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A Comparison of Approaches for Visualizing Blockchains and Smart Contracts

Felix Härer and Hans-Georg Fill

A Comparison of Approaches for Visualizing Blockchains and Smart Contracts

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Blockchain Foundations**
- 3. Classification of Visualization Approaches**
 - 3.1. Classification Framework**
 - 3.2. Visualization Approaches**
- 4. Discussion of Results**
- 5. Conclusion**

1. Introduction

The Digitalization of Contracts

Today, any individual, legal entity or software may engage in blockchain transactions.

Preconditions:

1. Digitalization of Documents

Written Documents → Digital Documents

Representational Change

2. Digitalization of Transactions

Transaction Records → Blockchain Transactions

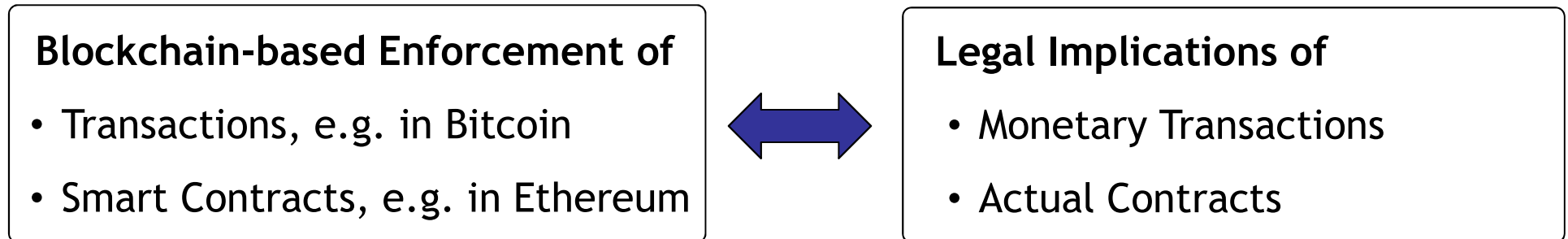
Operational Change

How can Effects be Understood, Evaluated and Shaped?

3. Digitalization in the form of a “Crypto-Law System”?

Blockchain Transactions → Algorithmic Enforcement? *Systemic Change?*

1. Introduction



How to Interact with Blockchains from a legal and not necessarily technical point of view?

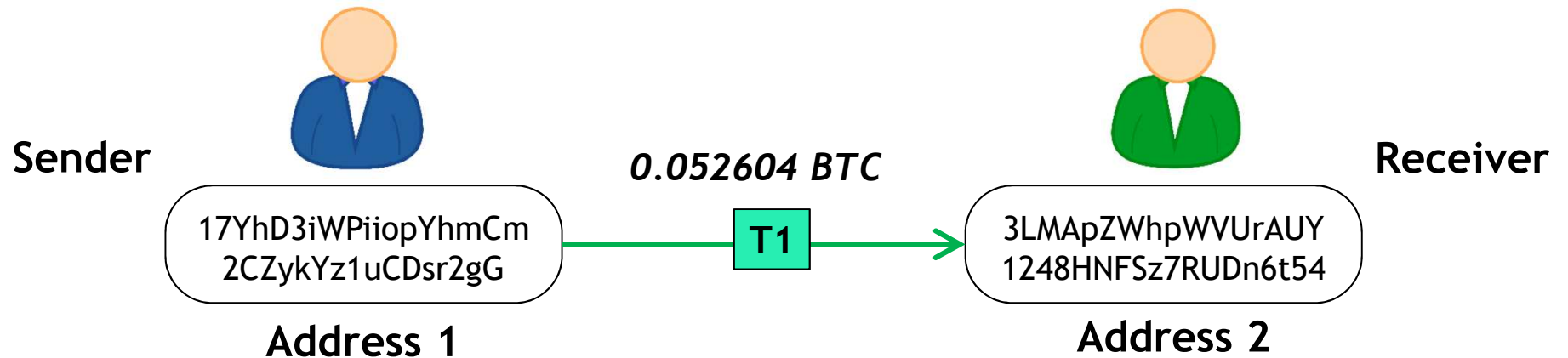
- 1. Analysis: How can Transactions and Smart Contracts be analysed?***
- 2. Design: How can Legal Applications and Smart Contracts be designed?***

A Comparison of Approaches for Visualizing Blockchains and Smart Contracts

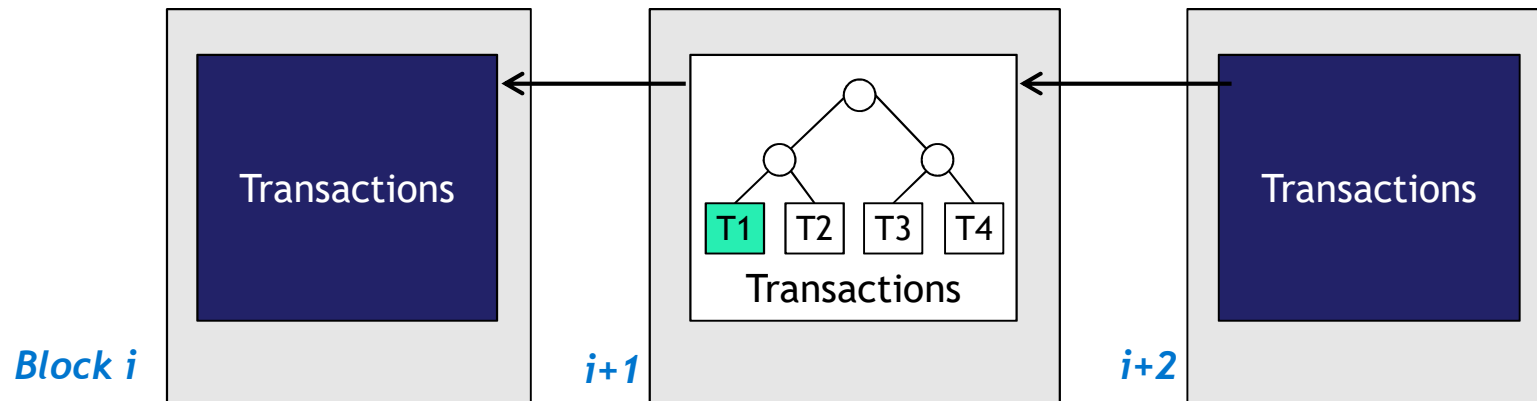
1. Introduction
2. **Blockchain Foundations**
3. Classification of Visualization Approaches
 - 3.1. Classification Framework
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2. Blockchain Foundations – Distributed Ledger Blockchains

Key Concept:
Transaction for the Transfer of Value

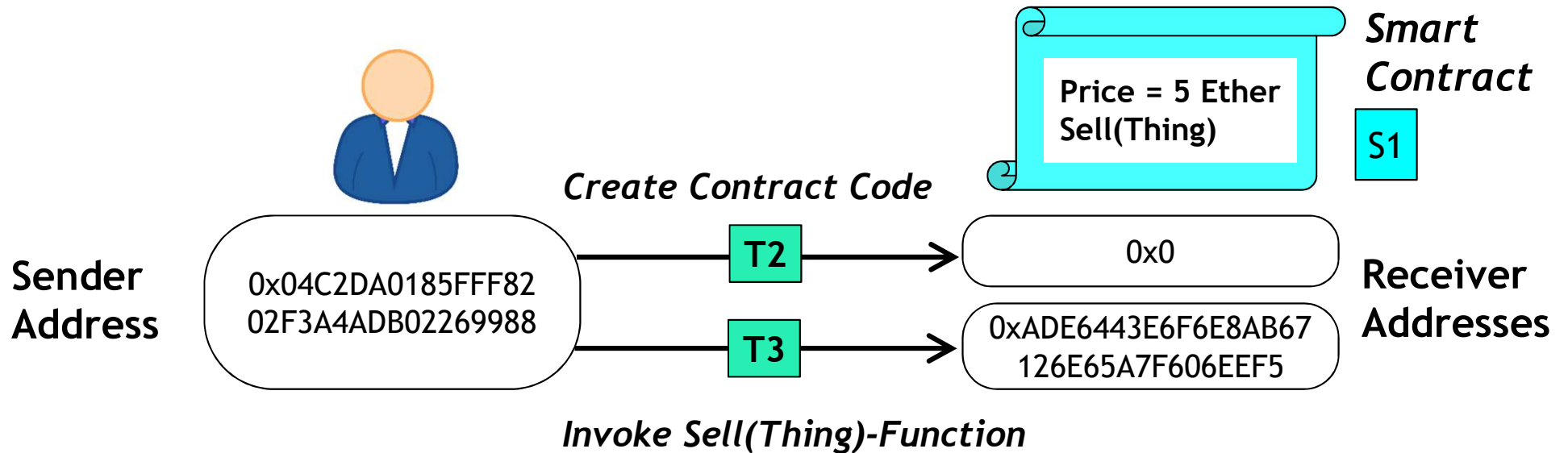


Blockchain

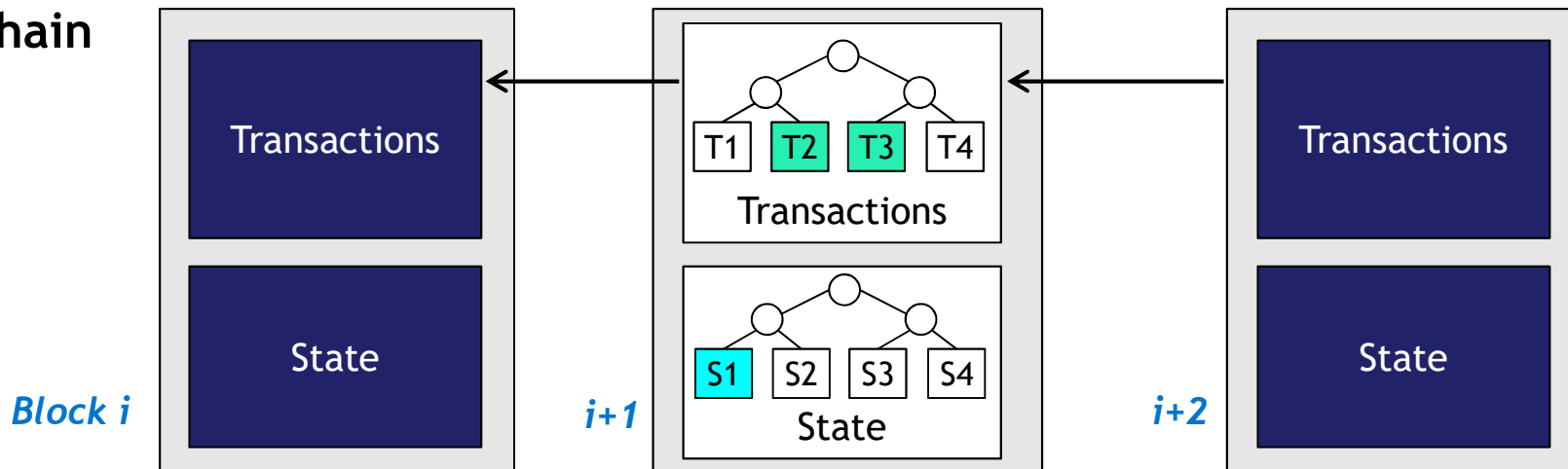


2. Blockchain Foundations – Smart Contract Blockchains

Transactions: Transfer OR Create OR Invoke



Blockchain

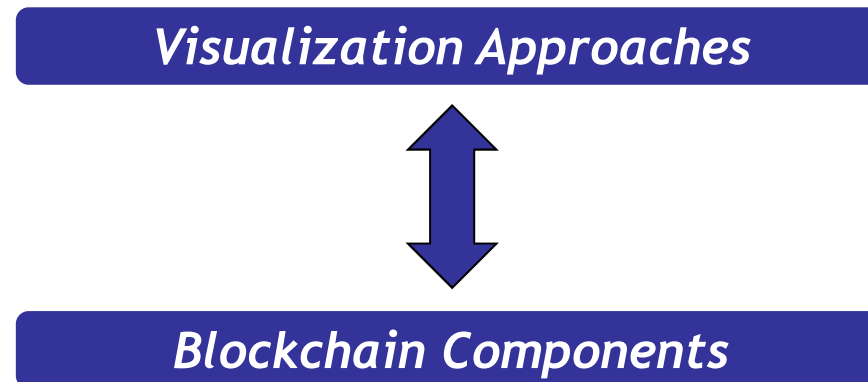


A Comparison of Approaches for Visualizing Blockchains and Smart Contracts

1. Introduction
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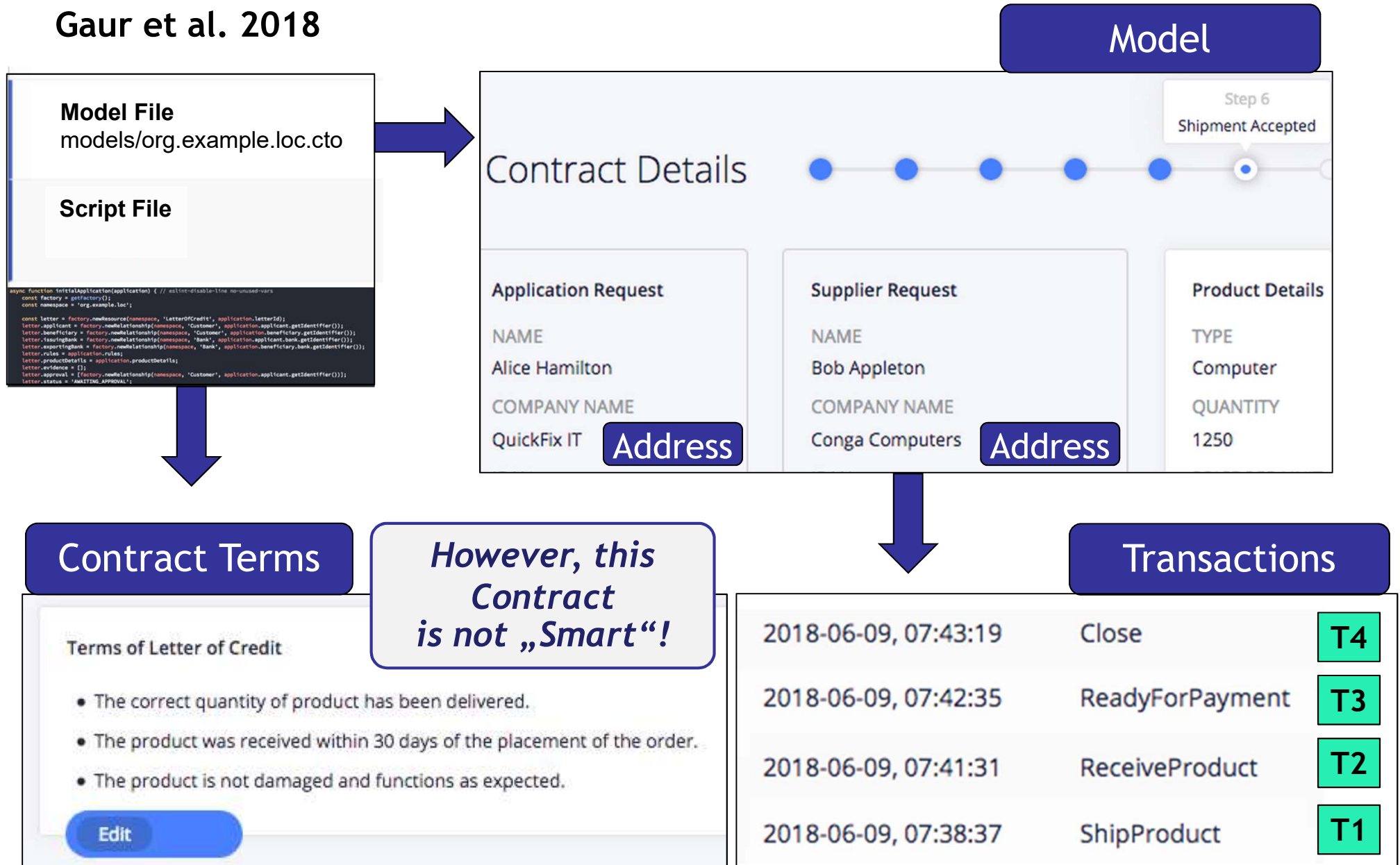
3.1. Classification Framework

Distributed Ledger		Smart Contract	
Design	Analysis	Design	Analysis
3	6	3	4



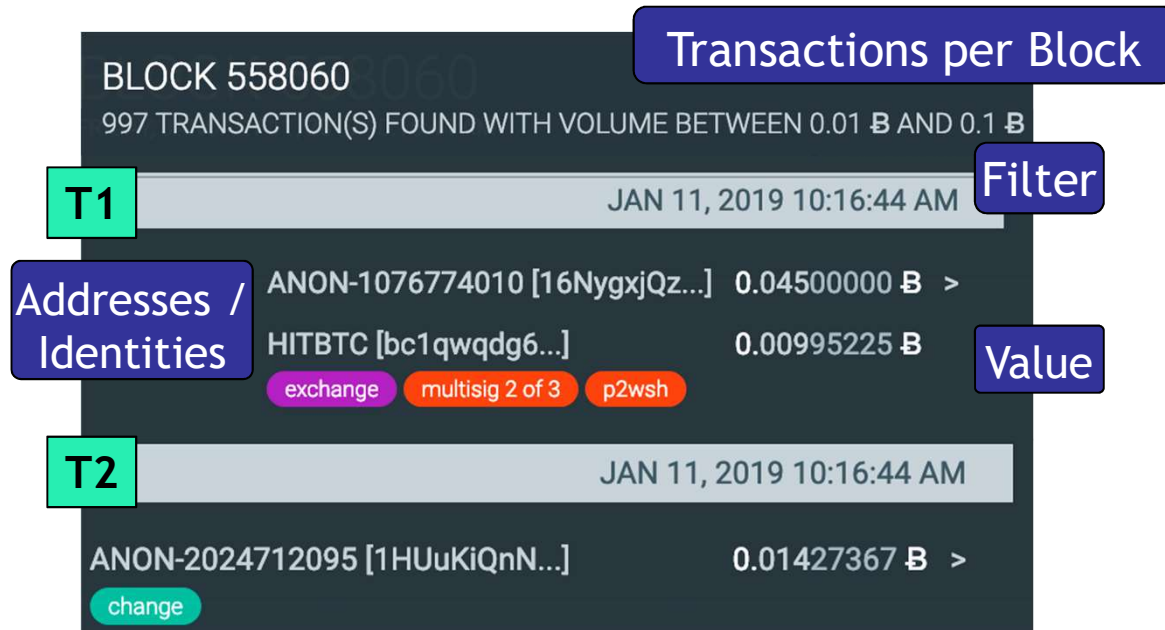
3.2. DISTRIBUTED LEDGER · DESIGN · MODEL DRIVEN DESIGN

Gaur et al. 2018



3.2. DISTRIBUTED LEDGER · ANALYSIS · BLOCK/ADDRESS/TRANSACTION

Block Explorer Tools, e.g. OXT.me



Conclusions of Transactions per Block and per Address

- Sender / Receiver Addresses and, possibly, known Identities
- Date and Time for Blocks and Transactions
- Transfer Value

Kuzuno and Karam 2017




Kinkeldey et al. 2017



3.2. DISTRIBUTED LEDGER · ANALYSIS · MANUAL ANALYSIS EXAMPLE

Tool Used: Block Explorer Blockchain.info


1. Address **15yNZjR5CpdhEqojjiJAoYFBjCdtTjD341**

Zusammenfassung	Transaktionen	
Adresse: 15yNZjR5CpdhEqojjiJAoYFBjCdtTjD341	Anzahl der Transaktionen: 2	
Hash 160: 3689cc495066ae3f444940141054002f07c3da16	Gesamtempfang: 0.245 BTC	
Tools: Kennzeichnungen - Unausgeglichene Ausgänge	Endgültige Balance: 0 BTC	
Zahlungsanfrage Spenden-Button		

2. Transaction **4707551f3cf507f42968ec3000eb48e05d51bea4ec51e13bdd0f8dcc98e65c1**

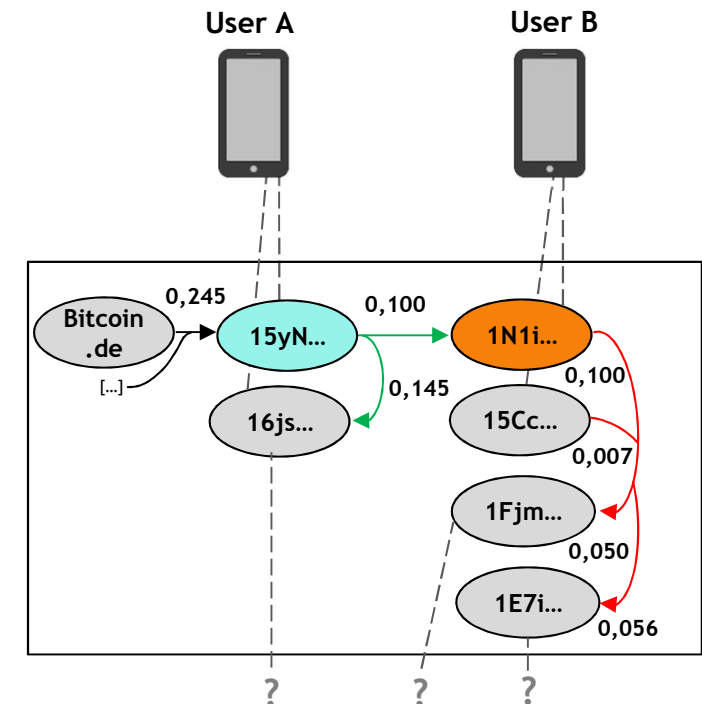
4707551f3cf507f42968ec3000eb48e05d51bea4ec51e13bdd0f8dcc98e65c1		
15yNZjR5CpdhEqojjiJAoYFBjCdtTjD341	→ 1N1zs1ULXKDnlpAut4939CpJvoKD8JGw 16jsmyrFsA2M5QwLkTfUyog5auyJrtMtN	0.1 BTC 0.14459 BTC 0.24459 BTC

3. Address **1N1izs1ULXKDnlpAut4939CpJvoKD8JGw**

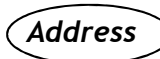
Zusammenfassung	Transaktionen	
Adresse: 1N1izs1ULXKDnlpAut4939CpJvoKD8JGw	Anzahl der Transaktionen: 4	
Hash 160: e67db30604d177b46a9b0885c648f68ddfd459	Gesamtempfang: 0.25 BTC	
Tools: Kennzeichnungen - Unausgeglichene Ausgänge	Endgültige Balance: 0 BTC	
Zahlungsanfrage Spenden-Button		

4. Transaction **b56b6ee03dfdb96b2cc402122cde72a52938b296d5242cf94efcb2041f601937**

b56b6ee03dfdb96b2cc402122cde72a52938b296d5242cf94efcb2041f601937		
15CcpPcE77Ve5ub9aeKaM8wVT8bzGFy8Y 1N1izs1ULXKDnlpAut4939CpJvoKD8JGw	→ 1FjmTJCKaVW1KK1c4TuCjTDBVaXNeBvftg 1E7IDXxWempNfSXPC8yQa3GBi6dRXPsmj3	0.05 BTC 0.05647308 BTC 0.10647308 BTC



Transaction Graph

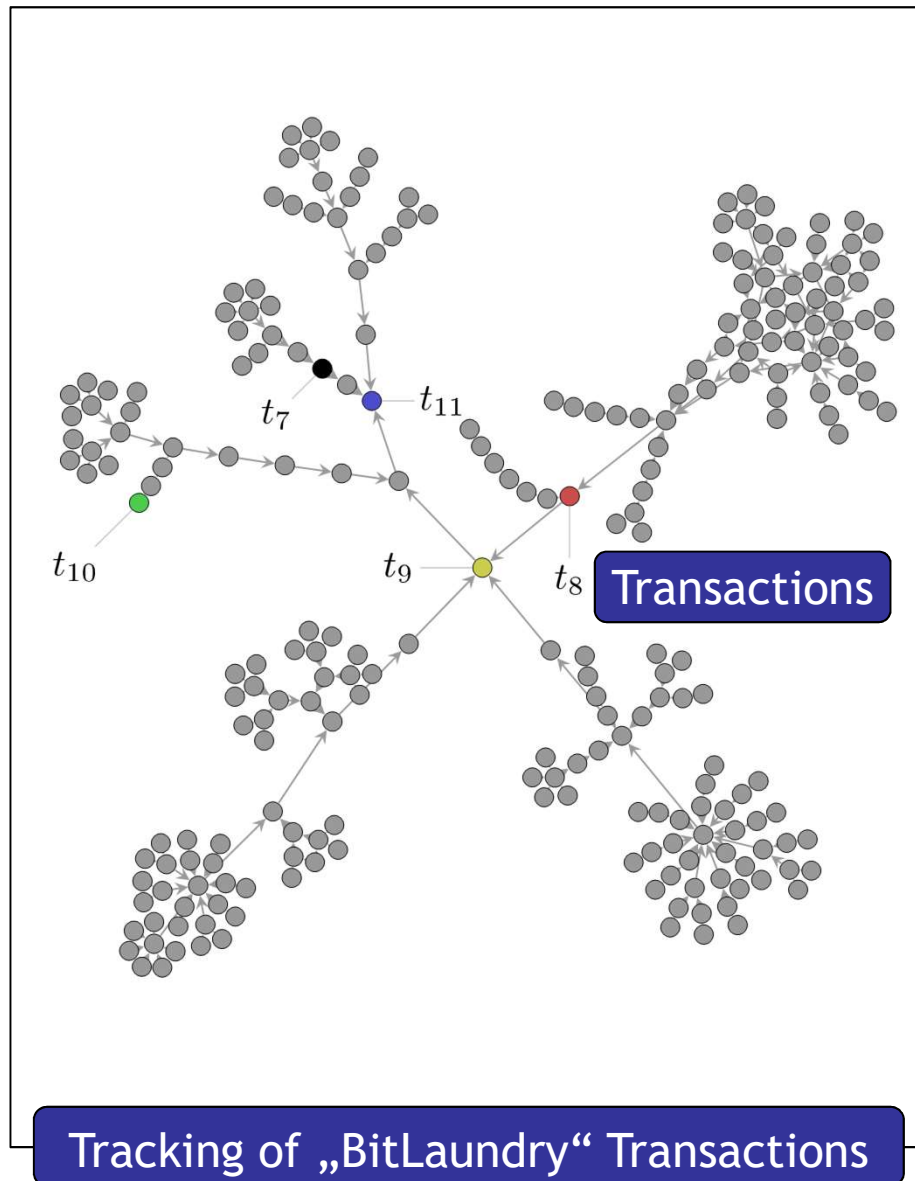
- Node 

- Edge Transaction

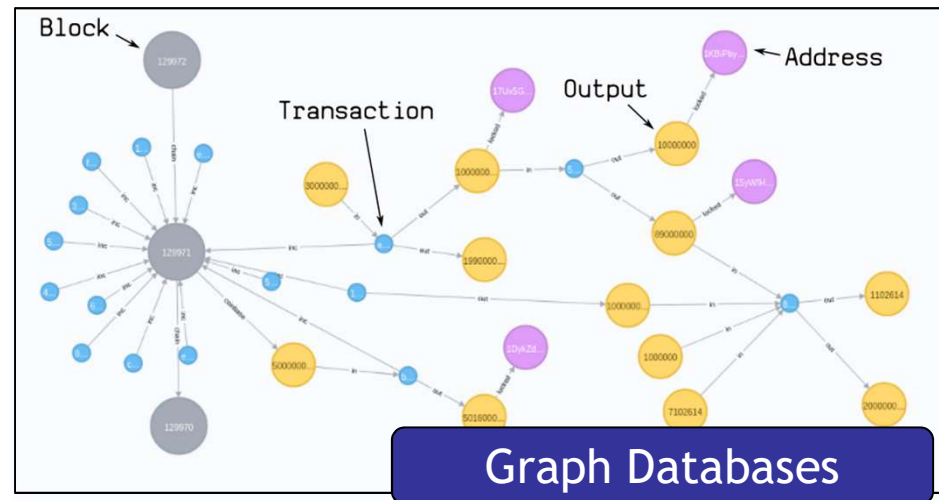
Value (per Input / Output)

3.2. DISTRIBUTED LEDGER · ANALYSIS · TRANSACTION-GRAPH

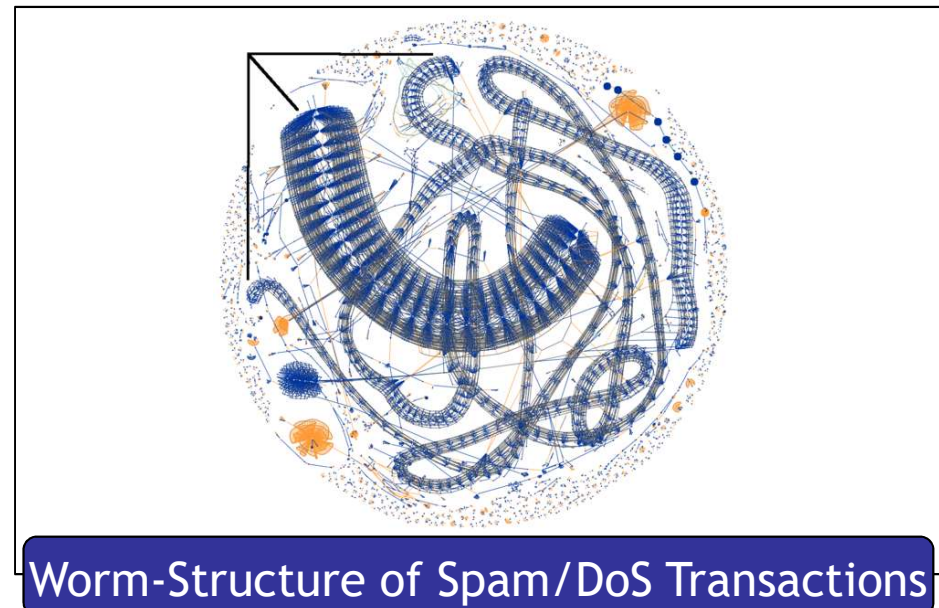
Möser 2013



Walker 2018 / Neo4J.com

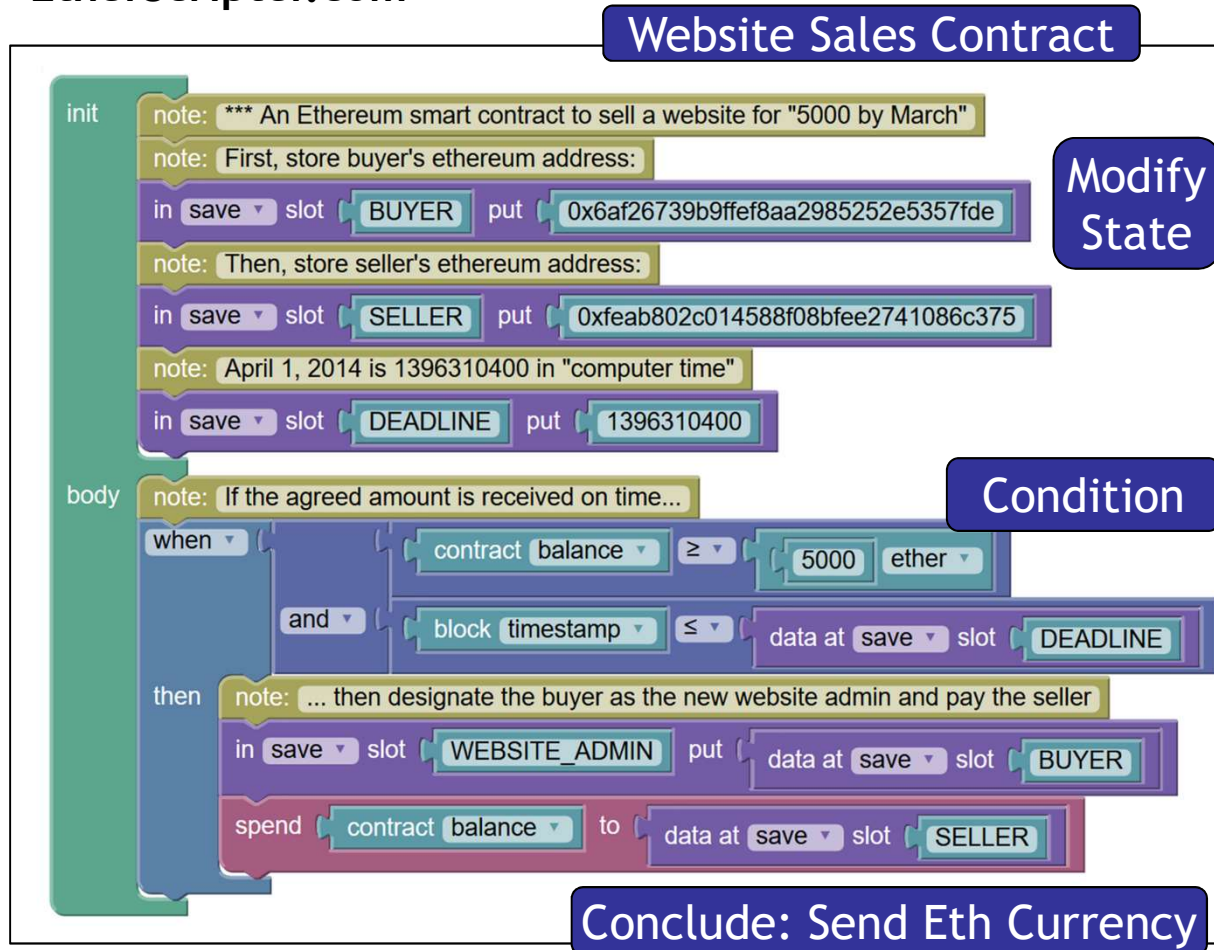


McGinn et al. 2018



3.2. SMART CONTRACT · DESIGN · VISUAL PROGRAMMING

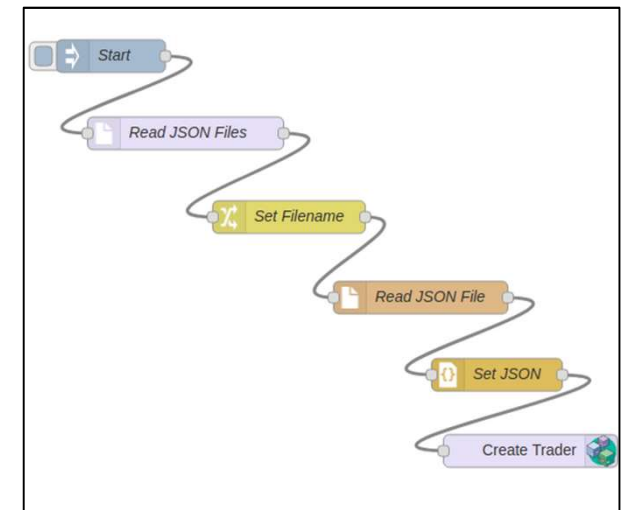
EtherScripter.com



Drawing up a Smart Contract

- Visual programming methods developed e.g. by MIT, Google, applied to Blockchains
- Block-structured languages: Blocks of nested instructions
- Flow-based languages: Connected Instruction Elements

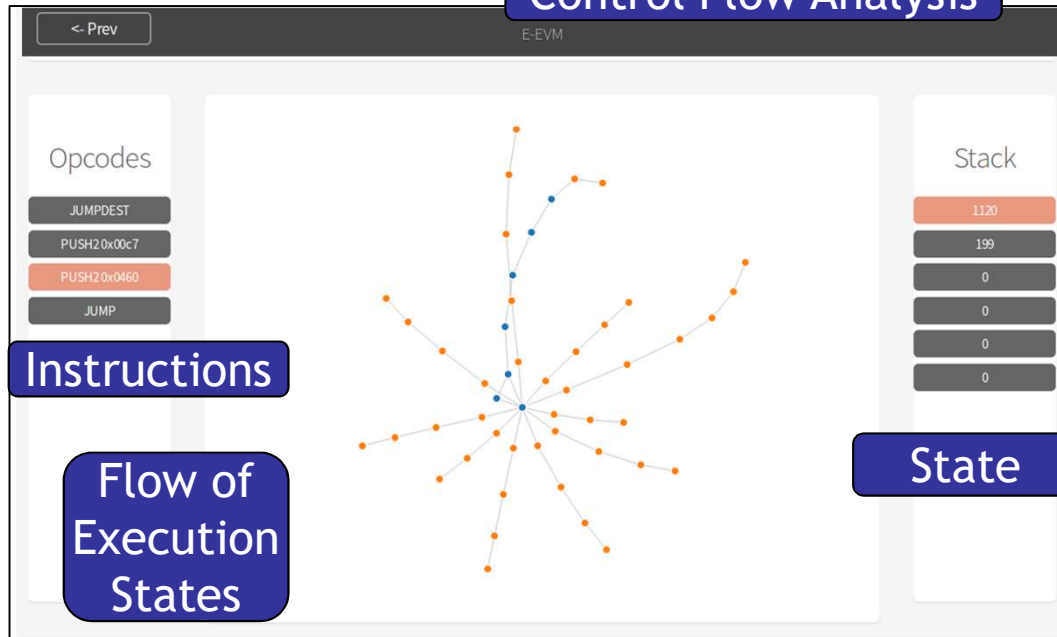
Node Red Language



3.2. SMART CONTRACT · ANALYSIS · MANUAL ANALYSIS

Norvill et al. 2018

Control Flow Analysis



Analysis of Contract Behaviour

- Contract Code stored in non-textual Bytecode
- Requires manual analysis
- Technical analysis of execution states
- Limitations due to missing semantics, e.g. no function and variable names

Ethervm.io

Decompiler

Contract Creation Code

```
6060604052341561000f57600080fd5b60  
0200190919080519060200190919080519  
73ffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffffff  
ffffffffffffffffffff1602179055508  
ffffffffffffffffffff02191690  
fffff1602179055508160038190555080
```



```
contract Contract {
    function main() {
        memory[0x40:0x60] = 0x60;

        if(msg.value) { revert(memory[0x00:0x00]); }

        var temp0 = memory[0x40:0x60];
        memory[temp0:temp0 + 0x60] = code[0x0d47:0x0da7];
        memory[0x40:0x60] = temp0 + 0x60;
        var temp1 = temp0 + 0x20;
```

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4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

How to Interact with Blockchains from a legal and not necessarily technical point of view?

- ❖ Approaches are limited regarding the design of legal contracts
 - Technically applicable, primarily for transfer of ownership
 - For targeted investigations, visualization provides some insight
- ❖ However, there are two prerequisites:
Technical knowledge of blockchains and **underlying programming techniques**
- ❖ **Key Reasons:**
 - **One-by-one substitution of technical elements with visual elements**
 - **Visual model and technical realization are on the same abstraction level**

Visualization by itself is, thus, insufficient

4. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

❖ Three Main Requirements

- R1** *Analysis or design must be expressible in the language of the domain.*
- R2** *Domain concepts must establish their meaning in the context of the analysis or the design by themselves, using visualization techniques.*
- R3** *For the design and analysis as part of complex systems, the level of abstraction must match the level of the domain and the level of knowledge of the user.*

5. Conclusion

Thank you for your attention!

Further Information:

<http://www.knowledge-blockchain.org>

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BACKUP SLIDES

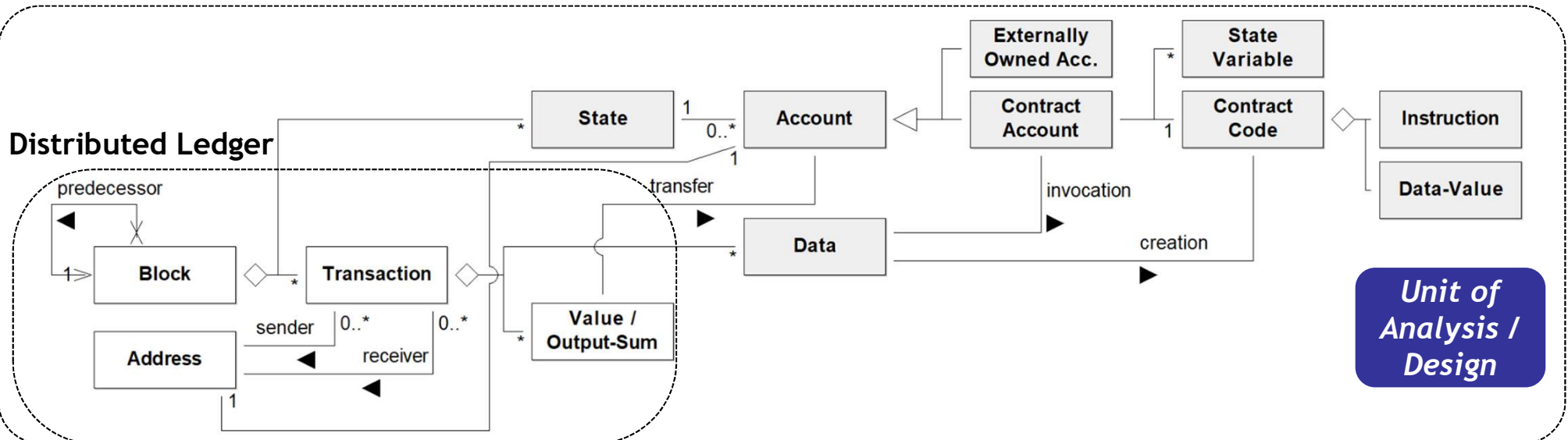
3.1. Classification Framework

Visualization Approach

Distributed Ledger		Smart Contract	
Design	Analysis	Design	Analysis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Model-Driven Design of Blockchain Applications Modelling of Blockchain-based software applications Wallet User-Interface-Design 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart-based Statistical Evaluation Block-Transaction Visualization Address-Transaction Visualization Transaction Graph Network Analysis Network Node Map 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual Programming Languages Declarative Logic for Smart Contracts Domain Specific Modelling Languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chart-based Statistical Evaluation Contract-Transaction-Visualization Smart Contract Decompiler Control Flow Analysis



Smart Contract



3.2. SMART CONTRACT · ANALYSIS · CONTRACT-TRANSACTIONS







Bloxy.info

Contract Transactions

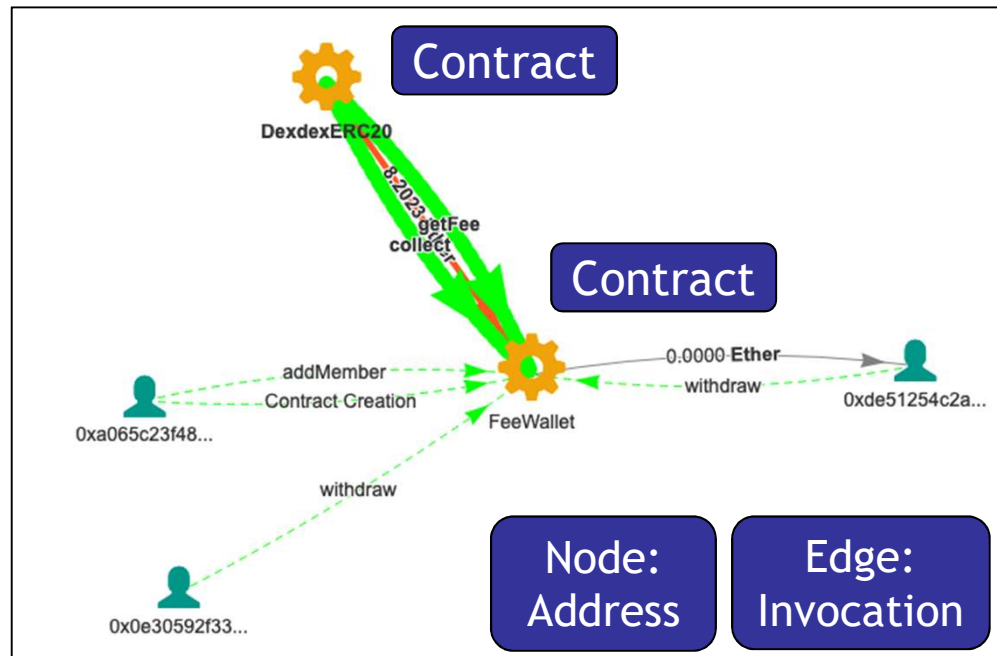
Smart Contract  FeeWallet had 126 updates

Smart Contract sent 0.15168292674850417 ETH in 42 transactions

Too much data, only first 25 is shown. Look address page for details on all transactions

Time	From	Amount	Transaction
00:27:22 20/02/19	 DexdexERC20	→ 0.063321 ETH	0x3becdfef6f8aa0f...
05:08:46 20/02/19	 DexdexERC20	→ 0.005000m ETH	0xa401784379f807f...
05:30:10 20/02/19	 DexdexERC20	→ 0.089267m ETH	0x26ee28d0e919ab0...
13:57:28 19/02/19	 DexdexERC20	→ 0.050348m ETH	0xbaa3018c7074ce1...
14:24:07 19/02/19	 DexdexERC20	→ 0.010918m ETH	0x5a798d3c2e7b786...
14:56:08 19/02/19	 DexdexERC20	→ 0.071171m ETH	0xb1744318971ba6e...

Known
Sender
Addresses



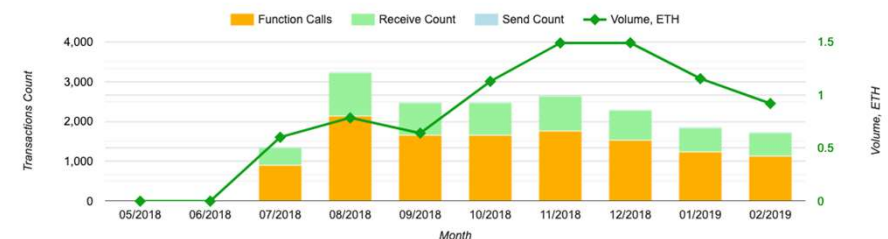
Conclusions of Contract

- Sender / Receiver Addresses and, possibly, known Contracts
- Date and Time for Blocks and Transactions
- Transfer Value

Contract Specific:

- Contract creation
- Function Invocation

Activities by months

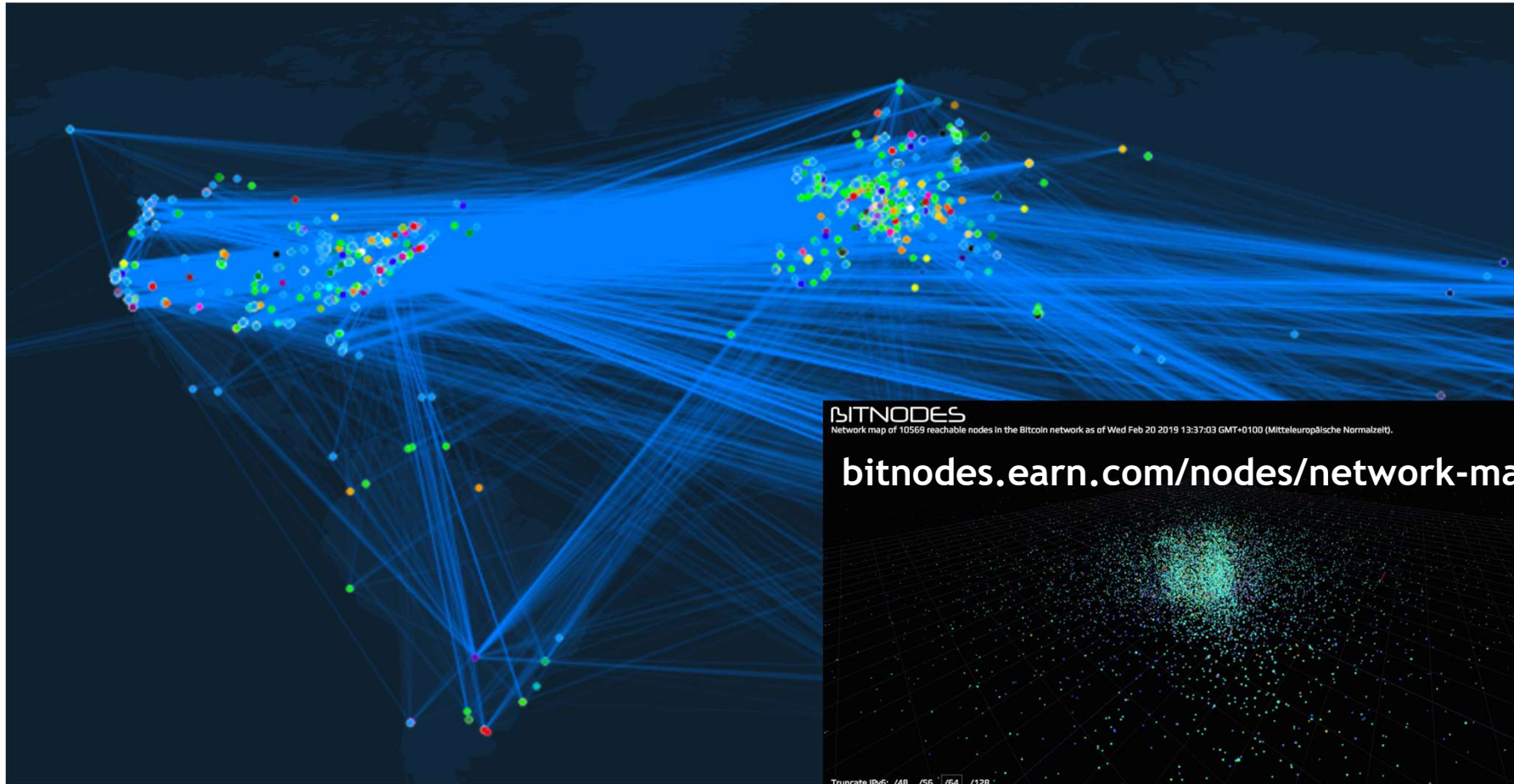


3.2. DISTRIBUTED LEDGER · ANALYSIS · NETWORK NODE MAP

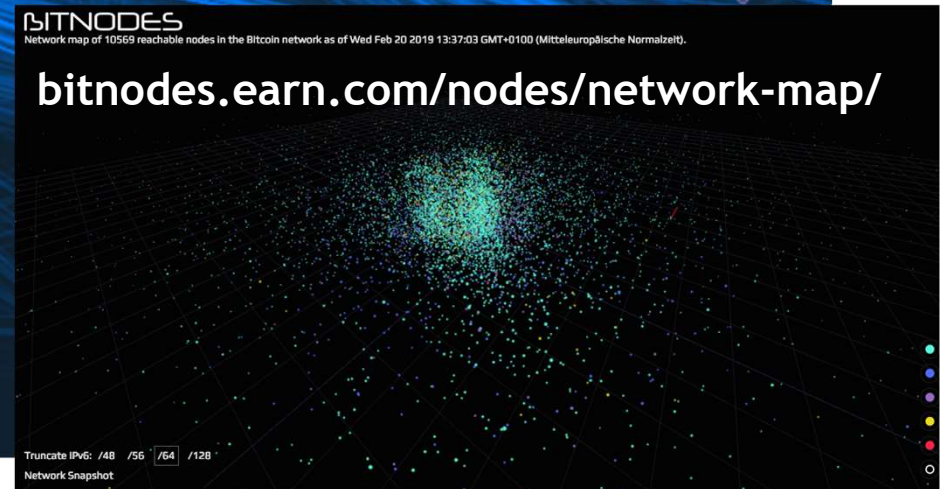
explorer.acinq.co

Node: Public Key / Address

Edge: Payment Channel



Bitcoin Lightning Network




Bitcoin Network

PARTICLE VISUALIZATION

[oxt.me/
landscapes](https://oxt.me/landscapes)

OXT LANDSCAPES IS A 3D VISUALIZATION
OF THE BITCOIN BLOCKCHAIN
EVERY PARTICLE IS A BLOCK



2. BUILD THE SCENE

SELECT A PREBUILT SCENE...

SELECT A SCENE

... OR BUILD YOUR CUSTOM SCENE

X-AXIS BLOCK HEIGHT

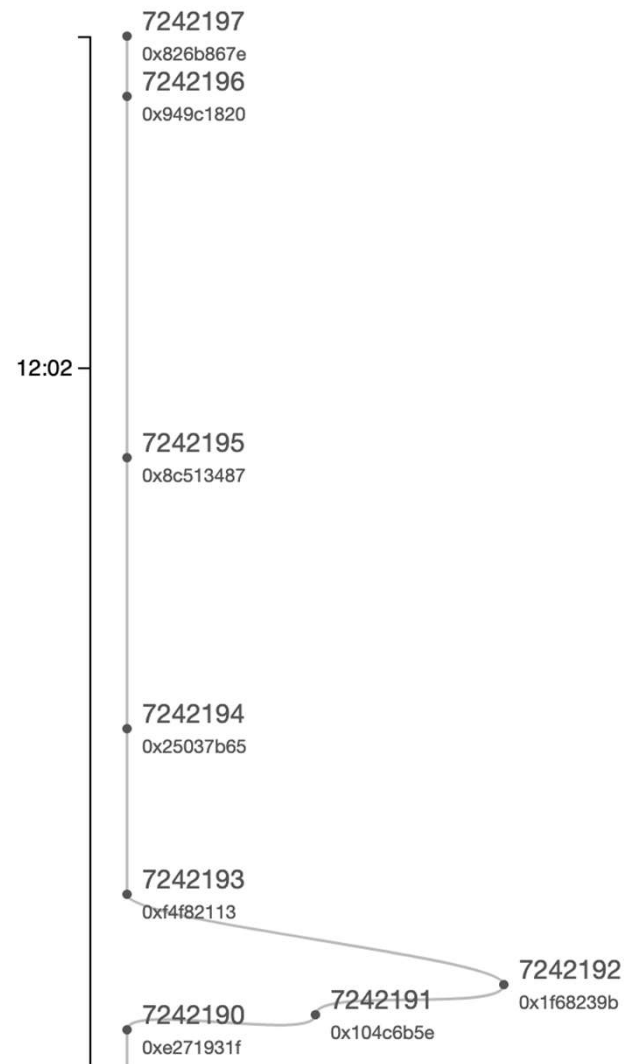
Y-AXIS NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS

Z-AXIS BLOCK SIZE

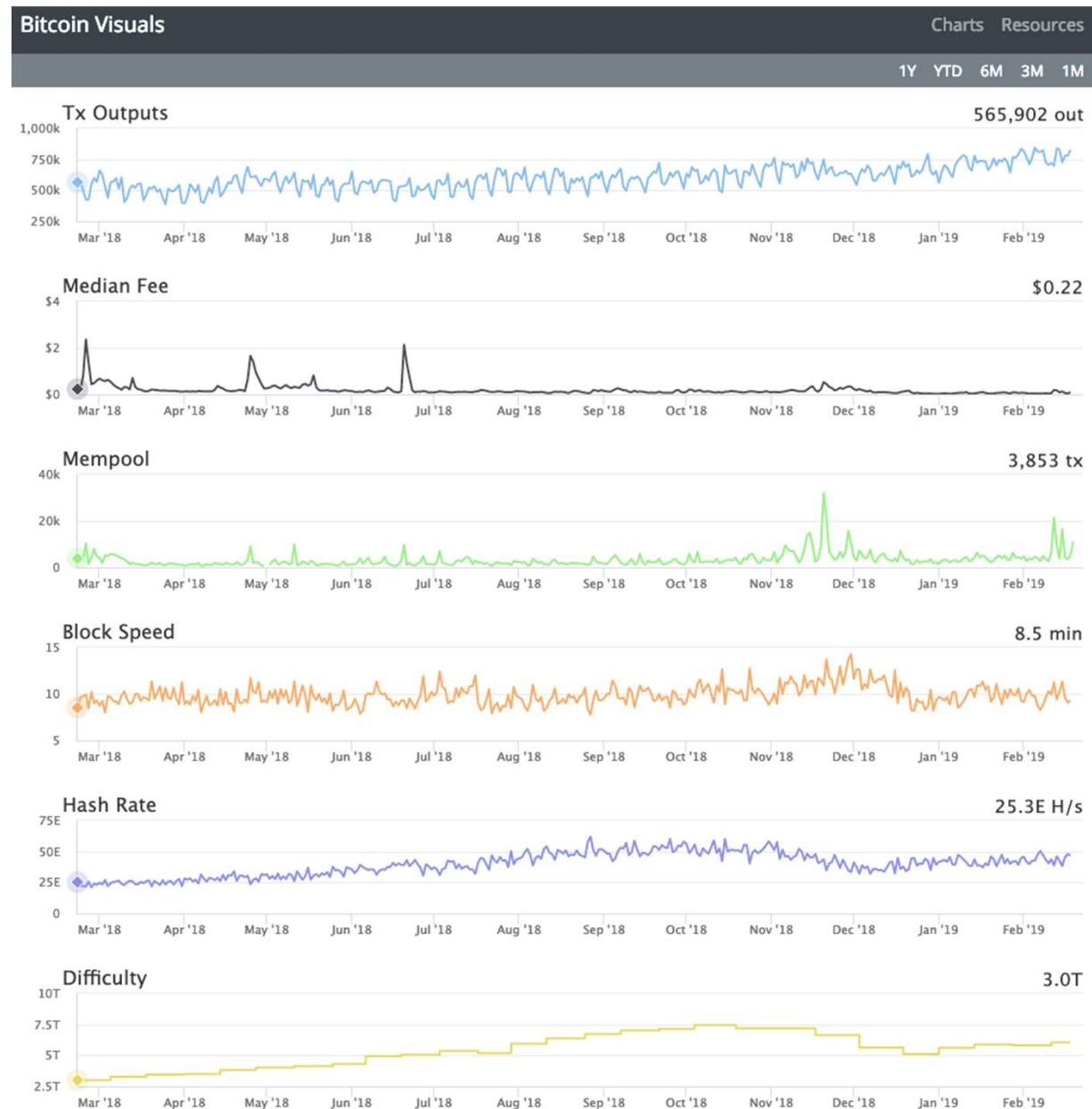
BLOCKS HEIGHT TO HEIGHT

- ✓ BLOCK HEIGHT
- BLOCK TIMESTAMP
- NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS
- NUMBER OF BTC MINED
- BLOCK SIZE
- VOLUME
- FEES
- FEES / VKB
- FEES / KB
- FEES / REWARD
- BITCOIN.DAYS DESTROYED
- NUMBER OF ADDRESSES
- NUMBER OF ADDRESSES (INPUTS)
- NUMBER OF ADDRESSES (OUTPUTS)
- NUMBER OF NEW ADDRESSES
- ADDRESS REUSE
- NUMBER OF UTXOS CONSUMED
- NUMBER OF UTXOS CREATED
- TOTAL NUMBER OF ADDRESSES
- TOTAL NUMBER OF UTXOS

ETHEREUM FORK MONITOR

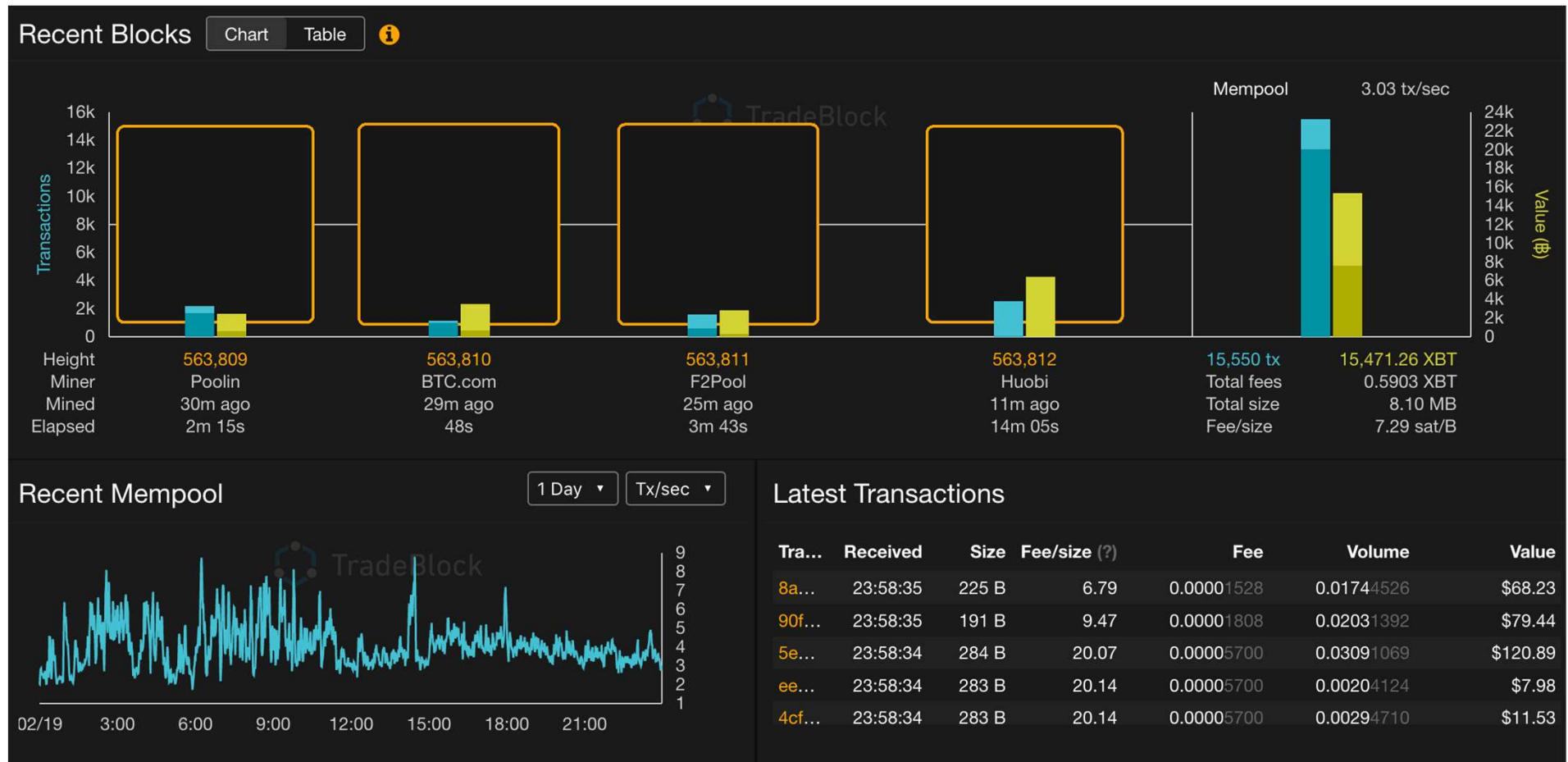


<http://forkmon.ethdevops.io/>



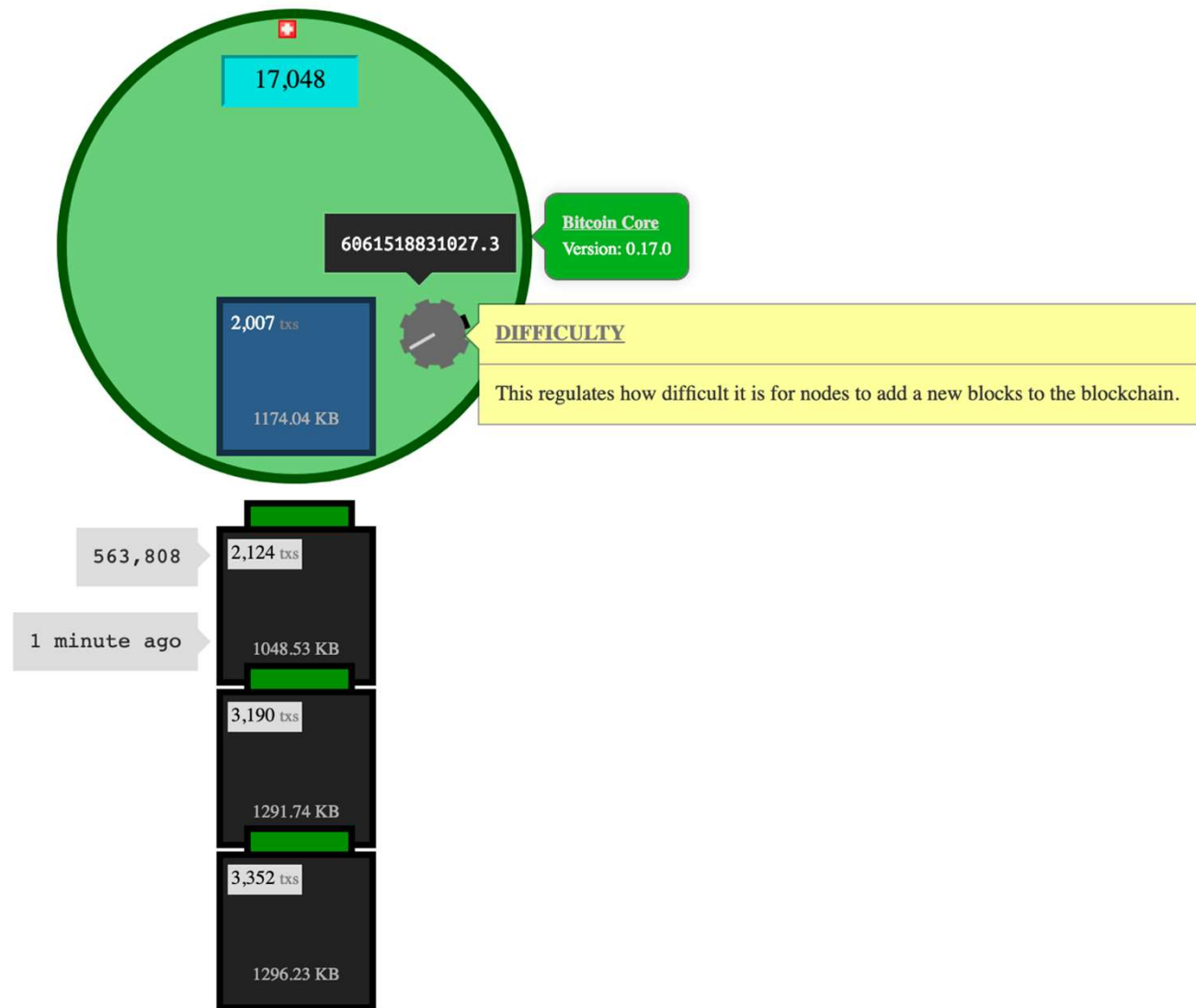
BLOCK SIZE IN BITCOIN

Tradeblock.com/bitcoin



BLOCKCHAIN SIMULATION

[learnmeabitcoin.com/
browser/node/](https://learnmeabitcoin.com/browser/node/)



ETHEREUM TRANSACTION VISUALIZATION

www.ethviewer.live

