Systematic Literature Review

Trustable oracles for Blockchain data retrieval and aggregation

Pedro Duarte da Costa[a], Filipe Figueiredo Correia[a,*], Hugo Sereno Ferreira[a,*], Mário Ribeiro Alves[b,**]

[a] *Faculty of Engineering, University of Porto, Oporto, Portugal*
[b] *BRPX - Bright Development Studio, S.A. - BRPX S.A*

Abstract

Keywords: Blockchain, Oracles, Distributed Systems, Trust

1. Introduction

The topic of blockchain oracles is still unexplored territory mostly investigated by start-up companies and individuals thriving to solve a new problem. Therefore, research related to oracles is scarcely found on peer-reviewed publications but, nonetheless, is invaluable in such an early phase of the technology. Consequently, the a review on existing work cannot be complete without reviewing the work developed by the academia and also by start-ups, enterprises, governments and individuals.

2. Background

3. Methodology

A literature review allows scholars not to step on each other's shoes but to climb on each other's shoulders, meaning, not duplicating existing research and find the gaps and strive to discover something new. To conduct a non-biased, methodical and reproducible review, to the extent that a human can, it is necessary to clarify and identify at the beginning of the research its methodology, what are the data sources and what is the selection criteria.

The goal of this literature review is to get a sense of the corpus of existing works on the topic of blockchain oracles, and the directions and extent to which previous research has rendered significant results.

3.1. Research Questions

First of all and to guide the focus of the research, the following research questions were defined:

*Supervisors

**Proponent

Email addresses: `pedro.duartecosta@fe.up.pt` (Pedro Duarte da Costa), `ffcorreia@fe.up.pt` (Filipe Figueiredo Correia), `hugosf@fe.up.pt` (Hugo Sereno Ferreira), `mario@brpx.com` (Mário Ribeiro Alves)

- RQ1: What kind of blockchain oracles have been proposed?

- RQ2: What are the research trends on blockchain oracles?

RQ1, analyses the scope of existing blockchain oracles. The methodologies and technologies used, so as to understand how the oracle problem is tackled.

RQ2, tries to identify the direction that is proving to be the most effective. Analysing past solutions that never made it into production and solutions currently adopted.

3.2. Search Process

Figure 1, depicts the predefined review strategy used in order to achieve such a goal and maintain unbiased, transparent and reproducible research. These steps are inspired on the guidelines for performing a systematic review by Kitchenham et al., 2007 Kitchenham et al. [1].

The first step, **Search Strategy and Data-sources**, compromises a preliminary search on several databases trying to optimize the query that best fits the research questions. After identifying the set of keywords that best describe the problem a full query is built and tested.

Once a satisfactory query is achieved, we proceed to the next step, **Study selection**, here we aggregate the studies from all databases and in the *Screening and cleaning* phase we remove papers written in other languages or duplicated.

Next, in the **Quality assessment** step we iteratively exclude papers that do not answers to any of the research questions. Initially analysing only the title, and alter the abstract and so on until a full read of the article seems worth it to take conclusions and respond to que research queries.

This leads to the **Data extraction** step, in which we take and summarize the findings after reading each paper.

So that later, in the **Data synthesis** step, we can summarize all the findings, infer some conclusions and answer the research questions.

3.3. Search Strategy and Data-sources

Having defined the strategy for the systematic review and after testing some keywords on several databases, the author selected the following four electronic databases to query for relevant information:

- ACM Digital Library

- IEEE Xplore

- Scopus

- Google Scholar

The defined search query was the following:

```
(("blockchain" OR "block chain"
OR "block-chain") AND ("oracles"
OR "oracle" OR "middle-ware" OR
"middleware" OR "middle ware"
OR "datafeed" OR "data feed" OR
"data-feed"))
```

This search query was used to comprise all the possible ways of referring to blockchain and oracles. Some scholars have investigated the oracle issue by simply calling them a middleware or data-feed since oracles can either be used as an intermediary that relays data or as the source of the data.

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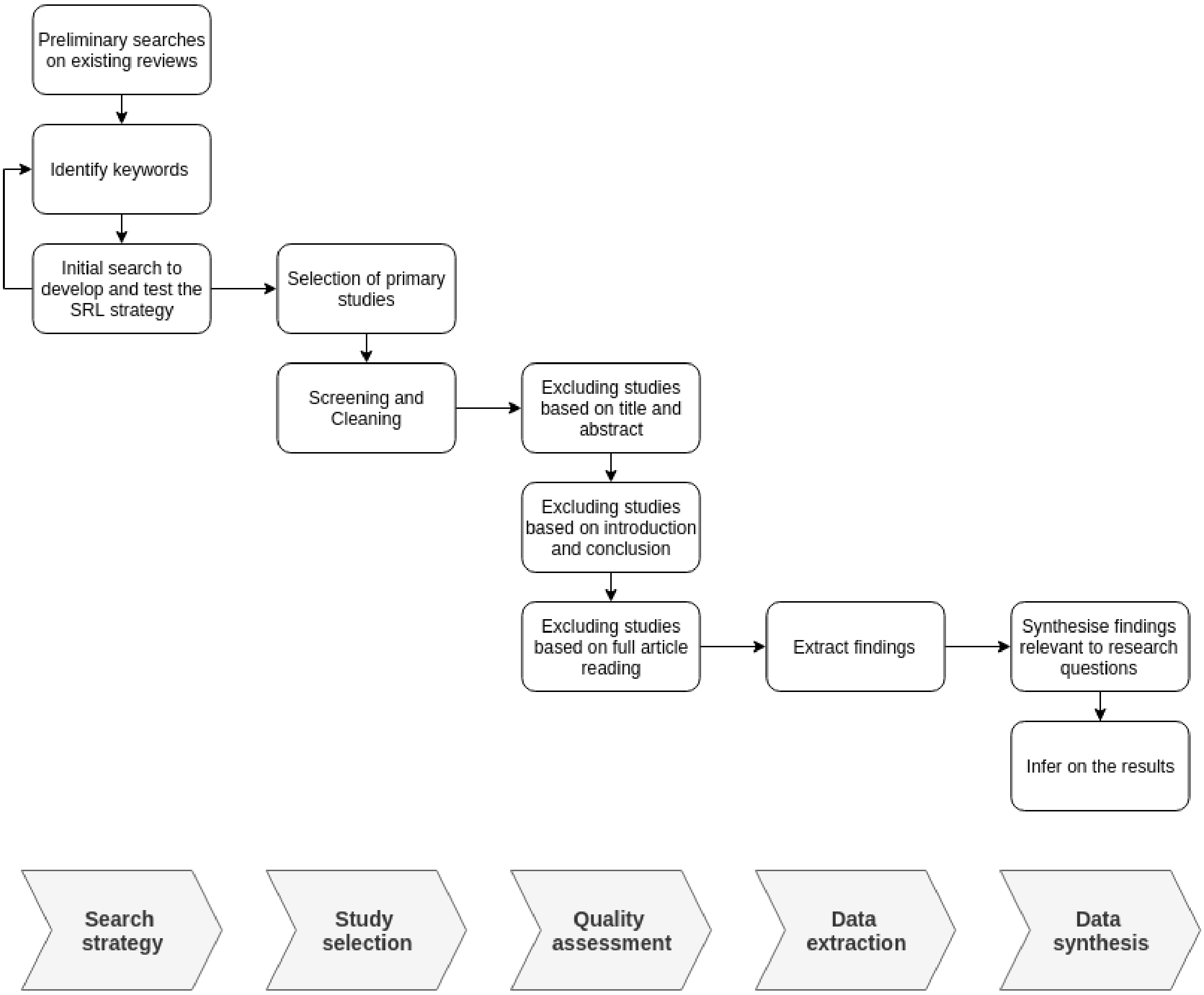

Figure 1: Review strategy.

oracles can either be used as an intermediary that relays data or as the source of the data.

The search was performed on the 5th of February 2019 and revealed the results presented in Table 1.

Database	**Filters**
ACM Digital Library	Title, abstract and keywords
IEEE Xplore	Title, abstract and index terms
Scopus	Title, abstract and keywords
Google Scholar	Title
Total	

Table 1: Number of results and applied filters per database

Since the concept of smart contracts on the blockchain was only introduced in 2015, with the introduction of the Ethereum blockchain, only results after 2015 were considered, also, all duplicated papers were removed. Analysing the initial search results per year, in Figure 2, we can infer the growing popularity of oracle-related academic research. The year 2019 only comprises work done in the month of January since the search was performed at the beginning of February.

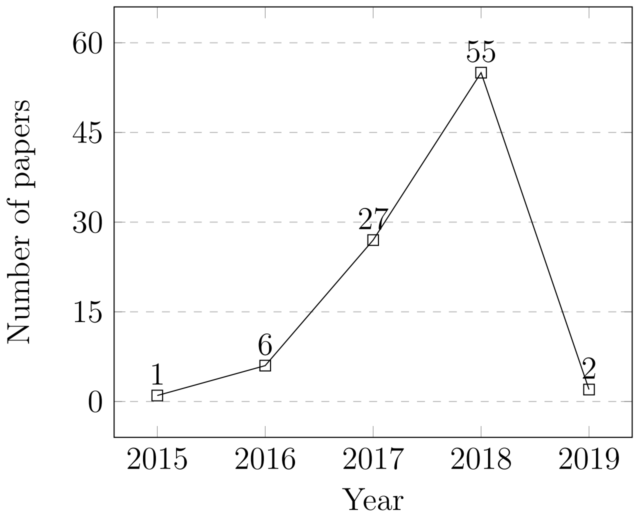

Figure 2: Resulting papers from search distributed per year

3.4. Study Selection and Quality Assessment

The process of exclusion is depicted in Figure 3 and all the information regarding the papers and in which phase they were excluded is transparently presented in Appendix 6.

The study selection process initially started with a pool of 123 papers from the previously stated online databases. As described on Figure 1, the selection and quality assessment compromised four stages:

- Stage 1: Screening and cleaning duplicated articles or articles that were not in English.
- Stage 2: Exclusion by carefully reading the title but most importantly the abstract. After this stage, only 13 of the 91 non-duplicated papers were either describing specific trustable oracle implementations or mentioning the use of oracles.
- Stage 3: Analysing the introduction and conclusions in order to remove papers which do not describe an implementation of a trustable oracle or a protocol to overcome the trust in oracles.
- Stage 4: Full article reading to assess if the final bucket of articles answers the research questions.

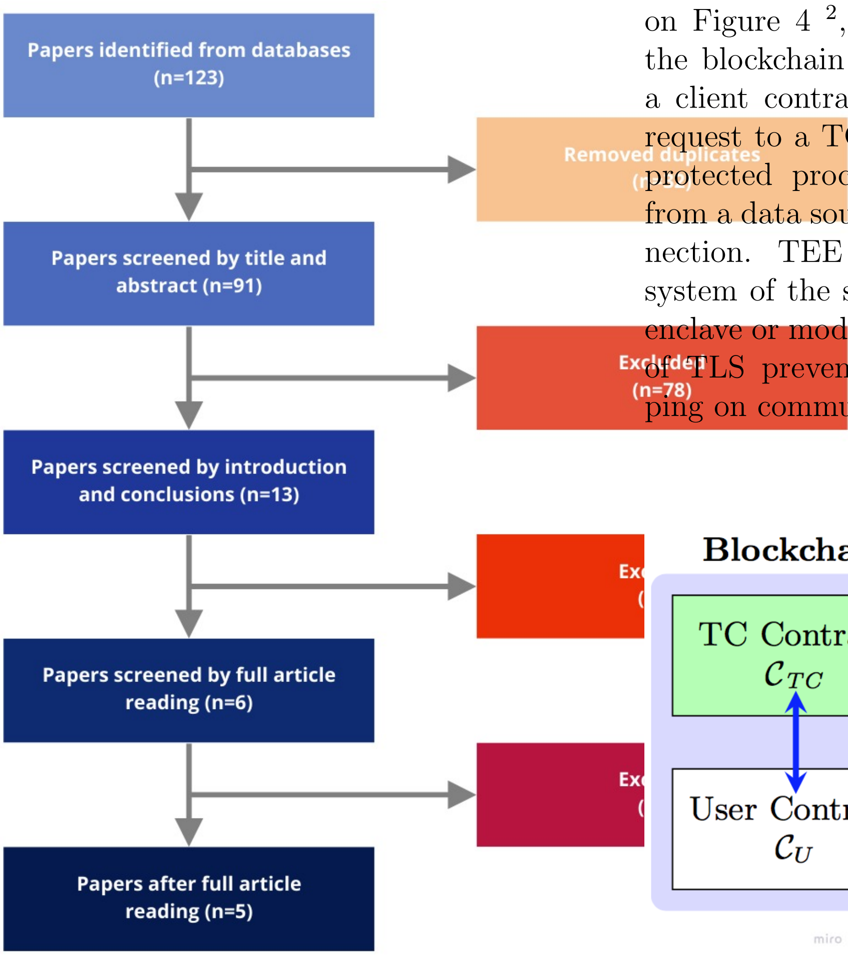

Figure 3: Screening stages.

3.5. Data extraction and Data Synthesis

The following process resulted in three articles and two theses that approach varying problems in implementing and guaranteeing trust in oracles.

Town Crier (TC) Zhang et al. [2], leverages trusted hardware, specifically Intel SGX[1], to scrape HTTPS-enabled websites and serve source-authenticated data to smart contracts. TC architecture, depicted on Figure 4 [2], involves a TC contract on the blockchain that receives requests from a client contract and communicates those request to a TC server which runs a SGX-protected process to retrieves an answer from a data source through an HTTPS connection. TEE prevent even the operating system of the server from peeking into the enclave or modifying its behavior, while use of TLS prevents tampering or eavesdropping on communications on the network.

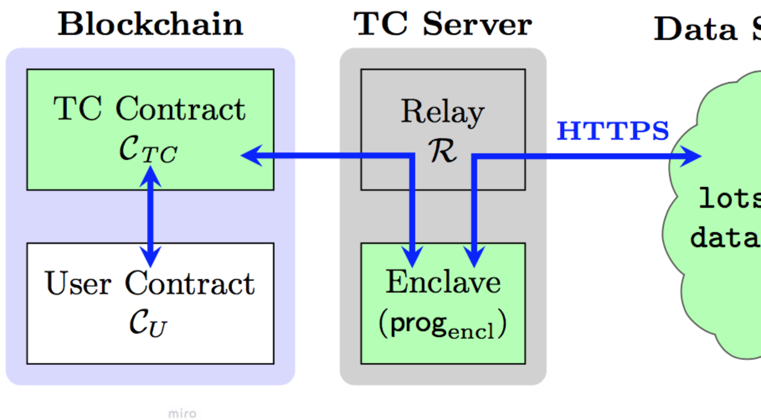

Figure 4: Town crier high level view.

Astraea Adler et al. [3], depicted on Figure 5 [3], proposes a decentralized oracle network with submitters, voters and certifiers, in which voters play a low-risk game and certifies a high-risk game with associated resources. Using an monetary incentive structure as a means to keep the players honest.

[1]Intel Corporation. Intel® Software Guard Extensions SDK. https://software.intel.com/en-us/sgx-sdk, 2019

[2]Image taken from: https://town-crier.readthedocs.io/en/latest/how_tc_works.html

[3]Image taken from: https://blockchain.ieee.org/technicalbriefs/march-2019/astraea-a-decentralized-blockchain-oracle

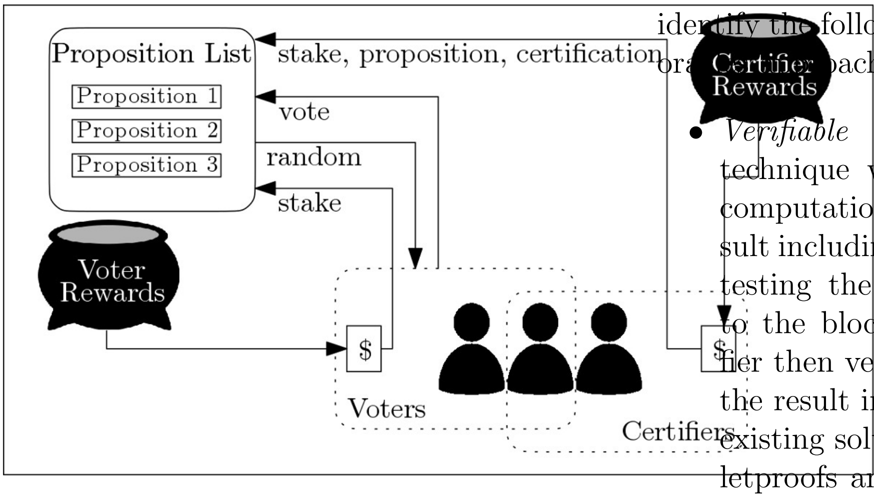

Figure 5: High-level overview of Astraea's architecture.

Gilroy Gordon Gordon [4] proposes a protocol for oracle sensor data authenticity and integrity to IoT devices network with low computational resources. Using sets of public and private keys to authenticate that the oracle sensor data actually was originated by that oracle even if the information needs to pass by several oracles before being consumed by the application.

Francisco Monroy Montoto Monroy [5] defines a gambling protocol based on incentives and assuming that every entity involved has the objective to maximize their profit. The protocol overcomes the trust in a single Oracle by polling a network of 7 oracles from a large network of available oracles, they will then stake their money on a specific bet and only receive their investment back if the majority of the oracles vote in the same winner. Creating, therefore, incentives for Oracle good behaviour.

J. Eberhardt Eberhardt and Heiss [6] does not propose a specific method but analyses existing solutions and defines a systematic classification for existing trustable off-chain computation oracles. The authors identify the following off-chain computation oracle approaches:

- *Verifiable off-chain Computation*, a technique where a prover executes a computation and then publishes the result including a cryptographic proof attesting the computation's correctness to the blockchain. An on-chain verifier then verifies the proof and persists the result in case of success. Identified existing solutions are zkSNARKs, Bulletproofs and zkSTARKs. zkSNARKs require a setup phase which is more expensive than naive execution. After the setup, however, proof size and verification complexity are extremely small and independent of circuit complexity. This amortization makes zkSNARKs especially efficient for computations executed repeatedly, which is usually the case for off-chain state transitions. While zkSTARKs and Bulletproofs require no setup, proof size and verification complexity grow with circuit complexity, which limits applicability.

- *Secure Multiparty Computation*, SMPCs, enable a set of nodes to compute functions on secret data in a way that none of the nodes ever has access to the data in its entirety. Identifies Enigma Tam [7], which proposes a privacy-preserving decentralized computation platform based on multiple parties where a blockchain stores a publicly verifiable audit trail. However, current SMPC protocols add too much overhead for them to be practical. Hence, Enigma now relies on Trusted Execution Environments.

- *Enclave-based Computation*, EbC, relying on Trusted Execution Environments (TEE) to execute computations off-chain. Identified existing solutions are Enigma and Ekiden Cheng et al. [8] which present two different implementations of EbCs. In Enigma, programs can either be executed on-chain or in enclaves that are distributed across a separate off-chain network. An Enigma-specific scripting language allows developers to mark objects as private and hence, enforce off-chain computation. In contrast to Enigma, Ekiden does not allow on-chain computation but instead, the blockchain is solely used as persistent state storage.

- *Incentive-driven Off-chain Computation*, IOC, relies on incentive mechanisms applied to motivate off-chain computation and guarantee computational correctness. IOCs inherit two critical design issues: (1) keep verifiers motivated to validate solutions and (2) reduce computational effort for the on-chain judge. The paper identifies TrueBit Teutsch and Reitwießner [9], as the first IOC implementation, proposing solutions for both challenges. As verifiers would stop validating if solvers only published correct solutions, TrueBit enforces solvers to provide erroneous solutions from time to time and offers a reward to the verifiers for finding them.

4. Commercial Products and Projects

This search, on the contrary of the systematic one explained before, cannot be described in a systematic way, since the source of the information is spread on whitepapers and startup companies' documentation pages which cannot be guaranteed to be available and consulted on a systematic way.

To search for existing commercial products and projects, Google, a search engine and Medium, a platform for blog posting used widely by developers and the start-up community, were used as a means to find new projects or solutions for the oracle trust problem. Using these two tools a lot of projects were found trying to solve the oracle trust problem and are solely documented on white-papers or on the companies' website documentation page. This kind of literature cannot be found in peer-reviewed databases, but can nonetheless provide invaluable information and is therefore worth being analysed.

The results of this search revealed a wide range of projects and protocols with varying degrees of decentralization or authenticity. A short explanation of each will be detailed here:

- Oraclize.it Ora [10], provides Authenticity Proofs for the data it fetches guaranteeing that the original data-source is genuine and untampered and can even make use of several data sources in order the gather trustable data, but its centralized model does not guarantee an always available service.

- ChainLinkEllis et al. [11], describes a decentralized network of oracles that can query multiple sources in order to avoid dependency of a sole oracle which can be prone to fail and also to gather knowledge from multiple sources to obtain a more reliable result. ChainLink is also considering implementing, in the future, authenticity proofs and make use of trusted hardware, as of now it requires users to trust in the ChainLink nodes to behave correctly.

- SchellingCoin Vitalik Buterin [12] protocol incentivizes a decentralized network of oracles to perform computation by rewarding participants who submit results that are closest to the median of all submitted results in a commit-reveal process.

- TrueBit Teutsch and Reitwießner [9], introduces a system of solvers and verifiers. Solvers are compensated for performing computation and verifiers are compensated for detecting errors in solutions submitted by solvers.

5. Summary

Summing up, this research highlighted two main types of oracles. The first is **Data-Carrier oracles**, whose main purpose is relaying query results from a trusted data source to a smart contract. The second is **Computation Oracles**, which not only relay query results but also perform the relevant computation themselves. Computation oracles can be used as building blocks to construct off-chain computation markets. A summary of the results is described in Table 2.

Summing up, this research highlighted three main types of oracles. The first is **Software-based oracles**, which try to prove their honest behaviour through the use of software-based authenticity proofs. These, mostly take advantage of some features of TLS to prove that the data they are relaying is the actually provided data. The second type is **Hardware-based oracles**. These leverage specific hardware, TEE, to securely separate the environment running the oracle code from the operating system and other applications to achieve higher guarantees on untampered code ex-

Name	Type	Distributed Network	Ac
Town Crier	Hardware-based	No	Tr
Astraea	Consensus-based	Yes	Ne
Gordon [4]	Software-based	Yes	Se
Montoto Monroy [5]	Consensus-based	Yes	Ga
TrueBit	Consensus-based	Yes	Sy
Oraclize.it	Software-based	No	TI
ChainLink	Consensus-based / Software-based	Yes	Qu
SchellingCoin	Consensus-based	Yes	In

Table 2: Summary of oracle projects/research.

ecution. They may even provide authenticity proofs regarding that the query actually came from a legit TEE. Lastly, **Consensus-based oracles**, which require a network of peers working together to achieve higher redundancy, having several peers querying the data and even in some cases peers performing the role of the verifier. This last approach largely depends on the existence of such a network and requires the use of monetary incentives to keep the networking running.

Table 2, summarises the found existing projects and answers the first research question 3.1.

6. Conclusions

Two main conclusions arise from both academic and non-academic research, and answer the second research question 3.1.

First of all, there is a clear lack of academic research on the topic of creating trustable oracles. This is mostly likely due to the specificity of the problem and that blockchain related technology is usually paved by start ups and enthusiasts and not yet addressed in universities curricular plans.

Secondly, even though the main research on trustable oracles is being pursued by startups or sole developers all the existing projects seem to be blockchain specific or in very early phases and not yet ready to be generally adopted.

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[12] Vitalik Buterin, SchellingCoin: A Minimal-Trust Universal Data Feed, 2014.

SLR Screening Stages

3rd screen	2nd screen	1st Screen	Remove Duplicates	Source	Year	Title	Autho
			Duplicate	ACM	2016	Weaver: A High-performance, Transactional Graph Database Based on Refinable Timestamps	Ayush and I G&#2
			Duplicate	ACM	2016	Town Crier: An Authenticated Data Feed for Smart Contracts	Fan Z and K and E
			Duplicate	ACM	2016	Proof of Luck: An Efficient Blockchain Consensus Protocol	Mitar and H Kanwa
			Duplicate	ACM	2017	PlaTIBART: A Platform for Transactive IoT Blockchain Applications with Repeatable Testing	Micha Dubey glas C
			Duplicate	ACM	2018	Ouroboros Genesis: Composable Proof-of-Stake Blockchains with Dynamic Availability	Christ Ga&# and A silis Z
			Duplicate	ACM	2017	On the Design of Communication and Transaction Anonymity in Blockchain-based Transactive Microgrids	Jonata Laszka Abhis
			Duplicate	ACM	2017	FruitChains: A Fair Blockchain	Rafael
			Duplicate	ACM	2018	ContractFuzzer: Fuzzing Smart Contracts for Vulnerability Detection	Bo Jia Chan
			Duplicate	ACM	2016	Bringing Secure Bitcoin Transactions to Your Smartphone	David and Fran& Spyros

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			Duplicate	ACM	2017	Blackchain: Scalability for Resource-constrained Accountable Vehicle-to-x Communication	Rens Felix M&# Sch&#
			Duplicate	ACM	2017	A General Framework for Blockchain Analytics	Massi Lande Andre
			Duplicate	ACM	2017	EPBC: Efficient Public Blockchain Client for Lightweight Users	Lei Xu Gao a dong
			Duplicate	ACM	2016	Blockchains and the Logic of Accountability: Keynote Address	Mauri
			Duplicate	ACM	2017	A Byzantine Fault-tolerant Ordering Service for the Hyperledger Fabric Blockchain Platform	Alyss Sousa
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Zero-Trust Hierarchical Management in IoT	M. Sa
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Secure Pub-Sub: Blockchain-Based Fair Payment With Reputation for Reliable Cyber Physical Systems	Y. Zh Y. Yu
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Secure Attribute-Based Signature Scheme With Multiple Authorities for Blockchain in Electronic Health Records Systems	R. G Zheng
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Privacy Improvement Architecture for IoT	E. K Sofra

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3rd screen	2nd screen	1st Screen	Remove Duplicates	Source	Year	Title	Autho
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Distributed Solar Self-Consumption and Blockchain Solar Energy Exchanges on the Public Grid Within an Energy Community	C. Pla K. A.
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Confidential Business Process Execution on Blockchain	B. Ca Ferrar
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	ChainFS: Blockchain-Secured Cloud Storage	Y. Ta Li; C. Njilla
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Blockchain-Based IoT-Cloud Authorization and Delegation	N. Ta
			Duplicate	IEEE	2017	Blockchain world - Do you need a blockchain? This chart will tell you if the technology can solve your problem	M. E.
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Blockchain as a Platform for Secure Inter-Organizational Business Processes	B. Ca danini
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	Analysis of Security in Blockchain: Case Study in 51%-Attack Detecting	C. Ye Fukud
			Duplicate	IEEE	2018	An ID-Based Linearly Homomorphic Signature Scheme and Its Application in Blockchain	Q. Li Chen;
			Duplicate	IEEE	2019	A New Lattice-Based Signature Scheme in Post-Quantum Blockchain Network	C. Li; J. Li
			Duplicate	Scopus	2017	Towards an economic analysis of routing in payment channel networks	Engel F., Gl

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3rd screen	2nd screen	1st Screen	Remove Duplicates	Source	Year	Title	Autho
			Duplicate	Scopus	2018	13th EAI International Conference on Security and Privacy in Communication Networks, SecureComm 2017	[No au
			Duplicate	Scopus	2017	VIBES: Fast blockchain simulations for large-scale peer-to-peer networks	Stoyk H.-A.
			Duplicate	Scopus	2017	HyperPubSub: a decentralized, permissioned, publish/subscribe service using blockchains	Zupar H.-A.
			Duplicate	Scopus	2018	Blockchain as a platform for secure inter-organizational business processes	Carmi danini
		-		ACM	2017	Towards an Economic Analysis of Routing in Payment Channel Networks	Felix Kopp rian hardt
		-		ACM	2017	VIBES: Fast Blockchain Simulations for Large-scale Peer-to-peer Networks: Demo	Lyubc Zhang
		-		ACM	2018	StreamChain: Do Blockchains Need Blocks?	Zsolt dro Vukoli
		-		ACM	2018	Sol2Js: Translating Solidity Contracts into Javascript for Hyperledger Fabric	Muha Falak Umar
		-		ACM	2018	Scaling Byzantine Consensus: A Broad Analysis	Christ Reiser

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		-		ACM	2018	Resource Fairness and Prioritization of Transactions in Permissioned Blockchain Systems (Industry Track)	Seep and Verma dran
		-		ACM	2018	Powering Software Sustainability with Blockchain	Omar
		-		ACM	2017	Hyperpubsub: A Decentralized, Permissioned, Publish/Subscribe Service Using Blockchains: Demo	Nejc and H
		-		ACM	2017	How Blockchains Can Help Legal Metrology	Wilsor Bessar
		-		ACM	2018	eVIBES: Configurable and Interactive Ethereum Blockchain Simulation Framework	Aditya Nasiri sen
		-		ACM	2018	EVA: Fair and Auditable Electric Vehicle Charging Service Using Blockchain	Jelena Rivera Hans-
		-		ACM	2018	Deconstructing Blockchains: Concepts, Systems, and Insights	Kaiwe berg a
		-		ACM	2018	CIDDS: A Configurable and Distributed DAG-based Distributed Ledger Simulation Framework	Mohar and Hans-
		-		ACM	2018	Blockchains for Business Process Management - Challenges and Opportunities	

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		-		ACM	2018	Blockchain Landscape and AI Renaissance: The Bright Path Forward	Hans- hamm mad Roma Zhang
		-		ACM	2018	A Federated Low-Power WAN for the Internet of Things	Mehdi Ga&# Tony
		-		ACM	2018	Authenticated Modular Maps in Haskell	Victor Harol Mark
		-		ACM	2018	Attack and Vulnerability Simulation Framework for Bitcoin-like Blockchain Technologies	Fabian man Jacob
		-		Google Shoolar	2017	Blockchain Oracles–Einsatz der Blockchain-Technologie für Offline-Anwendungen	A Hop
		-		Google Shoolar	2018	Blockchain Coupled Oracle Fusion	D Sat
		-		Google Shoolar	2018	Blockchain and Consensus from Proofs of Work without Random Oracles	JA Ga takos
		-		Google Shoolar	2018	Blockchain across Oracle: Understand the details and implications of the Blockchain for Oracle developers and customers	R van
		-		IEEE	2018	Understanding Blockchain Technology: The Costs and Benefits of Decentralization	

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		-		IEEE	2018	Towards Application Portability on Blockchains	K. Sh
		-		IEEE	2017	Secure one-time biometrie tokens for non-repudiable multi-party transactions	K. N Panka
		-		IEEE	2017	Multiclouds in an Enterprise – a Love-Hate Relationship	M. Yo
		-		IEEE	2019	Leveraging the Capabilities of Industry 4.0 for Improving Energy Efficiency in Smart Factories	N. M Lazar
		-		IEEE	2017	Fostering consumers' energy market through smart contracts	I. Kou D. Ge Fovin
		-		IEEE	2018	ChainMOB: Mobility Analytics on Blockchain	B. Na Qu
		-		IEEE	2016	Blockchains and the logic of accountability	M. He
		-		IEEE	2018	Blockchain Based Security Framework for IoT Implementations	K. N Josep
		-		IEEE	2018	Blockchain Based Vehicular Data Management	R. Sh
		-		Scopus	2016	Weaver: A high-performance, transactional graph database based on refinable timestamps	Dubey Escriv
		-		Scopus	2018	Towards a smart contract-based, decentralized, public-key infrastructure	Patso sopou

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3rd screen	2nd screen	1st Screen	Remove Duplicates	Source	Year	Title	Autho
		-		Scopus	2016	SysTEX 2016 - 1st Workshop on System Software for Trusted Execution, colocated with ACM/IFIP/USENIX Middleware 2016	[No au
		-		Scopus	2018	Systematic performance evaluation using component-in-the-loop approach	Kocsis A., Te
		-		Scopus	2018	Synchronized aggregate signatures from the RSA assumption	Hohen
		-		Scopus	2018	Simple proofs of sequential work	Cohen
		-		Scopus	2017	SERIAL 2017 - 1st Workshop on Scalable and Resilient Infrastructures for Distributed Ledgers, Colocated with ACM/IFIP/USENIX Middleware 2017 Conference	[No au
		-		Scopus	2018	Security of the blockchain against long delay attack	Wei, I
		-		Scopus	2018	Secure Pub-Sub: Blockchain-Based Fair Payment with Reputation for Reliable Cyber Physical Systems	Zhao, B., Yu
		-		Scopus	2018	Secure Attribute-Based Signature Scheme with Multiple Authorities for Blockchain in Electronic Health Records Systems	Guo, Zheng
		-		Scopus	2017	RingCT 2.0: A compact accumulator-based (linkable ring signature) protocol for blockchain cryptocurrency Monero	Sun, S Yuen,
		-		Scopus	2016	Proof of Luck: An efficient blockchain consensus protocol	Miluti Kanwa

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3rd screen	2nd screen	1st Screen	Remove Duplicates	Source	Year	Title	Autho
		-		Scopus	2018	Privacy improvement architecture for IoT	Kak, Sofran ters, P
		-		Scopus	2017	PlaTIBART: A Platform for Transactive IoT blockchain applications with repeatable testing	Walke A., Sc
		-		Scopus	2017	Overcoming Cryptographic Impossibility Results Using Blockchains	Goyal
		-		Scopus	2018	Ouroboros praos: An adaptively-secure, semi-synchronous proof-of-stake blockchain	David Russel
		-		Scopus	2017	On the design of communication and transaction anonymity in blockchain-based transactive microgrids	Bergq M., D
		-		Scopus	2017	Middleware 2017 - Proceedings of the 2017 Middleware Posters and Demos 2017: Proceedings of the Posters and Demos Session of the 18th International Middleware Conference	[No au
		-		Scopus	2017	M4IoT 2017 - Proceedings of the 2017 Workshop on Middleware and Applications for the Internet of Things 4th Edition and 2nd Federated Event with the MoTA Workshop, Part of Middleware 2017 Conference	[No au

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		-		Scopus	2018	IoTBDS 2018 - Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Internet of Things, Big Data and Security	[No au
		-		Scopus	2018	Introducing the new paradigm of Social Dispersed Computing: Applications, Technologies and Challenges	Garcí Botti,
		-		Scopus	2017	FruitChains: A fair blockchain	Pass,
		-		Scopus	2017	EPBC: Efficient Public Blockchain Client for Lightweight Users	Xu, L Shi, W
		-		Scopus	2018	Distributed Solar Self-Consumption and Blockchain Solar Energy Exchanges on the Public Grid Within an Energy Community	Plaza, F., St
		-		Scopus	2018	Designing blockchain-based SIEM 3.0 system	Milosl
		-		Scopus	2018	ChainFS: Blockchain-Secured Cloud Storage	Tang, K., K Njilla,
		-		Scopus	2016	Bringing secure Bitcoin transactions to your smartphone	Frey, P.-L.,
		-		Scopus	2015	Blockchain-based model for social transactions processing	Sarr,
		-		Scopus	2018	Blockchain-Based IoT-cloud authorization and delegation	Tapas
		-		Scopus	2017	Blockchain world - Do you need a blockchain? This chart will tell you if the technology can solve your problem	Peck,

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3rd screen	2nd screen	1st Screen	Remove Duplicates	Source	Year	Title	Autho
		-		Scopus	2017	Blackchain: Scalability for resource-constrained accountable vehicle-to-x communication	Van I mann, F., Ka
		-		Scopus	2017	Beyond hellman's time-memory trade-offs with applications to proofs of space	Abusa hen, E Reyzir
		-		Scopus	2017	Analysis of the blockchain protocol in asynchronous networks	Pass,
		-		Scopus	2018	Analysis of security in blockchain: Case study in 51%-attack detecting	Ye, C Fukud
		-		Scopus	2018	An integrated platform for the Internet of Things based on an open source ecosystem	Li, Y.
		-		Scopus	2018	An ID-Based Linearly Homomorphic Signature Scheme and Its Application in Blockchain	Lin, Chen,
		-		Scopus	2019	A New Lattice-Based Signature Scheme in Post-Quantum Blockchain Network	Li, C. L., Ho
		-		Scopus	2017	A general framework for blockchain analytics	Bartol pianu,
		-		Scopus	2018	A critical look at cryptogovernance of the real world: Challenges for spatial representation and uncertainty on the blockchain	Adam
		-		Scopus	2017	A byzantine fault-tolerant ordering service for the hyperledger fabric blockchain platform (Short Paper)	Bessar M.

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		-		Scopus	2017	4th International Conference on Future Data and Security Engineering, FDSE 2017	[No au
		-		Scopus	2018	3rd International Conference on Internet of Things, ICIOT 2018 Held as Part of the Services Conference Federation, SCF 2018	[No au
		-		Scopus	2017	36th Annual International Conference on the Theory and Applications of Cryptographic Techniques, EUROCRYPT 2017	[No au
		-		Scopus	2018	21 - Bringing down the complexity: Fast composable protocols for card games without secret state	David Laran
		-		Scopus	2018	13th EAI International Conference on Security and Privacy in Communication Networks, SecureComm 2017	[No au
		-		Scopus	2017	11th International Conference on Provable Security, ProvSec 2017	[No au
	-	pass		ACM	2018	Towards Solving the Data Availability Problem for Sharded Ethereum	Daniel Hans-.
	-	pass		Google Shoolar	2018	Trusted agent blockchain oracle	MD J.
	-	pass		IEEE	2018	Towards Distributed SLA Management with Smart Contracts and Blockchain	R. B. Kritik
	-	pass		Scopus	2018	Zero-trust hierarchical management in IoT	Samar

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	-	pass		Scopus	2018	The interface between blockchain and the real world	Damja
	-	pass		Scopus	2018	Ouroboros genesis: Composable proof-of-stake blockchains with dynamic availability	Bader ayias,
	-	pass		Scopus	2018	ContractFuzzer: Fuzzing smart contracts for vulnerability detection	Jiang,
-	pass	pass		Scopus	2018	Confidential Business Process Execution on Blockchain	Carmi Ferrar
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pass	pass	pass		Google Shoolar	2018	Astraea: A decentralized blockchain oracle	J Adle Poulos
pass	pass	pass		Google Shoolar	2017	Provenance and authentication of oracle sensor data with block chain lightweight wireless network authentication scheme for constrained oracle sensors	G Gor
pass	pass	pass		Google Shoolar	2018	Bitcoin gambling using distributed oracles in the blockchain	FJA M
pass	pass	pass		Scopus	2016	Town crier: An authenticated data feed for smart contracts	Zhang man,