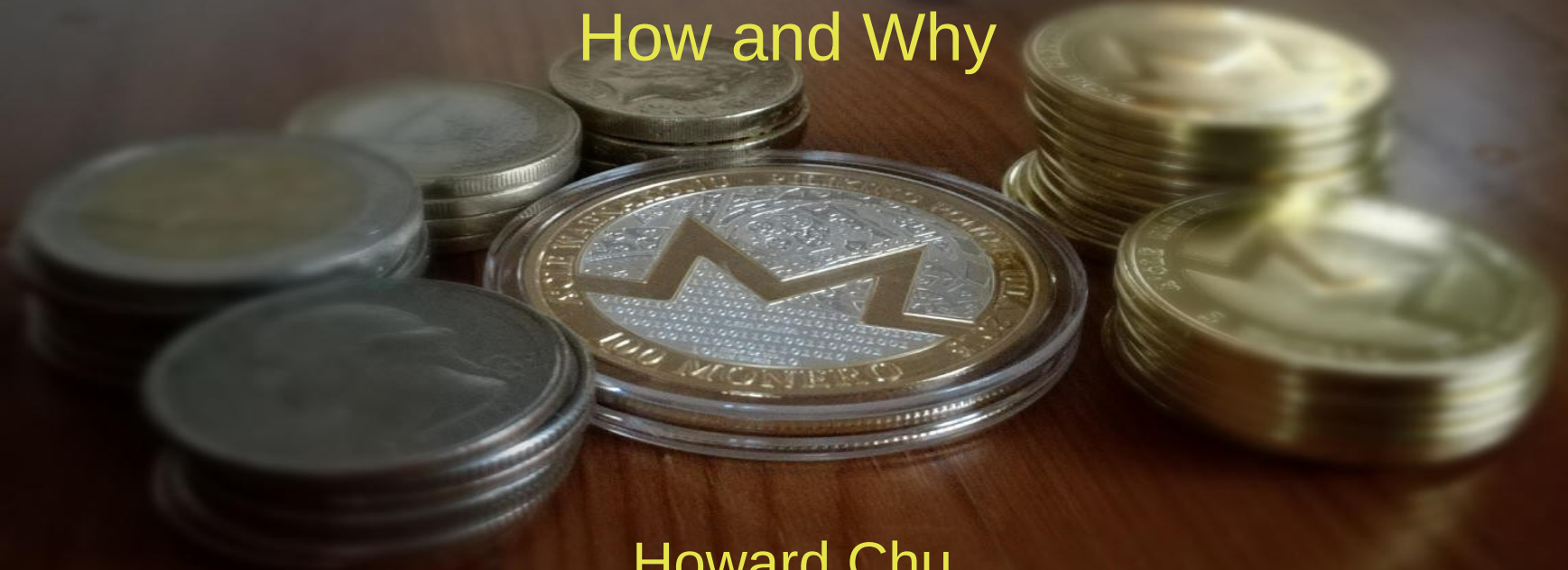


Decentralizing Monero Mining

How and Why



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Personal Intro

- Howard Chu
 - Founder and CTO Symas Corp.
 - Developing Free/Open Source software since 1980s
 - GNU compiler toolchain, e.g. "gmake -j", etc.
 - Many other projects...
 - I never use a software package without contributing to it
 - Worked for NASA/JPL, wrote software for Space Shuttle, etc.

Personal Intro

- Career Highlights
 - 2011- Author of LMDB, world's smallest, fastest, and most reliable embedded database engine
 - 1998- Main developer of OpenLDAP, world's most scalable distributed data store
 - 1995 Author of PC-Enterprise/Mac, world's fastest AppleTalk stack and Appleshare file server
 - 1993 Author of faster-than-realtime speech recognition using Motorola 68030
 - 1991 Inventor of parallel make support in GNU make

Personal Intro

- Security-related Highlights
 - 2015- Contributor to Monero
 - 2010- Maintainer of RTMPdump, reverse-engineering Adobe Flash encryption
 - 1996- Contributor to OpenSSL, including multi-precision math functions for Motorola 68020
 - 1995- Contributor to Kerberos
 - 1994- Discovered weakness in Andrew File Server's password hashing scheme
 - 1991 Co-inventor of TCPwrappers, used to secure internet server connections on Unix

Topics

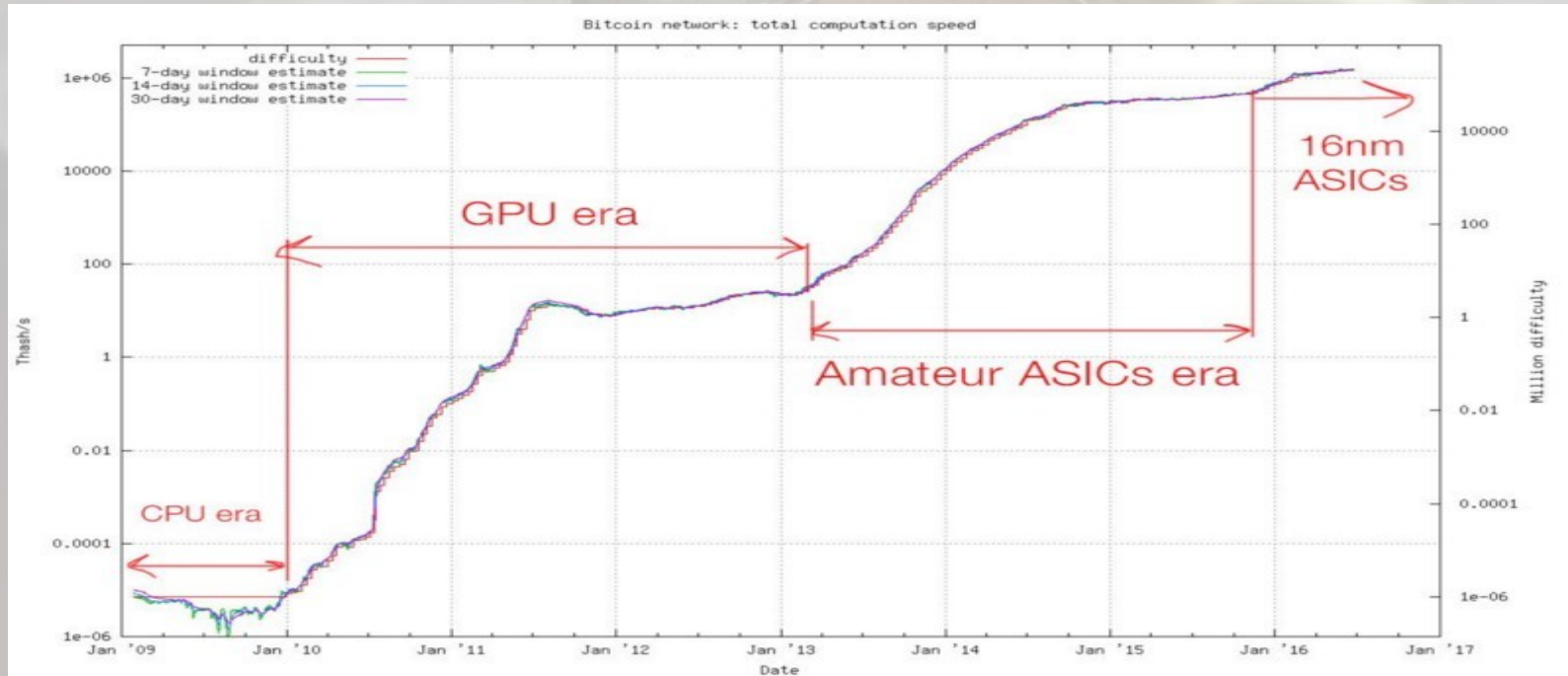
- What do we mean by Mining Decentralization?
 - Why is it important?
 - How do we achieve it?

Decentralization: Why?

- In the beginning...
 - Monero based on CryptoNote, designed ~2014
 - The CryptoNote design was a reaction to obvious flaws in the Bitcoin protocol/network/ecosystem
 - Pseudonymity inadequate for privacy and fungibility
 - Fixed parameters (e.g. blocksize) instead of dynamic
 - Heavy centralization, instead of promised decentralization

Decentralization: Why?

- Bitcoin mining hashrate trend



Decentralization: Why?

- In the beginning...
 - First Bitcoin mining ASIC from Avalon, February 2013
 - 50x performance advantage over CPUs
 - Modern ASICs are millions of times more efficient than CPUs
 - Specialized hardware promotes centralization
 - it's never as widely available as commodity hardware
 - ASIC builders tend to keep their chips for self-mining, rather than selling to the general public

Decentralization: Why?

- Centralization is self-reinforcing
 - Scarcity of ASICs, concentrated in a handful of organizations
 - Makes it difficult or pointless for individuals to participate
- Real life consequences
 - New York mining ban
 - Passed by state legislature this month
 - Not yet signed by governor
 - <https://www.thedailybeast.com/new-york-states-crypto-mining-ban-means-a-foggy-future-for-bitcoin-and-others>
 - Chinese mining ban in 2021

Decentralization: Why?

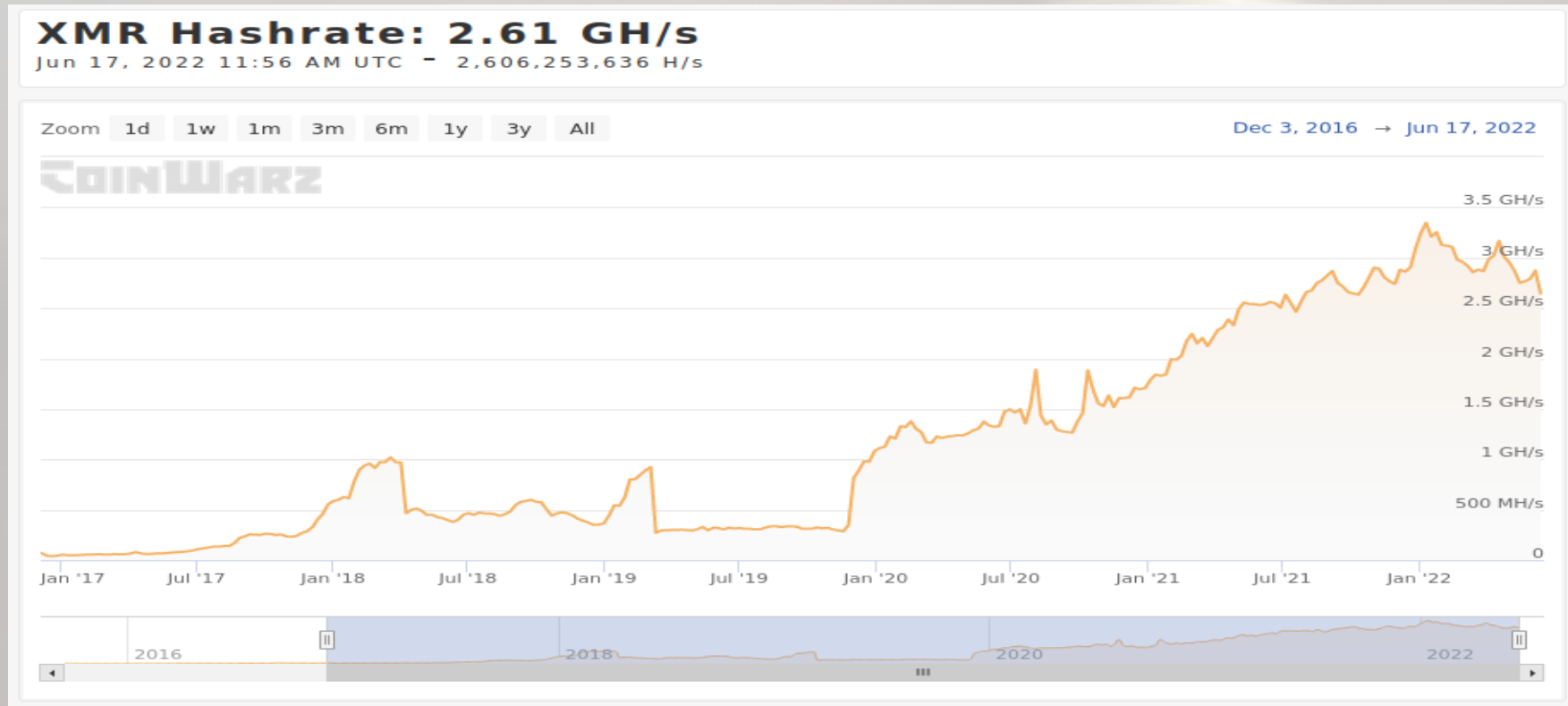
- ... Chinese mining ban 2021
 - “hash rate dropped earlier this year, from April to July, as miners were forced by the CCP to leave China.”

Cryptocurrency	Hash Rate Change
Decred	-85%
Dash	-68%
Bitcoin	-63%
Litecoin	-56%
Zcash	-52%
Ethereum	-25%
Monero	+13%

Decentralization: How?

- Monero's decentralization approach has been successful
- How are we achieving this?
 - ASIC Resistance via RandomX PoW algo
 - Pool decentralization via P2Pool

RandomX PoW



RandomX PoW

- General Approach
 - Use the task that CPUs are built for: running programs
 - Define our own virtual machine architecture and instruction set
 - Randomly generate code for this virtual CPU and execute it
 - Utilizes all the major components of a modern CPU

RandomX PoW

- Reasons for success/failure
 - PoW algos using fixed algorithms are all easily condensed into ASICs
 - The point of CPUs is not to run a single particular algorithm well, it's to be able to run any arbitrary algorithm
 - Dynamically generating code is the only way to exercise this strength

RandomX PoW

- For more details, see the 2019 Monerokon presentation!

Algorithm	Instruction Fetch	Data Access	Floating Point	Syntax-Free
SHA256				
X11 / X16R				
CryptoNight		X		
Ethash		X		
Randprog/ RandomJS	X	X	X	
CryptoNight/R	X	X		X
ProgPow	X	X		
RandomX	X	X	X	X

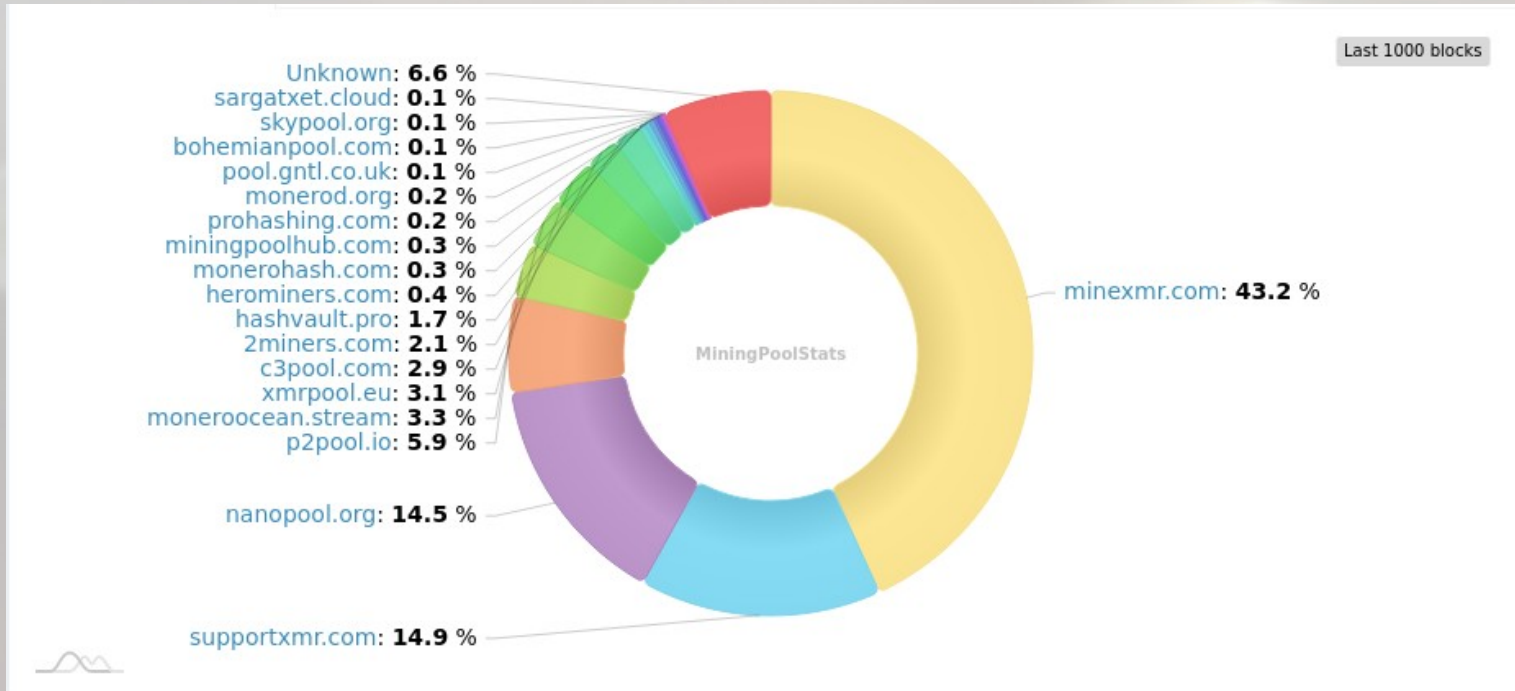
RandomX PoW

- Code Status
 - RandomX library
 - Full support for x86-64 and ARMv8: interpreter, AOT compiler, JIT
 - Interpreter support for everything else
 - Monerod
 - Fully integrated, mining and verification on mainnet since November 2019
 - GPUs are supported but not efficient

















Misc Notes

- We know there were CryptoNight ASICs capable of mining CNv4 (CN/R) already in use, staying on CN variants was untenable
- Skeptics claimed RandomX would be defeated by ASICs within 6-12 months
- Today AMD Zen architecture is still best, but Apple M1/M2 is competitive
 - Too bad MacOS sucks
 - 5800X3D has little advantage, larger cache is slower

Pool Decentralization



Pool Decentralization

 Monero (XMR) RandomX				Pool Fee	Network 2.62 GH/s	Hashrate 2.52 GH/s	Blocks in last 100 7 unknown	Last Found
1.	 minexmr.com			1.1 % PPLNS		989.64 MH/s	37 -1.8	2647912 7 min
2.	 nanopool.org	⊕		1 % PPLNS		431.88 MH/s	10 -7.7	2647911 8 min
3.	 supportxmr.com			0.6 % PPLNS		400.17 MH/s	19 +3.5	2647900 39 min
4.	 p2pool.io			0 % PPLNS		148.12 MH/s	7 +1.2	2647898 39 min
5.	 c3pool.com	⇌	⊕	0 % PPLNS		98.96 MH/s	5 +1.1	2647907 23 min
6.	 xmrpool.eu			0.9 % PPLNS		89.81 MH/s	3 -0.5	2647914 3 min
7.	 moneroocean.stream		⊕	0 % PPLNS		85.55 MH/s	4 +0.9	2647903 35 min

What Is P2Pool?

- Originally developed for Bitcoin and abandoned
 - Merge mined sidechain with fast block rate
 - High frequency of orphan blocks
- Redeveloped by SChernykh from scratch
 - Adopts Uncle Blocks concept from Eth to fix orphan problem
 - 1st release Sep 2021

Mining Approaches

Pool type	Payouts	Fee	Min Payout	Centralized?	Stability	Control	Setup
Centralized pool	Regular	0-3%	0.001-0.01XMR	Yes	Subject to pool server outages	Pool admin controls funds, txn selection, can attack network	Only miner software is required
Solo	Rare	0%	0.6XMR	No	As stable as your Monero node	100% under your control	Monero node + optional miner
P2Pool	Regular	0%	~0.0003XMR	No	As stable as your Monero node	100% under your control	Monero node + P2Pool node + miner

P2Pool Details

- Fully decentralized, permissionless, and trustless
 - No pool admins, no central server
 - No pool wallet, payouts direct from blockchain
- Pay Per Last N Shares (PPLNS) payout scheme
 - PPLNS window of 2160 pool blocks (6 hours, 10sec blocks)
 - Payout proportional to total difficulty of shares in window

P2Pool Details

- Payouts direct via coinbase txn
 - Only supports primary addresses, not subaddresses
 - Coinbase txn addresses are public
 - Should use a separate wallet dedicated to P2Pool mining
- Advanced txn selection
 - Constructs blocks with better reward than monerod solo miner

P2Pool Details

- Supports arbitrarily many sidechains
 - Two are currently active, main and mini
 - Anyone can start a new sidechain
- Now available in Monero GUI v0.17.3.2
 - Easier for less techie users to participate

Questions?



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