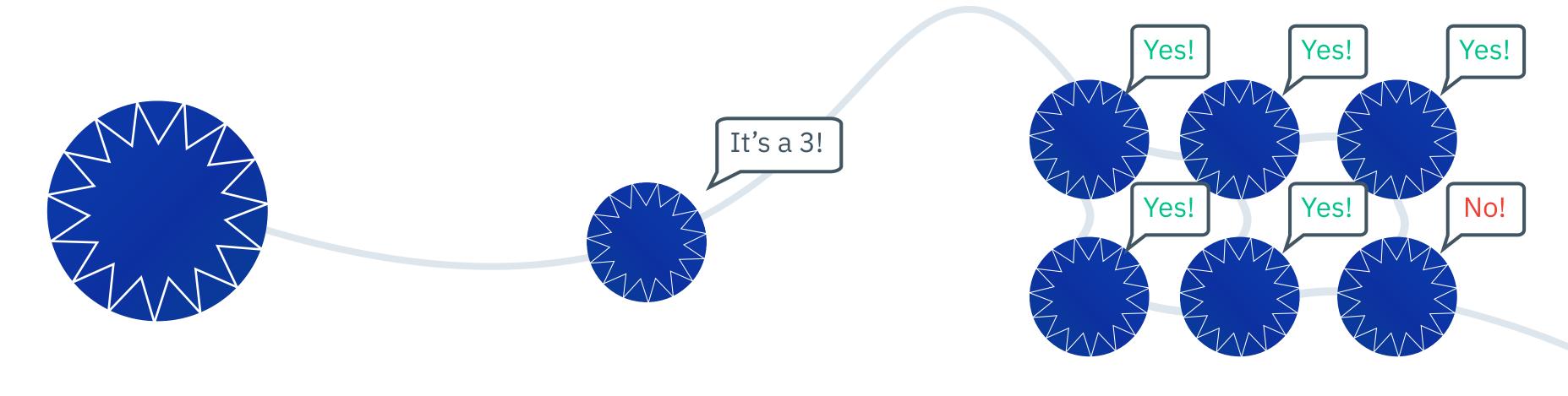


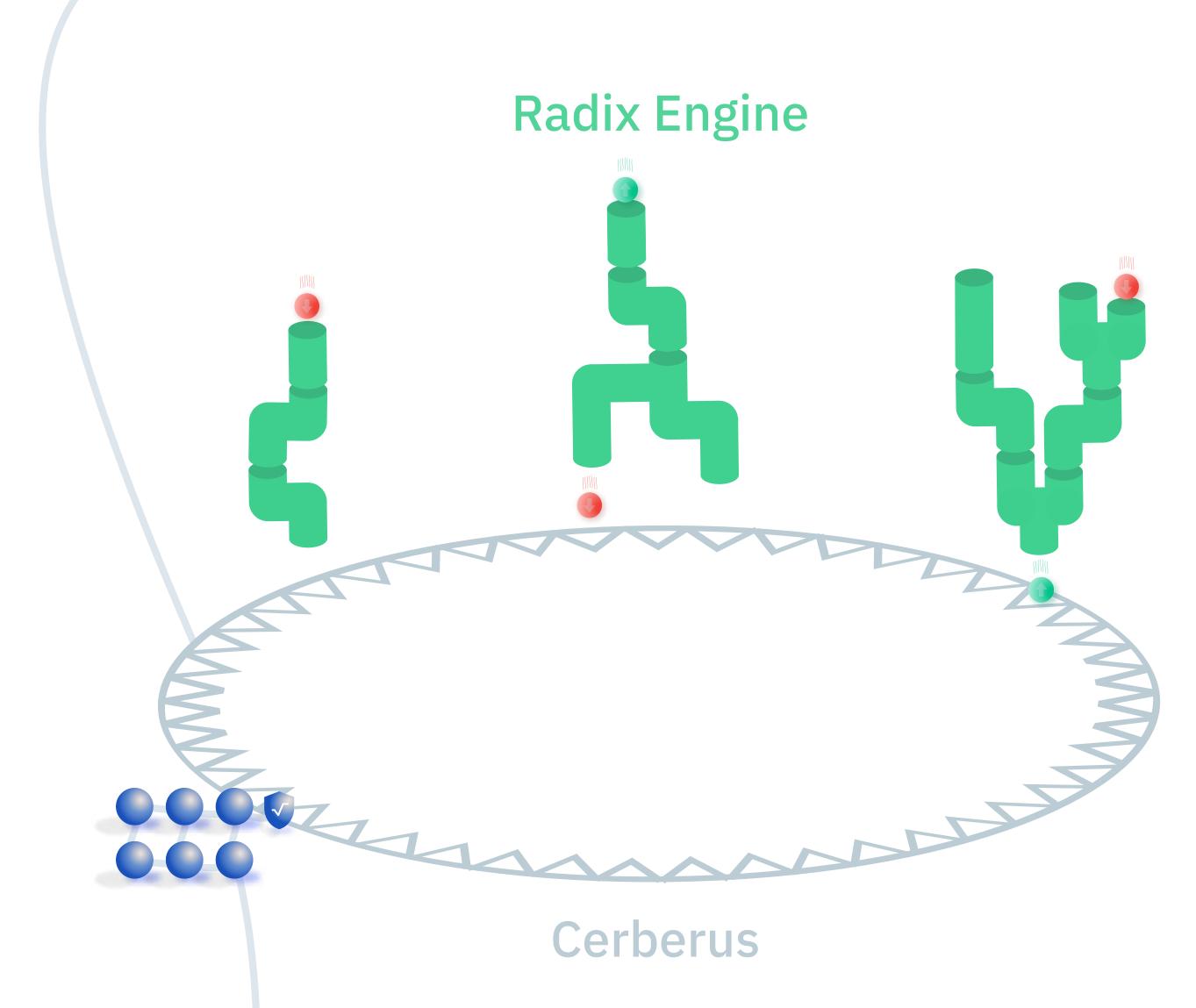
Cerberus - How Radix achieves infinite linear scalability while preserving atomic composability

What is Radix?



In essence, Radix is software for nodes.

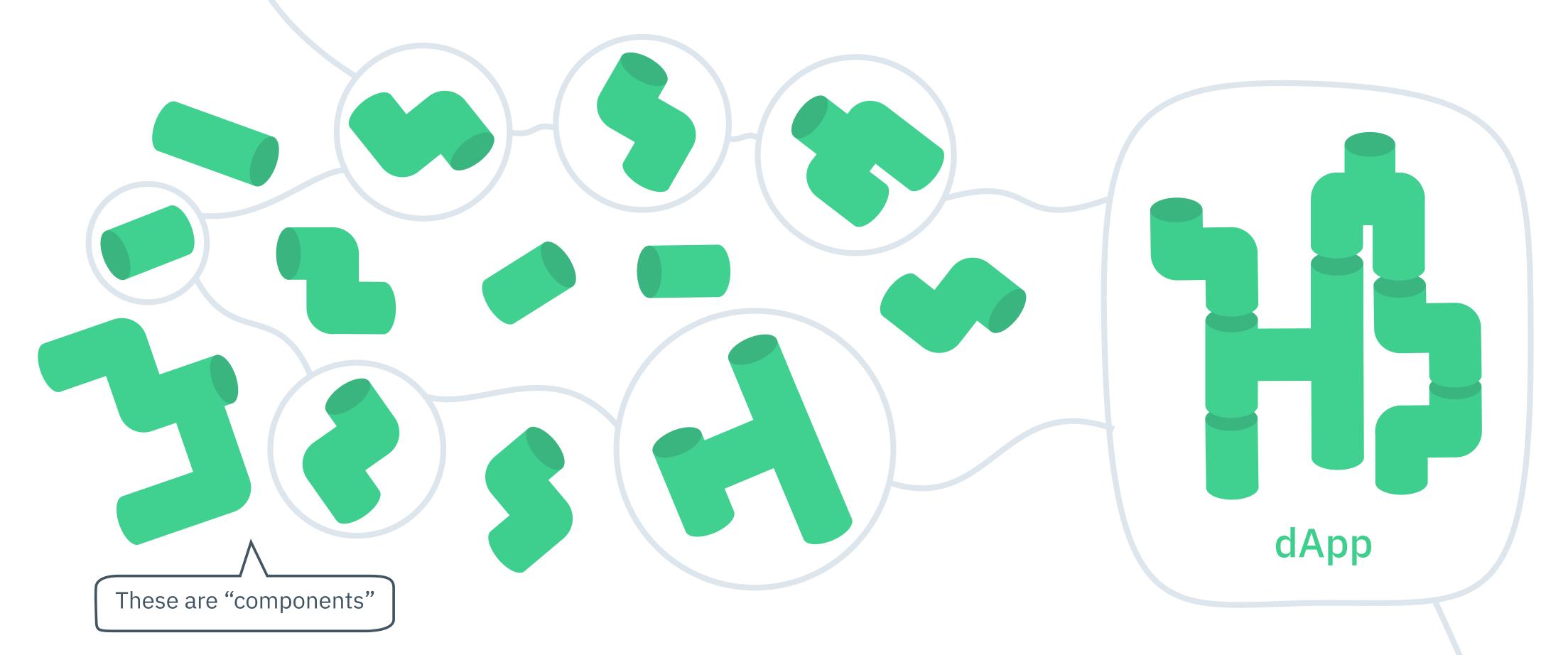
When many nodes run the Radix software, they form a network. That network is capable of agreeing or disagreeing - coming to consensus - on data. Put together, that data creates what we call a "ledger".



The Radix node software is composed of two main parts:

- Radix Engine which is Radix's
 "application layer". It includes the
 set of rules that nodes use to
 determine what can and can't be
 written to the ledger. Developers
 can use Radix Engine to write their
 own rules that combined together,
 can form decentralized
 applications.
- Cerberus which is Radix's
 "consensus layer". It includes the
 set of rules that nodes use to
 agree with one another about what
 should be committed to the ledger.
 They do this by applying the rules
 defined in the Radix Engine.

The two are inextricably linked. The Radix Engine or Cerberus don't do very much on their own - Radix needs both parts working together.



Radix Engine allows developers to create "components" of smart contract logic that can be snapped together just like lego bricks.

This allows developers to quickly, easily, and safely build decentralized applications: "dApps".

Because of this, Radix can be considered to be a "Layer 1" protocol, as it's the base layer that other applications and protocols are built on top of.

But this infographic series isn't meant to describe how Radix Engine works - that's for another time.

For now, we cover Cerberus. Specifically, the fully sharded version of Cerberus that is scheduled to launch as part of the Radix Xi'an release. For more information on the Radix roadmap, please visit https://www.radixdlt.com/

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sharded Radix Xi'an release. Please visit www.radixdlt.com for details on the Radix roadmap.