

# IOTA TUTORIAL 4

Own weight, cumulative weight,  
minimum weight magnitude



# INTRO

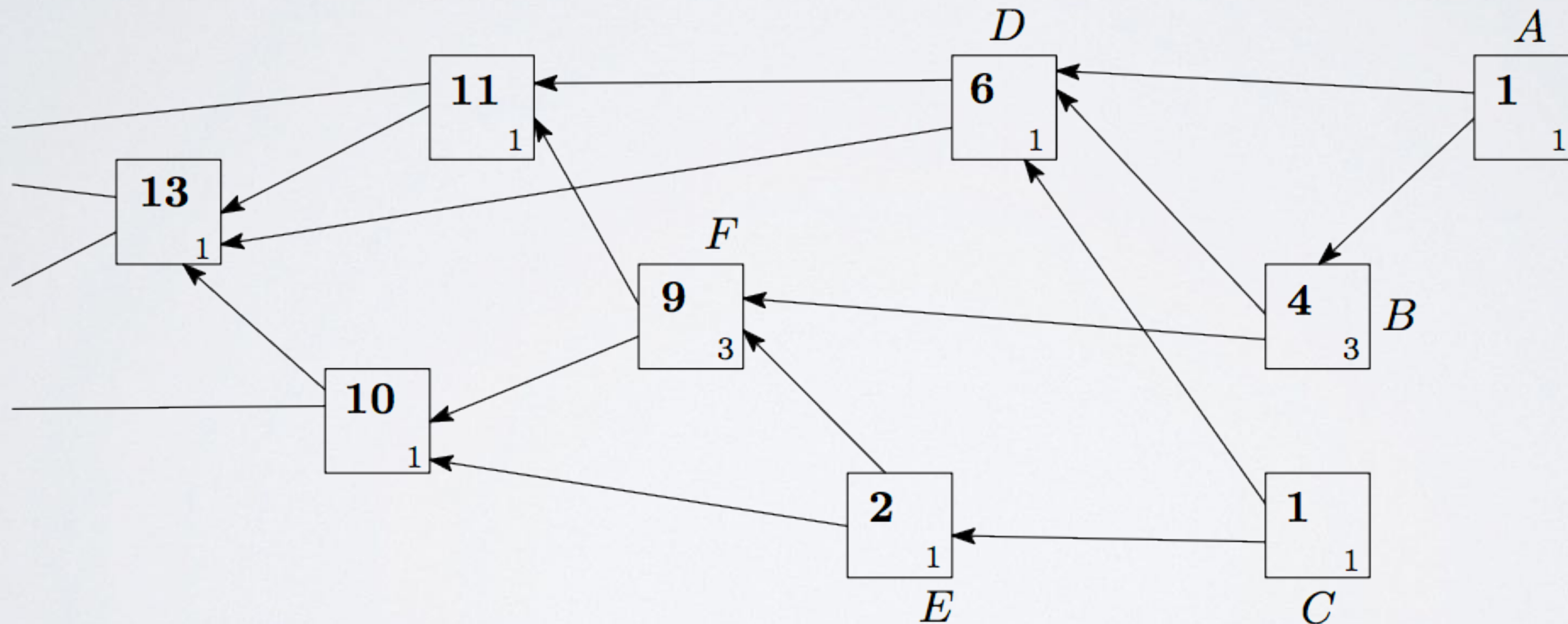
- In IOTA the word weight can be used in different ways.
- You have “own weight”, “cumulative weight” and “minimum weight magnitude”.
- In this video I will explain what these three words means.

# OWN WEIGHT AND CUMULATIVE WEIGHT

- Every transaction has an initial weight called the own weight and can have the values 1, 3, 9, etc ( $3^n$ ).
- The own weight is determined by the effort put by its issuing node. For this tutorial it is not important to know how this value is calculated.
- The cumulative weight of a transaction is the transaction own weight plus the sum of all weights of all transactions that directly or indirectly approve this transaction.

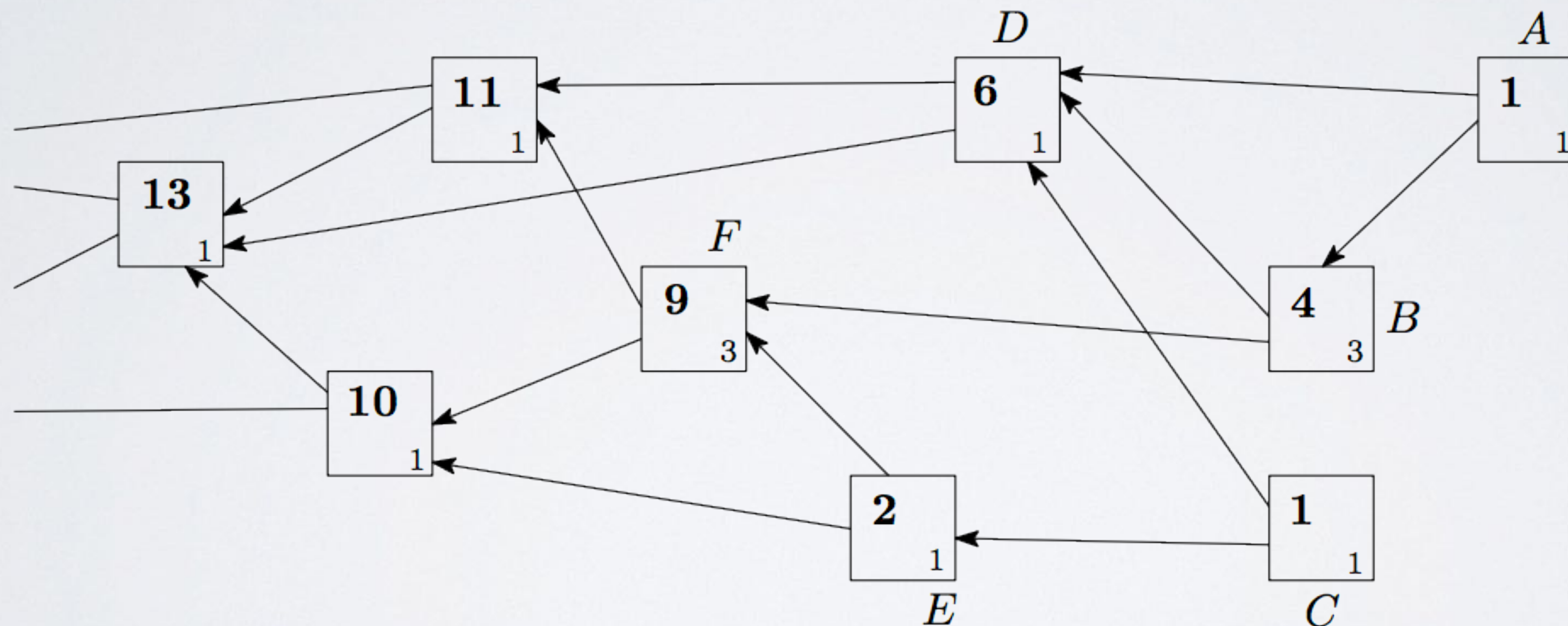
# OWN WEIGHT AND CUMULATIVE WEIGHT

- The small numbers are the transactions own weight.  
The bold numbers are the transactions cumulative weight.



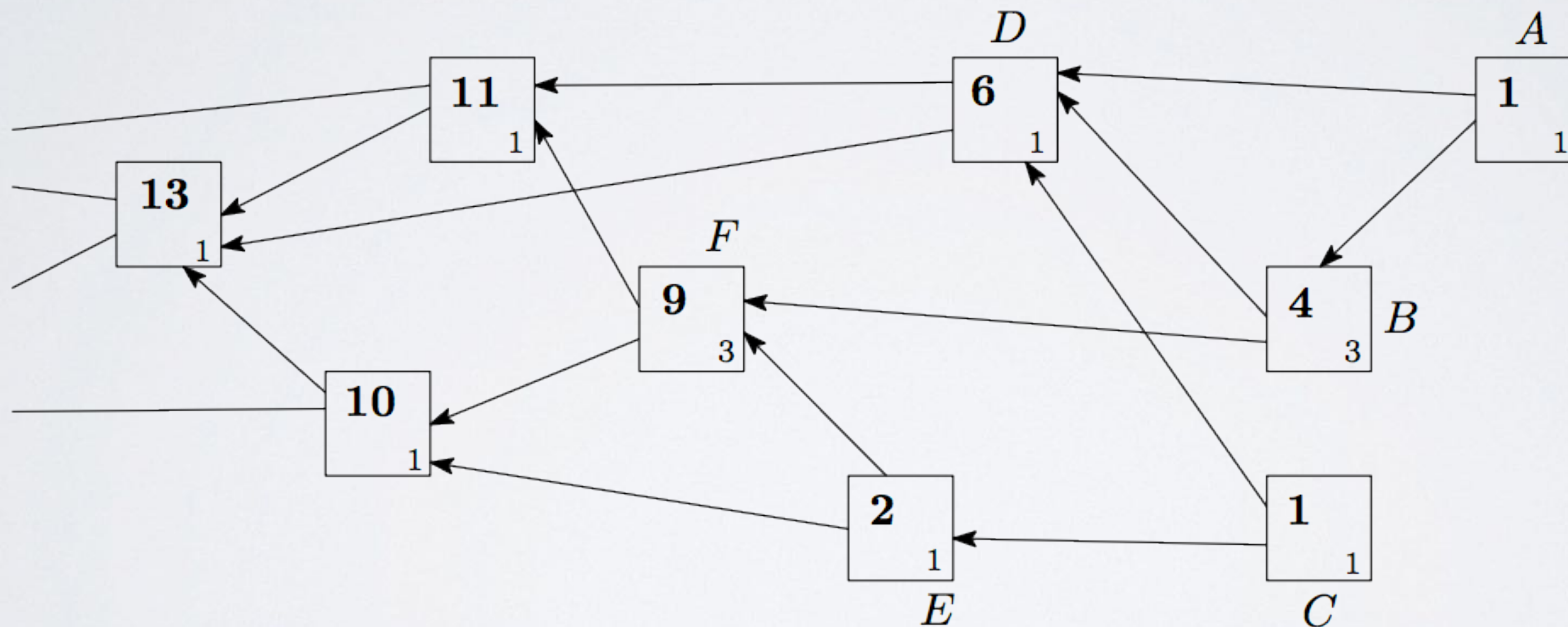
# OWN WEIGHT AND CUMULATIVE WEIGHT

- For example, transaction F is directly or indirectly approved by transactions A, B, C and E. The cumulative weight of F is  $9 = 3 + 1 + 3 + 1 + 1$ , which is the sum of the own weight of F and the own weights of A, B, C, and E.



# OWN WEIGHT AND CUMULATIVE WEIGHT

- For example, transaction D is directly or indirectly approved by transactions A, B and C. The cumulative weight of D is  $6 = 1 + 1 + 3 + 1$ , which is the sum of the own weight of D and the own weights of A, B and C.



# OWN WEIGHT AND CUMULATIVE WEIGHT

- The cumulative weight is a very important metric for transactions on its way to network approval.
- A transaction with a larger cumulative weight is more “important” than a transaction with a smaller cumulative weight.
- Each new transaction added to the tangle increases the ancestors cumulative weight by the weight of that transaction. Older transactions grows in importance over time.
- The use of cumulative weights avoid spamming and other attack styles, it is assumed that no entity can generate an abundance of transactions with “acceptable” cumulative weights in a short period of time.

# MINIMUM WEIGHT MAGNITUDE

- The Minimum Weight Magnitude (MWM) is the difficulty of Proof of Work.
- IOTA's proof of work algorithm is similar to Hashcash.
- The Minimum Weight Magnitude is the number of trailing zeros.
- A simplified explanation how Hashcash works (Lets assume MWM=4):
  - $\text{hash}(\text{transaction data} + \text{counter}) = \dots 9f86d081884c7d659$  (PoW not ok)
  - $\text{hash}(\text{transaction data} + \text{counter}) = \dots 884633bce1d660000$  (PoW ok)



# MINIMUM WEIGHT MAGNITUDE

- On the mainnet the `minWeightMagnitude` = 14 (Applies to IRI release: v1.4.1.2)
- On the testnet the `minWeightMagnitude` = 9 (Applies to IRI release: testnet-v1.4.1.2)
- Higher `minWeightMagnitude` values should be no problem but will just cause the Proof of Work to take longer unnecessarily.
- The Minimum Weight Magnitude changes, see file `Configuration.java`.  
For example:  
<https://github.com/iotaledger/iri/tree/v1.4.1.2/src/main/java/com/iota/iri/conf/Configuration.java>