Permissionless Innovation

Bitcoin Research Challenges
The Dawn of Decentralized Computing

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Definitions

Definiton of Bitcoin

Bitcoin is a peer-to-peer network that maintains a public distributed ledger of digital math-based assets known as bitcoins.

Definition of Computer

A computer is a system that takes data in input, elaborate them via a mathematical model and outputs data without interpreting them.

How hard is to forecast applications like videogames and social network out of this definition?





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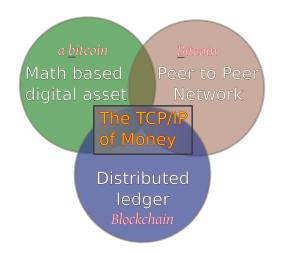
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What is "Bitcoin"

The Currency, the Network, the Ledger



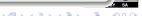




The currency What is money?

Aristotle definition on money

- It must be durable. Money must stand the test of time and the elements. It must not fade, corrode, or change through time.
- It must be portable. Money hold a high amount of 'worth' relative to its weight and size.
- It must be divisible. Money should be relatively easy to separate and re-combine without affecting its fundamental characteristics.
- It must have intrinsic value. This value of money should be independent of any other object and contained in the money itself.



The currency What is money?

Modern definition on money

- Exchange of value
- Unit of account
- Store of value





The Currency The Grey Metal Metaphore

"As a thought experiment, imagine there was a base metal as scarce as gold but with the following properties:

- boring grey in colour
- not a good conductor of electricity
- not particularly strong, but not ductile or easily malleable either
- not useful for any practical or ornamental purpose
- and one special, magical property:
 can be transported over a communications channel

Satoshi Nakamoto - 27 August 2010



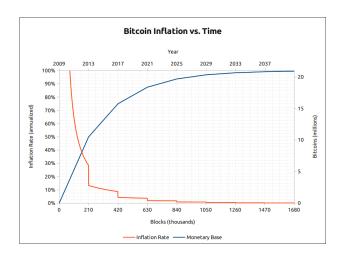
The Currency Some information

- ullet The supply of bitcoins is fixed at 21 millions, (now \sim 13 M)
- Each bitcoin (BTC) can be divided in 10⁸ units (1/100 000 000 is called one satoshi)
- The network tends to produce 25 new bitcoins every 10 minutes (block reward)
- The block reward is halved every ~4 years (210 000 blocks)
- We are in the 2nd reward era out of 34 (rewards ends in 2140)
- 1 BTC = 310 € on online exchanges





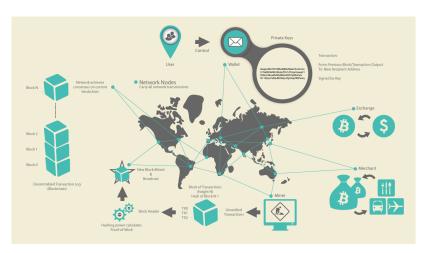
The Currency Predictable Money Supply







Overview of the Network



Real time visuals: http://bitcoinglobe.com/



Who Invented Bitcoin?

Satoshi Nakamoto

- Satoshi Nakamoto, in 2008 publishes a white paper, "Bitcoin: a Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System" via "The Cryptography Mailing List".
- In 2009–2011 he wrote a lot of posts (80000 words, the size of a novel) in flawless english with British colloquialisms (aside only the first post where he used American spellings).
- Satoshi is probably a pseudonym for a developer or a group, "vanished" from the web in April 2011 because he "moved to other things"
- If he is not a group, he is a world class programmer, with deep knowledge of C++, economics, cryptography and peer-to-peer networking.
- His timestamps speculation are about either east-coast US with a fairly normal sleep schedule or western Europe with a coder sleep schedule (probably not Japan)







Trusted third party

"What is needed is an electronic payment system based on cryptographic proof instead of trust, allowing any two willing parties to transact directly with each other without the need for a trusted third party.""

- Satoshi Nakamoto, "Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System" - October 31, 2008

Trustless does not mean that we do not need to trust *anything*, but that we do not need to trust *anyone*.





Consensus in a decentralized system The Byzantine Generals' problem

"A group of generals of the Byzantine army camped with their troops around an enemy city. Communicating only by messenger, the generals must agree upon a common battle plan. However, one or more of them may be traitors who will try to confuse the others. The problem is to find an algorithm to ensure that the loyal generals will reach agreement."

- Marshall Pease, Robert Shosthak and Leslie Lamport, The Byzantine Generals Problem



Transactions

Transaction as Double-Entry Bookkeeping							
Inputs	Value	Outputs	Value				
Input 1 Input 2 Input 3 Input 4	0.10 BTC 0.20 BTC 0.10 BTC 0.15 BTC	Output 1 Output 2 Output 3	0.10 BTC 0.20 BTC 0.20 BTC				
Total Inputs:	0.55 BTC Inputs 0.55 BTC Outputs 0.50 BTC	Total Outputs:	0.50 BTC				
Difference 0.05 BTC (implied transaction fee)							

"spending is signing a transaction which transfers value from a previous transaction over to a new owner identified by a bitcoin address"

- Andreas M. Antonopoulos - Mastering Bitcoin - O'Reilly 2014



A Paper Wallet Vires in numeris

Private Key



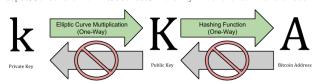
6PRNsJqabLoT73aWNWfSa3hMcX6ML mx779TPHbKzht4apwqsngkwFcBuKQ

Bitcoin Address



1fbk5AYjA7wLdwbru2CunWEuToBu1USsX

https://blockchain.info/address/1fbk5AYjA7wLdwbru2CunWEuToBu1USsX



Elliptic Curve Digital Signature Algorithm - secp256k1

Hash = RIPEMD160(SHA256(pubkey))



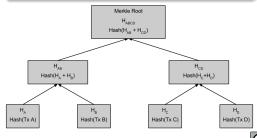


Chain of Blocks A Distributed Ledger

Block Height 277316 00000000000000001b6b9a13b095e96db 41c4a928b97ef2d944a9b31b2cc7bdc4 Previous Block Header Hash: Timestamp: 2013-12-27 23:11:54 Difficulty: 1180923195.26 Nonce: 924591752 fc323735f73577effbc55502c51eb4cc7cf2e Transactions Block Height 277315 Header Hash: 00000000000000002a7bbd25a417c0374 oc55261021e8a9ca74442b01284f0569 Previous Block Header Hash: 00000000000000027e7ba6fe7bad39fa f3b5a83daed765f05f7d1b71a1632249 Timestamp: 2013-12-27 22:57:18 Difficulty: 1180923195.26 Nonce: 4215469401 Merkle Root: supremmanurasuregament Transactions Block Height 277314 Header Hash: 000000000000000027e7ba6fe7bad39fe f3b5a63daed765f05f7d1b71a1632249 Previous Block Header Hash: 000000000000000038388d97cc6t2c1d Timestamp: 2013-12-27 22:55:40 Difficulty: 1180923195.26 Nonce: 3797028665

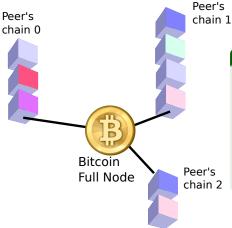
Secure Hash Algorithm - SHA256

The proof of work used in Bitcoin takes advantage of the apparently random nature of cryptographic hashes. A good cryptographic hash algorithm converts arbitrary data into a seemingly-random number.



Consensus via Proof of work

Longest chain wins



The "Work" is called "mining"

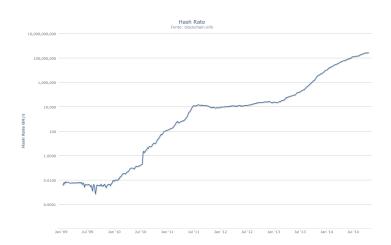
- SHA256(SHA256(block header) + nonce) < target ?</p>
- 2 The Bitcoin Network will reward me (25 BTC)

Difficulty ("inverse" of target) will adapt to global hashrate every \sim 2 weeks (2016 blocks)





Historycal Hashrate Logarithmic Scale







Random Quotes Taking Breath

"Bitcoin is a remarkable cryptographic achievement and the ability to create something that is not duplicable in the digital world has enormous value."

Eric Schmidt (Google's former CEO)

"Not having an internet strategy in 1995 is the equivalent of not having a bitcoin strategy now."

Moe Levin (Bitpay CEO)

"By 2005 or so, it will become clear that the Internet's impact on the economy has been no greater than the fax machine's."

— Paul Robin Krugman – Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences (1998)





Usage Metrics Latest quarter

	Quarterly			Last 12 Months	
	Sep-14	Jun-14	Q/Q A	Sep-13	Δ
Commerce					
Wallets	6,559,978	5,427,688	21%	1,353,201	5x
Merchants	76,000	63,000	21%	10,000	8x
Merchants' annual revenue (\$bn)	86	29	196%	0	N/A
ATMs	251	103	144%	0	N/A
Unique bitcoin addresses	184,554	136,152	36%	61,734	3x
Industry					
All-time VC investment (\$m)	317.0*	225.3	41%	30.4	10x
Number of VC-backed startups	66*	50	32%	14	5x
Media					
Mainstream media mentions	9,398	9,024	4%	1,794	5x
Technology					
Network Hash Rate (billion/second)	261,900,382	111,194,683	136%	1,213,246	216x
Github no. of updated repositories	18,753	15,109	24%	1,573	12x
Valuation					
Bitcoin market capitalization (\$bn)	5.2	8.3	-37%	1.5	3x

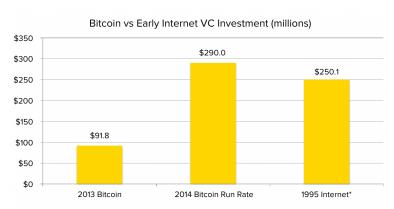
*Includes recent Q4 deals (eg Blockchain \$30.5m).

Sources: CoinDesk, Blockchain.info, BitcoinPulse, Github, Coin ATM Radar. Figures used are as of end of quarter.

• http://coinmap.org/



What is happening? Status of Venture Capitals



*Includes first sequence venture deals but excludes late-stage 1995 internet investments (\$257.6m). For additional disclosure on methodology see http://www.coindesk.com/following-money-trends-bitcoin-venture-capital-investment/

Source: CoinDesk, PricewaterhouseCoopers



Permissionless Innovation

Bitcoin and Internet

- Before Internet, point-to-point communication between computers was available
- You needed a contract or permission from a Telco in order to innovate
- Low level of Innovation, fax-machine, poor video conferences, not much more
- Bitcoin opens an era of financial Innovation (programmable money)
- The Blockchain permits Decentralized Computing
- Internet of Things: IBM's "Adept" will use the Blockchain





Blockchain as DB Permanent Storage

- You could write important data in the Blockchain (for free or for a small fee)
- What is written in the Blockchain is "forever"
- No one can remove or alter Blockchain information
- Example Application: Proof of Existence, Decentralization of Notary services

http://www.proofofexistence.com/detail/

e3c21569e6ba5b488d5c416e8fc6ea166551cf64076f8f337ddc8cc8f9936bc0





Generic Asset Ledger Coloring Coins

- Tracking bitcoin transaction to allow generic asset trading
- "coloring coins" enables distributed exchanges
- anyone can issue a colored coin







Multisignatures Enabling Smart Contracts

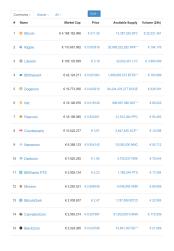
- Wallets need more than one signature to send a transaction
- k/n multisignatures are available in Bitcoin since 2012
- Smart Contracts are Trustless Unbreakable Agreements
- Example: micro and nanopayments trustless channels
- Example: decentralized escrow (OpenBazaar is a decentralized Ebay)
- Example: Smart Properties





Crypto currencies

640 currencies should be enough for everyone

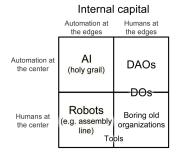


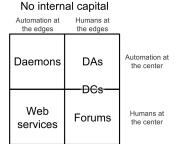
- Initially forks of bitcoin codebase
- Purpose-Specific or Experimental testbed
- Different parameters or hash Algorithm
- Due to being tied to bitcoin, they become real money too (crypto exchanges)
- Less network effect, no real threat to
 Bitcoin



Appcoins Ethereum example

- Bitcoin full nodes execute a Non-Turing Complete script (handling of transactions, signatures)
- What if the script is Turing Complete?
- A platform for Smart Contracts
- Distributed Applications
- Distributed Autonomous Corporations







Bitcoin for good

Payment system for developing countries

- 50 % of the world is unbanked
- Kenya: 50 % of gdp is transacted via Mpesa, SMS money
- Remittances: ~400 B\$ market, 8% average fee
- Microcredits





Bitcoin is difficult Why FBK?

- ICT is about data, communication and technologies
- Money is Data, Data is Money (Big Data, Secure Computing)
- Cryptography is hard
- Peer-to-peer is hard
- Enterpreneurs need Technology partners





What Next?

- FBKcoin The "Kessler"®
- PATcoin meal vouchers, glocal social credits
- Trentino as the new "Bitcoin Valley"
- Deep social and economic impact papers
- Becoming The Bitcoin Research Center ;-)
- A new Research Unit

These slides

http://goo.gl/BbzhTT [github: mammadori]



