1. Hawk: The Blockchain Model of Cryptography and Privacy-Preserving Smart Contracts
2. Enabling Blockchain Innovations with Pegged Sidechains
3. Decentralized Blockchain Technology and the Rise of Lex Cyptographia
4. Trends in Crypto-Currencies and Blockchain Technologies: A Monetary Theory and Regulation Perspective
5. Understanding Modern Banking Ledgers Through Blockchain Technologies: Future of Transaction Processing and Smart Contracts on the Internet of Money
6. Blockchains and Bitcoins: Regulatory Responses to Cryptocurrencies
7. SCP: A Computationally-Scalable Byzantine Consensus Protocol for Blockchains
8. Blockstack: A Global Naming and Storage System Secured by Blockchains
9. Bitcoin Blockchain Dynamics: The Selfish-Mine Strategy in the Presence of Propagation Delay
10. Ethereum Blockchain as a Service Now on Azure (Ethereum is a Blockchain with a Built-in Programming Language)
11. A Blockchain to Act as an API Credit Layer That Can Be Used by Both API Provider and Consumer
12. Tech Bureau and Sakura Internet Announce Complimentary Cloud System for Using the Mijin Blockchain
13. How Bitcoin’s Blockchain Could Power an Alternate Internet – Backchannel
14. What’s So Different About Blockchain? – Blockchain is a Probabilistic State Machine
15. Corporate Social and Financial Performance: A Meta-Analysis
16. The Determination of Financial Structure: The Incentive Signaling Approach
17. Options and Efficiency – Stephen A. Ross
18. Some Notes on Financial Incentive-Signalling Models, Activity Choice and Risk Preferences
19. Financial Development, Growth, and the Distribution of Income
20. A New Database on Financial Development and Structure
21. Finance, Entrepreneurship, and Growth: Theory and Evidence
22. How to Discount Cashflows with Time-Varying Expected Returns
23. An Analysis of Anonymity in the Bitcoin System
24. Zerocoin: Anonymous Distributed E-Cash from Bitcoin
25. Quantitative Analysis of the Full Bitcoin Transaction Graph
26. A Fistful of Bitcoins: Characterizing Payments Among Men with No Names
27. Is Bitcoin a Real Currency? An Economic Appraisal
28. Uncovering the Bitcoin Blockchain: An Analysis of the Full Users Graph
29. **Blockchain - A Financial Technology for Future Sustainable Development**
30. **Blockchain Economies: The Crowd as the Market Maker**
31. **Might the Blockchain Outlive Bitcoin?**

Data Science Conferences:

* KDD 2010-15
* WSDM 2011
* ICDM 2011
* ICDM 2012
* SocInfo 2011
* ICMLA 2011
* WAIM 2011

Blockchain:

* Distributed database that maintains a continuously growing list of ordered records called blocks
* Each block contains a timestamp and a link to a previous block
* Blockchains are inherently resistant to modification of the data – once recorded, the data in a block cannot be altered retroactively
* Blockchains are "an open, distributed ledger that can record transactions between two parties efficiently and in a verifiable and permanent way. The ledger itself can also be programmed to trigger transactions automatically”
* Blockchains are [secure by design](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_by_design) and an example of a distributed computing system with high [byzantine fault tolerance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantine_fault_tolerance).
* Decentralized consensus can therefore by achieved with a blockchain
  + This makes them suitable for recording of events, medical records, and other record management activities
* Blockchains offer the potential of mass disintermediation and vast repercussions of how global trade is conducted
* Bitcoin was the first to implement blockchains as its core component – where the blockchain served as a public ledger for all transactions – through the use of a peer-to-peer network and a distributed timestamping server, a blockchain database is managed autonomously.
  + The invention of blockchain for bitcoin made it the first digital currency to solve the double spending problem, without the use of a trusted authority or central server.
* Blockchains make the database secure and removes the need for a trusted administrator
* In 2014, Bitcoin 2.0 was implemented, that was a second-generation programable blockchain that came with a programming language that allowed users to write more sophisticated smart contracts, thus creating invoices that pay themselves when a shipment arrives or share certificates which automatically send their owner dividends if profits reach a certain level
* Blockchain 2.0 technologies go beyond transactions and "exchange of value without powerful [intermediaries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediary) acting as arbiters of money and information"
* A blockchain is a decentralized digital ledger that records transactions across many computers in such a way that the registered transactions cannot be altered retroactively
  + This allows the participants to verify and audit transactions in an inexpensive manner
* Blockchains have been described as a [value](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_(economics))-exchange [protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryptographic_protocol).[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockchain_(database)#cite_note-bc2.0-18) This blockchain-based exchange of value can be completed more quickly, more safely and more cheaply than with traditional systems.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockchain_(database)#cite_note-cbh-31) A blockchain can assign [title](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Title_(property)) rights because it provides a record that compels [offer and acceptance](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Offer_and_acceptance).[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockchain_(database)#cite_note-te20151031-1) From the technical point of view a blockchain is a [hashchain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hash_chain" \o "Hash chain) inside another hashchain.[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockchain_(database)#cite_note-32)
* In [economics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economics), **disintermediation** is the removal of [intermediaries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intermediary) from a [supply chain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supply_chain), or **cutting out the middlemen** in connection with a transaction or a series of transactions.
* **Double-spending** is a [failure mode](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Failure_mode) of [digital cash](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_cash) schemes, when it is possible to spend a single digital token twice
* A **proof-of-work** (**POW**) **system** (or **protocol**, or **function**) is an economic measure to deter [denial of service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denial_of_service) attacks and other service abuses such as [spam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spam_(electronic)) on a network by requiring some work from the service requester, usually meaning processing time by a computer.
  + . The concept may have been first presented by [Cynthia Dwork](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cynthia_Dwork) and [Moni Naor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moni_Naor) in a 1993 journal article.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proof-of-work_system#cite_note-DwoNao1992-1) The term "Proof of Work" or POW was first coined and formalized in a 1999 paper by [Markus Jakobsson](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markus_Jakobsson) and Ari Juels.[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proof-of-work_system#cite_note-JaJue1999-2)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blockchain_(database)>