



Blockchain & Distributed Ledgers

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Agenda

1) High-Level Overview



2) Deep Dive



images:

<https://www.biggerpockets.com/renewsblog/2014/07/18/high-level-overview-literally-30-unique-real-estate-markets-around-world/>
<https://codeburst.io/deep-dive-into-electrons-main-and-renderer-processes-7a9599d5c9e2>

1) High Level Overview



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<https://www.biggerpockets.com/renewsblog/2014/07/18/high-level-overview-literally-30-unique-real-estate-markets-around-world/>

When we interact/transact with others, we often delegate **Trust** to **Intermediaries**



If we had a trusted **Shared Ledger** many of those
Intermediaries would no longer be necessary

1. Shared, distributed **Ledger**
2. Immediate **Consensus** on "State of the World"
3. **Tamper-Proof**
4. **Public**, anyone can access, validate
5. **Transactions** change the state

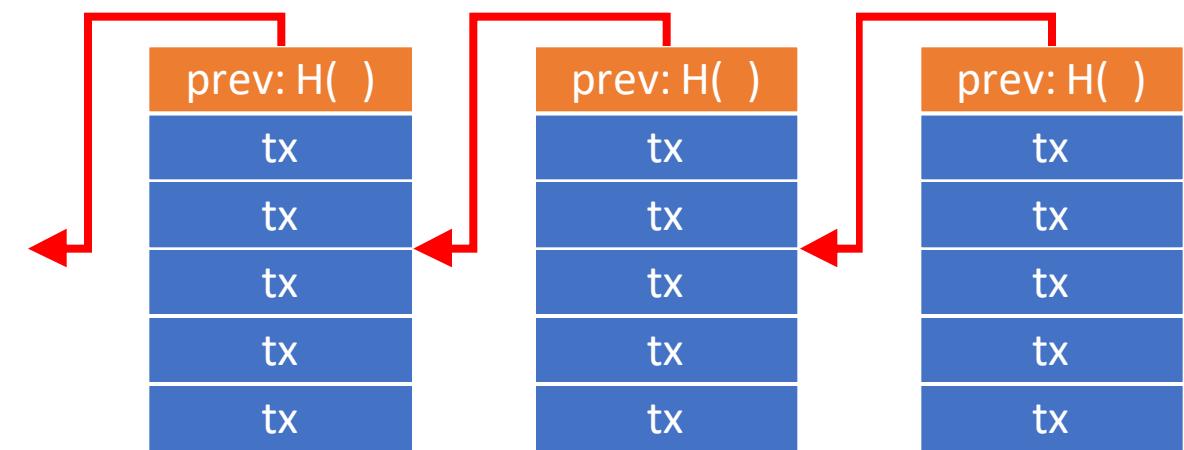


sources:

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Server-based-network.svg>
http://www.gjermundbjaanes.com/img/posts/distributed_ledger.png

How can we achieve a shared, trusted Ledger **without Trust between Parties?**

- Block = List of Transactions
- Blockchain = Chain of Blocks
 - Tamper-Proof
- Consensus (PoW)
 - Miners expend energy to find hash puzzle solution
 - Other nodes accept block if it is valid
- Trustless
 - Nodes assumed to be untrusted
 - Fair Lottery, Cryptography ensure that no one can cheat



source: <https://medium.com/@brettking/abc61b2ab49a>

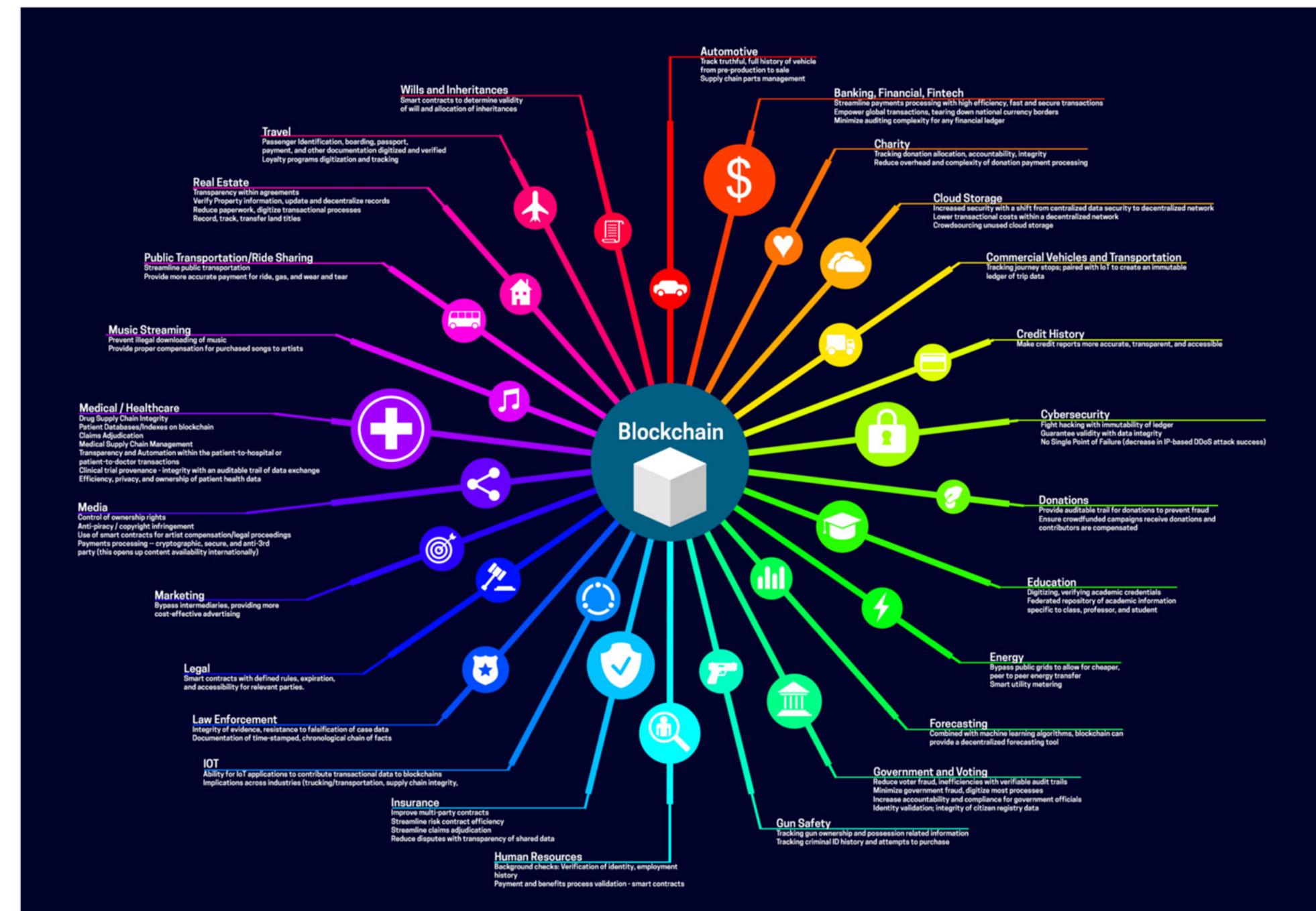
A **Consortium Blockchain** can address some Challenges Companies may find with Public Blockchains

- Group of known, semi-trusted parties
- Access granted by members
- Consensus ~ majority vote (BFT)
- Consensus can withstand 1/3 of malicious nodes
- Easier Governance

Public	Consortium
Data is Public	Privacy, Confidentiality
Transactions are Public	Private Channels
Pseudonymous	Known participants
Anyone can join	Permissioned
Anyone can access	Permissioned
Trustless Nodes	Semi-Trusted Nodes
Low tx/s	High tx/s
	GDPR Compliance

What are some of the Blockchain **Use Cases** for Companies?

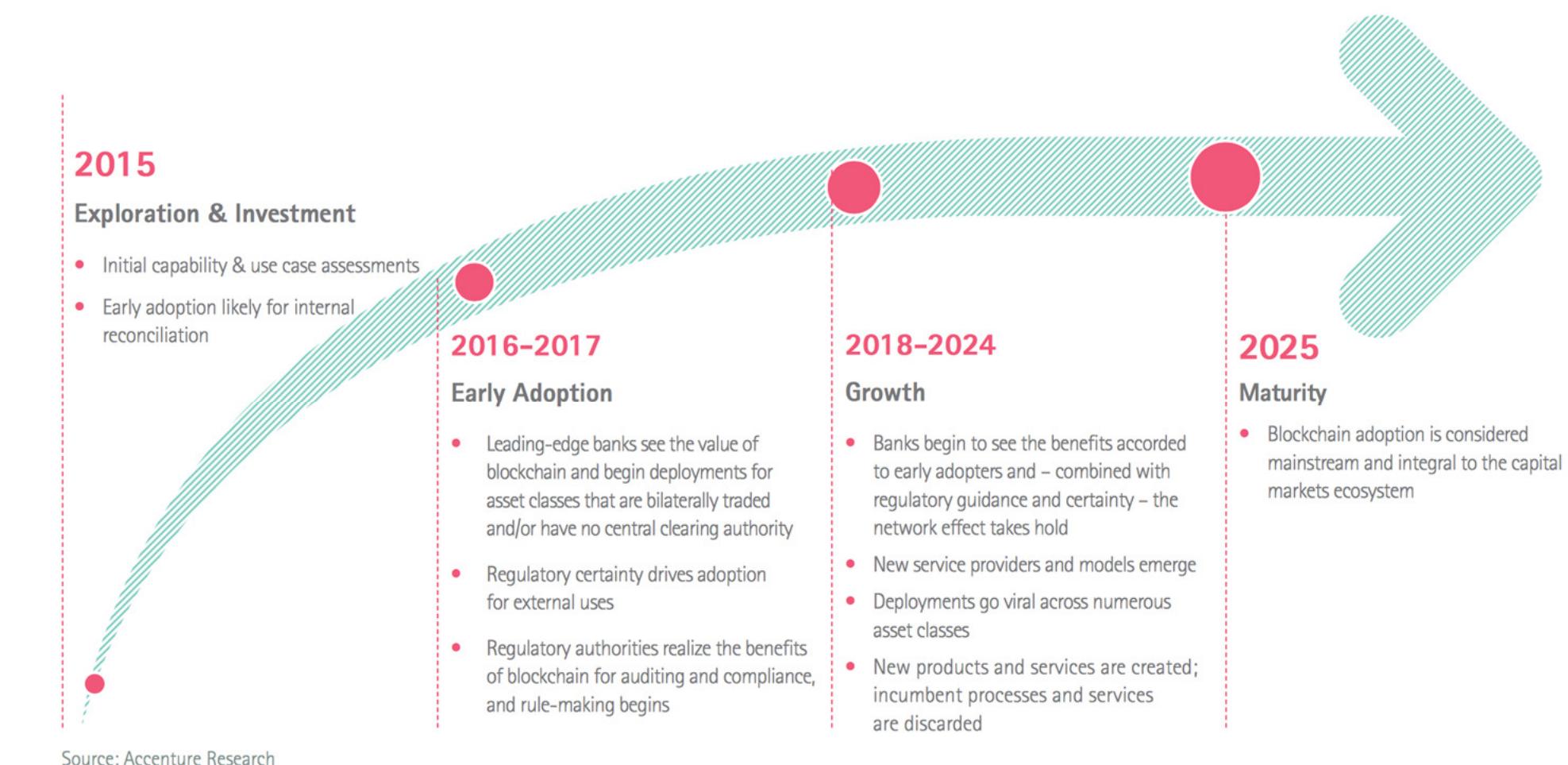
- Data Exchange between multiple parties
- End-to-End Supply Chain Transparency
- Product Traceability
- Marketplaces, Trading
- Clearance & Settlement
- Public Registries



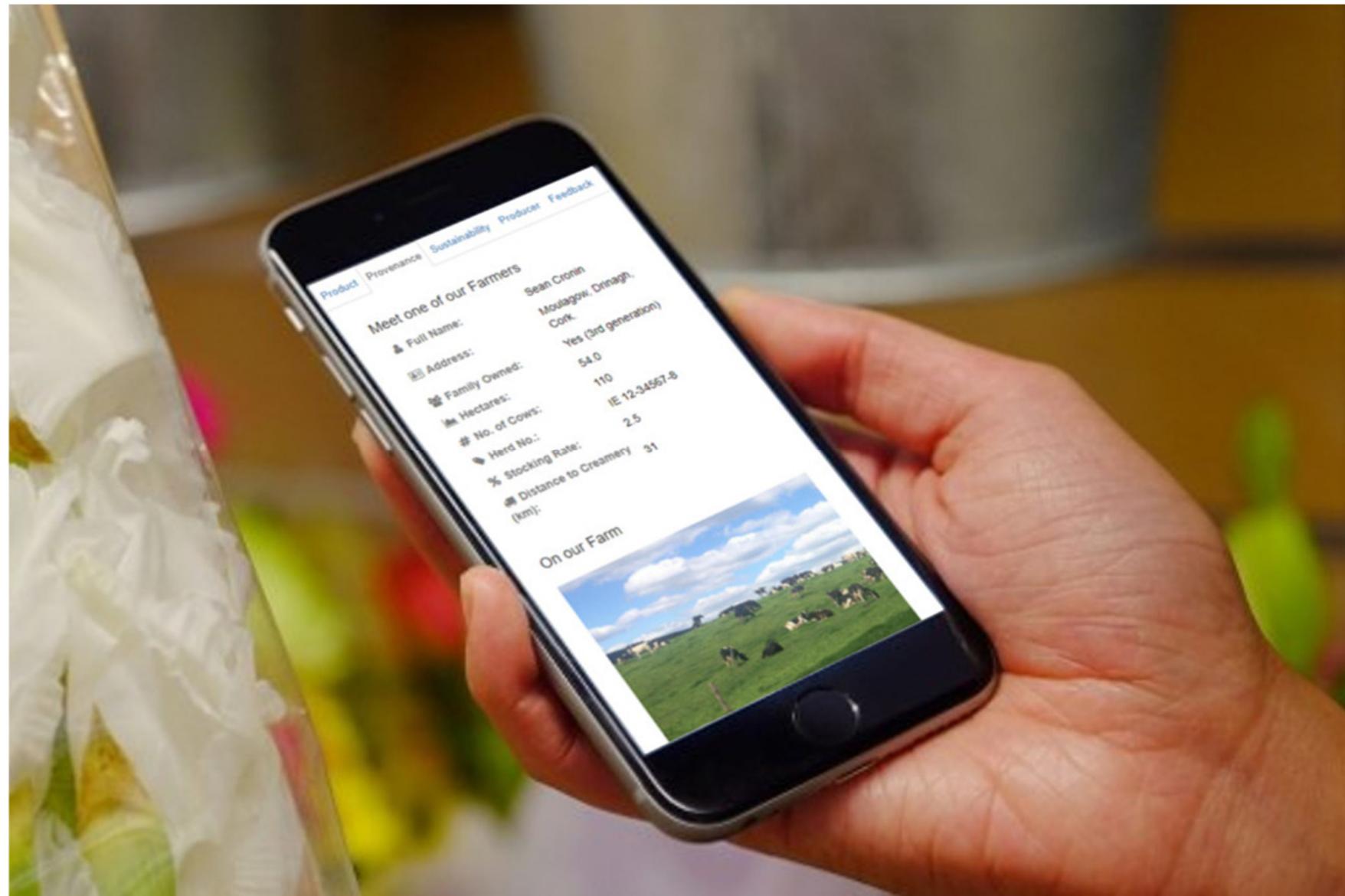
source: <https://medium.com/fluree/blockchain-for-2018-and-beyond-a-growing-list-of-blockchain-use-cases-37db7c19fb99>

There is large interest in Blockchain Adoption, with many projects underway

Maersk	cargo tracking
Port of Antwerp	container handling
Walmart	supply chain transparency
Airbus	jet plane parts tracking
UPS	supply chain transparency
FedEx	customer dispute resolution
Australian Securities Exchange	clearance & settlement
Credit Suisse	syndicated loans
Dubai Land Dept.	land registry



iLen is bringing **Traceability** to the Irish **Dairy** Sector



2) Deep Dive



source:

<https://codeburst.io/deep-dive-into-electrons-main-and-renderer-processes-7a9599d5c9e2>

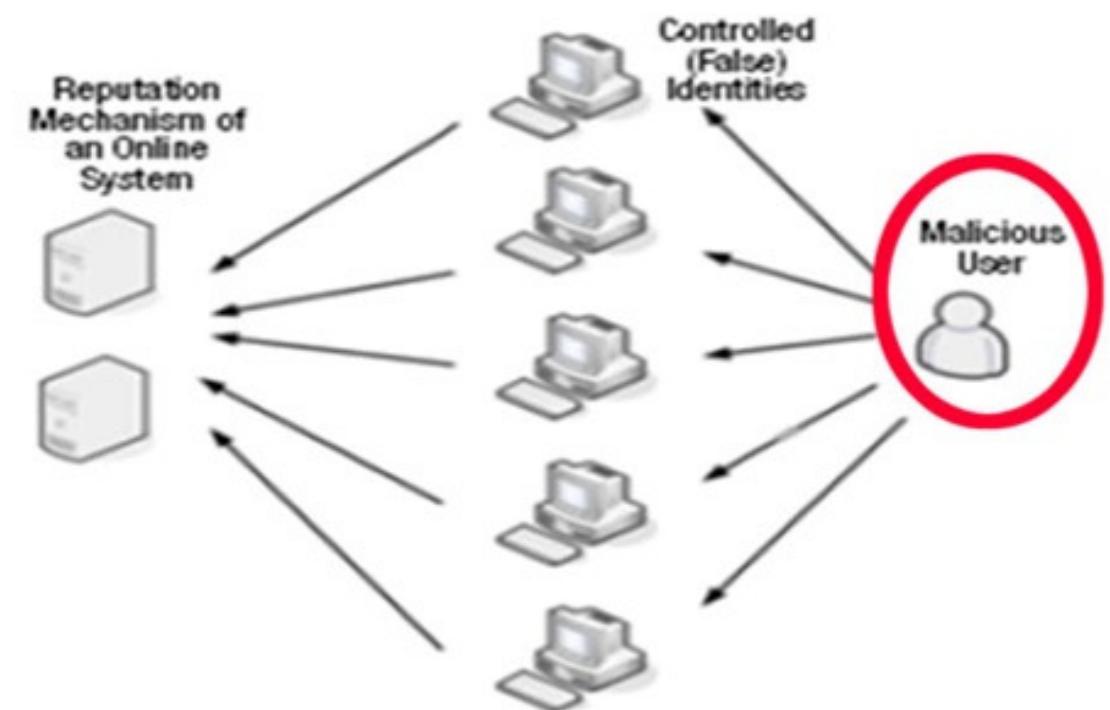
Overview

1. Why so complicated?
2. Keys, Addresses
3. Transactions
4. Blocks
5. Consensus, Mining

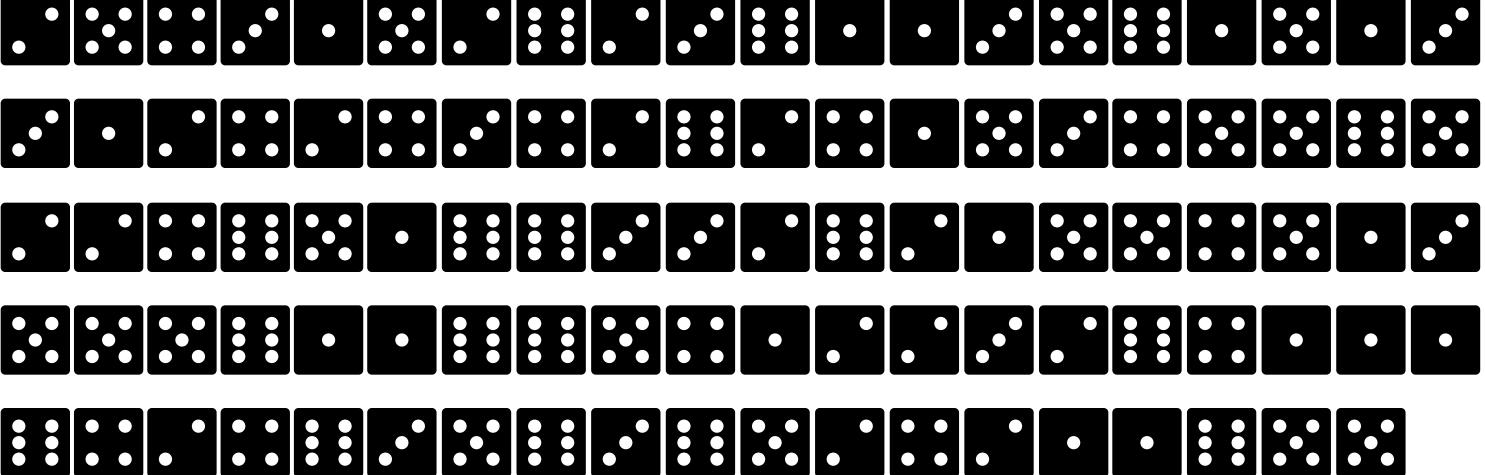


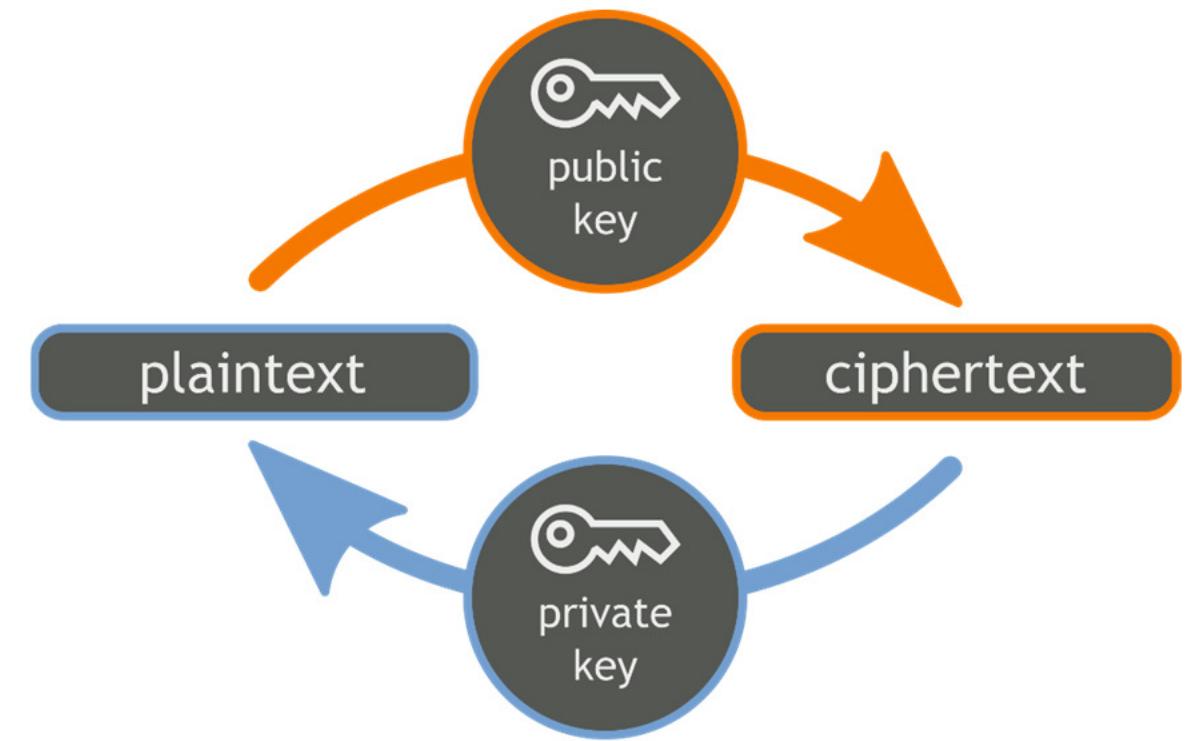
Why so complicated?

- Distributed Systems are Hard
 - Consensus of Equal Peers
 - Malicious Actors suck!
- Trustlessness
 - No Privileged Nodes to ask!
- Challenges
 - Sybil Attack
 - Double Spend Attack
 - 51% Attack
- Bitcoin Whitepaper:
 - Economic Incentive, Game Theory



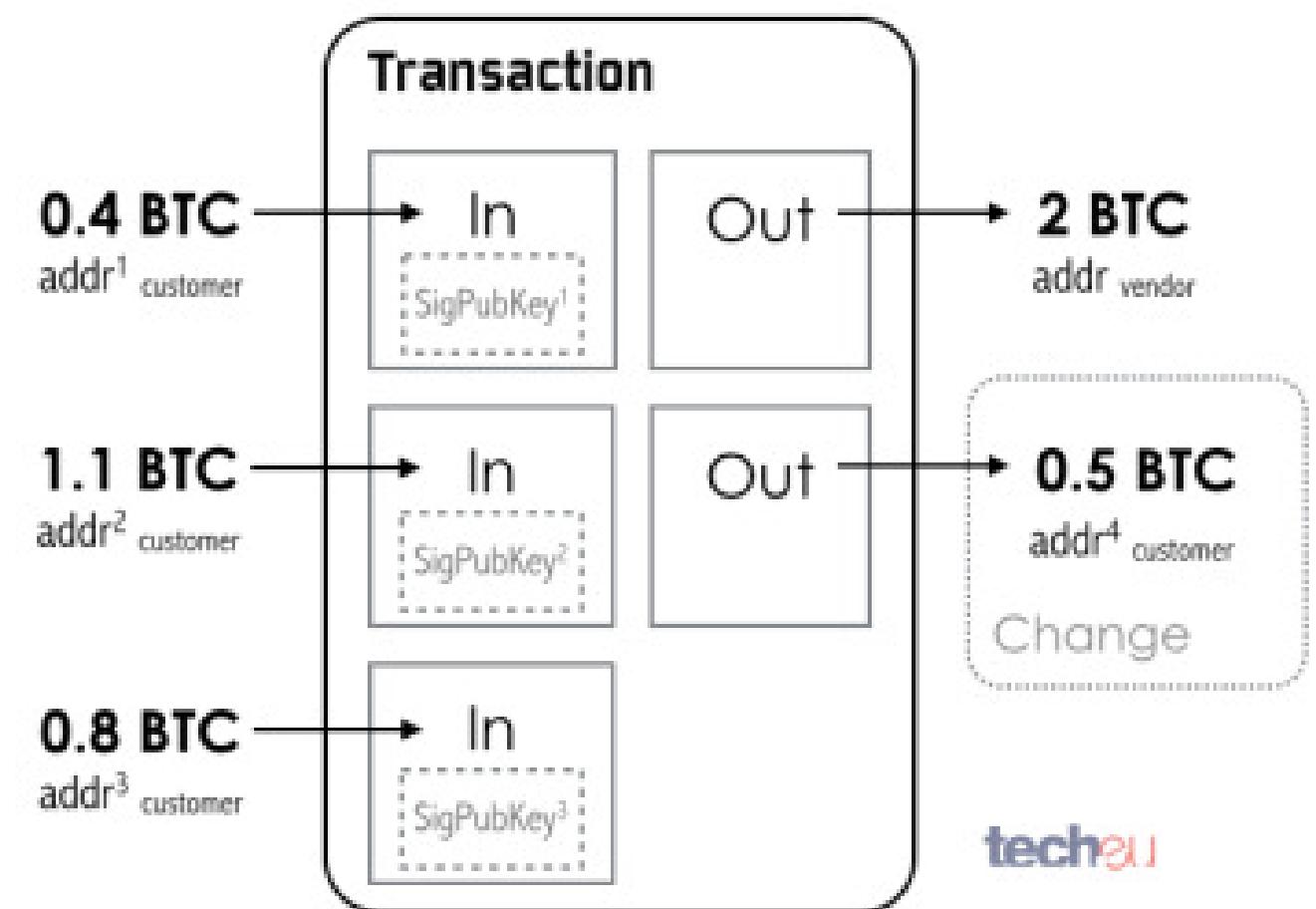
Keys, Addresses, Wallets

- ECDSA
 - Generate Private Key
 - Private Key => Public Key
 - Public Key => Address
- Key Generation (via casino dice ;)

- Wallet



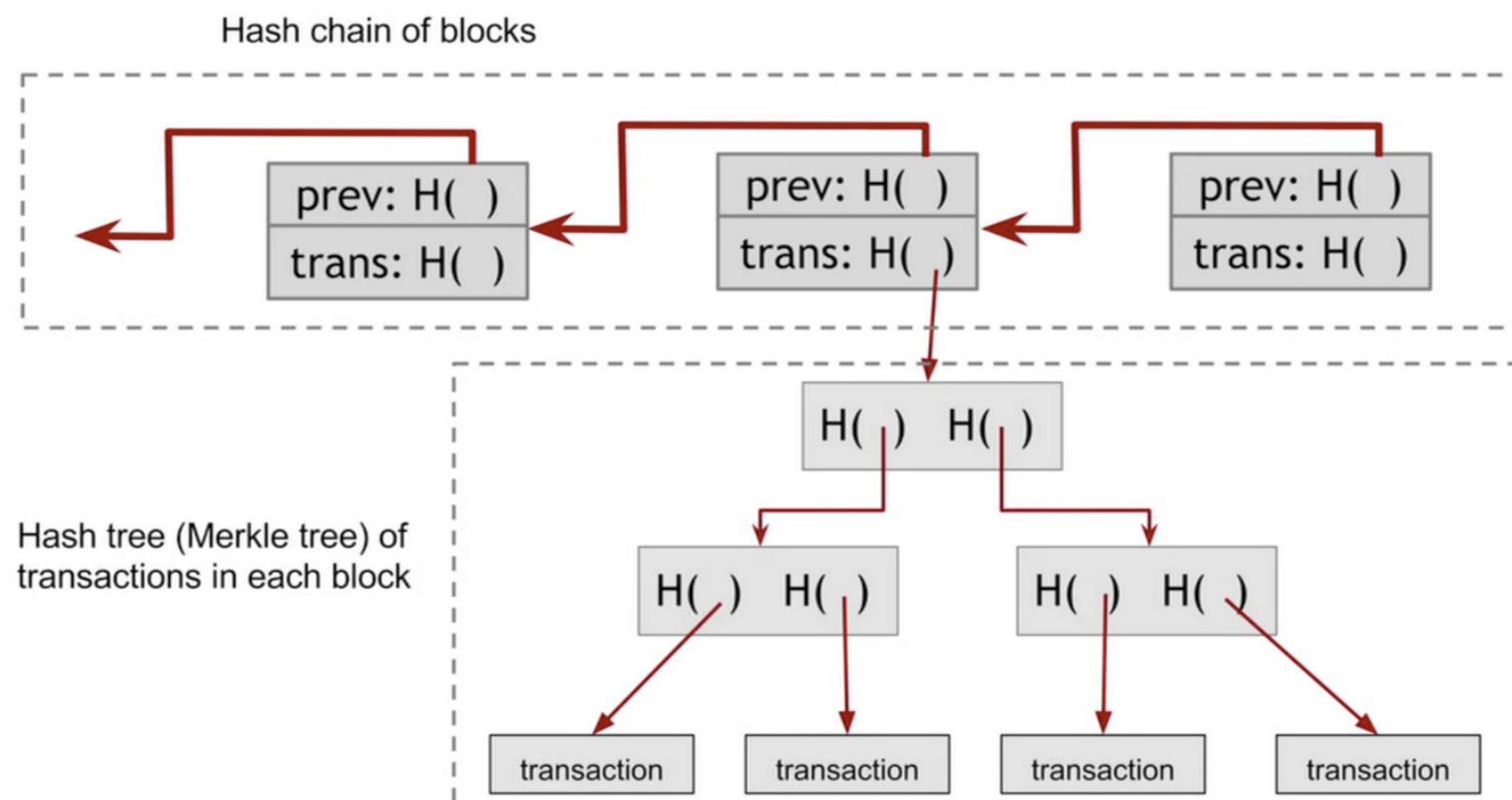
Transactions

- Unspent Transaction Outputs (UTXO)
- Multiple inputs/outputs
- Inputs
 - Completely consumed
 - Signatures matching address
- Outputs
 - Change Address for excess amount
 - Inputs - Outputs = Implicit Mining Fee



Note: Inputs should be > outputs, and signature is using PrivKey ;)
<http://tech.eu/features/808/bitcoin-part-one/>

Blocks



version	02000000
previous block hash (reversed)	17975b97c18ed1f7e255adf297599b55 330edab87803c817010000000000000000
Merkle root (reversed)	8a97295a2747b4f1a0b3948df3990344 c0e19fa6b2b92b3a19c8e6badc141787
timestamp	358b0553
bits	535f0119
nonce	48750833
transaction count	63
coinbase transaction	
transaction	
...	

Block hash

→ 0000000000000000
e067a478024addfe
cdc93628978aa52d
91fabd4292982a50

images:
<http://learningspot.altervista.org/bitcoin-blocks/>
<http://www.righto.com/2014/02/bitcoin-mining-hard-way-algorithms.html>

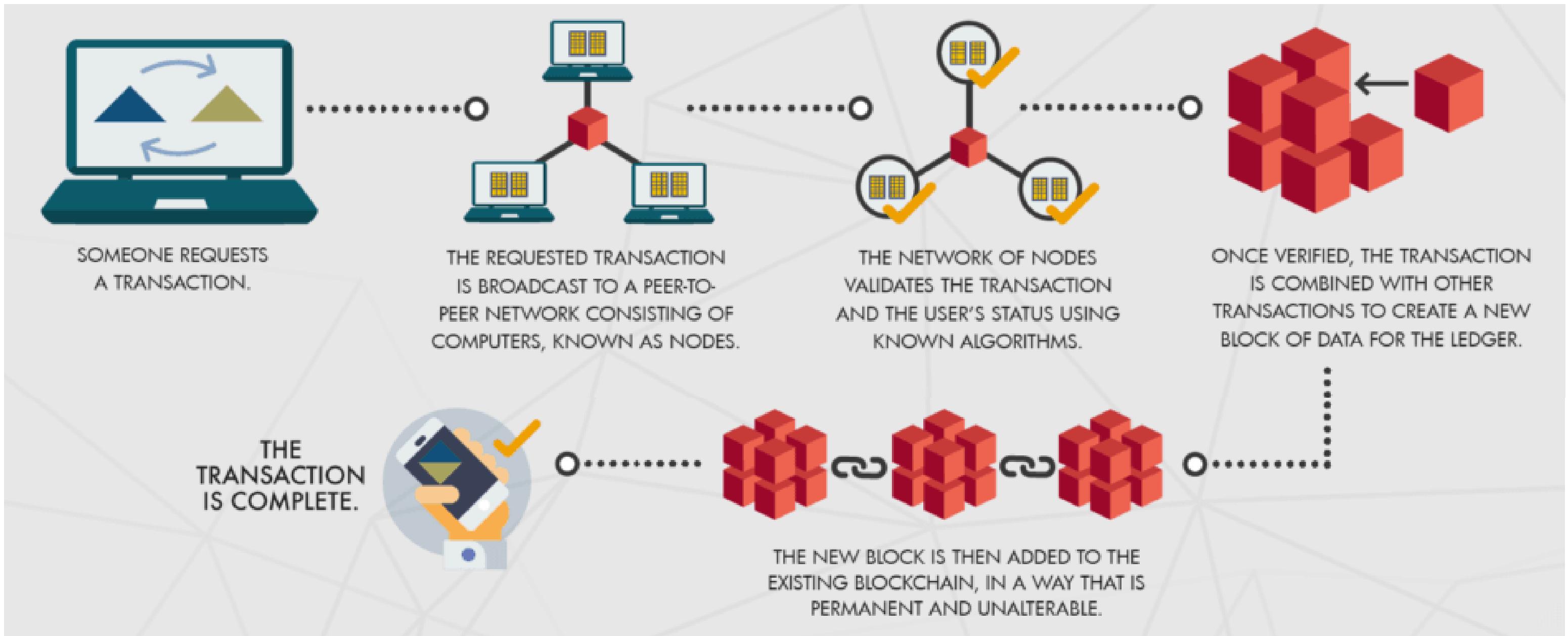
Mining, Hash Puzzle

- Hash Puzzle: Find Nonce,
so that Block Hash < Diff. Threshold
 - i.e. starting with 0x000000000004
- Race to find solution to Hash Puzzle
- Fair Lottery ~ Node Hashrate
 - Currently total: 25,000,000 TH/s
- Block Reward = 12.5 BTC ~ \$85,000
- "Race Condition": Two blocks found
within short time
 - Longest Chain wins
 - Wait 6 Confirmations (1h) to be sure



source: <https://medium.com/@brettking/abc61b2ab49a>

A day in the life of a Blockchain Transaction



source: <https://www.burniegroup.com/infographic-a-look-at-blockchain-technology/>

Do you want to know more?

- Meetup: [Cork Blockchain](#)
- Slides, Material on [corkblockchain.com](#)
- Upcoming "Blockchain in Practice" Event at UCC June 19th => [ilen.io](#)
- Good MOOCs
 - Coursera ([Bitcoin and Cryptocurrency Technologies](#))
 - University of Nicosia ([DFIN-511 Introduction to Digital Currencies](#))
 - Also offer MSc Digital Currencies
 - [More Courses](#)

Resources

- Blockchain Explorer - <https://blockchain.info/>
- Key Generation Toy - <https://www.bitaddress.org>
 - (obviously don't use a website for real keys)
- Interactive Demo - <https://blockchaindemo.io/>
 - [Another One](#) from Bloomberg
- [Bitcoin Hashpower and Difficulty Chart](#)
- [Bitcoin Energy Consumption](#)
 - bitcoin ~ 6GW (depending on exchange rate)
 - 1 nuclear power plant ~ 1GW

**Thank you,
any questions?**