

# Bitcoin Forks History

## UPGRADE, BUG AND CONTENTIOUS FORKS

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# ABOUT STEPHANE



2015

Start working on Bitcoin in 2015 at Ledger (hardware wallet)



2017–2018

Focus on blockchain technical trainings  
Founder of D10eConsulting  
Consultant at Chainsmiths



## Work on Ethereum in 2016–2017

- Co-founded non-profit organization Asseth
- R&D on Dao1901
- Contribute to the ERC20 Consensys smart contracts
- Dether.io (15,000 ETH raised)



2016–2017

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# OUTLINE

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► **Main Consensus Forks**

2

► **The Block Size Debate**

# **MAIN CONSENSUS FORKS**

- Bitcoin is a decentralized P2P consensus network
- A change to the consensus rules = fork
- 18 consensus rule changes to date
- Protocol upgrade is an active field of research
  - Since now, it has been trial and errors
  - Exploring new protocol upgrade methods
  - Lot of forks post-BCH can teach us a lot
  - Still not trivial at all

# BIP-123 OFFICIAL FORKS TAXONOMY

## Soft Forks

- Some [cryptographic commitment] structures that were valid under the old rules are no longer valid under the new rules
- Structures that were invalid under the old rules continue to be invalid under the new rules

## Hard Forks

- Structures that were invalid under the old rules become valid under the new rules

# SF ACTIVATION METHODOLOGY PHASES

- The 2010 forks: No activation methodology
- The 2012 forks: Towards a methodology
- March 2013 – December 2015: BIP34 versioning aka IsSuperMajority
- December 2015 – July 2017: Version bits (BIP9)
- July 2017 – August 2017: SegWit activation drama
- Next one in BIP-8 ?



# 2012: TOWARDS A METHODOLOGY

- **BIP-30 (require tx to have a unique identifier)**
  - Applied to all blocks whose timestamp is after March 15, 2012, 00:00 UTC
  - Simple flag day activation because the only way for a miner to violate it was to forever destroy 50 BTC by reusing a scriptpubkey in a coinbase output
- **BIP-16 (P2SH)**
  - 55% activation threshold, over blocks in the 7 days prior to 1 February 2012
  - Miners did not upgrade fast enough, so the evaluation point was delayed until 15 March

# BIP-34 VERSIONING AKA ISSUPERMAJORITY

- First mechanism that employed hashpower activation
  - Requires trusting the hashpower will validate after activation
- 75% threshold signaling within a 1000 block interval to enforce the new rule
- Once 95% of blocks had the higher version, blocks with the lower version number would be rejected
- Version 2 (BIP34) – March 2013
- Version 3 (Strict DER encoding – BIP66) – July 2015
- Version 4 (CheckLockTimeVerify – BIP65) – December 2015

# BIP-66 DEPLOYMENT INCIDENT

- Some non-upgraded miners (from the remainaning 5%) generate invalid blocks
- Roughly half the network hashrate was mining without fully validating blocks (SPV mining), and built new blocks on top of that invalid block
- The soft fork caused two chain splits (during 6 and 3 blocks)
- Consequences:
  - Miners lost funds
  - Some softwares don't detect invalid blocks
  - Network unreliability (ask for 30 extra confirmations)

# ISM LIMITATIONS

- Soft forks could only be deployed one at a time
- Miners can signal without really validating and enforcing
- If any activation failed for whatever reason, it would prevent any further soft forks from being deployed and activated

# BIP-9 AKA BETTER VERSIONING

- Allow parallel soft fork deployment
  - Use different bits in the version field for each soft fork rather than increasing the version number
  - Up to 29 soft forks parallel deployment, activated independently
- Still rely on hashpower signaling
- Used for the relative timelocks functionality
  - CheckSequenceVerify (BIPs 68, 112, 113)

# SEGREGATED WITNESS ACTIVATION DRAMA

- SegWit soft fork (BIPs 141, 143, 147) became highly politicized
- Threats of running other versions of Bitcoin software (UASF, Cash, 2X)
- Divergence of interest between miners and economic majority
- Majority of hashpower refused to signal until last minute

# **BITCOIN CORE PROPONENTS FIGHT BACK**

- **BIP-91 (Reduced threshold Segwit MASF) – 23 July 2017**
  - Network rejects the non-signaling blocks
  - Pressure to force SegWit with current deployment method
- **BIP-148 (Mandatory activation of segwit deployment) – 01 August 2017**
  - Mix of BIP-9 MASF and UASF
  - Goal is to align miners and users interests
  - Incentivizing miners to work for the economic majority
  - Means of pressure to activating SegWit early
- **BIP-8 (Version bits with lock-in by height) - proposed on February 2017**
  - Alteration to BIP-9 that replaces time based activation with block height, as well as guaranteed activation of soft fork



# LESSONS LEARNED

- Instrumentalization of the MASF deployment mechanism
  - 95% was chosen just to be on the safe side. Never intended to be a *vote*
- Too much responsibilities granted to miners => risk of veto
- Signalling mechanism ≠ enforcement of rules (cf. BIP-66)

2

## BLOCK SIZE DEBATE

BITCOIN UNLIMITED PRESENTS

# SATOSHI'S VISION

23-25 MARCH 2018  
TOKYO JAPAN

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# THE BLOCK SIZE DEBATE

- A size issue: Small blockers vs Big blockers
- Lot of alternative implementations for bigger blocks
- While Bitcoin Core is focusing on optimization and layer 2

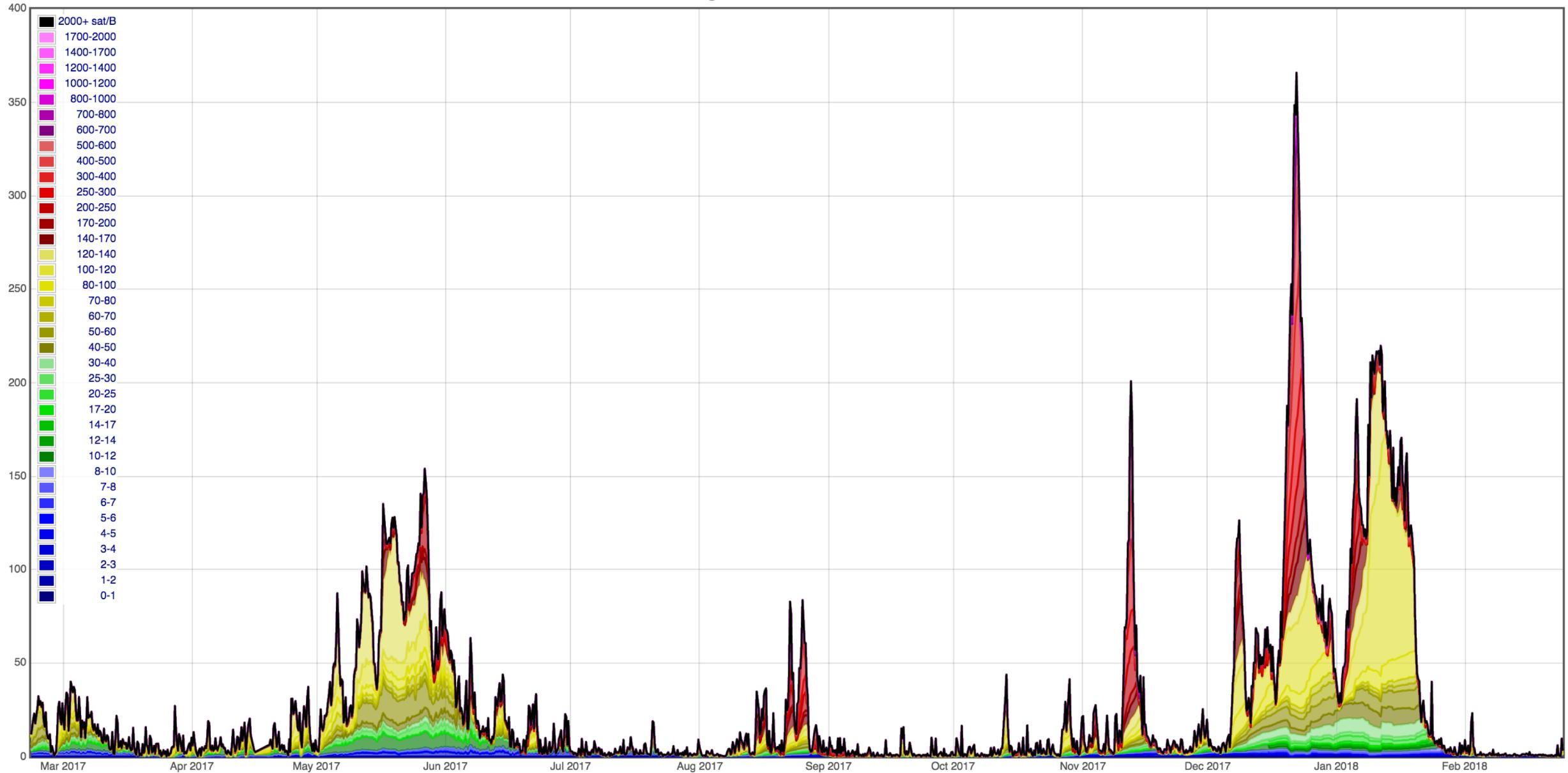
# Bitcoin Forks Timeline



# **BITCOIN CORE ROADMAP**

- 1MB block size limit
- Optimization rather than bigger block
  - libsecp256k1 verification (500% to 700% speed boost on x86\_64)
  - Block compression (IBLT, Weak Block, Compact Block, ...)
  - Segregated Witness (up to x4)
  - Schnorr signatures
  - ...
- Off-chain overlay network (layer 2)
  - Lightning Network

### Pending Transaction Fee in BTC



# BITCOIN XT IMPLEMENTATION

- Dec 2014: First client launched by Mike Hearn
- Jun 2015: Plan to increase the max block size (BIP0101)
  - Max block size increase to 8MB, doubling every two years
  - Aug 2015: BIP 101 merged into the XT codebase
  - 75% hashrate threshold never met
  - Jan 2016: BIP 101 reverted and 2MB block size of Bitcoin Classic applied instead
- Now defaults to being a Bitcoin Cash client

# Bitcoin XT

Bitcoin XT is an implementation of a Bitcoin full node that embraces Bitcoin's original vision of simple, reliable, low-cost transactions for everyone in the world. Bitcoin XT originated as a series of patches on top of Bitcoin Core and is now a independently maintained software fork. See our notable [features](#).

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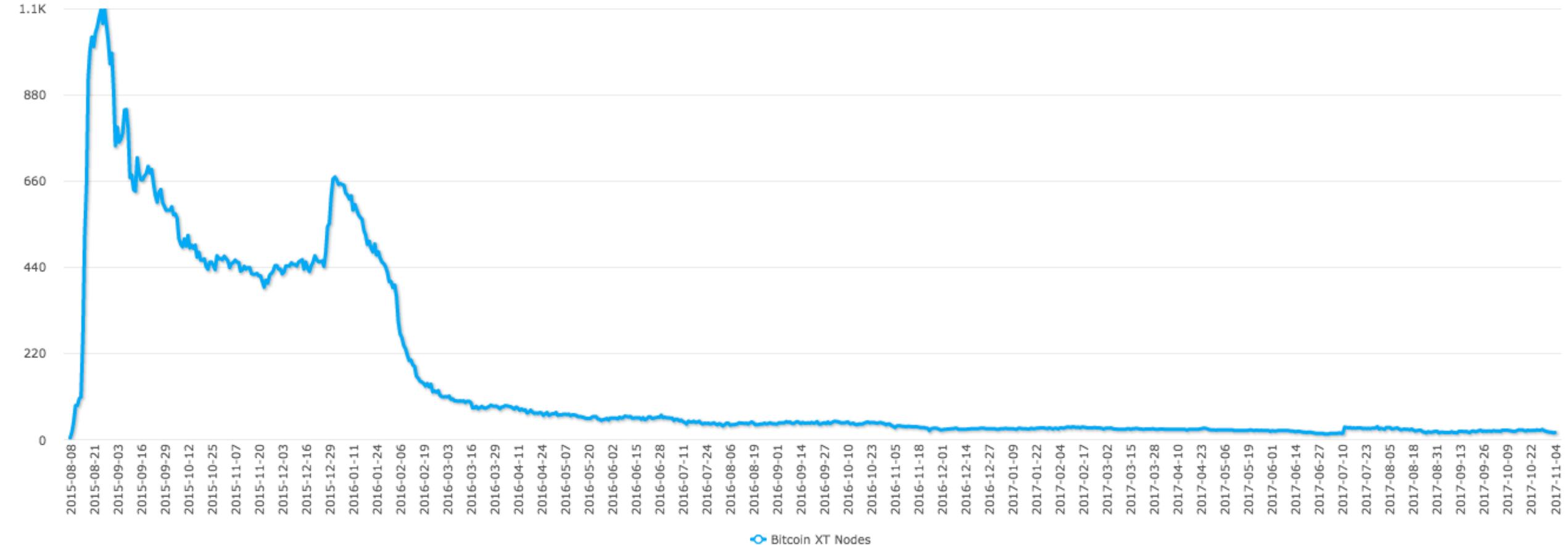
Bitcoin XT. Most recent release is G - Bitcoin Cash

9,313 commits   13 branches   12 releases   330 contributors   MIT

Branch: master ▾   [New pull request](#)   [Create new file](#)   [Upload files](#)   [Find file](#)   [Clone or download](#) ▾

dgenr8 Merge pull request #272 from dgenr8/bch ...   Latest commit 1114226 8 days ago

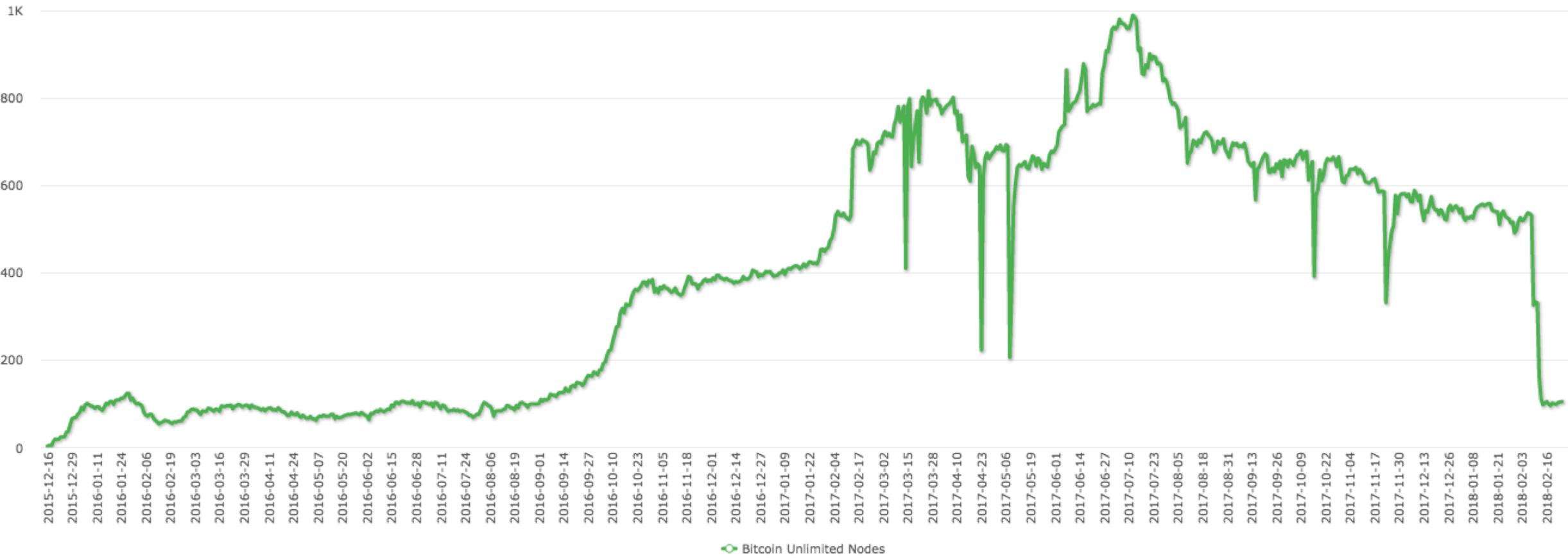
**Bitcoin XT Nodes (historical)**  
coin.dance



# **BITCOIN UNLIMITED IMPLEMENTATION**

- Created in January 2016 by Peter Rizun and Andrew Stone
- Intention of « providing a voice to all stakeholders in the Bitcoin ecosystem »
- BUIP001 - Fixed block limit made obsolete
- Test 1GB blocks with nChain
- BU node follows the blockchain with most PoW
- Separation of the mining block size (default 1MB) from the non-mining block acceptance size (default 16MB)
- 2% of the Bitcoin nodes , 13% of the Bitcoin Cash nodes

**Bitcoin Unlimited Nodes (historical)**  
coin.dance



# **BITCOIN CLASSIC IMPLEMENTATION**

- Created in February 2016
- Received support from some Bitcoin companies, developers, investors and miners, such as Coinbase, Bitstamp, Circle, Jeff Garzik, Roger Ver and Gavin Andresen
- Want to increase of the maximum block size from 1Mb to 2 Mb
- November 2016: moved the limit out of the software rules into the hands of the miners and nodes
- November 2017: ceased operation

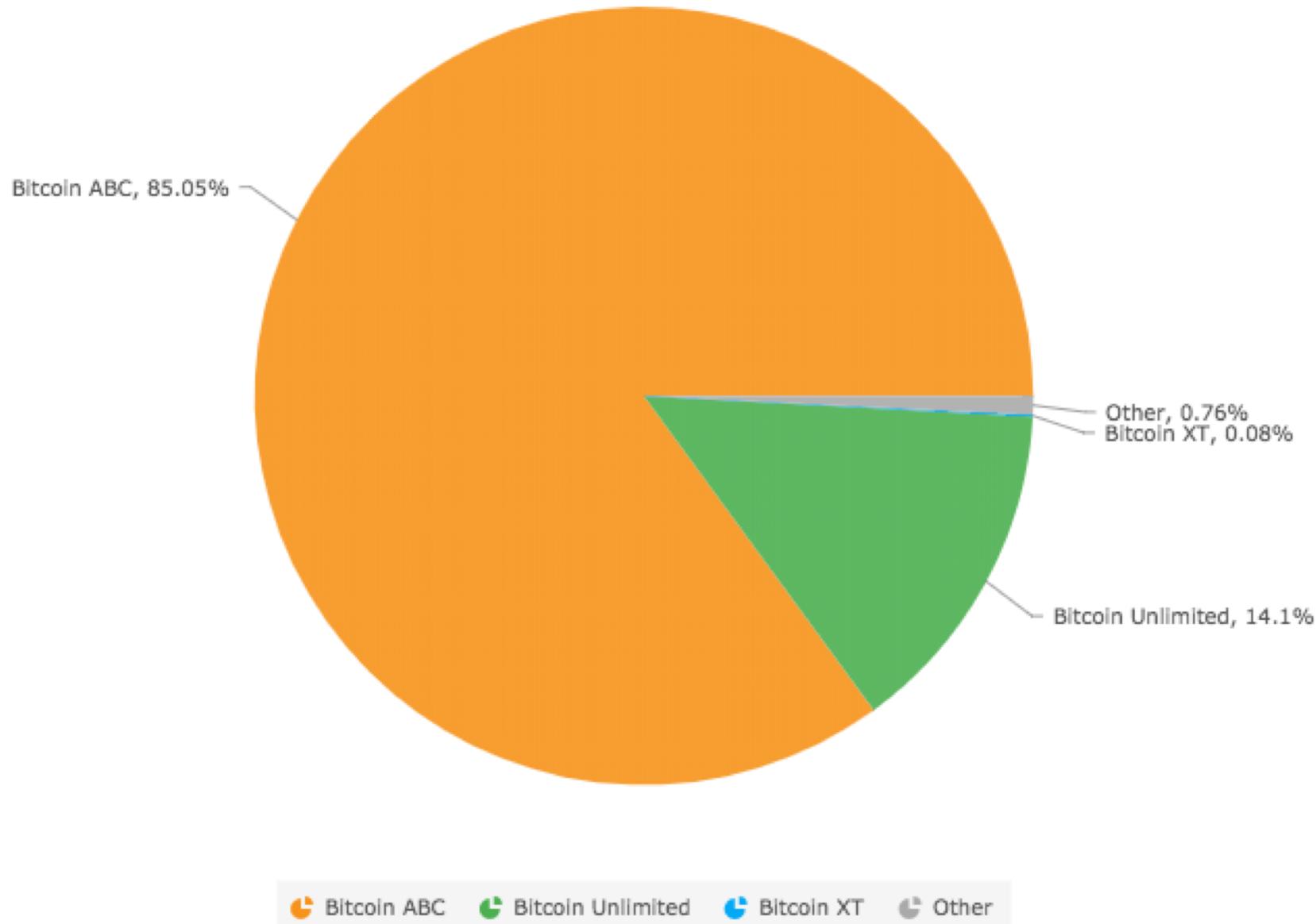


# BITCOIN CASH PROTOCOL

- Hard fork on August 1, 2017
- *Bitcoin ABC*: main implementation of the Bitcoin Cash protocol
- First announced by Bitmain in response to BIP-148 UASF
- Subsequently, some developers took interest in the project (A. Séchet)
- Adjustable Blocksize Cap (in theory)
  - Defaults to 8MB
  - Can be raised up to 32MB

## Bitcoin Cash Nodes (2018-02-02)

coin.dance







# CONCLUSION

- Blockchain protocol upgrade is not trivial
  - Requires coordination to not lose nodes, or the least possible
  - Not reversible (without damage)
  - Script versioning allows much more flexibility
- The Core team gained experience over the years to deploy hard forks
  - Carefully exploring different upgrade methodologies
  - HFs post-BCH can teach us a lot
- Decentralized governance manifests itself in consensus forks and software implementation choice

- Does size really matter?
  - The whole scaling debate can be seen as a huge waste of time
  - But necessary
  - More urgent issues (privacy)
- Next contentious topics?
  - Energy consumption
  - Privacy
- Bitcoin dramas come and go...

- /r/bitcoin is a BTC subreddit
- /r/btc is a BCH subreddit
- @bitcoin is a BCH twitter
- @btc is a BTC twitter
- <http://bitcoin.com> is a BCH site
- <http://bitcoin.org> is a BTC site
- Bitcoin Core is a BTC implementation
- Bitcoin ABC is a BCH implementation

# Thank you!