

# Blockchain: Applications, Security Promises and Internals

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# Outline

1. Introduction

2. Blockchain applications and interfaces

3. Blockchain security promises

4. Blockchain internals (a brief)

# 1. Introduction

- Cryptocurrency:
  - “A cryptocurrency is a digital asset designed to work as a medium of exchange that uses cryptography to secure its transactions, to control the creation of additional units, and to verify the transfer of assets.” (wiki)
  - BitCoin, Etheruem, Litecoin, etc.



ethereum  
Yuzhe Tang, Syracuse Univ.

# 1. Introduction

- How to compare the concept of BitCoin with fiat currency (e.g. US dollar)?

# What's Similar about Bitcoin to US Dollar

## Review of gov-issued (fiat) currency

- Workflow
  - Money created by a **mint**
  - Money circulated among owners thru. **transactions**.
  - BitCoin supports the same workflow

# What's Similar about Bitcoin to US Dollar

## Review of gov-issued (fiat) currency

- Threat 1: Print fake money
  - Dollar bills are secured by anti-counterfeit
  - US. mint is safeguarded
  - Bitcoin has to defend this threat
- Threat 2: Double spending (digital currency)
  - Visa's **ledger** database validates transactions
  - BitCoin has to prevent double-spending



Ledger to prevent double spending

Transaction	Amount
Joe->John	X\$
Joe->Jane	X\$

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Ledger to prevent double spending

Transaction	Amount	Status
Joe->John	X\$	<u>Accepted</u>
Joe->Jane	X\$	<u>Rejected</u>

# Issues with US Dollar

- Using dollar bills, you implicitly trust
    - Government, mint, credit-card org. (Visa)
    - These are **trusted central authorities**
  - Are they trustworthy?
    - You may not want gov. to withdraw a tx after it's settled.
    - You may not want gov. to freeze your account
    - You may not want gov. to inflate the currency and deprecate your savings:  
Zimbabwe

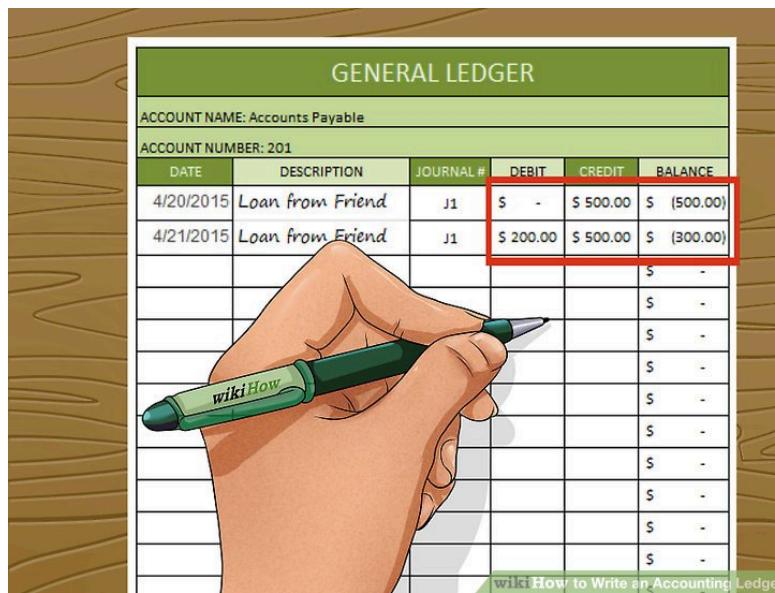


# Motivating BitCoin (*What's unique about BitCoin*)

- Get rid of central authorities by **decentralization**
  - No need to trust government and Visa
  - Instead trust the entire population on the planet
- Make transaction history public (**Transparency**)
  - Transparency invites trust
- Automate the process with **incentive-compatibility**
  - Automation lowers cost (transaction fee)

# BitCoin and Blockchain

- Bitcoin tx history is recorded in **Blockchain**
  - Blockchain is the ledger for Bitcoin



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# Scenario 1: Doing Transactions

- Get your first BitCoin
  - Exchange services: Coinbase, Coindesk, etc.



- Using BitCoin to sell and buy stuff (transaction)
- Or sell it till the price grows higher

1 Bitcoin equals  
18290.03 US Dollar



# Scenario 2: Mining

- Another way to get BitCoin: Mining
  - Get the money anonymously
- You can purchase hardware to do some (non-sense) computations
  - With some probability, your computation will be rewarded in BitCoin
  - The probability depends on how powerful your hardware is

# Scenario 2: Mining

- Interested in mining?
  - How much is your budget?
    - Constant capital: buy machines, Variable capital: electricity consumption
  - Who you are up against (in winning the reward)?
    - State-level miners, bitcoin farm, data centers

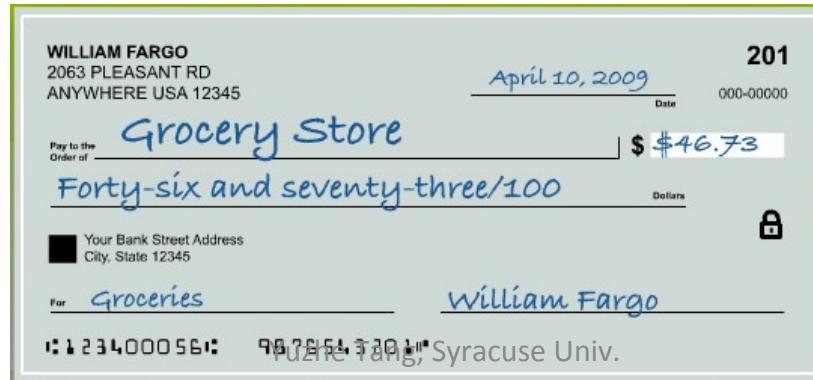


# Scenario 3: Develop Applications

- Distributed app over Blockchain (Dapp)
  - FinTech: Insurance, trade, risk management, accounting, etc.
    - Examples: ERP, micro-payments, wallet, currency exchange, etc.
  - Other domains: Legal, medical/healthcare, IT, science/research, etc.
- “Blockchain is set to disrupt many industries”

# Scenario 3: Develop Applications

- Dapp architecture: On-chain/off-chain
  - On-chain data : “Transactions” or meta-data
  - Off-chain data: some private data (e.g. keys)
- Interacting Blockchain thru. transaction API:
  - *send\_tx(sender, receiver, money#, memo)*
  - Like writing a personal check



# Scenario 3: Develop Applications

- Design issues
  - Partitioning application logic to suit on-/off-chain
  - Designing incentive schemes (what to reward mining?)
  - Dealing with the limitation of Blockchain (e.g. deferred finality)
- Building a BitCoin wallet Dapp
  - Developer working for CoinBase

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# Security: Immutable Storage

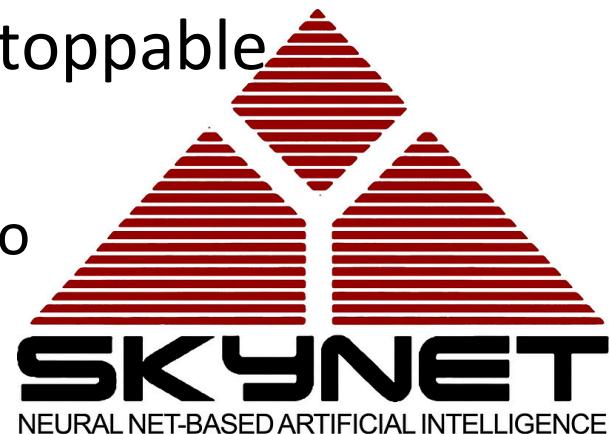
- Blockchain abstraction as tx storage
  - Readable to the public (**transparency**)
  - Appendable by honest miners
  - Cannot be modified (**immutability**)
- Building a trusted timestamp service for legal documents (signing contract, applying patent etc)

# Security: No Double Spending

- No double-spending (Anti-counterfeit)
- Smart property
  - Smart ticket: Use BitCoin to represent baseball tickets.

# Security: Unstoppable Execution

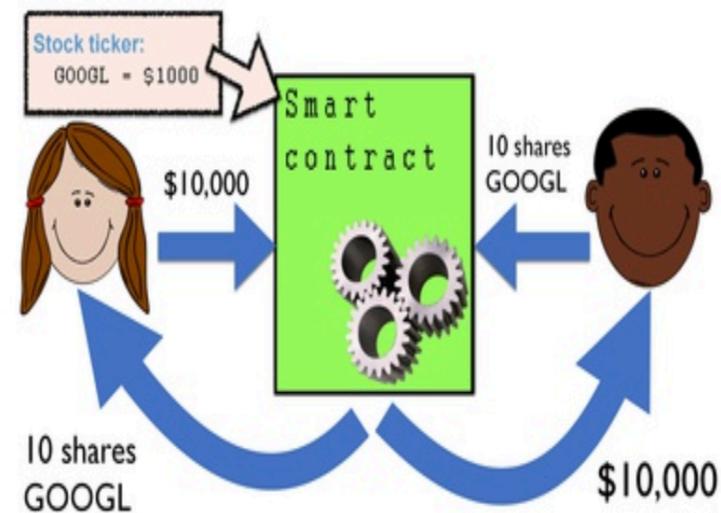
- Programming lang. on Blockchain: Smart contract
  - Smart-contract program is an obj. running on Blockchain
  - Solidity in Ethereum
- Security properties:
  - Autonomously executed, unstoppable
  - Transaction fairness:
    - If I paid you, to be fair, I need to receive your goods.



# Security: Unstoppable Execution

- Smart-contract applications:
  - Implement IFTTT logic that decides how to send tx
- A stock-exchange application
  - Alice will trade 10 shares for \$10,000 when the stock price is below \$1000.

Virtual trusted third-party (with public state)



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4. **Blockchain internals (a brief)**

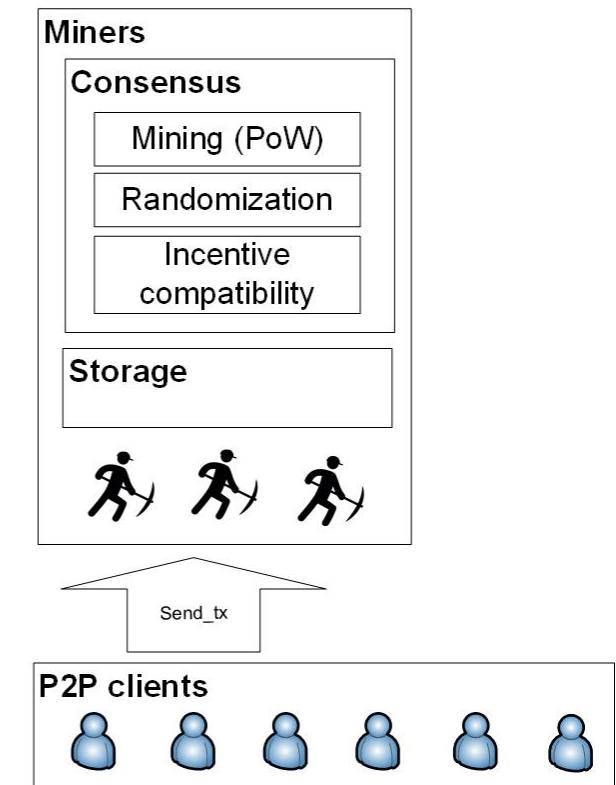
# Blockchain internals

## 1. Blockchain: Immutable tx storage

## 2. Blockchain consensus:

- How to add transaction to Blockchain in a decentralized way?

*Blockchain  
network*

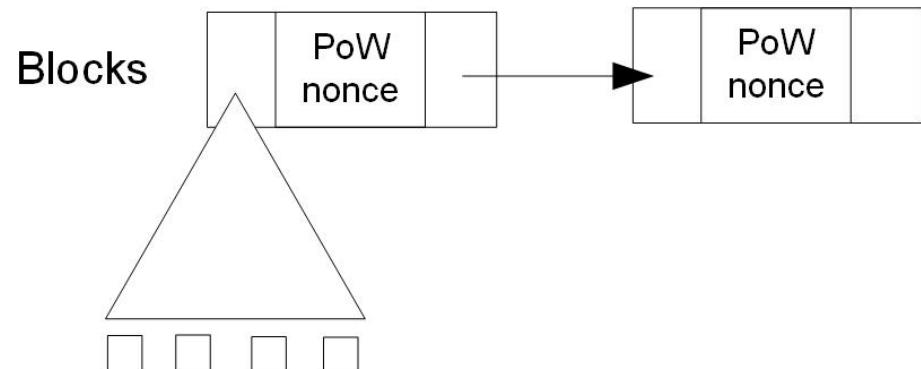


# Blockchain: Immutable Tx Storage

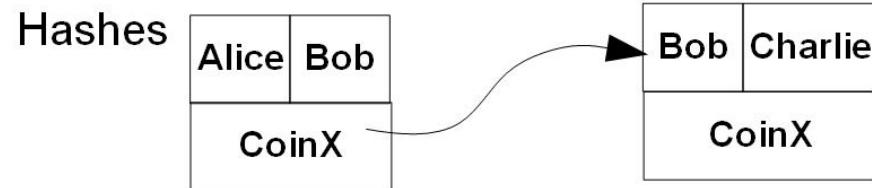
- Create money
  - $coinX = mint.CreateCoin()$   
*by  $bkc\_as\_mint.sign_{mint\_skey}("CoinX \text{ is created")}$*
- Circulate money by transactions
  - $alice.PayCoin(bob, coinX)$   
*by  $tx = alice.sign_{alice\_skey}("CoinX \text{ is paid to Bob}_{bob\_pkey}\text{"})$*   
 *$bkc\_as\_visa.validate(tx)$*
  - Tx representation
    - How to represent coins, owner identity, ownership (binding btwn coin and identity)?

# Blockchain: Immutable Tx Storage

- Hash pointer: Representing coins in a tx
  - Bob's coin spent in a tx is the tx's hash pointer pointing to a prior tx where Bob receives the coin.

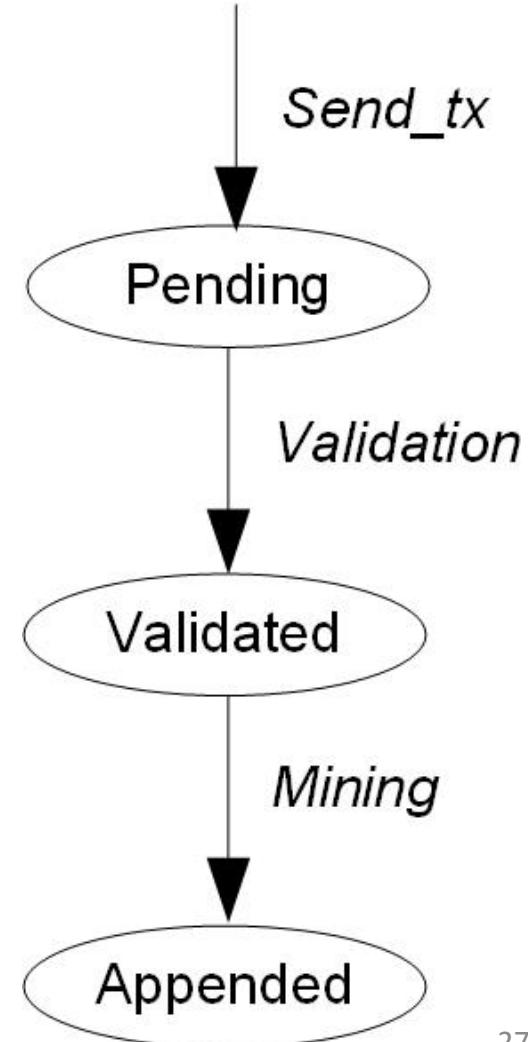


- Hash chain of transactions
- Block chain of transactions



# Consensus

- Transaction-add workflow
  - Validation, Append
- Consensus mechanisms
  - Randomization
  - PoW mining
  - As mint: Incentive-compatibility
  - Bootstrap the trust



# Q/A

*Thank you!*



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