

Smart Contracts and Blockchain*



Emanuele Natale



COATI



Minicorso su Blockchain
Dottorato in Ingegneria dell’Impresa

12 April 2019



*Remaking of Giacomo Scornavacca's slides

Contracts

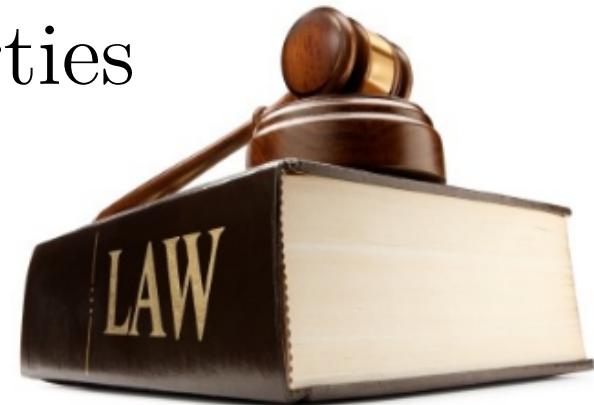


Contracts

Agreement between parties

Object

Cause



Contracts



Private Writing / Public Act



Contracts



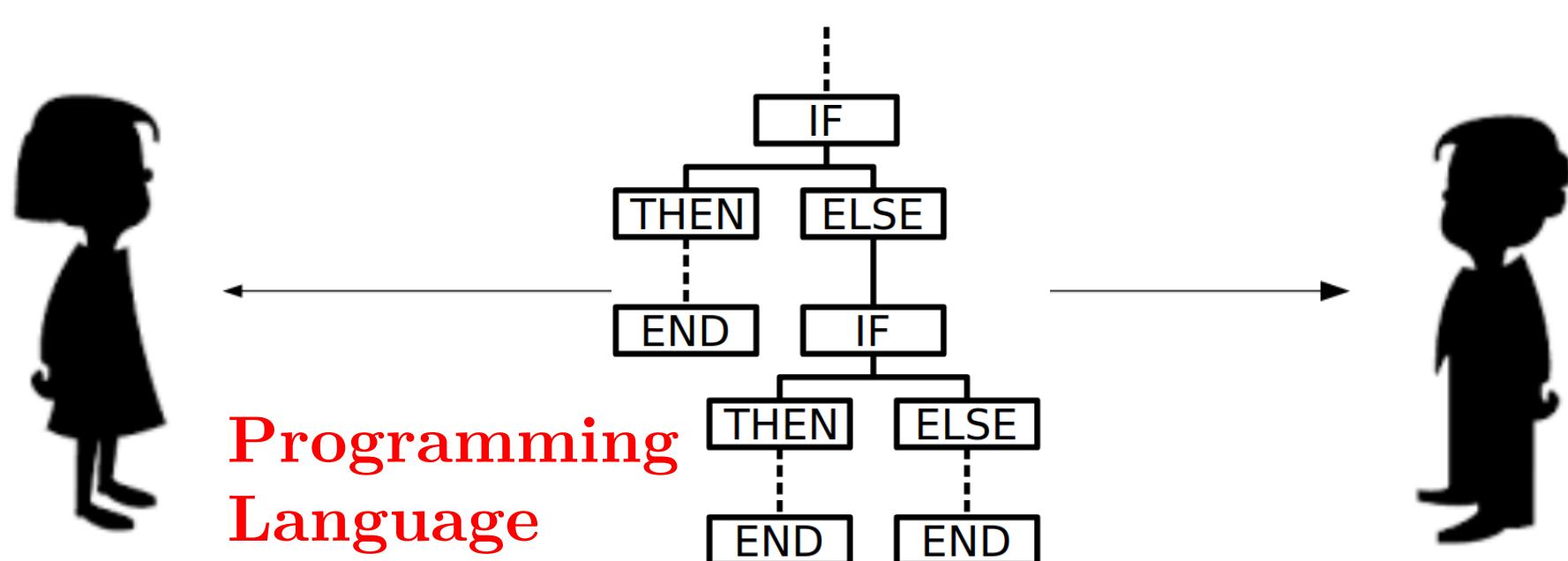
Private Writing / Public Act



Natural
Language

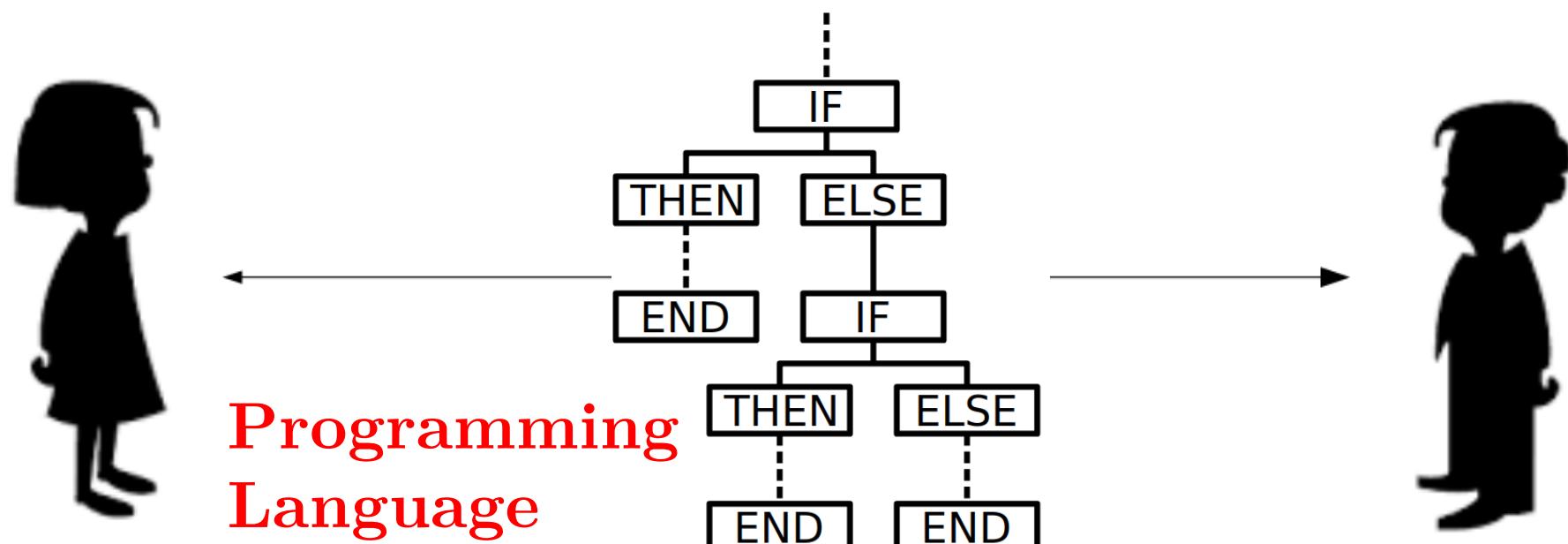


Smart Contracts

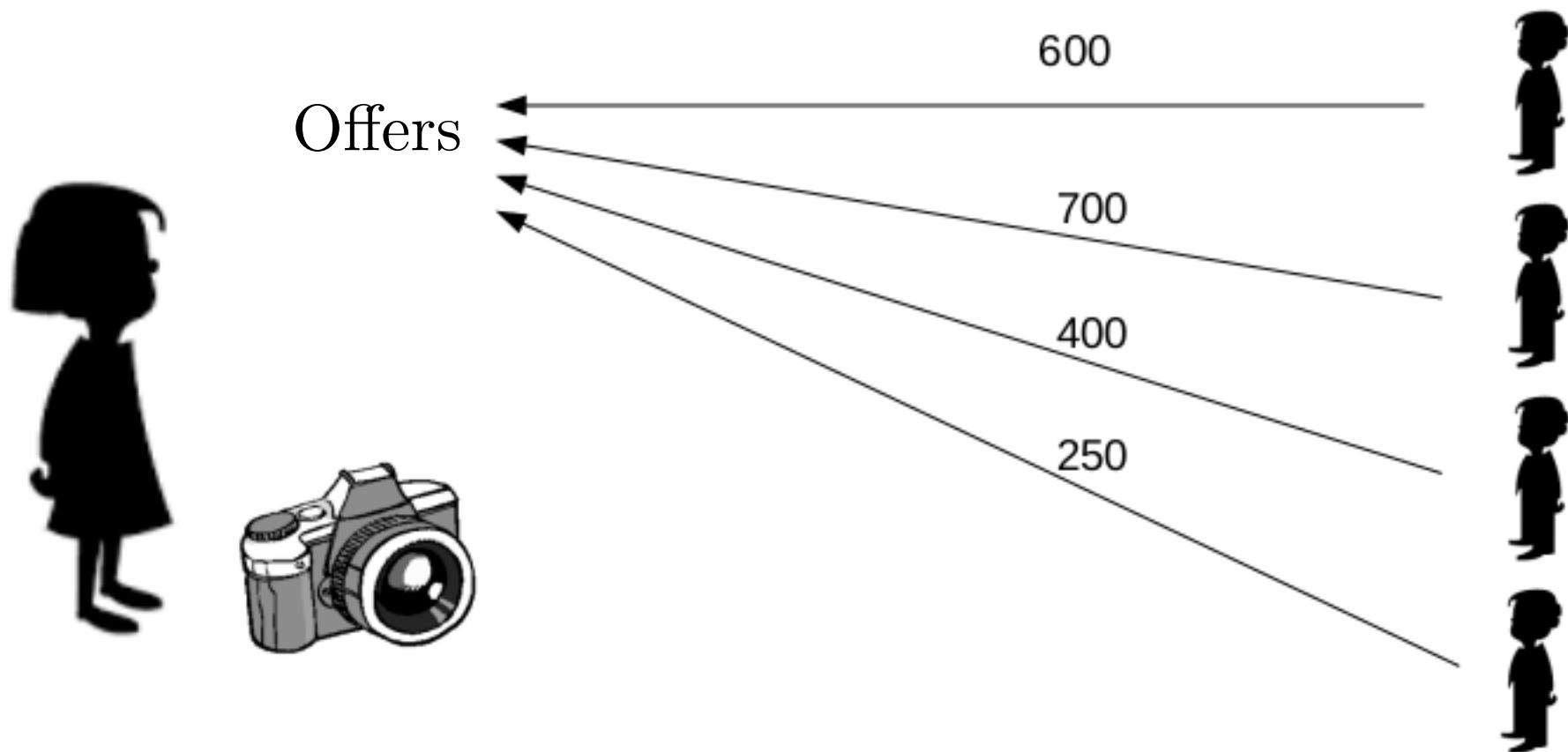


Smart Contracts

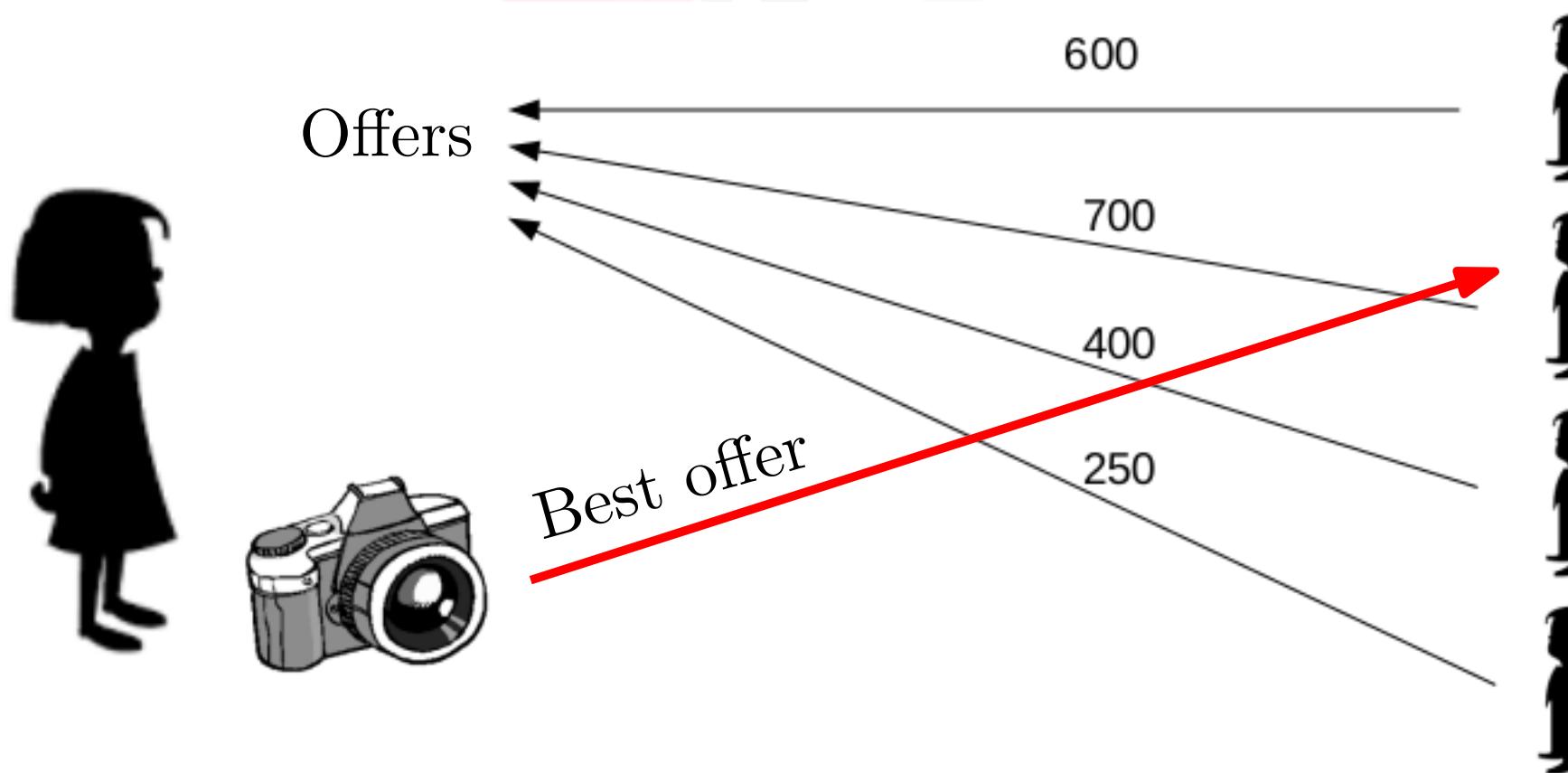
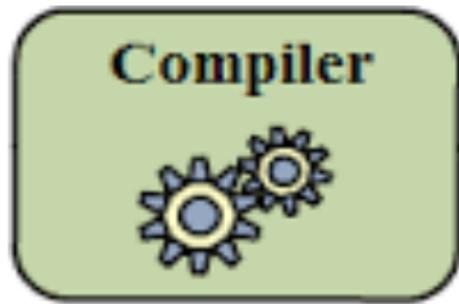
Smart contracts are computer protocols that assist, verify or enforce, the negotiation or the execution of a contract.



Online Auctions



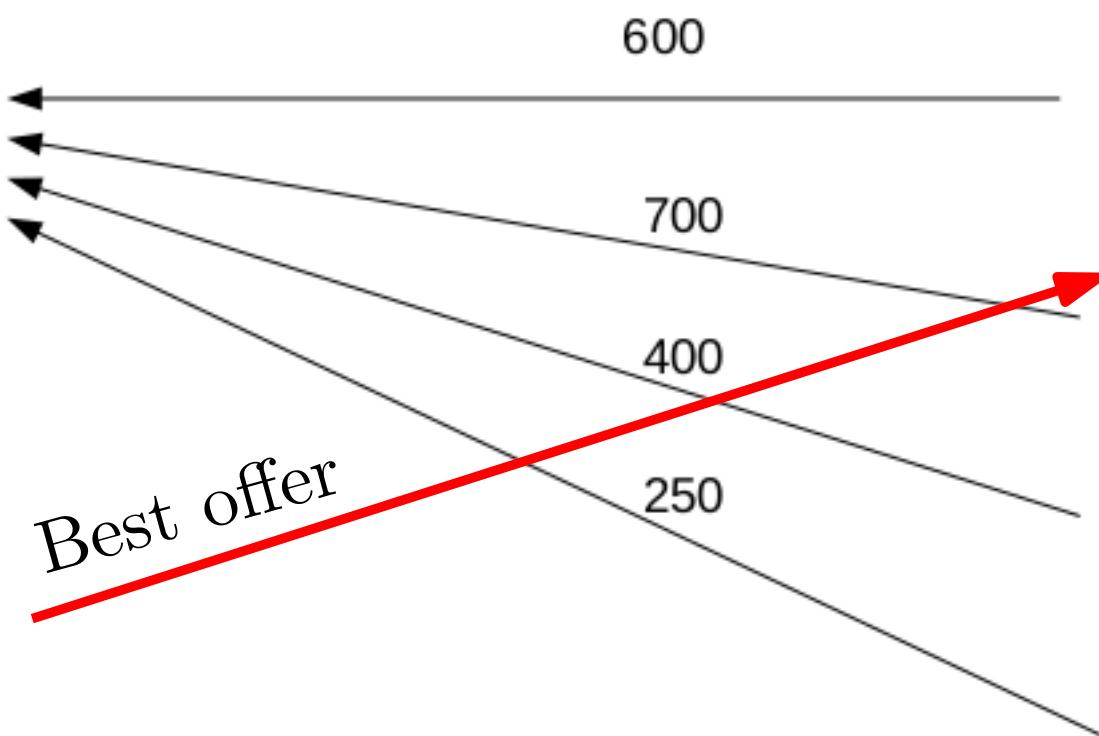
Online Auctions



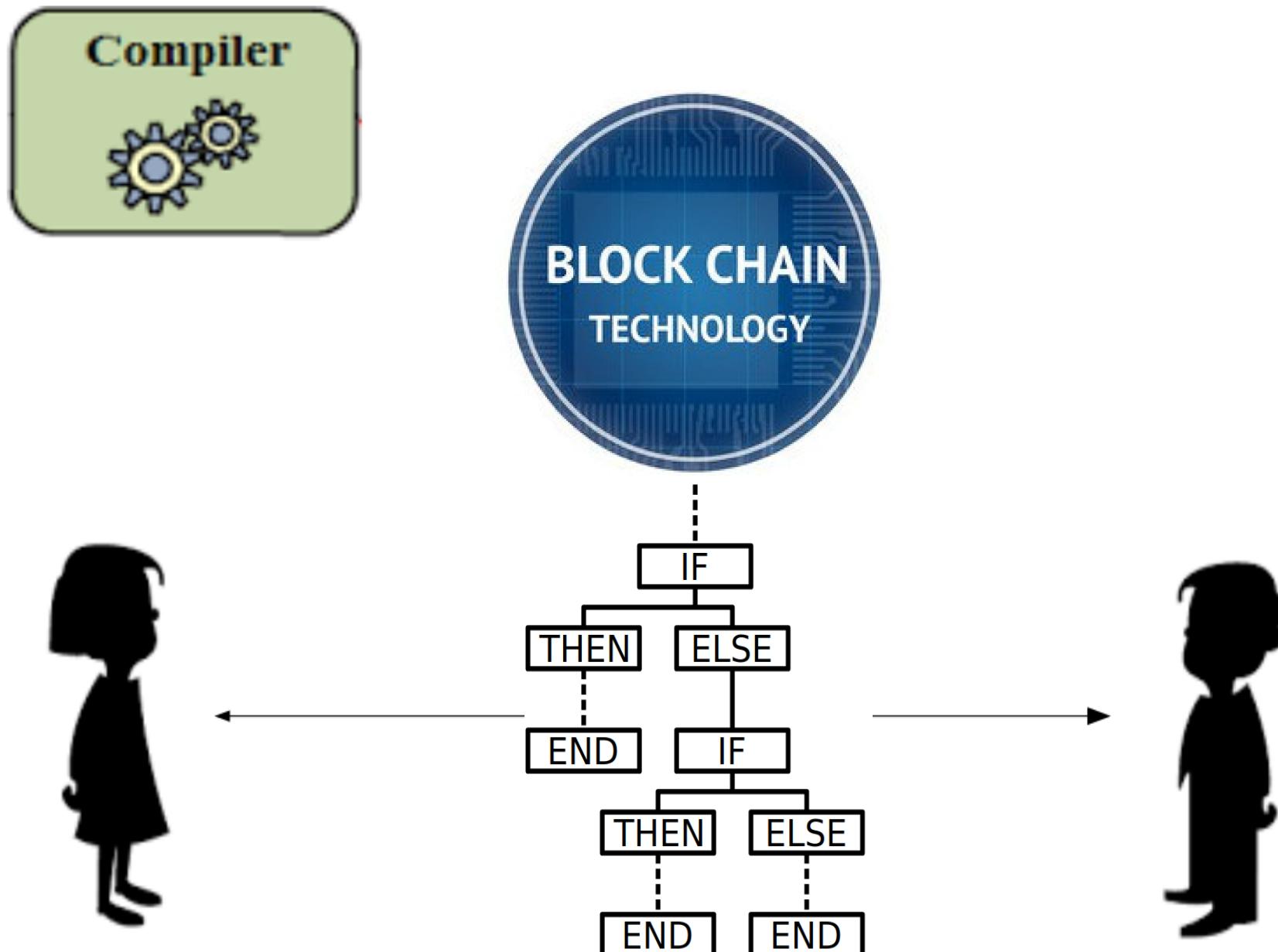
Online Auctions



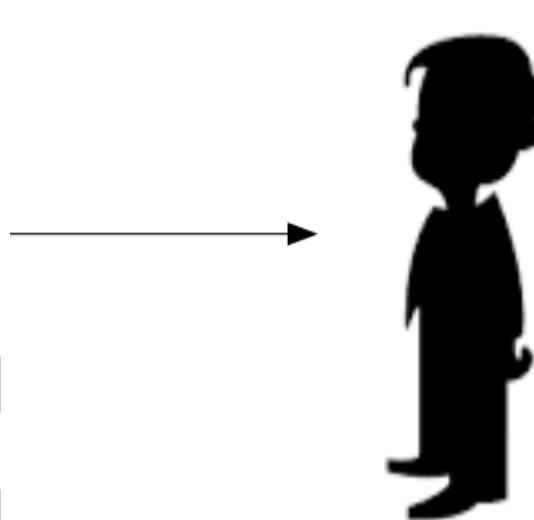
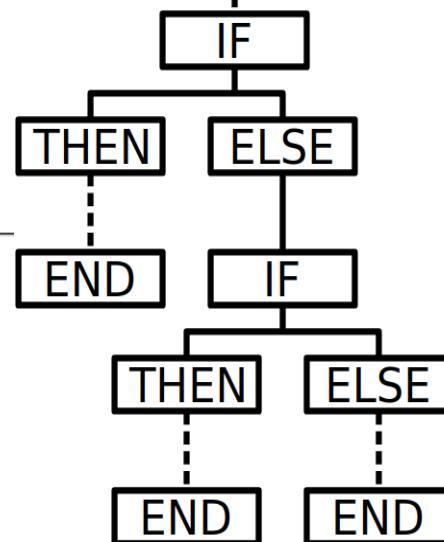
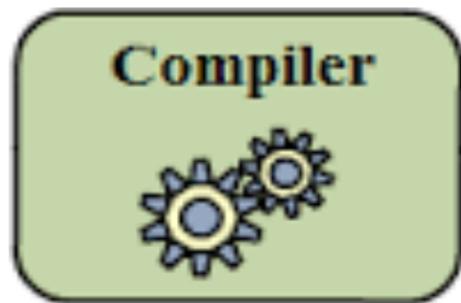
Offers



Smart Contract (Today)



Smart Contract (Today)



Different Approaches



Scripting
Language



ethereum

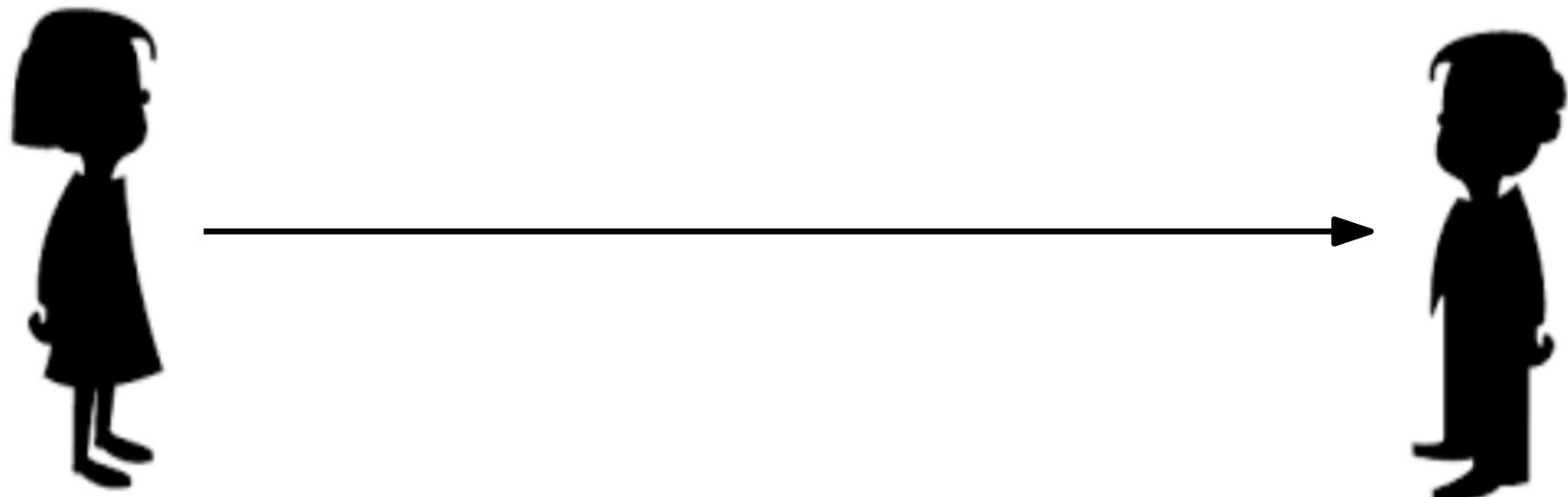
Turing-Complete
Language

Normal Transactions



dKx121lA3 sdf2asA4dLk

x1cM7z2KIy00Vu2AyeWn



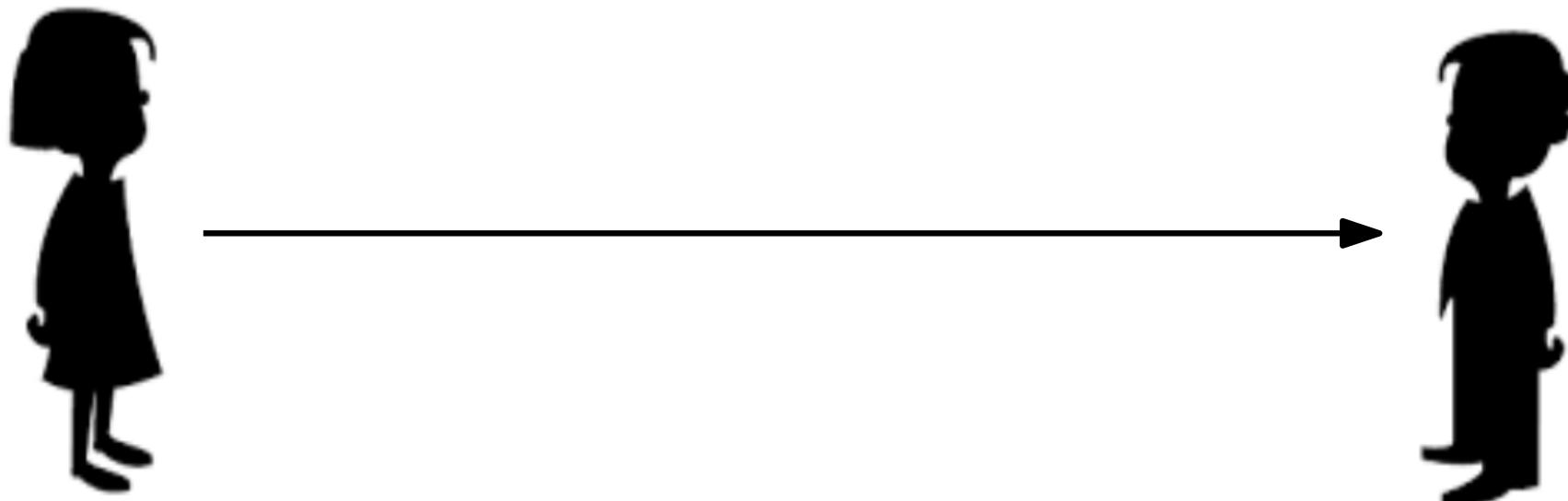
Normal Transactions



dKx121lA3 sdf2asA4dLk

Hash("This output, in
order to be spent, has to
be signed by the private
key associated to the
public key X")

x1cM7z2KIy00Vu2AyeWn



Normal Transactions



dKx121lA3 sdf2asA4dLk

Hash("This output, in
order to be spent, has to
be signed by the private
key associated to the
public key X and Y")

x1cM7z2KIy00Vu2AyeWn



2 2 CHECKMULTISIGVERIFY



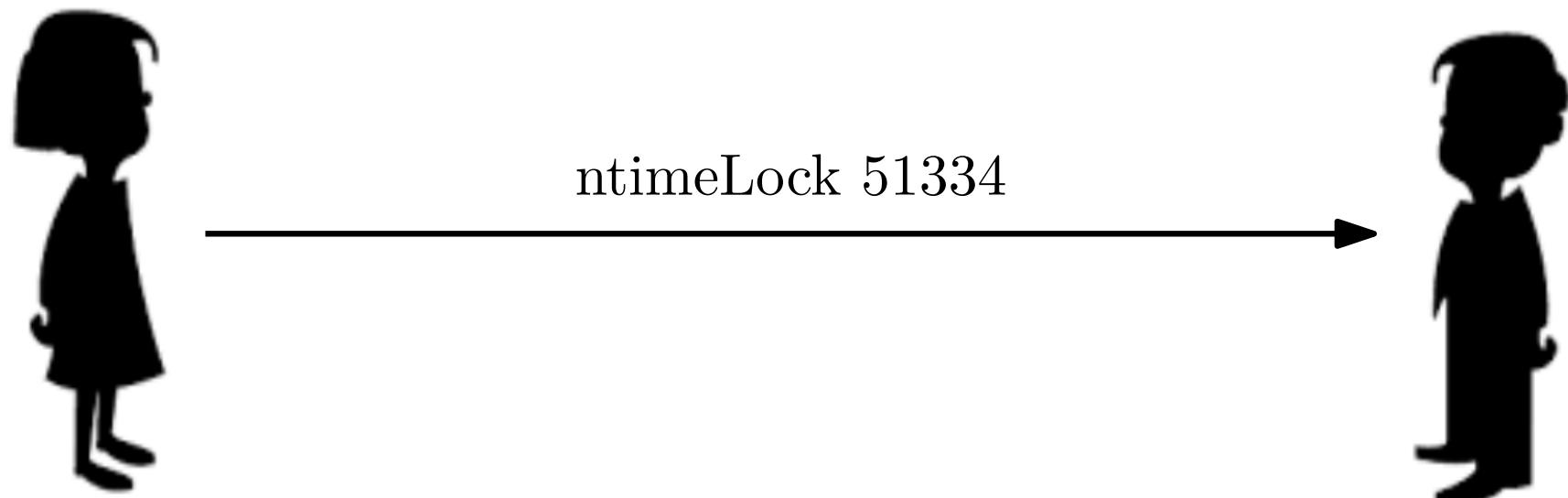
“Strange” Transaction I



dKx121lA3 sdf2asA4dLk

x1cM7z2KIy00Vu2AyeWn

Hash(“This output, in order to be spent, has to be signed by the private key associated to the public key X and can be inserted only in a block with number equal or greater than 51334”)



“Strange” Transactions



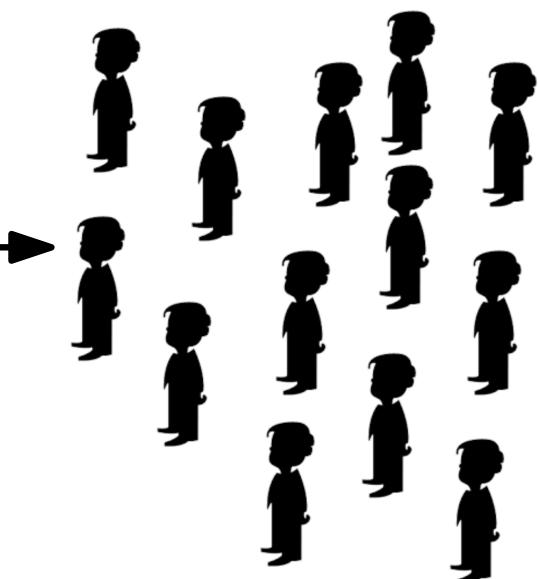
dKx121lA3 sdf2asA4dLk

x1cM7z2KIy00Vu2AyeWn

Hash(“This output, in order to be spent, has to be signed by the majority of private keys associated to the following public keys:
 $\{X, Y, \dots, Z\}$ ”)



n $n/2$ CHECKMULTISIGVERIFY



Different approaches



Scripting
Language

A restricted
programming
language
without loops is
available



ethereum

Turing-Complete
Language

Providing a deposit



Bob is a server
which provides a
service free of
charge



Providing a deposit



Alice must prove
that she is not a
spambot

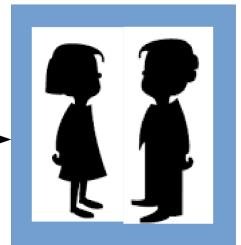
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Providing a deposit



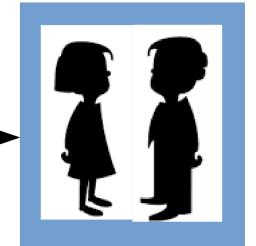
1) Alice prepares
a transaction
(signed) T1:



Providing a deposit



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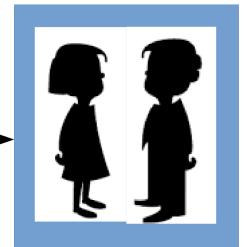
2) Alice sends
 $\text{HASH}(\text{T1})$ to Bob



Providing a deposit



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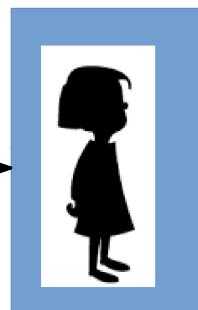
2) Alice sends
 $\text{HASH}(T1)$ to Bob



3) Bob signs a
transaction T2
and sends it to
Alice



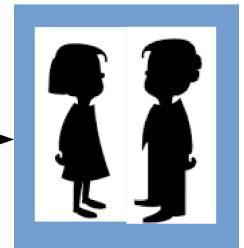
$n\text{LockTime}$



Providing a deposit



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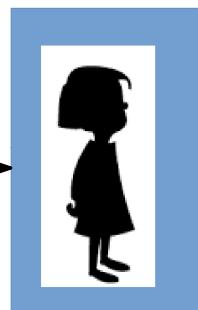


2) Alice sends
 $\text{HASH}(T1)$ to Bob

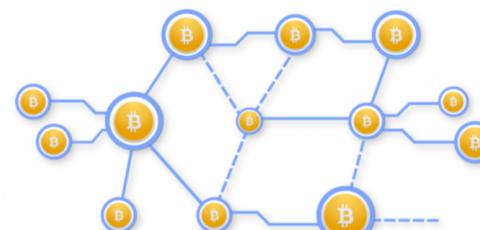
3) Bob signs a
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and sends it to
Alice



$n\text{LockTime}$



4) Alice signs T2 and
announce T1 and T2

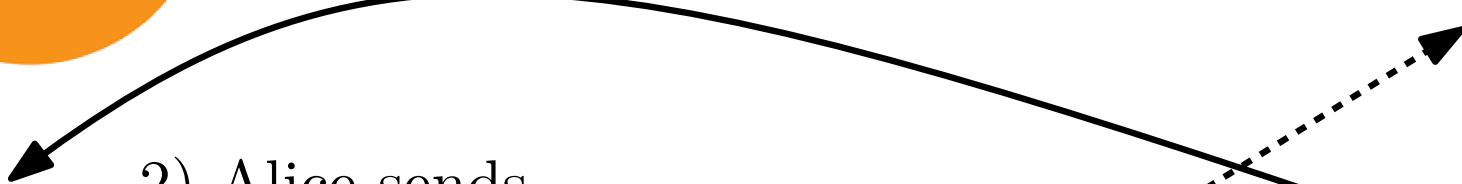
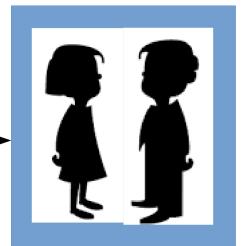


Providing a deposit



0) Alice and Bob exchange new public keys

1) Alice prepares a transaction (signed) T1:

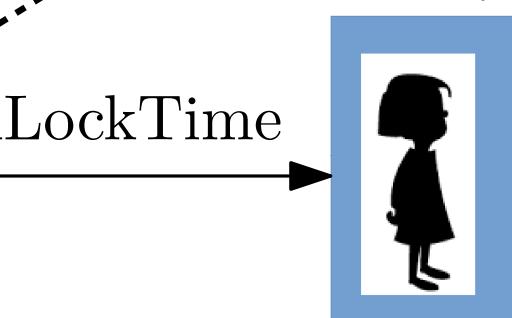


2) Alice sends $\text{HASH}(T1)$ to Bob

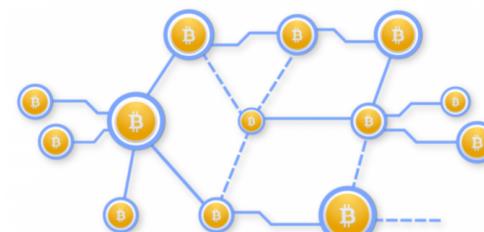
3) Bob signs a transaction T2 and sends it to Alice



$n\text{LockTime}$



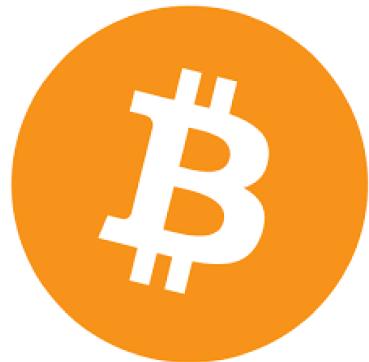
4) Alice signs T2 and announce T1 and T2



Lottery I



Lottery I



Alice chooses
a random
number x



Bob chooses a
random
number y

Lottery I



If $x + y$ is even Alice wins, otherwise Bob wins.



Alice chooses
a random
number x

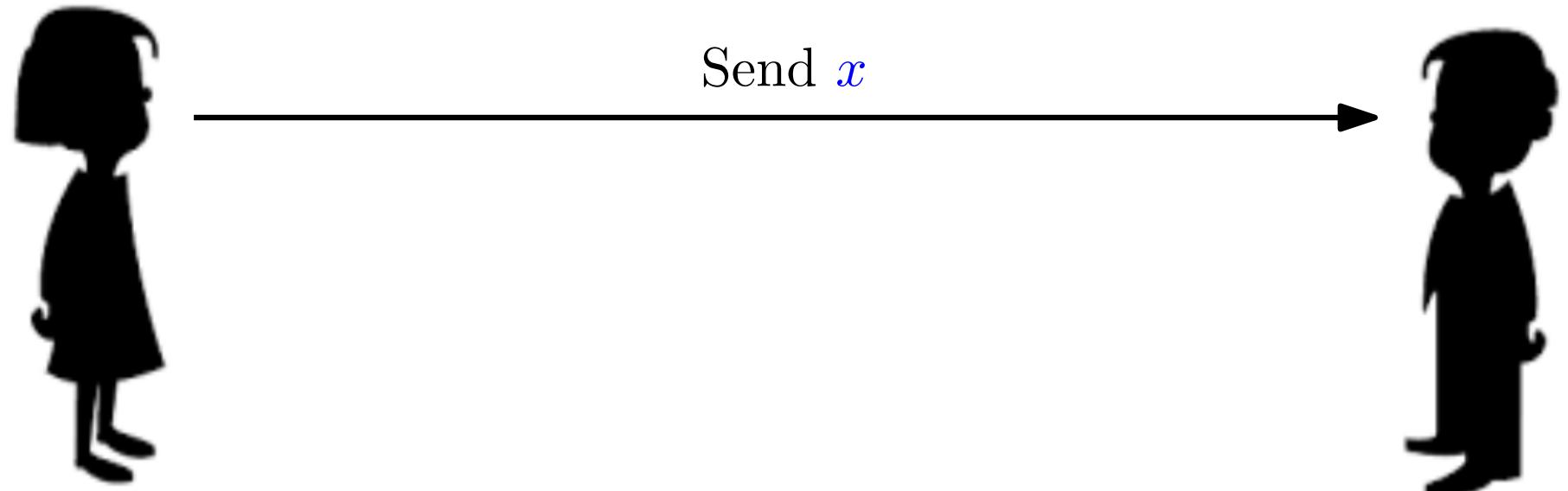


Bob chooses a
random
number y

Lottery I



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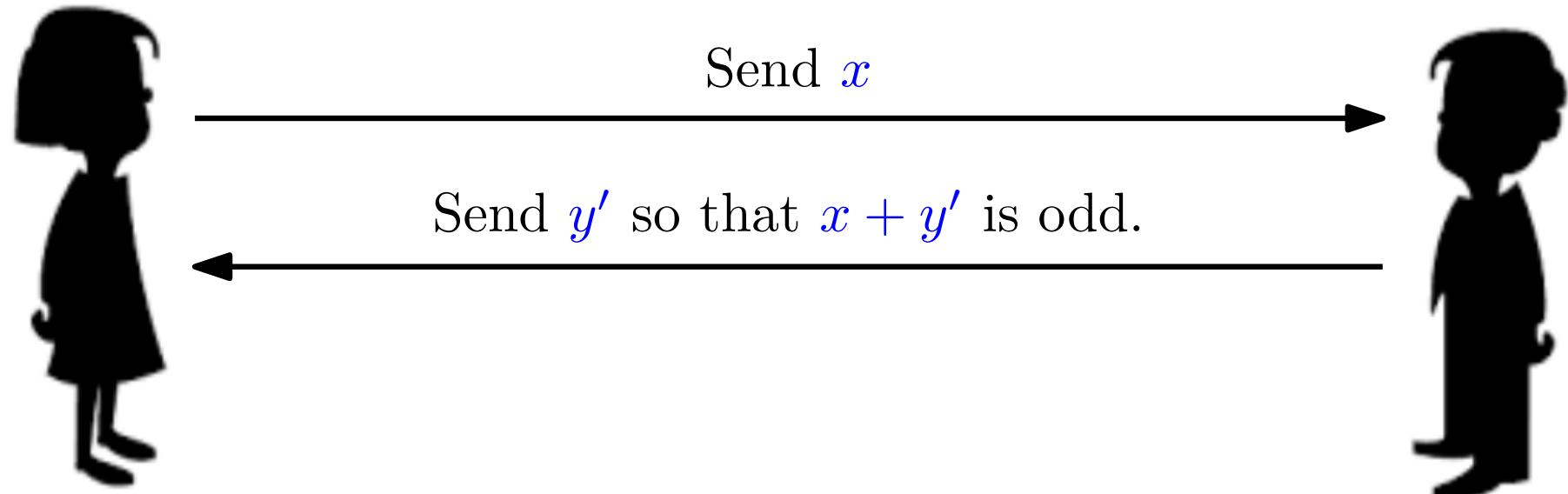
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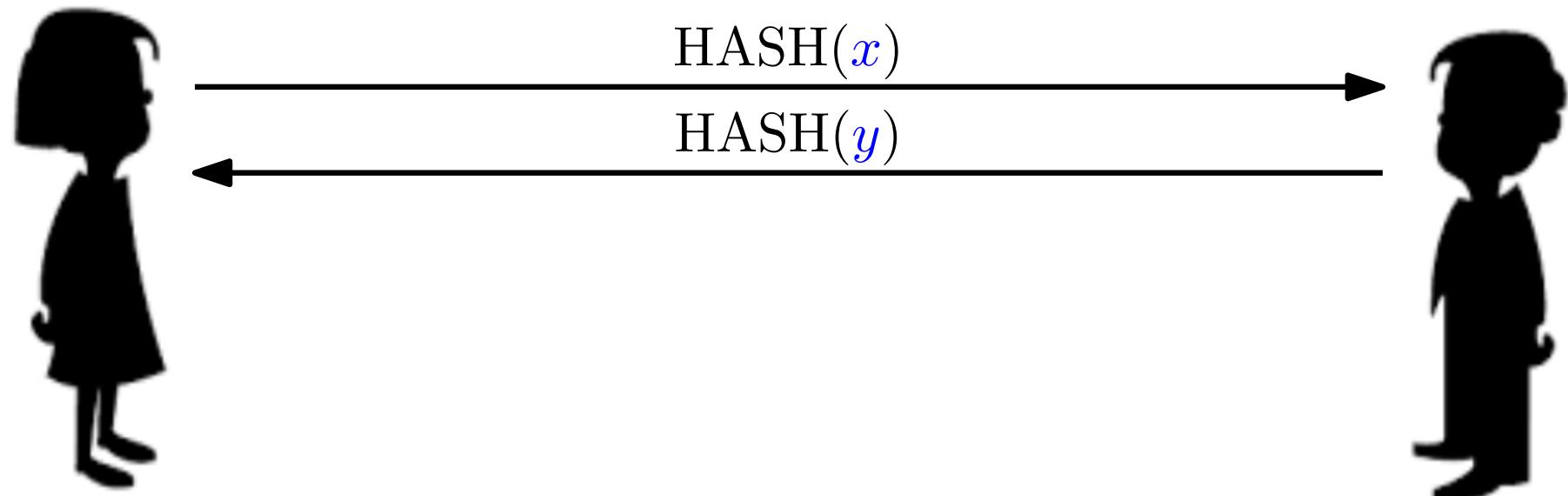
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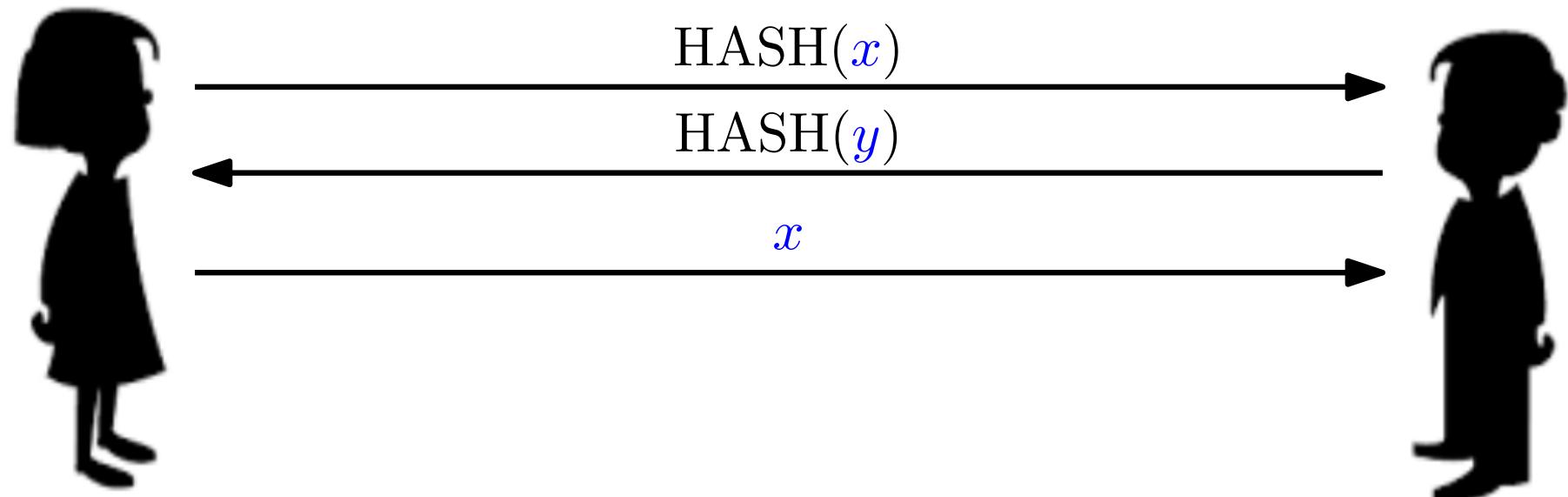
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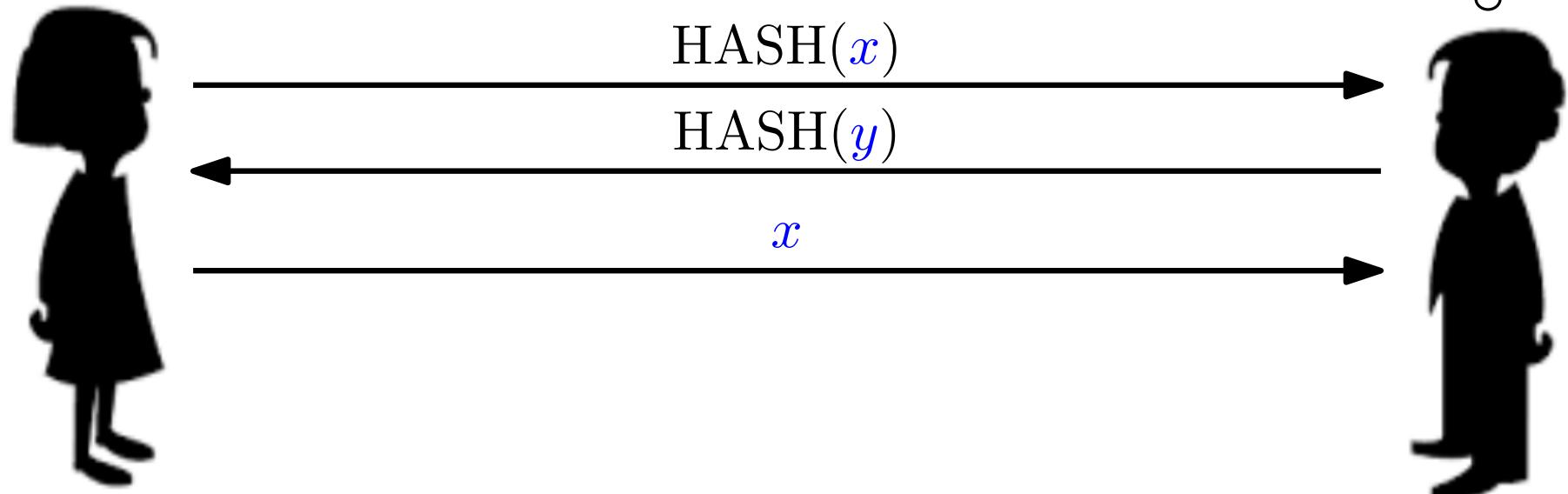
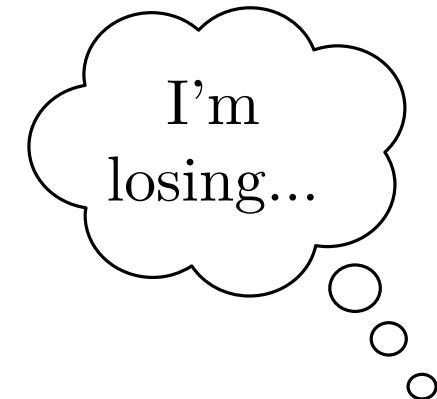
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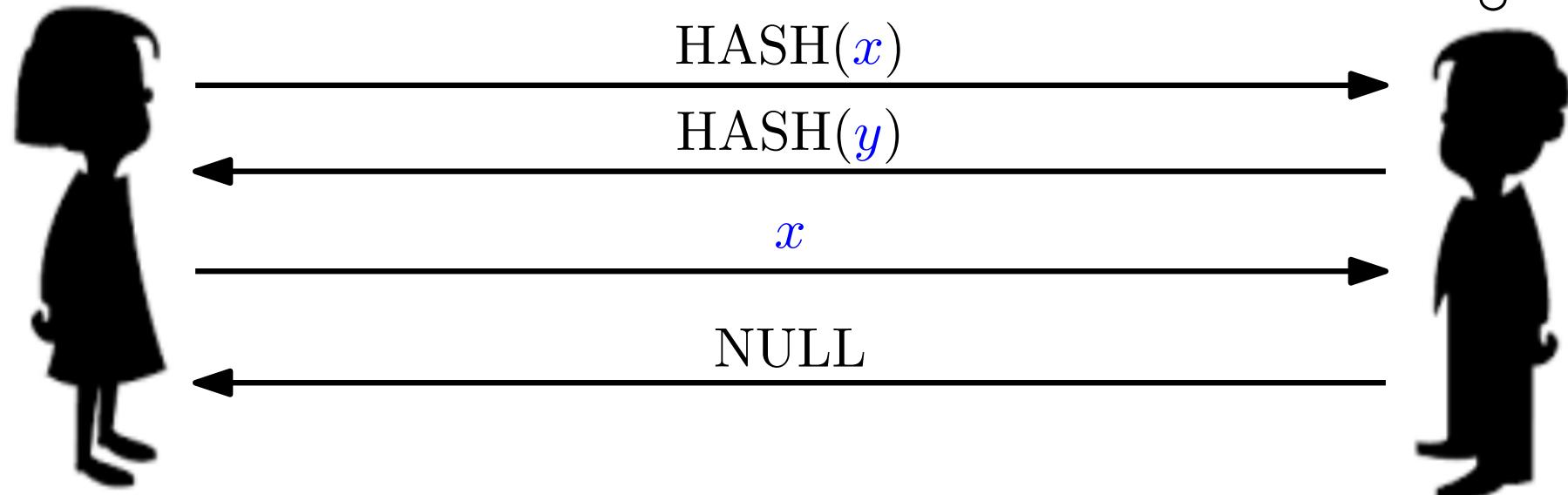
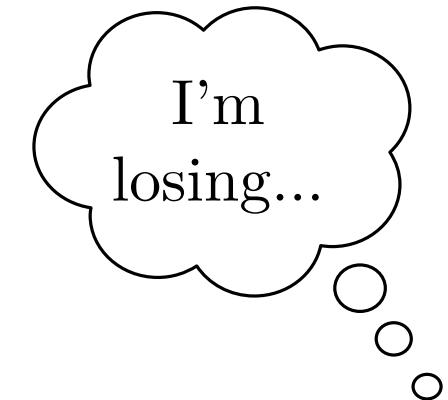
Alice chooses
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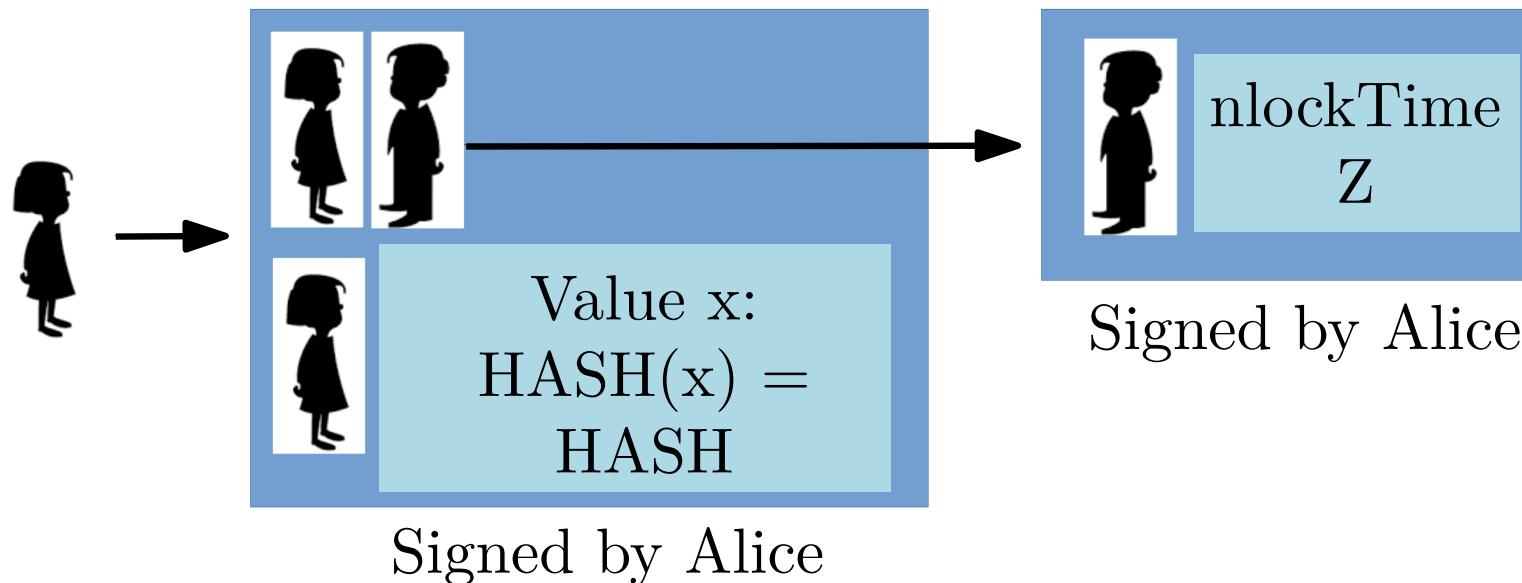
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Lottery II



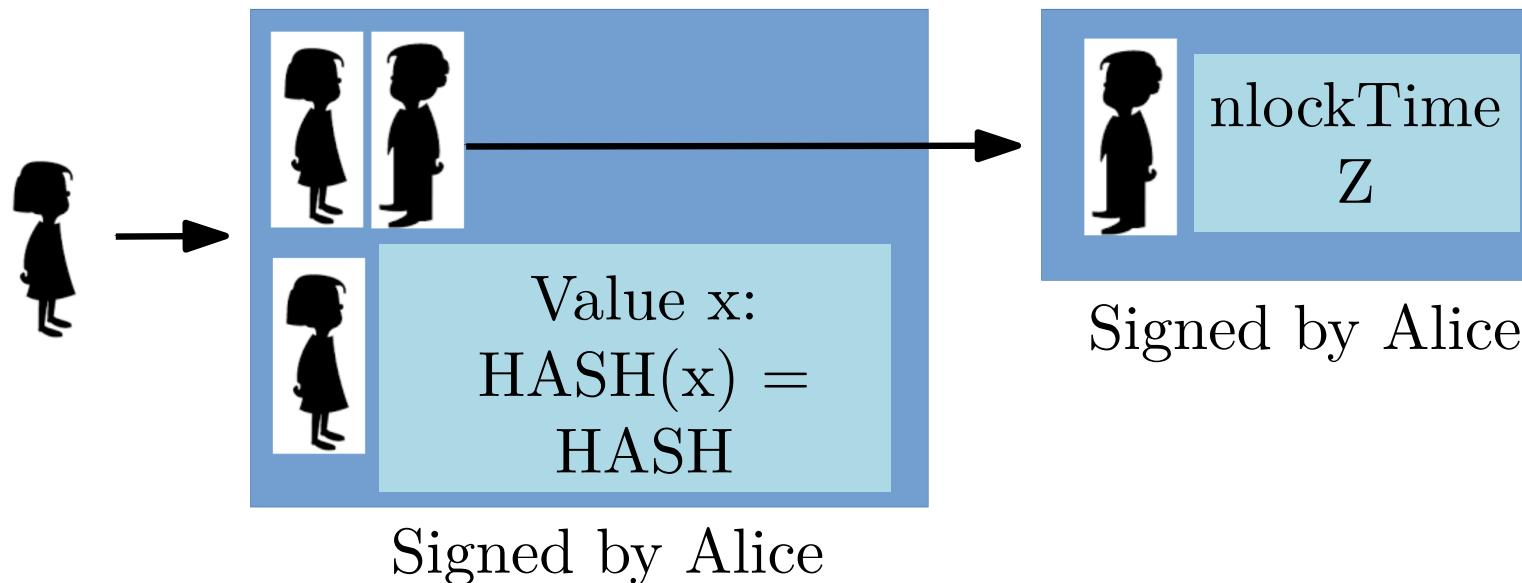
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Lottery II

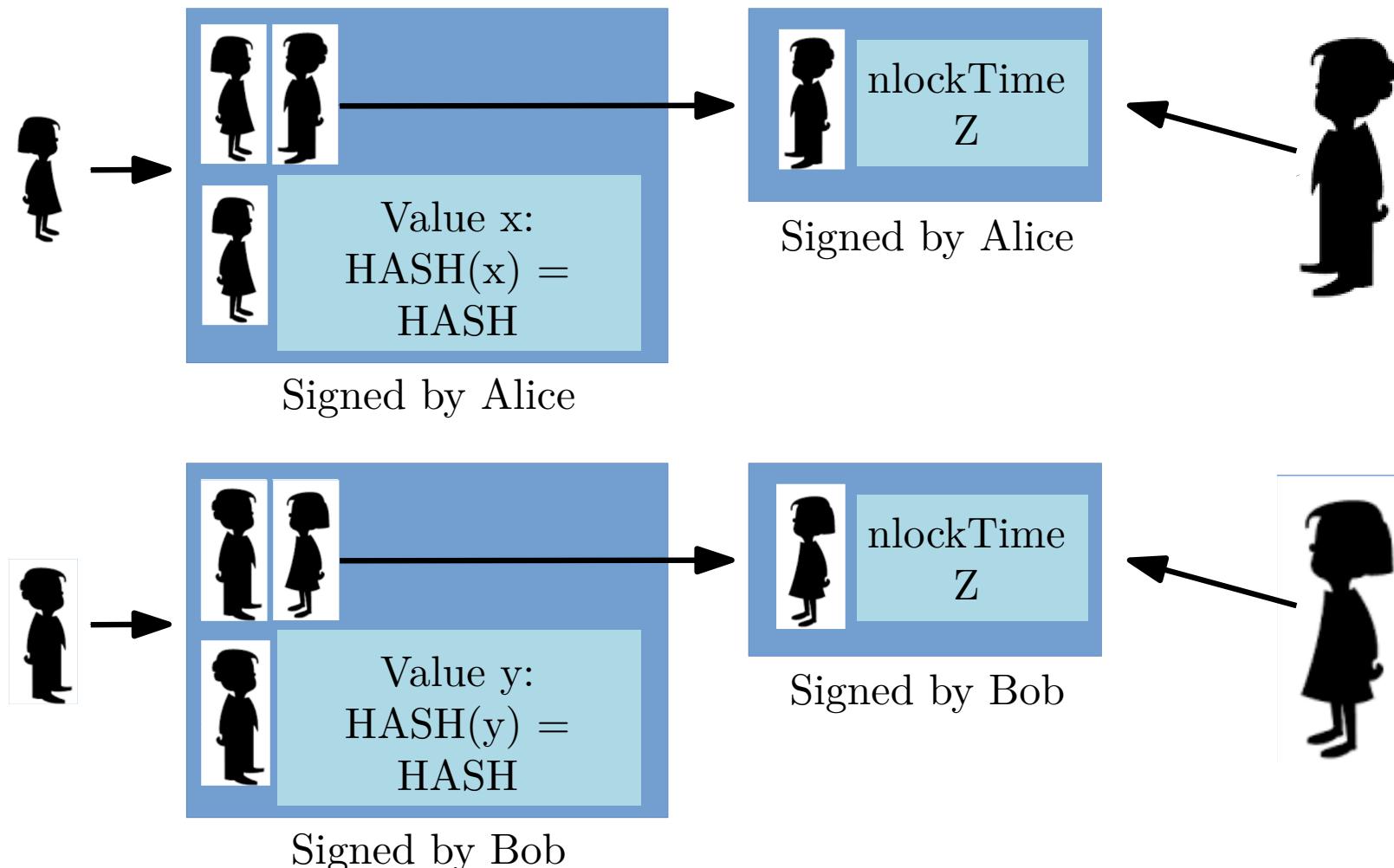


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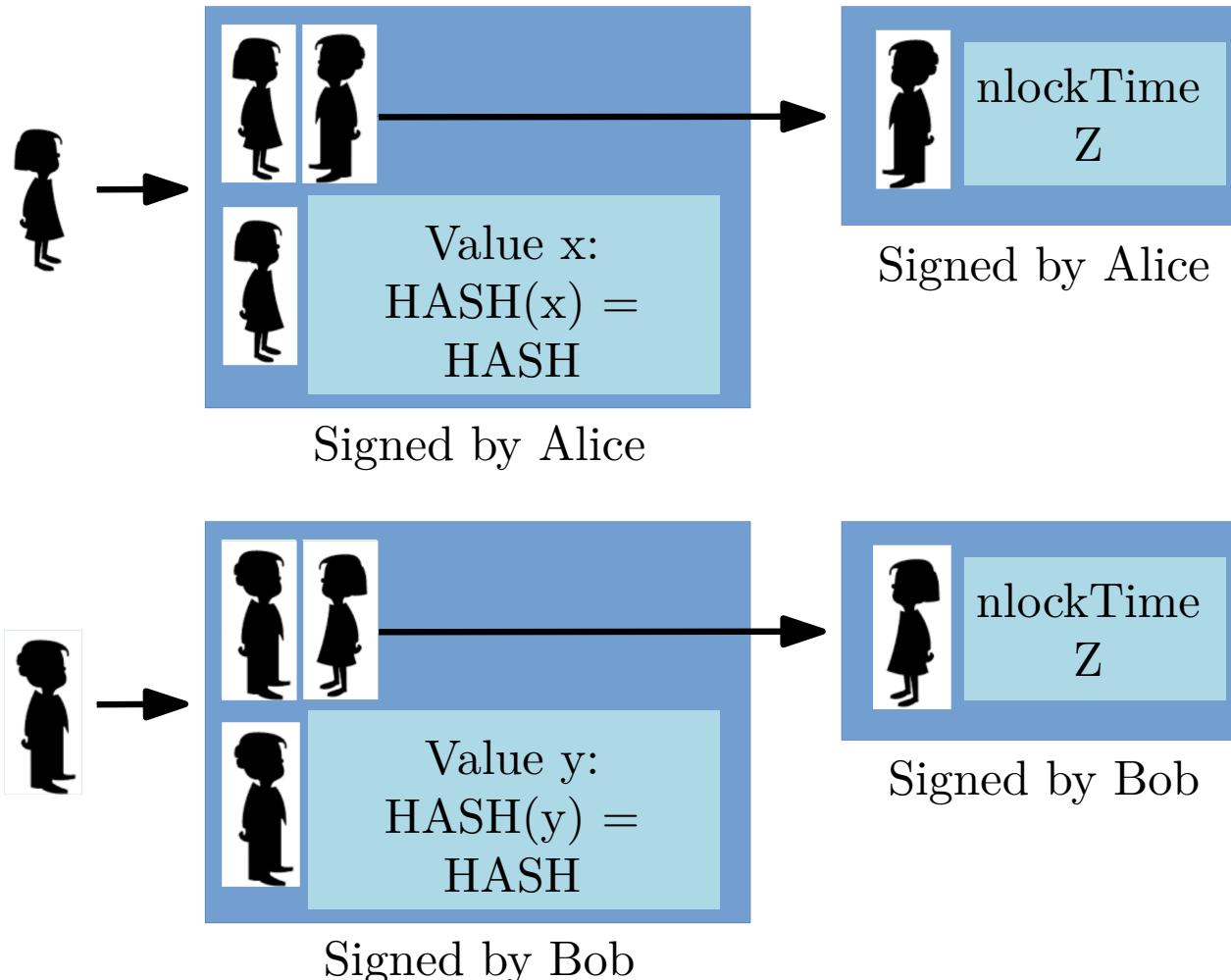


Bob can sign when he wants and claim the deposit in block Z

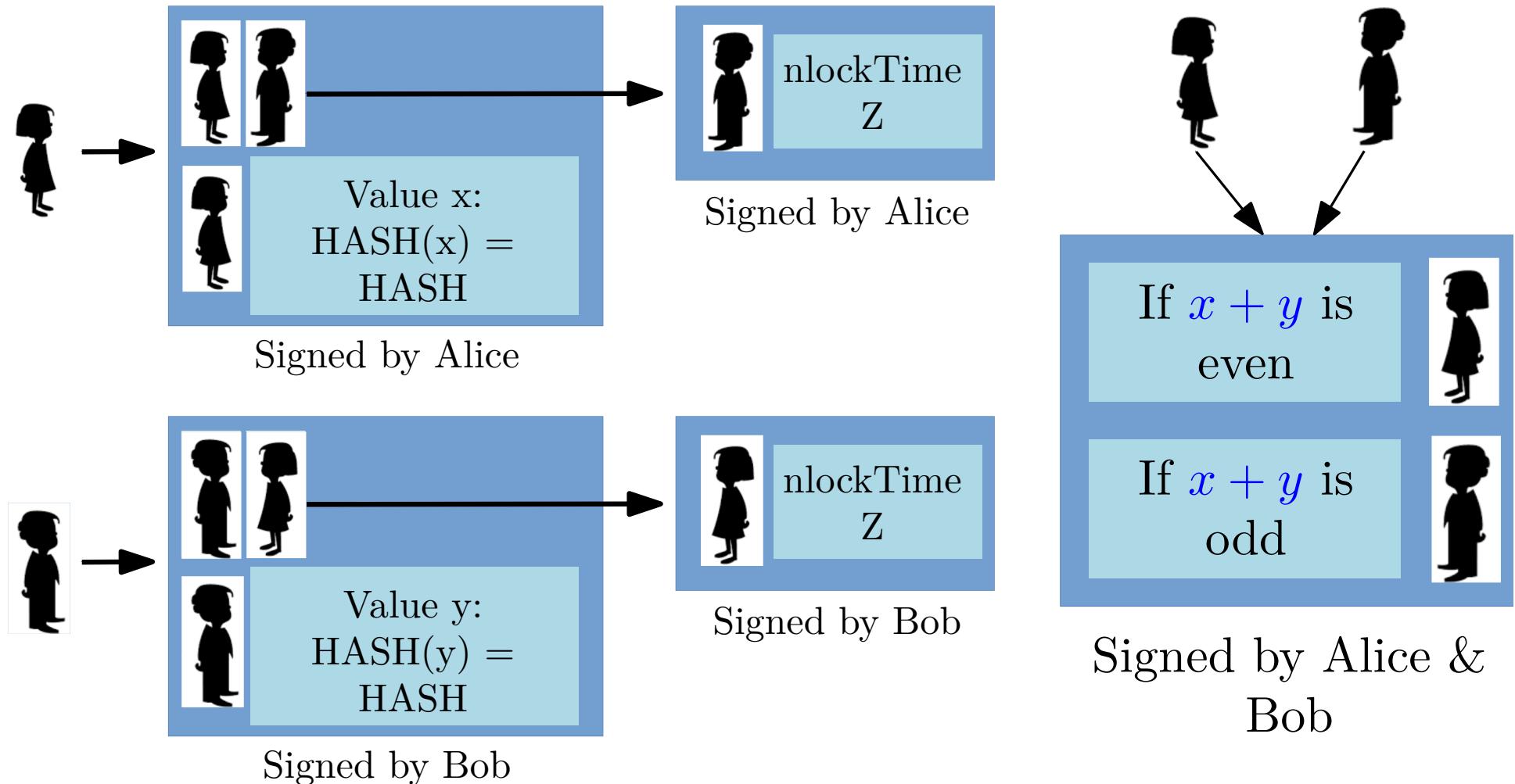
Lottery II



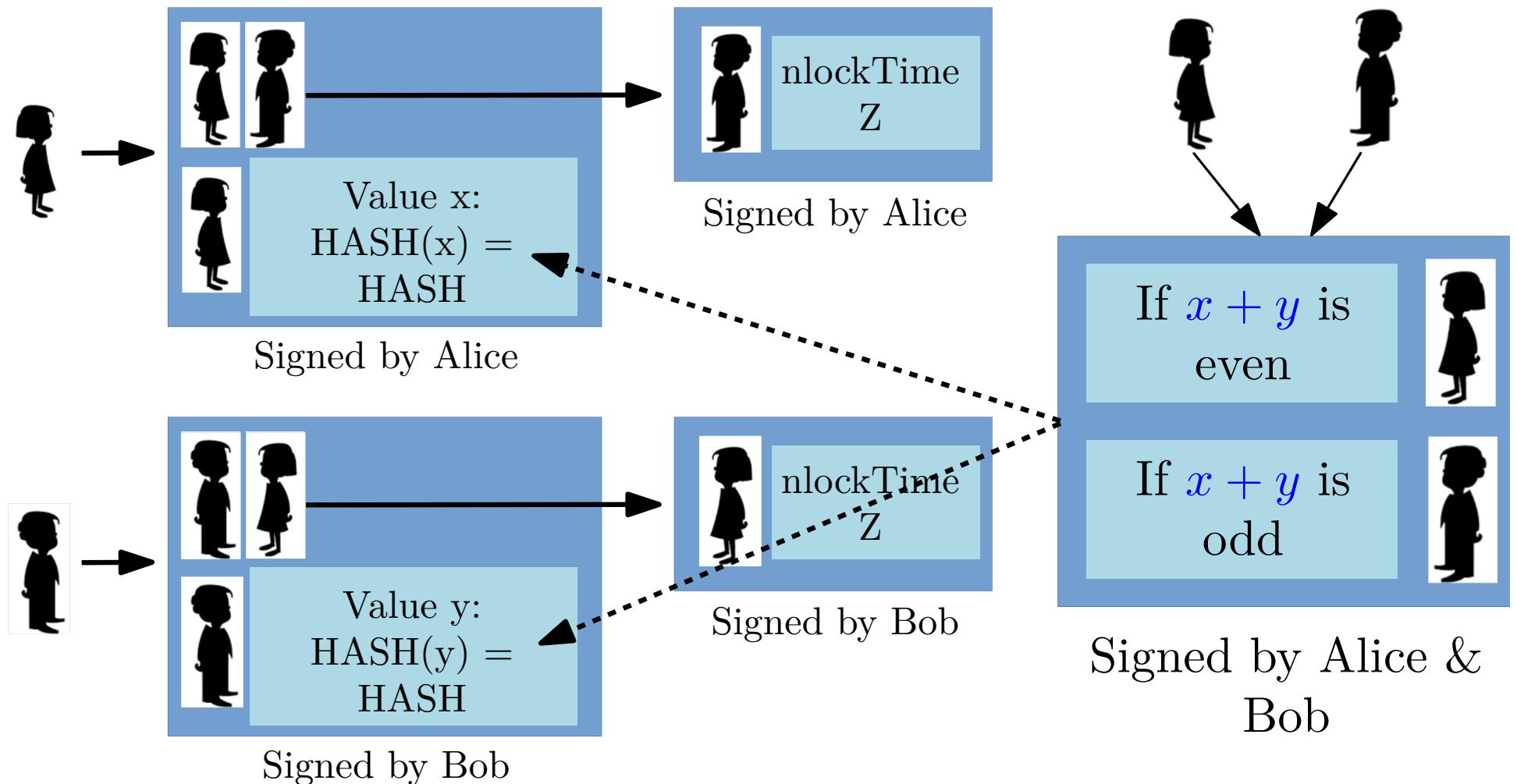
Lottery II



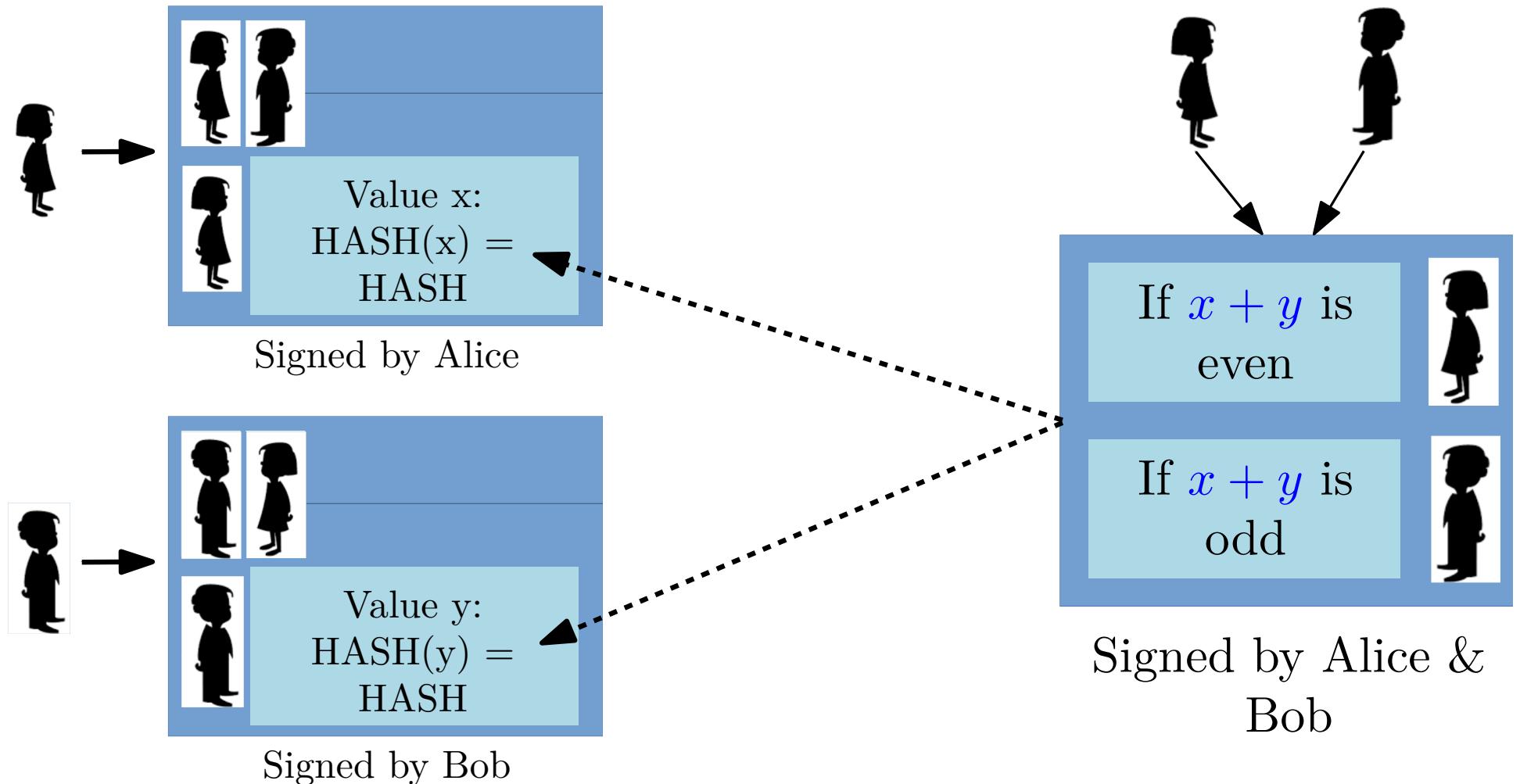
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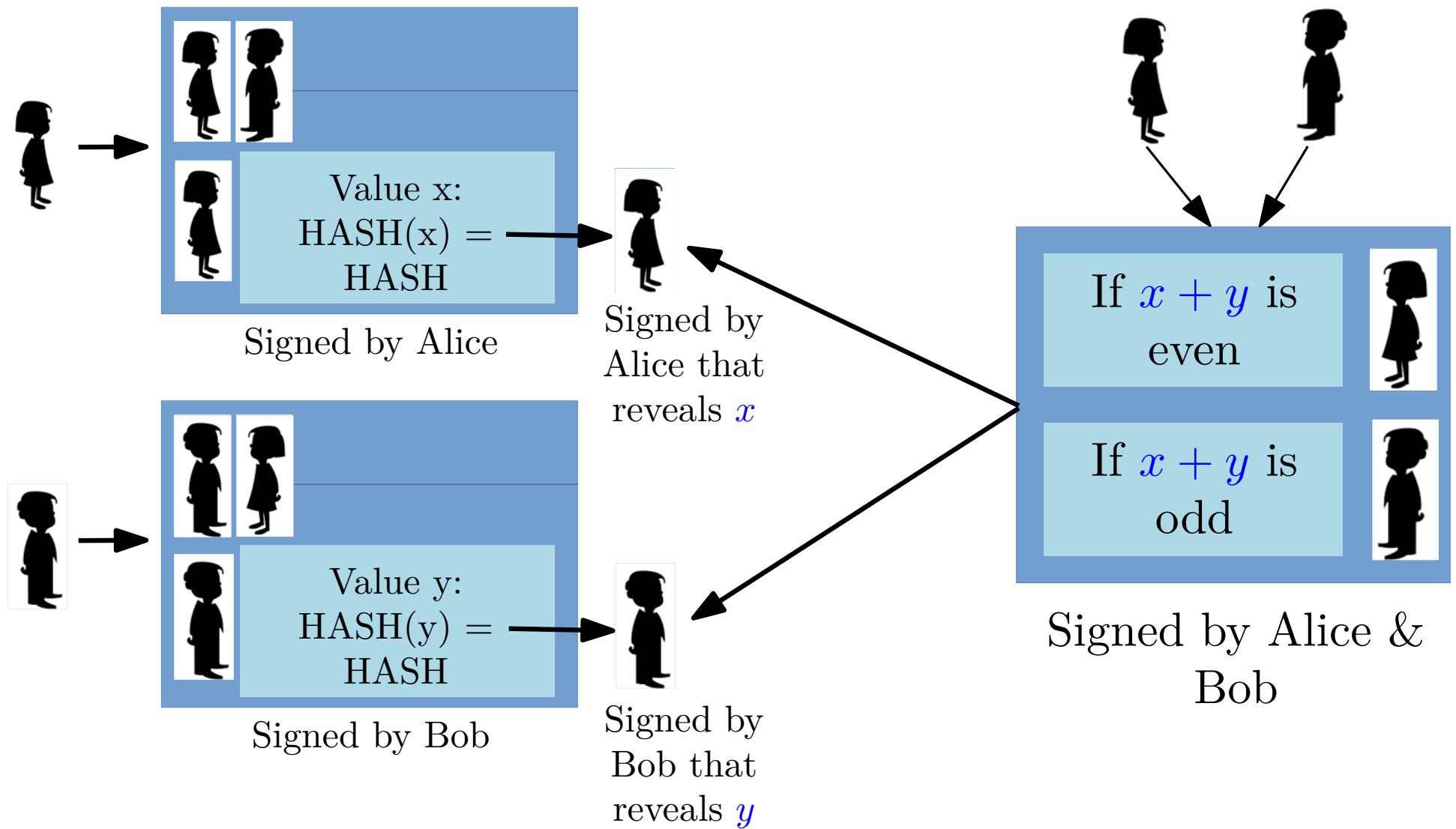
Lottery II



Lottery II



Lottery II



Lottery with n participants



Every participant has to provide a deposit to each other participant.

Hence, to bet 1 BTC, n BTC have to be *employed*.

“Secure Multiparty Computations on Bitcoin”

Lottery with n participants



Every participant has to provide a deposit to each other participant.

Hence, to bet 1 BTC, n BTC have to be *employed*.

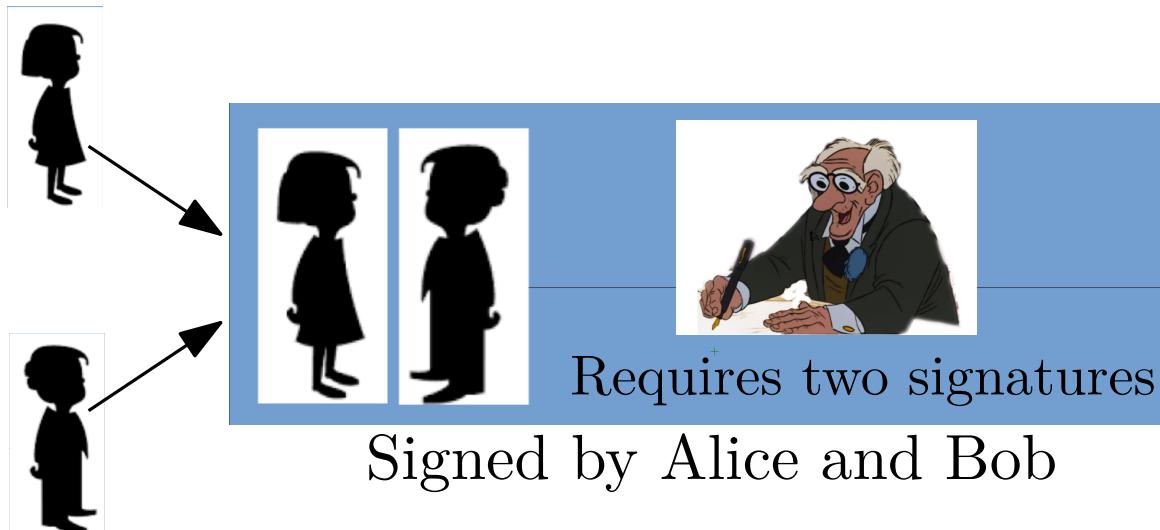
“Secure Multiparty Computations on Bitcoin”

The latter limitation has recently been overcome in
“Constant-deposit multiparty lotteries on Bitcoin”

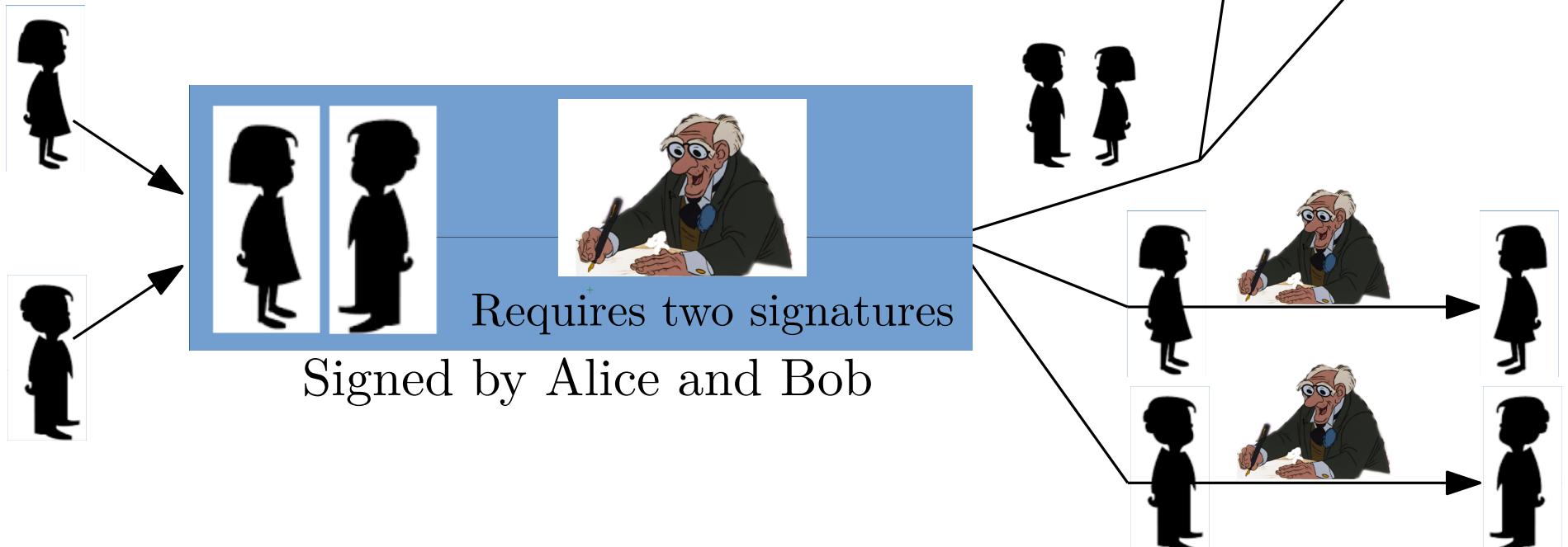
Betting on external events



Betting on external events



Betting on external events



Ethereum



ethereum

Turing-Complete Language

Ethereum



ethereum

Almost Turing-Complete Language

The execution (on behalf of the miners) of the transactions/contracts costs ETHER, proportionally to the number of instructions which are executed. When someone creates a contract, he/she also specifies how many ETHER he/she is willing to pay.

Smart Contracts



ethereum

```
DEF CONTRACT
STRING OWNER;

F(...){...}

→
KILL(){
IF (SENDER=OWNER)
SELFDESTRUCTION();
}
```

Smart Contracts



ethereum

```
DEF CONTRACT
STRING OWNER;

F(...){...}

KILL(){
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}
```

```
CONTRACT.F(VAR1)
CONTRACT.F(VAR2)
CONTRACT.F(VAR3)
```

Smart Contracts



ethereum

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DEF CONTRACT
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Transactions have to be signed with the public key

Smart Contracts



ethereum

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DEF CONTRACT
STRING OWNER;

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CONTRACT.F(VAR1)
CONTRACT.F(VAR2)
CONTRACT.F(VAR3)
```

```
CONTRACT.KILL()
```

Additional calls
to CONTRACT.F
have no effect

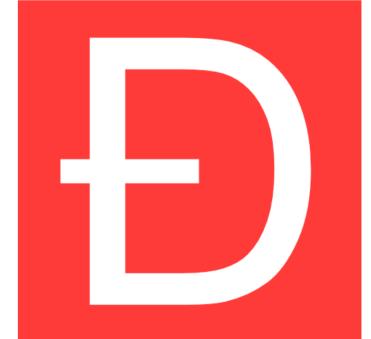
Transactions have to be
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ethereum

The DAO

A digital Decentralized
Autonomous Organization



```
DEF THEDAO
BUYSHARE(...){...}
VOTEPROJECT(...){...}
SELLSHARE(...){...}
```

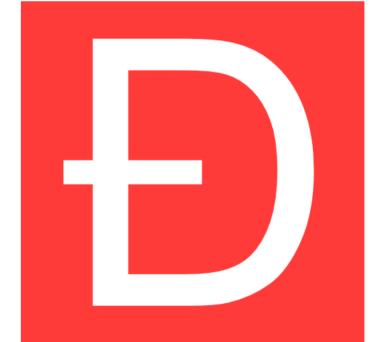




The DAO

A digital Decentralized
Autonomous Organization

ethereum



Using ethereum, it is possible
to buy shares of the DAO.

```
DEF THEDAO
BUYSHARE(...){...}
VOTEPROJECT(...){...}
SELLSHARE(...){...}
```

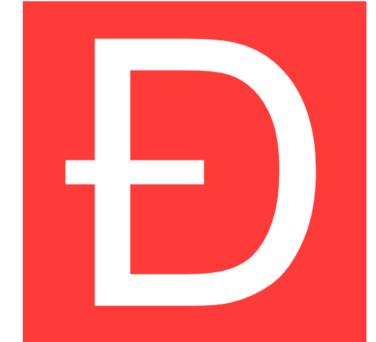




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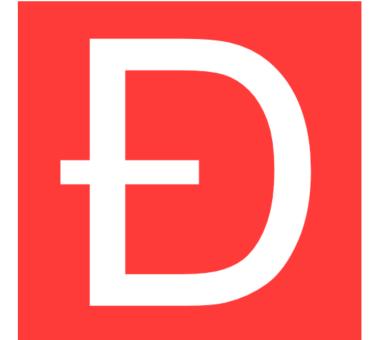
Shares of the DAO can be
used to vote which projects
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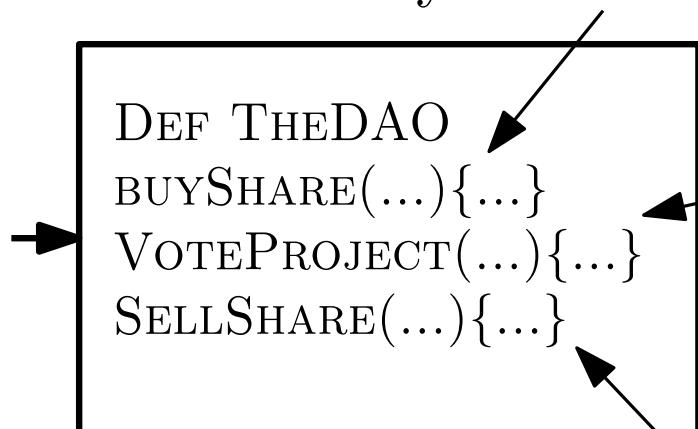
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ethereum

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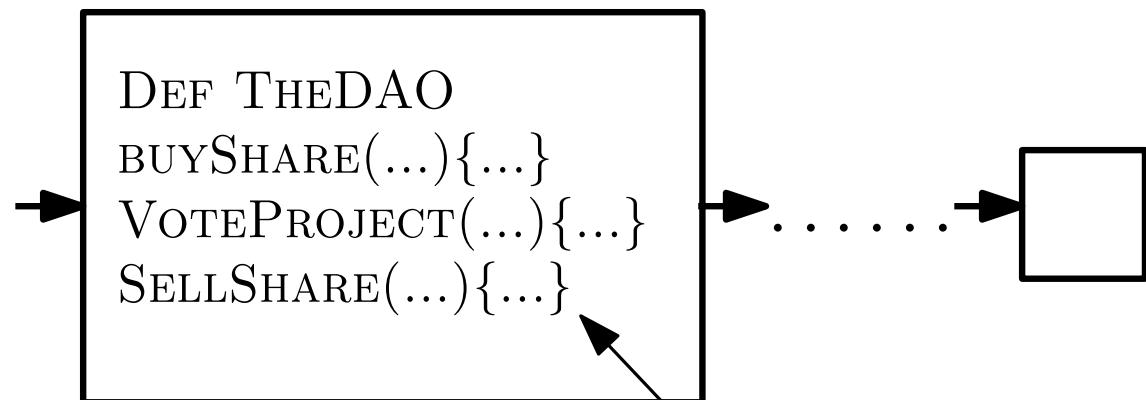
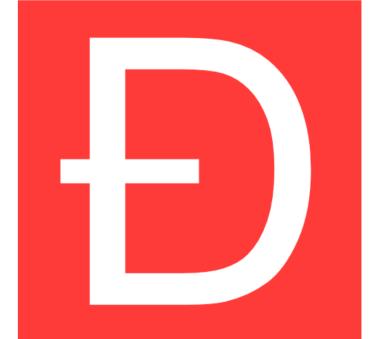
Shares can be returned in exchange for ethereum.



ethereum

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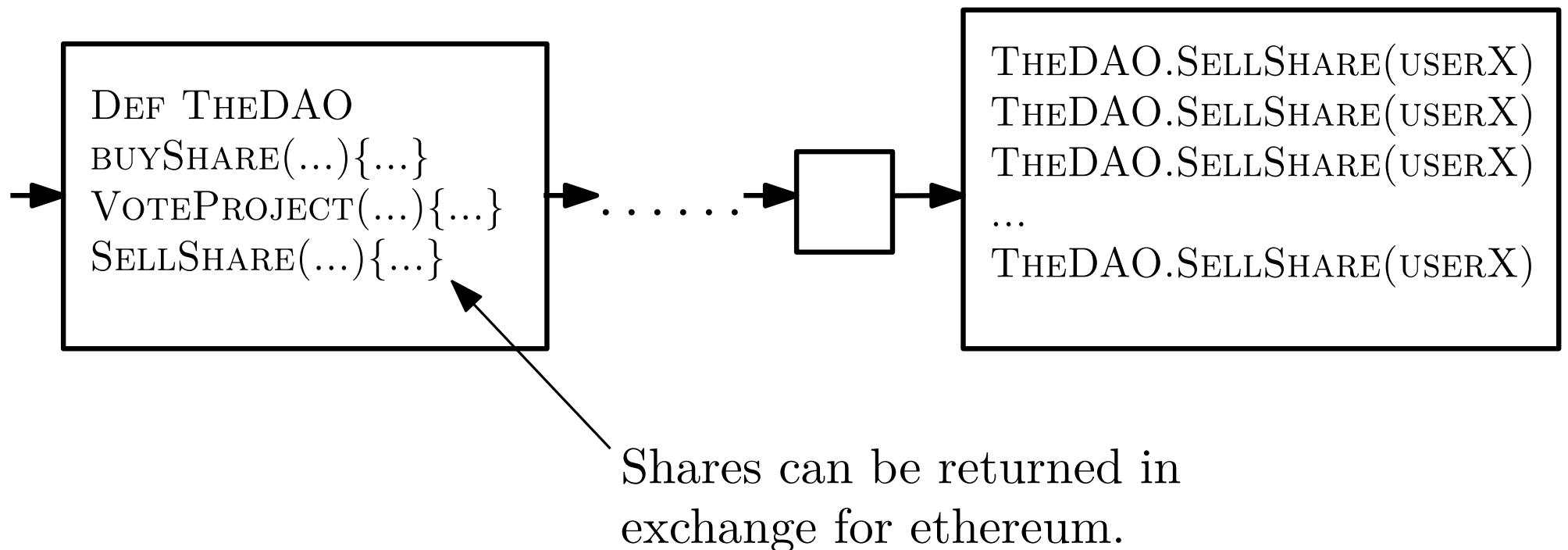
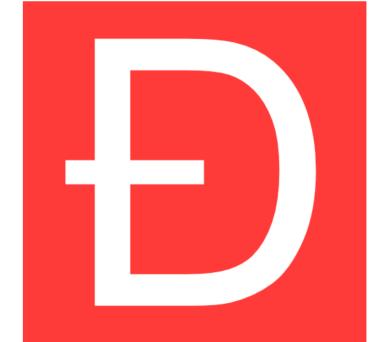
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ethereum

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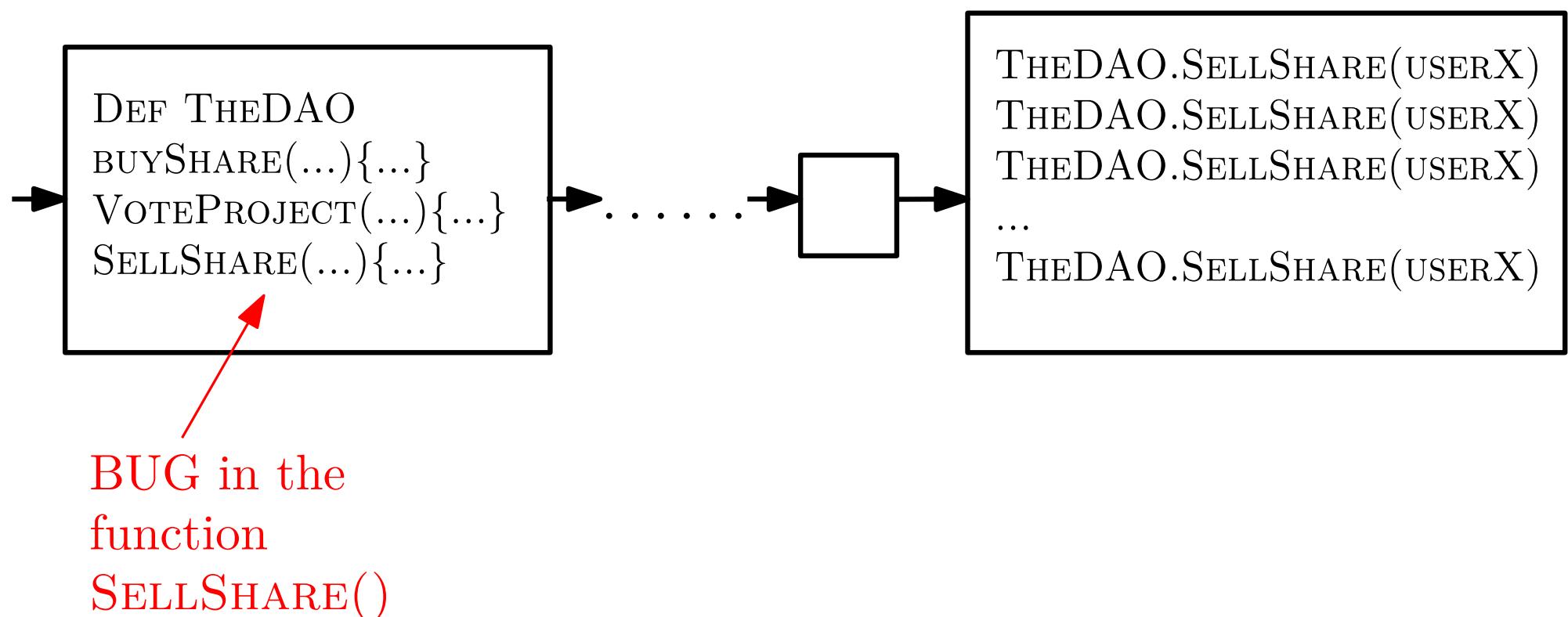
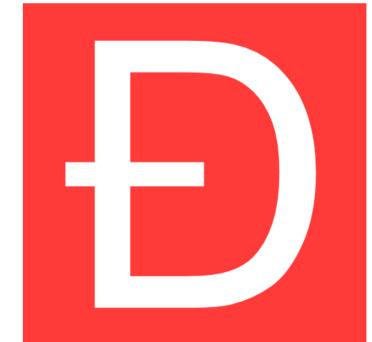




ethereum

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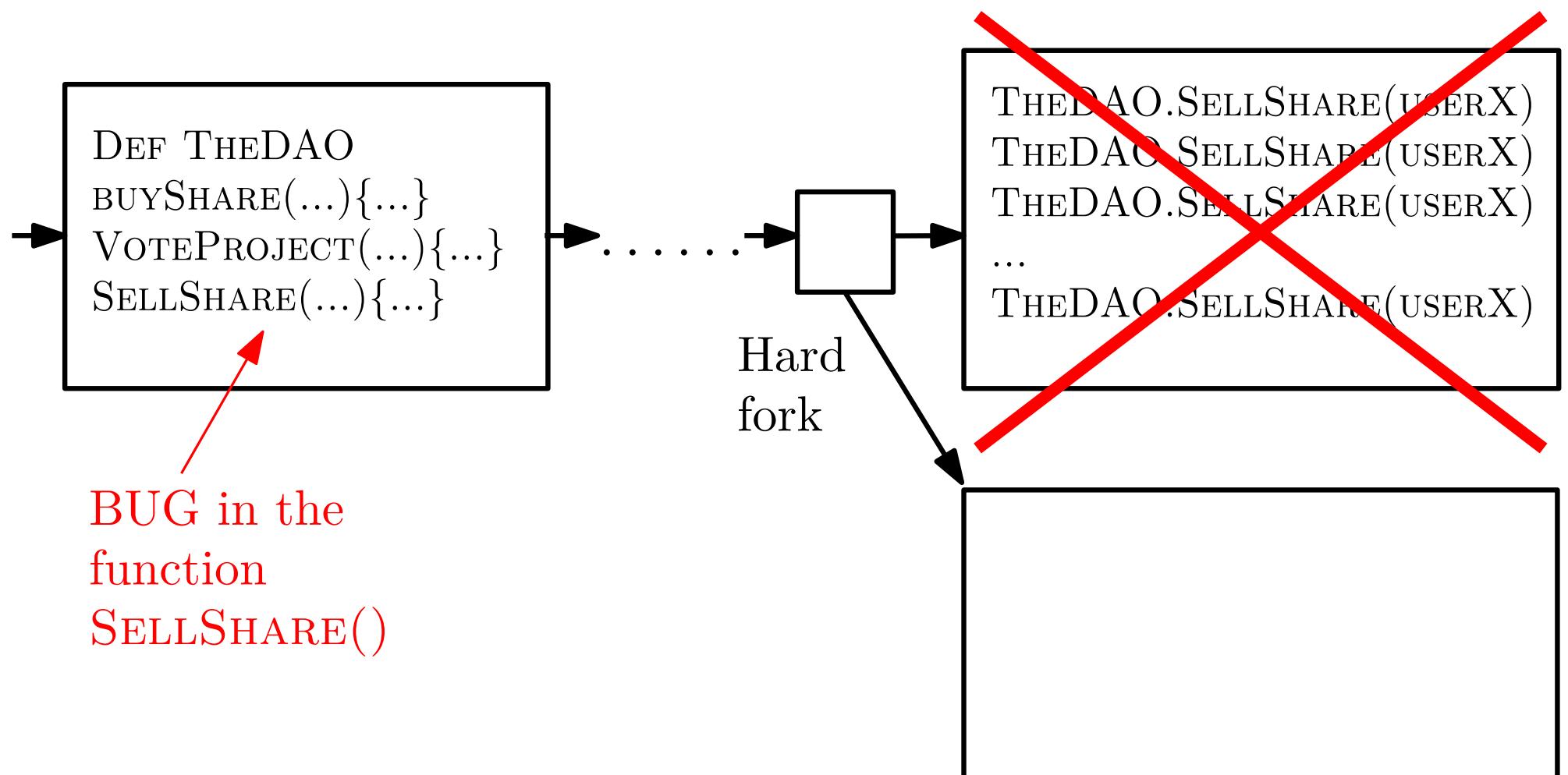
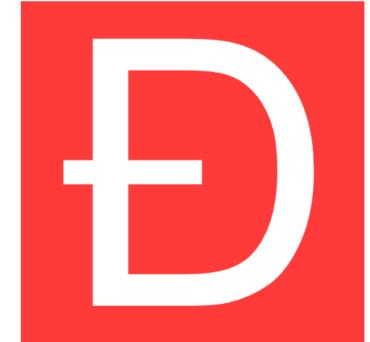




ethereum

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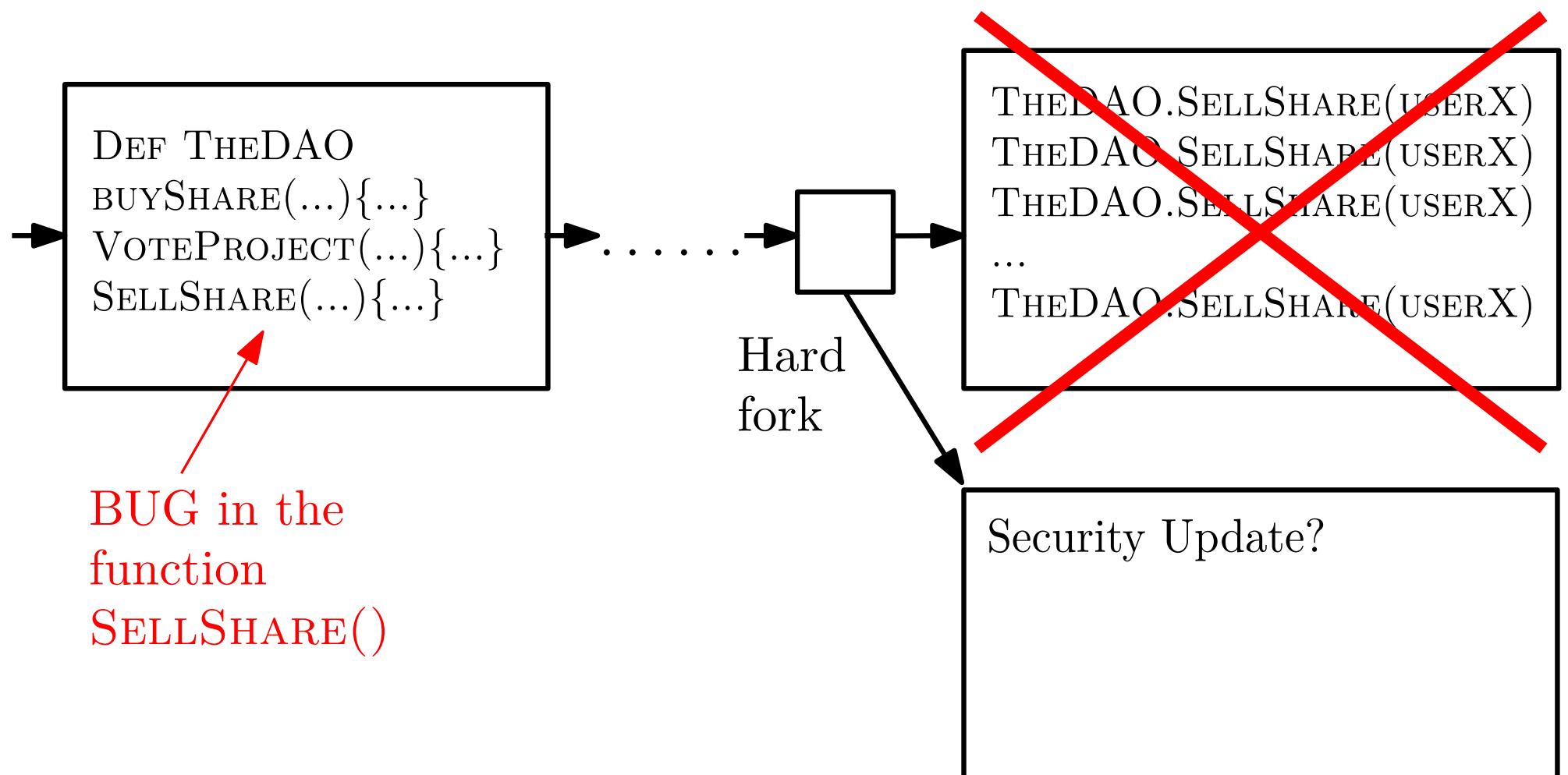
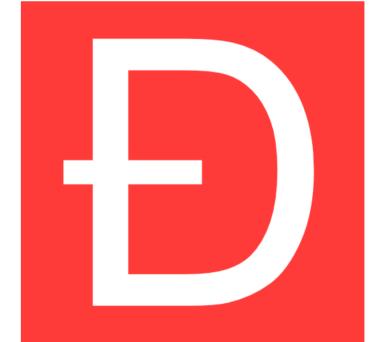




ethereum

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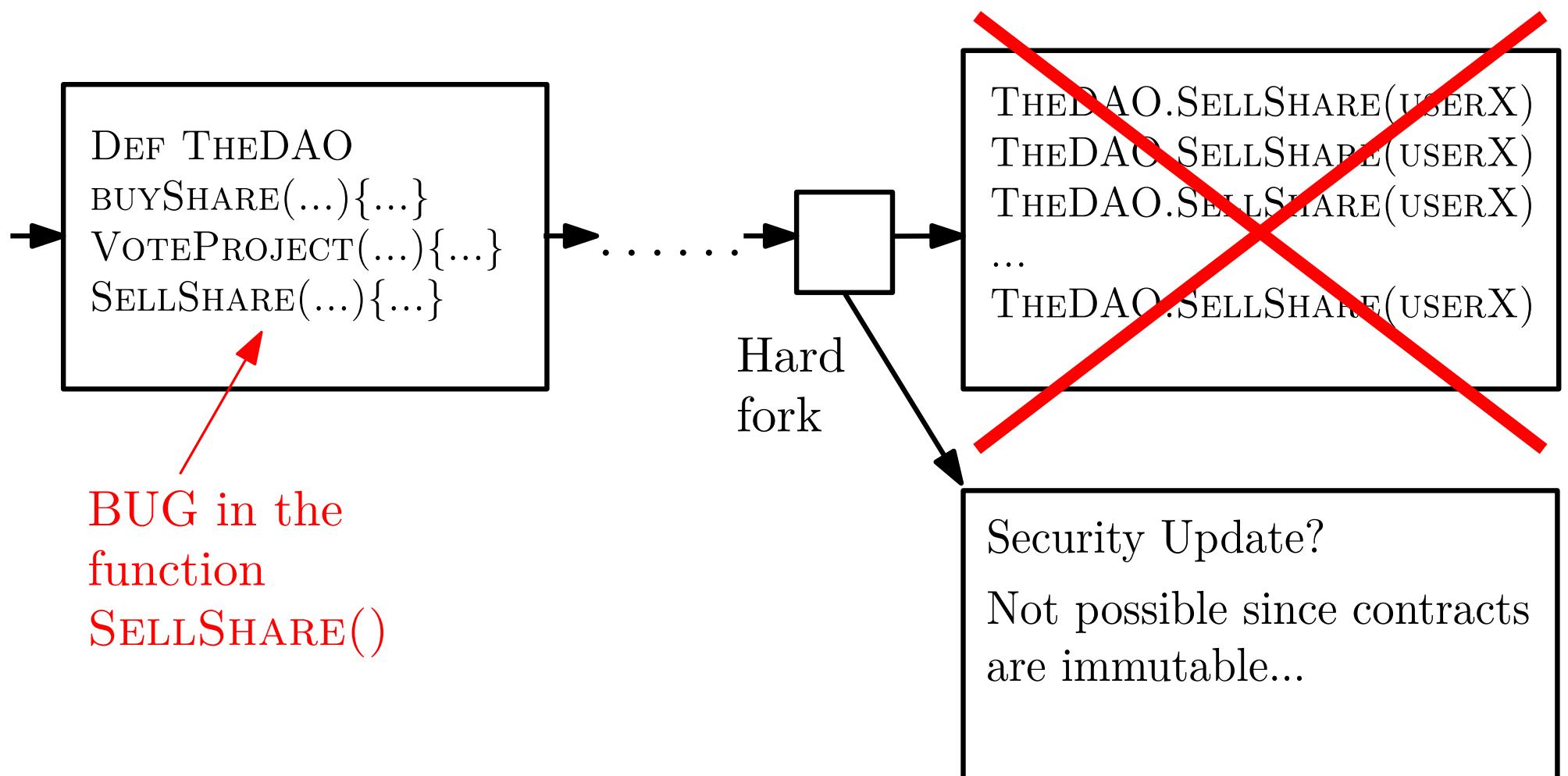
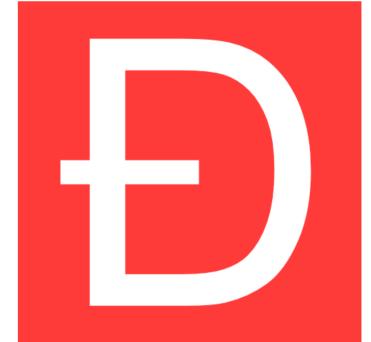




ethereum

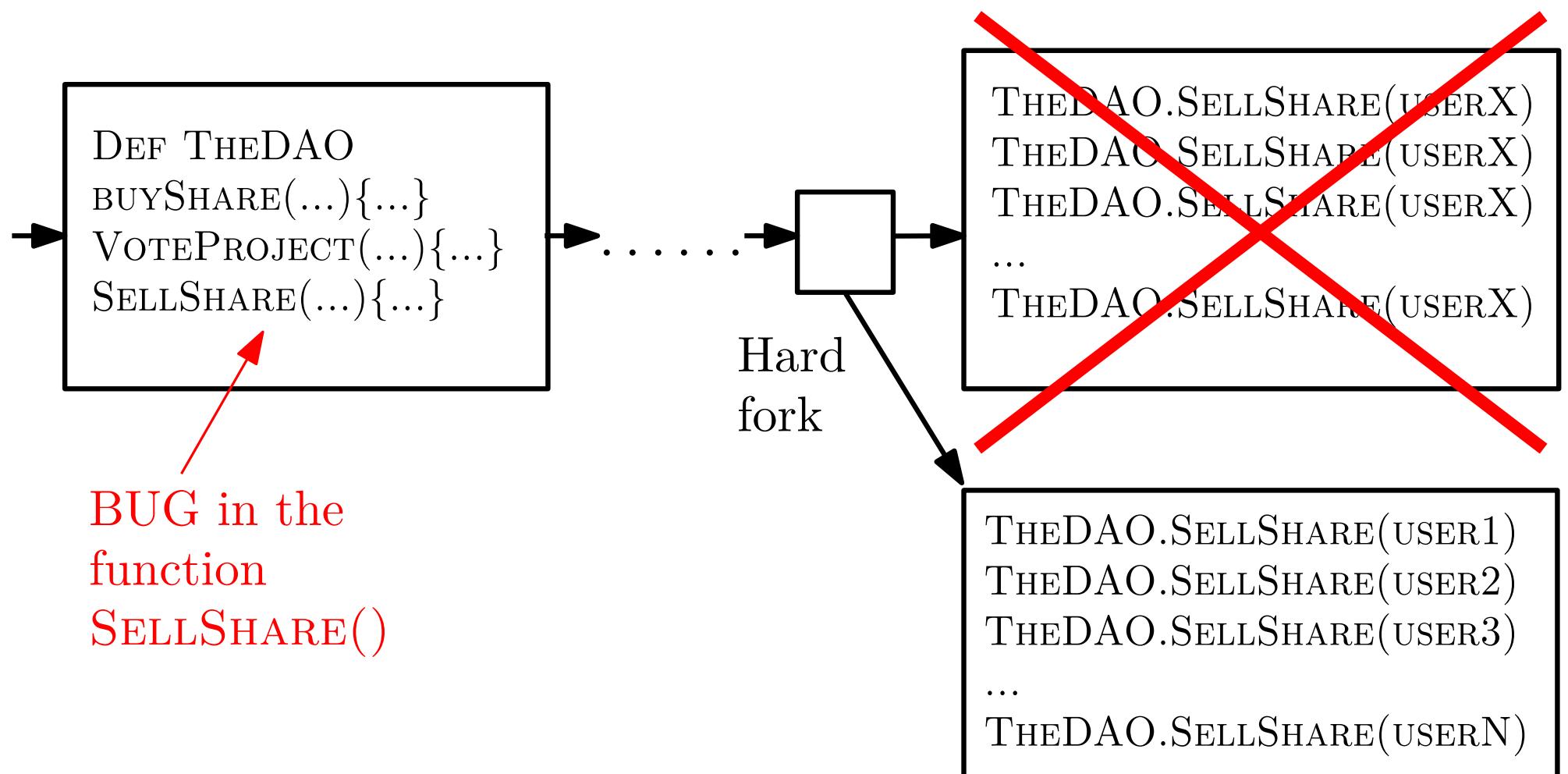
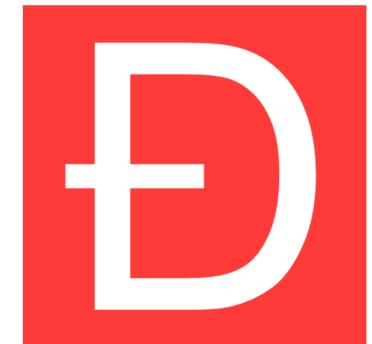
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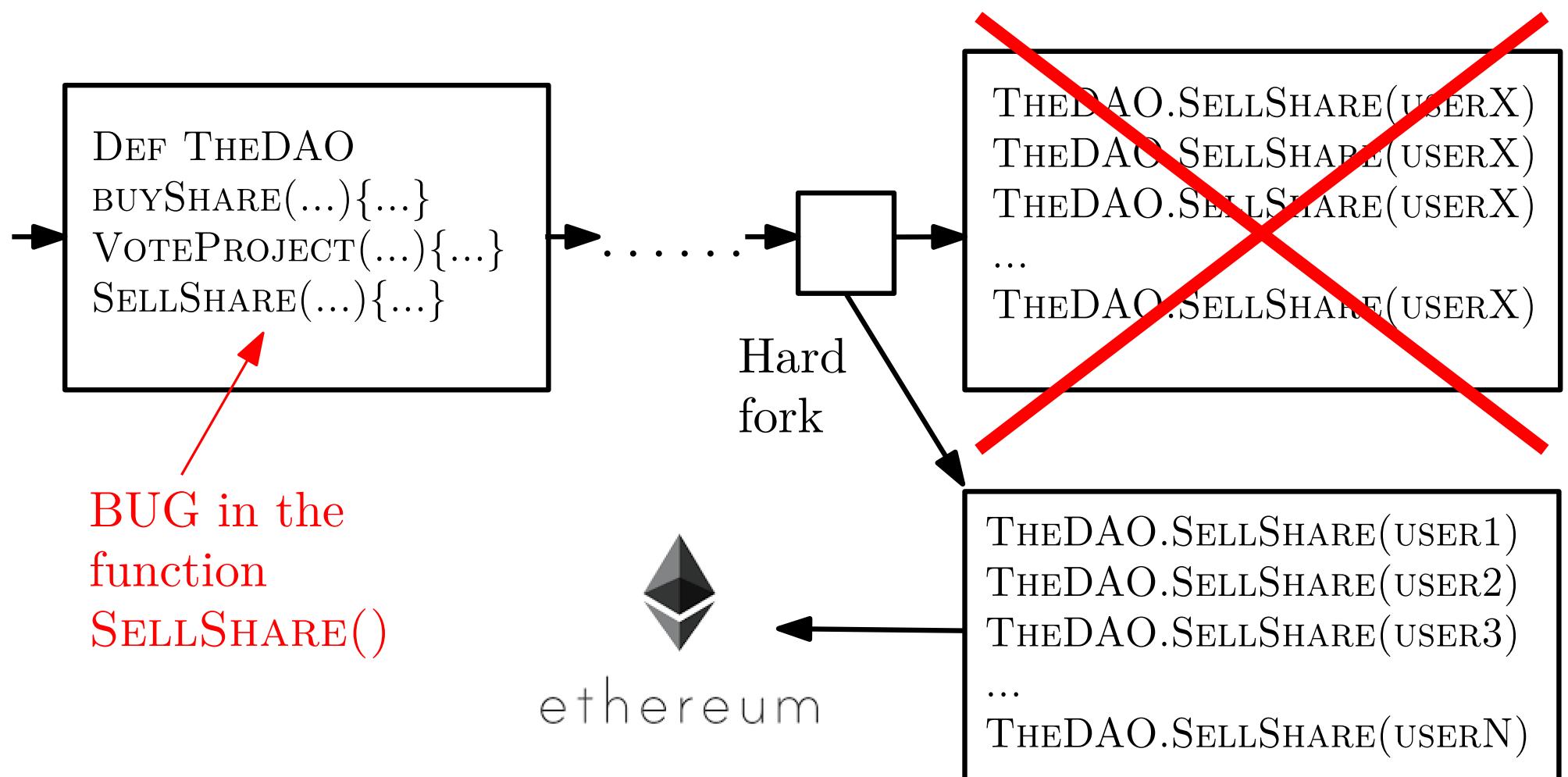
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Autonomous Organization



The DAO

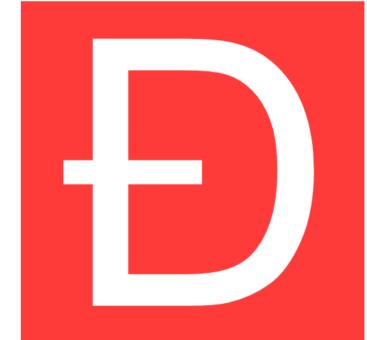
A digital Decentralized
Autonomous Organization



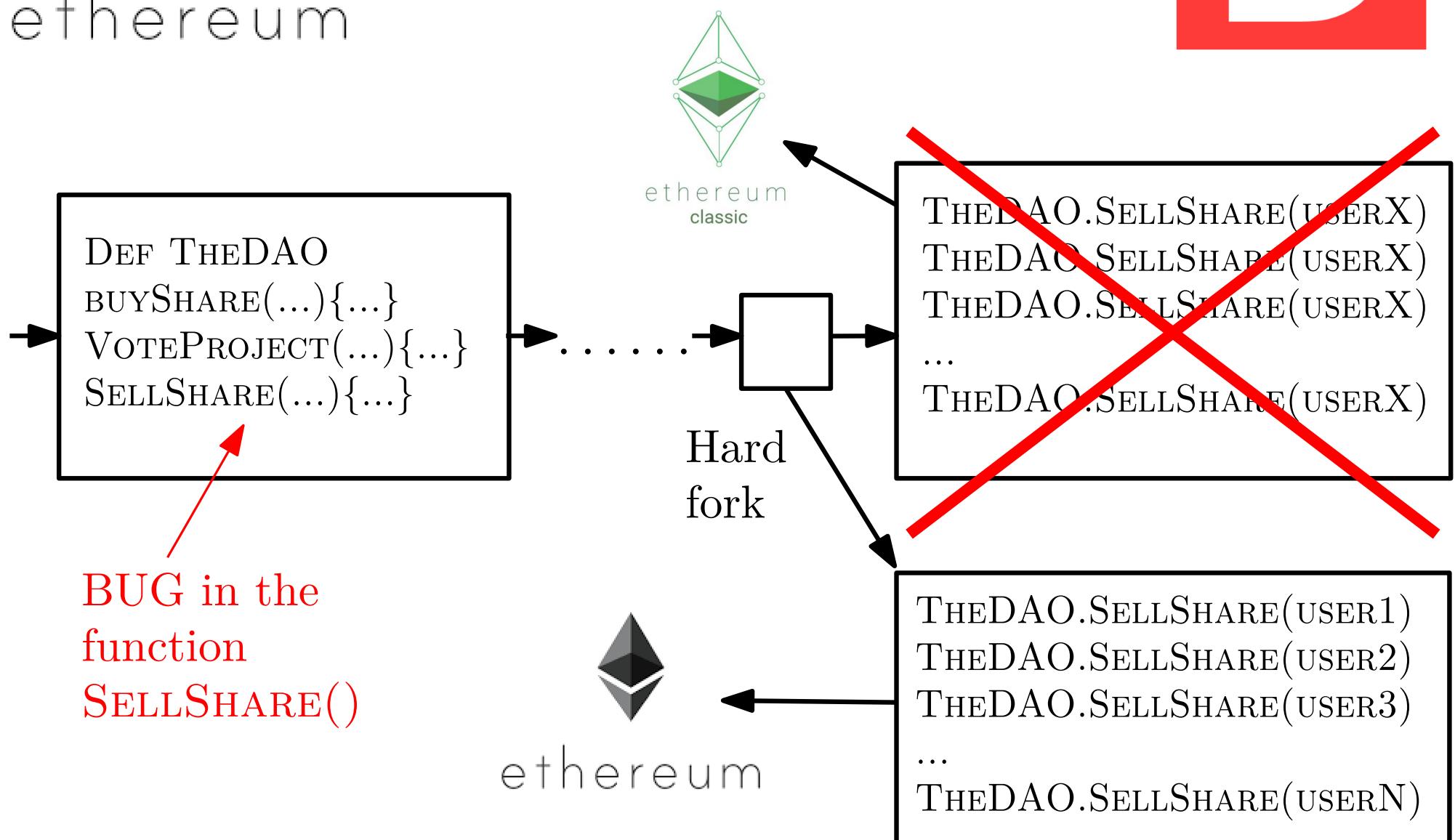


The DAO

A digital Decentralized Autonomous Organization

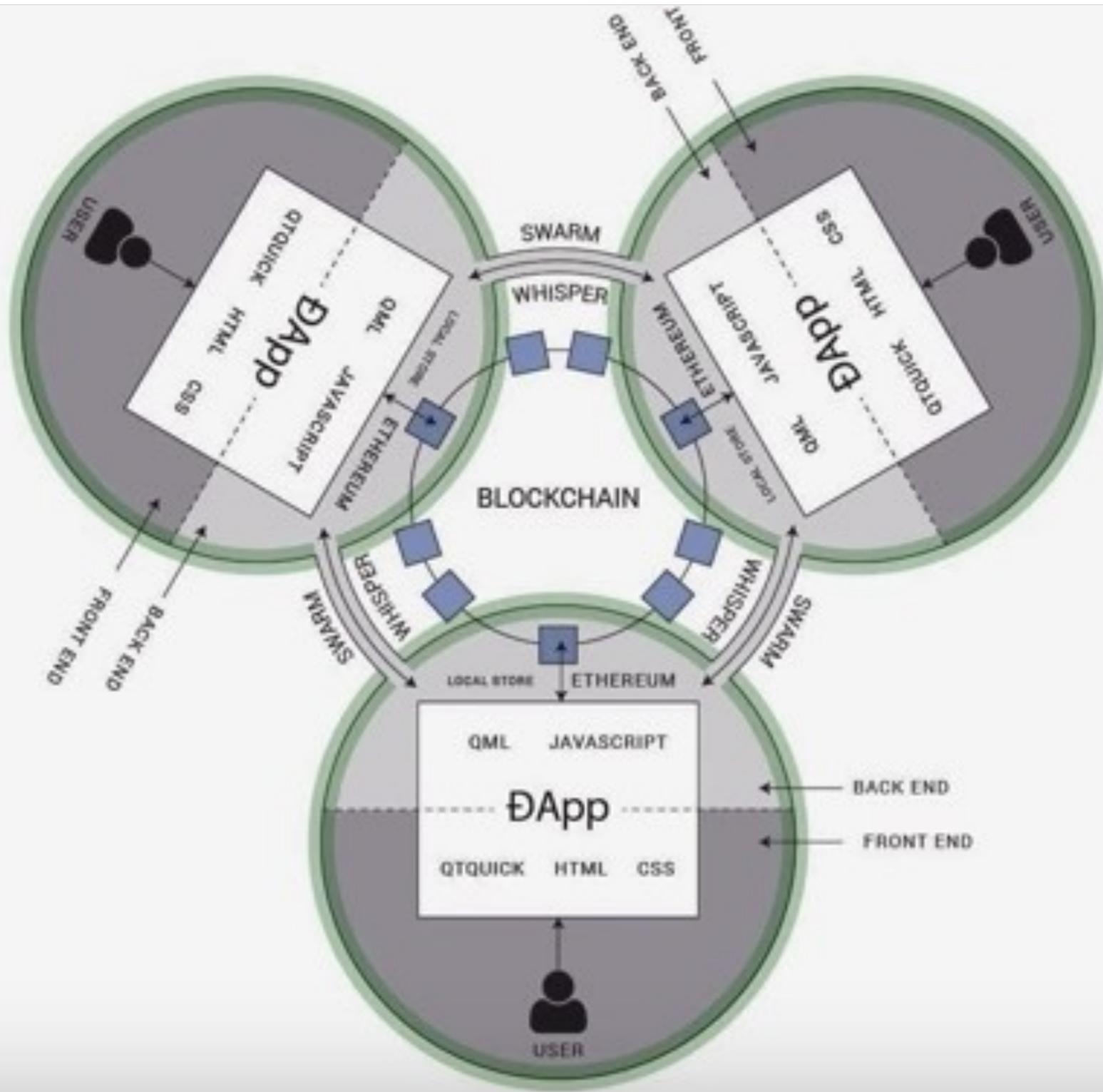


Ethereum



A Dystopic Scenario





www.stateofthedapps.com

LIVE

E
Etherization
by Vedran Kajic
Strategy Game

A
Acebusters
by Johann Barbie +1
Poker platform

B
Etherep
by Mike Shultz
Reputation by address rating

C
Clovers.network
by Billy Rennekamp
Reversi search as POW & visual asset market

G
GotCHA
by Blockchain Manic
A simple and fair game to win Ethereum



LIVE

L
Lottereeum
by Emerson Estrella
Open source lottery

D
Decentraland
by Esteban Ordano / Dario Schneidermanis / Manuel Aráoz / Yemel Jardi
A virtual world owned by creators, powered by economic opportunity

T
Toastycoin
by coin-op Logan

Outsource work to reliable strangers or earn ether by completing jobs

U
UbiTok.io
by Bonnag
An exchange platform for trading tokens on-chain

LIVE

L
Life Lottery
by FreeGeeks
100% fair lottery

B
Bounties Network
by Mark Beylin
Bounties on any task paid in tokens

G
GhostKat
by GhostKat Team
An experimental streaming service that doesn't use a server

L
Lotto
by DeviateFish
Simple, provably-fair, secure lottery

S
Simple Vote
by Julian Duque
Voting platform



LIVE

LIVE

LIVE

PROTOTYPE

DEMO

Thank You!