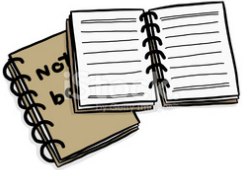


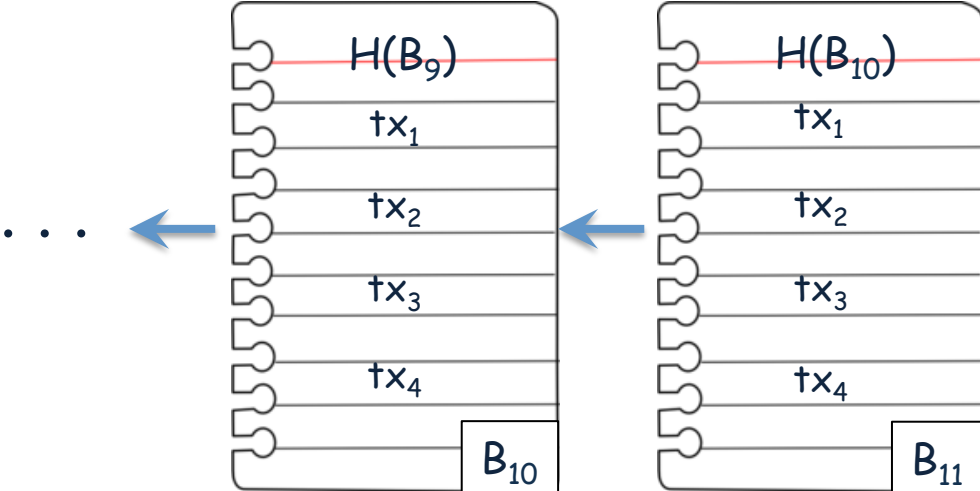
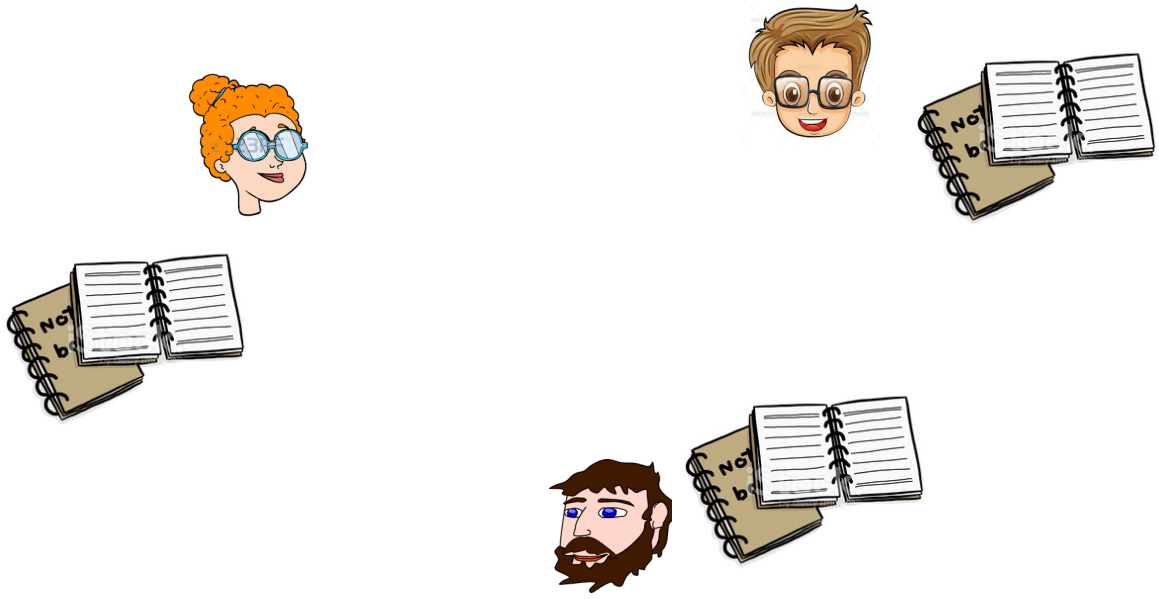
Blockchain as a Platform

Murat Osmanoglu

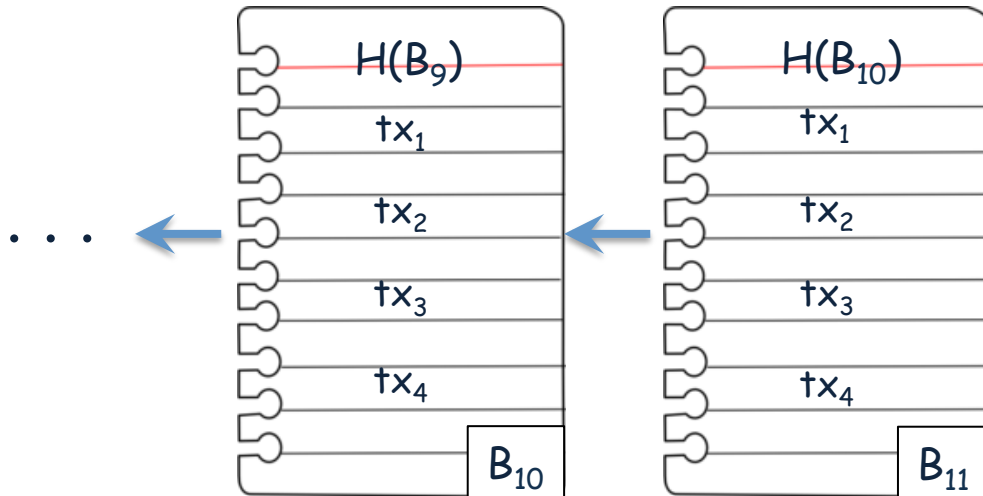
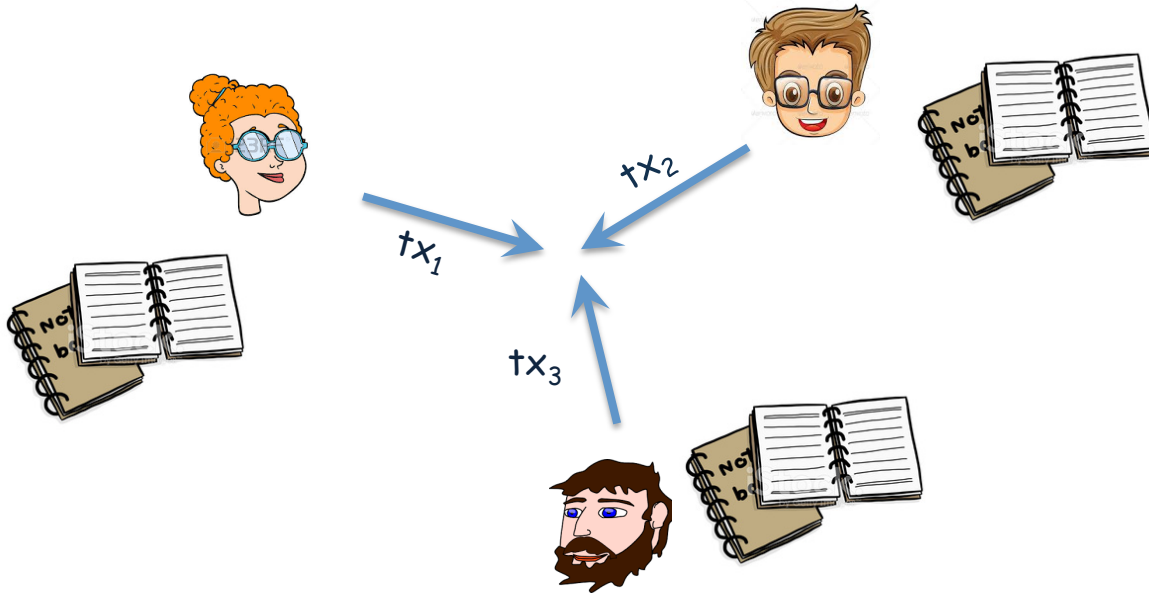
Blockchain



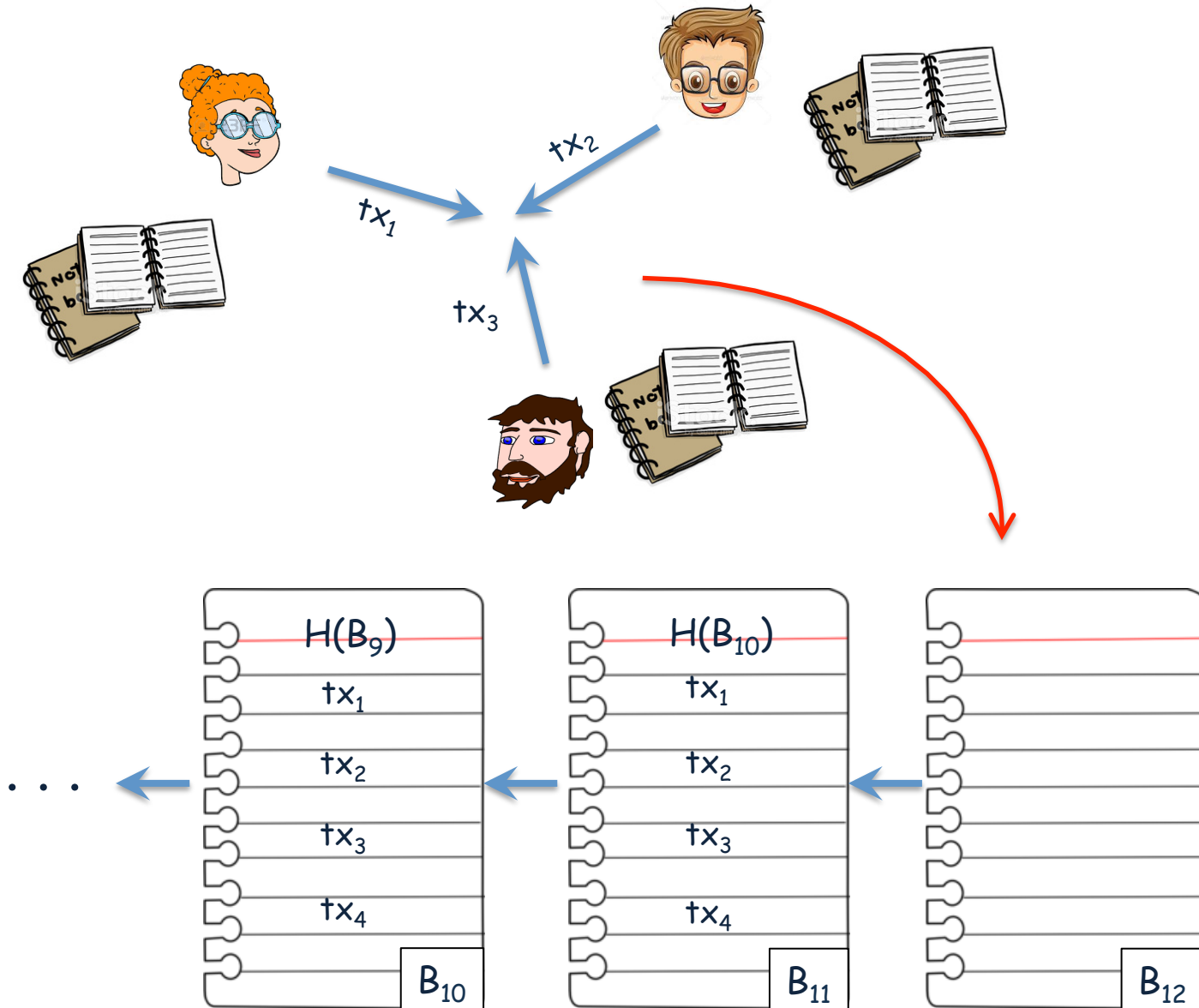
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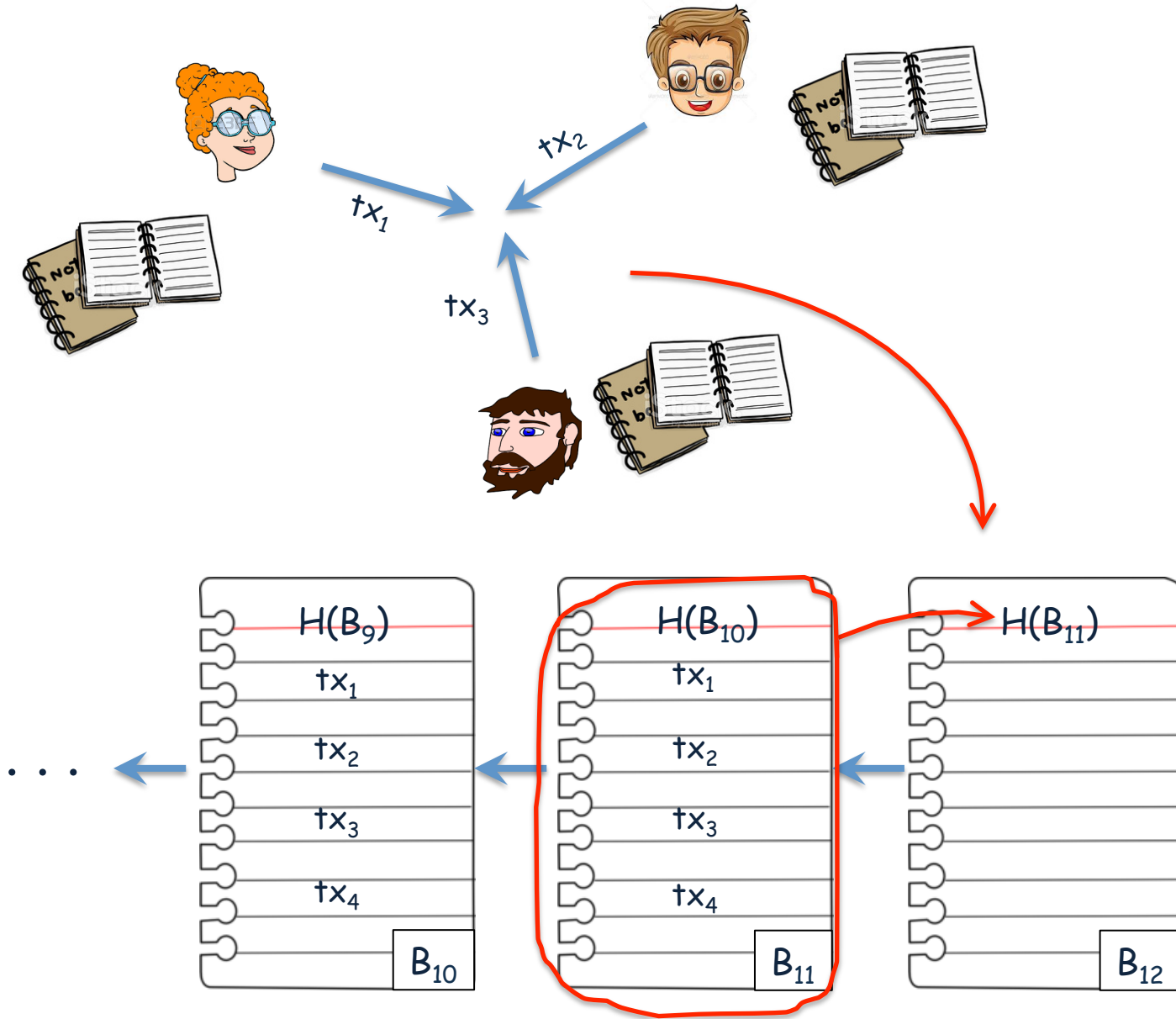
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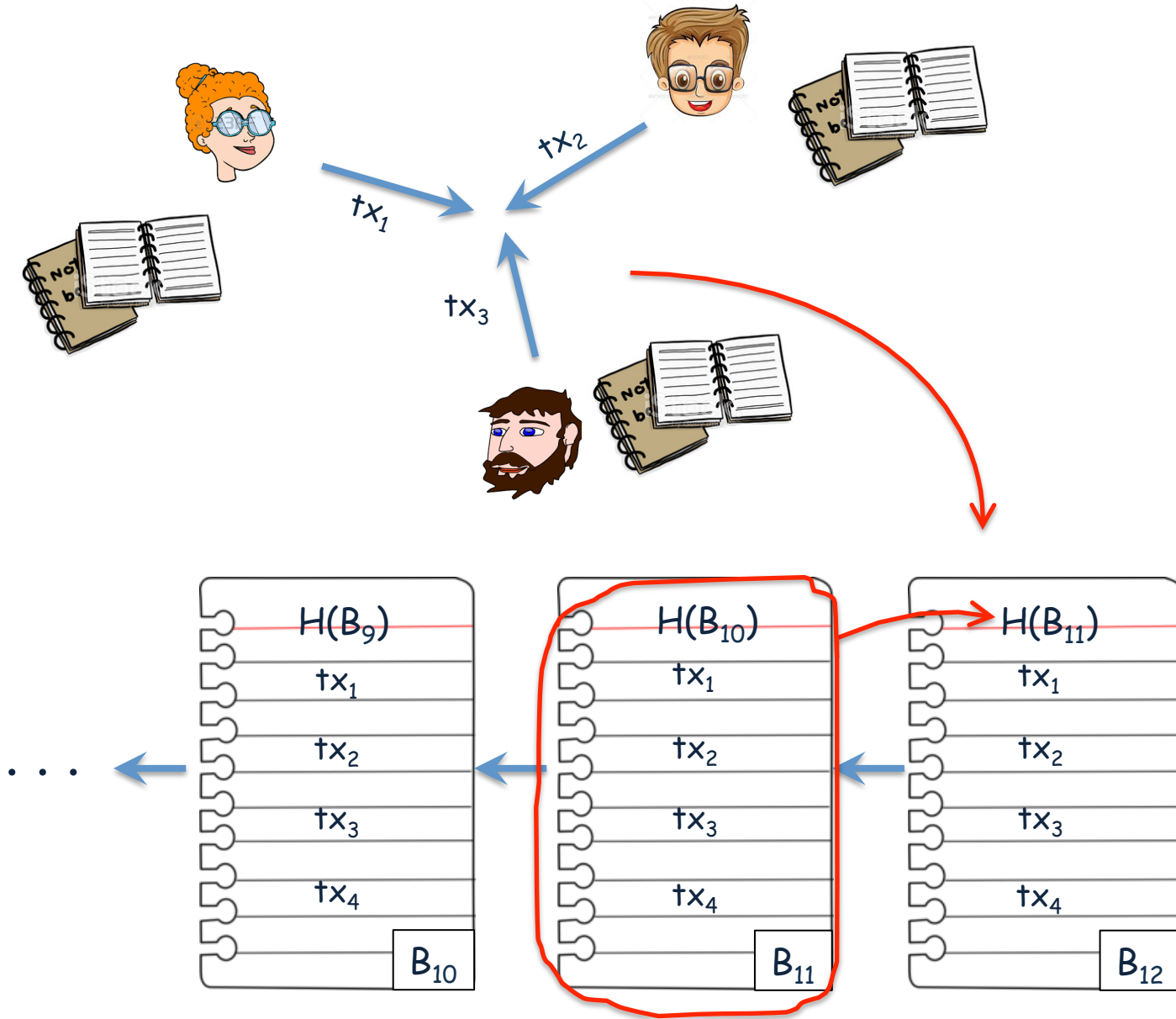
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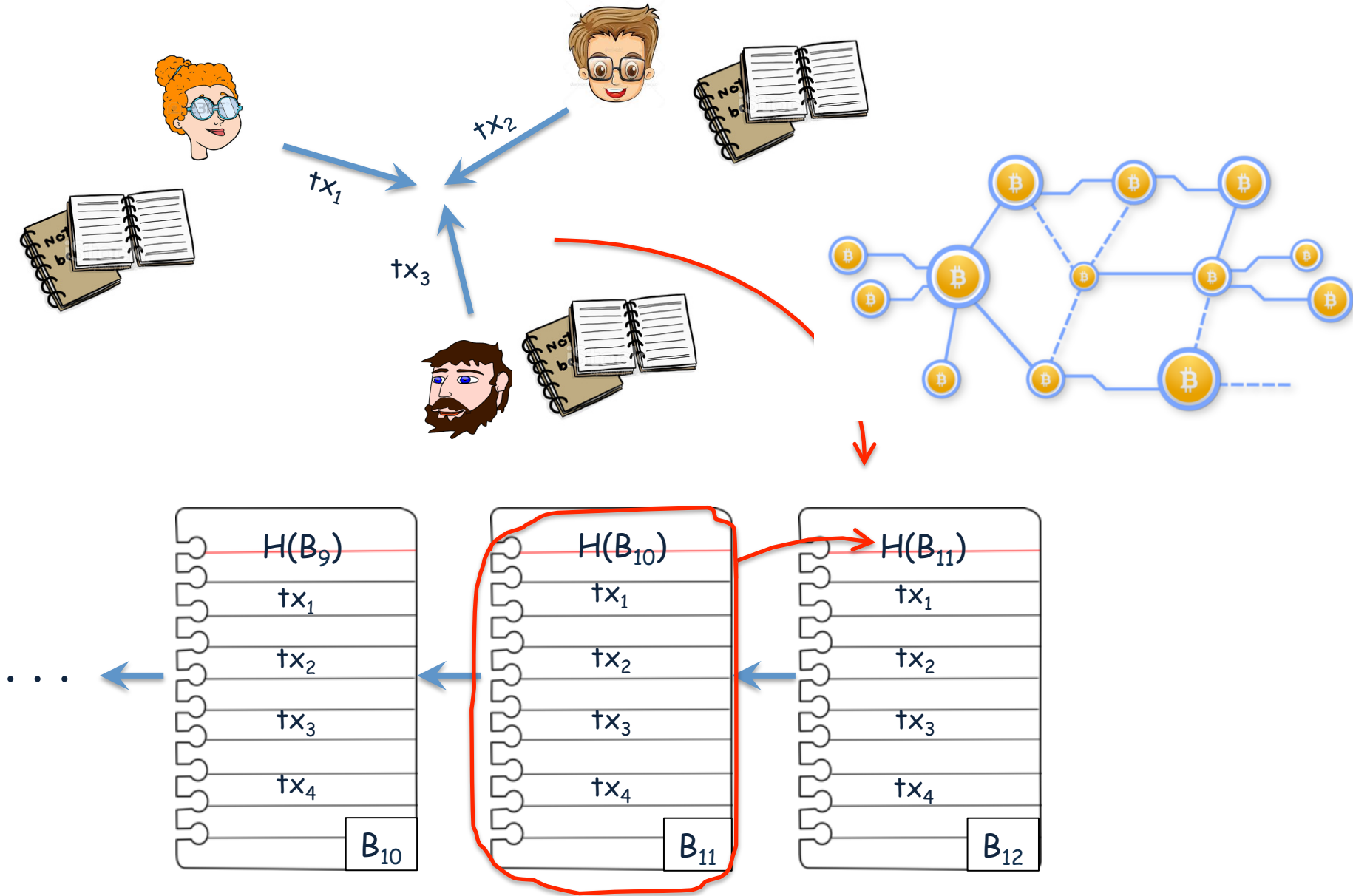
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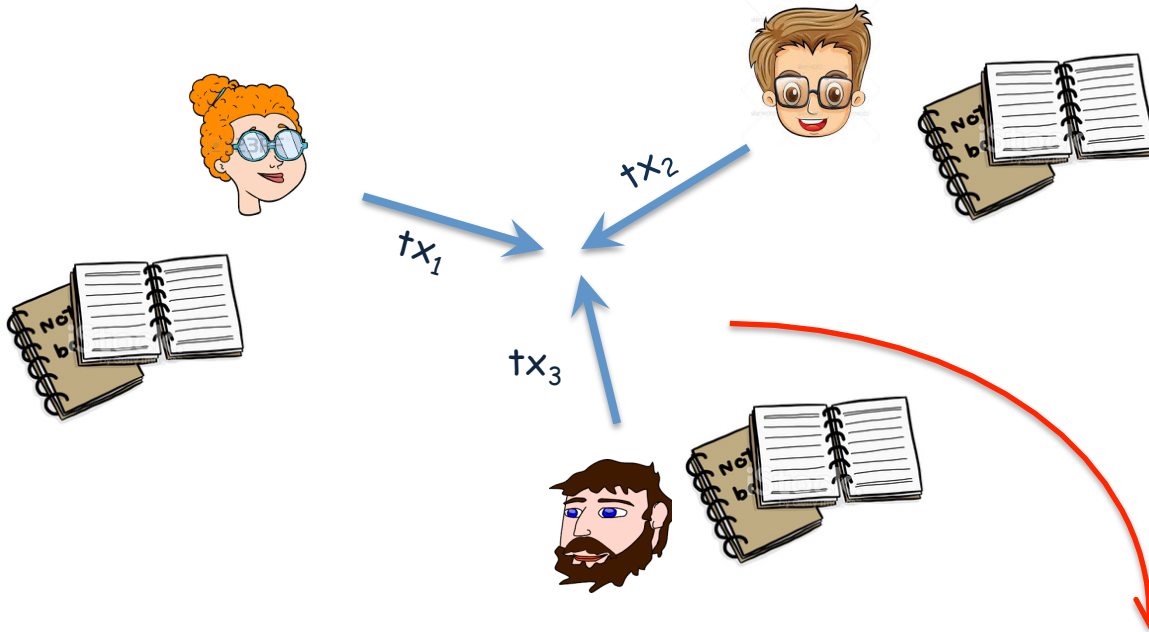
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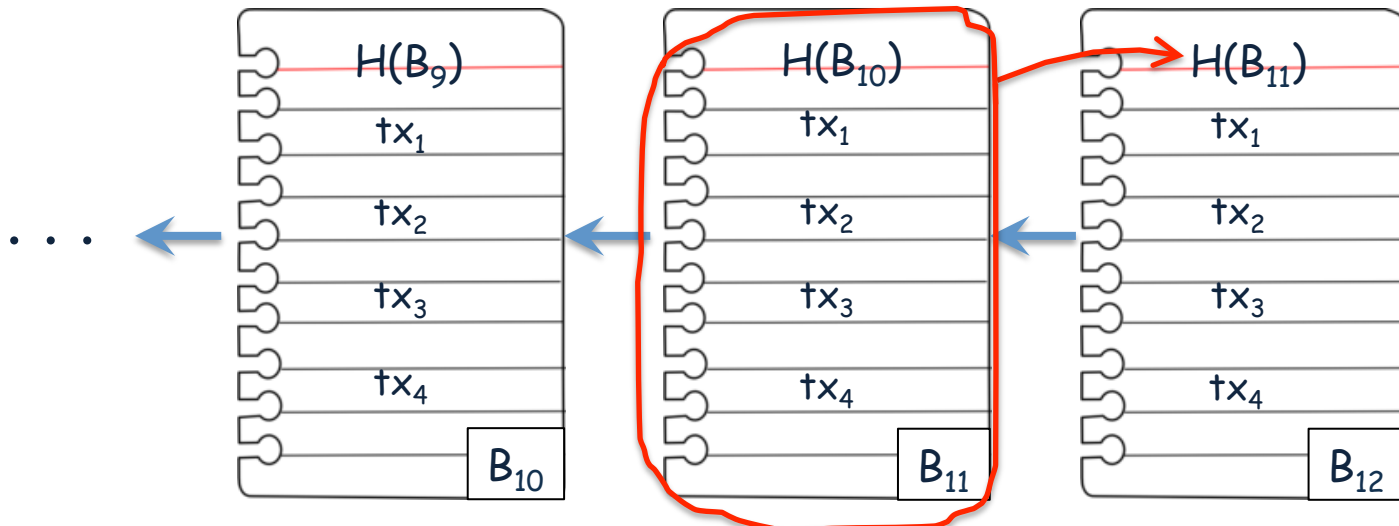
Blockchain



Blockchain



- Pseudonymous
- Democratic decisions through consensus protocols in a wild environment
- Immutable history of transactions
- Distributed (not suffering single point of failure)
- Uncensorable
- Transparent



Bitcoin Transaction

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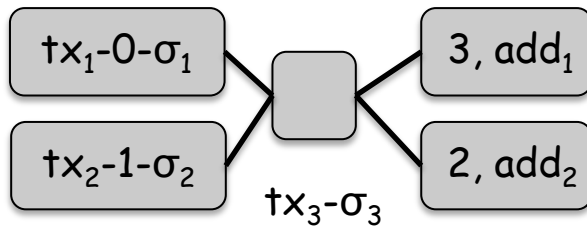
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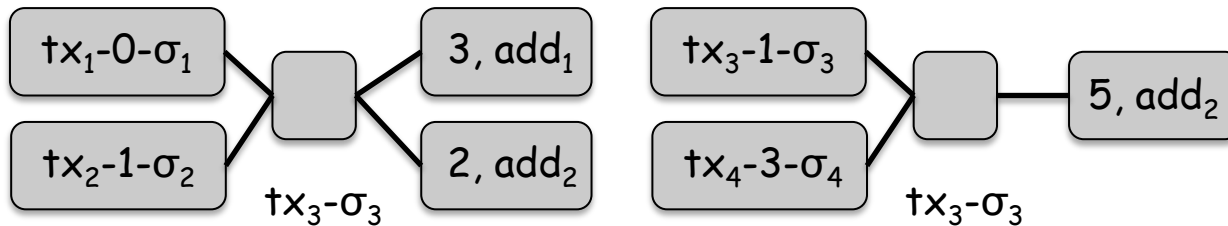
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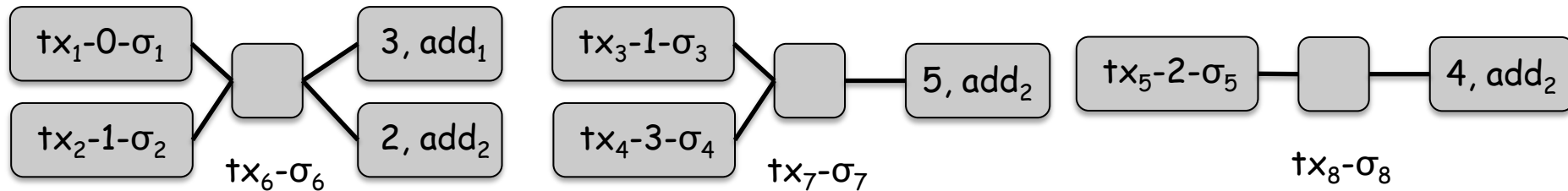
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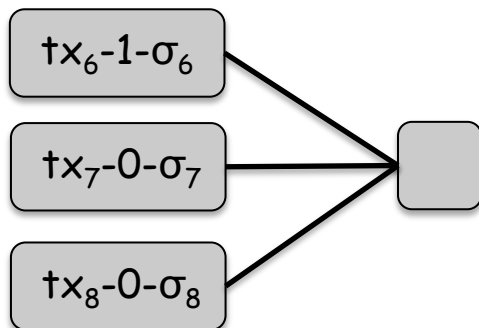
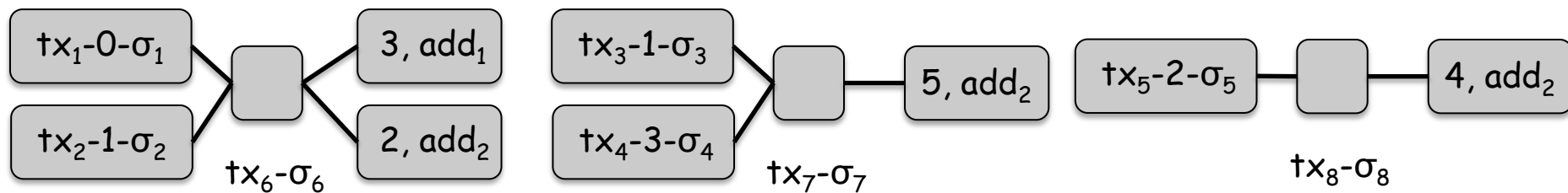
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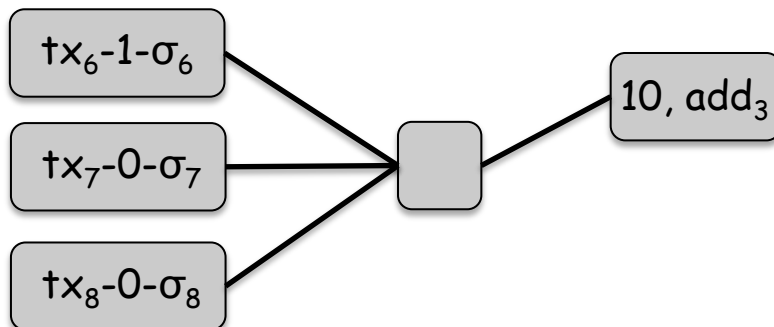
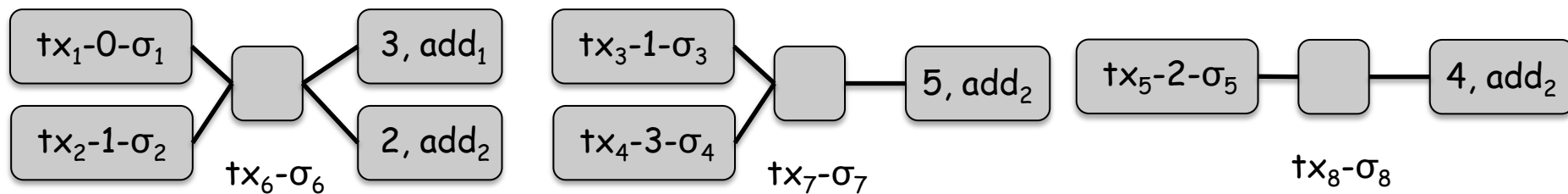
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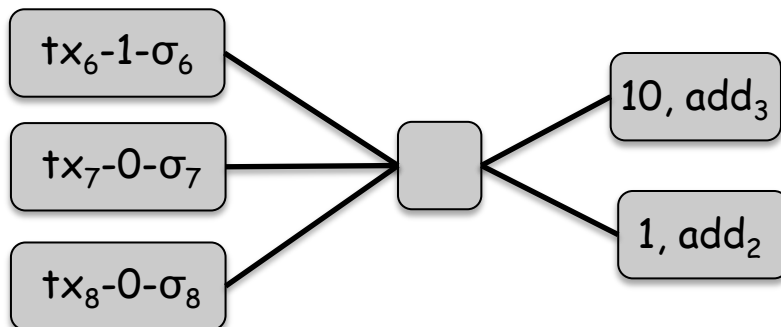
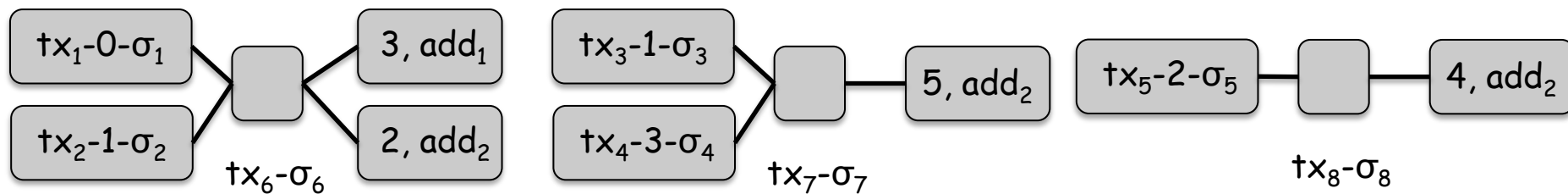
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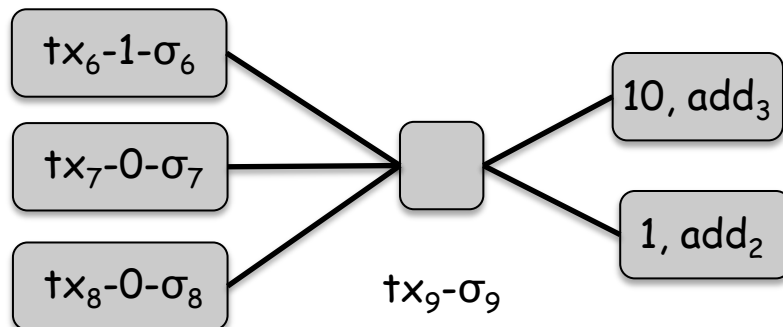
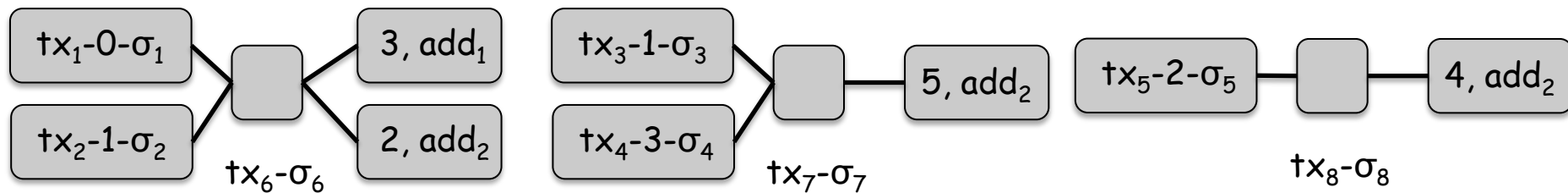
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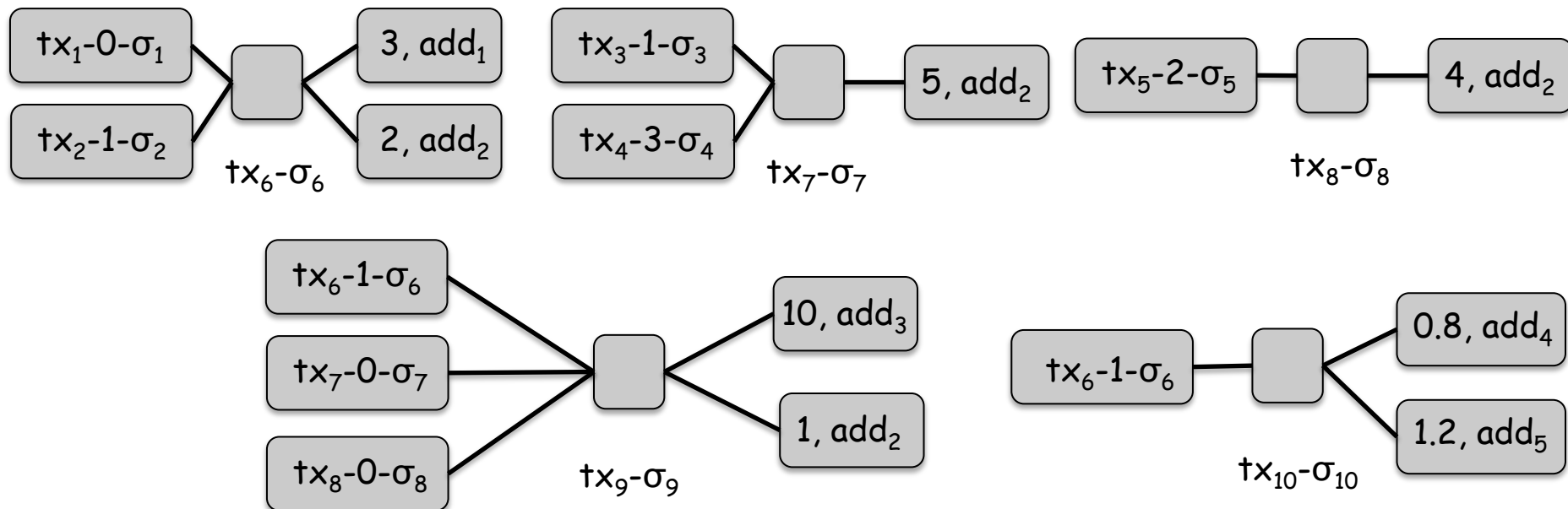
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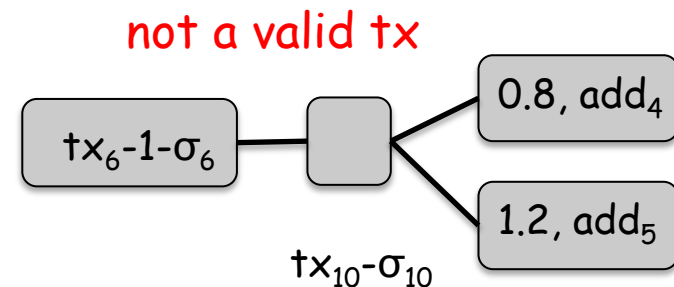
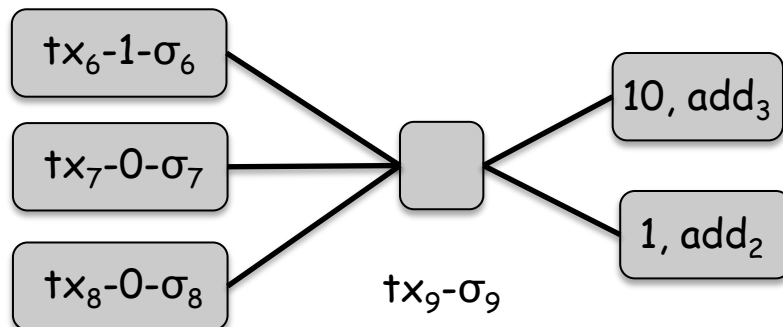
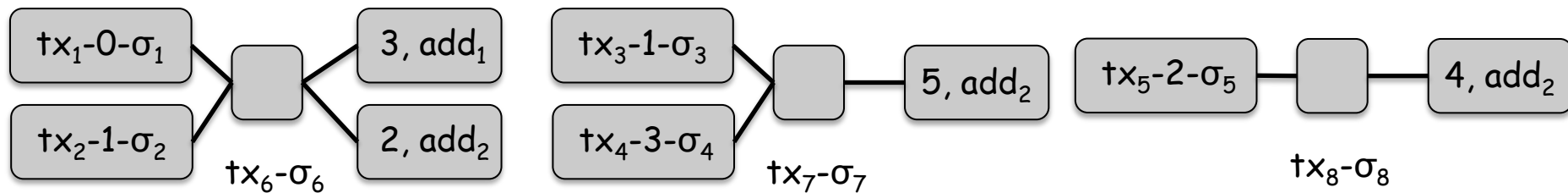
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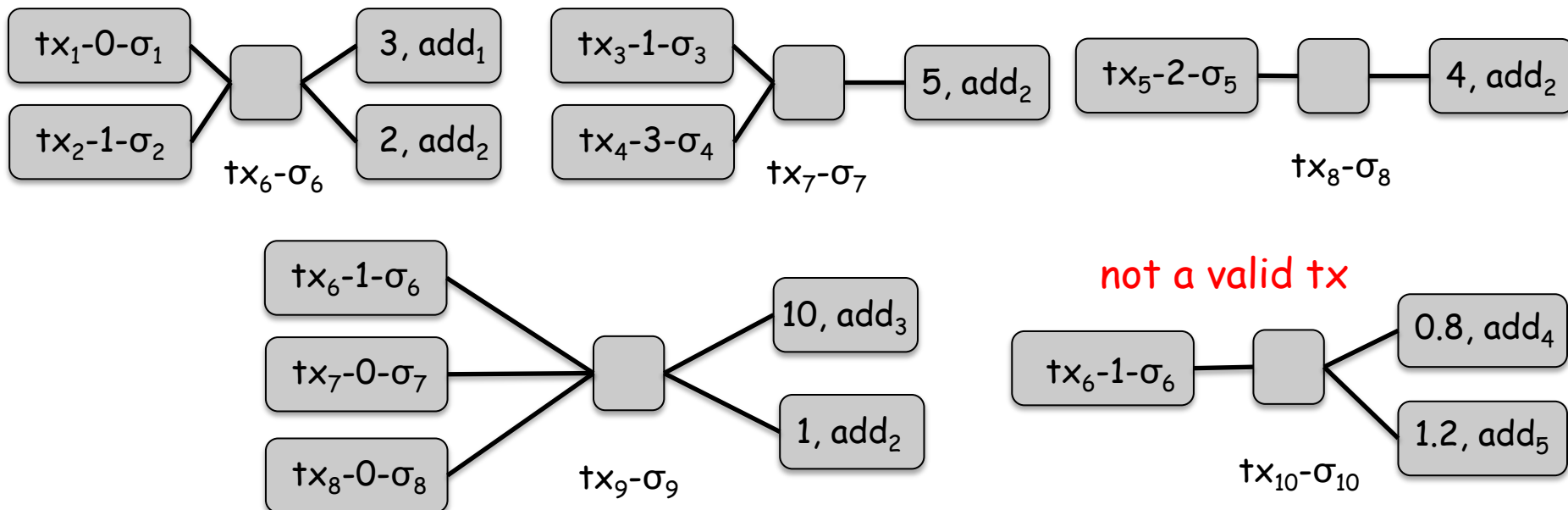
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Bitcoin Transaction

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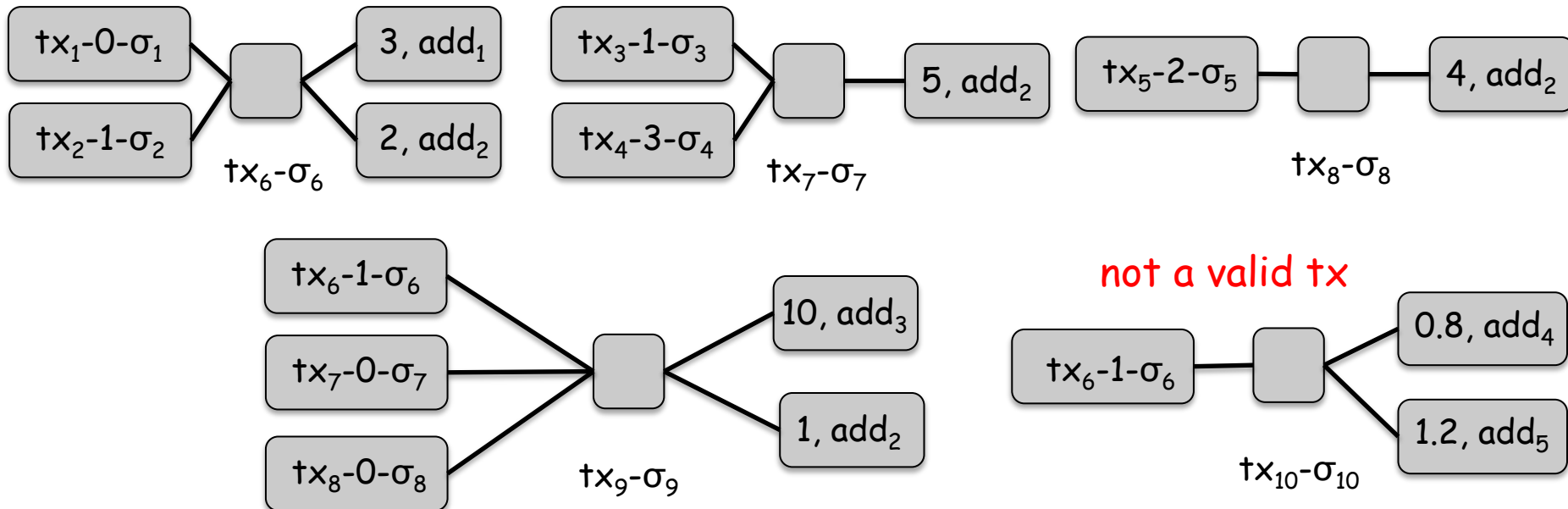
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Bitcoin Transaction

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• UTXO - based transaction model (unspent transaction output)
 • Account-based transaction model



Ethereum

- transaction-based deterministic replicated state machine
 - a virtual machine that applies changes to global state

Ethereum

- transaction-based deterministic replicated state machine
 - a virtual machine that applies changes to global state
- a global decentralized computing infrastructure

Ethereum

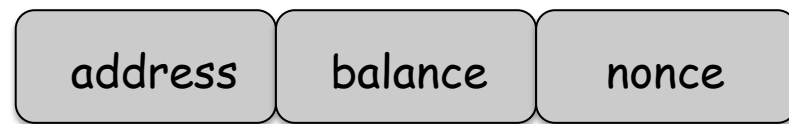
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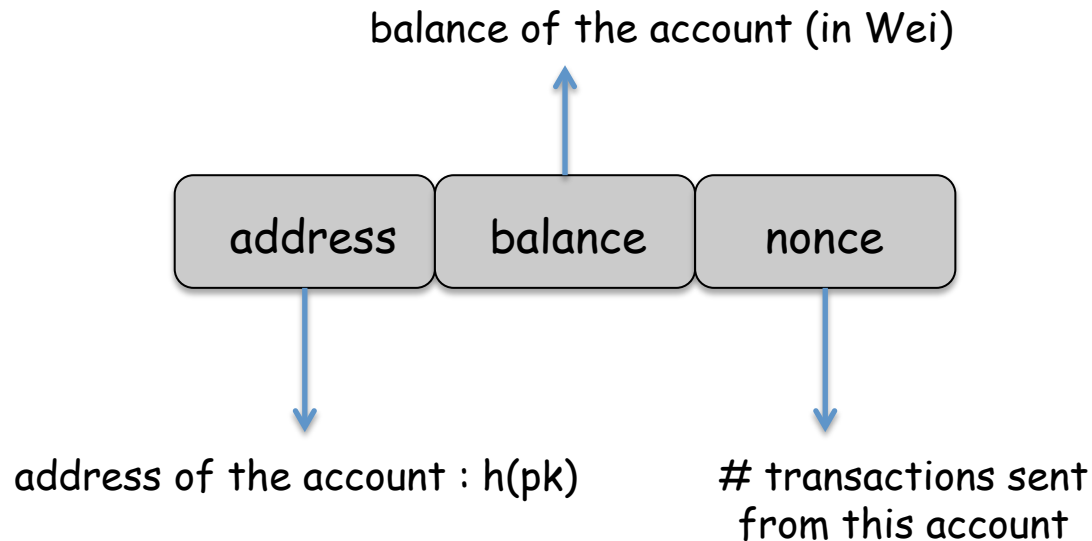
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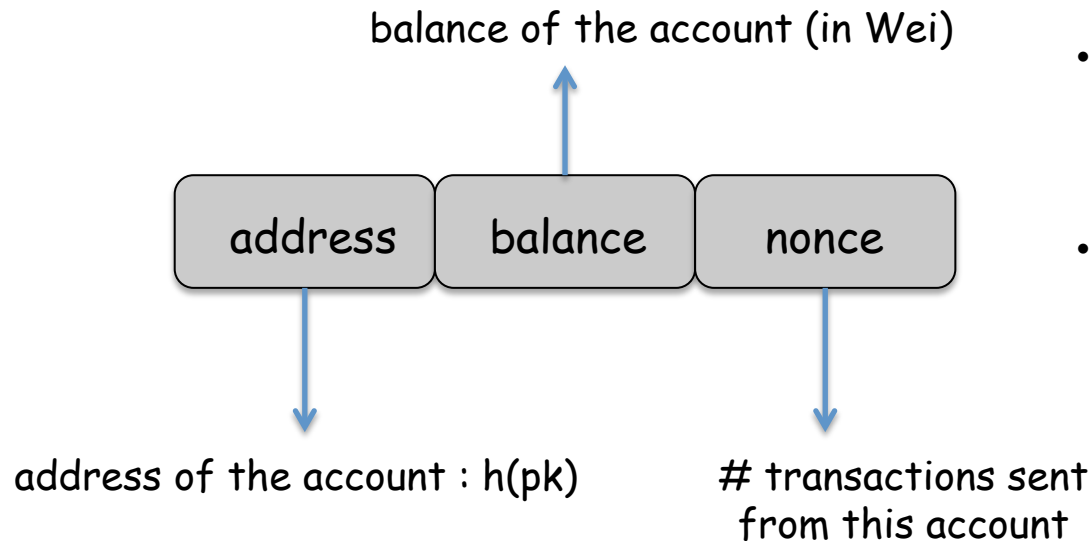
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- Wei : the smallest denomination used in Ethereum network
- 1 ether = 10^{18} Wei

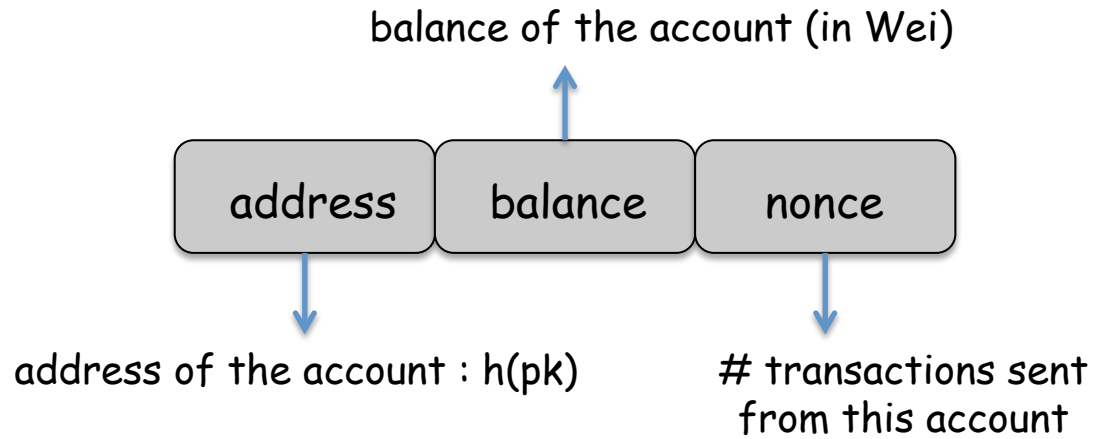
Ethereum

- personal accounts

- contract accounts

Ethereum

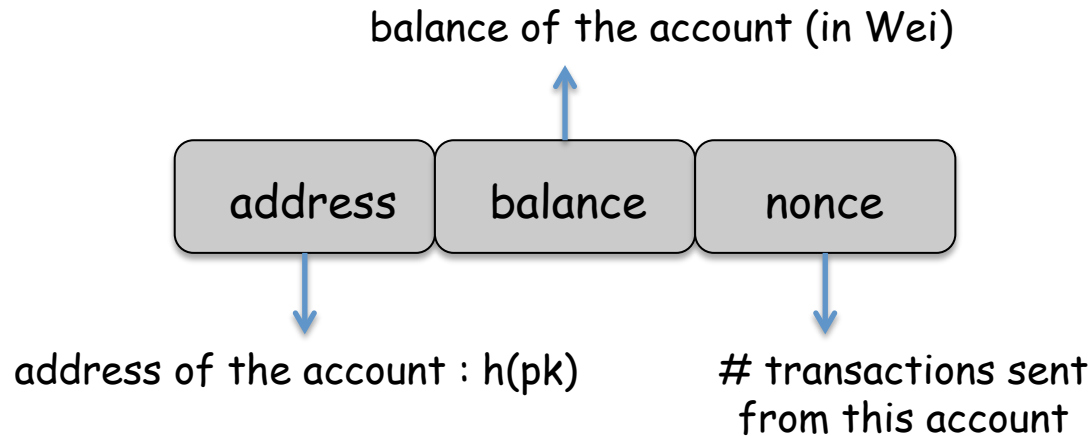
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Ethereum

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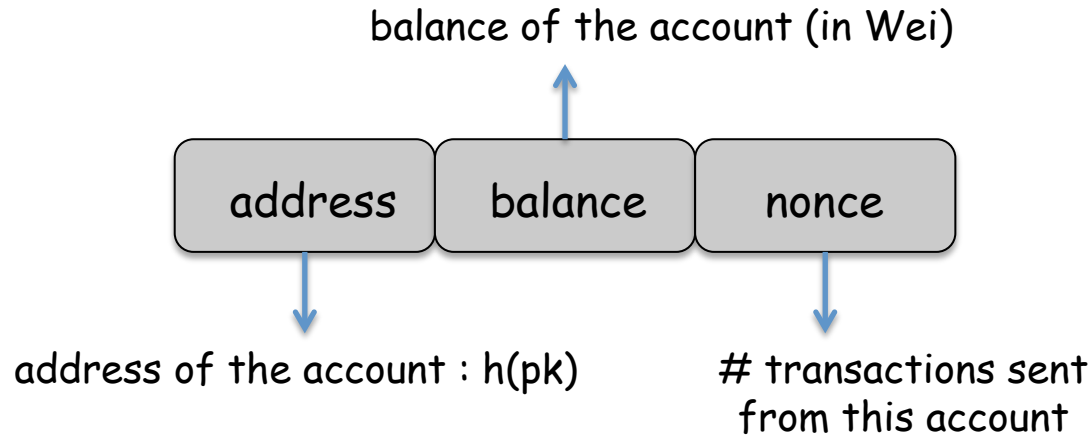
smart contract : a piece of codes that autonomously execute the terms of a contract

they are triggered by addressing a transaction to them

they are executed independently and autonomously in a prescribed manner on every node in the network

Ethereum

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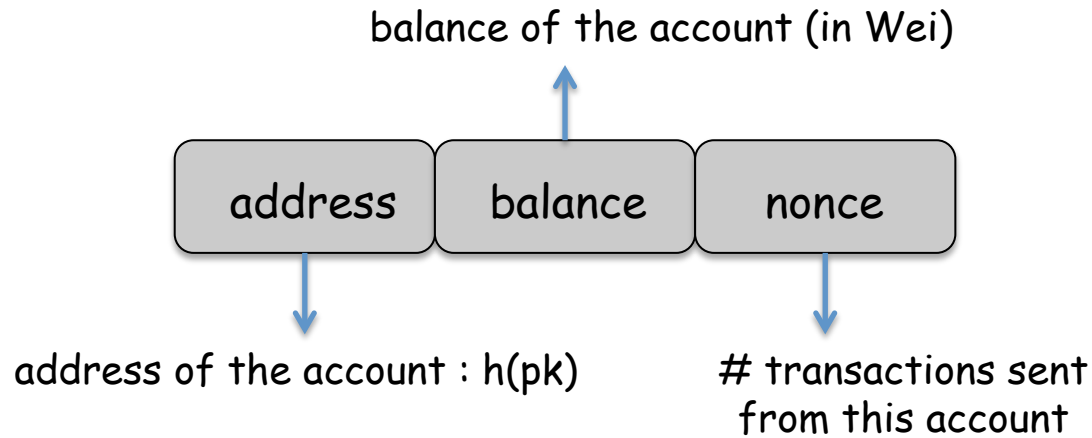


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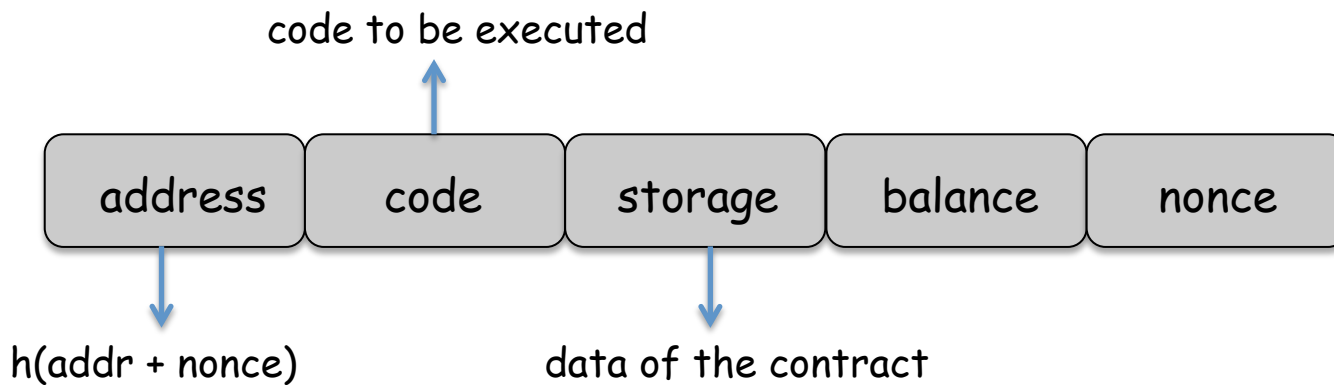


Ethereum

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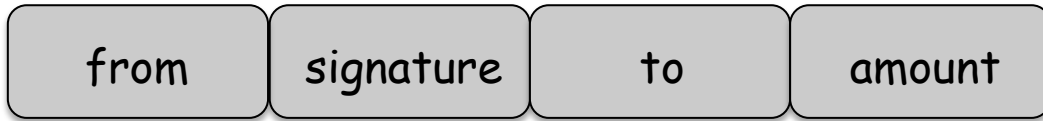


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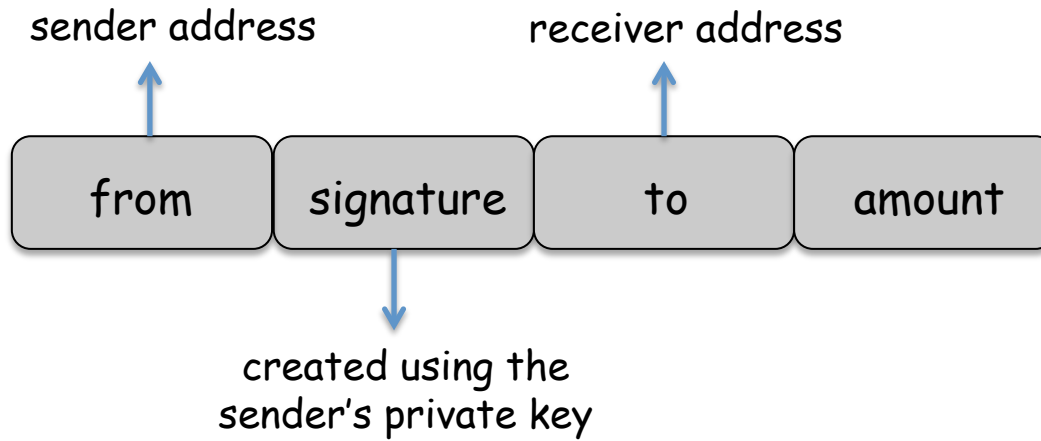
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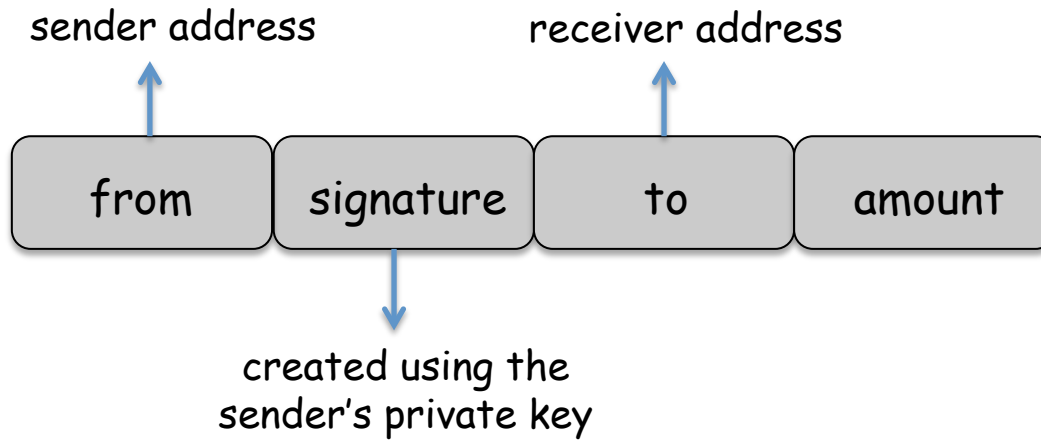
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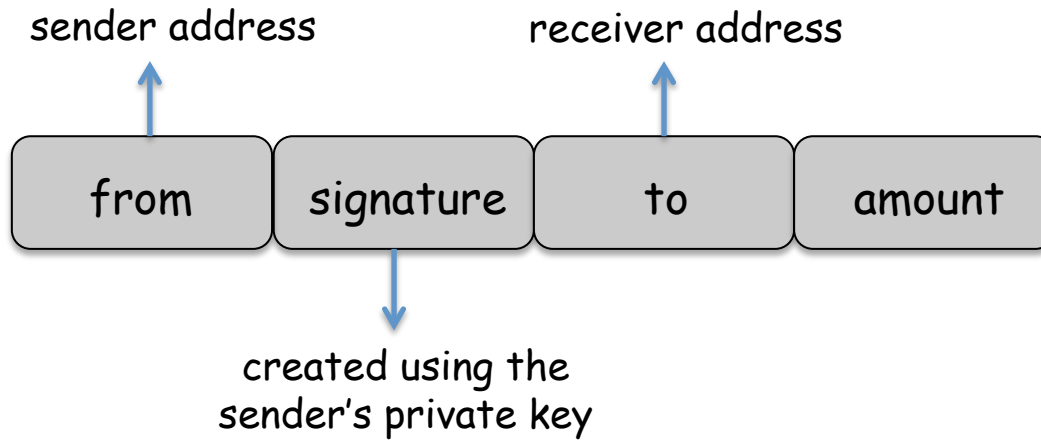


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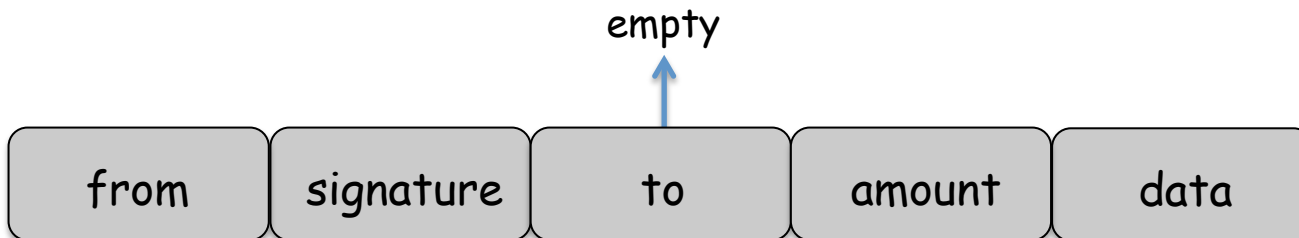


Ethereum

- transactions

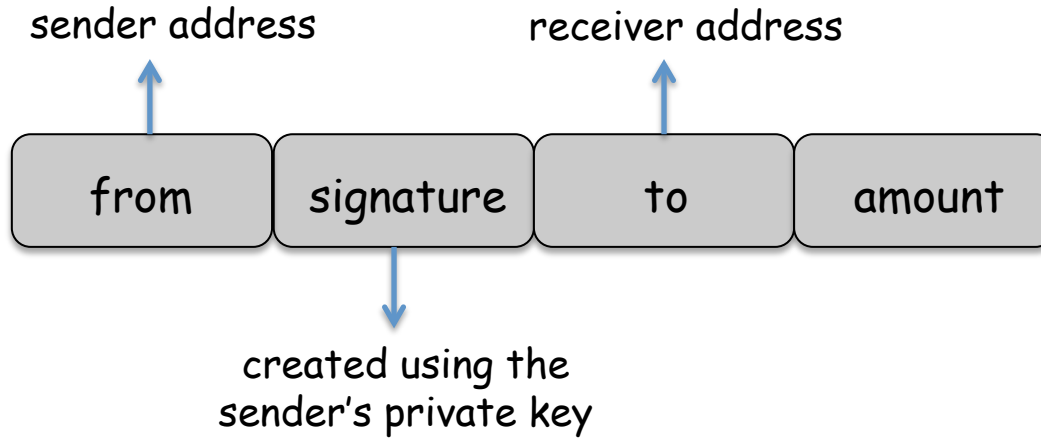


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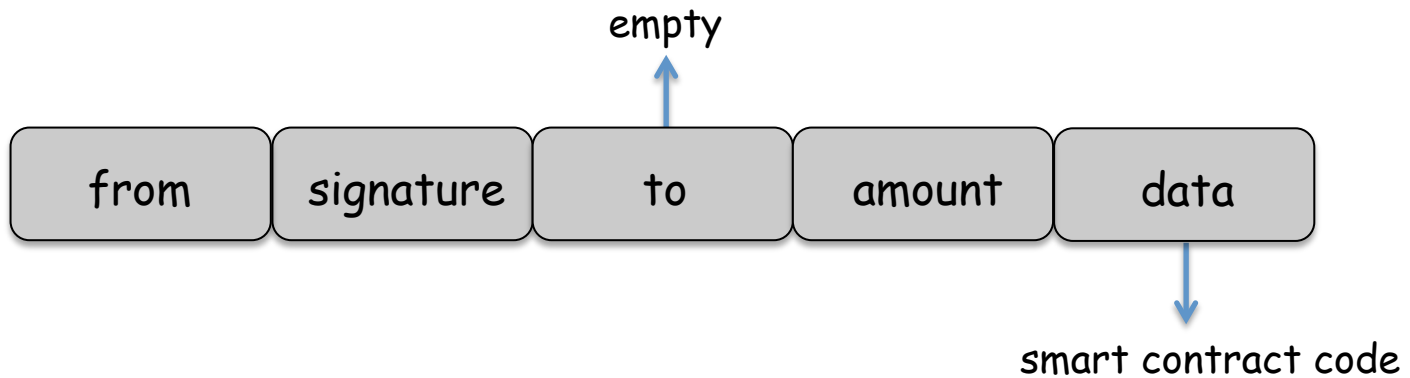


Ethereum

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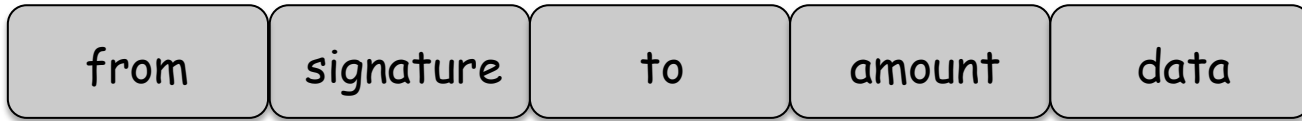


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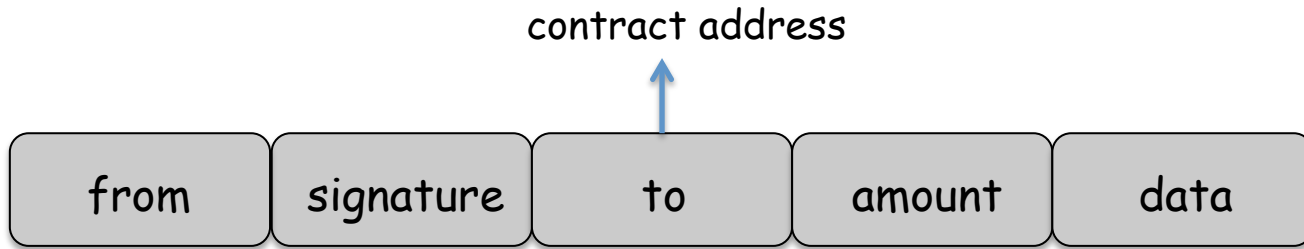
Ethereum

- contract interaction



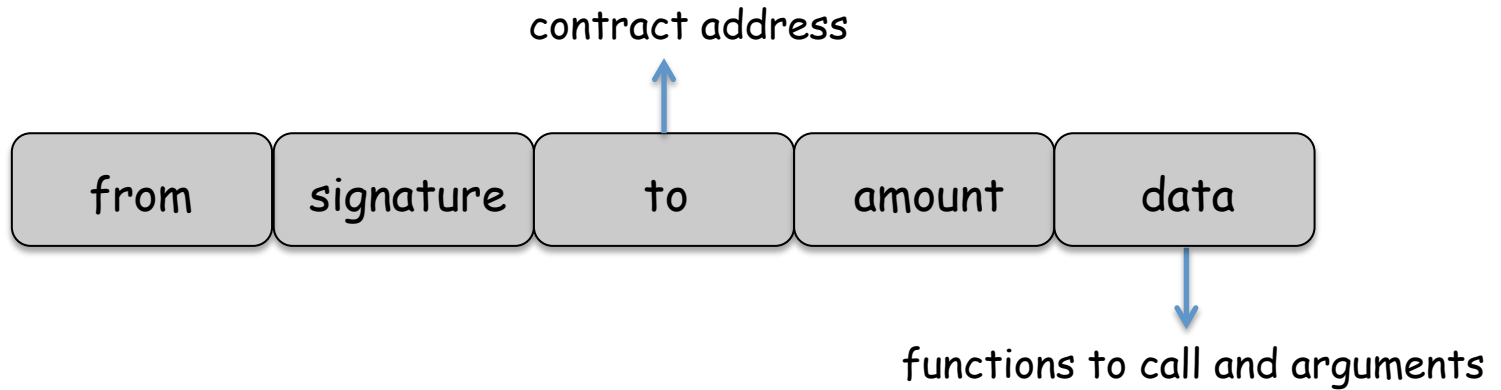
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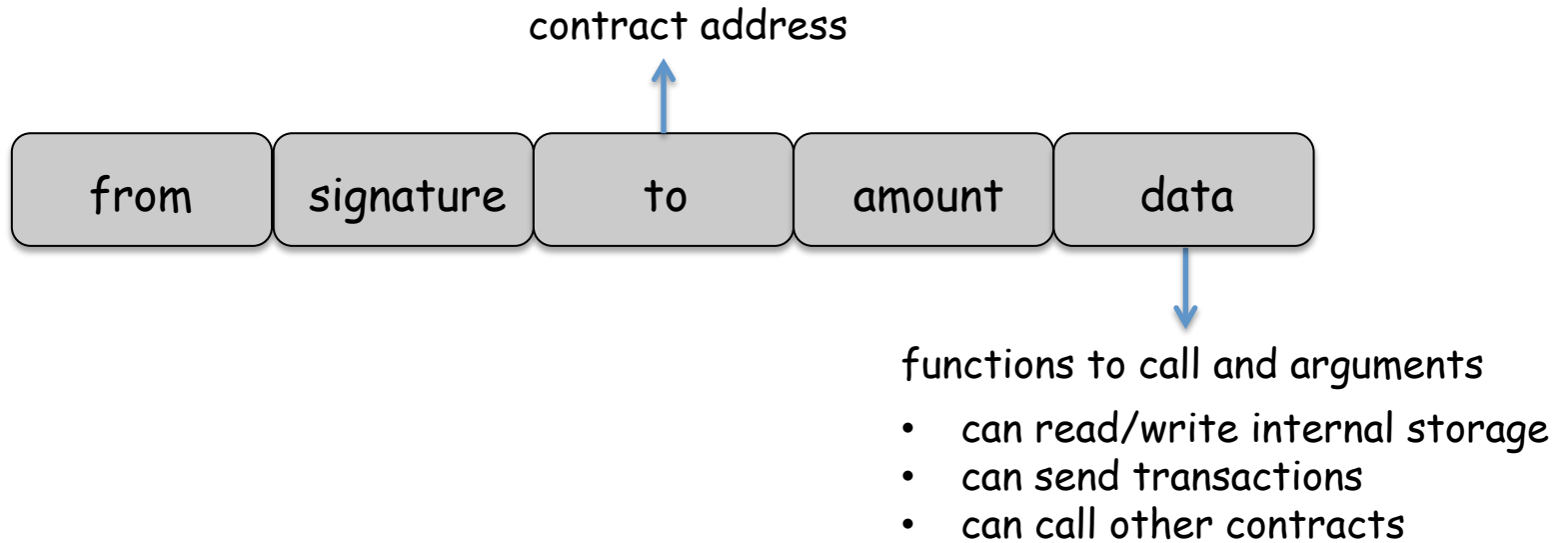
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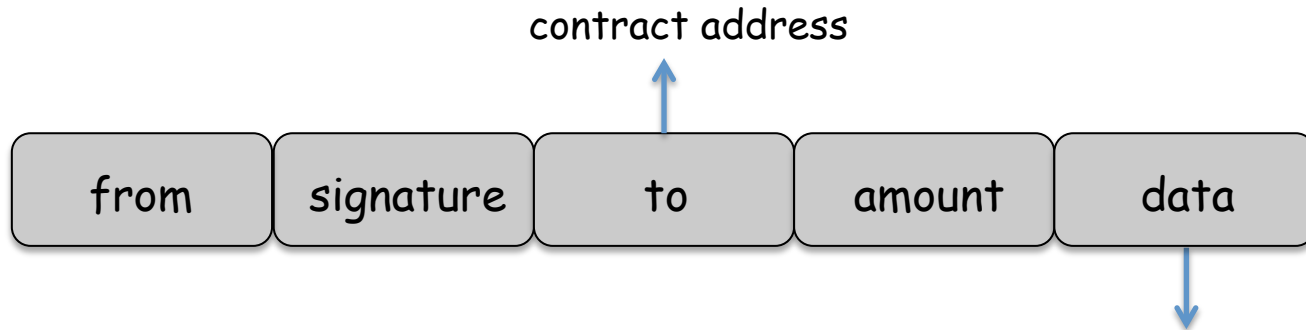
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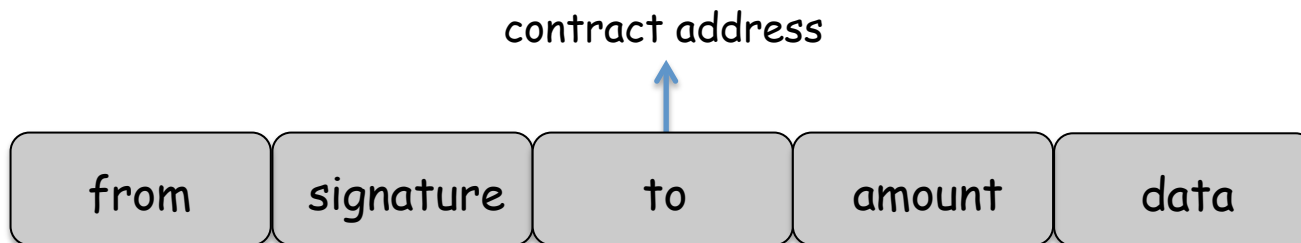
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functions to call and arguments

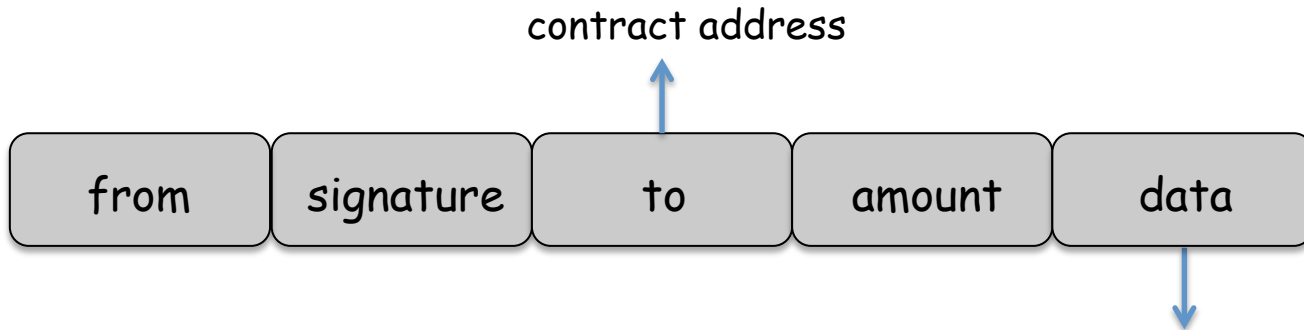
- contract destruction



- can read/write internal storage
- can send transactions
- can call other contracts

Ethereum

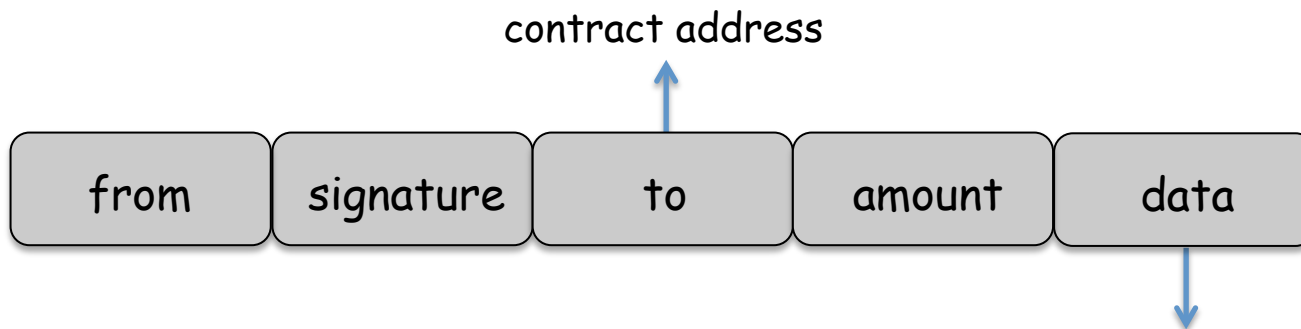
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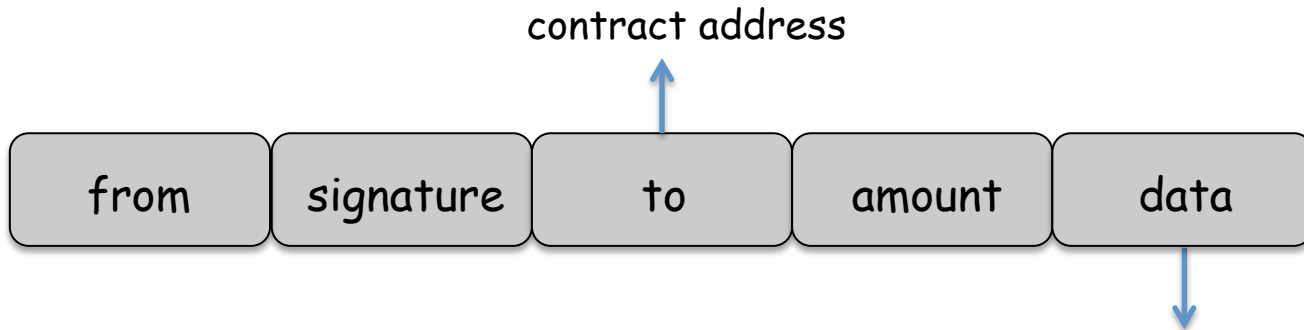
- contract destruction



selfdestruct
selfdestruct(add)

Ethereum

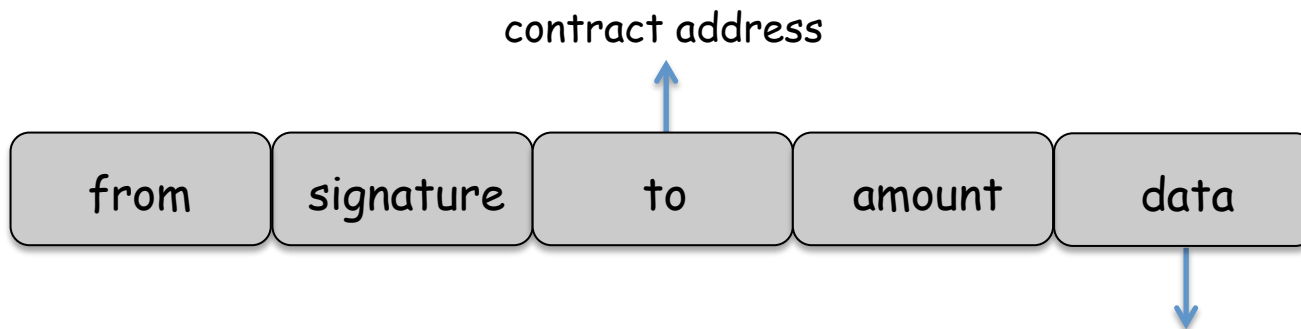
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functions to call and arguments

- can read/write internal storage
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selfdestruct
selfdestruct(add)

don't send Wei to smart contract
after executing selfdestruct

Ethereum

- blocks contains a list of transactions and most recent state

Ethereum

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- reward 2ETH + fees
 - every computation step has a fee paid in gas
 - gas is a unit used to measure computations

Ethereum

- transactions

from

signature

to

amount

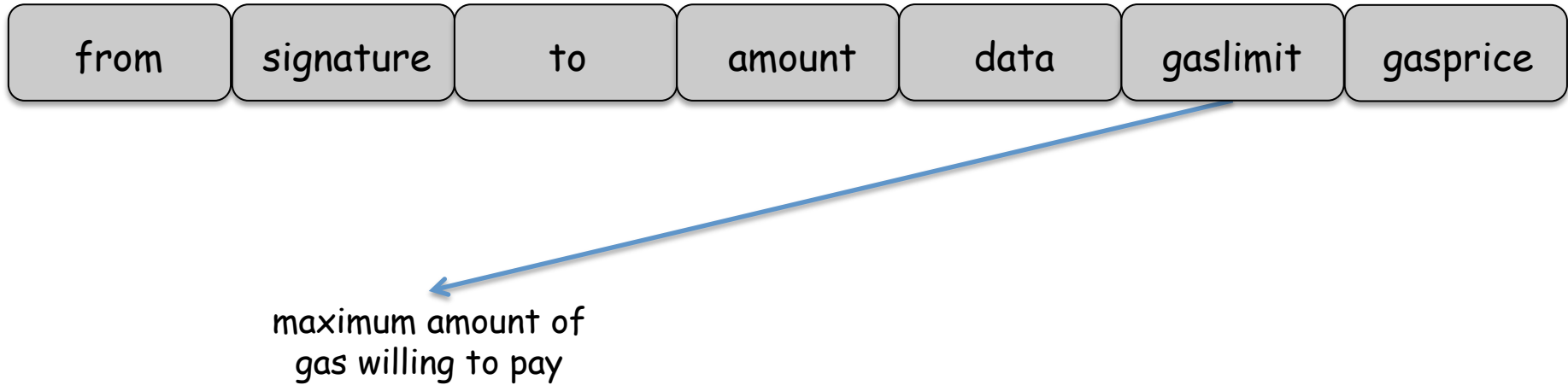
data

gaslimit

gasprice

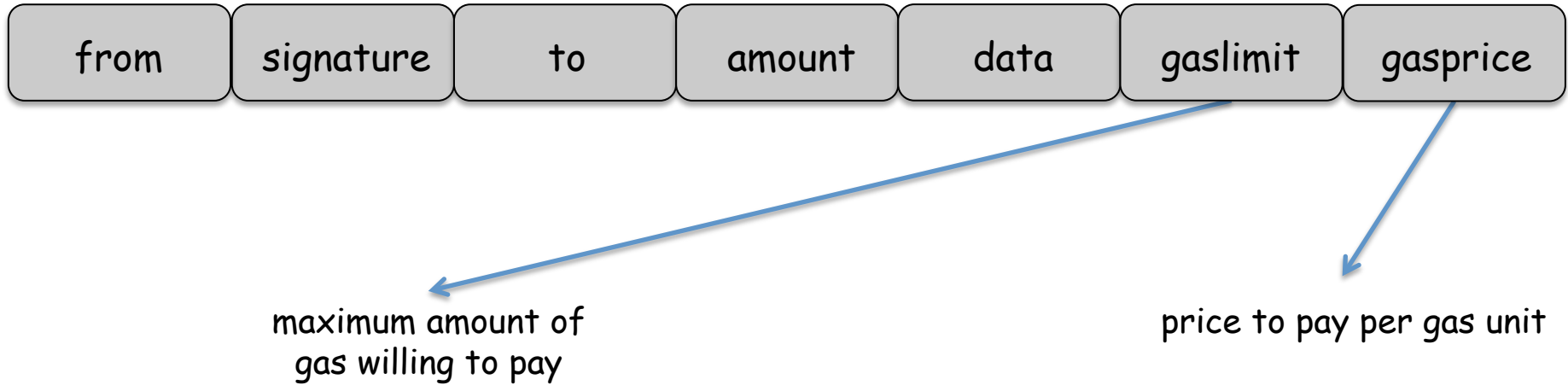
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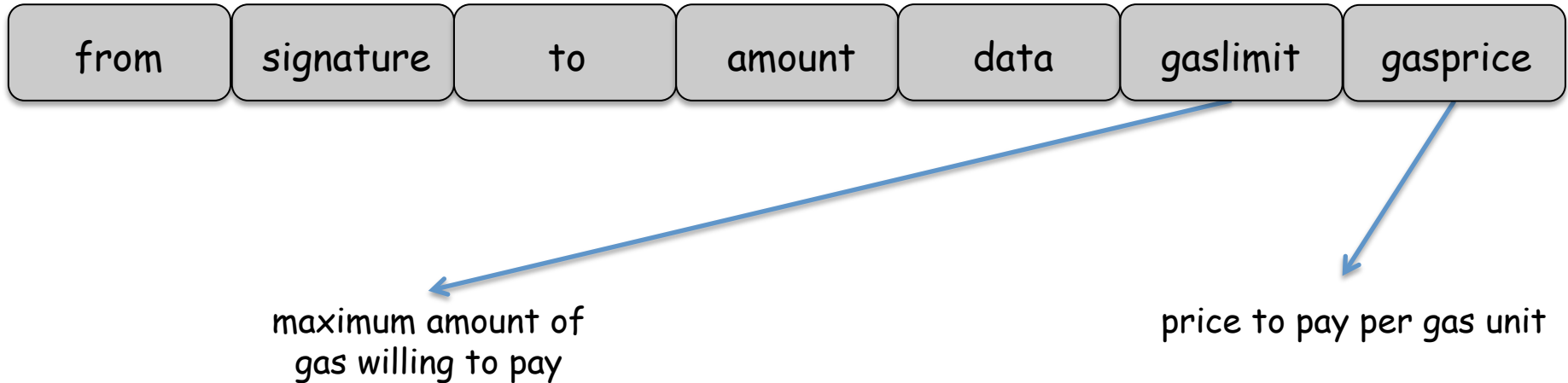
Ethereum

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Ethereum

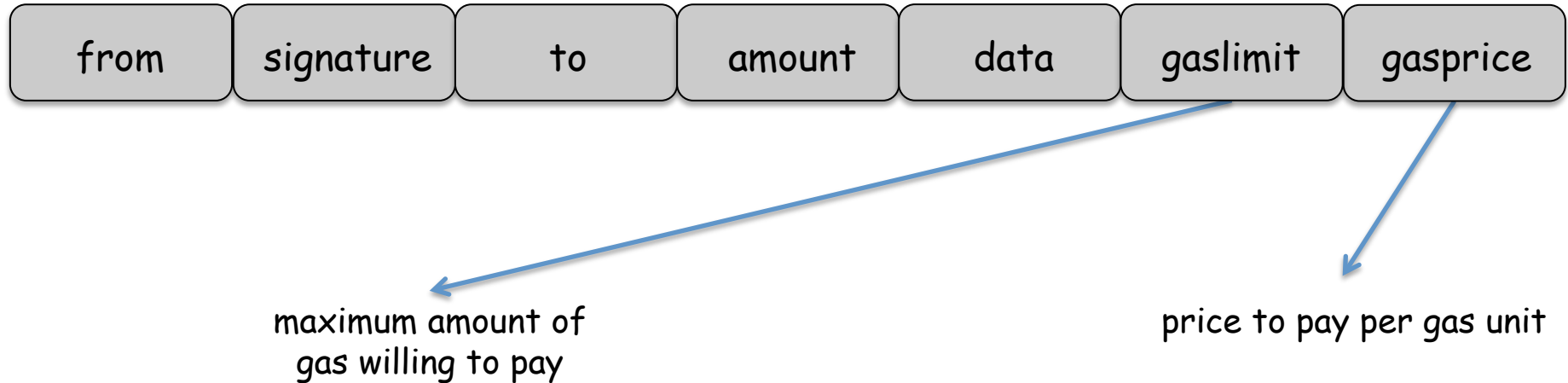
- transactions



- all unused gas is refunded at the end of transaction

Ethereum

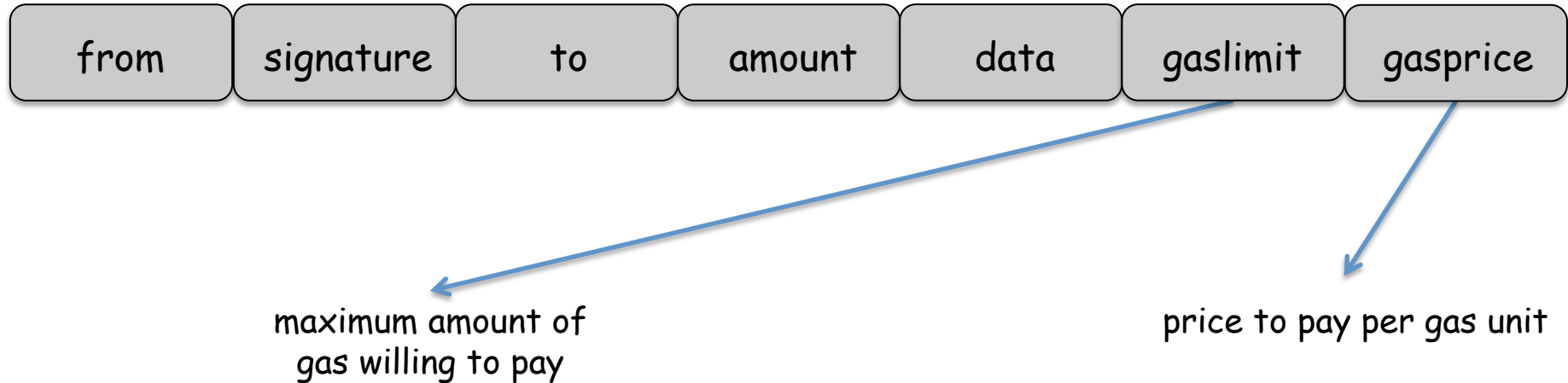
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- all unused gas is refunded at the end of transaction
- Blocks have gas limit

Ethereum

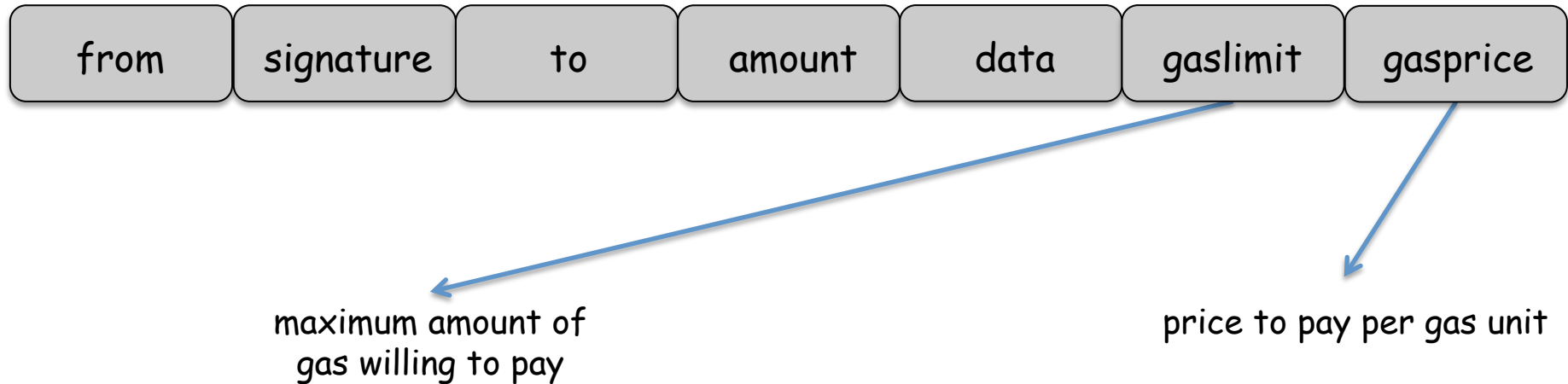
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Ethereum

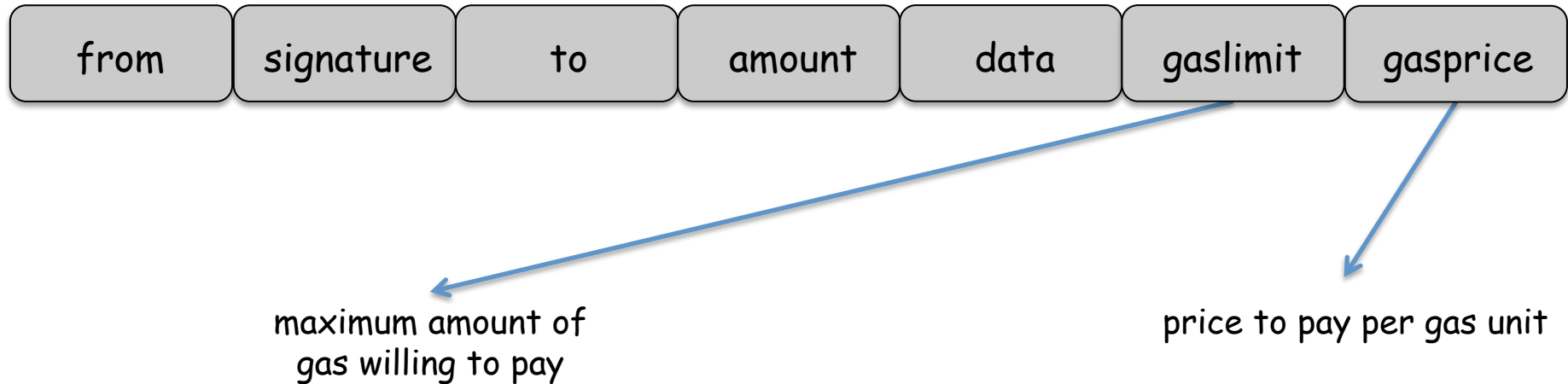
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Ethereum

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- specifies how quickly a transaction will be confirmed
- $\text{gas limit} \times \text{gas price} = \text{transaction fee}$
- $50000 \times 20 \text{ Gwei} = 0.001 \text{ ETH (max)}$

Ethereum

- transactions



- if the signature is valid and the receiver has enough Wei in his balance to pay the required gas, then the transaction is considered a valid transaction

Account - based

conceptually simple

transactions smaller in size

executing transactions in parallel relatively hard

UXT0 - based

higher privacy

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- assume you broadcast two different transactions within 10 seconds
in distributed system, there is no guarantee that they collect your first transaction first and the second one second

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- assume you broadcast two different transactions within 10 seconds
in distributed system, there is no guarantee that they collect your first transaction first and the second one second
- assume someone sends some ether to a receiver by signing the transaction (replay attack)
receiver can copy the signed transaction and keep broadcasting it till the sender loses all his money

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- assume you broadcast two different transactions within 10 seconds
in distributed network, you collect your first transaction
- assume someone else broadcasts the same transaction (replay attack)
receiving the transaction
receiver can copy the signed transaction and keep broadcasting it till the sender loses all his money

• add the sender's nonce value to each transaction to avoid such cases