

# Blockchain and Applications

---

## Chapter 1

---

What is a blockchain ?

## Clement Germanicus

---



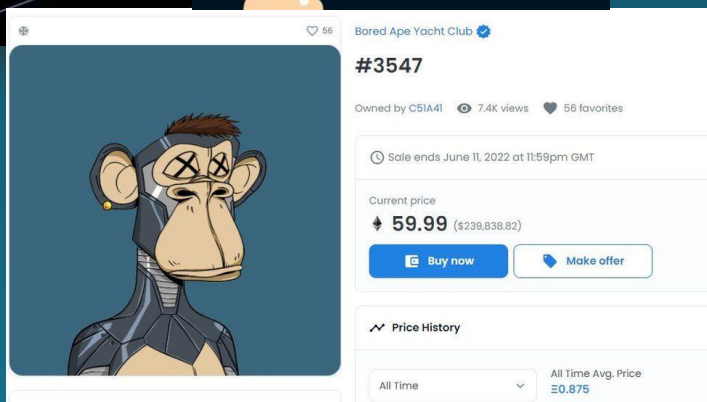
2017

Co-founder

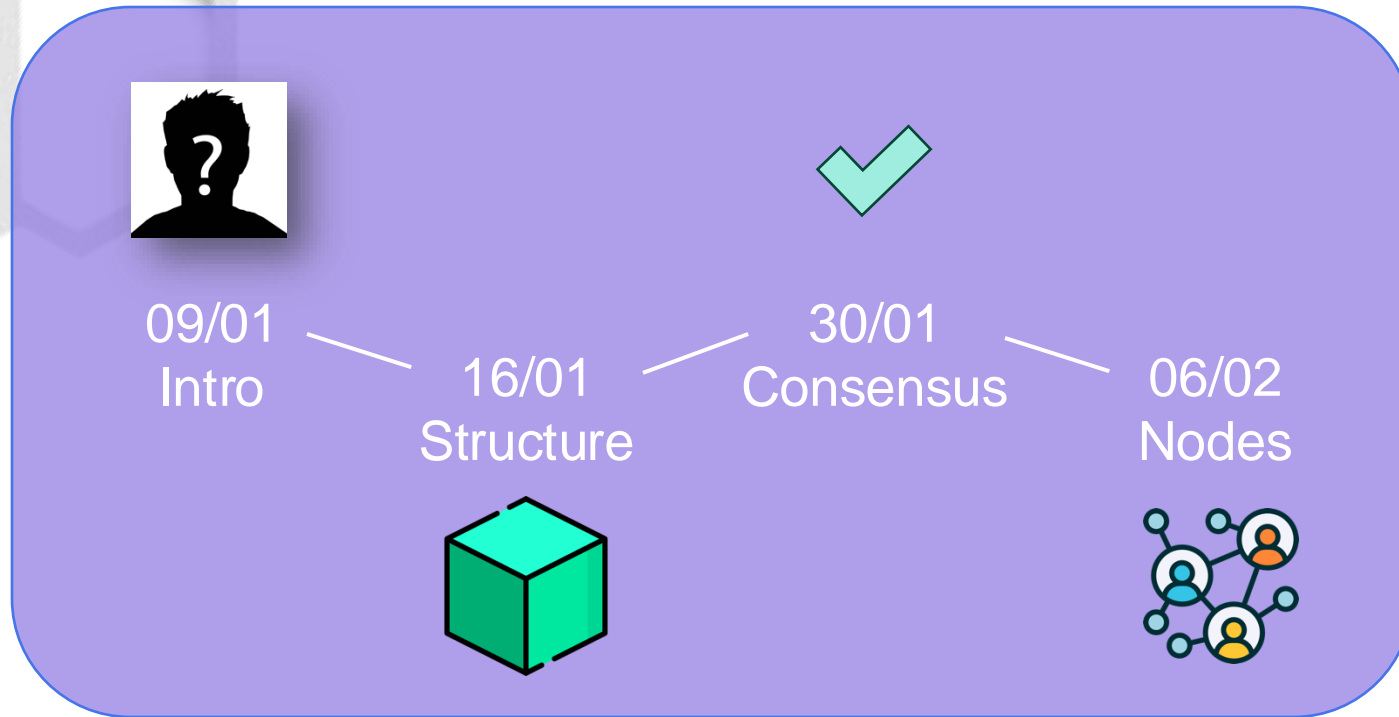


2020

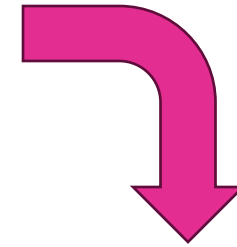
# What you get/don't get in this module



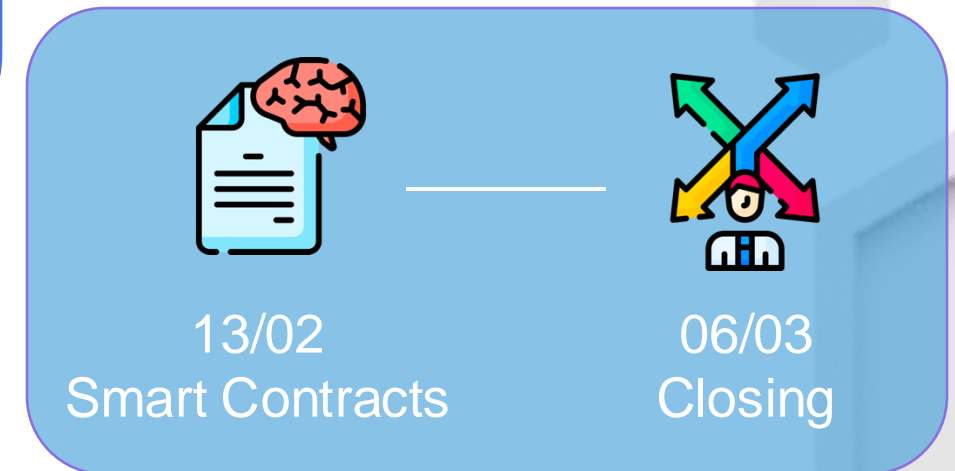
# Module schedule



Blockchains



DApps



# Session and evaluation mechanisms

## Every session (4h)

50% (2h) Lecture with interactive quiz  
+  
50% (2h) Coding assignment



## Before next session

Assignment submission for grading

30% of final grade

## Dapp project

Create a decentralized app

20%

## Final exam

QCM

50%

# Session and evaluation mechanisms

## Every session (4h)

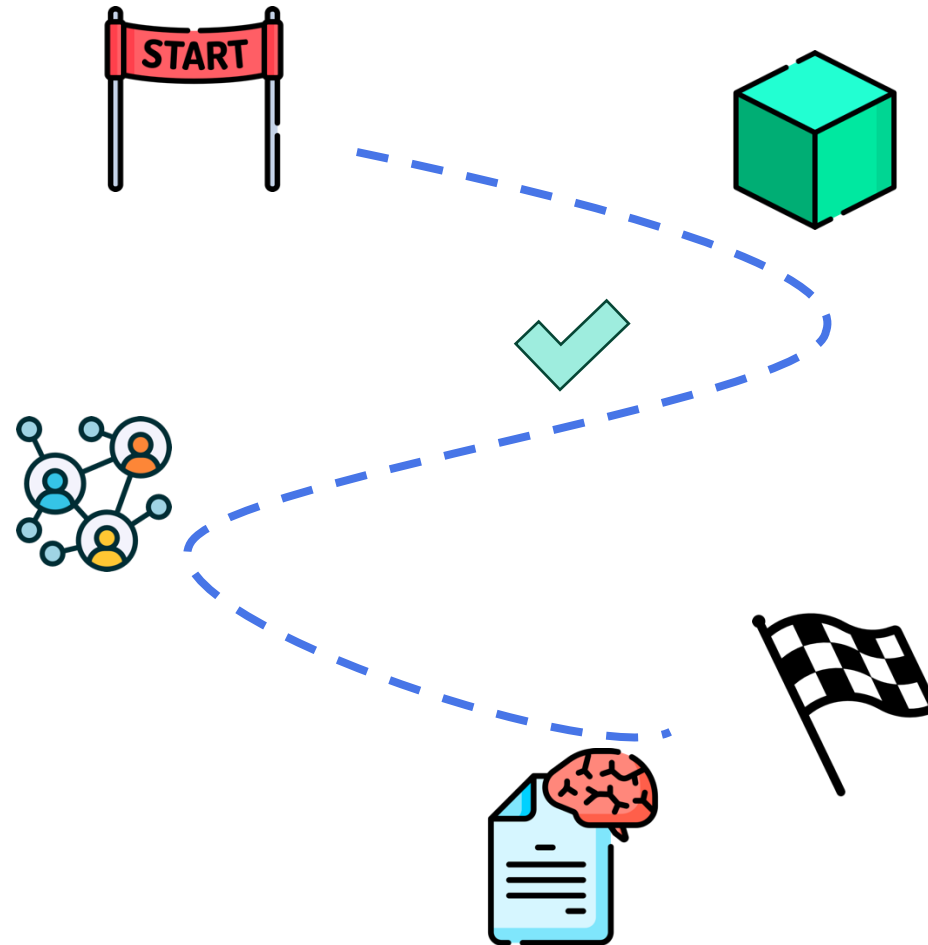
50% (2h) Lecture with interactive quiz  
+  
50% (2h) Coding assignment



## Before next session

Assignment submission for grading

30% of final grade



# Session and evaluation mechanisms

## Every session (4h)

50% (2h) Lecture with interactive quiz  
+  
50% (2h) Coding assignment

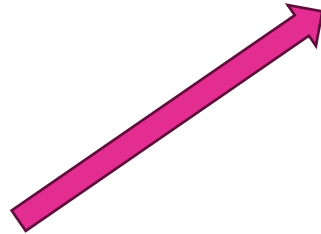


## Before next session

Assignment submission for grading

30% of final grade

You will be graded using a  
hidden notebook



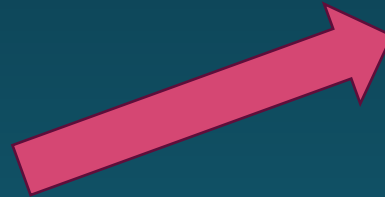
# Rules of this module

- **Late arrivals**
  - 5 min ok
  - After 5 min : you wait until the break (after 2h)
- **Coding assignments**
  - Python ONLY
  - Submit your whole “Assignments” folder as a zip
  - It's ok to help others, but copying code will be granted a 0 : your code will be analyzed by an algorithm
  - ChatGPT is allowed but if I can detect it, you'll get 0
  - Better give me an unfinished work than a cheated one
- **Contact me!**
  - By email : [clement.germanicus@ext.junia.com](mailto:clement.germanicus@ext.junia.com)
  - On Teams

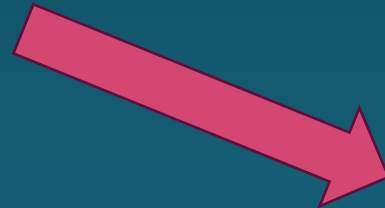


When was blockchain born ?

## David Chaum — 1982



Electronic cash



Paying anonymously

## David Chaum — 1982



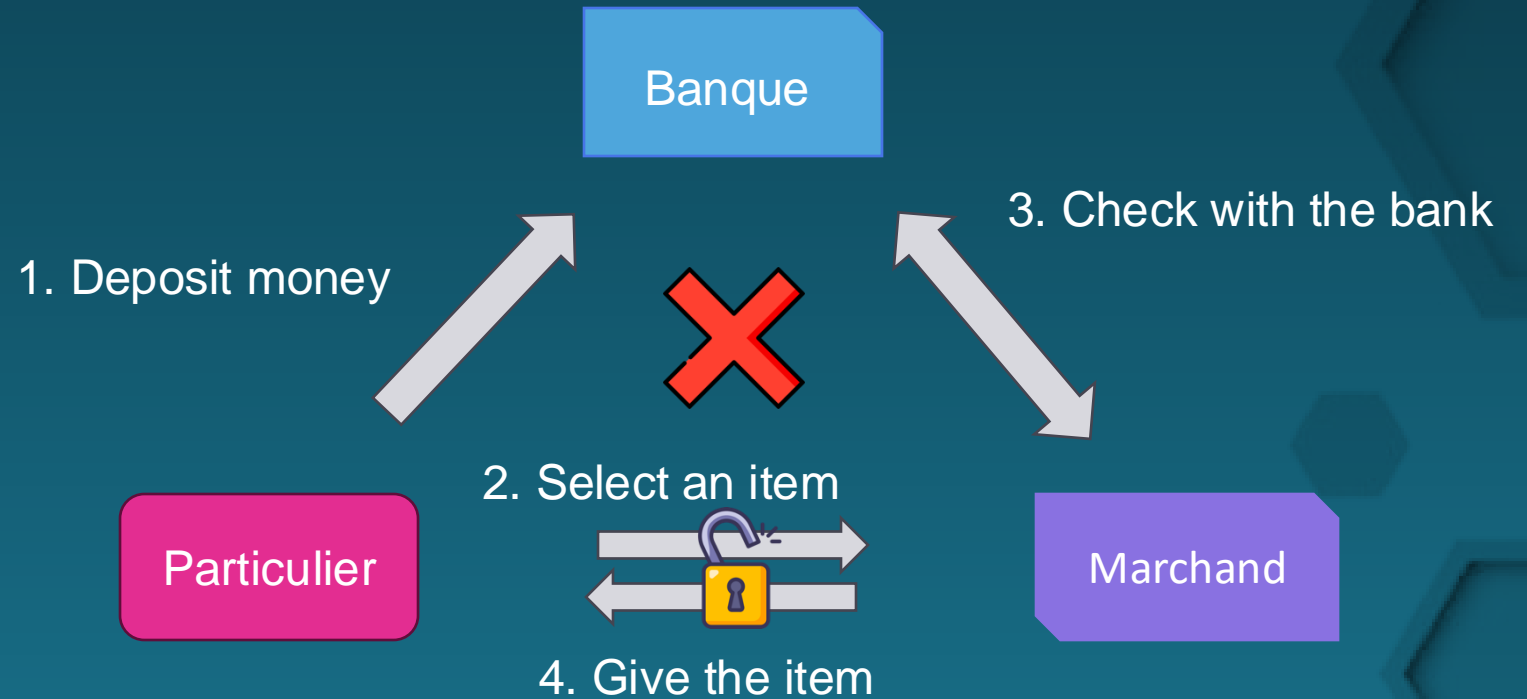
1982 — “Computer Systems Established, Maintained, and Trusted by Mutually Suspicious Groups”



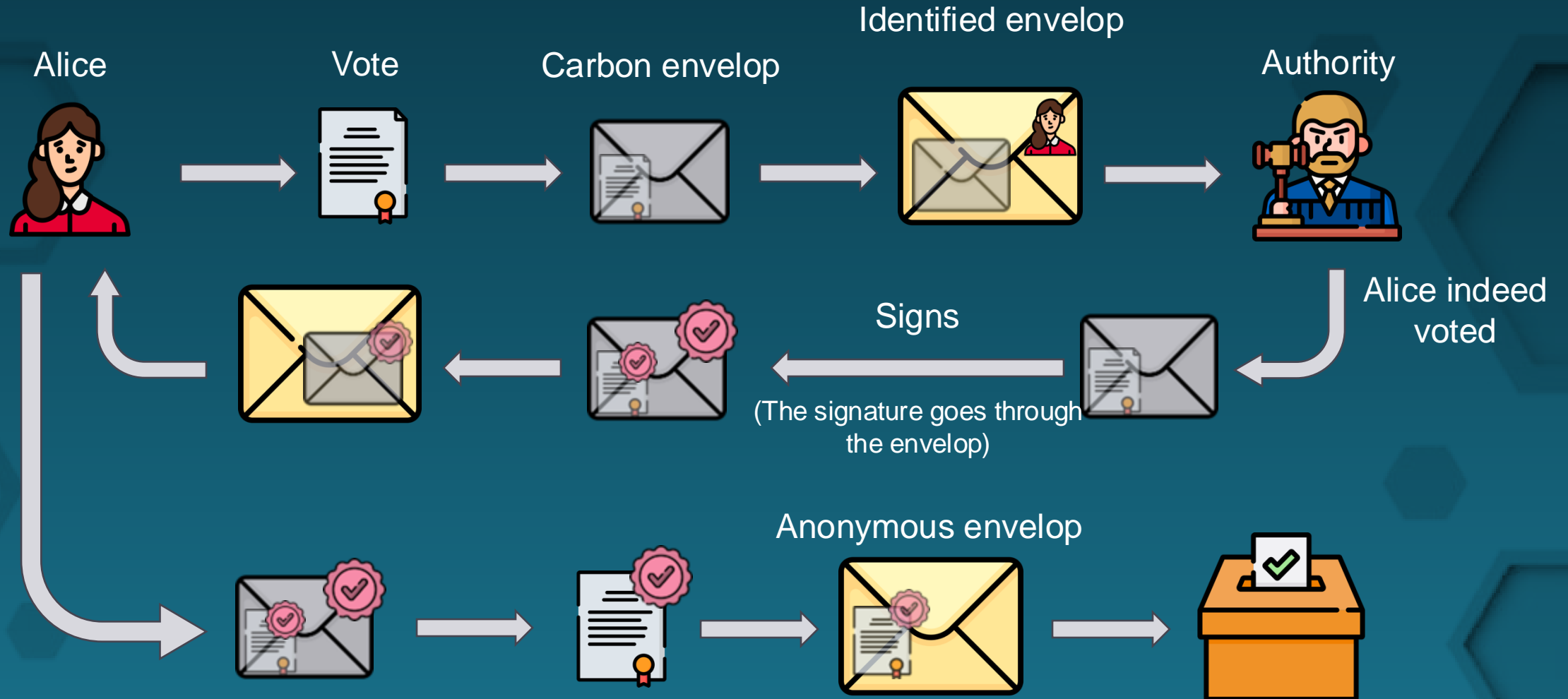
# David Chaum — 1982



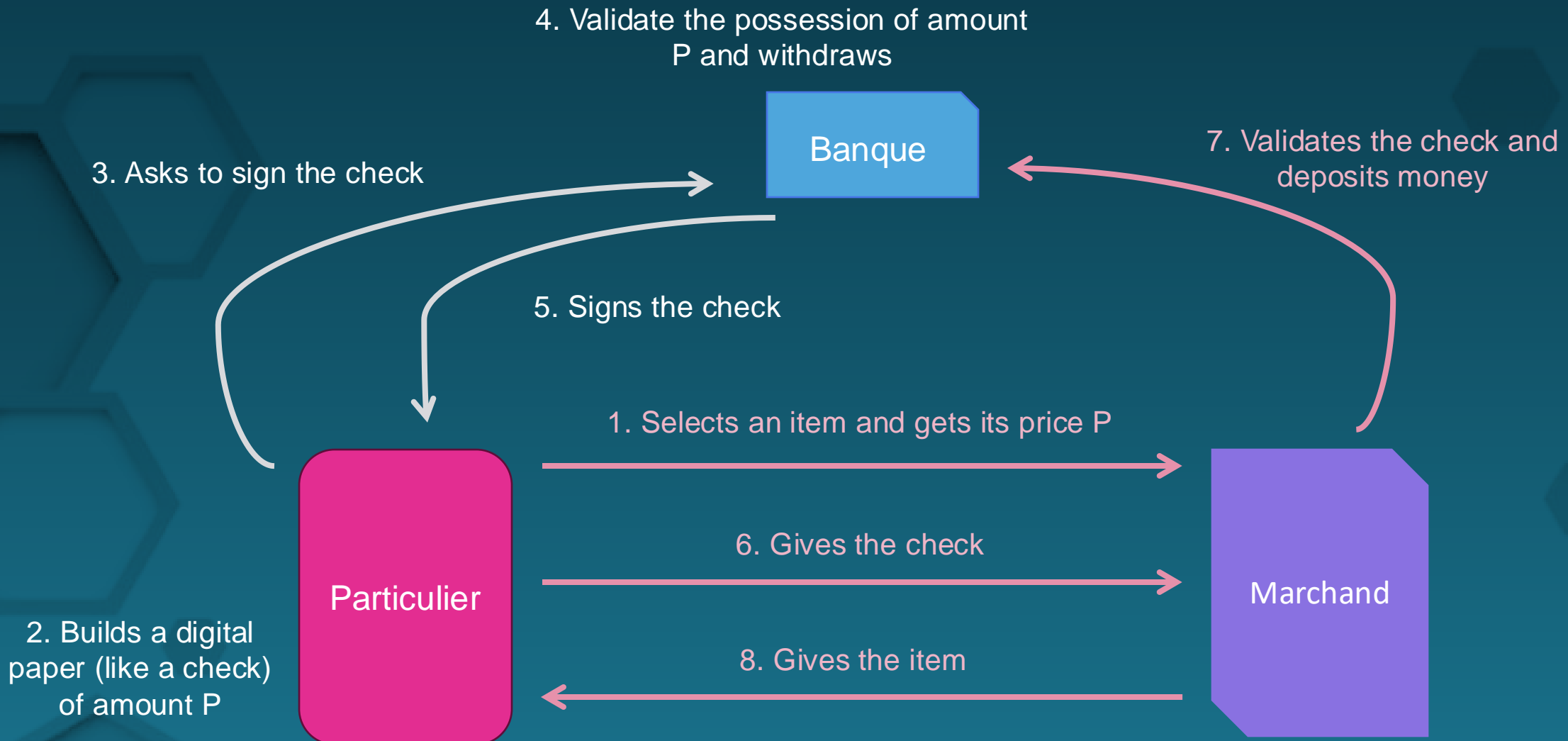
## 1982 — Blind signatures



# Blind Signatures — 1982



# Blind Signatures — 1982



# David Chaum — 1982



## 1989 — Creates DigiCash

- Software that allows one to withdraw an exact amount of money for a transaction using a digital equivalent of a check
- Implements the blind signature protocol
- Uses “Cyberbucks”
- Partnership with The Mark Twain Bank (Missouri), Deutsche Bank (Allemagne), Crédit Suisse, +3 others



# David Chaum — 1982

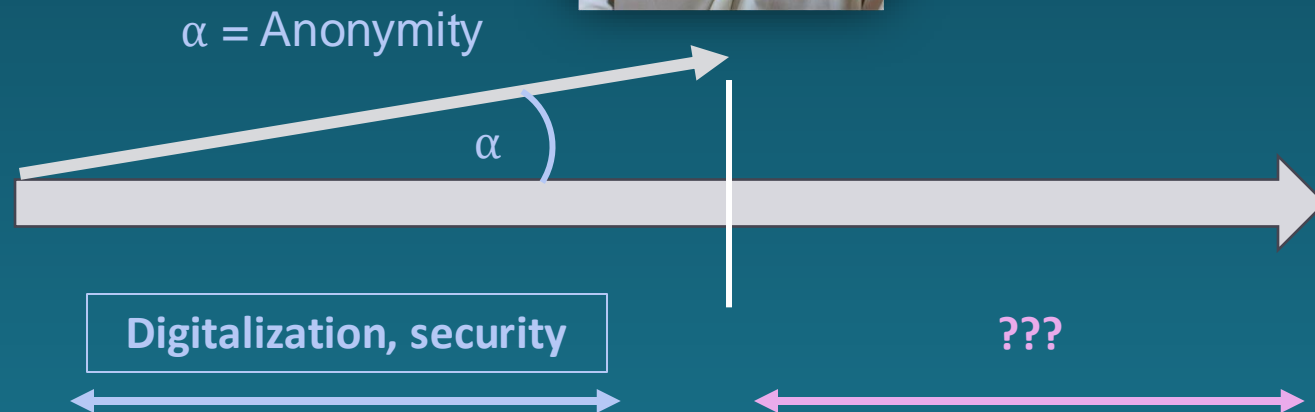


## 1998 — Bankruptcy !

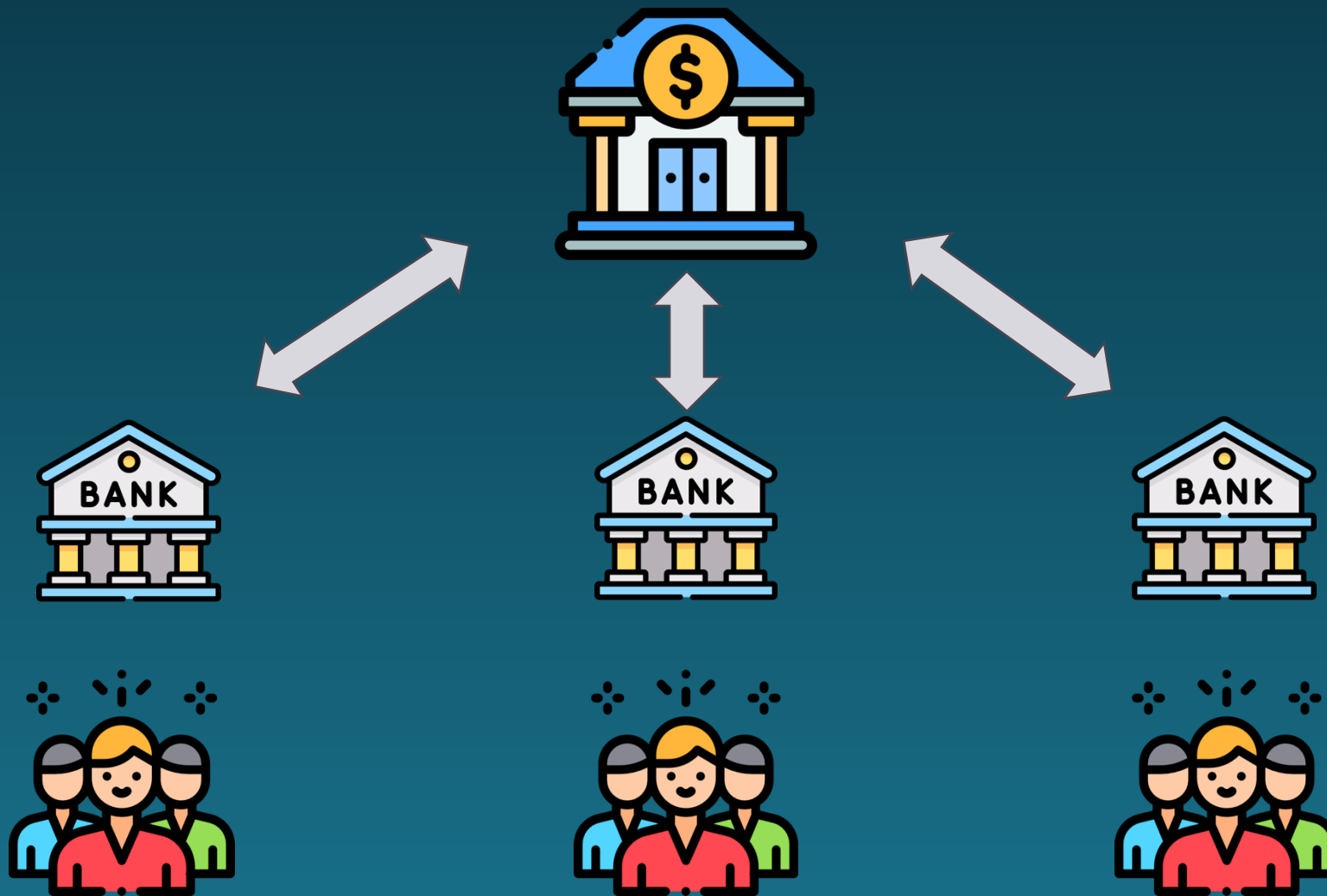
- Has known great success, but huge lack of business model
- Paypal is better
- Some people said Chaum's paranoid behaviour made him refuse important partnerships
- Chaum claims it is an issue of chicken/egg : DigiCash needs merchants to operate, but merchants won't use it if they have no users



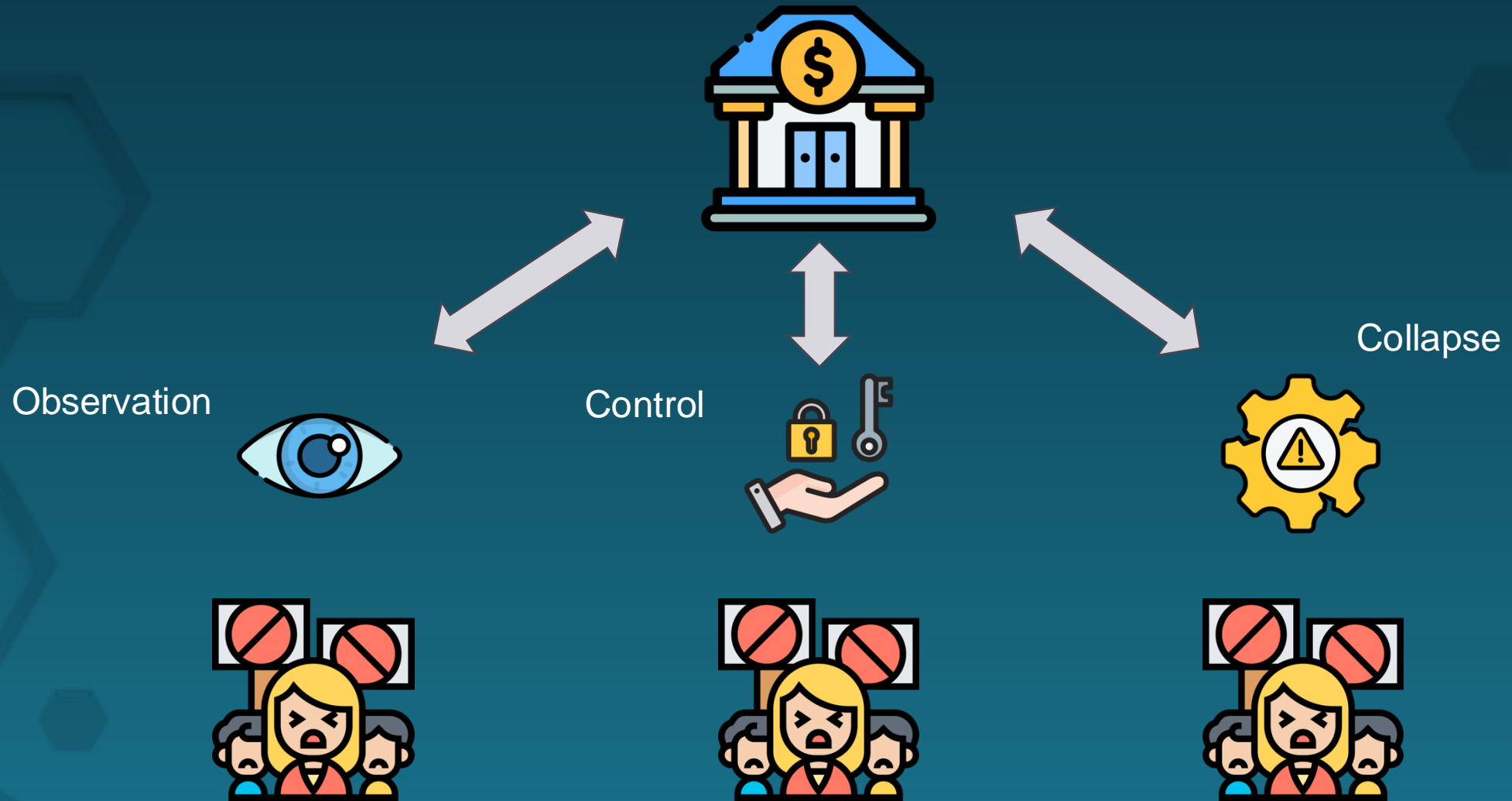
# From banks to cryptocurrencies



# Centralized economy



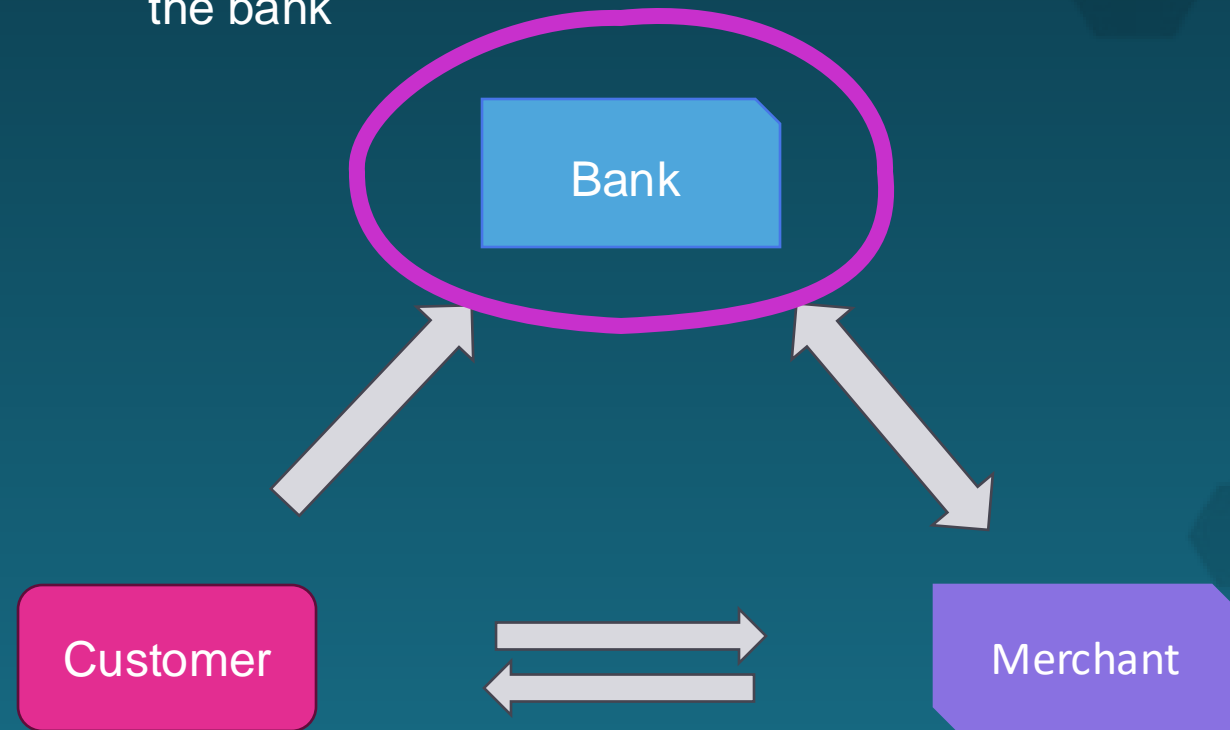
# Centralized economy



# David Chaum's model — A paradox ?



Centralized around  
the bank



# The need to centralize

Bob owes me  
3 euros



Yes indeed



Ok



# The need to centralize

What? That's a  
bullshit claim!



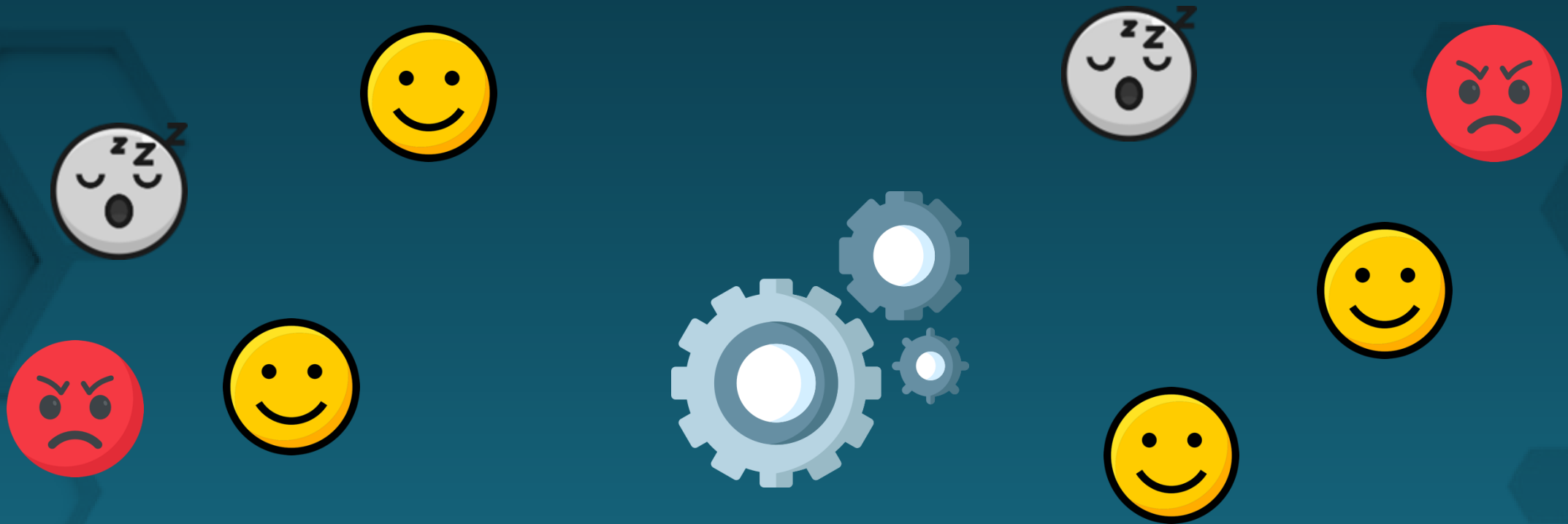
Idk who to  
believe...



Alice owes me  
150.000 euros



# Byzantine Fault Tolerance (BFT)



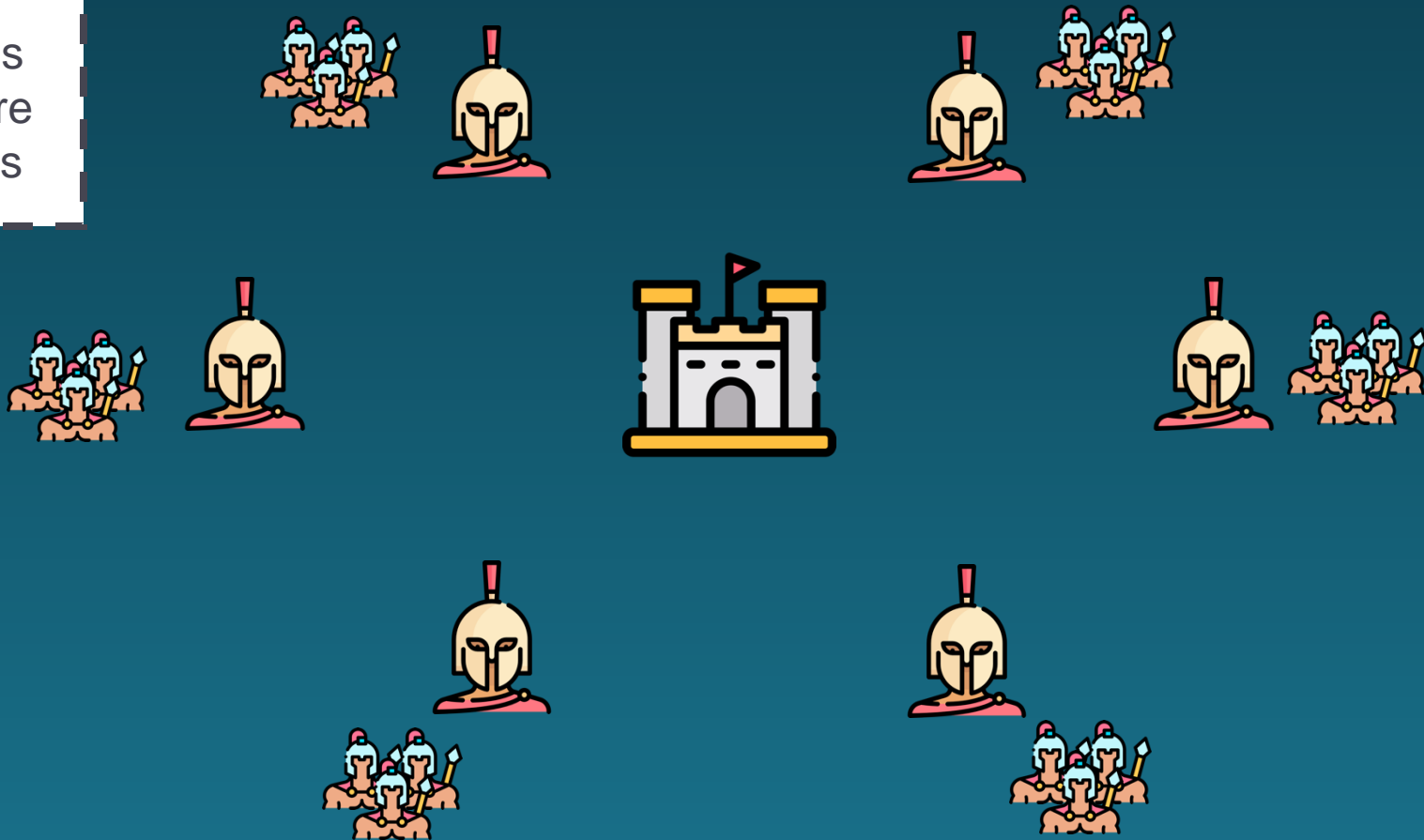
A BFT system has to agree on a truth even if some individuals are either faulty or broken

Leslie Lamport, Robert Shostak and Marshall Pease — 1982

---

## Byzantine generals problem

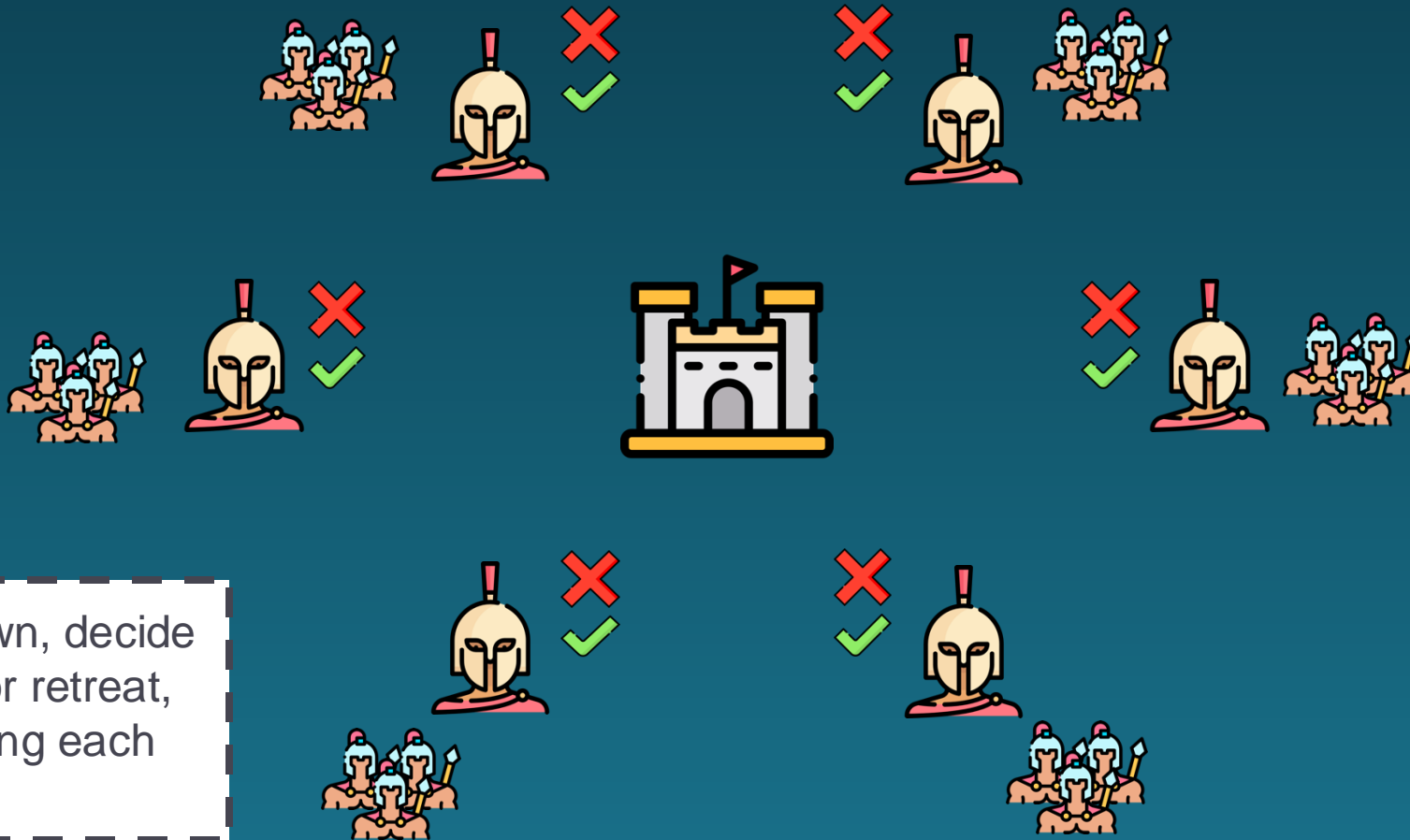
Byzantine generals  
(with their army) are  
attacking a fortress





Leslie Lamport, Robert Shostak and Marshall Pease — 1982

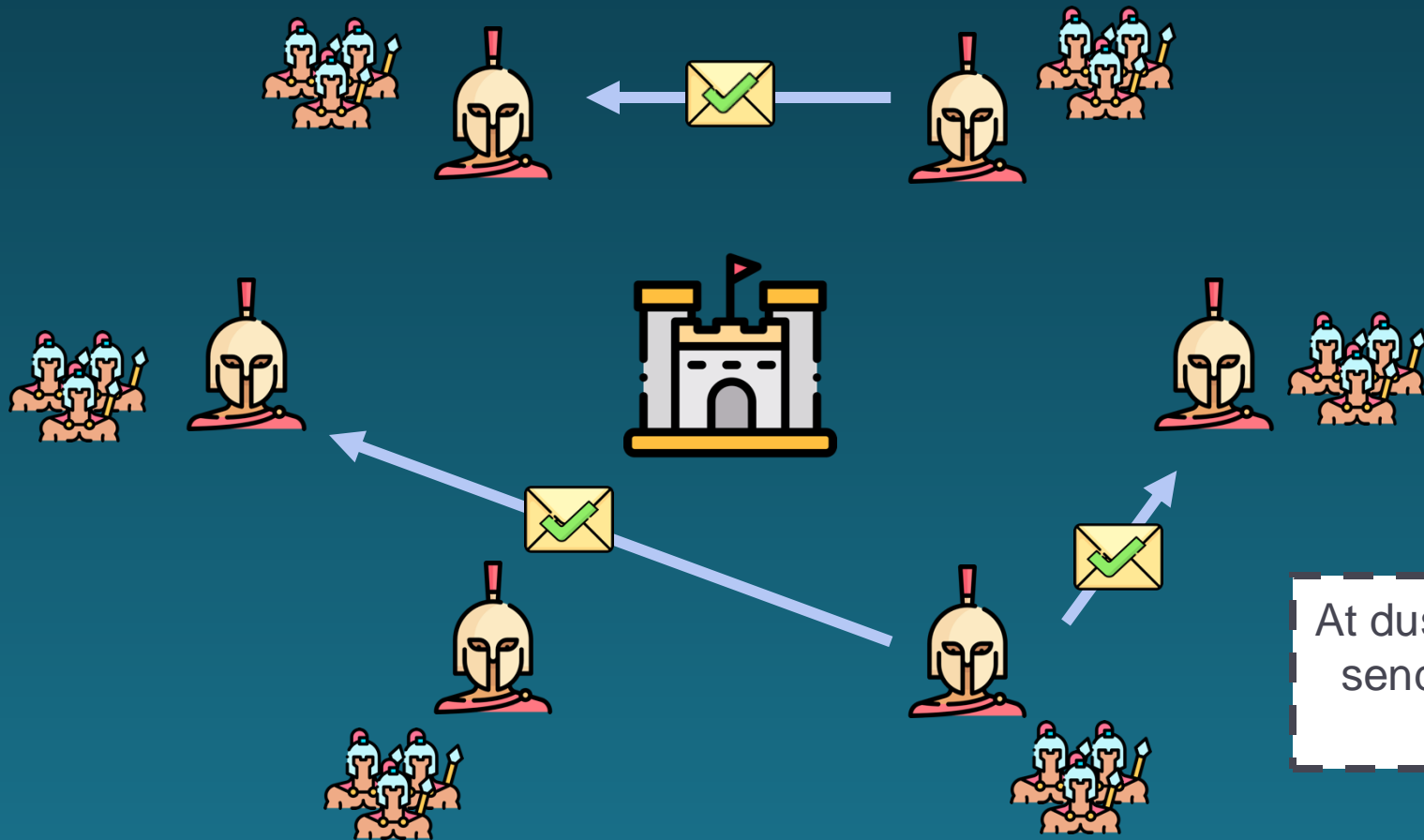
## Byzantine generals problem



They must, at dawn, decide either to attack or retreat, without consulting each other

Leslie Lamport, Robert Shostak and Marshall Pease — 1982

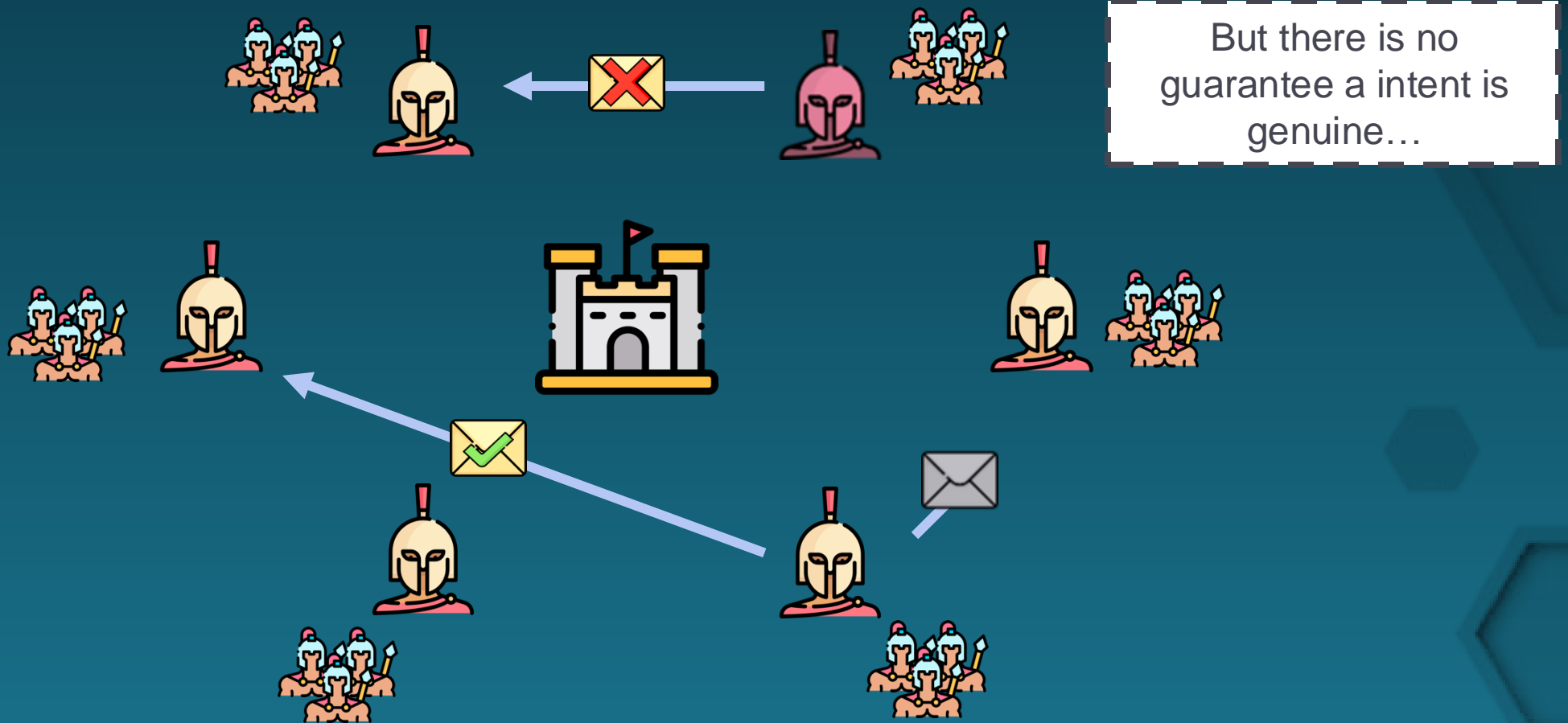
## Byzantine generals problem



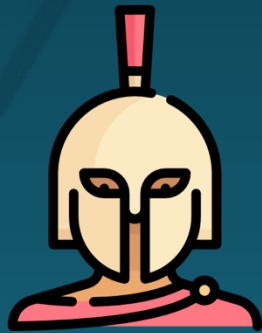
At dusk the day before, they  
send each other letters to  
tell their intent

Leslie Lamport, Robert Shostak and Marshall Pease — 1982

## Byzantine generals problem



# Problem solving



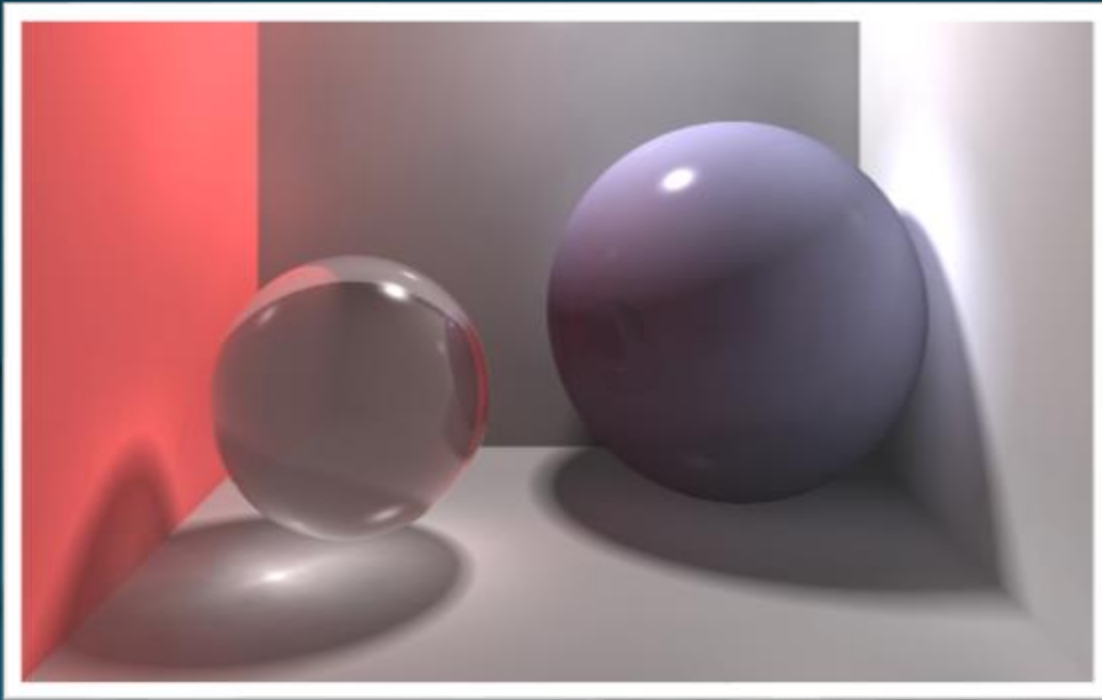
Barbara Liskov and Miguel Castro (1990)

---

Exact solution, but max  $1/3$  faulty  
Exponential time...

Approximated solution ?

# Probabilistic solution



# Satoshi Nakamoto — 2008



# Satoshi Nakamoto — 2008

31 October 2008 — “Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System”

3 January 2009 — Launching Bitcoin (genesis block)

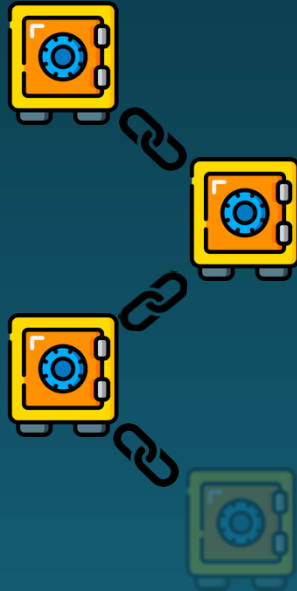
22 May 2010 — first bitcoin purchase (Two pizzas for 10.000 BTC)

September 2021 — Statue of Satoshi Nakamoto in Budapest



bitcoin.org

# Birth of Blockchain technology





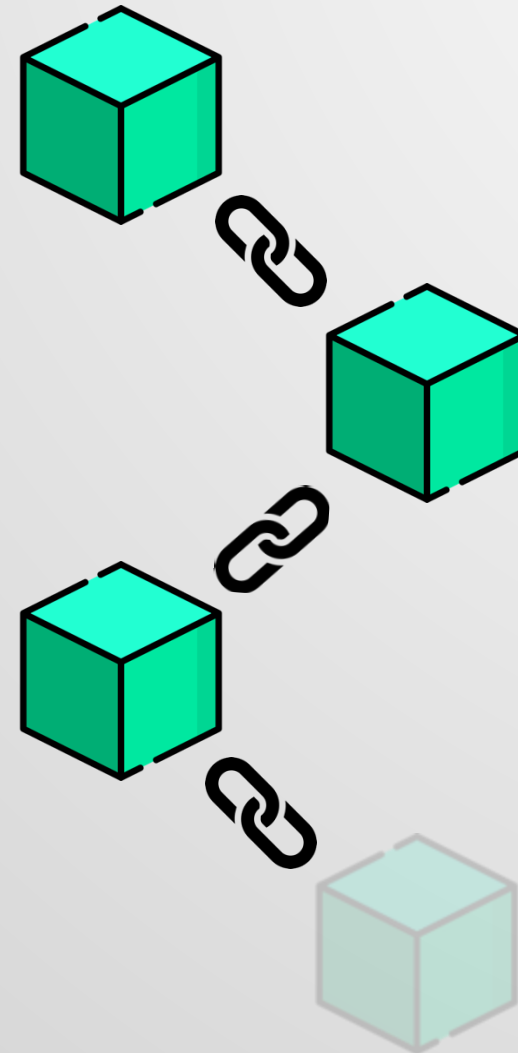
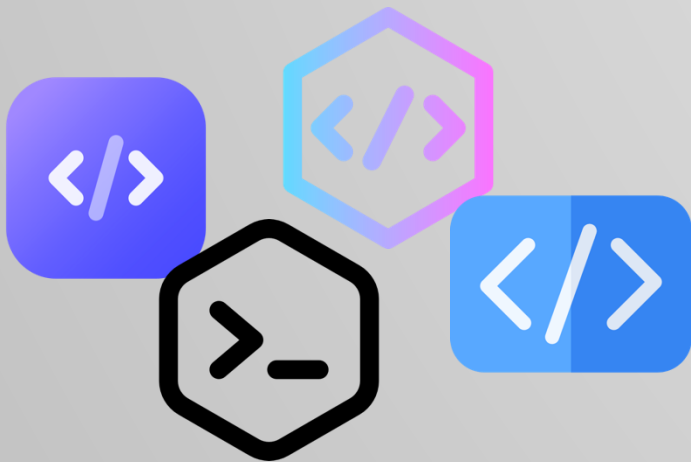
# Blockchain ?

Block = Block

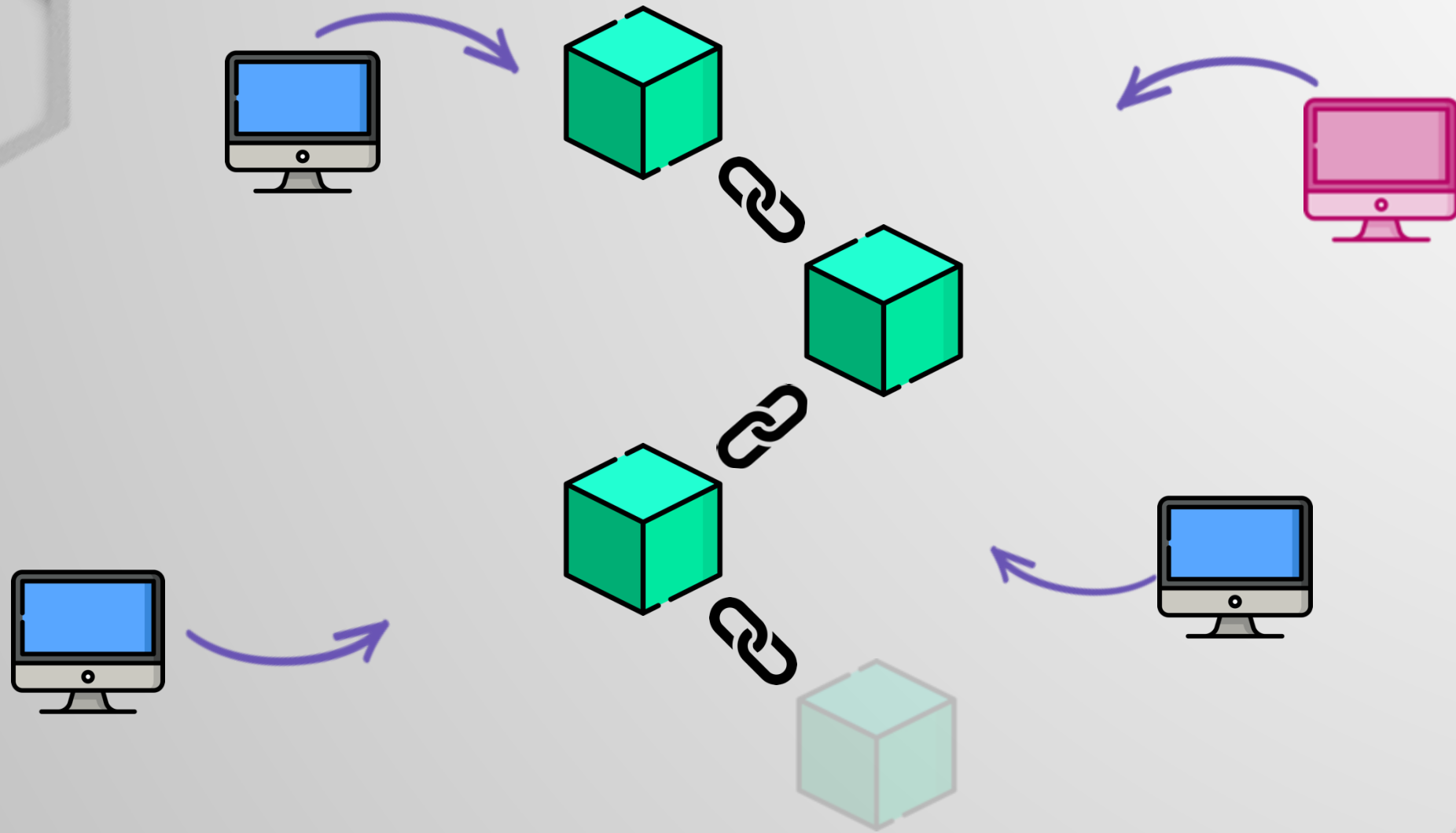
Chain = Chain

---

Chain of blocks



# Blockchain ?





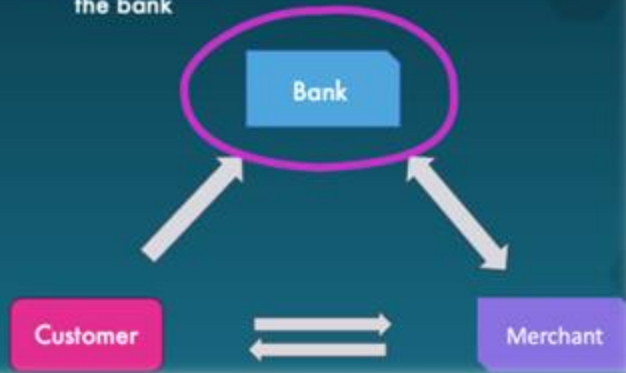
Miracle ?



# Decentralization

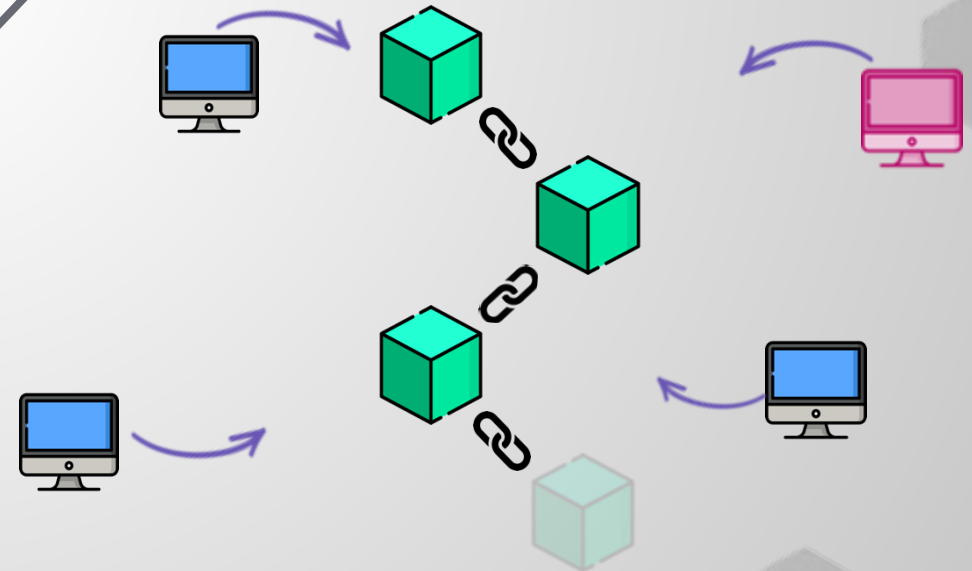


Centralized around  
the bank

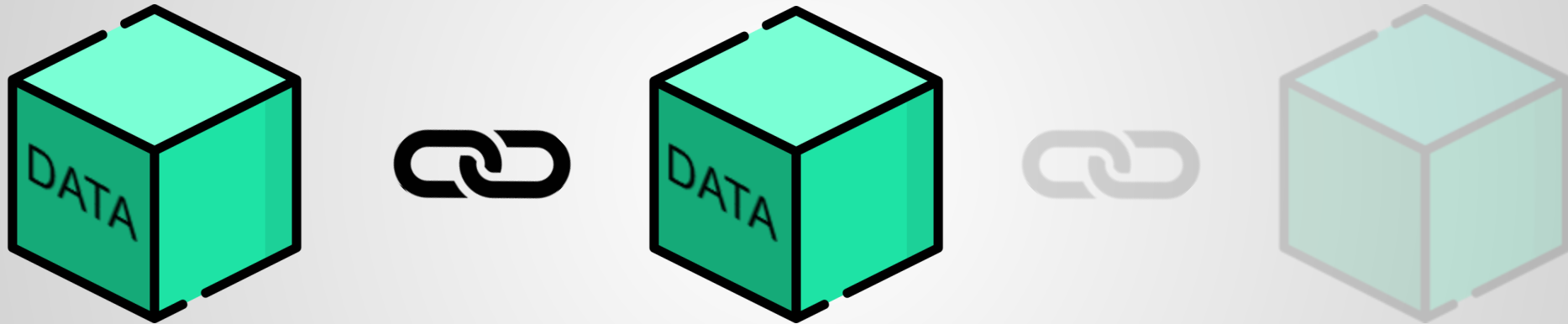


The bank is a mediator and operates  
at full control over the transaction

Nobody owns full control



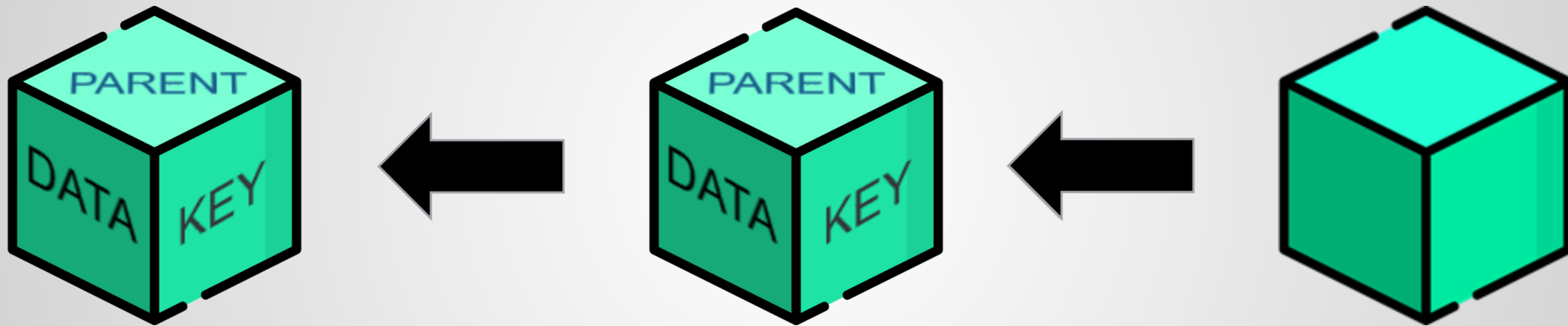
# Concrete



A data storage organized under the  
shape of a chain of blocks

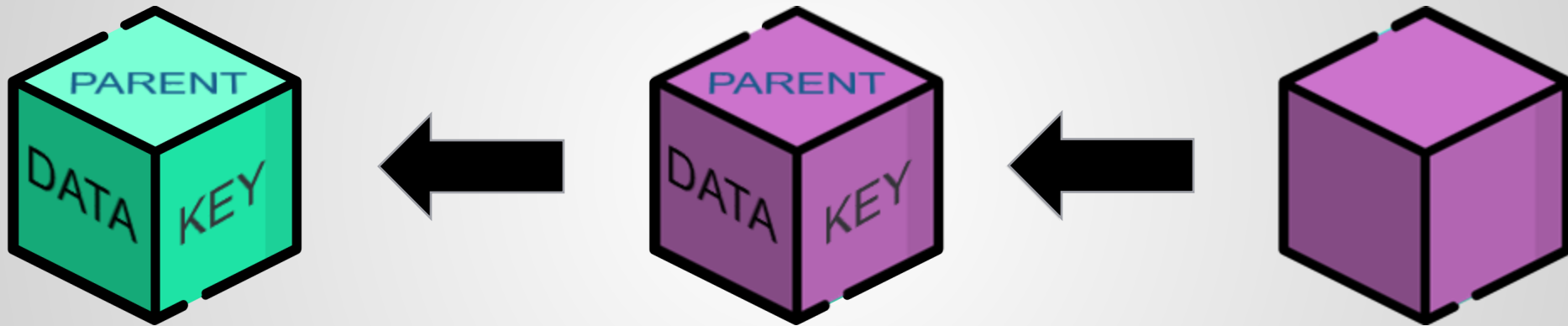


## Concrete



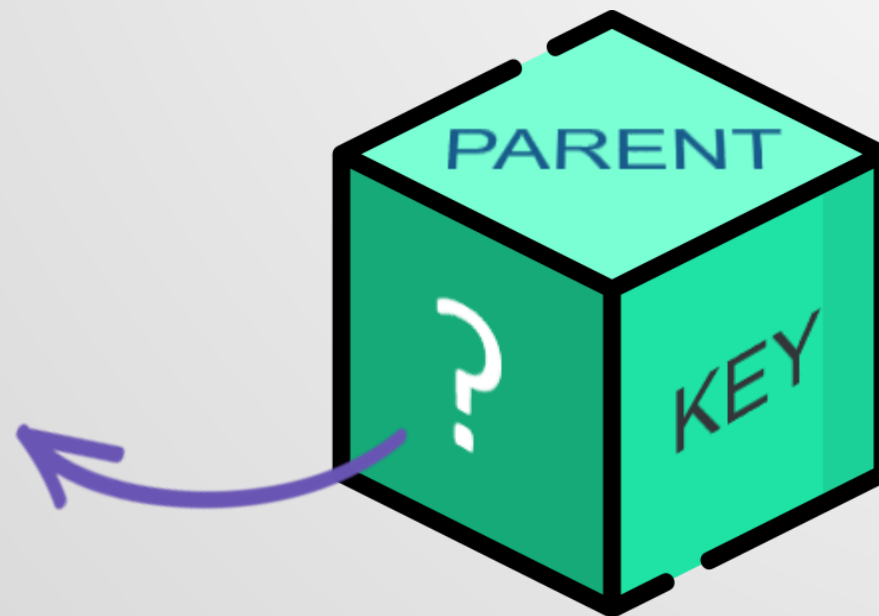
Every block is pointing towards its predecessor

## Concrete







A cryptography system invalidates all blocks following a corrupted block

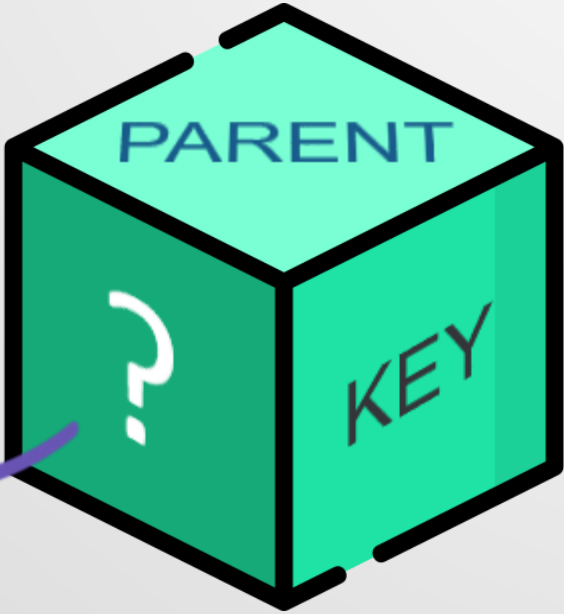
## The famous “Ledger”



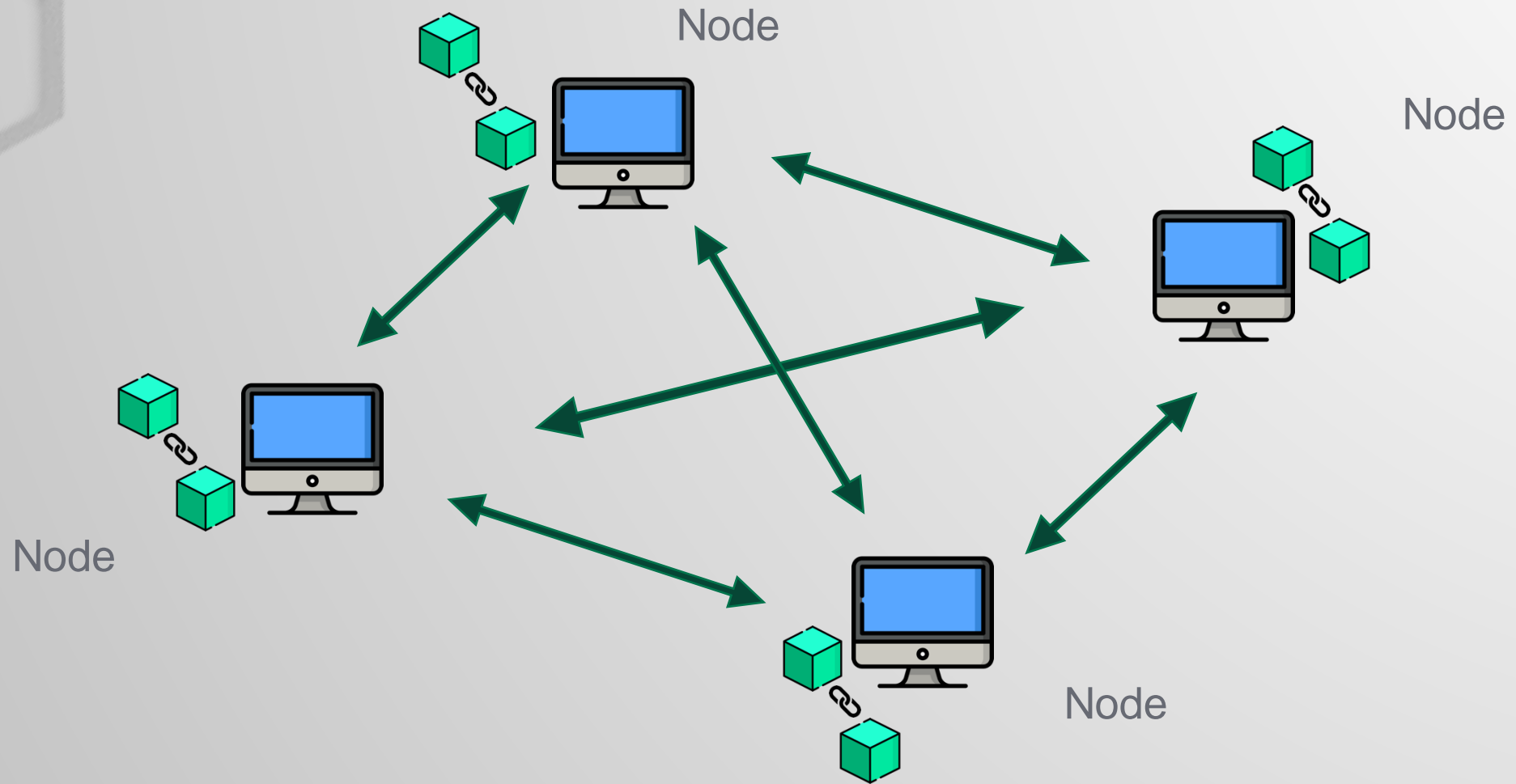


# The famous “Ledger”

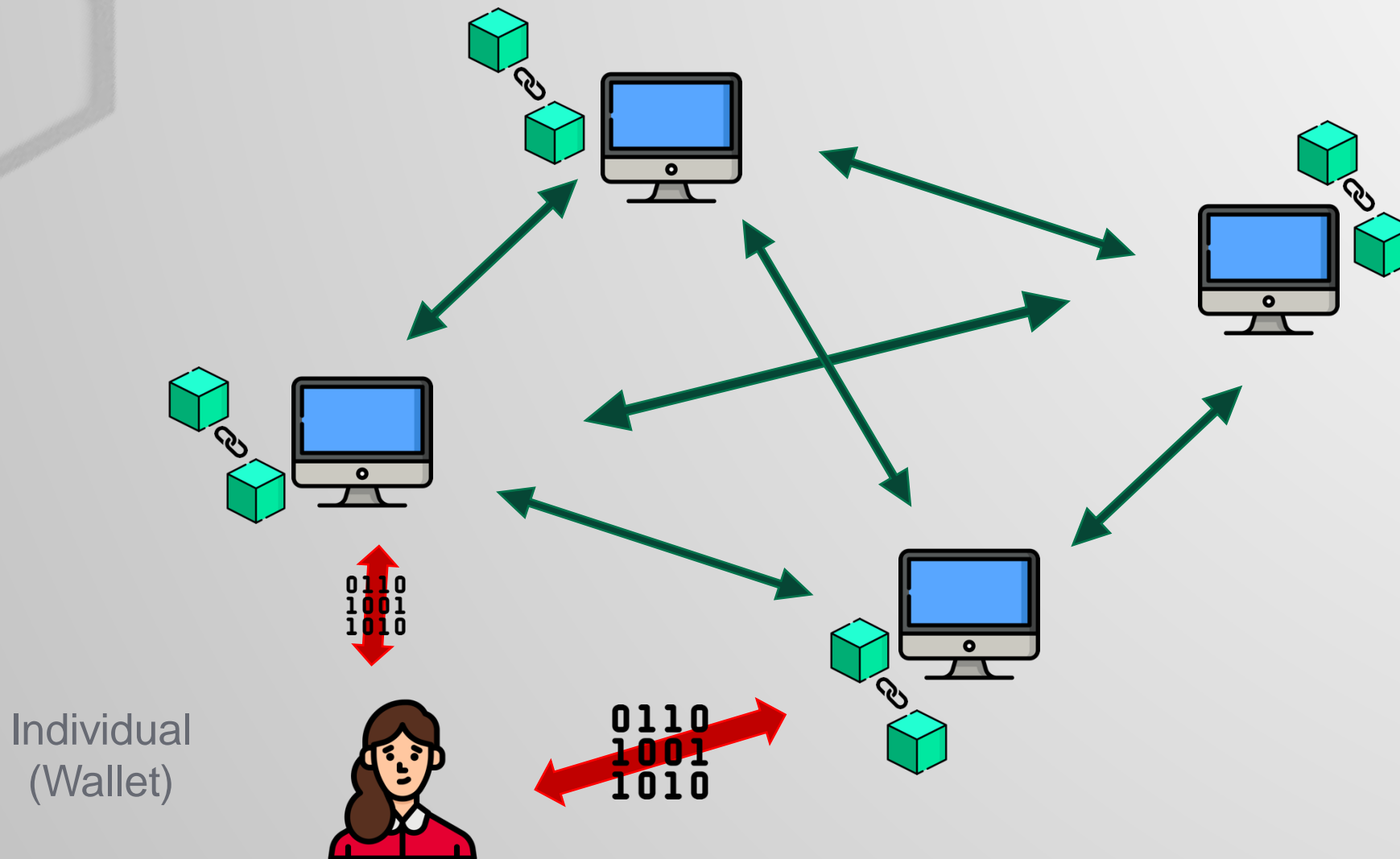
Name	Data	Signature
Alice	...	
Alice	...	
Bob	...	
		



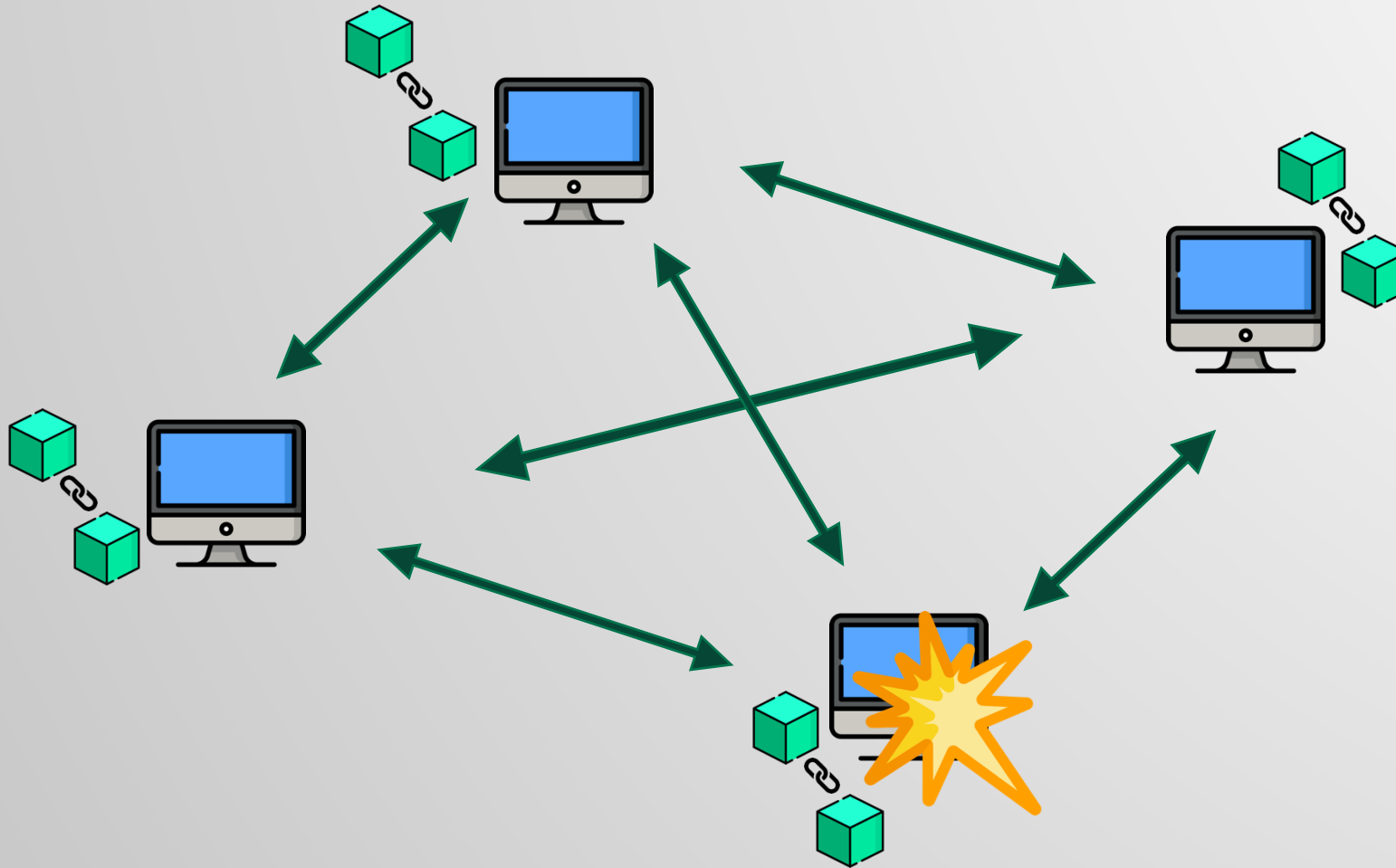
# “Distributed” database



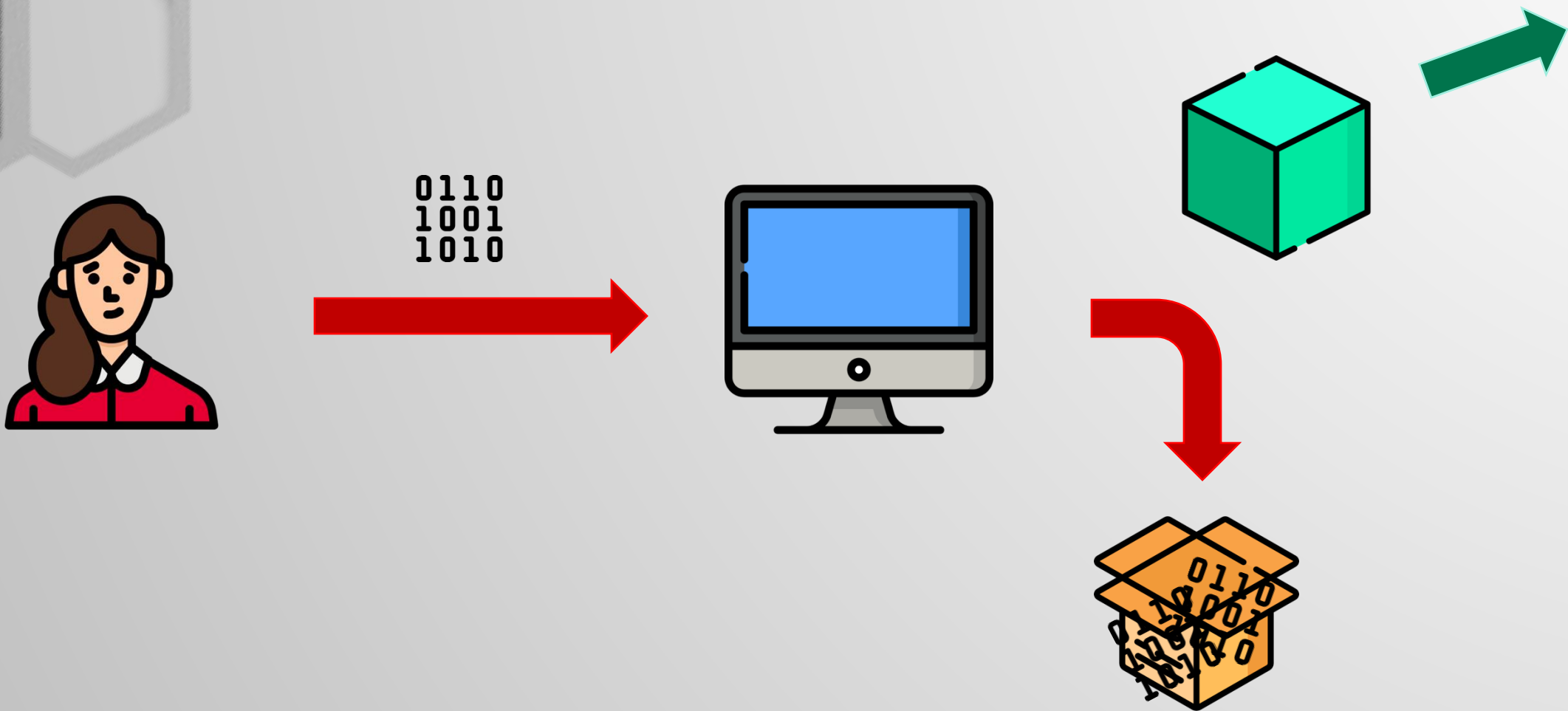
# “Distributed” database



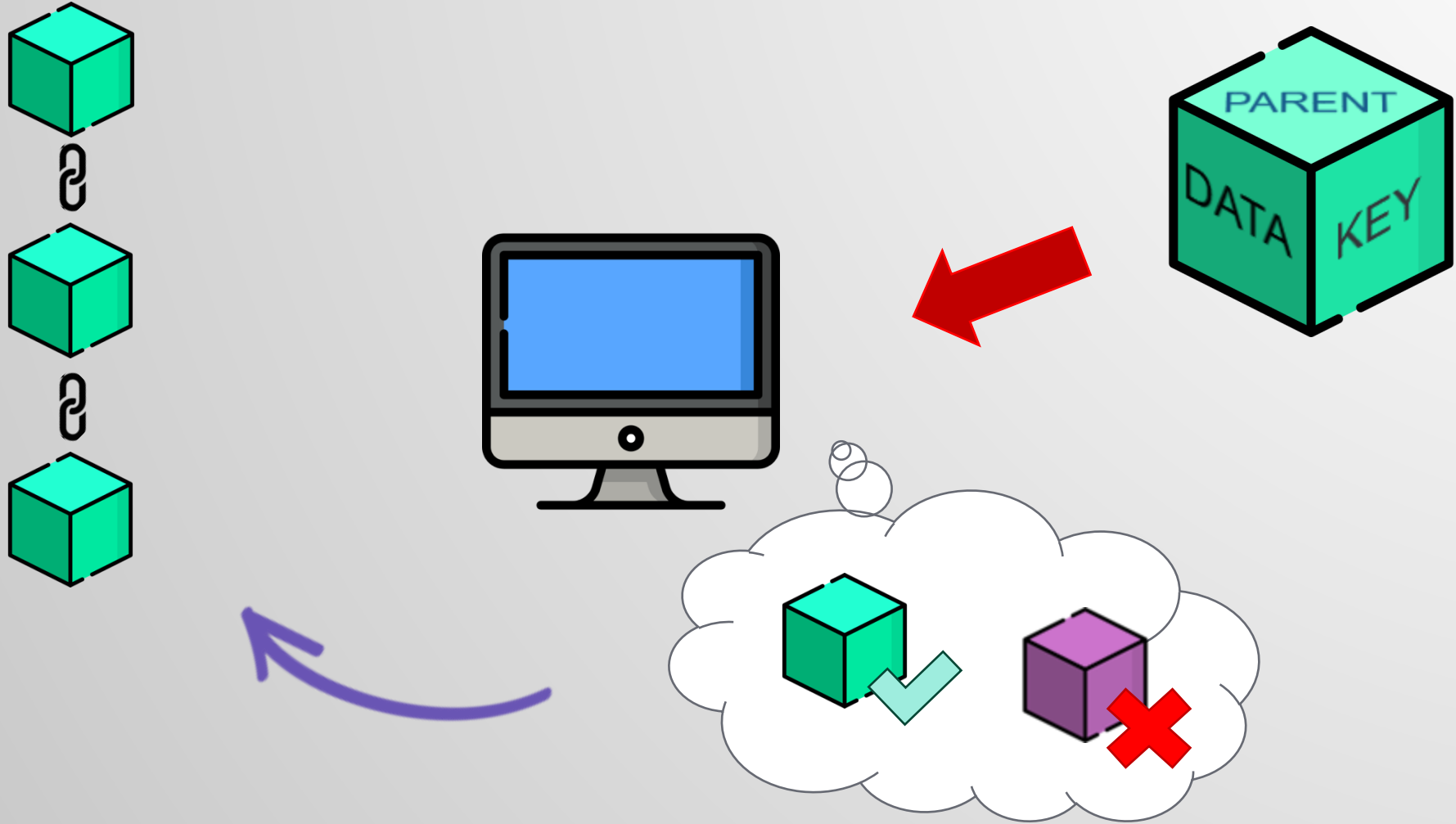
# “Distributed” database



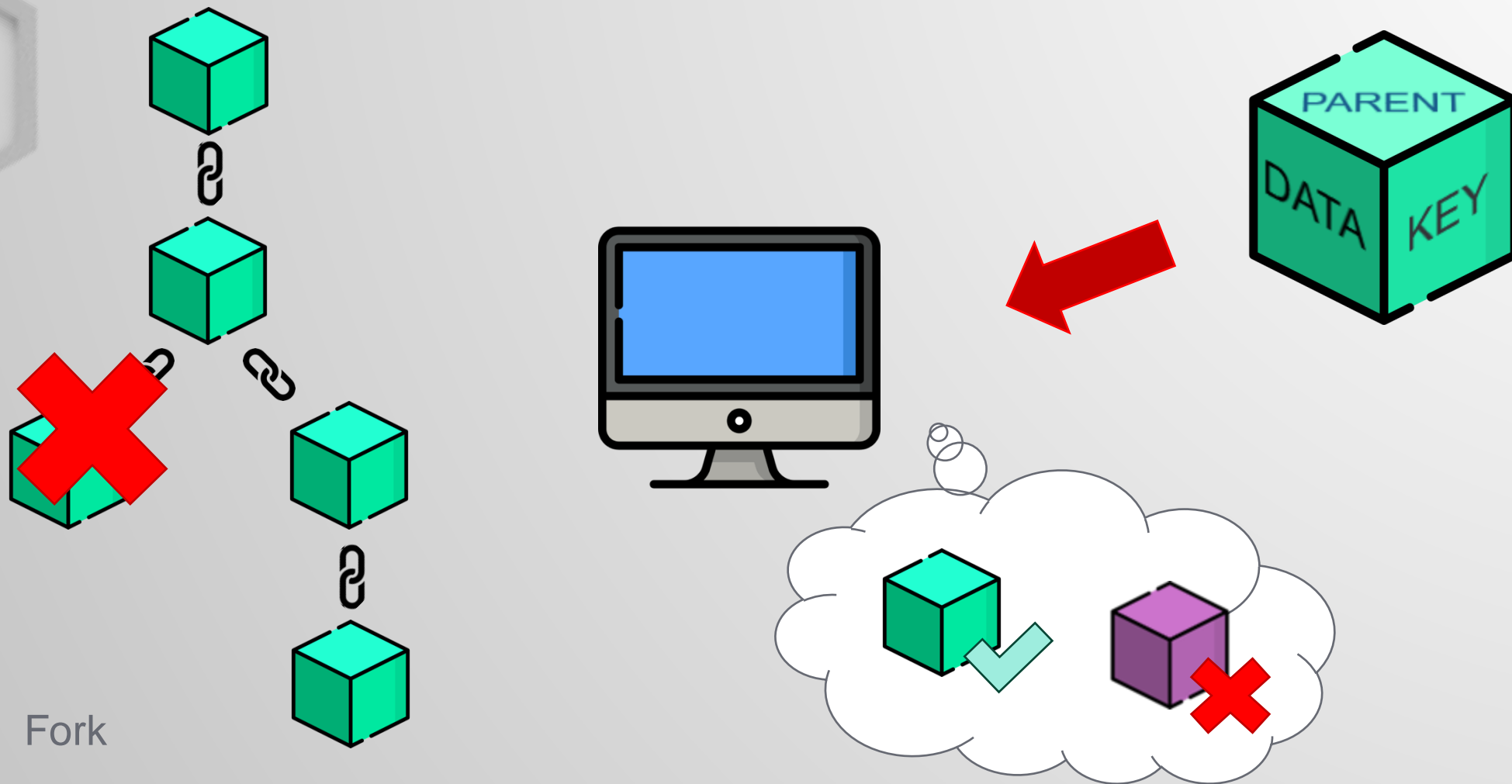
# Synchronisation between “Nodes”



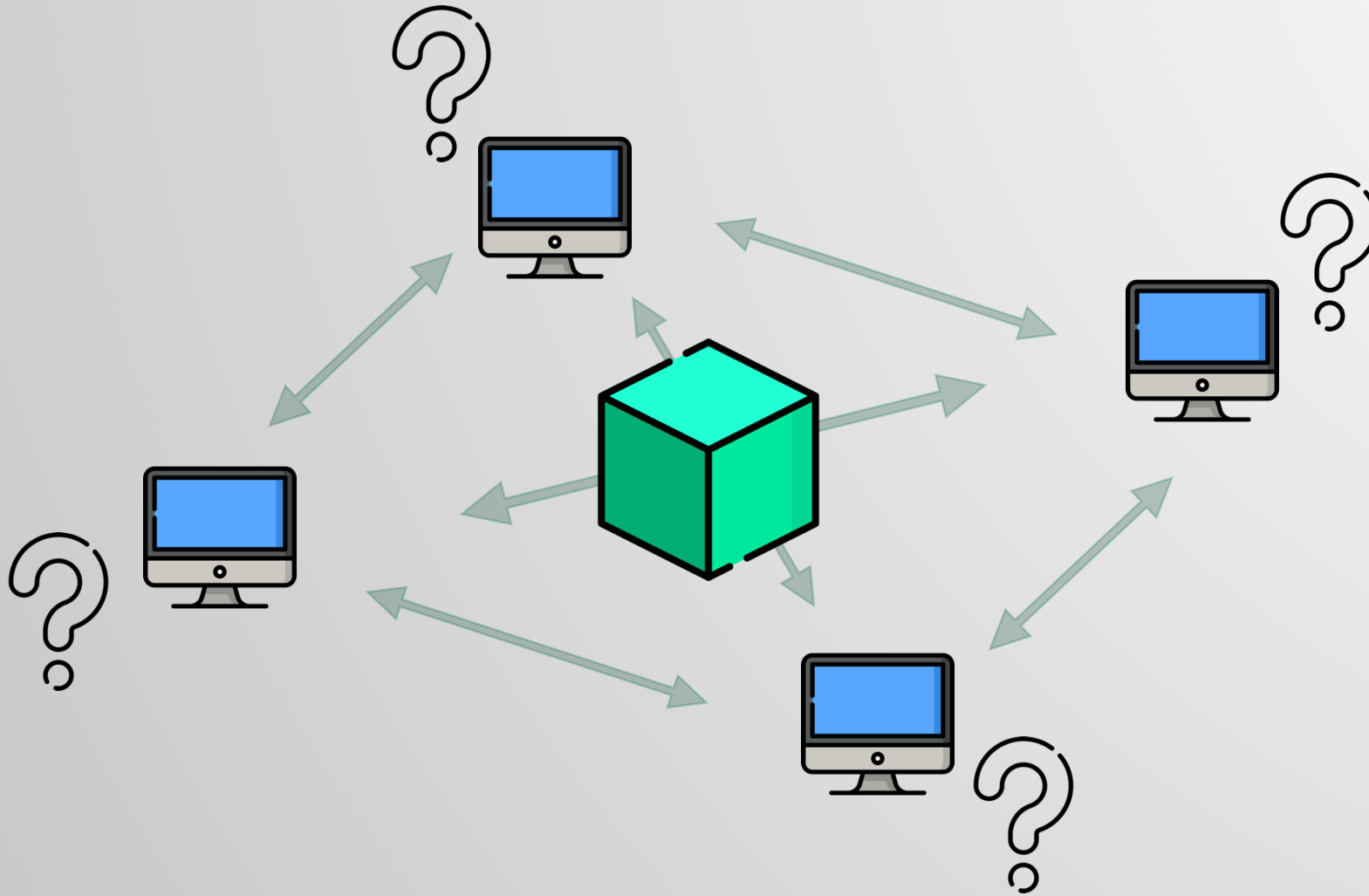
## Synchronisation between “Nodes”



# Synchronisation between “Nodes”

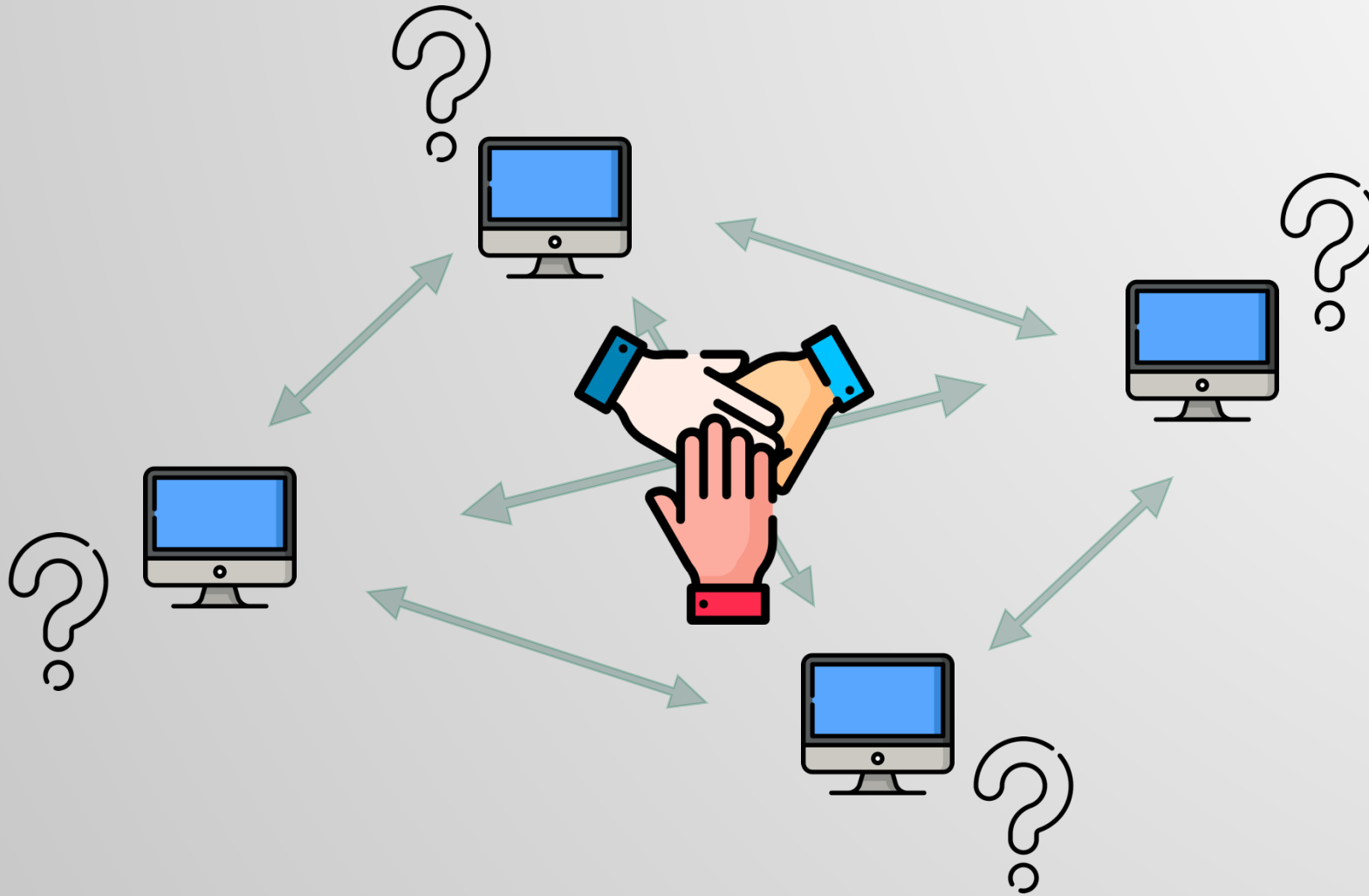


# Consensus

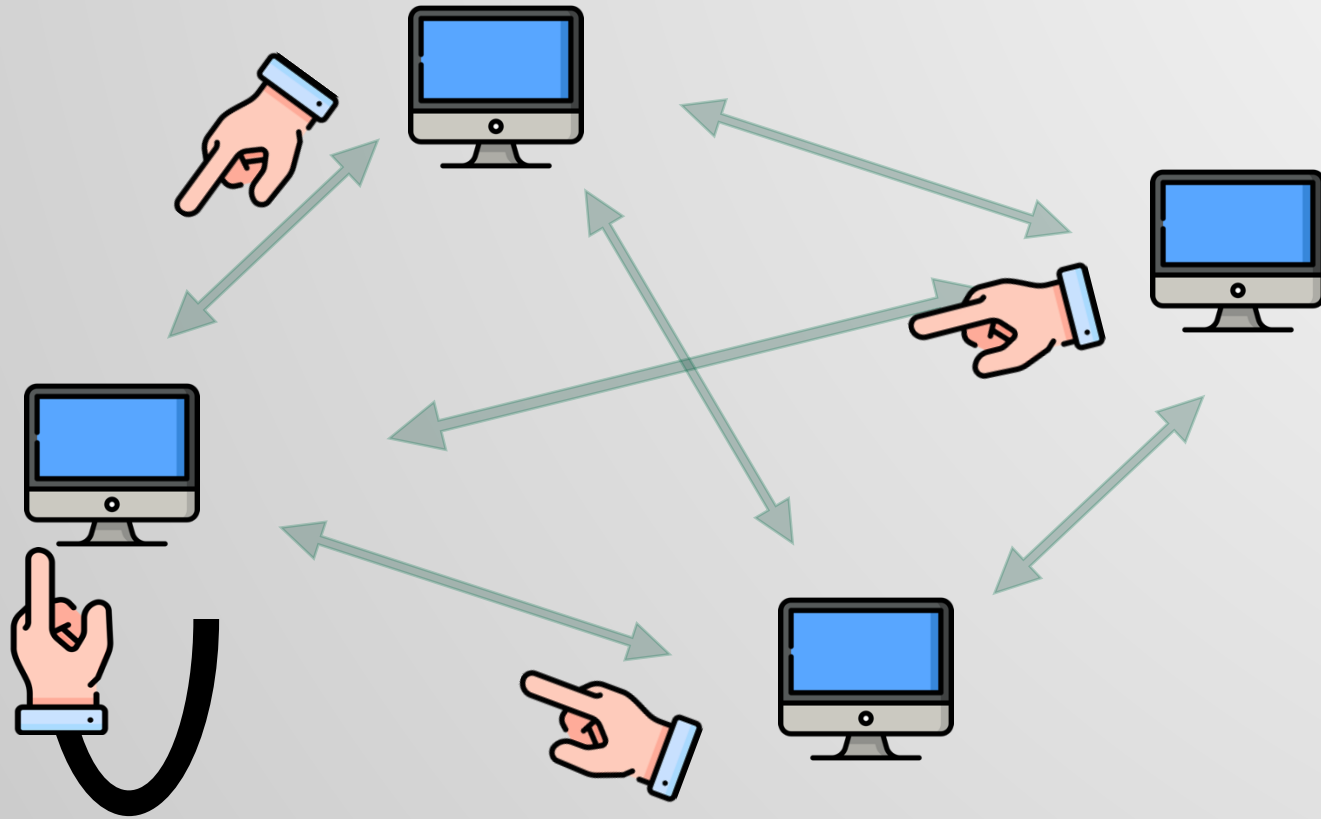




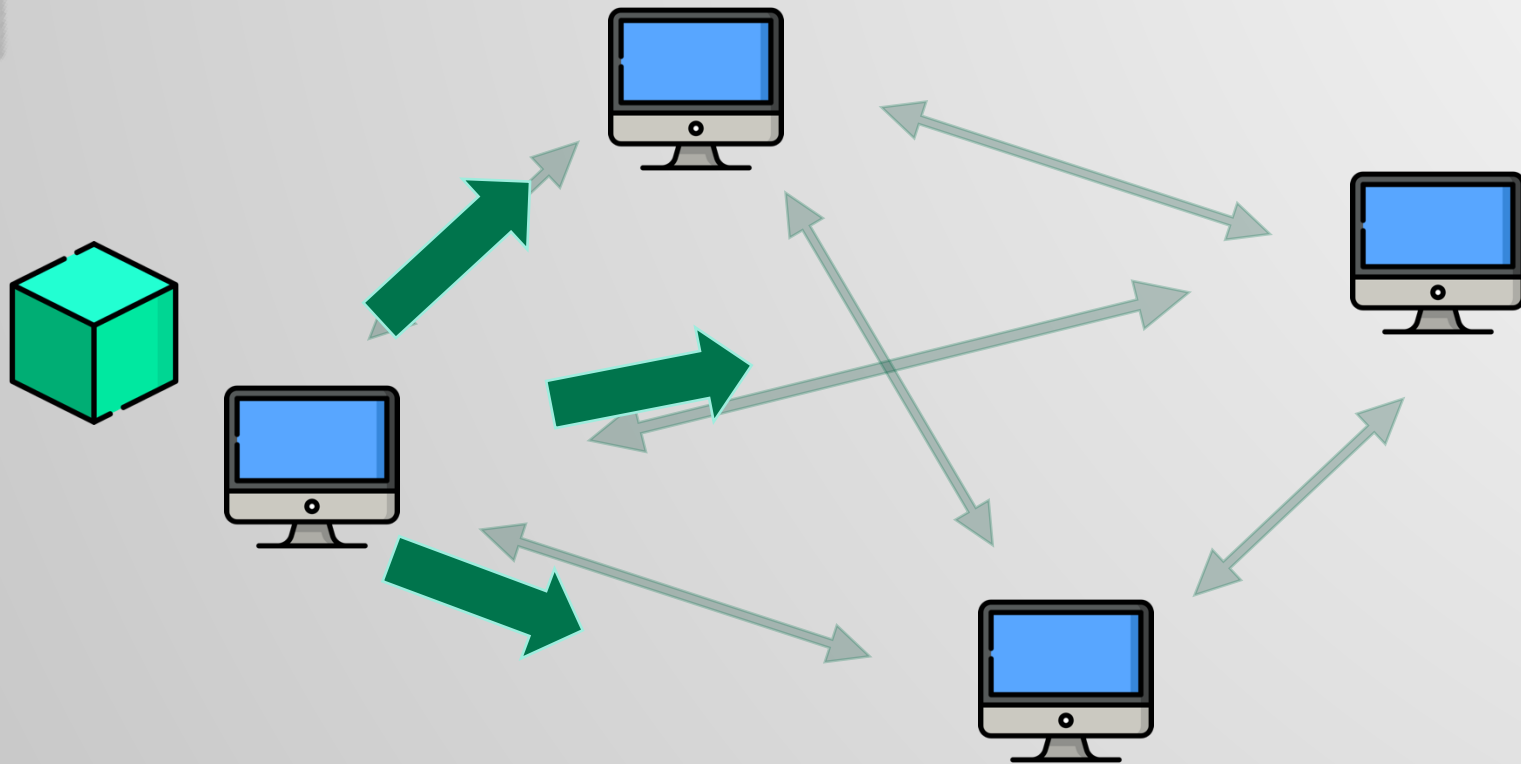
# Consensus



# Consensus



# Consensus



## Back to byzantine generals

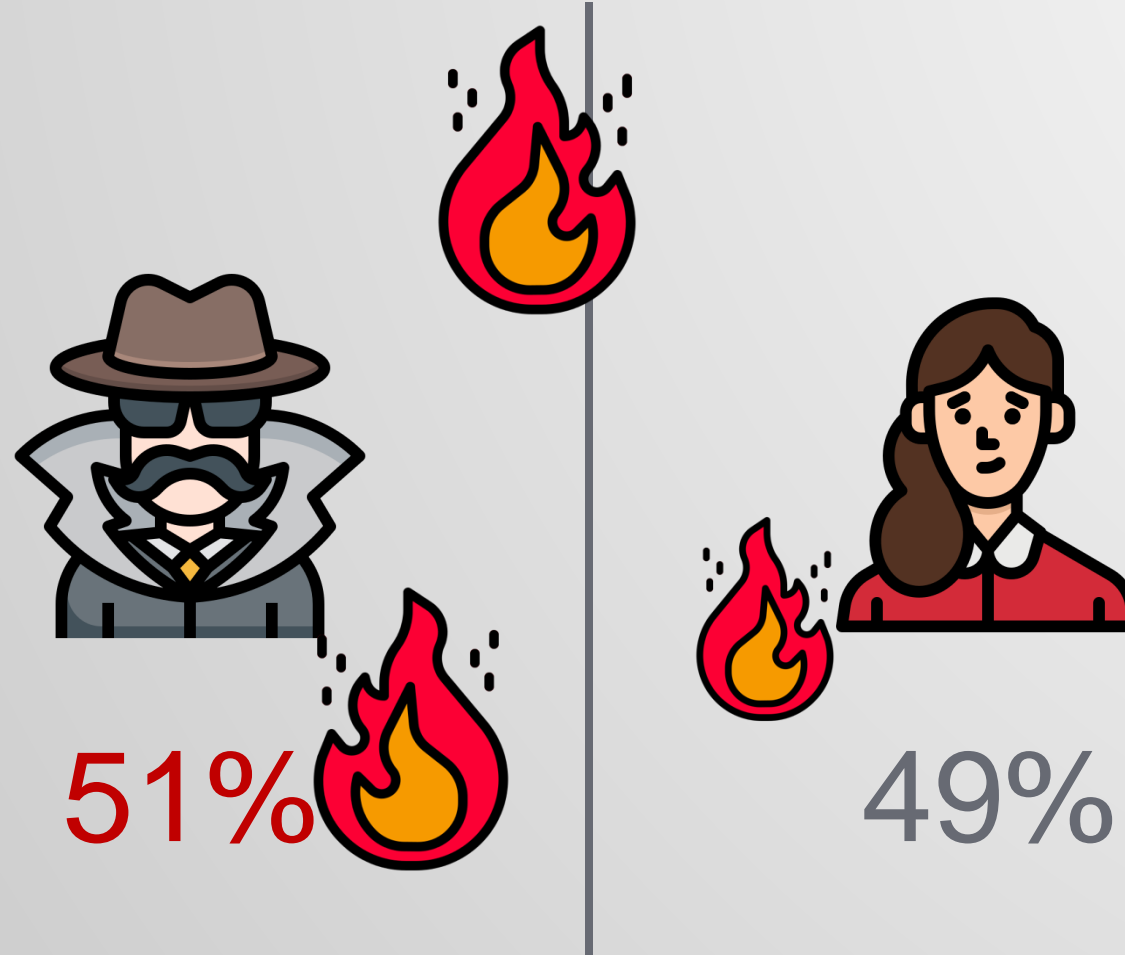


13%

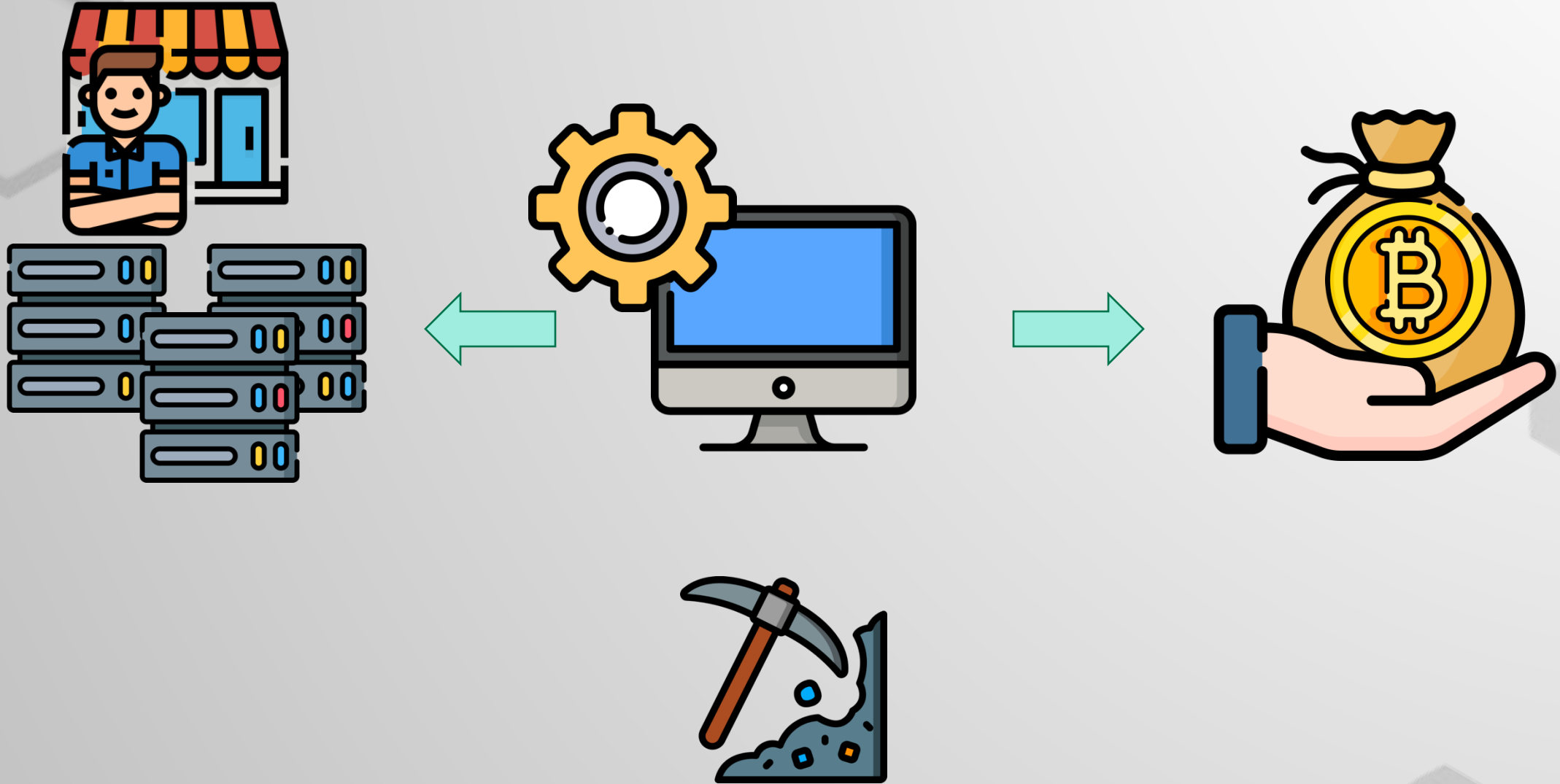


87%

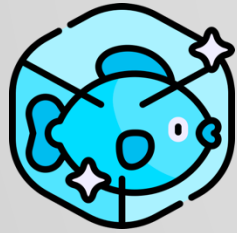
## Back to byzantine generals



## Motivation to operate the network



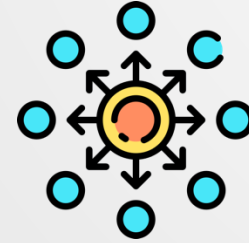
# Summary



Immutability



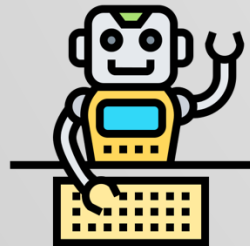
Security



Decentralization



Adaptability



Automatization



SIMPLE !

# International stakes





# Applications



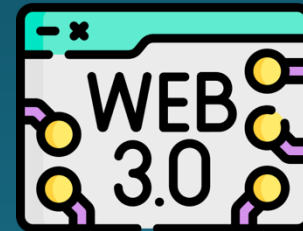
Cryptocurrencies  
(Bitcoin, Ethereum)



Medicine

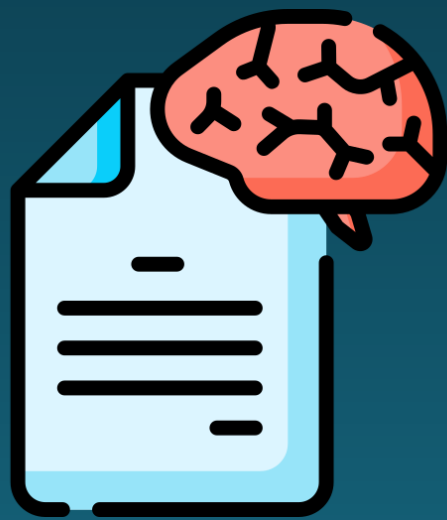


Voting



WEB 3

# Applications



## Smart Contracts

## Examples

The Namecoin logo features a blue circle with a white 'N' inside, followed by the word 'namecoin' in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font. The background of the logo is a dark blue with abstract, wavy, light blue patterns.

**N** *namecoin*

The IPFS logo consists of a teal-colored hexagon with the letters 'IPFS' in white, bold, sans-serif font. To the right of the hexagon is a stylized globe made of a network of teal lines and dots, representing a distributed network.

**IPFS**