

# Polkadot. | & Substrate



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# Web3

## Web 1.0: Static Website

Replacing inefficient dialogue and paper, IT machines become new mediators

## Web 2.0: Dynamic Website

Open up the layer of physical intermediary, monopoly as single platform intermediary

## Web 3.0: Decentralization technology

Weaken the last power intermediary and complete the machine transformation of the intermediary

# Situation

## Diversification

Endless public chains,  
consortium chains,  
private chains

## Verticalization

Single chain cannot  
expand without limit, multi-  
chain difference division of  
competition

## Fragmentation

Users, assets, and applications  
are separated from each other  
and cannot be widely  
distributed.

# Reason

## Availability

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Transaction correctness  
(calculation dependence)

## Canonicality

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Consensus consistency  
(accounting rights dependencies)

# Function

## Shared security

Relay-chain aggregation network security

Para-chain sharing collective security and does not need to start from zero

## Extensibility

Provides access to any blockchain

Para-chains parallel processing transactions can be expanded infinitely

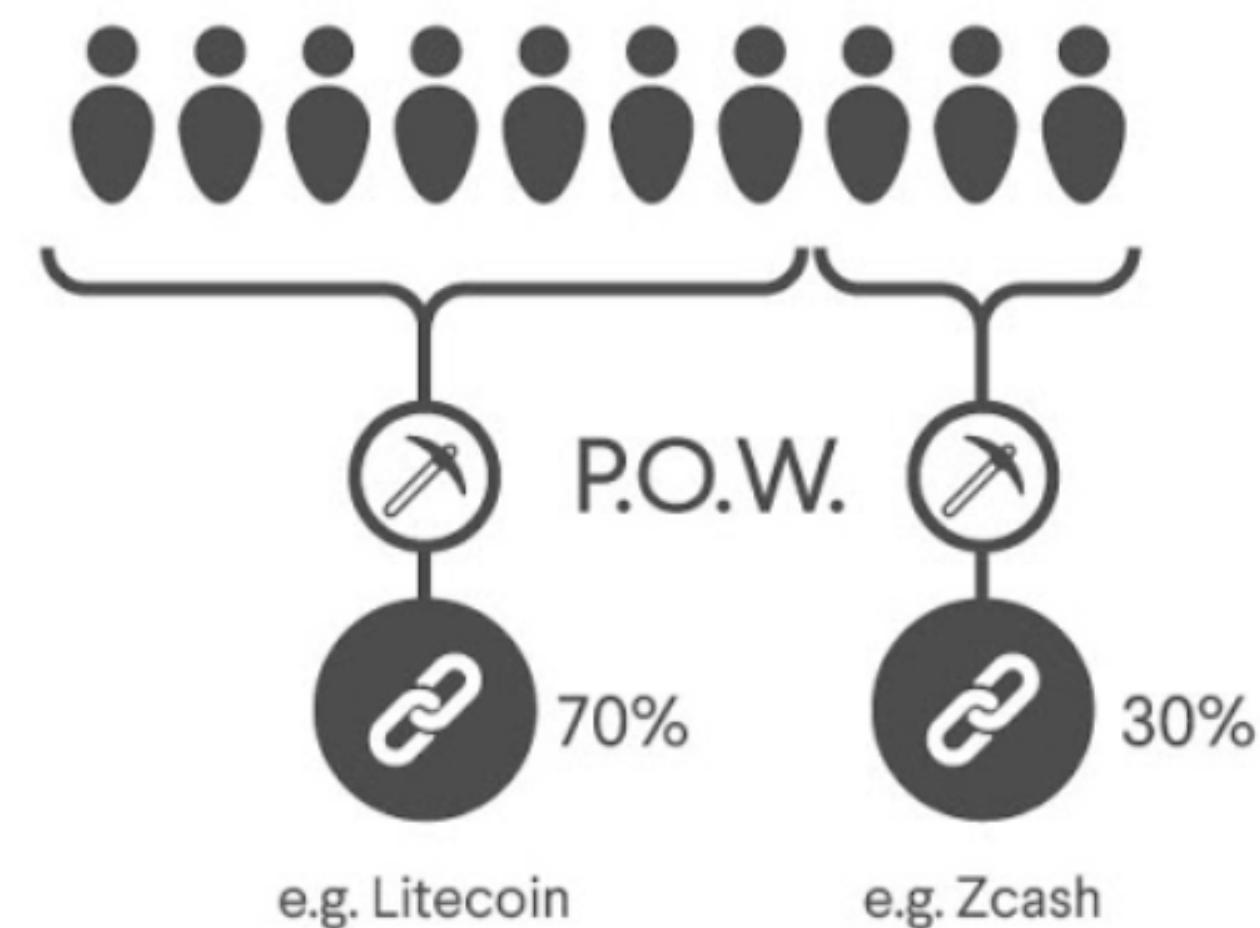
## Interoperability

Sending cross-chain messages between parallel chains trustlessly

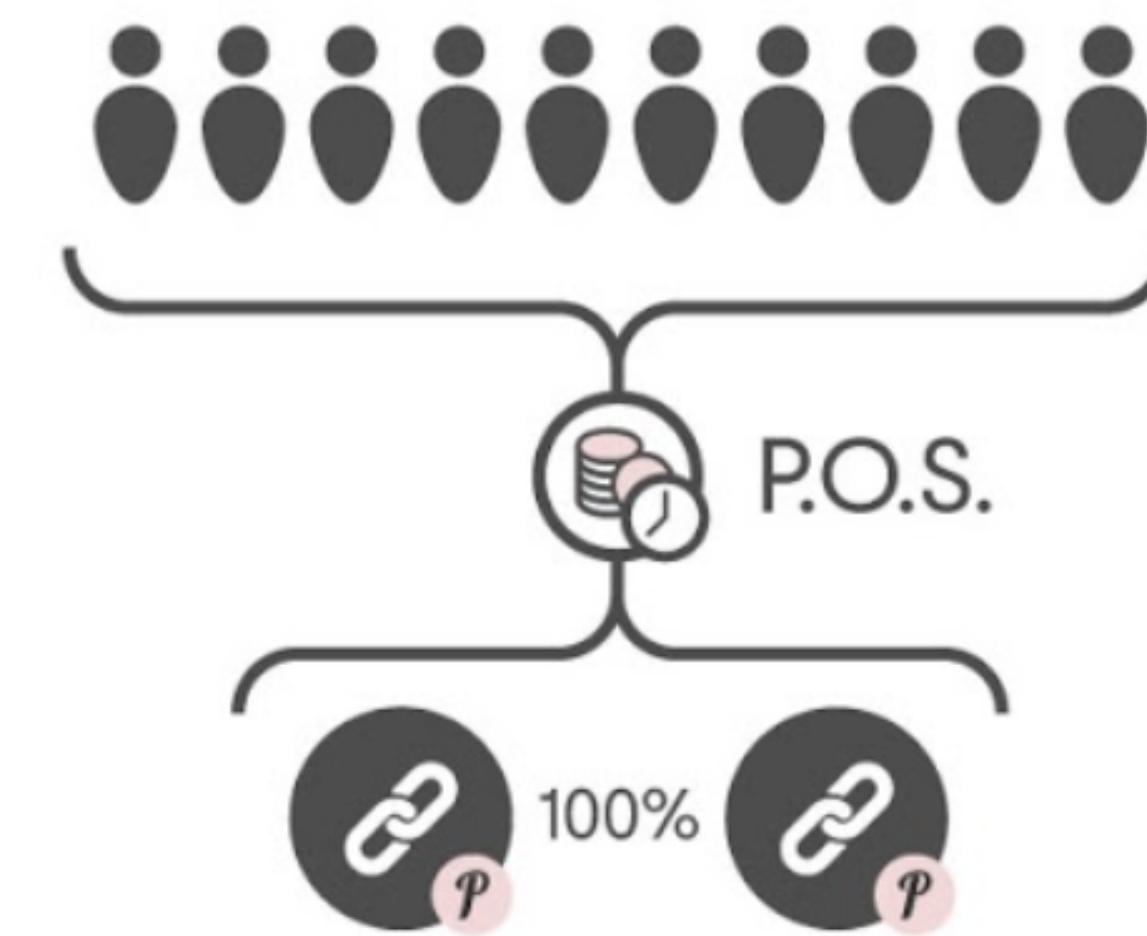
Applications and smart contracts can be accessed by cross-chain way

# Shared security

Traditional isolated security

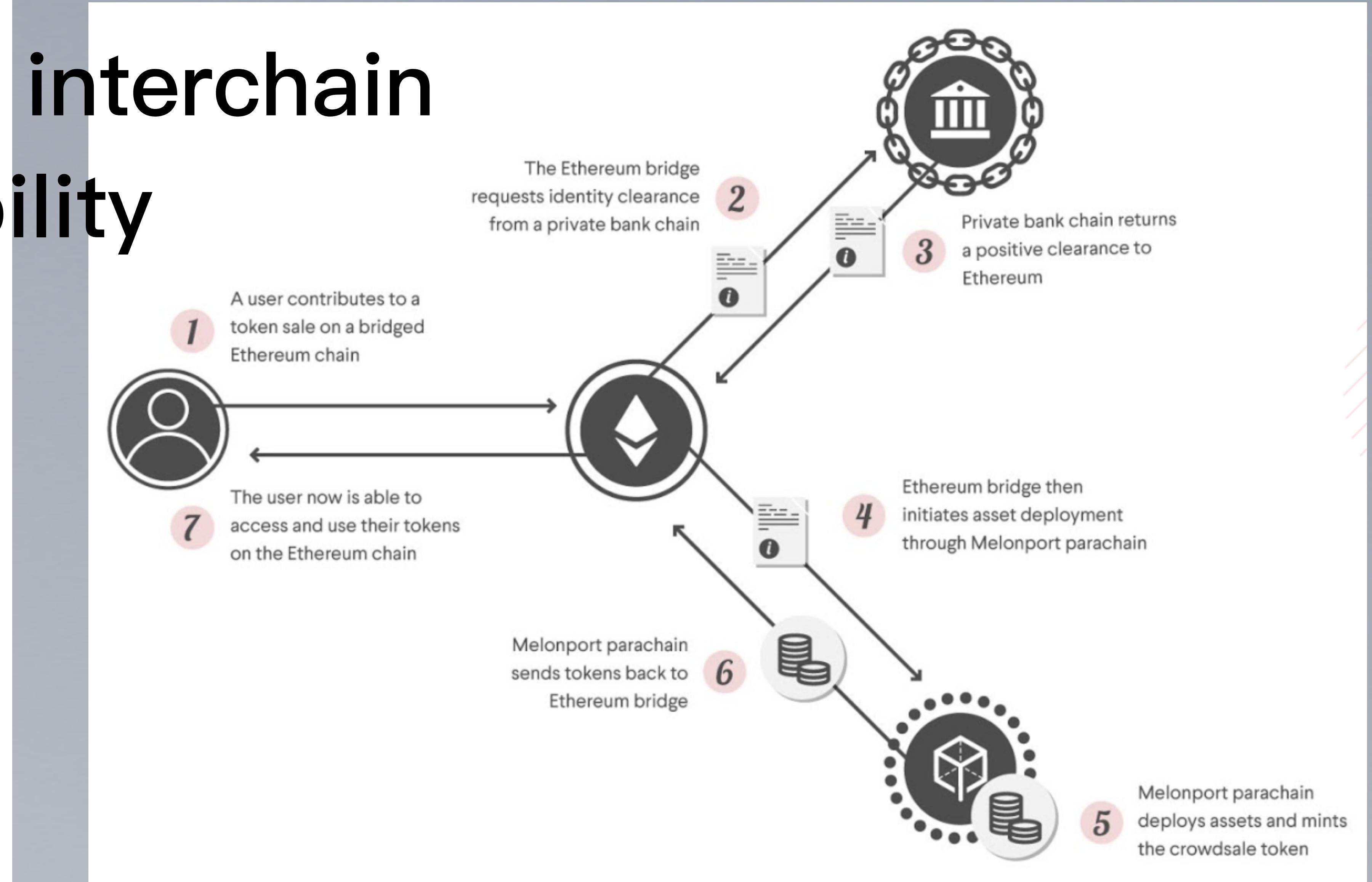


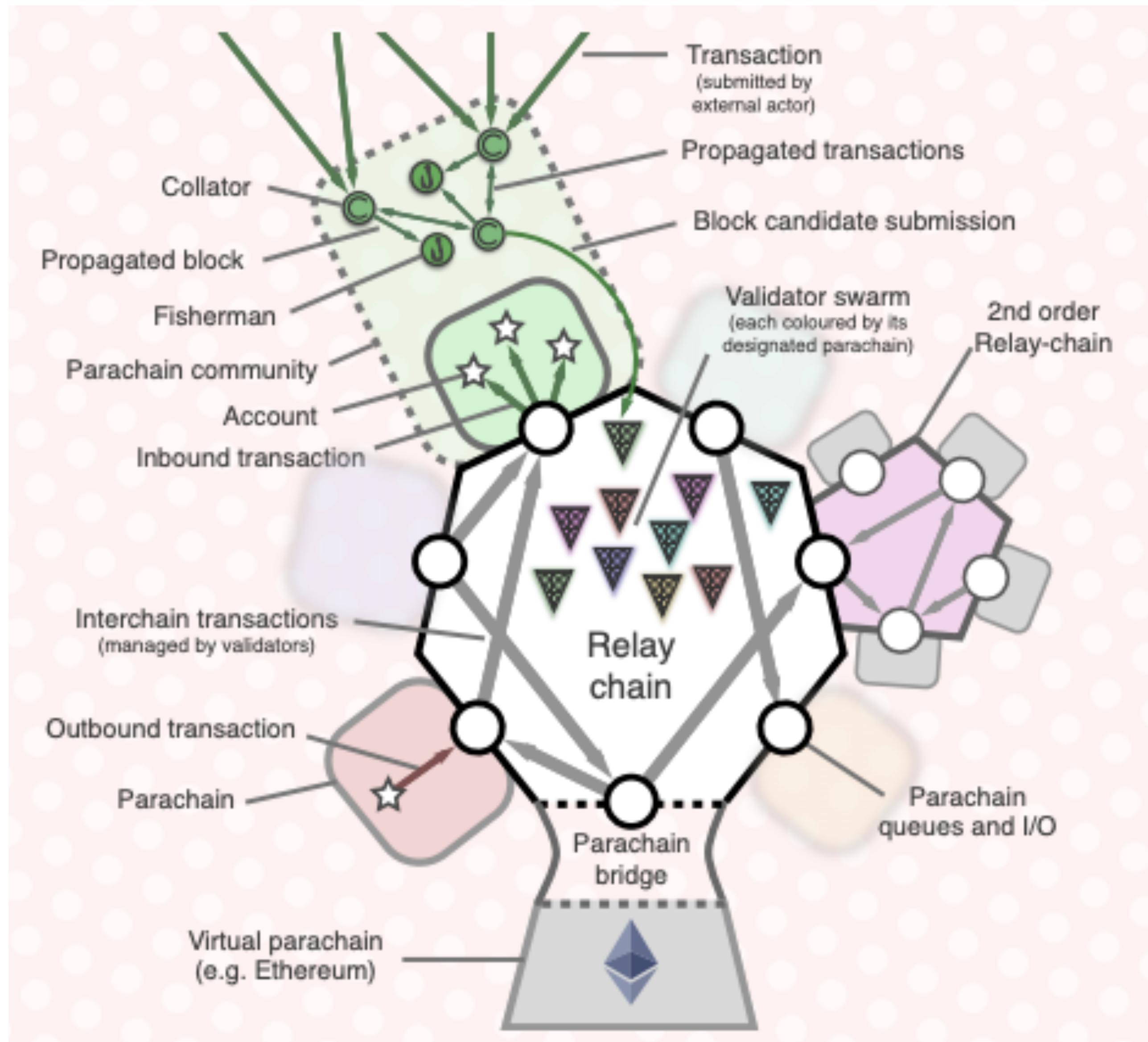
Polkadot shared security



V.S.

# Trust-free interchain transactability





# Architecture

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| ● Nominator | ● Fisherman   |
| ● Validator | ● Bridges     |
| ● Collator  | ● Para-chains |
| ● Collator  | ● Relay-chain |

# Gavin Wood's 15 minutes



# Substrate

1.

Developed by Polkadot

2.

Next generation general  
blockchain technology  
architecture

3.

Future-oriented blockchain  
ecosystem platform

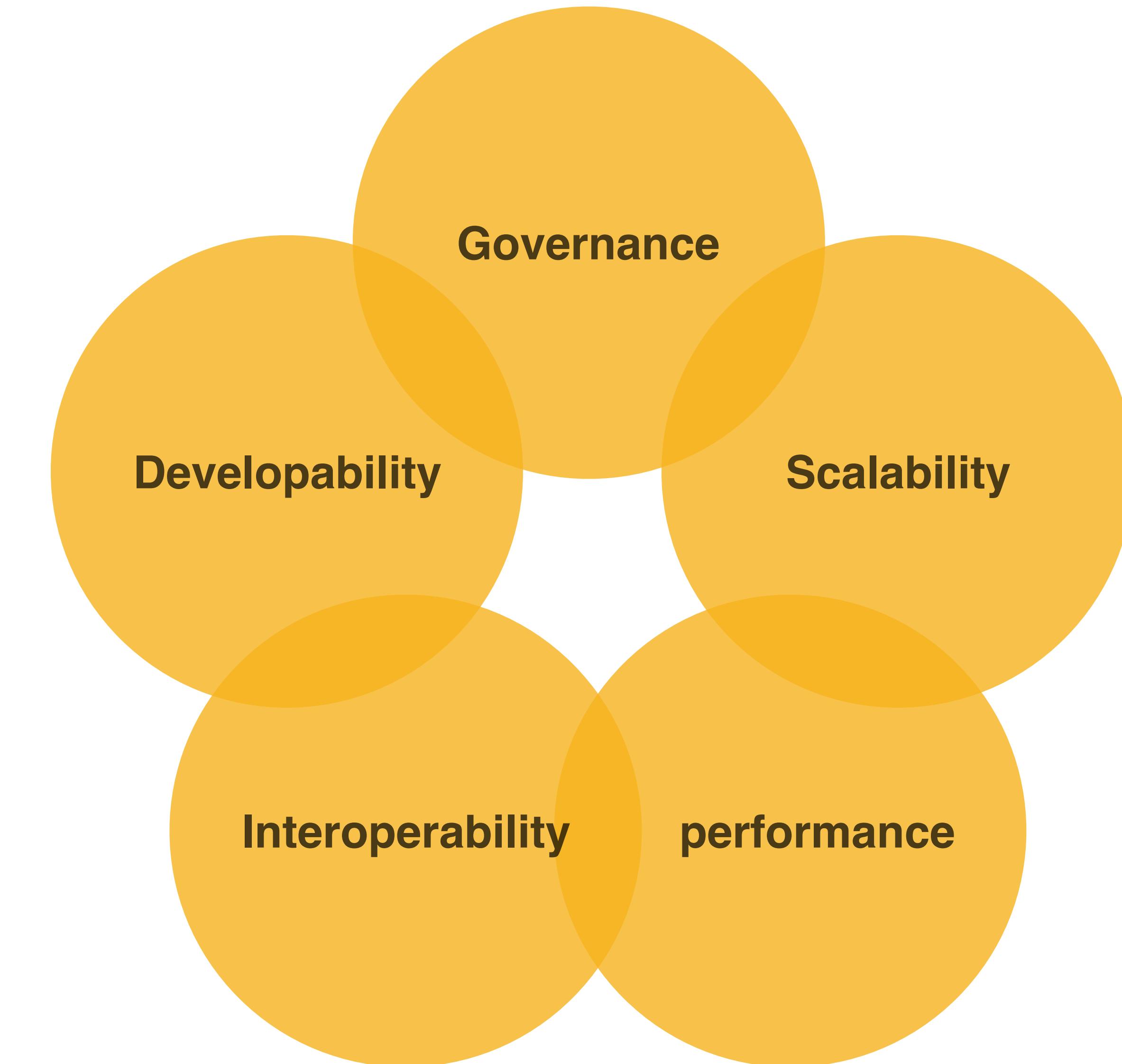
4.

Committed to service  
blockchain innovation

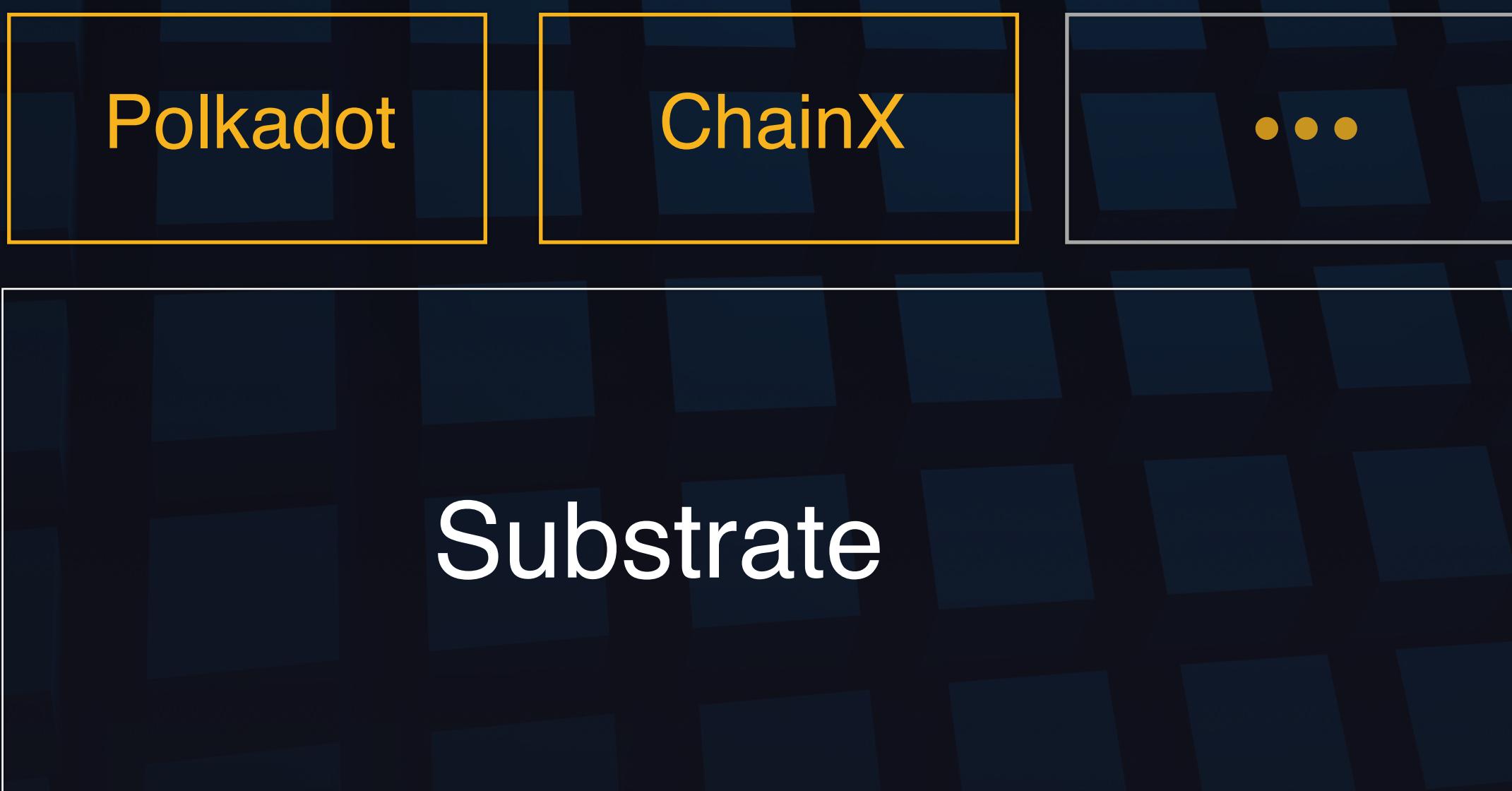
5.

Promote blockchain  
industry change

# Redefine blockchain

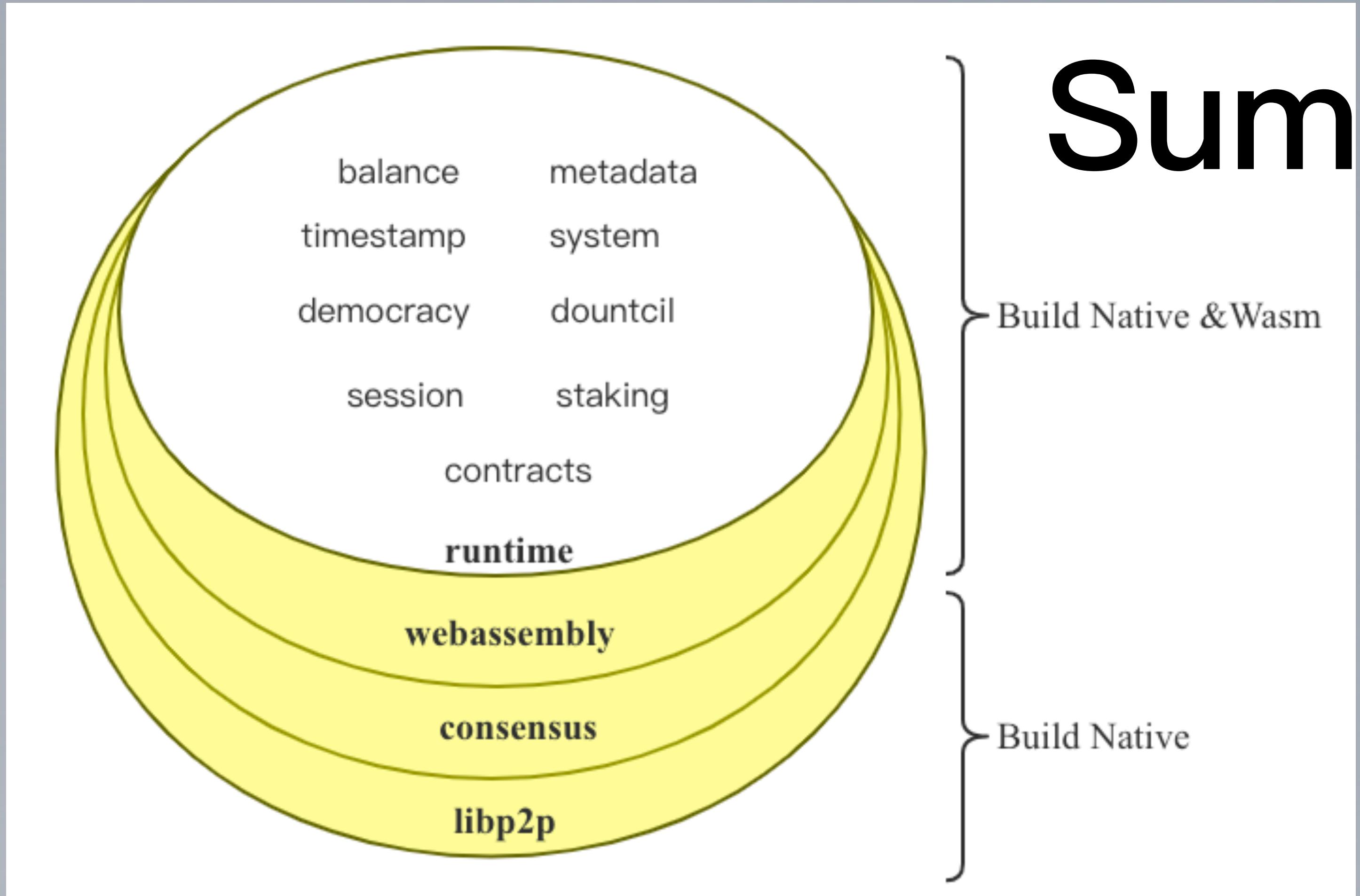


# Industrial engineering implementation

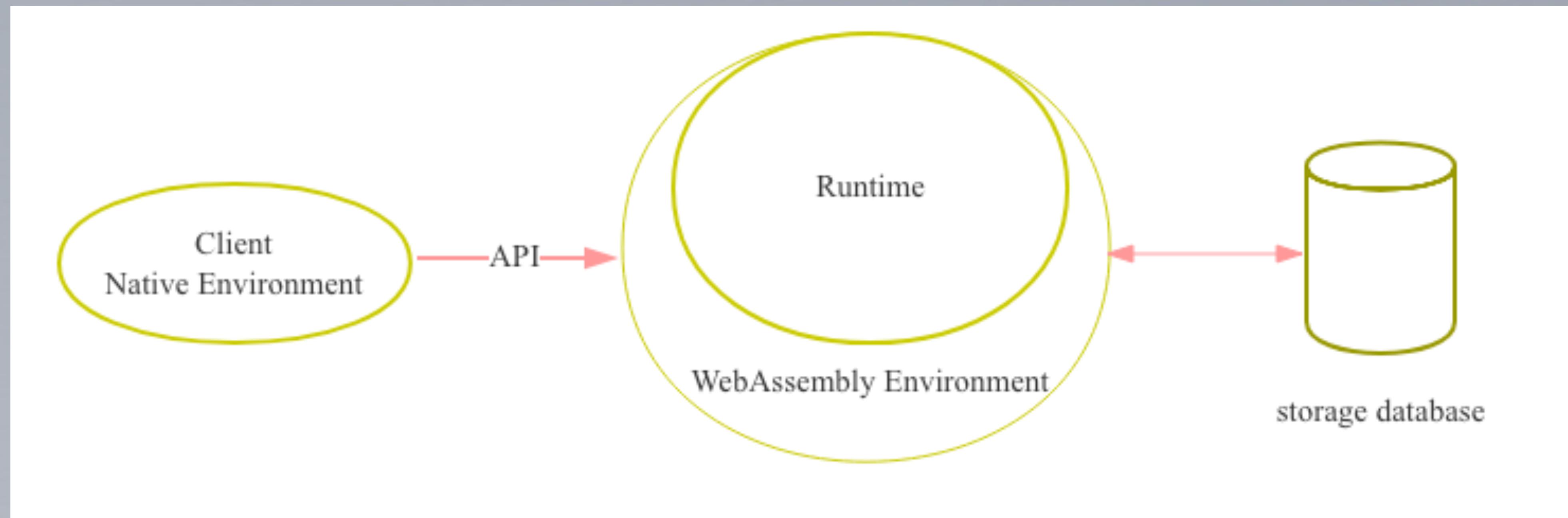


- 1 Powerful blockchain component library
  - 2 Generic blockchain development framework
  - 3 Complete blockchain client module
  - 4 Continuously upgraded blockchain portfolio package
  - 5 Standard of Polkadot parallel chain and relay chain
- ...

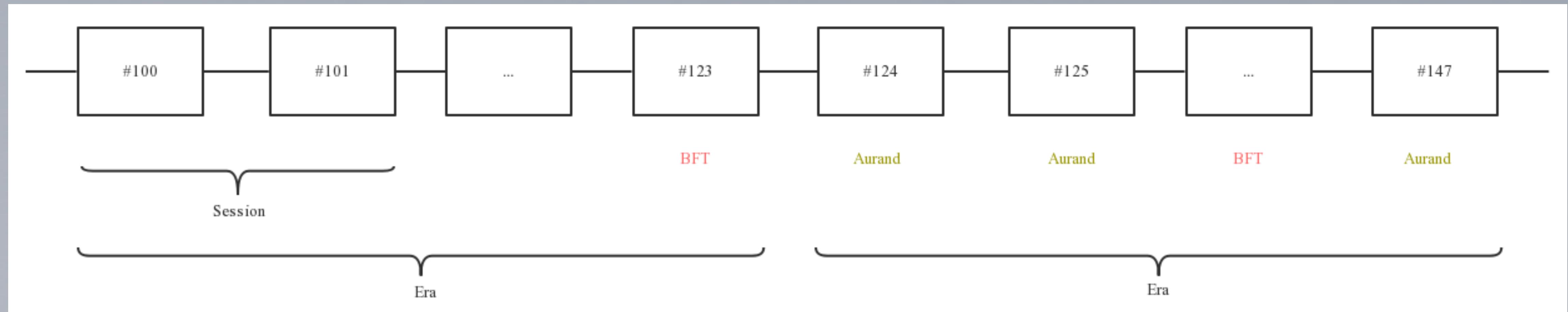
# Summary



# Summary



# Consensus

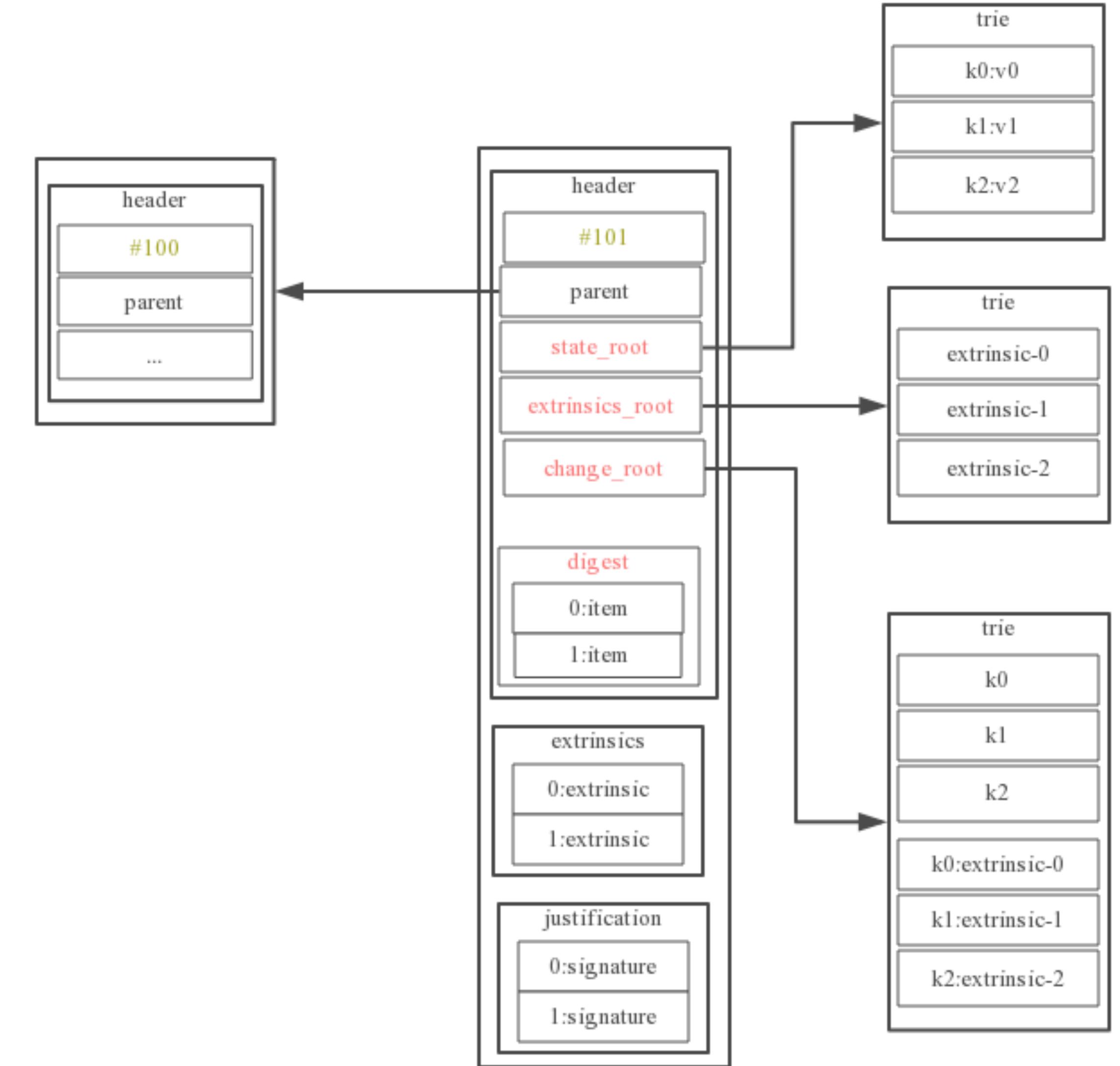


BFT provide “absolute” finality

Aurand provide “fast” “finality”

# Light Client

- state\_root
- extrinsics\_root
- change\_root
- digest



# Element

Signature

ed25519

Hash

blake2b

Header

parent\_hash

number

state\_root

extrinsics\_root

digest

change\_root

Block

Header

extrinsics

justification

Transcation

Inherent | Public |  
Root

sender

call

# Api

runtime

authorities()

initialise\_block(header)

apply\_extrinsic(extrinsic)

finalise\_block()

rpc

websocket

http

# Quick Start Substrate Development

**One Node**

Substrate Node|ChainX-Testnet

**Two Languages**

Rust & Javascript

**Three lines of code**

oo7 call runtime

Startup

**One mechanism**

Runtime

**Two Macro Definition**

decl\_module & decl\_storage

**Thirty lines of codes**

Custom runtime module

Specialist

**Custom substrate blockchain**

Beyond

# Lesson One

## Target

Build a blockchain network  
of two nodes

## Main Steps

1. Understand the basic concepts of Rust language and regular commands
2. Download Substrate and prepare to install the environment
3. compile the node program
4. Run the first node
5. Config the second node's bootnodes, run the second node
6. The two nodes are successfully connected and the blocks can be produced

# Lesson Two

## Target

Interact with the blockchain by client's API, send the transfer transaction

## Main Steps

1. rebuild lesson one's two nodes blockchain network
2. Understanding how blockchains interact with client
3. Install the client environment and oo7 js package
4. Write client code, call the transfer interface
5. Transaction are mined, transfer successfully

# Lesson Three

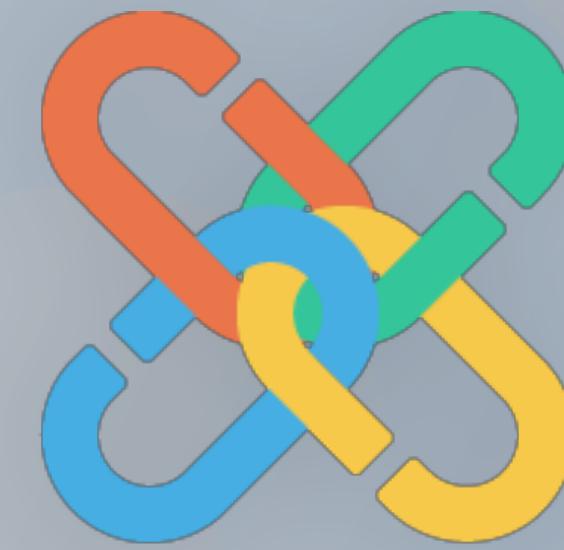
## Target

Implement new runtime module, Implement a new dapp with gambling capabilities

## Main Steps

1. Learn substrate's runtime mechanism
2. learn decl\_module and decl\_storage
3. Design new module and storage
4. Implement new module's decl\_module and decl\_storage
5. Compile the node program and run the blockchain network
6. Write client code, call new module interface, implement user function

# Cross-chain Hub of Crypto Assets



ChainX

# Cross-chain

Centralization

Centralized exchange

Hash Lock

State Channel、Ripple

Notary

Wanchain

Side chain or Relay

Cosmos、Polkadot、ChainX

# ChainX:

# Multi-chain System

ChainX v3将于2020年Polkadot发布v2后上线

ChainX将拆分为多链架构，作为Polkadot的第二层中继网络运行。Polkadot专注于底层消息跨链，ChainX专注于实现其内部的资产跨链。

## ChainX中继链

全系统的最高安全性保障，负责第二层网络的整体共享安全共识。

## 交易平行链

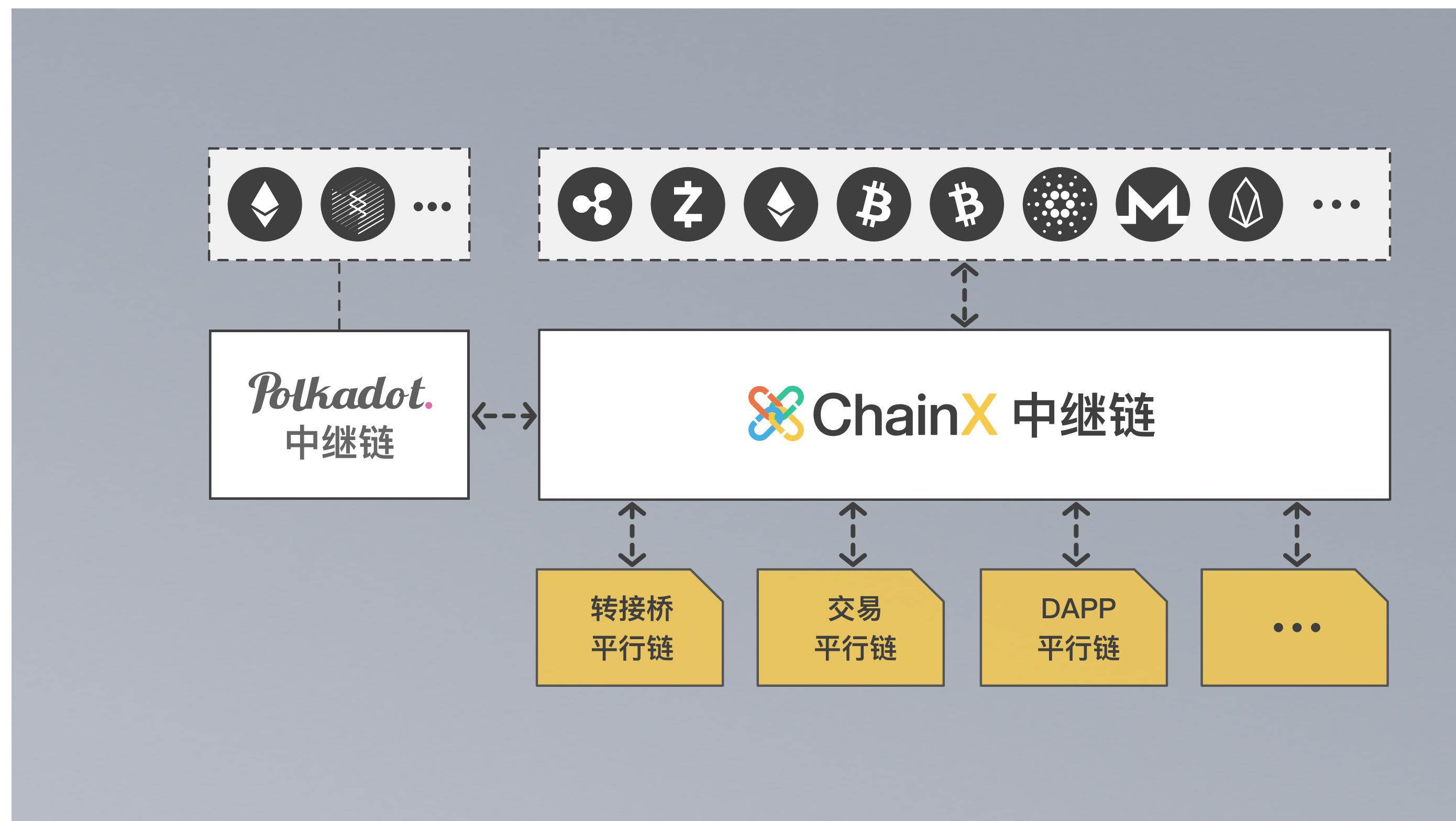
为全系统的资产提供免费撮合服务，提升交易吞吐量。

## 转接桥平行链

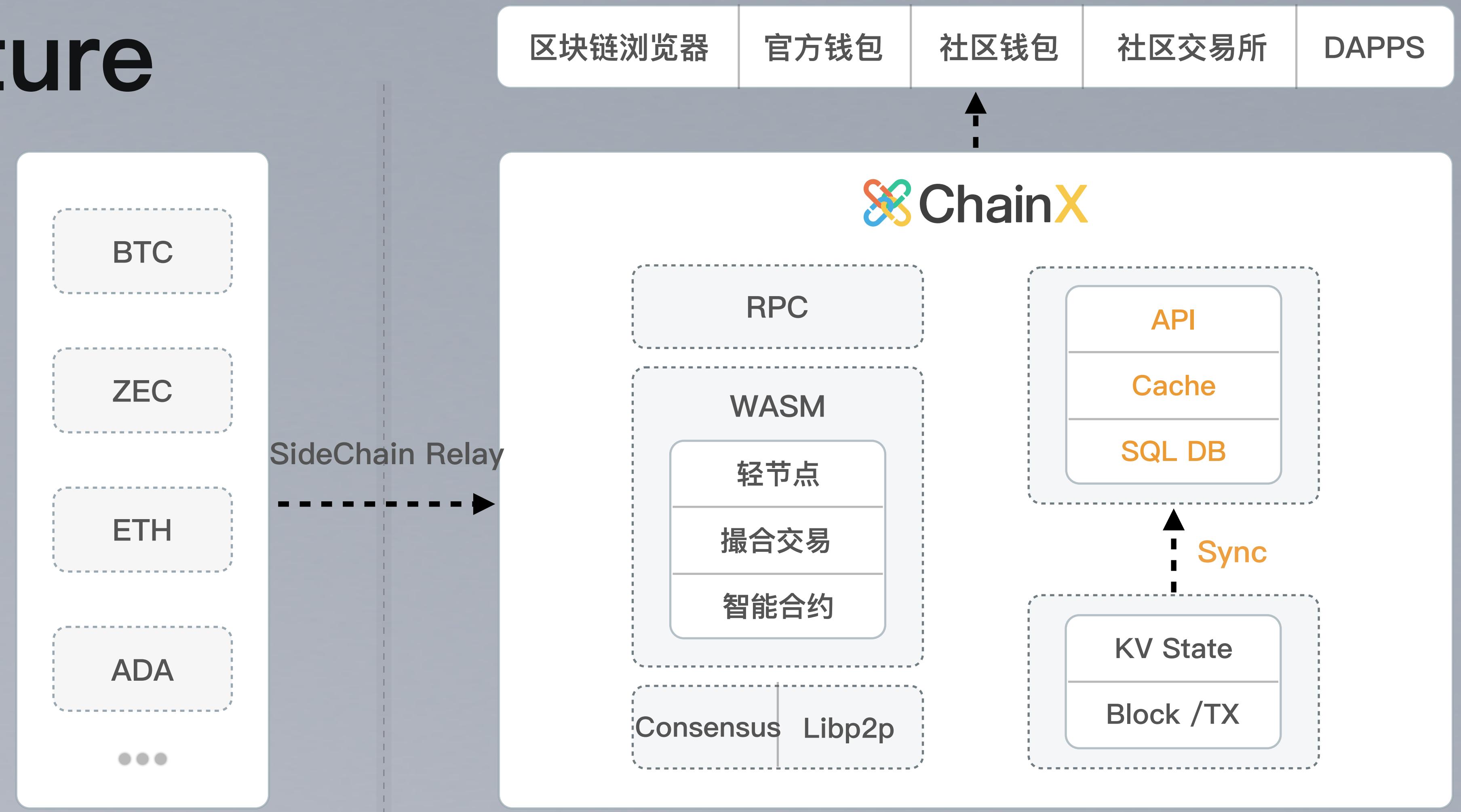
将各个转接桥拆分为独立的平行链，用于分担压力。

## DAPP平行链

社区开发的各类应用可以独立运行，并保持跨链通信能力。



# ChainX: Architecture





# Thank You



ChainX