

# A language over money transfer

Lucie Guillou

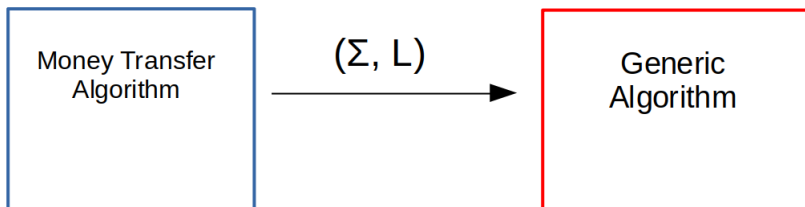
Ecole normale supérieure de Rennes

*INRIA Rennes : Team WIDE*

*François Taïani, Davide Frey, Michel Raynal*

November 18, 2020

# Introduction



# Overview

- 1 SoA and motivation
- 2 Money transfer algorithm
  - Definitions and model
  - The algorithm
  - Important contribution
- 3 Language and generic algorithm
  - Alphabet definition
  - Language properties
  - The generic algorithm
- 4 Applications and conclusion



# State of the Art and Motivation

Why now ?

# State of the Art and Motivation

Why now ?

- 2019 : Important result on money transfer complexity [1]

# State of the Art and Motivation

Why now ?

- 2019 : Important result on money transfer complexity [1]
- Money Transfer made simple [2]



# State of the Art and Motivation

Why now ?

- 2019 : Important result on money transfer complexity [1]
- Money Transfer made simple [2]

Why this subject ?

# State of the Art and Motivation

Why now ?

- 2019 : Important result on money transfer complexity [1]
- Money Transfer made simple [2]

Why this subject ?

- Simple algorithm



# State of the Art and Motivation

Why now ?

- 2019 : Important result on money transfer complexity [1]
- Money Transfer made simple [2]

Why this subject ?

- Simple algorithm
- Characterize a larger class of complexity

# Definitions and model

- $n$  processes

# Definitions and model

- $n$  processes
- *An asynchronous distributed system*

# Definitions and model

- $n$  processes
- *An asynchronous distributed system*
- *A crash tolerant algorithm*

# Definitions and model

- $n$  processes
- *An asynchronous distributed system*
- *A crash tolerant algorithm*
- *A Byzantine tolerant algorithm*



# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

- One account per process

# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

- One account per process
- Broadcast algorithm (Byzantine tolerant / crash tolerant)

# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

- One account per process
- Broadcast algorithm (Byzantine tolerant / crash tolerant)
- *Specific* transfer operations

# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

- One account per process
- Broadcast algorithm (Byzantine tolerant / crash tolerant)
- *Specific* transfer operations

No double spending !

# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

- One account per process
- Broadcast algorithm (Byzantine tolerant / crash tolerant)
- *Specific* transfer operations

No double spending !

A process :

# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

- One account per process
- Broadcast algorithm (Byzantine tolerant / crash tolerant)
- *Specific* transfer operations

No double spending !

A process :

- checks validity of each transfer operation,

# About the algorithm

## A money transfer algorithm

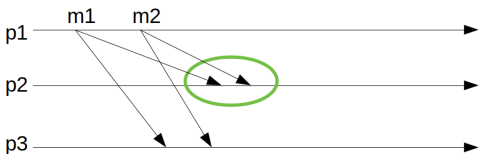
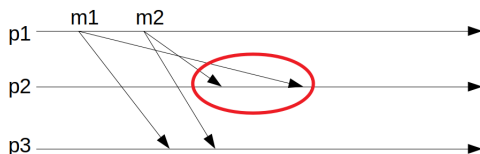
- One account per process
- Broadcast algorithm (Byzantine tolerant / crash tolerant)
- *Specific* transfer operations

No double spending !

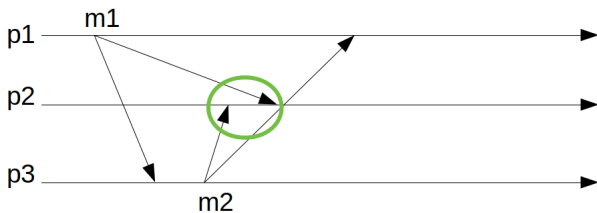
A process :

- checks validity of each transfer operation,
- orders all transfer operations of one account.

# FIFO order between messages of a same process...



... But not between messages of different processes.



# My contribution

Aim :

- Alphabet and language over operations
- Generic algorithm based on the Money Transfer algorithm
- Applications, language's instances

# Alphabet definition

## Alphabet over operations $\Sigma$

$n + 1$  sets of operations :

# Alphabet definition

## Alphabet over operations $\Sigma$

$n + 1$  sets of operations :

- $C$  : common operation.

# Alphabet definition

## Alphabet over operations $\Sigma$

$n + 1$  sets of operations :

- $C$  : common operation.
- $(O_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$  : specifics operations.

# Alphabet definition

## Alphabet over operations $\Sigma$

$n + 1$  sets of operations :

- $C$  : common operation.
- $(O_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$  : specifics operations.

$$\Sigma := C \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} O_i$$

# Alphabet definition

## Alphabet over operations $\Sigma$

$n + 1$  sets of operations :

- $C$  : common operation.
- $(O_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$  : specifics operations.

$$\Sigma := C \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq n} O_i$$

Example : Money transfer :  $C = \emptyset$ ,  $O_i = \{\text{trf}(p_i, n, p_j)\}_{j, n \in \mathbb{N}}$ .

# Commutation relation

## Independence relations

- Commutation relation  $I = \Sigma \setminus (O_i \times O_i)_i$

# Commutation relation

## Independence relations

- Commutation relation  $I = \Sigma \setminus (O_i \times O_i)_i$
- Equivalence relation  $\sim_I$

# Commutation relation

## Independence relations

- Commutation relation  $I = \Sigma \setminus (O_i \times O_i)_i$
- Equivalence relation  $\sim_I$

Example : Money transfer

# Commutation relation

## Independence relations

- Commutation relation  $I = \Sigma \setminus (O_i \times O_i)_i$
- Equivalence relation  $\sim_I$

Example : Money transfer

- $(\text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_2), \text{trf}(p_2, 10, p_1)) \in I$

# Commutation relation

## Independence relations

- Commutation relation  $I = \Sigma \setminus (O_i \times O_i)_i$
- Equivalence relation  $\sim_I$

Example : Money transfer

- $(\text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_2), \text{trf}(p_2, 10, p_1)) \in I$
- $(\text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_2), \text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_3)) \notin I$

# Language of legals executions

## Language properties

$L$ 's properties :

# Language of legal executions

## Language properties

$L$ 's properties :

- 1 Legal past  $\Rightarrow$  prefix closed.

# Language of legal executions

## Language properties

$L$ 's properties :

- 1 Legal past  $\Rightarrow$  prefix closed.
- 2 Common operations always legal  $\Rightarrow LC^* \subseteq L$ .

# Language of legal executions

## Language properties

$L$ 's properties :

- 1 Legal past  $\Rightarrow$  prefix closed.
- 2 Common operations always legal  $\Rightarrow LC^* \subseteq L$ .
- 3 Same legal future for two equivalent and legal executions.

# Language of legal executions

## Language properties

$L$ 's properties :

- ① Legal past  $\Rightarrow$  prefix closed.
- ② Common operations always legal  $\Rightarrow LC^* \subseteq L$ .
- ③ Same legal future for two equivalent and legal executions.
- ④  $o \in O_i, v \in L$ , s.t  $v \cdot o \in L$ . For  $w \in L$ , if  $w$  contains  $v$  (not necessary in the same order) and  $(w \setminus v) \cap O_i = \emptyset$ , then  $w \cdot o \in L$ .

# Illustrations of the 4th property

## Property

$o \in O_i$ ,  $v \in L$ , s.t  $v \cdot o \in L$ . For  $w \in L$ , if  $w$  contains  $v$  (not necessary in the same order) and  $(w \setminus v) \cap O_i = \emptyset$ , then  $w \cdot o \in L$ .

## Example on Money Transfer

# Illustrations of the 4th property

## Property

$o \in O_i, v \in L$ , s.t  $v \cdot o \in L$ . For  $w \in L$ , if  $w$  contains  $v$  (not necessary in the same order) and  $(w \setminus v) \cap O_i = \emptyset$ , then  $w \cdot o \in L$ .

## Example on Money Transfer

$\text{account}_1 = 10, \text{account}_2 = 10, \text{account}_3 = 10$ .

# Illustrations of the 4th property

## Property

$o \in O_i$ ,  $v \in L$ , s.t  $v \cdot o \in L$ . For  $w \in L$ , if  $w$  contains  $v$  (not necessary in the same order) and  $(w \setminus v) \cap O_i = \emptyset$ , then  $w \cdot o \in L$ .

## Example on Money Transfer

$\text{account}_1 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_2 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_3 = 10$ .

$v = \text{trf}(p_1, 5, p_2) \cdot \text{trf}(p_3, 5, p_1)$ ,  $o = \text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_2)$ ,

# Illustrations of the 4th property

## Property

$o \in O_i$ ,  $v \in L$ , s.t  $v \cdot o \in L$ . For  $w \in L$ , if  $w$  contains  $v$  (not necessary in the same order) and  $(w \setminus v) \cap O_i = \emptyset$ , then  $w \cdot o \in L$ .

## Example on Money Transfer

$\text{account}_1 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_2 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_3 = 10$ .

$v = \text{trf}(p_1, 5, p_2) \cdot \text{trf}(p_3, 5, p_1)$ ,  $o = \text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_2)$ ,

$w = \text{trf}(p_2, 5, p_3) \cdot \text{trf}(p_3, 5, p_1) \cdot \text{trf}(p_1, 5, p_2)$ .

# Illustrations of the 4th property

## Property

$o \in O_i$ ,  $v \in L$ , s.t  $v \cdot o \in L$ . For  $w \in L$ , if  $w$  contains  $v$  (not necessary in the same order) and  $(w \setminus v) \cap O_i = \emptyset$ , then  $w \cdot o \in L$ .

## Example on Money Transfer

$\text{account}_1 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_2 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_3 = 10$ .

$v = \text{trf}(p_1, 5, p_2) \cdot \text{trf}(p_3, 5, p_1)$ ,  $o = \text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_2)$ ,

$w = \text{trf}(p_2, 5, p_3) \cdot \text{trf}(p_3, 5, p_1) \cdot \text{trf}(p_1, 5, p_2)$ .

$w \cdot o \in L$

# Illustrations of the 4th property

## Property

$o \in O_i$ ,  $v \in L$ , s.t  $v \cdot o \in L$ . For  $w \in L$ , if  $w$  contains  $v$  (not necessary in the same order) and  $(w \setminus v) \cap O_i = \emptyset$ , then  $w \cdot o \in L$ .

## Example on Money Transfer

$\text{account}_1 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_2 = 10$ ,  $\text{account}_3 = 10$ .

$v = \text{trf}(p_1, 5, p_2) \cdot \text{trf}(p_3, 5, p_1)$ ,  $o = \text{trf}(p_1, 10, p_2)$ ,

$w = \text{trf}(p_2, 5, p_3) \cdot \text{trf}(p_3, 5, p_1) \cdot \text{trf}(p_1, 5, p_2)$ .

$w \cdot o \in L$

Additional operations in  $w$  do not reduce  $p_1$ 's balance.

# The generic algorithm

Similarities :

# The generic algorithm

Similarities :

- Broadcast algorithm

# The generic algorithm

Similarities :

- Broadcast algorithm
- Order between operations of one *specific* set.

# The generic algorithm

Similarities :

- Broadcast algorithm
- Order between operations of one *specific* set.

Differences :

# The generic algorithm

Similarities :

- Broadcast algorithm
- Order between operations of one *specific* set.

Differences :

- Legacy oracle

# The generic algorithm

Similarities :

- Broadcast algorithm
- Order between operations of one *specific* set.

Differences :

- Legacy oracle
- Keep the current sequence execution received

# The generic algorithm

Similarities :

- Broadcast algorithm
- Order between operations of one *specific* set.

Differences :

- Legacy oracle
- Keep the current sequence execution received

Difference between each executions perceived but same legacy.

# Applications

- Multi-set distributed

# Applications

- Multi-set distributed
- Petri net but with some restrictions

# Applications

- Multi-set distributed
- Petri net but with some restrictions
- Work stealing... Very restricted

# Conclusion

The following...

- a publication ?
- a better modelization of the object work stealing ?

- [1] R. Guerraoui, P. Kuznetsov. The Consensus Number of a Cryptocurrency. *PODC*, 2019.
- [2] A. Auvolat, D. Frey, M. Raynal, F. Taïani. Money Transfer Made Simple. 2020.