Bitcoin-NG: It describes the Bitcoin-NG scalable blockchain technology, which delivers much better throughput and lower latency than Bitcoin while adhering to Bitcoin's trust assumptions. Second, quantifiable methods for evaluating Nakamoto consensus techniques are introduced. These figures are intended to provide context for the ongoing debate about parameter selection in Bitcoin-derived money. Finally, it tests the robustness and scalability of Bitcoin-NG via large-scale experiments.
Blockene: Is a large-scale, ultra-lightweight blockchain with high transaction throughput in the actual world It allows millions of users to embrace it because it is lightweight and scalable. Blockene makes it plausible to assume honest-majority by allowing a vast scale of involvement. Blockene enables real-world transaction rates because of its high throughput. Blockene achieves three contradictory properties: large scale participation, high throughput, and light resource usage, catering to even scenarios where there is no direct incentive (e.g., altruistic participation), and handling transactions across a wide range of use-cases, including those involving public funds. The article goes over the history of blockchains, discusses existing blockchain designs, and gives a summary of Blockene, including its threat model and design. It then goes on to explore resource-intensive step optimizations, give an overview of safety and liveness proofs, and describe the implementation.
The last post focused on providing an overview of the current membership selection methods used in blockchain systems. The basic goal of membership selection is to choose a committee of nodes to participate in the consensus, with the primary goal of proposing, or validating, blocks and deciding on the correct block at the next index of the chain.