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Abstract

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1 Introduction

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2 Related work

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3 Pseudocode example

Algorithm 1 is an example for writing pseudocode.

4 Citations

Use BibTeX or Biber for processing the bibliography. Be careful when downloading arbitrary BibTeX entries from the Internet because they differ widely in level of detail and quality. Pay attention that, say, two papers published at the same conference in two different years are cited in exactly the same way. One way to achieve this automatically is to import all bibliography database entries from `dblp.org`.

Here is a direct reference [4].

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Algorithm 1 Sample asymmetric Byzantine Leader-Based Epoch-Change (process p_i).

```
1: state
2:    $lastts \leftarrow 0$ : most recently started epoch
3:    $nextts \leftarrow 0$ : timestamp of the next epoch
4:    $newepoch \leftarrow [\perp]^n$ : list of NEWEPOCH messages

5: upon event  $complain(p_\ell)$  such that  $p_\ell = leader(lastts)$  do
6:   if  $nextts = lastts$  then
7:      $nextts \leftarrow lastts + 1$ 
8:     send message  $[NEWPOCH, nextts]$  to all  $p_j \in \mathcal{P}$ 

9: upon receiving a message  $[NEWPOCH, ts]$  from  $p_j$  such that  $ts = lastts + 1$  do
10:    $newepoch[j] \leftarrow NEWPOCH$ 

11: upon exists  $ts$  such that  $\{p_j \in \mathcal{P} \mid newepoch[j] = ts\} \in \mathcal{K}_i$  and  $nextts = lastts$  do
12:    $nextts \leftarrow lastts + 1$ 
13:   send message  $[NEWPOCH, nextts]$  to all  $p_j \in \mathcal{P}$ 

14: upon exists  $ts$  such that  $\{p_j \in \mathcal{P} \mid newepoch[j] = ts\} \in \mathcal{Q}_i$  and  $nextts > lastts$  do
15:    $lastts \leftarrow nextts$ 
16:    $newepoch \leftarrow [\perp]^n$ 
17:   output  $startepoch(lastts, leader(lastts))$ 
```

Here are some references from DBLP [3, 1, 2]; they are downloaded automatically by running *dblp-bibtex*¹.

Acknowledgments

We thank Alice and Bob for interesting discussions about cryptography and distributed systems.

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References

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- [3] C. Cachin and B. Tackmann, “Asymmetric distributed trust,” in *OPODIS*, vol. 153 of *LIPIcs*, pp. 7:1–7:16, Schloss Dagstuhl - Leibniz-Zentrum für Informatik, 2019.
- [4] S. Nakamoto, “Bitcoin: A peer-to-peer electronic cash system.” Whitepaper, 2009. <http://bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf>.

¹<https://github.com/cr-marcstevens/dblpbibtex>