

LE MOULLEC
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Ms CSIT

Infnote - Collaboration

Task 2 (11/21/2018)

Problem: Light nodes have limited power and storage

Solution: Merkle Tree

- Allows Merkle Proof: verify that a given input has been included in a particular data set
- Removing all superfluous branches while keeping only the ones we need to establish our proof
- Overall performance and scalability is really adapted to Infnote project

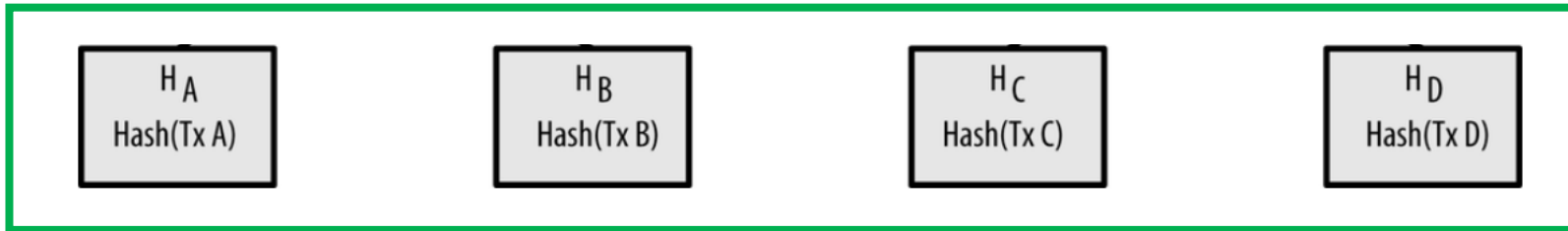


Secure verification of large data structures:

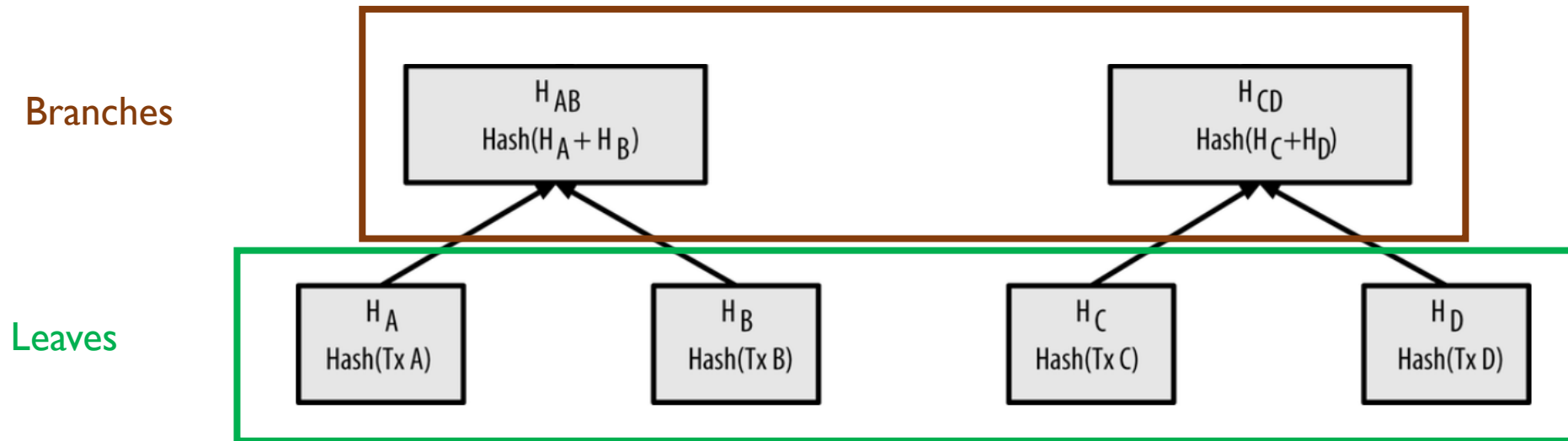
Merkel Tree

Merkle Tree concept

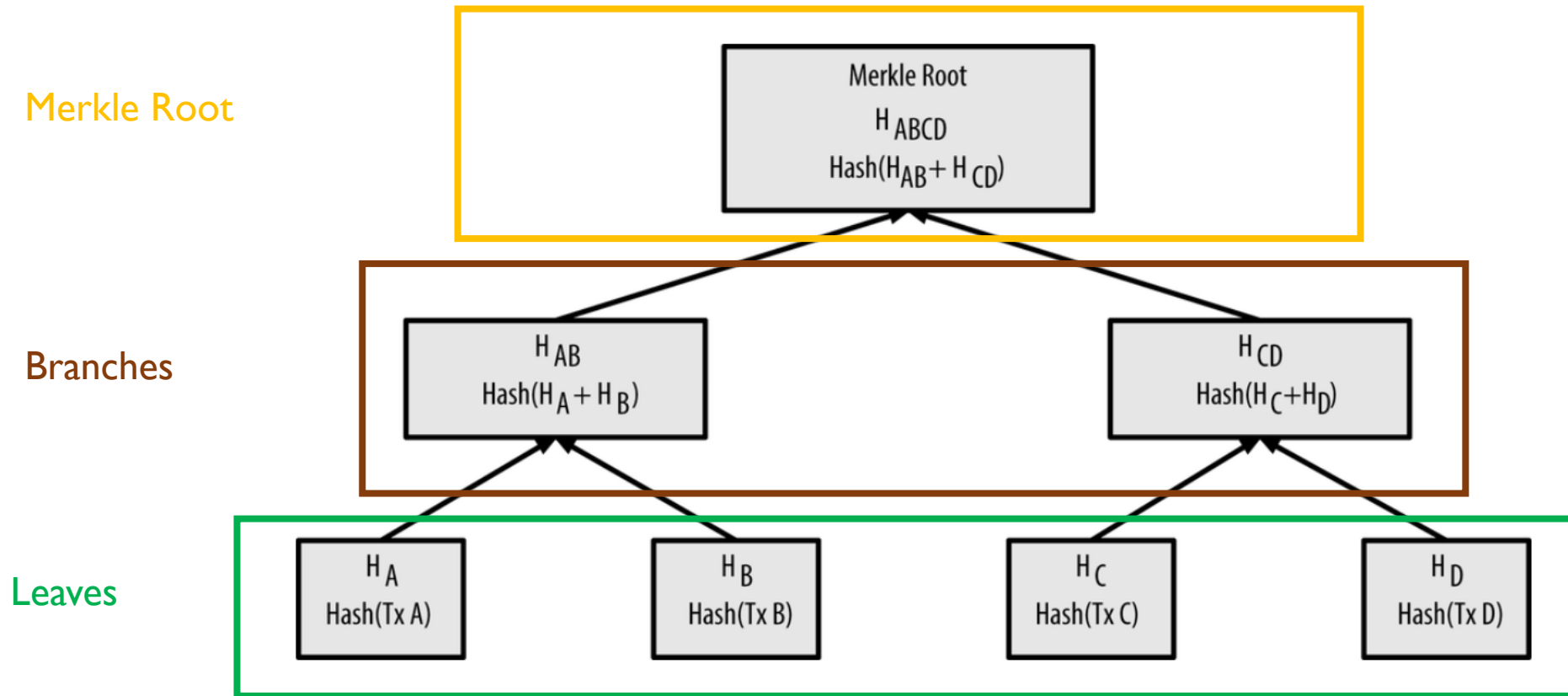
Leaves



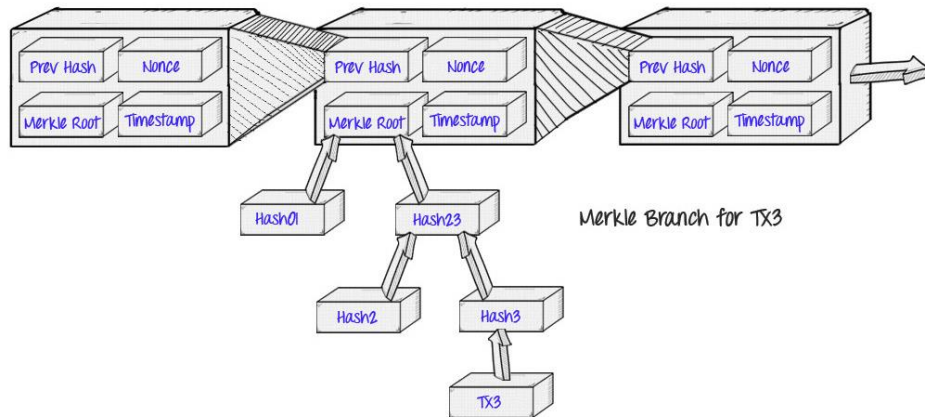
Merkle Tree concept



Merkle Tree concept



How ? – The process



- Merkle Tree by Ralph Merkle
- Merkle in Bitcoin
- Merkle in Ethereum
- Merkle Tree implementation
- Merkle Tree traversal algorithms

Sources:

<https://people.eecs.berkeley.edu/~raluca/cs261-f15/readings/merkle.pdf>

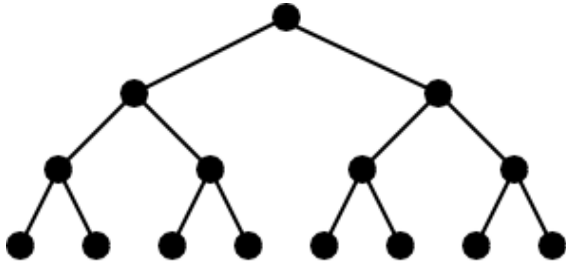
<https://blog.ethereum.org/2015/11/15/merkle-in-ethereum/>

<https://hackernoon.com/merkle-tree-introduction-4c44250e2da7>

<http://www.righto.com/2014/02/bitcoin-mining-hard-way-algorithms.html>

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.84.9700&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Infnote design : Binary Merkle Tree



Number of Levels = $\log_2(\text{leaves})$
Number of nodes = $1+2+4+8+\dots+2^k$
 $= (2^{k+1}-1) / (2-1)$
 $= 2^{k+1}-1$

Level	Nodes on Level	Nodes on levels up to and including this one
0	$1 = 2^0$	$1 = 2^{0+1}-1$
1	$2 = 2^1$	$3 = 2^{1+1}-1$
2	$4 = 2^2$	$7 = 2^{2+1}-1$
3	$8 = 2^3$	$15 = 2^{3+1}-1$
4	$16 = 2^4$	$31 = 2^{4+1}-1$
h	2^h	$2^{h+1}-1$



Code Demonstration

- Github: https://github.com/thomas-le-moullec/bin_merkle_tree/

Next step - Implementation of within Infnote

Delivery Last week of the semester

- Add the update_tree method
 - Keeping a balanced tree
- Implement the logic within the P2P network
 - E.g Node A requests branch n to Node B ...
 - Distribution of the Tree
- Handle wrong data
 - What to do ?
- Check efficiency and performance (Low priority)

