(Introduction of Mt.Gox)

Mt.Gox, launched in 2010 by US programmer Jed McCaleb.  Ma.Gox was a bitcoin exchange in Japan. It was the largest bitcoin exchange in the world, handled over 70% of all bitcoin transactions all over the world. At the end of February 2014, it was bankrupted because they get hacked and they suffered a great loss.

(Introduction of whole event)

Let's take a look at the whole timeline of this event.

On February 7, 2014, Mt. Gox stopped all Bitcoin withdrawals, claiming that it was only suspending withdrawal requests "to gain a clear technical understanding of the currency process."

On February 10, 2014, Mt.Gox claimed that it had lost more than 850,000 BTC. That same week, a leaked company document claimed that hackers attacked Mt. Gox and they stole 744,408 belonging to Mt. Gox customers, as well as 100,000 bitcoins belonging to Mt.Gox.

On 24 February 2014, the exchange suspended all trading and closed the website.

On February 28, Mt. Gox filed for bankruptcy protection in Japan and two weeks later in the United States.

(Reason we use data bigger than 15BTC)

Mt.Gox sustained a large loss of Bitcoins, and this loss should be reflected in the transaction data or blockchain data. We want to confirm if the theft involved large bitcoin flows during a short period of time. To reduce the size of dataset when we draw graph, we will focus more on the transaction data which the transaction more than 15 BTC. This help us to simplify the graph sets and to discover large currency flows more efficient.

(Time period we choose)

According to the Mt.Gox incident timeline, Mt.Gox stopped all Bitcoin withdrawals on February 7, 2014. Since the theft can't occur after the suspension of withdrawals, so we choose to analyze what happened before February 7, 2014. Thus, our analysis started with graph edges with the timestamp ......... and ended at the timestamp ......... Figure ? is our visualization graph of transaction.