Blockchain: An Introduction

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Our learning journey today

What a blockchain is and how it works

Types of blockchains

Use case: cryptocurrencies

Blockchain as a "platform"

"Smart contracts"



A blockchain in one sentence

An "append only transaction log"



Recordkeeping





< Browse the Collection

Proto-Cuneiform tablet with seal impressions: administrative account of barley distribution with cylinder seal impression of a male figure, hunting dogs, and boars

ca. 3100-2900 B.C.

Sumerian

Of the many legacies left by the ancient civilizations of southern Mesopotamia, the invention of writing is paramount. At the end of the fourth millennium B.C., written language developed in the region, first as pictographs and then evolving into abstract forms called cuneiform. The pictographs, like the ones on this tablet, are called proto-cuneiform and were drawn in the clay with a pointed implement. Circular impressions alongside the pictographs represented numerical symbols. Cuneiform (meaning wedge-shaped) script was written by pressing a reed pen or stylus with a wedge-shaped tip into a clay tablet. Clay, when dried to a somewhat hardened state, made a fine surface for writing, and when fired the records written on it became permanent.

Early writing was used primarily as a means of recording and storing economic information. This tablet most likely documents grain distributed by a large temple, although the absence of verbs in early texts makes them difficult to interpret with certainty. In addition to the writing that appears on this tablet, the imagery of the cylinder seal,







Bitcoin





JOHN JONES	Statement period	Account No.
1643 DUNDAS ST W APT 27	2003-10-09 to 2003-11-08	00005-
TORONTO ON M6K 1V2		123-456-7

Date	Description	Ref.	Withdrawals	Deposits	Balance
2003-10-08	Previous balance				0.55
2003-10-14	Payroll Deposit - HOTEL			694.81	695.36
2003-10-14	Web Bill Payment - MASTERCARD	9685	200.00		495.36
2003-10-16	ATM Withdrawal - INTERAC	3990	21.25		474.11
2003-10-16	Fees - Interac		1.50		472.61
2003-10-20	Interac Purchase - ELECTRONICS	1975	2.99		469.62
2003-10-21	Web Bill Payment - AMEX	3314	300.00		169.62
2003-10-22	ATM Withdrawal - FIRST BANK	0064	100.00		69.62
2003-10-23	Interac Purchase - SUPERMARKET	1559	29.08		40.54
2003-10-24	Interac Refund - ELECTRONICS	1975		2.99	43.53
2003-10-27	Telephone Bill Payment - VISA	2475	6.77		36.76
2003-10-28	Payroll Deposit - HOTEL			694.81	731.57
2003-10-30	Web Funds Transfer - From SAVINGS	2620		50.00	781.57
2003-11-03	Pre-Auth. Payment - INSURANCE		33.55		748.02
2003-11-03	Cheque No 409		100.00		648.02
2003-11-06	Mortgage Payment		710.49		-62.47
2003-11-07	Fees - Overdraft		5.00		-67.47
2003-11-08	Fees - Monthly		5.00		-72.47
	-				
	*** Totale ***		1 515 63	1 442 61	



*** Totals ***	1,515.63	1,442.61	













The cryptographic hash function





Input

Digest



















How to prevent "re-doing the whole train"?





Adding "proof of work"

- Think of it as a *time cost* in essence impose a 10 minute delay on the addition of a new block
- Make re-calculation, and thus change, (almost) impossible



The "nonce"





A sample SHA-256 hash digest:

1312 a f 178 c 253 f 84028 d 480 a 6 a d c 1 e 25 e 81 c a a 44 c 749 e c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 64 c 64 c 64 c 749 e c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 749 e c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 749 e c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 749 e c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 81976192 e 2 e c 934 c 7498 c 7

(This is really nothing more than a number between 1 and 2²⁵⁶ in hexadecimal format)



The type of hash we are looking for:

<u>000000000000000000</u>b42d99c81156d3a17228d6e1eef4139be78e948a9332a7d8



Retrying with a different nonce: "mining"



When a winner is found

- 1. The winning node messages all other nodes: I found a winner!
- 2. Other nodes verify the hash and if OK accept the new block
- 3. Once 51% of all nodes have accepted the block, it is "confirmed"
- 4. The winning node gets a reward (currently 6.75 bitcoin)
- 5. Start all over again!



Use case: cryptocurrencies



From: Satoshi Nakamoto <satoshi < at> vistomail.com> Subject: Bitcoin P2P e-cash paper Newsgroups: gmane.comp.encryption.general Date: 2008-10-31 18:10:00 GMT

I've been working on a new electronic cash system that's fully peer-to-peer, with no trusted third party. The paper is available at: http://www.bitcoin.org/bitcoin.pdf The main properties:

Double-spending is prevented with a peer-to-peer network.

No mint or other trusted parties.

Participants can be anonymous.

New coins are made from Hashcash style proof-of-work.

The proof-of-work for new coin generation also powers the network to prevent double-spending.

Bitcoin: A Peer-to-Peer Electronic Cash System Abstract. A purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash [...]

Satoshi Nakamoto

The Cryptography Mailing List



- Transactions are authorized by the owner's private key (can be stored in a *digital wallet*)
- Ownership on the blockchain is tracked by the owner's **public** key address, e.g.:

0x9A134Ce4BBd8c7b3A262774Fafd60B7f7ce3655B





All Cryptocurrencies

= Filters USD - ← Back to Top 100 Cryptocurrencies -Exchanges -Watchlist Market Cap **Circulating Supply** Volume (24h) % 1h % 24h % 7d Rank Name Symbol Price 1 Bitcoin BTC \$210,855,983,972 \$11,387.25 18,516,856 BTC \$23,093,517,261 -0.10% -1.14% 7.46% … ETH \$43,023,262,710 \$380.73 113,001,892 ETH \$13,464,646,105 -0.11% -1.18% 12.09% ... 2 Ethereum 🔂 Tether 0.00% 3 USDT \$15,761,169,597 \$1.00 15,743,801,845 USDT * \$40,400,970,435 0.02% 0.03% ··· 🗙 XRP \$11,414,098,755 \$0.252322 4 XRP 45,236,261,748 XRP * \$1,918,437,720 -0.38% -2.28% 2.78% … 5 Bitcoin Cash BCH \$4,690,495,553 \$252.93 18,544,275 BCH \$2,316,292,223 0.02% 4.37% 15.70% ... 6 📀 Binance Coin BNB \$4,428,833,035 \$30.67 144,406,561 BNB * \$472,344,291 -0.68% -1.18% 13.08% 7 Chainlink LINK \$3,833,605,978 \$10.95 350,000,000 LINK * \$1,351,822,564 -0.78% -4.22% 25.61% ... DOT \$3,652,800,511 \$4.28 852,647,705 DOT * \$485,747,460 -0.33% -0.70% 14.41% 8 Polkadot 9 ADA \$3,408,770,192 \$0.109563 31,112,484,646 ADA \$728,230,650 -0.37% -3.06% 18.30% Cardano 10 Litecoin LTC \$3,310,721,710 \$50.42 65,666,328 LTC \$2,130,757,622 0.03% 0.25% 10.46% 11 BSV \$3,139,921,904 \$169.33 18,542,796 BSV \$636,732,764 -0.04% -0.14% 6.92% ··· Bitcoin SV 12 🔞 Crypto.com Coin CRO \$2,923,785,446 \$0.141411 20,675,799,087 CRO * \$69,837,965 -2.74% -7.10% -4.08% USDC -0.02% ··· 13 OSD Coin \$2,769,625,527 \$1.00 2,768,139,245 USDC * \$367,208,680 0.00% 0.00%

7,408 (as of 14 oct 2020)



How blockchain implementations differ

- How new transactions are confirmed and added (consensus mechanisms):
 - Proof of Stake (e.g. Peercoin)
 - Byzantine Fault Tolerance (vote based) approaches (e.g. Ripple)
 - Directed Acyclic Graphs (e.g. lota)
 - \circ $\,$ Proof of Elapsed Time $\,$
 - \circ etc.
- Who can use the blockchain:
 - public (permissionless) blockchains
 - private (permissioned) blockchains



Blockchain as a platform



Ethereum is a global, open-source platform for decentralized applications.

On Ethereum, you can write code that controls digital value, runs exactly as

programmed, and is accessible anywhere in the world.

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Features

- Tracks transactions
- Is also able to store small bits of computer code ("smart contracts")
- Code runs within the Ethereum platform and changes the state of variables (think entitlements) stored on the blockchain
- Uses the *ether* cryptocurrency
- Also uses *gas* to pay for running the computer code
- Has a much shorter confirmation time (about 15 seconds)
- "DApps" are built on top of these platforms



"Smart" contracts









Use case: Tokens













pragma solidity ^0.4.16;

contract MyToken {

// This creates an array with all balances
mapping (address => uint256) public balance0f;

```
// Initializes contract with initial supply tokens to the creator of the contract
function MyToken(
   uint256 initialSupply
) {
   balanceOf[msg.sender] = initialSupply;
                                                        // Give the creator all initial tokens
}
// Send coins
function transfer(address to, uint256 value) {
   require(balanceOf[msg.sender] >= _value);
                                                        // Check if the sender has enough
   require(balanceOf[_to] + _value >= balanceOf[_to]); // Check for overflows
   balanceOf[msg.sender] -= value;
                                                        // Subtract from the sender
   balanceOf[_to] += _value;
                                                        // Add the same to the recipient
ł
```



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Use case: CryptoKitties





End of the technical intro

