



BITGRIT PRESENTS

INTRODUCTION TO BLOCKCHAIN & CRYPTOCURRENCY

What is Blockchain?

How are Blockchain and
Cryptocurrency related?

Make your own Cryptocurrency!

bit.ly/bitgritmeetup

APRIL 26TH

3:00 PM IST

Join us at our Weekend Webinar series and get all your
questions related to Blockchain answered.



Introduction to **Blockchain & Cryptocurrency**

Ritom Gupta



Campus Ambassador
MIT-WPU Pune



What is Blockchain?

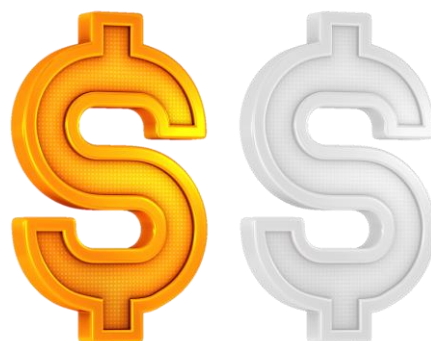
Security

Cryptocurrency

Proof of Work

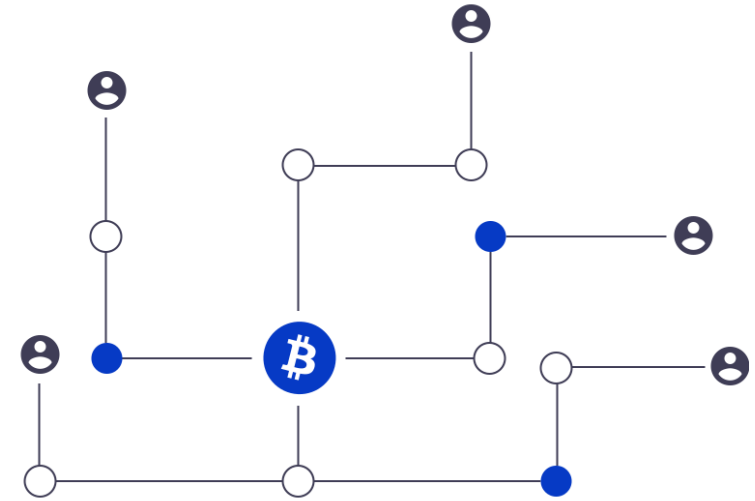






What is Blockchain?

- Data structure which holds transactional records
- Not controlled by any single authority
- Tamper-proof records
- Need of consensus



What is Blockchain?

Security

Cryptocurrency

Proof of Work



Security

1 Cryptographic fingerprint

2 Consensus Protocol

3 Hashes link back

4 Not attack-proof

Genesis Block



Hash: **4X8G**

Previous hash: **0010**

Hash: **3LFK**

Previous hash: **4X8G**

Hash: **85KS**

Previous hash: **3LFK**

<https://blockchaindemo.io/>

What is Blockchain?

Security

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Proof of Work



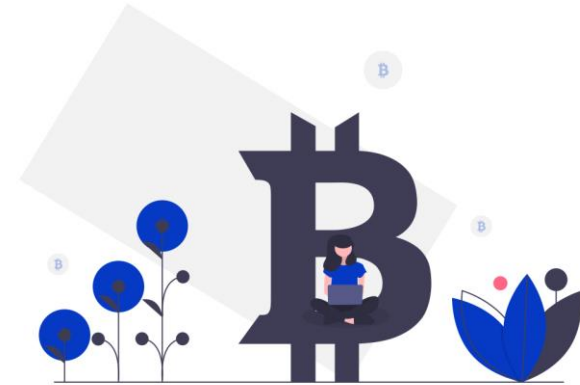
Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto
satoshin@gmx.com
www.bitcoin.org

Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash would allow online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. Digital signatures provide part of the solution, but the main benefits are lost if a trusted third party is still required to prevent double-spending. We propose a solution to the double-spending problem using a peer-to-peer network. The network timestamps transactions by hashing them into an ongoing chain of hash-based proof-of-work, forming a record that cannot be changed without redoing the proof-of-work. The longest chain not only serves as proof of the sequence of events witnessed, but proof that it came from the largest pool of CPU power. As long as a majority of CPU power is controlled by nodes that are not cooperating to attack the network, they'll generate the longest chain and outpace attackers. The network itself requires minimal structure. Messages are broadcast on a best effort basis, and nodes can leave and rejoin the network at will, accepting the longest proof-of-work chain as proof of what happened while they were gone.

Cryptocurrency

- 1 Digital asset, medium of exchange
- 2 Use decentralized control
- 3 Over 6,000 altcoins created since Bitcoin
- 4 Hottest, yet high-risk investment



1 Bitcoin equals

7,545.01 United States Dollar

25 Apr, 6:25 am UTC · Disclaimer

1

Bitcoin

7545.01

United States Dollar

1D 5D 1M 1Y 5Y Max



Data provided by Morningstar for Currency and Coinbase for Cryptocurrency

6 conditions



No central authority



Overview of units
and ownership



New units, origin
and ownership



Cryptographic proof
of ownership



Transactions
change ownership



At most 1 ownership
changed at a time

What is Blockchain?

Security

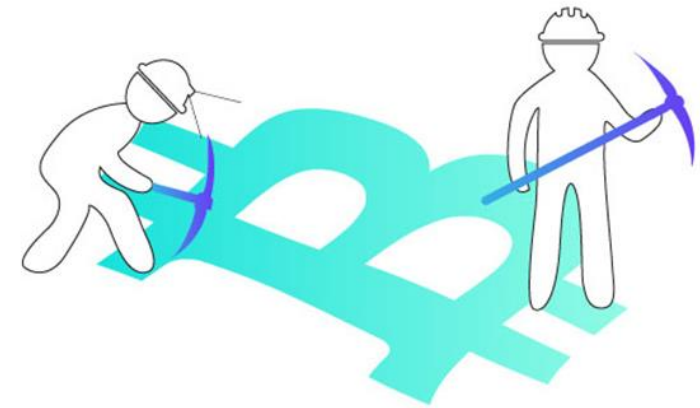
Cryptocurrency

Proof of Work



Proof of Work

- 1** Original consensus algorithm
- 2** Confirms transactions, produces blocks
- 3** Defence from DoS attacks
- 4** Prone to 51% attack, useless computations



Example



Example

"Hello, world!"

⋮



"Hello, world!"

0000c3af42fc31103f1fdc0151fa747ff87349a4714df7cc52ea464e12dcd4e9

on Sun, 26 Oct 2017 19:53:20 GMT

Traditional Proof of Work

- 1 Hashcash with double iterated SHA256
- 2 Hashcash with script internal hash
- 3 Momentum birthday collision
- 4 Cuckoo Cycle <https://github.com/tromp/cuckoo>



3 The Hashcash cost-function

Hashcash is a non-interactive, publicly auditable, trapdoor-free cost function with unbounded probabilistic cost.

First we introduce some notation: consider bitstring $s = \{0, 1\}^*$, we define $[s]_i$ to mean the bit at offset i , where $[s]_1$ is the left-most bit, and $[s]_{|s|}$ is the right-most bit. $[s]_{i\dots j}$ means the bit-wise substring between and including bits i and j , $[s]_{i\dots j} = [s]_i \parallel \dots \parallel [s]_j$. So $s = [s]_{1\dots |s|}$.

We define a binary infix comparison operator $\stackrel{\text{left}}{=}^b$ where b is the length of the common left-substring from the two bit-strings.

$$\begin{aligned} x \stackrel{\text{left}}{=}^0 y & \quad [x]_1 \neq [y]_1 \\ x \stackrel{\text{left}}{=}^b y & \quad \forall i=1\dots b \ [x]_i = [y]_i \end{aligned}$$

Hashcash is computed relative to a service-name s , to prevent tokens minted for one server being used on another (servers only accept tokens minted using their own service-name). The service-name can be any bit-string which uniquely identifies the service (eg. host name, email address, etc).

The hashcash function is defined as (note this is an improved simplified variant since initial publication see note in section 5:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{PUBLIC:} & \text{hash function } \mathcal{H}(\cdot) \text{ with output size } k \text{ bits} \\ \mathcal{T} \leftarrow \text{MINT}(s, w) & \textbf{find } x \in_R \{0, 1\}^* \textbf{ st } \mathcal{H}(s \parallel x) \stackrel{\text{left}}{=}^w 0^k \\ & \textbf{return } (s, x) \\ \mathcal{V} \leftarrow \text{VALUE}(\mathcal{T}) & \mathcal{H}(s \parallel x) \stackrel{\text{left}}{=}^v 0^k \\ & \textbf{return } v \end{array} \right.$$

bitgrit and blockchain?



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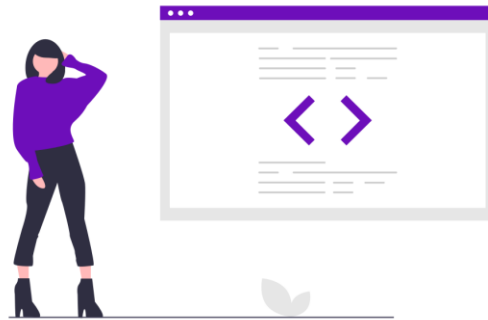
/in/ritomgupta

<https://rightonrittman.in/presentations/bitgrit-BlockchainCrypto.pdf>

Questions?

in chat box

Make your own cryptocoin



<https://github.com/aniket-spidey/bitgrit-webinar>