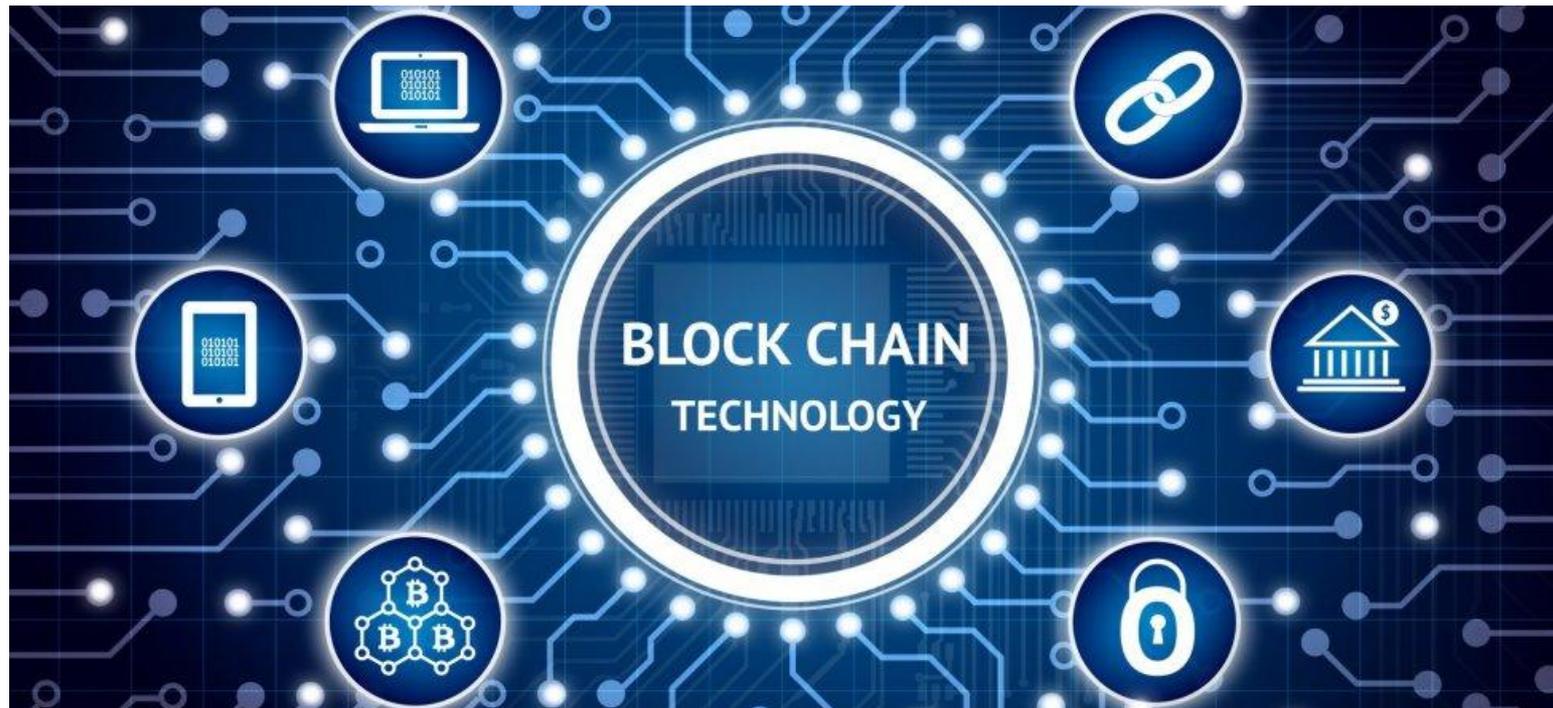

Blockchain: The New Technology of Trust

DECEMBER, 18 2017



Agenda

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Context

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Learning

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Definitions

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Use cases

5

Best practices



CONTEXT



Context



Context

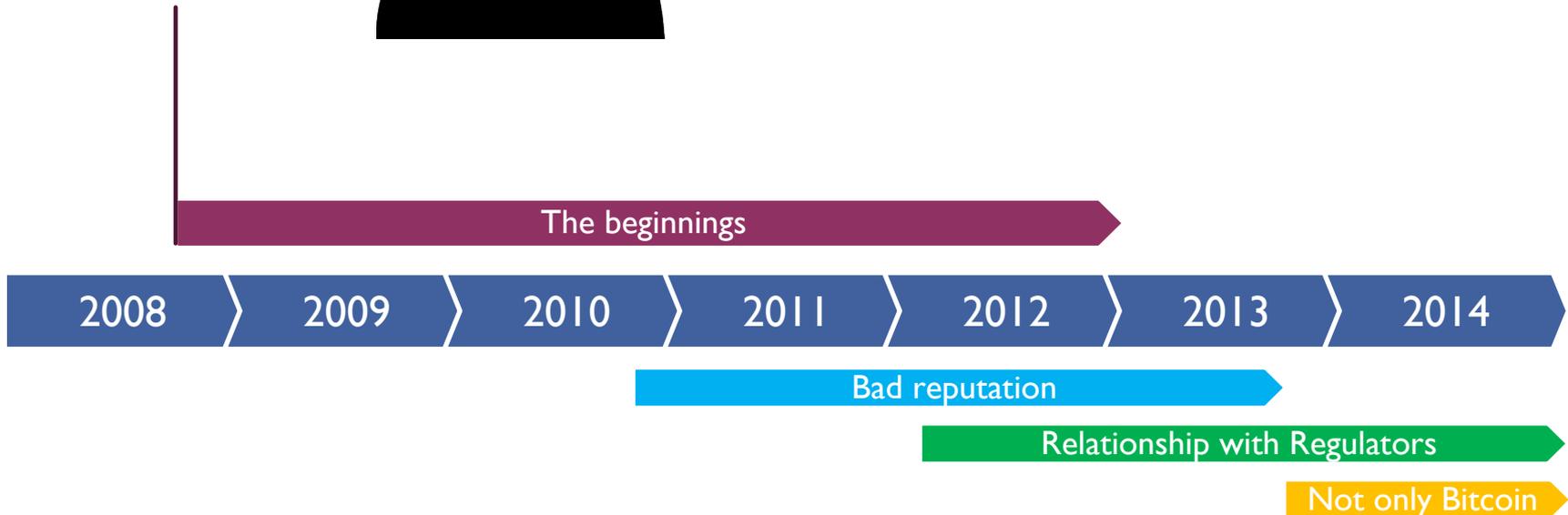


Satoshi Nakamoto publishes **his white paper**, explaining his idea of money virtual peer-to-peer solution by solving the problem of double-spend

Satoshi Nakamoto

It is the name of the person, or people, who designed the **bitcoin** and developed the first implementation. Within that deployment, they also created the first distributed database based on the model called **Blockchain**.

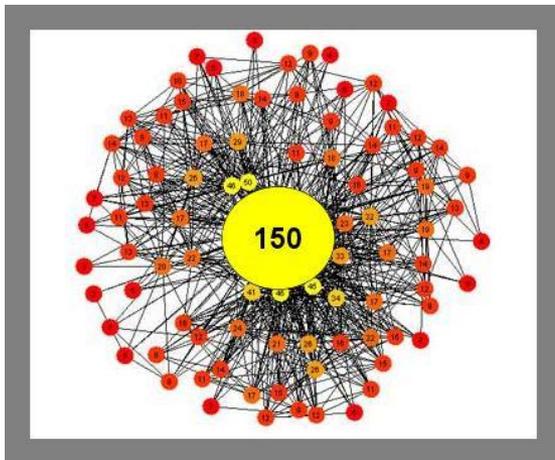
At present his identity is still **unknown**. It is believed to possess about one million bitcoins.



Context

Byzantine Generals' Problem (1980)

- Generals can communicate using messengers, cannot have a summit
 - There are traitors amongst them
 - Must decide unanimously whether to attack
 - Success is achieved if the loyal general can agree on their strategy, whatever it might be
- (Used in fault-tolerant computer systems, and in particular distributed computing systems)



Dunbar's number (anthropologist, 1990)

- 150 is the number of people with whom one can maintain stable social relationships.
- Numbers larger than this generally require more restrictive rules, laws, and enforced norms to maintain a stable, cohesive group.

Context

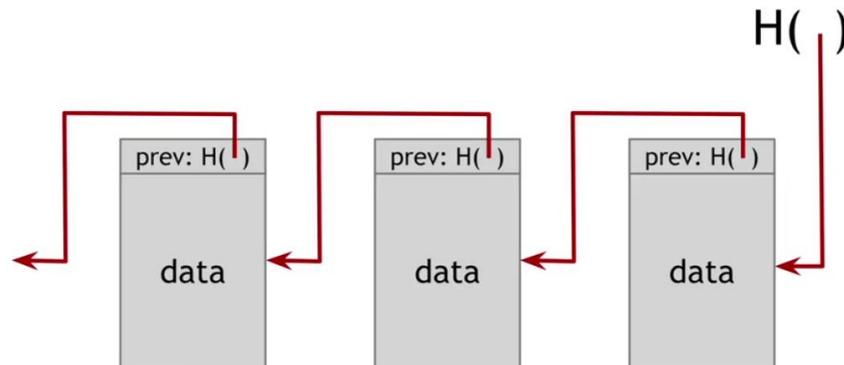


BLOCKCHAIN



A **Blockchain** is a continuously growing list of **records**, called *blocks*, which are linked and secured using **cryptography**. Each block typically contains a **hash** pointer as a link to a previous block, a **timestamp** and transaction data. By design, Blockchains are inherently resistant to modification of the data. A Blockchain can serve as "*an open, **distributed ledger** that can record transactions between two parties efficiently and in a verifiable and permanent way.*"

For use as a distributed ledger, a Blockchain is typically managed by a **peer-to-peer** network collectively adhering to a protocol for validating new blocks. Once recorded, the data in any given block cannot be altered retroactively without the alteration of all subsequent blocks, which needs a collusion of the network majority.



Context

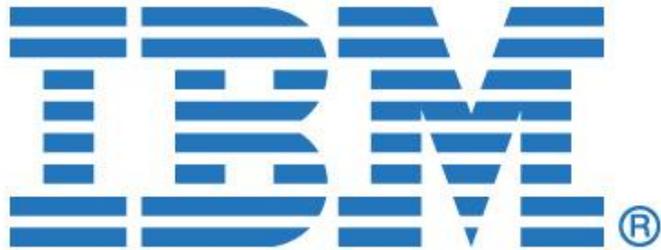


BLOCKCHAIN QUARTERLY GLOBAL FINANCING HISTORY

Q1'13 - Q2'17



Context



Walmart
Maersk
everledger

Check out process
Traceability and Supply Chain (GSI)
Wallet and exchange integration
SPID authentication



Eternity Wall



Ownership
Online voting
Ticketing / Couponing
Secure gateways
Authentication
Insurance
IoT messaging platform



Context



IBM unveils Blockchain as a Service based on open source Hyperledger Fabric technology

Posted Mar 19, 2017 by [Ron Miller \(@ron_miller\)](#)



FINANCIAL
TIMES

Banks team up with IBM in trade finance blockchain

System will track goods and release payments as they move around the world

Microsoft announces the Coco Framework to improve performance, confidentiality and governance characteristics of enterprise blockchain networks

August 10, 2017 | Microsoft News Center

**BUSINESS
INSIDER**

Oracle launches blockchain service



Laurie Beaver [✉](#) [🐦](#)

🕒 Oct. 3, 2017, 7:15 PM [👍 278](#)



LEARNING



Learning



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT



Workshop: “*Blockchain and Distributed Ledger*” (5 meetings)

Event: “*Il fenomeno Blockchain: oltre le crypto-valute, verso una internet dei valori*”



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI
DI TRENTO
Dipartimento di Matematica

Laboratorio di Matematica
Industriale e Crittografia

π

010111100101001010101010

Course: “*Bitcoin, Blockchain and their new Frontiers*” (1 day)

MOOC course: “*Blockchain for Business - An Introduction to Hyperledger Technologies*” (2 months)





DEFINITIONS

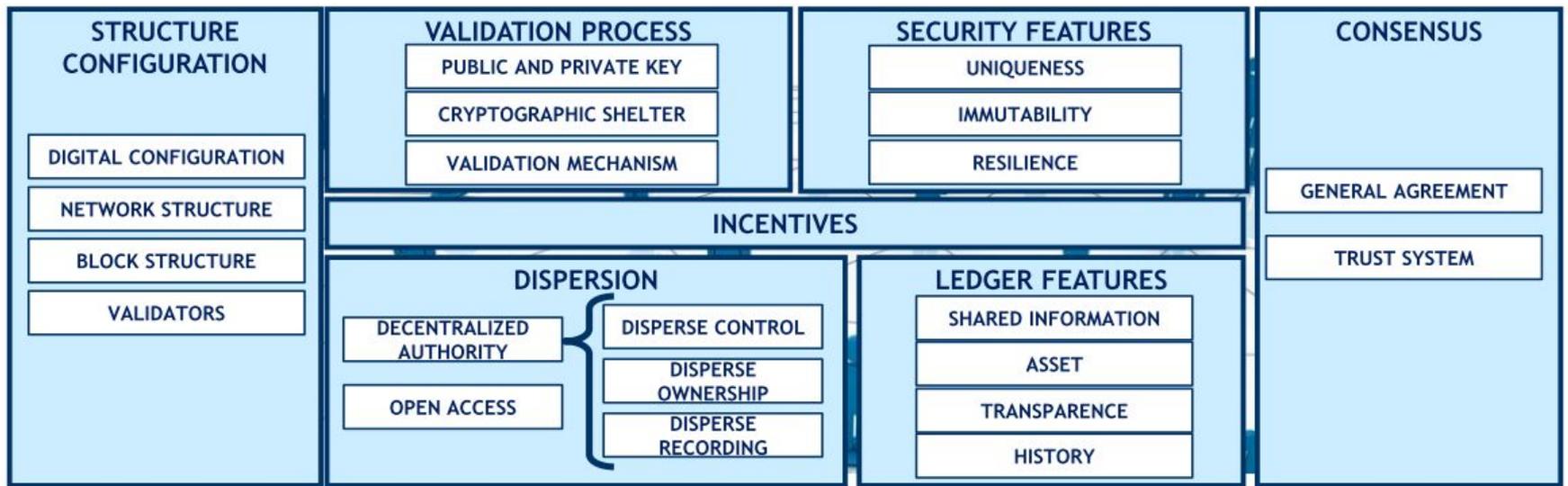


Definitions

Blockchain is a technology which contains a shared ledger of transactions between **multiple nodes of a network, validated by the same network** and **block structured** (a chain of blocks that contains multiple transactions).

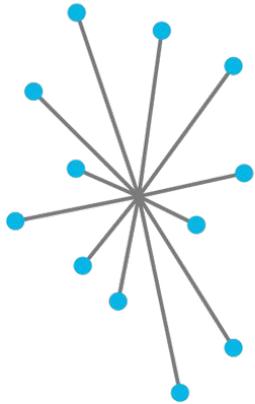
The main features are:

- **traceability** by all network participants
- **immutability**
- **security** through cryptographic systems

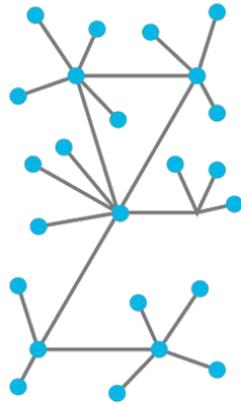


Definitions

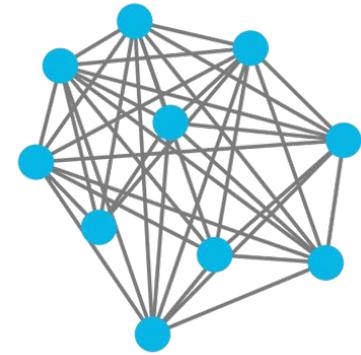
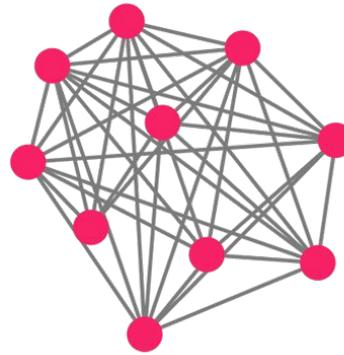
Centralized



Decentralized



Distributed Ledgers



The New Networks

Distributed ledgers can be public or private and vary in their structure and size.

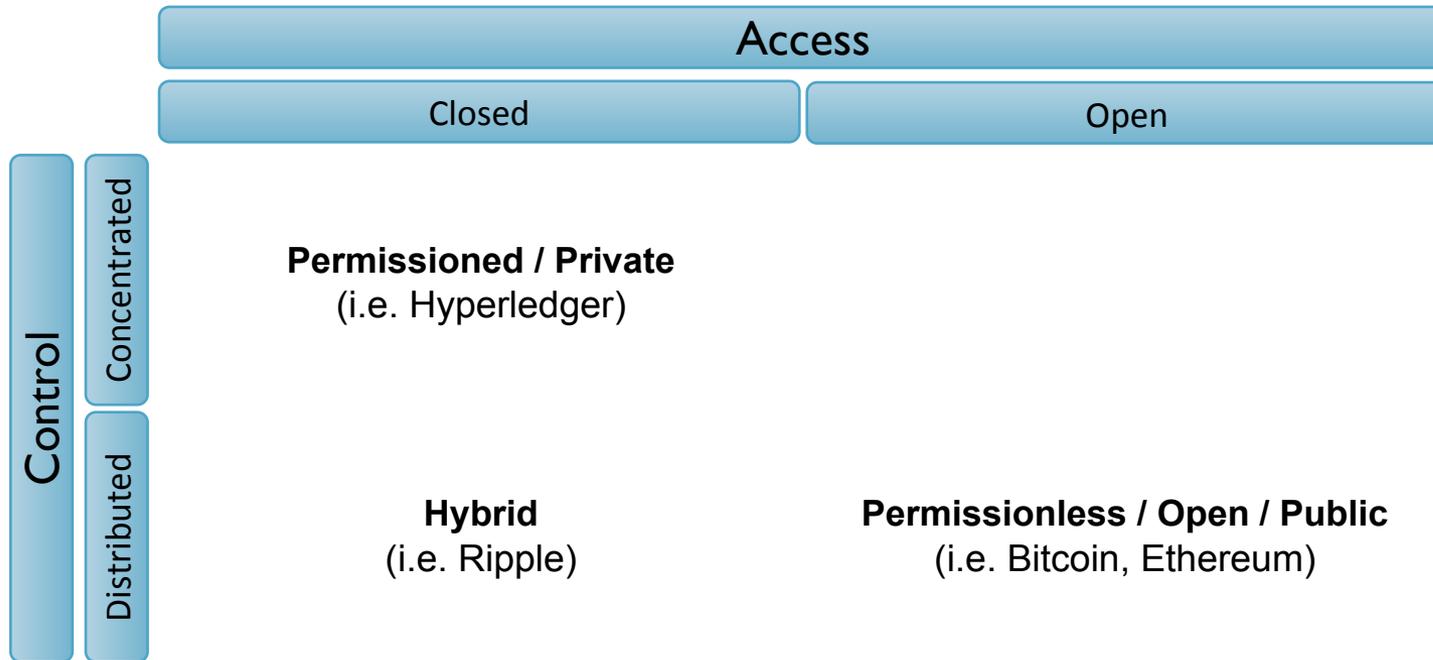
Public blockchains

Require computer processing power to confirm transactions ("mining")

- Users (●) are anonymous
- Each user has a copy of the ledger and participates in confirming transactions independently

- Users (●) are not anonymous
- Permission is required for users to have a copy of the ledger and participate in confirming transactions

Definitions



	Public	Private
Access	Open read/write access to database	Permissioned read and/or write access to database
Speed	Slower	Faster
Security	Proof-of-Work/ Proof-of-Stake	Pre-approved participants
Identity	Anonymous/ pseudonymous	Known identities
Asset	Native assets	Any asset

What people say?

Bitcoin purists: any control makes the Blockchain vulnerable and less efficient.

Hybrids: use Bitcoin to periodically validate a private Blockchain.

Blockchain fans: Blockchains can be applied to every area.

Definitions

Consensus: process of achieving agreement among the network participants as to the correct state of data on the system. Consensus leads to all nodes sharing the exact same data.

A **consensus algorithm** does two things:

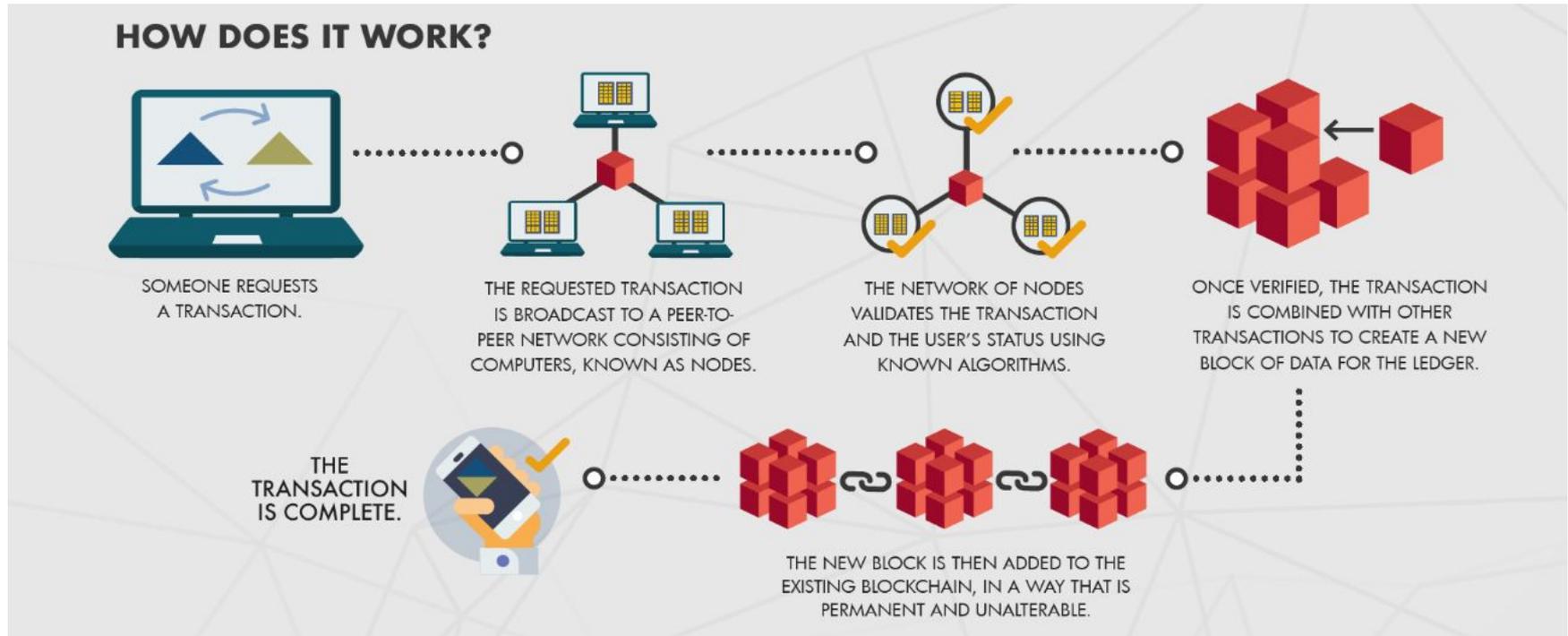
- it ensures that **the data on the ledger is the same for all the nodes**
- **prevents malicious actors from manipulating the data.**

Examples of consensus algorithms are:

- **Proof of Work:** requires computation power (i.e. Bitcoin)
- **Proof of Stake:** depends on the amount owned by the miner and its age
- **Proof of Burn:** some coins are burnt (sent to unspendable address)
- **Proof of Elapsed Time:** each validator is given a random wait time (HyperLedger)
- **Proof of Authority:** the majority of authorities must agree on block insertion (permissioned ledgers)



Definitions

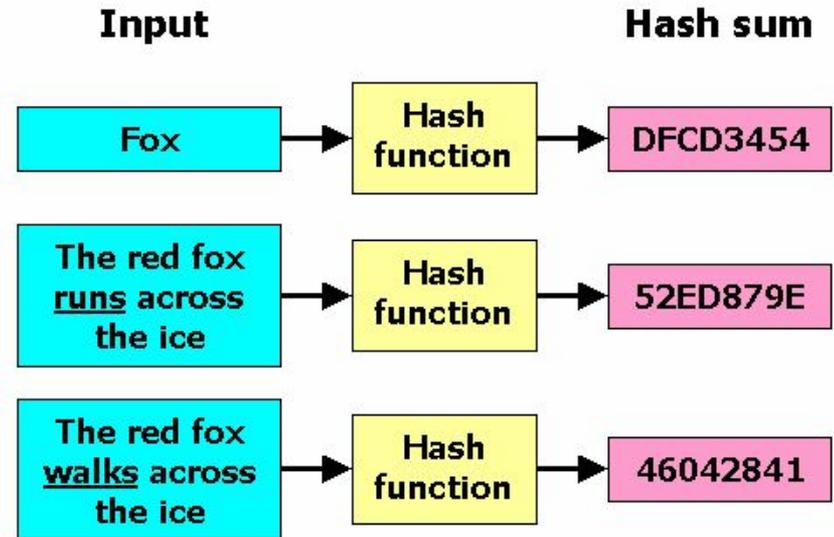


When people say that Blockchains are immutable, they don't mean that the data can't be changed, they mean it is extremely hard to change without collusion, and if you try, it's extremely easy to detect the attempt.

Definitions

Hash functions:

- **collision-free:** it's practically impossible to find $x \neq y$, such that $H(x)=H(y)$
- **pre-image resistant:** if we know $H(x)$, we can't retrieve x
- **second pre-image resistant:** given an output value $y=H(x)$ it should be very difficult to find x' such that $H(x')=y$

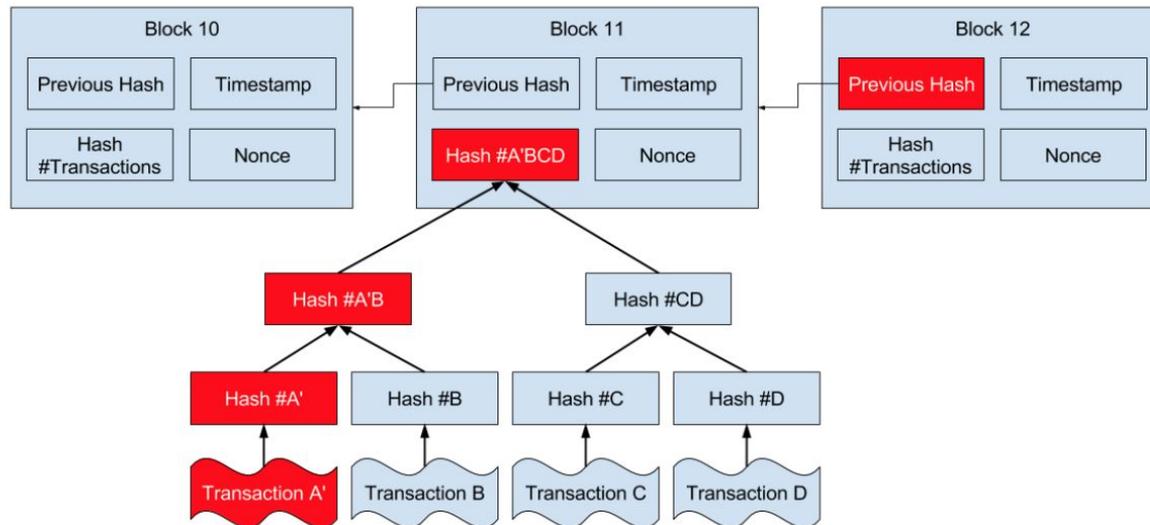
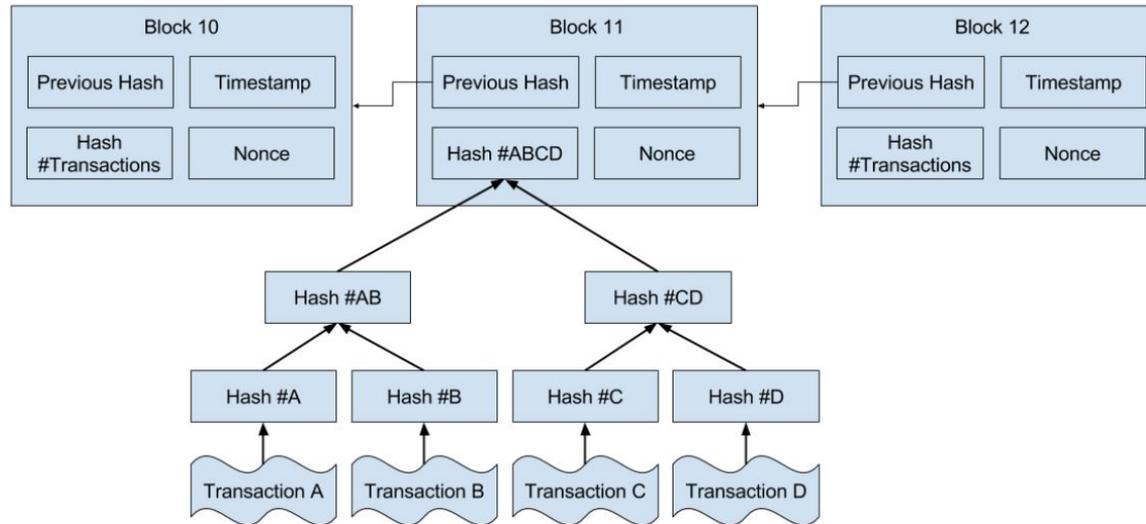


Consequences:

- **Collision free:** we are almost sure that if $H(x)=H(y) \Rightarrow x=y$ ('file fingerprint')
- **Pre-image resistant:** it's like sealing something into an envelope. We can publish the hash (closed envelope). We can prove that x was the envelope content.
- **Second pre-image resistant** -> grants the difficulty of the mathematical problem (proof-of-work) that miner's need to solve in order to insert new blocks. The only possible approach is brute force.

Definitions

BLOCKCHAIN IMMUTABILITY

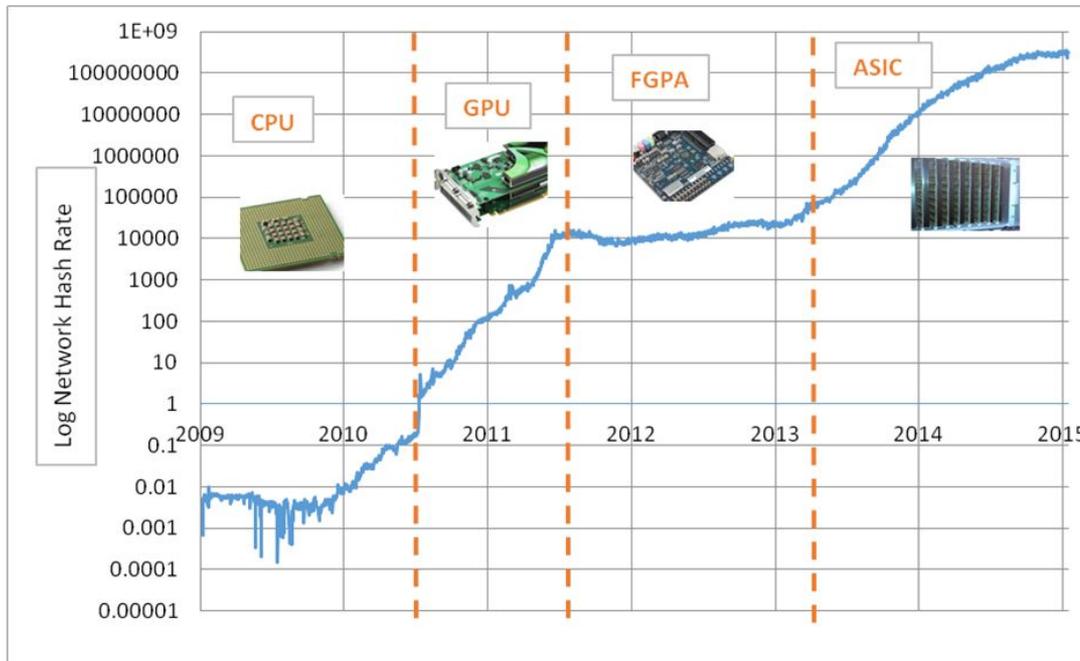


Definitions

Miners (Bitcoin):

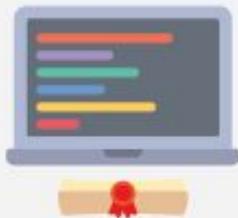
- contribute to the system management in exchange for a reward
- have to solve a difficult problem in order to gain the right to insert a new block (i.e. hash starting with a certain number of 0)
- receive transactions fees plus minted Bitcoins

As the number of miners and overall computation power grow, mining is becoming more difficult.

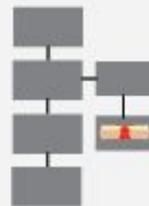


Definitions

Smart Contracts



Option contract written as code into a blockchain.



Contract is part of the public blockchain.



Parties involved in the contract are anonymous.



Contract executes itself when the conditions are met.



Regulators use blockchain to keep an eye on contracts.





USE CASES



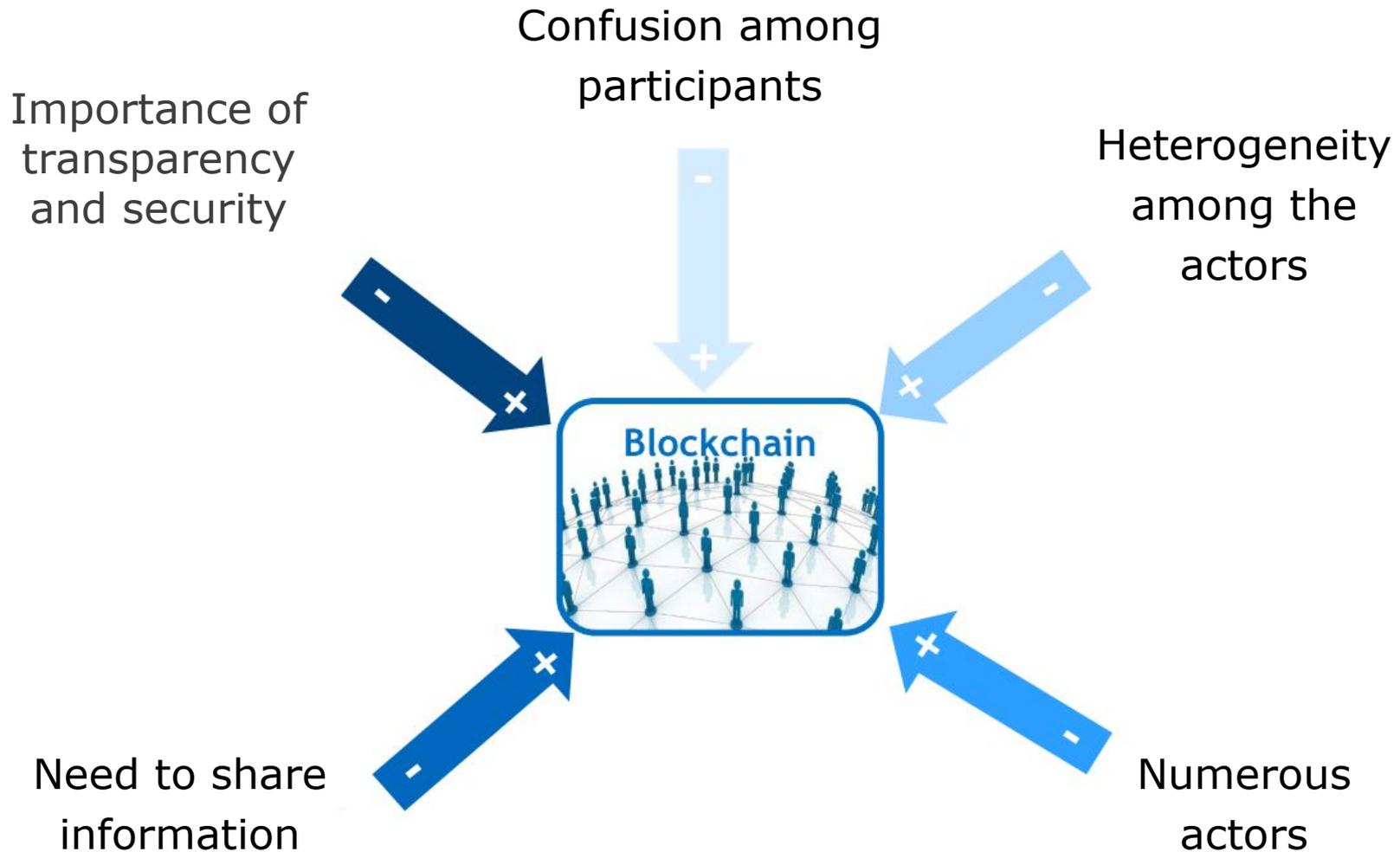
Use cases

		Processes								
		Data & Document management	Property transaction	Capital markets	Payment	Supply chain finance	Tracking & Supply chain	Identity	Voting	Marketing
Sectors	Agri-food						8			
	Automotive	2								
	Finance	12		35	48	11	8	6	5	
	Government	4	4					5		
	Healthcare	4								
	Insurance	2			1					
	Logistic	1					8			
	Luxury						1			
	Media									2
	Utility	1			1		6			
	Other	6					1			3

Use cases

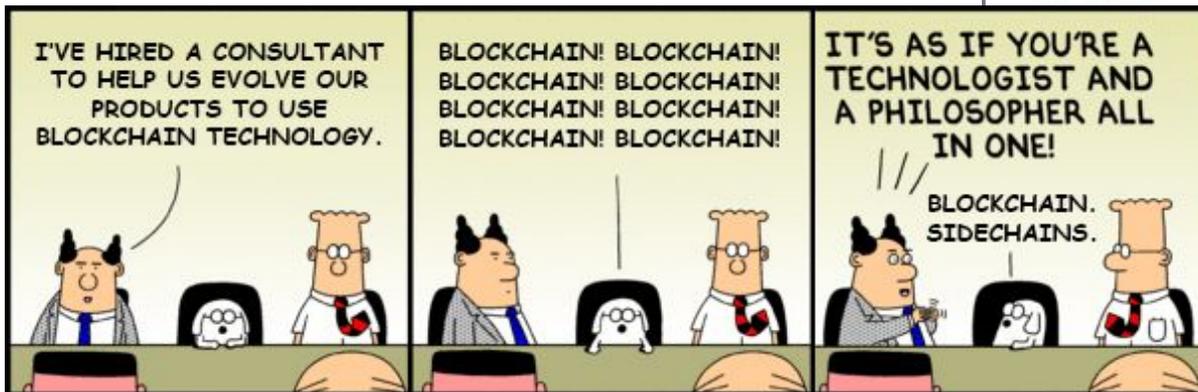
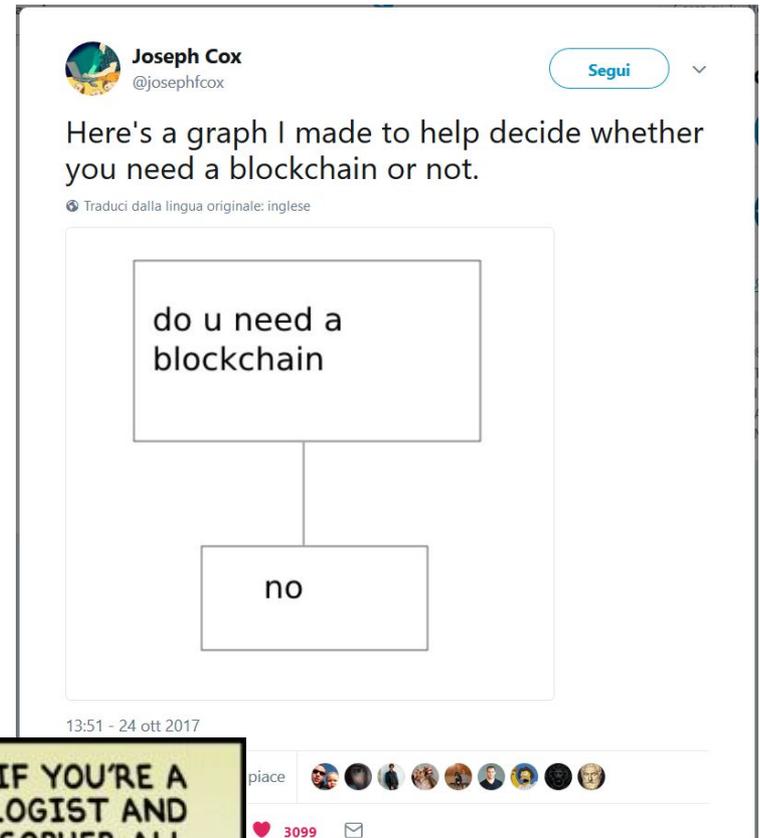


Use cases



Use cases

Do we **REALLY** need Blockchain?
(80% no...)

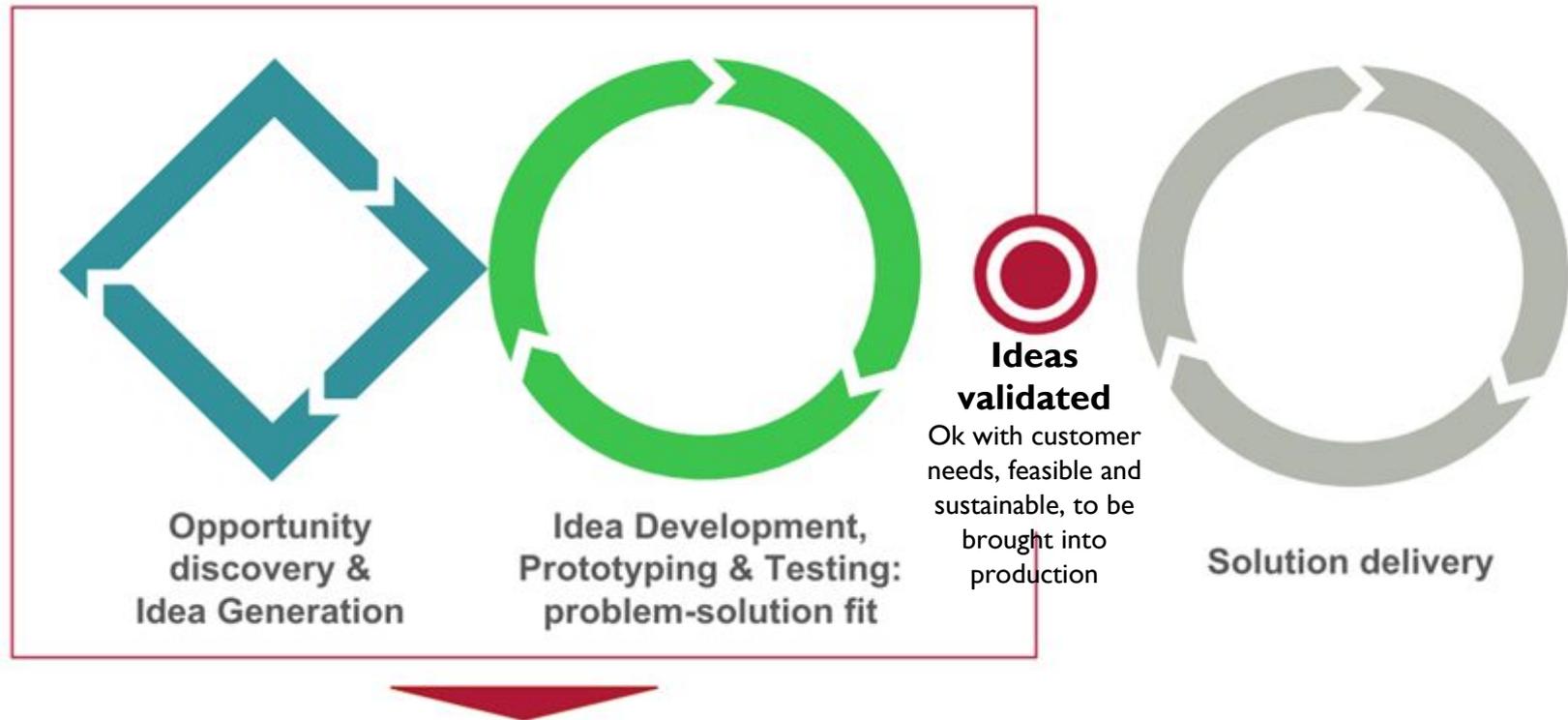




BEST PRACTICES



Best practices



- Small cross-functional teams
- Free from constraints (hierarchical, legislative, etc.)
- Working "like a start-up"
- Open to collaboration (open-source all that you will do!)

:)

 **John McAfee** 
@officialmcafee

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12:58 - 10 dic 2017

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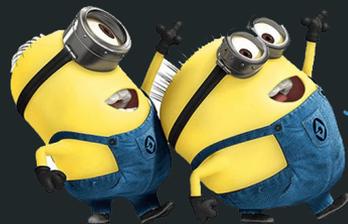
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Passionate with **#linux #opensource #innovation**
My interests: **#rock #reading #photo #cinema #theatre**



thank you!