



# *Gentle* Introduction to Blockchains

Orfeas Stefanos Thyfronitis Litos  
PhD in Cryptography and Blockchains  
University of Edinburgh  
11/10/2019

# Outline

- Why it works
- Smart contracts
- Types, ideas and the future



# Part I

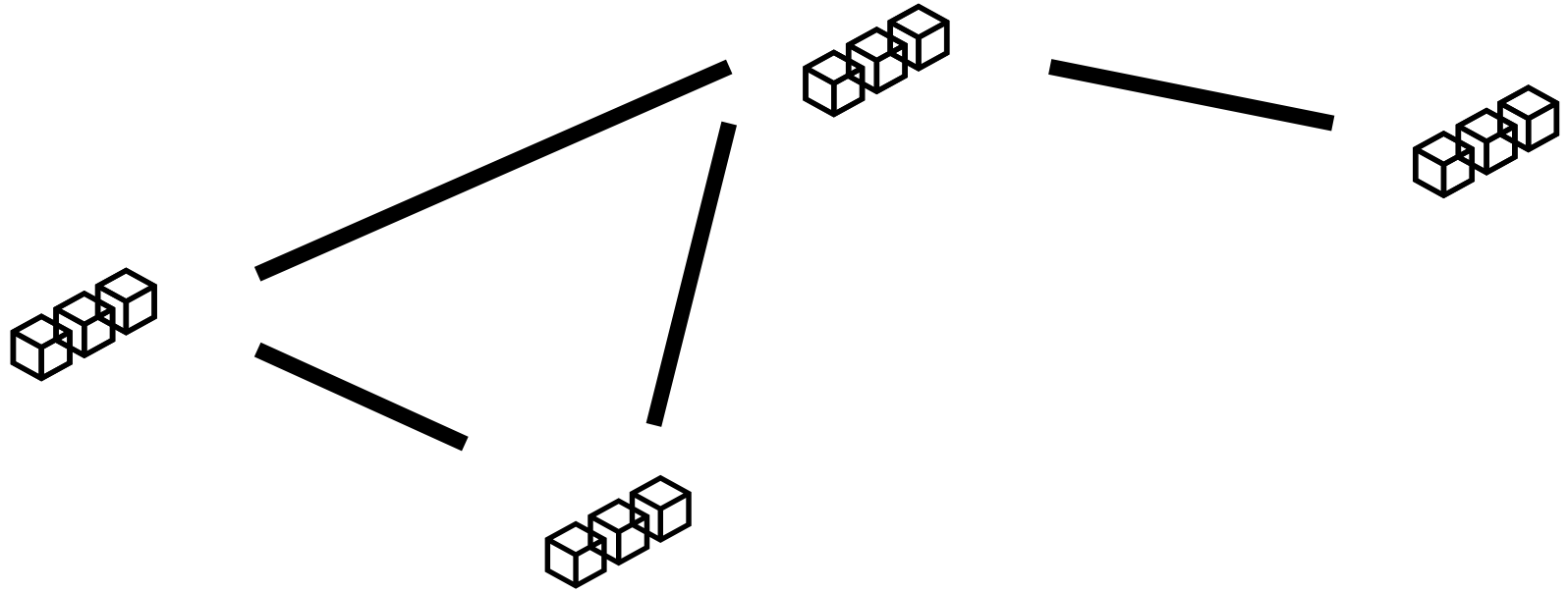
## Why it works, or a Bitcoin primer



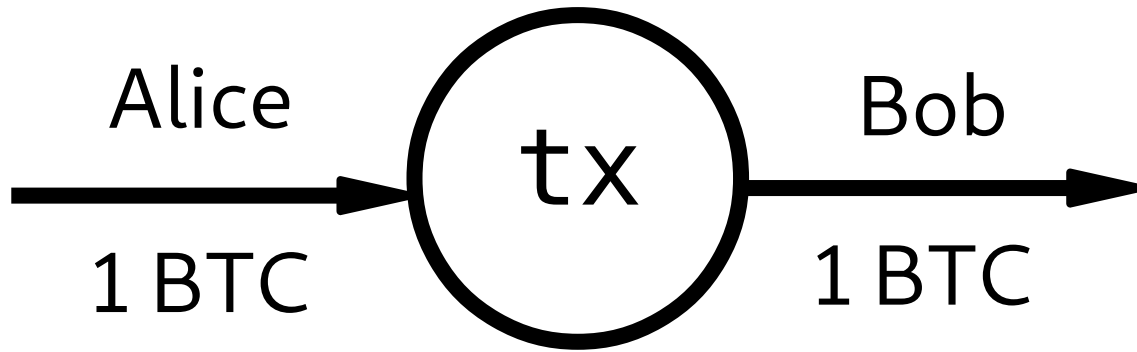
# What is a Blockchain?

- distributed,
- append-only,
- transaction ledger

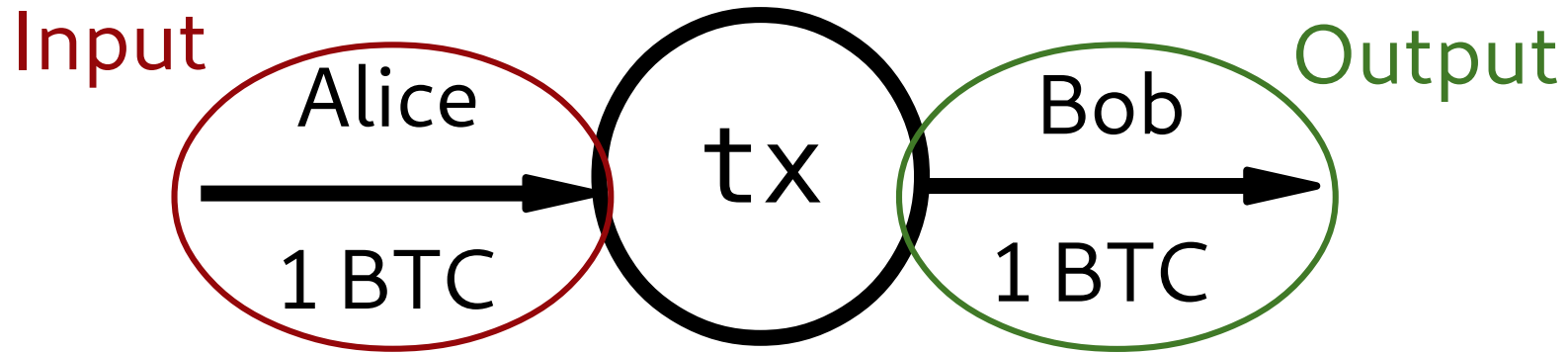
# What is a Blockchain?



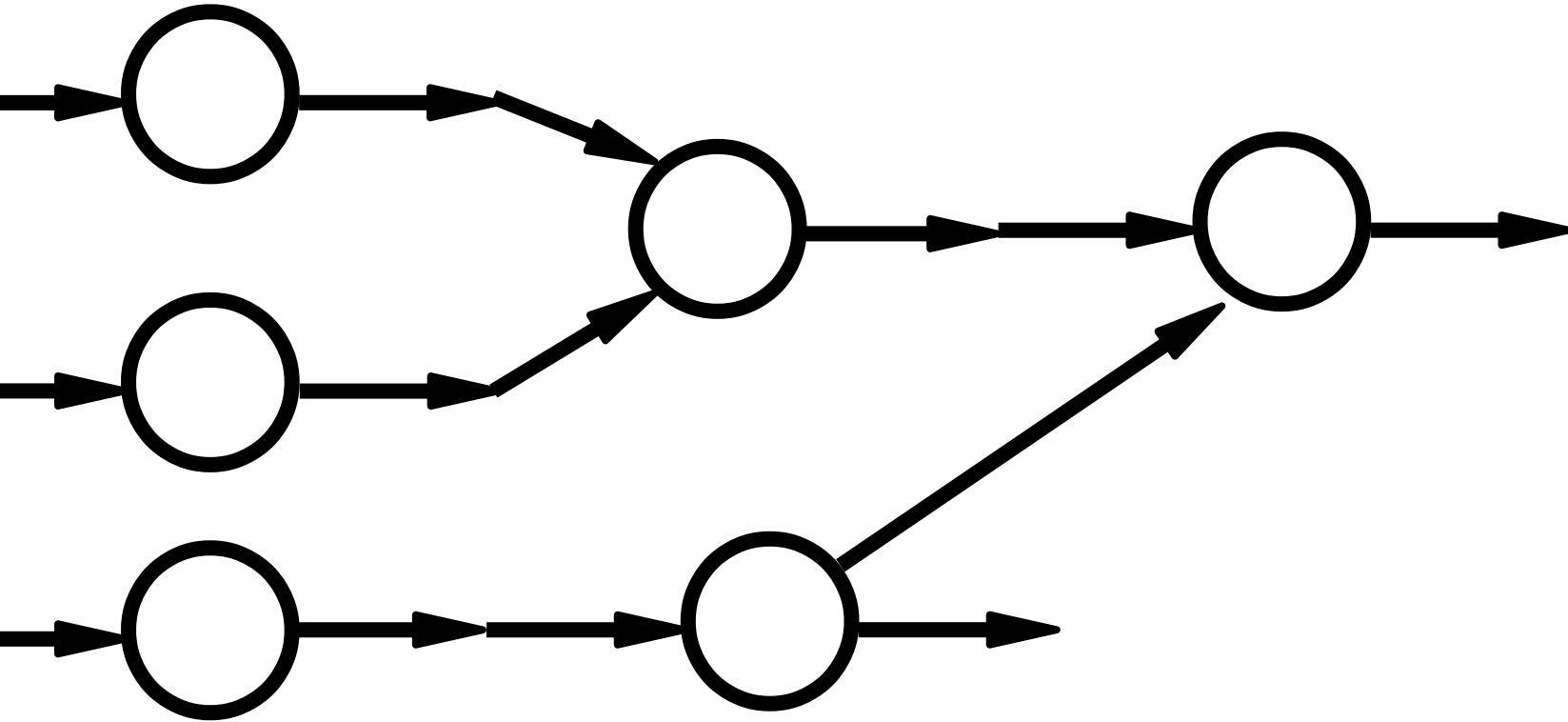
# Transactions



# Transactions

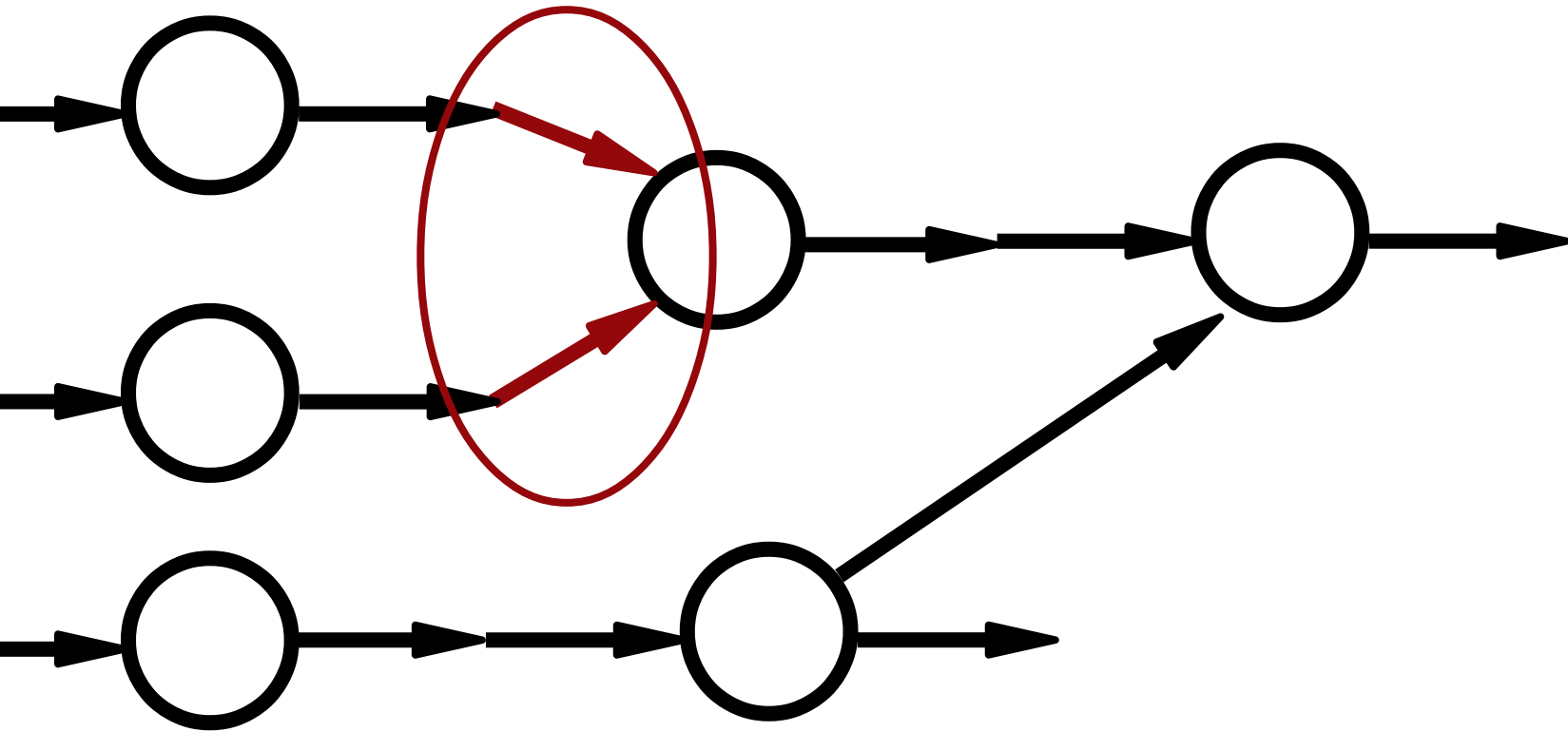


# Transaction Graph

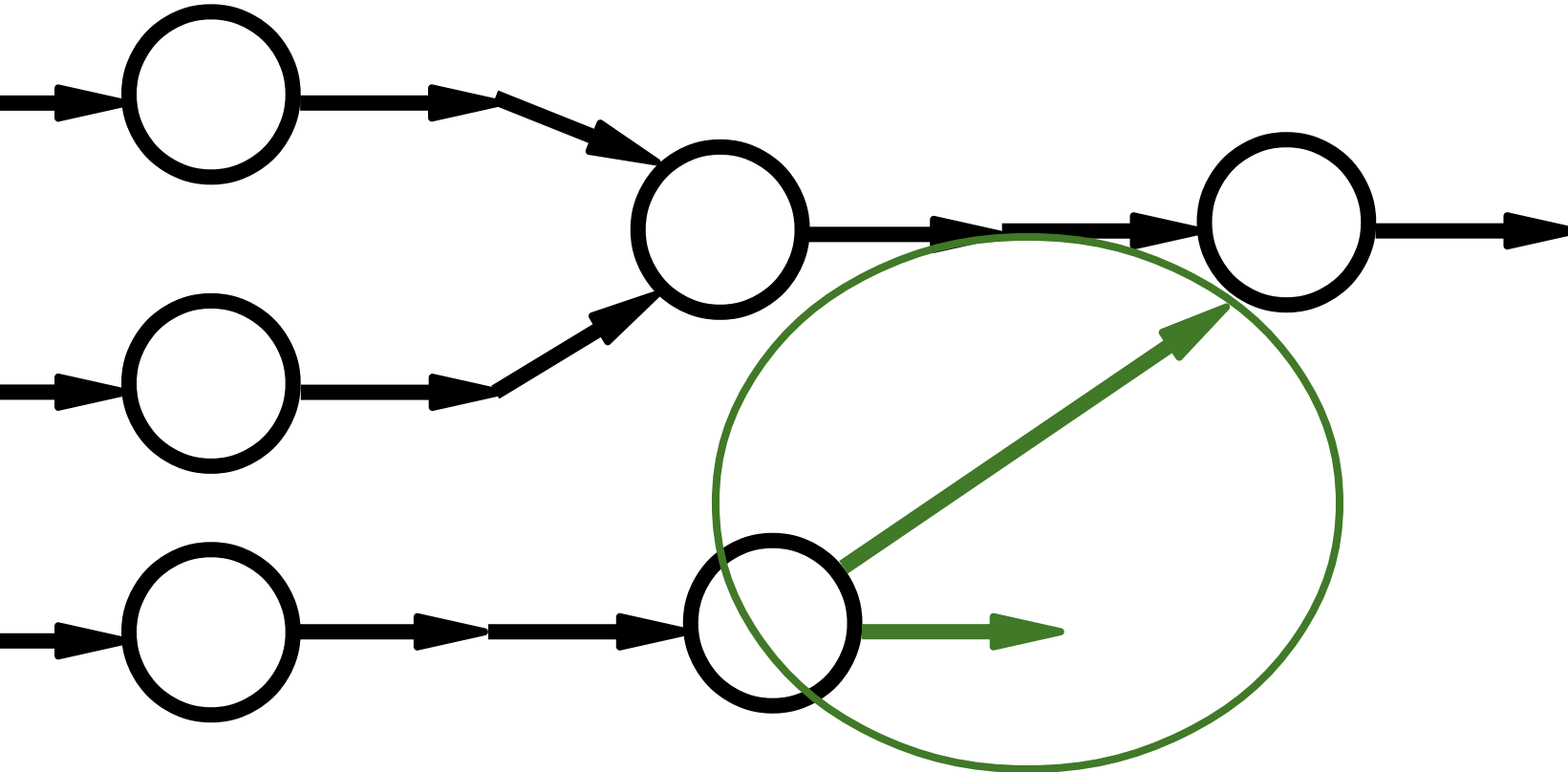




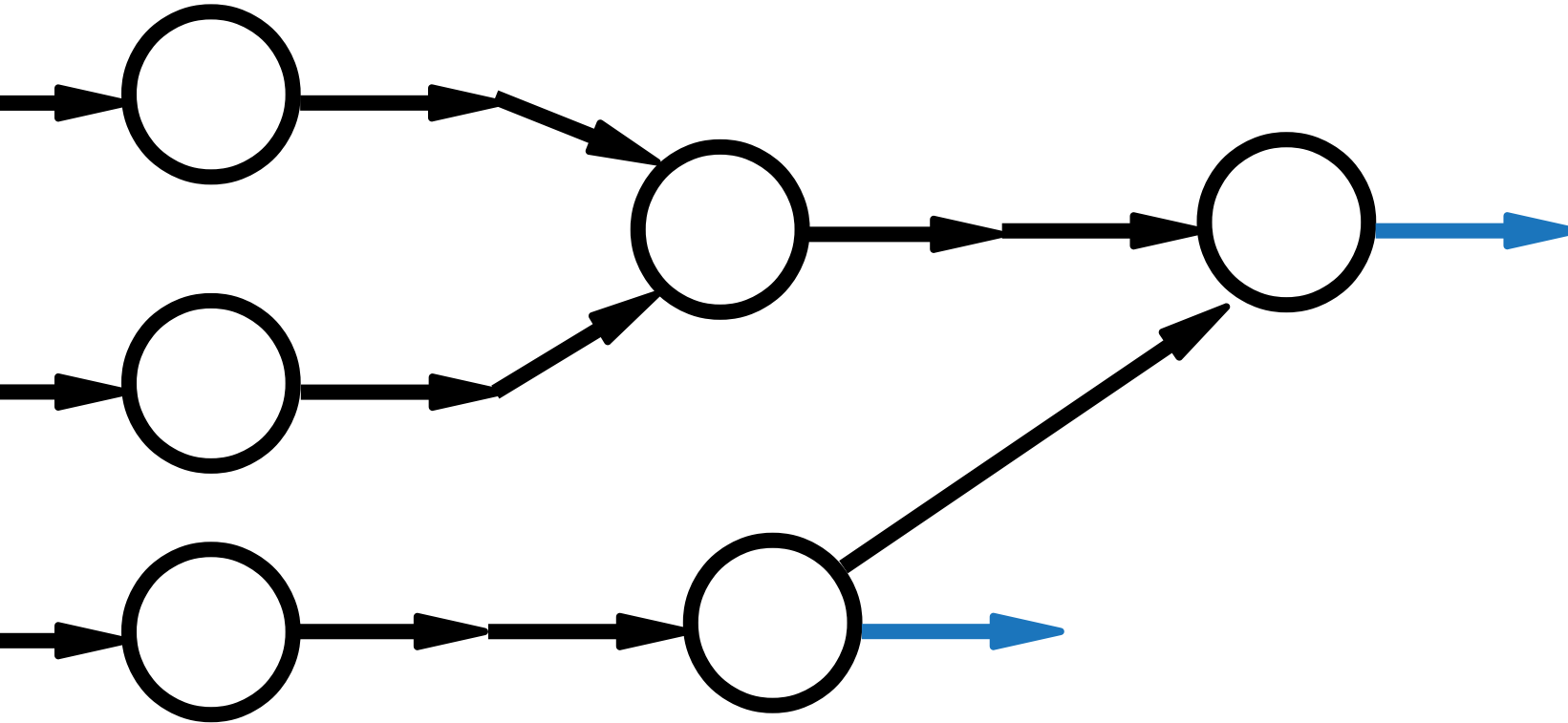
# Many inputs



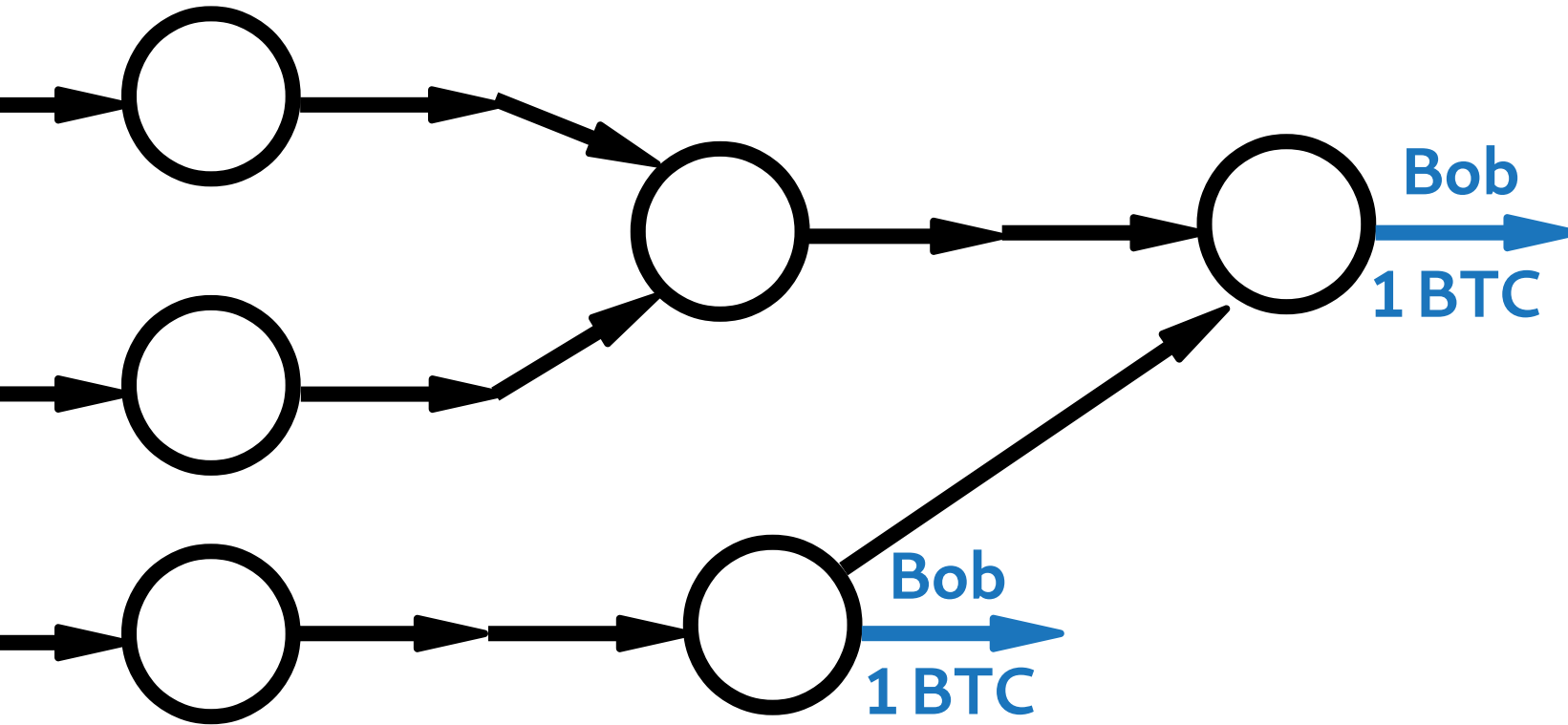
# Many outputs



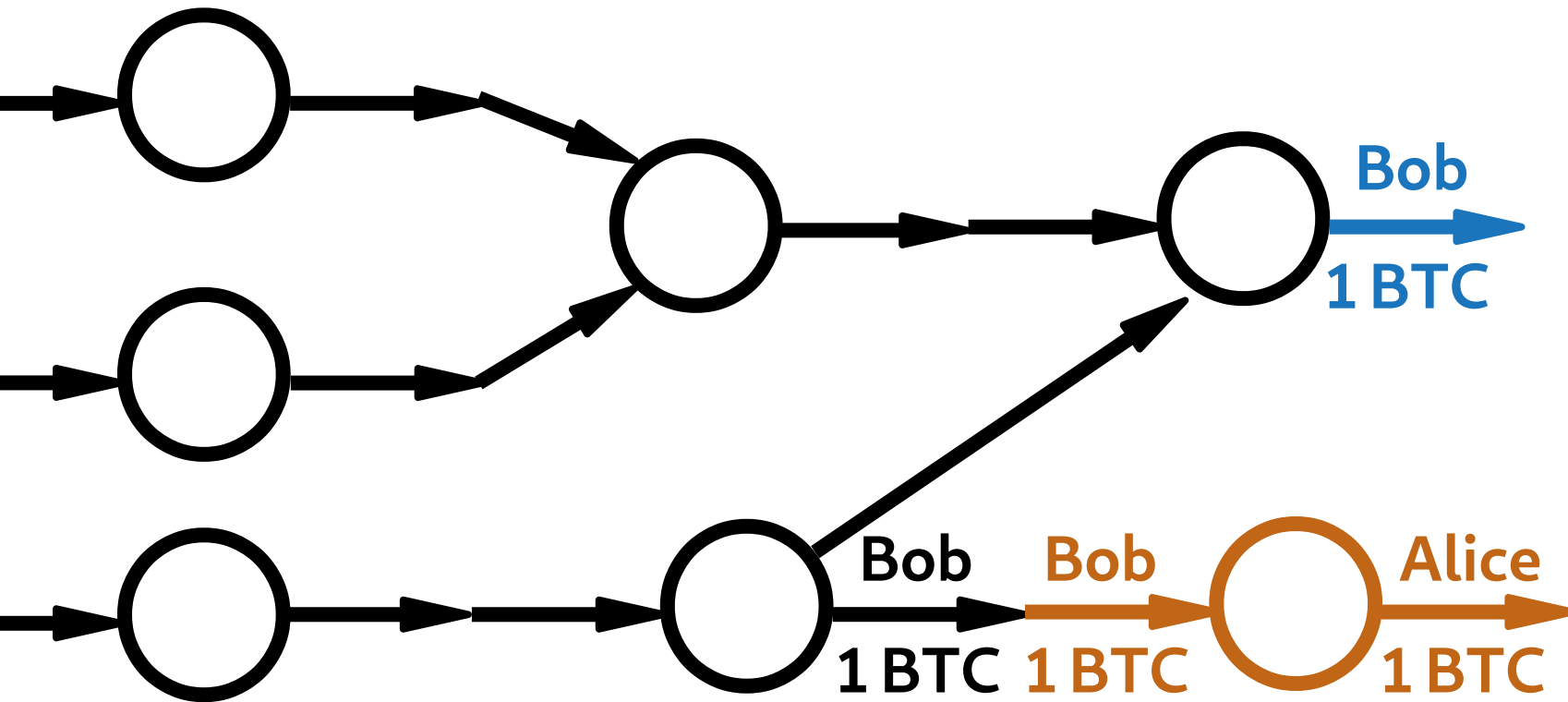
# Unspent Transaction Outputs (UTXO)



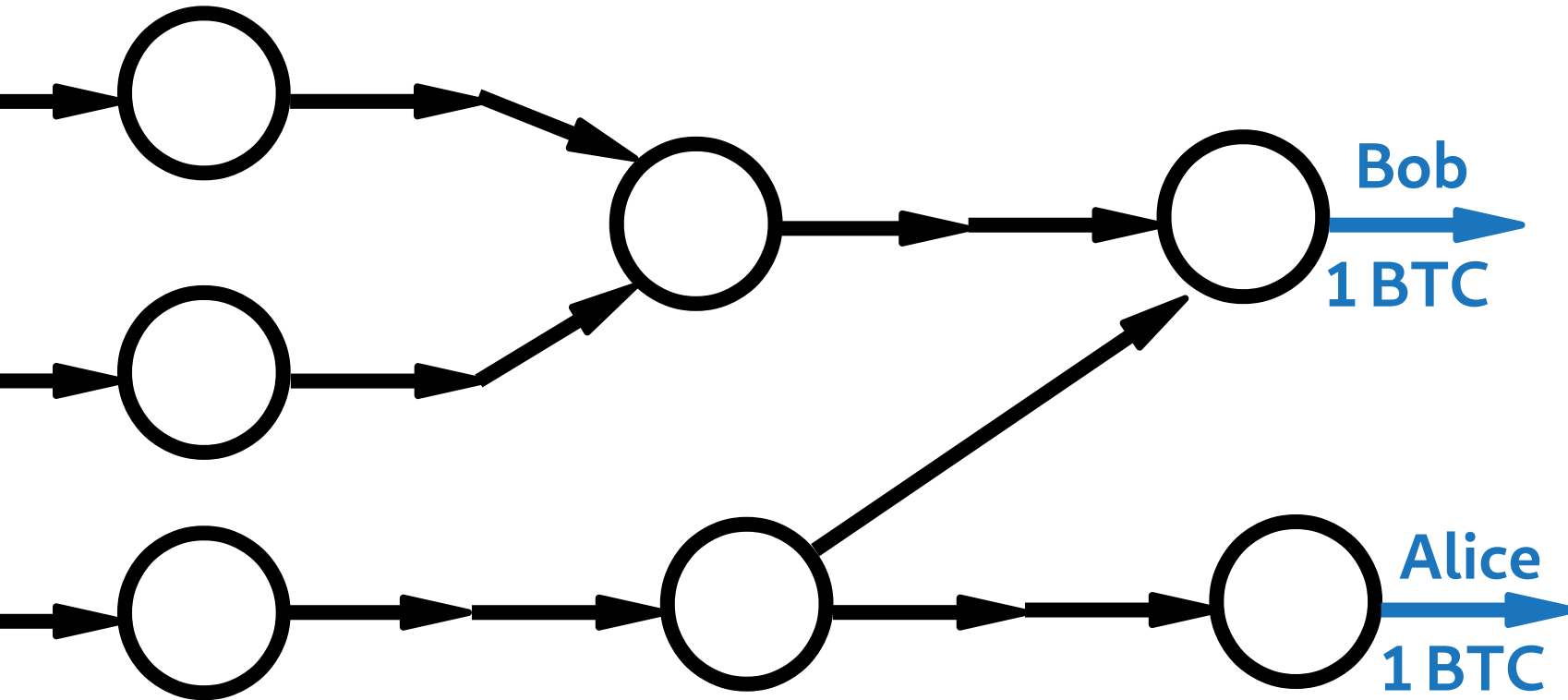
Bob has 2 BTC



# Bob pays 1 BTC to Alice



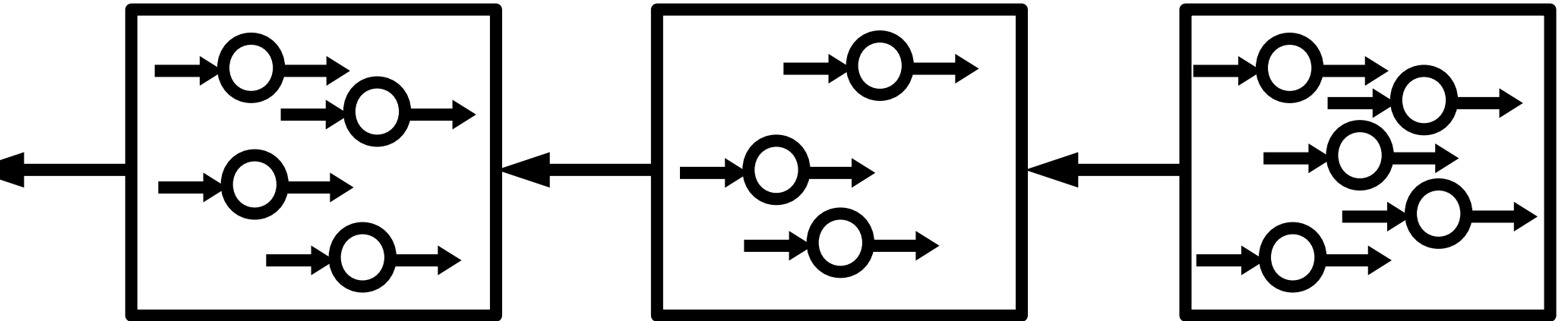
# New UTXO



# Block

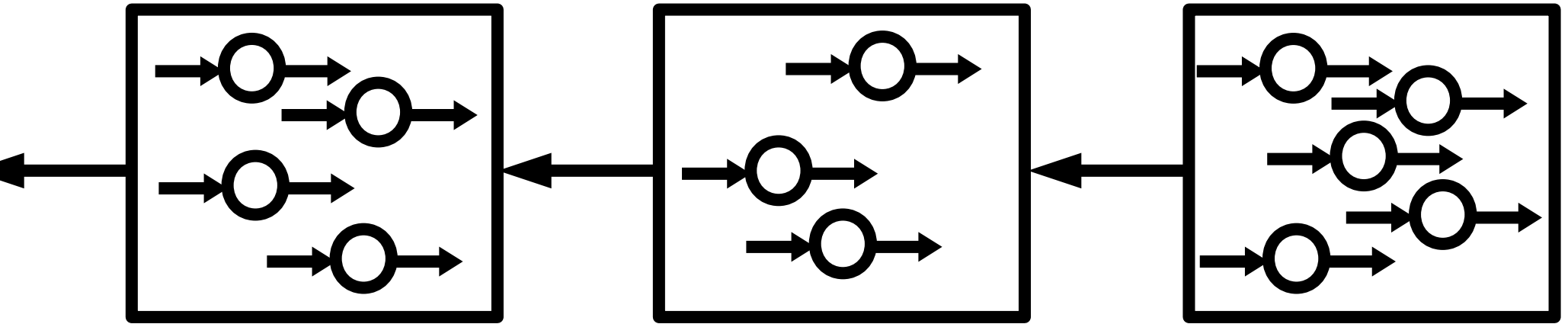
- Contains
  - transactions
  - metadata
- Has unique parent

# Blockchain



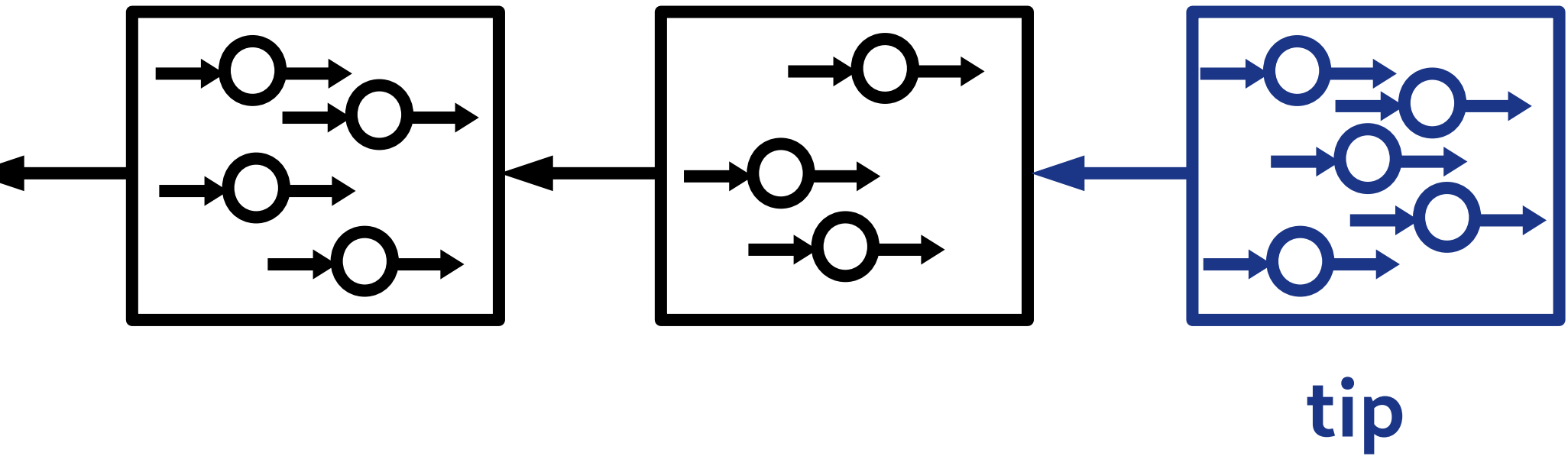


# Blockchain

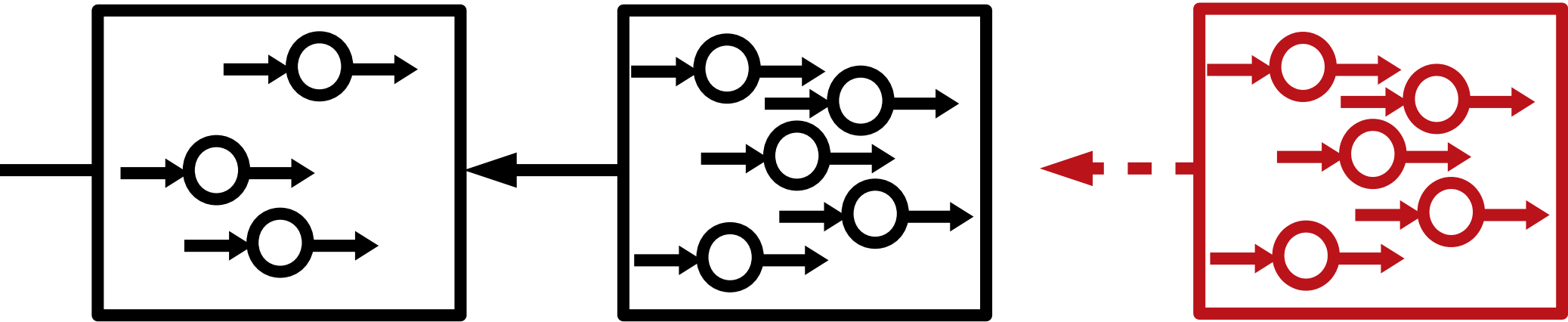


History of all transactions

# Blockchain

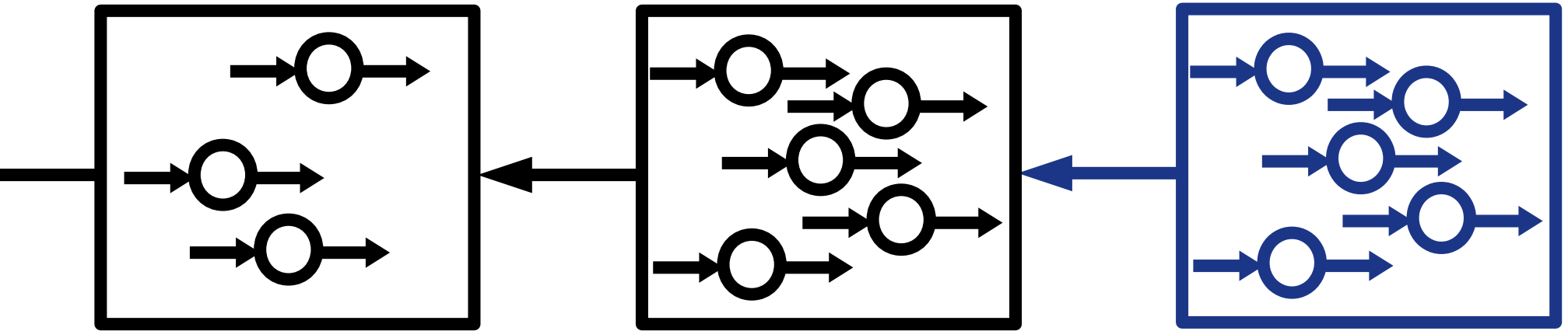


# Mining (a.k.a. writing history)



- Only valid transactions?
- Proof of Work?

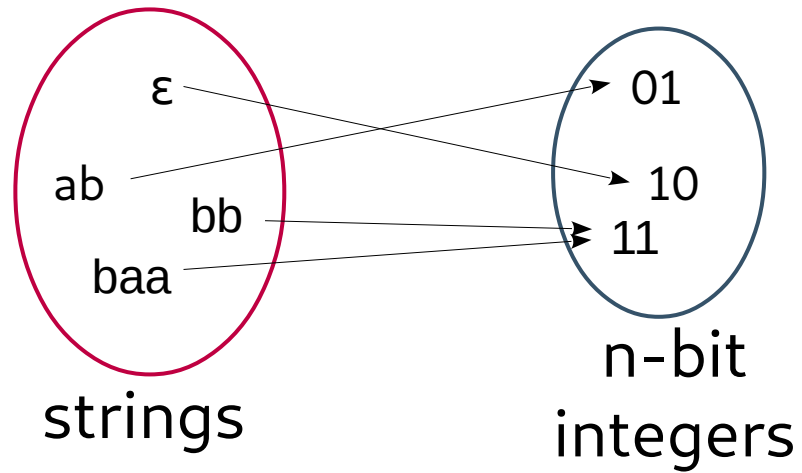
# Mining (a.k.a. writing history)



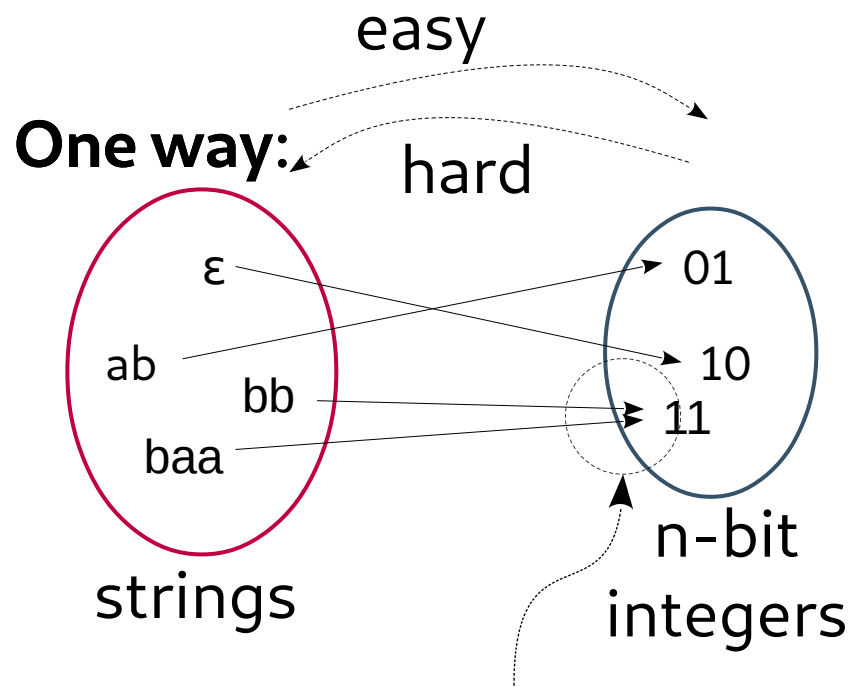
- Only valid transactions!
- Proof of Work!

**new tip**

# Hash function

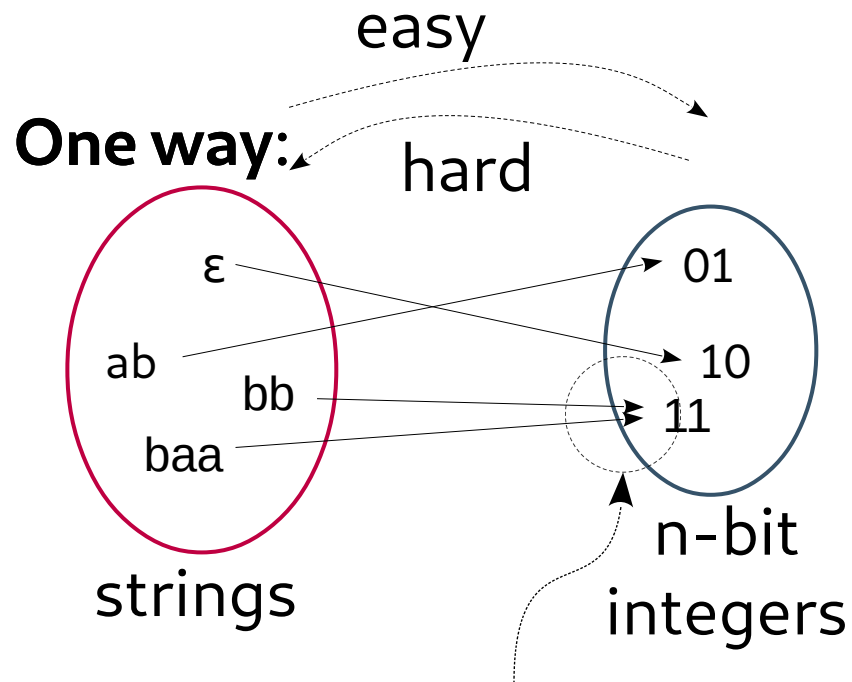


# Hash function



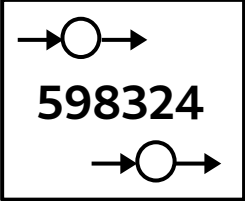
**Collision free:** rare

# Hash function



**Collision free:** rare

Bitcoin uses SHA256, e.g.:

SHA256() =  
000000000000000000000000  
d7819fc59c65ca6f3e8f73c  
6eeadf538aa874a31341fb

# Proof of work

```
def hasProofOfWork(block):  
    if hasManyLeadingZeroes(SHA256(block)):  
        return True  
    return False
```

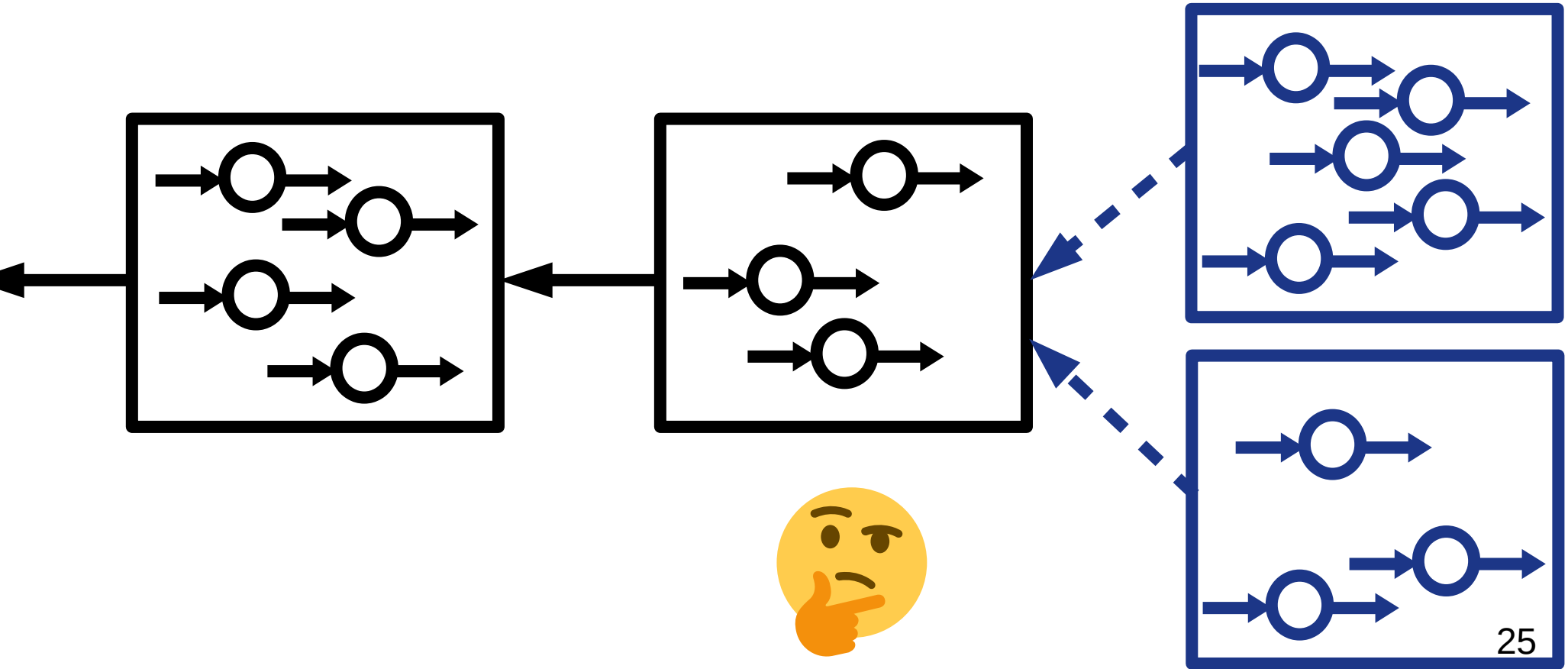
Valid blocks need energy

→

can't spam blocks



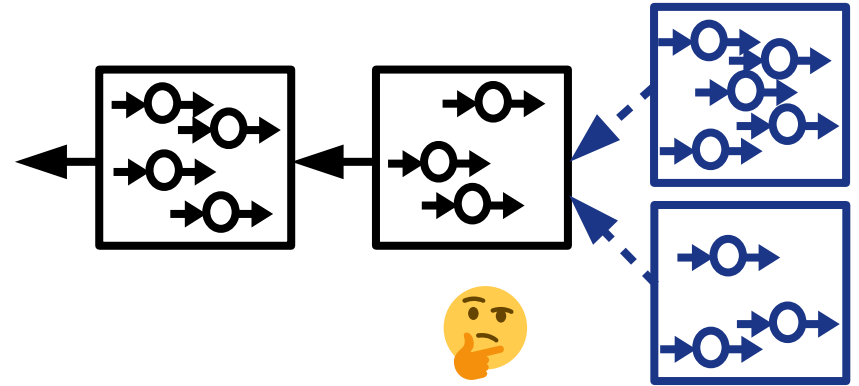
# Forks



# Forks

Protocol says:

- Choose longest fork
- If equal, choose random



# Nice properties

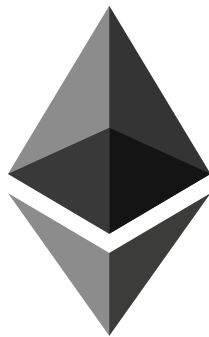
if *honest* mining power  $> 50\%$ ,

- **Liveness:** a new tx *will enter* the chain
- **Persistence:** Old blocks *won't change*

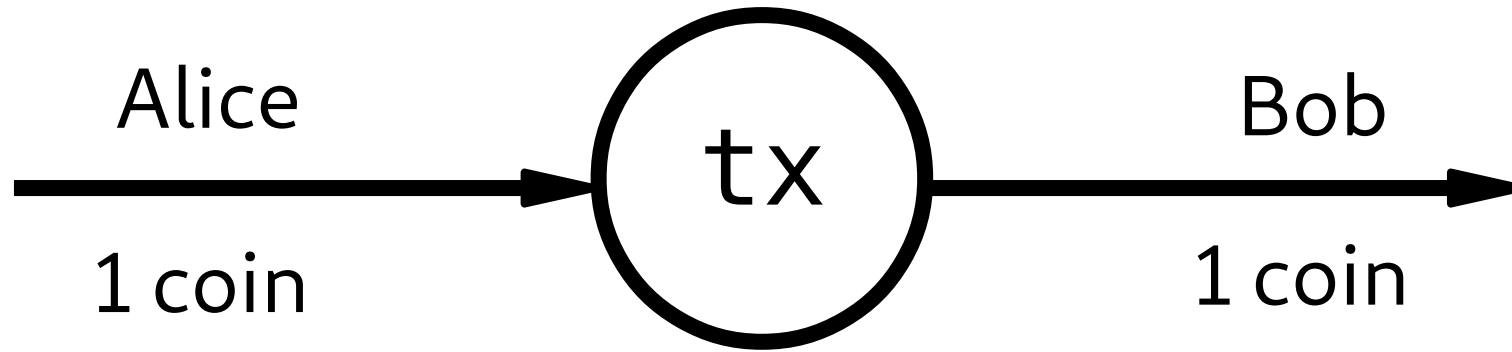
Garay, Kiayias, Leonardos. "The bitcoin backbone protocol: Analysis and applications." Annual International Conference on the Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2015.

## Part II

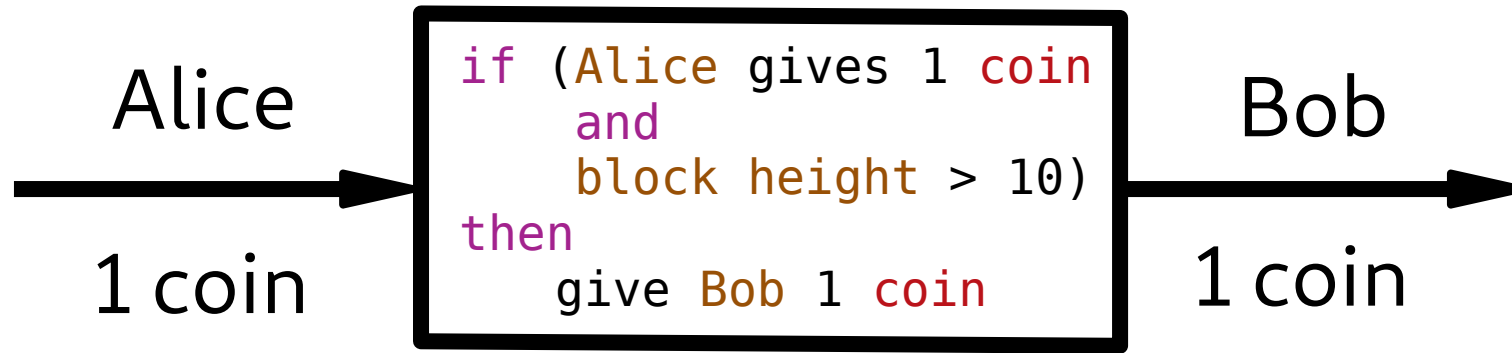
# Smart Contracts: Programmable money



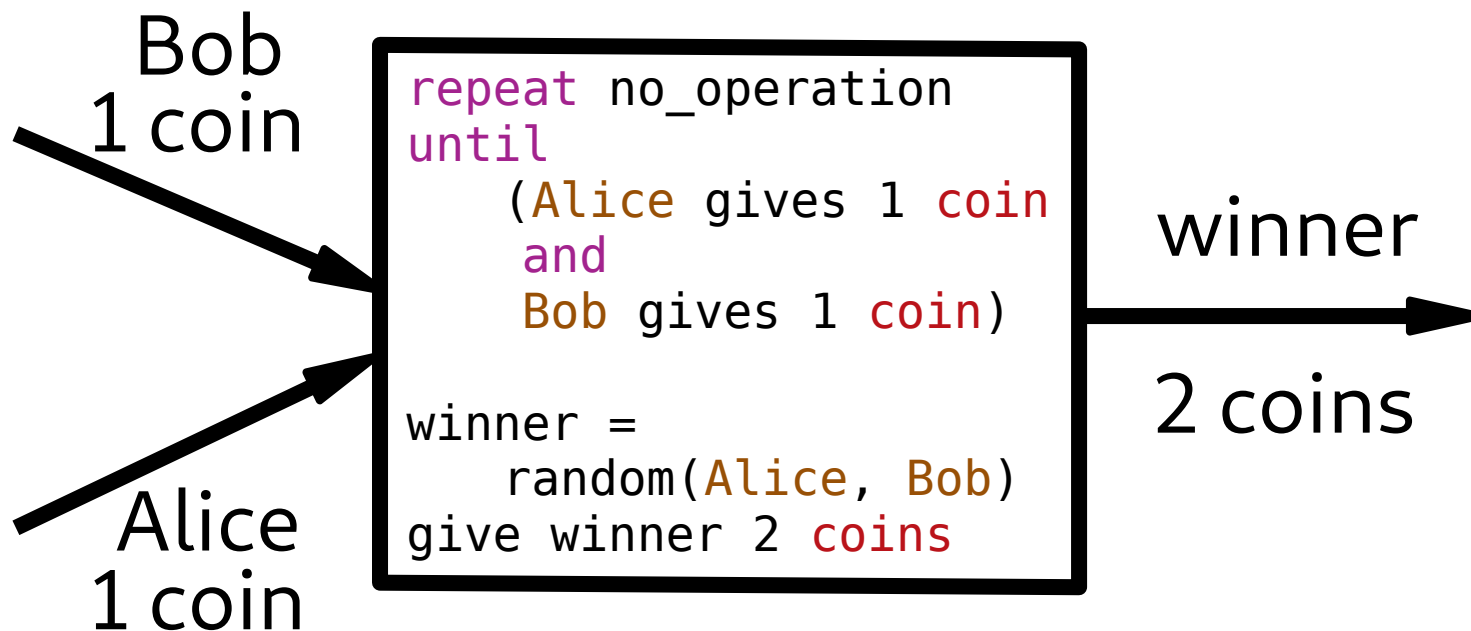
# Remember transactions?



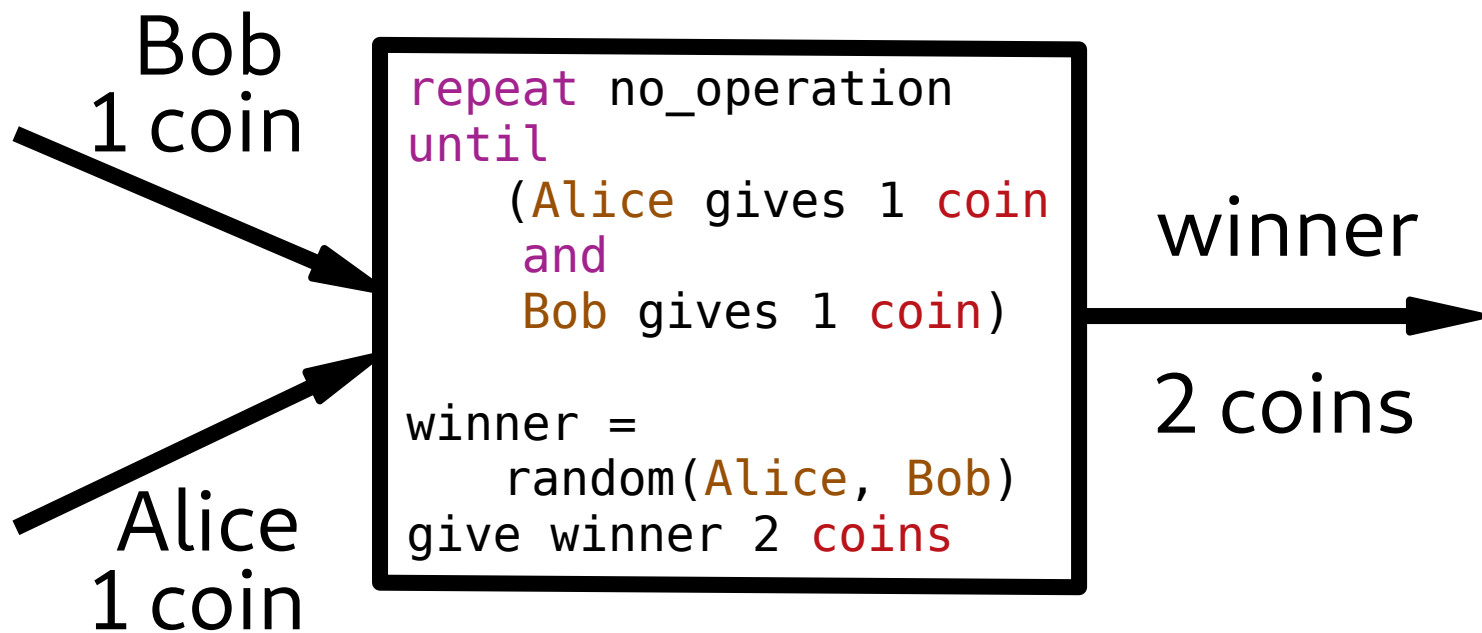
# Now add some code!



# Example 1: Flip a coin



# Example 1: Flip a coin



**Don't use this contract in real life!**



## Example 2: King of the Hill

```
top = 0
king = null
while (true)
  if (user gives x coins
      and
      x > top)
    give king top coins
    king = user
    top = x
```

**Don't use this contract in real life!**

# Still too hard

A fast way to lose your (and others')

## Smart Contracts: ~~Programmable~~ money

- Very easy to make mistakes
  - TheDAO
  - Parity wallet
- Smart contract languages not (yet) safe

# Part III



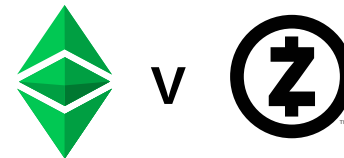
Types of blockchains, applications and the future



v

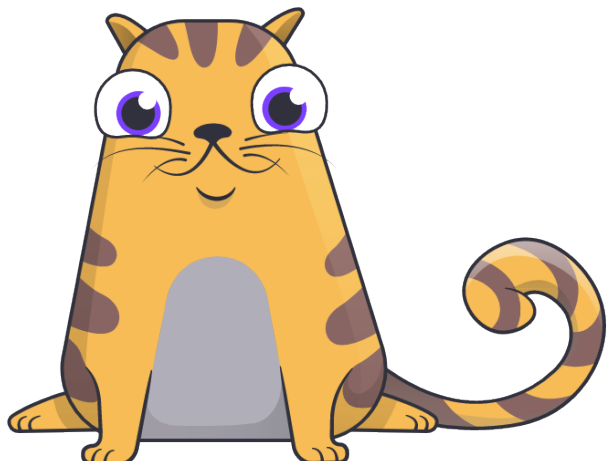


Xchain



# Cryptokitties

Cute kitties that live on Ethereum!



# MakerDao



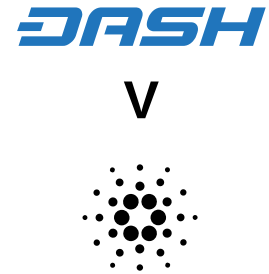
- Decentralised stablecoin
  - On Ethereum
- 1 Dai = 1 USD
- Overcollateralised by floating “Maker”

# Types of blockchains

- Permissioned vs Permissionless




- Proof of Work vs Proof of Stake



- Private vs Transparent




# Scalability issue

 : 7 txs/sec

 : 20,000 txs/sec

Problem: too much redundancy

# Candidate Solution

Payment Channels! (e.g. Lightning, )

- 1 tx on-chain to open channel
- Unlimited off-chain txs
- 1 tx on-chain to close channel



# Crosschain transactions

Move coins to another chain

E.g. use bitcoins in Ethereum contracts



# Interconnected blockchains

Specialised blockchains

Separation of duties

Related: Sharding

# Questions?

Credits:

- Blockchain by Pablo Rozenberg from the Noun Project

## Bitcoin Charts

