# Narwhal-Bullshark **DAG BFT Protocols Made Practical**



**Alberto Sonnino** 





### **Byzantine Fault Tolerance**







#### 2. submit transaction

#### 1. make transaction



# 2. submit transaction 1. make transaction





# 2. submit transaction 1. make transaction











#### **Consensus on top of Narwhal** Goal of this project

### Simple

- Zero-message overhead
- No view-change
- No common-coin

#### Performant

- Take advantage of Narwhal
- Exploit periods of synchrony

### Current Designs

- Optimize overall message complexity of the consensus protocol ightarrow
- Complex & Error-prone view-change protocol

Monolithic protocol sharing transaction data as part of the consensus













#### **Dag-based mempool**

## The mempool is the key

Reaching consensus on metadata is cheap

























# HotStuff on Steroids

#### Just by replacing the mempool



#### HotStuff on Narwhal Overview









Faulty HotStuff Leader!

**Blocks may still be 'saved'** 





# Nodified Narwhal

#### Adapt Narwhal for partial-synchronous networks

#### **Modified Narwhal** Even rounds: wait for the leader (or to timeout)



# Bulshark

#### Zero-message partially-synchronous consensus
# 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



### Implementation

- Written in Rust
- Networking: Tokio (TCP)
- Storage: RocksDB
- Cryptography: ed25519-dalek

### https://github.com/asonnino/narwhal

### **Evaluation** Experimental setup on AWS

![](_page_48_Picture_1.jpeg)

### **Evaluation** Throughput latency graph

![](_page_49_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_49_Picture_2.jpeg)

### **Evaluation** Performance under faults

![](_page_50_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Bullshark

- Zero-message overhead, no view-change, no common-coin
- Disseminate data with Narwhal, exploits periods of synchrony

- Code: https://github.com/asonnino/narwhal

### Summary

• Paper: https://sonnino.com/papers/bullshark.pdf

![](_page_52_Picture_0.jpeg)

#### Lessons Learned

- line Add crash-recovery after-the-fact line as in papers
- lacktrianglesign Add the synchroniser after-the-fact lacktrianglesign and magic network stack)
- Add epoch changes after-the-fact
- On not benchmark from day 1
- Start with fancy crypto
- Hide away serialisation

Complex networked systems

![](_page_53_Picture_9.jpeg)

- Add crash-recovery after-the-fact
- Add the synchroniser after-the-fact
- Add epoch changes after-the-fact
- What is the minimum state you need to persist across crash-recovery?
- The synchroniser will eventually be your bottleneck / source of instability
- Epoch changes are more complex than they look (sync new validators/ update configs from chain) — Advise: kill the node and reboot it.

![](_page_54_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_55_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_55_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_55_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_55_Picture_4.jpeg)

- Spent months optimising blinding

### • Many concurrency bugs found on WAN benchmarks under high load

- Add crash-recovery after-the-fact
- Add the synchroniser after-the-fact
- Add epoch changes after-the-fact
- Do not benchmark from day 1
- Start with fancy crypto
- Hide away serialisation
- Huge complexity; resulted redundant crypto operations
- Crypto serialisation was a bottleneck

### ndant crypto operations

- Add crash-recovery after-the-fact
- Add the synchroniser after-the-fact
- Add epoch changes after-the-fact
- Do not benchmark from day 1
- Start with fancy crypto
- Hide away serialisation
- Complex networked systems
- Harder crash-recovery / should start with collocated workers

- Add crash-recovery after-the-fact
  Solute modules as in papers
- Add the synchroniser after-the-fact (Use grpc and magic network stack)
- Add epoch changes after-the-fact
- Do not benchmark from day 1
- Start with fancy crypto
- Hide away serialisation
- Complex networked systems
- Debugging / perf improvement nightmare

![](_page_58_Picture_9.jpeg)

![](_page_58_Picture_10.jpeg)

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![](_page_59_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_60_Picture_0.jpeg)

EXTRA **Benchmark of BFT Systems** 

### Evaluation Typical mistakes

![](_page_61_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_61_Picture_2.jpeg)

- 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

![](_page_61_Picture_14.jpeg)

### **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)
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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

- Do not sanitise messages
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![](_page_64_Picture_14.jpeg)

### **Evaluation** Benchmark clients

### Fixed input rate For a long time (minutes)

![](_page_65_Figure_2.jpeg)

### Evaluation Typical mistakes

![](_page_66_Figure_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_66_Picture_14.jpeg)

### **Evaluation** Typical mistake

![](_page_67_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Evaluation Typical mistakes

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![](_page_68_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_68_Picture_9.jpeg)

### Evaluation Typical mistake

![](_page_69_Picture_1.jpeg)

### send 50k txs (once)

![](_page_69_Picture_3.jpeg)

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

### **Evaluation** Instrument the codebase

![](_page_70_Figure_1.jpeg)

### **Evaluation** Instrument the codebase

### batch\_digest -> sample\_tx\_id batch\_digest -> batch\_bytes

![](_page_71_Figure_2.jpeg)
#### Evaluation Instrument the codebase

# batch digest -> sample tx id





#### Evaluation Instrument the codebase

# 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** Scalability



#### **Evaluation** Performance under faults



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#### **Evaluation** Still many caveats

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