

# Bitcoin Meets Strong Consistency



*Christian Decker  
Jochen Seidel  
Roger Wattenhofer*

# What is Bitcoin?



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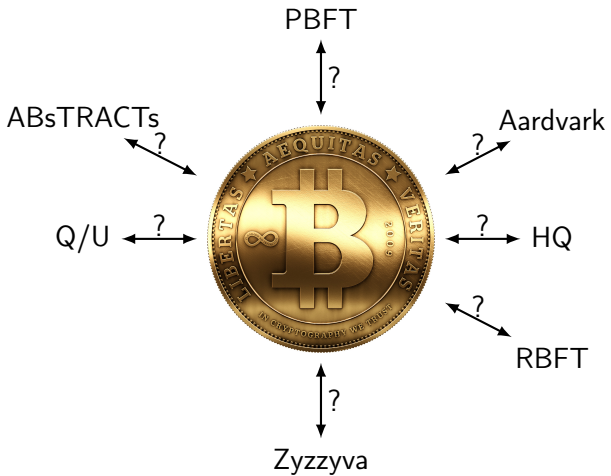


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# The Bank of Bitcoin

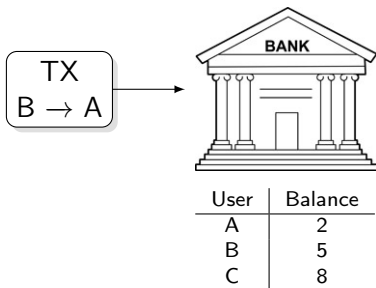


# The Bank of Bitcoin

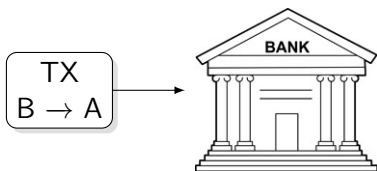


User	Balance
A	2
B	5
C	8

# The Bank of Bitcoin

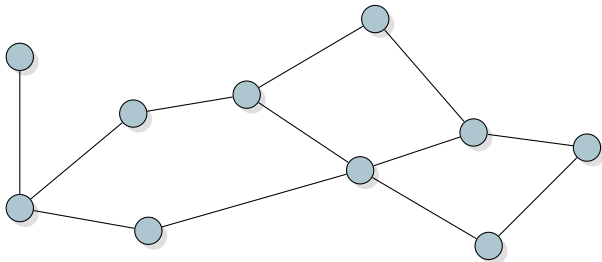


# The Bank of Bitcoin



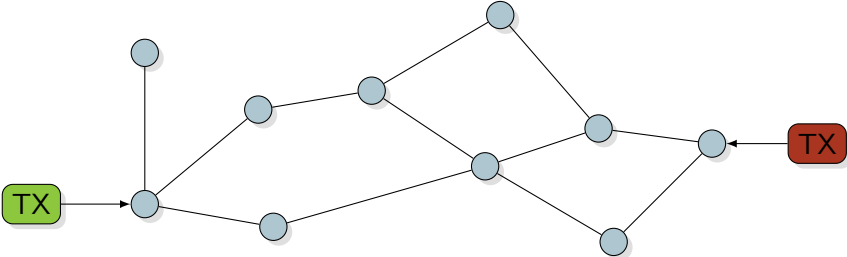
User	Balance
A	24
B	53
C	8

## Distributing the Bank

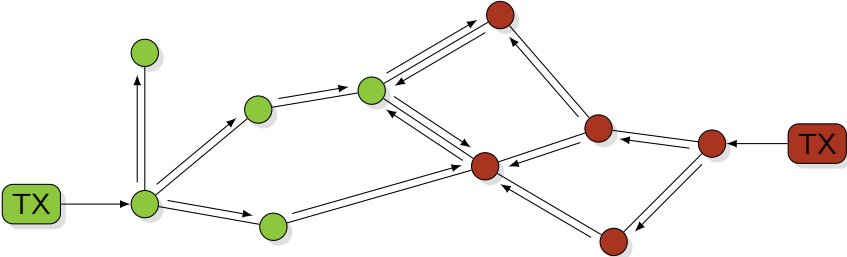




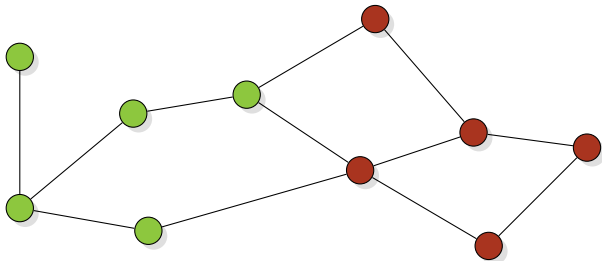
# Distributing the Bank



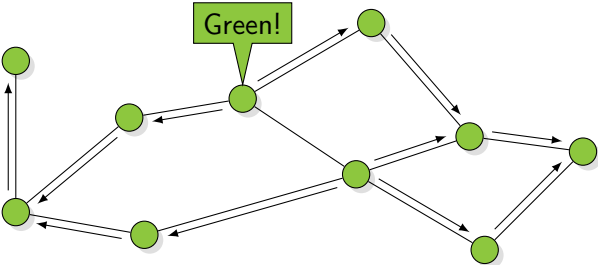
# Distributing the Bank



## Distributing the Bank



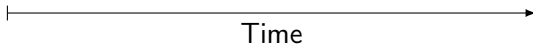
# Resolving Conflicts



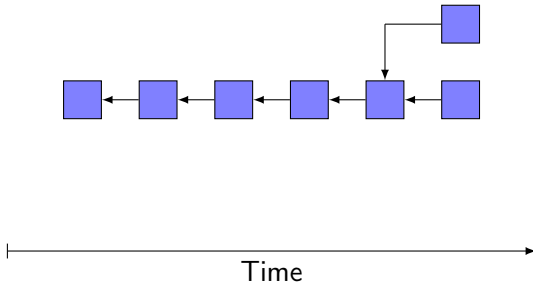
# How to Choose a Leader?



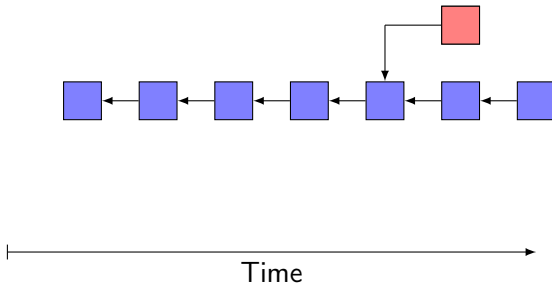
# The Blockchain



# The Blockchain



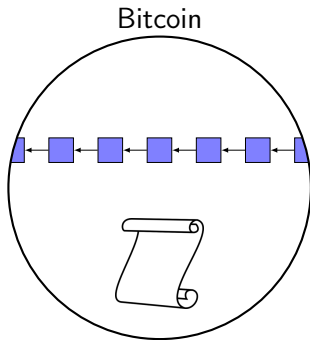
# The Blockchain





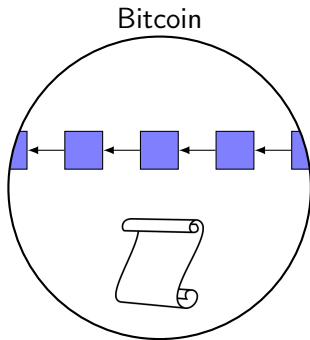
# Downsides

- ▶ Slow confirmation
- ▶ Requires multiple confirmations
- ▶ Large blocks
- ▶ No snapshots
- ▶ Application specific blockchain

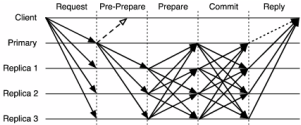
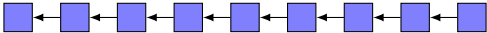


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# From Bitcoin to Traditional Systems



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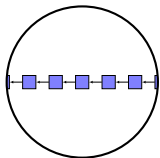


# How to assign identities?

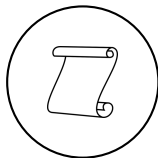


# PeerCensus

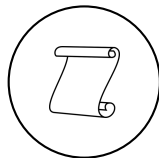
Blockchain



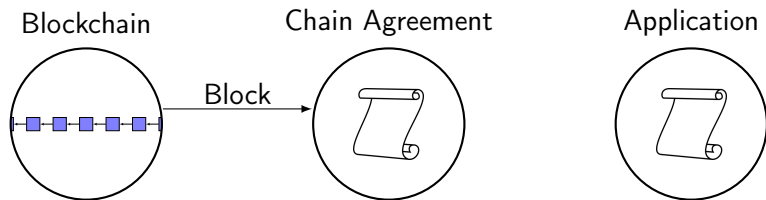
Chain Agreement



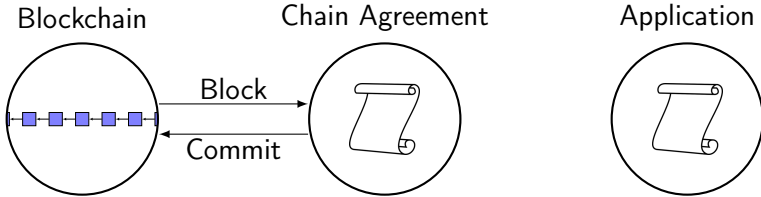
Application



# PeerCensus

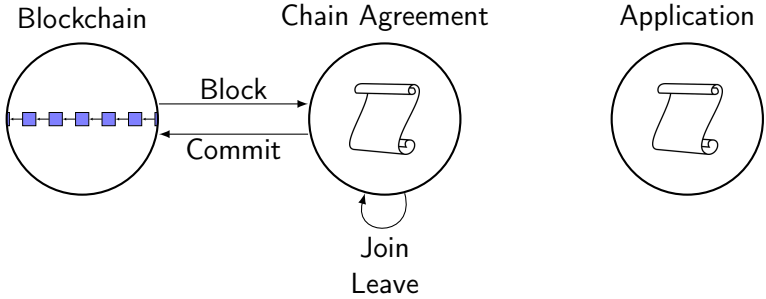


# PeerCensus

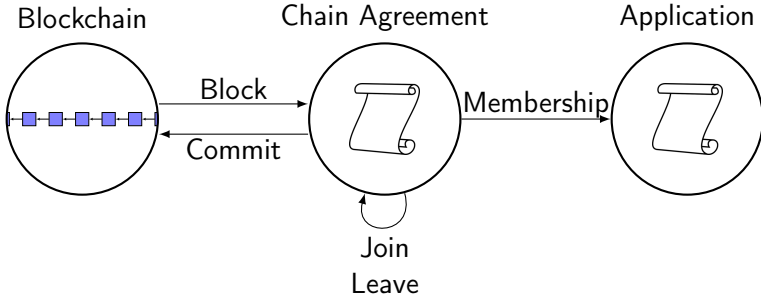




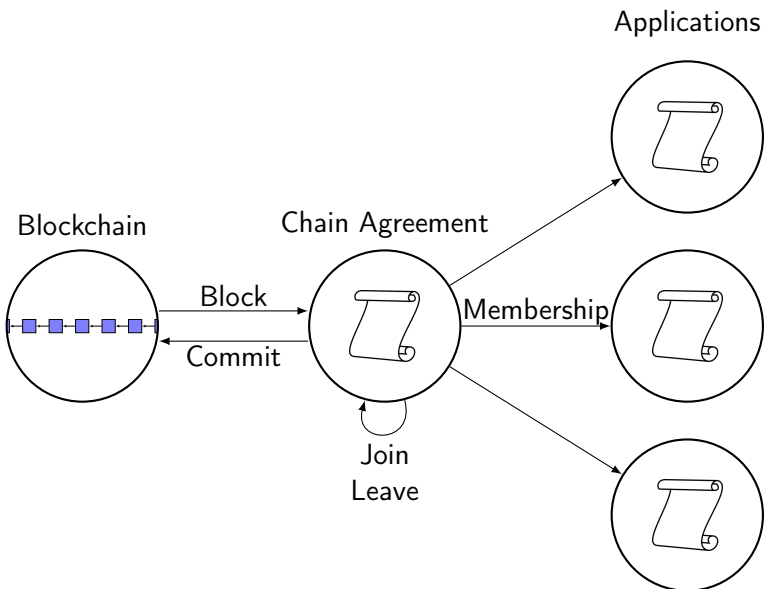
# PeerCensus



# PeerCensus



# PeerCensus



# Advantages

- + Fast confirmations
- + Atomic commits
- + Small, Application agnostic blockchain
- + Snapshots to bootstrap new nodes

# Conclusions

- ▶ Stronger consistency guarantees for Bitcoin
- ▶ Realtime confirmation
- ▶ Reusable subsystem

# Thank you, questions?

