Blockchain Credentials and Introduction to Ethereum

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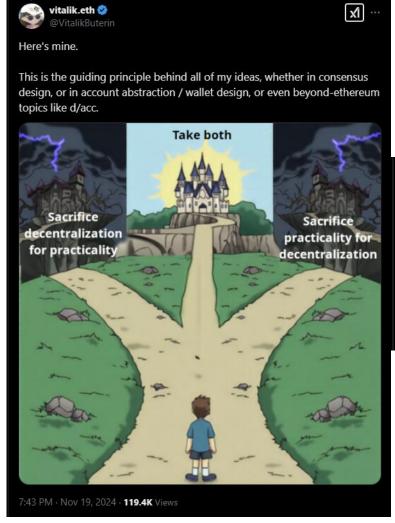
Outlines

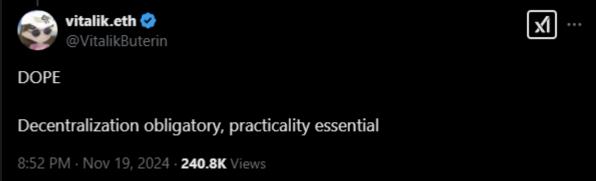
- Why use blockchain?
- Blockchain credentials
- Introduction to Ethereum
- Mini workshop: using blockchain explorer with Etherscan
 - Basic features of blockchain explorer
 - Read blockchain transaction

Why use blockchain?

- Blockchain properties:
 - Decentralized
 - Transparent
 - Immutability
- Public?
 - What data safe to put into public space? (encrypted or plain text)
 - Do we need monetary feature? (payment system)
- Private/permissioned?
 - Do we need monetary feature?
 - Do we want full ownership of data?
- Can we do some trade-off?
 - L2-blockchain: start slightly centralized (decentralize on architecture)

Decentralization Obligatory





Blockchain Credentials

- Blockcerts
 - Open standard for blockchain credentials.
 - Open source, every one can verify credential.
- Why we need blockchain credential?
 - Decentralize verification
 - Ownership of credential
 - Prevent fraud
- Require credential issuer to disclose their signature.

Verify Certificate



Step 1 of 5... Computing SHA256 digest of local certificate [DONE]

Step 2 of 5... Fetching hash in OP_RETURN field [DONE]

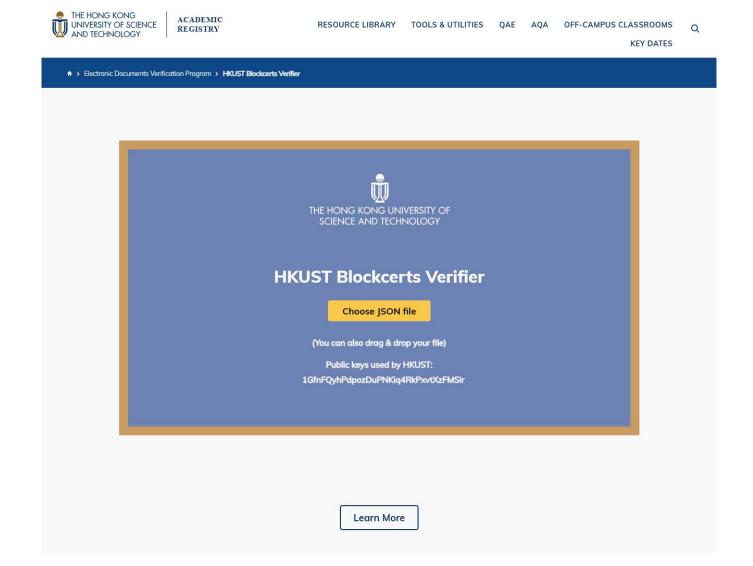
Step 3 of 5... Comparing local and blockchain hashes [PASS]

Step 4 of 5... Checking Media Lab signature [PASS]

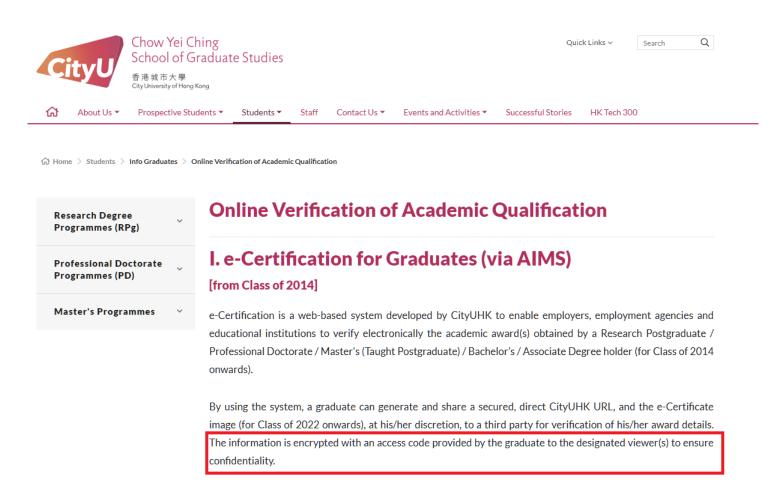
Step 5 of 5... Checking not revoked by issuer [PASS]

Success! The certificate has been verified.

HKUST Blockcert



CityU e-Certification



e-Certificate images will normally be available on the system two weeks from the graduation date.

What the challenges?

- How can certificate holder prevent leak of access?
 - In HKUST Blockcert and CityU, anyone with JSON and access code can view the certificate.
- Decentralize verification
- Decentralize certificate issuing
- Scope
 - Type of academic institution: university, secondary school?
- Ideal solution:
 - Use blockchain account (wallet) to send "credentials"
 - Can everyone manage blockchain account?
- Trade-off?
 - Credentials hold by trusted platform



- CyberCert is Cyberport initiative for e-Certification platform for local academic institution.
- Currently launch for limited users.
- Features:
 - Certificate holder can track and manage access restriction to share certificate.
 - Academic institution can issue certificate through the platform.

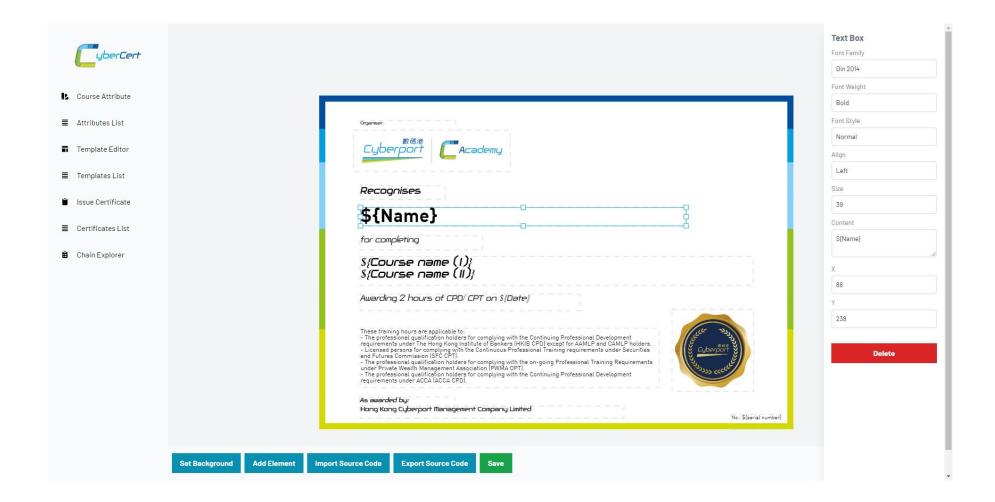
CyberCert Design Overview

- Decentralization on roadmap
 - Getting academic institution on-board
- Permissioned blockchain: Hyperledger
 - Full ownership of data for privacy. Certificate may have private information.
 - Not require any monetary features.
 - Open source.

CyberCert Homepage



Certificate Template



Certificate Preview



Ethereum

- Proof-of-Work (PoW) to Proof-of-Stake (PoS) in 2022.
- In PoS, instead of mining, user vote for validator to propose the block.
- Block is produced in 1 **slot**.
- In each **slot** (**12 seconds**), one validator is randomly selected to be a block proposer, who can create new block.
- In each slot, a committee of validators is randomly selected, who vote to support/deny validity of the block.
- 1 epoch = 3 2 slots = 6.4 minutes.
- Transaction finality takes 2 epochs (~13 minutes).
- Q: why not make it faster block time?

Ethereum Accounts

- There are 2 types of Ethereum account:
 - Externally-owned account (EOA)
 - Account controlled by public/private keypair.
 - Contract account
 - Account of contract deployed to Ethereum network.
 - Doesn't have private key. Controlled by logic of smart contract code.
 - Example: multi-signature wallet
 - Multi-signature wallet
 - Wallet with multiple owners
 - To perform operation such *deposit* and *withdraw*, require N of M signatures (approval) for owner to execute. Example: Withdraw 1 ETH require 3 signatures from available 5 owners.

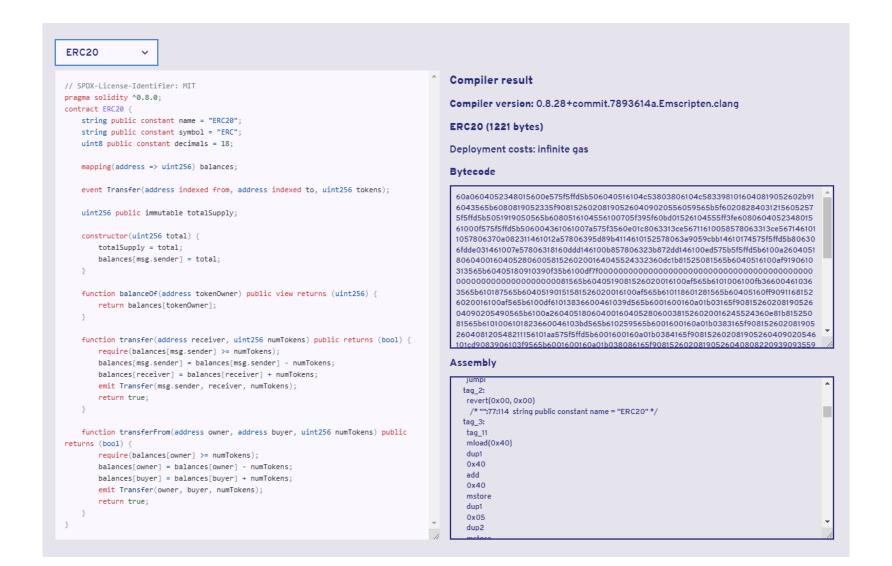
Gas

- Gas refers to the unit that measures the amount of computational effort required to execute specific operations on the Ethereum network.
- The gas fee is the amount of gas used to do some operation, multiplied by the cost per unit gas. The fee is paid regardless of whether a transaction succeeds or fails.
- With gas, it will prevent infinite loops and computational waste.

Smart Contract

- Small, autonomous application run on Ethereum Virtual Machine (EVM)
- Programming language:
 - Solidity (C++, Javascript-like)
 - Vyper (Python-like)
- The smart contract code will be interpreted into *machine code* that can be execute by EVM.
- Executing the code will incur additional gas (unit) in transaction.
- Smart contract has function and storage.
- Q: what are smart contract limitations?
- A: One of limitations, smart contract cannot read/access external information (today's weather, stock price, etc).

Smart Contract: Example

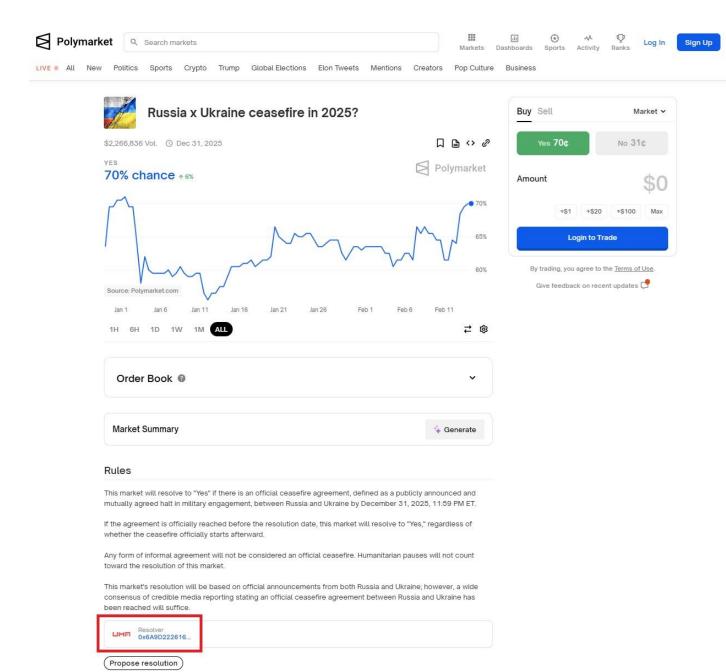


Smart Contract: ERC-20

- ERC-20 is standard of fungible token contract.
- ERC-20 token doesn't have real value until listed on crypto exchange
- Why use standard? Interoperability
 - Token can be listed in multiple crypto exchange.
 - Seamless contract to contract interaction.

Smart Contract: Oracles

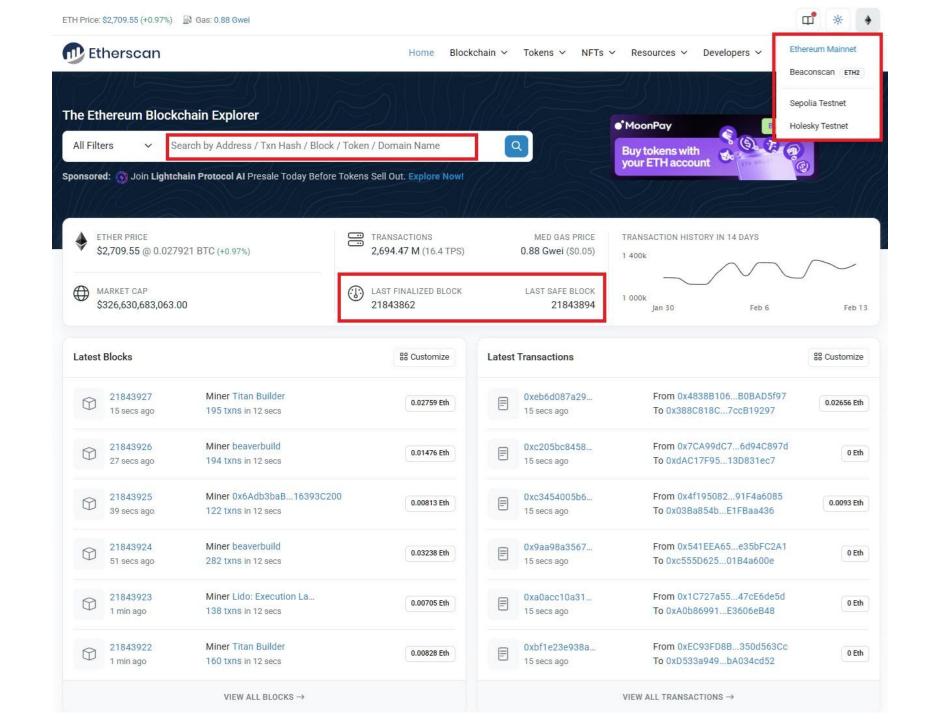
- By default, smart contract cannot read off-chain (external) information (weather, stock price, etc) to process.
- Oracles source off-chain information to allow smart contract to use external information.
- Example: Polymarket
 - Prediction market for betting on future events.



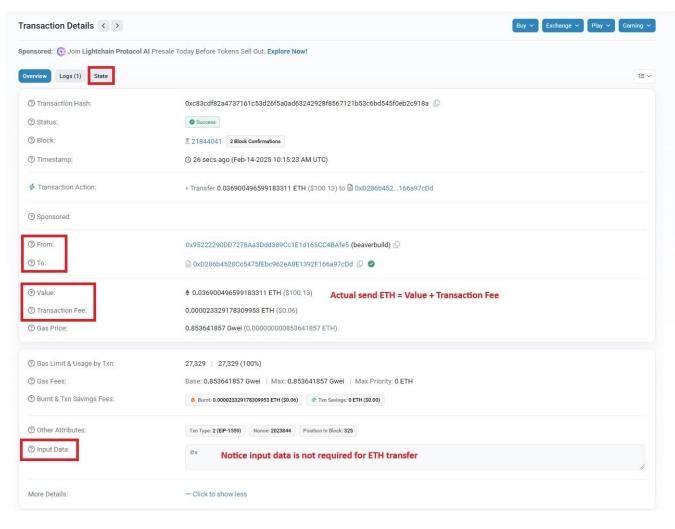
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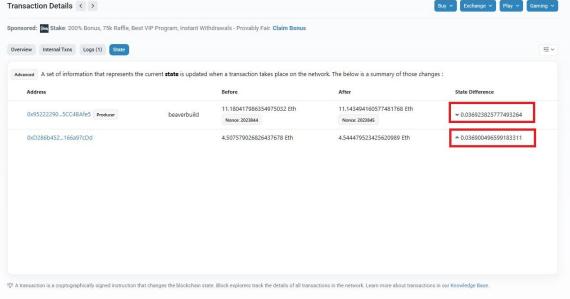
Mini Workshop: Using Blockchain Explorer with Etherscan

- Introduction of features and network (mainnet, beacon chain, and test-net)
- Read basic transaction information: tx status, gas, calldata
- Read public smart contract

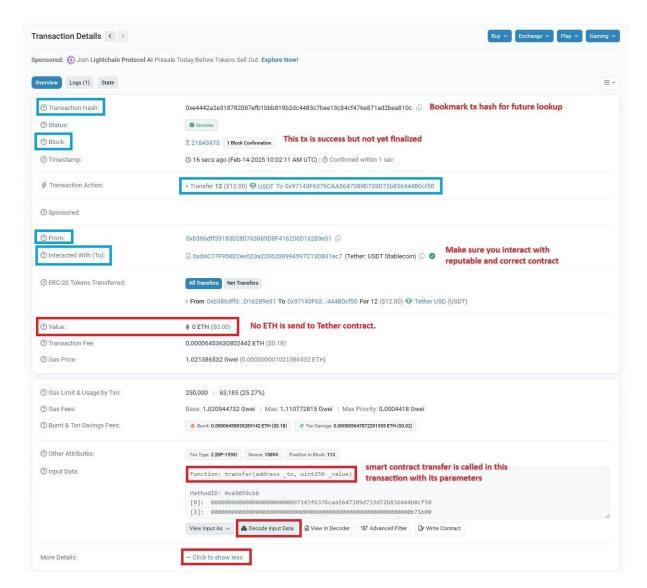


Transaction: Send ETH





Transaction: Interact with Contract



Exercises: Blockchain Explorer

- How to find genesis transactions?
 - Genesis transaction is first transaction on blockchain
- Which address hold most of Tether USDT token?
 - Tether USDT is ERC-20 for stablecoin
 - Stable coin is token that value pegged to real asset, in USDT 1 token = \$1.
- How to get first transaction of Tether USDT?

Refences

- https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/consensusmechanisms/pos/#transaction-execution-ethereum-pos
- https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/oracles/

Q&A

• Questions?