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Orthrus: Accelerating Multi-BFT Consensus through Concurrent Partial Ordering of Transaction

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SUSTech

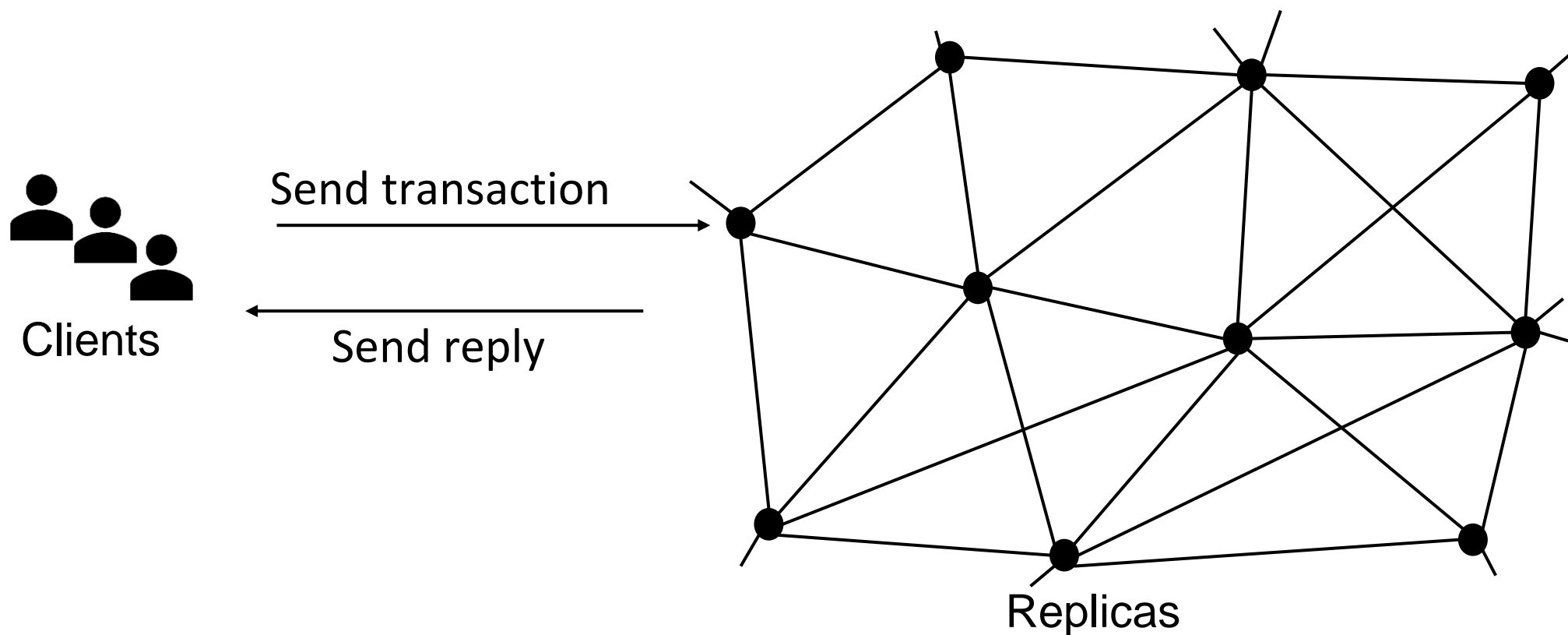
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BFT Consensus



Byzantine Fault Tolerant (BFT) Consensus allows a decentralized system to reach agreement among replicas despite Byzantine failures.

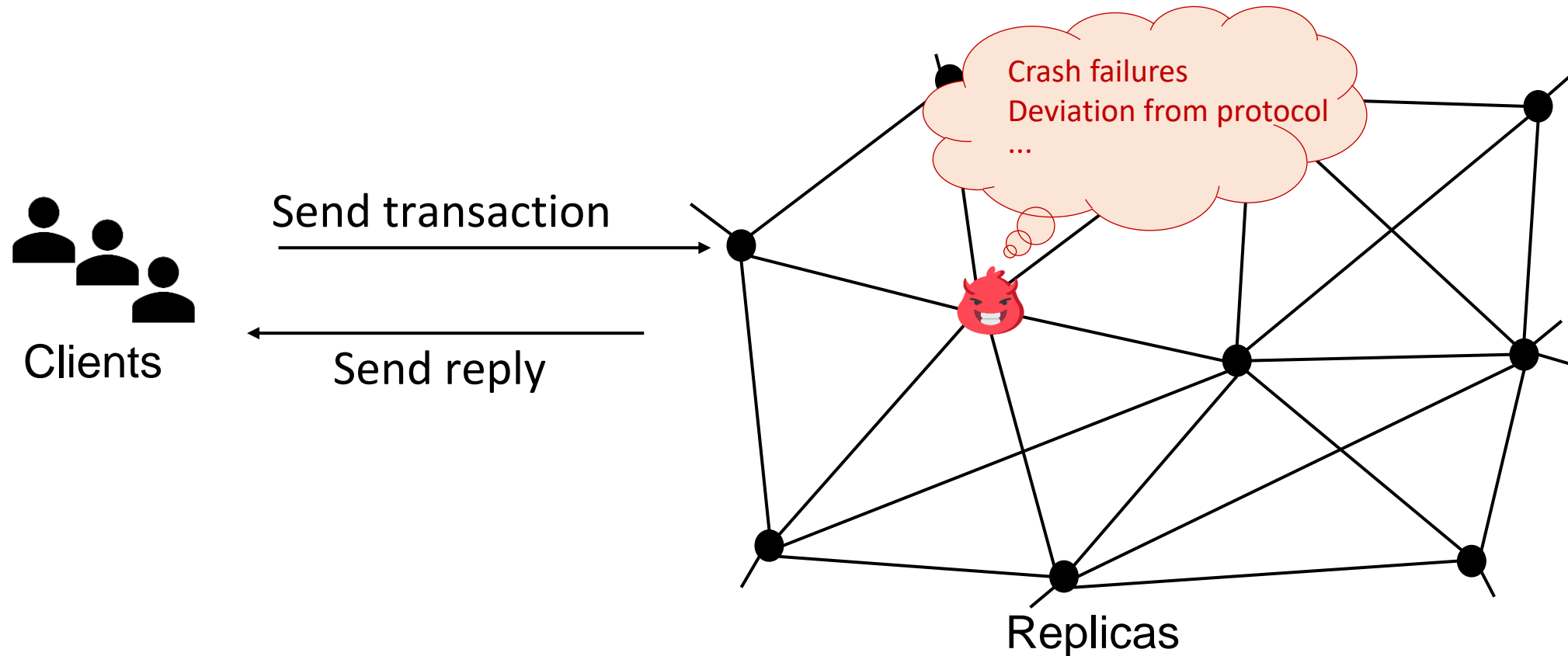




BFT Consensus



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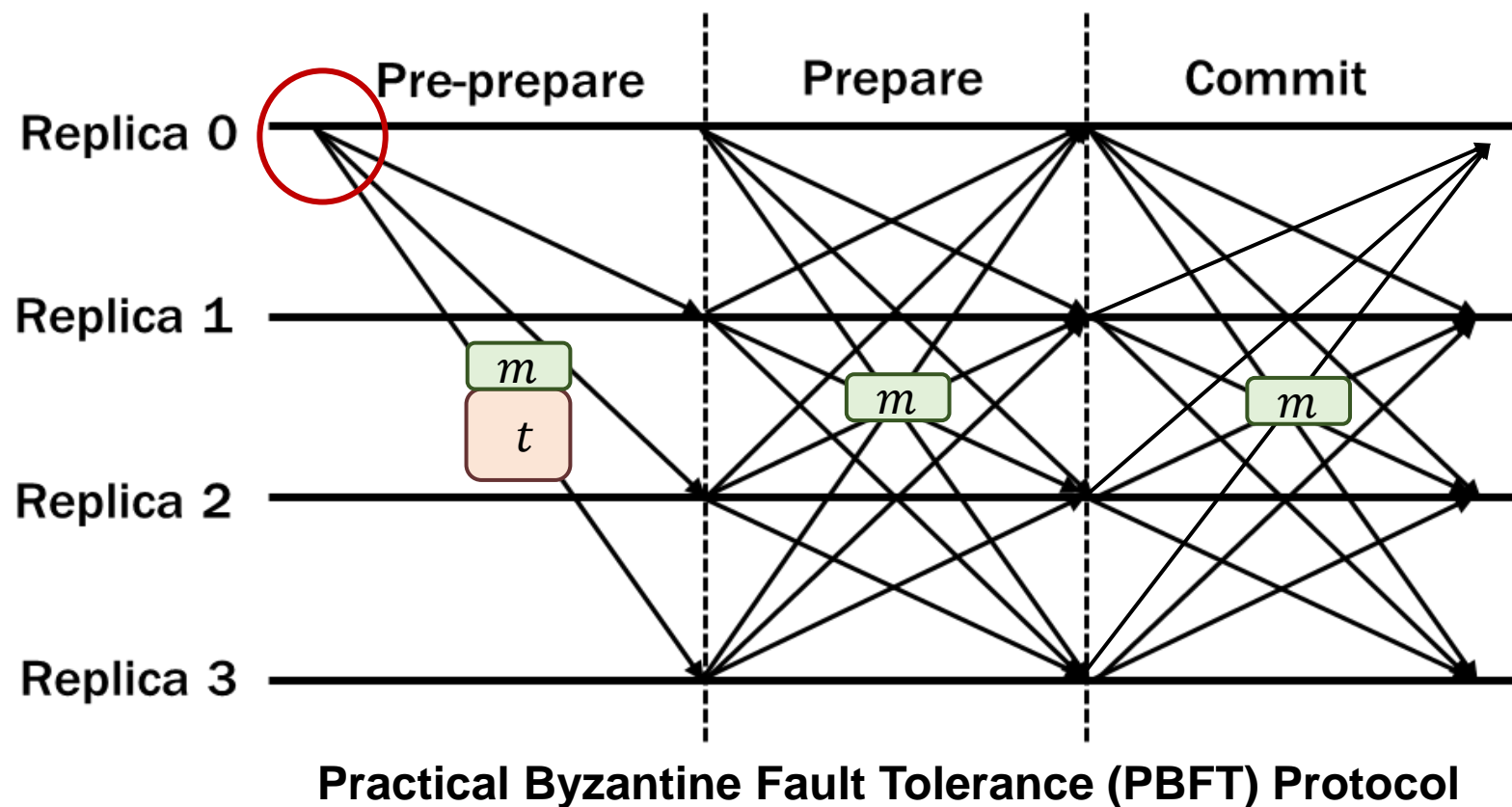




Leader-based BFT^[1]



The leader limits the overall performance of the BFT protocol.



[1] Miguel Castro and Barbara Liskov. Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance. In OSDI, 1999.

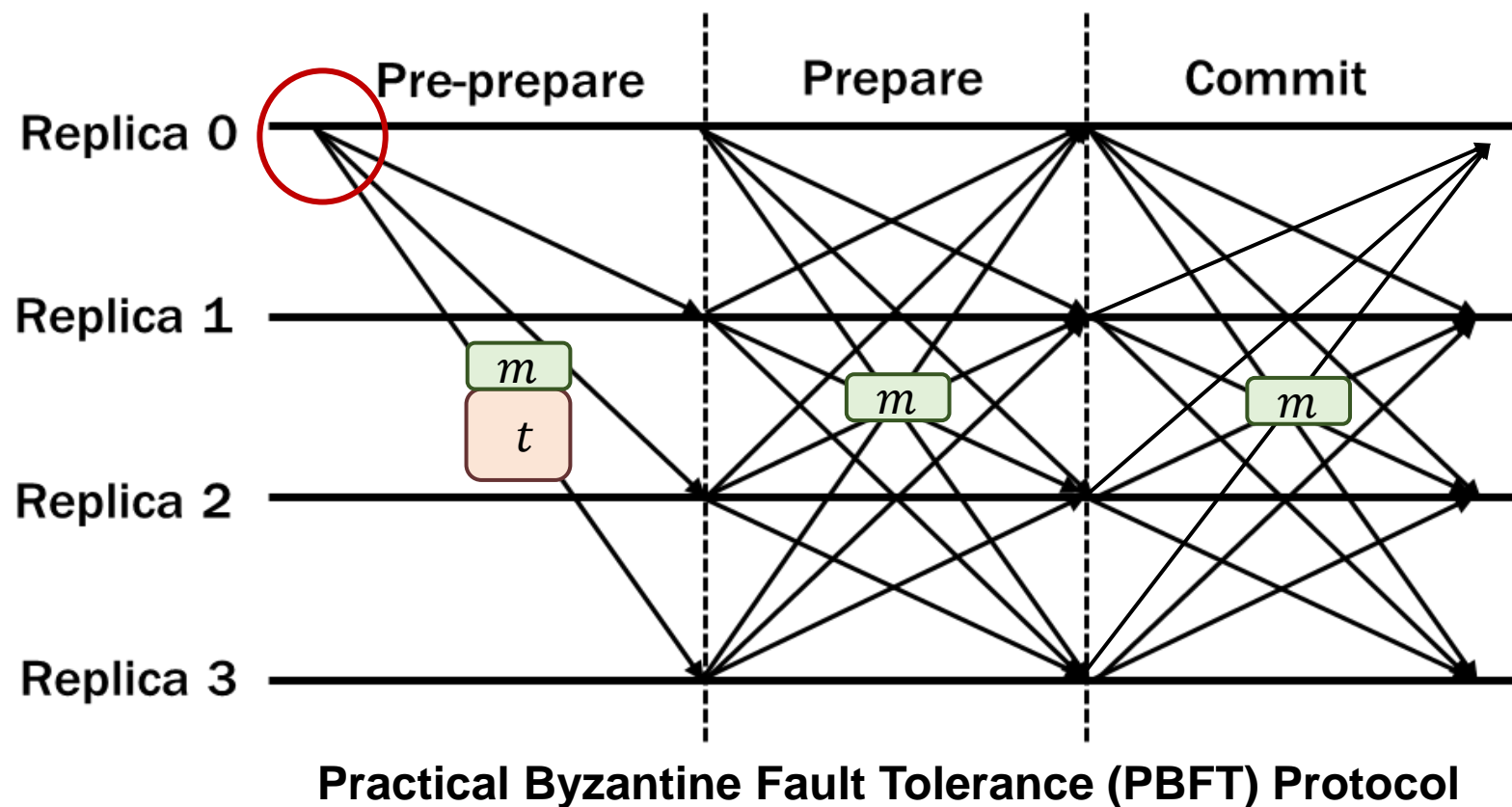


Leader-based BFT^[1]



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The leader limits the overall performance of the BFT protocol.



$$size(t) \gg size(m)$$

$$T_{\max} \approx \frac{B}{(n-1)size(t)}$$

Maximum throughput

Leader's bandwidth

number of replicas

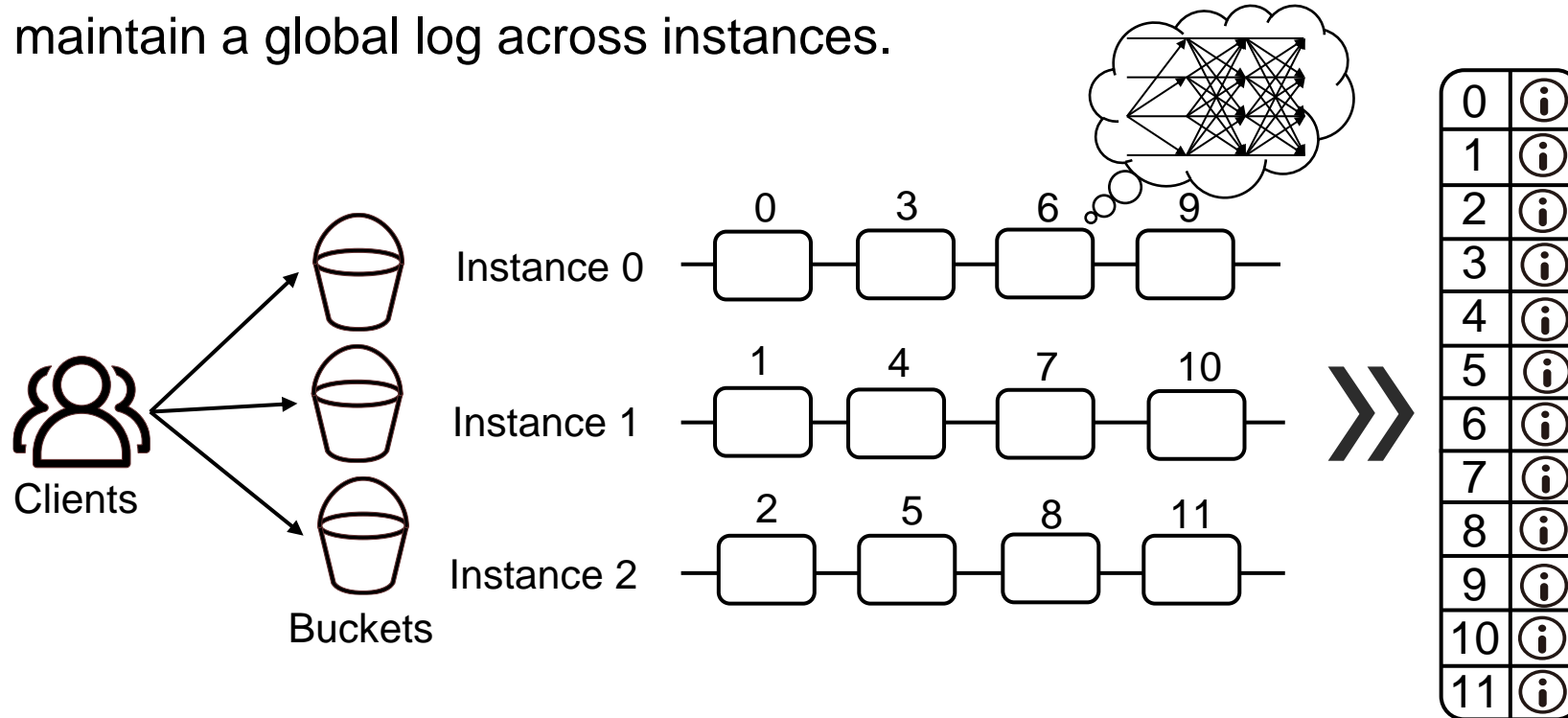
[1] Miguel Castro and Barbara Liskov. Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance. In OSDI, 1999.



Multi-BFT Consensus^[1-3]



- ❑ Each replica acts as the leader of one instance and backups of other instances.
- ❑ Each instance independently outputs a sequence of partially committed blocks.
- ❑ All replicas maintain a global log across instances.



- [1] Chrysoula Stathakopoulou, Matej Pavlovic, and Marko Vukolić. State Machine Replication Scalability Made Simple, in ACM EuroSys'22.
- [2] Chrysoula Stathakopoulou, Tudor David, and Marko Vukolic. Mir BFT: Scalable and Robust BFT for Decentralized Networks, in Jsyz'22.
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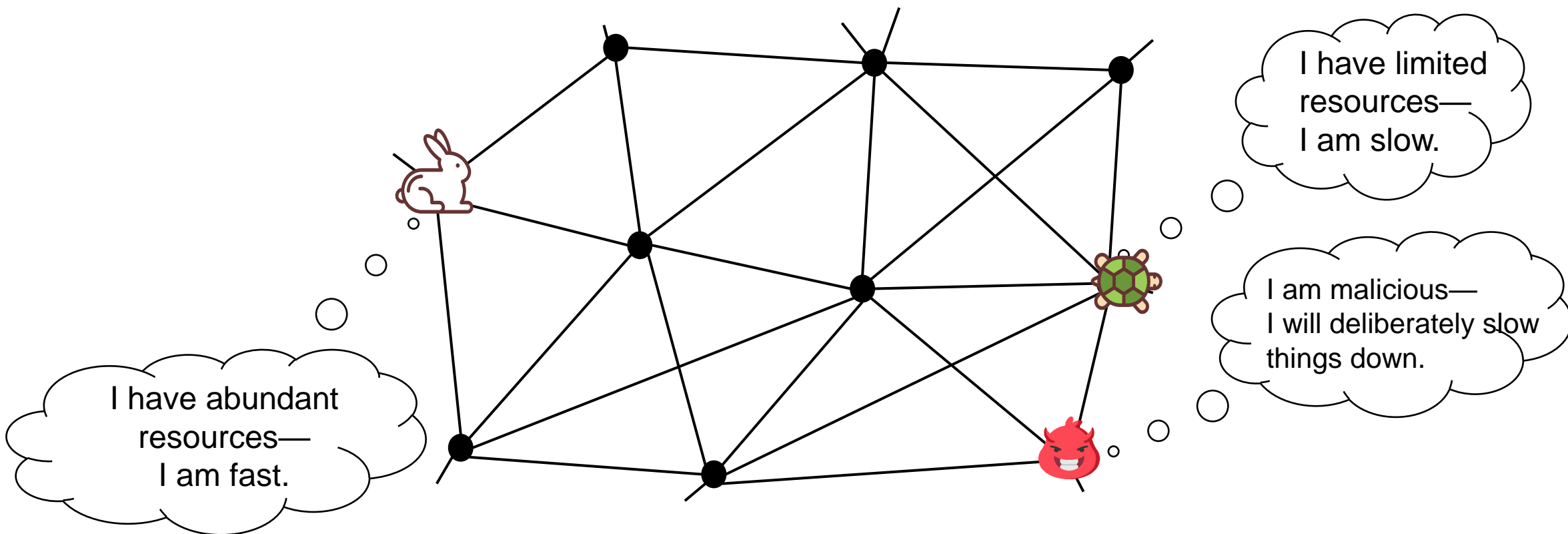


Stragglers in Network



Stragglers are slow replicas which may be significantly slower than others due to:

- ❑ Limited computational resources and network bandwidth
- ❑ Malicious behavior, where Byzantine replicas intentionally delay their behaviors

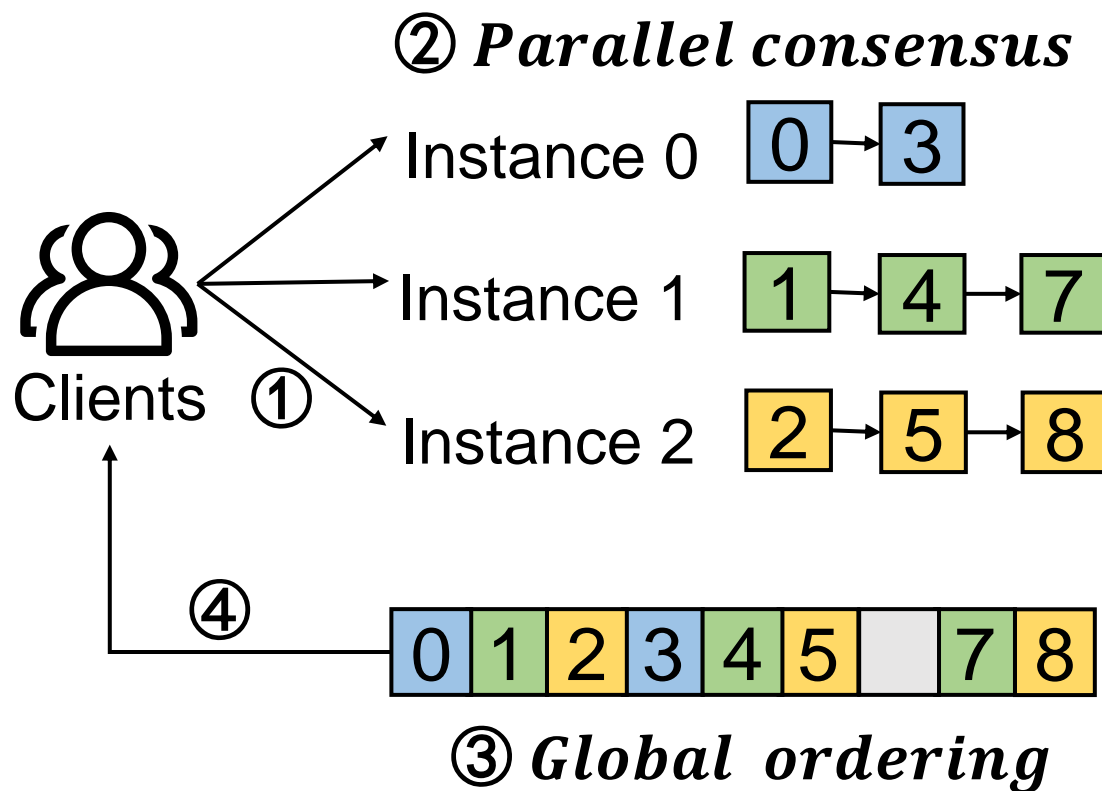




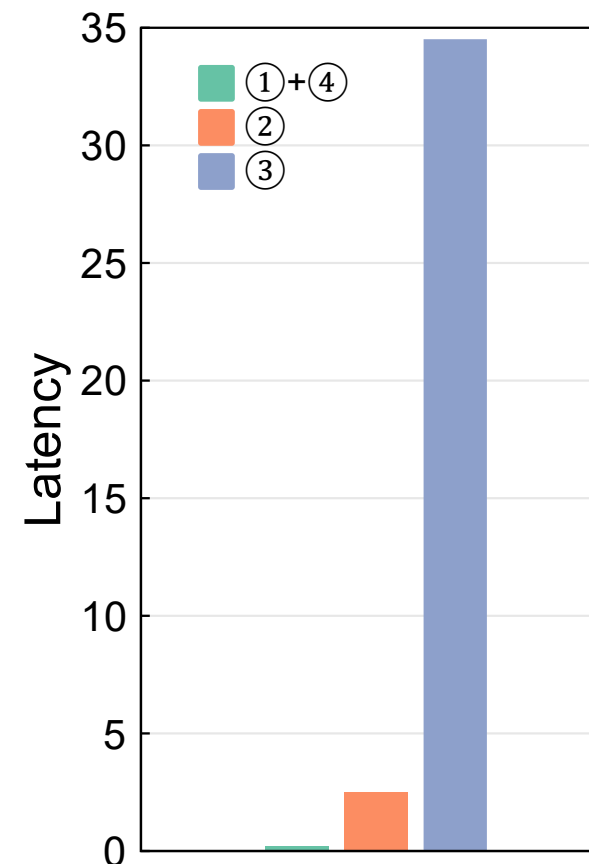
The Impact of Stragglers



Performance degradation of pre-determined global ordering with stragglers



(a) Multi-BFT paradigm



(b) Breakdown latency



Key Observations

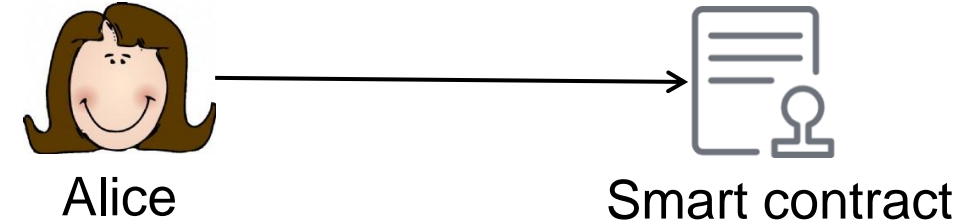


There are two primary classes of transactions in blockchain-based financial applications: payments and smart contracts.



There are two types of operations in payment transactions:

- incremental (e.g., adding funds)
- decremental (e.g., withdrawing funds)



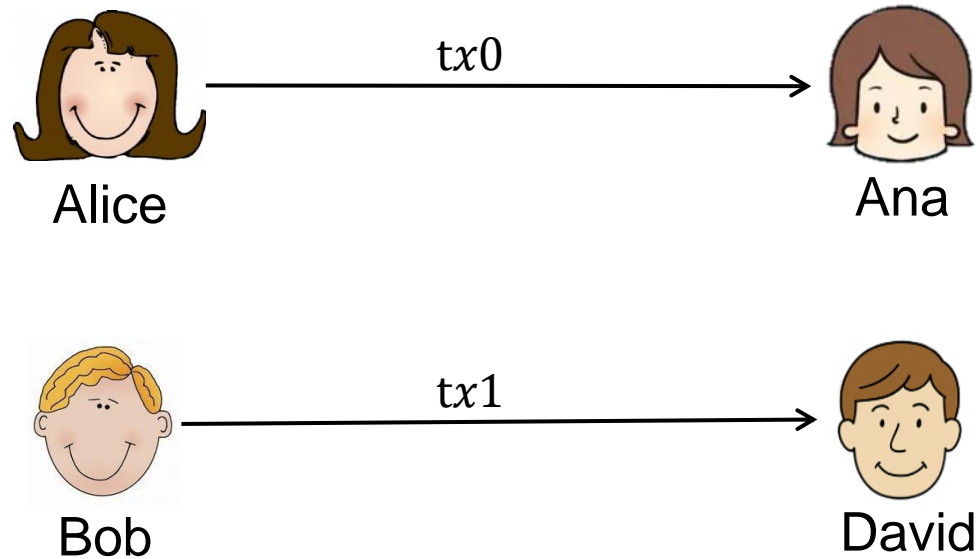
Smart contracts often involve complex, non-commutative operations (e.g., assignments)



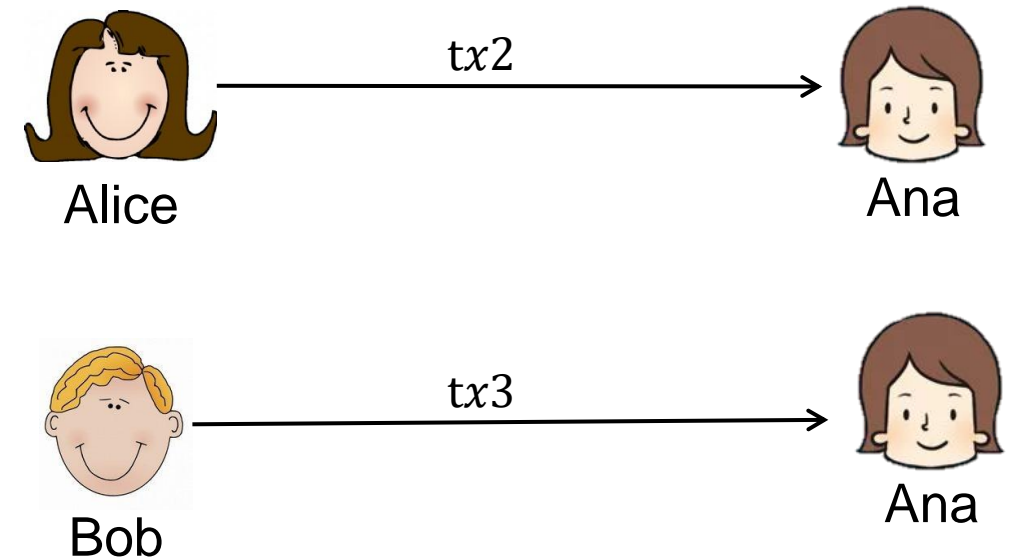
Key Observations



Observation 1: If two **payment transactions** have different payers and neither transaction affects the balance of the other's payer, they can be executed concurrently.



tx0, tx1 can be executed concurrently



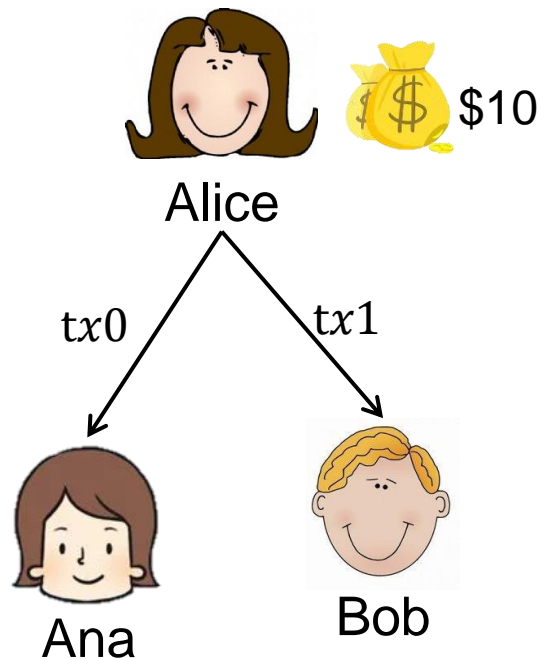
tx2, tx3 can be executed concurrently



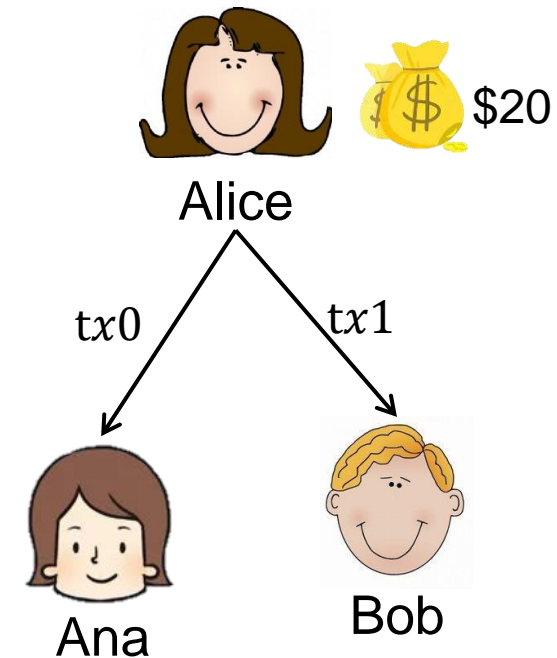
Key Observations



Observation 2: If one **payment transaction** may affect the balance of the other payment transaction's payer, they **may** need to be executed sequentially.



Alice has \$10
tx0: Alice → Ana \$10
tx1: Alice → Bob \$10
tx0 – tx1: tx1 failed
tx1 – tx0: tx0 failed



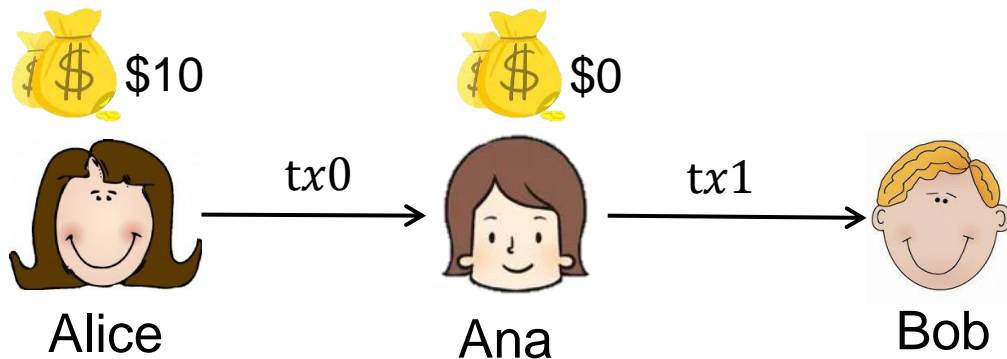
Alice has \$20
tx0: Alice → Ana \$10
tx1: Alice → Bob \$10
tx0 – tx1: all txs success
tx1 – tx0: all txs success



Key Observations

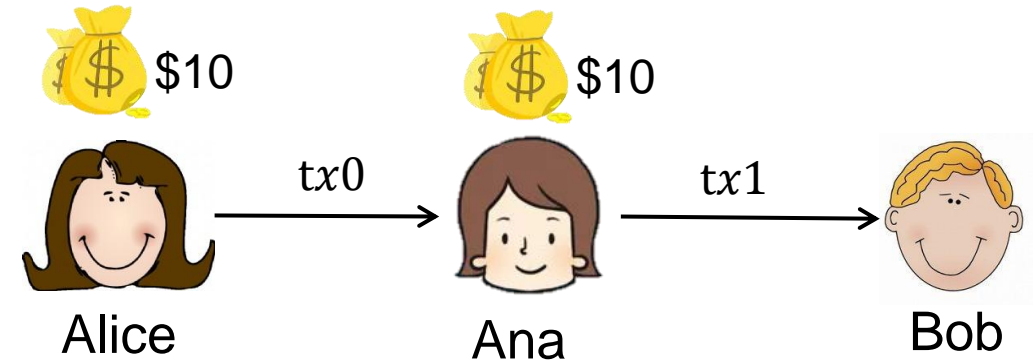


Observation 2: If one **payment transaction** may affect the balance of the other payment transaction's payer, they **may** need to be executed sequentially.



Alice has \$10, Ana has \$0
tx0: Alice → Ana \$10
tx1: Ana → Bob \$10

tx0 – tx1: all txs success
tx1 – tx0: tx1 failed



Alice has \$10, Ana has \$10
tx0: Alice → Ana \$10
tx1: Ana → Bob \$10

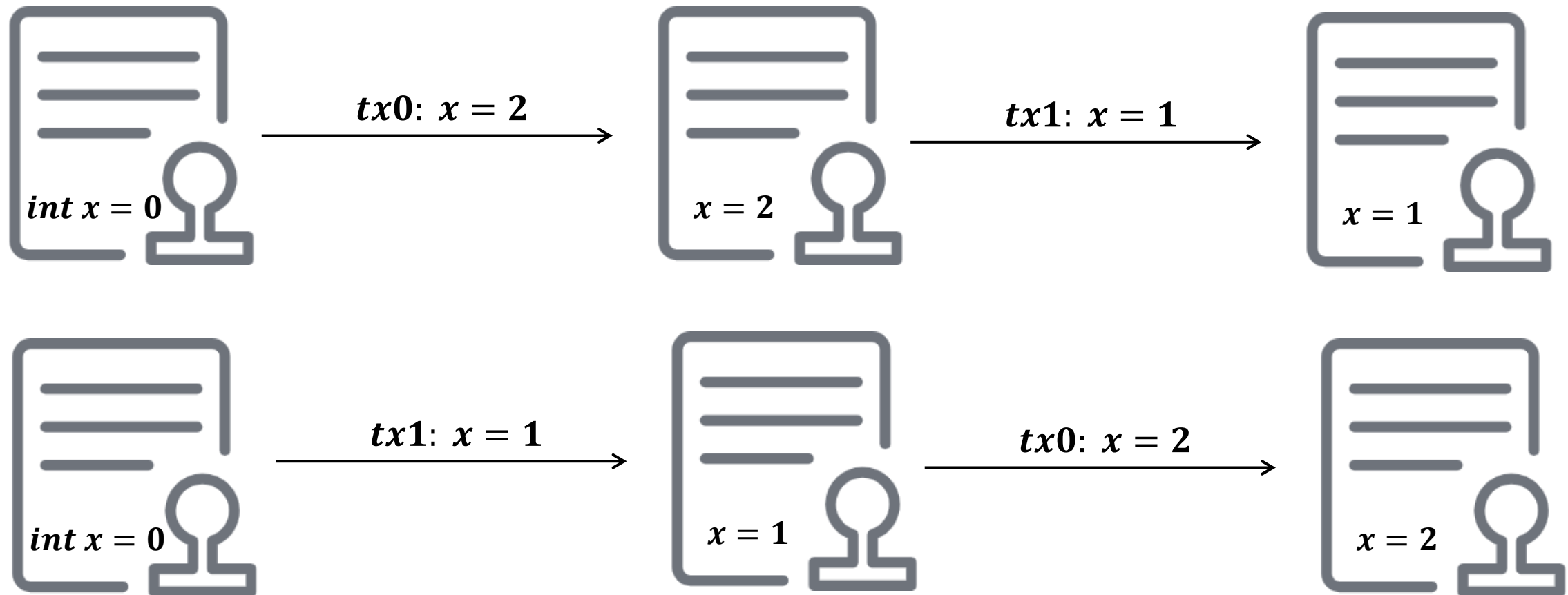
tx0 – tx1: all txs success
tx1 – tx0: all txs success



Key Observations



Observation 3: **Smart contracts** modifying the same record **must** be executed sequentially to preserve consistency.

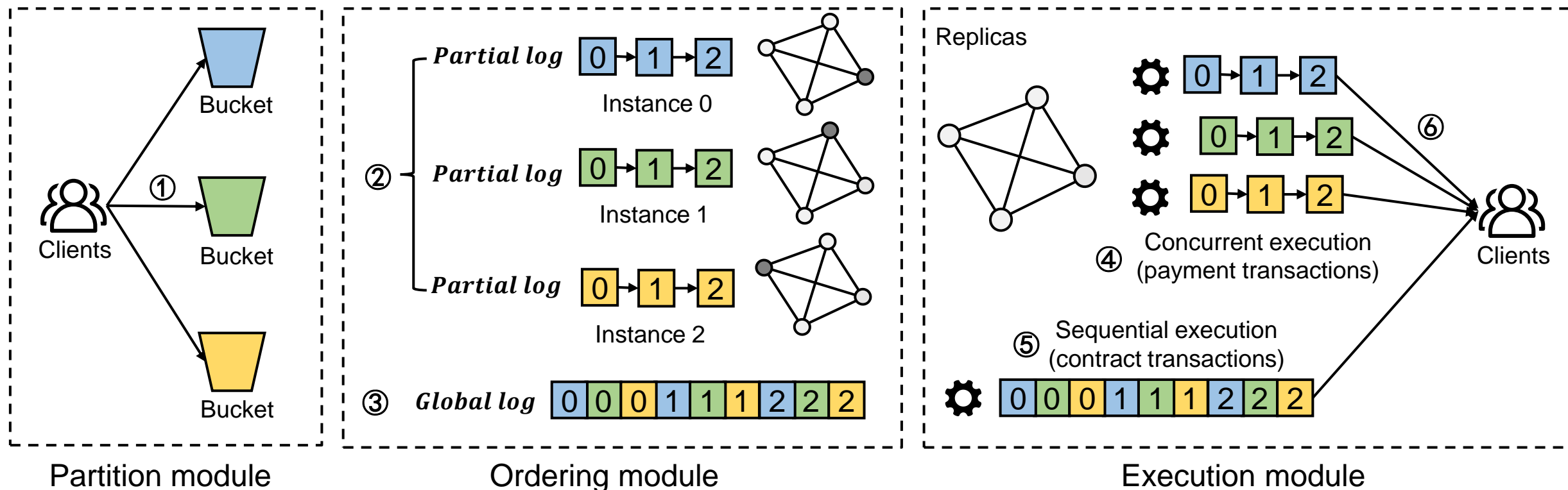




Orthrus Overview



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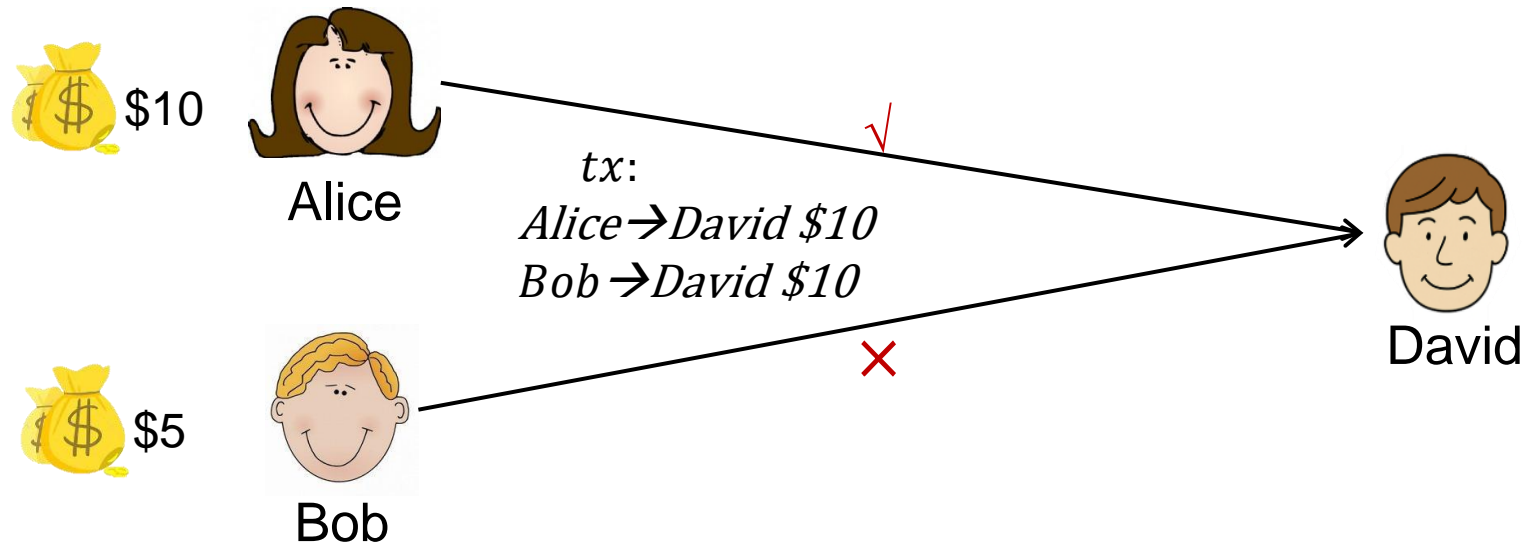




Challenges and Solutions



Challenge 1: Ensuring atomicity of transactions with multiple payers.



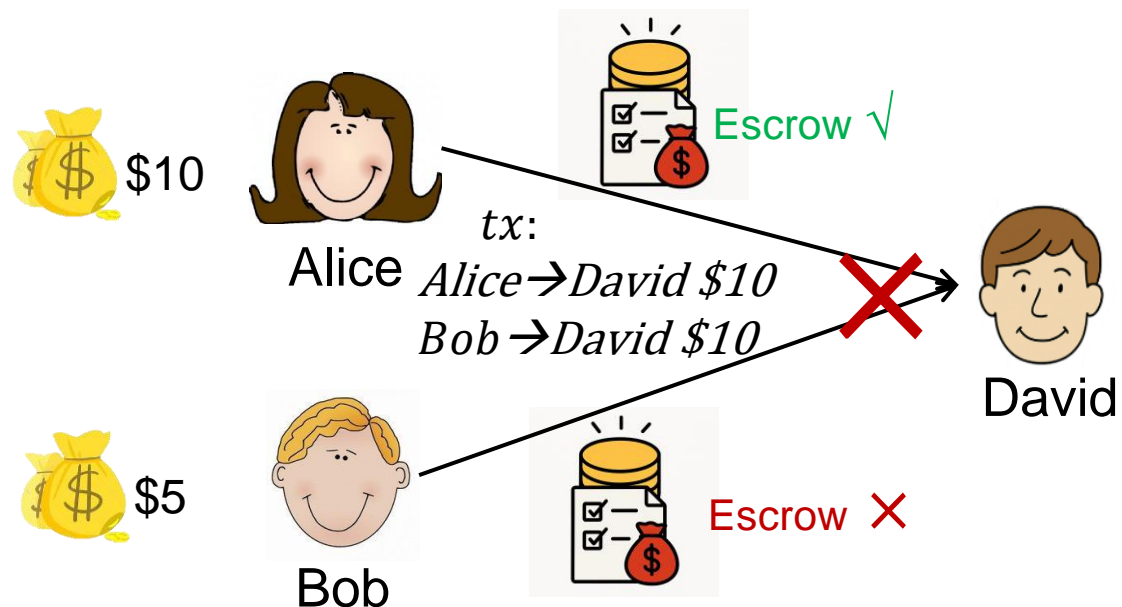
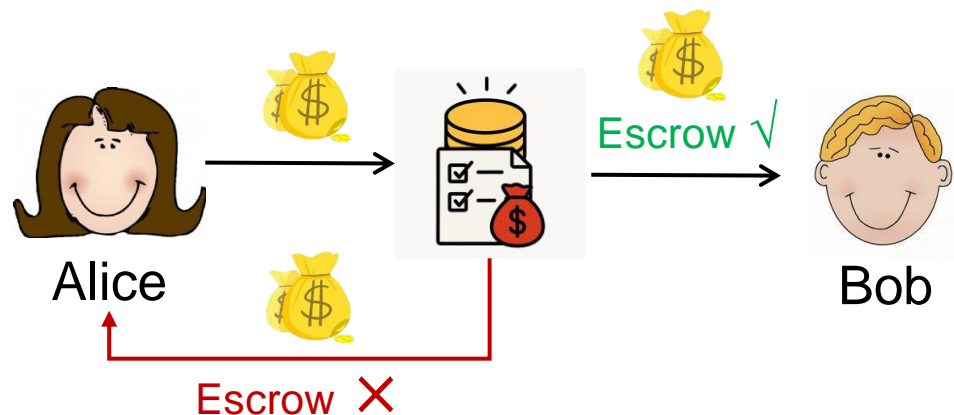


Challenges and Solutions



Solution: Escrow mechanism for atomicity.

Escrow can be understood as a "fund freezing" mechanism, which holds the funds temporarily and only releases them after the transaction succeeds, protecting both parties.



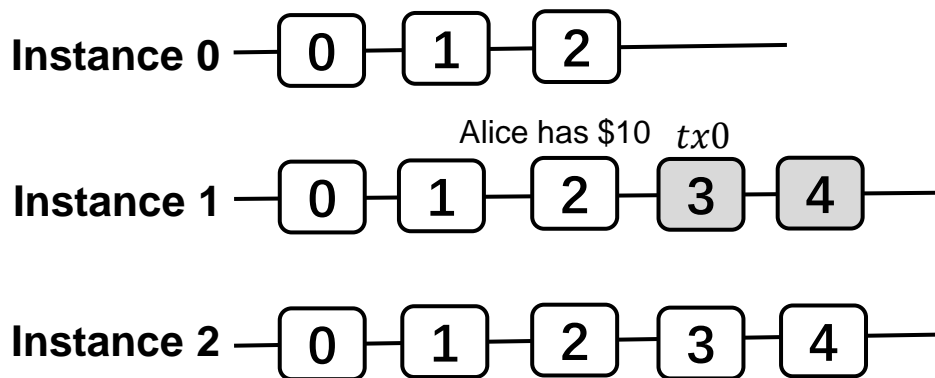
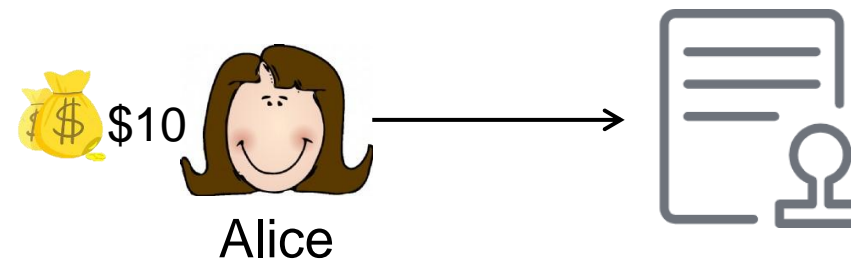
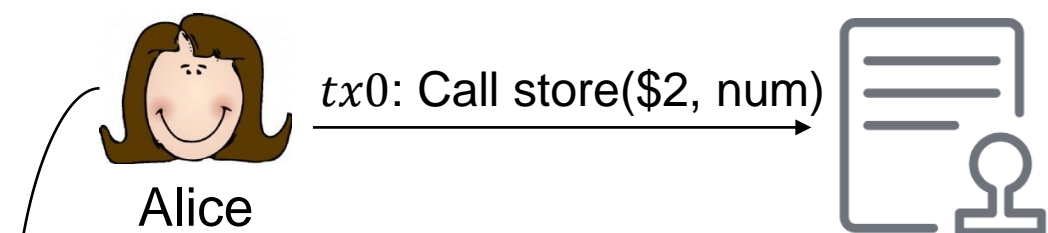


Challenges and Solutions



Challenge 2: Avoiding payment transactions blocking.

- Contract transaction may contain payment behavior (gas fee)



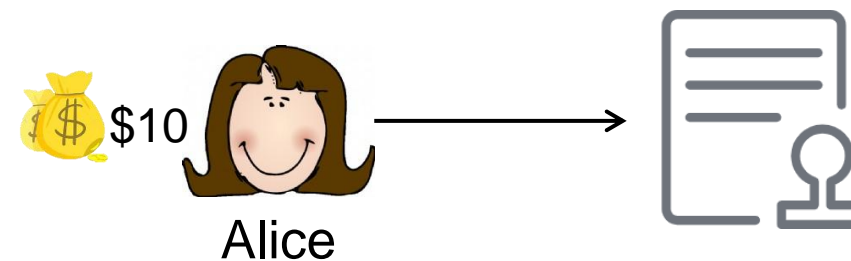
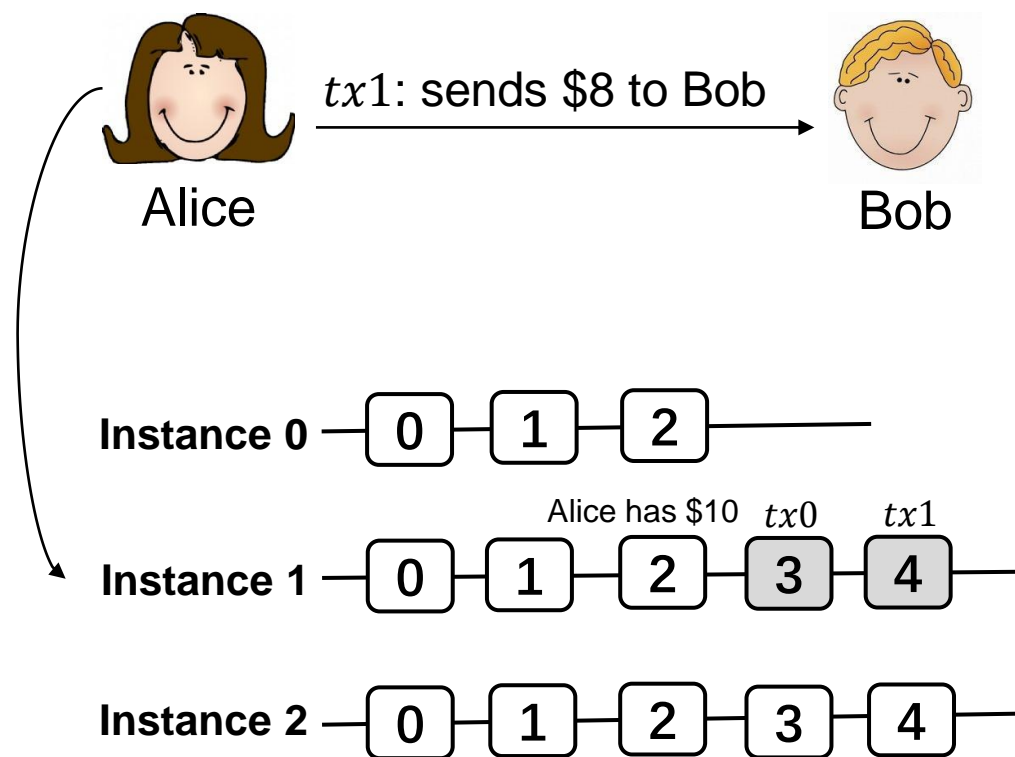


Challenges and Solutions

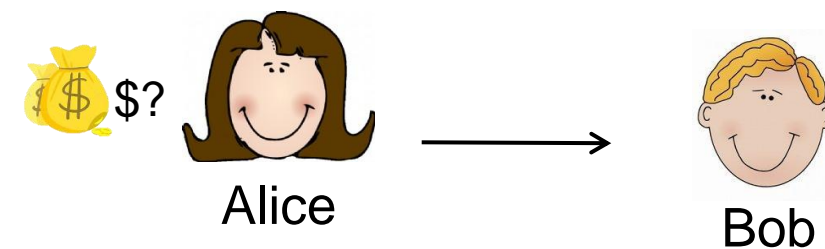


Challenge 2: Avoiding payment transactions blocking.

- Contract transaction may contain payment behavior (gas fee)



tx0 waiting for global ordering



tx1 waiting for tx0

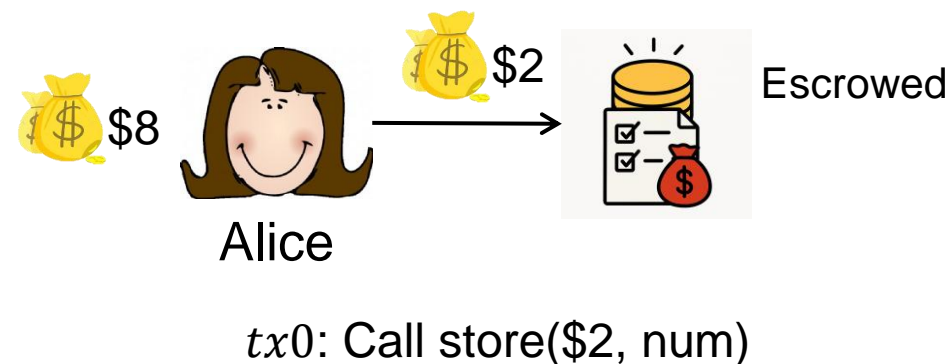
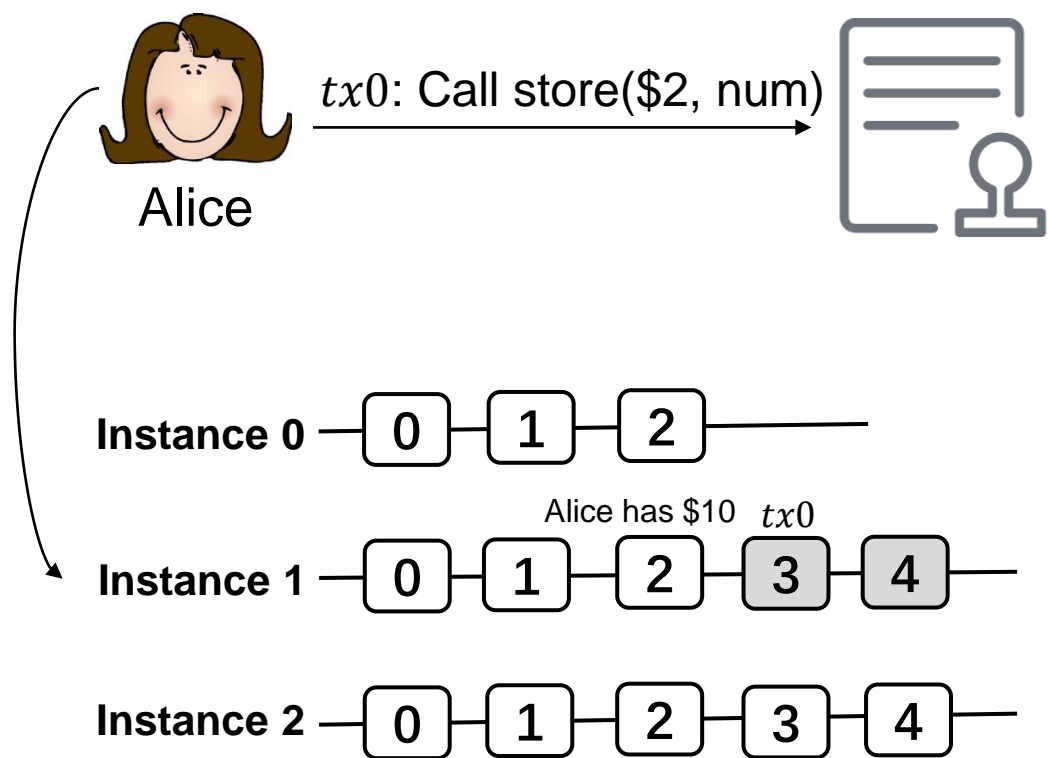


Challenges and Solutions



Solution: Escrow mechanism to avoid blocking.

- Contract transaction may contain payment behavior (gas fee)



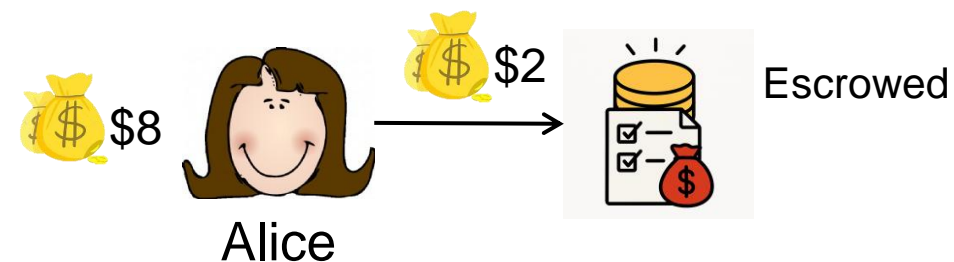
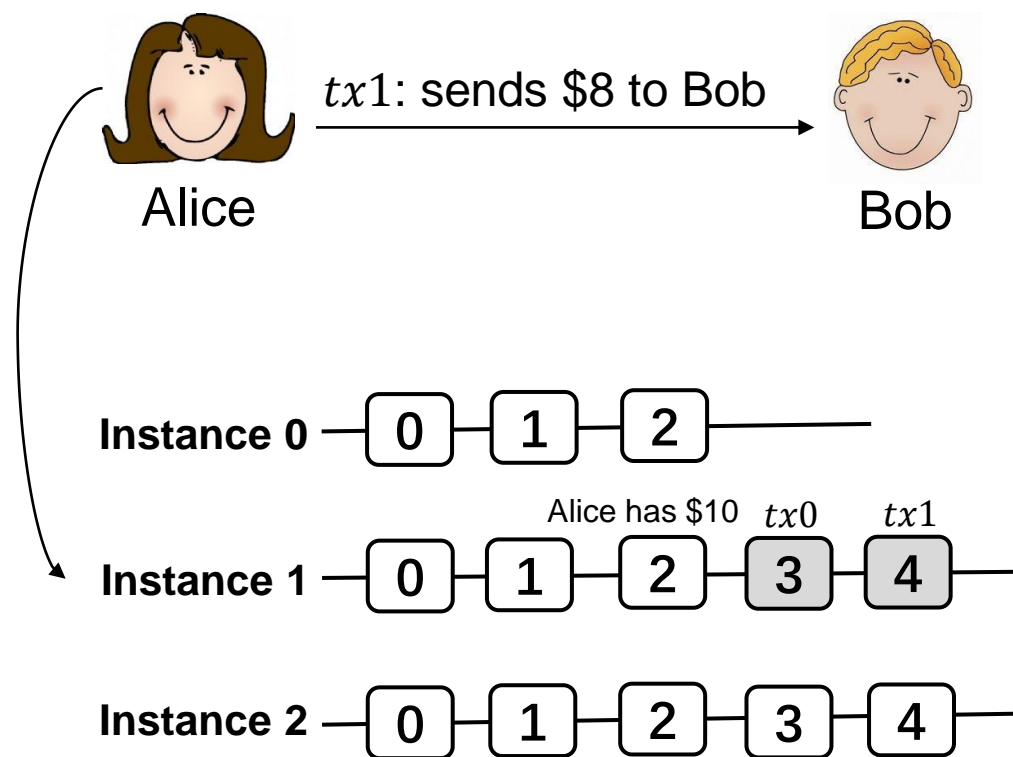


Challenges and Solutions

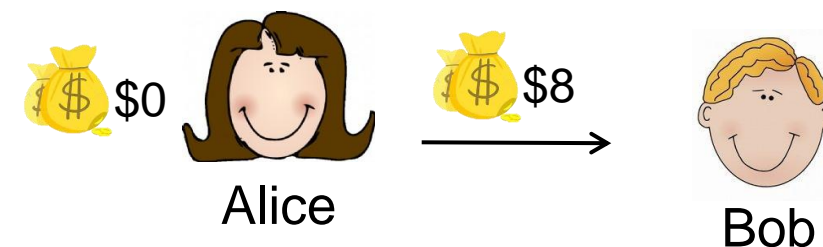


Solution: Escrow mechanism to avoid blocking.

- Contract transaction may contain payment behavior (gas fee)



tx0: Call store(\$2, num)



tx1: Alice->Bob \$8



Testbeds

- AWS EC2 c5a.2xlarge machines
- 8vCPUs and 16GB RAM Ubuntu Linux 22.04
- Deployed both in LAN and WAN
- 1Gbps bandwidths

- [1] Chrysoula Stathakopoulou, Matej Pavlovic, and Marko Vukolić. State Machine Replication Scalability Made Simple, in ACM EuroSys'22.
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- [4] Balaji Arun and Binoy Ravindran. Scalable Byzantine Fault Tolerance via Partial Decentralization, in PVLDB'22.
- [5] Hanzheng Lyu, Shaokang Xie, Jianyu Niu, Chen Feng, Yinqian Zhang, Ivan Beschastnikh. Ladon: High-Performance Multi-BFT Consensus via Dynamic Global Ordering, in ACM EuroSys'25.



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Baseline protocols :

- ISS^[1]: PBFT/HotStuff
- Mir-BFT^[2]: PBFT
- RCC^[3]: PBFT
- DQBFT^[4]: PBFT
- Ladon^[5]: PBFT

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Research questions:

- How does Orthrus perform with varying replicas as compared to the baseline protocols?
- How does Orthrus perform under faults?

Baseline protocols :

- ISS^[1]: PBFT/HotStuff
- Mir-BFT^[2]: PBFT
- RCC^[3]: PBFT
- DQBFT^[4]: PBFT
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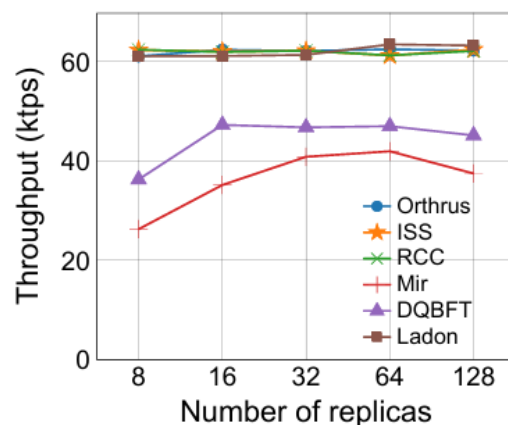
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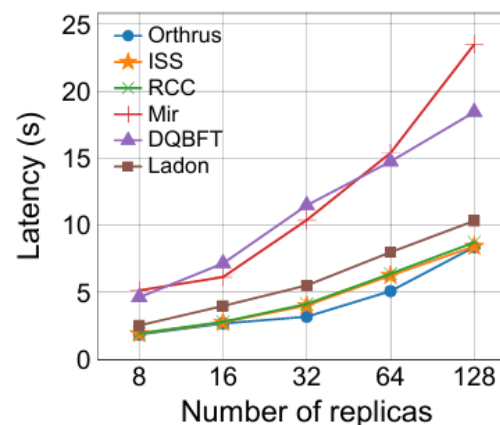
Scalability in WAN



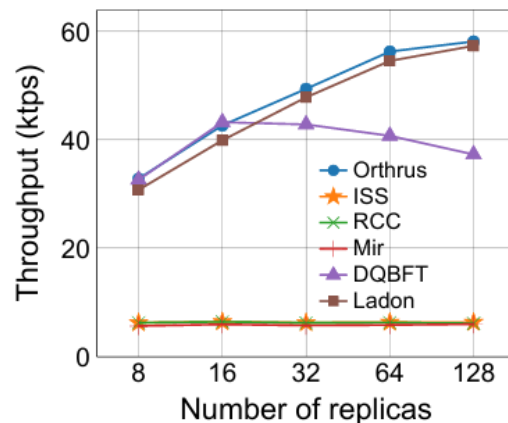
System scalability with varying number of replicas in WAN



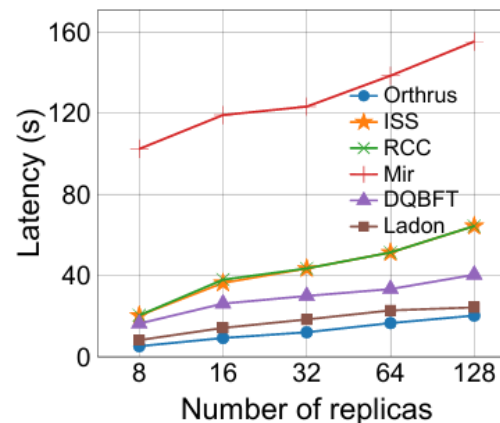
(a) #Stragglers = 0, WAN



(b) #Stragglers = 0, WAN



(c) #Straggler = 1, WAN

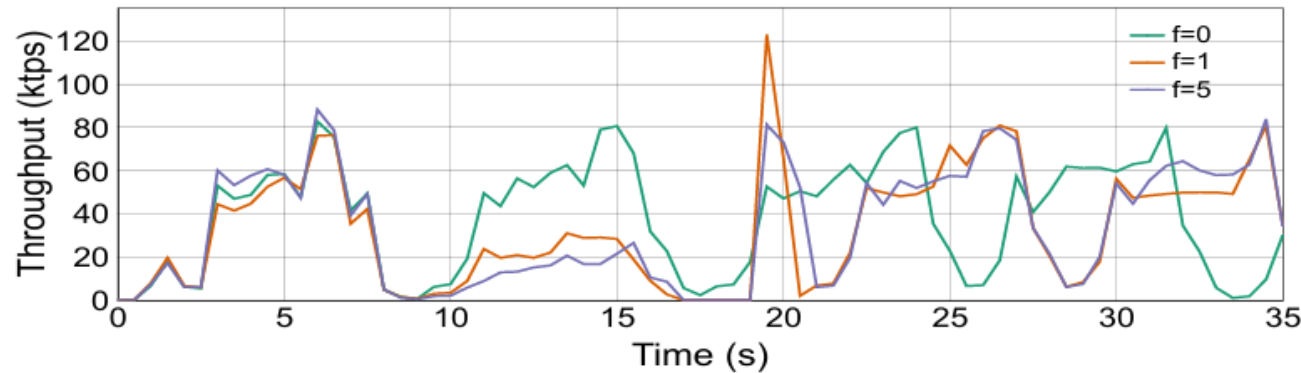


(d) #Straggler = 1, WAN

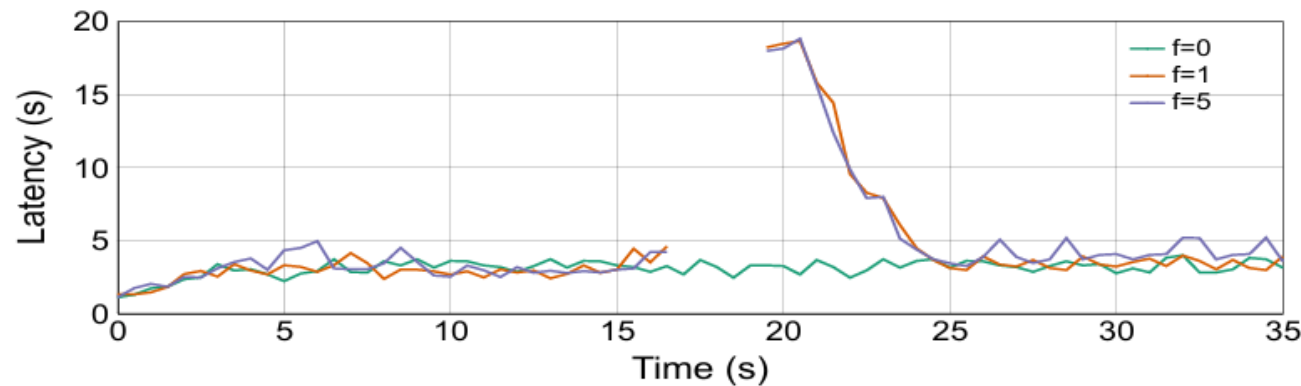
- 8/16/32/64/128 total replicas
- 0/1 stragglers
- ≈50% payment transactions
- Without stragglers
 - Comparable throughput/latency
- With one straggler
 - Superior throughput (9X)
 - Lower latency



Impact of detectable faults



(a) Throughput average (over 0.5s intervals) over time.

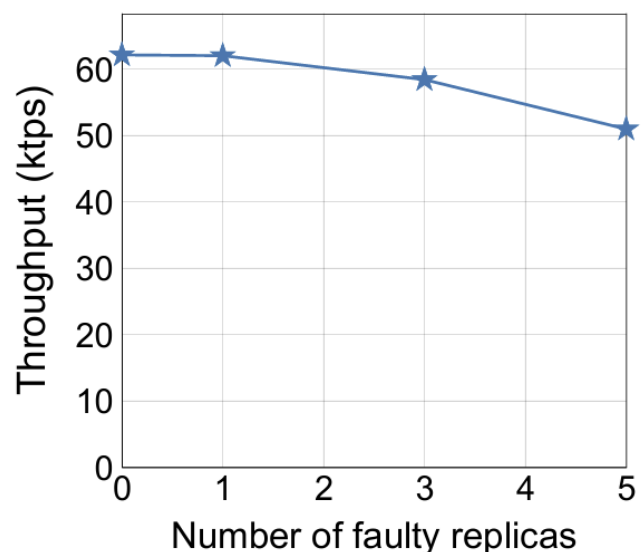


(b) Latency average (over 0.5s intervals) over time.

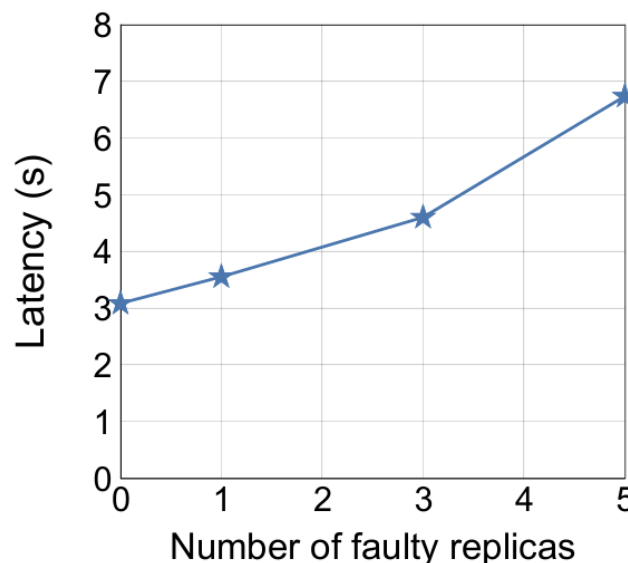
- **16** total replicas with 1 faulty leader
- View change timeout sizes: **10s**
- The faults occur at 9 seconds
- **Recovers** after view change



Impact of undetectable faults



(a) Throughput



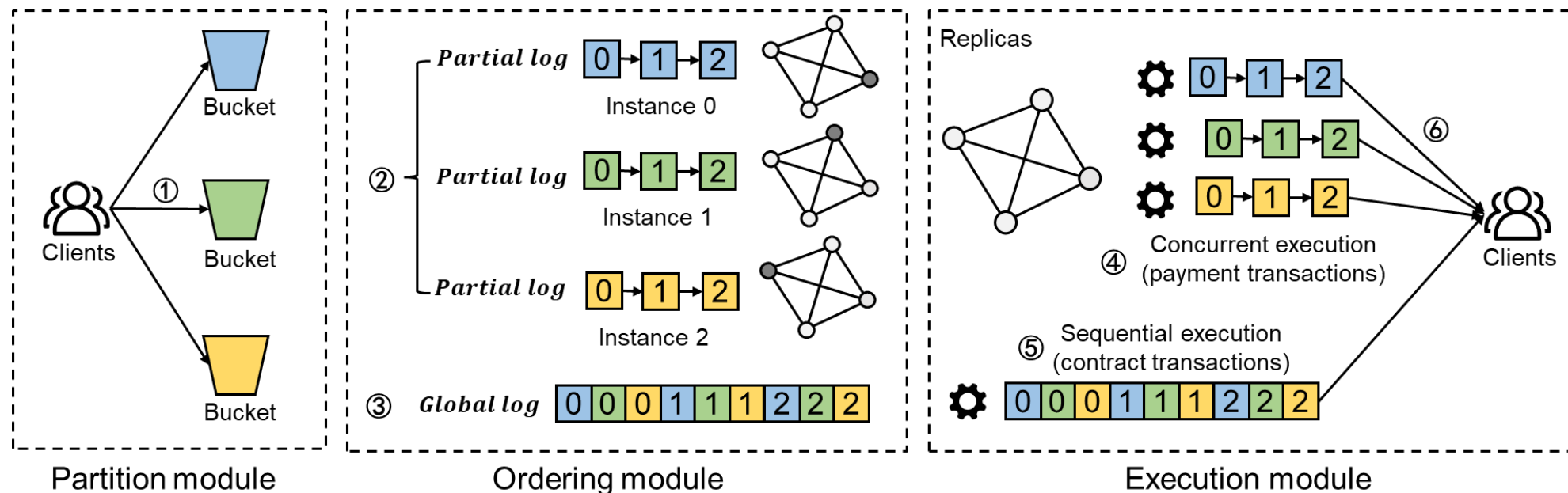
(b) Latency

- **16** total replicas with up to 5 faulty leaders
- The faulty leader avoids participating in other instances while continuing to propose blocks in the instance it leads
- throughput declines moderately
- Latency is impacted more significantly



Orthrus: Accelerating Multi-BFT Consensus through Concurrent Partial Ordering of Transaction

- ❑ Code: <https://github.com/Hanzheng2021/Orthrus/>
- ❑ Leveraging a hybrid design, Orthrus integrates partial ordering for conflict-free transactions and global ordering for general non-commutative transactions.
- ❑ Introduce a customized escrow mechanism to ensure transaction atomicity and seamless interaction between partial and global logs.





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Thanks for Listening!

Jianyu Niu

BLOCKCHAIN



<https://jianyu-niu.github.io/>



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