CS578: Blockchain Technology: A Software Engineering Perspective

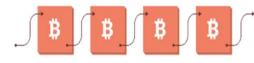
Dr. Raju Halder

Quick Review of Blockchain Technology

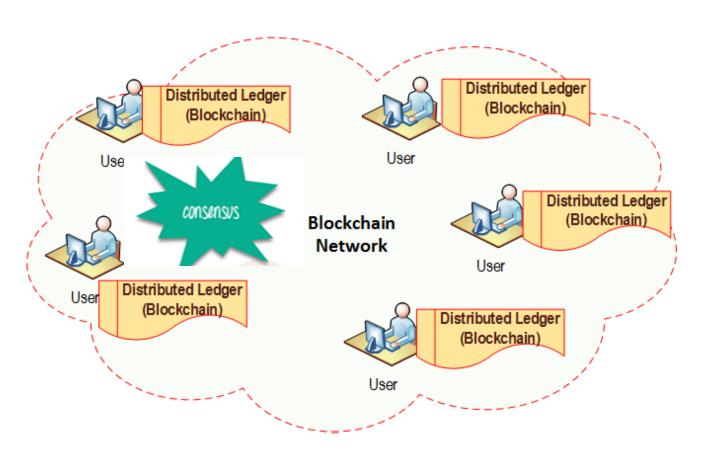
What is blockchain, and why does it matter?

- A blockchain is a historical record of transactions, much like a database
- Blocks in a chain = pages in a book.
- Each page in a book contains:
 - The text: the story
 - Equivalent to transactions in case of blockchain
 - Each page has information about itself (metadata): title of the book, chapter title, page number, etc.
 - Equivalent to transactions in case of blockchain





Blockchain Network



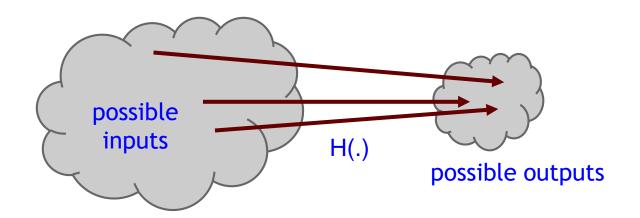
Hash function:

mathematical function

takes any string as input

fixed-size output (we'll use 256 bits)

efficiently computable (say, O(n))



One-Way Hash Functions

- M = "Elvis"
- $H(M) = ("E" + "L" + "V" + "I" + "S") \mod 26$

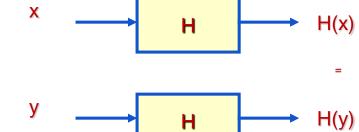
 \rightarrow H(M) = h

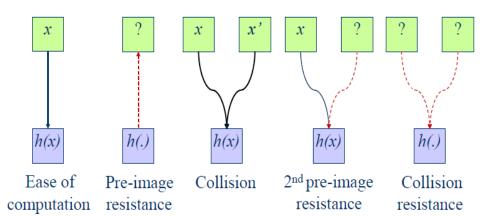
- $H(M) = (5 + 12 + 22 + 9 + 19) \mod 26$
- $H(M) = 67 \mod 26$
- H(M) = 15

Collision by Hash Function

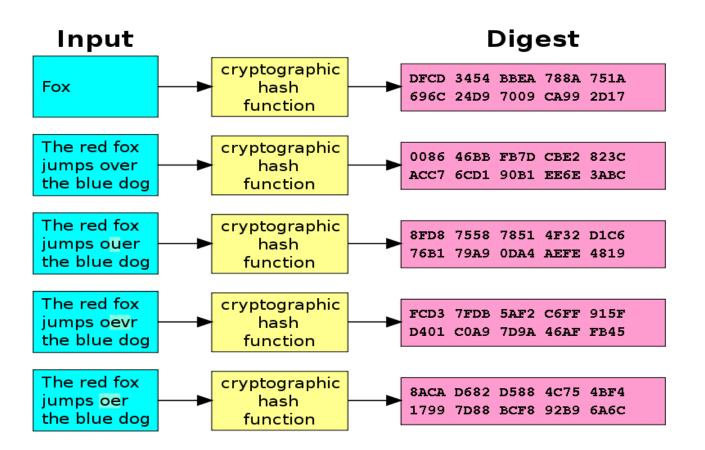
Example:

- x = "Viva"
- Y = "Vegas"
- H(x) = H(y) = 2



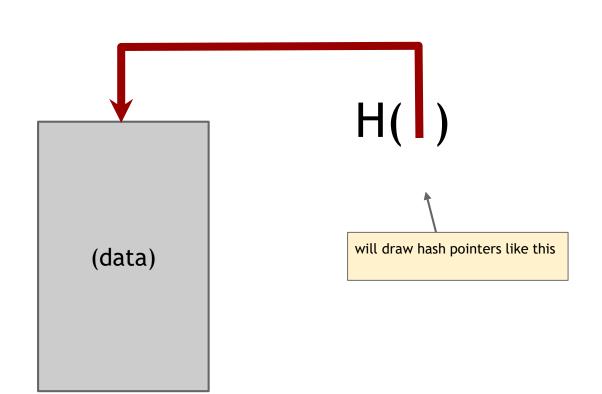


Avalanche effect on Hash

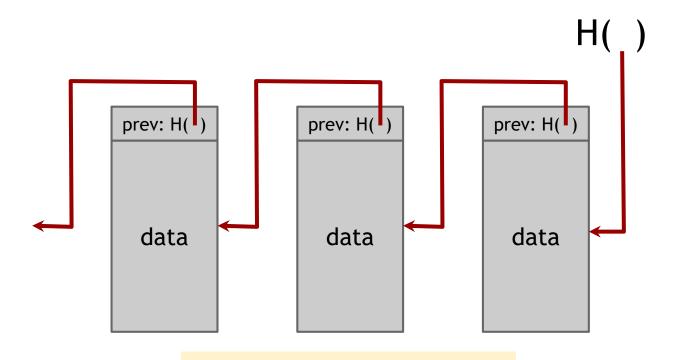


Hash Pointers and Data Structures

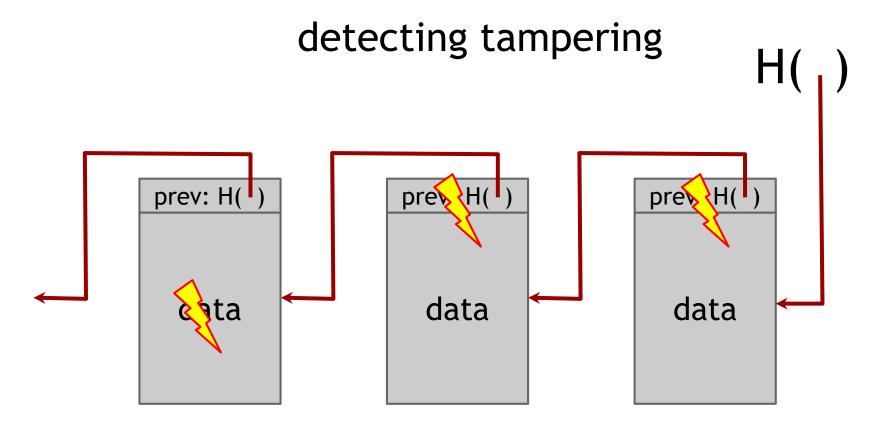
key idea:
Building Blockchain data structures with hash pointers



linked list with hash pointers = "block chain"

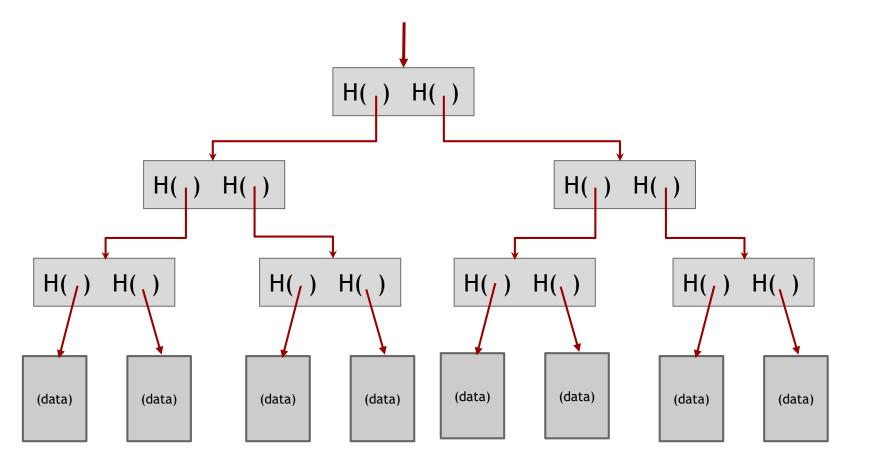


use case: tamper-evident log

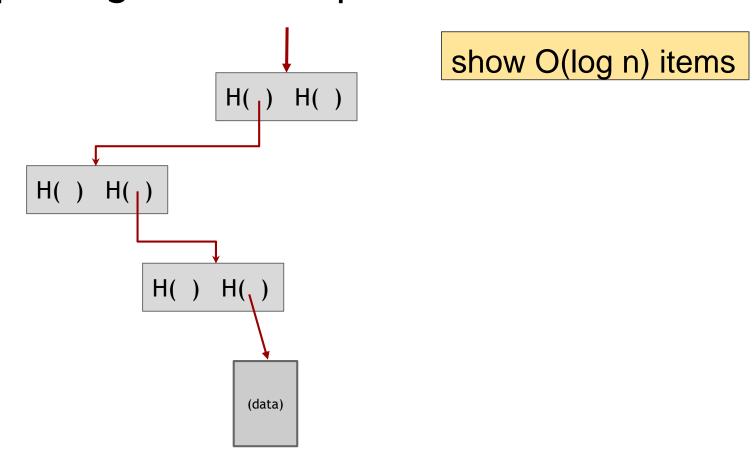


use case: tamper-evident log

binary tree with hash pointers = "Merkle tree"



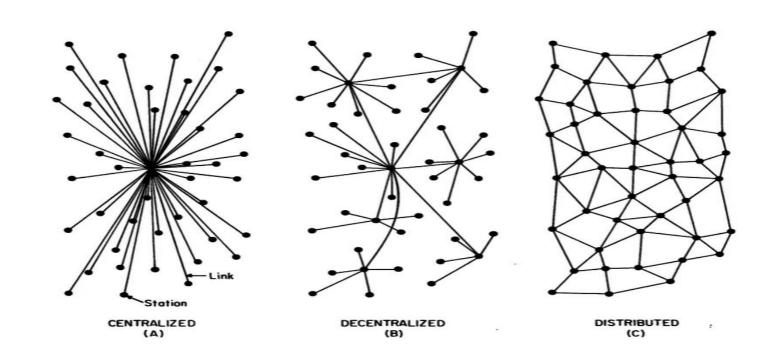
proving membership in a Merkle tree



The Bitcoin network & Distributed consensus

Centralization vs. decentralization

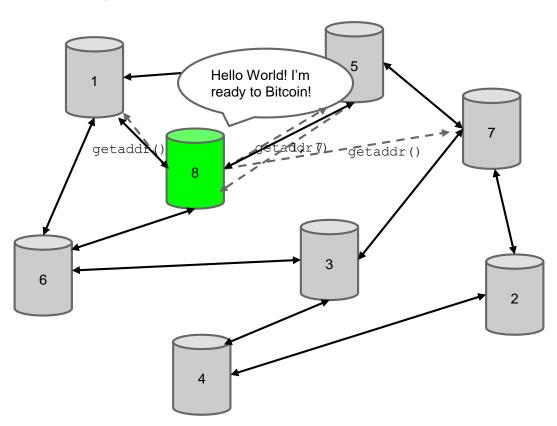
Competing paradigms that underlie many digital technologies



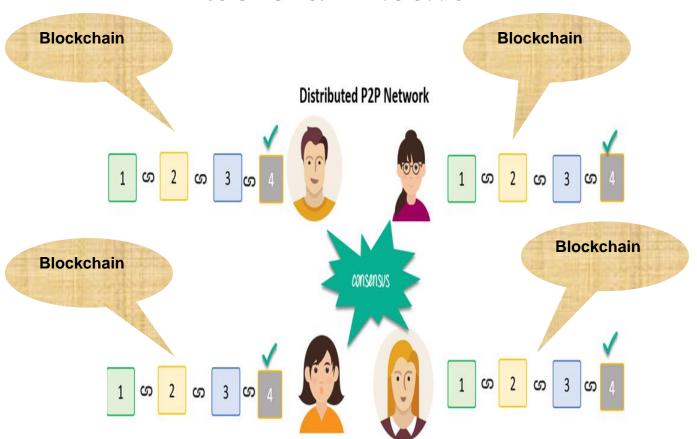
Bitcoin P2P network

- Ad-hoc protocol (runs on TCP port 8333)
- Ad-hoc network with random topology
- All nodes are equal
- New nodes can join at any time
 - Network Changes over time dynamic
- No explict way to leave network
 - Forget non-responding nodes after 3 hr

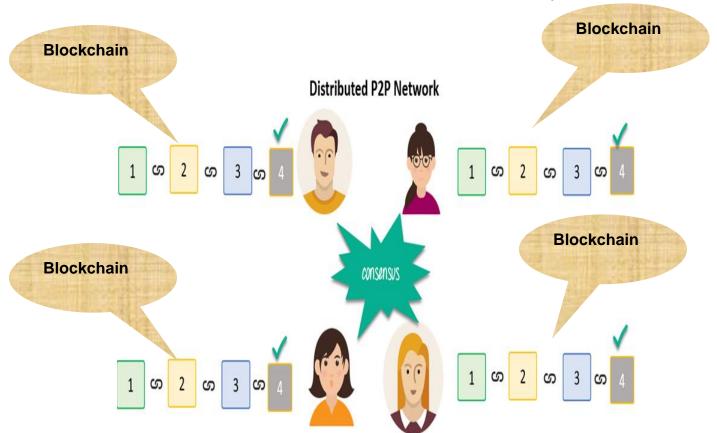
Joining the Bitcoin P2P network



Blockchain Network



How to achieve consistency?



The path to decentralization

- technology & incentive design

All Participants



Who maintains the ledger of transactions? (and how?)

Consensus

Who determines the validity of transactions to be included in the ledger?





Who creates new Bitcoins?

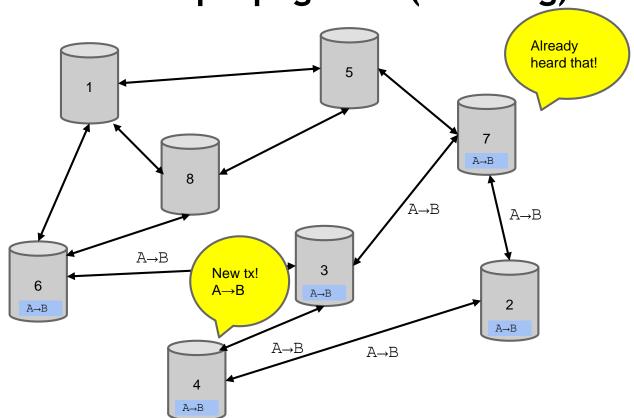
Reward for Mining

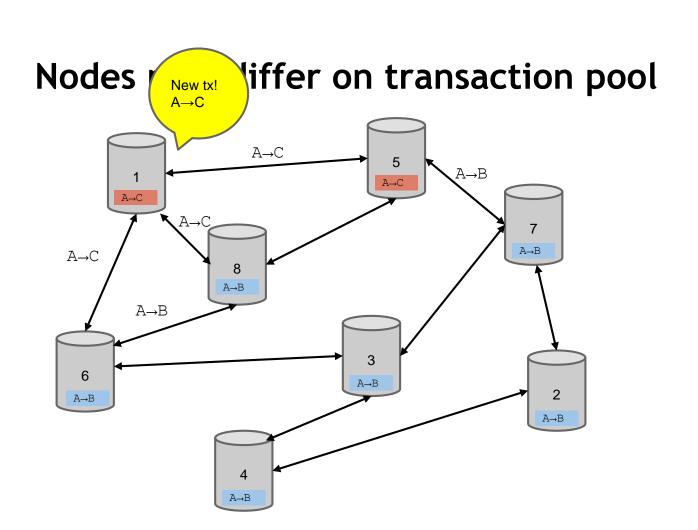
BLOCKCHAIN WORKING PRINCIPLE



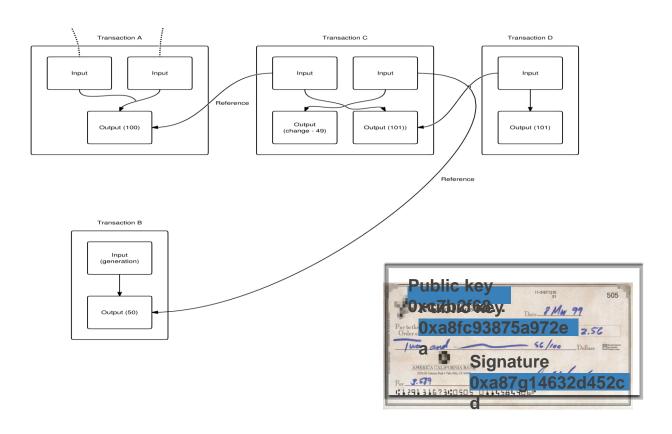
HOW THE BLOCKCHAIN WORKS?

Transaction propagation (flooding)



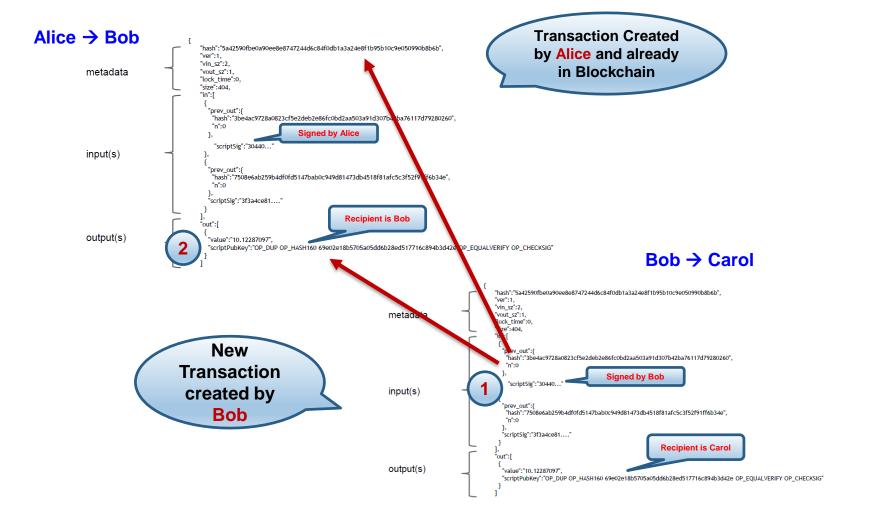


Bitcoin Transaction Structure

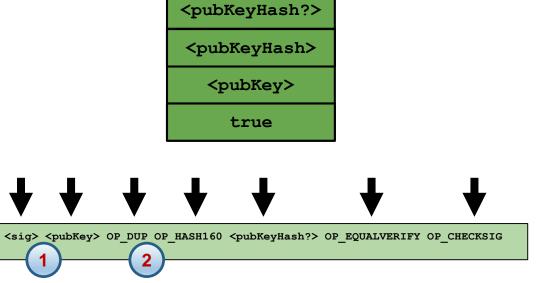


The real deal: a Bitcoin transaction

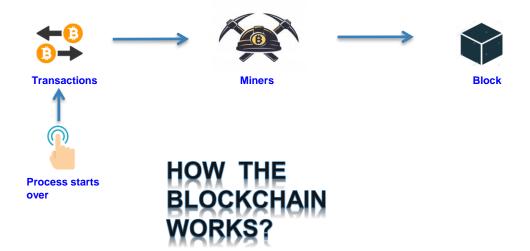
```
"hash": "5a42590fbe0a90ee8e8747244d6c84f0db1a3a24e8f1b95b10c9e050990b8b6b",
                            "ver":1,
                            "vin_sz":2,
                            "vout_sz":1,
                                                                           Owner's
                            "lock_time":0,
  metadata
                            "size":404,
                                                                         Signature
                            "in":[
                              "prev_out":{
                               "hash": "3be4ac9728a0823cf5e2deb2e86fc0bd2aa503a91d307b42ba76117d79280260",
                               "n":0
                                                                                   Owner's
                              "scriptSig": "30440..."
                                                                                 Signature
                               "prev_out":{
 input(s)
                               "hash":"7508e6ab259b4df0fd5147bab0c949d81473db4518f81afc5c3f52f91ff6b34e",
                                "n":0
                              "scriptSig":"3f3a4ce81...."
                                                                                Recipient
                            "out":[
                              "value": "10.12287097",
output(s)
                              "scriptPubKey":"OP_DUP OP_HASH160 69e02e18b5705a05dd6b28ed517716c894b3d42e OP_EQUALVERIFY
                        OP_CHECKSIG"
```



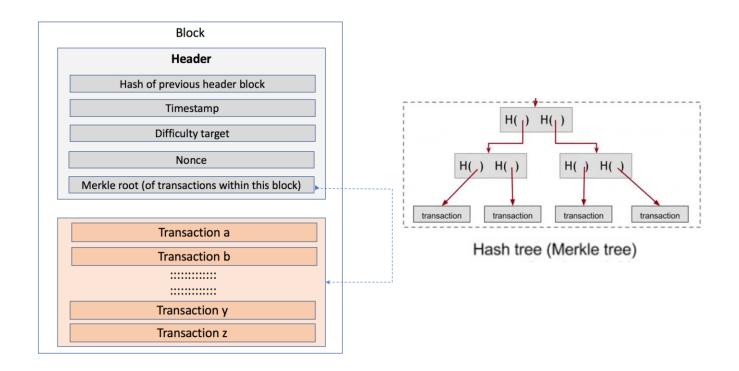
Bitcoin script execution example



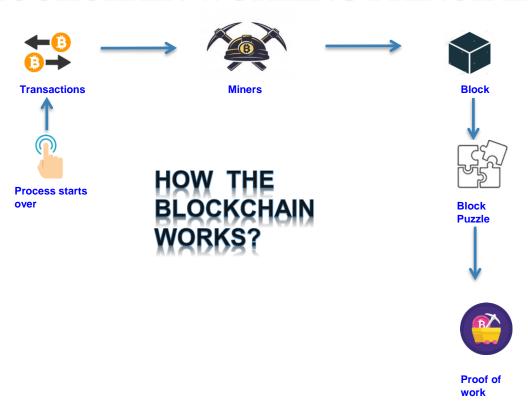
BLOCKCHAIN WORKING PRINCIPLE



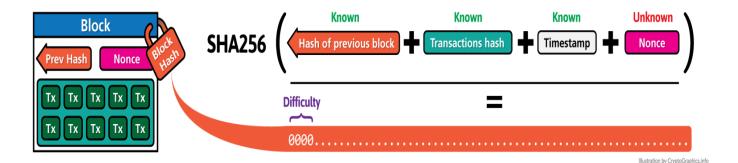
Block Structure



BLOCKCHAIN WORKING PRINCIPLE

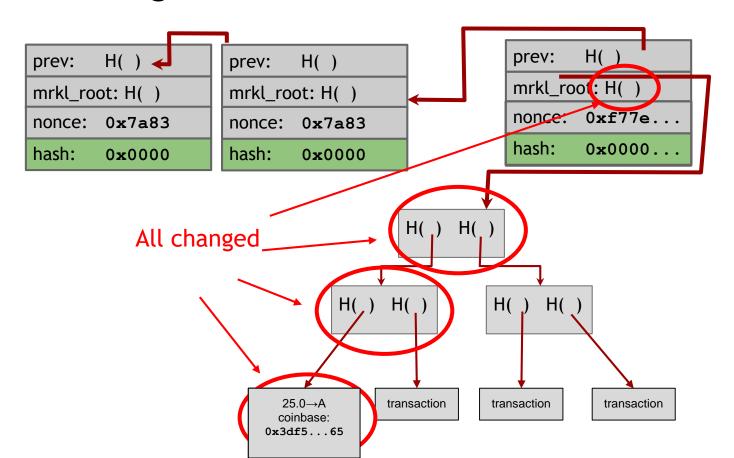


Proof of Work



1001101|| x The «only way» to compute this Find value x so that the output value so that the output starts begins with 3 zeros. with n zeros is to try at random around 2^n times. Proof of Work [Back2002]

Mining a block: Proof-of-Work







Alternative Consensus

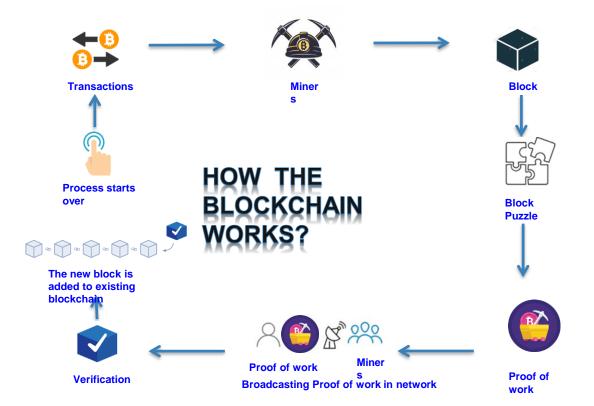
- Proof of Stake
- PBFT
- Raft







BLOCKCHAIN WORKING PRINCIPLE



Mining Bitcoins in 6 easy steps

- 1. Join the network, listen for transactions a. Validate all proposed transactions
- 2. Listen for new blocks, maintain block chain
 - a. When a new block is proposed, validate it
- 3. Assemble a new valid block
- 4. Find the nonce to make your block valid
- 5. Hope everybody accepts your new block
- **6.**Profit!

Rewards and Transaction Fees!

Bitcoin is bootstrapped

