

BLOCKCHAIN CONCEPTS

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WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN

A distributed database

- Protected against modifications or deletions
- Can only grow with new data (ledger)
- It's organized as a chain of data blocks
- Data recorded in a blockchain are transactions

The ledger is accessed and stored by different servers, organized as a peer-to-peer network

Blocks of transactions are cryptographically chained at chronological order

Transactions can be verified by anyone and bound cryptographically (non-repudiation) to the emitter

Transactions, usually, transfer the ownership of something

CENTRALIZED VS DISTRIBUTED

Distributed



There is only one ledger, but it can be replicated and all nodes have some level of access to it. All nodes agree on a protocol to determine the 'true state' and to add verified transactions. This protocol is called 'achieving consensus'.

Centralized



All clients access and request transactions to a single server holding and the data considered the 'true state' and the 'golden record'



BLOCKCHAIN USE OF CRYPTOGRAPHY

Initiation and Broadcasting of Transaction

- Digital Signatures
- Private/Public Keys

Validation of Transaction

• Proof of Work and certain alternatives

Chaining Blocks

• Hash Function

BLOCKCHAIN PROPERTIES

It <u>can be used</u> without a central authority by individuals or entities with no basis to trust each other It <u>can be used</u> to create value or issue assets It <u>can be used</u> to transfer value or the ownership of assets

A human being or a Smart Contract can initiate the transfer It <u>can be used</u> to record those transfers of value or ownership of assets

These records may be very difficult to alter, such that they are sometimes called effectively immutable It <u>can be used</u> to allow owners of assets to exercise certain rights associated with ownership, and to record the exercise of those rights. •Proxy Voting **BLOCKCHAIN APPLICATIONS**

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1 Trade **Real Estate** finance Crypto-Legal Healthcare Internet Banking of Things Crowd-Sharing funding Economy **IT Cloud** Insurance Storage gram.com © intoDiagram.com Ø

ETHEREUM BLOCKCHAIN



ETHEREUM NODES

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COMPONENTS OF A NODE COMPARISON

Execution Client	Consensus Client	Validator
Gossips transactions over its p2p network	Gossips blocks and attestations over its p2p network	Proposes blocks
Executes/re-executes transactions	Runs the fork choice algorithm	Accrues rewards/penalties
Verifies incoming state changes	Keeps track of the head of the chain	Makes attestations
Manages state and receipts tries	Manages the Beacon state (contains consensus and execution info)	Requires 32 ETH to be staked
Creates execution payload	Keeps track of accumulated randomness in RANDAO	Can be slashed
Exposes JSON-RPC API for interacting with Ethereum	Keeps track of justification and finalization	





AN ETHEREUM TRANSACTION

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Ethereum (L1)



ETHEREUM VIRTUAL MACHINE AND SMART CONTRACTS



Diagram adapted from Ethereum EVM illustrated

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Diagrams adapted from Ethereum EVM illustrated

SEVERAL VIEWS OF WORLD STATE

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THE TWO TYPES OF ACCOUNTS

External actor

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ACCOUNT STATE

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EOA is controlled by a private key. EOA cannot contain EVM code. Contract contains EVM code. Contract is controlled by EVM code.

THE ACCOUNT ADDRESS

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TYPES OF TRANSACTIONS

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There are two practical types of transaction, contract creation and message call.

TRANSACTION INFO

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CASES OF MESSAGES

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OPERATION OF EVM

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EXECUTION MODEL

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EVM



FEES AND GAS

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All programmable computation in Ethereum is subject to fees (denominated in gas).

GAS CONSUMPTION

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EVM CODE GENERATION

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ETHEREUM CLIENT TOOLS

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GETH ARCHITECTURE AND OPERATION

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SOLIDITY COMPILER

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REMIX IDE

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