

Decentralized Network Architecture

Agenda

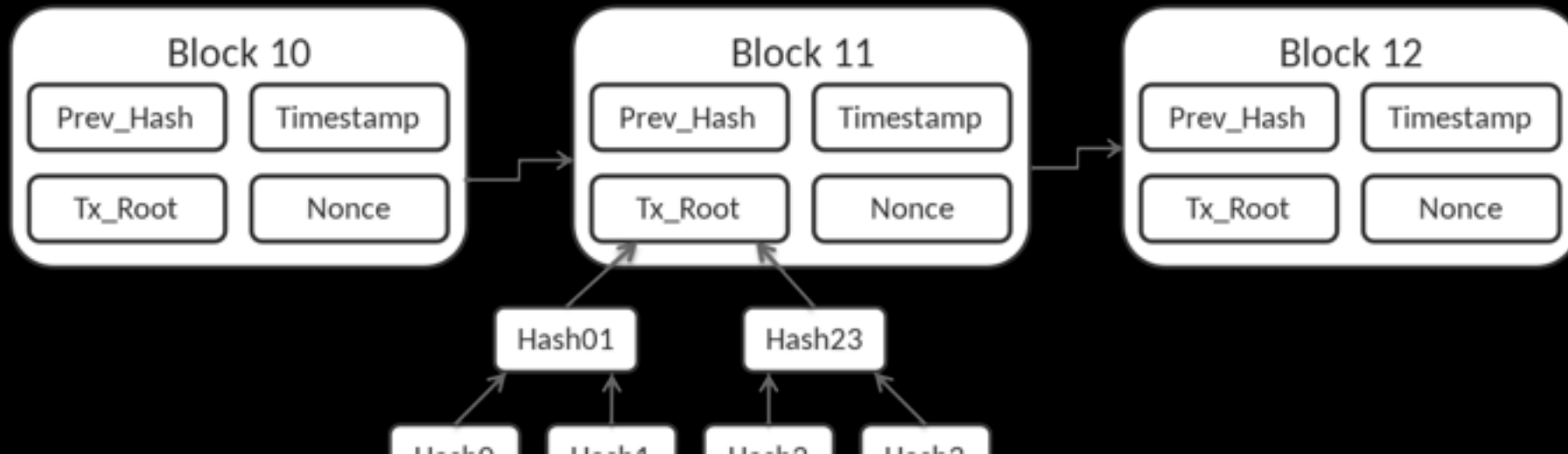
- What is Blockchain?
- What can Blockchain do?
- Decentralized Network Architecture

The Origins of Blockchain

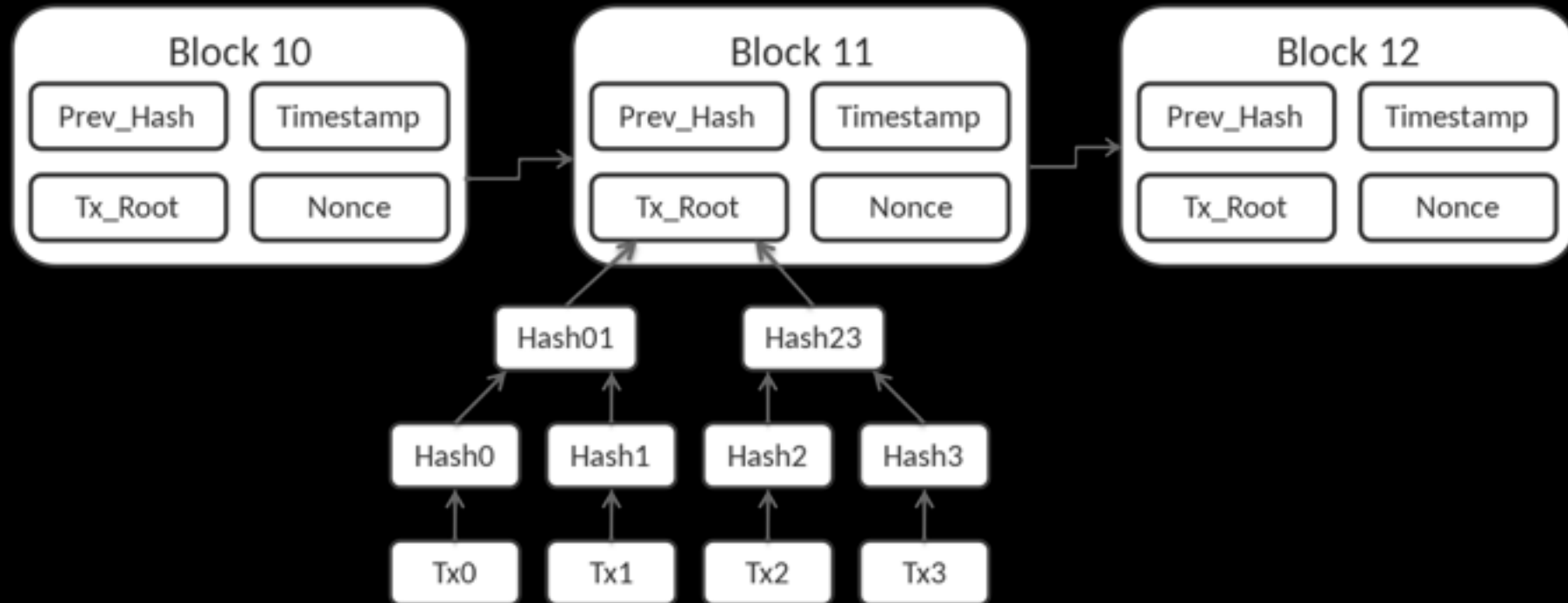
- Bitcoin
- Ethereum
- Distributed Ledger Technology
- Blockchain

What is Blockchain

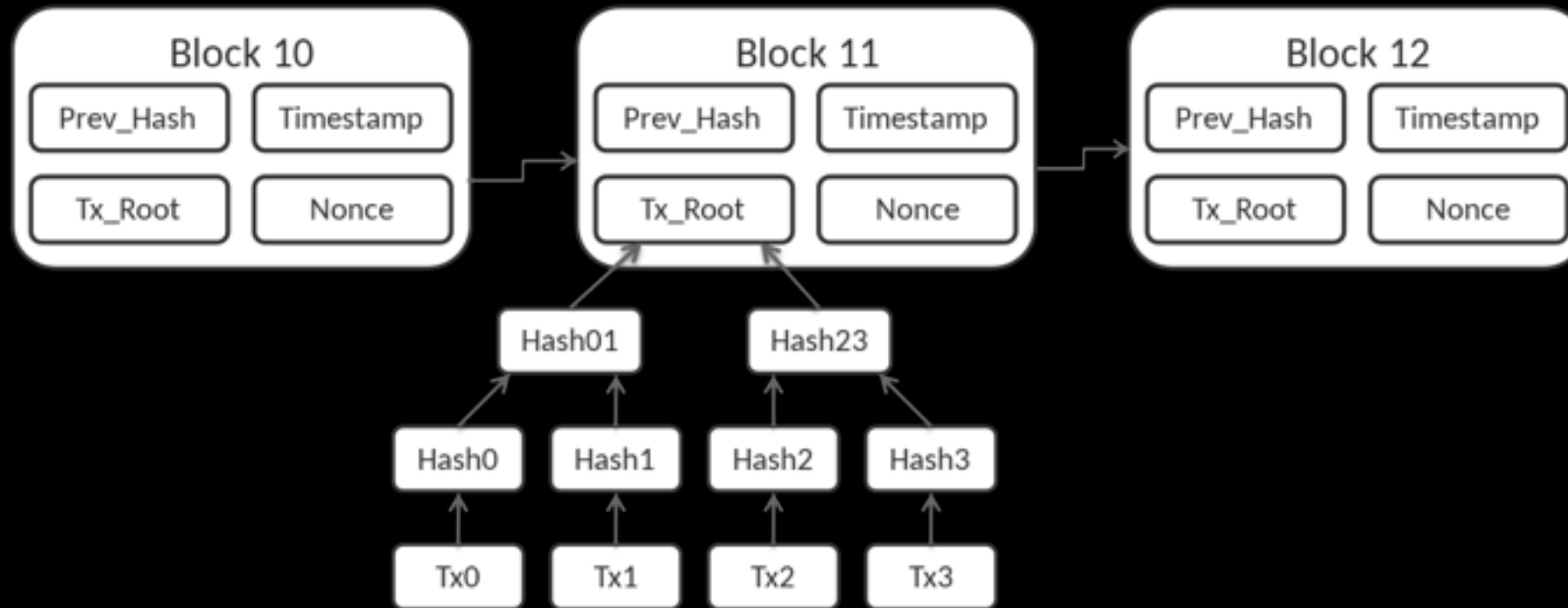
- A growing list of blocks (transactions)
- Chained by cryptographic hash.
- By design:
 - resistant to modification of the data
 - record transactions in a verifiable and permanent way



What is Blockchain



- A growing list of blocks (transactions)
- Chained by cryptographic hash.



- Blockchain can be used to hold data and run computations in a way that is fault-tolerant: no single computer can cause the computation to stop or give a faulty answer.
- This is useful for building applications that are guaranteed to keep running for a long time and resist attacks.



- 2009 – Single function blockchain (Bitcoin)
- 2012 – Multi-function blockchains
- 2014 – General-purpose blockchain

Bitcoin

- Bitcoin - A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System
- Contributions
 - Proof-of-Work
 - Network
 - Incentive

Ethereum

- proposed in 2013, funded at 2014, went live in 2015
- Ethereum: a Secure Decentralized Generalized Transaction Ledger
- Contributions:
 - Proof-of-Stake
 - Smart Contract

Blockchain Network

GLOBAL BITCOIN NODES DISTRIBUTION

Reachable nodes as of Tue Mar 27 2018
18:20:21 GMT+0800 (CST).

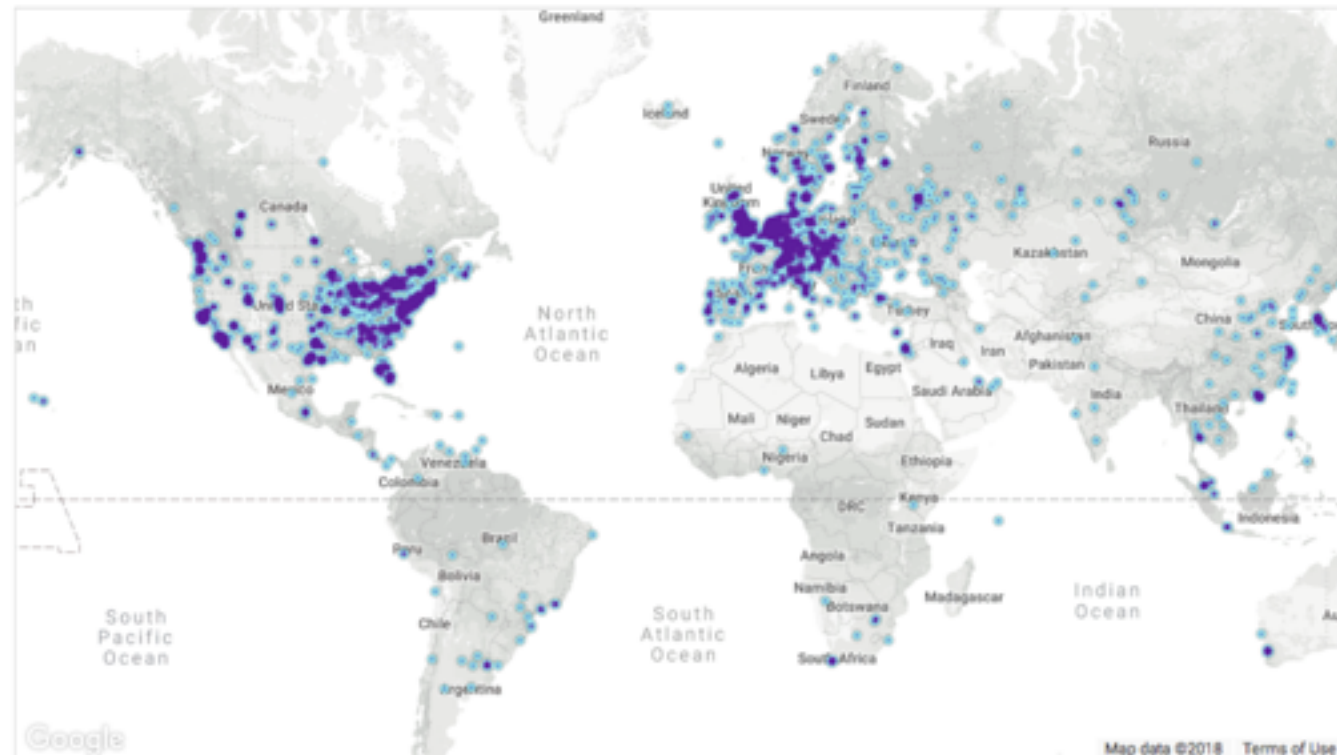
11869 NODES

24-hour charts »

Top 10 countries with their respective number of reachable nodes are as follow.

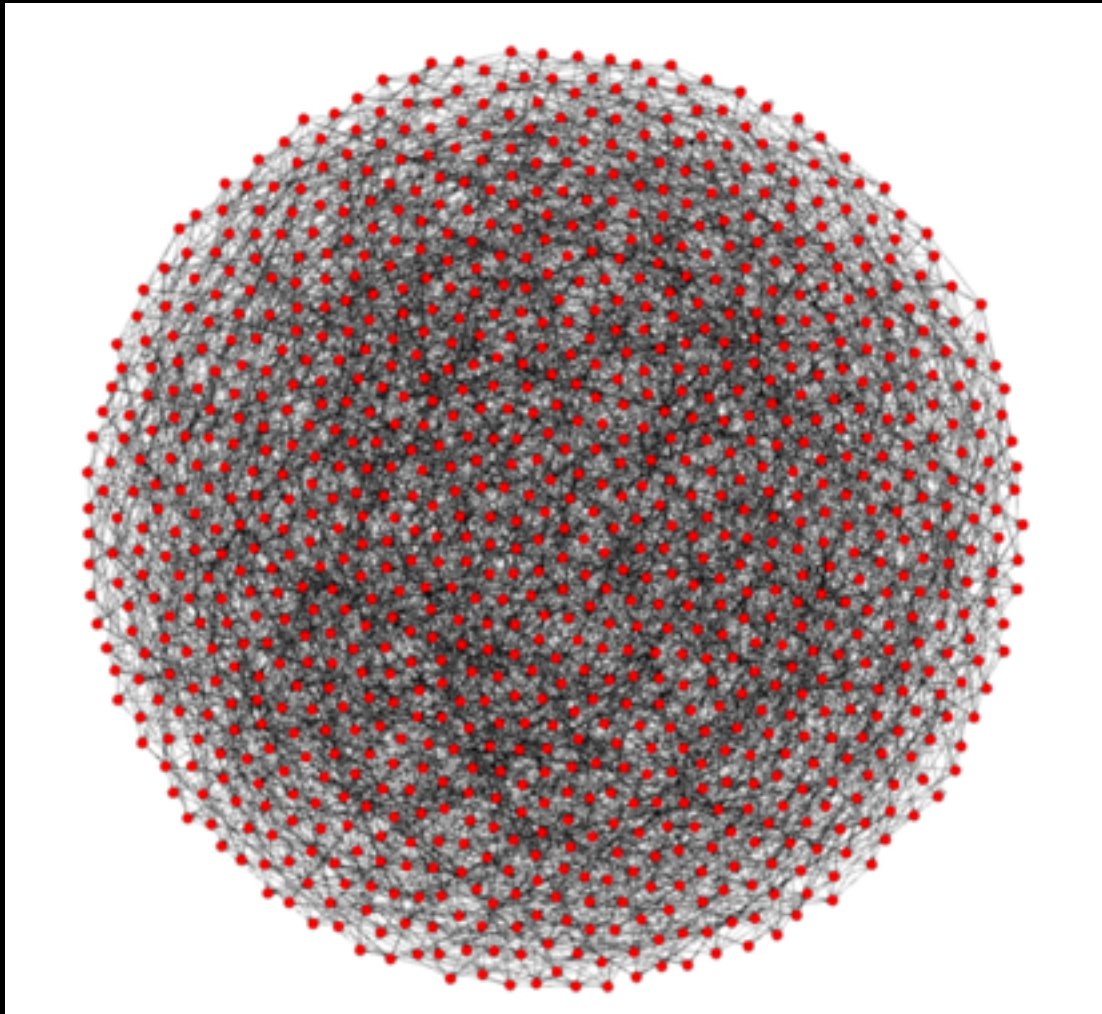
RANK	COUNTRY	NODES
1	United States	2674 (22.53%)
2	Germany	1945 (16.39%)
3	China	1910 (16.09%)
4	France	690 (5.81%)
5	Netherlands	502 (4.23%)
6	United Kingdom	410 (3.45%)
7	Canada	394 (3.32%)
8	Russian Federation	360 (3.03%)
9	n/a	316 (2.66%)
10	Singapore	234 (1.97%)

More (103) »



Map shows concentration of reachable Bitcoin nodes found in countries around the world

Blockchain Network



PoW and PoS

- If there are many nodes, who can create a block?
- PoW: choose randomly based on computing power
- PoS: choose randomly based on coins
- BFT

General Purpose ZKP

- Prove results of computation without revealing data
- Useful for enhancing privacy of blockchain applications
- Proofs can be verified much more quickly than the original computation, also useful for scalability.

PLONK: Permutations over Lagrange-bases for Oecumenical Noninteractive arguments of Knowledge

Ariel Gabizon
Protocol Labs

Zachary J. Williamson
Aztec Protocol

Oana Ciobotaru

September 19, 2019

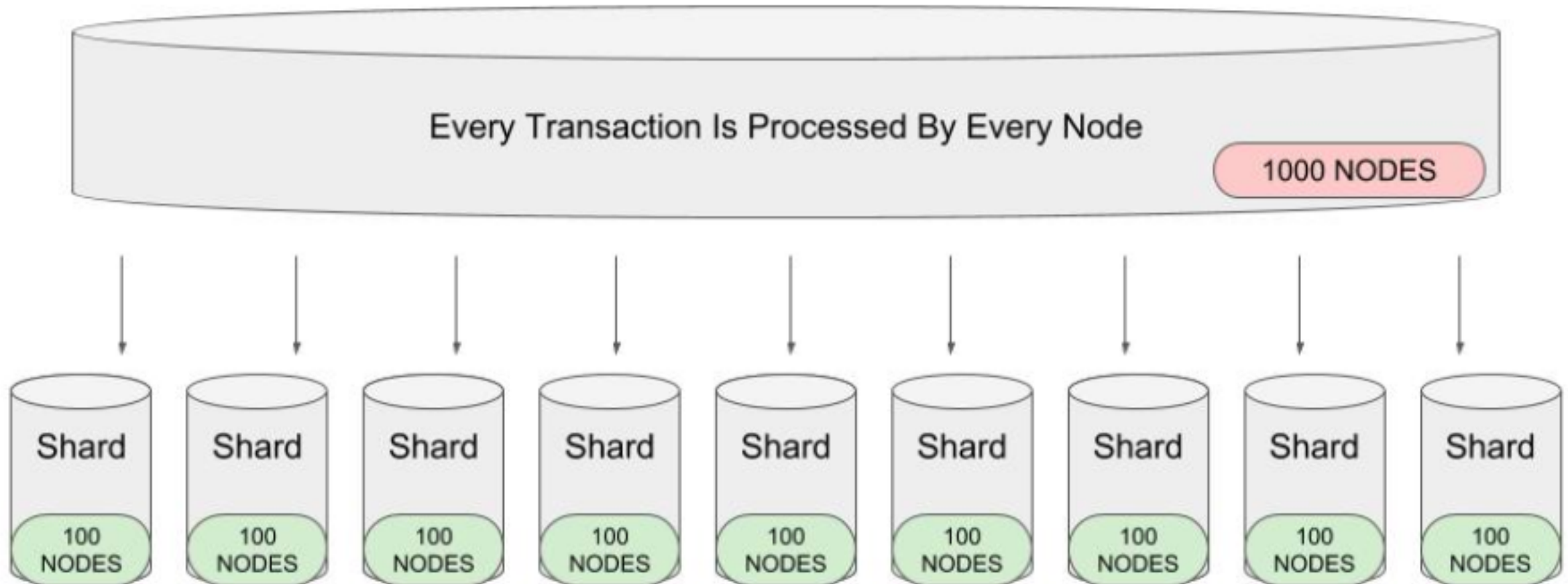
Abstract

zk-SNARK constructions that utilize an updatable universal structured reference string remove one of the main obstacles in deploying zk-SNARKs[GKM⁺]. The important work of Maller et al. [MBKM19] presented Sonic - the first potentially practical zk-SNARK with fully succinct verification for general arithmetic circuits with such an SRS. However, the verifier of Sonic requires fully succinct verification

Blockchain Scalability

- Sharding
- Plasma
- Channels
- Offchain scalability

Sharding



What can blockchain do?

- Cryptocurrency for payments
- DNS
- Digitally representing assets
 - Badges
 - Conference tickets
- Smart-contract applications
- DAO
- Crypto-Economics

Smart Contract Applications

- Outsourced computation and storage
- Provable fair random number generation
- Providing true info about the real world
- DAO
- Bounties for solutions to math or CS problems

DAO

- (Decentralized Autonomous Organization)
- Smart contract that controls digital assets, and controls how a group of people can their collective resources.
- MakerDAO
- MolochDAO
- Aragon
- Used for
 - Charities
 - Open-source development

Crypto-Economics

- Using **cryptography** and **economic incentives** to achieve information security goals
 - Cryptography can prove properties about messages that happened *in the past*
 - Economic incentives defined inside a system can encourage desired properties to hold *into the future*

“You know, there's sort of these two polarizing perspectives, right? Everything is great, the Internet has created all this freedom and liberty, and everything's going to be fantastic. Or everything is terrible, the Internet has created all these tools for cracking down and spying, and controlling what we say. And the thing is, both are true, right? The Internet has done both, and both are kind of amazing and astonishing and which one will win out in the long run is up to us.”

-- Aaron Swartz, Jul. 10th, 2012

Next Generation Internet

building a trustless infrastructure that empowers users to resist arbitrary authority and take back control of their sovereignty

- Facilitate Collaboration
- Ensure Transparency
- Progress Society

L4

Protocol-extensible user-interface cradle ("browser")

L3

Protocol-extensible developer APIs & languages

L2

Second layer protocols

State
channelsPlasma
protocolsEncrypted
storageHeavy
computationDistributed
secret
management

Oracles

L1

Zero/low trust interaction protocols

Transient data pub/sub
messagingData distribution
protocolsZero/low trust interaction
platforms (shared
security)

L0

Peer-to-peer (p2p) internet overlay protocols

Platform-neutral computation description language

Decentralized Network Architecture

- Decentralized Network
- Consensus
- Compiler & Virtual-Machine
- Cryptographic
- Decentralized Storage
- Open Blockchain Platform

THANKS!

Onchain

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