

Satoshi Nakamoto proposed a solution to the _____ problem using a peer-to-peer network.

Art des Wissens Schwierigkeitsgrad	Abfragewissen (Vorlesung)	Anwendungswissen (Literatur)
Einfach		
Mittel		
Schwierig		

- a) Hash function
- b) Double-spending
- c) Proof-of-work
- d) CPU power
- e) Bitcoin

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

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.

TLDR: Extreme Summarization of Scientific Documents?

A12 Allen Institute for AI



SCITLDR

[Home](#)

[About](#)

This is a demo for our paper, "[TLDR: Extreme Summarization of Scientific Documents](#)"

Authors: Isabel Cachola, Kyle Lo, Arman Cohan, Daniel S. Weld

This demo generates TLDRs for scientific articles, using our best performing paper. However, it will still work if you only provide an abstract. Currently, our demo only works on a subset of domains, although we hope future work will expand to more domains/languages!

Disclaimer: This is a research prototype. We don't guarantee performance in production.

Abstract:

Enter an abstract

Introduction (optional):

Enter the introduction

Conclusion (optional):

Enter the conclusion

Submit

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

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.

1. Introduction

Commerce on the Internet has come to rely almost exclusively on financial institutions serving as trusted third parties to process electronic payments. While the system works well enough for most transactions, it still suffers from the inherent weaknesses of the trust based model:

Generated TLDR:

"We propose a peer-to-peer distributed timestamp server to generate computational proof of the chronological order of transactions."

can be avoided in person by using physical currency, but no mechanism exists to make payments over a communications channel without a trusted party.

on of a
domain,