

Blockchain concepts:

- Bitcoin
- Blockchain 101

Discount Coupon Link to UDEMY course:

<https://www.udemy.com/ethereum-dapp/?couponCode=ETHDAPP101>

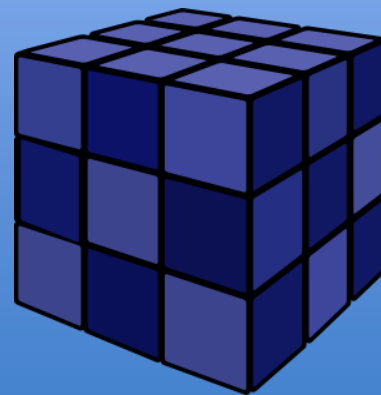
This deck is part of a online course on
[“Ethereum: Design and Development of
Decentralized Apps.”](#)

raj@acloudfan.com



@acloudfan

<http://ACloudFan.com>



World Wide Web



Peer-to-Peer



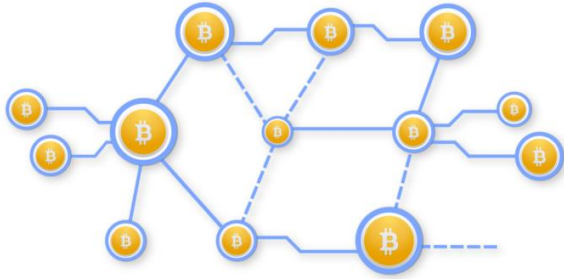
1999



2001

bitcoin = Digital Currency

- Not physical i.e., not printed like \$, Euros
 - Coin has identity & owner
 - Owner can spend the coin
- Community controls it not the governments !!!
 - Algorithms & Mathematics → Protocols & Rules



www.newsbtc.com

- Bitcoin network is public
 - Source code is open source
- Owner uses private key to spend bitcoins
- Public ledger: All bitcoin exchanges are visible to everyone on the network
- Transfer/Spending of coins require very little fee
- Transactions are validated by miners who get rewarded

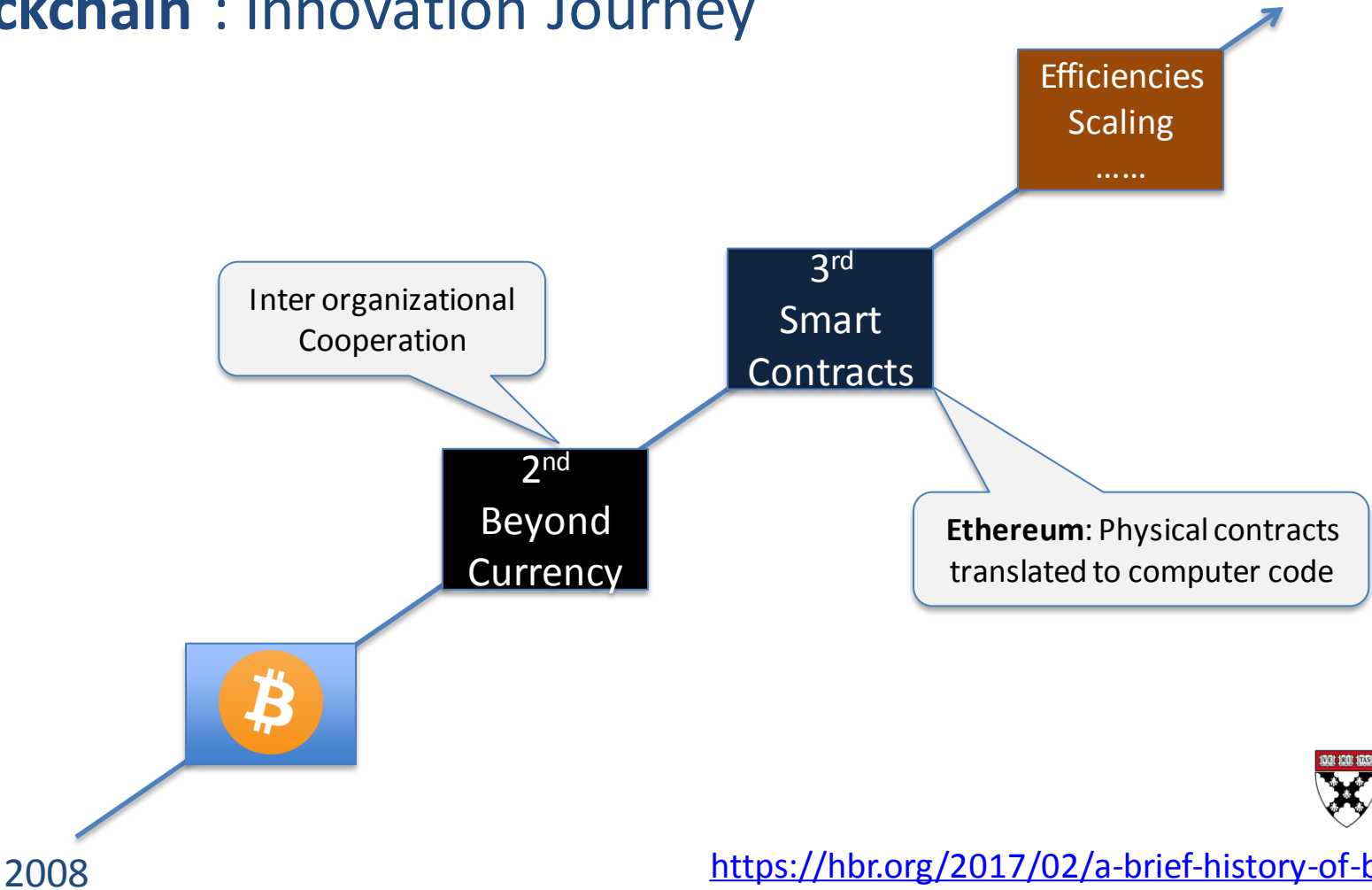


- **Bitcoin** was designed by **Satoshi Nakamoto**

“A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System”
2008

*The term **block chain** was coined by Satoshi in this paper*

Blockchain : Innovation Journey



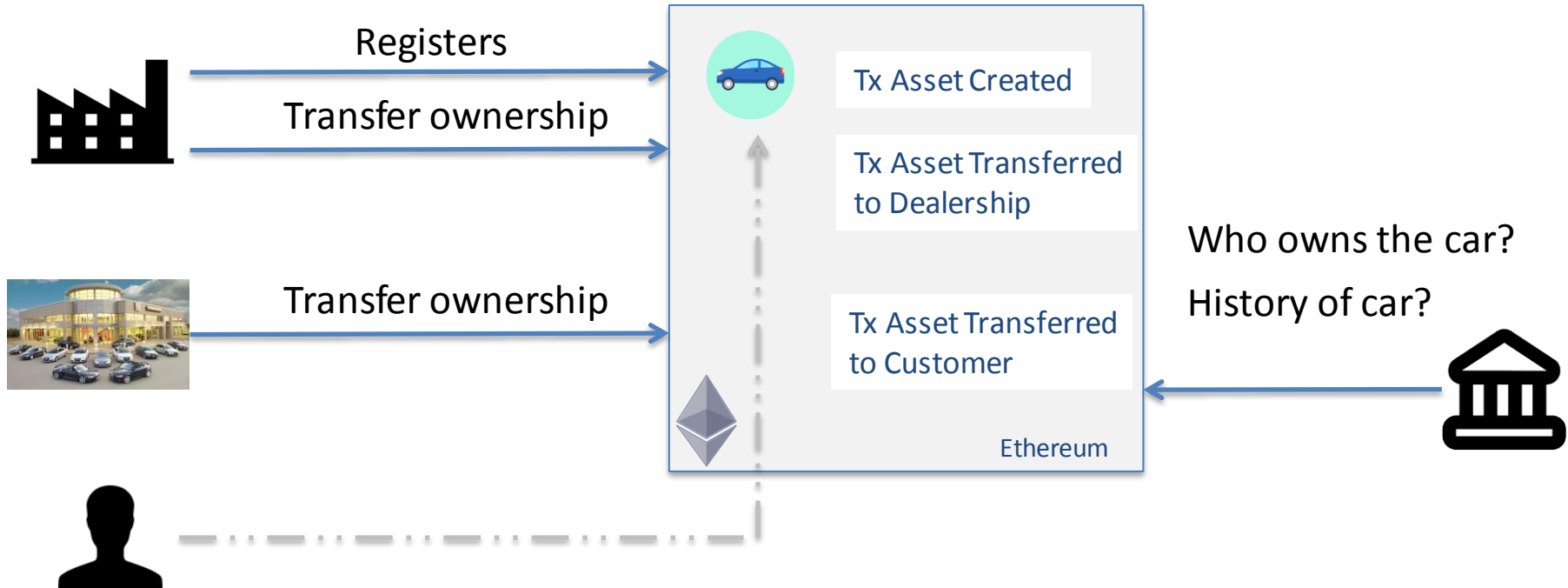
Blockchain?

- **Decentralized** system for **exchange of value**
 - Uses a shared **distributed ledger**
 - Transaction **immutability** achieved by way of **blocks & chaining**
 - Leverages **consensus** mechanism for validating the transactions
 - Uses **cryptography** for trust, accountability, security

Value



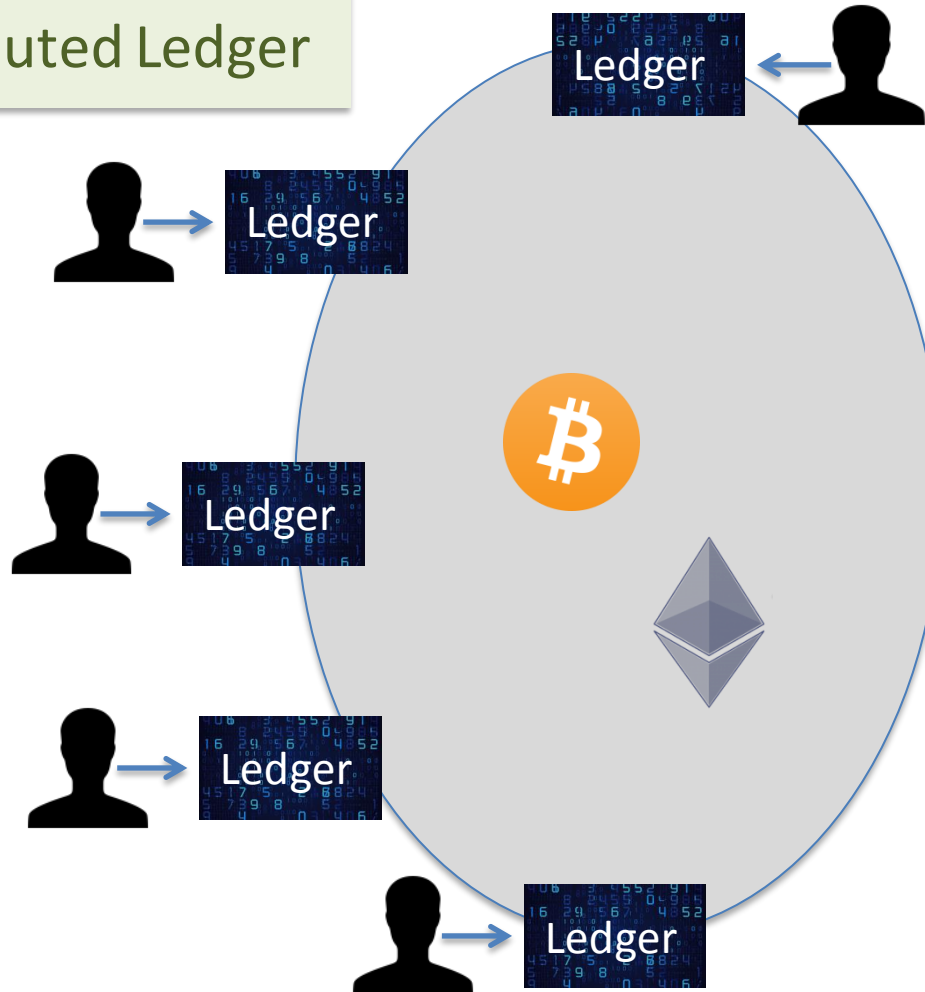
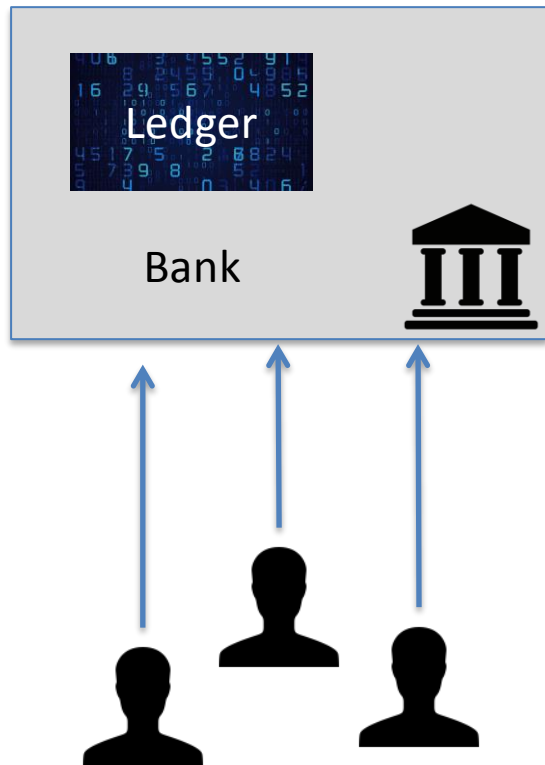
May be exchanged for



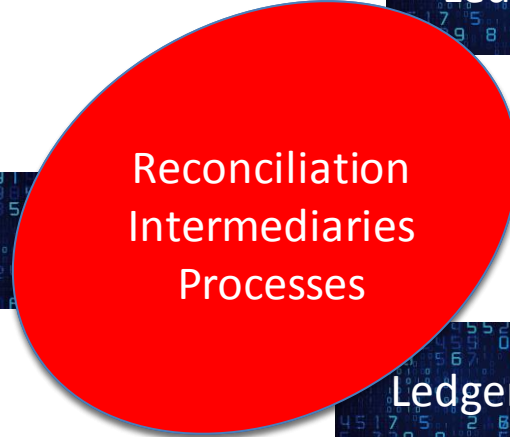
Traditional Ledger

Vs.

Distributed Ledger

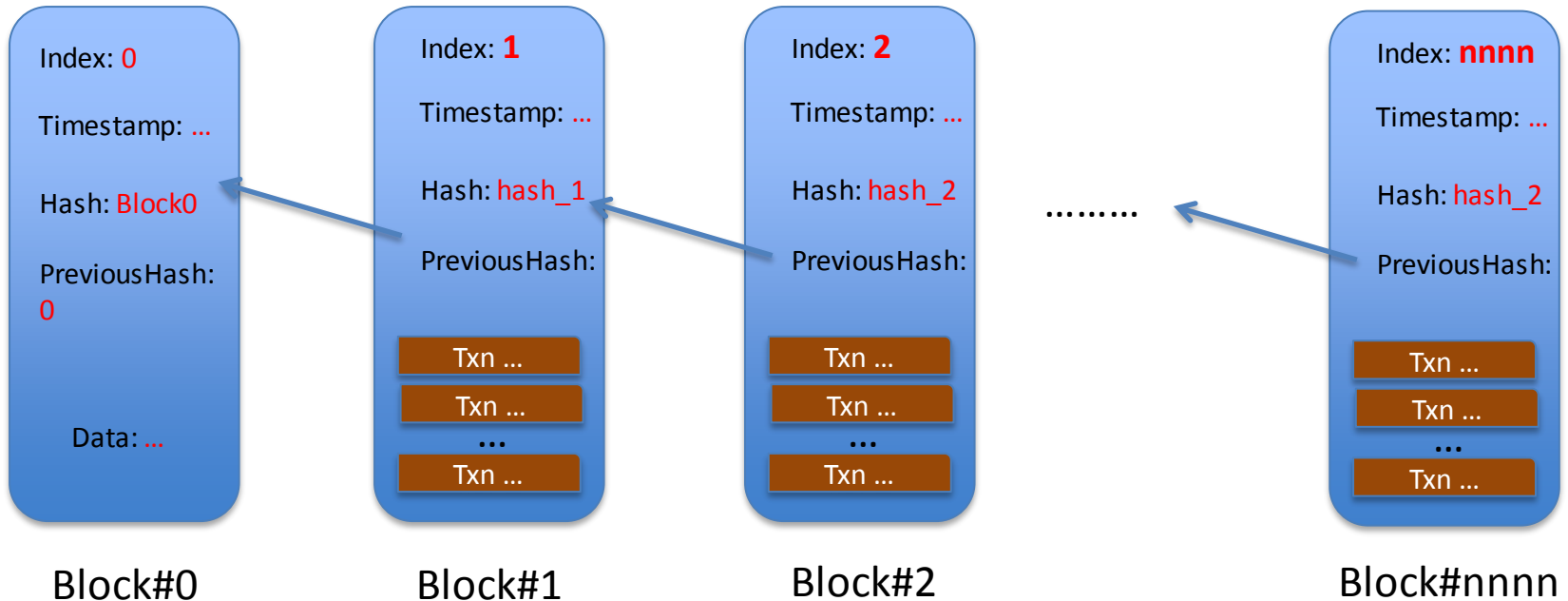


Distributed Ledger



Blocks & Chaining

- Data added to the ledger **CANNOT** be **Updated** Or **Deleted**



Consensus

- Distributed Ledger = Distributed Database

How do you ensure that data is consistent across the network?

- Consensus = Protocol by which peers agree on state of ledger
 - Ensures all peers in the network has exactly the same copy of ledger
 - **Fraudulent** transactions kept out of the ledger
 - Guarantees to record transactions in chronological order

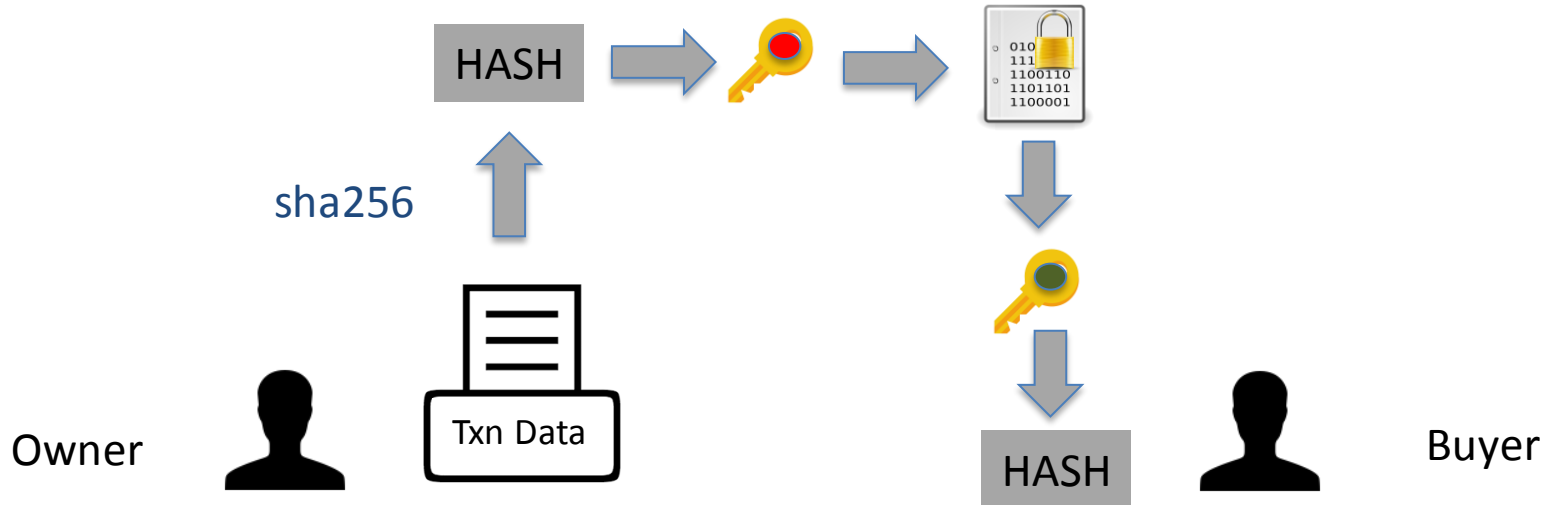
Proof of work

Proof of stake

Tendermint

Cryptography

- Participants have a Public/Private key pair
- Transaction is signed by the owner of asset with **private** key
 - Anyone can validate the transaction with owner's **public** key



Blockchain concepts:

- Bitcoin Vs Ethereum
- Intro to Smart Contracts & Transactions

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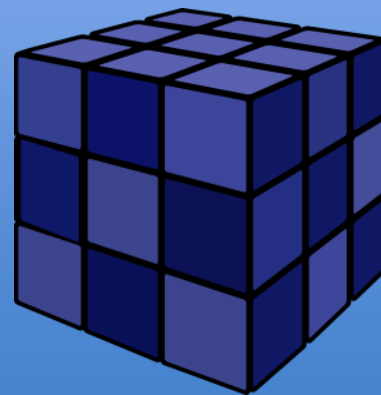
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Ethereum 101

- Permission less Public **Blockchain** network like Bitcoin



- Distributed data storage



- Distributed data storage + **Computing**

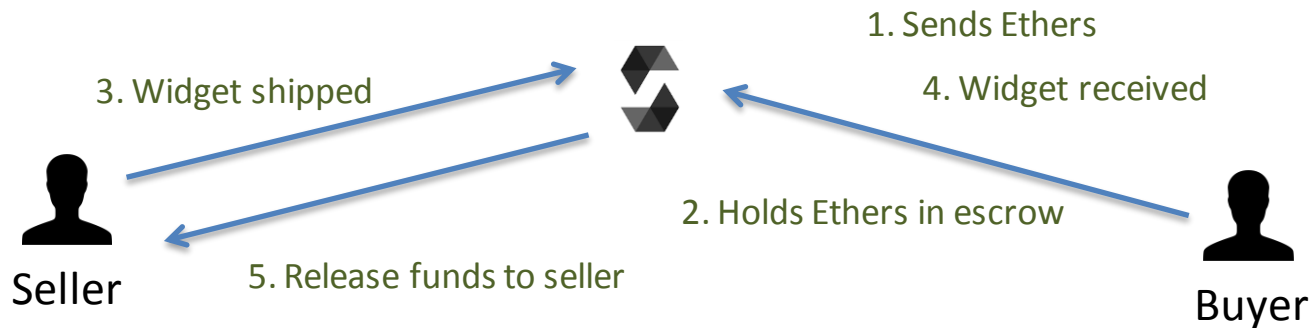


Value token:	Bitcoin (BTC)	Ether (ETH)
Block time:	10 minutes	14 seconds
Block size:	Maximum 1 MB	Depends (~2KB)
Scripting:	None	Smart contracts

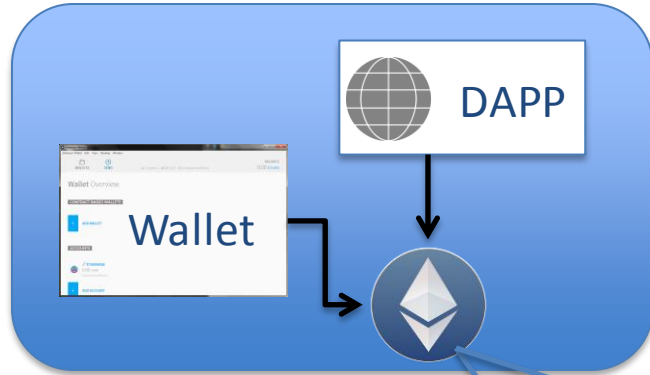
Smart Contract?

- Computer code, written in multiple languages

- Contract lives on the network
- Enforces rules
- Performs negotiated actions



How does it work?



- Wallet for managing Ethers
 - Smart contracts
- Decentralized Apps (DAPP)
 - Interact with contracts on n/w
 - Execution is not free

