

Deterministic License-Based Wallets (DLBW)

Formal Index — Methodological and Academic Specification (exclusive scope: license-based wallet)

Designed by LAEV Blockchain 

Author: Lerry Alexander Elizondo Villalobos

0. Scope and Purpose Statement

- 0.1 Epistemological and technical objective of the document
- 0.2 Delimited scope: exhaustive definition of the Deterministic License-Based Wallet (DLBW)
- 0.3 Explicit exclusions and non-subjects of study
- 0.4 Specialized audience: systems architecture, applied cryptography, security, product, and audit
- 0.5 Formal conventions, cryptographic notation, and reading criteria

1. byLAEV Foundations: Professional Philosophy and Methodology Applied to DLBW

- 1.1 Principle of publicly verifiable integrity: complete documentation, reproducibility, and auditability
- 1.2 Principle of sufficient minimal traceability: technical evidence without disclosure of sensitive material
- 1.3 Principle of technical non-simulacrum: exclusion of non-enforceable or non-demonstrable claims
- 1.4 Principle of structural responsibility: strict separation between design, operation, and independent verification
- 1.5 Principle of methodological presence: continuous recording of decisions, changes, and versions (byLAEV methodology)
- 1.6 Principle of systemic-industrial design: coherence between user experience and real cryptographic constraints
- 1.7 Criterion of operational truth: formal distinction between usage rules, policies, and technical enforcement

2. Formal Definitions and Technical Glossary

- 2.1 DLBW (Deterministic License-Based Wallet): normative definition
- 2.2 License: cryptographic identity, operational quota, policy, and validity regime
- 2.3 Device: verifiable cryptographic identity (DeviceID) and optional hardware evidence (attestation)
- 2.4 License registry: event-sourcing-based ledger and deterministic verification
- 2.5 Event typology: GENESIS, ACTIVATE, DEACTIVATE, ROTATE, ALERT
- 2.6 Bitcoin anchoring: cryptographic commitments, Merkle root, and inclusion proofs
- 2.7 Alert system: metrics, accumulated severity, and reason codes
- 2.8 Governance: keys, quorum, revocation, and re-issuance processes
- 2.9 Enforceability: minimum technical conditions to guarantee “N devices”

3. Formal Problem Statement

- 3.1 Structural limitation: inherent copyability of seeds and private keys
- 3.2 Functional objective: controlled correspondence between a license and a finite set of authorized devices
- 3.3 Operational objective: detection, recording, and traceability of out-of-policy attempts
- 3.4 Economic and product objective: issuance, delivery, and lifecycle management of usage licenses
- 3.5 Audit objective: generation of publicly verifiable evidence without custody of secrets

4. Threat Model

- 4.1 Primary threats: seed cloning, installation duplication, replay attacks, impersonation
- 4.2 Secondary threats: DeviceID exfiltration, event manipulation, malicious indexers
- 4.3 Systemic threats: user coercion, device loss, actor collusion
- 4.4 Explicit security assumptions
- 4.5 Mitigation strategies classified by severity and impact

5. System Requirements Specification (SRS)

- 5.1 Functional requirements (FR): activation, quota control, licensed operation
- 5.2 Non-functional requirements (NFR): availability, latency, cost, scalability, resilience
- 5.3 Security requirements: authenticity, integrity, non-repudiation, auditability
- 5.4 Privacy requirements: data minimization, pseudonymization, explicit consent
- 5.5 Interoperability requirements: HD wallet compatibility and existing standards

6. Reference Architecture of the DLBW System

- 6.1 Functional layers: wallet client, event registry, distributed indexing, Bitcoin anchoring
- 6.2 Core identities: LicenseID and DeviceID
- 6.3 Operational flows: installation, activation, operation, revocation, replacement
- 6.4 Formal license states: active, suspended, revoked, quota exhausted
- 6.5 Operational decentralization: registry consensus mechanisms

7. License Identity (LicenseID) and GENESIS Event

- 7.1 Cryptographic construction of LicenseID: hashing, versioning, metadata
- 7.2 GENESIS event: initial quota, policy, governance keys, and parameters
- 7.3 License representation for issuance and delivery
- 7.4 Critical conceptual separation: control credential vs. registered state
- 7.5 Validity regimes: perpetual and temporal licenses, expiration mechanisms

8. Device Identity (DeviceID)

- 8.1 Local generation of key pairs and recommended non-exportability
- 8.2 Deterministic construction of DeviceID
- 8.3 Optional attestation: classification of trust levels by platform

- 8.4 Fingerprinting risks and mitigation strategies
- 8.5 Uniqueness guarantees and collision analysis

9. Decentralized License Registry (Event-Sourcing Ledger)

- 9.1 Formal model: signed events and deterministic state derivation
- 9.2 Event validation and acceptance rules
- 9.3 Conflict resolution, ordering, and consistency
- 9.4 Multiple indexers and independent verification
- 9.5 Registry persistence, replication, and availability

10. Device Activation and Quota Enforcement

- 10.1 ACTIVATE event: controlled device onboarding under a license
- 10.2 Quota policies: maximum limits, reservations, and contingencies
- 10.3 Enforceability conditions: effective denial of out-of-policy operations
- 10.4 DEACTIVATE event: voluntary and security-driven deactivation
- 10.5 Device replacement (swap): formal procedure
- 10.6 Recovery mechanisms without degrading quota enforcement

11. Wallet Operation Under License Regime

- 11.1 Definition of critical operations and preconditions
- 11.2 Authorization proofs: verification of active DeviceID
- 11.3 Session policies, periodic revalidation, and rate control
- 11.4 HD compatibility: key derivation without license model violation
- 11.5 Local secret management, backups, and rotation

12. Alert System and Risk Scoring

- 12.1 ALERT event: formal definition, formats, and severity
- 12.2 Scoring models: weighting functions, time windows, and thresholds
- 12.3 Policy-driven automated responses: suspension and escalation
- 12.4 Technical evidence: traceability of unauthorized attempts
- 12.5 Alert evaluation: false-positive and false-negative analysis

13. Cryptographic Anchoring on the Bitcoin Network

- 13.1 Periodic commitments: event Merkle roots and optimal anchoring frequency
- 13.2 Inclusion proofs and independent external verification
- 13.3 Cost analysis and batching strategies
- 13.4 Immutability and timestamp guarantees: scope and limitations
- 13.5 Documentary evidence associated exclusively with the license wallet

14. Governance and License Lifecycle Administration

- 14.1 Governance key structure: multisig, quorum, and roles
- 14.2 ROTATE event: policy and key updates
- 14.3 REVOCATION event: definitive revocation and objective criteria
- 14.4 Controlled re-issuance and migration
- 14.5 Auditor independence and external verification processes

15. Privacy, Security, and Compliance

- 15.1 Data minimization principle: strict limits on recorded information
- 15.2 Systematic pseudonymization of LicenseID and DeviceID
- 15.3 Metadata protection: risks and countermeasures
- 15.4 Technical controls: anti-replay, anti-forgery, anti-tamper
- 15.5 Audit readiness without custody of sensitive information

16. Reference Implementation

- 16.1 Message formats (JSON/CBOR), versioning, and compatibility
- 16.2 Cryptographic library selection and security considerations
- 16.3 Client requirements: mobile, desktop, and specialized hardware
- 16.4 Indexer requirements: availability, verification, and caching
- 16.5 Testing strategies: unit, integration, and adversarial testing

17. Metrics and Evaluation Criteria

- 17.1 Licensing KPIs: activations, revocations, replacements
- 17.2 Security KPIs: rejected attempts, accumulated severity, response times
- 17.3 Audit KPIs: independent verifications and anchoring latency
- 17.4 Experience KPIs: operational friction, recovery, and support
- 17.5 Standard reporting template for stakeholders

18. Formal Conclusions

- 18.1 Technically and empirically enforceable assertions
- 18.2 Assertions explicitly excluded for lack of enforceability
- 18.3 Final definition of DLBW as a formal wallet class

Annexes

- A. Reason-code catalog for ALERT events
- B. Formal LicenseID state diagram
- C. Technical evidence and audit templates
- D. Attack vectors and mitigation matrices
- E. Interoperability notes with HD standards