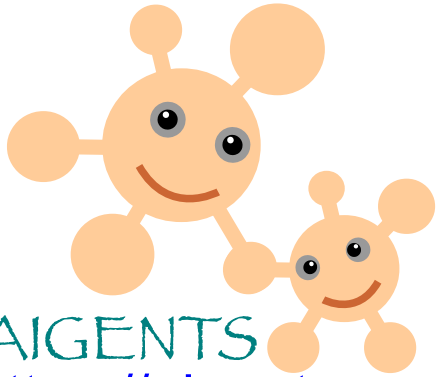
Proof-of-Reputation

as a Liquid Democracy for Distributed Systems

Anton Kolonin
akolonin@aigents.com
Facebook: akolonin
Telegram: akolonin

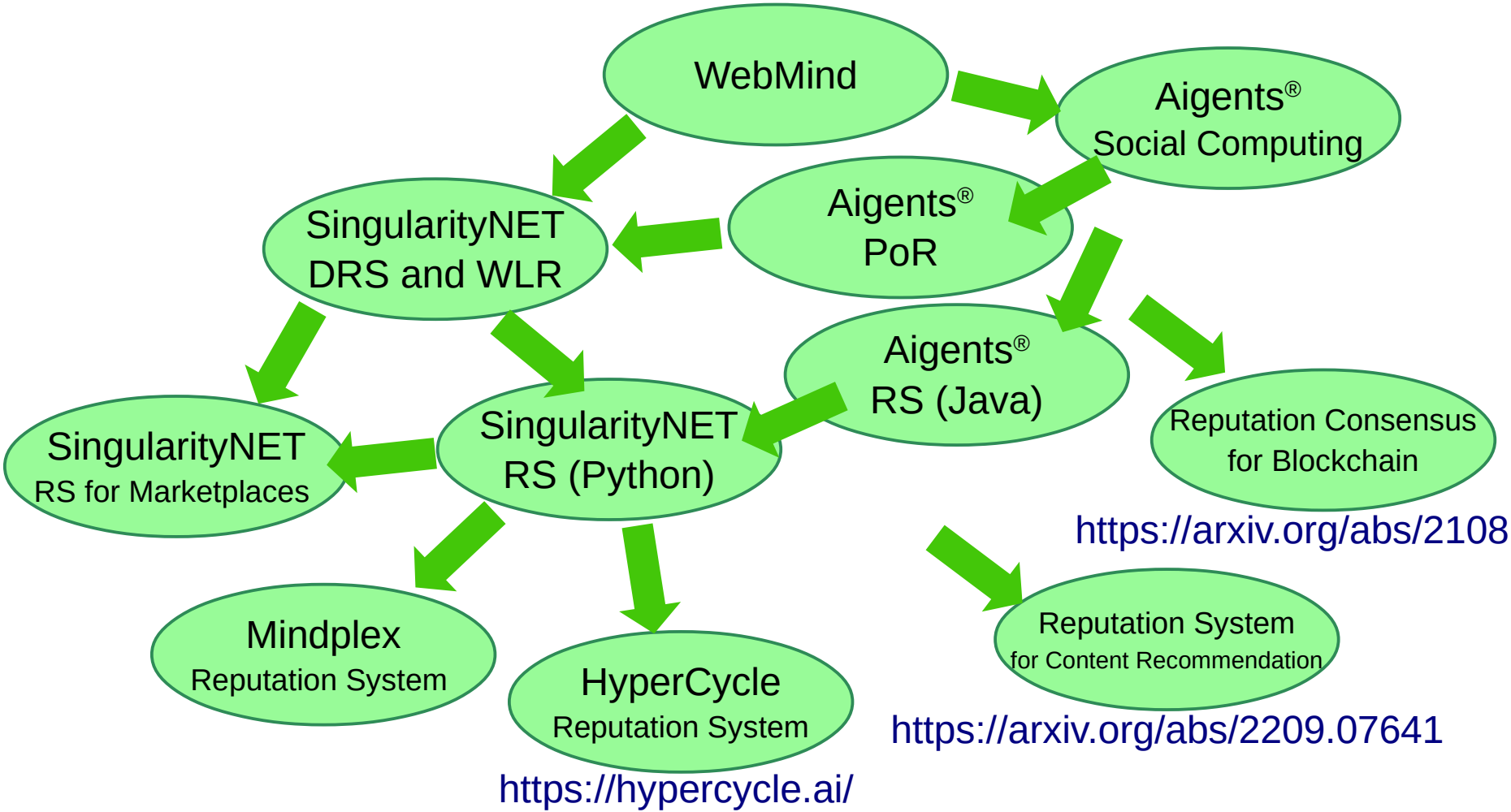
SingularityNET



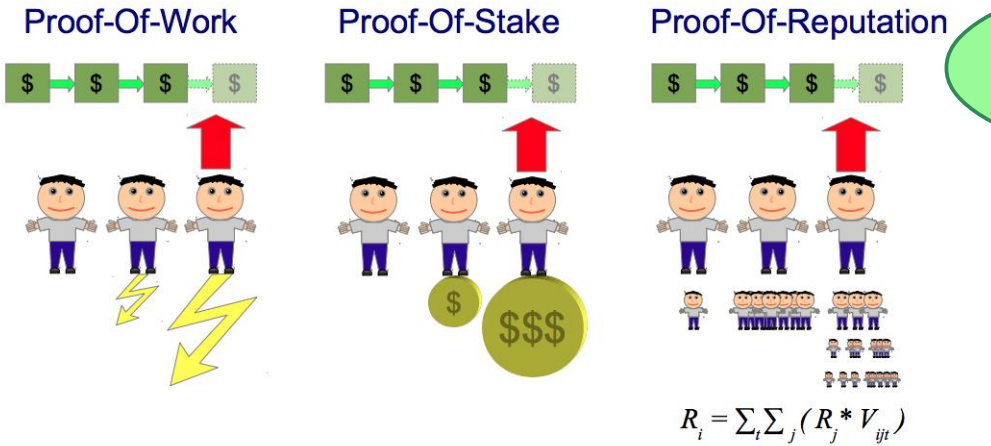
https://aigents.com

Novosibirsk State University
*THE REAL SCIENCE

Reputation System and Applications 1999-2022



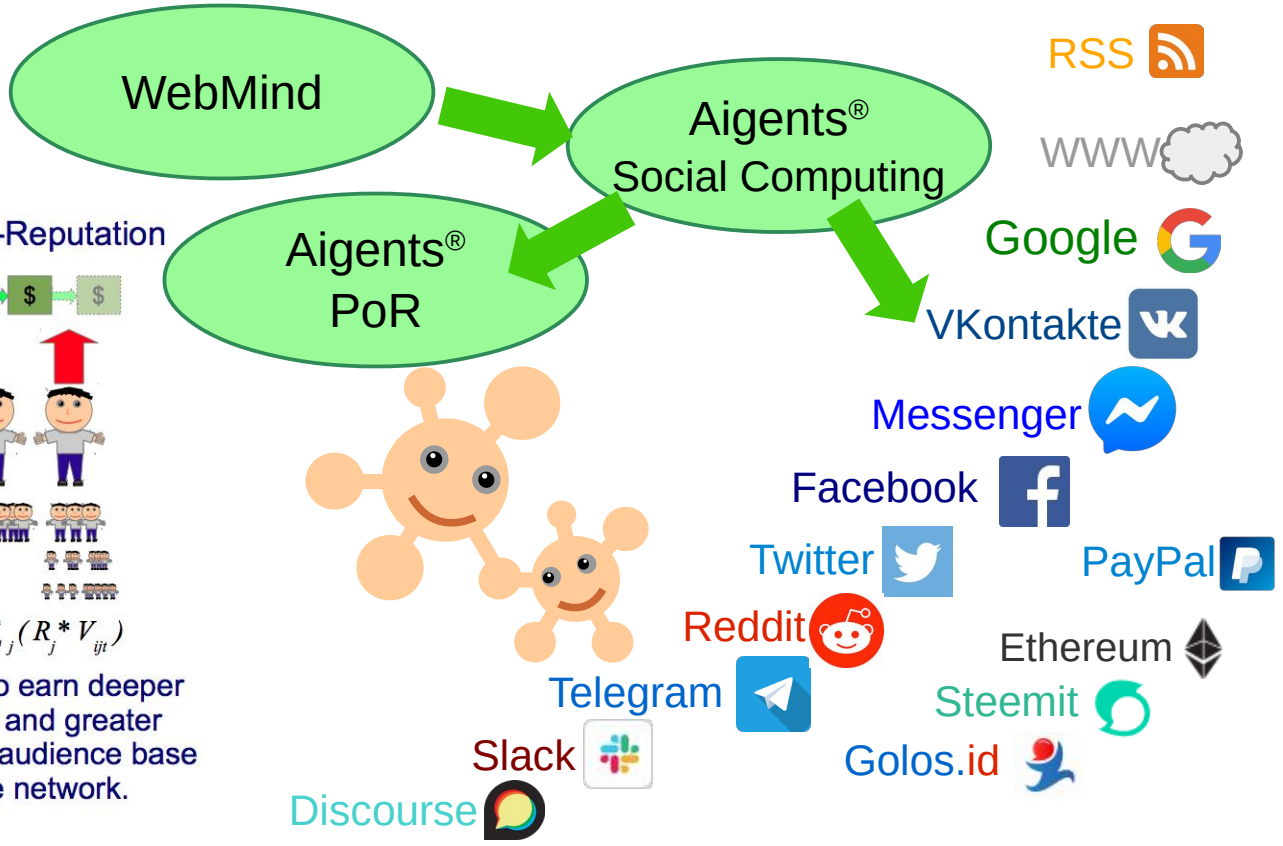
Reputation Consensus as a Liquid Democracy 1999-2017



Those who own more computing power govern the network.

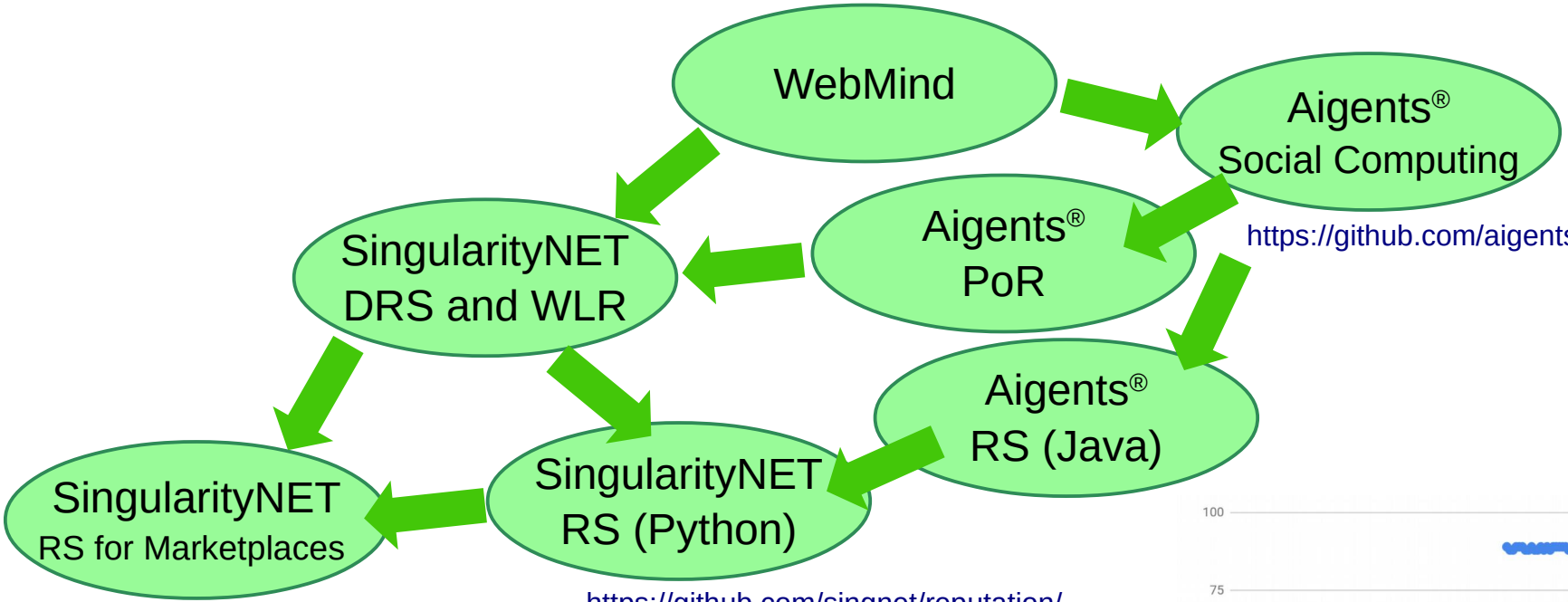
Those who have more money govern the network.

Those who earn deeper reputation and greater long-term audience base govern the network.



https://steemit.com/blockchain/@aigents/proof-of-reputation-as-liquid-democracy-for-blockchain
https://research.nsu.ru/en/publications/reputation-systems-for-human-computer-environments
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8109887

“Weighted Liquid Rank” for Fraud Resistance 1999-2019



https://github.com/aigents/aigents-java

https://github.com/singnet/reputation/

Using Reputation System for protection from scam identifying dishonest suppliers on online marketplaces

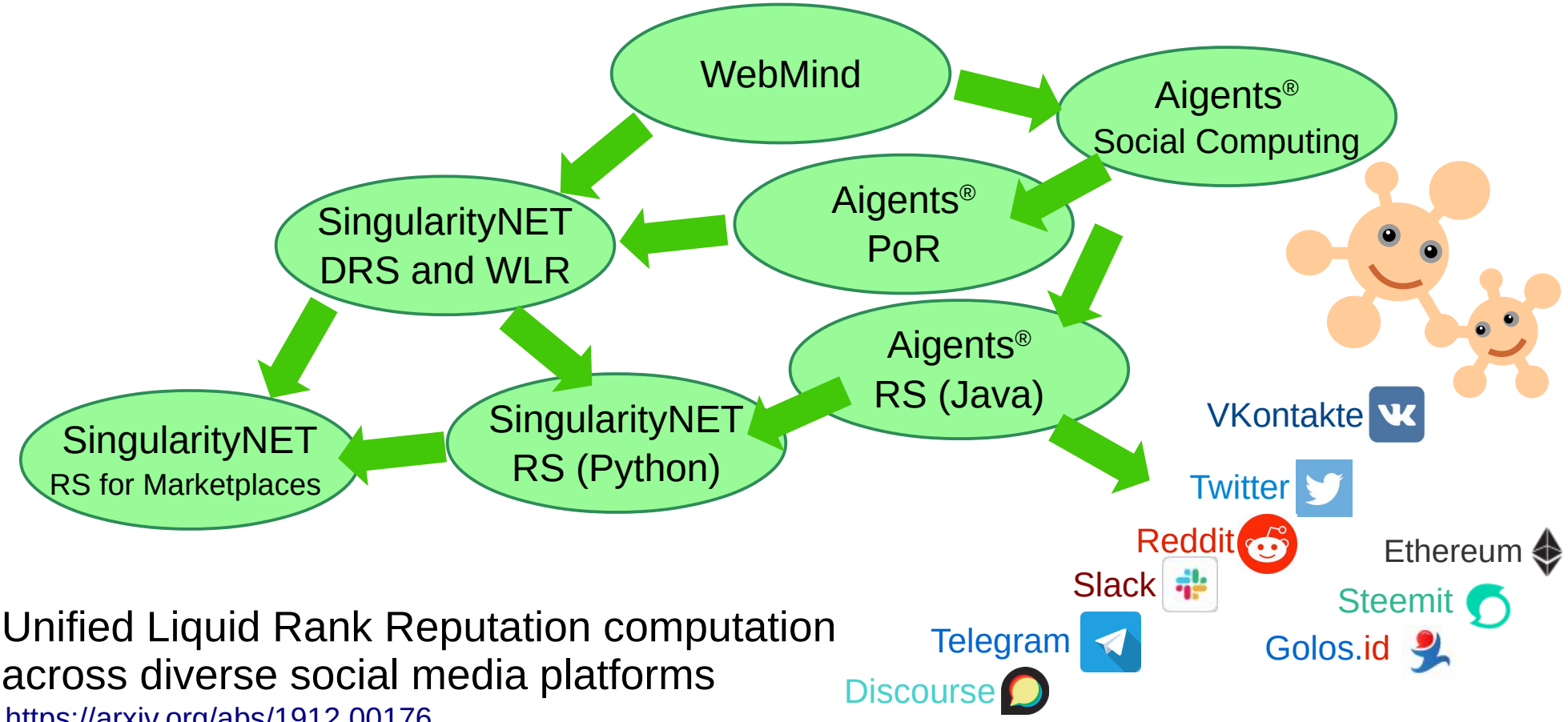
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1905.08036.pdf

https://blog.singularitynet.io/minimizing-recommendation-fraud-7dabbee8fc00

https://aiforgood2019.github.io/papers/IJCAI19-AI4SG_paper_28.pdf

Ranks of Suppliers, dishonest Supplier (including alias) in red and honest suppliers in blue

Reputation System for Social Platforms 1999-2020



Unified Liquid Rank Reputation computation across diverse social media platforms

https://arxiv.org/abs/1912.00176

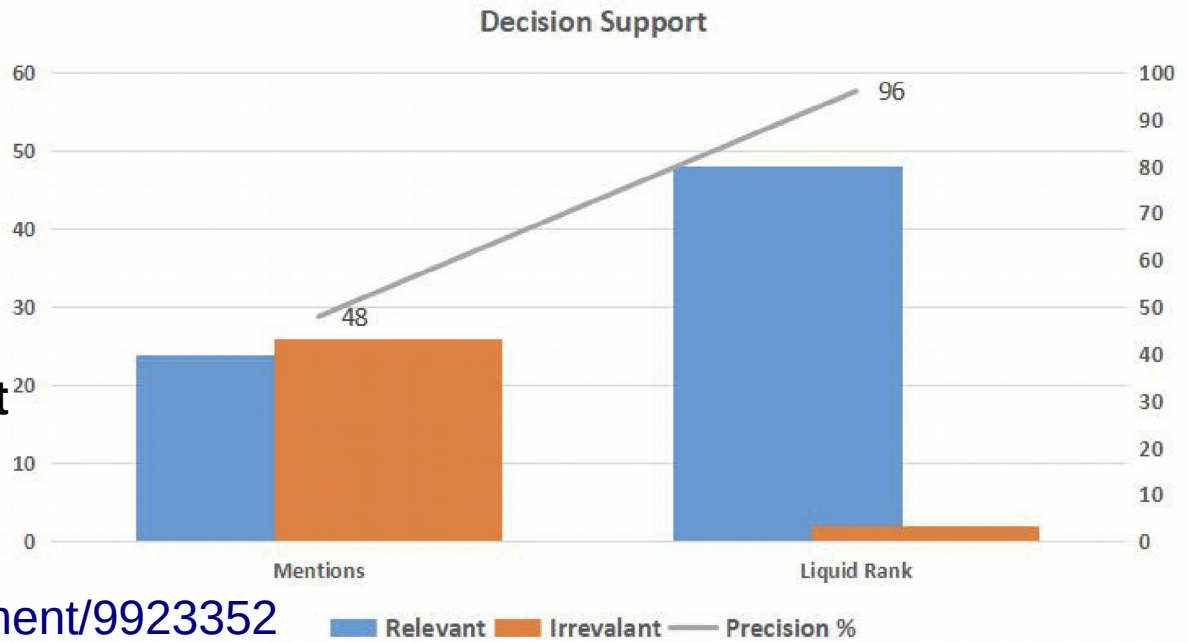
https://aigents.medium.com/aigents-bot-for-telegram-groups-1dba32140047

Reputation System for Recommendation 2017-2022

Reputation System
for Content Recommendation

Results Qualitative Analysis: Decision Support

Novosibirsk State University
*THE REAL SCIENCE



Application of Liquid Rank Reputation System for Content Recommendation
Abhishek Saxena, Anton Kolonin
https://arxiv.org/abs/2209.07641
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9923352

Reputation Consensus for Distributed Ledger 2017-2021

Reputation Consensus for Blockchain

Proof-of-Reputation: An Alternative Consensus Mechanism for Blockchain Systems

Oladotun Aluko, Anton Kolonin

https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.03542

https://aircconline.com/ijnsa/V13N4/13421ijnsa03.pdf

International Journal of Network Security & Its Applications (IJNSA) Vol.13, No.4, July 2021

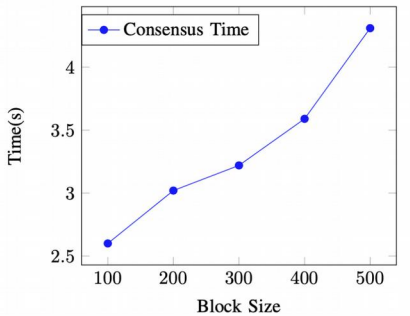


Figure 3: Consensus Time as the number of transactions in a single Block is varied

Table 1 shows the performance of our scheme against other existing consensus mechanisms.

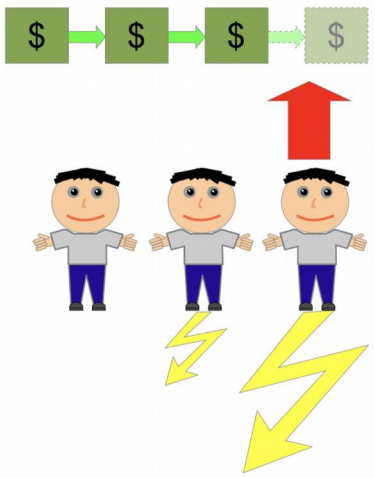
Under certain conditions when the number of participating nodes is increased, our scheme can achieve up to 1,100 transactions per second.

Table 1. Comparison with other consensus mechanisms

Consensus Mechanism	Throughput(TPS)
Proof-of-Work	7
Proof-of-Stake	60
Proof-of-Reputation(Baseline)	800
Proof-of-Burn	854
Proof-of-Reputation	1,100

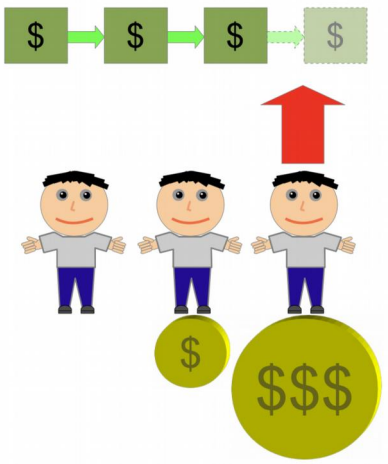
Reputation Consensus for Blockchain

Proof-Of-Work



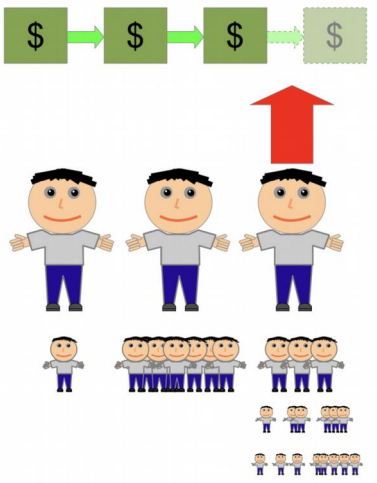
Force is Power:
Those who own more computing resources govern the network.

Proof-Of-Stake



Money is Power:
Those who have more money govern the network.

Proof-Of-Reputation



$$R_i = \sum_t \sum_j (R_j * V_{ijt})$$

Reputation is Power:
Those who earn a better reputation and a greater long-term audience base govern the network.

https://steemit.com/blockchain/@aigents/proof-of-reputation-as-liquid-democracy-for-blockchain
https://research.nsu.ru/en/publications/reputation-systems-for-human-computer-environments
https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/8109887

Reputation Consensus for Blockchain - Experiments

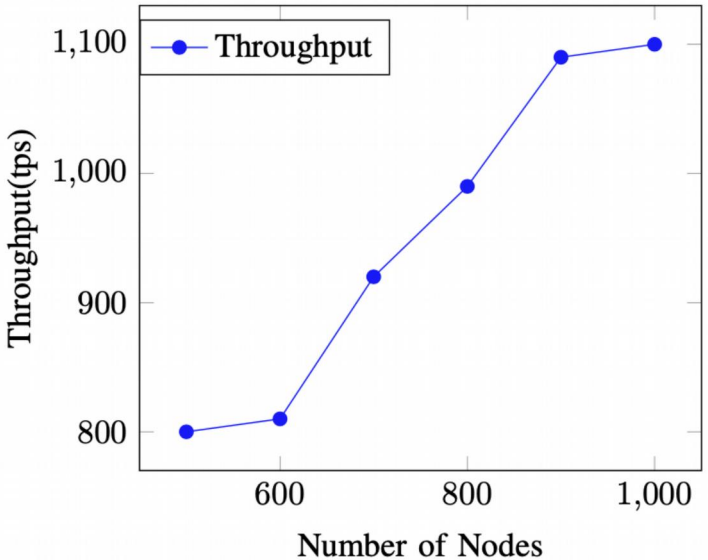


Figure 1: Throughput vs Number of network nodes

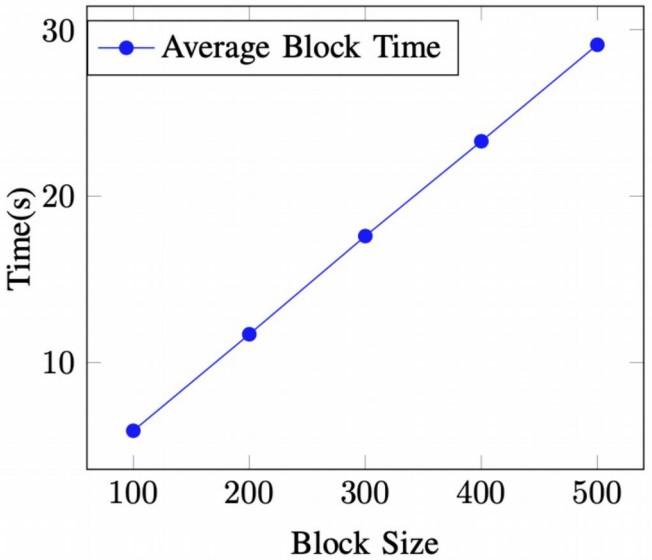


Figure 2: Average Block Time as the number of transactions in a single Block is varied

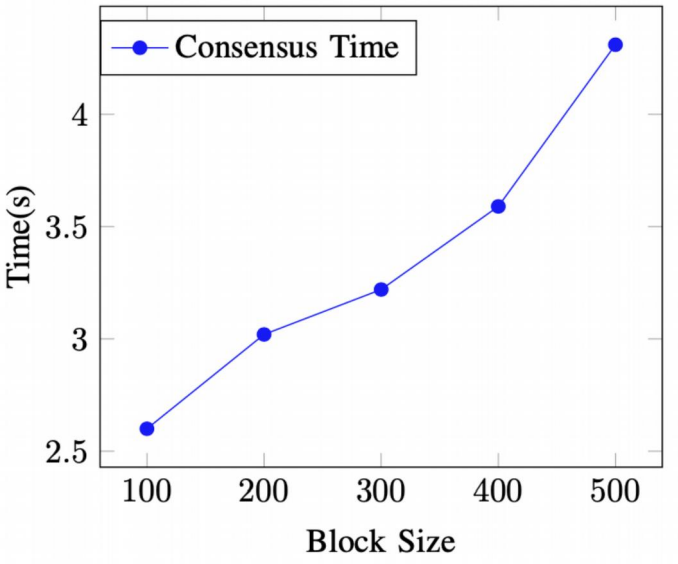


Figure 3: Consensus Time as the number of transactions in a single Block is varied

Proof-of-Reputation: An Alternative Consensus Mechanism for Blockchain Systems
Oladotun Aluko, Anton Kolonin
https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.03542
https://aircconline.com/ijnsa/V13N4/13421ijnsa03.pdf

Reputation Consensus – Throughput / Performance

Table 1. Comparison with other consensus mechanisms

Consensus Mechanism	**Throughput(TPS)**
Proof-of-Work	7
Proof-of-Stake	60 ?
Proof-of-Reputation(Baseline)	800
Proof-of-Burn	854
Proof-of-Reputation	1,100

Proof-of-Reputation: An Alternative Consensus Mechanism for Blockchain Systems
Oladotun Aluko, Anton Kolonin
https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.03542
https://aircconline.com/ijnsa/V13N4/13421ijnsa03.pdf

Reputation Consensus – Attack Resilience

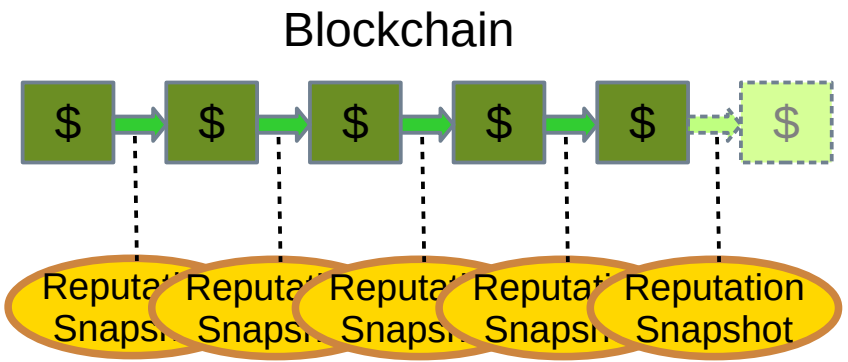
Table 2. Attack Resilience

Attacks	PoW(Bitcoin)	PBFT(ByzCoin)	PoR
Liveness	✓	✗?	✓
Flash Attacks	✗	✗?	✓
Selfish Mining Attacks	✗	✗?	✓
Eclipse Attacks	✗	✓	✓

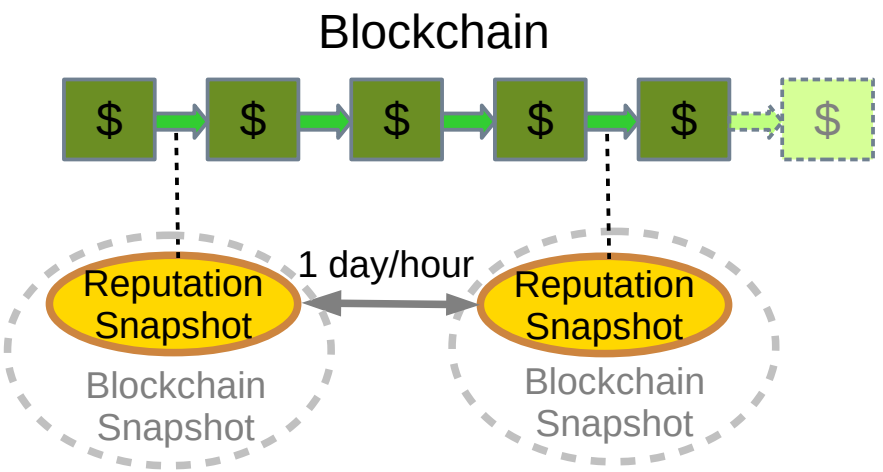
Proof-of-Reputation: An Alternative Consensus Mechanism for Blockchain Systems
Oladotun Aluko, Anton Kolonin
https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.03542
https://aircconline.com/ijnsa/V13N4/13421ijnsa03.pdf

PBFT:
https://pmg.csail.mit.edu/papers/osdi99.pdf

Reputation Consensus – Synchronization Options



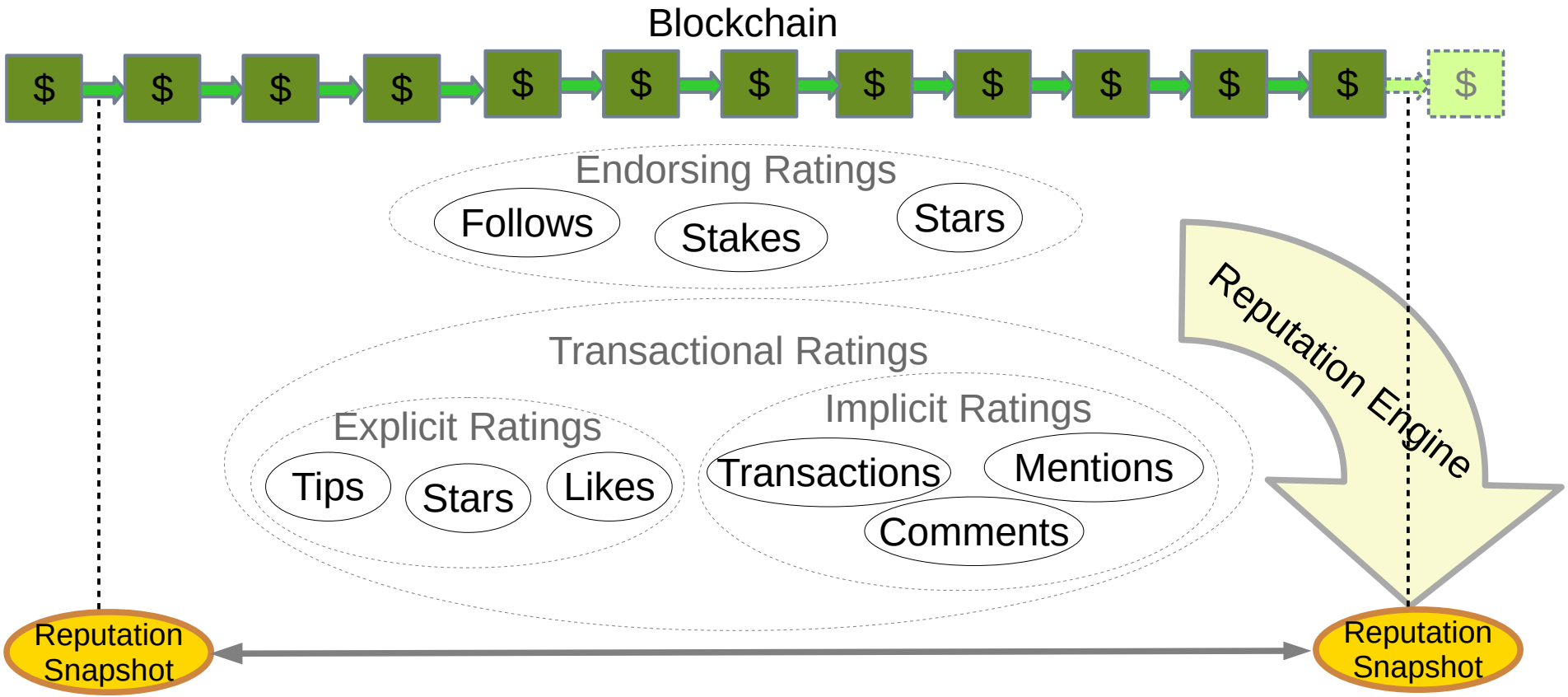
Block-wise
(expensive)



Periodic
(optimal)

A Reputation System for Artificial Societies
Anton Kolonin, Ben Goertzel, Deborah Duong, Matt Ikle
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1806.07342.pdf

Reputation Consensus – Rating Sources

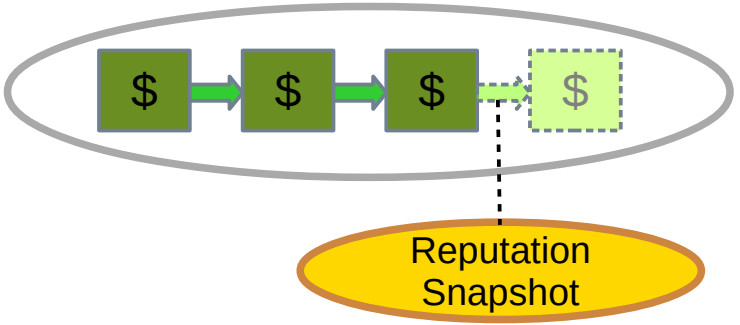


A Reputation System for Artificial Societies

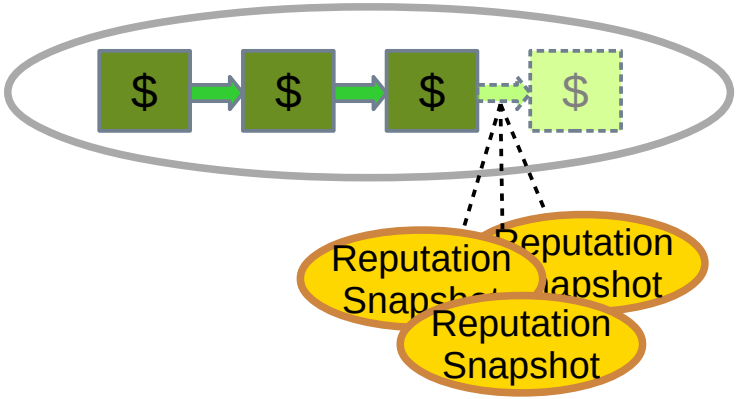
Anton Kolonin, Ben Goertzel, Deborah Duong, Matt Ikle

https://arxiv.org/pdf/1806.07342.pdf

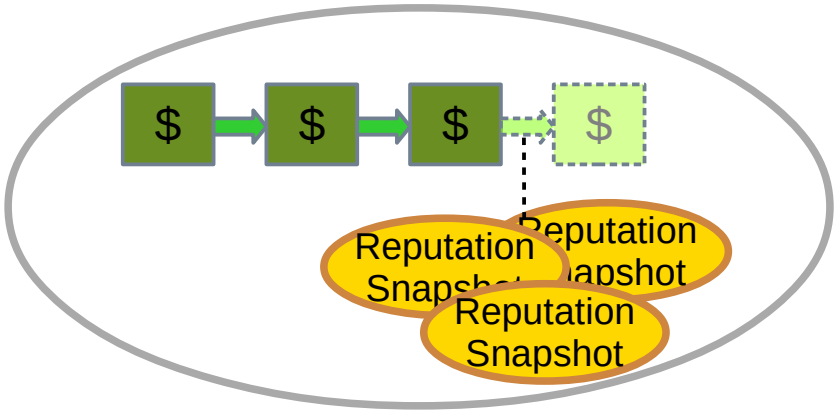
Reputation Consensus – Engine Design Options



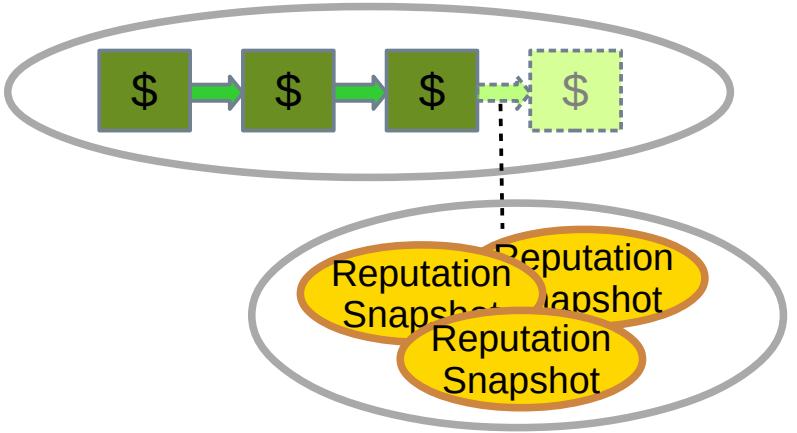
Centralized off-chain



Decentralized off-chain



Decentralized on-chain (reputation mining)



Decentralized side-chain (reputation consensus)

A Reputation System for Artificial Societies
Anton Kolonin, Ben Goertzel, Deborah Duong, Matt Ikle
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1806.07342.pdf

Reputation Engine

Algorithm 1 Weighted Liquid Rank (simplified version)

Inputs:
1) Volume of rated transactions each with financial value of the purchased product or service and rating value evaluating quality of the product/service, covering specified period of time;
2) Reputation ranks for every participant at the end of the previous time period.
Parameters: List of parmeters, affecting computations - default value, logarithmic ratings, conservatism, decayed value, etc.
Outputs: Reputation ranks for every participant at the end of the previous time period.

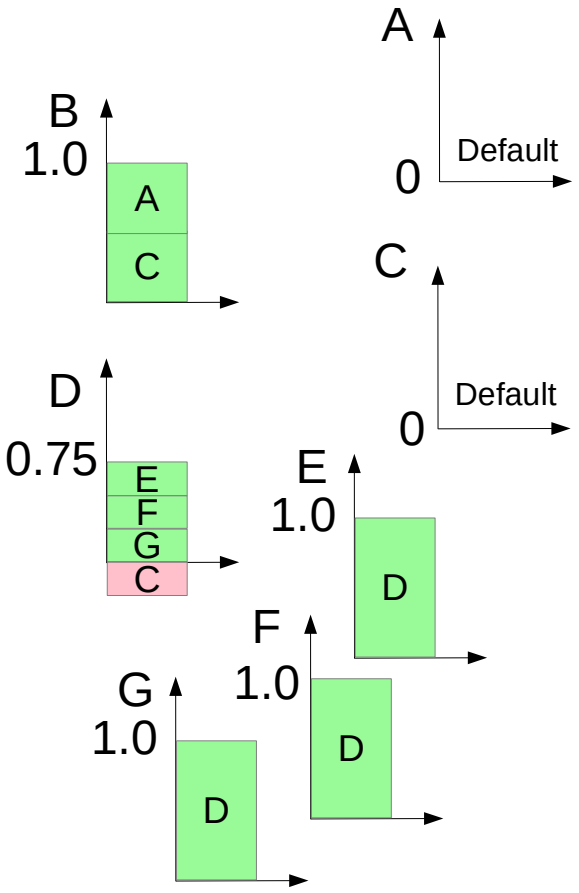
1: **foreach of** *transactions* **do**
2: **let** *rater_value* be rank of the rater at the end of previous period of default value
3: **let** *rating_value* be rating supplied by trasaction rater (consumer) to ratee (supplier)
4: **let** *rating_weight* be financial value of the transaction of its logarithm, if logarithmic ratings parameter is set to true
5: **sum** *rater_value*rating_value*rating_weight* for every ratee
6: **end foreach**
7: **do** normalization of the sum of the muliplications per ratee to range *0.0-1.0*, get *differential_ranks*
8: **do** blending of the old_ranks known at the end of previous peiod with differential_ranks based on parameter of conservatism, so that *new_ranks = (old_ranks*conservatism+N*(1-differential_ranks))*, using decayed value if no rating are given to ratee during the period
9: **do** normalization of *new_ranks* to range *0.0-1.0*
10: **return** *new_ranks*

- R_d - default initial reputation rank;
- R_c - decayed reputation in range to be approached by inactive agents eventually;
- *C* - conservatism as a blending "alpha" factor between the previous reputation rank recorded at the beginning of the observed period and the differential one obtained during the observation period;
- *FullNorm* – when this boolean option is set to *True* the reputation system performs a full-scale normalization of incremental ratings;
- *LogRatings* - when this boolean option is set to *True* the reputation system applies *log10(1+value)* to financial values used for weighting explicit ratings;
- *Aggregation* - when this boolean option is set to *True* the reputation system aggregates all explicit ratings between each unique combination of two agents with computes a weighted average of ratings across the observation period;
- *Downrating* - when this boolean option is set to *True* the reputation system translates original explicit rating values in range *0.0-0.25* to negative values in range *-1.0* to *0.0* and original values in range *0.25-1.0* to the interval *0.0-1.0*.
- *UpdatePeriod* – the number of days to update reputation state, considered as observation period for computing incremental reputations.

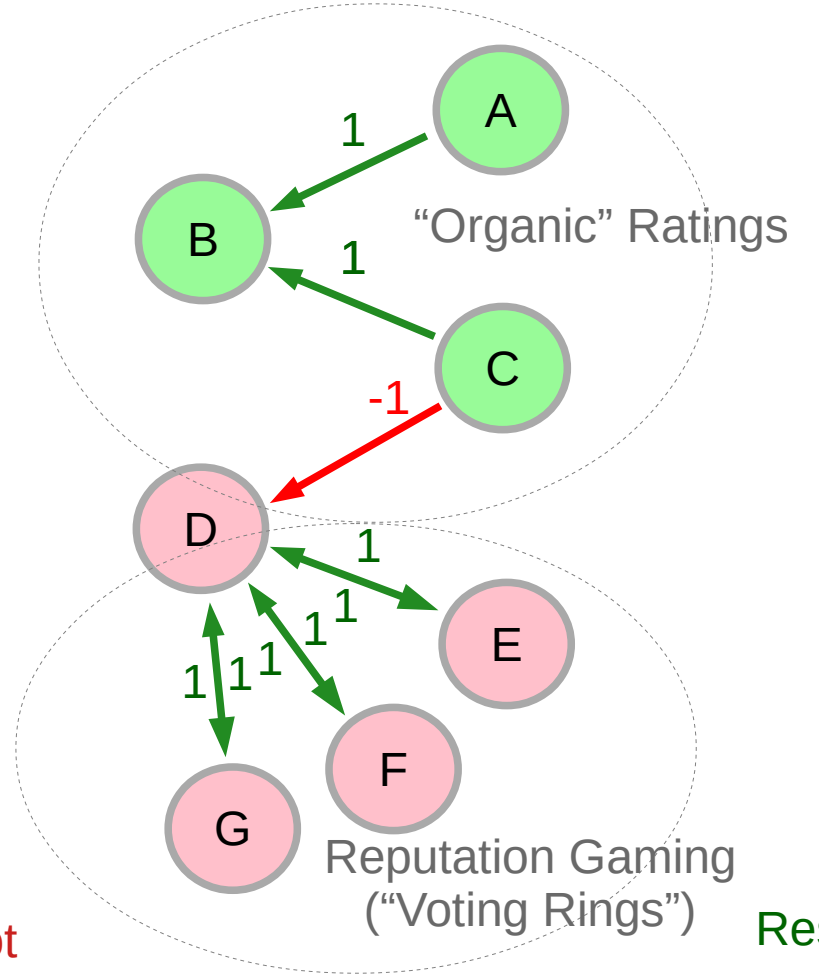
A Reputation System for Multi-Agent Marketplaces
Anton Kolonin, Ben Goertzel, Cassio Pennachin, Deborah Duong, Matt Iklé , Nejc Znidar, Marco Argentieri
https://arxiv.org/pdf/1905.08036.pdf

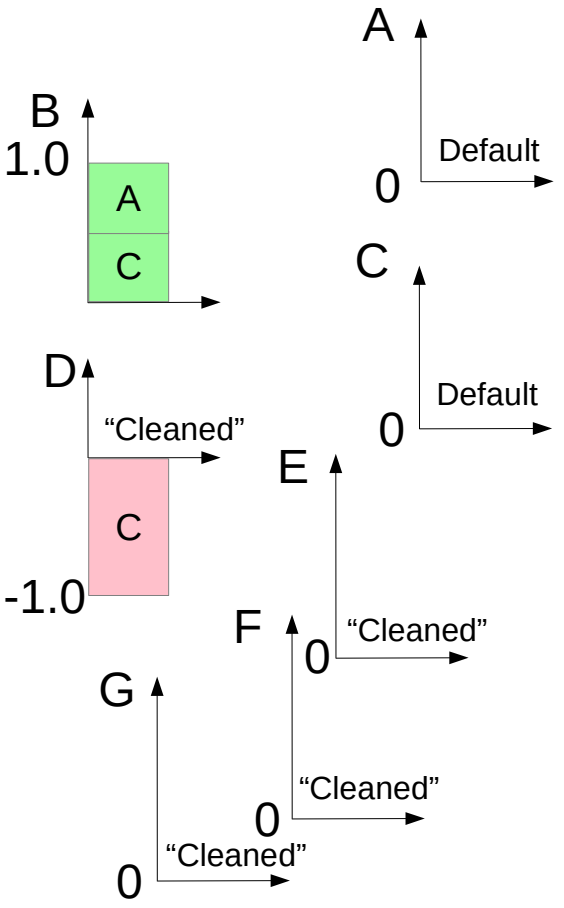
https://github.com/singnet/reputation
https://github.com/aigents/aigents-java/blob/master/src/main/java/net/webstructor/peer/Reputationer.java

Next: Resisting Reputation Gaming (Churning) [1.0..-1.0]



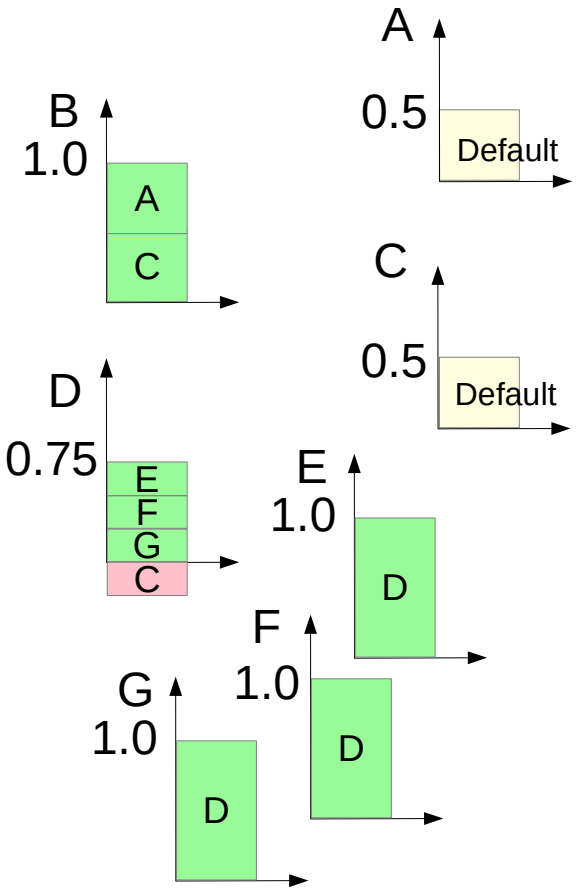
Abused Reputation Snapshot



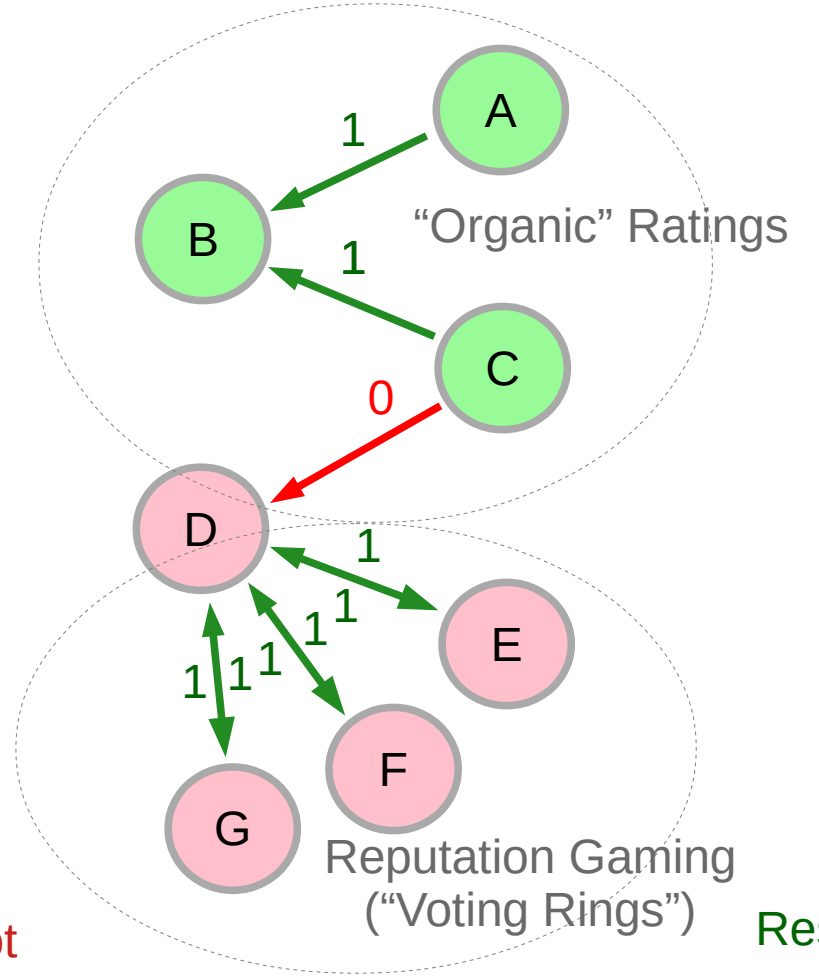


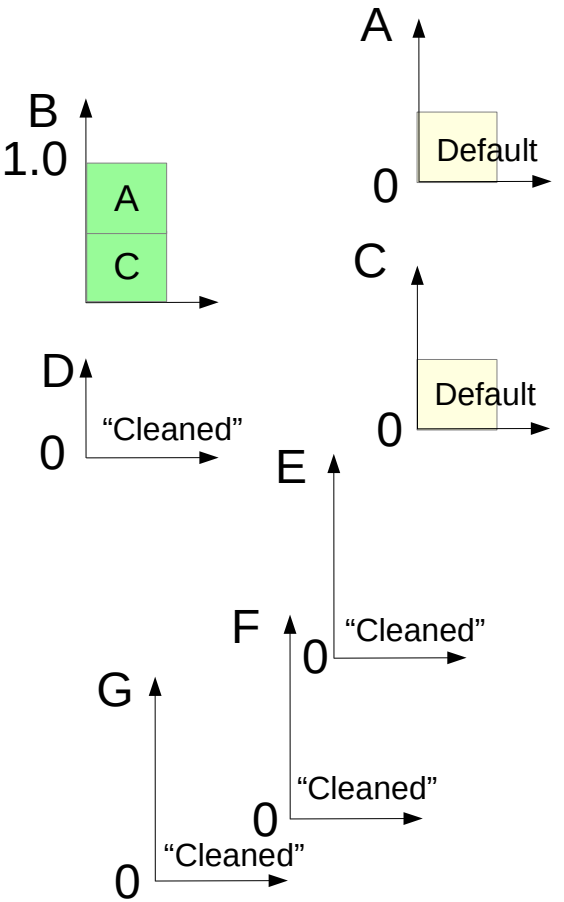
Rescued Reputation Snapshot

Next: Resisting Reputation Gaming (Churning)



Abused Reputation Snapshot





Rescued Reputation Snapshot

Thank You and Welcome!

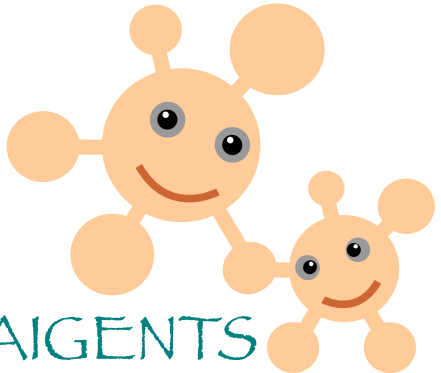
Anton Kolonin

akolonin@aigents.com

Facebook: akolonin

Telegram: akolonin

SingularityNET



https://aigents.com

Novosibirsk State University

*THE REAL SCIENCE