

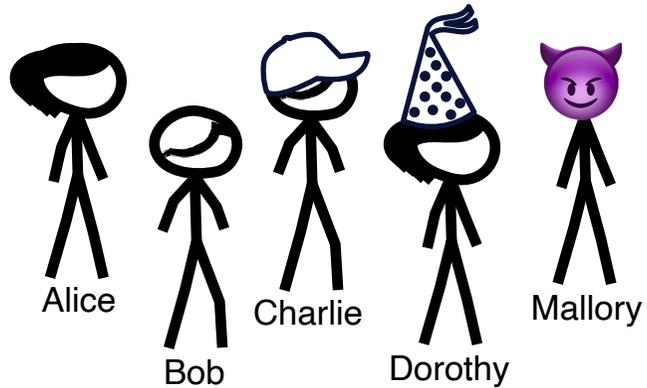
FORMALIZING DELAYED ADAPTIVE CORRUPTIONS AND THE SECURITY OF FLOODING NETWORKS

Christian Matt, *Concordium*

Søren Eller Thomsen, *Aarhus University*

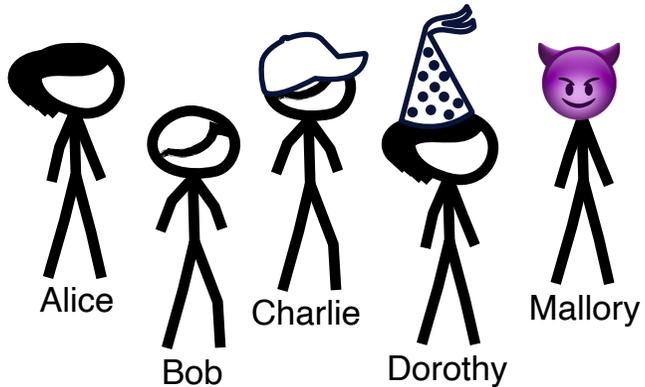
Jesper Buus Nielsen, *Aarhus University*

NAKAMOTO-STYLE BLOCKCHAINS



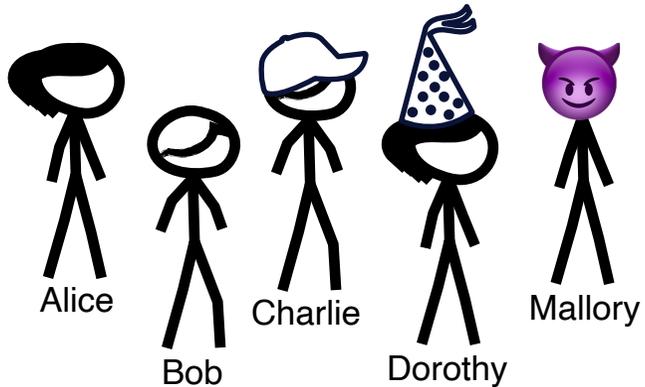
NAKAMOTO-STYLE BLOCKCHAINS

- Parties build a total order using a lottery.



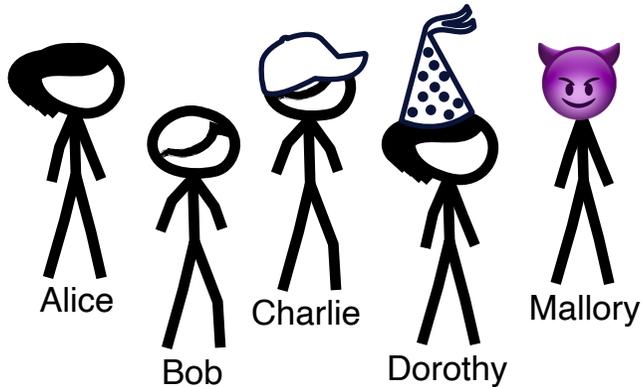
NAKAMOTO-STYLE BLOCKCHAINS

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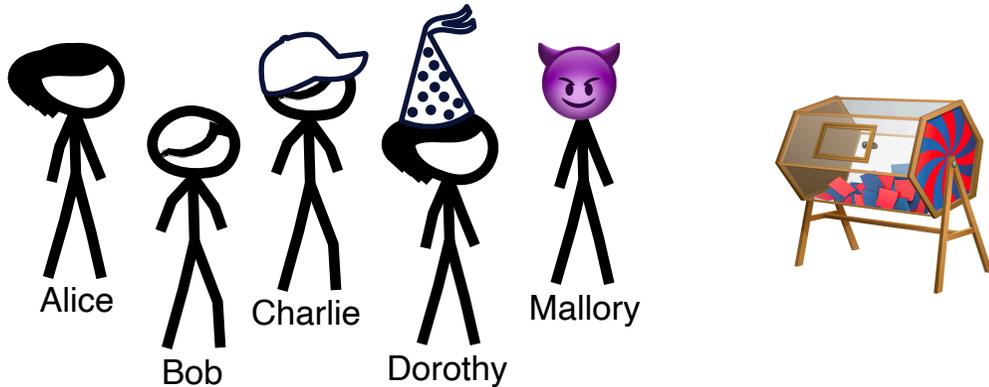
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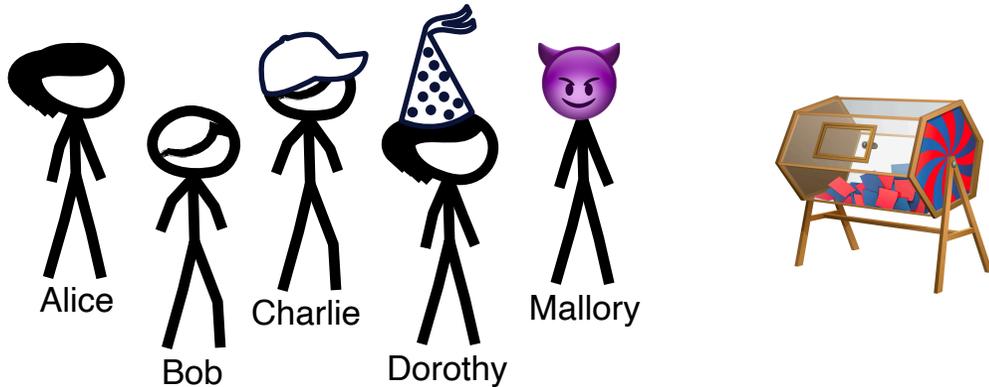
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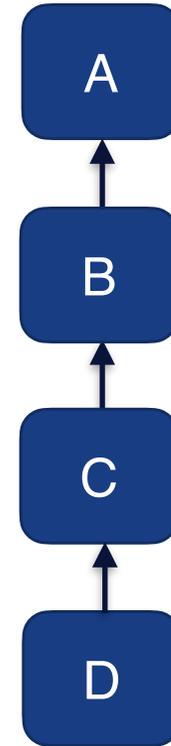
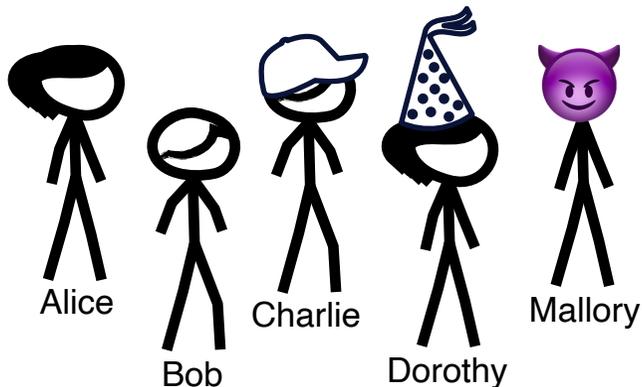
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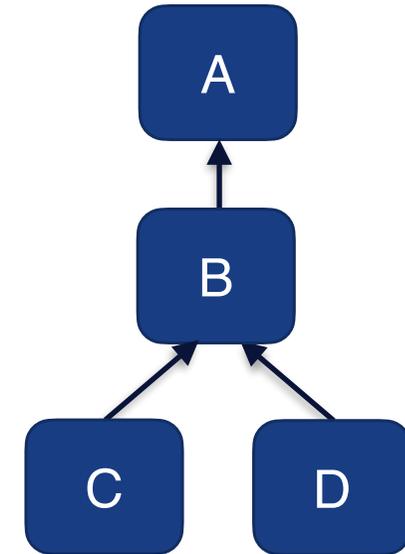
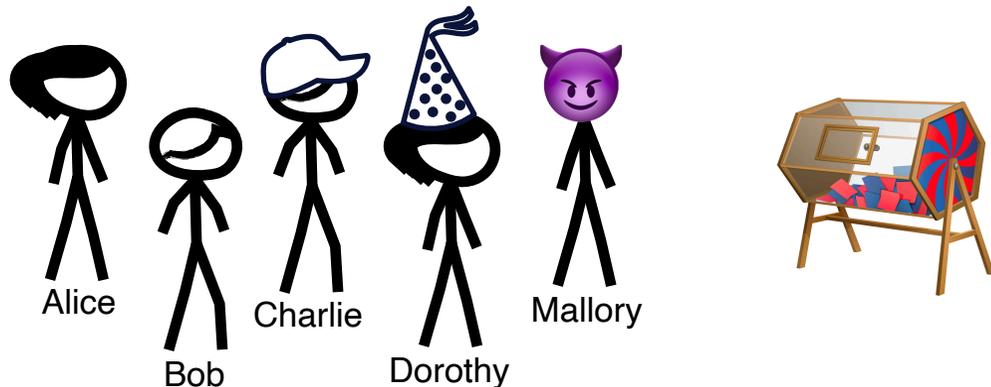
NAKAMOTO-STYLE BLOCKCHAINS

- Parties build a total order using a lottery.
- If a party wins the lottery without knowing about a previous extension of the order, a fork is created.



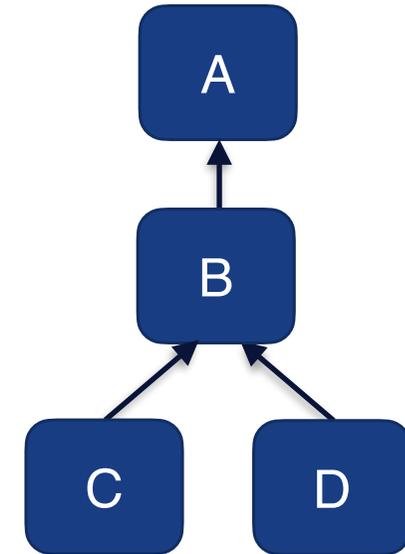
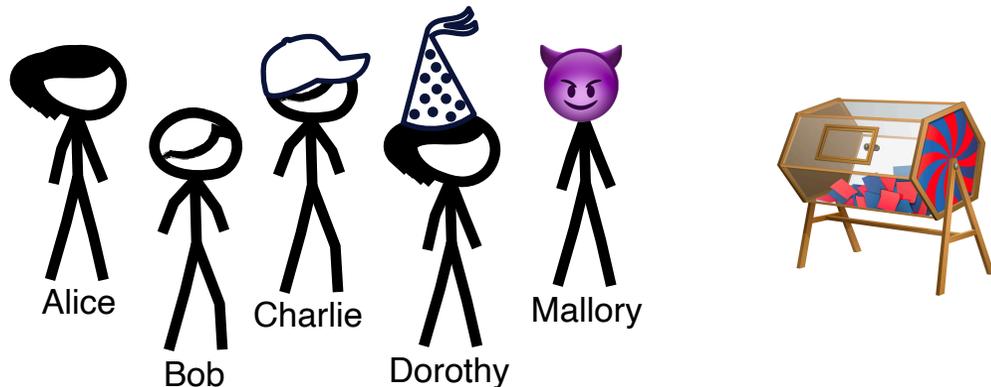
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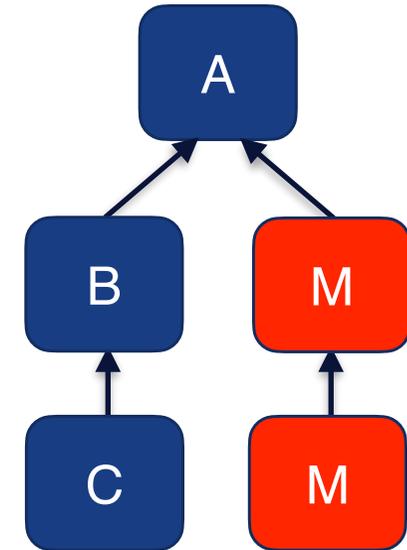
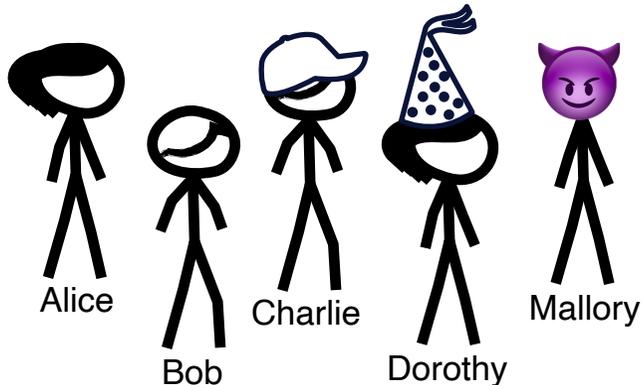
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- Parties build a total order using a lottery.
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- Adversaries can also create forks.



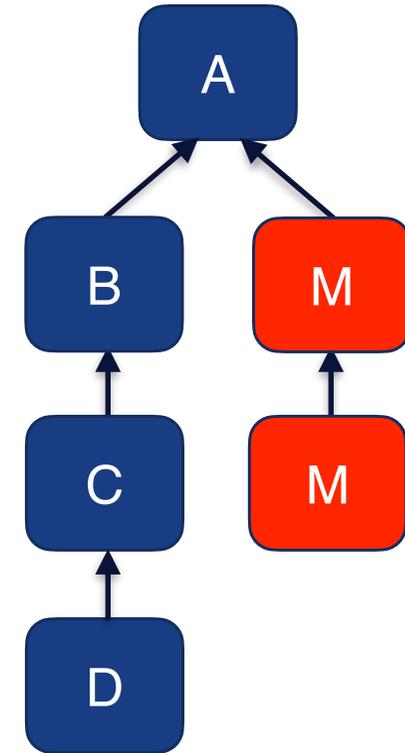
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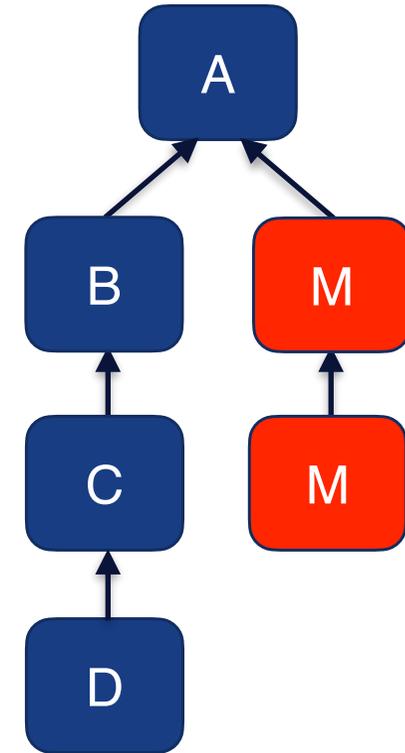
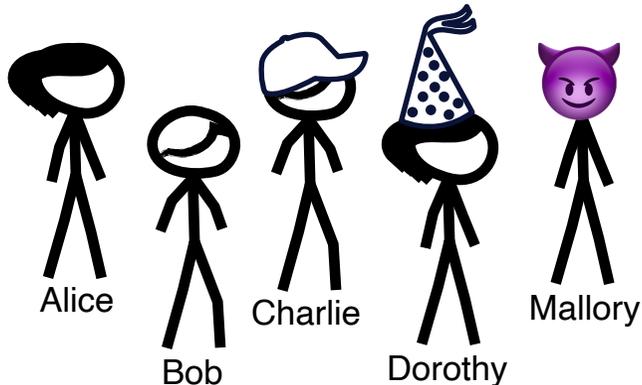
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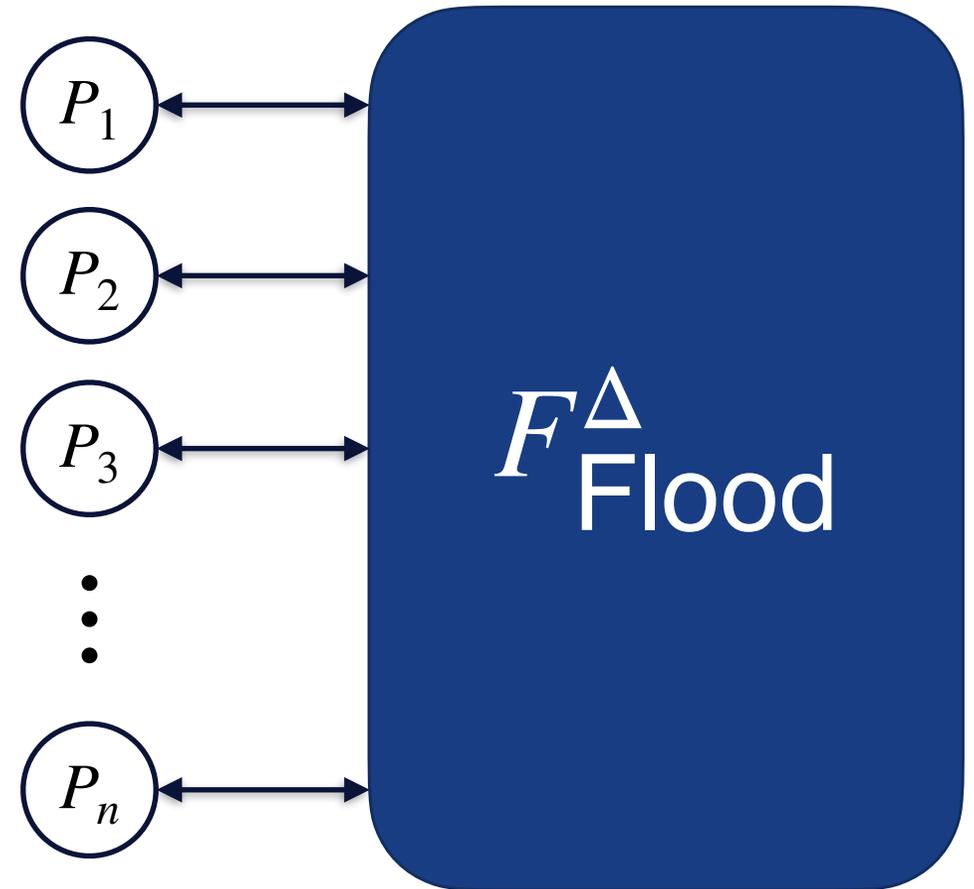


NAKAMOTO-STYLE BLOCKCHAINS

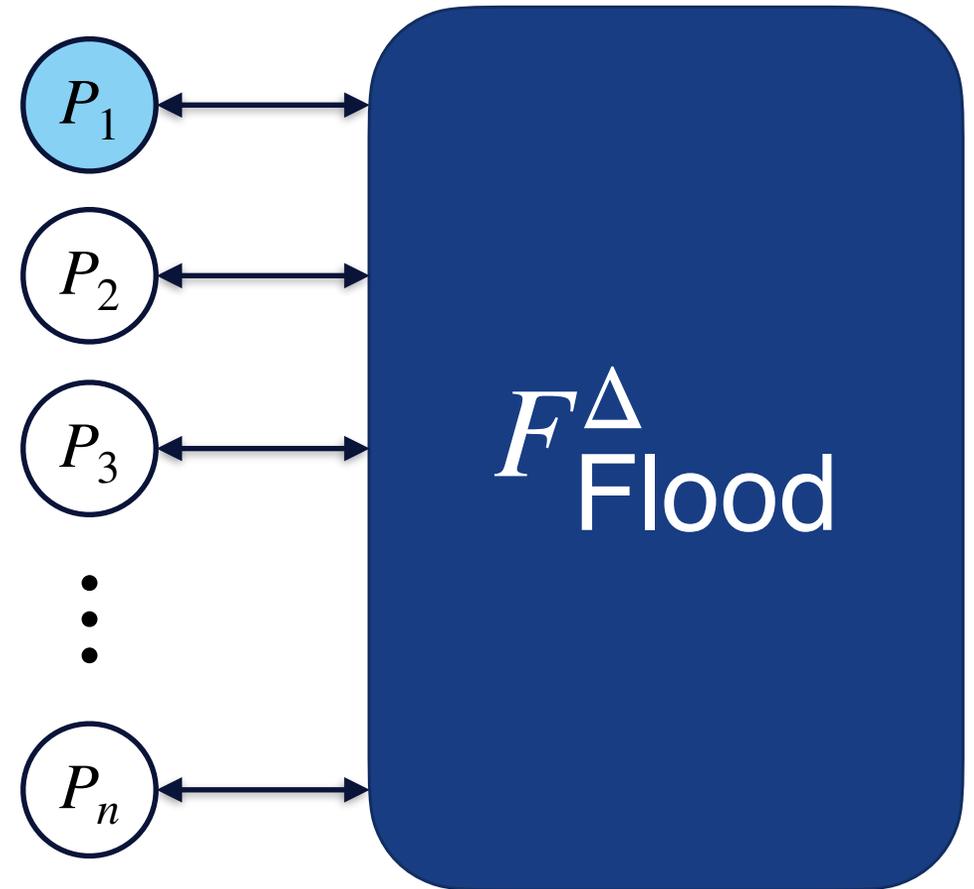
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- If a party wins the lottery without knowing about a previous extension of the order, a fork is created.
- Adversaries can also create forks.
- **Isolated honest blocks must outgrow adversarial blocks.**



FLOODING FOR NSBS

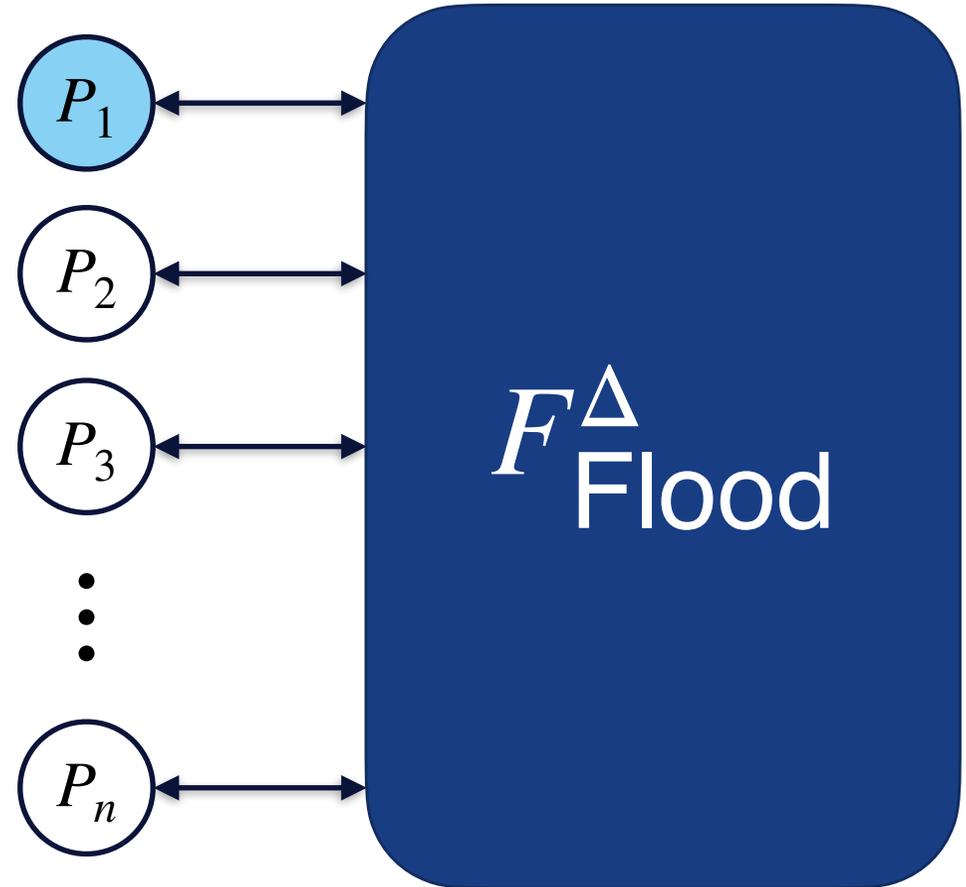


FLOODING FOR NSBS



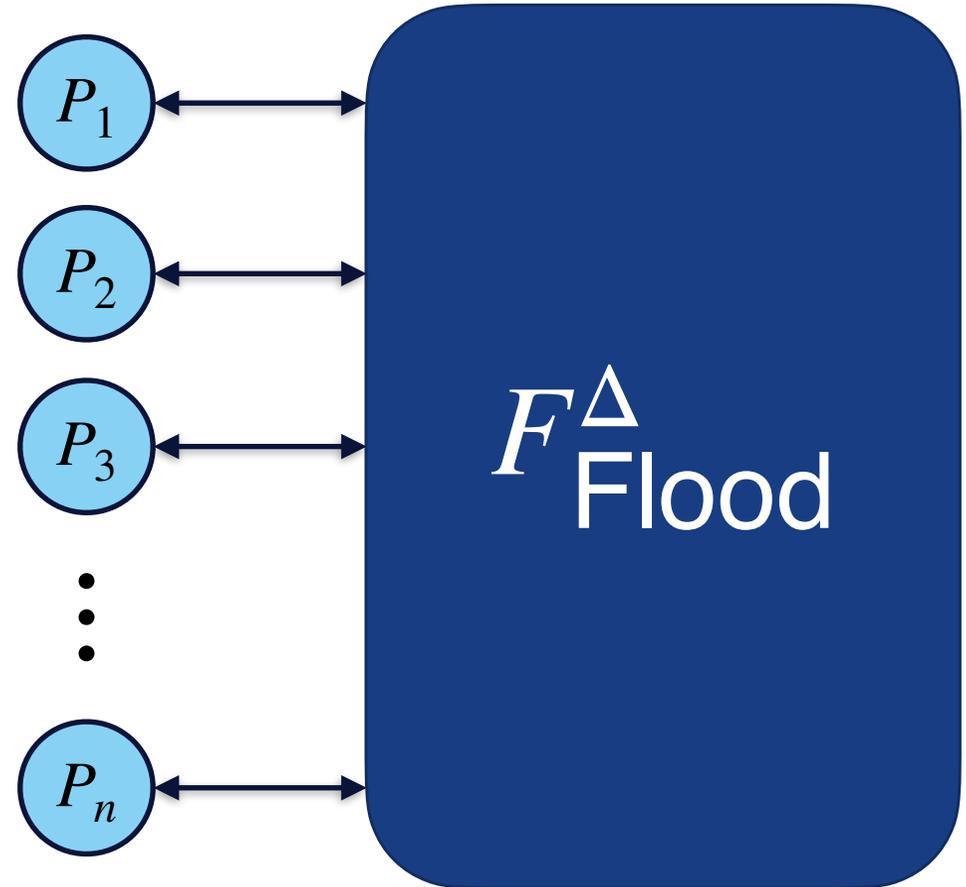
FLOODING FOR NSBS

- ▶ Any message input at time t must be delivered before time $t + \Delta$.



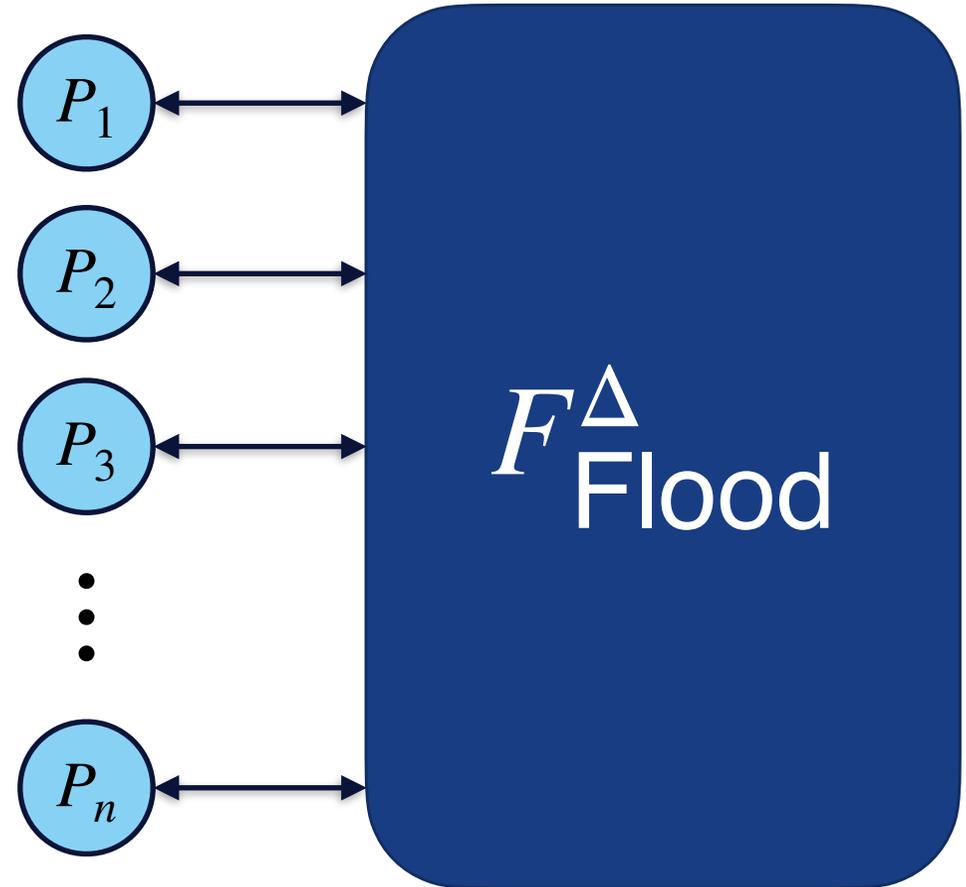
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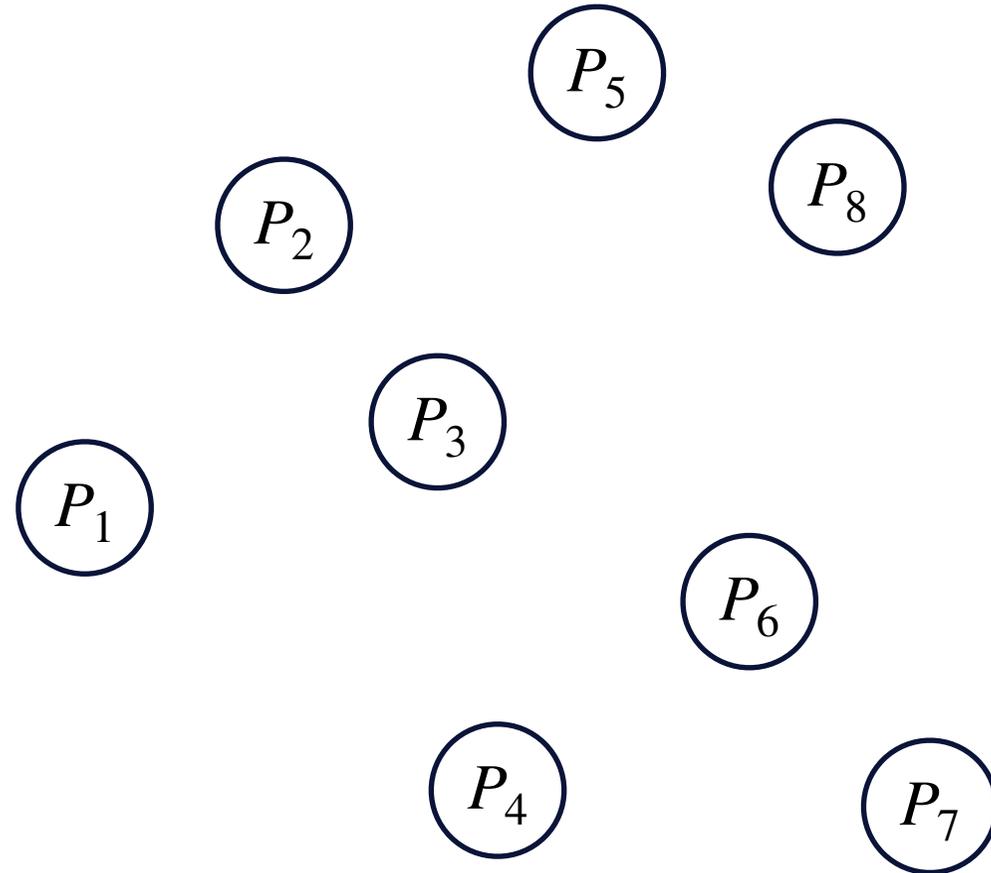


FLOODING FOR NSBS

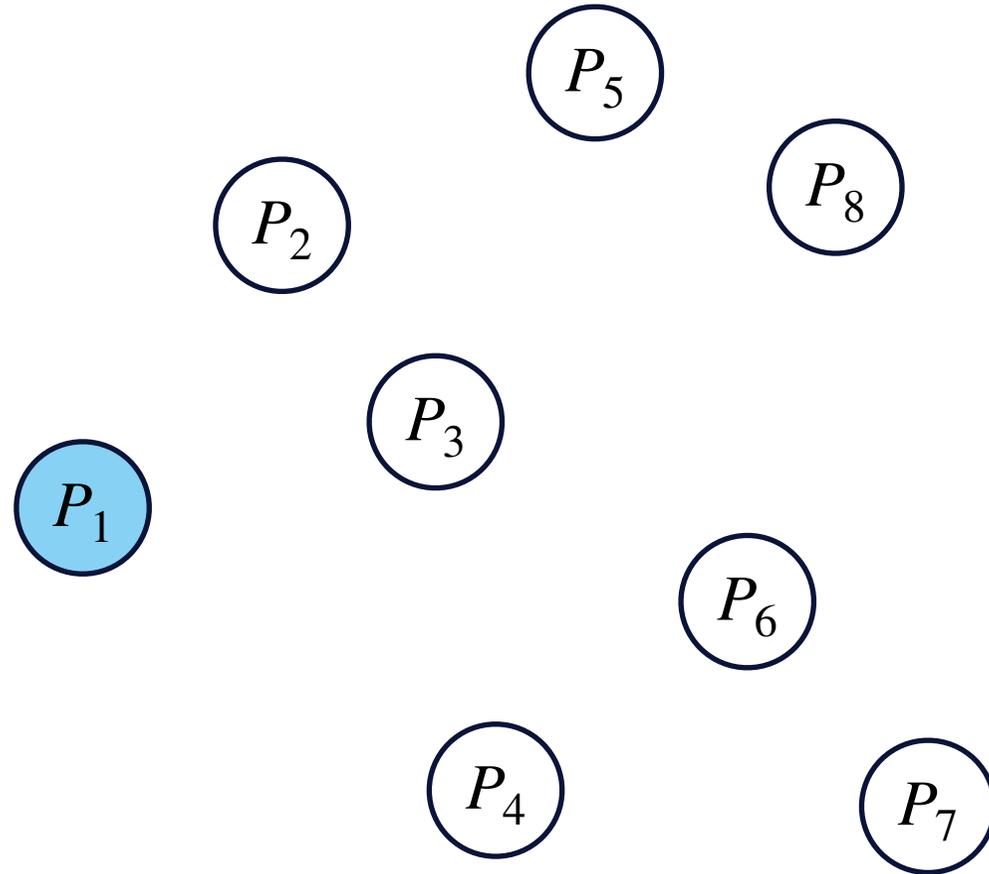
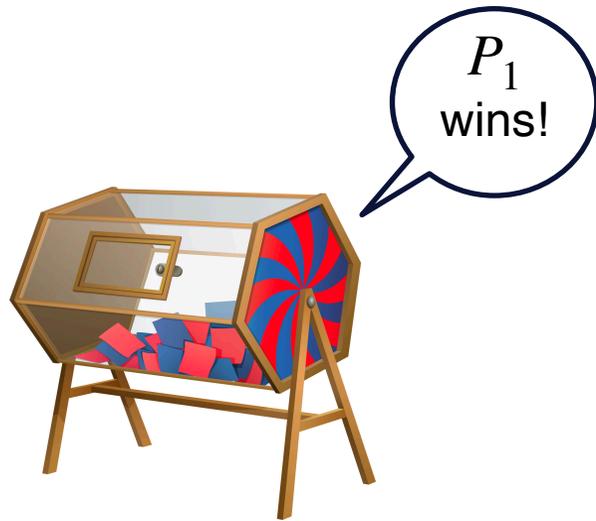
- ▶ Any message input at time t must be delivered before time $t + \Delta$.
- ▶ Assumed to prove NSBs secure [GKL15,GKL17,PSs17,DGKR18].



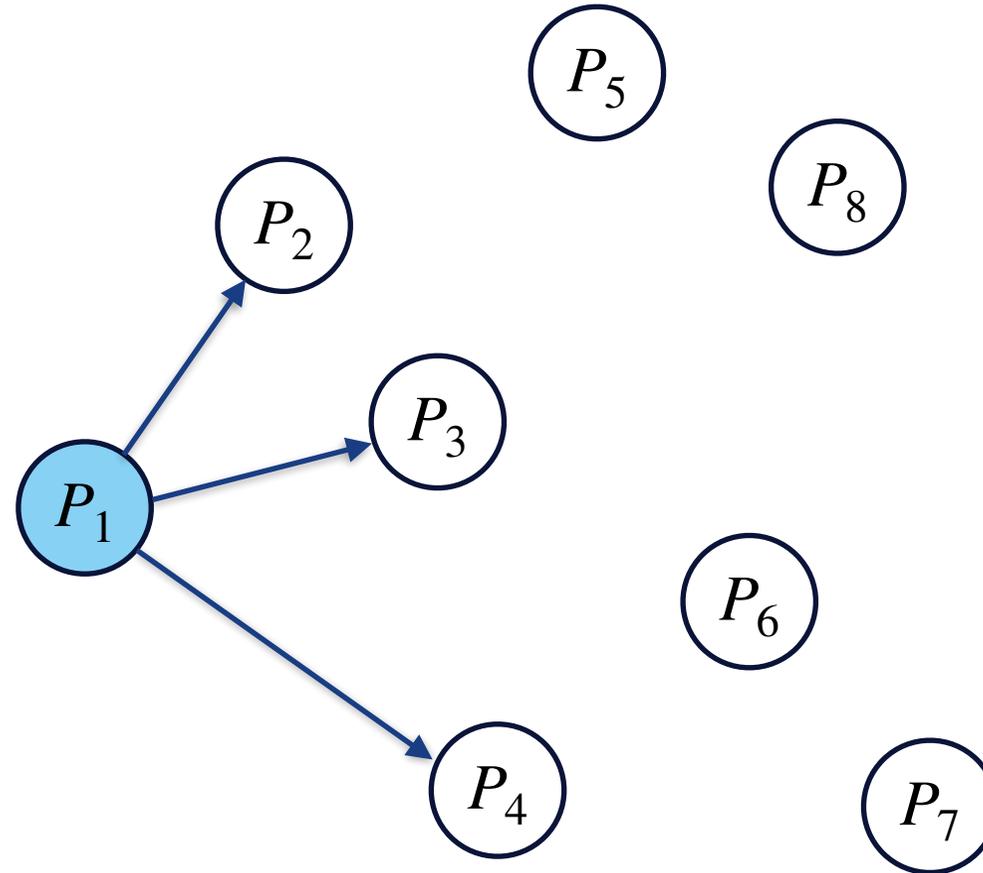
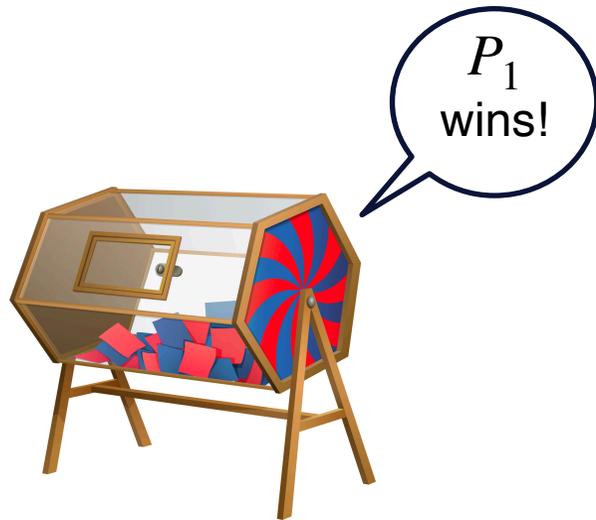
FLOODING FOR NSBS IN PRACTICE



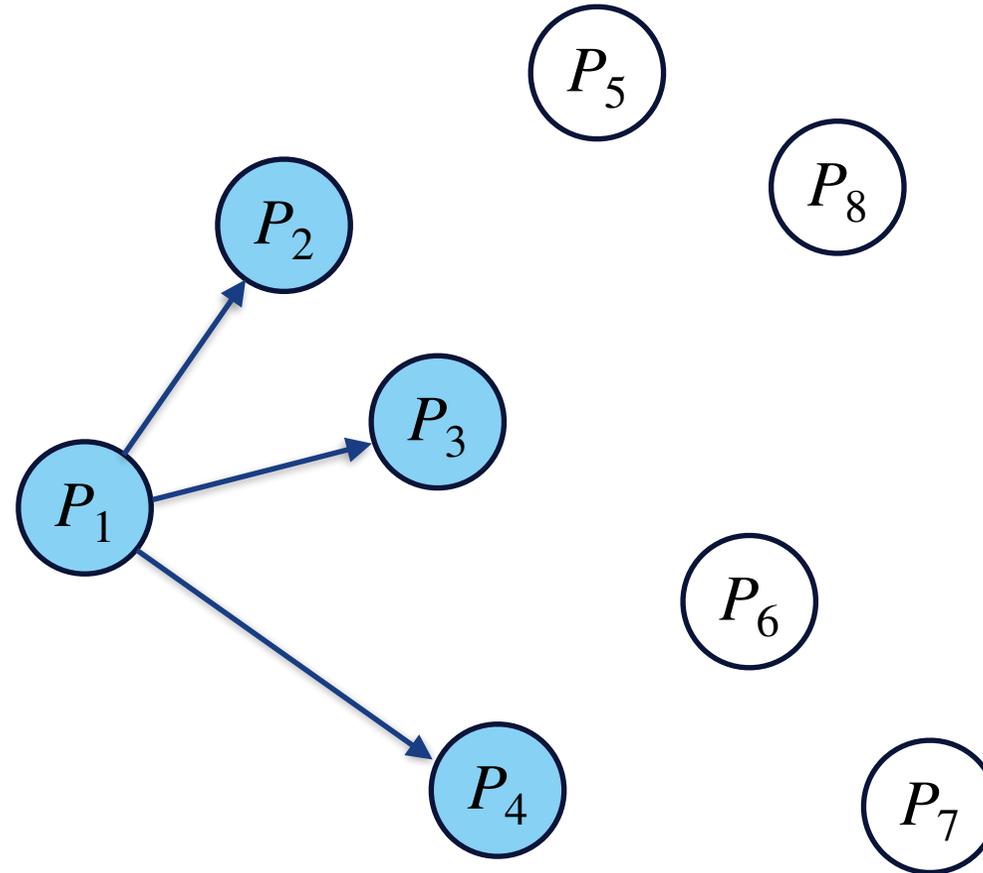
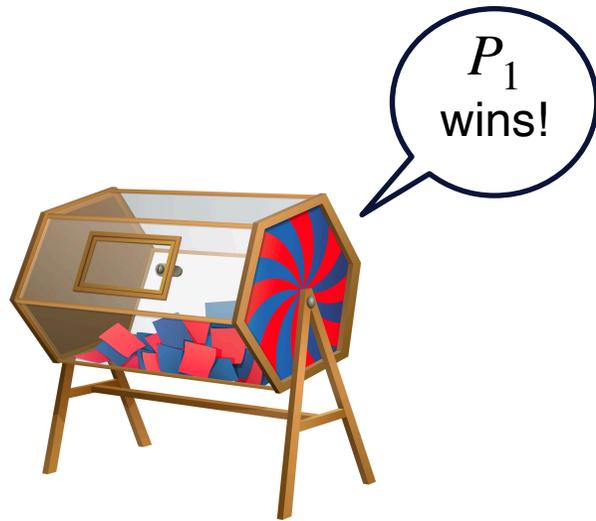
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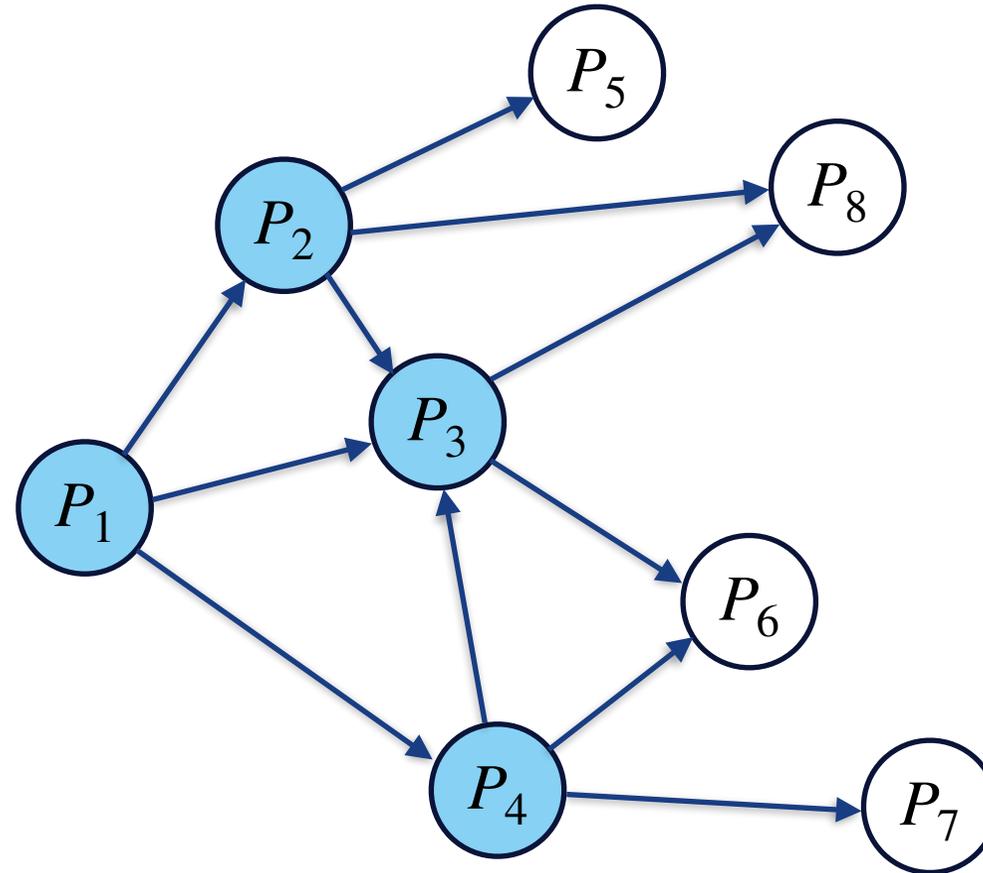
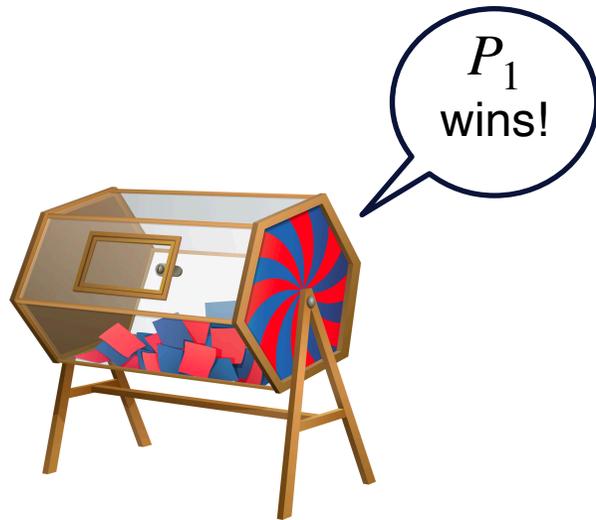
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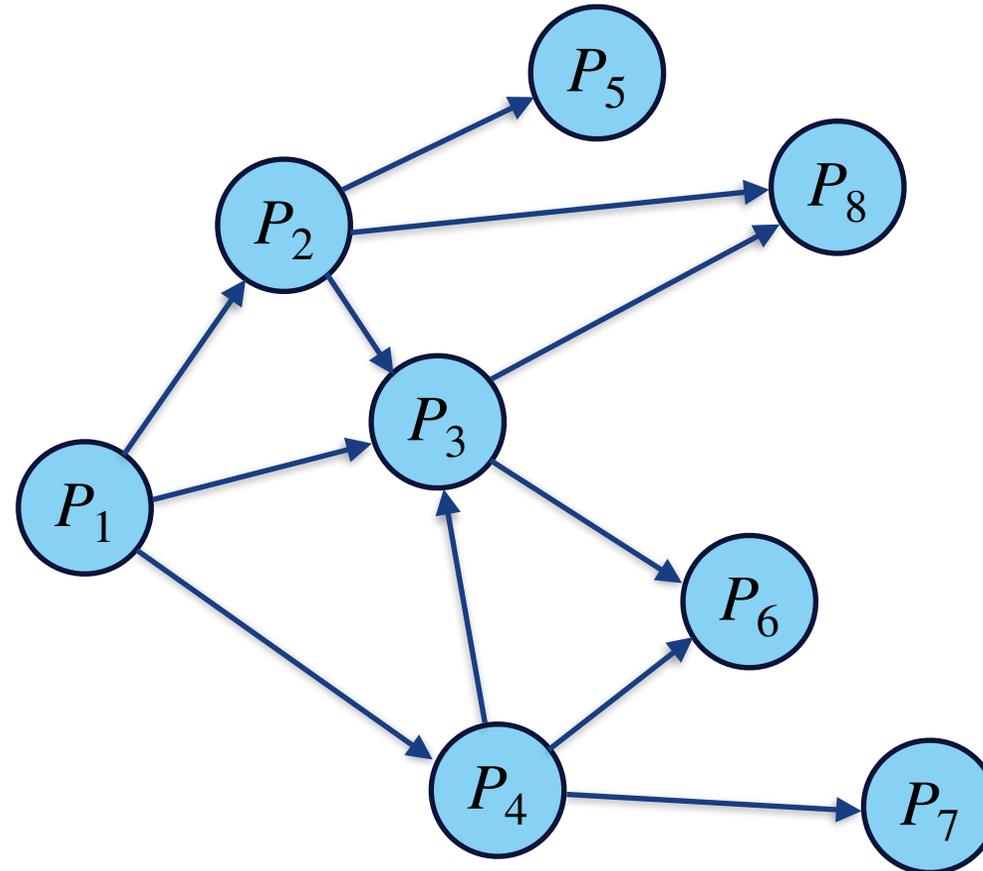
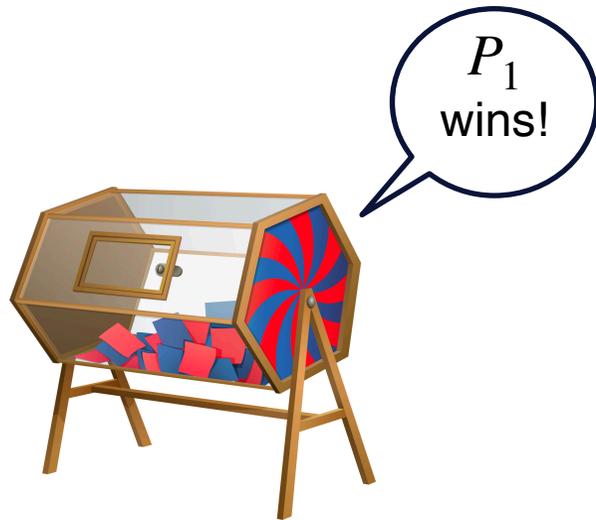
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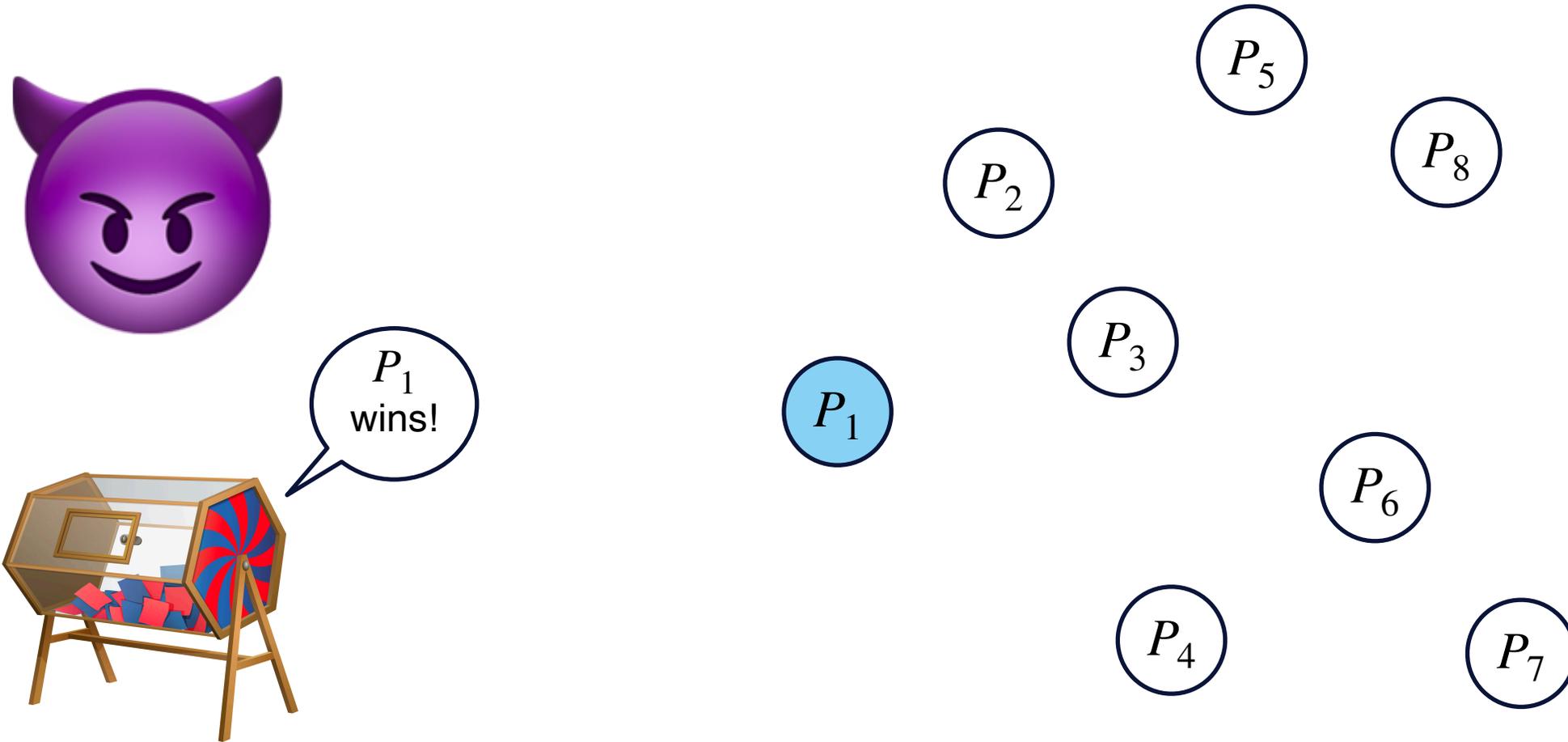
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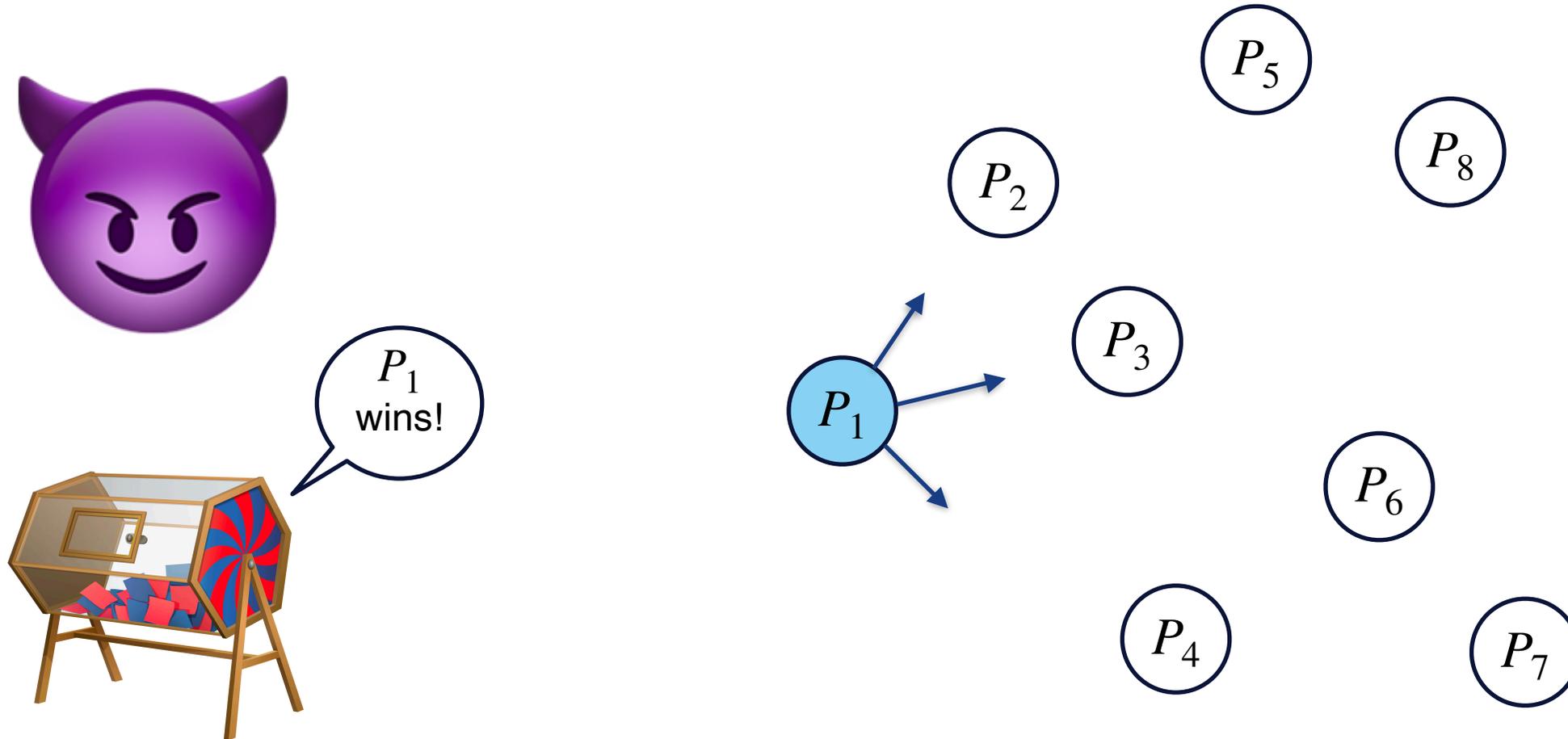
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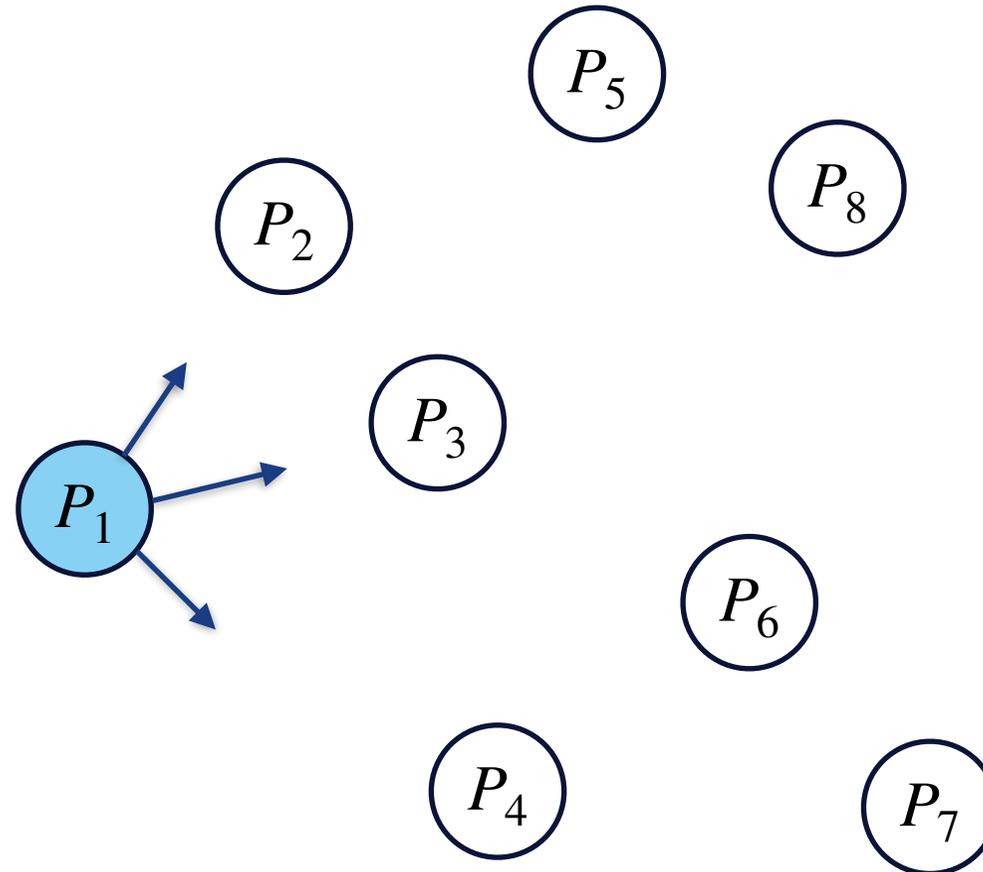
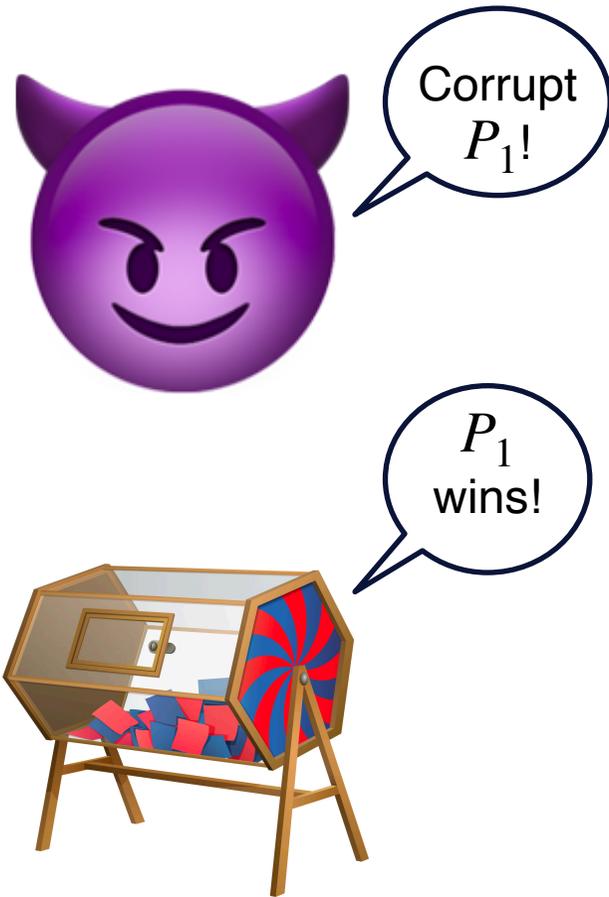
FLOODING WITH AN *ADAPTIVE* ADVERSARY AND *NON-ATOMIC* MESSAGE SEND



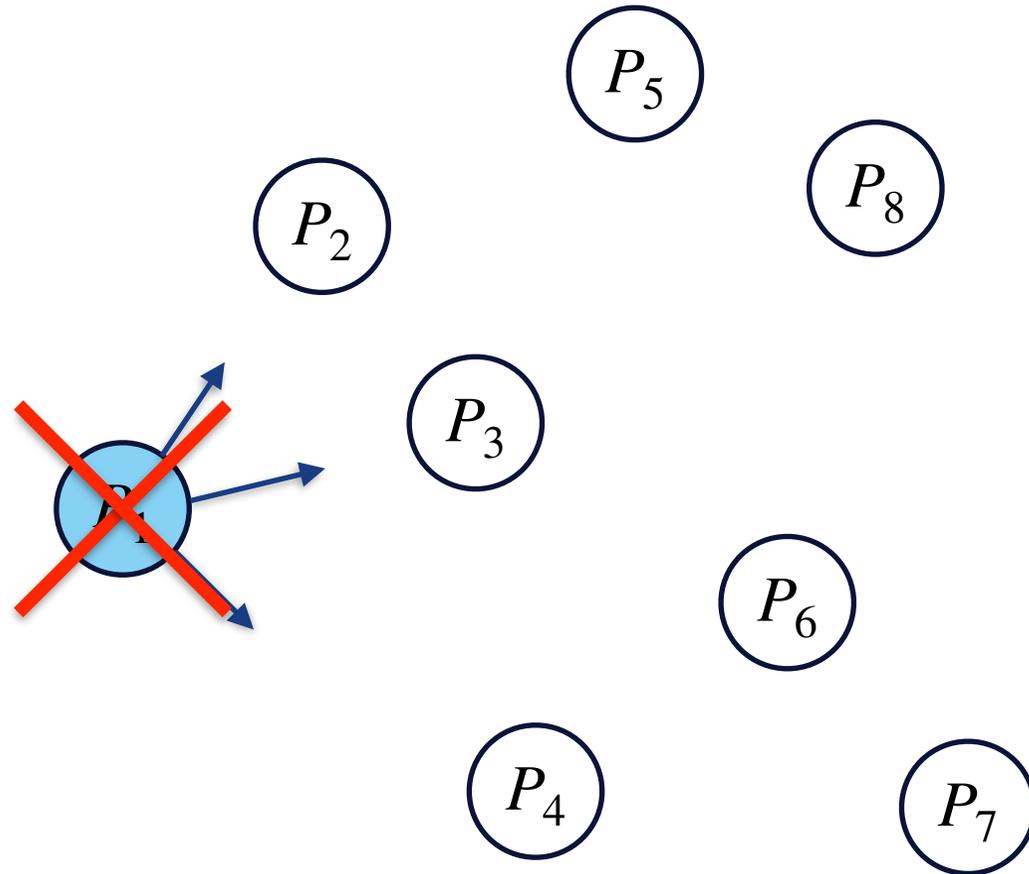
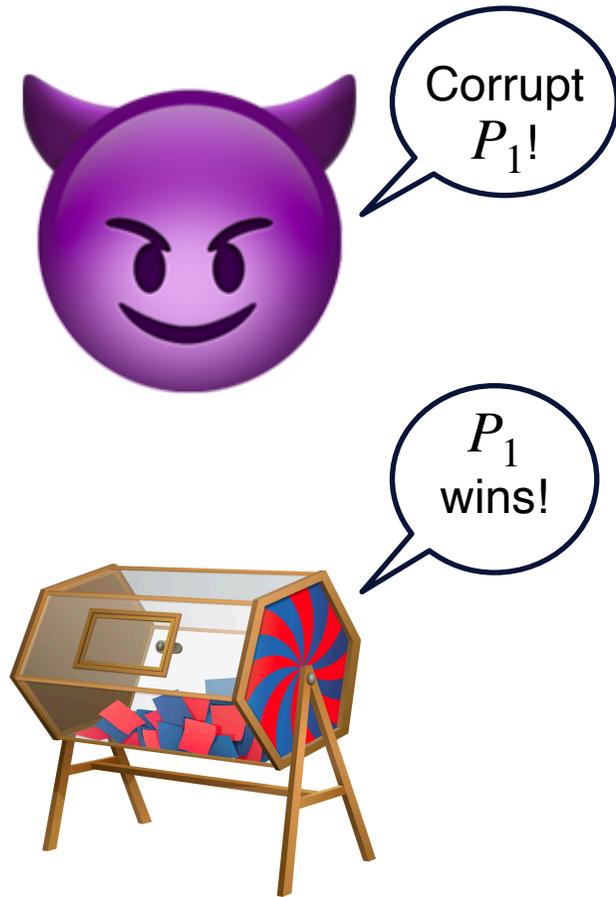
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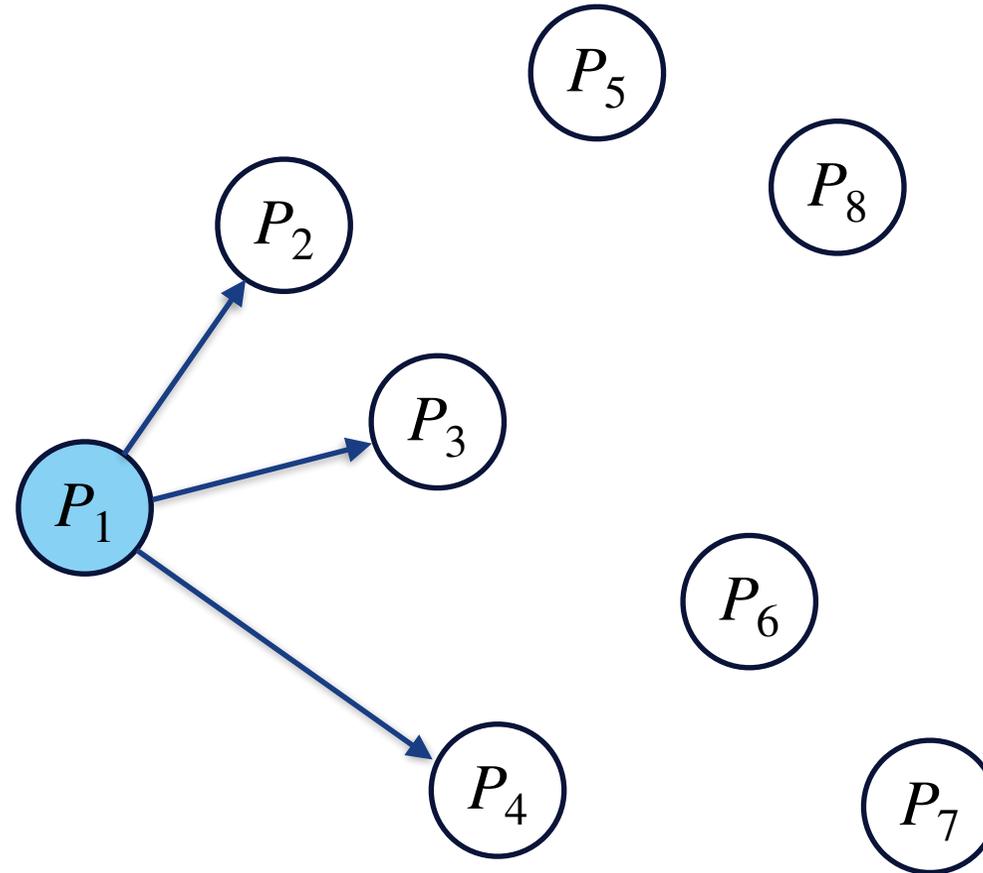
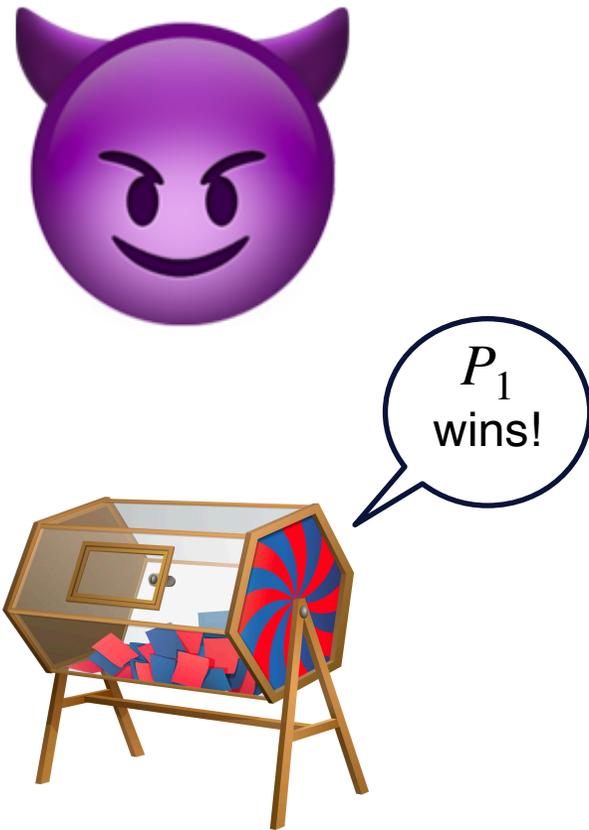
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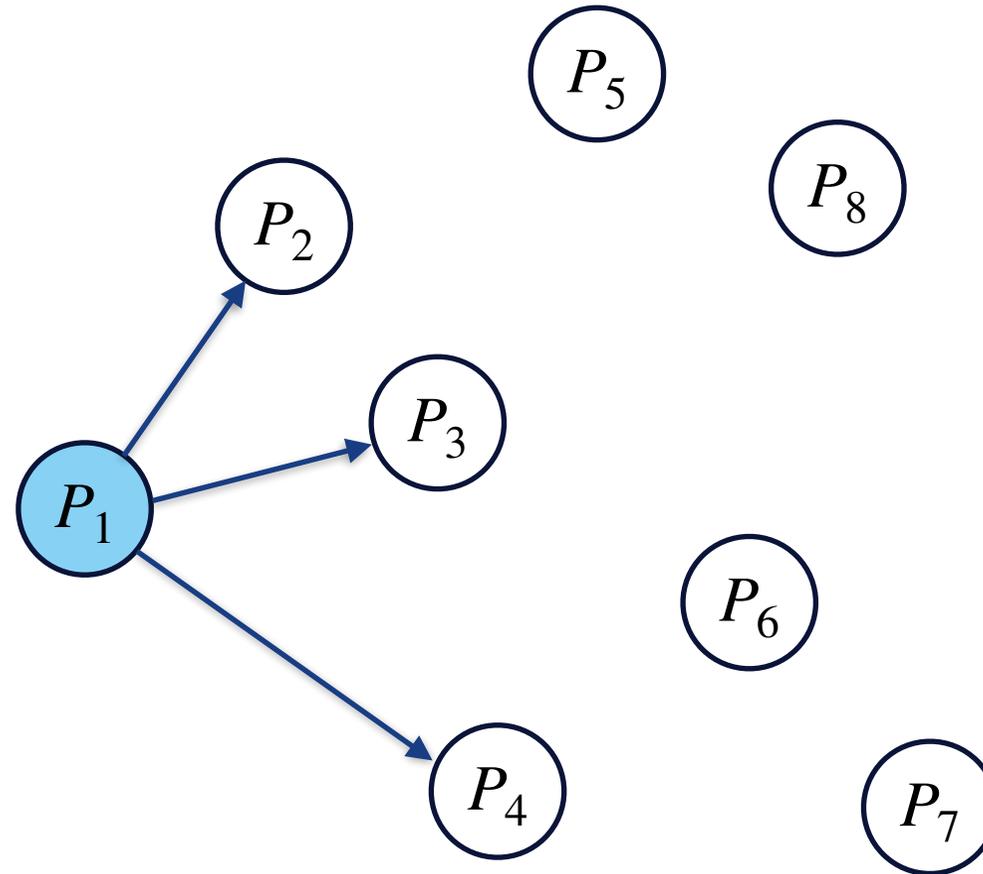
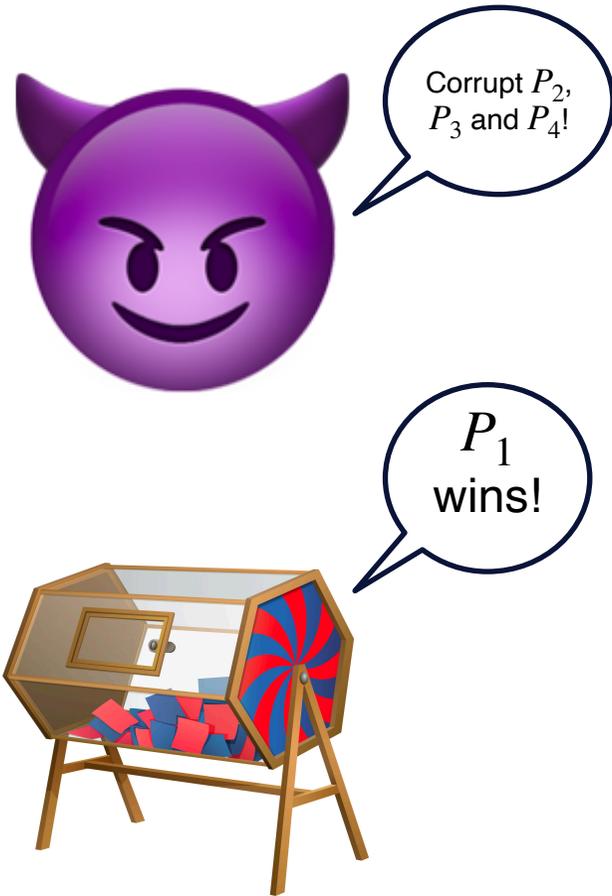
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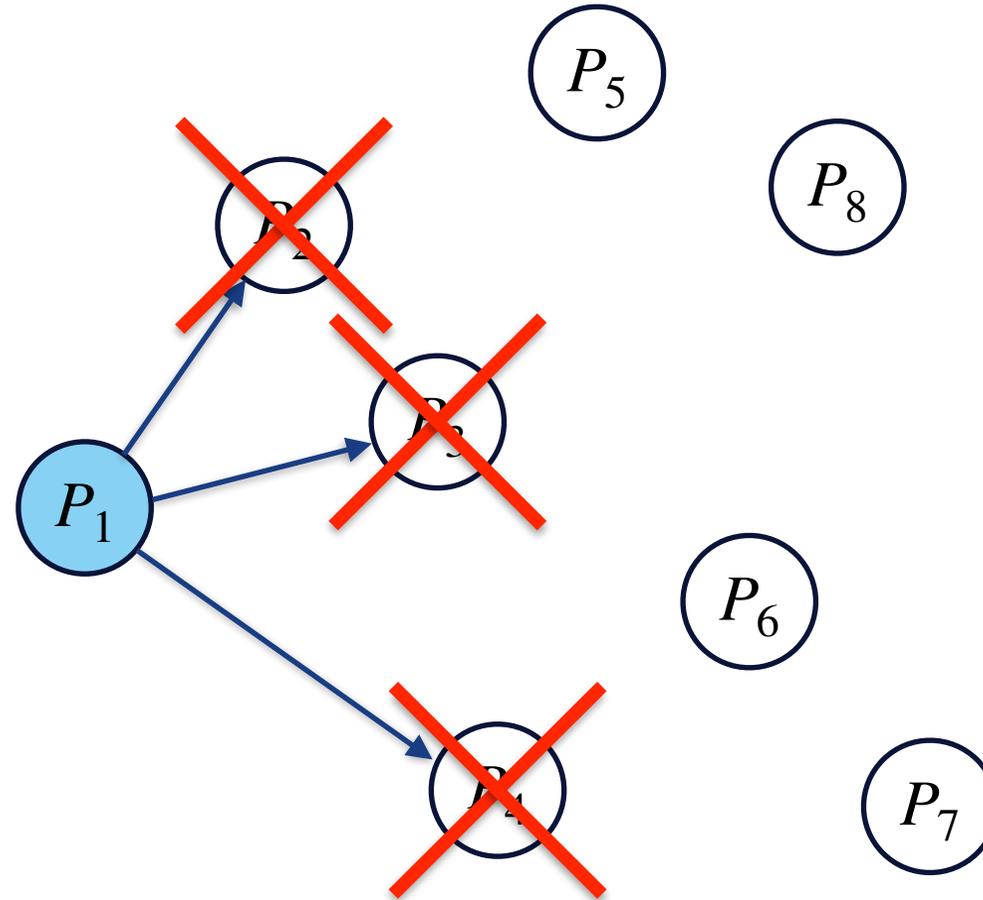
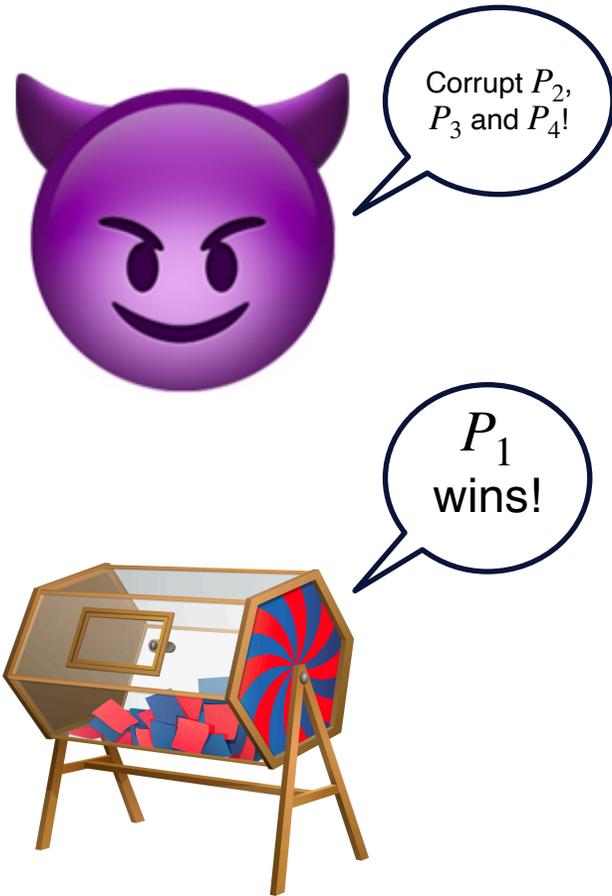
FLOODING WITH AN *ADAPTIVE* ADVERSARY AND *ATOMIC MESSAGE SEND*



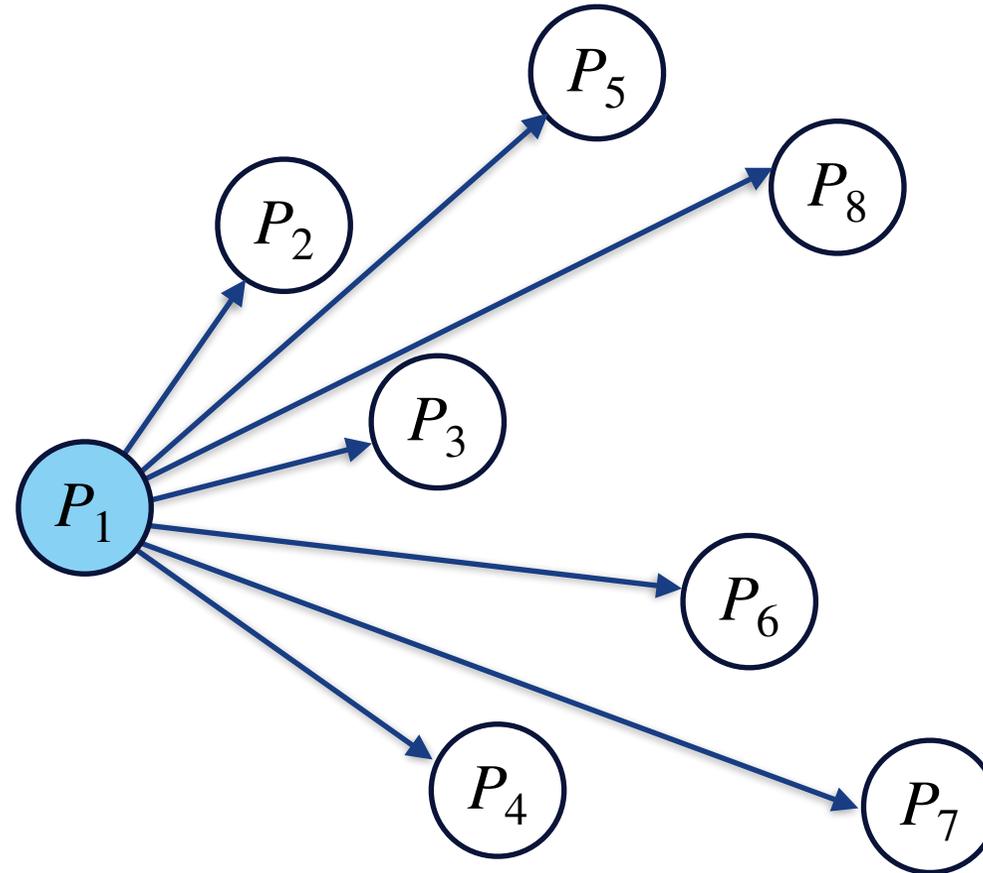
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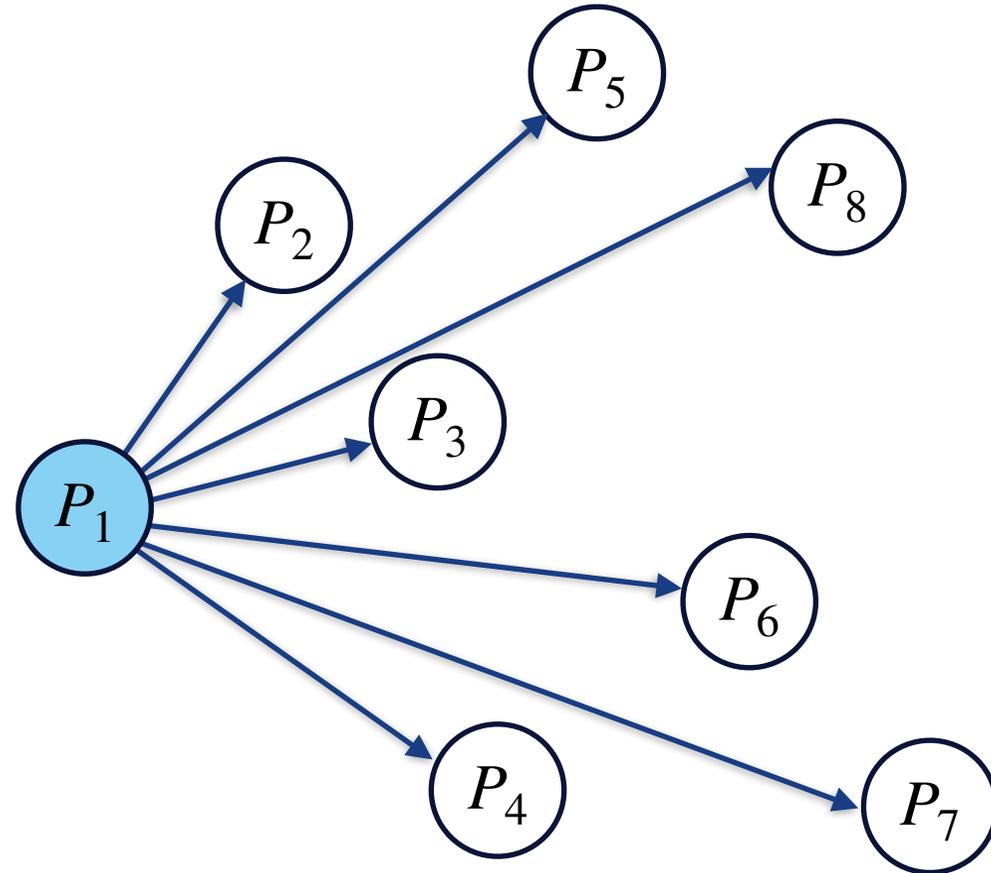
FLOODING WITH AN *ADAPTIVE* ADVERSARY AND *ATOMIC MESSAGE SEND*



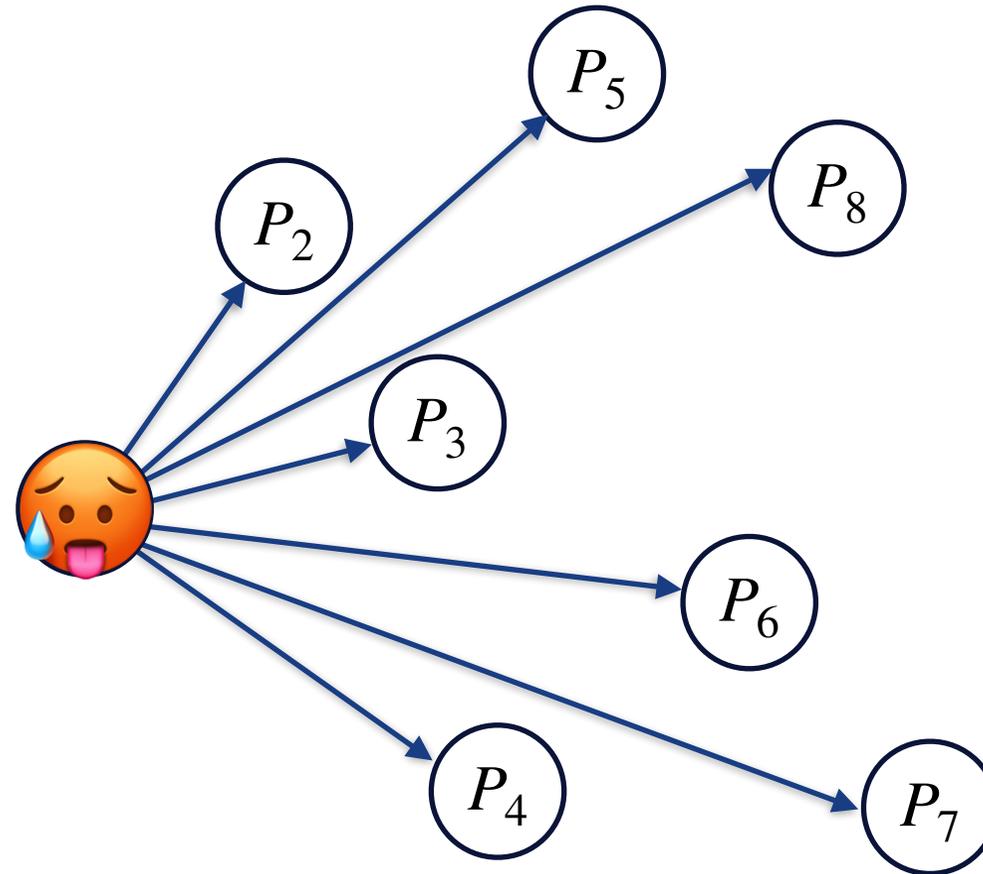
FLOODING WITH AN *ADAPTIVE* ADVERSARY AND *ATOMIC MESSAGE SEND*



P_1
wins!



FLOODING WITH AN *ADAPTIVE* ADVERSARY AND *ATOMIC MESSAGE SEND*

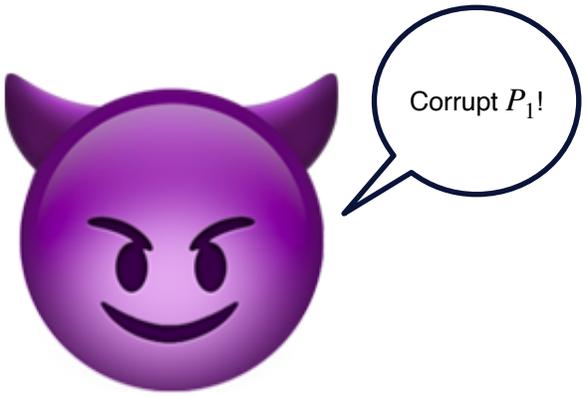


δ -DELAYED ADVERSARIES

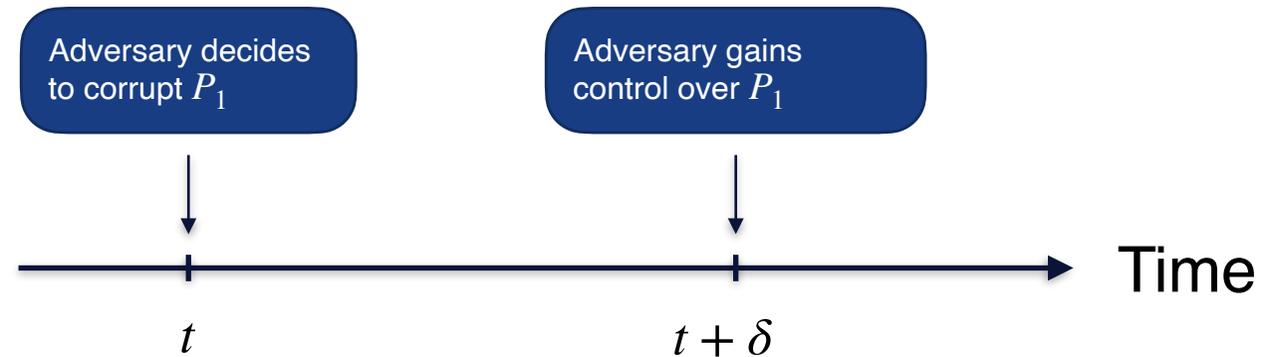
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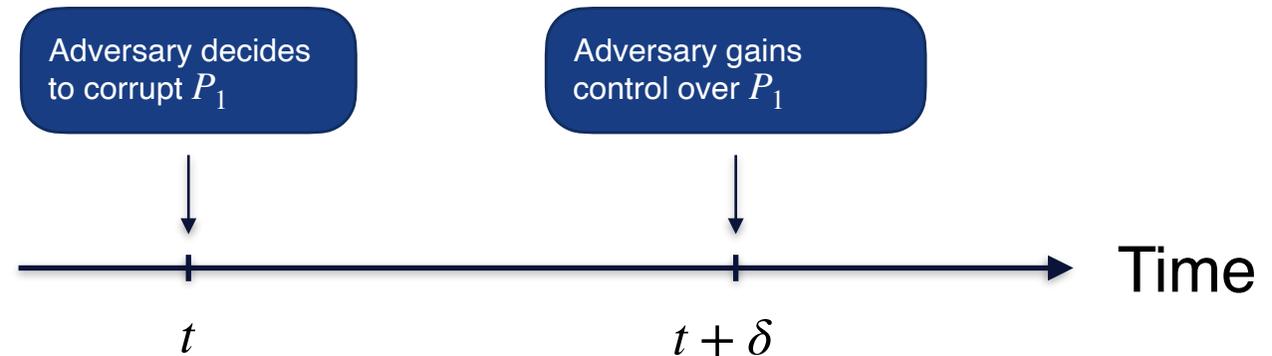
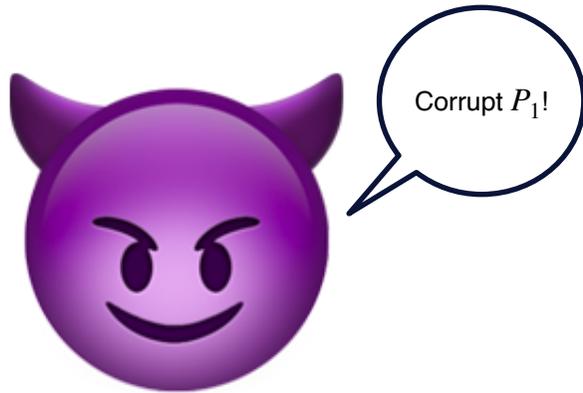
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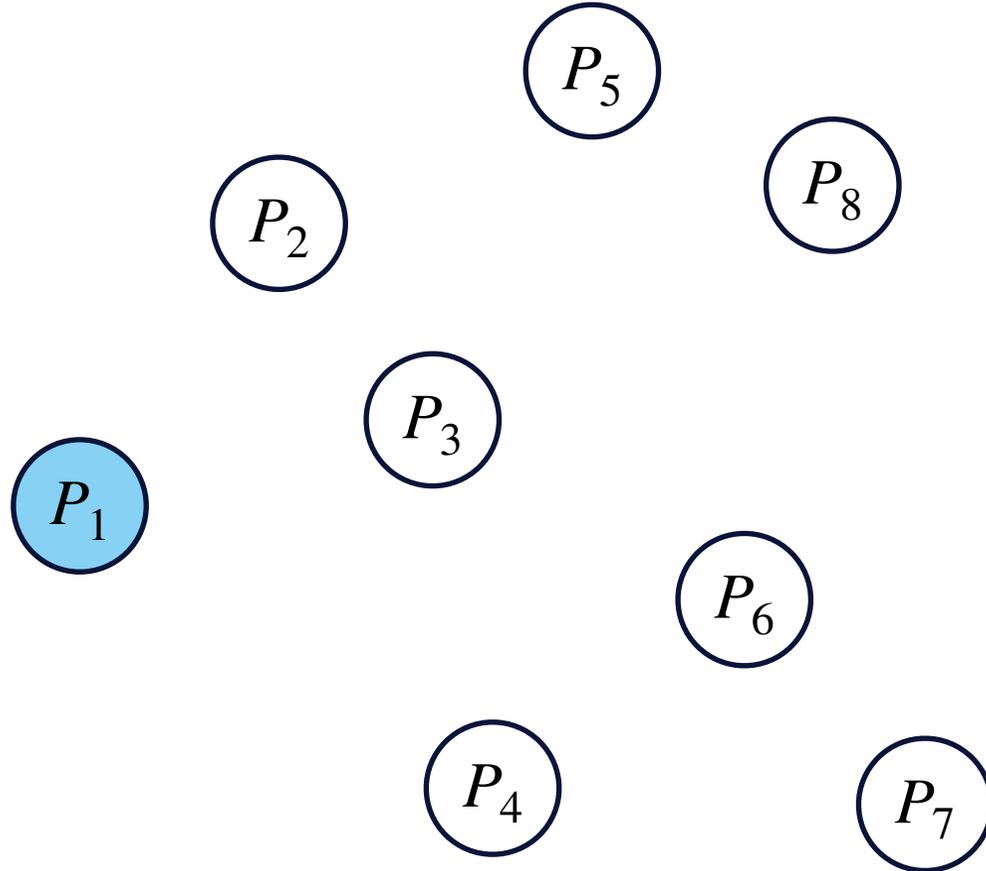


- Informally introduced by [PS17] for long-lived committees.

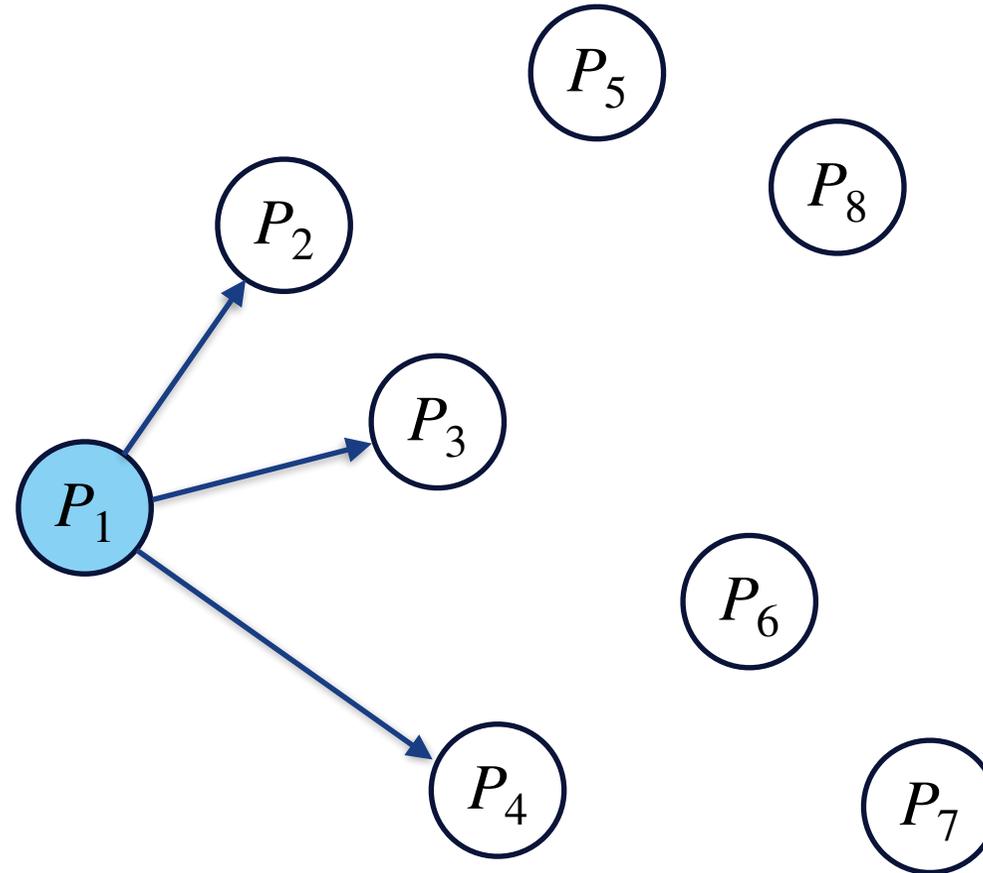
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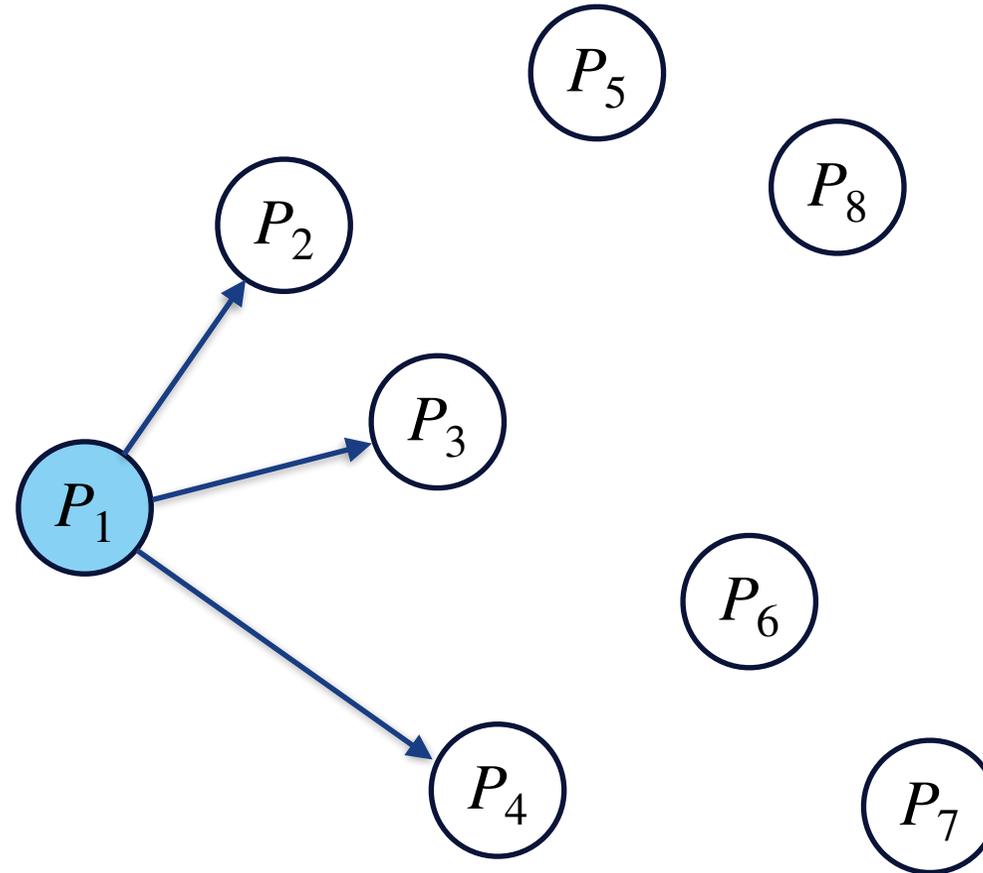
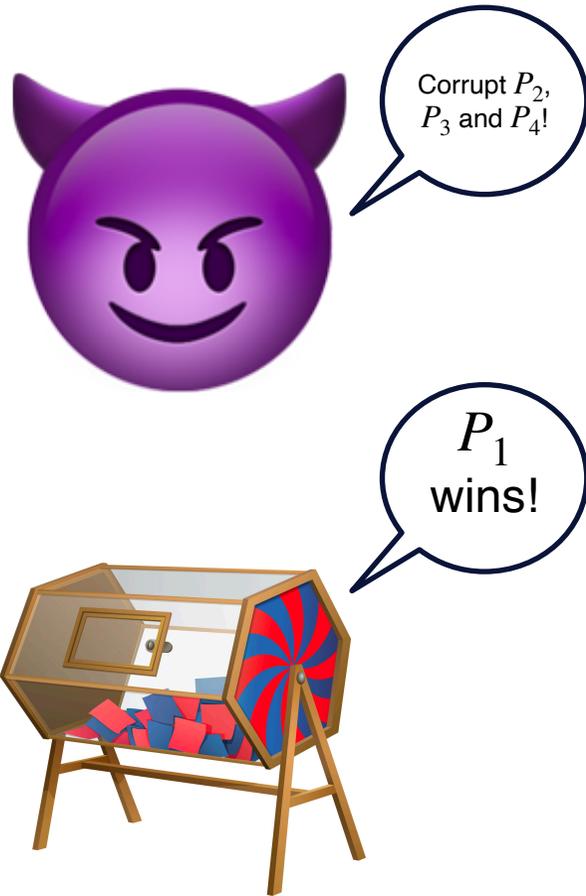
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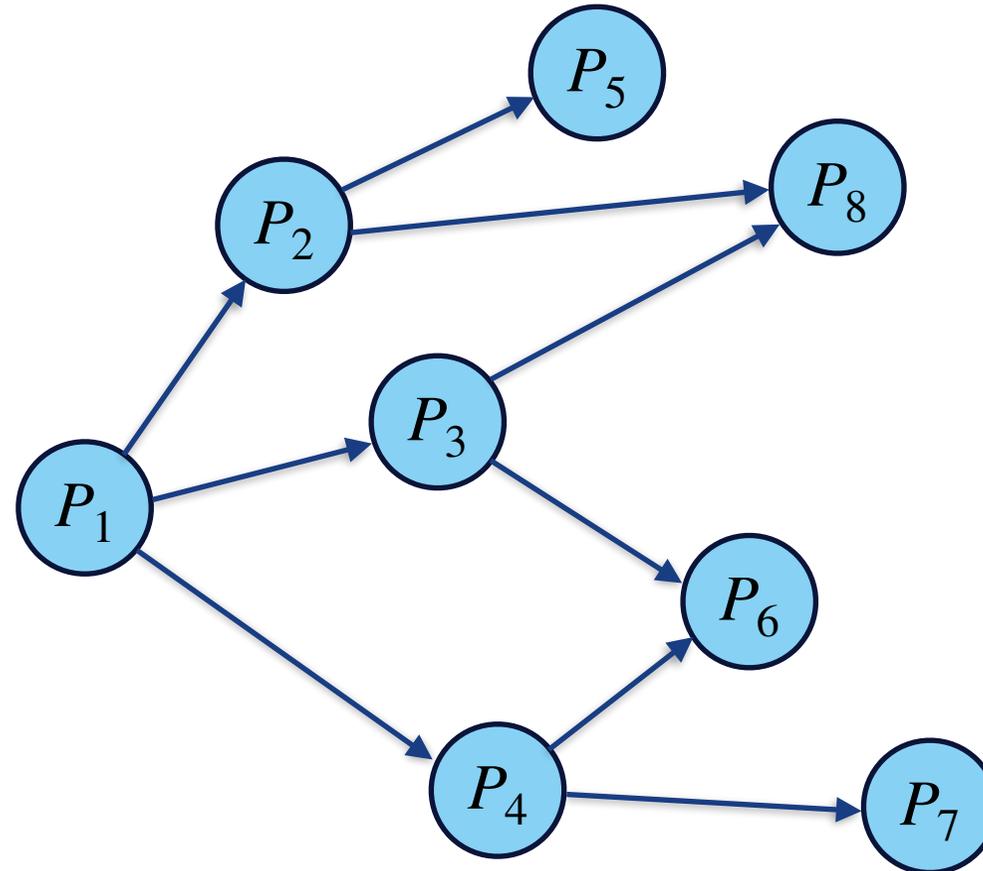
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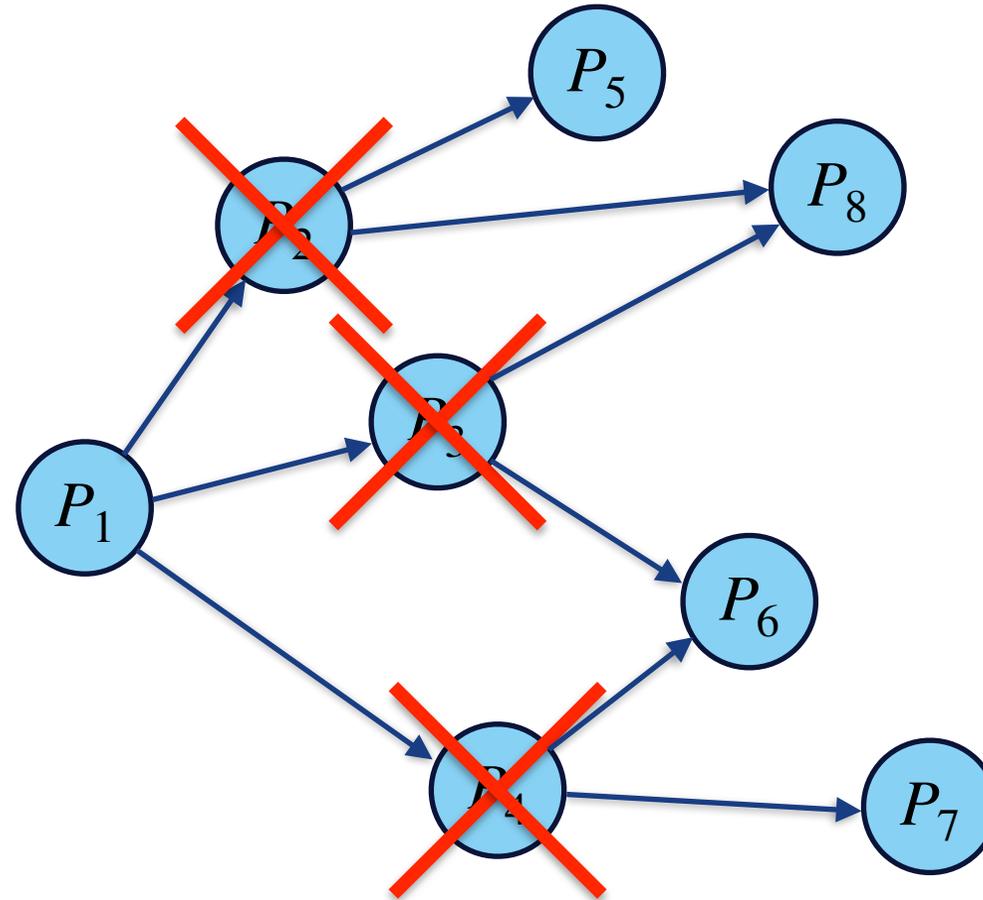
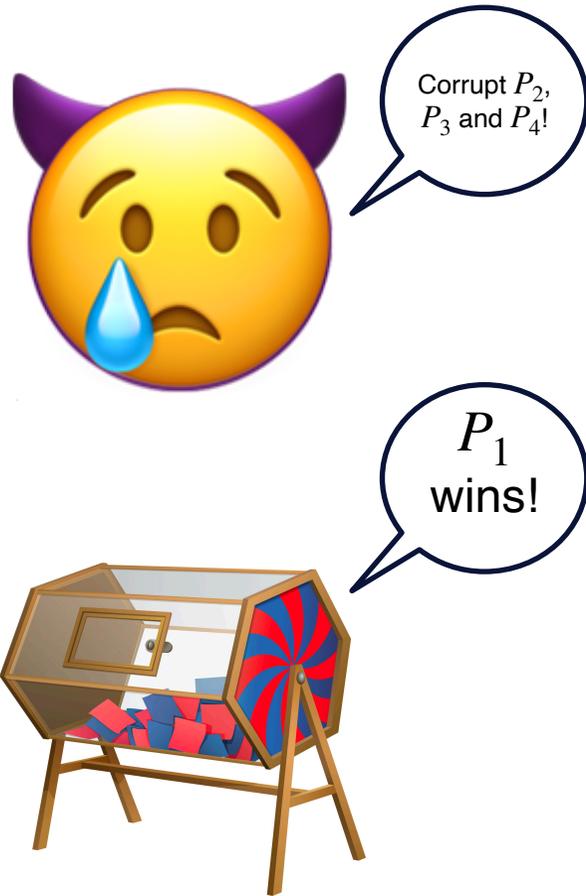
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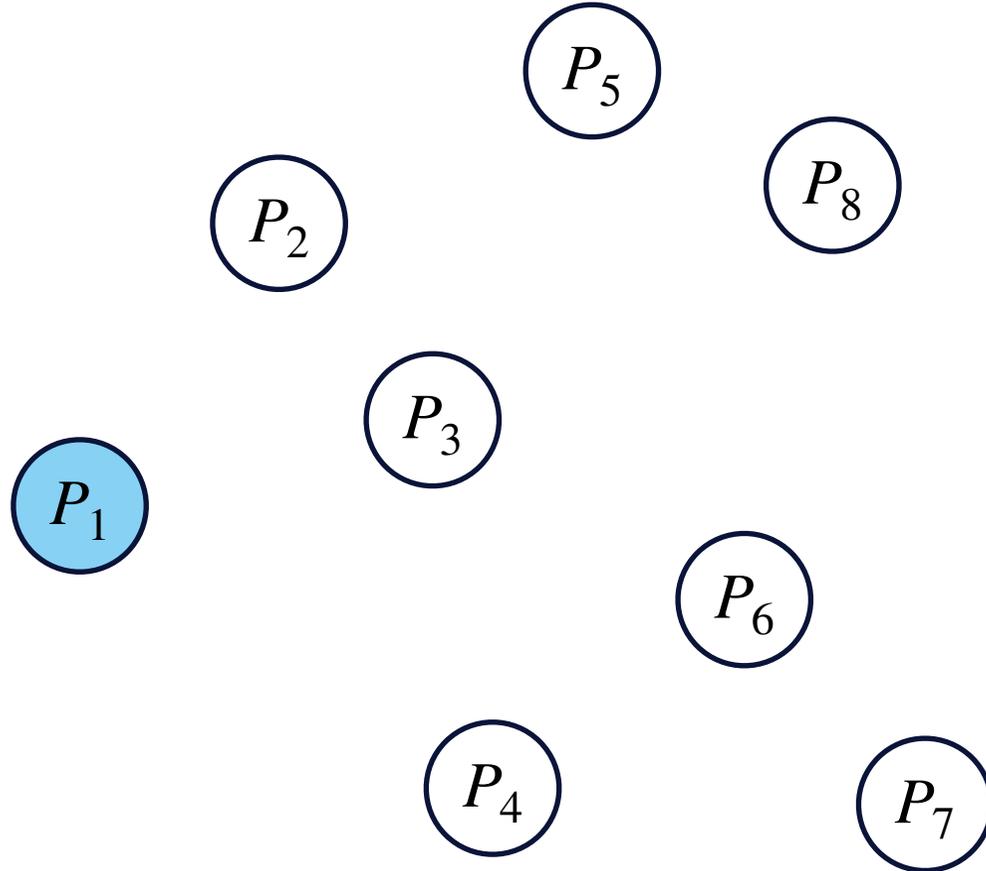
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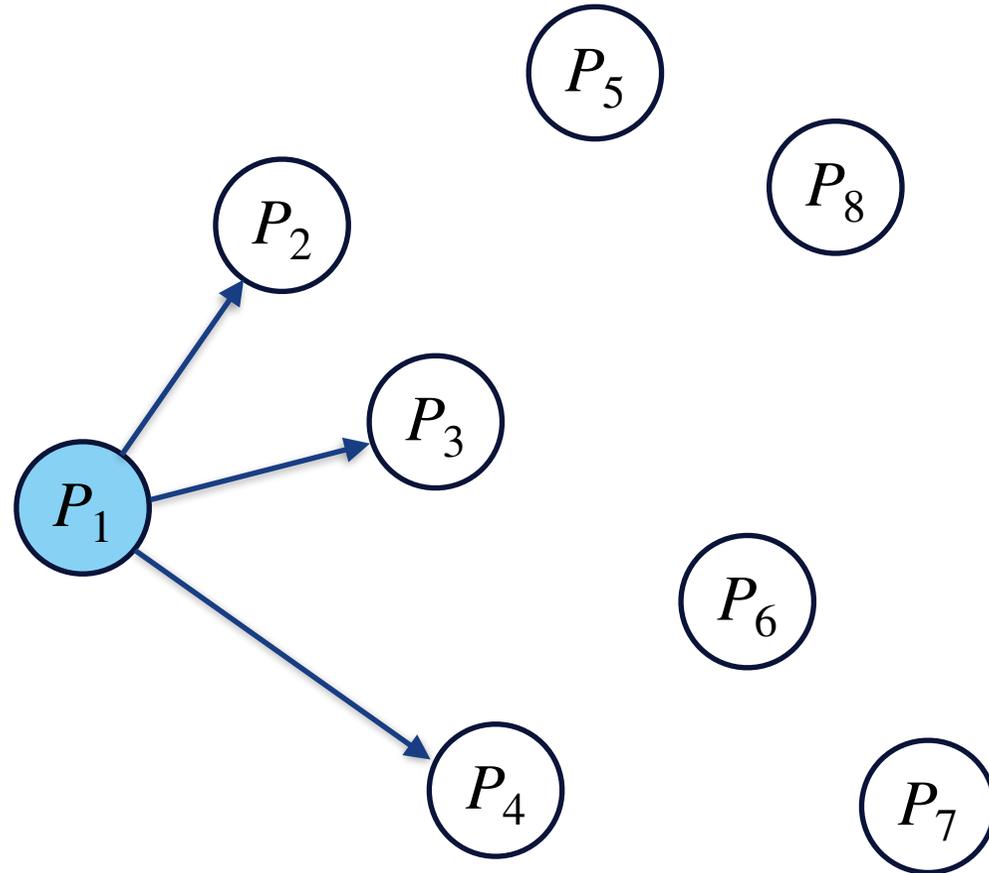
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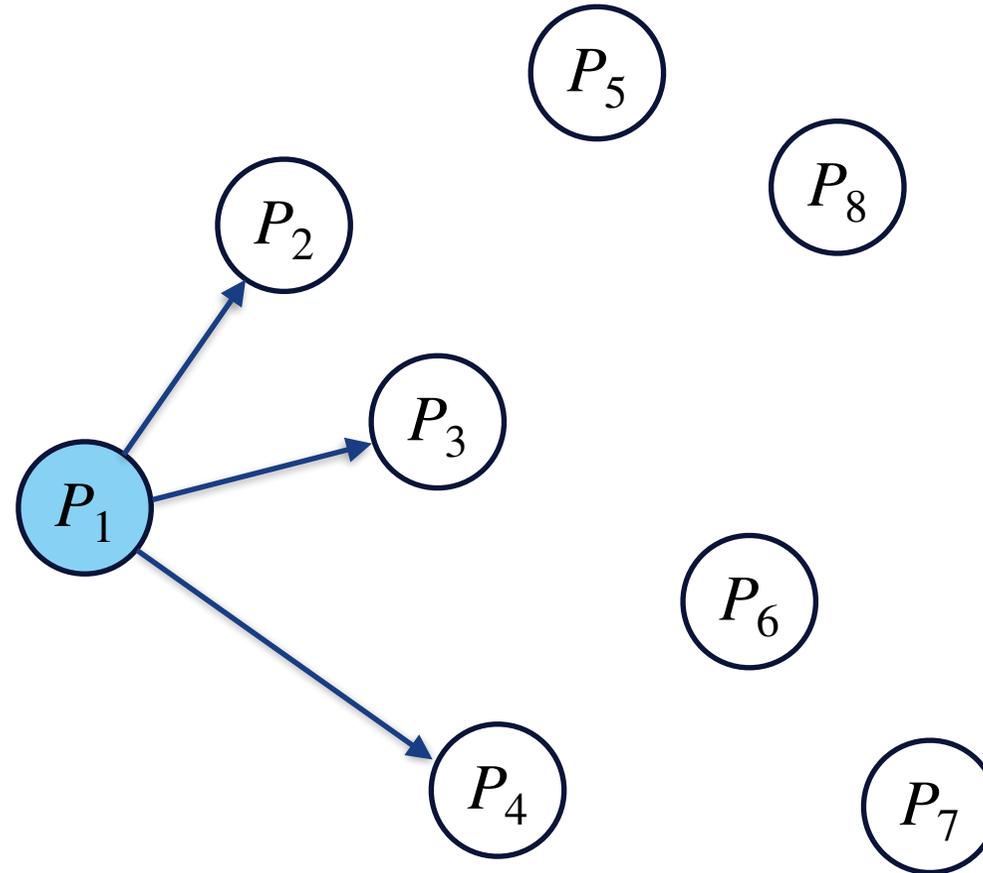
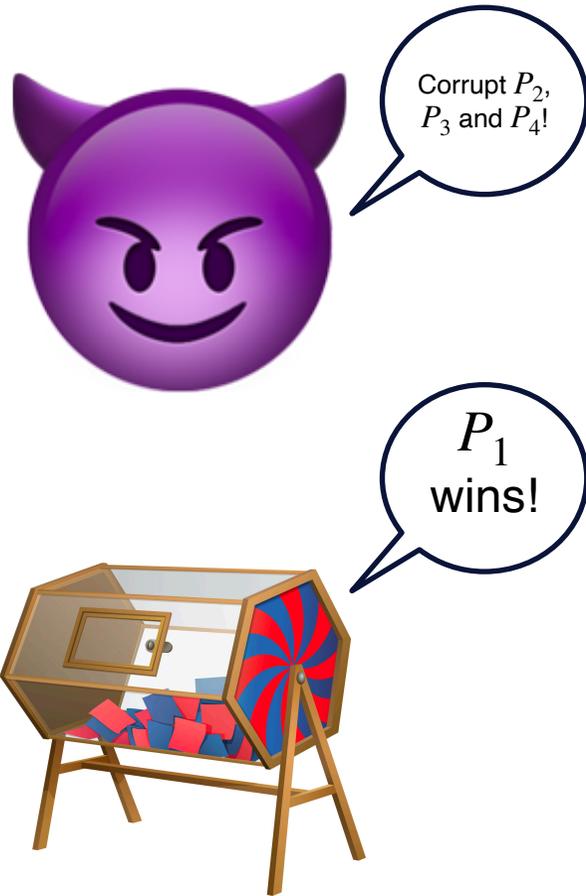
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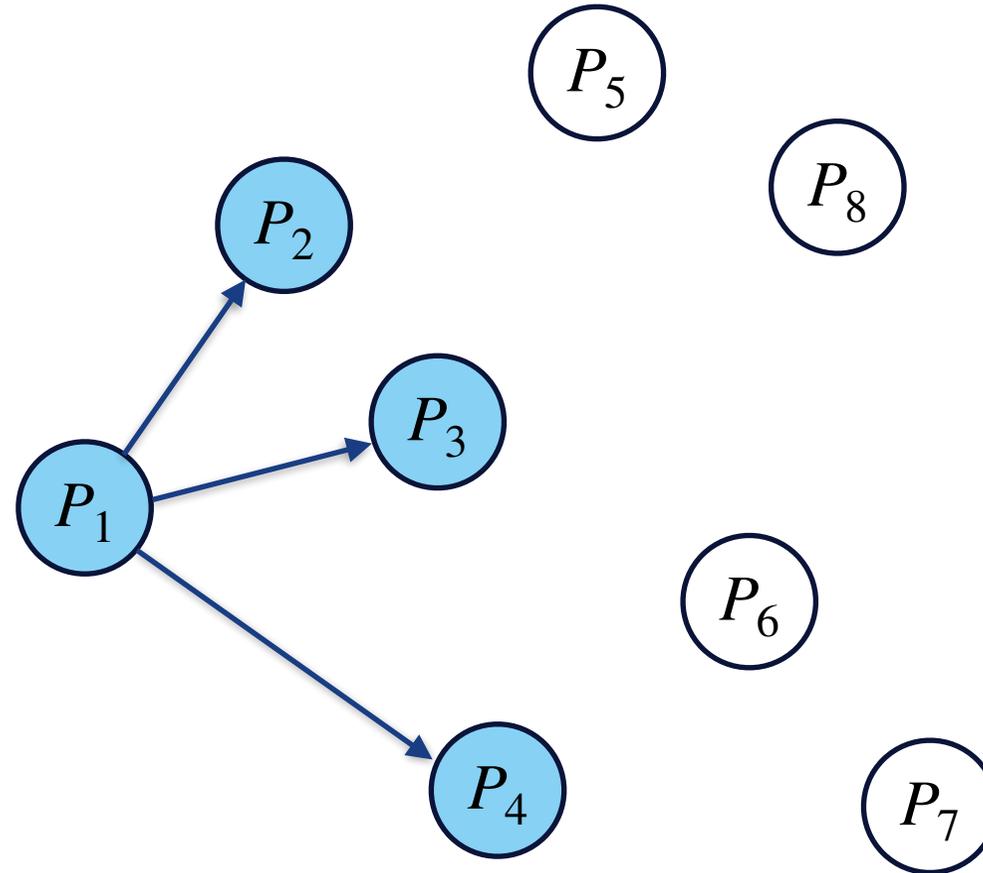
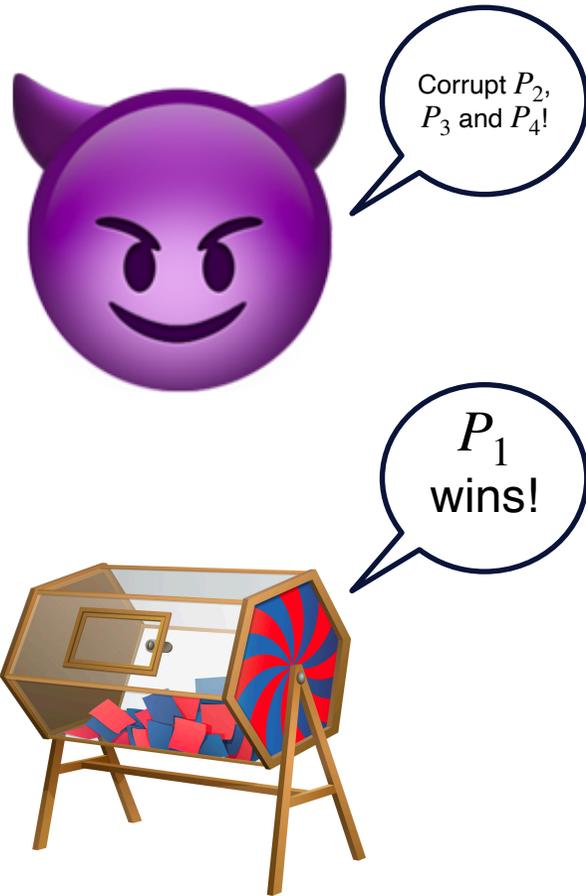
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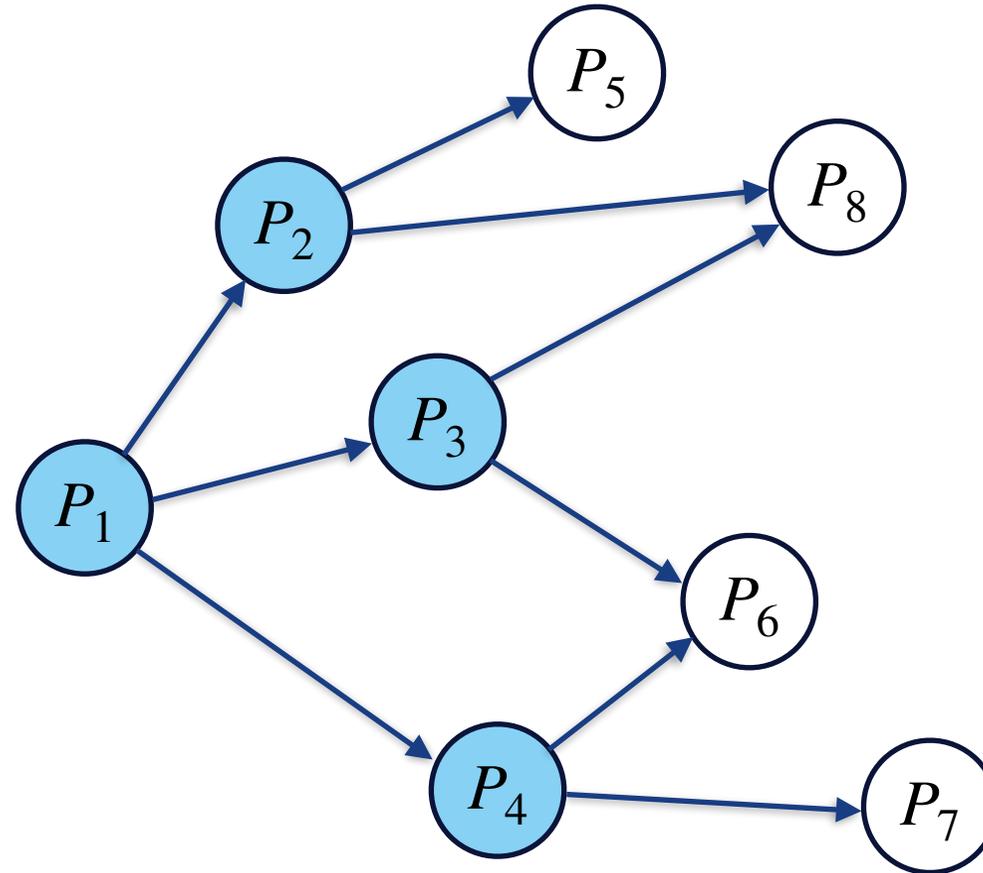
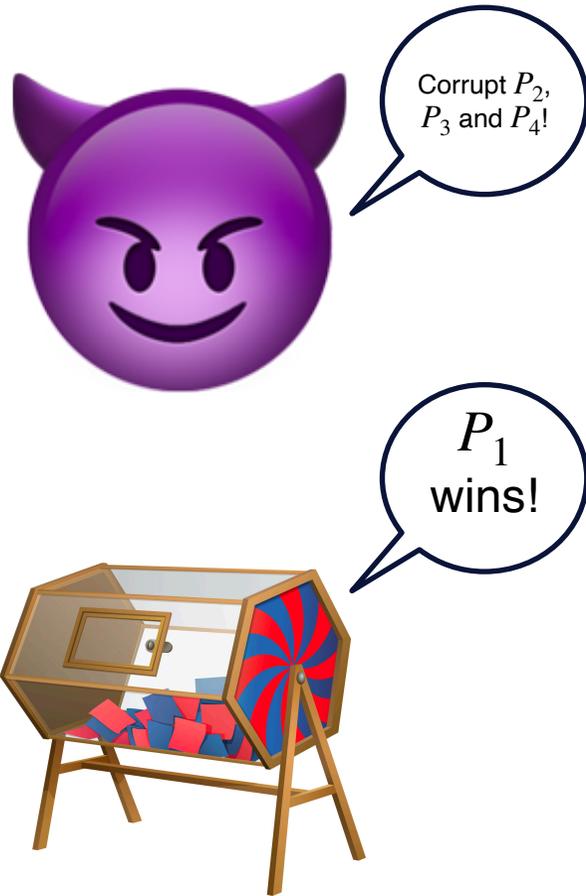
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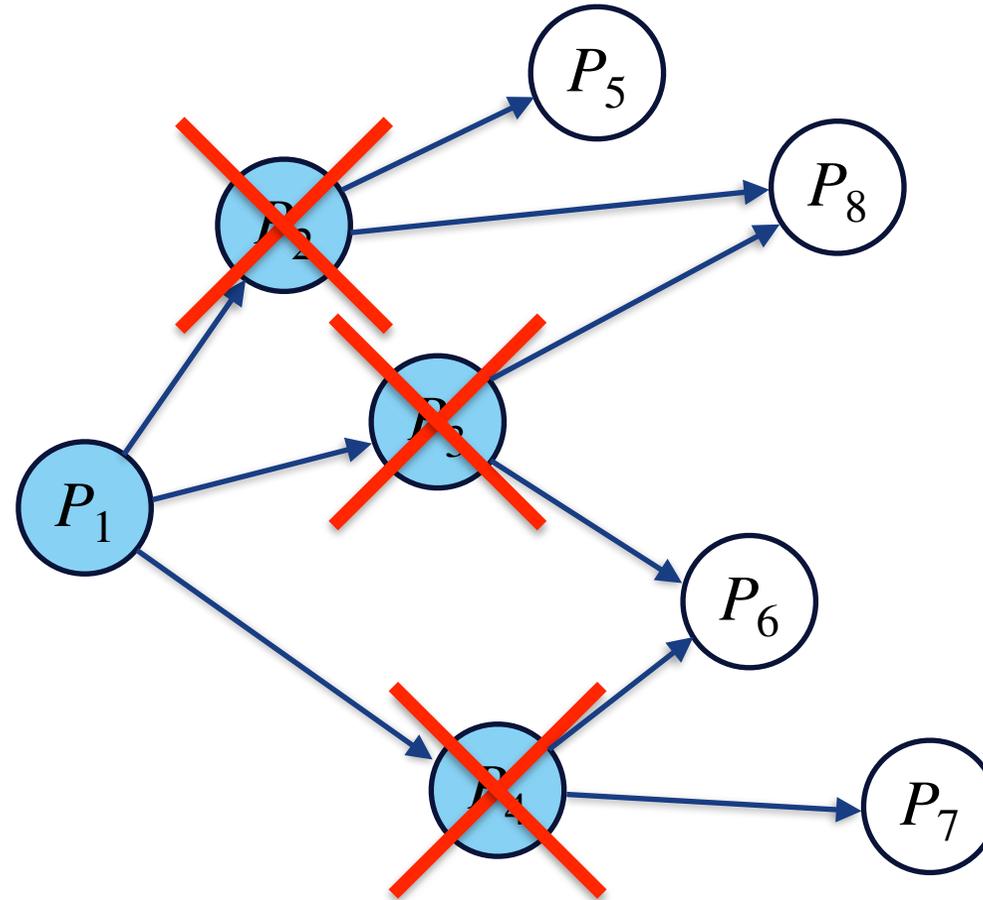
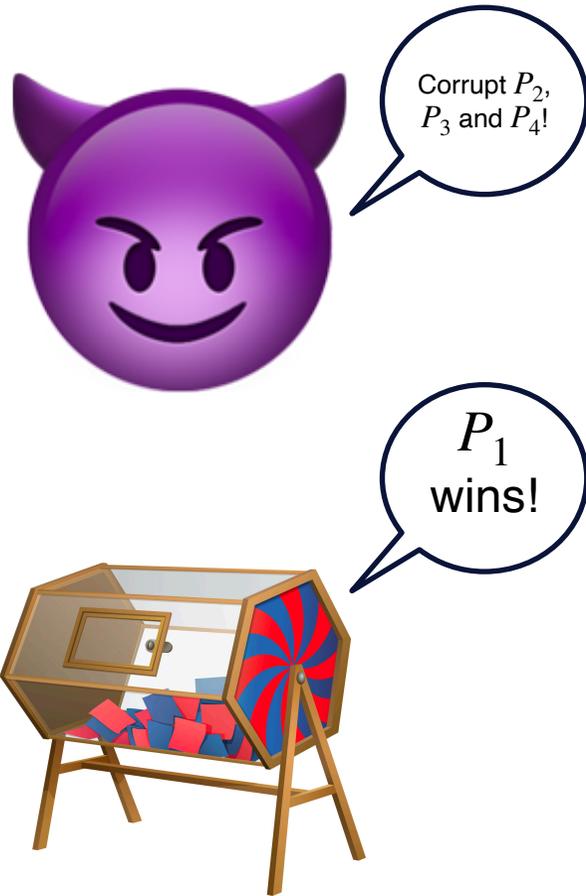
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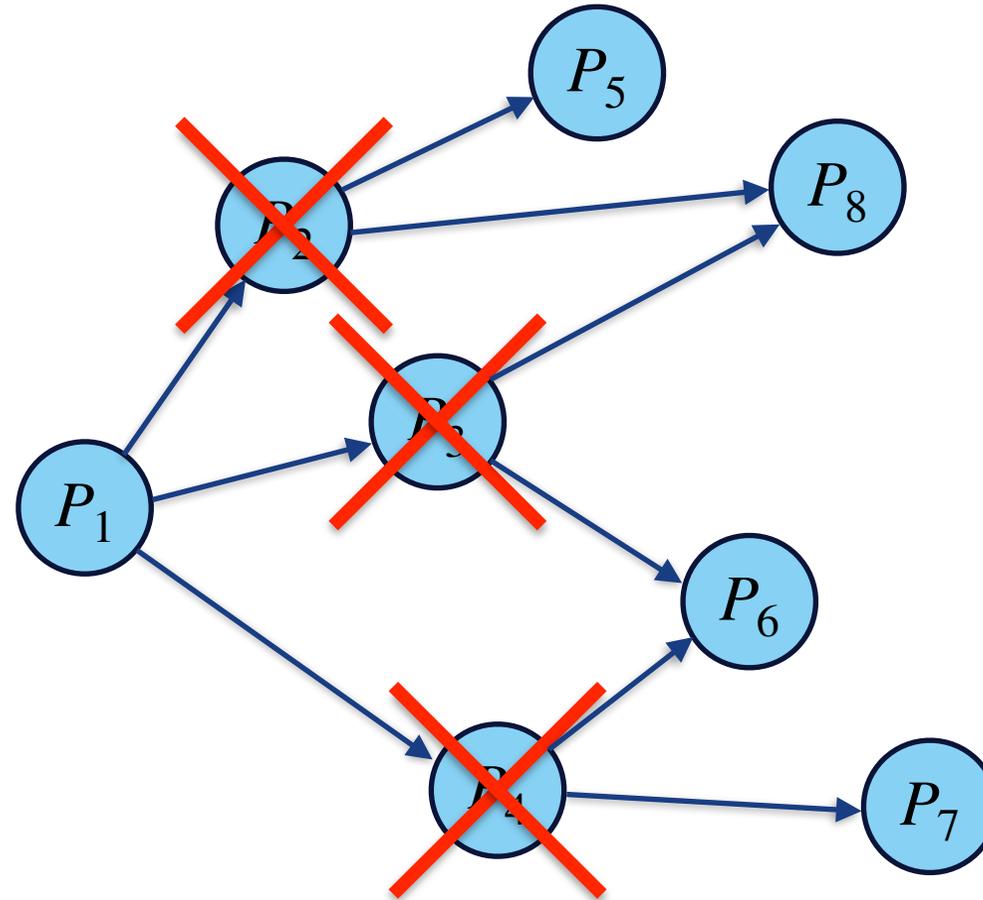
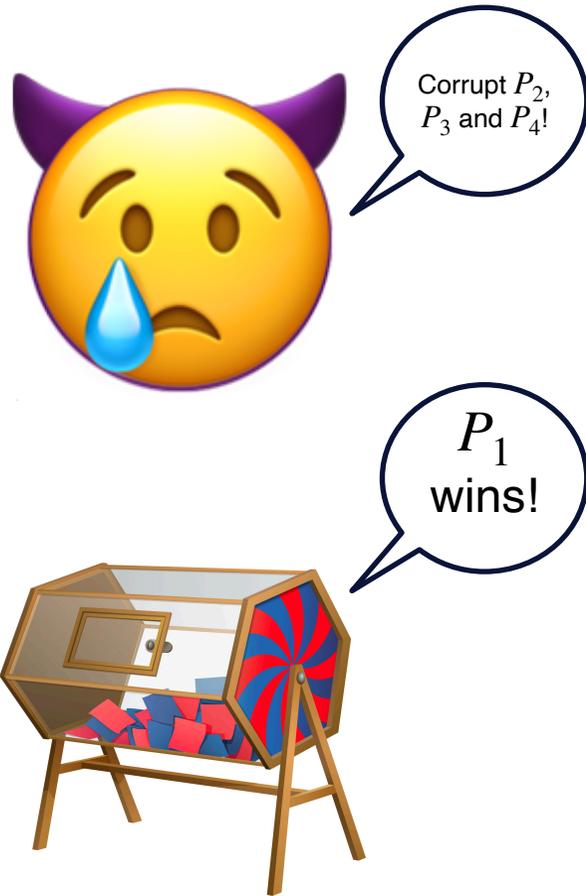
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FLOODING WITH A DELAYED ADVERSARY



FLOODING WITH A DELAYED ADVERSARY



OUR WORK

Formalizing Delayed Adaptive Corruptions and the Security of Flooding Networks

Christian Matt¹, Jesper Buus Nielsen^{*2}, and Søren Eller Thomsen²

¹Concordium, Zurich, Switzerland
cm@concordium.com

²Concordium Blockchain Research Center, Aarhus University, Denmark
{[jbn](mailto:jbn@cs.au.dk), [sethomsen](mailto:sethomsen@cs.au.dk)}@cs.au.dk

June 27, 2022

Abstract

Many decentralized systems rely on flooding protocols for message dissemination. In such a protocol, the sender of a message sends it to a randomly selected set of peers. These peers again send the message to their randomly selected peers, until every network participant has received the message. This type of protocols clearly fail in face of an adaptive adversary who can simply corrupt all peers of the sender and thereby prevent the message from being delivered. Nevertheless, flooding protocols are commonly used within protocols that aim to be cryptographically secure, most notably in blockchain protocols. While it is possible to revert to static corruptions, this gives unsatisfactory security guarantees, especially in the setting of a blockchain that is supposed to run for an extended period of time.

To be able to provide meaningful security guarantees in such settings, we give precise semantics to what we call δ -delayed adversaries in the Universal Composability (UC) framework. Such adversaries can adaptively corrupt parties, but there is a delay of time δ from when an adversary decides to corrupt a party until they succeed in overtaking control of the party. Within this model, we formally prove the intuitive result that flooding protocols are secure against δ -delayed adversaries when δ is at least the time it takes to send a message from one peer to another plus the time it takes the recipient to resend the message. To this end, we show how to reduce the adaptive setting with a δ -delayed adversary to a static experiment with an Erdős-Rényi graph. Using the established theory of Erdős-Rényi graphs, we provide upper bounds on the propagation time of the flooding functionality for different neighborhood sizes of the gossip network. More concretely, we show the following for security parameter κ , point-to-point channels with delay at most Δ , and n parties in total, with a sufficiently delayed adversary that can corrupt any constant fraction of the parties: If all parties send to $\Omega(\kappa)$ parties on average, then we can realize a flooding functionality with maximal delay $\mathcal{O}(\Delta \cdot \log(n))$; and if all parties send to $\Omega(\sqrt{\kappa n})$ parties on average, we can realize a flooding functionality with maximal delay $\mathcal{O}(\Delta)$.

^{*}Partially funded by The Concordium Foundation; The Danish Independent Research Council under Grant-ID DFF-8021-00366B (BETHE); The Carlsberg Foundation under the Semper Ardens Research Project CF18-112 (BCM).

OUR WORK

1. Semantics for δ -delayed adversaries within UC.

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To be able to provide meaningful security guarantees in such settings, we give precise semantics to what we call *δ -delayed adversaries* in the Universal Composability (UC) framework. Such adversaries can adaptively corrupt parties, but there is a delay of time δ from when an adversary decides to corrupt a party until they succeed in overtaking control of the party. Within this model, we formally prove the intuitive result that flooding protocols are secure against δ -delayed adversaries when δ is at least the time it takes to send a message from one peer to another plus the time it takes the recipient to resend the message. To this end, we show how to reduce the adaptive setting with a δ -delayed adversary to a static experiment with an Erdős-Rényi graph. Using the established theory of Erdős-Rényi graphs, we provide upper bounds on the propagation time of the flooding functionality for different neighborhood sizes of the gossip network. More concretely, we show the following for security parameter κ , point-to-point channels with delay at most Δ , and n parties in total, with a sufficiently delayed adversary that can corrupt any constant fraction of the parties: If all parties send to $\Omega(\kappa)$ parties on average, then we can realize a flooding functionality with maximal delay $\mathcal{O}(\Delta \cdot \log(n))$; and if all parties send to $\Omega(\sqrt{\kappa n})$ parties on average, we can realize a flooding functionality with maximal delay $\mathcal{O}(\Delta)$.

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OUR WORK

1. Semantics for δ -delayed adversaries within UC.
2. Two instantiations of flooding networks secure against an adaptive adversary that is delayed for “*the time it takes to send + the time it takes time to resend*”:

Formalizing Delayed Adaptive Corruptions and the Security of Flooding Networks

Christian Matt¹, Jesper Buus Nielsen^{*2}, and Søren Eller Thomsen²

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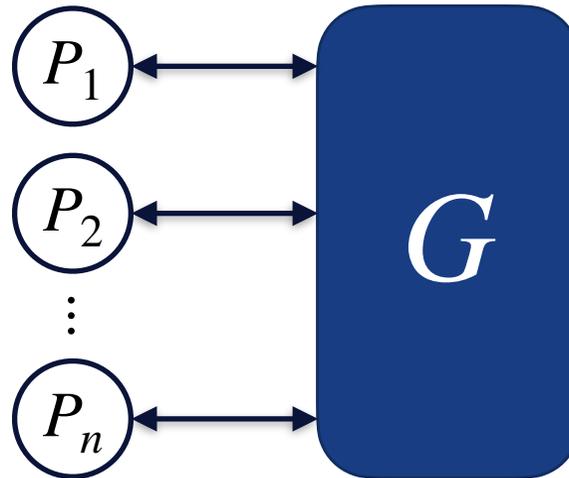
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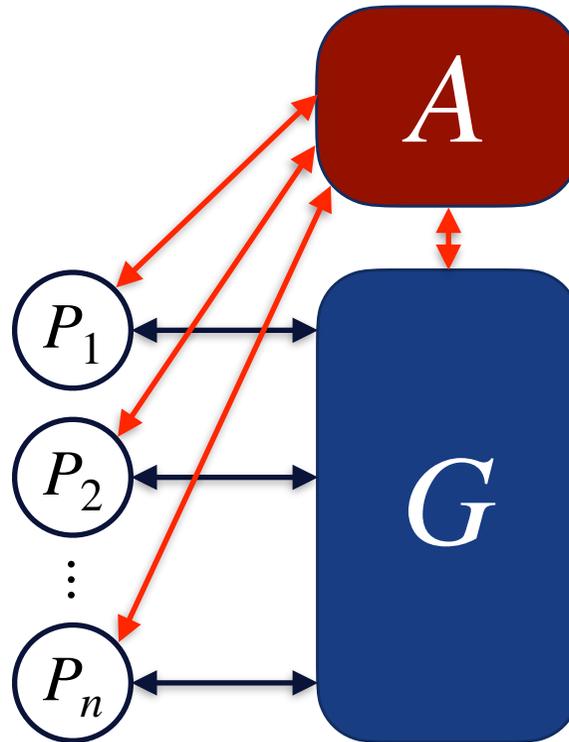
DELAYED ADVERSARIES IN UC

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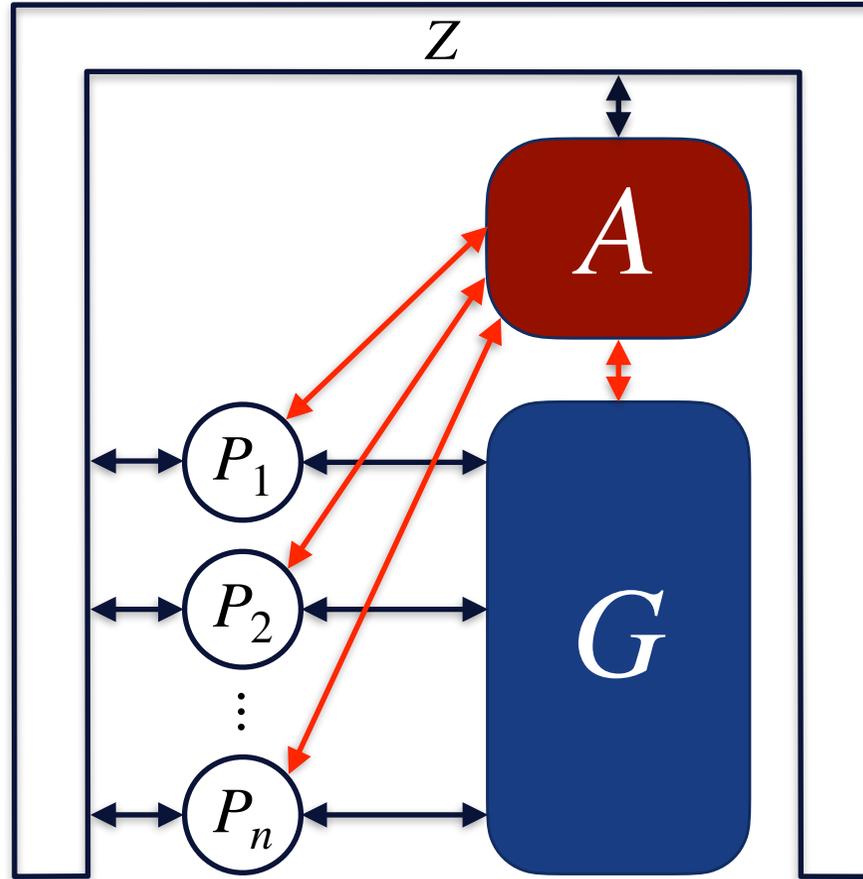
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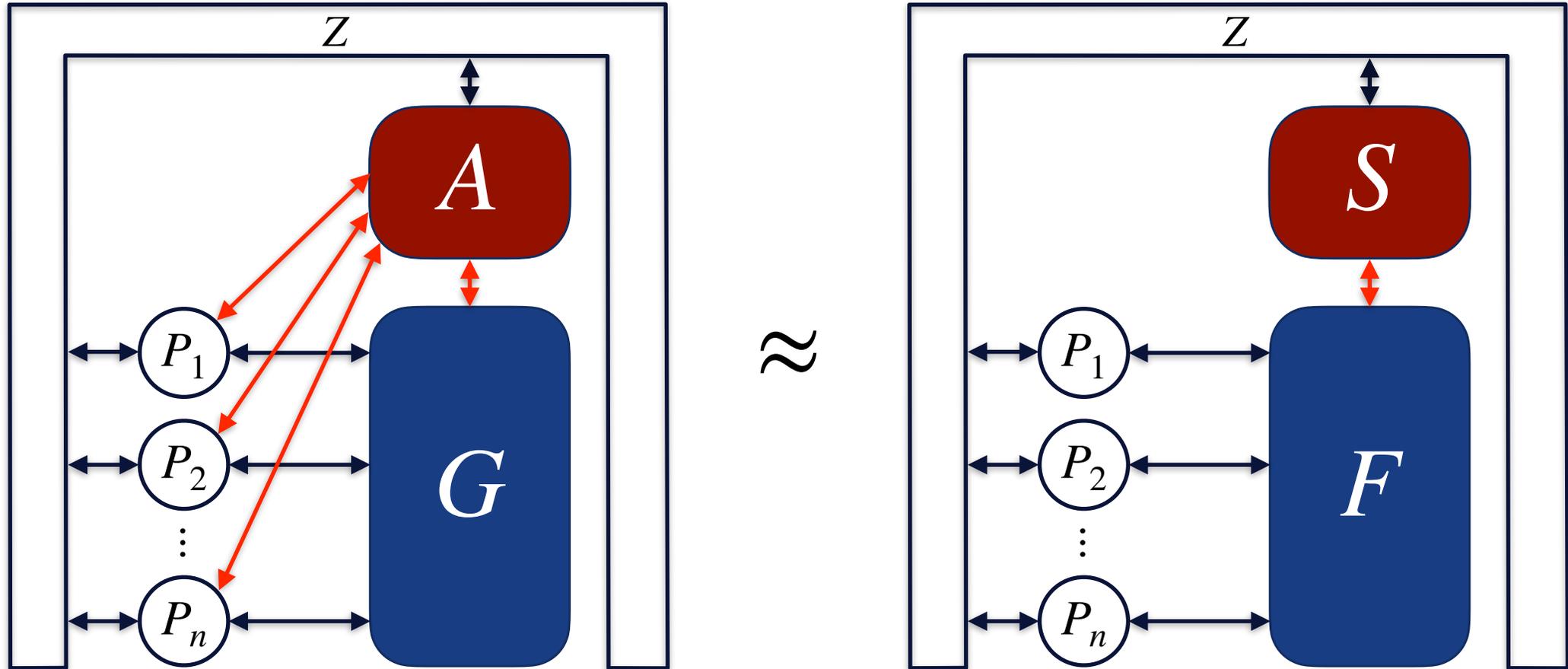
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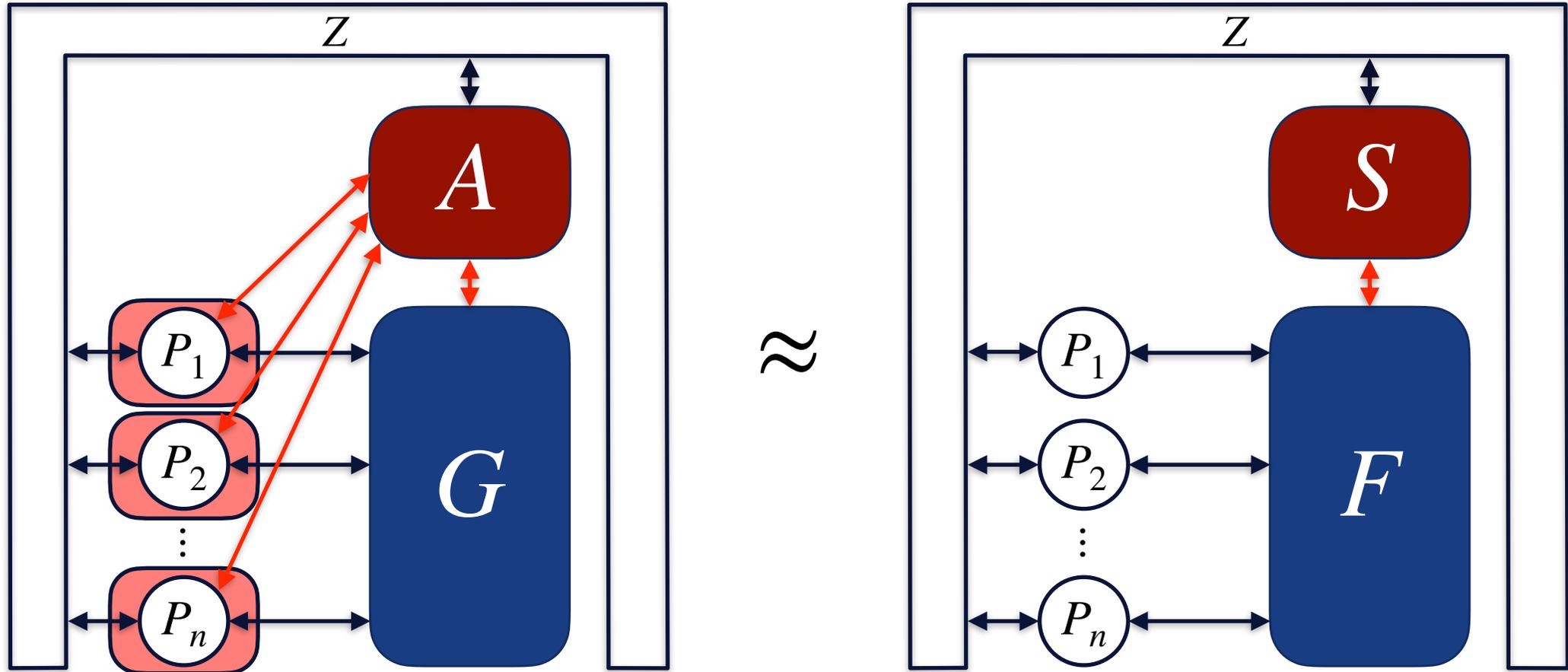
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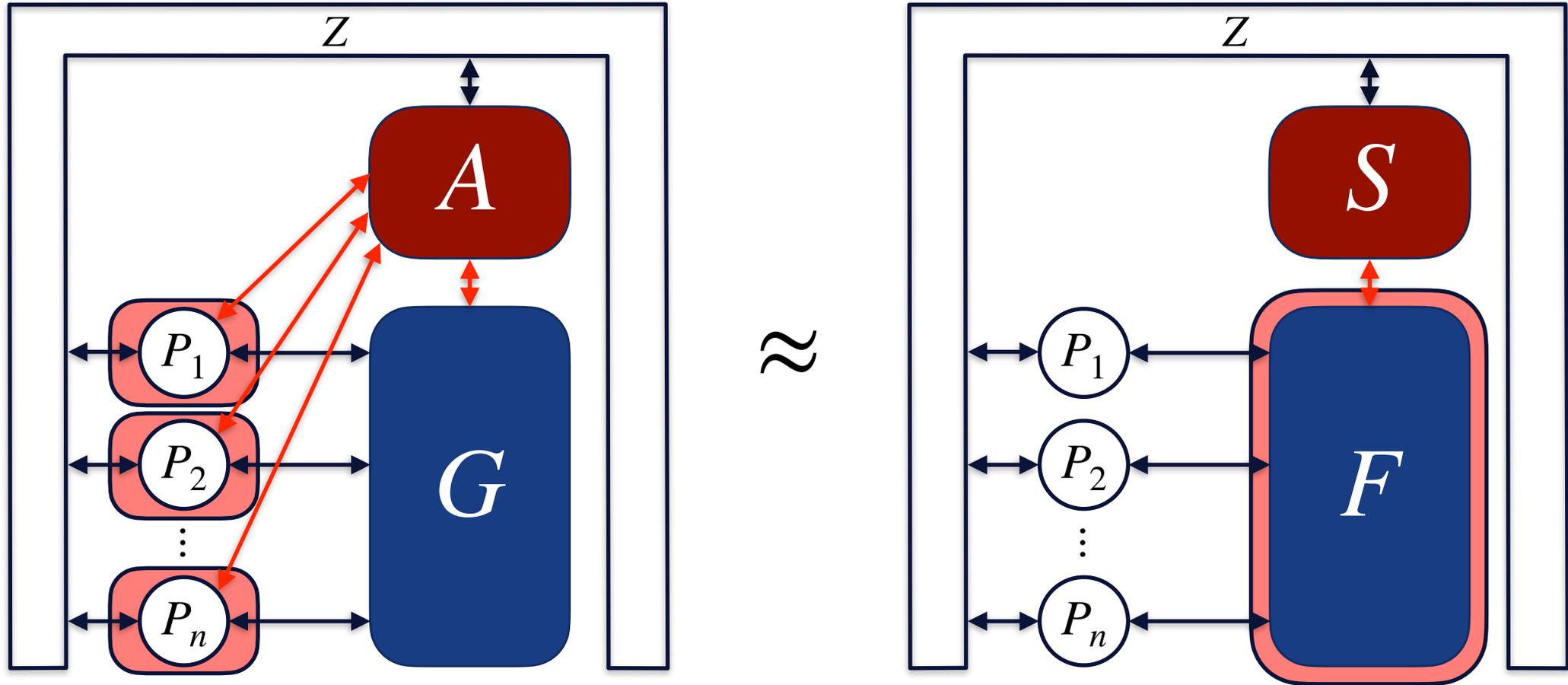
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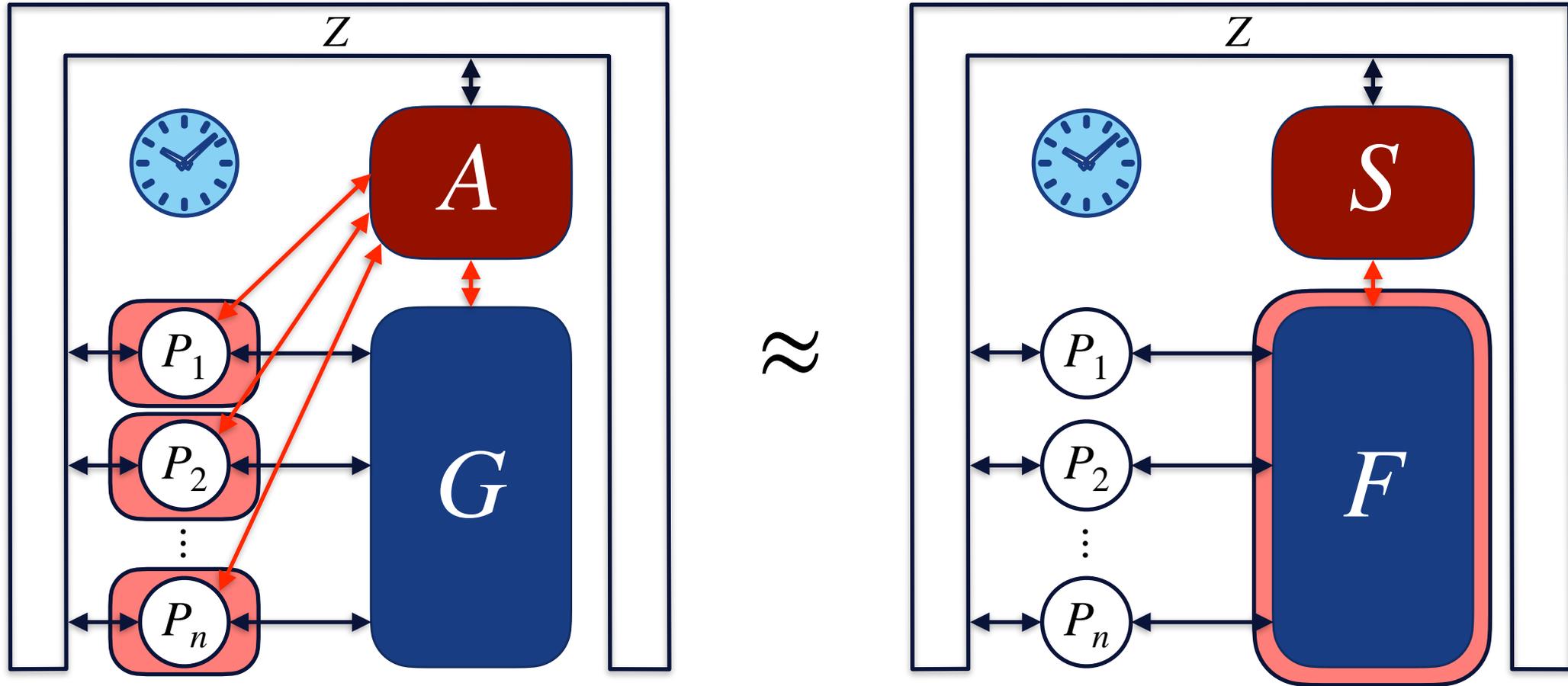
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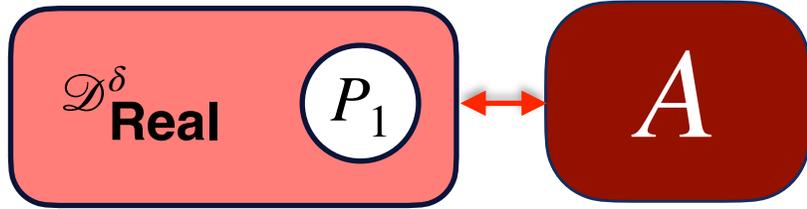


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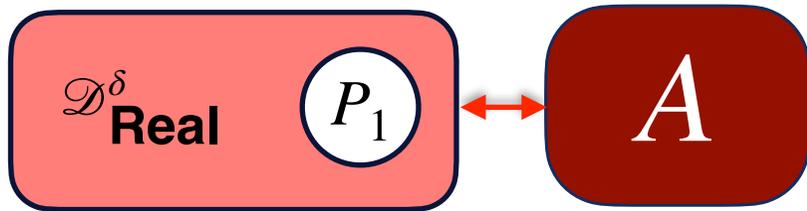


*We use the notion of time from TARDIS [BDDNO21].

DELAY SHELLS

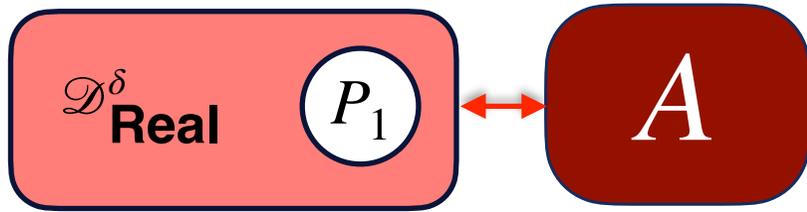


DELAY SHELLS



For each party, three additional commands:

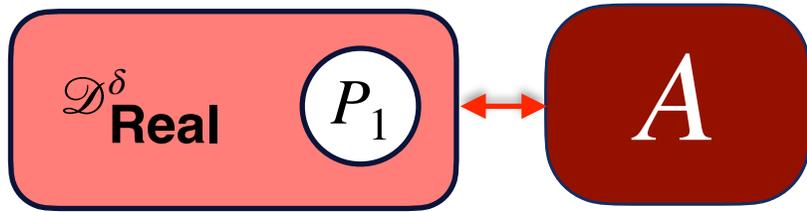
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- **PRECORRUPT**: Time for precorruption is noted.

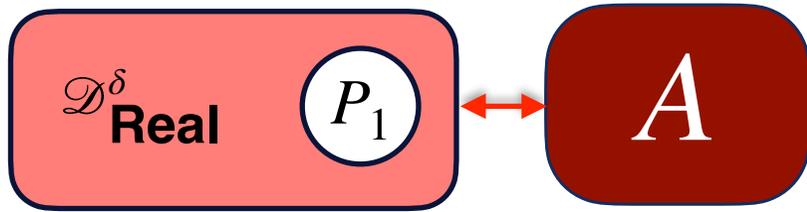
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Theorem 2. *Security against a fast adversary implies security against a slow adversary.*

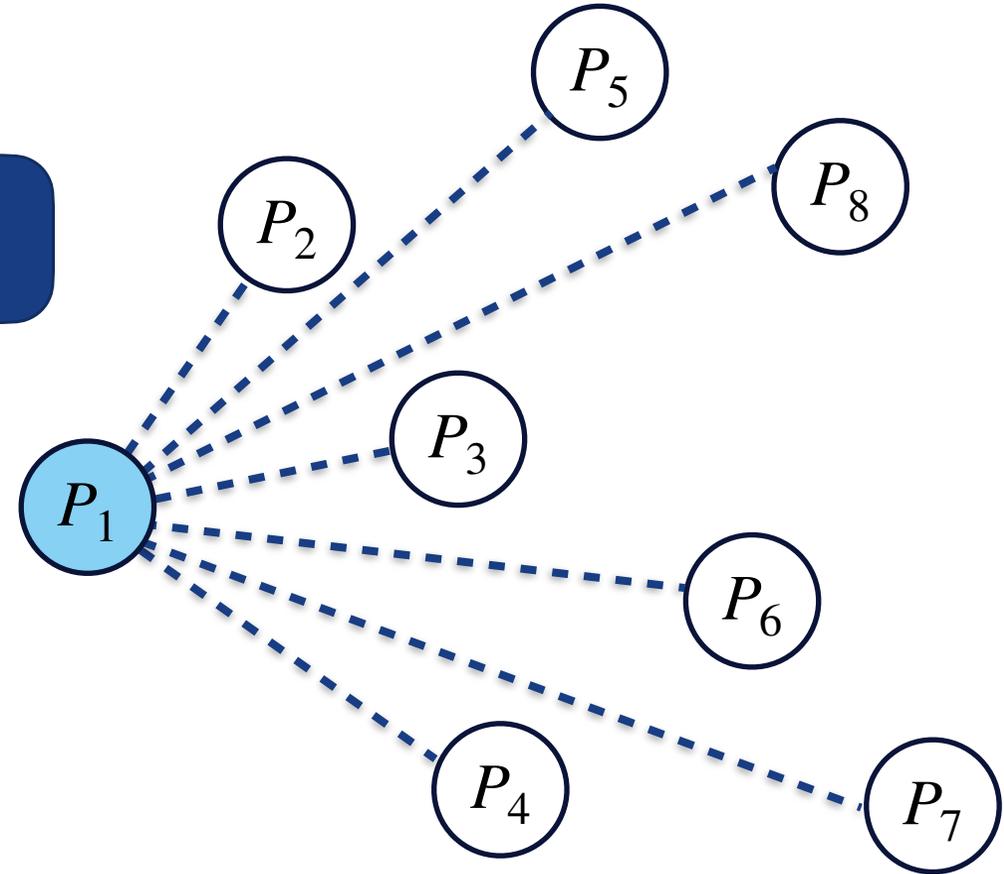
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Forward each message to each party with probability ρ .

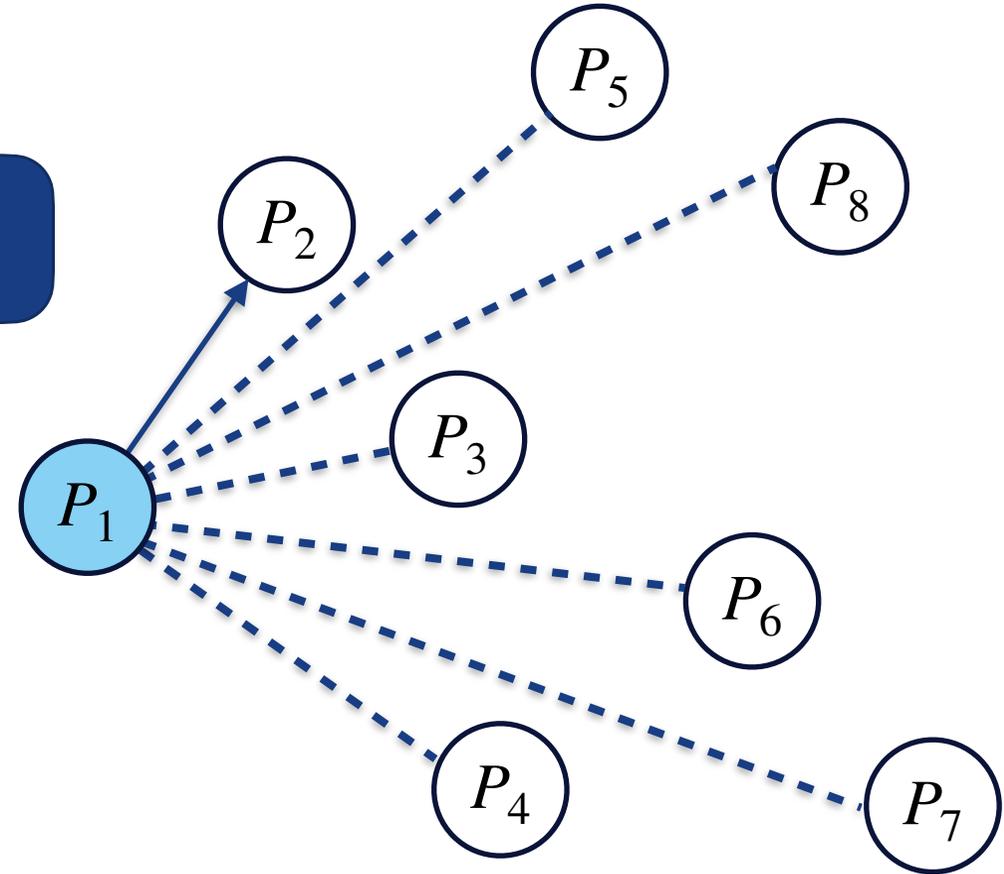
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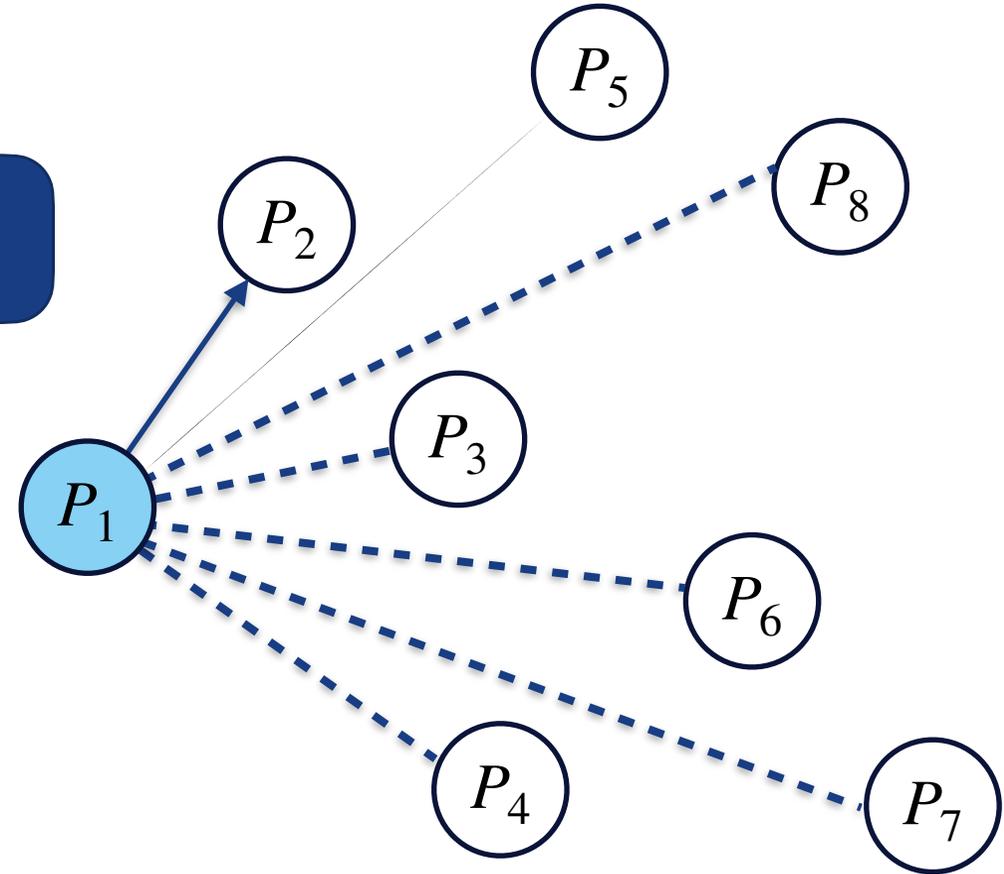
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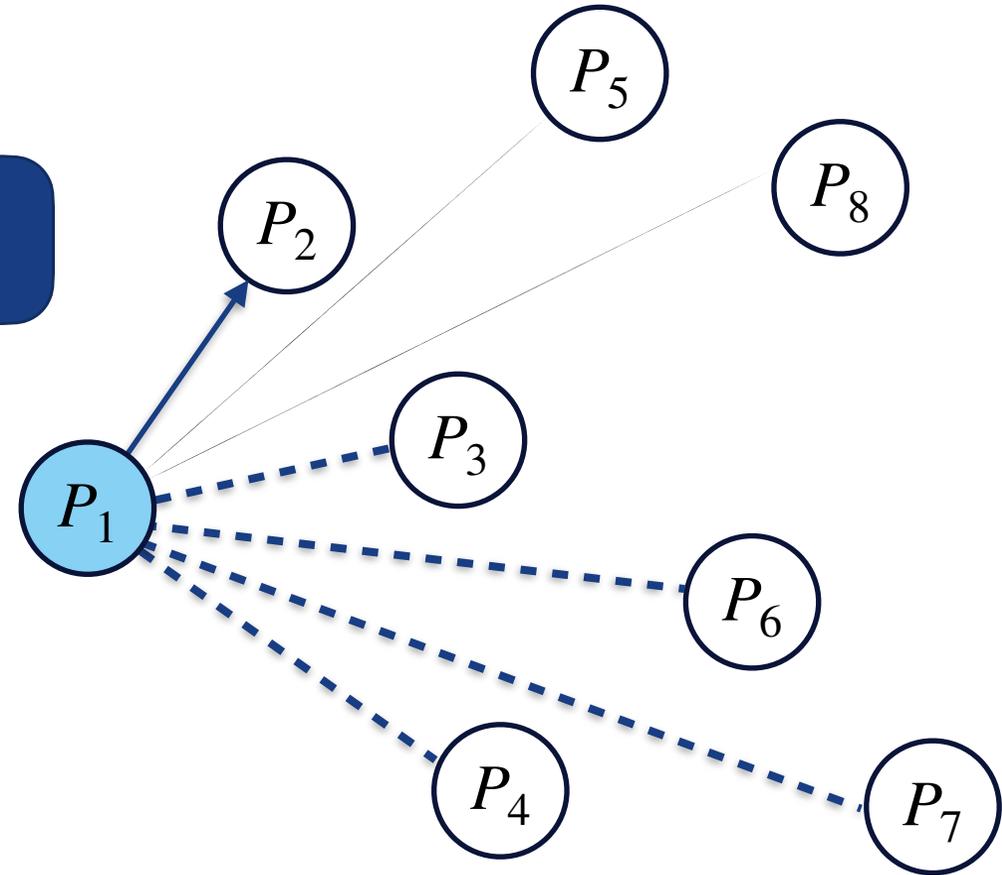
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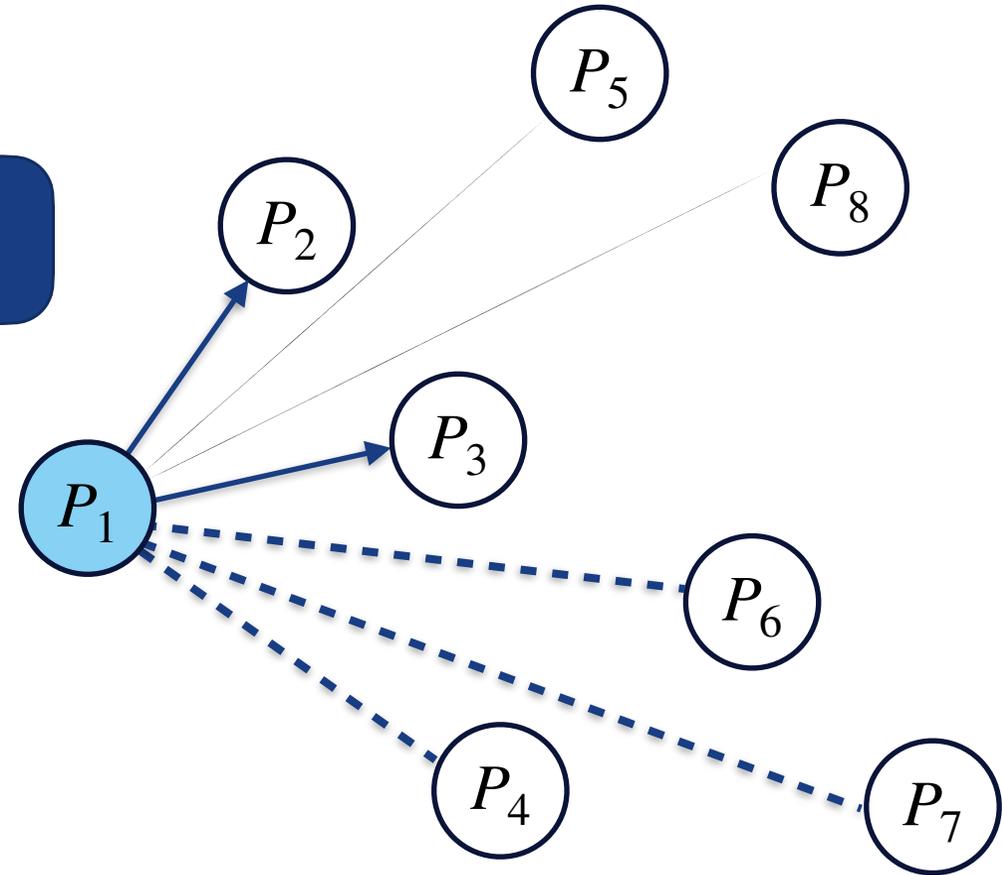
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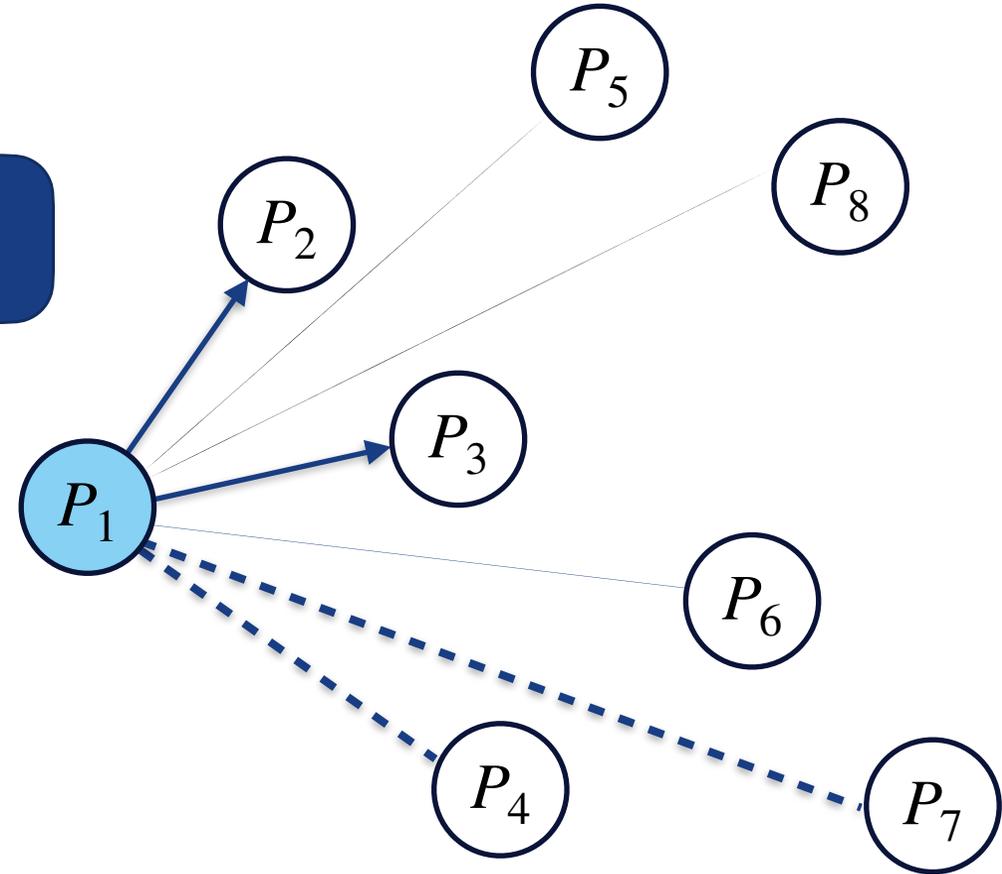
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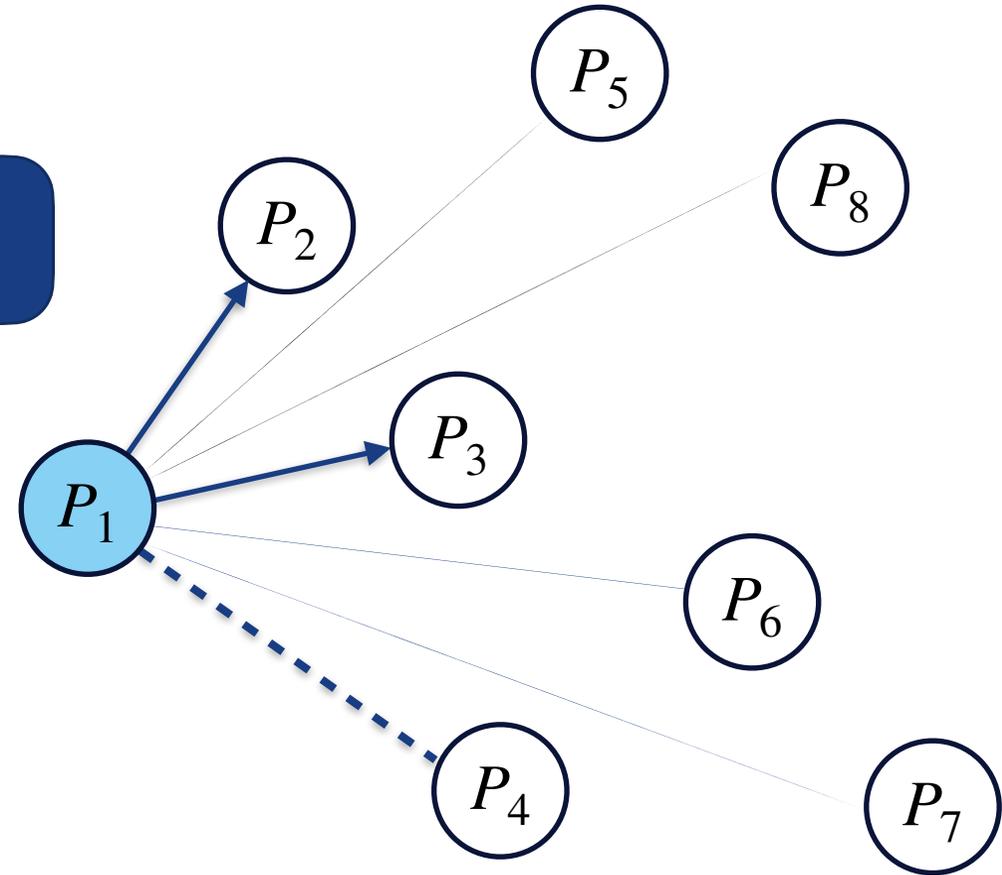
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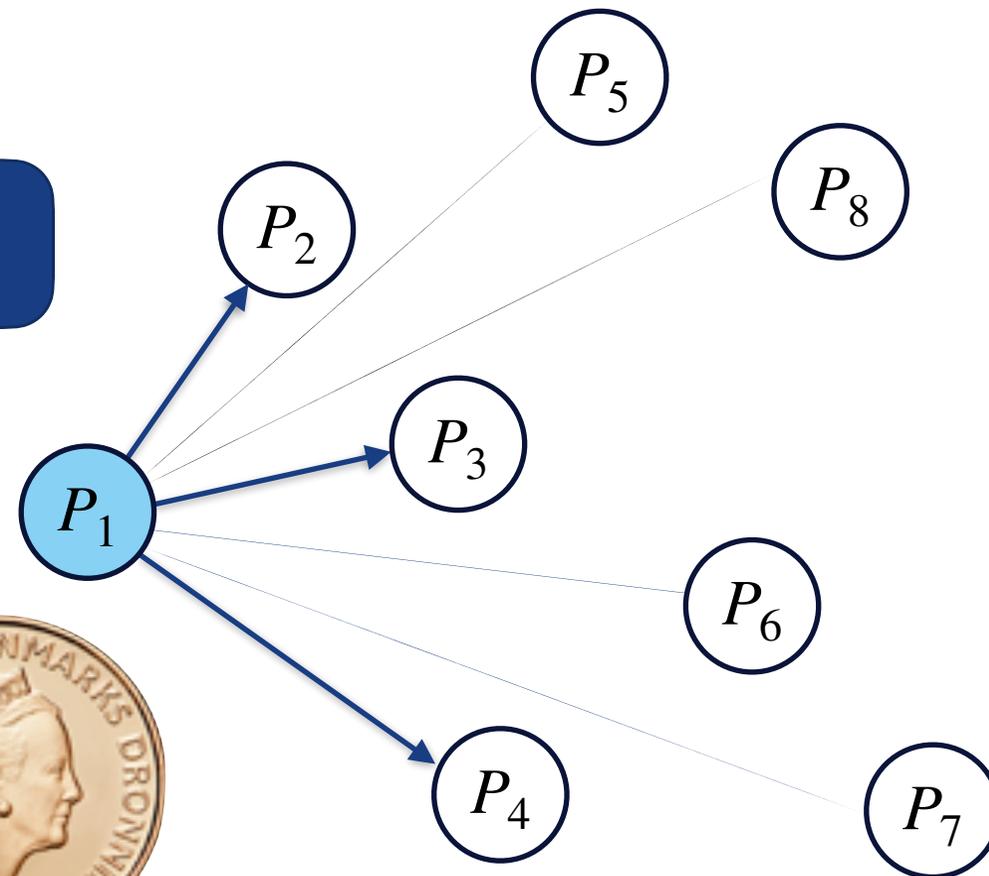
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MAIN RESULT (INFORMAL)

Theorem 3. *The protocol $\pi_{ERFlood}$ implements a flooding network against an adversary that is delayed for the time it takes to send plus the time it takes to resend with either:*

1. $\Omega(\sqrt{\kappa \cdot n})$ neighborhood and a diameter of 2.
2. $\Omega(\kappa)$ neighborhood and a logarithmic diameter.

ASSUMPTIONS

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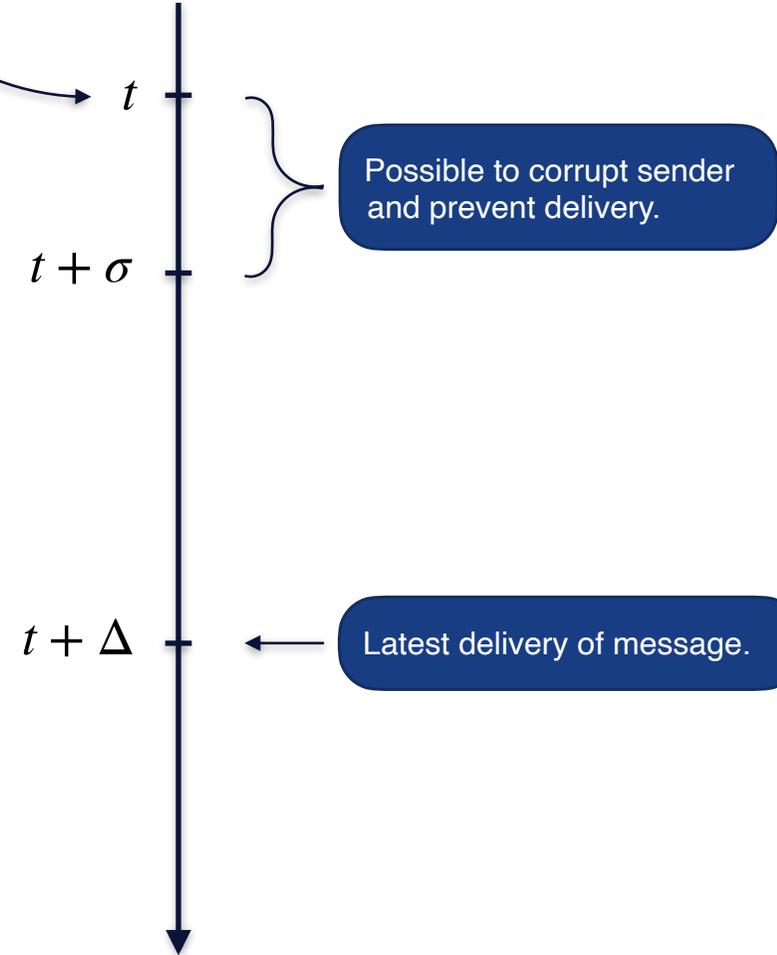


Possible to corrupt sender and prevent delivery.

ASSUMPTIONS

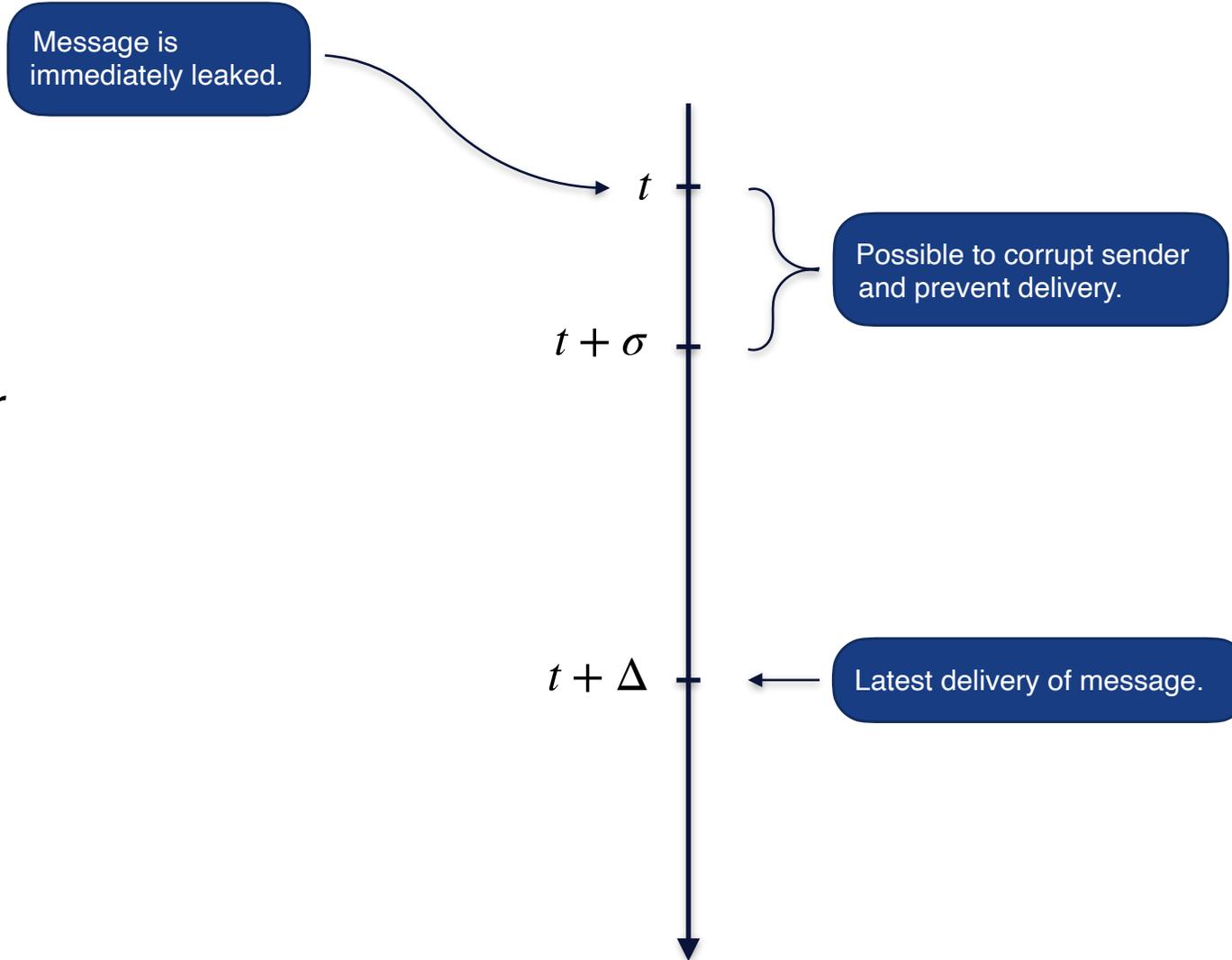
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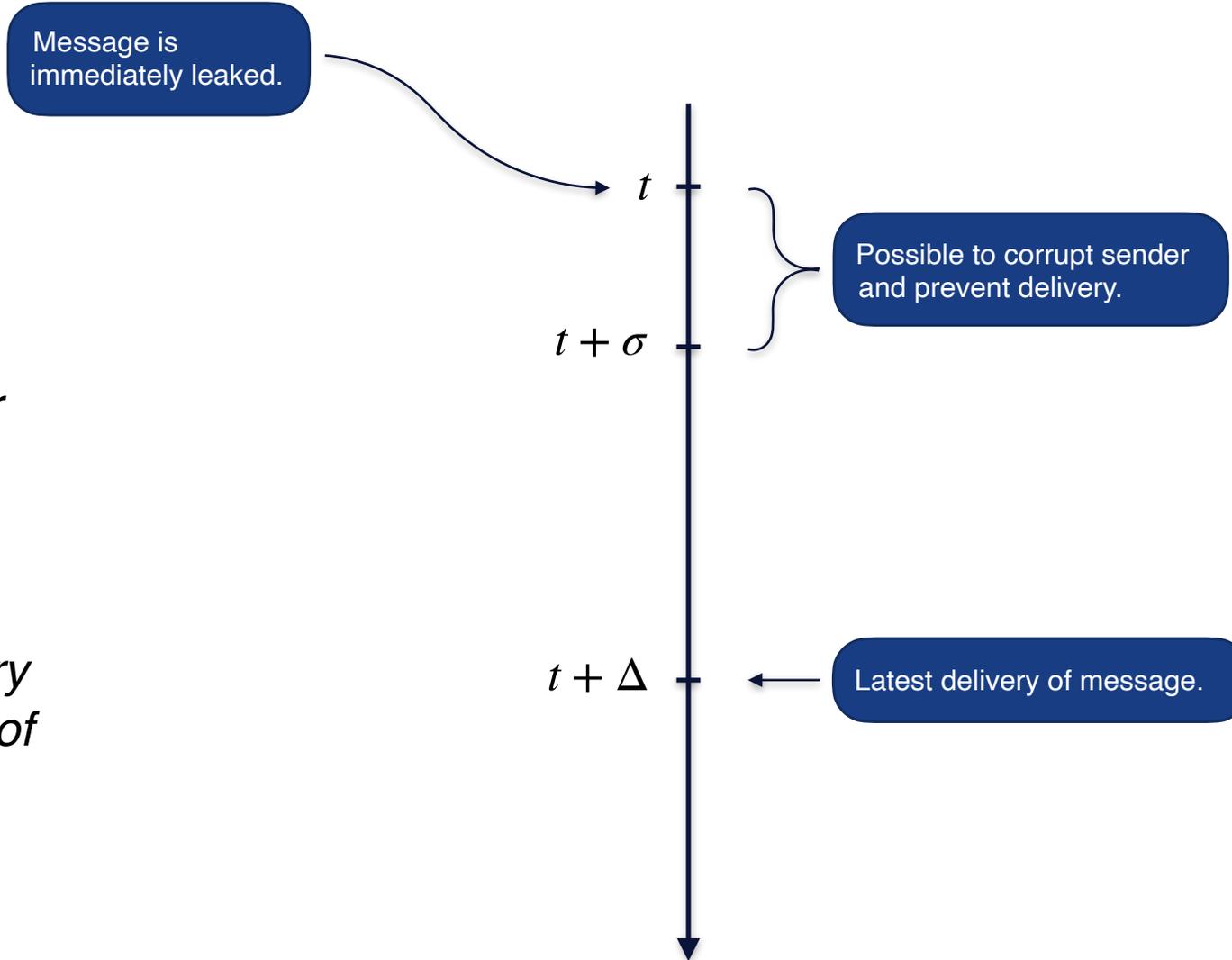
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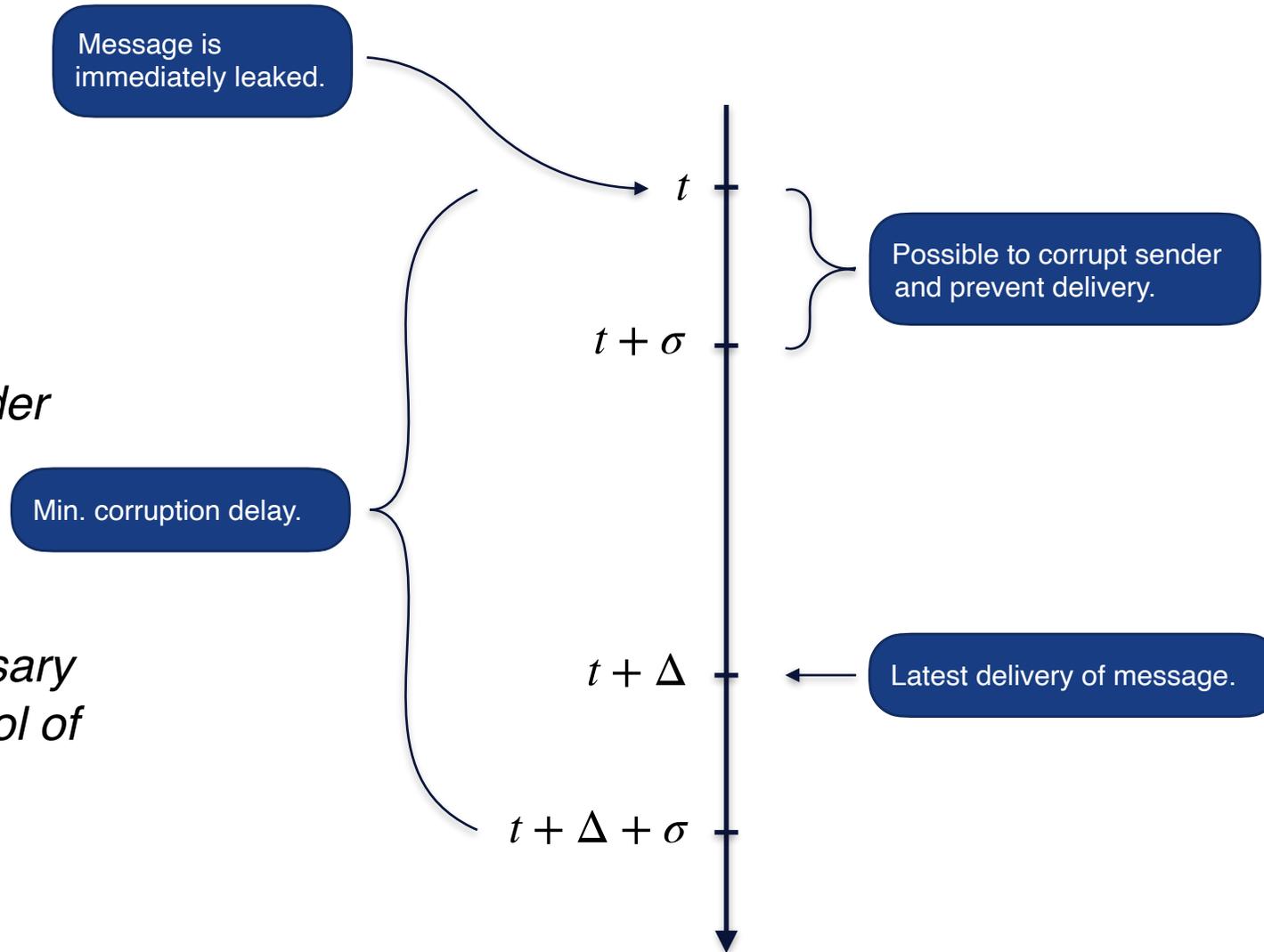
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 - It takes $\Delta + \sigma$ time from an adversary decides to corrupt a party, to control of the party is given to the adversary.



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FUNCTIONALITY: $F_{\text{Flood}}^{\Delta'}$

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Any message input by an honest party at time t must be delivered to all other honest parties before time $t + \Delta'$.

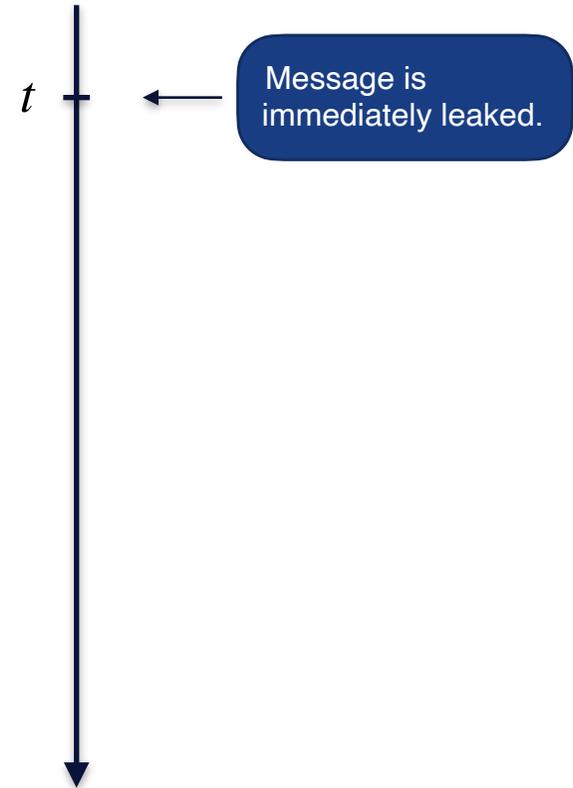
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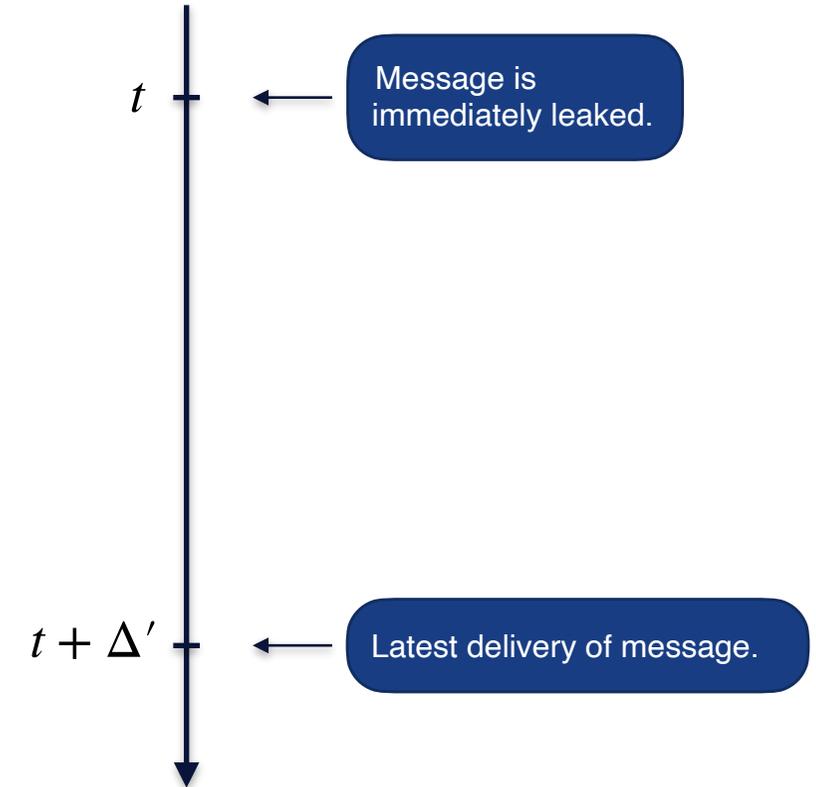
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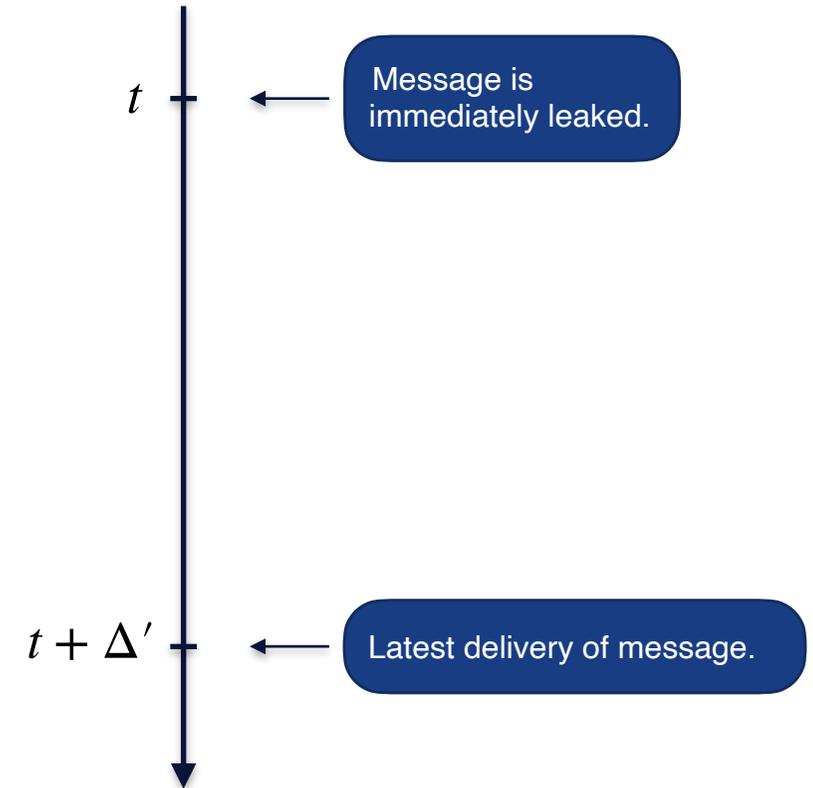
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FUNCTIONALITY: $F_{\text{Flood}}^{\Delta'}$

Adversary has not initiated the corruption.

*Any message input by an **honest** party at time t must be delivered to all other honest parties before time $t + \Delta'$.*



MAIN RESULT

Theorem 3. *The protocol $\pi_{ERFlood}(\rho)$ UC-realises the functionality $F_{Flood}^{\Delta'}$ in the $F_{MT}^{\sigma, \Delta}$ -hybrid world against a $(\sigma + \Delta)$ -delayed adversary if either:*

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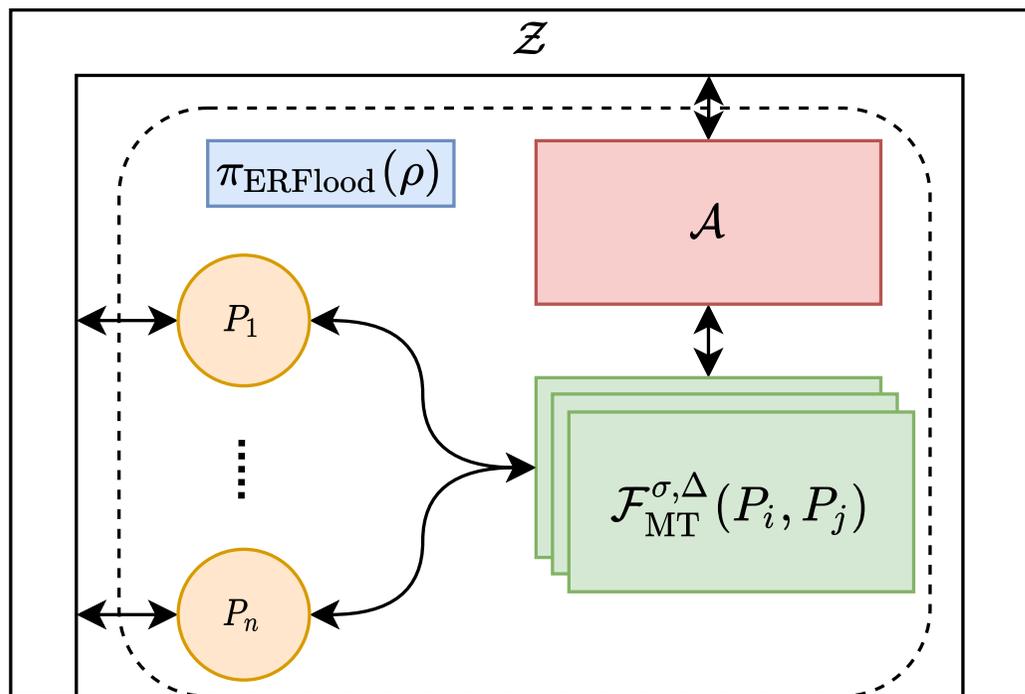
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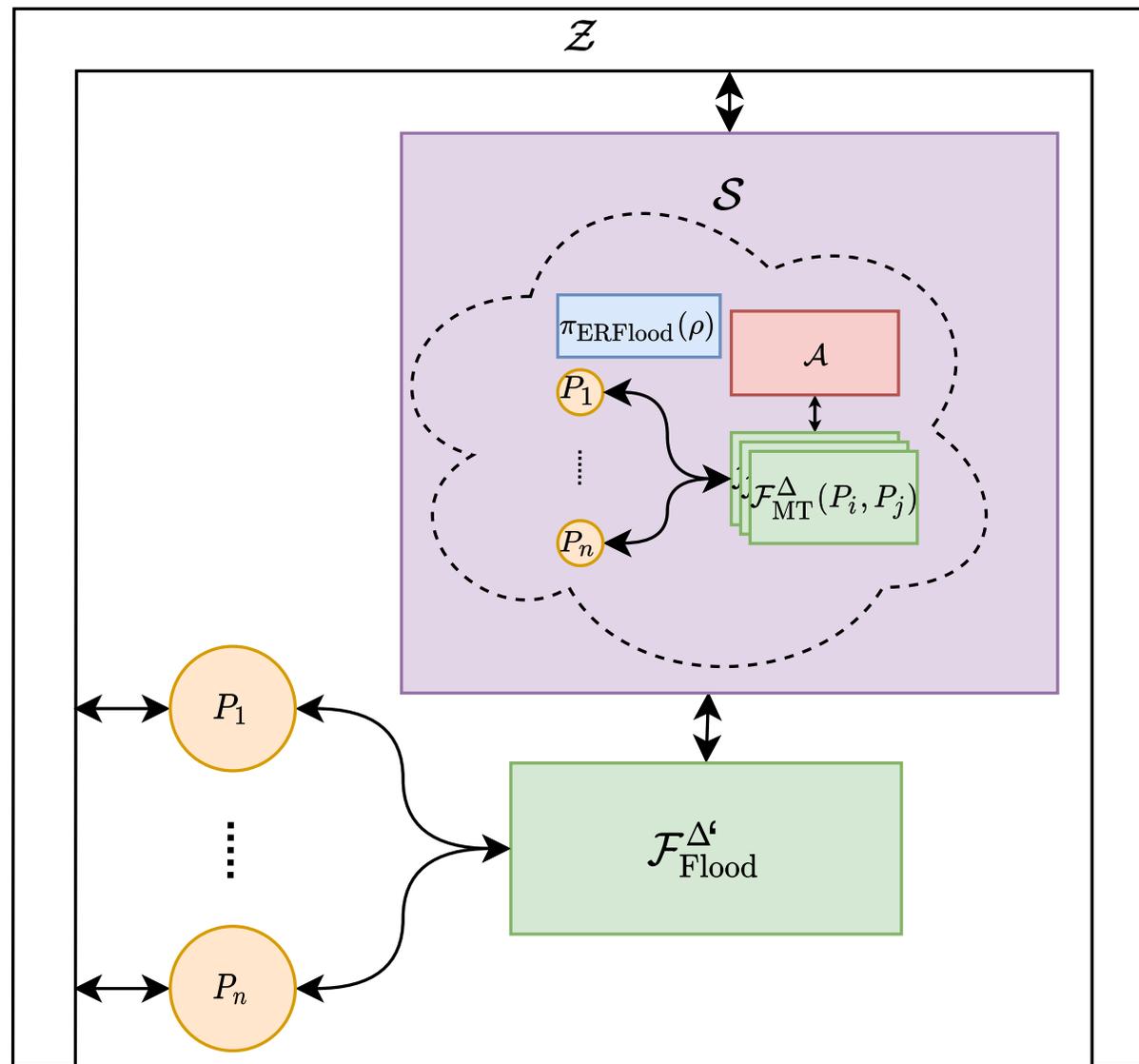
PROOF IDEA UC

The Hybrid World



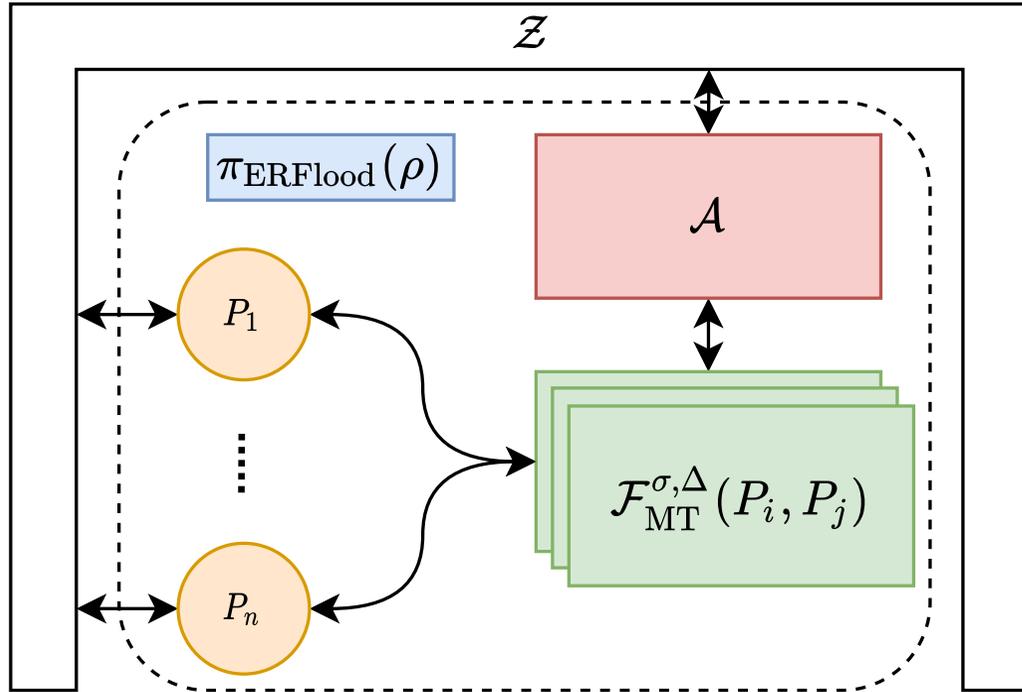
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The Ideal World



PROOF IDEA UC

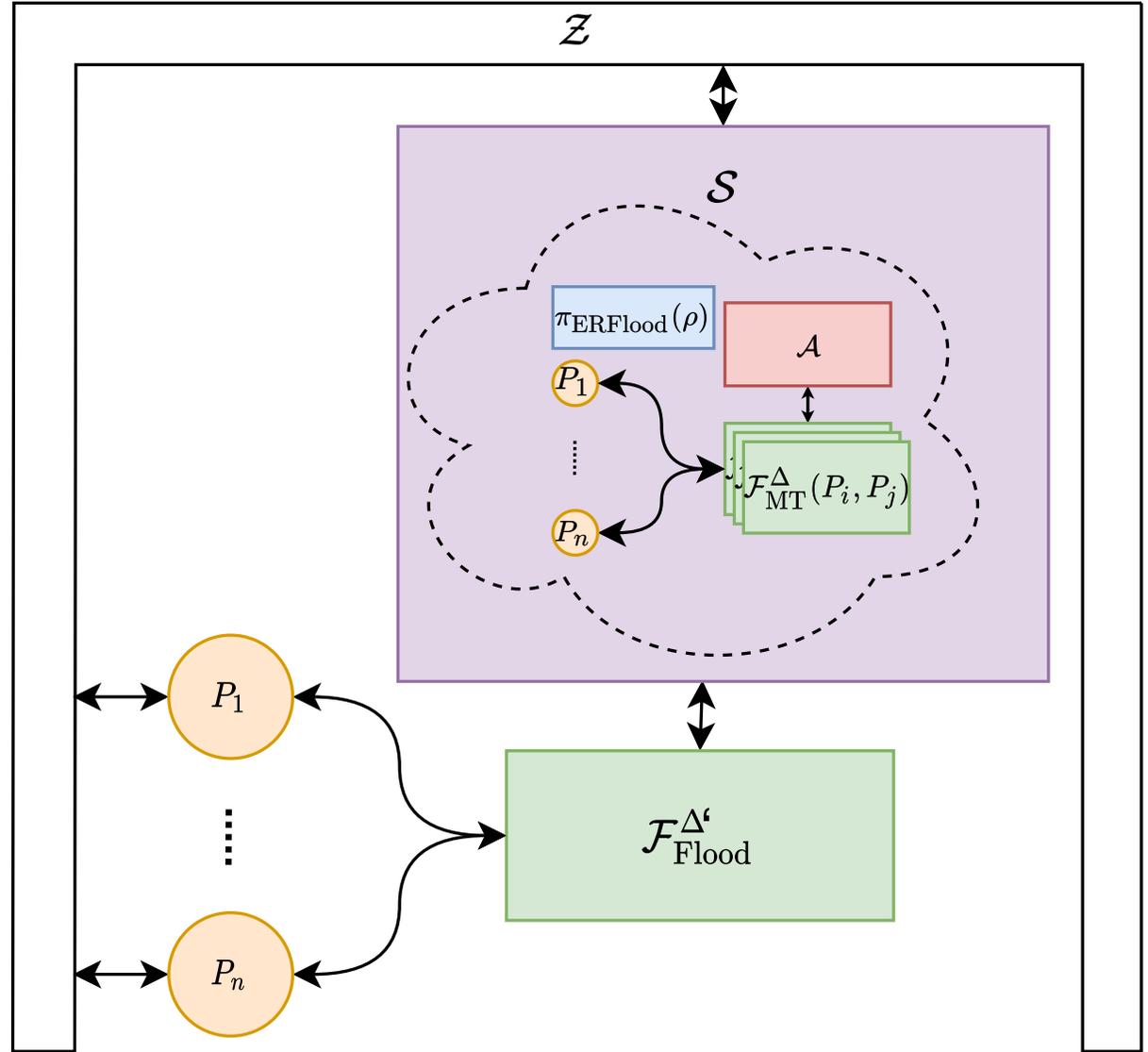
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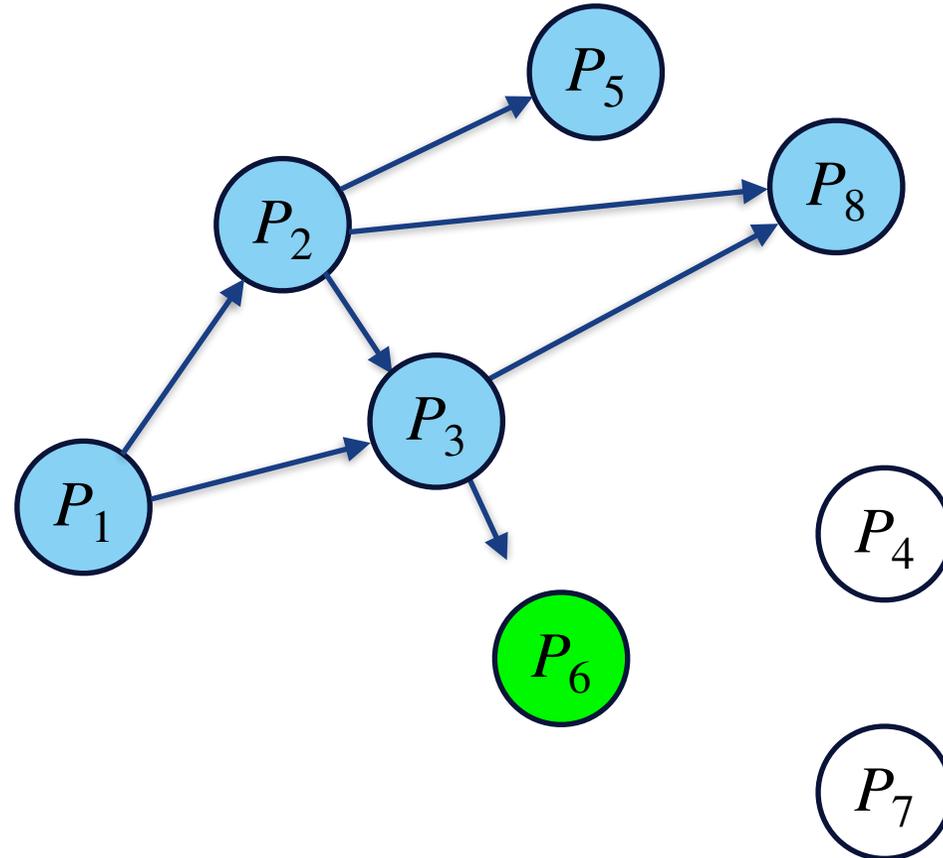
Sufficient to bound probability for late delivery!

The Ideal World

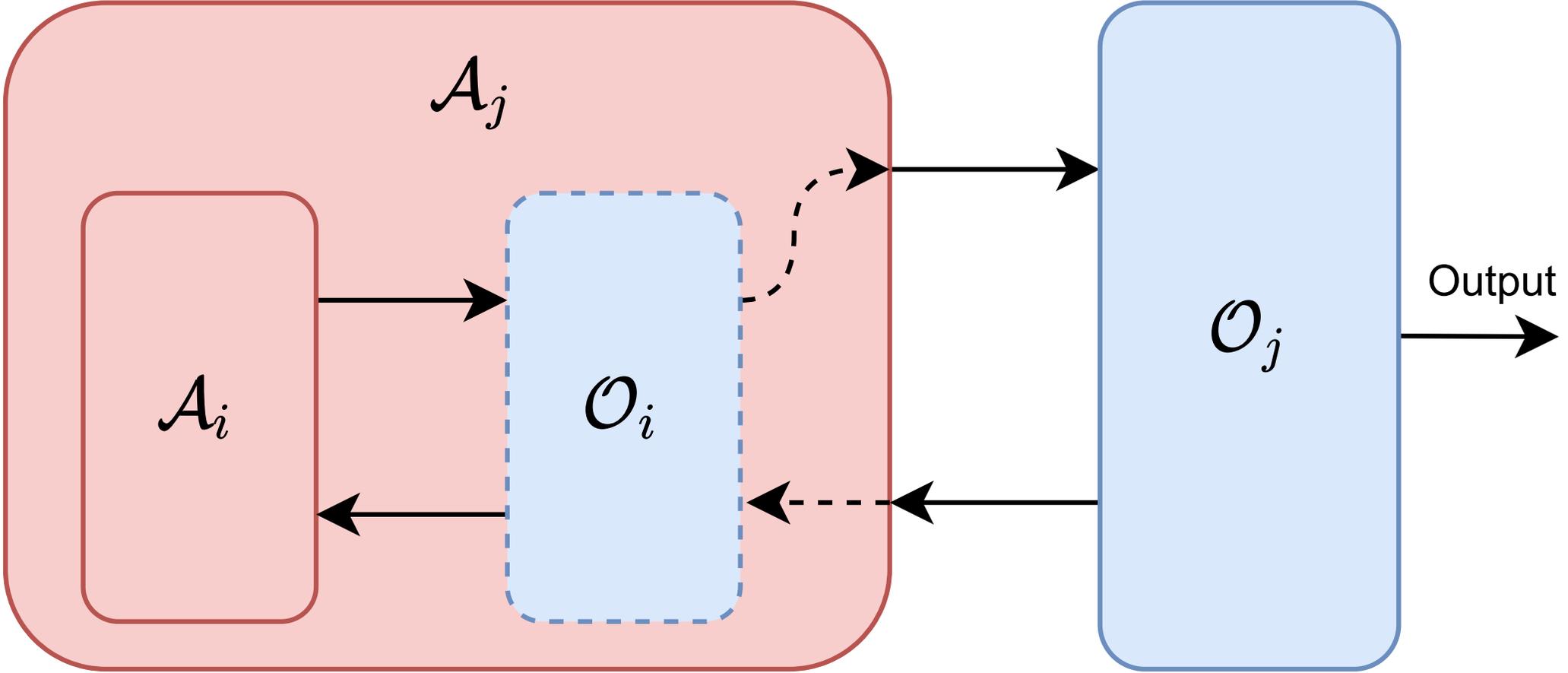
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DYNAMIC SIZE IS AN ADVANTAGE



GAME-HOPS



REFERENCES

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