



R I S E
F I N A N C I A L

TESTING OF DISTRIBUTED
LEDGER SYSTEMS

INTRODUCTION

- CTO of RISE Financial Technologies
- London-based technology provider
- Bringing DLT infrastructure to the post-trade industry
- First product focused on issuance, settlement, and record keeping
- Past and current projects with SWIFT, CSDs, banks etc

RISE
FINANCIAL



IF YOU DON'T GET IT RIGHT...

- 2010 Bitcoin: Two critical validation bugs
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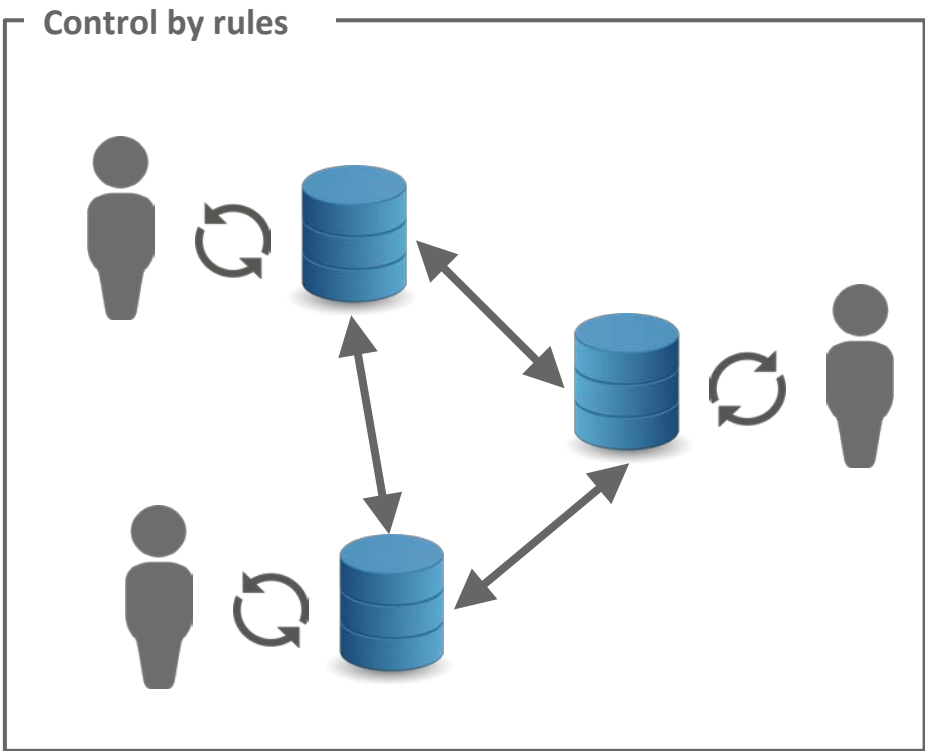
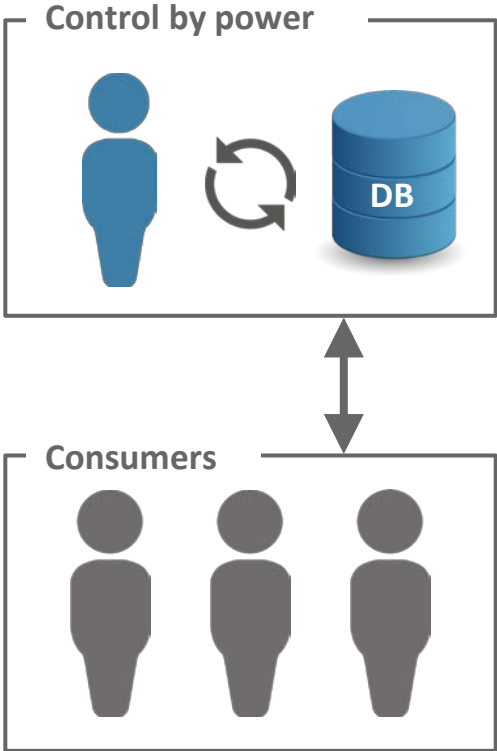
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- 2016 Ethereum DAO: Critical smart-contract bug
 - Lost \$53M
 - Mistake made not by user but by creator of system

- Focus on:
 - Software testing
 - Challenges rather than established testing strategies
- Two main areas:
 - DLT system itself
 - Validation rules and smart contracts

“Distributed ledgers are systems that enable parties who don’t fully trust each other to form and maintain consensus about the existence, status and evolution of a set of shared facts”

- Blockchain is essentially a distributed database with **shared control**
- What’s new is that this can now be done with **limited trust**
- Participants agree on validity of changes to the system according to a set of rules (*consensus*)

SHARED CONTROL



DLT SYSTEM

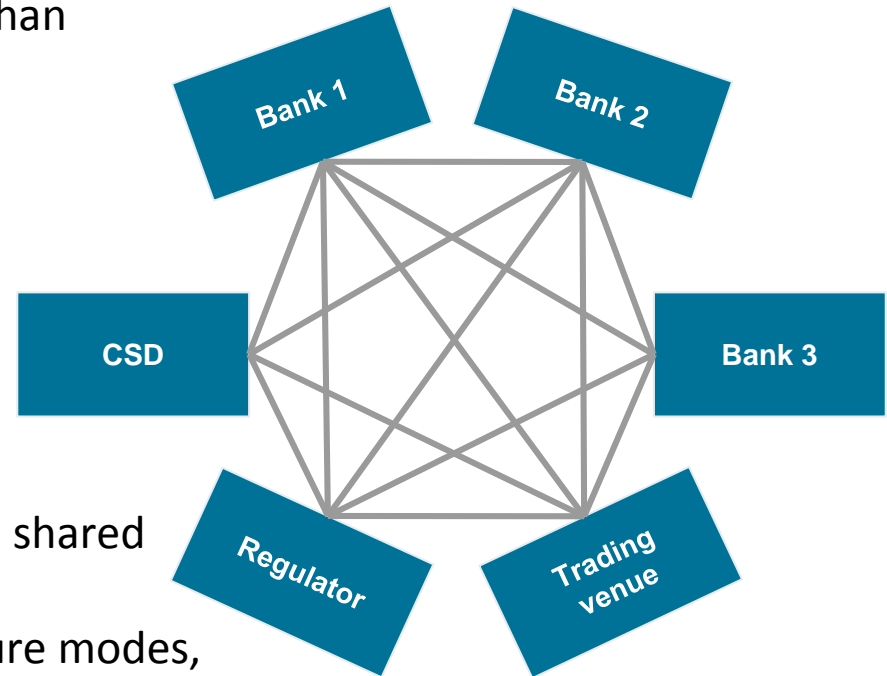
IT'S A DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM!

Distributed systems are a **great deal harder** than conventional tx processing systems.

Testing of distributed systems is **notoriously difficult**.

Analogous to a massively inter-connected banking system:

- Delays, frequent lags, connection losses, shared but diverging data
- Concurrent execution, independent failure modes, no global time



DS TEST STRATEGIES

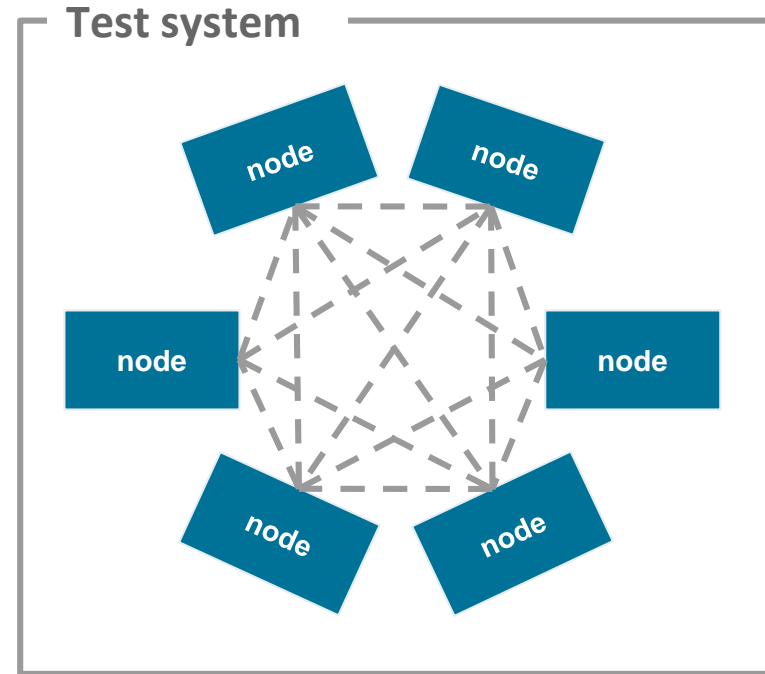
- Isolate
- Make it deterministic
- Inject faults

1) Test each component in isolation



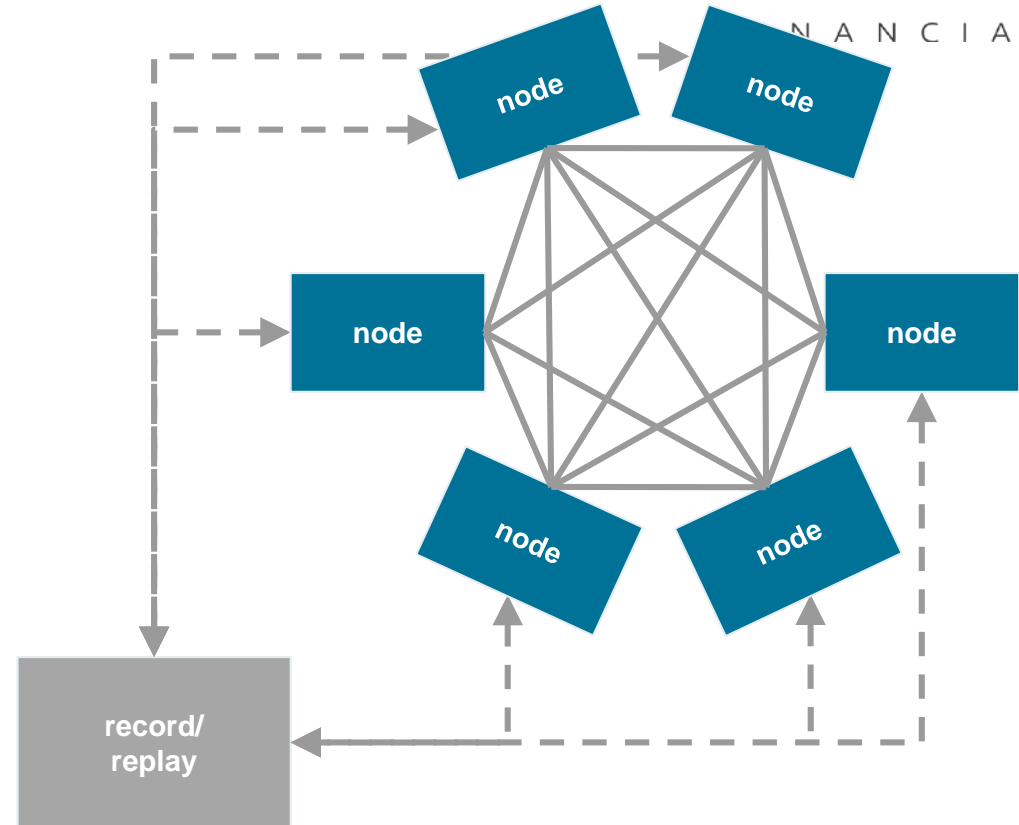
DS TEST STRATEGIES

- Isolate
 - Make it deterministic
 - Inject faults
- 1) Test each component in isolation
 - 2) Test system in a tightly controlled environment



DS TEST STRATEGIES

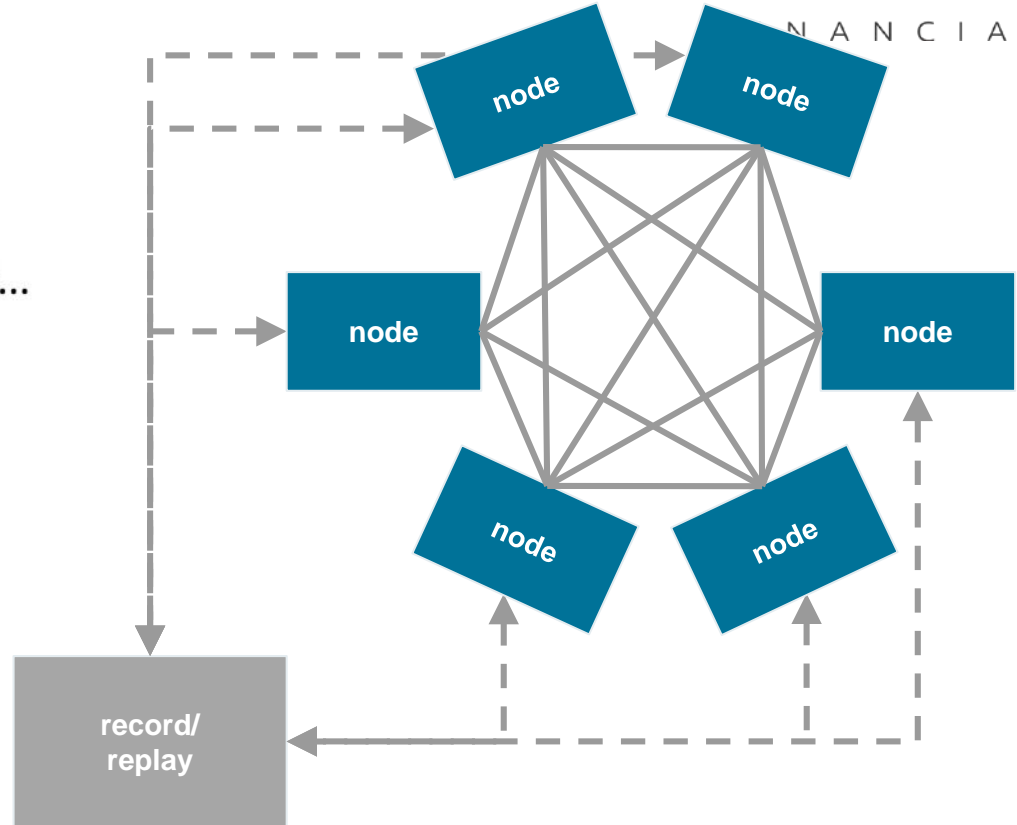
- Isolate
 - Make it deterministic
 - Inject faults
- 1) Test each component in isolation
 - 2) Test system in a tightly controlled environment
 - 3) Deal with non-determinism



DS TEST STRATEGIES

- Inject **random** faults!

You Don't Choose Chaos Monkey...
Chaos Monkey Chooses You



FURTHER CHALLENGES

- Adversarial environments
 - DLT systems intended for networks with limited trust
- Non-functional testing
 - Ensuring non-functional requirements is hard in a distributed system
- Security testing
 - A DLT is essentially a cryptographic system
- Version and change management
 - Backwards compatibility

VALIDATION RULES

- Network participants agree on what's valid and what's not valid
- They follow a set of shared rules, the **validation rules**
- Rules can be hard-coded or ad-hoc (“smart contracts”)

- Tradeoffs between complexity, flexibility and security
 - Complexity is caused by flexibility
 - Simplicity favors security
- Heavily influences testability and QA

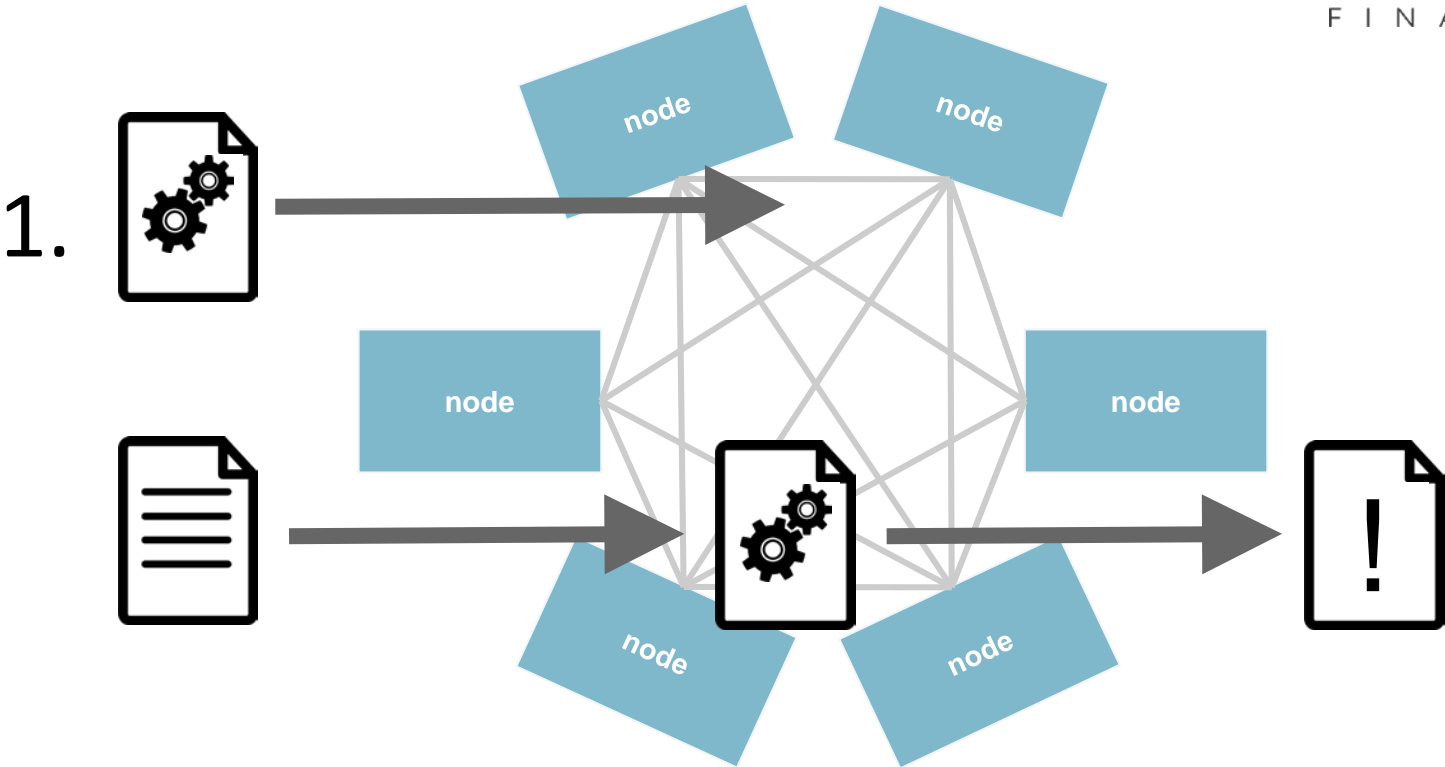
VALIDATION RULES

- Challenges:
 - Make absolutely consistent across diverse systems/architectures
 - The more complex the rules, the larger the state space
- Can be tackled with the usual testing/QA methods
 - Model/black-box testing
 - Unit testing, regression testing, etc
- Some tips:
 - Keep it simple
 - Keep it self-contained
 - Keep it stateless

HARD-CODED VS. AD HOC



- Encode validation rules in blockchain engine
 - Tight control on rule implementation
 - Thoroughly reviewed and tested
- More flexible are extensions using scripting languages
 - Bitcoin uses a very limited stack-based language
- Smart contracts



- Smart contracts **transfer risk** from the DLT provider to the DLT user
 - User has to do testing and QA
- Most smart contract languages are Turing complete
 - High complexity
 - Infinite state space
- Additional complexity from interactions between smart contracts
 - These might be from different providers

From the user's perspective:

- Testing/QA of a (Turing complete) program...
 - ...that potentially interacts with other programs
 - ...in a distributed, non-deterministic system
 - ...on a dynamically changing and expanding network
 - ...using evolving rules and features

SUMMARY

- Distributed systems are really hard to test
 - DLT systems are even harder
- Testing/QA of validation rules is crucial
 - Complexity makes testing hard
- Smart contracts testing is unsolved
 - Risk lies with the user

Stay focused:

- Limit scope, chose the right use-case

Test components:

- Isolate, inject faults!

Test non-deterministically:

- Record/replay
- Unleash the Chaos Monkey

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