



History and Concerns
Innovation and Technology
Analytics & Statistics
New Services

About Me

MUSE.AI













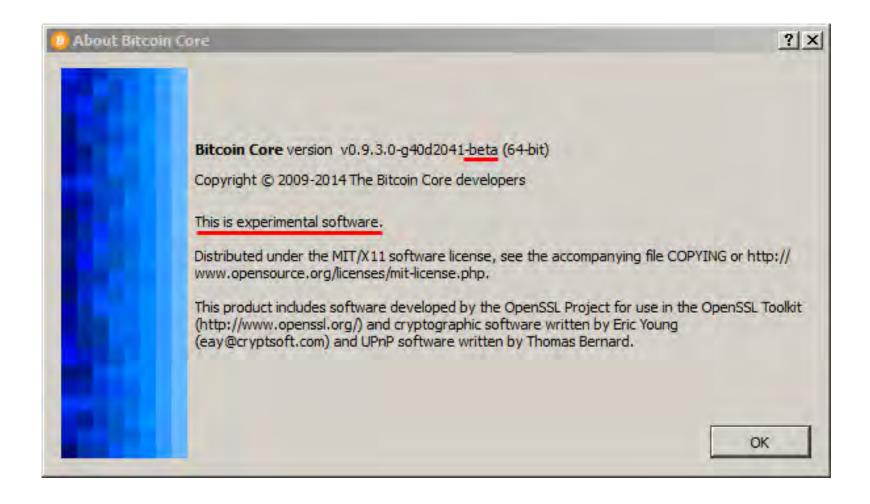






http://anton.io @roldao

Experimental Technology



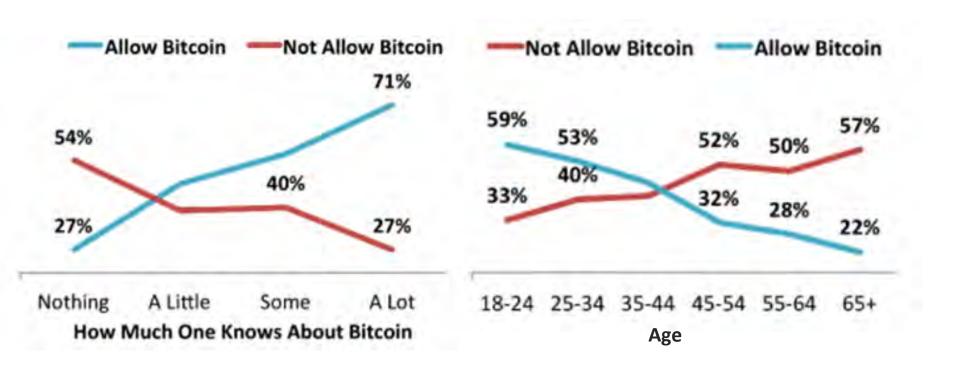
> \$6 billion experiment!!

Brief History

- before − hashcash, eGold, b-money, ...
- ➤ 2008/Aug bitcoin.org registered
- ➤ 2008/Oct white paper published
- ➤ 2008/Nov source code available
- ≥ 2009/Jan genesis block mined (+9d to 1st transaction)
- \geq 2009/Oct 1st exchange rate: 1BTC = 0.0007639 USD
- \geq 2010/Feb 1st exchange is born (Bitcoin Market)
- > 2010/May 10,000 BTCs spent on pizza
- > 2011/Apr First put option sold (#bitcoin-otc)
- ➤ 2011/Jun Bitcoin reaches \$10 on MtGox
- ➤ 2012/Jul Bitcoin Start-up Incubator launched (BoostVC)
- ➤ 2013/Jul Winklevoss Bitcoin Trust filed
- ➤ 2013/Aug Texas judge ruled Bitcoin as Currency
- ➤ 2013 BTC Ticker on all major business sites
- ➤ 2014 Major corps accept Bitcoin (Dell, Expedia, MS, Time,..)
- > 2015/Nov EU Rules no VAT

Knowledge vs. Public Perception

> Do you think the government should allow people to use Bitcoin to purchase goods and services or not?

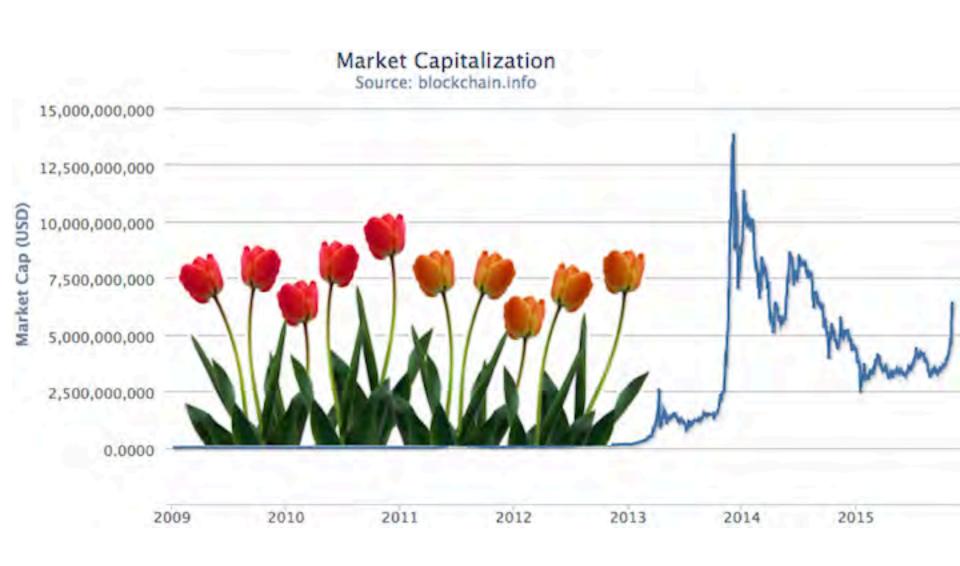


Source: Reason-Rupe Survey

Media Coverage



Concerns - Ponzi Scheme / Tulip Mania



Confusing Media Circus

Concerns - Conspiracy Theories



Concerns - Illicit Activities / Drugs

Concerns - Legal Framework

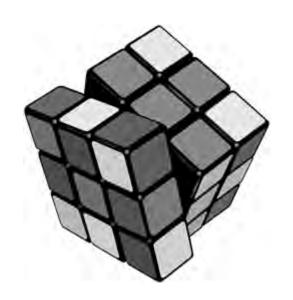


"The Federal Reserve simply does not have authority to supervise or regulate bitcoin in any way." – Janet Yellen

Concerns - Others

NotReversableKeyLoss
ComplexMaths NotPhysical
LimitedSupply NoAccountability Bitcoin2.0
MoneyLaunderingMisinformation
BrokenSHA256 SlowTransactions
ScalablilityBrokenECDSA NotaCurrency
NoTaxes HackersNoInflation
VolatileTrust

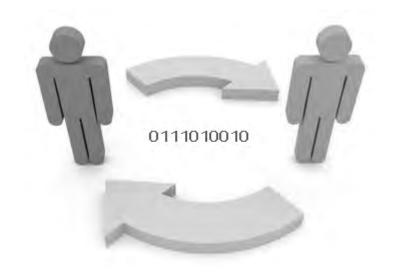
The Problem



The Bitcoin Solution Allows:

- Creation of digital assets / tokens
- Proof of ownership
- > Transfer of ownership
- Uniqueness of ownership





> Direct exchange between participants without a third party!!

Other Related Aspects:

- ➤ Micro-payments*
- Payment freedom
- Frictionless transactions
- No central point of failure
- > Public and transparent ledger
- > Fast transactions across borders
- No central point of manipulation
- ➤ No risk of physical possession/loss
- Well understood and mathematical
- > The gold standard in crypto-currencies
- > Very low fees, some times even zero fees
- > Anyone/Thing can open/close an account
- > Human2Human/Machine2H/H2M/M2M Business
- > ...



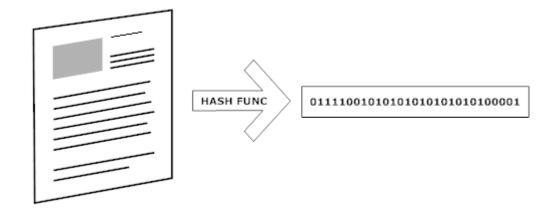
^{*}currently, with some important limitations.

How Does Bitcoin Work?



Key Concepts – Hashes 1/2

Hashing functions



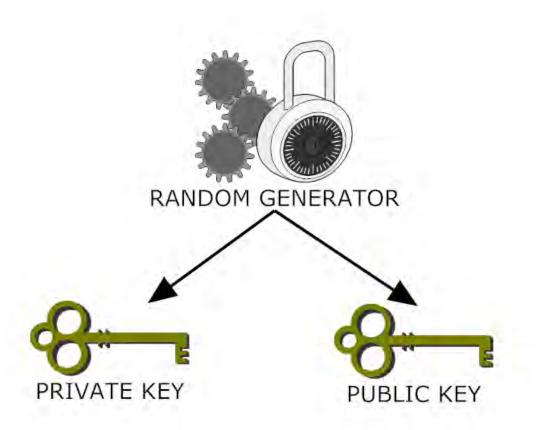
Key Concepts – Hashes 2/2

- Obfuscating passwords (e.g. /etc/shadow)
- Cyclic Redundancy Checks (e.g. md5 on downloaded files)
- > Verification of file authenticity (e.g. kernel source code)
- > Compression of data (e.g. deduplication on git / ZFS/ ...)
- Bucketing data (e.g. database sharding)

. . .

- > Integrity of chain of events (e.g. merkle root / blockchain)
- Calibrating compute power for Proof of Work!
- > Proof of prior existence without disclosure

Key Concepts – Digital Signature Algorithms

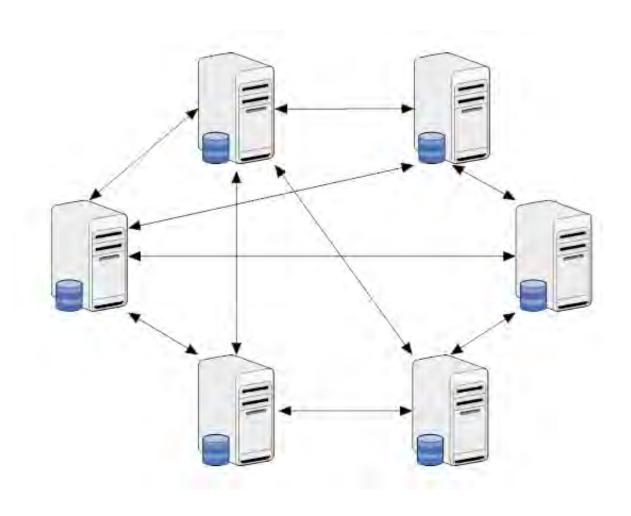


Key Concepts – Public Ledger

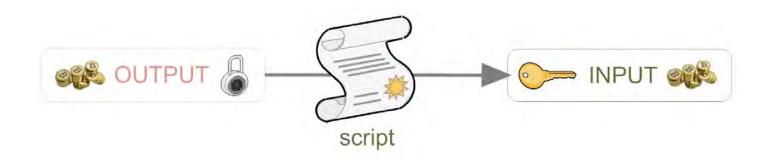
Time	Account	Inputs	Outputs	Balance
1	addr1	20	-	20
2	addr2	100	-	100
3	addr1	-	10	10
4	addr1	20	-	30
5	addr2	-	100	0
6	addr2	2	-	2
7	addr3	5	-	5
8	addr3	2	4	3
9	addr1	5	-	35
•••				



Key Concepts – P2P Networks



Key Concepts – "Script" Language



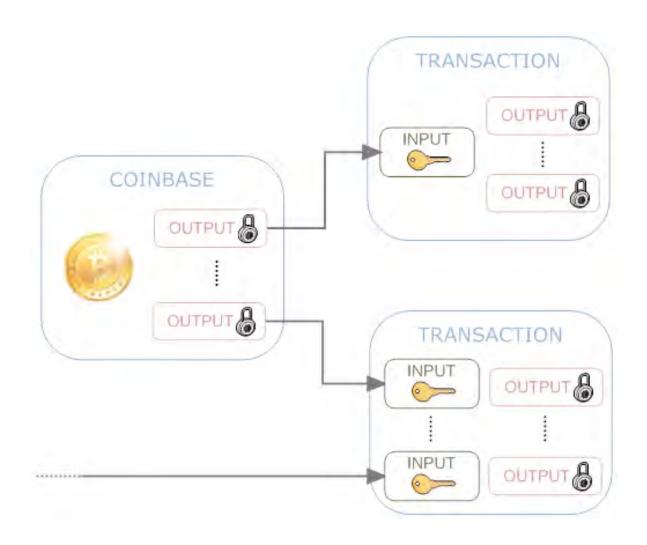
- ➤ Non-Turing complete (*i.e.* no loops)
- Stack-based
- Forth-like syntax (e.g. hint of the creators age!)
- ➤ Each stack evaluates to True or False
- > Allows embedding of data (e.g. messages)
- ➤ Built-in cryptographic and hashing functions (e.g. SHA256, RIP160)
- > Allow for non-trivial conditions such as multi-signature, etc.

Key Concepts – Network Effects & Game Theory

- > Interests are aligned for everyone to cooperate
- ➤ Positive Network effects
- Only valuable if intact
- ➤ Need to cooperate to keep its value
- > 51% Attacks benefit no-one
- > ...



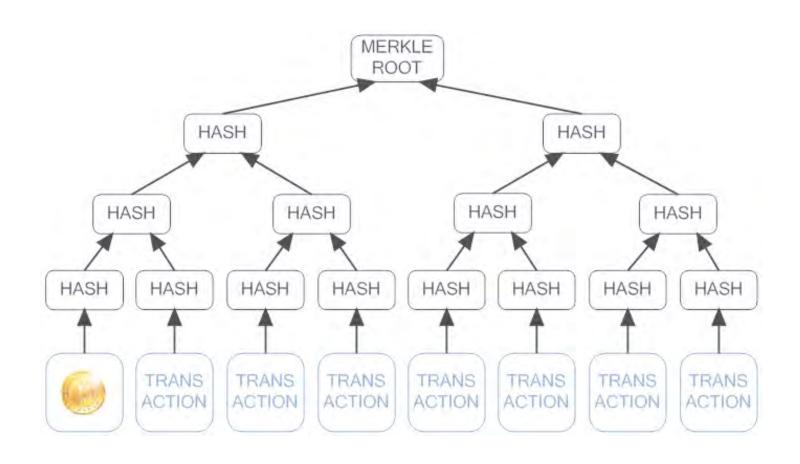
Details – Transactions 1/2



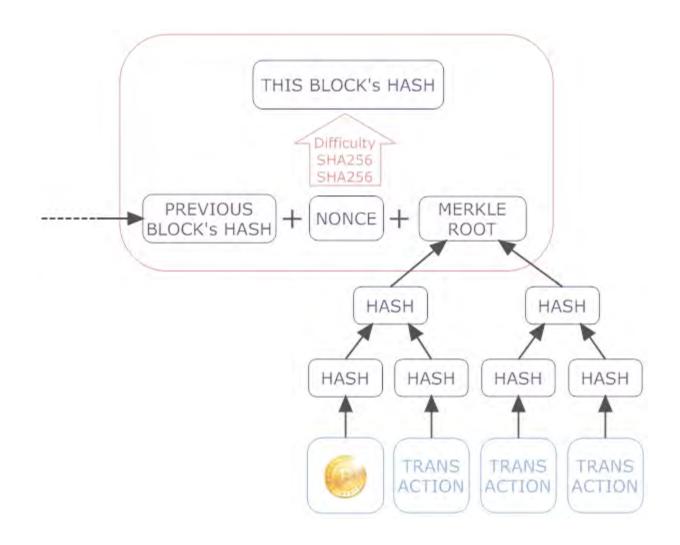
Details – Transactions 2/2

- ➤ 2 types: Coinbase, and Standard
- > Outputs typically "lock" coins to the owner of some key
- > Can embed messages (e.g. timestamp)
- Coinbase
 - > 1st transaction of a mined block
 - > Brings coins into existence
 - > Allows miners to claim mining fees
- > Standard
 - Outputs cannot exceed inputs
 - > Excess Inputs will be added to Coinbase as mining reward
 - Chain of transactions necessarily begins at a Coinbase

Details - Storing Transactions



Details – Block 1/3



Details – Block 2/3

- ➤ 1st block is named genesis
- > All other blocks reference previously mined block
- > System calibrates difficulty to mine one every ~10mins
- > At the beginning, each block generated 50 BTCs
- > Every 210,000 blocks (~4 years) this value halves
- Currently at 25 BTCs/block
- ➤ Block size is currently fixed at 1 MB*
- ➤ 1 MB translates to ~7 Transactions per Second

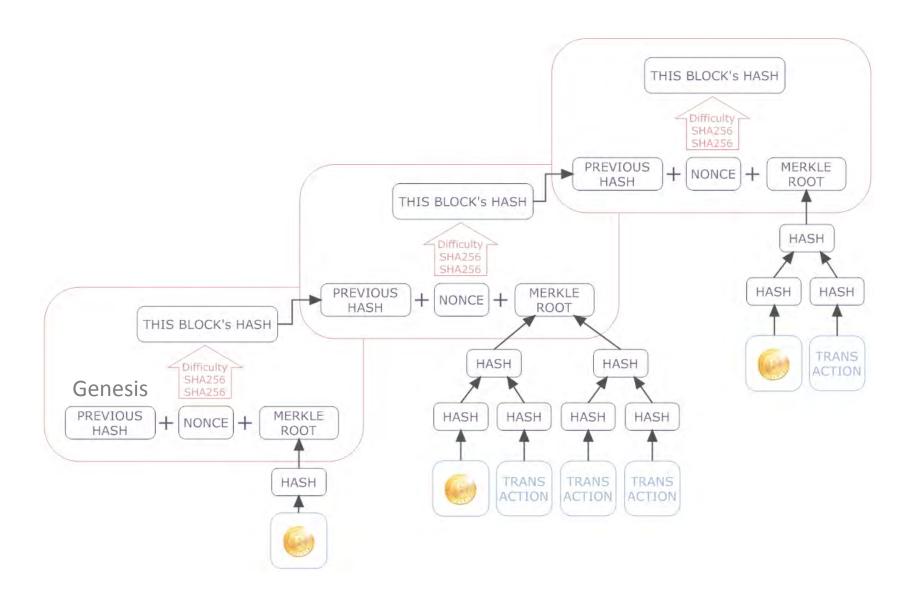
^{*}Bitcoin XT – includes patches to upgrade to 8 MB once 75% are voting to change from 2016.

Details - Computing a Block Hash

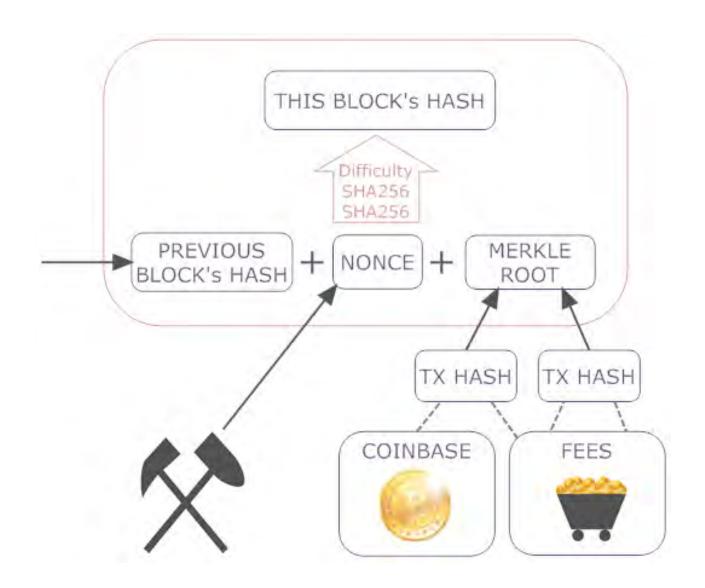
```
In [1]: from hashlib import sha256
        # Block 288888
        hex next block = (
            # Version
            "02000000" +
            # Prev block
            "d5776392209a5211166c137c6645b0c07610c64bff39a3350000000000000000" +
            # Merkle root
            "adf3233d0c6de7739cd3c9c3ebc8f0513831e935f49d637ead4afcf9c1b622cd" +
            # Time
           "ecee1553" +
            # Difficulty
            "26200119" +
            # Nonce
            "6a14f276"
        bin next block = hex next block.decode('hex')
        hash = sha256(sha256(bin next block).digest()).digest()
        hash[::-1].encode('hex codec')
```

Out[1]: '000000000000000000a456b9cd160ccfaf4d6b7341dc9aae04f98e5120fa5a73a3'

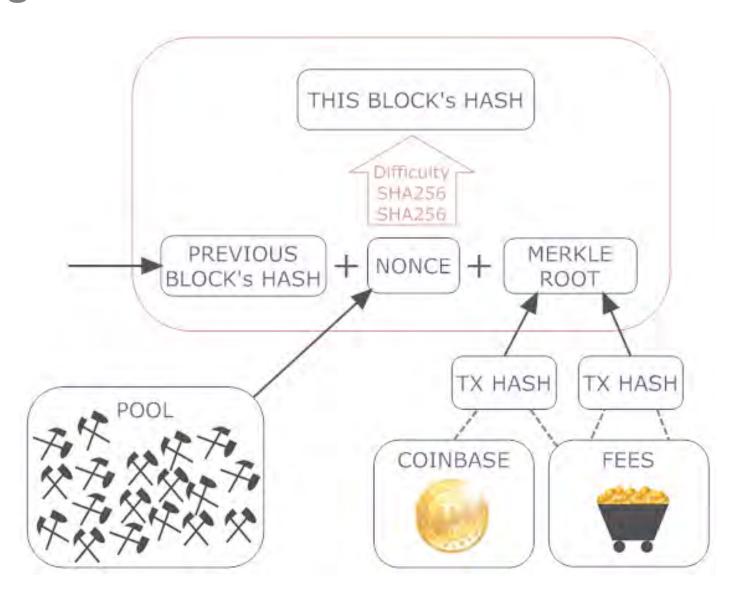
Details - Blockchain



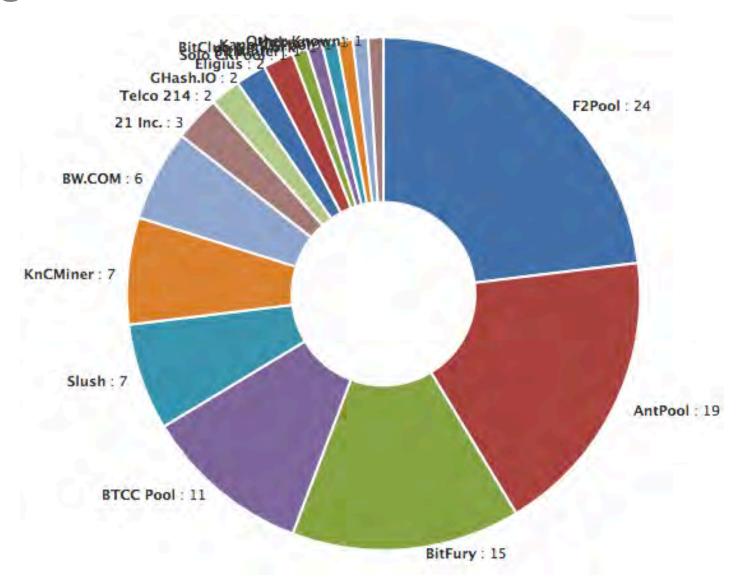
Mining



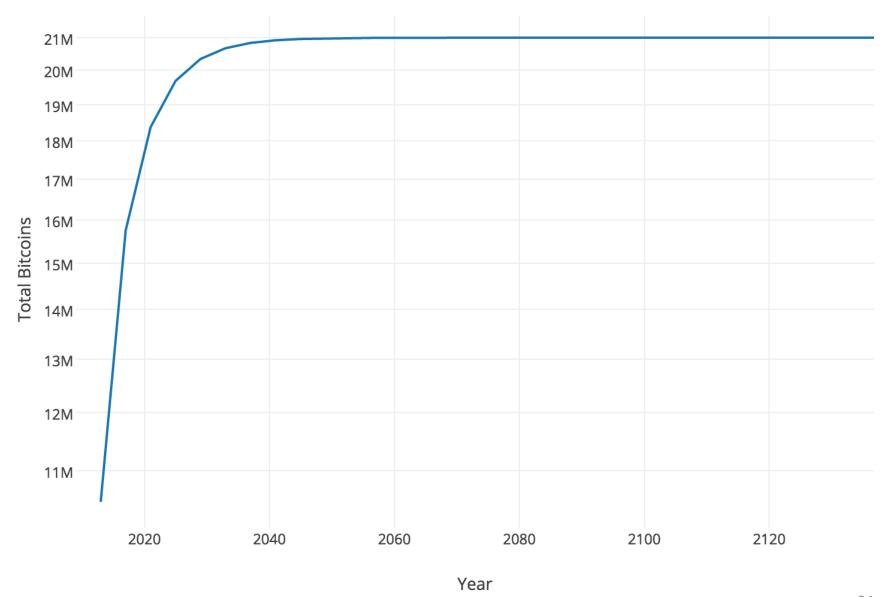
Mining - Pools



Mining – Pools Contribution



Bitcoin Mining



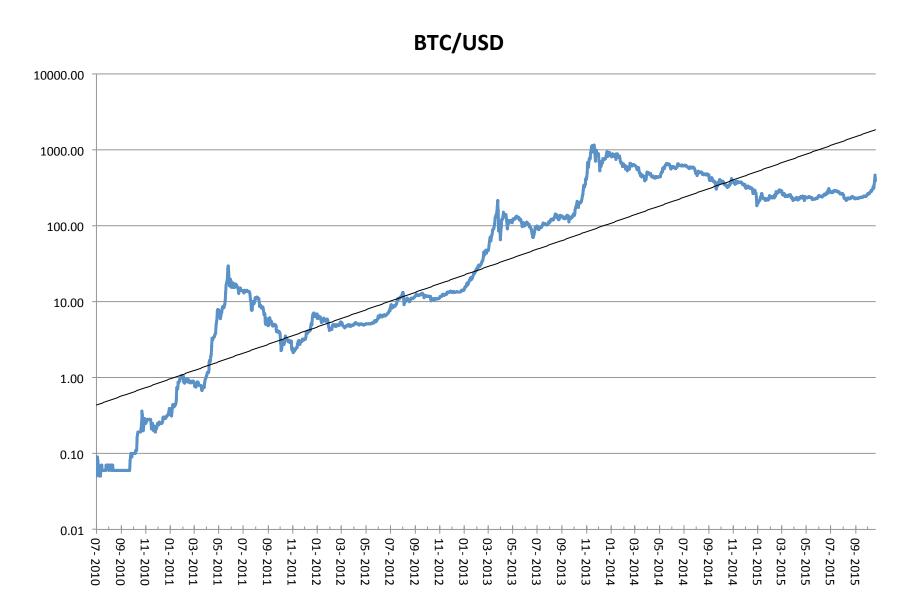
Mining Fees and Rewards

- ➤ Miners are incentivized in two ways: Fees and Rewards
- > Fees are discretionary amounts set by the sender
- > Rewards are given at the discovery of each block
 - > (until 2136-10-11 10:15:05)
- > Transaction may be free if
 - Less than 1kB
 - ➤ Outputs >0.01 BTCs
 - Priority is large enough
- > each additional 1k should include a fee of 0.1mBTCs

Analytics & Statistics



Price Evolution

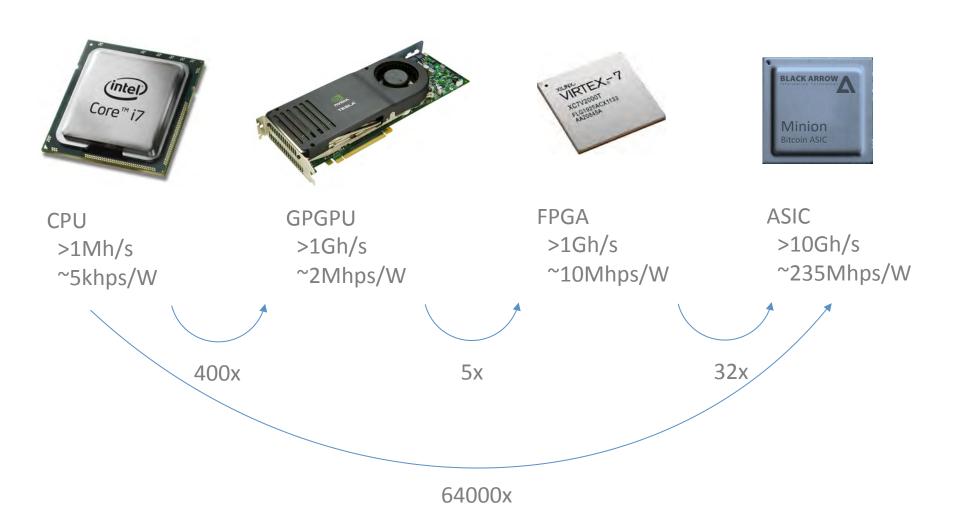


Discovering Bitcoin's Fair Price?

- \geq 1 Bitcoin = f_{cost} (Energy + Equipment + ...)
 - > Hardware performance varies widely
 - > Energy depends on country
 - Difficulty level

- Other Interesting questions
 - ➤ How will diminishing coinbases affect fees?
 - ➤ Will mining make energy generation more efficient or more expensive for day-to-day use?
 - ➤ Will mining drive innovation for faster and cheaper electronics or make high-end chips more expensive?

Mining Efficiency



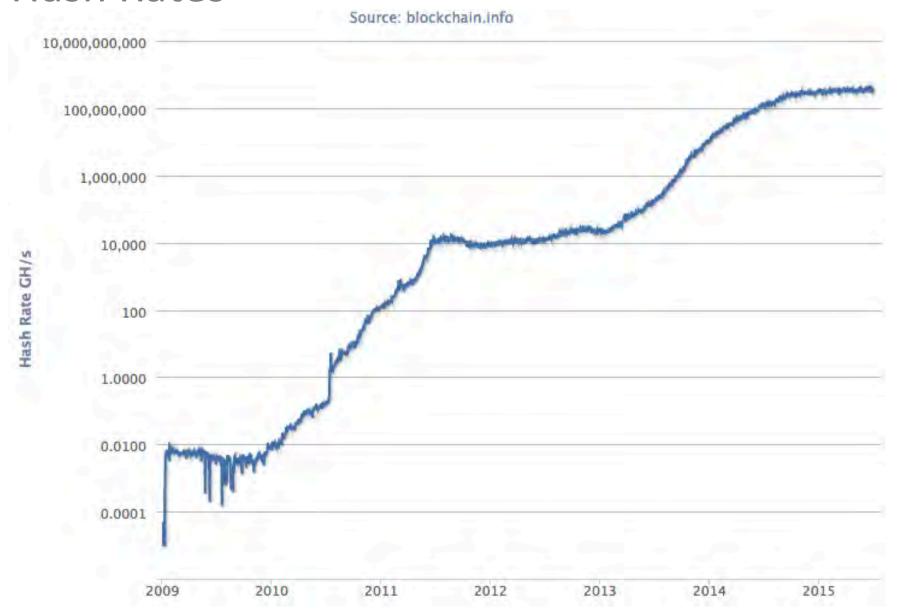
source: https://en.bitcoin.it/wiki/Mining_hardware_comparison

FPGA Spaghetti Monster

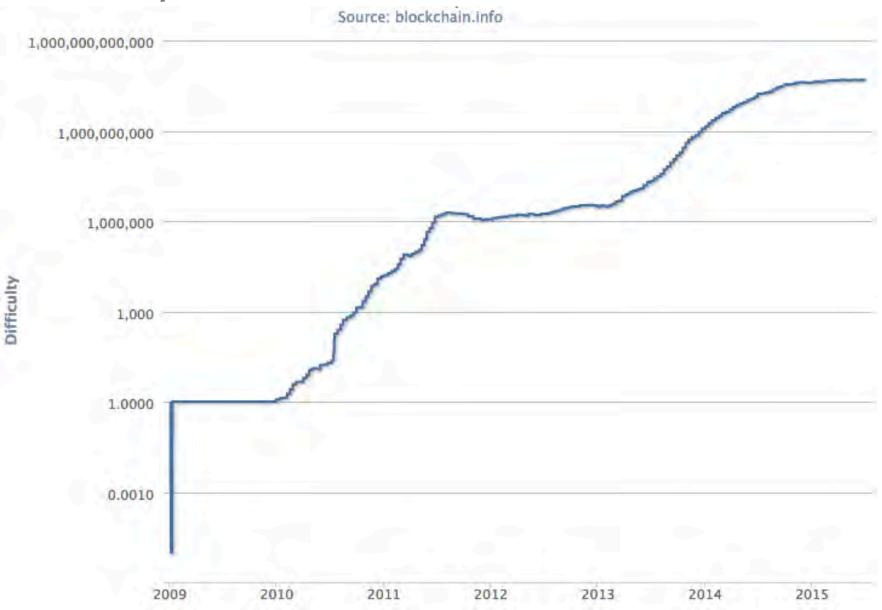
source: http://www.bitcoinminingrigs.com/

Professionalized Mining

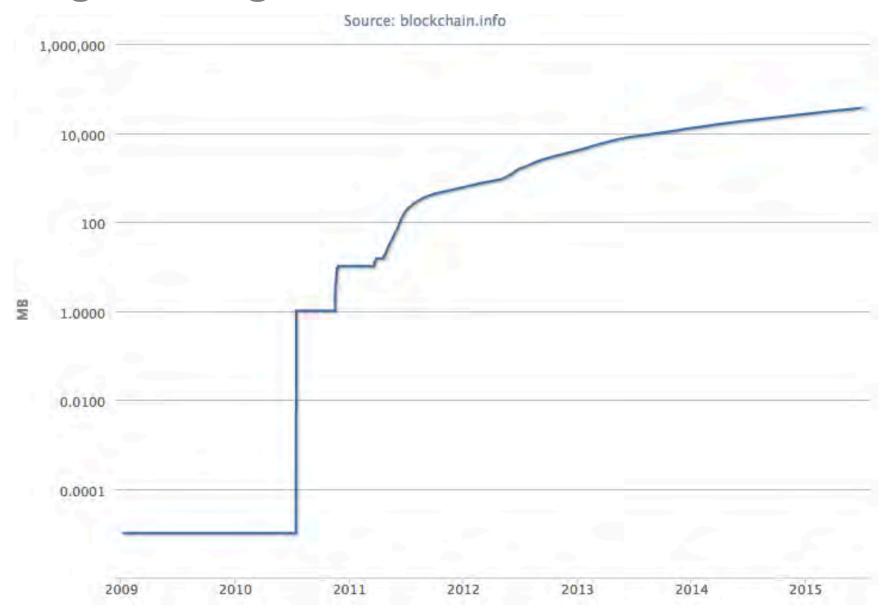
Hash Rates



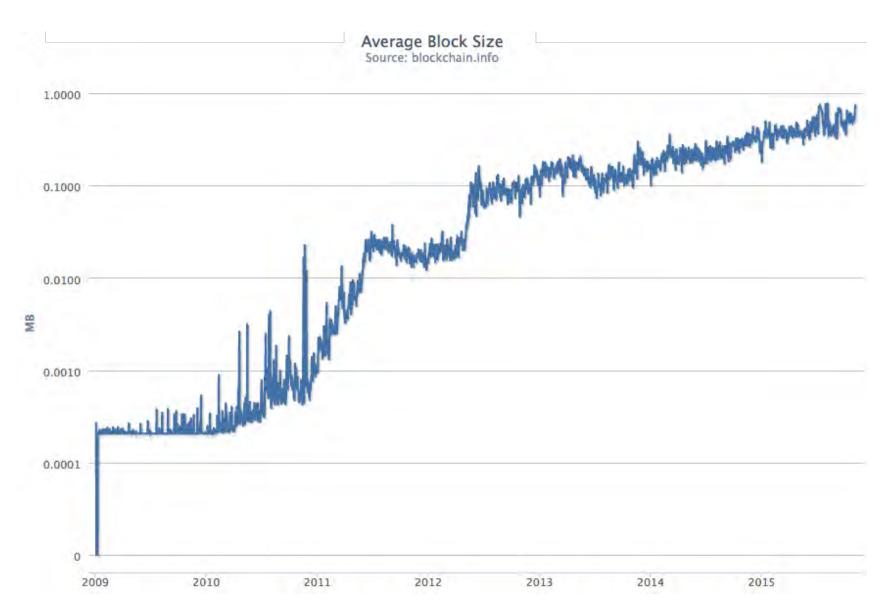
Difficulty Rates



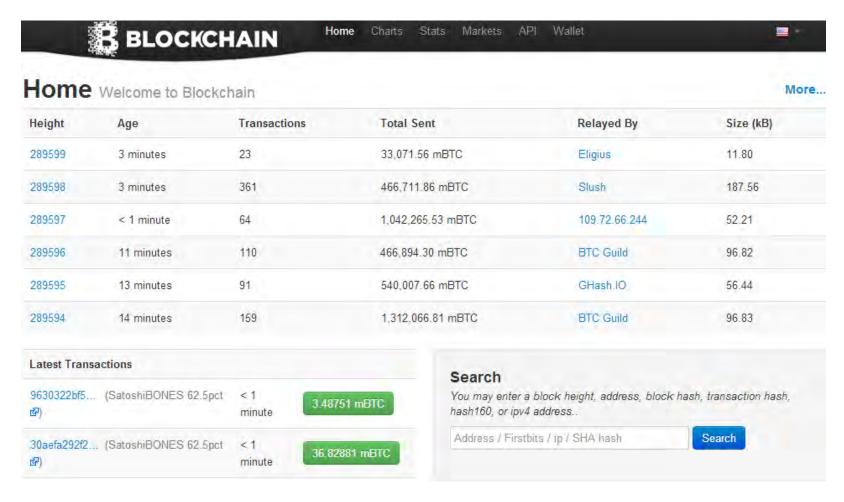
Ledger Storage



Average Block Size



Blockchain Browsers



- ➤ Blockchain
- ➤ Block Explorer
- > BTCLook

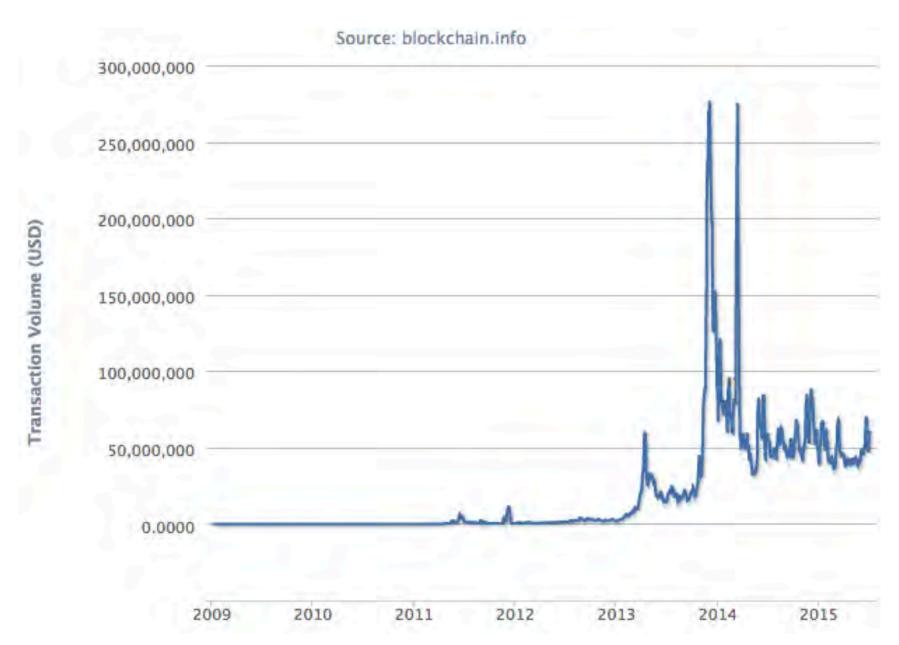
- Biteasy
- Blockr.io

Current Statistics (05.Nov.2015)

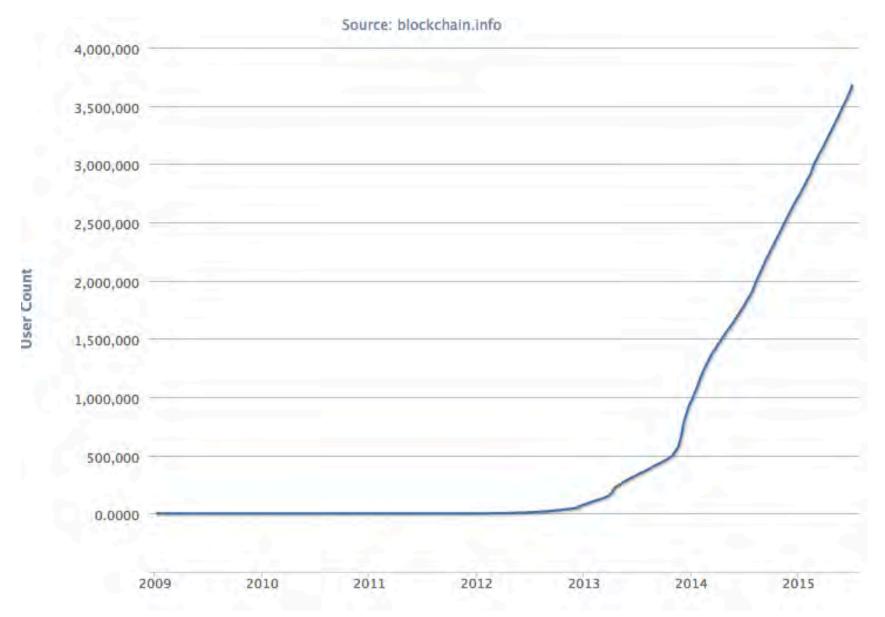
- > Total blocks
- > Time between blocks
- > Terahashs/s
- ➢ PetaFLOPS
- > Average transactions/h
- > Average fees/h
- > Bitcoins mined
- ➤ Market cap

- 382,187
- 9.11 (minutes)
 - 354,753
- 5,920,057 (1st top500 ~x100)
- 8125
- 1.575 BTCs / 630 USD
- + ~10000 USD (coinbases)
- 14,804,274 BTCs (70%)
- 5,834,808,906 USD
- 7,743,170,444 EUR
- 3,926,537,858 GBP

Transaction Volumes



Wallet Statistics



Open Source Libraries and Resources

Some Bitcoin Reference Sites

- Main source of information https://en.bitcoin.it/
- News http://www.coindesk.com/
- Historical data http://winkdex.com/
- Forum https://bitcointalk.org/
- Bitcoin explorer and Wallet https://blockchain.info/
- Twitter @BitcoinByte @BitcoinMagazine @LetsTalkBitcoin @petertoddbtc @jgarzik

Some Bitcoin Libs/Apps

- Source code of reference Bitcoin client github/bitcoin/bitcoin
- RPC-based library not maintained anymore github/laanwj/bitcoin-python
- Low-level library does follows the bitcoin core github/petertodd/python-bitcoinlib
- ➤ Alternative to main client relies on original net stack github/etotheipi/BitcoinArmory
- Out-dated but had great tools for dumping data out of db github/gavinandresen/bitcointools
- ➤ Trading application with SMSs alerts github/skylarweaver/Bitcoin-Trader
- Simple ticker that collects data from multiple exchanges github/rgho/bitcoin_prices_python
- Blockchain explorer github/bitcoin-abe/bitcoin-abe/
- Automated arbitrage trading application github/maxme/bitcoin-arbitrage

Generating a Custom Address

```
In [1]: # https://github.com/cdecker/pycoin
        from pycoin import wallet
        import random
        while True:
            seed = hex(random.randint(0, 2**126))[2:-1]
            master = wallet.Wallet.from master secret(seed)
            addr = master.bitcoin address()
            if addr[1:3].lower() == 'py':
                 print 'Found key'
                 print ' Seed:', seed
                 print ' Address:', addr
                 print ' PrivKey:', master.wif()
                 break
```

Found key Seed: 22605df3c42c63c26ca3f217bf5aacc7 Address: 1PyFVWBEY5JeDNwGwaq6gAPQLmpTikd2y5 PrivKey: KxHhPATrad6vvSK5Yg8DNMo9EhREUxiBDicLvoRiVDsy2tvZH6EN

New Services



New Services Enabled

- Zero/Low commission betting (WinCoins)
- ➤ Music made of transactions (Listen to Bitcoins)
- Smart contracts (Etherium)
- > Time stamping (Btproof)
- Micro-donations (Laybit)
- Tracking places of tension (Fiatleak)
- Virtual IPOs / Stock Market / Derivatives (mpex.co)
- > Arbitrage between fiat and crypto currencies (btcarb)
- ➤ Machines that work for own profit/upgrades
 - > e.g. self driving cars / delivery drones
- > ... many many others ...



Thank you

Have a cryptic day!

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