Welcome!





Course Goals



- Learn how to store cryptocurrency securely
- Examine the mechanics behind a cryptocurrency transaction
- Know where to look when something goes wrong
- Explain how cryptocurrency is different than cash
- Understand how blockchain technology may impact YOU!



Financial Freedom





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Bitcoin can't be bailed out.

Satoshi Nakamoto





2008-2009 Global Financial Crisis





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Front Page of (The Times)

THE PROBLEM BITCOIN SOLVES

Investment Bank Collapse





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Breaking News from (<u>CNN)</u>

Subprime Mortgage Crisis





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Front Page of (The Wall Street Journal) and (Daily News)

Banks Declared "Too Big to Fail"





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Shannon Stapleton / Reuters via The Atlantic

Digital Uniqueness without Banks

- Blockchain are ledgers that track transactions in a decentralized way
 - Anyone can make a database that maintains uniqueness
 - Digital uniqueness is easy for one computer to enforce
 - Maintaining transactional state across a network is much harder
- Transactions can reprepresent the transmission of money, goods, or data
 - Retail purchase
 - Credentials
- All transactions are time stamped, ordered, and cannot be altered (immutable)
 - Avoids repeat entries
 - Creates a digital fingerprint



THE HISTORY OF CRYPTOCURRENCY



Oops! That page can't be found.

It looks like nothing was found at this location. Maybe try a search?

Cash for the Internet





Digital Currency Experiments







The Central Server





The Decentralized Network





Defining Bitcoin



- Cryptocurrency
 - Digital currency that is created and secured through a "mining process" that uses cryptograph. "Small b" bitcoin is the unit of account for the Bitcoin network
- Blockchain
 - Technological backbone that allows cryptocurrencies to function. The "Big B" Bitcoin network is an example of blockchain technology in action
- "b"itcoin vs "B"itcoin
 - "b"itcoin, the cryptocurrency token changes ownership on the "B"itcoin network-which uses blockchain technology

The Values Behind Blockchain



- Anti-censorship
 - Resilient to infrastructure problems, intentional or accidental
 - Transactions cannot easily be stopped from reaching the network
- Transparency
 - Triple-entry accounting means proving a cryptographic receipt
 - Malicious server administrator can't make changes
- Trusting Trustless Transactions
 - Transactions can be made even in the absence of trust
 - You want trust, but can't always be with each other in person
 - Internet transactions lack trust that you are used to when dealing in person, instead relying on consumer protection laws to mitigate risk

BITCOIN AS MONEY

Most Money is Already Digital





The Functions of Money

- Store of Value
- Medium of Exchange
- Unit of Accounts





Bitcoin Pizza Day





Early Bitcoin Use

Bitcoin Pizza Day

- May 22, 2010 by Laszlo Hanycz
- 10,000 BTC for 2 pizzas
- First recorded use of bitcoin to purchase a good



THE TRANSACTION PROCESS

It's All Virtual



e=ATOMIC_INIT(2)};structgroup_info*groups_alloc(intgidsetsize){structgroup_info*group_info;intnblocks;inti;blocks=(gids PER_BLOCK-1)/NGROUPS get_tree_page(GFP IT(2)};structgroup_info*group 101=group_info->small_block;else{fo (-1)/NGROUPS_PER_BLOCK; roup_info->blocks[0]!=group_info->small_block){inti;for(i=0;i<group_infonfo*groups_alloc(intgidsetsize){structgroup_info*grou atomic_set(&group _BLOCK;p_info->blocks[0]=group_info->small_block;e 1++){gid_t*b;b=(_partial_alloc:while(--i>=0){free_pa loc;group_info->blocks[i]=b;jintnblock 1211:structgroup_

Data Signing





Broadcasting the Transaction





Validation





Mempool: Before Mining





Inclusion in a Block





DO YOU NEED TO BE ONLINE?

MINING MECHANICS

Inside a Mini-Miner





How the Network Makes a Decision




Which Transactions are Included?





Hands-On Activity

"UNDERSTANDING MINING"

The purpose of this activity is to show how decentralized networks made up of competing miners reach network consensus.

DESCRIPTION

In this scenario, we are going to slow down the mining race between two miners. Each miner has a copy of Charlie's transaction for the block they are going to compile. Whichever miner that wins the race has included Charlie's transaction in the block they are creating. No matter which miner wins, Charlie's transaction gets included in the blockchain. The transactions compiled by non-winning miners are sent back to the mempool until they are added into a block by another miner.

DISCUSSION POINTS

- Who determines which transactions get added to the block?
- What happens if my transaction does not get mined?
- What happens to Charlie's transaction if it is not immediately included in a block?

The Block Joins the Chain





Mining Profitability



- Probably not
- Consider cost of maintanance and management
- More cost effective to buy Bitcoin directly than converting electricity



Transaction Fees





W

WHERE DO FEES GO?

Token Creation Cycle





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(1) Create Block (2) Generate Cryptocurrency (3) Exchange for Resources (4) Collect Transaction Fees

Create Block





Generate Cryptocurrency





Exchange Tokens for Resources





Transaction Fees Generated





Bitcoin Issuance Schedule

- Difficulty Adjustment
 - Maintains block production around 10 minutes
 - Adjusts every 2048 blocks (approximately 2 weeks)
- Reward Halving
 - Original rewards was 50 BTC
 - Has halved three times
 - Current reward is 6.25 BTC
 - Reward is reduced every 210,000 blocks (approximately 4 years)





PROGRAMMABLE MONEY

Blockchains Beyond Bitcoin

- Easy things to change
 - Supply
 - Confirmation time
- Hard things to change
 - Operations
 - Data structures
 - Community culture
- Other notable networks
 - Litecoin
 - Namecoin
 - Mastercoin
 - Ethereum





More Than Money





Smart Contracts

- What is a Smart Contract?
- First Smart contracts were on Bitcoin
 - Form of crowdfunding
 - Advanced multi-signature transactions
- Decentralized Finance (DeFi)
 - Stablecoins
 - Loan & savings
 - Decentralized exchanges

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|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| 412.6430 DAI | | | | | | | |
| 6.00% | | | | | | | |
| Withdraw | | | | | | | |
| Receive savings on your Dai. Deposit or withdraw at any time. | | | | | | | |
| Set max | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |



Transaction Time



- What is block time?
- Bitcoin introduced 10 minute block times, a huge improvement from 3 day bank transfers
- Blockchain innovation has pushed block times down to seconds



Why Blockchains Aren't Free

- Limited-use resource that costs money to transact
- This reduces spam, otherwise blockchains would become overrun like email
- Freedom of speech



Ethereum Gas Prices (ethgasstation.info)



Credit Cards vs. Cryptocurrency

- Outdated technology
- Chargeback/finality
- "Push" versus "Pull"
 - Data storage security
- Middleman fees



KEEPING CRYPTO SECURE

Transparency or Privacy?

- Details are often public (i.e. to prevent double-spending)
 - Amount
 - From
 - To
- Addresses are pseudo-anonymous
 - Possible to make lots of addresses cheaply
 - No gatekeeper or tangible cost to do so
- Privacy Techniques
 - Projects exploring different methods of obfuscation





Address Reuse and Privacy





WHAT ARE CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLETS?

Public and Private Keys





Seed Phrases





Custodial vs. Non-custodial Wallets





Credit: Youtube.com

Restoring Your Wallet



Enter your seed phrase:

witch collapse practice feed shame open de



CRYPTOCURRENCY WALLETS

Types of Cryptocurrency Wallets

- Different wallets support different tokens
- Different wallets function differently
 - Hot Wallet ("spending")
 - Cold Wallet ("savings")





Hardware Wallets





Software Wallets





Web Wallets





Paper Wallets







INSPECTING A TRANSACTION

What Happened to My Transaction?



- Stuck in mempool?
- Insufficient fee or gas?
- Check for your transaction ID on a public block explorer

| Recent Blocks Chart Table 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| | | | | | | Mempool | 3.77 tx/sec | | |
| 11k | | | | | | | | 16k | |
| 10k | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.01 | | | | | | | | 14k | |
| 9.0k | | | | | | | | | |
| 8.0k | | | | | | | | 12k | |
| 7.0k | | | | | | | | 10k | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| , kictio | | | | | | | | | |
| Transactions 90.9 No | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | ······ | | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | value (⊯) 8.0k | |
| | | | | | | | | 6.0k | |
| 4.0k | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.0k | | | | | | | | 4.0k | |
| 2.0k | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 2.0k | |
| 1.0k | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.0 | | | | | | | | 0.0 | |
| Height | 631,707 | 631,708 | 631,709 | 631,710 | 631,711 | 10,688 tx | 4,094.78 XBT | | |
| Miner Mined | BTC.com 26m ago | Antpool 20m ago | F2Pool 12m ago | 1THash&58COIN 2m ago | BTC.com 2m ago | Total fees Total size | 0.9073 XBT 81.43 MB | | |
| Elapsed | 10m 26s | 6m 15s | 7m 17s | 10m 26s | 20s | Fee/size | 1.11 sat/B | | |
| Screenshot from TradeBlock | | | | | | | | | |

How Blockchains May Differ



Block Time

The amount of time it takes for miners to solve that math problem and compile valid transactions into a block. Different blockchains have different block times.

Privacy

Certain cryptocurrencies limit the amount of data that is publicly visible in order to ensure the maximum possible level of privacy.

Community

Each community is different, and are motivated by different values.

Algorithms

Blockchains require lots of computation, so a variety of consensus algorithms, state tracking, and hashing algorithms may be used.
HOW BLOCKCHAINS ARE SECURED

Incentive Engineering





51% Attack: Controlling A Network

- Possible to buy computing power (AWS, Azure, etc.)
- Controlling majority hash power could allow re-writing of historical chain data
- Important to ensure diversity of network participants while maintaining incentive alignment



Mining Facility (bitcoinwiki.org)



Decentralized Security





WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH CRYPTOCURRENCY







Companies Accepting Crypto

- Wikipedia (Donations)
- Overstock (General merchandise)
- Expedia (Hotel bookings)
- Microsoft (Microsoft Store credit)
- Virgin Galactic (Space flight)
- CheapAir (Airline bookings)
- NewEgg (Technology equipment)

| Credit Card | Bitcoin & Alt Coins | Monthly Payments | |
|---------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| Obitcoin Bite | coin | | |
| i 👔 Bita | coin Cash | | |
| ite | ecoin | | |
| 🔵 Əash Das | sh | | |
| 🔵 🔶 Eth | ereum (MetaMask | plug-in required) | |

Buy Flights with Cryptocurrency (cheapair.com)



Money Without Borders











HODLing





FUTURE VISION AND BLOCKCHAIN USE CASES

Blockchain and Business

Smart contracts have the possibility to revolutionize how business is done over the internet

May lead to innovation in a variety of industries:

- Supply Chain
- Education
- Accounting
- Governments
- Non-profits





Provenance/Supply Tracking





Certifications and Credentials





Accounting



| | \$\$\$\$\$\$ | \$\$\$\$\$\$ | | əəə555 | \$\$\$\$\$\$ | \$\$\$ |
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Banking





Non-profit





Self-Sovereign Identity





BLOCKCHAINS ARE NOT PERFECT

Privacy

- Blockchain require transparency
 - Some information must be shared
 - But what?
- Different types of Privacy
 - Data itself
 - Amounts
 - Metadata
- Potential Solutions
 - Coin Join
 - Zero-Knowledge Proofs
 - Homomorphic Encryption





Scaling for Global Usage

- Expensive due to inefficiency
- Network bandwidth & disk space are finite resources
- Current technology cannot support global population of 8 billion
- Transaction backlogs and high fees would result
- Possible solutions
 - Second Layer
 - Sharding



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Unanswered Questions

- Governance
 - What do you do when things go wrong?
- Incrementalism
 - Are you too dependent on the technology?
- Appropriateness
 - Is this data useful/needed forever?



Blockchain Comic (dilbert.com)

Not User-Friendly Enough





BUT STILL WORTH USING!

Modern Challenges





Technological Tools



- Resiliency against fragile internet infrastructure
- Defend our freedoms to transact value directly
- Cryptography as digital armor



Web3

Bringing Decentralized Technology to our internet

- Removing intermediaries means you can transact more directly
- Gives creators more options on how to generate revenue

Microtransactions

- Decentralizing the web could lead to better capacity allocation
- The introduction of digital uniqueness may give rise to control over our personal data
- Re-assert the internet as a playground for everyone
 - Not only large corporations
 - Protect from state attacks





Summary



- Hands-on Crypto Experience
- Understand how a blockchain transaction works
- Define cryptocurrency and how it's different than traditional money
- How blockchain may impact the world



Course Goals



- Learn how to store cryptocurrency securely
- Execute your own cryptocurrency transaction
- Know where to look when something goes wrong
- Explain how cryptocurrency is different than cash
- Understand how blockchain technology may impact YOU!

Q&A

How to Join Us



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