

# Blockchains & Crypto






# Blockchains

# Purpose of Blockchain

- With a blockchain we can decentralize where code runs and agree on the output
  - There is no single owner of the code's execution\*
    - The code always runs as programmed
    - The code is transparently verifiable

*\*developers can choose to write privileged code*

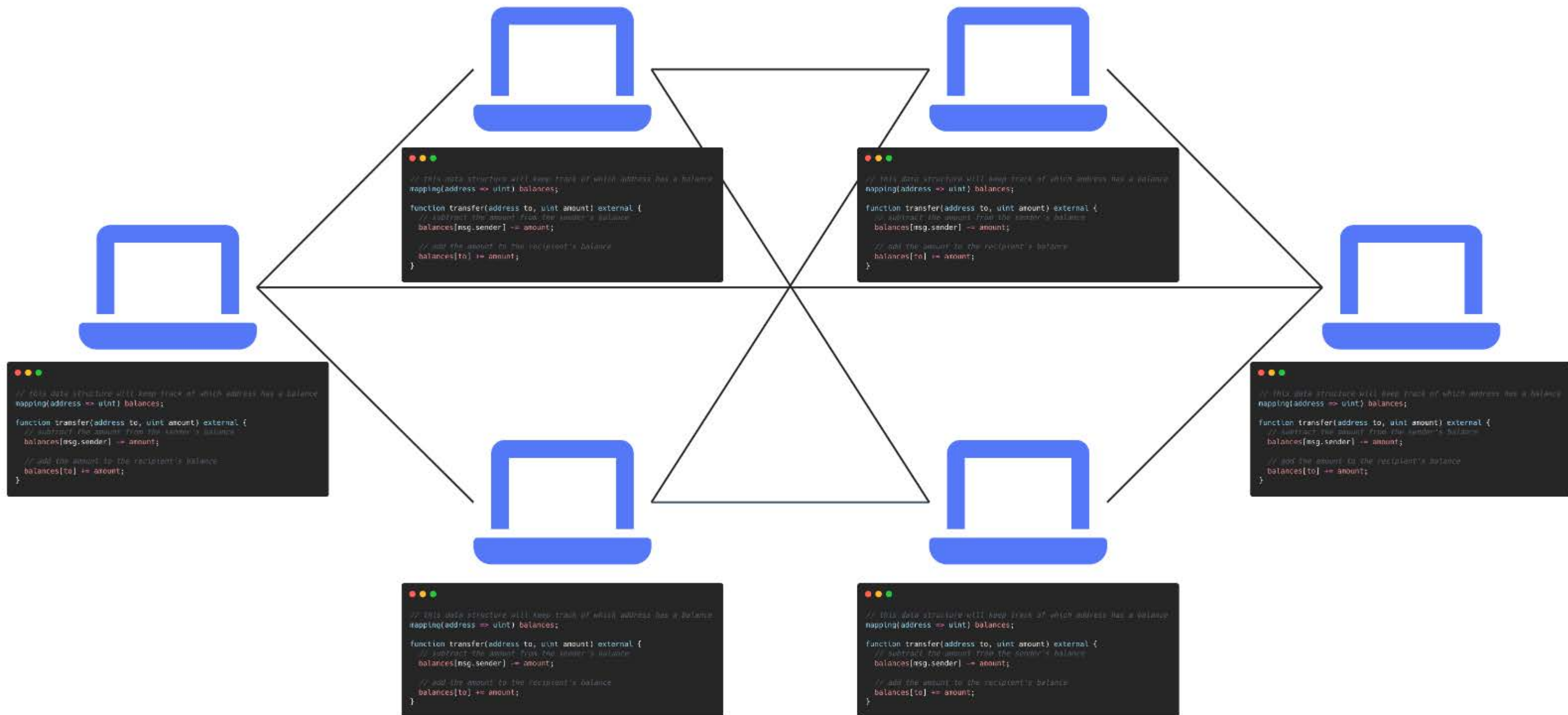
# Purpose of Blockchain

```
  
// this data structure will keep track of which address has a balance  
mapping(address => uint) balances;  
  
function transfer(address to, uint amount) external {  
    // subtract the amount from the sender's balance  
    balances[msg.sender] -= amount;  
  
    // add the amount to the recipient's balance  
    balances[to] += amount;  
}
```

Is this code decentralized? 🤔

depends where the code is deployed, unless deployed to decentralized blockchain like Ethereum

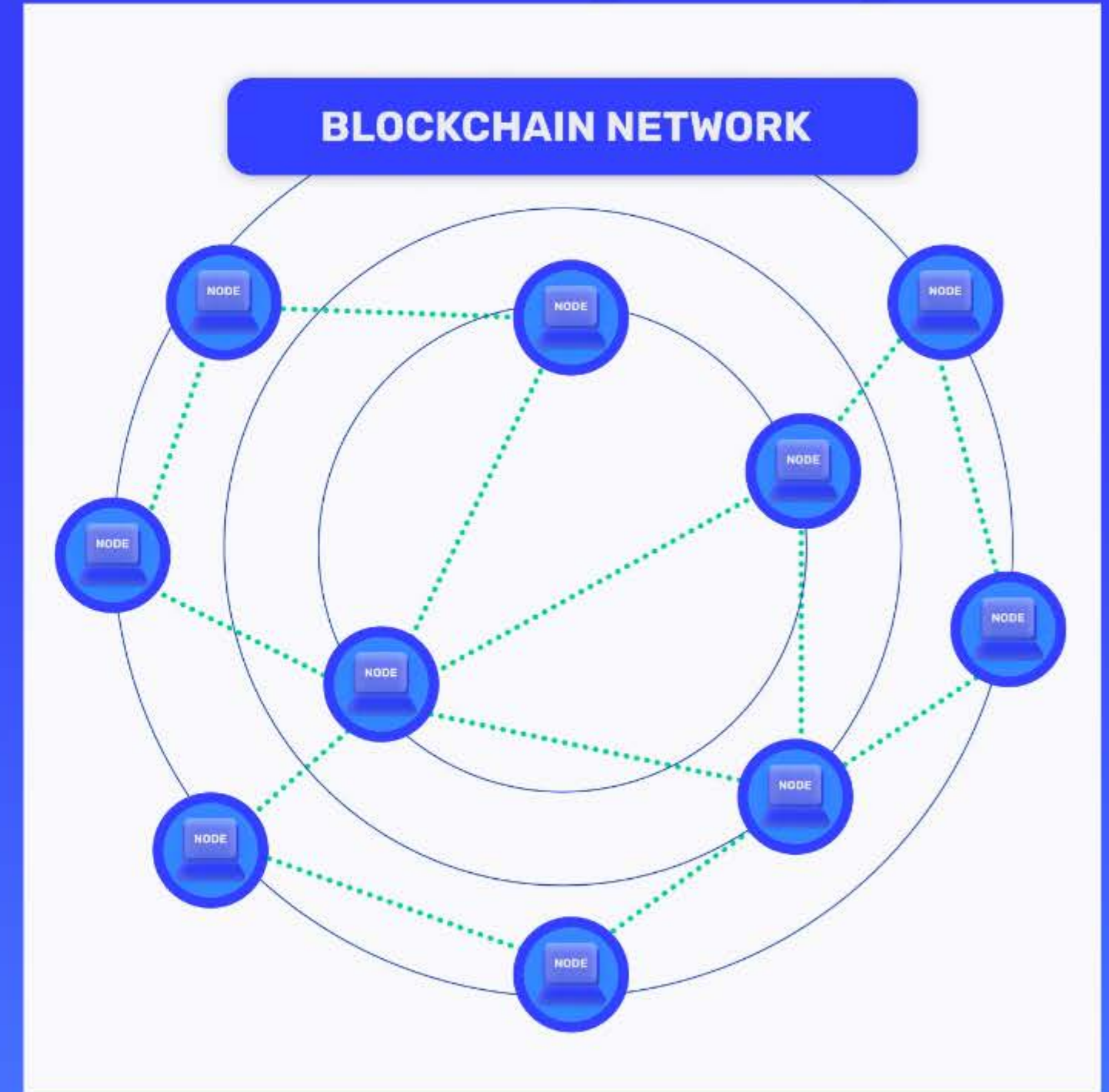
# Code Decentralization








# Blockchain Network

- Blockchain: protocol connecting these machines
- Each machine or “node” in the network will run code as it is written
- The blockchain enforces these rules
- Since the program is enforced, it is called a “smart contract”



# Bitcoin: the first!

- Bitcoin was the first successful blockchain and cryptocurrency 
- But, there was much research and many attempts before it! 
- Most of the components were discovered already. 

# How does it work? 🤔

- **Proof of Work** - Security 🔒
- **Mining Rewards** - Financial Incentives 💰
- **Public Key Cryptography** - Authentication 🔑
- **Linked Data Structure** - Chronology ⌚
- **Peer to Peer Network** - Permissionless 🌐

👉 These components work together in concert.

Decentralization emerges from a properly setup network. 🌋





# Crypto

# Crypto



- Way before cryptocurrency, there was crypto
- Two important primitives for our purposes:
  - **Cryptographic Hashes**
  - Public Key Cryptography

# Hash Function

- Hash: Give me some input, big or small and I'll give you a fixed size output
  - Input can be any type of data: number, string, image, video, etc..

42  
|  
  
0x41cf...

"happy"  
|  
  
0xd6bf...

  
|  
  
0x7cde...

  
|  
  
0x9c0e...

# Cryptographic Hash Functions

A cryptographic hash is a function with these properties:

-  **Deterministic** 结果是确定的
-  **Pseudorandom** 结果不能预测，随机的
-  **One-way** 要知道结果match哪一个input，只能一个一个试
-  **Fast to Compute**
-  **Collision-resistant** 重叠几率小 (output有 $2^{256}$ 种可能性)

SHA256 is one-such function which provides a 256 bit output



# Cryptographic Hash Functions

Two important use cases for Hash functions for us:

1. Commitments (Protocol & Smart Contract)
2. Proof of Work



# Next: Try Hashing