Efficient DAG-Based Consensus Sui Eng Offsite 22



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Traditional Designs Observation

- Optimize overall message complexity of the consensus protocol

Monolithic protocol sharing transaction data as part of the consensus

Current Designs Typical leader-based protocols



Current Designs Typical leader-based protocols





Data dissemination is the key

Reaching consensus on metadata is cheap



Dag-based mempool

























Narwhal Data Dissemination & Proof of Availability

- The workers ship batch of transactions
- Many workers to scale out and use resources concurrently
- The primary constantly broadcasts the batch digests
- Headers at round *r* contains references to 2*f*+1 certificates of round *r*-1
- Build a structured DAG of certificates



Zero-message asynchronous consensus

Tusk Add common coin & Interpret the DAG



Tusk The random coin elects the leader of r-2



Tusk The leader needs f+1 links from round r-1

r3



Not enough support ! (Nothing is committed at this stage)

Tusk Nothing is committed and we keep build the DAG





USK

Tusk Leader L2 has enough support



USK Leader L2 has links to leader L1



First commit L1

Then commit L2

Tusk Commit all the sub-DAG of the leader



Bulshark

* without asynchronous fallback

Zero-message partially-synchronous consensus

Bullshark Just interpret the DAG



Bullshark Deterministic leader every 2 rounds



Bullshark The leader needs f+1 links from round r



Bullshark The leader needs f+1 links from round r



One node supports L1!

Bullshark The leader needs f+1 links from round r

r3





Bullshark Elect the leader of r4



Bullshark Leader L2 has enough support



Bullshark Leader L2 has links to leader L1



First commit L1

Then commit L2
Bullshark Commit all the sub-DAG of the leader



Bullshark Commit all the sub-DAG of the leader





How to properly benchmark consensus protocols

Evaluation

Evaluation Typical mistakes





- Local/LAN benchmark + ping
- Many nodes on same machine
- Change parameters across runs
- Set transaction size to zero
- Preconfigure nodes with txs

- Send a single burst of transactions
- Benchmark for a few seconds
- Start timer in the batch maker
- Evaluate latency w/ only the first tx
- Separate latency and throughput
- Only benchmark happy path



Evaluation Set the benchmark parameters

Faults: 0 node(s)
Committee size: 10 node(s)
Transaction size: 512 B

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Faults: 0 node(s)
Committee size: 10 node(s)
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Header size: 1,000 B Max header delay: 200 ms GC depth: 50 round(s) Sync retry delay: 5,000 ms Sync retry nodes: 3 node(s) batch size: 500,000 B Max batch delay: 200 ms

Evaluation Typical mistakes

Forgo persistent storage

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Evaluation Benchmark clients

Fixed input rate For a long time (minutes)



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Evaluation Typical mistake



send 50k txs (once)



8 TPS = 50k / 400ms = 125k tx/s



batch_digest -> sample_tx_id batch_digest -> batch_bytes

batch digest -> sample tx id

batch digest -> sample tx id

Evaluation Compute throughput

total time = last commit time - bench start time BPS = total_bytes / total_time TPS = BPS / transaction size

Evaluation **Compute latency**

samples = commit time - send time latency = average(samples)

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Evaluation Scalability

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Evaluation Performance under faults

Evaluation Typical mistakes

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Evaluation Still many caveats

- Perfect load balance
- Transaction deduplication
- Synthetic load
- No Byzantine adversary
- No network adversary
- Only AWS network

Conclusion

Narwhal & Tusk

- Scalable design, egalitarian resource utilisations

- Paper: https://arxiv.org/pdf/2105.11827.pdf
- Code: https://github.com/asonnino/narwhal

• Separate consensus and data dissemination for high performance

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Future Works Come talk to us!

- Performance under DDoS attack?
- How to implement scalable execution?



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