

COMP4901W - Introduction to Blockchain,  
Cryptocurrencies and Smart Contract  
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## Contents

|          |                                 |          |
|----------|---------------------------------|----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Lecture1</b>                 | <b>1</b> |
| 1.1      | Properties of hasing: . . . . . | 1        |
| 1.2      | Applications: . . . . .         | 1        |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Lecture3</b>                 | <b>2</b> |
| 2.1      | Merkle tree . . . . .           | 2        |

# 1 Lecture1

## 1.1 Properties of hasing:

1. collision-resistant:  $h(x) \neq h(y)$  for  $x \neq y$
2. hiding: can't find  $x$  s.t.  $h(x) = y$

## 1.2 Applications:

1. finding files
2. ledger with pointers
3. commitment scheme

bidding protocol: for security reasons

- (a) highest bid can be found
- (b) no player can change the bid after seeing others' bid
- (c) auditability (i.e. auditor won't change the deals)

steps:

- (a) compute  $h(b_i + n_i)$  for each player and choose a random number  $n_i$  from large domain
- (b) player publishes the hash (commit)
- (c) player publish the bid and  $n_i$  for others to hash and verify (reveal)

## 2 Lecture3

### 2.1 Merkle tree

Protocol:

1. reclaim once
2. message is short(const)
3. deposit can be taken back
4. message doesnt leak
5. proof  $p_i$  is provided and can be decoded