Blockchains for Data Scientists

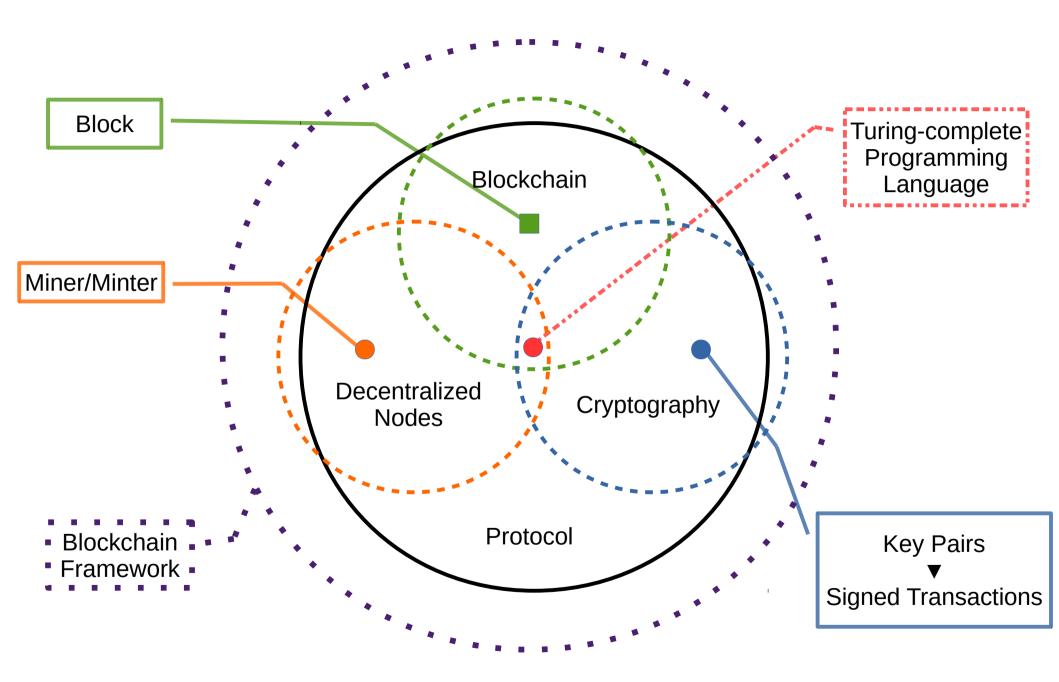
A Blockchain Primer

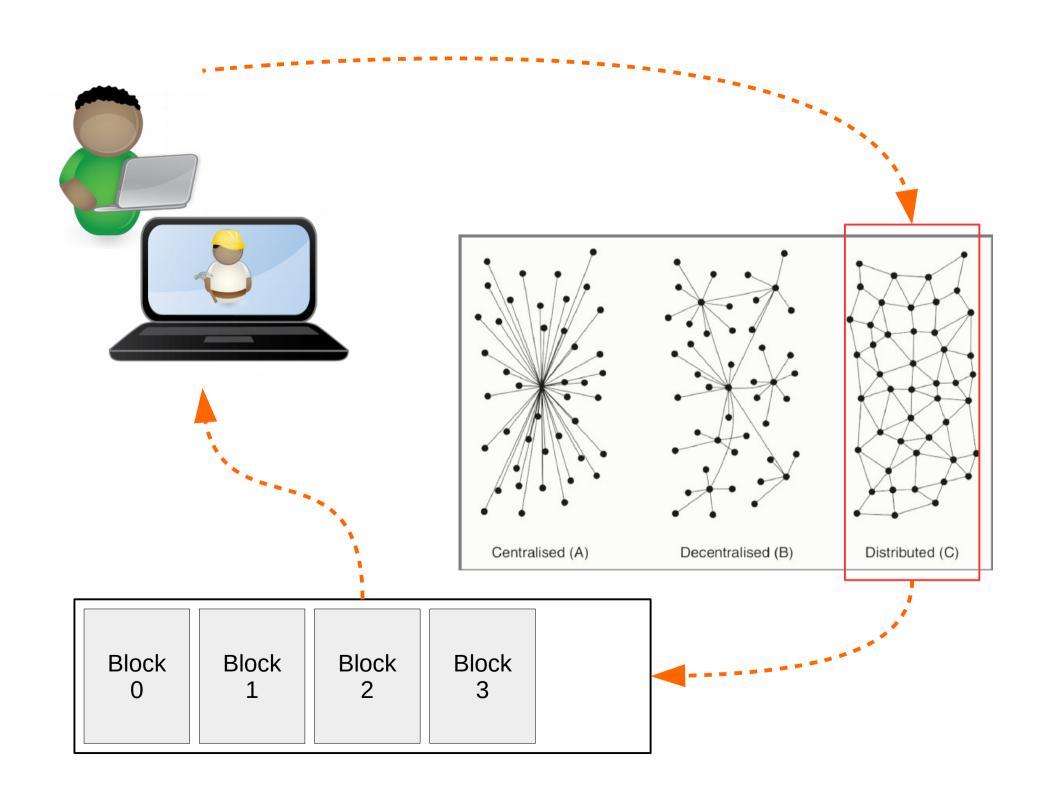
Joe Blankenship – CGRII – theJoeBlankenship.com

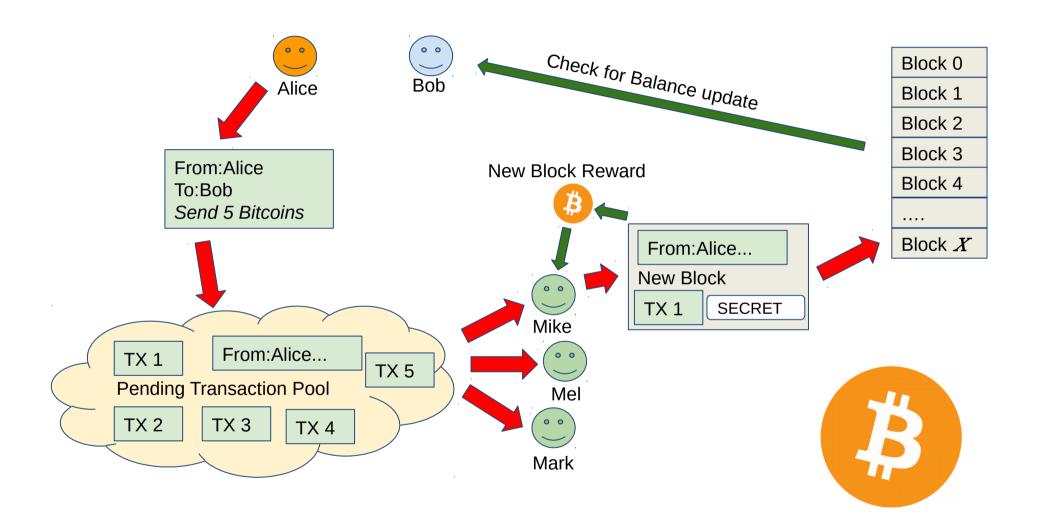
Chris Williams – PURE Money Systems

Agenda

- Understand core concepts
- Major Projects
- Algorithms and Methodologies
- Implications
- Going Forward







- Bitcoin the birth of the blockchain
 - Created by "Satoshi Nakamoto" in 2008
 - Volunteer computer network for transferring Bitcoins
 - Maximum 21 mil Bitcoins, 16.6 Mil circulating today
 - Transactions occur directly between 2 people, no middle-men
 - All accounts, balances, and transactions are public
 - Transactions take 10 min. to finalize and are not reversible





- Ethereum the Smart Contract revolution
 - Created by Vitalik Buterin in 2013 (first released in 2015)
 - The World Computer compute, communication, storage, security
 - Smart contract code lives on the blockchain; users pay others to run the code
 - No maximum amount of Ether (ETH). Currently 94.5 Million circulating
 - Fast transaction confirmation times (~15 seconds)
 - Forked in Aug 2016 to reverse a hack; Ethereum Classic (ETC) retained the hack



- HyperLedger enterprise blockchains
 - Multi-industry collaboration project started in 2015 by the Linux Foundation
 - Collaborators include every major financial institution and many tech companies
 - Private, permissioned blockchains for large companies, with arbitrary topologies
 - Intel's blockchain project is called Sawtooth, targeting IoT (mobile, sensors, etc)
 - IBM's blockchain project is called Fabric, targeting large enterprises
 - Developer tools are very mature, currently getting the most corporate interest



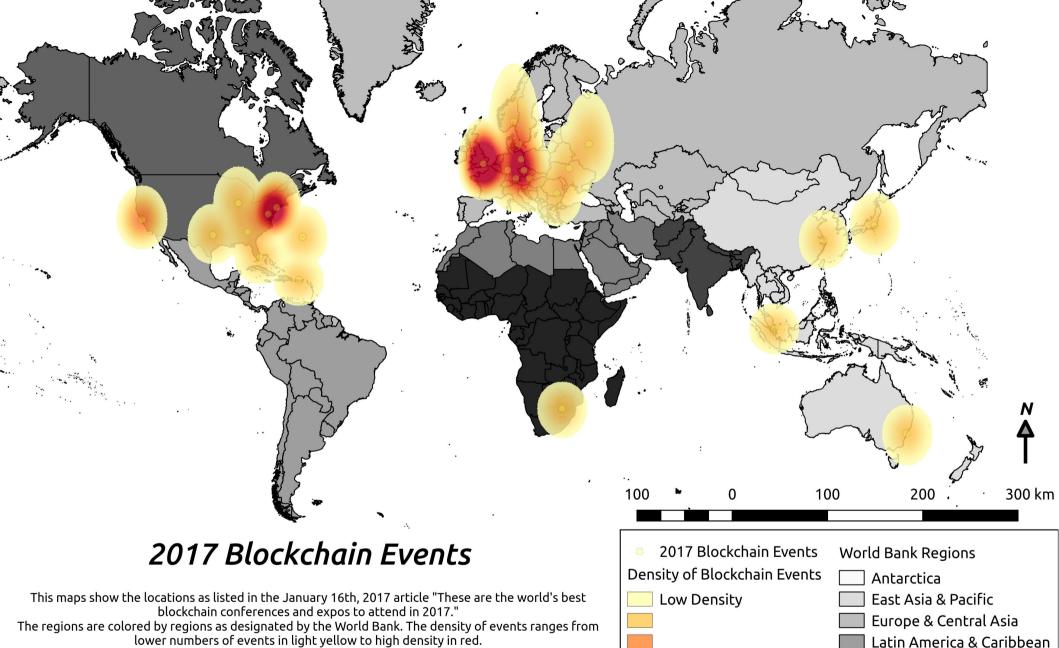


- Created by Chris Odom in 2011 and released as open source
- Currently being heavily developed by StashCrypto for voting pools
- Client-Server architecture with no blockchain and no transaction history
- Financial cryptography library for encryption, messaging, and balance tracking
- Features anonymous digital cash, smart contracts, and custom asset types
- Recommended usage as an exchange gateway, IoT clients,
- mobile clients, disposable assets, and temporary tokens

N	Namecoin	Censorship-resistant DNS	2011
7	Litecoin	silver vs Bitcoin gold	2011
•	Ripple	Near-free Paypal	2012
	Dash / Monero	Anonymous, instant transactions	2014
	CureCoin / GridCoin / PrimeCoin	Scientific Research	2014
\$ \$\$\$	Steem / Synereo	Social media platform	2015
	MaidSafe	Distributed data and web apps	2016
CASH	ZCash	Private/selective transparency	2016

Algorithms and Methodologies

- Hashing Algorithms
 - SHA encryption
 - Merkle Tree Structures
- Privacy Algorithms
 - MIT OPAL/Enigma
- Consensus/Governance Algorithms
 - Bitcoin Protocol
 - Ethereum Protocol
 - Many others
- Methodological Applications
 - Sky's the limit



High Density

Middle East & North Africa

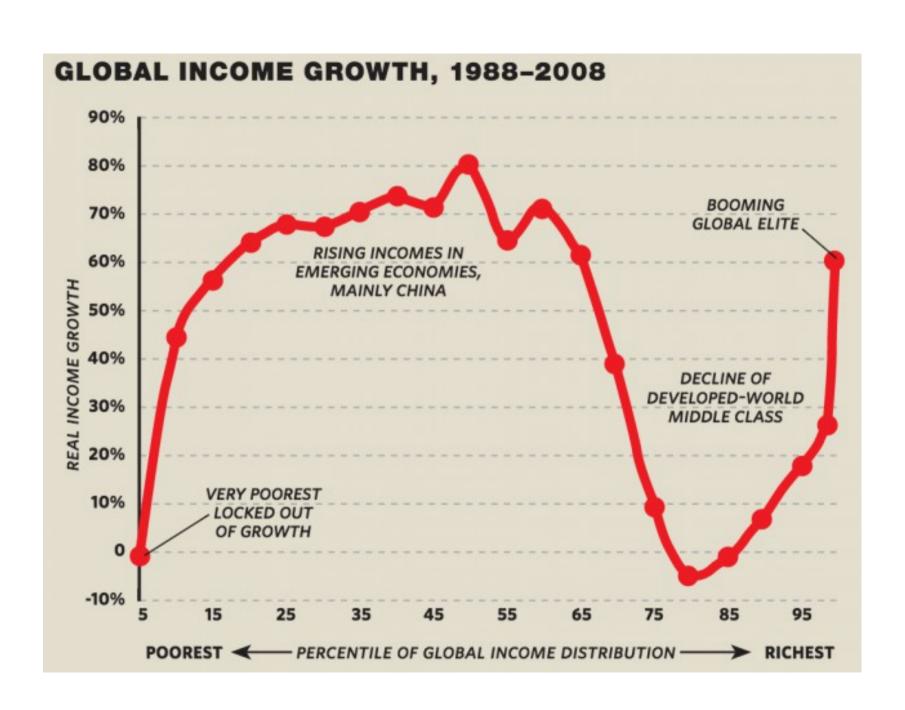
North America

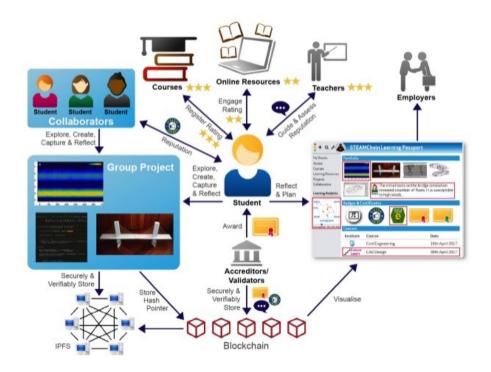
Sub-Saharan Africa

South Asia

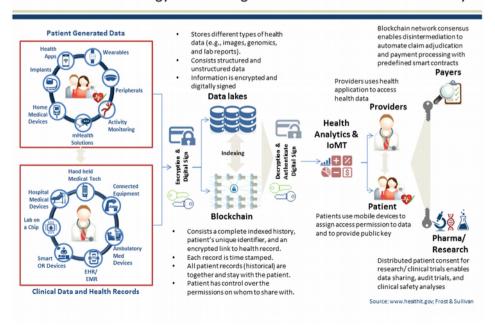
lower numbers of events in light yellow to high density in red.

Created by: Joe Blankenship Data Used: Andrew Meola/Business Insider (http://www.businessinsider.com/blockchain-conferences-2017-1); Natural Earth Country data

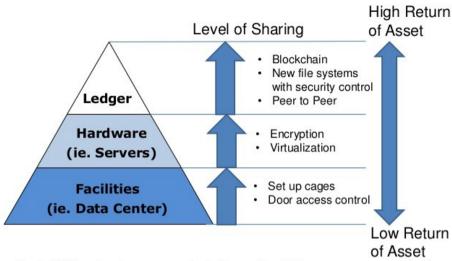




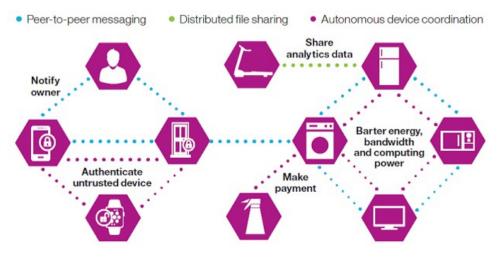
Blockchain Technology – Promising Use Cases for Healthcare Industry



Why Blockchain in Banking Industry



Quote "If there is only one computer in the world, which company you work for is defined by to which data you are permitted to access "Unquote



Implications

- Decentralization & distribution
 - Political and economic balances → Power dynamics
- Alternative Economies
 - "Middle Men"
- Speculation and Investment
- Cryptocurrency vs. Fiat vs. Credit
 - Is it money? Is it capital?
- Ethical Computation

Going Forward

- Within Existing Systems
 - See Implications
- In the future
 - Distributed, anonymous, scam-resistant currency exchanges
 - Personal currencies backed by personal value (influenced by your actions, social networks, and biofeedback)
 - Infinite forms of money based on value systems
 - Corporations/Governments will be formalized through DAO governance (liquid democracy)
 - Individual forms of government participating in multiple micro-governance actions
 - "Micro-employment" where most work tasks are available to everyone and payment is based on results

Thanks!

Glossary

- Blockchain
 - a new type of database for storing transactions (series of blocks)
- Miner
 - a computer with special software that packages transactions into blocks to collect rewards
 - Proof of Work vs. Proof of Stake
- Cryptofinance
 - financial tasks guaranteed using strong cryptography
- Cryptocurrency
 - A currency system, secured by cryptography (keys, hashes)
- Wallet
 - Software on your computer storing private keys for your accounts
- Smart Contract
 - Code in accounts used to control transactions
- DAO/DAC
 - Decentralized Autonomous Organization/Corporation

Sources

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