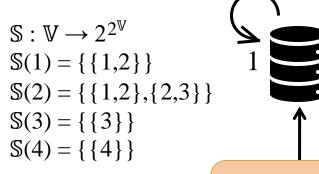


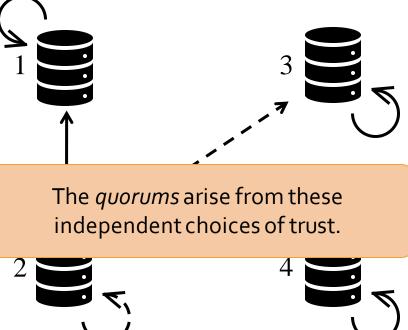
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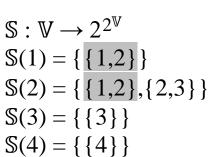
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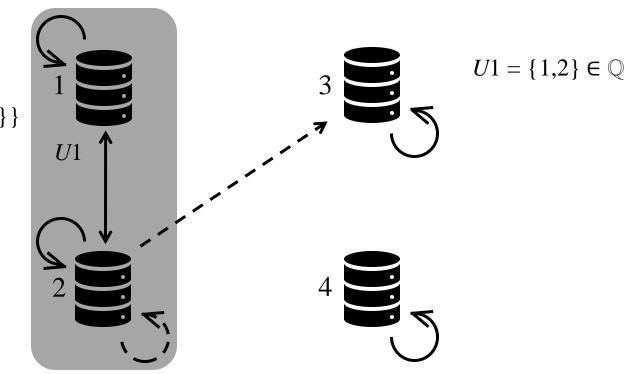






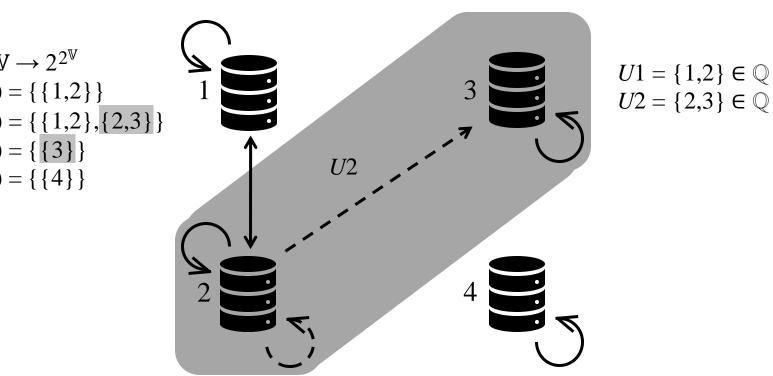


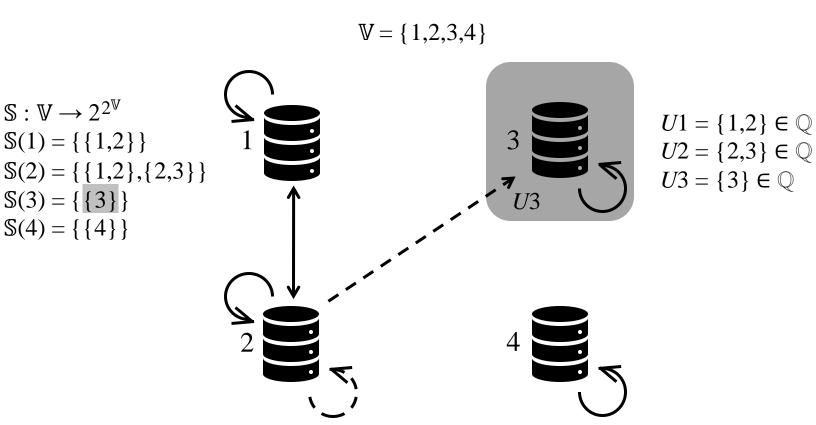


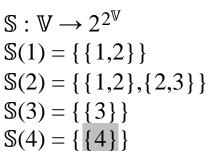


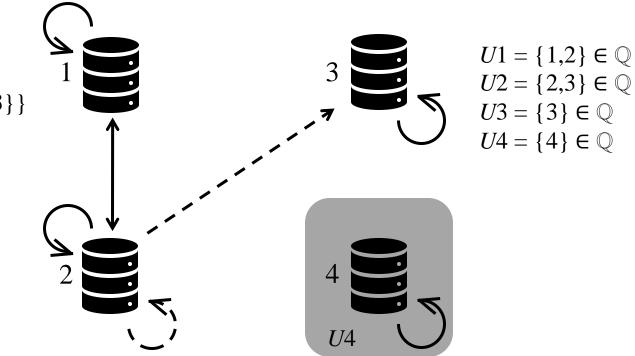
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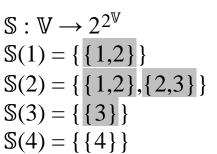
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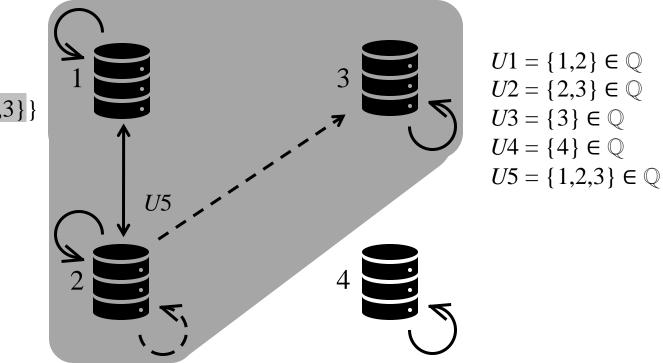






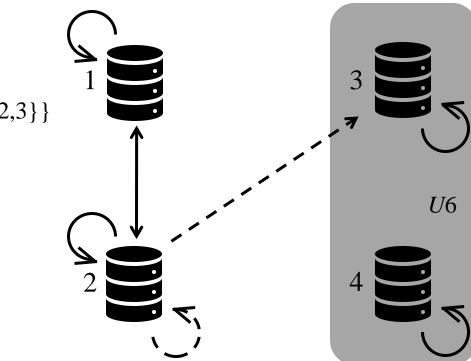






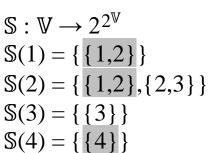
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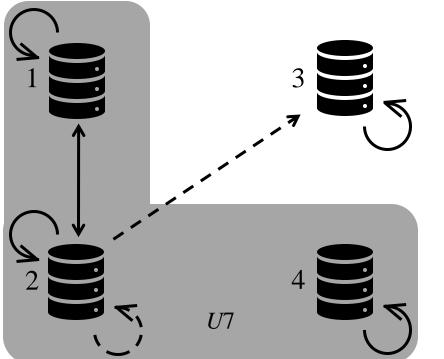
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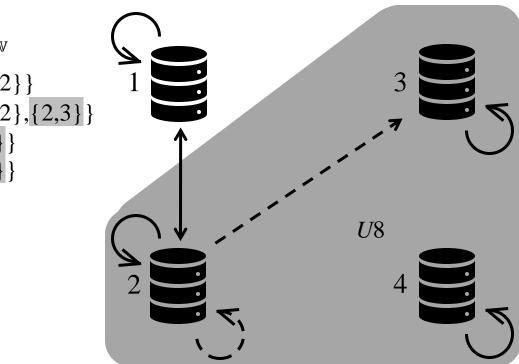




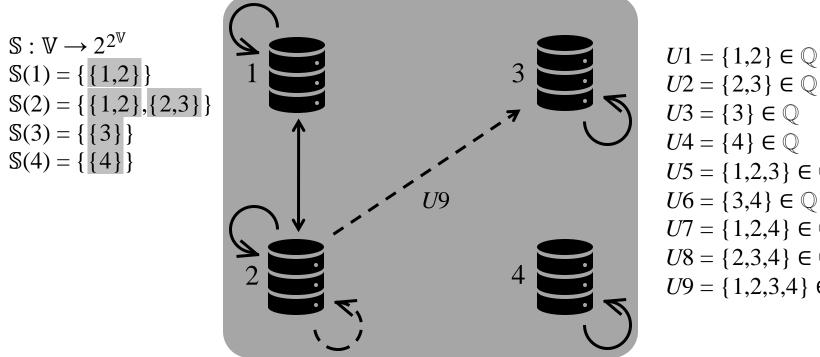
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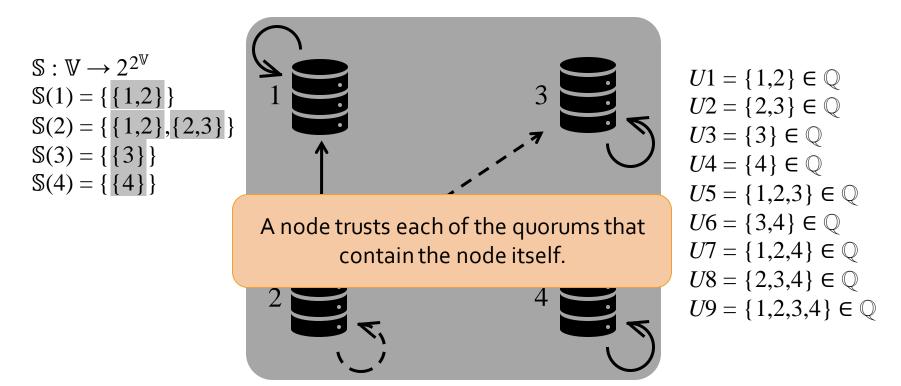
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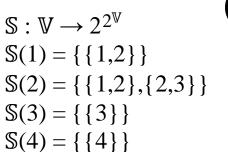


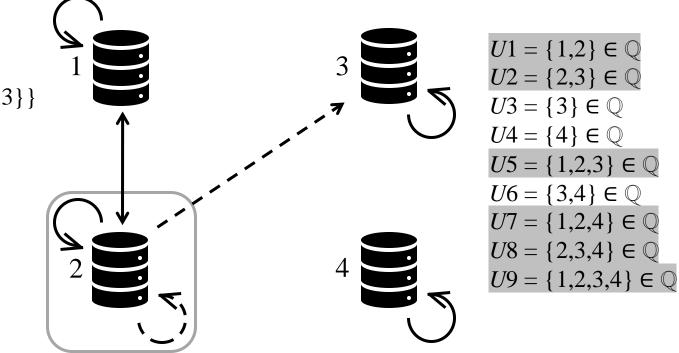
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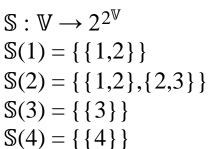


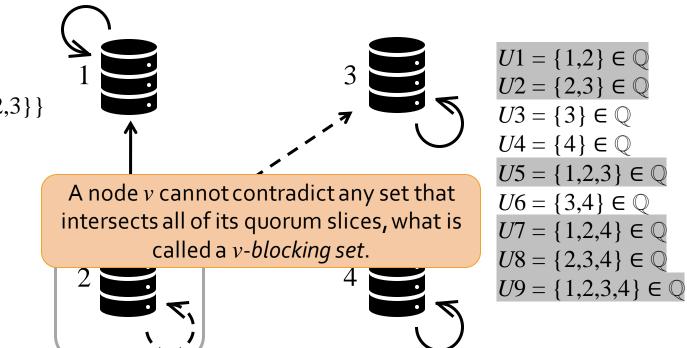
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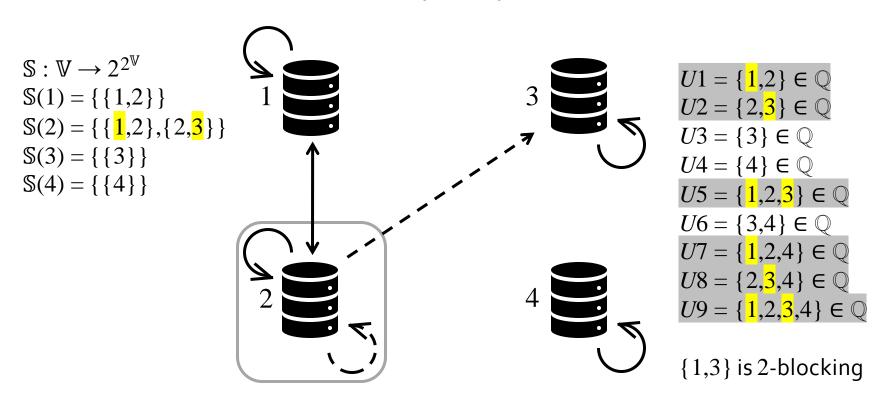


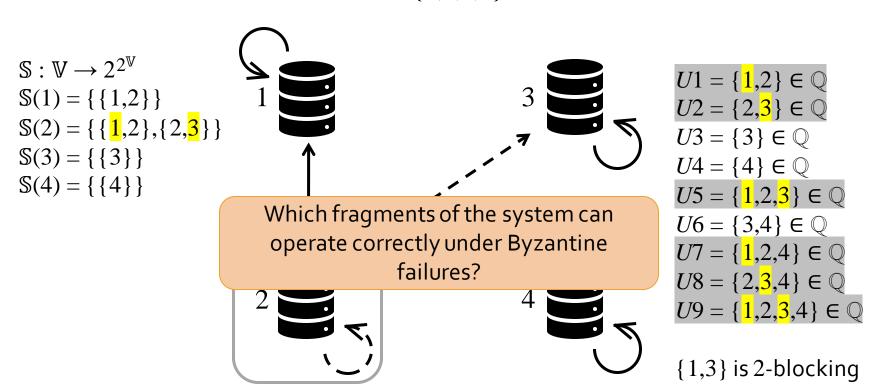


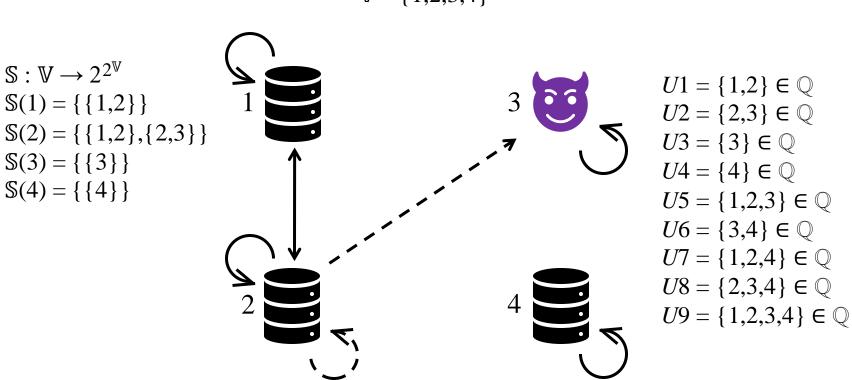


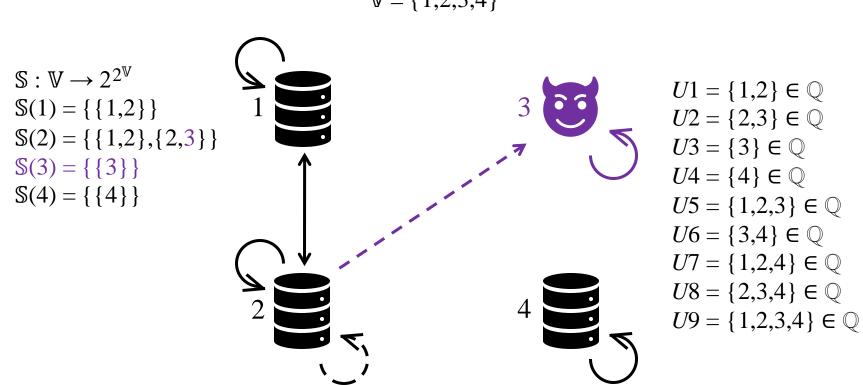


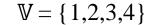




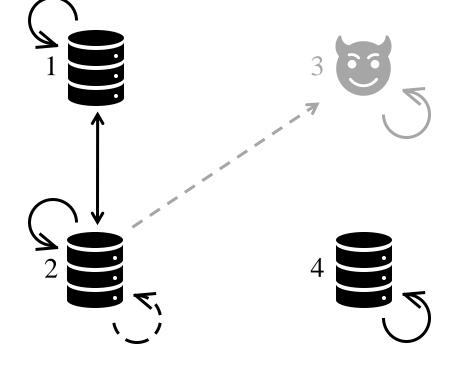


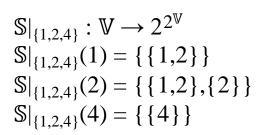


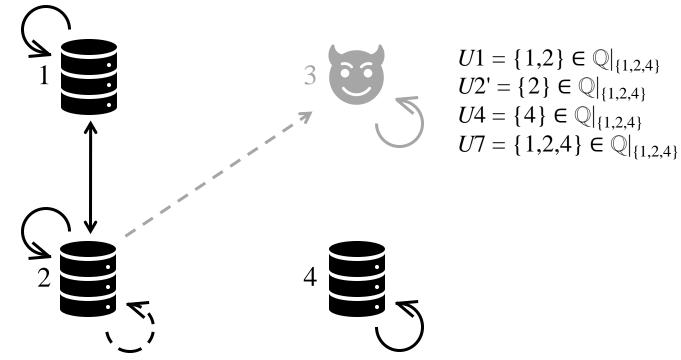




$$\begin{split} & \mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2,4\}} : \mathbb{V} \to 2^{2\mathbb{V}} \\ & \mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2,4\}}(1) = \{\{1,2\}\} \\ & \mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2,4\}}(2) = \{\{1,2\},\{2\}\} \\ & \mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2,4\}}(4) = \{\{4\}\} \end{split}$$

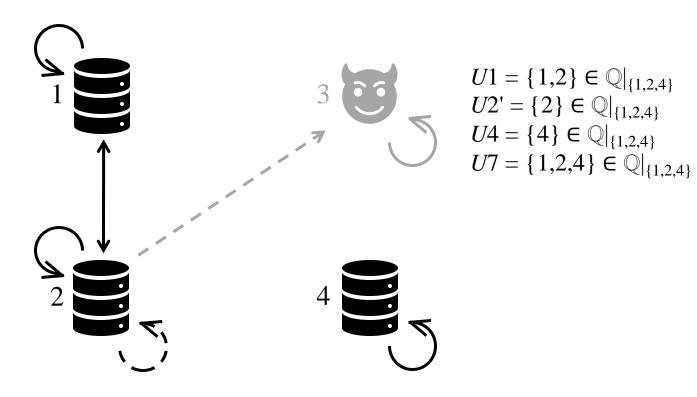






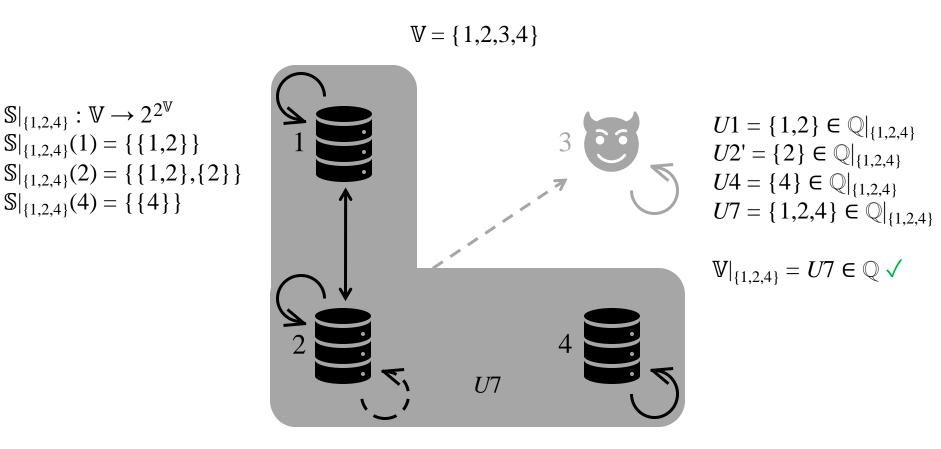
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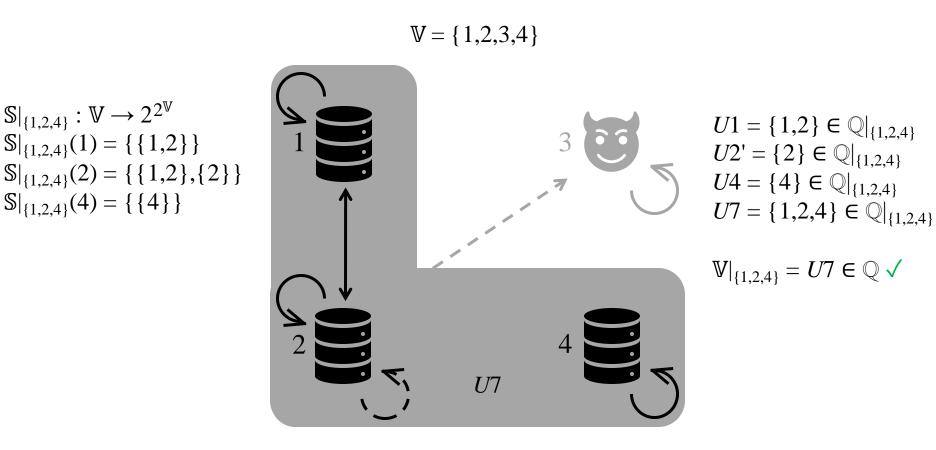
Liveness requires  $\mathbb{V}|_{\{1,2,4\}}$  to enjoy *quorum availability*.

 $\mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2,4\}}:\mathbb{V}\to 2^{2\mathbb{V}}$ 

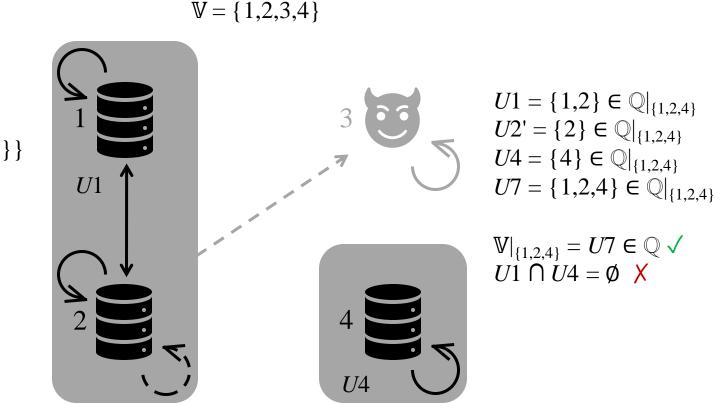


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Safety requires  $\mathbb{Q}|_{\{1,2,4\}}$  to enjoy quorum intersection.



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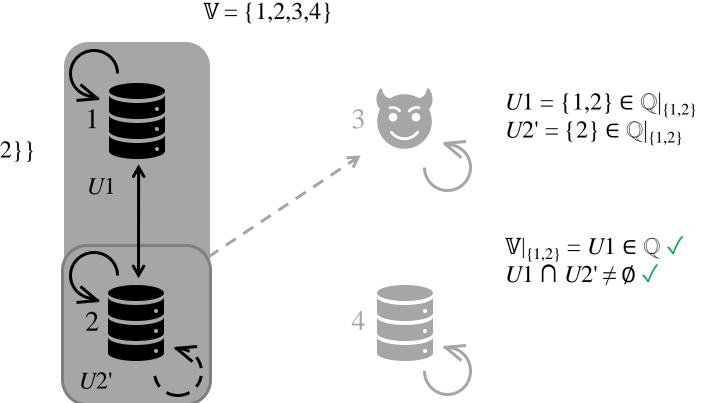
$$S|_{\{1,2,4\}} : V \to 2^{2^{3}}$$
  

$$S|_{\{1,2,4\}}(1) = \{\{1,2\}\}$$
  

$$S|_{\{1,2,4\}}(2) = \{\{1,2\},\{2\}\}$$
  

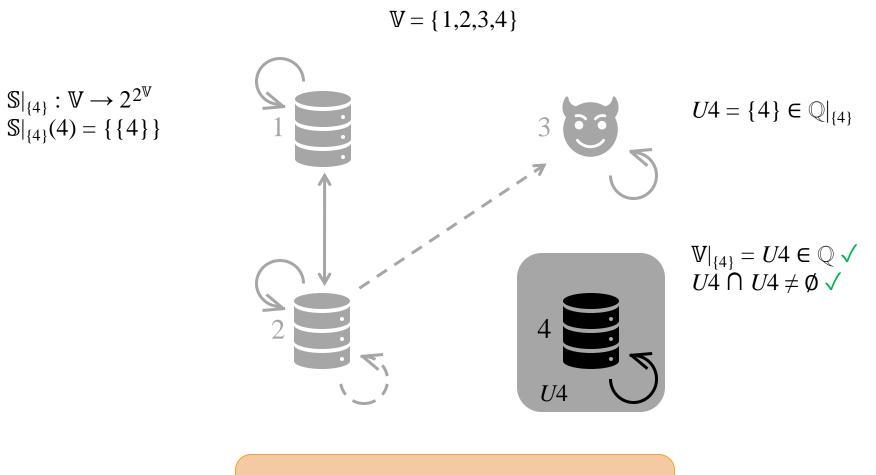
$$S|_{\{1,2,4\}}(4) = \{\{4\}\}$$

**~**2₩



$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2\}} : \mathbb{V} \to 2^{2\mathbb{V}} \\ & \mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2\}}(1) = \{\{1,2\}\} \\ & \mathbb{S}|_{\{1,2\}}(2) = \{\{1,2\},\{2\}\} \end{aligned}$$

 $\mathbb{V} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$  $S|_{\{4\}}: \mathbb{V} \to 2^{2\mathbb{V}}$  $S|_{\{4\}}(4) = \{\{4\}\}$  $U4 = \{4\} \in \mathbb{Q}|_{\{4\}}$ 3 7  $\mathbb{V}|_{\{4\}} = U4 \in \mathbb{Q} \checkmark$  $U4 \cap U4 \neq \emptyset \checkmark$ 4 U4



Both {1,2} and {4} are *maximal* intact sets.

## Cardinality-based quorum systems 3f + 1



$$S: \mathbb{V} \to 2^{2\mathbb{V}}$$
  

$$S(1) = \{\{1,2,3\},\{1,2,4\},\{1,3,4\}\}\}$$
  

$$S(2) = \{\{1,2,3\},\{1,2,4\},\{2,3,4\}\}\}$$
  

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## Cardinality-based quorum systems 3f + 1



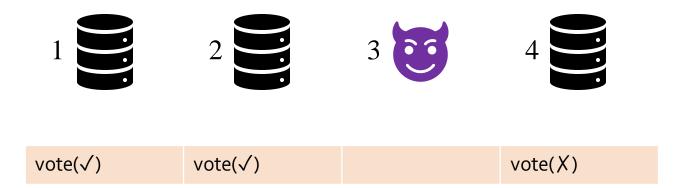
$$S|_{\{1,2,4\}} : \mathbb{V} \to 2^{2\mathbb{V}} S|_{\{1,2,4\}}(1) = \{\{1,2\},\{1,2,4\},\{1,4\}\}$$

#### {1,2,4} is the maximal intact set. Every two correct nodes block the other correct node.

$$U1' = \{1,2\} \in \mathbb{Q}|_{\{1,2,4\}}$$
$$U2 = \{1,2,4\} \in \mathbb{Q}|_{\{1,2,4\}}$$
$$U3' = \{1,4\} \in \mathbb{Q}|_{\{1,2,4\}}$$
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#### Federating Voting







vote(√)	vote(√)	vote(X)
VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE(√)	VOTE(X)



vote(√)	vote(√)		vote(X)
VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE(√)	VOTE(√)	VOTE(X)



vote(√)	vote(√)		vote(X)
VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE(√)	VOTE(X)
READY <b>(√)</b>	READY <b>(√)</b>		

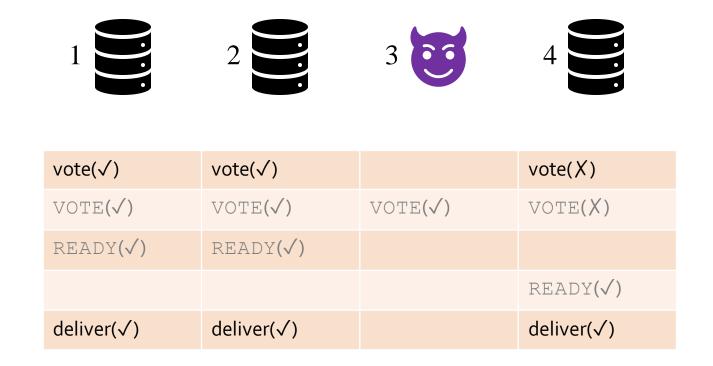


vote(√)	vote(√)		vote(X)
VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE(√)	VOTE(√)	VOTE(X)
READY <b>(√)</b>	READY(√)		
			READY(√)

{1,2} is a 4-blocking set.



vote(√)	vote(√)		vote(X)
VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE $(\checkmark)$	VOTE(X)
READY <b>(√)</b>	READY <b>(√)</b>		
			READY(√)
deliver(√)	deliver(√)		deliver(√)



Node v can compute quorums to which v belongs and v-blocking sets with only local information! Federated voting ensures propeties similar to those of Bracha broadcast [Bra87], but relative to intact sets.

Given a maximal intact set *I*:

Safety

(Consistency) No two nodes in I deliver different values.

Liveness

(*Totality*) If a node in *I* delivers a value, then every node in *I* eventually delivers a value.

Stellar Consensus Protocol (SCP)

#### Ballots

• Ballots from *Paxos* [Lam98] to neutralise stuck values:

A ballot  $\langle n, x \rangle$  attaches a round counter  $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$  to the value x.

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The special *null ballot*  $(0, \bot)$  is below any other ballot.

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- Ballots are alphabetically ordered on their counter and value: The special *null ballot* (0,⊥) is below any other ballot.
- Less and incompatible than relation:

 $\langle n, x \rangle \leq \langle m, y \rangle$  iff  $\langle n, x \rangle < \langle m, y \rangle$  and  $x \neq y$ .

# Stages of SCP

Each node considers a *candidate ballot*  $b = \langle n, x \rangle$  and proceeds in two stages: **Prepare stage:** try to *abort* every ballot  $b' \leq b$ , i.e., vote X on every  $b' \leq b$ . **Commit stage:** once b is prepared, try to *commit b*, i.e., vote  $\sqrt{}$  on b. Each node considers a *candidate ballot*  $b = \langle n, x \rangle$  and proceeds in two stages: **Prepare stage:** try to *abort* every ballot  $b' \leq b$ , i.e., vote X on every  $b' \leq b$ .

**Commit stage:** once *b* is prepared, try to *commit b*, i.e., vote  $\checkmark$  on *b*.

In order to ensure liveness:

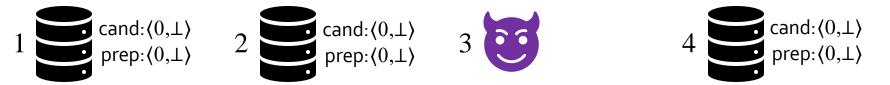
- Start a timer after receiving a quorum of messages with a new round *n*.
- After timeout, take as candidate ballot the highest ballot prepared so far with round increased by one, and retry prepare and commit stages.



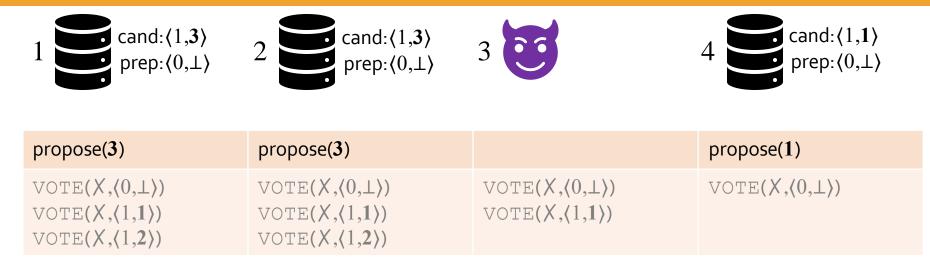


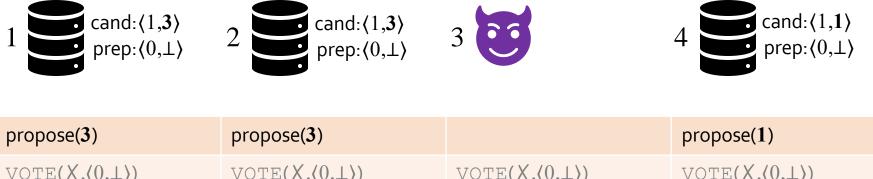












VOTE $(X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 2 \rangle)$	VOTE $(X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 2 \rangle)$	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	VOTE $(X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle)$
start-timer(F(1))	start-timer( <i>F</i> (1))		start-timer(F(1))









propose(3)	propose(3)		propose(1)
VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ )	VOTE(X,(0,L)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
<pre>start-timer(F(1))</pre>	start-timer(F(1))		start-timer(F(1))
READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	READY( $X, \langle 0, L \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )		READY( $X, \langle 0, L \rangle$ )









propose(3)	propose( <b>3</b> )		propose(1)
VOTE(X,⟨0,⊥⟩) VOTE(X,⟨1,1⟩) VOTE(X,⟨1,2⟩)	VOTE(X,(0,L)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
start-timer(F(1))	<pre>start-timer(F(1))</pre>		start-timer(F(1))
READY( $X,\langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X,\langle 1,1 \rangle$ )	READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )		READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
prepared((1,1))	prepared((1,1))		prepared((1,1))









propose(3)	propose( <b>3</b> )		propose(1)
VOTE(X,(0,L)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE(X,⟨0,⊥⟩) VOTE(X,⟨1,1⟩) VOTE(X,⟨1,2⟩)	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
start-timer(F(1))	start-timer(F(1))		<pre>start-timer(F(1))</pre>
READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )		READY <b>(X,⟨0,⊥⟩)</b>
prepared((1,1))	prepared((1,1))		prepared((1,1))
			VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$









propose( <b>3</b> )	propose( <b>3</b> )		propose(1)
VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ )	VOTE(X,(0,1)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE $(X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
start-timer(F(1))	start-timer(F(1))		start-timer(F(1))
READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )		READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
prepared((1,1))	prepared((1,1))		prepared((1,1))
			VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$
			READY(X,(1,1))









propose( <b>3</b> )	propose( <b>3</b> )		propose(1)
VOTE $(X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 2 \rangle)$	VOTE(X,(0,⊥)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE $(X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle)$ VOTE $(X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
<pre>start-timer(F(1))</pre>	start-timer(F(1))		start-timer(F(1))
READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	READY( $X, (0, \perp)$ ) READY( $X, (1, 1)$ )		READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
prepared((1,1))	prepared((1,1))		prepared((1,1))
			VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$
			READY(X,(1,1))
prepared((1,2))	prepared((1,2))		prepared( $(1,2)$ )









propose( <b>3</b> )	propose( <b>3</b> )		propose(1)
VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 2 \rangle$ )	VOTE(X,(0,⊥)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
start-timer(F(1))	start-timer(F(1))		<pre>start-timer(F(1))</pre>
READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	READY( $X,\langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X,\langle 1,1 \rangle$ )		READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
prepared((1,1))	prepared( $(1,1)$ )		prepared((1,1))
			VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$
			READY(X,(1,1))
prepared((1,2))	prepared((1,2))		prepared( $(1,2)$ )
			VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 1, 2 \rangle)$

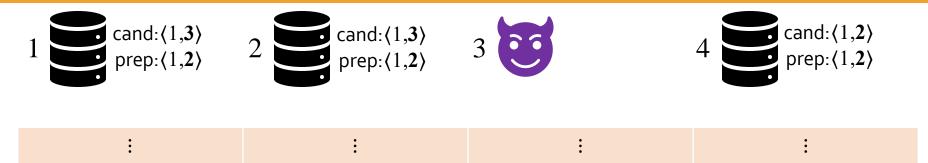


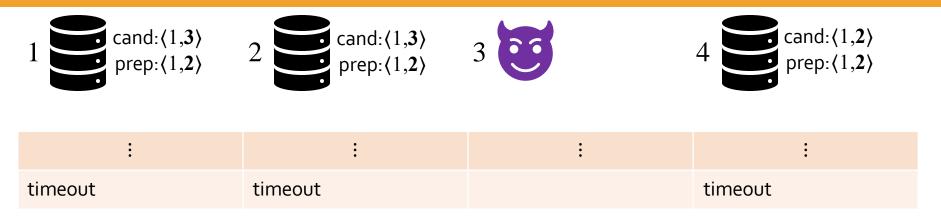




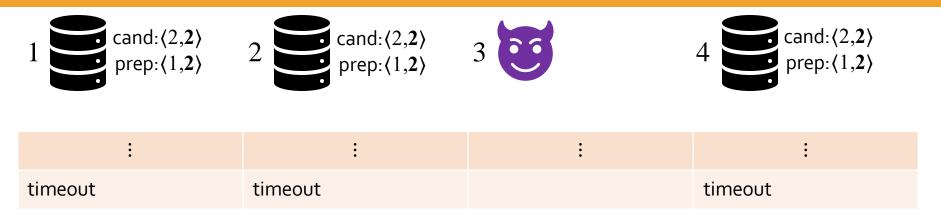


propose(3)	propose( <b>3</b> )		propose(1)
VOTE(X,(0,⊥)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE(X,(0,L)) VOTE(X,(1,1)) VOTE(X,(1,2))	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) VOTE( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	VOTE( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
<pre>start-timer(F(1))</pre>	start-timer(F(1))		<pre>start-timer(F(1))</pre>
READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X, \langle 1, 1 \rangle$ )	READY( $X,\langle 0, \bot \rangle$ ) READY( $X,\langle 1,1 \rangle$ )		READY( $X, \langle 0, \bot \rangle$ )
prepared((1,1))	prepared((1,1))		prepared((1,1))
			VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 1, 1 \rangle)$
			READY(X,(1,1))
prepared((1,2))	prepared((1, <b>2</b> ))		prepared((1,2))
			VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 1, 2 \rangle)$
:	÷	:	:





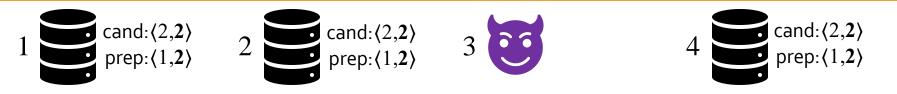
Eventually the timer for round 1 of each node will timeout...



Eventually the timer for round 1 of each node will timeout...



:	:	:	:
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE(X,(1,3))	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote(X,(2,1))		 Vote(X,(2,1))



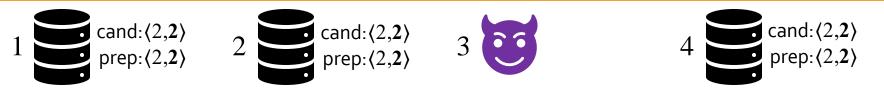
:	:	:	:
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE(X,(1,3))	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote(X,(2,1))		 Vote(X,(2,1))
start-timer(F(2))	start-timer(F(2))		start-timer( $F(2)$ )



:	:	:	:
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE(X,(1,3))
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote(X,(2,1))		 Vote(X,(2,1))
start-timer(F(2))	start-timer(F(2))		<pre>start-timer(F(2))</pre>
READY(X,(1,3))	READY(X,(1,3))		READY( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>	 READY(X,(2,1))		 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>



:	:	:	:
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE(X,(1,3))
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote(X,(2,1))		 Vote(X,(2,1))
start-timer(F(2))	start-timer(F(2))		start-timer(F(2))
READY(X,(1,3))	READY( <b>X</b> ,(1, <b>3</b> ))		READY(X,(1,3))
 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>	 READY(X,(2,1))		 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>
prepared((2,2))	prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))		prepared( $(2,2)$ )



:	:	:	÷
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE(X,(1,3))	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote(X,(2,1))		 Vote(X,(2,1))
start-timer(F(2))	start-timer( $F(2)$ )		start-timer(F(2))
READY( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )	READY(X,(1,3))		READY( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>	 READY(X,(2,1))		 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>
prepared((2,2))	prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))		prepared((2,2))
VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 2, 2 \rangle)$	VOTE $(\sqrt{,\langle 2,2\rangle})$		VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 2, 2 \rangle)$



÷	:	:	:
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE(X,(1,3))	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote(X,(2,1))		 Vote(X,(2,1))
start-timer( $F(2)$ )	start-timer(F(2))		start-timer(F(2))
READY(X,(1,3))	READY(X,(1,3))		READY(X,(1,3))
 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>	 READY(X,(2,1))		 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>
prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))	prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))		prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))
VOTE( <b>\/</b> , <b>\</b> 2, <b>2\)</b>	VOTE $(\sqrt{,\langle 2,2\rangle})$		VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 2, 2 \rangle)$
READY( $\sqrt{2,2}$ )	READY( $\sqrt{2,2}$ )		$READY(\sqrt{2,2})$



:	:	:	:
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE(X,(1,3))	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote( <b>X,(2,1)</b> )		 Vote(X,(2,1))
<pre>start-timer(F(2))</pre>	start-timer( $F(2)$ )		start-timer(F(2))
READY( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )	READY( $X, \langle 1, 3 \rangle$ )		READY( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 READY(X,(2,1))	 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>		 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>
prepared((2,2))	prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))		prepared( $(2,2)$ )
VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 2, 2 \rangle)$	VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 2, 2 \rangle)$		VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 2, 2 \rangle)$
READY( $\sqrt{,\langle 2,2\rangle}$ )	READY( $\sqrt{,\langle 2,2\rangle}$ )		READY( $\sqrt{2,2}$ )
committed((2,2))	committed((2, <b>2</b> ))		committed((2,2))



:	:	:	:
timeout	timeout		timeout
VOTE(X,(1,3))	VOTE(X,(1,3))		VOTE(X,(1,3))
 Vote(X,(2,1))	 Vote(X,(2,1))		 Vote(X,(2,1))
start-timer(F(2))	start-timer(F(2))		<pre>start-timer(F(2))</pre>
READY( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )	READY(X,(1,3))		READY( $X,\langle 1,3\rangle$ )
 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>	 READY(X,(2,1))		 READY <b>(X,(2,1))</b>
prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))	prepared((2, <b>2</b> ))		prepared( $(2,2)$ )
VOTE( <b>\/</b> , <b>\</b> 2, <b>2\)</b>	VOTE $(\sqrt{,\langle 2,2\rangle})$		VOTE $(\checkmark, \langle 2, 2 \rangle)$
READY( $\sqrt{2,2}$ )	READY(√,(2,2))		READY( $\sqrt{2,2}$ )
committed((2, <b>2</b> ))	committed( $(2,2)$ )		committed((2,2))
decide(2)	decide(2)		decide(2)

#### Abstract version of SCP:

Uses federated voting as a black box on each ballot:

- Not directly implementable because of infinity of ballots considered.
- Needs to exchange *batches of messages* instead of individual messages.

#### Concrete version of SCP:

Uses a variation of federated voting on statements  $PRE b \equiv \{(X, b') | b' \leq b\}$ and  $CMT b \equiv (\checkmark, b)$ :

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- Directly implementable because of finiteness of statements considered.
- Does not use federated voting as a black box.

#### Modular proof of correctness:

- Prove abstract SCP correct using previous results on federated voting.
- Show that concrete SCP *observationally refines* abstract SCP.

#### Conclusions

- Decentralised trust via FBQS, typical of permissionless blockchains.
- Hard guarantees and low latency and energy consumption, typical of permissioned blockchains.
- SCP implements a variant of Byzantine consensus where properties are relative to disjoint fragments with internal consistency:
  - Safety within the intact set.
  - Liveness for intact sets after malicious nodes stop.
- Correctness of SCP proved modularly by using results of federated voting previously investigated, and by refinement.

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# Thank you!