

A large, abstract network graph composed of numerous small black dots connected by thin grey lines, forming a complex web-like structure that tapers towards the top right.

Under the Hood of Decentralized Technologies

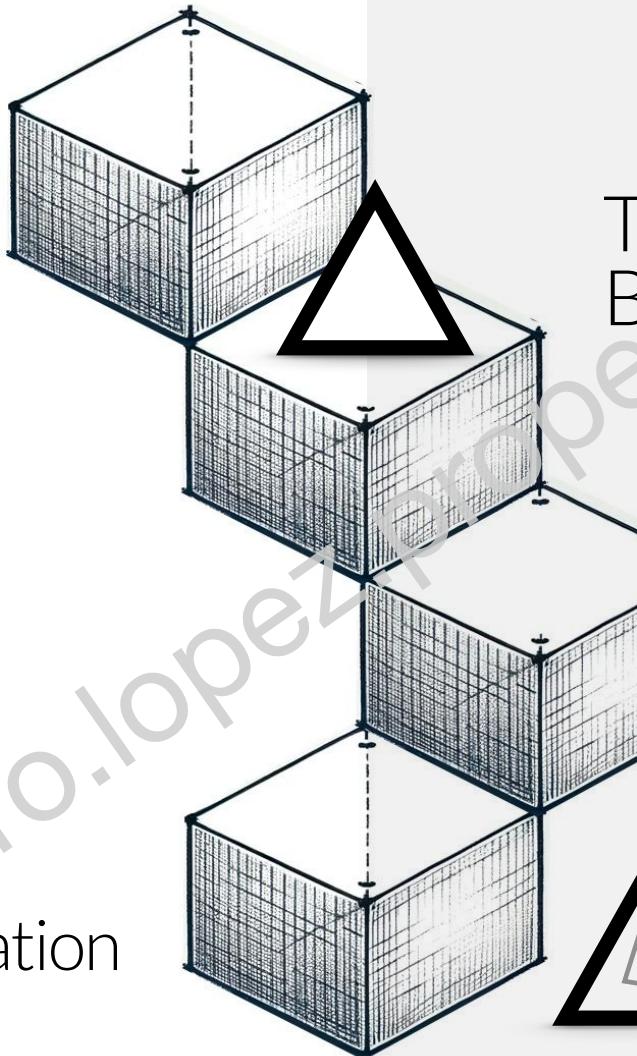
Álvaro López

Is decentralization an illusion?



28th October 2023
Biznaga Fcst, Málaga

Decentralization
ecosystem



Trilemma of
Blockchain

Scalability
challenges and
gains

Security on
Decentralization

In Practice!

1of6

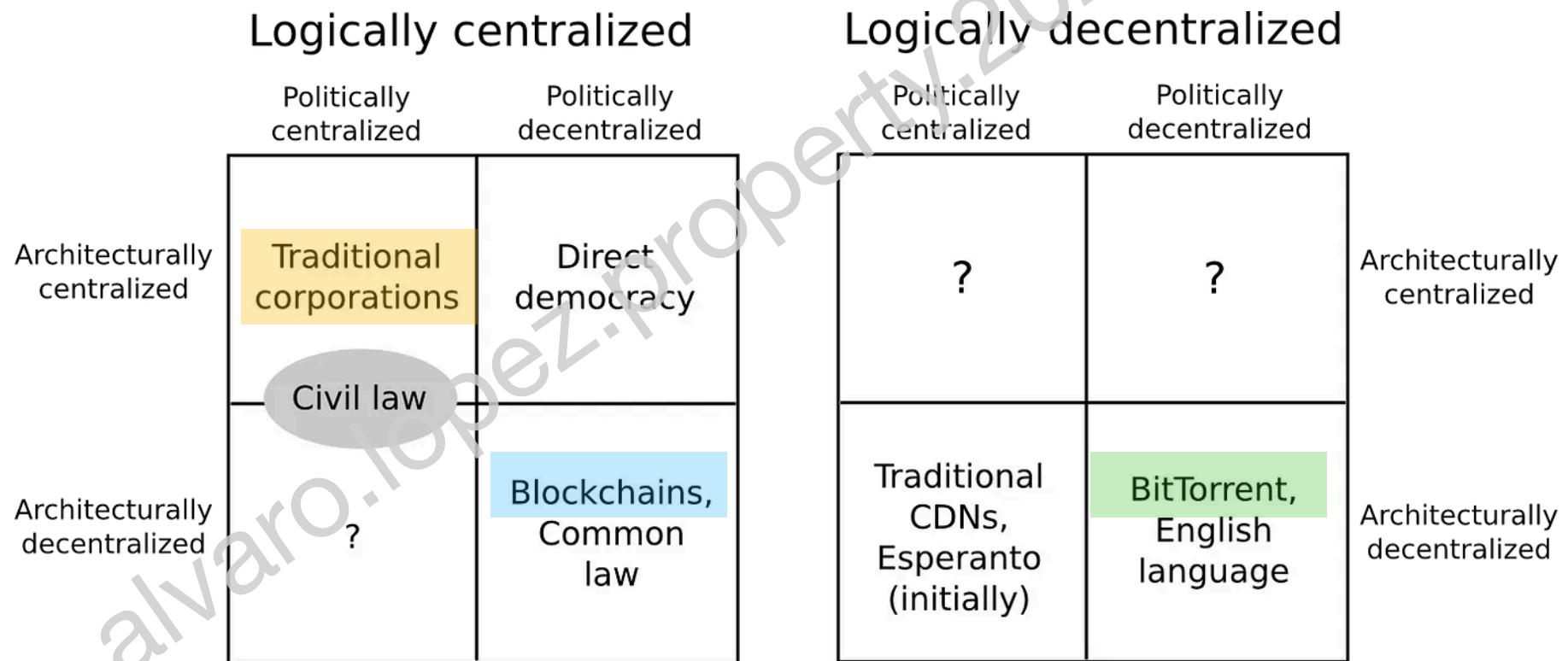
Decentralization ecosystem

Decentralized technology concepts, (de)centralization paradigm, Blockchain the modern distributed system.

Decentralization is also a key concept in organizational structures, governance models, and other systems where power and control can be distributed.

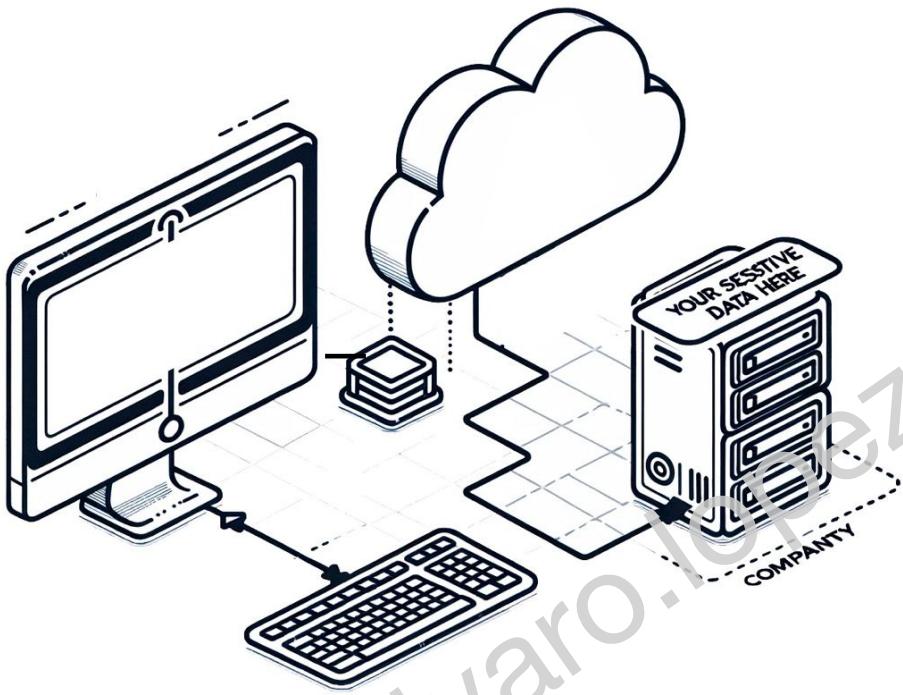


Vitalik Buterin
[1]



[1] Vitalik Buterin The meaning of decentralization <https://medium.com/@VitalikButerin/the-meaning-of-decentralization-a0c92b76a274>

Is centralization a real-life issue?



No

↑ Centralization is undoubtedly an effective way to manage organizations or network

Yes.

↓ Risk of data breaches or ransomware attacks

Countries have suffered the most **attacks** on airlines [2], financial institutions, significant places, and hospitals during the last year.



Globalcaja



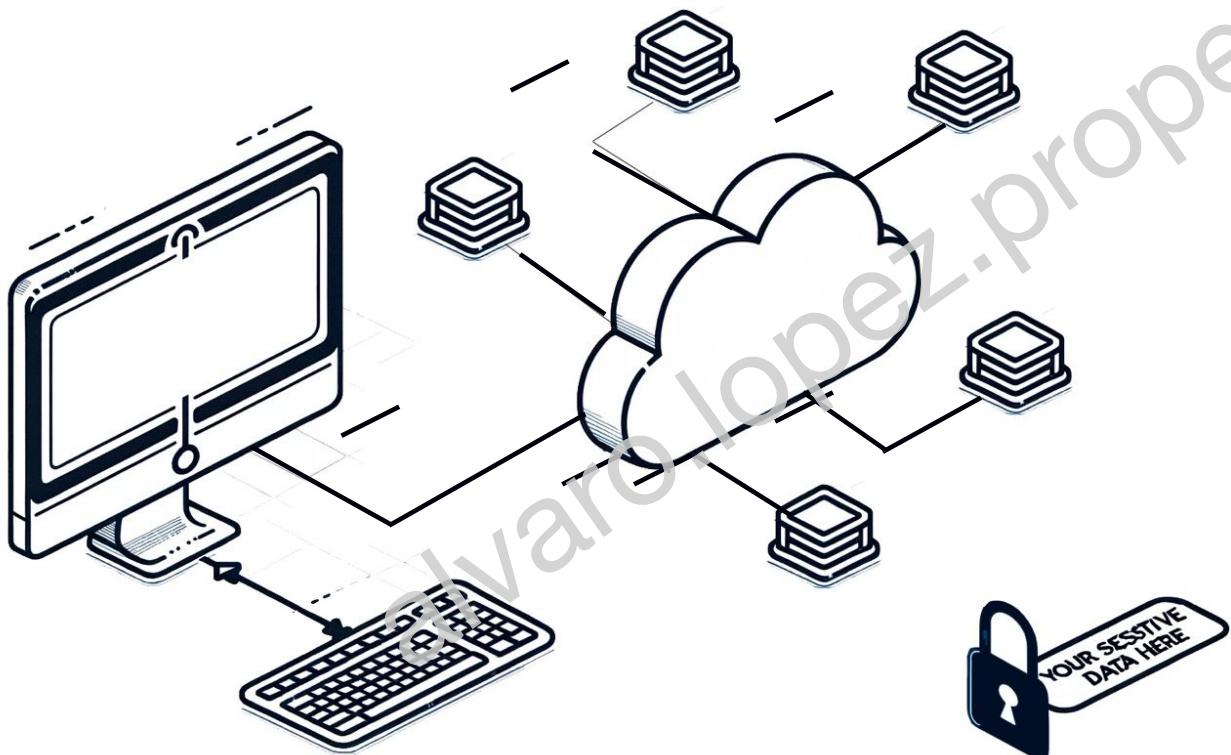
Clínica
Barcelona

[2] Payments method leaked (airEuropa) <https://www.xataka.com/seuridad/air-europa-sufre-ciberataque-pide-a-todos-sus-clientes-que-cancelen-sus-tarjetas-credito>

[3] Millions of DNA information leak (23andme) <https://blog.23andme.com/articles/addressing-data-security-concerns>

Ok, so ...what does decentralization resolve?

- Decentralization is here to stay



- Trust.** Consensus mechanisms ensure trust in distributed information
- Self-custody:** individual ownership and control of digital information



.. are *real-life* examples of decentralization ratified?



vitalik.eth
(0xd8dA6BF..045)



- Decentralized identities
 - Self-sovereign identities (SSI) with DIDs
 - Sovrin (Hyperledger), Microsoft ION (BTC), uPort (ETH), Blockstack...
- Domain Names decentralization
 - ↑ DNS vs ENS
 - ENS (Ethereum Name Service .eth), Handshake, Blockstack, r/ENS...
- Financial decentralization
 - ↑ transparency, accessibility, immutability in financial transactions
 - Bitcoin, Ethereum, Stablecoins,
 - Lightning Network (BTC), Raiden Network (ETH)...

⬇ Crypto exchanges are not decentralized, **only DEX!**



Blockchain

Consensus mechanisms



P2P networks



Signal



 BitTorrent™

where is
Blockchain in the
**ecosystem of
distributed
systems?**

Microservices
architecture

Container
orchestrators

Edge
computing

Serverless
computing

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Blockchain

■ Peer-to-peer network

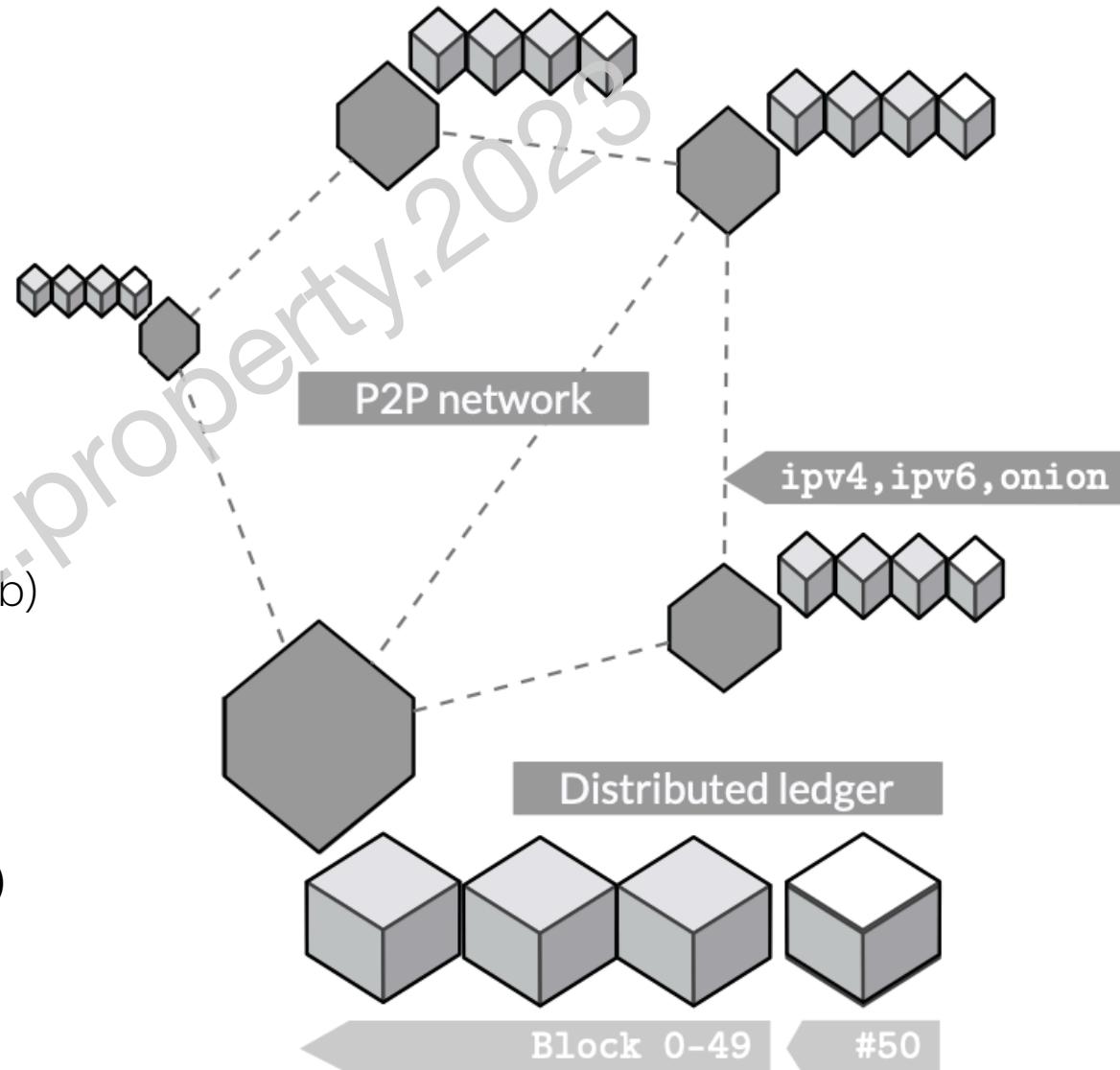
- Reachable nodes (BTC ~17k [4])
- ↑ Fault-tolerance

■ A distributed ledger

- Nodes + copy of the ledger (BTC ~500Gb)
- ↑ Redundancy

■ No control entity, just consensus !

- ↑ Trust model
- ↓ Low-rate transaction per second (TPS)



[4] Reachable nodes by main crypto blockchains | Bitcoin: ~17k (source: <https://bitnodes.io>) | Ethereum: 7k (source: <https://www.ethernodes.org>)

[5] LaTeX table built with source from **Bitcoin** (BTC): blockchain.com |
Ethereum (ETH): etherscan.io or etherscan.io/chart2/size | **Litecoin** (LTC):
litecoinblockhalf.com | **Bitcoin Cash** (BCH): blockchair.com | **Cardano** (ADA):
cardanoscan.io | **Hyperledger** : hyperledger.org | **IBM Blockchain** : ibm.com/
blockchain | **Quorum**: consensys.net/quorum | **Chainlink**: chain.link |
Factom: www.factomprotocol.org

[5]

| Project | Blockchain Type | Size (GB) |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Bitcoin | Public | 350 |
| Ethereum (archive) | Public | 7 TB |
| Ethereum (geth full node) | Public | 400-500 |
| Litecoin | Public | 40 |
| Bitcoin Cash | Public | 200 |
| Cardano | Public | 12 |
| Hyperledger | Permissioned | Varies |
| IBM Blockchain | Permissioned | Varies |
| Quorum | Permissioned | Varies |
| Chainlink | Public | (Ethereum) |
| Factom | Public | 10 |

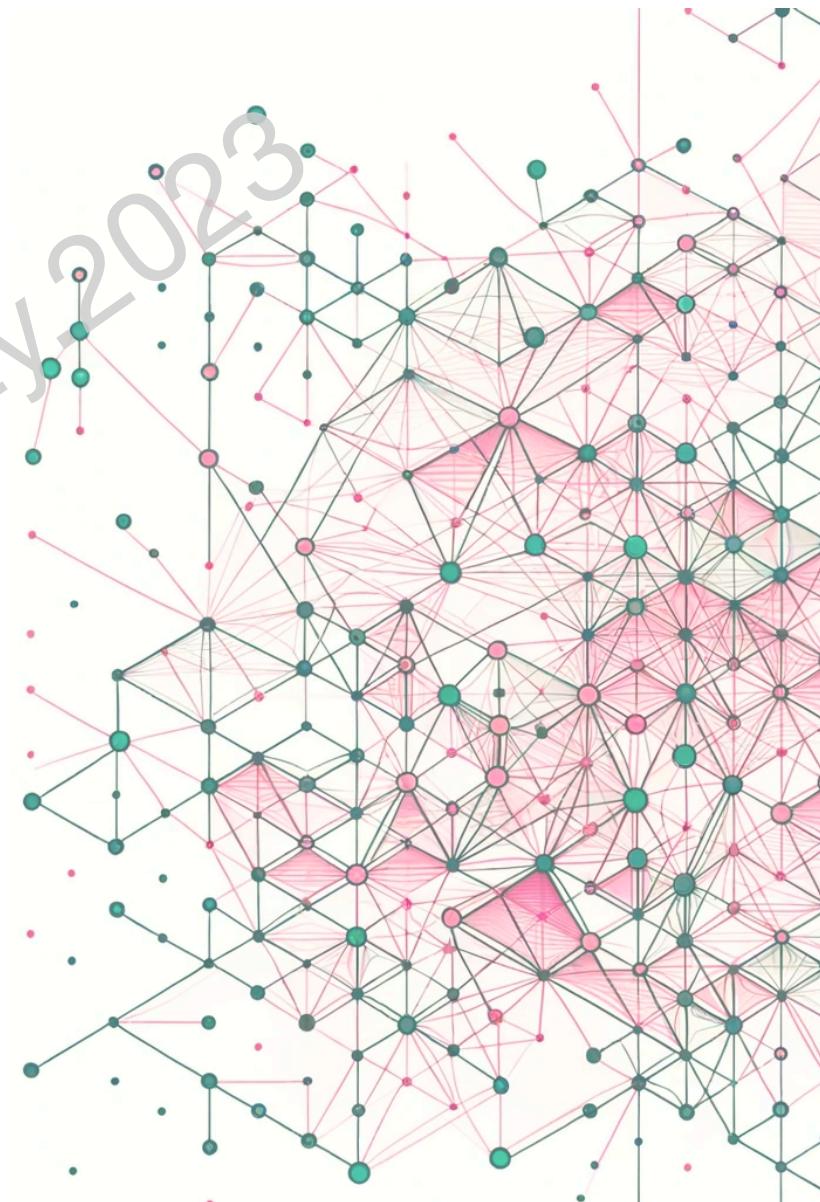
Bitcoin first real-world blockchain application

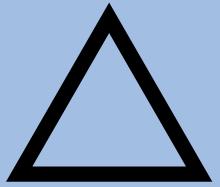
Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

[5]

Satoshi Nakamoto
satoshin@gmx.com
www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.



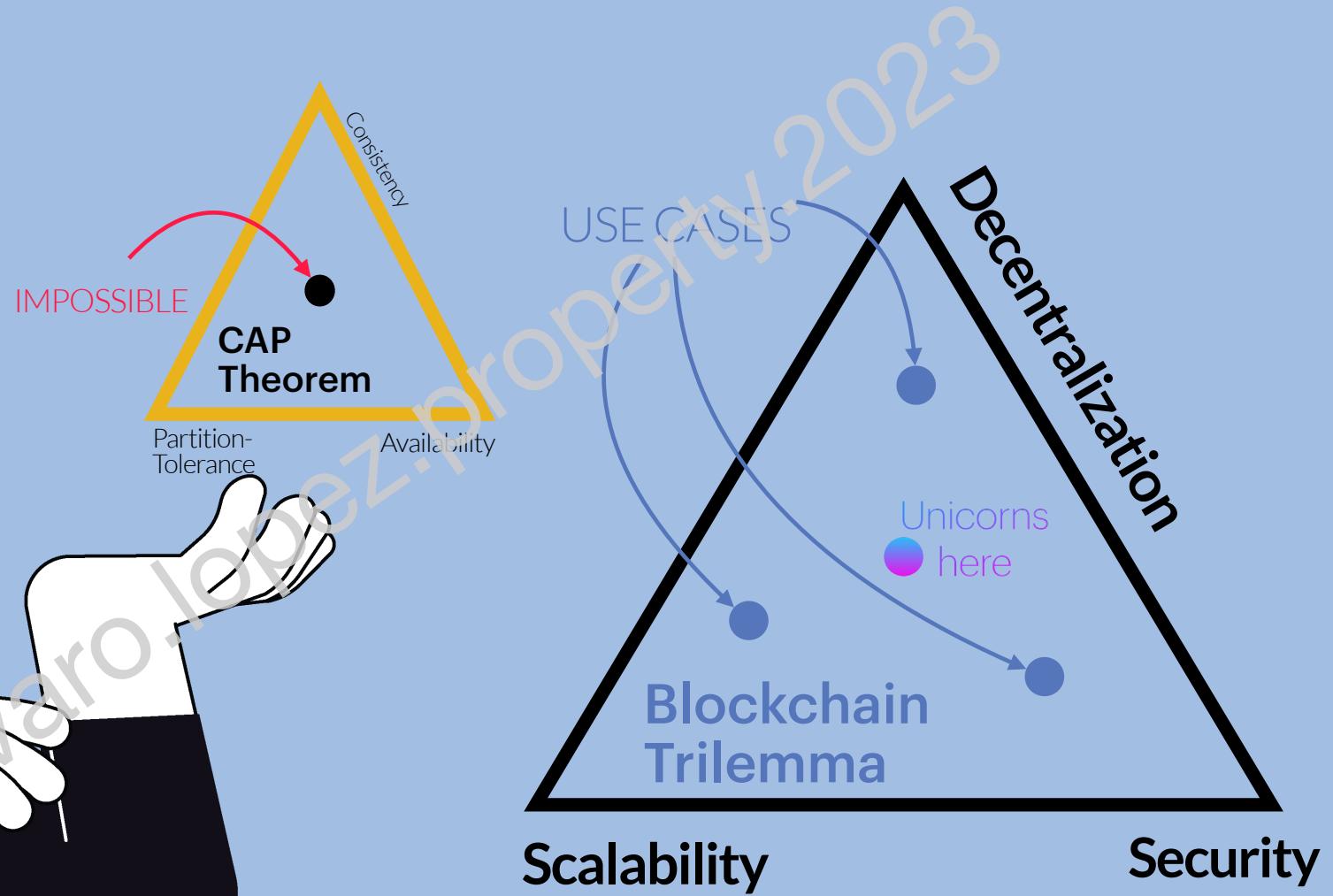


Triangle of Balance

Blockchain scalability, decentralization and security trade-offs.

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How to
balance
these
concepts?



The cost of scalability

Decentralization

Security



↓ Centralization risk

Scalability

↓ Loss of privacy

↓ Untested software
vulnerabilities

↓ Increase attack
surface

Scalability

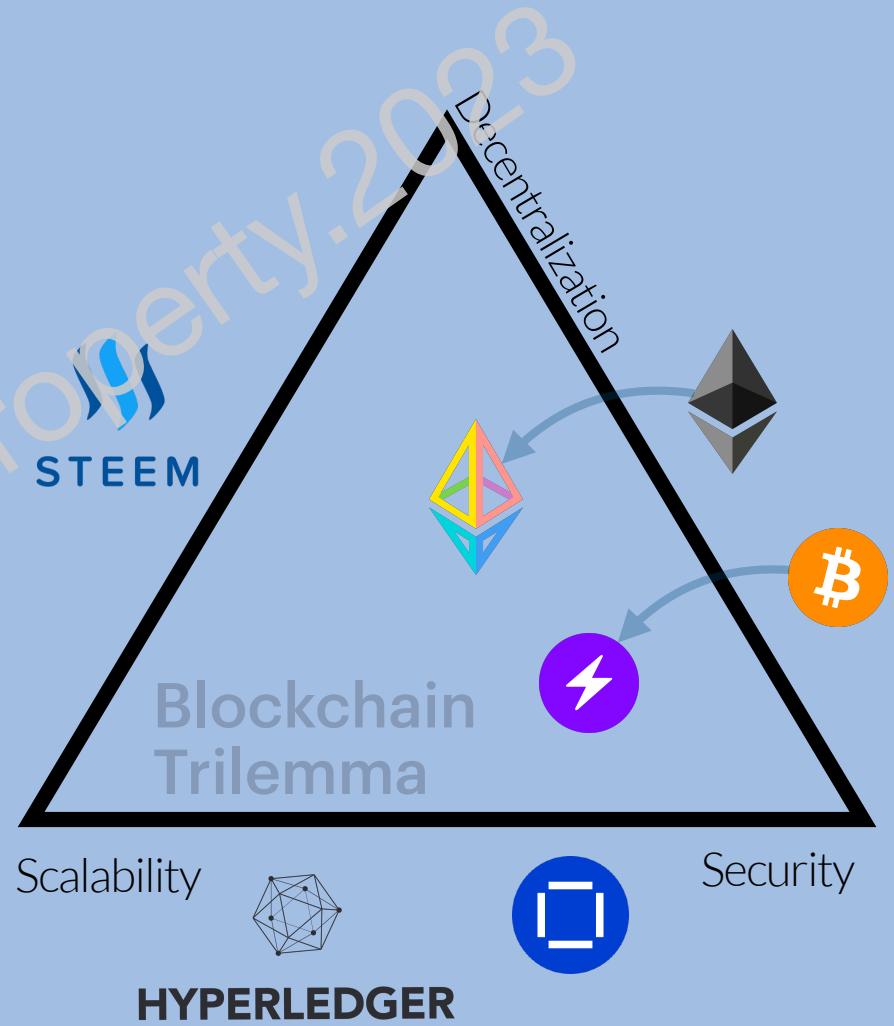
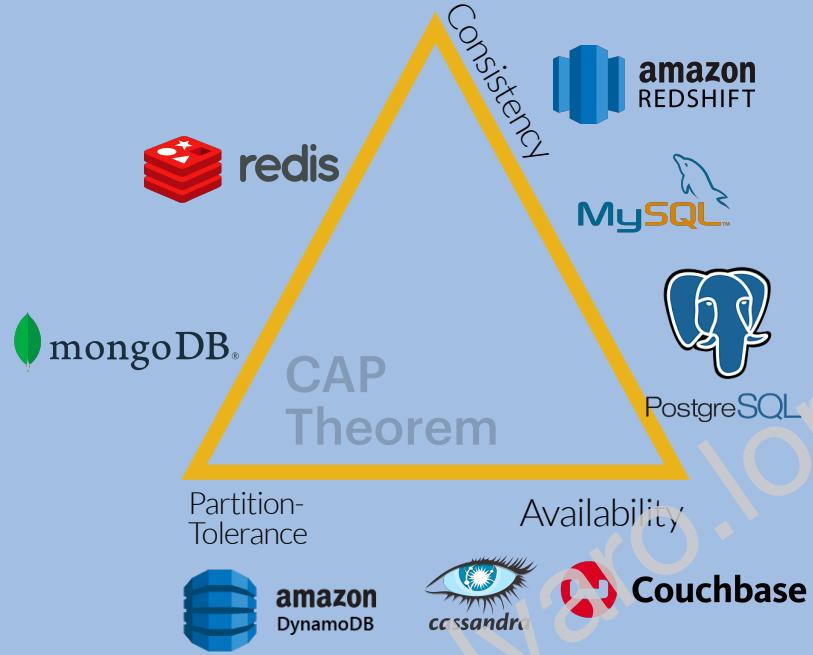
Increasing workload along
performance: **TPS, throughput, latency**

Decentralization

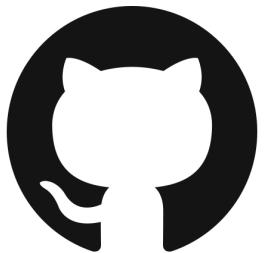
Distributed information
and control,
fault-tolerance,
redundancy

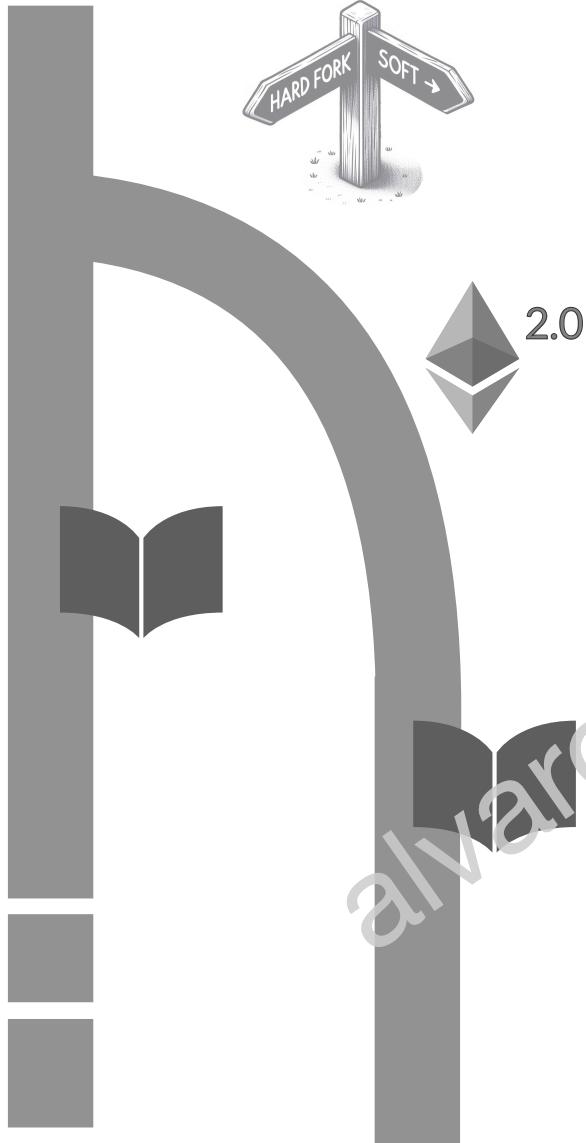
Security

Trust model, sensitive
information, the integrity of
the network



3of6 Forks and Proposals





Improvement Proposals

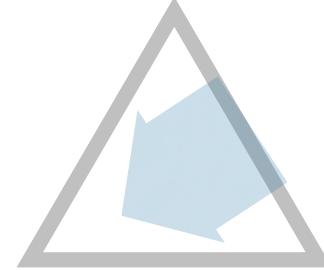
Stagnant Standards Track, Core

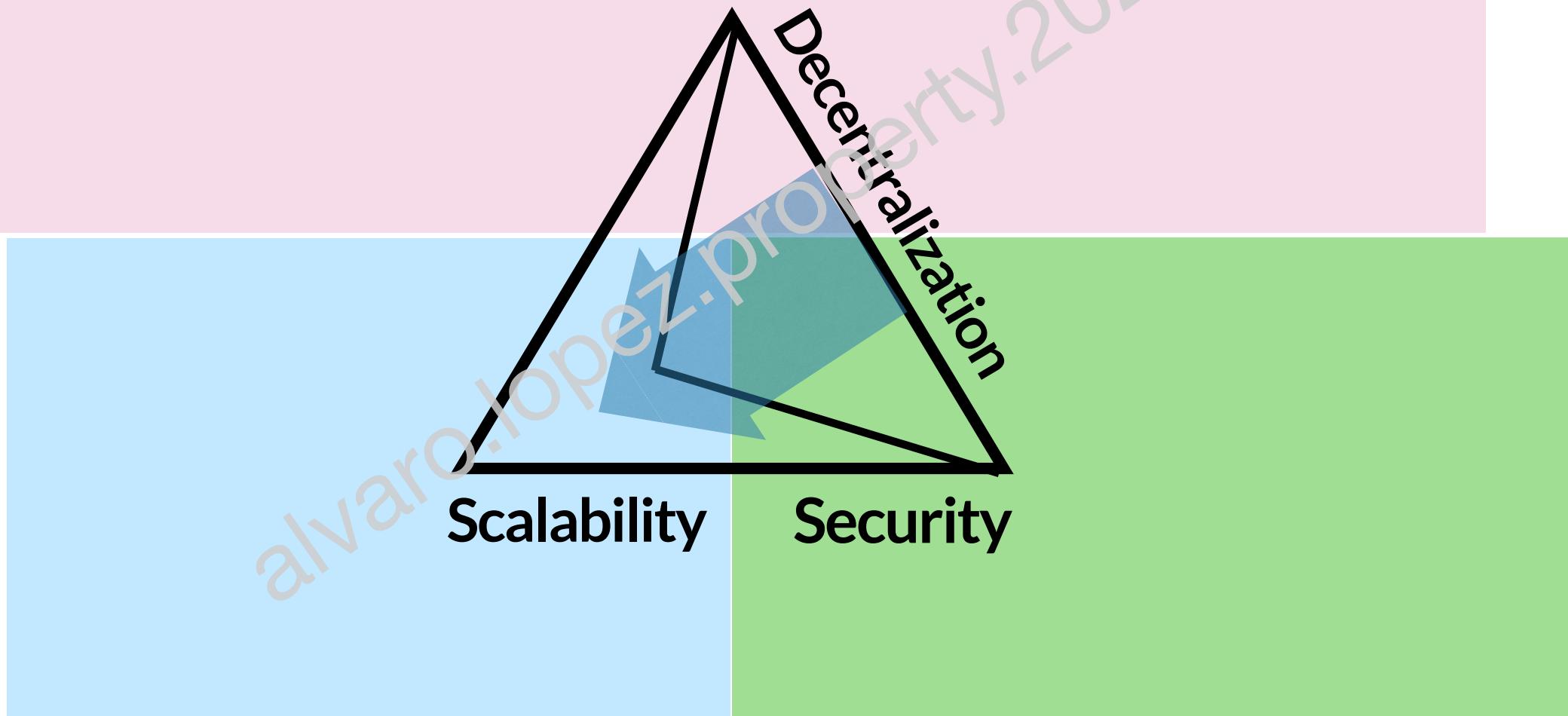
EIP-2537: Precompile for BLS12-381 curve operations 187

BIP: 141
Layer: Consensus (soft fork)
Title: Segregated Witness (Consensus layer)
Author: Eric Lombrozo <elombrozo@gmail.com>
Johnson Lau <jl2012@xbt.hk>
Pieter Wuille <pieter.wuille@gmail.com>
Comments-Summary: No comments yet.
Comments-URI: <https://github.com/bitcoin/bips/wiki/Comments:BIP-0141>
Status: Final
Type: Standards Track
Created: 2015-12-21
License: PD

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**Solving for
Scalability**

how crypto-cruisers tackle
the scalability issues ...





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Scalability

Security

Decentralization

The Blockchain cryptos suffer the most known **scalability challenges**

↓ Low
TPS



6 – 7



20



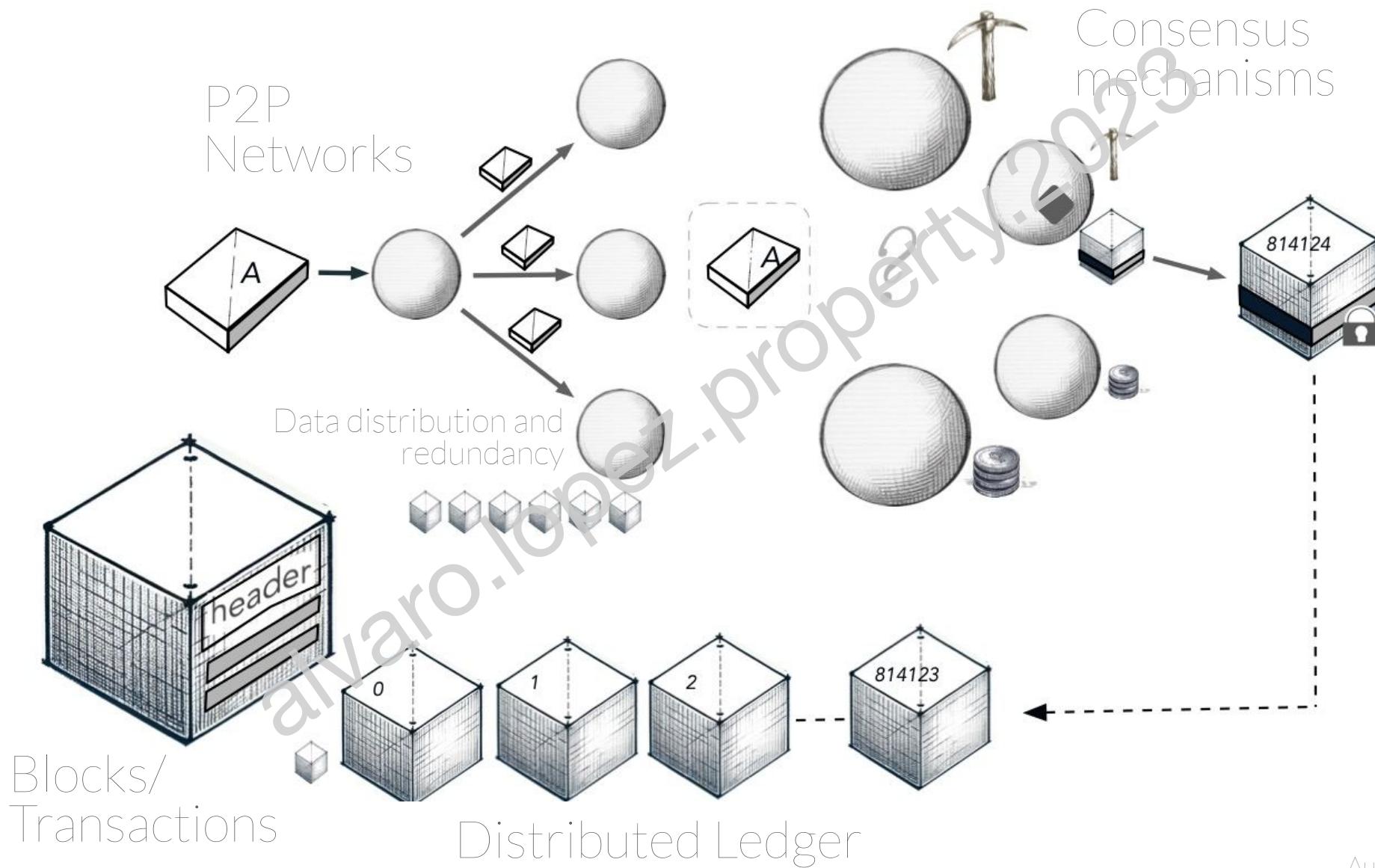
450



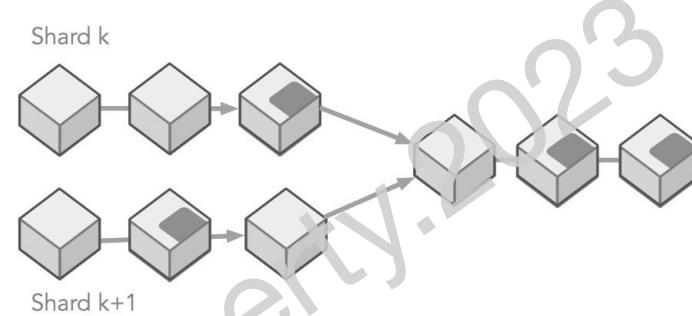
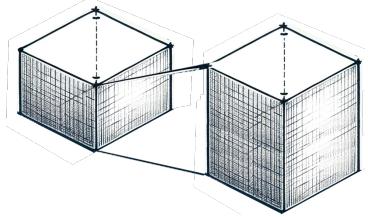
24,000

- Data distribution and redundancy
- Consensus mechanisms

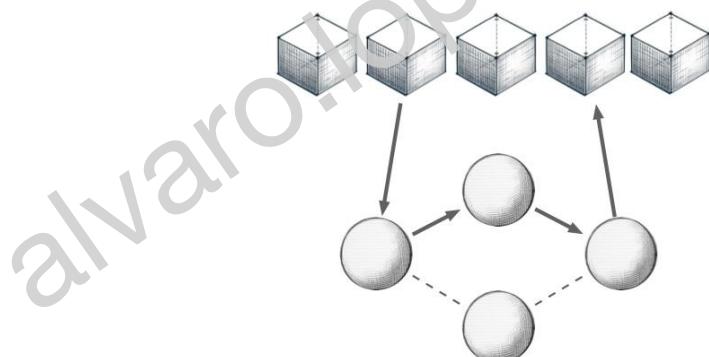




Author: @bluebycode



Enhancing **data size**, network **partitioning**, employing **side chains** optimizing consensus mechanisms.



↑ Higher TPS
Lower latency

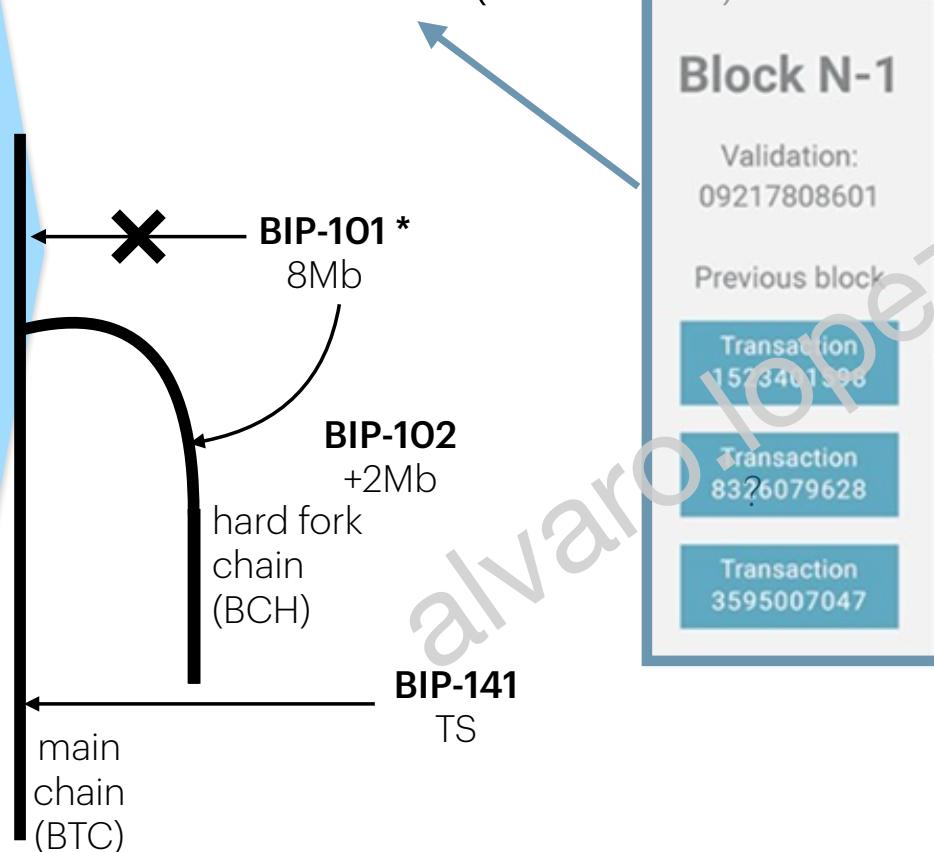
Seize on **block and transaction** sizes increase the throughput

Scalability

Security

Decentralization

- BTC 1Mb (NOT APPLIED)
- BTC Cash 32 Mb (Hard fork)



- BTC witness (signatures) decoupled from transaction
- ETH gas ("compute unit") limitation and cost affect the transaction number in a block indirectly

- ▼ Larger blocker => more storage => fewer nodes => Centralization risk
- ▼ DDOS attacks

Scalability

Security

Decentralization

Dividing the network into shards increase the throughput distributing into **parallel** processing workload

The Merge

main chain (ETH)
PoW
POS

EIP-3675
Upgrade to PoS

PoW

POS

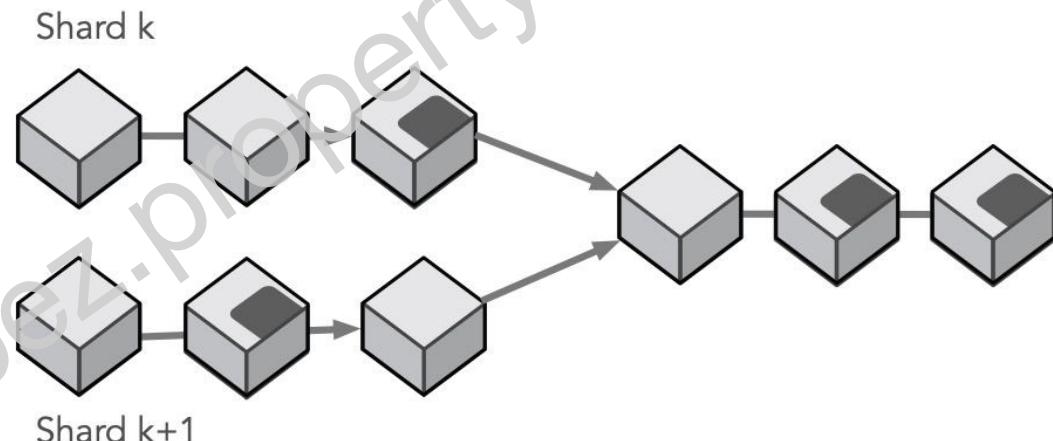
The Surge
EIP-NON
Sharding

NOW

hard fork chain (ETH2)

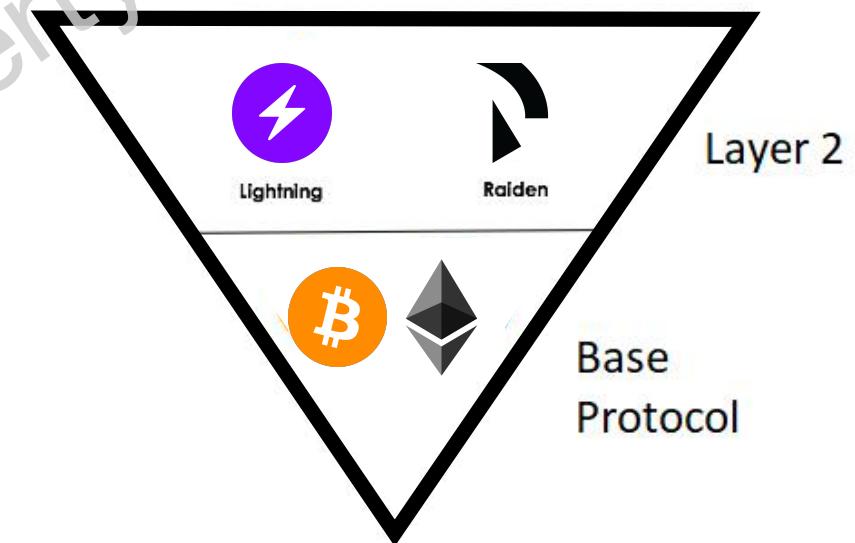
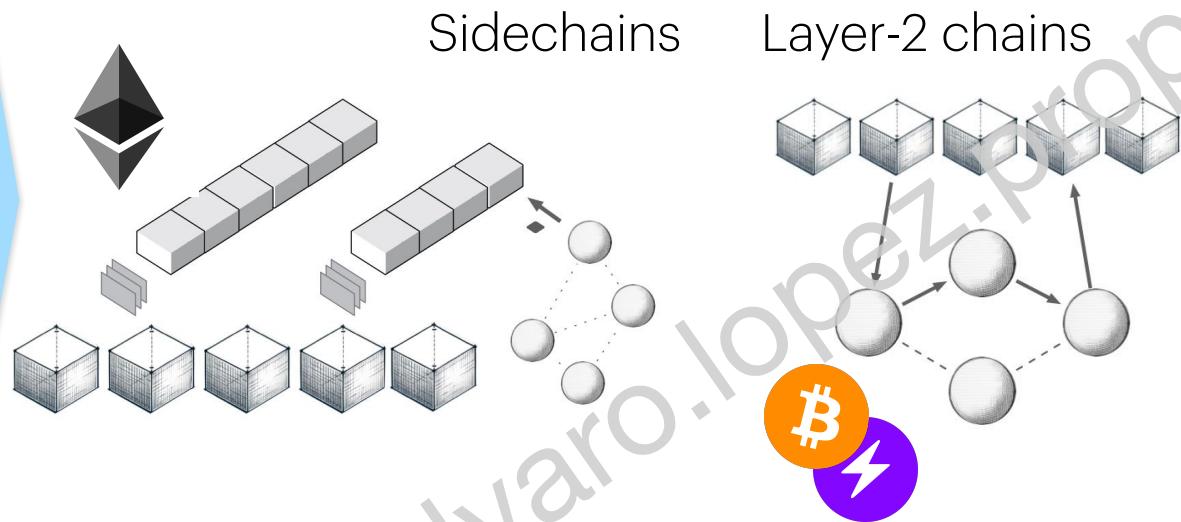
Layer 2 Rollups

EIP-4844
Danksharding prototype



- ⬇ Split networks, fewer nodes
- ⬇ Centralization risk (C)
- ⬇ 51% attack by manipulation (S)

Offload transactions to **auxiliary chains** achieve **significantly higher** transactions per seconds



- ⬇ Untested software => New vulnerabilities (S)
- ⬇ Trust on ¿centralized? solutions => Centralization risk (C)

[6] Layer 2 solutions are built on top of the underlying blockchains, which are referred to as Layer 1 (Source: ListedReserve.com)

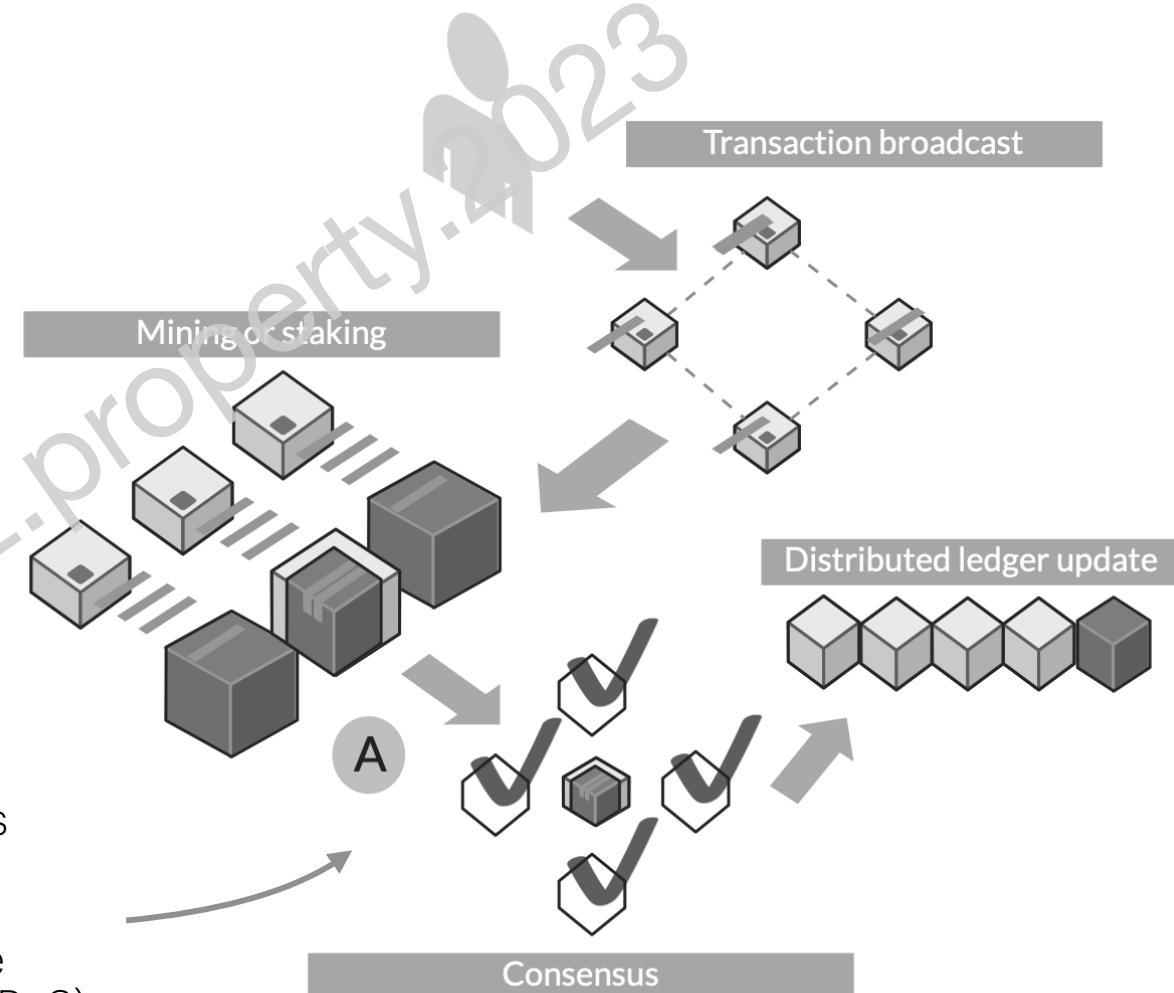
The **consensus** mechanisms and **incentivization** most responsible of low scalability

Scalability

Security

Decentralization

- Consensus (PoW, PoS)
 - Incentivization (fee)
 - ↳ Fees prioritization and higher confirmation times => Network congestion
- (A) Fees prioritization creates network congestion (PoW)
- (A) Limited validators cause higher confirmation times (PoS)



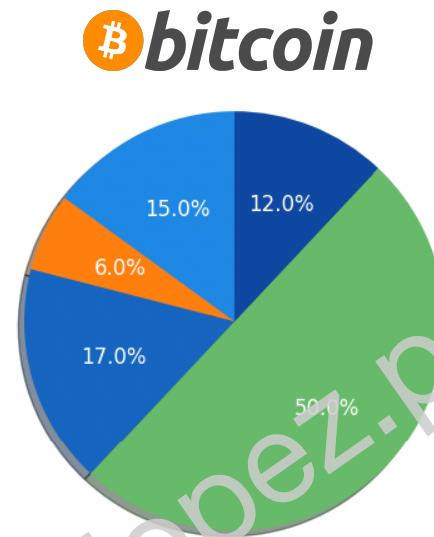
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Security on Decentralization



Great cohesion on P2P networks

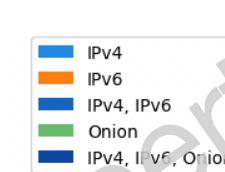
- Good network cohesion
 - 15% **IPv4**, 6% **IPv6**
 - 17% **IPv4+IPv6**
 - 50% **Onion**
 - 12% **IPv4+IPv6+Onion**
- Half the network in darknet



Scalability

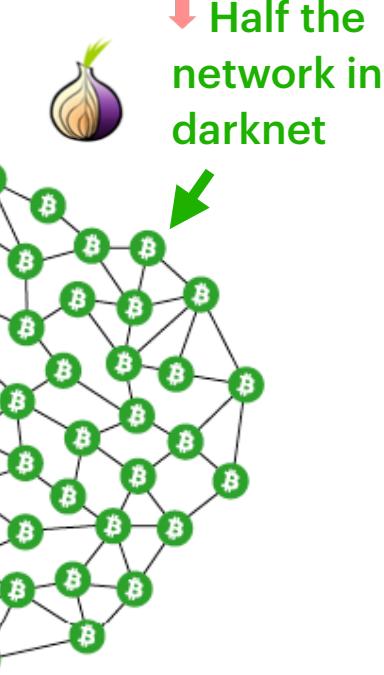
Security

Decentralization

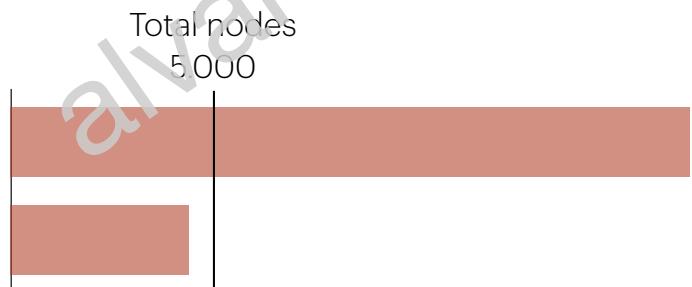


[7]

IPv4: -3.6% / IPv6: -1.6% / .onion: +3.1%



Bitcoin network distribution **ipv4**, **ipv6**, and **Tor** cohesion



[7] Current distribution ratio -bitnodes- 25th October 2023

17,000



BITNODES

Bitnodes estimates the relative size of the Bitcoin peer-to-peer network by finding all of its reachable nodes.

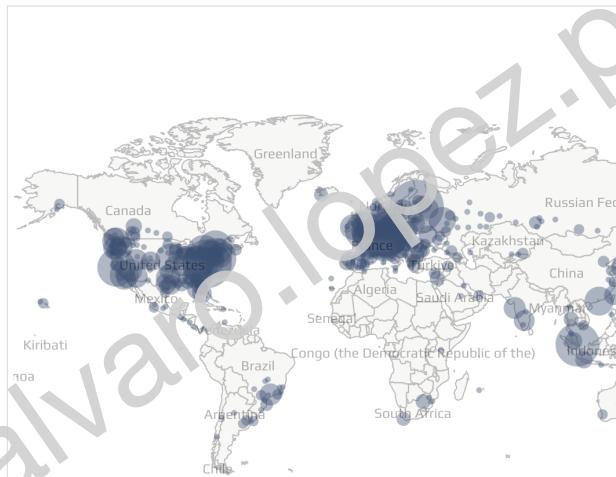
REACHABLE BITCOIN NODES

17049 NODES [CHARTS](#)

IPv4: +0.3% / IPv6: +2.1% / .onion: +4.0%

Top 10 countries with their respective number of reachable nodes are as follows.

| RANK | COUNTRY | NODES |
|------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | n/a | 10839 (63.58%) |
| 2 | United States | 1570 (9.21%) |
| 3 | Germany | 1309 (7.68%) |
| 4 | France | 441 (2.59%) |



[ethernodes.org](#) Home Browse The Merge

Ethereum Mainnet Statistics

Clients Countries Sync Status OS Network Types History

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Total | 3992 (100%) |
| United States | 1591 (39.85%) |
| Germany | 508 (12.73%) |
| United Kingdom | 188 (4.71%) |
| France | 148 (3.71%) |
| Netherlands | 135 (3.38%) |
| Canada | 131 (3.28%) |
| Singapore | 123 (3.08%) |
| Australia | 122 (3.06%) |
| Finland | 93 (2.33%) |



Are P2P networks **under the control** of AS, ISP and Cloud providers?

Smaller ISP

5.5.0.0/16



Tiny ISP

6.6.6.0/24



Amazon

3.3.3.0/24, 4.4.0.0/16, etc.

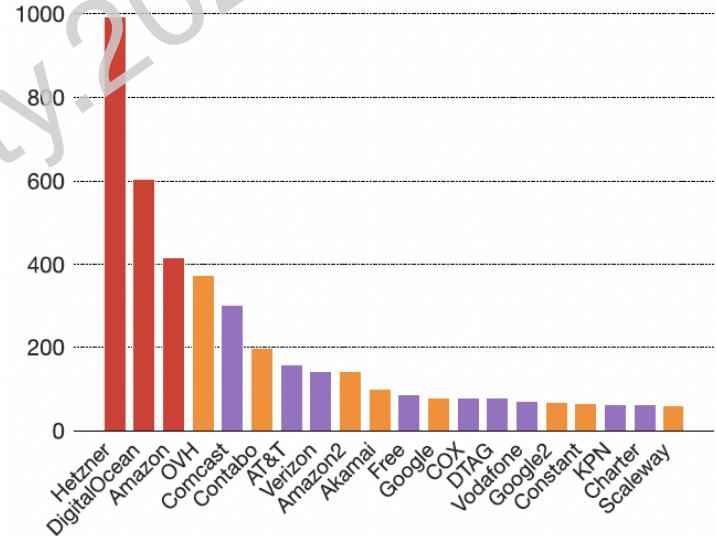
Ahaam!!,
decentralization
might be an illusion?

- AS, ISP and Cloud control:
AmazonWS, Azure, Google Cloud (25% of BTC nodes)

⬇ Centralization risk

AS+ISP focus of attack targeting?

[9] Top 20 AS by node count
Cloud (orange) ISP (purple)



- More than 50% of AS contain only one single node, contributing a total of 7,6% nodes
- Top 1% AS contribute with more than 50% of the nodes
- Three providers host 25% of nodes

P2P Network **onboarding with discovery** brings security risk

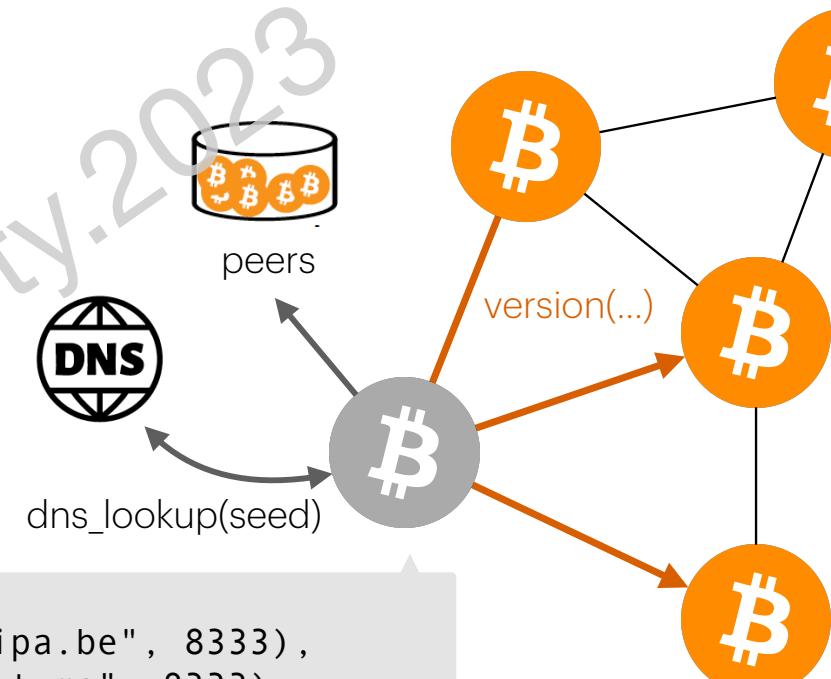
- DNS seeds (default way to bootstrap nodes)
 - DNS lookup: availability on advertised nodes + tcp sock
 - Bitcoin

- DHT (distributed hash tables)
 - Ethereum



```
("seed.bitcoin.sipa.be", 8333),
("dnsseed.bluematt.me", 8333),
("dnsseed.bitcoin.dashjr.org", 8333)
```

...



[10] Bitcoin Seeds <https://github.com/bitcoin/bitcoin/blob/1b2460bd5824170ab85757e35f81197199cce9d6/src/chainparams.cpp#L112>

[11] Bitcoin Protocol <https://developer.bitcoin.org/reference/>

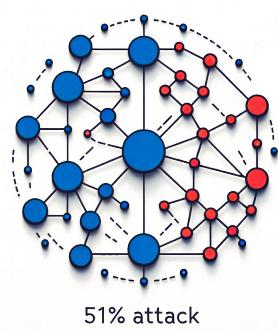
[12] Bitcoin Message Structure https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Protocol_documentation#Message_structure

Scalability

Security

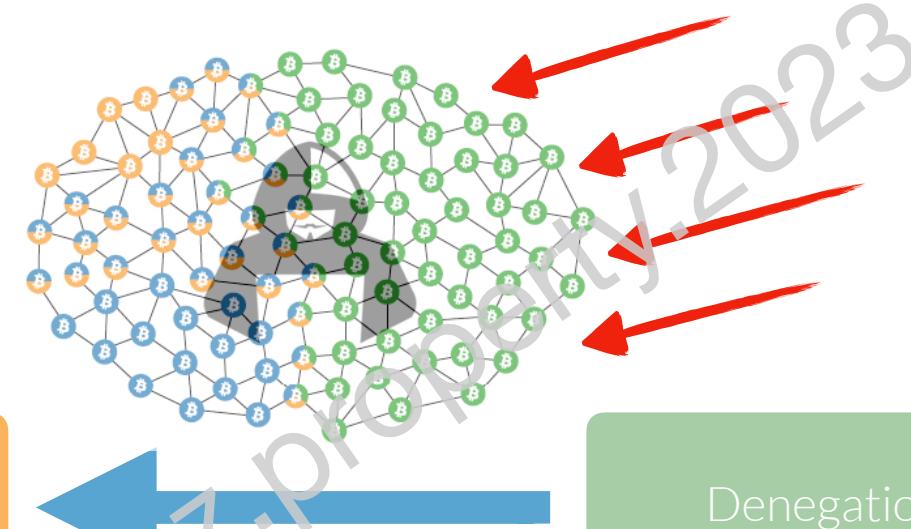
Decentralization

Attacks motivation on nodes distribution



Take the control

- Centralization risk
- Sybil and eclipse attacks



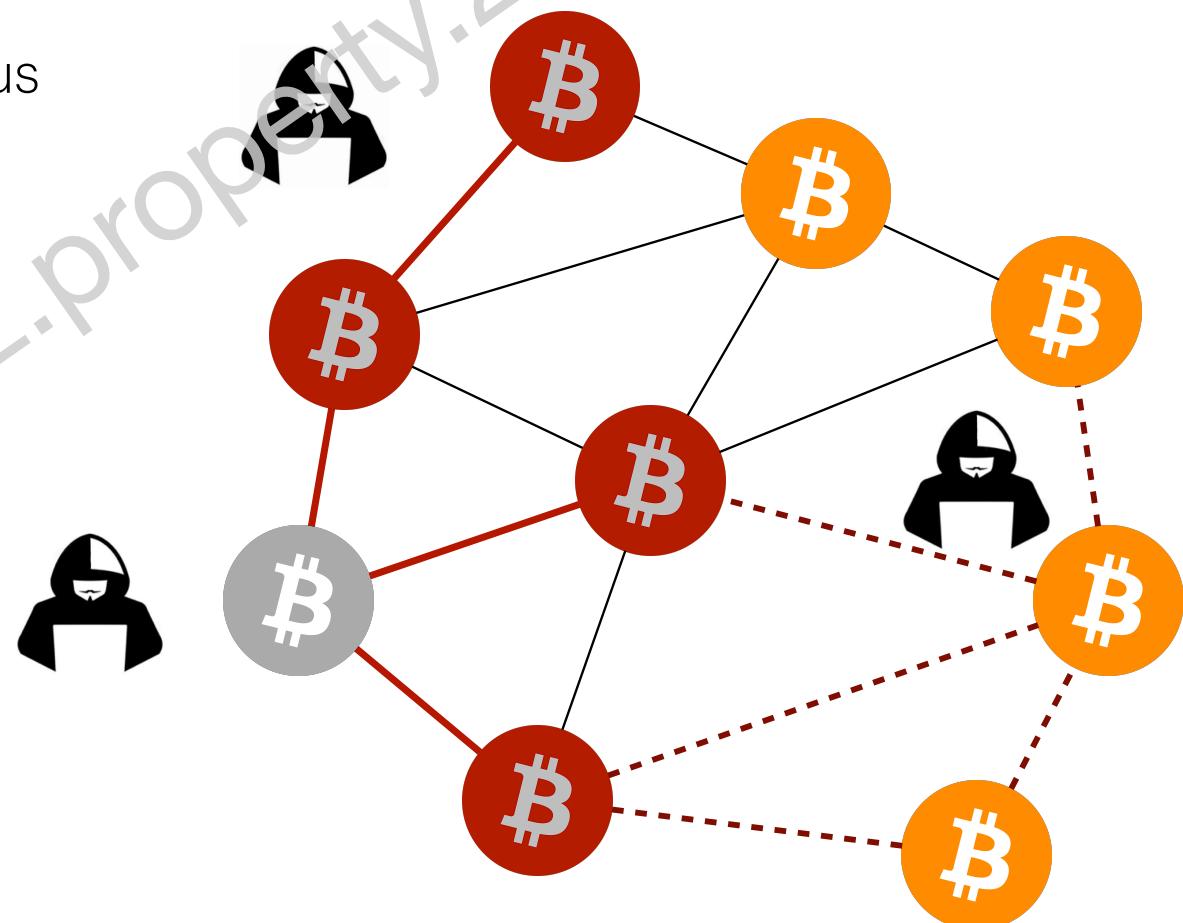
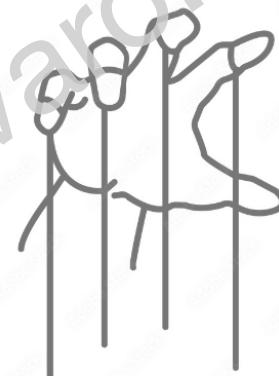
Denegation

- DDoS
- Exploit vulnerabilities



Take the control

- 51% attacks → take over consensus
- Sybil attacks → fake nodes
- Eclipse attacks → node isolation
- Centralization risk → control centralization

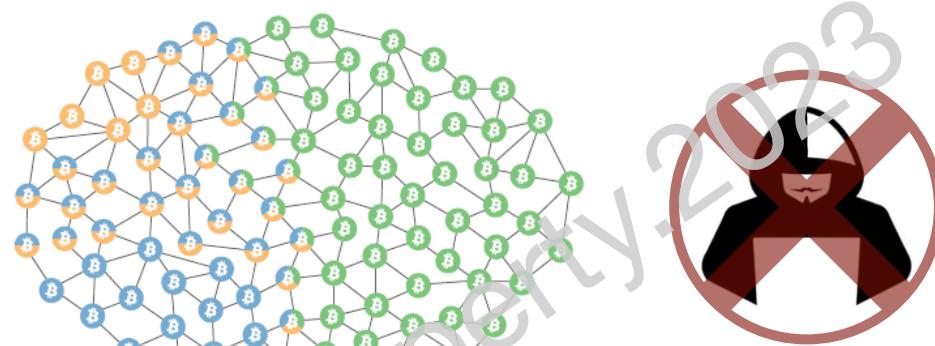


To **prevent a disaster**, let's work together and take action now!

Scalability

Security

Decentralization



Take the control

Denegation

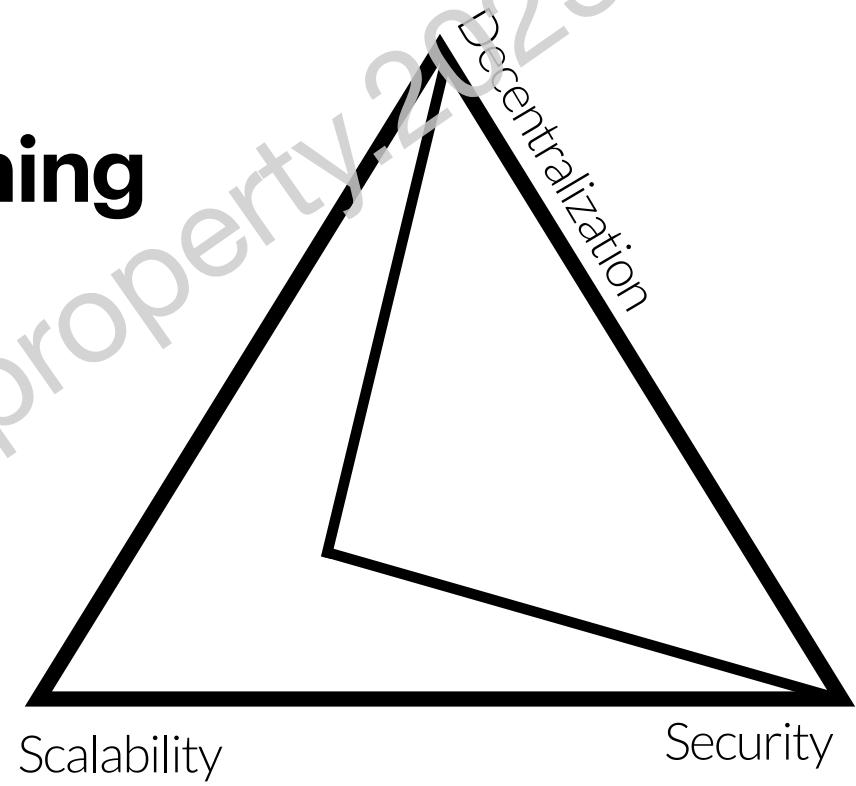


- Transparency and audit companies
- Staking strategies
- Infrastructure diversification

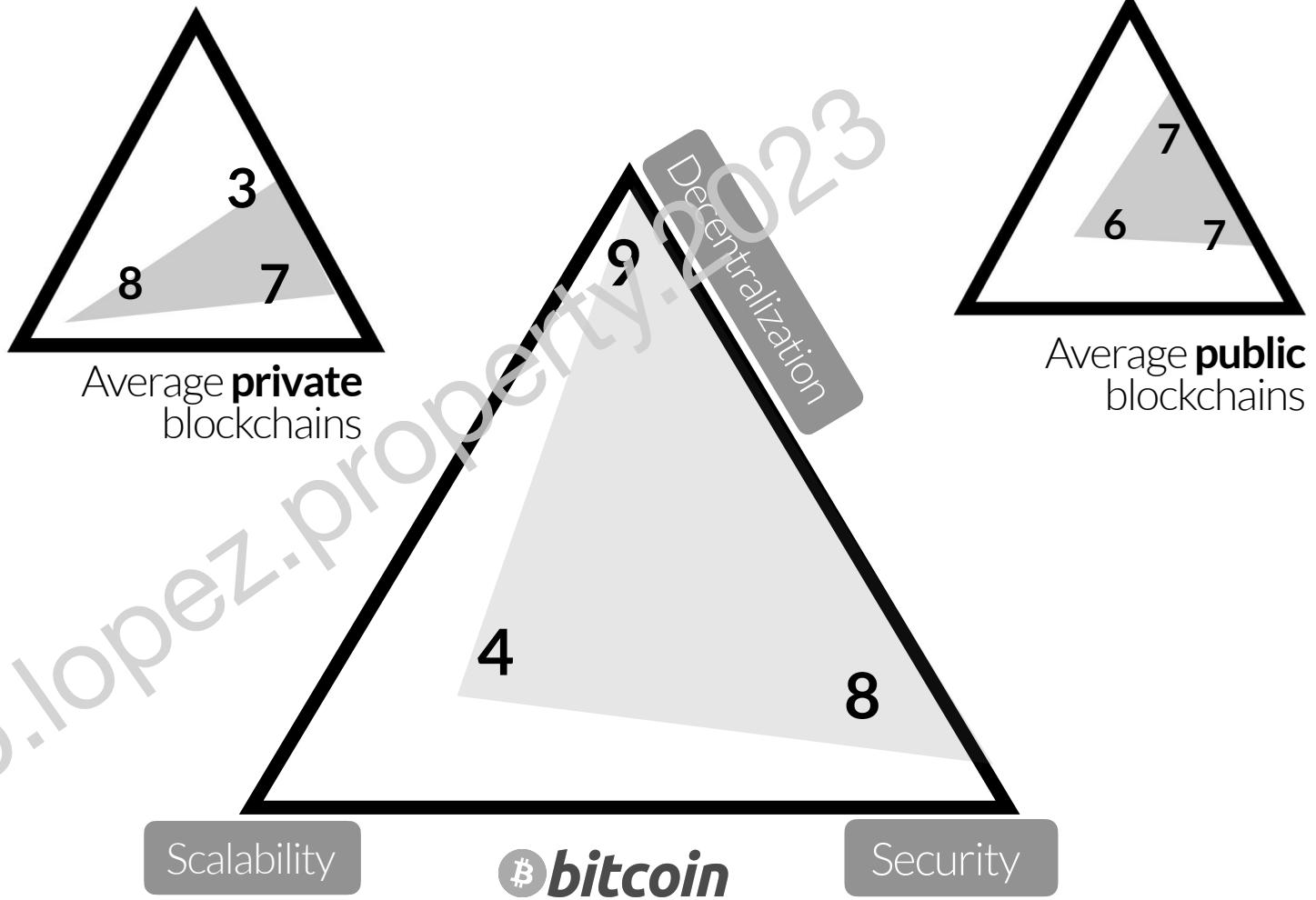
- Upgraded software
- White/Blacklisting
- Peer verification (handshake)
- Redundancy

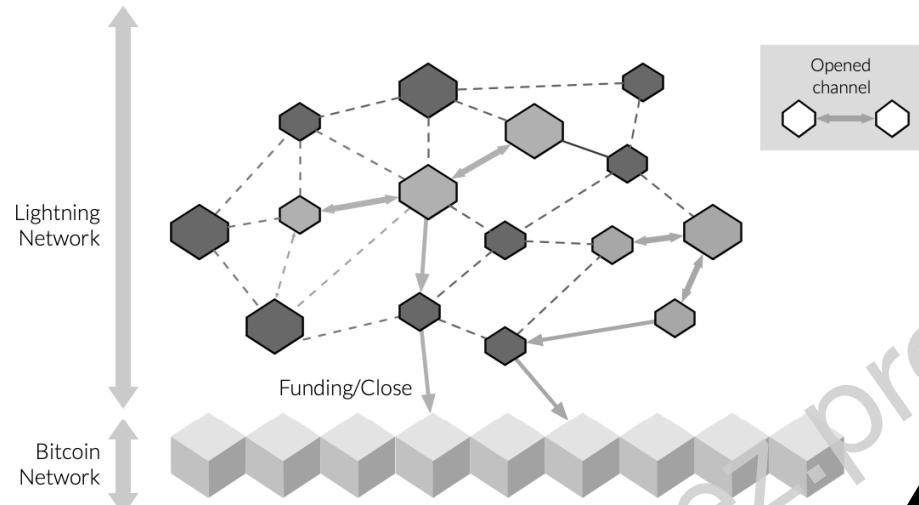
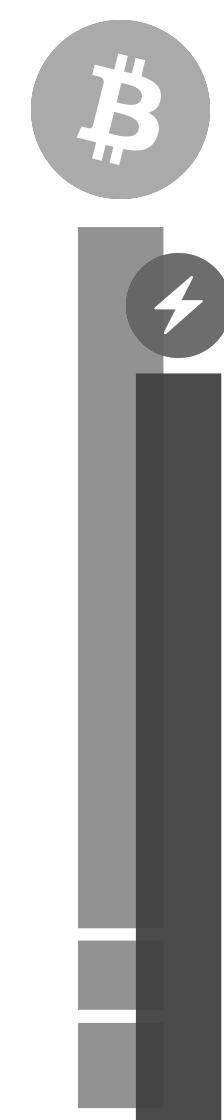
6of6

Putting everything Into practice



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Scalability
Layer-2
solutions

Decentralization

Security

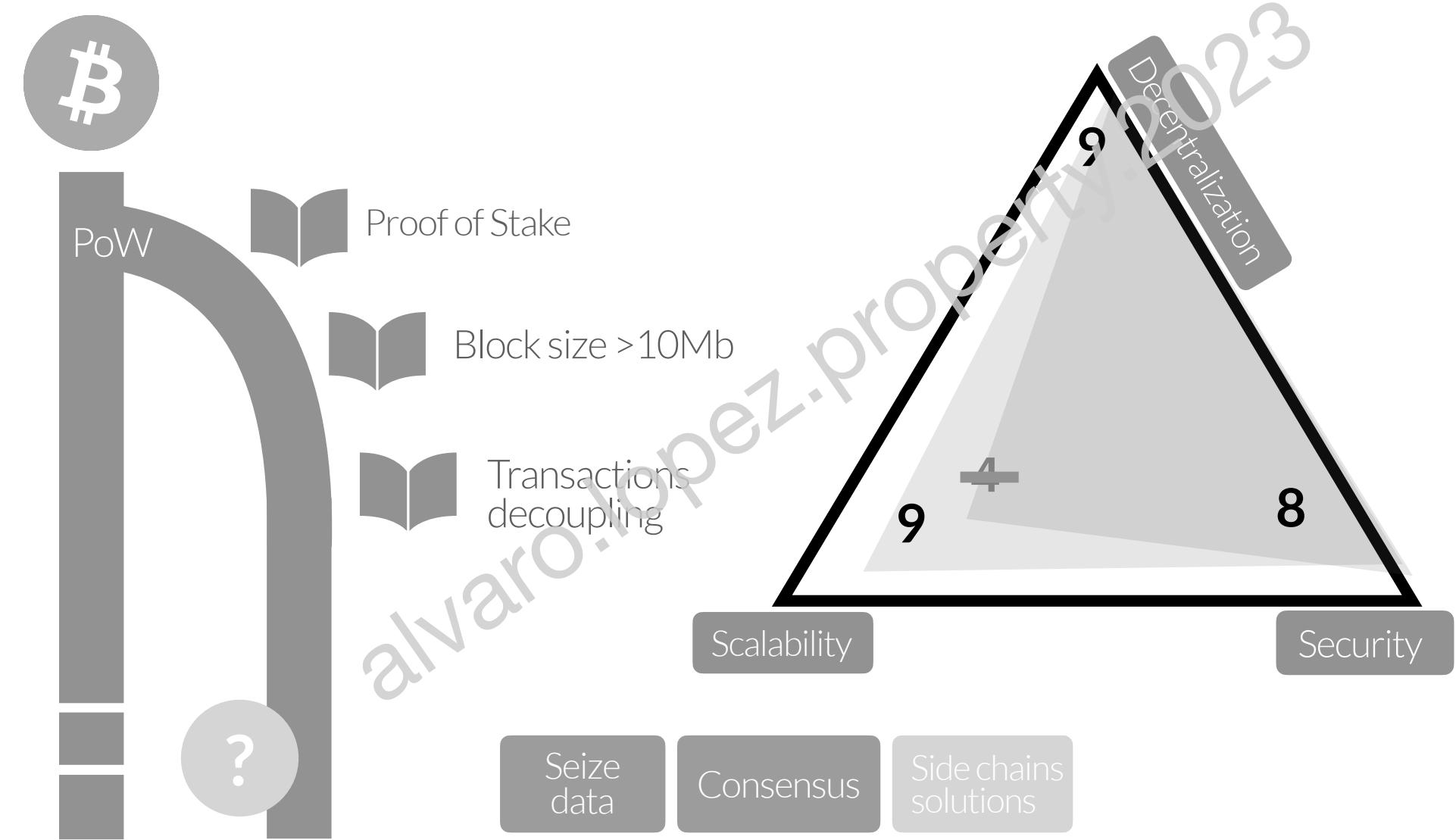
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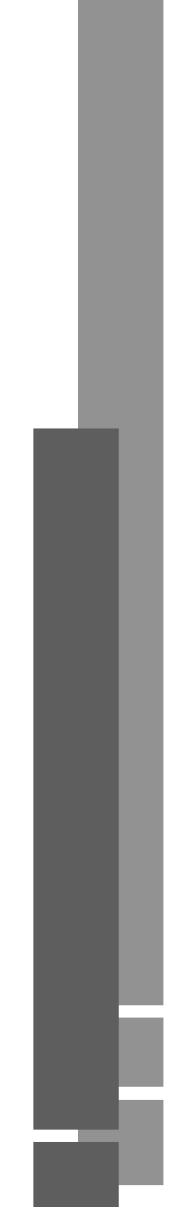
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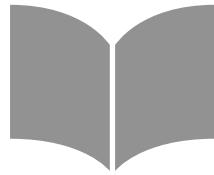
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Resources



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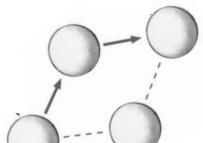
Bitcoin
Development



The Lightning
Network



Ethereum
(roadmap)



P2P Networks
Insights



- Mastering The Bitcoin, Andrea M. Antonopoulos <https://github.com/bitcoinbook/bitcoinbook>
- Lunaticoin Podcasts <https://lunaticoin.com/>
- Estudio Bitcoin - Spanish community to get start and dive in Bitcoin <https://estudiobitcoin.com/>

- Mastering the Lightning Network, Antonopoulos, Osuntokun Pickhardt, <https://github.com/lnbook/lnbook>
- How the Lightning Network works by Lightning Labs, <https://docs.lightning.engineering/the-lightning-network/overview>
- Setup a local Lightning Network cluster with Polar <https://docs.lightning.engineering/lapps/guides/polar-lapps/local-cluster-setup-with-polar>

- Vision <https://ethereum.org/en/roadmap/vision/>
- The path to The Merge (protocol 2021) https://trent.mirror.xyz/82eyq_NXZzzqFmCNXiKJgSdayf6omCW7BgDQIneyPoA
- What is dansharking (roadmap 2022) <https://members.delphidigital.io/reports/the-hitchhikers-guide-to-ethereum>

- Empirical insights into BTC P2P network (virtu) @ Advancing Bitcoin Conference 2023, London UK <https://t.co/BgjNWzk9Rb>
- Bitcoin P2P Networks https://developer.bitcoin.org/devguide/p2p_network.html
- Ethereum P2P Networks (Networking Layer) <https://ethereum.org/en/developers/docs/networking-layer/>

researchers & companies



NuCypher

Cryptographic **infra** for privacy-preserving applications



Security **auditing** on decentralized-technologies



Digital assets treasury operations and custody management



Cybersecurity researching on Blockchain Ecosystems



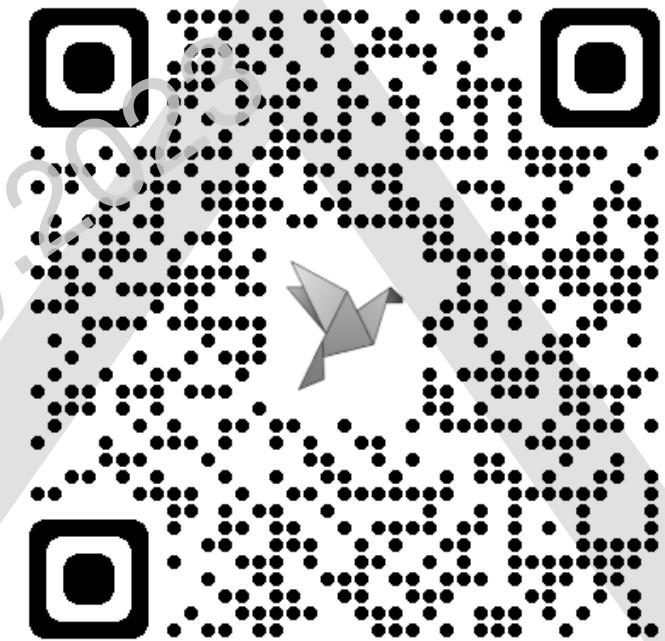
Enroll in Blockchain path



Blockchain Technologies

University Extension Course

NICS Lab research group of the University of Málaga



blockchain@nics.uma.es

- Aertec, the UMA and Telefónica Tech develop a software project based on blockchain technology applied to the aeronautical industry (April 2022) <https://www.aeropolis.es/boletin/en/aertec-the-uma-and-telefonica-tech-develop-a-software-project-based-on-blockchain-technology-applied-to-the-aeronautical-industry/>
- "Advanced Custody Wallet with Miniscript and Timelocks" Álvaro López, Antonio Tóvar, Diego García, Juan Carlos Delgado, Miguel Ángel Fortes (9th November 2023) XVI JITEL Telematic Engineering Conferences. (<https://web.salleurl.edu/docsmkt/agenda-jitel-2023.pdf>)

Cybersecurity
challenges

Let's **Team up!** 💪



- R&D Engineering  **Fortris**
- Videogames & API Security+Scalability
- PhD Research (University of Málaga)
*"Decentralized security architectures
and self-sovereign identities"*



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