Introduction to blockchains and the opportunities ahead

Sofoklis Efremidis, Ph.D.

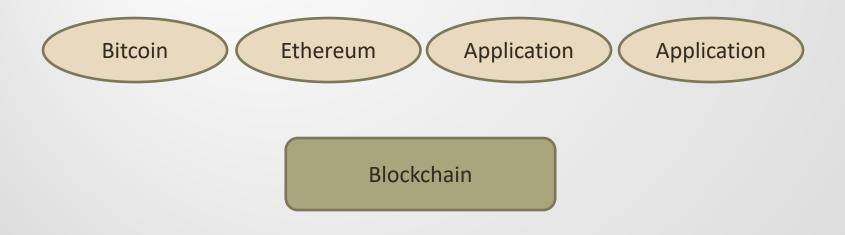
Athens Information Technology

Fundamental Technology

- Bitcoin ≠ blockchain
- Is fundamental technology
 - Compared to the Internet
- Blockchain \Rightarrow Ethereum
- Blockchain ⇒ Applications







New Technology

• 31 October 2008, a link to a paper

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System

Satoshi Nakamoto satoshin@gmx.com www.bitcoin.org

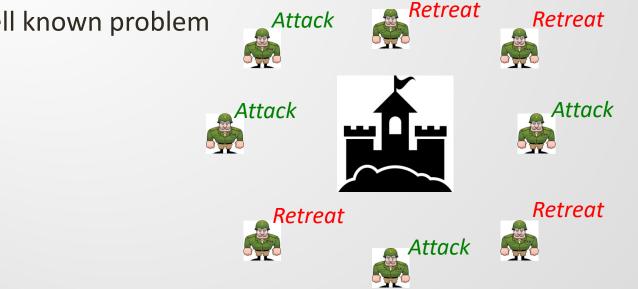
was posted to a cryptography mailing list

- detailed methods of using a peer-to-peer network to generate what was described as "a system for electronic transactions without relying on trust"
- Several attempts for digital currency appeared before

Overview

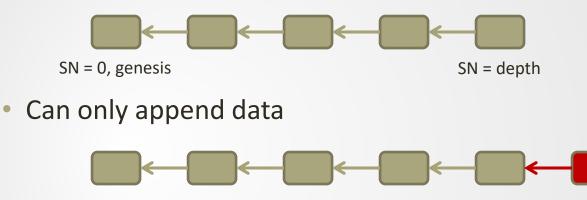
- A public ledger
- Distributed
- Everybody agrees on it •
- Solves a well known problem



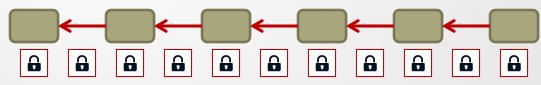


What is it

A data structure: linked list of blocks

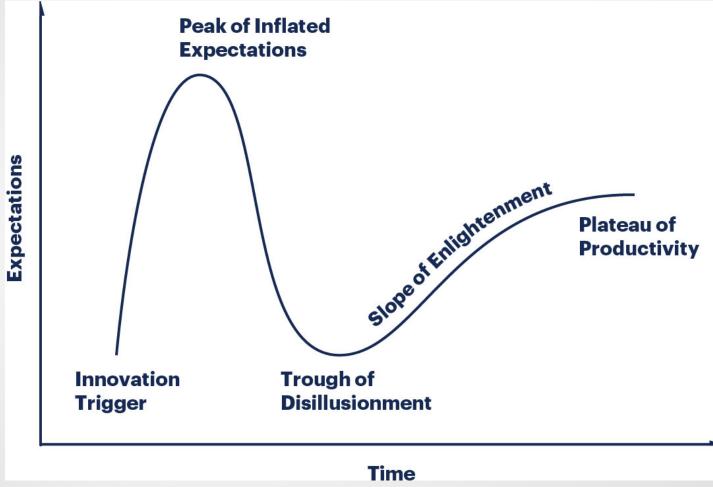


Once an append is locked into place it can not be undone



- Almost impossible to modify a block
 - The deeper, the harder

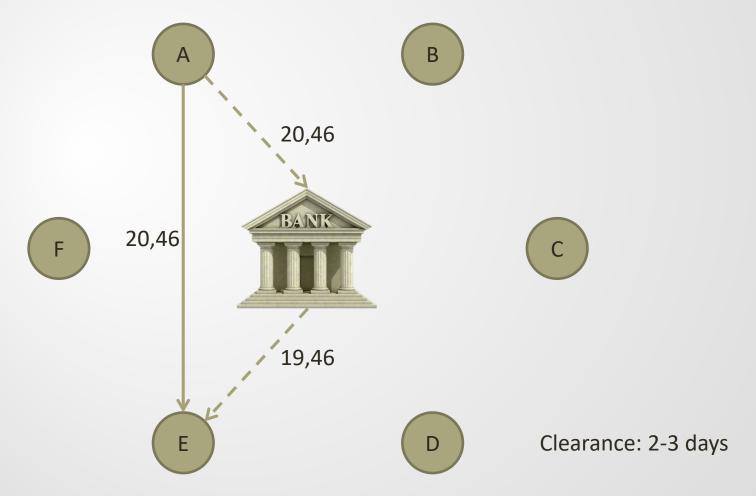
Gartner Hype Cycle



https://www.gartner.com/en/research/methodologies/gartner-hype-cycle

Money transfer

• Or any other type of transaction



Account balances



Name	Balance
А	120,53
В	394,72
С	172,88
D	251,90
E	401,57
F	332,55

Transactions and ledger

Name	Balance
A	120,53 100,07
В	394,72 387,81
С	172,88 179,79
D	251,90 264,35
E	401,57 422,03
F	332,55 310,10

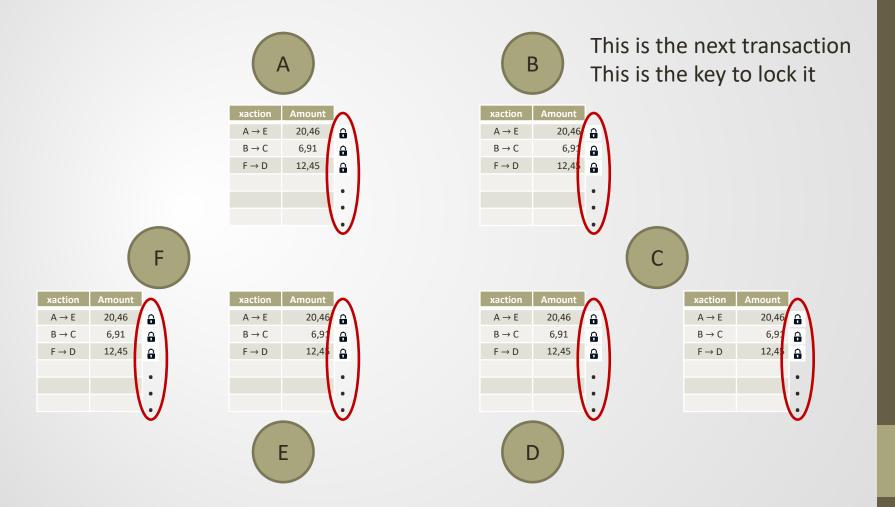
nt	Amoun	Transaction
0,46	20	$A\toE$
6,91	6	$B\toC$
2,45	12	$F\toD$



Central ledger В Α 20,46 $\mathsf{A}\to\mathsf{E}$ 6,91 🔒 $\mathsf{B}\to\mathsf{C}$ F 12,45 $F \rightarrow D$. . Clearance: 1 hour Ε D

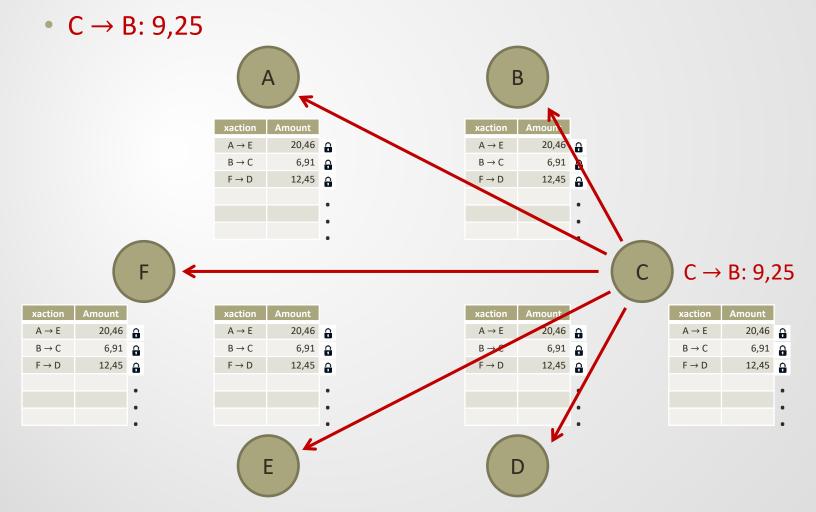
С

Distributed ledger



Announcement

A new transaction is announced to the whole network



Validation

- The transaction must be checked for its validity before it gets locked into the ledger
 - $C \rightarrow B: 9,25$
 - The amount has not been spent again
 - C must give consent the transaction
 - Sign the transaction

xaction	Amount	
$A\toE$	20,46	
$B\toC$	6,91	
$F \rightarrow D$	12,45	
$C \rightarrow B$	9,25	
		•

Miners

Special nodes that

- collect and validate transactions
- search for a lock to lock them to the ledger

Finding a lock is a difficult problem

- Requires exhaustive search
- Requires resources

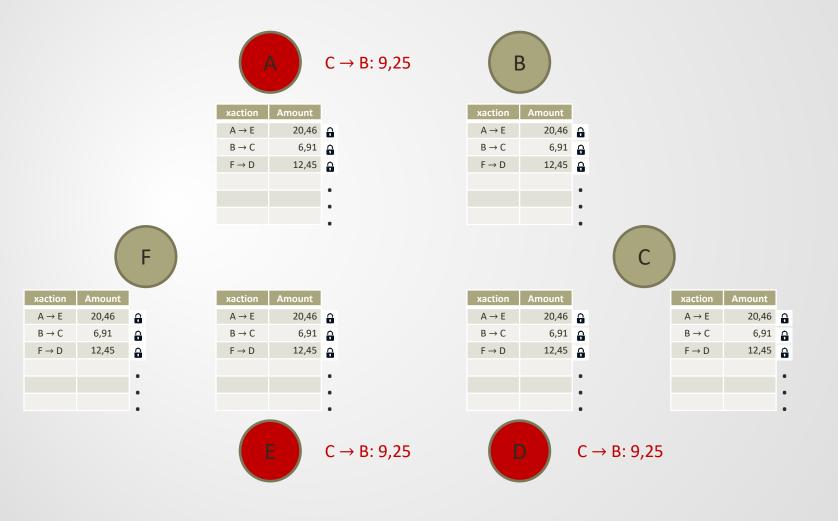
Incentive: miners are awarded

- New bitcoins
- Transaction fees





Miners



Discovery and validation

- Solving the problem finding the lock
 is a difficult problem
- Maybe several locks exists

Checking if a lock is correct is an easy problem





Competition

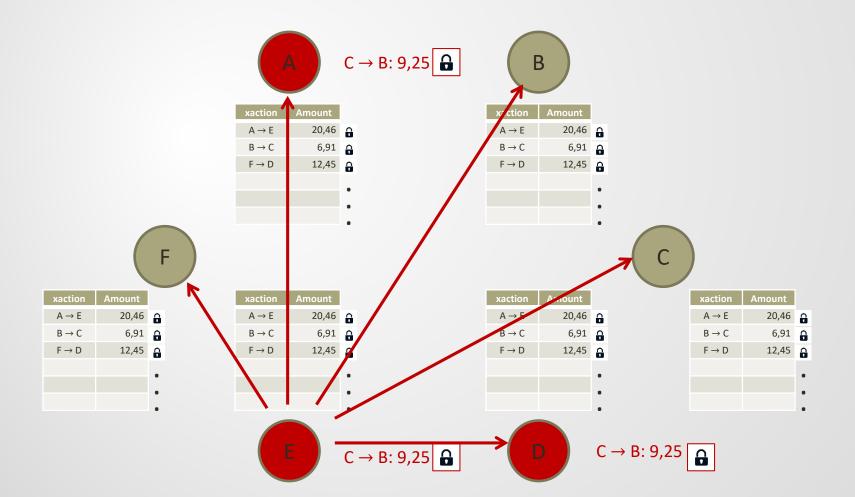
- Miners compete to solve the same problem
- Lock $[C \rightarrow B: 9,25]$ to the chain



- One winner, many losers
 - The winners gets it all
 - All attempt to solve a new problem

Lock announcement

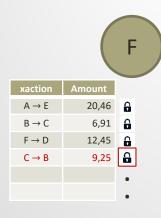
Once a lock is found it is announced to the network



State update

- Once a miner receives a lock
 - Checks its validity
 - Updates its list
 - Starts overs





	Amount	xaction
6	20,46	$A\toE$
6	6,91	$B\toC$
6	12,45	$F\toD$
6	9,25	$C\toB$
•		
•		

	3							
xaction	Amount							
$A\toE$	20,46	6						
$B\toC$	6,91	8						
$F\toD$	12,45	8						
$C\toB$	9,25							
		•						
		•	C					
xaction	Amount	•	C	xad	tion	Amou	int	
xaction $A \rightarrow E$	Amount 20,46	•	C		ction → E		int 0,46	8
		•	С	A		20		6
$A\toE$	20,46		С	A B	→ E	20 6	,46	
$A \rightarrow E$ $B \rightarrow C$	20,46 6,91	â	C	A B F	$\rightarrow E$ $\rightarrow C$	20 6 12	,46 ,91	6
$A \to E$ $B \to C$ $F \to D$	20,46 6,91 12,45	8	C	A B F	$\rightarrow E$ $\rightarrow C$ $\rightarrow D$	20 6 12),46 5,91 2,45	6



Distributed agreement

- A number of unknown parties
- All parties agree on the same state of the blockchain
- Once an agreement has been made
 - It is recorded and locked
 - Can not be undone



Blockchain: a technology that allows a number of distributed parties that do not share trust relationships to reach agreement

Proving a solution

- Miners must solve a difficult mathematical problem
- Exhaustive search
 - Prove that work has been done to solve it to avoid attacks
- Process requires CPU power (POW)
 - Energy consuming
 - 1 CPU \Rightarrow 1 vote
- Alternative: space (POS)
 - 1 PC \Rightarrow 1 vote
 - Memory demanding







Data and processing

- Bitcoin blockchain data: transactions
 - $C \rightarrow B: 9,25$
- Transaction validation
 - Set of criteria
- Transaction execution
 - Result of a primitive program
 - For a stack machine





Blockchain data

Anything worth recording

- Property registrations
- Ids
- Goods tracking
- Health records
- Financial data
- Insurance data
- Supply chain data
- Digital rights



Each one gives rise to a new set of applications

Blockchain data processing

- Data validation
 - Set of criteria

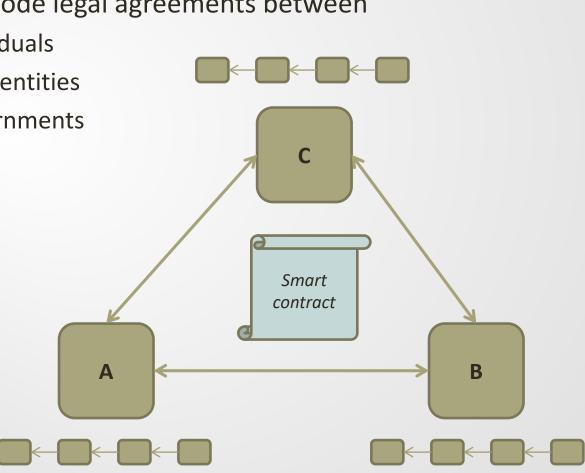


- Execution of more complex programs on chain data
 - Turing complete language
 - Smart Contracts
 - Self regulating stakeholders
 - A whole new set of applications



Blockchain applications

- Smart contracts: a new way of self governance
- Can encode legal agreements between
 - Individuals
 - Legal entities
 - Governments



Thank you

