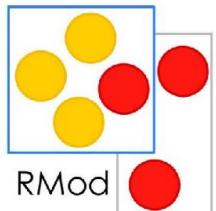


Blockchain & Smart Contracts Crash Course

Santiago Bragagnolo (santiago.bragagnolo@inria.fr)



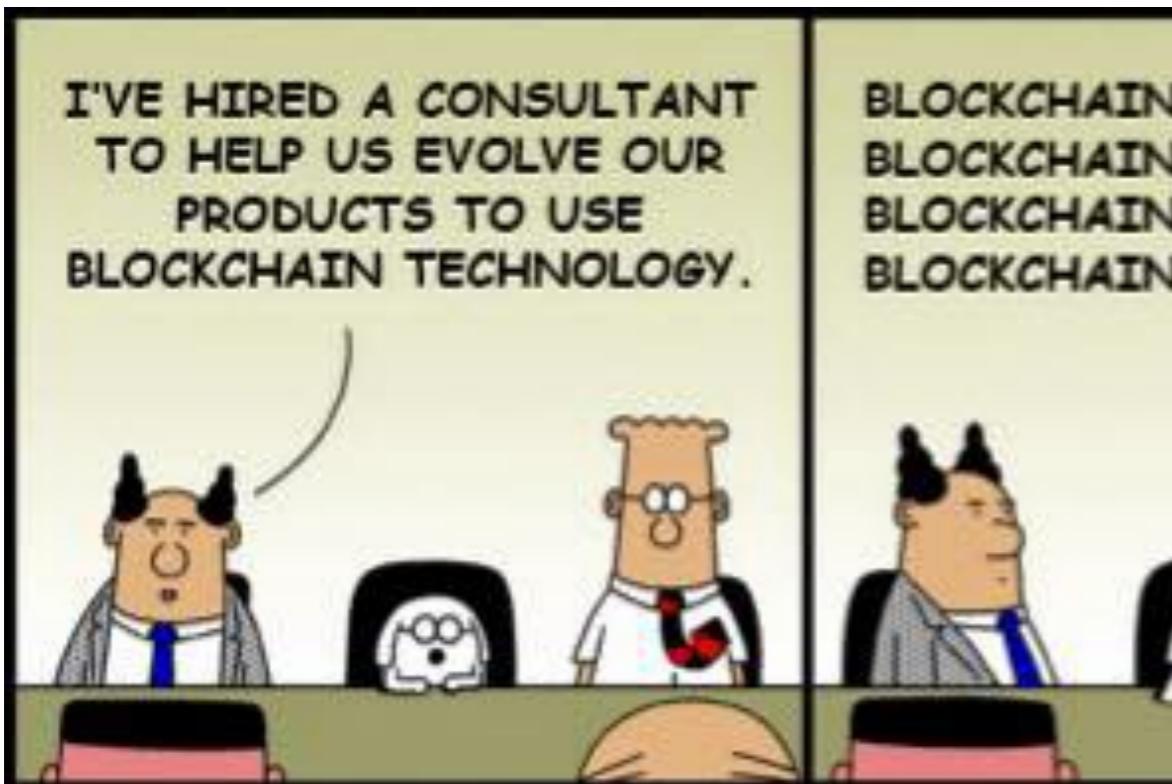
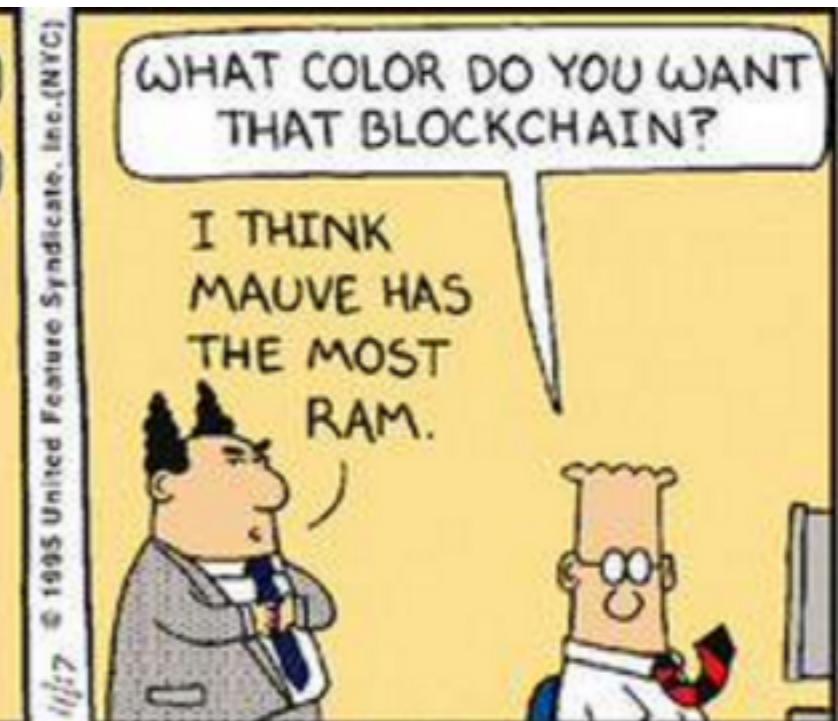
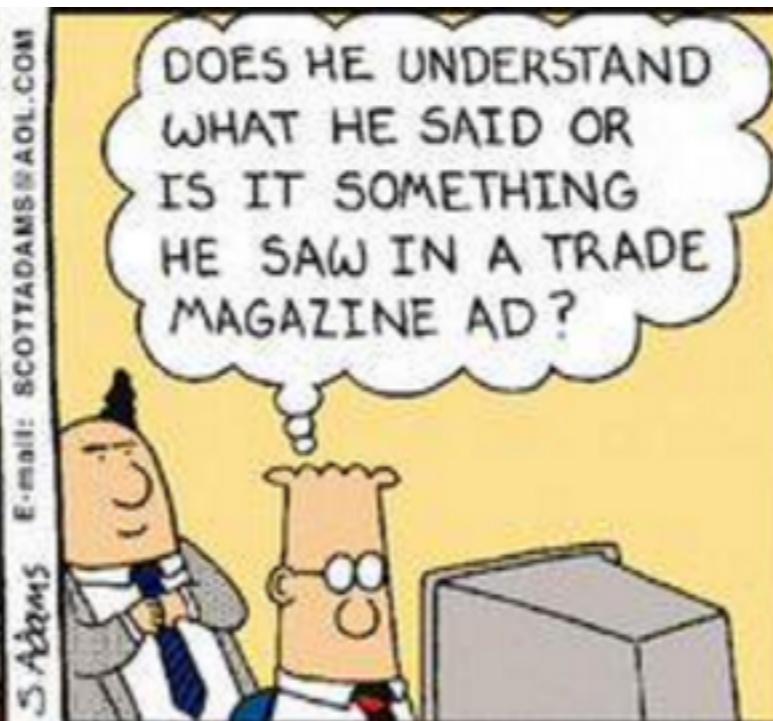
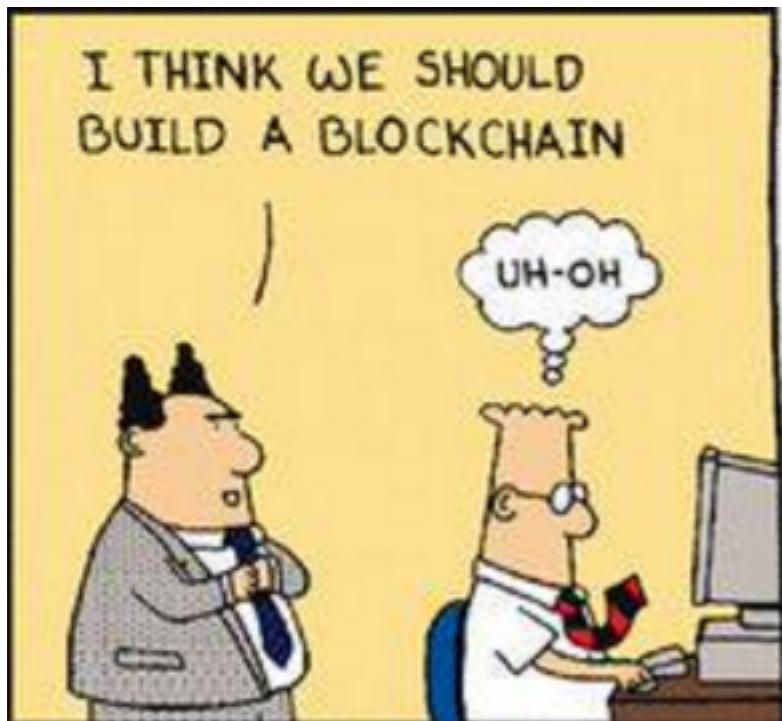
About Me

- Santiago Bragagnolo(santiago.bragagnolo@inria.fr)
- Ph.D. Student on Software Migration
- Research Engineer at Inria Lille (France, 2015 – 2020)
- Working on blockchain since 2016
- Working in engineering since 2002

Summary (1st part)

- Introduction
- General Structure
- Mining
- Smart Contracts
- Some contributions from our team

Introduction



What is Blockchain?

 *bitcoin*

 ETHEREUM

Examples of Blockchain Technologies

What is Blockchain?

From an User's Perspective

- An open distributed Ledger



What is Blockchain?

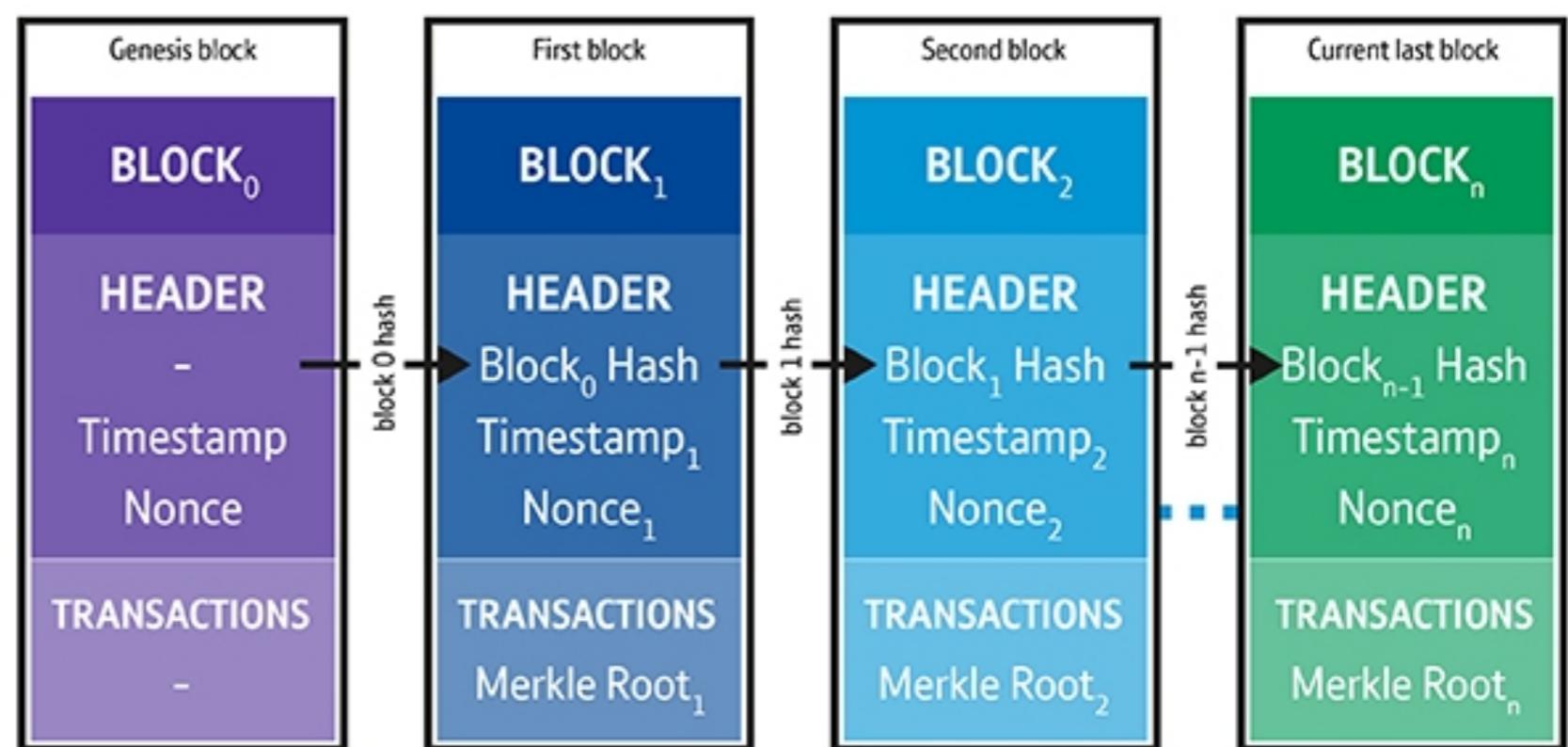
From an User's Perspective

- An open distributed Ledger
 - Ledger - Records transactions (BitCoin, Ether).
 - Open - anyone can participate
 - Distributed - shared and synchronized among several “people”

What is Blockchain?

From a Developer's Perspective

- Roughly, an append-only distributed transactional database



What is Blockchain?

From a Developer's Perspective

- Roughly, an append-only distributed transactional database
 - Database
 - Transaction
 - Append-only
 - Distributed

Structure

Account

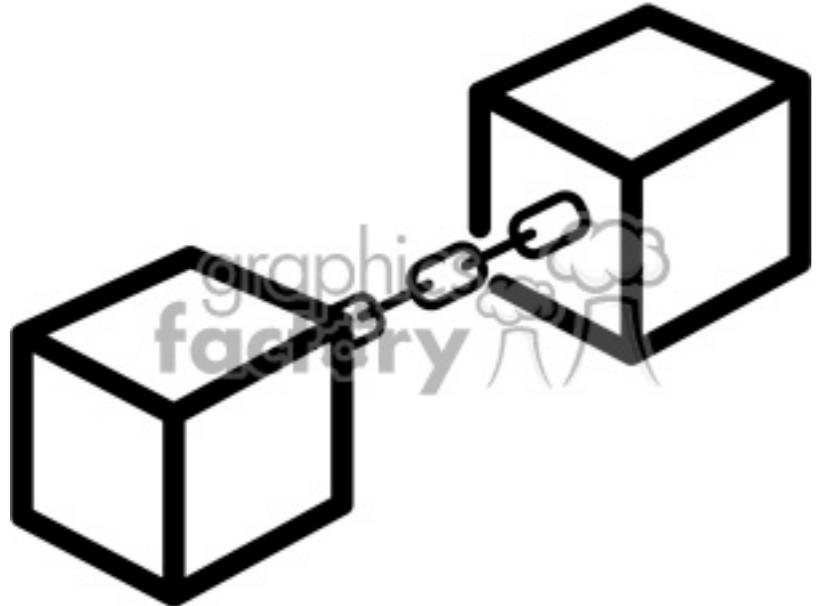
- We need an account to interact with the blockchain
- Roughly, an account's id/address is a public key and whoever holds the private key owns it.
- For example see: <<https://etherscan.io/accounts>>

Transactions

A transaction is an operation that changes something on the blockchain.

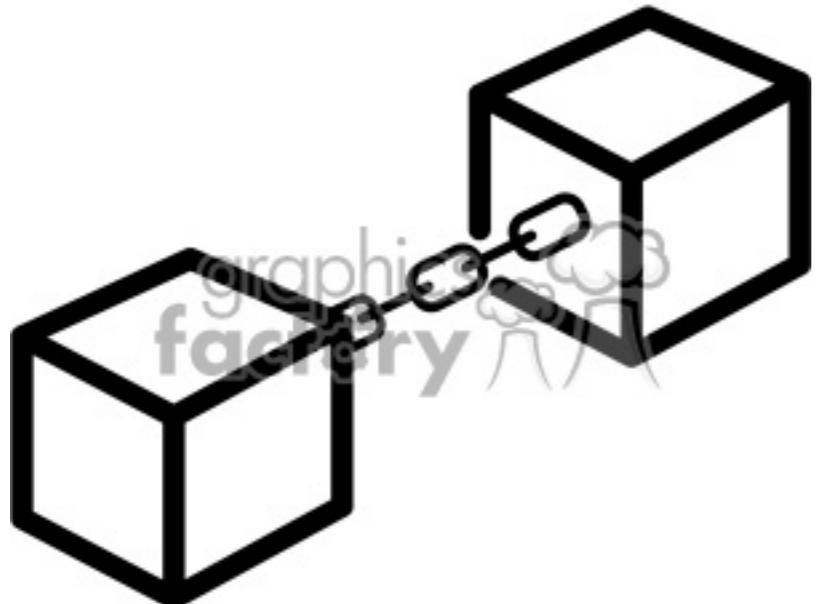
The information on transactions is public to everyone on the blockchain.

T.hash	From	To	Value
0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	25
0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	0
0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	7



Blocks

- A block is storage unit in the blockchain database
 - Transactions are bundled into a block
 - Is linked to the previous block
 - It contains a timestamp



Blocks

T.hash	From	To	Value
0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	25
0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	0
0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	7

Block 245452

Hash 0xd015f8981f292616e74...3b249b9a9240			
TimeStamp 2019-10-01T09:13:49.663753+02:00			
Previous block 0xf8bc8ede2727cce01b4...bda50490bd90			
Nonce 0x3afc82ca9063c17e			
Transactions			
T.hash	From	To	Value
0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	25
0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	0
0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	7

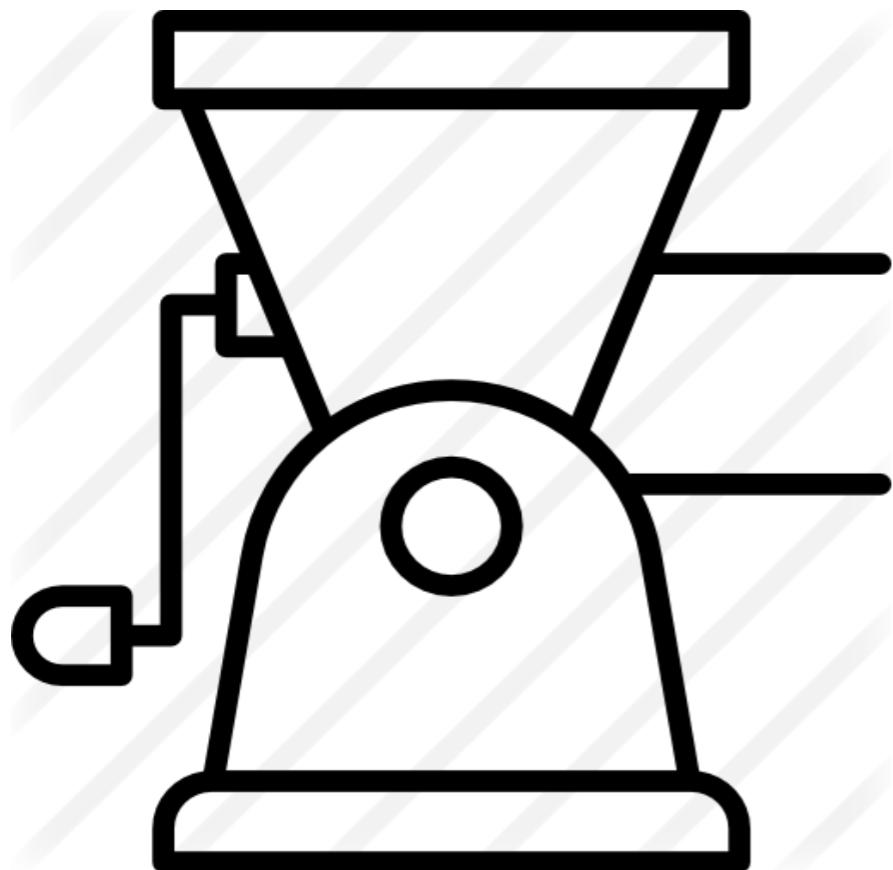
How are the Blocks Linked?

Previous block
0xf8bc8ede2727cce01b4...bda50490bd90

TimeStamp
2019-10-01T09:13:49.663753+02:00

Nonce
0x3afc82ca9063c17e

T.hash	From	To	Value
0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	25
0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	0
0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	7



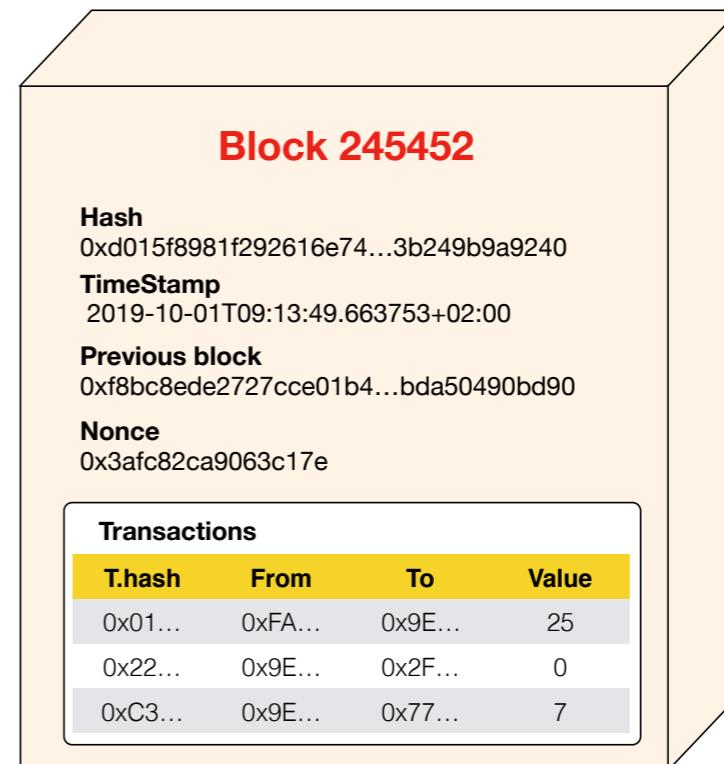
HASH

0xd015f8981f292616e74...3b249b9a9240

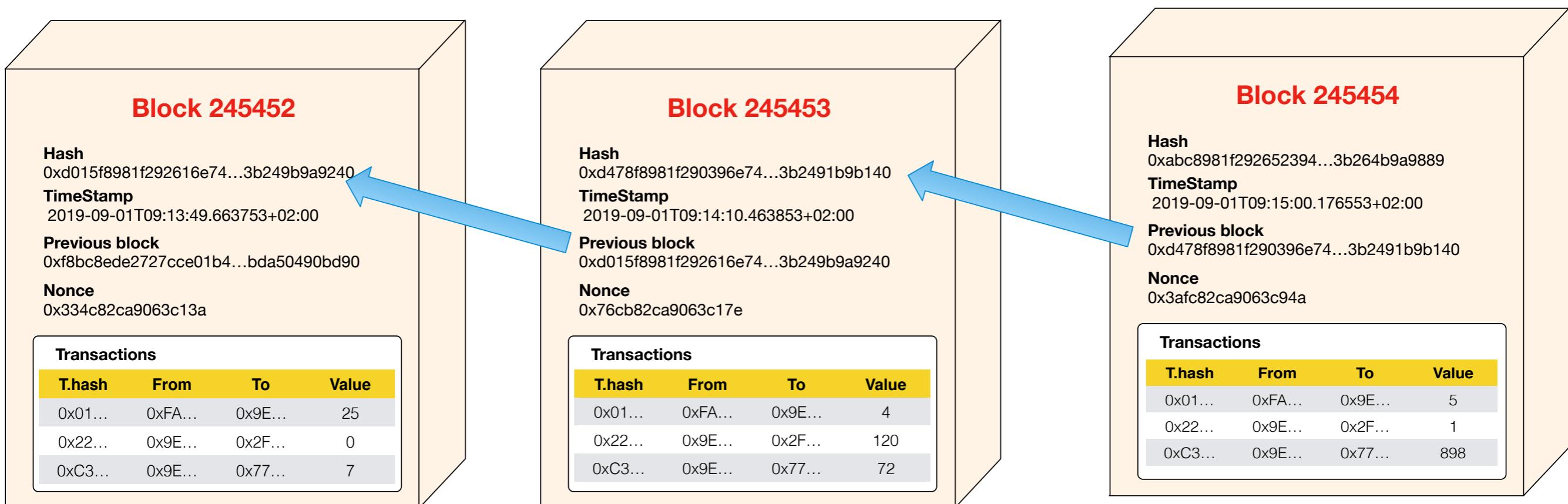


How are the Blocks Linked?

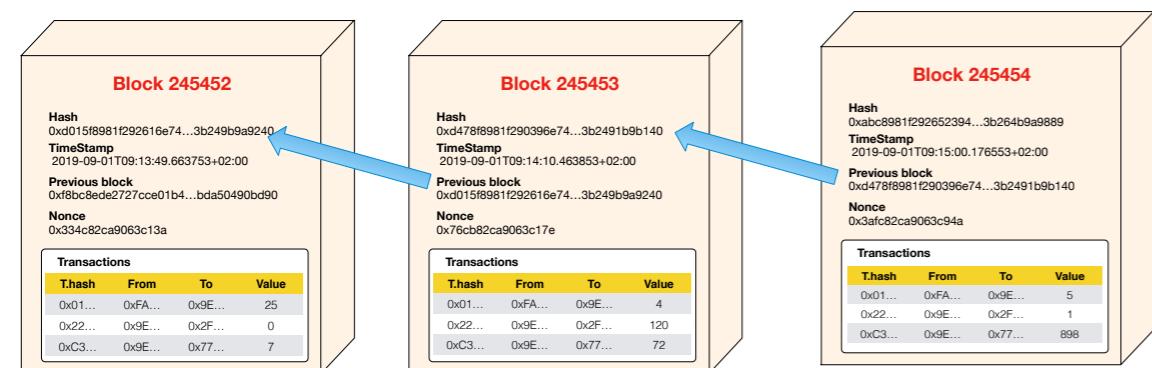
- The blocks are linked by a Hash number computed over the body of the block
 - Previous block's hash
 - The timestamp
 - The transactions
 - The nonce



Linking Blocks Example



Linking Blocks Example



TimeStamp

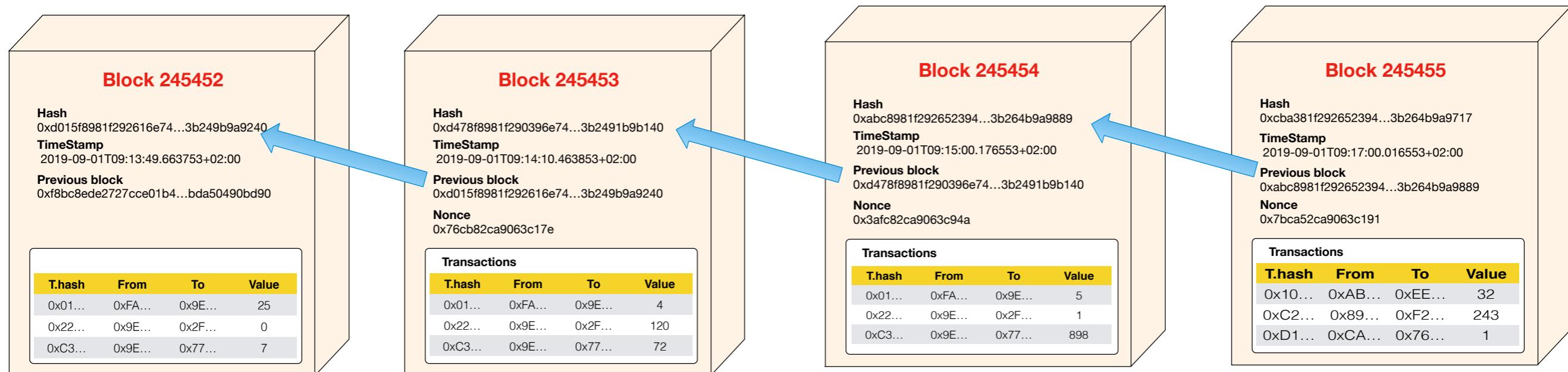
2019-09-01T09:17:00.016553+02:00

Previous block

0xabc8981f292652394...3b264b9a9889

T.hash	From	To	Value
0x10...	0xAB...	0xEE...	32
0xC2...	0x89...	0xF2...	243
0xD1...	0xCA...	0x76...	1

Linking Blocks Example

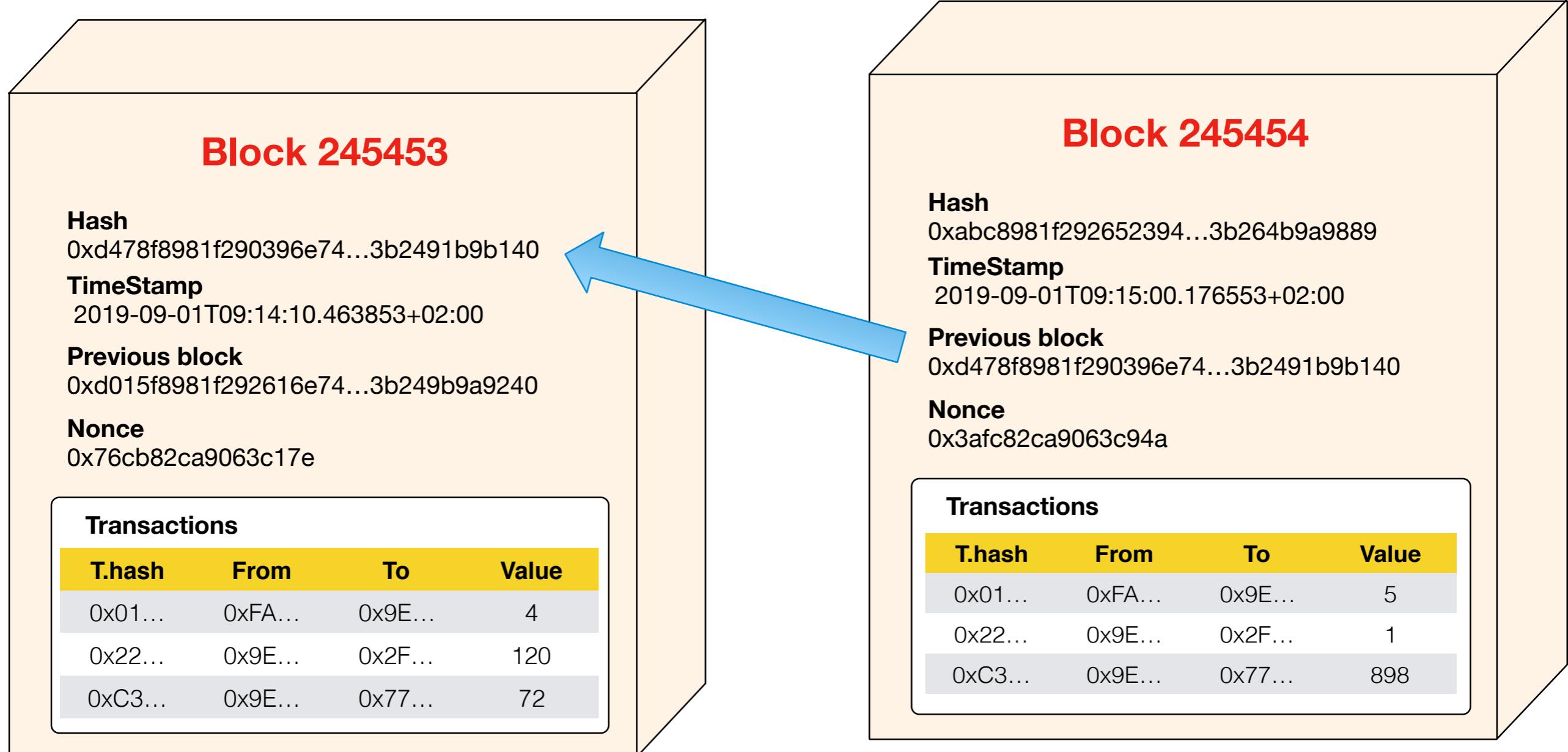




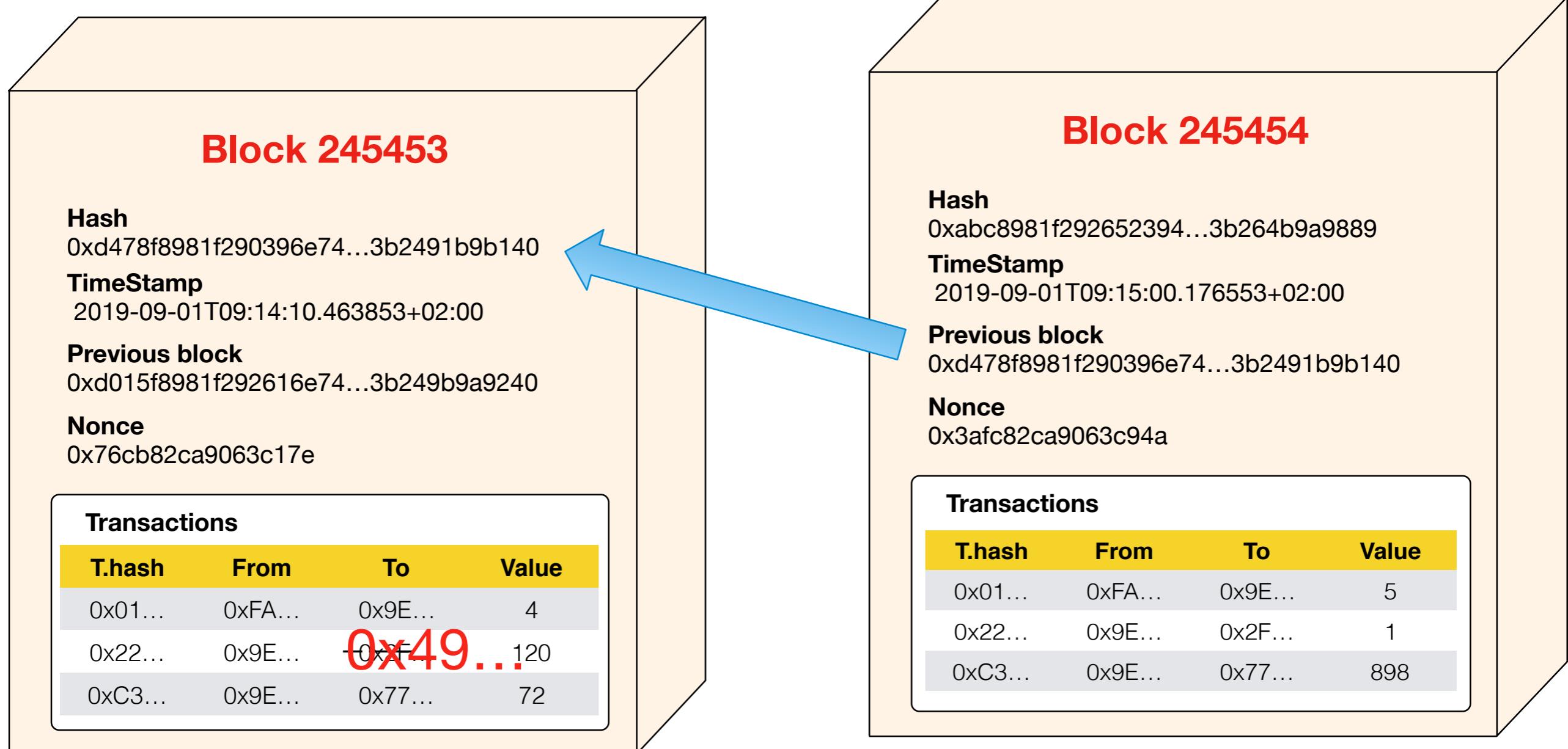
What if... Someone Tampers the Blocks?

- For manually rollback an error
- For modify a transaction with malicious intentions

Tampering Blocks



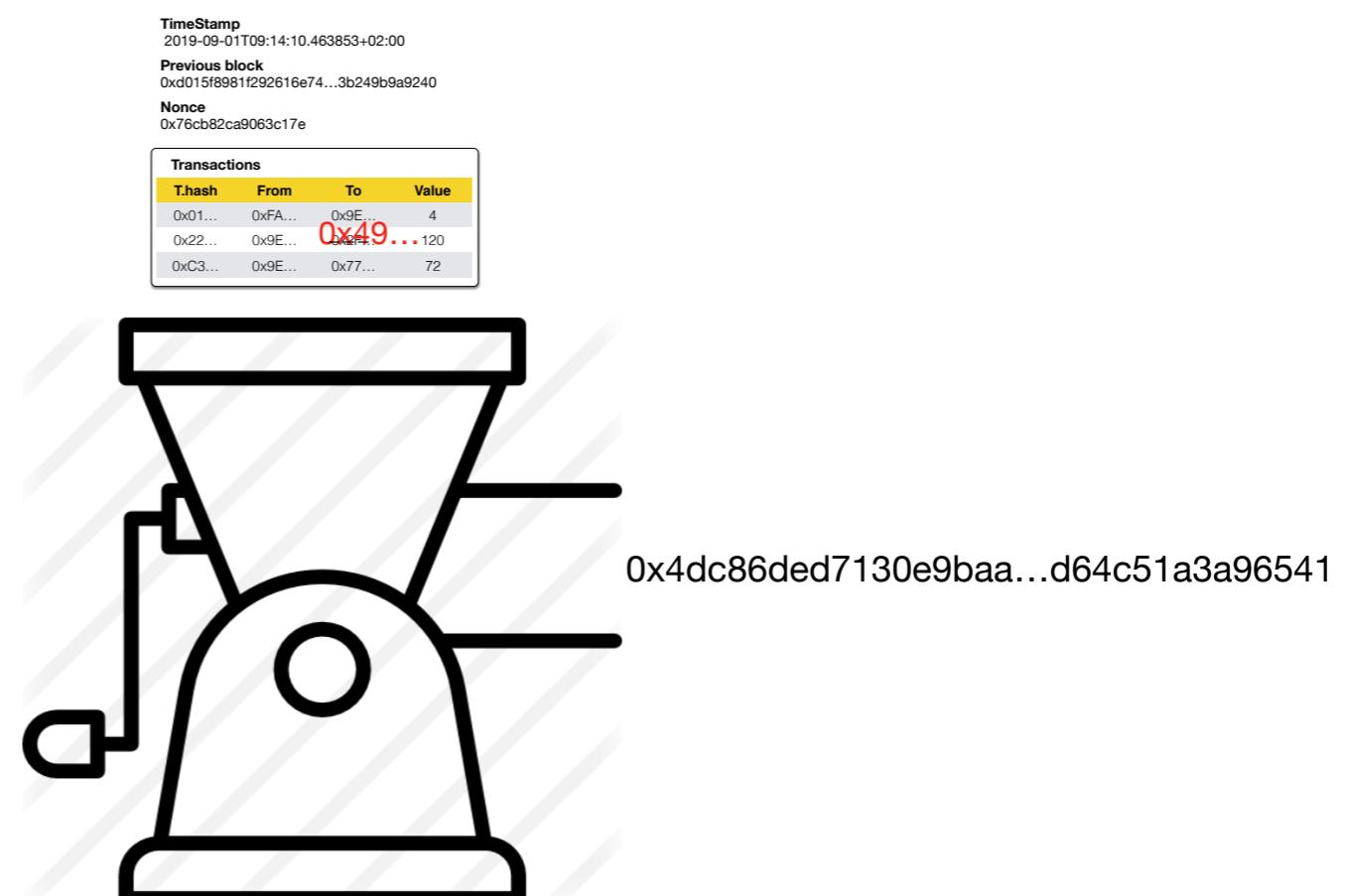
Tampering Blocks



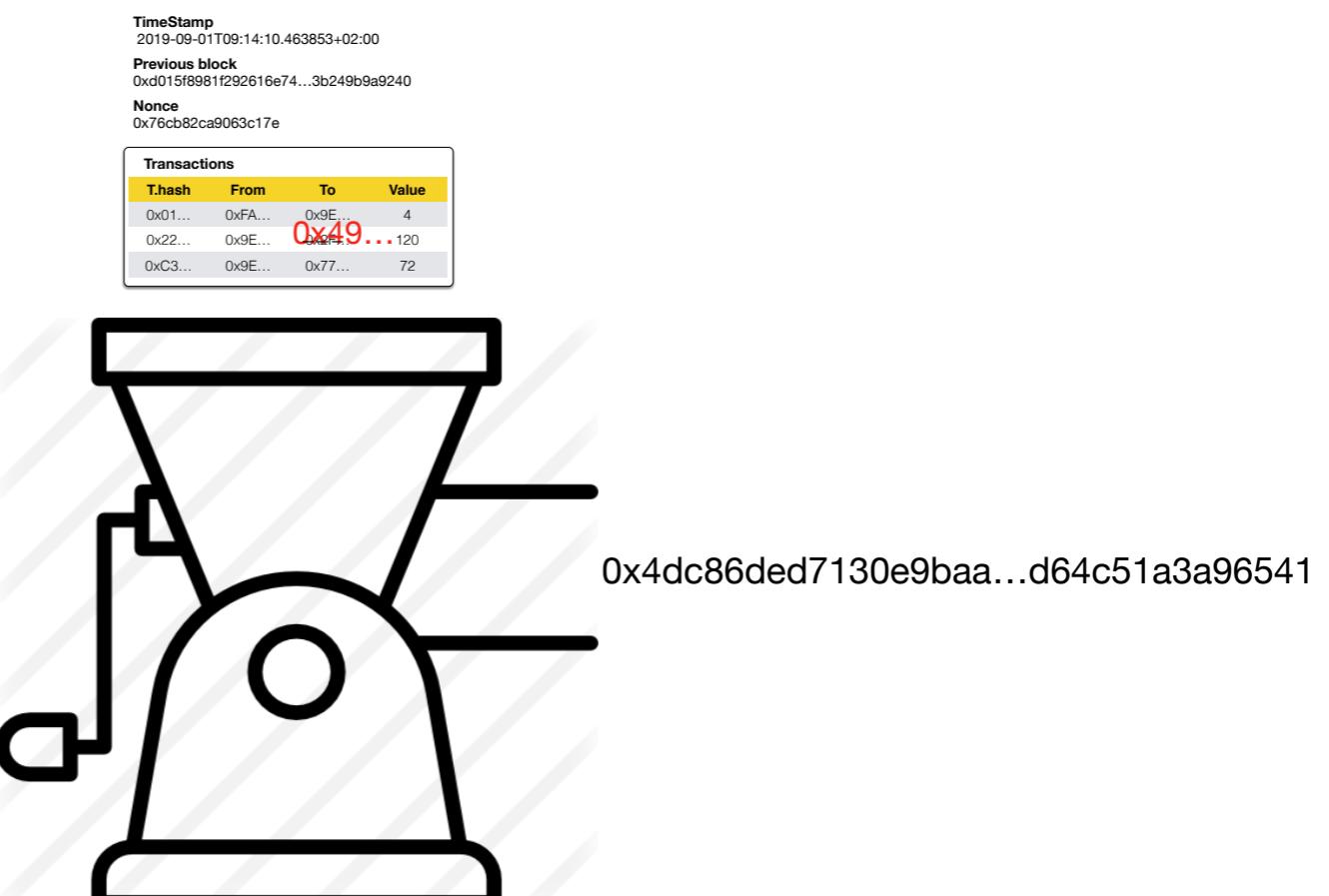
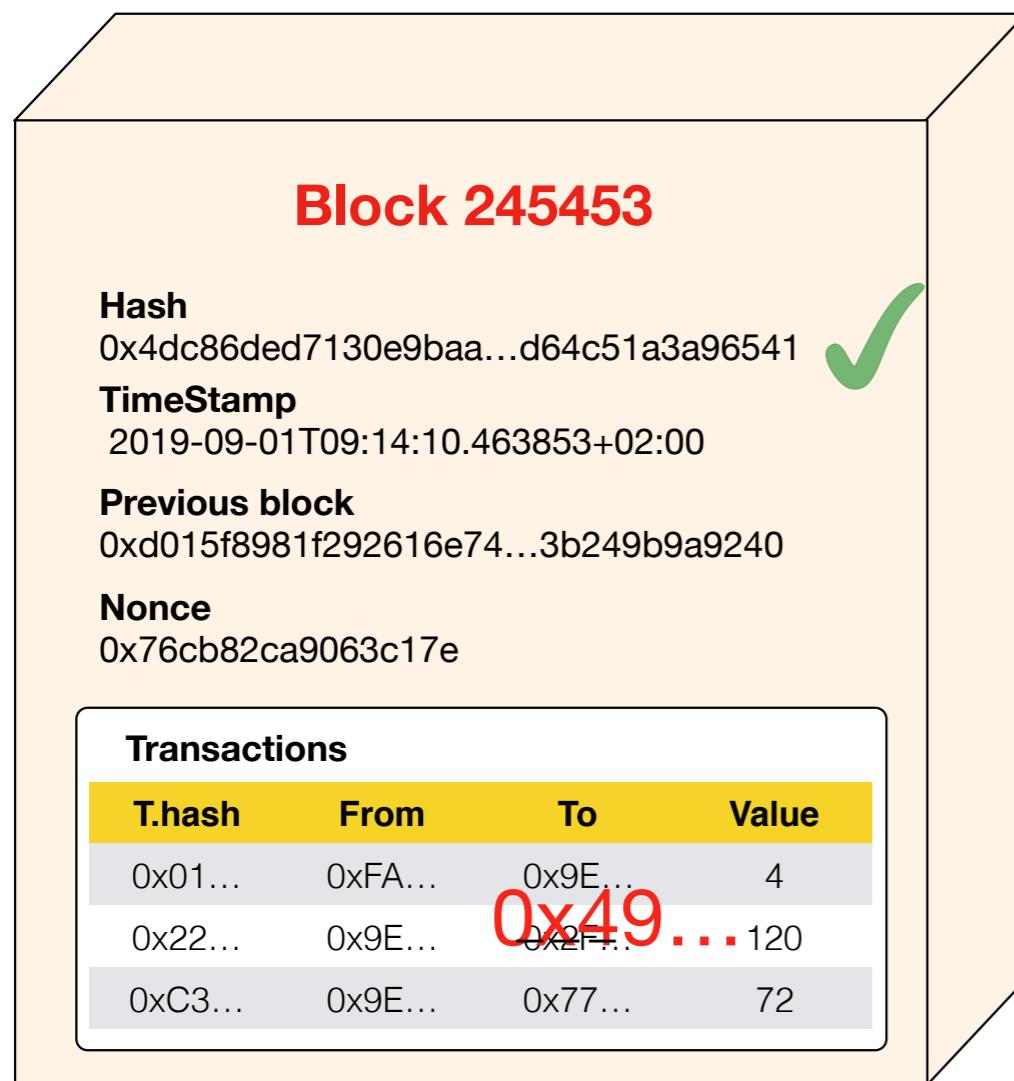
Verification Process

Block 245453

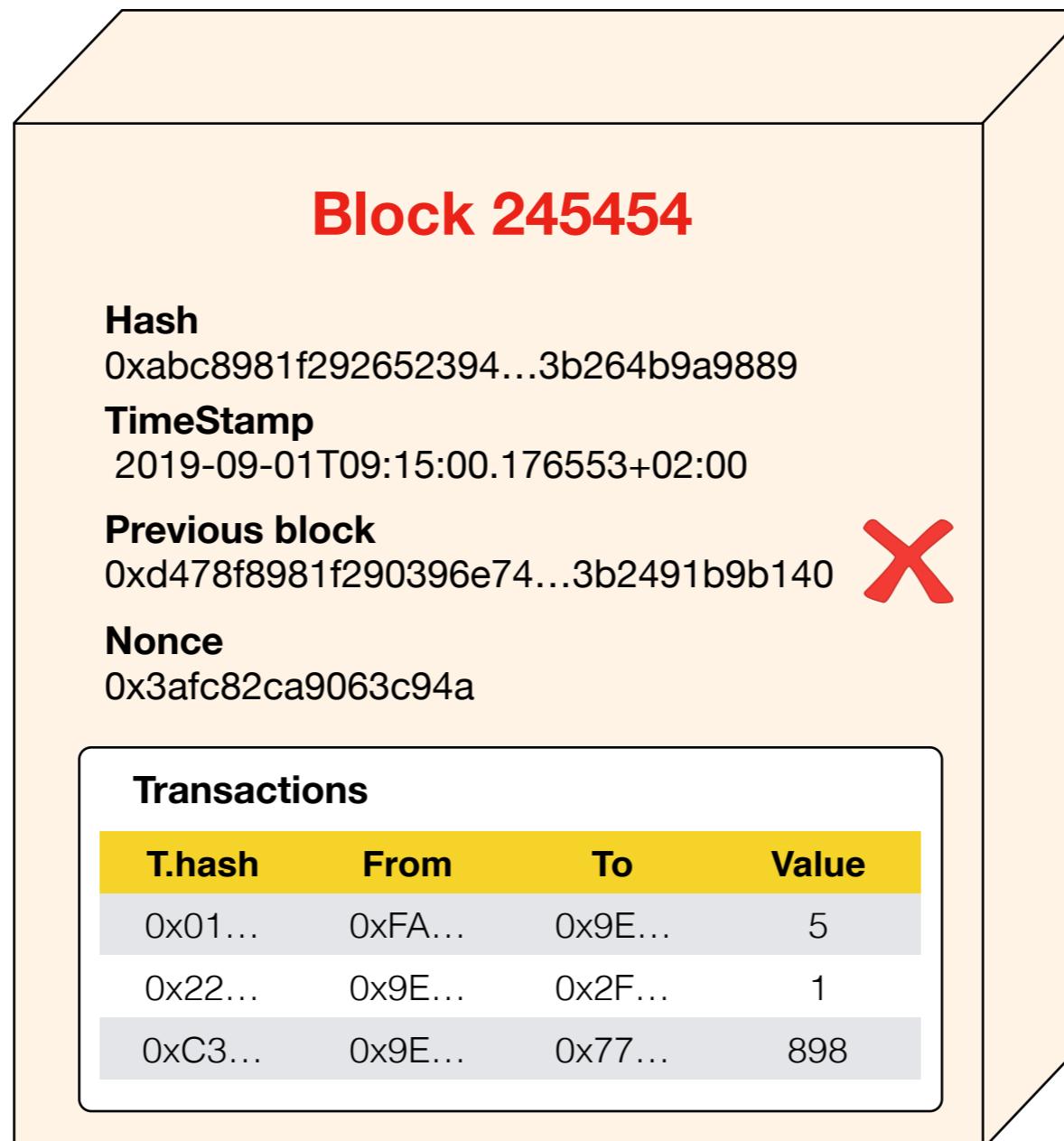
Hash	0xd478f8981f290396e74...3b2491b9b140	X														
TimeStamp	2019-09-01T09:14:10.463853+02:00															
Previous block	0xd015f8981f292616e74...3b249b9a9240															
Nonce	0x76cb82ca9063c17e															
Transactions																
<table><thead><tr><th>T.hash</th><th>From</th><th>To</th><th>Value</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>0x01...</td><td>0xFA...</td><td>0x9E...</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>0x22...</td><td>0x9E...</td><td>0x2F...</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>0xC3...</td><td>0x9E...</td><td>0x77...</td><td>72</td></tr></tbody></table>	T.hash	From	To	Value	0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	4	0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	120	0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	72
T.hash	From	To	Value													
0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	4													
0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	120													
0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	72													



Verification Process



Verification Process



Cool but...
what is it good for?

Ensure traceability

Trustless Trust



The transactions/blocks are verified by every node (trustless).

This ensures the approved transactions/block are legit (promoting trust).

And allows entities to interact without a trusted 3rd party.

Mining

Mining

- To Mine is the process of creating a valid block and adding it to the blockchain
- A Miner is someone who mines the blockchain.
- A miner that creates a valid block, earns the right of acquiring a parametrisable amount of cryptocurrency



What is a valid block?

What is a valid block?

One that is accepted by the
consensus algorithm of the network

Consensus algorithms

- Verify / accept modifications
- Ensure that the miner has something to lose

Consensus algorithms

Verify / accept modifications

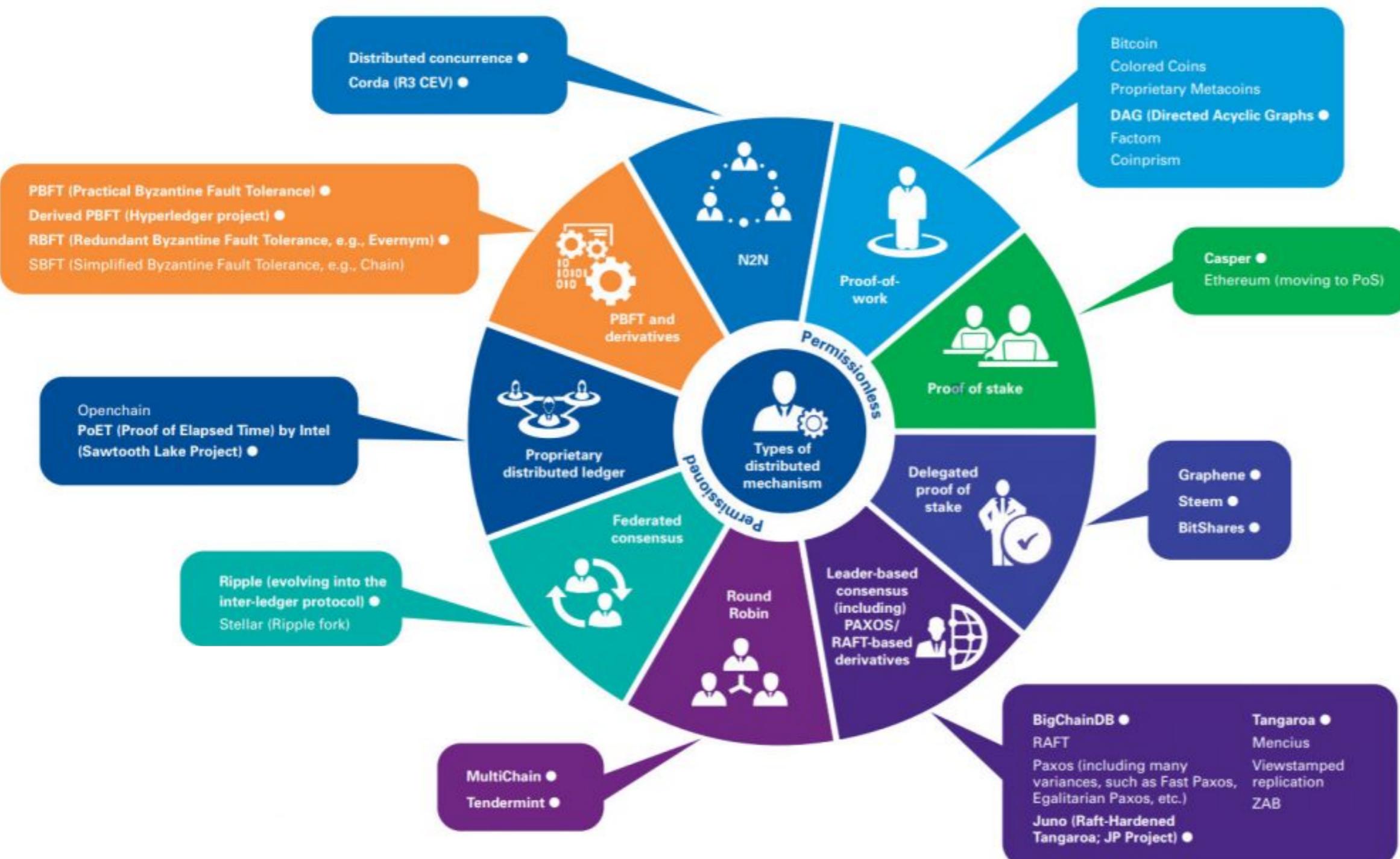
- Verify block hashes
- Verify non-double spent
- Verify transactions consistency

Consensus algorithms

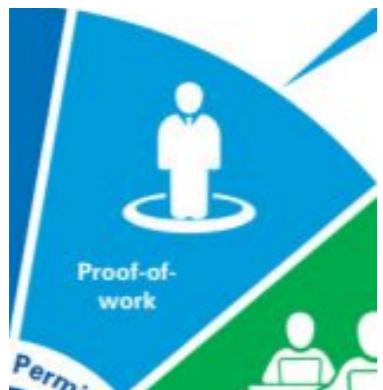
Ensure that the miner has something to lose

- Ensure that the miners do not complot for modifying history
- Ensure that the miners do not have parasitic behaviours

Consensus algorithms



Proof of work



- Requires the resolution of a crypto-puzzle
- Ensures the economic engagement of the miners
- Super high energy consumption

Proof of work: The puzzle



Hash

0xabc8981f292652394...3b264b9a9889

TimeStamp

2019-09-01T09:15:00.176553+02:00

Previous block

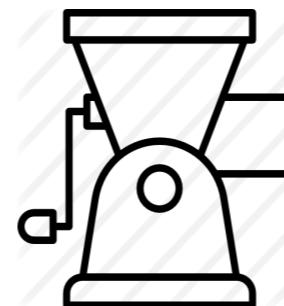
0xd478f8981f290396e74...3b2491b9b140

Nonce

0x3afc82ca9063c949

Transactions

T.hash	From	To	Value
0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	5
0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	1
0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	898



0x03bcaced7130e9baa...d64c51a3a96541



Hash

0xabc8981f292652394...3b264b9a9889

TimeStamp

2019-09-01T09:15:00.176553+02:00

Previous block

0xd478f8981f290396e74...3b2491b9b140

Nonce

0x3afc82ca9063c94a

Transactions

T.hash	From	To	Value
0x01...	0xFA...	0x9E...	5
0x22...	0x9E...	0x2F...	1
0xC3...	0x9E...	0x77...	898



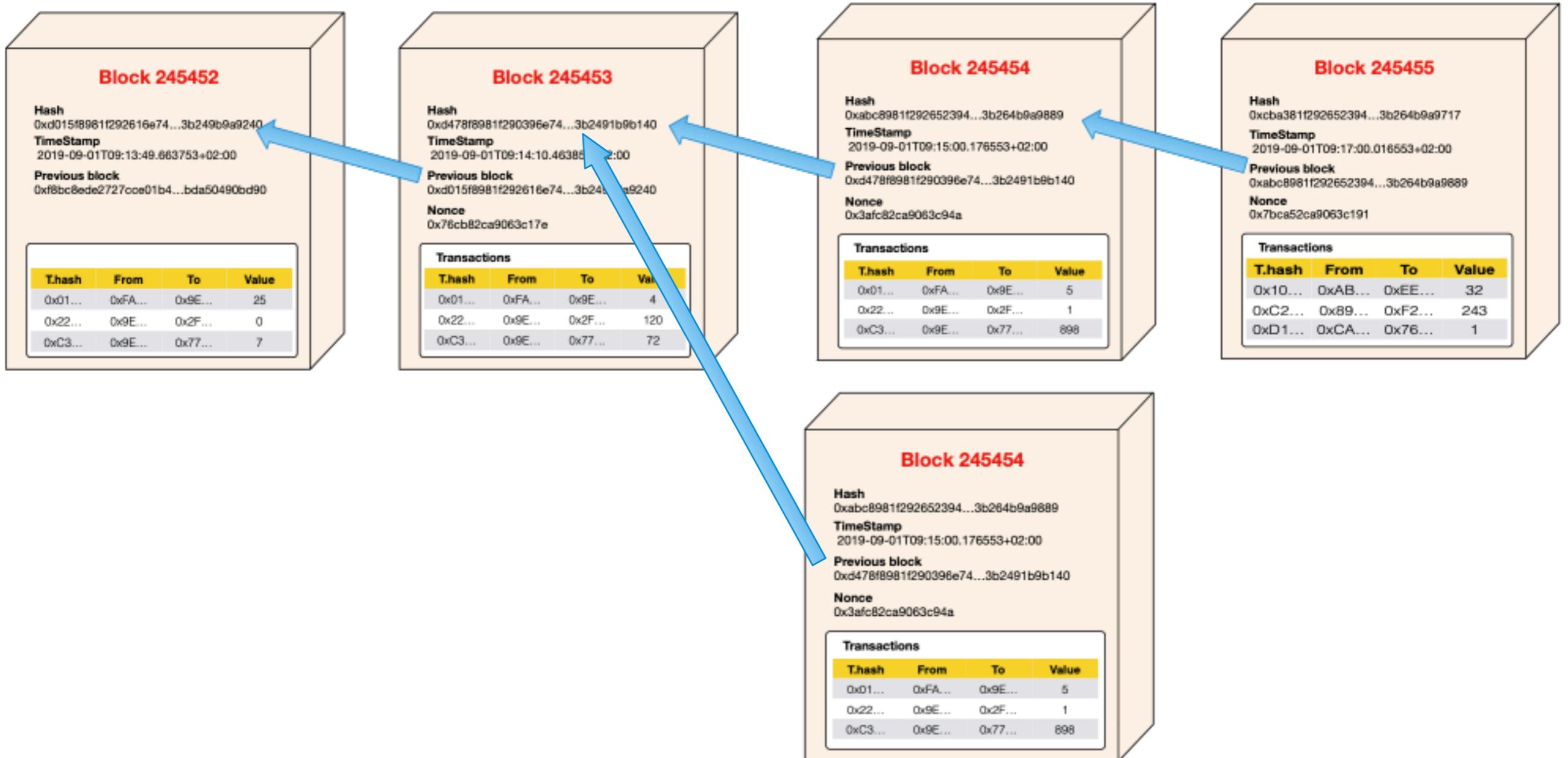
0x000000ed7130e9baa...d64c51a3a96541



What is a valid blockchain?

The longest chain

The longest chain



The longest chain

- Ensures that tampering is near impossible
- Chooses the chain that most of the users is using for

Brief Blockchain

Brief

- P2P Open Network
- Transactional Append only database
- Administrated and surveilled by an engaged community
- Rules defined by a consensus algorithm

Smart Contracts

Smart Contracts

[Fritz Henglein, Smart Contracts..., 2017]

- “Smart Contracts are neither Smart nor Contracts”
 - Smart Contracts are self-executing programs coded in complex Turing-complete language.
 - Rules & Actions intermixed (not a contract)
 - Low-level programs hard to analyze (not smart)





Smart Contracts

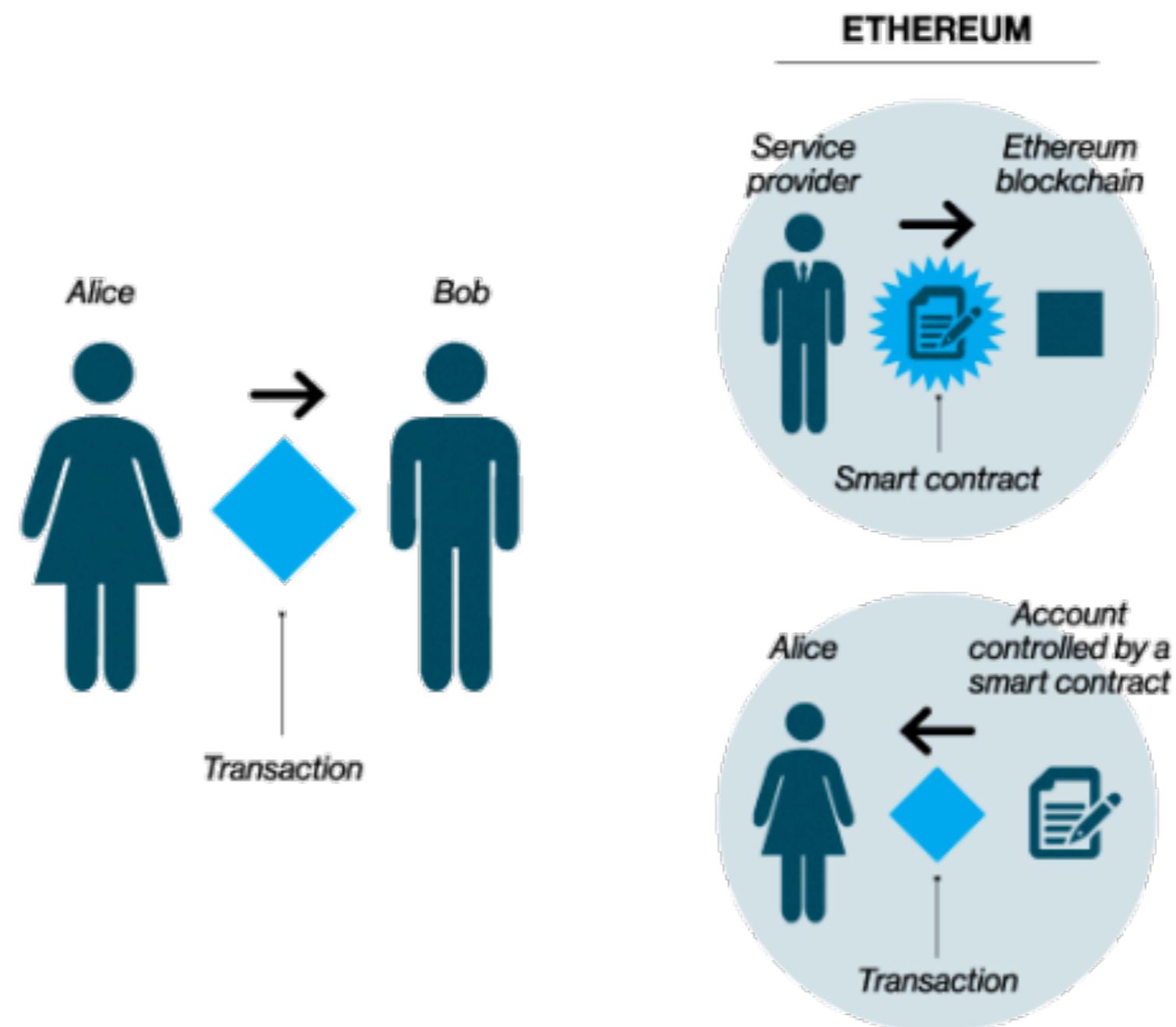
[Ethereum Doc, 2018]

- Contracts should not be seen as something that should be “fulfilled” or “complied with”
- They are more like “autonomous agents” that live inside the blockchain
 - Executing a specific piece of code when “poked” by a message or transaction
 - Have direct control over their cryptocurrency and attributes to store their permanent state.

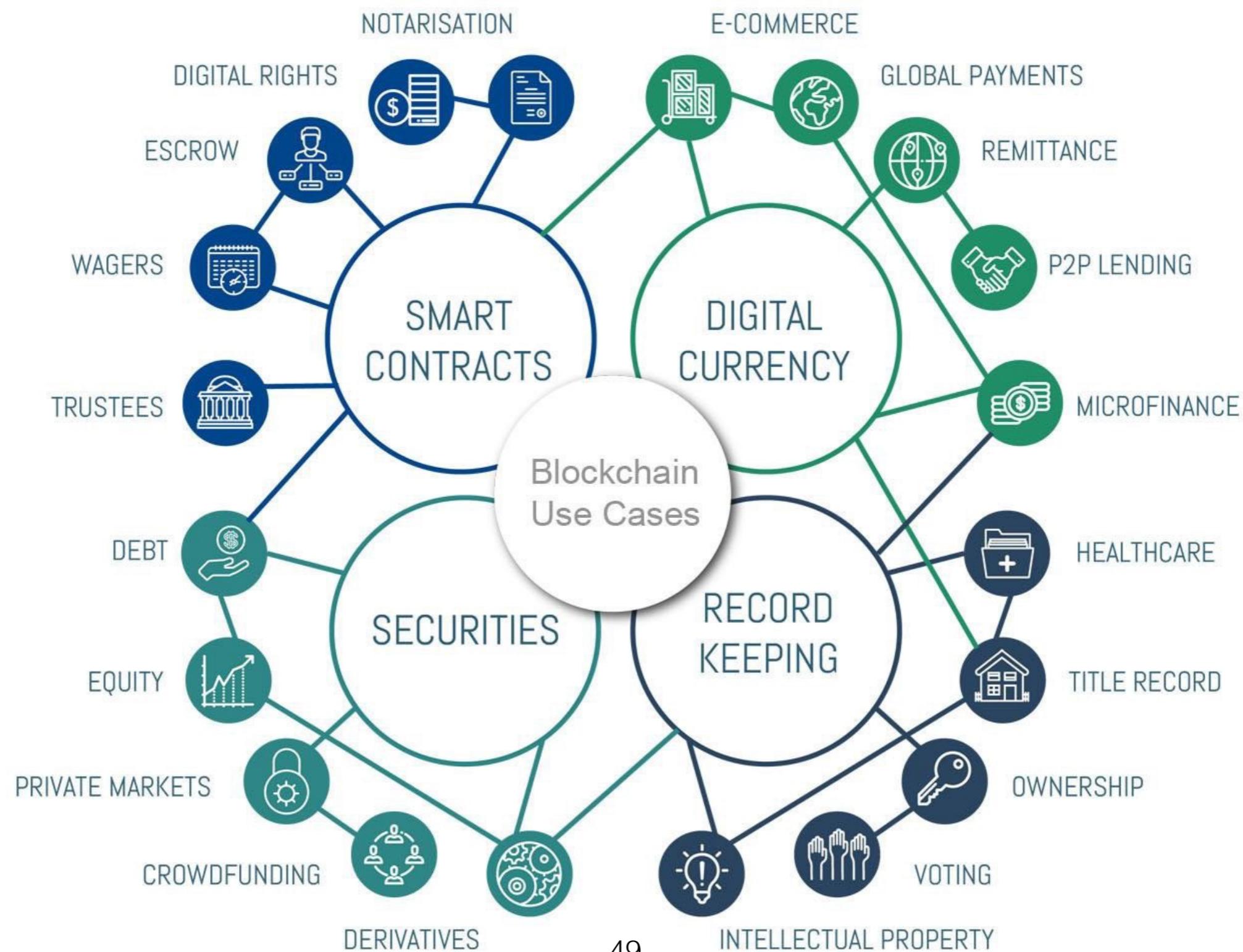
Contract Ex: Pair Storage

```
1 pragma solidity^0.4.24;
2 /**
3  * @title Simple Pair Storage contract
4  * @author Henrique
5  */
6 contract SimplePairStorage{
7     int private data1;
8     uint data2;
9
10    function setData(int _data1, uint _data2) public {
11        data1 = _data1;
12        data2 = _data2;
13    }
14
15    function getData() public view returns(int,uint){
16        return (data1,data2);
17    }
18 } //end of contract
```

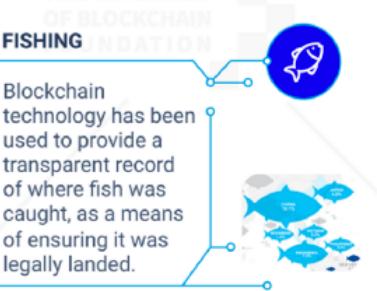
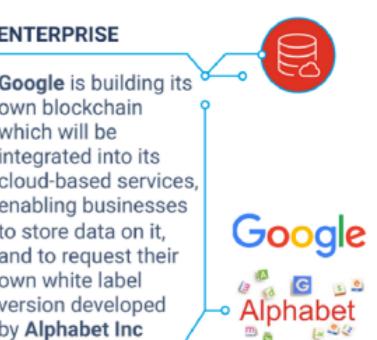
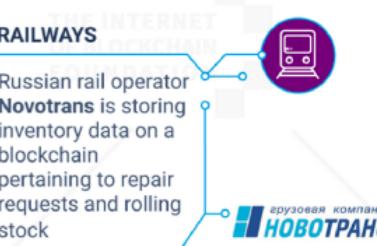
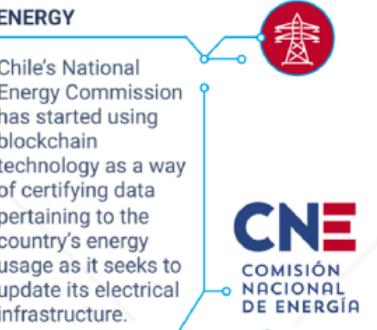
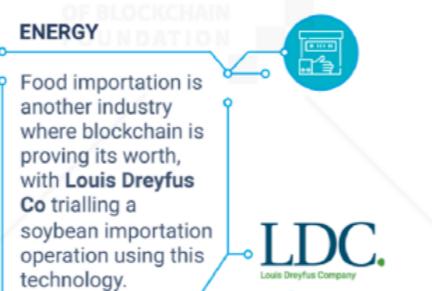
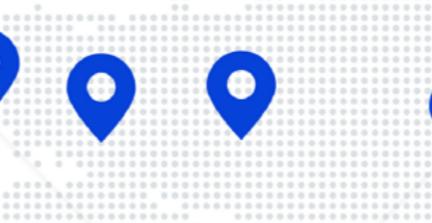
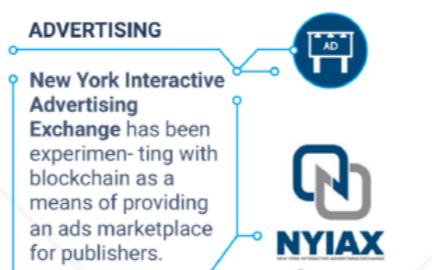
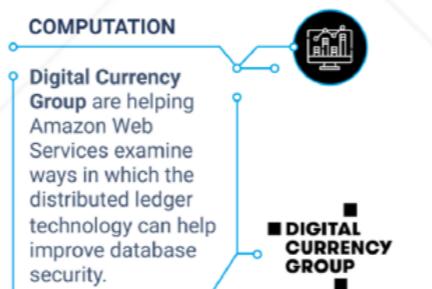
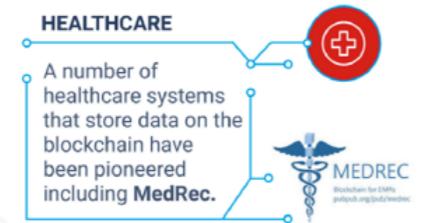
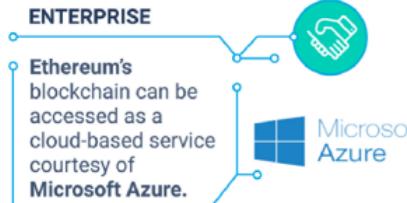
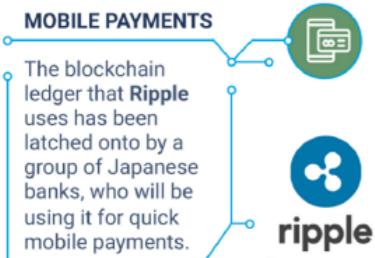
Diagram Contract Interaction



Blockchain Use Cases

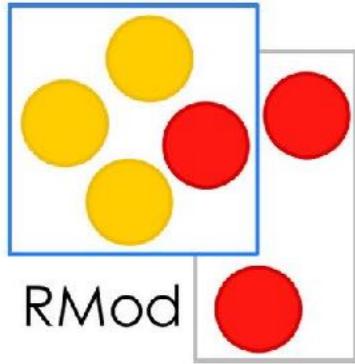


50+ BLOCKCHAIN REAL WORLD USES CASES





Blockchain Research



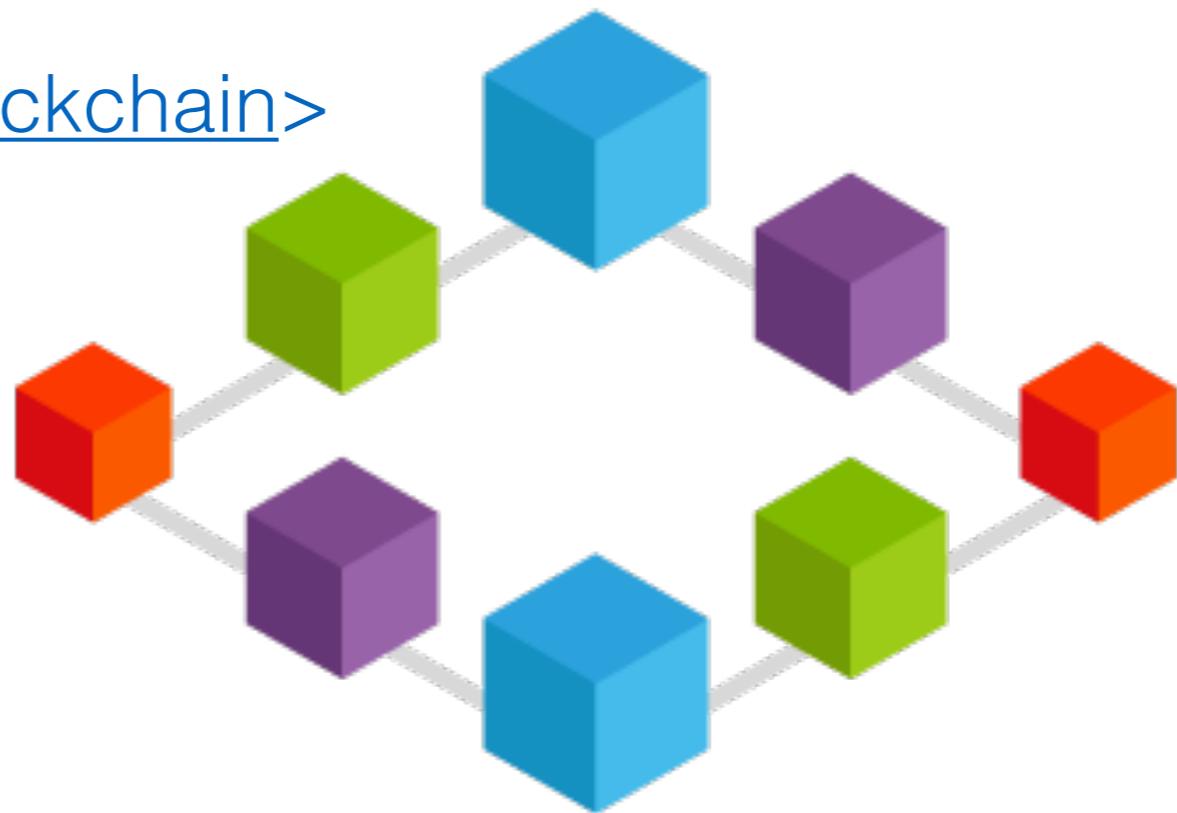
Rmod

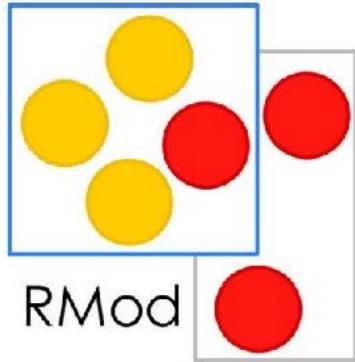
We welcome any research idea you may have for us.

We are also open to industrial and academic partnerships to advance blockchain research.

[<https://github.com/RMODINRIA-Blockchain>](https://github.com/RMODINRIA-Blockchain)

[<https://rmod.inria.fr/web>](https://rmod.inria.fr/web)





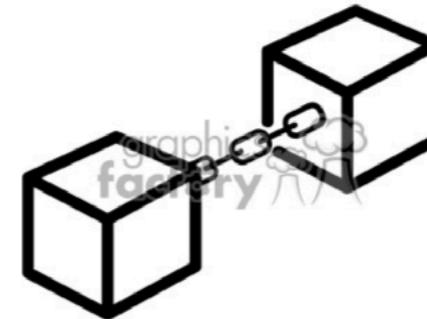
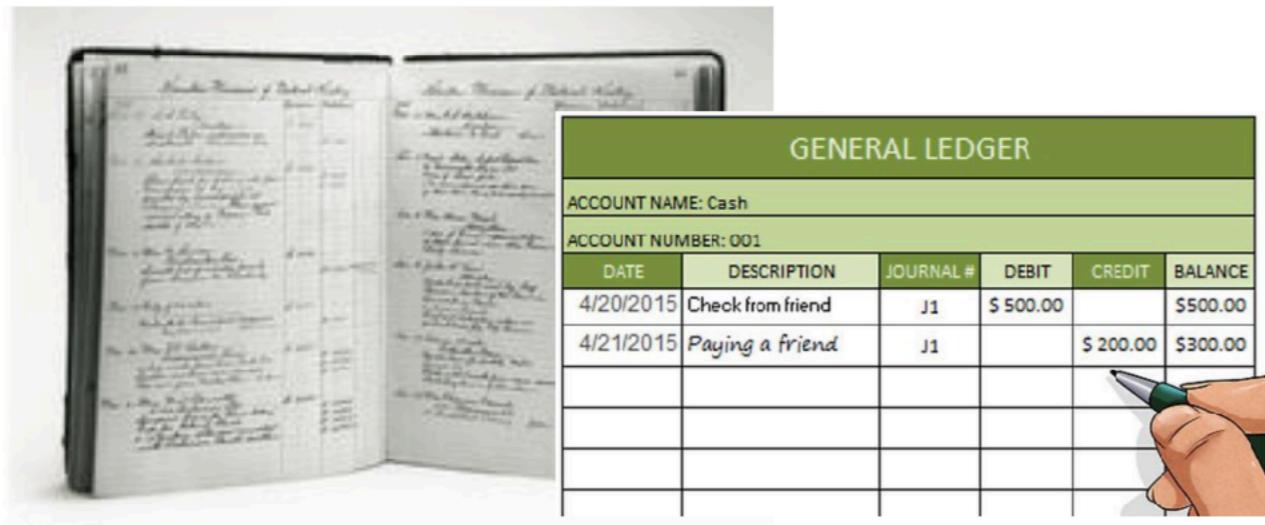
Rmod

- SmartInspect: Contract internal state inspector
- EQL: query language for Ethereum blockchain
- SmartMetrics: Metric suite for contracts
- SoVis: Visualization tool for Solidity contracts
- BcModel: Modeling tools
- Business process Orchestration

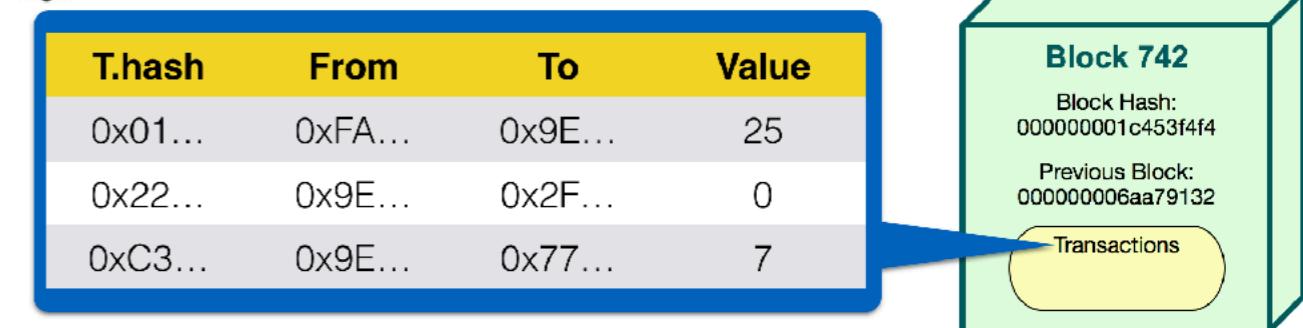
What is Blockchain?

From an User's Perspective

- An open distributed Ledger that promotes privacy



Blocks



Blockchain Use Cases

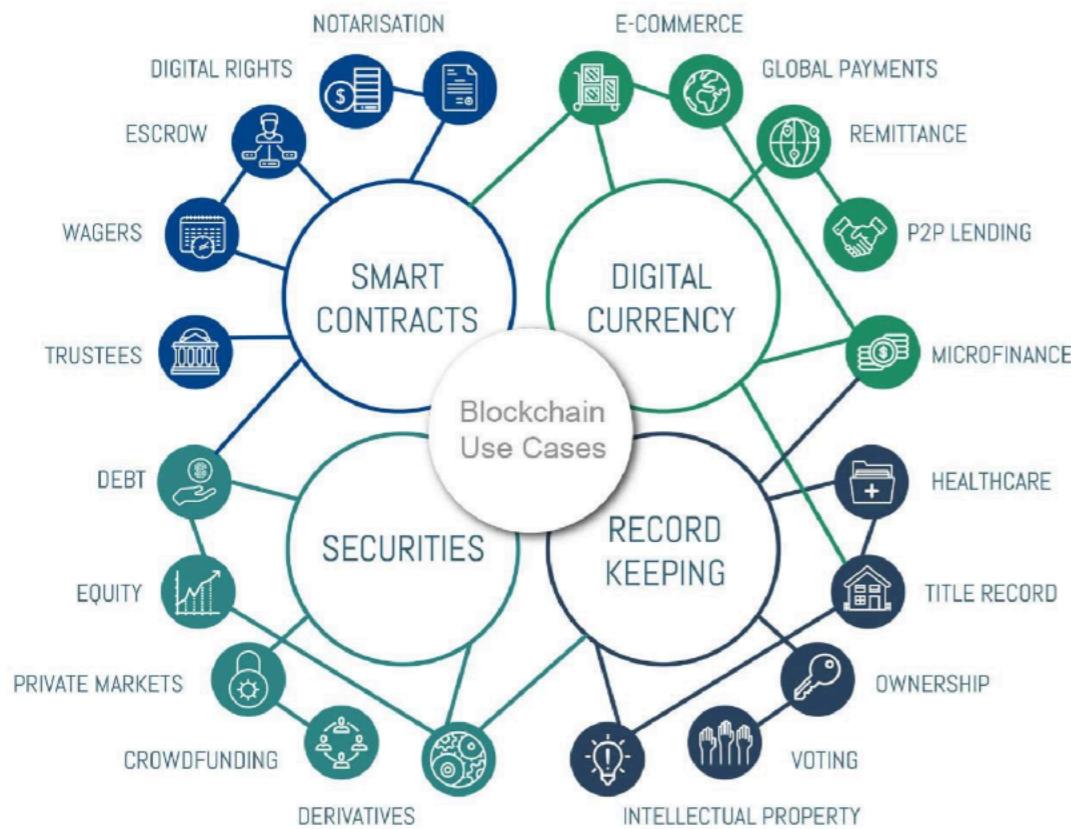
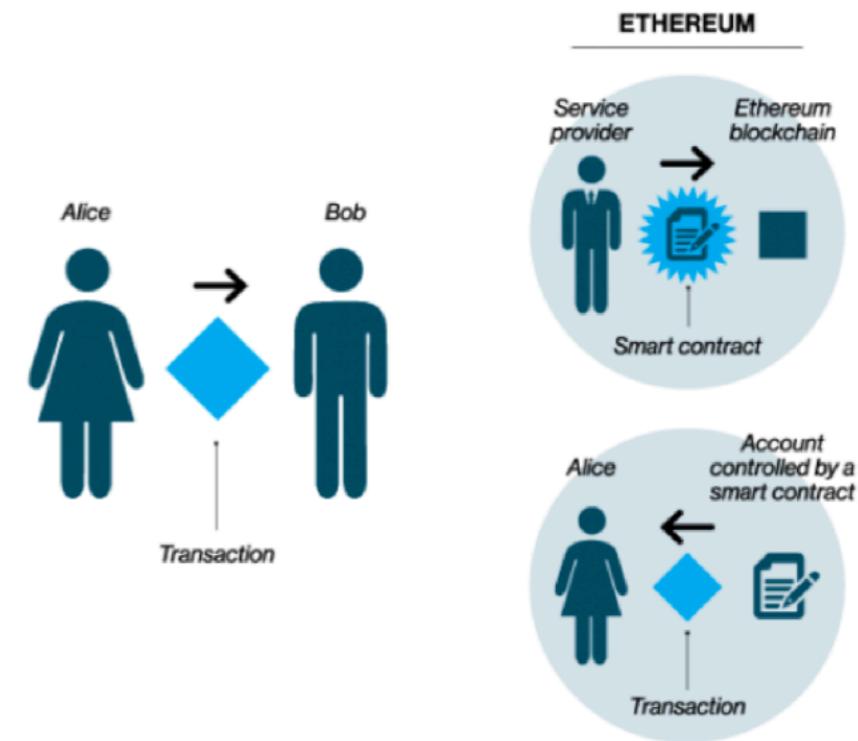


Diagram Contract Interaction



Thanks... questions?

Break :)