Building with Lightning DEV DECAL APR 2018

Max Fang





- Developer Advocate at Lightning Network!
- **UC Berkeley** Student: CS + Econ
- Upcoming Adjunct Professor Berkeley Law
 - LL.M program
- President of **Blockchain at Berkeley** since 2015
 - (Previously Bitcoin Association of Berkeley)
- **ChangeTip** Jan 2015 Jan 2016
- ~4 years cryptocurrency experience since founding GPU-based cryptocurrency mining startup Feb 2014
- Designed & founded the Blockchain Fundamentals course at UC Berkeley: world's only undergraduate survey course (~120 students)
 - (Previously Cryptocurrency Decal)
- Research interests: Bitcoin privacy and PoW game theory
- Misc teaching and consulting
 - Executive Education



Me and the ChangeTip team













- Limitations of Bitcoin
- 2 Intro to Lightning
- 3 Lightning Use Cases
- 4 Lightning Development
- The State of Lightning



LIMITATIONS OF BITCOIN





Bitcoin exists as software. Transactions are conducted through wallet software that makes our lives easy.

When we click "Send Funds", what is going on under the hood?

The transaction is

- broadcast to the network,
- where other nodes verify it,
- add it to the transaction history,
- and eventually, the recipient accepts the tx

Recipient	
Email or bitcoin addres	s
Amount	
0.00	BTC ▼
My Wallet	0.8635703 BTC ‡
Note	
Write an optional message	



v5 Pending transactions

I, Sydney, am giving Cynthia one bitcoin, with serial number 1325. I, Alice, am giving Bob one bitcoin, with serial number 1234.

Slide by Viget

I want to send money to @roasbeef



Broadcast to network

- A flooding algorithm or gossip protocol gets the entire network to hear about a transaction
- Miners are listening for transactions
- **Verify** transaction with four checks*:
 - Does the script for each previous output being redeemed return true?
 - Have all redeemed outputs not been spent?
 - Have I already seen this transaction? Do not relay it if so.
 - Only accept and relay "standard scripts": based off a small whitelist of scripts
 - *The actual software is a lot more complicated than this



1. I, Tom, am giving Sue one bitcoin, with serial number 3920. Sign transaction



- After a while, miner finds PoW, broadcasts valid block
 - Block propagates across the network
- Miners verify the block
 - Verify the block header
 - Verify each of the transactions
 - Signature correct, script correct, output correct, etc
 - Miners start work on the next block





Transactions

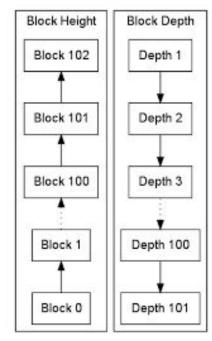
- Maps input addresses to output addresses
 - Typical tx: one input, two outputs
- Contains signature of owner of funds

Blocks

- Contains an ordered bunch of transactions
- Timestamps the transactions, are **immutable**
- Each block references a previous block

Blockchain

The entire series of blocks 'chained' together by its hash



Block Height Compared To Block Depth

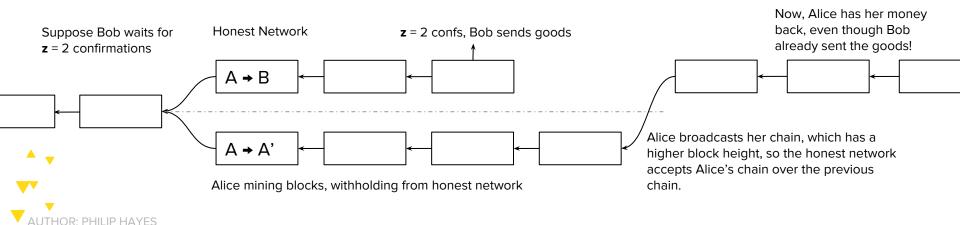
Source: <u>Bitcoin Developer Guide</u>





Need to protect against a **double spend attack**. The attack:

- Max makes a transaction to @roasbeef 🍬 . @roasbeef 🍬 waits z confirmations sending goods.
- Max creates a double spend transaction in his private chain
- Honest network finds z blocks, @roasbeef , sends the goods
- Max broadcasts a chain longer than z blocks after @roasbeef , sends the goods.
- Max gets the good for free!

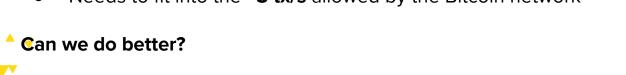




What just happened?

A transaction from Max to @roasbeef

- Was broadcast to the whole world, and no one cares
- Made every Bitcoin node waste computation by verifying that transaction and the block that contained it
- Was added into the blockchain history, and now everyone has
 to store it forever
- Required @roasbeef to wait an hour before he can safely accept the payment.
- Needs to fit into the "3 tx/s allowed by the Bitcoin network



Recipient	
Email or bitcoin addres	S
Amount	
0.00	BTC *
My Wallet	0.8635703 BTC ‡
Note	
Write an optional message	



INTRO TO LIGHTNING

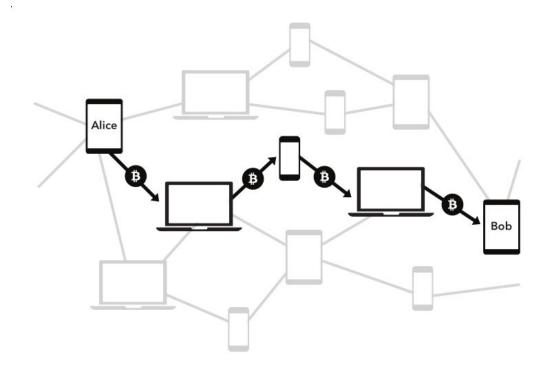




Lightning enables scalable blockchains through high-volume instant transactions without custodial delegation.

Transactions are secured in a "local consensus" that rely on the security of the underlying blockchain.

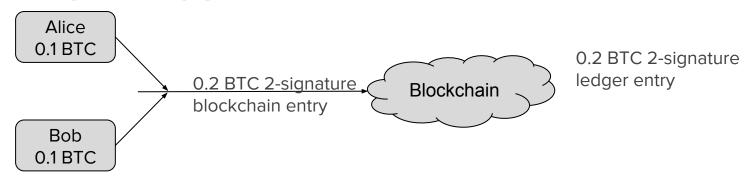
Lightning Network is infrastructure for speeding up digital ledger technology.



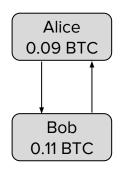


HOW THE LIGHTNING NETWORK WORKS

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Two participants assign funds on the blockchain into an entry which **requires both parties to sign** off to spend from the blockchain entry.



Alice and Bob **exchange digital signatures** directly with each other every time they want to **update their balance** in this local off-blockchain "channel."

They can **close out and settle the transaction at any time** on the blockchain claiming their off-chain balance (since they've signed off but not broadcasted the old balances). They have also exchanged directly with each other a **cryptographic bonded proof revoking the old balances**, so only the newest one can be used.



A cryptographic hash function

$$H: \{0,1\}^* \mapsto \{0,1\}^k$$

Maps some arbitrarily-sized bit string to some fixed-size bit string.

The function only **evaluates in one direction**; you can't find the input given just the output.

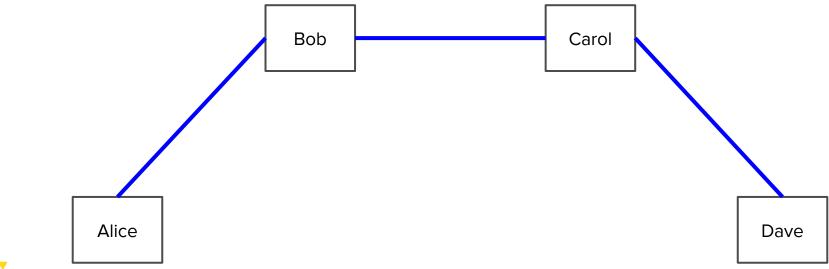
The function is "deterministic"; the same input always yields the same output.



"The workhorses of modern cryptography"

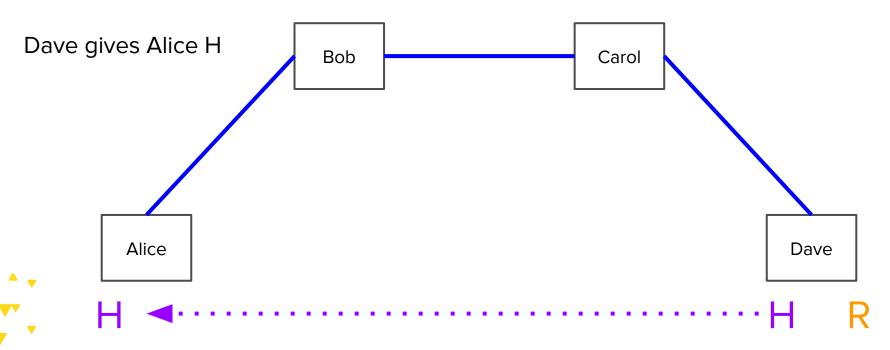
PARTY NON-CUSTODIAL CLEARING DEV DECAL APR 2018

Alice wants to pay Dave without opening a new channel

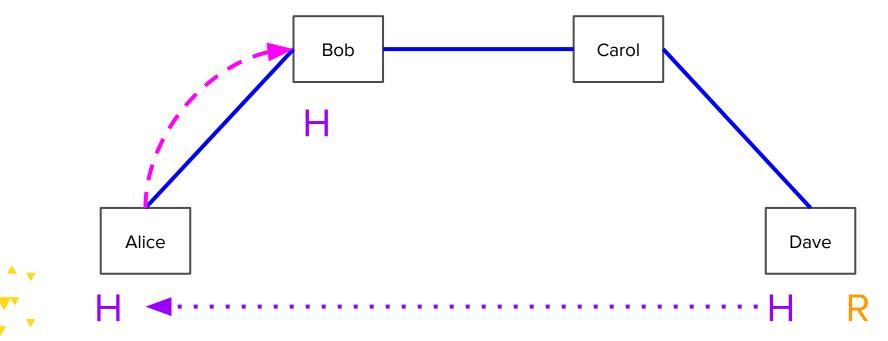




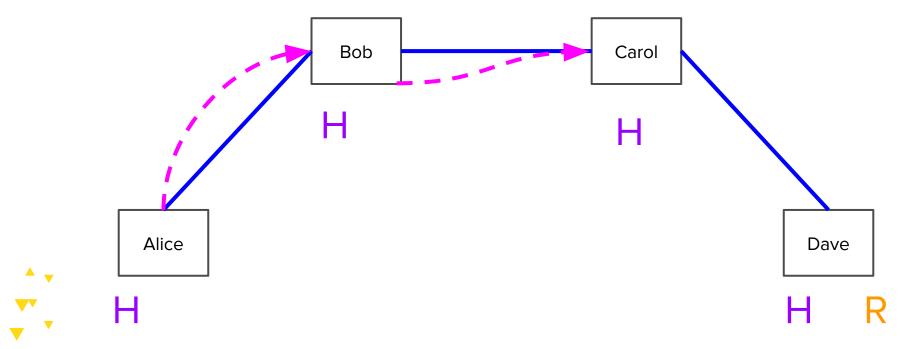
Dave makes a random number R and hashes it to H.



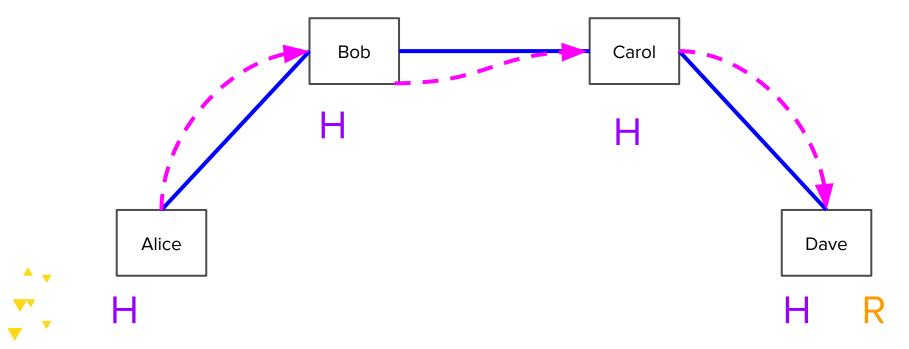
Alice pays Bob, but only if he knows R, the pre-image of H



Bob pays Carol, but only if she knows R, the pre-image of H

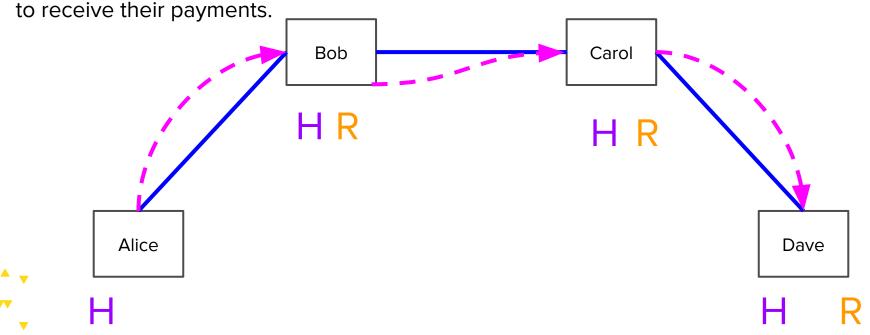


Carol pays Dave, but only if he knows R... and he does!



PARTY NON-CUSTODIAL CLEARING DEV DECAL APR 2018

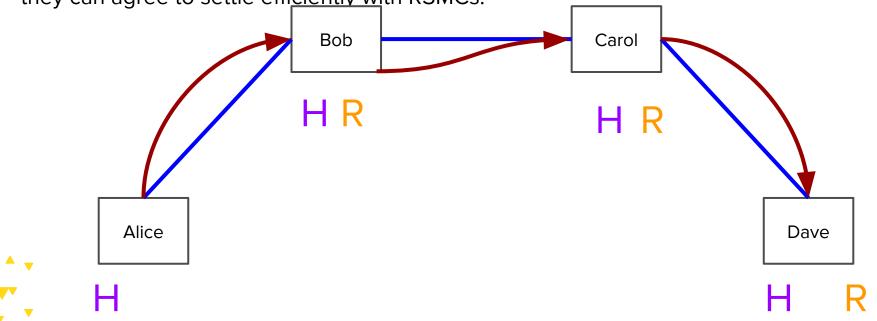
When Dave receives the payment, he must reveal R. Revealing R allows Carol and Bob



PARTY NON-CUSTODIAL CLEARING DEV DECAL APR 2018

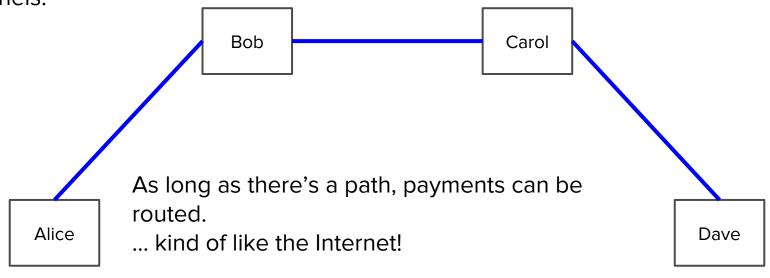
Alice<->Bob, Bob<->Carol, and Carol<->Dave now have a safeguard against stealing, so

they can agree to settle efficiently with RSMCs.





Lots of payments to anyone within the networks, without the need to make new channels.





ADVANTAGES OF LIGHTNING DEV DECAL APR 2018

- Micropayments:
 - Possible to send 1 satoshi (\$0.00001) instantly in open+decentralized network
- Scalability via amortization:
 - Channel setup: 1 on-chain transaction
 - Channel operation:
 - Can send an unbounded number of payments off-chain
 - With a **few channels** can reach **entire network** via multi-hop payments
 - Fees are predictable and known a priori
 - Channels can stay open indefinitely
 - Channel closure: 1 on-chain transactions, can be closed unilaterally
- Higher level abstraction for developers:
 - Payment invoices/requests
 - Instant success/error
- Tradeoffs: not suitable for **very** large payments, liveness assumptions

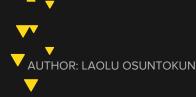




SECOND LAYER BITCOIN PROTOCOLS

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- Layer 1:
 - Write **directly** to the Blockchain
 - Highest security (each write backed by PoW)
 - Best for high-value payments
 - Constrained to 3-7 transactions per second
- Layer 2:
 - Uses security of Layer 1
 - Greater flexibility via Bitcoin's scripting capabilities
 - Low cost
 - Point-to-point, greater scalability
 - Suitable for **real-time** use cases
 - Day-to-day payments (thousands of transactions per second)





A transaction from Max to @roasbeef .:

- Was known and computed only by participating parties
- Did not add to the forever-growing blockchain history stored by all nodes
- Allowed @roasbeef to instantly and safely accept the payment.
- Cost Max satoshi amounts in fees
- Has no limit on the number of transactions per second.

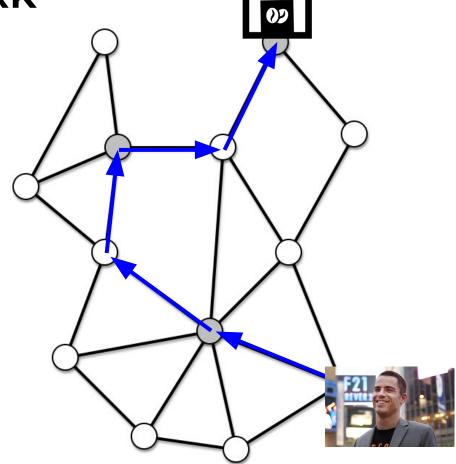
Much better.



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With Lightning, you can finally pay for a coffee with Bitcoin







THE STATE OF LIGHTNING





STATE OF THE NETWORK

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- Lightning Network In-Progress specifications (<u>lightning-rfc</u>)
 - Basis of Lightning Technology (BOLT)
 - Specs cover: funding process, key derivation, p2p interaction, messages, etc.
- 4+ implementations being actively developed e.g:
 - o Ind, eclair, lightningd (c-lightning), lit
 - Implementations are interoperable! (Lightning Protocol 1.0)
- Development around <u>cross-chain swaps!</u>
 - Nov 2017 Lightning Labs demonstrated the first cross-chain atomic swap between Bitcoin and Litecoin testnets!
- Growing list of LApps at <u>dev.lightning.community/lapps/</u>
 - ~33 Lapps as of March 2018
 - Developer tools, games, streaming, visualizations, network stats

Lightning Protocol 1.0: Compatibility Achieved

As developers of the Lightning Network protocol, we're excited to announce version 1.0 RC of the Lightning protocol specification along with a successful cross-implementation test on Bitcoin mainnet!

Connecting Blockchains: Instant Cross-Chain Transactions On Lightning

16 NOV 2017 on Announcement by Conner Fromknecht





LND - THE LIGHTNING NETWORK DAEMON

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- Code: https://github.com/lightningnetwork/Ind/
 - Uses the <u>btcsuite (a.k.a btcd)</u> set of Bitcoin libraries
- Developed by **Lightning Labs.** Lead developer: **roasbeef**
- Recently released v0.4-beta: MAINNET RELEASE!
 - Developer-oriented; desktop/mobile app support soon
 - Recommended experimentation with only small amounts
 - New Capabilities:
 - bitcoind support in addition to btcd
 - Easier backup, and recovery from data loss
 - Vastly improved fault-tolerance (persistence)
 - Smarter Path-Finding
 - Automated contract resolution
 - Segwit only
 - Routing node metrics



Lightning Labs \$2.5 million round

- Investors: Jack Dorsey, Charlie Lee, Ben Davenport, Digital Currency Group and others
- Upcoming Lightning ICO!
 Ticker OST (Osuntokuns)
 - o (no, not really)

LIGHTNING USE CASES





The **Lightning Network** enables a high volume of instant, low-fee payments while retaining a fully trustless, decentralized nature

- Utilizes "payment channels," allowing for the amortization of transaction fees
- Relies on the security of the underlying blockchain

Benefits

- Enables decentralized global scale payment network competitive with credit cards
- In Bitcoin, **possible to send 1 satoshi** (\$0.00001) per payment
- Real-time payments with instant confirmations
 - No more waiting an hour to safeguard against double spends
- Enhanced privacy transactions by default only shared between interested parties
 - Can also add onion routing on top

AUTHOR: MAX FANG



LIGHTNING

Media Use Cases

- Payroll by the minute
- Micropayment paywalls
 - Replacing ads or expensive subscriptions with "freemium" models
 - Save media companies!
 - Pay per article, pay per video
- Replace virtual game currency with real currency

IoT Use Cases

- Buzzwords like "Machine-to-machine payments"
- IBM ADEPT
- Pay for metered energy





Tech Use Cases

- DDOS-resistant internet
 - Embed a micropayment in each internet packet
- Pay-per-API call
 - Anonymous API tokens
- Pay for Internet by the megabyte

Financial use cases

- Alternative payment method: low-free, irreversible payments
- HFT trading between cryptocurrency exchanges
- Decentralized exchanges
- Reduce risk of theft at centralized exchanges
 - Store money in channels instead of accounts
 - Let users be custodians of keys





LIGHTNING

Blockchain Use Cases

- Pay for blockchain services!
 - Running full nodes and other key network infrastructure
 - Storage
 - Computation
 - Oracles
 - Arbitration
 - Almost any other blockchain product that claims to need its own token

Other Use Cases

- Trustless, efficient off-chain betting
- Experimental game-theoretic protocols e.g. to surface high quality content
 - Create profit opportunities for hipsters





CRYPTOCURRENCIES & MICROPAYMENTS

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Conclusions

- Cryptocurrencies are neutral; can serve as common ground between competing entities
 - No primary beneficiary
 - Well-suited for horizontal integration
- Cryptocurrency payments don't require personal information
 - Potentially send money to pseudonyms across the internet
- Cryptocurrencies are irreversible
 - May or may not be desired
 - Elizabeth Stark: "Reversible systems can be built on top of irreversible ones, but not vice versa"
- Lightning Network is like the 'checking account' of Bitcoin
 - Lightning adds benefits of microtransactions and instant finality to the existing benefits of cryptocurrencies



LIGHTNING DEVELOPMENT





Developer site: <u>dev.lightning.community</u>

- Resources
- Tutorial
- Install guide
- Python / Javascript gRPC guide
- Slack





Thank you!

Lightning Twitter: @lightning

Max: @maxfangx

max@lightning.engineering

Website: maxfa.nq



LIGHTNING













Rough <u>network stats</u>:

- Average of ~340 bytes per transaction (0.68 MB blocks, 2000 tx/block)
- Current blocksize is <u>1 MiB</u>.
- Expected time to next block is <u>10 min</u>.

Therefore we can compute the sustained maximum transaction volume in tps:





How does Bitcoin compare with other traditional payment systems?

	Average	High Load / Maximum
Bitcoin	3 tps	3.2 tps
PayPal*,**	150 tps	450 tps
VISA***	2,000 tps	56,000 tps

^{***} https://usa.visa.com/dam/VCOM/download/corporate/media/visa-fact-sheet-Jun2015.pdf



^{*} https://investor.paypal-corp.com/secfiling.cfm?filingID=1206774-16-5430&CIK=1633917

^{**} http://www.fool.com/investing/general/2016/02/04/5-things-paypal-holdings-inc-wants-you-to-know.aspx

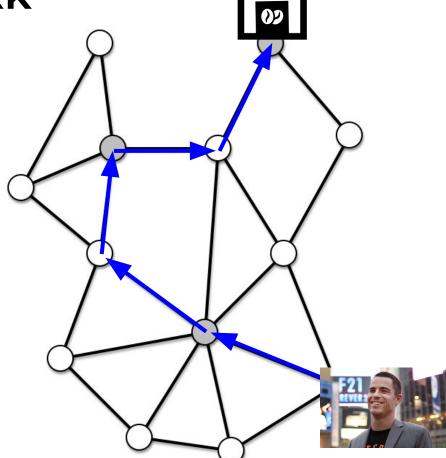
Fees 6	Unconfirmed transactions / Transactions today			Time
Satoshis \$ PER BYTE	# OF TRANSACTIONS IN MEMPOOL IN LAST 336 HOURS # OF TRANSACTIONS IN LAST 24 HOURS		ESTIMATED IN BLOCKS	ESTIMATED IN MINUTES
0	0 114		22-Inf	120-Inf
1-30	7904 84629		4-16	20-180
31-60	1562 17262		4-10	10-180
61-90	645		3-9	10-110
91-120	786	As of 7/11/17, the fastest and cheapest transaction fee is currently 270 satoshis/byte.	3-7	5-90
121-150	604 12855		2-5	5-80
151-180	328 Fc	or the median transaction size of 226 bytes , this results a fee of 61,020 satoshis , or *\$1.41 per transaction	1-4	0-70
181-210	21430	Ising Bitcoin is too cost-prohibitive for small	1-2	0-45
211-240	434 pt	urchases.	0-1	0-35
241-270	729 18354		0-1	0-30
271-300	494 43979		0	0-25
301-330	239 1 6428		0	0-25
331-360	127 7627		0	0-25
361+	373 14767	Source: 21.co Bitcoin Fee Calculator	0	0-25

ADVANCED SLIDES



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With Lightning, you can finally pay for a coffee with Bitcoin





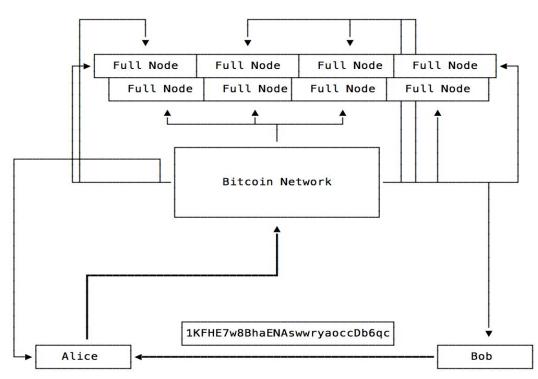


- Bitcoin's core is a distributed, highly replicated deterministic VM:
 - We call this VM: "Script"
 - Uses a Forth-like stack-based programming language
 - Nodes globally process inputs to this VM in <u>lock-step</u>
 - Building block in advanced cryptographic protocols
- Programs in Script (predicates):
 - Public Key Script: program which encodes redemption conditions
 - Witness: input to program, if returns True then the spend is permitted
- Example payment script:
 - pkScript: OP_DUP OP_HASH160 <pubKeyHash> OP_CHECKSIG
 - o sigScript: <signature> <pubKey>
 - Stack eval: sigScript on stack, eval with pkScript



BITCOIN PAYMENTS TODAY DEV DECAL APR 2018

- All participants connected to global network
- All payments broadcast to all other participants
- Each payment must be fully verified
- Drawbacks:
 - Scalability limitations of global broadcast network
 - Each node does work even if not involved in payment
 - Public record of each payment kept for ALL TIME





PEER-TO-PEER NETWORKING LAYER DEV DECAL APR 2018

- All communications between nodes encrypted+authenticated:
 - No protocol messages sent until brontide session initiated
- Brontide (BOLT #8):
 - Variant of the Noise Protocol Framework (brontide):
 - Framework for Authenticated Key Agreement
 - Init: series of **handshake** messages (ECDH+hashing)
 - Transport: **AEAD** cipher mode used for encryption

```
Noise_XK_secp256k1_ChaChaPoly_SHA256
<- s
...
-> e, es
<- e, ee
-> s, se
```

Hash rachet for key rotation

2-byte encrypted message length 16-byte MAC of encrypted message length encrypted lightning message 16-byte MAC of the lightning message



PEER-TO-PEER NETWORKING LAYER DEV DECAL APR 2018

- Nodes identified on the network by public key
- **Bitcoin keys** and **node keys** used to authenticate information
 - Node Announcement:
 - Announces node existence: PubKey+sig, reachability
 - Global features
 - Channel Announcement (channel proof):
 - Channel ID: **location** of funding output in chain (8-bytes)
 - 4 keys: two multi-sig keys, two node keys
 - Verify: 2 <key1> <key2> 2 OP_CHECKMULTISIG
 - 4 sigs:
 - Can be compressed to single key w/ signature aggregation
 - Verification can be sped up via batch signature verification
 - Channel Update Announcement:
 - Advertises routing policy for a directed channel edge
 - Signed by node advertising



ONION-ENCODED PAYMENT ROUTES

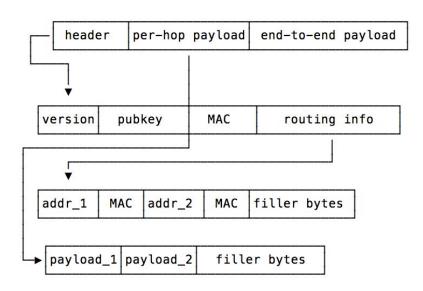
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- Sphinx: compact, provably secure mix-net packet format
 - Used within lightning as basis for onion routing
 - Fixed-sized payload
 - Modified version in <u>BOLT #4</u>
- Security Features
 - Nodes don't know their location in the route
 - Packet remains fix sized during processing
 - Nodes don't how how long the route really was
 - All packets encode the max hop limit
 - Nodes only know their predecessor and successor
 - Received from downstream node, contains instructions to forward
 - All packets indistinguishable from all others
 - Packet is re-randomized at each hop
- Shared secret re-used to back-propagate error messages



ONION-ENCODED PAYMENT ROUTES DEV DECAL APR 2018

- Payments routed through network using source routing:
 - Gives sender total control over payment path
 - Authenticated per-hop payload:
 - Outgoing time-lock (#blocks or time)
 - Satoshis to forward (ensure proper fees)
 - Outgoing "realm" (Bitcoin, Litecoin, etc)
- Replay attack prevention:
 - Each Sphinx packet commits to the payment hash
 - HTLC's past absolute are rejected
- Routes still subject to traffic+timing analysis
 - Poor path diversity weakens security





BIDIRECTIONAL PAYMENT CHANNELS DEV DECAL APR 2018

- Lightning uses two Bitcoin contracts to ensure proper execution
 - Some call this "Cryptoeconomics"
- Contract #1: The Hash-Time-Locked-Contract (HTLC)
 - \circ Set up: receiver gives sender H = Hash(R), where $R < -\$ \{0, 1\}^n$
 - Conditions: "I will pay you N BTC, iff you present R s.t Hash (R) == H"
 - Escape hatches: "If you don't within T days, I get my money back"
 - Result: **end-to-end** secure **multi-hop** payments through **untrusted intermediaries**
- Contract #2: Commitment State Revocations
 - Set up: each commitment state references secret from other side
 - Conditions: each update requires revealing that secret
 - Escape hatches: if **prior state** is broadcast, knowledge of secret entitles other to **all** funds
 - Result: both sides **incentivized** to *always* only save/broadcast the **latest state**
 - Optimistically, the escape hatches or punishments are never needed



BLINDED CHANNEL OUTSOURCING DEV DECAL APR 2018

- Lightning requires parties to occasionally monitor the blockchain
 - **TEE** based schemes (e.g. Teechan) can help
 - Each "pay-to-self" output has a relative time-lock (CSV)
 - Delay acts as adjudication period
- Responsibility for watching the chain can be outsourced to a third-party
 - With SIGHASH_NOINPUT or MAST, can reduce storage to O(log(N))
 - N = number of commitment updates
 - For now, we can at least make the process more private
- Blinded Channel Monitoring
 - Outsourcer shouldn't be able to distinguish which channel they're watching
 - Achieved by **randomizing** commitment keys on each update
 - Able to collapse the revocation state, saving disk-space
 - "Reverse" merkle-tree -- once you have parent, can discard children



- Security model of Lightning:
 - Relies on Bitcoin for ordering of transactions
 - Dependent on time-based windows of action (T)
 - Longer T (CSV delay) provides more security during **channel breaches**
 - Longer T also results in unavailability of funds for **unilateral closes**
 - In the optimistic case: higher T, as closures assumed to be **cooperative**
- Thundering herd failure mode
 - Massive network-wide channel closure clogs up chain
 - \circ Depending on \mathbb{T} (unique to each channel), and duration of backlog, adversaries may profit
- Possible solutions:
 - Time-stop
 - "Relative time-lock" stops ticking above "higher-water" mark
 - Consensus enforced transaction dependency
 - Covenant or op-code
 - Fee-based dependency: CPFP

