

Bitcoin

Mikel Egaña Aranguren

mikel-egana-aranguren.github.io

mikel.egana@ehu.eus



Bitcoin

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4302267>

<https://github.com/mikel-egana-aranguren/EHU-SGSSI-01>

Miguel Vidal-en materialetik birziklatua: <https://speakerdeck.com/mvidal/>



Zergatik Bitcoin ISSKS-n?

Kriptodiru erabiliena da, eta bere ideia nagusiak beste hainbat kriptodirutan aurki daitezke

Eskola hauek ...

... ez dira Bitcoin-en goraipatzea

... ez dira finantza-kontseiluak

Zergatik Bitcoin ISSKS-n?

Hauen aplikazio oso arrakastatsua da:

- Zifraketa asimetrikoa
- Laburpen algoritmoak

Zergatik Bitcoin ISSKS-n?

Bermatzen ditu:

- Zapuztesintasuna: ezin da¹ transakzio bat desegin
- Osotasuna: ezin da¹ blockchain-aren historia aldatu
- Kautotzea
- Pseudo-anonimatuua
- ...

[1] Konputazionalki/sozialki oso zaila

Sarrera

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System (Satoshi Nakamoto)

Bitcoin eta Troika: ideologia non-nahi

Sarrera

Bitcoin-en bi aldeak:

- (Teknikoki) Kontabilitate-liburua desentralizatua eta gardena
- (Politikoki) Moneta-sistema:
 - Austriar eskolaren arabera, "diru onean" (Sound Money) oinarritua
 - Moneta berria jaulkitzeko energia elektriko asko kontsumitzen du

Sarrera

Kontu politiko eta teknikoen arteko muga ez da argia (Kontu teknikoak politikoenak dira)

Interes handiagoa daukagu kontu teknikoetan, baina ezin dugu alde politikoa guztiz baztertu

Sarrera

Bitcoin, edozein ondasun urri bezala, inbertitzeko (eta espekulatzeko) erabiltzen da

Horregatik berrieta beti hitzegiten da bere balioaren gorabeherei buruz, baina hori ez da Bitcoin-en alor garrantzitsuena

Garrantzitsuena: diru transakzioak egiteko barne-funtzionamendua, ez inbertsio-balio moduan

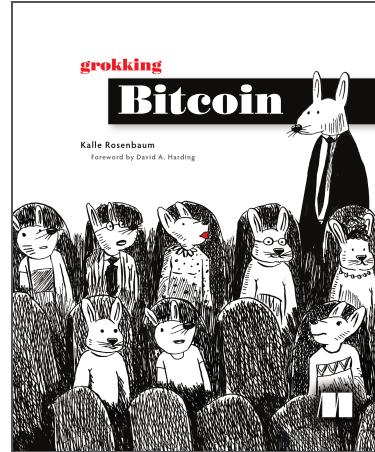
Zer da Bitcoin?

Grokking bitcoin (Kalle Rosenbaum, 2019):

[GitHub](#)

[EHU liburutegia](#)

[Manning](#)



Zer da Bitcoin?

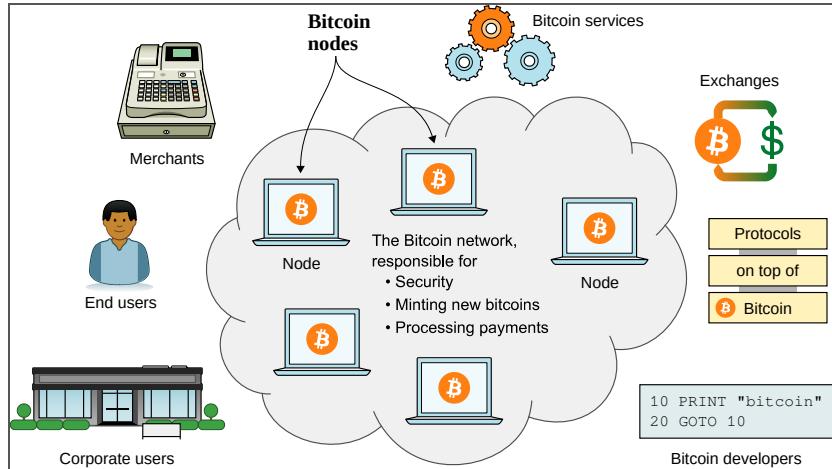
Diru digital sistema

Sare batean oinarritua. Sare horretara edozeinek bere burua gehitu ahal du, nodo baten bitartez, eta sare hori ez dago banku ez gobernuengatik kontrolatua

Protokoloa: Bitcoin (B)

Moneta: bitcoin (b). Sinboloa: BTC edo XTC. Satoshi: 0,00000001 BTC

Bitcoin sarea



Bitcoin sarea

Ordainketak prozesatu

Partekatutako kontabilitate-liburua aldatzen ez dela ziurtatzea

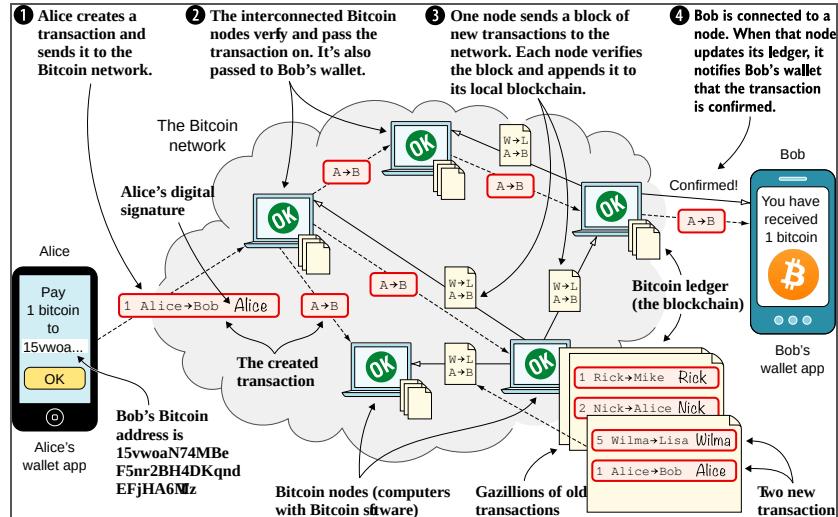
Zirkulazioan bitcoin berriak jarri, aurretik ezarritako abiaduran

Bitcoin sarea

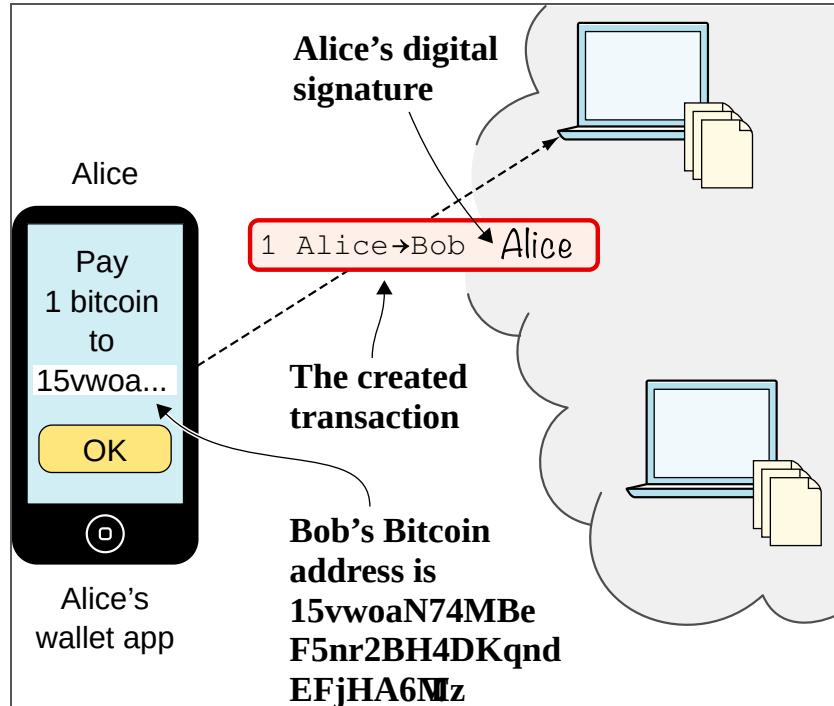
Kontabilitate-liburu elkarbanatua (Nodo guztiekin kopia bat dute)

Kontabilitate-liburuak egin diren transakzio guztiak ditu

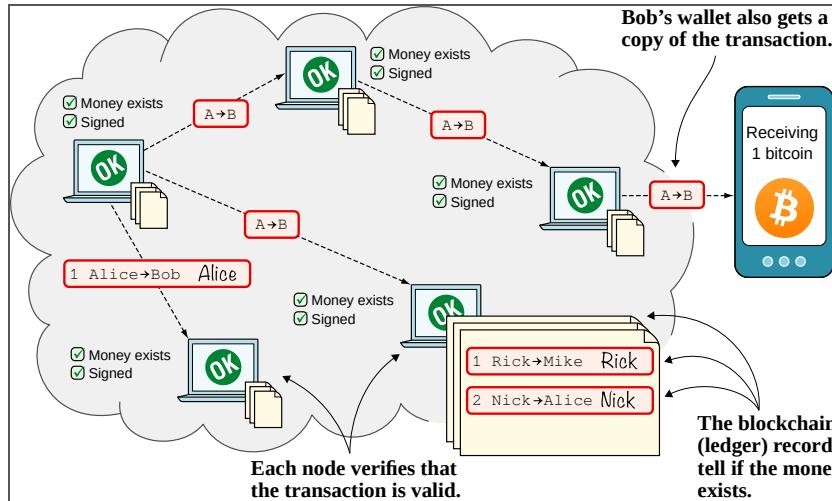
Ordainketa



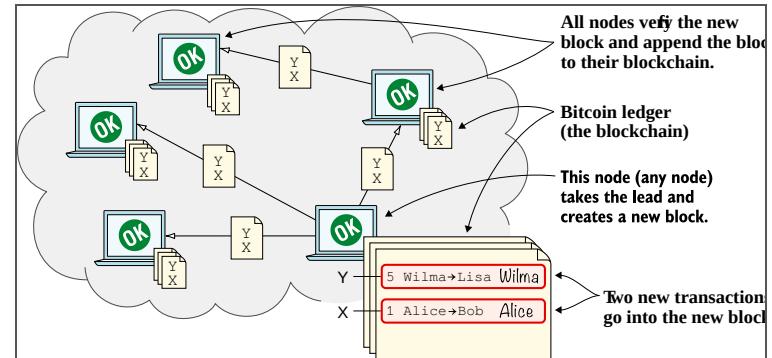
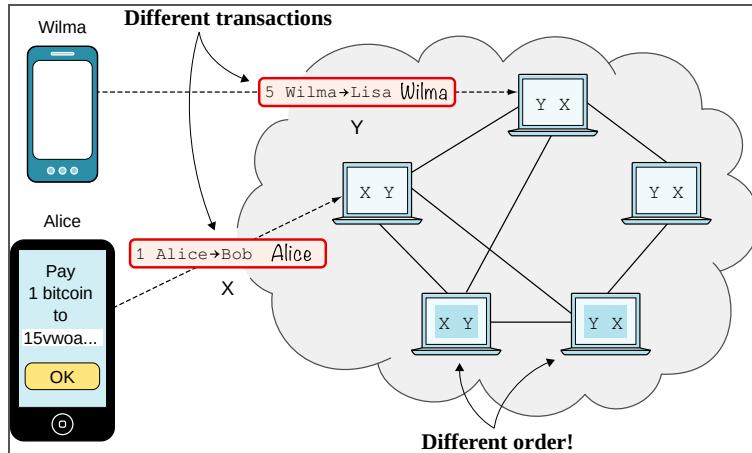
(1) Transakzioak



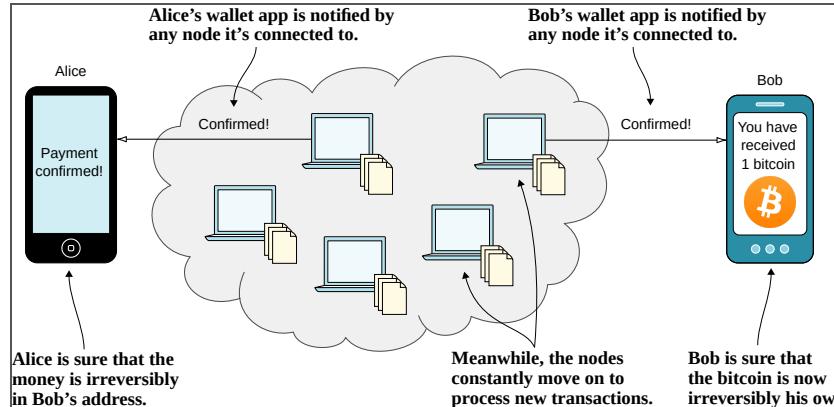
(2) Sarea



(3) Blockchain



(4) Diru-zorroa



Nola ekoizten dira Bitcoin-ak

- Meatzaritza deituriko prozesuan, Proof of Work (PoW)-ean oinarritzen dena
- PoW: eragiketa kriptografikoa indarraren bidez ebatzi
- Ez dago erakunderik ez banakorik diru-bolumen oso kontrolatu ahal duena, ekoizpena ("dirua inprimatzea") ezin baita kontrolatu

Meatzaritza

- Bi funtzio:
 - Eskaintza monetarioa: meatzariek moneta berria ekoizten dute (Modu matematikoki kontrolatuan)
 - Segurtasuna: bloke katearen osotasuna mantentzen dute, transakzioak barne

Meatzaritza

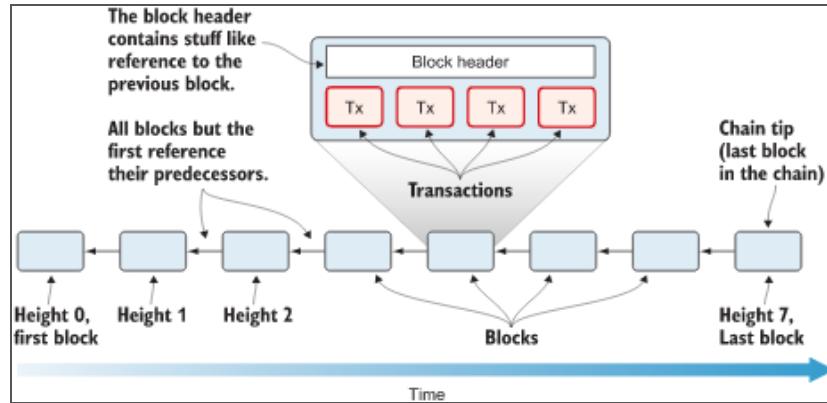
- Meatzariekin saria jasotzen dute (Bitcoin moduan) eta horrela Bitcoin-ak jaulkitzten dira
- Transakzioen komisio txikiak meatzariek ere jasotzen dituzte

Bitcoin sarea

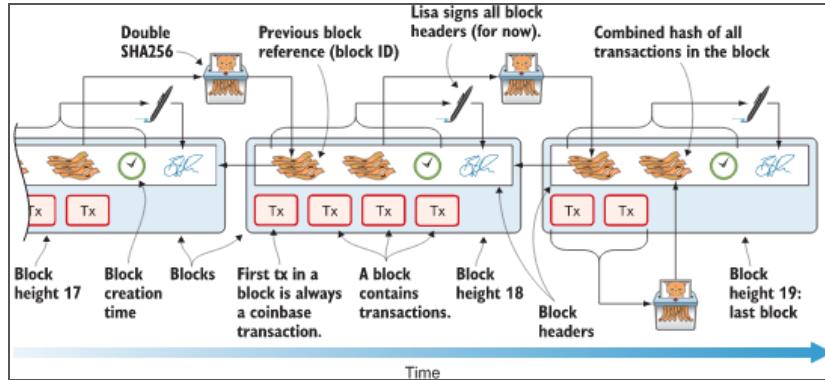
Laburpen zifraketa (Hash):

- **btc-ak sortzeko, meatzariek hash bat lortu behar dute**
- Gako publikoak laburtu
- Transakzioak laburtu
- Etab.

Bitcoin sareea (Blockchain)



Bitcoin sareea (Blockchain)



Bitcoin sarea (Proof of work)

Blokeak balioztatu --> bitcoin-ak sortu

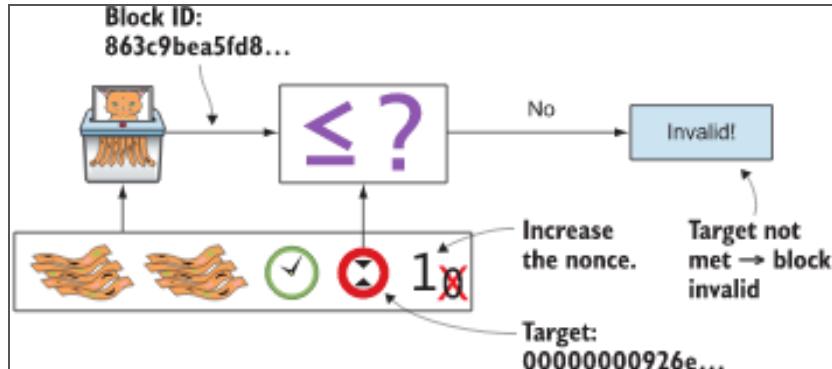
Balioztatu: gastu bikoitza ekidin, timestamp egokia, etab.--> hash bat sortu

Hash horrek aurreko hash guztiak dauzka

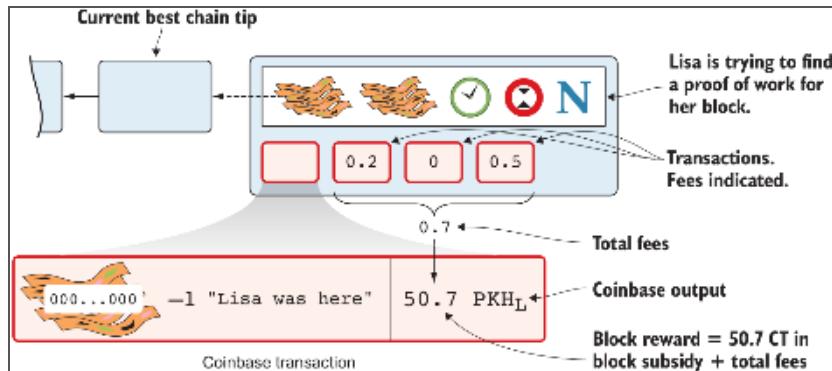
Baina hash hori **target** zenbakia baino txikiagoa izan behar du

Target aldatzen doa, zaitasuna aldatzeko

Bitcoin sarea (Proof of work)



Bitcoin sareja (Proof of work)



Bitcoin-ek ebazten dituen arazoak

- Banku-kontu lortzea ezinezkoa
- Pribatutasun falta
- Herrialdeen arteko transferentziak
- Hiper-inflazioa (*)

(*) Keynes fallacy of composition

Discussing Crypto, the Left & Technofeudalism with Evgeny Morozov -
CRYPTO SYLLABUS long interview

One of your critiques of Bitcoin as a currency (which you clearly state it is not and cannot be) is that it limits policy space available, such that, when there is a pandemic, it won't be possible to increase the money supply. I suppose this also covers 'printing money', with all of the perverse consequences of QE that you yourself have documented elsewhere. Wouldn't the Bitcoin maximalists be at least coherent in arguing that this inability to print money is a feature, not a bug, of the system?

When 'Bitcoin maximalists', as you call them, wax lyrical about the inability to print money (and celebrate this inability as Bitcoin's feature, rather than its bug), they are being terribly unoriginal – banal, I dare say. Capitalism nearly died in 1929, and tens of millions *did* die in the war that ensued, because of this toxic fallacy that underpinned the Gold Standard then and Bitcoin now. Which fallacy? The fallacy of composition, as John Maynard Keynes called it.

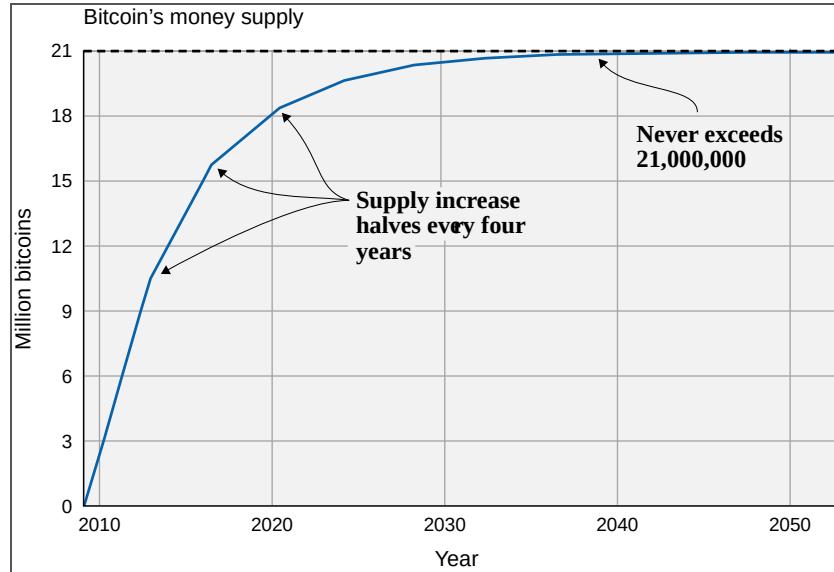
Its essence is a tendency to extrapolate from the personal realm to the macroeconomic one. To say that if something is good for me – if a practice is sound at the level of my family, business, etc. – it must also be good for the state, government, humanity at large. For example, yes, parsimony is a good thing for me, personally. If I can't make ends meet, I need to tighten my belt; otherwise, I shall sink more and more into debt. However, the exact opposite holds for a macroeconomy. If, in the midst of a recession, the government tries to tighten its belt as a means of eliminating its budget deficit, then public expenditure will decline at a time of falling private expenditure. And since the sum of private and public expenditure equals aggregate income, the government will be – inadvertently – magnifying the recession and, yes, its own deficit (as government revenues fall). This is an example of one thing (belt-tightening) being good at the micro-level and catastrophic at the macro level.

Similarly with gold, Bitcoin, and all other 'things' of exchange value: If you have gold, it is good for you if its supply is limited, fixed if possible. Same with Bitcoin, silver, dollars. (Nb. It is why the rich and powerful traditionally opposed expansionary monetary policy, crying 'hyperinflation' at the drop of a hat.) So, yes, if you are invested in Bitcoin, or for some reason you are elated every time its dollar exchange rate rises, you have

Bitcoin finantza-erakunde tradizionalen aurrean

- Desentralizatua
- Hornidura mugatua: 21 milioi bitcoin
- Muga gabekoa

Bitcoin horridura



Bitcoinen egungo erabilera

- Aurrezkia
- Nazioarteko transferentziak
- Erosketak
- Finantza-espekulazioa
- Jabetza-ziurtagiria
- Esistentziaren ziurtagiria
- ...

Nola ez erabili Bitcoin

- Ordainketa txikiak (Lightning Network?)
- Berehalako ordainketak (Lightning Network?)
- Gure aurrezki guztien inbertsioa (Edozein finantza-jarduerari aplika dakioke)

Bitcoin Core

<https://bitcoincore.org/en/about/>

<https://github.com/bitcoin/bitcoin/>

BIPs

BitCoin Improvement Proposal

<https://github.com/bitcoin/bips>

Economic majority

Bitcoin-en etorkizuna

- Transakzio-sistema bizkorragoak babesten dituen balio-erreserbatzea
(Kreditu txarteletan bezala)
- [Lightning](#) projektuan adibidez aldiberean emango diren transakzio asko
batzen dira multzo bakar baten, prozesua azkartzeko