



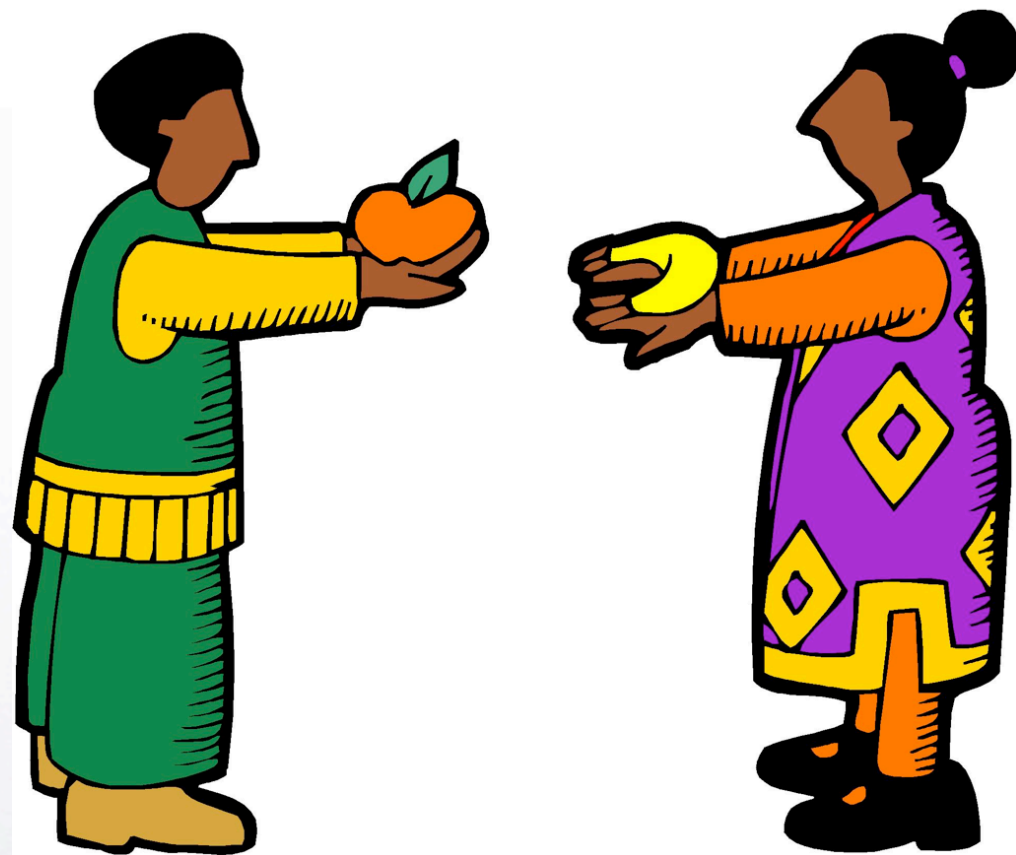
Cryptocurrencies

Aggelos Kiayias



Historical:

- Stage I : barter





Commodity Money



grain



- Stage 2, some goods are elevated into money.

shells



gold

pepper





Standard Coins

- 700 BC, in Greece, first known standardized coins.
(~ concurrently India, China)



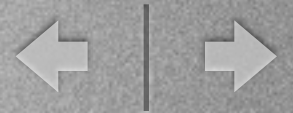
Athens 10 drachma coin:
~450 BC





Paper money

- Bank issues notes which is representative of value (but has almost no intrinsic value).
- Gold standard: the bank notes are in some direct correspondence with gold stored in the bank.



Plastic Money



- Bank issues card with account information
- Possible security features:
 - smartcard: integrated circuit that may execute cryptographic operations.
- Card can be used to authorize transactions to/from account.



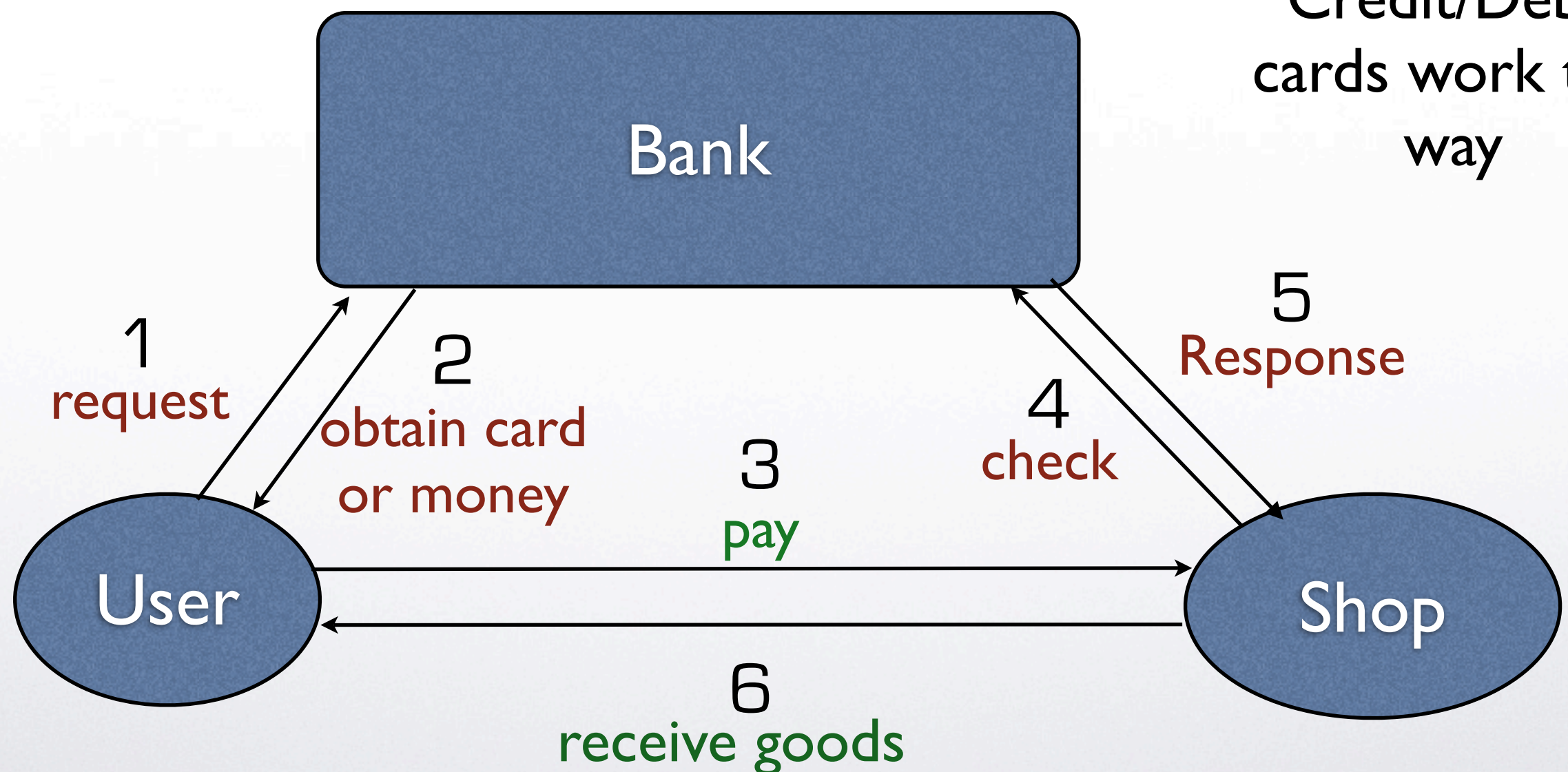
Online payment systems

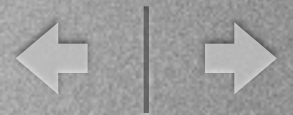
- How do you prevent double-spending?



Centralized Systems

Credit/Debit cards work this way





Cryptocurrency Principles

- **Trust Distribution**: no entity controls the minting of money.
- **Scarcity**: there may be a limited amount of money.
- **Difficulty**: minting requires effort. *Cryptographic guarantee.*
- **Verifiability**: transactions are indisputable.
- **Efficiency and Scalability.**
- **Pseudonymity/Anonymity/Traceability**: ability or inability to track or classify transactions.

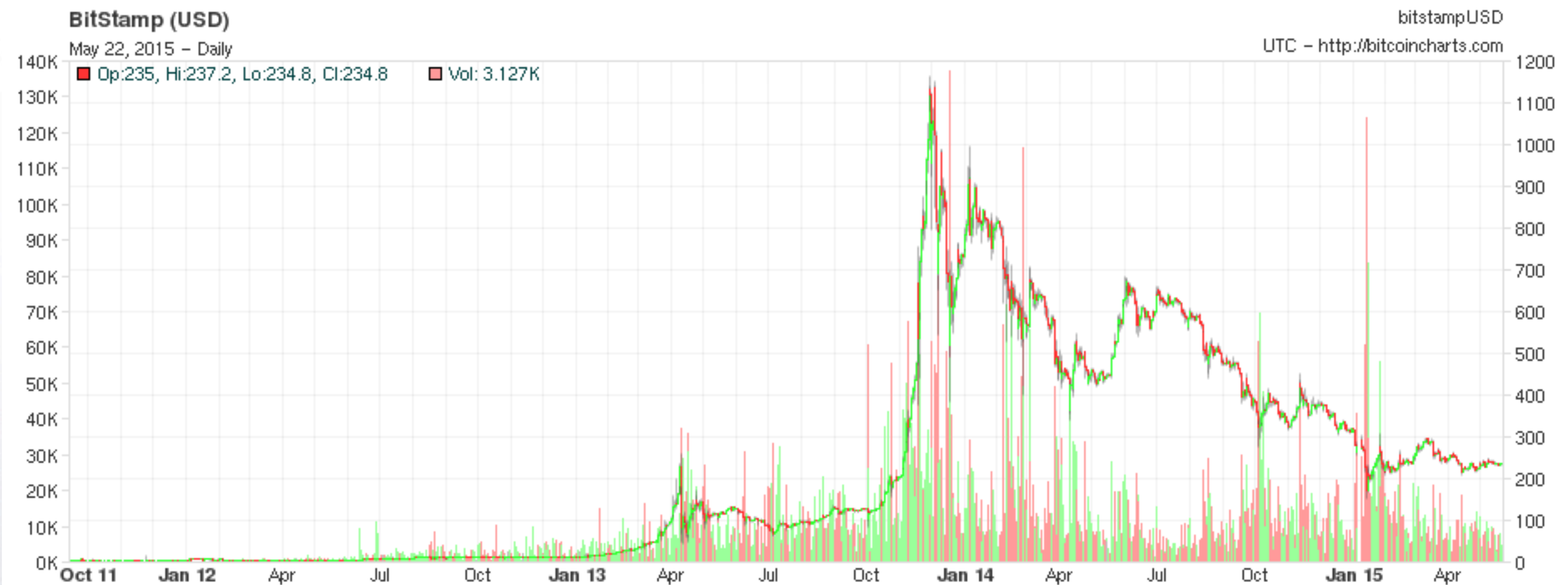


Bitcoin

- Bitcoin P2P network starts on Jan 2009.
- Relies on proofs of work.
- It distributively maintains a public ledger that keeps track of all transactions.
- Pseudonymous.
- Fixed amount of bitcoin (~21M).

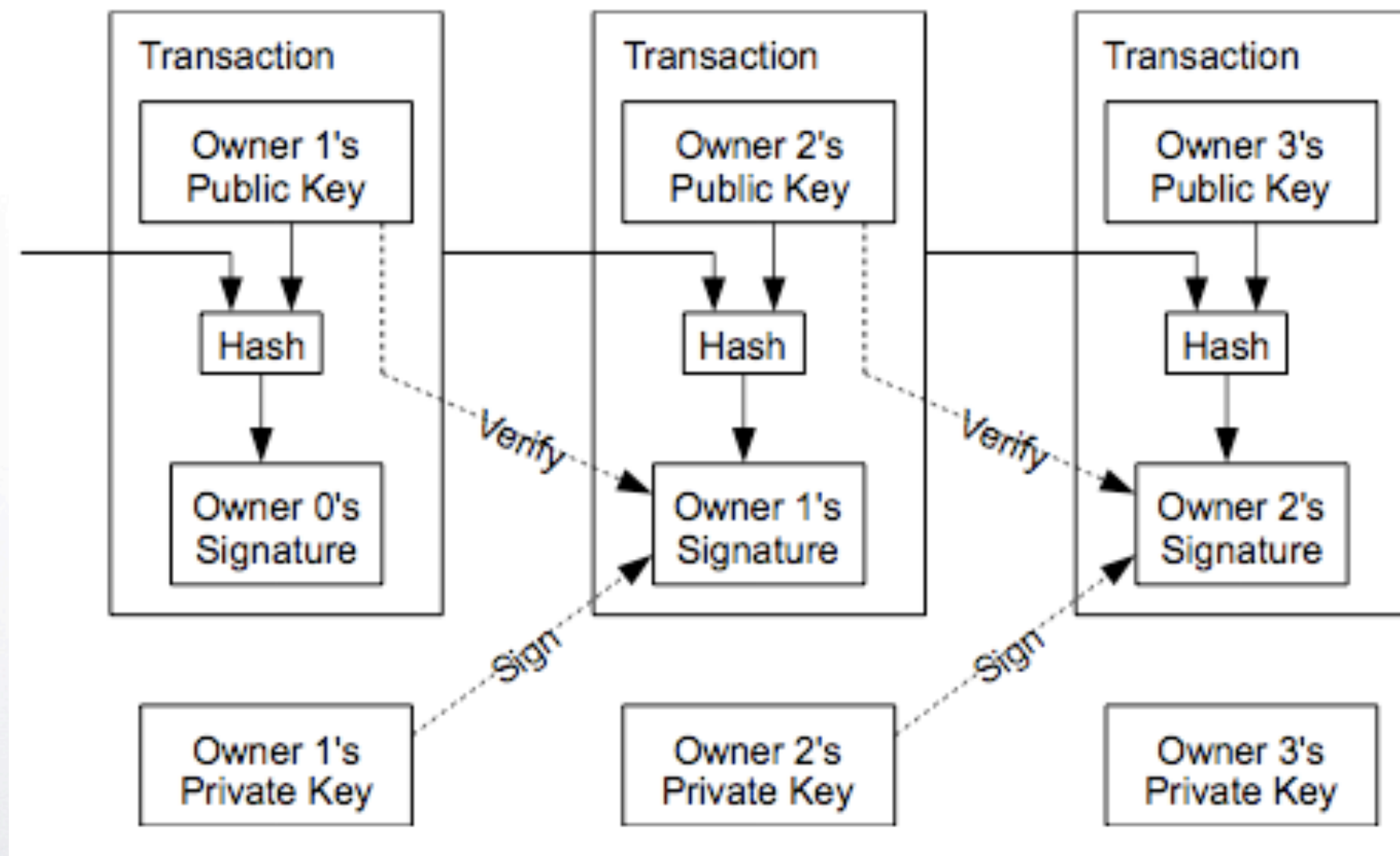


Bitcoin vs. \$

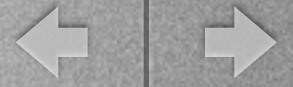




BitCoins

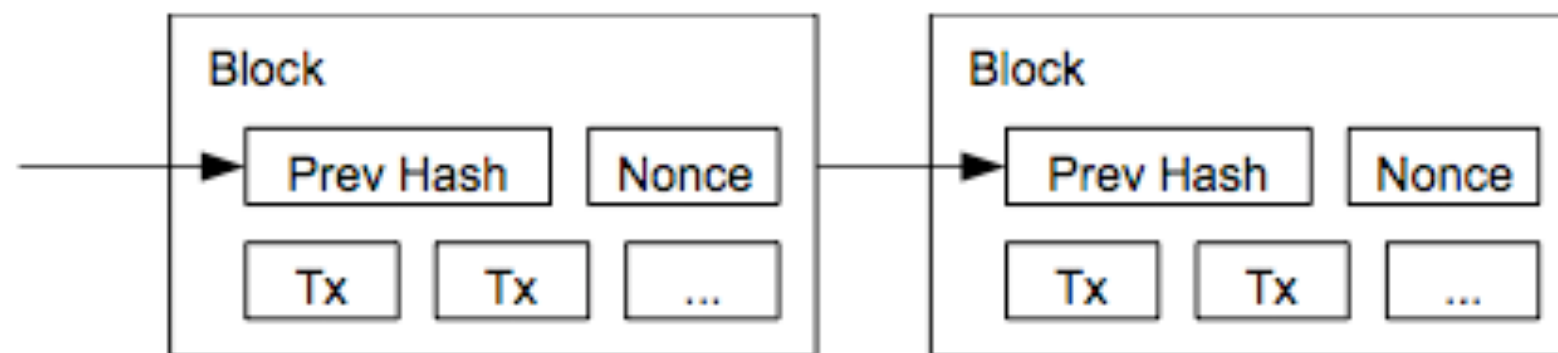


Transferring ownership of an asset



Bitcoin Transaction Blocks

Distributively maintains the transaction history



Generating a valid block requires a *proof of work*.

SHA256(Block) should satisfy a certain constraint
(e.g., starts with 0000000)

Transaction

Short link: <http://blockexplorer.com/t/8n65mn2mCM>

Hash[?]: cd3b641faa72bab1ea12ef5579dff58d57ee3858a5179bef3e2cc28da826752f

Appeared in [block 281220](#) (2014-01-18 23:28:56)

Number of inputs[?]: 1 ([Jump to inputs](#))

Total BTC in[?]: 0.6874

Number of outputs: 2 ([Jump to outputs](#))

Total BTC out[?]: 0.6374

Size[?]: 226 bytes

Fee[?]: 0.05

[Raw transaction[?]](#)

Inputs[?]

Previous output (index) [?]	Amount [?]	From address [?]	Type [?]	ScriptSig [?]
5a6ac66824cc...:1	0.6874	1DCBnn9NDmY76pj4KhoxKVvCbfq1H5d1vk	Address	3045022100cc8363ab2545232fa99fd63eacfb2e03e431e7cc0e60896ccba0409e2c68903bd143c

Outputs[?]

Index [?]	Redeemed at input [?]	Amount [?]	To address [?]	Type [?]	ScriptPubKey [?]
0	Not yet redeemed	0.292	1JMnjTW9XAd6kNs27zoPyEyQ2TW2FDabq3	Address	OP_DUP OP_HASH160 be68a1fa3e1e2cf6311c92935e0597ac83bd86b8 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG
1	Not yet redeemed	0.3454	16qpcjHx4UsvWsbTrhjREGNHQShACeCUf	Address	OP_DUP OP_HASH160 011ad5602f426e550aadd8c8cab61f818f34329 OP_EQUALVERIFY OP_CHECKSIG



From <http://blockexplorer.com>



Block 281220?

Short link: <http://blockexplorer.com/b/281220>

Hash?: 0000000000000000137167c3a9b843035ad75418bba5f4f3bde661be5a955f6aa

Previous block?: [0000000000000000257a8157e5c2948b5511822640f53e2799a443ad5ec4a94a9](#)

Time?: 2014-01-18 23:28:56

Difficulty?: 1 789 546 951.05324 ("Bits"?: 19026666)

Transactions?: 174

Total BTC?: 1625.59780063

Size?: 89.664 kilobytes

Merkle root?: 9f3efc5d2433864dae18148c88d9c2ab58e094baaa78615845c3641e123c0e3a

Nonce?: 3102274478

[Raw block?](#)

Transactions

Transaction?	Fee?	Size (kB)?	From (amount)?	To (amount)?
4197bfa3a6...	0	0.168	Generation: 25 + 0.08187781 total fees	18d3HV2bm94UyY4a9DrPfoZ17sXuiDQq2B : 25.08187781
cd3b641faa...	0.05	0.226	1DCBnn9NDmY76pj4KhoxKVvCbfg1H5d1vk : 0.6874	1JMnjTW9XAd6kNs27zoPyEyQ2TW2FDabq3 : 0.292 16qpcjHx4UsvWsbTrhjREGNHQShACeCUf : 0.3454
6c2fcab612...	0.001	0.258	1JVZM5XqDULZce6yGqR9u435YmfWjqbg8w : 1	1GPyn2UfrvnZi3BjBoKSb9byfMbJKx6yeN : 0.97318037 18meAufCoMuLp1wjG7L27oP183odtn3EKL : 0.02581963
ef8118a3ef...	0.0005	0.223	15v1YuQSerr5T27JKCNmDgQRHaNwfUnGn9 : 0.01	16NwGDZ4LQzQZQfC25nK4VwGJXXJuDcSn2 : 0.0095
2009870a11...	0.0005	0.226	1Hk7t7kqoiA9c2Q3bJBa3JTrsNkQ2AFdDq : 441.8540463	1JnpeePZ7XL9JLEqRh1KpZ7cUZPGSPTx7g : 441.8046463 12o5SgJWUGXuPr1MSeRqSM9s9ijMPKh33b : 0.0489



Block Difficulty

- The difficulty level determines how hard it is to mine blocks.
- The difficulty is adjusted every 2016 blocks based on the time it took to find these blocks.
- Desired rate: 1 block per 10 minutes. Therefore 2016 blocks would have to take 2 weeks.
- Difficulty D should be calculated as a proportion of how much over or under 2 weeks it took to calculate 2016 blocks.



Adjusting Difficulty

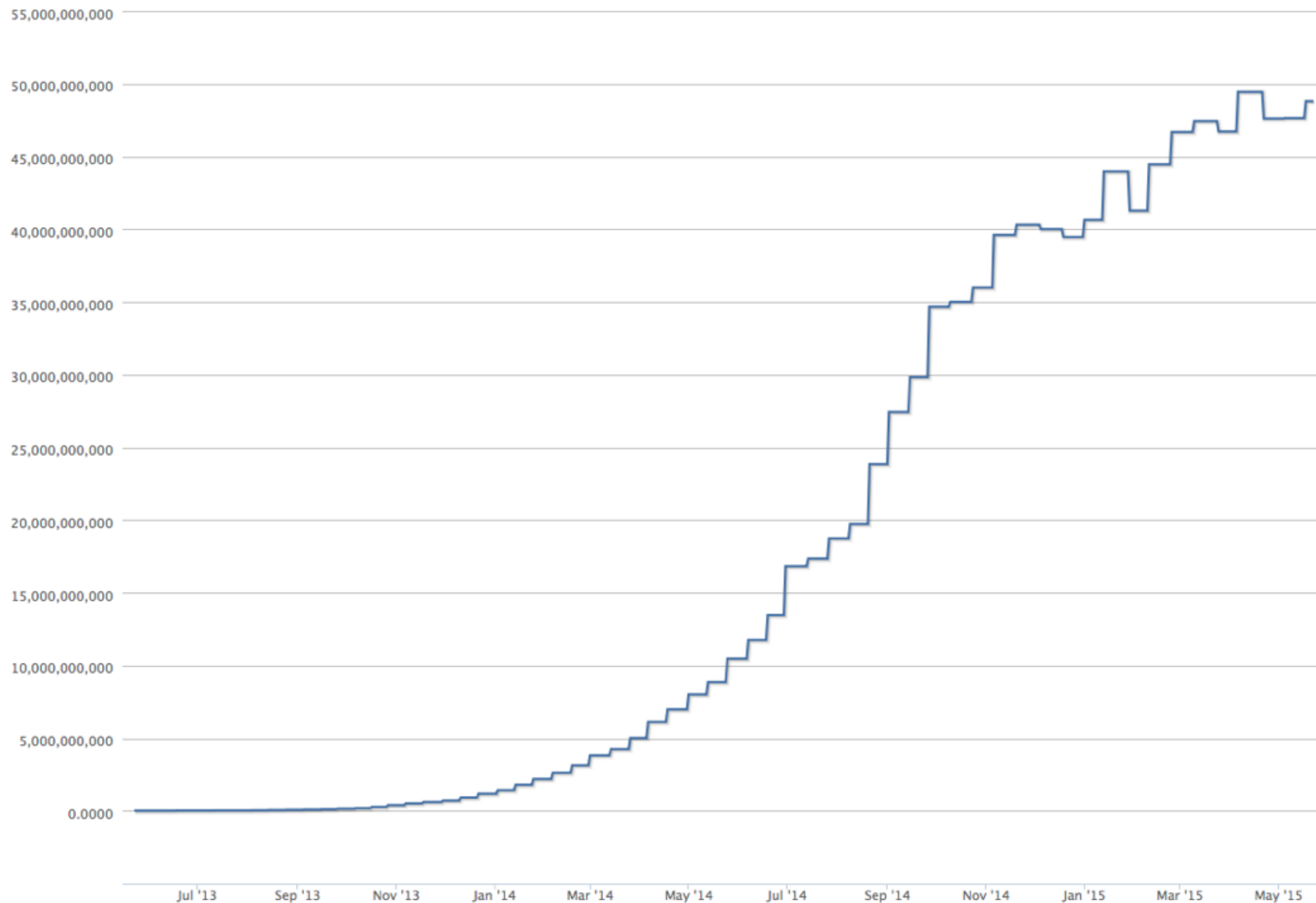
- Difficulty level 1: (32 0's || 16 1's || 208 0's) = A ←
- Difficulty level D would have as target (A/D)
- Expected number of hashes to find a block with difficulty D is equal to
$$\frac{2^{256}}{A/D} = \frac{D \cdot 2^{48}}{2^{32} - 1} = H$$
- Next D is calculated: let H be the average number of hashes the network computes in 10 min (over the previous 2016 blocks). Solve for D .

First block has to hash below this

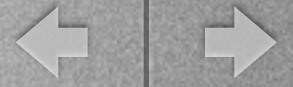


Bitcoin difficulty

Difficulty
Source: blockchain.info



current
difficulty
 $\approx 2^{67}$



LiteCoin



- Similar to bitcoin but
 - block is mined every ~ 2.5 minutes
 - it employs *scrypt* as the proof of work scheme (rather than “SHA256 <”)
- *scrypt* is designed to be much harder to optimize in ASIC / FPGA (contrary to SHA256).























ZeroCoin





















- In bitcoin/*coin it is possible to link all transactions and “follow the money”
- Zerocoin uses more complex cryptographic techniques than bitcoin to make transactions unlinkable.
- It still maintains the integrity of the ledger through the use of zero-knowledge proofs.



From <http://coinmarketcap.com>

4.07.14

#	Name	Market Cap	Price	Available Supply	Volume (24h)	% Change (24h)	Market Cap Graph (7d)
1	 Bitcoin	\$ 8,193,829,645	\$ 631.31	12,979,050 BTC	\$ 22,725,573	-2.91 %	
2	 Litecoin	\$ 235,225,979	\$ 7.87	29,888,304 LTC	\$ 1,803,307	-2.55 %	
3	 Nxt	\$ 58,277,169	\$ 0.058277	999,996,993 NXT*	\$ 216,563	-6.00 %	
4	 Darkcoin	\$ 34,369,317	\$ 7.74	4,439,097 DRK	\$ 498,320	+4.23 %	
5	 Peercoin	\$ 32,997,592	\$ 1.53	21,532,213 PPC	\$ 184,192	-6.52 %	
6	 Ripple	\$ 25,442,200	\$ 0.003254	7,817,888,647 XRP*	\$ 220,676	-4.60 %	
7	 Dogecoin	\$ 19,861,471	\$ 0.000232	85,680,831,277 DOGE	\$ 446,985	+5.53 %	
8	 Namecoin	\$ 17,495,607	\$ 1.91	9,183,032 NMC	\$ 181,992	-4.82 %	
9	 Mastercoin	\$ 11,100,923	\$ 19.71	563,162 MSC*	\$ 362	+7.19 %	
10	 BlackCoin	\$ 9,640,912	\$ 0.129263	74,583,439 BC*	\$ 42,749	-1.99 %	

#	Name	Market Cap	Price	Available Supply	Volume (24h)	% Change (24h)	Price Graph (7d)
1	 Bitcoin	\$ 3,349,186,008	\$ 236.05	14,188,400 BTC	\$ 16,084,100	0.41 %	
2	 Ripple	\$ 210,567,404	\$ 0.006599	31,908,551,587 XRP *	\$ 198,354	0.24 %	
3	 Litecoin	\$ 61,554,304	\$ 1.57	39,239,054 LTC	\$ 1,766,290	7.25 %	
4	 Dash	\$ 15,369,081	\$ 2.85	5,387,745 DASH	\$ 45,793	-1.64 %	
5	 Stellar	\$ 13,890,789	\$ 0.002872	4,837,097,306 STR *	\$ 18,666	2.86 %	
6	 Dogecoin	\$ 13,677,392	\$ 0.000137	99,498,716,423 DOGE	\$ 184,472	5.07 %	
7	 BitShares	\$ 13,327,218	\$ 0.005306	2,511,953,117 BTS *	\$ 330,042	30.24 %	
8	 Nxt	\$ 11,357,267	\$ 0.011357	999,997,096 NXT *	\$ 59,742	2.62 %	
9	 BanxShares	\$ 8,231,356	\$ 1.44	5,708,331 BANX *	\$ 13,793	0.55 %	
10	 MaidSafeCoin	\$ 8,076,793	\$ 0.017847	452,552,412 MAID *	\$ 6,746	4.68 %	



Bitcoin can be more than a payment system

- Distributed consensus mechanism that works without identity infrastructure. May be used for:
 - Any kind of registry (e.g., land registry - case of Honduras land title registry
<http://in.reuters.com/article/2015/05/15/usa-honduras-technology-idINKBN0O01V720150515>)
 - Document time stamping services.
 - Any computation between parties that requires some accountability.



Ethereum

- A ledger where *smart contracts* can also receive and generate transactions.

Here is the implementation of a “Bank” in Ethereum:

```
def init():  
    self.storage[msg.sender] = 10000  
def code():  
    to = msg.data[0]  
    from = msg.sender  
    value = msg.data[1]  
    if self.storage[from] >= value:  
        self.storage[from] = self.storage[from] - value  
        self.storage[to] = self.storage[to] + value
```