# Closing the Efficiency Gap between Synchronous and Network-Agnostic Consensus

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## Consensus (Byzantine Agreement)

Parties  $P_1, P_2, \ldots, P_n$  with  $\ell$ -bit inputs.

Up to *t* of the parties are byzantine.



#### Consistency

The parties agree on an output.

### Validity

common input  $m \implies$  output m

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#### **Intrusion Tolerance**

The common output is either an honest input, or a special value  $\perp$ .

**Synchronous Setting:** Messages arrive after  $\Delta$  time, clocks synchronized. Security possible with setup when  $t < \frac{n}{2}$  [8].

**Asynchronous Setting:** Messages arrive after arbitrary delays, clocks not synchronized. Security requires  $t < \frac{n}{3}$  [15].



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## Network-Agnostic Setting (Blum, Katz, Loss [2])

Network synchronous ( $\leq t_s$  corruptions), or asynchronous ( $\leq t_a$  corruptions). The parties don't know if the network is synchronous or not.

Consensus when  $t_a \leq t_s$  is possible iff  $2t_s + t_a < n$  [2].

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★ SBA\* achieves validity against  $t_a$  corruptions, even if the network is asynchronous.

**\star** ABA\* achieves validity against  $t_s$  corruptions when the network is synchronous.

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• **Round complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(\lambda)$  for the statistical error probability  $2^{-\lambda}$ .

2023: Bacho, Collins, Liu-Zhang and Loss designed a new ABA\* which works with a bulletin-PKI setup, supports *l*-bit inputs, and has intrusion tolerance [1].

• Communication complexity:  $\mathcal{O}(n^3\kappa + \ell n^3)$ .

## **The Generic Approach**

2022: Ghinea, Goyal and Liu-Zhang designed a  $\lambda$ -round SBA with a statistical error probability  $\lambda^{-\Omega(\lambda)}$  when  $2t_s \leq (1-\varepsilon)n$  [12]. How do we get this for SBA\*?

# **The Generic Approach**

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We can compile **any** fixed-duration SBA and **any** ABA.

Overhead: 13 or 16 rounds when the network is synchronous.

## Example – Asynchronous 2-Graded Consensus

Assume  $t_a \leq t_s$  and  $2t_s + t_a < n$ .

#### **Asynchronous 2-Graded Consensus**

 $\label{eq:inputs: m_i \in \{0,1\}^\ell \qquad \mbox{Outputs: } (y_i,g_i) \in (\{0,1\}^\ell \cup \{\bot\}) \times \{0,1,2\}$ 

- $t_s$ -intrusion tolerance: If no party has an input m, then no party  $P_i$  obtains  $y_i = m$ .
- **6-round**  $t_s$ -validity with liveness: If the parties run forever with a common input m, then they output (m, 2), and do so within  $6\Delta$  time if the network is synchronous.

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- $t_a$ -consistency: For all  $P_i$  and  $P_j$ , it holds that  $|g_i g_j| \le 1$  and  $g_i \ge 1 \implies y_i = y_j$ .
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## **Complexity:** $\mathcal{O}(n^2)$ messages, $\mathcal{O}(\ell n^2)$ bits

### Old Way [2, 7, 1]

Sign your ABA\* output and multicast it.

A  $(t_s + 1)$ -certificate on y proves y is the correct output. Upon having one, multicast it, output y and terminate.

Termination against  $t_s$  corruptions.

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New Way – Bracha's Broadcast Style [3] Multicast your ABA\* output, unsigned. Upon receiving y from  $t_s + 1$  parties, multicast y. Upon receiving y from  $n - t_s$  parties, output yand terminate.

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**Problem:** We need termination against  $t_s$  corruptions in synchronous networks.

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Termination against  $t_a$  corruptions.

**Problem:** We need termination against  $t_s$  corruptions in synchronous networks. **Solution:** In synchrony, everyone outputs by some time T. Don't terminate earlier. **Bonus Efficiency:** Don't send ABA messages before the time  $T + \Delta$ . Adapting techniques by Momose and Ren [13] and using their SBA to obtain SBA\*, we achieve (with no  $CC_{ABA}$  in synchrony):

Resilience	Setup	Communication Complexity
$2t_s + t_a < n$	Bulletin-PKI	$\mathcal{O}(CC_{ABA}+n^3\kappa+\ell n^2)$
$2t_s + t_a < n$	Threshold Signatures	$\mathcal{O}(CC_{ABA}+n^2\kappa+\ell n^2)$
$2t_s + t_a < n,$	Bullotin-DKI	$(2(CC) + m^2 r + \ell m^2)$
$2t_s \leq (1-\varepsilon)n$	Duttetin-Piki	$O(CC_{ABA} + n \kappa + cn)$

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Unique threshold signatures:  $CC_{ABA} = O(n^2 \kappa)$  [4].

Bulletin-PKI and CRS, or no setup but static security:  $CC_{ABA} = \mathcal{O}(n^3\kappa)$  [11, 6]. Adaptive security without setup:  $CC_{ABA} = \mathcal{O}(n^3\kappa \log n)$  [10].

# **Complexity Summary – Extended**

We can reduce the  $\mathcal{O}(\ell n^2)$  term to  $\mathcal{O}(\ell n)$  with extension protocols.

Thanks to intrusion tolerance, a few rounds suffice after consensus on  $\kappa$ -bit inputs. No need for 2 consensus instances as in [14] by Nayak, Ren, Shi, Vaidya and Xiang.

Resilience	Setup	Complexity Overhead
$2t_s + t_a < n$	Trusted	$\mathcal{O}(n^2\kappa+\ell n)$
$2t_s + t_a < n$	None	$\mathcal{O}(n^2\kappa \mathrm{log}n + \ell n)$
$2t_s+t_a \leq (1-\delta)n$	None	$\mathcal{O}(n^2\kappa + \ell n)$

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When  $2t_s + t_a \leq (1 - \delta)n$  and the network is synchronous, bulletin-PKI suffices for the complexity  $\mathcal{O}(n^2\kappa + \ell n)$  thanks to  $(t_s, \delta n)$ -intrusion tolerance.

With trusted setup, one can let  $CC_{SBA} = CC_{ABA} = \mathcal{O}(n^2\kappa)$  to achieve network-agnostic consensus with  $\mathcal{O}(n^2\kappa + \ell n)$  bits of communication.

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