

MarketPeer

A P2P Digital Market Platform

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Introduction

- P2P Digital Market Platform, with digital currencies and digital assets
- DHT: store metadata
- Ethereum-alike blockchain: regulate transaction executions
- Smart Contract: without need of trusted third party



Yifei Li
Blockchain



Liangyong Yu
DHT



Lin Yuan
Smart Contract

Chord: implementation of distributed hash table

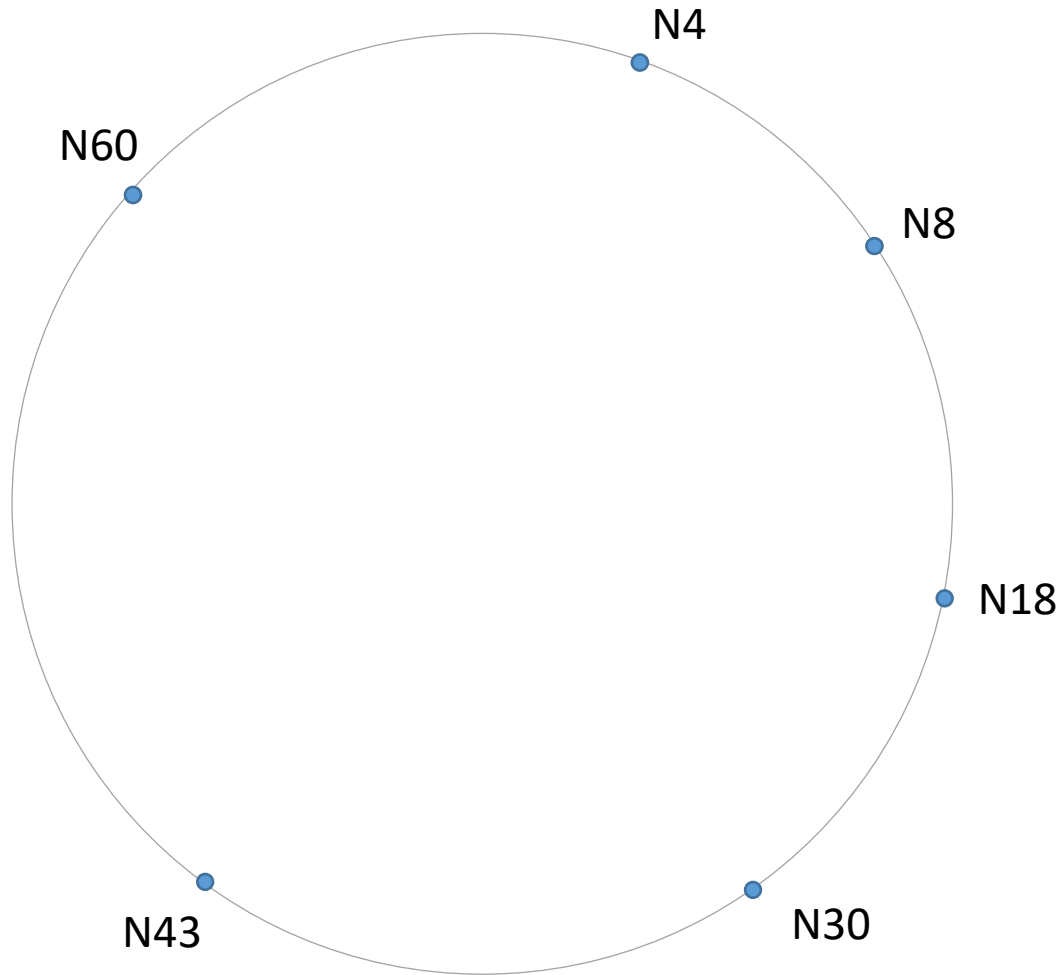
Functionality: store product information and account information for blockchain

API:

1. Put(k,v): store a key-value pair into Chord
2. Lookup(k): find which node owns the key
3. Get(k): read a value from Chord based on key

The structure of Chord: predecessor and successor

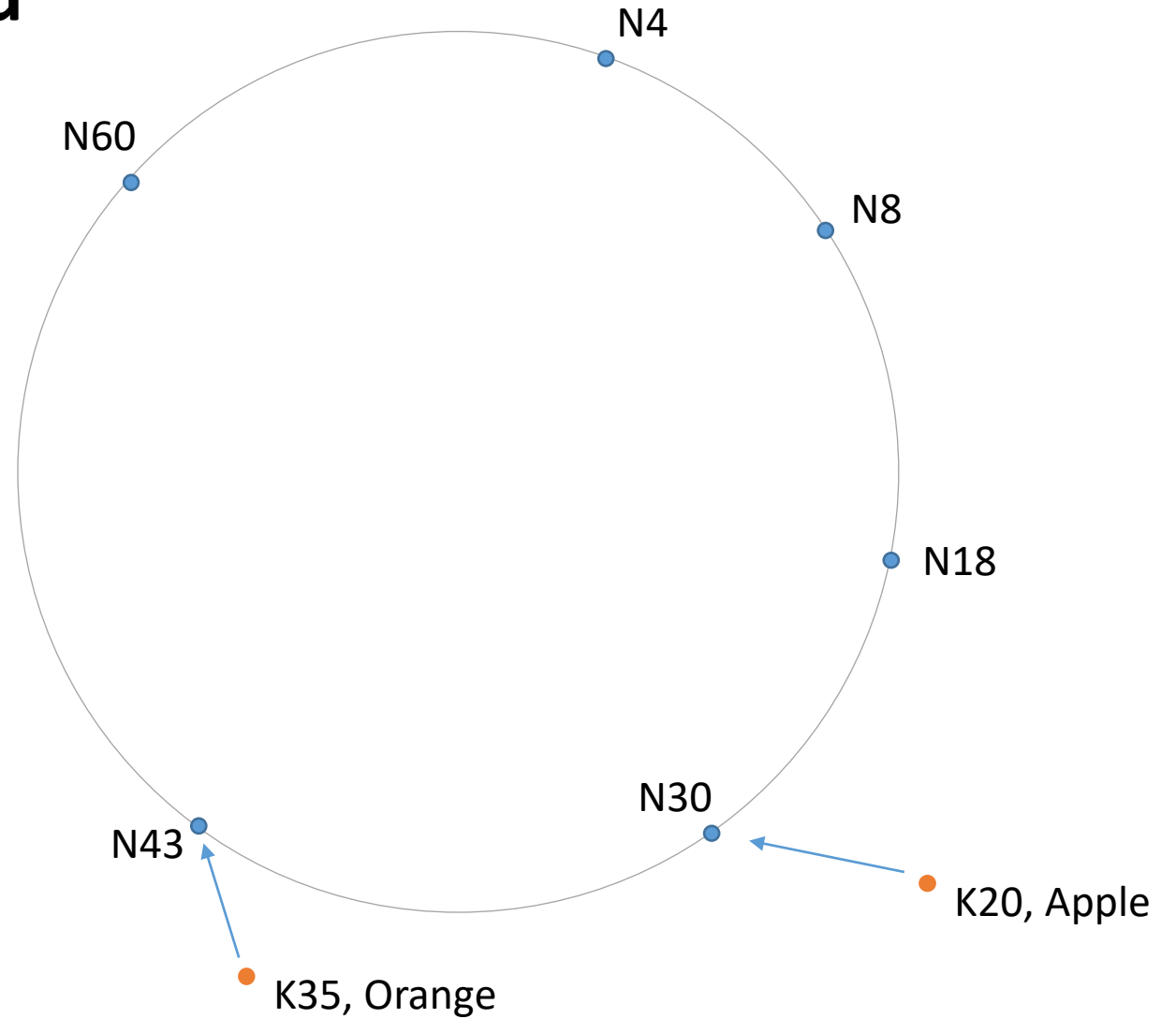
hash a node to an address $[0, 64)$



node	predecessor	successor
N4	N60	N8
N8	N4	N18
...

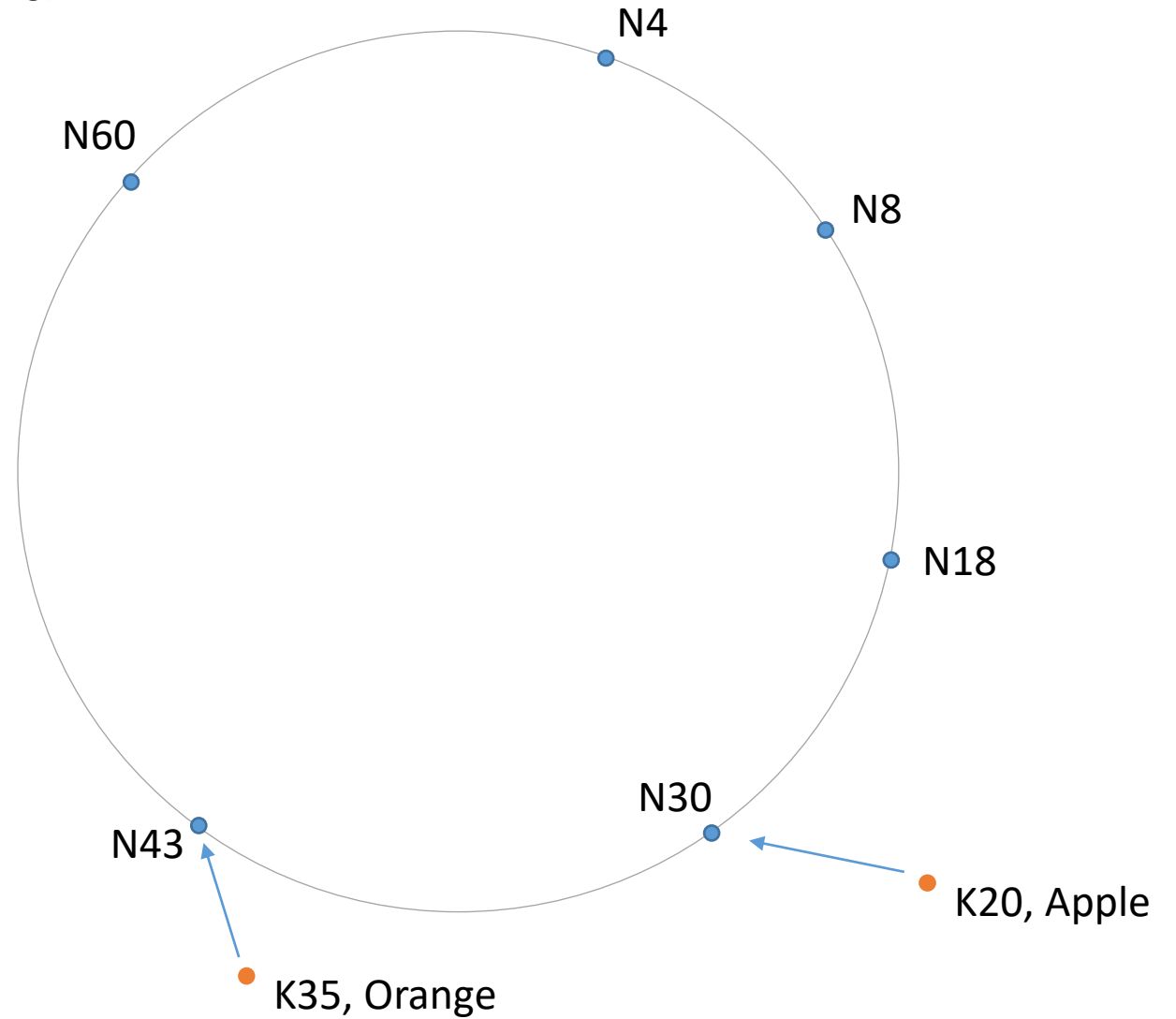
Put a key-value pair into chord

N4.put(20, Apple):
find the successor of 20



Get a key-value pair into chord

Apple = N4.Get(20)



Liangyong Yu

Add new node into the chord system

N36.Join(N4):

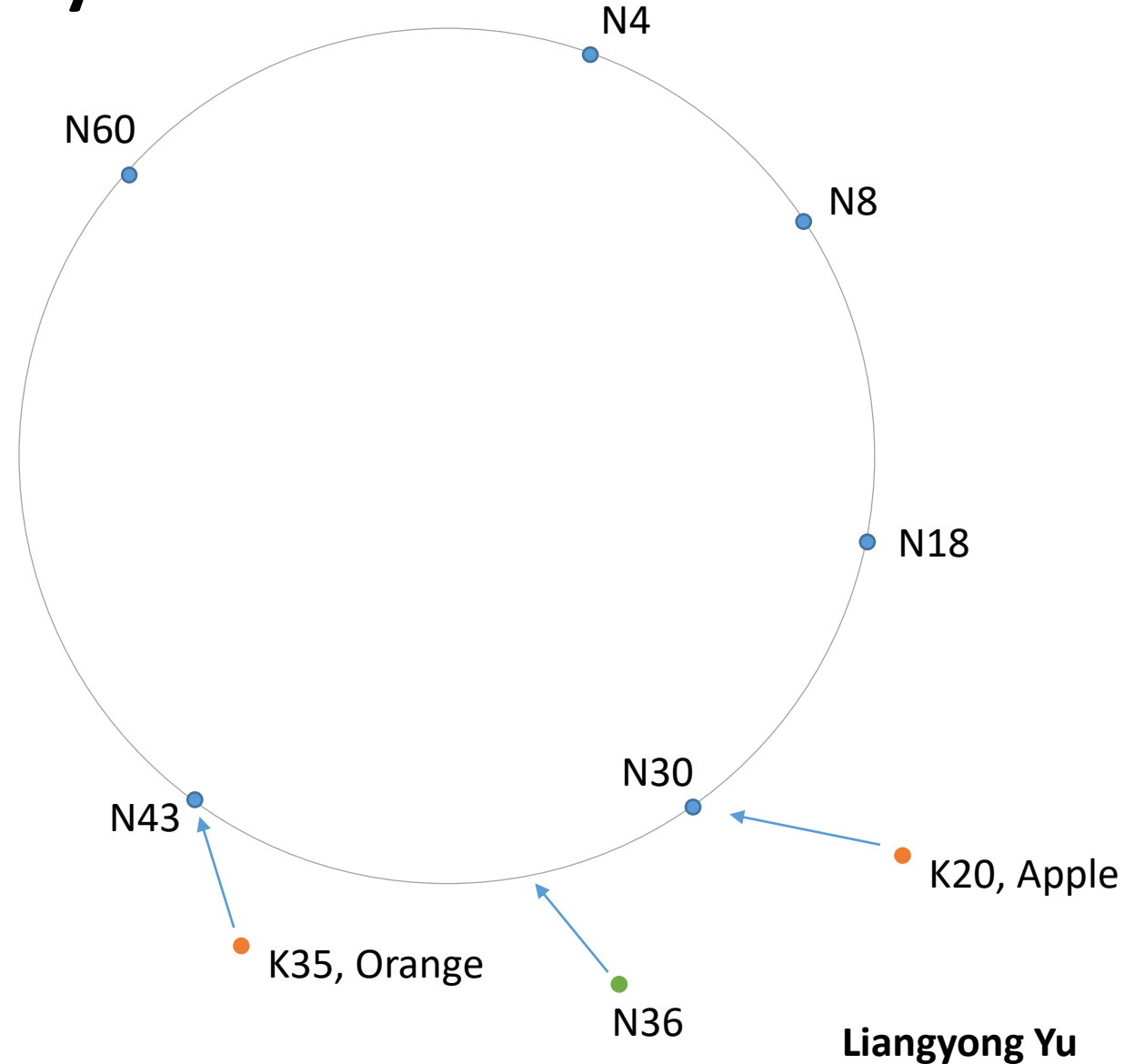
1. find the underlying successor of N36
2. add N43 as successor
3. invoke Stabilize() and FixFingerTable() periodically

N36.Stabilize():

notify successor to its existence periodically

N36.FixFingerTable():

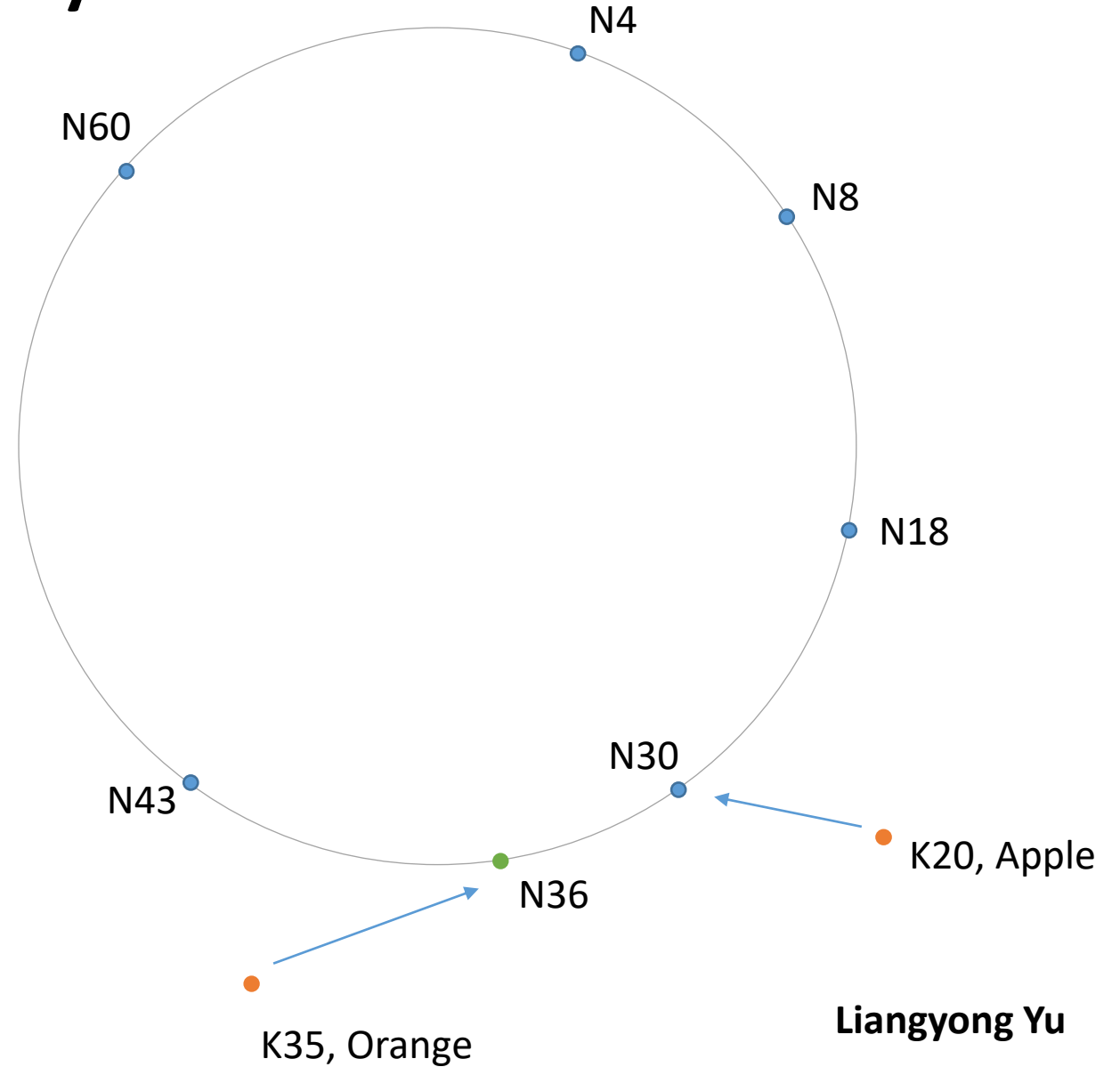
update its finger table



Add new node into the chord system

N36.Join(N4):

transfer the old key into the new joined node



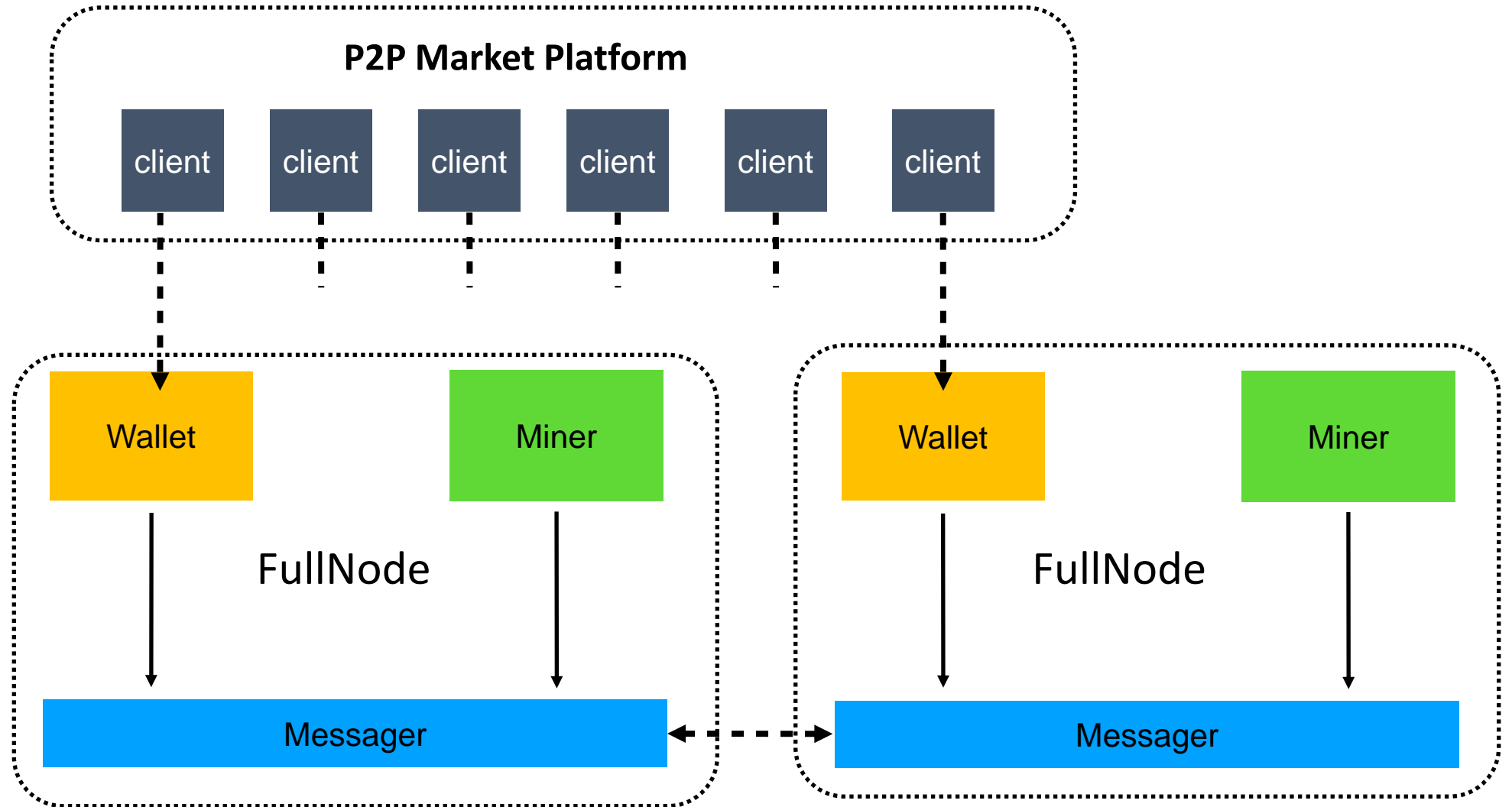
Ethereum-like Blockchain

Why?

- Why using *blockchain*?
 - manage ***digital currencies***
 - validate and regulate the transactions with an ***immutable “ledger”***
- Why *ether-like*?
 - fine-grained and ***explicit world state*** -> manage ***digital assets***
 - ***smart contract*** -> regulate behaviors between buyers and sellers

System Architecture

Overview



System Architecture

wallet



- Entry point to the Epfer Network
- SyncAccount
- TransferToken
- ProposeContract
- TriggerContract



Account: 0x7eqq...

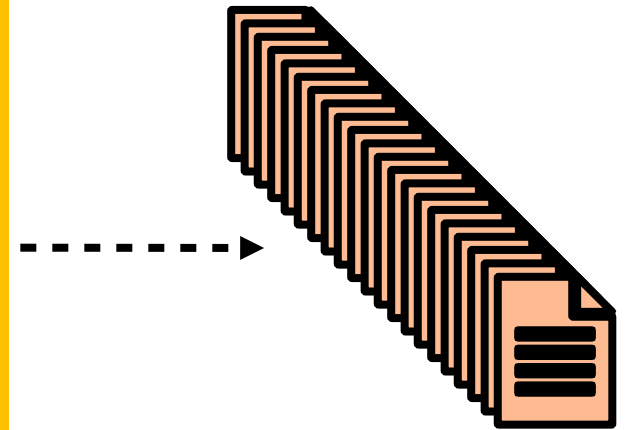
Balance: 1340 Epfer

Storage: {apple: 100,
orange: 200}



Smart Contract:

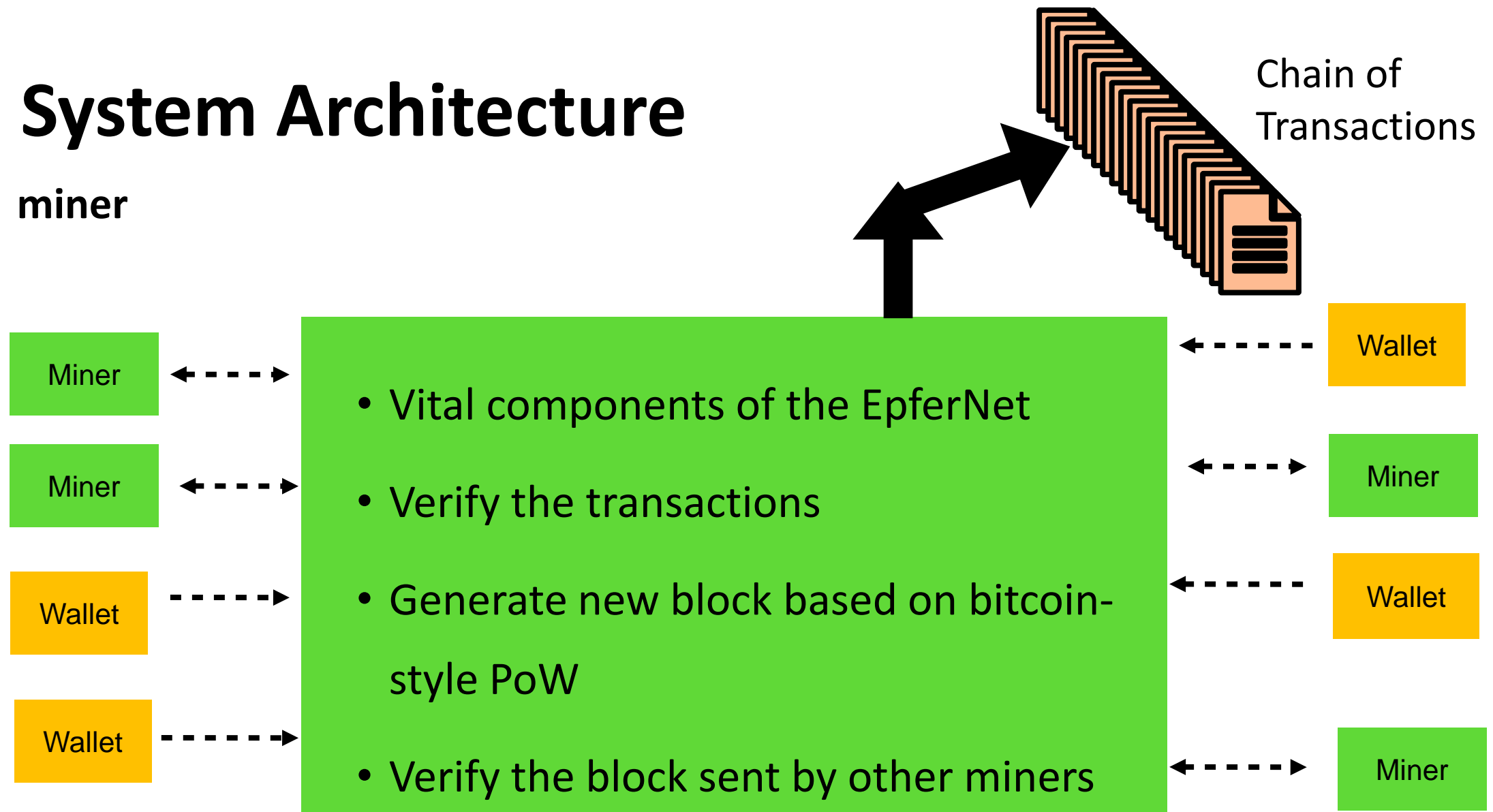
If A sends B 1 apple,
B sends A 100 Epfer



Chain of
Transactions

System Architecture

miner



Smart Contract: Simplified of Ethereum



- **Solidity**: Turing-complete Programming Language
- **If-Action**: Minimum set of primitives
- **EVM**: Compiled bytecode in VM (**isolated** from network, file system...)
- **Interpreted Execution**: AST to Transaction
- **Immutability, global distributability** supported by underlying blockchain

If-Action: Contract Code

- **ASSUME**: preconditions
- **IF Clause**: condition + actions
- **Parse Code to AST**
- **Replace reserve words**
 - Role: Buyer, Seller
 - Action: Transfer, Send

```
=====
| Contract code:
|
| ASSUME seller.balance > 100
| ASSUME seller.product.amount != 0
| IF buyer.balance > 10.5 THEN
|     buyer.transfer("seller_id", 1.25)
|     seller.send("seller_id", "product_id", 50)
|
=====
```

Code

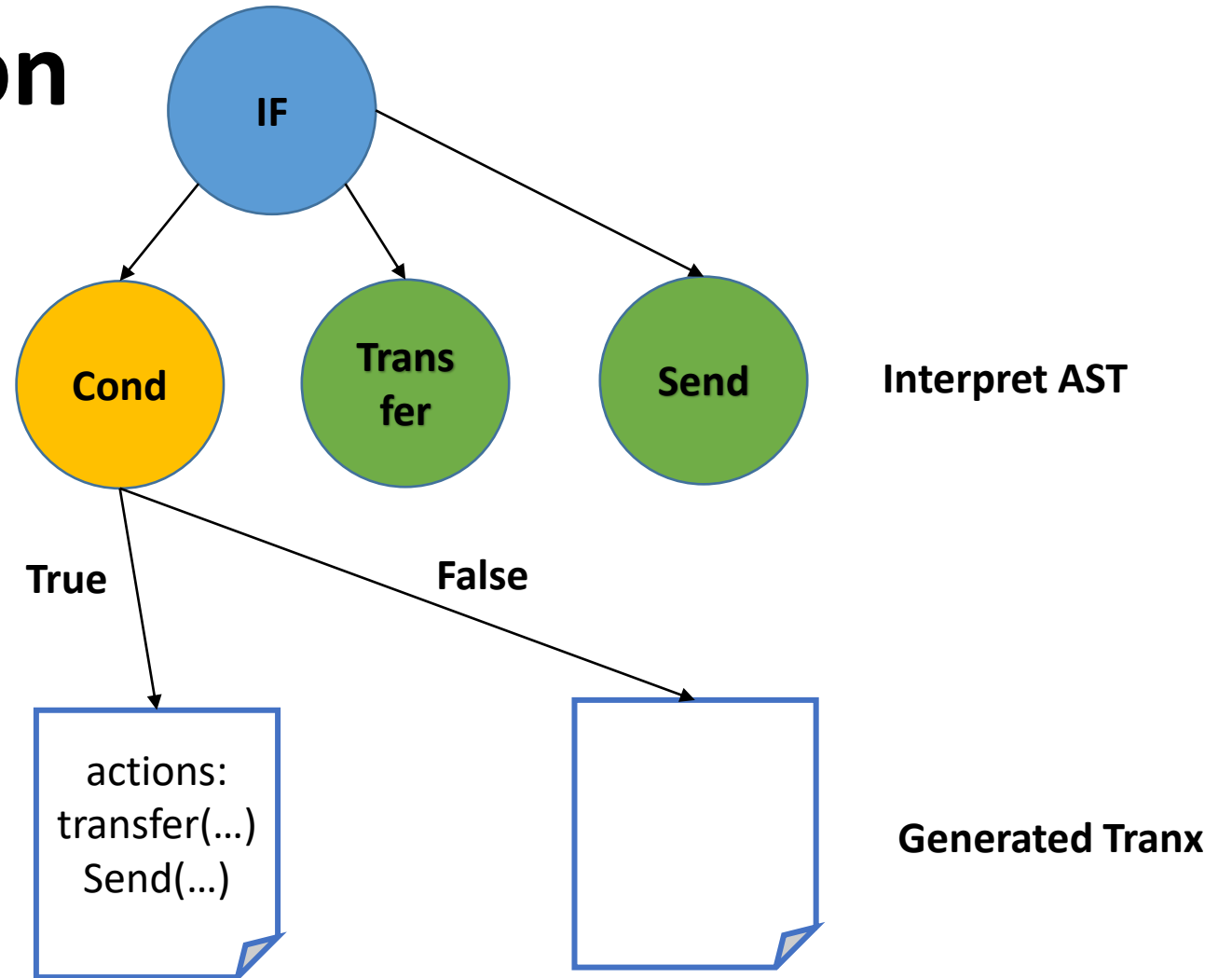


```
Code
├─ Assumption
│   ├── [Condition] seller.balance > 100.000000
│   └── [Condition] seller.product.amount != 0.000000
├─ If Clause
│   ├── [Condition] buyer.balance > 10.500000
│   ├── [Action] buyer transfer ( seller_id 1.250000 )
│   └── [Action] seller send ( seller_id product_id 50.000000 )
└─
```

AST

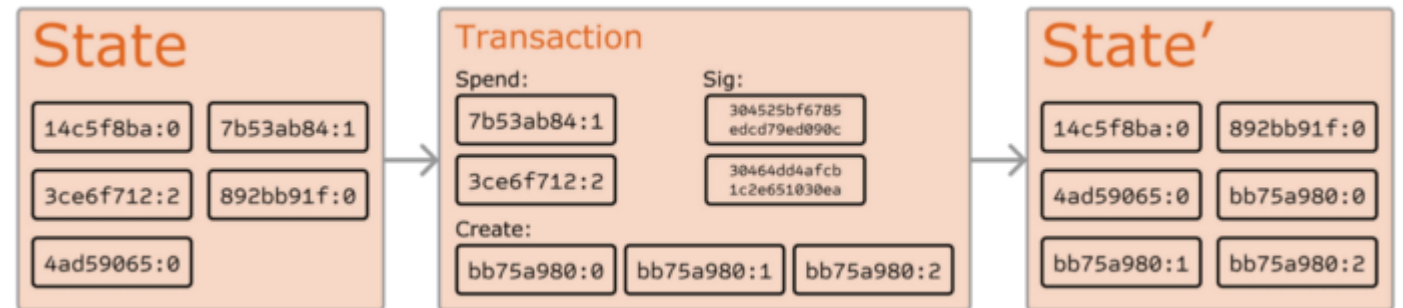
Contract Preparation

- Simply **interpret** AST
- Package satisfied **actions**
→ Blockchain **Tranx**



Contract Execution

- Transaction Execution
== State transition



- 1. Proposer create contract
- 2. Message to Acceptor
- 3. Acceptor execute contract
- p.s. Miners trying to submit tranx

