An Efficient Blockchain?

Roger Wattenhofer

ETH Zurich – Distributed Computing Group

International Workshop on
Cryptocurrencies and Blockchain Technology - CBT'17

Cryptocurrencies


GAME OF THRONES™

Blockchain


the office

FinTech developers and managers understand that the *blockchain* has the potential to disrupt the financial world. The blockchain allows the participants of a distributed system to agree on a common view of the system, to track changes in the system, in a reliable way. In the distributed systems community, agreement techniques have been known long before cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin (where the term blockchain is borrowed) emerged. Various concepts and protocols exist, each with its own advantages and disadvantages. This book introduces the basic techniques when building fault-tolerant distributed systems, in a *scientific* way. We will present different protocols and algorithms that allow for fault-tolerant operation, and we will discuss practical systems that implement these techniques.

About the author

Roger Wattenhofer is a professor at ETH Zurich. Before joining ETH Zurich, he was at Brown University and Microsoft Research. His research interests include fault-tolerant distributed systems, efficient network algorithms, and cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin. He has published more than 250 scientific articles.

Inverted Forest Publishing
First Edition, 2016
ISBN-13 978-1522751830
ISBN-10 1522751831

So What Is a Blockchain?

What Do You Think?

Ledger of Transactions

Bitcoin

Figure 9-3 Manual Journal Voucher.

Page 1 of 1

MANUAL JOURNAL VOUCHER

Batch 1101 | Batch Line 9

Description ACCRUED INTEREST INCOME

Reference JY3-JAN INTEREST

PREPARED BY WLR | DATE 2/2/X5

APPROVED | DATE

Total Amount 11,200.20

Effective Date 1/31/X5 | Type A

Accounting Company 10 - CORPORATE

Account Number	Description	Debit Amount	Credit Amount
1280-000	INTEREST RECEIVABLE	11,200.20	
8050-010	FIRST NATIONAL - CD		1,330.10
050-030	MUNICIPAL BONDS		6,220.80
050-010	OTHER INVESTMENTS		3,649.30

My Usual Answer

Blockchain

Distributed Systems (1982) & Cryptography (1976)

Why the Hype?

Let’s Dig Deeper!

Blockchain

Persistence

NIL

↓

Immutable

↓

Provable 

Fault-Tolerance

NIL

↓

Crash

↓

Byzantine 

Blockchain

Speed

Eventual 

↓

Strong

↓

Immediate

Scalability

10 tx/s 

↓

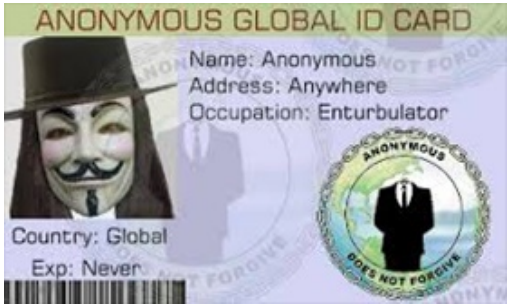
10k tx/s

↓

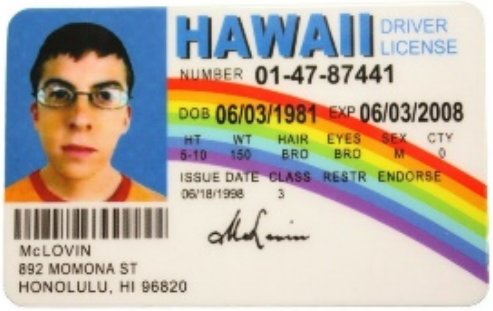
10m tx/s

What About Privacy?

It’s Complicated.



Privacy



Operator

World

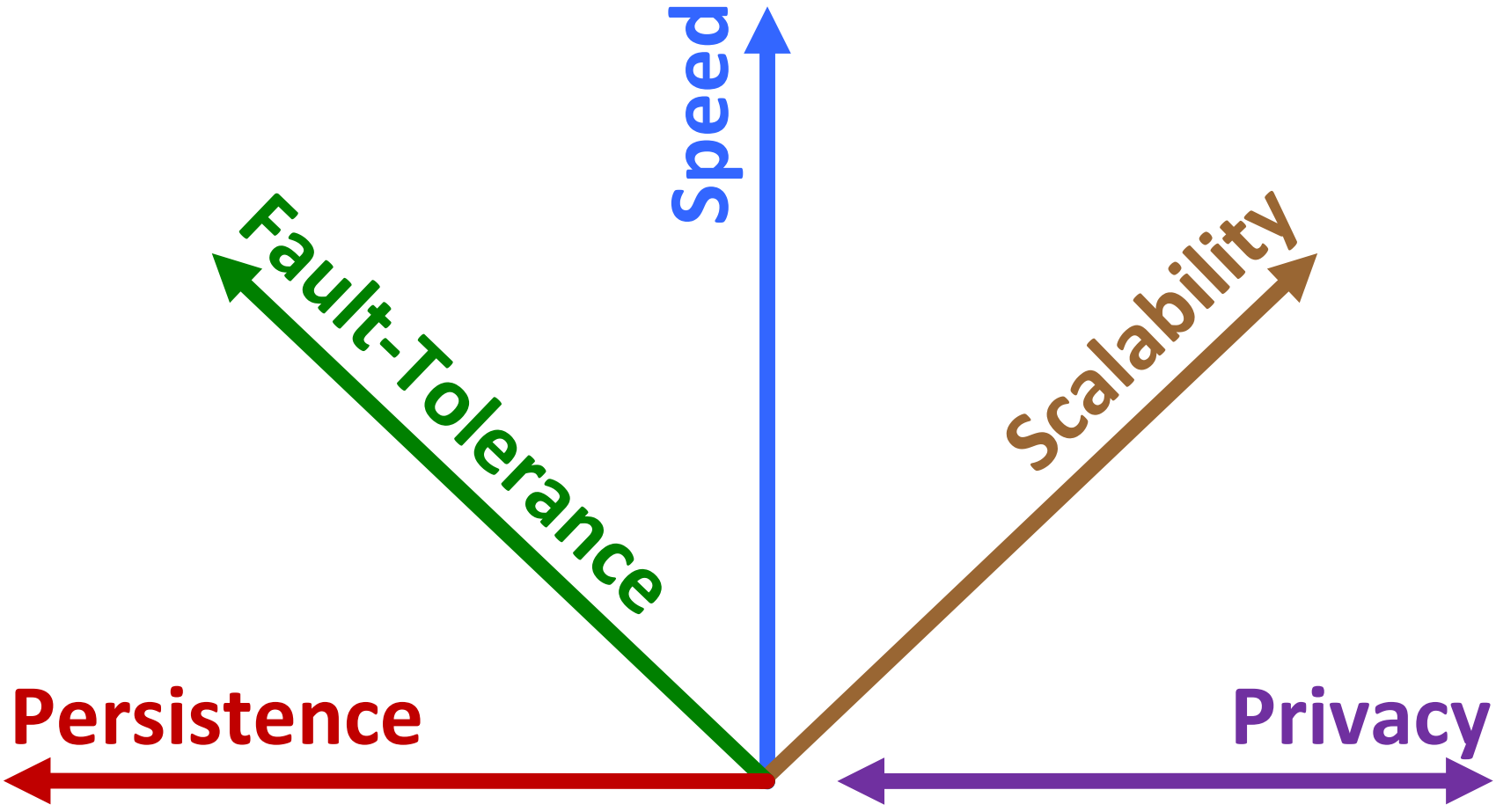
Open PoW

Hacker stahlen ETH-Doktoranden Bitcoin für 9 Millionen

Diebstahl Hacker erbeuteten bei einem Mitarbeiter der ETH Zürich 9222 Bitcoin. Heute sind die virtuellen Münzen 9 Millionen Franken wert. Der Fall liegt nun bei der Kantonspolizei.

VON CHRISTIAN BÜTIKOFER 06.12.2013

The Five Blockchain Dimensions



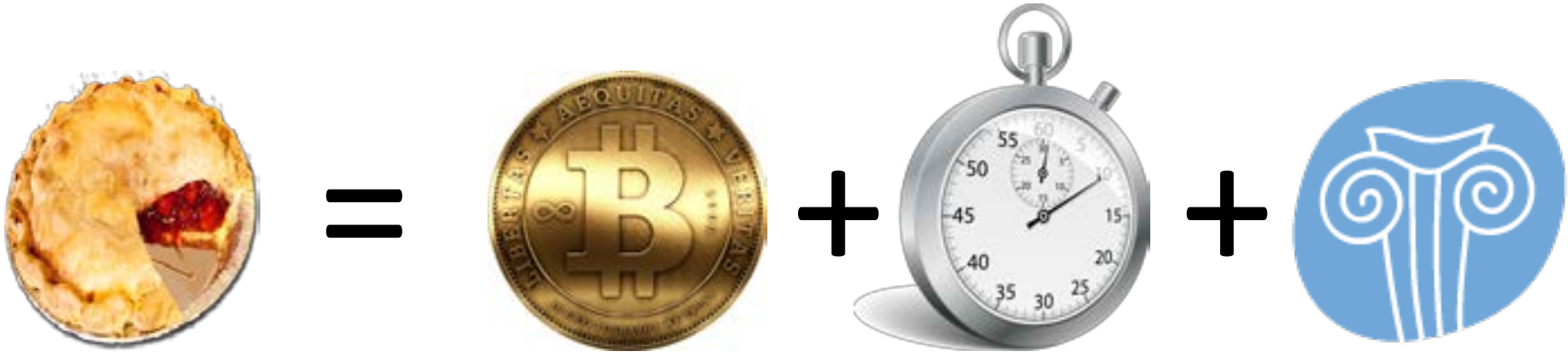
piChain

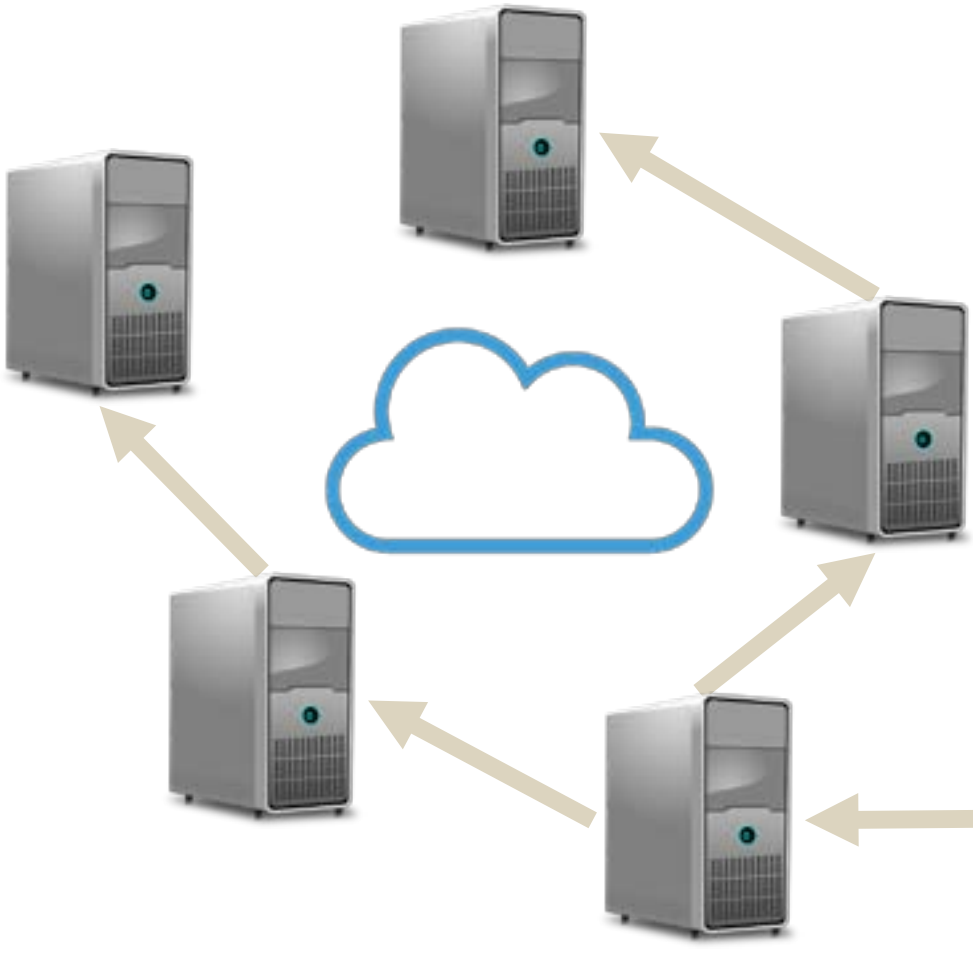
piChain: When a Blockchain Meets Paxos

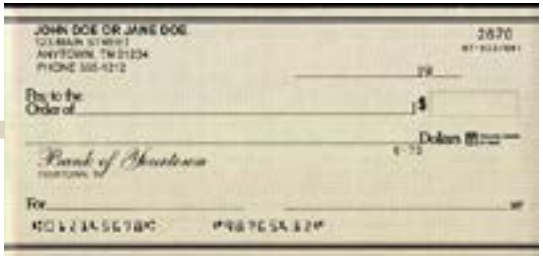
=

+

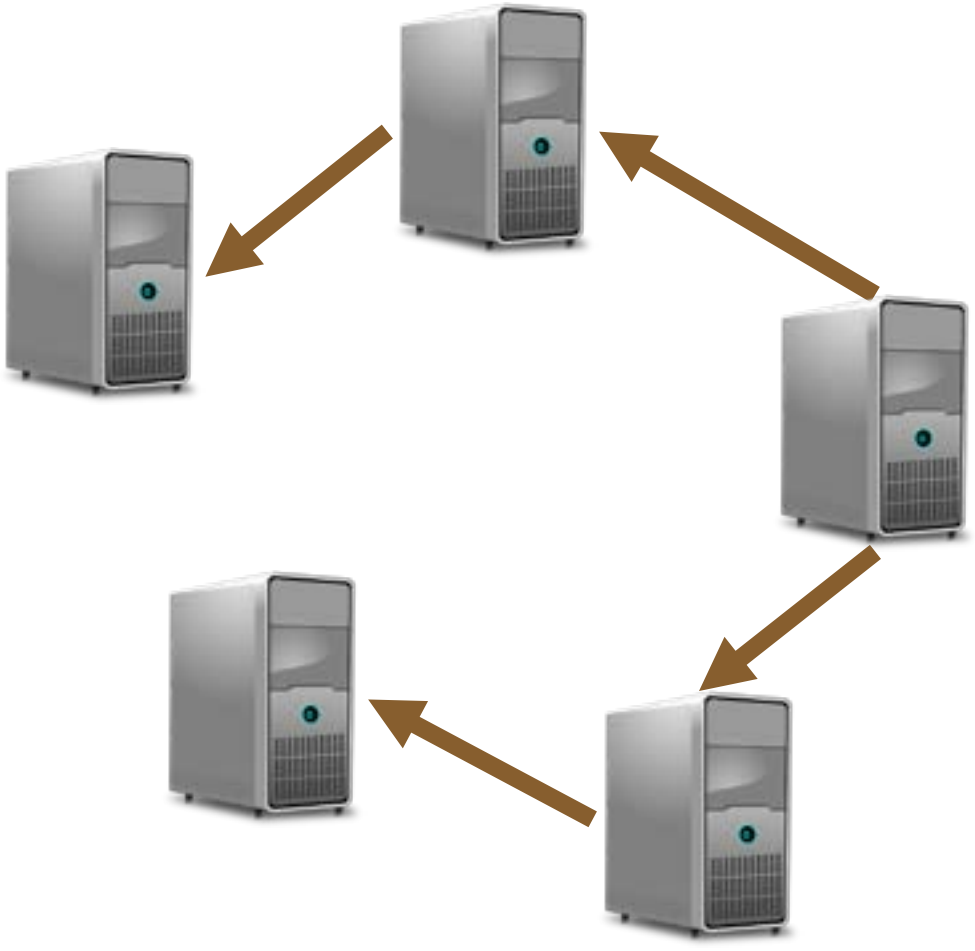
piChain: When a Blockchain Meets Paxos



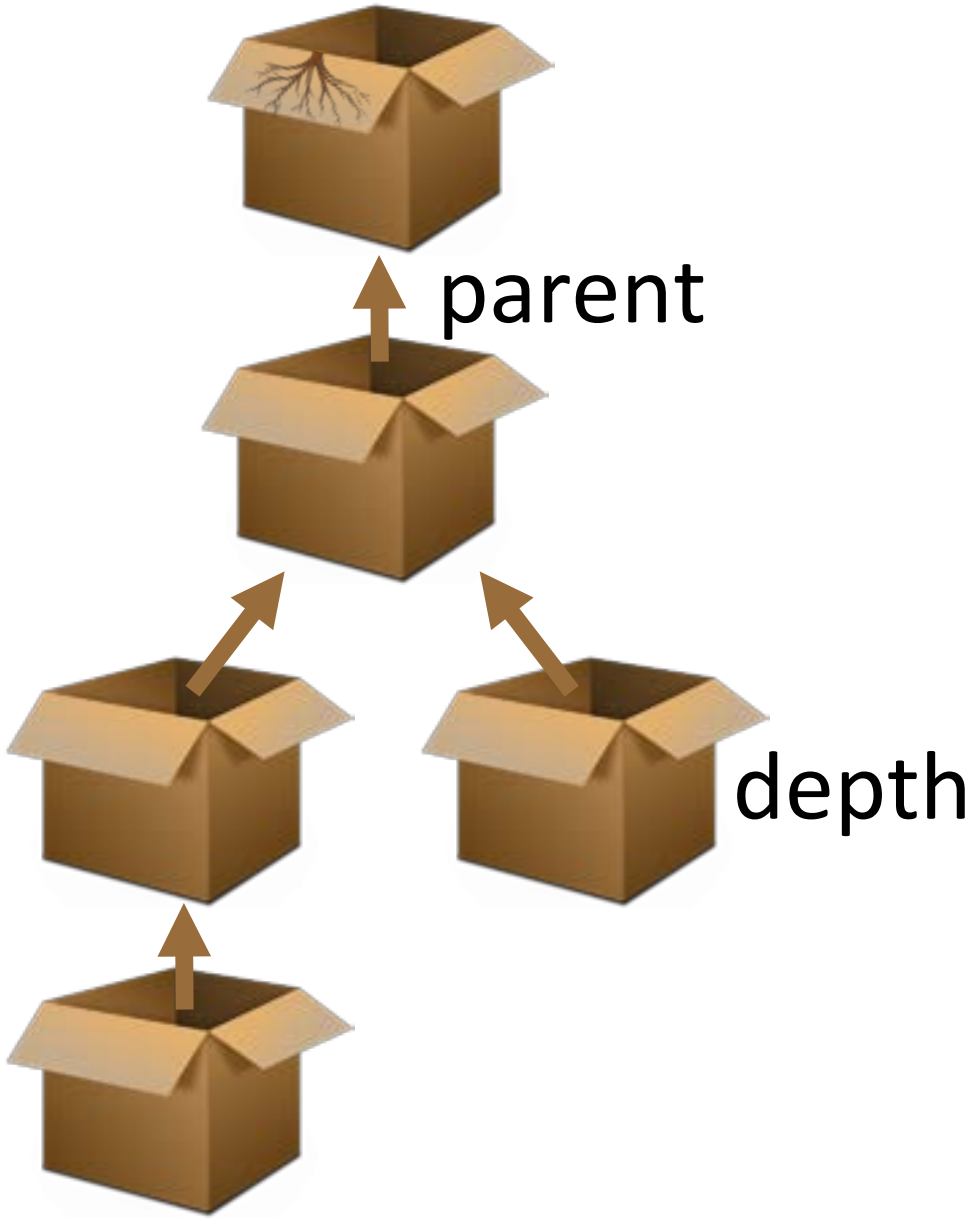




Transaction



Block


parent
depth

slow

medium

quick

New Transaction: Reaction Time

wait

wait

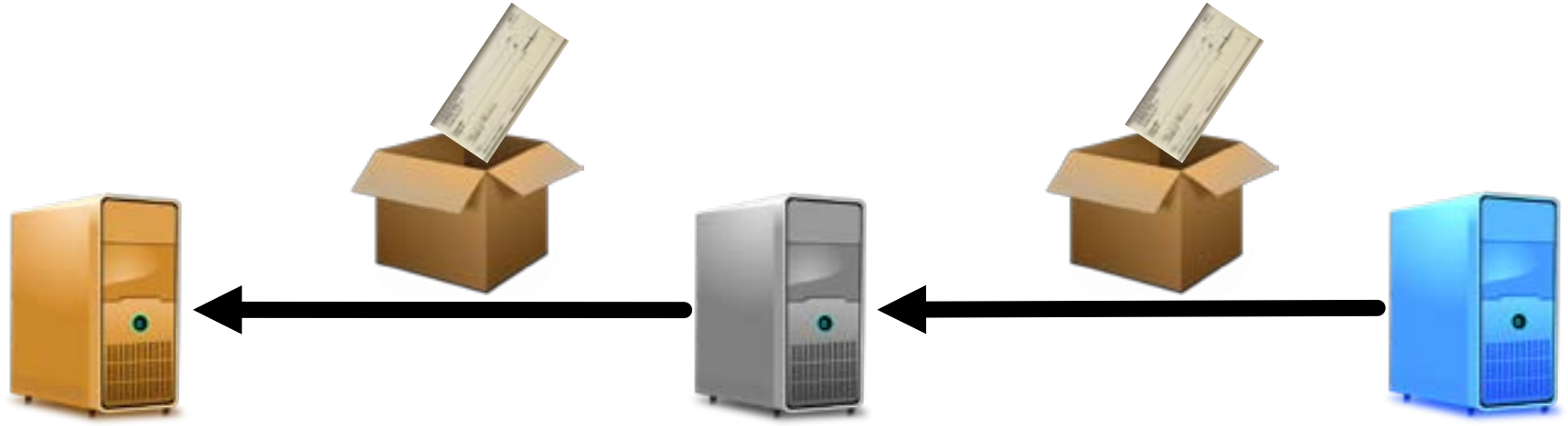
quick

medium

slow

time

State Transitions

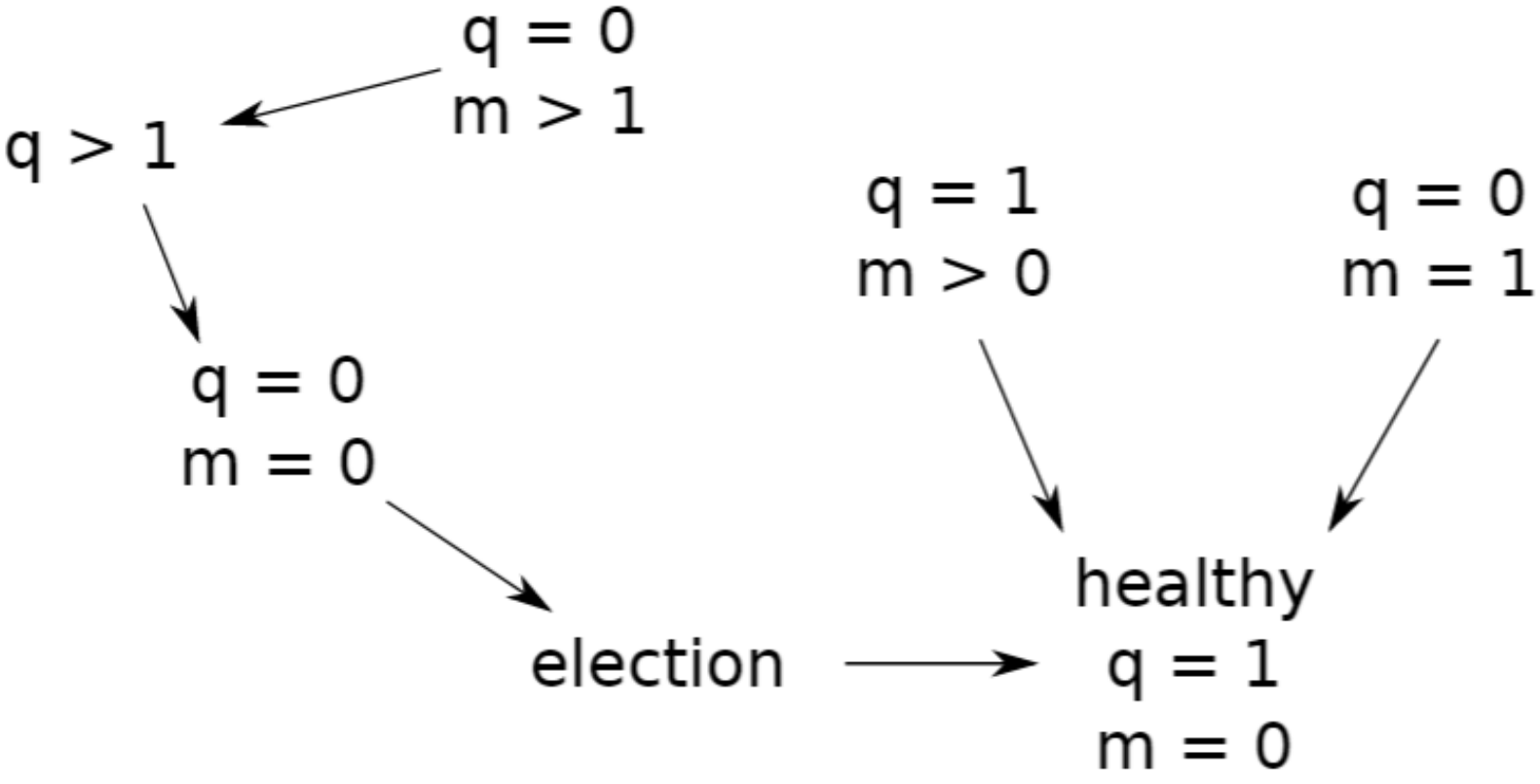


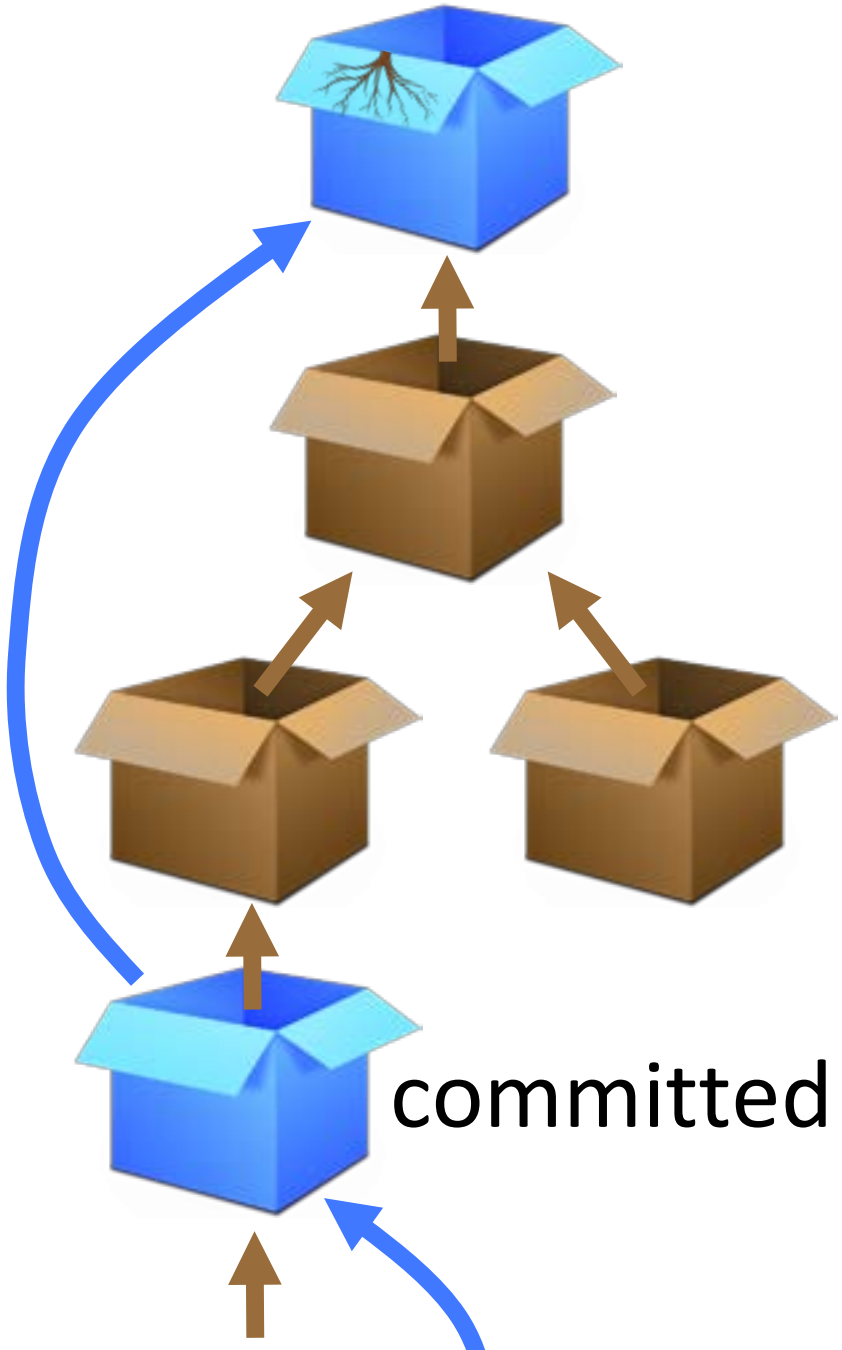
seen  : either deeper or by 

Self-Healing

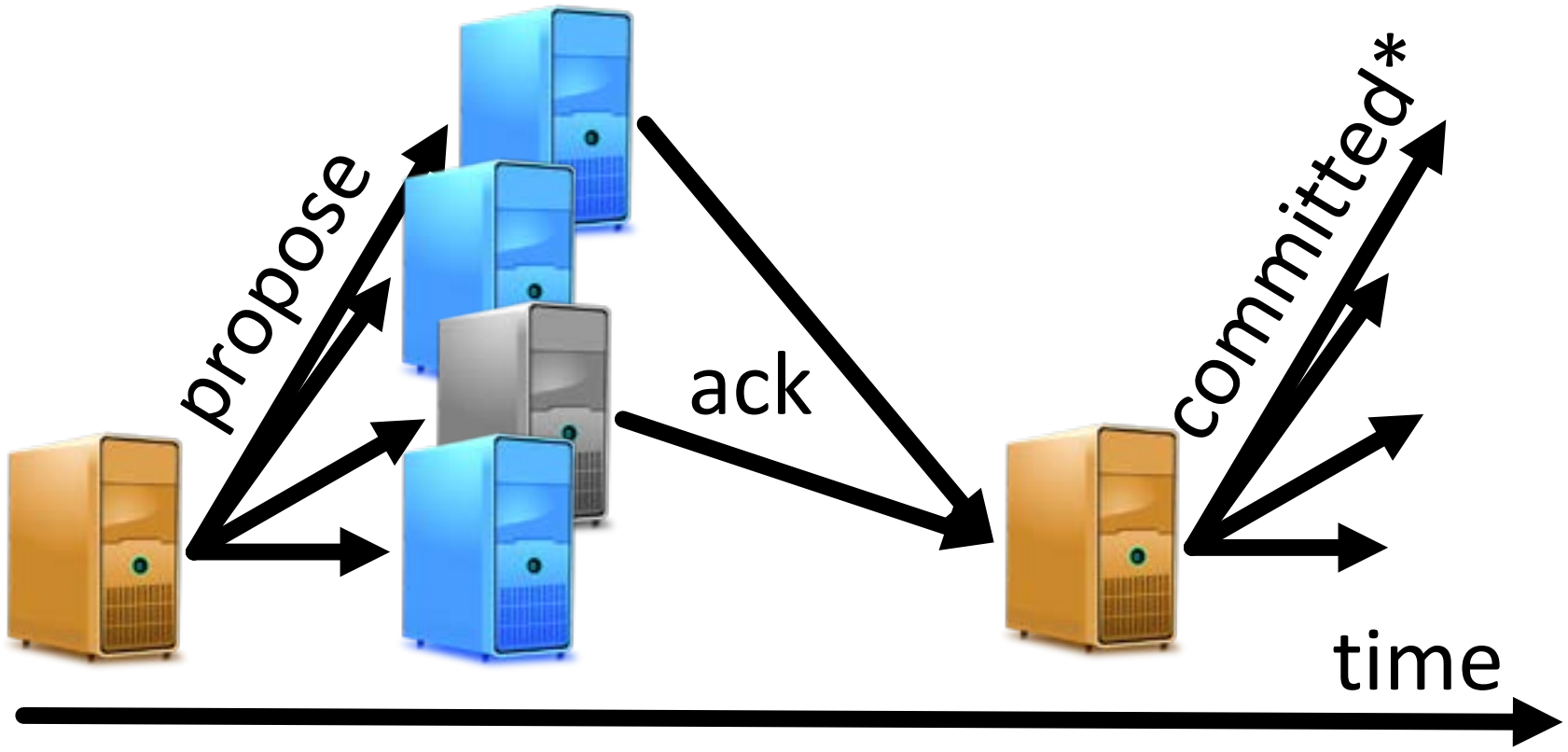
healthy

Self-Healing




committed

Truncated Paxos



*and next propose

Normal Paxos

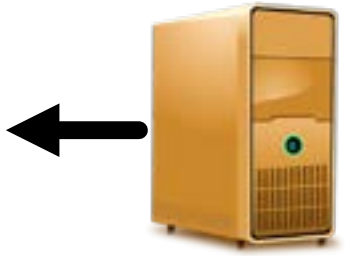
Round 1 .....

1: Quick node q sends "try b_{new}" to all nodes

2: On receiving a try message, all nodes:
3: **if** b_{new} deeper than b_{max} **then**
4: $b_{\text{max}} = b_{\text{new}}$
5: Answer q with "ok b_{prop}, b_{supp}"
6: **end if**

Round 2 .....

7: Node q: If majority responded with ok:
8: $b_{\text{com}} = b_{\text{new}}$
9: **if** some response included $b_{\text{prop}} \neq \perp$ **then**
10: $b_{\text{com}} = b_{\text{prop}}$ with deepest b_{supp}
11: **end if**
12: Node q sends "propose b_{com}, b_{new}" to all nodes



13: On receiving a propose message, all nodes:
14: **if** $b_{\text{new}} = b_{\text{max}}$ **then**
15: $b_{\text{prop}} = b_{\text{com}}$
16: $b_{\text{supp}} = b_{\text{new}}$
17: Answer q with "ack b_{com}"
18: **end if**

Round 3 .....

19: Node q: If majority responded with ack:
20: Node q sends "commit b_{com}" to all nodes

21: On receiving a commit message, all nodes:
22: Store b_{com} in their list of committed blocks

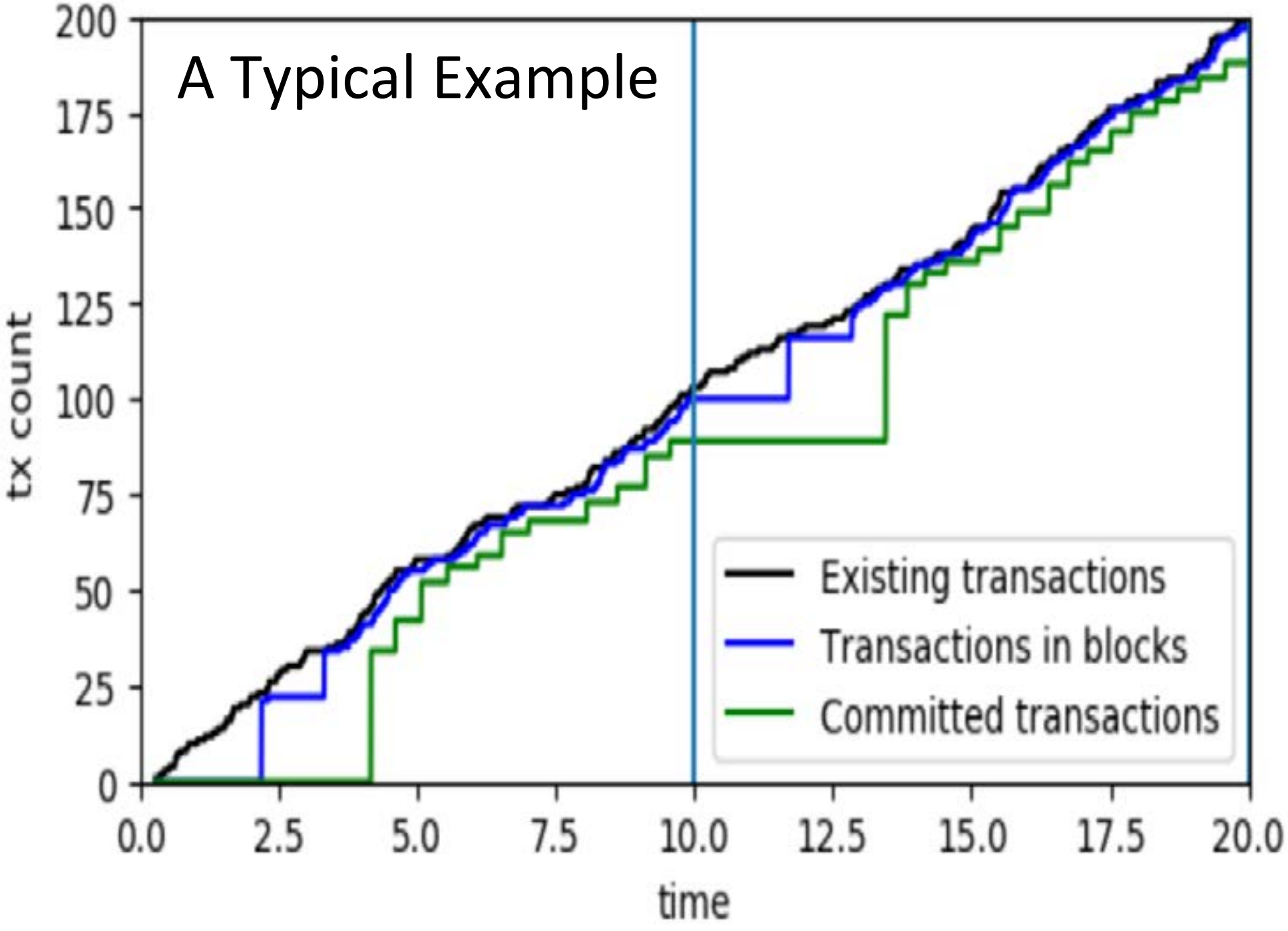
piChain vs. Raft

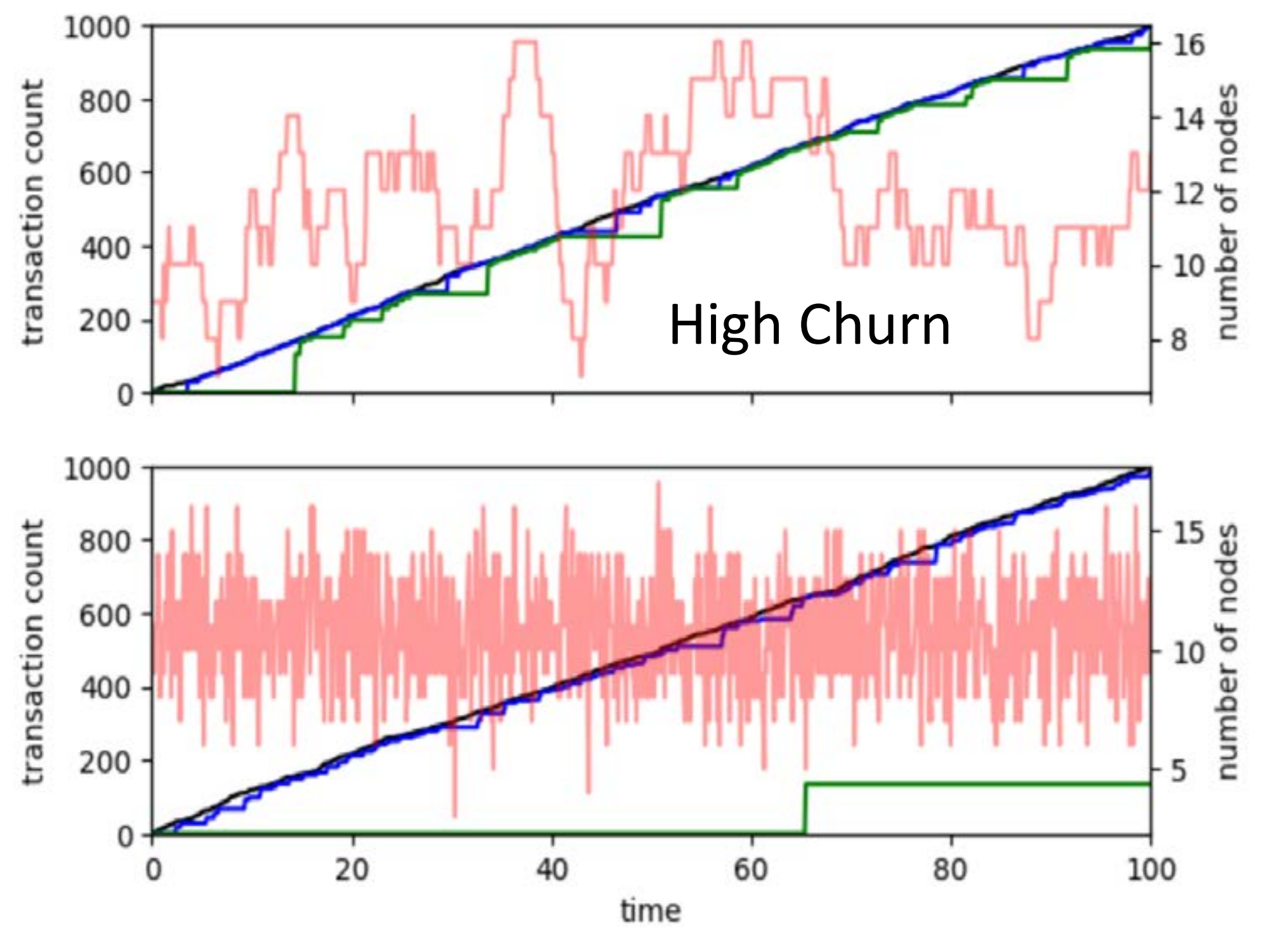
similar essentially same goals

simple e.g., no explicit leader election

silent no msg when no tx, no heartbeat

scalable O(1) msgs per node per tx


A Typical Example
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
tx count
0.0
2.5
5.0
7.5
10.0
12.5
15.0
17.5
20.0
time
Existing transactions
Transactions in blocks
Committed transactions


High Churn
transaction count
number of nodes
time
0
200
400
600
800
1000
8
10
12
14
16
5
15
20
40
60
80
100

Blockchain

Persistence

NIL

↓

Immutable

↓

Provable

Fault-Tolerance

NIL

↓

Crash

↓

Byzantine

Blockchain

Speed

Eventual 

↓

Strong

↓

Immediate 

Scalability

10 tx/s 

↓

10k tx/s 

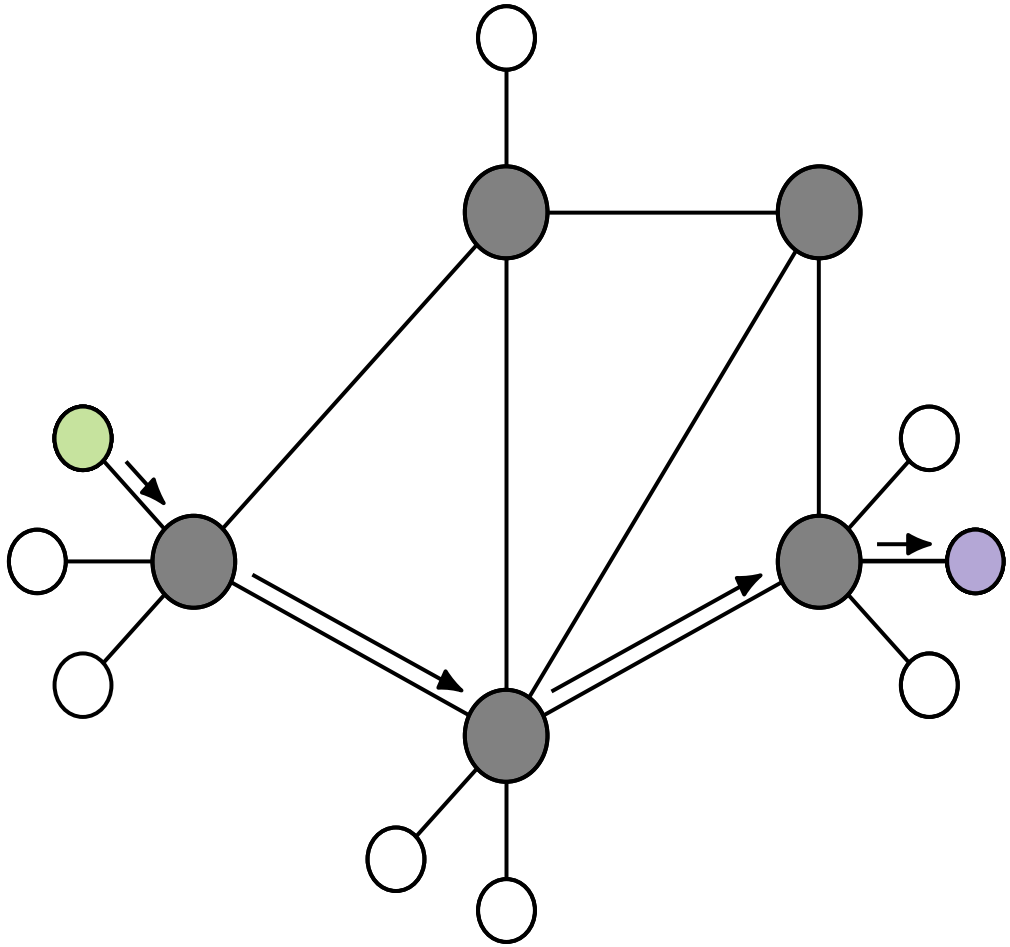
↓

10m tx/s

Fundamental Problem
Every Node Sees Every Transaction

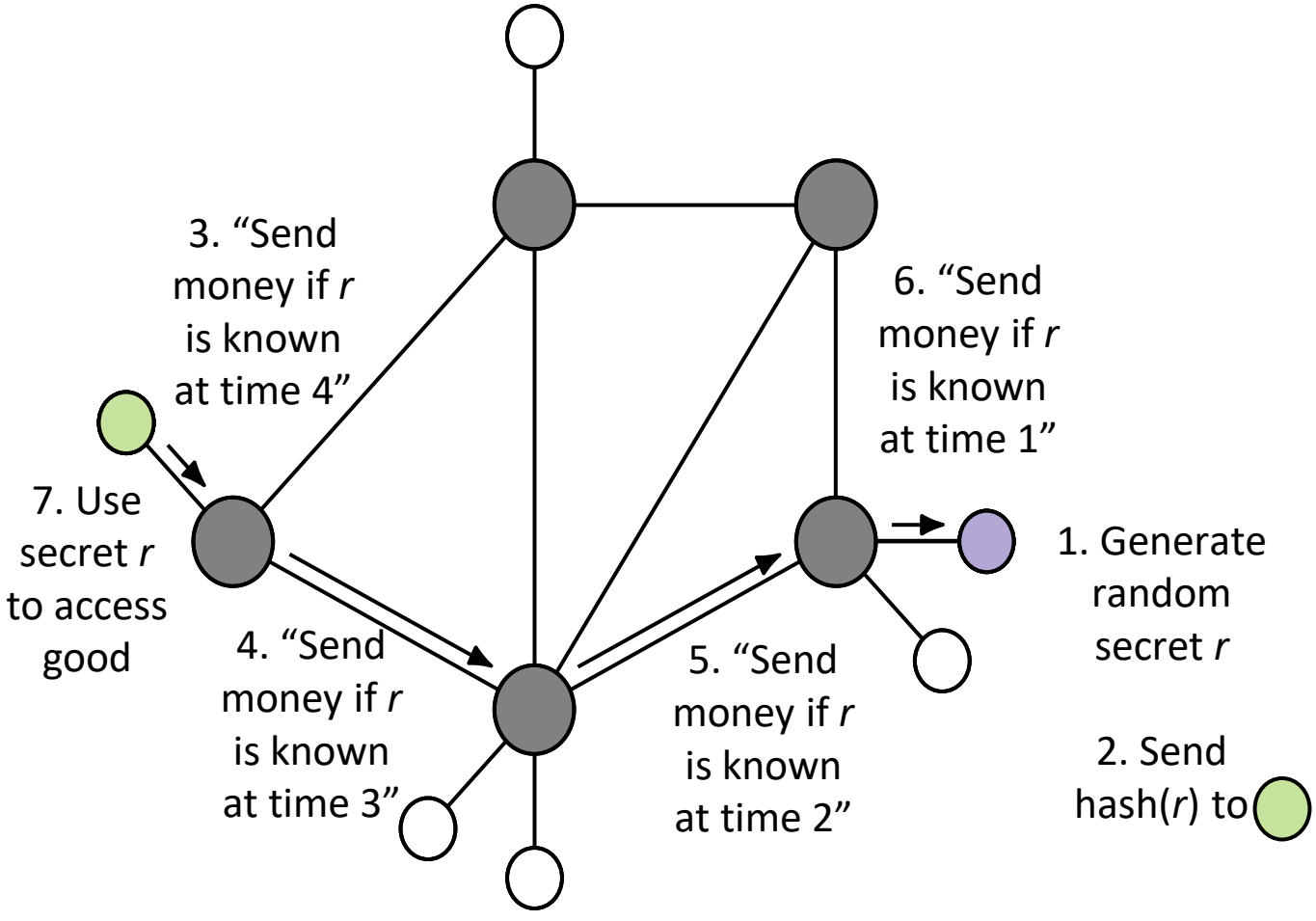
Payment Networks

Payment Network



Hashed Timelocked Contract (HTLC)

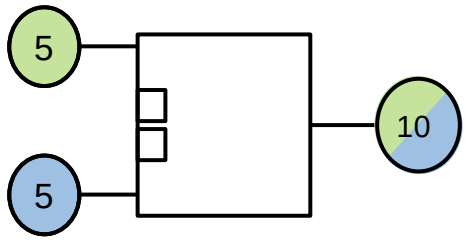
HTLC Example (sells to)



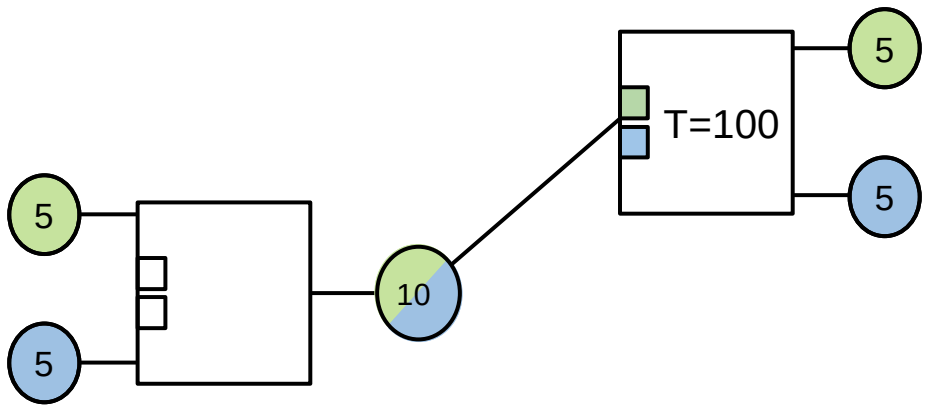
Single Hop in Network

Duplex Micropayment Channels (Example for Smart Contract)

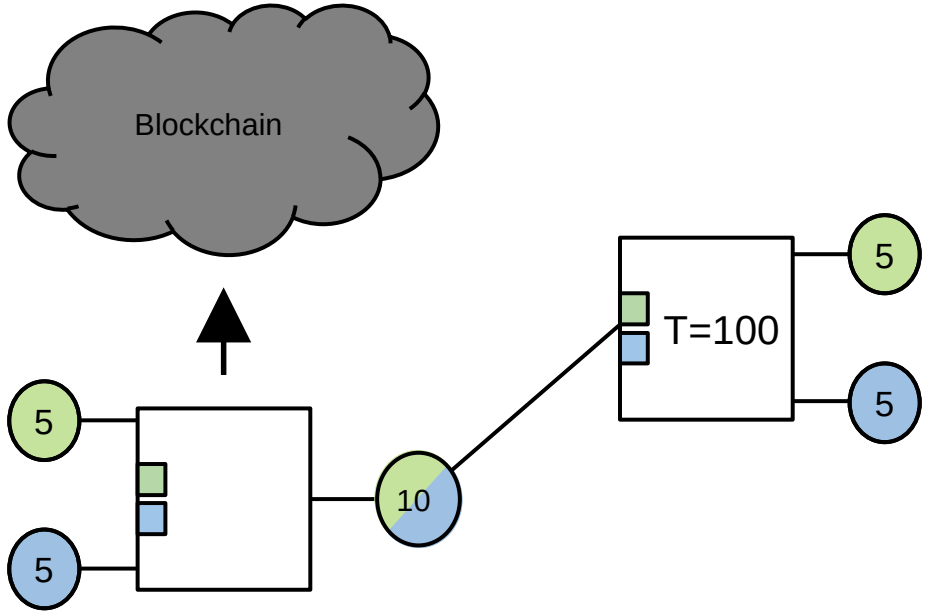
Duplex Micropayment Channel



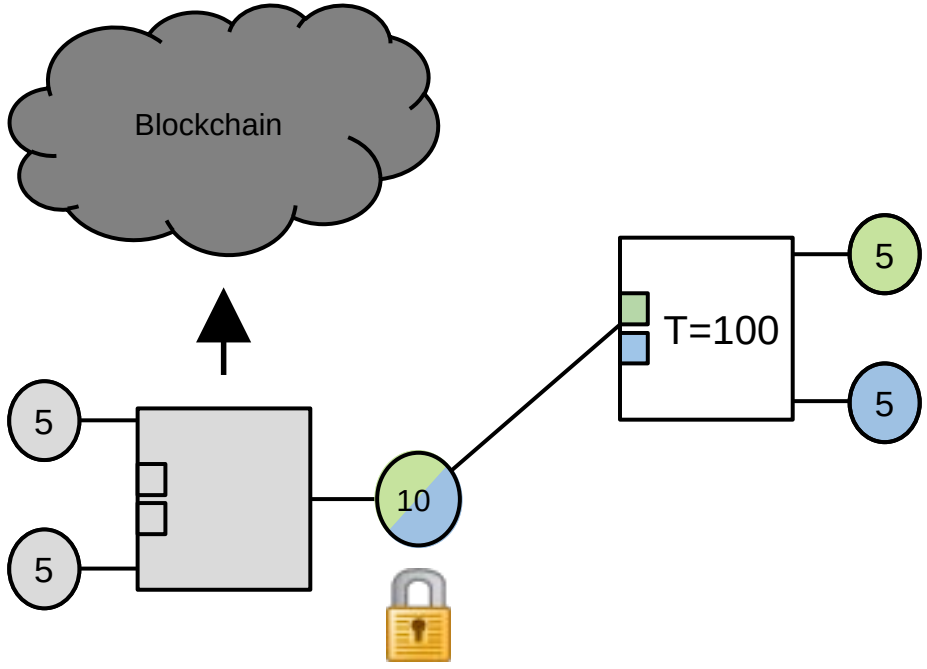
Duplex Micropayment Channel



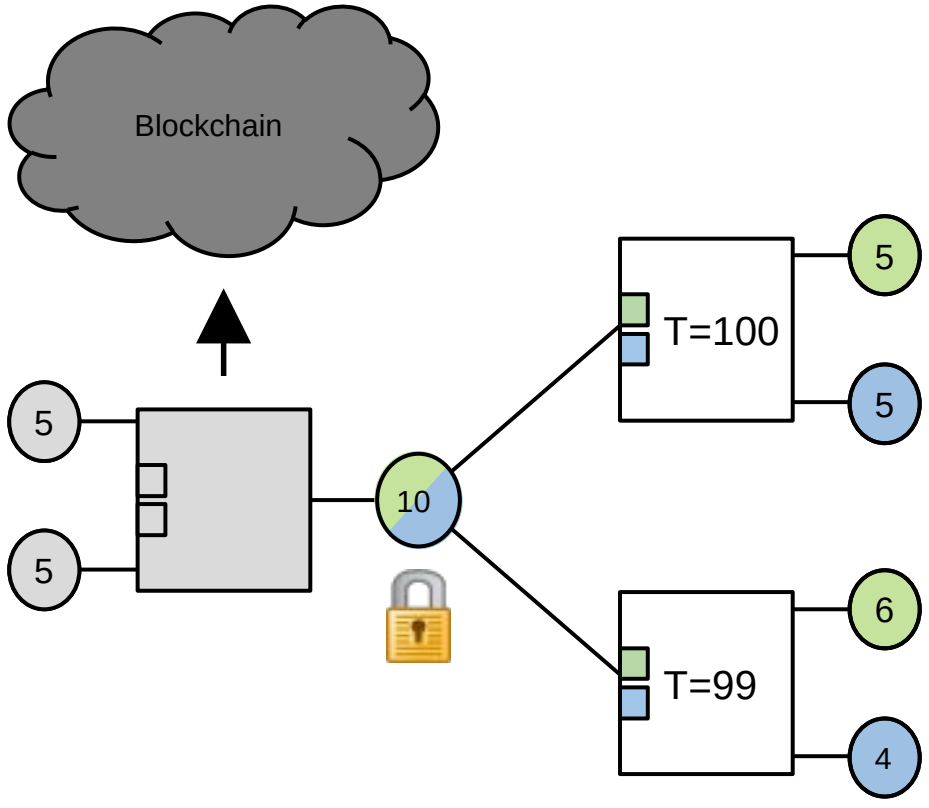
Duplex Micropayment Channel



Duplex Micropayment Channel

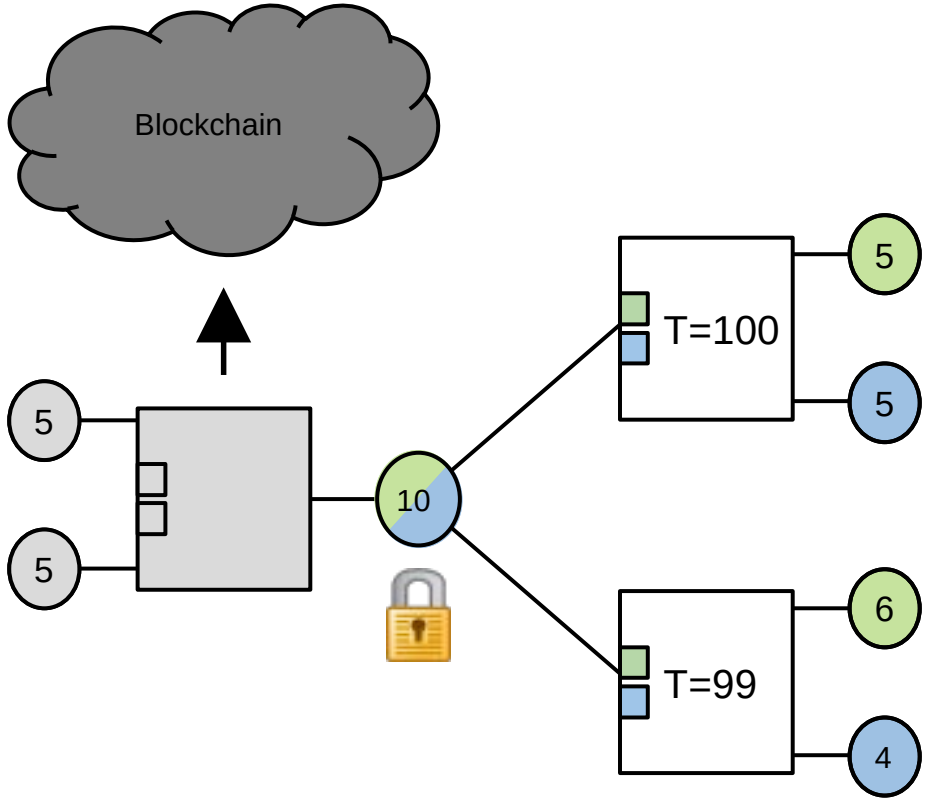


Duplex Micropayment Channel



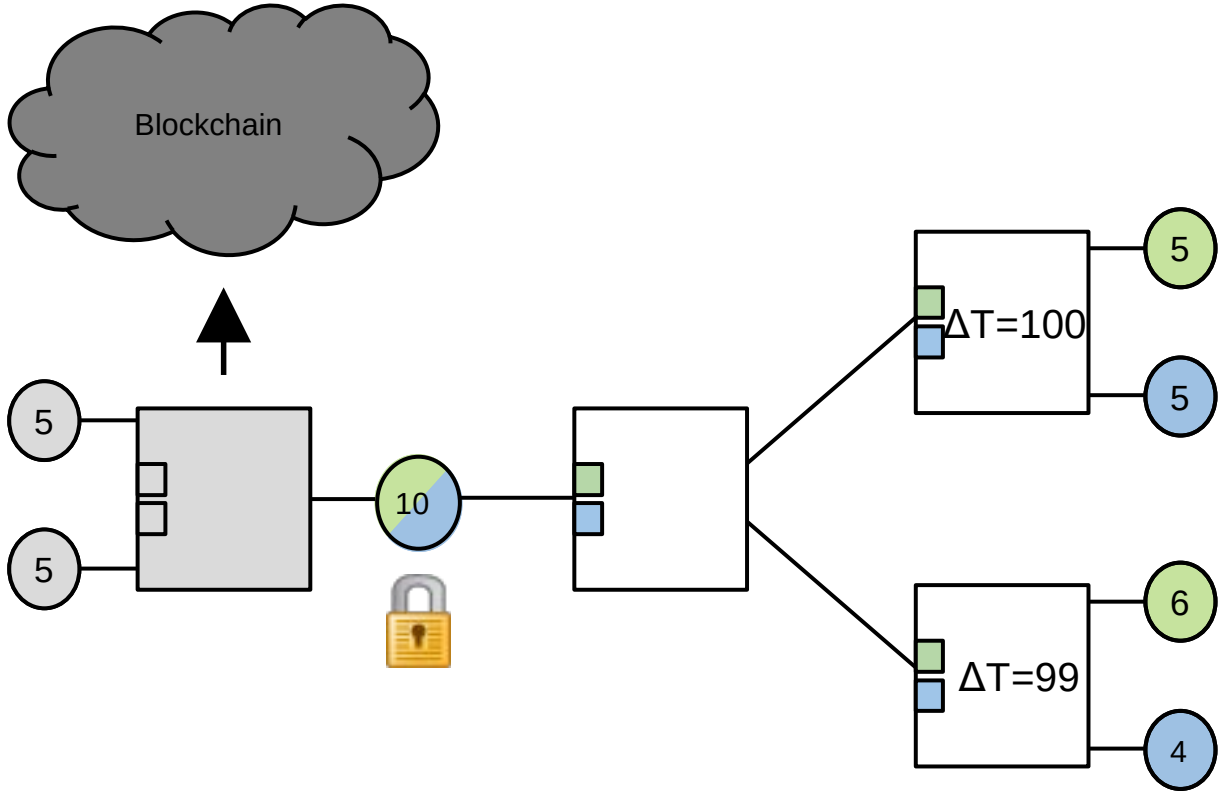
[Decker,W,2015]

Duplex Micropayment Channel



Channel must be renewed often?

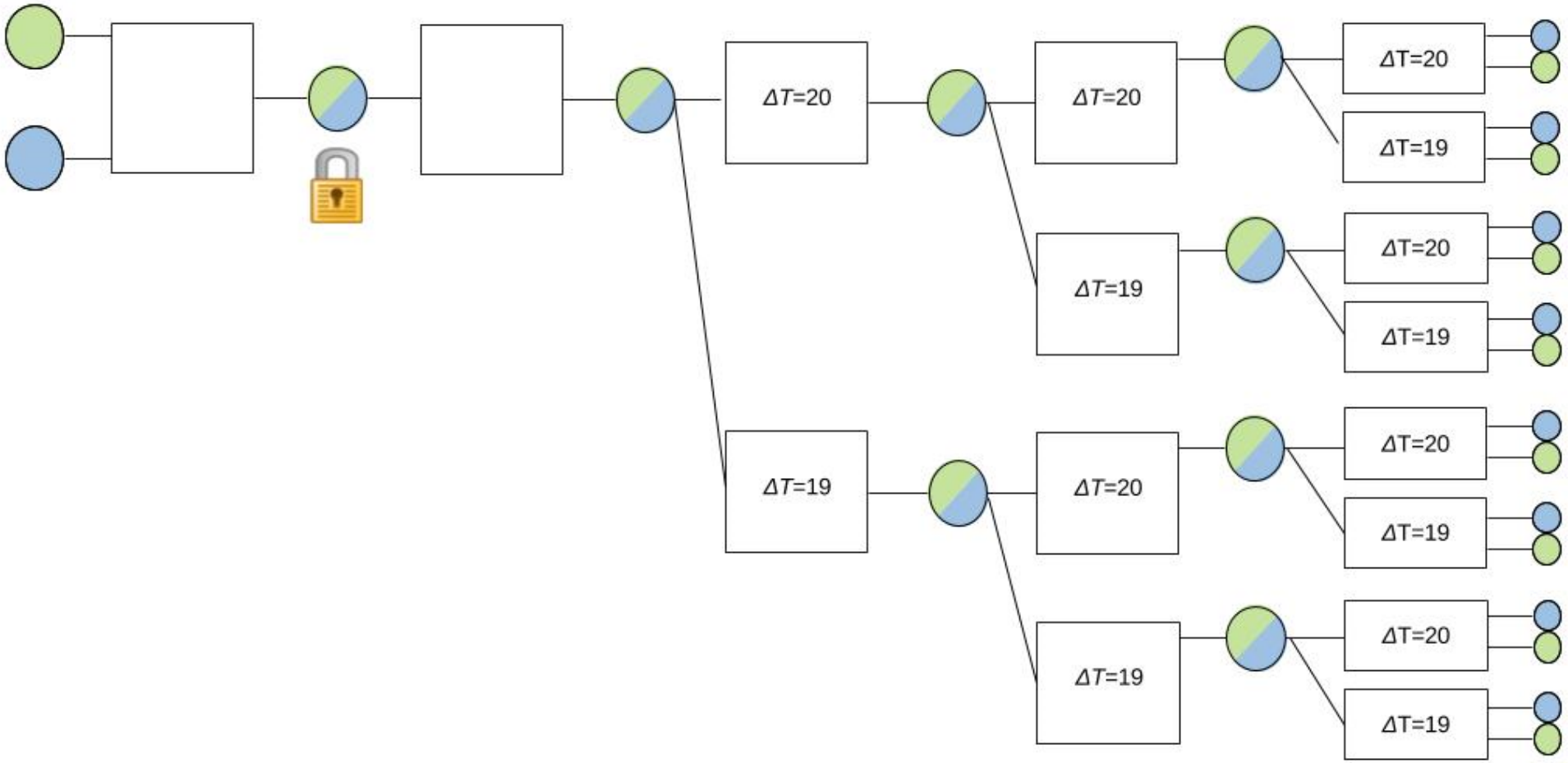
Duplex Micropayment Channel



Relative timelocks to keep channel alive forever!

But only 99 transactions?

Duplex Micropayment Channel

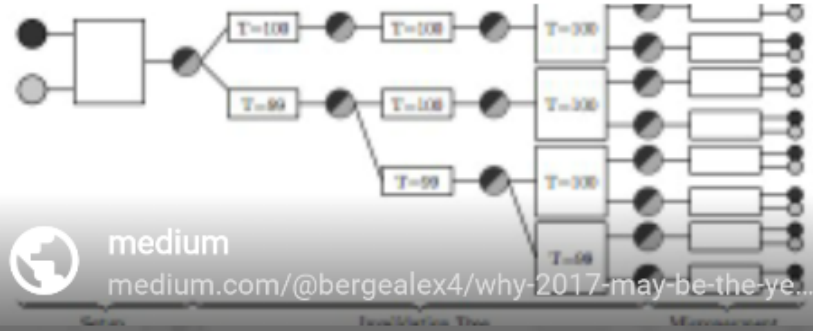


[Decker,W,2015]

8:17 AM 98%

Bitcoin
BEST

Why 2017 may be the year the industry figures out smart contracts... via Bitcoin r/Bitcoin



medium
medium.com/@bergealex4/why-2017-may-be-the-ye...

55 pts 6 comments 1w brg444

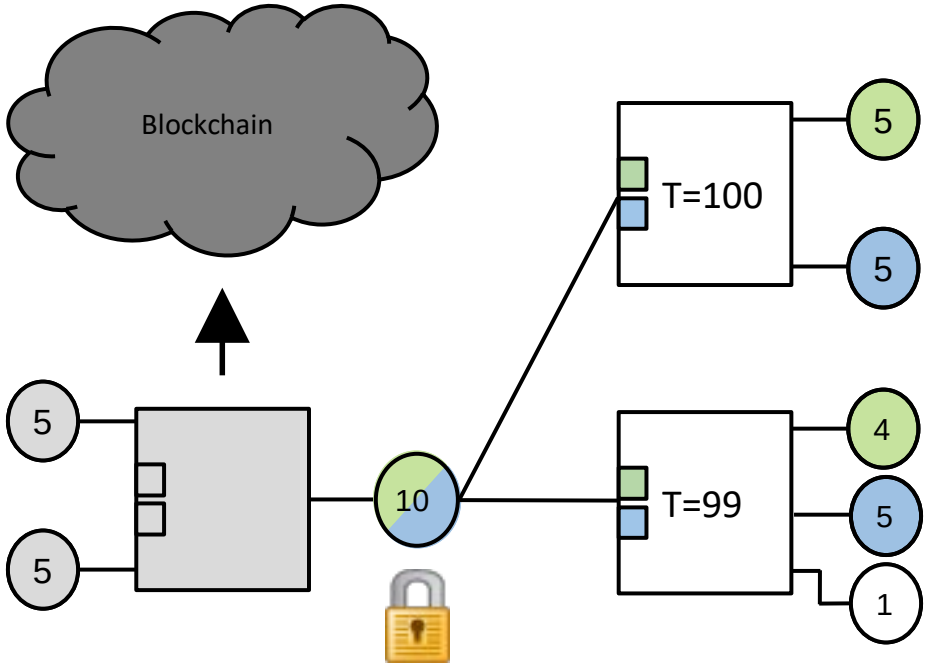
Lite_Coin_Guy 8 points 1 week

> I would expect to see the segregated witness malleability fix, once active, solve this problem and position Bitcoin for further smart-contract uses such as secure vaults using covenants, and, ultimately, trustless exchanges where users funds are not at custody risk.

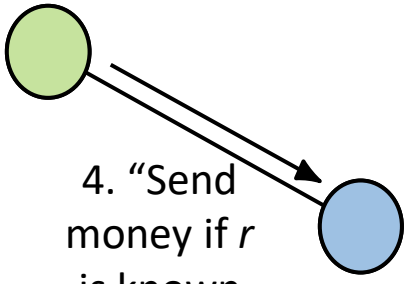
iluvceviche 0 points 1 week

Is smart contract possible on the Bitcoin blockchain? I

HTLC Revisited

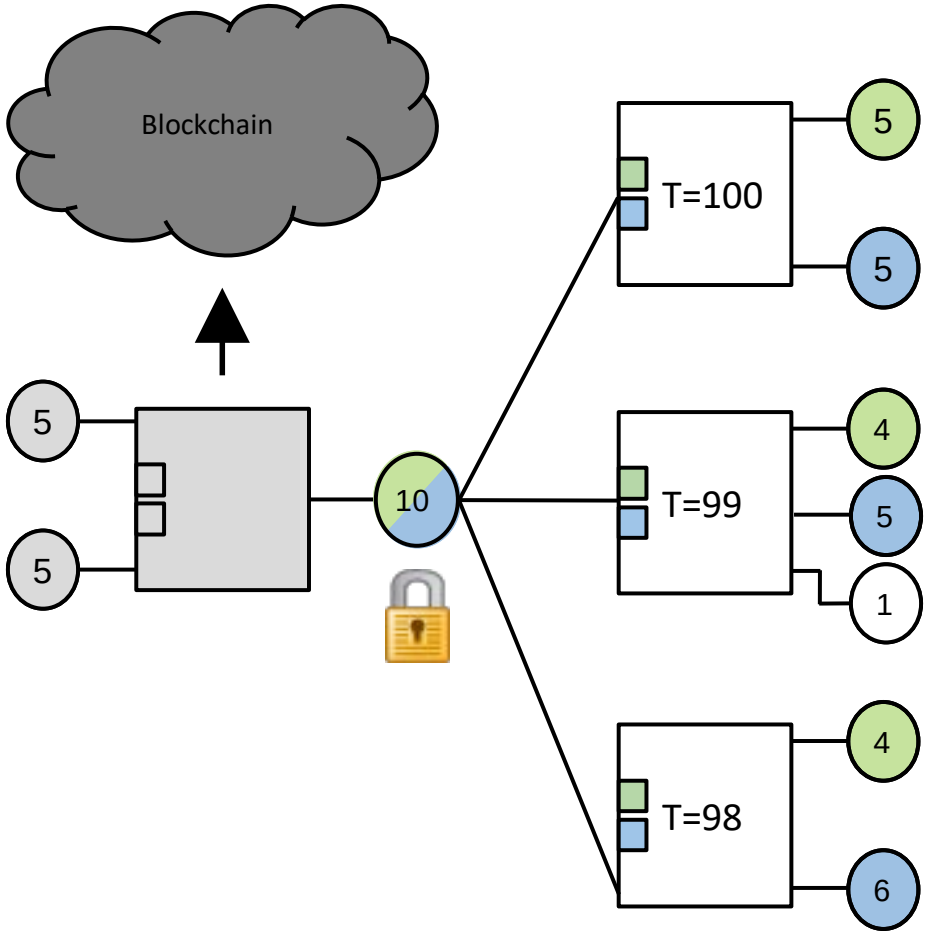


can be spent
by blue with secret *r* or
by green after 3 days

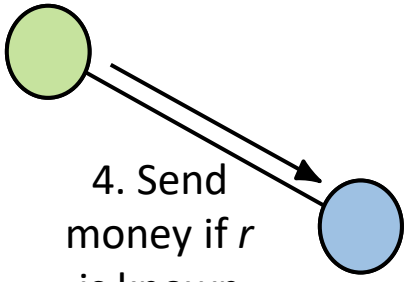


4. “Send money if *r* is known at time 3”

HTLC Revisited



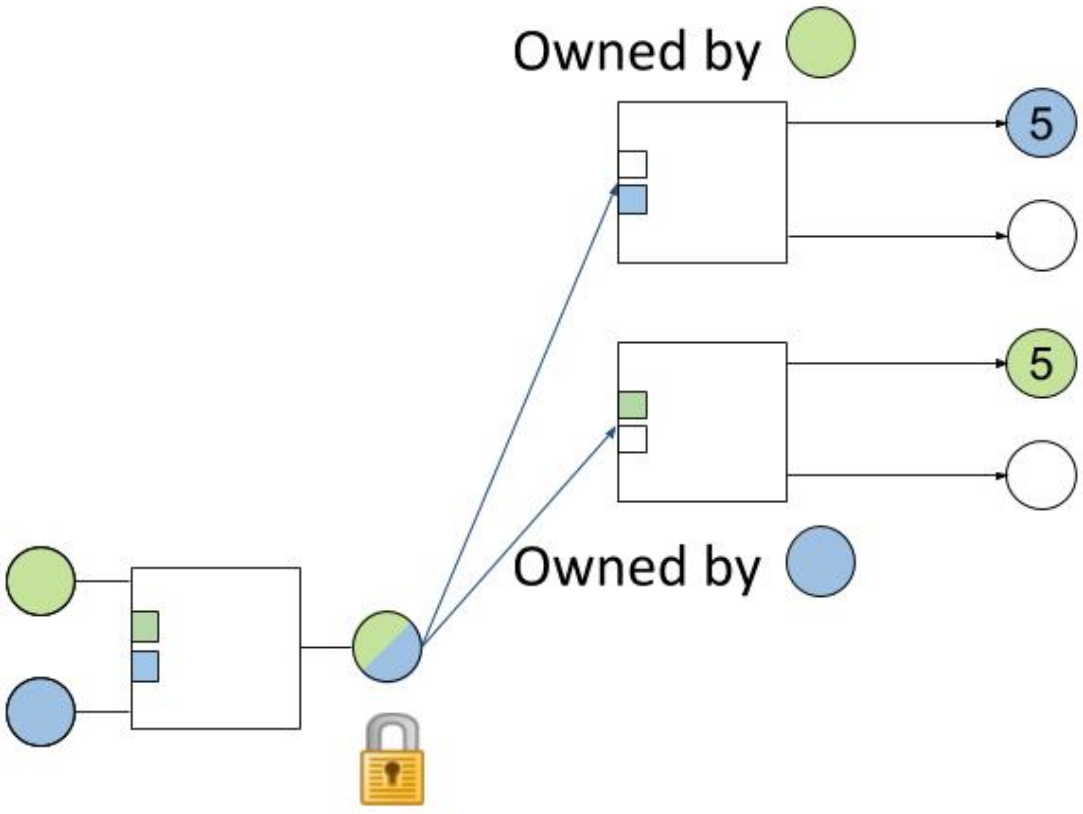
can be spent
by blue with secret *r* or
by green after 3 days



4. Send
money if *r*
is known
at time 3

Lightning Network

Lightning Network Channel

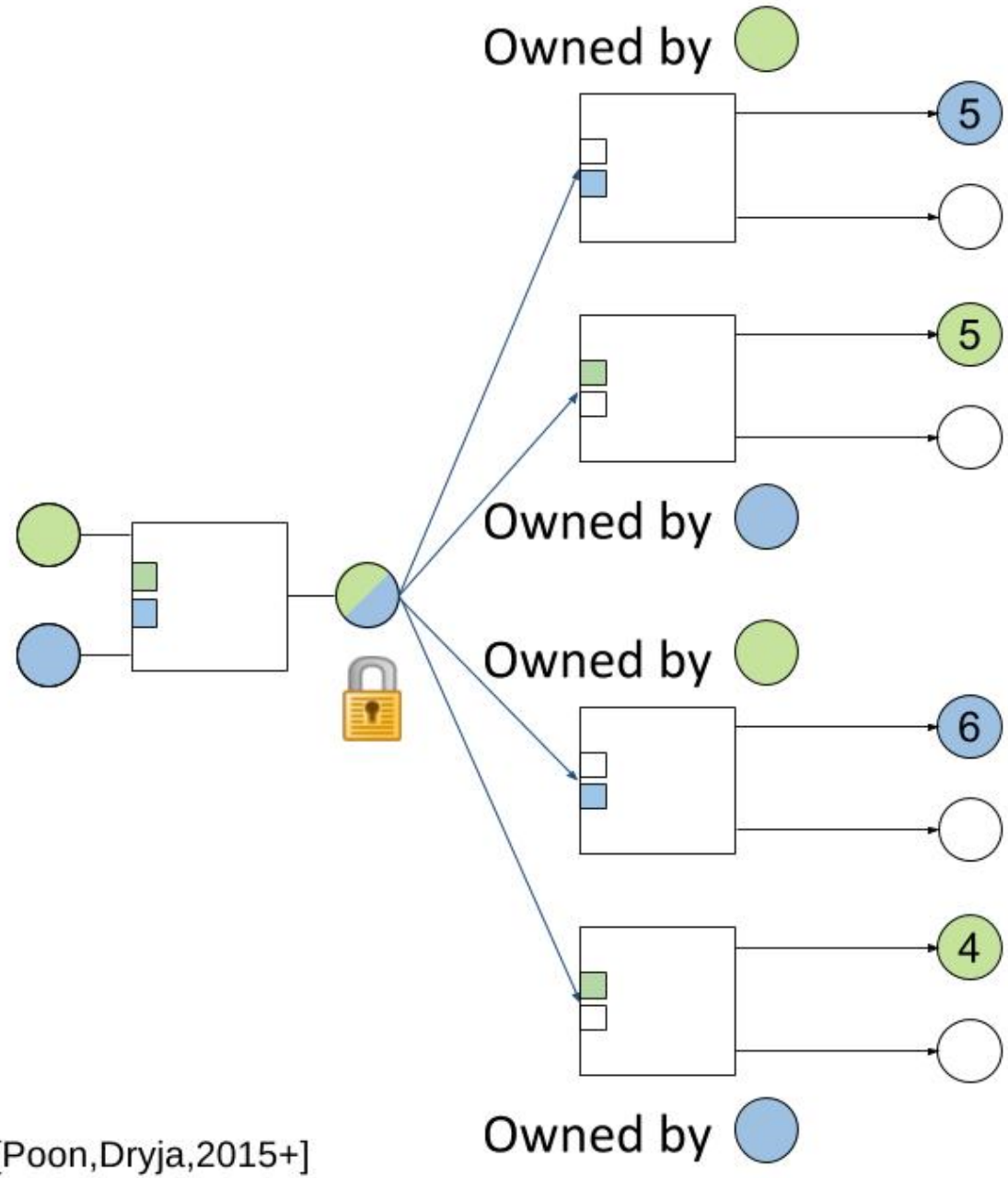


5 to green after 500 blocks or
5 to blue instantly with secret s_g

5 to blue after 500 blocks or
5 to green instantly with secret s_b

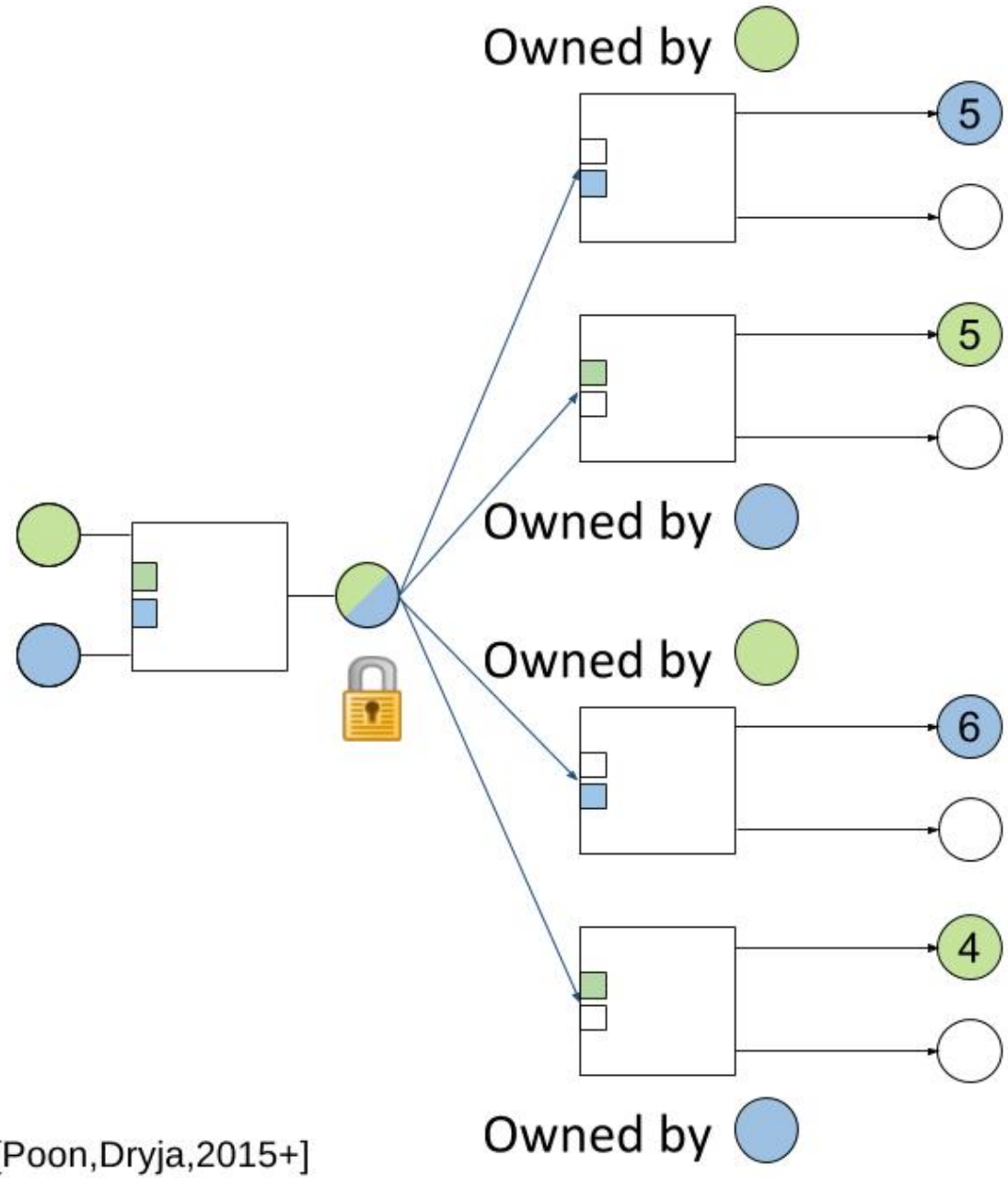
[Poon,Dryja,2015+]

Lightning Network Channel



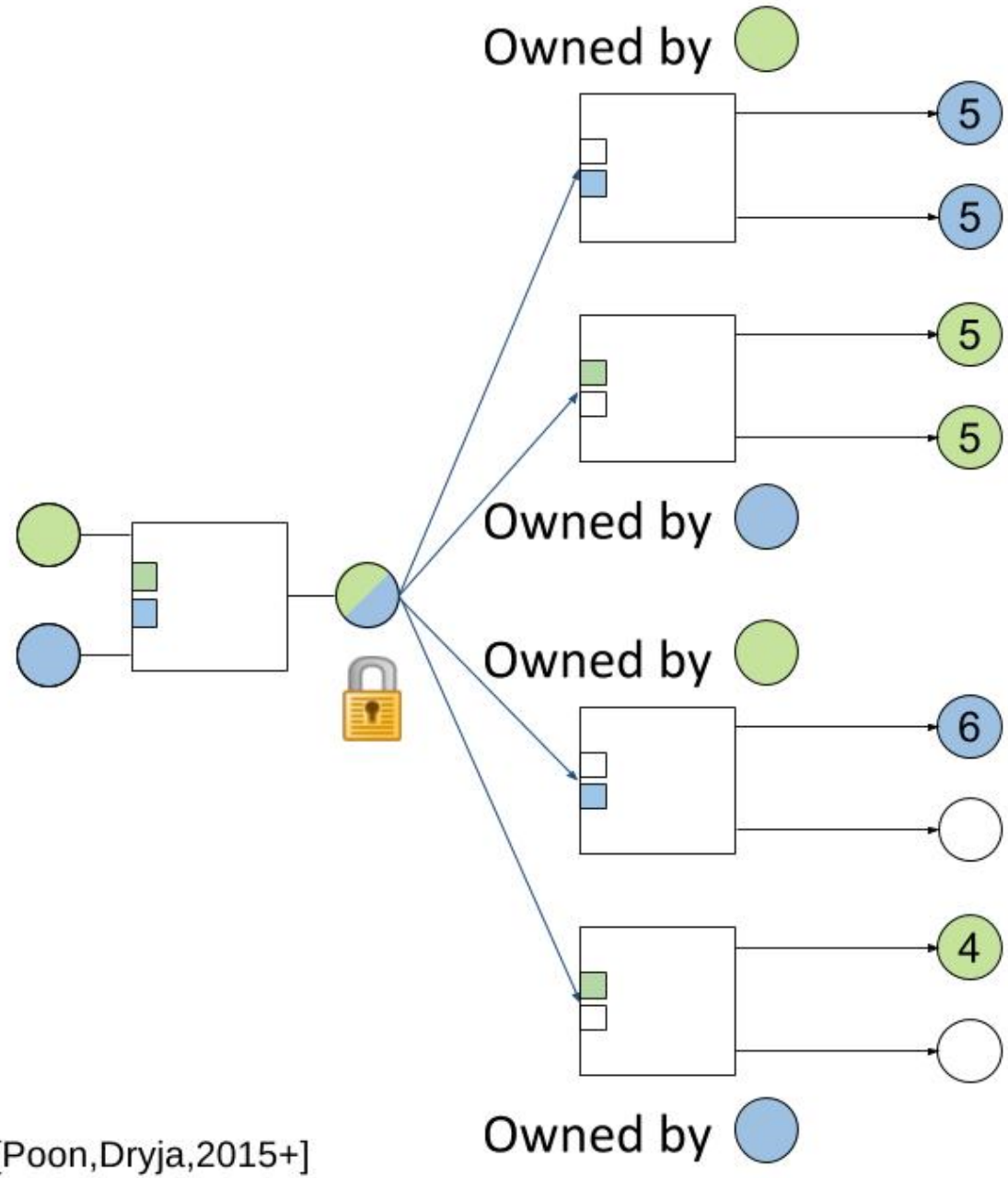
[Poon,Dryja,2015+]

Lightning Network Channel



[Poon,Dryja,2015+]

Lightning Network Channel



4 to green after 500 blocks or
4 to blue instantly with secret $s_{g'}$

6 to blue after 500 blocks or
6 to green instantly with secret $s_{b'}$

[Poon,Dryja,2015+]

Solved?

Still Too Many Channels!?

Each and Every Channel

… needs two transactions on blockchain

… has locked-in funds by both parties

Each and Every Channel

… needs two transactions on blockchain

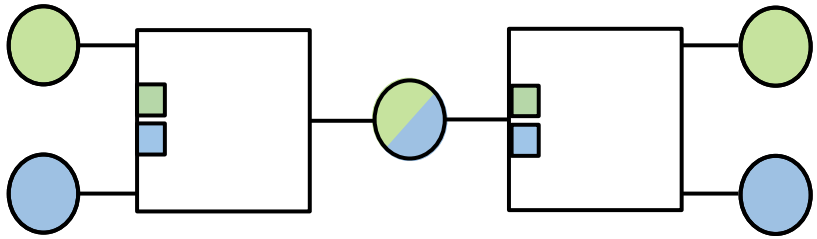
200-800M channels only

… has locked-in funds by both parties

all my bitcoins are locked-in… sad.

Blockchain Space

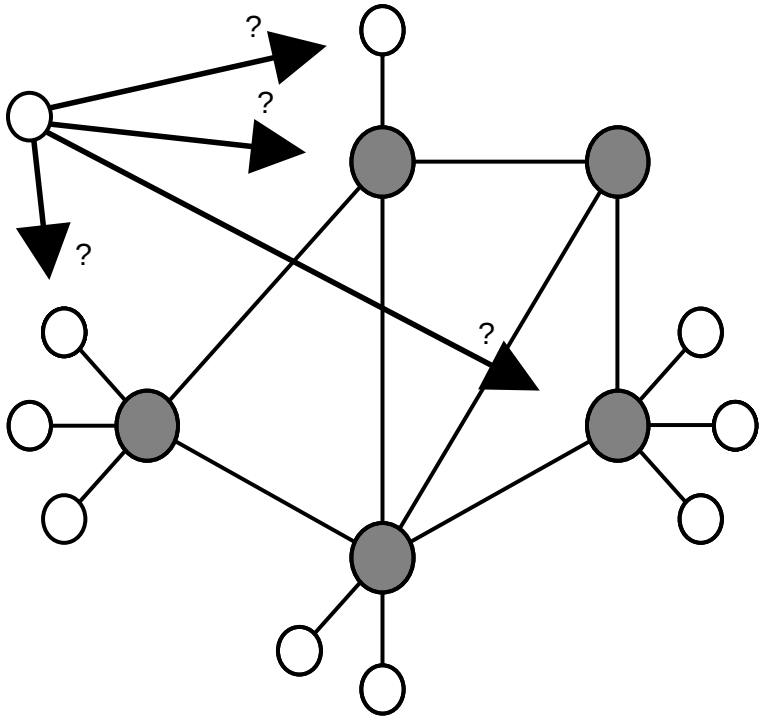
Blockchain space ≅ number of signatures



Funding Settlement

so far 4 signatures
for every channel

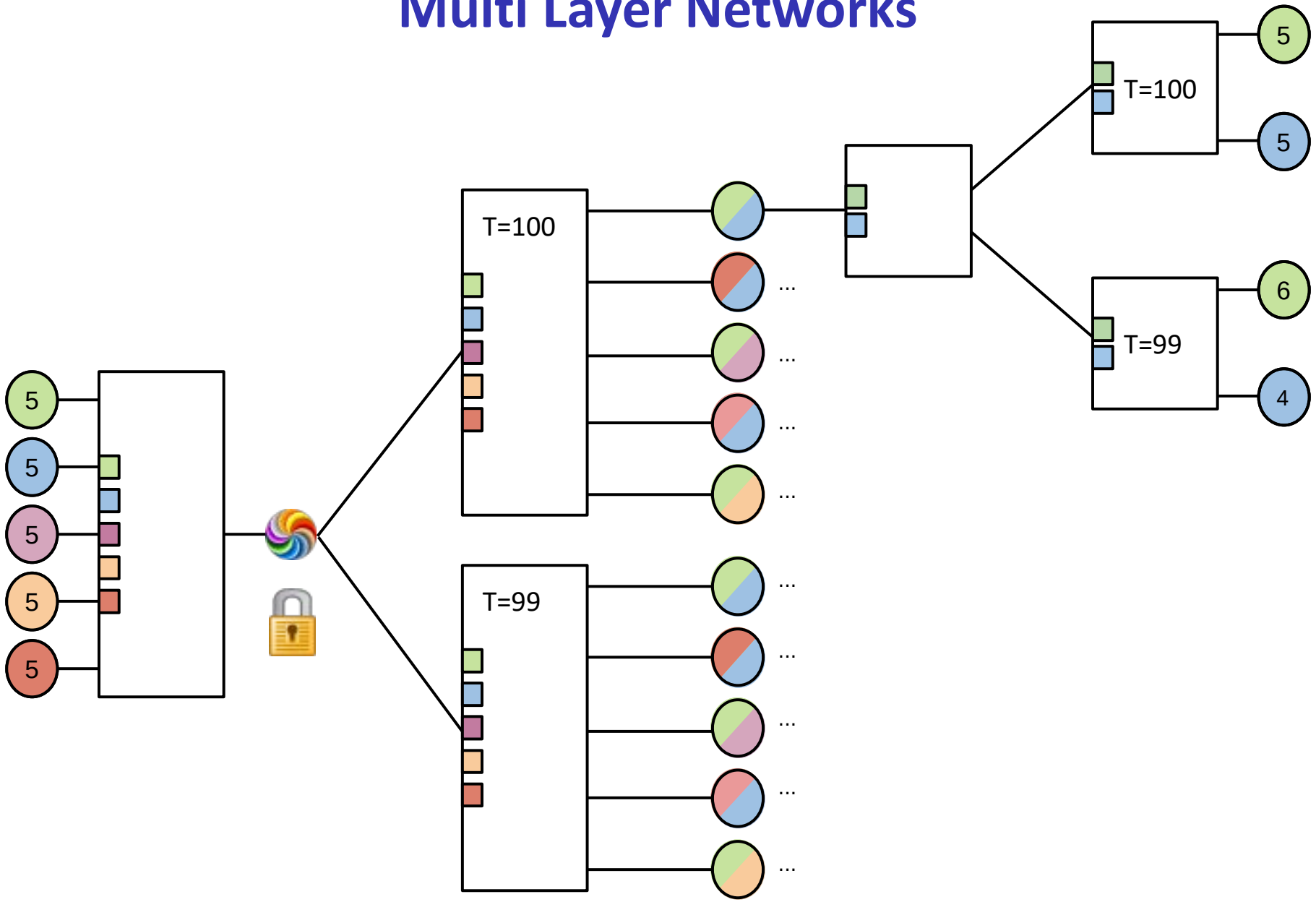
Locked Funds



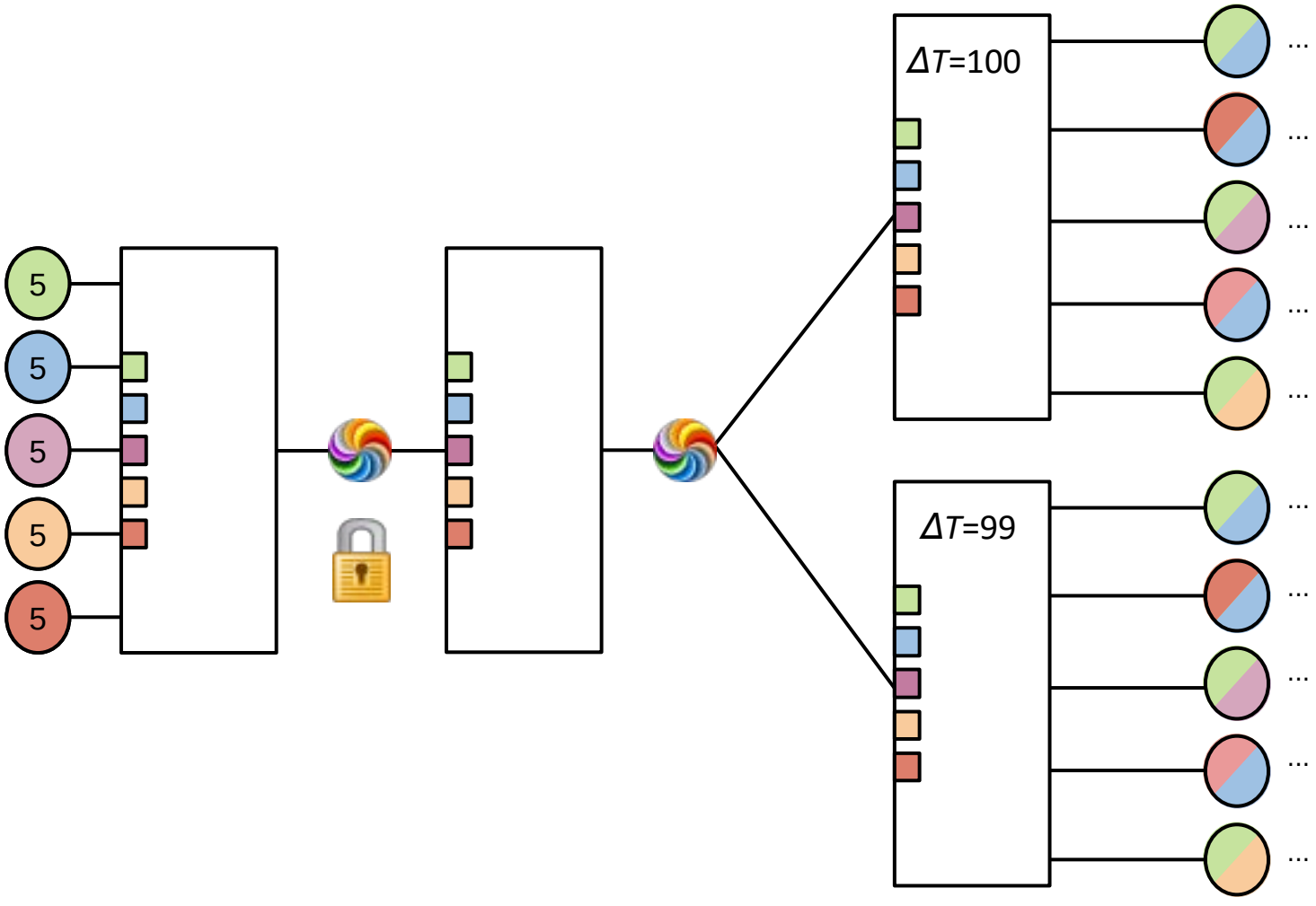
A node wants to make connections…

Where does it lock the funds?

Multi Layer Networks

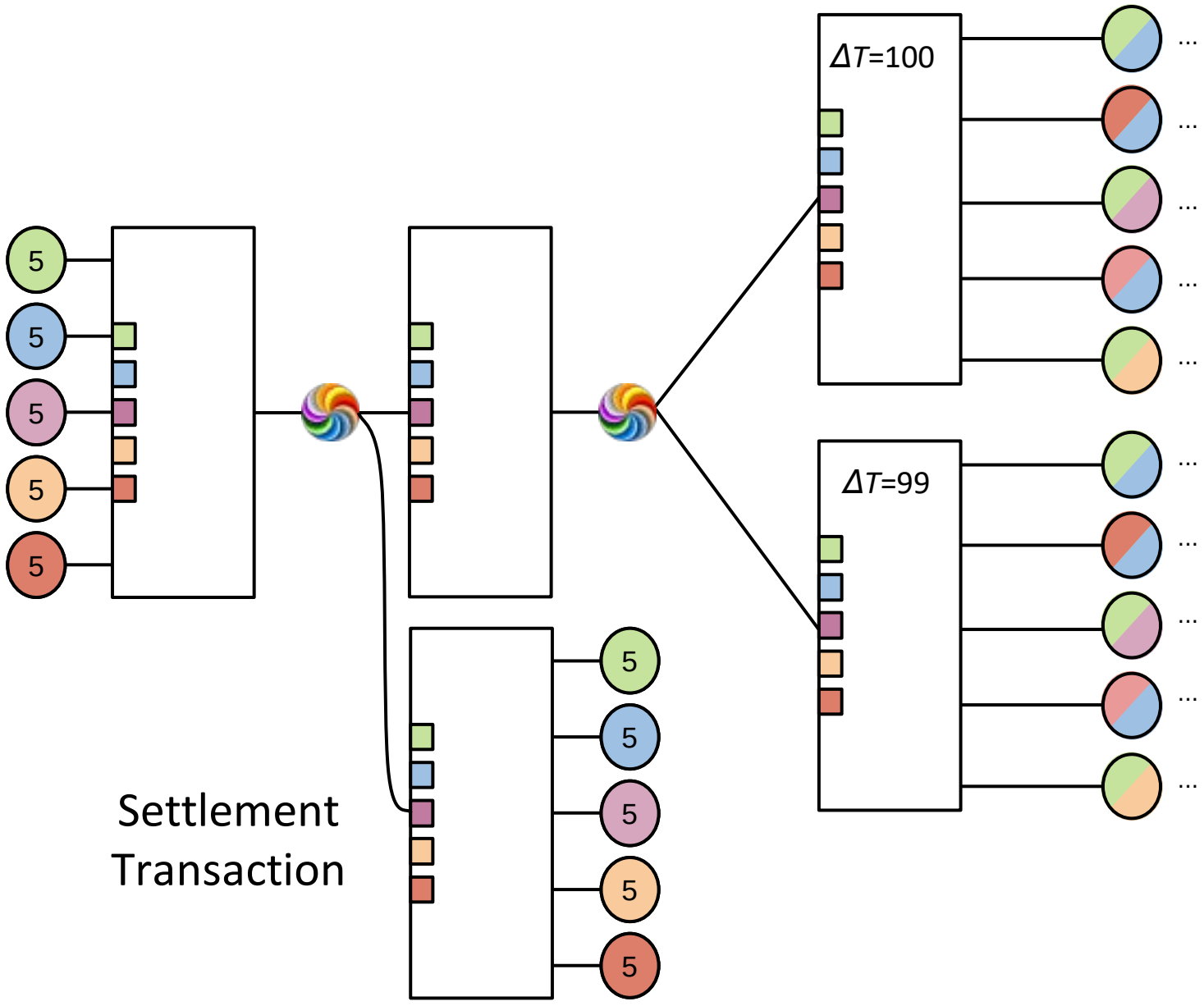


Multi Layer Networks



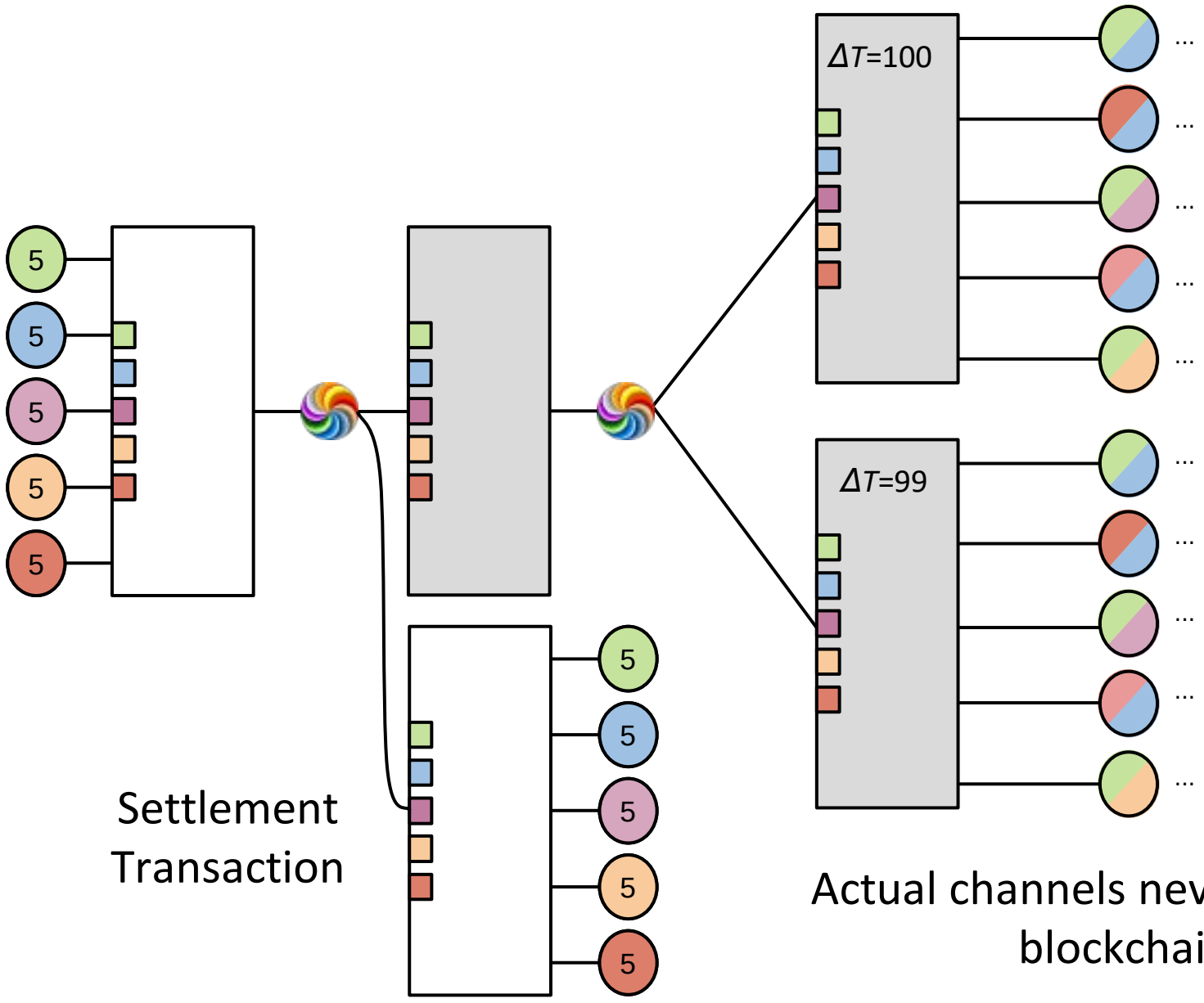
[Burchert, Decker, W 2017]

Multi Layer Networks



[Burchert, Decker, W 2017]

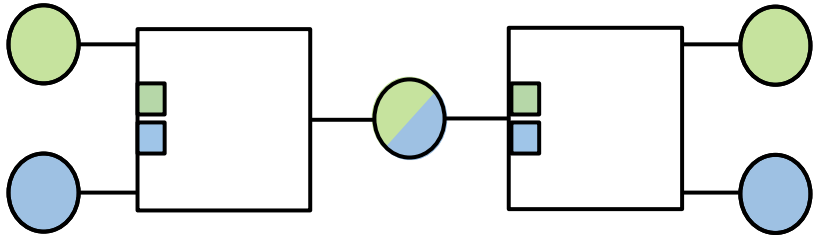
Multi Layer Networks



[Burchert, Decker, W 2017]

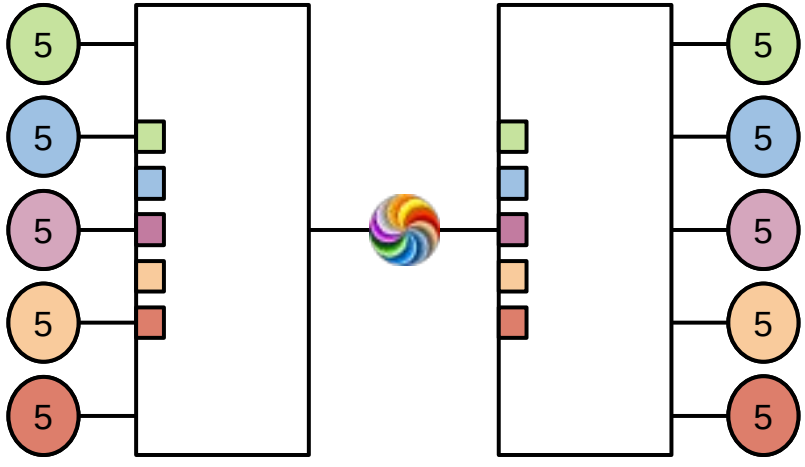
Blockchain Transactions

old



4 signatures per channel

new



2 signatures per user

independent of channels

Blockchain

Persistence

NIL 

↓

Immutable 

↓

Provable 

Fault-Tolerance

NIL

↓

Crash 

↓

Byzantine 

Blockchain

Speed

Eventual 

Strong

Immediate 

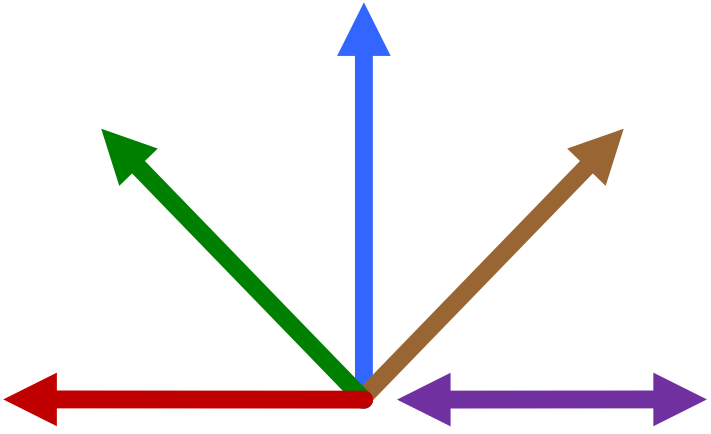
Scalability

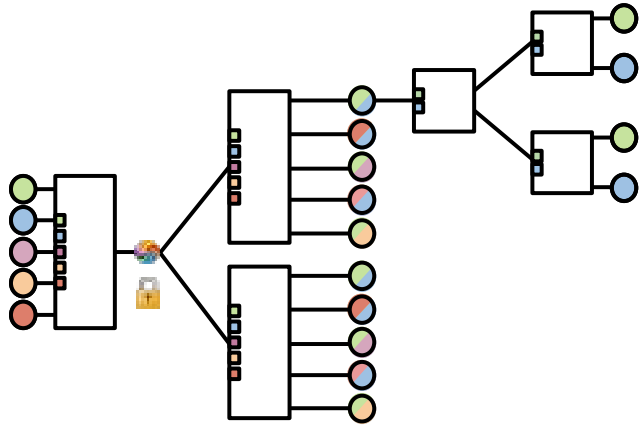
10 tx/s 

10k tx/s 

10m tx/s 

Summary






Thank You!
Questions & Comments?
Thanks to my co-authors
Conrad Burchert
Christian Decker
www.disco.ethz.ch